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THE

CENTURY DICTIONARY

AND

CYCLOPEDIA

A WORK OF UNIVERSAL REFERENCE
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE
WITH A NEW ATLAS OF THE WORLD

IN TEN VOLUMES

VOLUME IV

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE ON THE COMPLETED WORK

With the publication of the Atlas which is incorporated in the present edition The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia was brought to completion. As the Cyclopedia of Names grew out of the Dictionary and supplemented it on its encyclopedic side, so the Atlas grew out of the Cyclopedia, and serves as an extension of its geographical material. Each of these works deals with a different part of the great field of words,—common words and names,—while the three, in their unity, constitute a work of reference which practically covers the whole of that field. The total number of words and names defined or otherwise described in the completed work is about 450,000.

The special features of each of these several parts of the book are described in the Prefaces which will be found in the first, ninth, and tenth volumes. It need only be said that the definitions of the common words of the language are for the most part stated encyclopedically, with a vast amount of technical, historical, and practical information in addition to an unrivaled wealth of purely philological material; that the same encyclopedic method is applied to proper names — names of persons, places, characters in fiction, books — in short, of everything to which a name is given; and that in the Atlas geographical names, and much besides, are exhibited with a completeness and serviceableness seldom equaled. Of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia as a whole, therefore, it may be said that it is in its own field the most complete presentation of human knowledge — scientific, historical, and practical — that exists.

Moreover, the method of distributing this encyclopedic material under a large number of headings, which has been followed throughout, makes each item of this great store of information far more accessible than in works in which a different system is adopted.

The first edition of The Century Dictionary was completed in 1891, that of The Century Cyclopedia of Names in 1894, and that of the Atlas in 1897. During the years that have elapsed since those dates each of these works has been subjected to repeated careful revisions, in order to include the latest information, and the results of this scrutiny are comprised in this edition.

THE
CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. . . . . adjective.
abbr. . . . . abbreviation.
abl. . . . . ablative.
acc. . . . . accusative.
accom. . . . . accommodated, accommodation.
act. . . . . active.
adv. . . . . adverb.
AF. . . . . Anglo-French.
agri. . . . . agriculture.
AL. . . . . Anglo-Latin.
alg. . . . . algebra.
Amer. . . . . American.
anat. . . . . anatomy.
anc. . . . . ancient.
antiq. . . . . antiquity.
aor. . . . . aorist.
appar. . . . . apparently.
Ar. . . . . Arabic.
arch. . . . . architecture.
archæol. . . . . archæology.
arith. . . . . arithmetic.
art. . . . . article.
AS. . . . . Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. . . . . astrology.
astron. . . . . astronomy.
attrib. . . . . attributive.
aug. . . . . augmentative.
Bav. . . . . Bavarian.
Beng. . . . . Bengali.
biol. . . . . biology.
Bohem. . . . . Bohemian.
bot. . . . . botany.
Braz. . . . . Brazilian.
Bret. . . . . Breton.
bryol. . . . . bryology.
Bulg. . . . . Bulgarian.
carp. . . . . carpentry.
Cat. . . . . Catalan.
Cath. . . . . Catholic.
caus. . . . . causative.
ceram. . . . . ceramics.
cf. . . . . L. *confer*, compare.
ch. . . . . church.
Chal. . . . . Chaldee.
chem. . . . . chemical, chemistry.
Chin. . . . . Chinese.
chron. . . . . chronology.
colloq. . . . . colloquial, colloquially.
com. . . . . commerce, commercial.
comp. . . . . composition, compound.
compar. . . . . comparative.
conch. . . . . conchology.
conj. . . . . conjunction.
contr. . . . . contracted, contraction.
Corn. . . . . Cornish.
craniol. . . . . craniology.
craniom. . . . . craniometry.
crystal. . . . . crystallography.
D. . . . . Dutch.
Dan. . . . . Danish.
dat. . . . . dative.
def. . . . . definite, definition.
deriv. . . . . derivative, derivation.
dial. . . . . dialect, dialectal.
diff. . . . . different.
dim. . . . . diminutive.
distrib. . . . . distributive.
dram. . . . . dramatic.
dynam. . . . . dynamics.
E. . . . . East
E. . . . . English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. . . . . ecclesiastical.
econ. . . . . economy.
e. g. . . . . L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. . . . . Egyptian.
E. Ind. . . . . East Indian.
elect. . . . . electricity.
embryol. . . . . embryology.
Eng. . . . . English.
engin. . . . . engineering.
entom. . . . . entomology.
Epis. . . . . Episcopal.
equiv. . . . . equivalent.
esp. . . . . especially.
Eth. . . . . Ethiopic.
ethnog. . . . . ethnography.
ethnol. . . . . ethnology.
etym. . . . . etymology.
Eur. . . . . European.
exclam. . . . . exclamation.
f., fem. . . . . feminine.
F. . . . . French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. . . . . Flemish.
fort. . . . . fortification.
freq. . . . . frequentative.
Fries. . . . . Friesic.
fut. . . . . future.
G. . . . . German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. . . . . Gaelic.
galv. . . . . galvanism.
gen. . . . . genitive.
geog. . . . . geography.
geol. . . . . geology.
geom. . . . . geometry.
Goth. . . . . Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. . . . . Greek.
gram. . . . . grammar.
gun. . . . . gunnery.
Heb. . . . . Hebrew.
her. . . . . heraldry.
herpet. . . . . herpetology.
Hind. . . . . Hindustani.
hist. . . . . history.
horol. . . . . horology.
hort. . . . . horticulture.
Hung. . . . . Hungarian.
hydraul. . . . . hydraulics.
hydros. . . . . hydrostatics.
Icel. . . . . Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. . . . . ichthyology.
i. e. . . . . L. *id est*, that is.
impers. . . . . impersonal.
impf. . . . . imperfect.
impv. . . . . imperative.
improp. . . . . improperly.
Ind. . . . . Indian.
ind. . . . . indicative.
Indo-Eur. . . . . Indo-European.
indef. . . . . indefinite.
inf. . . . . infinitive.
instr. . . . . instrumental.
interj. . . . . interjection.
intr., intrans. . . . intransitive.
Ir. . . . . Irish.
irreg. . . . . irregular, irregularly.
It. . . . . Italian.
Jap. . . . . Japanese.
L. . . . . Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. . . . . Lettish.
LG. . . . . Low German.
lichenol. . . . . lichenology.
lit. . . . . literal, literally.
lit. . . . . literature.
Lith. . . . . Lithuanian.
lithog. . . . . lithography.
lithol. . . . . lithology.
LL. . . . . Late Latin.
m., masc. . . . . masculine.
M. . . . . Middle.
mach. . . . . machinery.
mammal. . . . . mammalogy.
manuf. . . . . manufacturing.
math. . . . . mathematics.
MD. . . . . Middle Dutch.
ME. . . . . Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. . . . . mechanics, mechanical.
med. . . . . medicine.
mensur. . . . . mensuration.
metal. . . . . metallurgy.
metaph. . . . . metaphysics.
meteor. . . . . meteorology.
Mex. . . . . Mexican.
MGr. . . . . Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. . . . . Middle High German.
milit. . . . . military.
mineral. . . . . mineralogy.
ML. . . . . Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. . . . . Middle Low German.
mod. . . . . modern.
mycol. . . . . mycology.
myth. . . . . mythology.
n. . . . . noun.
n., neut. . . . . neuter.
N. . . . . New.
N. . . . . North.
N. Amer. . . . . North America.
nat. . . . . natural.
naut. . . . . nautical.
nav. . . . . navigation.
NGr. . . . . New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. . . . . New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. . . . . New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. . . . . nominative.
Norm. . . . . Norman.
north. . . . . northern.
Norw. . . . . Norwegian.
numis. . . . . numismatics.
O. . . . . Old.
obs. . . . . obsolete.
obstet. . . . . obstetrics.
OBulg. . . . . Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. . . . . Old Catalan.
OD. . . . . Old Dutch.
ODan. . . . . Old Danish.
odontog. . . . . odontography.
odontol. . . . . odontology.
OF. . . . . Old French.
OFlem. . . . . Old Flemish.
OGael. . . . . Old Gaelic.
OHG. . . . . Old High German.
OIr. . . . . Old Irish.
OIt. . . . . Old Italian.
OL. . . . . Old Latin.
OLG. . . . . Old Low German.
ONorth. . . . . Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. . . . . Old Prussian.
orig. . . . . original, originally.
ornith. . . . . ornithology.
OS. . . . . Old Saxon.
OSp. . . . . Old Spanish.
osteol. . . . . osteology.
OSw. . . . . Old Swedish.
OTeut. . . . . Old Teutonic.
p. a. . . . . participial adjective.
paleon. . . . . paleontology.
part. . . . . participle.
pass. . . . . passive.
pathol. . . . . pathology.
perf. . . . . perfect.
Pers. . . . . Persian.
pers. . . . . person.
persp. . . . . perspective.
Peruv. . . . . Peruvian.
petrog. . . . . petrography.
Pg. . . . . Portuguese.
phar. . . . . pharmacy.
Phen. . . . . Phenician.
philol. . . . . philology.
philos. . . . . philosophy.
phonog. . . . . phonography.
photog. . . . . photography.
phren. . . . . phrenology.
phys. . . . . physical.
physiol. . . . . physiology.
pl., plur. . . . . plural.
poet. . . . . poetical.
polit. . . . . political.
Pol. . . . . Polish.
poss. . . . . possessive.
pp. . . . . past participle.
ppr. . . . . present participle.
Pr. . . . . Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. . . . . prefix.
prep. . . . . preposition.
pres. . . . . present.
pret. . . . . preterit.
priv. . . . . privative.
prob. . . . . probably, probable.
pron. . . . . pronoun.
pron. . . . . pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. . . . . properly.
pros. . . . . prosody.
Prot. . . . . Protestant.
prov. . . . . provincial.
psychol. . . . . psychology.
q. v. . . . . L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. . . . . reflexive.
reg. . . . . regular, regularly.
repr. . . . . representing.
rhet. . . . . rhetoric.
Rom. . . . . Roman.
Rom. . . . . Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. . . . . Russian.
S. . . . . South.
S. Amer. . . . . South American.
sc. . . . . L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. . . . . Scotch.
Scand. . . . . Scandinavian.
Scrip. . . . . Scripture.
sculp. . . . . sculpture.
Serv. . . . . Servian.
sing. . . . . singular.
Skt. . . . . Sanskrit.
Slav. . . . . Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. . . . . Spanish.
subj. . . . . subjunctive.
superl. . . . . superlative.
surg. . . . . surgery.
surv. . . . . surveying.
Sw. . . . . Swedish.
syn. . . . . synonymy.
Syr. . . . . Syriac.
technol. . . . . technology.
teleg. . . . . telegraphy.
teratol. . . . . teratology.
term. . . . . termination.
Teut. . . . . Teutonic.
theat. . . . . theatrical.
theol. . . . . theology.
therap. . . . . therapeutics.
toxicol. . . . . toxicology.
tr., trans. . . . . transitive.
trigon. . . . . trigonometry.
Turk. . . . . Turkish.
typog. . . . . typography.
ult. . . . . ultimate, ultimately.
v. . . . . verb.
var. . . . . variant.
vet. . . . . veterinary.
v. i. . . . . intransitive verb.
v. t. . . . . transitive verb.
W. . . . . Welsh.
Wall. . . . . Walloon.
Wallach. . . . . Wallachian.
W. Ind. . . . . West Indian.
zoögeog. . . . . zoögeography.
zoöl. . . . . zoölogy.
zoöt. . . . . zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
à as in fall, talk, naught.
á as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.

e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.

i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.

u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
ů as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.

ä̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
ē̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ̄ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in pressure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ŦH as in then.
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
ˊ denotes a primary, ˏ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from;* i. e., derived from.
> read *whence;* i. e., from which is derived.
\+ read *and;* i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with;* i. e., etymologically parallel with.

√ read *root.*
* read *theoretical* or *alleged;* i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete.*

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back[1] (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
back[1] (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back[1] (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
back[1] (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back[2]† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*[2].
back[3] (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv.
Canto only	xiv.
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter Part and chapter Book and line Book and page Act and scene Chapter and verse No. and page	iii. 10.
Volume and page	II. 34.
Volume and chapter	IV. iv.
Part, book, and chapter	II. iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II. iv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

H

1. The eighth letter and sixth consonant in the English alphabet. The written character comes, like A, B, etc. (see A), from the Phenician, through the Greek and Latin; and it had the same place in the Phenician and Latin alphabets as in the English, though made seventh in order in the Greek by the later omission of the F-sign. The comparative scheme of the letter-forms is as follows:

Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The sound belonging to the character in Phenician was that of a rough guttural spirant, nearly like the *ch* in German, or in Scotch *loch* (marked in this dictionary ċh). In the Greek alphabet it had at first the kindred but weaker value of our *h;* and with this value it passed over to Italy, and so continued there; but in Greece it came later to be used as a long *ē* (down to that time long and short *e* had been written alike E), the *h*-sound being indicated by a half *H*, namely ⊦, afterward reduced to ˽ and ʻ, which last then retained the *h*-value, or that of the "rough breathing," so called, now usually printed ʻ. Our *h*-sound is called the "aspiration," as being a near approach to pure unmodified breathing, an audible emission of breath before a vowel or semivowel, made, in every case, in the same position of the mouth-organs as that required by the following sound. That is, the *h* of *ha* is made in the mouth-position of *a*, the utterance in the combination changing only from unintonated to intonated breath; that of *he* is made in the mouth-position of *ee*; and so with *ho*, and so on. Thus, the *h* before each different vowel represents a different product, and *h* signifies a sort of common surd to all the vowels as sonants; and, being dependent always for its special character upon the following sound, it is very suitably written by the Greeks with a subordinate sign prefixed to the vowel. In English the aspiration occurs before all the vowels, and also before the semivowels *w* and *y*, as in *whit* (that is, *hwit*) and *hue* (that is, *hyu*), though in these cases some authorities hold that the *w*- and *y*-sounds themselves are not uttered, but only the *h*-sound, this being what it would be if the semivowel were really pronounced. This view may in part depend upon an actual difference of pronunciation, but is more probably an error of apprehension and analysis; certainly, in our ordinary utterance, *whit* is to *hoo-it* precisely as *wit* is to *oo-it*. In older English our *h*-sound was pronounced also before *r* and *l*, as in AS. *hring*, E. *ring*, AS. *hrīm*, E. *rime*[2], AS. *hrōf*, E. *roof*, AS. *hlāf*, E. *loaf*, AS. *hlid*, E. *lid*, AS. *hlihhan*, E. *laugh*, etc.; in other languages it is found also before *m* and *n*. The English *h* in the Teutonic part of the language comes from an original surd guttural, a *k*, which first became a guttural spirant (= *ch* in German, or in Scotch *loch*), and was then further weakened to a mere aspiration. The spirant becomes mere aspiration when its production ceases to be accompanied with a constriction at the top of the throat, causing a rough fricative sound, and so giving a specific character to the utterance. A guttural mute was changed to a spirant also in the interior of many of our words, and was formerly written with *h:* thus, AS. *niht*, E. *night;* but it has long been lost in pronunciation, after being written with *gh* instead of *h* (the *g* never pronounced). The aspiration, indeed, being the weakest and least positive of alphabetic sounds, is especially liable to become silent. The Latin initial *h* was totally silent in the vernacular forms which emerged as Old French and Italian, and in the earliest Old French, as still in Italian, it does not appear in writing. The earliest Old French words, therefore, having original Latin *h*, were transferred into Middle English without *h*, as *abit*, *able*, *eir*, *ouest*, *onor*, *onur*, *aure*, *ure*, etc., through similar Old French forms from Latin *habitus*, *habilis*, *heres*, *honestus*, *honor*, *hora*, etc. In later Old French and Middle English the pedantic habit of imitating the spelling of the original Latin, if known, led to the general restoration of *h* in these words, a restoration completed in modern French, though the *h* has remained always unpronounced in French, and, in the oldest and most familiar words, in English. The *h* now appears in the modern forms of all the above words, and others (except *able* and *arbor*[2], the restored forms *hable*, *harbor*[2], having died out), namely, unpronounced in *heir*, *honest*, *honor*, *hour*, etc., and pronounced (by conformity to later words) in *habit*, *heretic*, etc., while in some, as *herb*, *humble*, etc., the pronunciation wavers between the earlier unaspirated form and the later aspirated form. The confusion existing in such cases led to some variation in the spelling of words originally and properly beginning with a vowel, the *h*, though not pronounced, being often erroneously inserted in writing, as in *habandon*, *habound*, *habundance*, etc., for *abandon*, *abound*, *abundance*, etc. A similar confusion extended to words of Anglo-Saxon or other Teutonic origin, the *h* being dropped sometimes where it should appear, and, more often, inserted where it should not appear, as *hape* for *ape*, *his* for *is*, etc. This confusion characterizes the present pronunciation of the London cockney. The habitual omission of *h* is, however, quite common even in educated speech in certain positions, and even where usually uttered it is apt to be lost after a final consonant in rapid and easy speaking. In the pronouns *he*, *him*, *her*, when unaccented, as they usually are after another word, the *h* is almost universally omitted in colloquial speech, an omission long recognized in the common spelling of the related neuter pronoun *hit*, now always written and pronounced *it*, and in the colloquial plural *hem*, now written *'em*. The *h* forms a number of digraphs, or compound characters, some of them of great importance and frequency. The origin of this practice goes back to the earliest Greek period, when the so-called aspirates were real aspirates—that is, mutes with an audible bit of flatus expelled after them: *kh* nearly as in *backhouse*, *th* as in *boat-hook*, *ph* as in *haphazard*. The sounds were at first so written in Greek, with an *h* after each mute; later, simple characters were devised to take the place of these combinations. But in Greek words carried into Italy the spelling with *h* was kept up: thus, *chorus*, *theatrum*, *philosophus;* then, in the change of these aspirates to spirants, unitary values were won by the digraphs; and the use of *th*, especially with spirant value (*thin*, *that*), was widely extended to the Teutonic part of our language. The digraph *sh* comes by alteration of the *k* of *sk* to a spirant, and its fusion with the sibilant, making a more palatal sibilant. The origin of our *gh* (always either silent or pronounced as *f*), by graphic change from earlier *h*, has been stated above. (See also under *G*.) Finally, *rh* is found in Greek words, as *rhetoric*, and represents an *r* with preceding aspiration, as in AS. *hring* (whence it should properly be written *hr*, as *hw* for *wh*); but the aspiration is always lost in our utterance. For the name of the letter, see *aitch*.

2. As a medieval numeral, 200, and with a dash over it, thus, H, 200,000.—3. As a symbol: (*a*) In German musical nomenclature, the key, tone, or note elsewhere called B—that is, B natural. (*b*) In *analytic mech.*, the total energy. (*c*) In *chem.*, the symbol of *hydrogen*.

4. As an abbreviation: (*a*) *Hour.* (*b*) *Horizontal force*—that is, the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic attraction. (*c*) *His* or *Her*, as in H. M. S., His (Her) Majesty's ship or service; H. R. H., His (Her) Royal Highness. (*d*) In a ship's log-book *h.* indicates *hail.* (*e*) In orchestral scores and arrangements *H.* indicates *horns.*

ha[1] (hä), *interj.* [Also *hah;* D. G. Sw. Dan. F. Sp. Pg. It., etc., *ha*, L. *ha*, a natural utterance, the same as *ah* (q. v.) with aspiration; its significance depends on the mode of utterance. Repeated, *ha ha*, *ha-ha*, AS. D. Sw. OFries., etc., *ha ha*, L. *ha ha*, Gr. *ἁ ἁ*, Hind. *hā hā*, etc., it usually indicates laughter. Cf. *haw*[5].] 1. An exclamation denoting surprise, wonder, joy, or other sudden emotion, as suspicion, and also interrogation. Repeated, *ha! ha!* it expresses either intensified surprise, etc., or laughter.

Interjections? Why, then, some be of laughing, as *ha! ha!* he! *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

Have you eyes?
Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,
And batten on this moor? *Ha!* have you eyes?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Who's that? *ha!*
Some gentle hand, I hope, to bring me comfort.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

Hah! how the Laurel, great Apollo's Tree,
And all the Cavern shakes!
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

2. An involuntary sound marking hesitation in speech, uttered slowly and obscurely, and otherwise represented by *er* or *ur*.

ha[1] (hä), *n.* [< *ha*[1], *interj.*] 1. An expression of wonder, surprise, or admiration.—2. An expression of hesitancy in speech.

The shrug, the hum, or *ha*. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

ha[1] (hä), *v. i.* [< *ha*[1], *interj.*: cf. *haw*[5], *v.*] To make the sound *ha*, expressing hesitation.

The right hon. gentleman . . . is somewhat prone to be prosy. He hums and *has*, and harks back to matters he has already discussed.
T. W. Harrison, Eng. Statesmen, p. 252.

ha[2] (hä), *n.* Same as *ha-ha*[2], *haw-haw*[2].

ha[3] (ha, hä), *prom.* A dialectal variant of *ha*[1].

ha[4], **ha**'[1] (hä), *n.* A Scotch form of *hall*.

He followed me for seven year
Frae bour out and frae *ha'*.
Old song. (*Jamieson.*)

ha[5], **ha**'[2]. A contraction of *have*. [Colloq. or dial.]

For me sister' *ha* you found out a wife for me? *ha'* you? may speak *ha* you *Brome*, Northern Lass.

And I may have my will, ile neither *ha'* poore scholler nor souldier about the house *Day*, Ile of Gulls (1633).

haaf, haff, haf[2] (häf, haf), *n.* [< Icel. *haf* = Sw. *haf* = Norw. Dan. *hav*, the sea, esp. the high sea, the ocean, = AS. **haf* or **haf*, in an early Kentish gloss *hæb*, in pl. *heafo* (once), the sea, = OFries. *hef* = MLG. *haf*, the sea, > G. *haff*, sea, bay, gulf, = MHG. *hap*, neut., *habe*, f., the sea, a bay; allied to AS. *hæfene*, E. *haven:* see *haven*.] A deep-sea fishing-ground. [Shetland.]

haaf-boat (häf'bōt), *n.* A boat used for deep-sea fishing. [Shetland.]

haaf-fishing (häf'fish'ing), *n.* Deep-sea fishing for ling, cod, tusk, etc. [Shetland.]

haak, *n.* Same as *hake*[2].

haar (hâr), *n.* [Also *har*, *harr*, *hair;* cf. Sc. *har*, *hore*, *hare*, cold, chill, moist.] A fog; a chill easterly wind accompanied by light fog. [Scotch.]

On looking towards St. Andrews from Leith walk I perceived a dense cloudiness all along the horizon: this I have no doubt was your easterly *haar* at the very time that we were in brilliant sunshine and were oppressed with heat. *Hanna*, Chalmers, III. 85.

haardim, *n.* See *hardim*.

haarkies (härʹkes), *n.* [G., < *haar*, = E. *hair*[1], + *kies*, gravel, pyrites, dim. *kiesel*, flint, flintstone, pebble, = AS. *ceósel*, gravel, E. *chesil*, q. v.] Same as *hair-pyrites*.

Haarlem blue. See *blue*.

haave-net, *n.* See *halve-net*.

hab† (hab), *n.* [A noun assumed from *hab-or-nab*, q. v.] A venture; a chance.

Take heed, for I speak not by *habs* and by nabs.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

hab (hab), *v. t.* [ME. *habbe:* see *have*.] A variant of *have*. It exists in the phrase-words *hab-nab*, *hab-or-nab*, and also independently as a negro corruption of *have*.

hab. In *zoöl.*, the regular abbreviation of *habitat*, 1.

Habassin† (ha-basʹin), *a.* [A var. of *Abassine*, *Abyssine*, obs. forms equiv. to *Abyssinian*.] Same as *Abyssinian*.

Among these [the peoples of the Eastern and South-East Churches] the Russe and the *Habassin* Emperors are the greatest. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 9.

habbe†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *have*.

habber (habʹėr), *v. i.* [Sc., also *happle;* < D. *haperen*, falter, hesitate, = G. *hapern*, dial. *happeln* = Sw. *happla*, stutter, hesitate, freq., the simple form being seen in Dan. *happe*, stutter.] To stutter; stammer.

habber (habʹėr), *n.* [< *habber*, *v.*] A stutter; a stammer. [Scotch.]

habberjon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *haubergeon*.

hab. corp. An abbreviation of *habeas corpus*.

habeas corpus (hāʹbē-as kôrʹpus). [So called from the mandatory words in the writ (in Latin), *habeas corpus* . . . , 'have the body' (of such a one: sc. brought into court): *habeas*, 2d pers. sing. subj. (with impv. force) of *habere*, have; *corpus*, body: see *habit*, *have*, and *corpus*, *corpse*.] In *law*, a writ issued by a judge or court, requiring the body of a person to be brought before the judge or into the court; specifically, such a writ (entitled in full *habeas corpus subjiciendum*) requiring the body of a person restrained of liberty to be brought before the judge or into court, that the lawfulness of the restraint may be investigated and determined. The right to freedom from restraint without regular legal process, which had always existed at common law, was affirmed by Magna Charta; but arbitrary imprisonment was practised by despotic kings and complaisant courts till the latter part of the reign of Charles I., and still occasionally till the passage of the Habeas Corpus Act (which see, below) in that of Charles II. The right to the writ in special cases can still be suspended by legislative authority, both in Great Britain and in the United States, in a time of war or great public danger.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.
Constitution of U. S., Art. i., § 9.

It was considered a duty to authorize the Commanding-General, in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or, other words, to arrest and detain, without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of law, such persons as he might deem dangerous to the public safety.
Lincoln, in Rhodes, iii. p. 1

Habeas Corpus Act, an [illegible] statute of 1679 (31 Car. II. c. 2) regulating the issue of writs of habeas corpus and providing the [illegible] right to which had been previously conceded by the Petition of Right (3 Car. I., c. 1) and the statute of [illegible] Car. I., c. 10). There are also statutes of the United States and of the several States, generally based upon the British act, securing the like remedy and regulating its exercise.—**Habeas corpus ad testificandum**, a writ used to bring a prisoner into court to testify as a witness.

habeck (hā'bek), *n.* 1. An implement used in dressing cloth. *L. H. Knight.*—2. In *her.*, the conventional representation of this implement. It is a two-pronged instrument, and appears, when used as a bearing, in a form nearly like the brace ⎨ in printing.

habena (hạ-bē'nạ), *n.*; pl. *habenæ* (-nē). [L., a thong, strap, rein, etc., a strip of diseased flesh, < *habere*, hold, have: see *habit*, *have*.] 1. In *anat.*, a filament in the brain which runs from the conarium forward on the optic thalamus on either side, forming the peduncle of the pineal body. Also called *habenula*.—2. In *surg.*, a form of bandage designed to keep the sides of a wound together.

habenar (hā-bē'när), *a.* [< *habena* + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.*, pertaining to the habena.

Habenaria (hab-ē-nā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), < L. *habena*, a thong, strap, rein: see *habena*.] A large genus of terrestrial tuberous-rooted orchidaceous plants, embracing about 400 species, widely distributed throughout the temperate and warmer regions of both hemispheres. It is distinguished from the nearest related genera by its sessile polymorphous petals, which are not longer than the sepals. It belongs to the tribe *Ophrydeæ* of the natural order *Orchideæ*, and consists of leafy herbs with racemose or spiked flowers. Eighteen species are found in the northeastern United States, including the beautiful fringed orchids, of which *H. fimbriata* is the most showy.

Fringed Orchid (*Habenaria fimbriata*). *a*, flower.

habendum (hā-ben'dum), *n.*; pl. *habenda* (-dạ). [So called from beginning, in L. form, with *habendum et tenendum*, 'to have and to hold': *habendum*, acc. ger. of *habere*, have, hold, possess: see *habit*, *have*.] In *law*, that clause of a deed (commencing with the words "to have and to hold") which was devised and originally used to define and determine the estate or interest granted by the deed. It still has that effect if the granting part of the deed fails to do this, but it is not now allowed effect so far as it may be repugnant to the granting part.

habenry†, *n.* A barbican; a corner turret.

habenula (hā-ben'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *habenulæ* (-lē). [L., a small strip of diseased flesh which is cut out from the body, lit. a little strap, dim. of *habena*, a strap: see *habena*.] In *anat.*, same as *habena*, 1.—**Habenula perforata**, the termination of the spiral lamina of the cochlea.

habenular (hā-ben'ū-lär), *a.* [< *habenula* + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.*, pertaining to the habenula or habena: as, the *habenular* ganglion.

haberdash (hab'ėr-dash), *v. i.* [Formed from the noun *haberdasher*.] To deal or traffic in small or petty wares. [Rare.]

> What mean dull souls, in this high measure,
> To *haberdash*
> In earth's base wares, whose greatest treasure
> Is dross and trash?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 5.

haberdash†, (hab'ėr-dash), *n.* [< *haberdash*, *v.*] Peddlers' merchandise; petty wares. *Nares.*

> They turne out ther trashe,
> And shew ther *haberdashe*,
> Ther pylde pedlarye.
> *Papysticall Exhortation.*

haberdasher (hab'ėr-dash-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *habberdasher*, *haberdassher*; < ME. *haberdasshar*, *haberdassher*, *haberdasshere*, *haburdassher*, *haburdaissher*, found only in the passage quoted from Chaucer, and once, early in the 14th century, in a Latin document; perhaps, through an unrecorded AF. form, with formative *-er* (E. *-er*[2], denoting an agent), < AF. *hapertas*, a sort of stuff, mentioned once in a legal document, and the supposed source of the collective term, AF. *haberdashrie* (> E. *haberdashery*), mentioned along with wool, wadmal, mercery, canvas, felt, fur, etc., as subject to duty (Liber Albus, ed. Riley, pp. 225, 231). The origin of AF. *hapertas* is unknown; Skeat and others connect it with Icel. *hapurtask*, defined as "scruta frivola" (Gudmundus Andreæ, 1683; Haldorsen, 1814), i. e. trumpery, riffraff, supposed by Skeat to have meant orig. 'peddlers' wares, or the contents of a peddler's bag,' < Icel. *haprtask*, *hafrtask*, a haversack, < *hafr*, oats (see *haver*[2]), + *task*, a pouch, pocket, = G. *tasche*, a pouch, pocket, scrip; cf. *haversack*. But Cleasby, who does not give *hapurtask* at all, indicates that the Icel. *haprtask*, *hafrtask*, haversack, is quite recent, his only reference being a collection of mod. poems published in 1852. The ME. word is more prob. of LG. origin.] 1. A dealer in small wares; specifically, a dealer in small articles of dress and in ribbons, trimmings, thread, pins, needles, etc.

> An *haberdassher* [var. *haberdassher*, etc.] and a carpenter,
> A webbe, a deyere, and a tapicer,
> And they were clothed alle in oo [one] lyvere,
> Of a solempne and a gret fraternite.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 361.

> Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop.
> *Bacon*, Essays.

> There was a *haberdasher's* wife of small wit near him, that railed upon me. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3.

> To match this saint there was another,
> As busy and perverse a brother,
> An *haberdasher* of small wares
> In politics and state affairs.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 423.

2†. A dealer in hats; a hatter.

> The *haberdasher* heapeth wealth by hattes.
> *Gascoigne*, Fruits of War, st. 64.

> *Haberdasher*, a hatter, or seller of hats; also a dealer in small wares. *Phillips*, 1706.

3. A schoolmaster. [North. Eng.]

haberdashery (hab'ėr-dash-ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *haberdasheries* (-iz). [< ME. (AF.) *haberdashrie*; < *haberdasher* + *-y*[3].] 1. The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher; the business of a haberdasher.

> They [the trader and the mechanic] usually appear no less absurd, and succeed no less unhappily, in writing verses, or composing orations, than the student would appear in making a shoe, or retailing cheese and *haberdashery*. *V. Knox*, Essays, lv.

2. A haberdasher's shop. [Rare.]

> A walking *haberdashery*
> Of feathers, lace, and fur.
> *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, ii.

haberdash-ware†, *n.* Haberdashery.

> He set vp his shop with *haberdash ware*,
> As one that would be a thriuing man.
> *The Wife Lapped in Morel's Skin*, l. 596.

haberdepoise†, *n.* An obsolete form of *avoirdupois*.

haberdine† (hab'ėr-dēn or -din), *n.* [< OF. *habordean*; also *labordean* (Cotgrave), MD. *abberdaen*, *slabberdaen*, D. *abberdaan*, also *labberdaan*, LG. *labberdān*, > G. *labberdan*, *laberdan*; origin obscure.] The common cod; especially, the dried salt cod.

> The spotted Cod whereof *Haberdine* is made.
> *Cotgrave.*

> I would . . . headlong hurl myself into that abyss of waves, ere I would touch the skin of such rough *haberdine*. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

> And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
> On grosser bacon or salt *haberdine*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. iv. 31.

habere facias possessionem (hā-bē're fā'shi-as po-ses-i-ō'nem). [So called from beginning, in L. form, with these words, lit. 'cause (such a one) to have possession': L. *habere*, to have; *facias*, 2d pers. sing. subj. (with impv. force) of *facere*, make, cause; *possessionem*, acc. of *possessio*(*n-*), possession.] In *law*, a writ for the execution of a judgment in an action to recover lands, directing the sheriff to put the successful party in possession.

habergeon†, **haberjoun**†, *n.* See *haubergeon*.

haberject†, *n.* A kind of cloth made in very early times in England, said to be a cloth of a mixed color, and also to have been worn chiefly by monks. *Drapers' Dict.*

> And one breadth of dyed cloth, russets, and *haberjects*: that is to say, two yards within the lists.
> Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 364.

Habia (hā'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., also *Abia*; of S. Amer. origin.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of tanagrine birds: same as *Saltator*. *Cuvier*, 1817. (*b*) A genus of fringilline birds. *Habia ludoviciana* is the rose-breasted grosbeak. *Reichenbach*, 1850. Also called *Zamelodia*.—2. [*l. c.*] A bird of the genus *Saltator*, a group of South American tanagrine birds of partly greenish colors, with large beak, short rounded wings, and longer rounded tail.

habilable (hab'i-la-bl), *a.* [< F. *habiller*, clothe (see *habiliment*), + *-able*.] Capable of being clothed. [Rare.]

> The whole habitable and *habilable* globe.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 5.

habilatory (hab'i-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< F. *habiller*, clothe (see *habiliment*), + *-at-ory*.] Pertaining or relating to habiliments or clothing. [Rare.]

> The arcana of *habilatory* art. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxix.

> For indeed is not the dandy culottic, *habilatory*, by law of existence; a cloth-animal?
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

habile (hab'il), *a.* [< OF. *habile*, F. *habile* = Pr. *habil*, *abilh* = Sp. Pg. *hábil* = It. *abile*, < L. *habilis*, suitable, fit, proper, apt, expert, < *habere*, have, hold, etc.: see *able*[1], *hable*, a doublet of *habile*.] Able; apt; skilful; handy. [Rare.]

> *Habile* and ready to every good work.
> *Walker*, Lady Warwick (1678), p. 119.

> It seems paradoxical that so *habile* a speaker, so keen and ready a wit, should do so little damage among his opponents. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 174.

habiliment (hā-bil'i-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *abiliment* (and by apheresis *biliment*, q. v.); < ME. *habilyment*, < OF. *habillement* (ML. *habilimentum*, *habilamentum*), < *habiller*, dress, clothe, < *habile*, able, ready, fit: see *habile*.] 1. A garment; clothing: usually in the plural: as, the *habiliments* of war; fashionable *habiliments*.

> He unawares the fairest Una found,
> Straunge lady, in so straunge *habiliment*,
> Teaching the Satyres. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 30.

> She [Lot's wife] laments
> To lose her Iewels and *habiliments*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

> [He] came down to breakfast dressed in the *habiliments* of the preceding day. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 41.

2†. A border, as of gold, pearls, etc., in ancient dress. *Halliwell.* See *biliment*.

habilimented (hā-bil'i-men-ted), *a.* Having habiliments; clothed.

> I there a chimney-sweepers wife have seene,
> *Habilimented* like the diamond queene.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

habilitate (hā-bil'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *habilitated*, ppr. *habilitating*. [Formerly also *abilitate*, q. v.; < ML. *habilitatus*, pp. of *habilitare* (> It. *abilitare* = Sp. Pg. *habilitar* = Pr. *habilitar*, *abilitar* = OF. *habiliter*, *habileter*, F. *habiliter*), make suitable or fit, qualify, < *habilis*, suitable, fit, apt, able: see *habile*, *hability*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To qualify; entitle. *Bacon.*—2. In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, to furnish with means to work a mine.

II. *intrans.* To acquire certain necessary qualifications, as for an office; specifically (from German *habilitiren*), to qualify as teacher in a German university.

> Having *habilitated* in 1839 at Kiel, he [Otto Jahn] in 1842 became professor-extraordinary of archæology and philology at Greifswald. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 543.

> He [Lassalle] meant to *habilitate* as a privat docent when he returned. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 67.

habilitate†, (hā-bil'i-tāt), *a.* [< ML. *habilitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Qualified; entitled.

> Divers persons . . . were attainted, and thereby not legall, nor *habilitate* to serue in Parliament.
> *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 12.

habilitation (hā-bil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *habilitatio*(*n-*), qualification, < *habilitare*, qualify: see *habilitate*.] 1†. Qualification.

> It importeth most that a nation do profess arms as their principal honour, study, and occupation: for the things which we have formerly spoken of are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act? *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

2. In the western mining districts of the United States, the supplying of money or other property by a capitalist to the owner or proprietor of a mine, for its development or working.

habilitator (hā-bil'i-tā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *habilitador*, a qualifier, one who makes fit or able; < ML. *habilitator*, < *habilitare*, qualify: see *habilitate*.] In the western mining districts of the United States, one who advances money or property for working a mine, under contract with its proprietors. See *habilitation*.

hability† (hā-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *habilite*, < OF. *habilete* (another form of *abilite, ablete*, etc., > ME. *abilite, ablete:* see *ability*) = F. *habilete* = Pr. *habilitat* = Sp. *habilidad* = Pg. *habilidade* = It. *abilità*, ability, < L. *habilitat(t-)s* (ML. also *abilitat(t-)s*), fitness, ability, < *habilis*, apt, fit, able: see *able*[1].] An obsolete form of *ability*.

Shee perfourmed the same . . . according to the *habil ity* of her present fortune.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 40.

Speach is not naturall to man sauing for his onely *habilitie* to speake, and that he is by kinde apt to vtter all his conceits with sounds and voyces.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

What are your present clerk's *habilities*?
How is he qualified?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

habit (hab′it), *n.* [< ME. *habit, abit*, < OF. *habit*, F. *habit* = Pr. *habit, abit* = Sp. *hábito* = Pg. *habito* = It. *abito*, habit, < L. *habitus*, condition, state, appearance, dress, attire, < *habere*, pp. *habitus*, have, hold, keep: see *have*. From the L. *habere* come also ult. E. *habit, v., cohabit, inhabit, habitable, habitant*, etc., *habitacle, bittacle, binnacle, exhibit, inhibit, prohibit, debit, debt, due*[1], *duty, debenture, dever, devoir, endeavor, habile, hable, able*[1], etc., *debile, hability, ability, debility*, etc., *habiliment, dishabille, prebend, provender*, etc., *aver*[2], *average*[1], etc.] **1.** A usual or characteristic state or condition; natural condition, attitude, appearance, or development; customary mode of being. Specifically—(*a*) A characteristic or particular physical state or condition: as, a full, lax, or costive *habit* of body; a man of spare *habit*. (*b*) In *zool.* and *bot.*, the general aspect and mode of growth of an animal or a plant; the habitual attitude or posture in which an animal or a plant lives or grows: as, an erect *habit*; a trailing, twining, or recumbent *habit*. (*c*) In *crystal.*, the usual aspect of the crystals of a species as determined by the relative development of certain planes: as, the crystals of barite have often a tabular *habit*.

2. A usual or customary mode of action; particularly, a mode of action so established by use as to be entirely natural, involuntary, instinctive, unconscious, uncontrollable, etc.: used especially of the action, whether physical, mental, or moral, of living beings, but also, by extension, of that of inanimate things; hence, in general, custom; usage; also, a natural or more generally an acquired proclivity, disposition, or tendency to act in a certain way.

How use doth breed a *habit* in a man!
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

Allowing his conclusion that virtues and vices consist in *habit*, he ought so much the more to have taught the manner of superinducing that *habit*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing, . . . we name *habit*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxii. 10.

Habit . . . comprehends a disposition and something supervening on a disposition. The disposition, which at first was a feebler tendency, becomes, in the end, by custom — that is, by a frequent repetition of exerted energy — a stronger tendency. Disposition is the rude original, *habit* is the perfect consummation.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xlii.

By a *habit* we mean a fixed disposition to do a thing, and a facility in doing it, the result of numerous repetitions of the action. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 102.

After a sufficient number of repetitions . . . an act becomes a *habit*, i. e., is performed automatically, or without the intervention of effort, and frequently without consciousness. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 231.

3†. In *logic*, a character which can be separated from its subject, without the destruction of the latter.

Habit is sometimes taken for whatever form may be separated from the subject, as when opposed to privation.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. vi. 4.

4. External dress; particularly, the costume or dress regularly worn, or appropriate for a particular occasion, use, or vocation.

Vndir an olde pore *abyte* regneth ofte
Grete vurtew, thogh it mostre [show] poorely.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 105.

Costly thy *habit* as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

In the armory are kept many antiq *habits*, as those of Chinese Kings. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

We went up and saw the Duke dress himself, and in his night *habitt* he is a very plain man.
Pepys, Diary, April 20, 1661.

5. A costume worn by women when riding on horseback; a riding-habit. This, until a recent date (perhaps 1870), had a very long full skirt of cloth which it was customary to pin or otherwise fasten below the feet of the wearer when mounted. The habit used at present is much shorter, and close-fitting. The edge or hem of the skirt is sometimes loaded.

Nor can pronounce upon it
If one should ask me whether
The *habit*, hat, and feather,
Or the frock and gypsy bonnet
Be the neater and completer.
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 1.

Great habit, great and angelic habit, in the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The dress of the highest grade of professed monks (calovers advance) from the *little habit*. It consists of the frock or mination, gown or pallium, cowl or hat, scapular, zone, and sandals. (*b*) The grade marked by this dress. Entering this grade involves almost entire seclusion from earthly things, and constant devotion to religious exercises. Most Oriental monks do not assume the great habit except at the approach of death, the greater number being vowed to the little habit only.—**Habit and repute.** (*a*) In *law*, known course of life; that condition of notoriety, or degree of common cognizance of one's usual habit or practice, which the law recognizes as relevant to the probability of a particular act, or the significance or gravity of it. Thus, for some purposes, a marriage may be proved by *habit and repute*. (*b*) In Scotland, general report: as, by *habit and repute* a thief. **Little habit**, in the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The dress of the intermediate or ordinary grade of monks. It consists of the frock or himation, the zone or girdle, the hat, the gown or pallium, the sandals, and the mandyas or mantle. (*b*) The grade marked by this dress. Those who wish to enter this grade have first to pass through the rhasophoria or novitiate. See *great habit*.—**To break of a habit.** See *break*.—**Syn. 2.** *Usage, Practice*, etc. See *custom*.

habit (hab′it), *v.* [< ME. *habiten*, < OF. *habiter*, F. *habiter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *habitar* = It. *abitare*, < L. *habitare*, intr., dwell, abide, keep, freq. of *habere*, have, hold, keep: see *have*, and cf. *habit*, *n.*, on which the verb in some senses directly depends. Cf. *inhabit.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To dwell; abide; reside.

So every spirit, as it is most pure,
And hath in it the more of heavenly light,
So it the fairer bodie doth procure
To *habit* in. *Spenser*, In Honour of Beautie, l. 130.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To dwell in; inhabit.

In many places were nyghtyngales,
Alpes, fynches, and wodewales,
That in her swete song deliten,
In thilke places as they *habiten*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 660.

Happely you may come to the citie Siberia, or to some other towne or place *habited* vpon or neere the border of it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 435.

2†. To fix by custom; accustom; habituate.

O y' are a shrewd one; and so *habited*
In taking heed; thou knowst not what it is
To be unwary. *Chapman*, Odyssey, v.

3. To dress; clothe; array.

I saw part of the ceremony of an audience of the grand vizier, and was *habited* in the caftan.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 132.

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustick dances. *Dryden.*

The primary end of being *habited* seems to have been protection. *Harris*, Philosophical Arrangements, xiv.

habitability (hab i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *habitabilité*; as *habitable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] Habitableness.

An admirable provision this is for the perpetuity of the globe, and to continue the state and *habitability* thereof throughout all ages. *Derham*, Astro-Theology, vi. 2.

habitable (hab′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *habitable*, < OF. *habitable*, F. *habitable* = Pr. Sp. *habitable* = Pg. *habitavel* = It. *abitabile*, < L. *habitabilis*, habitable, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit, v.*] Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in; suited to serve as an abode for human beings: as, a *habitable* house; the *habitable* world.

I would through all the regions *habitable*
Search thee, and, having found thee, with my sword
Drive thee about the world.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

'Tis said the sound of a Messiah's birth
Is gone through all the *habitable* earth.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 175.

habitableness (hab′i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being habitable; capacity of being inhabited.

habitably (hab′i-ta-bli), *adv.* In a habitable manner; so as to be habitable.

habitacle† (hab′i-ta-kl), *n.* [< ME. *habitacle, habytakyll*, < OF. *habitacle*, F. *habitacle* = Pr. *habitacle, abitacle* = Sp. *habitáculo* = Pg. *habitaculo* = It. *abitacolo*, < L. *habitaculum*, a dwelling-place, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit, v.* Cf. *habitacule*, and also the abbr. forms *bittacle, binnacle.*] **1.** A dwelling-place; a habitation.

But yet all that do vysyte that holy *habytakyll*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Volucrum domus, the *habitacle* of birds. *Norden*, 1593.

Fortune hath set his happy *habitacle*
Among the cliffs of hills, near mountain streams,
And lakes pellucid. *Southey.*

2. A recess, alcove, or niche.

In eche of the pynacles
Weren sondry *habitacles*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1191.

habitaculet†, *n.* [< L. *habitaculum*, a dwelling-place: see *habitacle*.] Same as *habitacle*, 1.

And thys Citee of Caudi was sum tyme the *habitaculs* and lordshippe of the Kyng Minos.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 20.

habitance† (hab′i-tans), *n.* [< *habit* + *-ance.*] Dwelling; abode; residence.

What art thou, man (if man at all thou art),
That here in desert hast thine *habitaunce*?
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 7.

habitancy (hab′i-tan-si), *n.* Inhabitance.

habitant (hab′i-tant), *n.* [< F. *habitant* = Sp. Pg. *habitante* = It. *abitante* (ppr. of F. *habiter*, etc.), < L. *habitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *habitare*, dwell: see *habit, v.*, and cf. *inhabitant, inhabit.*] **1.** A dweller; a resident; an inhabitant.

The *habitants* did professe the law of the Gentiles.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 324.

Those argent fields more likely *habitants*,
Translated saints, or middle spirits, hold,
Betwixt the angelical and human kind.
Milton, P. L., iii. 460.

Oh Love! no *habitant* of earth thou art.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 121.

No longer now the wingèd *habitants*
That in the woods their sweet lives sing away
Flee from the form of man. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, viii.

Specifically—**2.** [F. pron. a-bē-toṅ′; F. pl. formerly *habitans.*] A native of Canada of French descent, especially of the farming or peasant class.

At Lake Megantic, General Arnold met an emissary whom he had sent in advance to ascertain the feelings of the *habitans*, or French yeomanry.
Irving, Washington, II. 96.

The Lower Town market-places, with their calèches and long-bodied French carts, are filled with the *habitants* twice a week. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 368.

habitat (hab′i-tat). [< L. *habitat*, 'it dwells' or 'it lives,' 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *habitare*, dwell: see *habit, v.*] **1.** It lives or dwells: a Latin word beginning (in New Latin) that part of the description of an animal or a plant which mentions its locality: as, *habitat* in America septentrionali (it lives or grows in North America). Such statements are usually abbreviated, as *Hab. Am. Sept.*—**2.** *n.* In *nat. hist.*, the area or region where an animal or a plant naturally lives or grows; by extension, place of abode in general; habitation. The complete habitat of a species is its geographical range. Applied, as it commonly is, to an individual or a specimen, it is generally distinguished in botany from the *station*, which refers to the physical conditions surrounding the plant, such as soil, exposure, and elevation. See *station*.

The members of that [human] stock, spreading into different *habitats*, fall under different sets of conditions.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 338.

Things are good for nothing out of their natural *habitat*.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 8.

Of course a poet must represent his age and *habitat*.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 4.

He [Huxley] describes living creatures by structure. The Mosaic writer describes them by *habitat*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 618.

habitation (hab-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *habitation*, F. *habitation* = Pr. Sp. *habitacion* = Pg. *habitação* = It. *abitazione*, < L. *habitatio(n-)*, a dwelling, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit, v.*] **1.** The act of inhabiting, or the state of being inhabited; occupancy.

For want of *habitation* and repair,
Dissolve to heaps of ruins. *Sir J. Denham.*

For their shipping is of two sorts, one for saile, another for *habitation* also. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

It [arson] is an offence against that right of *habitation* which is acquired by the law of nature as well as by the laws of society. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xvi.

2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a place or structure constituting an abode, as of men or animals.

It was so thikke of busshes and of thornes and breres that noon wolde haue wende [thought] that ther hadde be [been] eny *habitacion*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 317.

As imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local *habitation* and a name. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** Domicile, quarters.

habitator†, (hab′i-ta-tor), *n.* [= F. *habitateur* = Pr. *habitaire, habitador* = Sp. Pg. *habitador* = It. *abitatore*, < L. *habitator*, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit, v.*] A dweller; an inhabitant.

The longest day in Cancer is longer unto us then that in Capricorn unto the Southern *habitator*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

habit-cloth (hab′it-klôth), *n.* A light broadcloth especially adapted for women's riding-habits, but often used for other outer garments.

habit-maker (hab′it-mā-kėr), *n.* One who makes habits; specifically, a maker of women's riding habits.

habit-shirt (hab′it-shėrt), *n.* A garment of muslin or similar material worn by women on the neck and shoulders, under the dress, usually having some resemblance to the collar, shirt-bosom, etc., worn by men.

habitual (hā-bit′ū-al), *a.* [< F. *habituel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *habitual* = It. *abituale*, < ML. *habitualis*

(pertaining to a habit . . . < L. *habitus*, habit: see *habit*, *n.* . . .] 1. Formed or acquired by, or resulting from, habit, frequent use, or custom.

'Tis given out that you are well schollers, and are skild in the *habituall* arts, as they term coherences.
Merry Dictionarie, or Time Companion (1636).

Proverbs are *habitual* . . . Nations.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 100.

A *habitual* action has its uniform undeviating character, as well as its distinctly conscious element, a quasi memory of the habitual character, and so resembles reflex and instinctive actions. Hence, . . . *habitual* actions are often said to be performed "instinctively" or automatically. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 616.

2. According to or constituting a habit; existing as a habit or a fixed condition; customary; usual; regular: as, the *habitual* practice of sin; the *habitual* exercise of forbearance; *habitual* good or ill health.

Because opinions which are gotten by education, and in length of time are made *habitual*, cannot be taken away by force, and upon the sudden, they must therefore be taken away also by time and education.
Hobbes, De Corpore Politico, ii. 10.

The *habitual* scowl of her brow was, undeniably, too fierce, at this moment, to pass itself off on the innocent score of near-sightedness. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

Deepen the *habitual* mood
Of my existence. *Lowell*, Fancy's Casuistry.

In Scotland, during early times, cattle-raids were *habitual* causes of inter-tribal fights.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

What we call a *habitual* feeling is one which is habitually or customarily called forth in a calm form by a permanent object of the environment, so as to diffuse itself over large tracts of life in a smooth current.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 490.

3. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes: as, a *habitual* color of the skin.—**Habitual cognition.** See *habitual knowledge*, under *knowledge*.—**Habitual criminal, knowledge,** etc. See the nouns.—**Habitual logic.** See the extract.

By Objective or Speculative Logic is meant that complement of doctrines of which the science of Logic is made up. by Subjective or *Habitual Logic* is meant the speculative knowledge of these doctrines which any individual (as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle) may possess, and the practical dexterity with which he is able to apply them.
Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, iii.

=**Syn.** *Usual, Customary, Habitual;* accustomed, wonted, regular, ordinary, every-day. As *habit* goes beyond *custom* in its regularity, so *habitual* goes beyond *usual* or *customary*. Indeed, *habitual* would now hardly be used where it was not meant that the habit was uniform and unbroken or firmly fixed as an element of character: as, *habitual* indolence. The other words lead up to this: *usual*, that which occurs much more often than not; *customary*, that which occurs in the larger part of all the cases. See *custom*.

I suppose the red Indian lived here in his *usual* discomfort, and was as restless as his successors, the summer boarders. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, vii.

In 1772 Dean Nowell was appointed to preach the *customary* sermon before the House on the anniversary of the Restoration. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

In the past experiences of the race, smiles and gentle tones in those around have been *habitual* accompaniments of pleasurable feelings.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 520.

habitually (hā-bit′ū-al-i), *adv.* In a habitual manner; by frequent practice or use; as a habit.

Bad habits must undermine good, and often repeated acts make us *habitually* evil.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 30.

A very large proportion of the population of St. Eustatius were *habitually* engaged in supplying the Americans with munitions of war. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

habitualness (hā-bit′ū-al-nes), *n.* The state or character of being habitual.

But true perfection . . . consists, as has been shown, in these three things: in the uprightness, the universality, and *habitualness* of our obedience.
Clarke, Works, II. cxliv.

habituary† (hā-bit′ū-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *habitus* (*habitu-*), habit, + *-ary*. Cf. *habitual*.] Habitual. *Darwin.*

Too well he knew how difficult a thing it was to invert the course of Nature, especially being confirm'd by continuance of practice, and made *habituary* by custom.
E. Fannant (?), Hist. Edward II., p. 3.

habituate (ha-bit′ū-at), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *habituated*, ppr. *habituating*. [< LL. *habituatus*, pp. of *habituare*, < L. *habitus*, condition, habit: see *habit*, *n.*] 1. To accustom; make familiar by habit or customary experience.

A mind long *habituated* to a certain set of objects insensibly becomes fond of seeing them.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxiii.

The action was more frank and fearless than any I was *habituated* to indulge in; somehow it pleased her.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

2†. To settle as an inhabitant in a place.

Many nobles and gentlemen . . . left their families *habituated* in these countries.
Sir W. Temple, Int. to Hist. England, ii. 584. (*Latham.*)

=**Syn. 1.** To inure, harden, familiarize (with).

habituate† (ha-bit′ū-at), *a.* [< L. *habituatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Inveterate by custom; formed by habit; habitual.

So, for all his temporary forbearance, upon some either policy or necessity, the *habituate* sinner hath not yet given over his habit. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 679.

The pope's encroachments upon the state of England had been an old sore, and by its eld almost *habituate*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 100.

habituation (hā-bit-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *habituation* = Sp. *habituacion* = It. *abituazione*, < LL. as if **habituatio*(*n*-), < *habituare*, habituate: see *habituate*.] The act of habituating, or the state of being habituated.

Every one of us would have felt, sixty years ago, that the general tone and colouring of a style was stiff, bookish, pedantic, which, from the *habituation* of our organs, we now feel to be natural and within the privilege of learned art. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Habituation to pain has limits; and on the other hand our healthy sensations lose freshness and get feeble.
F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 9.

habitude (hab′i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *habitude* = Sp. *habitud* = Pg. *habitude* = It. *abitudine*, < L. *habitudo*, condition, appearance, < *habitus*, pp. of *habere*, have, hold, keep: see *habit*, *n.*] 1. Customary manner or mode of living, feeling, or acting; habit.

What virtuous act
Can take effect on them, that have no power
Of equal *habitude* to apprehend it?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

Brought by long *Habitude* from bad to worse,
Must hear the frequent Oath, the direful Curse.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Hill-worship was a *habitude* of the Syrian nations.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 212.

2. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else. [Rare.]

In all the *habitudes* of life
The friend, the mistress, and the wife. *Swift.*

3†. Association; intercourse; familiarity.

Your knowledge of greatness and *habitude* in courts.
Dryden, Marriage à-la-Mode, Ded.

habitué (ha-bit-ū-ā′; F. pron. a-bē-tü-ā′), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *habituer*, accustom: see *habituate*.] A habitual frequenter of any place, especially one of amusement, recreation, and the like: as, an *habitué* of the billiard-room.

The *habitués* of the clubs and of West End social circles.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 33.

habiture† (hab′i-tūr), *n.* [< *habit* + *-ure*.] Habitude.

Without much do or far-fetched *habiture*. *Marston.*

habitus (hab′i-tus), *n.* [L.: see *habit*.] 1. In *med.*, characteristic state or condition; constitutional habit.

The disposition to the disease—the consumptive *habitus*. *Science*, VII. 87.

2. In *nat. hist.*, the general appearance or likeness of an animal or a plant, irrespective of its structure; facies.

hablet†, *a.* [< ME. *hable*, able: see *able*[1] and *habile*.] An obsolete form of *able*[1].

For an a(n)cre fatte is *hable*
Sex strike to sowe, and lesse is aboundable
In mene lande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

So long as breath and *hable* puissaunce
Did native corage unto him supply,
His pace he freshly forward did advaunce.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 3.

hableness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ableness*.

I cannot of my selfe promesse any *hablenes* to take suche a prouince in hande. *J. Udall*, On Luke, Pref.

habnab† (hab′nab), *adv.* [Also *hab-or-nab*; a rimming phrase: *hab* (AS. *habban*), var. of *have*; *nab*, contr. of *ne hab* (AS. *nabban*), not have. Also *hobnob*, q. v.] Whether or no; anyway; at haphazard.

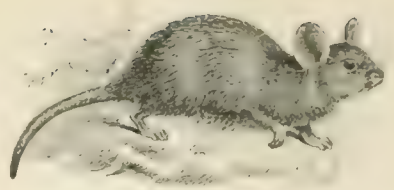
Thus Philautus determined, *hab nab*, to sende his letters. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 354.

Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *habnab* at random.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 987.

hab-or-nab†, *adv.* Same as *habnab*.

The citizens, in their rage imagining that every post in the churche had bin one of their souldyers, shot *habbe or nabbe*, at random.
Stanihurst, in Holinshed's Chron. (Ireland, F. 2, col. 2).

Habrocoma (ha-brok′ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, delicate, + *κόμη*, hair.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ*, peculiar to South America, differing from most members of this family in having the fore feet four-toed. The ears are large and rounded, and the pelage is extremely soft and fine like



Habrocoma cuvieri.

chinchilla, whence the name. *H. bennetti* and *H. cuvieri* are two Chilian habrocomes, somewhat resembling rats. Also written *Abrocoma*. *Waterhouse*, 1837.

habrocome (hab′rō-kōm), *n.* An animal of the genus *Habrocoma*. Also *abrocome*.

habromania (hab-rō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, delicate, pretty, + *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol.*, insanity in which the delusions are of a gay character. *Dunglison.*

habroneme (hab′rō-nēm), *a.* [< Gr. *ἁβρός*, delicate, + *νῆμα*, a thread, < *νεῖν*, spin.] In *mineral.*, having the form of fine threads.

Habrothrix (hab′rō-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, delicate, + *θρίξ*, hair.] A genus of South American sigmodont murine rodents, of arvicoline form and general aspect, with ungrooved upper incisors and soft pelage, whence the name. Also *Abrothrix*. *Waterhouse*, 1837.

haburdepays†, *n.* An obsolete form of *avoirdupois*.

haburjon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *haubergeon*.

Habzelia (hab-zē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < *habzeli*, native Ethiopian name.] A genus of anonaceous plants, founded by Alphonse de Candolle in 1832, who included in it species now referred to *Xylopia*, and restricted by Hooker and Thomson in 1872 to two Malayan species without known economic importance. See *Xylopia*.

hacche[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hatch*[1].

hacche[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *hatch*[2].

hachel (hach′el), *n.* [Cf. Sc. *hash*[2], a sloven.] A sloven; a person dirtily dressed. [Scotch.]

A gipsey's character, a *hachel's* slovenliness, and a waster's want are three things as far beyond a remedy as a blackamoor's face, a club foot, or a short temper.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 149.

hachure (F. pron. ha-shür′), *n.* [F., < *hacher*, hack: see *hack*[1], *hash*[1], *hatch*[3].] Same as *hatching*.

In most maps . . . an attempt is made to show something of the general features of the ground. . . . If the ground is steep, the lines, or *hachures*, are drawn thick and close together, so that the hilly spots become dark; if the ground is tolerably level, the lines are thinner and farther apart. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 12.

hachure (F. pron. ha-shür′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hachured*, ppr. *hachuring*. [< *hachure*, *n.*] To cover with hatchings.

hacienda (as-i-en′dä), *n.* [Sp., landed property, lands, estate, OSp. *facienda*, employment, estate, < L. *facienda*, things to be done, neut. pl. of *faciendus*, to be done, ger. of *facere*, do: see *fact*.] An estate; a manufacturing, mining, stock-raising, or other establishment in the country; an isolated farm or farm-house. Also called *fazenda*. [Spanish-American.]

Within the territory of the republic there are more than 5700 *haciendas* (landed estates) and 13,800 farms (ranchos), and not a few other locations of immense extent. *L. Hamilton*, Mex. Handbook, p. 13.

hack[1] (hak), *v.* [< ME. *hacken*, *hakken*, < AS. **haccian* (only in comp. *tō-haccian* = ME. *tohakken* = OFries. *tohakia*) = D. *hakken* = MLG. *hakke* = MHG. *hacken*, G. *hacken* = Sw. *hakka*, hack, chop, = Dan. *hakke*, hack, hoe; a secondary form (also dial. *hag*), prob. of the verb which appears in AS. *heáwan* = Icel. *höggva* = Sw. *hugga*, etc., cut, hew: see *hew*[1]. To the same root belong *hoe*[1] and *hay*[2]. From MHG. G. *hacken*, hack, comes F. *hacher*, hack, etc., > E. *hatch*[3] and (later) *hash*[1]: see *hatch*[3] and *hash*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To make irregular cuts in or upon; mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument; cut or notch at random.

And leet comaunde anon to *hakke* and hewe
The okes olde, and leye hem on a rewe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2007.

I *hacked* him in pieces sma',
For her sake that died for me.
Fair Helen of Kirconnel (Child's Ballads, II. 212).

Yet was his helmet *hacked* and hewed,
His acton pierced and tore.
Scott, Eve of Saint John.

Those [grindstones] used for removing metal or taking the skin from metal or similar work, where the object is to remove the metal as quickly as possible, are what is termed *hacked*: that is, they have indentations cut in them with a tool similar to a carpenter's adze.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 348.

2. To dress off the more prominent parts of (stone) with a hack-hammer.—**3.** To chap; frost-bite, as the hands. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** To kick, as one player another in foot-ball; bruise by kicking.—**5.** To break up, as clods of earth after plowing. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To chop; cut: as, to keep *hacking* away at a log.—**2.** To hop on one leg. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To toil; work laboriously; strive to attain something.

> For ich couthe selle
> Bothe dregges and draf and drawe at one hole
> Thicke ale and thynne ale and that is my kynde,
> And nat to *hacke* after holynesse.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 403.

4. To stammer; stutter. Also *hacker*. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** To emit short sharp sounds in coughing; cough slightly and frequently; be affected by a short, broken, dry cough. Compare *hawk*[3].—**6.** To chatter with cold. [Prov. Eng.]

hack[1] (hak), *n.* [< late ME. *hak*, a pick or hoe; = D. *hak*, a hoe, chop, also heel (> G. *hacke*, a hoe, mattock, hatchet, also heel), = Dan. *hak*, notch, *hakke*, pickax, mattock, = Sw. *hak*, notch; from the verb.] **1.** A cut; a notch.

> Look you what *hacks* are on his helmet!
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.
>
> Sick unco' *hacks*, and deadly whacks,
> I never saw the like.
> *Battle of Tranent-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 173).

2. A cut in a tree to indicate a particular spot, or a series of cuts made in a number of trees as a guide through woods; a blazed line. [U. S.]

> Curt and I went into the woods to cut a *hack* as a guide in hunting. *Forest and Stream*, XXVIII. 179.

3. In *foot-ball*, a kick on the shin; also, a bruise produced by kicking.

> Those who had them to show, pulled up their trousers and showed the *hacks* they had received in the good cause [a foot-ball scrimmage].
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

4. A stroke on one's own account; turn at doing something: as, every one feels obliged to take a *hack* at it. [Colloq.]—**5.** A blunt ax; a cutting-tool for notching or hacking trees to bleed them, as in gathering the sap of the maple.—**6.** A pick; a pickax; a mattock; a spade; a hack-iron. [Prov. Eng.]

> In different districts it [the pick] is called either a mandrel, pike, slitter, mattock, or *hack*.
> *Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 72.

7†. The lights, liver, and heart of a boar or swine. *Holme*, 1688. (*Halliwell.*)—**8†.** Broken or hesitating speech.

> He speaks . . . with so many *hacks* and hesitations.
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 270.

hack[2] (hak), *n.* [Also dial. *heck;* the unassibilated form of *hatch*[1], q. v.] **1.** A grated frame. Specifically—(*a*) A grated door; a hatch. (*b*) A frame of wooden bars in the tail-race of a mill. (*c*) A rack for feeding cattle. (*d*) A frame for drying fish or cheese. (*e*) A place for drying bricks before they are burned. (*f*) A row of molded bricks laid out to dry.

> Usually they [bricks] are hacked about eight courses high on the edge, and the *hacks* kept separate, to allow circulation of air. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 126.

2. In *falconry*, partial liberty. See the extract.

> *Hack.*—The state of partial liberty in which young hawks must always be kept at first—loose to fly about where they like, but punctually fed early in the morning and again in the day, to keep them from seeking food for themselves as long as possible. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

hack[2] (hak), *v. t.* [< *hack*[2], *n.*] To place (bricks) in rows to dry before burning.

> Pressed bricks are seldom *hacked* on edge in the sheds, but are laid flatwise. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 221.

hack[3] (hak), *n.* [Var. of *hag*[2], ult. of *haw*[1], q. v.] A haw; a hedge. [Prov. Eng.]

hack[4] (hak), *n.* and *a.* [Abbr. of *hackney*, q. v.]

I. *n.* **1.** A horse kept for hire; hence, a horse adapted for general service, such as that required of horses kept for hire, especially for driving and riding.

> He was riding on a *haick* they ca'd Souple Sam, . . . a blood-bay beast very ill o' the spavin.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xi.
>
> Under the term *hack* may be ranked cover *hack*, park *hack*, cob, pony, and . . . saddle horses of all kinds save hunters and racers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 190.

2. A carriage kept for hire; a hackney-coach.

> I was the other day driving in a *hack* thro' Gerard street.
> *Spectator*, No. 510.
>
> "We must have a carriage," he added with tardy wisdom, hailing an empty *hack*.
> *Howells*, Their Wedding Journey, ii.

3. A drudge; one who is overworked; especially, a literary drudge; a person hired to write according to direction or demand.

> We are the natural guardians of Mackintosh's literary fame; will that not be in some degree tainted and exposed to ridicule, if his history is finished by a regular Paternoster *hack?* *Sydney Smith*, To John Allen.
>
> The last survivor of the genuine race of Grub Street *hacks*. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

4†. A procuress; a prostitute.

II. *a.* Hired; mercenary; much used or worn, like a hired horse; hackneyed: as, a *hack* writer.

> *Hack* preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees. *Wakefield*, Memoirs.
>
> Dryden, like Lessing, was a *hack* writer, and was proud, as an honest man has a right to be, of being able to get his bread by his brains.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 71.

hack[4] (hak), *v.* [< *hack*[4], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To ride on the road; ride with an ordinary horse or pace: opposed to *cross-country riding*, *cavalry riding*, etc.

> Hitherto, only road or park riding has been considered, and, with wise people, *hacking* (except *hacking* to cover, or in the performance of a journey against time) means progressing at a strictly moderate pace.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 196.

2. To drive in a hack. [Colloq.]

> Are we more content to depend on street cars and walking, with the occasional alternative of *hacking* at six times the money? *Philadelphia Times*, May 8, 1879.

3†. To be common or vulgar; turn prostitute; have to do with prostitutes. *Shak.*

II. *trans.* To let out for hire: as, to *hack* a horse.

hack[5]† (hak), *n.* [Abbr. of *hackbut.*] Same as *hackbut.*

hackamore (hak′a-mōr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A form of halter with a nose-piece that can be tightened, so that it may serve instead of the head-piece of a bridle. [U. S.]

hack-barrow (hak′bar″ō), *n.* A large wheelbarrow used to carry green bricks from brick-making machines to the drying-sheds.

hackberry (hak′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *hackberries* (-iz). [An alteration of *hagberry*, the bird-cherry: see *hagberry.*] **1.** Same as *hagberry.* Also called *bird-cherry.*—**2.** An American tree, *Celtis occidentalis*, natural order *Urticaceæ*, allied to the elm. It ranges from Canada to Florida and west to Texas, but is most typical and abundant in the Mississippi valley. It has a number of well-marked forms, some of which were

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*).

1 and 2, branches with fruit; 3, branch with fruit; *a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, fruit cut longitudinally; *d*, embryo.

formerly regarded as distinct species, but they are found to be connected by intermediate ones. That of western Texas, however, is regarded as a variety (*reticulata*). The hackberry sometimes becomes a large tree 4 or 5 feet in diameter and 80 or 100 feet high. The wood is white and soft, but heavy, coarse-grained, and not durable; it is used in the manufacture of cheap furniture, but chiefly as fence-timber. The fruit is an edible drupe, of sweetish taste and light-red color, the size of a bird-cherry. Also called *nettle-tree*, *hoop-ash*, *false elm*, *bear-wood*, *mangberry*, and *sugarberry*.

hackbolt (hak′bōlt), *n.* [See *hagden.*] The greater shearwater, *Puffinus major.* [Scilly islands.]

hackbush†, *n.* A form of *hackbut.* *Halliwell.*

hackbut (hak′but), *n.* [Also *hacquebut*, *haqubut*, *haqbut*, also *hackbush*, *haqbush;* < OF. *hacquebute*, *hacquebutte*, *haquebutte*, *hacquebut*, *aquebute*, *hachebute*, etc., also *hacquebuche*, *haquebuche*, etc. (> E. *hackbush*), also *harquebutte*, *arquebouste*, *harquebuse*, *arquebuse* (> E. *harquebus*, *arquebuse* (= Sp. Pg. *arcabuz* = It. *arcobugio*, *arcobusio*, simulating *arco*, bow, = E. *arc*[1], *arch*[1], + *bugio*, *buso*, a hole, hollow): the Rom. forms were extremely various, the orig. form and meaning not being commonly known; the E. form nearest the orig. is *hackbush;* all ult. of LG. or HG. origin: OFlem. *haeckbuyse* = MD. *haeckbusse*, D. *haakbus* = MLG. *hakebusse*, *hakelbusse* = MHG. *hakenbuchse*, G. *hakenbüchse* = ODan. *hagebösse* = Sw. *hakabyssa*, a hackbut, lit. a 'hook-gun,' so called because fired from a forked rest, or because of the curved form of the stock: < MD. *haecke*, D. *haak* = MLG. *hake* = G. *haken* = E. *hake*[1], a hook, + MD. *buyse*, *buise*, D. *busse*, *bus* = MLG. *busse* = G. *büchse*, a gun, a box, etc.; the elements are thus ult. *hake*[1] and *box*[2] = *bush*[2], the same as the terminal element of *blunderbuss*, q. v.] Same as *harquebus.*

> Cross-bow and long-bow, hand-gun and *hack-but*, falconet and saker, he can shoot with them all.
> *Scott*, Monastery, xviii.

hackbuteer† (hak-bu-tēr′), *n.* [< *hackbut* + *-eer.*] A harquebusier.

> He lighted the match of his bandelier,
> And woefully scorched the *hackbuteer*.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 21.

hackbutter†, *n.* [< OF. *hacquebutier*, *harquebutier*, < *hacquebute*, etc., hackbut: see *hackbut*, and cf. *harquebusier.*] A harquebusier.

> And his sonne sir William Winter that now is, and sundrie other capteins, hauing vnder their charge two hundred *hackbutters*. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1544.

hacked (hakt), *p. a.* In *her.*, indented with the indents embowed: said of the edge of any bearing. An edge hacked is represented as if chopped with a hatchet, the small pieces between the indents curled upward as if by the force of the blow.

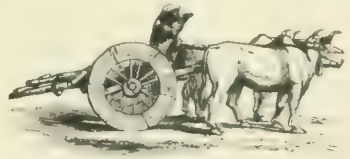
hackee (hak′ē), *n.* [Imitative of the animal's cry.] The common chipmunk or ground-squirrel of the United States, *Tamias striatus.* See cut under *chipmunk.*

hackenaie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hackney.* *Chaucer.*

hacker[1] (hak′ėr), *n.* A tool used for making incisions in trees as channels for the passage of the sap; a hack. [U. S.]

hacker[2] (hak′ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *hack*[1], *v.*] Same as *hack*[1], 4. [Prov. Eng.]

hackery (hak′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *hackeries* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chhakra*, a cart.] **1.** In Bengal, a rude two-wheeled cart drawn by oxen,



Hackery.

used by the natives for the transport of goods, etc.—**2.** In western India and Ceylon, a light covered vehicle drawn by small oxen, for the transportation of passengers.

hacket (hak′et), *n.* [Var. of *hatchet*, after *hack*[1].] A hatchet. *E. H. Knight.*

hack-file (hak′fīl), *n.* A locksmiths' slitting-file.

hack-hammer (hak′ham″ėr), *n.* An adz-like tool for hacking and truing grindstones.

> The lap is chiefly resorted to for removing those slight distortions occasioned in hardening, that are beyond the correction of the *hack-hammer*.
> *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 71.

hackia (hak′i-ạ), *n.* [Native name.] A valuable tree, *Ixora triflorum*, growing in British Guiana. It attains a height of 30 to 60 feet, squaring 16 to 18 inches in diameter. From the [illegible] the wood, it has received the name of *lignum-vitæ*. It is used in making cogs and shafts, and also for furniture. See *Ixora.*

hackin†, *n.* [Appar. for *hackmat*, *n.*, + *-in*[1].] A pudding made in the maw of a sheep or hog. It was formerly a standard dish at Christmas. *Halliwell.*

> The *hackin* must be boiled by day break, or else two young men must take the maiden by the arms, and run her round the market-place. *Ashton MSS.*

hacking[1] (hak′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hack*[4], *v.*] **1.** The operation of working over the faces of rough or worn grindstones with a hack-hammer; also, a similar treatment of the faces of polishing-wheels with a sharp tool of a like kind.

> By the equal application of the tools, the face of the stone may be kept tolerably flat with but little recourse to turning or *hacking*. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 23.

2. In *masonry*, the separation of a course of stones into two smaller courses, when there are not enough large stones to form a single course.—**3.** In *gem-cutting*, the cuts and grooves made in the metal laps by holding the cutting edge

of a steel blade against it on while in motion, for the purpose of providing receptacles or pockets for the powders used in cutting and polishing gems.

hacking[1] (hak'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *hack*[1], *v. i.*, 5.] Short and interrupted: as, a *hacking* cough. Also *hacky*.

He took him to be a physician, who being guilty of neglect, and being demanded why it was called an *hacking* cough, he answered, with the like of an *hacking* cough which ever attendeth this disease.

Fuller, Holy State, i. 2.

hacking[2] (hak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hack*[2], *v.*] In *brick-making*, piling bricks for drying.

The necessary handlings required in stacking, or, as it is technically called, *hacking*, damage the bricks by chipping off the corners and bending the same.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 128.

hacking-seat (hak'ing-sēt), *n.* In *horsemanship*, a seat proper for hack-riding, as opposed to cross-country or hard riding. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 197.

hack-iron (hak'ī″ėrn), *n.* **1.** A miners' pick; a hack. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** A chisel used in cutting nails. It has a check or stop to regulate the length of the nail.

hackle[1] (hak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hackled*, ppr. *hackling*. [Also in var. form *haggle*[1], q. v.; = D. *hakkelen*, hack, mangle, stammer; freq. of *hack*[1], *v.*] To hack roughly; haggle. See *haggle*[1].

hackle[2] (hak'l), *n.* [< ME. *hakel* (found only in comp. *meshakele*, < AS. *mæsshacele* = Dan. *messehagel* = Sw. *messhake*, a priest's cope, and *mysthakel*, a cloak or covering of mist), < AS. *hacele*, *hæcla* = OFries. *hexil* (for **hekil*) = OHG. *hachul*, MHG. *hachel* = Icel. *hökull*, a priest's cope; cf. *hekla*, a cowled or hooded frock, = Goth. *hakuls*, a cloak.] A conical covering of straw or hay, such as is used to thatch a beehive. [Prov. Eng.]

hackle[3] (hak'l), *n.* [Also assibilated *hatchel;* later forms (simulating *hack*[1], *hatch*[3]?) of *heckle*, assibilated (obs.) *hetchel:* see *heckle*.] **1.** A comb for dressing flax: same as *heckle*, 1.—**2.** Any flimsy substance unspun, as raw silk.—**3.** One of the long slender feathers from the neck or saddle of the domestic cock, much used by anglers for making artificial flies. They are distinguished as *neck-hackles* and *saddle-hackles*, according to their situation; the former are stouter and stronger than the latter. Many different colors are found, as black, white, gray, red, dun, ginger (light yellowish-red), ginger-barred, furnace (red and black), etc. Hackles for flies are also dyed of any desired color. By extension the term is applied to the similar feathers of other birds, especially when used for the same purpose. Sometimes called *shiner*.

The red *hackle* of a capon, over all, will kill, and, if the weather be right, make very good sport.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, ii. 7.

4. An artificial fly made without wings to represent a caterpillar or other larva, or the larva-like body of a winged fly; a palmer.—**5.** In *her.*, same as *bray*[5], 2 (*b*).

hackle[3] (hak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hackled*, ppr. *hackling*. [Also assibilated *hatchel;* later forms of *heckle:* see *heckle*, *v.* and *n.*] **1.** To comb, as flax or hemp: same as *heckle*.—**2.** To tear asunder.

It was so *hackled* that it seemed to be much blemished.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 35.

The other divisions of the kingdom, being *hackled* and torn to pieces, . . . cannot, for some time at least, confederate against her. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

hackle-bar (hak'l-bär), *n.* One of the spikes in a hackle which comb out the fibers of flax.

hackled (hak'ld), *a.* [< *hackle*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Having hackles: specifically applied to the Nicobar pigeon, *Calœnas nicobarica*.

hackle-feather (hak'l-feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A hackle.

hackle-fly (hak'l-flī), *n.* An artificial fly made with hackles, like a palmer, but also provided with wings, and sometimes with a tail. See *hackle*[3], *n.*, 4.

hackler (hak'lėr), *n.* [< *hackle*[3] + *-er*[1]; same as *heckler* and *hetchel*.] One who hackles; a flax-dresser; a heckler or hatcheler.

hacklet, haglet (hak'-, hag'let), *n.* [Appar. connected with *hag*[1], 5, or *hagden*, q. v., the greater shearwater; local names of obscure origin.] A kind of sea-bird, probably the shear-

Below them from the Gull rock rose a thousand birds, and filled the air with sound; the choughs cackled, the *hacklets* wailed, the great blackbacks laughed querulous defiance at the intruder. *Westward Ho*, xxxii.

hackling (hak'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hackle*[3], *v.*] **1.** In *flax-manuf.*, the process of removing from the flax everything which would be detrimental in spinning, and of making the fibers smooth, parallel, and of equal length. The combs used are of zinc or steel, and are of varying degrees of fineness, the process beginning with a coarse comb and ending with a fine one. Also called *combing*.

2. Hackles collectively, as material for making artificial flies.

hackling-machine (hak'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine consisting of a pair of horizontal rollers set with brushes and hackles, and used in hackling and cleaning raw flax.

hacklog (hak'log), *n.* [< *hack*[1] + *log*.] A chopping-block. [Rare.]

A kind of editorial *hacklog* on which . . . to chop straw.

Carlyle, Sterling, i. 3.

hackly (hak'li), *a.* [< *hackle*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Rough; broken as if hacked; mangled by chopping or cutting.—**2.** In *mineral.*, having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface: as, a *hackly* fracture.

hackman (hak'man), *n.*; pl. *hackmen* (-men). The driver or keeper of a hack or public carriage. [U. S.]

In the hotel a placard warned them to have nothing to do with the miscreant *hackmen* on the streets, but always to order their carriages at the office.

Howells, Their Wedding Journey, vi.

hackmatack (hak'ma-tak), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The American larch, *Larix Americana:* called *tamarack* in the northwestern lumber-regions. See *larch*. Sometimes *hackmetack*.

hackney (hak'ni), *n.* and *a.* [Now often abbr. *hack* (see *hack*[4]); < ME. *hakeney*, *hakkeney*, *haknay*, *hakenay*, < AF. *hakenai*, *hakeney*, OF. *haquenee*, *haquenee*, *hacquenet*, and *hacquenart*, F. *haquenée* (nearly obs.) = Sp. Pg. *hacanea*, Pg. also *acanea*, OSp. OPg. *facanea* = It. *acchinea*, now abbr. *chinea* (ML. *hakeneius*, *hakenetus*), cf. MD. *hackeneye*, D. *hakkenei*, an ambling horse. Cf. OF. *haque* (also dim. *haquet*) = Sp. *haca*, OSp. OPg. *faca*, a nag, possibly abbr. from the preceding longer forms (cf. E. *hack*[4], abbr from *hackney*); but the origin and connections of the words are obscure. The Rom. forms suggest a Teut. origin, and may come (through OF.) from MD. The MD. *hackeneye* is explained by Gesner (in Kilian) from MD. *hacken*, *hakken*, chop, the alternate lifting and dropping of the horse's feet in ambling, with the accompanying sound, being compared to the alternating movement of a pair of chopping-knives in chopping cabbage or the like. Skeat, overlooking this explanation, suggests the same *hakken* in a possible sense 'jolt.' The term. *-neye* is not clear.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A horse kept for riding or driving; a pad; a nag.

Furth he rideth vppon his *hakency*,
Vppon the Reuerys side to hir logging.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1249.

The knyghtis and squiers are well horsed, and the common people and other, on litell *hakeneys* and geldyngis.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xviii.

He announced . . . the day he should arrive at Stillbro', desiring his *hackney* to be sent to the "George" for his accommodation. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxx.

2. Specifically, a breed of horses which combines thoroughbred blood with that of the English shire horse or cart-horse and also that of the native Irish horse.—**3.** A horse kept for hire; a horse much used; a hack.

Ac hakeneyes hadde thei none bote *hakeneyes* to hyre;
Thenne gan Gyle horwe hors at meny grete maistres.

Piers Plowman (C), iii. 175.

4. A coach or other carriage kept for hire. Also called *hackney-coach*.

I would more respect a General without attendance in a *hackney*, that has oblig'd a nation with a peace, than him who rides at the head of an army in triumph, and plunges it into an expensive war. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 195.

5†. A person accustomed to drudgery; a person ready to be hired for any drudgery or dirty work; a hireling.

Public *hackneys* in the schooling trade;
Who feed a pupil's intellect with store
Of syntax, truly, but with little more.

Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 621.

6†. A prostitute.

She was so notoriously lewd that she was called an *hackney*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, I., App.

7. A payment in hire or as in hire. [Rare.]

The kingdom of Naples, at an early period of its history, became tributary to the See of Rome, and, in acknowledgment thereof, has annually paid a *hackney* to the Pope in Rome. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 347.

II. *a.* Let out, employed, or done for hire; drudging; mercenary.

So the next day, Newsday, that was Candelmasse daye, after mass devotly done, we toke our sayd *hackney* horses and rode to Vyncencia. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 78.

Slightly train'd up in a kind of hypocritical and *hackny* cours of literature to get their living by.

Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

You are a generous author; I a *hackney* scribbler.

Pope, To Dr. Parnell.

Here comes Bob,
And I must serve some *hackney* job.

Lloyd, Hanbury's Horse to Rev. Mr. Scot.

He endeavored to get employment as a *hackney* writer, to copy for the stationers and lawyers about the Temple.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 73.

hackney (hak'ni), *v. t.* [< *hackney*, *n.*] **1.** To wear, weary, or exhaust by frequent or excessive use, as a horse; hence, to render worn, trite, stale, etc., as by repetition.

Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So common-*hackney'd* in the eyes of men, . . .
Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had still kept loyal to possession.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Both men and horses and leather being *hackneyed*, jaded, and worn out upon the errand of some contentious and obstinate bishop. *Marvell*, Works, III. 127.

His [Mr. James Quin's] jokes may be called the standing jests of the town; but those who have *hackneyed* some of them, and murdered others, have scarce ever entered into the most cursory part of his life and character.

Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 7.

2. To ride or drive as a hackney. [Rare.]

Galen's adoptive sons, who by a beaten way
Their judgments *hackney* on, the fault on sickness lay.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 554).

hackney-coach (hak'ni-kōch), *n.* Same as *hackney*, 3.

Up before day, and Cocke and I took a *hackney-coach* appointed with four horses to take us up, and so carried us over London bridge. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 329.

hackney-coachman (hak'ni-kōch″man), *n.* A man who drives a hackney-coach.

hackneyed (hak'nid), *p. a.* Trite; commonplace; threadbare: as, a *hackneyed* subject.

In the broad, beaten turnpike-road
Of *hackney'd* panegyric ode,
No modern poet dares to ride
Without Apollo by his side.

Churchill, The Ghost, ii.

I always held that *hackneyed* maxim of Pope . . . as very unworthy a man of genius. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

hackneyman (hak'ni-man), *n.*; pl. *hackneymen* (-men). [< ME. *hackneyman*, *hakeneyman*.] A man who lets horses and carriages for hire.

Hikke the *hakeneyman* and Hughe the nedeler, . . .
Dawe the dykere and a dozeine other.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 320.

hacksterꝛ (hak'stėr), *n.* [< *hack*[1] + *-ster*.] A bully; a ruffian.

Happy times, when Braves and *Hacksters*, the onely contented members of his Government, were thought the fittest and the faithfullest to defend his Person.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, iii.

hack-trap (hak'trap), *n.* A kind of weir for taking fish, formed of slender stakes driven in the bed of the river in the form of the letter T, adopted by the early settlers of America from the Indians, and still employed in southern rivers for the capture of shad.

hack-watch (hak'woch), *n.* *Naut.*, a watch with a second-hand, used in taking observations to obviate the necessity of constantly moving the chronometer. The watch is compared with the chronometer immediately before and after every observation. Also called *job-watch*.

hacky (hak'i), *a.* [< *hack*[1], 5, + *-y*[1].] Same as *hacking*[1]. [Colloq.]

Take time by the forelock ere that rasping *hacky* cough of yours carries you where so many consumptives have preceded you. *Science*, No. 296, p. iii.

hacquebuteꝛ, *n.* See *hackbut* and *harquebus*.

hacqueton, *n.* Another form of *acton*.

had[1] (had). Preterit and past participle of *have*, and as an auxiliary making pluperfect tense-phrases.

had[2] (had), *v. t.* A variant of *haud* for *hold*[1]. [Scotch.]

They flang him in,
And put a turf on his breast bane,
To *had* young Hunting down.

Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 297).

hadboteꝛ, *n.* [Only as a historical term in reference to AS. law, repr. AS. *hādbōt*, < *hād*, order, degree, priestly dignity (see *-hood*), + *bōt*, recompense, boot: see *boot*[1], *bote*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, compensation made for violence or an affront offered to a priest.

hadden[1]ꝛ. An obsolete preterit plural of *have*.

hadden[2] (had'n). [Sc., var. *hauden*, *hodden*.] A dialectal form of *holden*, past participle of *hold*[1].

hadder (had'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *heather*.

haddie (had'i), *n.* [Sc., a dim. equiv. to *haddock*.] A haddock. See *finnan-haddock*. [Scotch.]

Weel, Monkbarns, they're braw caller *haddies*.

Scott, Antiquary, xxxix.

The haddock . . . is also cured by smoking in the "Scotch method." . . . Finnan *haddies* are manufactured in enormous quantities in Portland and Boston.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 271.

hadding, haddin (had'ing, -in), *n.* [Also written *haddon, haudin;* Scotch forms of E. *holding*, q. v.] A holding; a possession; a place of residence; means of support. [Scotch.]

We . . . are beginning to feel ourselves at home in our new *hadding*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 73.

haddo (had'ō), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The humpback salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*. [Oregon, U. S.]

haddock (had'ok), *n.* [< ME. *haddok, haddoke*, origin unknown. The Gael. *adag*, locally also *attac*, and prob. OF. *hadot, hadon* (ML. *hadus*, a kind of salt fish), are of ME. origin.] A well-known fish, *Melanogrammus æglefinus*, of the cod family, *Gadidæ*, formerly called *Gadus* or *Morrhua æglefinus*. It resembles the cod, but has a smaller mouth, a slenderer form, a black lateral line, a spot on each

Haddock (*Melanogrammus æglefinus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

side just behind the pectoral fin, and more pointed or angular fins than the cod, especially the first dorsal. It breeds in immense numbers in the North Atlantic, and is a very important food-fish. The flesh resembles that of the cod, but is firmer and drier. The fishing-grounds are in general the same as those of the cod, but less extensive. The usual weight of the haddock is about 4 pounds, but specimens weighing 17 pounds have been known.—**Golden haddock**, the John Dory. *Day*. [Arran, Scotland.]—**Jerusalem haddock**, the opah, or king of the herrings.—**Norway** or **Norwegian haddock**, *Sebastes marinus*. See *bergylt*. (See also *finnan haddock*.)

haddocker (had'ok-ėr), *n.* A person or a vessel employed in fishing for haddock.

haddock-tea (had'ok-tē'), *n.* A thin chowder made of haddock. [New Eng.]

hade (hād), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haded*, ppr. *hading*. [A contracted var. of *heald, heeld*, slope, etc.: see *heeld, v.*] In *mining*, to underlay or incline from a vertical position.

hade (hād), *n.* [A contracted var. of *heald, heeld*, slope, etc.: see *heeld, n.*] 1†. A slope; the descent of a hill.

And on the lower leas, as on the higher *hades*,
The dainty clover grows, of grass the only silk.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 400.

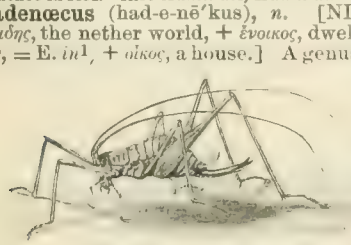
2. In *mining*, the inclination of a vein from a vertical position; the complement of the dip: synonymous with *underlay*. Also *hading*.

Owing partly to its low *hade*, and partly to subsequent folding, the outcrop of this thrust-plane resembles that of an ordinary overlying formation cut into a sinuous line by denudation. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 63.

Hadena (hā-dē'nä), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to their nocturnal habits; < Gr. *Ἀιδης*, the nether world, Hades, + *-ena*.] The typical genus of *Hadenidæ*, having the antennæ simple, the hind tibiæ with long spurs, and wings of moderate breadth. It is a wide-spread genus of more than 100 species. The larva of the common and destructive *H. devastatrix* of the United States is known as the *glassy cutworm*. *Schrank*, 1802.

Hadenidæ (hā-den'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hadena* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, named from the genus *Hadena*. These moths are related to the *Orthosiidæ*, but have the palpi better developed. There are about 30 genera. The larvæ are cutworms, usually of bright colors. The family was founded by Guenée in 1852. Also *Hadenides, Hadenidi*.

Hadenœcus (had-e-nē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἀιδης*, the nether world, + *ἔνοικος*, dwelling in, < *ἐν*, = E. *in*[1], + *οἶκος*, a house.] A genus of cave-



Cave-cricket (*Hadenœcus cavernarum*).

crickets, of the family *Locustidæ*, containing species which are blind, colorless, and wingless, with very long legs and antennæ, and which inhabit caves, as *H. cavernarum* of North America or *H. palpatus* of Europe. *S. H. Scudder*, 1862.

Hades (hā'dēz), *n.* [Spelled *Ades* by Milton (P. L., ii. 964); < Gr. *Ἀιδης* (*ᾅδης*), also, and earlier, *Ἀΐδης*, Doric *Ἀΐδας*, also nom. *Ἀΐς*, implied in gen. *Ἀΐδος*; in Homer only as a personal name, *Hades* or *Pluto*, the god of the nether world; later local, the nether world, often merely equiv. to the grave; usually derived from *ἀ-* priv. + *ἰδεῖν*, see (= L. *videre*, see, = AS. *witan*, know: see *vision, wit*), as if lit. 'the unseen'; but the earliest use and the later form (with the initial aspirate) are against this.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*: (*a*) The lord of the lower world, a brother of Zeus, and the husband of Persephone (Proserpine). He reigned in a splendid palace, and, besides his function of governing the shades of the departed, he was the giver to mortals of all treasures derived from the earth. In art he was represented in a form kindred to that of Zeus and that of Poseidon, and bearing the staff or scepter of authority, usually in company with Persephone. As the god of wealth, he was also called by the Greeks *Pluto;* and he is the same as the Roman *Dis, Orcus*, or *Tartarus*. (*b*) The invisible lower or subterranean world in which dwelt the spirits of all the dead; the world of shades; the abode of the departed. The souls in Hades were believed to carry on there a counterpart of their material existence, those of the righteous without discomfort, amid the pale, sweet blooms of asphodel, or even in pleasure, in the Elysian Fields, and those of the wicked amid various torments. The lower world was surrounded by fiery and pestilential rivers, and the solitary approach was guarded by the monstrous three-headed dog Cerberus to prevent the shades from escaping to the upper world.

And she went down to *Hades*, and the gates
That stand forever barred.
Bryant, Odyssey, xi. 340.

In *Hades*, Achilles thinks of vengeance, and rejoices in the account of his son's success in battle, and the slaughter of his enemies. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 107.

2. In the Greek New Testament and in the revised English version, the state or abode of the dead indefinitely: often taken as equivalent to *purgatory*, the intermediate state of the dead, or to *hell*. See *hell*.

And I also say unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of *Hades* shall not prevail against it. Mat. xvi. 18 (revised version).

Where the word *hades* is used to signify the place of either the righteous or the wicked, some qualifying language or circumstances, as in the case of sheol, indicate which part or state of *hades* is meant.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 634.

3. [*l. c.*] The infernal regions; hell. [Colloq. or humorous.]—4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Westwood*, 1851. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Thomson*, 1860.

hading (hā'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hade, v.*] In *mining*, same as *hade*, 2.

Hadith (had'ith), *n.* [Ar. *hadith*, a saying, legend, tradition.] In *Mohammedan theol.*, the body of traditions relating to Mohammed, now forming a supplement to the Koran, under the name of the *Sunna* (which see). Originally it was not lawful to commit them to writing, but the danger that they might be lost or corrupted led to the recording of them.

had I wist (had' ī wist'). [< ME. *hadde I wist;* a phrase used also as a noun. See *wist*.] Had I known: a phrase indicating regret for something done in ignorance of circumstances now known; hence, as a noun, a lost opportunity; a vain regret.

Quod course of kinde, "What helpith, y wende,
Thi wissching And thin *hadde-y-wist?*"
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

Beware of *had-I-wyst*, whose fine bringes care and smart.
Paradise of Daintie Devises, sig. A 3.

A thing overbought hath evermore repentance . . . and *had I wist* attending upon it.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 5.

Most miserable man, whom wicked fate
Hath brought to Court, to sue for *had ywist*
That few have found, and manie one hath mist!
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 893.

hadj, hajj (haj), *n.* [Ar. *hajj*, a pilgrimage, < *hajja*, set out, go on a pilgrimage.] The pilgrimage to Mecca which every free Mohammedan is bound to make, as a religious duty, if possible at least once in his life, in the twelfth month of the Mohammedan year.

The word *Hajj* is explained by Moslem divines to mean "Kasd," or aspiration, and to express man's sentiment that he is but a wayfarer on earth wending towards another and a nobler world. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 401.

hadji, hajji (haj'ē), *n.* [Ar. (and Pers.) *hājjī*, common form of *hājj*, a pilgrim, < *hajja*, go on a pilgrimage: see *hadj*.] A Mussulman who has performed his hadj, or pilgrimage to Mecca, and who afterward bears the designation as a title of honor: as, *Hadji* Khalfa. The title is also given to a Greek or an Armenian who has visited the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem. Also spelled *hadjee*.

The title of *Hadji* indicates that the bearer has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 209, note.

During my stay great throngs of *hadjis* poured into the town, arriving by the Teheran road. *O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

Hadrosauridæ (had-rō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hadrosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ornithopod dinosaurian reptiles with teeth in several rows, forming, with use, a tessellated grinding-surface.

Hadrosaurus (had-rō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁδρός*, thick, stout, bulky, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the

Skeleton of *Hadrosaurus foulki*.
(Drawn from specimen in Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, with corrections according to latest discoveries.)

family *Hadrosauridæ*. The original species of these gigantic iguanodons was *H. foulki*, from Haddonfield in New Jersey. *J. Leidy*, 1856.

hadst (hadst). Second person singular of *had*, preterit of *have*, contracted from *haddest*.

hae (hā), *v.* A Scotch form of *have*.

hæcceity (hek-sē'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *hæccei*ta(*t-*)*s*, 'thisness,' < L. *hæc*, fem. of *hic*, this: see *hic jacet*. This word was formed by Duns Scotus about 1300, and was based, as he explained, upon the fem. pronoun because the abstract quality 'thisness' is fem. as being expressed, in L., like other abstract qualities, by a noun with the fem. suffix *-ta*(*t-*)*s*. At a later date the form *hicceita*(*t-*)*s*, < L. *hic*, m., and the corruption *ecceita*(*t-*)*s* arose, but they never obtained much recognition.] That element of existence which confers individuality upon a nature, according to the Scotists, so that it is in a particular place at a particular time; hereness and nowness. According to the Aristotelian view, matter is the germ of substance and receives forms in its development. But the scholastic doctors considered that the forms were first pure, and then became contracted in some way to individuality. It was early suggested that this was effected by the uniting of the form to matter. But then it was replied that matter is mere being, the most general of all elements. Hence, some supposed that forms were in themselves individual; others that they were individuated by quantity. Scotus maintained that a material substance is made individual, not by its own formal nature, by its quantity, or by its matter, but only by a distinct mode of being, like that which distinguishes a living reality from an idea. This is what he meant by a "positive determining entity," where *entity* must be distinguished from *ens*.

Duns Scotus . . . placed the Principle of Individuation in "a certain positive determining entity" which his school called *Hæcceity*, or thisness.
Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences, iv. 4.

A quiddity with no *haecceity*. *Mind*, X. 34.

haekaro, *n.* [The native name in New Zealand.] An evergreen tree, *Pittosporum umbellatum*, growing in New Zealand, and cultivated for ornament in the Australian colonies and also in England. It attains a height of 30 or 40 feet. It has coriaceous, obovate, bright-green leaves, dull-red flowers in umbels, and a woody capsular fruit of the size of a small hazelnut.

hæm-, hæma-, hæmato-, hæmo-. See *hem-, hemato-*. [The naturalized English words containing this element, and many words of New Latin form (especially medical terms), are preferably spelled with *e*.]

Hæmanthus (hē-man'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of monocotyledonous bulbous plants, belonging to the natural order *Amaryllidæ*, tribe *Amarylleæ*, and embracing about 30 species, 5 of which are natives of tropical Africa, and the remainder of southern Africa. It is chiefly distinguished from nearly related genera by its 1–2-celled ovary, by the short tube and narrow lobes of the perianth, and by its numerous, often colored, involucral bracts. The corolla of some of the species is of a fine red color, whence the name, and also its English equivalent, *blood-plant* or *blood-lily*. The best-known species, *H. coccineus*, is called the *Cape tulip*. It is a very showy plant, and its bulbs have diuretic and its fresh leaves antiseptic properties. The juice of the bulbs of *H. toxicarius* and some other species possesses poisonous properties.

Hæmaria (hē-mā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-aria*.] A small genus of orchidaceous plants, named by Lindley in 1840, belonging to the tribe *Neottieæ*, embracing only 4

known species, nativ[illegible]na, Cochin-China, and the Malay pe[illegible] It is specially characterized by its [illegible] claw at the base of the [illegible], from southern China, is cultivated [illegible] plant, the leaves being ample [illegible]th.

Hæmataria (hē-mą-tā′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *-aria*.] The so-called blood-animals; those [illegible] animals which have blood and a [illegible] an evolutionary series: contrasted with *Apneumata*. *Haeckel.*

hæmatinum (hē-mat′i-num), *n.* [L. (sc. *vitrum*, glass), < *hæmatinus*, < Gr. *αἱματινος*, of blood, < *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood.] An ancient red glass [illegible] rosaries, ornamental vases, etc., found in abundance in the ruins of Pompeii. It contains no tin and no coloring matter except [illegible] oxid.

Hæmatobranchia (hem″ą-tō-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. [illegible]-, blood, + *ἰχθύς*, gills.] A subclass or grade of *Arachnida*, composed of three orders, *Trilobata*, *Eurypterina*, and *Xiphosura*, or trilobites, eurypterines, and king-crabs: same as *Merostomata*. *E. R. Lankester*, 1881.

hæmatobranchiate, *a.* See *hæmatobranchiate*.

Hæmatococcus (hem″ą-tō-kok′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] A former genus of algæ, the species of which are now referred to *Glœocapsa* and related genera. They grow on moist rocks, on the walls of caverns, and in dark places.

Hæmatocrya (hem″ą-tō-krī′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *κρίος*, cold.] Cold-blooded vertebrates collectively considered, as fish, amphibians, and reptiles; a binary subdivision of *Vertebrata:* opposed to *Hæmatotherma*. *R. Owen.*

hæmatocryal, *a.* See *hæmatocryal*.

hæmatologia (hem″ą-tō-lō′ji-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *hæmatology*.] Same as *hæmatology*.

Hæmatophilina (hem-ą-tof-i-lī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *φίλος*, loving.] A group of bats, consisting of the two genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, which have a pair of enormous sharp-pointed upper incisors. In *Desmodus* the cardiac division of the stomach is enormously dilated, being longer than the whole body of the animal, lying coiled up in the abdomen, and serving as a reservoir for the fresh blood with which this veritable vampire gorges itself. The blood-sucking habit is more marked in these bats than in any other *Chiroptera*. See the generic words.

Hæmatopis (hē-mat′ō-pis), *n.* [NL., prob. for *Hæmatopsis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ὄψις*, appearance. Cf. *Hæmopsis*.] A genus of geometrid moths, founded by Hübner (1816), having slender palpi, plumose antennæ, the fore wings narrow and much pointed, and a deep ocherous color, with pink extradiscal spots. *H. grataria* is found from Maine to Texas, feeding in the larval state on plants of the genus *Polygonum*.

Hæmatopis grataria

a, larva; *b*, [illegible]; *c*, [illegible]; *d*, imago. (All natural size.)

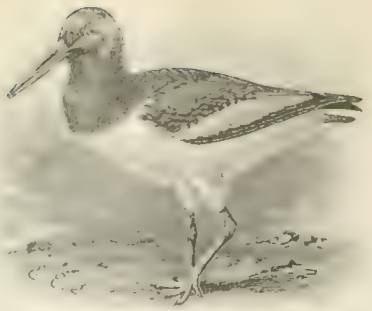
Hæmatopodidæ (hem″ą-tō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmatopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of wading birds related to the plovers; the oyster-catchers. They have three toes, and a bill of remarkable shape, somewhat like a woodpecker's. The bill is much longer than the head, contracted, compressed and beveled, and truncated at the end. There is but one genus, *Hæmatopus*. The family sometimes includes the turnstones (*Strepsilas*), when the oyster-catchers proper are termed *Hæmatopodinæ*. Also *Hæmatopodæ*.

Hæmatopodinæ (hem″ą-tō-pō-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmatopus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] The oyster-catchers as a subfamily of *Hæmatopodidæ* or of *Charadriidæ*. Also called *Hæmatopinæ*.

Hæmatopus (hē-mat′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἱμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *ποῦς* = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Hæmatopodidæ:* so called from the red color of the legs. *H. ostrilegus* is the common [illegible] European *H. palliatus* is that of North America. There are others, some of which are partly white, like the two named, while the rest are of somber [illegible] as *H. ater*. See *oyster-catcher*, and [illegible]

hæmatorn (hem′ą-tôrn), *n.* [< NL. *Hæmatornis*.] Blyth's name for a hawk of the genus *Hæmatornis* (Vigors), the bacha, *Falco bacha*.

Hæmatornis (hem-ą-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] 1. A genus



Hæmatornis cheela

of birds of prey, containing such Indian hawks as the bacha and cheela. *N. A. Vigors*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1831, p. 170.—2. A genus of turdoid passerine birds, the bulbuls: same as *Pycnonotus*. *W. Swainson*, 1831.

Hæmatostaphis (hem-ą-tos′tą-fis), *n.* [NL. (Hooker, 1860), < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *σταφίς*, a dried grape, a raisin.] The name given by Sir J. D. Hooker in 1860 to a monotypic genus of tropical African plants belonging to the natural order *Anacardiaceæ*, tribe *Spondieæ*, and characterized by the possession of 3 unequal imbricate petals and 6 stamens in the flower, an oblong drupe, and pinnate leaves. The species, *H. Barteri*, is a small tree with twisted branches and small white flowers in elongated axillary panicles. The fruit is red, edible, has an acid flavor, and is called *blood-plum*. The tree inhabits the banks of the Niger river.

Hæmatotherma (hem″ą-tō-thėr′mą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *θερμός*, warm.] Warm-blooded animals, as mammals and birds, collectively considered: one of two divisions of *Vertebrata:* opposed to *Hæmatocrya*. *R. Owen.*

hæmatothermal, *a.* See *hæmatothermal*.

Hæmatoxylon (hem-ą-tok′si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of plants described by Linnæus in 1753, belonging to the natural order *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Cæsalpinieæ*, of which only one species, *H. Campechianum*, the logwood-tree, is known; it is a native of Central America and the West Indies, and is important as furnishing the logwood of commerce. Botanically the genus is characterized by its flattened lanceolate pod, splitting through the middle of each valve into two false valves. See *logwood*.

Hæmatozoa (hem″ą-tō-zō′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A general name of the minute *Entozoa* or internal parasites which are found in blood, as the *Distoma hæmatobium* or *Bilharzia hæmobia*, and the *Hexathyridium venarum* or *Polystoma sanguicola*. The term has no classificatory significance.

hæmatozoan, hæmatozoic. See *hematozoan*, *hematozoic*.

Hæmodipsa (hem-ō-dip′są), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δίψα*, thirst.] A genus of land-leeches. *H. ceylonica* is an example. See *land-leech*.

Hæmodoraceæ (hem″ō-dō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmodorum* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of monocotyledonous petaloid plants, established by Robert Brown in 1810, related to the *Bromeliaceæ* and *Irideæ*, and embracing 27 known genera and about 120 species, inhabiting southwestern Australia, southern Africa, central and eastern Asia, and North and South America. The name, as well as the name *bloodroot* by which some of these plants are known, is derived from the red color yielded by the roots of some of the species.

Hæmodorum (hem-ō-dō′rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δῶρον*, gift.] The typical genus of the natural order *Hæmodoraceæ*, founded by J. E. Smith in 1798, consisting of 17 species, all natives of Australia. They are erect glabrous herbs with equitant leaves, and cymes or heads of small flowers. The fibrous roots are often thickened into tubers. The inflorescence is always glabrous, the ovary nearly free, its cells containing two ovules, and the seeds are peltate.

hæmony (hem′ō-ni), *n.* [Used only in the passage cited, appar. in reference to Gr. *αἱμώνιος*, blood-red, < *αἷμων*, bloody, < *αἷμα*, blood; or to Gr. *ἀκακία* for *ἀκάνων*, *ἀκάμων*, knowing, skilful: in allusion to its 'divine effect'). Coleridge fancies here a compound of Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, and *οἶνος*, wine; alluding to the blood of Jesus Christ.] A supposed miraculous plant, described in Milton's "Comus."

> A certain shepherd lad . . .
> Would . . . show me simples of a thousand names,
> Telling their strange and vigorous faculties.
> Amongst the rest a small unsightly root,
> But of divine effect, he cull'd me out:
> The leaf was darkish, and had prickles on it,
> But in another country, as he said,
> Bore a bright golden flower, but not in this soil;
> Unknown, and like esteem'd, and the dull swain
> Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon;
> And yet more med'cinal is it than that moly
> That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave;
> He call'd it *hæmony*, and gave it me,
> And bade me keep it as of sovran use
> 'Gainst all enchantments, mildew blast, or damp,
> Or ghastly furies' apparition. *Milton*, Comus, l. 633.

["Prickles" is supposed to allude to Christ's crown of thorns, and "bright golden flower" to the fruits of salvation.]

Hæmopsis (hē-mop′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of leeches, containing the horse-leech, *H. sanguisorba*.

hæmoptoë (hē-mop′tō-ē), *n.* [NL., an improp. formation: see *hemoptysis*.] Same as *hemoptysis*.

hæmorrhagia (hem-ō-rā′ji-ą), *n.* [L.: see *hemorrhage*.] 1. In *pathol.*, same as *hemorrhage*. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of clear-winged moths, of the family *Sesiidæ*, containing such as the North American *H. gracilis*. *Grote and Robinson*, 1865.

Hæmulon (hē-mū′lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *οὖλον*, in pl. *οὖλα*, the gums.] A genus of sciænoid fishes, the type of the family *Hæmulonidæ*, having the lips blood-red near the corners of the mouth, whence the name. The species are known as *grunts*, *grunters*, *pigfish*, and *redmouths*. See cut under *grunt*.

Hæmulonidæ (hem-ū-lon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmulon* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, named from the genus *Hæmulon*. Numerous species are found in tropical and warm seas: those of *Hæmulon* are confined to the American waters, while *Pristipoma* has an extensive range. Also called *Pristipomidæ*.

Haeser's formula. Same as *formula of Christison* (which see, under *formula*).

haet, hait (hāt), *n.* [Also written *hate*, *haid*, a whit, a bit, used, as in the quotation, with qualifying *deil*, devil, as a vigorous negative.] The least thing; an iota; a whit. [Scotch.]

> They loiter, lounging, lank, an' lazy;
> Tho' *deil hae't* ails them, yet uneasy.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs, l. 205.

haf[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *heave*. *Chaucer.*

haf[2], **haff,** *n.* See *haaf*.

haffet, haffit (haf′et, -it), *n.* [Sc., also *halfet*, contr. of **half-head*, ult. < AS. *healf-hēafod*, the fore part of the head, the sinciput. Cf. *forehead* (contr. pron. for′ed).] 1. The side of the head; in the plural, the temples.

> His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,
> His lyart *haffets* wearing thin and bare.
> *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. Among workmen, the fixed part of a lid or cover, to which the movable part is hinged.

haffle (haf′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haffled*, ppr. *haffling*. [Perhaps of imitative origin. Cf. *ha*[1], *v.*, *haw*[7], *v.*, hesitate, and cf. *faffle*, *maffle*.] To waver or shuffle in speaking; prevaricate. [Prov. Eng.]

hafflin (haf′lin), *n.* and *a.* See *halfling*[1].

Hafiz (hä′fiz), *n.* [Pers. *hāfiz*, < Ar. *hāfiz*, *hāfaz*, a guard, one who keeps (in memory): applied technically to one who knows the whole Koran by heart, < Ar. *hafaza*, keep, retain, *hafz*, memory.] A title or appellative of a Mohammedan who knows the whole of the Koran by heart.

> The Dervish Falladeen, whose prefix of *Hafiz* means "one who has committed the Koran to memory."
> *J. Grant.*

hafiin[1] (haf′lin), *n.* and *a.* See *halfling*[1].

hafiin[2], **hafiins** (haf′lin, -linz), *adv.* See *halflang*[2].

haft[1] (hâft), *n.* [(1) < ME. *haft*, *heft*, < AS. *hæft*[1], a handle, = D. *heft*, *hecht* = MLG. *hechte* = OHG. *hefti*, MHG. *hefte*, G. *heft*, a handle, hilt, portion of a book, = Icel. *hepti* (for *hefti*), a handle, = Dan. *hefte* = Sw. *häfte*, handle, hilt, portion of a book. (2) Cf. AS. *hæft*[2], m., a bond, fetter, captivity, bondage, = OHG. *haft*, m., n., MHG. *haft*, m., a bond, fetter, G. *haft*, m., a hold, clasp, rivet, brace; also OHG. *haft*, *hafta*, MHG. G. *haft*, f., imprisonment (cf. D. *hechtenis*), = MLG. *hechte*, *hefte* = OS. *hafta*, captivity, = Icel. *hapt*, *haft*, n., a bond, a chain. (3) Both AS. *hæft*[1], n., a handle, and AS. *hæft*[2], m., a bond, etc., with their cognates, are from an orig. pp. which appears in AS. *hæft*[3], as a noun, a captive, a slave, = OS. *haft*, a., seized, captive, = OHG. MHG. *haft*, a., captive, = Icel. *haftr*, m., *hafta*, f., a captive, prisoner, = Goth. *hafts*, a., joined together, = L. *captus*, seized, taken; orig. pp. of AS. *hebban*, E. *heave*, etc., lift, = L. *capere*, take, seize (the orig. meaning): see *capable*, *captive*, etc. Less prob. from the root of *have*, q. v. Cf. *heft*[1], *heft*[2], etc.] A

handle; specifically, the handle of a cutting or thrusting instrument, as a knife, sword, or dagger; a hilt.

But yet ne fond I nought the *haft*
Whiche might unto the blade accorde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

Earl Doorm
Struck with a knife's *haft* hard against the board
Tennyson, Geraint.

Loose in the haft†, not quite honest. *Wright's Political Songs*, p. 339.

haft[1] (haft), *v. t.* [= OS. *heftjan*, fetter, bind, = D. *hechten*, fasten, attach, = MLG. *hechten*, *heften*, attach, arrest, = OHG. *heftan*, MHG. G. *heften*, fasten, attach, = Icel. *hepta*, *hefta*, bind, fetter, refl. restrain oneself, forbear, = Dan. *hefte*, Sw. *häfta*, bind, stitch, arrest, = Goth. *haftjan*, fasten, attach, refl. cling, stick, force oneself in upon; from the noun.] **1.** To set in a haft; furnish with a handle.

Tools and instruments consisted of polished flints of various shapes, and of teeth and bones of animals, *hafted* in different ways according to the uses for which they were intended. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 538.

2. To drive up to the haft or hilt, as a knife or dirk.

This mye blade in thye body should bee with speedines *hafted*. *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 143.

3. To fix or settle firmly; plant. [Scotch.]

I hae heard him say that the root of the matter was mair deeply *hafted* in that wild muirland parish than in the Canongate of Edinburgh.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

It shows how well *hafted* is the Royal Society's claim, that a president should acquire the notion that it is acknowledged and acted upon by the other Societies.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 20.

haft[2] (haft), *n.* [Prob. connected with *haft*[1], as a 'fixed' place of abode. Cf. *haft*[1], *v.*, 3.] A place of abode; dwelling; lodging. [Scotch.]

"Her bairn," she said, "was her bairn, and she came to fetch her out of ill *haft* and waur guiding."
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

hafter[1] (haf'tėr), *n.* [< *haft*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] In *cutlery*, a workman who forms and fixes the hafts or handles of knives.

hafter[2]† (haf'tėr), *n.* [Appar. < **haft*, v. (found elsewhere only in *hafting*), + *-er*.] A wrangler; a caviler; a debater. *Hollyband*, Dict., 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

hafting†, *n.* [Verbal n. of **haft* in *hafter*[2], q. v.] Wrangling; debate.

Whan was there more *haftyng* and craftyng to scrape money together? *J. Udall*, On Ephesians, Prol.

With these pernitious words iterated continually unto him, he grew enkindled, and (without any farther *hafting* or holding off) . . . delivered up all that was demaunded.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 275.

haft-pipe (haft'pīp), *n.* A handle in which the tang of a small tool is temporarily fixed for convenience in grinding the tool.

The handle is called a *haftpipe*, and is commonly a short piece of hazel-rod.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 425.

hag[1] (hag), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hagg;* < ME. *hagge*, *hegge*, a shortened form (by dropping the supposed termination) of AS. *hægtes*, *hægtis*, also *hægtesse* (in early glosses spelled *haehtis*, *haehtisse*), pl. *hægtesse*, a witch, a fury (glossing L. *furia*, *striga*, *Erinys*, *Pythonissa*, *Tisiphone*, pl. *hægtesse*, glossing L. *Furiæ*, *Eumenides*, *Parcæ*), = MD. *haghetisse*, a witch (cf. MD. *haeghdisse*, *heghdisse*, D. *haagdis*, *hagedis*, a lizard, an accom. to the word for 'witch' of MD. *eggedisse* = AS. *ādhexe*, E. *ask*[2], *asker*[2], q. v.), = OHG. *hagazussa*, *hagzissa*, *hagzus*, also *hāzissa*, *hazus* (glossing L. *furia*, *striga*, *Eumenis*, *Erynis*), MHG. *hecse* (also *hacke*), G. *hexe* (> D. *heks* = Dan. *hex* = Sw. *hexa*), a hag; a compound of uncertain formation.] **1†.** A witch; a sorceress; an enchantress; very rarely, a male witch; wizard; magician.

But you [powerful herbs] can force the fiercest Animals, . . .
Yea, fairest Planets (if Antiquitie
Haue not bely'd the *Haggs* of Thessalie).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

And that old *hag* [Silenus] that with a staff his staggering limbs doth stay. *Golding*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

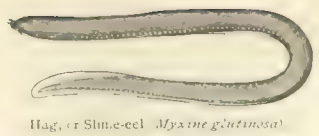
How now, you secret, black, and midnight *hags!*
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. A repulsive, vicious, or malicious old woman.

No, you unnatural *hags*,
I will have such revenges on you both!
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

The *hag* . . . scowled at the fair Jewess with the malignant envy [with] which old age and ugliness, when united with evil conditions, are apt to look upon youth and beauty. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxiv.

3. A cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate fish, *Myxine glutinosa*, or glutinous hag, related to the lamprey, type of the family *Myxinidæ* and suborder *Hyperotreta*. See these technical words. The hag resembles an eel in some respects, is a foot or more long, has a cirrous sucking mouth, a strong palatal tooth, pouched gills, and is parasitic. Also *hagfish*, *slime-eel*.



Hag, or Slime-eel (*Myxine glutinosa*)

4. A white mist; phosphoric light; an appearance of light or fire on horses' manes or men's hair. [Prov. Eng.]

Haggs, says Blount, are said to be made of Sweat, or some other Vapour issuing out of the Head; a not unusual Sight among us when we ride by Night in the Summer-time: They are extinguished like Flames by shaking the Horses' Manes. But I believe rather it is only a Vapour reflecting Light, but fat and sturdy, compacted about the Manes of Horses or Men's Hair.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 371, note.

hag[1]† (hag), *v. t.* [< *hag*[1], *n.*] To vex; harass; torment.

That makes them in the dark see visions,
And *hag* themselves with apparitions.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

hag[2] (hag), *n.* [A dial. form of *haw*[1] (< AS. *haga*), *hay*[2] (AS. *hege*), or *hedge* (AS. **hecg* ?): see *haw*[1], *hay*[2], *hedge*. Cf. D. *haag*, a hedge; G. *hag*, a haw, inclosure, fence, hedge, coppice, wood, etc. (see under *haw*[1]). The sense of 'a wood' runs into that of *hag*[3], *n.*, 2, a part of a wood to be felled.] A small wood or wooded inclosure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hag[3], **hagg** (hag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hagged*, ppr. *hagging*. [< ME. *haggen*, var. of *hacken*, hack: see *hack*[1]. Cf. freq. *haggle*[1] for *hackle*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To cut; hack; chop; hew: same as *hack*[1].

[They] hurlit thurgh the hard maile, *hagget* the lere,
And deliuert the lede lawse of hor hondes,
Horsit hym in hast thurgh help of his brether.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10023.

II. *intrans.* To haggle or dispute. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both senses.]

hag[3] (hag), *n.* [< *hag*[3], *v.* Cf. *hack*[1], *n.*] **1.** A stroke with an ax or a knife; a notch; a cut; a hack. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** A certain part of a wood intended to be cut. [Prov. Eng.]

In Warwickshire the rods which mark the boundary of a fall of timber are called hagg-staffs; and the separate portions so divided are called each man's *hagg*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 197.

3. One cutting or felling of a certain quantity of wood; also, the wood so cut. [Scotch.]—**4.** Branches lopped off for firewood; brushwood. [Scotch.]—**5.** A quagmire or pit in mossy ground; any broken ground in a bog. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

This said, he led me over holts and *hags*,
Through thorns and bushes scant my legs I drew.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, viii. 41.

Owre mony a weary *hag* he limpit,
And aye the tither shot he thumpit.
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

Hag, tag, and rag† [a riming phrase in which *hag* has no definite meaning], a rabble; rag, tag, and bobtail.

Than was all the rable of the shippe, *hag, tag, and rag*, called to the reckeninge.
Bp. Bale, The Vocacion (Harl. Misc., VI. 459). (*Davies.*)

hag[4]†, *n.* [Said to mean 'bachelor, fellow, man' in this passage, but prob. the same as *hag*[1]. It cannot be connected with AS. *hægsteald*, a bachelor.] A bachelor; a fellow; a man.

For thou can not but brag,
Lyke a Scottyshe *hag*.
Skelton, Howe the Douty Duke of Albany, etc., l. 295.

hag[5]†, *n.* A kind of boat. See the quotation.

The brokers of these coals are called crimps, . . . and the ships that bring them, Cats, and *Hags* or Hag-boats, Fly-boats, and the like.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 144.

hag[6] (hag), *n.* A bird: same as *hagden*.

hagadah, hagadic, etc. See *haggadah*, *haggadic*, etc.

hagard†, *a.* and *n.* See *haggard*[1].

hagberry, hegberry (hag'-, heg'ber*ri*), *n.*; pl. *hagberries*, *hegberries* (-iz). [Also *hackberry*, *heckberry;* appar. of Scand. origin, < Dan. *hæggebær*, or *hæggebærtræ* (hagberry-tree), = Sw. *häggbär*, or simply *hägg* = Icel. *heggr*, the hagberry, bird-cherry. The Icel. *heggr* agrees in form with AS. **hecg*, ME. *hegge*, E. *hedge:* see *hedge*, *hag*[2], and *berry*[1].] A species of cherry, *Prunus padus* or *P. avium*. Also called *bird-cherry*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hagboat† (hag'bōt), *n.* Same as *hag*[5].

hagbush† (hag'bůsh), *n.* Same as *hackbut*.

hagbut†, *n.* Same as *hackbut*.

hagbutter†, *n.* Same as *hackbutter*.

hagdel (hag'del), *n.* Same as *hagden*.

hagden, hagdon (hag'den, -don), *n.* [Also *hagdown*, *hagdel*, also *hacklet*, *hackbolt;* origin obscure: cf. *hag*[1], *n.*, 3.] The greater shearwater, *Puffinus major*. This sea-bird ranges widely in Atlantic waters, and abounds on the North Atlantic coasts of America and Europe. It belongs to the petrel family, and to that section of *Procellariidæ* in which the beak is comparatively long and slender, with short, low nasal tubes, and a hook at the end. It is 18 or 20 inches long, and 40

Hagden, or Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus major*)

to 45 inches in extent of wings. The adult is dark-brown above and mostly white below. Hagdens sometimes gather in flocks of thousands, flying low over the water and skimming the crests of the waves with marvelous ease without visible motion of the long thin pinions. They breed on coasts in holes in the ground and lay one white egg. Several related shearwaters are known by the same name. See *Puffinus*. Also *hag*. [Local, New Eng.]

Known to sailors and fishermen as *hagdens*.
Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1861, p. 242.

Black hagden, the sooty shearwater, *Puffinus fuliginosus*.

hagdown (hag'doun), *n.* Same as *hagden*. [Isle of Man.]

hagedash (haj'dash), *n.* [Native name.] An African ibis, *Ibis hagedash:* made by Bonaparte (1855) a generic name in the form *Hagedashia*.

Hagenia (hā-jē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1797), so named after K. Gottfried *Hagen*.] A monotypic genus of trees growing in Abyssinia. *H. Abyssinica*, the only species, now known as *Brayera anthelmintica*, is a tall tree belonging to the natural order *Rosaceæ*, tribe *Potericæ*, distinguished by its polygamous panicled flowers, the male with 20 stamens. The flowers and unripe fruit were found by Dr. Brayer to have anthelmintic properties, and they are still used to remove tapeworms. The dried flowers, as well as the whole plant, go by the native name of *cusso* or *kousso*.

hagester, *n.* See *hagister*.

hag-finder† (hag'fīn*d*ėr), *n.* A witch-finder.

George. If we should come to see her, cry So ho! once.
Alken. That I do promise, or I am no good *hag-finder*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

hagfish (hag'fish), *n.* Same as *hag*[1], 3.

hagg, *v.* See *hag*[3].

haggadah, hagadah (ha-gä'dä), *n.*; pl. *haggadoth*, *hagadoth* (-doth). [< Heb. *haggadah*, < *hagad*, say, tell.] **1.** A legend, anecdote, or saying in the Talmud illustrative of the law.—**2.** [*cap.*] A free exposition and illustration of the Hebrew Scriptures; one of the two classes of rabbinical Biblical interpretation forming the Midrash.

This *Haggadah* or Agadah varies considerably both in nature and form. In its nature it sometimes humours, at other times threatens; it alternately promises and admonishes, persuades and rebukes, encourages and deters. In the end it always consoles, and throughout it instructs and elevates. In form it is legendary, historical, exegetic, didactic, theosophic, epigrammatic; but throughout it is ethical. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 285.

Also written *haggada*, *agada*, *agadah*.

haggadic, hagadic (ha-gad'ik), *a.* [< *haggadah*, *hagadah*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Haggadah; characterized by free interpretation and exposition: opposed to *halachic*, or legal. Also *agadic*.

Like the Jews, too, the Samaritans had a haggada; indeed, the Arabic books they still possess under the name of chronicles are almost entirely *haggadic* fable, with very little admixture of true tradition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 245.

Several entire treatises of an *Agadic* nature.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 286.

haggadical (ha-gad'i-kal), *a.* Same as *haggadic*.

haggadist, hagadist (ha-gä'dist), *n.* [< *haggadah*, *hagadah*, + *-ist*.] A writer of haggadoth; one of the authors or disciples of the Haggadah. Also *agadist*.

The *agadists* make much of the devotion of the individual ant to the welfare of the whole colony as a salient point of formic character. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 280.

haggadistic, hagadistic (hag-a-dis'tik), *a.* [< *haggadist*, *hagadist*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a haggadist or his method of interpreting Scripture; unrestrained by legal or strictly orthodox canons. Also *agadistic*.

According to the *agadistic* view, the primitive man as well as the ape lived only on vegetable food.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 660.

Manifestly he [Mohammed] had relations with Jews at this period, and was under their influence; and from them, of course, it was that the material of his Old Testament and *Haggadistic* narratives was derived.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 550.

haggadoth, *n.* Plural of *haggada*.

haggard[1] (hag'ärd), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *haggart*, *hagard*; < OF. *hagard*, wild, strange, froward, contrary, cross, unsociable (*faulcon hagard*, a wild falcon), lit. 'of the wood,' with suffix *-ard*, < MHG. *hag*, G. *hag*, a hedge, also a coppice, a wood (= AS. *haga*, E. *haw*[1]), + F. suffix.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wild; intractable: said of a hawk or falcon.

For *haggard* hawkes mislike an emptie hand.
Gascoigne, Memoires.

As *haggard* hawke, presuming to contend
With hardy fowle above his hable might.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 19.

A cast of *haggard* falcons, by me mann'd,
Eyeing the prey at first, appear as if
They did turn tail. *Massinger*, Guardian, i. 1.

Hence—**2†.** Untamed; lawless; wanton; profligate.

If I do prove her *haggard*,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

Thus I teach my *haggard* and unreclaimed reason to stoop to the lure of faith. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici.

II. *n.* **1.** A hawk; specifically, in *falconry*, a wild hawk caught when in its adult plumage.

I know, her spirits are as coy and wild
As *haggards* of the rock. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1.

What are we to expect but to prove *haggards* and settle upon carrion, even while we aim our flight at public justice? *Goldsmith*, Phanor.

2†. [By confusion with *hag*[1], *hagged*.] A hag; an ugly old woman; also, a wanton.

Is this your perch, you *haggard*? fly to the stews.
Webster, White Devil.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day.
Garth.

haggard[2] (hag'ärd), *a.* [A corruption of *hagged*, q. v., by confusion with the formerly more common word *haggard*[1], q. v.] **1.** Wild-looking, as from prolonged suffering, terror, or want; careworn; gaunt; wildly staring.

Those . . . whose *haggard* eyes
Flash desperation. *Cowper*, Task, i. 501.

2. Desperately wild; reckless: with reference to an act. [Rare.]

Our success takes from all what it gives to one. 'Tis a *haggard*, malignant, careworn running for luck.
Emerson, Success.

=**Syn. 1.** *Grim*, *Grisly*, etc. (see *ghastly*); lean, worn, wasted (especially in countenance).

haggard[3] (hag'ärd), *n.* [Sc. also *haggart*; prob. of Scand. origin, as if < *hag*[2] = *hay*[2] = *yard*[2] = *haw*[1] + *gard*[1], *garth*[1].] A stack-yard. [Eng.]

When the barn was full, any one might thrash in the *haggard*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 24.

A hurricane . . . which strips our roofs, and smashes our windows, and sweeps away our *haggards*, becomes, in the light of this theory, a beneficent influence.
Cairnes, Pol. Econ., II. iv. § 3.

haggardly (hag'ärd-li), *adv.* In a haggard or careworn manner.

How *haggardly* so e're she looks at home.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

haggardness (hag'ärd-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being haggard, careworn, or gaunt.

haggart[1]† (hag'ärt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *haggard*[1].

haggart[2] (hag'ärt), *n.* See *haggard*[3].

hagged (hag'ed), *a.* [< *hag*[1] + *-ed*[2], lit. 'made to look like a hag'; or pp. of *hag*[1], *v.*, bewitch, torment, harass.] Lean; gaunt; haggard. [Archaic and rare.]

A *hagged* carrion of a wolf and a jolly sort of dog with good flesh upon's back fell into company.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

The ghostly prudes with *hagged* face.
Gray, A Long Story.

Bleakly the blinding snow beats in thy *hagged* face.
Southey.

haggis, haggess (hag'is, -es), *n.* [Also written *haggiss*; < ME. *haggys*, *haggas*, *hagas*, *hageys*, also *hakkys*, *hakeys*, an altered form (reverting to E. *hack*[1] or *hag*[3], cut, chop) of OF. *hachis*, F. *hachis*, minced meat, > E. *hash*, which is thus a doublet of *haggis*: see *hash*[1], *n.*] **1.** A dish made of a sheep's heart, lungs, and liver, minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, salt, and pepper, and boiled in a bag, usually the stomach of a sheep.

Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware
That jaups [splashes] in luggies [bowls];
But, if ye wish her gratefu' pray'r,
Gie her a *haggis*! *Burns*, To a Haggis.

2. A sheep's head and pluck minced. [Scotch in both senses.]

haggish (hag'ish), *a.* [< *hag*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling a hag; old and repulsive.

On us both did *haggish* age steal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

haggishly (hag'ish-li), *adv.* In a haggish manner.

haggister†, *n.* See *hagister*.

haggle[1] (hag'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *haggled*, ppr. *haggling*. [Var. of *hackle*[1], freq. of *hack*[1], as *hag*[3] for *hack*[1]: see *hackle*[1], *hack*[1], *hag*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hack roughly; cut or chop in an unskilful manner; mangle in cutting.

Suffolk first died: and York, all *haggled* over,
Comes to him, where in gore he lay insteep'd.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6.

They not onely slew him and his family, but butcher-like *haggled* their bodies.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 68.

They abused him to his face, and with their knives would cut and *haggle* his gown. *Wood*, Fasti, I.

2. To tease; worry. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To bargain in a petty and tedious manner; higgle; stick at small matters; cavil.

They never make two words upon the Price, all they *hagle* about is the Day of Payment.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i.

He has hundreds of tubs full of dollars in his vaults, and *haggles* with me about a poor thousand louis.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

It is not for men of rank like us to *haggle* and chaffer about rewards. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

haggle[1] (hag'l), *n.* [< *haggle*[1], *v.*] A haggling or chaffering. *Fallows.*

haggle[2] (hag'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haggled*, ppr. *haggling*. [< ME. *hagelen*, etc., hail: see *hail*[1], *v.*] To hail. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

haggler (hag'lèr), *n.* [Formerly also *hagler*; < *haggle*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who haggles or chaffers; one who cavils and makes difficulty.

All this huckstering and haggling, upon what the *hagglers* and hucksterers themselves know is certain to be done, . . . must . . . tend to diminish confidence in the governing classes, if not to induce new misgivings as to their good faith. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 182.

2†. In London, a middleman in the vegetable-markets; a huckster or forestaller of green produce.

Dorsers are peds, or panniers, carried on the backs of horses, on which *haglers* use to ride and carry their commodities. *Fuller*, Worthies, Dorsetshire.

3. A bungler. [Prov. Eng.]

hag-gull (hag'gul), *n.* The hagden.

hagiarchy (hā'ji-är-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, holy, devoted to the gods (cf. Skt. √ *yaj*, make offering or sacrifice), + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] A sacred or sacerdotal government; government by the priests or clergy. *Southey.*

hagiocracy (hā-ji-ok'ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, govern.] Government by priests; sacerdotal dominion or supremacy; a hierarchy.

hagiograph (hā'ji-ō-gráf), *n.* [< LL. *Hagiographa*, pl.: see *Hagiographa*.] A holy writing.

Hagiographa (hā-ji-og'ra-fä), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *ἁγιογράφα*, neut. pl., < *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *γράφειν*, write.] The Greek name of the last (Hebrew *Ketubim* or writings) of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, differently reckoned, but usually comprising the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes.

The Psalter, to say nothing of other portions of the *Hagiographa*. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 114.

hagiographal (hā-ji-og'ra-fal), *a.* [< *Hagiographa* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or denoting the Hagiographa.

hagiographer (hā-ji-og'ra-fèr), *n.* [< *hagiography* + *-er*[1].] One of the writers of the Hagiographa; a writer of sacred books; a writer of lives of the saints.

Popular tradition handed down a very different impression of Eadgar from that given by the monastic *hagiographers*. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 307.

hagiographic (hā"ji-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *hagiography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hagiography; relating to the Hagiographa, or to sacred writings.

So far as the Hagiographa is concerned, this celebrated code is not lost; and almost the whole of its *Hagiographic* readings would be available for the settlement of disputed points in the Massoretic text.
The Academy, Nov. 17, 1888, p. 321.

hagiography (hā-ji-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, LGr. a saint, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write: see *Hagiographa*.] Sacred writing or literature; sacred writings collectively; a collection of lives of the saints.

hagiolatry (hā-ji-ol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, LGr. a saint, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of saints. In the Roman Catholic Church it is distinguished from the *latria*, or supreme worship due to God alone. See *dulia*.

As to the actual state of *hagiolatry* in modern Europe, it is obvious on a broad view that it is declining among the educated classes. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 111.

hagiologic (hā"ji-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *hagiology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hagiology; contained in hagiologies.

Reginald, one of the most credulous of *hagiologic* writers. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 239, note.

A collection of *hagiologic* material such as was read in monastic oratories on saints' days.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 218.

hagiological (hā"ji-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *hagiologic*.

hagiologist (hā-ji-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *hagiology* + *-ist*.] One who writes or treats of the lives of the saints.

If we read the accounts of the *hagiologists*, all is done by Dunstan, and we see nothing of Eadgar.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 306.

hagiology (hā-ji-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, LGr. a saint, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** That branch of literature which treats of the lives and legends of the saints; the list and legends of the saints, and, by extension, of popular heroes.

To write a *hagiology* of the Eastern Church would be a stupendous undertaking.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 759.

The seventh century, which, together with the eighth, forms the darkest period of the dark ages, is famous in the *hagiology*, as having produced more saints than any other century, except that of the martyrs.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 253.

In the *hagiology* of each nation, the law-giver was in each case some man of eloquent tongue, whose sympathy brought him face to face with the extremes of society.
Emerson, Clubs.

2. A history or description of the sacred writings.

hagioscope (hā'ji-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *medieval arch.*, an opening in a wall, screen, or barrier of a church, to afford a view of the chief altar to worshipers in the chapels or side aisles; a squint. See *squint*.

Through the reredos into a little sacristy, from which the prior or his deputy could see through three *hagioscopes* into the chapel.
Abbeys and Churches (ed. Bonney), p. 262.

hagioscopic (hā"ji-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *hagioscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a hagioscope or squint; resembling or serving the purpose of a hagioscope: as, a *hagioscopic* opening.

hagiosemantron (hā"ji-ō-sē-man'tron), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *σήμαντρον*, a signal, a bell: see *semantron*.] See *semantron*.

hagiosideron (hā"ji-ō-si-dē'ron), *n.*; pl. *hagiosidera* (-rä). [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *σίδηρον*, *σίδηρος*, iron.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an iron semantron; a large curved bar of iron struck instead of a bell to summon worshipers to church. In Mohammedan countries bells are not allowed except in certain places by special favor; semantra of wood or iron are used instead. Also written, improperly, *haghiosideron*.

The iron semantra, called also *haghiosidera*, . . . are usually iron half-hoops, which yield a sound not unlike that of a gong. They are occasionally found of brass.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 217.

hagister†, haggister† (hag'is-tèr), *n.* [E. dial. also *hagester*; appar. < *hag*[1] + *-ster*.] The magpie, *Pica rustica*. *Montagu.*

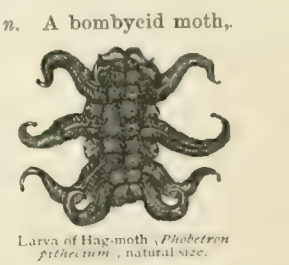
The eating of a *haggister* or pie helpeth one bewitched.
R. Scot, Discovery of Witchcraft, p. 82.

Words which, in northern and midland English at least, have long been obsolete, such as . . . *hagister*, a magpie.
The Academy, Oct. 6, 1888, p. 215.

haglert, *n.* An obsolete form of *haggler*.

haglet, *n.* See *hacklet*.

hag-moth (hag'môth), *n.* A bombycid moth, *Phobetron pithecium*, whose larva has curious hirsute appendages like locks of disheveled hair. These are fleshy hooks covered with feathery brown hairs, among which are longer black stinging hairs. This larva feeds on a great variety of trees and plants, and transforms to a pupa within a tough spherical cocoon, to which the molted fleshy appendages are attached. The moth is purplish-brown grained with ocherous, with sable hind wings and abdomen.



Larva of Hag-moth (*Phobetron pithecium*), natural size.

hag-ridden (hag'rid"n), *a.* **1.** Ridden by hags or witches, as a horse.—**2.** Afflicted with nightmare. *Cheyne.*—**3.** Entangled; involved. [Prov. Eng.]

hag-seed† (hag′sēd), *n.* The offspring of a hag: applied by Shakspere in "The Tempest" to Caliban, son of the witch Sycorax.

Hag-seed, hence!
Fetch us in fuel; and be quick, thou wert best,
To answer other business. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

hagship† (hag′ship), *n.* [< *hag*[1] + *-ship.*] The condition of a hag or witch: used in the quotation as a title.

What's this? Oh, 'tis the charm her *hagship* gave me.
Middleton, The Witch.

hag-staff (hag′stȧf), *n.* The staff or rod by which the divisions or portions are marked in a wood assigned for felling. See *hag*[3], 3.

hag's-tooth (hagz′töth), *n. Naut.*, a part of a matting, pointing, etc., which is interwoven with the rest in an irregular manner so as to break the general uniformity of the work.

hag-taper (hag′tā″per), *n.* [Also *hedge-taper*, and, corruptly, *hig-taper*, *high-taper*, formerly *hyggis-taper*; < *hag*[2] or *hedge* + *taper*: so called because in former times a spike of the plant dipped in tallow was used as a taper.] The great mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus.* See *mullen.*

hag-tracks (hag′traks), *n. pl.* Fairy rings. [Prov. Eng.]

haguebut†, *n.* Same as *hackbut.*

hagweed (hag′wēd), *n.* [< *hag*[1] + *weed*[1]: so called in allusion to the popular superstition that hags or witches rode through the air on broomsticks.] The common broom, *Cytisus scoparius.*

For awful coveys of terrible things, . . .
On *hagweed* broom-sticks, and leathern wings,
Are hovering round the Hut! *Hood*, The Forge.

hag-worm (hag′wȇrm), *n.* A viper or snake of any kind. [Prov. Eng.]

hah (hä), *interj.* Another spelling of *ha*[1].

ha-ha[1] (hä′hä′), *interj.* [Reduplication of *ha*[1], q. v.] An imitation of the sound of laughter. See *ha*[1].

ha-ha[2] (hä-hä′), *n.* [Origin uncertain: see quotation.] A fence formed by a foss or ditch, sunk between slopes and not perceived till approached; a sunk fence. Also written *aha*, *haw-haw.*

The destruction of walls for boundaries, and the invention of fossés, an attempt then deemed so astonishing, that the common people called them *Ha! Ha's!* to express their surprise at finding a sudden and unperceived check to their walk. *Walpole*, Modern Gardening.

Hahnemannian (hä-ne-man′i-an), *a.* [< *Hahnemann* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Relating to S. C. F. Hahnemann (1755–1843), the founder of the homeopathic system of medicine. Also written *Hahnemanian.*

haidingerite (hī′ding-ėr-īt), *n.* [After the Austrian mineralogist Wilhelm von *Haidinger* (1795–1871).] 1. Hydrous arseniate of calcium, a rare mineral occurring in minute crystals which are white and transparent, with a vitreous luster. —2. Same as *berthierite*, a sulphid of antimony and iron.

Haidinger's brushes. See *brush.*

Haiduk, Hayduk (hī′dūk), *n.* [Also *Haydeck*, *Heyduc*; = D. *heiduk* = G. *heiduck* = Dan. Sw. *heiduk* = F. *heiduque*, < Hung. *hajduk*, lit. drovers, pl. of *hajdu*, a drover.] 1. Formerly, one of a class of mercenary foot-soldiers in Hungary of Magyar stock, distinguished for their gallantry in the field. For their fidelity to the Protestant cause throughout the religious insurrectionary war they were rewarded by Prince Bocskai in 1605 with the privileges of nobility, and with a territorial possession called the Haiduk district, which was enlarged as Haiduk county in 1876. The Hungarian light infantry were called Haiduks in the eighteenth century, from a regiment constituted for a time by these people. Compare *chasseur*, 3.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In Hungary, Austria, Germany, etc., an attendant in a judicial court, or in a palace or mansion, when dressed in the Hungarian semi-military costume.

I was once one of the handsomest men in Europe, and would defy any *heyduc* of the court to measure a chest or a leg with me. *Thackeray*, Barry Lyndon, xi.

haie†, *n.* 1. A Middle English form of *hay*[2].—2. [OF., = E. *hay*[2].] In *her.*, a bearing representing a weir or dam made of osier or the like, wattled on upright stakes, three or more stakes being visible. It is always in fesse.

haifer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heifer.*

haihowt, *n.* A form of *heighaw.*

haik[1], *v.* and *n.* See *hake*[4].

haik[2] (hīk), *n.* [Repr. Ar. *haik*, < *hayyik*, weave.] A piece of stuff used as an outer garment by the peoples of the Levant, especially by the desert tribes of Arabs. Its most familiar form is an oblong piece of loosely woven woolen cloth, in stripes of two or three colors. Also spelled *haick*, *hyke*

The *haiks* are often made of hand-woven wool, very thick and warm, others of silk, while the poorer classes wear a few yards of thin white cotton stuff.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 663.

hail[1] (hāl), *n.* [< ME. *hayle*, *hazel*, < AS. *hægel*, *hagl*, *hagol*, *hagal* = D. *hagel* = LG. *hagel* = OHG. *hagal*, MHG. G. *hagel* = Icel. *hagl* = Sw. Dan. *hagel*, hail. Cf. Gr. κάχληξ, κόχλαξ, a pebble, gravel; cf. *hailstone.*] Pellets of ice falling in showers. These pellets, called *hailstones*, frequently consist of a kernel of hard snow in the center, surrounded by alternate concentric layers of ice and snow; in other cases they have a radial structure. They assume various shapes, most commonly spheroidal, but some are pyramidal, others flat, and others irregularly oval. In size they are usually from a tenth to a quarter of an inch in diameter, but masses measuring from 12 to 15 inches in circumference and weighing over half a pound are of occasional occurrence. The fall of hail occurs chiefly in spring and summer, and most commonly precedes or accompanies a thunder-storm. The time of its continuance is always short, generally only a few minutes. The length of time requisite for the accretion of the larger hailstones is now believed to be obtained by the continued retention and repeated elevation in the atmosphere of a pellet, initially small, which is several times drawn into a current of moist air having a rapid ascensional and gyratory motion; in this way it is carried through successive regions of rain and snow. In a ship's log-book, abbreviated *h.*

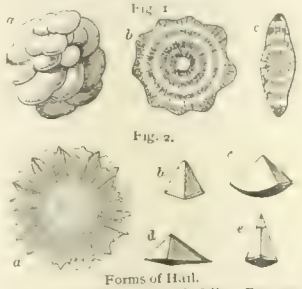


Fig. 1

Fig. 2.

Forms of Hail.

Fig. 1. *a*, hailstone which fell at Bonn in 1822; diameter 1½ inches, weight 3 ounces; *b*, *c*, sections of differently shaped hailstones which fell on the same occasion, showing the radiating nucleus and concentric layers. Fig. 2. *a*, section of hailstone with minute pyramids on its surface; *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, fragments of same when burst asunder.

Instead of strength of reason, he answers with a multitude of words, thinking . . . that he may use *hail* when he hath no thunder.
Bp. Wilkins, Discovery of New World, i. 9.

The island-valley of Avilion;
Where falls not *hail*, or rain, or any snow,
Nor ever wind blows loudly.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

The origin of *hail* is still obscure, but it is probably formed by an intensely cold current of air passing into a region of warm moist air, and reducing the temperature of the whole below the freezing-point.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 65.

In a hail-storm the ascending currents are so strong, and reach so high up into the upper strata of the atmosphere, that the rain-drops are carried up into the cold regions above, and into the central part within the isobaric and isothermic surface of the freezing-point, where they are frozen into *hail.* *W. Ferrel*, Treatise on the Winds.

hail[1] (hāl), *v.* [E. dial. also *haggle* (see *haggle*[2]); < ME. *hailen*, < AS. *hagalian* = D. *hagelen* = G. *hageln* = Icel. *hagla*, *hegla* = Sw. *hagla* = Dan. *hagle*, hail; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To pour down hail.

I wept and I wayled,
The teares down *hayled*,
But nothing it auailed.
Skelton, Philip Sparow.

My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, . . . when it shall *hail*, coming down on the forest.
Isa. xxxii. 18, 19.

II. *trans.* To pour down or put forth like hail; emit in rapid succession.

For, ere Demetrius look'd on Hermia's eyne,
He *hail'd* down oaths, that he was only mine.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

But Walter *hail'd* a score of names upon her.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

hail[2], *a.* See *hale*[2].

hail[3] (hāl), *interj.* [A particular use of *hail*[2], *a.*, = *hale*[2], *a.*, after Icel. *heill* in similar use, as *Heill, Magnus!* hail, Magnus! *kom heill*, welcome ('come hale')! *far heill*, farewell ('go hale')! *sit heill* ('sit hale')! etc.; so in AS., *hāl bēo thū*, or *hāl wes thū*, hail! lit. 'be thou whole' (see *wassail*). The Icel. *heill*, E. *hail*[2], *hale*[2] = AS. *hāl*, E. *whole.* The interj. *hail* is thus an abbreviated sentence expressing a wish, 'be whole,' i. e., be in good health, and equiv. to L. *salve*, plural *salvete*, or *ave*, plural *avete* (see *salve*[1] and *ave*).] Be whole; be safe; be happy: a term of salutation now used without thought of its literal meaning, and merely as an exclamatory expression of well-wishing: used absolutely, or followed by a noun with *to.*

And they began to salute him, *Haile* Kynge of ye Jewes.
Bible of 1551, Mark xv. 18.

Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances!
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

Hail to thee, blithe spirit. *Shelley*, To a Skylark.

[Used in the following passage as a quasi-noun.]

The angel *Hail*
Bestow'd; the holy salutation used
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve.
Milton, P. L., v. 385.]

All hail! a more emphatic form of *hail*[3].

Cæsar, *all hail!* *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2

All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall!
E. Perronet, Coronation Hymn.

Hail Mary. See *Ave Maria*, under *ave.*

hail[3] (hāl), *v.* [< ME. *hailen*, *heylen*, *heglen*, salute, greet, < *hail*, *heil*, as a salutation: see *hail*[3], *interj.* Cf. equiv. *hailse*, *halse*[3].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To salute; welcome; address.

When we had *hailed* each other, and had spoken those common words that be customably spoke at the first meeting and acquaintance of strangers, we went thence to my house. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Prol., p. 30.

They *hail'd* him father to a line of kings.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

The man that *hails* you Tom or Jack.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 169.

Such *hail* the end of their existence as a port of refuge.
Lamb, New Year's Eve.

2. To call to, as a person, or, by metonymy, a place, house, ship, etc., at a distance; cry out to in order to attract attention.

Merham, intending to know what they were, *hailed* them. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 52.

The market boat is on the stream,
And voices *hail* it from the brink.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxi.

The huge Earl Doorm, . . . like one that *hails* a ship,
Cried out with a big voice. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Ere the anchor had come home, a shout
Rang from the strand, as though the ship were *hailed.*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 6.

II. *intrans.* To offer or exchange greeting or tidings; report or declare one's self.

They [the ships] came all together, with friendly salutations and gratulations one to an other: which they terme by the name of *Hayling:* a ceremonie done solemnly, and in verie good order, with sound of Trumpets and noyse of cheereful voyces. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

To hail for a trip, to state the quantity of the catch during a fishing-voyage: as, to *hail for a trip* of 50,000 pounds of halibut. [Colloq.]—**To hail from,** to come or profess to come from; belong to, as one's birthplace or residence: used specifically and originally of a ship with reference to the port at which she is registered, or from which she sets out on a voyage.

My companion *hails from* Little Athens.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 16.

hail[3] (hāl), *n.* [< *hail*[3], *v.*] A salutation; greeting; call; summons; challenge of attention.

His cheer sounded more like a view-hallo than a *hail.*
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxi.

To pass the hail, on a man-of-war, to call out the station, as the men on lookout at night are required to do every half-hour, when the bell is struck, in order that the officer of the watch may know that the lookouts are vigilant.—**Within hail,** within call; within reach of the sound of the voice.

hail-fellow (hāl′fel″ō), *n.* [A compound word taken from the obs. phrase *hail, fellow!* So the fuller expression, "hail, fellow! well met!" is sometimes used as a descriptive adjective, as, "He was hail-fellow-well-met with everybody."] An intimate companion; a pleasant or genial companion.

Where diddest thou learne that, . . . being suffered to be familiar, thou shouldest waxe *haile fellowe?*
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 371.

Now man, that erst *haile-fellow* was with beast,
Woxe on to weene himself a god at least.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 1.

At hail-fellow†, very intimate; on familiar terms.

The master and servant are *at hail-fellow.*
J. Goodman, Winter Evening's Conferences.

hailset, *v. t.* [< ME. *hailsen*, *haylsen*, < Icel. *heilsa* = Sw. *helsa* = Dan. *hilse*, greet (= AS. *hālsian*, ME. *halsen*, greet: see *halse*[3], of which *hailse* is thus a doublet), < Icel. *heill*, etc., = AS. *hāl*, whole, hale: see *hail*[2], *hale*[2], and cf. *hail*[3], *v. t.*, and *halse*[3].] To greet; salute.

And therewith I turned me to Raphaell, and when we had *hailsed* the one the other, etc.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Prol.

He *hailsed* me with mikel pride.
Als I yod on ane Monnday (Child's Ballads, I. 274).

hailshot† (hāl′shot), *n. pl.* Small shot which scatter like hailstones in firing; grape-shot.

For our admirall . . . had prouided all our muskets with *haile-shot*, which did so gaule both the Indians and the Portugals that they made them presently retreat.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 711.

You should, by the same rule, control his bullet, in a line, except it were *hailshot*, and spread.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

hailsome (hāl′sum), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *wholesome.*

hailstone (hāl′stōn), *n.* [< ME. *hailstone, haylestone, hawelston* (AS. **hæġlstān*, not found) = D. *hagelsteen* = MHG. G. *hagelstein* = Icel. *hagl-steinn* = Sw. ODan. *hagelsten* (cf. G. Sw. Dan. *hagelkorn*); < *hail*[1] + *stone*.] A single pellet of hail. See *hail*[1].

> When there fell any haile or raine . . . the *haile-stones* wee gathered vp. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 165.
>
> I will rain upon him . . . great *hailstones*, fire, and brimstone. Ezek. xxxviii. 22.

hail-storm (hāl′stôrm), *n.* A storm of hail.

haily (hā′li), *a.* [< *hail*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of hail; full of hail.

> But with a thicker night black Auster shrouds
> The heavens, and arrives on heaps the rolling clouds,
> From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours,
> Which the cold North congeals to *haily* showers.
> *Pope*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

hain (hān), *v.* [Also written *hane*; < ME. *haynen*, < Icel. *hegna*, hedge, fence, protect, keep, = Sw. *hägna* = Dan. *hegne*, fence, inclose, < Icel. *hagi* = Sw. *hage* = Dan. *have* = AS. *haga* = E. *haw*[1], a place hedged in: see *haw*[1], *haw*[2], *hedge*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To hedge or fence in; inclose; in particular, of grass, to inclose or preserve for mowing or pasture.

> I have four-and-twenty milk-white cows,
> All calved in a day;
> You'll have them, and as much *hained* grass
> As they all on can gae.
> *Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 267).

2. To save; spare; refrain from using or spending. [Scotch.]

> Auld Coila, now, may fidge fu' fain,
> She's gotten poets o' her ain,
> Chiels wha their chaunters winna *hain*.
> *Burns*, To William Simpson.

II. *intrans.* To be thrifty and saving; be economical or parsimonious. [Scotch.]

> Poor is that mind, ay discontent,
> Which cannot use what God has lent, . . .
> Which gars him pitifully *hane*. *Ramsay*.

haint† (hān), *n.* [< ME. *haine, hayne* = Sw. *hägn* = Dan. *hegn*, a hedge, inclosure; from the verb: see *hain*, *v.*] An inclosure; a park.

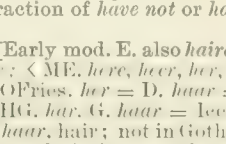
> Grete hertes in the *haynes*,
> Faire bares in the playnes.
> *MS. Lincoln*, A. 1. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

hainch, *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *haunch*.

hainous†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *heinous*.

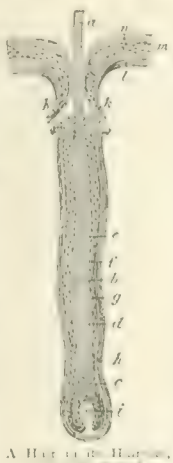
hain't, haint. A contraction of *have not* or *has not*. See *ha'n't*.

hair[1] (hār), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *haire, hayre, heare, heere, here*; < ME. *here, heer, her*, < AS. *hǣr* = OS. *har* = OFries. *her* = D. *haar* = MLG. *hār* = OHG. MHG. *har*, G. *haar* = Icel. *hár* = Sw. *hår* = Dan. *haar*, hair; not in Goth., where *tagl* (= E. *tail*[1]) and *skauft* mean 'hair.' Root unknown; not connected with L. *casaries*, a head of hair. *Hair* in defs. 5 and 6 was orig. a different form, derived from the preceding, namely, ME. *haire, hayre, heyre*, < AS. *hēre* (= OHG. *hāra, hārra* (> F. *haire*) = Icel. *hæra*), f., haircloth, < *hēr*, hair.] **I.** *n.* 1. One of the numerous fine filaments which more or less completely cover the skin of most mammals, and constitute the characteristic coat of this class of animals; any capillary outgrowth from the skin. Hairs are extravascular, non-nervous, epidermal, or exoskeletal structures belonging to the same category as nails, scales, feathers, and other horny or cuticular outgrowths, being chiefly distinguished by their simplicity, and their extreme slenderness in proportion to their length, which may reach several feet. A hair consists of an outer or cuticular layer of cells, extremely variable in the details of their arrangement, generally imbricated and with their free edges presenting away from the skin. These constitute the *hair-cuticle* or *cortex*, upon the nature of which largely depends the capability of being woven or felted of some kinds of hair, as wool. Inside the cuticle is a tubular *shaft* of longitudinal fibers, resulting from fibrillation of cells which may contain a core of granular cells, the *pith* or *medulla* of the hair. Air finds its way into the interstices of the pith. Many hairs are quite cylindrical, or have but slightly reniform cross-section; such are apt to be long, slender, and straight, and possess the least felting properties, especially if their cuticular cells be also smooth. Curly, kinky, or woolly hairs, as of the negro's head or a man's beard, owe this character chiefly to the fact that they are flattened in different planes in successive parts of their length. Hairs of extreme length and fineness grow upon the head of women; others are of microscopic size, retaining, however, the same structural character. Hairs of great comparative thickness and stiffness are called *bristles*, as those on the back of swine, the whiskers of a cat, etc. When still stouter and sharp-pointed, bristles become *spines*, as of the hedgehog; one extremely short, broad, blunt, flattened spine becomes a *scale*, as on a pangolin; and a hair which tends to branch out in a certain manner becomes a *feather*. (See *feather*.) An ordinary hair is divided into the *root*, which is inserted into the skin; the *stem* or *shaft*; and the *point*, which is the part into which the pith does not extend. The root is planted in a little pit or follicle formed by an inversion of the skin, the *hair-follicle*; this follicle has a dermic and an epidermic layer, and some of the latter which adheres when a hair is plucked out by the root is called the *root-sheath*. The root is commonly enlarged or bulbous, constituting the *hair-bulb*. Associated with the hair-follicle may be one or more sebaceous glands whose secretion keeps the hair glossy, and tiny muscles (arrectores pili) are sometimes attached to the sheath of the root, whose action may cause the hair to bristle or "stand on end." (See *horripilation*.) Hair is sometimes colorless, but oftenest heavily pigmented, giving animals their natural colors, in which various shades of black, brown, and gray, with flaxen or yellow, are the commonest, the purer reds, blues, and greens being comparatively rare. In all species of mammals, including man, the hair attains a definite length on certain areas of the body; if cut off, it grows again. Most mammals have at least two sets of hairs: one comparatively long, stout, and straight, coming to the surface and overlying a finer, shorter, and more curly set, among the roots of which latter a still finer coating of hairs may be found. The aggregate of the hairs is the *pelage*, corresponding to the *plumage* of a bird; a copious pelage of fine hairs is a *fur*, as of the fur-seal, otter, beaver, etc.; the fur peculiar to animals of the sheep kind is called a *fleece*. In most animals the hairs have a definite period of growth, maturity, and decay, which results in the periodical shedding of the coat. Hair is a specially cuticular structure, and hence mostly confined to the exterior of the body; but since epidermis becomes insensibly modified into the epithelium of mucous membrane so hairs may be found growing inside any of the natural openings of the body, as the ears, nostrils, mouth, and various cutaneous pouches of different animals. Like other horny structures, hairs are often a secondary sexual character, either appearing on certain parts of the body coincidently with the maturity of the sexual function (see *puberty*), or growing in a certain way in one sex and not in the other, as the human beard, the mane of the lion, etc. Though hairs are in themselves non-nervous, certain hairs on some animals constitute feelers or tactile organs of great delicacy; such are known as *tactile hairs*.



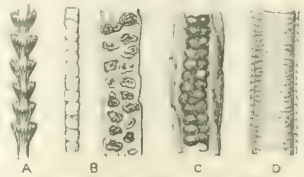
Section of Skin, showing the roots of two hairs. (Highly magnified.)

a, cuticle; *b*, deeper parts of skin; *c*, *c*, hairs; *d*, arrector pili muscle; *e*, sebaceous glands.



A Hair and its Head, ... (Highly magnified.)

a, shaft; *b*, ... of the ... *c*, ... *d*, ... *e*, ... *f*, ... *g*, ... *h*, ... mis and epidermis; *k*, ... sponding to that of the in... of sebaceous glands; *n*, horny epidermis of integument.



Hairs of Various Animals, magnified 1. *A*, Indian bat; *B*, mouse; *C*, sable; *D*, man.

Gray *hairs* are here and there upon him, yet he knoweth not. Hos. vii. 9.

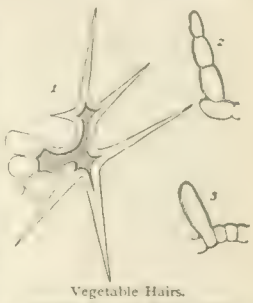
> From every *haire* of bold Robins head
> The blood ran trickling down.
> *Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 407).
>
> He could distinguish and divide
> A *hair* 'twixt south and south-west side.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 68.

2. The aggregate of the hairs which grow on any mammal; hairs collectively or in the mass; in the widest sense, a dermal coat or covering either of hair (specifically so called), wool, or fur; pelage; in common use, the natural capillary covering of a person's head: formerly sometimes in the plural.

> Tho redde he me how Sampson loste his *heres*
> Slepynge, his lemman kitte it with hir scheres.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 721.
>
> His naturall *haire*, which was exceedingly thicke and curled, was so prettily elevated in height, that it served him always instead of a hat. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 70.
>
> In troth, thy *hair* is of an excellent colour since I saw't. O those bright tresses, like to threads of gold!
> *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, iii. 4.

3. On animals, with the exception of most mammals, a filament; any fine capillary or hair-like outgrowth from the body or any part of it, but especially its surface; one of the objects which compose the hairiness, pubescence, or pilosity of an animal, or such objects collectively: used in both the singular and the plural: as, the *hair* or *hairs* of a caterpillar, that which clothes or those which clothe a lobster's gills, etc. Most members of the animal kingdom have hair or hairs of some kind, resembling the peculiar covering of mammals more or less nearly in appearance or function, or both, and consequently taking the same name, though the structural character of these appendages may be entirely different.

4. In *bot.*, an expansion of the epidermis, consisting of a single cell or of a row or number of cells. Hairs assume a variety of forms, even the simple or unicellular ones being often branched, variously curved, or stellate. Cotton-fibers are hairs consisting of elongated single cells. Compound hairs may start from a single cell or a group of cells, and may have their derivative cells arranged in many ways. According to form, hairs may be called *capitate, clavate, uncinate, barbed, peltate*, etc. They are often glandular and viscid at the extremity. Most hairs or branches of hairs in plants are more or less conical.



Vegetable Hairs.

1, stellate hair of *Draba alpina*; 2, unicellular hair of *Eritrichium* ...*anum*; 3, simple unicellular hair of *Valeriana capitata*. All highly magnified.

5†. Haircloth; a garment of haircloth, especially a hair shirt used for penance.

> She . . . under hir robe of gold, that sat ful fayre,
> Hadde next her flesshe yclad hir in an *heyre*.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 133.

6. A cloth, mat, or other fabric of hair used for various purposes in the trades, as in the extraction of oils, manufacture of soap from cocoanut-oil, etc.

> Each bag [woolen bags containing oil-seed meal] is further placed within *hairs*, thick mats of horse-hair bound with leather. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 742.

7†. Particular natural set or direction; course; order; drift; grain; character; quality.

> The quality and *hair* of our attempt
> Brooks no division. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.
>
> A lady of my *hair* cannot want pitying.
> *Fletcher* (and another), Nice Valour, i. 1.

8. In *mech.*, a locking spring or other safety contrivance in the lock of a rifle or pistol, which may be released by a very slight pressure on a hair-trigger.—9. One of the polyps, as sertularians and others, which grow on oyster-shells. See *graybeard*, 3, and *redbeard*.—**African hair**, the fiber of the leaves of the small palm of southern Europe and northern Africa, *Chamærops humilis*.—**Against the hair**†, contrary to the natural set of a thing; against the grain.

> Notwithstanding, I will go *against the haire* in all things, so I may please thee in anie thing.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, sig. Aa I.
>
> He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against the hair!* *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

A hair of the dog that bit one, the same thing that caused the malady or trouble used as a remedy or means of relief; specifically, spirits drunk in the morning after a debauch, for the purpose of steadying the nerves: in allusion to the popular superstition that a hair of the dog that has bitten one will cure the bite.

> Such heartsick woe,
> By an immoderate drunkennesse procurde,
> Must by *a haire of the* same *dog* be curde.
> *Time's Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1860.
>
> Elsley need not be blamed for pitying her [Italy]; only for holding with most of our poets a vague notion that her woes were to be cured by *a hair of the dog who bit her*.
> *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, x.

Auditory hairs. See *auditory*.—**Berenice's hair.** See *Coma Berenices*, under *coma*[2].—**Bulb of a hair.** See *bulb*.—**Buttoned hairs**, in *entom.*, long stout hairs or setæ with a knob or button at one end. Also called *knobbed hairs*.—**Camel's hair.** See *camel*.—**Glandular hairs.** See *glandular*.—**Gray hairs**, figuratively, old age: as, to respect one's *gray hairs*.—**Knobbed hairs.** Same as *buttoned hairs*.—**Not to turn a hair**, not to show any sign of being ruffled, disordered, or discomposed.

> A pint of port? Man alive! we can take two bottles, and *never turn a hair*. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 66.

Not worth a hair, of no value; contemptible.—**Of a hair**†, exactly alike.

> For the pedlar and the tinker, they are two notable knaves, both *of a haire*.
> *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 417). (*Davies.*)

Stinging hair, one of the coiled filaments which spring out of the cnidæ or nematocysts of jellyfish and other cœlenterates; a cnidocil; the urticating filament or nettling thread of a thread-cell. See cut under *cnida*.—**Tactile hair**, a hair which subserves any special sense of touch, as those of the whiskers of a cat. Such hairs are technically called *pili tactiles*. See *vibrissa*.—**The turn of a hair**, a close chance; a narrow escape.

> Colonel Capadose said that it was *the turn of a hair* that they had n't buried him alive. *The Century*, XXXVI. 127.

To a hair, to a nicety; with the utmost exactness or precision.

> I know my advocate *to a hair*, and what
> Will fetch him from his prayers, if he use any.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 2.

To comb one's hair the wrong way, to vex or anger one, especially by speech; address one irritatingly. [Colloq.]—**To split hairs**, to be unduly nice in making distinctions. Compare *hair-splitter, hair-splitting*.

II. *a.* Made of or stuffed with hair: as, *hair* jewelry; a *hair* mattress. [The earlier adjective, *hairen*, is now obsolete.]—**Hair broom,** a broom made of bristles technically called *hair.*—**Hair glove,** a glove made of rough haircloth for rubbing the skin while bathing.—**Hair line,** a line made of hair; now, specifically, a fishing-line of horsehair. Lines made of hair, especially clothes-lines, were common in the middle ages and down to the seventeenth century.—**Hair pencil,** a fine brush or pencil made of hair, used in painting, etc. Hair pencils are made of very fine hair, as of the camel, squirrel, marten, badger, polecat, etc., mounted in a quill when of small size.—**Hair shirt,** a shirt made of haircloth, used especially for penance. See *haircloth.*

When no prelate's lawn with *hair-shirt* lined
Is half so incoherent as my mind.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 105.

hair[1] (hãr), *v. i.* [< *hair*[1], *n.*] To produce or grow hair. [Colloq.]—**To hair up,** to support a growth of polyps, algals, etc., as oysters.

hair[2]†, *v. t.* Another spelling of *hare*[2].

hairbell (hãr′bel), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *harebell.* [This spelling, taken as *hair*[1] + *bell*, has been preferred by Lindley, Prior, and others, as being descriptive of the filiform stalk and bell-shaped flowers of the plant.]

hair-bird (hãr′bėrd), *n.* Same as *chip-bird.* [U. S.]

hair-bracket (hãr′brak′et), *n.* In *ship-building,* a molding which in many vessels comes in at the back of the figurehead or runs aft from it.

The middle and small rails had their lower ends forward resting on the *hair bracket* (or continuation of the curve of the cheek), and their after ends simply butted against the side. *Thearle,* Naval Arch., § 232.

hairbrained (hãr′brānd), *a.* An erroneous spelling of *harebrained.*

hairbranch-tree (hãr′brānch-trē), *n.* A South African shrub, *Trichocladus crinitus,* of the order *Hamamelidæ.* The staminate flowers have long, linear-spatulate petals with revolute margins, whence perhaps the name. See *Trichocladus.*

hairbreadth (hãr′bredth), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The diameter or breadth of a hair; an infinitesimal space or distance. Among the Jews a hairbreadth was reckoned the 48th part of an inch; in Burma it is $\frac{1}{54}$ of an inch. Now generally written *hair's-breadth.*

You jest; but proud Cynisca makes me sad;
Nay; I'm within a *hair-breadth* raving mad.
Fawkes, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xiv.

He answered his description to a *hair-breadth* in everything. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, i. 10.

II. *a.* Of the breadth of a hair; extremely narrow.

Of *hair-breadth* 'scapes i' the imminent deadly breach;
Of being taken by the insolent foe
And sold to slavery. *Shak.,* Othello, i. 3.

A love story, filled as usual with *hair-breadth* escapes, jealous quarrels, and questions of honor, runs through nearly every one of these dramas.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 232.

hair-brush (hãr′brush), *n.* A brush for dressing and smoothing the hair.

hair-bulb (hãr′bulb), *n.* The root of a hair when bulbous, as it usually is.

haircap-moss (hãr′kap-môs), *n.* Moss of the genus *Polytrichum,* especially *P. juniperinum,* having the calyptra covered with fine hairs. It is said to have diuretic properties.

hair-cell (hãr′sel), *n.* 1. See *cell.*—2. The trichocyst of an infusorian, corresponding to the thread-cell or nematocyst of a cœlenterate.

hair-clam (hãr′klam), *n.* An ark-shell; one of the various species of *Arcidæ.* Also called *hair-quag* and *blood-quag.*

haircloth (hãr′klôth), *n.* Stuff or cloth made wholly or partly of hair, especially of the hair of the horse or of the camel. The smooth glossy haircloth formerly much used for covering chairs, sofas, etc., has the weft of the long hairs of horses' tails and the warp usually of linen yarn. Coarser haircloth is made for various purposes (in some countries for garments) of the shorter hairs of the horse and of various other animals, twisted together and used for both warp and weft. The sackcloth of the Bible was of this character. Shirts of such haircloth, rough and prickly, were formerly often worn next the skin by ascetics and penitents. See *hair*[1], *n.*, 5, 6.

hair-compasses (hãr′kum pas-ez), *n. pl.* See *compass.*

haircup-flower (hãr′kup-flou″ėr), *n.* In Australia, a myrtaceous plant, *Calythrix tetragona,* the calyx of which is provided with 10 awl-shaped, elongated bristles.

hair-dividers (hãr′di-vī″dėrz), *n. pl.* Hair-compasses. See *compass.*

hair-dress (hãr′dres), *n.* A head-dress; the manner of arranging the hair. [Rare.]

The Angakut of Cumberland Sound wear at certain parts the *hairdress* used by southern tribes.
Amer. Antiquarian, X. 41.

hair-dresser (hãr′dres″ėr), *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair; a barber.

hair-dye (hãr′dī), *n.* A preparation for altering the color of the hair.

haired (hãrd), *p. a.* [< ME. *hered*; < *hair*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having hair: commonly used in composition: as, long-*haired,* yellow-*haired,* dark-*haired,* etc.

He was . . . couert as a capull; all the corse ouer,
ffro the hed to the hele, *herit* full thicke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5531.

hair-eel (hãr′ēl), *n.* Same as *hairworm.*

hairen† (hãr′en), *a.* [< ME. *heeren,* < AS. *hǣren* (= MHG. *hæren,* G. *hären*), of hair, < *hǣr,* hair, + *-en*[2].] Hairy; made of hair.

It must needs be to his sublimed and clarified spirit more punitive and afflictive than his *hairen* shirt and his ascetic diet was to his body.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1825), I. 84.

haireve, *n.* See *hairif.*

hair-feather (hãr′feTH ėr), *n.* See *feather.*

hair-follicle (hãr′fol i-kl), *n.* A tubular depression of the skin from the bottom of which a hair grows. It consists of a dermic and an epidermic coat. The latter is next to the root of the hair, to which it commonly adheres when the hair is plucked, and may easily be seen with the naked eye. It is directly continuous both with the cuticular surface of the skin and with the root of the hair itself. The dermic coat is similarly continuous with the corium or true skin, but distinct from the hair, and may often be separated into three recognizable layers, a basement membrane next to the cuticular layer of the follicle, a middle muscular or at least contractile layer, and a third layer of connective tissue. Associated with the follicles are the nutrient blood-vessels, nerves, sebaceous glands, and special muscles. A hair follicle is also called a *root-sheath,* a name sometimes restricted to its epidermic layer. See cut under *hair*[1].

hair-gland (hãr′gland), *n.* 1. One of the minute sebaceous glands of the root of a hair, whose secretion serves to keep it glossy. See cut under *hair.*—2. In *bot.,* a viscid, secreting, or odoriferous gland at the tip of a hair. In *Droseraceæ,* for example, the hair-glands are viscid or watery, whence the name *sun-dew,* from their resemblance to drops of dew.

hair-grass (hãr′gras), *n.* One of several species of grass bearing small flowers on slender, hair-like branches, especially *Deschampsia* (*Aira*) *cæspitosa, D.* (*A.*) *flexuosa,* and *Agrostis scabra.*

hairif (hãr′if), *n.* [Also written *hariff, hariff, heiriff, harree,* and *haritch,* and variously accom. *hairup, hairough,* etc., prop. *hayrif,* < ME. *hayryf, harife, hariffe,* etc., < AS. *hegerife,* appar. < *hege,* a hedge (E. *hay*[2], q. v.), + *rīfe* (Ettmüller—not verified) = Icel. *rifr,* abundant, rife: see *rife.*] The common goose-grass or bedstraw, *Galium Aparine,* a plant belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ,* and closely related to the madder. See *Galium,* 2, and *goose-grass.*

hairiff, *n.* See *hairif.*

hairiness (hãr′i-nes), *n.* The state of being hairy; the state of abounding in hair or being covered with it.

A character which, like *hairiness,* exists throughout the whole of the mammalia.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 348.

hair-knob (hãr′nob), *n.* The bulbous lower end of the root of a hair.

hair-lace (hãr′las), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *herelace.*] A fillet for tying up the hair of the head.

Let me be whipt to death with ladies' *hair-laces.*
Middleton, Family of Love, i. 2.

A woman's *hair-lace* or fillet. *Harrey.*

hairless (hãr′les), *a.* [< *hair*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of hair; bald: as, *hairless* scalps.

hair-lichen (hãr′lī ken), *n.* In *med.,* lichen pilaris, a variety of lichenous rash, in which the small tubercles are limited to the roots of the hairs of the skin, and scale off after ten days.

hair-line (hãr′līn), *n.* 1. A very slender line made in writing or drawing; a hair-stroke.—2. In *printing,* a very thin line on a type; also, a style of type consisting entirely of thin lines.

hairlip (hãr′lip), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *harelip.*

hair-mealt, *n.* [ME. *hermele;* < *hair*[1] + *meal*[2], a portion.] The thickness of a hair; a hair's-breadth.

Whan the shadwe of the pyn entreth anything within the cercle of thi plate an *her mele.*
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 38.

hair-needle† (hãr′nē″dl), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. **hǣrnǣdl,* "calamistrum" (Lye), < *hǣr,* hair, + *nǣdl,* needle.] A hair-pin.

hair-net (hãr′net), *n.* A net worn by women to confine the hair. Compare *caul*[1], 1 (*a*), *crespine.*

hair-oil (hãr′oil), *n.* Oil for dressing the hair, generally perfumed.

hair-picker (hãr′pik″ėr), *n.* A machine for cleaning hair and preparing it for use, as in upholstery.

hair-pin (hãr′pin), *n.* A pin used to support braids or plaits of hair, or to maintain the head-dress, of whatever description, in its proper place. The simplest kind is made of wire bent in the form of the letter U, but hair-pins are made also of ivory, bone, tortoise-shell, wood, and metal, and in various shapes, often with ornamental heads or tops.

hair-powder (hãr′pou″dėr), *n.* A scented white powder used to sprinkle upon the hair of the head, in very general use in hair-dressing in the eighteenth century. An English law required it to be made exclusively of starch, but flour was sometimes used.

hair-pyrites (hãr′pi-rī tēz), *n.* Native sulphid of nickel occurring in capillary filaments, of a yellow-gray color. Also called *haarkies* and *millerite.*

hair-quag (hãr′kwog), *n.* Same as *hair-clam.* [Rhode Island, U. S.]

hair-sac (hãr′sak), *n.* Same as *hair-sheath.*

hair-salt (hãr′sâlt), *n.* [= G. *haar-salz;* so called by Werner.] Same as *epsomite* and *alumogen.*

hair's-breadth (hãrz′bredth), *n.* The breadth of a hair, taken as the type of an indefinitely minute space or line, literal or figurative. See *hairbreadth.*

The people has a right to be governed not only well, but as well as possible, and owes no thanks to its servants the governors for stopping a *hair's breadth* short of this point.
Brougham.

It is precisely this audacity of self-reliance, I suspect, which goes far toward making the sublime, and which, falling by a *hair's breadth* short thereof, makes the ridiculous. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 301.

hair-seal (hãr′sel), *n.* An eared seal of the subfamily *Trichophocinæ:* so called in distinction from *fur-seal.*

hair-shaped (hãr′shāpt), *a.* In *bot.,* finely filiform or hair-like: often applied to the fine ramifications of the inflorescence of grasses.

hair-sheath (hãr′sheth), *n.* The follicle in which the root of a hair grows and is sheathed; a hair-follicle or root-sheath. Also called *hair-sac.* See cut under *hair.*

The softening or destruction of the *hair-sheaths,* either by lime or by putrefaction.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 369.

hair-space (hãr′spās), *n.* The thinnest space used by printers.

hair-splitter (hãr′split′ėr), *n.* One given to hair-splitting or making sophistical distinctions in reasoning.

It is not the cavilling *hair-splitter,* but, on the contrary, the single-eyed servant of truth, that is most likely to insist upon the limitation of expressions too wide or too vague. *De Quincey,* Autobiog. Sketches, p. 61.

hair-splitting (hãr′split′ing), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act or practice of making sophistical or over-nice distinctions in reasoning. Medieval writers were especially given to this method of escaping inconvenient consequences of their principles. The word is not properly applicable to the drawing of sound distinctions, however minute or difficult of apprehension they may be.

Hair-splitting is a consecrated term to decry what might with more justice be termed "a tendency towards mathematical exactitude in reasoning." *Mead,* XIII. 330

II. *a.* Making sophistical or over-nice distinctions in reasoning; also, made by such reasoning.

In the eulogy on Story he [Charles Sumner] speaks of . . . the ancient *hair-splitting* technicalities of special pleading. *N. A. Rev.,* CXVI. . .

hair-spring (hãr′spring), *n.* In *watch-making,* the fine hair-like spring coiled up within the balance-wheel and imparting motion to it.

hairst (hãrst), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *harvest.*

Ae *hairst* afore the Shirra moor. *Burns,* Halloween.

hair-star (hãr′stär), *n.* A feather star; a living crinoid of the family *Comatulidæ.*

hairster† (hãr′ster), *n.* [ME. *hayrester;* < *hair*[1] + *-ster.*] A maker of hair garments; a worker in hair. *York Plays,* Int., p. xxv.

hairstreak (hãr′strēk), *n.* One of the small dark butterflies of the genus *Thecla;* a thecla: so called from the minute hair-like appendages of the hind wings. The green hairstreak is *T. rubi;* the black, *T. prunī;* there are many others.

hair-stroke (hãr′strōk), *n.* 1. A fine up-stroke in penmanship.—2. In *printing,* the fine line at the top or bottom of a letter; a serif; a hair-line.

hairtail (hãr′tāl), *n.* Any fish of the family *Trichiuridæ,* as *Trichiurus lepturus,* remarkable for the attenuation of its tail as well as for its

silvery body, whence it is also called *silvery hairtail*. The species inhabit tropical and subtropical seas; that above named is most common in the Atlantic.

hair-trigger (hãr'trig″ėr), *n.* In a firearm, a secondary trigger controlling a safety locking device which secures the chief trigger, by which the piece is fired. The hair trigger is so adjusted as to be actuated by a very light pressure, and sets free a spring mechanism called the *sear*, which strikes the tumbler-catch and throws the sear out of a notch in the tumbler.

Hair-triggers are now but very seldom made, and are considered very old-fashioned.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 244.

hairtrigger-flower (hãr'trig-ėr-flou″ėr), *n.* An Australian plant of the genus *Stylidium*, especially *S. graminifolium*, in which the column of stamens possesses a singular kind of irritability, causing it when touched to spring instantly from one side to the other of the corolla-tube.

hair-work (hãr'wėrk), *n.* Work done or something made with hair, specifically human hair. This material is or has been used for many kinds of work, generally intended for ornament, as fine netting (compare *point lace*), brooches, necklaces, watch guards, purses, flowers, etc.; and it has also been worked into the form of pictures, usually small.

hair-worker (hãr'wėr″kėr), *n.* One who makes hair-work.

hairworm (hãr'wėrm), *n.* A nematoid threadworm of the genus *Gordius* or family *Gordiidæ* in a broad sense: so called from its fineness. Also called *hair-eel*. See cut under *Gordius*.

There were *hair-worms* fabled to spring from horse-hair, in black lines writhing on the surface.

S. Judd, Margaret, i. 4.

hairy (hãr'i), *a.* [< *hair*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Overgrown with hair; covered or abounding with hair. In botany a plant is said to be *hairy* when the hairs are simple (not branched), and separately distinguishable. (See *hair*[1], 4.) Specifically used in entomology to describe a surface densely covered with short and rather stiff hairs: distinguished from *pilose*, *villose*, *pubescent*, etc.

Esau my brother is a *hairy* man. Gen. xxvii. 11.

2. Consisting of hair or of something like hair; having the character or appearance of hair: as, the *hairy* covering of an animal; the *hairy* filaments of a plant.

Storms have shed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head.

Dryden.

3. Having or characterized by something resembling hair.

When my sword,
Advanced thus, to my enemies appear'd
A *hairy* comet, threatening death and ruin
To such as durst behold it!

Massinger, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

Hairy oubit. See *oubit*.

hairybait (hãr'i-bāt), *n.* The lurg-worm or white-rag worm, *Nephthys cæca*.

hairycrown (hãr'i-kroun), *n.* The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. *J. T. Sharpless*, 1833. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]

hairyhead (hãr'i-hed), *n.* The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Southern U. S.]

hait†, hayt†, *interj.* [ME., < OF. *hait, hayt, heit*, etc., pleasure, joy, eagerness, ardor, as used in the phrase *de hait, a hait, a grant hait*, with eagerness or ardor, quickly.] A word of encouragement or command to a draft-animal to urge him forward.

Hait Brok, *hayt* Scot; what spare ye for the stones?

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 245.

With a *hait*, with a ree, with a wo, with a gee!

Old harvest song.

haith (hāth), *interj.* Faith! by my faith! See *faith, interj.* [Scotch.]

Haith, lad, ye little ken about it. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

haiver, *v. i.* See *haver*[3].

haivers, *n. pl.* See *havers*[2].

hajilij (haj'i-lij), *n.* [African.] The bito-tree, *Balanites Ægyptiaca*, belonging to the natural order *Simarubeæ*, tribe *Picramnieæ*, and inhabiting northern Africa and southern and western Asia. The fruit is a fleshy edible drupe with a pentagonal stone that yields a valuable oil called *zachun*. In Africa there is a proverb that a bito-tree has the same value as a milch-cow. It is a thorny shrub or small tree of forbidding aspect, and inhabits dry barren places.

hajj, hajji. See *hadj, hadji*.

hake[1] (hāk), *n.* [< ME. **hake* (not found), < AS. *haca*, also *hæca*, lit. a hook, but found only in the sense of 'bolt' or 'bar' (in glosses), = D. *haak*, a hook, = OHG. *hāko* (for **hache*?), MHG. *hāke, hāken*, G. *hake, haken*, a hook, = Icel. *haki* = Sw. Norw. *hake* = Dan. *hage*, a hook (cf. deriv. Icel. *haka* = Sw. *haka* = Dan. *hage*, the chin); connected with AS. *hōc*, E. *hook*, and the ult. source of *hake*[2], *hake*[3], *hatch*[1], etc.: see *hook, hake*[2], etc.] **1.** A hook; specifically, a pot-hook.

On went the boilers, till the *hake*
Had much ado to bear 'em.

Bloomfield, The Horkey.

2. A kind of weapon; a pike.

Fall to aray, pike and halfe *hake*,
Play now the men, the time has come.

T. E. (1555), quoted in Maitland's Reformation, p. 159.

3. *pl.* The draft-irons of a plow. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

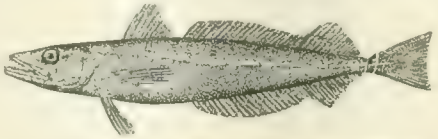
hake[2] (hāk), *n.* [Also *haak*; < ME. *hake* ("fysche, *squilla*," Prompt. Parv.), a short form (perhaps due to Scand. influence; cf. Norw. *hake-fisk*, a fish with a hooked under jaw, esp. of salmon and trout, lit. 'hook-fish'; Norw. *hake*, hook) of E. dial. *haked*: see *haked*.] **1.** A gadoid fish of the family *Merluciidæ*, *Merlucius smiridus* or *vulgaris*, related to and resembling a cod, found on the Atlantic coasts of Europe. It has a short triangular first dorsal fin, elongated sinuated second dorsal and anal fins, and complete ventrals. It is voracious in habits and little esteemed for the table. The name is extended to other species of the genus, as *M. bilinearis*, the silver hake of New England, and *M. productus*, the merluccio of California. See *Merlucius*.

2. A gadoid fish of the genus *Phycis*, common along the Atlantic coast of North America, as *P. chuss*, *P. tenuis*, and *P. regius*, recognized by the reduction of the ventral fins to two or three filamentous rays. These correspond to the English *P. blennioides*, the hake's-dame or forkbeard. They are all known as *codlings*, and some are called *squirrel-hakes*.

They are generally known as *hakes*, the true hake (Merlucius) being called silver-hake or whiting.

Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 273.

3. A gadoid fish of New Zealand, *Lotella rhacinus*, which has flattened ventrals of 6 rays, and a short anterior and long graduated second dorsal and anal fins.—**Hake's-dame,** the forkbeard. See def. 2, above. [Local, Eng. (Cornish).]—**Silver hake,** the American hake, *Merlucius bilinearis*, corresponding to



Silver Hake, or New England Whiting (*Merlucius bilinearis*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

the European *M. smiridus*. Also called *whiting, New England whiting*, and *Old England hake*.—**Sow** or **sow-belly hake,** an old female hake.—**Squirrel-hake,** one of two gadoid fishes of the genus *Phycis*, *P. chuss* and *P. tenuis*, found on the North Atlantic coast of North America.

hake[2] (hāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haked*, ppr. *haking*. [< *hake*[2], *n.*] To fish for hake; engage in the hake-fishery: as, a *haking* vessel, voyage, or crew.

hake[3] (hāk), *n.* [Also *heck, hack*, unassibilated (Scand.) forms of *hatch*[1], q. v.] **1.** A frame for holding cheeses. [Scotch.]—**2.** A rack for horses or cattle to feed at. [Scotch.]—**3.** A drying-shed in a tile-making establishment.

hake[4], **haik**[1] (hāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *haked, haiked*, ppr. *haking, haiking*. [Origin uncertain; cf. D. *haken*, long, hanker.] **I.** *intrans.* To go about idly or draggingly; loiter about. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II.† *trans.* **1.** To drag along idly.—**2.** To carry off by force; kidnap.

They'll *haik* ye up, and settle ye bye,
Till on your wedding day.

Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 33).

hake[4], **haik**[1] (hāk), *n.* [< *hake*[4], *haik*[1], *v.*] **1.** A lazy person who strolls about in search of what he can pick up, instead of working. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Howe some synge Lætabundus
At euery ale stake
With, welcome *hake* and make!

Skelton, Colyn Cloute, l. 252.

2. A forward, tattling woman. [Scotch.]

Hakea (hā'kē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schrader), named after Baron *Hake*, a German patron of science.] A large Australian genus of plants, belonging to the follicular section of the *Proteaceæ*, tribe *Grevilleæ*, and distinguished from *Grevillea* by its axillary inflorescence and samaroid seeds. The species, nearly 100 in number, are all evergreen shrubs or small trees with alternate, coriaceous, variously lobed, often spiny leaves. They are ornamental in cultivation, and several have acquired special names: for example, *H. ulicina* is called native furze; *H. laurina*, cushion-flower; *H. acicularis*, *H. sessilis*, native pear; and *H. florida*, twine-bush. The genus is found in the fossil state in a number of Tertiary beds in Europe.

Hakeæ (hā-kē-ē'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., erroneously for **Hakeëæ*, < *Hakea* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants established by Endlicher in 1836, belonging to the natural order *Proteaceæ*, tribe *Grevilleæ*, and characterized by a 1- to 4-ovuled ovary and a 1- to 4-seeded fruit. It embraces the important genera *Grevillea, Hakea*, and *Roupala*, besides several less important ones.

haked (hā'ked), *n.* [Also *hakot*, etc.; < ME. **haked* (> ML. *hakedus*), < AS. *hacod, hæced, hæcid* (glossing L. *lucius*, also *mugil*), a pike, = OS. *hacud* = MD. *heket* = OHG. *hachit, hechit*, MHG. *hechet, hecht*, G. *hecht*, a pike; so named in allusion to the hooked under jaw, < AS. *haca* (orig. 'a hook,' but not found in this sense), a bolt or bar: see *hake*[1].] The pike, a fish. See *hake*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

hakeney†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hackney*. *Chaucer.*

hakern†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *acorn*.

hakesdame (hāks'dām), *n.* Same as *hake's-dame* (which see, under *hake*[2]).

hake's-tooth (hāks'töth), *n.* A tooth-shell of the family *Dentaliidæ*. [Local, Eng.]

haketon†, *n.* A Middle English form of *acton*.

And next his sherte an *haketoun*,
And over that an habergeon
For percinge of his herte.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 149.

hakim (ha-kēm'), *n.* [In def. 1, Ar. (and Pers.) *hakīm*, a sage, wise man, doctor, particularly a physician; in def. 2, Ar. *hākim*, a governor; cf. *hokm*, authority, *hokūma*, government; all < Ar. *hakama*, judge, govern.] **1.** A wise or learned man; specifically, a physician.

From Barbary to Hindostan — from the setting to the rising sun — it is notorious that no travelling character is so certainly a safe one as that of *hakim* or physician.

De Quincey, Essenes, iii.

2. In Mohammedan countries, a governor, as of a province.

hakka (hak'ä), *n.* [Chinese (in Cantonese pronunciation), < *keh*, stranger, + *kia*, family.] Literally, an immigrant; one of a hardy class of Chinese dwelling in several localities in southern China, notably in the province of Kwang-tung (Canton), the descendants of immigrants from the northern parts of the country in the middle ages, and the object of much hostility on the part of the native or *punti* part of the population.

hakot, *n.* A dialectal form of *haked*. *Skinner*, 1671; *Ainsworth*.

halachah, halakah (ha-lak'ä), *n.*; pl. *halachoth, halakoth* (-ōth). [Heb. *halakhah*, 'the rule by which to go,' < *halakh*, go.] A traditional law deduced from the Bible; a law or rule regarding a matter or case on which there is no direct enactment in the Mosaic law, derived by analogy from this law, and included in the Mishna as a binding precept.

halachic, halakic (ha-lak'ik), *a.* [< *halachah, halakah*, + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of halachoth; based on a study of the law of Moses; legal, as opposed to *homiletic*: as, *halachic* exegesis. See *haggadic*.

halachoth, halakoth, *n.* Plural of *halachah, halakah*.

Haladroma (ha-lad'rō-mä), *n.* Same as *Halodroma*.

haladrome (hal'ą-drōm), *n.* Same as *halodrome*.

halakah, halakic. See *halachah, halachic*.

halation (hā-lā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *halo* + *-ation*.] In *photog.*, the effect of excess of light, or of adventitious reflected light, on some part of a negative, as when an interior view includes a window the light-rays from which produce a fog which spreads over the neighboring parts of the picture, or when light is reflected from the back of the plate.

Halation, or reflection from the back of the plate, was first disposed of by covering it with asphaltum.

The American, IX. 199.

halberd (hal'bėrd), *n.* [Also *halbard, halbert, holbard*; < OF. *halebarde*, F. *hallebarde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *alabarda* = It. *alabarda, labarda* (cf. D. *hellebaard* = Sw. *hallebard* = Dan. *hellebard*), a halberd, < MHG. *helmbarte*, for **halmbarte* (cf. later *halenbarte, hallepart, hallipart*), G. *hellebarte*, a halberd; generally understood as 'an ax with which to split a helmet' (MHG. G. *helm* = AS. *helm*, E. *helm*[2]), but prop. an ax with a (long) handle, < MHG. *halm, helm*, G. *helm*, a helve, handle (= AS. *helma*, E. *helm*[1], a tiller), + MHG. *barte* (OHG. *parta*), G. *barte*, a broad-ax, = OS. *barda* = Icel. *bardha*, a kind of ax, connected with OHG. MHG. G. *bart* = AS. *beard*, E. *beard*, q. v., = Icel. *bardh*, brim, verge, beak of a ship, fin of a fish, etc., = L. *barba*,

beard (whence E. *barb*[1], hook, etc.): see *helm*[2] and *beard*. Cf. Icel. *skeggja*, a kind of halberd, < *skegg*, beard (see *shag*); Gr. *γένυς*, the edge of an ax, also applied to a fishing-hook, fork, etc., lit. chin, = E. *chin*.] **1.** A broad blade with sharp edges ending in a sharp point, mounted on a handle from 5 to 7 feet long: a weapon common in the middle ages and later. It was especially in use during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and was made in extraordinary forms, particularly during the later years of its use, having points in different directions, and various edges, curved or straight. Decorated halberds with the blades richly engraved were used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by palace-guards. Compare *halberdier*.

A, German Halberd, early 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.") *B*, Halberd, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Armed and furnished with *Halberds*, Maces, Battle-axes, Chaines, and these Canes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

The King gave him an excellent silver sword and *halbert*. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 391).

With four sergeants about his chair, bearing *halberds*, as a guard of honor. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, iii.

2. A projection on the fore part of a horseshoe, designed to relieve the foot in cases of lameness.

halberd-headed (hal′bėrd-hed″ed), *a.* Same as *hastate*.

halberdier (hal-bėr-dēr′), *n.* [Also *halbardier*, *holbardier*; < OF. *halebardier* (F. *hallebardier* = Sp. *alabardero* = Pg. *alabardeiro* = It. *alabardiere*), < *halebarde*, halberd: see *halberd*.] **1.** A soldier armed with a halberd. During the later middle ages the halberd was especially the arm of the foot-soldiers. Compare *guisarme*.

Should the axe-stroke fail, then the skilful *halbardier* repairs his mishap with a prompt thrust of the piked head. *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, I. 323.

2. A soldier of the body-guard of a sovereign or a high official, or a member of certain civic guards attending magistrates and keeping order in towns. The halberd was commonly borne by such attendants rather as an official badge than for actual service.

The guard of those Emperours were English *halberdiers*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 17.

It was only on a third attempt I could get there, for twice the Papal *halberdiers* thrust me back. *Greville*, Memoirs, April 4, 1830.

halberdman, halberdsman (hal′bėrd-, hal′bėrdz-man), *n.*; pl. *halberdmen*, *halberdsmen* (-men). Same as *halberdier*.

Pikemen as well as *halberdsmen* carried rapiers. *Motley*, United Netherlands, III. 96.

halberd-shaped (hal′bėrd-shāpt), *a.* Same as *hastate*.

halberd-weed (hal′bėrd-wēd), *n.* A suffrutescent composite herb, *Neurolæna lobata*, of the West Indies, with alternate serrate leaves (the lower three-lobed), and yellow rayless flower-heads in terminal corymbose panicles. See *Neurolæna*.

halbert (hal′bėrt), *n.* See *halberd*.

halce (hals), *n.* [Appar. an artificial name, and perhaps taken (badly spelled) from Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, brine: see *salt*[1].] A salt liquor made of the entrails of fish, pickle, brine, etc. *Crabb*.

halcht, *v. t.* [ME. *halchen*, var. of *halsen*, embrace: see *halse*[1].] To embrace; join.

He hym thonkked throly, & ayther *halched* other. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), i. 939.

Halcyoides (hal-si-oi′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcy(on)* + *-oides*.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a division of his *Syndactyli*; a group including the kingfishers, the rollers and bee-eaters, the jacamars and todies, and the motmots or sawbills. These families of birds were arranged in three superfamilies, *Cylindrirostres*, *Angulirostres*, and *Serratirostres*.

halcyon (hal′si-on), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *halcyon*, prop. *alcyon*, < Gr. *ἀλκυών*, a kingfisher; also improp. written *ἀλκυών*, from the false notion that it is compounded of *ἅλς*, the sea, + *κύων*, ppr. of *κύειν*, *κυεῖν*, conceive—a popular etymology that prob. originated the fable mentioned in the first definition. The same base, with different term., appears in L. *alcedo*, a kingfisher.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An old and poetical name of the kingfisher. This bird was fabled to lay its eggs in nests that floated on the sea about the time of the winter solstice, and to have the power of charming the winds and waves during the period of incubation, so that the weather was then calm.

And wars have that respect for his repose
As winds for *halcyons*, when they breed at sea.
Dryden, Death of Cromwell, l. 144.

The *halcyones* are of great name and much marked. The very seas, and they that saile thereupon, know well when they sit and breed. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 32.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A kingfisher of the subfamily *Halcyoninæ* or *Daceloninæ*, and especially of the genus *Halcyon*: as, the white-headed *halcyon*, *Halcyon semicærulea*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of kingfishers of the subfamily *Halcyoninæ*.—**3†.** Halcyon days (see below); calm; quietude. *Davies*.

The man would have nothing but *halcyon*, and be remiss and saucy of course. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 4.

II. *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the halcyon or kingfisher.

Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

2. Belonging to halcyon days (see below); calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy.

Thy happier Clime is Free, . . .
And Plenty knows, and Days of *Halcyon* Rest.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

Halcyon days. (*a*) Anciently, days of fine and calm weather about the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood; especially, the seven days before and as many after the winter solstice.

They [halcyons] lay and sit about mid-winter when daies be shortest; and the time whiles they are broodie is called the *halcyon daies*: for during that season the sea is calm and navigable, especially in the coast of Sicilie. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 32.

Hence —(*b*) Days of peace and tranquillity.

Expect Saint Martin's summer, *halcyon days*,
Since I have entered into these wars.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Those *halcyon days*, that golden age is gone.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 5.

halcyonarian (hal″si-ō-nā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* See *alcyonarian*.

Halcyone (hal-sī′ō-nē), *n.* Same as *Alcyone*, 2.

Halcyonella (hal″si-ō-nel′ä), *n.* Same as *Alcyonella*.

halcyoneum (hal″si-ō-nē′um), *n.* [< L. *halcyoneum*, *alcyoneum*, sea-foam, < Gr. *ἀλκυόνειον*, a zoöphyte, so called from a fancied likeness to a kingfisher's nest, < *ἀλκυών*, a kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] The nest of the kingfisher, as the subject of various classic myths.

Halcyoniaceæ (hal″si-on-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcyoniaceæ*.

halcyonian† (hal-si-ō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *halcyonius*, *alcyonius*, also *halcyonēus*, *alcyonēus*, < *halcyon*, *alcyon*, the kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] Halcyon; calm.

No *halcyonian* times, wherein a man can hold himself secure. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 171.

Those peaceful and *halcyonian* days, which the church enjoyed for many years. *J. Mede*, On Churches, p. 52.

halcyonic (hal-si-on′ik), *a.* Same as *alcyonic*.

Halcyonidæ (hal-si-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcyon* + *-idæ*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Alcedinidæ*.

Halcyonidiidæ, Halcyonidium, etc. See *Alcyonidiidæ*, etc.

Halcyoninæ (hal″si-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcyon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcedinidæ*, taking name from the genus *Halcyon*, and containing the insectivorous and reptilivorous kingfishers, as distinguished from the *Alcedininæ*, which are piscivorous: synonymous with *Daceloninæ*.

halcyonine (hal′si-ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to that division of kingfishers typified by the genus *Halcyon*: opposed to *alcedinine*.

halcyonite (hal′si-ō-nīt), *n.* Same as *alcyonite*.

Halcyonium (hal-si-ō′ni-um), *n.* [NL.: see *Alcyonium*.] Same as *Alcyonium*.

halcyonoid (hal′si-ō-noid), *n.* Same as *alcyonoid*.

Halcyonoida (hal″si-ō-noi′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcyon* + *-oida*.] Same as *Alcyonaria*.

hald (hâld), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *hold*[1].

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But [without] house or *hald*.
Burns, To a Mouse.

Haldanite (hâl′dā-nīt), *n.* [< *Haldane* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower of the brothers James and Robert Haldane, wealthy laymen, who in the early part of the nineteenth century founded independent religious societies in various parts of Scotland. The Haldanites did not constitute a formal sect, and their churches ultimately became connected with different denominations.

halden†. An obsolete variant of *holden*, past participle of *hold*[1].

hale[1] (hāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *haled*, ppr. *haling*. [< ME. *halen*, *halien*, rarely *haulen* (whence the now usual form *haul*, q. v.), hale, haul, drag; partly < AS. **halian*, **holian* (found only once, in pp. pl. *geholode*), get, acquire; and partly of OLG. or Scand. origin, perhaps through OF. **haler*, in Roquefort *haller*, drag a boat by a rope, mod. F. *haler*, hale, haul, = Sp. *halar* = Pg. *alar*, hale, haul, < OS. *halian*, bring, fetch, = OFries. *halia*, fetch, = D. *halen*, fetch, draw, pull, = OHG. *halōn*, *holōn*, MHG. *haln*, *holn*, summon, fetch, G. *holen*, fetch, naut. haul, = Sw. *hala* = Dan. *hale*, haul, = L. *calare*, summon, = Gr. *καλεῖν*, summon, call: see *calends*, *calendar*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drag; draw; pull; move by dragging. [In common use till the eighteenth century, but now obsolescent except in literary use, the form *haul* having taken its place.]

A ship, that is shot on the shire wawes,
Shuld drowne in the depe, & it drye stode,
Halyt into havyn, harlit with ropes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2968.

The plebeians have got your fellow-tribune,
And *hale* him up and down. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

And many times, vpon occasion of the Kings displeasure, they are *haled* thence and scourged. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 350.

They *haled* us to the Princess where she sat
High in the hall. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To vex; trouble; worry; "pull and haul." [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To get by solicitation or importunity. [Prov. Eng.]—**To hale the bowline.** See *bowline*.

II.† *intrans.* To go or come by means of drawing, pushing, or pressing; push or press on; move on; proceed.

Here at talaphon he toke leue, & turnyt to ship,
And *halet* to the hegh se in a hond while.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5397.

Hale on apace, I beseech you, and merrily hoist up your sails. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 69.

Who on this Gulf would safely venture fain,
Must not too-boldly *hale* into the Main.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

hale[1] (hāl), *n.* [< *hale*[1], *v.*] **1†.** A violent pull; a haul; the act of dragging forcibly.—**2.** A rake with long teeth for raking pebbles from brooks. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** An instrument for hanging a pot over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

hale[2] (hāl), *a.* [Also (esp. in sense 2) *hail*; < ME. *heil*, *heyl*, in good health, sound, < Icel. *heill*, whole, healthy, sound, = Sw. Dan. *hel*, whole, entire, = AS. *hāl*, ME. *hol*, *hool*, *hole*, E. *whole*, of which *hale*[2] is thus only a later (Scand.) form: see *whole*. Deriv. *hail*[3], q. v. Cf. *heal*[1] and *health*, related words of AS. origin.] **1.** Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired in health: as, *hale* of body.

His stomach too begins to fail;
Last year we thought him strong and *hale*;
But now he's quite another thing.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

The good wife, buxom and bonny yet,
Jokes the *hale* grandsire.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 65.

2. Whole; entire; unbroken; without a break or other impairment. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

For-thi whene thou prayes or thynkes one Godd thi desire to Godd es mare *hale*, mare feruent, and mare gastely than whene thou duse other dedis. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

This clan are here mentioned as not being *hail*, or whole, because they were outlawed or broken men. Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 131, note 3.

hale[2]**†**, *n.* [< ME. *hale*, usually and prop. *hele*: see *heal*[1], *n.*, of which *hale* is a mere variant.] Safety; welfare: same as *heal*[1].

Eftsoones, all heedlesse of his dearest *hale*,
Full greedily into the heard he thrust.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 103.

hale[3] (hāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *haled*, ppr. *haling*. [A dial. var. of *heel*[2].] To pour out.

hale[4]**†**, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A tent; a pavilion; a temporary shelter. *Palsgrave*, 1530; *Elyot*, 1559.

And to avoyde the flixe, and suche dangerous diseases as doth many times chaunce to souldiours by reason of lying upon the ground and uncovered, lykewyse to horses for lack of *hales*. *Letter of I. B.* (1572), in Cens. Lit., VII. 240.

hale[5]**†**, *n.* A pseudo-archaic form of *hole*[1]. *Spenser*.

halec (hā′lek), *n.* Same as *alec*.

halecine (hal'e-sin), *a.* [< *halec* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the shad.

halecoid (hal'e-koid), *a.* [< NL. *halecoides*, < *halec* + *-oides*, *-oid*.] A fish of the family *Clupeidæ*; a clupeid. *L. Agassiz*; *J. Richardson*.

Halecoides (hal-e-koi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *halec* + *-oides*.] A group of fishes. *Agassiz*, 1843.

Halecomorphi (hal"e-kō-môr'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *halec* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] An order of living ganoid fishes, represented by the family *Amiidæ*. Together with the *Crossopterygii*, the *Halecomorphi* correspond to an order *Holostei*. *Cyclurodei* is a synonym. *E. D. Cope*, 1870.

halecomorphous (hal"e-kō-môr'fus), *a.* [< *Halecomorphi* + *-ous*.] Having the characters of the *Halecomorphi*.

halecret, *n.* See *hallecret*.

haleness (hāl'nes), *n.* The state of being hale; healthfulness; soundness.

haler† (hā'ler), *n.* One who pulls or hauls; a hauler.

Halesia (hā-lē'si-ä), *n.* [Named after Stephen *Hales* (1677–1761), a distinguished botanist.] The generic name of the snowdrop- or silverbell-tree of the southern United States, belonging to the natural order *Styraceæ*, distinguished from *Styrax* and *Symplocos* chiefly by its winged fruit. According to Bentham and Hooker, the east Asiatic genus *Pterostyrax* should be united with *Halesia*, but Gray did not accept this view. The plants are handsome shrubs or small trees, with white bell-shaped flowers on slender peduncles, appearing before the leaves, and usually borne on drooping or more or less horizontal branches, forming arches or rows of bells along the under side, and thus giving to the whole plant a beautiful appearance. Two of the three species, *H. diptera* and *H. parviflora*, are natives of the Gulf States and Georgia. The remaining and best-known species, *H. tetraptera*, extends as far north as West Virginia and southern Illinois, doing well in the parks of Washington.

Flowers and Fruit of *Halesia tetraptera*.
a, flower cut longitudinally

Halesiaceæ (hā-lē-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halesia* + *-aceæ*.] A name given by Don in 1828 to a natural order of plants, consisting of *Halesia* only, now included in the *Styraceæ*.

Halesieæ (hā-lē-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halesia* + *-eæ*.] The name proposed by Endlicher in 1836 for a division of his order *Ebenaceæ*, embracing the genus *Halesia* only.

halesome (hāl'sum), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *wholesome*.

The *halesome* parritch, chief o' Scotia's food.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

halewort (hāl'wėrt), *n.* [Sc., appar. a corruption of *hale* (*hail*) *worth*, the whole value or amount: see *hale*[2], *whole*, and *worth*.] The whole.

I wish ye be nae the deil's bairns, the *halewort* o' ye.
Hogg, Brownie, II. 25.

hale-yard†, *n.* An erroneous form of *ale-yard*.

half (häf), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *half*, < AS. *healf* = OS. *half* = OFries. *half* = D. *half* = MLG. *half* = OHG. *halb*, MHG. *halp*, G. *halb* = Icel. *hālfr* = Sw. *half* = Dan. *halv* = Goth. *halbs*, adj., half; used also, in the numeral sense, as a noun. II. *n.* < ME. *half*, < AS. *healf*, f., side, part, = OS. *halbha* (cf. D. *helft*) = MLG. *halve*, *half* = OHG. *halba*, G. *halbe* (cf. equiv. *hälfte*), side, part, behalf, = Icel. *hālfa*, f., side, part, region, quarter, = Goth. *halba*, f., side, part. In the numeral sense, < ME. *half*, < AS. *healf*, n., half, being the adj. used alone in neut., or agreeing with a noun expressed or understood.] **I.** *a.* Being one of two equal parts; consisting of a moiety: as, a *half* share in an enterprise; a *half* ticket in a lottery.

He is the *half* part of a blessed man,
Left to be finished by such a she.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

At half cock. See *cock*[1]. **Half cadence, half close.** See *cadence*.—**Half calf, fan-training,** etc. See the nouns. **Half one,** in golf, a handicap of a stroke deducted every second hole.—**To go off at half cock.** See *cock*[1].

II. *n. pl.* *halves* (hävz), formerly only *halfs*. **1.** A side; a part. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Therwith the night-spel seyde he anonrightes
On the four *halves* of the hous aboute.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 295.

And he seid to her, what wolt thou? Sche seith to him, sey, that these tweyne my sones sit oon at thi right *half*, and oon at thi lift *half* in thi kyngdome.
Wyclif, Mat. xx. 21 (Oxf.).

2†. Part; behalf; account; sake.

If to his soor ther may be founden salve,
It shal not lakke, certeyn, on myn *halve*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 945.

3. One of two equal parts of anything that is divisible, or that may be regarded as divisible; a moiety: usually not followed by *of* unless preceded by a qualifying word: as, *half* the miseries or pleasures of life; *half* a pound; *half* an orange; the *half*, one *half*, or the other *half* *of* an orange.

Thei hasted hem so faste oute of the contrey that thei hadde not with hem the *half of* her thinges.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

And the *halfe*, whiche was the parte of them that went out to warre, was iii. hundred thousande.
Bible of 1551, Num. xxxi. 36.

Thou hast the one *half of* my heart. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

Joseph S. Sir, I beg you will do me the honour to sit down. I entreat you, sir!
Sir Oliver. Dear sir, there's no occasion—[aside] too civil by *half!* *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 1.

4. Among schoolboys in England, a session; the term between vacations: a contraction of *half-year*. Sometimes there are three "halves" in the year.

Light come, light go; they wouldn't have been comfortable with money in their pockets in the middle of the *half*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

It . . . has completely stopped the boats for this *half*
Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters, p. 3.

5. In *foot-ball*, a half-back. See *back*[1], *n.*, 12.

C., '90, will probably play *half* till W. comes out. He runs remarkably fast and dodges well, but is far too light for a strong half-back.
New York Evening Post, Oct. 31, 1887.

Better half, a wife. [Colloq.]

My deare, my *better halfe* (sayed hee), I find I now must leaue thee. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

By halves, incompletely; imperfectly.

God's None of these faint idle Artizans
Who at the best abandon their designes,
Working *by halfs*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

In being eloquent it is not sufficient, if I may so express it, to feel *by halves*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

Half an eye. See *eye*[1].—**In half,** into halves: as, to break a thing *in half*.—**To cry halves,** to demand half or a share of something found by another.

And he who sees you stoop to th' ground
Cries halves! to everything you've found
Savage, Horace to Scæva, p. 32.

You cannot *cry halves* to anything that he finds.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

To go halves. See *go*.—**To have half a mind.** See *mind*.—**To the halves,** to the extent of one half.

Perturbations, that purge *to the halves*, tire nature, and molest the body to no purpose. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., ii. 2.

To the halves still survives among us, though apparently obsolete in England. It means either to let or to hire a piece of land, receiving half the profit in money or in kind (partibus locare). I mention it because in a note by some English editor, to which I have lost my reference, I have seen it wrongly explained. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

half† (häf), *v. t.* [< *half*, *n.* Usually *halve*, q. v.] To divide into halves; halve; hence, loosely, to separate into parts of any relative size.

Not tro[u]bled, mangled, and *halfed*, but sounde, whole, full, and hable to do their office.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 39.

For that cause, and lest the often *halfing* of ages should trouble the faithlesse, saith Master Broughton, they faine Cainan, betwixt Arphaxad and Selah.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

half (häf), *adv.* [< ME. *halfe*; < *half*, *a.*] In an equal part or degree; by half; hence, in part; to some extent: much used in composition, and often indefinite: as, *half*-baked; *half*-dead; *half*-educated; *half*-starved.

Ful longe lay the sege and lytel wroughte,
So that they were *halfe* ydel, as hem thoughte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1697.

There is neither city nor towne
That likes them *halfe* so well.
Robin Hood and his Huntes-men (Child's Ballads, V. 435).

Half inwardly, *half* audibly she spoke.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The world was only *half* discovered.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 11.

halfa, halfa-grass (hal'fä, -gräs), *n.* Same as *alfa*.

The increasing exportation of *halfa-grass* from the province of Oran. *Science*, VI. 418.

half-and-half (häf'and-häf'), *n.* A mixture of malt liquors: in England, especially, a mixture of porter and ale; in some parts of the United States, old and new ale mixed.

Various sorts of beer were brewed, and customers who could not afford to drink all old beer now called for a mixture of liquors, using *half-and-half*, or some other proportion of the various sorts of beer sold.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 66.

half-ape (häf'āp), *n.* A lemur, one of the *Prosimiæ*.

half-back (häf'bak), *n.* See *back*[1], *n.*, 12.

half-baked (häf'bākt), *a.* Not thoroughly baked; hence, in colloquial use, raw; inexperienced; silly; immature; ill-digested.

He must scheme forsooth, this *half-baked* Scotch cake!
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxxi.

He treated his cousin as a sort of harmless lunatic, and, as they say in Devon, *half-baked*.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, iii.

In this tax lies the science of redistribution, and the true rejection of all spurious or *half-baked* economics, like socialism and communism. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 56.

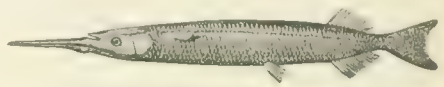
half-baptize (häf'bap-tīz'), *v. t.* **1.** To baptize privately or without full rites, as a child in danger of death.

"And now about business," said the beadle, taking out a leathern pocket-book: "the child that was *half-baptized* Oliver Twist is nine years old to-day."
Dickens, Oliver Twist, ii.

2. To make partially Christian; convert halfway. [Rare.]

Irish kernes,
Ruffians half-clothed, half-human, *half-baptized*.
Southey, Joan of Arc, ii.

halfbeak (häf'bēk), *n.* A fish of the family *Exocœtidæ* and genus *Hemirhamphus*, having the lower jaw developed into a long ensiform



Halfbeak (*Hemirhamphus unifasciatus*).

weapon, while the upper jaw is normally short; a hemirhamphine; a halfbill. Numerous species are found in tropical and subtropical seas.

half-belt (häf'belt), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a small part of a belt, always including the buckle: it is generally blazoned "a half-belt and buckle."

half-bent (häf'bent), *n.* The half-cock of a firelock. *E. H. Knight*.

There is a *half-bent* in the tumbler that prevents the hammer being accidentally pushed down on to the exploding-pins. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 259.

halfbill (häf'bil), *n.* **1.** A book-name of the birds of the genus *Hemignathus*: so called because the under mandible is little more than half as long as the upper.—**2.** A fish of the genus *Hemirhamphus*; a hemirhamphine; a halfbeak. See *Hemirhamphinæ*.

half-binding (häf'bīn"ding), *n.* See *binding*.

half-blood (häf'blud), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The relation between persons born of the same father or mother, but not of the same father and mother: as, a brother or sister of the *half-blood*.

If one brother of the *half blood* die, the administration ought to be committed to the other brother of the *half blood*. *Bacon*, Maxims of the Law, xi.

Whether a sister by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke*.

2. One of two or more persons so related.—**3.** One born of a male and female of different breeds or races; a half-breed.

II. *a.* **1.** Having descent from one of the same parents as another, but not from both.—**2.** Belonging by blood half to one breed or race, and half to another.

half-blooded (häf'blud"ed), *a.* Of mixed blood or breed; half-bred; specifically, coming from parents of superior and inferior stock: as, a *half-blooded* horse or sheep. See *blooded*.

Alb. The let-alone lies not in your good-will.
Edm. Nor in thine, lord.
Alb. Half-blooded fellow, yes. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

half-bloom (häf'blōm), *n.* A round mass of iron as it comes out of the finery.

half-board (häf'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, an evolution of a sailing vessel performed without bracing or altering the sails, by which distance to windward is gained without going about on the other tack, the helm being put up before the vessel quite loses her headway, so that the sails are filled again on the same tack as before.

A ship, by a series of *half-boards*, might work up in a crowded harbor to a position not otherwise attainable.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 523.

half-boarder (häf'bōr"dėr), *n.* A day-boarder at a school, or one who takes dinner only.

half-boot (häf'bōt), *n.* Same as *boot*[2], 2.

half-bound (häf'bound), *a.* Bound in half-binding: as, a *half-bound* book.

half-box (häf'boks), *n.* In *mach.*, a box that is open at one side.

The support H is provided with two *half-boxes*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 479.

half-bred (häf'bred), *a.* 1. Of mixed breed; mongrel: as, a *half-bred* dog, horse, etc.—2. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding.

half-breed (häf'brēd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. One who is half-blooded; one descended from parents or ancestors of different races: specifically applied to persons descended from certain races of different physical characteristics, as the offspring of American Indians and whites.

In this expression persons with any perceptible trace of Indian blood, whether mixed with white or with negro stock, are popularly included. *F. A. Walker.*

2. In *U. S. politics*, a member of a faction in the Republican party in the State of New York, in 1881 and the years immediately following, which opposed the portion of the party in that State which had control of the party organization: so called in derision, as being but *half* Republican, by the members of the opposite faction or "stalwarts."

The *Half Breed* is a Republican who is dissatisfied with the . . . Machine and acts against it.
The Nation, June 16, 1881, p. 415.

II. *a.* Half-blood.

half-brilliant (häf'bril″yant), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A single-cut brilliant. See *brilliant*, *n.*, 1.

II. *a.* Having the shape of a single-cut brilliant.

half-brother (häf'bruᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *half-brother* = G. *halbbruder* = Icel. *hálfbrōdhir* = Dan. *halvbroder* = Sw. *halfbroder*, *halfbror*; < *half* + *brother*.] A brother by one parent only.

half-cap† (häf'kap), *n.* A slight or only half-civil salute with the cap; hence, any imperfect act of civility.

With certain *half-caps*, and cold-moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

half-caponiere (häf'kap-ō-nēr′), *n.* Same as *demi-caponiere*.

half-caste (häf'kȧst), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A person of mixed European and Asiatic parentage; especially, in India, a person born of a native mother and a Portuguese or French father. See *Eurasian*.

An invalid sergeant . . . came, attended by his wife, a very pretty young *half-caste*.
Bp. Heber, Journey through Upper Provinces of India, I. 298.

2. By extension, any half-breed; especially, one born of a European parent and a native parent of different race in the country of the latter.

Othello is black; the very tragedy lies there: . . . the whole pathos, and extenuation of his doubts of Desdemona, depend on this blackness. Fechter makes him a *half-caste*. *G. H. Lewes*, Actors and the Art of Acting.

Much as we admired the Maori race, we were even more struck by the *half-caste*. *The Century*, XXVII. 919.

II. *a.* Born of mixed European and Asiatic or other native parentage.

They [the Mahratta infantry] are commanded by *half-cast* people, of Portuguese and French extraction.
Dirom, Campaign in India, p. 11.

And there is the *half-caste* child, the lisping chee-chee, or Eurasian. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 340.

half-cent (häf'sent′), *n.* A copper coin of the United States, of the value of $\frac{1}{200}$ of a dollar, and weighing 94 grains, current from 1793 to 1857.

half-cheek (häf'chēk), *n.* A face in profile; a side-face. [Rare.]

St. George's *half-cheek* in a brooch. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

half-chess (häf'ches), *n.* In a military bridge, a short chess or platform-board.

half-clammed† (häf'klamd), *a.* Half-starved.

Lions' *half-clammed* entrails roar for food.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida.

half-cock (häf'kok), *n.* The position of the cock or hammer of a gun when it is elevated only half-way and retained by the first notch. See *cock*1.

half-cock (häf'kok′), *v. t.* To cock the hammer of, as a gun, so that it rests at the first notch.

half-communion (häf'kọ-mū'nyọn), *n.* The use of but one element in the communion; communion in one kind. The term is applied to the practice of the Roman Catholic Church, in which the celebrant receives the communion in both kinds, but administers only the wafer to the people. The doctrine of that church is that Christ is received whole and entire under either kind—that is, under the form of bread alone or wine alone; and the restriction placed upon the people in communion is for the avoidance of sacrilege.

half-compass†, *adv.* With the body half enveloped.

When you came first, did you not walk the town
In a long cloak, *half-compass*?
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

half-crown (häf'kroun′), *n.* 1. An English silver coin of half the value of the crown—that is, 2*s.* 6*d.* It has been current since the time of Edward VI.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Silver Half-crown of Queen Anne, 1714. British Museum. (Size of the original.)

I ranged too high: what draws me down
Into the common day?
Is it the weight of that *half-crown*
Which I shall have to pay?
Tennyson, Will Water-proof.

2. A gold coin worth 2*s.* 6*d.*, formerly current in England, and first issued by Henry VIII.

half-curlew (häf'-kėr″lū), *n.* 1. The whimbrel, or jack-curlew of Europe, *Numenius phæopus*. [Norfolk, Eng.]—2. The European bartailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*. *C. Swainson*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

half-dealt, *n.* [ME. *halfdele* = Dan. *halvdel*; < *half* + *deal*1. Cf. *halfendeal*.] A half part; half.

For where was euere ony cristen kynge that ȝe euere knewe,
That helde swiche an household be the *half-delle*
As Richard in this rewme? *Richard the Redeless*, iv. 2.

half-deck (häf'dek), *n.* 1. See *deck*, 2.—2. The slipper-limpet, *Crepidula fornicata*, or a related species, the shell being likened to a half-decked vessel. [Local, U. S.]

half-dime (häf'dīm′), *n.* A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 5 cents. In 1866 it was replaced in coinage by a five-cent piece of copper and nickel, popularly called a *nickel*.

half-distance (häf'dis″tans), *n.* In *milit. tactics*, one half the prescribed regular interval or space between the divisions of troops in a column, or between the ranks in a line.

half-dollar (häf'dol'ȧr), *n.* A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 50 cents.

half-eagle (häf'ē'gl), *n.* A gold coin of the United States, of the value of $5, or about £1 0*s.* 6$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* English.

halfen† (hä'fn), *a.* [Appar. < *half* + *-en*3, but due to *halfen-* in *halfendeal*, q. v.] Half: used by Spenser in the phrase *halfen eye* to mean half-sight (that is, one eye).

So perfect in that art was Paridell,
That he Malbeccoes *halfen eye* did wyle.
His *halfen eye* he wiled wondrous well,
And Hellenors both eyes did eke beguyle.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 5.

halfendeal†, *n.* [< ME. *halfen dele*, *halvendel*, *halfne del*, etc., the half part, being an inflected form (acc. or weak dat., etc.) of *half*, *a.*, with *del*, deal, part: see *half* and *deal*1, and cf. *half-deal*.] The half part; half.

Therfore maken thei here God of an Ox the on part, and the other *halfondelle* of a Man: because that man is the most noble creature in Erthe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 165.

In hony thenne up boile hem lesse & more
Til it be *halvendel* that was before.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

halfendeal†, *adv.* [< ME. *halfendel*, etc.; < *halfendeal*, *n.*] By half; half.

They . . . *halvendel* her holynesse leye aside
As for the time. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 615.

The humid night was farforth spent,
And hevenly lampes were *halfendeale* ybrent.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 53.

halfer (hä'fėr), *n.* 1. One who receives, possesses, or pays a half; one who does, has, etc., only half of something. [Obsolete or rare.]

Sure it would be more pleasing unto God, and commendable with men, if yourselves and such *halfers* in opinion, . . . for your private ends, would openly avow what covertly you conceale.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, ii. 5.

Halfers are they that paye their predial Tythes half to one of the foresaide Church and half to the other every yeare, but resort one yeare to Wath Church and the next yeare following to Mexborough Church personally, and paye personal tythes and do personal Duties one yeare to one church and the next yeare following to the other.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 366.

2. A male fallow-deer gelded.—3. *pl.* An exclamation among children which entitles the utterer to half of anything found by his companion.

If the finder previously says, "No *halfers*, findee keepee, loosee seekee," he is entitled to keep the thing.
Halliwell.

half-face (häf'fās), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Showing only half of the face: as, a *half-face* picture.

II. *n.* 1. In *milit. tactics*, a turning of the face 45° to the right or left, used in making oblique marches to the right or left.—2. A raised floor or platform. *Halliwell*. [Eng.]

half-faced (häf'fāst), *a.* 1. Thin-faced; hence, meager; thin; imperfect.

With all other odd ends of your *half-faced* English.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

But out upon this *half-fac'd* fellowship!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

This same *half-faced* fellow, Shadow, . . . presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

2. Showing half the face; also, stamped with a profile, as a coin.

George Pyeboard? honest George? why cam'st thou in *half-fac'd*, muffled so? *Puritan*, iii. 6. (*Nares*.)

You *half-fac'd* groat! you thick-cheek'd chittyface!
Robert Earl of Huntington.

Half-faced camp, among frontiersmen, a camp or shelter left open on the south side. [Southern and western U. S.]

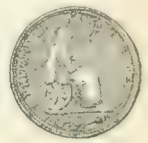
Sleeping in *half-faced camps*, where the heavy air of the rank woods was in their lungs all night, or in the fouler atmosphere of overcrowded cabins, they [Illinois pioneers] were especially subject to miasmatic fevers.
The Century, XXXIII. 379.

half-facet (häf'fas″et), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, one of the eight skill-facets or of the eight cross-facets on a brilliant. See *brilliant*, *n.*, 1.

half-falconet (häf'fal″kọ-net), *n.* A small cannon. See *falconet*, 3.

half-farthing (häf'fär'ᴛʜing), *n.* An English colonial copper coin of half the value of the farthing, issued for circulation in Ceylon during the reigns of George IV., William IV., and Victoria. It has not been coined since 1856.

Obverse.



Reverse.

Half-farthing of George IV., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

half-feather (häf'feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

half-fish (häf'fish), *n.* A five-year-old salmon. *Willughby*. [Local, Eng.]

half-floor (häf'flōr), *n.* See *floor*.

half-fou (häf'fö), *n.* [Sc., < *half* + *fou*, a bushel, lit. full, = E. *full*1.] A half-bushel. [Scotch.]

I brought a *half-fou* o' gude red goud
Out o'er the sea wi' me.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 154).

half-god†, *n.* [ME. *half-god* = D. *halfgod* = G. *halbgott* = Dan. *halvgud* = Sw. *halfgud*.] A demigod.

On satury and fawny more and lesse,
That *halve-goddes* ben of wildernesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1545.

half-guinea (häf'gin'i), *n.* An English gold coin of the value of 10*s.* 6*d.*, no longer in circulation.

half-hatchet (häf'hach″et), *n.* A hatchet having a bit projecting only on the side toward the hand, the other side being straight; a shingling hatchet.

half-header (häf'hed″ėr), *n.* In *bricklaying*, a brick either cut longitudinally into two equal parts, or so cut and again transversely into four, used to close the work at the end of a course. See *closer*1.

half-hearted (häf'här″ted), *a.* 1. Having or showing little generosity; illiberal; ungenerous; unkind. *B. Jonson*.—2. Having or showing little eagerness, enthusiasm, or determination; not earnest; lukewarm: as, *half-hearted* partizanship; a *half-hearted* apologist.

half-heartedly (häf'här″ted-li), *adv.* Without enthusiasm or eagerness; indifferently.

Very little consideration sufficed to show that the old rules were only made for men who were expected to carry them out *half-heartedly*.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 213.

half-heartedness (häf'här″ted-nes), *n.* The character of being half-hearted; want of earnestness; lukewarmness.

I discover nothing but mean and miserable things, conceit and a pretence of solid work without any real foundation; *half hearted* [illegible] everything.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI.

half-hitch (häf'hich), *n.* 1. A hitch formed by passing the end of a rope round its standing part and bringing it up through the bight. See *hitch.*—2. In *pillow-lace making*, the loop by means of which the thread is tightened upon the bobbin. Also called *rolling-hitch.*

half-holiday (häf'hol'i-dā), *n.* Half of a day given up to recreation; a day on which work is carried on only during half or a part of the usual working-hours.

What a poor *half-holiday* is Methusalem's nine hundred years to eternity! *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

half-hose (häf'hōz), *n. pl.* Short stockings; socks.

half-hour (häf'our'), *n.* A period of thirty minutes.

half-hourly (häf'our'li), *a.* Occurring at intervals of half an hour, or lasting half an hour.

half-kirtle (häf'kėr″tl), *n.* A garment worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. [It seems impossible to decide what garment was known as the half kirtle and what as the full kirtle or kirtle: all definitions are mere conjecture.]

You filthy, famished correctioner: if you be not swinged, I'll forswear *half-kirtles.* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

half-length (häf'length), *a.* Of half the full or ordinary length; showing only the upper part of the body, as a portrait.

half-line (häf'lin), *n.* 1. In *entom.*, a line or mark extending half-way across a surface, as of the wing.—2. A share of one half the catch of a fishing-line. [A fishermen's term.]—**Basal half-line.** See *basal.*

halfling[1] (häf'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Sc. also *hafling, haflin, haflin, hafflin*; < *half* + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A halfpenny; the half of an old silver penny.

"Not a shekel, not a silver penny, not a *hafling*, so help me the God of Abraham!" said the Jew. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, v.

2. A half-grown person; a stripling.

Wages of a man servant, . . . £10; . . . of a *halflin*, . . . £5. *Statist. Acc. of Scotland*, xii. 304.

3. A half-witted person.

II. *a.* Half-grown; not fully grown.

A man cam' jingling to our door, that night the young Laird was born, and my mother sent me, that was a *hafflin* callant, to shew the stranger the gate to the Place. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xi.

halfling[2], **halflings** (häf'ling, -lingz), *adv.* [Sc. also *halflin, halflins, haflins, hallins*; < ME. *halflinges*; < *half* + *-ling*[2], *-lings.*] Partly; in part; half.

Jenny *hafflins* is afraid to speak. *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

half-lop (häf'lop), *n.* A fanciers' name for a rabbit with one ear lopped.

In some *half-lops* the ear that hangs down is broader and longer than the upright ear. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 112.

half-mark† (häf'märk'), *n.* An old English money of account, of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.*, or half the value of the mark, which was a sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* The half-mark was never a coin.

half-marrow (häf'mar″ō), *n.* 1. In *coal-mining*, a butty or partner. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.] —2. A husband or a wife. [Scotch.]

half-mask (häf'mask), *n.* A mask made to cover the upper part of the face, and used for disguise, as at masquerades, and also for protection from the sun's rays, by ladies in the eighteenth century. It may be supposed that the lower part of the face was covered at pleasure by the muffler. Compare *mask* and *loup.*

half-mast (häf'mast'), *n.* The position of a flag lowered half-way down from the head of the staff or from the gaff-end, as a mark of respect for the dead or as a signal of distress: generally used with *at.*

half-mast (häf'mast), *v. t.* [< *half-mast, n.*] To place (a flag) at half-mast.

half-measure (häf'mezh″ūr), *n.* An imperfect plan of operation; a measure, plan, effort, etc., inadequate to attain the end desired.

We feel how vain is the dream of those who think that this or that *half-measure* has solved it. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 380.

He is for no *half-measures* in grief. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xlvi.

half-merlon (häf'mėr″lon), *n.* In *fort.*, one of the merlons at the two extremities of a battlemented parapet.

half-moon (häf'mön'), *n.* [= G. *halbmond* = Dan. *halvmaane* = Sw. *half-måne.*] 1. The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated.—2. Something in the shape of a half-moon, or, loosely, of a crescent.

See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge *half-moon*, a monstrous cantle out.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

3. In *fort.*, an outwork composed of two faces forming a salient angle whose gorge is in the form of a crescent or a half-moon.—4. In *mining*, a scaffold in a shaft, having a plan of nearly the shape of a half-moon. Such a construction is of a temporary character, and intended to afford a place where the men may stand while making repairs in the shaft. [Eng.]—**Half-moon china**, a name given to Caughley porcelain, in allusion to its mark, a crescent.—**Half-moon knife**, a skin-dressers' tool having a crescent-shaped blade and two handles.

half-mounting (häf'moun″ting), *n.* The underclothing and minor articles of dress belonging to a military outfit of the eighteenth century.

A black stock and roller, which, together with the shirt, shoes and stockings, is called the *half-mounting.* *Grose*, Military Antiq., I. 322.

half-mourning (häf'mōr'ning), *n.* 1. A mourning-costume less somber than full or deep mourning.—2. A butterfly, *Papilio galatea*, having yellowish wings spotted with black and white.

halfness (häf'nes), *n.* [< *half* + *-ness.*] The character of being a half or an incomplete state of something; the state of not being a whole or of being partial; incompleteness; imperfection.

The essence of all jokes, of all comedy, seems to be an honest or well-intended *halfness*; a non-performance of what is pretended to be performed, at the same time that one is giving loud pledges of performance. *Emerson*, Letters and Social Aims, p. 139.

As soon as there is any departure from simplicity, and attempt at *halfness*, or good for me that is not good for him, my neighbour feels the wrong. *Emerson*, Compensation.

half-netted (häf'net″ed), *a.* In *bot.*, having only the outer layers reticulated: said of a plant or any part of it, as the roots of *Gladiolus communis.*

half-note (häf'nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent to one half of a whole note; a minim (as shown in figure).

half-pace (häf'pās), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *footpace*, 3.

Against the wall, in the middle of the *half-pace*, is a chair placed for him. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

half-pay (häf'pā'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; reduced pay (seldom literally half of the full pay); a reduced allowance paid to an officer when not in actual service, or after retirement at the end of a prescribed term.

II. *a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay: as, a *half-pay* officer.

halfpence, *n.* Plural of *halfpenny.*

halfpenny (häf'pen″i, commonly hā'pe-ni), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *halfpeny, halpeny*, < AS. **healfpenig* (in *healfpenig-wurth*), < *healf*, half, + *penig*, penny.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *halfpence, halfpennies* (häf'pens, -pen″iz, or hā'pens, -pe-niz). 1.

Obverse. Reverse.

Halfpenny of Charles II., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

A coin of the value of half a penny, current in the British islands; the value of such coin. The halfpenny was first issued in the reign of Edward I., and was of silver. In the reign of Charles II. copper was used. Since 1860 it has been of bronze.

2. A small fragment. [Only in Shakspere's use.]

She tore the letter into a thousand *halfpence.* *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

To have one's hand on one's halfpenny†, to be attentive to any particular object. *Nares.*

Ri. Dromio, looke heere, now is *my hand on my halfepeny.*

Half. Thou liest, thou hast not a farthing to lay thy hands on, I am none of thine. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, ii. 1.

II. *a.* Of the price or value of half a penny; hence, cheap; mean; worthless.

half-pike (häf'pīk), *n.* 1. A spear-headed weapon with a shaft about half the length of that of the ordinary pike. One form of this weapon, also called *spontoon*, was formerly carried by infantry officers; another form, called *boarding-pike*, is used in the navy in repelling boarders.

2. Military exercise with the half-pike.

Well, ile trie one course with thee at the *halfe pike*, and then goe; come, draw thy pike. *H. Chettle*, Hoffman.

half-port (häf'pōrt), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the two parts (called *upper* and *lower half-ports*) into which is divided a shutter having a semicircular hole to fit round a gun, and serving to close a port in a ship.

half-price (häf'prīs'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Half the ordinary price, or half of some established rate; specifically, in England, a reduced charge for admission to a place of amusement when part of the entertainment is over.

A man o' th' town dines late, but soon enough . . .
T' ensure a side-box station at *half-price.*
Cowper, Task, ii. 624.

II. *a.* Costing half the usual sum.

They amuse themselves with theatrical converse, arising out of their last *half-price* visit to the Victoria gallery. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, ii.

half-price (häf'prīs'), *adv.* [Abbr. of *at half-price.*] At half the ordinary price.

half-principal (häf'prin″si-pal), *n.* In *carp.*, a roof-member or rafter that does not reach to the ridge-pole, but is supported at the top by a purlin.

half-rater (häf'rā″tėr), *n.* A small yacht of less than the unit of rating (one ton). [Eng.]

half-read (häf'red), *a.* Superficially informed by reading. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 409.

half-relief (häf'rē-lēf″), *n.* In *sculp.*, relief midway between high relief and low relief; mezzo-rilievo; demi-relief.

half-rest (häf'rest), *n.* A rest equivalent to a half-note; a minim-rest, =—=.

half-round (häf'round'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A hemisphere.

In her forehead's fair *half-round*,
Love sits in open triumph crown'd. *Prior.*

2. In *arch.*, a molding whose profile is a semicircle. It may be either a bead or a torus.

II. *a.* Semicircular or semicylindrical: as, a *half-round* file, etc.

The building was a spacious theatre
Half-round, on two main pillars vaulted high.
Milton, S. A., l. 1606.

Half-round bit, spade, etc. See the nouns.

half-royal (häf'roi″al), *n.* In the paper trade, a kind of millboard or pasteboard of which there are two sizes: small, 20¼ by 13 inches, and large, 21 by 14 inches.

half-saved (häf'sāvd), *a.* Half-witted. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

He [William Dove] was what is called *half-saved.* Some of his faculties were more than ordinarily acute, but the power of self-conduct was entirely wanting in him. *Southey*, The Doctor, x.

half-seas-over (häf'sēz-ō'vėr). 1†. Well on the way; pretty far advanced.

I am *half-seas-o'er* to death:
And since I must die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's half-finish'd.
Dryden.

2. Pretty far gone in drink; half drunk; tipsy.

"Holla, Dick Admiral," cried Neptune, who was pretty far gone in liquor, . . . "I'm going home." "I thought thou wert there all along, being already *half-seas-over*," said Cary. "Ay, right, Upsee-Dutch." *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, ii.

half-shell (häf'shel'), *n.* One shell of a bivalve: as, oysters served on the *half-shell* (that is, with the upper shell removed, and the oyster served raw on the lower one).

half-shift (häf'shift), *n.* See *shift.*

half-shot† (häf'shot), *n.* A bullet of smaller caliber than that of the musket or harquebus; hence, a light firearm carrying such a bullet. See *demi-hag.*

half-sighted (häf'sī″ted), *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift; they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted.* *Bacon.*

half-sister (häf'sis″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *halfsuster* = G. *halbschwester* = Dan. *halvsöster* = Sw. *halfsyster*; < *half* + *sister.*] A sister by one parent only.

half-snipe (häf'snīp), *n.* The European jack-snipe or lesser snipe, *Scolopax* or *Limnocryptes gallinula*, the greater snipe being called *double-snipe.*

half-sole (häf'sōl'), *n.* That part of the sole of a boot or shoe which extends forward from the shank of the sole to the toe.

half-sole (häf'sōl), *v. t.* [< *half-sole, n.*] To repair by putting on a new half-sole: as, to *half-sole* a shoe.

half-sovereign (häf'sov″e-rān), *n.* A British gold coin worth 10 shillings, and weighing about 61.6372 grains troy. See *sovereign.*

half-spade (häf'spad), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a sharp-pointed spade from which one wing of the blade has been cut away. The blazon should state to which side the remaining part of the blade is turned. Thus, if the spade is palewise, it is blazoned "the side of the spade to the sinister or dexter."

half-spear (häf'spēr), *n.* In *her.*, a spear with a short or truncated handle, used as a bearing.

half-step (häf'step), *n.* In *music*, a semitone. See *semitone*, *step*, and *tone*.

half-stitch (häf'stich), *n.* A loose and open mesh used in pillow-lace making, with which a pattern is outlined and also a simple kind of filling is put in.

half-stop (häf'stop), *n.* See *stop*.

half-strained† (häf'strānd), *a.* Half-bred; imperfect.

> I find I'm but a *half-strained* villain yet,
> But mungril-mischievous; for my blood boil'd
> To view this brutal act. *Dryden.*

half-stuff (häf'stuf), *n.* Any material half formed in the process of manufacture; specifically, a partly prepared pulp in paper-making.

half-suit (häf'sūt), *n.* The body-armor of the seventeenth century. It consisted exclusively of breastplate, backpiece, articulated épaulières, and articulated tassets, all other iron armor having been abandoned, with the exception of an open helmet.

half-sword (häf'sōrd), *n.* Half a sword's length.—**To be at half-sword,** to be at close quarters in a fight with swords.

> I am a rogue if I *were* not *at half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

> I *was* four several times *at half-sword* with him,
> Twice stood his partizan. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 2.

halft, *n.* and *v.* An erroneous form of *haft*[1].

half-tangent (häf'tan″jent), *n.* The tangent of the half-arc. [An improper expression, used in chartography.]

half-terete (häf'tē-rēt″), *a.* In *bot.*, semicylindrical: an epithet applied to a long narrow body, flat on one side and convex on the other.

half-thought (häf'thât'), *n.* A superficial opinion. *Shaftesbury.*

half-throw (häf'thrō), *n.* Half the stroke or movement, as of a valve or a piston. Also called *half-travel*.

half-tide (häf'tīd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Half the duration of a single tide; the state of the tide when it is half-way between ebb and flood.

II. *a.* Half covered by the tide; washed by the waves: as, wet as a *half-tide* rock: also applied to a low-built vessel over which waves are likely to break.—**Half-tide dock, weir,** etc. See the nouns.

half-timber (häf'tim″bėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the timbers in the cant-bodies which correspond to the lower futtocks in the square body.

half-timbered (häf'tim″bėrd), *a.* Having the foundations and principal supports of stout timber, but with all the interstices of the front of the building filled in with plaster: applied to houses built in a decorative style extensively used in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

half-timer (häf'tī″mėr), *n.* One who works or is engaged in doing something only half the usual or allotted time; specifically, in Great Britain, a pupil in an elementary school who is entitled to partial exemption from attendance while engaged in some proper employment.

half-tint (häf'tint), *n.* An intermediate color; a middle tint; in *painting*, a color that is intermediate between the extreme lights and strong shades of a picture. Also *half-tone*.

half-title (häf'tī″tl), *n.* The short title of a book at the head of the first page of the text; also, the title of any subdivision of a book that immediately precedes that subdivision, when printed on a full page and in one line.

half-tone (häf'tōn), *n.* 1. Same as *half-tint*.—2. See *semitone*.—3. A picture printed from a plate produced by the half-tone process (which see), or the plate itself.—**Half-tone process,** a photo-typographic method in which, in the process of photographing the object, a screen of netting, or a ruled glass, is interposed between the lens and the sensitized plate. From the negative thus made, a positive image is produced upon a prepared metal plate and etched into relief by acids. The screen is designed to give to the etching a texture similar to that produced by the engraver. A common, but in large manner remediable, effect of its use is an undue softening of both lights and shadows with loss of distinctness.

half-tongue (häf'tung), *n.* [In Law L. *jurata de medietate linguæ*, a half-tongue jury.] In *law*, a jury of which one half are aliens, allowed to an alien who is tried on a criminal charge. Such juries have been abolished in England, but are still allowed in some of the United States.

half-trap (häf'trap), *n.* A sinking bend in a sewer-pipe, in the form of half of the letter S.

half-travel (häf'trav″el), *n.* Same as *half-throw*.

half-truth (häf'tröth), *n.* A proposition or statement only partly true, or which conveys only part of the truth. *Mrs. Browning.*

half-virtue (häf'vėr″tū), *n.* A virtue modified by considerations of prudence or conventionality.

> And those *half-virtues* which the world calls best.
> *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

half-way (häf'wā'), *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance.

> Meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death.
> *Granville*, Imit. of Chorus in Seneca's Thyetus, ii.

To meet half-way. See *meet*.

half-way (häf'wā), *a.* Midway; equidistant from the extremes.—**Half-way covenant, house,** etc. See the nouns.

half-wit (häf'wit'), *n.* A weak-minded or idiotic person; also, a dolt; a blockhead.

> *Half-wits* are fleas, so little and so light,
> We scarce could know they live, but that they bite.
> *Dryden.*

half-witted (häf'wit″ed), *a.* Weak in intellect; idiotic; silly; foolish.

> Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted*, crack-brained fellow; people were strangely surprised to find him in such a roguery. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

half-word†, *n.* [ME. *halfeword*.] A speech conveying an insinuation rather than a direct assertion; a hint.

> She wolde not fonde
> To holde no wyght in balaunce
> By *halfe-worde*, ne by countenaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1022.

half-yard (häf'yärd'), *n.* Half of a yard; specifically, an old ale-measure, one half of the ale-yard.

half-yarn (häf'yärn), *n.* Slub which is spun into yarn.

half-year (häf'yēr'), *n.* A period of six months; one half of a calendar year; also, half of a school year, whatever its length.

> The Doctor now talking of holiday doings, and then of the prospects of the *half-year*, what chance there was for the Balliol scholarship, etc.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 1.

half-yearly (häf'yēr″li), *a.* Happening twice in a year; semi-annual.

half-yearly (häf'yēr'li), *adv.* Twice in a year; semi-annually.

halit†, *a.* A Middle English form of *holy*.

Haliaëtus (hal-i-ā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (L. *haliæetos*), < Gr. ἁλιάετος, poet. ἁλιαίετος, the 'sea-eagle,' prob. the osprey, < ἁλς, the sea, + ἀετός, αἰετός, eagle.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, containing eagles with bare tarsi; the earns, sea-eagles, or fishing-eagles. The best-known species are the white-tailed sea-eagle of Europe, *H. albicilla*, and the white-headed or bald eagle of North America, *H. leucocephalus*. (See cut under *eagle*.) A species of wide distribution in Europe and Asia is *H. leucoryphus*. The largest and handsomest of all is the Kamchatkan or pelagic eagle, *H. pelagicus*, with 14 tail-feathers instead of the usual 12. (See *Thalassoaetus*.) The African representative is *H. vocifer*. The Indian, Pondicherry, or brahminy eagle, formerly *H. pondicerianus*, is now called *Haliastur indus*.

haliard, *n.* See *halyard*.

halibut, holibut (hol'i-but), *n.* [The second form is etymologically better (cf. *holiday*); formerly *hallibut*; < ME. **halybutte* (= D. *heilbot* = G. *heiligbutt, heilbutt, heilbutte*), a halibut, lit. 'holy (i. e., holiday) plaice,' < ME. *haly*, E. *holy*, + *butte*, a flounder, plaice: see *holy* and *but*[2]. Cf. Sw. *helgeflundra* = Dan. *helleflynder*, a halibut, lit. 'holy flounder'; so named, it is thought, from being eaten particularly on holidays (holy days). The sense seems to have been lost, and the forms have suffered corruption.] A fish of the genus *Hippoglossus*, *H. vulgaris*, and the largest species of the flatfish family or *Pleuronectidæ*. This fish has a compressed body, one side being colored, the other white, and both eyes on the same side of the head. It grows to a great size, sometimes weighing from 300 to 400 pounds. It forms an article of food, and some parts of the body are fat, tender, and delicious. The name is also given to various other species of *Pleuronectidæ*, such as *Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*, known as the *Greenland halibut*, and *Paralichthys californicus*, known in California as the *Monterey halibut* and *bastard halibut*.—**Circus halibut,** the common halibut when accidentally variegated with black and white. [Local, New Eng.]—**George's halibut,** the common halibut taken on George's Banks.—**Grand Bank halibut,** the common halibut taken on the Grand Banks.

Halibut (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*).
(From Report U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

halibut-broom (hol'i-but-bröm), *n.* A disgorger for halibut, made of oak, with one end flattened and sharpened.

halibut-slime (hol'i-but-slīm), *n.* A kind of sea-anemone found on halibut: so called by fishermen, who mistake it for a secretion of the fish.

halibutter, holibutter (hol'i-but-ėr), *n.* A vessel engaged in the halibut-fishery on the offshore banks; a halibut-catcher. These vessels are clipper-built and schooner-rigged.

Halichœrus (hal-i-kē'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁλς, the sea, + χοῖρος, hog.] A genus of seals, of the family *Phocidæ*, the type of which is the gray seal, *H. gryphus*, having the dental formula as in *Phoca*, but the facial region of the skull large in comparison with the cranial. *Nilsson*, 1820.

Halichondria (hal-i-kon'dri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁλς, the sea, + χόνδρος, cartilage.] A genus of monactinelline sponges, containing the forms known as *crumb-of-bread sponge* (*H. panicea*) and *mermaid's-glove* (*H. oculata*).

Halichondriidæ (hal″i-kon-drī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἁλς, the sea, + χόνδρος, gristle, cartilage.] A group of sponges, *Spongidæ* or *Porifera*, exemplified by the genus *Halichondria*, containing many common marine forms which incrust stones, timbers, and seaweeds below the tide-mark, and sometimes shoot up into branching tufts or tubes. They have no commercial value. Also *Halichondriæ*.

halichondroid (hal-i-kon'droid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Halichondria* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a sponge of the genus *Halichondria;* belonging to the *Halichondriidæ*.

> A very common *Halichondroid* sponge of this group (Pharetrospongia strahani, Soll.). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 427.

II. *n.* A sponge of the family *Halichondriidæ*.

Halicore (ha-lik'ō-rē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁλς, the sea, + κόρη, maid.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Halicoridæ*. The male has a pair of large straight tusks in the upper jaw (these being rudimentary and not exserted in the female), directed forward and downward, growing from persistent pulps, enameled, and with beveled ends. There are 5 or 6 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw, which are not all in position at once, the first falling before the last is cut. The skull has a long rostrum bent down at right angles with the cranial axis, and the front of the lower jaw is likewise decurved. There are 7 cervical, 18 or 19 dorsal, and 30 succeeding vertebræ; the tail is emarginate in the middle line, with pointed lateral lobes; there are no nails on the fore limbs; and the cæcum is simple. The genus contains the several species of dugong. *Dugungus* is a synonym. See cuts under *dugong* and *heart*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of *Halicore;* a dugong.

Halicoridæ (hal-i-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halicore* + *-idæ*.] The family of sirenians of which the halicore or dugong is the type. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.

Halictus (ha-lik'tus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A large, wide-spread, and important genus of small solitary bees, of the family *Andrenidæ*, containing numerous species, the pregnant females of which hibernate. *H. parallelus* is a common American species.

Halictus farinosus. (Cross shows natural size.)

halidame†, *n.* An improper form of *halidom*.

> Come, we must not again disagree; but, by my *halidame*, I think one troubadour roundel worth all that Petrarch ever wrote. *Bulwer*, Rienzi, p. 163.

halidom†, **halidome**† (hal'i-dum, -dōm), *n.* [Archaic, pronounced prop., in first element, as in

holidau, *holibut* or *halibut*; early mod. E. also *hallidome* (and sometimes, erroneously, *holidame*, supposed to refer to the Virgin Mary); < ME. *halidom*, *halydom*, *halizdom*, holiness, sanctity, a sanctuary, sacred relic, < AS. *hāligdōm*, holiness, sanctity, a sanctuary, sacred thing or relic (= D. *heiligdom* = OHG. *heilagtuom*, MHG. *heilectuom*, G. *heiligtum*, a sanctuary, sacred thing or relic, = Icel. *helgidōmr*, a sanctuary, holy relic, = Dan. *helligdom* = Sw. *helgedom*, a sanctuary), < *hālig*, holy, + *-dōm*, E. *-dom*.] **1.** Holiness; sanctity; sacred honor; also, something regarded as sacred, as a relic: formerly much used in solemn oaths or adjurations.

It was ordeyned first be Peres of Weston, and be alle tho that here heritages sithen, that alle these Comenauntz a-forsaid schulle ben holden ferme and stable: and ther-to harn thei sworen on the *halidom*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

"Now sure, and by my *halidame*" (quoth he),
"Yee a great master are in your degree."
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 545.

Bap. Now, by my *holidame*, here comes Katharina!
Kath. What is your will, sir, that you send for me?
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

2. A sanctuary. — **3.** Lands held of a religious foundation.

The men of the *Halidome*, as it was called, of St. Mary's.
Scott, Monastery, ii.

halieutics (hal-i-u′tiks), *n.* [< L. *halieutica* (the title of a poem on fishing, by Ovid), < Gr. *ἁλιευτικά* (the title of a poem by Oppian), neut. pl. (cf. *ἁλιευτική*, sc. *τέχνη*, the art of fishing, fem. sing.) of *ἁλιευτικός*, of or for fishing (cf. *ἁλιεύς*, and *ἄλσις*, a fisher), < *ἅλισις*, fish, be a fisher, < *ἁλς*, the sea.] A treatise on fishes, or on the art of fishing: as, the *Halieutics* of Oppian.

Halifax law or **inquest.** See *law*[1].

Haliidæ (hā-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halia* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, generally referred to the order *Toxoglossa*, represented by the genus *Halia*. The shell is so much like that of *Achatina* that it was long regarded as a terrestrial form. A single living species is known, inhabiting deep water about the Spanish coast, especially near Cadiz. It also occurs in the Tertiary formation of Italy.

Halimasst, *n.* An obsolete form of *Hallowmas*.

Halimeda (hal-i-mē′dä), *n.* [NL. (Lamoureux, 1812), appar. irreg. < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *μήδιον*, some plant.] A genus of calcareous green-spored marine algæ, of the order *Siphoneæ* of some authors. The fronds are jointed, and resemble cacti. The best-known species is *H. Opuntia*, found in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the Mediterranean sea. Lindley made this genus the type of the tribe *Halimedeæ*. Sometimes written *Halymeda*.

Halimedeæ (hal-i-mē′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Decaisne, 1842), < *Halimeda* + *-eæ*.] A group of algæ, of the family *Nematorhizeæ*, consisting of the two genera *Halimeda* and *Udotea*.

Halimedidæ (hal-i-med′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halimeda* + *-idæ*.] In Lindley's system of botanical classification, a tribe of the *Confervaceæ* having the frond polysiphonous, made up of tubes which are continuous or jointed, and more or less densely branched. Sometimes written *Halymedidæ*. See *Halimeda*.

halimotet, *n.* Same as *hallmote*.

Halimus (hal′i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Wallroth, 1822), < Gr. *ἅλιμος*, of the sea, marine, < *ἅλς*, the sea.] **1.** A genus of maritime plants, of the natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*, now reduced to a section of *Atriplex*. — **2.** [*l. c.*] *Atriplex Halimus*, a well-known plant of the south European coasts.

haliographer (hal-i-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *haliography* + *-er*[1].] One who writes about the sea. *Bailey*, 1727.

haliography (hal-i-og′ra-fi), *n.* [Better **haligraphy*, < Gr. *ἅλς* (in comp. usually *ἁλι-*), the sea, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the sea. See *thalassography*. *Bailey*, 1731.

Haliomma (hal-i-om′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *ὄμμα*, eye.] The typical genus of *Haliommatidæ*. It is referred by some to the *Sphæridæ*.

Haliommatidæ (hal″i-o-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haliomma* + *-idæ*.] A family of radiolarians typified by the genus *Haliomma*.

Haliotidæ (hal-i-ot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haliotis* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Haliotis*, containing the sea-ears, ear-shells, abalones, or ormers. The animal has short muscular tentacular tubes, two branchial plumes, and a margin developing a posterior (oval) fold or siphon which occupies the slit or perforation in the shell. The shell is ear-shaped and flatly spiral, with the aperture almost coextensive with the shell and limited only by the flattened columellar area; the back near the outer margin is perforated by a row of holes. See *abalone*.

Haliotis (hal-i-ō′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Haliotidæ*; the ear-shells: so called from the excessive width of the aperture and the flatness of the small spire, which give it an ear-like or saucer-shaped figure. They are mostly tropical or subtropical, and have commercial value as ornaments and as furnishing a mother-of-pearl used in inlaying, etc. The animal is used for food. See *abalone*.

Longitudinal Section of *Haliphysema*, an extant Gastræa-form.

The egg-cells *e* are enlarged epithelial cells of the endoderm (*g*), and lie freely in the primitive intestinal cavity (*d*); *m*, mouth-opening; *h*, exoderm, incrusted below with grains of sand, above with sponge-spicules. (From Haeckel's "Evolution of Man.")

haliotoid (hal-i-ō′toid), *a.* [< *Haliotis* + *-oid*.] Like an ear-shell; resembling or pertaining to the *Haliotidæ*.

Haliphysema (hal″i-fi-sē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *φύσημα*, that which is blown up, a bubble, a half-formed shell, etc., < *φυσᾶν*, blow up, inflate.] A genus of so-called sponges of extremely simple structure, resembling a gastrula. The animal is spindle-shaped, and the body consists of two single layers of cells, an endoderm and an ectoderm inclosing a central cavity with a mouth at one end, the other end being fixed to some object. The outer layer of cells is coalescent, and includes foreign substances, as grains of sand. It is one of two genera of chalk-sponges constituting an order *Physemaria* of the class *Calcispongiæ*. It is really a foraminiferous type, and not a sponge at all.

Haliplana (ha-lip′lā-nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *πλάνος*, wandering: see *planet*.] A genus of sea-swallows, of the subfamily *Sterninæ*; the sooty terns. *H. fuliginosa* is the common sooty tern or egg-bird of the United States. The genus is often merged in *Sterna*. *J. Wagler*, 1832.

haliplid (hal′i-plid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Haliplidæ*.

Haliplidæ (ha-lip′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haliplus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hydradephagous beetles. The metasternum has an antecoxal piece separated by a well-marked suture reaching from one side to the other and extending in a triangular process between the hind coxæ; the antennæ are 10-jointed; the hind coxæ are fixed; and large plates almost entirely conceal the abdomen. They are minute oval and very convex water-beetles, of a yellow color spotted with black. They are often united with the *Dytiscidæ*. *Kirby*, 1837.

Haliplus (hal′i-plus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλίπλους*, contr. of *ἁλίπλοος*, sailing on the sea, also covered with water, < *ἅλς*, the sea, + *πλεῖν*, sail.] The typical genus of *Haliplidæ*. *H. fasciatus* is an example. *Latreille*.

Haliscoleina (hal-i-skō-lē-ī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *σκώληξ* (*σκωληκ-*), a worm, esp. the earthworm.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a group of marine chætopodous worms, represented by such genera as *Polyophthalmus* and *Capitella*: distinguished from the earthworms, or *Scoleina*.

Halistemma (hal-i-stem′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *στέμμα*, a fillet, crown.] The typical genus of *Halistemmatidæ*, having a spirally coiled saccule, a single terminal filament, and no involucre. *Huxley*, 1859.

Halistemmatidæ (hal″i-ste-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halistemma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of physophorous hydrozoans, of the class *Siphonophora*, typified by the genus *Halistemma*.

halite (hal′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, native rock-salt.

halitheriid (hal-i-thē′ri-id), *n.* A fossil sirenian, one of the *Halitheriidæ*.

Halitheriidæ (hal″i-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halitherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil sirenians from the Miocene and early Pliocene, typified by the genus *Halitherium*, representing a generalized type of sirenians. They had large tusk-like upper incisors, as in *Halicore*, and an ossified femur articulated with the pelvis. Remains of individuals of the family have been found in many places in Europe, and several genera have been separated from *Halitherium*, which formerly included all the extinct sirenians.

Halitherium (hal-i-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Kaup), < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *θηρίον*, a beast.] A genus of extinct Sirenia from the Miocene, the type of the family *Halitheriidæ*. It appears to have possessed distinct though small hind limbs, no trace of which has been found in any of the existing sirenians. Also spelled *Halytherium*.

halituous (ha-lit′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *halitus* (*halitu-*), breath: see *halitus*.] **1†.** Like breath; vaporous.

Part of it, being cast upon a live coal, did by its blue and *halituous* flame discover itself to be of the nature of that salt. *Boyle*, Works, I. 363.

2. In *pathol.*, moist as if from being breathed upon: said of the skin when covered with a slight moisture.

halitus (hal′i-tus), *n.* [L., < *halare*, breathe: see *inhale*, *exhale*[1].] In *physiol.*, the breath; also, the vapor exhaled in the cavities of a living and warm body, so long as the blood is warm. **Halitus of the blood** (*sanguinis*), the odorous vapor exhaled by newly drawn blood.

halkt, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *halke*, *haulke*; < ME. *halke*, a corner, recess, < AS. *healc*, *healoc*, a hollow. Cf. AS. *heal*, a corner; *holc*, *holoc*, a hollow: see *holk*. The relations of these forms to one another, and to AS. *holh*, hollow, are not clear: see *hollow*[1].] A nook, corner, recess, or hiding-place.

Inne he com unto a privy *halke*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1780.

Iead. Where hast thou dwelt, good Geffrey, al this while,
Unknowne to vs, saue only by thy bookes?
Chau. In *haulks*, and herne, God wot, and in exile,
Where none vouchsaft to yeeld me words or lookes.
Speght, The Reader to Geffrey Chaucer (1598).

halket (hal′ket), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The large gray seal, *Halichærus gryphus*.

hall (hâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *halle*; < ME. *halle*, *haule*, < AS. *heall*, *heal* = OS. *halla* = D. MLG. *halle* = OHG. *halla*, MHG. *halle* (G. *halle*, revived after E.) = Icel. *höll* (often spelled *hall*, without umlaut) = Sw. *hall* = Dan. *hal* (cf. OF. *hale*, F. *halle* = It. *alla*, < MHG.), a hall, applied in early use to any large room, with closed or open sides; prob. lit. 'a cover' or place of shelter, from the root of AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, E. *heal*[2], cover: see *heal*[2], *conceal*.] **1.** A building, or a large room or compartment in a building, devoted to some public or common use: in various special applications. See below.

Whan he was at London, a *haule* he did vp wright.
First thouht & founden, for chambre was it right.
Robert of Brunne, p. 88.

Then ye souldiers of the debite toke Jesus vnto the comon *hall* and gathered vnto hym all the companye.
Bible of 1551, Mat. xxvii. 27.

Specifically — (*a*) In medieval palaces and castles, the main room, often the only living-room. Besides the hall, in very early times, even in the greatest houses, there were only a few sleeping-rooms, and not always these. In such a hall the lord and his family, retainers, servants, and visitors were all accommodated, and all public and household affairs were carried on. Later rooms more retired were added, but throughout the feudal period the hall remained the common center of activity. Westminster Hall in London was originally a part of the royal palace, where all the common life of the royal court was conducted and the king dispensed justice. This great room continued to be the principal seat of justice in England till 1820.

Ful sooty was hire bour and eek hire *halle*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 12.

The great [Westminster] *Hall* was built by William Rufus, or possibly rebuilt; a room of that description being too necessary an appendage to a palace ever to have been neglected. *Pennant*, London, p. 114.

Hence — (*b*) In Great Britain: (1) A manor-house; the proprietor's residence on a large landed estate: also to some extent an American use, especially in the South.

Kate, the prettiest Kate in Christendom,
Kate of Kate *Hall* *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1

So pass I hostel, *hall*, and grange,
By bridge and ford, by park and pale.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

(2) The public or common room of a manor-house, serving as a general meeting- and reception-room, and in which justices' courts were formerly held. (3) A mercantile building or room for the sale of particular articles or goods on account of their owners or producers; a place of sale or of business for a trade or gild: as, a hardware *hall*; Goldsmiths' *Hall* or Stationers' *Hall* in London.

To Loriners' [Bit-makers'] *Hall*, by Mooregate, a *hall* I never heard of before. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 443.

As regards silver-plate, the *Hall* in London refuses to stamp any poorer alloy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 71.

(*c*) An edifice in which courts of justice are held or legal archives are preserved: as, Westminster *Hall*; the *Hall* of Records in New York.

1 *Gent.* Whither away so fast?
2 *Gent.* . . . Even to the *hall*, to hear what shall become
Of the great duke of Buckingham.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

(*d*) A room or building devoted to public business or entertainment, or to meetings of public or corporate bodies: as, a town-*hall*, an association-*hall*, a music-*hall*. (*e*) The main building of a college, and in some instances, as at Oxford and Cambridge in England, the specific name of a college. The number of colleges called *halls* (a term which, as well as *house*, was originally applied to the residence of the college scholars) in these universities, once considerable, is now small and diminishing.

In colleges and *halls*, in ancient days, . . .
There dwelt a sage call d Discipline.
Cowper, Task, ii. 699.

Halls, or places of licensed residence for students, also began to be established [in the thirteenth century].
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 837.

(*f*) In English colleges: (1) The large room in which the students dine in common. Hence—(2) The students' dinner.

Hall lasts about three quarters of an hour. Two Scholars conclude the performances by reading a long Latin grace. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 37.

Hall is at five o'clock. *Macmillan's Magazine.*

(*g*) In American colleges: (1) A room or building appropriated to the meetings of a literary or other society; also, the society itself.

These [Clio and Whig Halls in the College of New Jersey] were the prototypes, and are the most vigorous survivals, of what, for nearly a century, were the most flourishing and numerous of student societies—the twin literary societies, or *halls*, generally secret, and always intense in mutual rivalry, which have been institutions at every leading college in the land.
The Century, XXXVI. 751.

(2) One of the buildings in which students sleep; a dormitory.

2. An entranceway or passageway in a house leading to or communicating with its different parts.

Anne ran up the path toward the front door, and entered the dark *hall*. *C. F. Woolson*, Anne, i.

A hall! a hall! an exclamation formerly used at masks or other entertainments in order to make room in a crowd for an exhibition or a dance, or to call people together for any ceremony or spectacle, or to summon servants: equivalent to *a ring! a ring!* as now used.

A hall, a hall! whist, still be mum,
For now with silver song they come.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

A hall! a hall! who's without, there? [Enter two or three with cushions.] Come on; y'are proper grooms, are ye not? . . . Their honours are upon coming, and the room not ready. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears.

The Monarch lightly turned away,
And to his nobles loud did call—
Lords, to the dance—*a hall! a hall!*
Scott, Marmion, v. 17.

Apothecaries' Hall. See *apothecary.*—**Bachelor's or bachelor hall**, an establishment presided over by a man (especially an unmarried man) or by men only.

The dishes having been set upon the table by a slipshod old woman, they were left to enjoy it [dinner] after their own manner. "*Bachelor's Hall*, you know, cousin," said Mr. Jonas. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

Divinity hall. See *divinity.*—**Hall of Eblis.** See *Eblis.*—**Liberty hall**, a place where every one can do as he likes.

Gentlemen, pray be under no restraint in this house; this is *Liberty-Hall*, gentlemen; you may do just as you please here. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

hallabaloo (hal′a-ba-lö′), *n.* Same as *hullabaloo.*

hallage (hâ′lāj), *n.* [= F. *hallage*; < *hall* + *-age*.] In Great Britain, the toll paid for goods or merchandise vended in a mercantile hall.

hallan (hal′an), *n.* [Also *hallen*, *hallon*, *halland*; origin uncertain; perhaps orig. applied to the stone at the threshold; cf. Sw. *häll*, a flat stone, Goth. *hallus*, a rock.] A partition between the door of a cottage and the fireplace, serving to shelter the inner part of the house from the cold air when the door is opened. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He lifted the latch without ceremony, and . . . found himself behind the *hallan* or partition.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

hallanshaker (hal′an-shā″kėr), *n.* A beggar who stands shivering at the hallan, waiting for alms; a beggarly knave; a low fellow. [Scotch.]

Tho' I were a laird of tenscore acres,
Nodding to jouks of *hallanshakers*. *Ramsay.*

hall-Bible (hâl′bī′bl), *n.* A large Bible used for family worship, and kept in the hall or principal apartment of the house. [Scotch.]

The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
The big *ha'-bible*, ance his father's pride.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

hall-day†, *n.* A court-day. *Nares.*

An *hall day:* a court day: a day of pleading, as in terme time at Westminster hall, &c. *Nomenclator* (1585).

hallecret, halecret (hal′e-kret), *n.* [OF. *hallecret*, *halecret*, *halecret*, *alecret*, *allecret*, *alaecret*, *alecret* = Bret. *halacred* (Roquefort); of uncertain origin.] A corselet, or a partial suit of armor, in use toward the end of the sixteenth century. It is defined by Cotgrave as "a corselet." According to Meyrick (approved by Burgess and Cosson, Arch. Journ., XXXVII.), the hallecret was a half suit of light plate-armor worn alike by footmen and horsemen, furnished with long tassets. According to Demmin, it was a gorget with épaulières attached.

Hall effect. See *effect.*

hälleflinta (hel-e-flin′tä), *n.* [Sw., < *häll*, dial. *hall* (= Dan. *helle*, a boulder, also a slope, declivity, = Norw. *hall*, a boulder, esp. a small boulder, as a cobblestone, = Icel. *hallr*, a stone, boulder, also a slope, declivity, = Goth. *hallus*, a rock), + *flinta*, etc., = E. *flint*.] A very fine-grained variety of gneiss, generally free from mica: a Swedish term. It is sometimes banded and sometimes porphyritic. It resembles many rocks elsewhere called *cornu* and *felsite*.

The general aspect of this rock recalls to my mind those *hälleflintas* of Treffgarn and Roche Castle.
Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 228.

hälleflintoid (hel-e-flin′toid), *a.* [< *hälleflinta* + *-oid*.] Of or resembling hälleflinta.

The great *hälleflintoid* mass which . . . forms the western slopes of Brynian Bangor.
Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 279.

hallel (hal′el), *n.* [Heb., praise.] In *Jewish ritual*, the hymn of praise, beginning in the original with the word *halleluiah*, 'Praise ye the Lord,' and consisting of Psalms cxiii. to cxviii. inclusive, chanted in the temple while the Passover lambs were being slain, and also at the Passover supper. This hallel or song of praise, called the *Egyptian hallel* because the slaying of the Passover lambs was first commanded in Egypt, was also chanted at the sacrifice on the first day of the Passover, after the morning sacrifice on the feast of Pentecost, on the eight days of the feast of Tabernacles, and on the eight days of the feast of the Dedication. Another, called the *great hallel*, consisting of Psalm cxxxvi., or according to some of Psalm cxxxv. 4 to the end of Psalm cxxxvi., was chanted by those who wished a fifth cup at the Passover feast, and also on occasions of great joy.

halleluiah, hallelujah (hal-ē-lö′yä), *interj.* [Also *alleluia*; < LL. *hallelujah*, *alleluiah*, after Gr. ἀλληλοϊΐα, repr. Heb. *halelujāh*, praise ye Jehovah, < *halelu*, praise ye (< *halal*, shine, which in one 'voice' (stem) means 'praise'), + *Jāh*, a short form of *Jehovah*: see *Jehovah*. The *j* or *i* represents the consonant *yodh*, equiv. to the E. consonant *y*; so in other words of Heb. origin, as proper names, where, however, *j* has conformed in sound to the assibilated *j* of L. or F. origin, as *Jehovah*, *Jesus*, *Joseph*, *Jordan*, etc.] 1. Praise ye the Lord: a word used in songs of praise or pious rejoicing, or in solemn ascriptions of thanksgiving to God. It is also used as a noun. It occurs in the English Bible only in Rev. xix. 1, 3, 4, 6, and then in the Greek form, as *alleluia*. This is the form employed in liturgical usage. It is found in liturgies and offices from very early times. Its most prominent liturgical use is that after the epistle and before the gospel in both the Eastern and Western churches. (See *gradual* and *jubilation*.) In the Mozarabic rite it follows the gospel. (See *Lauda*.) There are probably traces of an original, perhaps Jewish, use of *halleluiah* before and after psalms. The Greek Church has a triple "Alleluia" at the end of the cherubic hymn. In the day-hours of the same church it is said after the gloria at the end of stases or portions of psalms. In the Western Church it succeeds the gloria after the versicles at the beginning of the several hours. In Western usage *alleluia* is not said from Septuagesima to Easter eve.

I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying, *Alleluia*; Salvation, and glory, and honour, and power, unto the Lord our God. Rev. xix. 1.

Angels peep round to view this mystick thing,
And *Halleluiah* round, all *Halleluiah* sing.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

And the empyrean rung with *Halleluiahs*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 634.

2. Specifically, a musical composition wholly or principally based upon the word *halleluiah*: as, the *Halleluiah* (chorus) in Handel's "Messiah" or in Beethoven's "Mount of Olives."—**Common halleluiah meter.** Same as *common long meter* (which see, under *common*).

halleluiah, hallelujah (hal-ē-lö′yä), *n.* 1. See *halleluiah, interj.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *alleluia*, 2.

halleluiatic, hallelujatic (hal″ē-lö-yat′ik), *a.* [< LL. *hallelujaticus* (sc. *psalmus*), containing halleluiahs, < *halleluiah*, *hallelujah*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the halleluiah. Also *alleluiatic.*—**Halleluiatic sequence**, the hymn beginning with the words, "The strain upraise of joy and praise."

hallen (hal′en), *n.* See *hallan.*

Halleria (ha-lē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Albrecht von *Haller* (1708–77), a German botanist and physiologist.] A genus of shrubs, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, having opposite leaves, a cup-shaped calyx, short-lobed red corolla, exserted stamens, and an indehiscent berry-like fruit. It embraces 8 species, natives of South Africa, Madagascar, and Abyssinia. One of these, *H. lucida*, of the Cape of Good Hope, is known as the *white aloe* or *Transvaal honeysuckle*. It is an evergreen shrub, 12 to 14 feet in height and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The wood is fine-grained, hard, and tough, and is used for wagon-tongues, planes, screws, joiners' benches, etc.

Halleriaceæ (ha-lē-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1829), < *Halleria* + *-aceæ*.] A division of the *Scrophulariaceæ* or figwort family of plants, embracing the genus *Halleria* only.

Hallerieæ (hal-ē-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1838), < *Halleria* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Halleriaceæ.*

hall-house (hâl′hous), *n.* A manor-house; the habitation of a landed proprietor.

There were mair fules in the laird's *ha'-house* than Davie Gellatley. *Scott*, Waverley, x.

hallian, *n.* See *hallion.*

halliard, *n.* See *halyard.*

hallidome†, *n.* Same as *halidom. Spenser.*

hallier[1]†, *n.* [< *hall* + *-ier*.] A university student belonging to a hall.

The students also that remaine in them are called hostelers or *halliers*. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Eng., iii.

hallier[2] (hal′i-ėr), *n.* [For **halier*, < *hale*[1], haul, + *-ier*[1]. Cf. *haler*, *hauler*.] 1. One who hales or hauls, as for hire. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A kind of net for catching birds.

halling[1]† (hâ′ling), *n.* [< *hall* + *-ing*[1].] A suit of hangings, tapestry, or the like, for a hall.

Where the sayd thre kynges sat crowned all,
The best *hallynge* hanged as reason was,
Whereon were wrought the ix orders angelical.
Bradshaw, tr. of Life of St. Werburgh.

halling[2] (hâ′ling), *n.* [Norw.] 1. A Norwegian country-dance in triple rhythm.—2. Music for such a dance.

hallion, hallian (hal′yon, -ian), *n.* [Formerly also *hallynge*. Origin unknown.] 1. A clown; a rogue; a worthless, idle fellow.

They took their departure, shabby *hallions*, by a side passage. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

2. An overbearing, quarrelsome, and vulgar woman. *Jamieson.*

hall-mark (hâl′märk), *n.* 1. In England, an official stamp put upon articles made of gold and silver as an evidence of genuineness: so called from Goldsmiths' Hall in London, the seat of the Goldsmiths' Company, by whom the stamping is legally regulated. It consists of various marks placed close together, as follows: (1) the mark indicating the standard, as, for silver of the new standard, a figure of Britannia and a lion's head erased; (2) the mark of the assay-town, as a crown for Sheffield or an anchor for Birmingham; (3) a mark denoting that the duty has been paid; (4) the date-mark, consisting of a letter of the alphabet for each year, in series of differing style or design; (5) the maker's mark, usually two or more initial letters; (6) the workman's mark, which is not always present.

Hence—2. Any mark of genuineness, good quality, or respectability.

And this is the *hall-mark* of all true science, that it destroys by fulfilling. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 209.

Landor, however, would not admit into his pages any word or phrase which lacked the *hallmark* of the best writers. *The Literary Era*, II. 165.

hall-mark (hâl′märk), *v. t.* [< *hall-mark*, *n.*] To assay and stamp, as with the official mark of the Goldsmiths' Company.

Inasmuch as all articles of gold and silver made in London have to be assayed and stamped at Goldsmiths' Hall, the assay-marks have come to be called "hall-marks." The term has become so popular that a facetious writer in the Quarterly Review, April, 1888 (p. 281), speaks of the Council of Trent as "*hall-marking*" the Vulgate.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 167.

Guaranteeing of quality by inspection has been shown, in the *hall-marking* of silver, to be superfluous, while the silver trade has been decreased by it.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 57.

hallmote†, *n.* [ME. law-term, < *hall* + *mote*, ME. form of AS. *gemōt*, E. *moot*, a meeting.] In England, a court held in a justice's hall; a court-leet: now called a *court-baron.*

The manor of Colne comprises the township of Colne, the forest of Trawden, and the township of Foulridge; and for this tract two *halmote* or leet courts are held on behalf of the lord, the duke of Buccleuch, yearly.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 27.

He was a fellow of infinite humour, and performed his duties to his lord and the *halmot* jury as if to the manner born. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 4.

hallo (ha-lō′), *interj.* [In early mod. E. also written *hallow*, *halow*, *alow*, and even *a lo*; ME. *halow*; in mod. E. also *hello*, *hullo*, and *halloo*, q. v. Such forms, being mere syllables to call attention, are freely varied for sonorous effect; *hallo*, *hello*, *halloo*, may be regarded as the mod. representatives of the common AS. *eá lā* or *eálā*, used similarly to call attention, whether loudly from afar, like *hallo*, *hello*, *halloo*, or quietly from near by, like *hello* colloquially, or like mod. *ah*, *oh*, *well*, and similar preliminary syllables. AS. *eá* represents E. *ah* or *oh*, and *lā* is E. *lo*. These forms, in hunting use, are represented by OF. *halle*, an interjection of cheering or setting on of a dog, mod. F. *haler*, set (dogs upon one), encourage with shouts. So G. *hallo*, *halloh*, perhaps after the E. The form *hallow*, as a noun or verb, with accent on the first syllable, is a var. of *hollow*, *hollo*, *holla*, now scarcely used as an interj., and is in so

far different from *hallo, hello:* see *holla, hollow*[2], etc. Cf. *hallabaloo, hullabaloo*, etc., F. *halali*, a hunting-cry, etc.] An exclamation used to call attention: same as *hello, hullo*, now more common colloquially, and as *halloo*, which differs more in pronunciation and use. See *hello* and *halloo*.

hallo†, *v. t.* [< ME. *halowen*; cf. OF. *haloer*, also *haller*, halloo in pursuit, incite with cries; from the interj.: see *hallo, interj.*, and cf. *halloo, v., hollo, hollow*[2], *v.*] To call or shout to; incite with cries.

halloo (ha-lö′), *interj.* [A sonorous variant of *hallo*, suited to a prolonged cry intended to be heard at a distance.] An exclamation used to call the attention of a person at a distance, or in hunting to incite the dogs.

> Pillicock sat on pillicock hill;—
> *Halloo, halloo*, loo, loo! *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.
>
> Some popular chief,
> More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*,
> And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out.
> *Dryden.*
>
> *Halloo*, my fancie, *halloo!*
> Stay, stay at home with me;
> I can thee no longer follow,
> For thou hast betrayed me
> And bewrayed me!
> It is too much for thee.
> *W. Cleland* (?), Halloo, my Fancie.

halloo (ha-lö′), *v.* [< *halloo, interj.* Cf. *hallo, hollo, hollow*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out; call with a loud voice; shout; cry, as after dogs.

> Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me. *Sidney.*
>
> I knocked at various doors, and *hallooed* loudly, until a sleepy farmer made his appearance.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 394.

II. *trans.* **1.** To call or shout to; incite or chase with shouts and cries of "Halloo!"

> Old John *halloos* his hounds again. *Prior*, Alma, ii.
>
> If I fly, Marcius,
> *Halloo* me like a hare. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 8.

2. To cry aloud; utter with shouts.

> *Halloo* (var. *holla*) your name to the reverberate hills,
> And make the babbling gossip of the air
> Cry out, Olivia! *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

halloo (ha-lö′ or hal′ö), *n.* A call, cry, or shout uttered to attract attention, or as a signal, as in hunting to urge on the dogs.

> When as they find their speed avails them nought,
> Upon the toils run headlong without fear,
> With noise of hounds, and *halloos* as distraught.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, ii.
>
> List, list; I hear
> Some far-off *halloo* break the silent air.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 481.

Hallopoda (ha-lop′ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Hallopus* as an adj.: see *Hallopus*.] A primary division or suborder of dinosaurian reptiles, instituted for the family *Hallopodidæ*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1882.

Hallopodidæ (hal-ō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hallopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of dinosaurian reptiles with amphicœlous vertebræ, the feet digitigrade and unguiculate, the fore limbs very small, the hind feet tridactyl, with greatly elongated metatarsals and the calcaneum much produced backward.

Hallopus (hal′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., for **allopus*, < Gr. ἄλλος, other, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*; appar. in allusion to the difference in the feet.] The typical genus of the family *Hallopodidæ*.

hallotype (hal′ō-tīp), *n.* Same as *hellenotype*.

hallow[1] (hal′ō), *n.* [< ME. *halowe, haloghe, haloe, halewe, halze, halwe*, a saint, < AS. *hāliga, hālga*, a saint, def. form of *hālig*, holy (so *saint*, orig. adj. *sanctus*, holy): similarly in other Teut. tongues: see *holy*. Cf. *hallow*[1], *v.*] A saint; a holy person; an apostle: now hardly used except historically, or as in *Hallowe'en, Hallowmas, All-hallows*, etc.

> Now God, quod he, and alle his *halwes* bryghte,
> So wisly on my soule as have mercy.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 962.
>
> By God and by his *halwes* twelve.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 831.

It was as he put his spear in rest, and pricked his steed forward to the charge, that England's knight asked his Saviour's forgiveness, and begged St. Mary and all *hallows* to pray for him. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 226.

> Men said openly that Christ slept and His *hallows*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 189.

hallow[1] (hal′ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *halowen, halewen, halwen, halzen, halzien*, < AS. *hālgian* (= OS. *hêlagôn* = D. *heiligen* = OHG. *heilagôn*, MHG. G. *heiligen* = Icel. Sw. *helga* = Dan. *hellige*), make holy, consecrate, < *hālig*, holy: see *holy*.] To mark or set apart as holy; consecrate to holy or religious use; keep sacred; regard or treat as holy; reverence; adore; hold in solemn honor.

> On Saynt Steuen day he did *halow* that kirke.
> *Robert of Brunne*, p. 64.

In ye begynnyng it is ordeynede yat euery brother and sister of this fraternitee shullen *halwen* euermore ye day of seint George. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

When therefore we sanctify or *hallow* churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make them places of public resort, that we invest God himself with them, that we sever them from common uses.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 12.

Our Father which art in heaven, *Hallowed* be thy name.
Mat. vi. 9.

> Have thou the honour first thy Lord to greet,
> And join thy voice unto the angel quire,
> From out his secret altar touch'd with *hallow'd* fire.
> *Milton*, Nativity, l. 28.

Great men *hallow* a whole people, and lift up all who live in their time. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vii.

> The sole men we shall prize in the after-time,
> Your very armour *hallow'd*, and your statues
> Rear'd, sung to. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

Hallowed bell. See *blessed bell*, under *bell*[1]. =**Syn.** *Dedicate, Consecrate*, etc. See *devote*.

hallow[2]†, *interj., v.*, and *n.* See *hallo* and *hollo*.

Hallow-day† (hal′ō-dā), *n.* All Saints' day.

> This night is Hallowe'en, Janet,
> The morn is *Hallowday*.
> *The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 120).

Hallowe'en, Hallow-eve (hal-ō-ēn′, -ēv′), *n.* [Also written *Hallowe'en;* short for *Allhallowe'en*, etc., *All-hallows' even:* see *All-hallows, All-hallown, All-hallon*, etc. Cf. *Hallowmas*.] The evening of October 31st, as the eve or vigil of All-hallows or All Saints' day. Hallowe'en is an occasion of certain popular superstitions and observances in many Christian countries, fairies, witches, and imps of all kinds being supposed to be then especially active. In Scotland, as related in Burns's "Halloween," the evening is frequently celebrated by meetings of young people of both sexes, when various mystical or playful ceremonies are performed with the view of revealing future husbands or wives. The form *Hallow-even* is rare.

> "This night is *hallow-eve*," he said,
> "And to-morrow is hallow-day."
> *Sir Roland* (Child's Ballads, I. 224).
>
> Some merry, friendly country folks
> Together did convene,
> To burn their nits, and pou their stocks,
> An' haud their *Halloween*. *Burns*, Halloween.

Hallow-fair (hal′ō-fār), *n.* [< *hallow*[1], *n.* (with ref. to *Hallow-eve, All-hallows*), + *fair*[2].] A market held in November. [Scotch.]

Hallowmas, Hallowmass (hal′ō-mas), *n.* [Short for *All-hallows' mass*, AS. *ealra hālgena mæsse-dæg*, all saints' mass-day. Cf. *Hallowe'en, All-hallows*, etc.] The feast of All Saints; All Saints' day, namely, the 1st of November.

I beseech you, look into master Froth here, sir; a man of fourscore pound a-year; whose father died at *Hallowmas*. Was 't not at *Hallowmas*, master Froth?
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

Hallow-tide (hal′ō-tīd), *n.* [Short for *Allhallow-tide*, ME. *alle halowene tid:* see *Allhallow-tide*.] Same as *Allhallow-tide*.

halloysite (ha-loi′zīt), *n.* [Named after J. B. J. d'Omalius d'*Halloy* (1783–1875), a Belgian geologist.] A clay-like, earthy mineral with waxy or dull luster, white or slightly colored, and having a conchoidal fracture. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium.

hallucal (hal′ū-kal), *a.* [< *hallux* (*halluc-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the hallux: as, *hallucal* muscles; the *hallucal* or accessory metatarsal of a bird.

halluces, *n.* Plural of *hallux*.

hallucinate (ha-lū′si-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hallucinated*, ppr. *hallucinating*. [< L. *hallucinatus, allucinatus*, better *alucinatus*, pp. of *hallucinari, allucinari*, better *alucinari*, wander in mind, dream, talk idly, prate.] **I.**† *intrans.* To blunder.

The very consideration of human infirmity is not sufficient to excuse such teachers of others, who *hallucinate* or prevaricate in this.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 122.

> Adorning richly, for the poet's sake,
> Some poor *hallucinating* scribe's mistake.
> *Byrom*, Epistle to a Friend.

II. *trans.* To affect with hallucination.

But my subject C, although he could easily be *hallucinated* in any desired way, seemed always very drowsy and slow of response during his trance.
Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 248, note.

The *hallucinated* person not only imagined such and such a thing, but imagined that he saw such and such a thing. *E. Gurney*, Eng. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 155.

hallucination (ha-lū-si-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *hallucination* = Sp. *alucinacion* = Pg. *allucinação* = It. *allucinazione*, < L. *hallucinatio(n-), allucinatio(n-)*, better *alucinatio(n-)*, < *alucinari*, wander in mind, dream, talk idly: see *hallucinate*.]

1. An unfounded notion; belief in an unreality; a baseless or distorted conception.

This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T. *Addison.*

2. In *pathol.* and *psychol.*, the apparent perception of some external thing to which no real object corresponds. The mistaking of a bush for a bear in the dark is not hallucination, but only illusion; but the hearing of a voice when no sensible acoustic vibrations strike the ear is a very common hallucination. Hallucination may be of sight only, or of hearing only, or of both together. It may be consistent with perfect sanity and the absence of any false belief, and may even become an object of observation and study to the person affected.

For if vision be abolished, it is called cæcitas, or blindness; if depraved, and receive its objects erroneously, *hallucination*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.

Illusion and *hallucination* shade one into the other much too gradually for us to draw any sharp line of demarcation between them. *J. Sully*, Illusions, p. 111.

Hallucinations of the senses are first distinguished from other *hallucinations* by the fact that they do not necessarily imply any false belief.
E. Gurney, Eng. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 151.

During the operation my chamber was filled with human figures of all kinds. This *hallucination* continued uninterruptedly till half after four, at which time digestion commenced. *Nicolai*, tr., in Nicholson's Journal.

=**Syn.** *Delusion, Illusion* (see *delusion*); phantasm.

hallucinator (ha-lū′si-nā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *hallucinator, alucinator*, < *alucinari:* see *hallucinate*.] One who acts under hallucination; a blunderer. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

hallucinatory (ha-lū′si-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *hallucinate* + *-ory*.] Partaking of or producing hallucination.

Hallucinatory portraits are seen on blank cards, or on cards already photographed with entirely different faces.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 498.

A prism placed before the more normal eye doubles the *hallucinatory* image, and makes one of the images undergo a deviation in conformity to the laws of optics.
Mind, IX. 414.

halluf (hal′uf), *n.* [Abyssinian.] Ælian's wart-hog, *Phacochœrus æliani*. Also called *Abyssinian phacochære, Ethiopian wild boar*, and *haraja*. See *wart-hog*.

hallux (hal′uks), *n.*; pl. *halluces* (-ū-sēz). [NL., altered from LL. *hallex*, or rather *allex*, the great toe, found earlier in fig. sense, L. *allex*, 'thumbling,' a term of contempt for a little man.] The innermost of the five digits which normally compose the hind foot of air-breathing vertebrates; in man, the great toe. See cut under *foot*. It is the correlative of *pollex*, the corresponding digit of the hand. In ornithology it is the digit of the fewest joints, when there are four digits: in birds with three toes in front and one behind it is the hind one; in birds with four digits, all in front, it is the inner one; in birds with four digits, two behind and two before, it is the inner hind one, except in the trogons, where it is the outer hind one; in nearly all birds with three or two digits it is wanting. See cut under *bird*[1].

But the hind toe, or *hallux*, . . . requires special notice, as it is important in classification. The insertion of this digit varies, from the very bottom of the tarsus (metatarsus) . . . to some distance up the bone.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 128.

hallway (hâl′wā), *n.* An entrance-hall or a passage between rooms in a dwelling or other building.

halm, haulm[1] (hâm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *haum, hawme;* < ME. *halm*, < AS. *healm*, the stem or stalk of grass, grain, etc., straw (cf. *healm-streáw*, straw, stubble), = OS. *halm* = D. MLG. *halm* = OHG. *halm*, MHG. *halm, halme*, G. *halm* = Icel. *hālmr*, stem, stalk, straw, = Sw. Dan. *halm*, straw, = L. *culmus*, a stalk (> E. *culm*[2], q. v.), = Gr. κάλαμος (> L. *calamus*, a reed: see *calamus*), καλάμη, a stalk of corn, = Skt. *kalamas*, a reed, = OBulg. *slama*, a stalk; allied to L. *culmen*, the highest point (> ult. E. *culminate*, etc.), *columen*, top, summit, *columna*, a pillar (> E. *column, colonnade, colonel*, etc.), from the root of *cellere*, raise, pp. *celsus*, high, in comp. *excellere*, raise, be eminent, > E. *excel*, q. v.] **1.** The stem or stalk of grain of any kind, and of peas, beans, hops, etc.

A fog . . . of rushes, and flood-wood, and wild-celery *haulm*, and dead crow's-foot.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, x.

2. Straw; the dry stalks of corn, etc., in general.—**3.** In England, especially, a kind of grass, *Ammophila arundinacea* or *Psamma arenaria*. Also called *maram, matweed*, and *stare*. See *Ammophila*.

halmalille (hal′ma-lil), *n.* [E. Ind.] A valuable tree, *Berrya amomilla*, abundant in Ceylon, and also widely dispersed throughout tropical Asia and Australia. It is the only species of the genus, and belongs to the natural order *Tiliaceæ*, being allied to the linden-tree. The wood is much used in boat-building, as it is believed to resist the attack of

marine worms, and also, by a certain oleaginous property, to preserve the iron from corrosion. It is exported from Ceylon to Madras, and used in building the Masula boats adapted to the heavy surf of that coast. Its light wood is there known as *Trincomali-wood*. It is also used in Ceylon in house-building, etc.

Halmaturidæ (hal-ma-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halmaturus* + *-idæ*.] A family of kangaroos, taking name from the genus *Halmaturus*. See *Macropodidæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1831.

halmaturous (hal-ma-tū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *Halmaturus*, q. v.] Leaping with the assistance of the tail: an epithet of the kangaroos.

Halmaturus (hal-ma-tū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλμα(τ-)*, a spring, leap (< *ἅλλεσθαι*, spring, leap), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of kangaroos, of the family *Macropodidæ*, comprising the ordi-

Brush-kangaroo, or Black Whallabee (*Halmaturus ualabatus*).

nary brush-kangaroos, whallabees, or pademelons, which have a naked muffle. Most of the species of the family belong to this genus, and are of moderate or small size. Such are *H. antilopinus*, *H. bennetti*, *H. thetidis*, and others. The range of the genus includes Tasmania and New Guinea as well as Australia. It was founded by Illiger in 1811.

halmote†, *n.* See *hallmote*.

halo (hā'lō), *n.* [In ME. *hale;* = F. *halo* = Sp. *halo*, *halon* = Pg. *halão* = It. *alone*, < L. *halos*, gen. and acc. *halo* (= Ar. *hēlah* = Hind. *hālah*, a halo), < Gr. *ἅλως*, gen. and acc. *ἅλω*, Epic *ἄλωη*, a threshing-floor (on which the oxen trod out a circular path), hence the round disk of the sun or moon, later a halo around them, < *ἀλεῖν*, grind.] **1.** A luminous circle, either white or colored, seen round the sun or moon, and commonly of 22° or of 46° radius, the definite radii depending on the definite angles of ice-crystals. Sometimes one of these only is seen, and sometimes both appear at the same time. Halos are due to the refraction of light as it passes through minute ice-needles in the atmosphere. They are frequently accompanied by supernumerary circles, parhelia or mock suns, paraselenæ or mock moons, and variously arranged white bands, crosses, or arcs. All of these phenomena are the result of the refraction, reflection, and diffraction of light when it falls upon crystals of ice suspended in the atmosphere. Halos and their attendant phenomena are more frequent in winter than in summer, and are more commonly observed in the arctic regions than in warmer climates.

Halos must not be confounded with coronæ — those concentric rings which encircle the sun or moon when seen through a mist or cloud. *Halos*, as we have seen, are red inside, coronæ are red outside. The size of the coronæ depends on the size of the drops of water in a mist or cloud, being smaller as the drops are larger. They are due to diffraction, and can only be explained by the help of the undulatory theory. *Tait*, Light, p. 133.

2. A circle of light, as the nimbus surrounding the head of a saint. See *nimbus*.—**3.** A brownish circle round the nipple; an areola.—**4.** [NL.] Pl. *halones* (hal'ō-nēz). In *ornith.*, certain chiefly concentric rings of color in the yolk of an egg: an optical appearance due to the deposition of the yolk in successive layers or strata.—**5.** Figuratively, an ideal glow or glory investing an object as viewed through the medium of feeling or sentiment.

The past always comes to us with a *halo*.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 423.

halo (hā'lō), *v.* [< *halo*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form a halo. [Rare.]

His gray hairs
Curled life-like to the fire
That *haloed* round his saintly brow.
Southey, Thalaba, ix.

II. *trans.* To surround with a halo.

The fact that a man is not yet *haloed* with the light that comes only when, in death or in hoary age, he recalls to us the past, need not debar him from full recognition. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 410.

Halobates (ha-lob'a-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς* (in comp. *ἁλι-* and *ἁλο-*), the sea, + *βάτης*, one that treads, < *βαίνειν*, go, walk, tread.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Nepidæ*: so called because the species are found on the surface of the sea. These bugs are truly pelagic. They are properly tropical and subtropical, but occur in great numbers on the tracts of sargassum, by which they are carried far north and south. Straggling specimens have been found as far north as North Carolina. *Eschscholtz*.

Halochloa (ha-lok'lō-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *χλόη*, verdure.] A genus of algæ established by Kützing in 1843, the type of his family *Halochloæ*. It is characterized by fronds articulated at the base and provided with distinct leaves, solitary petioled conceptacles, the angiocarps located in the peripheral portion, and distinct petioled aerocysts crowned with leaflets. Lindley reduced this genus to a section of *Sargassum*.

Halochloæ (ha-lok'lō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Halochloa*.] A family of algæ established by Kützing in 1843, coming under his tribe *Angiospermeæ*, of the class *Isocarpeæ*, and having the genus *Halochloa* as the type. It is now embraced in the *Fucaceæ*.

Halodroma (ha-lod'rō-mä), *n.* [NL., equiv. to **Halidromus*, < Gr. *ἁλίδρομος*, running over the sea, < *ἅλς*, the sea, + *δραμεῖν*, run.] The typical genus of petrels of the subfamily *Halodrominæ*. *Pelecanoides* is a synonym of prior date. *Illiger*, 1811. Also written *Haladroma*.

halodrome (hal'ō-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Halodroma*. Also written *haladrome*.

Halodrominæ (ha-lod-rō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halodroma* + *-inæ*.] An aberrant subfamily of *Procellariidæ*, having short wings and tail as in diving birds, tridactyl feet, the nasal tubes vertical instead of horizontal, and a rudimentary gular pouch. *Halodroma* is the typical and only genus. The species are found in southern seas, and resemble auks rather than petrels. The subfamily is also known as the family *Pelecanoïdidæ*.

halogen (hal'ō-jen), *n.* [= F. *halogène*, < Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *chem.*, an element that forms a compound of a saline nature by its direct union with a metal. The halogens are chlorin, iodine, bromine, and fluorin, to which cyanogen may be added as a compound halogen.

halogenia (hal-ō-jē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *halogen*.] Same as *halogen*.

halogenous (ha-loj'e-nus), *a.* [As *halogen* + *-ous*.] Having the nature of halogens; generating saline compounds.

halography (ha-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of salts. *Thomas*.

haloid (hā'loid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* In *chem.*, like sea-salt: applied to all those compounds which consist of a metal directly united to chlorin, bromine, iodine, cyanogen, or fluorin. They are distinguished by the name of *haloid salts* because in constitution they are all similar to sea-salt.

There is a class of bodies, the *haloid* ethers, which stand in nearly the same relation to the corresponding hydrogen compounds as benzoenitrite to hydrocyanic acid. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 36.

II. *n.* A haloid salt.

Also spelled *haloide*.

halomancy (hal'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *μαντεία*, divination: see *mantis*.] Divination in some manner by means of salt. Also written, less properly, *alomancy*.

halones, *n.* Plural of *halo*, 4.

Halonia (ha-lō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλωνία*, a threshing-floor, < *ἅλως*. See *halo*.] A name given by Lindley and Hutton to a fossil found in the coal-measures, in regard to the nature and affinities of which there has been much discussion. It is now known to be a fruiting branch of *Lepidophloios* (which see).

halophilous (ha-lof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *φίλος*, loving.] In *bot.*, preferring or habitually growing in soil impregnated with salt, or various salts, as maritime plants.

halophyte (hal'ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] The saltwort, a plant, such as those of the genera *Salicornia*, *Salsola*, and *Suæda*, inhabiting salt marshes and sea-coasts. The ash after burning contains barilla and other salts.

Haloragaceæ (hal'ō-rā-gā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haloragis* + *-aceæ*.] An order of plants established by Lindley in 1846, including the *Halorageæ* as now defined and also the genus *Trapa*.

Halorageæ (hal-ō-rā'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haloragis* + *-eæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, characterized by small, often incomplete 2- to 4-merous flowers, inferior 1- to 4-celled ovary, with as many distinct styles, solitary pendulous ovules, and fleshy albumen. They consist largely of aquatic herbs, the genera *Hippuris*, *Myriophyllum*, *Proserpinaca*, and *Callitriche* being represented in North America. The order was originally established by Robert Brown, in 1814, as a series of the *Onagrariaceæ*. The term is also written by different authors *Haloragaceæ*, *Haloragiaceæ*, and *Haloragideæ*.

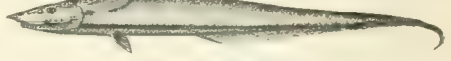
Haloragis (hal-ō-rā'jis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *ῥάξ*, a berry.] The typical genus of the natural order *Halorageæ*, founded by John and George Forster in 1776, consisting of about 40 species of plants, chiefly Australasian, a few occurring in India and China, and one on the island of Juan Fernandez. The genus is botanically characterized by the possession of 4 petals, 8 stamens, a 1- to 4-celled ovary with from 2 to 4 ovules in each cell, and plumose stigmas. The plants are chiefly low terrestrial herbs with small leaves, and bear inconspicuous axillary flowers which are sometimes unisexual, the pistillate (female) flowers in such cases being generally apetalous. Two Australian species, *H. alata* and *H. tetragyna*, are cultivated under the name of *seaberry*.

halosaurian (hal-ō-sâ'ri-an), *n.* [As *Halosaurus* + *-ian*.] An extinct marine saurian, as an ichthyosaur or a plesiosaur.

The *Halosaurians*, with their best known genera, Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus, are entirely peculiar to the secondary period. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), p. 177.

Halosauridæ (hal-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes having the body entirely covered by cycloid scales, the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the opercular apparatus incomplete, the gill-openings wide, and the ovaries closed. They are of an elongated form, with a tapering pointed tail, no caudal fin, no adipose fin, a small short dorsal fin, a very long anal fin, and a scaly head without barbels.

Halosaurus (hal-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus



Halosaurus macrochir.

of *Halosauridæ*. *H. macrochir* is a deep-sea Atlantic species about 2 feet long. *Johnson*, 1863.

haloscope (hal'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλως*, a halo, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument invented by M. Beauvais which exhibits the phenomena connected with halos, parhelia, and the like.

halotrichite (ha-lot'ri-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-ite*2.] **1.** An iron alum found in silky fibrous aggregations.—**2.** Same as *alunogen*.

haloxylin (ha-lok'si-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *ξύλον*, wood, + *-in*2.] A mixture of yellow prussiate of potassa, niter, and charcoal, used as an explosive.

halp†, **halpe**†. Obsolete preterits of *help*.

halpace†, *n.* See *hautepace*.

halse[1]† (hâls), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *hawse;* < ME. *hals*, < AS. *heals* = OS. *hals* = OFries. *hals* = D. *hals* = OHG. MHG. G. *hals* = Icel. *hāls* = Sw. Dan. *hals* = Goth. *hals*, the neck, = L. *collum* (orig. **colsum*), the neck (> ult. E. *collar*, *accoll*, *accolade*, etc.); perhaps ult. connected with L. *celsus*, p. a., high, prominent, *excellere*, be eminent, etc.: see *excel*, *culm*2, *halm*, etc. Cf. *halse*2.] The neck; the throat.

Thy litel children hanging by the *hals*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 73.

Scho bare a horne abowte hir *halse;*
And vnder hir belte full many a fione.
Thomas of Erssel doune (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

Hyt stekyth in my *hals*, I may not gete hyt done.
Le Bone Florence, l. 1474.

halse[1]† (hâls), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *haulse*, dial. (Sc.) *hawse*, *hose;* < ME. *halsen*, also *halchen* (cf. E. dial. *halsh*), < AS. **halsian*, **healsian* (not found) (= OS. *helsjan* = OHG. *halsōn*, MHG. G. *halsen* = Icel. *hālsa*), embrace, < *heals*, the neck: see *halse*[1], *n.* Partly confused with *halse*[3], q. v.] To fall upon the neck of; embrace.

The kynge . . . ran hym a-gein with armes spred a-brode, and hym *halsed* and seide he was the man in all the worlde that was moste to hym welcome.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.

Instead of strokes, each other kissed glad,
And lovely *haulst*, from feare of treason free.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 49.

While thee, my derling childe, myne onely ioye, my parting blis,
Thus *haulsing* here I hold, er tidings myne eares may wound.
Phaer, Æneid, viii.

halse[2]† (hâls), *n.* [Now usually written *hawse;* a particular use of *halse*[1], the neck, but in this use of Scand. origin; < Icel. *hāls*, the neck, part of the forecastle or bow of a ship or boat, the front sheet of a sail, the tack of a sail, the end of a rope, etc., = Sw. Dan. *hals*, the neck, tack, etc.: see *halse*[1], and cf. *halse*[4] and *halser*, *hawser*.] An obsolete form of *hawse*[1].

halse[3]† (hâls), *v. t.* [In another form *hailse*, of Scand. origin (see *hailse*); < ME. *halsen*, *halsien*, beseech, adjure, < AS. *hālsian*, beseech,

adjure, exorcise, = OHG. *heilisôn*, MHG. *heilsen*, predict (by omens, < Icel. *heilsa* = Sw. *helsa* = Dan. *hilse*, greet, hail: with verb-formative *-s* (as in AS. *bletsian*, ONorth. *blœdsa*, E. *bless*, q. v., likewise of religious origin), < AS. *hāl* (= OHG. *heil* = Icel. *heill*, etc.), whole, hale, safe; see *hail*[1], *hail*[2], *whole*. Hence *halsen*, *halseny*, *halsening*, *insalse*, etc.] **1.** To greet; salute; hail.—**2.** To beseech; adjure.

> This yong child to conjure he bigan,
> And seyde: O dere child, I *halse* thee,
> In vertu of the holy Trinitee,
> Tel me wherfore ye crien for to synge.
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 193.
>
> He [Jupiter] throw goddes nygte
> That the[y] be putte to flyghte.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 85.

halse[1]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E., also written *hawse*: see *hawse*, *v.*] Same as *hawse*[2].

halse-bone† (hals'bōn), *n.* [Sc. *halshane*; < *halse*[1] + *bane*[1].] The neck-bone.

> She pu'd the broom flower on Hive-hill,
> And strew'd on's white *hals bane*.
> *The Broomfield Hill* (Child's Ballads, I. 132).

halseman†, *n.* An executioner. *Halliwell.*

> The *halsman's* sword. *Clearchus Revived* (1660), p. 75.

halsen (hal'sen), *v.* [Also *halson*, *halzen*; also *hasten*; a dial. var. or more orig. form of *halse*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To predict; promise. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To promise; bode; bid (fair or ill). [Prov. Eng.]

> This ill *halsening* horny name [Cornwall] hath (as Cornuto in Italy) opened a gap to the scoffes of many.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 1 b.

halseny (hâl'sen-i), *n.*; pl. *halsenies* (-iz). [Also *halsening*, *v.*; < *halsen*, *v.*] **1.** A prediction (of evil).—**2.** Guess; conjecture. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

halser†, *n.* See *hawser*.

halsier†, *n.* [< *halse*[1] + *-ier*[1].] Same as *halster*.

> An *halsier*, or he which haleth and draweth a ship or barge alongst the river by a rope; also he that draweth up burthens and packes into the ship. *Nomenclator* (1585).

halster (hâl'stėr), *n.* [Cf. *halsier*.] One who draws a barge along a river by a rope. [Prov. Eng.]

halt[1] (hâlt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hault*; < ME. *halt*, rarely *holt*, < AS. *healt*, ONorth. *halt* = OS. OFries. LG. *halt* = OHG. MHG. *halz* = Icel. *haltr*, also *halltr* = Sw. Dan. *halt* = Goth. *halts*, lame. Connection with L. *claudus*, lame, is not probable.] Lame; not able to walk without limping.

> Whom I made blynde, *halt*, or mesele,
> With his word he gaf hem hele.
> *Cursor Mundi*, l. 17989.
>
> Bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the *halt*, and the blind. Luke xiv. 21.
>
> Yet thousands still desire to journey on,
> Though *halt*, and weary of the path they tread.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 471.

halt[1] (hâlt), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *hault*; < ME. *halten*, < AS. *healtian* (= North Fries. *halte* = MD. D. *houtten* = OLG. *haltōn*, MHG. *halzen* = Icel. *haltra* (for **halta*), also refl. *heltask* = Sw. *halta* = Dan. *halte*, limp, halt; cf. OHG. *gihelzan*, make lame), < *healt*, halt, lame: see *halt*[1], *a.*] **1.** To limp; move with a limping gait.

> The king would have given unto him Judith, the widowe of Earle Waltheofus, but shee refused him because that he *halted* on the one legge. *Stow.*
>
> Scarce half made up,
> And that so lamely and unfashionable,
> That dogs bark at me as I *halt* by them.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.
>
> The traveler now, stooping, felt his foot and leg, as if trying whether they were sound; apparently something ailed them, for he *halted* to the stile whence I had just risen, and sat down. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

2. To stand in doubt; hesitate; linger; delay.

> How long *halt* ye between two opinions? 1 Ki. xviii. 21.
>
> Their religion *halteth* betwixt diuers religions of the Turkes, Persians, and Christians of the Iacobite and Nestorian Sects. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 343.
>
> Haue you perceiued my liberalitie or goodnesse, towardes you, to *halt*, to faynt, or to be slacke, at any tyme, or in any thyng *Udall*, Flowers for Latin Speaking, fol. 24.

3. To be lame, faulty, or defective, as in connection of ideas, or in measure or versification: as, a *halting* metaphor; a *halting* sonnet.

> The lady shall say her mind freely, or the blank verse shall *halt* for't. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.
>
> Spenser himself affects the obsolete,
> And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 98.

halt[1] (hâlt), *n.* [< *halt*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of limping; lameness; a defect in gait.—**2.** A disease in sheep.

> In cold stiff soils the bleaters oft complain
> Of gouty ails, by shepherds term'd the *halt*.
> *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

halt[2] (hâlt), *n.* [First in 17th century, also *alt* (Milton), < OF. *halte* or *halt*, stop, stay, = It. *alto*, stop, stay, in the phrase *fare alto* = F. *faire halte*, stop, stay, make a stand; cf. D. *halte* or *halt*, *houden*, lit. hold, halt, < G. *halt*, halt. lit. hold, impv. of *halten* = E. *hold*[1]: see *hold*[1], *v.*] A stop; a suspension of progress in walking, riding, or going in any manner, and especially in marching.

> To descry the distant foe,
> Where lodged, or whither fled; or if for fight,
> In motion or in *halt*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 532.
>
> Among them rose a cry
> As if to greet the king; they made a *halt*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

A *halt* was called at Oxford, with the advance seventeen miles south of there. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 432.

halt[2] (hâlt), *v.* [= F. *halter*, halt; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To stop in walking or going; cease to advance; stop for a longer or shorter time on a march, as a body of troops.

> At length prudence and reason cry *Halt!*
> *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 54.
>
> When we *halted* at that other well,
> And I was faint to swooning.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

II. *trans.* To bring to a stand; cause to cease marching: as, the general *halted* his troops.

halt[3]†. A Middle English contraction of *halden*, equivalent to *holdeth*, third person singular of the present indicative of *holden*[1].

halter[1] (hâl'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *halter*; < *halt*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who halts or limps; hence, one who hesitates as in doubt.

> Those *halters* between two religions think they can do their homage to the true God and to the false.
> *D. Stokes*, Twelve Minor Prophets (1659), p. 412.

halter[2] (hâl'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *halter*, *helter*, *helfter*, < AS. *hælfter*, *healfter*, *hælftre* (= MD. *halfter*, *halchter*, D. *halfter*, *halster* = MLG. *halter*, LG. *halfter*, *helchter*, *halter* = OHG. *halftra*, MHG. *helfter*, G. *halfter*, a halter), < **half-*, a base appearing also, with umlaut, in AS. *hielf*, *helf*, E. *helve*, a handle, and in AS. *helma* (for orig. **helfma*, **helbma*), E. *helm*[1], a handle, tiller (see *helve* and *helm*[1]), + suffix *-ter*.] **1.** A rope, cord, or strap having at one end a noose or a headstall, for leading or confining a horse or other animal.

> He took a cowt [colt] *halter* frae his hose . . .
> And tied it to his gray mare's tale.
> *Lochmaben Harper* (Child's Ballads, VI. 8).

2. A rope specially intended for hanging malefactors; a hangman's noose.

> Pitie it is that he priseth a *halter* so deare, else would he rid the world of a burthen, and himselfe of his worthlesse life. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 325.
>
> Thou musty justice,
> Buy an honourable *halter*, and hang thyself!
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, iii. 3.

halter[2] (hâl'tėr), *v. t.* [< *halter*[2], *n.*] To put a halter on; catch, hold, or make fast with or as if with a halter: as, to *halter* a horse.

> I have savage cause;
> And to proclaim it civilly, were like
> A *halter'd* neck, which does the hangman thank
> For being yare about him. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.
>
> What pretty gins thou hast to *halter* woodcocks!
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 2.

halter[3] (hal'tėr), *n.*; pl. *halteres* (hal-tē'rēz). [< L. *halter*, < Gr. *ἅλτηρ*, usually in pl. *ἁλτῆρες*, weights held in the hands to give an impetus in leaping, leaping-weights, < *ἅλλεσθαι*, leap, = L. *salire*, leap: see *salient*.] In *entom.*, one of the poisers or balancers of insects: usually in the plural.

Portion of an Ash Fly, showing *a*, *a*, Halteres.

Flies may be easily recognized by their having but a single pair of wings, the hinder pair being aborted, and existing in a rudimentary state under the name of *halter*.
A. S. Packard, Study of Insects, p. 358.

Halterata† (hal-tē-rā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *halteratus*: see *halterate*.] The order of insects now called *Diptera*. *Scopoli*, 1763.

halterate (hal'tē-rāt), *a.* [< NL. *halteratus*, < L. *halter*, a halter: see *halter*[3].] Having halteres, as a dipterous insect; specifically, pertaining to the *Halterata*.

halter-break (hâl'tėr-brāk), *v. t.* To accustom to the use of a halter; break or train by means of a halter, as a colt.

> Always *halterbreak* colts to go beside their mothers.
> *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Dec. 24, 1886.

halteres, *n.* Plural of *halter*[3].

Halteria (hal-tē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *halter*, < Gr. *ἅλτηρ*, a leaping-weight: see *halter*[3].] The typical genus of *Halteriidæ*, having the peristome spirally involute, the mouth eccentric, and a girdle of supplementary springing-hairs. They are very minute, but may be recognized by their globose form and slow rocking or lagging motions, interrupted at times by quick skipping. They are found only in fresh water. *H. grandinella* is an example.

Halteriidæ (hal-tē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halteria* + *-idæ*.] A family of free-swimming animalcules, typified by the genus *Halteria*.

Halterina (hal-tē-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halteria* + *-ina*[2].] A family of ciliate infusorians, represented by the genera *Halteria* and *Strombidium*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1858–60.

Halteriptera† (hal-tē-rip'tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *halter*, Gr. *ἅλτηρ*, a leaping-weight, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The order of insects now called *Diptera*. *Clairville*, 1798.

halteripterous†, *a.* [See *Halteriptera*.] Having halteres, as a dipterous insect; specifically, pertaining to the *Halteriptera*.

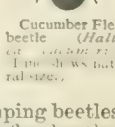
halterman† (hâl'tėr-man), *n.* A hangman.

> It is an ill wind that blows no man to good, for *haltermen* and ballet-makers were not better set a-worke this many a day. *Lancelot Nea Wit* (1638).

haltersack† (hâl'tėr-sak), *n.* One who is fit for the gallows; a hangdog; a gallows-bird.

> A knavish lad, a slie wag, a *haltersack*. *Florio*, p. 81.
>
> I would hang him up by the heels, and flay him, and salt him, whoreson *halter-sack*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

Haltica (hal'ti-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλτικός*, leaping, < *ἅλλεσθαι*, leap: see *halter*[3].] A genus of flea-beetles, referred to the *Chrysomelidæ* or *Galerucidæ*, or made type of a family *Halticidæ*. The turnip flea or turnip-fly, *H. nemorum*, destructive at times to turnip crops, is an example. Another species, *H. consobrina*, attacks cabbage. The cucumber flea-beetle *H. cucumeris*, is one of the commonest in the United States. Also written *Altica*. See also cut under *flea-beetle*.



Cucumber Flea-beetle (*Haltica cucumeris*). (Line shows natural size.)

Halticidæ (hal-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haltica* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltatorial coleopters or jumping beetles, typified by the genus *Haltica*; the flea-beetles. They have thickened hind femora, fitted for leaping, are of small size and often bright-colored, and are especially injurious to cruciferous plants. Also written *Halticides*, *Halticidæ*.

Halticoptera[1] (hal-ti-kop'tę-rą), *n.* [NL., fem. sing., < Gr. *ἁλτικός*, leaping, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of chalcid hymenopters, of the subfamily *Pteromalinæ*, of which the European *H. aterrima* is the sole species. *Spinola*, 1811.

Halticoptera[2] (hal-ti-kop'tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Halticoptera*[1].] A series of genera in *Chalcididæ* proposed by Haliday in 1840. [Not in use.]

Halticoridæ (hal-ti-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halticoris* + *-idæ*.] A family of jumping bugs, or saltatorial heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Halticoris*, and belonging to the superfamily *Capsina*. *Douglas and Scott*, 1865.

Halticoris (hal-tik'ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), contr. of **Halticocoris*, < Gr. *ἁλτικός*, leaping (see *Haltica*), + *κόρις*, bug.] A genus of true bugs, typical of the family *Halticoridæ*, comprising a few European species, as *H. pallicornis*.

haltingly (hâl'ting-li), *adv.* In a halting manner; with limping; hesitatingly; slowly.

halvaner, halvanner (hal'vąn-ėr), *n.* [North. E., < *halvans* + *-er*[1].] A miner who dresses or washes halvan-ore. See *halvans*.

halvan-ore (hal'vąn-ōr), *n.* See *halvans*.

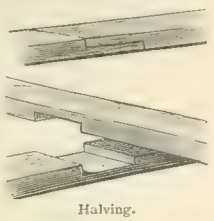
halvans (hal'vanz), *n. pl.* [North. E., perhaps for **halfens* (cf. *halfendeal*), < *half*, q. v.] In *mining*, the refuse ore, or that from which the best part has been selected. Halvans may be subjected to further culling; and, when this is done, the ore thus obtained is called *halvan-ore*. In general, the word is a synonym of *attle*[1]. [Not much used in the United States.]

halve (häv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *halved*, ppr. *halving*. [< ME. *halven*, *halfen* (= MHG. *halben*, *helben*, G. *halben*); < *half*, *a.*] **1.** To divide into two parts, especially two equal parts or halves.

> But *halve* your men in equal parts.
> *Battle of Philiphaugh* (Child's Ballads, VII. 134).

We can no more *halve* things, and get the sensual good by itself, than we can get an inside that shall have no outside, or a light without a shadow.
Emerson, Compensation.

2. To join, as two pieces of timber, by cutting away one half or an equal portion in depth of each, so as to let them into each other. This is done to produce either a lap-joint, a dovetail, a scarf, or a notched joint or common halving. The upper figure represents the simple lap-joint, and the lower one the common halving.



Halving.

halvet, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *half*. *Chaucer.*

halved (hävd), *a.* In *bot.*, with one half, or nearly so, of a nominally bilateral organ wanting, as in the leaves of some begonias; dimidiate.

halve-net, haave-net (hâv'net), *n.* [< Icel. *háfr*, a kind of net for herring-fishing, + E. *net*[1], *n.*] A standing net placed within water-mark to prevent the fishes from returning with the tide. [Scotch.]

halves (hävz), *n.* Plural of *half*.

halving-belt (hä'ving-belt), *n.* A belt crossed between two pulleys to make them revolve in opposite directions.

halwet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *hallow*[1].

haly (hā'li), *a.* An obsolete (Middle English) or dialectal (Scotch) form of *holy*.

halyard, halliard (hal'yärd), *n.* [Also written *haliard, haulyard*; commonly regarded as < *hale*[1] + *yard*[1], "because they *hale* or draw the *yards* into their places" (Skeat), but more probably a perversion, accommodated to this notion (or to *lanyard, laniard*, q. v.), of an earlier *hallier* or **halier*, equiv. to *haler* or *hauler*, < *hale*[1] + *-ier*[1]. *Hallier* does occur in other senses: see *hallier*[2].] *Naut.*, a rope or purchase used to hoist or lower yards or sails on their respective masts or stays. All yards have halyards except the lower yards and lower topsail-yards.

Each mast has only two shrouds of twisted rattan, which are often both shifted to the weather-side; and the *halyard*, when the yard is up, serves instead of a third shroud. *Anson*, Voyages, ii. 10.

Crowfoot-halyards, lines running through a block on a stay, used for tightening the backbone of an awning.—**Peak-halyards**, the ropes or tackles by which the outer end of a gaff is hoisted.—**Signal-halyards**, light lines running through sheaves at the gaff-ends or mastheads, used for hoisting flags.

My attention was now directed by one of the men to the "Waldershare," who was trying to signal us by means of a lantern made fast to the peak *signal halyards* and run up and down. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

Throat-halyard, the rope or purchase by which the end of a gaff nearest the mast is hoisted.

halyard-rack (hal'yärd-rak), *n.* *Naut.*, a wooden framework in which the running part of any halyard is kept coiled, so that it may always be clear for running.

Halymeda, Halymedidæ. See *Halimeda, Halimedidæ*.

Halymenia (hal-i-mē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1842), appar. irreg. < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *μήν*, month, or moon.] A genus of marine algæ belonging to the natural order *Cryptonemeæ*, tribe *Gastrocarpeæ*, characterized by the cylindraceous or compressed, gelatinous, membranaceous fronds, which are dichotomous, pinnate, or variously branched, and by the simple cortical layer formed of small oblong cells, its medullary portion being formed of large cells and internal articulated branching filaments. The species are natives of the warmer seas.

Halymenieæ (hal″i-mē-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halymenia* + *-eæ*.] One of the families of algæ established by Kützing in 1843, coming under his order *Periblasteæ* of the class *Heterocarpeæ*.

Halymenites (hal″i-mē-ni'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Halymenia* + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil algæ, so named by Sternberg in 1838 from its supposed affinity with *Halymenia*. As emended by Schimper in 1869, it embraces forms with coriaceous or membranaceous, flattened or terete and fistulous fronds, and tubercled or punctiform sporangia immersed in the lamina of the frond. These forms are found in the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of Europe and America, being specially abundant in the passage-beds between these two systems of rocks. *H. major* is a large branching species with cylindrical, hollow warty fronds, very abundant in the Upper Cretaceous of the Rocky Mountain region, and called by the settlers *petrified corn-cobs*.

halymotet, *n.* Same as *hallmote*.

Halysereæ (hal-i-sē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halyseris* + *-eæ*.] In Lindley's system of classification of plants, a suborder of the *Fucaceæ*, having the fronds polysiphonous, barked, jointed, or continuous, and the vesicles scattered over the surface of the frond or collected into heaps. It embraces the *Sphacelarieæ*, *Laminarieæ*, and *Sporochnoideæ*.

Halyserideæ (hal″i-sē-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halyseris* (*-rid-*) + *-eæ*.] Endlicher's name (1843) for the *Halysereæ*.

Halyseris (ha-lis'ē-ris), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *σέρις*, endive, chicory.] A genus of marine algæ, named by Targioni, but first described by Agardh in 1817, belonging to the natural order *Dictyoteæ*, and type of the suborder *Halysereæ*. The frond is flat, dichotomous, and membranaceous, with a median nerve. The spores are naked, and united in sori longitudinally arranged along each side of the costa. About a dozen species are known, inhabiting the warmer seas. A fossil form has been found in the Oölite of Yorkshire, which has been referred to this genus (*H. erecta*).

Halyserites (hal″i-sē-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Halyseris* + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil algæ named by Sternberg in 1838 and emended by Schimper in 1869, having the slender fronds many times dichotomously divided, the branches being provided with a thick costa acuminate at the apex. They occur chiefly in the Devonian and in the Upper Cretaceous of Europe, but also sparingly in the intermediate strata.

Halysidota (hal″i-si-dō'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλυσιδωτός*, wrought in chain fashion, < *ἅλυσις*, a chain.] A genus of American arctiid moths. *H. caryæ* is the common hickory tussock-moth of North America. Originally *Halesidota*. *Hübner*, 1816.

Halysites (hal-i-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Fischer), < Gr. *ἅλυσις*, a chain.] The typical genus of chain-corals of the family *Halysitidæ*: same as *Catenipora*.

Halysitidæ (hal-i-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halysites* + *-idæ*.] A family of paleozoic tabulate corals, taking name from the genus *Halysites*; the chain-corals.

Halysitinæ (hal″i-si-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halysites* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of chain-corals, referred to *Favositidæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1849.

Halytherium, *n.* See *Halitherium*.

ham[1] (ham), *n.* [< ME. *hamme, homme*, < AS. *hamm* = D. *ham* = MLG. *ham, hamme* = OHG. *hamma*, MHG. *hamme*, G. dial. *hamme*, the ham, = Icel. *hömr*, the ham or haunch of a horse, = Sw. dial. *ham*, the hind part of the knee; prob. lit. the 'crook' or 'bend' of the leg (cf. OF. F. *jambe* = Sp. Pg. It. *gamba*, ML. *gamba*, leg (see *gamb, jamb*), ult. of Celtic origin); cf. W. Ir. Gael. *cam*, crooked, L. *camur*, crooked; L. *camera, camara*, < Gr. *καμάρα*, a vault, chamber, etc.: see *cam*[2], *camera, camber*[1], *chamber*, etc.] **1.** The back of the thigh; the thigh as a whole; in the plural, the gluteal region; the buttocks.

They [old men] have a plentiful lack of wit, together with most weak *hams*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Hark ye, pupil;
Go as I taught you, hang more upon your *hams*,
And put your knees out bent.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

At the caia's those who attended the consul kneeled on the sopha, resting behind on their *hams*, which is a very humble posture.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 102.

2. In *anat.*, specifically, the back of the knee; the lozenge-shaped area behind the knee, bounded by the hamstrings and heads of the calf-muscles, technically called the *popliteal space*.—**3.** The thigh of an animal slaughtered for food; particularly, the thigh of a hog salted and cured or dried in smoke.

Thy truffles, Perigord! thy *hams*, Bayonne!
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 558.

ham[2] (ham), *n.* **1†.** An obsolete (Middle English and Anglo-Saxon) form of *home*[1].—**2.** In historical use, with reference to the Anglo-Saxon period, a village or town; more specifically, a manor or private estate with a community of serfs upon it: much used in compound local names, as in *Birmingham, Nottingham*.

Their homes, indeed, must have been scantily sprinkled over the wild and half-reclaimed country; but scant as they were, these "*hams*" and "tons" told as plainly as in other districts the tale of English colonization.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 70.

ham[3] (ham), *n.* [< ME. *ham, hamme* (in comp. names), < AS. *ham* (*hamm-*), an inclosure, fold, dwelling, chiefly in comp., in local names, in which it became confused with *ham*[2], similarly used (see *ham*[2], 2). Cf. *hem*[1], *hemble*.] A stinted common pasture for cows. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

hama (hā'mä), *n.* Same as *ama*.

Hamacantha (ham-a-kan'thä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁμα*, together, + *ἀκανθα*, thorn.] The typical genus of *Hamacanthinæ*. *J. E. Gray*.

Hamacanthinæ (ham″a-kan-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamacantha* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Heterorhaphidæ*, typified by the genus *Hamacantha*, having megascleres as oxea or styli, and microscleres as dianeistræ.

hamadryad (ham'a-drī-ad), *n.*; pl. *hamadryads, hamadryades* (-adz, ham-a-drī'a-dēz). [< L. *hamadryas*, pl. *hamadryades*, < Gr. *ἁμαδρυάς*, pl. *ἁμαδρυάδες* (also *ἁμάδρυες*, pl. *ἁμάδρυάδες*), < *ἅμα*, together with (= E. *same*, q. v.) (or *ἀ-* copulative), + *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak-tree, = E. *tree*: see *dryad*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a wood-nymph believed to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.

They were called Dryades and *Hamadryades*, because they begin to live with oakes, and perish together.
Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii., notes.

The common opinion concerning the nymphs whom the ancients called *hamadryads* is more to the honour of trees than anything yet mentioned. It was thought that the fate of these nymphs had so near a dependence on some trees, more especially oaks, that they lived and died together. *Spectator*, No. 589.

I am not sure that the tree was a gainer when the *hamadryad* flitted and left it nothing but ship-timber.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 166.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A dryad or wood-nymph, a butterfly of the old genus *Hamadryas*. (*b*) *pl.* A group of lepidopterous insects.—**3.** In *herpet.*, a large, hooded, venomous Indian serpent, *Naja hamadryas* or *Hamadryas elaps*, now *Ophiophagus elaps*. It is related to the cobra.—**4.** In *mammal.*, a large Abyssinian baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*, with long mane and whiskers and tufted tail. Also called *hebe*.

Hamadryas (ha-mad'ri-as), *n.* [NL.: see *hamadryad*.] **1.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—**2.** A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*. See *Ophiophagus*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.—**3.** A genus of mollusks.—**4.** [*l. c.*] The specific name of a baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*.

hamal (ham'al), *n.* [Turk. *hammāl*, < Ar. *hammāl*, a porter, carrier, < *hamala*, carry, bear.] A porter in Constantinople. Two hamals carry immense weights between them, suspended from poles supported on their shoulders.

Hamamelaceæ (ham″a-mē-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamamelis* + *-aceæ*.] See *Hamamelideæ*.

Hamameleæ (ham-a-mē'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamamelis* + *-eæ*.] In the classification of De Candolle, Gray, and others, a tribe or suborder of plants, of the natural order *Hamamelideæ*, embracing the genera *Hamamelis, Fothergilla*, etc., and distinguished from the *Balsamifluæ*, to which *Liquidambar* belongs, by their one-ovuled cells and more apparent floral envelops.

Hamamelidaceæ (ham-a-mē-li-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamamelis* (*-lid-*) + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Hamamelideæ*. *Lindley*, 1846.

Hamamelideæ (ham″a-mē-lid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamamelis* (*-lid-*) + *-eæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous or sometimes apetalous trees or shrubs, chiefly characterized by the inferior or half-inferior ovary and the solitary ovule pendent from the apex of the cell, embracing about 30 species belonging to half as many small genera, of which *Hamamelis* (the wych-hazel) and *Liquidambar* (the sweet-gum) are the most important. Proposed by Robert Brown in 1818. Also *Hamamelaceæ* and *Hamamelidaceæ*.

Hamamelis (ham-a-mē'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁμαμηλίς*, a tree with fruit like the pear, a kind of medlar or service-tree, < *ἅμα*, together with, + *μῆλον*, apple or other tree-fruit.] The typical genus of the natural order *Hamamelideæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1753, embracing 2 species of shrubs or small trees, and distinguished from related genera by the 4-parted flowers, deeply lobed calyx, blunt anthers, and deciduous leaves. One of the species is the wych-hazel of North America; the other is a native of Japan. The flowers are polygamous, the staminate (male) ones having elongated, linear petals, which expand in autumn after the leaves have fallen. The leaves are large, crenate, and unequal at the base. The fruit is a dry, woody capsule. See *witch-hazel*.

hamarthritis (ham-är-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁμαρθρῖτις*, gout in all the joints at once, < *ἅμα*, together, + *ἀρθρῖτις*, gout: see *arthritis*.] In *pathol.*, arthritis, or more specifically gout, in all the joints.

hamartialogy (ha-mär-ti-al'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁμαρτία*, error, sin, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** That part of theology which treats of the origin, nature, operations, and effects of sin; the doctrine of sin: a subdivision of anthropology.—**2.** A treatise or dissertation on sin.

hamartite (ham'är-tīt), *n.* See *fluocerite*.

hamate (hā′māt), *a.* [< L. *hamatus*, furnished with a hook, hooked, < *hamus*, a hook.] 1. Hooked; entangled. [Rare.]

> The explanation of it by [illegible] is accounted ignotum per ignotius. *Coleridge*, Notes, p. 227.

2. In *zoöl.*, hooked; specifically: same as *hamulate*. [Rare.]—3. In *bot.*, curved like a hook; hooked at the tip: said of hairs, spines, etc.

hamated (hā′mā-ted), *a.* Hooked, or set with hooks. [Rare.]

> Nothing less than a very violent heat can disentangle these creatures from their hamated station of life. *Swift*, Mechanical Operations of the Spirit.

ham-beetle (ham′bē-tl), *n.* A beetle, *Corynetes* (or *Necrobia*) *rufipes*, the larva of which often does great damage to cured hams in the United States. More fully called *red-legged ham-beetle*.

Ham-beetle (*Corynetes rufipes*).

a, larva; *b*, head and segment, more magnified; *c*, pupa; *d*, beetle, natural size; *e*, head of beetle, enlarged; *f*, one of the antennæ, more magnified; *g*, head, more magnified: *a*, labrum; *b*, maxillæ; *f*, antennæ of larva (*f*, *a*, *b*, *f*), enlarged.

Two other beetles, the bacon beetle, *Silpha americana*, and the larder beetle, *Dermestes lardarius*, also occasionally injure hams, and the name may be also applied to them. But both the latter chiefly affect tainted or spoiled hams, while the true ham-beetle attacks well-cured hams. See also cut under *bacon-beetle*.

hamble (ham′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hambled*, ppr. *hambling*. [Also dial. *hammel*, *hamel*; < ME. *hamelen*, mutilate, < AS. *hamelian* (only once), mutilate (= OFries. *homelia* (also in verbal n. *homelenga*, *homelinga*, *homelenga*, *homelinge*, mutilation, as of the beard) = OHG. *hamalōn*, MHG. *hameln*, mutilate, maim, G. *hämmeln*, *hämmeln*, geld (lambs), = Icel. *hamla* = ODan. *hamle*, mutilate, maim), < **hamol* (found in only one passage, in def. form as noun, *homola*, *homela*, used to designate a person with his head shaved (as a mark of disgrace); cf. OSc. *homyll*, *hommel*, mod. *hummel*, *hummle*, having no horns (of a cow), *humlock*, a polled cow, also a person whose head has been shaved or hair cut: see further under *humble*[3], *v. t.*, which is ult. a doublet of *hamble*) = D. *hamel*, wether, = MLG. *hamel*, castrated wether, = OHG. *hamal*, mutilated, cut off (> OHG. *hamal*, n., a (castrated) wether, MHG. *hamel*, a wether, also a precipitous height, a cliff, also a stick (cut off), G. *hammel*, a wether, mutton, > Sw. *hammel* = ODan. *hammel*, a wether). Cf. OHG. *ham* (*hamm-*), mutilated, crippled, lame, paralytic, MHG. *hamen*, G. *hammen*, maim, curtail, and also OFries. *hemma*, *hamma*, hinder, obstruct (a limb), MHG. *hamen*, *hemmen*, G. *hemmen*, Dan. *hemme*, Sw. *hämma*, stop, hinder, check: senses near that of the ult. allied E. *hamper*: see *hamper*[1], *hem*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To mutilate; hamstring; cut away.

> Algate a foot is *hameled* of thy sorwe. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 964.

> To *hammel*, or ham-string, to cut the ham, to hough. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

2. To cut out the balls of the feet of (dogs), so as to render them unfit for hunting.

II. *intrans.* To walk lame; limp: in this sense usually *hammel*, *hammle*. [Prov. Eng.]

Hambletonian (ham-bl-tō′ni-an), *n.* [From Black *Hambleton*, a race-course in Yorkshire, England.] The name of a breed of American trotting-horses descended from Hambletonian (foaled in 1849), and more remotely from Messenger, an English thoroughbred.

hambroline (ham′brō-lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a sort of small line used for seizings.

Hamburg (ham′bėrg), *n.* 1. An excellent black variety of the *Vitis vinifera* or European grape, indigenous in Tyrol, where it is called *Trollinger* or *Tirolinger*, and perhaps the favorite grape throughout the world for hothouse cultivation. The berries are oblong, and of a peculiarly delicate cooking flavor. Commonly called *black Hamburg*. The *muscat Hamburg* is a variety differing but little from the other.

2. A variety of the domestic hen, of small size, with rose comb and blue legs, and the plumage of the male in general similar to that of the female. There are black Hamburgs, and gold- and silver-(yellow- and white-) spangled and penciled Hamburgs, the spangling or penciling being black on a yellow or white ground. They are among the prettiest fowls, and are exceedingly prolific layers, though the eggs are small.

The *Hamburghs*, erroneously so called from a name given them in the classification adopted at the early Birmingham shows, are chiefly breeds of English origin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 645.

hame[1] (ham), *n.* [< ME. *hame*, *home*, < AS. *hama*, *homa*, a cover, skin, = OS. *hamo* = OFries. *homa*, *hama*, a cover, = D. *haam*, a hame (def. 2), = MLG. *ham* = OHG. *hamo*, MHG. *hame*, *ham*, G. *hamen* = Icel. *hamr* = Dan. *ham* = Goth. **hama*, a cover, covering (> *ga-hamōn*, cover). In sense 2 the word is perhaps of D. origin.] 1†. A covering; a skin; a membrane.

> Of he caste his dragouns *hame*. *Kyng Alexander* (ed. Skeat), l. 3361.

> *Hame*, thyn skynne of an eye or other lyke, membranula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 416.

2. One of two curved pieces of wood or metal in the harness of a draft-horse, to which the traces are fastened, and which lie upon the collar or have pads attached to them fitting the horse's neck. See cut under *harness*.—**Hame-straps** or **hame-strings**, the straps or strings which bind together the ends of the hames. See cut under *harness*.

hame[2] (hām), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *haulm*[1].

hame[3] (ham), *n.* A Scotch form of *home*[1].

hamel (ham′el), *v.* See *hamble*.

hamelett, *n.* See *hamlet*[1].

Hamelia (ha-mē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., named after the French botanist Du *Hamel* (Duhamel-Dumonceau, 1700–82).] A genus of tropical or subtropical American shrubs, founded by Jacquin in 1763, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Hamelieæ*, having a 5-lobed calyx, 5-ribbed corolla with stamens inserted at the base of its tube, a fusiform stigma, and the flowers arranged in scorpioid cymes. The genus embraces 6 or 8 species, several of which, especially *H. patens*, have handsome flowers, and are in cultivation as stove-plants. *H. ventricosa*, a native of Jamaica, is there called *Spanish elm*.

Hameliaceæ (ha-mē-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Richard, 1834), < *Hamelia* + *-aceæ*.] A group of genera of rubiaceous plants, of which *Hamelia* is the type, equal to the tribe *Hamelieæ* of De Candolle.

Hamelidæ (ha-mel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamelia* + *-idæ*.] In Lindley's system, a suborder of *Cinchonaceæ*, having the genus *Hamelia* as the type, and substantially the same as the tribe *Hamelieæ* of De Candolle.

Hamelieæ (ham-ē-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamelia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, established by Bentham and Hooker in 1783, having the corolla-lobes imbricate or twisted in the bud, the ovary 2- to many-celled, with many ovules in each cell, and a fleshy or coriaceous, many-seeded, berry-like fruit. It embraces 6 genera, all but one of which are natives of tropical America; one, *Bertiera*, is also found in tropical Africa, and one, *Gouldia*, is confined to the Hawaiian islands.

hamely (hām′li), *a.* A Scotch form of *homely*.

hamert, *n.* An obsolete form of *hammer*[1].

hamesucken (hām′suk-n), *n.* [Sc., < AS. *hāmsōcn*, an attack on a man's house, also the fine therefor (= Icel. *heimsōkn*; cf. OFries. *hāmhēmsekenge*, *hemsekninge*, an attack on one's house, MLG. *heimsoke*, an attack on one's house, *heimsokinge*, visit, attack, Dan. *hjemsögelse*, Sw. *hemsökande*, *hemsökelse*, *hemsökning*, visitation, infliction, MHG. *heimesuoche*, *heimsuoche*, G. *heimsuchung*, visitation, punishment, MLG. *heimsoken*, visit, attack a house, MHG. *heimesuochen*, *heimsuochen*, G. *heimsuchen*, visit, punish, Dan. *hjemsöge* = Sw. *hemsöka*, visit upon, infest), < *hām*, home, + *sōcn*, a seeking: see *home*[1] and *soken*.] In *Scots law*, the offense of feloniously beating or assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place. Also *homesocken*.

hamfatter (ham′fat″ėr), *n.* A term of contempt for an actor of a low grade, as a negro minstrel. Said to be derived from an old-style negro song called "The Ham-fat Man."

hami, *n.* Plural of *hamus*.

hamiform (ham′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *hamus*, a hook, + *forma*, shape.] Hamate or hamulate in form; unciform; uncinate.

Hamiglossa (ham-i-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *hamus*, a hook, + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.] A group of proboscis-bearing gastropods with the radular teeth in three longitudinal rows, of which the central row is fixed, while the lateral rows are changeable. It includes such families as the *Muricidæ* and *Buccinidæ*, or the whelks and the like.

hamiglossate (ham-i-glos′āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hamiglossa*.

Hamilton group. See *group*[1].

Hamiltonia (ham-il-tō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after F. Buchanan (1762–1829), who took in his later years the name of *Hamilton*, author of various works, some relating to India.] A genus of shrubs, founded by Roxburgh in 1814, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Pedericæ*, distinguished by the 5-celled ovary, 5-parted style, and reticulate seed-coat, and embracing 3 or 4 species, natives of India, China, and the Indian archipelago. They have showy flowers with long tubular corollas, arranged in terminal panicles. Two of the species, *H. suaveolens* and *H. scabra*, have fragrant white flowers, and are well known to florists.

Hamiltonian (ham-il-tō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to James Hamilton (1769–1831), and especially to a system of teaching languages which he advocated, and which was based upon the two principles that language is to be presented to the scholar as a living organism, and that its laws are to be learned by observation and not by rules.—2. Pertaining to Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856), an influential philosopher and logician of the Scottish school.

> The general principle of the *Hamiltonian* logic. *R. Adamson*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 790.

3. Pertaining to Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805–65), an Irish mathematician.—4. Pertaining to or holding the political doctrines of Alexander Hamilton (1757–1804), an American statesman, who was one of the leaders of the Federalist party and the first Secretary of the Treasury.

> Laying entirely aside the general proposition that the *Hamiltonian* Federalists considered a national debt as in itself a desirable institution, and conceding that the Federalists would themselves have ultimately reduced or discharged it, there still remains the fact that the Federalists made the debt a subordinate, Mr. Gallatin made it a paramount, consideration in politics. *H. Adams*, Gallatin, p. 174.

Hamiltonian equation. See *equation*.—**Hamiltonian functions.** See *function*.—**Hamiltonian operator.** See *operator*.

II. *n.* A follower of any one of the persons named above. See I.

Hamiltonism (ham′il-ton-izm), *n.* [< *Hamilton* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The philosophy of Sir William Hamilton.

> This is Kantism, but it is not *Hamiltonism*. *J. S. Mill*, Examination of Hamilton, iii.

hamirostrate (ham-i-ros′trāt), *a.* [< L. *hamus*, a hook, + *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a hooked beak; uncirostrate.

Hamite[1] (ham′īt), *n.* [< *Ham* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] 1. A descendant of Ham, one of the sons of Noah according to the account in Genesis; a member of one of the races supposed to have been derived from the four sons of Ham (Gen. x.); specifically, one of a race speaking a so-called Hamitic language. See *Hamitic*.—2. Popularly, an African; a negro.

> Whilst the Caucasian doubts the humanity of the *Hamite*, the latter repays the compliment in kind. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 207.

hamite[2] (hā′mīt), *n.* [< L. *hamus*, a hook, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Hamites*.

Hamites (ha-mī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Parkinson, 1811), < L. *hamus*, a hook, + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, related to *Ammonites*, having the shell hooked or bent upon itself in separate courses, not in spiral whorls. There are numerous species, chiefly from the Chalk.

Hamitic (ha-mit′ik), *a.* [< *Hamite*[1] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Ham, one of the sons of Noah (Gen. x.), or to any of the races considered to be his descendants. The Hamitic tongues are a class of African languages, comprising the ancient Egyptian of the hieroglyphs and the later Egyptian or Coptic, and the non-Semitic languages of Abyssinia and the regions further south, including the Galla and the Libyan or Berber, to which some authorities add the Hottentot. They are believed by many to have more or less distant affinities with the Semitic family.

Hamitidæ (ha-mit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamites* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Hamites*, generally referred to the family *Ammonitidæ*.

hamkin† (ham′kin), *n.* [Appar. < *ham*[1] + dim. *-kin*.] A pudding made upon the bone of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hamlet[1] (ham′let), *n.* [< ME. *hamlet*, *hamelet*, a hamlet, < OF. AF. *hamlet*, *hamelet*, m. (also *hamlette*, f.), dim., with *-et*, of OF. *hamel*, F. *hameau* (ML. *hamellum*), a village, dim., with *-el*, of **ham*, < OFries. *hām*, North Fries. *hamm*, a home, dwelling, AS. *hām*, E. *home*, village: see *home*[1] and *ham*[2].] A small village; a little cluster

of houses in the country; especially, in England, a village without a church, which therefore for its ecclesiastical service belongs to the parish represented by another village. Compare *parish*. The word has no technical use in the United States, except as the legal designation of a few villages in Michigan and Ohio.

Sometimes with secure delight
The upland *hamlets* will invite,
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 92.

Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the *hamlet* sleep.
Gray, Elegy.

To several of these towns there are small appendages belonging called *hamlets*, which are taken notice of in the statute of Exeter. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 4.

=Syn. See *town*.

hamlet[2] (ham'let), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A fish of the family *Serranidæ*, *Epinephelus striatus*, also called *Nassau grouper*, common in the West Indies and along the Florida coast. It is chestnut-brown or slate-colored, with vermilion lips and throat.

hamleted† (ham'let-ed), *a.* [< *hamlet*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Established in or accustomed to a hamlet or a country life. [Rare.]

He is properly and pitiedly to be counted alone that is illiterate, and unactively lives *hamleted* in some untravelled village of the duller country.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 49.

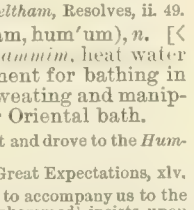
hammam, hummum (ham'am, hum'um), *n.* [< Ar. *hammām*, a hot bath, < *hammim*, heat water for a bath.] An establishment for bathing in the Oriental manner with sweating and manipulation; a Turkish or other Oriental bath.

I . . . got a late hackney chariot and drove to the *Hummums* in Covent Garden.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xlv.

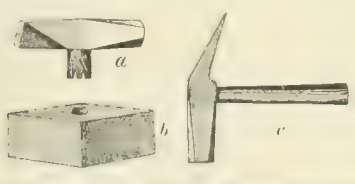
Sometimes . . . we induce him to accompany us to the *Hammam*, where he [Shaykh Mohammed] insists upon paying the smallest sum, quarrelling with everything and everybody. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 70.

hammel, hamble (ham'l), *v. i.* Dialectal forms of *hamble*.

hammer[1] (ham'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *hamer, homer*, < AS. *hamor, hamer, homer* = OS. *hamur* = OFries. *homer, hamer* = D. *hamer* = MLG. *hamer* = OHG. *hamar*, MHG. *hamer*, G. *hammer* = Icel. *hamarr* = Sw. *hammare* = Dan. *hammer*, a hammer. The Icel. *hamarr* means also a crag, rock, suggesting a connection with OBulg. *kameni*, Russ. *kamene*, a stone, these and the Teut. forms having (in this view) suffered a transposition of the first two consonants: cf. Lith. *akmŭ* (*akmen-*) = Lett. *akmins*, a stone, = Gr. *ἄκμων*, an anvil, thunderbolt, = Skt. *aśman*, a stone, thunderbolt. The first hammers were of stone.] **1.** An instrument consisting of a solid head, usually of metal, but sometimes of wood or of stone, set crosswise to the handle, used for beating metals, driving nails or spikes, dressing or breaking stones, etc.; hence, a machine in which a heavy



Riveting-hammer.
a, face; *b*, poll; *c*, eye; *d*, peen; *e*, helve.



a, Blocking-hammer; *b*, Head of a Peen-hammer; *c*, Bricklayers' Hammer.

block of metal is used for such a purpose. See *steam-hammer, tilt-hammer, trip-hammer*. The head of the hammer is made in various forms, according to the use to which it is to be put. Hammers of stone are found among the remains of antiquity, and are still in use among barbarous races. The hammer has also been used as a weapon of attack in war. See *martel-de-fer*.

The *hamyr* bothe stern and grete,
That droffe the naylys throw hand and fote,
Lord, be myn socowr in alle myn lyffe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Is not my word like as a fire? saith the Lord; and like a *hammer* that breaketh the rock in pieces? Jer. xxiii. 29.

Gold itself will be sometimes so eager (as artists call it) that it will as little endure the *hammer* as glass itself.
Locke, Human Understanding, iii. 6.

2. Something which resembles the common hammer in form, action, or use. (*a*) The piece in a clock which strikes upon the bell to indicate the hour; the striker. (*b*) In a bell, an independent wooden or metallic lever by which it is sounded: distinguished from a *tongue*, which is attached to the bell, and is usually operated by swinging the bell itself, though a tongue is sometimes used as a hammer. (*c*) A small wooden mallet with a padded end or knob, held in the hand, with which the strings of the dulcimer and other similar instruments are struck. (*d*) In the pianoforte, that part of the mechanism or "action" that is thrown against the strings by the key or digital. It consists of a slender, elastic wooden shank, and a wooden head thickly covered with felt. Each key has its own hammer, which strikes against the one, two, three, or four strings belonging to that particular key. (*e*) That part of the lock of a firearm which falls with a sharp blow and causes the discharge of the piece. In the flint-lock the piece of flint was secured in the front of the hammer and struck sharply against the steel covering of the pan, displacing it and throwing sparks into the priming in the pan. In the percussion-lock the blow of the hammer explodes the percussion-cap. Ordinarily the hammer can be fixed at half-cock, at which point the pull of the trigger does not move it, and at full-cock, when the movement of the trigger will release it. The form of the hammer and the mode of its action in exploding the charge differ greatly in different kinds of guns. See *rebounding lock* (under *lock*[1]), and cut under *gun*. (*f*) A gavel used by auctioneers. See *to bring to the hammer*, below.

Oft as the price-deciding *hammer* falls,
He notes it in his book. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 291.

(*g*) A door-knocker. [Rare.]

Then nightly Knockings at your Door will cease,
Whose noiseless *Hammer*, then, may rust in Peace.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

(*h*) In *anat.*, the malleus. (*i*) The head of a sphyrnid or hammer-headed shark.

The eyes on the sides of the "*hammer*"; mouth crescent-shaped, under the "*hammer*."
Jordan and Gilbert, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 16, [1883, p. 25.

3. Figuratively, an aggressive and destructive foe: as, a *hammer* of heretics (Latin *malleus hæreticorum*).

That renowned pillar of truth, and *hammer* of heresies, St. Augustine. *Hakewill*, Apology.

Atmospheric hammer. See *atmospheric*.—**Cat's-head hammer.** Same as *bully-head*.—**Ceremonial hammer,** in *archæol.*, a small stone object resembling the head of a hammer or hatchet, one- or two-edged, and drilled with a fine hole, apparently intended to be hung about the person as an amulet. It is especially common in North America, but amber beads resembling it in form are found in northern Europe. Compare *ceremonial hatchet*, under *hatchet*.—**Dead-stroke hammer.** See *drop-press*. **Dental hammer** or **plugger,** an apparatus used in filling teeth with gold, consisting of a plugging instrument fitted to a loose sleeve carrying a spring and a tapping device. When the instrument is pressed against the filling of the teeth, the sleeve or tool-stock moves back till a detent is passed, when the sleeve is released and under the influence of a spring strikes a blow upon the plugger. Also called *automatic mallet*.—**Double hammer,** a forging device for operating upon a bloom or puddlers' ball, striking it on opposite sides simultaneously. *Farrow*.—**Electric hammer,** an electrical apparatus for working a rock-drill. It is constructed on the principle of the dental hammer.—**Enlarging-hammer,** the hammer used by a gold-beater. It weighs 14 or 15 pounds, and is shaped like a truncated hexagonal pyramid, with a slightly convex face.—**Fairy hammer.** See *fairy*.—**Hammer and tongs,** with great noise, vigor, or violence; violently; vigorously. [Colloq.]

Mr. Malone . . . dashed out of a doorway close by, and before they had time to form line of battle, fell upon them *hammer and tongs*. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lx.

Horseman's hammer. Same as *martel-de-fer*.—**Lucerne hammer,** a name given to the war-hammer or marteau d'armes when fitted with a long handle for the use of foot-soldiers: so called because a favorite weapon with Swiss mercenaries from Lucerne.—**Millstone hammer.** Same as *mill pick*.—**Nasmyth hammer,** a steam-hammer used in forging large masses of metal, especially iron, and having its head attached to the piston-rod of the steam-engine by which it is worked.—**Patent hammer,** in *stone-dressing*, a hammer having knife-like ridges on its face, numbering 6, 8, or 10 to the inch.—**Thor's hammer.** (*a*) In *Norse myth.*, the hammer of the god Thor, by the wielding or throwing of which thunder and lightning were supposed to be caused. (*b*) Same as *fylfot*. (*c*) A pendent ornament, usually of silver, found among relics of the prehistoric iron age in the north of Europe. It has somewhat the shape of a mallet, and is undoubtedly intended to represent a hammer as weapon or utensil.—**To bring** or **come to the hammer,** to sell or be sold at auction: from the use by auctioneers of a gavel or small hammer to indicate by a rap the sale of an article to the highest bidder, called knocking it down.

Old Sir Robert's pride,
His books — the more the pity, so I said —
Came to the hammer here in March.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

Veneering-hammer, a flat square of hard wood or iron with a handle projecting at right angles. (See also *tuning-hammer, water-hammer*.)

hammer[1] (ham'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *hameren, homeren* = D. *hameren* = MHG. *hemeren*, G. *hämmern* = Dan. *hamre* = Sw. *hamra*, hammer; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To beat or drive with or as if with a hammer; pound; beat: as, to *hammer* iron or steel; to *hammer* one with the fist.

Hammer into their noddles who was who
And what was what.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 151.

Jael, as Altdorfer has shown her in his romantic print, neatly *hammering* the nail into the head of the sprawling, snoring Sisera. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 523.

A clever blacksmith can heat a large nail red-hot by simply *hammering* it upon his anvil.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 33.

2. To fasten with a hammer by nailing or otherwise; construct by the use of the hammer.

He was *hammered* to the gibbet.
Hervey, Meditations, I. 138.

Here upon the flat
All that long morn the lists were *hammer'd* up.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

3. To form or forge with a hammer; shape by beating: often with *out*.

They, with unwearied pains and diligence, *hammered out* his bolts. *Bacon*, Political Fables, vi.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Dryden*.

4. To work upon in the mind; contrive by intellectual labor; excogitate: usually with *out*: as, to *hammer out* a scheme.

Hee, sommoning a parlee, *hammered out* such a strong Oration in praise of Ease, that they all strucke vp their Drums. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 32.

Thy wicked head never at rest, but *hammering*
And hatching hellish things.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 1.

Who was *hammering out* a penny dialogue. *Jeffrey*.

Hammered gold, hammered-up gold, thin gold-plates or gold-foil hammered into relief, intended to be sewed upon embroidery. See *beaten work*, under *beaten*. **Hammered money,** coins produced from a die by striking it with a hammer: distinguished from *milled money*, or coins produced by a mill or coining-press. See *coining-press*.

What had become of me if Virgil had taxed me with another Book? I had certainly been reduced to pay the publick in *hammered money*, for want of milled: that is, in the same old words which I had used before.
Dryden, Epic Poetry.

Hammered work, metal-work, especially in iron, done by hand, the metal being heated and the tools being hammers and anvils of different kinds, with punches, etc.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To strike something repeatedly with or as if with a hammer.

We wound
About the cliffs, the copses, out and in,
Hammering and clinking, chattering stony names.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. To work industriously or persistently; be very busy; labor in contrivance: as, to be *hammering* away at an invention.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that
Whereon this month I have been *hammering*.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

I forced a way
Thro' solid opposition, crabb'd and gnarl'd.
Better to clear prime forests . . .
Than *hammer* at this reverend gentlewoman.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

3. To be working or in agitation; keep up an excited action or state of feeling.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand,
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

What new design
Is *hammering* in his head now?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

hammer[2] (ham'ėr), *v. i.* [Appar. a var. of *hammel, hamble*, perhaps associated with *stammer*.] To stammer. [Obsolete or provincial.]

If in thy tale thou *hammering* stand, or coughing twixt thy words,
It doth betoken a liers smell, that's all that it affords.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 294.

hammer[3]† (ham'ėr), *n.* [Not found in mod. E. or ME. except in the comp. *yellowhammer*, and perhaps in the passage given below, where, however, the word, if not indeed a slang use of *hammer*[1], may be an abbreviation of *yellowhammer*, and not the genuine simple form; < AS. *amere, amore* = MLG. *amere* = OHG. *amero*, MHG. *amer*, G. *ammer*, also dim. MHG. *amerinc, ämerinc*, G. *emmering, ämmering*, also G. *emmerling, ämmerling, hämmerling*, etc. (see *Emberiza*), a bunting, yellowhammer; prob. connected with G. *amsel*, D. *amsel*, > E. *amzel* = AS. *ōsle*, E. *ouzel*: see *amzel, ouzel, Emberiza, yellowhammer*.] A yellowhammer or bunting. As used in the following passage the meaning of the word is uncertain. See etymology.

Slight I euer tooke thee to be a *hammer* of the right feather, but I durst have layed my life no man could euer have . . . cramd such a gudgeon as this downe the throate of thee. *Chapman*, Mons. D'Olive, iv.

hammerable (ham'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *hammer*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being hammered or shaped by a hammer; malleable. *Sherwood*.

hammer-ax (ham'ėr-aks), *n.* A tool consisting of a hammer and an ax combined on one handle.

hammer-beam (ham'ėr-bēm), *n.* A short beam attached to the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in place of a tie-beam. Hammer-beams are used in pairs, and project from the wall, extending less than half-way across the apartment. The hammer-beam is generally supported by a rib resting upon a corbel below, and in its turn forms the support of another rib which constitutes, with that springing from the opposite hammer-beam, an arch. Although occupying the place of a tie-b

the roofing, it does not act as a tie; it is essentially a lever, as is shown in the figure. Here the inner end of

Hammer-beam Roof, Westminster Hall, London.
A, A, Hammer-beams.

the hammer-beam A receives the weight of the upper part of the roof, which is balanced by the pressure of the principal at its other end.

hammer-blow (ham′ėr-blō), *n.* The blow of a hammer, or a blow resembling that of a hammer, as the impact of an unbalanced wheel.

The so-called *hammer-blow* in locomotives is the irregularity of the pressure exerted between the wheel and rail, which arises from the vertically-unbalanced action of the counter-weights placed in the wheel to neutralize the horizontal action of the piston and other moving parts.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 42.

hammer-cap (ham′ėr-kap), *n.* A cover for the cock of a gun.

hammer-catcher (ham′ėr-kach″ėr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the padded shoulder which catches the hammer on its return after striking the string.

hammer-cloth (ham′ėr-klôth), *n.* [The earliest form, *hamer-cloth*, is quoted from the time of Queen Mary; said to be "so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, etc., in a pocket hid by this cloth" (Webster). Others think the orig. form was **hamper-cloth*. Skeat takes *hammer-* to be a corruption or an E. adaptation of the D. word *hemel*, canopy, a tester, covering, quoting "den *hemel* van een koetse, the seeling [ceiling] of a coach" (Hexam), "the testern of a coach" (Sewel): see under *heaven*.] The cloth which covers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriage, usually falling in plaits on all four sides. See cut under *coach*.

Hamer-clothes, with our arms and badges of our colours, and all other things apperteininge unto the same wagon.
Quoted in *Archæologia*, XVI. 91.

hammer-dressed (ham′ėr-drest), *a.* Dressed or prepared with a hammer: especially applied to a building-stone which has been dressed with a pointed hammer or pick.

hammerer (ham′ėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who works with a hammer.

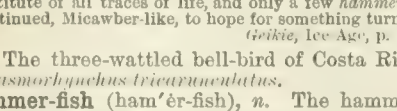
The till was for many years looked upon as a deposit destitute of all traces of life, and only a few *hammerers* continued, Micawber-like, to hope for something turning up. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 198.

2. The three-wattled bell-bird of Costa Rica, *Chasmorhynchus tricarunculatus*.

hammer-fish (ham′ėr-fish), *n.* The hammer-head, or hammer-headed shark. Also called *balance-fish*.

hammer-harden (ham′ėr-här″dn), *v. t.* To harden, as a metal, by hammering it while cold.

hammerhead (ham′ėr-hed), *n.* **1.** A shark of the family *Sphyrnidæ* or *Zygænidæ*: so called from the great lateral expansion of the head.



Hammer-head (*Sphyrna zygæna*).

There are 3 genera and 5 species, inhabiting most seas. The common species is *Sphyrna zygæna*, better known as *Zygæna malleus*, a cosmopolitan species which attains a length of from 12 to 15 feet. Those with the head less hammer-like belong to the genus *Reniceps*, and are commonly called *shovelheads*.

2. A catostomine fish, *Hypentelium nigricans*, having a peculiarly shaped head, which is flat above and transversely concave between the eyes, while the snout is abruptly turned down. It abounds in the fresh waters of the United States, from New York to Kansas and Alabama. It sometimes attains a length of two feet. Other names are *hogsucker*, *stone-roller*, and *crowd-a-bottom*.

3. The umber or shadow-bird, *Scopus umbretta*.

hammer-headed (ham′ėr-hed″ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a hammer. Specifically applied in zoology (*a*) to the hammer-head, hammer fish, or balance-fish; (*b*) to an African fruit-bat, *Hypsignathus monstrosus*.

hammering (ham′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hammer*[1], *v.*] In *silversmithing*, a dented appearance on silverware, each dent being made by successive carefully directed blows of the hammer. The dents are also sometimes gouged out with a tool or pressed in by means of a roll. This mode of decoration is of Japanese origin.

hammerman (ham′ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *hammermen* (-men). A mechanic whose work involves the use of the hammer, as a blacksmith, weapon-smith or armorer, goldsmith, etc.

The smythe conforted the moulder, and the iron smyth the *hammerman*. *Lydgate*, 1451, Isa. Ah. 7.

A hard-handed and still ignorance worthy a trowel or a *hammerman*. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

Visible Ploughmen and *Hammermen* there have been, ever from Cain and Tubalcain downwards.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 118.

hammer-mark (ham′ėr-märk), *n.* A mark left by a hammer, as in forging.

hammer-nail (ham′ėr-nāl), *n.* The pin securing the cock to the plate of a flint-lock. It is frequently called the *lock-nail*. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

hammer-oyster (ham′ėr-ois″tėr), *n.* Same as *hammer-shell*.

hammer-pick (ham′ėr-pik), *n.* A tool having a hammer-face at one end of the head and a pointed pick at the other; a pick-hammer.

hammer-pike (ham′ėr-pīk), *n.* A long-shafted weapon resembling the war-hammer. It was carried in the French army by the subalterns in charge of the flag under the first empire (1804–14). *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

hammer-scale (ham′ėr-skāl), *n.* Same as *forge-scale*.

hammer-sedge (ham′ėr-sej), *n.* A common European sedge, *Carex hirta*.

hammer-shell (ham′ėr-shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the pearl-oyster family, *Aviculidæ*, and genus *Malleus*: so called from the shape of the shell. There are several species, of Oriental seas, the best-known being *Malleus vulgaris*. Also called *hammer-oyster*.

Hammer-shell (*Malleus vulgaris*).

hammer-stone (ham′ėr-stōn), *n.* See *flaking-hammer*.

hammer-tail (ham′ėr-tāl), *n.* In *clockwork*, a projection extending from the arbor of the rod or lever that supports the hammer, on which the pins or teeth of a wheel in the striking mechanism act, as it revolves, to raise the hammer.

There are three cross bars, . . . which are utilized also for carrying cocks for "leading off," for *hammer-tails*, winding pinions, etc.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 185.

hammer-tongs (ham′ėr-tôngz), *n. pl.* Tongs having jaws terminating in pins, used in handling objects in which holes have been punched, such as the heads of hammers and hatchets.

hammerwise (ham′ėr-wīz), *adv.* [< *hammer*[1] + *-wise*.] As if with a hammer.

One of them saucily snatched off her shoe, and cracked them [almonds] *hammerwise* with the heel.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, p. 282.

hammerwort (ham′ėr-wėrt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hamorwyrt*, black hellebore, < *hamor*, hammer, + *wyrt*, wort.] The plant pellitory, *Parietaria*.

hammer-wrought (ham′ėr-rât), *a.* Worked into shape by means of a hammer, as iron: said of armor and the like, and also of decorative wrought-iron work.

hammite (ham′īt), *n.* Same as *ammite*.

hammle, *v. i.* A dialectal form of *hamble*.

hammock[1] (ham′ok), *n.* [Formerly *hamack* (Sir T. Herbert) or, as Sp., *hamaca* = F. *hamac*, It. *amaca*, Pg. *maca*, OD. *hammak*, later *acoom. hangmak*, *hangmat*, G. *hangmatte*, *hängmatte* (as if 'hanging mat'), < Sp. *hamaca*, a hammock; of West Indian origin. Columbus, in the narrative of his first voyage, says: "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and *hamacas* or nets in which they sleep."] **1.** A kind of hanging bed. Hammocks used at sea, especially on men-of-war, are made of canvas, and have a number of cords at each end, called *clues*, which are brought together and secured to an iron ring, which is hung on a hook attached to the deck-beams. Those used in the tropical parts of America and in summer in the north are usually formed of a network of Panama grass or small cords.

I . . . conducted them into one of the houses, where we did presently hang up our *hamaccks*.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

Mrs. Trunnion was out of humour when she found herself under the necessity of being confined with her spouse in a *hammock*. *Smollett*, Peregrine Pickle, ix.

O mother, praying God will save
Thy sailor—while thy head is bow'd,
His heavy shotted *hammock*-shroud
Drops in his vast and wandering grave.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vi.

2. In *entom.*, the hammock-like sack or case carried by the larvæ of certain tineid moths, as *Œcophora harrisiella*, hence called *case-bearers*.

If he [P. Huber] took a caterpillar which had completed its *hammock* up to, say, the sixth stage of construction, and put it into a *hammock* completed up only to the third stage, the caterpillar simply reperformed the fourth, fifth, and sixth stages of construction.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 206.

To lash a hammock (*naut.*), to roll a hammock up smoothly and pass a lashing round it.—**To sling a hammock** (*naut.*), to fasten in the clues of a hammock and get it ready for use.

hammock[2] (ham′ok), *n.* See *hummock*.

hammock-batten (ham′ok-bat″n), *n.* A cleat or strip of wood used to extend the ends of a hammock and keep it spread out.

hammock-cloth (ham′ok-klôth), *n.* *Naut.*, a canvas tarpaulin covering the hammocks when in the nettings to protect them from the weather.

hammock-clues (ham′ok-klöz), *n. pl.* An arrangement of small lines at each end of a hammock by which it is suspended.

hammock-nettings (ham′ok-net″ingz), *n. pl.* Long troughs or boxes constructed on top of the bulwarks of the spar-deck in a man-of-war, in which the hammocks are stowed during the daytime. In former times the hammocks were stowed, when not in use, in rope nettings, whence the name.

hammock-rack (ham′ok-rak), *n.* Same as *hammock-nettings*.

hamose, hamous (hā′mōs, -mus), *a.* [< L. *hamus*, a hook.] In *bot.*, same as *hamate*, 3.

Hampden's case. See *case of ship-money*, under *ship-money*.

hamper[1] (ham′pėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *hamperen*, *hampren* (rare), hamper, oppress; origin uncertain; supposed by Skeat to stand for **hameren* (the *p* excrescent), another form of ME. *hamelen*, mutilate, E. *hamble* (where *b* is excrescent); but excrescent *p* would hardly occur in such a position; the reg. form would be **hambren* (cf. ME. *hamber*, var. of *hamer*, hammer; E. *number*, etc.), which could hardly change to *hampren;* and the senses are too unlike to be immediately connected. A remoter connection, however, may exist; cf. *hamble*, which is connected, through OHG. *ham* (*hamm-*), mutilated, crippled, lame, paralytic, with MHG. *hemmen*, G. *hemmen*, stop, hinder, check. With *hamble*, cf. North. E. *hamel*, walk lame, Sc. *hammle*, walk in an ungainly manner, so as to be constantly in danger of stumbling, Sc. *hamp*, halt in walking, stutter, read with difficulty, *hamp*, n., a halt in walking, stuttering; E. dial. *hammer*, stammer. Cf. also Sc. *habble*, stutter, speak or act confusedly; OD. *haperen*, stutter, hesitate, D. *haperen*, falter, hesitate.] **1.** To impede in motion or progress; render motion or progress difficult to; shackle; entangle; restrain by force.

Glad Abram, then, to God gives thanks and praise,
Vnbindes his Son, and in his room he laies
A Lamb (there strangely *hampered* by the head).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

Hem. If he resist, down with him, have no mercy.
First Boor. I warrant you, we'll *hamper* him.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

Am I over-reach'd? If there be law, I'll *hamper* ye.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

When two substances have different molecular velocities at their common surface of mutual contact, the molecules *hamper* one another, and energy is lost; this energy takes the form of the energy of electrical displacement.
A. Daniell, Physics, p. 542.

Sailor's Hammock.

Hence—2. To impede in any way; embarrass; encumber; restrain; perplex.

In lesse than an houre, he so *hampred* their insolencies, they brought them his two men.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 171.

Hampered by restrictions, barred against
By set forms, blinded by forced secresies.
Browning, In a Balcony.

Those regulations by which the French manufacturers were *hampered* during the last century . . . had no small share in producing the great revolution.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 320.

3. To derange or put out of working order, as a piece of mechanism. [Rare.]

I *hampered* the lock of the library door.
Life of a Lover, vi. 264.

4. To beat. [Prov. Eng.]

hamper[1] (ham′pėr), *n.* [< *hamper*[1], *v.*] 1†. A fetter or some instrument that shackles.

Shacklockes, *hampers*, gyves, and chains.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

2. *Naut.*, things collectively, which, though necessary to the equipment of a ship, are in the way at certain times: as, to stow away the top *hamper*.

hamper[2] (ham′pėr), *n.* [Formerly also *hampire*; < ME. *hamper*, contr. of *hanaper*, ME. *hanypere*, the form *hanaper* continuing in use until recently as a term of office: see *hanaper*.] 1. A kind of basket or wickerwork receptacle, generally of considerable size, chiefly used as a packing-case.

You shall receive by this Carrier a great Wicker *Hamper*, with . . . three Barrels of Bologna Olives, with some other Spanish Commodities. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 15.

We found a *hampire* of millons sent to me also.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 27, 1661.

2. A two-bushel basket for oysters. [New York, U. S.]—3. A measure for fish holding about a bushel. [Virginia, U. S.]—4. Same as *hanaper*, 4.

hamper[2] (ham′pėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *hamperen*; < *hamper*[2], *n.*] 1. To put into a hamper: as, to *hamper* goods.

& pyled that precious place & pakked those godes . . . Wyth alle the vrnmentes of that hous, he *hamppred* togeder. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1284.

2. To load with hampers.

One ass will carry at least three thousand such books, and I am persuaded you would be able to carry as many yourself, if you were well *hampered*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 325.

hampire†, *n.* See *hamper*[2].

Hampton Court Conference. See *conference*.

hamshackle (ham′shak-l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hamshackled*, ppr. *hamshackling*. [Usually explained as *ham*[1] + *shackle*, but it is the fore leg that is shackled, and the fore leg is not and has not a ham. Cf. equiv. *hapshackle*, *hopshackle*, *hobshackle*.] To shackle, as a horse or a cow, by a rope or strap attached to the head and to one of the legs, to prevent it from running away or wandering too far; hence, to curb; restrain.

hamster (ham′stėr), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *hamster*, < G. *hamster*, MHG. *hamster*, *hamester* (ML. *hamester*), hamster, < OHG. *hamastro*, found only in the sense of 'weevil,' = OS. *hamstra*, weevil; an isolated word, prob. borrowed.] 1. A murine or myomorphic rodent quadruped, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Cricetinæ*, and of one of the genera *Cricetus*, *Cricetomys*, and *Saccostomus*. They are furnished with cheek-pouches, which are the principal distinctive character of the group in comparison with other *Muridæ*. The common hamster,

Common Hamster (*Cricetus frumentarius*).

Cricetus frumentarius, inhabits parts of Europe and Asia. It is a stout little animal about 10 inches long, with a short hairy tail. It is variegated in color (black on the under parts), burrows deeply in the ground, stores its galleries with grain, and hibernates during the colder months. It is very prolific, and readily breeds in confinement. The fur is poor, short, and coarse, but is sometimes used for the lining of cloaks. The other genera above named are African.

2. Some other pouched rodent, as of the genus *Geomys*, more or less resembling a hamster.—**Georgia hamster**, Rafinesque's name of the gopher of the southern United States, *Geomys tuza*.

hamstring (ham′string), *n.* 1. In *human anat.*, the tendon of a muscle which bounds the ham, or space behind the knee on either side above the middle of the popliteal space. The *outer hamstring* is single, and is the tendon of the biceps muscle; there are three *inner hamstrings*, the tendons of the semitendinosus, semimembranosus, and gracilis muscles, with which a fourth, that of the sartorius, may be reckoned. These muscles flex the leg upon the thigh, and, with the exception of the sartorius and gracilis, extend the thigh upon the trunk.

2. In ordinary language, the great tendon or sinew at the back of the so-called knee or hock of the hind leg of a quadruped. It is the tendo Achillis, or tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle, corresponding to that at the back of the human ankle, and extends the foot or pes upon the leg or crus. See cut under *horse*.

hamstring (ham′string), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hamstrung* or *hamstringed*, ppr. *hamstringing*. [< *hamstring*, *n.*] 1. To cut the hamstrings of, and thus lame or disable.

With this instrument they ride at a beast, and surround him, when the hunter that comes behind him *hamstrings* him. *Anson*, Voyages, i. 6.

He defended himself desperately, and would have cut his way through them, had they not *hamstringed* his horse.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

2. In *whaling*, to cut the muscle or tendons of the small of the whale, so as to render the flukes useless and make the animal helpless. It is done with the fluke-spade when a boat is hauled up alongside a running whale.

hamular (ham′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *hamul-us* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *hamulate*.

hamulate (ham′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *hamul-us* + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, hooked; uncinate: as, the *hamulate* process of the sphenoid bone. See cut under *craniofacial*.—2. In *bot.*, having a little hook at the tip; covered with little hooks. Also *hamulose*, *hamulous*.

hamule (ham′ūl), *n.* [< L. *hamulus*, q. v.] Same as *hamulus*, 1.

hamuli, *n.* Plural of *hamulus*, 1.

hamulose, hamulous (ham′ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< *hamule* + *-ose*, *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *hamulate*, 2.

hamulus (ham′ū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *hamus*, a hook.] 1. Pl. *hamuli* (-lī). A little hook or hooklet. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a hook-like process of a bone. The *hamulus lacrymalis* is the hook-like process at the lower end of the vertical ridge of the lacrymal bone, which helps to bound the upper orifice of the lacrymal canal. The *hamulus pterygoideus* is the hook-like process of the pterygoid portion of the sphenoid bone, over which runs the tendon of the tensor palati muscle. (See cut under *craniofacial*.) The *hamulus laminæ spiralis* is the hook-like process in which the osseous spiral lamina ends at the apex of the cochlea. (*b*) In *bot.*, applied specifically by some authors to the rudimentary axis of the spikelets in the genus *Uncinia*, which is exserted from the apex of the utricle, and produced into a long awn that is recurved or hooked at the tip, this being the character which chiefly distinguishes that genus from *Carex*, and especially from *Schœnoxiphium*, which last has the awn without the hook. See *Uncinia*. (*c*) In *ornith.*, the hooklet of a feather; a hooked barbicel; the hooked fringe of a barbule. (*d*) In *entom.*, one of the minute hooks, forming a row on the anterior margin of the lower wing, found in hymenopterous insects. They can be applied to the hinder margin of the anterior wing, thus binding the two together, and forming a continuous surface during flight. Also called *spinula*. (*e*) In *obstet.*, a hook for extracting the fetus; a crotchet. Also called *hamule*.
2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *Morton*, 1834.

hamus (hā′mus), *n.*; pl. *hami* (-mī). [L.] A hook; a hamulus. Specifically, in *entom.*, a small hooked process or loop on the lower side of each anterior wing, near the base, found in many *Lepidoptera*. A bristle called the *tendo*, on the lower wing, passes through this loop, and aids in keeping the wings together during flight. The hamus, though not the tendo, is said to be peculiar to male insects, and it is found only in strong-flying species.

hant†. An old present indicative plural and infinitive of *have*, contracted from *haven*. *Chaucer*.

Hanafite (han′a-fīt), *n.* [Ar. *Hanafīyah*, < Abu *Hanīfah*: see def.] A member of the oldest and most important of the four orthodox sects of Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by Abu Hanifah of Kufah (about A. D. 700–770), a puritan in doctrine and the author of a system of jurisprudence. Also *Hanifite*.

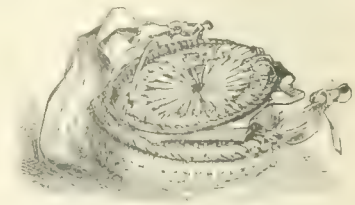
He was a Sunnite, probably according to the *Hanafite* rite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 237.

hanap† (han′ap), *n.* [ME., < OF. *hanap*, *hanep*, *henap*, *henep*, *hennap*, *enap*, *chenap*, etc., = Pr. *enap* = It. *anappo*, *nappo* (ML. *hanapus*), a drinking-cup, < OHG. *hnapf*, MHG. G. *napf* = MLG. *nap* = D. *nap* = AS. *hnæpp*, a cup, bowl, basin.] 1. A large drinking-goblet, especially the vessel from which the chief guest at an entertainment or the presiding dignitary was served.

Handled mugs of silver and wood (*hanaps*), curtains, cloths, and other things necessary for a tavern.
Riley, London Memorials, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., I. 457.

Hence—2. A vessel of precious material, as silver or silver gilt, fitted with a cover, from which the taster drank a little wine taken from the hanap.—3. In the fifteenth century, a measure, especially for wine, ale, and the like. It is forbidden, on the ground that it is not a fixed measure, by a regulation of Henry IV.

hanaper (han′a-pėr), *n.* [< ME. *hanypere*, < OF. *hanapier*, *hanaper*, *hanepier*, *hannepier*, *henepier*, *chanapier*, etc. (ML. AL. *hanaperium*), a case for a hanap or drinking-cup, or for other vessels, also the skull, also a helmet or casque, also in AF. and AL. use a case for documents, etc., < *hanap*, *hanep*, etc., a drinking-cup: see *hanap*. Hence, later, by contraction and assimilation, *hamper*[2], q. v.] 1†. Same as *hamper*[2], 1. *Holland*.—2†. Same as *hanap*, 1.—3. A receptacle for documents or valuable arti-



Hanaper

cles, formerly used in England. It was often made of wickerwork, and sometimes covered with leather.—4. [*cap.*] An office (in full, the Hanaper Office) of the English Court of Chancery, from which various writs were formerly sent out. So called because all writs regarding the public were once kept in a hanaper (*in hanaperio*), and those concerning the crown in a little sack or bag. Also called *Hamper*.—Clerk of the Hanaper. See *clerk*.

Hanbalite (han′bal-īt), *n.* [< *Hanbal* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of the last of the four orthodox sects of the Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by the imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal of Bagdad (A. D. 780–855). The Hanbalites were fanatical, and are supposed to be now chiefly represented by the Wahhabees of Arabia.

hance[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *hancen*, *haunsen*, raise, increase: see *enhance*.] To raise; elevate; increase; enhance.

Thou heigtest holichurche to *haunsen* hire strengthe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

hance[2] (hans), *n.* [Also written *hanse*, early mod. E. also *haunce*, *haunse*; var. *hanch*, *haunch*, q. v.] 1. In *arch.*, same as *haunch*, 6: by older writers more especially applied (*a*) to the lower part, above the springing, of three- and four-centered arches; (*b*) to a small arch by which a straight lintel is sometimes united to its jamb or impost.—2. *pl. Naut.*, falls of the fife-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

hance[3]†, *n.* See *hanse*.

hanch (hanch), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *haunch*, 6.

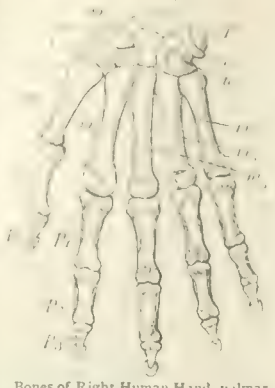
hanchet (han′chet), *n.* In *her.*, a bugle-horn used as a bearing.

hanchinol (han′chi-nol), *n.* [Mex.] A shrubby Mexican plant, *Nesæa salicifolia*, belonging to the natural order *Lythrarieæ*, having lanceolate, often ternate leaves, and solitary yellow flowers. It is said to be sudorific, diuretic, and antisyphilitic. See *Nesæa*. Also written *hanchinal*.

Hancornia (han-kôr′ni-ă), *n.* [NL. (Gomes, 1812).] A genus of Brazilian shrubs, belonging to the natural order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Carisseæ*, having the stamens included below the apex of the corolla-tube, opposite leaves, and few-flowered terminal cymes. It consists of a single species, *H. speciosa*, with drooping branches, small, oblong, pointed leaves, and milky juice. The fruit is about as large as a plum, and is said to be delicious when thoroughly ripe. It is called by the Brazilians *mangava* or *mangaba*. The juice, when exposed to the air, hardens into a kind of caoutchouc.

hand (hand), *n.* [< ME. *hand*, *hond*, < AS. *hand*, *hond* = OS. OFries. D. *hand* = MLG. *hant*, LG. *hand* = OHG. MHG. *hant*, G. *hand* = Icel. *hönd*, *hand* = Sw. *hand* = Dan. *haand* = Goth. *handus*, hand. Root uncertain; usually associated with Goth. **hinthan* (pret. **hanth*, ppr. **hunthans*), take, only in comp. *fra-hinthan* and *us-hinthan*, take captive, AS. *hentan*, *ge-hentan*, take, seize, *huntian*, hunt; cf. *hent*, *hint*[1], *hunt*, and see *hend*, which is a derivative of *hand*. Cf. *finger*, in a (supposed) similar relation to *fang*, take, seize.] 1. The end of the arm or fore limb from the wrist outward, consisting

of the palm, fingers, and thumb, and fitted for ... The ... development of the ... but that ... is not ... to ... to ... possess ... sile paws, or hands in ... sense of ... In ... for ... limb is ... withdrawn from the ... of ... to ... motion ... in adult life ... devoted to ... tion of ... for which it is perfectly ... mobility ... digits, as well ... by their respective ... in total length and in the length of their joints, and especially by the great ... of the thumb, which can be perfectly ... to the fingers collectively or ... each one of them. Another important ... in the perfection of a hand is its capability of complete pronation and supination, a movement of rotation following the motion of the radius about the ulna, by which the palm may be brought uppermost, when the hand is supine, or turned downward, when the hand is prone. None of the pronator or supinator muscles actually reach the hand, which simply carries out the movement of the radius. In the human hand there are 27 bones, namely, 8 carpals or wrist-bones proper, 5 metacarpals, and 14 phalanges, 3 to each of the four fingers and 2 to the thumb. The muscles which actuate the hand are numerous: they consist of several carpal extensors and flexors; several "long" common and special extensors and flexors of the digits, those of the thumb being most numerous and highly specialized; and certain "short" muscles confined to the palm, as those of the base of the thumb. (See cut under *muscle*.) In most mammals which have hands in this sense the structure and composition of parts are similar, the anatomical differences being slight in comparison with the degrees of physiological adaptation to prehension, or functional efficiency.



Bones of Right Human Hand, palmar surface, being the third segment of the fore limb, divided into carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges.

sc, scaphoid; *l*, semilunar; *c*, cuneiform; *p*, pisiform; *t*, trapezium; *T*, trapezoid; *m*, magnum; *u*, unciform: these being the carpal bones, in two series, proximal and distal; m_1 to m_5, the first to the fifth metacarpals, constituting the metacarpus; P_1 to P_5, the 14 phalanges.

In his *hand* he baar a myghty bowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 108.

The fyngres fourmen a ful *hande* to purtreye or peynten
Keruynge and compassynge as crafte of the fyngres.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 169.

In colour like the fingers of a *hand*
Before a burning taper. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

The Gorilla's *hand* is clumsier, heavier, and has a thumb somewhat shorter in proportion than that of man; but no one has ever doubted its being a true *hand*.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 108.

2. In *anat.*, technically, the terminal segment of the fore limb of any vertebrate above fishes, consisting of three divisions, the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges; the manus: the correlative of the *pes* of the hind limb. In this sense the term *hand* is used irrespective of modifications in structure or function. See *manus*, and cut under *primate*.—**3.** The end of any limb which grasps, holds, or clings, as the hind foot of a monkey, a bat, an opossum, etc. Specifically, (*a*) In *falconry*, the foot of a hawk. (*b*) In the *manège*, a horse's fore foot. (*c*) In *entom.*, the tarsus of the anterior leg: a term used by old writers, and corresponding to the *antenna* of Kirby. (*d*) In crustaceans, the chelate claw, or chela, technically called *manus*. See cut under *chela*.

4. A measure of four inches; a palm: used chiefly in measuring the height of horses: as, a horse 14 *hands* high.—**5.** Side; part; direction, to either right or left: used both literally and figuratively: as, on the one *hand* or the other.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every *hand* survey'd,
Spring'd loose. *Dryden*, Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

The ambassador walked on foot, with two country Christians on one *hand*, and Gentil his French servant on the other. *Jarric*, Account of the Nile, II. 508.

6. The mode of using the hand; touch; hence, skill in doing something with the hands, as contrasted with ... by drawing upon the bit with ... [illegible] by hand, with a trailing line upon the ground, without a cork, as a Trout is fished for: and it is an excellent way, if you have a gentle rod, and as gentle a *hand*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 171.

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin.
Addison.

Her hair was cut and dressed by the best *hand*, her clothes put on with ...
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, i.

The *hand* for crust which is denied to many cooks and cannot be learned. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 197.

A rocky must ... for more than any other civilian rider; ... horses, and in the case of two or three year olds a very good *hand* it must be.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 199.

Riding with very severe bits, the cow-boy has necessarily a very light *hand*. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 35.

7. Performance; handiwork; workmanship.

Bessus the king ... hand on t; he has ended the wars of Thebes. *Beaum. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

Arborets and flowers
Imborder'd on each bank, the *hand* of Eve.
Milton, P. L., ix. 435.

8. Manner of acting or performance; mode of action.

As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like.
Lucas.

9. Agency; part in performing or executing; active coöperation in doing something.

The word of the Lord, which he spake by the *hand* of his servant Ahijah the prophet. 1 Ki. xiv. 18.

Speak all good you can devise of Cæsar, . . .
Else shall you not have any *hand* at all
About his funeral. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

It costs you no effort, while you are about it, to have a *hand* in a dozen different reigns.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 191.

Of his [Dunstan's] political work indeed we know little, but we can hardly mistake his *hand* in the solemn proclamation which announced the king's crowning at Kingston.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 275.

10. Possession; power; rule; control; authority: commonly in the plural.

This Contree and Lond of Jerusalem hathe ben in many dyverse Nacions's *Hondes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 74.

Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God, . . . the use whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

The theatre, in proper *hands*, might certainly be made the school of morality; but now, I am sorry to say it, people seem to go there principally for their entertainment!
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

No difference existed, or indeed could exist, between the position of the various classes of persons under the *Hand* of a House Father.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 91.

11. In *card-playing*: (*a*) The cards held by a single player.

I must complain the cards are ill shuffled till I have a good *hand*. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

An Ace of Hearts steps forth; the King unseen
Lurk'd in her *hand*. *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 96.

I have a difficult *hand* to play in this affair.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

(*b*) A single round at a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

The odd trick at the conclusion of a *hand*. *Dickens.*

A saint in heaven would grieve to see such *hand*
Cut up by one who will not understand.
Crabbe, The Borough.

(*c*) One of the players. In whist the *eldest hand* or *elder hand* is the player sitting next the dealer in the order in which the cards are dealt; the *second hand* is the one playing next after the leader in any trick; the *third hand* is the one after him; and the *fourth hand* is the last of all. (*d*) A game at cards.—**12.** In *her.*, the representation of a human hand, usually couped at the wrist. The blazon always specifies *dexter* or *sinister*, *gauntlet* or *reversed*. Compare *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*], and see cut under *appaumée*.

13. Something resembling the hand in shape or appearance, as in having five or more divisions (fingers), or in use, as in pointing, etc. Specifically, (*a*) A palmate form of ginger. See the quotation.

Ginger is known in commerce in two distinct forms, termed respectively coated and uncoated ginger, as having or wanting the epidermis. For the first, the pieces, which are called "races" or *hands*, from their irregular palmate form, are washed and simply dried in the sun.
Encyc. Brit., X. 662.

(*b*) One of the groups, formed of one or two rows of the fruit arranged athwart the main stem of the bunch, into which a bunch of bananas or plantains naturally divides. A hand may contain from 8 to 20 separate fruits.

From the top and center of the plant [banana] the fruit ... stems of a stock on which are from four to twelve clusters called *hands*.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxv. (1886), p. 216.

(*c*) A bundle or head of tobacco-leaves tied together, without being stripped from the stem.

Hands or small bundles of from six to twelve leaves [of tobacco]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 125.

(*d*) Five things sold together, as five oranges or five herrings. (*e*) A figure like a hand used on sign-posts, etc., to indicate direction, or in print (as ☞) to call attention to a ... paragraph, or index. (*f*) Anything ... a pointer, or dial of any kind, pointing out its divisions; a pointer: as, the hour- and minute-*hands* of a clock.

Half-way up the stairs it stands,
And points and beckons with its *hands*
From its case of massive oak.
Longfellow, Old Clock on the Stairs.

14. One who is engaged in some particular manual employment, as in a factory or on a ship; a workman or workwoman.

In going round the island I saw only two iron mines which are not now worked, because in Cyprus they want *hands* to cultivate the ground.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 229.

I am sure that he is the last man in England who would desire that the working men in England should continue to remain in reality what they are in name—the mere *hands* of workshops, without having their heads full of trained intelligence to guide their work.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 333.

15. A person as acting in any way or doing any specified thing: as, a good *hand* at a bargain; all *hands* gave assistance.

At Parma the theatre is esteemed the finest in the world; and in Palazzo del Giardino are fine paintings by many great *hands*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 209.

The whole design
And enterprise is lost by it: all *hands* quit it
Upon his fail. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

By all *hands* I have been informed that he was every way the finest gentleman in the world.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

16. Style of penmanship; handwriting; chirography.

Here is the indictment of the good lord Hastings;
Which in a set *hand* fairly is engross'd.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 6.

The envelope contained a sheet of elegant, little, hot-pressed paper, well covered with a lady's fair, flowing *hand*.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 100.

17†. A sign-manual; a signature.

Aut. The ballad is very pitiful. . . .
Dor. Is it true too, think you?
Aut. Five justices' *hands* at it. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

They sent their agents up and down the country to get *hands* to this petition.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 358.

18†. Terms; conditions; rate; price.

Time is the measure of business, as money is of wares; and business is bought at a dear *hand* where there is small dispatch. *Bacon*, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

They [farmers at the Cape of Good Hope] have not an opportunity of buying things at the best *hand*, but must buy of those that live at the Harbour.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 535.

19. A round of applause: as, he did not get a *hand* to-night. [Theatrical cant.]—**20.** Pledge of marriage made by or for a woman; betrothal or bestowment in marriage.

Jerome. But, Louisa, are you really married to this modest gentleman?
Louisa. Sir, in obedience to your commands, I gave him my *hand* within this hour. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 7.

At the Burgundian court Siegfried wins the *hand* of Kriemhild. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 475.

21. In some uses, a handle. See *handle*.—**22.** A shoulder of pork. [Eng.]

Flitches of bacon and *hands* (i. e., shoulders of cured pork, the legs or hams being sold, as fetching a better price) abounded. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

23. In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, protection conferred by one in power or by the general community.

Every man of the folk lay in "the folk's *hand*"; and, wrong-doer as he might be, it was only when the *hand* was opened, and its protection withdrawn, that the folk could suffer him to be maimed or slain.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 2[illegible].

[*Hand* is much used in composition, in reference to something made or done or to be managed or worked by hand, as *hand*-barrow, *hand*-bell, *hand*-loom, *hand*-saw, etc., or to that which is at hand, as *hand*maid, etc.]—**A cool hand,** a person not easily abashed or daunted; one who performs some difficult or audacious action coolly and deliberately.

Aff hands. See *aff*.—**A heavy hand,** severity or oppression.—**A helping hand,** ready and cheerful assistance or cooperation.

Captain Heath, to encourage his Men to their labour, kept his watch as constantly as any Man, tho' sickly himself, and lent *an helping Hand* on all occasions.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 526.

A high hand. See *high*. **A light hand,** gentleness; moderation. **All hands.** See *all*. **A side hand†, aside-hand†,** at or to one side.

In to the feld he goth among them all,
And founde hym ther *aside hand* of the prese,
And furth with all told hym the hoole processe.
Chaucer's Tales (E. E. T. S.), l. 2825.

A slack hand, idleness; carelessness.—**A strict hand,** severe discipline; rigorous government.—**At or in any hand†,** on any account; at any rate; at all events; by any means; at all hazards.

O, for the love of laughter, hinder not the humour of his design: let him fetch off his drum *in any hand*.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6.

Hear for your health then, but, *at any hand*,
Before you judge, vouchsafe to understand.
B. Jonson, New Inn, Prol.

At first hand, from the producer, or new; directly from the source: as, goods were bought *at first hand*.—**At hand.** (*a*) Within reach; near by; present.

Signior, the gallants and ladies are *at hand*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

(*b*) Near in time; not distant.

The day of Christ is *at hand*. 2 Thes. ii. 2.

The Westerly Monsoon was *at hand*, which would oblige us to shelter somewhere in a short time.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 306.

At no hand†, by no means; not on any account.

Cleh. Give it me again
Mos. At no hand, pardon me. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but *at no hand* by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity, wrest it to ignoble uses. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

Many of the roomes above had the chimnies in ye angles and corners, a mode now introduc'd by his Maty wch I do *at no hand* approve of. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 22, 1670.

At second hand, not directly from the source or first owner; not in the first place, or by or from the first; by transmission; not primarily; not originally: as, a report received *at second hand*. The *at* is sometimes omitted: as, a book obtained *second hand*.

In imitation of preachers *at second hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery. *Tatler*.

At the hand or hands of, from the action or agency of; as a duty or obligation of.

Your blood of your lives will I require; *at the hand of* every beast will I require it, and *at the hand of* man.
Gen. ix. 5.

Let it therefore be required . . . *at the hands of* the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the apostles.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Baronet's hand. See *baronet*.—**Behind the hand**†, behindhand.

Our master to accompts
Hath just occasion found;
And I am caught *behind the hand*
Above two hundred pound.
George Barnwell (Child's Ballads, VIII. 220).

Black Hand. See *black*.—**Blood-red hand.** See *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*[1].—**Bloody hand.** See *bloody*.—**By hand**, by the use of the hands, or of something held in the hand, as opposed to any other means, natural or artificial: as, to make something *by hand* instead of by machinery; to rear a child *by hand*.

My sister, Mrs. Joe Gargery, was more than twenty years older than I, and had established a great reputation with herself and the neighbours because she had brought me up *by hand*. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, ii.

By the strong hand, by force.

They said they would take the bride again,
By the strong hand, if they may.
Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 32).

Clean hands. See *clean*.—**Elder hand, eldest hand.** See def. 11 (*c*).—**First hand.** See *first*[1].—**For one's own hand**†, on one's own account; for one's self; without regard to others.

"I fought *for my own hand*," said the smith, sullenly.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxiv.

For each
But sought to rule *for his own* self and *hand*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

From hand to hand, from one person to another.—**From hand to mouth**, by consuming at once whatever one gets; without forethought or economy; in general, with attention to or provision for immediate wants only.

Some seldome eate or drinke, and some not at all; others, but *from hand to mouth*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

Full hand, in *poker*. See *full*, *n.*, 3.—**Give me your hands**, support me with your applause; clap your hands in approval.

So, good night unto you all.
Give me your hands, if we be friends,
And Robin shall restore amends.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2, Epil.

Guidonian hand. See *Guidonian*.—**Hand and glove, hand in glove**, very intimate or familiar.

Men . . . prate and preach about what others prove,
As if the world and they were *hand and glove*.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 173.

Hand and thigh†. See the extract.

Ultimately, however, daughters appear to have become entitled to inherit all if there were no sons. . . . The land thus given to a daughter was called "an inheritance of *hand and thigh*." It appears that women could inherit such land afterwards as well as men.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clxxii.

Hand in and out†, an old game prohibited by a statute of Edward IV.—**Hand in hand**, with hands mutually clasped; hence, in union; conjointly; unitedly.

Thou shalt go *hand in hand* with me, and share
As well in my ability as love.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 3.

Great Acts and great Eloquence most commonly go *hand in hand*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Hand of glory. [Tr. F. *main de gloire*, a charm made from the root of mandrake, also from a hand, a perversion of *mandragore*, in earlier forms *mandegloire, mandregloire, mandragora*, mandrake: see *mandrake*. The mandrake figures in many superstitions.] A charm or talisman supposed to open locks and reveal hidden treasure. It consisted of the hand of a corpse, usually of an executed murderer, prepared in a certain way, and sometimes holding a candle of especial magical composition.

De *hand of glory* . . . is hand cut off from a dead man, as have been hanged for murther, and dried very nice in de shmoke of juniper wood. *Scott*, Antiquary, xvii.

Hand over hand, hand over fist, by passing the hands alternately one before or above the other: as, to climb *hand over hand*; also, rapidly: as, to come up with a chase *hand over hand*.

The sky was all heavy with passing clouds from the horizon to the zenith, and what looked to be a heavy squall was coming up *hand over fist* along with the wind.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xi.

Hand over head, negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. [Rare.]

Hemp is said to be dressed *hand over head* when the coarse is not separated from the fine. *Halliwell*.

Hand running. See *hand-running*.—**Hands off!** keep off; forbear; refrain from blows or touching.

Hand off, rude ranger! *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Hands off! thou tithe-fat plunderer! play
No trick of priestcraft here! *Whittier*, Elliott.

Hand to hand, in close contact, as in fighting with swords; in close combat.

But up, and arm thee, young Musgrave,
We'll try it *han' to han'*.
Lord Barnaby (Child's Ballads, II. 310).

Harmonic hand. Same as *Guidonian hand* (which see, under *Guidonian*).—**Heavy on or in hand**, difficult to manage: an expression properly belonging to the manège.

Poor Bella, how *heavy on hand* she will find him.
Lawrence, Guy Livingston.

Heel of the hand. See *heel*[1].—**Hot at hand**†. Same as *heavy on hand* (which see, above).

But hollow men, like horses *hot at hand*,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle.
Shak., J. C., iv. 2.

Imposition of hands. Same as *laying on of hands*.—**In hand.** (*a*) In the hand; hence, in immediate or actual possession.

A Byrd is better *in* thy *hande*
Then in Wood two or three.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

It is counted uncivil to visit in this Country without an offering *in hand*. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 26.

Most Men are unwilling to trust God too long upon his bare Word; they would have something *in hand*, and the remainder hereafter. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

(*b*) In the state of preparation or execution; under examination, attention, etc.

What wol ye do whil that it is *in hande*?
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 115.

Master Page, will you go with us? we have sport *in hand*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

He never considered his education as finished; he had always some object *in hand* to investigate.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vi.

Large hand. See *small hand*.—**Laying on of hands**, the act of placing the hands on the head of another in order to confer and as a sign of conferring a spiritual benefit, gift, power, or authority, as in ordaining to some ministerial office, or in confirmation, in New Testament times in the healing of the sick, and from very early times in exorcisms, the admission of catechumens, visitation of the sick, reconciling schismatics and heretics, etc.

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the *laying on of* the *hands* of the presbytery. 1 Tim. iv. 14.

Light in hand, easy to manage.—**Near hand**†, **nigh hand**†, nearly; about.

In one hundred and sixty years there was *near hand* fifty popes. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 274.

ffayne wold I wete if he were here *nye hande*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2273.

Of all hands†, in any event.

We cannot cross the cause why we are born;
Therefore, *of all hands* must we be forsworn.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Off one's hands, done; ended; out of the way, as a task, a responsibility, etc.—**Of his hands.** (*a*†) As to his hands—that is, as to his manual dexterity and military skill: as, a tall man *of his hands*; a proper fellow *of his hands*.

Omer . . . oft-tymes openly writis
Of that buerne in thi boke, as best *of his hondes*,
Or wegh that is worshipfull, & wight of his dedis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10313.

He is as tall a man *of his hands* as any is between this and this head; he hath fought with a warrener.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4.

(*b*) Accustomed to use the hands, especially in boxing or fighting.

A man *of his handes* with hastynesse
Should at no tyme be fylde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Being a man *of his hands*, . . . [Bill] can't help stopping to look on for a bit and see Tom Brown, their pet craftsman, fight a round.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

On all hands. (*a*) On all sides; in every direction.

The Britaine lost fifteene men . . . besides divers were hurt, the rest went to worke *on all hands*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 6.

(*b*) By every one.

The subject of aerostation is admitted *on all hands* to be one of extreme difficulty. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 308.

On hand. (*a*) Present; ready; available; in immediate presence or possession; subject to disposal: as, he was *on hand* at an early hour; he has a supply of goods *on hand*; to have spare time *on hand*. (*b*) Under consideration; in intention; on foot.

Fader, what harm es the *on hand*,
That thou es in thi bed ligand,
And wharto hastou cald vs heder?
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

On or upon one's hands, under one's care, management, or responsibility; as a burden or responsibility.

Jupiter had a farm . . . *upon his hands*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

His wife came *upon my hands*.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, II. iii.

On the mending hand, improving, especially in health; convalescent; recovering.

Our wounded men, some die still, and some *on the mending hand*.
W. Bradford, in App. to New England's Memorial, p. 435.

Mr. Harley still continues *on the mending hand*.
Swift, Journal to Stella, v.

Out of hand. (*a*) At once; directly; without delay or hesitation.

O pay me now, Lord Wearie;
Come, pay me *out o' hand*.
Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 95).

Gather we our forces *out of hand*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

And what do I care for Jane, let her speak of you well or ill;
But marry me *out of hand:* we two shall be happy still.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

(*b*) Off one's hands; done; ended.

Were these inward wars once *out of hand*,
We would, dear lords, unto the Holy Land.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Pat hand, in *poker*, a satisfactory hand, so that the player does not desire to draw.—**Red hand,** in *her.*, originally the arms of the province of Ulster, but granted to the baronets of Great Britain and Ireland as their distinguishing badge on their institution in 1611. It consists of a sinister hand, open, erect, couped at the wrist, gules, generally borne upon a small escutcheon of pretense, argent.—**Right hand,** the most efficient help or resource.

Good mistress, leave your grief, and see your danger,
And let that wise and noble gentleman
With whom you are be your *right hand* in all things.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 6.

Mr. Robert Cushman . . . was as their *right hand* with their friends the adventurers, and for divers years had done and agitated all their business with them.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 127.

Right hand of fellowship. See *fellowship*.—**Small hand,** the handwriting used in ordinary correspondence, as distinguished from text or *large hand*.—**To bear a hand, to bear in hand**†. See *bear*[1], *v. t.*—**To bind or tie hand and foot,** to bind or fetter both the hands and the feet; bind or clog completely; hinder in every way.

He thought of the dreadful nature of his existence, *bound hand and foot* to a dead woman, and tormented by a demon in her shape. *Dickens*, Hard Times, xii.

Ancient wrong *binds* the nation *hand and foot*, and its outcome must be awaited as we await the gathering of tempests—powerless to avert, and trembling over the steady approach. *The Century*, XXXV. 793.

To change hand. See *to change a horse*, under *change*.—**To change hands,** to change sides; especially, to change owners.—**To clap hands.** See *clap*[1].—**To come to hand,** to be received; come within one's reach.—**To cross one's hand.** See *cross*[1].—**To force one's hand.** See *force*[1].—**To get hand**†, to gain influence.

Flattery, the dang'rous nurse of vice,
Got hand upon his youth. *Daniel*.

To give one's hand, to offer one's hand to be grasped, as in greeting.

She *gave* him *her hand* frankly, and wished him a good journey. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 22.

To have a hand in, to be concerned in; have a part or concern in doing.

I do find evidently that there is some one scrivener in this town that *has a* great *hand in* writing of challenges, for they are all of a cut, and six of 'em in a hand.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

To have in hand. (*a*) To have in one's power or control. (*b*) To be occupied with.—**To have one's hand in.** (*a*) To be engaged or embarked in a matter or project.

But I'le love on,
Since I begun,
To th' purpose, now *my hand is in*.
J. Cotgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 107.

(*b*) To be in practice or skilled in any matter: as, he will do it well as soon as *his hand is in*.—**To have one's hand on one's halfpenny**†. See *halfpenny*.—**To have one's hand out,** to be awkward or out of practice at anything: as, it is so long since I have done it that *my hand is out*.—**To have one's hands full,** to be fully occupied; have a great deal to do.

About this time the testy little governor of the New Netherlands appears to *have had his hands full*, and with one annoyance and the other to have been kept continually on the bounce. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 250.

To have on (or upon) hand, to have to do with; be occupied with or engaged in.—**To have the higher hand**†, to have the advantage, superiority, or control.

He . . . made great slaughter of his people . . . that he myghte *haue the hier honde*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 124.

To have (or get) the upper hand, to have or get control or precedence.

I have seen fools and fighters chain'd together,
And the fighters *had the upper hand*, and whipp'd first.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 1.

When the Greeks *got the upper hand*, it is said they treated them with great rigour.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 177.

To hold hands together [obsolete or archaic]. Curtesie and charitie doe commonly *hold hands together;* for though an enemie have beene malicious, yet by a curteous man hee shall be remitted upon the least submission. *Lyly*, Euphues (1580).

To hold hand with†, to hold one's own with; vie with; equal.

She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds hand with any princess of the world.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

To hold in hand. (*a*) To keep control of. (*b*) To keep in a state of uncertainty; toy with; keep in expectation; amuse with the vain hope of obtaining the object sought.

He . . . hath *holden in hand* your lord.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1222.

She nolde noght, ne make hirselven bonde
In love. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1222.

O fie! to receive favours, return falsehoods,
And *hold* a lady *in hand*. *Beau. and Fl.*

To hold one's hand or **hands**, to stop doing something; refrain from proceeding, especially in a course inimical or injurious to another or others:

They fought until they both did sweat,
Till he cried, "Hold your hand."
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood, Child's Ballads, V. 250.

To hold up one's hands, to raise one's hands in token of submission or to implore, hence, to yield; give in.

I yield vnto you the field victorie, and *hold vp my handes*. *Tracy*, Answere to a Privie Papiste, sig. B, iii.

To hold up the hands of, to aid or encourage the efforts of; sustain; by a figure based on the staying of Moses's hands by Aaron and Hur (Ex. xvii. 12). — **To lay hands on.** (*a*) To touch or take with the hand or hands for any purpose; especially, to seize.

He *leyde hondes* on the horse, and ledde it to Bretell be the reyne, that ther-of hadde grete nede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 158.

But we find not that euer he *leyde handes on* eny man for to do harme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 406.

If we know him to be a thief, shall we not *lay hands on* him? *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3.

(*b*) To bless, heal, ordain, etc., by the imposition of hands. — **To lend a hand**, to give aid; especially, to join in performing some manual labor.

Hee is the young Students ioy and expectation, and the most accepted guest, to whom they *lend a* willing *hand* to discharge him of his burthen.
Ep. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Carryer.

We have not to build a new house on a sand patch of our own reclaiming, but to *lend a hand* to the workmen upon a public edifice. *Mind*, XLI. 78.

To live by one's hands, to live by manual labor; toil for bread with one's hands.

They *liv'd by their hands*, without any lands.
Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

To make a hand†, to profit; gain an advantage.

The French king, supposing to *make* his *hand* by those rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Sir J. Hayward.*

To one's hand, in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received.

His Plots were generally modell'd, and his Characters ready drawn *to his hand*.
Congreve, Way of the World, Ded.

There are yet divers considerable papers and pieces which I want, . . . that so I may not be impos'd on by such memoires and transactions of state as I find *to my hand*.
Evelyn, To Lord Clifford.

The work is made *to his hands*. *Locke.*

To pour water on the hands, in *Scrip.*, to serve or minister to.

One of the king of Israel's servants answered and said, Here is Elisha the son of Shaphat, which *poured water on the hands* of Elijah. 2 Ki. iii. 11.

To put forth one's hand against, in *Scrip.*, to use violence against; kill.

Though I should receive a thousand shekels of silver in mine hand, yet would I not *put forth mine hand against* the king's son. 2 Sam. xviii. 12.

To put one's hand to. (*a*) In *Scrip.*, to meddle with; hence, to steal.

Then the master of the house shall be brought unto the judges, to see whether he have *put his hand unto* his neighbour's goods. Ex. xxii. 8.

(*b*) To assist with; lend a hand to.

Mrs. Catherine always *putting her hand to* the principal piece of the dinner. *Thackeray*, Catherine, ii.

To put the last or **finishing hand to**, to complete; perfect; make the last corrections or give the final polish to. — **To set hand to fist**†, to do anything heartily or continuously. *Davies.*

His landlord did once persuade him to drink his ague away; and thereupon, going to the ale-house an hour or two before it was come, they *set hand to fist*, and drunk very desperatly. *Life of A. Wood*, March 4, 1652.

To set the hand to, to engage in; undertake.

That the Lord thy God may bless thee in all thou *settest thine hand to*. Deut. xxiii. 20.

To shake hands, to clasp the right hand mutually, as a greeting or in token of friendship, agreement, or reconciliation. — **To show one's hand**, to expose one's purpose or intention; make known or betray one's resources, or the like: from exposure of a hand at cards to an adversary. — **To strike hands.** (*a*) To conclude an agreement; engage with another, as in a contract or an enterprise: from the customary mutual clasping of hands on such occasions: often followed by *upon* or *with*: as, to *strike hands upon* a bargain; to *strike hands with* one's former enemies.

A man void of understanding *striketh hands*, and becometh surety in the presence of his friend.
Prov. xvii. 18.

(*b*) To make another's cause one's own; join interests. — **To take by the hand**, to take under one's protection. — **To take in hand.** (*a*) To attempt; undertake.

The Kyng bataylł kyng Balan *tok on hond*,
With iij thowsand knyghtez I vnderstonde.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2090.

Forasmuch as many have *taken in hand* to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us. Luke i. 1.

(*b*) To seize or consider and deal with: as, to *take* one's case *in hand*. — **To try one's hand**, to undertake a thing as an experiment; make a tentative effort.

I however cannot help wishing that he had *tried his hand* in Parliament. *Boswell*, Johnson.

To wash one's hands of, to have nothing more to do with; renounce all connection with or interest in. — **Under one's hand**, with the proper writing or signature of the name: chiefly used at the end of a legal instrument, as a deed or contract: as, done *under my hand* and seal, or *our hands* and seals. — **Upon one's hands.** See *on one's hands*. **Within one's hand**, in *pianoforte-* or *organ-playing*, within the technical or manual skill of the player.

hand (hand), *v.* [< *hand*, *n.* The older verbs from the noun *hand* are *hend*[1] and *handle*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give or transmit by means of the hand.

She *hands* the coffee and butter and honey and biscuit.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 69.

2. To lead, guide, or help with the hand; conduct: as, to *hand* a lady to a carriage.

Angels did *hand* her up, who next God dwell. *Donne.*

3. To manage with the hand or hands; manipulate; handle.

I bless my chain; I *hand* my oar,
Nor think on all I left on shoar.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

4†. To seize; lay hands on.

Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes
First *hand* me; on my own accord, I'll off.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

5. *Naut.*, to furl, as a sail.

His men going up upon the main yard to *hand* in the sail, the main tie brake, and the yard falling down shook off five men into the sea.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 180.

6†. To pledge by the hand; handfast.

If any two be but once *handed* in the church, and have tasted in any sort the nuptial bed. *Milton*, Divorce.

To hand down, to transmit from the higher to the lower, in space or time.

You will be *handed down* to posterity, like Petrarch's Laura, or Waller's Sacharissa.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To go hand in hand; coöperate.

Let but my power and means *hand* with my will.
Massinger, Renegado, iv. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to ship as one of a crew; be or become a hand before the mast.

hand-ax†, *n.* [< ME. *handax*, *handaxe*.] A battle-ax.

Or any other wepne bere,
Handax, sythe, gisarm or spere.
Havelok, l. 2549.

hand-bag (hand'bag), *n.* A bag for small articles, carried in the hand in traveling or shopping.

Small enough to carry in a *hand-bag*.
The Engineer, LXV. 235.

hand-baggage (hand'bag″āj), *n.* Baggage carried in the hand.

The three mariners, who insisted upon carrying all the *hand-baggage*, brought up the rear.
The Century, XXXV. 622.

hand-ball (hand'bâl), *n.* [< ME. *handballe*; < *hand* + *ball*[1].] **1.** The sport of throwing and catching a ball: the common game of ball before the use of bats.

The most ancient amusement of this kind [field-games] is distinguished with us by the name of *hand-ball*, and is, if Homer may be accredited, coeval at least with the destruction of Troy. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 158.

For Belithus, a Ritualist of those Times tells us, That it was customary in some Churches, for the Bishops and Arch-Bishops themselves to play with the inferior Clergy, even at *Hand-ball*; and this also, as Durandus witnesseth, even on Easter-Day it self.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 250.

2. A game in which a small ball is batted or struck by one of two players with his hand against a wall, and, on rebounding, is struck in like manner by the other. This continues until one player fails to strike and return the ball on the fly or first bound. — **3.** A bulb or hollow punctured ball of india-rubber designed to be compressed by the hand.

It is a matter of little importance whether the spray be given with a *handball* spray apparatus or with a small steam vaporizer. *Medical News*, LII. 639.

hand-barrow (hand'bar″ō), *n.* [< ME. *handbarowe*, *handbarwe*; < *hand* + *barrow*[2].] 1. A kind of litter or stretcher, sometimes flat, sometimes trough-shaped, with handles at each end, carried between two persons. — **2.** In *gun.*, a frame used to carry shot and shell. — **3.** A wheelbarrow.

hand-bell (hand'bel), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *handbelle*, < *hand* + *belle*, bell.] A small bell rung by the hand, as distinguished from one rung by some mechanical means, as a bell-rope.

He has designed a few playful subjects; among them a *hand-bell* which has been a great favorite, as it is both useful and pretty. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 283.

hand-bill (hand'bil), *n.* [< *hand* + *bill*[2].] **1.** An instrument for pruning trees. — 2. A chopping-implement: a bill-hook.

handbill (hand'bil), *n.* [< *hand* + *bill*[3].] A bill or loose printed paper or sheet circulated for the purpose of making some public announcement.

handbinders†, *n. pl.* Fetters. *Nares.*

Manicls, or *handbinders*. *Nomenclator.*

handbook (hand'bůk), *n.* [Recent (and not < AS. *hand-bōc*, a manual, service-book), in imitation of G. *handbuch* = D. *handboek* = Dan. *haandbog* = Sw. *handbok*.] A small book or treatise, properly such as may easily be held in the hand; specifically, a manual or compendium, or a guide-book for travelers: as, *handbooks* of science; a *handbook* of Italy.

The famous treatise "De Regimine Principum"; a book which, owing to the great reputation of its author, and the definiteness of the principles which it enunciates, became a *handbook* of the relations of Church and State in the middle ages.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 178.

hand-borrow (hand'bor ō), *n.* In *law*, a surety; a manual pledge; one of the frank-pledges inferior to the head-borough. *Cowel.*

hand-bow (hand'bō), *n.* A bow held in the hand; a longbow, as distinguished from a cross-bow. See cut under *bowman*.

Their souldiers also must be furnished with strong *hand-bowes* & cros-bowes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 62.

hand-brace (hand'brās), *n.* See *brace*[1], *n.*, 14.

handbreadth (hand'bredth), *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm: a unit of length in many metrical systems; especially, in books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, one fourth of a philosophical foot, equal to about 2.45 English inches. Also called *hand's-breadth*.

And thou shalt make unto it a border of an *hand breadth* round about. Ex. xxv. 25.

The Eastern people determined their *hand-breadth* by the breadth of barleycorns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's breadth*. *Arbuthnot.*

handbrede†, *n.* [ME. *handebrede*, *handibreede*, < AS. *handbrād* (= OFries. *handbrede*, *hondbrede* = D. *handbreedte* = Dan. *haandbred*; cf. G. adj. *handbreit*), < *hand*, hand, + *brādu*, breadth: see *bread*[2], *n.*] A handbreadth.

Of goth the skyn an *handebrede* aboute.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 623.

hand-bridge (hand'brij), *n.* A small bridge with a hand-rail.

A little rude *handbridge* led over the hurrying, chattering stream. *R. Broughton*, Cometh up as a Flower, vi.

hand-buckler (hand'buk″lėr), *n.* A small shield held in the left hand to parry blows or thrusts of an adversary's sword, in use especially during the second half of the sixteenth century. These bucklers were sometimes of irregular shape, trapezoidal or the like, but commonly round; they were frequently of a diameter not exceeding nine inches. Compare *rondache* and *glove-shield*.

hand-cannon (hand'kan″on), *n.* **1.** A portable firearm of the earliest pattern, having the barrel mounted on a straight stock, which was held under the arm or pressed against the breast. The piece was fired by a match. — **2**†. A musket. *Hall.*

Hand-cannon, close of 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

hand-car (hand'kär), *n.* A light portable car used on railroads in the inspection and repair of the tracks. It has four wheels (sometimes, for special uses, three, two running on one rail and the third on the other), and is propelled by means of cranks or levers geared to the wheels and worked by hand or by treadles.

hand-cart (hand'kärt), *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.

hand-claw (hand'klâ), *n.* A clawed instrument used by hand in gathering clams, scallops, etc. [New Eng. coast.]

hand-cloth† (hand'klôth), *n.* [< ME. *handcloth*, < AS. *handclāth* (= Icel. *handklæthi* = Dan. *haandklæde*), a towel, < *hand*, hand, + *clāth*, cloth.] A hand-towel; a handkerchief.

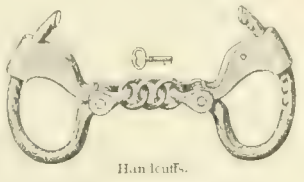
Hire *handclothes* and hire bord clothes make wite and lustliche on to siene [see].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 163.

handcops†, *n.* [ME., also *handcops:* < AS. *handcops*, a shackle for the hand, a manacle, < *hand*, hand, + *cops*, pl. *copsas*, also written *cosp* (= OS. *kosp*, in comp. *litho-kosp*, limb-shackle), a fetter, shackle, also in comp. *fōt-cops*, foot-shackle, *swur-cops*, neck-shackle.] A shackle for the hand; a manacle; a handcuff.

handcraft† (hand'kräft), *n.* [< ME. *handcraft*, < AS. *handcræft*, a manual occupation (= OS. *handcraft*, strength of hand, = Dan. *haandkraft* = Sw. *handkraft*, hand-power), < *hand*, hand, + *cræft*, strength, power, skill, trade: see *hand* and *craft*[1]. Hence later *handicraft*.] Skilled labor with the hands; manual occupation. See *handicraft*.

handcraftsman† (hand'kräfts″man), *n.* A handicraftsman. *Swift.*

handcuff (hand'kuf), *n.* [Usually in pl. *handcuffs*, a mod. adaptation of ME. *handcops*, substituting *cuffs* (cf. *handicuffs*, *fisticuffs*) for obs. *cops:* see *handcops*.] A shackle or fastening for the hand, consisting of a divided metal ring placed about and locked upon the wrist; a manacle. Handcuffs are used in pairs, one for each wrist, the two being connected by a short chain or jointed bar.



Handcuffs.

handcuff (hand'kuf), *v. t.* [< *handcuff*, *n.*] To manacle; restrain by or as if by placing handcuffs upon the wrists.

If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo, he will not, like Milo, be *handcuffed* in the oak by attempting to rend it.
W. Hay, On Deformity, p. 26.

hand-director (hand'di-rek″tor), *n.* Same as *hand-guide*.

hand-drop (hand'drop), *n.* A popular name for paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand, such as is produced by lead-poisoning; wrist-drop.

handed (han'ded), *a.* [< *hand* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having hands; provided with hands.

I ne'er saw two maids *handed* more alike.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

An other [strange creature] there is with a naturall purse vnder her belly, wherein she putteth her young: it hath the body of a Fox, *handed* and footed like a Moukie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 816.

2. Having a hand characterized in some specified manner: used especially in composition: as, right-*handed*, left-*handed*, empty-*handed*, full-*handed*, etc.

What false Italian
(As poisonous tongued as *handed*) hath prevail'd
On thy too ready hearing? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

Nor those horn-*handed* breakers of the glebe.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. Having the hands joined. [Rare.]

Into their inmost bower
Handed they went. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 739.

4. Done by hand in a specified way; also, done, used, played, etc., by a specified number of hands: as, cross-*handed* or open-*handed* rowing; a double-*handed* game; a two-*handed* sword; a four-*handed* piece of music.

But that two-*handed* engine at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 130.

Handelian (han-del'i-an), *a.* [< *Handel*, the common E. form of *Händel* (see def.), + *-ian*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the German musical composer George Frederick Handel (Händel) (1685–1759).

Crotch's Palestine emulated *Handelian* precedent, and stood for long alone as a native production.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 100.

hander (han'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who hands or transmits; one who conveys.

They would assume, with wondrous art,
Themselves to be the whole, who are but part,
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were
The *handers* down, can they from thence infer
A right t' interpret? *Dryden*, Religio Laici, l. 361.

2. One who seconds a pugilist. [Prov. Eng.] —**3.** In composition, something pertaining to or performed with the hand specified: as, a right- or left-*hander* (a blow with the right or left hand).—**4**†. A handle. *Nares.*

One seeing a jugge without a *hander*, and willing to breake a jeast on it, said that the jugge had beene in the pillary. *Gratiæ Ludentes* (1638), p. 156.

handfast† (hand'fäst), *v. t.* [< ME. *handfasten*, *-festen*, pledge, betroth, < Icel. *handfesta*, conclude a bargain by shaking hands, pledge, betroth, < Icel. *hönd*, hand (= AS. and E. *hand*), + *festa*, fasten, confirm, pledge, betroth, = ME. *festen*, *festen*, E. *fast*[1], *v.* AS. only in deriv. *handfæstnung:* see *handfasting*.] **1.** To take or hold with the hand; hold securely or firmly; grasp.

Learne thou
To *handfast* honesty.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Then *hand-fast* hand, and I will to my book.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

2. To join together by or as if by the clasping of hands; make fast; bind; specifically, to betroth.

If a damsel that is a virgin be *handfasted* [authorized version, "betrothed"] to any man.
Deut. xxii. 23 (Coverdale's trans.).

Auspices were those that *handfasted* the married couple; that wished them good luck; that took care for the dowry. *B. Jonson*, Notes on his Masques of Court.

We list not to *handfast* ourselves to God Almighty, to make ourselves over to him by present deed of gift; but would fain, forsooth, bequeath ourselves to him a legacy in our last will and testament.
Abp. Sancroft, Sermon on the Fire of London, 1666.

3. In some parts of Scotland, formerly, to marry provisionally by the ceremony of joining hands. Handfasting was a simple contract or agreement under which cohabitation was permitted for a year, at the end of which time the contract could either be dissolved or made permanent by formal marriage. Such marriages, at first probably not intended to be temporary, are supposed to have originated in Scotland from a scarcity of clergy, and have existed at times in other countries.

We Border-men are more wary than your inland clowns of Fife and Lothian; . . . we take our wives, like our horses, upon trial. When we are *handfasted*, as we term it, we are man and wife for a year and a day—that space gone by, each may choose another mate, or, at their pleasure, may call the priest to marry them for life—and this we call *handfasting*. *Scott*, Monastery, xxv.

handfast† (hand'fäst), *a.* [Cf. Sw. *handfast* = Dan. *haandfast*, a., strong, stout. In defs. 2 and 3, short for *handfasted*.] **1.** Having a close hand; close-fisted. *Davies.*

Some will say women are covetous: are not men as *handfast?* *Breton*, Praise of Vertuous Ladies, p. 57.

2. Bound by pledge, promise, or contract; especially, betrothed, or united as if by betrothal.

A vyrgine made *handfast* to Christ.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, i. fol. 63 b.

3. In Scotland, formerly, joined in provisional wedlock.

This Isobel was but *hand-fast* with him, and deceased before the marriage. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 26.

handfast† (hand'fäst), *n.* [< *hand* + *fast*[1], in lit. sense. In def. 3, < *handfast*, *v.*] **1.** Grip; grasp; hold.

But the ground underfoot being slipperie, with the snow on the side of the hill, theyr *handfast* fayled.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 64.

And can it be that this most perfect creature,
This image of his Maker, well-squar'd man,
Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace,
To fall into a woman's easy arms?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

2. Custody; power of confining or keeping; a holding on security or bail.

If that shepherd be not in *hand-fast*, let him fly.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

3. A pledge, promise, or contract; especially, betrothal.

Here, in Heaven's eye and all Love's sacred powers,
I knit this holy *handfast*, and with this hand
The heart that owes this hand.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

handfasting† (hand'fäs-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *handfast*, *v.* Cf. AS. *handfæstnung* (= Icel. *handfestning*, the act of striking hands in pledge or confirmation, = Sw. *handfästning* = Dan. *haandfæstning*, in early Dan. law the stipulation to be given by the king at his coronation), < *hand*, hand, + *fæstnung*, fastening.] Betrothal or provisional marriage by joining hands. See *handfast*, *v.*, 3. [Chiefly Scotch.]

handfastly† (hand'fäst-li), *adv.* By a pledge or contract.

The which if the Scottes would most holilie and *handfastlie* promise, the English would foorthwith depart with a quiet armie. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1546.

handfish (hand'fish), *n.* A pediculate fish of the family *Antennariidæ*.

hand-flail (hand'flāl), *n.* *Milit.*, a variety of the war-flail (see *flail*, 2) meant to be wielded with one hand. It was sometimes entirely of bronze or iron.

hand-float (hand'flōt), *n.* See *float*, 9 (*c*).

handflower-tree (hand'flou″ėr-trē), *n.* A large tree of Mexico and Central America, *Chiranthodendron platanoides*, belonging to the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*. It takes its name, as does the genus, which contains only this species, from the hand-shaped or claw-shaped column of stamens in the flowers. These are large and monochlamydeous, with the calyx colored bright-red within. The tree is an object of superstitious veneration to the inhabitants of Mexico, who long supposed that a single tree near Toluca, mentioned in early Mexican history, was the only one in existence. It is now cultivated from slips. Also called *hand-tree*, *hand-plant*, and *manita*.

hand-fly (hand'flī), *n.* The fly on a casting-line which is nearest the angler's hand.

hand-footed (hand'fut″ed), *a.* Having feet like hands: chiropod.

hand-fork (hand'fôrk), *n.* A gardeners' three-tined fork with a short handle.

hand-frame (hand'frām), *n.* A kind of hand-barrow used in iron foundries, etc.

A monster cup supported on an iron *hand-frame*.
New York Tribune, Dec. 2, 1870.

handful (hand'fūl), *n.* [< ME. *handful*, *hondful*, < AS. *handfull* (= G. *handvoll* = Icel. *handfyllr* = Dan. *haandfuld*), < *hand*, hand, + *full*, full: see *-ful*.] **1.** As much as the hand can grasp or contain.

I had rather have a *handful* or two of dried peas.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

Two *handfuls* of white dust, shut in an urn of brass!
Tennyson, Lotos Eaters (Choric Song).

2†. A unit of length equal to four inches; a hand.

Goliah, nam'd of Gath, . . .
This huge Colossus, than six cubits height
More by a *handful*. *Drayton*, David and Goliah.

Here stalks me by a proud and spangled sir,
That looks three *handfuls* higher than his foretop.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 4.

3. A small quantity or number; a little.

He that hath a *handful* of devotion at home shall have his devotion multiplied to a gomer here.
Donne, Sermons, iv.

Set me to lead a *handful* of my men
Against an hundred thousand barbarous slaves.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 1.

All that tread
The globe are but a *handful* to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

4. As much as one can hold or manage; full employment. [Colloq.]

Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing. *Raleigh.*

With her prodigious energy, quickness, and intelligence she could never be idle; but, let her mistress have been what she might, Doris must have been a "*handful*."
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 834.

hand-gallop (hand'gal″up), *n.* A slow, jogging gallop, in which the bridle-hand holds the horse in check.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as he; he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

And, sure enough, Mrs. Mayfield was seen in her hat and habit, riding her bay mare up at a *hand-gallop* on the grass by the roadside.
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 5.

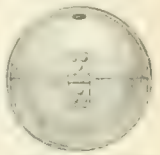
hand-gear (hand'gēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, the mechanism used for working the valves by hand; the starting-gear.

hand-glass (hand'glas), *n.* **1.** In *hort.*, a glass used for covering, protecting, and forwarding plants.—**2.** A small mirror that may be conveniently held in the hand.—**3.** *Naut.*, a half-minute or quarter-minute sand-glass used to measure time in running out the log-line.

hand-gout (hand'gout), *n.* Gout in the hands; chiragra. In the extract the word is used in humorous allusion to "greasing the palm" with money.

But now, sir,
My learned counsel, they must have a feeling;
They'll part, sir, with no books, without the *hand-gout*
Be oiled; and I must furnish.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

hand-grenade (hand'grē-nād″), *n.* *Milit.*, a small spherical or cylindrical iron shell, about three inches in diameter, filled with powder, lighted by means of a fuse, and thrown by hand. Hand-grenades were much used in the British naval service throughout the eighteenth century, especially in repelling attacks from boats. They are notably serviceable in the defense of works, in dealing with an enemy at close quarters, when he cannot be covered by the guns or by musketry on the banquettes. Ketchum's hand grenade is a small oblong percussion-shell which is exploded by means of a plunger on striking the object against which it is thrown.



Hand-grenade. [illegible]

hand-grip (hand'grip), *n.* [< ME. *hand-gripe*, < AS. *hand gripe* = D. *handgreep* = MHG. *hantgrif*, G. *handgriff*, grasp, handle, hilt, = Dan. *haandgreb* = Sw. *handgrepp*, handle, hilt.] **1.** Seizure with the hand; grip.—**2.** A handle; a hilt.

[illegible] will be of white-[illegible] Aug. 16, 1887.

3. [illegible] commonly in the plural.

[illegible] st men of France, who [illegible] troubles lay there at [illegible]

Carlyle, French Rev., II. iii. 7.

hand-gripe [illegible] [< *hand* + *gripe*1, cf. *handclasp*.] Seizure with the hand; grip.

Here that [illegible] this own *hand-gripe* holds.
Sylvester, Panacrates, l. 125.

handgrith†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *handgrith*, < *hand*, hand, + *grith*, peace.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, peace or protection granted by the king under his own hand.

hand-guard (hand'gärd), *n.* That part of any weapon which guards or protects the hand, especially the vambrace of a lance.

hand-guide (hand'gīd), *n.* A mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, for assisting persons learning to play the pianoforte to acquire a proper position for their hands. Also called *hand-director*.

hand-gun† (hand'gun), *n.* The earliest kind of firearm, made to be carried by hand and fired either without a rest or supported on a fork. Compare *hand-cannon*.

Cannons, demicannons, *hand-guns*, and muskets.
Camden.

Item, twentie *handguns*, . . . some of them with fire locks. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 363.

hand-gyve (hand'jīv), *v. t.* To shackle the hands of; manacle; fetter. [Rare.]

A poor Legislative, so hard was fate, had let itself be *hand-gyved*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 1.

hand-hammer (hand'ham″ėr), *n.* A single-handed working-hammer used by blacksmiths, machinists, and boiler-makers: in distinction from the two-handed hammer, or sledge.

hand-harmonica (hand'här-mon″i-kä), *n.* An accordion.

hand-heat (hand'hēt), *n.* The natural temperature of the hand.

An important feature is the temperature at which cotton is dyed. In the majority of cases it is worked in the cold, or at a *hand-heat*, i. e., at about 90° to 100° F.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 222.

handhold (hand'hōld), *n.* 1. Hold or grasp with the hand. Compare *foothold*, 1.

With my free to the rock I found my *hand-holds* and foot-holds down uncanny places.
The Advance, July 21, 1887.

2. The handle of an anglers' rod, formed by that part of the butt which is just above the reel: it is often wrapped with velvet, ratan, or cord.

hand-hole (hand'hōl), *n.* A hole into which the hand may be inserted, as one near the bottom of a steam-boiler, designed to be used in cleaning the boiler, etc. It is closed by a plate.

In tubular boilers the *hand-holes* should be often opened.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 20.

hand-hook (hand'hůk), *n.* A tool used by smiths in twisting bars of iron.

handicap (han'di-kap), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *handycap*, *handycappe*: appar. < *hand i' cap* (*hand in cap*), prob. with ref. to the drawing of lots.] **I.** *n.* 1†. An old game at cards, not unlike loo.

To the Miter Taverne in Woodstreete. . . . Here some of us fell to *handycappe*, a sport that I never knew before.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 18, 1660.

2. In *racing* and *athletics*, an extra burden placed upon, or a special requirement made of, a superior competitor in favor of an inferior, in order to make their chances more equal. In a horse-race the handicap is usually an additional weight to be carried by the better horse; in a foot-race, jumping match, etc., a shorter run, greater distance, or the like for the superior contestant. The amount of the handicap is adjusted in accordance with the performance of the competitors in previous contests; and in horse-racing regard is had also to the age, sex, and height of the horses. The principle is applied in other contests of agility or skill: thus, in draughts, a superior player is handicapped if he plays against an unskilful or inexperienced player with eleven men to the latter's twelve.

3. A race in which the supposed superiority of certain competitors is counterbalanced by penalties of additional weight, distance, or time imposed on them, or the inferiority of others is compensated by a certain amount of time or distance granted them in starting; any contest or competition in which an allowance of time or distance or other advantage is given to an inferior competitor: as, the Newmarket *handicap*.

The race . . . showed a heavy entry; . . . public runners were heavily weighted; the nominations included many horses that had never been out before. In one way and another the United Service *handicap* had grown into the event of the meeting. *Whyte Melville*, Satanella, xii.

II. *a.* Noting a contest in which certain competitors are handicapped: as, a *handicap* race or game.

handicap (han'di-kap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *handicapped*, ppr. *handicapping*. [< *handicap*, *n.*] 1. To impose, as upon a competitor in a race or other contest, some disadvantage, such as a penalty of additional weight or distance or an allowance of a start or other advantage to an opponent.

The Buckskin Horse . . . was *handicapped* at 250 pounds for the weight of wagon and driver.
New York Tribune, June 13, 1862.

2. Figuratively, to place at a disadvantage by the imposition of any embarrassment, impediment, or disability: as, *handicapped* by age, by inexperience, etc.

The tenant is so heavily *handicapped* that he has no chance in the race. *The Nation*, July 1, 1875, p. 7.

An abnormal power of ratiocination, and a prosaic regard for details, have *handicapped* him from the beginning.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 301.

Art in the old world is *handicapped* more or less by its own perfection. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 284.

handicapper (han'di-kap-ėr), *n.* One who handicaps; one employed to determine the amount of the handicaps in a contest.

Each competitor is allowed by the official *handicapper* of the N. C. U. a certain number of yards start, according to the nature of his public performances.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 41.

handicraft (han'di-kräft), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *handycraft*; a corruption, by confusion with *handiwork*, of the earlier *handcraft*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. Manual labor; hand-work in general.

The full citizens, having become rich, only carried on trade, whilst the *handicraft* was left exclusively to the poor and the unfree.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cvii.

Specifically—2. Skilled labor with the hands; manual skill or expertness.

Fift Element, of Instruments the haft;
The Tool of Tools, and Hand of *Handy-Craft*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Monuments are either works of Art or works of *Handicraft*. Art is either Constructive or Imitative; *Handicraft*, either Useful or Decorative.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 17.

3. A manual employment or calling; a mechanical trade.

John Speed was born at Farrington in this county, as his own daughter hath informed me. He was first bred to a *handicraft*, and, as I take it, to a taylor.
Fuller, Worthies, Cheshire.

Anatomy, which is my *handicraft*, is one of the most difficult kinds of mechanical labour.
Huxley, Tech. Education.

4. A handicraftsman. [Rare.]

The nurseries of children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed in the same manner. *Swift*.

Thou knowest . . . that we *handicrafts* best love the folks we live by. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, vi.

II. *a.* Belonging to a manual trade or mechanical art.

handicraftsman (han'di-kräfts-man), *n.*; pl. *handicraftsmen* (-men). A man skilled in some special manual work; one who gets his living by a manual trade; an artisan; a mechanic.

Geo. O miserable age! Virtue is not regarded in *handicrafts-men*.
John. The nobility think scorn to go in leather aprons.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

The *Handicraftsmen* have not Money to set themselves to work. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 41.

The followers of Caxton were for nearly two centuries principally mere *handicraftsmen*.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xx.

handicuff (han'di-kuf), *n.* [Usually in pl. *handicuffs*, < *hand* + *cuff*1, a blow; the *i* is inserted, as in *fisticuffs*, appar. by association with *handicraft*.] A blow or cuff with the hand. Also spelled *handycuff*.

Though they owed each other a spight, and had both pretty high spirits, yet they never came to *handycuffs*.
Arbuthnot, Misc. Works (1751), I. 103.

handily (han'di-li), *adv.* In a handy or expert manner.

When I see women split wood, unload coal-carts, move with heavy coal barrels of flour and apples *handily* down cellarways or up into carts, then I shall believe in the sublime theories of the strong-minded sisters.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 42.

handiness (han'di-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being handy or expert.

He had a certain tact, . . . which, in connection with his *handiness* and his orderly ways, caused him at last to become a prime favorite with her.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 252.

The boy made his own traps and small tools and carts, and early learned that *handiness* and adaptability without which he would be likely to go through life in a destitute condition. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 14.

2. Manageableness; convenience; suitableness.

Whether improvement is to be in the direction of twin screws, steam steerers, or other agencies, it is certain that *handiness* must increase greatly in modern men-of-war, if the ram and torpedo are to be elements in naval warfare. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 574.

A signal of great power, *handiness*, and economy [is] thus placed at the service of our mariners.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 286.

handiron†, *n.* Same as *andiron*.

handiwork (han'di-wėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *handywork*, < ME. *handiwerk*, *handiwere*, *handiwerk*, *hondiwerc*, < AS. *handgeweorc* (= OS. *handgiwerk*), work of the hand, < *hand*, hand, + *geweorc*, *weorc*, work (collectively), < *ge-*, a collective prefix (see *-i*-1), + *weorc*, work. Cf. *hand-work*.] 1. Work done by the hands, and hence by effort of any kind; doing; performance: as, a specimen of one's *handiwork*; the devil's *handiwork*.

Celsus . . . thought so great a vessell was too great for mans *handywerke*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

The want of technical knowledge in the fisherman's craft and in the various *handiworks* connected with it.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 201.

2. That which is done or made by the hands, or by any active exertion; a fabrication; a creation.

Vile as I am, and of myself abhorr'd,
I am thy *handy-work*, thy creature, Lord.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 10.

Our life is only drest
For show: mean *handiwork* of craftsman, cook,
Or groom! *Wordsworth*, London, September, 1802.

handjar (han'jär), *n.* [Ar. *khanjar*, a dagger.] A kind of sword. See the second extract.

Armed with all the weapons of Palikari, *handjars* and yataghans. *Disraeli*, Lothair, lxxiii.

A *handjar*, or broad-bladed, leaf-shaped sword, very similar to the ancient Spanish weapon adopted by the Roman soldiery, or resembling perhaps still more those bronze weapons found upon the old battle-fields of Greece and within early Celtic barrows. These weapons they [Caucasian soldiers] are accustomed to use as projectiles.
O'Donovan, Merv, ii.

handkercher (hang'kėr-chėr), *n.* [A corruption of *handkerchief*.] A handkerchief. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Did your brother tell you how I counterfeited to sound, when he showed me your *handkercher*?
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2.

Now out comes all the tassell'd *handkerchers*.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

At their girdles they wear long *handkerchers*, some of them admirable for value and workmanship.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 50.

handkerchief (hang'kėr-chif), *n.* [< *hand* + *kerchief*.] This compound is fused by the ordinary pronunciation (like its second element *kerchief*) into one word, without regard to its original elements; hence the compound *neck-handkerchief* (as well as *neckerchief*), a curious cumulation of terms for the neck, hand, and head.] 1. A square piece of cloth, usually linen or silk, carried about the person for the purpose of wiping the face or nose. Silk handkerchiefs embroidered and fringed, or laced with gold, are mentioned as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the modern lace handkerchief has often but a very small center-piece of solid or plain material.

From his body were brought unto the sick *handkerchiefs* or aprons, and the diseases departed from them.
Acts xix. 12.

And away he went, the King following him to a Riuer, ouer which Dauid, stretching his *hand-kerchiefe*, passed ouer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

He did complain his head did ake;
Her *handkerchief* she then took out,
And tied the same his head about.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 220).

2. A neckcloth; a neckerchief. [Colloq.]

handkerchief (hang'kėr-chif), *v. i.* [< *handkerchief*, *n.*] To use a handkerchief; make signals with a handkerchief. [Rare.]

The servants entering with the dinner, we hemmed, *handkerchiefed*, twinkled, took up our knives and forks.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, II. 180.

hand-language† (hand'lang″gwāj), *n.* The art of conversing by motions or signs made with the hands or fingers; sign-language; dactylology. See *deaf-mute*.

hand-lathe (hand'lāŦн), *n.* 1. A small lathe, generally portable, secured to a bench or table, and worked by a bow or a crank, used by watch-makers, dentists, etc.—2. A bar-lathe with puppets sliding on a prismatic bar.

Hand-lathe (def. 1).

handle (han'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *handled*, ppr. *handling*. [< ME. *handlen*, < AS. *handlian*, handle, feel (= D.

handelen, handle, trade, = OHG. *hantalōn*, handle, feel, touch, manage, MHG. *handeln*, G. *handeln*, treat, manage, deal, trade, = Icel. *höndla*, handle, = Sw. *handla*, trade, = Dan. *handle*, treat, use, trade), freq. verb, < *hand*, hand: see *hand*, *n.*, and cf. *handle*, *n.*, to which in def. 8 the verb is directly due. Cf. *manage*, ult. < L. *manus*, the hand.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To touch or feel with the hand; use the hand or hands upon.

Lorde, kepe me owt of synne and woo,
That I hane in myn lytle doo,
With handys *handyld* or on fote goo.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Happy, ye leaves! when as those lilly hands . . .
Shall *handle* you. *Spenser*, Sonnets, i.

The hardness of the winters [in Flanders] forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple.*

2. To manage by hand; use or wield with manual skill; ply; manipulate; act upon or control by the hand: as, to *handle* one's colors; to *handle* the reins.

Jubal . . . was the father of all such as *handle* the harp and organ. Gen. iv. 21.

The lesser picture is so passingly seemingly *handled* that the lower corners of it seeme . . . to hang loose.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 186.

These men can *handle* their weapon so well that, if they design mischief, they will dexterously break a Leg or Thigh-bone, that being the place which they commonly strike at. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 77.

3. In general, to manage; direct; control; hold or keep in hand: as, to *handle* a fish when hooked; to *handle* a dog in the field; to *handle* troops in battle.

She is a discreet, ingenious, pleasant, pious woman; I wish she had the *handling* of you and Mrs. Modish.
Steele, Spectator, No. 254.

Tom, with East to *handle* him, . . . steps out on the turf. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, p. 245.

Learning how to *handle* gases led to the discovery of oxygen, and to modern chemistry, and to the notion of the indestructibility of matter.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 15.

4. To act upon or toward; use in some way (with regard to conduct); treat; deal with.

At him they cast stones, . . . and sent him away shamefully *handled*. Mark xii. 4.

You shall see how I'll *handle* her.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

It will be nothing disagreeing from Christian meeknesse to *handle* such a one in a rougher accent.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

5. To treat of; discourse upon; expound, as a topic.

All things obserued by Naturall Philosophers in Greece had beene *handled* before, partly by the Brachmanes amongst the Indians, partly of those which in Syria are called Iewes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 453.

Many of his [Chaucer's] bookes be but bare translations out of the Latin & French, yet are they wel *handled*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 49.

A subject which, though often *handled*, has not yet in my opinion been fully discussed.
Goldsmith, National Concord.

6. To make use of; be concerned with; have to do with.

We *hondlen* no money, but menelich [meanly] faren.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 109.

They that *handle* the law knew me not. Jer. ii. 8.

Among the earliest tools of any complicacy which a man of letters gets to *handle* are his class-books.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 3.

7. To trade or deal in; buy and sell: as, to *handle* stationery, stocks, or real estate.

He [a merchant] generally refused to *handle* the improved implements and mechanical devices by which labor and waste were to be saved. *The Century*, XXXV. 950.

Books are of minor importance, and but few are "kept in stock." Indeed, bookselling is not a profitable part of the business; it does not pay to *handle* books, or to keep the run of new publications. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 776.

8. [< *handle*, *n.*] To furnish with a handle or handles: as, to *handle* a teacup.—**To handle without gloves or mittens.** See *glove*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use the hands; act or work by means of the hands.

They have hands, but they *handle* not. Ps. cxv. 7.

2. To act or give a result of any kind when handled.

Two guns may be made exactly alike in length, bend, and cast-off, and yet if the balance is not the same, they will *handle* as if of different bends.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 250.

handle (han′dl), *n.* [< ME. *handel*, *handyl*, *handille*, *handle*, *hondle*, < AS. *handle*, pl. *handla*, a handle, = Dan. *handel* (perhaps from E.), a handle; from the verb.] **1.** That part of a thing which is intended to be grasped by the hand in using or moving it. The handles of many things have distinctive names. Thus, the handle of a sword is the *hilt*; of a plow, the *staff* or *stilt*; of an ax or hammer, the *helve*; of a knife, the *haft*; of a rake, the *stale*; of a scythe, the *snath*; of a rudder, the *tiller*; of a crab or winch, the *crank*; of a pump, the *brake* or *lever*, of a door or lock, the *knob*, of a steam-engine, the *hand-lever*; of a boat-hook, lance, etc., the *shaft*; of a platen printing-press, the *rounce*, by which the bed is run in and out; of a kettle, the *bail*; of a drill, bit, or gun, the *stock*.

And for to smyte an Hors with the *handille* of a Whippe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 249.

When mistress Bridget lost the *handle* of her fan, I took 't upon mine honour thou hadst it not.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

A sword of King Salomons, whose *handle* was massie gold. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 45.

Of Bone the *Handles* of my Knives are made,
Yet no ill Taste from thence affects the Blade.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

2. That by means of which anything is done; the instrument of effecting a purpose: said of a person or thing.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South*, Sermons.

3. In *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, same as *manubrium*.—**A handle to one's name**, a title prefixed to one's name, as *Lord*, *Col.*, *Dr.* [Colloq.]

Lord Highgate had turned to me: "There was no rudeness, you understand, intended, Mr. Pendennis; but I am down here on some business, and don't care to wear the *handle to my name*." *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lvii.

Embrace handle, a handle, as of a knife or dagger, representing two figures side by side embracing each other. Such handles were common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, carved in ivory or bone or cast in metal.—**Flush handle**, a handle for a lock or latch which is placed in a recess, as of a door, sash, or berth, and does not project beyond the surface of the object to which it is attached. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**To fly off the handle.** See *fly*!.—**To give a handle**, to furnish an occasion or opportunity.

The defence of Vatinius *gave a* plausible *handle* for some censure upon Cicero.
Quoted in *W. Melmoth's* tr. of Cicero, ii. 17, note 5.

He was . . . a hot-tempered fellow, who would always *give* you *a handle* against him.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 7.

handleable (han′dl-a-bl), *a.* [< *handle*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being handled. *Sherwood.*

hand-lead (hand′led), *n.* *Naut.*, the lead used for sounding in rivers, harbors, or shoal water. It is much smaller than the deep-sea lead, being from 5 to 9 pounds in weight. See *lead*.

handled (han′dld), *p. a.* Having a handle: as, an iron-*handled* knife: used specifically in heraldry when the handle of a weapon or a tool is of a different tincture from the blade: as, a sickle or, *handled* gules.

handle-net (han′dl-net), *n.* A fishing-net with a handle, as a dip-net; a kind of hoop-net or scoop-net.

handler (hand′lėr), *n.* **1.** A person employed in the transfer or placing of things by hand, or in some special kind of manipulation or management: as, a freight-*handler*; a *handler* of dogs or of game-cocks; a *handler* of fish for propagation (used of one who selects the ripe fish from a catch).—**2.** The first bath or pit in a tannery.

After colouring, the hides pass on to the *handlers* or handling pits, a round or series of which may consist of from four to twelve according to the mode of working.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 384.

3. In *ceram.*, a workman who attaches to the bodies of vessels the handles, which have previously been molded in plaster-of-Paris molds. They are fixed by means of slip, and in most kinds of ware adhere immediately, so that the vessel may be lifted by them even before firing.

handless (hand′les), *a.* [< ME. *handles* (= OFries. *handlos* = OHG. MHG. *hantlos*, G. *handlos* = Icel. *handlauss*); < *hand* + *-less*.] **1.** Without a hand or hands: as, a *handless* clock.—**2.** Unhandy; awkward. [Scotch.]

hand-letter (hand′let″ėr), *n.* In *bookbinding*, an impress on a book-cover by movable types from a hand-stamp, in opposition to an impress by a machine from an engraved stamp.

hand-lever (hand′lev″ėr), *n.* The lever or handle by which a steam-engine is started, stopped, or reversed.

hand-line (hand′līn), *n.* A fishing-line worked by hand without a rod. It may be a single line with one or more hooks baited and sunk to or near the bottom, or thrown to any desired distance by means of a weight, and managed from the shore, or from a boat anchored or moving slowly; or the line may be drawn rapidly over the surface of the water behind a sail boat, as in the capture of bluefish, Spanish mackerel, striped-bass, black-bass, etc., either with a bait or with only some shining object to lure the fish, as in trawling or trolling.

handliner (hand′lī″nėr), *n.* One who uses a hand-line for fishing.

handling (hand′ling), *n.* [< ME. *handlinge*, *hondlinge*, < AS. *handlung*, a touching, handling (= D. *handeling* = G. *handlung* = Sw. Dan. *handling*, action), verbal n. of *handlian*, handle: see *handle*, *v.*] **1.** A touching, fingering, or using with the hand; manipulation; touch: either literally or figuratively: as, the *handling* of the bow in violin-playing; an artist's *handling* of his subject.

Then you must learn the use
And *handling* of your silver fork at meals.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

Afterwards, his innocency appearing, he was delivered, and escaped those severe *handlings* that some of the duke's friends and retainers underwent. *Strype*, Sir T. Smith, iv.

If the Athenians, as some say, made their small deeds great and renowned by their eloquent writers, England hath had her noble atchievments made small by the unskilfull *handling* of monks and mechanicks.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

2. The act of supplying with a handle or handles; the operation of putting a handle on: as, the *handling* of pottery, or of saws.

handlings†, *adv.* [ME. *handlinges*, with adv. gen. suffix *-es*[1], < AS. *handlinga*, with the hands, < *hand*, hand, + *-linga* = E. *-ling*[2].] With the hands.

In hand an angel has he [Jacob] laght
That sammen [together] *handlinges* [var. *togeder in handis*, *in honde*] wristeled thai
Al the night. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 3932. (*Cott.*)

handlining (hand′lī″ning), *n.* The use of a hand-line; the act or method of catching fish with a hand-line.

Mr. Earl . . . speaks of the importance of obtaining and preserving bait with so large a fleet engaged wholly in *handlining* and trawling.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 464.

hand-list (hand′list), *n.* **1.** A concise list for easy reference.

A new "Britannia Romana" we shall have long to wait for; but surely a *hand-list* might be compiled from the book before us and the transactions of the various archæological societies of all the places where undoubted Roman remains have been found. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 440.

2. Same as *check-list*, 2.

handlocked (hand′lokt), *a.* Handcuffed. *Dekker*; *Halliwell.*

hand-loom (hand′löm), *n.* A weavers' loom worked by hand, as distinguished from a power-loom.

hand-made (hand′mād), *a.* Manufactured by hand, and not by a machine: as, *hand-made* paper.

handmaid (hand′mād), *n.* [< *hand* + *maid*. In earlier form *handmaiden*, q. v.] A female servant or personal attendant; a female assistant: often used figuratively.

Laban gave unto his daughter Leah Zilpah his maid for an *handmaid*. Gen. xxix. 24.

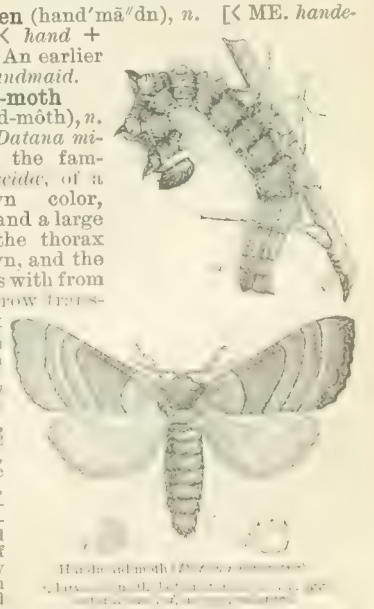
Nature, the *Handmaid* of God Almighty, doth nothing but with good Advice. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 6.

For Jove's great *Handmaid*, Power, must Jove's Decrees pursue. *Prior*, Ode to the Queen, st. 10.

She hath no *handmaid* fair
To draw her curled gold hair
Through rings of gold.
Swinburne, Madonna Mia.

handmaiden (hand′mā″dn), *n.* [< ME. *handemayden*; < *hand* + *maiden*.] An earlier form of *handmaid*.

handmaid-moth (hand′mād-môth), *n.* A moth, *Datana ministra*, of the family *Bombycidæ*, of a light-brown color, the head and a large spot on the thorax dark-brown, and the fore wings with from 3 to 5 narrow transverse dark lines. Its larva, known as the *yellow-necked apple-tree caterpillar*, is about 2 inches long, with a large black head, the next segment dull-orange, and the rest of the body striped with black and yellow.



Handmaid-moth (*Datana ministra*).

hand-making† (hand′mā″king), *n.* The act of pilfering; theft. *Latimer.*

hand-mill (hand′mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain, pepper, coffee, etc., worked by hand,

as distinguished from those driven by steam, water, or other power: specifically, a quern (as in the extract).

Flour from the *handmills* grinding with constant sound.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 260.

hand-mirror (hand'mir″or), *n.* A small mirror for the toilet; a hand-glass.

Don't expect your lunch to be pleased if you give him an ivory backed *hand-mirror*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 162.

hand-mold (hand'mōld), *n.* **1.** A small mold managed with the hand.

He melled so the matall with the *hand-molde*.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 155.

Specifically—2. The mold in which hand-made type is cast. It has a lip to receive the metal which runs into the mold containing the matrix. *E. H. Knight.*

hand-money (hand'mun i), *n.* Same as *earnest-money*.

hand-mortar (hand'môr″tär), *n.* A hand-fire-arm having a very short barrel with a caliber of from 2 to 3 inches, mounted upon a stock fitted either for the shoulder or for holding under the arm, and having a match-lock, a flint-lock, or a wheel-lock, according to its epoch. This weapon was used for throwing small hand-grenades, but seems not to have been in very general use.

hand-orchis (hand'ôr″kis), *n.* One of the commonest species of European orchids, *Orchis maculata:* so called from the resemblance of the flower to a hand. [Eng.]

hand-organ (hand'ôr″gan), *n.* A portable barrel-organ, both the barrel and the bellows of which are worked by a hand-crank. By shifting the position of the barrel, different tunes may be played. The pipes are usually of two or three sets or stops: a diapason, a flute, and often a coarse-toned reed-stop.

hand-paper (hand'pā″pėr), *n.* **1.** Paper made by hand, as distinguished from that made by machinery.—**2.** A particular make of paper well known in the English Record Office: so called from its water-mark (☞*), which has been used since the fifteenth century. *Brewer.*

hand-pegger (hand'peg″ėr), *n.* A portable shoe-pegging machine: so called to distinguish it from the fixed-power tools. The crank is turned by one hand, while the machine, which is held in the other, is moved around the edge of a shoe-sole fixed to a bench.

hand-plant (hand'plant), *n.* Same as *hand-flower-tree*.

hand-planter (hand'plan″tėr), *n.* A hand-machine for planting seeds.

hand-play (hand'plā), *n.* [After AS. *handplega*, < *hand*, hand, + *plega*, play.] Interchange of blows in a hand-to-hand encounter. See *sword-play*.

The hard *hand-play* of Cattle.
Pall Mall Gazette, May 2, 1884.

hand-post (hand'pōst), *n.* A finger-post; a guide-post.

hand-pot (hand'pot), *n.* A kind of lobster-pot.

hand-press (hand'pres), *n.* A press worked by hand, in distinction from one moved by steam-power, etc.

hand-promise (hand'prom″is), *n.* A solemn form of betrothal requiring common consent to revoke it, usual among the Irish peasantry. When one of the parties to a hand-promise dies without having been released, or without having released the other, the survivor, in presence of witnesses, grasps the hand of the deceased, repeating a special form of words recalling the promise. Also called *hand-and-word*.

Few would rely on the word or oath of any man who had been known to break a *hand-promise*.
Carleton, Traits and Stories, Going to Maynooth.

hand-pump (hand'pump), *n.* **1.** A pump worked by hand.—**2.** Formerly, in locomotive engines, a pump placed at the side of the fire-box, worked by a hand-lever when the engine stood with steam up. This pump has been superseded by injectors, etc., driven by the machinery of the locomotive.

hand-punch (hand'punch), *n.* A punch with a cutting-tube for perforating leather or paper, for the insertion of eyelets, the punching of tickets, or for other purposes. *E. H. Knight.*

hand-quill (hand'kwil), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the large feathers which grow on the hand, manus, or pinion of a bird; one of the primary remiges; a primary.

hand-rackle (hand'rak″l), *a.* Rash in striking; hasty. [Scotch.]

hand-rail (hand'rāl), *n.* A rail or railing resting on balusters or uprights, or otherwise supported and fixed, serving as a guard and support on the edge of a stair, a gallery, a platform, etc.; a rail to hold by. Back of a hand-rail. See *back*[1].—Body hand-rail, an iron bar on the ends of passenger-cars, for the passengers to take hold of in getting on or off.

hand-railing (hand'rā″ling), *n.* Same as *hand-rail*.

hand-ruff† (hand'ruf), *n.* A ruffle for the wrist.

hand-running (hand'run'ing), *adv.* In immediate succession; without break; consecutively: as, to win ten games at cards *hand-running*. [Colloq.]

hand-sail (hand'sāl), *n.* A sail managed by the (that is, one) hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their *hand-sails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer. *Sir W. Temple.*

hand-sale (hand'sāl), *n.* [< *hand* + *sale*. Cf. *handsel*.] A sale made or confirmed by mutual shaking of hands: an ancient custom in northern Europe. *Blackstone.*

hand-saw (hand'sâ), *n.* A saw to be used with the hand. Also called *arm-saw*.

My buckler cut through and through, my sword hacked like a *handsaw*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

All the world to a hand-saw†, a thousand to one; almost certain. *Davies.*

'Tis *all the world to a handsaw* but these barbarous Rascals would be so ill-manner'd as to laugh at us as confidently as we do at them. *Cotton*, Scarronides, Pref.

To know a hawk from a hand-saw [orig., it is supposed, *to know a hawk from a hernshaw, hand-saw* being a humorous or blundering perversion], to be able to discriminate fairly well: used humorously.

I am but mad north-north-west: when the wind is southerly, I *know a hawk from a hand-saw*.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

handsaw-fish (hand'sâ-fish), *n.* A fish, *Alepidosaurus* (or *Caulopus*) *ferox* or *borealis*, a species of the family *Alepidosauridæ;* any alepidosaurid; a lancet-fish. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

Hand is w-fish (*Alepidosaurus ferox*).

hand's-breadth (handz'bredth), *n.* Same as *handbreadth*.

hand-screen (hand'skrēn), *n.* A small screen used to protect the face and head from the heat of a fire or of the sun. In the middle ages and later the fan in its various forms and the fly-flapper answered this purpose. The modern hand-screen is usually shaped like a fan of the sort not capable of being closed, and is made of silk or paper stretched on a light frame. Those of the eighteenth century are often very elaborate and delicately painted.

handscrew (hand'skrö), *n.* An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack.

handseax†, *n.* [AS. *handseax, -sex, -secs*, < *hand*, hand, + *seax*, a sword: see *Saxon*.] The smaller war-knife of the Celtic nations.

handsel, hansel (hand'sel, han'sel), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *hansel, hansell, hansele, hanselle, hansale, hansal, honsel*, < AS. *handselen* (once), a delivery into the hand (L. *mancipatio*), = Icel. *handsal*, usually in pl. *handsöl*, "the transference of a right, duty, bargain, duty to another by joining hands" (Cleasby and Vigfusson), = Sw. *handsöl* = Dan. *handsel*, a handsel, earnest; < AS. *hand*, hand, + *selen, sylen*, a giving (equiv. to Icel. *sal*, a sale, bargain, > E. *sale*), < *sellan, syllan*, give: see *sell*[1]. Cleasby and Vigfusson take *hand* to refer to the custom of concluding a bargain by shaking hands; but this appears to be merely incidental, delivery into the hand being the orig. notion.] **I.** *n.* A gift or token of good fortune or good will; especially, a New-Year's gift; an earnest or earnest-penny; a sale, gift, or delivery which is regarded as the first of a series; the first money taken in the morning in the way of trade; the first earnings of any one in a new employment or place of business; the first money taken in a shop newly opened; the first present sent to a young woman on her wedding-day, etc. [Archaic.]

Iuellis pricious cane y non fynde to selle
To sende you, my souerein, this newe yeres morowe.
Wher-for lucke and good *hansselle*
My hert y sende you.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 38.

Bring him a sixpenny bottle of ale; they say a fool's *handsel* is lucky. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

'Twas my first *hansel* and propine to Heaven:
And as I laid my darling 'neath the sod,
Precious His comforts—once an infant given,
And offered with two turtle-doves to God!
Mrs. Stuart Menteath, James Melville's Child.

Most trades-people have a particular esteem for what they call *Handsel:* that is to say, the first money they receive in a morning; they kiss it, spit upon it, and put it in a pocket by itself.
Misson, Travels in England (trans.), p. 130.

Handsel Monday, the first Monday of the new year, when it was formerly usual in Scotland for servants, children, and others to ask for or receive presents or handsel.

II. *a.* Used or employed for the first time; newly acquired or inherited. [Scotch.]

handsel, hansel (hand'sel, han'sel), *v. t.* [< ME. *handsellen* (in pp. *i-hondsald*—St. Juliana, p. 7) (the alleged AS. **handsyllan* does not exist), after Icel. *handsala* (also *handselja*, conforming to the orig. verb), make over, deliver; from the noun: see *handsel, n.*] To give handsel to; use or do for the first time; try as for luck.

Ravished with desire to *hansell* her new coach.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

Coming home to-night, a drunken boy was carrying by our constable to our new pair of stocks to *hansel* them, being a new pair, and very handsome.
Pepys, Diary, I. 404.

Young Faith Snowe was toward to keep the old men's cups afiow and *handsel* them to their liking.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xiv.

No expression was ever yet used which some one had not to *handsel*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 35.

handseller†, **hanseller**†, *n.* One who gives or offers handsel.

hand-shake (hand'shāk), *n.* A shake of the hand: as, a cordial *hand-shake*. [Colloq.]

hand-shaking (hand'shā″king), *n.* A shaking of hands in friendly greeting.

Hogg was received by Eliza Westbrook, who smiled faintly upon him in silence, and by Harriet, radiant and blooming as ever, with much cordial *handshaking*.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 310.

handsmooth†(hand'smöᵺ), *adv.* Flatly; without difficulty; completely.

His soldiours, . . . sodainly with all their might assailing the campe of their enemies, wonne it, and beate it downe *hande smoothe*.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 313.

The charge being giuen, certaine vnarmed Tartars & Lithuanians were slaine *handsmooth*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 147.

handsome (han'sum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *handsom*; < ME. *handsom, handsum, hansum*, easy to handle or use (= D. *handzaam*, tractable, serviceable, = G. dial. *handsam*, convenient, favorable); < *hand*, hand, + *-some*. For the development of sense from 'handy, dexterous,' to 'beautiful,' cf. the similar development of *pretty* from AS. *prætig, prættig*, tricky: see *pretty*.] **1**†. Easy to handle or use; handy; ready; convenient.

But in making them [engines of war] hereunto, they have chief respect that they be both easy to be carried, and *handsome* to be moved and turned about.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

For a thief it [the Irish cloak] is soe *handsome*, as it may seeme it was first invented for him.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

He is very desyrus to serve yor Grace, and seymes to me to be a very *handsome* man.
Gresham, quoted in E. Lodge's Illus., I. 178.

2. Agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; pleasing in proportions and aspect; having symmetry or harmony of parts; well formed and well attired, equipped, or arrayed: as, a *handsome* person or face; a *handsome* building; a *handsome* display.

Make yourself *handsome*, Montague;
Let none wear better clothes; 'tis for my credit.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

I can look a whole day with delight upon a *handsome* picture. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

It is well knowne to be a matter of lesse skill and lesse labour to keepe a Garden *handsome* then it is to plant it or contrive it. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The church has two *handsom* towres & spires of stone, and the whole fabric is very noble and venerable.
Evelyn, Diary, May 6, 1644.

3. Graceful in manner; marked by propriety and ease; becoming; appropriate: as, a *handsome* style; a *handsome* delivery or address.

Sound your pipes now merrily,
And all your *handsome* sports: sing 'em full welcomes.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v. 3.

Cyrus made a *handsome* prayer upon the tops of the mountains, when by a fantasm he was warned of his approaching death. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 9.

He has devised a very *handsome* Reason for the Angel's proceeding with Adam after this manner.
Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

Easiness and *handsome* address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way. *Felton.*

4. Such as to suit one's convenience or desires; ample; large; on a liberal scale: as, a *handsome* income or outlay.

One that hath two gowns and everything *handsome* about him. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2.

Saturday, 10. The wind at E. and by N. a *handsome* gale with fair weather. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 8.

Wouldst thou, possessor of a flock, employ
(Appris'd that he is such) a careless boy,
And feed him well, and give him *handsome* pay?
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 907.

5. Characterized by or expressive of generosity or magnanimity: as, a *handsome* apology; a *handsome* action.

Have you consider'd
The nature of these men, and how they us'd you?
Was it fair play? did it appear to you *handsome?*
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

My dear, here's Doctor Strong has positively been and made you the subject of a *handsome* declaration.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xvi.

=Syn. 2. *Pretty, Fair*, etc. See *beautiful*.

handsome† (han'sum), *v. t.* [< *handsome, a.*] To make handsome; render pleasing or attractive.

Him, whom I last left, all repute
For his device, in *handsoming* a suit,
To judge of lace . . . [he hath] the best conceit.
Donne, Satires, i.

handsomely (han'sum-li), *adv.* **1.** In a handsome manner; agreeably; generously.

Coyness becomes some Beauties, if *handsomely* acted.
Howell, Letters, ii. 4.

An affront *handsomely* acknowledged becomes an obligation. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

I knew that in the end I should have to pay *handsomely* for the supplies offered to me — which, by the way, I had no occasion for. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxvi.

2. *Naut.*, carefully and steadily; in shipshape style: as, to lower *handsomely*. [U. S.]

Instead of ordering a sail to be furled carefully, the captain is very apt to shout out, "*Handsomely*, my men, don't hurry, *handsomely* for'ard there!"
S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 341.

handsomeness (han'sum-nes), *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being handsome.

There are many townes and villages also, but built out of order, and with no *handsomeness*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 248.

I am friend to beauty;
There is no *handsomeness* I dare be foe to.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 3.

A *handsomeness* of the kind that we call elegant.
The Century, XXVII. 679.

2†. Favor; approval; graciousness.

He will not look with any *handsomeness*
Upon a woman. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, i.

hand-spear (hand'spēr), *n.* A short spear; a half-lance.

There was another manner of striking the bull in the face with short spears, to the which went divers lords and gentlemen very well mounted, their pages following them with divers *hand-spears* for that purpose.
Journey of E. of Nottingham, 1605 (Harl. Misc., III. 441). (*Davies.*)

handspike (hand'spīk), *n.* A bar, commonly of wood, used with the hand as a lever for various purposes, as in raising weights, moving guns, heaving about a windlass, etc.

Nobody broke his back or his *handspike* by his efforts.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 123.

Roller handspike, a handspike having one or two lignum-vitæ or brass rollers at the large end, for use in moving heavy gun-carriages.

handspikeman (hand'spīk-man), *n.*; pl. *handspikemen* (-men). One of a gun's crew who handles a handspike during drill.

handspring (hand'spring), *n.* A kind of somersault in which the performer supports his body upon the palms of his hands while his feet are raised in the air.

They take the same *hand-spring* through the creed, and stand teaching by your side. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 19.

handstaff (hand'stâf), *n.*; pl. *handstaves* (-stāvz). [< ME. *handstaffe.*] **1**†. A javelin.

And they that dwell in the cities of Israel shall go forth, and shall set on fire and burn the weapons, both the shields and the bucklers, the bows and the arrows, and the *handstaves* and the spears. Ezek. xxxix. 9.

2. That part of a flail which is held in the hand.

hand-strap (hand'strap), *n.* One of a number of straps attached to a rail in the roof of a passenger-car, especially on American street-railroads, by which persons who are standing can steady themselves.

handstroke† (hand'strōk), *n.* A stroke or blow with the hand. *Nares.*

A band of ten soldiours under one captaine and tent, and are called manipulus, because their *handstrokes* in fighting goe all together. *Nomenclator.*

To be at handstrokes, to encounter; join battle; be in skirmish. *Nomenclator.*

hand's-turn (handz'tėrn), *n.* A helping hand; assistance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

handtame†, *a.* [ME. (= OHG. *hantzam*); < *hand* + *tame.*] Tame, and accustomed to the hand; mild; meek; humble.

Than gan bleiken here ble that art lowen so loude,
And to waxen al *handtame* that rathere weren so proude.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 341.

In Laverd mi saule be loved sal,
Here *handtame* [Latin *audiant mansueti*, Vulg.] and faine withal. Ps. xxxiii. 3 (ME. version) [xxxiv. 2].

handtameness†, *n.* [ME. *handtamenes, -nesse*; < *handtame* + *-ness.*] Tameness; meekness; humility.

Overcomes than *handtamenesse*
And we ben mended mare and lesse.
Ps. lxxxix. 10 (ME. version).

hand-target (hand'tär″get), *n.* A small round buckler meant to be held at arm's-length, used especially in sword-play to parry the adversary's thrusts.

hand-taut (hand'tât), *a.* Same as *hand-tight.*

hand-tennis (hand'ten″is), *n.* A game of tennis in which the ball is struck by the hand. See *fives*[1], 1.

A French writer speaks of a damsel named Margot, who resided at Paris in 1424, and played at *hand-tennis* with the palm, and also with the back of her hand, better than any man. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 162.

hand-tight (hand'tīt), *a.* *Naut.*, tight as may be made by the hand; moderately tight. Also *hand-taut.*

hand-timber† (hand'tim″bėr), *n.* Underwood.

Shear sheep at the moon's increase; fell *hand-timber* from the full to the change.
Husbandman's Practice (1664).

hand-to-hand (hand'tȍ-hand'), *a.* At close quarters; in personal encounter.

The old days of bow-and-arrow and *hand-to-hand* fighting. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 323.

hand-to-mouth (hand'tȍ-mouth'), *a.* Precarious; unsettled; depending on present needs.

During the summer the beavers live in a rather *hand-to-mouth* way, almost their only systematic work being the construction and repair of their dams.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 232.

hand-vise (hand'vīs), *n.* A small portable vise that may be held in the hand while it is used.

hand-waled (hand'wāld), *a.* Waled or picked out with the hand; carefully selected. [Scotch.]

hand-warmer (hand'wâr″mėr), *n.* A calefactory of spherical form and small enough to be held in the hands, formerly in use. It was common to have at least the cover pierced with holes in an ornamental pattern. The heat was generally supplied by a hot ball of iron or stone within. Some of these are of Persian or Hindu origin.

hand-wheel (hand'hwēl), *n.* A general term for one of many kinds of wheels or disks used in machinery as a convenient form of circular crank: as, the *hand-wheel* of a car-brake.

handwhile (hand'hwīl), *n.* [< ME. *handwhile, hondwhile, hondqwile*, etc., < AS. *handhwīl* (= MHG. *hantwile*), < *hand*, hand, + *hwīl*, while.] A little while; a moment. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He . . . halit into havyn in a *hond while*,
Shippit hym full shortly & his shene folke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1782.

hand-winged (hand'wingd), *a.* Having hands formed for flight by enormous development of the digits and their webbing; chiropterous: specifically applied to bats. See cut under *Pteropus.*

handwoman†, *n.* [ME. *handwomman, handwimman*; < *hand* + *woman.*] A handmaid.

I am mi lauerd *handwimman*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 10805. (*Cott.*)

hand-work (hand'wėrk), *n.* [< ME. *hondwerk*, < AS. *handweorc* (= OHG. *hantwerch* = MHG. *hantwerk*, G. *handwerk* = Dan. *haandwærk* = Sw. *handtverk*, profession), < *hand*, hand, + *weorc*, work. Cf. *handiwork.*] Work done by hand, as distinguished from that done by machinery. In decorative art hand-work is much esteemed as having variety and life; it may include the use of all tools and appliances which are not merely mechanical in their action. Thus, a punch producing an impressed flower may be used many times in the same design, which still remains hand-work; but the use of a single punch producing the whole design at a blow is not so termed. The engraving of the punch itself may, however, have been hand-work of a high quality.

hand-worked (hand'wėrkt), *a.* Same as *hand-wrought.*

hand-worker (hand'wėr″kėr), *n.* One who produces hand-work, in distinction from one who operates machinery.

He undersells the English *handworkers* and makes a profit, till the *handworkers* are finally beaten, and machines fight machines. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 638.

handworm (hand'wėrm), *n.* [< ME. *handwyrm, hondwerm*, < AS. *handwyrm, hondwyrm*, an insect supposed to produce disease in the hand, < *hand*, hand, + *wyrm*, worm.] An acarid, the itch-insect, *Sarcoptes scabiei*: so called from the fact that it burrows in the hands.

handwrist (hand'rist), *n.* [< ME. *handwrist*, < AS. **handwrist, handwyrst* (= OFries. *handwirst, hondriust*), < *hand*, hand, + *wrist*, transposed *wyrst*, wrist.] The wrist. [Prov. Eng.]

handwrit† (hand'rit), *n.* [ME. *handewrit*; < AS. *handgewrit*, handwriting, a writing, < *hand*, hand, + *writ*, writ, writing.] Handwriting. *Ormulum*, l. 13566.

handwrite (hand'rīt), *v.*; pret. *handwrote*, pp. *handwritten*, ppr. *handwriting*. [< *hand* + *write*; after *handwriting.*] **I.** *trans.* To write with one's own hand. [Rare.]

This work . . . did not enter on the question of the authorship of the Letters [of Junius], but was devoted to proving that, whoever was their author, they were *handwritten* by Sir Philip Francis. *Temple Bar.*

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of writing; write. [Rare.]

Think what an accomplished man he would be who could read well, *handwrite* well, talk well, speak well, and who should have good manners. *Helps.*

handwriting (hand'rī″ting), *n.* [< *hand* + *writing.* Cf. *handwrit.* Equiv. to *manuscript* and *chirography.*] **1.** The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography; penmanship. — **2.** That which is written by hand; manuscript.

Blotting out the *handwriting* of ordinances. Col. ii. 14.

hand-wrought (hand'rât), *a.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *handworht* (= Goth. *handuwaurhts*), < *hand*, hand, + *worht*, wrought, q. v.] Made with the hands. Also *hand-worked.*

handy (han'di), *a.* [A mod. form, reverting to the orig. vowel of *hand*, of the earlier *hendy*, q. v.] **1**†. Performed by the hand; manual.

Often it chanceth that a handycraftsman doth so earnestly bestow his vacant and spare hours in learning, and through diligence so profiteth therein, that he is taken from his *handy* occupation, and promoted to the company of the learned.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

He holdeth himselfe a gentellman, and therupon scorneth eftsones to woorke, or use any *handye* labour.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. Skilful in using the hands; performing with skill or readiness; dexterous; adroit.

"Have I . . . made a good choice of an attendant for you in Alice Wood?" "You have, indeed. She is teachable and *handy*." *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxi.

Fact was, I was pretty *handy* round house; and she used to save up her broken things and sich till I come round in the fall; and then I'd mend 'em up, and put the clock right, and split her up a lot o' kindlings, and board up the cellar-windows, and kind o' make her sort o' comfortable. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 29.

3. Marked by readiness or dexterity; deft; facile.

I am glad that they [Italians] at least work in old-world, awkward, picturesque ways, and not in commonplace, *handy*, modern fashion. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

Local names were originally imposed in a *handy* local manner. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 169.

Used to being under fire, and *handy* in the use of weapons. *The American*, XII. 214.

4. Suited to the use of the hand; ready to the hand; convenient; timely: as, my books are very *handy*; this is a *handy* tool.

The instrument . . . for cutting down corn in Germany is much more *handy* and expeditious . . . than the sickle used in England. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cviii.

My bandanna handkerchief — one of six beauties given to me by my lady — was *handy* in my pocket.
W. Collins, The Moonstone, I. 34.

It might a been an accident, and then agin it might not; . . . but ye see how 'mazin' *handy* for him it happened! *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 50.

[*Handy* in composition, in some words formed in imitation of *handywork, handiwork*, is a variant of *hand*. See following entries.]=**Syn. 2.** Expert, clever.

handy-billy (han'di-bil″i), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, same as *watch-tackle.* — **2.** A portable force-pump on trucks.

handyblow† (han'di-blō), *n.* [< *hand* + *blow*[3]. The *y* is inserted in imitation of *handywork, handiwork.*] A blow or stroke with the hand.

Those enemies which could not come to *handyblows* shot arrows at us, with which I might have been hurt.
Hymen's Præludia (1658).

Both parties now were drawn so close
Almost to come to *handyblows*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 490.

handybook (han'di-bo͝ok), *n.* A small book for special reference; a manual: a handbook.

Handbooks, or *handy-books* [to be designed or used in two different ways]. *Nature*, Oct. 20, 1888, p. 622.

handycuff, *n.* See *handcuff*.

handy-dandy (han'di-dan'di), *n.* [< ME. *handy-dandy*: a compound used for the rime, of *hand* + *dandle*.] 1. A play of children in which something, as a pebble or coin, is shaken between the hands of one, while another guesses which hand it is retained in.

See how yond justice rails upon yond' simple thief. Hark in thine ear: change places, and, *handy-dandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Neither cherry-pit, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as [the] *handy-dandy*. *Arbuthnot*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 506.

Hence — 2†. A bribe paid secretly.

Tho was Wrong a-fered Wysdome he by-souhte,
On men of Lawe Wrong lokede and largelych hem profrede.
And for to leue of lere help *handy-dandy* payede.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 68.

handy-fight† (han'di-fīt), *n.* [< *hand* + *fight*. The *y* is inserted, as in *handyblow*, etc.] A fight with the fists; a boxing-match; a hand-to-hand fight.

Castor his horse, Pollux loves *handy-fights*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

handy-frame† (han'di-frām), *n.* [< *hand* + *frame*. The *y* is inserted in imitation of *handywork*, *handiwork*.] Handiwork.

Say, is your god like this, whom you ador'd,
Or is this god like to your *handy-frame*?
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvi.

handygripe† (han'di-grīp), *n.* [Var. of *handgripe*, in imitation of *handyblow*, etc.] A gripe or seizure with the hand; also, close fighting.

The mastiffs, charging home,
To blows and *handygripes* were come.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 80.

handylabor† (han'di-lā'bor), *n.* [< *hand* + *labor*. The *y* is inserted in imitation of *handywork*, *handiwork*.] Manual labor; the work of one's hands.

Robert Abbat of Molisme [persuaded] his owne disciples to live with their *handylabour*, to leave Tithes and Oblations unto the Priests that served in the Diocese.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 110.

handy-man (han'di-man), *n.* A man employed to do various kinds of work; a general-utility man; specifically, a skilled laborer who serves as assistant to a mechanic or artisan.

It [a saying] is often heard among labourers, *handy-men*, and artisans. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 344.

handystroke† (han'di-strōk), *n.* [< *hand* + *stroke*. The *y* is inserted, as in *handyblow*.] A blow or stroke with the hand; a handyblow.

At *handie strokes* (when they ioyne battell) they are accounted farre better men then the Russe people.
Hakluyt, Voyages, I. 487.

But when we came to *handy-strokes*, as often
As I lent blows, so often I gave wounds,
And every wound a death.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

handywork†, *n.* See *handiwork*.

hane[1] (hān), *v.* See *hain*.

hane[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *khan*[2].

hang (hang), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hung* or *hanged* (the latter obsolete except in sense 2), ppr. *hanging*. [In mod. E. *hang* (dial. also *hing*, *heng*, formerly also *hank*) are mixed two orig. distinct forms: (1) *Hang*, weak verb (pret. and pp. *hanged*), prop. intr., < ME. *hangen*, *hongen*, *hangien*, *hongien* (pret. *hanged*, *hangede*, *hongede*, pp. *hanged*, *honged*), prop. intr., but also tr., < AS. *hangian*, *hongian* (pret. *hangode*, *hongode*, pp. **hangod* not found), only intr., hang, be suspended, depend, = OS. *hangōn*, intr., = OFries. *hangia*, *hingia*, North Fries. *hangen*, *hingen*, intr. and tr., = D. *hangen*, intr. and tr., = MLG. *hangen* = OHG. *hangēn*, MHG. *hangen*, intr. (cf. OHG. MHG. *hengen*, also *henken*, G. *hängen*, also *henken*, tr., hang), = Icel. *hengja*, tr., = Sw. *hänga*, intr. and tr., = Dan. *hænge*, intr. and tr.: a secondary verb, from the next. (2) *Hang* (this pres. from the pp., or from pres. of preceding), orig. strong verb (pret. and pp. *hung*, the mod. pret. being taken from the pp., and this representing ME. *honge* for *hongen*, *hangen*), prop. tr., < ME. *hangen* (this pres. as in mod. pres.; pret. *heng*, *hing*, pl. *hengen*, *hingen*, pp. *hangen*, *hongen*, *honge*, *ihonge*), tr. and intr., < AS. *hōn* (pret. *hēng*, pl. *hēngon*, pp. *hangen*), only tr., = OS. **hahan*, only in comp. pp. *bi-hangan* = OFries. *hua*, tr., = MLG. *hān*, = OHG. *hahan*, tr., MHG. *hāhen*, tr. and intr., G. *hangen* (pret. *hieng*, *hing*, pp. *gehangen*), intr., = Icel. *hanga* (pret. *hékk*, pp. *hanginn*), intr., = Goth. *hahan* (pret. reduplicated **haihah*, pp. **at-hahans*), strong verb, tr., hang, but found in the simple form only in the sense of 'cause to hesitate, leave in doubt,' in comp. *at-hahan*, let hang, let down, *us-hahan*, hang (by the neck), also weak verb (pret. *hahaida*), intr., be attentive, hanker (to hear; cf. 'hang on one's words'). The AS. *hōn*, Goth. *hahan*, etc., are contr. from orig. **hanhan*, which agrees in form, as the words, esp. the Goth., agree partly in sense, with L. *cunctari* (a freq. form), hesitate, delay, Skt. √ *çank*, hesitate, doubt; but the supposed connection is doubtful; the lit. and simple meaning 'hang' (intr.) would naturally be oldest. The phonetic history of *hang* is similar to that of *fang*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fasten or attach so as to be supported from above and not from below; suspend.

In thy temple I wol my baner *honge*,
And alle the armes of my compaynye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1552.

I must go seek some dew-drop here,
And *hang* a pearl in every cowslip's ear.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

All instruments belonging to the Vintage were there [in the temple of Bacchus], some of gold, others of siluer, *hanged* vp, sacred to Dionysius.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 457.

The lockes of haire with their skinnes he *hanged* on a line betwixt two trees. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 145.

2. To suspend by the neck or by the limbs to a gibbet or cross: a mode of capital punishment. [In this sense *hanged* is still used both as preterit and as past participle, especially in legal phraseology.]

For that Cros, that is in Cypre, is the Cros in the whiche Dysmas the gode Theef was *honged* onne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.

They're to be *hang'd* all in a row.
Johnnie Faa (Child's Ballads, IV. 286).

Suppose he should have *hung* himself. *B. Jonson.*

That thieves are *hanged* in England I thought no reason why they should not be shot in Otaheite.
Cook, Voyages, i. 14.

[Hence used as a colloquial imprecation or minced expletive: as, *hang* it all!

Your love's enough for me. Money! *hang* money!
Let me preserve your love.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

Hang business — *hang* care; let it live and prosper among the men. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.]

3. To suspend in such a manner as to allow of free motion on the point or points of suspension: said of a door, a gate, a window-blind, and the like.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. 1 Mac. iv. 57.

4. To cover, furnish, or decorate by anything suspended or attached: followed by *with* before the object suspended or attached: as, to *hang* a room *with* paper or lincrusta.

He is so *hung with* pikes, halberds, petronels, calivers, and muskets, that he looks like a justice-of-peace's hall.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

There's nothing that I cast mine eyes upon,
But shews both rich and admirable; all the rooms
Are *hung* as if a princess were to dwell here.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 6.

The rooms [at Venice] are generally *hung with* gilt leather, which they cover on extraordinary occasions with tapestry, and hangings of greater value.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 388.

5. To bend or turn downward; hold in a drooping attitude: as, to *hang* the head.

An ass is no great statesman in the beasts' commonwealth, though he . . . *hang* the lip like a cap-case half open. *Nash* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 501).

When I frown, they *hang* their most dejected heads,
Like fearful sheep-hounds.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

The chearful Birds no longer sing,
Each drops his Head, and *hangs* his wing.
Prior, To Cloe Weeping.

6. To hold in a state of suspense or inaction; stop the movement or action of: as, to *hang* a jury. See phrase below. — **7.** To fasten the blade of to the handle at an angle: said of a scythe, a hoe, etc.

Daniel was put to mowing. . . . He complained to his father that his scythe was not *hung* right. Various attempts were made to *hang* it better, but with no success. His father told him at length, he might *hang* it to suit himself; and he therefore hung it upon a tree, and said: "There, that's just right."
Lanman, Daniel Webster, p. 20.

8. To get fast; catch. [Southern U. S.]

A little after, Jake *hung* his toe in a crack of the floor, and nearly fell. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 17.

To hang a boat, in Canada, to keep a boat (as in oyster-dredging) in place without tying by means of a pole thrust in the mud, the pole being held in the hand or the boat being pressed against it by the tide. — **To hang a jury**, to prevent a jury from finding a verdict, as a juror may do by refusing to agree with the others: generally implying an unreasonable or corrupt refusal. **To hang down**, to fall below the usual or proper position; bow down, decline: as, to *hang down* the head.

Drows'd, and *hung* their eyelids *down*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

To hang, draw, and quarter, to execute (a condemned person) by hanging him to a gibbet, cutting him down while still alive, disemboweling, and then cutting the body into pieces, which were sometimes sent dispersed to the places where the offenses were committed, in attestation of the punishment. This savage mode of execution was common in the middle ages. In course of time executioners often mercifully delayed the cutting down till the sufferer was dead; and the law was finally modified by making the sentence prescribe hanging till dead, and without maltreatment of the corpse. — **To hang fire**, to be slow in communicating fire through the vent to the charge: said of a gun or its projectile; hence, to be irresolute or slow in acting.

Such shots which *hang fire* ought never to be approached until quite a lapse of time.
Fiessler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 166.

To hang in effigy. See *effigy*. — **To hang out.** (*a*) To suspend in open view; display: as, to *hang out* false colors.

Hang out our banners on the outer walls.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

(*b*) To suspend in the open air, as washed clothes, to dry.

The maid was in the garden *hanging out* the clothes.
Mother Goose Rime.

To hang out the red flag. See *red flag*, under *flag*[2]. — **To hang up.** (*a*) To suspend, as to something fixed on high.

What heathen would have dar'd
To strip Jove's statue of his oaken wreath,
And *hang* it *up* in honour of a man?
Cowper, Task, vi. 641.

(*b*) To hold in suspense; keep or suffer to remain undecided: as, to *hang up* a question in debate. — **To hang up meat**, in *hunting*, to kill game: from the practice of hanging up game after it has been killed. [Colloq., U. S.] — **To hang up one's hat.** See *hat*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be suspended; be supported or held in place, wholly or partly, by something above, as a curtain, or at one side, as a door; dangle; depend; droop: as, the door *hangs* badly; the folds of her shawl *hung* gracefully.

And fyry Phebus ryseth up so brighte, . . .
And with his stremes dryeth in the greves
The silver dropes, *hongyng* on the leeves.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 638.

In that Tabernacle ben no Wyndowes: but it is alle made lighte with Lampes, that *hangen* before the Sepulcre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 76.

His bugle-horn *hung* by his side,
All in a wolf-skin baldric tied.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 16.

2. To be suspended by the neck; suffer death by hanging.

If I *hang*, I'll make a fat pair of gallows: for if I *hang*, old Sir John *hangs* with me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches *hang* that jurymen may dine.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 22.

3. To bend forward or downward; lean or incline.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hung*,
Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong!
Pope, Odyssey, ix.

Heavily *hangs* the broad sunflower
Over its grave i' the earth so chilly.
Tennyson, A Spirit Haunts the Last Year's Bowers.

San Francisco *hangs* over the edge of its chiefest bay, like the oriole balancing on the crest of his long pocket nest. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 4.

Hence — **4.** To depend; be dependent upon or be supported by something else: with *on* or *by*: as, his life *hangs on* the judge's decision.

Thereby *hangs* a tale. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

Let him retire a while; there's more *hangs by* it
Than you know yet. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

5. To hold fast; cling; adhere.

What though about her speech there *hung*
The accents of the mountain tongue?
Scott, L. of the L., i. 18.

The shadow still the same;
And on my heavy eyelids
My anguish *hangs* like shame.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi.

6. To hover; impend; be imminent.

What dangers at any time are imminent, what evils *hang* over our heads, God doth know and not we.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

On the stream the mist still *hangs*.
M. Arnold, Empedocles.

A light breeze seems rather to tremble and *hang* poised than to blow. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXV. 733.

7. To be in suspense; rest uncertainly; vacillate; waver; hesitate; falter: as, to *hang* between two opinions; to *hang* in doubt, or in the balance. See phrases below.

He *hangs* between, in doubt to act or rest.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 7.

8. To be held in suspense; suffer check or delay.

The little business which you left in my hands is now dispatched; if it have *hung* longer than you thought, it

might serve for just excuse, that these small things make as many steps to their end . . . as greater.
Donne, Letters, i.

I am one of them who value not a Courtesy that *hangs* long betwixt the Fingers. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 18.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 190.

She thrice essay'd to speak; her accents *hung*,
And fault'ring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue.
Dryden.

9. To linger; loiter.

Leue of sone and *hyng* noghte to lange thare-appone.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

I waited for the train at Coventry;
I *hung* with grooms and porters on the bridge,
To watch the three tall spires. *Tennyson*, Godiva.

So on that eve about the church they *hung*,
And through the open door heard fair things sung.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

10. To slope; have a steep declivity: as, *hanging* grounds.

All these, and what the woods can yield,
The *hanging* mountain or the field,
I freely offer. *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

11. To come to a standstill; fail to agree: as, the jury *hung*, and the man got a new trial. *Bartlett*, Americanisms. [U. S.]—**12.** To balance: as, the gun *hangs* well.—**Hanging bridge.** (*a*) See *bridge*. (*b*) An inverted or suspended fire-bridge in a steam-boiler furnace. It is sometimes hollow and connected with the water-space of the boiler.—**Hanging buttress, cutter, gale, garden, sleeve, wall,** etc. See the nouns.—**Hanging side.** Same as *hanging wall* (which see, under *wall*).—**Hang lag†,** let the last man be hanged; devil take the hindmost.

Colig. Fly, gentlemen, fly! . . . have ye a mind to have your fidles
Broke about your pates?
Fidler. Not we! we thank ye.
Colig. *Hang lag, hang lag!* *The Villain* (1663).

The goose hangs high. See *goose*.—**To hang back,** to hesitate; be reluctant to proceed.

Mrs. Meyrick wanted to lead her to a seat, but, again *hanging back* gently, the poor weary thing spoke.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xviii.

To hang by geometry†. See *geometry*.—**To hang by the eyelids.** (*a*) See *eyelid*. (*b*) *Naut.*, to be in a neglected or dilapidated condition, as a vessel whose rigging is uncared for, whose rope-ends are frayed, and on which everything is untidy.—**To hang in doubt,** to be in a state of suspense or uncertainty.

Thy life shall *hang in doubt* before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. Deut. xxviii. 66.

To hang in the balance, to be in doubt or suspense: as, his life *hung in the balance*.

A Scepticke in Religion is one that *hangs in the ballance* with all sorts of opinions, whereof not one but stirres him and none swayes him.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Scepticke in Religion.

To hang off. (*a*) To let go: the opposite of *to hang on*.

Hang off, thou cat, thou burr: vile thing, let loose;
Or I will shake thee from me, like a serpent.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

(*b*) To refuse or delay compliance; hang back; hold off.—**To hang on or upon.** I. [*On* or *upon*, prep.] (*a*) To cling fondly to: as, to *hang upon* one's neck. (*b*) To weigh upon; oppress.

Most heavenly music!
It nips me unto listening, and thick slumber
Hangs upon mine eyes: let me rest.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

Though I have walked but four miles this morning, yet I begin to be weary; yesterday's hunting *hangs* still *upon* me. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 65.

Life *hangs upon* me and becomes a burden.
Addison, Cato, iii. 1.

(*c*) To depend or rest upon; rely upon.

On these two commandments *hang* all the law and the prophets. Mat. xxii. 40.

How wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs on* princes' favours!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Then thus I take my leave, kissing your hand,
And *hanging on* your royal word.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

(*d*) To regard with close attention or passionate admiration.

What though I be not so in grace as you,
So *hung upon* with love, so fortunate!
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

He would, with decent superiority, look upon himself as orator before the throne of grace, for a crowd, who *hung upon* his words. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 65.

II. [*On*, adv.] (*a*) To persist; be importunate; continue tediously: as, office-seekers *hang on* to the last; the lawsuit still *hangs on*. (*b*) *Naut.*, to hold fast without belaying.—**To hang out,** to lodge or reside: in allusion to the custom of hanging out a sign or "shingle" to indicate one's shop and business. [Slang.]

"I say, old boy, where do you *hang out?*" Mr. Pickwick replied that he was at present suspended at the George and Vulture. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxx.

I've found two rooms at Chelsea, not many hundred yards from my mother and sisters, and I shall soon be ready to *hang out* there.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.

To hang over, to project over, as the roof of a house.—**To hang together.** (*a*) To hold together; keep body and soul together; be mutually sustaining.

Mrs. Page. Is she [your wife] at home?
Ford. Ay, and as idle as she may *hang together*, for want of company. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

As poor as he can *hang together*. *George Eliot*.

When Hancock, after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, urged upon the signers the necessity of union, saying, "We must all *hang together*," "Yes," said Franklin, "or we shall all hang separately."
J. S. Hart, Rhetoric, p. 204.

(*b*) To be consistent in details; agree in all parts: as, the story does not *hang together*.

Mark how well the sequel *hangs together*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 6.

hang (hang), *n.* [= G. *hang*, declivity, slope, inclination, propensity, = Dan. *hang*, bent, bias, inclination; from the verb.] **1.** A slope or declivity; degree of slope or inclination: as, the *hang* of a roof or a terrace.—**2.** The way in which a thing hangs: as, the *hang* of a skirt or of a curtain.—**3.** In *ship-building*, the curvature of a plank concave on its lower edge when bent to the frame of a ship. If the curve is convex on the lower edge, it is called *sny*.—**4.** *Naut.*, same as *rake*.—**5.** A clump of weeds hanging together. *Davies*. [Eng.]

It might be a hassock of rushes; a tuft of the great water-dock; a dead dog; one of the *hangs* with which the club-water was studded, torn up and stranded.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxv.

6. A crop of fruit. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** General bent or tendency: as, the *hang* of a discourse.—**8.** The mode in which one thing is connected with another, or in which one part of a thing is connected with another part: as, the *hang* of a scythe.—**9.** The precise manner of doing or using something: as, to get the *hang* of a new implement; to lose the *hang* of it. [Colloq.]

Beset as he has been on all sides, he could not refrain [from writing], and would only imprecate patience till he shall again have got the *hang* (as he calls it) of an accomplishment long disused.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 6.

There's something we haven't got the *hang* of.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 173.

hangable (hang'a-bl), *a.* [< *hang*, *v.*, + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being or liable to be hanged.

By Acts of Parliament and Statutes made in the reign of Henry VIII. and his two daughters, all those people calling themselves Bohemians or Egyptians are *hangable* as felons at the age of 14 years.
Misson, Travels in England (trans.), p. 122.

2. Involving hanging as a punishment: as, a *hangable* offense.

hangbird (hang'bėrd), *n.* **1.** An American oriole of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Icterinæ*: so called from its pensile purse-like nest. The Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*, and the orchard oriole, *I. spurius*, are the best-known hangbirds. Also called *hangnest* and *hanging-bird*. See cut under *oriole*.

The *hang-bird* sang his ditty o'er and o'er.
Bryant, October, 1866.

2. Some other bird which builds a hanging nest.

hangby† (hang'bī), *n.* A dependent; a hanger-on: so called in contempt.

Enter none but the ladies and their *hangbyes*;
Welcome beauties and your kind shadow.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

hang-choice (hang'chois), *n.* The position of a person who is compelled to choose between two evils. [Scotch.]

I hope St. Patrick sung better than Blattergowl's precentor, or it would be *hang-choice* between the poet and the psalmist. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxx.

hangdog (hang'dog), *n.* and *a.* [< *hang*, *v.*, + obj. *dog*.] **I.** *n.* A degraded and sneaking fellow, fit only to be a hangman of dogs. *Congreve*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to such a person; having a base or sneaking appearance: as, a *hangdog* look or gait.

hanger (hang'ėr), *n.* [(= G. *hänger* and *hanger* = Dan. *hanger*, cable-end, pendant); < *hang* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who hangs anything; one whose occupation is to hang something: as, a bell-*hanger*; a paper-*hanger*.—**2.** One who hangs persons, or inflicts the penalty of hanging; a hangman.

He [Sir Miles Fleetwood] was a very severe *hanger* of highwaymen. *Aubrey*, Anecdotes, II. 351.

3. That which hangs or is suspended; specifically, a hanging or sloping wood or grove.

The high part to the south-west . . . is divided into a sheep-down, the high wood, and a long hanging wood, called the *Hanger*.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, l.

The young larches among the hillside *hangers* are revelling in the exquisite and tender freshness of verdure which larches alone can exhibit.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 13.

4. A short cut-and-thrust sword, especially one worn by seamen and travelers.

I clothed myself in my best apparel, girded on my *hanger*, stuck my pistols loaded in my belt.
Smollett, Roderick Random.

5. That from which something is hung or suspended.

On pulling the *hanger* of a bell, the great door opened
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 225.

Specifically—(*a*) A support for a line of shafting, consisting of a box for holding the shafting, an oiling device, etc., and supported by a bracket, by arms fixed to the ceiling, or on legs which rest on the floor. The term includes the whole apparatus, supports and all, whatever their shape. (*b*) The lower part of the heddle of a loom. (*c*) A chain or bent rod on which a pot or kettle is hung in the open fireplace of old-fashioned kitchens, by means of the pot-hook: hence used humorously in the phrase *pothooks and hangers*, the characters made by children in their first attempts to write.

To hang as the pots doe uppon their *hangers*.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 186.

As most of the council were but little skilled in the mystery of combining pot-hooks and *hangers*, they determined most judiciously not to puzzle either themselves or posterity with voluminous records.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 136.

Hanger stood for the stroke with a double curve, as in the last part of m and n, as well as in K. P. D. E.'s p's and h's. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 318.

(*d*) The arrangement of straps by which, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the rapier was hung from the belt: an appendage often made elaborate and ornamental.

Six French rapiers and poignards, with their assigns, as girdle, *hangers*, and so. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

Mens swords in *hangers* hang fast by their side,
Their stirrops hang when as they use to ride.
John Taylor, Works (1630), ii. 133.

(*e*) In *tailoring*, the loop or strap by which a coat or other garment is hung on a peg.

6. In *lace-making*, one of those bobbins which lie straight down the cushion, as distinguished from the *worker-bobbins*, which are moved from side to side. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**7.** The great seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*. The stem is woody, from 2 to 6 feet in length and from half an inch to nearly 2 inches in diameter. The frond is 6 or 8 feet in length and 2 feet broad, and olivaceous brown in color. When young the stems are sometimes eaten. It was once largely used in the manufacture of glass, supplying the alkali, but has now been superseded. It is also used for making handles for knives, for fuel, and for manure by the Highlanders. Also called *tangle*, *sea girdle*, *sea staff*, and *sea-wand*. See *Laminaria*. [Eng.]—**Ball-and-socket hanger.** See *ball*[1].—**Expanding hanger,** a support for a steam-radiator so arranged as to allow the radiator to move when expanded by heat.—**Pothooks and hangers.** See def. 5 (*c*).

hanger-board (hang'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A board for supporting electric arc-lamps, by means of which easy connection is made between the poles of the lamp and the line-circuit.

Electrical connection between the conducting-wires and lamps must be made through a suitable *hanger-board*.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XII. 8.

hanger-on (hang'ėr-on'), *n.*; pl. *hangers-on* (-ėrz-on'). **1.** One who hangs upon a person, company, etc.; one who clings to the society of others longer than he is wanted; a dependent; a parasite.

Grief is an impudent guest,
A follower every where, a *hanger-on*
That words nor blows can drive away.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

He wanted to be a guide and *hanger-on* and I had a young and healthy horror of all such impedimenta.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 78.

2. In *coal-mining*, the man who runs the cars or trams on to the cages and gives the signal to hoist. [Eng.]

hanging (hang'ing), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *hanginge*; verbal n. of *hang*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended. Specifically—**2.** Suspension by the neck; particularly, capital punishment by suspension with strangulation, by means of a rope with a noose at one end which is placed about the neck, the other end being attached to a beam.

Stand fast, good fate, to his *hanging!* . . . If he be not born to be hanged, our case is miserable.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1.

3. That which hangs or is pendent. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of textile fabric, such as tapestry, used to cover in part the wall of a room, or as a curtain at a door or window.

My poor wife hath been . . . fitting the new *hangings* of our bed-chamber of blue, and putting the old hangings into my dressing-room. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 347.

Don't look with that violent and inflexible wise Face, like Solomon at the dividing of the Child in an old Tapestry *Hanging*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 5.

(*b*) *pl.* The material with which the walls of a room are draped or covered, including even paper when used upon them, as in the term *paper-hangings*. See *arras*, *tapestry*, and *curtain*.

It [the dagoba] probably was originally plastered and painted, or may have been adorned with *hangings*, which some of the sculptured representations would lead us to suppose was the usual mode of ornamenting these altars.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 119.

n. The sloping side [illegible] *Wrotham.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* **1.** Requiring [illegible] serving punishment by the halter.

It's a *hanging* matter to [illegible] a penny's worth of them.
G. A. Sala, The Ship Chandler.

2. Suggesting or [illegible] ending death by the halter.

Yet, now I think on 't, 'a has a kind of dog-look
Like my brother's [illegible] face.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 4.

3†. Unfixed; [illegible].

Some of the Inhabitants are of opinion that the land there is hollow [illegible] sea, and that, as the waters rise, the same also is heaved up.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 690.

hanging-bird (hang'ing-bėrd), *n.* Same as *hangbird*, 1.

hanging-guard (hang'ing-gärd), *n.* *Milit.*, a defensive position with the broadsword.

hanging-moss (hang'ing-môs), *n.* A name for certain lichens of the genera *Usnea* and *Cladonia*, particularly the former, from their habit of hanging in long fringes from the limbs of trees, etc. See *Usnea*. The name is also sometimes given to the long moss or black moss of the southern United States, *Tillandsia usneoides*, which has a similar habit, but is a phenogamous plant. See *Tillandsia*.

hanging-needle (hang'ing-nē″dl), *n.* A special form or size of needle, of wood or metal, used to hang the web of a fishing-net to the cork-line and foot-line; a seine-needle.

hanging-pear (hang'ing-pâr), *n.* A variety of pear that ripens about the end of September.

hanging-post (hang'ing-pōst), *n.* That post of a door-frame to which the hinges of the door are fixed. The other is the *shutting-post*.

hanging-stile (hang'ing-stīl), *n.* In a door, the stile to which the hinges are secured.

hanging-tie (hang'ing-tī), *n.* In *building*, a tie supported by a strap connected with a collar-beam above.

hanging-tool (hang'ing-tōl), *n.* A tool having a bent portion which fits over the tool-rest of a metal-turning lathe to keep it in position. Also called *finishing-tool* and *spring-tool*.

hangle (hang'gl), *n.* [< *hang*, *v.*, + *-le* (*-el*), equiv. to *-er*[1]. Cf. *hanger*.] **1.** A hook in a chimney for slinging a pot; a hanger. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A form of hanger by which the scabbard of a sword was suspended, attached not necessarily to the girdle, but sometimes to two rings fastened to the cuirass at its bottom edge, one over the left hip, the other near the middle of the back.

hangman (hang'man), *n.*; pl. *hangmen* (-men). [< late ME. *hangeman*.] One who hangs another; a public executioner: sometimes used merely as a term of reproach.

Do anything but this thou doest. . . .
Serve by indenture to the common *hangman*.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little *hangman* dare not shoot. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2.

The fear o' hell 's a *hangman's* whip,
To haud the wretch in order.
Burns, To a Young Friend.

Hangman's day, a day appointed for executions by hanging, usually Friday in the United States and Monday in England.

hangmanship (hang'man-ship), *n.* [< *hangman* + *-ship*.] The office or character of a hangman.

I abominate and detest *hangmanship*. *Landor.*

hangment (hang'ment), *n.* [< ME. *hangment*; < *hang* + *-ment*.] Hanging; suspension. *Prompt. Parv.*—**To play the hangment**, to be much enraged. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

hangnail (hang'nāl), *n.* [Regarded as *hang* + *nail*, which suits the sense given; but the word is historically an accom. of *angnail* (AS. *angnægl*), corruptly *agnail*: see *agnail*.] A small separate piece of hard, partly detached epidermis at the root or side of a nail. Hangnails often persistently renew themselves after they are cut.

hang-nest (hang'nest), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A pensile, pendulous, or hanging nest.—**2.** A hangbird or hanging-bird. [In this sense better as *hangnest*.]

II. *a.* Building a hanging nest: an epithet applied to sundry hangbirds.

hang-net (hang'net), *n.* A net with a large mesh.

hangwite†, *n.* [A legal term, quoted as AS. in Latin documents of Edward the Confessor (*hangwite*, *hængewite*, once each) and William the Conqueror (*henwite*, for *hengwite*, as in the AF. version), meaning in the latter instance, and prob. in the former instances, a fine for allowing a criminal to escape from prison. The proper AS. form would be **hengenwite* (it could not be **hangwite*), < *hengen*, prison, confinement (prob. at first in stocks or pillory), also a cross, a gibbet, and, abstractly, hanging (= OS. *hengnid*, hanging—on the cross) (< *hōn*, pp. *hangen*, hang), + *wite*, fine, penalty. Cf. AS. *hengenwīdung*, the penalty of imprisonment, imprisonment.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a fine for allowing a prisoner to escape from custody. [Otherwise explained as a fine for having hanged a thief without judgment, but this is doubtful. See etymology.]

hang-worm (hang'wėrm), *n.* Same as *drop-worm* (*b*).

hang-worthy† (hang'wėr ᵺi), *a.* Deserving death by hanging.

Rebels, whose naughty minds could not trust so much to the goodnesse of their prince as to lay their *hang-worthy* neckes upon the constancy of his promised pardon.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

hanif (ha-nēf′), *n.* [Ar. *hanīf*, orthodox: cf. *hanāfi*.] One who, before the appearance of Mohammed, was disinclined to idolatry and expectant of a new religion: especially applied to Abraham in the Koran; hence, also, one sincere in the faith of Islam.

I [Abraham] have turned my face to Him who originated the heaven and the earth, as a *hanif*, and I am not of the idolaters.
Koran, quoted in Hughes's Dict. of Islam, p. 102.

Hanifite, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Hanafite*.

hanifitism (han′i-fi-tizm), *n.* [< *Hanifite* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or beliefs held by the hanifs. See *hanif*.

Hanifitism was remarkably widely diffused among them [men of Medina], and at the same time there were movements of expectation of a new religion, perhaps even of an Arabian Messiah, who should found it.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 551.

hank[1] (hangk), *n.* [ME. only in verb *hanken*, fetter; < Icel. *hönk* (gen. *hankar*), a hank, coil, skein, *hanki*, the hasp of a chest, pulleys or blocks for brailing up a sail, = Sw. *hank*, a string, tie-band, rowel, = Dan. *hank*, handle, ear (Norw., hank, ring), = G. dim. *henkel*, handle, ear, ring, hook; closely connected with Icel. *hangr*, a hank, coil, hang, the coil of a snake, being from the verb *hang*, Icel. *hanga*, etc. Cf. *hanker*.] **1.** A skein or coil of yarn or thread; more particularly, a definite length of yarn, thread, silk, or the like bound up in one or more skeins. A hank of cotton yarn is 840 yards; a hank of linen yarn is 3,000 yards.—**2.** A string; a tie; a clasp; a hold; a collar, chain, ring, or other means of fastening.

An old native fisherman, however, brought up a *hank* of very small and uninviting fishes after them.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 132.

Is it known what was the fourth pendant [of a bracelet], of which the silver *hank* only now remains?
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 153.

Specifically—**3.** *Naut.*, a ring of wood or iron (formerly of rope) fastened round a fore-and-aft stay, and having the head of a jib or stay-sail seized to it. Iron hanks are used on wire stays, and wooden ones on rope stays.

A longdrawn cry and a rattling of *hanks* announce that the flying-jib has come in.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 410.

4. A withy or rope for fastening a gate. [Local, Eng.]—**5.** A handle. [Prov. Eng.]—**Hank for hank** (*naut.*), in the same relative position: said of two ships which tack and make progress together: as, the Vulture and Mercury turned up the river *hank for hank*, neither being able to get to windward of the other.—**To get or have a hank on or upon one**, or **to have one upon the hank**, to get or have one entangled.

Others had no certainty of their holds, which were wont to be let by copy for lives, or otherwise for years; so that their landlords might *have them upon the hank* at no time, nor in any thing, to offend them.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1549.

For if you side for love or money
With crowns that have so oft undone ye,
The dev'l will *get a hank upon ye*.
Hudibras Redivivus.

hank[1] (hangk), *v. t.* [< ME. *hanken*, fetter; from the noun.] **1.** To fasten by means of a rope or cord; draw or compress tightly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** [< *hank*[1], *n.*] To form into hanks, as yarn.

hank[2]† (hangk), *v.* [Var. of *hang*. The same change, *ng* to *nk*, occurs in OHG. MHG. G. *henken*, hang, and in Icel. *hönk*, *hanki*, E. *hank*[1], q. v.] To hang.

The same bodye that *hankyd* upon the crosse.
J. Hoper, Declaration of Christe, viii.

hank[3] (hangk), *v. i.* [Prob. shortened from *hanker*.] Same as *hanker*. [Prov. Eng.]

hank[3] (hangk), *n.* [Cf. *hank*[3], *v.*] A habit or practice.

Hankel's function. See *function*.

hanker (hang'kėr), *v. i.* [= D. *hunkeren* (for **honkeren*, **hankeren*), hanker, long; cf. OD. *hengelen*, hanker; a freq. verb from *hank*[2], var. of *hang*, lit. 'keep hanging on or about.' Cf. Icel. *hanga*, hang, hang on to, cleave to, Goth. *hahan* (weak verb), be attentive, 'hanker' (to hear, i. e., 'hang on one's words'): see *hang*.] **1.** To long or yearn keenly and with uneasiness; have an uneasy craving: usually followed by *after* or *for*.

The wife is an old coquette, that is always *hankering after* the diversions of the town. *Addison.*

We cannot enjoy anything for *hankering* to know whereof the pleasure consists. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 92.

Andromeda, by Perseus saved and wed,
Hankered each day to see the Gorgon's head.
D. G. Rossetti, Aspecta Medusa.

2. To linger with expectation; hang about. [Now only colloq.]

It cannot but be very dangerous for you to *hanker* hereabouts. *D. Stokes*, Twelve Minor Prophets, p. 220.

He . . . seemed to be kinder *hankerin'* around after that young woman. *O. W. Holmes*, The Professor, iv.

hankering (hang'kėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hanker*, *v.*] An uneasy craving or longing to possess or enjoy something.

As this is the last republic that fell under the subjection of the Duke of Florence, so is it still supposed to retain many *hankerings* after its ancient liberty.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 490.

I doubt you have a little *hankering* there still.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 4.

hankeringly (hang'kėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a hankering manner.

hankey-pankey, *n.* See *hanky-panky*.

hankle (hang'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hankled*, ppr. *hankling*. [Freq. of *hank*[1], *v. t.*] To twist; entangle. [Prov. Eng.]

hanksite (hangk'sīt), *n.* [After H. G. *Hanks* of San Francisco, at one time State mineralogist of California.] A mineral consisting of the sulphate and carbonate of sodium, found in transparent whitish hexagonal crystals at Borax lake in California.

hankus (hang'kus), *n.* Same as *ankus*. *Cat. of Indian Exhibition.*

hank-worsted (hangk'wûs″ted), *n.* A kind of yarn sold in skeins, especially intended for knitting stockings and similar articles.

hanky-panky (hang'ki-pang'ki), *n.* [A riming imitation of the meaningless formulas of jugglery. Cf. *hocus-pocus*, *hoky-poky*, etc.] Jugglery; trickery; legerdemain. Also spelled *hankey-pankey*.

hannayite (han'ā-īt), *n.* [After Prof. J. B. *Hannay* of Manchester, Eng.] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, occurring in triclinic crystals in the guano of the Skipton caves of Victoria in Australia.

Hannibalian (han-i-bal'iąn), *a.* [< *Hannibal* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Hannibal (about 247–183 B. C.), the Carthaginian commander against the Romans in the second Punic war.

As Professor Sellar observes, it is "freshly colored with all the recent experience of the *Hannibalian* war."
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 26.

Hannibalic (han-i-bal'ik), *a.* [< *Hannibal* + *-ic*.] Same as *Hannibalian*.

When, after the *Hannibalic* war, the Bruttians fell finally under the dominion of Rome.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 77.

Hanoverian (han-ō-vē'ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hanover* + *-ian*. *Hanover*, G. *Hannover*, means 'high bank,' ult. < OHG. *hōh*, G. *hoch* (def. *hohen*) = D. *hoog* = E. *high*, + MHG. *uofer*, G. *ufer* = D. *oever* = AS. *ōfer*, bank (cf. AS. *Windles ōfer*, E. *Windsor*).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or connected with Hanover, formerly an electorate of northern Germany, later a kingdom, and since 1866 a province of Prussia: as, the *Hanoverian* sovereigns of England.

Charles was not, like William and the princes of the *Hanoverian* line, bound by community of interests and dangers to the Parliament.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Hanoverian bit. See *bit*[1]. **Hanoverian dynasty**, the present reigning family of Great Britain, descendants of the electoress Sophia of Hanover, granddaughter of James I., on whom the crown was entailed in 1701 by the act of settlement, many nearer heirs being set aside because they were Roman Catholics. The first of the line was George I., who came to the throne on the death of Queen Anne in 1714. He and his successors were also electors and kings of Hanover until the accession in 1837 of Queen Victoria, who was excluded by the Salic law prevail-

ing there, so that the Hanoverian crown passed to another branch of the family.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Hanover.—**2.** In English politics in the first part of the eighteenth century, an adherent of the Hanoverian dynasty, as opposed to a Jacobite.

hanst†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hanse*[1].

Hansard (han'särd), *n.* [< *Hanse*[1] + *-ard.*] A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.

hanse[1] (hans), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *hanse* (ML. *Hansa*), < MHG. *hans, hanse* (G. *hanse*, and, as in ML., *hansa*), an association or corporation of merchants, the Hanse league, < OHG. *hansa* = AS. *hōs* = Goth. *hansa*, a band of men.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A league; a confederacy; a society or combination of merchants in mercantile towns, for the protection and facility of trade and transportation. In the middle ages French gilds were called *hanses*.

In the north of Scotland there was an association of Free Burghs, called the *Hanse* or Ansus. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 64.

Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] The German Hanseatic league.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Hanse or German Hanseatic league: as, *Hanse* towns.

What fauours the citizens of Colen, of Lubek, and of all the *Hanse*-townes obtained of king Edward the first. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Laws of the Hanse towns, the maritime ordinances of the Hanseatic towns, first published in German at Lubeck in 1597, and revised and enlarged in May, 1614.

hanse[2]†, *n.* See *hance*[2].

hanseatic (han-sē-at'ik), *a.* [< *hanse*[1] + *-at-ic.*] Pertaining to a hanse or league; specifically [*cap.*], pertaining or relating to the league of the Hanse towns.—**Hanseatic league**, or *the German Hanse*, or *Hansa*, a medieval confederation of cities of northern Germany and adjacent countries, called the Hanse towns, at one time numbering about ninety, with affiliated cities in nearly all parts of Europe, for the promotion of commerce by sea and land, and for its protection against pirates, robbers, and hostile governments. At the height of its prosperity it exercised sovereign powers, made treaties, and often enforced its claims by arms in Scandinavia, England, Portugal, and elsewhere. Its origin is commonly dated from a compact between Hamburg and Lübeck in 1241, although commercial unions of German towns had existed previously. The league held triennial general assemblies, usually at Lubeck, its chief seat; and after a long period of decline, and attempts at resuscitation, the last general assembly, representing six cities, was held in 1669. The name was retained, however, by the union of the free cities of Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, which are now members of the German empire.

hanse-house (haus'hous), *n.* Formerly, in England, a house used by a corporation of merchants for the display and sale of goods.

In some places in England there were *hans-houses*, which were probably used as the headquarters of these great sales or fairs, just as very many parishes used to have a so-called "Church House" for public purposes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 357, note.

The men of York had their *Hanse-house*; the men of Beverley should have their *Hanse-house* too. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 316.

hansel, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *handsel*

hanselinest, haynselynst, *n. pl.* [ME., appar. < OF. *hamselin, hamcellin, hainselin*, a sort of long robe.] A sort of breeches. Also *anselines*.

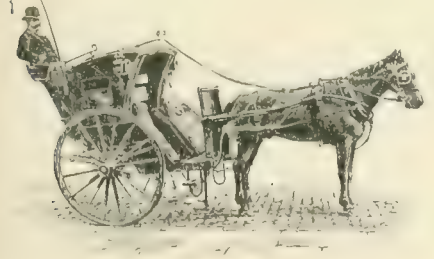
Thise kutted sloppes or *haynselyns*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

hanse-pot†, *n.* A particular kind of pot.

Six *hanse pots* parcel gilt. *Inventory of Sir Thomas Ramsey*, Archæologia, XL. 336.

hanshman†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *henchman*.

hansom (han'sum), *n.* [An abbr. of *hansom-cab.*] A low-hung two-wheeled hackney-carriage or cabriolet much used in the large towns of Great



Hansom.

Britain, and recently introduced in some cities of the United States. It holds two persons besides the driver, who is mounted on a dicky or elevated seat behind the body of the carriage, the reins being brought over the top. It has folding half-doors in front and a strong high dashboard.

She did indeed glance somewhat nervously at the *hansom* into which Lavender put her. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, x.

hansom-cab (han'sum-kab), *n.* [An abbreviation for "*Hansom's* patent safety *cab*": so called from the name of the inventor. The proper name *Hansom* was originally a nickname: see *handsome.*] Same as *hansom*.

hant (hant), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *haunt*.

ha'n't (hānt). [Also written *ha'nt* and *hant;* in the United States commonly *hain't, haint* (or even *ain't*, by confusion with *ain't* for *am not, are not, is not*).] A vulgar contraction of *have not* or *has not:* as, I *ha'n't*, we *ha'n't*, he *ha'n't*.

Then belike my Aunt *han't* din'd yet. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 14.

hantle (han'tl), *n.* [With irreg. prefixed aspirate, < Sw. Dan. *antal*, number, multitude, = D. *aantal*, number, a great many, = MHG. *anzal*, G. *anzahl*, number, quantity, multitude, < *an-*, orig. *and-*, = E. *and-, an-*, as in *answer*, etc., + Sw. Dan. D. *tal* = G. *zahl*, number, = E. *tale:* see *tale*[1].] A considerable number; a great many; a great deal. [Scotch.]

I wanted for a *hantle*
A fair lady could gie. *Lammikin* (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

He makes a *hantle* rout and din,
But brings but little woo'. *Poems in Buchan Dialect*, p. 55.

hanty (han'ti), *a.* See *haunty*.

hanum (ha-nöm'), *n.* [Turk. *khanum*, lady.] A title of respect given to ladies in Turkey, equivalent to *madam* or *Mrs.*

Hanuman (han'ö-man), *n.* [Skt. *hanuman*, lit. having a jaw (< *hanu*, jaw, = Gr. *γένυς*, jaw, chin, = E. *chin*).] **1.** In *Hindu myth.*, the name of a fabulous monkey-god, the friend and ally of Rāma in the Rāmāyana, a noted Sanskrit epic poem recounting the adventures of Rāma. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *entellus*.

hap[1] (hap), *n.* [< ME. *hap, hæp, happe, heppe*, hap, chance, luck, fortune, < Icel. *happ*, hap, chance, good luck; cf. ODan. *hap*, fortunate. The cognate AS. word appears only in derived adjectives, *gehæp*, fit, *gehæplic*, fit, equal, and in comp. *mægen-hæp*, full of strength (see *main*[1], *n.*), *mōdhæp*, full of courage (see *mood*[1]); these AS. forms are all rare; none others found. The W. *hap*, luck, hap, chance, *hapio*, happen, are from E. Hence *happen, happy, mishap, perhaps.*] That which happens; a fortuitous occurrence; chance; fortune; luck.

His grase and his good *hap* greueth me ful sore. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 79.

A right base nature which joys to see any hard *hap* happen to them they deem happy. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Had Mary had the *hap* to have wedded the noble earl once destined to share her throne, she had experienced a husband of different metal. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xvii.

hap[1] (hap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *happed*, ppr. *happing.* [< ME. *happen* (pres. ind. *happe*, pret. *happede, happed*) (= ODan. *happe*), < *hap, happe*, chance, hap: see *hap*[1], *n.*, and cf. *happen.*] To happen; befall; come by chance.

Hit shall *hap* you to haue in a hond while
ffyfty thowsaund fell folke out of Troy,
To take you with tene & tirne you to ground. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10195.

Ofttimes it *haps* that sorrowes of the mynd
Find remedie unsought. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 28.

There *haps* an intervening Pause. *Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

hap[2] (hap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *happed*, ppr. *happing.* [< ME. *happen*, wrap, lap, cover; origin obscure. The ME. var. *whappen* ("*happyn* or *whappyn* yn clothys"—Prompt. Parv.) appears to be due to confusion with *wappen*, wrap, *wlappen*, lap, *wrappen*, wrap: see *wap, lap*[1], *wrap.*] To wrap; cover in order to defend from cold, rain, or snow; screen. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

And I sall *happe* the, myn owne dere childe,
With such clothes as we haue here. *York Plays*, p. 116.

This worthi Mars, that is of knyghthode wel
The Flour of Feyrenesse, *happeth* [var. *lappeth*] in his armes. *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 76.

The surgeon *happed* her up carefully. *Dr. John Brown*, Rab and his Friends, p. 8.

hap[2] (hap), *n.* [< *hap*[2], *v.*] A cloak or plaid; a covering. Also called *happing*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hap[3] (hap), *v.* A dialectal form of *hop*[1].

Hapale (hap'a-lē), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *ἁπαλός*, soft to the touch, gentle.] A genus of marmosets, the type of the family *Hapalidæ*. Also called *Sagouins*.

Common Marmoset (*Hapale jacchus*).

Hapalidæ (ha-pal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hapale* + *-idæ.*] A family of South American platyrrhine monkeys, named from the genus *Hapale*, including all the marmosets, sagouins, oustitis, etc. The family is now more frequently called *Mididæ*. See *marmoset*.

Hapaloderma (hap″a-lō-dėr'mä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837, erroneously *-lep-*), < Gr. *ἁπαλός*, soft, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of African trogons, of which *H. narina* is the type. Originally written *Apaloderma*.

Hapalonotus (hap″a-lō-nō'tus), *n.* Same as *Dryoscopus*.

hapalote (hap'a-lōt), *n.* [< NL. *Hapalotis.*] An animal of the genus *Hapalotis*. *P. L. Sclater*.

Hapalotis (hap-a-lō'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπαλός*, soft, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] **1.** A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.—**2.** A peculiar Australian genus of rodents, of the family *Muridæ*, having large tapering ears, a long tufted tail, and enlarged hind limbs somewhat like those of the jerboa. There are several species. One of the best-known is *H. albipes*. It is as large as a house-rat, and dark-colored above with white feet and under parts. *Lichtenstein*, 1829.

hap-harlot† (hap'här″lot), *n.* [Also *hop-harlot;* < *hap*[2], *v.*, + obj. *harlot*, fellow, knave, servant. Cf. *wrap-rascal.*] A coarse coverlet.

Our fathers (yea, and we our selues also) haue lien full oft vpon straw pallets, or rough mats, couered onlie with a sheet, under couerlets made of dagswain, or *hopharlots* (I vse their owne termes), and a good round log under their heads instead of a bolster. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 12.

haphazard (hap'haz″ärd), *n.* and *a.* [< *hap*[1] + *hazard.*] **I.** *n.* Chance; accident.

Of discerning goodness there are but these two ways. . . . The former of these is the most sure and infallible way, but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by *haphazard* than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge's sake. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 8.

One who knew him not so well as I do would suspect this was done to serve a purpose. No such matter; 'twas pure *hap-hazard*. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, vi., notes.

At or by haphazard, by chance; as may happen; without determining cause, principle, or intention.

With these fine fancies *at hap-hazard* writ
I could make verses without art or wit. *Butler*, Satire: To a Bad Poet.

II. *a.* Chance; accidental; random: as, a *haphazard* statement.

I try Rutebeuf in the same *haphazard* way, and chance brings me upon his "Pharisian." *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 273.

haphazardly (hap'haz″ärd-li), *adv.* In a haphazard manner. [Rare.]

Beyond the art of bowlines and the science of carronades, knowledge had to be picked up *hap-hazardly*, mainly by unguided observation. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 165.

haphtarah (haf-tä'rä), *n.*; pl. *haphtaroth* (-rōth). [Heb.] The portion from a prophetical book read after a corresponding portion (parashah) of the Pentateuch in the Jewish synagogues each sabbath. Each such portion is called the haphtarah of the corresponding parashah.

hapless (hap'les), *a.* [< *hap*[1] + *-less.*] Without hap or luck; luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

Such happes which happen in such *haplesse* warres
Make me to tearme them broyles and beastly iarres. *Gascoigne*, Fruits of War.

Ah, *hapless* Diedrich! born in a degenerate age, abandoned to the buffetings of fortune. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

=Syn. Ill-starred, ill-fated, forlorn.

haplessly (hap'les-li), *adv.* In a hapless manner.

haplessness (hap'les-nes), *n.* The state of being hapless.

haplite (hap'lit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁπλός*, late form of *ἁπλόος*, single (see *haplome*), + *-ite*[2].] A crystalline-granular mixture of quartz and orthoclase. It differs from felsite in that the latter is a very compact and flint-like rock. It is closely allied to the

Swedish hälleflinta, and also to the rock of the Cornish elvans. Also written, erroneously, *-stic*. Rarely used by geologists writing in English.

Haplocardia (hap-lō-kär′di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] Same as *Brachiopoda*.

haplocardiac (hap-lō-kär′di-ak), *a.* [As *Haplocardia* + *-ac*.] Same as *brachiopodous*.

haplocerine (hap-los′e-rin), *a.* [< *Haplocerus* + *-ine*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the genus *Haplocerus*: as, a *haplocerine* antelope. *H. Smith*.

Haplocerus (hap-los′e-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of antilopine ruminant quadrupeds, characterized by small and short curved horns like those of the chamois, and a very long and abundant fleecy pelage. It is represented only by the Rocky Mountain goat, *Haplocerus montanus*, which inhabits the mountains

Rocky Mountain Goat (*Haplocerus montanus*).

of the northwestern United States and some parts of British America. The animal is, in fact, a kind of chamois, but has a fleecy coat, which gives it some resemblance to the Angora or Cashmere goat. Usually, but improperly, *Aplocerus*. *H. Smith*, 1827.

Haplochiton (hap-lok′i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *χιτών*, tunic.] The typical genus of *Haplochitonidæ*, having a scaleless body, whence the name. The species inhabit Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland islands. Also written *Aplochiton*. *Jenyns*, 1842.

Haplochitonidæ (hap″lok-i-ton′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haplochiton* + *-idæ*.] A family of physostomous fishes, resembling the *Salmonidæ*, but having the whole margin of the upper jaw formed by the premaxillary bone. The opercular apparatus is complete, the gill-membranes wide, the pseudobranchiæ well developed, and the air-bladder simple; the pyloric appendages are wanting, and there is no oviduct, the eggs falling into the abdominal cavity. There are but two genera, *Haplochiton*, which is peculiar to the fresh waters of temperate South America, and *Prototroctes*, which is confined to New Zealand and Australia.

haplocyemate (hap″lō-sī-ē′māt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *κύημα*, an embryo, < *κυεῖν*, conceive.] In *embryol.*, developed directly from a more or less elongated gastrula: applied to the mode of development characteristic of the lancelet and of many worms. *J. A. Ryder*.

Haplodes (hap-lō′dēz), *n.* [NL., orig. improp. *Aplodes* (Guenée, 1857), < Gr. **ἁπλώδης*, contr. of *ἁπλοειδής*, simple, single, < *ἁπλοῦς*, simple, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of moths, of the family *Geometridæ*. Its species are small, and are distin-

guished by their green or whitish abdomen with conspicuous white or reddish spots, and by their angled hind wings. The larvæ bear strong spines, upon which they fasten the debris of the plants upon which they feed. *H. rubivora* (Riley) subsists in the larval state on the leaves and fruit of the raspberry.

Haplodinotus (hap′lō-di-nō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *νῶτος*, in sense of 'second,' + *νότος*, back, i. e., dorsal fin.] A genus of sciænoid fishes peculiar to the great fresh-water lakes and the Mississippi valley, typical of the subfamily *Haplodinotinæ*, represented by *H. grunniens*, the fresh-water drum, sheepshead, or thunder-pumper. Also called *Amblodon*.

Haplodon (hap′lō-don), *n.* [NL., written in various forms: see def. 1), but prop. only *Haplodon* or *Haplodon*, *Haplodōdus* or *Haplodus*, < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** The typical and only genus of rodents of the family *Haplodontidæ*. *H. rufus* or *Aplodontia leporina* is the sewellel or Rocky Mountain beaver. Also

Sewellel (*Haplodon rufus*).

Haplodon, *Haplodon*, *Haplodon*, *Haplodus*, *Haplodus*, *Haploudus*, *Hapludus*, and in extended form *Aplodontia*, *Aplodontia*, *Aplodontia*, *Aplodontia*, *Haplodontia*. The original form in mammalogy, *Aplodontia* (Richardson, 1829), was emended to *Haplodon* by Wagler (1830).

2. A genus of elasmobranchiate fishes. *Munster*, 1840.

haplodont (hap′lo-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *haplodon(t-)* (see *Haplodon*), < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *odontog.*, having the crowns of the molar teeth simple or single—that is, not divided into ridges, tubercles, etc.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the *Haplodontidæ*. (*b*) Pertaining to the *Haplodontia*; edentate.

II. *n.* One of the *Haplodontidæ*.

Haplodontia[1] (hap-lō-don′ti-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing.: see *Haplodon*.] Same as *Haplodon*.

Haplodontia[2] (hap-lō-don′ti-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *haplodon(t-)*: see *haplodont*.] An order of placental *Mammalia*, consisting of the *Edentata* of Cuvier with the omission of the *Monotremata*; one of two orders constituting Blyth's phytophagous mammals. [Not in use.]

Haplodontidæ (hap-lō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haplodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of rodents, typified by the genus *Haplodon* and nearly related to the *Castoridæ* or beavers; the sewellels. They have 1 incisor on each side above and below, no canines, 2 premolars in each upper and 1 in each lower half-jaw, and 3 molars on both sides above and below, the molars being rootless, prismatic in section, and with simple crowns. The clavicles are perfect; the tibia and fibula are not ankylosed; there are 9 carpal and 9 tarsal bones; the skull is massive, greatly depressed, broad behind, and with flaring zygomata and no postorbital processes; the mandible is massive, with a twisted, laminar, descending ramus and a high coronoid process; there is a large hyoid bone; the salivary glands are enormous; the stomach has a cardiac prolongation; the intestine is about eleven times longer than the body; the cæcum is large; the outlets of the genital and urinary organs are separate; the testes are abdominal; and the large penis-bone is cleft at the end. They are peculiar to North America. See *sewellel*, and cut under *Haplodon*.

haplogonidium (hap″lō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *haplogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + NL. *gonidium*.] See *gonidium*, 3.

haplogonimium (hap″lō-gō-nim′i-um), *n.*; pl. *haplogonimia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + NL. *gonimium*.] See *gonidium*, 3, and *gonimium*. *Crouan*.

haplography (hap-log′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] In *paleography* and *textual criticism*: (*a*) A copyist's mechanical or inadvertent omission of a letter, or of a series of letters or words, repeated in immediate succession in the passage of the original manuscript copied. Errors of this kind were frequently made by ancient copyists, owing to non-separation of words in manuscripts. An example in English would be, if a copyist, ANDISSENTTOYOU ('and is sent to you'), one *s* should be dropped, so as to read, 'and I sent to you.' (*b*) A reading originating in such an omission. See *dittography*.

Haplolæneæ (hap-lō-lē′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + (?) *λαινος*, of stone, < *λαας*, a stone.] A tribe of frondose liverworts (*Hepaticæ*), of the division *Jungermanniaceæ*, proposed by Nees von Esenbeck in 1838, and characterized by a one-leafed involucre without any true perianth, a spherical capsule, and dichotomous-ribbed fronds. It comprises some of the finest of the frondose liverworts.

haploma (hap-lō′mä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁπλωμα*, a cloth or coverlet: see *haplome*.] Same as *ependytes* (*b*).

haplome (hap′lōm), *n.* [Orig., but less prop., *aplome* (Haüy, 1801); < Gr. *ἁπλωμα*, that which is unfolded, an expanse, also a table-cloth or coverlet, < *ἁπλοῦν*, unfold, make single, < *ἁπλόος*, contr. *ἁπλοῦς*, simple, single, < *ἀ-* copulative + *-πλοος*, -fold: see *diploë*, *diploma*, etc.] A rare variety of garnet, found in dodecahedrons with rhombic faces.

Haplomorpha (hap-lō-môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *haplomorphus*: see *haplomorphous*.] **1.** In some systems of classification, a group of true craspedote medusans, typical acalephs, or ordinary jelly-fishes, corresponding nearly or exactly with *Hydrophora* of some and *Trachymedusæ* of other writers. See *Trachymedusæ*.—**2.** A division of opisthobranchiate gastropods, of small size and simple form, having no ctenidia, cerata, or other processes of the body-wall. The families *Phyllirhoidæ* and *Elysiidæ* represent this division: same as *Abranchia* (*b*).

haplomorphic (hap-lō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Haplomorpha* + *-ic*.] Same as *haplomorphous*.

haplomorphous (hap-lō-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. *haplomorphus*, < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *μορφή*, form.] Being of simple form; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Haplomorpha*.

Haplomycetes (hap″lō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a mushroom.] A name given by Fries to certain of the simplest forms of fungi in which the whole thallus consists of a single hypha, usually very much branched. They are now mostly regarded as representing certain immature stages in the life-history of other higher forms, particularly the *Ascomycetes*.

haplomycetous (hap″lō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* Having the structure or appearance of the *Haplomycetes*.

Haploöphonæ (hap″lō-ō-fō′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] **1.** In J. Müller's system of classification, a group of passerine birds having a simple bronchotracheal syrinx, as the tyrant-flycatchers: it corresponds to *Clamatores* or *Oligomyodi* and is contrasted with *Tracheophonæ*.—**2.** In Garrod and Forbes's arrangement, a division of *Passeres*, consisting of the family *Tyrannidæ* and the genus *Rupicola* of South America, together with the old-world *Pittidæ*, *Philepittidæ*, and *Xenicidæ* (or *Acanthisittidæ*): opposed to *Tracheophones*.

haploöphonous (hap″lō-ō-fō′nus), *a.* [As *Haploöphonæ* + *-ous*.] Having the characters of the *Haploöphonæ*; oligomyodian.

Haplopappus (hap-lō-pap′us), *n.* [NL., also less prop. *Aplopappus*, < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *πάππος*, seed-down (pappus): see *pappus*.] A large genus of *Compositæ*, chiefly of western North America and Chili, with yellow flowers. It is allied to *Solidago*, but has larger many-flowered heads, and is of very different habits. There are about 50 species in the United States, of which only 2 are found east of the Mississippi. They are of no known economic value. A Mexican species, *A. discoideus*, furnishes a kind of damiana, a pretended aphrodisiac. *Cassini*, 1826.

haplopetalous (hap-lō-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having only one row or circle of petals.

haplosiphoniate (hap″lō-sī-fō′ni-āt), *a.* [< NL. *haplosiphonia* (see def.), < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *σίφων*, siphon.] Pertaining to or having the characters of that series of batrachians known as *Aglossa haplosiphonia*. See *Aglossa*.

Haplostemmæ (hap-lō-stem′ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *στέμμα*, wreath, crown.] A division of the natural order of plants *Asclepiadeæ*, having the crown of stamens simple and consisting of five entire or slightly bifid pieces inserted on the base of the gynostegium. *Decaisne*, 1844.

haplostemonous (hap-lō-stem′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *στήμων*, a thread: see *stamen*.] In *bot.*, having a single series or circle of stamens. Also *aplostemonous*.

haplotomy (hap-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁπλοτομία*, < *ἁπλοτομεῖν*, cut by a simple incision, < *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *τομή*, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, a simple cutting or incision.

haply (hap′li), *adv.* [< *hap*[1], *n.*, + *-ly*[2].] By hap, accident, or chance; perhaps; perchance.

Lest *haply* ye be found even to fight against God.
Acts v. 39.

I believed him, and turned out of that way into this, if *haply* I might be soon eased of my burden.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 95.

=Syn. See *happily*.

hap'orth (hā′pėrth), *n.* [Contr. of *halfpenny-worth*.] A halfpenny-worth; hence, a very small quantity. [Colloq., Eng.]

Ha'porth of treacle, three farthings' worth of bread.
Thackeray, Curate's Walk.

happet†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *hap*[2].

happen[1] (hap′n), *v. i.* [< ME. *happenen*, *hapnen*, an extension, with verb-formative *-n* (see *-en*[1], 3), of the more common ME. *happen* (pres. ind. *happe*), E. *hap*: see *hap*[1], *v.*] 1. To occur by chance; occur unexpectedly or unaccountably; in general, to occur; take place.

Governinge yow so, yow maie remaine in that good estate yow be, or els maie easilie *happen* you to remember what yow were.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 74.

There shall no evil *happen* to the just. Prov. xii. 21.

All that *happens* is only transference of matter from one place to another. *W. Wallace*, Epicureanism, p. 186.

How *happens* it that, instead of being dependent on continental skill and enterprise, our skill and enterprise are at a premium on the continent?
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 429.

2. To chance; be by chance or unexpectedly: as, he *happened* to be at home.

The young Man *hapning* to be gaming at Dice.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus, note.

As for coals, it is not likely they should ever be used there in anything but forges and great towns, if ever they *happen* to have any. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 8.

To happen in or **into**, to enter or come in casually; especially, to make a chance call.

It was the Spanyards good hap to *happen in* those parts where were infinite numbers of people.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 220.

To happen on, to meet with; fall or light upon.

I deny not but that these men . . . may some time *happen on* something that is good and great.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, To the Reader.

happen[1] (hap′n), *adv.* [E. dial.; sometimes *happens;* abbr. of *it may happen*. Cf. E. dial. *mappen*, a contr. of the same, and cf. colloq. *mayhap*, *maybe*, abbr. of *it may hap*, *it may be*.] Possibly; perhaps.

Happen I have not getten things as they mout be yet. . . . A man as has been misforchnit is loike to be slow.
F. H. Burnett, Haworth's, xviii.

happen[2]†, *a.* [ME., < Icel. *happinn*, fortunate, happy: see *hap*[1], and cf. *happy*.] Fortunate; happy; blessed.

Thay arn *happen* that han in hert pouerte.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 13.

The *hapnest* vnder heuen kyng hyzest mon of alle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 56.

happening (hap′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *happen*[1], *v.*] An occurrence.

happer[1] (hap′ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *hopper*[1].

These four-and-twenty mills complete
Sall gang for thee throw all the yeir;
And as mekle of gude reid wheit
As all thair *happers* dow to bear.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 47).

"Miller," said he to me, "an thou wilt turn thy back on the mill, and wend with me, I will make a man of thee." But I chose rather to abide by clap and *happer*, and the better luck was mine. *Scott*, Monastery, xiii.

happer[2]†, *v. i.* [Appar. for **hopper*, *v. i.*, freq. of *hop*[1].] To skip about; hop.

Which are, within these forty years, crawled out of the bottomless pit, to *happer* and swarm throughout the world. *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 242.

happify (hap′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *happified*, ppr. *happifying*. [< *happy* + *-fy*.] To make happy. [Rare except as cant.]

This Prince, unpeerd for Clemency and Courage,
Justly surnam'd the Great, the Good, the Wise,
Mirour of Future, Miracle of Fore-Age,
One short mishap for ever *happifies*.
Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Henry the Great, l. 642.

Happify is a barbarism which I have never met with but in the dialect of the Methodist pulpit. Even "dictionaries unabridged" do not contain it.
A. Phelps, English Style, p. 368.

The hopeless loss of one half of our brothers and sisters, and the "*happified* selfishness" of the other half!
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 432.

happily (hap′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *happiliche*; < *happy* + *-ly*[2].] 1. By good fortune; fortunately; luckily.

Neuertheles it pleased God to bring the wind more westerly, & so, in the moneth of May, 1592, we *happily* doubled Cape Comori without sight of the coast of India.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 105.

Who's this? . . .
The person I was bound to seek. Fair sir,
You are *happily* met. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 1.

A man who is lost, as we say, to a sense of right and wrong (*happily* not a very common case) can only be kept straight by the prospect of reward or punishment.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 147.

2. In a happy or pleasing way or state; in pleasant or fortunate circumstances; with happiness or joy.

He writes
How *happily* he lives, how well-belov'd,
And daily graced by the emperor.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

This is a day of triumph; all contentions
Are *happily* accorded.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

3. With address, skill, dexterity, or aptness; dexterously; felicitously; aptly; gracefully.

Formed by thy converse *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 379.

The *happily* descriptive remark of Emerson, though it accentuates the crepuscular habit of mind, equally explains two other mental traits of Hawthorne.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 514.

4†. By chance; peradventure; haply.

If any thyng shall *happily* chaunce vnto vs in this matter otherwise than well, thou shalt percase heare of it.
Udall, Flowers for Latine Speakinge, fol. 138.

Besides, old Gremio is heark'ning still;
And *happily* we might be interrupted.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them who *happily* may peruse these two treatises. *Sir K. Digby.*

=Syn. 1. *Haply*, *Happily*. *Haply*, now rarely used in prose, means by chance; *happily*, by a happy chance.—2. Prosperously, successfully, contentedly.

happiness (hap′i-nes), *n.* [< *happy* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being happy. (*a*) Good luck; good fortune.

Might we but have that *happiness*, my lord, that you would once use our hearts, whereby we might express some part of our zeals, we should think ourselves for ever perfect. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2.

(*b*) Any state of being, having considerable permanence, in which pleasure decidedly predominates over pain.

Dead and inglorious,
Like beast whose breath but in his nostrels is,
And hath no hope of *happinesse* or blis.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 358.

O *happiness*, our being's end and aim!
Good, pleasure, ease, content, whate'er thy name;
That something still which prompts the eternal sigh,
For which we bear to live, or dare to die!
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 1.

Happiness, . . . in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure we are capable of.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 42.

The word happy is a relative term; in strictness, any condition may be denominated happy in which the amount or aggregate of pleasure exceeds that of pain; and the degree of *happiness* depends upon the quantity of this excess. *Paley*, Moral Philos., i. 6.

Every man speaks of *happiness* as his end of ends: he wishes to live well or to do well, which he considers to be the same as being happy. But men disagree exceedingly in their opinions as to that which constitutes *happiness:* nay, the same man sometimes places it in one thing, sometimes in another — in health or in riches, according as he happens to be sick or poor. *Grote*, Aristotle.

(*c*) Fortuitous aptness or fitness; an unstudied grace or beauty; felicitousness.

How pregnant sometimes his replies are! a *happiness* that often madness hits on. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Certain graces and *happinesses* peculiar to every language give life and energy to the words. *Sir J. Denham.*

Ye powers who rule the tongue, if such there are,
And make colloquial *happiness* your care.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 82.

Both show a wide knowledge of human nature, and a great *happiness* in sketching the details of individual manners. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 77.

=Syn. *Happiness*, *Felicity*, *Blessedness*, *Bliss;* well-being, prosperity, welfare, enjoyment, comfort, security. *Happiness*, the generic word, is expressive of nearly every general state of pleasure. It is so far from its derivation that it is often expressive of that state of mind that triumphs over circumstances, finding material for contentment or even joy in that which might naturally produce deep unhappiness. *Felicity* is primarily a matter of favorable circumstances, which may be mere exemption from disaster or disagreeable experiences, or may be of a higher type, as domestic *felicity* depends not merely upon the comfort of the home, nor upon freedom from anxiety, but especially upon a high degree of mutual love. *Blessedness* is a state of the most refined happiness, arising from the purest and warmest benevolent and religious feeling. The type of its meaning is furnished by the use of the word *blessed* in the beatitudes, Mat. v. 3–11. *Bliss* is consummate happiness. See *animation*, *mirth*, *hilarity*, *gladness*.

happing (hap′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hap*[2], *v.*] Same as *hap*[2].

happit[1] (hap′it). A Scotch preterit and past participle of *hap*[1].

happit[2] (hap′it). A Scotch preterit and past participle of *hap*[2].

happy (hap′i), *a.*; compar. *happier*, superl. *happiest*. [< ME. *happy*; < *hap*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Manifesting or marked by good hap or fortune; lucky; fortuitously fortunate, favorable, or successful: as, a *happy* contingency or omen; a *happy* thought or discovery.

Imagining how to purchase
Grace of the quene there to bide
Till good fortune some *happy* guide
Me send might. *Isle of Ladies*, l. 280.

I shall have share in this most *happy* wrack.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

A proclaimed prize! Most *happy*! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Chemists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*

In *happy* time behold our pilot-star!
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. Conscious that one's general condition of feeling is a highly satisfactory one; conscious that one feels, in general, decidedly more pleasure than pain; having a general feeling of pleasure; satisfied; pleased.

He may make us both *happy* in an hour;
Win some five thousand pound, and send us two on't.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Make such a one thy friend, in whom princes may be *happy*, and great counsels successful.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 18.

How *happy* could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away!
Gay, Beggar's Opera, ii. 2.

"O *happy* world," thought Pelleas, "all, meseems,
Are *happy;* I the *happiest* of them all."
Nor slept that night for pleasure in his blood.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. Being in a favorable condition or in advantageous circumstances; fortunate; secure of good; blessed.

And this Pamphilus saith also; If thou be right *happy*, that is to sayn, if thou be right riche, thou shalte finde a gret nomber of felawes and frendes.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

His knowledge standeth so vpon the abstract and generall, that *happie* is that man who may vnderstande him.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Happy is that people whose God is the Lord.
Ps. cxliv. 15.

Calling him *happy* who had Homer to blaze abroad his praises to the world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 328.

4. Affording pleasure or enjoyment; bringing or attended with good fortune, luck, or pleasure; agreeable: as, *happy* thoughts; a *happy* condition; *happier* times.

For thee I longde to liue, for thee nowe welcome death:
And welcome be that *happie* pang that stops my gasping breath. *Gascoigne*, In Trust is Treason.

All places that the eye of heaven visits
Are to a wise man ports and *happy* havens.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

This *happy* place, our sweet
Recess, and only consolation left
Familiar to our eyes. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 303.

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering *happier* things.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

5. Indicative or expressive of happiness; joyful: as, the *happy* shouts of children; *happy* smiles or tears.

The delight of *happy* laughter,
The delight of low replies.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi.

6. Apt; fitting the purpose, occasion, or circumstances; opportune; felicitous: as, a *happy* expedient; a *happy* retort.

Saint Dennis bless this *happy* stratagem!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

This fell out strangely *happy*.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 2.

With twisted quirks and *happy* hits,
From misty men of letters.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

The same expression, so refined, so softly imaginative, which Malbone — venturing a *happy* touch, with suspended breath — had imparted to the miniature.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

7. Dexterous; ready; able.

She is a woman of an excellent assurance, and an extraordinary *happy* wit and tongue.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 2.

I have known men *happy* enough at ridicule, who upon grave subjects were perfectly stupid.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

Happy despatch, family, hunting-ground, etc. See the nouns. — Happy man be his dole†. See *dole*[1]. — Syn. *Happy*, *Fortunate*, *Lucky*. *Felicitous* is now rarely used except in the sense of apt and pleasing, a sense in which *happy* also is used: as, a *felicitous* or *happy* combination, answer, speech. *Fortunate* and *lucky*, by their derivations, are a higher and a lower term for the prosperous turns of chance or the lot in life. *Happy*, though essentially the same by derivation, has a broader application; it is never altogether separated from the idea of enjoyment. See *happiness*.

happy† (hap′i), *v. t.* [< *happy*, *a.*] To make happy.

By th' one hee *happied* his own Soule with Rest:
By th' other also, hee his People blest.
Sylvester, St. Lewis (trans.), l. 75.

That use is not forbidden usury,
Which *happies* those that pay the willing loan.
Shak., Sonnets, vi.

happy-go-lucky (hap′i-gō-luk′i), *a.* Easy-going; taking things as they come, or happened.

The first thing was [illegible] to think and talk, which he did in the *happy-go-lucky* way of his class, uttering nine mighty simple remarks to one that was but of superlative wisdom, or something that seemed like it.
Charles Reade, Never too Late to Mend, xv.

happy-go-lucky (hap′i-gō-luk′i), *adv.* In any way one pleases; just as may happen; every man for himself.

The Red coats cried, "shall we fall on in order, or *hap-go-lucky*?" the Master-General said, "In the name of God! at it, *hap-go-lucky*!"
Sir T. Morgan, Memoirs (Arber's Eng. Garner), IV. 641.

If I get into Mr. Martha's quarters, you have a hundred more; it rains there as fast as it does *hap-go-lucky*.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

hap-warm (hap′wârm), *a.* and *n.* [< *hap*[2] + *warm*.] I. *a.* Covering so as to warm. [Scotch.]

Thinking it best to be o'erlaid in
A suit o' sonsy *hap-warm* plaidin.
Tarras, Poems, p. 22.

II. *n.* Any wrapping to protect from cold. [Scotch.]

Whan fock [folk], the nipping cauld to bang,
Their winter *hapwarms* wear.
Fergusson, Hallow-Fair.

haquet†, *n.* An abbreviated form of *haquebut*.

haquebut†, *n.* A form of *hackbut*.

haqueton†, *n.* A form of *acton*.

har[1] (här), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harre*; < ME. *har, harre, herre*, < AS. *heor, heorr, hior*, also *heorra* (in pl. *heorran*), a hinge, a cardinal point, = MD. *herre, harre*, D. *har, her* = Icel. *hjarri*, a hinge.] A hinge. [Prov. Eng.]

The *herres*, ether heenges, of the doris . . . weren of gold.
Wyclif, 3 [1] Ki. vii. 50 (Purv.).

Out of har†, off the hinges; out of gear; out of order.

The londe, the see, the firmament,
They axen also juggement
Agen the man, and make him werre,
Therwhile himselfe staunte *oute of herre*.
Gower.

All is *out of harre*.
Skelton, Magnyficence, l. 921.

har[2]†, *a.* An early Middle English form of *hoar*.

har[3] (här), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *hair*[1].

harageous†, **harrageous**†, *a.* [ME., appar. of OF. origin, but no OF. form appears. Cf. OF. *harache, harace*, pursuit; cf. also *harry*.] Bold; violent.

The hethene *harageous* kynge appone the hethe lyggez,
And of his hertly hurte helyde he never!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1834.

hara-kiri (har′ä-kir′ē), *n.* [Jap., < *hara*, belly, + *kiri*, cutting, cut. Erroneously written *hari-kari, harri-karri*, in riming conformation.] 1. Suicide by disembowelment, formerly practised in Japan by daimios and members of the military class when unwilling to survive some personal or family disgrace, or in order to avoid the headsman's sword after having received sentence of death. In the latter case the act was performed in the presence of witnesses, and was accompanied by elaborate formalities. At the moment the suicide ripped open his abdomen with his dirk his head was struck off by the sword of his second, who was usually a kinsman or an intimate friend.

According to one authority, capital punishment may be divided into two kinds—beheading and strangulation. The ceremony of *hara-kiri* was added afterwards in the case of persons belonging to the military class being condemned to death. This was first instituted in the days of the Ashikaga dynasty (1336–1568 A. D.).
A. B. Mitford, Old Japan, p. 330.

2. Hence, suicide; self-destruction.

On July 8 the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill was passed in a House of Commons in which there was not a single Liberal or Irishman, and the method of obstruction by abstention, or the policy of political *hari-kari*, was inaugurated. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 656.

Haralda (ha-ral′dä), *n.* Same as *Harelda*.

haram, *n.* Same as *harem*.

harangue (ha-rang′), *n.* [< OF. *harangue*, F. *harangue* = Pr. *arengua* = Sp. Pg. *arenga* = It. *aringa, arringa* (ML. *harenga*), a public address, a harangue; cf. It. *aringo, arringo*, arena, lists, combat, pulpit, chair, harangue (the sense 'arena,' hence a public platform, etc., being nearest the orig.); < OHG. *hring*, MHG. *rinc*, a ring, a ring of people, an arena, circus, lists, G. *ring* = OS. *hring* = AS. *hring*, E. *ring*[1]: see *ring*. The syllable *ha-, a-*, is due to the OHG. *h-*. Cf. *rank*[2], *range, arrange*, from the same source.] A set oration; a public address; a formal, vehement, or passionate address; also, any formal or pompous speech; a declamation; a tirade.

Anon
Gray-headed men and grave, with warriours mix'd,
Assemble, and *harangues* are heard.
Milton, P. L., xi. 663.

Then his bhaird, or poet: then his bladier, or orator, to make *harangues* to the great folks whom he visits.
Scott, Waverley, xvi.

The even tenor of the session of Parliament was ruffled only by an occasional *harangue* from Lord Egmont on the army estimates.
Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

=Syn. *Address, Oration*, etc. See *speech*.

harangue (ha-rang′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *harangued*, ppr. *haranguing*. [< F. *haranguer* = Pr. *arenguar* = Sp. Pg. *arengar* = It. *aringare, arringare*, make a harangue; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To address in a harangue; make a speech to: as, the general *harangued* the troops.

The worm, aware of his intent,
Harangu'd him thus, right eloquent.
Cowper, Nightingale and Glow-worm.

General Jackson, upon being *harangued* in Latin, found himself in a position of immense perplexity.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 364.

II. *intrans.* To make a formal address or speech; deliver a harangue; declaim.

A Spaniard *harangued* in his native tongue at the pillar of reproach, and a French sermon was preached at the place where Christ was nailed to the cross.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

For he at any time would hang
For th' opportunity t' *harangue*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 438.

The talent of *haranguing* is, of all others, most insupportable.
Swift, Conversation.

haranguer (ha-rang′ėr), *n.* One who harangues or is fond of haranguing; a noisy declaimer.

With them join'd all th' *haranguers* of the throng,
That thought to get preferment by the tongue.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 509.

We are not to think every clamorous *haranguer*, or every splenetic repiner against a court, is therefore a patriot.
Bp. Berkeley, Maxims, § 23.

hara-nut (hä′rä-nut), *n.* The drupe of an Indian plant, *Terminalia citrina*. Also called *citrine* or *Indian myrobalan*.

haras†, **harras**†, *n.* [< ME. *haras, hares, harace*, < OF. *haras, haraz*, F. *haras* (ML. *haracium*), a stud, < L. *hara*, a pen, coop, sty.] 1. A stud of horses.

A *harras* of horses.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

2. A place or establishment for breeding horses; a stud-farm; a stable.

Sondys is a hous of *haras* that stand by the wey,
Among the bestys herboryd ye be.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 147.

Than lopen about hem the Lombars,
As wicked coltes out of *haras*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 205. (*Halliwell*.)

From this *haras* have come some of the best French-bred horses that have been seen in recent years.
Philadelphia Times, May 17, 1886.

harass (har′as), *v. t.* [Formerly also *harras, harrass*; < OF. *harasser*, tire out, vex. Origin uncertain; cf. OF. *harier*, harry: see *harry*.] 1. To fatigue or tire out, as with annoying labor, care, importunity, enforced watchfulness, misfortune, etc.; distress by perplexity; wear out, as with toil.

Being unwilling to refuse any public service, though my men were already very much *harrassed*, I marched thither.
Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 102.

Nature, oppress'd and *harass'd* out with care,
Sinks down to rest.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

To go on at that rate would *harrass* a regiment all to pieces.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

Vext with lawyers and *harass'd* with debt.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 3.

2. *Milit.*: (*a*) To annoy by repeated attacks; keep constantly on the defensive.

They had before been miserably *harassed* by the inroads of the Philistines.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

(*b*) To lay waste or desolate; raid.—3. To rub or scrape. [A trade use.]

To soften the skins after dyeing, they are *harassed* by a knife, the point of which is curved upwards.
Ure, Dict., III. 93.

=Syn. *Distress*, etc. (see *afflict*); to jade, disturb, exhaust, fag. See *trouble*.

harass (har′as), *n.* [< *harass*, *v.*] Harassment. [Rare.]

Meanwhile the men of Judah, to prevent
The *harass* of their land, beset me round.
Milton, S. A., l. 257.

Cares and the *harass* of daily life have sharpened the round cheek.
Robert Ord's Atonement, p. 58.

harasser (har′as-ėr), *n.* One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.

Unnumbered *harassers*
Of the Fleet and Scots
There to flee made were.
Athelstan's Victory (Ellis's Early Eng. Poets, I. 23).

harassment (har′as-ment), *n.* [< *harass* + *-ment*.] The act of harassing, or the state of being harassed; vexation; that which harasses or vexes.

I have known little else than privation, disappointment, unkindness, and *harassment*.
L. E. Landon, in Blanchard, I. 51.

Little *harassments* . . . do occasionally molest the most fortunate.
Bulwer, Pelham, lxiii.

A soul that has come, from excessive *harassments*, introspections, self-analysis, into that morbid state of half-sceptical despondency.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 465.

harateen, *n.* See *harrateen*.

harawd†, *n.* An obsolete form of *herald*.

harbegier†, **harbesher**†, *n.* See *harbinger*

harbergage†, *n.* See *harborage*.

harboroust, *a.* See *harborous*. *Tyndale*.

harbin, harbine (här′bin), *n.* A young coal-fish. [Local, Eng.]

harbinger (här′bin-jėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harbenger* (the *n* inserted as in *passenger, messenger, porringer*, etc.), earlier *harbegier, harbesher* (in which an orig. *r* has been lost from the second syllable), < (*a*) ME. *herbergeour, herberjour, herbarjour*, etc., < OF. *herbergeor, herbergeour, albergeur* (= Sp. Pg. *albergador* = It. *albergatore*), one who provides or secures lodging or harborage; (*b*) ME. also *herberger, herborgere*, < OF. *herbegier*, in same sense; < *herbergier*, harbor, lodge: see *harborough, harbor*[1], *v.*] 1†. One who provides or secures lodging for another; specifically, a royal officer who rode a day's journey in advance of the court when traveling, to provide lodgings and other accommodations.

Thane come the *herbarjours*, harageous knyghtez,
The hale batelles one hye harrawnte ther-aftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2448.

There was a *harbinger* who had lodged a gentleman in a very ill room.
Bacon, Apothegms.

Bishop Ken's house . . . was marked by the *harbinger* for the use of Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn.
Hawkins, Bp. Ken.

2. One who or that which precedes and gives notice of the coming of some other person or thing; a forerunner; a precursor.

Another, past all hope, doth pre-auerr
The birth of Iohn, Christ's holy *Harbenger*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1

I'll be myself the *harbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 4.

Except there be great familiarity, hee which will salute a friend must send a letter before for his *harbenger*, to signifie his affection towards him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Luxurious ease is the surest *harbinger* of pain.
De Quincey, Philos. of Rom. Hist

harbinger (här′bin-jėr), *v. t.* [< *harbinger*, *n.*] To precede; act as a harbinger to; serve as an omen or indication of; presage; announce.

One majority often *harbingers* another.
Remarks on the State of Parties (1809), p. 24.

To that chamber came the fair Queen soon,
Well *harbingered* by flutes.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 108.

harbinger-of-spring (här′bin-jėr-ov-spring′), *n.* A small North American umbelliferous herb, *Erigenia bulbosa*, which flowers in March in the latitude of Washington. It is produced from

Harbinger-of-spring (*Erigenia bulbosa*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

a deep globular tuber, larger than a pea, at the end of a slender root, and has twice-ternately divided leaves and small white flowers. It is the only species of the genus, and ranges from New York to Virginia and from Wisconsin to Kentucky.

harbor[1], **harbour**[1] (här′bor), *n.* [The spelling *harbour* conforms to the analogy of *labour*, etc.; as in *harbour*[2] = *arbour, arbor*[2], it is without

etymological justification. Early mod. E. *harbor, harbour, herbour*, etc., < ME. *harbor, harber, harbar, harbore, herbore, herber*, etc., later forms, abbreviated appar. by confusion with *harbor*^{2} = *arbor*^{2}, of *herborwe*, etc., lodging, shelter, harbor, whence mod. E. *harborough*, etc.: see *harborough*.] **1.** A place of shelter; a lodging; an inn.

Mo camen to him in to the hoost or *harbore* [Latin *hospitium*, Vulgate]. *Wyclif*, Acts xviii. 23 (Oxf.).

That lad that thou callys lorde in lede,
He had never *harbor*, house, ne halle.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 247.

Specifically—**2†.** The covert of the hart or hind. *Halliwell.*—**3.** Accommodation; lodging; shelter; refuge.

Woldez thou go myn ernde
To the heg lorde of this hous, *herber* to crawe?
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 811.

For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knocked.
Dryden.

I still the renegade carest,
And gave it *harbour* in my breast.
Walsh, Loving One I never Saw.

4. A port or haven for ships; a sheltered recess in the coast-line of a sea, gulf, bay, or lake, most frequently at the mouth of a river. Harbors are often formed artificially, either in whole or in part, by the building of moles, breakwaters, or piers, and sometimes by large floating masses of timber, which rise and fall with the tide.

Then went foorth our Pinnesse to seeke harborow, & found many good *harbours*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 235.

We left behind the painted buoy
That tosses at the *harbour*-mouth.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

5. In *glass-making*, a chest 6 or 7 feet long which holds the mixed ingredients before they are put into the pot for fusion.—**Floating harbor**, a harbor formed by floating breakwaters.—**Harbor of refuge**, a harbor, often artificially constructed or protected, to which vessels near the coast resort for safety from a tempest; hence, any shelter or protection for one in distress or difficulty.—**Open harbor** or **roadstead**, a harbor or roadstead which is unsheltered and exposed to the sea.

harbor^1**, harbour**^{1} (här′bor), *v.* [< ME. *herberen*, later abbr. form of *herberwen, herborwen*, etc., whence mod. E. *harborough;* from the noun. See *harborough, v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To provide a lodging or lodging-place for; lodge.

In bedde yf thou falle *herberet* to be,
With felawe, maystur, or her degré,
Thou schalt enquere be curtasye
In what par[t] of the bedde he wylle ly
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 307.

2. To give shelter to; protect; secure; secrete: as, to *harbor* a thief.

And, coasting homeward, came to Ephesus,
Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave unsought
Or that, or any place that *harbours* men.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

Methinks these woody thickets should *harbour* knaves.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 2.

A rueful deed thou'st done this day,
In *harboring* banished Quakers.
Whittier, The Exiles.

Whosoever relieves the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or knowingly *harbors* or protects an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.
Articles of War of the U. S. Army, art. 45.

Hence—**3.** To entertain; cherish; indulge: as, to *harbor* malice or revenge.

I cannot utter it. Why should I keep
A breast to *harbour* thoughts I dare not speak?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

4†. To trace home, as a deer to its covert; earth.

I have in this short time made a great progress
Towards your redress; I come from *harbouring*
The villains who have done you this affront.
Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours, iii.

=**Syn. 3.** *Foster*, etc. See *cherish*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lodge; dwell. [Obsolete or archaic.]

To *herber* in that hostel, whyl halyday lested auinant.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 806.

This night let's *harbour* here in York.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Since first he *harbor'd* in
That purple-lined palace of sweet sin.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

2. To receive shelter or protection; be entertained; be secreted.

No great guilt of any kind can well be thought to *harbour* in that breast where true Charity dwells.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

3. To find a harbor; anchor in a harbor, as a ship.

There were many commodious havens and fair baies for ships to *harbour*, and ride in with safety.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 802.

The wind was so strong as the shallop could not keep the water, but was forced to *harbour* there that night.
Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 349.

harbor^2**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *arbor*^{2}, a garden, etc.

harborage, harbourage (här′bor-āj), *n.* [Modified (as if directly < *harbor*^{1}, *harbour*^{1}, + *-age*) from ME. *harbergage, herberge, herbigage*, < OF. *herbergage, herbegage, harbegage*, etc., lodgings, shelter, harbor, < *herbergier*, etc., lodge, shelter: see *harborough, harbor*^{1}, *v.*] Lodging; shelter; dwelling; abode.

Hyes to the *harbergage* thare the kyng hovys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79. (*Halliwell.*)

Let us in, your king; whose labour'd spirits,
Forwearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave *harbourage* within your city walls.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

How could a dream so vain find *harbourage*
In thy fantastic brain? *J. Baillie.*

Where can I get me *harbourage* for the night?
Tennyson, Geraint.

harbor-dues (här′bor-dūz), *n. pl.* Certain charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected for the use of a harbor, moorings, etc.

harbored, harboured (här′bord), *p. a.* **1.** Entertained; sheltered.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *lodged:* said of a hart, buck, or the like.

harborer, harbourer (här′bor-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *herberzere, herborgere, harburger*, etc., < *herberen*, etc., harbor: see *harbor*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** One who harbors, entertains, or shelters.

Oftentimes have I sitten at dinner and supper with him, in the house of that godly *harbourer* of many preachers and servants of the Lord Jesus, I mean Master Elsyng.
Quoted in *Biog. Notice of Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., [1853]), II. xxix.

Geneva was famous for its religion and a great nurse of pious men, and *harbourer* of exiles for religion.
Strype, Abp. Grindal, an. 1582.

2†. One whose duty it was to trace a hart or hind to its covert.

harbor-gasket (här′bor-gas″ket), *n. Naut.*, one of a series of broad but short and well-blacked gaskets placed at equal distances on the yard of a ship, for showing off a well-furled sail in port.

harborless, harbourless (här′bor-les), *a.* [< ME. *herboreles, herberles;* < *harbor*^{1}, *harbour*^{1}, + *-less.*] **1.** Destitute of shelter or lodging; shelterless.

For I was hungry, and yee gave me meate, thirsty, and yee gave me drinke; naked, and yee cloathed me; *harbourlesse*, and ye lodged me.
Homilies, Against Peril of Idolatry, iii.

2. Having no harbor or haven.

On the left hand the haven-lesse and *harbourlesse* coasts of Italie. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 352.

Toward the south [of Asia] he [Buckle] shows us the Indian Peninsula, with its *harborless* coasts.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 259.

harbor-light (här′bor-līt), *n.* A light or lighthouse to guide ships in entering a harbor.

harbor-log (här′bor-log), *n. Naut.*, that part of the log-book which belongs to the period during which a ship is in port.

harbor-master (här′bor-mās″tėr), *n.* An officer who has charge of the mooring and berthing of ships, and enforces the regulations respecting harbors.

harborough† (här′bur-ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harborow, harborrow, harbrough, harbrow;* < ME. *harbrough, herboroghe, herborowe, herberewe, harborwe, herberwe, herberga, herberge, herberge, hereberge*, etc.; not in AS. (the form *hereberga*, often cited as AS., being in fact OHG.), but of LG. or Scand. origin: OFries. *herberge* (in comp.) = MD. *herberge, herberghe*, D. *herberg* = MLG. *herberge*, LG. *harbarge* = OHG. *heriberge, hereberga, herberga, herebirga*, MHG. *herberge, herbürge, herbrige*, G. *herberge* = Icel. *herbergi* = Sw. *herberge* = Dan. *herberg, herberge* (after D.) (whence, from MHG., It. *albergo* = Sp. Pg. *albergue* = Pr. *alberc* = OF. *herberge, helberge, alberge, auberge*, F. *auberge*), a lodging, an inn, orig., as in OHG. and OF., a military station, a camp, < OHG. *heri, hari*, MHG. *here*, G. *heer* = AS. *here*, etc., an army (see *harry, herring, herald, heriot*, etc.), + OHG. *bergan*, MHG. G. *bergen* = D. *bergen* = AS. *beorgan*, etc., cover, shelter, protect: see *bury*^{1}, *borough*^{1}, *burrow*^{1}. Hence, by abbreviation, the now usual form *harbor*^{1}, q. v.; also *harbinger*.] **1.** A place of lodging, originally for an army; a camp; in a more general use, a lodging; a shelter; an inn.

I saugh nought this yeer so mery a companye
At oones in this *herbergh* as is now.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 765.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, tooke order to have his armes set up in his last *herborough*. *B. Johnson*, Discoveries.

2. Shelter; refuge; asylum.

He hath nede of fode, of clothing, and of *herberwe*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Leave me those hilles where *harbrough* nis to see,
Nor holy-bush, nor brere, nor winding witche.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

3†. In *astrol.*, the house or mansion of a heavenly body.

Apollo, god and governour
Of every plaunte, herbe, tree and flour,
That gevest after thy declinacioun
To ech of hem his tyme and his sesoun,
As thyn *herberwe* chaungeth lowe or heighe.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 307.

harborough† (här′bur-ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *harborow, harborrow;* < ME. *herborowen, herebergen, herbergen*, etc., = D. *herbergen* = MLG. *herbergen* = OHG. *heribergōn, herebergōn, herbirgōn*, MHG. G. *herbergen* = Icel. *herbergja* = ODan. *herberge* (cf. It. *albergare* = Sp. Pg. *albergar* = Pr. *alberguar* = OF. *herbergier, herbregier, haubergier*), shelter, harbor; from the noun: see *harborough, n.* Hence, by abbreviation, *harbor*^{1}, *v.*, the now usual form.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide a lodging-place for; lodge.

To *herbourgh* vs with his blissed saintes
In heuen where and is no complaintes.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6523.

2. To give shelter to; entertain; protect.

Al-so charge Charyte a churche to make
In thyn hole herte to *herberghwen* alle treuthe.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 258.

Thys Symon leprosus that *harborowed* our lorde and suche of hys Disciplis as war Cristeyned, was aftyr warde made Bushoppe. *Torkington*, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 54.

3. To find the harbor or refuge of; trace home, as a deer to its covert.

If they wolde vse but a fewe nombre of houndes, onely to *harborowe* or rouse the game.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 18.

II. *intrans.* To have a lodging; lodge; dwell.

Sauyng al wey yt ye marchauntis of Gascoyne and other alyens may dwelle and *harborough* together in ye said cite as they were wont to doo here before.
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 26.

harborous†, harbourous† (här′bor-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. *herbourous, herberous;* < *harbor*^{1}, *harbour*^{1}, + *-ous.*] Affording harbor or shelter; hospitable.

Whether she haue to her smal power ben *herberous* to the sainctes, lodged them and washen their fete.
J. Udall, On 1 Tim. v.

An other sorte promyseth their howse to be *herbourouse* to the household of fayth, and a great vowe do they make. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 38.

harborow†, *n.* and *v.* See *harborough*.

harbor-reach (här′bor-rēch), *n. Naut.*, the reach or stretch of a winding river which leads direct to a harbor.

harborrow†, *n.* and *v.* See *harborough*.

harbor-seal (här′bor-sēl), *n.* The common seal, *Phoca vitulina*.

harbor-watch (här′bor-woch), *n. Naut.*, same as *anchor-watch*.

harbory†, *n.* [< ME. *herbery, herberie*, in fuller form *herbergery, herbergeri, herborgerie, herburgerye*, etc., < OF. *herbergerie*, lodging, < *herbergier*, lodge: see *harborough, harbor*^{1}, *v.*] A lodging; an inn.

War innes al bifor thaim nomen,
Sua that there was no *herberie*
To Iosep and his spouse Marie.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 63.

Where is the *herborgerie* where I schal ete pask?
Wyclif, Luke xxii. 11 (Oxf.).

harbour^1, *n.* and *v.* See *harbor*^{1}.

harbour^2**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *arbor*^{2}.

harbrough†, harbrow†, *n.* See *harborough*.

hard (härd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *hard*, < AS. *heard*, hard, firm, strong, brave, stubborn, harsh, severe, etc., = OS. *hard* = OFries. *herd* = D. LG. *hard* = OHG. *hart, harti*, and *herti*, MHG. *hart* and *herte*, G. *hart* = Icel. *hardhr* = Sw. *hård* = Dan. *haard* = Goth. *hardus*, hard, severe, = Gr. κρατύς, strong, mighty; cf. κράτος, κάρτος, strength, might, power, victory, κρατερός, καρτερός, strong, stout, mighty, κρατεῖν, have power, rule (see *aristocracy, democracy*, etc., *aristocrat, democrat*, etc.), = Skt. *kratu*, strength, power; prob. < √ *kar*, do, the earliest use in Teut. and Gr. having reference to bodily strength. Hence (through F.) *hardy*^{1} and (through Scand.) *harsk*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Solid and firm to the touch; firm in substance and texture, so as not to be readily altered in shape, penetrated or divided; so constituted as to resist compressing, penetrating, dividing, or abrading action: opposed to *soft*.

The dew-l dragonis hide
Was *hard* so ani thing
Sir Tristrem, ii. 30.

As steele is *hardest* in his kinde
Aboue all other that men finde
Of metalles . . . *Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prol.

The diamond which is so beautiful and *hard*.
. . . Lover's Complaint, l. 211.

Hard and soft are names that we give to things only in relation to the constitutions of our own bodies; that being generally called *hard* by us which will put us to pain, sooner than change figure by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that on the contrary soft, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy and unpainful touch. *Locke.*

A body is said to be *harder* than another when it can be used to scratch the latter, but cannot be scratched by it. *A. Daniell*, Physics, p. 230.

2. Not loose, or not easily loosened; firmly formed; tight; fast: as, a *hard* knot; hence, binding; obligatory: as, a *hard* and fast promise.—**3.** Hardy; tough; enduring; resistant: sound.

They be of an *hard* nature, able to abide and sustain heat, cold, and labour; abhorring from all delicate dainties, occupying no husbandry nor tillage of the ground. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

They [the horses] are both in *hard* condition, so it [a race] can come off in ten days. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, p. 65.

4. Difficult.

Is anything too *hard* for the Lord? Gen. xviii. 14.

(*a*) Difficult to overcome; strong; powerful.

I am this day weak, though anointed king; and these men the sons of Zeruiah be too *hard* for me. 2 Sam. iii. 39.

But what will not Gold do? It will make a Pigmy too *hard* for a Giant. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 9.

(*b*) Difficult of solution, comprehension, decision, etc.; difficult to master, understand, determine, etc.; perplexing: as, a *hard* question or problem; a *hard* language to study; *hard* words (that is, big words, difficult to pronounce).

Some clerklike serving-man,
Who scarce can spell th' *hard* names.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, iii.

For men to tell how human life began
Is *hard*; for who himself beginning knew?
Milton, P. L., viii. 251.

In that Arcadian light when roof and tree,
Hard prose by daylight, dream in Italy.
Lowell, Agassiz, iv. 1.

(*c*) Difficult to accomplish or effect; necessitating or involving considerable effort or labor; arduous; laborious; fatiguing: as, *hard* work, a *hard* task.

When Duncan is asleep
(Whereto the rather shall his day's *hard* journey
Soundly invite him). *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

It es an *harde* thyng for to saye,
Of doghety dedis that hase bene done;
Of felle feghtyngs and batells sere.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 97).

The gods are *hard* to reconcile:
'Tis *hard* to settle order once again.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song), vi.

So *hard* 's the task for sinful flesh and blood
To lend the smallest step to what is good.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

(*d*) Difficult to endure or bear; oppressive; harsh; cruel: as, a *hard* fate; a *hard* blow; *hard* treatment; a *hard* case.

Hard is the choice when the valiant must eat their arms, or clem. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

A soul supreme, in each *hard* instance tried,
Above all pain, all passion, and all pride.
Pope, Epistle to Earl of Oxford, l. 23.

5. Carried on, executed, or accomplished with great exertion or energy: as, a *hard* fight; a *hard* struggle; *hard* labor or study.

In this world is *hard* auenture.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

ffull *harde* and felon was the bateile ther.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 446.

To keep some command on our direction required *hard* and diligent plying of the paddle.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 122.

6. Close, persevering, or unremitting in application or effort; earnest; industrious: as, a *hard* student.

Hard thinking and fleet talking do not run together.
Tyndall, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 335.

7. Strenuous; violent; vehement: as, a *hard* rain; a *hard* trot or run; *hard* drinking.

Hot, faint, and weary, with her *hard* embracing.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 559.

8. Intellectually sturdy; practical; not visionary.

The *hard* sense of Johnson was not calculated to enter into the visionary and ecstatic enthusiasm of the Knight of Norwich. *Bulwer*, Misc. Works, I. 189.

9. Severe in action or effect; rigorous: as, a *hard* frost; a *hard* winter.

Being cast on land, much bruised and beaten both with the sea's *hard* farewell and the shore's rude welcome.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

A cold, *hard* winter's storms arrive,
And threaten death or famine to their hive.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

10. Harsh. (*a*) Presenting a harsh, austere, or repulsive appearance: as, *hard* features.

When we're us'd
To a *hard* face, it is not so unpleasing.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ii. 2.

(*b*) Harsh in style, outline, or execution; stiff; conventional; unnatural. A picture is said to be *hard* when the lights and shades are too strongly marked and too close to each other.

Others . . . make the figures *harder* than the marble itself. *Dryden.*

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold. *Dryden.*

Ice . . . bristles all the brakes and thorns
To yon *hard* crescent, as she hangs
Above the wood. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvii.

(*c*) Of a harsh nature or character; obdurate; depraved: as, a *hard* heart; hence, merciless; characterized by the absence of kindliness or affection; unfeeling; unfriendly; harsh in manner: as, a *hard* look; to cherish *hard* feelings toward one.

"Come, Paul!" she reiterated, her eye grazing me with its *hard* ray like a steel stylet.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xli.

They will take her, they will make her *hard*,
And she will pass me by in after-life
With some cold reverence worse than were she dead.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

Without imagination, social intercourse grows dry and *hard*, and human life is despoiled of charm.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 180.

Electra's voice sounded a little *hard* as she said these words, and her smile was more bitter than sweet.
The Century, XXXVII. 51.

(*d*) Austere; exacting; oppressive: as, to be *hard* upon one; a *hard* master.

So is meny man ymorthred for hus money and goodes,
And tho that duden the dede ydampned ther-fore after,
And he for hus *harde* holdynge in helle.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 244.

Think not my judgment leads me to comply
With laws unjust, but *hard* necessity:
Imperious need, which cannot be withstood,
Makes ill authentic, for a greater good.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 836.

There are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*

(*e*) Strict in money matters; close in dealing; grasping; avaricious.

Lord, I knew thee that thou art an *hard* man, reaping where thou hast not sown. Mat. xxv. 24.

(*f*) Vexatious; galling: as, *hard* words or dealings; to call one *hard* names.

Have you given him any *hard* words of late?
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

(*g*) Wicked; bad; reprobate; profane: as, a *hard* character; a *hard* case. [Colloq.]

11. Coarse, unpalatable, or scanty: as, *hard* fare.—**12.** Having a refractory quality; resistant in some use or application: said of fluids affected by or treated with lime, etc.: as, *hard* water. See *hardness*, 2 (*a*), and *hard water*, under *water*.

Put in one quart of quicklime. . . . When the liquor is *hard*, it is of an orange colour, which may be seen by blowing. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 38.

For excessively large designs the pieces are dipped first in lime to fix the lead and copper; but usually an extra dip in the entering vat suffices, especially if the vats are strong in lime, or, as the dyers technically term it, very *hard*. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 286.

13. Strong; spirituous; intoxicating; fermented: as, *hard* liquors; *hard* drinks; *hard* cider.

Miles Porter was before the court this morning for selling *hard* liquor, when he had only a licence for selling ale. *Boston Traveller*, Sept. 20, 1879.

14. In *silk-manuf.*, retaining the natural gum: distinguished from *soft*: said of silk.

Before the gum has been boiled off the silk it is said to be *hard* silk, but when boiled off it becomes soft silk—terms very expressive of the actual condition of the fibres. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 395.

15. In *phonetics*: (*a*) Uttered without sonant quality; surd or breathed, as distinguished from sonant or voiced. (*b*) Having a guttural as distinguished from a sibilant sound: said of *c* and *g* as in *corn* and *get*, as distinguished from *c* and *g* as in *cite* and *gee*. [In both uses inexact, and little used by phoneticians.]—**At hard edge**, in *fencing*, with naked weapons, or in serious conflict. [Rare.]

By all that's good, I must myself sing small in her company; I will never meet *at hard edge* with her; If I did . . . I should be confoundedly gapped.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 120.

Hard and fast, strongly binding; strictly obligatory; not to be varied or set aside: as, a *hard and fast* bargain; *hard and fast* rules. **Hard carbonates.** See *carbonate*. **Hard cash.** See *cash*². **Hard cider.** See *cider*. **Hard-cider campaign**, in *U. S. polit. hist.*, the presidential canvass of 1840, in which much use was made of hard cider as an emblem by the supporters of General Harrison, from a slur relating to his use of it cast upon him by his opponents. See *log cabin*. **Hard clam**, one of the large rounded clams with a thick heavy shell used for food in the United States; a round clam, as the quahog, *Venus mercenaria*: so called in distinction from the *soft* or *long clams* of the genus *Mya*, etc.—**Hard coal.** See *coal*. **Hard crab**, a hard-shelled edible crab: in contradistinction to *soft crab*. **Hard fish, knot**, etc. See the nouns.—**Hard lines.** See *line*².—**Hard maple.** See *maple*.—**Hard money.** See *money*.—**Hard muffle-colors**, colors which require the greater heat of the muffle-furnace—that is to say, about 300° of the silver pyrometer, or nearly 1000° centigrade.—**Hard of hearing**, hearing with difficulty; partly deaf.

Child. I am rather *hard of hearing*.—
Yes, truly; one must scream and bawl:
I tell you, you can't hear at all!
Couper, Mutual Forbearance.

Hard paste, in *ceram.* See *porcelain*. **Hard pine, pottery, pulse, water, wood**, etc. See the nouns.—**In hard condition.** See *condition*.—**Syn. 3.** Unyielding, tough.—**4** (*b*). Perplexing, puzzling, knotty.—**4** and **5**. *Difficult*, etc. See *arduous*.—**10.** *Severe, Harsh*, etc. (see *austere*); insensible, callous, obdurate, inflexible.

II. *n.* **1.** Something that is hard, in distinction from something similar or related that is soft; especially, the hard part of a thing that is partly soft, as the shell or rind.

Of squylles white alle rawe take of the *hardes*,
And al the rynde is for this nothing fyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

2. A small marble. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A firm, solid path or way; a paved street or roadway; a gravelly passage, as over a fen or marsh. [Local, Eng.]

Two small rooms . . . at a tobacconist's shop on the Common *Hard*, a dirty street leading down to the dock-yard [at Plymouth, England]. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.

4. A kind of pier or landing-place for boats on a river. *Marryat.*—**5.** [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*: (*a*) A member of the more conservative of the two factions into which, in 1852 and the years immediately following, the Democratic party in the State of New York was divided, corresponding in general to the earlier faction called *Hunkers*. The extreme members were called the *Adamantine Hards*. Originally called *Hard-shells*.

The *Hards* had by their own course forfeited the right to base their complaints about Pierce's behavior on the fact that they alone represented the true national Democracy, in the decisive question of slavery.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), IV. 272.

(*b*) In Missouri, about 1850, one of the supporters of Senator Benton: so called from their advocacy of "hard money," but differing from the *Softs* mainly in that they were opposed to secession doctrines and to the nationalization of slavery.—**6.** *pl.* A mixture of alum and salt used by bakers to whiten bread. *Dunglison.*

hard (härd), *adv.* [< ME. *harde*, < AS. *hearde*, hard, severely, sorely, very, = OS. *hardo* = OHG. *harto*, strongly, extremely, very, = Gr. *κάρτα*, extremely, very, much, etc.; from the adj.] **1.** With force, effort, or energy; with urgency; forcibly; vehemently; vigorously; energetically: as, to work *hard* for a living; to run *hard*; to hold *hard*; it rains *hard*.

Bi that the wyze in the wod wendez his brydel,
Hit the hors with the helez, as *harde* as he myȝt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2155.

Lie soft, sleep *hard*, drink wine, and eat good cheer.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 2.

But it rained so *hard* all the night, that I did not much fear being attacked. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 176.

The wolves scampered away as *hard* as they could drive.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince. *Dryden.*

He stoop'd and gather'd one
From out a bed of thick forget-me-nots,
Look'd *hard* and sweet at me, and gave it me.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 5.

2. Securely; firmly; tightly; so as to be fast.

Corn. Bind him, I say.
Reg. *Hard, hard.* *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

3. With difficulty.

Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon.*

He thought his horse was 'neath him shot,
And he himself got *hard* away.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 102).

He . . . spoke such scurvy and provoking terms, . . .
I did full *hard* forbear him. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

The whole party was put under a proscription, so general and severe as to take their *hard*-earned bread from the lowest offices. *Burke*, Present Discontents (1770).

4. Disagreeably; unpleasantly; grievously; vexatiously; gallingly.

Paul Primus [heremita] put vs him-selue
Awey into wildernes the werlde to dispisen;
And there we leng[e]den full longe & lyueden full *harde*.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 310.

When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you, it goes *hard*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4.

5. So as to be difficult.

The question is *hard* set. *Sir T. Browne.*

6. Roughly; heavily.

He [Time] trots *hard* with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnised.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

7. Close; near.

My soul followeth *hard* after thee. Ps. lxiii. 8.

The chirch of the priorie was *hard* joyned to the est end of the paroch chirch. *Leland*, Monasticon, iv. 55.

Then the dragon, like a coward, began to fly
Unto his den, that was *hard* by.
Sir Eglamore (Child's Ballads, VIII. 197).

[He] weighed *hard* upon eighteen stone.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 79.

8. Fully; closely; to the full extent: especially in nautical use, in the commands for putting the helm *hard* alee, *hard* aport, *hard* up, etc.—that is, as far as it will go in the direction indicated.

Some of the monsters [ships] they commanded carried weather helms with wheels *hard* over.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 161.

9. So as to be hard in consistence: chiefly in composition: as, *hard*-burned, *hard*-baked, *hard*-boiled.

If the clay be *hard*-burned, it will be of a red color.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 149.

Hard alee! See *alee*.—**Hard all,** with the greatest exertions of all engaged: used chiefly of boating.

Pulling *hard all* from Sandford to Iffley, and then again from Iffley over the regular course. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Hard and fast, closely; firmly.

So than held thei here way *harde & faste*,
Til thei to Palerne prestili with al that pres come.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4878.

Rab slips out, and jinks about
Behint the muckle thorn:
He grippet Nelly *hard an' fast*.
Burns, Halloween.

Hard aport! See *aport*.—**Hard by,** near; close.—**Hard hit.** See *hit*[1], *v.*—**Hard run.** Same as *hard up* (*a*).—**Hard up,** ill-provided. (*a*) In want of money; needy; without resources: used absolutely. [Colloq.]

He returned, and being *hard up*, as we say, took it into his head to break a shop-window at Liverpool, and take out some trumpery trinket stuff.
T. Hook, The Sutherlands.

Often he was "*hard up*," and had to work as a dock labourer. *Westminster Rec.*, CXXVIII. 907.

(*b*) Ill-provided with: followed by *for*: as, *hard up for* amusement. [Colloq.] (*c*) *Naut.*, pushed close up or as far as possible: said of the helm when put completely over to one side so as to turn the ship's head away from the wind.—**Hold hard!** See *hold*[1].—**It shall go hard but.** See *go*.—**To bear one hard†.** See *bear*[1].—**To be hard put to it,** to be in great perplexity or difficulty.

The figures and letters were so mingled together that one would think the coiner *was hard put to it* on what part of the money to bestow the several words of his inscription. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

To die hard. See *die*[1].—**To go hard with.** See *go*.

hard†, *v. t.* [ME. *harden* (pres. ind. *harde*), < AS. *heardian*, become hard, make hard, = D. *harden*, make hard, = OHG. **hartjan*, *hartan*, *hertan*, MHG. *herten*, G. *härten* = Dan. *hærde* = Sw. *härda*, make hard; from the adj. Cf. *harden*[1].] To make hard; harden.

They speke of sondry *harding* of metal,
And speke of medicynes therwithal,
And how and whan it sholde *yharded* be.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 237.

hard-a-keeping†, *a.* Hard to keep or observe. [Rare.]

Having sworn too *hard-a-keeping* oath,
Study to break it and not break my troth.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

hard-bake (härd'bāk), *n.* A sweetmeat made of boiled brown sugar or treacle with blanched almonds, and flavored with the juice of lemons, oranges, or the like: a kind of taffy.

The commodities chiefly exposed for sale in the public streets are marine stores, *hard-bake*, apples, flat-fish, and oysters. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

hardbeam (härd'bēm), *n.* Same as *hornbeam*.

hardbill (härd'bil), *n.* A grosbeak; a bird of Swainson's subfamily *Coccothraustinæ*.

hard-bitted, hard-bitten (härd'bit″ed, -bit″n), *a.* [Prop., in this sense, only *hard-bitted*: < *hard* + *bit*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Hard to control by the bit, as a horse; hard-mouthed; hence, obstinate; heady; unyielding.

They looked such *hard-bitten*, wiry, whiskered fellows, that their young adversaries felt rather desponding as to the result of the morrow's match.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

hard-boiled (härd'boild), *a.* Boiled so long as to be hard: said of eggs.

hard-bound (härd'bound), *a.* 1. Fast or tight; stiff and slow in action; costive.

Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from *hard-bound* brains eight lines a year.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 182.

2. Constipated: said of the bowels. [Colloq.]

hard-cured (härd'kūrd), *a.* Cured, as fish, very thoroughly by drying in the sun after salting, until all the moisture is evaporated. Cod especially are thus prepared for the markets of warm countries, as the West Indies, Spain, and Italy.

hard-drawn (härd'drân), *a.* Drawn when cold, as wire through a disk.

All wire for outside work should be *hard-drawn*, if for long spaces. *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 59.

The present company has employed *hard-drawn* copper wires. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 69.

hard-dried (härd'drīd), *a.* Hard-cured, as fish.

Fish prepared for the Spanish market should be very *hard-dried*. *Perley*, Canada, p. 280.

hardely†, *adv.* A variant of *hardly*. *Chaucer*.

harden[1] (här'dn), *v.* [< ME. *hardnen*, an extension, with verb-formative *-n* (cf. *happen*), of ME. *harden* (pres. ind. *harde*), make hard: see *hard*, *v.* and *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make hard or more hard in substance or texture; make firm or compact; indurate: as, to *harden* steel, clay, or tallow; to *harden* the hands or muscles by toil.

The Guaymares haue hard skins, and beat their children with thistles to *harden* them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

He spends not night on beds of down or feathers,
Nor day in tents, but *hardens* to all weathers
His youthfull limbs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

It is a well-known fact among those who are in the habit of *hardening*, that the *hardening* of steel increases its dimensions.
G. Ede, in Campin's Mechanical Engineering, p. 363.

Born
To labour and the mattock-*harden'd* hand.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii.

2. To dry (clothes) by airing. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To make hard or harder in feeling; strengthen or confirm with respect to any element of character; inure; toughen; especially, to make indifferent, unfeeling, obstinate, wicked, etc.

She is *hardened* against her young ones, as though they were not hers. Job xxxix. 16.

Some had in courts been great, and, thrown from thence,
Like fiends, were *harden'd* in impenitence.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 145.

Though he became so far *hardened* in profligacy that he could "take pleasure in the vileness of his companions," yet the sense of right and wrong was not extinguished in him. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 12.

Hardened glass. See *glass*.—**To harden the neck.** See *neck*.—**Syn.** To accustom, discipline, train, toughen, habituate, steel, brace, nerve.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become hard or more hard; acquire solidity or compactness: as, mortar *hardens* in drying.

That we might . . . watch
The sandy footprint *harden* into stone.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Old instincts *hardening* to new beliefs.
Lowell, Villa Franca.

2. To become inured or toughened; especially, to become unfeeling.

And now his heart
Distends with pride, and, *hardening* in his strength,
Glories. *Milton*, P. L., i. 572.

3. To rise in price; grow dear: as, the market *hardens*.

The precious metals had again *hardened* in value.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 410.

harden[2]**†,** *a.* and *n.* [Also *hurden*; < ME. **herden*, < *hardes*, *herdes*, hards: see *hards* and *-en*[2].]
I. *a.* Of hards or inferior flax.
II. *n.* Hards or inferior flax. *Davies.*

A shirt he had made of coarse *harden*,
A collar-band not worth a farthing.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 235.

Hardenbergia (här-dn-bėr'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Frances Countess *Hardenberg*, sister of Baron Hügel, an eminent German traveler.] A genus of Australian herbs or woody climbers, belonging to the natural order *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Phaseoleæ*, distinguished botanically by the strophiolate seeds, small violet flowers, very short calyx-teeth, and a corolla the keel of which is shorter than its wings. The genus consists of 3 species, which, from the profusion of their flowers, make excellent greenhouse-plants. As such, *H. monophylla*, a hardy evergreen twiner, is the best-known, and is called the *Victorian lilac*. It has blue flowers in racemes. The spindle-shaped root of these plants is called by the inhabitants *sarsaparilla*, and used by the gold-miners as a substitute for it: hence the other common name of *spurious sarsaparilla*.

hardener (härd'nėr), *n.* One who or that which makes hard or more firm and compact; specifically, one who hardens cutting instruments or tools up to the required temper; a temperer.

hardening-kiln (härd'ning-kil), *n.* A kiln in which, in the transfer printing process, unfinished pottery is exposed to a low heat to drive away superfluous oil.

hardening-machine (hard'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine in which the bodies of hats are rubbed and pressed to felt the materials and render them more dense, and to diminish the size of the hat.

hardening-skin (härd'ning-skin), *n.* In *hat-making*, a piece of partially tanned leather placed over a bat of felting-hair while the workman compresses it with his hands.

Harderian (här-dē'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Swiss anatomist J. J. Harder (1656–1711).

Harderian gland. See *gland*.

hard-faced (härd'fāst), *a.* Having a hard or stern face; hard-featured. *Campbell.*

hard-favored (härd'fā″vord), *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance; repellent in aspect.

Is that *hard-favoured* gentleman a poet too?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

He handsome outwardly, but of odd Conditions; she excellently qualified, but *hard-favoured*.
Howell, Letters, ii. 1.

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hard-favoured*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

hard-favoredness (härd'fā″vord-nes), *n.* Coarseness of features.

hard-featured (härd'fē″tūrd), *a.* Having coarse features.

hard-fern (härd'fėrn), *n.* A fern of the genus *Lomaria*, particularly *L. Spicant*. In Australia, where the genus is abundant, the name is given to all the species of *Lomaria*. See *Lomaria*.

hard-finish (härd'fin″ish), *n.* In *plastering*, the third coat in a series of three, consisting of fine stuff layered on to the depth of about one eighth of an inch and well troweled.

hard-fish (härd'fish), *n.* Salted and dried cod, ling, etc. [Scotch.]

hard-fisted (härd'fis″ted), *a.* 1. Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer.—2. Close-fisted; covetous.

None are so gripple and *hard-fisted* as the childless.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

hard-fought (härd'fât), *a.* Vigorously contested: as, a *hard-fought* battle.

Hard-fought field. *Fanshawe*, Lord Strafford's Trial.

hard-got (härd'got), *a.* Obtained with difficulty.

With a tedious war, and almost endless toils,
Throughout his troubled reign here held his *hard-got* spoils. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xvii. 114.

hard-grained (härd'grānd), *a.* 1. Having a close, firm grain.—2. Unattractive; not amiable or inviting.

The *hard-grain'd* Muses of the cube and square.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

hard-grass (härd'gràs), *n.* A coarse dry grass of some one of several genera, as *Ophiurus*, *Lepturus*, and *Schlerochloa*, and one of some species of *Triticum*; also, occasionally, the orchard-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*.

hardhack (härd'hak), *n.* A low shrub, *Spiræa tomentosa*, with woolly leaves and pods, and dense terminal panicles of rose-colored or white flowers. Also called *steeplebush*. It is common in the northeastern United States, especially in New England, and is said to have considerable medicinal value as an astringent.

Our narrow New England lanes, . . . where no better flowers are to be gathered than golden-rod and *hardhack*.
Lowell, quoted in De Vere's Americanisms, p. 405.

hard-handed (härd'han″ded), *a.* [= Dan. *haard-hændet* = Sw. *hårdhänd*.] 1. Having hands hardened by toil.

Hard-handed men, that work in Athens here,
Which never labour'd in their minds till now.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

2. Practising severity; ruling with a strong hand.

The easy or *hard-handed* monarchies, the domestic or foreign tyrannies. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

hardhay (härd'hā), *n.* The plant *Hypericum tetrapterum*, one of the St. John's-worts, with hard and tough wing-angled stems. [Eng.]

hardhead (härd'hed), *n.* 1†. Clash or collision of heads in contest.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispersed them.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

2. A small billon or copper coin of Scotland, officially known as the *lion*. It was current in the sixteenth century under Mary and James VI., and was worth 1½*d*. or 2*d*. English. See cut on following page.

I found many guests of divers nations, some outlaws of England, some of Scotland, [illegible] at cards, some for dice, some for [illegible] *hardheads*.
Letter, in *Arber's Eliz.* 12, 1579. (*Nares.*)

3. The menhaden. *Brevoortia tyrannus*. See cut under *Brevoortia*. [New Eng.] — 4. The California gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*, so called by whalers because it has a habit of butting boats. — 5. The gray gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*. — 6. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*, more fully called *hard-headed dapper*. Also *hardtack*, *toughhead*. [Atlantic coast, U. S.] — 7. A kind of commercial sponge, *Spongia dura*. *A. Hyatt*. — 8. The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*: so called from its resemblance to the loggerhead, a ball of iron on a long handle. See *knapweed*. — 9. An alloy of iron, tin, and arsenic remaining on the bottom, after liquation, in the process of refining tin in the reverberatory furnace. It is nearly identical in composition with the dross removed from the surface during the operation. — 10. A large, smooth, rounded stone found especially in coarse gravel.

Obverse. Reverse.
Hard-head of James VI., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

hard-headed (härd'hed ed), *a.* [< *hard* + *head* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. D. *hardhoofdig*, stupid, *hardhoofd*, a dolt, blockhead.] Shrewd; intelligent or clear-headed and firm; not easily deceived or humbugged: as, a *hard-headed* politician.

Mrs. D. is, in Mrs. Thrale's phrase, a sensible *hard-headed* woman. *Mme. d'Arblay*, Diary, I. 261.

Hard-headed physicists, however, regard such instruments [Lippman's electrometers, with considerable doubt when quantitative measurements are to be made. *Science*, III. 260.

Hard-headed dipper. Same as *hardhead*, 6.

hard-hearted (härd'här″ted), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hardharted*, *hardharted*; < ME. *hardeheorted*, *hardheorted* (= Dan. *haardhjertet* = Sw. *hårdhjertad*), with *-ed*[2], < AS. *heardheort* (= G. *hartherz-ig*), < *heard*, hard, + *heorte*, heart.] Unfeeling; cruel; pitiless; inhuman; inexorable.

But exhorte one an other daylye, whyle it is called to daye, least any of you waxe *hard-hearted* thorow the deceitfulnesse of synne. *Bible of* 1551, Heb. iii. 13.

She to Intrigues was even *hard-hearted*.
Prior, Paulo Purganti.

=Syn. See list under *cruel*.

hard-heartedly (härd'här″ted-li), *adv.* In a hard-hearted manner. *Imp. Dict.*

hard-heartedness (härd'här″ted-nes), *n.* The character of being hard-hearted; want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity.

hardiesse†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *hardiesse*, *hardiesce*, F. *hardiesse* (= Pr. *ardideza* = It. *arditezza*), < *hardi*, hardy: see *hardy*[1].] Hardiness; boldness.

That of knyghthode the prowesse
Is grounded upon *hardiesse*
Of him that dare wel undertake.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 67.

hardihead† (här'di-hed), *n.* Same as *hardihood*.

Enflam'd with fury and fiers *hardyhed*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 38.

Fools men are
Who work themselves such bitter care
That they may live when they are dead;
Her mother's stern cold *hardihead*
Shall make this sweet but dead-alive.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 138.

hardihood (här'di-hud), *n.* [< *hardy*[1] + *-hood*. Cf. D. *hardigheid*, hardness, callosity, G. *hartigkeit*, hardness (in a moral sense).] 1. Unyielding boldness; firmness in doing something that exposes to difficulty, danger, or contumely; intrepidity; also, and commonly, too great boldness; foolish daring; offensive assurance.

It is the society of numbers which gives *hardihood* to iniquity. *Buckminster.*

It is a proof of audacity to venture to an entertainment uninvited, and of *hardihood* to endure with apparent unconsciousness the astonished looks of the host and hostess. *C. J. Smith*, Synonymes, p. 115.

2. Physical power of endurance; toughness. [Rare.]

The pilgrims had the preparation of an armed mind, better than any *hardihood* of body.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

=Syn. Courage, resolution, pluck, stoutness, fortitude; audacity, effrontery, assurance, impudence. The unfavorable meanings of *hardihood* seem to be prevailing over the good ones, so that there is a tendency to look to other words for the expression of courage and endurance. The issue of this tendency is not yet decided, it is less marked in the case of *hardy*.

hardily[1]†, *adv.* A variant of *hardly*. *Chaucer.*

hardily[2] (här'di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hardily*, *hardiliche*; < *hardy* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a hardy manner; boldly; with hardiness; with confidence.

At the first the Gaules and Spanyards, equall to their enemies both in force and courage, maintained the conflict right *hardily*, and kept their order and arraies.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 461.

My lords, I assert, confidently and *hardily* I make the assertion, and I challenge confutation.
Bp. Horsley, Speech, July, 1799.

2†. Surely; certainly; of course; indeed.

A wyf is Goddes gifte verrailly;
Alle othere manere giftes *hardily*,
As londes, rentes, pasture or comune,
Or moebles, alle been gittes of Fortune.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 68.

hardim (här'dim), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *hurdaun*, the Libyan lizard.] A common agamoid lizard, *Stellio vulgaris*, of countries bordering the Mediterranean. Also spelled *haardim*.

The *hardims* are of an olive green color shaded with black, and below a pale yellow. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 414.

hardiment (här'di-ment), *n.* [< ME. *hardiment*, < OF. *hardiment*, < *hardi*, hardy: see *hardy*[1].] 1. Courage; daring; hardihood. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Artow in Troye and hast non *hardimente*
To take a woman which that loveth thee?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 533.

But, full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthfull Knight could not for ought be staide.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 14.

Vanguard of Liberty, ye men of Kent, . . .
Now is the time to prove your *hardiment!*
Wordsworth, To the Men of Kent, October, 1803.

2†. A bold exploit.

Like *hardiment* Posthumus hath
To Cymbeline perform'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

hardiness (här'di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *hardynesse*; < *hardy*[1] + *-ness*.] 1. Capability of endurance; physical vigor.

He that berethe the Diamand upon him, it zevethe him *hardynesse* and manhode, and it kepethe the Lemes of his Body hole. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 159.

2. Hardihood; audacity; effrontery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

By the imprudent and foolish *hardines* of that French Earle the Frenchmen were discomfited.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

It is wholly to this dreadful practice [flogging at schools] that we may attribute a certain *hardiness* and ferocity which some men, though liberally educated, carry about them in all their behaviour. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 157.

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardiness* of one that should tell you of it. *Spectator.*

3†. Hardness.

Ac to be conquerour called that cometh of special grace,
And of *hardynesse* of herte and of hendenesse [gentleness] bothe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 31.

4†. Hardship; suffering.

They hold an opinion that oxen will abide and suffer much more labour, pain, and *hardiness* than horses will.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

harding†, *n.* [< ME. *hardyng*; verbal n. of *hard*, *v.*] Hardening.

They speeken of sondry *hardyng* of metal.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 235.

hardlaike†, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *hardhleikr*, hardness, < *hardhr* = E. *hard*: see *hard*.] Hardship; harshness; wrong.

With *hardlayke* & harme, that happyn shall after,
Ye dowtles mun degh for dedes of tho two.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3476.

hardle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hurdle*.

hardly (härd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *hardely*, *hardliche*, *hardeliche*, *herdeliche*, < AS. *heardlice* (= OS. *hardliko* = G. *härtlich* = Icel. *hardhliga*, *hardhla* = ODan. *haardelig*), hardly, hard, sorely, severely, < *heard*, hard: see *hard*, *a.*] 1. Not softly or tenderly; roughly; severely; unfavorably; inimically.

Sarai dealt *hardly* with her. Gen. xvi. 6.

The griev'd commons
Hardly conceive of me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

We house i' the rock, yet use thee not so *hardly*
As prouder livers do. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Heaven was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodged. *Dryden.*

2. By hard work; with difficulty.

There is no sin which God doth so seldom, nor so *hardly* forgive, as this sin of falling away from the truth.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Believe me, she is constant; not the sands
Can be so *hardly* number'd as she won.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

There is a keen relish about small pleasures *hardly* earned. *J. H. Ewing*, Madam Liberality.

3. Not quite or completely; only approximately; scarcely: as, it is *hardly* strong enough; that is *hardly* true.

You may be louder yet; a culverin
Discharged in his ear would *hardly* bore it.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

However wise, ye *hardly* know me yet.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. Barely; narrowly; almost not at all: as, *hardly* any; *hardly* ever.

The Earl of Gloucester in a Sickness suddenly lost his Hair, his Teeth, his Nails, and his Brother *hardly* escaped Death. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 80.

Hardly any faculty is more important for the intellectual progress of man than the power of Attention.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 43.

The country was then impoverished, intercourse with Great Britain was interrupted, school-books were scarce and *hardly* attainable, and there was no certain prospect of peace. *N. Webster*, in Scudder, p. 33.

5. Not probably; with little likelihood: as, he will *hardly* come to-day.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South*, Sermons.

There was that across his throat
Which you had *hardly* cared to see.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

hard-metal (härd'met″al), *n.* An alloy of about two parts of copper with one of tin, prepared in the process of making gun-metal. To this alloy the proper addition of copper is afterward made, the object being to secure a more thorough mixture of the two metals than would be possible if they were melted together in the proper proportions without this preliminary operation.

hardmouth (härd'mouth), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Acrochilus alutaceus*, distinguished by the incasement of the jaws in a well-defined broad horny plate having a straight edge. It reaches a length of about a foot, and represents in the United States the *Chondrostominæ* of Europe. [Columbia river, U. S.]

hard-mouthed (härd'mouthd), *a.* Having a hard mouth; not sensitive to or easily controlled by the bit: as, a *hard-mouthed* horse.

'Tis time my *hard-mouth'd* coursers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. *Dryden.*

I myself, the author of these momentous truths, am a person whose imaginations are *hard-mouthed*, and exceedingly disposed to run away with his reason.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

hardness (hard'nes), *n.* [< ME. *hardnesse*, *herdnesse*, < AS. *heardnes* (= OHG. *hartnissa*), < *heard*, hard: see *hard*, *a.*] 1. The state or quality of being hard, in any of the senses of that word; solidity; density; difficulty of comprehension, accomplishment, control, or endurance; obduracy; harshness; severity; inclemency; adversity; roughness; uncomeliness; want of sensibility.

If one, by quicknes of witte, take his lesson readelie, an other, by *hardnes* of witte, taketh it not so speedelie.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 32.

And eke that age despysed nicenesse vaine,
Enur'd to *hardnesse* and to homely fare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

Thou therefore endure *hardness*, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. 2 Tim. ii. 3.

I do confess my *hardness* broke his heart.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 3.

But the Labourers are few, and their haruest nothing so plentifull as in other places, which they impute to the *hardnesse* of learning the Chinian language.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 449.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour. *Ray.*

With respect to *hardness*, we know nothing of it by sense farther than that the parts of hard bodies resist the motion of our hands on coming into contact with them.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), ii. § 4.

Specifically — 2. That quality in fountain-water which is imparted by the presence in excess of earthy salts, especially calcium sulphate.

It is possible to improve . . . hard water . . . by simply adding lime-water to water the *hardness* of which is to be corrected. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 119.

The *hardness* shown by unboiled water is called total *hardness*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 135.

3. In *med.*, that quality of the pulse which is due to tension of the artery, which in this condition does not readily yield to the pressure of the finger.

Hardness of the pulse is usually said to be an indication for bleeding, . . . but it is necessary to discriminate carefully between the *hardness* due to tension of the sound artery . . . and that due to arterial degeneration with more or less hard deposit in the walls of the vessels.
Quain, Med. Dict.

4. In *art* and *music*, harshness or coldness of execution; unsympathetic treatment, as of a tone or the details of a picture; want of feeling in performance. — 5. In *mineral.*, the comparative capacity of a substance to scratch another or be scratched by another; the qual-

ity of bodies which enables them to resist abrasion of their surfaces. Scales have been constructed in which a set of standard bodies are arranged and numbered, and other bodies are referred to this scale in respect of hardness. The diamond is the hardest body known, and in the scale of Mohs its hardness is indicated by the number 10. The scale is as follows: Talc, 1; rock-salt, 2; calcite, 3; fluor-spar, 4; apatite, 5; feldspar, 6; rock-crystal, 7; topaz, 8; corundum, 9; diamond, 10.

hard-nosed (härd'nōzd), *a.* In *hunting*, having little or no sense of smell: said of dogs.

hardock (här'dok), *n.* [ME. or AS. form not found; appar. < early ME. *har*, AS. *hār*, E. *hoar*, + *dock*[1], q. v.] A name applied by old English authors to some uncertain plant, probably a dock with whitish leaves, being a corruption of *hoardock;* perhaps the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. It is thought by some to be the same as *harlock*, which is a corruption of *charlock*, *Brassica Sinapistrum*.

hard-pan (härd'pan), *n.* 1. The more or less firmly consolidated detrital material which sometimes underlies a superficial covering of soil. Any bed of mingled clay and sand or pebbles, if firmly compacted, is called *hard-pan*. The use of this word appears to be much more common in the United States than in England.

Hence—2. (*a*) Hard, unbroken ground. [U. S.]

The new [world] is for the most part yet raw, undigested *hard-pan*. *The Century*, XXVII. 113.

(*b*) The lowest level; lowest foundation; a firm footing for effort or upward progress: as, prices have reached *hard-pan*. [U. S.]

The practical *hard-pan* of business.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), II. 4.

It didn't appear to reach *hard-pan*, or take a firm grip on life. *The Century*, XXVI. 285.

A community where, to use the local dialect, "they got the color and struck *hard-pan*" more frequently than any other mining camp.
Bret Harte, Tales of the Argonauts, p. 172.

hard-pear (härd'pār), *n.* A South African shrub or small tree, *Olinia cymosa*, belonging to the natural order *Lythrarieæ*, having square stems, opposite coriaceous leaves, cymes of small white flowers, and red drupes. The wood is hard and compact, and is used in making musical instruments.

hard-port (härd'pōrt), *a.* Placed hard aport. See *aport*.

As we were under full headway, and swiftly rounding her with a *hard-port* helm, we delivered a broadside at her consort, the Bombshell, each shot hulling her.
The Century, XXXVI. 428.

hards (härdz), *n.* [Also *hurds*, formerly *hirdes;* < ME. *hardes, herdes, hyrdes*, a pl. (though appearing as a sing. in the ME. gloss "hec stupa, a *hardes*"), < AS. pl. *heordan*, hards; connections unknown.] The refuse or coarse part of flax, hemp, or wool.

Hir clathes biliue bigan to brin
Als *herdes* that had bene right dry.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

She hadde on a sukkenye
That not of hempe ne *heerdes* was.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1233.

What seems to you so easy and certain is to me as difficult as it would be to work a steel hauberk out of *hards* of flax. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, v.

hard-set (härd'set'), *a.* Rigid; inflexible; obstinate.

hard-shell (härd'shel), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. In *zoöl.*, having a hard shell. Specifically applied—(*a*) to the hard clam, round clam, or quahog, *Venus mercenaria;* (*b*) to the common edible crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, when its shell is grown hard: distinguished from *soft-shell*.

2. Rigidly and narrowly orthodox; conservative; uncompromising. [Colloq., U. S.]

She recognized the drawl of an old *hard-shell* preacher who at long intervals came to hold forth in the neighborhood. *The Century*, XXXVI. 897.

Hard-shell Baptists. See *baptist*, 2.

II. *n.* 1. A hard-shelled crab or clam.—2. See *Hard*, *n.*, 5 (*a*).

hard-shelled (härd'sheld), *a.* Same as *hard-shell*.

Oh, you *hard-shelled*, unplastic, insulated Englishmen! You introduce towels and fresh water, and tea, and beefsteak, wherever you go, it is true; but you teach high prices, and swindling, and insolence likewise!
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 256.

hardship (härd'ship), *n.* [< ME. *herdschipe*, also *hardischipe;* < *hard* + *-ship*.] 1. Severe labor or want; suffering or excessive toil, physical or mental; adversity; affliction; also, anything that exacts physical or mental endurance.

They admitted of bondage, with danger of conscience, rather then to indure these *hardships*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 23.

Heroes are always drawn bearing sorrows, struggling with adversities, undergoing all kinds of *hardships*, and having in the service of mankind a kind of appetite to difficulties and dangers. *Spectator*, No. 312.

2. Hard treatment; injury; oppression; injustice.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift*.

=Syn. 1. Trial, burden, grievance, trouble.

hardtack (härd'tak), *n.* 1. Large, coarse, hard biscuit baked without salt and kiln-dried, much used by sailors and soldiers; ship-biscuit.—2. Same as *hardhead*, 6. [Georgia, U. S.]

hardtail (härd'tāl), *n.* A carangoid fish, the yellow mackerel, *Caranx pisquetus*.

hard-visaged (härd'viz″āj̈d), *a.* Having harsh features; ill-favored.

hardware (härd'wār), *n.* 1. Small metal articles, such as house- or carriage-trimmings, fittings, parts of machines, domestic and kitchen utensils and appliances, and small tools. For more convenient classification, such material is called *builders' hardware, domestic hardware, carriage-hardware*, etc.

2. Alcoholic liquors. [Colloq., Newfoundland.]

hardwareman (härd'wār-man), *n.*; pl. *hardwaremen* (-men). A maker or seller of hardware.

Work for silversmiths, watch-makers, and *hardwaremen*.
The Century, XXIV. 653.

Hardwickia (härd-wik'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1795), named after Major-General Thomas *Hardwick* of the British army.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, subordder *Cæsalpinieæ*, tribe *Cynometreæ*, characterized by slender paniculate racemes of flowers having 5 strongly imbricated sepals and 10 stamens, 1 to 3 of which are sometimes reduced to staminodia. The genus embraces 4 species, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are thornless trees with abruptly pinnate 2- to 6-foliolate leaves. Two Asiatic species, *H. binata* and *H. pinnata*, are tolerably well known. The former is a deciduous tree attaining a maximum height of 120 feet, and inhabiting southern and central India. The heart-wood is dark reddish-brown or nearly black, fine-grained, very hard, and durable. It is perhaps the heaviest wood in India, splits easily, and does not warp. It is very valuable for posts, railroad-ties, and underground work. The bark furnishes a valuable fiber for cordage. The other species named has similar but less-marked properties. It grows in the western Ghats from South Kanara to Travancore. Both species exude a balsam similar to copaiba. That of *H. pinnata* hardens into a resin, or forms an oleo-resin.

hardwood-tree (härd'wud-trē), *n.* A handsome West Indian shrub or small tree, *Ixora ferrea*, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, having oblong, pointed leaves and axillary corymbs of rose-colored flowers. See *Ixora*.

hardy[1] (här'di), *a.*; compar. *hardier*, superl. *hardiest*. [< ME. *hardy, hardi,* < OF. *hardi* (F. *hardi*), hardy, daring, stout, bold, usually regarded as the pp. of *hardir, ardir* (= Pr. *ardir* = It. *ardire*), be bold, make bold, < OHG. **hartjan* = E. *hard, v.*) (cf. OF. *enhardi*, emboldened, pp. of *enhardir*, embolden), but perhaps directly < OHG. *harti, herti*, MHG. *herti*, another form of OHG. MHG. *hart* = E. *hard:* cf. MLG. *herdich*, persevering, = ODan. *hærdig* = Norw. *herdig* = Sw. *härdig*, vigorous, courageous (Dan. *ihærdig* = Sw. *ihärdig*, persevering). *Hardy* is thus a doublet of *hard:* see *hard*.] 1. Bold; intrepid; daring; confident; audacious.

But there is no man in the World so *hardy*, Cristene man ne other, but that he wolde ben adrad for to beholde it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 282.

That you be never so *hardy* to come again in his affairs.
Shak., T. N., ii. 2.

The Indians were so *hardy* as they came close up to them, notwithstanding their pieces.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 254.

Be not so *hardy*, scullion, as to slay
One nobler than thyself.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Requiring or imparting courage, vigor, and endurance; that must be done boldly or energetically: as, a *hardy* exploit; *hardy* occupations.

He turned with impatience from his literary tutors to military exercises and the *hardiest* sports.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 368.

3. Strong; enduring; capable of resisting fatigue, hardship, or exposure: as, a *hardy* peasant; a *hardy* plant.

Lone flower, hemmed in with snows and white as they,
But *hardier* far. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, ii. 16.

And every *hardy* plant could bear
Loch Katrine's keen and searching air.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 26.

The emigrant's children have grown up, the *hardy* offspring of the new clime. *Everett*, Orations, I. 201.

=Syn. 1. Stout-hearted, courageous, valiant, daring. See note under *hardihood*.—3. Hale, robust, sturdy, tough.

hardy[1] (här'di), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hardied*, ppr. *hardying*. [< *hardy, a.*] To become hardy, daring, or audacious. [Rare.]

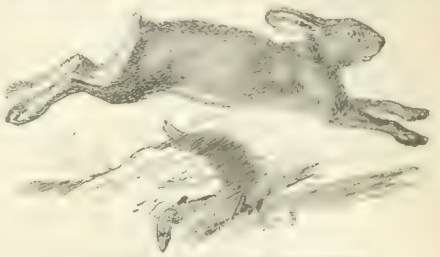
Still *hardying* more and more in his triumphs over . . . simplicity. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 299.

hardy[2] (här'di), *n.*; pl. *hardies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] In *blacksmithing*, a chisel or fuller having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil.

hardyhead†, *n.* See *hardihead*.

hardy-shrew (här'di-shrō), *n.* [Formerly also *hardishrew*.] The shrew.

hare[1] (hār), *n.* [< ME. *hare*, < AS. *hara* = OFries. *hase* = MD. *haese*, D. *haas* = MLG. *hase* = OHG. *haso*, MHG. G. *hase* = Icel. *hēri* (for *heri*) = Sw. Dan. *hare* (< Teut. stem **hasan-*) = W. *ceinach* = OPruss. *sasins* = Skt. *çaça* (for **casa*), a hare.] 1. A rodent quadruped of the family *Leporidæ* and genus *Lepus*. It has four upper front teeth instead of only two as usual in *Rodentia* (the extra pair placed behind the others), long mobile ears, short cocked-up tail, lengthened hind limbs, furry soles, and cleft upper lip. The species are numerous, and are found in most countries, especially of the northern hemisphere; they are much alike, all nearly resembling the common hare of Europe, *Lepus timidus*. This animal in northerly and alpine countries turns more or less completely white in winter, and is then known as the *varying hare*. The polar hare, *Lepus timidus*, var. *arcticus* or *glacialis*, is the extreme phase of the same species; the American representative is *L. americanus*. The western



American Varying Hare (*Lepus americanus*).

United States harbor several very large, long-eared, long-limbed hares, such as *L. campestris* (which whitens in winter), *L. callotis*, and others, commonly known as *jack-rabbits* or *jackass-rabbits*. (See cut under *jack-rabbit*.) Some hares are partly aquatic, as *L. aquaticus* of the southern United States. The hare is proverbial for its timidity and fleetness and for its instinctive ingenuity in eluding enemies. The pursuit of it with hounds is called *coursing*, and has been a favorite sport from remote times. The rabbit, belonging to the same genus, is often included under the general term *hare*, and differs from it chiefly in its smaller size, and in its habit of burrowing instead of constructing forms in the grass as the hare does. See *rabbit*.

He is so gode a knyght that alle other be but as *heres* as in comparison to hym, saf only his brother.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 162.

The melancholy *hare* is form'd in brakes and briers.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 204.

The tim'rous *hare* . . . scarce shuns me.
Cowper, Task, vi. 305.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, one of the forty-eight ancient constellations of Ptolemy, situated in the southern hemisphere.—**First catch your hare.** See *catch*[1]. **Hare and hounds.** (*a*) An outdoor game modeled after the hunting of hares with hounds. Two players known as hares start off on a long run or ride, scattering behind them small pieces of paper called the scent; the others, known as the hounds, following the trail so marked, try to catch the hares before they reach home again.

"Well, my little fellows," began the Doctor, . . . "what makes you so late?" "Please, sir, we've been out Big-side *Hare-and-hounds*, and lost our way."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i 7.

(*b*†) Everybody; people generally.

But Antenor, he shal come hom to toune,
And she shal out—thus seyde *here and houne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 210.

Little chief hare. See *Lagomys* and *pika*. - Mad as a **March hare**, acting wildly or senselessly; strangely freakish: in allusion to the wild actions of the hare during the breeding-season in spring.—**To hunt for hares with a tabor**†, to engage in a hopeless task. *Davies*.

Men mygtten as well have hurted me hare with a tabre,
As aske ony mendis ffor that thei mysdede.
Richard the Redeless, i. 58.

The poore man that gives but his bare fee, or perhaps pleads in formâ pauperis, he *hunteth for hares with a taber*, and gropeth in the darke to find a needle in a botle of hay. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 407).

To make a hare of, to hoax or befool; ridicule; expose or show up to derision. (See also *calling-hare*.)

hare[2]† (hār), *v. t.* [= E. dial. *harr*, < ME. *harien, harren*, drag by force, ill-treat; either the same as *harien* for *herien, herzien*, E. *harry*, q. v., or < OF. *harier*, harry, hurry, trouble, disturb, importune, annoy; perhaps also confused with OF. *harer* (*un chien*), set (a dog) on, encourage; cf. *haro*, harrow, an exclamation; *crier haro*, cry harrow: see *harrow*[3].] To harass; worry; frighten.

I' the name of men or beasts, what do you do?
Hare the poor fellow out of his five wits
And seven senses. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

But the poor creature was so *hared* by the council of officers that he presently ... a proclamation to be issued out, by which he did ... the parliament to be dissolved. *Clarendon*, Civil Wars, III. 660.

To ... and rate them every turn is not to teach them, but to vex and torment them to no purpose. *Locke*, Education, § 67.

hare†, *prep.* See *fro*, I., I. D (*b*).

Harebell, or Bluebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*)

harebell (hār′bel), *n.* [< ME. *harebelle*, glossing L. *bursa pastoris*, shepherd's-purse (not in AS.); < *hare*[1] + *bell*[1]. Many plants take their popular names from familiar animals without obvious reason; cf. *harefoot*, *hare's-foot*, *hare-mint*, *hare's-ear*, etc.] **1.** A species of bell-flower, *Campanula rotundifolia*, the well-known bluebell of Scotland. It is a low herb with delicate, drooping, blue, bell-shaped flowers, and linear-lanceolate stem-leaves, those near the root being round-heart-shaped or ovate, but early disappearing, so as rarely to be seen with the flowers. It is common to both Europe and North America. The name is sometimes erroneously written *hairbell*; Lindley endeavored to restrict that spelling to this plant, reserving the spelling *harebell* for the *Scilla nutans* (def. 2).

The azur'd *hare-bell*, like thy veins. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

E'en the slight *hare-bell* raised its head,
Elastic, from her airy tread. *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 18.

An Alpine *harebell* hung with tears
By some cold morning glacier. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

2. The wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*, or *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*. [Scotch; rarely so used in English works.]

harebrain (hār′brān), *a.* and *n.* [< *hare*[1] + *brain*. Also written, incorrectly, *hairbrain*, as if < *hair*[1] + *brain*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *harebrained*.

I meane it (saith the king) by that same *haire-braine* wild fellow, my subject, the Earle of Suffolke, who is protected in your countrie, and begins to play the foole, when all others are wearie of it. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 223.

It certainly will not put him in a position to carry out any of the *hairbrain* schemes of economic policy. *The American*, XII. 309.

II. *n.* A giddy or reckless person.

Ah foolish *harebraine*,
This is not she. *Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 4.

Look into our histories, and you shall almost meet with no other subject, but what a company of *hare-brains* have done in their rage. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 169.

harebrained (hār′brānd), *a.* [< *hare*[1] + *brain* + *-ed*[2]. Also written, incorrectly, *hairbrained*.] Having or indicating, as it were, no more brain than a hare; giddy; heedless; reckless; wild.

O painted fooles, whose *hairbrainde* heades must haue
More clothes attones than might become a king. *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70.

Grave and wise persons . . . are extremely less affected with lust and loves than the *hare-brained* boy. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 718.

The *hare-brained* chatter of a few political babblers. *C. Marvin*, Gates of Herat, v.

harebrainedly (hār′brānd-li), *adv.* In a giddy, wild, or heedless manner.

Fansie (quoth he) farewell, whose badge I long did beare,
And in my hat full *harebraynedly* thy flowers did I weare. *Gascoigne*, Fruit of Fetters.

harebur (hār′bėr), *n.* The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. See *burdock*.

harecop†, *n.* See *horecop*.

hareem, *n.* Same as *harem*.

hare-eyed (hār′īd), *a.* Watchful; fearful.

Relentless Rigor, and Confusion faint,
Frantic Distemper, and *hare-eyed* Unrest,
And short-breathed Thirst, with ever-burning breast. *Chapman*, Death of Prince Henry.

harefoot (hār′fůt), *n.* [< ME. *harefot* (defs. 1 and 5 (*a*)) (= Sw. *harefot* = Dan. *harefod*, harefoot); < *hare*[1] + *foot*. Cf. *hare's-foot*.] **1.** The foot of a hare; a foot resembling a hare's foot.

And hence a third proverb, Betty, since you are an admirer of proverbs: Better a *hare-foot* than none at all; that is to say, than not to be able to walk. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 118.

2†. A swift-footed person.

Harald, Godwyne sone
He was cleped *Harefot*, for he was manne-god a good runner). *Chronicle of Eng.*, l. 897.

3. The ptarmigan, or any species of the genus *Lagopus*: so called because the densely feathered feet resemble those of the hare. See first cut under *grouse*. —**4**†. A long, narrow foot, carried forward, such as is found in some dogs. *V. Shaw*, Book of the Dog.—**5.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *avens*. (*b*) Same as *hare's-foot*, 1.

hare-footed (hār′fůt′ed), *a.* Having densely furry or feathery feet, like those of a hare: an epithet of the ptarmigan.

hare-hearted (hār′här′ted), *a.* Timorous, like a hare; easily frightened.

harehound (hār′hound), *n.* A hound for hunting hares; a greyhound. *Chalmers.* [Rare.]

hare-kangaroo (hār′kang-ga-rö′), *n.* A small kangaroo of the genus *Lagorchestes*, so called from its resemblance to a hare in size and color,

Hare-kangaroo (*Lagorchestes hirsutus*).

and to some extent in habits. These animals live on open plains and construct forms in the herbage. There are several species.

hareld (har′eld), *n.* [< *Harelda*.] A duck of the genus *Harelda*, more fully called *northern hareld*.

Harelda (ha-rel′dä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1816); also *Haralda*; a miswriting or misprint for *Havelda*, < Icel. *hávella* (so given by Haldorsen, but rather Norw.) = Norw. *havella*, dial. also *haval*, *havold* (Aasen) = ODan. *havelde* (other Scand. forms are cited: *haëlla*, *haöld*, etc., a sea-duck (see def.)); appar. < Icel. Sw. *haf*, Dan. Norw. *hav*, the sea (see *haaf*, *haff*, *haven*); the second element is perhaps a corruption of Icel. *önd* (*and-*) = Dan. *and*, etc., duck: see *drake*[1].] A genus of sea-ducks, of the family *Anatidæ* and

Male Old-wife (*Harelda glacialis*).

Left-hand figure shows summer plumage, and right-hand figure winter plumage.

subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, having in the male a cuneate tail with the central rectrices long-exserted. The only species is *H. glacialis*, the long-tailed duck, a very common bird of the northern hemisphere, also called *oldwife*, *old-squaw*, and *south-southerly*. The genus has also been named *Pagonetta*, *Crymonessa*, and *Melanetta*.

harelip (hār′lip′), *n.* **1.** A congenital fissure or vertical division of the upper lip: so called from its supposed resemblance to the lip of a hare. The cleft is occasionally double, there being a little lobe or portion of the lip situated between the two fissures. It is surgically treated by smoothly paring the opposite edges of the fissure, and maintaining them in accurate apposition by a twisted suture until they have united.

This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet. He begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock. He . . . squints the eye and makes the *hare-lip*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

2. The hare-lipped sucker, *Quassilabia lacera*, a catostomid fish remarkable for the conformation of the mouth, which suggests a harelip. The upper lip is not protractile, but is greatly enlarged, and the lower lip is divided into two separate lobes. It is abundant in the Scioto and a few other rivers in the Ohio valley and southward.

harelipped (hār′lipt), *a.* Having a harelip.

harem (hā′rem or hä′rem), *n.* [Also *haram*; < Turk. *harem*, < Ar. *haram*, anything forbidden, a sacred place or thing, in particular women's apartments, women, allied to Ar. *harma*, a lady (pl. *harīm*; *el harīm*, the female sex, whence the occasional E. form *harim*, *hareem*), < *harama*, prohibit, forbid.] **1.** In Turkey, Egypt, Syria, etc., the part of a dwelling-house, including an inclosed courtyard, appropriated to the female members of a Mohammedan family, and so constructed as to secure the utmost seclusion and privacy. In India the corresponding chambers, offices, and inclosure are called the *zenana*.

This Duke here, and in other seralios (or *Harams*, as the Persians term them) has above 300 concubines. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 139.

2. Collectively, the occupants of a harem, consisting in a Mohammedan family of the wife, or wives (usually to the number of four), female relatives of the husband, female slaves or concubines, and sometimes eunuchs as guardians and attendants.

Seraglios sing, and *harems* dance for joy. *Cowper*, Anti-Thelypthora, l. 108.

3. A sacred place; either of the holy cities Mecca and Medina, called the two harems, as places prohibited to infidels. [Rare.]

hare-mad† (hār′mad), *a.* Mad as a March hare. See *hare*[1].

O, here's a day of toil well pass'd over,
Able to make a citizen *hare-mad!* *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

harengiform (ha-ren′ji-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *harengus*, herring, + L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a herring: a term now more restricted in meaning than *clupeiform*.

harengus (ha-reng′gus), *n.* [ML. and NL., < OF. *hareng*, < OHG. *harinc*, *herinc* = AS. *hæring*, E. *herring*, q. v.] **1.** A herring.—**2.** [*cap.*] An Aldrovandine genus of herrings. See *Clupea*.

hare-pipe† (hār′pīp), *n.* [ME. *harepype*, > AF. *harepipe*.] A snare for catching hares. *Halliwell*.

The next tyme thou shal be take;
I have a *hare pype* in my purse,
That shall be set, Watte, for thi sake. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 110.

hare's-bane (hārz′bān), *n.* Same as *wolf's-bane*.

hare's-beard (hārz′bērd), *n.* The great mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See *mullen*.

hare's-colewort (hārz′kōl′wėrt), *n.* Same as *hare's-lettuce*.

hare's-ear (hārz′ēr), *n.* **1.** A European umbelliferous plant, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, having alternate perfoliate leaves, the auricled base closing round the stem. Also called *thoroughwax*.—**2.** A plant of the cruciferous genus *Conringia*, of either of the species *C. Austriacum* and *C. orientale*, having similar auriculate leaves.—**Bastard hare's-ear**, *Phyllis nobla*, a native of the Canary Islands, belonging to the *Rubiaceæ*.

hare's-foot (hārz′fůt), *n.* **1.** The hare's-foot trefoil, or rabbit-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*. Also called *harefoot*.—**2.** A tree, *Ochroma Lagopus*, belonging to the natural order *Malvaceæ*, a native of tropical America, the wood of which is very light, and therefore well adapted for rafts, boats, etc. It derives its name from the silk-cotton of the seeds, which protrudes from the openings in the large fruit after dehiscence, and resembles the foot of a hare. This cotton is used in stuffing cushions and pillows.—**Hare's-foot fern**, a fern (*Davallia Canariensis*) inhabiting the Canary and Madeira islands, and also found on the adjacent mainland of both Africa and Europe. The name is said to refer to its scaly, creeping rhizomes. The fronds are broadly triangular, from 8 to 15 inches in length, twice- or thrice-pinnate, the pinnules cut into narrow lobes. The indusium is whitish, and deeply half cup-shaped. In Australia this name is given to *D. pyxidata*. See *Davallia*.—**Hare's-foot trefoil** or **clover**. See *clover*, 1.

hare's-lettuce (hārz′let′is), *n.* A composite plant, *Sonchus oleraceus*, better known as *sow-thistle*, a favorite food of hares. Also called *hare's-colewort*, *hare's-palace*, and *hare-thistle*. See *Sonchus* and *sow-thistle*.

hare's-palace (hārz′pal′ās), *n.* Same as *hare's-lettuce*.

hare's-parsley (hārz′pärs′li), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, common in Europe.

hare's-tail (hārz′tāl), *n.* **1.** A species of cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, common in Europe and North America. It belongs to the natural order *Cyperaceæ*, and is related to the club-rushes and bulrushes; but the bristles of the perianth are numerous, and become elongated in the mature fruit into fibers like those of cotton, which in this species are white, and form a ball or dense tuft which has been compared to the tail of a hare. See *cotton-grass* and *Eriophorum*. Also called *hare's-tail rush*.

2. The hare's-tail grass (which see, under *grass*).—**Hare's-tail rush.** See def. 1, above.

harestane (hār′stān), *n.* A memorial stone, or a stone marking a boundary; a hoarstone:

as, the *harestane* on the Borough Muir of Edinburgh. [Scotch.]

hare-thistle (hār′this″l), *n.* Same as *hare's-lettuce*.

harfang (hār′fang), *n.* [< Sw. *harfång*, lit. 'hare-catcher' (also called *haruggla*, 'hare-owl') (cf. ODan. *harefang*, hare-catching), < *hare*, = E. *hare*[1], + *fånga*, catch, seize, = E. *fang*. The AS. *herefong* (L. *ossifragus*), an osprey, appar. involves *here*, army.] The snowy owl, *Nyctea nivea* or *N. scandiaca*: so called from its habit of preying upon hares.

hargulatier†, *n.* Same as *argolet*.

haricot (har′i-kō), *n.* [< F. *haricot*, a ragout of mutton, etc., also (in mod. use) the kidney-bean (appar. because used in such ragouts), < OF. *herigote*. Cf. OF. *harligote*, a piece, morsel. Origin unknown.] **1.** A kind of ragout of meat and vegetables. —**2.** The kidney-bean or French bean. —**3.** In *ceram.*, a red used for the whole surface of a piece, or forming a background to other decoration. It is produced from an oxid of copper.

Haricot (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). *a*, flower; *b*, ovule.

haricot-bean (har′i-kō-bēn), *n.* Same as *haricot*, 2.

hariet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *harry*.

harier, *n.* See *harrier*[1].

harif†, *n.* See *hairif*.

hari-kari, *n.* See *hara-kiri*.

hariolation† (har″i-ō-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *hariolatio(n-)*, < *hariolari*, foretell, divine, < *hariolus*, a soothsayer, prophet; cf. *haruspex*.] A soothsaying; a foretelling. Also *ariolation*.

> *Ariolation*, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

hariot†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heriot*.

harish (hār′ish), *a.* [< *hare*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling a hare in some respect; somewhat like a hare.

hark (härk), *v.* [Formerly also *heark*; < ME. *herken*, < AS. **hercian*, **hyrcian* (not found, the only recorded form being that extended with verb-formative *-n*, namely, *hercnian*, *hyrcnian*, *heorcnian* (ME. *herknen*, E. *harken*, q. v.), = MD. *horken*, *horcken*, *harcken* = OFries. *herkia*, *harkia*, North Fries. *harke* = MLG. *horken* = OHG. *hörechen*, MHG. *hörchen*, *horchen*, G. *horchen*), hark, listen; a derivative, with formative *-c*, *-k* (cf. *smir-k*, *stal-k*, *tal-k*, *dal-k*, etc.), of AS. *hyran*, *hiéran*, *hēran* = D. *hooren* = OHG. *hörjan*, MHG. G. *hören*, etc., hear: see *hear*. Cf. *harken*, the same word with additional suffix.]

I.† *trans.* To hear; listen to.

> This king sit thus in his nobleye,
> *Herking* his minstralles hir thinges pleye
> Biforn him at the bord deliciously.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 70.

To hark back, to call back to the original point. See *hark back*, under II.

> There is but one that *harks* me *back*.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 9.

II. *intrans.* To listen; harken: now chiefly used in the imperative, as an incitement to attention or action, as in hunting. See phrases below.

> These learned wonders witty Phalee marks,
> And heedfully to euery Rule he *harks*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

> *Hark, hark*, my lord, what bells are these?
> *Heywood*, If you Know not Me, i.

We finde a certain singular pleasure in *harking* to such as be returned from some long voyage, and do report things which they have seen in strange countries.
North, tr. of Plutarch, Amiot to the Readers.

> Pricking up his ears to *hark*
> If he could hear too in the dark.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

Hark'ee, Premium, you'll prepare lodgings for these gentlemen. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

Hark away! hark forward! hunting cries intended to urge the hounds and the chase onward. **Hark back!** in *hunting*, a cry to the hounds, when they have lost the scent, directing them to return upon their course and recover it. Hence—**To hark back**, to return to some previous point, as of a subject, and start from that afresh.

To *hark back* to our 2nd question, . . . "Who was Sir William Cummyn of Inverellochy?"
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. xxi.

He . . . *harks back* to matters he has already discussed.
Higginson, Eng. Statesmen, p. 252.

hark-away (härk′ą-wā″), *n.* A hunting cry. See *hark*, *v. i.*

> Then horse and hound fierce joy display,
> Exulting at the *hark-away*.
> *M. Green*, The Spleen.

harken, hearken (här′kn), *v.* [< ME. *harkenen*, *herknen*, < AS. *hercnian*, *hyrcnian*, *heorcnian*, harken, with verb-formative *-n* (as in *listen*, *fasten*[1], etc.), < AS. **hercian* (ME. *herken*, E. *hark*), < *hyran*, *hiéran*, *hēran*, hear: see *hark* and *hear*.] **I.** *intrans.* To listen; lend the ear; attend or give heed to what is uttered; hear with attention, obedience, or compliance.

> The kyng of kynggez *harkenyd* of that case,
> He taryd not nor lenger wold abide.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2949.

Hearken, O Israel, unto the statutes and unto the judgments which I teach you. Deut. iv. 1.

Orpheus assembled the wild beasts to come in heards to *harken* to his musicke, and by that meanes made them tame. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

We at length *hearkened* to the terms of peace.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

> Dear mother Ida, *harken* ere I die.
> *Tennyson*, Œnone.

II. *trans.* **1.** To hear by listening. [Poetical.]

Whan thei that seȝued herde the noyse of the peple, thei ronne to the wyndowes to *herkene* what it myght be.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 422.

> But here she comes: I fairly step aside,
> And *hearken*, if I may, her business here.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 169.

> Where sat the blackbird-hen in spring.
> *Hearkening* her bright-billed husband sing.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 188.

2. To hear with attention; regard.

You, proud judges, *hearken* what God saith in his holy book. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> This king of Naples, being an enemy
> To me inveterate, *hearkens* my brother's suit.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

> He sat, with eager face *hearkening* each word,
> Nor speaking aught.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 275.

To harken out†, to hunt out; run down; find by search.

He has employed a fellow this half-year all over England to *hearken* him *out* a dumb woman.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

> Come, reverend doctor, let us *harken out*
> Where the young prince remains.
> *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

harkener, hearkener (härk′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *herknere*; < *harken* + *-er*[1].] One who harkens; a listener.

Hearkeners of rumours and tales. *Earet*, Alvearie.

harl (härl), *v.* [Also *haurl*; < ME. *harlen*, drag, pull.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drag upon the ground; drag along with force or violence; trail. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> The hasel & the hag-thorne were *harled* al samen,
> With roȝe raged mosse rayled ay-where.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 744.

> And *harleden* heom out of the londe,
> And with tormens manie huy slowe.
> *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 166. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To entangle; confuse. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To cut a slit in one of the hind legs of (a dead animal), in order to suspend it. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** To rough-cast (a wall) with lime. [Scotch.]

> Built of stone and rough-cast, *harled* they called it there.
> *G. MacDonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

We have in Scotland far fewer ancient buildings, above all in country places; and those that we have are all of hewn or *harled* masonry.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be dragged or pulled. [Scotch.]

> He . . . drew a stroke,
> Till skin in blypes cam *haurlin'*
> Aff 's nieves that night.
> *Burns*, Halloween.

2. To trail; drag one's self. [Scotch.]

A pretty enjoyment for me to go away *harling* here and *harling* there out o'er the country when I can scarcely put my foot to the ground to cross the room.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, vii.

harl (härl), *n.* [< *harl*, *v.*] **1.** The act of dragging. [Scotch.]—**2.** Flax, hemp, wool, hair, or other filaments as drawn out or hackled.—**3.** A barb of a feather from a peacock's tail, used as a hackle in dressing fly-hooks. Also *herl*, *hurl*.

Herl, or *harl*, as some persons call it—the little plumelets or fibres growing on each side of the tail feathers of the peacock. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 589.

4. Property obtained by means not accounted honorable.—**5.** A considerable but indefinite quantity. [Scotch.]

Ony *harl* of health he has is awa about meal-time.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 244.

6. A leash (three) of hounds. [Prov. Eng.]

harlan (här′lan), *n.* **1.** Same as *harle*.—**2.** The pintail-duck, *Dafila acuta*. *Rev. C. Swainson*, 1885. [Wexford, Ireland.]

harle (härl), *n.* A merganser; specifically, the red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. Also *harlan*, *herald*. [Orkney Islands.]

Harleian (har′lē-an), *a.* [< *Harley* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining or relating to Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, an English politician (1661–1724), and his son Edward: as, the *Harleian* collection (of several thousand manuscripts, now in the British Museum); the *Harleian* Miscellany (reprints from their collection of rare pamphlets, tracts, etc.).

Among the *Harleian* MSS. in the British Museum is a Chartulary of Reading Abbey.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 297.

harlequin (här′le-kin or -kwin), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *harlekin*, *harlaken*; = D. *harlekijn* = G. Dan. Sw. *harlekin*, < OF. *harlequin* (15th century), F. *arlequin* (> prob. Sp. *arlequin*, *arnequin* = Pg. *arlequim* = It. *arlecchino*), a harlequin; prob. a later form (associated with a popular etymology which connected the word with *Charles Quint*, Charles V.) of OF. *herlequin*, *herlekin*, *helequin*, *halequin*, *hellekin*, *hierlekin*, *hellequin* (13th century), a demon, Satan, earlier and usually occurring in the phrase *la mesnie hellekin* (*la maisnie hierlekin*, etc., ML. *harlequini familia*, ME. *Hurlewaynes kynne*, or *Hurlewaynes meyne*), in popular superstition a troop of yelling demons that haunted lonely places or appeared in tempests, the OF. *mesnie* (*maisnie*, *maisnee*, *meisnee*, ME. *mainee*, *meinee*, *meyne*, etc., E. obs. *many*[2]), a family, company, troop, in this phrase being appar. orig. an explanatory addition, giving *hellekin* the appearance of a quasi-genitive of a personal name, as reflected in the ML. and ME. expressions; *hellekin*, *hellequin*, etc., itself meaning orig. 'troop of hell' (lit. 'hell's kin,' < OLG. **helle kin* = AS. *helle cynn* (*cenn*): see *hell*[1] and *kin*[1]). Hell and its devils were very prominent features of the medieval stage. The demon *Alichino* in Dante (Inf., xxi. 118) prob. owes his name to the same OLG. source.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In early Italian and later in French comedy, the buffoon or clown, one of the regular character-types. He was noted for his gluttonous buffoonery, afterward modified by something of intriguing malice. On the modern stage he generally appears in pantomime as the lover of Columbine, masked, dressed in tight party-colored clothes covered with spangles, armed with a magic wand or wooden sword, and plays amusing tricks on the other performers.

I, like a *harlakene* in an Italian comœdy, stand making faces at both their follies. *Ile of Gulls* (1633).

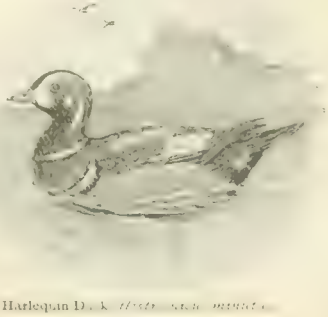
> He who play'd the *Harlequin*,
> After the Jest still loads the Scene,
> Unwilling to retire, tho' weary.
> *Prior*, Written in Mezeray's Hist. France.

Hence—**2.** A buffoon in general; a fantastic fellow; a droll.—**3.** In *entom.*, the magpie-moth, *Abraxas grossulariata*.—**4.** The Oriental or noble opal. =**Syn.** See *jester*.

II. *a.* **1.** Party-colored; extremely or fantastically variegated in color: specifically applied in zoölogy to sundry animals.—**2.** Differing in color or decoration; fancifully varied, as a set of dishes. See *harlequin service*, below.

She had six lovely little *harlequin* cups on a side-shelf in her china-closet, . . . rose, and brown, and gray, and vermilion, and green, and blue.
Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Real Folks, xiii.

Harlequin bat, an Indian chiropter, *Scotophilus ornatus*, of variegated coloration.—**Harlequin beetle**, a longicorn coleopter of South America, *Acrocinus longimanus*, with red, gray, and black elytra.—**Harlequin brant**, the American white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli*. Also called *pied brant*, *prairie brant*, *speckled brant*, and *speckle-belly*.—**Harlequin cabbage-bug**. See *cabbage-bug*.—**Harlequin duck**, a sea-duck of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, formerly known as *Anas* or *Fuligula histrionica*, now *Histrionicus minutus* or *H. torquatus* (Coues); the male is of a blackish color, fantastically spotted with white



Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus minutus*).

and reddish. It inhabits the [illegible] regions of both hemispheres, migrating south[illegible] Harlequin moth. Same as *harlequin*, 3. Harlequin service, harlequin set, in *ceramics*, a number of [illegible] utensils sufficiently alike to form a service, but not identical in decoration, as, for instance, [illegible] cups and saucers of the same or nearly the same size, but differing in color. Such a set may be made up of pieces bought separately; but more commonly harlequin sets are manufactured expressly, as at the great factories of Sèvres and Meissen. — Harlequin snake, the coral-snake, *Elaps fulvius*, and other species of this genus: so called from the variegation of black with red or orange.

harlequin (här'le-kin or -kwin), *v.* [< *harlequin*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To play the droll; make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

II. *trans.* To remove as if by a harlequin's trick; conjure away.

> The kitten, if the humour hit,
> Has *harlequin'd* away the fit.
> *M. Green*, The Spleen.

harlequinade (här'le-ki-nād'), *n.* [< F. *harlequinade*; as *harlequin* + *-ade*[2].] A kind of pantomime; that part of a pantomime which follows the transformation of characters, and in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts; hence, buffoonery; a fantastic procedure.

> No unity of plan, no decent propriety of character and costume, could be found in that wild and monstrous *harlequinade* [the reign of Charles II.].
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

harlequinery† (här'le-kin-ėr-i), *n.* [< *harlequin* + *-ery*.] Pantomime; buffoonery.

> The French taste is comedy and *harlequinery*.
> *Richardson*, Pamela, IV. 89.

harlequin-flower (här'le-kin-flou'ėr), *n.* A name given to species of *Sparaxis*, an iridaceous plant from South Africa, handsome in cultivation, with many varieties of different colors. [Rare.]

harlequinize (här'le-kin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *harlequinized*, ppr. *harlequinizing*. [< *harlequin* + *-ize*.] To dress up in fantastic style.

> They lunch in the small dining-room. . . . It is travestied, indeed, and *harlequinized*, like the rest of the house.
> *R. Broughton*, Joan, ii. 8.

harlock†, *n.* The name of some plant referred to by Shakspere and Drayton; perhaps an error for *charlock* (*Brassica Sinapistrum*), or for *hardock*, supposed to be the burdock (*Arctium Lappa*).

> Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow weeds,
> With *harlocks* [in some editions *hordocks*], hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.
>
> The honey-suckle, the *harlocke*,
> The lilly, and the lady-smocke.
> *Drayton*, Eclogues, iv.

harlot (här'lot), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *harlot*, a fellow, varlet, knave, buffoon, vagabond, < OF. **harlot*, *arlot*, *herlot*, a vagabond, thief, = Pr. *arlot*, a vagabond, = It. *arlotto*, a glutton, sloven (formerly applied also to a hedge-priest), fem. *arlotta*, harlot, in mod. E. sense; ML. *arlotus*, a glutton. Cf. W. *herlod*, a stripling, lad, Corn. *harlot*, a rogue (from the E.). The appar. orig. sense, 'a fellow,' gives some color to Skeat's proposed derivation, < OHG. *karl* (= AS. *ceorl*, E. *churl* = Icel. *karl*, E. *carl*, q. v.) + F. dim. *-ot*; but this is very unlikely; OHG. initial *k* does not change to *h* or fall off in OF. words.] I. *n.* 1†. A fellow; a varlet; a male servant: often used opprobriously. Compare *varlet*.

> ffore *harlottez* and hausemene salle helpe bott littille.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2744.
>
> He was a gentil *harlot* and a kynde;
> A bettre felawe shulde men noght fynde.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 647.

> No man, but he and thou and such other false *harlots*, praiseth any such preaching. *Foxe*, Martyrs, W. Thorpe.

2. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman.

> Jesus saith unto them [the chief priests and elders], Verily I say unto you, That the publicans and the *harlots* go into the kingdom of God before you. Mat. xxi. 31.
>
> He believed
> This filthy marriage-hindering Mammon made
> The *harlot* of the cities. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or like a harlot; wanton; lewd; low; base.

> The *harlot* king
> Is quite beyond mine arm. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

harlot (här'lot), *v. i.* [< *harlot*, *n.*] To practise lewdness with harlots or as a harlot.

> They . . . spend their youth in loitering, bezzling, and *harlotting*, their studies in unprofitable questions and barbarous sophistry. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 1.

harlotize (här'lot-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *harlotized*, ppr. *harlotizing*. [< *harlot* + *-ize*.] To play the harlot. *Warner*, Albion's England, vi. 30.

harlotry (här'lot-ri), *n.* [< ME. *harlotrie*, < *harlot* + *-rie*, -ry.] 1†. Clownishness; buffoonery.

> I visited neuere fieble men, ne fettered folke in puttes;
> I haue leuere [rather] here an *harlotrie*, or a somer-game of souteres,
> Or lesynges to laughe at. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 413.

2. Ribaldry; profligacy; profligate practice.

> To telle his *harlotrye* I wol not spare.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 30.

3. The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness. — 4†. A name of contempt or opprobrium for a woman.

> A peevish self-willed *harlotry*,
> One that no persuasion can do good upon.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

5†. False show; meretriciousness.

> The *harlotry* of the ornaments.
> *T. Matthias*, Pursuits of Literature.

harm (härm), *n.* [< ME. *harm*, *herm*, < AS. *hearm* = OS. *harm* = OFries. *herm* (in comp.) = MLG. *harm*, *herm* = OHG. *haram*, insult, mortification, MHG. *harm* (not used), G. *harm*, grief, sorrow, = Icel. *harmr*, grief, = Sw. *harm*, anger, grief, pity, = Dan. *harme*, resentment, wrath; prob. = OBulg. *sramu* = Russ. *sramŭ*, shame; perhaps = Skt. *çrama*, weariness, toil, < √ *çram*, be weary.] 1. Physical or material injury; hurt; damage; detriment.

> Feire sone Gawein, be stille and wepe no more, for I haue not the *harme* that I sholde dye fore, but hurte I am right sore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 300.
>
> Do thyself no *harm*. Acts xvi. 28.

> It was to admiration, that in such a tempest (than which I never observed a greater) so little *harm* was done, and no person hurt. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 430.

2. Moral injury; evil; mischief; wrong; wrongfulness.

> For who that loketh all tofore,
> And woll not see what is behynde,
> He maie full ofte his *harmes* finde.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.
>
> The fault unknown is as a thought unacted;
> A little *harm* done to a great good end
> For lawful policy remains enacted.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 528.
>
> What good should follow this, if this were done?
> What *harm*, undone? Deep *harm* to disobey,
> Seeing obedience is the bond of rule.
> *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

Grievous bodily harm, in *law*. See *grievous*. = Syn. 1. *Damage*, *Hurt*, etc. (see *injury*); prejudice, disadvantage.

harm (härm), *v. t.* [< ME. *harmen*, *hermen*, *harmien*, < AS. *hearmian*, hurt, injure, = OHG. *harmān*, MHG. *hermen*, insult, calumniate, G. *härmen*, afflict, grieve, = Icel. *harma*, bewail, refl. *harmask* = Sw. *harmas* = Dan. *harmes*, be vexed; from the noun.] To injure; damage; inflict injury upon in any way; be detrimental to.

> Adders that *harmen* alle hende bestis.
> *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 17.

> We may yet prove successless in our endeavours to live peaceably, and may be hated, *harmed*, and disquieted in our course of life. *Barrow*, Works, I. xxx.
>
> Such extremes, I told her, well might *harm*
> The woman's cause. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

harmala (här'ma-lä), *n.* [NL.: see *harmel*.] Same as *harmel*.

harmala-red (här'ma-lä-red), *n.* A dye made from harmaline.

harmaline (här'ma-lin), *n.* [< *harmala* + *-ine*[2].] A vegetable alkaloid derived from the husks of the seeds of the harmel, *Peganum Harmala*. Its chemical formula is $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$. It makes a valuable dye, the harmala-red of commerce.

harman (här'man), *n.* [See *harman-beak*, *beck-harman*.] 1. *pl.* The stocks. *Halliwell.*

> To put our stamps [legs] in the *Harmans*.
> *Dekker*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 230.

2. A constable. [Cant.]

> The worst have an awe of the *harman's* claw,
> And the best will avoid the trap.
> *Bulwer*, The Disowned, ii.

harman-beak†, **harman-beck**† (här'man-bēk, -bek), *n.* Same as *beck-harman*. *Scott.* [Thieves' cant.]

harmattan (här-mat'an), *n.* [Ar. name.] An intensely dry land-wind felt on the coast of Africa between Cape Verd and Cape Lopez. It prevails at intervals during December, January, and February, and is charged with a thick dust which obscures the sun; it withers vegetation and dries up the skin of the human body. During the prevalence of the harmattan the middle of the day is characterized by great heat, while the nights are unusually cool. Also spelled *hermitan*.

> The hot *Harmattan* wind had raged itself out; its howl went silent within me; and the long deafened soul could now hear. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.

> The *harmattan* is known to raise clouds of dust high into the atmosphere. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 6.

harmel (här'mel), *n.* [< NL. *harmala*, < Ar. *harmal*.] The Syrian or African rue, *Peganum Harmala*, from the husks of the seeds of which harmaline is extracted. It is a strong-scented branching herb, with sessile entire or divided leaves provided with bilobate stipules, and white flowers with green stripes. The species is widely distributed throughout the Mediterranean region and southern Asia. The seeds are also used medicinally as a vermifuge.

harmful (härm'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *harmful*, < AS. **hearmful* (in comp. *hearmfullīc*) (= G. *harmvoll*, full of grief, = Dan. *harmfuld* = Sw. *harmfull*, indignant), < *hearm*, harm, + *ful*, full: see *-ful*.] Full of harm; hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.

> What monsters muster here,
> With Angels face, and *harmefull* hel[l]ish harts!
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 82.

> These, while they are afraid of every thing, bring themselves and the churches in the greatest and most *harmful* hazards. *Strype*, Abp. Parker, an. 1572.
>
> Let . . . me and my *harmful* love go by.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv.

= Syn. Pernicious, baneful, deleterious, prejudicial.

harmfully (härm'fûl-i), *adv.* In a harmful manner.

> A scholer . . . is better occupied in playing or sleping than in spending tyme, not onlie vainlie, but also *harmfullie*, in soch a kinde of exercise.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, ii.

harmfulness (härm'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being harmful.

harmin, harmine (här'min), *n.* [< *harm*(*ala*) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]. Cf. *harmaline*.] A substance ($C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$) derived from harmaline by oxidation, or directly from the seeds of *Peganum Harmala*.

harmless (härm'les), *a.* [< ME. *harmles* (= G. *harmlos* = Dan. Sw. *harmlös*); < *harm* + *-less*.] 1. Free from physical harm; unhurt; undamaged; uninjured: as, he escaped *harmless*.

> And was savyd *harmeless* by myracle, for the fyer chaunged in to rosis.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 47.

2. Free from loss; free from liability to pay for loss or damage: as, to hold or save one *harmless*.

> The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself *harmless*. *Raleigh.*

3. Free from power or disposition to harm; not hurtful or injurious; innocent: as, a *harmless* snake; *harmless* play.

> By our suffering its [sin's] continual approaches, it begins to appear to us in a more *harmless* shape.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiii.
>
> Amidst his *harmless* easy joys
> No anxious care invades his health.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Epistles, ii.
>
> The rabbit fondles his own *harmless* face.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

To bear one harmless†, to warrant one's safety. = Syn. 1. Unharmed. — 3. Inoffensive, unoffending, innocuous, innoxious.

harmlessly (härm'les-li), *adv.* In a harmless manner; without inflicting or receiving injury.

> Religion does not censure or exclude
> Unnumbered pleasures *harmlessly* pursued.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 784.

harmlessness (härm'les-nes), *n.* The character or state of being harmless.

> But I dare, sir, avow that the *harmlessness* of our principles is not more legible in our profession than in our practices and sufferings. *Boyle*, Works, V. 285.
>
> To cut off all occasion of suspicion as touching the *harmlessness* of his doctrines, he would willingly give any one the notes of all his sermons. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 49.

harmonia (här-mō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁρμονία*, harmony. The genera so called are named after *Harmonia* in Gr. myth., daughter of Ares (Mars) and Aphrodite (Venus), and wife of Cadmus: see *harmony*.] 1. In *anat.*, a kind of suture between two immovable bones which are apposed and fitted to each other by a border or narrow surface plane and smooth or nearly so, as that between opposite maxillary or palatal bones. The name is applicable both to the mode of suturing and to the suture thus made. Also called *harmony*.

> The outer and lower edge of which [the basisphenoid] joins, by a sort of *harmonia*, with the inner and lower edge of the tympanic. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 376.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidæ*, containing such as *H. picta*. *Mulsant*, 1846. — 3. [*cap.*] A genus of crustaceans. *Haswell*, 1879.

harmonic (här-mon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *harmonique* = Pr. *armonic* = Pg. *harmonico* = Sp. *armónico* = It. *armonico* (cf. D. G. *harmonisch* = Dan. Sw. *harmonisk*), < L. *harmonicus*, < Gr. *ἁρμονικός*, harmonic, musical, suitable (*τὰ ἁρμονικά* or *ἡ ἁρμονική*, the theory of sounds, music), < *ἁρμονία*, harmony: see *harmony*.] I. *a.* 1. Per-

taining or relating to harmony of sounds; of or pertaining to music; in general, concordant; consonant; in *music*, specifically, pertaining to harmony, as distinguished from *melody* and *rhythm*.

> With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds,
> In full *harmonic* number join'd, their songs
> Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 687.

> Forever seeking out and rescuing from dim dispersion the rarities of melodic and *harmonic* form.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XIII. 441.

2. In *acoustics*, noting the secondary tones which accompany the primary tone in a complex musical tone. See II., 1.

> The sounds of the Eolian harp are produced by the division of suitably stretched strings into a greater or less number of *harmonic* parts by a current of air passing over them. *Tyndall*, Sound, iii.

3. In *math.*, involving or of the nature of the harmonic mean; similar to or constructed upon the principle of the harmonic curve. The first application of the adjective *harmonic* (in Greek) to mathematics was in the phrase *harmonic proportion*, said to have been used by Archytas, a contemporary of Plato. Three numbers are said to be in harmonic proportion when the first divided by the third is equal to the quotient of the excess of the first over the second divided by the excess of the second over the third; or, otherwise stated, when the reciprocal of the second is the arithmetical mean of the reciprocals of the first and third, the second number is said to be the harmonic mean of the first and third. Pythagoras first discovered that a vibrating string stopped at half its length gave the octave of the original note, and stopped at two thirds of its length gave the fifth. Now, as 1, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ are in harmonic proportion, and as this phrase arose among the Pythagoreans, the word *harmonic* has always been held to have reference here to this fact (although Nicomachus explains it otherwise, from the properties of the cube, as ἁρμονία, or norm). The harmonic proportion or ratio, as thus defined, plays a considerable part in modern geometry as an important case of the anharmonic ratio, and has given rise to the phrases *harmonic axis, center, pencil*, etc. (See below.) A *harmonic curve* is the figure of a vibrating string. It can assume many forms, but all may be regarded as derived, by summation of displacements, from simple harmonic curves, or curves of sines. The development of this idea has given rise to the theory of harmonics, which is one of the great engines of mathematical analysis. This gives the phrases *harmonic analysis, function, motion*, etc.

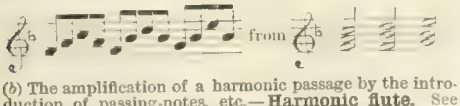
4. In *anat.*, forming or formed by a harmonia: as, a *harmonic* articulation or suture.

Also *harmonical*.

Center of the harmonic mean of a number of points A, B, C, etc., in a line with reference to another point, O, in that line = a point M, such that

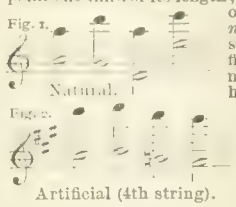
$$\frac{MA}{OA} - \frac{MB}{OB} + \frac{MC}{OC} + \text{etc.}, = 0.$$

Harmonic analysis. (*a*) In *math.*, the calculus of harmonic functions; especially, the calculation of the constants involved in the expression of a phenomenon as a sum of harmonic functions. (*b*) In *music*, the analysis of the harmonic structure of a piece.—**Harmonic arithmetic**, the arithmetic of musical intervals.—**Harmonic articulation.** See def. 4, above.—**Harmonic axis**, a ray the intersection of which with any curve is the harmonic center of the intersections with the same curve of all the rays of a plane pencil. This term was introduced by Mackaurin.—**Harmonic center of the nth order**, of a number of points lying in one line, a point such that, if the reciprocal of its distance from a fixed pole be subtracted from the distances of the points of which it is the harmonic center, and if all products of n of these differences be added, the sum is zero.—**Harmonic conics**, two conics, $(a, b, c, f, g, h)(u, v, w)^2$ and $(A, B, C, F, G, H)(x, y, z)^2$, such that $aA + bB + cC + fF + gG + hH = 0$.—**Harmonic conjugates.** See *conjugate*.—**Harmonic curve.** See *curve*.—**Harmonic division of a line**, the division of a line by four points forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates.—**Harmonic engine.** See *engine*.—**Harmonic figuration**, in *music*: (*a*) A melodic figuration produced by using in succession the tones that constitute the harmonies or chords of a piece: as,

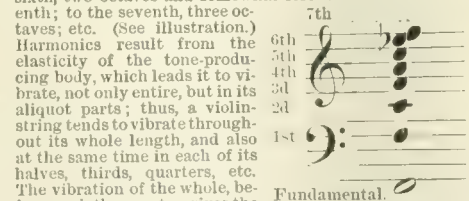


(*b*) The amplification of a harmonic passage by the introduction of passing-notes, etc.—**Harmonic flute.** See *harmonic stop*.—**Harmonic function**, a series composed of terms each the product of a function into the sine of a variable angle, these angles being in arithmetical progression; the general formula being $\sum_{-x}^{x} n \cos(nbt - c)$.

Also, an analogous function of two or three independent variables.—**Harmonic mark**, in *musical notation* for the harp and instruments of the viol family, a small circle (°) placed over a note that is to be played so as to produce a harmonic tone.—**Harmonic mean**, the reciprocal of the arithmetical mean of the reciprocals of the quantities concerned.—**Harmonic modulation.** See *modulation*.—**Harmonic note.** See *harmonic tone*.—**Harmonic pencil**, four rays lying in a plane and meeting in a point so as to divide harmonically every fourth line lying in the same plane.—**Harmonic progression**, in *math.*, a series of numbers the reciprocals of which are in arithmetical progression: so called because they are proportional to the lengths of a string vibrating to the harmonics of one musical tone. Also called *musical progression*.—**Harmonic proportion**, the proportion existing between three numbers which form successive terms of a harmonic progression.—**Harmonic reed.** See *harmonic stop*.—**Harmonic row**, four points forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates.—**Harmonic scale**, in *music*, the scale or tone-series formed by the harmonics of a tone. See II., and the illustration there given.—**Harmonic stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop having pipes of twice the usual length, with a small hole at the mid-point, so that the halves of the air-column vibrate synchronously. The tone is sonorous and brilliant, and is not readily disturbed by overblowing, so that such stops may safely be subjected to an extra pressure of wind, and thus be utilized for striking solo effects. A *harmonic flute* is a flute thus constructed, and a *harmonic reed* a reed-stop thus constructed, as, for example, a tuba mirabilis.—**Harmonic suture.** See def. 4, above.—**Harmonic telegraph.** See *telegraph*.—**Harmonic tone**, in playing the harp or instruments of the viol family, a tone produced by lightly touching one of the nodes of a vibrating string, or by changing the place of the contact of the bow, so as to suppress the fundamental tone, leaving certain sets of its harmonics unaffected. The result is a tone much higher than the fundamental, and very clear and pure in quality. To produce the first harmonic, the string must be touched at its half-way point; to produce the second harmonic, at a point one third of its length; etc. Harmonic tones made on an open string are called *natural* (see fig. 1), those on a stopped string *artificial* (see fig. 2); only those of the former variety are possible on the harp. The white notes represent the tone of the string, open or stopped; and the black notes, the harmonic tones actually produced. Also called *flageolet-tones*. Harmonic tones are not strictly harmonics of the fundamental tones with which they are related, because they are themselves complex.—**Harmonic triad**, in *music*, a major triad. See *triad*.—**Harmonic triads**, in *math.*, two triads of points, a b c, A B C, taken on the same line, such that aA. bB. cC + aB. bC. cA + aC. bA. cB + aC. bB. cA + aB. bA. cC + aA. bC. cB = 0.—**Simple harmonic function**, a harmonic function consisting of a single term.—**Simple harmonic motion**, a motion expressible as a simple harmonic function of the time. Also called a *harmonic motion* or *harmonic vibration*.



II. *n.* 1. In *acoustics*: (*a*) A secondary or collateral tone involved in a primary or fundamental tone, and produced by the partial vibration of the body of which the complete vibration gives the primary tone. Nearly every tone contains several distinct harmonics, which are always taken from a typical series of tones the vibration-numbers of which, beginning with that of the fundamental tone, are proportional to the series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, etc. The interval from the fundamental tone to the first harmonic is, therefore, an octave; to the second, an octave and a fifth; to the third, two octaves; to the fourth, two octaves and a major third; to the fifth, two octaves and a fifth; to the sixth, two octaves and somewhat less than a minor seventh; to the seventh, three octaves; etc. (See illustration.) Harmonics result from the elasticity of the tone-producing body, which leads it to vibrate, not only entire, but in its aliquot parts; thus, a violin-string tends to vibrate throughout its whole length, and also at the same time in each of its halves, thirds, quarters, etc. The vibration of the whole, being much the greater, gives the primary or fundamental tone; while the several partial vibrations, which diminish rapidly in force as they rise in pitch, give the harmonics. In a given tone the harmonics may usually be roughly detected by the unaided ear; but for precise and minute analysis specially constructed resonators are necessary. Tuning-forks and large stopped organ-pipes give only insignificant harmonics; certain reed-instruments, like the clarinet, give only selected sets of harmonics, as the second, fourth, sixth, etc.; while the human voice is capable of the greatest richness of harmonics. What is technically known as *quality* or *timbre* in a tone is due to the number and the relative strength of the harmonics contained in it. Different instruments and voices are thus distinguished from each other, and different uses of the same instrument or voice. In the voice, in particular, the essential difference between different vowel-sounds is a matter of harmonics. In any tone the lower harmonics are strictly consonant both with the primary tone and with each other: hence the use in the organ of mutation- and mixture-stops, whereby the consonant harmonics of a given tone are much emphasized. Many of the higher harmonics, on the other hand, are strongly dissonant both with the primary tone and with each other: hence the discordant quality of such instruments as cymbals, and the peculiar construction of the pianoforte, whereby dissonant harmonics are suppressed. In instruments of the viol and harp classes very beautiful effects are produced by suppressing the primary tone, leaving one set of its harmonics to sound alone. Such tones are called *harmonic tones*, or simply *harmonics* (though they are themselves compounded of a primary tone and its harmonics). In instruments of the trumpet class, like the horn, all the tones ordinarily used are really harmonics of the natural tone of the tube, and are produced by varying the pressure of the breath and the method of blowing. The same is true to a less degree of instruments of the wood-wind group. Harmonics are also called *overtones*. All the tones, primary and secondary, entering into the constitution of an actual tone are often called *partial tones*, or *partials*, the fundamental tone being the *first partial*, and the harmonics the *upper partials*. (*b*) A harmonic tone.—2. In *math.*, a function expressing the Newtonian potential of a point in terms of its coördinates.—**Artificial harmonic, natural harmonic.** See *harmonic tone*, under I.—**Grave harmonic**, the low tone generated by the simultaneous sounding of two concordant tones. See *combinational tone*, under *tone*.—**Sectorial harmonic**, a spherical surface-harmonic the axes of which lie equidistant in the plane of the equator.—**Solid harmonic**, any homogeneous function of x, y, and z which satisfies Laplace's equation. A solid harmonic usually expresses the potential due to pairs of equally and infinitely attracting and repelling points placed infinitely near to one another.—**Spherical harmonic.** See *Laplace's function*, under *function*.—**Spherical surface-harmonic**, or *Laplace's coefficient*, an expression of the variation of the potential over the surface of a sphere. Every such harmonic supposes the existence of a certain number of fixed axes through the sphere. It is obtained by taking the product of the cosines of the angular distances of the variable point from some of these axes, together with the cosines of the angular distances of pairs of the other axes, until each axis has been used once, and once only, in forming the product, and then summing all possible products of this sort.—**Zonal harmonic**, a spherical surface-harmonic which has all its axes coincident.



harmonica (här-mon'i-kạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *harmonicus*, musical: see *harmonic*.] 1. Same as *musical glasses* (which see, under *glass*).—2. A musical toy consisting of a set of small metallic reeds so mounted in a case that they may be played by the breath, certain tones being produced by expiration, others by inhalation. Also called *harmonicon*.—**Somzee's harmonica**, a device for preventing accidents from fire-damp in a mine. The draft upon a flame burning in a glass chimney is so regulated that while the air remains pure the flame is silent, but when its density is altered by the mixture of a certain proportion of fire-damp it gives a musical tone, as in the chemical harmonicon.

harmonical (här-mon'i-kạl), *a.* [< *harmonic* + *-al*.] Same as *harmonic*.

> It were but a phantasticall deuise and to no purpose at all more then to make them *harmonicall* to the rude eares of those barbarous ages.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 11.

> After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonical* use, one half note to be interposed. *Bacon.*

harmonically (här-mon'i-kạl-i), *adv.* 1. In a harmonic manner; harmoniously; specifically, in *music*, in a manner suitable to the rules of harmony, as distinguished from *melodically* or *rhythmically*.

> Plato therefore intending to declare *harmonically* the harmony of the four elements of the soul, . . . in each intervall hath put down two medieties of the soul, and that according to musicall proportion.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1022.

2. In *acoustics*, by or in harmonics. See *harmonic*, *n.*, 1.

> They may heat absorbent gases, such as ammonia, and cause them to do mechanical work, or to produce sound, if the incident beam be intermittent or *harmonically* variable. *A. Daniell*, Physics, p. 512.

3. In *math.*, in a harmonic relation. Thus, two segments, AB, MN, of the same straight line are said to be harmonically situated when AM. BN + AN. BM = 0.

> The three diagonals of a four-side cut each other *harmonically*. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 392.

4. In *anat.*, so as to make a harmonia.

harmonichord (här-mon'i-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁρμονία*, harmony, + *χορδή*, a chord.] A musical instrument having a keyboard and strings like a pianoforte, in which the tone is produced by the pressure against the strings of small revolving wooden wheels covered with resined leather. The tone resembles that of a violin. The principle of the tone-production is the same as that of the hurdy-gurdy. Also called *piano-violin, violin-piano, tetrachordon, xanorphica*, etc.

harmonici (här-mon'i-sī), *n. pl.* In *anc. music*, theorists who reached harmonic rules by induction from subjective aural effects, as opposed to *canonici*, or those who deduced rules from a mathematical theory of intervals. Also called *harmonists*, and, from their leader (Aristoxenus, a Greek peripatetic philosopher, a disciple of Aristotle), *Aristoxenians*.

harmonicism (här-mon'i-sizm), *n.* The state of being in harmonic proportion.

harmonicon (här-mon'i-kon), *n.*; pl. *harmonica* (-kä). [NL., < Gr. *ἁρμονικόν*, neut. of *ἁρμονικός*, musical: see *harmonic*.] 1. See *harmonica*, 2.—2. An orchestrion.—3. An acoustical apparatus consisting of a flame of hydrogen burning in a glass tube so as to produce a musical tone. See *singing-flame*. The principle has been used in a musical instrument, sometimes called *chemical harmonicon*, but better *pyrophone* (which see).

harmonics (här-mon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *harmonic*, after Gr. *ἁρμονικά*, the theory of sounds, music, neut. pl. of *ἁρμονικός*: see *harmonic*.] 1. The science of musical sounds: a department of acoustics. [Rare.]

> During the era in which mathematics and astronomy were . . . advancing, rational mechanics made its second step; and something was done towards giving a quantitative form to hydrostatics, optics, and *harmonics*.
> *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 175.

2. The mathematical theory of harmonics (see *harmonic*, *n.*, 2), or the development of expressions for the Newtonian potentials.

harmonious (här-mō′ni-us), *a.* [= F. *harmonieux* = Pg. *harmonioso* = Sp. It. *armonioso*, < L. *harmonia*, harmony: see *harmony*.] 1. Exhibiting harmony or being in harmony; having parts, forms, relations, or qualities properly accordant each with the others, so that all taken together constitute a consistent or an esthetically pleasing whole; also, being in harmony or concord with something else; congruous.

What is *harmonious* and proportionable is true.
Hammond, Misc. Reflections, iii. 2.

God hath made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us. *Locke.*

2. Specifically, in *music*, concordant; consonant; symphonious; agreeable to the ear. See *harmony*.

Thoughts, that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 38.

The Samian's great Æolian lyre, . . .
Its wondrous and *harmonious* strings
In sweet vibration, sphere by sphere.
Longfellow, Occultation of Orion.

3. Marked by harmony in action or feeling; acting or living in concord; peaceable; friendly: as, *harmonious* government; a *harmonious* family.

And in the long *harmonious* years . . .
May some dim touch of earthly things
Surprise thee ranging with thy peers.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliv.

Harmonious motion, the motion of a vibrating body.

For *harmonious motion* the ears were made.
Dee, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

=Syn. 2. Melodious, dulcet, tuneful.—3. Amicable, brotherly, neighborly, cordial.

harmoniously (här-mō′ni-us-li), *adv.* In a harmonious manner; with harmony; with accord or concord.

harmoniousness (här-mō′ni-us-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being harmonious.

harmoniphon (här-mon′i-fon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁρμονία*, harmony, + *φωνή*, sound.] A musical instrument consisting of a series of free metallic reeds inserted in a tube like that of a clarinet, the wind being supplied by the breath through a mouthpiece, and its admission to the reeds being controlled by a keyboard like that of the pianoforte.

harmonisation, harmonise, etc. See *harmonization*, etc.

harmonist (har′mō-nist), *n.* [< *harmony* + *-ist*.] 1. One skilled in the principles of musical harmony; also, a musical composer.

The towering headlands, crowned with mist,
Their feet among the billows, know
That Ocean is a mighty *harmonist*.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, xii.

A musician may be a very skilful *harmonist* and yet be deficient in the talents of melody, air, and expression.
Adam Smith, The Imitative Arts, ii.

2. *pl.* Same as *harmonici*.—3. One who shows the agreement or harmony between corresponding passages of different authors; specifically, a writer of a harmony of the four gospels.

Out of a dread to admit the slightest inaccuracies in the Gospels, the *Harmonists* convert the evangelical history into a grotesque piece of mosaic.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 406.

4. [*cap.*] A member of a communistic religious body organized by George Rapp in Würtemberg on the model of the primitive church, and conducted by him to Pennsylvania in 1803: their settlement there was called Harmony (whence their name). They removed to New Harmony in Indiana in 1815, but returned to Pennsylvania in 1825, and formed the township of Economy on the Ohio near Pittsburgh, and later a new village of Harmony. They are communistic, holding all property in common; they discourage strongly marriage and sexual intercourse, hold that the second coming of Christ and the millennium are near at hand, and that ultimately the whole human race will be saved. Also called *Rappist* and *Economite*.

harmonistic (här-mō-nis′tik), *a.* [< *harmonist* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of harmony. Specifically—2. Pertaining to a harmony or reconciliation of apparently conflicting passages, as in different literary works, systems of law, etc.

The effect of the *harmonistic* assumption . . . is to lead to a mechanical combination of two or more relations.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 405.

The systematization of the law, by means of a *harmonistic* exegesis, which sought to gather up every prophetic image in one grand panorama of the issues of Israel's and the world's history. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 54.

harmonium (här-mō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁρμόνιον*, neut. of *ἁρμόνιος*, harmonious, < *ἁρμονία*, harmony: see *harmony*.] One of the forms of the reed-organ (which see). The essential difference between the harmonium and the so-called American organ lies in the fact that in the former the air is compressed by the bellows and thence driven out through the reeds, while in the latter the bellows produce a vacuum into which the outside air is drawn through the reeds. *Harmonium* is the usual term in England and France for all reed organs.

harmonization (här-mo-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *harmonize* + *-ation*.] The act of harmonizing, or the state of being harmonized. Also spelled *harmonisation*.

The life of the social organism must, as an end, rank above the lives of its units. These two ends are not harmonious at the outset, and though the tendency is towards *harmonization* of them, they are still partially conflicting.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 134.

harmonize (har′mo-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *harmonized*, ppr. *harmonizing*. [= F. *harmoniser* = Sp. *armonizar* = Pg. *harmonisar* = It. *armonizzare*; as *harmony* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To be in harmony. (*a*) In *music*, to form a concord; agree in sounds or musical effect. (*b*) To agree in action, adaptation, or effect.

Magnificent versification and ingenious combinations rarely *harmonise* with the expression of deep feeling.
Macaulay, Dryden.

At Sebenico we see side by side a bit in one style and a bit in the other [Gothic and Renaissance], and yet the two contrive to *harmonize*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 94.

(*c*) To agree in sense or purport. (*d*) To agree in sentiment or feeling; be at peace one with another.=**Syn.** To agree, accord, correspond, tally, square, chime, comport.

II. *trans.* 1. To make harmonious; adjust in fit proportions; cause to agree; show the harmony or agreement of; reconcile contradictions between.

Various attempts to *harmonize* the views of the parties proved abortive.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 429.

2. To make musically harmonious; combine according to the laws of counterpoint; also, to set accompanying parts to, as an air or melody: as, a *harmonized* song.

A music *harmonizing* our wild cries.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Also spelled *harmonise*.

harmonizer (här′mō-nī-zėr), *n.* One who harmonizes; a harmonist. Also spelled *harmoniser*.

harmonometer (här-mō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἁρμονία*, harmony, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds. It often consists of a single string stretched over movable bridges.

harmony (här′mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *harmonies* (-niz). [< ME. *harmonie*, *armony*, < OF. *harmonie*, F. *harmonie* = Pr. *armonia* = Sp. *armonía* = Pg. *harmonia* = It. *armonia* = D. *harmony* = G. *harmonie* = Sw. Dan. *harmoni*, < L. *harmonia*, < Gr. *ἁρμονία*, a concord of sounds, music, a system of music, esp. the octave-system; personified, *Harmonia*, Music, companion of Hebe (Youth), the Graces and the Hours, daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, and wife of Cadmus (see *harmonia*); a particular use of *ἁρμονία*, a joining, joint, proportion, order, rule, pattern, cf. *ἁρμός*, a fitting, joining, *ἁρμόζειν*, fit together, join, set in order, < **ἀρειν*, fut. *ἀρεῖν*, join: see *arm*[1], *arm*[2], *article*, etc.] 1. A combination of tones that is pleasing to the ear; concord of sounds or tones.

He [the angler] hereth the melodyous *armony* of fowles.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 2.

Grit pitie was to heir and se
The noys and dulesum *hermonie*.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 182).

O mighty-mouth'd inventor of *harmonies*, . . .
God-gifted organ-voice of England.
Tennyson, Milton.

2. Especially, in *music:* (*a*) Music in general, regarded as an agreeable combination of tones. (*b*) Any simultaneous combination of consonant or related tones; a concord. (*c*) Specifically, a common chord or triad. See *triad*. It is *tonic* when based directly on the tonic or key-note, *dominant* when based on the dominant or fifth tone of the key. (*d*) The entire chordal structure of a piece, as distinguished from its melody or its rhythm. Harmony is *two-part*, *three-part*, *four-part*, etc., according to the number of the voice-parts employed. It is *strict* or *false*, according to its observance of established rules of chord formation and voice progression. It is *simple* when not more than one of the essential tones of the chords is doubled, *compound* when two or more of those tones are doubled; compound harmony requires more than four voice-parts. It is *close* when the voice-parts lie as close together as the structure of the chords will allow; *dispersed*, *extended*, *open*, or *spread*, when they are so separated that by transposition of an octave any one would fall between two others. It is *plain* when only essential tones are used and when derived chords are but sparingly introduced; *figured*, when suspensions, anticipations, passing-notes, etc., are used for melodic and rhythmic variety, or when foreign tones are frequently introduced. It is *diatonic* when only the tones of a given key are used, *chromatic* when other tones also appear. It is *pure* when performed in pure intonation, *tempered* when performed in tempered intonation. (*e*) The science of the structure, relations, and practical combination of chords: the fundamental branch of the science of musical composition. It regards composition rather vertically than horizontally, noting especially the chords involved, and studying the voice-parts only so far as their nature or relations affect the value and interrelation of the successive chords. It treats of the following topics: *intervals*, consonant or dissonant, typical or derived, perfect, major, minor, diminished, or augmented; *chords*, both triads and seventh-chords, typical and derived (with their inversions), major, minor, diminished, and augmented, with their esthetic value both independently and comparatively; *voice-progression*, from chord to chord, direct, oblique or opposite, pure or false, including the preparation and resolution of discords; *suspensions*, *anticipations*, *passing-notes*, and all other melodic interferences with regular chords, including figuration; *tonality* or keyship, with special regard to the relations of the tonic and dominant chords, to the use of derived chords, and to the formation of cadences; *modulation*, or the alteration of tonality by the use of tones foreign to the original key, with the classification of key-relationships; *thorough-bass*, the science of indicating harmonic facts by figures and signs appended to the notes of a given bass. *Harmony* is now technically distinguished from *counterpoint*, and regarded as the more elementary branch of composition; but historically counterpoint preceded it by some centuries. Harmony in the modern sense did not become possible until between 1550 and 1600, when the esthetic value of chords as such was recognized for the first time in scientific music. Its development since that time has been steady and radically important to musical history. Its rules have been modified more or less so as to admit to usage, under certain conditions, many chord-formations and voice-progressions at first regarded as entirely impermissible. The growth of instrumental music, especially of that for the organ and pianoforte, has considerably influenced the conception of harmonic canons, leading them away from the simplicity originally derived from a purely vocal standard. Acoustical researches have also, from time to time, led to rearrangements of harmonic material. The great body of harmonic principles is now substantially accepted by all theorists, in nearly identical form, as the only sound basis for a thorough science of composition or a just method of criticism. Numerous efforts have been made by the profounder musical theorists to discover more comprehensive principles of composition from which the ordinary rules of harmony may be deduced, but with as yet but uncertain practical result.

3. Any arrangement or combination of related parts or elements that is consistent or is esthetically pleasing; agreement of particulars according to some standard of consistency or of the esthetic judgment; an accordant, agreeable, or suitable conjunction or assemblage of details; concord; congruity. *Harmony* is to be distinguished from *symmetry:* thus, in a *symmetrical* building, two opposite wings are exactly identical, though usually with the architectural members in inverse order, while in a *harmonious* building the two wings need not be identical in a single detail, if they balance each other so as to form, taken together, a pleasing and consistent whole.

All men in shape I did so far excel
(The parts in me such *harmony* did bear),
As in my model Nature seem'd to tell
That her perfection she had placed here.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

The qualities of the active and the contemplative statesman appear to have been blended in the mind of the writer into a rare and exquisite *harmony*.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

What we call the progress of knowledge is the bringing of Thoughts into *harmony* with Things; and it implies that the first Thoughts are either wholly out of *harmony* with Things, or in very incomplete *harmony* with them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 110.

4. Accord, as in action or feeling; agreement, as in sentiment or interests; concurrence; good understanding; peace and friendship.

Harmony to behold in wedded pair
More grateful than harmonious sound to the ear.
Milton, P. L., viii. 605.

Thus *harmony* and family accord
Were driven from Paradise.
Cowper, Task, vi. 379.

No States cherished greater *harmony*, both of principle and feeling, than Massachusetts and South Carolina.
D. Webster, Reply to Hayne.

5. A collation of parallel passages from different works treating of the same subject, for the purpose of showing their agreement and of explaining their apparent discrepancies. Specifically—(*a*) A consecutive account of all the facts of the life and ministry of Jesus Christ, presented in the language of the gospel narratives, so brought together as to present as nearly as possible the true chronological order, with the different accounts of the same transactions placed side by side to supplement one another. (*b*) A table in which references to the different gospel narratives are printed in parallel columns.

6. In *anat.*, same as *harmonia*, 1.—**Constablished harmony.** See *constablish*. **Essential harmony**, in *music*: (*a*) The harmony of a composition when reduced to its simplest form by the omission of all decorative matter. (*b*) The tonic, dominant, and subdominant triads of a major key.—**Harmony or music of the spheres**, according to the fancy of Pythagoras and his school, a music, imperceptible to human ears, produced by the movements of the heavenly bodies. Pythagoras supposed these motions to conform to certain fixed laws which could be expressed in numbers, corresponding to the numbers which give the harmony of sounds. The seven planets produced severally the seven notes of the gamut.

And after shewede he hym the nyne *speris* [spheres];
And after that the melodye herde he,
That cometh *of* thilke *speris* thryes thre,
That welle is of *musik* and melodye
In this world here, and cause of *armonye*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 63.

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold.
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins:
Such *harmony* is in immortal souls;
But, whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Harmony Society. See *Harmonist*, 4.—**Preëstablished harmony**, the doctrine of Leibnitz by which he explained the relation between mind and matter, as distinct substances, and the facts of our knowledge of the material world. He supposed the universe to consist of monads, or self-contained beings, which cannot act one upon another, each state of every monad being determined solely by its preceding states; but at the same time he assumed that each monad is a mirror of the universe. To explain the fact that the succession of states of any one monad, as a human mind, actually corresponds to the succession of states in other monads, and that thus the mental picture of the events of the external world is a true one, he assumed that a certain harmony (the preëstablished harmony) was established in the beginning by God among the monads.= **Syn. 2.** *Melody, Rhythm*, etc. See *euphony*. **4.** Correspondence, consistency, congruity; amity.

harmost (här'most), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁρμοστής*, governor, < *ἁρμόζειν*, set in order, regulate: see *harmony*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the title of the governors appointed by the Lacedæmonians, during their supremacy after the Peloponnesian war, over subject or conquered towns; hence, in general, a military governor of a colony or province.

When Sparta conquered another Greek city, she sent a *harmost* to govern it like a tyrant; in other words, she virtually enslaved the subject city.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 75.

harmotome (här'mō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁρμός*, a joint, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A mineral belonging to the zeolite group, commonly occurring in cruciform twin crystals which vary in color from white to yellow, red, or brown. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium. Sometimes called *cross-stone* and *andreolite*.

harn (härn), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. contr. of *harden*[2].] **I.** *a.* Made of coarse linen.

II. *n.* A very coarse kind of linen.

Her cutty sark o' Paisley *harn*,
That while a lassie she had worn.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

harness (här'nes), *n.* [< ME. *harneis*, *harneys*, *herneys*, etc., < OF. *harnas*, *harnois*, *hernois*, F. *harnais* (> Pr. *arnes* = Sp. *arnés* = Pg. *arnez* = It. *arnese* = D. *harnas* = G. *harnisch* = Sw. *harnesk* = Dan. *harnisk*), armor, < Bret. *harnez*, armor, old iron, < Bret. *houarn*, pl. *hern*, iron, = W. *haiarn* = Ir. *iarann* = Gael. *iarunn*, iron, = AS. *isen*, E. *iron*: see *iron*. The W. *harnais*, harness, trappings, is from E.] **1.** The defensive armor and weapons of a soldier, especially of a knight; in general, and especially in modern poetical use, a suit of armor. The trappings of the war-horse are also sometimes included in the term. *Harness* was the early name for body-armor of all kinds. Modern writers have tried to discriminate between harness as the armor of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, and armor as confined to the plate suits of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but *armor* is the modern English word for defensive garments of all sorts, and *harness* in this sense is a poetical archaism.

Whan thei were alle come to the londe thei were right gladde, and trussed theire *harneys*, and lepe on theire horse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 259.

I can remember that I buckled his *harnes* when he went to Blackheath fielde. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

Ring the alarum-bell:—Blow wind! come wrack!
At least we'll die with *harness* on our back.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

They quitted not their *harness* bright,
Neither by day, nor yet by night.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 4.

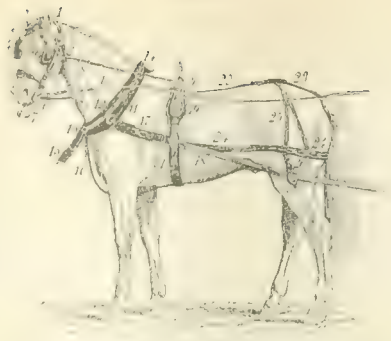
2. Clothing; dress; garments. [Rare.]—**3.** The working-gear or tackle of a horse, mule, ass, goat, dog, or other animal (except the ox) used for draft; the straps, collar, bridle, lines, traces, etc., put upon a draft-animal to enable it to work and to guide its actions. See cut in next column.

Another of these disguised peasants cuts the *harness* of the horse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 21.

Hence—**4.** Figuratively, working-tackle of any kind; an equipment for any kind of labor; also, that which fits or makes ready for labor: as, his duties keep him constantly in the *harness*.

It [the soul] arouses itself at last from these endearments, as toys, and puts on the *harness*, and aspires to vast and universal aims. *Emerson*, Love.

5. The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp-threads are shifted alternately to form the shed. It consists of the heddles and their means of support and motion. Also called *mounting*.—**6.** The mechanism by which a large bell is suspended and tolled.—**7.** Temper; humor: alluding to the behavior of a horse in harness. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Harness of arms**†, a complete suit of armor.—**To die in harness.** See *die*[1].



Horse's Harness.

1, crown; 2, headpiece; 3, front; 4, 4, cheeks; 5, nose-band; 6, bit; 7, curb; 8, throat-lash; 9, cheek; 10, rein; 11, collar; 12, hames; 13, hame-link; 14, back-strap; 15, pole-strap; 16, martingale; 17, trace-tug; 18, trace; 19, saddle; 20, terret; 21, belly-band; 22, turnback; 23, crupper; 24, breeching; 25, hipstrap; 26, trace-bearer.

harness (här'nes), *v. t.* [< ME. *herneysen*, *herneschen*, < OF. *harnascher*, harness; from the noun.] **1.** To dress in armor; equip with armor for war, as a man or horse. [Archaic.]

Few of them were *harnessed*, and for the most part all vnexpert and vnskilfull in the feates of warre.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 24.

Full fifty years, *harness'd* in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast. *Rowe.*

Harness the horses; and get up, ye horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets. Jer. xlvi. 4.

2†. To fit out; equip; dress.

A gay daggere
Harneysed wel, and scharp as poynt of spere.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 114.

Ryse on morwe up erly
Out of thy bedde, and *harneyse* thee
Er evere dawnyng thou maist se.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2647.

His clothinge was . . . girde with a girdell *harnesshed*, and he was longe and broun and a blakke berde, and his heed bare with-oute coyfe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 279.

3†. To equip or furnish for defense.

They saw the camp of the heathen, that it was strong, and well *harnessed*, and compassed round about with horsemen. 1 Mac. iv. 7.

4. To put harness or working-tackle on, as a horse.—**5.** To fit up or put together with metal mountings. [Rare.]

They [wooden drinking-cups] were hooped and mounted or *harnessed* in silver. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, XXXIV. 300.

6. To fasten to a boat by the toggle-iron and tow-line, as a whale.

harness-board (här'nes-bōrd), *n.* The compass-board of a loom.

harness-cask (här'nes-kâsk), *n.* A cask, usually in the form of the frustum of a cone, fastened on the deck of a vessel to receive the salt beef and pork for daily consumption. Also called *harness-tub*.

Some thieves went aboard the smack, . . . and breaking open a *harness cask* on deck, stole about one cwt. of beef. *Aberdeen Journal*, Dec. 2, 1818.

harness-clamp (här'nes-klamp), *n.* A saddlers' vise for holding leather while it is stitched.

harnessed (här'nest), *p. a.* Marked with streaks of color, as if wearing a harness: as, the *harnessed* antelope, *Tragelaphus scriptus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

harnesser (här'nes-ėr), *n.* One who harnesses.

harness-maker (här'nes-māker), *n.* One whose trade is the making of harness.

harnessment† (här'nes-ment), *n.* [< *harness* + *-ment*.] Equipment. *Davies.*

To every knight he allowed or gave 100 shillings for his *harnessments*. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 174.

harness-plate (här'nes-plāt), *n.* The electroplated metal-work used in fine harness, as bits, rings, buckles, etc.

harness-tub (här'nes-tub), *n.* Same as *harness-cask*.

harness-weaver (här'nes-wē″vėr), *n.* A weaver employed in the manufacture of the more complicated patterns of shawls, etc. [Scotch.]

harn-pan (härn'pan), *n.* [< ME. *hernpanne*, *herne panne* = MLG. *herne panne*; cf. MLG. *panne* = Dan. *pande* = Sw. *panna*, the forehead); < *harness* + *pan*.] The brainpan; the skull. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

[He] hittes hym on the hede, that the helme bristis;
Hurttes his *herne-pane* an haunde-brede large!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2228.

Be he dead, be he living, wi' my brand
I'll clash his harns frae his *harn-pan*.
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 240).

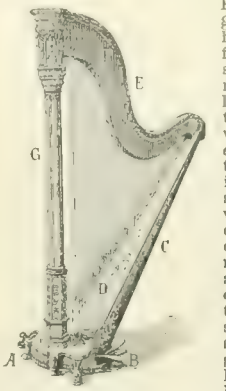
harns (härnz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *hernes*, < late AS. *harnes* (Chron. A. D. 1137), pl., = D. *hersens* = OHG. *hirni*, MHG. *hirne*, G. *hirn*, *ge-hirn* = Icel. *hjarni* = Sw. *hjerna* = Dan. *hjerne*, the brain; cf. Icel. *hjarsi*, pron. *hjassi*, = Sw. *hjesse* = Dan. *isse*, the crown of the head; = Skt. *çirsan*, the head; allied to L. *cerebrum*, the brain, Gr. *κάρα*, *κάρηνον*, the head, *κρανίον*, the skull, cranium, Skt. *çiras*, head.] Brains. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And of hys hede he brake the bone,
The *harnes* lay uppon the stone.
MS. Harl., 1701, f. 31. (*Halliwell.*)

harnser, harnsey (härn'sėr, -si), *n.* Dialectal corruptions of *heronsew*.

harow†, *interj.* See *harrow*[3].

harp (härp), *n.* [< ME. *harpe*, < AS. *hearpe* = D. *harp* = MLG. *harpe*, *herpe* = OHG. *harpha*, MHG. *harpfe*, G. *harfe* = Icel. *harpa* = Sw. *harpa* = Dan. *harpe* = Goth. **harpō* (not recorded, but inferred from the derived LL. *harpa*, > It. *arpa*, *arpe*, Sp. Pg. Pr. *arpa*, F. *harpe*), a harp; root unknown. Not connected with Gr. *ἅρπη*, a sickle.] **1.** A musical instrument with strings which are played by being plucked with the fingers. The modern orchestral harp consists of a wooden frame somewhat triangular in shape, on which are strung nearly fifty strings of varying length. The frame comprises the *pedestal*, supporting the whole and containing the *pedals;* the large hollow *back*, with the *soundboard*, in which are inserted the lower ends of the strings; the *neck*, with the wrestpins to which the upper ends of the strings are attached, and bearing the mechanism operated by the pedals; and the *pillar*, supporting the outer end of the neck, and containing the pedal-rods. The strings are of catgut, colored so as to be readily distinguished from each other; the lowest eight are wound with light wire. They are tuned diatonically in the scale of C♭, beginning two octaves below middle C, and extending upward about six and a half octaves. The pedal-action is so contrived that a slight movement raises the pitch of all the strings of the same letter-name a semitone; while a greater movement shortens them two semitones. Seven pedals are used, one for each tone of the scale, all of which may be held by notches in either position, so that the entire instrument may be tuned in C♭, C♮, or C♯, or in any desired combination of sharps and flats. Thus music in any key is possible, with somewhat extreme modulations. The modern harp has been evolved from types found among the Egyptians, Assyrians, Hebrews, and various Celtic nations. All antique varieties are deficient in compass, in precision of pitch, and in sonority. Most of the Oriental forms lack that important part of the frame, the pillar. The medieval harps could be played only in one key, with such slight chromatic alterations as could be effected by stopping a string with the finger. Chromatic tuning has been unsuccessfully attempted. Pedals for making chromatic changes were introduced early in the eighteenth century. *Single-action harps* are those in which each pedal produces only one such change; *double-action*, those in which each pedal may be used to produce two such changes. The modern double-action harp was perfected in 1810 by Sebastian Erard. A *double harp* is one with two sets or rows of strings, differently tuned; a *triple harp*, one with three such sets or rows. The technique of the harp is notable, because the fingering remains the same in all keys while its mechanism is specially modified on the principles of the staff notation. The harp is capable of very beautiful and varied music within certain limits of power and quality. Although solid chords are feasible, more characteristic effects are produced by playing the tones of the harmony

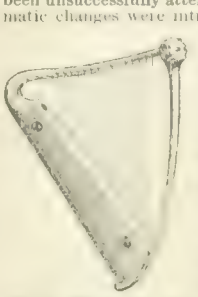


Modern Harp.

A, pedestal; *B*, pedals; *C*, back; *D*, soundboard; *E*, neck; *F*, wrestpins; *G*, pillar.

Egyptian Harps.

a, from a painting at Thebes; *b*, from a painting at Dendera.



French Harp of the 15th century. From a MS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

in rapid succession (see *arpeggio*). Such effects are much employed in modern [illegible] Harmonic tones (which see), made [illegible] also much used.

As harpe to harpour, her *harpe*
That new [illegible] seemen ful cleer
[illegible] *Parliament* (ed. Morris), l. 330.

The cherubic host, in thousand quires,
Touch the [illegible] golden wires.
Milton, Solemn Musick.

2. [*cap.*] A [illegible] tion, otherwise called *Lyra* or *the Lyre*. 3. [illegible] as *harper*, 2.

A plain [illegible] *Greene*, James IV., iii.

It was ordered [in 1637] that the title or name of Irish money or *harps* should be abolished.
Simon, Essay on Irish Coins, p. 17.

4. An oblong implement, consisting of a frame filled up with parallel wires resembling the strings of a harp, used as a screen; a grain-sieve. [Scotch.] — **5.** A sparred shovel for filling coal. [Eng.] — **6.** In a scutching-machine, a grating through which the refuse falls as the revolving beater drives the fibers forward. — **7.** A figure, likened to a harp or saddle, on the back of the adult harp-seal.

The *harp* or saddle-shaped mark does not become fully developed until the fifth year. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 476.

Hence — 8. The harp-seal, or harper. — **Æolian harp.** See *Æolian*. — **Couched harp,** the spinet. — **Dital harp.** See *dital*. — **Double-action pedal harp.** See above. — **Double harp.** See above. — **Negro harp.** Same as *banza*. — **Welsh harp,** a triple harp originally used in Wales.

harp (härp), *v.* [< ME. *harpen*, < AS. *hearpian*, play on the harp, < *hearpe*, harp: see *harp*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To play on the harp; play as on a harp.

Tech him to *harpe*
With his nayles scharpe.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. v.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps.
Rev. xiv. 2.

The helmed Cherubim, . . .
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes, to Heaven's new-born Heir.
Milton, Nativity, l. 115.

2. To speak often of something, especially so often as to be tiresome or vexing; speak with reiteration; especially, to speak or write with monotonous repetition: usually with *on* or *upon*.

The sweete smacke that Yarmouth findes in it . . . abbreviatly and meetely according to my old Sarum plaine-song I have *harpt upon*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

He seems
Proud and disdainful; *harping on* what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

Neither do I care to wrincle the Smoothness of History with rugged names of places unknown, better *harp'd* at in Camden, and other Chorographers.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

To harp on one string, to dwell too exclusively upon one subject, so as to weary or annoy.

You *harp* a little too much *upon one string*. *Collier.*

II. *trans.* 1†. To give forth as a harp gives forth sound; give expression to, or utter.

Thou hast *harp'd* my fear aright. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. To produce some specified effect upon by playing on the harp. [Rare.]

He's taen a harp into his hand,
He's *harped* them all asleep.
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 198).

He'd *harpit* a fish out o' saut water,
Or water out o' a stane.
Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 8).

3. To sift or separate by means of a harp or screen: as, to *harp* grain; to *harp* sand. See *harp*, *n.*, 4 and 5. [Scotch.]

Harpa[1] (här'pä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *harpa*, a harp: see *harp*.] A genus of mollusks, representative of the family *Harpidæ*, having a comparatively wide aperture and ventricose cross-ribbed whorls; the harp-shells. There are several species, of most tropical seas. *Lamarck*, Jour. Soc. Hist. Nat., 1799. See cut under *harp-shell*.

harpa[2], *n.* See *harpe*.

Harpactor (här-pak'tor), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπάκτωρ, var. of ἁρπακτήρ, a robber, < ἁρπάζειν, snatch, seize, steal.] A genus of predatory heteropterous insects, of the family *Reduviidæ*. The head is convex behind the eyes, the ocelli are distant and knobbed, and the first antennal joint is as long as and stouter than the two following. *Harpactor cinctus* [illegible] natural size), and beak of same enlarged.

Harpactorides (här-pak-tor'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpactor* + *-oides*.] A group of heteropterous insects, named from the genus *Harpactor*.

Harpagidæ (här-paj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpagus* (*Harpagi-*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of orthopterous insects regarded by Burmeister as a subfamily of *Mantidæ*, having two projections on the vertex and spurs on the four hinder tibiæ. It includes several genera besides *Harpax*, the typical genus.

Harpagifer (här-paj'i-fėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπάγη, a hook, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] The typical genus of *Harpagiferidæ*: so called from the hook-like spine which arises from the operculum. *J. Richardson*, 1848.

Harpagiferidæ (här-paj-i-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpagifer* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Harpagifer*. The body is naked, the snout rounded, the dorsal fins are two in number (the first short and the second oblong), and the anal fin is shorter than the second dorsal. Only two species, inhabitants of the antarctic seas, are known.

Harpago (här'pa-gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *harpago*(*n-*), a hook, grapple: see *harpagon*.] **1.** A genus of mollusks. *Klein*, 1753. — **2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *harpagones* (här-pa-gō'nēz).] In *entom.*, one of the clasps of the genital armature of a lepidopterous insect.

harpagon†, *n.* [< L. *harpago*(*n-*), < Gr. ἁρπάγη, a hook, a rake, < ἁρπάζειν, snatch, seize: see *harpoon*, *harpy*.] A grappling-iron.

At last the enemies from out the Carthaginian ships began to cast out certain loggets, with yron hookes at the end (which the souldiers call *harpagones*), . . . for to take hold upon the Roman ships. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 746.

harpagones, *n.* Plural of *harpago*, 2.

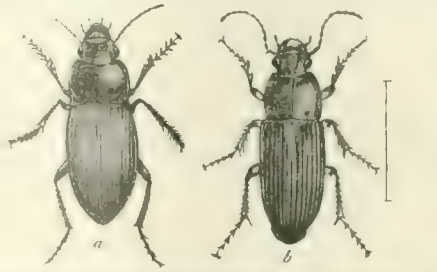
Harpagophytum (här-pa-gof'i-tum), *n.* [< Gr. ἁρπάγη, a hook (see *harpagon*), + φίτον, a plant.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants founded by Meisner in 1836, belonging to the natural order *Pedalineæ*, distinguished botanically from *Pedalium* and other related genera by having numerous ovules instead of only two in each cell. It embraces five species, natives of South Africa and Madagascar. It derives its name from its peculiar fruit, which is armed with long and strong hooked spines, adhering firmly to the mouth or nose of animals which touch them while grazing, a circumstance from which the principal species, *H. procumbens*, has acquired the name of *grapple-plant*. The plants are procumbent perennial herbs of whitish aspect, with incised leaves, and solitary short-pedicelled flowers in their axils.

Harpagornis (här-pa-gôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπαξ (ἁρπαγ-), robbing, rapacious (see *Harpax*), + ὄρνις, a bird.] **1.** A genus of subfossil raptorial birds of New Zealand, of size and strength sufficiently great to enable them to prey upon the moas. *Julius Haast*, 1872. — **2.** [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus.

Harpagus (här'pa-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπάγη, a hook: see *harpagon*.] **1.** A notable genus of South American falcons with bidentate or doubly toothed beak, such as *H. bidentatus* or *H. diodon*. Also called *Bidens* (Spix, 1824), *Diodon* (Lesson, 1831), and *Diplodon* (Nitzsch, 1840). *N. A. Vigors*, 1824. — **2.** A genus of tineid moths. *Stephens*, 1834.

Harpalidæ (här-pal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpalus* + *-idæ*.] The *Harpalinæ* rated as a separate family. The same or a similar group is also called *Harpalida*, *Harpalidea*, *Harpalides*, and *Harpalini*.

Harpalinæ (här-pa-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, typified by the genus *Harpalus*. It includes adephagous beetles with the middle coxal cavities closed by the sterna, the epimera not reaching the coxæ, no antennal grooves on the head, the supraorbital setæ distinct, and the ambulatorial abdominal setæ usually well developed. They are generally found under stones.



a, Mexican harpaline beetle (*Harpalus caliginosus*), natural size; b, [illegible] beetle (*Harpalus pennsylvanicus*), [illegible]

harpaline (här'pa-lin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Harpalinæ* or *Harpalida*.

Harpalus (har'pa-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπάλος, greedy, < ἁρπάζειν, snatch, seize.] The typical genus of *Harpalinæ*, containing many large flattened black beetles, as *H. caliginosus* (Say), a species about an inch long, found in the United States. *Latreille*, 1802.

Harpax (här'paks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅρπαξ, rapacious, < ἁρπάζειν, snatch, seize: see *harpagon*, *harpoon*, *harpy*.] **1.** A genus of fossil shells, of the group *Ostracea*, oblong and somewhat triangular in shape, the hinge being formed by two projecting teeth. It is now included in the genus *Rhynchotula*. *Parkinson*, 1811. — **2.** The typical genus of *Harpagidæ*. *Serville*, 1831.

harpe, harpa[2] (här'pē, -pä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅρπη, a sickle, simitar, hook.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the peculiarly shaped sword of Hermes, lent by him to Perseus, who with it cut off the head of Medusa. It is represented sometimes as curved like a sickle, and sometimes with a straight blade from which projects a curved point or tooth.

2. In *entom.*, the inwardly projecting armature of the interior of the valves of the genital organs of lepidopterous insects. *Gosse.* — **3.** [*cap.*] In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *T. N. Gill*, 1863.

Harpephyllum (här-pē-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Bernhardi, 1844), < Gr. ἅρπη, a simitar, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A genus of South African evergreen trees, belonging to the natural order *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Spondieæ*, distinguished from related genera by its diœcious flowers (the male flowers having 8 or 9 stamens), and by its obovate, two-celled drupe. It has alternate odd-pinnate leaves crowded at the ends of the branches; the leaflets are falcate or sword-shaped. Only one species, *H. Caffrum*, is known, which is called *Kaffir's simitar-tree* by the English and *Eschenhout* by the Dutch colonists. The fruit, which is edible, is called *zuurebeseges*.

harper (här'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *harpere*, *herper*, *harpour*, < AS. *hearpere* (= MHG. *harpfære*, G. *harfner*), a harper, < *hearpian*, harp: see *harp*, *v.*] **1.** One who plays on the harp.

Mury is the twynkelyng of the *harpour*.
King Alisaunder, l. 2572 (Weber's Metr. Rom.)

"I am a bold *harper*," quoth Robin Hood,
"And the best in the north country."
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 281).

2. One of various Irish coins (for example, the 'shilling' and the 'groat') current in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: popularly so called from the harp which formed their reverse type. Also *harp*.

A mill sixpence of my mother's . . . and a twopence I had to spend, . . . besides the *harper* that was gathered amongst us to pay the piper.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Harper of Elizabeth, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

3. The harp-seal.

harperess (här'pėr-es), *n.* [Also *harpress*; < *harper* + *-ess*.] A female player on the harp.

The rustling leaves of an aspen . . . overhung the seat of the fair *harperess*.
Scott, Waverley, xxii.

harpers-cord, *n.* See *harpsichord*.

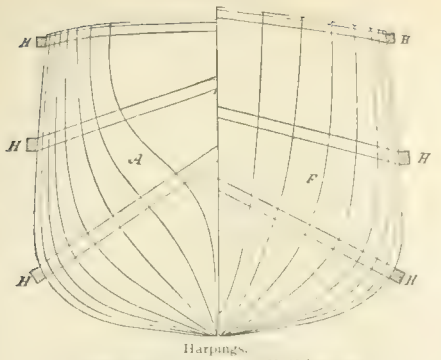
Harpia (här'pi-ä), *n.* Same as *Harpyia*.

Harpidæ (här'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpa* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Harpa*. They have the head exposed, conspicuous eyes, a wide foot, and no operculum. The shell is ventricose, with a low spire, and longitudinal ribs cross the whorls. Nine species are known, inhabitants of the tropical seas.

harping (här'ping), *n.* [< ME. *harping*; verbal n. of *harp*, *v.*] **1.** The act of playing on the harp; notes or strains performed on the harp.

Come into my hall, thou silly blind Harper,
And of thy *harping* let me hear!
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 8).

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) The fore parts of the wales, which encompass the bow and are fastened to the stem. Their use is to strengthen the ship in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the sea. (*b*) In *ship-building*, the continuations of the ribands at both extremities of a ship, fixed



Harpings.
A, after-body; *F*, fore-body; *H*, *H*, harpings.

to keep the cant-frames, etc., in position till the outside planking is worked.

harping-iron† (här'ping-ī'ėrn), *n.* [A perverted form of **harpoon-iron*.] A harpoon.

Harping-irons, speares, cordes, axes, hatchets, kniues, and other implements for the fishing.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 413.

A great beast come out of the Riuer (a Crocodile or some other monster), hauing on the back great scales, vgly clawes, and a long taile, which thrust out a tongue like a *harping-iron*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 839.

The boat which on the first assault did go
Struck with a *harping-iron* the younger foe.
Waller, Battle of the Summer Islands.

harpist (här'pist), *n.* [= F. *harpiste* = Pg. *harpista*, *arpista* = Sp. It. *arpista*; as *harp* + *-ist*. The proper E. word is *harper*.] One who plays on the harp; a harper.

That Eagrian *harpist*, for whose lay
Tigers with hunger pinde and left their pray.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

harp-lute (härp'lūt), *n.* A variety of guitar invented early in the nineteenth century, in which, by pressing a dital or thumb-key, the pitch of the strings may be chromatically raised. See *dital harp*, under *dital*.

harpoon (här-pön'), *n.* [= G. *harpune* = Dan. Sw. *harpun*, < D. *harpoen* (pron. as E. *harpoon*), < F. *harpon*, orig. a cramp-iron, hence a grappling-iron, a harpoon, = Sp. *arpon* = Pg. *arpão*, a harpoon; connected with OF. *harpe*, a dog's claw or paw, *harper*, grapple, grasp, Sp. Pg. *arpar*, tear to pieces, rend, claw; these perhaps being shortened forms from the root of L. *harpago(n-)*, a grappling-iron, hook, drag (> It. *arpagone*, a harpoon: see *harpagon*), < Gr. *ἁρπάγη*, a hook, a rake, < *ἁρπάζειν*, snatch, seize, the shorter base appearing in *ἅρπη*, a bird of prey: see *harpy*.] A missile weapon used in capturing whales and large fish, and either thrown by hand or fired from a gun. See *harpoon-gun*.

In the older form of this weapon the head is a heavy, flat, triangular piece of iron with strong barbs, sharpened on the outer edges to enable it to penetrate deeply, and fastened to a handle or shank, 2½ or 3 feet long, to which is attached a long cord or rope. In a later form the head has but one barb. The common non-explosive harpoon is not employed by whalemen to kill the whale, but merely to fasten it to the boat, in order that the latter may be hauled up alongside the animal, which is then killed by a lance. (See *exploding harpoon*, below.) The harpoons that are to be first used are carried at the head of the whale-boat, six being included in the outfit of a boat. The first two are known as the *first* and *second irons*; the rest as the *spare harpoons*, one of which is the *drag-iron*. The first harpoon is darted into the whale by hand, and the second follows if there is time; if not, it is thrown overboard to prevent fouling with the outgoing line. See *toggle-iron*.

The line is joined to the *harpoon* by the "foregoer," a piece of rope somewhat lighter and more pliable than whale-line. The foregoer being the only part of the line drawn out by the *harpoon* while in flight, its length, usually from 10 to 12 fathoms, regulates the distance the *harpoon* may be fired. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 526.

Bomb-harpoon, an explosive harpoon that may be thrust by hand or discharged from a swivel-gun; also, a bomb-lance.—**Conch harpoon**, a barbed spear with fixed head and single point, used in the capture of large fish. [Bahamas, and Florida, U. S.] **Electric harpoon**, a bomb-lance in which the charge is fired by means of an electric fuse, the connection being made by means of a wire in the harpoon-line. See *bomb-lance*.—**Exploding** or **explosive harpoon**, a harpoon the head of which is filled with an explosive; also, improperly, a bomb lance. **Toggle-harpoon**, the ordinary toggle-iron.

harpoon (här-pön'), *v. t.* [< *harpoon*, *n.*] To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

The beluga is usually caught in nets, but is sometimes *harpooned*. *Pennant*.

harpoon-arrow (här-pön'ar'ō), *n.* An arrow propelled by a spring consisting of a bent rod or bow, used in fishing by the Eskimos of Alaska.

harpooneer†, *n.* [Also *harpoonier*, *harponier*; < *harpoon* + *-eer*.] Same as *harpooner*.

When they espy him [the whale] on the top of the water, . . . they row toward him in a Shallop, in which the *Harponier* stands ready with both his hands to dart his Harping-iron. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 742.

harpooner (här-pö'nėr), *n.* [< *harpoon* + *-er*1.] One who throws a harpoon.

Each sail is set to catch the favouring gale,
While on the yard-arm the *harpooner* sits.
Grainger, The Sugar Cane, ii.

harpoon-fork (här-pön'fôrk), *n.* A hay-fork consisting of two barbed points like harpoons, forming a tool shaped like an inverted U.

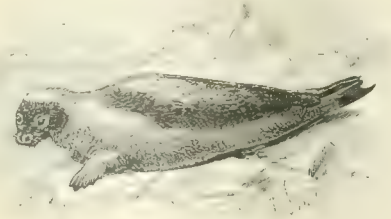
harpoon-gun (här-pön'gun), *n.* A gun from which a harpoon or toggle-iron may be discharged. It may be either a gun fired from the shoulder or a swivel-gun. The projectile may be an explosive harpoon or lance (see *bomb-lance*), or simply a toggle-iron, without the pole, having an eye in the after end of the shank into which is bent one end of the tow-line, the latter being either on the outside of the barrel of the gun or doubled up in the bore.

harpoon-shuttle (här-pön'shut″l), *n.* A long shuttle or needle used in weaving large brush mats which are employed in building dikes and levees, and in other hydraulic constructions.

Harporhynchus (här-pō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅρπη*, a sickle, + *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A notable genus of mocking-thrushes, of the subfamily *Mimineæ*; the bow-billed mockers, or thrashers: so called from the arcuation of the bill. The common thrasher or brown thrush of the United States is *H. rufus*; there are numerous other species in the southwestern United States and Mexico, as the Californian thrasher (*H. redivivus*), the Yuma thrasher (*H. lecontei*), etc. This name was given by Cabanis in 1848; the genus had before been called *Harpes* and *Toxostoma*, names both preoccupied in other connections; the name *Methriopterus* was given to the genus by Reichenbach in 1850.

harp-pedal (härp'ped″al), *n.* One of the foot-levers by which the strings of a harp are temporarily shortened and their pitch raised. See *harp*, 1. Also called *harp-treadle*.

harp-seal (härp'sēl), *n.* The Greenland seal, *Phoca grœnlandica* or *Pagophilus grœnlandicus*, a large hair-seal of a whitish color with a crescentic black band on each side meeting its


Harp-seal (*Phoca grœnlandica*).

fellow over the back, forming a figure likened to a harp. It is common from Newfoundland northward, and is of gregarious and roving habits, congregating in vast numbers on ice-floes, where many thousands are annually killed. The Newfoundland sealers call them *harpers* or *harps*; the female is known as *Jennie harp*; the young in the second year, *hopper-harp* or *bedlamer*; in the third year, when assuming adult characters, *turner-harp*.

harpsecol†, *n.* See *harpsicol*.

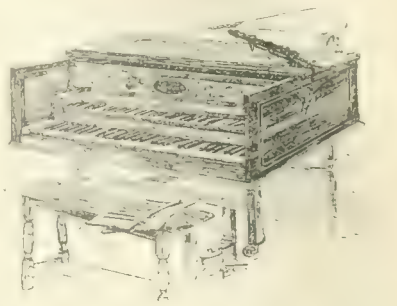
harp-shell (härp'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Harpa*. Species such as the East Indian *H. ventricosa* are very common in collections. The shell is large and inflated, yet not capacious enough to hold the whole animal.

Harp-shell (*Harpa ventricosa*).

harp-shilling (härp'shil″ing), *n.* See *harper*, 2.

harpsichon†, *n.* See *harpsichord*.

harpsichord (härp'si-kôrd), *n.* [Formerly also *arpsichord*; a corrupt form, otherwise perverted *harpsichon*, *harpsicon*, *harpsicol*, *harpsecol*, and even *harpers-cord* (the letter *s* being intrusive); < OF. *harpe-chorde* (= It. *arpicordo*), < *harpe*, harp, + *chorde*, *corde*, chord, cord.] A stringed musical instrument in use in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, which in its form and in the arrangement of the keyboard and strings resembled a piano, but in which the tone was produced by the plucking or snapping of the strings by leather or quill points, which were set in jacks connected by levers with the keys. In form it usually resembled a modern grand pianoforte, though both square and upright varieties were also made. The length of the keyboard was from four to six and a half octaves. The number of separate strings to a key varied from one to four, sometimes including one tuned an octave above the others; the latter variety was called a *double harpsichord*. The tone was weak and tinkling, and gradation of force was impossible. Two key-


Harpsichord in the Washington Mansion, Mount Vernon, Virginia.

boards were sometimes combined, one for soft effects, the other for loud. Numerous devices, usually connected with the jacks, were introduced at different times to secure variety in force, and especially in quality. These mechanisms, which often aimed to simulate the tone-qualities of various orchestral instruments, were usually controlled by stop-knobs near the keyboard. The harpsichord, though essentially different from the pianoforte, was its immediate predecessor. Before 1800 it was regularly used in all dramatic music, especially in accompanying recitatives, and in orchestral music. The conductor usually directed from his seat at a harpsichord placed amid the other instruments.

If he the tinkling *harpsichord* regards
As inoffensive, what offence in cards?
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 148.

Vis-à-vis harpsichord, a harpsichord with keyboards for two performers.

harpsichord-graces (härp'si-kôrd-grā″sez), *n. pl.* Various melodic embellishments, such as turns, trills, etc., introduced freely into music for the harpsichord, mainly to compensate for its unsustainable tone. See *embellishment*, 3, and *grace*, 6.

harpsichordist (härp'si-kôr-dist), *n.* [< *harpsichord* + *-ist*.] A performer upon the harpsichord.

harpsicol†, **harpsecol**† (härp'si-kọl), *n.* A harpsichord.

harpster† (härp'stėr), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *hearpestre*, a female harper, < *hearpian*, harp: see *harp* and *-ster*.] A female performer on the harp.

harpstring (härp'string), *n.* [< ME. *harpstryng*, *harpestring*, < AS. *hearpestreng* (= Icel. *hörpustrengr*), < *hearpe*, harp, + *streng*, a string.] One of the strings or cords of a harp.

Of the schepe is cast away no thynge, . . . for *harpe-stryngis* his ropys seruythe ichoone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

As *harpstrings* are broken asunder
By music they throb to express.
Longfellow, Sandalphon.

harp-style (härp'stīl), *n.* In *music*, a style or method of composition or of performance like that best suited to the harp; especially, a style abounding in arpeggio effects.

harp-treadle (härp'tred″l), *n.* Same as *harp-pedal*.

harpula (här'pū-lä), *n.* A valuable tree, *Harpullia cupanioides*: so called at Chittagong in Bengal. See *Harpullia*.

Harpulia (här-pū'li-ä), *n.* [< *harpula*.] Same as *Harpullia*.

Harpullia (här-pul'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1820), < *harpula*.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees, belonging to the natural order *Sapindaceæ* and type of the tribe *Harpullieæ* of Radlkofer, distinguished from related genera by its two-valved capsule with loculicidal dehiscence. It embraces 6 species, natives of tropical Asia, Australia, and Madagascar. They are erect trees with alternate, odd-pinnate leaves, green flowers in racemes or panicles, and large red or orange-colored fruit. The Australian species have an economic importance, either as hardy evergreen shade-trees or for the quality of their wood. *H. Hillii* attains a height of 80 feet, and furnishes the tulip-wood of Queensland, which is valuable for fine cabinet-work. The Moreton bay tulip wood, *H. pendula*, is equally valuable. *H. cupanioides*, the harpula of India, has long been in cultivation.

Harpullieæ (här-pu-li'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpullia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, suborder *Sapindeæ*, recently established by Radlkofer, embracing the gen-

era *Harpallia*, *Conchopsidium*, *Magonia*, *Xanthoceras*, and *Unguadea*. See *Harpallia*.

harpy (här'pi), *n.*; pl. *harpies* (-piz). [Early mod. E. *harpie*, < OF. *harpie*, *harpye*, < L. *harpyia*, usually in pl. *harpyiæ*, < Gr. ἅρπυια, pl., the harpies, lit. 'the snatchers,' < ἅρπη, a hook, sickle, in Homer a personification of whirlwinds or hurricanes, in later myth. hideous winged creatures (see def. 1); cf. ἁρπή, a certain bird of prey; < ἁρπάζειν, snatch, seize, = L. *rapere*, snatch, seize: see *rap*², *rapture*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a winged monster, ravenous and filthy, having the face and body of a woman and the wings of a bird of prey, with the feet and fingers armed with sharp claws and the face pale with hunger, serving as a minister of divine vengeance, and defiling everything it touched. The harpies were commonly regarded either as two (Aëllo and Ocypete) or three in number, but occasionally several others are mentioned. They were originally conceived of simply as storm winds sent by the gods to carry off offenders, and were later personified as fair-haired winged maidens, their features and characteristics being more or less repulsive at different times and places. The harpies

Harpies, from a Greek black-figured Vase. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

have been to some extent confounded by modern scholars with the sirens, which, though of kindred origin, were goddesses of melody, even if of a sweetness that was harmful to mankind, and were represented as women in the upper parts of their bodies and as birds below.

> For having caught her Joseph all alone,
> She *Harpie*-like clap'd one bold tallon fast.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 227.

> These prodigies [visions] . . . unspeakable,
> Abominable, strangers at my hearth
> Not welcome, *harpies* miring every dish.
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

Hence—**2.** A rapacious, grasping person; one who is repulsively greedy and unfeeling.

> I will . . . do you any embassage . . . rather than hold three words' conference with this *harpy*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

> A company of irreligious *harpies*, scraping, griping catchpoles. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 54.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The harpy-eagle. (*b*) An English book-name of the marsh-harrier or moor-buzzard, *Circus æruginosus*. Also called *white-headed harpy*.—**4.** In *mammal.*, a fruit-bat of the genus *Harpyia*.—**Harpy monument**, a sculptured funeral monument from Xanthus in Lycia. Among the reliefs upon it are four figures of birds with women's heads and arms, each clasping tenderly a small human form evidently representing a soul. These bird-figures were at first held to be harpies, whence the name of the monument. It is now in the British Museum.

Winged Genius, from the Harpy Tomb.

Harpya (här'pi-ä), *n.* Same as *Harpyia*.

harpy-eagle (här'pi-ē'gl), *n.* A very large South American crested eagle, somewhat longer than the golden eagle, and one of the most powerful birds of prey, with enormous beak and talons, crested head, long fan-shaped tail, and rounded wings. See *Harpyia* and *Thrasyaëtus*.

harpy-footed (här'pi-fůt"ed), *a.* Having feet like those of a harpy.

> Thither by *harpy-footed* furies haled,
> At certain revolutions all the damn'd
> Are brought. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 596.

Harpyia (här-pi'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *harpyia*, < Gr. ἅρπυια, a harpy: see *harpy*.] **1.** In *mammal.*, a genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ*. The body and limbs are as in *Cynopterus*, the nostrils tubular, the premaxillary bones united in front, 1 incisor and 1 canine in each upper and lower half-jaw, 2 premolars above, 3 below on each side, and 2 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw. There are two species, of the Austromalayan subregion. *Illiger*, 1811.

2. In *ornith.*, either a generic or a specific name of the great harpy-eagle of South America, *Harpyia destructor* or *Thrasyaëtus harpyia*. *G. Cuvier*, 1817.—**3.** In *entom.*, a genus of puss-moths, containing such as the European *H. vinuli*: synonymous in part with *Cerura*, in part with *Stauropus*. *Ochsenheimer*, 1810.

Harpy-eagle (*Harpyia destructor* or *Thrasyaëtus harpyia*)

Also *Harpia*, *Harpya*.

harquebust, **arquebust** (här'-, är'ke-bus), *n.* [Also *harquebuss*, *harquebuse*, *arquebus*, *harquebuze*, *harcubuse*, *archibuze* (after It.), *harquebush*, *hargubush*, etc., in many unstable forms; < F. *harquebuse*, *arquebuse*, dial. *harkibuse*, after It. *arcobugio*, *arcobuso*, now *archibugio*, *archibuso* = Sp. Pg. *arcabuz*, corrupt forms of a form nearer the orig., namely, OF. *hacquebuche*, *hacquebute*, etc., represented by E. *hackbut*: see *hackbut*. The word, in all forms, became obsolete with the thing; but the form *harquebus*, with many minor variations of spelling, is the one now commonly used by archæologists and historians.] **1.** An old form of hand-firearm. The earliest hand-guns having been mere tubes fired by a burning match applied to the touch-hole, the name *harquebus* was given to a gun fitted with a match-holder which came down upon the priming-pan when a trigger was pulled. Later, when the wheel-lock was introduced, a piece fitted with it was still called a *harquebus*. After the musket had been introduced into the French army (about 1575), the harquebus remained the favorite weapon of private persons, because it was lighter and was supposed to have greater precision. It was not a heavy arm, and was rarely fired from a rest, except by horsemen, who had a light rest secured to the saddle-bow. But during the sixteenth century many experiments were made with firearms throwing balls of six or even four to the pound, mounted on swivels, for rampart-defense, and these, when fitted with a match-lock, were called *great harquebuses*; in like manner *arquebuse à croc*, or 'with a rest,' was a name given to a heavy but still portable weapon, which was superseded by the musket.

> They [the Janizaries] serve with *harquebushes*, armed besides with cymiters and hatchets.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 38.

> A chance-medley combat ensued, with lances, *arquebuses*, cross-bows, and scimetars. *Irving*, Granada, p. 452.

> Such fine results had been obtained by the English longbow men that, although in the time of Henry VIII. the *arquebus* had been brought to a far more perfect state than when first introduced, it was forbidden by Act of Parliament to be used, or even to be possessed, by any of the king's subjects. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 11.

2. A harquebusier.

> He marcheth in the middle, guarded about
> With full five hundred *harquebuze* on foot.
> *Peele*, Battle of Alcazar, iv. 1.

Double harquebus, a harquebus with two locks, either both of the same mechanism and merely as a precaution against the inferior workmanship of the day, or one a match-lock and the other a flint- or wheel-lock.

harquebusade†, **arquebusade†** (här"-, är"ke-bus-ād'), *n.* [F. *arquebusade*, shot of a harquebus (*eau d'arquebusade*, a remedy for gunshot wounds), < *arquebuse*, a harquebus: see *harquebus*.] **1.** The firing of a harquebus; a discharge of harquebuses.

> The soldiers discharged a salve of *harqubusaides* on the poor people.
> *Roger Williams*, Brief Discourse of War (1590).

2. A distilled aromatic spirituous liquor applied to sprains or bruises.

> You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the *arquebusade* water which you sent her. *Chesterfield.*

harquebusier†, **arquebusier†** (här"-, är"ke-bus-ēr'), *n.* [Also *harquebussier*, *arquebuseer*, *harcubusier*, etc.; < F. *arquebusier* (ML. *arcubusarius*), < *arquebuse*, *harquebuse*, harquebus: see *harquebus*. Cf. *hackbutter*.] A soldier armed with a harquebus.

> He giueth to his *Harcubusiers* certaine allowance for powder and shot. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 239.

> Well fare an old *harquebuzier* yet,
> Could prime his powder, and give fire, and hit,
> All in a twinkling! *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 3.

> The Spanish *arquebusiers*, screened by their defences, poured a galling fire into the dense masses of the enemy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

harr¹† (här), *n.* Same as *har*¹.

harr² (här), *v. i.* [A var. of *hurr*, or an aspirated form of *arr*³.] To snarl like a dog. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

harr³ (här), *n.* Same as *har*².

harra (har'ä), *n.* See *hara-nut*.

harrage† (har'āj), *v. t.* A corrupt form of *harass*, perhaps confused with *harry*.

> Of late the Danes . . . had *harraged* all this countrey.
> *Fuller*, Hist. Camb. Univ., i.

harrageous†, *a.* See *harageous*.

harrald†, *n.* An old form of *herald*.

harras†, *n.* See *haras*.

harrass†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *harass*.

harrateen†, **harateen†** (har-a-tēn'), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A coarse woolen cloth, mentioned as late as 1739. *Draper's Dict.*

> Mean time, thus silver'd with meanders gay,
> In mimic pride the snail-wrought tissue shines,
> Perchance of tabby or of *harrateen*
> Not ill expressive. *Shenstone*, Economy, iii.

> You never saw such a wretched hovel, lean, unpainted, and half its nakedness barely shaded with *harateen* stretched till it cracks. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 4.

harridan (har'i-dan), *n.* [Origin uncertain; supposed by Skeat to be a variant of OF. *aridelle*, *haridelle*, a worn-out horse, a lean, ill-favored jade, F. a jade, a thin scraggy woman (cf. *jade*¹, similarly used); appar. dim. < *aride*, dry, withered: see *arid*.] An odious old woman; a hag; a vixenish woman.

> I have a scheme to see you shortly with the old *harridan's* consent, and even to make her a go-between in our interview. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 3.

> Such a weak, watery, wicked old *harridan* substituted for the pretty creature I had been used to see.
> *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

harrier¹ (har'i-ėr), *n.* [< *hare*¹ + *-ier*¹.] A small kind of hound employed in hunting the hare. There are particular breeds of the harrier, as the large slow-hunting harrier and the little fox-beagle, and a cross-breed between these. In all the scent is extremely keen, which enables them to follow all the doublings of the hare. Also spelled *harier*.

harrier² (har'i-ėr), *n.* [< *harry* + *-er*¹. Cf. *harrower*².] **1.** One who harries. See *harry*, *v.*

> She [Grandeur] hides her mountains and her sea
> From the *harriers* of scenery,
> Who hunt down sunsets, and huddle and bay,
> Mouthing and mumbling the dying day.
> *Lowell*, Appledore.

2. A bird of prey of the family *Falconidæ*, subfamily *Circinæ*, and genus *Circus*. There are about 12 species, of most parts of the world, of light build, small-bodied in proportion to the length of wing and tail, with a rather long and slender scaly shank, untoothed bill, large external ear-parts, and a ruff or disk somewhat like an owl's. The best-known species is the European hen-harrier or ringtail, *Circus cyaneus*, from which the common marsh-hawk of America, *C. hudsonius*, scarcely differs. (See cut under *Circinæ*.) The European marsh-harrier is *C. æruginosus*. (See *harpy*, 3 (*b*).) Montagu's harrier is another species, *C. cinerascens*. The males of the harriers differ much from the females, being bluish above instead of dark-brown, and are often called *blue-hawks*.

> It [a pheasant] was immediately pursued by the blue-hawk, known by the name of the hen-*harrier*.
> *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, Obs. on Birds.

harriment (har'i-ment), *n.* [Sc. also *herriment*; < *harry* + *-ment*.] Harrying; vexation; trouble.

> Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
> The *herryment* and ruin of the country.
> *Burns*, Brigs of Ayr.

Harrington (har'ing-ton), *n.* [So called because the patent for issuing it was first granted (in 1613) to Lord Harrington.] A copper farthing-token current in England under James I. and Charles I.

Obverse. Reverse.
Harrington of James I., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> I have lost four or five friends, and not gotten the value of one *Harrington*.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Letters, p. 558.

> I will not bate a *Harrington* of the sum.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

harringtonite (har'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [< *Harrington* (a proper name) + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, same as *mesolite*.

Harrington knot. See *knot*[1].

harrish†, *a.* An obsolete form of *harsh*.

harrisite (har'is-īt), *n.* [< *Harris* (a proper name) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral having the composition of chalcocite and the cleavage of galena, probably a pseudomorph, found at the Canton mine in the State of Georgia.

Harris's finch. See *finch*[1].

harrot†, *n.* [< ME. *harrot:* see *herald.*] An obsolete variant of *herald.*

Ryght sone were thay reddy on every syde,
For the *harrotes* betwyxte thame fast dyde ryde.
MS. Lansdowne, 208, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

The first red herring that was broiled in Adam and Eve's kitchen do I fetch my pedigree from, by the *harrot's* book. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

harrow[1] (har'ō), *n.* [< ME. *harow, harowe, haru, harwe,* < AS. (gloss) *hearge,* a harrow, = D. *hark* = MLG. *harke, herke,* LG. *hark,* a rake (> G. *harke,* a rake), = Icel. *herfi,* a harrow, = Sw. *harf,* a harrow (Sw. *harka,* a rake, from LG.), = Dan. *harv,* a harrow. Root unknown; the forms are somewhat discordant. The F. *herse,* a harrow, is different: see *hearse*[1].] An implement, usually formed of pieces of timber or bars of metal crossing one another and set with iron teeth (also called *tines*), drawn (usually by one corner) over plowed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown. A similar implement is drawn by a boat or vessel over oyster-beds to clear them of marine plants and objectionable substances.

Common Harrow.

He . . . cut them with saws, and with *harrows* of iron, and with axes. 1 Chron. xx. 3.

O that a pot of siluer once would cracke
Beneath my *harrow*, by Alcides sent.
Beaumont, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii.

Chain harrow, an implement consisting of a congeries of iron rings, used for covering grass-seeds, and especially for separating weeds from the earth or clods in which they are enveloped. **Revolving harrow,** a harrow the teeth of which are arranged on radiating arms in a frame pivoted to the draft-gear so that it can rotate in a horizontal plane in order to assist the tearing or raking action of the teeth. — **Under the harrow,** in a state of uneasiness or misery.

Folks work harder to enjoy themselves than at anything else I know. Half of them spend more money than they can afford to, and keep *under the harrow* all the time, just because they see others spend money.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 186.

harrow[1] (har'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *harowen, harewen, harwen* = Sw. *harfva* = Dan. *harve,* harrow, = D. G. *harken,* rake; from the noun.] **1.** To draw a harrow over; break or tear with a harrow: as, to *harrow* land or ground.

Let the Volsces
Plough Rome, and *harrow* Italy. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

And ye maun *harrow* 't wi' a thorn,
And hae your wark done ere the morn.
The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

2. To tear or lacerate as if by a harrow; torment; harass.

Bern. Looks it not like the king? mark it, Horatio.
Hor. Most like: it *harrows* me with fear and wonder.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

Imagine you behold me bound and scourg'd,
My aged muscles *harrow'd* up with whips. *Rowe.*

harrow[2]† (har'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *harwen, herwen* (as mod. E. *harry,* < ME. *herien*), < AS. *hergian,* harry, ravage: see *harry.*] To ravage; despoil; vex: same as *harry.*

Thus Ihesus Crist *harewide* helle,
And ledde hise louers to paradijs.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

The king, . . . meaning thereby to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the rather. *Bacon*, Hist. Henry VII.

harrow[3]† (har'ō), *interj.* [Also written *harow,* early mod. E. also *haroll;* < ME. *harrow, harowe, haro,* < OF. *haro, harou, harau, harol,* an exclamation, perhaps a call for help, < OS. *herod,* OHG. *herot,* here, hither, < OS. *her,* OHG. *her, hera* = E. *here.* Cf. OHG. *harēn,* MHG. *haren, harn,* call out, shout.] Help! hallo! hello! an exclamation of sudden distress, of lamentation, or of indignation or surprise: used by heralds to attract attention.

Owte! owte! *harrowe!* helples, slyke hote at es here,
This es a dongon of dole that I am todyghte.
York Plays, p. 5.

They criden, "Out! *harrow* and weylaway."
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 560.

"*Harrow!* the flames which me consume," said hee,
"Ne can be quencht, within my secret bowelles bee."
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 49.

harrow[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *harrowe;* < *harrow*[3], *interj.*] Disturbance; cry; uproar.

Helpe! Belsabub! to bynde ther boyes,
Such *harrowe* was neuer are herde in helle.
York Plays, p. 377.

harrower[1] (har'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *harrow*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who harrows.

harrower[2] (har'ō-ėr), *n.* [< ME. **harowere, harwere;* < *harrow*[2] + *-er*[1]; = *harrier*[2], q. v.] **1.** One who harrows or despoils.

We xulle telle
Be dale and hylle
How *harowere* of helle
Was born this nyght.
Coventry Plays, p. 159.

2. A species of hawk; a harrier.

harrowing[1] (har'ō-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *harrow*[1], *v. t.*] Heart-rending; excruciating; distressful; tragic: as, the *harrowing* details of a murder.

My soul with *harrowing* anguish torn,—
This for my Chieftain have I borne!
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 6.

harrowing[2]† (har'ō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *harrowinge, harowinge,* earlier *herzung,* etc.: see *harrying.*] Same as *harrying.*

harrowingly (har'ō-ing-li), *adv.* In a harrowing manner; excruciatingly.

harry (har'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *harried,* ppr. *harrying.* [(1) < ME. *haryen, harien, herien* (as mod. *harrow*[2], < ME. *harwen, herwen*), earlier *herzien,* < AS. *hergian* (= OHG. *harjōn, herjōn, fir-herjōn,* MHG. *hern, ver-hergen, ver-hern,* G. *ver-heeren* = Icel. *herja* = Sw. *härja* = Dan. *hærje, hærge*), lay waste, ravage, harry, lit. overrun with an army, < *here,* an army, in particular the enemy, = OS. *heri* = OFries. *hiri, here* = D. *heer, heir* = MLG. (in comp.) *here-, her-* (*here-strate, her-getoch*) = OHG. *heri, hari,* MHG. *here,* G. *heer* = Icel. *hēre* (for *heri*) = Sw. *här* = Dan. *hær* = Goth. *harjis,* a host, army, = OBulg. *kara,* strife, = Lith. *karas,* war, = Lett. *karsch,* war, tumult, = OPruss. *karjis,* army; cf. Zend *kāra,* army. The AS. *here,* an army, host, is lost in E., but is represented by various derivatives and compounds, namely, *harry* and its doublet *harrow*[2], *heriot, herring,* and, indirectly, *harbor*[1], *herald,* the proper name *Harold,* etc. (2) With this verb of AS. origin is mixed another of F. origin, of similar form and related meaning, namely, ME. *haryen, harien* (mod. E. also *hare*[2]), < OF. *harier, harer,* draw, drag.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a hostile incursion upon; ravage by war or invasion; make forced exactions upon; harass by rapacity or violent demands; despoil; strip; rob.

They [the Clans] will admit of no Sheriff into their Country, nor appear before the English Courts of Justice; and thereupon *harried* all the Country with Fire and Sword.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 365.

Our souldiors in manner of a tempestuous whirlewind, carrying and *harrying* the riches of the barbarians, wasted whatsoever stood in their way.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

Mony a kittywake's and lungie's nest hae I *harried* up amang thae very black rocks. *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

During the past twenty years every shire in Wessex had been *harried* [by pirates] again and again.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 389.

His agent, while he *harried* the tenants to supply his master's demands, plundered Illustrissimo frightfully.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

2†. To trouble; vex; harass; agitate; tease; harrow.

I repent me much
That so I *harried* him. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3.

3†. To draw or drag violently.

Haried forth by arme, foot, and too.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1868.

II. *intrans.* To make harassing incursions.

What made your rogueships,
Harrying for victuals here?
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 3.

Harry Dutchman. See *Dutchman.*

harry-gad, harry-gaud (har'i-gad, -gâd), *n.* [Appar. < *Harry,* used, as also in *harry-ruffian,* somewhat like *Jack* (implying a wild or reckless person), + *gad*[2], *gaud.*] A wild or reckless person. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

Harry-groat†, *n.* A groat coined in the reign of Henry VIII. There were several kinds.

Spurroyals, *Harry-groats,* or such odde coine.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, ii. 3.

A piece of antiquity, sir; 'tis English coin; and if you will needs know, 'tis an old *Harry groat.*
Marmion, Antiquary.

harrying (har'i-ing), *n.* [< ME. *heriunge, herzung* (also *harrowinge, harowing,* mod. *harrowing*), < AS. *hergung* (= OHG. *heruinga, herunga,* MHG. *herunge,* G. *verheerung*), ravaging, < *hergian,* ravage, despoil, harry: see *harry.*] Ravaging; spoliation.—**Harrying or harrowing of hell**†, the spoliation of hell—that is, the delivery by Christ, upon his descent into hell after his crucifixion, of the souls of the righteous who had been there held captive by Satan: a favorite subject of homily and allusion in the middle ages.

Harry-long-legs (har'i-lông'legz), *n.* Same as *daddy-long-legs,* 1. [Eng.]

That the males of some Diptera fight together is certain; for Prof. Westwood has several times seen this with some species of Tipula or *Harry-long-legs.*
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 339.

harry-ruffian†, *n.* [Cf. *harry-gad.*] Same as *harry-gad.*

Ould *Harry-ruffians,* bankerupts, southsayers,
And youth whose cousenage is as old as theirs.
Bp. Corbet, Elegy on Bp. Ravis.

harrysoph (har-i-sof'), *n.* [A familiar reduction of *Henry-sophister* (NL. pl. *Sophistæ Henriciani*—Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed., 1678, p. 299); < *Harry* (King Henry VIII.) + *sophister,* in ref. to some foundation by that king. Usually regarded as a humorous perversion of an alleged Gr. **ἐρίσοφος,* very wise, < *ἐρι-,* an intensive prefix, + *σοφός,* wise.] In the University of Cambridge, England, a student who, having attained sufficient standing to take the degree of B. A., declares himself a candidate for a degree in law or medicine.

harsh (härsh), *a.* [Formerly sometimes *harrish,* E. dial. also *hash,* < ME. *harsk,* also *hask,* rough ("*harske* or *haske,* as sundry frutys"—Prompt. Parv.), < OSw. *harsk,* Sw. *härsk, härsken,* rank, rancid, rusty, = Dan. *harsk,* rancid, = G. *harsch,* harsh, rough; not found in AS., OHG., or Icel.; prob. connected with *hard,* q. v., the *d* being early lost, and the term. being ult. the same as *-ish*[1]. Cf. *rash*[1].] **1.** Rough to the touch or to any of the senses; sharp or sour to the taste, discordant to the ear, inharmonious to the eye, etc.; grating; rasping; acrid; irritating: as, a *harsh* surface; *harsh* fruit; a *harsh* voice; a *harsh* combination of colors.

Sorbum, an *harrysshe* pear. *Sir T. Elyot.*

They [plums] that ar litle ones, and harde, and *harrish* taste, ar sterk noughts. *Turner*, Herbal (1562).

Black feels as if you were feeling needles' points, or some *harsh* sand; and red feels very smooth. *Boyle.*

I met my lady once;
A woman like a butt, and *harsh* as crabs.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

The haze of the October afternoon . . . blended in all and sundry of the local colors, *harsh* and harmonious, into one pleasant bit of gleaming tone.
G. H. Boughton, Artist Strolls in Holland, vi.

2. Hard or severe in effect; of such a nature as to be repellent from any physical point of view.

The valleyes and sides of the hills very fertile, but the mountaines *harsh,* and of a sulphurous composition.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 272.

He who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the offender than the physician to the patient, when he prescribes *harsh* remedies to an inveterate disease.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., To the Reader.

3. Repugnant to the mind or the sensibilities; mentally or morally forbidding; hard to bear, endure, resolve upon, etc.

The very shining force of excellent virtue, though in a very *harrish* subject, had wrought a kind of reverence in them. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not *harsh* and crabbed, as dull fools suppose.
Milton, Comus, l. 477.

Bear patiently the *harsh* words of thy enemies.
Jer. Taylor.

But, like all compulsory legislation, that of Nature is *harsh* and wasteful in its operation.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 54

4. Austere in character or severe in action; stern; hard; unkind.

He was a wise man and an eloquent, but in his character *harsh* and haughty. *Bacon.*

Absent thee from felicity awhile,
And in this *harsh* world draw thy breath in pain.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

A *harsh* Mother may bring forth sometimes a mild Daughter. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 53.

Syn. 3 and 4. *Severe, Rigorous,* etc. (see *austere*): acrimonious, ill-natured, ill-tempered, uncivil, ungracious, churlish, brutal.

harsh†, *v. i.* [< *harsh, a.*] To sound harshly; crack. *Davies.*

At length with rounseful from stock vntruncked yt *harssheth.* *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 655.

harshen (här'shn), *v. t.* [< *harsh* + *-en*[1] (3).] **1.** To render harsh; make hard and rough.

His brow was wrinkled now, his features *harshened.*
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xi.

2. To render peevish, morose, or austere.

Three years of prison might be some excuse for a soured and *harshened* spirit. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxii.

[Rare in both uses.]

harshly (härsh'li), *adv.* In a harsh manner; roughly; austerely; severely.

He plied his work with [illegible]
Not *harshly* thunder, but severely pressed,
But like his purpose [illegible] and sweet.
Cowper, Task, vi. 703.

harshness (härsh'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harrishness*; < *harsh* + *-ness*.] The quality or condition of being harsh.

Dates, if they [illegible] they are good for the *harrishness* or roughness of the [illegible]
Turner, Herbal (1562).

If they differ from the verses of others, they differ for the worse; [illegible] often distinguished by repulsive *harshness*.
Johnson, Milton.

'Tis not enough no *harshness* give offence,
The sound must seem an echo to the sense.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 364.

=**Syn.** *Asperity*, etc. (see *acrimony*); austerity, churlishness, rigor, roughness, bluntness, hardness, sternness, cruelty, rudeness; discordance, dissonance.

harsk†, *a.* See *hersk*.

harslet, *n.* See *haslet*.

harst (härst), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *harrow*.

harstigite (härs'ti-gīt), *n.* [< *Harstig* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A silicate of aluminium, manganese, calcium, and magnesium, occurring in yellow to brown orthorhombic crystals at the Harstig mine, Paysberg, Sweden.

harstrong† (här'strông), *n.* [Also *horestrang*, *horestrong* (with same initial element as *horehound*, *hoarhound*); < D. *harstrang*, < G. *harnstrenge*, strangury, < *harn*, urine, + *strang*, a string (*strangieren*, strangle): see *strangle*.] *Peucedanum officinale*, a common umbelliferous plant of Europe, formerly used in medicine. See *Peucedanum*. An extract called *peucedanin* was obtained from the root, which has been found to be identical with imperatorin, extracted from the masterwort, *Peucedanum Ostruthium*, with the chemical formula $C_{19}H_{12}O_3$.

hart[1] (härt), *n.* [< ME. *hart*, *hert*, *heort*, < AS. *heort*, *heorot* = D. *hert* = OHG. *hiruz*, *hirz*, MHG. *hirz*, G. *hirss*, now *hirsch* = Icel. *hjörtr* = Sw. Dan. *hjort*, a hart; with formative *-t*, = L. *cervus* = W. *carw*, a hart, stag; lit. 'horned,' = Gr. κέρας, horned, < κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, akin to E. *horn*: see *horn*.] **1.** The male of the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, the female of which is called *hind*; a stag, especially an adult stag or male red deer after its fifth year, when the sur-royal or crown-antler has appeared. The term belongs properly to the species named, but is extended to related kinds of deer. See *antler*, *hind*[1], *stag*.

The werwolf an huge *hert* hadde hunted.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2569.

There are wild Bores & wild *Harts* in that Forrest [Veronne].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 13.

A creature that was current then
In these wild woods, the *hart* with golden horns.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

My blood leaped as nimbly and joyously as a young *hart* on the mountains of Bether.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 52.

2. In *her.*, a stag used as a bearing. It is taken as a stag in its sixth year or older, but the word *stag* is not used in blazon.—**Hart of grease.** See *grease*, 2.—**Hart of ten**, a hart with ten tines or branches on his horns.

Scar. A great, large deer!
Bob. What head?
John. Forked: a *hart of ten*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Hart royal. "A hart that escapes after having been pursued by royalty was ever afterward termed a *hart royal*; and if the king or queen made proclamation for his safe return he was then called a *hart royal proclaimed*." (*Halliwell.*) **Hart's black.** See *black*.

hart[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heart*.

hartal (här'tâl), *n.* [Hind. *hartāl*.] Orpiment.

hartbeest, hartebeest (härt'bēst), *n.* [South-African D. *hartebeest*, < *harte*, appar. a modification (after E. *hart*?) of D. *hert* (= E. *hart*[1]), + *beest* = E. *beast*.] A large African antelope, *Alcelaphus caama*. Also called *caama*.

I have seen, at break of day, *hartebeeste*, wildebeeste, eland, and sassabi within easy rifle range of my position.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 618.

hartberry (härt'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *hartberries* (-iz). [ME. not found; AS. *heort-*, *heorot-*, *heorutberge*, berry of the buckthorn, < *heort*, *heorot*, hart, + *berie*, *berge*, berry.] The bilberry of Europe or blueberry of Scotland, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. See *bilberry*. Also called *hart-crop*.

hart-clover†, *n.* [ME. *herteclover*, *hartclaver* (glossing L. *trifolium*), < AS. *heort-claefre*, *heorotclafre*, glossing *cynocephalion* and *camedris*, < *heort*, *heorot*, hart, + *clafre*, clover.] A plant, *Medicago maculata*. Also *heart-clover*.

hart-crop (härt'krop), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *heorot-crop* (once), a plant, appar. buckthorn, or perhaps hartwort, < *heorot*, hart, + *crop*, crop.] Same as *hartberry*.

harte†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heart*.

hartebeest, *n.* See *hartbeest*.

hartent†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *hearten*.

Hartford fern. Same as *climbing-fern*.

hartin (här'tin), *n.* [< (*Ober*)*hart* (see def.) + *-in*2.] A fossil resin ($C_{10}H_{17}O$) resembling hartite, massive, but crystallizing from rock-oil in needles belonging to the trimetric system. It is found in the lignite of Oberhart, Austria.

hartite (här'tīt), *n.* [< (*Ober*)*hart* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A fossil resin (C_3H_5) resembling hartin, and found like it in the lignite of Oberhart, Austria.

Hartleian (härt'lē-an), *a.* Pertaining or relating to David Hartley, M. D. (1705–57), an English metaphysician generally regarded as the founder of the associationist school. His "Observations on Man" was published in 1749.

Their mode of thinking [that of the Philosophic Radicals] was . . . a combination of Bentham's point of view with . . . the *Hartleian* metaphysics.
J. S. Mill, Autobiog., p. 105.

Hartogia (här-tō'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., named after John *Hartog*, an early traveler.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Celastrineæ*, distinguished from related genera by having the stamens located between the lobes of the disk, and by its ovoid fruit and serrate leaves. It includes only a single species, *H. Capensis*, a South African shrub or low tree, the wood of which is remarkably hard, tough, fine-grained, and susceptible of polish. The Dutch colonists call it *hadeswood*, from the chief use to which they put it. It is also used for veneering.

hartroyal (härt'roi″al), *n.* **1**†. Same as *hart royal* (which see, under *hart*[1]).—**2.** A plant, a species of plantain.

hart's-balls† (härts'bâlz), *n.* Same as *hart's-truffles*.

hart's-clover (härts'klō″vėr), *n.* [Cf. *hart-clover*.] A plant, *Melilotus officinalis*, the yellow melilot: so called, it is said, because deer delight to feed on it. Also called *hart's-trefoil*.

hart's-eye†, *n.* Wild dittany. *Topsell.*

hartshorn (härts'hôrn), *n.* [= D. *hartshoorn*; as *hart's*, poss., + *horn*; cf. G. *hirschhorn* = Sw. *hjorthorn* = Dan. *hjortehorn*.] **1.** The antler of the hart or stag, *Cervus elaphus*. The constituent elements of deciduous antlers differ materially from those of persistent horns, as of the ox, and are identical, or nearly so, with those of bone. These antlers were formerly much used as a source of ammonia, and the products of their distillation were employed in medicine under the name of the *volatile salt of hartshorn*, or *spirit of hartshorn*; but they have now been superseded by simpler preparations of ammonia and ammonium carbonate, often called by the same name. See *ammonia*, 1.

Hartshorn has been usually imported into this country from Germany, in the form of shavings. These are without smell and taste, pliable, and of an ivory yellow color.
U. S. Dispensatory, p. 1650.

2. Spirit of hartshorn; ammonia.—**3.** In *bot.* See *hartshorn-plantain*.—**Jelly of hartshorn**, a nutritive jelly formerly obtained from shavings of the horns of harts, now procured from shavings of the bones of calves.

hartshorn-plantain (härts'hôrn-plan″tān), *n.* A species of plantain, *Plantago Coronopus*, common in Europe: so called from its furcated leaves. See *buck's-horn*.

hart's-thorn (härts'thôrn), *n.* Same as *buckthorn*, *Rhamnus catharticus*.

hart's-tongue (härts'tung), *n.* [< ME. *hertes tunge*, *hertys tonge*, *hertes tounge*; not found in AS.; = MHG. *hirzes zunge*, G. *hirschzunge*.] A fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, with long simple fronds; also, rarely, *Polypodium Singaporianum* and *Acrostichum crinitum*. See *Scolopendrium*.

hart's-trefoil (härts'trē″foil), *n.* Same as *hart's-clover*.

hart's-truffles (härts'truf″lz), *n.* A fungus, *Elaphomyces granulatus*, supposed to be an aphrodisiac, now sold under the name of *lycoperdon nuts*. Formerly also called *hart's-balls* and *deer-balls*.

hartwort (härt'wėrt), *n.* One of several umbelliferous plants of the genera *Tordylium*, *Seseli*, and *Bupleurum*, especially *Tordylium maximum*, native of southern Europe and northern Africa, and sparingly found in England. See *Tordylium*.

harum-scarum (hār'um-skār'um), *a.* and *n.* [Also formerly *harem-scarem*; a riming compound of uncertain elements, now appar. accom. to *hare*[1], as a type of unreasoning haste and instability, and to *scare*, in allusion to its timidity. Cf. E. dial. *havey-scavey*, helter-skelter (in Cumberland), also wavering, doubtful (Grose).] **I.** *a.* Harebrained; flighty; giddy; rash.

He seemed a mighty rattling *harum-scarum* gentleman.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 388.

She was one of the first who brought what I call *harum-scarum* manners into fashion.
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, iii.

Don't take these flights
Upon moon-shiny nights,
With gay *harum-scarum* young men.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 162.

They had a quarrel with Sir Thomas Newcome's own son, a *harum-scarum* lad, who ran away, and then was sent to India.
Thackeray, Newcomes, v.

II. *n.* A giddy, harebrained, or rash person.

When I married I was a girl like you, only ten times wilder, the greatest *harum-scarum* in the county!
Mrs. Craik, Agatha's Husband, xii.

haruspex (ha-rus'peks), *n.*; pl. *haruspices* (-pi-sēz). [L., also written, less correctly, *aruspex*, lit. inspector of entrails, < **haru-* = Skt. *hira*, entrails (akin to χολάδες, entrails, χορδή, gut (> ult. E. *cord*[1], *chord*, q. v.), and to E. *yarn*, q. v.), + *specere*, view, inspect: see *species*, *spectacle*, etc. Cf. L. *hariolus*, a soothsayer, a word containing the same element *haru-*: see *hariolation*.] One of a class of minor priests or soothsayers in ancient Rome, of Etrurian origin, whose function it was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them, as well as by certain natural phenomena, to interpret the will of the gods. Their duties were thus similar to those of the augurs, who, however, occupied a much higher position in the state.

A little after the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, the *haruspices* ordered the temples of the deities to be demolished.
Jortin, On Eccles. Hist.

"Am I to be frightened," he said, in answer to some report of the *haruspices*, "because a sheep is without a heart?"
Froude, Cæsar, p. 510.

haruspication (ha-rus-pi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *haruspex* (*-spic-*) + *-ation*.] The act or practice of prognosticating by the inspection of the entrails of animals slain in sacrifice; divination.

Haruspication belongs, among the lower races, especially to the Malays and Polynesians, and to various Asiatic tribes. . . . Captain Burton's account from Central Africa perhaps fairly displays its symbolic principle. He describes the mganga or sorcerer taking an ordeal by killing and splitting a fowl and inspecting its inside; if blackness or blemish appears about the wings, it denotes the treachery of children and kinsmen; the backbone convicts the mother and grandmother; the tail shows that the criminal is the wife, etc.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 111.

haruspice (ha-rus'pis), *n.* [< L. *haruspex*, pl. *haruspices*: see *haruspex*.] Same as *haruspex*.

haruspices, *n.* Plural of *haruspex*.

haruspicy (ha-rus'pi-si), *n.* [< L. *haruspicium*, the inspection of victims, < *haruspex*, haruspex: see *haruspex*.] Same as *haruspication*. Also *aruspicy*. See *haruspex*.

harvest (här'vest), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. contr. *harrest*, *harst*, *hairst*, < ME. *harrest*, *hervest*, *herfest*, harvest, autumn, < AS. *hærfest*, autumn (as one of the four seasons *lencten*, *sumor*, *hærfest*, *winter*, without reference, except by implication, to the gathering of crops), = D. *herfst*, OD. also *harvest*, autumn, = OHG. *herbist*, MHG. *herbest*, autumn, harvest, G. *herbst*, autumn, dial. harvest, vintage. The Scand. forms are contracted (in such a way as to suggest a conformation to OF. *Aoust*, August, also harvest-time, Bret. *eost* = D. *oogst*, harvest, < L. *Augustus*, August): Icel. *haust* = Sw. Dan. *höst*, autumn. The fact that harvest in its earliest use (AS.) had no direct reference to the gathering of crops (see above) is against the current association of the word with L. *carpere*, pluck, Gr. καρπός, fruit.] **1**†. The third season of the year; autumn; fall.

Heruest with the heite & the high sun
Was comyn into colde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12465.

2. The season of gathering the ripened crops; specifically, the time of reaping and gathering grain.

He that sleepeth in *harvest* is a son that causeth shame.
Prov. x. 5.

Clar. O, do not slander him, for he is kind.
1 Murd. Right, as snow in *harvest*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

3. A crop or crops gathered or ready to be gathered; specifically, ripe grain reaped, and stored in stacks or barns; hence, a supply of anything gathered at maturity and stored up: as, a *harvest* of nuts, or of ice.

To glean the broken ears after the man
That the main *harvest* reaps.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

Heavy *harvests* nod beneath the snow.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 78.

No more shall . . . Peace
Pipe on her pastoral hillock a languid note,
And watch her *harvest* ripen.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

Hence—**4.** The product of any labor, or the result of any course of action; gain; result; effect; consequence.

What is that to him that reaps not *harvest* of his youthful joys? *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

5. The act or process of harvesting.

Look on the fields; for they are white already to *harvest*. John iv. 35.

The peasants urge their *harvest*, ply the fork.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 214.

To owe one a day in harvest, to owe a good deed when it shall be most needed, in return for a favor received.

Heark thee, man, I *owe thee a day in harst*: . . . I'll pay up your thousan pund Scots. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

harvest (här'vest), *v. t.* [< ME. *hervesten* = OD. *herfsten* = G. *herbsten*, draw near autumn, dial. harvest, = Icel. *hausta*, draw near autumn, = Sw. *hösta* = Dan. *høste*, harvest; from the noun.] To reap or gather, as corn and other crops, for the use of man and beast: often used figuratively.

Men *hervesten* the corn twyes a zeer.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 300.

I have seen a stock of reeds *harvested* and stacked, worth two or three hundred pounds. *Pennant*, Tour in Scotland.

harvest-apple (här'vest-ap'l), *n.* A small early variety of apple ripening in August.

harvest-bells (här'vest-belz), *n.* A beautiful gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, found in nearly all parts of Europe, but rare in England. It is a perennial herb nearly a foot high, with linear leaves, and bright-blue corolla an inch and a half long, striate with fine greenish lines. It blooms in harvest-time, whence the name.

harvest-bug (här'vest-bug), *n.* **1.** Same as *harvest-tick*.

This animal (which we call a *harvest bug*) is very minute, . . . of a bright scarlet colour, and of the genus of Acarus.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxxiv.

2. Same as *harvest-fly*. [New Eng.]

harvest-doll (här'vest-dol), *n.* Same as *harvest-queen*.

harvester (här'ves-tėr), *n.* **1.** One who harvests.

Would she were mine, and I to-day,
Like her, a *harvester* of hay.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

2. A machine for gathering field-crops, such as grain, beans, flax, potatoes, etc.; specifically, a reaping-machine. Any machine for gathering field-crops is called a *harvester*, except the grass-cutting machines, which are called *mowers* or *mowing-machines*; any grain-harvesting machine also, except the heading-machine, is called a *reaper*. See *mower* and *reaper*.

3. A harvest-spider or harvestman.

harvest-feast (här'vest-fēst), *n.* A feast made at the ingathering of the harvest.

harvest-field (här'vest-fēld), *n.* A field from which a harvest is gathered.

The country people bring home from the *harvest field* . . . a figure made with corn, round which the men and the women were promiscuously singing, and preceded by a piper or a drum. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 468.

My brother James is in the *harvest-field*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

harvest-fish (här'vest-fish), *n.* **1.** The butterfish, dollar-fish, or lafayette, *Stromateus triacanthus*. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**2.** Another species of *Stromateidæ*, *Stromateus paru*, distinguished by the production of the anterior dorsal and anal rays and the suborbicular body. It visits the North American coast in the autumn, at harvest-time.

harvest-fly (här'vest-flī), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Cicadidæ*; a lyerman. *Cicada tibicen* is known as the *dog-day harvest-fly* in the United States; it is a near relative of the seventeen-year cicada, and, like it, is often called *locust*. Sometimes called *harvest-bug*.

harvest-goose (här'vest-gös), *n.* Same as *stubble-goose*.

harvest-home (här'vest-hōm'), *n.* **1.** The time of gathering the harvest; the bringing home of the harvest; hence, any opportunity for making advantage or gain.

And his chin, new reap'd,
Show'd like a stubble-land at *harvest-home*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2. A festival held by the English peasantry in August in honor of the homing of the harvest. It was formerly observed by farm-laborers, servants, and the whole rural community, with universal merrymaking, feasting, songs and dances, and processions of oxen and horses with decorated carts and implements of husbandry. At present little remains of this custom but a supper.

As we were returning to our inn [in or near Windsor], we happened to meet some country people celebrating their *harvest-home*: their last load of corn they crown with flowers, having besides an image richly dressed, by which perhaps they signify Ceres; this they keep moving about, while the men and women, and men and maid servants, riding through the streets in the cart, shout as loud as they can till they arrive at the barn.
Hentzner (end of 16th century), quoted in Strutt's Sports [and Pastimes, p. 467.

3. The song sung at this festival.

Crown'd with the eares of corne, now come
And, to the pipe, sing *harvest-home*. *Herrick*.

We have ploughed, we have sowed,
We have reaped, we have mowed,
We have brought home every load,
Hip, hip, hip, *Harvest home!*
Hone's Every-Day Book, II. 1164.

harvesting-machine (här'ves-ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* A harvester. See *harvester*, 2.

harvest-lady (här'vest-lā'di), *n.* The second reaper in a row. [Prov. Eng.]

harvestless (här'vest-les), *a.* Without harvest.

These judgments on the land—
Harvestless autumns, horrible agues, plague.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 1.

harvest-lord (här'vest-lôrd), *n.* The head reaper at the harvest, or the first reaper in a row. [Prov. Eng.]

harvest-louse (här'vest-lous), *n.* Same as *harvest-tick*.

harvestman (här'vest-man), *n.*; pl. *harvestmen* (-men). **1.** A laborer in harvest.

Like to a *harvest-man*, that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

2. A harvester, shepherd-spider, gray-bear, or daddy-long-legs; an arachnidan, such as those of the genus *Phalangium*, having a very small globose body with long slim legs. Also *harvest-spider*.

harvest-mite (här'vest-mīt), *n.* Same as *harvest-tick*; especially, a mite of the genus *Trombidium* or family *Trombidiidæ*.

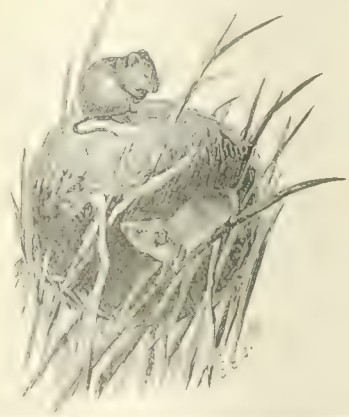
harvest-month (här'vest-munth), *n.* [< ME. *hervestmoneth*, < AS. *hærfestmōnath* (= D. *herfstmaand*, September, = OHG. *herbistmānōth*, MHG. *herbestmānōt*, autumnal month, *der ērste herbistmānōth*, the first harvest-month, September, G. *herbstmonat* = Dan. *høstmaaned* = Sw. *höstmånad*), September, < *hærfest*, autumn, + *mōnath*, month.] The month when the principal harvests are gathered; specifically, in Great Britain, the month of September.

harvest-moon (här'vest-mön), *n.* The full moon nearest to the autumnal equinox. At that season the moon, when nearly full, rises for several consecutive nights at about the same hour, so that there is an unusual proportion of moonlight evenings. The phenomenon is more striking in higher latitudes than in the United States, and disappears entirely in the tropics. It is most marked when the ascending node of the moon's orbit is at or near the vernal equinox, as it will be in 1894. The phenomenon is due to the fact that at the time of the autumnal equinox the full moon (necessarily opposite to the sun) is in that part of its orbit which makes the least possible angle with the eastern horizon at the point where the moon rises.

The full moon which happens on or nearest to the 21st of September is called the *harvest-moon*.
Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy, § 428 *b*.

Preserving distinct statements of certain color facts—as that the *harvest-moon* at rising was of such and such a red. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, iii.

harvest-mouse (här'vest-mous), *n.* A very small murine rodent or mouse, *Mus minutus*, abundant in Europe, nesting in grain, and therefore specially observable in harvest-time. It is one of the very smallest of mice, being about 2¼ inches in length, with a tail nearly as long.



Harvest-mouse (*Mus minutus*) and its Nest.

harvest-queen (här'vest-kwēn), *n.* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest. Also called *kern-baby* and *harvest-doll*.

harvestry (här'vest-ri), *n.* [< *harvest* + *-ry*.] The act or industry of harvesting; also, that which is harvested. *Swinburne*.

harvest-spider (här'vest-spī'dėr), *n.* Same as *harvestman*, 2.

harvest-tick (här'vest-tik), *n.* One of several different mites or acarids which are abundant and troublesome late in the summer and in autumn. They attach themselves like ticks to the skin, become gorged with blood, and occasion much inconvenience. They are also called *harvest-lice*, *harvest-mites*, *harvest-bugs*, and *red lice*, and were formerly all placed in a spurious genus *Leptus*, which is composed of the six-legged immature forms of various mites, mainly harvest-mites or trombidiids, but also includes certain spinning-mites or tetranychids. Thus, in England, the common harvest-bug is *Tetranychus* (formerly "*Leptus*") *autumnalis*. In the United States the same name is given to the six-legged or *Leptus* stage of a mite called "*Leptus*" *irritans*, the adult of which is unknown, but is probably a species of *Tetranychus*; and also to a true harvest-mite with eight legs, *Trombidium americanum*. See *Leptus*, *Trombidium*.

Harvest-ticks, much magnified.
"*Leptus*" *irritans*. *Trombidium americanum*.

Harveyize (här'vi-īz), *v. t.* [From H. A. *Harvey*, an American inventor.] To subject the face of (a steel plate, particularly a steel armor-plate), for the purpose of chilling, to a process of cementation which increases the carbon in that portion of the plate and produces a plate with a comparatively soft and ductile body and a very hard face.

Harvey's vine. See *vine*.

harwe[1], *n.* A Middle English form of *harrow*[1].

harwe[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *harrow*[2].

has[1] (haz). The third person singular present indicative of *have*.

has[2]†, *a.* An early Middle English form of *hoarse*.

hasard†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hazard*.

hasardour†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hazarder*.

hasardrie†, *n.* Same as *hazardry*.

has-been (haz'bēn or -bin), *n.* A person, thing, belief, etc., that belongs exclusively to the past; something out of date or past use.

hase[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *haze*[1].

hase[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *haze*[2].

hasel, *n.* See *hazel*.

hash[1] (hash), *v. t.* [Ult. < F. *hacher*, chop, mince; but the E. verb is due rather to the noun *hash*, which is from a deriv. of the F. verb; of earlier introduction, from the same F. verb, is E. *hatch*[3]. See *hatch*[3] and *hack*[1], which are doublets of *hash*[1].] To chop; especially, to chop into small pieces; mince; hence, to mangle.

There was such *hashing*, and broad swords a-clashing,
Brave Forfar himsel got a claw.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 159).

One slip . . . would topple the stumbler and his burden down to be *hashed* against jutting points, and tossed fragmentary food for fishes, in the lucid pool below.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, ix.

hash[1] (hash), *n.* [Abbr. of older *hachee* or *hachee*, < OF. *hachis*, minced meat (cf. *haggis*), < *hacher*, hack, shred, slice, hew, chop, cut in pieces, < G. *hacken* = E. *hack*[1]: see *hack*[1] and *hatchet*[3].] **1.** That which is hashed or chopped; especially, minced meat.—**2.** Specifically, a dish of meat and potatoes, previously cooked, chopped up together and cooked again.

The cook should be reminded that, if the meat in a *hash* or mince be allowed to boil, it will immediately be hard.
Miss Acton, Modern Cookery.

Hence—**3.** Any mixture and second preparation of old material; a repetition, a recapitulation.

Old pieces are revived and scarcely any new one admitted; the public are again obliged to ruminate over those *hashes* of absurdity which were disgusting to our ancestors even in an age of ignorance.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning.

4. A sloven; a country clown; a stupid or silly fellow. [Scotch.]

I canna thole the clash . . .
Of this impertinent auld *hash*.
Lowsome Beane, Poems, II. 455.

5. Low raillery; ribaldry. [Colloq.] **To make a hash of,** to cut or knock to pieces; make a mess of; destroy or ruin completely. [Colloq.]

He comes, bold Buck . . . the chief who *made a*
Fine *hash of* all the . . . Spain.
Lowell, Jr. Bridsby Legends, II. 349.

To settle one's hash, to subdue or silence one; put an end to one. [Slang.]

Brave Prudhoe triumphant shall skim the wide main,
The *hash* of the Yankees he'll *settle*.
Song, quoted in Brockett's Glossary.

hash[2] (hash), *a.* A dialectal variant of *harsh*.

hashish, hasheesh (hash'ēsh), *n.* [< Ar. Pers. *hashish*, herb-grass, hay, an intoxicating preparation of *Cannabis sativa*, var. *Indica*, or Indian hemp.] **1.** The tops and tender parts of Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*, var. *Indica*), called in India *gunjah* (which see), together with a resinous exudation upon them, gathered after flowering. See *bang*, and *Indian hemp* (under *hemp*). —**2.** An intoxicating preparation of this plant, which is either smoked or drunk as an infusion: called in India *bhang* (which see).

The use of *Hasheesh*—which is a preparation of the dried leaves of the Cannabis indica—has been familiar to the East for many centuries.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 133.

hask[1] (hask), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *harsh*.

After dyeing, wool should still feel soft, and not harsh or *hask*. *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 42.

hask[2]†, *n.* [W. *hesg*, sedge, rushes: see *hassock*[1].] A case made of rushes or flags; a wicker basket for carrying fish.

And Phœbus, weary of his yerely taske,
Ystabled hath his steedes in lowlye laye,
And taken up his ynne in Fishes *haske*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

haskard†, *a.* [< *hask*[1] + *-ard*.] Coarse; unpolished.

Homer declaryng a very folysshe and a *haskard* felowe (ignorum) under the person of Thersyte, sayth that he was streyte in the shulders, and copheeded lyke a gygge.
Horman.

hasknessꝑ, *n.* Harshness; huskiness; asthma.

He hath a great *haskness*. *Horman*.

haskwort (hask'wėrt), *n.* A broad-leafed bellflower, *Campanula latifolia*, found throughout northern and central Europe. It is a perennial herb with broad, doubly serrate leaves (the radical ones cordate) and large bell-shaped or funnel-shaped flowers. The name is also given to a related species, *C. Trachelium*, the throatwort.

haslet (has'let), *n.* [Also improp. *harslet*; < ME. *hastelete, hastlet*, < OF. *hastelet* (F. dial. *hatelet*), F. *hâtellettes*, flesh to be roasted, cf. *hastille*, the inwards of a beast, dim. *haste*, a spit, < L. *hasta*, a spear: see *hastate*. Cf. *haste*[2], *haster*.] Originally, a piece of flesh to be roasted, especially part of the entrails of the wild boar; now, the entrails of a beast, especially of a hog, as the heart, liver, etc., used for human food.

Sy then he britnez out the brawen in bryȝt brode [s]cheldez,
& hatz out the *hastlettez*, as hi;tly bisemez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1612.

To dinner with my wife, to a good hog's *harslet*, a piece of meat I love, but have not eat of I think these seven years. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 105.

haslock (has'lok), *n.* [Sc., appar. < *hass* = E. *halse*, the throat, + *lock*[2].] The lock of wool that grows on the halse or throat of a sheep; hence, the finest quality of wool. Also called *hassock*.

A tartan plaid, spun of good *haslock* woo.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

hasp (hâsp), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *hesp*, and transposed *haps*; < ME. *haspe*, < AS. *hapse* (transposed from **hæspe*), a hasp, bolt, or bar for a door, = OHG. *haspa*, a reel of yarn, MHG. *haspe, hespe*, a hasp, a reel, G. *haspe, häspe*, a hasp, clamp, hinge, = Icel. *hespa*, a hasp, a wisp or skein of wool, = Sw. *haspa*, a hasp, = Dan. *haspe*, a hasp, reel; cf. dim. D. *haspel*, reel, winder, windle, = MLG. *haspel, haspe*, a spindle, = OHG. *haspil*, MHG. *haspel*, G. *haspel*, the hook on which a hinge turns, a staple, a reel, windlass. Cf. It. *aspo*, OF. *asple*, a reel, winder, of G. origin. Root unknown; it is not quite certain that the two senses 'clasp' and 'reel' are from the same source.] **1.** A clasp; especially, a clasp that passes over a staple and is fastened by a pin or a padlock; also, a metal hook for fastening a door.

Undernethe is an *hasp*
Schet with a stapyl and a clasp,
And in that *hasp* a pyn is pylt.
Richard Cœur de Lion, l. 4083.

A curious *hasp*
The mantean 'bout her neck to clasp.
Evelyn, Voyage to Marry-land.

Upon landing two little trunks, . . . four [fellows] got under each trunk, the rest surrounded and held the *hasps*.
Goldsmith, To Sir Joshua Reynolds.

2. A spindle to wind yarn, thread, or silk on. [Local.]—**3.** A thread, string, or skein.

Parys was pure faire, and a pert knighte;
Here [hair] huet on his hede as *haspis* of silke,
And in sighkyng it shone as the shyre golde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3899.

4. A quantity of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle.—**5.** An instrument for cutting the surface of grass-land. In this sense also called a *scarifier*.—**Seizin by hasp (or hesp) and staple,** in *Scots law*, an old form of giving investiture in burghs, in which the heir or purchaser took hold of the hasp and staple as a symbol of possession, and then entered the house and bolted himself in, the transaction being noted and registered by the proper officer.

hasp (hâsp), *v. t.* [< ME. *haspen*, < AS. *hæpsian* (transposed from **hæspian*) (= MLG. *haspen* = Dan. *haspe*, reel, wind; cf. D. *haspelen* = MLG. *haspeln* = MHG. *haspeln*, G. *haspeln* = Sw. *haspla*, reel, wind, hasp, fasten with a bolt); from the noun: see *hasp*, *n.*] **1.** To shut or fasten with a hasp.

A dore honging ther-on, *haspet* ful faste.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 205.

To speak indiscreetly what we are obliged to hear, by being *hasped* up with thee in this public vehicle, is in some degree assaulting on the high road.
Steele, Spectator, No. 132.

2†. To clasp; inclose; fasten as if with a hasp.

And encombred with couetyse thei conne nat out crape,
So harde hath anerice *hasped* hem togederes.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 193.

When he watz *hasped* in armes, his harnays watz ryche.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 590.

hasp-lock (hâsp'lok), *n.* A lock the hasp of which is attached to a lid and carries the locking device.

hass (has), *n.* [An assimilated form of *halse*[1], q. v.] **1.** The throat.—**2.** A narrow pass; a defile: used also in place-names. [Scotch in both senses.]

hassagay, hassagay-wood. Same as *assagai, assagai-wood*.

hassell[1]†, *n.* [Prob. ult. a var. of *hasel, hazel*.] An instrument formerly used for breaking flax and hemp. *Halliwell*.

hassing (has'ing), *n.* [Also *hasson*; < *hass* + *-ing*[1].] In *mining*, a vertical gutter between water-rings in a shaft. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 264. [Scotch.]

hassock[1] (has'ok), *n.* [< ME. *hassok*, coarse grass, < AS. *hassuc* (once), a place where coarse grass grows, appar. (with term. accom. to dim. *-uc, -ok, -ock*) equiv. to the later (E.) *hask*[2], < W. *hesg*, pl., sedge, rushes, *hesgog*, a., sedgy, = Corn. *hescen*, sedge, bulrush, = Ir. *seasg, seisg*, sedge, perhaps = AS. *secg*, E. *sedge*, q. v.] **1.** Coarse grass which grows in rank tufts on boggy ground; especially, the large sedge, *Carex paniculata*, the dried tufts of which were used in churches for footstools. *Forby*. [Prov. Eng.]

After digging out the *hassocks* [from a swamp] and burning them. *J. R. Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 111.

2. A besom; anything bushy; also, a large round turf used as a seat. [Scotch.]—**3.** A thick hard cushion used as a footstool or in place of a kneeling-bench.

Buy a mat for a bed, buy a mat,
A *hassock* for your feet.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night Walker, v.

At his coming to his estate he found his parishioners very irregular; and that, in order to make them kneel and join in the responses, he gave every one of them a *hassoc* and a Common Prayer Book.
Addison, Sir Roger at Church.

And knees and *hassocks* are well nigh divorced.
Cowper, Task, i. 748.

4. Kentish ragstone. Also written *hassack*. [Prov. Eng.]

hassock[2] (has'ok), *n.* Same as *haslock*.

hassock-grass (has'ok-grȧs), *n.* A species of hair-grass, *Deschampsia* (*Aira*) *cæspitosa*. See *hair-grass*.

hast[1] (hast). The second person singular present indicative of *have*, contracted from *havest*.

hast[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *haste*[1].

hastate (has'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *hastatus*, spear-shaped, < L. *hasta*, a spear: see *goad*[1]. Cf. *haste*[2], *haslet*, etc., from the same source.] **1.** Furnished with a sharp point or head for thrusting or cutting: said of a weapon, such as the spear, pike, partizan, or battle-ax.

The fourth [book] is devoted to the *hastate* weapons.
Egerton Castle, p. 44.

2. Shaped like the head of a spear; specifically, in *bot.*, triangular nearly down to the base, and then abruptly widened into two lateral lobes at right angles to the principal axis: said chiefly of leaves. *Polygonum arifolium*, the tear-thumb, *Atriplex patula*, the orache, and *Rumex Acetosella*, the sheep-sorrel, furnish typical examples.

Hastate Leaf of *Polygonum arifolium*.

Also *hastiform*.

Hastate abdomen, in *entom.*, an abdomen with a large angular horn-like projection on the lower surface.

hastately (has'tāt-li), *adv.* In a hastate form.

haste[1] (hāst), *n.* [< ME. *haste*, haste (this sense being late, and prob., in E., of OF. origin), < AS. *hæst, hāst*, violence (cf. *hāst*, a., violent, vehement, *hāstlīce*, adv., violently; all the AS. forms being rare and poet.), = OFries. *hæst* (not **hast*), NFries. *hæste, haste* (cf. OFries. *hæst, hast* (*hāst*), violent, hasty) = MD. *haest*, D. *haast*, haste (> OF. *haste*, F. *hâte*, haste), = MLG. LG. *hast*, haste, = MHG. *hest, heyst*, a., violent, = OHG. *heist, haist*, violent, G. *hast* (from LG.?), haste, = Sw. OSw. *hast*, haste, = Dan. *hast*, haste, = Icel. *hastr*, haste (Haldorsen; not in Cleasby and Vigfusson, where, however, the derivs. *hastarligr*, hasty, *hastarliga*, hastily). Cf. Icel. *hastr*, harsh, *höstugr*, harsh. The earliest notion is that of 'violence' or 'vehemence,' but two words may here be merged. The early records are scant.] **1.** Celerity, primarily of voluntary motion; speed in general; swiftness in doing something; despatch; expedition.

And sone vppon ordenaunce ganne they make,
In all the *hast* posible.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 244.

Up they sterte all in *hast*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 113).

The king's business required *haste*. 1 Sam. xxi. 8.

I did not look for you these two hours, lady;
Beshrew your *haste!* *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 1.

2. Too great celerity of action; unwise, unnecessary, or unseemly quickness; precipitancy.

I said in my *haste*, All men are liars. Ps. cxvi. 11.

The more *haste* the less speed. *Old proverb.*

Haste and choler are Enemies to all great Actions.
Howell, Letters, ii. 17.

Friends, not adopted with a schoolboy's *haste*,
But chosen with a nice discerning taste.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 725.

3. The state of being pressed for time, or of having little time to spare; hurry; eager desire to accomplish something in a limited time: as, to be in great *haste* to finish a letter.

And up he got, in *haste* to ride,
But soon came down again.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

The *haste* to get rich, and the intense struggles of business rivalry, probably destroy as many lives in America every year as are lost in a great battle.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 58.

To make haste, to hasten; act quickly.

I thank thee, Varrius; thou hast *made* good *haste*.
Come, we will walk. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 5.

Made haste to do what he must do.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 169.

=**Syn. 1.** Haste, hurry (see *hasten*); nimbleness, rapidity.

haste[1] (hāst), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *hasted*, ppr. *hasting*. [< ME. *hasten* (pres. ind. *haste*) = MD. *haesten*, D. *haasten* = G. *hasten* = OSw. Sw. *hasta* = Dan. *haste*, haste, hurry; OF. *haster*, F. *hâter*, tr. haste, despatch, press, refl. haste, go speedily; from the noun. *Hasten* is but a mod. extension of *haste*[1], after the analogy of *fast*[1], *v.*, *fasten*, *list*[3], *v.*, *listen*, etc.] Same as *hasten*: now chiefly in poetical use.

Ye myght alle oure enmyes haue slain and distroied, and saued youre frendes, yef ye hadde a litill *hasted*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 276.

Therefore, let's hence,
And with our fair entreaties *haste* them on.
Shak., Cor., v. 1.

He *hasted* him to yon greenwood tree,
For to relieve his gay ladye.
Lowsome Beane (Child's Ballads, II. 345).

I look and long, then *haste* me home,
Still master of my secret rare.
Lowell, Foot-Path.

haste[2] (hāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hasted*, ppr. *hasting*. [Not found in ME. (except as in deriv.), but ult. < OF. **haster*, in pp. *hasté*, roasted, as a noun a roast, < *haste*, a spit, < L. *hasta*, a spear, pike, ML. also a spit, haslet: see *hastate*. Cf. *haslet, hasteler, hastler, hastener*[2], *haster*.] To roast. [Prov. Eng.]

hastelert, *n.* [ME., equiv. to OF. *hasteor, hasteur*, F. *hâteur* (as defined); < *haste*, a spit; cf. *hastler, hastener*[2].] An officer of the kitchen, in charge of the roast meats.

This *hasteler*, pasteler and potagere.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 1.

hasten (hā'sn), *v.* [A mod. extension of *haste*[1], q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To move or act with celerity; be rapid, speedy, or quick; make haste: applied primarily to voluntary action.

Prometheus, therefore, *hastened* to the invention of fire.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore,
So do our minutes *hasten* to their end.
Shak., Sonnets, lx.

I *hastened* to the spot whence the noise came.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

Ill fares the land, to *hastening* ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 51.

=Syn. *Hasten, Hurry.* To *hasten* is to work, move, etc., quickly, but properly not too quickly; to *hurry* is to go too fast for dignity, comfort, or thoroughness: as, to *hasten* to tell a piece of good news; to *hasten* the erection of a building; to *hurry* through a lesson; to look *hurried*. While *hasten* has come to be thus used only in a good sense, *haste, n., hasty*, and *hastiness* retain a bad meaning as well as a good: as, the book was evidently written in *haste;* he had a *hasty* temper; he had occasion to regret his *hastiness*. Indeed, *hasty* and *hastiness* usually convey censure.

II. *trans.* To cause to move or act with celerity; cause to make haste; drive or urge forward; expedite.

Yet for all that thei myght hem *hasten*, thise other were vpon hem er thei myght be half a-raied of her harneyse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 153.

Sorrowe ne needе be *hastened* on,
For he will come, without calling, anone.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

I would *hasten* my escape from the windy storm.
Ps. lv. 8.

The British . . . were joined by two companies of grenadiers, whom the noise of the firing had *hastened* to the spot. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

hastener[1] (hā'sn-ėr), *n.* [< *hasten* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hastens or urges forward.

Pride and indigence, the two great *hasteners* of modern poems. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 169.

hastener[2] (hā'sn-ėr), *n.* [An accom. (as if 'that which hastens' the cooking) of *hastler* or *haster*, q. v.] Same as *haster*. [Prov. Eng.]

haster (hās'tėr), *n.* [A contr. of *hastler* (cf. *hastener*[2]), or ult. < OF. *hastier, haster*, a spit, the rack on which the spit turns, a frame or rack to hold a number of spits, < *haste*, a spit: see *haste*[2].] A metal stand for keeping in the heat upon a joint while it is roasting before the fire.

hastery†, *n.* [ME., also *hastere;* cf. *hasteler, hastener*[2].] Roast meat.

Fyrst to 3ow I wylle schawe
Tho poyntes of cure, al by rawe,
Of potage, *hastery*, and bakun mete.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 1.

hastif†, *a.* See *hastive.*

hastifly†, *adv.* See *hastively.*

hastifolious (has-ti-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *hasta*, spear, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having hastate leaves. See *hastate.*

hastiform (has'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *hasta*, a spear, + *forma*, form.] Same as *hastate.*

hastihead†, *n.* [ME. *hastihede;* < *hasty* + *-head.*] Haste.

For eche of hem in *hastihede*
Shal other slea with deathes wounde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

hastile (has'til), *a.* [Improp. as adj., < L. *hastile*, n., the shaft of a spear, a spear, < *hasta*, a spear: see *hastate.*] In *bot.*, same as *hastate*, 2.

hastilude† (has'ti-lūd), *n.* [< L. *hasta*, a spear, + *ludus*, play.] Spear-play: a name given to justs or tilts, and less accurately to tourneys or tournaments. See these words.

Such a circumstance . . . would naturally have been commemorated . . . by its conversion into a device and motto for the dresses at an approaching *hastilude*.
Sir H. Nicolas, Order of the Garter, p. 183.

hastily (hās'ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hastyly, hastiliche* (cf. AS. *hæstlīce*, violently; = D. *haastelijk, haastiglijk* = MLG. *hastelike* = MHG. *hastlich, hestecliche, hestelichen* = Icel. *hastarliga* = Dan. *hastelig*); < *hasty* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a hasty manner; quickly; speedily.

And yf me lacketh to lyue by the lawe wol that ich take
Ther ich may haue hit *hastelokest* for ich am hold of lawe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 171.

The Mone envyrounethe the Erthe more *hastely* than ony othere Planete. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 162.

Half clothed, half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Precipitately; rashly; from sudden impulse or excitement.

Go not forth *hastily* to strive, lest thou know not what to do in the end thereof. Prov. xxv. 8.

hastiness (hās'ti-nes), *n.* [< ME. *hastinesse;* < *hasty* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being hasty, in any sense of that word; quickness; promptitude; rashness; irritability.

The vndiscrete *hastiness* of the emperor Claudius caused hym to be noted for foolyshe.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

These men's *hastiness* the warier sort of you doth not commend. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

But Epiphanius was made up of *hastiness* and credulity, and is never to be trusted where he speaks of a miracle.
Jortin, On Eccles. Hist.

=Syn. Swiftness, speed, briskness; cursoriness; precipitation; touchiness, choler. See *hasten.*

hasting (hās'ting), *a.* and *n.* [Ppr. of *haste, v.* Cf. OF. *hastivel*, later *hastiveau*, a hasting-apple or -pear, dim. of *hastif*, hasty: see *hastive.*] **I.** *a.* Maturing early: said chiefly of fruits and vegetables, and only in composition: as, *hasting*-apple, etc.

II. *n.* An early fruit or vegetable: applied, in the plural, especially to early peas.

Fructus præcox [L.]. *Figue hastive* [F.]. A rathe fig ripened before the time: an *hasting*. *Nomenclator.*

Poires, ou pommes hastives [F.], *hastings*, such as are soonest ripe. *Cotgrave.*

hasting-apple (hās'ting-ap″l), *n.* An apple that matures early.

hasting-harness† (hās'ting-här″nes), *n.* The harness used in the tilt or just.

hasting-pear (hās'ting-pār), *n.* A pear that matures early.

hastitet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *hastete*, contr. of *hastivete:* see *hastivite.*] Haste; rapidity. *Halliwell.*

Then coom a doom in *hastité*
To hem that longe had spared be.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

hastivet, *a.* [< ME. *hastive, hastif*, < OF. *hastif* (fem. *hastive*), F. *hâtif* (= Pr. *astiu*), hasty, speedy, < OF. *haste*, haste: see *haste*[1].] 1. Hasty.—2. Hasting; forward; early, as fruit.

hastively†, *adv.* [ME. *hastifly, hastifliche;* < *hastive* + *-ly*[2].] Hastily. *Chaucer.*

hastivite†, *n.* [ME., also *hastyvyte;* < OF. *hastivete, hastivite*, < *hastif*, hasty: see *hastive.*] Haste; hastiness; rashness. *Halliwell.*

Vengeaunce and wrathe in an *hastyvyté*,
Wyth an unstedefast speryte of indyscrecioun.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

hastlert, *n.* [< ME. *hastlere, hastiler* (ML. *hastalarius*), < OF. *hastier*, the rack on which the spit turns: see *haster.*] Same as *haster.*

hasty (hās'ti), *a.* [< ME. *hasty* (= OFries. *hastig* = OD. *haastigh*, D. *haastig* = MLG. *hastich* = G. *hastig* = Sw. Dan. *hastig*); < *haste*, *n.*, + *-y*[1]. Cf. *hastive.*] 1. Moving or acting with haste; quick; speedy: opposed to *slow.*

Be not *hasty* to go out of his sight. Eccles. viii. 3.

2. Eager; precipitate; rash; inconsiderate; acting or arising from heedless impulse or passion: opposed to *deliberate.*

I found a sayinge of Socrates to be most trewe, "that ill men be more *hastie*, than good men be forwarde, to prosecute their purposes." *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, i.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? there is more hope of a fool than of him. Prov. xxix. 20.

Take no unkindness of his *hasty* words.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

Mr. Carlyle's method is accordingly altogether pictorial, his *hasty* temper making narrative wearisome to him.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 135.

3. Requiring haste or immediate action.

This axeth hast, and of an *hasty* thing
Men may nought preche or make tarying.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 359.

This Tuesday morning your man brought me a letter, which (if he had not found me at London) I see he had a *hasty* commandment to have brought to Micham.
Donne, Letters, vi.

4. Early ripe; forward; hasting.

The *hasty* fruit before the summer. Isa. xxviii. 4.

hasty-footed (hās'ti-fūt″ed), *a.* Nimble; swift of foot: as, "*hasty-footed* time," *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

hasty-pudding (hās'ti-pūd'ing), *n.* 1. A thick batter or pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together; also, oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge.

This country produces a good deal of melica or Turkish wheat, which is what we call Indian corn. . . . The meal of this grain . . . is the material of polenta, and makes excellent *hasty pudding*, being very nourishing, and counted an admirable pectoral. *Smollett*, Travels, xvii.

The Hon. Hasty-Pudding Institute . . . contend for superiority by swallowing the greatest quantity of hot *hasty-pudding* in the shortest time.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 476.

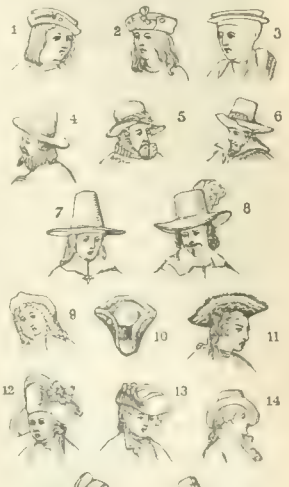
2. Specifically, in the United States, a batter made of Indian meal stirred into boiling water, boiled till thick enough to be palatable, and eaten with milk, or sometimes with butter or syrup; mush.

Thy name is *Hasty Pudding!* thus our sires
Were wont to greet thee fuming from their fires; . . .
In haste the boiling caldron o'er the blaze
Receives and cooks the ready-powdered maize.
In haste 'tis serv'd; and then in equal haste,
With cooling milk, we make the sweet repast.
J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, i.

hasty-witted (hās'ti-wit″ed), *a.* Rash; inconsiderate.

An *hasty-witted* body
Would say your head and butt were head and horn.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

hat[1] (hat), *n.* [< ME. *hat, hatte*, < AS. *hæt*, pl. *hættas*, a hat (variously glossed by L. *pileus, galerus, mitra, tiara*), = Icel. *hattr, hattr*, a hood or cowl, = Sw. *hatt* = Dan. *hat*, a hat; perhaps = L. *cassis* (for **cadtis*?), a helmet, akin to *cāsa*, a hut, > ult. E. *cassock* and *chasuble*, q. v. Cf. Skt. √*chhad*, cover, cover over. Not found in HG.; the G. *hut*, a hat, is different, = E. *hood;* but there is prob. a remote connection: see *hood* and *heed.*] 1. A covering for the head; specifically, a head-dress worn in the open air, having a crown, sides, and a brim. Hats are made of various materials, as felt, silk, wool, straw, etc., and vary greatly in form and style; and they are worn, with characteristic differences of shape, by both men and women. Bonnets are sometimes loosely called *hats.*



Forms of Hats worn in England in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

1, 2, time of Henry VIII.; 3, time of Mary; 4, time of Elizabeth; 5, 6, time of James and Charles I.; 7, 8, time of the Commonwealth; 9, 10, 11, time of William III.; 12–16, 18th century.

Thei hadden *hattes* of fin steill a-bove theire coiffes of Iren vpon theire heedes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 260.

I want to finish trimming my *hat* (bonnet she meant).
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vii.

"Hullo tho'," says East, . . . "this'll never do—haven't you got a *hat?*—we never wear caps here."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

Near me sat
Hypatia in her new spring *hat.*
T. B. Aldrich, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 38.

2. The layer of tan-bark spread over hides in a tan-pit.—3. In a smelting-furnace, a depressed place in the tunnel-head designed to detain gases.—4. In some soap-coppers and the like, a depressed chamber in the bottom, provided with a tap for drawing off the contents: designed to collect impurities that settle.

The copper, provided with a *hat* to receive impurities that subside, and to enable spent lye to be removed completely by the draw-off.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 156.

Cardinal's hat. (*a*) See *cardinal.* (*b*) In *her.*, a representation of the red hat, having the tassels on each side arranged as described under *cardinal*, 2. **Chimney-pot hat**, a hat with a high, nearly cylindrical crown and a relatively narrow brim: a common head-dress of men in the nineteenth century. Also called *pot-hat, plug-hat*, and *stovepipe hat* or *stove-pipe*. **Cocked hat.** See *cocked*[2]. **Copatain hat.** See *copatain.* **Crush hat.** See *crush-hat.* **Gainsborough hat**, a hat with a broad brim similar to those seen in some of the portraits of ladies by Thomas Gainsborough an English painter of the eighteenth century.—**Gibus hat** [named from the inventor, a hatter in London], a hat the crown of which collapses and can be pressed flat, being held firmly in place by springs when open: an opera hat. **Gipsy hat.** See *gipsy.* **Hat of estate.** Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see under *maintenance*). **Hat of Mont Alban** or **Montalban.** Same as *bacinet Montalbain* (which see, under *chapeau*). **Iron hat**, in *mining*, same as *iron cap*, 1. **Panama hat**, a fine plaited hat made of the young leaves of the expansion of a stemless screw pine (*Carludovica palmata*) by the natives of Central America. They are commonly worn in the West Indies and frequently on the American continent. **Red hat**, a cardinal's hat. See *cardinal.*

It may lay the *red hat* yet [illegible]

To give one a one's hat', to [illegible] take it off in his presence; salute by lifting the hat.

I said nothing to you, but [illegible] my *hat* as I passed you. *History of Col. Jack* (1723).

To hang up one's hat [illegible] to make one's self at home: be continually [illegible] house: especially if not very welcome.

The merchants of [illegible] celebrated for a frank and liberal hospitality, which dates from the time when every European [illegible] in his banker's or his agent's house on his arriving in the country.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 107.

To have a brick in one's hat. See *brick*[2]. **To pass round the hat,** to present a hat or any other convenient receptacle to receive contributions, as at a public meeting; hence, to [illegible] for charitable use or some purpose of common interest.

Lamartine, after *passing round the hat* in Europe and America [illegible] from wounded pride when the French Senate votes him a subsidy, and sheds tears of humiliation. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 370.

To thumb the hat, to determine the order or succession of the watch: [illegible] fishing schooner. Five or more men, each representing a dory, form a circle about the captain, placing each a thumb on the inside of the rim of a hat. The skipper, beginning at random, counts on the thumbs until he reaches the seventh. This seventh man has the first watch, the process being repeated for the other watches.

hat[1] (hat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hatted*, ppr. *hatting*. [< *hat*[1], *n.*] **1.** To provide with a hat: used chiefly in composition: as, straw-*hatted* girls.

That was a spurred heel which had rung on the pavement, and that was a *hatted* head which now passed under the arched porte-cochère of the hotel.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

The bonneting of some unhappy wretch who has had the audacity to wear . . . a high beaver hat. . . . Woe be to the *hatted* one should he attempt to resent their actions. *The Century*, XXVI. 875.

2. To place a hat upon the head of.

Cardinals *hatted* at Rome.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, March 22, 1887.

3. To secure, as a seat, by placing one's hat upon it, as is done in the British House of Commons. [Colloq.]

At 2 o'clock all was quiet in and about the House. Twenty seats had, however, been *hatted* before noon to secure them for the debate.
Philadelphia Times, April 10, 1886.

hat[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *hot*[1].

hat[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hate*[1].

hat[4] (hat), *n.* See *hot*[3].

hatable, hateable (hā′ta-bl), *a.* [< *hate*[2] + *-able*.] Capable or worthy of being hated; odious.

Really a most notable, questionable, *hateable*, loveable old Marquis. *Carlyle*, Mirabeau.

hatamoto (hä′tä-mō′tō), *n.* [Jap., < *hata*, flag, + *moto*, under.] A feudatory vassal of the Tokugawa shoguns of Japan.

hatband (hat′band), *n.* **1.** A band or ribbon placed about a hat just above the brim. A broader band of some black material, such as crape, is often worn as mourning. In Great Britain a broad band of bombazine, with bows at the back and hanging ends of some length, is worn on the hat by the undertaker and his assistants at funerals, similar bands of crape, but with shorter ends, being worn by the chief mourners then and for some time thereafter.

I became conscious of the servile Pumblechook in a black cloak and several yards of *hat-band*. . . . We were all going to "follow." *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxxv.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a ribbon, or sometimes a sort of braid ending in tassels.—**Dick's hatband,** a phrase used satirically in proverbial comparisons, such as *as queer, as fine,* or *as tight as Dick's hatband*. The allusion is to the authority (assumed to be typified by the royal crown) conferred upon Richard (Dick) Cromwell as Lord Protector of England, in succession to his father Oliver Cromwell, for which he was notoriously unfit. He held it from September, 1658, to May, 1659, when he resigned.—**Gold hatband**†, a nobleman at a university; a tuft. *Davies.*

His companion is ordinarily some stale fellow that has beene notorious for an ingle to *gold hatbands*, whom hee admires at first, afterwards scornes.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, Young Gentleman of [the Universitie.

hat-block (hat′blok), *n.* The block or mold on which a hat is formed. It consists of several pieces fastened together.

hat-body (hat′bod′i), *n.* The unshaped or partly shaped piece of felt from which a hat is to be formed.

hat-box (hat′boks), *n.* **1.** A box in which a hat is kept or carried, often of stout leather and approximately of the shape of the hat.—**2.** A small light trunk, nearly cubical in shape, containing a tray or compartment for a hat or bonnet.

hat-brush (hat′brush), *n.* A soft brush for brushing hats.

hat-case (hat′kās), *n.* Same as *hat-box*.

hatch[1] (hach), *n.* [= E. dial. and Sc. unassibilated *hack, heck*, a half-door, wicket, also a rack or frame (for various purposes: see *hack*[2], *heck*[1]), < ME. *hatche, hacche, hetche, hecche*, also unassibilated *hcke* ("hekke), *hek, hec*, a half-door, wicket, gate, in pl. *hacches*, hatches (of a ship), < AS. *hæc* (*hæcc-*), fem. (in dat. *hæcce, hecce, hacce*), appar. meaning a gate or wicket (also in comp. *hæc-wēr*, a weir for catching fish: see def. 7), = MD. *heck, hecke*, a bar, a rail, the bar or bolt of a door, a grating, a flood-gate, etc., D. *hek*, a rail, fence, gate, = MLG. *heck*, LG. *hek*, a lattice, a gate or turnstile (*kese-hek*, a rack for cheese), = Sw. *hack*, a rack, = Dan. *hæk, hække*, a rack; prop., it seems, anything made with bars or cross-bars, being closely connected with AS. *hæc* (*hæcc-*), fem. (in dat. *hæcce*), *hæcc*, neut. nom., a crosier, < *haca* (only in glosses, where sometimes less prop. nom. *hæca*), a bar, the bar or bolt of a door, prob. orig. a hook, as in mod. E. dial. *hake*, a hook: see *hake*[1] and *hake*[2].] **1.** A half-door, or a door with an opening over it; a grated or latticed door or gate; a wicket.

"Were ich with hym, by Crist," quath ich, "ich wolde neuere fro hym
Thauh ich my by-lyue sholde begge a-boute at menne *hacches.*"
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 335.

With throwing thus my head,
Dogs leap the *hatch*, and all are fled.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6.

If by the dairy's *hatch* I chance to hie,
I shall her goodly countenance espy.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 55.

Hatch.—The lower half of a door. . . . Sometimes applied also to a gate. The gate which formerly divided Whittlebury forest from the Brackley road was designated Brackley *Hatch*, or Syresham *Hatch*, from its contiguity to those places.
A. E. Baker, Northamptonshire Words and Phrases.

2. A grate or frame of cross-bars laid over an opening in a ship's deck; hence, any cover of an opening in a ship's deck. A hatch accidentally turned upside down, or dropped in the hold of the vessel, is superstitiously regarded as an omen of bad luck.

Whan the schipmen with the wolf were wel passed,
The hert & the hinde than hoped wel to schape,
& busked hem bothe sone a-boue the *hacches*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2770.

He poureth pesen upon the *hacches* slidre.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 648.

We hoysed out our boat, and took up some of them; as also a small *hatch*, or scuttle rather, belonging to some bark. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

3. An opening, generally rectangular, in a ship's deck, for taking in or discharging the cargo, or for affording a passage into the interior of the ship; a hatchway. The fore-hatch is generally just forward of the foremast, the main-hatch forward of the mainmast, and the after-hatch between the main- and mizzenmasts. See cut under *hatchway*.

The briny seas, which saw the ship infold thee,
Would vault up to the *hatches* to behold thee.
Drayton, De la Poole to Queen Mary.

Hence—**4.** Any similar opening, as in the floor of a building, or a cover placed over it.—**5.** An opening made in a mine, or made in searching for a mine.—**6**†. A rack for hay.

Hay hertely he had in *haches* on hight.
Gawan and Gologras, II. 9.

7. A frame or weir in a river, for catching fish.—**8.** A bedstead. [Scotch.]

Curst thirst of gold! O how thou causest care!
My bed of Doun I change for *hatches* bare;
Rather than rest, this stormy war I chose;
T' enlarge my fields, both land and life I lose.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

A rude wooden stool, and still ruder *hatch* or bedframe.
Scott.

9. A hollow trap to catch weasels and other animals. [Prov. Eng.]—**Under hatches.** (*a*) Below deck; off duty: said of a naval officer or sailor, often implying that he is under arrest or suspended from duty.

To the king's ship, invisible as thou art:
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep
Under the hatches. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

(*b*) Under close confinement; in servitude.

He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was *under hatches*. *Locke*, Government, i. 2.

hatch[1] (hach), *v. t.* [< *hatch*[1], *n.*] To close with or as with a hatch.

If in our youths we could pick up some pretty estate,
'twere not amiss to keep our door *hatched*.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 3.

Sleep begins with heavy wings
To *hatch* mine eyes.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 522).

hatch[2] (hach), *v.* [< ME. *hacchen* (pret. *hazte, haihte*, pp. *ihaht*) (not in AS.) = MHG. G. *hecken* = Sw. *häcka* = Dan. *hække*, hatch, produce young from eggs by incubation (G. *hecken* comprehends the laying of the eggs, and even the pairing and nesting; in common language it is not applied to domestic fowls). Cf. *hatch*[2], *n.* The asserted derivation from *hatch*[1] ("to *hatch* birds is to produce them under a *hatch* or coop"—Skeat) is improbable, because the notion is a more general one; the earliest instances (ME.) refer to the owl and other non-domestic birds, which do not hatch under a coop; moreover, *hatch*[1] does not mean in E. a coop or breeding-cage, and the Sw. Dan. G. nouns with this sense are prop. derivatives of the verb, though easily confused (in Sw. Dan.) with the other noun meaning 'rack,' = E. *hatch*[1]. Wedgwood's assertion that *hatch*[2] is identical with *hack*[1] (cf. *hatch*[3], ult. = *hack*[1]), because "the young bird is supposed to peck its way out of the shell" (G. *hacken*, hack, also peck or strike with the bill), is negatived by the difference in the ME. forms (pres. and pret.). The word is prob. an independent verb, of which early record is lost.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to develop in and emerge from (an egg) by incubation or other natural process, or by artificial heat; cause the developed young to emerge from (an egg).

As the partridge sitteth on eggs, and *hatcheth* them not.
Jer. xvii. 11.

That you should *hatch* gold in a furnace, sir,
As they do eggs in Egypt!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Insects which do not sit upon their eggs deposit them in those particular situations in which the young, when *hatched*, find their appropriate food.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xviii.

2. To contrive or plot, especially secretly; form by meditation, and bring into being; originate and produce: as, to *hatch* mischief; to *hatch* heresy.

The whole Senate of Iewish, Saracenicall, and Christian Astrologers together *hatching* a lie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

Thine are fancies *hatch'd*
In silken-folded idleness.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Hatching apparatus, an artificial incubator for bringing forth chickens from eggs by the agency of heat. See *incubator*.—**To count one's chickens before they are hatched.** See *chicken*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be hatched, as the eggs of birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, etc.: as, the eggs *hatch* in two weeks, in the water, under ground, etc.—**2.** To come forth from or out of the egg: as, the chicks *hatch* naked in ten days.

Open your bee-hives, for now they *hatch*.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, April.

hatch[2] (hach), *n.* [Cf. G. *hecke* (not in MHG.), a hatching, a hatch, brood, breed, also breeding- or hatching-time, breeding-cage, aviary, = Sw. *häck*, a coop, = Dan. *hæk*, hatching, breeding (cf. *hækkebur*, breeding-cage (see *bower*[1]), *hækketid*, hatching- or nesting-time); from the verb: see *hatch*[2], *v.*] **1.** A brood; as many young birds as are produced at one time, or by one incubation.—**2.** The number of eggs incubated at one time; a clutch.—**3.** The act of hatching; also, that which is hatched, in either sense of that word.

There's something in his soul
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the *hatch*, and the disclose,
Will be some danger. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

hatch[3] (hach), *v. t.* [Early mod. E.; < OF. *hacher*, hack, shred, slice, hew, chop, cut in pieces, also hatch (a hilt), F. *hacher*, < MHG. G. *hacken*, cut: see *hack*[1]. Cf. *hash*[1].] **1**†. To chase; engrave; mark with cuts or lines.

Who first shall wound, through others' arms, his blood appearing fresh,
Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatcht*. *Chapman.*

And such again,
As venerable Nestor['s], *hatch'd* in silver,
Should . . . knit all Greeks' ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

Why should not I
Doat on my horse well trapt, my sword well *hatcht*?
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii.

A rymer is a fellow whose face is *hatcht* all over with impudence, and should hee bee hang'd or pilloried 'tis armed for it. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters.

Thy hair is fine as gold, thy chin is *hatch'd*
With silver. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, ii. 2.

2. Specifically, in *drawing, engraving*, etc., to shade by means of lines; especially, to shade with lines crossing one another. See *hatching* and *cross-hatching*.

Those *hatching* strokes of the pencil. *Dryden.*

Though very rich and varied in effect, the tapestry of the best period usually is woven with not more than twenty different tints of wool—half tints and gradations being got by *hatching* one colour into another.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 212.

3. To lay in small and numerous bands upon a ground of different material: as, laces of silver *hatched* on a satin ground.

hatch[3] (hach), *n.* [< *hatch*[3], *v.*] A shading line in drawing or engraving.

To discern an original print from a copy print . . . is a knack very easily attain'd; because 'tis almost impossible to imitate every *hatch*, and to make the stroaks of exact and equal dimensions. *Evelyn*, sculptura, v.

hatch-bar (hach'bär), *n.* One of the iron bars with which the hatches of a ship are secured.

hatch-boat (hach'bōt), *n.* A kind of half-decked fishing-boat; a boat that has a hatch or well for holding fish. *Simmonds.*

hatchel (hach'el), *n.* [An assibilated form of *hackle*[1], *heckle*, q. v.] An instrument consisting of long iron teeth set in a board, used in cleansing flax or hemp from the tow and hards, or coarse part; a hackle or heckle. Also *hetchel.*

And yet the same must bee better kembed with *hetchell*-teeth of yron, . . . untill it be cleansed from all the grosse barke and rind among. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

hatchel (hach'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hatcheled* or *hatchelled*, ppr. *hatcheling* or *hatchelling*. [An assibilated form of *hackle*[1], *heckle*, *v.*] **1.** To draw, as flax or hemp, through the teeth of a hatchel, to separate the fiber from the hard or coarse parts of the plant; hackle or heckle.

The Russians do spin and *hachell* it [hemp], and the English tarre it in threed and lay the cable. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 364.

Hence—**2.** To tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches; heckle.

Also *hetchel.*

hatcheler, hatcheller (hach'el-ėr), *n.* [< *hatchel* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *hackler*, *heckler.*] One who hatchels or hackles flax or hemp.

hatcher (hach'ėr), *n.* [< *hatch*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who hatches; a contriver; a plotter.

A man ever in haste, a great *hatcher* and breeder of business. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

2. A bird that hatches; also, any apparatus for hatching eggs, as a hatching-box or -trough; an incubator.

hatchery (hach'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *hatcheries* (-iz). [< *hatch*[2], *v.*, + *-ery.*] A place for hatching eggs; an arrangement for promoting the hatching of eggs, especially those of fish, by artificial appliances.

By the request of the Commissioner, such fish were kept alive until they could be put into the live box at the *hatchery*. *Science*, III. 54.

hatchet (hach'et), *n.* [< ME. *hachet* (also ingeniously accom. *hakchyp* (Prompt. Parv.), mod. as if **hack-chip*), < OF. *hachette*, a hatchet or small ax, dim. of *hache*, an ax, = Pr. *apcha* = Sp. *hacha* = Pg. *facha*, *hacha* = It. *accia*, *azza* (mixed with *ascia*, < L. *ascia*, an ax: see *ax*[1]), < G. *hacke*, a hatchet, mattock, pickax, = MD. *hacke*, an ax, a hoe, D. *hak*, a hoe: see *hack*[1], *n.*] A small ax with a short handle, designed to be used with one hand.—**Ceremonial hatchet**, an object resembling an ax or a hatchet, sometimes made with a stone head and with the handle elaborately sculptured, but more commonly a mere imitation of a hatchet in thin wood or the like. Such imitative or emblematic weapons are in use in several of the South Sea islands in religious ceremonies.—**To take** or **dig up the hatchet**, to make war; **to bury the hatchet**, to make peace: phrases derived from the customs of the North American Indians. See *tomahawk.*

Spain, Portugal, and France, have not yet shut their doors against us: it will be time enough when they do, to *take up the* commercial *hatchet*. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 362.

Shingis, sachem of the Delawares, . . . *took up the hatchet* at various times against the English. *Irving*, Washington, I. 78.

Buried was the bloody *hatchet*, . . .
There was peace among the nations.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xiii.

To throw the helve after the hatchet. See *helve.*

hatchet-face (hach'et-fās), *n.* A face with sharp and prominent features; a face like a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace;
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet face*. *Dryden.*

hatchet-faced (hach'et-fāst), *a.* Having a hatchet-face; having a thin face with prominent features.

hatchet-shaped (hach'et-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a hatchet; dolabriform.

hatchet-stake (hach'et-stāk), *n.* A small anvil from 2 to 10 inches wide, used in bending thin metals.

hatchettin, hatchettine (hach'et-in), *n.* [After the English chemist Charles *Hatchett* (1765–1847), the discoverer of columbium and tantalum.] **1.** A fatty substance occurring in thin flaky veins in the argillaceous ironstone of Merthyr-Tydvil in Wales and in other localities. It is like wax or spermaceti in consistence, of a yellowish-white or greenish-yellow color, and inodorous when cold, but of a slightly bituminous odor when heated, or after fusion. It is also called *adipocere mineral* and *mineral tallow.* (See *adipocere.*) It consists of 86 per cent. of carbon and 14 of hydrogen. Also *hatchettite.*

2. A soft mineral containing 80 per cent. of carbon and 20 of hydrogen, found in cavities of carboniferous rocks in Saxony. Also called *chrismatin*, *chrismatine.*

hatchettolite (hach'et-ō-līt), *n.* [< *Hatchett* (see *hatchettin*) + Gr. *λίθος.*] A mineral related to pyrochlore. It is found with samarskite in North Carolina. It occurs in octahedral crystals, and is essentially a tantaloniobate of uranium and calcium. It contains a little water, which may be due to partial alteration.

hatchet-vetch (hach'et-vech), *n.* A plant, *Securigera Coronilla*, the pods of which are falcate and thin-edged. See *axfitch* and *Securigera.*

The Grecians name this, whether it be a Pulse, or an infirmitie among corn, *ἤδυσαρον*: the Latines, of the forme of the seed, Securidaca, and Hedysarum: in English, Axseed, Axwort, Ax-fitch, and *hatchet Fitch.* *Gerarde*, Herball (1636), p. 1236.

hatching (hach'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hatch*[3], *v.*] **1.** In *drawing*, *engraving*, etc., the art of disposing lines, especially parallel lines, whether curved, straight, or wavy, so as to give the effect of shading, according to the shape and character of the object represented. In cross-hatching the lines form lozenges or squares. If the hatchings are double or triple, the lines which indicate form predominate over the rest.

2. A line made for this purpose, or such lines collectively.

As for the graving, so the contours and outlines be well designed, I am not solicitous for the *hatching* (as they call it). *Evelyn*, To Mr. Benjamin Tooke (Printer).

Also *hachure*, *hatchure.*

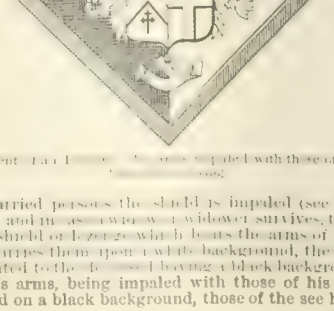
hatching-box (hach'ing-boks), *n.* A device for holding the eggs of fish in artificial fish-culture. Hatching-boxes are made in a great variety of forms, according to the habits of the fish from which the eggs are taken and the location.

hatching-jar (hach'ing-jär), *n.* A conical receptacle placed with the apex downward, and containing fish-eggs for hatching. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 128.

hatching-trough (hach'ing-trôf), *n.* A trough for artificially hatching fish-eggs. It is a rectangular wooden trough of convenient length (generally from 10 to 12 feet), and usually 6 or 8 inches deep by 12 to 14 inches wide. The trough is sometimes provided with a transverse screen at the head or upper end, to disperse or generalize the inflowing current of water, and such a screen is always placed at the lower end of the trough, to prevent the escape of the fish. The eggs are hatched either on wire-cloth trays or on gravel spread on the floor of the trough.

hatch-ladder (hach'lad″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a fixed ladder, consisting usually of iron rods set in a frame at the side of a hatchway, for passing from one deck to another.

hatchment (hach'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *atchment*, *achment*, *achement*, early mod. E. *hachement*, a contraction, through a form *atcheament*, of *achievement*, formerly also spelled *atchievement.* See *achievement*, 3.] **1.** In *her.*: (*a*) An escutcheon or armorial shield granted in recognition of some distinguished achievement; an achievement (in sense 3). Especially—(*b*) A funeral achievement; a square tablet set diagonally and bearing the arms of a deceased person, placed over a tomb or upon the exterior of the house in which the person dwelt. The surroundings of the shield of arms are so distinguished that the sex and condition of the deceased can be known: thus, an unmarried man has his shield and crest upon a black ground; an unmarried woman, a lozenge bearing her arms with a knot instead of a crest, also on a black ground.



Hat [ment for a ... impaled with those of his wife, ...

For married persons the shield is impaled (see *impalement*); and in case a widower survives, that half of the shield or lozenge which bears the arms of the survivor carries them upon a white background, the half appropriated to the deceased having a black background. A bishop's arms, being impaled with those of his see, are relieved on a black background, those of the see having a white one. When a person is the last of his race, a skull is put above the shield or lozenge in the place of the crest. In the case of a member of the Order of the Garter who is a married man, or of his wife, two shields are displayed side by side, that on the dexter side having the knight's arms alone surrounded by the motto of the order, that on the sinister having the coats of husband and wife.

Houses where funeral *hatchments* for murdered inmates had been perpetually suspended were decked with garlands. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 265.

Hence—**2.** Any distinguishing mark, badge of honor, symbol, or the like, as the sword of a soldier.

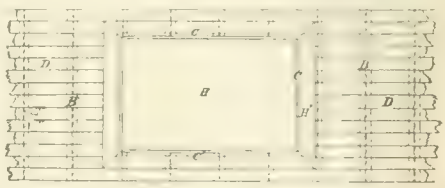
Receive these pledges,
These *hatchments* of our griefs, and grace us so much
To place 'em on his hearse. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 1.

For, as I am condemned, my naked sword
Stands but a *hatchment* by me; only held
To show I was a soldier. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Let there be deducted, out of our main potation,
Five marks in *hatchments* to adorn this thigh.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii.

hatchure (hach'ör), *n.* [See *hachure.*] Same as *hatching.*

hatchway (hach'wā), *n.* [< *hatch*[1] + *way.*] **1.** A square or oblong opening in the deck of a ship, affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments. See *hatch*[1], *n.*, 3.—**2.** The opening of any trap-door, as in a floor, ceiling, or roof.



Hatchway.

B, *B*, beams; *C*, coaming; *D*, ... *H*, hatchway; *H'*, head-log.

hat-die (hat'di), *n.* A block upon which a hat-body is molded to the desired shape of the hat. Also called *hat-mold.*

hate[1] (hāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hated*, ppr. *hating.* [< ME. *haten*, *hatien*, < AS. *hatian*, *hatigan* = OS. *hatōn*, *hatan* = OFries. *hata* = D. *haten* = MLG. LG. *haten* = OHG. *hazzēn*, *hazzōn*, MHG. *hazzen*, G. *hassen* = Icel. *hata* = Sw. *hata* = Dan. *hade* = Goth. *hatjan* and *hatan*, hate. A secondary form appears in AS. **hettan* (only in ppr. as a noun, *hettend*, an enemy) = OHG. *hezzen*, MHG. G. *hetzen*, bait, hunt, set on, incite. The orig. meaning involves the notion of pursuing with hatred. See the noun. Hence, through OF., *hemous*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To regard with a strong and passionate dislike or aversion; regard with extreme ill-will.

His euell speche made hym to be *hatid* of a-monge his felowes, and also of straungers that herden of hym speke, that after refuseden to go in his felisshep to seche a-uentures. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 135.

Pride has made a Lady swear she *hated* such a Man, tho' she was dying for the sight of him.
Mrs. Centlivre, the Man's Bewitch'd, i.

Some minds by nature are averse to noise,
And *hate* the tumult half the world enjoys.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 176.

2. In a weakened sense, to dislike; be averse; be unwilling: commonly with an infinitive.

I *hate* to leave my friend in his extremities.
Beau. and Fl., Woman Hater, ii. 1.

3. To have little regard for, or less than for some other; despise in comparison with something else regarded as more worthy: a use of the word in Scripture.

If any man come to me, and *hate* not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, . . . he cannot be my disciple. Luke xiv. 26.

=Syn. 1. *Hate*, *Abhor*, *Detest*, *Abominate*, *Loathe*. These words express the strongest forms of dislike and aversion of either persons or things. *Hate* may include the others; it is more permanent and includes more ill-will toward that which is hated. To *abhor*, literally to start from with horror, is to have all the better feelings excited against that which is abhorred: as, we *abhor* cruelty. To *detest*, literally to bear witness against, is to condemn with indignation. *Abominate*, by derivation and the Biblical use of its congeners, has generally reference to what is offensive to moral and religious sentiment. To *loathe* is primarily to have great aversion to food, and hence to have like disgust toward that which is offensive to the moral nature or the feelings.

Do good to them which *hate* you. Luke vi. 27.

I *abhor* this dilatory sloth. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

I do *detest* false perjur'd Proteus.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

We do *abhor*, *abominate*, and *loathe* this cruelty.
Southern.

II. *intrans.* To feel hatred: as, one who neither loves nor *hates*.

hate[1] (hāt), *n.* [< ME. *hate* (with vowel of the verb), reg. *hete*, < AS. *hete*, m., = OS. *heti* = D. *haat* = MLG. *hat* = OHG. *haz* (*hazz-*), m., also neut., MHG. *haz* (*hazz-*), G. *hass* = Icel. *hatr* = Sw. *hat* = Dan. *had* = Goth. *hatis* (gen. *hatizis*, once gen. *hatis*), hate, anger (> Goth. *hatizon*, be angry): see *hate*[1], *v.*] 1. An emotion of extreme or passionate dislike or aversion; inveterate ill-will; hatred.

Haughty Juno's unrelenting *hate*. *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 2.

What a fine definition of *hate* is that which Chaucer gives in the Persones Tale, "*Hate* is old wrathe." It is, however, borrowed from Cicero "Odium ira inveterata." Tusc. Disp. iv. 9. *G. P. Marsh.*

Till *hate*,
The seed of ill lies, told and hearkened to,
The knot of loving memories shall undo.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 295.

2†. Vengeance; punishment.

Thenne [they] bicam[e] terrified] Abraham & alle his mod chaunged,
For hope [in expectation] of the harde *hate* that hyȝt [threatened] hatz oure lorde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 713.

=Syn. *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. See *animosity*. (See also *hatred*.)

hate[2]†, *v.* See *hight*[2].

hateable, *a.* See *hatable*.

hateful (hāt′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *hateful* (= Sw. *hatfull* = Dan. *hadefuld*); < *hate*[1] + *-ful*. Cf. *hatle*, *hettle*.] 1. Causing hate; exciting intense dislike or aversion; odious.

To ben a murdrer is an *hateful* name.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 676.

Still grew my bosom then,
Still as a stagnant fen;
Hateful to me were men,
The sunlight *hateful*.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

2. Full of hate; feeling hatred; malignant; malevolent.

Then cast a languishing regard around,
And saw, with *hateful* eyes, the temples crown'd
With golden spires, and all the hostile ground.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 214.

=Syn. 1. Detestable, abominable, execrable, loathsome, horrid, foul, repulsive, revolting, abhorrent, repugnant.

hatefully (hāt′fûl-i), *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to excite hate; odiously.

The ceremony was *hatefully* tedious.
Drummond, Travels, p. 75.

2. In a manner exhibiting hate; malignantly; maliciously; spitefully.

And they shall deal with thee *hatefully*, and shall take away all thy labour, and shall leave thee naked and bare.
Ezek. xxiii. 29.

hatefulness (hāt′fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being hateful, in any sense.

hatel†, *a.* and *n.* See *hattle*.

hateless (hāt′les), *a.* [< *hate*[1] + *-less*.] Having no feeling of hate.

Phalantus of Corinth, to Amphialus of Arcadia, sendeth the greeting of a *hateless* enemy.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

hater[1] (hā′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *hatere* (= D. *hater* = MHG. *hazzære*, *hezzer*, G. *hasser*, *hässer* = Icel. *hatari* = Dan. *hader* = Sw. *hatare*); < *hate*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who hates.

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good.
Sir T. Browne.

To be a good *hater* one needs only to be irascible by nature, and to be placed in some relationship of frequent encounter with the authors of offence.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 139.

hater[2]†, **hatere**†, *n.* [ME., also *hatter*, *hetter*, *heater*, *hatren*, < AS. *hæteru*, garments.] Clothing.

She dide of al hire *hatere*,
& wisch hire bodi wt clene watere.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

hateral, *n.* See *hatteral*.

hatering†, *n.* [ME. *haterynge*; < *hater*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Clothing; dress.

hatesome†, *a.* [ME. *hatesum*, *haatsum* (= Icel. *hatrsamr*); < *hate*[1] + *-some*.] Hateful; hated.

For thi that *hatesum* thei hadden disciplyne, and the drede of the Lord thei vndertoken not.
Wyclif, Prov. i. 29 (Oxf.).

hath (hath). Third person singular present indicative of *have*: now archaic or poetical.

hather, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *heather*.

hathock (haᴛʜ′ok), *n.* A Scotch form of *haddock*.

hat-honor (hat′hon″or), *n.* Respect shown by taking off the hat: a term used by the early Friends or Quakers, who refused to pay this token of respect. Also called *hat-worship*.

The *hat-honour* was an honour which in relation to the outward ceremony, viz., the putting off the hat, was the same which was given to God; so that in the outward sign of reverence no distinction or difference was made betwixt the Creator and the creature.
George Fox, in Sewel's History of the Quakers (1774), [I. 22.

hathorn (hath′ôrn), *n.* Same as *hawthorn*.

hatless (hat′les), *a.* [< *hat*[1] + *-less*.] Having no hat.

So much for shoeless, *hatless* Masaniello!
Leigh Hunt, High and Low.

hat-measure (hat′mezh″ūr), *n.* A metallic tape or measure used to ascertain the size of the head in order to fit a hat to it.

hat-mold (hat′mōld), *n.* Same as *hat-die*.

hat-money (hat′mun″i), *n.* Same as *primage*.

hat-piece (hat′pēs), *n.* A hat or cap of defense other than a heavy helmet of war; especially, a secret or iron skull-cap worn under the hat.

I saw him try on his buff coat and *hat-piece* covered with black velvet. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 216.

hat-plant (hat′plant), *n.* A papilionaceous plant, *Æschynomene aspera*, growing in India, with odd-pinnate leaves and jointed pods: so called in commerce. In marshy places about Calcutta it attains a large size, and the thick stem is filled with a light tough pith of which are made hats, bottle-cases, swimming-jackets, floats, and even fishing-nets. The natives call this pith *solah*.

hat-press (hat′pres), *n.* A machine for molding hats and pressing them into form. It consists essentially of a brass mold, which is heated, and in which the hat is placed and submitted to pressure from a plunger that enters from above, forcing the hat to the shape of the mold.

hat-rack (hat′rak), *n.* A rack furnished with pegs on which hats, coats, etc., may be hung.

hat-rail (hat′rāl), *n.* A hat-rack made to be hung on the wall: often a frame inclosing a small mirror.

hatred (hā′tred), *n.* [< ME. *hatred*, *hatreden*, < *hate*, hate, + *-red*, *-reden* (as in *kindred*, ME. *kindrede*), < AS. *-rāden* (as in *freóndrāden*, friendship), a suffix signifying condition, state: see *-red*.] The emotion or feeling of hate; hate. See *hate*[1], *n.*, 1.

Sir Anna, this aunswere allow I no thyng,
I holde it but *hattereden*, this artikill hale,
And therfore, sir Busshoppe, at my biddyng,
Do telle me nowe trewly the texte of this tale.
York Plays, p. 209.

The thought of the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us . . . we call *hatred*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 5.

Hatred is another name for malevolent emotion. We recognize under this title a permanent affection grounded on the irascible, as love is on tenderness.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 139.

=Syn. *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*); *Hatred*, *Dislike*, *Antipathy*, etc. (see *antipathy*); *Disgrace*, *Disfavor*, *Dishonor* (see *odium*); detestation, loathing, abhorrence.

hatrel, *n.* See *hatteral*.

hat-roller (hat′rō″lėr), *n.* In *mining*, a roller of cast-iron or steel, shaped like a hat, and revolving on a vertical pin, serving to guide around a curve the rope used for hauling in an incline.

hat-stand (hat′stand), *n.* A hat-rack made to stand on the floor: often combined with a small table or an umbrella-stand, or both.

The *hat-stand* (with a whip or two standing up in it belonging to bagmen who are still snug in bed).
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

hat-sweat (hat′swet), *n.* That part of the lining of a hat which comes in contact with the head; a sweat-band. It is usually of leather.

hattet, *v.* See *hight*[2].

hatted-kit, hattit-kit (hat′ed-, hat′it-kit), *n.* [Sc., < *hatted*, *hattit*, appar. curdled (cf. D. *hotten*, curdle, *hot*, curds, connected with Sc. *hat*, *hot*, a confused heap: see *hatter*), + *kit*.] A bowlful of sour cream; also, a mixture of buttermilk and milk warm from the cow.

He has spilt the *hatted-kit* that was for the Master's dinner. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xi.

Hattemist (hat′em-ist), *n.* [< *Hattem* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A member of a sect in the Netherlands founded about 1683 by the deposed clergyman Pontianus van Hattem, a Spinozist, who denied the expiatory sacrifice of Christ and the freedom of the will, and affirmed that sin exists only in the imagination, and is itself its only punishment. The sect disappeared in a few years.

hatter[1] (hat′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *hattere*; < *hat*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. A maker or seller of hats.—2. In *mining*, a miner who works alone, or "under his own hat." He differs from a fossicker, who rifles old workings, or spends his time in trying abandoned wash-dirt. The hatter nearly always holds a claim under the by-laws. *R. Brough Smyth*. [Australia.]

Some, however, prefer to travel, and even to work, when they can get it, quite alone, and these are known to the rest as *hatters*. *Chambers's Journal*, 5th ser., II. 286.

Mad as a hatter. [A humorous simile, in which *hatter* was probably originally a substitute for some other more appropriate term (perhaps **hatter* for *atter*, for *attercop*, a spider, in which sense Halliwell doubtfully cites *hatter* from Palsgrave).] (*a*) Violently crazy or insane. (*b*) Violently angry.

hatter[2] (hat′ėr), *v.* [Also *hotter*; a freq. form, < *hat*[4], *hot*[2], a heap.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To gather in a heap; collect in a crowd.—2. To entangle.—3. To expose to danger; harass; trouble; weary; wear out.

Religion shows a rosy-colour'd face,
Not *hatter'd* out with drudging works of grace.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 371.

4. To shatter; batter.

Where *hattering* bullets are fine sugred plums,
No feare of roaring guns, or thundring drums.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

II. *intrans.* To speak with thick and confused utterance.

[Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hatter[2] (hat′ėr), *n.* [Also *hotter*; < *hatter*[2], *v.*] 1. A state of confusion.—2. A confused heap.

[Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hatteral (hat′ėr-al), *n.* [Also *hateral*, *hatrel*; < *hatter*[2].] A confused heap. *Galt*. [Scotch.]

Hatteria (ha-tē′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray); formation not ascertained.] 1. A genus of

Hatteria punctata or *Sphenodon punctatus*.

rhynchocephalous reptiles containing peculiar lizards of New Zealand, the only living representatives of the order *Rhynchocephala*, and the type of the family *Hatteriidæ*. *H. punctata* is known as the *tuatera*. Also called *Sphenodon*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Hatteriidæ (hat-ē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hatteria* + *-idæ*.] A family of reptiles, of the order *Rhynchocephala*, typified by the genus *Hatteria*. It is characterized by amphicœlous vertebræ, fixed quadrate bones, maxillary and palatine teeth, and by having some of the ribs in three joints and with uncinate processes. The tail is compressed and crested, and the general aspect is that of an iguana. Also called *Sphenodontidæ*.

hatti-humayun (hat′i-hù-mā′yùn), *n.* [Turk. *khatti-humāyūn*, < *khatt* (< Ar. *khatt*), a line, writing, command, + *humāyūn*, auspicious, august, royal, imperial.] Same as *hatti-sherif*.

hatting (hat′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hat*[1], *v.*] 1. The trade of a hatter.—2. Material for hats.

hatti-sherif (hat′i-she-rēf′), *n.* [Turk. *khatti-sherīf*, < *khatt* (< Ar. *khatt*), a line, writing, command, + *sherīf* (< Ar. *sherīf*, *sharīf*), lofty, noble.] An irrevocable order or decree of the Sultan of Turkey, written with special formality and bearing his personal sign-manual or flourish. See extract under *firman*. Also called *hatti-humayun*.

hattit-kit, *n.* See *hatted-kit*.

hattle, hettle (hat′l, het′l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *hatel*, *hetel*, < AS. *hetol*, hostile, malignant, hateful (= OD. *hatel*), < *hatian*, hate, *hete*, hate, hostility: see *hate*[1]. Cf. *hateful*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Hostile; malignant; hateful.—2. Irritable; fiery. [Scotch.]—3. Hasty; eager; skittish.

II. *n.* An enemy.

Nowe schall no *hatyll* do vs harme,
I haue oure helpe here in myn arme.
York Plays, p. 145.

hattock (hat′ok), *n.* [Dim. of *hat*[1], q. v.] 1. A hat. [Scotch.]

Away with you, sirs, get your boots and your beasts—horse and *hattock*, I say—and let us meet at the East Port. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

2. A shock or stack of corn. [Scotch.]

hat-tree (hat′trē), *n.* A hat-rack. [U. S.]

A people [those of Cape Cod] . . . who hang Calcutta hats upon their *hat-trees*. *The Century*, XXVI. 644.

hat-worship (hat′wėr″ship), *n.* Same as *hat-honor*.

haubergeon (hâ′bėr-jon), *n.* [Also *haubergion*, *habergeon*, early mod. E. also *haberjeon*, *haberjon*; < ME. *hauberjoun*, *hauberjon*, *haberjoun*, *habergeoun*, etc., < OF. *haubergeon*, *hauberjon*, etc., prop. dim. of *hauberc*, a hauberk: see *hauberk*.] A short hauberk, reaching only to

the middle of the thighs: also used indiscriminately for any coat of linked mail.

A gepoun
Al bysmotered with his *habergeoun*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 76.

This Iesus of his gentrice wole Iuste in Piers armes,
In his helme and in his *haberioun* humana natura.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 23.

First hadde Arthur the kynge put on hym an *habergeon* vndir his robes er he yede oute of the tour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 110.

The scaly beetles, with their *habergeons*,
That make a humming murmur as they fly!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

hauberk (hâ′bėrk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hawberk*, *haubergh*; < ME. *hawberk*, *hawberke*, *haubergh*, also *haubert*, < OF. *hauberc*, older *halberc*, also *haubert*, F. *haubert* = Pr. *ausberc*, *ausberg* = It. *usbergo*, < OHG. MHG. *halsberc*, *halsberge* (= MLG. *halsberch* = AS. *healsbeor* = Icel. Norw. *hálsbjörg* = ODan. *halsbjerg*), hauberk, gorget, protection for the neck, < *hals* (= AS. *heals*, E. *halse*[1]), the neck, + *bergan* (= AS. *beorgan*), protect, save: see *halse*[1] and *bury*[1], etc. Hence dim. *haubergeon*, q. v.] **1.** (*a*) A part of mail armor intended originally for the protection of the neck and shoulders, but as generally used a long coat of mail coming below the knees and even nearly to the ankles, slit up the sides, and sometimes in front and behind, to allow the wearer to mount a horse.

Hauberk, 12th and 13th centuries. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Than he a-valed the coyf of his *hauberke* benethe his shuldres, and seide that he was but deed, but yef he wolde yelde hym to prison. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 476.

On the *haubergh* stroke the Prince so sore,
That quite disparted all the linked frame.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 44.

(*b*) In the fourteenth century and later, a piece of defensive armor, probably an outer garment of splint armor. See *splint*, *jesserant*, and *crevisse*.

Godfrey arose; that day he laid aside
His *hawberk* strong, he wont to combat in,
And donn'd a breast-plate fair, of proof untried,
Such one as foot-men use, light, easy, thin.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 20.

The border land of old romance,
Where glitter *hauberk*, helm, and lance.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prel.

2. Among actors, a short tunic forming a part of medieval dress.—**Grand hauberk**, the long hauberk, reaching to the knees or below, as distinguished from the haubergeon.—**White hauberk**, an early name for the hauberk of ring-mail or chain-mail, to distinguish it from coats of fence which were not composed entirely or chiefly of bright iron, such as the broigne and the different stuffed and quilted garments.

haud (hâd), *v.* A Scotch form of *hold*[1].

hauerite (hou′ėr-īt), *n.* [After F. von *Hauer*, an Austrian geologist (born 1822).] Native manganese disulphid occurring in reddish-brown isometric crystals, isomorphous with pyrite.

haugh (hâ; Sc. pron. hâch), *n.* [Sc. *haugh*, *hauch*, a particular form and use of *haw*[1], an inclosure, etc., due perhaps to the Icel. form *hagi*, a pasture, Sw. *hage*, a pasture: see *haw*[1].] Lowlying flat ground, properly on the border of a river, and such as is sometimes overflowed. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

They were buried by Dornoch *haugh*,
On the bent before the sun.
Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (Child's Ballads, III. 127).

On a *haugh*, or level plain, close to a royal borough.
Scott, Old Mortality, ii.

haught (hât), *a.* [An erroneous spelling of *haut*, conformed, as in *haughty*, to *height*, etc.: see *haut*[1].] **1†.** High; elevated: same as *haut*[1], 1.

Pompey, that second Mars, whose *haught* renown
And noble deeds were greater than his fortunes.
Kyd, tr. of Garnier's Cornelia, iv.

Hence—**2.** Proud; insolent; haughty. [Archaic.]

No lord of thine, thou *haught*, insulting man,
No, nor no man's lord. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.

The portraits of my noble ancestry, . . .
Haught peers and princes centuries ago.
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air.

haughtily (hâ′ti-li), *adv.* **1†.** Highly; loftily.

Her heavenly form too *haughtily* she prized. *Dryden.*

2. In a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly.

But bootlesse on a ruthles god
I see my prayers spent;
As *haughtely* doest thou reuenge,
As humbly I repent.
Warner, Albion's England, iii. 16.

haughtiness (hâ′ti-nes), *n.* [Prop., as formerly, *hautiness* (the *gh* being erroneously inserted as in *haughty*), < ME. *hautenesse*, contr. of **hauteinnesse*, < *hautein*, haughty, + *-nesse*, -ness.] **1†.** Highness; loftiness.

In *hautinesse* of courage, in knowledge of philosophy, and in strength of body, he farre excelled all them by whom the East was conquered. *Golding*, tr. of Justine, fol. 77.

2. The quality or character of being haughty, proud, or arrogant; supercilious bearing; arrogance.

I . . . will lay low the *haughtiness* of the terrible.
Isa. xiii. 11.

'Tis pride, rank pride and *haughtiness* of soul;
I think the Romans call it Stoicism.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

=Syn. *Pride*, *Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*); contemptuousness, hauteur, lordliness, rudeness.

haughtonite (hâ′ton-īt), *n.* [After Prof. Samuel *Haughton* of Dublin.] A kind of mica (biotite) occurring in the granite of Scotland, characterized by its large amount of iron and relatively small amount of magnesium.

haughty (hâ′ti), *a.*; compar. *haughtier*, superl. *haughtiest*. [Prop., as formerly, *hauty* (the *gh* having been erroneously inserted in this word and *haught* after the supposed analogy of *naughty*, etc., perhaps particularly in imitation of *high*, *hight*, etc.); formerly *hauty*, *haultic*, < ME. *hautein*, *hautain* (the suffix *-ein*, *-ain*, becoming *-y* through the form *hautenesse*, standing for **hauteinnesse*: see *haughtiness*), < OF. *hautain*, later spelled *haultain*, F. *hautain*, haughty, lofty, stately, proud, < OF. *haut*, *hault*, *halt*, high: see *haut*[1].] **1†.** High; elevated: same as *haut*[1], 1.

At his *haughty* helmet making mark,
So hugely stroke that it the steele did rive,
And cleft his head. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 19.

2†. Lofty; bold; adventurous.

Who now shall give unto me words and sound
Equall unto this *haughty* enterprise?
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 1.

Till his sonne Anchurus (esteeming man to be most precious) leaped in, and the reconciled Element receiued an Altar in witnesse of his *haughtie* courage.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

The Warder view'd it blazing strong,
And blew his war-note loud and long,
Till at the high and *haughty* sound
Rock, wood, and river rung around.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 26.

3. Proud and disdainful; feeling superior to others; lofty and arrogant in feeling or manner; supercilious.

Therewith her wrathfull courage gan appall,
And *haughtie* spirits meekely to adaw.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 26.

The lower thir Minds debas'd with Court-opinions, contrary to all Vertue and Reformation, the *haughtier* will be thir Pride and Profuseness.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

Perhaps it was diffidence rather than pride which made her appear so *haughty*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxv.

4. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting a sense of superiority: as, a *haughty* air or walk; a *haughty* tone.

haul (hâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *hall*; < ME. *haulen*, a rare form, due appar. to OF. influence, of ME. *halen*, > reg. E. *hale*, the now less common but historically more correct form of the verb: see *hale*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To pull or draw with force; move or transport by drawing; drag: as, to *haul* down the sails; to *haul* in the boom; to *haul* a load of wood.

I never was so pulled and *hauled* in my whole life.
Goldsmith, To the Printer.

Bravest of all in Fredericktown,
She took up the flag the men *hauled* down.
Whittier, Barbara Frietchie.

To haul over the coals. See *coal*.—**To haul the wind, to haul up** (*naut.*), to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, hauling the sheets more aft, etc.

A man on the forecastle called out "Land ho!" We immediately took in studding-sails and *hauled* our *wind*, running in for the land.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 23.

=Syn. *Draw*, *Drag*, etc. See *draw*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pull or tug; endeavor to drag something: as, to *haul* at a heavy load.

The skipper *hauled* at the heavy sail.
Whittier, Wreck of Rivermouth.

2. *Naut.*, to alter a ship's course; change the direction of sailing; move on a new course; hence, to sail, in general.

All the same night wee *halled* Southeast.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 445.

He *halled* into the Harbour, close to the Island, and unrigg'd his Ship. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 51.

I immediately *hauled* up for it, and found it to be an island. *Cook*, First Voyage, i. 7.

3. To shift, veer, or change, as the wind.

The morning looked wild and threatening, but the clouds gradually *hauled* off to the eastward, leaving us the promise of a fine day.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 265.

To haul aboard. See *aboard*[1].—**To haul in with** (something), to direct the course of a ship so as to approach an object more nearly.—**To haul off.** (*a*) To turn the course of a ship so as to get further off from an object. (*b*) To draw off or away; withdraw, as from a movement or scheme.—**To haul round** (to), to veer or shift to another point of the compass: said of the wind when it gradually goes round with the sun, or in the same way as the hands of a watch.—**To haul up**, to come up or to a rest by a hauling or drawing action: as, seals *haul up* on land to breed; the boat *hauled up* at the wharf.

haul (hâl), *n.* [< *haul*, *v.* Cf. *hale*[1], *n.*] **1.** A pulling with force; a pull; a tug.

On October 5th [1869], it happens that both the sun and the moon will give a particularly vigorous *haul* upon the earth's waters. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 156.

2. In *fishing*: (*a*) The draft of a net: as, to catch so many fish at a *haul*. (*b*) The place where a seine is hauled.—**3.** That which is taken or obtained by hauling; specifically, the number or quantity of fish taken in one haul of a seine; a catch.

And the bulging nets swept shoreward,
With their silver-sided *haul*.
Whittier, The Sycamores.

Hence—**4.** Any valuable acquisition; a "find." [Colloq.]

An old forest fence . . . was a great *haul* for me. I sacrificed it to Vulcan, for it was past serving the god Terminus. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 268.

Haul of yarn, in *rope-making*, a bundle of about 400 threads, with a slight turn in it, to be tarred, the tarring being done by first dipping the bundle of yarn in a tar-kettle, and then hauling it through nippers to press out the superfluous tar.

haulage (hâ′lāj), *n.* [< *haul* + *-age*.] **1.** The act or labor of hauling or drawing. In coal-mining haulage is the drawing or conveying, in cars or otherwise, of the produce of the mine from the place where the coal is got to the place where it is raised to the surface. It is done by men or boys, by horses or mules drawing the cars or trams on a railway, or by hauling-ropes worked by stationary engines, which are driven by compressed air, by steam, or by water-power. This last method is chiefly used in England. When hauling-ropes are used, the cars or trams are attached to or detached from them at pleasure by means of the haulage-clip.

The company so arranges its work that the wire rope tugs do the *haulage* up the rapid portion of the Rhine.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 446.

2. Charges for hauling.—**3.** The amount of force expended in hauling.

haulage-clip (hâ′lāj-klip), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the mechanical arrangement by which a car is connected with the haulage-rope. There are several ingenious contrivances for this.

haul-bowline†, haul-bowlings†, *n.* An able seaman on a man-of-war.

hauld (hâld), *n.* [A Scotch form of *hold*[1].] **1.** Hold; habitation; place of resort.

In the cyclopes huge caue tynt me,
Ane gousty *hald*, within laithlie to se.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 89.

2. A clutch or grasp.—**By haulds, or by the hauld**s, by holding on: said of a child unable to walk without a hold.

Now leave we Robin . . .
[To] learn himself to stand and gang
*By hauld*s, for all his eild.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 195).

Out of house and hauld, ejected from home; destitute.

The Laird never throve after that day, but was just careless of everything, . . . so now they're *out of house and hauld*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xii.

hauler (hâ′lėr), *n.* [< *haul* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *haler*, *hallier*[2].] **1.** One who pulls or hauls.

Prouydid alweys that the woddesillers leve not the bak all destitute and bare of wodde, ne soffir not the *halyers* to hale it all awey. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

The crowd of *haulers* fastened on the cable, [and] ran off frantically with it. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 558.

2. A device for catching fish, consisting of several hooks connected together and hauled through the water by a line; a jigger; a scrod-gill; a pull-devil: as, a *hauler* for bluefish.

haulm[1], *n.* See *halm*.

haulm[2]† (hâm), *n.* An improper form of *hame*[1].

haulse† (hâls), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *halse*[2] for *hawse*[1].

haul-seine (hâl′sēn), *n.* A large seine, so called in distinction from a purse-seine; a drag-seine.

haulser†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hawser*.

His vessel moored, and made with *haulsers* fast.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 599.

hault†, **haulty**†, *a.* See *haut*[1], *haught*, *haughty*.

haulyard, *n.* Same as *halyard*.

haum[1] (hām), *n.* Same as *halm*.

haum[2] (hām), *n.* A variant of *hame*[1].

haunce[1]†, *n.* Same as *nonch*.

haunce[2]†, *v. t.* Same as *hance*[1].

haunch (hänch or hônch), *n.* [Formerly also *haunce*, *haunse*, etc., in Sc. *hanch*, *hanse*, *hanse*; < ME. *hanche*, *hanse*, < OF. *hanche*, *hanse*, *anche*, and without assimilation *honche* (> appar. Fries. *hanke*, *honke*, etc., G. *hanke*), haunch (of a horse)), F. *hanche*, Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *anca*, haunch, ML. *hanca*, *hanchia*, *anchia*, *ancha*, *anka*, the leg, lit. joint or bend, allied to OHG. *anchila*, *anchala*, etc., E. *ankle*: see *ankle*.] **1.** The fleshy part of the body, in men and quadrupeds, above the thigh, pertaining to each hip-joint and wing of the pelvis; the hip: as, a *haunch* of venison; the *haunches* of a horse.

He hadde helped the bronde vpon his halse *haunches*.
Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2032.

The manner in which he sliced the venison, too, from the *haunch* suspended in the chimney corner, and proceeded to broil it, indicated a preoccupied and troubled mind. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 293.

2. The coxa or basal joint of the legs in insects and spiders.—**3**†. The rear; the hind part.

Thou art a summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings
The lifting up of day. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

4†. The jamb or upright post of a door. See *jamb*[1].

He ordeyned the annual vse or ceremonie to eate the Paschall Lambe, with whose bloude they sprynkeled the thrasholde and *haunse* of the dore. *J. Udall*, On Heb. xi.

5. In *arch.*, the middle part between the vertex or crown and the springing of an arch — sometimes used to include the spandrel or part of it; the flank. Also *haunching*.

A, *A*, Haunches of an Arch.

haunch (hänch or hânch), *v. t.* [Also dial. *haunch*, *hench*; < *haunch*, *n.*] To throw, as a stone, from the hand by jerking it against the haunch. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

haunched (hänchd or hânchd), *a.* Having haunches.

haunching (hän'- or hân'ching), *n.* [< *haunch* + *-ing*[1].] Same as *haunch*, 5.

The arch was of brick, while the *haunching* . . . was of rubble. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 433.

haunt (hänt or hânt), *v.* [Also dial. *hant*; < ME. *haunten*, *hanten*, frequent, use, employ, < OF. *hanter*, F. *hanter*, haunt, frequent, resort unto, to be familiar with; origin unknown, and variously guessed at: (1) < ML. **ambitare*, go about, freq. of L. *ambire*, go about (see *ambient*, *ambition*); (2) < L. *habitare*, dwell (see *habit*, *v.*, *inhabit*); (3) < Bret. *henti*, frequent, which, if not itself from the F., appears to be derived from Bret. *hent*, a way, road, path; (4) < Icel. *heimta*, draw, pull, claim, crave, lit. fetch home, < *heim*, home. None of these guesses is satisfactory; the 4th is certainly wrong.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To frequent or visit; resort to much or often, or be much about; visit customarily.

A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunted* that no news stir but come to his ears.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4.

I *haunt* the pine-dark solitudes,
With soft brown silence carpeted.
Lowell, To the Muse.

2. To come or recur to persistently, so as not to be prevented or driven away; attend or accompany so constantly as to be annoying or offensive; intrude upon continually.

And [beasts] are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts which perpetually *haunt* and disquiet mankind. *Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi.

Haunted by the new found face
Of his old foe.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 106.

You at once associate true songs with music, and if no tunes have been set to them, they *haunt* the mind and "beat time to nothing" in the brain.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 101.

3. Specifically, to reappear frequently to after death; visit habitually in a disembodied state, as a supposed spirit, ghost, or specter.

If thou be'st slain, and with no stroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghosts will *haunt* me still.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting-place. *Fairfax.*

4†. To devote one's self to; practise; pursue; use.

Yonge folk that *haunte den* folye.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 2.

"What manere mynstralcie my dere frend," quath Conscience,
"Hast thow vsed other *haunted* al thy lyf-tyme?"
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 197.

I do not meene, by all this my taulke, that yong gentlemen should alwaies be poring on a booke, . . . and *haunt* no good pastime. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, i.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be much about; be present often or persistently; go or visit often; resort. [Now rare.]

All fowles in ffether fell there vppon,
ffor to reckon by right that to ryuer *haunttes*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 344.

I have charg'd thee not to *haunt* about my doors.
Shak., Othello, i. 1.

Seals that *haunted* on that coast have been known to speak to man in his own tongue, presaging great disasters.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

2. To reappear, as a disembodied spirit.

Haunts he, my house's ghost, still at my door?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 1.

haunt (hänt or hânt), *n.* [Also dial. *hant*; < *haunt*, *v.*] **1.** A place of frequent resort or visitation; a place in which any being, or, figuratively, some quality or characteristic, is commonly manifested or seen.

Void of *haunt* and harbour
Now am I like Plato's city,
Whose fame flieth the world through.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson).

Ye who love the *haunts* of Nature, . . .
Listen to these wild traditions.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, Int.

Those large eyes, the *haunts* of scorn.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

The region of the Fens, in the earliest times a *haunt* of marauders, . . . became, at the time of the Conquest, the last refuge of the still-resisting English.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 17.

2†. A limited region assigned to or owned by one for his habitation or the practice of his profession; a district.

But, if thou prike out of myn *haunt*,
Anon I sle thy stede.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 100.

3†. The act, habit, or custom of resorting to a place.

This our life, exempt from public *haunt*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will, one day or another, bring your family to beggary. *Arbuthnot.*

4†. Custom; practice; skill.

Of cloth-makyng she hadde such an *haunt*,
She passede hem of Ypres and of Gaunt.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 447.

And ache [parsley] also is sowen come denaunt,
Bete and raidisshe excerciseth thair *haunt*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

5. A disembodied spirit supposed to haunt a certain place; a ghost. [Local, U. S.]

haunted (hän'- or hân'ted), *p. a.* Frequently visited or resorted to by apparitions or the shades of the dead; visited by a ghost: as, a *haunted* house.

Where'er we tread, 'tis *haunted*, holy ground.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 88.

The bedroom of Henry IV. [at Cheverny], where a legendary-looking bed, draped in folds long unaltered, defined itself in the *haunted* dusk.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 43.

haunter (hän'- or hân'tėr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *hanteur*.] One who haunts or frequents a particular place or is often about it.

O goddess, *haunter* of the woodland green.
To whom both heaven and earth and seas are seen.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 215.

The vulgar sort, such as were *haunters* of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of Aristophanes.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 84.

haunting (hän'- or hân'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *haunt*, *v.*] The appearance or visitation of disembodied spirits.

The object of the Committee on Haunted Houses was to investigate the phenomena of alleged *hauntings* whenever a suitable opportunity and an adequate prima facie case for inquiry might be presented.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 101.

A sufficient amount of evidence to connect clearly the commencement of *hauntings* with the death of particular persons. *Mind in Nature*, I. 86.

haunty†, *a.* [E. dial. *hanty*; origin obscure.] Restless; impatient.

Abner, Ishbosheths servant, grew so haughty and *haunty* that he might not be spoken unto. 2 Sam. 3, 8.
S. Clarke, Examples (1671), p. 631.

Hauranitic (hâ-ran-it'ik), *a.* [< *Hauran* (see def.) + *-ite*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Hauran, a region in Syria east of the Jordan.

The Eastern or *Hauranitic* Druses.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 483.

haurient (hâ'ri-ent), *a.* [< L. *haurien(t-)s*, ppr. of *haurire*, draw (water, etc.), drain, drink up: see *haust*[2], *exhaust*.] In *her.*, palewise with the head uppermost: applied to a fish used as a bearing, as if represented with the head above the water to draw or suck in the air.

A Salmon Haurient.

hause (hâs), *n.* A Scotch form of *halse*[1].

hausen (hâ'zn), *n.* [< G. *hausen*, a fish of the sturgeon kind, = ODan. *hus* (in comp. *husblas*) = D. *huizen* (in comp. *huizenblas*, > E. *isinglass*, q. v.): see *huso*.] The huso or great Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*.

hausmannite (hous'man-īt), *n.* [After J. F. L. *Hausmann*, a German metallurgist (1782–1859).] Pyramidal manganese ore. It occurs in porphyry, in veins, in Germany and elsewhere.

hausse (hōs), *n.* [F., a lift, rise, < *hausser*, lift, raise: see *hawse*[2].] **1.** In *gun.*, a brass scale used in aiming, attached to the barrel of a gun, near the breech, just behind the breech-ring, and giving the series of quarter-angles for a radius equal to the distance from the muzzle-sight to the axis about which the scale turns. The *pendulum-hausse* is so constructed as to retain a vertical position when the wheels of the gun-carriage are not on a level.

2. The nut of a violin-bow.

hausse-col (hōs'kol), *n.* [F., < *hausser*, raise, + *col*, neck.] **1.** A gorget or standard of chain-mail, sometimes forming part of the camail. See cut under *gorget*.—**2.** A small gorget of plate-armor.

The little metal gorget worn until quite recently by French officers when on duty . . . preserved the name of *hausse-col*.
W. Burgess, Archæol. Inst. Jour., XXXVII. 477.

hausse-pouch (hōs'pouch), *n.* A small leather pouch employed to carry the pendulum-hausse when not in use. It is usually worn by the gunner of a field-piece, and is slung over the shoulder by means of a strap.

haust[1], *n.* Same as *hoast*. [Scotch.]

haust[2]† (hâst), *n.* [< L. *haustus*, a draught, drinking, swallow, < *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw (water, etc.): see *haurient*, *exhaust*.] A draught; as much as a man can swallow.

haustella, *n.* Plural of *haustellum*.

Haustellata (hâs-te-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of NL. *haustellatus*: see *haustellate*.] **1.** Haustellate or suctorial insects; a subclass or superorder of *Insecta*, containing those which suck instead of bite, having a haustellum of some form instead of manducatory mandibles or biting-jaws: opposed to *Mandibulata*. The *Haustellata* include the orders *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera*, and *Hemiptera*, or butterflies and moths, flies proper, and bugs. *Clairville*, and others. See *haustellum*.

2. A suborder of *Anoplura*, including haustellate or true lice.—**3.** A division of *Diptera*.—**4.** A subclass of *Crustacea*, including haustellate, suctorial, or siphonostomous forms, as fish-lice. Also called *Suctoria* and *Epizoa*.

haustellate (hâs'te-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *haustellatus*, < *haustellum*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fitted for sucking; suctorial; siphonostomous, as an insect or a crustacean, or the mouth-parts of such creatures.

That which prevails among the . . . Butterfly-tribe . . . is termed the *haustellate* mouth.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 630.

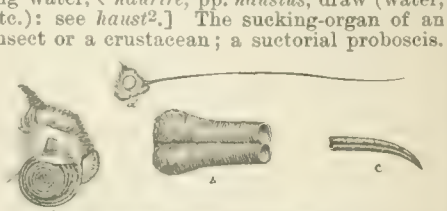
2. Provided with a haustellum or suctorial proboscis; of or pertaining to the *Haustellata*.

Speculations . . . with reference to the mutual relations of flowers and *haustellate* insects.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 364.

II. *n.* One of the *Haustellata*.

haustellous (hâs-tel'us), *a.* Same as *haustellate*.

haustellum (hâs-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *haustella* (-ą). [NL., dim. of L. *haustrum*, a machine for drawing water, < *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw (water, etc.): see *haust*[2].] The sucking-organ of an insect or a crustacean; a suctorial proboscis.



Haustellum of *Pieris parce carolina*.

a, haustellum (one lobe in position, the other and right palpus cut away); *b*, section of base of haustellum, seen from above; *c*, section of tip of haustellum, seen from above; *d*, haustellum extended, side view. *a*, *b*, *c*, enlarged; *d*, one half natural size.

Haustella present many modifications; the proboscis of the house-fly, the sting of the mosquito, and the snout of the bedbug are familiar examples. The most highly developed haustellum is the antlia of lepidopterous insects, as butterflies and moths, where it becomes a very long, spirally coiled, tubular organ or spiriginath. The suctorial or siphonostomous crustaceans present another modification of mouth-parts to the same end. Also *haustellium*.

haustorium (hâs-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *haustoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *haustor*, a drawer, < *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw: see *haust*[2].] **1.** One of the small roots or suckers of parasitic plants, which attach themselves to and penetrate the host plant, and establish a direct connection with its sap, upon which the parasite wholly or partly subsists.—**2.** *pl.* In fungi, specialized branches or organs of mycelia, serving either as a means of attachment or to bring the fungus into organic connection with its host.

Portion of the Mycelium of Grape-mildew (*Peronospora viticola*), between cells of a grape leaf: *a*, *a*, haustoria which have penetrated into the cell-cavities; highly magnified. (After Farlow.)

hausture† (hâs′tūr), *n.* [< L. as if **haustura*, < *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw: see *haust*[2].] A draught.

It is just matter of lamentation when souls . . . fall to such apostacy as with Demas to embrace the dunghill of this world, and with an *hausture* to lick up the mud of corruption. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 199.

haustus (hâs′tus), *n.*; pl. *haustus*. [L., a draught: see *haust*[2].] **1.** In *med.*, a draught; a potion.—**2.** In *civil law*, the right of drawing water, and of access to the place of drawing.

haut[1]† (hât), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hault* (with silent *l*), and still more erroneously *haught* (q. v.); < ME. **haut*, < OF. *haut*, *halt*, later *hault*, prop. and orig. without the aspirate, *alt*, F. *haut*, = Sp. Pg. It. *alto*, high, < L. *altus*, high, deep, lit. grown, increased (= Gothic *alths* = OHG. MHG. G. *alt* = AS. *eald*, E. *old*, q. v.), orig. pp. of *alere*, nourish: see *alt*, *alto*, *altitude*, *aliment*, *all*.] **1.** High; lofty; elevated.—**2.** High in sound; shrill. *Bailey*.—**3.** Proud; haughty.

She began to look very *hault* and stout, having all manner of jewels or rich apparel that might be gotten with money. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. x., note.

Thy father was as brave a Spaniard
As ever spake the *haut* Castilian tongue.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

O Lord, I hinder my vocation and other men's through my self-wilfulness and the *haut* proud stoutness of my wretched sinful heart.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 260.

A vine from Egypt thou hast brought,
Thy free love made it thine;
And drov'st out nations, proud and *haut*,
To plant this lovely vine. *Milton*, Ps. lxxx., l. 35.

haut[1]† (hât), *v. t.* [< ME. *hauten*; < *haut*[1], *a.*] To make high; raise; exalt; elevate.

He daunted the proude, & *hawted* the poure.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 113.

Chiefe stays vpbearing croches high from the antlier *hauted*
On trees stronglye fraying. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 193.

haut[2] (hât), *n.* [< Hind. *hāt*, late Skt. *hatta*, a market, a fair.] In Bengal, a market.

haut[3] (hât), *n.* [< Hind. *hāth*, the forearm, the hand.] In Bengal, a measure of length equal to the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; a cubit.

hautaint, hautainly†. See *hautein*, *hauteinly*.

hautboy (hō′boi), *n.* [A partly restored form, after the F. *hautbois*, which is also sometimes used in E., of the earlier *hoboy*, *hoeboy*, *hobois*, rarely *hawboy* (= It. *oboe*, a form now used in E.), < OF. *hautbois*, *haultbois*, F. *hautbois*, a hautboy, lit. 'high wood' (referring, in the case of the musical instrument, to its high notes), < *haut*, high, + *bois*, wood: see *haut*[1] and *bush*[1].] **1.** A wind-instrument of wood, sounded through a double reed: in recent use more commonly in the Italian form *oboe*.

Marrying all their [Israelites'] voices
To Timbrels, *Hawboys*, and loud Cornets noises.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Then put they on him a white Turbant; and so, returning with drums and *hoboys*, is with great solemnity conducted to the Mosque. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 14.

A boxen *hautboy*, loud and sweet of sound,
All varnished, and with brazen ringlets found,
I to the victor give. *Philips*, Pastorals, vi.

2. In *bot.*, a kind of strawberry, *Fragaria elatior*, growing in Europe at moderate altitudes. The leaves are rugose and plicate, and the fruit has a musky flavor. In France the term *hautbois* is also applied to the elder, *Sambucus nigra*.—**Hautboy d'amour.** See *oboe d'amour*, under *oboe*.

hautboyist (hō′boi-ist), *n.* [< *hautboy* + *-ist*.] Same as *oboist*.

haute-de-barde (hōt′dė-bärd), *n.* [F.] In *horse-armor*, a poitrinal made large and surrounding the fore part of the horse's body, having wings which protect the legs of the rider and replace the burs or leg-shields of the saddle.

hautein†, hautain†, *a.* [ME., also *hauteyn*, *hawtayne*, *howteyne*, etc., < OF. *hautein*, *hautain*, high, etc.: see *hauty*, *haughty*.] **1.** High; lofty; of lofty flight.

Ne gentil *hawteyn* faukone heroneer.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1120.

2. High of voice; loud.

Prestly than putte him out in peril of dethe,
Bi-fore tho herty houndes *hauteyn* of cryes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2187.

In chirches whan I preche,
I peyne me to han an *hauteyn* speche,
And ringe it out, as round as goth a bell.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 44.

3. Haughty; proud.

I was so *hawtayne* of herte, whilles I at home lengede,
I helde naue my hippe heghte, undire hevene ryche.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2613.

The erle's sonnes wer *hauteyn*, did many folie dede.
Robert of Brunne, p. 219.

Some tyme detraccioun makith an *hawteyn* man be the more humble. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

hauteinly†, hautainly†, *adv.* [ME., < *hautein* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a high or shrill voice; loudly; shrilly.

When better remembred hys diffaute, lo!
With shill voce cried that time *hautaynly*,
"Alas, caitife!" saide, "don haste folily."
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3317.

2. Proudly; haughtily.

haute-lisse (hōt-lēs′), *a.* [F., high warp, < *haute*, fem. of *haut*, high, + *lisse*, warp: see *haut*[1] and *lisse*, and cf. *basse-lisse*.] In *tapestry-weaving*, wrought with the warp in a perpendicular position: distinguished from *basse-lisse*.

hautepace†, *n.* [Also written *halpace*, appar. accom. to *hall*; < OF. *haut*, high, + *pas*, a step, pace.] A raised floor in a bay-window. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., f. 65. (*Halliwell*.)

haute-piece (hōt′pēs), *n.* [F. *haute-pièce*, high piece, < *haute*, fem. of *haut*, high, + *pièce*, piece.] In *armor*, the large beaver, mentonnière, or buff—that is, any face-protector fixed to the breast-plate or gorget.

hautesse†, *n.* [ME., also *hawtesse*, < OF. *hautesse*, *autesse*, *altesse*, highness; < *haut*, high: see *haut*[1], *haught*.] Haughtiness.

Morgne the goddes,
Therfore hit is hir name;
Weldez non so hyge *hawtesse*,
That ho ne con make ful tame.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2454.

hauteur (hō-tėr′), *n.* [F., < *haut*, high, proud, haughty: see *haut*[1], *haught*.] Haughty feeling or bearing; arrogant manner or spirit.

The ill-judging zeal and *hauteur* of this king.
Bp. Ellys, On Temporal Liberty (1765), p. 185.

In his several addresses recently delivered in America, we note most suggestive examples of this parade of parts, this literary *hauteur*. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 361.

haut-gout (hō-gö′), *n.* [Formerly also *hault-gust*, *hogoe*; < F. *haut goût*: *haut*, high; *goût*, taste, relish: see *haut*[1] and *gout*[3], *gust*[2].] Anything with a strong relish or a strong scent; high flavor or seasoning.

Sure I am, our palate-people are much pleased therewith [garlick], as giving a delicious *hault-gust* to most meats they eat, as tasted and smelt in their sauce, though not seen therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cornwall.

To give the Sawce a *hogoe*, let the dish . . . be rubed with it [garlick].
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 159.

The French by soups and *haut-gouts* glory raise,
And their desires all terminate in praise.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

haut mal (hō mal). [F., great disease: *haut*, high (see *haut*[1]); *mal*, < L. *malum*, disease.] Epilepsy with major attacks; grand mal.

Hautvillers (F. pron. ō-vē-lyā′), *n.* A wine produced at Hautvillers in Champagne, France: one of the best of the still Champagne wines.

hauty†, *a.* The earlier form of *haughty*.

haüyne (hä′win), *n.* [< *Haüy* (the French mineralogist R. J. *Haüy*, 1743–1822) + *-ine*[2].] A mineral usually occurring in rounded crystalline grains, rarely in distinct isometric crystals. Its color is blue of various shades. It is found embedded in volcanic rocks, basalt, phonolite, etc., and is a silicate of aluminium and sodium with calcium sulphate. Also *haüynite*.

haüynophyre (hä-win′ō-fīr), *n.* [< *haüyne* + Gr. φύρειν, purple: see *porphyry*.] The name given to various volcanic rocks in which the mineral haüyne occurs in such quantity as to be conspicuous, although rarely, if ever, entirely replacing any essential ingredient of the rock. The lava most commonly designated by the name *haüynophyre* is a nepheline-basalt from Monte Vulture at Melfi near Naples. The phonolitic lavas of the Eifel are also remarkable for the amount of haüyne and other related minerals which they contain.

Havana (hạ-van′ạ), *n.* [Short for *Havana cigar*: *Havana*, formerly written in E. books *Havannah*, Sp. *Habana* (formerly spelled *Havana*), the capital of Cuba. Its full name is *San Cristobal de la Habana*, i. e., St. Christopher of the Haven (ML. *havana*, accom. of Teut. *haven*): see *haven*.] A kind of cigar: so called from Havana, the capital of Cuba, where cigars are extensively manufactured.

Havana cigars are such only as are made in the island; and the cigars made in Europe and elsewhere from genuine Cuban tobacco are classed as *Havanas*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 426.

Havana brown. See *brown*.

havance, *n.* [< *have* + *-ance*. Cf. *havior*, *behavior*.] Behavior; good behavior; manners. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

Havanese (hav-ạ-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Havana* + *-ese*: see *Havana*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the city of Havana in Cuba.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or an inhabitant of Havana; the people of Havana.

have (hav), *v.*; pret. and pp. *had*, ppr. *having*; 1 pres. 1 *have*, 2 *hast*, 3 *has*, pl. *have*. [Also dial. contr. *ha*, *ha'*, Sc. *hae*; < ME. *haven*, inf. prop. *habben* (pres. ind. 1 *have*, *habbe*, 2 *havest*, *hafest*, *hast*, *has*, 3 *haveth*, *hafeth*, *hath*, also *haves*, *habbes*, *has*, pl. *haveth*, *habbeth*, *have*, *han*; pret. *hadde*, *hafde*, *havede*, etc., pp. *had*, *haved*, *heved*, *i-haved*, *i-heved*), < AS. *habban* (pres. ind. 1 *hæbbe*, also (ONorth.) *hafa*, *hafo*, *hafu*, 2 *hafast*, *hæfst*, 3 *hafath*, *hæfth*, pret. *hæfde*, rarely (later) *hædde*, pl. *hæfdon*, pp. *gehæfd*, *hæfed*) = OS. *hebbian* = OFries. *hebba*, *habba* = D. *hebben* = MLG. *hebben* = OHG. *habēn*, MHG. G. *haben* = Icel. *hafa* = Sw. *hafva* = Dan. *have* = Goth. *haban* (pret. *habaida*, stem *habai-*), have, hold; Teut. stem **habai-* = L. *habē-re* (> It. *avere* = Pg. *haver* = Sp. *haber* = Pr. *aver* = F. *avoir*), have. The remarkable agreement of the Teut. and L. forms in respect to their consonants, which throws doubt upon their etymological identity, is explained by referring them to a common root **khabh* (cf. L. *hic*, this, he, of common origin with E. *he*[1], *here*[1], etc.). The L. *capere*, sometimes equated with E. *have*, is rather = E. *heave* (see *capable* and *heave*). Hence, in comp., *behave*, etc., and, from the L. *habere*, E. *habit*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hold, own, or possess as an appurtenance, property, attribute, or quality; hold in possession: as, to *have* and to hold.

The folk of that Contree *han* a dyvers Lawe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

Unto every one that *hath* shall be given, and he shall *have* abundance. Mat. xxv. 29.

I M. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to *have* and to hold from this day forward.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

2. To hold by accepting, receiving, obtaining, gaining, or acquiring in any way; become possessed of or endowed with; be in receipt of; get: as, he *has* high wages; they have *had* ten children.

By his first [wife] *had* he Suane. *Robert of Brunne*.

Zee schulle undirstonde that oure Lady *hadde* Child whan sche was 15 Zeere old. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 113.

Wilt thou *have* me [as a husband]? *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

I shall but languish for the want of that,
The *haring* which would kill me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

If these trifles were rated only by art and artfulness, we should *have* them much cheaper. *Collier*.

'Tis only God may be *had* for the asking.
Lowell, Sir Launfal.

3. To contain or comprise as an adjunct or component part: as, the work *has* an index; his wit *has* a spice of malice.

Every humour *hath* his adjunct pleasure.
Shak., Sonnets, xci.

Thin mane, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide,
Look, what a horse should *have* he did not lack.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 299.

The earth *hath* bubbles, as the water *has*,
And these are of them. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

4. To hold for use or disposal, actually or potentially; hold the control over or right to: as, to *have* the floor (in debate); to *have* the deal (in card-playing); to *have* authority.

Let me *have* men about me that are fat. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

They [the people of Brazil] entertaine and welcome Strangers at first with weeping and deepe sighes, pitying their tedious journey, and presently dry the eyes, but can't teares at command. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

Obey them that *have* the rule over you. Heb. xiii. 17.

5. To hold in exercise or consideration; entertain; maintain: as, to *have* a wish, opinion, or objection; to *have* a discussion.

All this processyon [illegible] *had*, we retourned vnto ye sayd Hospy[illegible]. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 21.

After long consultation *had*, it was finally concluded and determined [illegible]. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Shortly after a Parliament is called at London, wherein the King complained [illegible] great contempt was *had* of him by the Barons. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 109.

Captain Swan could not attend to perswade them to *have* a little Patience; yet nothing but an augmentation of their daily allowance would appease them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 281.

6. To possess knowledge of; be acquainted with; take the meaning of; understand.

He *hath* neither Latin, French, nor Italian. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

Then begone; be provident;
Send to the judge a secret way — you *have* me? —
And let him understand the heart.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

All we *have* of those places is only their names, without any sufficient distinctions by which to discover their situation. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

7. To experience; enjoy or suffer; be affected with: as, to *have* hospitable entertainment; to *have* a headache; to *have* one's wish.

As y deserue, so schal y *haue;*
Weel bittirli y schal a-bie.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

And if I se some *have* their most desired sight,
Alas! thinke I, eche man *hath* weale, save I, most woful wight. *Surrey*, Faithful Lover.

He *had* a fever when he was in Spain. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

8. To hold in estimation; maintain; regard: followed by *in* or a clause.

Of the maidservants which thou hast spoken of, of them shall I be *had in* honour. 2 Sam. vi. 22.

The Lord shall *have* them *in* derision. Ps. ii. 4.

At last I began to consider, that that which is highly esteemed among men is *had in* abomination with God. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 141.

They will *have* it that nature teaches them to love the whole species. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 8.

9. To hold in one's power or at a disadvantage.

His spirit must be bow'd; and now we *have* him,
Have him at that we hop'd for.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

O, I *have* her; I have nettled and put her into the right Temper to be wrought upon. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

10. To move or remove; cause or compel to move: often reflexive, with the subject or object, or both, unexpressed: as, *have* it out of sight. [Archaic in most uses.]

Now telle me how this erthe may be *hadde* a-wey. And Merlin seide, "In cartes and on mennes nekkes." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 37.

The gentlemen that were landlords would needs *have* away much lands from their tenants. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Have me away; for I am sore wounded. 2 Chron. xxxv. 23.

The Interpreter took him by the hand, and *had* him into a little room. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 103.

I shall be *had* to a Justice, and put to Bridewell to beat Hemp. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 2.

11. To hold or acknowledge as a duty or necessary thing to do; be under physical or moral compulsion, constraint, necessity, or obligation to do; be obliged: followed by an infinitive with *to*, with or without a noun or pronoun as object: as, I *have* a great deal to do; I *have* to go; he *has* to refund the money.

We *have* to strive with heavy prejudice deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker.*

12. To bring into possession or use; procure; provide; take.

He was glad to think that it was time to go and lunch at the club, where he meant to *have* a lobster salad. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xlviii.

13. To procure or permit to be or to be done; cause, let, allow, etc.: as, to *have* one's horse shod; I will not *have* such conduct.

I pray thee *have* me excused. Luke xiv. 18.

But hark you, Kate,
I must not *have* you henceforth question me
Whither I go, nor reason whereabout.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

I'll kiss his foot since you will *have* it so.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 4.

To have a care, to take care; be on guard; beware.

But all this while they must *have a care* of deceiving themselves, though God did restore them to their own land with abundance of joy and peace. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

To have as good. Same as *to have as lief*, but often implying a preference. See *to have lief or*. [Colloq.]

You *had as good* make a point of first giving way yourself. *Goldsmith.*

To have as lief, to hold, regard, or consider as equally good: implying no objection to one course without expressing a preference for the other: chiefly with the preterit *had*, as in *to have liefer* and in the later equivalent phrase *to have as good*. See *to have lief or*.

Here wonieth an old rebekke
That *hadde* almoost as *lief* to lese hire nekke
As for to geve a peny of hire good.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 276.

If you mouth it, as many of your players do, I *had as lief* the town-crier spoke my lines. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

To have better (or **best**), to hold, regard, or find to be better or most expedient (or best or most expedient): followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without *to*, or used absolutely (the alternative being implied in the context): a phrase arising from the idiom explained in *to have liefer, to have rather*. The form with the superlative is less common. See *to have liefer*.

You *had better* leave your folly. *Marlowe.*

You *had best* to use your sword better, lest I beswinge you. *Greene*, Orlando Furioso, p. 110 (ed. Dyce, 1883).

He *had better* to doe so ten times than suffer her to love the well-nos'd poet, Ovid. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster (fol. 1616 a), iv. 7.

[Modern editions omit *to* in this passage.]

And he that would cool and refresh himself *had better* goe up to the top of the next Hill then remove into a far more Northern country. *E. Brown*, Brief Account of some Travels (1673).

To have it out, to come to a final understanding or settlement by discussion or personal encounter.

"I never in my life seed a quire go into a study to *have it out* about the playing and singing," pleaded Leaf. *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, iv.

To have liefer or **liever**, to hold, regard, or consider as preferable; prefer: an idiom appearing also in the positive form *to have as lief* (which see), and in the similar phrases of later origin *to have rather, to have better*, etc.: followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without *to*, and often, now usually, with the preterit *had*, which is properly the subjunctive or optative preterit with indefinite present force: *I had liefer*, I should hold or regard it as preferable, etc. See *lief*.

But natheless yet *have* I *levere* to lese
My lif than of my body have a shame.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 632.

Yet *have* I *levere* maken hym goode chere
In honour, than myn emes lyf to lese.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 471.

Levere ich *hadde* to dyen on a knyf
Than thee offende, trewe, deere wyf.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 919.

Far *liever* by his dear hand *had* I die.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The phrase was also used impersonally, a dative taking the place of the nominative of the person:

Him had lever [var. *him were lever*] than all the world a lond,
So hunted him the tempest to and fro.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2413.

To have on, to wear; be clothed with.

Styf botes our kynge *had on.*
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, VII. 77).

He saw there a man which *had* not *on* a wedding garment. Mat. xxii. 11.

Many a rustic Venus . . . wondered what Mary would *have on* when she was married. *H. B. Stowe*, Minister's Wooing, xxix.

To have one's eye on, to have in mind.

I am very well satisfied the poet must have *had his eye on* the figure of this bird in ancient sculpture and painting, as indeed it was impossible to take it from the life. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

To have rather, to hold, regard, or consider as preferable: a phrase equivalent to, and used like, *to have liefer*, and of much later origin, not being found, apparently, before the sixteenth century: followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without *to*, and now only with the preterit *had*. See *to have liefer*.

Poesie, which like Venus (but to better purpose), *hath rather* be troubled in the net with Mars, than enjoy the homelie quiet of Vvlcan. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 61.

I *had rather* to be married to a death's head with a bone in his mouth than to either of these. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

I *had* much *rather* have my body hackt with wounds
Than t' have a hangman fillip me.
Dekker, Match me in London (Works, ed. 1873, IV. 106).

I *had* much *rather* be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him.
Cowper, Task, ii. 35.

This phrase, like the antecedent phrase *to have liefer*, was also sometimes used impersonally, with a dative instead of a nominative of the person.

Me *rather had* my heart might feel your love,
Than my unpleas'd eye see your courtesy.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

To have to do with. See *do*[1], *v.*—**Syn. 1.** *Hold, Own*, etc. See *possess*.

II. *intrans.* To be: used indefinitely in certain idiomatic expressions and phrases, mentioned below.—**Had like**, was likely; came near; was on the point: followed by an infinitive.

Where they should have made head with the whole army upon the Parthians, they sent him aid by small companies; and when they were slain, they sent him others also. So that by their beastliness and lack of consideration they *had like* to have made all the army fly. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 769.

Have after!† follow! let us pursue!

Hor. He waxes desperate with imagination.
Mar. Let's follow; 'tis not fit thus to obey him.
Hor. *Have after.* To what issue will this come?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

Have at, here's a blow for; here's a challenge for.

He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and *have at* him. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

If you will needs fight, gentlemen,
And think to raise new riches by your valours,
Have at ye! I have little else to do now.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Have at all†, a desperate risk: a phrase taken from the practice of gamblers. *Nares.*

Her dearest knight, whom she so just may call,
What with his debts, and what with *have at all*,
Lay hidden like a savage in his den,
For feare of bayliffes, sergeants, marshals men.
Good Newes and Bad Newes (1622).

Have done. See *do*[1], *v.*—**Have with you**, I will go along with you.

Stan. What, shall we toward the Tower? the day is spent.
Hast. Come, come, *have with you*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 2.

Charles S. Stay, Careless, we want you: egad, you shall be auctioneer; so come along with us.
Careless. Oh, *have with you*, if that's the case.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

To have done with. See *do*[1], *v. i.*—**To have toward one**†, to pledge one in drinking.

Str. Here's to thee, Leocrates.
Leoc. *Have towards thee*, Philotas.
Phil. To thee, Archippus.
W. Cartwright, Royal Slave (1651).

III. *aux.* An auxiliary forming, with the past participle of the principal verb, the compound tenses of verbs (including *have*), both transitive and intransitive, sometimes with another auxiliary: as, I *have* or *had* done it; he *will have* departed by that time; you *should* not *have* gone. In such cases the word *have* originally had its proper meaning as a transitive verb, and was so used at first only with another transitive verb, as denoting the possession of the object in the state indicated by the past participle of the latter verb; thus, *I have received a letter* means literally I possess a letter received. The construction was afterward extended to cases in which the possessor of the object and the performer of the action are not necessarily the same, as in *I have written a letter*, and to intransitive verbs. In the same way the Latin *habere*, to have, has come to be used as an auxiliary or merely a formative element in the conjugation of the verb in the Romance languages.

havek†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hawk*[1].

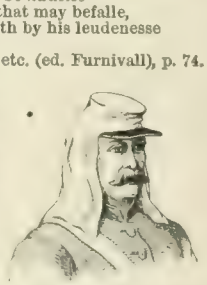
haveld (hā′veld), *n.* [= ODan. *havelde* = Norw. *havella*, a sea-duck: see *Harelda*.] The Icelandic name of the long-tailed duck. See *Harelda*.

haveless† (hav′les), *a.* [ME. *haveles*, contr. of *havenles*, poor, < AS. *hafenleas*, *hafenlēas* (= OD. *haveloos* = G. *habelos*, *hablos*), poor, destitute, < *hafen* (= Icel. *hafn*), having, property, + *-lēas*, -less.] Having little or nothing; destitute.

And eke he set an ordinaunce
Upon a lawe of Moyses,
That though a man be *haueles*,
Yet shall he not by theft stele.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Now god defende but he be *haueles*
Of alle worship or good that may befalle,
That to the werste turneth by his leudenesse
A yifte of grace.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

havelock (hav′lok), *n.* [After the British East Indian general Henry *Havelock* (1795–1857).] A white cap-cover of light washable material, with a flap hanging behind to protect the neck, sometimes worn by soldiers when exposed to the sun in hot climates.


Havelock used in the United States Army.

haven (hā′vn), *n.* [< ME. *haven*, *havene*, < late AS. *hæfen* (gen. *hæfene*), *hæfene* (gen. *hæfenan*) = D. *haven* = MLG. *havene*, *havende*, *have*, LG. *haven* = OHG. *hafan*, *haran*, *haren*, MHG. *hafen*, *haven*, *habene*, G. *hafen* = Icel. *höfn* = Sw. *hamn* = Dan. *havn* (hence, from LG., OF. *havene*, *hable*, *havle*, F. *havre*, ML. also *havana* (see *Havana*), accom. *habulum*), a haven, harbor; allied to AS. *haf*, earliest form *hab*, pl. *heafu*, the sea, = OFries. *hef* = MLG. *haf*, *haff*, the sea, LG. *haf*, *haff*, shoal water, tide-flats, = MHG. *hap* (*hab-*), also *habe*, the sea, a bay, harbor, G. *haff* (after LG.), a bay, gulf, = Icel. Sw. *haf* = Dan. *hav*, the open sea: see *haaf*, *haff*.] **1.** A harbor; a port; any place which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships, or in which ships can be sheltered by the land from wind and sea.

It was wont to ben a gret He, and a gret *Havene* and a good; but the See hathe gretly wasted it and over comen it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 164.

Joppa is a City of Palestine that was built before the Flood, and hath belonging to it a *Haven* of great Convenience. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 65.

And the stately ships go on
To their *haven* under the hill.
Tennyson, Break, Break, Break.

Hence—2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.

Where I sought *haven*, there found I hap,
From danger unto death. *The Lover Discreet.*

Carlos, happy in the attachment of a brave and powerful people, appeared at length to have reached a *haven* of permanent security. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

haven (hā'vn), *v. t.* [< *haven*, *n.*] To shelter as in a haven.

Blissfully *havened* both from joy and pain. *Keats.*

havenage (hā'vn-āj), *n.* [< *haven*, *n.*, + *-age*.] Harbor-dues.

havener† (hā'vn-ėr), *n.* [< *haven*, *n.*, + *-er*[1].] The overseer of a port; a harbor-master.

These earls and dukes appoynted to this end their special officers as receyuer, *hauener*, and customer, etc. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 79.

havenet† (hā'vn-et), *n.* [< *haven*, *n.*, + *-et*[1].] A small haven.

From Langunda to Fischard at the Gwerne mouth foure miles, and here is a portlet or *hauenet* also for ships. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, xiv.

haven-master (hā'vn-mas'tėr), *n.* [= D. *havenmeester* = Dan. *havnemester* = Sw. *hamnmästare*.] A harbor-master.

The *Haven Master* is an officer appointed under the charter of James I., by which the admiralty rights were acquired. His duty is to superintend the harbour, attend to the mooring of the ships, prevent all annoyances to the shipping, and see that the bye-laws are observed. *Municipal Corporation Report* (1835), p. 2339.

haven-town†, *n.* A seaport.

Having now found a *haven-town*, the soldiers were desirous to take shipping, and change their tedious land-journeys into an easy navigation. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, III. x. § 13.

haver[1] (hav'ėr), *n.* [< *have* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who has or possesses; a possessor. [Rare.]

Valour is the chiefest virtue, and
Most dignifies the *haver*. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

A princes favour is a precious thing,
Yet it doth many unto ruine bring;
Because the *havers* of it proudly use it,
And (to their owne ambitious ends) abuse it.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

We are in thus holding or thus spending . . . not only covetous, but wrongfull, or *havers* of more than our own, against the will of the right owners.
Barrow, Works, I. xxxi.

2. In *Scots law*, the holder of a deed or writing, who is called upon to produce it judicially, in modum probationis, or for inspection in the course of a process.

haver[2] (hav'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *haver* (rare) = Icel. (mod.) *hafr* = Sw. *hafre* = Dan. *havre*, all prob. of LG. origin, < OLG. *haboro*, *havoro*, MLG. *haver*, LG. *hawer* = D. *haver* = OHG. *habaro*, MHG. *habere*, *haber*, G. *haber* (and *hafer*, after LG.), oats. The orig. E. word is *oats*.] Oats; the oat, *Avena sativa*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

haver[3] (hā'vėr), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To talk foolishly or at random. Also *haiver*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He just *haver'd* on about it to make the mair o' Sir Arthur. *Scott*, Antiquary, xliv.

haverbread (hav'ėr-bred), *n.* [< ME. *haverbred* (= D. *haverbrood* = G. *haferbrod* = Dan. *havrebrød* = Sw. *hafrebröd*); < *haver*[2] + *bread*[1].] Bread made of oatmeal. See *haver*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

She gloried in her skill . . . in making Jenny go short to save to-day's baking of *haverbread*. *Cornhill Magazine.*

havercake (hav'ėr-kak), *n.* [< ME. *havercake*; < *haver*[2] + *cake*.] Same as *haverbread*. Also *avercake*.

Tak a hate *havyre-cake*, and lay it downe, and lay thyne ere thereone als hate als thou thole it, and it ther be schepe louse or any other qwik thynge in it, it salle sone crepe owte. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 283. (*Halliwell.*)

haverdepoise†, *n.* An old form of *avoirdupois*.

haverel (hāv'rel), *n.* and *a.* [< *haver*[3] + *-el*, equiv. to *-er*[1].] **I.** *n.* One who talks foolishly or idly; a silly chattering person.

II. *a.* Silly; half-witted.

Poor *hav'rel* Will fell aff the drift,
An' wandered thro' the bow-kail.
Burns, Halloween.

Also spelled *havrel*, *haveril*.

haverel (hāv'rel), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *havereled* or *havereled*, ppr. *havereling* or *havereling*. [< *haverel*, *n.*] To talk idly or foolishly. Also spelled *havrel*, *havril*. [Scotch.]

Some of the ne'er-do-weel clerks of the town were seen gutsying and *haverelling* wi' Jeanie.
Galt, Provost, p. 279.

haver-grass (hav'ėr-gras), *n.* The wild oat, *Avena fatua*. [Prov. Eng.]

havermeal (hav'ėr-mēl), *n.* [= D. *havermeel* = G. *habermehl* = Dan. *havremel*.] Oatmeal. [Scotch.]

O what got ye that *haver-meal* bannock?
Bonny Dundee.

havers[1] (hā'vėrz), *n. pl.* [A dial. form of *haver*, *behavior*.] Manners; behavior.

havers[2] (hā'vėrz), *n. pl.* [< *haver*[3], *v.*] Foolish or idle talk. Also *haivers*. [Scotch.]

Your fable instantlie repeat us,
And dinna deave us wi' your *havers*.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems.

haversack (hav'ėr-sak), *n.* [Formerly also *havresack*; < F. *havresac*, < G. *habersack*, *habersack*, prop. a sack for oats, < *haber*, *hafer*, oats, + *sack*, sack: see *haver*[2] and *sack*[1].] 1. A sack for oats or oatmeal. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A bag used for holding the food that a soldier carries on his person, as one or more days' rations. It is usually carried by a belt slung over the shoulder.

A long sword lay by him on the grass, with an *havresack*, of which he had unloaded his shoulders.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, ii. 8.

3. In *artillery*, a leather bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition-chest to the piece in loading.

Haversian (ha-vėr'zian), *a.* [< *Havers* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or discovered by Clopton Havers, a London anatomist (about 1690), who investigated the blood-vascular system of bone. **Haversian canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Haversian folds**, fringes of synovial membrane found in most of the bursal and vaginal as well as in the articular synovial membranes, described by Clopton Havers as mucilaginous glands, and as the source of the synovial secretion. *H. Gray*, Anat.—**Haversian** or **Havers's glands.** See *gland*.—**Haversian lamellæ.** See *lamella*.—**Haversian spaces.** See *Haversian canal*, under *canal*[1].

haverstraw (hav'ėr-strâ), *n.* [< ME. *haverstraa*; < *haver*[2] + *straw*.] The straw of oats. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Take and make lee of *havyre-straa*, and wasche the hede therwith ofte, and sall do hare awaye.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 282. (*Halliwell.*)

Gin they had to hurkle down on a heap of *haver straw*.
Blackwood's Mag., Nov., 1820, p. 146.

havil (hav'il), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small species of crab. [Eng.]

havildar (hav'il-dăr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *hawāldār*, < *hawāla*, charge, custody, care, + *-dār*, having, possessing, keeper.] The highest non-commissioned officer in a native regiment in India; a sepoy sergeant. The term is adopted in the British Indian army for a native sergeant.

Curreem Musseeh was, I believe, a *havildar* in the Company's army, and his sword and sash were still hung up, with a not unpleasing vanity, over the desk where he now presided as catechist.
Bp. Heber, Journey through the Upper Provinces [of India, i. 149.

havill, *n.* See *havil*.

having (hav'ing), *n.* [< ME. *havyng*; verbal n. of *have*, *v.*] 1. The act or state of possessing.

And, having that, do choke their service up
Even with the *having*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3.

2. That which is had or owned; possessions; goods; estate.

But I pardon you for that; for, simply, your *having* in beard is a younger brother's revenue.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

Conversation is our account of ourselves. All we have, all we can, all we know, is brought into play, and as the reproduction, in finer form, of all our *havings*.
Emerson, Woman.

3 (hā'ving). Behavior; conduct; especially, good behavior; good manners; good breeding: now usually in the plural. [Scotch.]

My peor to-plamb, my son and heir,
Oh, bid him breed him up wi' care;
An' if he live to be a beast,
To pit some *havins* in his breast!
Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.

She is may be four or five years younger than the like o' me;—bye and attour her gentle *havings*.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xii.

having (hav'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *have*, *v.*] Covetous; grasping. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The apostles that wanted it they are not so *having*: Judas hath the bag, and yet he must have more, or he will filch it. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 249.

Martha, more lax on the subject of primogeniture, was sorry to think that Jane was so *having*.
Miss Mitford, Middlemarch, xxxv.

haviort, **haviourt**, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hevyor*; by apheresis from *behavior*, q. v.] Same as *behavior*.

The men of *haviour* and honest citizens walked in the market place in their long gowns.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 129.

Her heavenly *haveour*, her princely grace,
Can you well compare? *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April

With the same *haviour* that your passion bears,
Goes to my master's griefs. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

havoc, **havock** (hav'ok), *n.* [Early mod. E. *hauock*, *hauocke*; < ME. *havok*, *havek*, *havec*, < AS. *hafoc*, *hafuc*, a hawk: see *hawk*[1], of which *havoc* is the native (AS.) form, as *hawk*[1] is the Scand. form, *havock*, commonly *havoc* (ME. *havok*), remaining only in the deflected use (def. 2), which arises out of the phrase *to cry havoc*, that is, *to cry "havoc!"* 'to cry "hawk!"' appar. orig. a cry of encouragement to a hawk when loosed upon his prey, or a mere cry of excitement or warning at the beginning of the sport. Cf. the exclamation *ware the hawk!* (Skelton, etc.)] 1†. An early Middle English form of *hawk*[1], surviving till later times in the phrase *to cry havoc*.—2. General and relentless destruction.

To geue skope to all raskall and forlorne persones to make generall *hauock* and spoyle of your goodes.
Grafton, Queen Mary, an. 1.

And neuer yet did Insurrection want
Such water-colours, to impaint his cause:
Nor moody Beggars, staruing for a time,
Of pell-mell *hauocke* and confusion.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1 (folio 1623).

Ye gods! What *havock* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addison*, Cato, ii. 1.

To cry havoc or **havock.** (*a*) See the etymology. (*b*) To shout for the beginning or the continuation of a work of indiscriminate destruction or rapine.

And Cæsar's spirit, ranging for revenge,
With Até by his side, come hot from hell,
Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice,
Cry Havock, and let slip the dogs of war.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

havoc, havock (hav'ok), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *havocked*, ppr. *havocking*. [< *havoc*, *havock*, *n.*, 2.] To work general destruction upon; devastate; destroy; lay waste.

Whatsoever they leave unspent, the soldiour, when he cometh there, he *havocketh* and spoyleth likewise.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The Weazell, . . .
Playing the Mouse in absence of the Cat,
To tame and *hauocke* more than she can eate.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2 (folio 1623).

To waste and *havoc* yonder world.
Milton, P. L., x. 617.

havoir†, **havour**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *aver*[2].

Havoire withoute possessioun.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4720.

havrel (hāv'rel), *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *haverel*.

havril (hāv'ril), *v. i.* See *haverel*.

haw[1] (hâ), *n.* [< ME. *hawe*, earlier *hage*, < AS. *haga*, an inclosure, a yard, small field, = MD. *hage*, *haeghe*, a hedge, an inclosure, D. *haag*, a hedge (> F. *haie*, a hedge) (cf. *den Haag*, *s' Hage*, in full *s' Gravenhage*, in E. called *The Hague*, in F. *La Haye*, lit. the grave's or count's garden: see *grave*[5]); = Icel. *hagi* = Sw. *hage*, a hedged field, a pasture, = ODan. *hage*, a hedged field, a pasture, Dan. *have*, a garden; also without suffix, OHG. *hag*, *hac*, an inclosure, MHG. *hac*, a thorn-bush, bush, hedge, inclosure, park, G. *hag*, a bush, hedge, coppice, grove, wood, fence, inclosure, = ODan. *hag*, a hedge; whence OHG. *hagan*, a bush, hedge, MHG. *hagen*, and contr. *hain*, G. *hain*, a grove, wood. Cf. L. *cingere*, gird (> E. *ceint*, *cincture*, *surcingle*, etc.), *coxa*, thigh, hip; Skt. *kaṭkana*, a ring-shaped ornament, bracelet, *kakshā*, region of the girth, girdle, cincture, a circular wall, inclosed court. Closely connected with AS. *haga*, E. *haw*[1], are E. dial. *hag*[2], a haw, hedge, AS. *hege*, E. *hay*[2], a hedge, and AS. **hecg*, E. *hedge*: see *hag*[2], *hay*[2], and *hedge*, also *hag*[1], *haw*[2], and *haugh*.] 1. An inclosed piece of land; a hedged inclosure; a small field; a yard.

Ther was a polcat in his *hawe*,
That, as he seyde, his capouns hadde yslawe.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 393.

St. Mary Bothaw—hath the addition of Boathhaw, or Boathaw, of neare adjoining to an *haw* or yarde, wherein of old time boates were made. *Stowe*, London, p. 181.

Specifically—2. A churchyard. *Chaucer.*—3. A green plot in a valley. *Halliwell.*

To the highlands I was bown,
To view the *haws* of Cromdale.
The Haws of Cromdale (Child's Ballads, VII. 235).

haw[2] (hâ), *n.* [< ME. *hawe*, < AS. *haga*, only in pl. *hagan*, haws, also appar. as a synonym for

things of no value: equiv. to *hawberry* or *hawthorn-berry* (cf. MD. *haghebesse*: no AS. **haghbere* occurs. See *haw*[3].] 1. The fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.

In somer he loueth [illegible]
That on hem [illegible] with by schawys.
Sir Orpheo (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

2. The fruit of any of the species of *Crataegus*.

A lane noted for wild roses in summer, for nuts and blackberries in autumn, and even now possessing a few coral treasures in hips and haws.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

3. The plant which bears such fruit: usually with some qualifying word denoting, for the most part, the character of the fruit. Thus, in America, the apple haw is *Crataegus aestivalis*; the hog's-haw, *C. coccinea*; the parsley haw, *C. apiifolia*; the pear haw, *C. tomentosa*; the red or scarlet haw, *C. coccinea*; the sweet haw or yellow haw, *C. flava*, etc.

4. The *Viburnum prunifolium*, the black haw of the United States. See *Viburnum*.—5†. Any berry.

Behold the plants and trees; they produce flowers, haws, and fruit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 357.

6†. Proverbially, a thing of no value.

Al nas [ne was, was not] wurth an *hawe*.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 534.

But al for noght; I sette noght an *hawe*
Of his proverbes, ne of his olde sawe.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 659.

haw[3] (hâ), *n.* [< ME. *haw*, an excrescence in the eye; perhaps a particular use of *haw*[2], a berry.] 1. An excrescence in the eye; specifically, in *farriery*, a diseased or disordered condition of the third eyelid of a horse: generally in the plural, *haws*.—2. The third eyelid, nictitating membrane, or winker of a horse.

haw[4] (hâ), *v. i.* [< ME. *hawen*, found only in comp. *behawen*, *bihowen*, observe, < AS. *hāwian* (or *hawian* ?), intr., look, in comp. *ge-hāwian*, *be-hāwian*, tr., look at, observe.] To look: used especially in the imperative, *haw!* or look *haw!* to call attention. [Prov. Eng.]

haw[5] (hâ), *interj.* [Appar. orig. the same as *haw*[4], as used in the imperative to call attention, but in use a var. of *ho*, *whoa*, etc., with a specialized meaning.] An exclamation used by a driver to his horses or oxen, to command them to turn to the left. See *haw*[5], *v.*

haw[5] (hâ), *v.* [< *haw*[5], *interj.* Cf. *haw*[4].] I. *intrans.* To turn to the left: the opposite of *gee*: said of horses and cattle.

II. *trans.* To turn or cause to come to the near side: as, to *haw* oxen.

haw[6]† (hâ), *a.* [< ME. *hawe*, < AS. *hæwen*, blue.] Blue; azure.

Thro' and thro' the bonny ship's side,
He saw the green *haw* sea.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 341).

haw[7] (hâ), *interj.* [The same as *ha* as a hesitating utterance; a drawling syllable, much used by unfluent speakers, but usually ignored in writing and print, except in novels, plays, and other writings aiming at verisimilitude of speech; also written, if written at all, *huh*, and without aspiration *aw*, *ah*, *uh*, *ur*, *er*, etc.] An unmeaning syllable marking the pauses of hesitating speech. It takes various vocal forms, variously indicated in writing. See the etymology.

haw[7] (hâ), *n.* [< *haw*[7], *interj.*] An intermission or hesitation of speech marked by the unmeaning syllable *haw*.

For if through any hums and *haws*
There haps an intervening pause. *Congreve*.

haw[7] (hâ), *v. i.* [< *haw*[7], *interj.*] To speak with hesitation and the interruption of drawling and unmeaning sounds: as, to hum and *haw*.

The skill of lying . . . were to be obtained by industry—You must not hum, nor *haw*, nor blush for 't.
Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

Hawaiian (hä-wī'yan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hawaii* (see def.), a native name, + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Hawaii or the Sandwich Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific about 2,100 miles west-southwest of San Francisco.

II. *n.* 1. A native or citizen of Hawaii.—2. The language of Hawaii.

hawane, *n.* The fruit of the palm *Pritchardia Gaudichaudii*.

hawbuck (hâ'buk), *n.* [Appar. < *haw*[1], hedge, + *buck*[2].] An unmannerly lout; a clown. [Prov. Eng.]

Bless my heart! excuse me, Sir Richard—to sit down and leave you standing! 'Slife, sir, sorrow is making a *hawbuck* of me. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, v.

hawcubite† (hâ'kū-bīt), *n.* [A slang name, combining the equiv. *mohawk*, q. v., with *Jacobite*, another term exciting public interest at the time mentioned in the def.] One of a band of dissolute young men in London who swaggered about the streets at night during the closing years of the seventeenth century, insulting passers, breaking windows, etc.; a mohawk.

hawebake†, *n.* [ME.: see def.] A word of uncertain meaning, found only in the following passage. From its apparent form, it is supposed to signify the baked berry of the hawthorn—that is, coarse farć. It appears in the manuscripts sometimes as one word, sometimes as two words.

I recche noght a bene,
Though I come after him with *hawebake*;
I speke in prose, and lete him rymes make.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 95.

hawfinch (hâ'finch), *n.* [< *haw*[1] + *finch*[1].] The hawthorn-grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, a common European fringilline bird, about 6 inches long, with a very stout, turgid bill, the ends of the inner secondaries obliquely curved and truncated, and the plumage much variegated.

Hawfinch (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*).

See also cut under *Coccothraustes*. The name is extended to sundry related American grosbeaks, as the evening grosbeak, *Hesperophona vespertina*, the rose-breasted grosbeak, *Zamelodia* or *Habia ludoviciana*, etc.

haw-haw[1] (hâ'hâ'), *interj.* [A heavier form of *ha-ha*[1], q. v.] An utterance accompanying loud, coarse laughter.

haw-haw[1] (hâ'hâ'), *v. i.* [< *haw-haw*[1], *interj.*] To laugh loudly and heavily; guffaw.

I sat down in front of the General, and we *haw-haw'd*, I tell you, for more than half an hour.
Seba Smith, Major Downing's Letters, p. 189.

haw-haw[1] (hâ'hâ'), *n.* [< *haw-haw*[1], *interj.*] A guffaw; loud, coarse laughter.

He laughed not very often, and when he did, with a sudden, loud *haw-haw*, hearty, but somehow joyless, like an echo from a rock. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pastoral.

haw-haw[2] (hâ-hâ'), *n.* Same as *ha-ha*[2].

hawk[1] (hâk), *n.* [< ME. *hauk*, a contraction (due to Scand. or LG.) of reg. ME. *havek*, *havec*, *havok* (see *havoc*, *havock*), < AS. *hafoc*, *hafuc*, *haafoc* = OS. *habhoc* (in comp. proper names) = Fries. *hauk* = D. *havik* = MLG. *havek*, LG. *habek*, *havk* = OHG. *habuch*, *habich*, MHG. *habich*, *habech*, *hebech*, G. *habicht* = Icel. *haukr* = Sw. *hök* = Dan. *høg*, a hawk; perhaps, with suffix as in Goth. *ahaks*, a dove, OHG. *kranuh*, G. *kranich*, a crane, from the root **haf* of AS. *hebban*, E. *heave*, in its early sense of 'take,' 'seize,' as in L. *capere* (cf. L. *accipiter*, a hawk, usually derived from *capere*; but see *accipiter*).] 1. A diurnal bird of prey which does not habitually feed upon carrion: contrasted with *owl* and with *vulture*. (*a*) In a strict technical sense, any species of the subfamily *Accipitrinæ* or either of the genera *Accipiter* and *Astur*, having rounded wings which extend, when folded, about two thirds the length of the tail; the tail long and square or little rounded; the shank comparatively long and naked or little feathered; and the beak not toothed. Such are the sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus* of Europe, the European goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, and many others, found in all parts of the world. They are of medium and small size, the goshawks being among the largest, and prey for the most part on humble quarry, which they capture by chasing or raking after it, not by pouncing upon it. In this sense *hawk* is contrasted with *falcon*, *eagle*, *kite*, *buzzard*, etc. See *Accipitrinæ*, and cut under *Astur*. (*b*) Any diurnal bird of prey of the family *Falconidæ*, including eagles, buzzards, kites, etc. (*c*) Any bird used in falconry: as, a noble or ignoble *hawk*. See *falcon*.

He went on haukynge by the ryver syde
And let his *haukes* flee.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 101).

Between two *hawks*, which flies the higher pitch;
Between two dogs, which hath the deeper mouth; . . .
I have perhaps some shallow spirit of judgment.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

"What colour were his *hawks?*" she says,
"What colour were his hounds?"
Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 295).

The wild *hawk* stood with the down on his beak,
And stared, with his foot on the prey.
Tennyson, The Poet's Song.

2. With a specifying term, some bird that hawks for its prey on the wing. Thus, in the United States the goatsuckers of the genus *Chordeiles* are commonly called *night-hawks*. The night jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*, is locally called *dor-*, *goat-*, *moth-*, *night-*, and *screech-hawk*; and the swift is sometimes called *hawk-swallow*. See cut under *goatsucker*.—**Black hawk**, the American rough-legged hawk or black buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus sancti johannis*, in its melanistic phase. See cut under *Archibuteo*. **Hawk's glove**. See *glove*. —**Hawk's lure**, in *her*. See *lure*. **Ignoble hawks**, those hawks which have no tooth and rake after the quarry. They are *Accipitrinæ*.—**Make-hawk**, a trained and steady hawk flown with young birds to teach them to take the quarry. —**Noble hawks**, those hawks which have a toothed beak and plunge down upon or stoop to the quarry, as any falcon; the *Falconinæ*.—**Passage hawk**, a hawk captured when on its migration. See *peregrine*. —**Red hawk**, in *falconry*, a hawk of the first year, in its young plumage.—**Sharp-shinned hawk**, the American *Accipiter fuscus*, a small true hawk with extremely slender shanks, corresponding to that which is called *sparrow-hawk* in England. [U. S.]—**To know a hawk from a hand-saw**. See *hand-saw*. (See also *fish-hawk*, *hen-hawk*, *marsh-hawk*, *pigeon-hawk*, *singing-hawk*, *sparrow-hawk*, *squirrel-hawk*.) = Syn. *Hawk*, *Falcon*. *Hawk* is the most general and indefinite name of a bird of prey. It seems to have at first distinguished the birds so designated from carrion-feeding kinds and from those that prey by night (*vultures* and *owls*), and then to have been applied to those which could be trained—that is, used in the sport of hawking or falconry. Its nearest synonym is *falcon*; and since all hawks were formerly placed in one genus, *Falco*, *hawk* and *falcon* became interchangeable book-names for most members of the family *Falconidæ*. But, again, the *hawks* used in falconry were of two series, respectively designated noble and ignoble, corresponding to two technical subfamilies of *Falconidæ*. The name *falcon* became, therefore, technically restricted to the former of these series, the subfamily *Falconinæ*, while *hawk* was coincidently applied to the other, *Accipitrinæ*, alone.

hawk[1] (hâk), *v. i.* [< *hawk*[1], *n.*] 1. To hunt birds or small animals by means of hawks or falcons trained for the purpose; practise hawking; engage in falconry.

A little river . . . much frequented by fowle, and rigorously preserved for the Grand Signiors pleasure; who ordinarily *hawks* thereon. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 29.

An a man have not skill in the *hawking* and hunting languages now a dayes, I'll not give a rush for him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

2. To fly in the manner of the hawk; soar; take prey in the air.

Now *hawks* aloft, now skims along the flood.
Dryden.

When the swallows are seen *hawking* very high, it is a good indication; the insects upon which they feed venture up there only in the most auspicious weather.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXV. 675.

To hawk at, to fly at; attack on the wing.

Lord L. 'Tis my wonder
Two animals should *hawk at* all discourse thus.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

I had rather see a wren *hawk at* a fly,
Than this decision.
Fletcher and another, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

hawk[2] (hâk), *v. t.* [Due to the older noun, *hawker*[2], q. v.; so *peddle*, from *peddler*. Cf. *huck*[2].] To offer for sale by outcry in a street or other public place, or from door to door; convey through town or country for sale: as, to *hawk* brooms or ballads.

His works were *hawked* in every street. *Swift*.

Thou goest still amongst them, seeing if, peradventure, thou can'st *hawk* a volume or two. *Lamb*, All Fools' Day.

I hear thee not at all, or hoarse
As when a hawker *hawks* his wares.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

I come not of the race
That *hawk* their sorrows in the market-place.
Lowell, To my Fire.

hawk[3] (hâk), *v.* [Formerly also *hauk*; imitative, like Dan. *harke*, Sw. *harka*, W. *hochi*, hawk. Cf. also *cough*, and words there cited.] I. *intrans.* To make an effort to raise phlegm from the throat.

Touch. Come, sit, sit, and a song. . . .
1 *Page.* Shall we clap into 't roundly, without *hawking*, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse?
Shak., As you Like it, v. 3.

If he shou'd come before I wou'd have him, I'll come before him, and cough and *hauk* soundly, that you may not be surpriz'd. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

II. *trans.* To raise by hawking: as, to *hawk* up phlegm.

hawk[3] (hâk), *n.* [< *hawk*[3], *v.*] An effort to raise phlegm from the throat.

hawk[1] (hâk), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of *hawk*[1] (?).] In *building*, a small quadrangular board with a handle underneath, used by plasterers to hold the mortar.

hawk-bell (hâk'bel), *n.* A small bell made to be attached to the leg of a hawk: used in falconry. These bells are of the form of a sleigh-bell, and are fastened on the hawk by the varvels or rings.

hawkbill (hâk'bil), *n.* 1. The caret, or hawk-billed sea-turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata*. It is from this turtle that tortoise-shell is obtained. Also called *hawk's-bill*. See cut under *Eretmochelys*.—2. A pair of pliers with curved nose, used to hold pieces in soldering them with a blowpipe.

hawk-billed (hâk'bild), *a.* Having a bill or beak like or likened to a hawk's: as, a *hawk-billed* turtle.

hawk-bit (hâk'bit), *n.* A plant of the genus *Leontodon*, natural order *Compositæ*, related to the hawkweed and dandelion. The best-known species is *L. autumnale*, called the *fall dandelion*, which has become naturalized in the United States from Europe. (See *Leontodon*.) The name has also been improperly applied to the species of *Hieracium*, in place of *hawkweed*.

hawk-boy (hâk'boi), *n.* An assistant to a plasterer, who supplies him with plaster or mortar, placing it upon the hawk.

hawk-eagle (hâk'ē″gl), *n.* A bird of the genus *Spizaëtus*; one of certain crested hawks. There are numerous species, the most typical of which are South American, as *S. ornatus*, *S. bellicosus*, etc.

hawked† (hâkt), *a.* Crooked; curving like a hawk's bill.

> Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persians.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

hawker[1] (hâ'kėr), *n.* [< ME. **hawkere*, < AS. *hafecere* (once) (= MLG. *heveker*), a hawker, falconer, < *hafoc*, *hafec*, hawk: see *hawk*[1] and *-er*[1].] **1.** One who hawks, or pursues the sport of hawking; a falconer.

> *Haukers* and hunters, dronkards, . . . having no other god but their belly. *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 334.

2. [Cf. *yacht*, lit. a chaser, hunter (strictly a chase, hunt).] A sloop-rigged vessel.

hawker[2] (hâ'kėr), *n.* [Also dial. *hocker*; < D. *heuker* = G. *hocker*, *höcker*, a retailer, = Dan. *höker*, a huckster, chandler, = Sw. *hökare*, a chandler, cheesemonger: see further under *huckster*.] One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; one who travels about selling small wares; a peddler; a packman.

> We must be teased with perpetual *hawkers* of strange and wonderful things. *Swift*, Bickerstaff Papers.
>
> The *hawkers* who cried Tory pamphlets and broadsides through the streets were at once sent to the House of Correction. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

hawker[2] (hâ'kėr), *v. t.* [< *hawker*[2], *n.*] To play the hawker; peddle. [Rare.]

> But was implacable and awkward
> To all that interloped and *hawkered*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. iii. 620.

hawkey[1] (hâ'ki), *n.* Same as *hockey*[1].

hawkey[2] (hâ'ki), *n.* Same as *hockey*[2].

hawkey[3], **hawkie** (hâ'ki), *n.* [Sc. (cf. *hawkit*, white-faced, as a cow, also stupid); origin obscure.] **1.** A cow; specifically, a black and white cow; more especially, a cow of a dark color with a white stripe on the face.

> The soupe their only *hawkie* does afford,
> That 'yont the hallan snugly chows her cud.
> *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. A stupid fellow; a clown.

Hawkeye (hâk'ī), *n.* An inhabitant or a native of the State of Iowa, which is popularly called the "Hawkeye State": said to be so called from the name of an Indian chief who once lived in that region. [Colloq., U. S.]

hawk-eyed (hâk'īd), *a.* Having acute vision, like that of a hawk; having bold, piercing eyes.

> He entered through a dim door-way, and saw a *hawk-eyed* woman, rough-headed and unwashed, cheapening a hungry girl's last bit of finery.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xix.

hawk-fly (hâk'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Asilidæ*; one of numerous hornet-

Hawk fly, or Missouri Bee-killer (*Proctacanthus milberti*), natural size.

flies or robber-flies: so called from their predaceous habits and swiftness of flight. The adults prey on other insects and are on the whole beneficial, but some species destroy honey-bees. The larvæ live under ground and are probably phytophagous. *Proctacanthus milberti* is the Missouri bee-killer; it also preys on the Rocky Mountain locust and the cotton-worm.

hawkie, *n.* See *hawkey*[3].

hawking (hâ'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hawk*[1], *v.*] The sport of capturing birds and small quadrupeds by means of trained birds of the falcon kind, generically called *hawks*; falconry.

> Dost thou love *hawking?* thou hast hawks will soar
> Above the morning lark. *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

hawking-glove (hâ'king-gluv), *n.* A glove used in falconry, especially that worn on the left hand, upon which the hawk is carried, and which protects the hand from the claws of the bird.

hawking-pole† (hâ'king-pōl), *n.* A staff used in falconry.

> Now during that ninth yeare . . . these canes prove so bigge and strong withall that they serve for *hawking-poles*, and fowlers pearches. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 36.

hawking-pouch† (hâ'king-pouch), *n.* A bag or almoner worn by a falconer, or by a man or woman engaged in the sport of hawking. They were large enough to serve upon occasion as game-bags, but much of their space was taken up with little pockets to contain the bells, jesses, lure, and other requisites for hawking.

hawkish (hâ'kish), *a.* [< *hawk*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling a hawk; rapacious; fierce.

> My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, *hawkish*, aquiline.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 245.
>
> She must have been very beautiful as a young girl, but was now too fierce and *hawkish* looking.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, vi.

hawkit (hâ'kit), *a.* [Sc.: see *hawkey*[3].] **1.** Having a white face: applied to cattle.

> He maid a hundreth nolt [cattle] all *hawkit*.
> *Dunbar*, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22.

2. Foolish; silly.

hawk-moth (hâk'môth), *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous or heterocerous insect of the family *Sphingidæ*, in a broad sense; a sphinx-moth

Hawk moth (*Protoparce carolina*), one half natural size.

or sphinx: so called from the mode of flight, which is likened to the hovering or "wind-hovering" of a hawk. The species are numerous, and are referred to several modern families and many genera.—**Death's-head hawk-moth.** See *death's-head*.—**Elephant hawk-moth,** a name of the *Metopsilus elpenor*.—**Humming-bird hawk-moth,** *Macroglossa stellatarum*, one of the most beautiful of the diurnal species of hawk-moths, and remarkable for the loudness of the sound which its wings produce. When feeding it inserts its long proboscis into the cups of even the narrowest tubular flowers.—**Small elephant hawk-moth,** *Metopsilus porcellus*.

hawk-nosed (hâk'nōzd), *a.* Having a nose resembling the beak of a hawk.

hawknut (hâk'nut), *n.* A tuber of an umbelliferous plant, *Conopodium denudatum* (*Bunium flexuosum*), a native of western Europe and the British isles; also, the plant itself. The tubers are aromatic and sweetish, though somewhat acrid when raw; when boiled or roasted they become quite palatable, and resemble chestnuts in taste, whence they are called *earth-chestnuts*. Several other names are applied to them, such as *earthnut*, *hognut*, *pignut*, and *kipper-nut*.

hawk-owl (hâk'oul), *n.* **1.** The day-owl, *Surnia ulula* or *Ulula funerea*: so called from its diurnal habits and notable rapacity. It is a rather small owl, without plumicorns, with the facial disk very

Hawk-owl (*Surnia ulula*).

imperfect, the tail long and graduated, and the plumage barred throughout. It inhabits the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

2. The short-eared owl, *Strix brachyotus* or *Asio accipitrinus*.—**3.** The harfang or great snowy owl, *Nyctea nivea*.

hawk-parrot (hâk'par″ọt), *n.* A parrot of the genus *Deroptyus*, as *D. coronatus* or *accipitrinus*, the crested hawk-parrot of the Amazon. See cut under *Deroptyus*.

hawk's-beard (hâks'bērd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Crepis*, allied to the hawkweeds and the dandelion. A few species, as *Crepis rubra*, are cultivated. See *Crepis*.

hawk's-bill (hâks'bil), *n.* **1.** Same as *hawk-bill*, 1.—**2.** The catch or detent controlling the striking-movement of a clock.

hawk's-eye (hâks'ī), *n.* A kind of plover. (*a*) The golden plover. *G. Edwards*, 1750. (*b*) The black-bellied plover. *Mrs. Wilson*.

hawk-swallow (hâk'swol″ō), *n.* The common black swift of Europe, *Cypselus apus*: so called from its hawking for insects on the wing. See cut under *Cypselus*. [Local, Eng.]

hawkweed (hâk'wēd), *n.* [< *hawk*[1] + *weed*. Cf. AS. *hafoc-wyrt*, E. as if **hawkwort*, supposed to be *hawkweed*.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Hieracium*, natural order *Compositæ*, suborder *Ligulifloræ* (*Cichoriaceæ*), or lettuce family, a very large genus, especially numerous on the continent of Europe.—**2.** A species of *Senecio*, *S. hieracifolius*. See *Senecio*.

hawm[1] (hâm), *n.* Same as *halm*.

hawm[2] (hâm), *v. i.* [E. dial., also written *haum*; origin obscure.] To lounge; loiter; loaf.

> Guzzlin' an' soakin' an' smoäkin' an' *hawmin'* about i' the laanes. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

hawmed†, *a.* [< *hawm*[1], = *halm*, + *-ed*[2]: so called in allusion to the frequently crooked stalks of jointed plants, as the cereals.] Bandy. *Davies*.

> The Devils of Crowland with their crimp shoulders, side and gor-bellies, crooked and *hawmed* legges.
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 530.

hawm-legged†, *a.* Bandy-legged. *Nares*.

> That is *haume-legged*, legges turned outward, as some say, that hath a paire of left legges, [L.] valgus.
> *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 286.

hawse[1] (hâz), *n.* [Earlier spelling *halse*: see *halse*[2].] **1.** That part of a vessel's bow where the holes for her cables to pass through are cut: now used chiefly in phrases describing the condition of a vessel's chains when she is moored with both starboard and port anchors down. Thus, the hawse is *clear* when both chains lead direct to their respective anchors; when the ship brings a strain on both chains, one on each bow, the hawse is said to be *open*, and if the chains are crossed or twisted together, the hawse is said to be *foul*.

2. The space between the ship and her anchors: as, he was anchored in our *hawse;* the brig fell foul of our *hawse*, etc.

> "There are mischief-makers behind." "Ay? just you tell me who they are; I'll teach them to come across my *hawse*." *C. Reade*, Love me Little, ix.
>
> "Sail ho!" was cried again, and we made another sail, broad on our weather bow, and steering athwart our *hawse*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 18.

Athwart hawse. See *athwart*.—**Cross in the hawse.** See *cross*[1], *n.*—**Elbow in the hawse.** See *elbow*.—**To freshen the hawse,** to veer out or heave in a short length of cable (a few feet) in order that a new portion may receive the chafe of the hawse-pipe: an expression formerly employed when hemp cables were in use.—**To moor with an open hawse,** to lay out the anchors in a line at right angles with the prevailing wind.

hawse[2]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E., also written *halse*; < OF. *haulser*, *hausser*, raise, heave up, lift up, advance, earlier OF. *haucer*, *haucier*, *hauchier*, F. *hausser*, raise, lift, = Pr. *ausar*, *alsar* = Sp. *alzar*, raise, lift, etc. (*alzar velas*, set the sails), = It. *alzare*, raise, lift, etc. (*alzare le vele*, set the sails), < L. as if **altiare*, < *altus*, high: see *haut*[1], *alt*, *altitude*, etc.; and cf. *hausse*. In the naut. sense (in quot. from Grafton), referred by some to Icel. *hālsa* (*segl*), 'clue up' (a sail) (see *halse*[2]), but this is a different thing from 'hoisting' sail, for which the Icel. terms are *vinda*, *draga*, *setja upp* (*segl*), etc. Not connected with *hoise* or *hoist*, q. v.] To raise.

> Euery thing was *hawsed* aboue the mesure; amerceuiētes were turned into fines, fines into ransomes.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1 2.
>
> He wayed vp his ancors, and *halsed* vp his sayles.
> *Grafton*, Chron. Rich. III., an. 3.

hawse[2]†, *n.* [ME.; cf. *hawse*[2], *v.*] Exaltation.

> Alwais to labour that iournay,
> Puttyng my hole hert, strength, mynde, and thought ay
> To your honour, *hawse* and encrese also.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (L. E. T. S.), l. 493.

hawse[3] (hâz), *n.* A Scotch form of *horse*[1].

hawse-bag (hâz′bag . . . *Naut.*, a conical canvas bag filled with oakum, used in a head sea to stop the hawse-holes when the cables are bent. Also called *jacktass*.

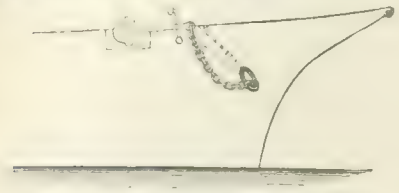
hawse-block (hâz′blok), *n.* Same as *hawse-plug*.

hawse-bolster (hâz′bōl″stėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a curved oak timber, usually ironed, placed under a hawse-hole as a protection from chafing by the cable.

hawse-box† (hâz′boks), *n.* The hawse-hole.

hawse-buckler (hâz′buk″lėr), *n.* A hinged shutter, generally of iron, placed on the outside of a hawse-hole to close it when the cable is not bent.

hawse-hole (hâz′hōl), *n.* A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable is passed. —**To come through the hawse-holes**, to commence a seaman's life as a common sailor: used in contradistinction to *to come through the cabin window* — that is, to begin as an officer.



Hawse-hole with Anchor in Place on Vessel-rail.

hawse-hook (hâz′hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, a breast-hook which crosses the hawse-timber above the upper deck.

hawse-piece (hâz′pēs), *n.* One of the foremost timbers of a ship through which a hawse-hole passes.

hawse-pipe (hâz′pīp), *n.* An iron pipe fitted into a hawse-hole to prevent the wood from being abraded. —**Hawse-pipe bottom**, a sea-bottom of clay or soft rock perforated by worms or other marine animals. Also called *honeycomb bottom*.

hawse-plug (hâz′plug), *n.* A block of wood driven into a ship's hawse-pipe at sea, to prevent the ingress of water. Also called *hawse-block*.

hawser (hâ′zėr), *n.* [Formerly written *halser*, *haulser*, *halsier* (as also *halse*); < OF. *haulseree*, < *haulser*, *hausser*, raise, lift, the E. *hawser* being practically from the corresponding E. verb *hawse*[1], q. v. The sense suggests a connection with E. *haul*, *hale*[1]; but this cannot be made out.] *Naut.*, a cable; especially, a small cable, or a large rope in size between a cable and a tow-line, used in warping, etc.

> Within, the waves in softer murmurs glide,
> And ships secure without their *halsers* ride.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, xiii.
>
> The anchor, slipp'd at need
> With *haulser* huge, abates their fearful speed.
> *Hoole*, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xix.

The friction of the *hawsers* was so great as nearly to cut through the bittheads, and, ultimately, to set them on fire. *Parry*, Admiral Parry, p. 148.

hawser-laid (hâ′zėr-lād), *a.* Made of three small ropes laid up into one, as, formerly, small running rigging, shrouds, etc., or, now, cables and tow-lines.

hawse-timber (hâz′tim″bėr), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the upright timbers in the bow, bolted on each side of the stem, in which the hawse-holes are cut.

hawse-wood (hâz′wůd), *n.* *Naut.*, a general name for the hawse-timbers.

hawsing-iron (hâ′zing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A chisel used in calking.

hawsing-mallet (hâ′zing-mal″et), *n.* A mallet or beetle used with chisels, called irons, in calking.

hawsom†, *n.* [G. *hausen*, sturgeon: see *hausen*.] A sturgeon.

They say that the *hausen* fish in the Danube has been taken twenty-one feet in length. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 2.

hawthorn (hâ′thôrn), *n.* [< ME. *hawethorn*, *hagthorn*, < AS. *hagathorn*, ONorth. *haga-thorn* (= D. *haagdoorn* = MHG. *hagedorn*, G. *hagedorn*, *hagedorn*, *hagendorn* = Icel. *hagthorn* = Sw. Norw. *hagtorn*), < AS. *haga*, E. *haw*, a hedged inclosure, + *thorn*, thorn: see *haw*[1] and *thorn*. Cf. *haythorn*. Hence the proper name *Hawthorn*, *Hawthorne*, *Hathorn*.] A thorny shrub or small tree, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, much used in hedges. It is found in the wild state throughout most of Europe, in northern Africa, and western Asia. It has been introduced into the United States: a hedge was planted with it by George Washington at Mount Vernon. It has still branches bearing strong thorns and deeply lobed or cut leaves. The fruit is the haw. The name is also applied to the genus *Crataegus* in general. See *Crataegus*. Also *hathorn*, *haythorn*, and *hedge thorn*.

Hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*).
1, flowering branch; 2, fruit; 3, 4, leaves; 5, flower; 6, fruit in vertical section; 7, leaf.

> The *hawthorn* whitens; and the juicy groves
> Put forth their buds. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 90.
>
> The *hawthorn* bush, with seats beneath the shade,
> For talking age and whisp'ring lovers made.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 13.

Hawthorn china, a kind of Oriental porcelain usually classed as Chinese, though asserted by some to be from Japan. The decoration represents the flowering branches of a plum-tree without the leaves, reserved in white, the ground of dark blue being filled in around it. —**Hawthorn pattern.** (*a*) A common decoration of Bow porcelain. (*b*) A decorative pattern used in some Oriental wares. See *Hawthorn china*.

hawthorn-grosbeak (hâ′thôrn-grōs″bēk), *n.* The hawfinch.

hawthorn-tree (hâ′thôrn-trē), *n.* Same as *hawthorn*.

> It was a maide of my countrè,
> As she came by a *hathorne-tre*,
> As full of flowers as might be seen,
> She merveld to se the tree so grene.
> *The Hawthorn Tree* (Child's Ballads, I. 312).

hay[1] (hā), *n.* [< ME. *hay*, *hey*, *heiz*, hay, also growing grass, < AS. *hīg*, ONorth. *hēg*, *heig*, *hoeg*, hay, also growing grass, = D. *hooi* = OHG. *hewi*, *houwe*, MHG. *hou*, *hou*, *houwe*, G. *heu* (*haw*, obs.) = Icel. *hey* = Sw. Dan. *hö*, hay, = Goth. *hawi*, hay, grass; prob. orig. grass cut or to be cut, < AS. *hēawan*, E. *hew*, etc., cut: see *hew*[1].] Grass that has been cut; especially, grass cut and dried for use as fodder.

He smote the stede, and rode in a-monge hem, and made of hem soche martire that thei lay vpon hepes in the feilde, as *hey* in a medowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

> Make us a bed o' green rushes,
> And cover it o'er wi' green *hay*.
> *Lizzie Lindsay* (Child's Ballads, IV. 71).
>
> When merry milkmaids click the latch,
> And rarely smells the new-mown *hay*.
> *Tennyson*, The Owl.

Between hay and grass, too late for one thing or source of supply, and too soon for another. [Colloq., U. S.] —**Camel's hay.** Same as *camel grass*. **Neither hay nor grass**, not exactly one thing or the other. [Colloq., U. S.] —**Tame hay**, hay made usually from foreign grasses, such as timothy, or from other forage-plants, as clover, lucerne, etc., which have been specially sown in meadows for the purpose. [Western U. S.] —**To look for a needle in a bottle of hay.** See *bottle*[3]. —**To make hay.** (*a*) To cut and cure grass for fodder.

He assisted the farmers occasionally in the lighter labors of their farms; helped to *make hay*; mended the fences; took the horses to water. *Irving*, Sleepy Hollow.

(*b*) To throw things into confusion; scatter everything about in disorder.

O, father, how you are *making hay* of my things!
Miss Edgeworth, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, i. 2.

Furniture, crockery, fender, fire-irons lay in one vast heap of broken confusion in the corner of the room. . . . The fellows were mad with fighting too. I wish they hadn't come here and *made hay* afterwards.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, vii.

To make hay while the sun shines, to seize the favorable opportunity, as must be done with reference to sunshine in hay-making. —**Wild hay**, hay made from the native or indigenous grasses of any country. [Western U. S.]

hay[1] (hā), *v.* [< *hay*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make hay of; convert into hay.

The bunch-grass matures in the field, and is *hayed* uncut.
Amer. Commonwealths, Oregon, p. 300.

2. To feed with hay; give hay to.

After some hours the postillion stopped before a house on the Swedish bank to *hay* his horses.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 168.

II. *intrans.* To cut and dry or cure grass for use as fodder.

hay[2]† (hā), *n.* [< ME. *haye*, *heye*, < AS. *hege*, a hedge, fence, < *haga*, a hedge, > E. *haw*[1]: see *haw*[1] and *hedge*.] **1.** A hedge.

> As fast I bisiede and wolde fayne
> Have passed the *hay*, if I myght
> Have geten ynne. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2971.
>
> Thise holtis and thise *hayis*,
> That han in wynter dede ben and drye,
> Revesten hem in greene, when that May is.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 351.

2. A net set round the haunt of an animal.

> It were not meet to send a huntsman out
> Into the woods with net, with gin or *hay*.
> *John Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 164).

Subsequently, in 1503, a penalty of the same amount was imposed upon any person keeping deer *hays*, or buckstalls, unless he had a park, chase, or forest.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 271.

3. An inclosure; a haw. —**4.** [Cf. *heydeguy*.] A round country-dance; a dance in a ring.

Hayes, jiggs, and roundelayes
Marston's Mountebanks' Masque (1589). (*Halliwell*.)

> With their winding *hays*,
> Active and antic dances, to delight
> Your frolic eyes.
> *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, iv. 1.

To dance the hay, to dance in a ring; hence, to move about briskly.

> Shall we goe *daunce the hay*?
> Never pipe could ever play
> Better shepheard's roundelay.
> *England's Helicon*, p. 228. (*Halliwell*.)

I will play on the tabor to the worthies, and let them *dance the hay*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Mary is busied about many things, is *dancing the hays* between three houses. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 122.

hay[2]† (hā), *v. i.* [< *hay*[2], *n.*, 2.] To lay snares for rabbits.

> Prithee, content thyself.
> We shall scout here, as though we went a-*haying*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, i. 3.

hay[3] (hā), *interj.* Same as *hey*[1].

hay[4]† (hā). [It. *hai*, you have it, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *avere*, < L. *habere*, have: see *habit*, *have*. Cf. L. *habet*, he has it, an exclamation used when a gladiator was wounded.] In *fencing:* (*a*) An exclamation used when one's opponent is hit.

O, it must be done like lightning, *hay*!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

(*b*) A home thrust.

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion. . . . Ah, the immortal passado! the punto reverso! the *hay*! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

haya (ha′yä), *n.* [African.] An arrow-poison used on the western coast of Africa. It seems to have a local analgetic effect, somewhat like that of cocaine, when absorbed from a mucous surface or injected hypodermically. There is evidence that its action depends at least in part upon the presence in it of the bark or other parts of *Erythrophlæum Guineense*.

hay-asthma (hā′ast″mą), *n.* Same as *hay-fever*.

I escaped from the *hay-asthma* with a visit of one month.
Southey, Letters.

hay-bacillus (hā′ba-sil″us), *n.* *Bacillus subtilis:* so called because it is abundantly obtained from infusions of hay. See *Bacillus*, 3.

hay-band (hā′band), *n.* A band with which a bundle of hay is bound.

hay-bird (hā′bėrd), *n.* **1.** A small bird, as a warbler or flycatcher, which uses hay in building its nest. The name is variously applied, as to the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, the European blackcap, *S. atricapilla*, and other species of the same genus in its most restricted sense; to the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, the wood warbler, *P. sibilatrix*, and chiffchaff, *P. rufus;* to the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, etc. [Eng.]

2. The pectoral sandpiper, or grass-snipe, *Tringa maculata*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

haybote (hā′bōt), *n.* [< *hay*[2], hedge, + *boot*[1], ME. *bote*, fine, reparation.] In *Eng. law:* (*a*) A fine for damaging or breaking fences. (*b*) Formerly, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences; hedgebote.

hay-cap (hā′kap), *n.* A canvas cover or hood placed over a cock of hay to protect it from rain.

hay-car (hā′kär), *n.* On American railroads, a box-car for carrying baled hay. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

hay-cart (hā′kärt), *n.* A hay-wagon or -wain.

We met, however, with great numbers of travellers, mostly farmers with laden *hay-carts*.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 412.

haycock (hā′kok), *n.* A small conical pile or heap of hay thrown up in a hay-field while the hay is being cured or is awaiting removal to a barn.

> If the earlier season lead
> To the tann'd *haycock* in the mead.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 90.
>
> As they rake the green-appearing ground,
> And drive the dusky wave along the mead,
> The russet *hay-cock* rises thick behind,
> In order gay. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 367.

hay-cold (hā′kōld), *n.* Same as *hay-fever*.

hay-cromet†, *n.* A hay-rake. *Davies.*

They fell downe on their mary-bones, and lift up their *hay-cromes* unto him.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

hay-cutter (hā′kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting hay into small pieces for use as food for cattle.

haydegye†, **haydegee**†, etc., *n.* See *heyday-guise*.

haydenite (hā′dn-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. H. H. *Hayden* (1769–1844), a dentist, who discovered it near Baltimore in Maryland.] A variety of the zeolite chabazite.

hay-elevator (hā′el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* A mechanical hay-fork or hay-lifting and -conveying apparatus, used to lift a quantity of hay from a wagon and place it in a loft.

hayesin (hā′zin), *n.* [Named after A. A. *Hayes* (1806–82), an American chemist.] A hydrous calcium borate related to ulexite.

hay-fever (hā′fē″vėr), *n.* A feverish attack, coming on in the summer, with inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and eyes, or conjunctivitis, bronchitis, and asthma, and caused by the pollen of various plants, especially of the ragweed. Also called *summer fever, summer catarrh, hay-cold, hay-asthma, autumnal catarrh, pollen-fever, pollen-catarrh,* and (early forms) *rose-cold* and *June cold.*

hay-field (hā′fēld), *n.* A field where grass designed to be made into hay is grown; a field where grass is being made into hay.

There from the sun-burnt *hayfield* homeward creeps
The loaded wain. *Cowper,* Task, i. 295.

hay-fork (hā′fôrk), *n.* A fork used for turning over hay to dry, or in lifting it, as into a cart, on to a rick, etc.

hay-hook (hā′hůk), *n.* **1.** A hand-tool for pulling hay from the side of a stack or mow.—**2.** In *her.*, a rare bearing representing a large hook with a sort of square socket at the upper end. The point is sometimes finished with a head, as of a dog.

haying (hā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hay*[1], *v.*] The process of making hay; the work of cutting, curing, and storing grass.

hay-jack (hā′jak), *n.* A name of several warblers, as of species of *Sylvia* and *Phylloscopus*, which build nests of hay; a hay-bird. [Local, Eng.]

This style of nest-building [with the sides and bottom like open basketwork] seems to be common to all the species of the genus Sylvia, as now restricted, and in many districts has obtained for the builders the name of *Hay-Jack*, quite without reference to the kind of bird which puts the nests together. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 553.

Black-headed hay-jack, *Sylvia atricapilla,* the blackcap.

hay-knife (hā′nīf), *n.* A long knife with the blade set at right angles to the handle, or a spade-like cutting-tool with a blade, foot-rest, and curved handle, used to cut hay from the side of a haystack or haymow.

hay-loader (hā′lō″dėr), *n.* A device attached to a hay-rack or hay-wagon, for gathering up the hay from windrows or from haycocks and loading it upon the wagon. The most simple form is a crane fastened to the body of a wagon, and having a large hay-fork suspended from its arm. A more complicated machine includes a hay-rake trailing behind the wagon, and an elevator for raising the hay gathered by the rake and depositing it upon the wagon.

hay-loft (hā′lôft), *n.* In a stable or barn, a storing-place for hay.

hay-maiden, hay-maids (hā′mā″dn, -mādz), *n.* [In poet. allusion to girls in the hay-field.] The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.* [Eng.]

haymaker (hā′mā″kėr), *n.* **1.** One who cuts and dries grass for use as fodder; specifically, in England, one who follows the mowers and tosses the grass over to dry it.

The conversation turned commonly on the incidents of the summer; how the *hay-makers* overtook the mowers, or how the rain kept the labour back.
Hone's Year Book, Oct. 8.

2. An apparatus for drying and curing hay. It consists of a long inclined shoot, through which fresh-cut grass is passed by means of a conveyer, and in which it meets a volume of hot air from a coke-furnace. It resembles the more simple fruit-driers.

3. *pl.* A kind of country-dance. Also called *haymakers' jig.*

hay-market (hā′mär″ket), *n.* A place for the sale of hay.

haymow (hā′mou), *n.* A mow or mass of hay stored in a barn.

haynselynst, *n. pl.* See *hanselines.*

hay-plant (hā′plant), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Prangos pabularia,* which grows in Tibet and adjacent mountainous countries, and is there highly valued as a forage-plant. Its value was first made known to Europeans by Moorcroft, and attempts have been made to introduce it into Europe, but generally without success. It has been thought to be the "*Silphium*" mentioned by Arrian in his account of the wars of Alexander the Great.

hay-press (hā′pres), *n.* A press for making loose hay into bales for convenience of storage and transportation; a baling-press.

hay-rack (hā′rak), *n.* A light framework of wood placed on an open wagon for the purpose of carrying bulky material, such as hay or straw.

The deputy sheriff and then his prisoner had to climb over a *hayrack* and thence down to the ground.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xvi.

hay-rake (hā′rāk), *n.* **1.** A hand-rake used in raking hay.—**2.** A machine for raking hay into windrows; a horse-rake.

hayrick (hā′rik), *n.* A haystack.

The stable, sheds, and other outbuildings, with the *hayricks* and the pens for such cattle as we bring in during winter, are near the house.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 665.

hayrift, *n.* See *hairif.*

hay-scent (hā′sent), *n.* A fern, *Nephrodium oreopteris:* so called on account of the fragrance of its fronds. It is common in northern Europe, and ranges from Norway to Spain. See *Nephrodium.*

hay-seed (hā′sēd), *n.* **1.** Grass-seed. [Colloq.]—**2.** The redseed, brit, etc., upon which mackerel, menhaden, and other fish largely feed. [New Eng.]—**3.** A countryman; a rustic. [Slang, U. S.]

haysoget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *haysuck.*

hay-spreader (hā′spred″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for spreading out hay to expose it to the sun and the air.

haystack (hā′stak), *n.* [= Dan. *höstak* = Sw. *höstack.*] A large stack or pile of hay, made in the open air as a means of storing or preserving the hay. It is finished above in conical form, or in the form of a ridged roof, and the sides are generally made to project somewhat for better protection from rain.

Set fire on barns and *haystacks* in the night.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

Haystack boiler, an old form of steam-boiler, somewhat resembling a haystack in form.—**To look for a needle in a haystack,** to seek for what it is almost impossible to find.

How in the world will we manage to find you afterwards? After we get into the thick of the bresh, it'll be like *lookin' for a needle in* the biggest sort of *a haystack.*
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 200.

haysuck (hā′suk), *n.* [E. dial. also *hazock, hazeck, hay-jack, isaac,* etc. (and *haysucker*), < ME. *haisugge, heisugge, heysoge,* < AS. *hegesugge* (mentioned once, in a list of birds, next to the wren, glossed "*cicada, vicetula*": see below), < *hege,* E. *hay*[2], hedge, + **sugge, sugga,* a certain bird, glossed "*ficetula,*" "*ficitula,*" i. e., L. *ficedula,* the fig-pecker, beccafico, garden-warbler. The connection of AS. *sugga* with *sūgan, sūcan,* suck, is not obvious.] **1.** The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

Thou [the cuckoo] mortherere of the *heysoge* on the braunche,
That broughte the forth.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 612.

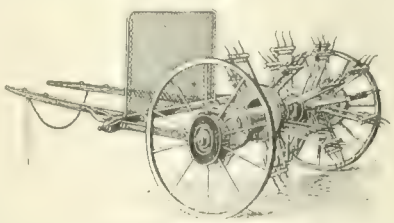
2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.*

haysucker (hā′suk″ėr), *n.* Same as *haysuck.*

hayt, *interj.* See *hait.*

hay-tea (hā′tē), *n.* The juice of hay extracted by boiling, and used as food for cattle.

hay-tedder (hā′ted″ėr), *n.* A machine for scattering hay so as to expose it to the sun



Hay-tedder (in English form).

and air. It consists of a pair of wheels supporting a reel, which carries bars set with curved tines pointing outward. The reel is rotated by a pinion connected with a spur-wheel in the hub of one of the wheels.

haythorn (hā′thôrn), *n.* [< AS. *hægthorn;* same as *hawthorn,* which prop. represents ONorth. *hagathorn:* see *hawthorn.*] Same as *hawthorn.*

Haytian (hā′ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hayti* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Hayti or San Domingo, a large island of the West Indies lying east of Cuba.—**2.** Pertaining to the republic of Hayti, comprising the western part of this island.

II. *n.* A native or citizen of Hayti.

hay-tit (hā′tit), *n.* **1.** The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea:* so called from the hay used in its nest. [Oxfordshire, Eng.]—**2.** The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis:* so called from the materials of its nest. [Oxfordshire, Eng.]

haytorite (hā′tor-īt), *n.* [< *Haytor* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A pseudomorphous mineral occurring in crystals having the form of datolite but consisting of chalcedony. It is from the Haytor iron-mines in Devonshire, England.

haywardt (hā′wärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heyward;* < ME. *heyward, heyeward, heiward,* also, through OF. influence, *haward,* < AS. *hæigweard* (rare), for **hægweard,* < *haga* (in comp. *hæg-,* cf. *hawthorn, haythorn*), haw, hedge, inclosure, + *weard,* keeper. Hence the proper names *Hayward, Heyward, Haward,* and also *Howard* (ME. *Howard,* var. of *Haward*), which is not, as often said, a contraction of **hogward* (cf. *Hoggart,* which represents *hogherd,* equiv. to *swineherd*).] An official whose duty was to guard the common herd or cattle of a town and to prevent them from breaking the hedges or fences of inclosed grounds; in New England, a similar official whose special duty was to impound strays.

Haue an horne and be *haywarde,* and liggen oute a nyghtes,
And kepe my corn in my croft fro pykers and theeues.
Piers Ploweman (C), vi. 16.

The meanest sort of men, as shepheards, *heywards* and such like. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

The *hayward* in England was the watcher of bounds, but his office in Massachusetts resembled that of the impounder and common driver more than it did that of the hedge warden of the mother country. *E. Channing.*

The *hay-ward,* who watched over the common pasture when enclosed for grass-growing, was paid by a piece of cornland at its side. *J. R. Green,* Conq. of Eng., p. 316.

hayz (hā′iz), *n.* [Ar.] In *astrol.*, an accidental fortitude, consisting in the situation of a masculine diurnal planet in a masculine sign above the horizon in the daytime, or of a feminine nocturnal planet in a feminine sign below the horizon in the night-time. The planet is properly said to be in its own *hayz* or running-place.

hazard (haz′ärd), *n.* [Formerly also *hasard;* < ME. *hasard, hazard,* a game of chance, < OF. *hasard, hazard,* a game at dice, the six at dice, adventure, F. *hasard,* hazard, = OIt. *zara,* a game at dice, also a hazard or a nick at dice, It. (after F.) *azzardo,* hazard, risk, danger, < Sp. *azar,* an unforeseen disaster, unexpected accident, an unfortunate card or throw at dice, hazard, formerly also the ace at dice, = Pg. *azar,* ill luck, a cast at dice losing all; orig. a die, < Ar. *al-zār,* the die, < *al,* the, + *zār* (in vulgar speech), a die (Devic), < Pers. *zār,* die (Zenker). Mahn, in Webster, gives Ar. *sehār, sār,* a die, < *sahara,* be white, shine (cf. Ar. *sehar,* dawn of day?).] **1.** The leading game at dice. The instruments are a box and two dice. The players are a caster and any number of setters. The setter stakes his money upon the table; the caster accepts the bet if he chooses, and must cover the setter's money if required. The setter can bar any throw. The caster first calls a main—that is, he calls any of the numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. He then throws his chance. If this is 2, 3, 11, or 12, it is called *crabs* and he loses, unless the main were 7 and he throws 11, or the main were 6 or 8 and he throws 12. In these cases, and also if he throws the main, his throw is called *nick,* and he wins. If he throws neither crabs nor nick, he must continue to throw until he again throws the main or his chance; if he throws the former first, the setter wins, if the latter the caster wins. Owing to the complicated chances, a good player at hazard has a great advantage over a novice.

In Flaundres whylom was a companye
Of yonge folk that haunteden folye.
As ryot, *hasard,* stewes and tavernes.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 3.

Early at business, and at *hazard* late;
Mad at a fox-chase, wise at a debate.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 73.

2. A fortuitous event; chance; accident.

I will stand the *hazard* of the die.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

Fortune
(The blind foe to all beauty that is good)
Bandied you from one *hazard* to another.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

Two plants taken by *hazard* were protected under separate nets. *Darwin,* Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 339.

3. Risk; peril; exposure to danger; liability to do or to receive harm: as, the *hazards* of the sea; he did it at the *hazard* of his reputation.

But Fame said, take heed how you loose me, for if you do, you will run a great *hazard* never to meet me again, there's no retrieving of me. *Howell,* Letters, ii. 14.

The tragedies of former times,
Hazards and strange escapes.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

4†. One of the holes in the sides of a billiard table. *Bailey,* 1731. Hence—**5.** A stroke in billiards: known as *losing hazard* when the player pockets his own ball off another, and as *winning hazard* when he pockets the object-ball. [Eng.]

The object of the player . . . is to drive one or other of the balls in one or other of the pockets . . . This stroke is known as a *hazard.* *Encyc. Brit.,* III. 656.

6. Something risked or staked.

I do not doubt . . .
To . . . bring your latter *hazard* back again.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

7. In *tennis* and some similar games, that side of the court into which the ball is served. See *tennis*.

Another when at the [tennis] court he had a ball struck into his *hazard*, he would curse and often cry out, Estes vous [French] Lorraine Travell (1642), § 3.

When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will in France, by God's grace, play a set
Shall strike his father's crown into the *hazard*.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

8. In *golf*, a bunker, long grass, or other piece of bad ground. — Chicken hazard, a game of chance with very complicated rules. — To run the hazard, to do something when the consequences are not foreseen and not within the calculation; risk; take the chance.

Syn. [illegible] See *risk*, *n.*

hazard (haz′ärd), *v.* [= F. *hasarder*, venture; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take the chance of; venture to do, undertake, etc.

A cunning thief . . . would *hazard* the winning both of first and last. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 5.

Mr. Darcy would never have *hazarded* such a proposal, if he had not been well assured of his cousin's corroboration. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 177.

2. To take the risk or danger of; run the risk of incurring or bringing to pass: as, to *hazard* the loss of reputation or of a battle.

Nor is the benefit proposed to be obtained by it in any manner equal to the evil *hazarded*. *Clarke*, Works, I. li.

I know that by telling it I *hazard* a mortal enmity.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

3. To imperil; expose to danger or loss: as, to *hazard* life for a friend; to *hazard* an estate recklessly.

I hold it better far
To keep the course we run, than, seeking change,
Hazard our lives, our heirs, and the realms.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 18.

4. To incur the danger involved in; venture.

I must *hazard* the production of the bald fact, . . . though it should prove an Egyptian skull at our banquet.
Emerson, Friendship.

5. To expose to the risk of; put in danger of: with *to*. [Rare.]

He *hazards* his neck *to* the halter. *Fuller.*

=Syn. To jeopard, peril, imperil, endanger. See *danger*, and *risk*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* To try the chance; adventure; run the risk or danger.

Yet you may scape to the camp; we'll *hazard* with you.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Pause a day or two
Before you *hazard*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

hazardable (haz′är-da-bl), *a.* [< *hazard* + *-able*.] 1. Liable to hazard or chance; exposed to danger.

How to keep the corps seven dayes from corruption by anointing and washing, without exenteration, were an *hazardable* peece of art, in our choisest practise.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-Burial, iii.

For Cooper's Dictionary, I will send it you as soon as I can; but it is so difficult and *hazardable* . . . as I cannot tell how to convey that, or anything else to thee.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 410.

2. Capable of being hazarded or risked.

hazarder (haz′är-dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hasardour*; < ME. *hasardour*, < OF. *hasardour*, *hasardeor*, < *hasard*, hazard: see *hazard*, *n.*] A player at dice or cards; a gamester.

It is repreve and contrarie of honour
For to ben holde a communne *hasardour*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 134.

Trist nout to ys wonder world that lastit bot a wile:
For it is not bot [only] wiles of wo, a *hasardour* that wil the [thee] gile.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 234.

hazardize†, *n.* [< *hazard* + *-ize*, *-ise*, as in *gormandise*, *n.*, *cowardice*, etc.] A hazardous situation or enterprise; danger.

Her selfe had ronne into that *hazardize*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 19.

hazardous (haz′är-dus), *a.* [< OF. *hasardeux* = It. *azzardoso*, hazardous; as *hazard* + *-ous*.] 1. Full of or exposing to hazard or peril, or danger of loss or evil; dangerous; risky.

I understand you have been in sundry hot and *hazardous* Encounters, because of those many Scars and Cuts you wear about you. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 40.

Perhaps thou [Christ] linger'st, in deep thought detain'd
Of the enterprise so *hazardous* and high.
Milton, P. R., iii. 228.

E'en daylight has its dangers; and the walk
Through pathless wastes . . .
Is *hazardous* and bold. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 575.

2†. Reckless; daring; inclined to run risks.

Lycurgus was in his nature *hazardous*, and by the lucky passing through many dangers, grown confident in himself. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Hazardous insurance, an insurance effected at a high premium on buildings or goods more than ordinarily liable to catch fire, as on wooden houses, theaters, oil- or varnish-works, petroleum, etc. When the risk is considered to be very great, such insurances are called *extra-hazardous*. =Syn. Perilous, unsafe, precarious, uncertain, bold, daring.

hazardously (haz′är-dus-li), *adv.* In a hazardous manner. *Bailey*, 1727, Supp.

hazardousness (haz′är-dus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hazardous. *Bailey*, 1727.

hazardry† (haz′ärd-ri), *n.* [< ME. *hasardrie*, *hasardrye*, < *hasard*, a game of chance: see *hazard*.] 1. The playing of the game of hazard; dicing; gaming.

O glotonie, luxurie and *hasardrye*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 435.

Take a Toppe, yif thou wolt pleye,
And not at the *hasardrye*.
Vernon MS., fol. 310, col. 1.

Some fell to daunce; some fel to *hazardry*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 57.

2. Rashness; temerity.

Hasty wroth, and heedlesse *hazardry*,
Doe breede repentaunce late, and lasting infamy.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 13.

hazard-table (haz′ärd-tā″bl), *n.* A table at which games of chance are played, especially with dice.

haze[1] (hāz), *n.* [Formerly also *hase;* the earliest instances (namely, of *haze*, *v.*, and *hazy*, *a.*: see quot.) are of the latter part of the 17th century. Origin unknown; there is nothing to connect the word with AS. *hasu*, *haso*, gray (applied to the dove, eagle, wolf, to smoke, to garments, etc., but not to the weather), = Icel. *höss*, gray (applied to the eagle, wolf, the hair of the head, etc., but not to the weather).] The aggregation of a countless multitude of extremely minute and even ultra-microscopic particles in the air, individually invisible, but producing in the aggregate an opaqueness of the atmosphere. Unlike fog, haze is commonly observed when the lower air is in a state of unusual dryness, sometimes appearing in horizontal strata at an average altitude of about 1,500 feet, and again often diffused through the air up to a much greater height and having no definite locus. In the common form that occurs when the upper air is in a state of incipient cloudiness, the particles are very minute droplets of water with or without an admixture of smoke or dust; in other cases, the particles consist of organic or inorganic matter carried to high altitudes by convertive and other ascending currents. The former has been termed *water-haze*, and usually appears gray or bluish in reflected light, and yellow, orange, or red in transmitted light; the latter is called *dust-haze*, and may be distinguished by its buff tint. =Syn. *Mist*, *Fog*, etc. See *rain*, *n.*

haze[1] (hāz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hazed*, ppr. *hazing*. [< *haze*[1], *n.*] 1†. To drizzle.

It *hazes*, it misles, or rains small rain.
Ray, Collection of North. Eng. Words (ed. 1691).

2. To be or become foggy or hazy. [Rare.]

haze[2] (hāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hazed*, ppr. *hazing*. [Formerly also *hase;* < OF. *haser*, irritate, vex, annoy, insult (Godefroy).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To harass with labor; punish with unnecessary work, as a seaman.

Every shifting of the studding-sails was only to *haze* the crew. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 50.

2. To play mischievous or abusive tricks on; try the pluck or temper of, especially by physical persecution, as lower-class students in a college or new-comers in an establishment of any kind.

'Tis the Sophomores rushing the Freshmen to *haze*.
Poem before Iadma, quoted in College Words, p. 251.

II. *intrans.* To frolic; lark. [Colloq., U. S.]

Hazin' round with Charity Bunker and the rest of the gals. *Wise*, Tales for the Marines.

hazeck (hā′zek), *n.* Same as *haysuck*. [Prov. Eng.]

hazel (hā′zl), *n.* and *a.* [Also *hazle*, early mod. E. *hasel*, *hasil*, < ME. *hasel*, *hesil*, < AS. *hæsel* = D. *hazel(aar)* = OHG. *hasala*, f., *hasal*, m., MHG. G. *hasel*, f., = Icel. *hasl*, m., *hesli*, n., = Sw. Dan. *hassel* = L. *corulus*, *corylus* (for **cosulus*) = W. *coll*, hazel. The form suggests a connection with *hare*[1], OHG. *haso*, G. *hase;* but this is uncertain.] **I.** *n.* A plant of the genus *Corylus*, shrubs or small trees belonging to the natural order *Cupuliferæ*, or oak family, and giving name to the tribe *Coryleæ*, to which the hornbeams also belong. The European hazel, *Corylus Avellana*, may become a small tree, and its wood has valuable qualities. The American hazel, *C. Americana*, is a bush, usually growing in dense thickets from which it excludes nearly all other vegetation. The beaked hazel is *C. rostrata*, the more northern of the American species. Impressions of leaves have been found in a fossil state

Hazel (*Corylus Americana*).
a, female catkin; *b*, female flower; *c*, male catkin; *d*, male flower.

which cannot be distinguished from the leaves of *C. Americana* and *C. rostrata*. These impressions occur in what is known to geologists as the Fort Union group, of Upper Cretaceous or Lower Tertiary age, in the lower Yellowstone valley in Montana. The type is therefore very ancient. See *Corylus*.

Their bowes are of tough *Hasill*, the strings of Leather, arrowes of Canes or *Hasill*, headed with stones or hornes, and artificially feathered. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 762.

The younger people making holiday . . .
Went nutting to the *hazels*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

II. *a.* [Attrib. use of the noun. The older adj. is *hazelen*.] 1. Made of or belonging to the hazel.

They hung me up by the heels, and beat me with *hazel*-sticks, as if they would have baked me, and have cozened somebody with me for venison.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

2. Of a light-brown color, like the hazelnut.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast *hazel* eyes.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

hazel-crottles (hā′zl-krot″lz), *n.* A species of lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria*, used in dyeing yarn and woolen goods. It is also a tonic and an astringent, and has been used for flavoring beer, for making diet-drinks or jellies for invalids, and by the Swedish peasants for epidemic catarrh in cattle and sheep. Also called *hazel-rag* or *hazel-raw*. See *Sticta*. [North. Eng.]

hazel-earth (hā′zl-ėrth), *n.* Soil suitable for the hazel; fertile loam. [Eng.]

hazelent†, *a.* [< ME. **haslen*, *heslyn*, < AS. *hæslen*, < *hæsel*, hazel: see *hazel* and *-en*[2].] Pertaining to or composed of hazel.

Holtis and hare woddes, with *heslyne* schawes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2504.

hazeless (hāz′les), *a.* [< *haze*[1] + *-less*.] Without haze; free from haze.

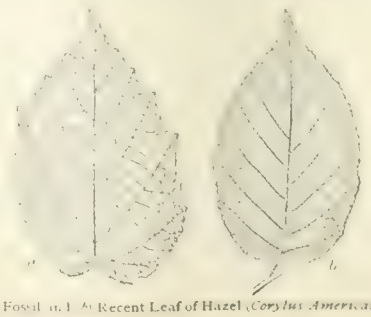
hazel-grouse (hā′zl-grous), *n.* A name of the European ruffed grouse, *Bonasa betulina*, from its frequenting thickets of hazel.

hazel-hen (hā′zl-hen), *n.* Same as *hazel-grouse*.

St. Beanus protected the cranes and *hazel-hens* which built their nests upon the Ulster mountains.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 298.

hazelly (hā′zl-i), *a.* [< *hazel* + *-ly*[1] or *-y*[1].] Of the color of the hazelnut; of a light brown. [Rare.]

hazelnut (hā′zl-nut), *n.* [< ME. *haselnote*, < AS. *hæselhnutu* (= D. *hazelnoot* = MLG. *hasel-note* = OHG. *hasalnuz*, G. *haselnuss* = Dan. *hasselnöd*), < *hæsel*, hazel, + *hnutu*, nut.] 1. The nut of the hazel. It consists of a hard globose or ovoid pericarp inclosing a single pendulous seed composed of two equal, thick, fleshy hemispherical cotyledons with a very short superior radicle surrounded by a membranaceous testa, the whole inclosed in two large and more or less fleshy coherent bracts with foliaceous summits, in *Corylus rostrata* prolonged into a beak. The nuts are sometimes solitary, but usually more or less clustered. The nutritious and edible part, or "meat," of the nut is the fleshy cotyledons, which are very agreeably flavored. Hazelnut-oil is used in mixing paints and perfumes. It is also taken for coughs.


(*a*) Fossil and (*b*) Recent Leaf of Hazel (*Corylus Americana*)

Ther ben summe of the gretnesse of a Bene, and summe als grete as an *Haselle Note*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 155.

2. The plant which bears the hazelnut. See *hazel*.

hazel-oil (hā′zl-oil), *n.* A severe beating, as with hazel rods. [Prov. Eng.]

hazel-rag, hazel-raw (hā′zl-rag, -râ), *n.* Same as *hazel-crottles*.

hazel-tree (hā′zl-trē), *n.* 1. Same as *hazel*. —2. A tree, *Guevina Avellana*, of the natural order *Proteaceæ*. It is found in Chili and the Chonos archipelago west of Patagonia. It is a very ornamental tree, 30 feet in height, with snow-white flowers and coral-red fruit, the latter ripening at the same time with the opening of the former. It is an evergreen tree, with tough elastic wood, which is used in the construction of boats.

hazelwort (hā′zl-wėrt), *n.* *Asarum Europæum*, the asarabacca. See *Asarum*. [Eng.]

hazer (hā′zėr), *n.* One who hazes.

The *hazers* in college are the men who have been bred upon dime novels and the prize-ring — in spirit, at least, if not in fact — to whom the training and instincts of the gentleman are unknown.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 636.

haziness (hā′zi-nes), *n.* The state of being hazy.

hazing (hā′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *haze*[2], *v.*] The act or practice of harassing or abusing a new-comer, as a student at college or a sailor at sea, by practical jokes or tricks.

The petty bullying of *hazing*, and the whole system of college tyranny, is a most contemptible denial of fair play.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 635.

hazle[1], *n.* and *a.* See *hazel*.

hazle[2]† (hā′zl), *v. t.* [< OF. *hasler, haler*, sunburn, F. *hâler*, sunburn, < OF. *hasle*, F. *hâle*, sunburning, the scorching heat of a summer sun.] To make dry; parch up.

That happy wind . . . did *hazle* and dry up the forlorn dregs and slime of Noah's deluge. *D. Rogers*, Naaman.

hazle[3] (hā′zl), *n.* [Perhaps named from its color, < *hazle*[1], *hazel*. Cf. *hasel-gebirge*, an important group in Austria.] In *coal-mining*, a tough mixture of sandstone and shale. *Gresley*. [North. Eng.]

hazock (hā′zok), *n.* Same as *haysuck*.

hazy (hā′zi), *a.* [< *haze*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Opaque with haze; obscured by light fog or smoke; dull; misty: used with reference to the state of the atmosphere, or to atmospheric effects, as in a picture: as, a *hazy* morning; a *hazy* landscape.

Indeed the sky was, in general, so cloudy, and the weather so thick and *hazy*, that he had very little benefit of sun or moon. *Cook*, Voyages, III. i. 4.

Like hidden poets lie the *hazy* streams.
T. B. Read, Indian Summer.

2. Lacking distinctness; obscure; vague; confused: applied to thought and expression: as, a *hazy* reasoner; a *hazy* proposition.

He was as *hazy* about the Hypostatic Union as are many laymen about the Pragmatic Sanction.
Scribner's Mag., III. 739.

H. B. M. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Britannic Majesty*.

H-branch (āch′branch), *n.* A double-branch pipe or T-joint united with a four-way joint, used to connect two parallel pipes with a pipe at right angles.

H-Branch.

H. C. An abbreviation of *House of Commons*.

hdkf. A commercial contraction of *handkerchief*.

H-drill (āch′dril), *n.* A special form of rock-drill having an end the section of which resembles the letter H. See cut under *drill*.

he[1] (hē), *pron.* and *n.*; now only in the masc., nom. *he*, poss. *his*, obj. (dat. and acc.) *him*, pl. (from another source) nom. *they*, poss. *their*, obj. (dat. and acc.) *them*. [The pron. of the 3d person, now commonly recognized only in the masc. sing., the pl. being supplied by another word, and the associated fem. (poss. and obj.) *her* and the neut. *it* being commonly treated as separate words; but orig. complete in all genders and cases, presenting a typical form, and retaining still the most numerous characteristics of the ancient pronominal inflection, and for that reason, and in order to explain its involved forms clearly, exhibited here with some fullness. The native and other Teut. forms are given in detail below in separate divisions; the typical form is the nom. sing. masc. *he*, < ME. *he*, < AS. *hē* = OS. *he*, *hi*, *hie* = OFries. *hi* = MLG. *he*, LG. *he*, *hei* = D. *hij* = Goth. **his* (found only in the masc. dat. *himma*, acc. *hina*, neut. acc. *hita*) = Scand. (with a suffixed demonstrative particle), Icel. *hann* = Sw. Dan. *han*, he (Icel. *hinn*, Sw. Dan. *hinn*, *hin*, that, the other) (for other Teut. forms, see below); Teut. **hi*, perhaps allied to L. *hic* (< √**hi* + *-c*, *-ce*, a demonstrative suffix), this, this one, and to Gr. κεῖνος, ἐκεῖνος, that one, ἐκεῖ, there. A different root, not found in AS. and E. (being appar. merged at an early period in that of *he*), appears in OS. masc. gen. *is*, etc., neut. nom. *it* (gen. *is*) = OHG. MHG. G. masc. nom. *er*, OHG. MHG. neut. *ez*, G. *es*, it, = Goth. masc. *is* (gen. *is*, dat. *imma*, acc. *ina*), fem. gen. *izos*, etc., neut. *ita* (gen. *is*, etc.) = L. *is*, fem. *ea*, neut. *id*, he, she, it, that, = Skt. *i*, this, that: an Indo-Eur. demonstrative pronominal root appearing also in various inflectional and deriv. suffixes. From the same Teut. pronominal root **hi* are derived *here*[1], *hen*[2] (obs.), *hence*, *hethen*[2] (obs.), *hither*. The fem. and pl. forms of *he* began to fall away in the early part of the ME. period, being replaced in part by forms from other stems: see *she* and *they*. The aspirate in *he*, *her*, *him* is commonly suppressed in ordinary pronunciation after an accented monosyllable or dissyllable, a suppression which prevails throughout in the case of *it*, orig. *hit*, but is not generally acknowledged in regard to the other forms except in intentional representations of colloquial or dialectal speech, as, I told *'im* so, see if *'e's* in, take *'em* away, etc. In formal speech the aspirate is more carefully given.] **I.** *personal pron.* A personal pronoun of the third person, the form *he* being nominative singular masculine. It stands for a noun or another pronoun previously expressed, or in place of such a word not expressed when pointed out by the situation. The various forms of *he*, including those of Middle English with their Anglo-Saxon originals and their cognates, are here given according to gender and case, with quotations. Idiomatic uses applicable to all forms are then treated without regard to case.

A. *Masc. sing.* (*a*) Nom. *he*. [Colloq. or dial. also *e*, also *ha*, *a* (see *a*[6]), ME. *he*, *heo*, *ha*, *hu*, *a*, *e*, < AS. *hē* = OS. *he*, *hi*, *hie* = OFries. *hi*, *he* = MLG. *he*, LG. *he*, *hei* = D. *hij* = Goth. **his* (= Icel. *hann* = Sw. Dan. *han*): see further in etym. above.]

Ac wel worth Pouerte! for *he* may walke vnrobbed
Among pilours in pees, yf pacience hym folwe.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 1.

Let him that thinketh *he* standeth take heed lest *he* fall. 1 Cor. x. 12.

If thou beest *he* — But, O, how fallen! how changed
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Clothed with transcendent brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton*, P. L., i. 84.

He who from zone to zone
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

(*b*) Poss. (gen.) *his* (hiz). [Colloq. or dial. also *is*, < ME. *his*, *hys*, *is*, *ys*, < AS. *his* = OFries. *his* (= OS., etc., *is*, from another root: see etym. above).] Of him: now always merely possessive, and preceding the noun, but originally also used objectively with certain verbs. By a confusion of the genitive suffix *-es*, *-is* with this possessive form of the personal pronoun, the suffix came in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to be often written separately as *his*: as, Artaxerxes *his* crown, etc. For this use, see under *his*[2]. For the neuter *his*, see C (*b*).

Nys hele nane in God *his* [Latin *in deo ejus*, Vulgate].
Ps. iii. 2 (ME. version).

He . . . became *is* man. *Havelok*, l. 2254.

When y thenke on Jesu blod that ran doun bi *ys* syde.
Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 83.

For no wickede dede
That the sire hym-self doth, by *hus* owene wil,
The sone for the syres synne sholde not be the werse.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 237.

(*c*) Obj. (dat.) *him*. [Colloq. or dial. also *im*, < ME. *him*, *hym*, < AS. *him*, *hym* = OFries. *him* = D. *hem* (= MLG. *im*, *em*, LG. *em* = OHG. *imo*, MHG. *ime*, *im*, G. *ihm* = Goth. *imma*, from another root: see etym. above).] This form, originally only dative, is also used as accusative, having displaced the original form for the accusative. See (*d*). For the neuter *him*, see C (*c*).

Deth delt *him* [dat.] a dent, and drof *him* [acc.] to the erthe.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 104.

Whosoever hath, to *him* shall be given. Mat. xiii. 12.

They gave *him* to drink vinegar mingled with gall.
Mat. xxvii. 34.

They had no such lawe, but they had another, that the King of Persia might doe what *him* liked.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 354.

The story I had of *him* is literally true, and well known to be so in the country wherein the circumstances were transacted. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 94.

[For the proper objective *him* is often incorrectly used *he* in certain constructions where a familiar sequence seems, at the moment, to require that form.

I cannot think of any character below the flatterer, except *he* that envies him. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

Conversely, *him* is often used, colloquially, for *he* in the predicate: as, it is *him*; like "it is *me*" for "it is *I*." See *I*, 2.] (*d*) Obj. (acc.) *him*. [A substitution of the dative form *him*, or an accom. to *him* of the earlier form, ME. *hin*, *hine*, < AS. *hine* = OFries. *hini*, *hine* (also *him*, *hem*) (cf. OS. *ina* = OHG. *ina*, MHG. *ine*, G. *in*, G. *ihn* = Goth. *ina*, from another root: see etym. above).] See (*c*) above.

A palmere he than mette
And faire *hine* grette.
King Horn, l. 1027.

Sore he longed *hym* for to se, and he *hym* also.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 667.

B. *Fem. sing.* (*a*) Nom. *he*, *ho*, *hoo* (now only dialectal the form *she*, of different origin, being used in literary English). [E. dial. also *e*, *a*; < ME. *he*, *hi*, *hee*, *heo*, *hei*, *hoo*, *ho*, *hue*, *a* (also *eo*, *ȝho*, *ȝee*, *ȝe*, these forms affording a transition to the use of *scheo*, *scho*, *sche*, *she*, whence mod. E. *she*, q. v.), < AS. *heo*, *hīo*, *hēo*, *hī* = OFries. *hia*, *hiu* (for other Teut. forms, see *she*).] She.

The maiden turned oyain anon,
And tok the waye *he* [she] hadde er gon.
Lai le Freine (Weber's Metr. Rom., I. .

He [Mary] chaungede cher & seide hou scholde I gon with childe
Without felauschupe of mon?
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. .

Wolt thow wedde this maide, yf ich wol assente,
For *hue* ys fayne of thy felauship, and for to be thy make [mate].
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 153.

(*b*) Poss. (gen.) *her*. [E. dial. also *er*; < ME. *her*, *hir*, *here*, *hire*, *hur*, *hure*, *ir*, < AS. *hire*, *hyre* = OFries. *hiri* = D. *haar* (cf. MLG. *er*, *ir*, LG. *er* = OHG. *iru*, *iro*, MHG. *ire*, G. *ihr* = Goth. *izōs*, from another root: see etym. above).]

Er ich wedde suche a wif, wo me hy-tyde!
For hue ys fred of *hure* faith and liked of *hure* speche.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 158.

With more than admiration he admired
Her azure veins, *her* alabaster skin,
Her coral lips, *her* snow-white dimpled chin.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 419.

(*c*) Obj. (dat.) *her*. [E. dial. also *er*; < ME. *her*, *hir*, *hyr*, *here*, *hire*, *hure*, *hur*, < AS. *hire*, *hyre* = OFries. *hiri* = D. *haar* (cf. OS. *iru* = MLG. *er*, *ir*, LG. *er* = OHG. *iru*, MHG. *ire*, *ir*, G. *ihr* = Goth. *iza*, from another root: see etym. above).]

Gawein drough hym to the damesell, and asked *hir* of whens she was. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 543.

Give me strength
Not to tell *her*, never to let her know.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*d*) Obj. (acc.) *her*. [E. dial. also *er*; < ME. *her*, *hir*, *hyr*, substituted (as also the masc. dat. for acc.) for the orig. acc., ME. *heo*, *hi* (also *hise*, *his*, *is*), < AS. *hie*, *hi* = OFries. *hia* (for other Teut. forms, see *she*).]

Anima she hatte [is named], ac Enuye *hir* hateth.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 7.

That thou hast *her*, it is not all my grief,
And yet it may be said I loved *her* dearly.
Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

C. *Neut. sing.* (*a*) Nom. *it*. [E. dial. also *hit* (rather as a corrupt aspiration of the prevalent *it* than a survival of the orig. form *hit*), early mod. E. also *yt*, < ME. *it*, *yt*, *et*, *hit*, *hyt*, < AS. *hit*, *hyt* = OFries. *hit* = D. *het* (cf. OS. *it* = MLG. *it*, *et*, LG. *et* = OHG. *iz*, *ez*, MHG. *ez*, G. *es* = Goth. *ita* = L. *id*, etc., from another root: see etym. above).]

Some of vs went to the lande to the vyllage, whiche is right lytel worthe; *hit* is vnder the Venysians.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

Wealth may be an excellent thing, for *it* means power, *it* means leisure, *it* means liberty.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

(*b*) Poss. *its*, formerly *his*. [The poss. form *its* is first recorded in print in 1598. It is formed from *it* by the addition of the common possessive (genitive) suffix *-s*, of nouns, the nom. and obj. form *it* being also used for a time in the possessive without a suffix. The substitution arose when the orig. neut. poss. *his*, which had the same form as the masc. poss. *his*, began to be regarded as masc. only, thus giving it, when used properly as neut., the appearance of a personification. Earlier mod. E. *his*, *hys*, < ME. *his*, *hys*, < AS. *his*, in form like the masc. *his*: see A (*b*).]

Of beaten work shall the candlestick be made: *his* shaft, and *his* branches, *his* bowls, *his* knops, and *his* flowers, shall be of the same. Ex. xxv. 31.

It is iust so high as it is, and moones with *it* owne organs. *Shak.*, A. and C. (folio 1623), ii. 7

Doe childe, goe to *yt* grandame, childe,
Giue grandame kingdome, and *it* grandame will
Giue yt a plum, a cherry, and a figge.
Shak., K. John (folio 1623), i. 1.

The hardest knife ill used doth lose *his* edge.
Shak., Sonnets, xcv.

The conscious water saw *its* God and blushed.
Crashaw, Epigrammata Sacra, 1654.

(*c*) Obj. (dat.) *it*. [This is a substitution, for the orig. *him*, the nom. and acc. *it* being so frequent (by reason of the numerous idiomatic uses of the word) that the dative gave way to the accusative, while in the masc. and fem. the accusative gave way to the dative. Early mod. E. *him*, ME. *hem*, *hym*, AS. *him*, etc., in forms like the masc.: see A (*c*).]

We haue no lymes to labore with; vr lord we *hit* thonken.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 117.

Thou art inclined to sleep; 'tis a good dulness,
And give *it* way. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

(*d*) Obj. (acc.) *it*. [< ME. *it*, *hit*, *et*, < AS. *hit*, etc., in forms like the nom. See (*a*) above.]

He [God] is thre persones departable; ich proue *hit* by mankynde. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 216.

But vnto him that brouhte *yt* yee *hit* take
Whenne yee haue done.
Lathom Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Ah, my liege Lord! forgive *it* unto me,
If ought against thine honour I have tolde.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 102.

[This neuter *it* is now generally treated as a separate word, having many idiomatic uses of its own. See *it*.]

D. *pron.*, *fem.* and *neut.* [Used to or colloquial usage below, the [illegible] original, being used [illegible] early English [illegible] *hit*. ME. *he*, *hee*, *hie*, *hye*, *hi*, *hee*, etc., A.-S. *hē*, *hēo*, *hit*, = Old Fries. *hi*, *hiu*, *hit*, etc., other Teut. [illegible] a different root, represented by *she*.] They [illegible] in modern English by *it* (which see).

All [illegible] clothe
[illegible] lythe.
Kyng Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1.

And muste wat [illegible] he is, in he sende hys sonde,
Lewyte wether [illegible] with hes other *hee* noble kun.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 16.

Toward Mantrible ridden *hi*.
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Ellis), ii. 394.

c) Poss. [illegible]. [Now only dial. ME. *here*, *hir*, [illegible] *heore*, *hure*, *heore*, < AS. *hiera*, *hyra*, *heora* Old Fries. *hiara*, *hiere*, displaced in modern English by *their* (which see), under *they*.

The [illegible] [illegible] with muche peuple . . .
To see [illegible] with he Deth shulde do and deme *here* beyer [of both of them] ryght.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 36.

(c) Obj. (dat.) *hem*, *emt*, *'em*. [Common in early mod. E., in which it came to be regarded as a contr. of the equiv. *them*, and was therefore in the 17th century often printed *'hem*, *'em*; in present use only colloq., written *'em* (see [illegible]). ME. *hem*, *ham*, *hom*, *hom*, *heuen*, < AS. *him*, *heom* = Old Fries. *hiene*, *hiem*, *hiemun*, etc. (cf. Goth. *im*, from another root: see etym. above).] Them. See *they*.

And [he] precheth to the poeple seynt Poules wordes, . . .
And with gladde wille doth *hem* gode.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 93.

That ys to say, alle thynges that ye wylle that men do to 3ow, do 3e the same to *hemen*.
MS. Rawl. Poet. 145. (*Halliwell.*)

(d) Obj. (acc.) *hemt*, *emt*, *'em*. [< ME. *hem*, *hom*, etc.: a substitution for the orig. *he*, *hi*, etc. (same form as the nom.), the dative having displaced the accusative here as in the singular (see A (*d*)). See (*c*) above.] Them. See *they*.

He could coin or counterfeit
New words, with little or no wit; . . .
And when with hasty noise he spoke *'em*,
The ignorant for current took *'em*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 113.

His friends — as Angels I received *'em*,
His foes — the Devil had suborn'd *'em*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 5.

In early use and in modern dialectal speech *he* is often found with reference to inanimate objects where present regular usage requires *it*. In early use this is generally due to the agreement required by the grammatical gender; in modern use it is due rather to personification or to mere mixture. An actual change of *hit* or *it* to *he* is not to be supposed.

From South to North *he* [England] ys long eigte hondred myle. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 2.

A staffe of sixe verses is very pleasant to the eare, and also serveth for a greater complement than the inferiour staves, which maketh *him* more commonly to be used.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 55.

The possessive may be used without a noun following, the feminine *her*, like *our* and *your*, then taking, in modern use, an additional genitive suffix *-s*, as in *his*, namely, *hers*.

This was his desir and *hire* also.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 221.

And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend.
Dryden.

A thing always becomes *his* at last who says it best, and thus makes it *his* own.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 41.

For the reflexive and emphatic form of *he*, see *himself*.

II. *demonstr. pron.* This one; that one.

Manye a man that may nat stonde a pul,
It likyth him at wrastelyng for to be,
And demen yit, wher [whether] *he* do bet or *he*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 166.

III. *n.* **1.** A male person; a man: correlative to *she*, a woman. [Now only humorous.]

Here I stand to answer thee,
Or any *he* the proudest of thy sort.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

One that dares step as far to gain my freedom
As any *he* that breathes.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

2. A male animal; a beast, bird, or fish of the male sex: correlative to *she*, a female animal. Hence much used attributively or as an adjective prefix, signifying 'male,' with names of animals, *he* and *she* thus received supplying the place in English of the distinctive suffixes common in other tongues and used to some extent in Anglo-Saxon (compare *fox*, *vixen*, etc.): as, a *he*-bear, *he*-cat, *he* goat, correlative to *she*-bear, etc. The use occurs first in Middle English, when the regular suffixes of gender, distinct in Anglo-Saxon, fell away or became confused. These prefixes are sometimes also used contemptuously with reference to persons.

They haue many *hee* and *shee*-Saints, in great veneration, with long legends of their liues.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 444.

All the *he* and *she* serpents of the capital, writhed and twisted together, rush by you.
Thackeray, Paris Sketch Book, On Some Fashionable [French Novels.

he' *interj.* A sound made in calling, laughing, etc.: as, *Ho! he!* an archers' word of call.

head (hed), *n.* and *a.* [The spelling *ea* indicates the orig. long vowel; early mod. E. also *heed*, *hed*: < ME. *hed*, *heed*, *heyd*, *hede*, *heed*, contr. of earlier *heved*, *heved*, *heaved*, *haved*, < AS. *heafod* (gen. *heafdes*), the head (lit. and fig.). = OS. *hobid* = OFries. *hāved*, *hāfid*, *hād* = D. *hoofd* = MLG. *hōved*, LG. *hoot*, *hoogd* = OHG. *houbit*, MHG. *houbet*, *houpt*, also *houbt*, G. *haupt* (dial. *haud*, *haul*, *hood*, after LG.) = Icel. *hofuth* = Sw. *hufvud* = Dan. *hoved* = Goth. *haubiths*, the head; prob. connected with AS. *hōfe*, ME. *houve*, *howve*, Sc. *how*, a hood. = MLG. LG. *hūve* = OHG. *hūba*, MHG. *hūbe*, G. *haube*, a cap, coif, hood. = Icel. *hūfa* = Dan. *hue* = Sw. *hufva*, a cap, hood, bonnet); prob. = L. *caput*, head (> ult. E. *chief*, *capital*[1], *cape*[2], etc.). The Gr. κεφαλή, the head, agrees with the rare and poet. AS. *hafala*, *hafela*, also written *heafola*, *heafola*, the head; but this is appar. not connected with *heafod*, head: cf. Skt. *kapāla*, a cup, the skull.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The upper part or division of the human body, consisting of the more or less rounded skull and its integuments and contents, the organs of sight, hearing, taste, etc., with the mouth and its parts, and joined to the trunk by the neck; in an extended sense, the corresponding part of any animal's body; the front, fore, or top part or oral end of an animal, in any way distinguished from the rest of the body, as by being borne upon a neck; the end opposite the tail. In all vertebrates except the lancelets, which have no skull or brain, the head is a prominent part. In arthropods, as insects and crustaceans, the head is an anterior part of the body in some way distinguished from the thorax, as by the coalescence of a number of the primitively distinct somites of the body into one segment, and the conversion of the appendages of these confluent somites into mouth-parts and organs of special sense; though the outward separation between head and thorax is often obscure or null. (See *cephalothorax*.) In the great group of worms, or anarthropodous anneloid animals, the head is simply the oral as opposed to the aboral end of the body. In molluscous animals a head is frequently recognizable by its mouth, tentacles, etc.; but in many there is no such distinction, these being called in consequence *acephalous* or *headless*. Still lower in the scale, the term *head* can be applied only, if at all, to the oral end of an animal. (See *cranium* and *skull*.) In certain *Vermes* the head is the whole mature individual excepting its generative buds, joints, or strobila: as, the *head* of a tapeworm.

Hou longe ssolle hor luther [lither] *heued* above hor ssoldren be? *Rob. of Gloucester*, l. 126.

Both wife and barnes opon him fell
And lay opon the cors criand,
Heuid to *heuid* and hand to hand.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

There was wont to ben the *heed* of seynt John Baptist, enclosed in the Walle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 107.

It was one of those *heads* which Guido has often painted mild, pale, penetrating.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 8.

2. Mental faculty regarded as seated in the head; intelligence; understanding; will or resolution; inclination; mind.

For what thorw werre and wrake and wycked *hyfdes*,
May no preiour pees make in no place, hit semeth.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 85.

Would Chloe know if you're alive or dead?
She bids her footman put it in her *head*.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 178.

When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine *head*, a long *head*, or a good *head*, we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to his understanding. *Addison*, The Hood.

Of this siege M. Viollet-le-Duc gives a long and minute account, which the visitor who has a *head* for such things may follow, with the brochure in hand, on the fortifications themselves. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 149.

3. An individual animal or person; especially, an animal or a person considered as merely one of a number: as, to charge so much a *head*. [In this use after a number the plural is *head*.]

A company of giddy *heads* will take upon them to define how many shall be saved. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 626.

Thirty thousand *head* of swine. *Addison.*

The red deer, which toward the beginning of this century amounted to about five hundred *head*.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, vi.

4. One who has the first rank or place, and to whom others are subordinate; a principal person; a leader; a chief: as, the *head* of an army; the *head* of a sect or party.

Sitthen ich am goure alre *hefd* [the *head* of you all] ich [illegible] the hele. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 17.

The husband is the *head* of the wife, even as Christ is the *head* of the church. Eph. v. 23.

The Master of the College, or "*Head* of the House," is a D. D., who has been a Fellow. He is the supreme ruler within the college walls.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 31.

5. A conspicuous external covering or prominence on the head. (*a*) The covering of hair: as, a beautiful *head* of hair. (*b*) A head-dress.

I will bring down new *heads* for my sisters.
Steele, Spectator, No. 263.

Sails with lappet-*head* and mincing airs
Duly at church or bell to morning prayers
Cowper, Truth, l. 139.

(*c*) The antlers of a deer.

But, sir, I assure ye, it was a buck of the first *head* [that is, of the fifth year]. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

6. A part of a thing regarded as in some degree resembling the human head in position, form, or importance. (*a*) The top, especially when distinguished in some way from the rest of the thing: as, the *head* of a pin, of a spear, of a nail, of a mast.

He hied him to the *head* of the house,
To the house top of Fyvie.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 196).

As much as the full moon doth [overshine] the cinders of the element, which show like pins' *heads* to her.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

(*b*) The top or upper part of a plant the leaves of which form a single more or less compact mass: as, a *head* of grain or of lettuce.

The wheat and barley which they sowed last winter are already in full *head*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 49.

(*c*) In *bot.*, a more or less globular cluster of sessile or nearly sessile flowers centripetal in development, as in the plane-tree, button-bush, clover, etc. By the shortening of the rays the umbel becomes a head, as in *Eryngium*, *Sanicula*, etc. In the *Compositæ* the flowers are always collected into a head, but they are then situated on a conical, flat, or even concave receptacle. Gray calls such a head the *anthodium*, from the resemblance of the whole head to a single flower. In the *Characeæ* Sachs applies the term *head* (*kopfchen*) to a peculiar hyaline cell situated at the central end of each of the eight manubria. See *head-cell*, and cut under *anthoclinium*. (*d*) The main point or part; that which constitutes the most conspicuous or most important feature.

True, I have married her;
The very *head* and front of my offending
Hath this extent, no more. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

(*e*) The fore part; hence, the foremost place; the most prominent or honorable position: as, the *head* of a ship (which includes the bows on both sides); the *head* of a procession, of a column of troops, or of a class; the *head* of the table; the *head* of a profession.

After 7 miles riding, passing thro' a wood heretofore sacred to Juno, we came to Monteflascone, the *head* of the Falisci. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

Where Macgregor sits, there is the *head* of the table.
Highland proverb.

Gorizia has been for ages the *head* of a principality.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 9.

(*f*) That end of a thing which is regarded as the upper end: as, the *head* of a bed; the *head* of a street.

At the tother *hede* of the halle was, hegh vppolofte,
A wonderfull werke weghes to beholde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1672.

He put his hand at her bed *head*,
And there he found a gude grey horn.
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 346).

The sheets thus produced receive their first fold (in the *heads*) in the direction of the axis of the cylinders which carry them; the second fold (down the "back") is given by a bar. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 682.

(*g*) Of a barrel or the like, either end when closed; hence, the material with which either end is closed: as, to knock out both *heads* of a cask. (*h*) That which rises to the top, as the froth on a pot of beer.

I add to the residual partially purified goods a ley of moderate strength only (instead of the finishing ley for curd soap), and boil, taking care that no *head* is formed.
Watt, Soap-making, p. 73.

(*i*) That part of an abscess or a boil where it breaks or seems likely to break: often used figuratively. (*j*) The principal source, or one of the sources, as of a stream; the remotest point from the mouth or opening into a sea or lake, as of a creek, bay, or gulf; a source or spring in general.

Now I see
The mystery of your loneliness, and find
Your salt tears' *head*. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

Those bless'd flowers that dwell
At the rough stream's calm *head*, thrive and do well.
Donne, Satires (ed. 1819).

Whence should this flood of passion, trow, take *head*?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

(*k*) The accumulation of oil in oil-tubes when the pumps are idle. (*l*) A reliquary in the shape of a human head. See *chef*, 3. (*m*) A headland or promontory, as in the names *Gay Head*, *Flamborough Head*.

Our overplus of shipping will we burn;
And, with the rest full-mann'd, from the *head* of Actium
Beat the approaching Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

At a *head* of land a little short they beheaded two sachems. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 278.

(*n*) A special part of a tool, instrument, etc., having some analogy with the human head, as the upper or steel part of an anvil; the riser, sprue, or sullage-piece of a casting; the obverse of a coin; the capital of a column; the striking part of a hammer, in contradistinction to the helve, and the pole as distinguished from the claw or peen; the poppet of a lathe; the lathe-stock in which is the live spindle, as distinguished from the tail-stock, which contains the dead spindle; the top edge of a book; the top of a door, etc. (*o*) A bundle of flax measuring probably 2 feet in length, and weighing a few pounds. In Dorsetshire a head of hemp weighs 4 pounds. According to the statute of Edward I. called *Tractatus de ponderibus et mensuris*, a head of linen is 30 yards: "Chief de fustiane constat ex tredecim ulnis: caput lindonis ex decem ulnis." (*p*) In *whaling*: (1) The upper end of a piece of blubber in boarding;

the square end cut off from the main piece, and separately hauled in. (*c*) That part of a whale which includes the white horse, junk, and case, as of a sperm whale or the whalebone and some blubber of a baleen whale. (*g*) In *tortoise-shell manuf.*, the larger plates, taken collectively, of the upper shell of the caret or hawk's bill turtle usually thirteen in number. (*e*) In *musical notation*, the principal part of a note — that is, that part which indicates by its position on the staff the pitch of the tone: as, : distinguished from the *stem* or *tail*. (See *note*.)

Heads are either *open*, as in semibreves and minims, or *solid*, as in crotchets, quavers, etc. (*s*) In various stringed musical instruments of the lute and viol families, that part of the instrument above the neck where the tuning-pegs are inserted. It is usually carved ornamentally, especially in the older instruments. See *lute*, *viol*, *guitar*, etc. (*t*) In musical instruments of the drum family, the stretched membrane covering one or both of the ends, by striking which the tone is produced. The tension of the head and thus the pitch of the tone are governed by a ring around the edge, which may be raised or lowered, relaxing or tightening the membrane. See *drum*, *tambourine*.

7. In *hydros.*, the height of water above a given level, as in a pond or reservoir, considered as a measure of its quantity or force of fall: also reckoned in terms of the pressure of the water per square inch at the given level: as, a reservoir with forty feet *head* of water. See *fall*.

A mill driven by a fall of water, whose virtual *head* is ten feet. *Grier*, Mechanics' Dict.

8. In *pneumatics*, the difference of pressure on a unit of base existing between two fluid columns of different densities communicating at their bases: estimated as the height of a column of the denser fluid whose pressure on a unit of its base is equal to the difference: as, the *head* which determines the velocity of flow in a chimney.—**9.** In *steam-* and *gas-engin.*, the pressure of a confined volume of steam or gas upon a unit of the interior surface of a confining vessel, estimated in terms either of weight or of the height of a column of water or mercury which would exert the same pressure upon a unit of area of its base: as, a full *head* of steam.—**10.** A culmination or crisis; height; force; strength; pitch. Compare def. 6 (*i*).

Foul sin, gathering *head*,
Shall break into corruption.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1.

Now does my project gather to a *head*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

The indisposition which has long hung upon me is at last grown to such a *head* that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself. *Addison*.

11. Power; armed force.

And 'tis no little reason bids us speed,
To save our heads by raising of a *head*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Before I drew this gallant *head* of war,
And cull'd these fiery spirits from the world.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

Ten thousand Cornish,
Grudging to pay your subsidies, have gather'd
A *head*. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

Gin we meet a' together in a *head* the morn,
We'll be merry men.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

12. A chief point or subject; one of a number of successive topics of discourse, or a summary thereof: as, the *heads* of a discourse or treatise.

If I would study the Cannon-Law as it is used in England, I must study the *Heads* here in use.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 31.

The whole circle of travellers may be reduced to the following *heads*. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 13.

I shall say no more on this *head*, where wishes are so barren as mine. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 420.

13. A printed or written title; a heading. In printing a *chapter head* is the word *chapter* with its number in large type; a *running head*, the title of a book or a chapter continuously repeated at the top of the pages; a *side-head*, a title inserted in the first line of a paragraph (as, for example, the title-words in this dictionary); a *sub-head*, a second title following the main one, or the title of a minor division of a chapter or other general division.

14. In *coal-mining:* (*a*) A level or road driven into the solid coal for proving or working a mine. (*b*) The part of a face or breast nearest the roof. See *heading*, 10.—**15.** In *angling*, a feather or herl wound closely on the body of an artificial fly, both for ornament and to hide the butt-end of the wing where it is clipped off. — **Accollé heads, affronté heads.** See the adjectives. — **By the head** (*naut.*). See *by*, 1. — **Cockatrice's head, cornute head, discoid head.** See the qualifying words. — **Dragon's head and tail.** See *dragon*. — **Dynamic head,** the head which reckoned statically would account for the pressure of a moving fluid. It is generally less than the actual head. — **Exserted head.** See *exserted*. — **For my head.** See *for*. — **Hand over head.** See *hand*. — **Head and shoulders.** (*a*) By force; violently: as, he was dragged *head and shoulders* into the controversy.

They bring in every figure of speech, *head and shoulders*. *Felton*.

(*b*) By the height of the head and shoulders; hence, by a great deal; by much; by far; greatly: as, he is *head and shoulders* above his fellows. — **Head first, head foremost,** with the head in front as in diving or falling, or with the head bent forward, as in running; hence, limmediately, or precipitately. — **Head of Lent,** Ash Wednesday: sometimes *Caput Jejunii*, the head of the Fast, in a homily on Ash Wednesday.

Now good frendys, that ge schalle cum to cherche — for hit ys the *Hed* & the begynnynge of alle this holy fastynge of Lent. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium (Harl. MS., 2383, fol. 80 b)

Head of the pitches, in *angling*, the place where swift, smooth water breaks into ripples or rapids. — **Head on** (*naut.*), with the head directly or in a right line toward some object: as, the ship struck *head on*.

The two vessels stood *head on*, bowing and curveting at each other. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 10.

Head or tail, that part of a coin bearing a head or other principal figure or the reverse: a phrase used in throwing up a coin to determine a stake or chance. Compare *cross and pile*, under *cross*[1]. — **Head over heels.** Same as *heels over head*. See *heel*[1]. — **Heads and points,** with the head of one opposite the feet of another lying by the side.

On these [hurdles of reeds] round about the house they lie *heads and points* one by th' other against the fire, some covered with Mats, some with skins.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 131.

Head to wind (*naut.*), in the situation of a ship or boat when her head is turned in the direction of the wind. — **Neither head nor foot**†. Same as *neither head nor tail*.

Is it possible that this gear appertain anything to my cause? I find *neither head nor foot* in it.
Gascoigne, Supposes, ii. 1.

Neither head nor tail, neither one thing nor another; neither this thing nor that; nothing distinct or definite. [Colloq.] — **Off one's head,** crazy. [Colloq.]

At present he is *off his head;* he does not know what he says, or rather he is incapable of controlling his utterances. *W. Black*, Phaeton, xiii.

Of one's own head, spontaneously; without external influence; upon one's own responsibility; of one's own production. See def. 2, above.

It [the pistol] may go off *of its own head*. *Sheridan*.

As the Church is settled, no man may make a Prayer in Publick *of his own head*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 90.

The child's discretion in coming to me *of his own head*, and the tenderness he showed for his parents, . . . have quite overpowered me. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 114.

Out of one's head, demented; delirious. — **Out of one's own head,** by one's own idea or invention.

It ought to be left to children to suppose that nothing is original but that which we make up, as the childish phrase is, *out of our own heads*. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, ii.

Over head and ears. See *ear*[1]. — **Sinking-head,** in *founding*, same as *dead-head*, 1 (*a*). This term is the one usually employed in the United States. — **Surface of equal head,** an imaginary surface over which the dynamical head is everywhere the same. — **To be by the head** (*naut.*), to draw more water forward than aft: said of a ship. — **To blow heads and points,** to run in all directions, hither and thither, spouting and blowing, in great confusion: said of whales when attacked. — **To break one's head, to break Priscian's head, to come into one's head.** See the verbs. — **To come to a head.** (*a*) To suppurate, as a boil. (*b*) To come to a crisis or consummation. Also *to draw to a head*. — **To eat one's head off, to fling the head, to gather to a head.** See the verbs. — **To get a glass in one's head.** See *glass*. — **To give head.** See *give*[1]. **To go by the head** (*naut.*), to plunge or sink head foremost; begin to sink at the head: said of a foundering ship. — **To have a bee in one's head.** See *bee*[1]. — **To heap coals of fire on one's head.** See *coal*. **To hit the nail on the head.** See *nail*. — **To lose one's head,** to fail to preserve one's presence of mind or self-control; become confused or distracted.

But yonder, whiff! there comes a sudden heat,
The gravest citizen seems to *lose his head*,
The king is scared, the soldier will not fight.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

To make head against. (*a*) To withstand effectively; act or advance in spite of.

Then *made* he *head against* his enimies.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 38.

He was unable to *make head against* any of his sensations or desires. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

(*b*) To resist with an opposing force; combine against.

At length the Devonshire men *made head against* a new host of Danes who landed on their coast.
Dickens, Child's Hist. Eng., iii.

Most of these
Made head against him, crying, "Who is he
That he should rule us?"
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

To moor head and stern. See *moor*. — **To one's head**†, to or before one's face.

Revile him *to his head*. *Jer. Taylor*.

To turn head, to turn one's head. See *turn*. — **To win by a head,** in *horse-racing*, to reach the winning-post the length of the head in advance of another horse. **Upon one's own head**†. Same as *of one's own head*.

This year Mr. Allerton brought over a yonge man for a minister to y^e people here, who after *upon his owne head*, or at y^e motion of some in y^e ... ther, I well know not.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 243.

Let no man, *upon his own head*, reprove the religion that is established by law. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 128.

Virtual head, the pressure at any point of a liquid divided by its quantity of specific gravity; that is, by the product of its density into the acceleration of gravity.

Syn. 4. *Commander, leader*, etc. See *chief*.

II. *a.* **1.** Being at the head; first or foremost; chief; principal: as, the *head* waters of a river; the *head* man of a village; a *head* workman.

It's the *head* court of them all,
For in it rides the Queen.
Tom Linn (Child's Ballads, I. 270).

And here comes in the stout *head* waiter, puffing under a tray of hot viands.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i 4.

The *head* man of Karagul, a tall old man whose long beard was dyed with henna to the colour of a fox's back, became very friendly with me. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

2. Coming from in front; bearing toward the head, as of a ship: as, a *head* wind; a *head* sea.

We had a *head* wind and rough sea.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 18.

[In many instances usage varies between writing *head* separately as an adjective and joining it by a hyphen with a noun to make a compound.]

Head boy, in England, the senior pupil in a public school or other grammar-school; the captain of the school.

A superannuated *head-boy*, whose mathematical proficiency had put more than one bepuzzled usher to the blush. *Mrs. Gore*, Two Aristocracies, I. 2.

Almost every gentleman who does me the honour to hear me will remember that . . . the person to whom he has looked up with the greatest honour and reverence, was the *head-boy* at his school. The school-master himself hardly inspires such an awe. . . . Joseph Addison was always his [Steele's] *head-boy*.
Thackeray, Eng. Humourists, Steele.

Head center. See *center*[1], 10. — **Head reach.** See *reach*. — **Head wall,** the wall in the same plane as the face of an arched bridge.

head (hed), *v.* [< ME. *heden*, *heveden*, behead, more commonly *beheden:* see *behead*. In other uses the verb is modern; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take off the head of; behead; decapitate: now rare or obsolete, except with reference to plants, fish, etc.: as, to *head* back a tree (that is, to prune it at the top, so as to promote lateral instead of upward growth); to *head* thistles; to *head* a fish.

A bowt ij myle from Rama ys the Towne of Lydia, wher Seynt George suffered martyrdom and was *hedyd*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

In *heading* down a young tree, we cut away one-third or one-half of the length of the stem.
P. Barry, Fruit Garden, p. 103.

2. To be or put one's self at the head of; lead; direct; act as leader of.

Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other governours, from him that *heads* an army to him that is master of a family. *South*, Sermons.

And see the Soldier plead the Monarch's Right,
Heading his Troops, and foremost in the Fight.
Prior, Presented to the King.

3. To form a head to; fit or furnish with a head: as, to *head* a nail or a cask.

And I will eat these broths with spoons of amber,
Headed with diamond and carbuncle.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Their arrowes are made some of straight young sprigs, which they *head* with bone, some 2 or 3 ynches long.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 132.

The viewless arrows of his thoughts were *headed*
And wing'd with flame.
Tennyson, The Poet.

4. To make a beginning for; begin: as, to *head* a subscription-list.

Heaven *heads* the count of crimes
With that wild oath. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

5. To go in front of, so as to keep back or from advancing; get in front of: as, to *head* a drove of cattle.

One of the outriders had succeeded in *heading* the equipage and checking the horses. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, vi. 5.

6. To turn or direct in advancing; give a forward direction to: as, to *head* a boat toward the shore.—**7.** To oppose, check, or restrain: as, the wind *heads* the ship (that is, the wind has so changed that the ship can no longer go on her course).—**8.** To go round the head or source of.

They . . . *headed* a great creake, & so left the sands, & turned an other way into y^e woods.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 81.

It is shorter to cross a stream than to *head* it.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 11.

To head off. (*a*) To stop the progress of by getting in front: as, to *head off* a running horse. (*b*) To prevent by some counter action: as, to *head off* a scheme.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To come to or form a head, literally or figuratively.

Check
Your appetite and passions to our daughter,
Before it *head*. *Marston*, The Fawne, ii. 1.

No partial favor dropped the rain: —
Alike the righteous and profane
Rejoiced above their *heading* grain.
Whittier, Tauler.

2. To originate; spring; have its head or source, as a river.—**3.** To direct one's motion: also,

to have direction in a course; tend: as, how does the ship *head*?

About the center of the bay lies Harbor Island. We *headed* for it. *The Century*, XXVIII. 106.

4. To go head foremost: drive at something with the head or head and head: used especially in whaling.

-head. A variant of *-hood*.

headache (hed′āk), *n.* [Formerly *head-ach*, *head-ake*, *head-eche*, *head-iche*, < ME. *hedake*, *heved-eche*, < AS. *hēafod-ece*, < *hēafod*, head, + *ece*, ache: see *ache*[1].] 1. A pain in the cranial part of the head, apparently somewhat deep-seated as compared with the sensation produced by a superficial injury to the scalp. Apart from trauma, headaches are produced in various ways and they are classified mainly by their causes. The following groups may be distinguished: (*a*) Headaches depending on abnormal states of the blood, as in anemia; or when waste products accumulate in the blood through the inefficiency of the excreting organs, as in Bright's disease, or when the lungs, through pulmonary or cardiac fault or the closeness of rooms, fail to replace carbon dioxid with oxygen and to remove the other impurities which they should remove; or when poisons are taken into the system, as in coal-gas poisoning; or when there is absorption of poisons formed in the alimentary tract (as in constipation), or unusual fermentative processes go on in that tract; or when poisons are formed in the blood or solid tissues, as in zymotic diseases or in lithemic states. (*b*) Headaches dependent on exhaustion, such as those from overwork or excess of any kind, forming a part of a general neurasthenia, or after epileptic attacks. Hysterical headaches may perhaps be included here. (*c*) Headaches dependent on peripheral irritation, as from the alimentary canal, from the nose or pharynx, from the sexual apparatus, or from eye-strain incident to errors in refraction or insufficiencies of the muscles moving the eyeball. Some of these belong doubtless quite as properly to the preceding class. (*d*) Headaches dependent on hyperemia or ischemia of the brain and its envelops. The effect of change of posture on the intensity of most headaches seems to indicate that congestion or the reverse has a capacity for provoking pain in the head. But this class is one of uncertain limits. (*e*) Headaches from overheating, as from exposure to the sun. The headache of zymotic fevers seems to be due in part to the fever (pyrexia). (*f*) Megrim. (*g*) Headaches from gross lesions, as tumor, meningitis, or hemorrhage.

2. The corn-poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, the odor of which is said to cause headache. Also called *head-wark*. [Eng.]—**Blind-headache**, a headache in which there is hyperæsthesia of the retina of the eye, or amblyopia, or hemianopsia. Any of these may occur in megrim.—**Sick-headache**, any headache accompanied with nausea.

headache-tree (hed′āk-trē), *n.* A verbenaceous shrub, *Premna integrifolia*, native of the East Indies and Madagascar, the leaves of which have astringent properties and are used as a remedy for headache. The root is also said to furnish a cordial.

headache-weed (hed′āk-wēd), *n.* In Jamaica, a dicotyledonous monochlamydeous shrub, *Hedyosmum nutans*, belonging to the natural order *Chloranthaceæ*.

headachy (hed′ā-ki), *a.* [< *headache* + *-y*[1].] Afflicted with a headache; having pain in the head; subject to attacks of headache.

Next morning he awoke *headachy* and feverish. *Farrar.*

Mr. Lewes is constantly ailing, like a delicate *headachy* woman. *George Eliot*, in Cross, II. xii.

head-and-head (hed′and-hed′), *adv.* Head on; head to head: a whalers' term.

head-band (hed′band), *n.* 1. A fillet; a band for the head.

The bonnets, and the ornaments of the legs, and the *headbands*. Isa. iii. 20.

2. In *printing:* (*a*) A thin slip of iron on the tympan of a printing-press. (*b*) A band of decoration, usually engraved, at the head of a chapter or at the top of a page. When made, as was usual in the eighteenth century, of a combination of typographic ornaments, it was called by printers a *fac*.

3. In *bookbinding*, a sewed cord placed at the head and tail of the inner back of a well-bound book as a decoration and to make the inner back as long as the outer. A worked head-band is made by the book-sewer when sewing the book with thread and needle. The ordinary head-band is a cord of bright-colored silk attached to the inner back.

head-band (hed′band), *v. t.* [< *head-band*, *n.*] To attach a head-band to (the inner back of a book) in the process of binding.

After *headbanding* the book should receive a hollow back. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 396.

head-bay (hed′bā), *n.* The water-space immediately above the lock in a canal.

head-betony (hed′bet″ō-ni), *n.* A plant, *Pedicularis Canadensis*, better known as the *wood-betony* or *lousewort*.

head-block (hed′blok), *n.* 1. In a saw-mill, the device which supports or holds the log and carries it to the saw; specifically, the forward carriage, on which the head of the log rests.—2. A block of wood placed under the upper ring of the fifth wheel of a carriage, and connected with the spring and the perches.—**Head-block plate**, an iron on which the head-block of a vehicle rests, and which is supported by the fore axle. It has one or two projecting plates, to which the perch-bars are attached.

headboard (hed′bōrd), *n.* 1. A board forming or placed at the head of anything, as of a cart, a grave, etc.; especially, the board which forms the head of a bedstead.

The upper rooms were all supplied with beds, one of which displayed remarkable portraits of the Crown Prince of Denmark and his spouse upon the *head-board*.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 388.

2. *pl. Naut.*, the berthing or close boarding between the head-rails.

headboom (hed′bōm), *n.* A jib-boom or a flying-jib boom.

headborough, headborrow (hed′bur″ō), *n.* [< ME. *hevedborow*, *hedborwe*, lit. head-pledge (ML. *plegius capitalis*), < *heed*, head, + *borow*, < AS. *borh*, a pledge, security, surety: see *borrow*[1].] In England, formerly, the head of a borough; the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing, or decennary. His duties were similar to those of the officers now called *police constables*. See *constable*, 2. Called in some counties *borsholder* (that is, *borough's elder*), and sometimes *tithing-man*.

Each borough [of Attica] . . . had its demarchus, like a constable or *head borough*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 178.

head-bound†, *a.* Turbaned.

A valiant gentleman, a noble Dane
As e'er the country bred, endanger'd now
By fresh supply of *head-bound* infidels.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

head-case (hed′kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa that covers the head.

head-cell (hed′sel), *n.* In *bot.*, the small roundish hyaline cell borne upon each of the eight manubria in the antheridium of the *Characeæ*. Also called *capitulum*.

head-chair (hed′chār), *n.* A chair with a high back, made to support the head in a convenient position.

headcheese (hed′chēz′), *n.* In *cookery*, portions of the head and feet of swine cut into fine pieces, seasoned, and, after being boiled, pressed into the form of a cheese. Also called *brawn*.

head-chute (hed′shōt), *n.* A canvas tube or pipe leading from a ship's head down to the water's edge, for the purpose of conveying refuse matter overboard.

head-cloth (hed′klôth), *n.* 1. A canvas screen for the head of a ship.—2. A piece of stuff, broader than a fillet, used to cover the head wholly or in part, or to wind around a cap. Compare *turban*.

What's here? all sorts of dresses painted to the life; ha! ha! ha! *head-cloaths* to shorten the face, favourites to raise the forehead. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Platonic Lady, iii. 1.

3. In *upholstery*, that one of the bed-curtains which hangs behind the head of the bed from the tester.

head-coal (hed′kōl), *n.* The upper part of a seam of coal so thick that it has to be worked in two or more lifts or heads. [Eng.]

head-court (hed′kōrt), *n.* A court, of which there were formerly three in the year, at which all the freeholders who owed suit and presence were fined in default of attendance. The head-courts were afterward reduced to one, and by the act of 20 George II. fines for non-attendance were abolished.—**Michaelmas head-court**, in Scotland, the annual meeting of the freeholders and commissioners of supply of a county, held at Michaelmas, for various county purposes.

head-cracker (hed′krak″ėr), *n.* Same as *head-spade*.

head-cringle (hed′kring″gl), *n.* See *cringle*.

head-dress (hed′dres), *n.* A covering or decoration for the head, as a hat, cap, coif, kerchief, or veil, or any arrangement of the hair with or without such a covering.

Butterfly Head-dress, middle of 15th century. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

A lady's *head-dress* . . . of almost any sort of blue and silver turban, with a . . . of plumage on one side.
C. Bronte, Villette, [xx.

Are we to believe that the Morlacchi used the turban as their *head-dress* before the Ottoman came?
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 184.

Butterfly head-dress, a head-dress worn about 1475, consisting of a large veil of light material, stiffened, and probably supported by a light wire frame. See cut in preceding column.

head-earing (hed′ēr″ing), *n.* See *earing*[1].

headed (hed′ed), *p. a.* Furnished with a head; capitate; having a top: used chiefly in composition: as, *long-headed*; *thick-headed*.

The Attican Poets did call him [Pericles] Schinocephalos, as much as to say, *headed* like an onion.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 133.

"He's *headed* like a buck," she said,
"And backed like a bear."
Queen Eleanor's Confession (Child's Ballads, VI. 210).

There musing sat the hoary *headed* Lud.
Tennyson, Geraint.

header (hed′ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which removes the head from something; one who beheads or decapitates: obsolete except in certain special uses. (*a*) One who heads fish in the operation of dressing them. (*b*) The knife used in the operation of heading fish. (*c*) A form of reaping-machine which cuts off and gathers only the heads of the grain. (*d*) An implement for gathering clover-heads for the sake of the seed.

2. One who places a head on something, as on a nail or a pin; specifically, a cooper who puts in the heads of casks.—3. One who or that which stands at the head of something, as one who leads a mob or party.—4. In *masonry:* (*a*) A heavy stone extending over the thickness of a wall. (*b*) A brick laid lengthwise across the thickness of a wall and acting as a bond. See cut under *inbond*.—5. A plunge or dive head foremost, as into the water, or, involuntarily, from a horse or a bicycle.

No time to go down and bathe; I'll get my *header* somewhere up the stream. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xviii.

6. One who dives head foremost. [Rare.]

There they bathed, of course, and Arthur, the Glory of *headers*,
Leapt from the ledges with Hope, he twenty feet, he thirty.
Clough, Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich, iii.

7. In the manufacture of needles, a person whose duty it is to turn the needles all one way, preparatory to drilling.—8. A sod, brick, or stone placed with the end toward the interior in building revetments.—9. A ship's mate or other officer in charge of a whale-boat; a boat-header.

head-fast (hed′fåst), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope at the bows of a ship, used to fasten it to a wharf or other object.

The Ships ride here so close, as it were, keeping up one another with their *Head-fasts* on shore.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 64.

head-fish (hed′fish), *n.* A sunfish of the family *Molidæ*.

head-frame (hed′frām), *n.* In *mining*, the structure erected over the shaft to support the head-gear. Called in England *gallows-frame*.

headful (hed′fůl), *n.* [< *head* + *-ful*.] As much as the head can hold.

I'll undertake, with a handful of silver, to buy a *headful* of wit at any time. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 2.

head-gate (hed′gāt), *n.* 1. The up-stream gate of a canal-lock.—2. Any water- or flood-gate of a race or sluice.

head-gear (hed′gēr), *n.* 1. Any covering for the head, as a hat, or an ornament for the head; a head-dress.—2. All the parts of a harness about the head, as the head-stall, bits, etc.—3. In *mining*, that part of the winding-machinery which is attached to the head-frame, and of which the most important part is formed by the sheaves or pulleys over which the hoisting-rope passes.

head-guide (hed′gīd), *n.* See *guide*[1].

head-house (hed′hous), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the house or structure in which the head-frame stands, and by which it is protected and shielded from the weather.

head-hung† (hed′hung), *a.* Despondent; humble.

You must not be so *head-hung:* why dost peep
Under thy cloak as thou didst fear a serjeant?
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 2.

head-hunter (hed′hun″tėr), *n.* A savage who practises head-hunting.

head-hunting (hed′hun″ting), *n.* Among certain savage tribes, the practice of making incursions for the purpose of procuring human heads as trophies or for use in religious ceremonies.

Head-hunting is not so much a religious ceremony among the Pakatans, Borneo, as merely to show their bravery and manliness. *St. John*, quoted in Spencer's Prin. of Sociol., § 250.

headily (hed′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hedyliche;* < *heady* + *-ly*2.] In a heady or rash manner; hastily; rashly.

Antor hasted hym to kynge Carados, and met hym so *hedylyche* with a grete spere that bothe the tymbir and stelen heede shewed thourgh his shulde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

Had they not been *headily* carried on by passion and prejudice, they would never have passed this rash sentence. *Tillotson*, xii. 135. (*Latham.*)

headiness (hed′i-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being heady, in any sense of that word.

As for their *headiness*, see whether they be not prone, bold, and run headlong into all mischief.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 106.

heading (hed′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *head*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of providing with a head: as, the *heading* of a pin or of a barrel.—2. That which stands at the head; especially, a title; a caption: as, the *heading* of a paper.—3. Material to form a head, as timber for forming the heads of casks.—4. The foam on liquor.—5. A preparation of equal parts of alum and green vitriol, used in brewing.—6. In *dressmaking:* (*a*) The upper edge of a flounce or ruffle which projects above the line stitched on the dress, etc. (*b*) Any narrow braid or trimming placed at the head of a flounce, ruffle, fringe, or other trimming.—7. In *lace-making*, the edge of the lace on the side sewed to the dress, whether as a part of the design or in the form of a separate braid.—8. In *fireworks*, the particular device of a rocket, especially when used as a signal: as, a star-*heading*.—9. A driftway or passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel, forming a gullet in which the men work.—10. In *coal-mining:* (*a*) In England, often used as synonymous with *head*. (*b*) In Pennsylvania, a cross-heading, a continuous passage for air, or for use as a manway; the place where work is being done in driving any horizontal passage. *Penn. Geol. Surv. Gloss.*—11. *pl.* In *placer-mining*, the mass of gravel above the head of the sluice.—12. In *brickwork*, a row or course of headers; a heading-course.—13. The molding above a door or a window; a head-mold.—14. Homespun cloth. *C. Hallock.* [Southern U. S.]—15. See the extract.

Tan-liquor is then run into the vat, and when the interstices are filled, the whole is crowned with a layer of bark, which tanners call a *heading*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 366.

heading-chisel (hed′ing-chiz″el), *n.* A chisel for cutting down the head of a mortise. *E. H. Knight.*

heading-circler (hed′ing-sėr″klėr), *n.* A machine for cutting and dressing the pieces used to form the head of a cask. The stuff is clamped between two disks, shaped by a saw, and finally dressed by revolving cutters.

heading-course (hed′ing-kōrs), *n.* In *masonry*, a course which consists entirely of headers, or of stones or bricks laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall. See *English bond*, under *bond*1.

heading-hill†, *n.* A place of execution by beheading.

Huntly's gallant stalwart son
Wis heidit on thi *heidin hill.*
Battle of Corichie (Child's Ballads, VII. 214).

They brought him to the *heading-hill,*
His horse, bot and his saddle.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 304).

heading-joint (hed′ing-joint), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a joint between two or more boards made at right angles to the fibers.—2. In *masonry*, a joint between two voussoirs in the same course. *E. H. Knight.*

heading-knife (hed′ing-nīf), *n.* A knife used for heading. (*a*) A knife used by coopers in making the chamfer on the head of a cask. (*b*) A saddlers' knife used for making holes too large to be made by a punch. (*c*) A curriers' scraping-knife. (*d*) A fishermen's knife for cutting off the heads of fish.

heading-machine (hed′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. In *agri.*, a form of harvester by which the heads are torn off from the standing grain. See *reaping-machine*.—2. An apparatus for swaging up the heads of bolts or pins.—3. A kind of lathe for forming and trimming the heads of casks.—4. A press in which the heads of cartridges are shaped.—5. A machine for making the heads of pins.

heading-tool (hed′ing-tōl), *n.* A hand-clamp for holding the rod of metal used in forming the heads of bolts, rivets, nails, etc.

headish (hed′ish), *a.* [< *head* + *-ish*1.] Headstrong; testy; flighty. [Prov. Eng.]

head-kerchief (hed′kėr″chif), *n.* A kerchief worn on the head, usually as a turban.

Those who had ante-emancipation costumes of flowered mousseline-de-laine gowns, black-silk aprons, and real bandanna *head-kerchiefs*, put them on for volunteer service in the dressing-room. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 363.

head-kidney (hed′kid″ni), *n.* The anterior one of three parts of the segmental organ or rudimentary kidney of a vertebrate embryo, situated in the region of the heart, and technically called the *pronephros.*

Termed the *head-kidney* or pronephros; and its duct is the Mullerian duct. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 133.

head-knee (hed′nē), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of molded knee-timber situated beneath the head-rails, and fayed edgewise to the cutwater and stem, for steadying the cutwater.

head-knot (hed′not), *n.* A knot of ribbon or some similar thing worn as part of a head-dress.

headland (hed′land), *n.* [In def. 1, also E. dial. *headlands, adlands;* < ME. *hevedlond*, < AS. **heáfodland* (once spelled *hafudland*, glossed L. *limites*), a boundary, headland (= G. *hauptland*, the mainland, the mother country), < *heáfod* head, + *land*, land. For the sense 'cape,' cf. *head*, 6 (*m*), and *cape*1.] 1. A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.

Now down with the grass upon *headlands* about.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

Access was given . . . by the *headland*, at right angles to the strips, on which there was a right to turn the ploughs; the owner of the *headland* must, therefore, wait to till his land till all the strips are ploughed.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 904.

2. A cape; a promontory; a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea or other expanse of water.

Flags, flutter out upon turrets and towers!
Flames, on the windy *headland* flare!
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

The bracing air of the *headland* gives a terrible appetite to those of us who, like me, have been sea-sick and fasting for forty-eight hours.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 20.

headle (hed′l), *n.* See *heddle.*

headledge (hed′lej), *n.* *Naut.*, a thwartship piece used in framing the hatchways or ladderways. See cut under *hatchway.*

headless (hed′les), *a.* [< ME. *heedless, hevedles,* < AS. *heáfodleás* (= D. *hoofdeloos* = G. *hauptlos* = Dan. *hovedløs* = Sw. *hufvudlös*), < *heáfod*, head, + *-leás*, -less.] 1. Having no head; acephalous; acranial: as, the *headless* mollusks; *headless* vertebrates.

Ichabod was horror-stricken at perceiving that he [the horseman] was *headless!*—but his horror was still more increased on observing that the head, which should have rested on his shoulders, was carried before him on the pommel of the saddle. *Irving*, Sleepy Hollow.

2. Destitute of a chief or leader.

They . . . made the empire stand *headless.* *Raleigh.*

3†. Destitute of understanding or prudence; foolish.

It may more justly be numbered among those *headless* old-wives' tales which Plutarch so justly derideth.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 62.

headlesshood†, *n.* A variant of *heedlesshood.*

headlight (hed′līt), *n.* 1. A large lamp or lantern and reflector carried on the front of a locomotive and serving to illuminate the track by night. On locomotives of European make two headlights are carried, one over each rail of the track, and they are set much lower than the headlight of an American locomotive.

2. A white light carried at a steamer's masthead when under way. [Rare.]

head-line (hed′līn), *n.* 1. A line or rope attached to the head of an animal, as a bullock.—2. In *printing*, the line at the top of the page, which contains the folio or number of the page, with the title of the book (technically known as the running head), or the subject of the chapter or of the page.—3. One of the lines in the title of a newspaper article, printed in large type to attract attention.

headling†, **headlings** (hed′ling, -lingz), *adv.* [< ME. *hedling, heedling, hevedlynge*, and with adv. gen. *-s, -es, hedlings, hedlynges* (= MHG. *houbtlingen*); < *head* + *-ling*2.] Same as *headlong.*

The foolish multitude everywhere . . . as a raging flood (the banks broken down) run *headlings* into all blasphemy and devilishness. *Up. Edw.*, Select Works, p. 508.

head-lining (hed′lī″ning), *n.* A painted canvas sometimes used to form the ceiling of passenger-cars.

headlong (hed′lông), *adv.* [< ME. *hedlonge;* var. of *headling*, q. v.] 1. With the head foremost: as, to fall *headlong.*

[She] hit hym so heturly with a hert wille,
That he hurlit down *hedlonges* to the hard erthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10980.

He flung her *headlong* into the mote.
Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 281).

2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.

Some ask for envy'd pow'r, which public hate
Pursues, and hurries *headlong* to their fate.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 86.

3. Hastily; without delay or respite; tumultuously.

We are carried away *headlong* with the torrent of our affections. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 596.

The rapid charge, the rallying shout,
Retreat borne *headlong* into rout.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 17.

headlong (hed′lông), *a.* [< *headlong, adv.*] 1. Steep; precipitous.

Like a tower upon a *headlong* rock.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 41.

To take the bit between his teeth, and fly
To the next *headlong* steep of anarchy.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 122.

2. Rash; precipitate: as, *headlong* folly.

The *headlong* course that madd'ning heroes run,
How soon triumphant, and how soon undone!
Crabbe, Works, I. 158.

3. Rushing precipitately; precipitate; hasty.

The descent of Somerset had been a gradual and almost imperceptible lapse. It now became a *headlong* fall.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

The young men think nothing of a *headlong* journey from Bath to London and back again.
Mrs. Oliphant, Sheridan, p. 26.

headlong†, *v. t.* [< *headlong, adv.*] To precipitate. *Davies.*

We . . . forget the course of our own sinful ignorance that *headlongs* us to confusion.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 93.

headlongly† (hed′lông-li), *adv.* In a headlong manner; precipitately.

So snatchingly or *headlongly* driven, flew Juno.
Chapman, Iliad, xv., Commentary.

headlongwise† (hed′lông-wīz), *adv.* In a headlong manner.

Now they began much more to take stomacke and indignation, in case that after Tarquinius the kingdome should not returne to them and their line, but should still run on end, and *headlongwise* fall unto such base varlets.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 29.

head-louse (hed′lous), *n.* The common louse, *Pediculus capitis*, which infests the hair of the human head. Compare *body-louse, crab-louse.*

head-lugged† (hed′lugd), *a.* Lugged or dragged by the head.

A father, and a gracious aged man,
Whose reverence even the *head-lugg'd* bear would lick—
Most barbarous, most degenerate! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

headly† (hed′li), *a.* [< ME. *hedly, havedlich,* < AS. *heáfudlīc*, capital, < *heáfod*, head: see *head.*] 1. Principal; capital.

This weddyng is broken by iche *hedly* synne.
Wyclif, Select Works, III. 162.

2. [In this sense found only in Shakspere, in the following passage in the folio of 1623, where it is prob. a misprint for *heady*, as in all other editions.] Same as *heady*, 3.

Headly murther, spoil, and villainy. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3.

head-man (hed′man′), *n.* [< early ME. *hefdman, hevedmon,* < AS. *heáfodman*, a chief, leader (= MHG. *houbetman, houptman*, G. *hauptmann* (> ult. *hetman* and *ataman*, q. v.) = Dan. *hovedsmand* = Sw. *höfvitsman*, captain), < *heáfod*, head, + *man*, man. Cf. *headsman.*] A chief; a leader. [Now usually written as two words.]

head-mark (hed′märk), *n.* The natural characteristics of each individual of a species.

Head-mark, or, in other words, that characteristic individuality stamped by the hand of Nature upon every individual of her numerous progeny.
Ayrsh. Sarv., Peebles. (*Jamieson.*)

Galloway and Buchan, Lothian and Lochaber, are like foreign parts; yet you may choose a man from any of them, and, ten to one, he shall prove to have the *head-mark* of a Scot. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Foreigner at Home.

head-master (hed′mas′tėr), *n.* The principal master of a school or seminary.

Mr. Thring claims that three hundred boys is the limit of numbers that a *head-master* can know personally.
The Century, XXXVI. 653.

head-mold (hed′mōld), *n.* 1. The skull proper, or cranium; the brain-pan.—2. In *arch.*, a molding carried around or over the head of a door or a window; a hood-mold or hood-molding.—**Head-mold shot**†, a morbid condition of a newborn child in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal suture, have their edges shot over one another.

In the old London Bills of Mortality the term *head-mould shot* long stood as the vernacular for a form of hydrocephalus, or water on the brain.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 13.

head-molding (hed′mōl′ding), *n.* Same as *head-mold*, 2.

head-money (hed′mun′i), *n.* 1. A capitation-tax; a tax of so much per head.

To be taxed by the poll . . . and four *head-money*.
Macaulay, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. A reward by the head or number for persons captured in war, especially at sea; also, a reward for the detection of the head of an outlaw or enemy.

The laws of nations hold out special rewards to encourage the capture of vessels, especially of commissioned vessels, of their crews. Such is the *head money* of five pounds, due under section of the British prize act, to all on board a captured vessel acting under public authority, for every person on board of a similar captured vessel who was living at the beginning of the engagement.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 144.

Head-money cases, three cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1884 (112 U. S., 580), which held that an act of Congress (August 3d, 1882) imposing upon owners of vessels a duty for immigrants entering the United States was valid.

headmost (hed′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *head* + *-most.*] Most advanced; most forward; first in a line or order of progression: as, the *headmost* ship in a fleet.

One steam torpedo-boat . . . managed to run the gauntlet of the guard-boats, and came through them bravely at the *headmost* Turkish ship. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 384.

head-netting (hed′net″ing), *n.* An ornamental netting used in merchant ships instead of the fayed planking of the head-rails.

head-note (hed′nōt), *n.* A note or remark placed at the head, as of a chapter or page; specifically, a brief and condensed statement introductory to a report of a legal decision, stating the principles of law to be deduced from the decision to which it is prefixed, or the facts and circumstances which bring the case in hand within the principle or rule of law or of practice which the court applied; a syllabus.

head-pan† (hed′pan), *n.* [ME. not found, < AS. *hēafodpanne* (= D. *hoofdpan* = ODan. *hovedpande*), the skull, < *hēafod*, head, + *panne*, a pan.] The brain-pan.

head-penny (hed′pen″i), *n.* [ME. *hæfed-pening.*] A poll-tax: usually in the plural, *head-pence*. Also called *head-silver*.

head-piece (hed′pēs), *n.* [Formerly also *head-peece, headpeace;* < *head* + *piece.*] 1. A helmet; specifically, an open helmet such as was worn after the abandonment of the armet; also, a hat; head-gear. See *morion, cabasset, burgonet.*

One dark little man stood, sat, walked, lectured, under the *head-piece* of a bandit bonnet-grec.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxxv.

2. The head; especially, the head as the seat of the understanding; hence, intelligence; judgment. [Colloq.]

A Biggen he had got about his brayne,
For in his *headpeace* he felt a sore payne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Pride comfort your poor *head-piece*, lady! 'tis a weak one, and had need of a night-cap.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

3. A decorative engraving placed at the top of the first page of a book, or at the beginning of a chapter, etc.; a head-band.

head-plate (hed′plāt), *n.* 1. A metal strip or guard covering the joint of the top of a landau. —2. A reinforcing piece on the cantle of a saddletree.—3. In *entom.*, a horny plate on the cephalic extremity of the larvæ of certain insects.

Many larvæ are destitute of eyes—namely, all maggots with an undeveloped head, as well as many larvæ with a distinct corneous *head-plate*. *Shuckard.*

4. In *gun.*, a plate which covers the breast of the cheeks of a gun-carriage.

head-post (hed′pōst), *n.* 1. One of the posts at the head of a four-post bedstead.—2. In the stall-partition of a stable, the post nearest the manger.

head-pump (hed′pump), *n.* *Naut.*, a small pump placed at the bow of a vessel, with the lower end communicating with the sea, used chiefly for washing decks.

headquarters (hed′kwâr′tėrz), *n. pl.* 1. The quarters or place of residence, permanent or temporary, of the commander-in-chief of an army.—2. The residence of any military chief, or the place from which his orders are issued. Hence—3. The place where one chiefly resides or carries on business.

headrace (hed′rās), *n.* 1. The race or flume which leads water to a water-wheel.—2. See the extract.

The channel of supply or *head race*, whereby water is brought to the engine. *Rankine*, Steam Boiler, § 95.

head-rail[1] (hed′rāl), *n.* [< *head* + *rail*[1].] 1. In *ship-building*, one of the elliptical rails at the head of a ship.—2. The upper horizontal member of a door-frame.

head-rail[2]† (hed′rāl), *n.* [< *head* + *rail*[2].] A kerchief or other garment of linen for the head, worn especially by women.

head-reach (hed′rēch), *v. i.* *Naut.*, to shoot ahead, as a sailing vessel during the evolution of tacking.

head-rest (hed′rest), *n.* A rest or support of any kind for the head; specifically, in *photog.*, an adjustable apparatus, generally a metallic skeleton frame, placed behind the sitter to steady and support his head during the taking of his portrait.

head-ring (hed′ring), *n.* A decoration worn by the men of the Kafirs after marriage, consisting of a leaflet of palm secured permanently to the woolly hair, and covered with vegetable wax or other material used for dressing the hair.

head-rope (hed′rōp), *n.* [< ME. *hederap.*] 1†. *Naut.*, a rope to support the head of a mast.

Thane was *hede-rapys* hewene [cut] that helde upe the mastes. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3669.

2. That part of a bolt-rope which terminates any sail on its upper edge, and to which the sail is sewed.

head-sails (hed′sālz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, sails set forward of the foremast.

headshake (hed′shāk), *n.* A significant shake of the head.

That you, at such times seeing me, never shall,
With arms encumber'd thus, or thus *head shake*, . . . note
That you know aught of me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

head-sheets (hed′shēts), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the sheets of the head-sails; the jib-sheets.

head-shield (hed′shēld), *n.* In *herpet.*, a cephalic plate; one of the usually definite and symmetrical plates on the top of the head of a snake or lizard.

headship (hed′ship), *n.* [< *head* + *-ship.*] The state or position of being a head or chief; head or chief place; hence, authority; rule; government.

As an estate of the realm the spiritualty recognises the *headship* of the king, as a member of the Church Catholic it recognises, according to the medieval idea, the *headship* of the pope. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 376.

There seems no reason to doubt that Rome, in the days of her kings, had won a federal *headship* over all Latium, and that she lost that *headship* through her change from kings to consuls. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 316.

Federal headship. See *federal.*

head-sill (hed′sil), *n.* In a saw-pit, one of the transverse pieces at each end, on which the ends of the timber rest.

head-silver (hed′sil″vėr), *n.* Same as *head-penny.*

head-skin (hed′skin), *n.* A thick, tough, elastic substance, proof against the harpoon, protecting the case of the sperm-whale. *C. M. Scammon.*

headsman (hedz′man), *n.*; pl. *headsmen* (-men). [< ME. *heddysman* (def. 1); < *head's*, poss. of *head*, + *man.*] 1. A chief person; a head man.

Thei . . . Hyngede of theire *heddys-mene* by hundrethes at ones. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 281.

2. One who cuts off the heads of condemned persons; a public executioner.

Come, *headsman*, off with his head.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

3. A laborer in a colliery who conveys the coal from the workings to the horseway.

head-spade (hed′spād), *n.* A long-handled instrument with iron shank and cast-steel blade, belonging to the cutting-gear used by whalers in cutting in a whale. It is heavier than the cutting-spade, and is employed in cutting the bone which connects the whale's head to the body. Also called *head-cutter.*

headspring (hed′spring), *n.* Origin; source; fountain-head.

head-stall (hed′stâl), *n.* 1. That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.—2. Same as *capistrum*, 1.

head-station (hed′stā″shon), *n.* The dwelling-house and offices on an Australian sheep- or cattle-station. [Australia.]

Soon they passed a *headstation*, as the homestead and main buildings of a station are invariably called.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 42.

head-stick (hed′stik), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a short round stick with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some triangular sails is thrust before being sewed on.—2. In *printing*, a straight piece of furniture placed at the head of a form, between the chase and the type.

head-stock (hed′stok), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) The framing used to support the gudgeons of a wheel. (*b*) In a lathe, the frame which supports the live spindle, to which the work is chucked or dogged, as distinguished from the tail-stock, which supports the dead spindle; the live head. (*c*) The transverse member which forms the end of the under frame of an American railroad-car.

headstone (hed′stōn), *n.* 1. The principal stone in a foundation; the chief stone, as the corner-stone of a building, or the keystone of an arch. See cut under *arch*[1].—2. A stone, usually inscribed, set at the head of a grave.

Where Claribel low-lieth . . .
At noon the wild bee hummeth
About the moss'd *headstone*.
Tennyson, Claribel.

head-stool (hed′stōl), *n.* A small narrow kind of pillow used to rest the neck or cheek upon during repose, and leave the hair undisturbed. Such appliances were used when large and elaborate coiffures were in vogue.

headstrong (hed′strông), *a.* 1. Wilful; ungovernable; obstinate; bent on pursuing one's own ends.

Peace, *headstrong* Warwick! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

She's as *headstrong* as an allegory on the banks of the Nile. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 3.

In all his dealings he was *headstrong*, perhaps, but open and above board. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 293.

2. Directed by or proceeding from obstinate wilfulness: as, a *headstrong* course.

Thus I'll curb her mad and *headstrong* humour.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

=Syn. Intractable, unruly, stubborn, dogged.

headstrongness (hed′strông-nes), *n.* Obstinate wilfulness. [Rare.]

Rosinante's *headstrongness* . . . shews that a beast knows when he is weary, or hungry, better than his rider. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 6.

head-sword (hed′sōrd), *n.* Water running through an adit-level: a Cornish mining term.

head-tabling (hed′tā″bling), *n.* See *tabling.*

head-timber (hed′tim″bėr), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the upright pieces of timber which are inserted between the upper knee and the curved rail, to support the frame of the head-rails.

head-tire (hed′tīr), *n.* Dress or attire for the head.

A chariot with bridles of gold, and an *headtire* of fine linen. 1 Esd. iii. 6.

Their *head-tires* of flowers, mixed with silver and gold, with some sprigs of ægrets among. *B. Jonson*, Chloridia.

head-tone (hed′tōn), *n.* In *singing*, a tone so produced as to bring the cavities of the nose and head into sympathetic vibration, thus giving an impression of being made there.

head-turner (hed′tėr″nėr), *n.* A machine for shaping and leveling the heads of barrels.

head-valve (hed′valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, the delivery-valve. *E. H. Knight.*

head-veil (hed′vāl), *n.* A veil used to cover the head and usually falling behind it, as distinguished from the face-veil: such a veil is an important part of the costume of the wealthier Moslem women.

head-voice (hed′vois), *n.* In *singing*, that method of using the voice, or that portion of the singer's compass, which tends to produce head-tones.

headward, headwards (hed′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *head* + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward the head. *Puckard.*

head-wark (hed′wärk), *n.* [< ME. *heedwarke, hedewarke,* < AS. *hēafodwærc* (= Icel. *höfudhverkr* = Sw. *hufvudvärk* = Dan. *hovedvark*), < *hēafod*, head, + *wærc*, ache, pain.] Same as *headache*, 2.

headway (hed′wā), *n.* 1. Motion ahead or forward; force or amount of such motion; rate of progress: said specifically of a ship, but applied to all kinds of progress, literally or figuratively.

The engines [of a steamer] are first "slowed," then stopped, and finally backed, if necessary; when the *headway* ceases, the anchor is let go.
Hamersly, Naval Encyc., p. 35.

My Lord Derby and his friends seem to think Democracy has made, and is making, dangerous *headway*.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 104.

2. In *arch.*, clear space in height, as from a floor to a ceiling, or from the ground to the crown of an arch; specifically, the perpendicular distance from any step or landing of a stair to the ceiling.—3. In *coal-mining*, a cross-heading. [North. Eng.]—**To fetch headway.** See *fetch*[1].

head-word (hed′wėrd), *n.* A word put as a title (and printed usually in a distinctive type) at the head of a paragraph, as the words in full-face at the beginning of the several articles in this dictionary; a title-word; a word constituting a heading or a side-head.

head-work (hed′wėrk), *n.* **1.** Mental or intellectual labor.

He had the perseverance, the capability for *head-work* and calculation, the steadiness and general forethought, which might have made him a great merchant if he had lived in a large city. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxi.

To this ideational adjustment may be referred most of the strain and "head-splitting" connected with recollecting, reflecting, and all that people call *head-work*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 59.

2. In *arch.*, the heads and other ornaments on the keystone of an arch.

head-worker (hed′wėr″kėr), *n.* **1.** One who works with his head or brain, as distinguished from one who does physical labor. Specifically—**2.** One who assists in planning a robbery or burglary, by finding out where money or valuables are kept and informing the gang, for an interest in the proceeds of the plunder. [Thieves' cant.]

heady (hed′i), *a.* [< *head* + *-y*1.] **1.** Headstrong; rash; precipitate; hurried on by obstinacy or passion.

Let the immortall soule lift her eies vpwards, not downwards into this darke world, which is vnstable, madde, *headie*, crooked, alway encompassing a blinde depth.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 367.

A man of a strong *heady* temperament, like Villon, is very differently tempted. His eyes lay hold on all provocations greedily, and his heart flames up at a look into imperious desire. *R. L. Stevenson*, François Villon.

2. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating.

A sort of wine which was very *heady*. *Boyle.*

This towne much consists of brewers of a certaine *heady* ale. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 19, 1672.

They [moles] are driven from their haunts by garlick for a time, and other *heady* smells buried in their passages.
Evelyn, Sylva, xxvi.

New honours are as *heady* as new wine.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxii.

3. Violent; impetuous. [Rare.]

Never came reformation in a flood,
With such a *heady* currance, scouring faults.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

A cliffe
Against whose base the *headie* Neptune dasht
His high-curlde browes.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 3.

head-yard (hed′yärd), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the yards on the foremast: as, to haul around and brace up the *head-yards*.

heal1 (hēl), *v.* [< ME. *helen*, < AS. *hælan* (= OS. *hēlian* = OFries. *hēla* = D. *heelen* = MLG. *hēlen*, *heilen*, LG. *helen* = OHG. *heilan*, MHG. G. *heilen* = Icel. *heila* = Sw. *hela* = Dan. *hele* = Goth. *hailjan*), heal, make whole, < *hāl*, whole: see *whole*, and cf. *holy*, *hale*2, *hail*2, *health*, etc.]
I. *trans.* **1.** To make whole or sound; restore to health or soundness; cure: as, to *heal* the sick.

Thei that were hurt and wounded a-bode at theire hostelles for to *hele* theire woundes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 499.

The rarest Simples that our fields present-vs
Heale but one hurt, and healing too torment-vs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Speak the word only, and my servant shall be *healed*.
Mat. viii. 8.

2. To restore to wholesome conditions; remove something evil or noxious from; purify; cleanse; strengthen.

I . . . will *heal* their land. 2 Chron. vii. 14.

Thy gifts, thy love, may scarce now *heal* my heart—
Look not so kind—God keep us well apart!
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 324.

3. To remedy; remove, repair, or counteract by salutary or beneficial means: as, to *heal* a quarrel or a breach.

I will *heal* their backsliding. Hos. xiv. 4.

We took order that he should be dealt with by Mr. Cotton, Mr. Hooker, and Mr. Welde, to be brought to see his errour, and to *heal* it by some public explanation of his meaning. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 179.

Time and take a long-past woe will *heal*,
And make a melody of grief.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 23.

II. *intrans.* To grow whole or sound; return to a sound state: with reference to a wound, sometimes with *up* or *over*.

Withinne a fewe dayes he schal so *hool* that he schal fele him silf of the statt and the strenkthe of xl 3eer.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

While Geraint lay *healing* of his hurt,
The blameless King went forth. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Healing tissue. See *tissue*.

heal1† (hēl), *n.* [Also dial. *hale*; < ME. *hele*, < AS. *hælu*, *hælo*, health, safety, salvation, < *hāl*, whole: see *heal*1, *v.*, and cf. *health*.] Health; well-being.

In our chapitre praye we day and night
To Christ that he the sende *hele*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 238.

Well are they fed, well are they clad,
And live in *heal* and weal.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 387).

heal2 (hēl), *v. t.* [Also *heel* (see def. 2 (*b*)); < ME. *helen*, *hilen*, < AS. *helan* (pret. *hæl*, pl. *hælon*, pp *holen*) = OS. *helan* = OFries. *hela* = D. *helen* = MLG. *helen* = OHG. *helan*, MHG. *heln*, G. *hehlen*, cover, conceal, = L. *celare*, cover, conceal (in comp. *concelare*, > ult. E. *conceal*, q. v.), akin to *occulere*, hide (> ult. E. *occult*, q. v.), to *cella*, a hut, cell (> ult. E. *cell*, q. v.), to Gr. *καλύπτειν*, cover, conceal, etc. From the same Teut. root are E. *hall*, *hell*1, *hell*2, *hill*2, *hull*1, *hole*1, *hold*2, *hollow*1, *helm*2, etc.] **1**†. To hide; conceal; keep secret.

Mordre is so wlatsom and abhominable
To God, that is so just and resonable,
That he ne wol nought suffre it *hiled* be.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 235.

I can nae langer *heal* frae thee,
Thou art my youngest brither.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 254).

2. To cover, as for protection. (*a*) To cover or overlay, as a roof with tiles, slates, tin, etc. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Alle the houses beth *heled* halles and chambres,
With no lede, bote with Loue and with Leel-speche.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 237.

Water with of rayne or of the welle,
Then *hele* it feire, or se that it be soo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

(*b*) [In this use also spelled *heel*, being partly confused with *heel*2, orig. *heald*1, *heeld*, incline.] To cover (the roots of trees and plants), usually in an inclined or slanting position, with soil, after they have been taken out of the ground, and before setting them permanently: generally used with *in*.

VII bushels [of seed] on an acre londe bestowe
When all the dewe is off, in houres warme,
And *hele* hem lest the nyghtes weete hem harme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

heal3 (hēl), *v.* A variant spelling of *heel*2.

healable (hē′la-bl), *a.* [< *heal*1 + *-able*.] Capable of being healed.

heal-all (hēl′âl), *n.* A plant supposed to possess great healing virtues, especially *Brunella vulgaris*, more commonly called *self-heal*. Among the other plants sometimes called by this name are *Collinsonia Canadensis*, the horse-balm or stone-root, *Sedum Rhodiola*, the roseroot, and *Scrophularia nodosa*, the figwort.—**High heal-all**, a common North American herb, *Pedicularis Canadensis*, the lousewort. See *Pedicularis*.

heald1†, *v.* and *n.* See *heeld*.

heald2 (hēld), *n.* Same as *heddle*.

heal-dog (hēl′dog), *n.* [< *heal*1, *v.*, + obj. *dog*.] See *madwort*.

healer1 (hē′lėr), *n.* [< ME. *helere* (= OHG. *heilari*), < *helen*, heal: see *heal*1, *v.* The AS. noun *hælend* (prop. ppr.) (= OS. *hēljand* = MLG. *heilant* = OHG. *heilanto*, *heilant*, MHG. *heilant*, G. *heiland*), lit. healer, was applied only to Jesus, being a translation of the name *Jesus* or of its Latin equivalent *salvator*.] One who or that which heals, cures, restores, or repairs.

This name Ihesu es noghte ells for to say one Ynglische bot *heler* or hele.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

O Time! . . . comforter,
And only *healer* when the heart hath bled.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 130.

healer2 (hē′lėr), *n.* [< *heal*2 + *-er*1.] One whose business it is to cover houses with tiles, slates, etc. Also *hellier*, *hillier*. *Ray*, South and East Country Words. [Prov. Eng.]

healful† (hēl′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *heeleful*, *heleful*; < *heal*1, *n.*, + *-ful*.] **1.** Tending to heal or cure; healing.—**2.** Full of health or safety.

It schalle 3yue drynke to hym with watir of *heelful* wisdom. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xv. 3 (Purv.).

He made the Gospelles, in the whiche is gode Doctryne and *helpeth*, full of Charite and Sothefastnesse, and trewe prechinge to hem that beleeven in God.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 133.

Vertues to knowe, thaym forto haue and vse,
Is thing moste *heelfulle* in this worlde trevly.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

healing1 (hē′ling), *n.* [< ME. *heelinge*, < AS. *hælinge* (= D. *heeling* = OHG. *heilunga*, G. *heilung*), verbal n. of *hælan*, heal: see *heal*1, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of making or becoming whole, sound, or well.

The first stage of *healing*, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion. *Sharp*, Surgery.

Ourself, foreseeing casualty, . . . learnt,
For many weeks ere we came, before we came,
This craft of *healing*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. Cure; the means of making whole.

Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with *healing* in his wings. Mal. iv. 2.

A light of *healing* glanced about the couch.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

healing1 (hē′ling), *p. a.* Curing; curative; restorative; soothing.

Every virtuous plant and *healing* herb.
Milton, Comus, l. 621.

Eve,
As one who loves, and some unkindness meets,
With sweet austere composure thus replied: . . .
To whom with *healing* words Adam replied.
Milton, P. L., ix. 290.

Much, however, must still have been left to the *healing* influence of time. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The healing art, the art of medicine.

healing2 (hē′ling), *n.* [< ME. *helinge*, *hilinge*, covering; verbal n. of *heal*2, *v.* Cf. equiv. *hilling*.] A covering. Specifically—(*a*) The covering of the roof of a building. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) *pl.* Bed-covers. [Prov. Eng.]

healing-herb (hē′ling-ėrb), *n.* A plant, *Symphytum officinale*, generally called *comfrey*.

healing-pyx (hē′ling-piks), *n.* *Eccles.*, the pyx or box which contains the sacred oil for anointing the sick.

healing-stone†, *n.* A roofing-slate or -tile.

For the covering of houses there are three sorts of slate, which from that use take the name of *Healing-stones*.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 6.

heallessł, *a.* [ME. *heleles*; < *heal*1, *n.*, + *-less*.] Incapable of being made whole or well.

How myght a wight in tormente and in drede
And *heleles*, yow sende as yet gladnesse?
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1593.

healm, *n.* See *halm*.

healsfang†, *n.* [AS., lit. 'neck-taking,' < *heals*, the neck, E. *halse*1, q. v., + *fang*, *n.*, < *fōn* (pp. *fangen*), take: see *fang*. Cf. Icel. *hālsfang*, embracing, *hālsfengja*, embrace.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a fine or mulct of uncertain character; "the sum every man sentenced to the pillory would have had to pay to save him from that punishment, had it been in use." *Thorpe.*

healsome (hēl′sum), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *wholesome*.

health (helth), *n.* [< ME. *helth*, < AS. *hælth*, health, healing, cure (= OHG. *heilida*, health) (more commonly *hælu*, *hælo*, health, safety, salvation: see *heal*1, *n.*), < *hāl*, whole, hale: see *whole*, *hale*2, *hail*2, *heal*1. The word is thus an abstract noun from *whole*, not from *heal*.] **1.** Soundness of body; that condition of a living organism and of its various parts and functions which conduces to efficient and prolonged life; a normal bodily condition. Health implies also, physiologically, the ability to produce offspring fitted to live long and to perform efficiently the ordinary functions of their species.

It is as "the outward sign of freedom, the realisation of the universal will," that *health* may be set at once as sign and as goal of the harmonious operation of the whole system—as sign and as goal of a realisation of life.
J. H. Stirling, Secret of Hegel, II. 554.

2. In an extended use, the general condition of the body with reference to the degree of soundness and vigor, whether normal or impaired: as, good *health*; ill *health*; how is your *health*?

That *health* of the body is best which is ablest to endure all alterations and extremities.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 270.

3. Natural vigor of the faculties; moral or intellectual soundness.

We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; And we have done those things which we ought not to have done: And there is no *health* in us.
Book of Common Prayer, General Confession.

The beautiful solemn words of the ritual had done him good, and restored much of his *health*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

4. Power of healing, or giving health; capacity for restoring, strengthening, enlightening, purifying, etc.: chiefly in Scripture.

That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving *health* among all nations. Ps. lxvii. 2.

The tongue of the wise is *health*. Prov. xii. 18.

5. A salutation or a toast; an invocation of health and happiness for another: as, to drink a *health* to one.

Thou worthy lord
Of that unworthy wife that greeteth thee,
Health to thy person! *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1305.

Lady Margerie was the first ladye
That drank to him the wine O;
And aye as the *healths* gaed round and round,
"Lordly, your love is mine O."
Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie (Child's Ballads, II. 53).

Well—come, give us a bottle of good wine, and we'll drink the lads' *health*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

Bill of health. See *bill*3.—**Board of health**, a board of commissioners appointed by the government of the United

States or of any State, city, or town, to make regulations for preventing the spread of contagious or infectious diseases, to promote or regulate sanitary conditions in particular cases, and in other ways to care for the public health. The National Board of Health consists of several members appointed by the President, one medical officer of the army, one of the navy, one of the marine hospital service, and one officer of the department of justice. It cooperates with State and municipal boards, and reports upon and endeavors to increase their efficiency. **Figure of health.** See *figure*. **Health laws,** statutes regulating the general sanitary conditions by the organization of boards of health.

healthful (helth'fûl), *a.* [< *health* + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of or in the enjoyment of health; free from disease; healthy: as, a *healthful* body or a *healthful* condition. [In this sense *healthy* is more common.]

The virtue which the world wants is a *healthful* virtue, not a valetudinarian virtue. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

2. Serving to promote health; salubrious; wholesome; salutary: as, a *healthful* air or climate; a *healthful* diet.

Send down . . . the *healthful* spirit of thy grace.
Book of Common Prayer, Prayer for Clergy and People.

In books, or work, or *healthful* play,
Let my first years be past.
Watts, How doth the Little Busy Bee.

A few cheerful companions in our walks will render them abundantly more *healthful*. *V. Knox*, Essays, c.

3. Well disposed; cheerful. [Rare.]

Gave *healthful* welcome to their ship-wrack'd guests.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Wholesome*, etc. See *healthy*.

healthfully (helth'fûl-i), *adv.* In a healthful manner; wholesomely.

healthfulness (helth'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being healthful or healthy; wholesomeness; salubrity.

This verse sets forth the *healthfulness* and vigour of the inhabitants of that fertile country.
Bp. Patrick, Paraphrases and Com., Gen. xlix. 12.

health-guard (helth'gärd), *n.* In Great Britain, officers appointed to enforce the quarantine regulations.

healthily (hel'thi-li), *adv.* In a healthy condition; so as to be healthy or to promote health.

healthiness (hel'thi-nes), *n.* The state of being healthy; soundness; freedom from disease: as, the *healthiness* of an animal or a plant.

healthless (helth'les), *a.* [< *health* + *-less.*] **1.** Infirm; sickly.

O wisdom, with how sweet an art doth thy wine and oil restore health to my *healthless* soul!
St. Gregory, Pastoral, quoted in Quarles's Emblems, iii. 3.

2. Unwholesome; unhealthy. [Rare.]

He that spends his time in sports, and calls it recreation, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces; they are *healthless*, chargeable, and useless. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 1.

healthlessness (helth'les-nes), *n.* The state of being healthless, sickly, or unwholesome.

A merry meeting, or a looser feast, calls upon the man to act a scene of folly and madness, and *healthlessness* and dishonour. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 704.

health-lift (helth'lift), *n.* An apparatus for exercising the muscles by raising a weight by a direct upward lift. It is sometimes so arranged, by means of levers, that the body of the person lifting serves as the weight lifted.

health-officer (helth'of″i-sėr), *n.* An officer charged with the administration of the health laws and the enforcement of sanitary regulations.

healthsome† (helth'sum), *a.* [< *health* + *-some.*] Wholesome.

healthsomeness† (helth'sum-nes), *n.* Wholesomeness.

He [Cæsar] himself made so many iorneyes as he thought sufficient for chaunge of the places for *healthsomenesse*.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 271.

healthy (hel'thi), *a.* [< *health* + *-y*1.] **1.** Being in a sound state; possessing health of body or mind; hale; sound.

Asks what thou lackest, thought resign'd,
A *healthy* frame, a quiet mind.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

If a *healthy* body contributes to the health of the mind, so also a *healthy* mind keeps the body well.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 58.

2. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; healthful. [In this sense *healthful* is generally preferred.]

Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of study or business.
Locke.

And therefore that love of action which would put death out of sight is to be counted good, as a holy and *healthy* thing (one word, whose meanings have become unduly severed). *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 237.

3. Safe; prudent. [Slang.] = **Syn. 1.** Vigorous, hearty, robust, strong; *Healthy, Healthful, Wholesome, Salubrious, Salutary.* A distinction between *healthy* and *healthful* is nearly established. *Healthy* is applicable to the condition of body or mind; *healthful* to that which produces health. *Wholesome* is sometimes preferred to *healthful* on the ground of euphony, but commonly applies chiefly to food, as *salubrious* applies chiefly to air, climate, and the like. *Salutary* has mainly a moral significance: as, a *salutary* effect; *salutary* influence. *Healthy* and *wholesome* are often used figuratively; the others are not.

heam (hēm), *n.* A dialectal form of *hame*1.

heap (hēp), *n.* [< ME. *heep*, a heap, crowd, multitude, < AS. *héap*, a band, troop, crowd, multitude (of persons), rarely a pile (of things), = OS. *hop* = OFries. *hop* = D. *hoop* = MLG. *hop*, LG. *hoop*, *hope*, also *hupe*, *hüpe* = OHG. *houf* and *hūfo*, MHG. *houf*, *houfe*, and *hūf*, *hūfe*, G. *haufe* = Icel. *hopr* = Sw. *hop* = Dan. *hob* (the vowel in the Scand. words being conformed to that of the LG.), a troop, crowd, multitude. Cf. OBulg. *kupŭ*, Russ. Pol. *kupa*, Lith. *kaupas*, a crowd, heap (Slav. and LG. *p* do not reg. correspond). Doublet *hope*, in the phrase *forlorn hope*: see *forlorn*.] **1.** A great number of persons or animals; a troop; a crowd; a multitude. [In this (the original) sense now rare except colloquially.]

Now is not that of God a ful fair grace,
That swich a lewed mannes wit shall pace
The wisdom of an *hepe* of learned men?
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 575.

They haue hills consecrated to Idols, whither they resort in *heapes* on pilgrimage. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 445.

2. A great number of things; a large accumulation, stock, or store of any kind; a large quantity; a great deal: as, a *heap* of money; the frost destroyed a *heap* of fruit. [Now chiefly colloquial.]

Touch. Yet was not the knight forsworn.
Cel. How prove you that, in the great *heap* of your knowledge? *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

Thou now one *heap* of beauty art.
Cowley, The Mistress, Clad all in White.

Heaps of comment have recently been written about Wordsworth's way of dealing with nature.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 110.

3. A collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation; a pile or raised mass: as, a *heap* of earth or stones. In some places a heap of limestone was formerly 4½ cubic yards.

There is an *heep* of Stones aboute the place, where the Body of hire was put of the Angles.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

They doe . . . raise certaine *heaps* of sand, mudde, clay, or some other such matter to repell the water.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 206.

There is seene a ruinous shape of a shapelesse *heape* and building. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 58.

It was a crumbling *heap*, whose portal dark
With blooming ivy-trails was overgrown.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 1.

4. In *math.*, a collection of objects all related in the same way one to another.—**A heap,** used adverbially, a great deal; very much; exceedingly: as, he goes *a heap* too often; to like one *a heap*. Also, by abbreviation, *heap*, a locution commonly ascribed to American Indians speaking English. [Colloq.]

To go to church in New York in any kind of tolerable style costs *a heap* a year. *Dow's Patent Sermons.*

He is a big man, *heap* big man.
Speech of *Hole-in-the-Sky* at Washington, 1868.

In a heap, close together. *Chaucer.*—**To strike all of a heap,** to throw into bewilderment or confusion; astonish or confound. See *aheap*. [Colloq.]

Now was I again *struck all of a heap*. However, soon recollecting myself, "Sir," said I, "I have not the presumption to hope such an honor."
Richardson, Pamela, I. 297.

heap (hēp), *v. t.* [< ME. *hepen*, < AS. *héapian* (= D. *hoopen* = OHG. *houfōn*, MHG. *houfen*, G. *häufen* = Sw. *hopa* = Dan. (*op-*)*hobe*), heap, < *héap*, a heap: see *heap*, *n.*] **1.** To cast, lay, or gather in a heap; pile; accumulate; amass: as, to *heap* stones or ore: often with *up* or *on*: as, to *heap up* treasures; to *heap on* wood or coal.

Eke *heep uppe* everie roote of ferne and brieres,
And everie weed, as used everi where is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Though he *heap up* silver as the dust. Job xxvii. 16.

"One, two, three, four," said Mr. Tacker, *heaping* that number of black cloaks upon his left arm.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

Her brother ran in his rage to the gate,
He came with the babe-faced lord;
Heap'd on her terms of disgrace.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii. 1.

2. To round or form into a heap, as in measuring; give or fill with overflowing measure.

Nay, strew, with free and joyous sweep,
The seed upon the expecting soil;
For hence the plenteous year shall *heap*
The garners of the men who toil.
Bryant, Song of the Sower.

3. To bestow a heap or large quantity upon.

Never had man more joyfull day then this,
Whom heaven would *heape* with blis.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 247.

Heaped measure, a quantity overfilling the measuring-vessel, a cone of the commodity being formed above the top of the vessel. Such measure is used for coal, potatoes, fruit, or other articles of merchandise which do not lie compactly in the measuring-vessel.—**To heap coals of fire on one's head.** See *coal*.

heap-cloud (hēp'kloud), *n.* Same as *cumulus*, 1.

I will take the case of the common cumulus or *heap-cloud*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 226.

heaper (hē'pėr), *n.* One who heaps, piles, or amasses.

heap-flood† (hēp'flud), *n.* A heavy sea.

One ship that Lycius dyd shrowd with faithful Orontes
In sight of captayne was swasht wyth a roysterus *heape-flud*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 124.

heap-keeper (hēp'kē″pėr), *n.* A miner who attends to the cleaning of coal on the surface.

heapmeal†, *adv.* In heaps: also, as if a noun, in the phrase *by heapmeal*.

They got together spices and odours of all sorts, . . . and thereon pour the same forth *by heape-meal*.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 71.

heapy (hē'pi), *a.* [< *heap* + *-y*1.] Gathered in heaps.

The weaker banks opprest retreat,
And sink beneath the *heapy* water's weight.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, vi.

Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 336.

hear (hēr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *heard*, ppr. *hearing*. [< ME. *heren*, *heeren* (pret. *herde*, pp. *herd*), < AS. *hiéran*, *hēran*, *hȳran* (pret. *hȳrde*, pp. *hȳred*) = OS. *hōrian* = OFries. *hēra*, *hōra* = D. *hooren* = MLG. *hōren*, LG. *hören*, *hüren* = OHG. *hōren*, MHG. G. *hören* = Icel. *heyra* = Sw. *höra* = Dan. *höre* (all these forms with *r* for orig. *s*) = Goth. *hausjan*, hear. It is hard to see the suggested connection with Gr. ἀκουειν (for **ακουϝειν*, orig. **κουϝειν*?—cf. *κοᾶν* for *ἀκούειν* in Hesychius), hear. Some take Teut. *h-*, Gr. *ἀκ-*, *κ-*, as a reduced prefix, and connect the verb with L. *audire* (orig. **ausdire*?), hear, *auscultare*, listen, Goth. *auso*, etc., = E. *ear* = Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*, orig. **οὐσατ-*), ear: see *acoustic*, *audience*, *audit*, etc., *auscultation*, *ear*1. Hence ult. *hark*, *harken*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To perceive by the ear; receive an impression of through the auditory sense; take cognizance of by harkening.

Not knowing whether nose, or ears, or eyes,
Smelt, *hard*, or saw, more sauours, sounds, or Dies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

O friends! I *hear* the tread of nimble feet.
Milton, P. L., iv. 866.

Where you stand you cannot *hear*
From the groves within
The wild-bird's din.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

2. To pay regard to by listening; give ear to; give audience to; mark and consider what is said by; listen to for the purpose of learning, awarding, judging, determining, etc.: as, to *hear* prayer; to *hear* a lesson or an argument; to *hear* an advocate or a cause, as a judge.

There is the Awtier, where oure Lady *herde* the Aungeles synge Messe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 91.

Hear my cry, O God; attend unto my prayer.
Ps. lxi. 1.

He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ. Acts xxiv. 24.

Hear, all ye Trojans, all ye Grecian bands,
What Paris, author of the war, demands.
Pope, Iliad, iii.

3. To listen to understandingly; learn or comprehend by harkening; hence, to learn by verbal statement or report.

Sir, do rede this letter that my lorde hath the sente, and than shalt thou *heren* his wille and his corage.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 620.

He began with right a mery chere
His tale anon, and saide as ye shul *here*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 860.

This is an hard saying; who can *hear* it? John vi. 60.

Toward the evening, a relation of the sheik's came from Bayreut, where, he said, he had *heard* that I walked about the city, and had observed every thing very curiously, which had alarmed the people.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 97.

4. To be a hearer of; attend usually the ministrations of: as, what minister do you *hear*? [Colloq.]—**5**†. To be called. [A Latinism.]

Bright effluence of bright essence increate,
Or *hear'st* thou rather [wouldst thou rather hear thyself called] pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell? *Milton*, P. L., iii. 7.

To hear a bird sing. See *bird*1.—**To hear a book**†. See *book*.—**To hear say,** to hear a person say; learn by general report. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

Dere frende Merlin, I haue *herde say* that ye loved well my fader, Vterpendragon. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 114.

Painting, sir, I have *heard say*, is a mystery [craft].
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2.

I have *heard say* (again to take a trifling matter) that at the beginning of this century it was a subject of serious, nay, of angry controversy, whether it began with January 1800, or January 1801.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 363.

To hear tell of, to hear some or any one talk about; listen to what is said about. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

She cannot endure to *hear tell of* a husband.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To possess the sense of hearing; have that form of sense-perception which is dependent on the ear.

The *hearing* ear, and the seeing eye, the Lord hath made even both of them. Prov. xx. 12.

You are so sadly deaf, my dear,
What shall I do to make you *hear?*
Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.

2. To listen; harken; give heed.

Hear ye now, O house of David. Isa. vii. 13.

Dost thou *hear?* gav'st thou my letter to Julia?
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

When themes like these employ the poet's tongue,
I *hear* as mute as if a syren sung.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 199.

3. To be told; learn by report: as, so I *hear*.

When the Queen *heard* of the King's Proclamation, she knew there was no returning for her into England without some good Assistance. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 111.

Charm'd with the sight, the world, I cried,
Shall *hear* of this thy deed.
Cowper, Dog and Water-Lily.

4†. To be heard, or heard of; be reported.

I will no more of these superfluous excesses. They are these make me *hear* so ill both in town and country.
B. Jonson, Love Restored.

Our King and Parliament have been at great strife who should obtaine most Justice; if they would now strive who should shew most Mercy, it would *heare* well throughout the world. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 70.

Hear, hear! an exclamation used to call attention to the words of a speaker, and usually to express approbation.—**I (he, etc.) will not hear of**, I (he, etc.) will not entertain the idea of; I (he, etc.) will not have to do with.

He will not hear of drugs. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

To hear to, to yield or consent to; heed; regard: as, to *hear to* reason; he refused to *hear to* the arrangement.

He will not *hear to* the suggestion that they may be giving account of different battles.
Stowe, Origin of Books of the Bible, p. 304.

heard[1] (hėrd). Preterit and past participle of *hear*.

heard[2]**†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *herd*[2].

heardgroome†, *n.* See *herdgroom*.

heared. An obsolete or dialectal form of *heard*[1].

hearer (hēr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *herer*, *herere* (= G. *hörer*), < *heren*, hear.] One who hears; one who listens to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

Be ye doers of the word, and not *hearers* only.
Jas. i. 22.

They thought they must have died, they were so bad; Their peevish *hearers* almost wish they had.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 324.

hearing (hēr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *hering*, *herunge* (= OHG. *hōrunga*); verbal n. of *hear*, *v.*] **1.** Perception of sound; the act of perceiving sound; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audition: one of the five external senses. See *ear*[1].

But their loud instruments doe rather affright then delight the *hearing*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 56.

Yet in these ears, till *hearing* dies,
One set slow bell will seem to toll.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvii.

2. Audience; opportunity to be heard.

I come with gracious offers from the king,
If you vouchsafe me *hearing* and respect.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

The excitement of the House was such that no other speaker could obtain a *hearing;* and the debate was adjourned. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

3. A judicial investigation of a suit at law; attention to and consideration of the testimony and arguments in a cause between parties, with a view to a just decision: especially used of trial without a jury.

I have a couple of brawling neighbours, that, I'll assure you, will not agree, and you shall have the *hearing* of their matter. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 3.

His last offences to us
Shall have judicious *hearing*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

4. Distance within which sound may be heard; ear-shot: as, he was not within *hearing*.

Thou hast spoken in mine *hearing*. Job xxxiii. 8.

Where stood that renowned City of Corinth, in *hearing* of both seas, and having a port unto either.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 7.

For I never whisper'd a private affair
Within the *hearing* of cat or mouse . . .
But I heard it shouted at once from the top of the house.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii.

5. A scolding; a lecture. [Colloq. or Scotch.]

She aye ordered a dram, or a sowp kale, or something to us, after she had gi'en us a *hearing* on our duties.
Scott, Old Mortality, xiv.

6. Something heard; something to hear; report; news. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

In trueth this which you tell is a most shamefull *hearing*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Fran. Lady, I've lov'd you long.
Ric. 'Tis a good *hearing*, sir.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, i. 2.

It was, in the Scotch phrase, a good *hearing*, and put me in good-humor with the world.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 115.

7. Attendance on preaching. [Prov. Eng.]

I have learned since, that he . . . has a mother, between seventy and eighty, who walks, every Sunday, eight miles to *hearing*, as they call it, and back again.
Cowper, Works, VII. 38.

Hard of hearing. See *hard*.—**Hearing in presence**, in the Court of Session of Scotland, a formal hearing of counsel before all the judges.—**Organs of hearing**, the auditory apparatus; the ear and associate structures, adapted to receive vibrations of the air, called *sound-waves*. These organs consist, in the higher animals, essentially of the end-organs of a special nerve, bathed in a fluid usually containing some hard body or otolith, and receiving and being excited to molecular motion by impacts of sound-waves conducted to the nervous parts through special passages closed by a membrane, furnished in many cases with a special set of auditory ossicles, and usually communicating with the pharynx through a vestige of the first postoral visceral cleft. See *ear*[1].

hearingless (hēr'ing-les), *a.* [< *hearing* + *-less*.] Deaf.

hearken, hearkener. See *harken, harkener*.

hearont†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heron*.

hearsal†, *n.* [By apheresis for *rehearsal*.] Rehearsal. *Spenser*.

hearsay (hēr'sā), *n.* and *a.* [= D. (*het*) *hooren zeggen* = MLG. *hör-seggen* = G. *hörensagen*; < *hear* + inf. *say*[1]. The verb phrase, chiefly in the pret., occurs in ME. (*herd sain*) and AS. (*hȳrde secgan*).] **I.** *n.* Information communicated by another; report; common talk; rumor; gossip.

Not having had, as yet, an opportunity of looking at the Salisbury codex, I can judge of it only from *hearsay*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers i. 6.

Sometimes a rumor, a *hearsay*, an inarticulate whisper,
Came with its airy hand to point and beckon her forward.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 1.

Let a prejudice be bequeathed, carried in the air, adopted by *hearsay*, . . . however it may come, these minds will give it habitation.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 12.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to or depending upon hearsay, or the talk of others; told or given at second hand.

Liable to be imposed upon by the *hearsay* relations of credulity. *Goldsmith*, Pref. to Brookes's Nat. Hist.

She blamed herself for telling *hearsay* tales.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Hearsay evidence, evidence at second hand; testimony the relevancy of which does not consist in what the witness giving it himself perceived, but in what he derived by information from another person. It is generally excluded as objectionable, because its credibility cannot be estimated from the credit to be given to the witness, but depends on the veracity or competency of the third person, not before the court. Thus, if a witness testifies that a bystander told him that the prisoner struck the deceased, this is hearsay, for its credibility depends on the bystander, and he should be produced; but if he testifies that the accused admitted to him that he had struck the deceased, or, before the blow, told him he intended to strike it, or testifies that he heard the outcry of the deceased on being struck, it is not hearsay. Exceptions to the rule are made in respect to some forms of tradition as to facts of family history, and boundaries, and dying declarations (which see, under *declaration*).

In some cases (as in proof of any general customs, or matters of common tradition or repute), the courts admit of *hearsay evidence*, or an account of what persons deceased have declared in their life time.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxiii.

hearse[1] (hėrs), *n.* [As a historical term, referring to obsolete senses, and as a term of fortification (< F. *herse*, spelled *herse* (see *herse*[1])); early mod. E. only *herse*, < ME. *herse*, *hers*, *herce*, a frame for lights in a church service or at a funeral, a funeral pageant, a bier, a pall, also a dead body (the sense of 'carriage for conveying the dead' being more modern), the frame being so called from its likeness to a harrow, < OF. *herce*, a harrow, also a grated portcullis (ML. *hercia*, *hersia*, F. *herse*, a harrow, a portcullis (*herse*[1], 1), triangular candlestick, = It. *erpice*, a harrow, < L. *hirpex* (*hirpic-*), also spelled *irpex*, a harrow: a rustic word, perhaps a corruption of Gr. *ἄρπαξ*, a kind of grappling-iron (also a rake!), akin to *ἁρπάζειν*, a rake: see *Harpax*.] **1†.** A canopy, usually of openwork or trellis, set over a bier, or more rarely over a permanent tomb, and used especially to support candles which were lighted at times of ceremony. A medieval iron hearse, said to be unique, stands in the aisle of Tanfield church, Durham, England, over a tomb of the Marmion family.

In the Vestrye ther ys an *herse* that stonde full of Chalys . . . wher in ys closyd many grett Reliquies.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

2. A bier; a bier with a coffin.

Set down your honourable load,
If honour may be shrouded in a *hearse*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Hugh Bishop of Lincoln lying very sick, he not only went to visit him; but being dead, was one of the three Kings . . . that carried his *Herse* upon their Shoulders.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 74.

Decked with flowers, a simple *hearse*
To the churchyard forth they bear.
Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castèl-Cuillé, iii.

3. A carriage for conveying a dead person to the grave. The usual modern form has an oblong-roofed body, often with glass sides, and a door at the back for the insertion of the coffin.

4†. A temporary monument erected over a grave. —**5†.** A dirge or threnody, or a solemn recital or chant.

For the faire Damzel from the holy *herse*
Her love-sicke hart to other thoughts did steale.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 48.

6. In *her.*, a charge resembling a portcullis or a harrow.

hearse[1] (hėrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hearsed*, ppr. *hearsing*. [< *hearse*[1], *n.*] To put on or in a hearse.

Would she were *hearsed* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

O, answer me.
Let me not burst in ignorance! but tell,
Why thy canoniz'd bones, *hearsed* in death,
Have burst their cerements! *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

hearse[2] (hėrs), *a.* A Scotch form of *hoarse*.

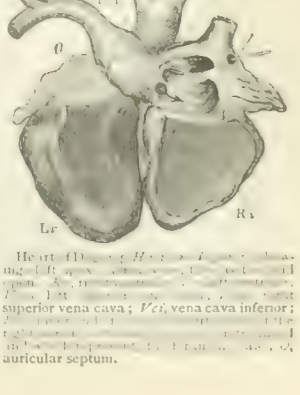
hearse-cloth (hėrs'klôth), *n.* [< ME. *herse-cloth*, < *herse*, hearse, + *cloth*.] A pall; a cloth to cover a corpse when laid upon a bier.

The grave, meanwhile, was shrouded with a funeral pall or *hearse-cloth;* and wax tapers, more or less in number, were set lighted all about it.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 100.

hearse-like (hėrs'līk), *a.* Suitable to a hearse, and hence to a funeral.

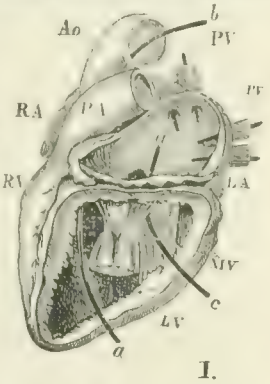
If you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *hearse-like* airs as carols. *Bacon*, Adversity (ed. 1887).

heart (härt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hart*, *harte;* < ME. *hart*, *harte*, *herte*, < AS. *heorte* (gen. *heortan*), f., = OS. *herta* = OFries. *herte*, *hirte* = OD. *herte*, *hert*, D. *hart* = MLG. *herte*, LG. *hert* = OHG. *herza*, MHG. *herze*, G. *herz* (gen. *herzens*), neut., = Icel. *hjarta* = Sw. *hjerta* = Dan. *hjerte* = Goth. *hairtō* (gen. *hairtōns*), f., = Ir. *cridhe* = Gael. *cridhe*, *cri*, heart, = W. *craidd*, center, = Corn. *kreiz* = Bret. *kreizen* = L. *cor* (*cord-*), neut., = Gr. *καρδία*, also *κραδία*, f., also *κῆρ*, neut., = OBulg. *srŭdĭtse*, Bulg. *srŭdtse* = Slov. Serv. *srdtse* = Bohem. *srdtce* = Pol. *serce* (*sertse*) = Russ. *serdtse*, heart; possibly = Skt. *çrad*, trust, connected with L. *credere*, trust (see under *credit*); the Skt. *hrid*, *hridaya*, heart, shows a discordant initial. From the L. form *cor* (*cord-*) are ult. E. *cordate*, *core*[1], *courage*, etc., *accord*, *concord*, *discord*, *record*, etc., and from the Gr. *καρδία* ult. E. *cardiac*, *cardialgia*, etc., *pericardium*, etc.] **1.** The principal organ of the circulation of the blood in man and other animals; the physiological center of the blood-vascular system. It is a hollow muscular or otherwise contractile organ which receives blood in its interior, and by contractions or pulsations drives it out again, and thus keeps up the circulation of this fluid. In its simplest form, as in the early embryo of a vertebrate and in many invertebrate animals, it is simply an expanded part or expansion in the course of a blood-vessel, capable of beating, pulsating, or alternately dilating and contracting, and so acting upon the contained fluid



Heart (human) [illegible] superior vena cava; *Vci*, vena cava inferior; [illegible] auricular septum.

mechanically. (See cuts under *bird* and *Balænicipitidæ*.) In the process of development one or both orifices of this bulb are furnished with a valve permitting the flow of blood in one direction and preventing it in the other; and the bulb is partly divided by a constriction across it, one of the resulting parts being specially devoted to the reception of blood, its transmission only into the other part, which then by contraction urges it onward, as into an artery. This is the structure of the two-chambered or *bilocular* heart of the lower vertebrates, in which the receiving chamber is the *auricle*, the distributing chamber is the *ventricle*, and the communication between them is the *auriculoventricular opening*. In a more complex form the bilocular heart is partly divided into right and left halves by a constriction or partition which separates the single auricle into two, the result being the three chambered or *trilocular* heart, in which one auricle, the right, receives venous blood from the body at large, the left auricle receives aërated or arterial blood from the lungs or lungs, and each auricle pours its blood through its own auriculoventricular orifice into a common and single ventricle, which then sends a current of mixed venous and arterial blood to all parts of the body. Such is the type of the reptilian heart; though the right and left auricles are in fact incompletely separated from each other, retaining an interauricular opening, which in the embryos of birds and mammals is known as the *foramen ovale*. Finally, the entire separation of the auricles, and complete division of a common ventricular cavity into a right and a left ventricle by an interventricular septum or partition, result in the perfectly four chambered or *quadrilocular* heart of all adult vertebrates above reptiles. Here the right and left sides of the heart, each consisting of an auricle and a ventricle, are entirely separate, so that no mixture of venous and arterial currents is possible. (See *circulation of the blood*, under *circulation*.) The ventricles are larger and more muscular than the auricles, since the former have to drive the blood through the body, while the auricles have only to inject it into the ventricles. All the orifices of the heart are more or less completely guarded by sets of valves. The right auriculoventricular valves are called *tricuspid*; the left, *mitral*: in both cases from their form in the human heart, in which three membranous valves on the right side and two on the left are operated by delicate fibrous cords (the *chordæ tendineæ*) and certain muscular processes from the ventricular walls (the *columnæ carneæ*). The orifices of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery are alike guarded by three crescentic valves, called, from their shape, the *semilunar valves*. The orifices by which veins enter either auricle either are or are not provided with valves, in different cases, or in different animals. The contraction of the muscular walls of the heart as a whole, or of any one of its chambers, is the *systole*; the corresponding and alternating dilatation of its cavities, or any one of them, is the *diastole*; the two movements together complete a *cardiac cycle*. In vertebrates the heart is situated in the thorax, between the lungs, and enveloped in a serous membrane, the *pericardium*, which is generally a closed sac with one layer, the *visceral* or *cardiac pericardium*, or *epicardium*, investing the whole surface of the organ and the roots of the great vessels which spring from it, and the other, the *parietal layer*, reflected over the surface of adjacent structures. The primitive position of the heart is always median; but in the course of its development from the embryo it generally becomes tilted over to one side, the left, as is usual in the higher vertebrates, where the point or apex of the organ lies considerably to the left, and the whole organ becomes unsymmetrical both in its own shape and in its relative position. In general the form of the heart is conoidal, with the base (the auricles) upward or forward, and the apex (the ventricles) downward or backward and sinistral. In man the heart is about 5 inches long, 3½ inches in greatest width, and 2 inches in greatest depth; it weighs 10 or 12 ounces in the male, and 8 or 10 in the female. It lies obliquely in the chest, with its broad fixed base uppermost, a little backward and to the right; its free apex downward, forward, and to the left, so that its beating may be seen or felt at a point an inch or less to the inner side of, and about an inch and a half below, the left nipple, between the fifth and sixth ribs. All the cavities of the heart are lined with a thin smooth membrane, the *endocardium*, which also invests the valves and is directly continuous with the lining of all the vessels which enter or leave the heart. Its substance, the *myocardium*, is almost entirely muscular; the muscle is a peculiar striated one, of a deep-red color; its fibers are intricately disposed in two sets, auricular and ventricular, separated by fibrous rings which surround the auriculoventricular orifices. It is supplied with blood for its own nourishment by the right and left coronary arteries, the first branches of the aorta; they are accompanied by cardiac veins. Its nerves are derived from the cardiac plexuses, formed by the pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves. Its action is involuntary. In all other mammals, and in birds, the heart is substantially the same as in man, with differences in relative size, in shape, and in the detail of its openings and valves; but in the acranial vertebrates, the lancelets, it is rudimentary. See also cuts under *circulation*, *embryo*, *lung*, and *thorax*.



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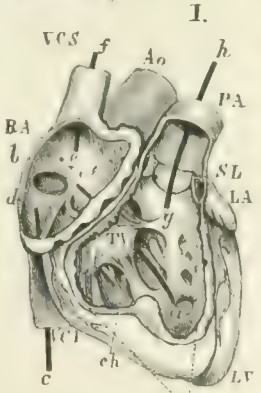


II.

Human Heart Dissected.

I. Left side, left auricle and ventricle laid open: *LA*, left auricle; *LV*, left ventricle; *aA*, a stylet passed through auriculoventricular opening into aorta; *aL*, stylet passed from left ventricle into left auricle through left auriculoventricular opening guarded by *MV*, the mitral valve; *PV*, four pulmonary veins entering left auricle from the lungs; *PA*, pulmonary artery issuing from right ventricle; *b*, opening of *PA*; *RA*, right auricle. II. Right side, right auricle laid open; *RV*, right ventricle laid open; *VCS*, superior vena cava; *VCI*, inferior vena cava, these both entering right auricle, *RA*; *f*, *g*, *h*, right pulmonary veins entering *LA*; *PA*, pulmonary artery issuing from *RV*; *b*, opening of *PA* in case of the type; guarded by *SL*, the semilunar valves, at base of the artery; *ab*, stylet passed through opening, guarded by *TV*, tricuspid valve, into left ventricle, scarcely seen; *Ao*, aorta.

At his *herte* he saw a knif
For to reuen him hise lif. *Havelok*, l. 479.

Why do I yield to that suggestion
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my seated *heart* knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature? *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

2. The human heart or breast considered as the seat of all or of some of the mental faculties; hence, in common figurative use, these faculties themselves. (*a*) The emotions and affections, especially moral capacity or disposition, as for love or hatred, benevolence or malevolence, pity or scorn, courage or fear, faith or distrust, etc.

Men clepen it Mount Joye; for it zevethe joye to Pilgrymes *hertes*, be cause that there men seen first Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 94.

The whole head is sick, and the whole *heart* faint.
Isa. i. 5.

All offences, my lord, come from the *heart*; never came any from mine that might offend your majesty.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8.

Kind *hearts* are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

(*b*) The intellectual faculties; especially, inmost or most private thought; innermost opinions or convictions; genuine or intense desire or sentiment: as, she despised him in her *heart*; the *heart* of a man is unsearchable; the devices of the *heart*; to set one's *heart* upon something.

Merlin thought wele in his *herte* that so sholde it not go. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 609.

What his *heart* thinks his tongue speaks.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2.

(*c*) Good feeling; love; kindness; sensibility: as, she is all *heart*; he is all head and no *heart*; to gain one's *heart*; to give the *heart* to God.

Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs has my warm *heart*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

That vivacious versatility
Which many people take for want of *heart*.
Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 97.

Evil is wrought by want of thought,
As well as want of *heart*.
Hood, The Lady's Dream.

(*d*) Courage; spirit; determination; firmness of will; capacity for perseverance or endurance: as, to take *heart*; his *heart* failed him.

ffor no man of lowe berthe durst not vndirtake no soche dedes, but yef it come of high *herte*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

A faint *heart* ne'er wan a fair ladie.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 85).

"Sir," said the least, "I am almost beat out of *heart*."
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., The Hill Difficulty.

Being so clouded with his grief and love,
Small *heart* was his after the Holy Quest.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(*e*) The breast, as covering the heart, considered as the seat of affection.

Then let me hold thee to my *heart*,
And ev'ry care resign.
Goldsmith, Hermit, l. 39.

Round my true *heart* thine arms entwine.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

3. The inner part of anything; the middle or center: as, the *heart* of a country or a town.

For it is the *Herte* and the myddes of all the World.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 2.

A goodly apple rotten at the *heart*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Ye mr durst not put to sea, till he saw his men begine to recover, and ye *hart* of winter over.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 100.

The year 1740, still grim with cold into the *heart* of summer, bids fair to have a late poor harvest.
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, III. 7.

4. The chief, vital, or most essential part; the vigorous or efficacious part; the core.

The very *heart* of kindness. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

Veracity is the *heart* of morality. *Huxley*, Universities.

5. A person, especially a brave or affectionate person: used as a term of encouragement, praise, or endearment.

Ah, dear *heart*, that I were now but one half hour with you. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 110.

Cheerly, my *hearts*. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

6. Strength; power of producing; vigor; fertility: as, to keep the land in *heart*. [Obsolescent.]

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again. *Dryden.*

Care must be taken not to plough ground out of *heart*, because if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by marl again. *Mortimer.*

7. Something that has the shape or form of a heart; especially, a roundish or an oval figure or object having an obtuse point at one end and a corresponding indentation or depression at the other, regarded as representing the figure of a heart; especially, such a figure on a playing-card.

"This token, which I have worn so long," said Faith, laying her tremulous finger on the *Heart*, "is the assurance that you may." *Hawthorne.*

8. One of a suit of playing-cards marked with such a figure.

Clubs, Diamonds, *Hearts*, in wild disorder seen,
With throngs promiscuous strow the level green.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 79.

9. *pl.* A game of cards played with the full pack by four persons. The rules are the same as in whist, except that there are no partners and no trump, and that the tricks count nothing, but at the end of the hand the player who has taken the fewest hearts receives a counter from each of the others for each heart that other has taken. The game is also played with variations from these rules.

10. *Naut.*, a block of hard wood in the shape of a heart for the lanyards of stays to reeve through.—**11.** In *bot.*, the core of a tree; the solid central part without sap or albumen. See *heart-wood*.—**At heart**, in real character or disposition; at bottom; substantially; really: as, he is good *at heart*.

The Pharisee the dupe of his own art,
Self-idolized, and yet a knave *at heart*.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 94.

Branchial heart. See *branchial*.—**Brokenness of heart.** See *brokenness*.—**By heart**, by rote; in the memory: as, to have, get, or learn *by heart*.

Major Matchlock . . . served in the last civil wars, and has all the battles *by heart*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 132.

Shall I, in London, act this idle part?
Composing songs, for fools to get *by heart*?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 126.

Cockles of the heart. See *cockle*2.—**Douglas heart**, a jewel having the form of a heart, made more or less in imitation of the celebrated case in which Douglas inclosed the heart of Bruce for transport to the Holy Land. A number of such jewels of great richness have been preserved; they generally bear the arms of Bruce mingled with the arms or devices of the house of Douglas.—**Feast of the Sacred Heart**, a Roman Catholic feast celebrated on the Friday after the octave of Corpus Christi.—**For one's heart**, for one's life; if one's life were at stake.

I bade the rascal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him *for my heart* to do it.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

'Heart†, 'sheart†, a minced oath or asseveration, contracted from *by God's heart*.

Lady P. Not mine, in good sooth.
Hot. Not yours, in good sooth! *'Heart*, you swear like a comfit-maker's wife! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

'Heart! stand you away, an you love me.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Heart alive! an exclamation of surprise or impatience. [Colloq.]

Why, what's this round box? *Heart alive*, John, it's a wedding-cake! *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, p. 20.

Heart of hearts, inmost heart; warmest affections.

Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core, ay, in my *heart of heart*,
As I do thee. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Like most parents, in my *heart of hearts* I have a favourite child. That child is David Copperfield. *Dickens.*

Heart of Mary. See *Immaculate Heart*, below. **Heart of oak**, a brave heart; a courageous person.

But here is a doozen of yonkers that have *hearts of oake* at fourescore yeares.
Old Meg of Herefordshire (1609). (*Nares.*)

Heart of oak are our ships, *heart of oak* are our men,
We always are ready, steady boys, steady,
We'll fight, and we'll conquer again and again.
Hearts of Oak, Universal Mag., March, 1760, p. 152.

Heart's content. See *content*1.—**Immaculate Heart**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the physical heart of the Virgin Mary, to which religious veneration is paid, as being united to her personality and a symbol of her charity and virtues. This veneration in its present form dates from the latter part of the seventeenth century.—**Sacred Heart**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the physical heart of Christ, to which special devotion is offered as being not mere flesh, but united to and inseparable from the divinity of Christ, and as a symbol of his love and spiritual life. This devotion in its present form dates from the latter part of the seventeenth century, and is approved by papal decrees. A number of orders, congregations, etc., have been established in dedication to the Sacred Heart, their constitutions and principles being in the main those of the Jesuits. **Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary.** See *sisterhood*. **Smoker's heart**, a morbid condition of the heart produced by the continued and excessive use of tobacco, manifesting itself by disordered and inefficient action. Also called *tobacco-heart*.

The frequent existence of what is known as *smoker's heart* in men whose health is in no other respect disturbed is due to this fact [the depressing action of tobacco on the heart]. *Science*, XII. 223.

To break the heart of. See *break, v. t.*—**To eat one's heart.** See *eat.*—**To find in one's heart,** to be willing or disposed.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could *find in my heart* to ask your pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former dealing. *Sir P. Sidney.*

To get by heart. See *by heart*, above.—**To have at heart,** to seek or desire earnestly.

Friends . . . who, plac'd apart
From vulgar minds, *have* honor much *at heart*.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 728.

To have in one's heart, to purpose; have design or intention.—**To have one's heart in one's mouth,** to be terrified or excited with alarm. [Colloq.]—**To lay to heart.** Same as *to take to heart.*

I wish your ladyships would *lay* this matter *to heart* in your next birthday suits. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 28.

To set one's heart at rest, to make one's self quiet; become tranquil or easy in mind.—**To set one's heart on,** to fix one's desires on; be very desirous of obtaining or keeping; desire, and strive to obtain.

If riches increase, *set* not *your heart upon* them.
Ps. lxii. 10.

To speak to one's heart, in *Scrip.*, to speak kindly to; comfort; encourage.—**To take heart,** to be encouraged.

But I had heard a cuckoo that very afternoon, and I *took heart* from the fact.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 774.

To take heart of grace. See *grace.*—**To take to heart,** to be much affected by; be solicitous about; have concern for.

Sir, be not wroth for nothinge that he doth to me, for he is fell and proude, and therefore *taketh* [imperative] nothinge *to herte* that he doth to me ne seith.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 537.

Her [Semele's] myth ought to be *taken to heart* amongst the Tyburnians, the Belgravians.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, li.

To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve, to expose one's disposition, feelings, or intentions to every one.

'Tis not long after
But I will *wear my heart upon my sleeve*
For daws to peck at. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

heart (härt), *v.* [< ME. *herten*; < *heart*, *n.* Cf. *hearten*. Cf. *courage*, *v.*, *encourage*, ult. < L. *cor* = E. *heart*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give heart to; encourage; hearten. [Obsolescent.]

Thoche tarying ouer tyme turnys hom [them] to ioy,
And *hertis* hom highly to hold [consider] you for faint.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4597.

I will be treble-sinew'd, *hearted*, breathed,
And fight maliciously. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

2. In *masonry*, to build, as the interior of a rubble wall, solidly with stone and mortar. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* To form a close, compact head, as a plant; especially, to have the central part of the head close and compact: as, some varieties of cabbage *heart* well.

heartache (härt'āk), *n.* [ME. not found; cf. AS. *heort-ece*, *hiorot-ece*, in lit. sense, < *heorte*, heart, + *ece*, pain, ache.] **1.** Pain in or of the heart. [Rare.]—**2.** Sorrow; anguish of the mind.

By a sleepe, to say we end
The *Heart-ake*, and the thousand Naturall shockes
That Flesh is heyre too.
Shak., Hamlet (folio 1623), ii. 2.

If ever I felt the full force of an honest *heart-ache*, it was the moment I saw her.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

heart-beat (härt'bēt), *n.* **1.** A pulsation of the heart, including one complete systole and diastole, corresponding to that motion in the arteries called the pulse.

The *heart-beats* became more rapid.
Medical News, LII. 267.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, a thought; an emotion, especially one that is tender or sad; a pang; a throb or throe of feeling.

All the land was full of people, . . .
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling
But one *heart-beat* in their bosoms.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xxi.

heart-bird (härt'bėrd), *n.* [Prob. so called from the large black area on the breast.] The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*: a gunners' name. *J. E. DeKay*, 1844. [New York.]

heart-block (härt'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a large deadeye formerly used for setting up the fore and aft stays of the lower masts.

heart-blood (härt'blud), *n.* [< ME. *herteblood*, *hertеblod* (= D. *hartebloed* = MHG. *herzeblout*, G. *herzblut* = Dan. *hjerteblod* = Sw. *hjertablod*); < *heart* + *blood*.] **1.** Blood contained in the cavity of the heart, as distinguished from that in the vessels.

And my *harte bloode* for the I bled.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 162.

Hence—**2.** Life; essence; something very dear, precious, or vital to one's happiness: in this sense generally *heart's blood.*

Her wretched kinsman,
That set this plot, shall with his *heart-blood* satisfy
Her injur'd life and honour.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 2.

heart-bond (härt'bond), *n.* In *masonry*, a bond in a stone wall in which two headers meet in the middle of a wall and another header covers the joint between them.

heart-bound†, *a.* Hard-hearted; stingy. *Davies.*

The most laxative prodigals, that are lavish and letting fly to their lusts, are yet *heart-bound* to the poor.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 169.

heartbreak (härt'brāk), *n.* Overwhelming sorrow or grief. Also *heartbreaking.*

Enforced hee was to put her away; and foorthwith to wed Julia, the daughter of Augustus: not without much griefe and *heart-breake*. *Holland*, tr. of Suetonius, p. 91.

A man of genius [Dante] who could hold *heartbreak* at bay for twenty years, and would not let himself die till he had done his task. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 20.

heartbreak (härt'brāk), *v. t.* To break the heart of. [Rare.]

I'll cross him, an' wrack him, until I *heart-break* him.
Burns, What Can a Young Lassie?

heartbreaker (härt'brā″kėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which breaks hearts.—**2.** A curl; a love-lock. [Humorous.]

Like Samson's *heart-breakers*, it grew
In time to make a nation rue.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 253.

heartbreaking (härt'brā″king), *n.* Same as *heartbreak.*

O the *heartbreakings*
Of miserable maids, where love's enforc'd!
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 2.

heartbreaking (härt'brā″king), *p. a.* Causing great grief or anguish; very distressing or pitiful.

A powerful mind in ruins is the most *heart-breaking* thing which it is possible to conceive.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 248.

On reading this *heartbreaking* account I hurried to M. Clémenceau's house. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 12.

heartbroken (härt'brō″kn), *a.* Deeply afflicted or grieved.

Day by day he pass'd his father's gate,
Heart-broken, and his father help'd him not.
Tennyson, Dora.

heartbrokenly (härt'brō″kn-li), *adv.* With deep grief.

She arose with a smile from the ruins of her life, amidst which she had *heart-brokenly* sat down.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, viii.

heartburn (härt'bėrn), *n.* An uneasy burning sensation rising into the esophagus from the stomach, due to acidity and regurgitation; cardialgia.

Heartburn exists in a very marked degree in dilatation of the stomach, being produced by the decomposition of indigestible food retained in this organ.
Quain, Med. Dict.

heartburning (härt'bėr″ning), *n.* **1.** Heartburn.—**2.** Discontent; especially, envy or jealousy; enmity.

Betweene . . . [the Dutch] and the Spaniards there is an implacable *hartburning*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 613.

Things of no moment, yet they cause many distempers, much *heart-burning* amongst us.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 225.

To this unlucky agreement may be traced a world of bickerings and *heart-burnings* between the parties, about fancied or pretended infringements of treaty stipulations.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 290.

heartburning (härt'bėr″ning), *a.* Causing discontent; especially, causing envy or jealousy.

Jealousies, strifes, and *heart-burning* disagreements.
Middleton, The Witch.

heartburnt (härt'bėrnt), *a.* Discontented. [Rare.]

I am so melancholy and so *heart-burnt!*
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

heart-cam (härt'kam), *n.* In *mech.*, a form of cam-wheel used for converting uniform rotary motion into uniform reciprocating motion. It usually assumes the form of a heart-shaped channel on the face of a disk, in which travels a guide-wheel at the end of the reciprocating arm. See *cam-wheel*, and cut under *cam*. Also called *heart-wheel*.

heart-clot (härt'klot), *n.* A thrombus in the cavity of the heart.

heart-clover (härt'klō″vėr), *n.* Same as *heart-trefoil*. See also *heart clover*.

heart-cockle (härt'kok″l), *n.* Same as *heart-shell.*

heart-disease (härt'di-zēz″), *n.* [The AS. term was *heart-coltha*, < *heorte*, heart, + *coltha*, disease.] Any morbid condition of the heart, either nervous or organic. To the latter class belong valvular lesions, endocarditis, pericarditis, myocarditis, disease of the coronary arteries, and degeneration of the heart-muscle. Any of these may produce disturbance of the heart's action. Such disturbance independent of visible morbid changes is called functional or nervous.

He suddenly dropt dead of *heart-disease*.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

heart-ease (härt'ēz), *n.* Same as *heart's-ease*, 1.

heart-easing (härt'ē″zing), *a.* Giving quiet to the mind.

Mad that sorrow should his use control,
Or keep him from *heart-easing* words so long.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1782.

Come, thou goddess fair and free,
In Heaven yclep'd Euphrosyne,
And by men, *heart-easing* Mirth.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 13.

heart-eating (härt'ē″ting), *a.* Preying on the heart; distressing to the mind or affections: as, *heart-eating* cares or sorrows.

hearted (här'ted), *a.* [< *heart* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a heart of a specified kind: generally used in figurative senses, and in composition: as, hard-*hearted*, faint-*hearted*, etc.

It may suffice us to be taught by S. Paull that there must be sects for the manifesting of those that are sound *hearted*. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

2†. Taken to heart; laid up or seated in the heart.

I have told thee often, and I re-tell thee again and again, I hate the Moor: my cause is *hearted*; thine hath no less reason. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Yield up, O love, thy crown, and *hearted* throne,
To tyrannous hate! *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

3†. Composed of hearts.—**4.** Having the shape of a heart; cordate. [Rare.]

With *hearted* spear-head. *Landor.*

heartedness (här'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being hearted: used in composition: as, hard-*heartedness.*

hearten (här'tn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *harten*; < *heart* + *-en*[1], 3. Cf. *heart*, *v.*] **1.** To give heart or courage to; incite or stimulate the courage of; encourage; animate.

My royal father, cheer these noble lords,
And *hearten* those that fight in your defence.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

They would thus *harten* and harden themselues against God and Man. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

Rise therefore with all speed, and come along,
Where I will see thee *hearten'd*, and fresh clad,
To appear, as fits, before the illustrious lords.
Milton, S. A., l. 1317.

2. To impart strength or fertility to; reinforce: as, to *hearten* land. [Rare.]

And seuen yeares together did the people of the Gentiles fatten and *hearten* their Vines, only with the bloud of the Iewes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 157.

It [arrack] makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to *hearten* it.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 293.

heartener (härt'nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *heartner*, *hartner*; < *hearten* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which heartens or encourages.

Sound,
Sterne *heartners* unto wounds and blood—sound loud. . . .
(Cornets a flourish.) *Marston*, Sophonisba, v. 2.

A coward's *hart'ner* in warre,
The stirring drumme.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

heartfelt (härt'felt), *a.* Felt in or prompted by the heart; profoundly felt; deeply sincere: as, *heartfelt* joy or grief; *heartfelt* congratulations or cheers.

The vote was received by the spectators with three *heartfelt* cheers. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 241.

heart-free (härt'frē), *a.* Having the heart or affections disengaged; heart-whole.

A cold and clear-cut face, . . .
From which I escaped *heart-free*, with the least little touch of spleen. *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.

heartfully† (härt'fụl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *hartefully*; < **heartful* (< *heart* + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Heartily; kind-heartedly.

Whanne I was wikke and werieste
ȝe herbered me full *hartefully*.
York Plays, p. 509.

hearth (härth or hėrth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harth*; < ME. *harth*, *herth*, *herthe*, < AS. *heorth*, hearth, fireplace, fire, hence also home or house, = OS. *herth* = OFries. *herth*, *hirth*, *herd*, *hird* = D. *haard* = MLG. *hert*, LG. *heert*, *heerd*, hearth, = OHG. *herd*, m., *herda*, f., MHG. *hert*, hearth, G. *herd*, hearth, crater of a volcano, = Sw. *härd* (from LG.?), the hearth of a forge, a forge; prob. connected with Goth. *hauri*, a burning coal, pl. *haurja*, burning coals, a fire, = Icel. *hyrr*, a fire. Cf. Lith. *kurti*, heat an oven. The OHG. *herd*, MHG. *hert*, ground, earth, G. *herth*, a place where fowlers catch birds, is prob. of different origin, perhaps imported from OHG. *erda*, earth.] **1.**

That part of the floor of a room on which the fire is made, or upon or above which a receptacle for the fire rests; generally a pavement or floor of brick or stone below an opening in the chimney, as in a fireplace. That part of the hearth of a fireplace within the limits of the chimney is called the *back hearth*; its continuation beyond these limits, and usually of the same stone, is the *outer hearth*.

Baking them [bricks] on the *hearth*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 80.

Where glowworms through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom;
Far from all resort of mirth,
Save the cricket on the *hearth*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 82.

The fire on the *hearth* has almost gone out in New England; the *hearth* has gone out; the family has lost its center. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 1.

Thus the worship of the Lares was the foundation and the support of the adoration of the *hearth*, which was in effect its altar, and the holy fire which forever burned there. *W. E. Heaton*, Aryan Household, p. 54.

2. The fireside; the domestic circle; the home.

Now, this extremity
Hath brought me to thy *hearth*.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

And Lamb, the frolic and the gentle,
Has vanished from his lonely *hearth*.
Wordsworth, Death of James Hogg.

Household talk, and phrases of the *hearth*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. In *metal.*: (*a*) The floor in a reverberatory furnace on which the ore is exposed to the flame. See *furnace*. (*b*) The lowest part of a blast-furnace, through which the metal descends to the crucible. See *furnace*. (*c*) A bloomery.—4. *Naut.*, the grate and apparatus for cooking on board ship.—5. In *soldering:* (*a*) An ordinary brazier or chafing-dish containing charcoal. (*b*) An iron box, about 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches deep, sunk in the middle of a flat iron plate or table, measuring about 4 feet by 3 feet. It is provided with an air-blast, and has a hood above, to gather smoke and gases and carry them to the chimney.

6. In *glass-manuf.* See *flattening-hearth*.—**Open-hearth furnace.** See *open-hearth*.

hearth-cinder (härth′sin″dėr), *n.* Slag produced in the finery process.

hearth-cricket (härth′krik″et), *n.* The common house-cricket, *Acheta domestica* or *Gryllus domesticus*. See cut under *cricket*[1].

heart-heaviness (härt′hev″i-nes), *n.* Depression of spirits.

By so much the more shall I to-morrow be at the height of *heart-heaviness*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2.

heart-heavy (härt′hev″i), *a.* Sad-hearted; depressed in spirits.

hearth-ends (härth′endz), *n. pl.* Impure refuse from a lead-smelting furnace.

Ore is mixed with a portion of the fuel and lime made use of in smelting, all of which are deposited upon the top of the smelting hearth, and are called *hearth-ends*.
Ure, Dict., III. 60.

hearth-money (härth′mun i), *n.* Same as *hearth-tax*.

W. R. His Majesty having been informed that the revenue of the *hearth-money* is very grievous to the people, is therefore willing to agree to a regulation of it, or to the taking of it wholly away, as this house shall think most convenient.
Parliamentary Hist., William and Mary, an. 1688 89.

hearth-penny (härth′pen″i), *n.* [ME. **herthpeny*, < AS. *hearthpening*, *-pening*, < *hearth*, hearth, + *penig*, *pening*, penny.] Same as *hearth-tax*.

hearth-plate (härth′plāt), *n.* A plate of cast-iron which forms the sole of the hearth of a forge or refining-furnace.

hearth-rug (härth′rug), *n.* A rug used or made to be used in front of a fireplace as a protection for the floor or for a carpet.

hearthstead (härth′sted), *n.* The place of the hearth. [Rare.]

The most sacred spot upon earth to him was his father's *hearth-stead*. *Southey*, Doctor, xxxiv.

hearthstone (härth′stōn), *n.* [< ME. **harthstone* (once written *hartstone*); < *hearth* + *stone*.] 1. A stone forming a hearth. Hence —2. The fireside.

The denominational relations of a household will shape the future political positions of the young men growing around the *hearth-stone*, just as they did those of their fathers. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 55.

I am going to my own *hearth-stone*,
Bosomed in yon green hills alone.
Emerson, Good-Bye.

3. A soft kind of stone used to whiten doorsteps, scour floors, etc.

Lastly, there is the *hearth-stone* barrow, piled up with *hearth-stone*, Bath-brick, and lumps of whiting.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, I. 29.

hearthstone (härth′stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hearthstoned*, ppr. *hearthstoning*. [< *hearthstone*, *n.*, 3.] To scour, as a floor, with hearthstone.

We've a woman come in twice a week to scrub, and redbrick, and *hearthstone*, and black-lead, and the rest we manage ourselves.
Harper's Illustrated Mag. (1876), p. 202.

hearth-tax† (härth′taks), *n.* A tax on hearths or chimneys; same as *chimney-money*. It existed in England from 1662 to 1689, and was afterward reimposed for a time.

In the mean time, to gratify the people, the *hearth-tax* was remitted for ever. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, March 8, 1689.

heartily (här′ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hertily*, a var. of *hertely*, mod. E. (obs.) *heartly* (q. v.); now regarded as < *hearty* + *-ly*[2].] In a hearty manner; from or with the heart; cordially; zealously; eagerly.

But I have heard that people eat most *heartily* of another man's meat — that is, what they do not pay for.
Wycherley, Country Wife, v. 1.

No man ever prayed *heartily* without learning something. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 89.

heartiness (här′ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hearty.

This entertainment
May a free face put on; derive a liberty
From *heartiness*, from bounty. *Shak.*, W. T., I. 2.

hearting†, *n.* [< ME. *herting*, *hartyng;* verbal n. of *heart*, *v.*] Encouragement.

God graunte vs or we come agayne
Som gode *hartyng* ther-of to here.
York Plays, p. 128.

Certis, such *hartyng* haue we hadde,
We schall nogt seys or we come thore.
York Plays, p. 130.

heart-leaf (härt′lēf), *n.* Same as *heart-trefoil*.

heartless (härt′les), *a.* [< ME. *herteles* (= D. *harteloos* = MHG. *herzelōs*, G. *herzlos* = Dan. *hjertelös* = Sw. *hjertlös*), < *herte*, heart, + *-les*, -less.] 1. Without a heart.

I, like a *heartless* ghost,
Without the living body of my love,
Will here walk and attend her.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

2. Destitute of feeling or affection; cruel: as, to treat one in a *heartless* manner.

But Leolin cried out the more upon them —
Insolent, brainless, *heartless!*
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Destitute of courage; spiritless; faint-hearted; cowardly.

Fye on you, *herteles*. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 88.

He seemed breathlesse, *hartlesse*, faint, and wan.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 41.

The girl with pallid hands
Was busy knitting in a *heartless* mood
Of solitude. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, ix.

=Syn. 2. See *cruel*.

heartlessly (härt′les-li), *adv.* In a heartless manner.

heartlessness (härt′les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being heartless; want of affection or of courage.

heartlet (härt′let), *n.* [< *heart* + *-let*.] A little heart. *Imp. Dict.*

heartling† (härt′ling), *n.* [< *heart* + *-ling*[1].] A little heart: used in a minced oath.

My will? 'od's *heartlings*, that's a pretty jest indeed! I ne'er made my will yet, I thank heaven.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4.

heart-liverleaf (härt′liv″ėr-lēf), *n.* See *liverleaf*.

heartly†, *a.* [< ME. *hertely* (= D. *hartelijk* = MLG. *hertelik* = MHG. *herzelich*, *herzlich*, G. *herzlich* = Dan. *hjertelig* = Sw. *hjertlig*), < *herte*, heart: see *heart* and *-ly*[1].] 1. Of the heart, in the literal sense.

The hethene harageous kynge appone the hethe lyggez,
And of his *hertly* hurte helyde he never.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, fol. 72. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Of or from the heart; hearty.

I wol seye as I can
With *hertly* wille.
Chaucer, Prol. to Squire's Tale, l. 27.

heartly†, *adv.* [< ME. *hertely*, *herteliche* (= D. *hartelijk* = MLG. *hertelīken* = MHG. *herzelīche*, G. *herzlich* = Dan. *hjertelig* = Sw. *hjertligt*), < *hertely*, adj.: see *heartly*, *a.*] Heartily.

To these kynges he come & his cause tolde,
And to haue of hor helpe *hertely* dissyred.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1020.

The kynge be-heilde Vlfin, and saugh hym laugh *hertely*, and than he required hym to telle why he dide laugh so sore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 169.

heart-net (härt′net), *n.* The heart-shaped net or pound of a heart-seine.

heart-of-the-earth (härt′ov-thē-ėrth′), *n.* The plant self-heal, *Brunella vulgaris*.

heart-pea (härt′pē), *n.* Same as *heartseed*.

heart-quake (härt′kwāk), *n.* Trembling of the heart; fearfulness.

It did the Grecians good to see; but *heart-quakes* shook the joints
Of all the Trojans. *Chapman*, Iliad, vii. 187.

He had been the safety of his subordinates in many an hour of danger and *heart-quake*.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 12.

heartrending (härt′ren″ding), *a.* Overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive; very distressing.

heart-robbing (härt′rob″ing), *a.* 1. Depriving of heart or thought; ecstatic.

A melting pleasance ran through every part,
And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladness.
Spenser.

2. Stealing the heart or affections; winning.

Drawn with the power of a *heart-robbing* eye. *Spenser.*

heart-root†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hartroote*, < ME. *heorterote* (= Dan. *hjerterod* = Sw. *hjertrot*, innermost heart); < *heart* + *root*.] The object of one's deepest love; a sweetheart.

Ever alacke, and woe is mee!
Here lyes my sweete *hart-roote*.
Old Robin of Portingale (Child's Ballads, III. 39).

Pray for me, mine own *heart-root* in the Lord.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 178.

heart-rot (härt′rot), *n.* A disease which produces a decay in the center or heart of trees, caused by the penetration of the mycelia of various fungi which attack the tree either at the root or above ground. As the decay is at the center of the tree, the work of destruction may go on for years before the tree shows any outward sign of disease. It usually attacks old trees, and may be produced by injudicious pruning which allows the entrance of the fungi.

heart-scald (härt′skâld), *n.* Heartburn; figuratively, a feeling of shame or aversion. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Tho' cholic or the *heart-scad* tease us, . . .
It masters a' sic fell diseases.
Fergusson, Caller Water.

I put on a look, my lord, . . . that suld give her a *heart-scald* of walking on such errands.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xiv.

heart's-ease, heartsease (härts′ēz), *n.* [< ME. *hertes ese* (two words), in def. 1.] 1. Ease of heart; tranquillity of mind. Also *heart-ease*.

I myght neuer be in *hertes ese* till I hadde yow seyn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 478.

What infinite *heart's ease* must kings neglect,
That private men enjoy! *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A popular and poetic name of plants of the genus *Viola*, especially *V. tricolor*, the pansy, and *V. lutea*, the common yellow violet of Europe. See *pansy* and *violet*. The name appears to have been transferred to these plants from the wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, originally classed with the violets, being first used in the sense of "cordial" for a medicine prepared from violets, supposed to be good for troubles of the heart. (*b*) In some parts of the United States, the common persicary, peach-wort, lady's-thumb, or smartweed, *Polygonum Persicaria*.

heartseed (härt′sēd), *n.* A general name of plants of the genus *Cardiospermum* (of which name it is a translation), but more especially of *C. Halicacabum*, a beautiful vine well known in cultivation, which in the United States has received the appropriate name of *balloon-vine*, from the large, triangular, inflated fruit. See *balloon-vine*. The genus takes its name from the white heart-shaped scar which marks the attachment of the seed. It belongs to the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, or soapwort family. There are about 15 species, chiefly natives of tropical America: but the *C. Halicacabum* and two other species have a wider distribution. The names *heart-pea* and *winter-cherry* are also given to these plants. In the Moluccas the seeds are cooked and eaten as a vegetable. They are also used in some countries as a remedy for lumbago. The mucilaginous root is a laxative and diuretic, and is used in cases of rheumatism.

heart-seine (härt′sēn), *n.* A weir with a heart-shaped inclosure or pound, which will fish however the tide may run. [Narragansett Bay.]

heart-service (härt′sėr″vis), *n.* Service prompted by the heart; especially, zealous service to God; sincere devotion.

We should be slow . . . to deny the truth, force, and value of the *heart-service* which they [Dissenters] may and do render, and render with affectionate humility, to their Father and their God. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 57.

heart-shake (härt′shāk), *n.* A defect in timber consisting in cracks extending from the pith outward.

In timber having much *heart-shake*, there is certain to be considerable waste in its conversion, especially if we wish to reduce the log into plank and board.
Laslett, Timber, p. 25.

heart-shaped (härt'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the human heart; especially, having the conventional figure of a heart—that is, an oval figure obtusely pointed at one end, with a corresponding indentation in the other; cordate; cordiform: applied in botany to leaves, fruits, etc. In the case of leaves the base is often alone considered, lanceolate or linear leaves being often called heart-shaped. See *cordate*.

Heart-shaped Figure.

heart-shell (härt'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Isocardiidæ* or *Glossidæ*, *Isocardia cor*: so called from the heart-shaped contour of the valves when viewed from the front. The surface is covered with dark reddish-brown epidermis; there are two parallel primary teeth in the right valve, and in the left the large outer tooth is indented and the others are thin and laminar; there is a well-developed lateral tooth. The heart-shell inhabits European seas, and is locally abundant, chiefly on sandy bottoms. By means of the foot it can fix itself firmly in the sand. It is used to some extent for food. Also called *foolscap*, *heart-cockle*, and *heart-steel*.

heart-sick (härt'sik), *a.* [Cf. AS. *heortseóc* (= Dan. *hjertesyg*), in lit. sense (L. *cardiacus*), < *heorte*, heart, + *seóc*, sick.] **1.** Sick at heart; deeply afflicted or depressed.

> I am sick still; *heart-sick* — Pisanio,
> I'll now taste of thy drug.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.
>
> Chatham *heart-sick* of his country's shame!
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 244.

2. Indicating or expressive of heart-sickness.

> The breath of *heart-sick* groans. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3.

heart-sickening (härt'sik"ning), *a.* Tending to make the heart sick or depressed.

heart-sickness (härt'sik"nes), *n.* Sadness of heart; depression of spirits.

heart-sinking (härt'sing"king), *n.* Despondency; discouragement. *Moore.*

heart-snakeroot (härt'snāk"röt), *n.* The wild ginger, *Asarum Canadense*. Also called *Canada snakeroot*.

heartsome (härt'sum), *a.* [< *heart* + *-some*.] **1.** Inspiring with heart or courage; exhilarating.

> Ye *heartsome* Choristers [redbreasts], ye and I will be
> Associates, and, unscared by blustering winds,
> Will chant together. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

2. Merry; cheerful; lively.

> At fifty-one she was a bright-eyed, handsome, *heartsome* soul to look upon, with a maternal manner and the laugh of a girl. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 127.

heartsore (härt'sōr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *hartsore*; < ME. *hertesor*, earlier *heortesar*; < *heart* + *sore*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sore or grieved at heart.—**2.** Proceeding from a sore or grieved heart.

> To be in love, where scorn is bought with groans,
> Coy looks with *heart-sore* sighs. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

II.† *n.* Soreness of the heart; grief.

> His onely *hart-sore* and his onely foe.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 2.

heart-spoon (härt'spön), *n.* [< ME. *hertespon*; < *heart* + *spoon*.] **1**†. The depression in the breast-bone; also, the breast-bone.

> Ther shyveren shaftes upon sheeldes thikke;
> He feeleth thurgh the *herte-spoon* the prikke.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1748.
>
> I will whet my dagger on his *heart-spone* that refuses to pledge me! *Scott*, Kenilworth, xx.

2. The navel. [Prov. Eng.]

heart-steel (härt'stēl), *n.* Same as *heart-shell*.

heart-stirring (härt'stèr"ing), *a.* Arousing or moving the heart; inspiriting; exhilarating.

heartstrings (härt'stringz), *n. pl.* Nerves or tendons supposed to brace and sustain the heart; hence, strongest affections; most intense feelings of any kind.

> If I do prove her haggard,
> Though that her jesses were my dear *heart-strings*,
> I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.
>
> So may thy *heart-strings* hold thy heart, as thou
> This more than heart of mine.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 77.

To break the heartstrings of. See *break*.

heart-struck (härt'struk), *a.* **1.** Struck to the heart; shocked with fear or grief; dismayed.

> Adam at the news
> *Heart-struck*, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 264.

2. Fixed in the heart; ineradicable.

> *Kent.* But who is with him?
> *Gent.* None but the fool; who labours to out jest
> His *heart-struck* injuries. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

heart-swelling (härt'swel"ing), *a.* Causing the heart to swell; rankling in the heart.

> Through proud ambition and *heart-swelling* hate.
> *Spenser.*

heart-trefoil (härt'trē"foil), *n.* The spotted medic, *Medicago maculata*: so called both from its obcordate leaflets and from the somewhat heart-shaped purple or flesh-colored spot on each leaflet. Also called *heart-clover*, *heart-leaf*.

heart-urchin (härt'ėr"chin), *n.* A heart-shaped sea-urchin; any spatangoid. Also called *mermaid's-bread*.

heart-wheel (härt'hwēl), *n.* Same as *heart-cam*.

heart-whole (härt'hōl), *a.* **1.** Not in love, or not deeply affected by that passion.

> Cupid hath clapped him o' the shoulder; but I'll warrant him *heart-whole*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

2. Having unbroken spirits or good courage. [Prov. Eng.]

> Ay, he is weak; but yet he's *heart-whole*.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

heart-wood (härt'wůd), *n.* The central wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree; duramen.

> The innermost layers of *heart-wood* contain 1¼ per cent. of pitch. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 680.

hearty (här'ti), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *harty*; < ME. *herty*, accom. of older ME. *hertly*, *hertely*, heartly: see *heartly*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Influenced by or proceeding from the heart; heartfelt; sincere; zealous: as, to be *hearty* in support of a project; a *hearty* welcome; a *hearty* laugh.

> I shal aske theym forgevnes in as *herty* wyse as I can.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 415.
>
> David was a "man after God's own heart," so termed because his affection was *hearty* towards God.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.
>
> Our salutations were very *hearty* on both sides.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 269.

2. Full of health; exhibiting strength; sound; strong; healthy: as, a *hearty* man.

> Oak, and the like true *hearty* timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.
>
> I'm devilish glad to see you, my lad; why, my prince of chairoteers, you look as *hearty*! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.
>
> "How is Bessie? You are married to Bessie?" "Yes, miss; my wife is very *hearty*, thank you."
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

3. Adapted for, affording, using, or requiring strong or abundant nourishment: as, *hearty* food; a *hearty* dinner; a *hearty* eater or appetite.

> The journey and the sermon enabled them . . . to do ample justice to Rachel's cold fowl, ham, pasty, and cake; and again and again she pressed them to be *hearty*.
> *Glenfergus*, I. 335. (*Jamieson.*)
>
> So Philomedé . . . stoops at once,
> And makes her *hearty* meal upon a dunce.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 86.

4†. Bold; courageous.

> Withoutyn the helpe and the hondes of *herty* Achilles.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8854.
>
> Esay, that *hearty* prophet, confirmeth the same.
> *Latimer*, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 356.

As the old Roman Soldiers were forbidden marriage while they received pay, lest their domestick interests should abate their courage, so the Celibate of the Clergy was strictly enjoyned to make them more usefull and *hearty* for this design. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Hearty*, *Cordial*, *Sincere*; real, unfeigned, unaffected, heartfelt, earnest, ardent, eager. *Hearty* means having the heart in a thing, warmly interested in favor of something, and acting so as to show this feeling; proceeding straight from the heart, and manifested outwardly. *Cordial* is rather applied to feelings cherished or felt in the heart, heartfelt, or the outward expression of such feelings: as, *cordial* love; *cordial* hatred; *cordial* desires. *Sincere* means devoid of deceit or pretense, implying that the sentiments and the outward expression of them are in consonance.

> How many a message would he send,
> With *hearty* prayers that I should mend. *Swift.*
>
> He, . . . with looks of *cordial* love,
> Hung over her enamour'd. *Milton*, P. L., v. 12.
>
> Weak persons cannot be *sincere*.
> *La Rochefoucauld* (trans.).

2. Active, vigorous, robust, hale.

II. *n.* A seaman's familiar form of address: as, come here, my *hearties*.

heart-yarn (härt'yärn), *n.* A soft yarn in the center of a rope.

hearty-hale† (här'ti-hāl), *a.* Good for the heart.

> Sound Savorie, and Basil *hartie-hale*.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 198.

heat (hēt), *n.* [< ME. *hete*, *hote*, < AS. *hātu*, *hato*, also *hāte* (= OS. *hēt* = OFries. *hēte* = OHG. *heiz* = Sw. *hetta* = Dan. *hede*), heat, < *hāt*, hot: see *hot*1. The D. LG. *hitte* = OHG. *hizza*, MHG. G. *hitze* = Icel. *hiti*, heat, and Goth. *heitō*, fever, are from the same ult. root.] **1.** A sensation of the kind produced by close proximity to fire. The sensations of heat are commonly described as opposite in character to that of cold; but, strictly considered, this opposition lies not so much in these sensations themselves as in their causes and associations. Like cold, the sensation of heat probably resides only in special points of the skin, the points sensitive to heat being different in location from those which are sensitive to cold.

2. That condition of a material body which is capable of producing the sensation of heat; in *physics*, the corresponding specific form of energy, consisting in an agitation of the molecules of matter, and measured by the total kinetic energy of such agitation. See *energy*, 7. Heat is of two kinds—*heat proper*, resident in a body, and *radiant heat*, which, from the physical point of view, is not properly heat at all, but, like light, a form of wave-motion projected by the vibrations of the luminiferous ether. Heat was formerly believed to be caused by an indestructible material fluid, called *caloric*. It is now known to be not a substance, but the energy of molecular motion, consisting, in the case of a gas, of nearly uniform rectilinear motions, with sudden changes of direction and velocity when the molecules come near enough to one another; in the case of a liquid, of irregular wanderings of its molecules; and in the case of a solid, of orbital or oscillatory motions. This motion entirely ceases only at the absolute zero point. The temperature is in fact nothing but the amount of heat per molecule. The effects of absorbed heat upon a body are: (1) Increase of temperature—that is, increase of the heat of each molecule. To a limited extent this can be measured by the senses, but more accurately by thermometers (see *thermometer*), the thermopile, etc. (2) Expansion, or increase of volume (see *expansion*). (3) Change of state, as of a solid to a liquid (see *fusion* and *liquefaction*), or of a liquid to a gas (see *vaporization*). Thus, to transform ice at 0° C. into water (melt it), or water at 100° C. into vapor or steam, a large amount of heat is required. This heat disappears as sensible heat, and is said to become latent. *Latent heat*, however, is a misleading term, for it is not true that heat is latent as such, but only that so much heat-energy has been expended in changing the position of the molecules and overcoming their mutual attractions. If the process is reversed, this latent heat becomes sensible, as, for example, when steam is condensed in a steam-radiator. Heat also produces electrical effects (see *electricity*), and is instrumental in initiating chemical changes. Heat may be transmitted from one place to another (1) by convection (see *convection*), when the hot body is itself moved, as in heating by hot air conveyed in flues, or by hot water carried in pipes. (2) By conduction (see *conduction*), where the heat travels slowly through the mass of the body, as when one end of an iron bar is thrust into the fire and the other end gradually becomes heated. In this case it is the molecular motion of the iron which is propagated. (3) By radiation (see *radiation*). When heat was believed to be a substance, the radiation of heat was explained, in a manner analogous to the abandoned emission theory of light (see *light*), as the actual transfer of the heat-fluid itself; now, however, radiant heat is known to be the energy of heat transferred to the luminiferous ether (see *ether*1), which fills all space and also pervades all bodies. The hot body sets the ether-particles in vibration, and this vibratory motion, in the form of waves, travels in all directions and with a velocity of about 186,000 miles per second. If this radiant heat impinges upon a body, part of it may be absorbed, or, in other words, the molecules of the body may themselves be set in motion by the ether-waves. There is no essential difference between radiant heat and light, both being forms of radiant energy (see *energy*), the ether-waves differing intrinsically among themselves in wave-length only, and thus producing different effects, heating, luminous, and chemical, in the bodies upon which they impinge, according to the nature of these bodies. The rays whose heating effect is generally the greatest are of greater wave-length than those which most affect the eye (light-rays), and have longer periods of vibration. Like light-rays, they may be reflected, refracted, diffracted, and polarized. The quantity of heat of a body, or the amount of heat-energy which a body gains or loses in passing through a given range of temperature, is measured in thermal units (see *heat-unit*)—that is, by the quantity of water which it would raise through 1° C. (or 1° F.); it is given by the product of its weight into the number expressing the range in temperature multiplied by the specific heat. In ordinary speech *heat* and *temperature* are not distinguished. See *temperature*.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but motion.
Locke, Hum. Un. of Nat. Phil., xi.

Since *heat* can be produced, it cannot be a substance; and since whenever mechanical energy is lost by friction there is a production of *heat*, . . . we conclude that *heat* is a form of energy.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, xciii.

In the strictest modern scientific language . . . the word *heat* is used to denote something communicable from one body or piece of matter to another.
Sir William Thomson, Encyc. Brit., XI. 555.

3. In ordinary use, a sensibly high temperature, as the warmth of the sun, or of the body.

Men of Nubye ben Cristene: but thei ben blake as the Mowres, for grete *Hete* of the Sonne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 40.

Thei were sette vnder the hawethorn in the shadowe by the broke, and let theire horse pasture down the medowes while the *heete* was so grete, for it was a-boute mydday. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 222.

When she walketh apace for her pleasure, or to catch her a *heate* in the colde mornings.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 248.

4. A heating, as of a piece of iron to be wrought by a blacksmith, or of a mass of metal to be melted in a furnace: an exposure to intense heat.

A *heat*, it may be noted, is the time occupied between charging the pig iron and drawing the last ball of malleable iron from the furnace, and is generally of about 1½ hour in duration.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 266.

The forging of a tool should be formed in as few *heats* as possible, for steel deteriorates by repeated heating.
J. Lees, Practical Machinist, p. 220.

A field bakery of this kind can deliver 17,928 loaves of bread for nine *heats*, each loaf forming two rations.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 246.

Hence — 5. Violent action; high activity; intense and uninterrupted effort: as, to do a thing at a *heat*.

With many a cruel *hete*
Gan Troylus upon his helm to bete.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1761.

Hell was the fight foynyng of speires,
Miche harme, in that *hete*, happit to falle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10287.

Dryden, I suspect, was not much given to correction, and indeed one of the great charms of his best writing is that everything seems struck off at a *heat*, as by a superior man in the best mood of his talk.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 64.

Especially — (*a*) A single course in a horse-race or other contest.

On the ninth of October next will be run for upon Coleshill Heath, in Warwickshire, a plate of six guineas value, 3 *heats*, by any horse, mare, or gelding, that hath not won above the value of 5*l*.
Adv. quoted in Spectator, No. 173.

As for "Manfred," the two first acts are the best; the third so so; but I was blown with the first and second *heats*.
Byron, To Murray.

(*b*) A division of a race or contest when the contestants are too numerous to run at once, the race being finally decided by the winners (or winners and seconds) of each division running a final race or heat.

6. Indication of high temperature, as the condition or color of the body or part of the body; redness; high color; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces.
Addison.

A sudden flush of wrathful *heat*
Fired all the pale face of the Queen.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

7. Vehemence; rage; violence; excitement; animation; fervency; ardor; zeal: as, the *heat* of battle or of argument; the *heat* of passion or of eloquence.

'Tis strange
That you should deal so peevishly: beshrew you,
You have put me in a *heat*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 2.

These Indians of Guam did speak of her [an Acapulco ship] being in sight of the Island while we lay there, which put our Men in a great *heat* to go out after her.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 303.

8. Sexual desire or excitement in animals, especially in the female, corresponding to rut in the male; the period or duration of such excitement: as, to be in *heat*. — **Absorption of heat.** See *absorption*. **Animal heat.** See *animal*. **Atomic or molecular heats of bodies.** See *atomic*. — **Black heat,** the condition of metal heated, but not enough to affect its color. — **Black-red heat,** the condition of metal heated so as to begin to be luminous by daylight. **Blood-red heat.** See *blood-red*. — **Bottom heat,** heat at or rising from the bottom; specifically, in *hort.*, heat communicated beneath the roots of plants, as by fermenting and decomposing substances placed under them, or by running flues or pipes under them. — **Capacity for heat.** See *capacity*. — **Dark heat.** See def. 2 and *dark*[1]. — **Dead heat,** in *racing*, a heat in which the contestants cross the line at exactly the same time, neither one winning. — **Diffusion of heat.** See *diffusion*. — **Distribution of heat.** See *distribution*. — **Evection of heat**[1]. See *evection*. **Heat of combination,** the heat evolved or produced by the chemical combination of two bodies, divided by the amount of heat required to heat one degree a mass of water whose ratio to the mass of the compound is equal to that of the molecular weight of water to the molecular weight of the compound. — **Latent heat.** See def. 2. — **Mechanical or dynamic equivalent of heat.** See *equivalent*. — **Prickly heat,** an eruption of minute papules attended with a prickly itching; lichen tropicus; loosely, any papular eruption. — **Red heat, white heat.** (*a*) States of metals and, to a limited extent, of some non-metallic substances, as carbon, at high but not definitely ascertained temperatures, in which they radiate a reddish or (when heated still higher) a much whiter light. These are especially noticeable in practice in the case of iron, which at a "full *red heat*" becomes thoroughly malleable, and at a *white heat* assumes a more or less pasty condition (which continues through a large range of temperature), and can be welded. Hence — (*b*) A state of strong and one of overpowering feeling; states of strong and of most intense passion, eagerness, or other emotion. — **Sensible heat.** See def. 2. — **Specific heat,** the number of heat-units required to raise the unit of mass of a given substance through 1° of temperature. For solids and liquids water is taken as the standard — that is, its specific heat is unity. For gases either water or air is taken. The specific heat measures the heat-capacity of different bodies, or the amount of heat they absorb or give out in passing through a certain range of temperature. (See *calorimetry*.) The product of the specific heats of the different elements into their atomic weights is found to be nearly a constant quantity (about 6); this product is called the *atomic heat*.

The *Specific Heat* of a body is the ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise that body one degree to the quantity required to raise an equal weight of water one degree.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 66.

The heat of the day, the period of highest temperature of the day; the part of the day when the temperature is oppressive. — **Welding heat,** in *metal.*, that heat at which iron begins to burn with vivid sparks. — **White heat.** See *red heat*, above.

heat (hēt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *heated*, formerly and still dial. *heat* (het) or *het*. [< ME. *heten* (pret. *hette*, pp. *hot*, *hat*, *that*), < AS. *hǣtan* (pret. *hēhte*, pp. *hēted*, **hēten*), make hot (= D. *heeten* = OHG. *heizen*, MHG. G. *heizen* = Icel. *heita* = Sw. *heta* = Dan. *hede*) (cf. AS. *hātian*, intr., be or become hot), < *hāt*, hot: see *hot*[1], and cf. *heat*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to grow warm; communicate heat to; make hot: as, to *heat* an oven or a furnace; to *heat* iron. See *heat*, *n.*, 2.

And wher the watir was *hett* to wassh the ffete of Cristis Discipulis.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 36.

Arth. Lo, by my troth, the instrument is cold,
And would not harm me.
Hub. I can *heat* it, boy. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1.

Nebuchadnezzar . . . commanded that they should *heat* the furnace seven times more than it was wont to be *heat*.
Dan. iii. 19 (ed. 1611).

2. To make feverish; stimulate; excite: as, to *heat* the blood.

2 *Lord.* Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.
Apem. Ay; to see meat fill knaves, and wine *heat* fools.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

Where bright Sol, that *heat*
Their bloods, doth never rise or set.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

3. To warm with emotion, passion, or desire; rouse into action; animate; encourage.

That on me *hette*, that othir dede me colde.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 145.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast. *Dryden.*

Milton had *heated* his imagination with the Fight of the Gods in Homer, before he entered upon this Engagement of the Angels. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 333.

4†. To run a heat over, as in a race.

You may ride us,
With one soft kiss, a thousand furlongs, ere
With spur we *heat* an acre. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To grow warm or hot; come to a heated condition, from the effect either of something external or of chemical action, as in fermentation or decomposition.

The first machines constructed *heated* too much.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 113.

heat-apoplexy (hēt′ap″ō-plek-si), *n.* Sunstroke.

heat-economizer (hēt′ē-kon″ō-mī-zėr), *n.* A device by which the steam in a steam-engine or the hot air in an air-engine is cooled, causing it to impart its heat to a metallic body, which stores up the heat and imparts it in turn to the next charge of steam or air, thus materially reducing the waste of heat; a regenerator.

heat-engine (hēt′en″jin), *n.* An engine which transforms heat into mechanical work.

heater (hē′tėr), *n.* One who or that which heats.

Camphire swallowed is, in the dose of a very few grains, a great *heater* of the blood. *Boyle*, Works, V. 104.

Specifically — (*a*) A furnace, stove, or other device for heating, drying, or warming buildings, rooms, drying-houses, fruit-evaporators, or parts of machines, as the calendering-rolls of a paper-mill. (*b*) A small mass of cast-iron designed to be heated and then placed in a hollow flat-iron or in a coffee-pot, to heat the iron or keep the coffee hot. (*c*) In a sugar-making plant, a pan used for the first heating of the cane-juice or syrup; a heating-pan.

heater-car (hē′tėr-kär), *n.* A railroad-car constructed for the transportation in winter of fruits, vegetables, and other perishable products. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

heater-plate (hē′tėr-plāt), *n.* In an oil-lamp exposed to cold, a device to conduct the heat of the flame down to the oil-reservoir, in order to keep the oil from congealing. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

heater-shaped (hē′tėr-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the heater of a smoothing-iron; triangular; having one of the sides straight and the two others, which are equal and the counterparts of each other, curved. See *heater* (*b*).

The small *heater-shaped* shield. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 692.

heat-factor (hēt′fak″tor), *n.* The thermodynamic function; the integral of the reciprocal of the temperature relatively to the heat expended.

heat-fever (hēt′fē″vėr), *n.* Fever (pyrexia) caused by too great exposure to heat; thermic fever (a form of sunstroke).

heat-focus (hēt′fō″kus), *n.* See *focus*.

heath (hēth), *n.* [< ME. *hethe*, *heeth*, *heth*, < AS. *hǣth* = OD. *heyde* = MLG. *heide*, *hēde* = OHG. *heida*, MHG. G. *heide*, a heath, also, as exclusively in D. *heide*, the plant so called, = Icel. *heidr* = Sw. *hed* = Dan. *hede*, a heath, = Goth. *haithi*, a heath, waste, = W. *coed*, a wood, = L. *-cētum* in *bucetum*, a pasture for cows (*bos*, a cow). The orig. sense is 'open, uncultivated land'; the plant is so named from growing on such land; cf. *heather*. Hence *heathen*, q. v.] 1. Open, uncultivated land; a desert tract of land; specifically, in Great Britain, an uncultivated tract of heathy or shrubby land, usually of a desolate character.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will smell a great way in the sea. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 834.

Their stately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blasted *heath*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 615.

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!
Land of brown *heath* and shaggy wood.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 2.

Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over *heath* and holt. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A plant of the genus *Erica*, or, by extension, of the genus *Calluna*; any plant of the family *Ericaceæ*, called by Lindley *heathworts*. The species of *Erica* are widely distributed throughout Europe and the Mediterranean region, but are most abundant in South Africa, where they cover thousands of acres and constitute one of the principal forms of vegetation. The two best-known European species are *E. cinerea*, Scotch heather or fine-leafed heath, and *E. Tetralix*, the cross-leafed heath. (See cut under *Ericaceæ*.) The nearly allied genus *Calluna*, having only a single species, *C. vulgaris*, is more commonly called *heather* or *ling*. (See cut under *Calluna*.) In Great Britain heath or heather covers large tracts of waste land, and is used to thatch houses and to make brooms, and in some places for making beds. Sheep, goats, and cattle feed upon it, and bees extract a finely flavored honey from the flowers. The young shoots and flowers are said to have been formerly employed in the manufacture of beer. The species of southern Europe, *Erica arborea*, attains considerable size, and is called the *tree-heath*. From the wood of this species, and especially from that of another species of southern Europe, *E. Mediterranea*, are made most of the so-called brier-wood pipes, or brier tobacco-pipes. The moor-heaths belong to a section of the genus *Erica* called *Gypsocallis* by Don, and have somewhat different flowers and a different aspect. They are very beautiful plants, and inhabit moors and calcareous districts. The Cantabrian, Irish, or Saint Dabeoc's heath is a plant of a different genus of the heath family, *Dabœcia polifolia*. It is chiefly a native of Ireland, but is also found in western France, northern Spain, and the Azores. It is a dwarf, bushy, evergreen shrub, grows in dense tufts, and has racemes of purple flowers. It is also called *Irish-whorts*. The sea-heath, *Frankenia lævis*, is a low, heath-like maritime shrub inhabiting the European coasts. See *Frankenia*.

3. One of several small butterflies of different genera. The large heath is *Erinephile tithonus*; the small, *Cœnonympha pamphilus*.

heath-bell (hēth′bel), *n.* The flower of the heath, especially of *Erica Tetralix* or *E. cinerea*. Also called *heather-bell*.

For *heath-bell*, with her purple bloom,
Supplied the bonnet and the plume.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 5.

heathberry (hēth′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *heathberries* (-iz). [ME. not found; AS. *hǣthberige*, bilberry (?), < *hǣth*, heath, + *berige*, *berie*, berry.] Same as *crowberry*.

heath-bird (hēth′bėrd), *n.* Same as *heath-cock* or *heath-hen*.

heath-clad (hēth′klad), *a.* Clothed or crowned with heath.

Sleeping on the *heath-clad* hill.
J. Cunningham, Day, A Pastoral.

heath-cock (hēth′kok), *n.* The male black grouse. See *blackcock*. — **Black and spotted heath-cock.** Same as *Canada grouse* (which see, under *grouse*). — **Ruffed heath-cock.** Same as *ruffed grouse* (which see, under *grouse*).

heath-corn (hēth′kôrn), *n.* The buckwheat, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*.

heathcup (hēth′kup), *n.* The plant *Artanema fimbriatum*, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, an erect herb with opposite leaves, native of the East Indies and Australia, and cultivated for its large blue flowers, which are disposed in racemes at the ends of the branches.

heath-cypress (hēth′sī″prės), *n.* An alpine and subalpine species of club-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*, found in suitable situations throughout Europe: so called from its resembling a miniature cypress-tree, and growing on heathy ground.

heath-egger (hēth′eg″ėr), *n.* A bombycid moth, *Lasiocampa callunæ*.

heathen (hē′ᴛʜen or -ᴛʜn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *hethen*, < AS. *hǣthen*, n. (= OS. *hēdhin* = OFries. *hēthen* = OD. *heyden*, D. *heiden* = MLG. *heidene*, *heiden* = OHG. *heidan*, MHG. *heiden*, G. *heiden*, *heide* = Icel. *heidhinn* = Sw. Dan. *heden*, a heathen, = Goth. **haitheins*, m., *haithnō*, f.), a heathen; orig. and prop. an adj., 'of the

heath or open country' (but not found in this sense), < *hǣth*, E. *heath* (= Goth. *haithi*, etc.), open country, being equiv. to LL. *paganus*, heathen, lit. 'of the country': see *pagan*. The resemblance to Gr. *ἔθνεα*, *ἔθνη*, gentiles, 'heathen,' pl. of *ἔθνος*, a nation, is slight and accidental.] **I.** *n. sing.* and *pl.* **1.** One of a race, nation, or people that does not acknowledge the God of the Bible, or such races, nations, or peoples collectively, especially when uncivilized or uncultured; one who is not a Jew, Christian, or Mohammedan; a pagan.

So many were deed and wounded of cristin and *hethen* that the felde was all couered, so that oon myght not come to a-nother but ouer deed cors.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 596.

The Russian Ambassador still at Court behav'd himselfe like a clowne, compar'd to this civil *heathen*.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 24, 1682.

He [Geraint] . . . fell
Against the *heathen* of the Northern Sea,
In battle, fighting for the blameless King.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. In *Scrip.*, with the definite article, the gentiles; those nations or peoples that did not acknowledge Jehovah, the God of the Jews, as the true God; hence, idolaters, from the prevalence of idolatry among them.

Ask of me, and I shall give thee *the heathen* for thine inheritance. Ps. ii. 8.

Go, and the Holy One
Of Israel be thy guide
To what may serve his glory best, and spread his name
Great among *the heathen* round. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1430.

3. Any irreligious, rude, barbarous, or unthinking person or class: as, the *heathen* at home. [The plural, in all senses, is usually *heathen;* but in many instances, especially with reference to individuals, the regular plural form, *heathens*, is used.]

II. *a.* Pagan; gentile: as, *heathen* superstitions or customs.

Til it [a child] be crystened in Crystes name, and confermed of the bisshop,
It is *hethene* as to heueneward, and helpelees to the soule, *Hethene* is to mene after heth and vntiled erthe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 450.

The *heathen* emperor thinks it absurd that Christian baptism should be able to cleanse from gross sins, while it cannot remove a wart, or gout, or any bodily evil.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 9.

=Syn. See *gentile*, *n.*

heathendom (hē'ᴛʜẹn-dum), *n.* [< ME. *hæthendom*, < AS. *hǣthendōm* (= D. *heidendom* = MLG. *heidendōm* = OHG. *heidantuom*, MHG. *heidentuom*, G. *heidentum* = Sw. Dan. *hedendom*), < *hǣthen*, heathen, + *-dōm*, E. *-dom*.] **1.** The state or condition of a heathen; heathenism.

Degradation, pestilence, *heathendom*, and despair.
Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty.

2. Those parts of the world in which heathenism prevails: opposed to *Christendom*.—**3.** Heathen nations or peoples regarded collectively.

heathenesse†, *n.* See *heathenness*.

heathenhood†, *n.* [ME. *hethenehod*, *haithenhede;* < *heathen* + *-hood*.] Heathendom.

Al thes world is biheled mid *hethenhode*.
Old. Eng. Misc., p. 91.

heathenise, *v. t.* See *heathenize*.

heathenish (hē'ᴛʜẹn-ish), *a.* [< ME. **hethenish*, < AS. *hǣthenisċ* (= D. *heidensch* = MLG. *heidens*, *heidensch* = OHG. *heidanisc*, MHG. *heidenisch*, *heidensch*, G. *heidenisch* = Sw. *hednisk* = ODan. *heydensk*, *hedninsk*, Dan. *hedensk*), < *hǣthen*, heathen, + *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to gentiles or pagans; characteristic of or practised by the heathen: as, *heathenish* rites.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Under whatever disguise it [the classical drama] appeared, it was essentially *heathenish;* for, from first to last, it was mythological, both in tone and in substance.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 228.

Hence—**2.** Uncivilized; uncultured; rude; savage; degraded; cruel.

Lod. Here is a letter . . . imports
The death of Cassio to be undertook
By Roderigo. . . .
Cas. Most *heathenish* and most gross!
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

That execrable Cromwell made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict against the Episcopal clergy.
South, Sermons.

heathenishly (hē'ᴛʜẹn-ish-li), *adv.* In a heathenish manner.

'Tis *heathenishly* done of 'em in my conscience, thou deserv'st it not. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i.

heathenishness (hē'ᴛʜẹn-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being heathenish.

The . . . *heathenishness* and profaneness of most play books. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, p. 913.

heathenism (hē'ᴛʜẹn-izm), *n.* [< *heathen* + *-ism*.] **1.** Heathen systems of religion or morals; pagan practice or belief; paganism.

Julian attempted to set up preachers of *heathenism*, in opposition to those of Christianity. *Secker*, Works, I. xxi.

Heathenism partially, if not wholly, merged God in nature. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 26.

2. Heathenish manners or condition; the degraded or uncultured state of those who are uninfluenced by Christianity; barbarism; ignorance; irreligion: as, the *heathenism* of the slums.

heathenize (hē'ᴛʜẹn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heathenized*, ppr. *heathenizing*. [< *heathen* + *-ize*.] To render heathen or heathenish. Also spelled *heathenise*.

The continuance of these unscriptural terms, without an exact application of them in sermons and catechisms, *heathenizes* all the common people, nay, and great numbers of not unlearned persons.
Account of Mr. Firmin's Religion (1698), p. 63.

heathenly†, *a.* [< *heathen* + *-ly*[1].] Heathenish.

An *heathenly* Pagan.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 176.

heathenness (hē'ᴛʜẹn-nes), *n.* [Archaically *heathenesse* (prob. regarded as analogous to *noblesse* and other abstract nouns with F. term. *-esse*); < ME. *hethenesse*, *hæthenesse* (for **hethennesse:* cf. *forgiveness* for **forgivenness*), < AS. *hǣthennes*, < *hǣthen*, heathen, + *-nes*, E. *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being heathen.—**2.** The countries inhabited by heathens; heathendom. [Archaic.]

Therto hadde he riden, no man ferre,
As wel in Cristendom as in *hethenesse*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 49.

gef ony brother or sister deye in straunge cuntre, in cristendom or in *hethenesse*, the bretheren sshollen . . . doun a messe of requiem for the soule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

Neither in Christendome, nor yet in *heathennest*,
None hath soe much gold as he.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 234).

heathenry (hē'ᴛʜẹn-rī), *n.* [< *heathen* + *-ry*.] **1.** Heathenish rites and practices; heathen systems of religion or morals; heathenism.

Are you so besotted with your philosophy, and your *heathenry*, and your laziness, and your contempt for God and man, that you will see your nation given up for a prey, and your wealth plundered by heathen dogs?
Kingsley, Hypatia, vi.

In most places, even in the heart of Meccah, I met with debris of *heathenry*, proscribed by Mohammed.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 20.

2. The heathen; heathendom.

heathenship†, (hē'ᴛʜẹn-ship), *n.* [< *heathen* + *-ship*. Cf. MLG. *heidenschop* = OHG. *heidinscaft*, MHG. G. *heidenschaft* = Dan. *hedenskab*.] Heathenism.

But a higher importance attaches to a clause in the Northumbrian Priests' Laws, by which a person accused of the practice of any *heathenship* was bound to clear himself by the oath of compurgators, partly his kinsmen and partly native strangers. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 53.

heather (heᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *hether*, *hather*, and (dial.) *hadder;* < *heath*, open country, + *-er;* equiv. to *heath*, used, without term., as the name of the plant.] **1.** Heath: especially applied to *Calluna vulgaris*, the common heather. It differs from the other true heaths in possessing astringent properties, and is employed by both fullers and dyers. See cut under *Calluna*.

Heath is the generall or common name, whereof there is owne kind called *hather*, the other ling.
Norden, Surveiors Dialogue (1610).

They [Indian Brachmanni] lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the Redshanks doe on *hadder*, and dieted themselves sparingly. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 542.

Come o'er the *heather*, come round him gather.
Who'll be King but Charlie?

Patches bright of bracken green,
And *heather* black, that waved so high,
It held the copse in rivalry.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 3.

2. The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*. [Rare.] —**3.** A tweed or similar fabric, usually 56 inches wide, woven of heather-wool, and presenting a color-effect like that of heather. Also called *heather mixture*.—**Silver heather**, a moss, *Polytrichum commune*. See *Polytrichum*.—**To set the heather on fire**, to kindle disturbance; bring smoldering disaffection to a blaze.

It's partly that whilk has *set the heather on fire* e'en now. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxv.

heather-ale†, (heᴛʜ'ėr-āl), *n.* A traditional drink said to have been brewed in North Britain from the bells of heather.

heather-bell (heᴛʜ'ėr-bel), *n.* Same as *heath-bell*.

'Tis sweet beneath the *heather-bell*
To live in autumn brown. *Leyden*, Keeldar.

heather-bleat, heather-bleater (heᴛʜ'ėr-blēt, -blē″tėr), *n.* [Sc. also (obs.) *hetherblutter*, *hedderbluter;* < *heather* (appar.) + *bleat*, *bleater*, in allusion to its cry. But the first element is an accom. of a different original, the word being variously otherwise manipulated as Sc. *heron-bluter* (as if involving *heron*), *ern-bleater*, *earnbliter*, *yern-bliter*, *-bluter* (as if involving *earn*[3], eagle), E. dial. *hammer-bleat* (as if in allusion to hammering); the ME. forms not found; all ult. < AS. *hæferblǣte*, *hæferblǣta*, early AS. (Kentish) *hæbreblēte*, once erroneously *hǣfenblæte*, the name of a bird, glossing ML. *bicoca* and *bugium* (both words obscure: for *bugium*, see under *fieldfare*), lit. 'goat-bleater,' < AS. *hæfer*, a he-goat, buck (= L. *caper:* see *caper*[1]), + *blǣtan*, bleat: see *bleat*.] Same as *ern-bleater*.

heather-claw (heᴛʜ'ėr-klâ), *n.* A dew-claw.

heather-grass (heᴛʜ'ėr-grâs), *n.* A species of grass, *Triodia decumbens*, common throughout Europe, growing on spongy, wet, cold soils, and of little economic importance. See *Triodia*. Also called *heath-grass*.

heather-lintie (heᴛʜ'ėr-lin″ti), *n.* The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [Local, Eng.]

heather-peeper (heᴛʜ'ėr-pē″pėr), *n.* The peetweet or common sandpiper of Europe, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. [Local, Scotland.]

heather-wool (heᴛʜ'ėr-wůl), *n.* Wool or worsted yarn made for knitting and other fancy work, party-colored or mottled in various shades, and producing work of a mixed or speckled color thought to be like that of heather.

heathery[1] (hē'ᴛʜėr-i), *n.*; pl. *heatheries* (-iz). [< *heath* + *-ery*.] A place where heaths grow; a house in which valuable heaths are cultivated.

heathery[2] (heᴛʜ'ėr-i), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling heather; abounding with heather; heathy.

The antler'd monarch of the waste
Sprang from his *heathery* couch in haste.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 2.

I found the house amid desolate *heathery* hills.
Emerson, English Traits, i.

heath-fowl (hēth'foul), *n.* The moor-fowl, *Lagopus scoticus*. *Montagu*.

heath-grass (hēth'grâs), *n.* Same as *heather-grass*.

heath-hen (hēth'hen), *n.* **1.** The female heath-bird; the hen of the black grouse.

O'er the trackless waste
The *heath-hen* flutters, pious fraud! to lead
The hot pursuing spaniel far away.
Thomson, Spring, l. 700.

2. One of several American grouse, as the pinnated, ruffed, or Canada grouse. Also *heath-cock*. *W. Wood*, 1634; *D. Denton*, 1670. [Rare or archaic.]

heath-honeysuckle (hēth'hun″i-suk-l), *n.* The name in Australia of a flowering shrub, *Banksia serrata*, from the large amount of honey its flowers secrete.

heath-pea (hēth'pē), *n.* A tuber-bearing leguminous plant, *Lathyrus macrorhizus* (*Orobus tuberosus*). The tubers resemble peas, and are eaten boiled or baked. The plant is widely diffused throughout Europe. The name is said sometimes to be applied also to another vetch, *Vicia sicula* (*Orobus atropurpureus*).

heath-peat (hēth'pēt), *n.* Peat from the surface-soil of places abounding in heather.

heath-poult (hēth'pōlt), *n.* The pullet or young of the heath-bird.

heath-pout (hēth'pout), *n.* Same as *heath-poult*.

heath-snail (hēth'snāl), *n.* A kind of snail common in Great Britain, *Helix ericetorum*, ranging to the north of Scotland.

heath-throstle (hēth'thros″l), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*. [Local, Eng.]

heathwort (hēth'wėrt), *n.* In Lindley's system, any plant of the heath family, *Ericaceæ:* used chiefly in the plural. See cut under *Ericaceæ*.

heathy (hē'thi), *a.* [< *heath* + *-y*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of heath; covered or abounding with heath; adapted to the growth of heath: as, *heathy* land.

From its hill of *heathy* brown
The muirland streamlet hastens down.
J. Baillie.

O happy pleasure! here to dwell
Beside thee in some *heathy* dell.
Wordsworth, To a Highland Girl

heating (hē′ting), *p. a.* Promoting warmth or heat; having the quality of imparting heat; stimulating: as, a *heating* medicine or diet.

heating-back (hē′ting-bak), *n.* A chamber at the back of a forge in which the air-blast is heated.

heatingly (hē′ting-li), *adv.* In a heating manner; so as to make or become hot or heated.

heating-pan (hē′ting-pan), *n.* **1.** A pan for heating flaxseed and other seed from which oil is expressed. **2.** The first pan in which sugar-cane juice or sugar-maple sap is heated, preparatory to clarifying or evaporating.

heating-surface (hē′ting-sėr′fās), *n.* Same as *fire-surface*.

heating-tube (hē′ting-tūb), *n.* In a steam-boiler, a water-tube connecting at each end with a water-space, and directly exposed to the flame.

heatless (hēt′les), *a.* [< *heat* + *-less*.] Destitute of heat; cold.

> My blood lost, and limbs stiff; my embraces
> Like the cold stubborn bark, hoarfe, and *heatless*.
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii.
>
> Where Mars is seen his ruddy rays to throw
> Thro' *heatless* skies, that round him seem to glow.
> *Hughes*, Ecstasy, st. 8.

heat-potential (hēt′pō-ten″shal), *n.* The work performed by the disappearance of heat.

heat-regulator (hēt′reg″ū-lā-tor), *n.* A thermostat combined with some device for controlling the draft of a furnace and regulating the fire.

heat-spectrum (hēt′spek″trum), *n.* A spectrum of a thermal radiation, considered not with reference to its effect upon the eye, but with reference to its intrinsic energy or heating power. Wherever there is a visible spectrum there is a heat-spectrum, and these two are really one and the same: only, when we speak of the visible spectrum we mean that part of the whole spectrum which affects the eye, considering each part to have an intensity proportional to that effect; while the heat-spectrum is the real spectrum in its whole extent, including both the luminous and non-luminous rays, its intensity being everywhere proportional to its heating power.

heat-spot (hēt′spot), *n.* **1.** A freckle.—**2.** A spot on the surface of the body at which the sensation of heat can be produced.

> The relative number and arrangement of *heat-spots* and cold-spots is different for different areas of the skin.
> *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 413.

heat-unit (hēt′ū″nit), *n.* The unit quantity of heat; the amount of heat required to raise 1 pound of water (also 1 kilogram, or 1 gram: see *calory*) through 1 degree of temperature. Thus, 1 pound of coal, upon combustion, yields about 13,500 heat-units—that is, heat enough to raise 13,500 pounds of water through 1° F.

Heat-units per hour abstracted in ice-making.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8780.

heaumet (hōm), *n.* [OF., a helm: see *helm*2.] In *medieval armor*, a helm or helmet; specifically, a large helmet worn during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, usually over an inner defense, such as the coif of mail, or the basinet. It rested

a, Heaume with ailettes, end of 13th century; *b*, Heaume, end of 14th century. From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français."

upon the shoulders, the head in some cases being free to move within it, and was worn only in battle. Its great weight led to the adoption of the armet, which adapted itself to the form of the head, and allowed of movement in all directions.

heautomorphism (hē-â-tō-môr′fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑαυτοῦ*, m., *ἑαυτῆς*, f., *ἑαυτοῦ*, n., a gen. form, of himself, herself, itself (contr. of *ἑο αὐτοῦ*, etc.: *ἑο*, later *οὐ* = L. *sui*, of himself, etc. (see *sui generis*); *αὐτοῦ*, gen. of *αὐτός*, self (see *auto-*)), + *μορφή*, form.] Automorphism.

> *Heautomorphism*, in default of science, is ever the first resource of explanation; i. e., we judge of others by ourselves.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 257.

heave (hēv), *v.*; pret. *heaved* or *hove*, pp. *heaved*, *hove*, formerly *hoven*, ppr. *heaving*. [< ME. *heven*, earlier *hebben* (pret. *hof*, *hef*, *hæf*, pl. *hoven*, *heven*, also weak pret. *hevede*, *hefde*, pp. *hoven*, *heven*, *ihoven*, also weak pp. *heved*), < AS. *hebban* (pres. *hebbe*, *hæbbe*, impv. *hef*, *hefe*, pret. *hōf*, pl. *hōfen*, pp. *hafen*, *hæfen*), raise, lift, = OS. *hebbian* = OFries. *heva* = D. *heffen* = MLG. *heven* = OHG. *hebban*, *heffan*, MHG. *heven*, *heben*, G. *heben* (pret. *hob*, pp. *gehoben*) = Icel. *hefja* = Sw. *häfva* = Dan. *hæve* = Goth. *hafjan* (pret. *hōf*, pl., in comp., *hōfum*, pp. *hafans*), raise, lift; a common Teut. strong verb, √ **haf*, with pres. formative *-ja* (*-ia*), the sense 'lift' being developed from the orig. sense 'take, take hold of' (a sense appearing in the derivs. *haft*1, *heft*1, *behoof*, q. v., and in the L. cognate), = L. *capere* (pres. ind. *capio*, perf. *cēpi*, pp. *captus*), take, take hold of, seize (> ult. E. *captive*, *caitiff*, *capture*, etc., *capacious*, *capable*, etc., *accept*, etc., *receive*, etc.: see *capable*, *captive*, etc.). Derivs. *heavy*1, *haft*1, *heft*1, *behoof*, and perhaps *haven*: see these words.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To raise; lift; hoist.

> They are the model of those men whose honours
> We *heave* our hands at when we hear recited.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.
>
> Rise, rise, and *heave* thy rosy head
> From thy coral-paven bed.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 885.

The curious custom known as *heaving*: on Easter Monday the men *heaved* the women, i. e., lifted them off the ground and kissed them. *Bickerdyke*, p. 241.

Especially—**2.** To lift with obvious effort; raise with exertion, as something heavy or resistant.

> This shoulder was ordain'd so thick to heave;
> And *heave* it shall some weight, or break my back.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

3†. To lift (a child) at baptism; baptize; also, to be sponsor for.

> Bot no sawle may thithen pas,
> Untyle it be als cleene als it fyrst was,
> When he was *hefen* at fount-stane,
> And hys crystendom thare had tane.
> *Hampole*, Handlyng Synne.

4. To weigh; heft. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** To cause to swell or bulge upward; raise above the former or the surrounding level: often with *up*.

> The glittering finny swarms
> That *heave* our friths and crowd upon our shores.
> *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 923.
>
> Great gray hills *heaved up* round the horizon.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, v.

6. To elevate or elate in condition or feeling, as by the operation of some potent agency or some moving influence; exalt; promote; raise suddenly or forcibly to a higher state.

> Therfore *hefe* vp your hertis; hast you to saile;
> Sette furthe to the se; sitte no lengur.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4603.
>
> Cicero's book, where Cato was *heaved* up
> Equal with heaven. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Tradition they say hath taught them that for the prevention of growing schisme the Bishop was *heav'd* above the Presbyter. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6.

Strong political excitement . . . *heaves* a whole nation on to a higher platform of intellect and morality.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 28.

7†. To increase.

> Qua folus lang wit uten turn,
> Oft his fote sal find a spurn;
> Reu his res than sal he sare,
> Or *heuen* his harme with foli mare.
> Quoted in *Alliterative Poems*, ed. Morris (Gloss.).

8. To bring up or forth with effort; raise from the breast or utter with the voice laboriously or painfully: as, to *heave* a sigh or a groan.

> She *heav'd* the name of father
> Pantingly forth. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.
>
> *Heaves* abroad his cares in one good sigh.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 45.

9. To throw upward and outward; cast or toss with force or effort; hurl or pitch, as with aim or purpose: as, to *heave* a stone; to *heave* the lead. [Chiefly naut. and colloq.]

> I escaped upon a butt of sack, which the sailors *heaved* overboard. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

The ships at first grounded two or three miles from the shore, yet (through the Lord's great mercy) they were *heaved* by the seas near to the dry land.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 293.

10. In *geol.*, to throw or lift out of its place: said of the intersection of two veins, or of that of a cross-course with another vein. When a displacement of one or the other is caused by the intersection, one vein is said to *heave* the other out of its regular position.

A vein may be thrown out on meeting another vein, in a line which approaches either towards its inclination or its direction. The Cornish miners use two different terms to denote these two modes of rejection; for the first case they say the vein is *heaved*, for the second it is started.
Ure, Dict., III. 300.

11. *Naut.*, to draw or pull in any direction, as by means of a windlass or capstan: as, to *heave* a ship ahead (that is, to bring her forward, when not under sail, by means of a cable or other appliance); to *heave* up an anchor (to raise it from the bottom of the sea or elsewhere).—**Hove apeak.** See *apeak*. **To heave aback**, to get (a ship) in such a position, by putting the helm down or hauling in the weather-braces, or both, that the wind acts on the forward surface of the sails. **To heave a cable short**, to haul it in until the ship lies nearly over the anchor. **To heave a strain**, to turn the capstan or windlass till the rope hove upon bears a strain with full force at the windlass.—**To heave a vessel about**, to put her on the other tack.—**To heave a vessel down**, to careen her for repairs by means of tackles from her masthead to the shore or to a hulk.

> The ship also was so leaky that I doubted it would be necessary to *heave her down* at Batavia, which was another reason for making the best of our way to that place.
> *Cook*, Voyages, II. iii. 7.

To heave in stays, in tacking, to bring (a ship's head) to the wind.—**To heave out**, to raise (the keel) out of the water by careening, in order to repair or clean it.—**To heave the gorge.** See *gorge*.—**To heave the lead.** See *lead*.—**To heave the log**, to ascertain a ship's rate of sailing by the log and glass. See *log*.—**To heave taut**, to turn a capstan, etc., till the rope or chain becomes strained.—**To heave to**, to bring the head of (a vessel) to the wind; stop the headway of.

> We passed through a large fleet of merchantmen *hove-to* under shelter of Cape de Gat.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxviii.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Hoist*, *Lift*, etc. See *raise*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be raised, thrown, or forced up; rise; swell up; bulge out.

> Where ground beares naturally store of chamocks, the cheese that is made off from such ground the dayry-women cannot keep from *heaving*.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.*, p. 300. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> So high as *heaved* the tumid hills, so low
> Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 288.

It is of little use to expect clover as a permanent crop in wet soils, or those subject to *heave* by the annual winter frosts. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 132.

2. To rise and fall with alternate motions, as the waves of the sea, the lungs in difficult or painful breathing, the earth in an earthquake, etc.

> Dead calm in that noble breast
> Which *heaves* but with the *heaving* deep.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xi.

The minister's . . . mind was . . . tossed to and fro on that stormy deep of thought, *heaving* forever beneath the conflict of windy dogmas.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, xvii.

On the fourth [day] the wind fell, leaving the ship dismasted and *heaving* on vast billows.
R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

3. To pant, as after severe exertion; labor.

> He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,
> And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side.
> *Dryden.*

The Church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wickliffe's day. *Atterbury.*

4. To make an effort to vomit; retch.—**5**†. To mount.—**6**†. To labor heavily; toil.

> But theron was to *heven* and to doone.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1289.

Heave ho! an exclamation used by sailors when heaving anchor, etc. Hence—**With heave and ho**, with slow steady exertion.

> They seem in punishing but slow,
> Yet pay they home at last *with heave and how*.
> *Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, [xxxvii. 89.

To heave at†, to aim at; regard with hostile intent.

> They did not wish government quite taken away; only the king's person they *heaved at*: him, for some purpose, they must needs have out of the way.
> *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, IV. 12.

In vain have some *heaved at* this office, which is fastned to the state with so considerable a revenue.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. iv. 8.

To heave at the capstan. See *capstan*.—**To heave in sight**, to rise into the plane of vision; become visible while approaching or being approached, as a ship or other object at sea; come into view.

> A dark line seemed to cross the western sky
> Afar and faint, and with the growing light
> Another land began to *heave in sight*.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 180.

I was, no doubt, known for a landsman by every one on board as soon as I *hove in sight*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 2.

To heave to, to bring a vessel to a standstill; make her lie to. See under I.—**To heave together**, to make a fishing-trip in partnership; be partners. [Fishermen's slang.]

heave (hēv), *n.* [< *heave*, *v.*] **1.** An act of heaving; a lifting, throwing, tossing, or retching exertion.

> But after many strains and *heaves*,
> He got upon the saddle eaves.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 411.

2. An upward movement or expansion; swell or distention, as of the waves of the sea, of the lungs in difficult or painful breathing, of the earth in an earthquake, etc.; a forcible uplifting.

There's matter in these sighs, these profound *heaves;*
You must translate. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1.

'Mongst Forests, Hills, and Floods, was ne'er such *heave* and shove
Since Albion wielded arms against the son of Jove.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 55.

There was no motion save the never-resting *heave* of the ocean swell. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 67.

3. A rise of land; a knoll. [Scotch.]

Crossing a certain *heave* of grass.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

4. In *mining*, a dislocation or displacement of a part of a vein, in consequence of its intersection by another vein or cross-course, or by a simple slide, fracture, or jointing of the country-rock. But it occasionally happens that a vein is "hove" when there is no sign of a cross-vein or joint at the place where the continuity of the vein is broken.

Surface displacement has been termed the *heave* of a fault. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 303.

5. *pl.* A disease of horses. See *heaves*.—**Heave of the sea**, the power exerted by the swell of the sea in advancing, retarding, or changing the course of a vessel.

heaven (hev'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heven;* < ME. *heven*, < AS. *heofon, heofen, hefon*, earlier *heben* = OS. *hebban* = MLG. *heven* = Icel. *himinn*, heaven. The Icel. form is more commonly *himinn*, mod. *himin* = Goth. *himins*, heaven, the same, but with different suffix *-in*, as OS. *himil* = OFries. *himul* = D. *hemel* = OHG. MHG. *himel*, G. *himmel* = Sw. Dan. *himmel*, heaven, also in OHG., D., Icel., etc., ceiling, canopy (so early AS. *heben-hūs*, glossed by L. *lacunar*, ceiling), pointing to a prob. orig. meaning 'covering,' represented by E. *hame*[1], q. v. The forms with *f* or *b* and those with *m* are prob. orig. identical, but the reason of the change is not clear. The word *heaven* is often erroneously explained as orig. the pp. of *heave*, the sky being regarded as that which is 'heaved' up; but the AS. *hafen, hæfen*, pp. of *hebban*, heave, is very different phonetically from *heofon*, heaven, and the two words must be of different origin. This supposed relation of *heaven* to *heave* appears reversed and modified in the actual relation of *lift*, the air, the sky, with *lift*, raise.] 1. The expanse of space surrounding the earth, and appearing above and around us as a great arch or vault, in which the sun, moon, and stars seem to be set; the sky; the firmament; the celestial regions: often used in the plural.

Hit was neuer herd, as I hope, sith *heuyn* was o loft [aloft],
In any coste where ye come but ye were clene victorius.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1101.

I never saw
The *heavens* so dim by day.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3.

Deepening thro' the silent spheres,
Heaven over *Heaven* rose the night.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

'Tis very sweet to look into the fair
And open face of *heaven*, to breathe a prayer
Full in the smile of the blue firmament.
Keats, Sonnet.

2. Sky as typical of climate; a zone or region.

From vases in the hall
Flowers of all *heavens*, and lovelier than their names,
Grew side by side. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

3. The celestial abode of immortal beings; the place or state of existence of blessed spirits beyond the sphere of or after departure from the earthly life. In Christian theology heaven is regarded as the region or state of endless happiness enjoyed by angels and faithful departed spirits in the immediate presence of God. The Hebrews supposed three heavens—the air, the starry firmament, and the abode of God. The Cabalists described seven heavens, each rising in happiness above the other, the highest being the abode of God and the most exalted angels. Hence, *to be in the seventh heaven* is to be supremely happy. The heaven of the Mohammedans is remarkable for the sensual delights it has in store for the faithful. The ancient Greeks and Latins regarded heaven as the abode of the greater gods; and the spirits of the great and good were supposed to find their place of bliss in the Elysian Fields (which see, under *Elysian*).

But zit there is a place that men clepen the Scole of God, where he was wont to teche his Disciples, and tolde hem the Prevytees of *Heveue*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

And in the myddys of the Tower ys the place wher our blyssyd Savyor Crist Jhu ascendid vnto *heven*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

I knew a man in Christ . . . caught up to the third *heaven*. 2 Cor. xii. 2.

Above
Live the great gods in *heaven* and see
What things shall be. *Swinburne*, Félise.

4. [*cap.*] The Supreme Being; God; Providence.

He cannot thrive,
Unless her prayers, whom *Heaven* delights to hear,
And loves to grant, reprieve him from the wrath
Of greatest justice. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 4.

Dear Couz, said Hermes in a Fright,
For *Heav'n* sake keep your Darts: Good Night.
Prior, Mercury and Cupid.

Heaven is very kind in its way of putting questions to mortals. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 15.

5†. *pl.* The celestial powers; heavenly beings.

In love, the *heavens* themselves do guide the state.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

6. Supreme exaltation or felicity; consummate happiness; a state of bliss.

For if *heuene* be on this erthe and ese to any soule,
It is in cloistere or in scole be many skilles I fynde.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 300.

It is a *heaven* upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn on the poles of truth. *Bacon.*

Stand up, and give me but a gentle look
And two kind words, and I shall be in *heaven*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

Balm of heaven. See *balm*.—**Crystalline heavens.** See *crystalline*.—**Good heavens!** an exclamation of astonishment, remonstrance, or censure. [Colloq.]—**Heaven of heavens**, the highest heaven; the abode and seat of divinity.

Behold, heaven and the *heaven of heavens* cannot contain thee; how much less this house which I have built! 2 Chron. vi. 18.

Host of heaven. See *host*[1].—**Queen of heaven.** See *queen*.

heaven (hev'n), *v. t.* [< *heaven, n.*] To place in or as if in heaven; make supremely happy or blessed; beatify. [Rare.]

He *heavens* himself on earth, and for a little pelf cozens himself of bliss. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 194.

We are happy as the bird whose nest
Is *heavened* in the hush of purple hills. *G. Massey.*

heaven-born (hev'n-bôrn), *a.* Born of or sent by heaven.

Oh *heaven-born* sisters [the Muses]! source of art!
Who charm the sense or mend the heart.
Pope, Chorus in Tragedy of Brutus.

Hail, ye heroes! *heaven-born* band!
J. Hopkinson, Hail, Columbia.

heaven-bred (hev'n-bred), *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heaven-bred* poesy.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2.

heaven-bright (hev'n-brīt), *a.* [Cf. AS. *heofon-beorht*, < *heofon*, heaven, + *beorht*, bright.] Bright as heaven; gloriously bright. [Poetical.]

heaven-built (hev'n-bilt), *a.* Built by the agency or favor of the gods.

His arms had wrought the destin'd fall
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall.
Pope, Odyssey, i. 3.

heaven-directed (hev'n-di-rek″ted), *a.* 1. Pointing to the sky.

Who taught that *heaven-directed* spire to rise.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 261.

2. Guided or directed by celestial powers: as, *heaven-directed* efforts.

To heirs unknown descends th' unguarded store,
Or wanders, *heaven-directed*, to the poor.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 149.

heaven-fallen (hev'n-fâ″ln), *a.* Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heaven-fallen, in station stood.
Milton, P. L., x. 535.

heaven-gifted (hev'n-gif″ted), *a.* Bestowed by heaven.

To grind in brazen fetters under task
With this *heaven-gifted* strength.
Milton, S. A., l. 36.

heavenhood (hev'n-hûd), *n.* [< *heaven* + *-hood.*] Heavenly character; fitness for heaven; sanctification. [Rare.]

We may not expect to see . . . the ripe, rich fruits of *heavenhood* clustered around the subterranean root of faith. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 63.

heavenish† (hev'n-ish), *a.* [< ME. *hevenish;* < *heaven* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the sidereal heavens.

By *hevenysh* revolucioun.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 30.

2. Pertaining to the celestial abodes; heavenly.

So aungellyke was hir natif beaute,
That lyke a thyng immortal semede she,
As doth an *hevenyssh* parfit creature,
That doun was sent in scornyng of Nature.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 104.

heavenize† (hev'n-īz), *v. t.* [< *heaven* + *-ize.*] To bring to a heavenly condition or disposition.

If thou be once soundly *heavenized* in thy thoughts.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, § 80.

heaven-kissing (hev'n-kis″ing), *a.* Touching or seeming to touch the sky.

A station like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a *heaven-kissing* hill.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

heavenlike† (hev'n-līk), *a.* Heavenly.

Being menne farre aboue the common sorte, or, as you woulde saye, *heauenlyke* felowes. *J. Udall*, On Mark viii.

heavenliness (hev'n-li-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being heavenly.

Goddess of women, sith your *heavenliness*
Hath now vouchsaf'd itself to represent
To our dim eyes. *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing.

heavenly (hev'n-li), *a.* [< ME. *hevenly, heofonlich*, < AS. *heofonlic*, < *heofon*, heaven: see *heaven* and *-ly*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to heaven, in either the physical or the spiritual sense; celestial: as, *heavenly* regions; *heavenly* peace; the *heavenly* throng.

The *heauenly* lights hid their faces from beholding it, and cloathed themselves with blacke as bewayling the worlds funerall. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

The teachings of science, instead of narrowing, enlarge the *heavenly* horizons. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 327.

2. Fit for or characteristic of heaven; supremely blessed, excellent, or beautiful; angelic: as, a *heavenly* voice; a *heavenly* temper.

The love of heaven makes one *heavenly*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Good my lord,
You are full of *heavenly* stuff, . . . you have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span,
To keep your earthly audit. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Oft with *heavenly* red her cheek did glow.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 329.

=**Syn. 1.** Ethereal, celestial.—**2.** Godlike, divine, spiritual, blissful, beatific, seraphic, cherubic.

heavenly (hev'n-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hevenly*, < AS. *heofonlīce*, < *heofonlic*, a., heavenly: see *heavenly, a.*] 1. In a manner as of heaven.

This sayd, she turned with rose colour *heauenlye* beglittered. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 376.

O, she was *heavenly* true! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

You are so *heavenly* good, no man can reach you.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, i. 1.

2. By the influence or agency of heaven.

The hour before the *heavenly*-harness'd team
Begins his golden progress in the east.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Our *heavenly*-guided soul shall climb.
Milton, Time, l. 19.

heavenly-minded (hev'n-li-mīn″ded), *a.* Having the thoughts and affections fixed on heavenly objects.

heavenly-mindedness (hev'n-li-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being heavenly-minded.

Deep spirituality and *heavenly-mindedness*, a humble and self-denying walk before God.
Biog. Notice of Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xi.

heaven-tree (hev'n-trē), *n.* A mythical tree or vine which figures in some primitive beliefs as affording the means of ascent from underground regions to the surface, or from the surface to the sky. Forms of this myth are found in Malacca, Borneo, Celebes, New Zealand, and Polynesia.

There was a *heaven-tree*, where people went up and down, and when it fell it stretched some sixty miles.
Quoted in *E. B. Tylor's* Early Hist. Mankind (3d ed.), [p. 357, note.

heavenward, heavenwards (hev'n-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [ME. *heveneward;* < *heaven* + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward heaven.

Thus *heav'nward* all things tend. For all were once
Perfect, and all must be at length restor'd.
So God has greatly purpos'd. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 818.

heave-offering (hēv'of″ėr-ing), *n.* In the Levitical law, a voluntary offering which when presented before the Lord was 'heaved' or elevated by the priest, and became the portion of the priests and their families. The term is also sometimes applied to offerings received for the priests but not actually heaved or elevated. Hence the Hebrew word *terumah*, which is rendered *heave-offering* 22 times, is elsewhere in the Old Testament rendered 'offering' (28 times), 'oblation' (19 times), 'gifts' (once, Prov. xxix. 4), and 'is offered' (once, Ezek. xlviii. 12). It is used of the tenths of the tithes paid by the Levites to the priests (Num. xviii. 26–29), of offerings for the fabric, vessels, etc., of the tabernacle (Ex. xxv., xxxv., xxxvi., etc.), of territory reserved to the priests (Ezek. xlv. 1, xlviii. 8–21), of the offering of a half-shekel or didrachma of atonement-money once a year (Ex. xxx. 13–16: compare Mat. xvii. 24), etc.

Thou shalt sanctify the breast of the wave offering, and the shoulder of the *heave offering*, which is waved, and which is heaved up, of the ram of the consecration, even of that which is for Aaron, and of that which is for his sons. Ex. xxix. 27.

heaver (hē'vėr), *n.* One who or that which heaves or lifts. Specifically (*a*) One of a class of men employed about docks to take goods from vessels: generally used in composition, as *coal-heaver*. (*b*) *Naut.*, a smooth round wooden staff, generally from two to three feet long, used for twisting or heaving tight a rope or strap.

heaves (hēvz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *heave*, *n.*] A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.

heave-shoulder (hēv'shōl'dėr), *n.* In the Levitical law, the portion (the right shoulder) of an animal presented as a thank- or peace-offering that fell to the priests: so called because offered with a gesture of heaving or elevation. The heave-shoulder was the portion assigned to the officiating priest, as the wave-breast was to other priests.

heave-shouldered†, *a.* High-shouldered. *Davies.*

Captaines that were a whole antient in a scarfe, which made them [illegible]

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

heave-thigh (hēv'thī), *n.* In the Levitical sacrificial system, the thigh used as a heave-offering.

heavily (hev'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hevily*, < AS. *hefiglīce*, heavily, grievously, < *hefiglīc*, a., heavy, < *hefig*, heavy: see *heavy*[1].] **1.** In a heavy manner; with great weight or burden.

The sunless sky,
Fig with clouds, hangs *heavily*.
Shelley, Written among the Euganean Hills.

A large, *heavily* sparred, handsome schooner, lying to at the south end of Aros. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

Hence—**2.** With oppression or difficulty; grievously; dejectedly; tediously.

But there weren summe that boren it *hevyly* withynne hemsilf and seiden, wherto is this losse of oynement maad? *Wyclif*, Mark xiv.

Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

The evening passed off *heavily*.
Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 9, 1818.

3. Densely; thickly: as, *heavily* bearded; *heavily* timbered.

heaviness (hev'i-nes), *n.* [< ME. *hevinesse*, < AS. *hefignes*, < *hefig*, heavy: see *heavy*[1] and *-ness*.] **1.** The state or quality of being heavy; weight; burden; gravity.—**2.** A heavy state of mind; grief; sorrow; despondency; sluggishness; languidness; oppression; tediousness.

In this manner dide Grascien hem counforte, and his son Banyns, to a-voide [remove] the *hevynesse* of the two quenes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 381.

It makith a man liȝt, iocunde, glad, and merie, and puttith awey *heuynesse*, angre, malencoly, and wraththe. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

If any man be at *heuynesse* with any of his bretheryne for any maner [of] trespas, he schal not pursewen him in no maner of courte. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 279.

heaving (hē'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *heave*, *v.*] Upheaval; swell; rising; panting; palpitation.

'Tis such as you
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needless *heavings*—such as you
Nourish the cause of his awaking.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

Wave with wave no longer strives,
Only a *heaving* of the deep survives,
A telltale motion!
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, iii.

heaving-days (hē'ving-dāz), *n. pl.* Easter Monday and Tuesday: so called from the custom of lifting the women from the ground and kissing them at that time. See quotation from Bickerdyke under *heave*, *v. t.*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

heaving-line (hē'ving-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a small line, generally about half an inch in diameter and from 5 to 10 fathoms long, with a small lead weight at one end, employed on steamships and tow-boats to throw to the shore or to another vessel, so that the end of a hawser may be hauled ashore or to the other vessel by it.

heavisome (hev'i-sum), *a.* [< *heavy*[1] + *-some*.] Dark; dull; drowsy. [Prov. Eng.]

heavity†, *n.* [ME. *hevyte*; irreg. < *heavy*[1] + *-ty*.] Heaviness; sadness.

The teres ful of *heyte*. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1736.

heavy[1] (hev'i), *a.*; compar. *heavier*, superl. *heaviest*. [< ME. *hevy*, *heviz*, < AS. *hefig* (= OS. *hebhig* = OHG. *hebig*, *hepig*, *hevig*, MHG. *hebec* = Icel. *höfigr*, *höfugr*, heavy), < *hebban* (impv. *hef*, *hefe*, pp. *hafen*), heave, lift: see *heave*.] **1.** Hard to heave or lift; having much weight or gravity; ponderous: as, a *heavy* load.

The stone was but little, yet so *heavie* that I was very hardly able to lift it up with all my strength. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 173.

Never *heavier* man and horse
Stemmed a midnight torrent's force.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 29.

2. Having much weight in proportion to bulk; dense in substance or texture; of high specific gravity, absolutely or relatively: as, the *heavy* metals; a *heavy* silk or paper; water is *heavier* than oil.

Is not lead a metal *heavy*, dull, and slow?
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

3. (*a*) Of great volume, force, intensity, etc.; of unusual amount or bulk: used of things: as, a *heavy* fall of rain; a *heavy* sea; *heavy* sleep; a *heavy* meal; a *heavy* order for goods.

In cold December fragrant chaplets blow,
And *heavy* harvests nod beneath the snow.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 78.

A *heavy* snow had fallen the day previous, and the track was completely filled. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 150.

Hark! that *heavy* sound breaks in once more.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 22.

(*b*) Acting, operating, or affected in a large way; doing or suffering something to a great extent or amount: used of persons: as, a *heavy* dealer in stocks; a *heavy* buyer.

The *heaviest* customers were the coffee planters.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 775.

4. Exceptionally dense in substance or quality, as a fluid; specifically, not properly raised or leavened, as bread; having much body or strength, as wine or beer; thick or viscid, as an oil; loaded with moisture or vapors, as the air; oppressive or producing languor, as an odor.

When red hath set the beamless sun,
Through *heavy* vapors dank and dun.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

Some tastes and smells appear less extensive than complex flavours, like that of roast meat or plum pudding on the one hand, or *heavy* odours like musk or tuberose on the other. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 2.

When what is termed "whole wheaten flour"—that is, the entire substance of the grain, excepting only the outer bran—is baked, it is known that the resulting loaf is . . . liable to be somewhat *heavy* and sodden. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 254.

5. Having comparatively much breadth or thickness; coarse; thick: as, a *heavy* line in drawing; a *heavy* scar.

What a fascinating creature he was, with his little black mustache, almost as *heavy* as a pencil mark.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 77.

6. Lacking lightness or brightness; without cheerfulness or interest; dull, stupid, wearisome, or depressing: as, a *heavy* countenance; a *heavy* book or style.

Thomas sayde than with *heuy* chere:
"Lufly lady, nowe late me bee."
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

Then will ye curse the *heavy* hour
That ever your love was born.
Burd Ellen (Child's Ballads, III. 215).

A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke. *Swift.*

Large women, offensively dressed, sit about the veranda, and give a *heavy* and company air to the drawing-rooms. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 245.

7. Dull or sluggish; without animation, activity, or briskness of movement: as, a *heavy* gait; a *heavy* market.

Behold the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear *heavy*, that it cannot hear. Isa. lix. 1.

Trembling like the treble of a lute under the *heavy* finger of a farmer's daughter. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

8. Obstructive; clogging or hindering passage or progress: as, a *heavy* road or track; *heavy* soil; his debts are a *heavy* drag upon him.

The roads were *heavy*, the night misty.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

It was the depth of winter. The cold was severe, and the roads *heavy* with mire.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

9. Weighed or bowed down as with a burden; oppressed, physically or mentally: as, eyes *heavy* with sleep; a *heavy* heart.

My suster is so *hevy* and pensif of oure mys-happes that right seilden she maketh eny mery chere to me.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

He . . . began to be sorrowful, and very *heavy*.
Mat. xxvi. 37.

Not willing that they should find his men *heavy* and laden with booty. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Each heart as *heavy* as a log. *Cowper*, Yearly Distress.

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids *heavy* and red.
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

10. Hard to bear or endure; burdensome; oppressive; afflicting; severe: as, a *heavy* pain; a *heavy* reckoning; *heavy* penalties.

The kyng was dede, whiche was a *hevy* case.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1302.

My Lord, it is the *heaviest* News that ever was sent me.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 7.

But, O, the *heavy* change, now thou art gone!
Milton, Lycidas, l. 37.

11. Difficult of accomplishment; hard to do or perform; hard to fulfil or discharge: as, a *heavy* task or undertaking.

Curious inditing and hard sentence is ful *hevy* atones for swich a child to lern. *Chaucer.*

This thing is too *heavy* for thee; thou art not able to perform it thyself alone. Ex. xviii. 18.

It was a *heavy* task to the two girls to have to entertain her. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxvii.

12. Sober; serious; relating or pertaining to the representation of didactic or somber parts: as, the *heavy* father; the *heavy* villain; the piece has much *heavy* business. [Theatrical cant.]—**13.** *Milit.*, same as *heavy-armed*: as, *heavy* cavalry (meaning cuirassiers and the like).—**A heavy hand.** See *hand*. **Heavy artillery.** See *artillery*.—**Heavy earth.** Same as *barytа*. **Heavy glass.** See *glass*.—**Heavy marching order**, the condition of troops fully equipped for field-service.—**Heavy metal.** (*a*) Guns or shot of large size. Hence—(*b*) Commanding ability, mental or bodily; great power or influence: as, he is a man of *heavy metal*. [Colloq.]—**Heavy oil.** Same as *dead-oil*.—**Heavy on or in hand.** See *hand*.—**Heavy side**, in a grindstone and similar objects, a preponderance in weight of one side of the stone or wheel over the other.

This speed gives rise, with large stones, to so much momentum as to endanger their being split, if there should be the smallest flaw in the stone, or that from neglect it acquires a *heavy side*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 419.

Heavy wet, a potation of strong ale or ale and porter mixed. [Slang, Eng.]—**Hot and heavy.** See *hot*[1].—**The heavies.** (*a*) *Milit.*, the heavy cavalry. (*b*) *Theat.*, those who play heavy parts. See def. 12. [Cant.] (*c*) People who are heavy. [Colloq.]

You are one of *the heavies*, but I think we can outfit you [with a strong horse]. *The Century*, XXXVII. 900.

heavy[1]† (hev'i), *v.* [< ME. *hevien*, < AS. *hefigian*, make heavy, become heavy, < *hefig*, heavy.] **I.** *trans.* To make heavy; grieve.

And turnede agen eftsoone and foound hem slepinge, for her yghen weren *hevyed*, and they knewen not what they schulden answere to him. *Wyclif*, Mark xiv.

Thow seiste how it is the be-fallen, and yet thou art of feire age, and me *hevyeth* sore the to sle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 368.

II. *intrans.* To become heavy or sad.

The kyng fro day to day he *heuyed* more and more, Nerhand his endyng sekenes greued him sore.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 65.

heavy[2] (hē'vi), *a.* [< *heav-es* + *-y*[1].] Having the disease called heaves: as, a *heavy* horse.

heavy-armed (hev'i-ärmd), *a.* Bearing heavy arms or armor: as, *heavy-armed* troops.

heavy-handed (hev'i-han″ded), *a.* **1.** Clumsy; awkward; not dexterous.—**2.** Oppressive; downbearing: as, *heavy-handed* tyranny.

heavy-headed (hev'i-hed″ed), *a.* Having a heavy head; dull; stupid.

We are dull soldiers,
Gross *heavy-headed* fellows; fight for victuals!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

heavy-hearted (hev'i-här″ted), *a.* Heavy at heart; sad; mournful.

heavy-laden (hev'i-lā″dn), *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are *heavy laden*, and I will give you rest. Mat. xi. 28.

heavy-pine (hev'i-pīn), *n.* A name of the *Pinus ponderosa*. See *pine*[1].

heavy-spar (hev'i-spär), *n.* Sulphate of barium; also, carbonate of barium; loosely, carbonate or sulphate of strontium.

heavy-stone (hev'i-stōn), *n.* The name originally given to cerite, from its density. Also called *heavy-stone of Bastnäs*.

heavy-tailed (hev'i-tāld), *a.* Having a heavy tail: used specifically in the phrase *heavy-tailed duck*, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *J. T. Sharpless*, 1833.

heavy-weight (hev'i-wāt), *n.* **1.** A person whose weight exceeds the average; specifically, a boxer or other contestant whose weight places him in the highest of the four grades or classes of contestants recognized by sporting men, the others being *middle-weight*, *light-weight*, and *feather-weight*.—**2.** A person of weight or importance; one of much influence.

Heb. An abbreviation of *Hebrews*.

hebdomad (heb'dō-mad), *n.* [= Sp. *hebdómada* = Pg. *hebdomada* = It. *ebdomada*, < L. *hebdomas* (*-mad-*), < Gr. *ἑβδομάς* (*-μαδ-*), a number of seven, a week, < *ἕβδομος* (= L. *septimus*), seventh, < *ἑπτά* = L. *septem* = E. *seven*.] **1.** The number seven; the idea of seven, or the quality of being seven in number.—**2.** The sum of seven things; a collection of seven persons or things; specifically, a group of seven days; a week.

But in that tyme I Daniel was so heuey by thre *hebdomads* of dayes that I ate no delicate meatis.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, x.

3. In some Gnostic systems, a group of superhuman beings, angels, or divine emanations: in the systems of Basilides and Valentinus, the sphere of the Demiurge, sublunary, and lower than the ogdoad, or a title of the Demiurge himself. The Gnostic uses of the word were apparently developed from the idea of the seven planets or planetary heavens, or that of gods, spirits, or angels personifying, indwelling, ruling, or creating them; then, in a collective sense, it came to mean the whole sublunary sphere, or its ruler.

In the next lower sphere [below the Ogdoad, in the system of Basilides], called the *Hebdomad*, or sphere of seven, is the second Archon, or Ruler, who is the God of the Jews, and who created all things below Him.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church History, I. 195.

hebdomadal (heb-dom′a-dạl), *a.* [< LL. *hebdomadalis*, < L. *hebdomas*, a week: see *hebdomad.*] Consisting of seven days, or occurring or appearing every seven days; weekly.

As for *hebdomadal* periods or weeks, although in regard of their sabbaths they were observed by the Hebrews, yet it is not apparent the ancient Greeks or Romans used any. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

Hebdomadal council, in Oxford University, England, a board of twenty-one members elected by the senate to regulate the business of the university, and ordinarily meeting weekly.— **Hebdomadal cycle.** See *cycle*1.

hebdomadally (heb-dom′a-dạl-i), *adv.* By the week; from week to week.

Did we not hear their representatives in Congress assembled, for whom our chaplain *hebdomadally* prayed, and we, as in duty bound, responded "Amen"?
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 778.

hebdomadary (heb-dom′a-dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hebdomadaire* = Sp. Pg. *hebdomadario* = It. *ebdomadario*, < ML. *hebdomadarius*, weekly, one who performs weekly service, < L. *hebdomas*, a week: see *hebdomad.*] **I.** *a.* Weekly: same as *hebdomadal.*

And by this bless'd *hebdomadary* round
(The heav'nly orb which she on earth contriv'd),
Wean'd from our worldly motions, she found
Her circled self in solid rest.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xviii. 33.

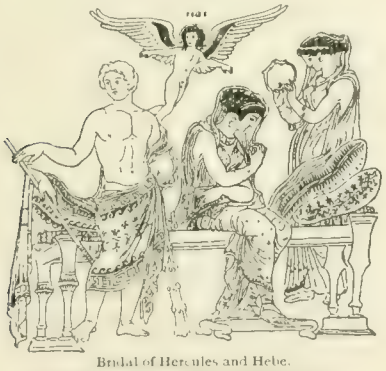
II. *n.*; pl. *hebdomadaries* (-riz). In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, that member of a chapter or convent whose duty it is, during a certain week, to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems and prayers, and perform other services which on extraordinary occasions are performed by the superiors. Also called *hebdomader.*

hebdomader (heb-dom′a-dėr), *n.* Same as *hebdomadary.*

hebdomatical† (heb-dō-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *hebdomaticus*, *hebdomadicus*, < L. *hebdomas*, a week: see *hebdomad.*] Weekly.

Far from the conceit of deambulatory, *hebdomatical*, or peradventure, ephemeral office.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 142.

Hebe (hē′bē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἥβη, a personification of ἥβη, youth.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of youth and spring; the personification



Bridal of Hercules and Hebe.
(From a Greek vase of the 4th century B. C.)

of eternal and exuberant youth, and, until supplanted in this office by Ganymede, the cup-bearer of Olympus, a daughter of Zeus and Hera, who gave her as wife to Hercules after his deification, as a reward of his achievements.

Wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on *Hebe's* cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 29.

2. The sixth planetoid, discovered by Henke in Driesen, Prussia, in 1847.—**3.** [*l. c.*] In *mammal.*, same as *hamadryad*, 4.

hebeanthous (hē-bē-an′thus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥβη, youth, puberty, pubescence, + ἄνθος, flower.] In *bot.*, having the corolla or the flower tomentose or pubescent. [Rare.]

hebecarpous (hē-bē-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥβη, pubescence, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having pubescent fruit. [Rare.]

hebecladous (hē-bek′lā-dus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥβη, pubescence, + κλάδος, branch.] In *bot.*, having pubescent branches. [Rare.]

hebegynous (hē-bej′i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥβη, pubescence, + γυνή, female (in mod. bot. an ovary).] In *bot.*, having pubescent ovaries. [Rare.]

hebent, *n.* and *a.* [Also *hebene*; < L. *hebenus*, less correctly *ebenus*, ebony, > ult. E. *ebon*: see *ebon.*] **I.** *n.* Ebony.

There mournfull Cypresse grew in greatest store,
And trees of bitter Gall, and *Hebon* sad.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 52.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of ebony.

Lay now thy deadly *Heben* bowe apart.
Spenser, F. Q., Prol.

hebenon†, *n.* A word found only in the passage cited, where it is supposed to be an error for *henbane.*

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
With juice of cursed *hebenon* in a vial,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous distilment. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

Hebenstreitia (heb-en-strī′ti-ä), *n.* [NL., after J. E. *Hebenstreit* (died 1757), professor at Leipsic.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Selagineæ*, characterized by a subhyaline calyx in the form of a spathe split down on one side, and a four-lobed corolla split to the middle of the tube in front. The genus embraces about 20 species, natives of Africa from the Cape to Abyssinia. They are herbs or shrubs, mostly with alternate, narrow, entire or dentate leaves, and terminal spikes of white or yellow flowers. *H. dentata* is said to be scentless in the morning, strong-smelling at midday, and sweet-smelling in the evening.

Hebenstreitieæ (heb″en-strī-tī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hebenstreitia* + *-eæ.*] The name given by Reichenbach in 1846 to a subdivision of the *Globularieæ*, now falling within the natural order *Selagineæ.* It includes the genus *Hebenstreitia* as the type.

hebepetalous (hē-bē-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥβη, pubescence, + πέταλον, leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having pubescent petals. [Rare.]

hebephrenia (hē-bē-frē′ni-ä), *n.* [< Gr. ἥβη, puberty, + φρήν, the mind.] A form of insanity incident to the age of puberty.

hebephreniac (hē-bē-frē′ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* [< *hebephrenia* + *-ac.*] **I.** *n.* One affected by hebephrenia.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or affected by hebephrenia.

hebetate (heb′ē-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hebetated*, ppr. *hebetating.* [< L. *hebetatus*, pp. of *hebetare* (> Sp. Pg. *hebetar* = F. *hébéter*), blunt, dull, deaden, < *hebes*, blunt, dull: see *hebete.*] To dull; blunt; clog. [Rare.]

Beef . . . may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals.
Martinus Scriblerus, iv.

Desultory reading, except as conscious pastime, *hebetates* the brain and slackens the bow-string of Will.
Lowell, Books and Libraries.

hebetate (heb′ē-tāt), *a.* [= F. *hébété*, < L. *hebetatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Obtuse; dull. [Rare.]—**2.** In *bot.*, having a dull or blunt soft point: said of awns, scales, spines, etc.

hebetation (heb-ē-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *hébétation* = It. *ebetazione*, < L. *hebetatio*(*n*-), < *hebetare*, blunt: see *hebetate.*] The act of making blunt or dull, or the state of being blunt or dull. [Rare.]

hebete† (heb′ēt), *a.* [= It. *ebete*, < L. *hebes* (*hebēt*-), blunt, dull, obtuse, sluggish, < *hebere*, be blunt, dull, etc.] Doltish; stupid.

Examine and try the commonalty in almost every place, and you must observe how *hebete* and dull they are, how strangely unacquainted with what they profess to believe.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 325.

hebetidentate (heb″ē-ti-den′tāt), *a.* [< NL. *hebetidentatus*, < L. *hebes* (*hebet*-), blunt, dull, + *dentatus* = E. *toothed*: see *hebete* and *dentate.*] Having obtuse teeth: specifically said of the *Hebetidentati.*

Hebetidentati (heb″ē-ti-den-tā′ti), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *hebetidentatus*: see *hebetidentate.*] A prime division of *Glires* or *Rodentia*, based upon the fossil genus *Mesotherium*: contrasted with *Simplicidentati* and *Duplicidentati.* *E. R. Alston.*

Hebetominæ (hē-bet-ō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hebetomus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of dipterous insects, represented by the genus *Hebetomus*, and of the family *Psychodidæ.*

Hebetomus (hē-bet′ō-mus), *n.* [NL., also written *Hebotomus*; an error for *Phlebotomus*, < Gr. φλεβοτόμος, opening veins: see *phlebotomy.*] A genus of dipterous insects. *Rondani*, 1843.

hebetude (heb′ē-tūd), *n.* [= F. *hébétude* = It. *ebitudine*, < L. *hebetudo*, < *hebes* (*hebet*-), blunt, dull: see *hebete.*] Obtuseness; dullness; lethargy; stupidity.

The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, activity or *hebetude*, cause more or less truculent plagues. *Harvey*, On the Plague.

That slight degree of *hebetude* which shows itself in sluggishness and defective range of thought.
Jour. Ment. Sci., XXX. 13.

hebetudinous (heb-ē-tū′di-nus), *a.* [< L. *hebetudo* (*-din-*), hebetude, + *-ous.*] Characterized by hebetude, lethargy, or dullness.

hebiter†, *n.* An old term for a cuirass.

Hebradendron (heb-ra-den′dron), *n.* [NL., abbr. < Gr. Ἑβραῖος, Hebrew, + δένδρον, tree. The name alludes to the peculiar form, suggesting circumcision, of the anther at dehiscence.] An assumed genus of trees, now regarded as forming a section of the genus *Garcinia*, having distinct peltate anthers dehiscing by a circular fission. The species are East Indian trees, and yield the valuable resins known as *gamboge.* See *Garcinia*, *gamboge.*

Hebraic (hē-brā′ik), *a.* [= F. *hébraïque* = Sp. *hebráico* = Pg. *hebraico* = It. *ebraico* (cf. G. *hebräisch* = Dan. *hebraisk* = Sw. *hebreisk*), < LL. *Hebraicus*, < Gr. Ἑβραϊκός, Hebrew, < Ἑβραῖος, Hebrew: see *Hebrew.*] Of or pertaining to the Hebrews; Hebrew.

Hebraical (hē-brā′i-kạl), *a.* [< *Hebraic* + *-al.*] Same as *Hebraic.*

That *Hebraical* school of which . . . [the] harmonic and melodious numbers (in Gen. i.) remain a magnificent memento. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 55.

Hebraically (hē-brā′i-kạl-i), *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrews or the Hebrew language: as, to write *Hebraically* (that is, to write from right to left).

Hebraicize (hē-brā′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hebraicized*, ppr. *Hebraicizing.* [< *Hebraic* + *-ize.*] To render Hebrew; Hebraize. Also spelled *Hebraicise.*

Hebraisation, Hebraise. See *Hebraization, Hebraize.*

Hebraism (hē′brā-izm), *n.* [= F. *hébraïsme* = Sp. *hebraismo* = Pg. *hebraismo* = It. *ebraismo*, < NL. *Hebraismus*, < Gr. Ἑβραΐζειν, speak Hebrew, < Ἑβραῖος, Hebrew: see *Hebrew.*] **1.** A manner or custom peculiar to the Hebrews; specifically, an idiom, expression, or manner of speaking peculiar to the Hebrew tongue.

Milton . . . has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Græcisms, and sometimes *Hebraisms*, into the language of his poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

2. The spirit and tendency regarded as especially characteristic of the Hebrew race, historically considered.

The uppermost idea with *Hebraism* is conduct and obedience. . . . *Hebraism*—and here is the source of its wonderful strength—has always been severely preoccupied with an awful sense of the impossibility of being at ease in Zion. . . . By alternations of *Hebraism* and Hellenism, of a man's intellectual and moral impulses, of the effort to see things as they really are, and the effort to win peace by self-conquest, the human spirit proceeds. . . . All which Protestantism . . . succeeded in clearly setting forth in words had the characters of *Hebraism* rather than of Hellenism. . . . Puritanism . . . was a reaction of *Hebraism* against Hellenism.
M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iv.

Hebraist (hē′brā-ist), *n.* [< *Hebra-ic* + *-ist.*] **1.** One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.—**2.** One imbued with the Hebraic spirit. See *Hebraism*, 2.

The tone of thought or of feeling which gives form and colour to this splendid poetic style [that of Cyril Tourneur] is essentially what modern criticism would define as that of a natural *Hebraist.*
Swinburne, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 123.

Hebraistic (hē-brā-is′tik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Hebrew manners, thought, or language.

Hebraistical (hē-brā-is′ti-kal), *a.* [< *Hebraistic* + *-al.*] Same as *Hebraistic.*

Hebraistically (hē-brā-is′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In Hebrew fashion; after the manner of Hebraism. *M. Arnold.*

Hebraization (hē″brā-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *Hebraize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of making Hebrew or of Hebraizing; a becoming Jewish. Also spelled *Hebraisation.*

The next decade will see a more extensive *Hebraization* of the wholesale trade of New York than ever.
New York Courier-Journal.

Hebraize (hē′brā-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Hebraized*, ppr. *Hebraizing.* [= F. *hébraïser* = Sp. *hebraizar* = It. *ebraizzare*, < Gr. Ἑβραΐζειν,

speak Hebrew, < [illegible] Hebrew: see *Hebrew*.] **I.** *trans.* To adapt to the Hebrew form or manner; express in Hebrew idioms.

II. *intrans.* 1. To conform to the Hebrew rites, manners, or [illegible]. — 2. To exhibit a tendency to Hebraism; follow Hebraism as an ideal of mind and conduct. See *Hebraism*, 2.

We have fostered [illegible] *Hebraizing* instincts, our preference of earnestness of doing to delicacy and flexibility of thinking, too exclusively.

M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, v.

Also spelled *Hebraize*.

Hebrew (hē′brö), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Ebrew*; < ME. *Hebrew*, *Ebreu* (= D. *hebreuw*), < OF. *Hebreu*, *hebrieu*, F. *hébreu* = Sp. Pg. *hebreo* = It. *ebreo* (cf. D. *hebreer* = G. *hebräer* = Dan. *hebræer* = Sw. *hebré*, n.), < LL. *Hebræus*, n., LL. and L. *Hebraeus*, a., < Gr. Ἑβραῖος, a. and n., < Aramaic *'ebraya*, < Heb. *'ibri*, pl. *'ibrim*, a Hebrew, referred to the eponymous *'Eber*, Eber or Heber, the traditional ancestor of the Hebrews. *'Eber* means the further bank of a river, making the Hebrews, according to Jewish tradition, the men from the other side of the Euphrates, or, according to a mod. explanation, dwellers in a land of rivers.] **I.** *n.* 1. A member of that branch of the Semitic family of mankind descended, according to tradition, from Heber, the great-grandson of Shem, in the line of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; an Israelite; a Jew.

To whom Iacob succeeded in the promised blessing: who with his sonnes and familie went downe into Egypt, where his posteritie multiplied exceedingly, and were called sometime *Ebrewes* of their ancient pedegree.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 108.

Of the stock of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, an *Hebrew* of the *Hebrews*. Phil. iii. 5.

2. The language spoken by the Hebrews, one of the northern or Canaanitic divisions of the Semitic family of languages. It is the language of the books of the Old Testament, and became extinct as a vernacular tongue three or four centuries before the Christian era; but it is even now used for speaking and writing by well-educated Hebrews all over the world, and has an extensive modern literature.

And the Table aboven his Heved, that was a Fote and an half long, on the whiche the Title was writen, in *Ebreu*, Grece, and Latyn, that was of Olyve.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.

Ezra, pressing on their hands, raised himself, and uttered in *Hebrew* the confession of the Divine Unity, which for long generations has been on the lips of the dying Israelite. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, lxx.

Epistle to the Hebrews, one of the books of the New Testament, addressed to Christians of Hebrew birth dwelling in Rome, or perhaps in Palestine or Alexandria. Its chief object is to present a parallel between the symbolism of the Old Testament dispensation and the life-work of Christ. The author is unknown — perhaps Barnabas, or less probably Apollos. The authorship has been often ascribed to the apostle Paul, but this view is contrary to the weight of authority of the early church, and is opposed by the mass of modern scholars. A probable date of composition is about A. D. 65. Abbreviated *Heb.* — **Rabbinical or modern Hebrew**, the language used by the rabbins in their writings. Its basis or body is the Hebrew and Chaldaic, with various alterations in the words of these two languages. They have borrowed freely from the Arabic, and the rest is composed of words chiefly from the Greek, some from the Latin, and others from the modern tongues.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hebrews; Hebraic: as, the *Hebrew* language or rites.

The *Hebrew* liturgy, like others, has its transitions of litany, lyric, proclamation, dry statements, and blessing.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxii.

Hebrew calendar. See *calendar*. — **Hebrew character**, the form of letters in which the Hebrew language is written. — **Hebrew-character moth**, *Tæniocampa gothica*, an orthosiid: so named from its markings. — **Hebrew manna.** See *manna*.

Hebrewess (hē′brö-es), *n.* [< *Hebrew* + *-ess*.] An Israelitish woman. Jer. xxxiv. 9.

In common with every *Hebrewess*, she [Salome] embroidered fit for that bride who was to be brought unto the king in raiment of needlework.

E. S. Sheppard, Counterparts, xxxiv.

Hebrewist (hē′brö-ist), *n.* [< *Hebrew* + *-ist*.] Same as *Hebraist*, 1.

Hebrew-marked (hē′brö-märkt), *a.* Marked as if with Hebrew characters: applied to a lizard, *Liolæmus signifer*.

Hebrician (hē-brish′an), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *Hebr(æus)*, Hebrew, + *-ic-ian*, after *Grecian*.] One skilled in the Hebrew language; a Hebraist.

It is fully written in meeter, as all learned *Hebricians* agree, although the rules be not yet fully found.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Not to make learned *Hebricians*, but to teach such young men as choose to learn it the Hebrew alphabet.

C. F. Adams, A College Fetich, p. 22.

Hebridæ (heb′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fieber, 1860), < *Hebrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous *Hemiptera*, containing the single genus *Hebrus*. Also *Hebridæ*.

Hebridal (heb′ri-dal), *a.* Same as *Hebridean*. — Hebridal sandpiper. See *sandpiper*.

Hebridean, Hebridian (hē-brid′ē-an, -i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hebrides*, an alteration, said to have arisen from an accidental misprint, of the L. name *Hebudes* (Pliny), in Gr. Ἐβουδαι (Ptolemy).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrides, a group of islands off the west coast of Scotland, to which they belong.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Hebrides.

Hebrides (heb′ri-dēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Hebridæ*.

Hebridian, *a.* and *n.* See *Hebridean*.

Hebrus (hē′brus), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1833).] A genus of true bugs, representing the family *Hebridæ*, common to Europe and America. There are four United States species, as *H. americana*.

he-cabbagetree (hē′kab″āj-trē), *n.* An arborescent composite plant, *Senecio Leucadendron*, confined to the island of Saint Helena, where it forms a conspicuous part of the vegetation of the central ridge at elevations of from 1,900 to 2,600 feet.

Hecate (hek′ā-tē), *n.* [ME. *Echate*; < L. *Hecătē*, < Gr. Ἑκάτη, a name identical with ἑκάτη, an epithet of Artemis (Diana), fem. of ἑκατος, an epithet of Apollo, lit. far-shooting, far-darting (involving a solar allusion), < ἑκάς, far, afar, far off.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a goddess akin to Artemis, of Thracian origin, combining the attributions of Demeter or Ceres, Rhea, Cybele, Artemis or Diana, and Persephone or Proserpine, with whom, as a goddess of the infernal regions, she was to some extent identified, and in this character was represented as practising and teaching through her emissaries sorcery and witchcraft.

The Triple Hecate. (Relief from Ægina, in collection of Prince Metternich.)

Enter *Hecate*, meeting the three witches.

1 *Witch.* Why, how now, *Hecate?* You look angerly.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5.

[In every instance in Shakspere except one, and in one instance in Milton, the rhythm requires the pronunciation to be hek′at.]

2†. The moon personified.

But let not *Echate* this crafte espie.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of *Vermes*.

Hecatean (hek-ā-tē′an), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Hecate.

No, no, 'twas neither *Hecatæan* spite,
Nor charm below, nor pow'r above, . . .
That thus transform'd our god of love.

Quarles, Emblems, ii. 9.

hecatomb (hek′ā-tom), *n.* [< L. *hecatombē*, < Gr. *ἑκατόμβη*, a great public sacrifice, prop. of one hundred oxen, but used in the earliest records in a general sense, < *ἑκατόν*, a hundred: see *cent* and *hundred*.] In *classical antiq.*, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or other beasts of one kind; hence, any great sacrifice of victims; any great slaughter of persons or animals.

Thy Altars
Smoaking with *Hecatombs* of slaughter'd Bulls.

Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Oh, Love,
Thou proudly-blind destruction, I would send thee
Whole *hecatombs* of hearts, to bleed my sorrows.

Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

Hecatombæon (hek″ā-tom-bē′on), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑκατομβαιών*, the first month of the Attic year, in which sacrifices were offered to the gods, < *ἑκατόμβη*, a sacrifice, hecatomb: see *hecatomb*.] The first month of the Attic year, containing thirty days, and corresponding to the last half of July and the first half of August. Also spelled *Hekatombaion*.

In *Hekatombaion* hecatombs were offered to Apollo, the summer god. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 114.

hecatompedon (hek-ā-tom′pe-don), *n.*; pl. *hecatompeda* (-dä). [< Gr. *ἑκατόμπεδον*, neut. of *ἑκατόμπεδος*, a hundred feet long, < *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*, in deriv. also *πεδ-*) = E. *foot*, q. v.] A building 100 feet in length or width; particularly, the cella of the great temple of Athena, the Parthenon, at Athens. See cut under *cella*.

hecatonstylon (hek″ā-ton-stī′lon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, + *στῦλος*, pillar, column.] A building having a hundred columns.

hecatontarchy (hek-ā-ton′tär-ki), *n.* [Irreg. (after *heptarchy*) < Gr. *ἑκατόν*, hundred, + *ἀρχή*, rule.] The rule or government of a hundred.

What would come to pass if the choice of a governor or governors were referred to the thousands and millions of England? Beware a Heptarchy again, beware a *Hecatontarchy*. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 202.

hecatontome (hek′ā-ton-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, + *τόμος*, a tome, volume.] An aggregate of a hundred volumes; any large collection or pile of books. [Rare.]

The Gospell faithfully preach'd to the poore, the desolate parishes visited and duely fed, loyterers throwne out, wolves driven from the fold, had beene a better confutation of the Pope and Masse than whole *Hecatontomes* of controversies. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

hecatophyllous (hek″ā-tō-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having the leaves composed of a hundred or more leaflets. [Rare.]

heccot, *n.* Same as *hickwall*.

The sharp-neb'd *hecco* stabbing at his brain.

Drayton, The Owl.

hech (hech), *interj.* [A var. of *heigh*, *hey*1.] An exclamation of surprise or grief: also used as a verb. [Scotch.]

There war monie a lady fair
Siching and crying, "Och how!" . . .
What need ye *hech!* and how! ladies,
What need ye how! for me.

Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 326).

hecht (hecht), *v.* A Scotch form of *hight*2.

There was an ancient citié *hecht* Cartage.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 13.

The Miller he *hecht* her a heart leal and loving.

Burns, Meg o' the Mill.

heck1 (hek), *n.* [< ME. *hek*; a var. of *hack*2, the unassibilated form of *hatch*1, q. v.] 1. A door with an open or latticework panel, or having its upper part hinged independently of the lower part. — 2. A latticed gate. — 3. A rack for holding fodder for cattle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] — 4. A contrivance for catching fish, made in the form of a latticework or grating: as, a salmon-*heck*. — 5. In *weaving*, one of two or more vertical frames with gratings having eyes for receiving the warp-threads, each eye receiving one thread of the warp, and the alternate vertical motion of the gratings separating the warp-threads to form an opening or shed for the passage of the shuttle. [Rare.] — 6. A latch or bolt for fastening a door. [Rare.] — **Living at heck and manger**, a phrase used of one who has got into quarters where everything is comfortable and abundant. [Scotch.]

heck2 (hek), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] The bend or winding of a stream. [Prov. Eng.]

heckberry (hek′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *heckberries* (-iz). Same as *hagberry*.

heck-box (hek′boks), *n.* In *weaving*, a box suspended between the travers on which the bobbins of warp-yarn are mounted and the warping-frame on which the yarns are wound, and made to slide up and down between two upright posts. It separates the warp-threads into two leas or alternate sets, one set for each heald or heddle. Also called a *jack*.

heckfar, heckfor, *n.* Obsolete or dialectal variants of *heifer*. *Huloet*, 1552.

heckle (hek′l), *n.* [Also, with different vowel, *hackle*3, q. v., and assibilated *hetchel*, *hatchel*, q. v.; < ME. *hekele*, *hechele*, < D. *hekel* = MHG. *hachel*, *hechel*, G. *hechel* = Sw. *häckla* = Dan. *hegle*, a heckle; connected with and nearly a dim. of D. *haak* = MHG. *hake*, G. *hake*, *haken* = Sw. *hake* = Dan. *hage* = E. dial. *hake*, a hook: see *hake*1, *hake*2, *hatch*1, *heck*1, and *hook*.] An instrument for cleaning, sorting, and straightening raw flax and hemp: same as *hatchel*.

Some layde to pledge
Theyr hatchet and their wedge,
Their *hekell* and their rele.

Skelton, Elynour Rummyng.

He was a hedge unto his friends,
A *heckle* to his foes, lady.

Rob Roy (Child's Ballads, VI. 206).

heckle (hek′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heckled*, ppr. *heckling*. [Also, with different vowel, *hackle*3, q. v., and assibilated *hetchel*, early mod. E. *heckell*, *hetchyll*; from the noun.] 1. To comb, as flax or hemp; hatchel.

There must be planting, cutting down, bundling, watring, rippling, braking, wingling, and *heckling* of hemp.

Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 14.

2. To question, especially in a severe or antagonistic manner, as a parliamentary candidate in Great Britain.

Robert never felt his wits so much stretched and sharpened as when after the lecture Lestrange was putting

questions and objections with an acrid subtlety and persistence. . . . Robert bore his *heckling*, however, with great patience and adroitness.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xli.

heckle-cell (hek'l-sel), *n.* A cell having minute hard, horny projections of its cell-wall, by which it adheres to other cells. An epidermal cell is an example.

heckler (hek'lėr), *n.* One who heckles or uses a heckle.

he-clam (hē'klam), *n.* A kind of sea-worm, as species of *Nereis*; a clam-worm, as *N. virens*, believed by fishermen to be the male of the long clam, *Mya arenaria*. [Maine, U. S.]

hectare (hek'tãr), *n.* [< F. *hectare*, < Gr. *ἑκατόν* (contr.), a hundred, + L. *area*, area: see *area*, *are*².] In the *metric system*, a superficial measure equal to 100 ares, or 10,000 square meters, or 2.471 acres.

hectastyle (hek'ta-stīl), *a.* An improper form of *hexastyle*.

hectic (hek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *hectick*, *ectick*, *ettick*; < ME. *etik*, *etyk*, < OF. *etique*, F. *hectique* = Sp. *hético* = Pg. *hectico* = It. *etico* (cf. D. G. *hektisch* = Sw. Dan. *hektisk*), < ML. **hecticus*, < Gr. *ἑκτικός*, habitual, hectic, consumptive (Galen), < *ἕξις* (*ἑκτ-*), a state or habit of body or of mind, condition, < *ἔχειν* (fut. *ἕξειν*, √ **ἐχ*), have, hold, intr. be in a certain state, = Skt. √ *sah*, prevail, endure.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Habitual; marking a particular habit or condition of body: applied to fever of the form presented in phthisis, characterized by marked diurnal remissions and exacerbations, and accompanied with flushed cheeks, hot skin, and emaciation.

His thin cheek assumed a deadly hue,
And all the rose to one small spot withdrew:
They call'd it *hectic*; 'twas a fiery flush,
More fix'd and deeper than the maiden blush.
Crabbe, Works, I. 133.

2. Pertaining to or affected with such fever; feverish; consumptive: as, a *hectic* flush.

The *hectick* heate
Of Oswald's blood doubled their pulses' pace.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, ii. 5.

But for some years before its author's death it dwindled away so much, and fell into such an *hectic* state, that the few friends of it feared its decease was very near.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, I. 105.

Hectic infantile fever. See *fever*¹.

II. *n.* **1.** A hectic fever; a wasting away, attended by heightened color.

Do it, England;
For like the *hectic* in my blood he rages,
And thou must cure me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3.

2. A hectic flush.

The poor Franciscan made no reply; a *hectick* of a moment pass'd across his cheek, but could not tarry — Nature seemed to have done with her resentments in him.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 10.

The coronal which autumn gives,
The brief, bright sign of ruin near,
The *hectic* of a dying year!
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

hectical (hek'ti-kal), *a.* [< *hectic* + *-al*.] Same as *hectic*.

It grieved them nevertheless, nor was the less a fever for being *hectical*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 100.

hectically (hek'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a hectic manner; constitutionally; consumptively.

He was for some years *hectically* feverish.
Johnson, Ascham.

hectocotyle (hek'tō-kot-il), *n.* Same as *hectocotylus*, 2.

hectocotylization (hek-tō-kot″i-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *hectocotyliz*(*ed*) + *-ation*.] The process or result of being hectocotylized; the state, quality, or condition of a hectocotylus: applied both to the modification of the arm of the male cephalopod, which converts it into a reproductive organ, and to the fertilization of the female by this means. Also spelled *hectocotylisation*.

hectocotylized (hek-tō-kot'i-līzd), *a.* [< *hectocotylus* + *-ize* + *-ed*².] **1.** Changed into a hectocotylus, as an arm of certain cephalopods.

The male Cephalopods are distinguished from the females by the asymmetry of their arms, one or more of which, on one side, are peculiarly modified. or *hectocotylized*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 454.

2. Affected by a hectocotylus; impregnated, as a female cephalopod when she receives the detached male arm.

Also spelled *hectocotylised*.

hectocotylus (hek-tō-kot'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, def. 1), < Gr. *ἑκατόν* (contr.), a hundred, + *κοτύλη*, a small cup: see *cotyle*.] **1†.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a spurious genus of parasitic organisms, the same as the *Trichocephalus* of Delle Chiaje; in reality, the detached male arm of a cephalopod, attached to the female, and mistaken for a parasite. — **2.** In *biol.*, the metamorphosed reproductive arm of certain of the male cephalopods, as the argonaut, which becomes detached and is deposited within the mantle-cavity of the female for the purpose of conveying the sperm-cells to her. Also *hectocotyle*. See cut under *Argonautidæ*.

hectogram, hectogramme (hek'tō-gram), *n.* [< F. *hectogramme*, < Gr. *ἑκατόν* (contr.), a hundred, + *γράμμα*, repr. F. *gramme*, E. *gram*: see *gram*².] In the *metric system*, a weight of 100 grams, or 1,543.2349 grains.

hectograph (hek'tō-grãf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑκατόν* (contr.), a hundred, + *γράφειν*, write.] A copying process in which the writing or drawing to be copied is made on smooth paper in aniline ink, and is then pressed upon a slab coated with gelatin, to which a part of the ink is thus transferred, and from which a number of duplicate impressions can be made; also, the special appliances, collectively, by means of which this is done. Also spelled *hektograph*. [Trade-name.]

hectograph (hek'tō-grãf), *v. t.* [< *hectograph*, *n.*] To copy by means of a hectograph.

hectographic (hek-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *hectograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or made with the hectograph.

hectoid (hek'toid), *a.* [< *hect*(*ic*) + *-oid*.] Of a hectic appearance; resembling hectic fever.

The skin was red with a *hectoid* flush.
W. A. Hammond, Nervous System, I. xvi.

hectoliter, hectolitre (hek'tō-lē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *hectolitre*, < Gr. *ἑκατόν* (contr.), a hundred, + *λίτρα*, a pound, > F. *litre*: see *liter*.] In the *metric system*, a unit of capacity equal to 100 liters, 22.009 imperial gallons, or 26.4 United States gallons.

hectometer (hek'tō-mē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *hectomètre*, < Gr. *ἑκατόν* (contr.), a hundred, + *μέτρον*, measure, > F. *mètre*, E. *meter*, a particular measure of length: see *meter*².] In the *metric system*, a unit of length equal to 100 meters, or 328 feet 1 inch.

hector (hek'tor), *n.* [< L. *Hector*, < Gr. *Ἕκτωρ*, in Homer's Iliad a brave Trojan warrior, prop. adj. *ἕκτωρ*, holding fast, an epithet of Zeus, of anchors, of a net, etc., < *ἔχειν*, hold: see *hectic*.] **1.** A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

Thus the *hectors* use to do, and to give the lye at adventure, when they have a mind to try a man's courage.
Marvell, Works, II. 109.

2. One who teases or vexes.

hector (hek'tor), *v.* [< *hector*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To treat with insolence; threaten; bully.

Our King did openly say, the other day in the Privy Chamber, that he would not be *hectored* out of his right and preeminencys by the King of France, as great as he was. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 98.

2. To find fault with; fret at; chide; scold.

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hectoring* his servants, and calling for supper. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

They had hard times when they were little, . . . and were *hectored* and worried when they ought to have been taking some comfort. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 245.

=**Syn.** To fret, worry, annoy, beset, provoke, irritate.

II. *intrans.* To play the bully; bluster; be turbulent or insolent.

But when huffing and *hectoring* must be looked upon as the only badges of gallantry and courage, what can recommend the exercise of patience against the disgrace of it? *South*, Works, X. iv.

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That she might o'er the servants *hector*. *Swift*.

Hectorian, Hectorean (hek-tō'ri-an, -rē-an), *a.* [< *Hector* (see def.) + *-i-an*, *-e-an*.] Relating or pertaining to or like Hector of Troy.

In vain I charg'd him soon to quit the plain,
And warn'd to shun *Hectorean* force in vain.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 18.

hectorism (hek'tor-izm), *n.* [< *hector* + *-ism*.] The disposition or practice of a hector or bully. [Rare.]

hectorly† (hek'tor-li), *a.* [< *hector* + *-ly*¹.] Resembling a hector; blustering; insolent.

Those who seek glory from evil things, . . . from presumptuous transgression of God's law (*hectorly* profaneness and debauchery), . . . are not only vain-glorious, but impudent. *Barrow*, Works, III. xxxi.

hectostere (hek'tō-stēr), *n.* [< F. *hectostère*, < Gr. *ἑκατόν* (contr.), a hundred, + *στερεός*, solid, > F. *stère*, E. *stere*, as a measure of solidity.] In the *metric system*, a measure of solidity containing 100 cubic meters, and equivalent to 3,531.4 English cubic feet.

Hecuba (hek'ū-bä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Hecuba*, < Gr. *Ἑκάβη*, daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam, king of Troy.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks *Schumacher*, 1817.

hed†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *head*.

he'd. A contraction of (*a*) *he had*, and of (*b*) *he would*.

hedage (hed'āj), *n.* [A var. of **hithage*, < *hithe* + *-age*.] A toll or custom formerly paid at the hithe or wharf for landing goods, etc., from which an exemption was granted by the king to particular persons and societies. *Cowel*.

heddle (hed'l), *n.* [Sc. also *hiddle*, obs. *hedel*, E. also *heald*; appar. of Scand. origin. Cf. Icel. *hafald*, the perpendicular thrums that hold the weft.] In *weaving*, a series of leashes, twines, cords, or wires vertically stretched, generally in pairs, between two horizontal bars or laths, looped about both bars, and joined in their middle part to form eyes for the reception of a warp-thread or yarn. Two heddles are used for plain weaving, their vertically opposite movements separating the warp-threads to form an opening or shed for the passage of the shuttle. In the United States *harness* is generally used for *heddle*, and in English works on weaving *leaf* or *set of heddles* is frequently employed. *Heddle* is often loosely used in the singular to denote one of the pairs of leashes or cords. — **Mail of the heddle**, an eyelet or ring of glass or metal in an eye of a heddle.

heddle (hed'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heddled*, ppr. *heddling*. [< *heddle*, *n.*] To draw (warp-threads) systematically through the eyes of a heddle.

heddle-eye (hed'l-ī), *n.* The eye in a pair of leashes or cords of a heddle for receiving a warp-thread.

heddle-hook (hed'l-hůk), *n.* A hook, much resembling a crochet-hook, used in heddling. It is passed through the heddle-eye to engage the end of the warp-thread and draw the thread through the eye.

heddle-yarn (hed'l-yärn), *n.* Worsted yarn twisted and singed preparatory to its use in making heddles.

hede¹**†**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *head*.

hede²**†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *heed*¹.

hedenbergite (hed'en-bėr-gīt), *n.* [After L. *Hedenberg*, a Swedish chemist.] A lime-iron variety of pyroxene, occurring in crystals and in lamellar masses of a black or blackish-green color at Tunaberg in Sweden, and elsewhere.

Hedeoma (hē-dē-ō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), said to be altered from *Hedyosmum* (which is used for another genus), < Gr. *ἡδύς*, sweet, + *ὀσμή*, smell.] A genus of chiefly low, herbaceous, aromatic plants, belonging to the natural order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Satureineæ*, characterized by its axillary clusters of small bluish flowers, in which the corolla is scarcely exserted from the calyx, and only two of the stamens are perfect. It embraces about a dozen species, exclusively confined to North and South America. The best-known species is *H. pulegioides*, the American pennyroyal, which has the pleasantly pungent odor and taste of the genus specially developed, and is in great repute as a remedy for colds and as an emmenagogue.

Pennyroyal (*Hedeoma pulegioides*).

heder†, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *hither*.

Hedera (hed'e-rä), *n.* [L. (Linnæus, 1753), also *edera*, ivy: see under *get*¹.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous woody vines, climbing by rootlets, belonging to the natural order *Araliaceæ* and series *Hederæ*. It is characterized by having the styles connate into a cone or short column, the leaves simple or pinnate, the umbels paniculate, and the pedicels continuous with the flowers. The genus as thus limited embraces only two species, one of which, *H. Helix*, the common ivy, now cultivated in all lands, is indigenous

to most temperate and subtropical old-world regions of the northern hemisphere from the Canary Islands to Japan. The other species, *H. Lucasiana*, the Queensland ivy, differs chiefly in having pinnate leaves. The West Indian trees that have been placed in this genus by some authors are now referred to *Sciapophyllum*; while the so-called *Hedera* of the Hawaiian Islands, called *Charidendron* by Hillebrand, belongs more properly to the genus *Panax*. Besides the value of species of this genus as an ornamental vine, it yields hederic acid, which has medicinal properties, and its berries are emetic. A decoction of the leaves dyes hair black. The genus is found in a fossil state from the Cretaceous to the Quaternary of Europe, the arctic regions, and the United States, more than 20 fossil species having been described. *H. Helix* is common in the Quaternary deposits of Italy and France.

Hederaceæ (hed-ē-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *hederaceus*, < *hedera*, ivy: see *hederaceous*.] A term first used by Linnæus in 1751 to include the genera *Hedera*, *Vitis*, etc.: made by Bartling in 1830, and by Seeman in 1864, equivalented to *Araliaceæ*.

hederaceous (hed-ē-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *hederaceus*, of ivy, ivy-green, < *hedera*, ivy: see *Hedera*.] 1. Pertaining to, resembling, composed of, or producing ivy.—2. Belonging to the ivy family—that is, to the suborder or series *Hederæ*.

hederal (hed'ē-ral), *a.* [< L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ivy. Also *hederic*.

hederate† (hed'ē-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-ate*2.] To adorn or crown with ivy, as a victor in the Olympian games.

He appeareth there neither laureated nor *hederated* poet. *Fuller*, Worthies, Yorkshire.

Hedereæ (hē-dē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedera* + *-eæ*.] That subdivision of the natural order of plants *Araliaceæ* to which the genus *Hedera*, the ivy, belongs: called by Bentham and Hooker (1862) a series, and embracing, besides *Hedera*, six other genera. The group is distinguished from the rest of the order by having the petals valvate and of the same number as the stamens, and the albumen of the seed wrinkled.

hederic (hē-der'ik), *a.* [< L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-ic*.] Same as *hederal*.

hederiferous (hed-ē-rif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *hedera*, ivy, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Ivy-bearing; producing ivy.

hederine (hed'ē-rin), *n.* [< L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid found in the seeds of the common ivy. It is intensely bitter, and appears to be closely allied to quinine in febrifugal qualities. *U. S. Dispensatory*, 1883.

hederose (hed'ē-rōs), *a.* [< L. *hederosus*, full of ivy, < *hedera*, ivy.] Full of ivy; pertaining to ivy.

hederward†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *hitherward*.

hedge (hej), *n.* [< ME. *hedge*, *hegge*, < AS. **hecg*, not found except in the once-occurring dat. *hegge*, written for either **hecge* or *hege*, but the probable source of the mod. form *hedge* (cf. E. *edge*, < AS. *ecg*; E. *wedge*, < AS. *wecg*, etc.), the common AS. form being the nearly related *hege*, > ME. *heye*, *haye*, E. *hay*2, q. v.; AS. **hecg* = MD. *hegghe*, D. *hegge*, *heg* = MLG. *hegge* = OHG. *hegga*, *hecka*, MHG. G. *hecke*, a hedge; = Icel. *heggr* = Norw. *hegg* = Dan. *hæg* = Sw. *hägg*, a kind of tree, the bird-cherry (see *heckberry*, *hedgeberry*, *hegberry*, *hagberry*), appar. so called (like the *hawthorn*, q. v.) because used in hedges. Cf. Sw. *häck*, Dan. *hæk*, a hedge, prob. after G. The AS. **hecg*, E. *hedge*, and AS. *hege*, E. *hay*2, are both from the more primitive form, AS. *haga*, E. *haw*: see *haw*1, *hay*2.] 1. A barrier or fence formed by bushes or small trees growing close together, such as thorn-bushes or beeches, and sometimes by woven twigs or wattling; also, a closely planted row of any kind of shrubbery, as evergreens, whether intended as a fence or not. See *hedge-plant*. The hedge is the prevalent kind of fence in England, but is comparatively rare in the United States. Hedges, especially roadside hedges, are often used by vagabonds as places of shelter or resort; hence *hedge* is often used in composition to denote something mean, low, rustic: as, a *hedge* priest, a *hedge* school.

The [thee] was saide in filches floure
The seede to keepe of brere and houndes thorne.
ffor *hegges* made of it shall not be torne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

But Sir, we have taken with her such Beggars, such Rogues, such Vagabonds, and such *Hedge*-birds (since you call 'em so) as you never knew, or heard of, though now the Countries swarm with 'em under every *Hedge*, as if an innumerable army of 'em were lately disbanded without Pay. *Hedge*-birds said you? *Hedge* Lady-birds, *Hedge* Cavaliers, *Hedge* Souldier, *Hedge* Lawyer, *Hedge* Fidlers, *Hedge* Poet, *Hedge* Players, and a *Hedge* Priest among 'em. Such we have taken for the Principals.
Brome, Jovial Crew, v.

The cool shade of this sweet honeysuckle *hedge*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 203.

I was forced to go to a little *hedge* place for my dinner.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxix.

2. A structure made to lead fish into channels across which nets are spread.

They [the salmon] will force themselves through floodgates, or over weirs, or *hedges*, or stops in the water.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 123.

Dead hedge. See *dead*.—**To breast up a hedge.** See *breast*.

hedge (hej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hedged*, ppr. *hedging*. [< ME. *hedgen*, *heggen* (= OD. *heggehn*), hedge, inclose; < *hedge*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To inclose or fence with a hedge; separate by a hedge: as, to *hedge* a field or garden.

There was a certain householder which planted a vineyard and *hedged* it round about. Mat. xxi. 33.

2. To obstruct with a hedge or any barrier; stop or restrain by any kind of obstruction.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. Hos. ii. 6.

Nay, this shall not *hedge* us out: we'll hear you sing, certainly. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1.

3. To surround with something as a barrier or a border; compass about; hem in.

The first cours: brawne, with the borys hed, lying in a felde, *hegge* about with a scriptur sayng on this wyse: "Welcombe you bretheren godely in this hall!"
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 375.

England *hedg'd* in with the main. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

We *hedge* ourselves round with conventional usages.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 78.

[In the following passages *hedge* is peculiarly used, apparently by confusion with *edge*, *v.*, in the sense of 'force or thrust' (intr. 'force or thrust one's self'), as into a place already full:

When I was hasty, thou delay'dst me longer;
I pr'ythee, let me *hedge* one moment more
Into thy promise; for thy life preserved. *Dryden.*

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Directions to the Footman).]

4. In *sporting*, to protect by betting on both sides. See *to hedge a bet*, below.

Now do I suspect
I shall lose the race. . . . I'll *hedge* in
My money presently. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

To hedge a bet, to bet on both sides—that is, after having bet on one side, to bet also on the other side, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever the result may be.

He [Montano] first reduced betting into an art, and made White's the grand market for wagers. He is at length such an adept in this art that, whatever turn things take, he can never lose. This he has effected by what he has taught the world to call *hedging a bet*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 329.

II. *intrans.* 1. To hide as in a hedge; shift; skulk.

I, I, I myself sometimes, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

2. In *betting*, to protect one's self from loss by cross-bets. See *to hedge a bet*, above.

Egremont . . . consulted his book; he meditated anxiously. Should he *hedge*? *Disraeli*, Sibyl, p. 7.

Hence—3. To provide a means of retreat or escape; avoid committing one's self irrevocably to anything.

Prophesy as much as you like, but always *hedge*. . . . Say what you will, but don't be too peremptory and dogmatic. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 12.

4†. To make or mend hedges.

Thresh and dig and *hedg*.
MS. Ashmole, 208. (*Halliwell.*)

hedge-accentor (hej'ak-sen″tor), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1. See *Accentor*, 2 (*a*).

hedge-bedstraw (hej'bed″strâ), *n.* A plant, *Galium Mollugo*, growing in hedges. See *bedstraw* and *Galium*.

hedge-bells (hej'belz), *n.* 1. The hedge-bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*. See cut under *Convolvulus*. Also called *bell-bind*.—2. The common bindweed, *C. arvensis*. [Rare.]

hedgeberry (hej'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *hedgeberries* (-iz). Same as *hagberry*, the bird-cherry: but in this form it seems more generally to mean the larger sweet bird-cherry, *Prunus avium*, which is merely a variety of the garden-cherry, *P. Cerasus*.

hedge-bill, hedging-bill (hej'bil, -ing-bil), *n.* A cutting-hook used in dressing hedges; a billhook.

Comes Master Dametas, with a *hedging-bill* in his hand
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

hedge-binding (hej'bīn″ding), *n.* Something used to bind together the bushes composing a hedge.

He came and basted me with a *hedge-binding*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 7.

hedge-bindweed (hej'bīnd″wēd), *n.* A perennial herbaceous vine, *Convolvulus sepium*, abundant in both Europe and America, growing along hedges and fences, over which it climbs. It was formerly separated from the true bindweed, *C. arvensis*, and placed in the genus *Calystegia*, on account of the large leafy bracts that surround the calyx; but this is no longer regarded as a generic distinction. See *Convolvulus*.

hedge-bird (hej'bèrd), *n.* A bird that seeks food and shelter in hedges. See *haysuck*.

hedge-born (hej'born), *a.* Born under a hedge; hence, of low birth; rustic; obscure; mean.

A *hedge-born* swain
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

hedge-bote (hej'bōt), *n.* [< *hedge* + *bote*, ME. form of *boot*1, reparation, etc.: same as *haybote*.] In *Eng. law*, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges.

Haye-bote or *hedge-bote* is wood for repairing of hays, hedges, or fences. *Blackstone*, Com., III. iii.

hedge-carpenter (hej'kär″pen-tėr), *n.* A hedger. [Humorous.]

Pervading poverty and forlornness of the region in the best of seasons serve to repel the poets and philosophers who love to feast their eyes and rest their souls with pleasant things; and the shepherds, the *hedge-carpenters*, the parish-clerks, and the ditchers, usually have it all to themselves.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII., Literary Notes for Aug.

hedge-chafer (hej'chā″fėr), *n.* A cockchafer.

hedge-chanter (hej'chân″tėr), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

hedge-chicken (hej'chik″en), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *C. Swainson.*

hedge-creeper†, *n.* A wily, crafty vagabond and thief. *Hollyband*, Dict., 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

hedge-fumitory† (hej'fū″mi-tō-ri), *n.* Probably the fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*.

hedge-garlic (hej'gär″lik), *n.* A cruciferous plant, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (*Alliaria officinalis*), having an odor resembling that of garlic. It has large, cordate, radical leaves, grows to the height of 2 feet, and bears an abundance of erect linear pods. It is common throughout Europe, and has been introduced into the United States near Washington, where it is rapidly spreading. Also called *garlic-mustard* and *sauce-alone*.

hedgehog (hej'hog), *n.* [< ME. *heggehogge*; < *hedge* + *hog*1.] 1. In *zoöl.*, an insectivorous animal of the family *Erinaceidæ* and genus *Erinaceus*, of which there are several species. The common European hedgehog, *Erinaceus europæus*, is about 9 inches long; the body is covered above with spines, and the animal can roll itself into a ball bristling in every direction. This it accomplishes by means of a very highly developed and specialized panniculus carnosus, or fleshy layer beneath the skin, which when the body is flexed acts as a sphincter, like the string which puckers the mouth of a bag. See cut under *Erinaceus*.

And whan he wenyth [thinketh] it be an hare, full oft it is an *hegge hogge*.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 1.

Thorny *hedgehogs*, be not seen.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3 (song).

2. One of several other animals characterized by numerous spines. (*a*) A Madagascan insectivorous animal of the family *Centetidæ* and any of the genera *Centetes*, *Ericulus*, and *Hemicentetes*. Otherwise known as *tenrec*. (*b*) An Australian monotrematous mammal of the family *Echidnidæ*; a spiny ant-eater, as *Zaglossus bruijni*. See *ant-eater* (*a*) (5), and cut under *Echidnidæ*. (*c*) A prickly fish of the genus *Diodon*, as *D. hystrix*, the porcupine-fish, more fully called *sea-hedgehog*. See cut under *Diodon*. (*d*) A sea-urchin.

3. In *bot.*, a plant with echinate fruits. The name is used especially (often in the plural) for *Medicago Echinus* (*M. intertexta*), a native of Italy and Greece, the seeds of which are armed with short spines. It has also been given to *Erinacea pungens* (*Anthyllis erinacea*), a leguminous plant growing in Spain; to *Ranunculus arvensis*, a northern species; to *Echinaria capitata*, a grass of southern Europe; and to *Hydnum erinaceus* (also called *hedgehog-hydnum*), a fungus with tough elastic pileus, and very long straight hymeneal spines, growing on the trunks of oak- and beech-trees. Also *hedgehog-plant*.

4. A kind of dredging-machine consisting of a series of spades fixed to the periphery of a cylinder, used for loosening mud, silt, etc., so that it may be carried off by the current.—5. In *Scotch mining*, a broken strand or wire of a rope torn out while in motion and drawn up into a bundle. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 322.—**Hedgehog cone-flower.** See *cone-flower*.

hedgehog-cactus (hej'hog-kak″tus), *n.* A cactus of the genus *Echinocactus*, of which about 200 species are known and a large number cultivated. They are all natives of Texas, Mexico, and South America. See cut under *Echinocactus*.

hedgehog-fruit (hej'hog-frōt), *n.* The fruit of an Australian tree, *Echinocarpus Australis*, which belongs to the natural order *Tiliaceæ*, and attains the height of from 80 to 100 feet. The name is also used for the tree.

hedgehog-grass (hej'hog-gras), *n.* An American grass, *Cenchrus tribuloides*, the spikelets of which are collected into burs. It grows in sandy

soil, and is found from the great lakes to Florida. A more southern species, *C. echinatus*, is called the *cockspur*. There are 10 other species of the genus *Cenchrus*, chiefly tropical, to all of which the name is applicable. It has been given to *Echinaria capitata* (see *hedgehog*, 3) and to species of *Panicum* of the section *Echinochloa*. See *bottlebrush grass*, under *bottle-brush*, and cut under *bur-grass*. Also called *bur-grass*.

hedgehog-parsley (hej′hog-pärs li), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Caucalis daucoides*, common on the continent of Europe, and also found in England. The carpels are ribbed, and bear four rows of hooked prickles on the back, forming a sort of bur. Also called *bur-parsley*.

hedgehog-plant (hej′hog-plant), *n.* Same as *hedgehog*, 3.

hedgehog-rat (hej′hog-rat), *n.* [Tr. NL. *Echimys.*] Any octodont rodent of the subfamily *Echimyinæ*, which includes the spiny rats and others: so called from the prickly pelage. See *Echimyinæ*, and cut under *Echimys*.

hedgehog-thistle (hej′hog-this″l), *n.* The prickly-pear, *Opuntia:* also a name of other cacti, as of *Cereus*, *Echinocactus*, etc.

hedge-hyssop (hej′ his″op), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Gratiola*, especially *G. officinalis*, common in nearly all of Europe except the British isles. It was called by the early herbalists *Gratia Dei*, on account of its reputed healing virtues; and the generic name, as well as the name *herb-of-grace*, is derived from this. It is a bitter purgative and emetic, poisonous in large doses. It is said to have formed the basis for the famous nostrum for gout, the *eau médicinale*. It has now nearly gone out of use. The genus *Gratiola* belongs to the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, or figwort family, and embraces about 20 species, more than half of which are found in North America. A single specimen of *G. officinalis* is reported to have been found in Georgia. The Peruvian or Victorian hedge-hyssop is *G. Peruviana*, a semi-aquatic species, remarkable for being indigenous to both South America and Australia.

2. In England, the common name of the lesser skullcap, *Scutellaria minor*, a labiate plant not often growing in hedges.

hedge-jug (hej′jug), *n.* The bottle-tit or long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea:* named from the site and shape of its nest. [Local, Eng.]

hedge-knife (hej′nīf), *n.* An instrument for trimming hedges.

hedge-laurel (hej′lâ″rel), *n.* An Australian plant of the genus *Pittosporum*, especially *P. eugenioides*, *P. rigidum*, or *P. tenuifolium*, of New Zealand, cultivated in the botanic gardens of Melbourne, Brisbane, etc. They are ornamental evergreen shrubs or small trees, with somewhat showy white or yellowish flowers. See *Pittosporum*.

hedgemaids (hej′mādz), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*. See *Nepeta*. Also called *haymaiden*, *haymaids*.

hedge-marriage (hej′mar″āj), *n.* A secret or clandestine marriage; an irregular marriage performed by a hedge-parson or hedge-priest.

hedge-mike (hej′mīk), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

hedge-mushroom (hej′mush″röm), *n.* An edible mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis*, common in Europe. Also called *horse-mushroom*.

hedge-mustard (hej′mus″tärd), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Sisymbrium*, especially *S. officinale*, a stiff-branching European herb with sharply incised leaves and small yellow flowers, which was formerly much used in medicine as an expectorant and a diuretic. It is extensively naturalized in America. See *Sisymbrium*.—**2.** Less correctly, a plant of the genus *Erysimum*, particularly *E. odoratum*, common on the continent of Europe, but not found in England.

hedge-nettle (hej′net″l), *n.* In Great Britain, a common labiate plant, *Stachys sylvatica*, growing along hedges; in America, *S. palustris* or *S. aspera*, of similar habit; also, one of the more showy species in cultivation, as *S. coccinea*, the scarlet hedge-nettle. See *Stachys*.

hedge-note† (hej′nōt), *n.* A writing of no worth or dignity.

They left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem.
Dryden.

hedge-parsley (hej′pärs″li), *n.* A common European umbelliferous plant, *Caucalis Anthriscus* (*Torilis Anthriscus*); also, any species of *Caucalis* except *C. daucoides*, which is called *bur-parsley* and *hedgehog-parsley*. They are unattractive weeds.

hedge-parson (hej′pär″sn), *n.* A mean or illiterate parson; one of a class of vagabond clergymen formerly existing in England.

A *hedge-parson*, or buckle-beggar, as that order of priesthood has been irreverently termed, sate on the Duke's left.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xvii.

hedge-peak (hej′pēk), *n.* The dogrose, *Rosa canina*, the strong prickles of which adapt it for hedges. Also *hedge-speak*.

The bullesse, *hedg-peake*, hips, and hawes, and sloes,
Attend his appetite where e'r he goes.
Taylor, Works (1630).

I judge it is with men as it is with plants: take one that blossoms too soon, 'twill starve a sloe or *hedg-peake*.
Howard, Man of Newmarket.

hedgepig† (hej′pig), *n.* A hedgehog.

1 *Witch.* Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd.
2 *Witch.* Thrice; and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

hedge-pink (hej′pink), *n.* The soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*.

hedge-plant (hej′plant), *n.* A plant used in or suitable for forming hedges.

Several years ago there was much discussion as to the use of white willow as a *hedge-plant*, but it is better fitted to form a windbreak.
Amer. Cyc., VIII. 604.

hedge-planter (hej′plan″tėr), *n.* A frame for holding young hedge-plants in position while being set out in a furrow to form a hedge.

hedge-press† (hej′pres), *n.* A printing-press at which literature of a low kind was printed.

A person who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-press* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author.
Swift.

hedge-priest (hej′prēst), *n.* A hedge-parson; specifically, in Ireland, formerly, a priest who had been admitted to orders directly from a hedge-school, without preparation in theological studies at a regular college.

Therefore did som of them at Cambrige (whom I will not name openlie) cause *hedge priestes* sette out of the contrie to be made fellowes in the vniuersitie.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 136.

There is five in the first show. . . .
The pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

hedger (hej′ėr), *n.* [< *hedge* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who makes or repairs hedges.

What time the labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper sat.
Milton, Comus, l. 293.

2. In *sporting*, one who hedges.

hedge-rime (hej′rīm), *n.* Vulgar doggerel.

hedge-row (hej′rō), *n.* A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or for the separation of fields.

Some time walking, not unseen,
By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 58.

The fields . . . are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle.
Bp. Berkeley, To Pope.

hedge-school (hej′sköl), *n.* A school formerly kept beside a hedge, or in the open air, in Ireland; a poor, mean school.

You talk with contempt of a *hedge-school*. Did you never hear of a nate little spot in Greece called the Groves of Academus?
Carleton, Traits and Stories (The Hedge-School).

hedge-schoolmaster (hej′sköl″mâs-tėr), *n.* The master of a hedge-school.

Hedge-schoolmasters were as superior in literary knowledge and acquirements to the class of men who are now engaged in the education of the people as they were beneath them in moral and religious character.
Carleton, Traits and Stories (The Hedge-School).

hedge-scissors (hej′siz″ėrz), *n. pl.* A large crooked kind of scissors or shears for trimming hedges.

hedge-shrew (hej′shrö), *n.* The field-mouse.

The fire-fly and *hedge-shrew* and lob-worm, I pray,
How fare they?
Browning, Pippa Passes, Epil.

hedge-sparrow (hej′spar″ō), *n.* **1.** A small European warbler, *Accentor modularis*, resembling a sparrow in coloration and frequenting hedges. Also called *hedge-accentor*, *hedge-chanter*, *hedge-chat*, *hedge-mike*, *hedge-spick*, *hedge-spurgie*, and *hedge-warbler*. See *Accentor*, 2 (*a*).

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long
That it had its head bit off by its young.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2†. An old book-name of the Jamaican guitguit or rufous-throated tanager, *Glossiptila ruficollis*. *G. Edwards.*—**3.** Some other hedge-bird, supposed to be a sparrow.

hedge-speak (hej′spēk), *n.* Same as *hedge-peak*.

hedge-spick (hej′spik), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

hedge-spurgie (hej′spėr″ji), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1. [Scotch.]

hedge-taper (hej′tā″pėr), *n.* Same as *hag-taper*. See *mullein*.

hedge-thorn (hej′thôrn), *n.* See *hawthorn*.

hedge-vine (hej′vīn), *n.* The virgin's-bower of Europe, *Clematis Vitalba*.

hedge-violet (hej′vī″ō-let), *n.* The common European wood-violet, *Viola sylvatica*.

hedge-warbler (hej′wâr″blėr), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

hedge-writer† (hej′rī″tėr), *n.* A Grub-street writer or low author.

These *hedge-writers* . . . seldom speak a word against any of the late ministry, but they presently fall to compliment my lord treasurer and others in great places.
Swift, Remarks on Letter to the Seven Lords.

hedging (hej′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hedge*, *v.*] The process or work of making or trimming hedges.

He [the agricultural laborer] will . . . proceed to his work direct, to the stables, or to the business of *hedging* and ditching.
Escott, England, xi.

hedging-bill, *n.* See *hedge-bill*.

hedging-glove (hej′ing-gluv), *n.* A strong leather glove worn to protect the hand in trimming hedges.

hedonic (hē-don′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἡδονικός, of or for pleasure, < ἡδονή, Dor. ἁδονά, delight, < ἥδεσθαι, intr., delight, enjoy oneself, connected with ἀνδάνειν, tr., please, delight, gratify, also with ἡδύς = Skt. *svadu* = L. *suavis* = E. *sweet*, q. v.] **1.** Pertaining to or consisting in pleasure.

The changes above mentioned in the *hedonic* effects of bitter tastes, sweet tastes, or the like, tend rather to prove the contrary.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 68.

2. Of the nature of hedonism; regarding one's own enjoyment as the chief good.

hedonical (hē-don′i-kal), *a.* [< *hedonic* + *-al.*] Same as *hedonic*.

hedonics (hē-don′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hedonic:* see *-ics.*] That branch of ethics which treats of the doctrine of pleasure; the science of active or positive pleasure or enjoyment.

hedonism (hē′dō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἡδονή, delight, enjoyment, pleasure (see *hedonic*), + *-ism.*] The doctrine of Aristippus and the Cyrenaic school of Greek philosophers, that the pleasure of the moment is the only possible end, that one kind of pleasure is not to be preferred to another, and that a man should in the interest of pleasure govern his pleasures and not be governed by them; hence, that ethical doctrine which regards pleasure or happiness as the highest good. The term *hedonism* is regarded by some writers as defamatory, but others apply it to their own opinions. *Egoistic hedonism* considers only the pleasure of the individual; *altruistic hedonism* takes into account that of others.

The fundamental assumption of *Hedonism*, clearly stated, is that all feelings considered merely as feelings can be arranged in a certain scale of desirability, so that the desirability or pleasantness of each bears a definite ratio to that of all the others.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics (2d ed.), p. 115.

Hedonism I understand to abstract pleasure and pain from life, and to make of everything else a mere external means to the getting of one and the avoiding of the other. *Hedonism* holds, in short, that every other aspect of the world is absolutely worthless.
F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 36.

hedonist (hē′dō-nist), *n.* [As *hedon-ism* + *-ist.*] **1.** One of the Cyrenaic school of ancient Greek philosophers.—**2.** One who advocates or acts upon the theory of hedonism; one who regards pleasure as the chief good.

The *Hedonist*, understanding by the bettering of men an addition to the pleasures enjoyed by them, present and to come, has at any rate an obscure computation before him.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 378.

hedonistic (hē-dō-nis′tik), *a.* [< *hedonist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to hedonists or the doctrine of hedonism; of the nature of hedonism.

How vague and empty then the vague discussions concerning the *hedonistic* or altruistic primum mobile of individual conduct.
Maudsley, Mind and Will, ii. 167.

Any *hedonistic* theory might be met by the assertion that life is essentially a painful experience, and pleasure unattainable.
W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 258.

Hedriophthalma, hedriophthalmous (hed″ri-of-thal′mą, -mus). Same as *Edriophthalma*, *edriophthalmous*.

Hedwigia (hed-wij′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Ehrhart, 1781), named after Johann *Hedwig.*] A genus of saxicolous mosses, characterized by a sessile, globular, smooth capsule with an obtuse operculum, without a peristome, and with a conical laciniate calyptra, the leaves without a costa and hyaline at the summit.

Hedwigiaceæ (hed-wij-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedwigia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of mosses established by Bruch, Schimper, and Gümbel in 1845, embracing the genera *Hedwigia*, *Hedwigidium*, and *Braunia*.

Hedwigieæ (hed-wi-jī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedwigia* + *-eæ.*] A division of mosses made by Angström in 1846, embracing the genus *Hedwigia* only.

Hedycarya (hed-i-kar′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1775), < Gr. ἡδύς, sweet, + κάρυον, nut.] A ge-

nus of dicotyledonous petalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Monimiaceæ*, characterized by the 7 to 10-seriate connivent lobes of the perianth and the numerous stamens with very short glandless filaments. The genus embraces about 8 species, [illegible] Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and the Society Islands. They are trees or shrubs with opposite entire dicotyledonous leaves, and axillary flowers in cymose panicles. The Australian species, *H. angustifolia*, is cultivated for ornament, under the name of *alla cruor* or *smooth holly*. It attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. The New Zealand species, *H. dentata*, is called by the natives *purpurakipiki*, *kaiwhiria*, or *porokaiwhiri*. Five fossil species have been described from the Miocene of Italy and Bohemia, the Oligocene of Styria, and the Eocene of Australia and New Zealand.

Hedychium (hē-dik'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Koenig, 1785), prob. in allusion to the snow-white fragrant flowers of some species, being appar. < Gr. ἡδύς, sweet, + χιών, snow.] A genus of monocotyledonous petaloid plants, belonging to the natural order *Scitaminea* (*Zingiberaceæ*), tribe *Zingibereæ*, characterized by a terminal spike or thyrse of flowers with narrow elongated filaments and unappendaged connectives to the anthers. The plants grow from a horizontal tuberous rhizome; the stem is erect and leafy, the leaves clasping at the base. The flowers are generally large, showy, and fragrant. The fruit is a 3-celled capsule. The genus embraces about 25 species, all natives of tropical Asia. Many of the species are cultivated in greenhouses, sometimes under the English name *garland-flower*. The common garland-flower is *H. coronarium*. *H. coccineum* (the scarlet garland-flower), *H. flavescens*, *H. coriaceum*, etc., embracing a great variety in color and appearance, are also cultivated.

Hedyle (hed'i-lē), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), < Gr. ἡδύλος, dim. of ἡδύς, sweet.] The only genus of *Hedylinæ*, with one species, *H. heliconiaria*, of Guiana, specifically named from its resemblance to butterflies of the genus *Heliconia*.

Hedylinæ (hed-i-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), < *Hedyle* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Geometridæ*, founded on the genus *Hedyle*. Also *Hedylidæ*, with family rank.

Hedyoteæ (hed-i-ot'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedyotis* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, established by A. P. de Candolle in 1830, having the genus *Hedyotis* as the type. See *Hedyotideæ*.

Hedyotidæ (hed-i-ot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedyotis* + *-idæ*.] Lindley's name (1845) for the *Hedyotideæ*.

Hedyotideæ (hed"i-ō-tid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedyotis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A group of genera of rubiaceous plants, erected by Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, about the year 1815, having *Hedyotis* as the type. It was adopted by Bentham and Hooker as the sixth tribe of the order, and by them limited to genera having valvate corolla-lobes, a 2- to 4-celled ovary, the ovules numerous in the cells, and a dry capsular or indehiscent fruit with small or minute seeds. They are chiefly herbs with opposite stipulate leaves.

Hedyotis (hed-i-ō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the smooth, tough, oval leaves, likened to ears, < Gr. ἡδύς, sweet, + οὖς (ὠτ-) = E. *ear*[1].] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Hedyotideæ*, to which it gives its name: scarcely distinguishable botanically from *Houstonia* and *Oldenlandia*, but chiefly old-world shrubs or suffrutescent plants. There are about 80 species, chiefly natives of tropical Asia, with mostly narrow opposite leaves, persistent, often dissected setose stipules connate with the petioles in a sheath, and small white flowers in terminal or axillary cymes. Some botanists regard this genus as a section of *Oldenlandia*.

hedyphane (hed'i-fān), *n.* [So called in allusion to its glittering, < Gr. *ἡδύφανής (equiv. to ἡδυφαής), sweetly shining, < ἡδύς, sweet, + φαίνεσθαι, shine, appear.] A mineral related to mimetite or lead arseniate, but having part of the lead replaced by calcium.

Hedysareæ (hed-i-sā'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedysarum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Papilionaceæ*, established by A. P. de Candolle in 1825, and adopted by Bentham and Hooker: type *Hedysarum*. The plants are chiefly herbs or shrubs with odd-pinnate leaves, the flowers with 10 stamens, either diadelphous (9 + 1) or monadelphous, uniform versatile anthers, and indehiscent jointed pods, the divisions 1-seeded.

Hedysarum (hē-dis'a-rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, orig. in Tournefort, 1717), < Gr. ἡδύσαρον, a plant of the vetch kind, perhaps sainfoin, appar. < ἡδύς, = E. *sweet*, + σάρον, a broom, a besom. Sometimes erroneously explained as < ἡδύς + ἄρωμα, smell: see *aroma*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ* and suborder *Papilionaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Hedysareæ*, having many-jointed pods, the segments separating at maturity, and the vexillary stamen free. It embraces about 60 species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. They are perennial herbs or suffrutescent plants, rarely true shrubs, with odd-pinnate leaves, scarious stipules, and purple, white, or rarely yellow flowers in peduncled axillary racemes. The best-known species is *H. coronarium*, a native of southern Europe, and known in England as *French honeysuckle*, probably from its resemblance to the red clover, *Trifolium pratense*, which is often called *honeysuckle* or *honeysuckle-clover* in England. It is in repute as a forage-plant, and has been introduced into Australia under the name of *sea-lucerne*. *H. boreale* is indigenous in the northeastern United States and northward.

Hedysarum boreale. *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

hee[1]† (hē). *prom.* An obsolete spelling of *he*[1].

hee[2] (hē), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *high*.

heed[1] (hēd), *v.* [< ME. *heden* (pret. *hedde*), < AS. *hēdan* (pret. *hēdde*), heed, take care of, take charge of, take into possession (= OS. *hōdian*, *huodian* = OFries. *hōda*, *hūda* = D. *hoeden*, heed, guard, = MLG. *hoden*, *huden* = OHG. *huoten*, MHG. *hüeten*, G. *hüten*, guard, protect), < **hōd*, f. (not found) (= OFries. *hōde*, *hūde*, care, = D. *hoede*, f., = MLG. *hode*, *hude*, *hote* = OHG. *huota*, MHG. *huote*, *huot*, G. *hut*, f., heed, care); prob. connected with *hōd*, m., E. *hood* (= D. *hoed* = G. *hut*, a hat, hood), and perhaps with *hæt*, E. *hat;* the orig. sense being appar. 'cover, protect': see *hood* and *hat*[1]. For the vowel-change, cf. *bleed*, *breed*, *feed*, *gleed*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To give attention to; regard with care; take notice of; observe; consider.

Hade thou holdyn the at home, *hedit* thin astate,
And not cayret fro court there company was gedurt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2960.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 988.

Each where his tasks or pleasures call,
They pass, and *heed* each other not.
Bryant, The Crowded Street.

Why *heed* a snow-flake on the roof,
If fire within keep Age aloof?
Lowell, To a Friend.

II.† *intrans.* To attend; observe; pay attention.

Thou shuld *hede* to my harmes, herkon my wille,
Pursew to my purpos, present myn astate.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2188.

heed[1] (hēd), *n.* [< ME. *hede*, a later form, from the verb, taking the place of the orig. AS. **hōd*, ME. as if **hode*, **hood:* see *heed*[1], *v.*] **1.** Careful attention; notice; observation; regard: usually with *give* or *take*.

I will *take heed* to my ways, that I sin not with my tongue. Ps. xxxix. 1.

Therefore we ought to *give* the more earnest *heed* to the things which we have heard. Heb. ii. 1.

Take heed of promises, *take heed* of gifts,
Of forced, feigned sorrows, sighs, *take heed*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 3.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 141.

2. The quality or state of attentiveness; the habit of serious consideration.

He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

What good *heed* Nature forms in us! She pardons no mistakes. *Emerson*.

heed[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *head*.

heedful (hēd'fúl), *a.* [< *heed*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of heed; attentive; watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.

Give him *heedful* note;
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

=Syn. Observant, mindful, careful, regardful, attentive (to).

heedfully (hēd'fúl-i), *adv.* In a heedful manner; carefully; attentively; watchfully.

heedfulness (hēd'fúl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being heedful; attention; caution; wariness; circumspection.

heedily† (hē'di-li), *adv.* Heedfully.

This part [language] in our maker or Poet must be *heedyly* looked vnto, that it be naturall, pure, and the most vsuall of all his countrey.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 139.

heediness† (hē'di-nes), *n.* Heedfulness; attention; caution.

By Gods grace and her good *heedinesse*,
She was preserved from their traytrous traine.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 34.

heeding† (hē'ding), *n.* Care; attention.

Once the Library keepers, observing this, hath reduced it again by pacing it asnew, and with a little *heeding* 'tis yet very legible. The Letter is as fair a square Capital as any I have seen. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 108.

heedless (hēd'les), *a.* [< *heed*[1] + *-less*.] Without heed; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.

You *heedless* joltheads, and unmanner'd slaves.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

I abruptly took my leave, and hobbling down stairs with *heedless* haste, I set my foot full in a pail of water, and down we came to the bottom together. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

=Syn. *Remiss*, etc. (see *negligent*); unmindful, inconsiderate, unobservant.

heedlesshood†, *n.* Heedlessness.

Cuddie, I wote thou kenst little good,
So vainely tadvaunce thy *headlesshood;*
For youngth is a bubble blown up with breath.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

heedlessly (hēd'les-li), *adv.* In a heedless manner; carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

heedlessness (hēd'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being heedless; inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness.

heedy† (hē'di), *a.* [< *heed*[1] + *-y*[1].] Heedful; careful; cautious.

The Priest doth sometimes read unto them some part of the Alcoran, . . . which they hearken unto with *heedy* attention. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 43.

Heedy crow. See *crow*[3].

heehaw (hē'hâ), *v. i.* [Imitative of the bray of the ass. Cf. *haw-haw*[1], *ha-ha*[1].] To bray, as an ass.

Suppose thou art making an ass of thyself, young Harry Warrington, of Virginia! are there not people in England who *heehaw* too? *Thackeray*, Virginians.

A jackass *heehaws* from the rick. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

heel[1] (hēl), *n.* [< ME. *heel*, *heele*, < AS. *hēla*, *hēla* (= OFries. *hēla*, *heila*, North Fries. *hael*, *häile*, *hajel*, *hägel* = OD. *hiele*, D. *hiel* = Icel. *hæll* = Sw. *häl* = Dan. *hæl*), the heel, prob. orig. **hōhila*, dim. of. *hōh*, the heel, the hock, > E. *hock*[1], *hough*. Cf. D. *hak* = LG. *hakke*, > G. *hacke* (vulg.), the heel: see *hock*[1], *hack*[1], *n.* The generally asserted connection with L. *calx* (*calc-*), the heel (see *calcar*[1], *calk*[1], etc.), = Gr λάξ (for *κλάξ?), is open to question.] **1.** The part of the foot which is below and behind the ankle. Technically—(*a*) In *anat.*, the calcaneal part of the tarsus, whatever its shape or position. In man and other plantigrade animals it rests upon the ground; in digitigrades, ungulates, etc., it is elevated, and is often called *knee* by a misnomer, *heel* being popularly applied to the hoofs of the hind legs. Thus, the hock of a horse is anatomically the heel. See cuts under *foot*, *hock*[1], and *lion*.

Well-apparell'd April on the *heel*
Of limping winter treads. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 2.

(*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) Properly, the calcaneum or talus, at the proximal end of the tarsometatarsus. (2) The hind toe or hallux of a bird: incorrect, but frequent. (*c*) In *entom.*. (1) The terminal extremity of the tibia. *Say* (and others). (2) The base of the first tarsal joint, when it is curved to join the tibia. This is the calx of Kirby, by him limited to the heels of four posterior tarsi. (3) A name given by Leach to the bristles forming the strigilis.

2. A part of a thing resembling the heel in shape or position. (*a*) The lower backmost part of something, or that part upon which it rests, as the after end of a ship's keel, the lower part of a mast, a boom, a stern-post, or a rafter, or the larger or principal end of a tool: used in a great variety of special applications.

At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

(*b*) In *odontog.*, a low posterior cusp of the sectorial molar tooth of a carnivorous animal. (*c*) In *arch.*, a cyma reversa. (*d*) The top of the butt of a gun-stock. (*e*) That part of the blade of a sword which is nearest the hilt, usually the heaviest part of the blade, and in some swords not sharpened, but having two square edges. (*f*) The latter or concluding part of anything; the end; a part left over; a remainder: as, the *heel* of a session or a discourse; the *heel* of a loaf.

Oh wives, be mindfu' ance yoursel'
How bonnie lads ye wanted,
An' dinna, for a kebbuck-*heel*,
Let lasses be affronted. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

(*g*) The part of the head of a golf-club that is nearest the shaft.

3. The foot, without reference to its parts; also, the hind foot of some animals, as of a horse.

Mine own familiar friend . . . hath lifted up his *heel* against me. Ps. xli. 9.

So light were my *heels*, that I counted ten miles no better than a leap. *Kemp* (Arber's Eng. Garner, VII. 27).

Laughing-stocks of Time,
Whose brains are in their hands and in their *heels*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. The hinder and lower part of a shoe or stocking. In a stocking it includes the lower as well as the back part; in a shoe it is properly restricted to the lower or bottom part, usually formed of a series of pieces of leather called *lifts* or *taps*, the part which covers the hind part of the foot being called the *quarters*. See *quarter* and *heel-tap*, and cut under *boot*.

His wife rustled by his side in brocade which might almost stand alone for stiffness, propped upon *heels* that gave a majestic altitude to her tall, thin figure.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 50.

5. *pl.* Footsteps; course.

Where death and danger dog the *heels* of worth.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 4.

Let us address to tend on Hector's *heels*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

At one's heels, close behind; following closely.

More true joy Marcellus exiled feels
Than Cæsar with a senate *at his heels*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 258.

At the hard heels†, very close behind. *Nares.*

Sirrah! Robin! we were best look that your devil can answer the stealing of this same cup, for the vintner's boy follows us *at the hard heels*. *Marlowe*, Faustus.

Down at heel or **heels**, having the heels or back part of the shoes turned down; in a slipshod condition; hence, in a slovenly or embarrassed condition of any kind; used adjectively, slipshod; slovenly; seedy.

Sneak into a corner, . . . *down at heels* and out at elbows. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 212.

To prowl about . . . in the old slipshod, purposeless, *down-at-heel* way. *Dickens.*

Fray'd i' the knees, and out at elbow, and bald o' the back, and bursten at the toes, and *down at heels*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

Heel of the hand, the prominence formed on the palmar side of the junction of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand which corresponds to the heel as the palm corresponds to the sole.

The *heel of the* operator's *hand* will be used for vigorous friction of the palm.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 645.

Heels o'er gowdy, heels over head. [Scotch.]

Soon *heels o'er gowdy!* in he gangs. *Burns*, On Life.

Heels over head, somersault fashion; hence, recklessly; hastily.

Ay *hele ouer hed*, hourlande aboute.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 271.

Neck and heels. Same as *neck and crop* (which see, under *crop*).—**Out at heels**, having the stockings or shoes worn out at the heels; hence, in embarrassed circumstances: equivalent to the phrases *down at heels* and *out at elbows*.

A good man's fortune may grow *out at heels*.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

To come to heel, to follow closely at the heel; to heel, as a dog.

It will be well to teach the dog to *come to heel*, and to keep there. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 225.

Unless properly trained to *come to heel*, a dog is worse than useless. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 166.

To cool the heels. See *cool*¹.—**To have the heels of**, to outrun.—**To kick one's heels**, to stand idly waiting.

I suppose this is a spice of foreign breeding, to let your uncle *kick his heels* in your hall. *Foote*, The Minor, ii.

To lay by the heels, to fetter; shackle; confine.

If the king blame me for 't, I'll *lay* ye all
By the heels. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3.

To pick up one's heels. (*a*) To lift the feet in running; run. [Colloq.] (*b*) To take to flight; start off; as, he *picked up his heels* and ran like a deer. [Colloq.]—**To show the heels, show a clean pair of heels**, to flee; run away.

Crack — crack, from a couple of barrels, and they *showed* me *their heels*, as you may believe.
The Century, XXXVI. 127.

To take to one's heels, to flee; take to flight.

But as we drew neerer unto him, he discerned we were not those he looked for, he *took to his heels*, and fled from his houses. *Sir Francis Drake Revived*, p. 27.

heel¹ (hēl), *v.* [< *heel*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perform by the use of the heels or feet, as a dance. [Rare.]

I cannot sing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

2. To furnish with a heel or heel-piece, as any foot-covering; put a heel to, as a shoe or stocking.

To cobble, and *heel* hose for the poor friars.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

3. To catch by the heels.

I have seen them [cowboys] rope a calf too large to handle with one rope; one would *heel* him (rope him by the hind feet), while the other roped him about the neck.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 14, 1887.

4. To arm with a gaff or spur, as a cock.—5. To equip or arm. See *heeled*, 2. [Slang, western U. S.]

II. *intrans.* In *sporting*, to come or walk behind one's heels: used of a dog, and chiefly in command.

See that he [the collie] possesses a good nose, is staunch on point and charge, *heels* properly.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 448.

heel² (hēl), *v.* [Also written (dial.) *heal*, *hele*, *hill*; a corruption, due appar. to confusion of the orig. pres. with the pret., of the earlier *heeld*, *heald*¹, which remains in dial. use: see *heeld*, *heald*¹.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tilt, incline, or cant over from a vertical position, as a ship.

I find it is true that the Dutch did *heele* "The Charles" to get her down, and yet run aground twice or thrice.
Pepys, Diary, III. 179.

2. To pour out. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To turn partly over; come to a tilted position; cant: as, the ship *heeled* over.

Eight hundred of the brave,
Whose courage well was tried,
Had made the vessel *heel*,
And laid her on her side.
Cowper, The Royal George.

heel² (hēl), *n.* [< *heel*², *v.*] The act of inclining or canting from a vertical position; a cant: as, the ship gave a *heel* to port. Also *heeling*.

heel³†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heal*¹.

heel⁴ (hēl), *v.* Same as *heal*², 3.

heel-ball (hēl'bâl), *n.* 1. A preparation of wax used by shoemakers in the form of a ball in burnishing the heels of shoes. Also called *blackball*.—2. A kind of dabber for spreading ink or color upon anything: used in taking trial impressions from engraved plates and the like.

heel-blank (hēl'blangk), *n.* A small piece of leather or a lift shaped for fitting to the heel of a shoe.

heel-block (hēl'blok), *n.* A block used by shoemakers when attaching the heel to a shoe; a last.

He was no whirligig lect'rer of the times,
That from a *heel-block* to a pulpit climbs.
Brome, On the Death of Mr. Josias Shute.

heel-bone (hēl'bōn), *n.* 1. The bone of the heel; the os calcis or calcaneum. See *fibulare*, and cut under *foot*.—2. The calcar of a bat.

heel-cutter (hēl'kut″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool or shaper for cutting out the lifts used in forming the heels of boots and shoes.

heeldt, heald¹† (hēld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *heild*, *hild*, *hyld*; < ME. *heelden*, *heilden*, *helden*, *hylden* (pres. *helde*, pret. *heldede*, and contr. *helde*), < AS. *heldan*, *hyldan*, tr. tilt, incline, intr. incline, bow down (= OS. in comp. of *heldian* = MD. *helden* = MLG. *helden*, *halden*, LG. *hellen* = OHG. *heldan*, MHG. *helden*, incline, = Icel. *halla*, lean sidewise, incline, heel over (said esp. of a ship), *hella*, pour, = Sw. *hälla*, tilt, pour, = Dan. *hælde*, tilt, lean, slant, slope), < *healde*, inclined, bent, bowed, = OHG. *hald*, inclined, sloping, = Icel. *hallr*, leaning, sloping; cf. Dan. *hæld*, n., an incline, a slope. This verb, which is phonetically analogous to *yield*, *wield*, *field*, and would be spelled accordingly, has become corrupted in common E. use to *heel*², q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bend; incline; specifically, to tilt, as a water-vessel or a ship: same as *heel*², 1.

Helde thin ere to me. Ps. xvi. [xvii.] 6 (ME. version).

2. To pour out; pour.

Tak water of the flood, and *heeld* it out vpon the drye loud. *Wyclif*, Ex. iv. 9 (Oxf.).

Tyriake is *hald* of sum on vynes rootes
And dooth ful wel.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

3. To throw; cast; put.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bow; bend; incline; tilt or cant over.

If ever I stope or *held*
I hope never to ben scheld.
Richard Cœr de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 791.

2. To decline; sink; go down.

Now the sonne to the grounde *helde*.
King Alisaunder, l. 2521.

Sone the tente part it was tried,
And wente awaye, as was worthye,
They *heild* to helle all that meyne, ther-in to bide.
York Plays, p. 36.

3. To yield; give way; surrender.

Than they *heldede* to hir heste alle holly at ones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3369.

heeldt, heald¹† (hēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heild*; = OHG. *halda*, MHG. G. *halde*, a slope; from the verb.] 1. An inclination; a cant.—2. An incline; a slope. [Prov. Eng.]

ȝeond wudes and ȝeond feldes
ȝeond hulles [hills] and ȝeonde *heldes*.
Lamamon, II. 112.

3. A decline; decrease; wane. *Nash.*

heeled (hēld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *heel*¹, *v.*] 1. Provided with a heel or a heel-like protuberance.

The claws are heavily *heeled* at base. *Scudder.*

2. Shod: usually in the slang phrase *well heeled*, well shod, conditioned, or circumstanced: applied to a player at cards who has a good hand, to a person who possesses plenty of money, or to a man who is well armed. [Slang, U. S.]

heeler (hē'lėr), *n.* [< *heel*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. A cock that strikes well with his heels.—2. A quick runner. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]—3. [Cf. LG. *hakken-kiker* (lit. 'heel-watcher': see *keek*) and *hakken-treder* (lit. 'heel-treader': see *tread*), a lackey (who follows at the heels of his master).] One who follows at the heels of another; an unscrupulous or disreputable follower or hanger-on of a professional politician or "boss," or of a party. [Political slang, U. S.]

To have fine clothes, drink champagne, and pose in a fashionable bar-room in the height of the season — is not this the apotheosis of the *heeler* and the ward "worker"?
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 268.

What the client was to his patron at Rome, what the vassal was to his lord in the Middle Ages, that the *heelers* and workers are to their boss in these great transatlantic cities. They render a personal feudal service, which their suzerain repays with the gift of a livelihood.
Bryce, American Commonwealth, lxiii.

heeling (hē'ling), *n.* Same as *heel*².

heeling-error (hē'ling-er″or), *n.* A deviation of the compass-needle on board ship from the magnetic pole, caused by induced magnetism in the transverse iron beams of the ship. This induction is due to the inclination of the beams in the direction of the magnetic pole when the ship heels, or inclines to one side or the other.

heel-iron (hēl'ī″ėrn), *n.* A metal plate sometimes attached to the bottom of the heel of a boot to prevent it from wearing unevenly, or with which to make a clattering noise in clog-dancing. Also *heel-plate*.

heel-jigger (hēl'jig″ėr), *n.* A small tackle fastened to the heel of a spar to assist in running it in and out.

heel-joint (hēl'joint), *n.* In *ornith.*, the suffrago; the ankle-joint; the so-called tibiotarsal articulation of a bird, between the leg or crus and the tarsometatarsus or shank. See *tarsus*.

heel-knee (hēl'nē), *n.* *Naut.*, the knee connecting the keel with the stern-post.

heel-lift (hēl'lift), *n.* One of the pieces of sole-leather of which the heel of a shoe is formed.

heel-machine (hēl'ma-shēn″), *n.* A general name for a number of tools and machines employed in cutting out the lifts of which the heels of shoes are made, putting them together, and shaping, fitting, and polishing them.

heel-pad (hēl'pad), *n.* In *ornith.*, the pterna; the posterior part of the palma, immediately under the foot-joint, and prominent in many birds.

But *heel-pad* should not be used in this connection, since the heel (calcaneus) is at the top of the tarsus, and not at the bottom where the *heel-pad* lies.
Coues, Hist. N. A. Birds, III. Gloss., p. 545.

heel-path (hēl'path), *n.* [Opposite the tow-path, as if this were the *toe*-path.] The side of a canal opposite the tow-path. [Local, U. S.]

heel-piece (hēl'pēs), *n.* 1. That part of a shoe or stocking which incloses the heel of the foot either beneath or behind, or both; the heel.

And then it grieved me sore to look
Just at the *heel-piece* of his book.
Lloyd, Cobbler of Tessington's Letter.

2. Armor for the heel, especially that part of the solleret which covered the heel and the back of the ankle, and to which the spur was attached.

heelpiece (hēl'pēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heelpieced*, ppr. *heelpiecing*. [< *heel-piece*, *n.*] To furnish with a heel-piece; add an additional heel-piece to, as in repairing.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

A man . . . whose name you will probably hear ushered in by a Doctissimus Doctissimorum, or *heelpieced* with a long Latin termination. *Goldsmith*, To R. Bryanton.

heel-plate (hēl'plāt), *n.* 1. Same as *heel-iron*.—2. A plate on the butt-end of a gun-stock.—3. A small square piece of iron with a hole in the center sunk into the heel of a boot or shoe to receive the screw or spur of a form of skate.

heel-post (hēl'pōst), *n.* 1. The outer post in the stall-partition of a stable.—2. *Naut.*, the post which supports, at the outer end, the propelling-screw of a steam-vessel.—3. The hanging-post or hanging-stile of a door.—4. The quoin-post of the gate of a lock.

heel-ring (hēl'ring), *n.* 1. The ring by which a scythe-blade is secured to the snath.—2. The ring which secures the blade of a plow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

heel-rope (hēl'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope applied through the heel of anything, particularly that which is rove through a sheave at the heel of the jib-boom or of the bowsprit, for the purpose of hauling it out.

heel-seat (hēl'sēt), *n.* That part of the sole of a shoe to which the heel is fastened.

The crude heel is pressed upon the *heel seat* by a nailing machine. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 284.

heel-shave (hēl'shāv), *n.* A tool resembling a spoke-shave, used for trimming the lifts of the heel of a shoe after they have been fitted to the shoe.

heel-tap (hēl'tap), *n.* **1.** A small piece of leather several of which together form the heel of a shoe; a lift. See *heel*[1], 4.—**2.** The small portion of wine or liquor left in a glass when the main portion has been drunk.

"As there was a proper objection to drinking her in *heel-taps*," said the voice, "we'll give her the first glass in the new magnum." *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxii.

Let the bottle pass freely, don't shirk it nor spare it;
For a *heel-tap!* a *heel-tap!* I never could bear it.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, v.

No heel-taps! a demand by a host that his guests empty their glasses to the bottom.

heeltap (hēl'tap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heeltapped*, ppr. *heeltapping*. [< *heel-tap*, *n.*] To add a piece of leather to the heel of, as a shoe or boot.

heel-tip (hēl'tip), *n.* An iron plate or protection for the heels of boots and shoes.

heel-tool (hēl'tōl), *n.* In *turning*, a tool with an acute cutting edge and an angular base or heel, used by metal-turners for roughing out a piece of iron or turning it to somewhat near the intended size.

heel-tree (hēl'trē), *n.* The swing-bar at the heels of a horse drawing a harrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

heel-trimmer (hēl'trim″ėr), *n.* A machine for trimming the edges of the lifts forming the heel of a boot or shoe, to bring them to the required shape.

heen, *n.* See *hien*.

heep†, *n.* A variant of *hip*[2]. *Chaucer.*

heer[1]†, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *here*[1].

heer[2]†, *n.* A variant of *hair*[1]. *Chaucer.*

heer[3] (hēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The length of two cuts or leas of linen or woolen thread.

heeze (hēz), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *hoise*. [Scotch.]

heft†. An obsolete preterit of *heave*. *Chaucer.*

heffel (hef'el), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hickwall*.

heft[1] (heft), *n.* [< ME. *heft*, another form of *haft* (> E. *haft*[1]), < AS. *hæft*, a handle, etc.: see *haft*[1], and cf. *heft*[2].] Same as *haft*[1].

If the *heaft* belonged to Walworth, the blade, or point thereof, at least, may be adjudged to Cavendish.
Fuller, Worthies, Suffolk.

heft[2] (heft), *n.* [In these senses modern, the word being formed, after *heft*[1], var. of *haft*[1], a handle, and *heft*[3], obs. pret. and pp., from the verb *heave*: see *heave* and *haft*[1].] **1**†. The act of heaving or retching; violent strain or exertion; effort.

If one . . . make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent *hefts*. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

2. Weight; heaviness. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.; colloq., U. S.]

But if a part of heaven's huge sphere
Thou chuse thy pond'rous *heft* to beare.
Sir A. Gorges, tr. of Lucan (1614).

Constitoounts air hendy to help a man in,
But arterwards don't weigh the *heft* of a pin.
Lowell, Biglow Papers.

3. The greater or weightier part of anything; the bulk; the gist. [Colloq., U. S.]

Throwing the *heft* of the Pacific trade across the continent into the port of New York.
New York Herald, Feb. 5, 1849.

As Mr. Hallowell himself has intimated, the *heft* of his book is in the appendix. *The American*, VI. 103.

4†. Need; emergency. *Nares.*

We friendship faire and concord did despise,
And far appart from us we wisdom left,
Forsook each other at the greatest *heft*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 750.

5. Command; restraint. [Prov. Eng.]

heft[2] (heft), *v.* [< *heft*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To heave up. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To try the weight of. [Obsolete or colloq.]

He was tall, was my Jack,
And as strong as a tree;
Thar's his gun on the rack,
Jest you *heft* it and see.
Bret Harte, Penelope.

II. *intrans.* To weigh. [Colloq., U. S.]

"I remember," said Mistress Ravel, "the Great Hog, up in Dunwich, that *hefted* nigh twenty score."
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 5.

heft[3]† (heft). An early modern English preterit and past participle of *heave*.

Inflam'd with wrath, his raging blade he *hefte*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 39.

heft[4] (heft), *n.* [Sc., also written *haft*; < Icel. *hefdh*, possession, prescription, = Sw. *häfd*, culture, cultivation, improvement, = Dan. *hævd*, possession, prescription (Norw.), cultivation, manure; < Icel. *hafa* = Sw. *hafva* = Dan. *have*, have, hold, = E. *have*, q. v.] A dwelling; a place of residence. [Scotch.]

heft[4] (heft), *v.* [= Icel. *hefdha*, tr., take by prescription, = Sw. *hafda* = Dan. *havde*, maintain, assert, uphold (Norw.), cultivate; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To dwell. [Scotch.]

To Linshart, gin my hame ye speir,
Where I hae *heft* near fifty year. *Bp. Skinner.*

II. *trans.* To familiarize with a place or an employment; attach or cause to become attached by long usage. [Scotch.]

Master Darsie, it may be as well that Alan and you do not meet till he is *hefted*, as it were, to his new calling.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter ix.

I do believe I shall get *hefted* to my new situation.
Carlyle, in Froude.

heft[5] (heft), *n.* [G., a number of sheets of paper sewed together and constituting a part of a book, a blank book consisting of sheets so sewed together.] A note-book. [A Germanism.]

The teaching is almost entirely by lectures, which the students usually take down in coverless note-books containing about twenty blank pages stitched together, modelled after the *hefts* of the German students and called by their German name. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 925.

hefty (hef'ti), *a.* [< *heft*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having considerable weight; rather heavy; hence, weighty; forcible: as, a *hefty* tool; a *hefty* argument. [Colloq., U. S.]—**2.** Easy to lift and handle. [Colloq., U. S.]

To my mind the first requisite in a book is that it should be readable, and to be readable it should be *hefty*, light, and of a form that can be easily held in the hand.
The American, IX. 232.

hegberry (heg'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *hegberries* (-iz). [See *hagberry*.] The bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus* or *P. avium*. [Prov. Eng.]

Hegelian (hē-gē'liăn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hegel* (see *Hegelianism*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Hegel or his system of philosophy; propounded by Hegel: as, the *Hegelian* theory of universal history. See *Hegelianism*.

The *Hegelian* Logic is at once a Logic and a Metaphysic—i. e., it treats at once of the method and of the matter of knowledge, of the processes by which truth is discovered, and of the truth itself in its most universal aspects.
E. Caird, Hegel, p. 186.

II. *n.* One who accepts the philosophical opinions of Hegel; a follower of Hegel.

Hegelianise, *v. t.* See *Hegelianize*.

Hegelianism (hē-gē'liăn-izm), *n.* [< *Hegelian* + *-ism*.] The philosophical system of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770–1831), which during the second quarter of the nineteenth century was the leading system of metaphysical thought in Germany. It purports to be a complete philosophy, undertaking to explain the whole universe of thought and being in its abstractest elements and minutest details. This it does by means of the Hegelian dialectic, a new logic, the real law of the movement of thought (not a mere form, like syllogistic), the scheme of which is thesis, antithesis, synthesis, the original tendency, the opposing tendency, and their unification in a new movement. By this law the conceptions of logic develop themselves in a long series. This law of the development of thought is assumed to be necessarily the law of the development of being, on the ground that thought and being are absolutely identical. Hegelianism is radically hostile to natural science, and especially to the Newtonian philosophy—that is, to all the methods and scientific results which have sprung from the "Principia." One of the characteristics of Hegelianism is its constant readiness to recognize continuity both as a fact and as acceptable to reason, which other metaphysical systems have often struggled to deny. Also *Hegelism*.

Hegelianize (hē-gē'liăn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hegelianized*, ppr. *Hegelianizing*. [< *Hegelian* + *-ize*.] To render Hegelian. Also spelled *Hegelianise*.

The *Hegelianising* of Kant may be best illustrated from the section on the "Deduction of the Categories."
Mind, XII. 94.

Hegelism (hā'gel-izm), *n.* Same as *Hegelianism*.

hegemonic (hē-jē-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἡγεμονικός, < ἡγεμονία, leadership: see *hegemony*.] Ruling; predominant; principal.

hegemonical (hē-jē-mon'i-kal), *a.* [< *hegemonic* + *-al*.] Same as *hegemonic*. [Rare.]

hegemony (hē'jē-mō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ἡγεμονία, leadership, chief command, < ἡγεμών, a leader, guide, commander, chief, < ἡγεῖσθαι, lead, < ἄγειν, lead, = L. *agere*, drive, do, act: see *agent*, *act*.] Predominance; preponderance; leadership; specifically, headship or control exercised by one state over another or others, as through confederation or conquest: originally applied to such a relation often existing among the states of ancient Greece.

A *hegemony*, the political ascendency of some one city or community over a number of subject commonwealths.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 131.

That Syracusan siege which decided the destinies of Greece, and by the fall of Athens raised Sparta, Macedonia, and finally Rome to the *hegemony* of the civilised world. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 178.

hegget, *n.* A Middle English form of *hedge*. *Chaucer.*

heggle (heg'l), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *haggle*[2].

hegira, *n.* See *hejira*.

hegoleh, *n.* [Native name.] The madoqua antelope, *Neotragus madoqua*.

hegrie (heg'ri), *n.* [See *heron*.] The heron, *Ardea cinerea*. Also called *skip-hegrie*. [Shetland Islands.]

hegril's-skip (heg'rilz-skip), *n.* The heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Shetland Islands.]

hegumen (hē-gū'men), *n.* [< Gr. ἡγούμενος, prop. ppr. of ἡγεῖσθαι, lead: see *hegemony*.] Same as *hegumenos*.

The catechetical discourse of S. Chrysostom on the Splendour-bearing Day is read by the *Hegumen* or Ecclesiarch, the brethren standing.
Greek Office for Easter Day, quoted in J. M. Neale's Eastern Church, i. 887.

hegumene (hē-gū'me-nē), *n.* [< Gr. ἡγουμένη, fem. of ἡγούμενος: see *hegumen*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the head of a nunnery, corresponding, according to the size and importance of the house, to a Western *abbess* or *prioress*.

hegumeness (hē-gū'me-nes), *n.* Same as *hegumene*.

hegumenos (hē-gū'me-nos), *n.* [Gr. ἡγούμενος: see *hegumen*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the head of a monastery. The rank of hegumenos corresponds to that of the abbot of a convent of the second class or of the prior of one of the first class in the Western Church. The head of a large monastery, or the superior-general of all the monasteries of a district, is called an *archimandrite*. Also *hegoumenos* and *agoumenos*.

I then dried my fingers on an embroidered towel, and sat down with the *agoumenos* and another officer of the monastery before a metal tray covered with various dainty dishes. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 261.

hegumeny (hē-gū'me-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ἡγουμενία, < ἡγούμενος, hegumenos: see *hegumen*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the rank or office of hegumenos.

Heidelberg catechism. See *catechism*, 2.

heifer (hef'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *haifer*, and with orig. guttural *heighfer*, *heckfer*, *heckfere*, *heckfar*, *heckfare*, *heckfor*, *heckford*, *heeforde*, etc., corruptly *hawgher* (Caxton); E. dial. also transposed *heifker*; < ME. *hayfare*, *hekfere*, *hekefere*, < AS. *heáhfore*, also *heáhfru* (gen. *heáhfore*, acc. *heáhfre*), ONorth. pl. *hehfaro*, a heifer; an isolated word, appar. a compound, < *heáh*, high, + *-fore*, *-fare*, a supposed fem. form (equiv. to D. *vaars*, also in comp. *vaarkoe* (D. *koe* = E. *cow*[1]) = MLG. *verse* = MHG. *verse*, G. *färse*, a heifer), < *fearr*, ONorth. *far* = MD. *varre*, D. *var* = OHG. *farro*, *far*, MHG. *varre*, *var*, G. *farre* = Icel. *farri*, a bullock (Teut. stem **fars*); prob. allied to Gr. πόρις, πόρτις, a heifer: see *farrow*[2], *a*. The prefix *heáh*, 'high,' is taken to mean 'full-grown' (Skeat), but a heifer is not full-grown. The AS. form is generally glossed by L. *altile*, or ML. *altilium*, a fatted calf (also applied to other fatted animals), < L. *altilis*, a., fatted, < *alere*, nourish, feed, suggesting that AS. *heáh* in *heáhfore* is an awkward translation, meaning 'high-fed,' of L. *altilis*, or simply of the related L. *altus*, high, lit. 'grown,' < *alere*, nourish, feed: see *alt*, *altitude*, etc., and *old*. But this is uncertain. The peculiar ME. forms would seem to favor a connection with D. *hokkeling*, G. *hockling*, a yearling calf, appar. < D. *hok*, a stall, pen, + dim. *-ling*; but the change of AS. *heáh* to *heck-* is supported by *hock*, in *hockday*, from the same AS. *heáh*.] **1.** A young cow.

Israel, whom God calleth Jeshurun, and compareth to an *heifer* fed in large and fruitful pastures, going always at full bit, grew fat and wanton.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 194.

A Lowing *Heifer*, Loveliest of the Herd,
Stood feeding by.
Congreve, On the Taking of Namure.

2. A young female terrapin, *Malaclemmys palustris*, measuring 5 or 6 inches along the lower shell. See *cow terrapin*, under *terrapin*. [A trade use.]

heigh (hī), *interj.* [Also written *hey* and *hi*, Sc. *hegh*, *hech*, an aspirated syllable, variously expressive, according to tone and circumstances; cf. *ha*[1], *ho*[1], *hoy*[2].] An exclamation designed to call attention, give encouragement, etc.

Heigh, my hearts! cheerly, cheerly, my hearts!
Shak., Tempest, i. 1.

heighaw†, heighhaw†, *n.* [Also *highawe*, *highhoe*, etc.: see *hickwall*, *hickway*.] Same as *hickwall*.

heighe†, *v.* An obsolete form of *hie*.

heighfer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heifer*.

heigh-ho (hī′hō), *interj.* [Also *heygho*, *Sc. hechhowe*; < *heigh* + *ho*.] An exclamation expressing a degree of surprise, astonishment, or exultation, or more usually, as languidly uttered, some weariness, marking conventionally a sigh or a yawn: also sometimes as a verb.

We'll toss off our ale till we cannot stand,
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England.
Dryden.

By my troth I am exceeding ill; *hey ho!*
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4.

It was just the sort of house which youthful couples newly united by Holy Church *heigh-ho'd* for as they passed. *M. W. Savage*, R. Medlicott, i. 1.

height, hight[1] (hīt), *n.* [The second form is less common, but more correct (there is no reason for the distinction of vowel between *high* and *height*); also formerly *heighth*, *highth* (early mod. E. also *heigth*, *hyeth*, etc.), according to a pronunciation (*hith*, improp. *hitth*) still often heard; < ME. *highte*, *hyghte*, *heghte*, *hizte*, also, with orig. *-th*, *heighthe*, *heizthe*, *hezthe*, < AS. *héahthu*, with umlaut *hēhthu*, *hiehtho*, height, high place (= D. *hoogte* = OHG. *hōhida* = Icel. *hæðr* = Sw. *höjd* = Dan. *höjde* = Goth. *hauhitha*, height), < *héah*, E. *high*, etc., + *-thu*, *-th*, an abstract formative as in *breadth*, *width*, *warmth*, etc.: see *high*.] **1.** Highness; elevation; altitude; stature; vertical distance or angular elevation from a base or a level, or any point of reckoning: as, the *height* of a tree, a mountain, or a tower.

I tok the altitude of my sonne, and fond that it was 25 degrees and 30 of minutes of *heyhte*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 3.

Behold the *height* of the stars, how high they are!
Job xxii. 12.

I was trimm'd in madam Julia's gown: . . .
Therefore I know she is about my *height*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4.

And e'er the sun was twa hours *hight*,
The boy was at Dundee.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 42).

An amphitheatre's amazing *height*
Here fills my eye with terror and delight.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

2. Elevation of degree or of condition; eminence of quality, character, rank, etc.

By Him that rais'd me to this careful *height*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

You can never take the just *height* of God's Mercies to you unless you begin at the bottom.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vii.

No religious sects ever carried their mutual aversions to greater *heights* than our state parties have done.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

The Church and the monarchy were the two national powers which had been raised to a *height* above all others through the strife with heathendom and the Danes.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 304.

3. The highest part; the top; hence, culmination; the highest degree; the highest point to be attained or desired: as, the *height* of a fever; the *height* of fashion.

All my former wrongs
Were but beginnings to my miseries,
But this the *height* of all.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

James was now at the *height* of power and prosperity.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. That which has highness; an elevation; an eminence, especially of land; a hill, mountain, or precipice: often in the plural: as, to ascend a *height;* the *Heights* of Abraham at Quebec.

From Alpine *heights* the father first descends;
His daughter's husband in the plain attends.
Dryden, Æneid.

5†. Latitude; degree of distance from the equator, whether north or south.

Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the south. *Abp. Abbot*, Descrip. of World.

6†. Haughtiness.

Stand there, I say; and put on a sad countenance,
Mingled with *height*; be cover'd and reserv'd.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii 2.

Height of an algebraic number. See *number*. **Index of height.** See *craniometry*. — **On hight†.** (*a*) Aloud.

He gan to loken up with eyen lighte,
And spak these same wordes al *on highte*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 926.

(*b*) Upward; aloft; on high.

With flouris fayr *on height* to hyng,
And fruth [fruit] also to fylle and fede.
York Plays, p. 10.

Ryght so sey I be fire or soun
Or smoke, or other thynges lyghte,
Alwey they seke upward *on highte*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 744.

height-board (hīt′bōrd), *n.* A stair-builders' gage for the risers and treads of a stairway.

heighten, highten (hī′tn), *v.* [< *height* + *-en*[1], 3, as in *lengthen*, *strengthen*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make higher; increase the vertical elevation of. — **2.** To make higher in amount or degree; increase; augment; intensify: as, to *heighten* an effect.

Foreign states have endeavoured to *heighten* our confusion. *Addison.*

3. To make high or higher in feeling or condition; elevate or exalt, as the mind or a person.

Being so *heighten'd*,
He water'd his new plants with dews of flattery.
Shak., Cor., v. 5.

Heighten thyself, talk to her all in gold.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

Heighten'd in their thoughts beyond
All doubt of victory. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 629.

Grotius added much to him, in whom we have either something new, or something *heightned*, that was said before. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 21.

=Syn. *Lift*, *Exalt*, etc. See *raise*.

II. *intrans.* To become higher; increase; augment.

Then the Captain's colour *heighten'd*,
Joyful came his speech.
Tennyson, The Captain.

heightener, hightener (hīt′nėr), *n.* One who or that which heightens. *Imp. Dict.*

heighth† (hīth), *n.* An obsolete variant of *height*.

Heimia (hī′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Ludwig *Heim*, a German botanist.] A section of the botanical genus *Nesæa*, natural order *Lythrarieæ*, named in 1821 by Link and Otto, who considered it a distinct genus. As applied to the Mexican hanchinol, *H. salicifolia*, it is still in use by apothecaries. See *hanchinol* and *Nesæa*.

Heine's function. See *function*.

heinous (hā′nus), *a.* [Formerly also *hainous*; E. dial. accom. *hainish*; < ME. *heinous*, *heynzous*, *hainous*, < OF. *hainos*, F. *haineux*, odious, hateful, < *haïne* (> E. dial. *hain*), hate, hatred, malice, < *haïr*, hate, earlier *hadir*, of OLG. origin, OFries. *hatia* = AS. *hatian* = Goth. *hatjan*, hate: see *hate*[1].] **1.** Hateful; odious; reprehensible. [Now rare.]

Hethely in my halle, wyth *heynzous* wordes,
In speche dispsyzede me and sparede me lyttille.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 268.

It is a *heinous* thing, bloodshedding, and specially voluntary murder, and prepensed murder.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

How *heinous* had the fact been, how deserving
Contempt and scorn! *Milton*, S. A., l. 493.

Hence — **2.** Reprehensibly great; enormous; aggravated: sometimes used (in a similar sense) of persons.

For this is an *heinous* crime; yea, it is an iniquity to be punished by the judges. Job xxxi. 11.

As for that *heinous* tiger, Tamora, . . .
Her life was beastly, and devoid of pity.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

=Syn. *Wicked*, *Infamous*, etc. (see *atrocious*); flagitious, dreadful, horrible.

heinously (hā′nus-li), *adv.* [< ME. **heinously*, *heneusly*; < *heinous* + *-ly*[2].] In a heinous manner; hatefully; abominably; enormously.

Euen like a theffe *heneusly*
Hurle ȝe me here. *York Plays*, p. 253.

You have received all that you have, and your own being, from him, and why should you take it so *heinously*, if he is pleased to resume something back again?
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 17.

I had him wormed lately, which he took *heinously*.
H. Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 3, 1743.

heinousness (hā′nus-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being heinous; odiousness; enormity: as, the *heinousness* of a vice or crime.

There are many authors who have shown wherein the malignity of a lie consists, and set forth, in proper colours, the *heinousness* of the offence. *Spectator*, No. 507.

heir (ãr), *n.* [< ME. *heire*, *heyre*, also, and orig., without the silent *h*, *eir*, *eyr*, *ayer*, etc., < OF. *heir*, *eir*, later *hoir*, *oir*, F. *hoir* = Pr. *her* = It. *erede*, < L. *hæres* (improp. written *hæres*, rarely *ēres*) (*hered-*), an heir, akin to *herus*, *ērus*, master, *hir* = Gr. *χείρ*, the hand, Skt. √*har*, take, seize. Hence (from L. *hēres*) E. *hereditary*, etc., *heritable*, *heritage*, etc., *inherit*, etc.] **1.** One who inherits, or has a right of inheritance in, the property of another; one who receives, or is entitled to receive, possession of property or a vested right on the death of its owner, either as his natural or as his legal successor.

West-mynster lawe, ich wot wel worcheth the contrarie;
For thauh the fader be a frankelayne and for a felon be hanged,
The heritage that the *air* sholde haue ys at the kynges wille. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 240.

The nation looked kindly on the one sound administrator left, and the more so perhaps when they saw in him the rightful *heir* to the throne.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 347.

(*a*) Technically, in *law*, the person upon whom the law casts an estate in real property immediately on the death of the ancestor, as distinguished from one who takes by will as a legatee or devisee, and from one who succeeds by law to personal property as next of kin. The same person who is heir when considered with reference to realty is often also next of kin when considered with reference to personalty; and where a testator's will disposes of part only of his realty, the same person who takes under the will as devisee may also take an undisposed-of part as heir. In this sense the word as used at common law does not include a widow on whom the law casts an estate in dower, or a husband on whom the law casts an estate by the courtesy, for these are considered new estates, arising out of marriage and its incidents, and carved out of the fee, not as a continuation or devolution of the fee itself. If there be dower or courtesy, the heir is that person who takes immediate title to the fee, subject to such life-estate. In legal phrase *heir* and *heir at law* are commonly used in England in the singular, because the general rule of descent there has given the entire estate to the eldest male. The singular is also not uncommonly used in the United States to designate whoever may be entitled, whether one or more, because of English usage, and because appropriate in all cases where there is but one standing in the nearest degree to the deceased.

General *heirs* may be in either the ascending or descending line: for example, a father or grandfather might be a general *heir* to the last owner, as well as a son or a grandson. "Collateral *heirs*" are those deriving their descent through some stock in the ascending line: for instance, a brother as a son of the common father, or an uncle as the son of the common grandfather, or a sister, or an aunt, or a cousin. "*Heirs* in tail" can only be in the descending line. *L. A. Goodeve*, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 61.

It is a settled principle of law that the legal rights of the *heir* or distributee to the property of deceased persons cannot be defeated except by a valid devise of such property to other persons.
Chief Justice Ruger, 105 New York Reports, 193.

(*b*) In a broader sense, in those jurisdictions where the distinction between realty and personalty is disregarded, the person entitled by law to succeed one dying in respect of either kind of property, as distinguished from those taking by will. In jurisdictions where the distinction is preserved, a testamentary gift of personalty, expressed to be to one's heirs, is commonly understood to intend his next of kin. (*c*) In another extended sense, one in a series of heirs; any successive inheritor, including not only him who takes immediately upon the death of the ancestor, but also those who have inherited through several successive descents. (*d*) In the most general sense, the person upon whom property of any kind devolves on the death of another, either by law or by will. Thus, the children of a person deceased are popularly spoken of as his heirs, irrespective of the nature of the property or the mode in which it passed. In much this sense *heres* was used in the Roman law.

2. One who inherits anything; one who receives any endowment by inheritance or transmission.

I had not now been *heir* to heaven's just scorn
If in Earths eye my shape had been forlorn.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 143.

3. A child regarded with reference to anything due to his parentage; an offspring in general.

If the first *heir* of my invention prove deformed I shall be sorry it had so noble a godfather.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, Ded.

And his heirs, a phrase in a grant to a person named, usually denoting, under technical common-law rules, that an estate of inheritance capable of passing to heirs is conveyed, as distinguished from a life-estate in him only, and as distinguished from a life-estate in him with a remainder to those persons who may on his death prove to be his heirs. — **Behavior as heir.** See *behavior*. **Expectant heir,** one having expectations founded on the probability or possibility of coming into a future property, whether as heir or next of kin or as devisee or legatee, and who by reason of present need or desire of ready means is prone to be tempted to sell his expectancy. The improvident assignments and mortgages which result, called in the law *catching-bargains*, are often set aside or modified in the English Court of Chancery. — **Forced heir.** See *forced*, *a.* **Heir apparent** (used of a person whose ancestor is still living), an heir whose right is indefeasible provided he survives the ancestor: as distinguished from an *heir presumptive*, whose expectation may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative, as a brother of a man who has as yet no children. According to the law of Scotland, an heir apparent is the person to whom the succession has actually opened, and who remains apparent heir until his regular entry, in clare constat. — **Heir at law,** an heir in sense 1 (*a*). — **Heir by custom,** one whose right as heir is determined by certain customary modes of descent which are attached to the land, such as gavelkind or borough-English. — **Heir by limitation,** a phrase sometimes used to designate a devisee or donee who takes not by succession as heir of the testator or grantor, but because he answers to the description of "heir of" a specified person used in the will or deed. Thus, if a testator gives property to his wife for life and at her death to the heir of A, a child of A who should take would do so not as heir by way of inheritance from either, but as heir by limitation. The distinction is important in several ways, as, for instance, if A died insolvent, land which his child took as his heir by inheritance would be liable for his debts, but land which he took as *heir by limitation* under a gift from the supposed testator, would not. — **Heir general,** an heir in sense 1 (*a*), as distinguished from an *heir special*, one to whom the estate passes by virtue of an entail. See *tail*[2].

Heir presumptive. See *heir apparent.*

Warwick . . . did not scruple to show his displeasure, and began a counter-intrigue for the marriage of one of his daughters with the Duke of Clarence, the *heir presumptive* to the throne. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 358.

Heir special. See *heir in special.*

heir (ar), *v. t.* [< *heir*, *n.*] To inherit; succeed to.

My young lord father will *heir* my land;
Fair England again I'll never see.
Young Johnstone and Sister Dye (Child's Ballads, IV. 3).

When falls a mate in battle broil,
His [illegible] *heirs* his portioned spoil
Scott, Rokeby, i. 21.

heir-apparency (ãr-a-pãr'en-si), *n.* The state of being heir apparent.

heirdom (ãr'dum), *n.* [< *heir* + *-dom.*] The state of being an heir; succession by inheritance. *Barbe.*

heiress (ãr'es), *n.* [< *heir* + *-ess.*] A female heir; especially, a woman inheriting or who is expected to inherit considerable wealth.

His only child, his Edith, whom he loved
As *heiress* and not heir regretfully.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

heir-land (ãr'land), *n.* Land passing by descent. *Pollock.*

heirless (ãr'les), *a.* [< *heir* + *-less.*] Destitute of an heir.

The monster, dead and *heirless*, who shall have
His crown and capital?
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 174.

heirloom (ãr'lōm), *n.* [< *heir* + *loom*[1], in its orig. sense of 'tool, implement,' extended to mean 'article.'] 1. In *Eng. law*, a personal chattel that, contrary to the nature of chattels, by special custom descends to an heir with the inheritance, being such a thing as cannot be separated from the estate without injury to it, as jewels of the crown, charters, deeds, and the like. The term is sometimes loosely applied to personal property left by will or settled so as to descend like an heirloom proper; such property is distinctively called an *heirloom by devise* or a *quasi heirloom.*

'T has been an *heir-loom* to our house four hundred years;
And, should I leave it now, I fear good fortune
Would flie from us, and follow it.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iii. 1.

Hence — 2. Any personal possession that passes from generation to generation in a family or a community; any article or characteristic transmitted by ancestors.

Heirlooms, and ancient miracles of Art,
Chalice, and salver. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

What practical man ever left such an *heirloom* to his countrymen as the "Faery Queen"?
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 166.

Of the many *heirlooms* that Venice has bequeathed, one of the best is the doctrine of the refined and noble use of color. *C. E. Norton*, Church building in Middle Ages, p. 57.

heirship (ãr'ship), *n.* [< *heir* + *-ship.*] The state or rights of an heir; right of inheriting.

I shall first review the laws of *heirship* by proximity of blood; and secondly, the laws of *heirship* by appointment.
Sir W. Jones, Commentary on Isæus.

Heirship movables, in *Scots law*, the best of certain kinds of movables which the heir is entitled to take, besides the heritable estate: a distinction abolished in 1868.

heise (hēz), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *hoise.* [Scotch.]

Heisteria (hīs-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Lorenz *Heister* (1683–1758), professor at Helmstedt.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by Linnæus, of the natural order *Olacineæ*, characterized by a much enlarged free fruiting calyx, and twice as many stamens as petals, all bearing subglobose didymous anthers. They are shrubs or trees with entire coriaceous leaves and very small flowers fascicled in the axils. The fruit is a white drupe. The genus embraces upward of 20 species, natives of tropical Africa and America, chiefly the latter. *H. coccinea*, a native of the West Indies, is very ornamental in cultivation, and is called *bois-perdrix* (which may be a corruption of *pois-perdrix*) by the inhabitants of Martinique.

Heisterieæ (hīs-tē-ri'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heisteria* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Olacineæ*, proposed by Dumortier in 1829, of which the genus *Heisteria* was taken as the type. They are now embraced in the tribe *Olaceæ.*

heisugget, *n.* A Middle English form of *haysuck.*

heit, *interj.* See *hait.* *Chaucer.*

he-jalap (hē'jal''ap), *n.* A kind of jalap made from the plant *Ipomœa Mestitlanica* (*I. Orizabensis*).

hejira (hej'i-rä), *n.* [Also written, less prop., *hegira*; = Turk. *hejra* = Pers. Hind. *hijra*, < Ar. *hejira*, *hijra*, the era of Mohammed, commemorating his flight from Mecca, lit. separation, departure; cf. *hajr*, separation, absence, < *hajara*, quit, leave.] A departure or flight; specifically, the departure of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, A. D. 622, to escape the enmity of the Meccans; hence, the Mohammedan era, reckoned by lunar years of 354 and 355 days from July 16th, 622, though the true date of the event is supposed to be about June 19th.

hekt, *n.* See *hack*[1], *hack*[2].

Hekatombaion, *n.* See *Hecatombæon.*

hekistotherm (hē-kis'tō-thèrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡκιστος*, least, worst (superl. (with compar. *ἧσσων*), associated with *κακός*, bad, < *ἧκα*, still, low, little), + *θέρμη*, heat.] One of Alphonse de Candolle's physiological groups in the geographical distribution of plants, denoting such as can subsist with the minimum of heat: commonly used in the plural. Hekistotherms are both boreal (arctic) and austral (antarctic).

hektograph, *n.* and *v.* See *hectograph.*

helcoid (hel'koid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕλκος*, a wound, an ulcer (= L. *ulcus*: see *ulcer*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling an ulcer; ulcerous.

helcology (hel-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕλκος*, an ulcer, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of pathology which is concerned with the study of ulcers.

helcoplasty (hel'kō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕλκος*, an ulcer, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the operation of grafting on an ulcer a piece of skin from another part of the patient or from another person, in order to further the healing process.

held[1] (held). Preterit and past participle of *hold*[1].

held[2]†, **heldet**, *v.* Variants of *heeld.*

Helderberg limestone. See *limestone.*

hele[1]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *heal*[1].

hele[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *heal*[2].

helelest, *a.* See *healless.*

Helena (hel'e-nä), *n.* [< LGr. *ἑλένη* or *ἐλάνη*, a torch, < Gr. *Ἑλένη*, Helen, in Greek legend the sister of Castor and Pollux and wife of Menelaus.] A meteoric appearance about the masts of ships. See *corposant.*

helen-flower (hel'en-flou''èr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helenium.*

Helenieæ (hel-ē-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helenium* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Helenioideæ*, typified by the genus *Helenium*, introduced by Gray in 1848. It is nearly equivalent to the *Bæricæ* and *Eupheleniæ* of Bentham and Hooker. The involucre is hardly at all imbricated, the bracts are nearly equal, the disk flowers are numerous, and the achenia have few nerves or angles.

helenin, helenine (hel'ē-nin), *n.* [< *helen-ium* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A substance (C_6H_8O) derived from the root of *Inula helenium*, or elecampane, by the action of alcohol. It crystallizes in white prisms which have a bitter taste.

helenioid (he-lē'ni-oid), *a.* [< *Heleni-um* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling *Helenium*; belonging to the tribe *Helenioideæ*, of the order *Compositæ.*

Helenioideæ (he-lē-ni-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helenium* + *-oideæ.*] A tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Helenium.* It was introduced by Bentham and Hooker in 1873, who limited it, in the main, to the following characters: the heads heterogamous and radiate; the receptacle naked; the anthers unappendaged; the achenia narrow or turbinate, having four or five angles or eight or more ribs, and provided with chaff; the bracts of the involucre in one or two rows; and both the disk and ray flowers yellow. The tribe embraces 63 genera, mostly coarse herbs or suffrutescent plants, chiefly American, found especially from California to Chili, but most abundant in Mexico.

Helenium autumnale

helenium (he-lē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλένιον*, a plant, perhaps elecampane, prob. < *Ἑλένη*, Helen, wife of Menelaus.] 1. Elecampane: used as a specific name. — 2. [*cap.*] A genus of composite plants, founded by Linnæus in 1753, the type of the tribe *Helenioideæ.* It is characterized by radiate heads, narrow involucral bracts in one or two series, reflexed after flowering, and truncate branches of the style. It comprises herbs with alternate, often decurrent, chiefly entire leaves, and peduncled solitary or loosely corymbose heads of yellow flowers. There are about 18 species, natives of North and Central America. The best-known species, *H. autumnale*, is common in alluvial bottoms of the eastern United States, and is called *sneezeweed*, from its effect on the nose. The leaves and flowers snuffed up in the state of powder produce violent sneezing, and have been used as an errhine. It is also called *false sunflower.* *H. tenuifolium* of the southern United States is said to be very poisonous, producing spasms and loss of consciousness.

Heleocharis (hel-ē-ok'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλος* (*ἑλε-*), a marsh, + *χαίρειν*, rejoice.] A genus of monocotyledonous glumaceous plants, of the natural order *Cyperaceæ* and tribe *Scirpeæ*, founded by Robert Brown in 1810. It is characterized by from 3 to 8 hypogynous bristles, the persistent bulbous base of the style crowning the achenium, leafless stems, and solitary terminal spikes, the lowest bracts being glumaceous. The genus embraces about 90 species, diffused throughout the entire globe. They are collectively called *spike-rushes*, and are closely related to the bulrushes and club-rushes (*Scirpus*), though smaller, and like them grow in wet, marshy places. *H. palustris*, common to both Europe and America, is one of the most abundant species. *H. tuberosa*, a Chinese species, has edible tubers, and is called *matai* or *petsi.* *H. sphacelata*, of Australia, New Zealand, and the South Sea islands, also has nutritious and palatable tubers. Also *Eleocharis.*

helgramite, *n.* See *hellgrammite.*

heliac (hē'li-ak), *a.* [= F. *héliaque* = Sp. *heliaco* = Pg. *heliaco* = It. *eliaco*, < LL. *heliacus*, < Gr. *ἡλιακός*, of the sun. < *ἥλιος*, the sun, Doric *ἅλιος*, *ἁέλιος*, Epic *ἠέλιος*, Cretic, Laconic *ἀβέλιος*, orig. prob. **ἀϝέλιος*, **ἀϝσέλιος* = Etruscan *Usil*, the sun-god, whence, according to Festus, the Roman plebeian name *Auselius*, *Aurelius*; connected with Gr. *ἠώς*, Doric *ἀώς*, Lesbian *αἰως*, Attic *ἕως* = L. *aurora*, the dawn, = E. *easter*, etc., L. *aurum*, gold, etc.: see *aurora*, *aurum*, *east*, *Easter*[1], *Eocene*, etc. L. *sol*, the sun, is of different origin: see *sol*, *solar.*] Same as *heliacal.*

heliacal (hē-lī'a-kal), *a.* [< *heliac* + *-al.*] In *old astron.* and *chronol.*, near the sun: applied to those risings and settings of a star which were as nearly coincident with those of the sun as they could be observed. The stars rise and set a little earlier each successive day. The first rising of a star each year in time to be seen before sunrise is the *heliacal rising*; its last observable setting after sunset is the *heliacal setting.* From the time of a star's heliacal setting to that of its heliacal rising it is too near the sun to be seen at all — a period of 30 or 40 days, according to the reckoning of the ancients.

The cosmical ascention of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or the same degree of the ecliptick wherein the sun abideth; and that the *heliacal*, when a star which before for the vicinity of the sun was not visible, being further removed, beginneth to appear.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

heliacally (hē-lī'a-kal-i), *adv.* In a heliacal manner.

He [Orion] is tempestuous in summer, when he rises *heliacally.* *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

heliæa (hē-li-ē'ä), *n.* [Gr. *ἡλιαία*, a public place or hall, in which the chief court of law sat at Athens.] In *Athenian antiq.*: (*a*) The institution of the dicastery. (*b*) The chief of the courts (called *heliastic*), in which cases of high importance were tried. See *dicastery.*

helianthaceous (hē''li-an-thā'shius), *a.* [< *Helianthus* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, related to *Helianthus*; belonging to the *Helianthæ* or *Helianthoideæ.*

Helianthæ (hē-li-an'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gray, 1848), < *Helianthus* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of the *Compositæ*, coming under the tribe *Senecionideæ*, and embracing *Helianthus* and allied genera. Baillon ("Histoire des Plantes," VIII. 71, 201) gives this name to a much larger group, which he calls a series, embracing most genera with heterogamous heads.

Helianthemum (hē-li-an'thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1717), < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *ἄνθεμον*, a flower, < *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Cistineæ*, characterized by a three-valved capsule with three placentæ and a twice-plicate uncinate embryo. The genus embraces about 35 species, natives of North and South America, Europe, and western Asia. They are low herbs or suffrutescent plants with flowers in terminal (or the lower in axillary) racemes, and the very thin petals often large, and showy. *H. vulgare*, the common European species, is called *rock-rose*, or, in some of the old herbals, *sunflower*, from the fact that the flowers open only in sunshine. It is extensively cultivated, and is the original of all the double varieties of rock-rose in gardens. *H. Canadense*, the frostweed, is common in the eastern United States, and has large yellow flowers.

Helianthideæ (hē''li-an-thid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helianthus* (*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, typified by the genus *Helianthus*, proposed by Dumortier in 1829. See *Helianthoideæ.*

helianthin (hē-li-an′thin), *n.* [< *Helianthus*, sunflower; + *-in*².] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the ammonia salt of dimethyl-aniline azobenzene-sulphonic acid. It produces a fiery orange on silk and wool. Also called *gold orange*.

helianthoid (hē-li-an′thoid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Helianthoidea;* resembling a sea-anemone; zoantharian.

Solitary polypes . . . hydroid or *helianthoid* — . . . do not by locomotion subject their bodies to habitual contrasts of condition. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 246.

II. *n.* One of the *Helianthoidea*.

Also *helianthoidean*.

Helianthoidea (hē″li-an-thoi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helianthus* + *-oidea*.] An order or some similar group of malacodermatous or soft-bodied anthozoan or zoantharian polyps, of the class *Actinozoa;* the sea-anemones, in a broad sense, represented by the *Actiniidæ* and related families. Groups more or less exactly synonymous are *Actiniaria*, *Hexacoralla*, and *Malacodermata*. Also *Helianthoida*.

Helianthoideæ (hē″li-an-thoi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helianthus* + *-oideæ*.] A tribe of plants established by Bentham and Hooker, belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*, distinguished by a chaffy receptacle, anthers mostly sagittate, pappus never of fine bristles, and leaves commonly opposite. It embraces about 150 genera, found in both hemispheres. The typical genus is *Helianthus*.

helianthoidean (hē″li-an-thoi′dē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *helianthoid*.

Helianthus (hē-li-an′thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753) (cf. L. *helianthes*), < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of plants, including the common sunflower, belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Helianthoideæ*, of which it is the type. It is characterized by yellow sterile rays (rarely wanting), yellow or purple disk-flowers, a chaffy receptacle, and 2 (rarely 3 or 4) caducous awns of the pappus. The genus consists of about 50 species of annual or perennial herbs, natives of America, largely of North America.

Flowering Branch, Root, and Tubers of Jerusalem Artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*). *a*, ray-flower; *b*, disk-flower; *c*, fruit.

The common sunflower is now known to be indigenous in North America and identical with *H. lenticularis* of Douglas. In the wild state its seeds have always constituted an important part of the food of the Indians of the far west. An oil is expressed from them. The leaves serve for fodder, the flowers yield a large amount of honey as well as a durable yellow dye, and the stalks furnish a textile fiber. Some species are tuber-bearing, especially *H. tuberosus*, the Jerusalem artichoke, and its near ally *H. doronicoides*.

Helias (hē′li-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἥλιάς*, of the sun, < *ἥλιος*, the sun: see *heliac*.] Same as *Heliornis*, 1 (*b*).

heliast (hē′li-ast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡλιαστής*, < *ἡλιαία*: see *heliæa*.] In ancient Athens, one of the body of qualified citizens annually chosen to sit as judges in the courts; a dicast.

The authority which was to be taken from the Areopagus being of a political as well as a judicial character, an oath was required from the *heliasts*, by which they bound themselves, above all things, to favor neither tyranny nor oligarchy, nor in any way to prejudice the sovereignty of the people. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 203.

Heliaster (hē-li-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἥλιος*, sun, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A genus of many-rayed starfishes, of the family *Asteriidæ*, containing such species as *H. kubiniji* and *H. microbrachia*, of the Pacific coast of North America; the sun-stars.

heliastic (hē-li-as′tik), *a.* [< *heliast* + *-ic*.] In ancient Athens, of or pertaining to the heliasts or their functions.

Elaboration and subtlety could have no place in addressing the *Heliastic* court. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 198.

helical (hel′i-kal), *a.* [< *helix* (*helic-*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a helix.

helically (hel′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of a helix.

Helicea, Heliceæ (hē-lis′ē-ä, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helix* (*Helic-*) + *-ea, -eæ*.] Same as *Helicida*.

heliced (hē′list), *a.* [< L. *helix* (*helic-*), helix, + *-ed*².] Having helices; decorated with helices. [Rare.]

A tholus or dome, which is richly ornamented, and terminates in a foliated and *heliced* acroterium. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 411.

helices, *n.* Plural of *helix*.

Helichryseæ (hē-li-kris′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helichrysum* + *-eæ*.] In Lindley's system (1845), a tribe of plants, of the order *Asteraceæ*, having *Helichrysum* as the type, and nearly equivalent to the *Inuloideæ* of the natural order *Compositæ*.

Helichrysum (hē-li-krī′sum), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1791), irreg. < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *χρυσός*, golden.] A large genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Inuloideæ*, characterized by its commonly yellow flowers, naked receptacle, setose pappus, very conspicuous colored and petaloid involucre, and generally alternate entire leaves. The genus embraces about 270 species of herbaceous or shrubby plants, natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia. The parts of the flower persist after drying, which has gained for these plants the name of *everlasting* or *immortelles*, and they are in common use in funeral wreaths, crosses, etc. Among the commoner species in cultivation are *H. lucidum*, *H. angustifolium*, and *H. odoratissimum*. *H. apiculatum* affords herbage in the worst deserts of Australia. *H. serpyllifolium* of South Africa is known as *Hottentot's tea*, and *H. nudifolium*, from the same region, is called *Kafir-tea*.

Helicia (hē-lis′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called from the spirally revolute segments of the perianth, < Gr. *ἕλιξ*, a spiral: see *helix*.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the natural order *Proteaceæ*, distinguished by the slender tube of the perianth, and four spatulate segments, each bearing an anther. The fruit is hard, indehiscent, nearly globular, and contains one or two seeds. The genus comprises about 25 species of trees and shrubs with mostly alternate leaves, natives of tropical Asia to Japan, and Australia. *H. præalta* of Queensland is a lofty tree, attaining a height of 100 feet. The Queensland nut-tree, formerly known as *H. ternifolia*, is now referred to the genus *Macadamia* (which see). Impressions of leaves belonging to this genus have been found in the Miocene of Italy and the Oligocene of Styria; and two fossil species, *H. ambigua* and *H. Sotzkiana*, have been described.

Helicidæ (hē-lis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helix* (*Helic-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Helix*. It has been used with varying limits. Formerly it included all or almost all the inoperculate shell-bearing forms, and according to some the shell-less forms (slugs). Later it was more and more restricted, and is now generally confined to species with an entire jaw, the marginal teeth of the radula bicuspid or tricuspid and transverse, and a spiral shell into which the soft parts are retractile. It is a very large assemblage of land-shells of cosmopolitan distribution and of considerable range of variation. See cuts under *Bulimus*, *Gasteropoda*, and *Pulmonata*. Also *Helicea*, *Heliceæ*, and *Colimacidæ*.

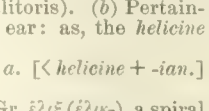
heliciform (hē-lis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a helix; helical.

helicine (hel′i-sin), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + *-ine*¹.] In *anat.*: (*a*) Coiled: as, the *helicine* arteries (the small coiling arterial twigs of the penis or clitoris). (*b*) Pertaining to the helix of the ear: as, the *helicine* fossa.

helicinian (hel-i-sin′i-an), *a.* [< *helicine* + *-ian*.] In *conch.*, helicine.

helicite (hel′i-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + *-ite*².] A fossil snail-shell, as a species of *Helix* or some related genus.

helicograph (hel′i-kō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + *γράφειν*, write.] A drawing-instrument for describing a spiral line. A small wheel carrying a pencil rotates on a screw-shaft, and revolves around a fixed point, moving toward or from the center, according to the direction of revolution.



Helicograph.

helicogyrate (hel″i-kō-jī′rāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + *γῦρος*, a ring, circle: see *helix* and *gyre*.] In *bot.*, surrounded by an obliquely placed ring, as the spore-cases of *Trichomanes*.

helicoid (hel′i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἑλικοειδής*, of winding or spiral form, < *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the form of a helix; screw-shaped; coiled like a helix. See cut under *Foraminifera*. Also *helicoidal*.—**2.** In *conch.*, pertaining to or resembling the *Helicidæ*.—**Helicoid** cyme, in *bot.*, same as *bostryx*.—**Helicoid dichotomy,** in *bot.*, a term proposed by Sachs for a certain form of the branching of stems in which the sympodium is composed entirely of left-hand or entirely of right-hand branches, as the case may be. It is largely a hypothetical condition, and its actual occurrence in nature is doubtful, although it is possibly found in the leaf of *Adiantum pedatum*.—**Helicoid parabola,** in *math.*, the curve which arises when the axis of the common parabola is bent round into the periphery of a circle, and which is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which converge toward the center of the circle.—**Helicoid spores,** in *bot.*, spores that are coiled more or less in the form of a helix, as in the genus *Helicoma*.

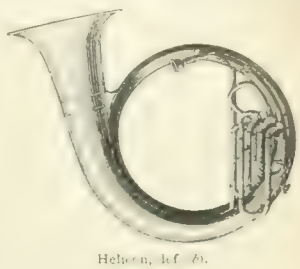
II. *n.* In *geom.*, any one of several different surfaces. See the phrases below.—**Developable helicoid,** a surface all the generators of which are the tangents to a fixed helix.—**Oblique helicoid,** a warped surface every generatrix of which passes through a fixed helix and makes a constant angle with its axis.—**Right helicoid,** a developable surface every generator of which passes through a fixed helix, and is perpendicular to its axis.

helicoidal (hel-i-koi′dal), *a.* [< *helicoid* + *-al*.] Same as *helicoid*, 1.

The screw consists of two *helicoidal* pallets covered with varnished silk, the deformation of which is guarded against by the action of coils of steel wire. *Science*, III. 54.

helicometry (hel-i-kom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of measuring or drawing spiral lines on a plane.

helicon (hel′i-kon), *n.* [Gr. *ἑλικών*, a nine-stringed instrument, appar. the same as *ἑλίκων*, the thread spun from the distaff to the spindle, < *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral, a helix: see *helix*.] In *music:* (*a*) An ancient acoustical instrument, consisting of several strings so disposed upon a resonance-box that their lengths could be geometrically adjusted, and thus various musical intervals demonstrated. (*b*) A recently invented brass wind-instrument, used in bands. It is a spiral tube of large size, and is carried over the shoulder. Its lowest note is two octaves below F or E flat in the bass clef.



Helicon, def. *b*.

Heliconeæ (hel-i-kō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliconia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Musaceæ*, formed by Lindley in 1845, who restricted it to the single genus *Heliconia*.

Heliconia (hel-i-kō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *Heliconius:* see *Heliconian*.] **1.** Same as *Heliconius*.—**2.** A genus of monocotyledonous plants founded by Linnæus in 1767, belonging to the natural order *Musaceæ*, and characterized by free sepals, short corolla-tube, and ovary-cells having one ovule. They are nearly herbaceous, banana-like plants with terminal inflorescence. There are about 25 species, natives of tropical America, 5 of which are found in the West Indies, where they are called *bastard plantain*. The shoots of *H. psittacorum* and the fruit of *H. Bihai* are edible. *H. Mariæ-Alexandrovnæ*, named after the Empress of Russia, is a native of the United States of Colombia, attains a height of from 12 to 15 feet, and furnishes a useful fiber. It is very ornamental, bearing a spike of red flowers 2½ feet in length.

Heliconian (hel-i-kō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Heliconius*, < Gr. *Ἑλικώνιος*, of Helicon, < *Ἑλικών*, Helicon: see def.] Pertaining to or obtained from Helicon, a mountain of Bœotia in Greece, from which flowed Aganippe and Hippocrene, two fountains sacred to the Muses. It was held to be a favorite retreat of Apollo and the Muses.

Shutting reasons up in rhythm,
Or *Heliconian* honey in living words,
To make a truth less harsh.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

The Heliconian maids, the Muses.

The Heliconian Muses in pleasant groves delight
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 223.

heliconideous (hel″i-kō-nid′ē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Heliconiidæ*.

Species of Heliconia mimic Mechanitis, and every species of Napeogenes mimics some other *Heliconideous* butterfly. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 85.

Heliconiidæ (hel″i-kō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliconius* + *-idæ*.] The *Heliconiinæ* rated as a family. Also written *Helicomidæ*.

Heliconiinæ (hel-i-kō-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliconius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily group of vanessoid butterflies, containing the American genera *Heliconius* and *Eueides*, with produced

wings, closed discoidal cells, proportionately long antennæ and abdomen, and slender legs.

heliconine (hel-i-kō′nin), *a.* Same as *heliconoid*.

Heliconius (hel-i-kō′ni-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Helicon*, of Helicon: see *Heliconian*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Heliconiinæ*. Also *Heliconia*.

heliconoid (hel-i-kō′noid), *a.* [< *Helicon-ius* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to butterflies of the genus *Heliconius*; belonging to the *Heliconiinæ*.

The immense variety of the *Heliconoid* butterflies. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 355.

helicosophy† (hel-i-kos′ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + *σοφία*, wisdom. Cf. *philosophy*.] The geometry of spiral curves.

Helicosophy is an arte mathematicall which demonstrateth the deuising of all spirall lines in plain or cylindricke cone sphere conoid and sphæroid and their properties appertaining. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

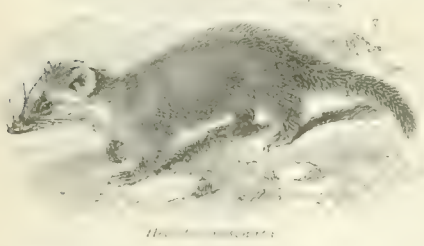
helicotrema (hel-i-kō-trē′mä), *n.*; pl. *helicotremata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + *τρῆμα*, a hole.] In *anat.*, the opening at the summit of the cochlea where the scala vestibuli and scala tympani communicate.

Helicteræ (hel-ik-tē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helicteres* + *-æ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, distinguished by its hermaphrodite flowers, with 5 deciduous petals, and generally from 5 to 15 anthers on a column. The tribe embraces about 6 genera of trees and shrubs, natives of the tropical regions of both hemispheres.

Helicteres (hel-ik-tē′rēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737) (so named with ref. to the twisted carpels), < Gr. *ἑλικτήρ*, anything twisted or spiral, as an armlet, an ear-ring, etc., < *ἑλίσσειν*, turn round or about, twist: see *helix*.] A genus of plants, belonging to the tribe *Helicteræ*. They are trees and shrubs covered with branching or stellate down, with simple heart-shaped leaves, and axillary flowers, generally in clusters. The stamens are united into a column, bearing the anthers at the top. The fruit is composed of 5 carpels twisted together. The genus comprises more than 40 species, inhabiting the warmer regions of both hemispheres. *H. Isora* of India and *H. Jamaicensis* of the West Indies are the best-known species, both of which are called *screw-tree*. The fruit is called *twisted-stick*, *twisted-horn*, or *twisty*, and is supposed by the natives of India to be a remedy for colic.

Helictidinæ (he-lik-ti-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helictis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Mustelidæ*, typified by the genus *Helictis*. The auditory bullæ are elongated and closely applied to the paroccipitals, the palate is moderately emarginate, the back upper molar is transverse with a narrow inner ledge, and the sectorial tooth has two innerconsps.

Helictis (he-lik′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. (prob.) *ἕλος*, marsh, + *ἰκτις*, a kind of weasel.] The typical genus of the family *Mustelidæ*, the type of a



subfamily *Helictidinæ*, containing such species as the Chinese *H. moschata* and the Indian *H. nepalensis*.

helingt, *n.* An obsolete form of *healing*².

Heliocarpus (hē″li-ō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Malvaceæ*, tribe *Grewieæ*. It is chiefly characterized by its compressed 2-valved capsule, which is ciliated round the margin with a row of radiating bristles. The genus embraces some 4 or 5 species of trees or shrubs with 3-lobed serrate leaves, and small flowers in cymules which are arranged in a terminal panicle. They are natives of tropical America. The resemblance of the fruits to little suns is expressed in the generic name as well as in the popular name, *sun-fruit*, by which these plants are known.

heliocentric (hē″li-ō-sen′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *κέντρον*, center.] In *astron.*, referred to the sun as a center; appearing as if seen from the sun's center. The *heliocentric place* of a planet is the place it would occupy in the celestial sphere if viewed from the center of the sun. The *heliocentric latitude* of a planet is the inclination of a line drawn between the center of the sun and the center of the planet to the plane of the ecliptic. The *heliocentric longitude* of a planet is the angle between two lines drawn from the sun, one in the direction of the first of Aries, the other to the foot of a perpendicular which is dropped from the planet upon the plane of the ecliptic, the angle being measured eastward from the first of Aries.

Copernicus had satisfied himself of the truth of the *Heliocentric* Theory. *Whewell.*

heliocentrical (hē″li-ō-sen′tri-kal), *a.* [< *heliocentric* + *-al*.] Same as *heliocentric*.

heliocentricity (hē″li-ō-sen-tris′i-ti), *n.* [< *heliocentric* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being heliocentric; relation to the sun as a center.

Until the Copernicans have convinced the Ptolemaists, our readers may as well refuse to acknowledge the *heliocentricity* of things. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 163.

heliochromic (hē″li-ō-krō′mik), *a.* [< *heliochromy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, used in, or produced by heliochromy.

Yellow is found very difficult to transfer to the *heliochromic* plate at the same time with other colors. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 22.

heliochromotype (hē″li-ō-krō′mō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *τύπος*, impression.] A photograph which reproduces the natural colors of the object. Such photographs have not yet (1889) been obtained in permanent form by any direct process.

heliochromy (hē-li-ok′rō-mi), *n.* [As **heliochrome* (< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *χρῶμα*, color) + *-y*³.] In *photog.*, the art of producing photographs in the natural colors.

heliochrysin (hē-li-ō-krī′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *χρυσός*, gold, + *-in*².] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the sodium salt of tetranitro-naphthol. It dyes fine orange shades on wool and silk, but is not fast to light, and is of little technical importance. Also called *sun-gold*.

heliocomete (hē″li-ō-kom′ēt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *κομήτης*, a comet: see *comet*.] An appearance of a tail of light attached to the sun and visible after its setting.

heliod (hē′li-ōd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + E. *od*, q. v.] The supposed odic force of the sun. *Von Reichenbach.*

helio-electric (hē″li-ō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + E. *electric*.] Pertaining to terrestrial electrical phenomena as caused by the sun.

The *helio-electric* theory of the perturbations of terrestrial magnetism. *Nature*, XXX. 47.

helio-engraving (hē″li-ō-en-grā′ving), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + E. *engraving*.] Same as *heliogravure*.

The *helio-engraving* by etching was brought to a high degree of completion by Klic, of Vienna, in 1883. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 49.

heliograph (hē′li-ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** A heliotrope; especially, a movable mirror used in signaling, surveying, etc., to flash a beam of light to a distance. In signaling the flashes are caused to follow one another in accordance with a signal-code. The mirror is mounted on a tripod, and has a part of the silvering removed from the back at the center. Two sights are provided in front with a screen. The tripod is set up, and a distant station is sighted through the hole in the mirror. The beam of light is then directed through both sights, and is seen at the distant station. By means of the Morse key, which causes the mirror to move through a limited arc, telegraphic signals can be flashed to a distance of many miles.

2. In *photog.*: (*a*) An instrument for taking photographs of the sun. (*b*) A picture taken by heliography; a photograph.

heliograph (hē′li-ō-grȧf), *v. t.* [< *heliograph*, *n.*] **1.** To communicate or signal by means of a heliograph.

There were all the means of *heliographing* at Korti. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 10.

2. To photograph.

When the cloth tracings have to be *heliographed*, raw sienna is also added to the ink. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 192.

heliographer (hē-li-og′ra-fėr), *n.* One who practises heliography.

heliographic (hē″li-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *heliograph*, *heliography*, + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the heliograph.—**2.** Of or pertaining to heliography, in any sense of that word.—**Heliographic engraving**, an early photo-engraving process invented by Niepce de St. Victor. A metallic plate was coated with bitumen and placed beneath and in contact with a line-engraving, and exposed to light. By the combined action of light and the oxygen of the air the parts of the bitumen between the lines of the engraving were rendered insoluble to the ordinary solvent, which would, however, act upon the unchanged parts beneath the lines, dissolving them and laying bare the metal, which could then be etched with acid, freed from its bituminous covering, and used in printing. See *héliogravure*, *photogravure*. **Heliographic latitude** and **longitude**, coördinates of points on the sun's surface referred to the axis of revolution of that luminary and to the node of its equator upon the ecliptic.

heliographical (he-li-o-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *heliographic* + *-al*.] Same as *heliographic*.

The period of rotation seems . . . to vary somewhat in different years even for [solar] spots in the same *heliographical* latitude. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 290.

heliography (he-li-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** A method of signaling between distant points by means of the heliograph.—**2.** In general, photography; specifically, some special photographic process; photographic engraving. See the extract, and *heliographic engraving*, under *heliographic*.

Niepce, in his experiments, discarded the use of the silver salts, and substituted in their place a resinous substance denominated the "Bitumen of Judæa." He named his process *Heliography*, or "Sun-drawing." *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 14.

3. The description and mapping of the surface of the sun.

heliogravure (hē″li-ō-grā′vūr or hā″li-ō-grȧ-vür′), *n.* [< F. *héliogravure*, < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + F. *gravure*, engraving.] Photo-engraving, or a print obtained by this process; strictly, a photo-engraved metal plate. See *heliotypy* and *photo-engraving*. Also called *helio-engraving*.

helioid (hē′li-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡλιοειδής*, like the sun, < *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the sun.

heliolater (hē-li-ol′ȧ-tėr), *n.* [< *heliolat-ry* + *-er*¹.] A worshiper of the sun.

heliolatrous (hē-li-ol′ȧ-trus), *a.* [< *heliolatr-y* + *-ous*.] Worshiping the sun.

heliolatry (hē-li-ol′ȧ-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of the sun. See *sun-worship*.

heliolite (hē′li-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *λίθος*, a stone.] Same as *sunstone*.

heliology (hē-li-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the sun.

It would be useful to write a paper on the evolution of sunrayism, or perhaps of *heliology*, and to show how the ideas of a sun as a fountain of light and heat and chemical force arose. *Spectator*, April 24, 1888, p. 545.

heliometer (hē-li-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An astronomical instrument, consisting of a telescope having its objective sawed across in a plane passing through the optical axis, and each part arranged to move by sliding past the other, its exact position being shown by a micrometer-screw. Each half of the objective forms its own image of a star, this image moving with the half-objective which forms it. Thus, the image of one star, formed by one half of the objective, can be brought into coincidence with the image of another, formed by the other half, and by means of the micrometer the distance apart of the half-lenses, and consequently the angular distance of the two stars, can be very accurately measured, while the position-angle is determined by the direction of the line of separation of the semi-lenses. This instrument is much employed in investigations into the parallax of the fixed stars, as well as for other purposes. As its name implies, it was originally devised for measuring the diameter of the sun.

heliometric (hē″li-ō-met′rik), *a.* [As *heliometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or ascertained or made by means of the heliometer; also, relating to measurements of the sun.

The publication of the photographic and *heliometric* results is waited for with much interest. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 25.

heliometrical (hē″li-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *heliometric* + *-al*.] Same as *heliometric*.

heliometrically (hē″li-ō-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the heliometer; by the heliometric method.

heliophag (hē′li-ō-fag), *n.* [As *heliophag-ous*.] In *biol.*, any heliophagous part or substance of an animal, as a pigment-cell. [Rare.]

But in animals it is probable that the pigment granules are only the receivers of energy—the *heliophags*, as we shall call them. *Micros. Science*, XXVII. 287.

heliophagous (hē-li-of′ȧ-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, devour, + *-ous*.] Receiving and absorbing the energy of sunlight, or solar heat, in some special (chemical) manner. The chlorophyl of plants and the pigment-cells of animals are heliophagous. [Rare.]

The concentration of light is stated to be the condition essential for the most perfect *heliophagous* organ. *Micros. Science*, XXVII. 290.

Heliophila (hē-li-of′i-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Cruciferæ*, tribe *Sisymbryeæ*, founded by Linnæus and consisting of about 40 species of South African herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves, racemes of white, pink, or blue

flowers having the sepals equal at the base, and pendulous or deflexed pods. This and the closely allied genus *Chamira* were erected into a tribe (*Heliophileæ*) by the elder De Candolle, on account of their transversely folded cotyledons.

Heliophileæ (hē″li-ō-fil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Heliophila* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of cruciferous plants, of which *Heliophila* is the typical genus.

Heliophilidæ (hē″li-ō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliophila* + *-idæ*.] In Lindley's system (1845), a tribe of plants, of the order *Brassicaceæ*, embracing the genera *Heliophila* and *Chamira*, now included in the tribe *Sisymbryeæ* of the natural order *Cruciferæ*.

heliophilous (hē-li-of′i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + φίλος, loving, + *-ous*.] Fond of the sun; attracted by or becoming most active in sunlight.

heliophobic (hē″li-ō-fō′bik), *a.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + φοβεῖσθαι, fear.] Fearing or shunning sunlight.

A *heliophobic* spore may often find enough of shade among the rhizoids of other pre-existing weeds, . . . so that finally a round exposed protuberance may be entirely covered with algæ whose spores are negatively heliotropic.
Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh, XXXII. 598.

Heliopora (hē″li-ō-pō′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + πῶρος, tufa, a stalactite, etc.] The typical genus of *Helioporidæ*. *De Blainville*, 1830.

Heliopora seems to differ from all the other Alcyonarians except Corallium. *H. N. Moseley.*

heliopore (hē′li-ō-pōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Helioporidæ;* helioporidian.

II. *n.* A sun-coral; a member of the genus *Heliopora* or family *Helioporidæ*.

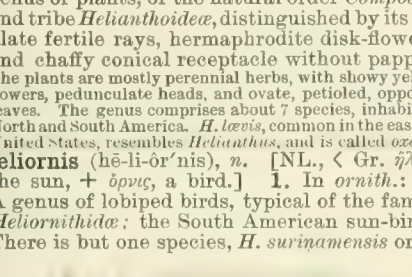
Helioporidæ (hē″li-ō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of corals of disputed affinities; the sun-corals. By some they are placed with the millepores (*Hydrocorallinæ*), by others referred to the gorgonians (*Alcyonaria*) and placed near the common red coral of commerce.

Helioporinæ (hē″li-ō-pō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* The sun-corals as a subfamily of *Milleporidæ*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Heliopsideæ (hē″li-op-sid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliopsis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A division of the natural order *Compositæ*, made by Cassini, with *Heliopsis* as the typical genus.

Heliopsis (hē-li-op′sis), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + ὄψις, likeness.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ* and tribe *Helianthoideæ*, distinguished by its ligulate fertile rays, hermaphrodite disk-flowers, and chaffy conical receptacle without pappus. The plants are mostly perennial herbs, with showy yellow flowers, pedunculate heads, and ovate, petioled, opposite leaves. The genus comprises about 7 species, inhabiting North and South America. *H. lævis*, common in the eastern United States, resembles *Helianthus*, and is called *oxeye*.

Heliornis (hē-li-ôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + ὄρνις, a bird.] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of lobiped birds, typical of the family *Heliornithidæ;* the South American sun-birds. There is but one species, *H. surinamensis* or *H. fulica*. *Bonnaterre*, 1790. *Podoa* (Illiger, 1811) is the same. (*b*) A genus of birds, of the family *Eurypygidæ;* the sun-bitterns. Also called *Helias*. *J. F. Boie*, 1826. — **2.** In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Dalman*, 1820.



Sun-bird or Sun-grebe (*Heliornis fulica*).

Heliornithidæ (hē″li-ô-nith′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds of uncertain position, typified by the genus *Heliornis;* the sun-birds, sun-grebes, coot-grebes, or finfoots. They are characterized by pinniped or lobate feet like those of grebes or coots, a fan-shaped tail of 18 feathers, plumage not aftershafted, and a long slim neck with a small head.

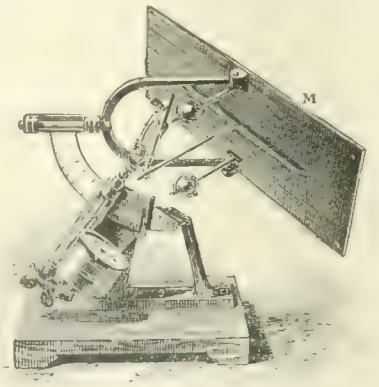
helioscope (hē′li-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἡλιοσκόπιος, looking to the sun, < ἥλιος, the sun, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A form of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as an instrument made with colored glasses or glasses blackened by smoke, or with mirrors formed simply of surfaces of transparent glass, which reflect but a small proportion of light.

helioscopic (hē″li-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *helioscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or made by means of a helioscope: as, *helioscopic* observations.

heliosis (hē-li-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἡλιοῦσθαι, live in the sun, be exposed to the sun, < ἥλιος, the sun.] **1.** In *bot.*, the production of burned patches or spots on leaves by the concentration of the rays of the sun through inequalities of the glass of conservatories, or through drops of water resting on the leaves. In the latter case the destruction is not as complete as in the former, the chlorophyl being merely altered, not destroyed. These spots furnish a suitable habitation for many minute fungi, which are often regarded as the cause of them. **2.** In *med.*: (*a*) Treatment of disease in certain cases by exposure to the rays of the sun. (*b*) Sunstroke.

heliospherical (hē″li-ō-sfer′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + σφαιρικός, spherical: see *spheric, spherical.*] Round as the sun.

heliostat (hē′li-ō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + στατός, fixed, < ἱστάναι, set up, stand: see *static.*] An instrument consisting of a mirror



Heliostat. *M*, mirror.

carried by clockwork in such a way as to reflect the sun's rays in a fixed direction. The name is also improperly applied to a porte-lumière.

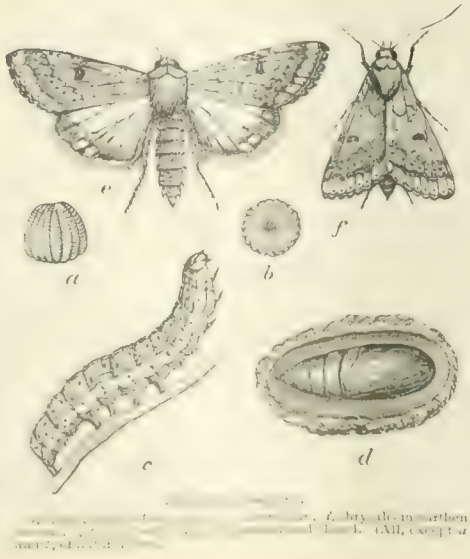
heliothid (hē-li-oth′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heliothidæ*.

Even Agrotis takes a distinct *heliothid* tendency in the tuberculate front and heavily armed fore-tibia of the western species. *Science*, IV. 44.

II. *n.* One of the *Heliothidæ*.

Heliothidæ (hē-li-oth′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliothis* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Heliothis*. Also written *Heliothides* and *Helothidi*.

Heliothis (hē-li-ō′this), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), prob. for **Heliotis*, < Gr. ἡλιώτης, prop. adj., fem. of ἡλιώτης, of the sun, but used as a noun, the moon, < ἥλιος, the sun.] A genus of noctuid moths, giving name to the family *Heliothidæ*. The antennæ are pubescent, the thorax and abdomen smooth and not tufted, and the fore wings slightly angulated. The best-known species is *H. armigera*, which is widely distributed in both the old and the new world. It is usually of a pale clay-color, with the fore wings variegated with pale-olive and dark-rufous, a dark spot in the middle of the wing being especially conspicuous. The larva, known as the *boll-worm* and *corn-worm*, is very variable in color, but is always marked with longitudinal dark and light lines and covered with black setigerous spots. It is especially injurious to the fruit of cotton, maize, and the tomato. *H. marginata* is known as the [illegible].



[illegible] by the [illegible] (Xll, except a [illegible]

heliotrope (hē′li-ō-trōp), *n.* [Also *heliotropion*, q. v.; = F. *héliotrope* = Sp. Pg. *heliotropio* = It. *eliotropio*, < L. *heliotropium*, < Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον, a sun-dial, also a plant, the heliotrope, turnsol (in this sense also ἡλιοτρόπος, and so called because the flowers were supposed to turn toward the sun, or because they appear at the summer solstice), also a green stone streaked with red, < ἥλιος, the sun, + τρέπειν, turn, τροπή, a turning.] **1†.** In *astron.*, an instrument for showing when the sun arrives at the solstitial points.

An obelisk in a garden or park might be both an embellishment and a *heliotrope*.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xliv.

2. A mirror arranged with a telescope and sights so as to flash a reflection of the sun to a great distance. The instrument is used in geodetic triangulation to mark a station. See *heliograph*, 1.

Luminous signals — argand lamps by night and *heliotropes* by day — are exclusively used in [the Great Survey of] India. *Clarke*, Geodesy, p. 33.

3. A plant of the genus *Heliotropium*, of the natural order *Boraginaceæ*. The species are herbs or shrubs, mostly natives of the warmer parts of the world. They have alternate leaves and small purplish or lilac flowers usually disposed in scorpioid cymes. One species, *H. Europæum*, is a common European weed. *H. Peruvianum*, the Peruvian heliotrope, has long been a favorite garden-plant, on account of the fragrance of its flowers. The name has also been given to a composite plant. Also called *turnsol*.

'Tis an observation of flatterers that they are like the *heliotrope;* they open only toward the sun, but shut and contract themselves . . . in cloudy weather.
Government of the Tongue.

The roses, the mignonette, the *heliotropes*, all combined their fragrance to refresh the air.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

4. The bluish-purple or pinkish-lilac color of some flowers of the heliotrope. — **5.** A mineral, a subspecies of quartz, of a deep-green color, peculiarly pleasant to the eye. It is usually variegated with blood-red or yellowish dots of jasper, and is more or less translucent. Also called *blood-stone*. — **False heliotrope,** *Tournefortia heliotropoides*. See *Tournefortia*. — **Indian heliotrope,** *Heliotropium Indicum*. — **Winter heliotrope,** *Petasites fragrans*, a composite plant.

heliotroper (hē′li-ō-trō-pėr), *n.* A person employed to manipulate a heliotrope or heliograph.

Heliotropers were also employed at the observing stations to flash instructions to the signallers.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 698.

heliotropic (hē″li-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [As *heliotrop-y* + *-ic*.] Turning or tending to turn toward the sun; specifically, of, pertaining to, or characterized by heliotropism.

heliotropical (hē″li-ō-trop′i-kal), *a.* [< *heliotropic* + *-al*.] Same as *heliotropic*.

heliotropically (hē″li-ō-trop′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a heliotropic manner; by or with heliotropism. *Darwin*.

Heliotropieæ (hē″li-ō-trō-pī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliotropium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Boraginaceæ*, distinguished mainly by the style, which is generally entire, with the stigma forming a complete ring round the top. The tribe comprises about 250 species of herbs, trees, and shrubs, comprised under a few genera, inhabiting the warm and temperate regions of both hemispheres. It includes *Heliotropium* as the type, and related genera.

heliotropion†, *n.* [< Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον: see *heliotrope.*] The plant heliotrope; the turnsol.

Apollo's *heliotropion* then shall stoop,
And Venus' hyacinth shall vail her top.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

heliotropism (hē-li-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [As *heliotrop-y* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the tendency of growing organs to bend toward or in some cases away from the light, due in the former case to the retarding influence exerted by the light upon their growth on the side of the highest illumination. Thus the stems of plants that are grown in a window, or under other conditions in which light falls laterally upon them, curve toward the light; and if their position is reversed, they soon turn again toward the side of greatest illumination. The leaves arrange themselves so that the rays of light fall as nearly as possible perpendicularly upon their upper surfaces, and the stem curves so as to direct its apex toward the source of light. Organs which behave in this way are said to be affected by positive heliotropism or to be simply heliotropic. On the other hand, certain organs upon which light also falls laterally curve in an opposite direction — that is, the apex is turned away from the source of light. Organs exhibiting this kind of curvature are said to be negatively heliotropic or apheliotropic. Plants [illegible]

quently observed in [illegible] A still further condition, which has been called [illegible] by Frank and [illegible] *heliotropism* by Darwin, [illegible] condition under which certain organs tend to [illegible] axes perpendicular to the direction of the [illegible] rays. The precise action of light in producing [illegible] modifications is not well understood, but, as the studies of Vines have shown, it is probably largely due to modifications of the turgescence of the growing cells. Also *heliotropy*.

Heliotropium (hē″li-ō-trō′pi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡλιοτρόπιον*, heliotrope: see *heliotrope*.] A genus of plants, [illegible] the natural order *Boraginaceæ* and tribe *Heliotropieæ*. It is distinguished by the form of its [illegible], which is that of a salver or funnel and generally small, and its dry fruit, which commonly separates into 4 nutlets. The genus includes about 170 species of herbs and shrubs, with white or lilac flowers, inhabiting the warmer and temperate regions of both hemispheres. *H. Indicum*, a native of nearly all tropical countries, is called *wild clary* in the West Indies. *H. Peruvianum* is the common heliotrope of gardens. See *heliotrope*.

heliotropy (hē′li-ō-trō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *τροπή*, a turning. Cf. *heliotrope*.] Same as *heliotropism*.

heliotype (hē′li-ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *τύπος*, impression: see *type*.] **I.** *n.* A picture or print produced by the process of heliotypy; also, the process itself.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to heliotypy or its processes or result. Also *heliotypic*.—**Heliotype process.** See *heliotypy*.

heliotype (hē′li-ō-tīp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *heliotyped*, ppr. *heliotyping*. [< *heliotype*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To produce a heliotype picture of.

II. *intrans.* To practise heliotypy; produce a picture by direct impression in printing-ink.

heliotypic (hē″li-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [As *heliotype* + *-ic*.] Same as *heliotype*.

heliotypy (hē′li-ō-tī-pi), *n.* [As *heliotype* + *-y*.] A photographic process in which from an ordinary negative is made a positive of such character that from it a direct impression in ink can be obtained by means of a printing-press. In the Edwards process, as practised in the United States, a film of gelatin sensitized with bichromate of potash, and having chrome alum incorporated with it, is formed on glass, stripped off when dry, and exposed to light during a certain time under the negative. The film is then washed to remove the sensitive principle, and is attached to a plate of metal or other solid back. Those parts of the film which have been affected by the light during exposure under the negative are left in such condition that they can be made to take printing-ink, while the parts not affected, owing to the opacity of the corresponding parts of the negative, resist the ink. This process depends upon the fact that a gelatin film sensitized with bichromate of potash becomes by the action of light insoluble in water, while the parts which have been shielded from the light, and from which the potash has been eliminated after the exposure, swell when moistened. The films are technically called *skins*. In other processes a mold of gutta-percha or other material is prepared from the film, and copper is deposited on this by electrotypy. The resulting plate can be printed on an ordinary printing press. See *photogravure* and *photoengraving*.

Heliozoa (hē″li-ō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A name proposed by Hertwig and Lesser for the sun-animalcules, fresh-water organisms provided with radiolarian skeletons, and grouped by Huxley with the marine *Radiolaria*. Some divide them into three families, *Actinophryadæ*, *Acanthocystidæ*, and *Clathrulinidæ*. See *Radiolaria*.

heliozoan (hē″li-ō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Heliozoa* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Having the character of a sun-animalcule; pertaining to the *Heliozoa*.

II. *n.* A sun-animalcule; one of the *Heliozoa*.

heliozoic (hē″li-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *Heliozoa* + *-ic*.] Same as *heliozoan*.

So does the *Heliozoic* type seem to culminate in the marine Radiolaria. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 490.

Heliset, *n.* [ME., < OF. *Helise*, prop. *Elise*, Elysium: see *Elysium*.] Elysium.

It passed joy of *Helise* the feld. *Court of Love*, l. 119.

helispheric, helispherical (hel-i-sfer′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [For **helicospheric*, **helicospherical*; < Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere: see *helix* and *spheric*.] Spiral.—**Helispherical line.** Same as *loxodromic curve* (which see, under *loxodromic*).

helium (hē′li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun: see *heliac*.] A gaseous element having a density of 2.13 and an atomic weight of about 4.26. It was first identified by Frankland and Lockyer as present in the solar corona, its characteristic yellow line (D_3) having been noted in spectroscopic observation during an eclipse. The nature of the substance remained in doubt for nearly thirty years, until 1895, when Ramsay proved it to be also a terrestrial element, present in uraninite and some other allied minerals, in which it is associated with argon and nitrogen. It has also been obtained from meteoric iron and from the gases yielded by the water of certain springs, but has not been identified in the terrestrial atmosphere. It is believed to be monatomic. Attempts to liquefy it have been unsuccessful, and its boiling-point is inferred to be below that of hydrogen.

helix (hē′liks), *n.*; pl. *helixes*, *helices* (hē′lik-sez, hel′i-sēz). [< L. *helix*, a kind of ivy, a kind of willow, a volute in arch., < Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ-*), anything which assumes a spiral shape, as a tendril, lock or curl of hair, etc., as adj. *ἕλιξ*, twisted, curved, < *εἱλεῖν*, turn round, akin to L. *volvere*, roll, and to E. *wallow*: see *volute*, *involve*, *evolve*, etc., and *wallow*.] **1.** A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a winding, or something that is spiral; a circumvolution; specifically, in *geom.*, the curve assumed by a right line drawn on a plane when that plane is wrapped round a cylindrical surface of any kind, especially a right cylinder, as the curve of a screw-thread; also, a curve on any developable surface which becomes a right line when the surface is developed into a plane, as a conical helix.—**2.** In *arch.*, any spiral, particularly a small volute or twist under the abacus of the Corinthian capital; also, a volute of the Ionic capital. In every Corinthian capital of the fully developed type there are sixteen helices, two at each angle, and two meeting under the middle of each face of the abacus, branching out of the cauliculi or secondary stalks which rise from between the leaves.

Helices (*H*, *H*, as used in a Corinthian Capital

3. In *elect.*, a coil of wire, as that surrounding the core of an electromagnet.—**4.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The prominent curved fold which forms most of the rim or margin of the outer ear. See second cut under *ear*[1]. (*b*) The cochlea of the inner ear.—**5.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, the representative genus of *Helicidæ* and *Helicinæ*. Widely different limits have been assigned to it, and more than 4,000 species have been referred to it, varying greatly in size, shape, and color. Typical species are the common garden-snail of Europe, *H. hortensis*, and the Roman snail, *H. pomatia*. By many recent authors the genus is more or less restricted to such as are related to these species, or to one or the other of them. See cuts under *Gasteropoda* and *Pulmonata*.—**Fossa of the helix.** See *fossa*[1].—**Osculating helix of a non-plane curve**, the common helix which passes through three consecutive points and has its axis parallel to the rectifying line of the curve.

hell[1] (hel), *n.* [In the 17th century also *hel*; early mod. E. *helle*, < ME. *helle*, < AS. *hell*, *hel* (fem., gen. dat. acc. *helle*), the abode of the dead (Gr. *ἅδης*, Hades, L. *infernum*), also the place of punishment for the wicked after death (LL. ML. *infernum*), = OS. *hellia*, *hell*, *hel* = OFries. *helle*, *helle* = D. *hel* = MLG. *helle* = OHG. *hellia*, *hella*, MHG. *helle*, G. *helle* (Luther), now irreg. *hölle* = Goth. *halja*, hell (as in AS.) (cf. Dan. *helvede*, Sw. *helvete*, OSw. *hælwite*, hell, = AS. *hellewīte*, hell's torment); = Icel. *hel*, the abode of the dead, Hades, also death, and personified, *Hel*, the ogress Hel, the Proserpine of Scand. mythology. The personification does not appear in Goth., AS., OHG., etc., though prob. once existent. Prob. orig. the 'hidden' or 'unseen' place (or goddess) (cf. *Hades*, similarly explained as 'unseen'), < AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, E. *heal*[2] (= OHG. *helan*, etc.), cover, conceal, hide: see *heal*[2]. Cf. *hell*[2].] **1.** The abode of the dead; the place of departed spirits; the grave; the infernal regions, regarded as a place of existence after death: called in Hebrew *Sheol*, and by the Greeks *Hades*.

Thou wilt not leave my soul in *hell*; neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption. Ps. xvi. 10.

He descended again into *Hell*, that is, into the Grave, to fetch his Body, and to rise again. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 53.

[In the authorized version of the Bible the word *hell* occurs 54 times, viz., 31 times in the Old Testament and 23 times in the New. In the Old Testament it translates the Hebrew name *Sheol*, which is also translated *the grave* (31 times) and *the pit* (3 times). In the revised version *hell* has been retained in the prophetical books, and *Sheol* substituted for it in the poetical books and passages, except in Deut. xxxii. 22, Ps. lv. 15, and lxxxvi. 13, where it is changed to *pit*. In both the authorized and the revised version of the New Testament, *hell* is used 12 times to translate the Greek γέεννα (transliterated *ge'henna* in the Vulgate), while in the authorized version it is used 10 times for the Greek ἅδης, and once (2 Pet. ii. 4) for ταρτάρωσας (*Tartarus*). In the revised version *hell* is retained for *Tartarus*, and *Hades* has been used for the Greek word. See *Gehenna*, *grave*[2], *Hades*, and *Sheol*.]

2. The abode of devils and condemned spirits; the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death; the infernal regions, regarded as a place of torment.

Bi seke we nu Godes migt,
That he make ure sowles brigt,
And shilde us fro *elles* nigt,
And lede us to blisse and in-to ligt.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 4157.

And fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in *hell*. Mat. x. 28.

Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heaven, or blasts from *hell*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

Hail, horrours; hail,
Infernal world! and thou, profoundest *hell*,
Receive thy new possessour. *Milton*, P. L., i. 251.

3. The infernal powers; the powers of darkness and evil.

Richard yet lives, *hell's* black intelligencer,
Only reserv'd their factor, to buy souls,
And send them thither. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

4. Something regarded as resembling hell.

The *hell* of waters! where they howl and hiss,
And boil in endless torture.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 69.

Specifically—(*a*) Any place or condition of captivity or torment; any experience of great suffering: as, a *hell* upon earth; a *hell* of suspense or suspicion.

The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a *hell* of heaven
Milton, P. L., i. 255.

But quiet to quick bosoms is a *hell*,
And there hath been thy bane.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 42.

(*b*) A gaming house; a gaming-room; a gamblers den.

Don Juan, our young diplomatic sinner,
Pursued his path, and drove past some hotels,
St. James's Palace and St. James's *Hells*.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 29.

At midnight he had lost forty-eight thousand pounds. . . . The atmosphere was hot, to be sure, but it well became such a *hell*. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, iv. 8.

(*c*) In some games, as barley-brake, the place to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there,
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that, in mid-place, *Hell* called were,
Must strive, with waiting foot and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to *Hell* to bear.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

(*d*) A place where things are covered up or hidden; a place of concealment; specifically, a place into which a tailor throws his shreds or his cabbaged stuff, or a printer his broken type.

Secréta. [It.] . . . The name of a place in Venice where all their secret records and ancient euidences be kept, as *hell* is in Westminster Hall. *Florio*, 1598.

Lawyers and tailors have their several *hells*.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

All know the cellaridge under the shop-board
He calls his *hell*.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

(*e*†) Formerly, in England, a place under the exchequer chamber where the king's debtors were confined. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*—**To lead apes in hell**[1]. See *ape*.

hell[2]†, *v. t.* [A var. of *hill*[2], or ult. of *heal*[2], *hele*[2], hide: see *hill*[2], *heal*[2].] To hide; cover.

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devoure the ayre, and *hell* them quight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 35.

he'll. A colloquial contraction of *he will*.

Helladian (he-lā′di-an), *a.* [< Gr. Ἑλλάς (Ἑλλαδ-), Hellas, Greece, + *-ian*.] Same as *Hellenic*. [Rare.]

Helladic (he-lad′ik), *a.* [< Gr. Ἑλλάς (Ἑλλαδ-), Hellas, Greece, + *-ic*.] Same as *Hellenic*. [Rare.]

Zeuxis, Parrhasius and their followers, under the general name of the Asiatic school, were opposed to the Grecian (*Helladic*) school.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 139.

helladothere (hel′a-dō-thēr), *n.* [< *Helladotherium*.] The animal upon whose remains the genus *Helladotherium* was founded.

Helladotheriidæ (hel″a-dō-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helladotherium* + *-idæ*.] The family of ruminants which the genus *Helladotherium* represents.

Helladotherioidea (hel″a-dō-thē-ri-oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helladotherium* + *-oidea*.] The *Helladotheriidæ* rated as a superfamily. *Gill.*

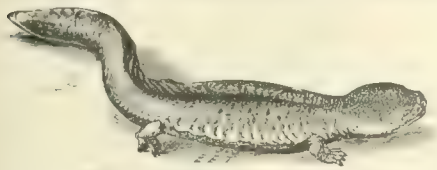
Helladotherium (hel″a-dō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [< Gr. Ἑλλάς (Ἑλλαδ-), Hellas, Greece, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil ruminant mammals of uncertain affinities, by some referred to the *Giraffidæ*, by others made the type of a family *Helladotheriidæ*. The remains occur in the Upper Miocene and Pliocene of Greece (whence the name) and elsewhere. *Gaudry*, 1860.

Hellanodic (hel-a-nod′ik), *n.* [< Gr. Ἑλλανοδίκαι, Doric form of *Ἑλληνοδίκαι, pl., < *Ἕλληνες, Doric Ἕλλανες, sing. Ἕλλην, a Greek (see *Hellene*), + *δίκη*, judgment.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one of the judges at the Olympic games, who awarded the prizes.

hell-bale†, *n.* [ME. *hellebale*, prop. two words: *helle*, gen. of *hell*, and *bale*[1].] The torment of hell.

God shield his soul from *hell-bale*,
Who made it thus in English tale.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiv.

hellbender (hel'ben″dėr), *n.* [< *hell*[1], 2, as a term of emphasis, + *bender*, 4.] 1. A protracted and reckless debauch or drunken frolic. See *bender*, 4. [Slang, U. S.] — 2. The menopome, *Menopoma alleghaniensis* (or *Protonopsis horrida*), a large aquatic salamander with gill-slits and 4 short legs, common in the Ohio valley; one of several such creatures known as *mud-puppies* and *water-dogs*. See *Menopoma*.



Hellbender (*Menopoma alleghaniensis*).

hell-bent (hel'bent'), *a.* Recklessly determined, without regard to consequences; determined to have or do at all hazards; resolved; "dead-set": as, he went *hell-bent* after it. [Slang, U. S.]

Maine went
Hell-bent
For Governor Kent.
Political song (1840).

hell-black (hel'blak), *a.* Black or dark as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have buoy'd up,
And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

hell-born (hel'bôrn), *a.* Born of or in hell; of hellish origin.

Retire, or taste thy folly; and learn by proof,
Hell-born, not to contend with spirits of heaven!
Milton, P. L., ii. 687.

hell-broth (hel'brôth), *n.* A composition supposed to be of magical quality prepared for malignant purposes.

Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

hell-cat (hel'kat), *n.* A witch; a hag; a furious vixen.

"Vat voman?" "A *hell-cat*, who hates me as she does the devil." *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, II. i.

hell-diver (hel'dī″vėr), *n.* A grebe. [U. S.]

hell-doomed (hel'dömd), *a.* Doomed or consigned to hell.

And reckon'st thou thyself with spirits of heaven,
Hell-doomed? *Milton*, P. L., ii. 697.

hell-driver (hel'drī″vėr), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. [Raleigh, North Carolina, U. S.]

Helleboraceæ (hel″e-bō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helleborus* + *-aceæ*.] The name proposed by Spach for the tribe of plants *Helleboreæ*.

helleboraceous (hel″e-bō-rā'shius), *a.* [< *hellebore* + *-aceous*. Cf. *Helleboraceæ*.] Related to or resembling hellebore; belonging to the *Helleboraceæ*. [Little used.]

helleboraster (hel″e-bō-ras'tėr), *n.* [< *hellebore* + *aster*.] The fetid hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus*.

hellebore (hel'e-bōr), *n.* [Formerly also *ellebore*; < ME. *elebore*, *elebur*, < OF. *ellebore*, F. *ellébore*, *hellébore* = Sp. *eléboro*, *elebor* = Pg. *helleboro* = It. *elleboro*, < L. *helleborus*, *elleborus*, also *helleborum*, *elleborum*, < Gr. *ἑλλέβορος*, rarely *ἐλλέβορος*, hellebore (L. *veratrum*); ulterior origin unknown.] 1. A plant of the genus *Helleborus*, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, particularly *H. niger*, the black hellebore or Christmas rose, a native of southwestern Europe. It is a drastic hydragogic cathartic, possessing emmenagogic powers, in overdoses producing inflammation of the gastric and intestinal mucous membrane, with violent vomiting, vertigo, cramp, and convulsions, which sometimes end in death. *H. viridis*, the green hellebore, a native of Europe, is naturalized in the United States. The fetid or stinking hellebore is *H. fœtidus*, a name also given to the skunk-cabbage, *Symplocarpus fœtidus*.

It schewith sumtyme yn medicyns maad of *elebore*, ther is no thing that puttith awey the craumpe as doith oure 5 essence. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

Here mercury, here *hellebore*,
Old ulcers mundifying.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, v.

2. A name of similar plants of other genera. *Eranthis hiemalis*, a plant closely allied to *Helleborus*, is called *winter hellebore*. *Veratrum viride*, a liliaceous plant, is known as *American*, *false*, or *white hellebore*, *swamp-hellebore*, and *Indian poke*.

3. The powdered root of American hellebore, used to destroy lice and caterpillars.

Helleboreæ (hel-e-bō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1818), < *Helleborus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, distinguished by the petaloid sepals, petals mostly small or wanting, and the several-ovuled carpels, which are dehiscent at maturity, or rarely baccate. The tribe embraces about 130 species of annual or perennial herbs, included under about 20 genera, with leaves which are radical, alternate, or resembling an involucre. Here belong, besides the hellebore, the goldenseal, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, whose rhizomes are used in medicine, and the common columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*. See cut under *columbine*[2].

helleborin (hel'e-bō-rin), *n.* [< *hellebore* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline glucoside having poisonous properties, found in black hellebore.

helleborine (hel'e-bō-rin), *n.* [= F. *elléborine* = Sp. *eleborina* = Pg. *helleborinha*, < L. *helleborine*, *elleborine*, < Gr. *ἑλλεβορίνη*, a plant like hellebore, < *ἑλλέβορος*, hellebore: see *hellebore*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Epipactis*, natural order *Orchideæ*. There are but few species, perennials with creeping rhizomes, fibrous roots, leafy stems, and loose racemes of dull-colored flowers. They are natives of the northern hemisphere, three or four species being found in Great Britain.

2. A European orchidaceous plant, *Cephalanthera rubra*.

helleborise, *v. t.* See *helleborize*.

helleborism (hel'e-bō-rizm), *n.* [= F. *elléborisme*, < L. *helleborismus*, Gr. *ἑλλεβορισμός*, a dosing with hellebore, < *ἑλλεβορίζειν*, dose with hellebore: see *helleborize*.] The ancient practice of treating disease (insanity) with hellebore.

When he offered his public thesis, on the *Helleborism* of the Ancients. *J. B. Wood*, Address on Hahnemann, p. 5.

helleborize (hel'e-bō-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *helleborized*, ppr. *helleborizing*. [= F. *elléboriser*, < Gr. *ἑλλεβορίζειν*, dose with hellebore, < *ἑλλέβορος*, hellebore: see *hellebore*.] To dose with hellebore, as in dementia; treat for madness with hellebore. Also spelled *helleborise*.

I am represented . . . as singular in the paradox, nay, as one who would be *helleborised* as a madman for harbouring the absurdity. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Helleborus (he-leb'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *helleborus*, also *elleborus*; < Gr. *ἑλλέβορος*, hellebore: see *hellebore*.] A genus of plants belonging to the tribe *Helleboreæ*, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*. The plants are distinguished by the 5 regular sepals, small petals, and many carpels, which are many-seeded. The genus, known under the general name *hellebore*, includes about 11 species of erect perennial herbs, with deeply cut leaves and large white, yellowish, or greenish flowers, natives of Europe and western Asia. A well-known species is the Christmas rose, or black hellebore, *H. niger*, common in gardens; it is a native of Europe, and its rootstock is used in medicine. See *hellebore*.

Christmas Rose (*Helleborus niger*).

hellejay, *n.* See *hellijay*.

Hellene (hel'ēn), *n.* [= F. *Hellène*, < Gr. Ἕλληνες, pl. form, in Homer (if the single instance is genuine), a Thessalian tribe of which Ἕλλην (Hellen) was the reputed chief; later (earliest record 586 B. C.) a general name for all the Greeks; in N. T. and eccl. writers used for 'Gentiles,' rarely in sing. Ἕλλην, a Greek. The origin of the name is unknown; *Hellen* is no doubt an eponym.] 1. An ancient Greek; properly, a Greek of pure race: traditionally said to be so called from Hellen, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, the legendary ancestor of the true Greeks, consisting of the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Acheans.

From the nature of the country inhabited by the *Hellenes*, Buckle infers the symmetry of the Hellenic mind. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 262.

2. A subject of the modern kingdom of Greece, or Hellas.

Hellenian (he-lē'ni-an), *a.* Same as *Hellenic*.

Hellenic (he-len'ik), *a.* [= F. *hellénique*, < Gr. Ἑλληνικός, < Ἕλληνες, the Greeks: see *Hellene*.] Pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks; displaying qualities or tendencies characteristic of the Greek race, historically considered (compare *Hellenism*, 2); Greek; Grecian.

Into the Reformation too . . . the subtle *Hellenic* leaven of the Renascence found its way.
M. Arnold, Hebraism and Hellenism.

A glance at the position of Cyprus on the map explains why it never became truly *Hellenic*.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 319.

Perhaps there is no other instance of so instinctive a yearning towards the old *Hellenic* life as is to be seen in Keats. *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 150.

In art, applied specifically to Greek work from the close of the primitive epoch to the Roman supremacy in Greece, beginning 146 B. C., or, more narrowly, until the time of Alexander the Great and the sculptor Lysippus, about 330 B. C., the adjective *Hellenistic* being applied to subsequent work. The Hellenic epoch includes the period of the development and perfection of the Doric and Ionic orders, and that during which the principles of the Corinthian order were worked out. In sculpture, etc., this period comprises the works of the grand style, which succeeded the archaic. See *Greek art*, under *Greek*. — **Hellenic dialect.** See *common dialect*, under *common*.

A fragment of the Parthenon frieze, British Museum.

Hellenically (he-len'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the Hellenic manner; according to the standards of Hellenism.

Hellenicism (he-len'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Hellenic* + *-ism*.] Hellenic character or quality; Hellenic style.

He is drawn on to study in detail the *Hellenicism*, the refinement of knowledge and taste, the subtle convolutions of grace, with which the painter illustrates the poet.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 37.

Hellenisation, Hellenise. See *Hellenization*, *Hellenize*.

Hellenism (hel'en-izm), *n.* [= F. *hellénisme* = Sp. *helenismo* = Pg. *hellenismo* = It. *ellenismo*, < Gr. Ἑλληνισμός, imitation of the Greeks, use of a pure Greek style and idiom, < Ἑλληνίζειν, speak Greek, make Greek: see *Hellenize*.] 1. A peculiarity of the Greek language; a word, phrase, idiom, or construction used or formed in the Greek manner.

Virgil is full of the Greek Forms of Speech, which the Criticks call *Hellenisms*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

We find examples of Latinisms in Byzantine Greek, and of *Hellenisms* in the decay of classic Latin.
G. P. Marsh, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 249.

2. The spirit and tendency regarded as especially characteristic of the Greek race, historically considered, and as best exemplified in its pursuit of intellectual and physical culture, and its predilection for the noble, the strong, and the beautiful in thought and action. See extract under *Hebraism*, 2.

To get rid of one's ignorance, to see things as they are, and by seeing them as they are to see them in their beauty, is the simple and attractive ideal which *Hellenism* holds out before human nature; and from the simplicity and charm of this ideal, *Hellenism*, and human life in the hands of *Hellenism*, . . . are full of what we call sweetness and light. . . . As the great movement of Christianity was a triumph of Hebraism and man's moral impulses, so the great movement which goes by the name of the Renascence was an uprising and re-instatement of man's intellectual impulses and *Hellenism*.
M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iv.

3. Conformity to Greek speech and ideas; imitation or adoption of Greek characteristics in any respect.

Hellenism among the Jews] served as the preparation for a catholic creed. As it furnished the language of Christianity, it supplied also that literary instinct which counteracted the traditional reserve of the Palestinian Jews. *McClintock and Strong's Encyc.*, IV. 176.

Hellenist (hel'en-ist), *n.* [= F. *helléniste* = Sp. *helenista* = Pg. *hellenista* = It. *ellenista*, < Gr. Ἑλληνιστής, in N. T. one who uses the Greek language, later eccl. sometimes for 'Gentile,' < Ἑλληνίζειν, speak Greek, make Greek: see

Hellenist, *n.*] 1. One who is partly Greek; one who has Greek affinities, or who adopts the Greek language, manners, and customs; specifically, a Jew who used the Greek language and conformed more or less to Greek influence in the early period of Christianity, both in Palestine and in foreign countries, especially Egypt.

These Jews [of Jerusalem] spoke Greek, and used the Greek Bible, and therefore are called *Hellenists*.
Hammond, On Acts vi. 1.

Luke, the physician and *Hellenist*.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 32.

2. One skilled in the Greek language and literature; a Greek scholar; a Grecian.

Richard Bentley, the Master of Trinity College, and the greatest *Hellenist* of his age.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 250.

3. A promoter of Greek culture; specifically, one of the learned Greeks who, after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, disseminated the knowledge of the Greek language and literature in Italy, and were among the chief agents of the revival of learning.

Hellenistic (hel-e-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Hellenist* + *-ic*.] 1. Resembling or partaking of Hellenic character, but not truly Hellenic; combining Greek and foreign characteristics or elements, as many of the later Greeks and the Hellenized neighboring peoples, or the modified Greek language, thought, etc., current among them.

The civilization resulting from these political changes [after the time of Alexander] showed a decline from the pure Greek or Hellenic model, and is called *Hellenistic*.
The Century, XXV. 87, note.

The religions conceptions and philosophy of the *Hellenistic* Jews. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 173.

2. Particularly, in *sculpture* and *painting*, characteristic of the school of Greek art based on the art of Lysippus, the court sculptor of Alexander the Great, which may or may not be considered to include the work of Lysippus himself. It lasted from about 330 B. C. until the Roman supremacy in Greece, and may be extended to include all the work done for the Romans by Greek artists, or in the Greek manner and following Greek models, as late as the early empire. Hellenistic art is characterized in general by a research of effect (posing), by a decided leaning toward the colossal, and by great skill and cleverness in design and execution; but it lacks originality, and seeks to copy the types and methods of the Hellenic epoch rather than to find inspiration in original conceptions and contemporary aims. — **Hellenistic dialect**, a local dialect of ancient Greek in the period after Alexander the Great, spoken by a population not Greek in origin; especially, the dialect used by Greek-speaking Jews, and called also the *Alexandrine dialect*, found in the Septuagint, and in a less marked form in the New Testament: opposed to the *common* or *Hellenic dialect*.

Hellenistic Sculpture. — The Apollo Belvedere, Vatican Museum, Rome.

The formation of a *Hellenistic dialect*, largely intermixed with Semitic idioms. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 413.

Hellenistical (hel-e-nis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *Hellenistic* + *-al*.] Same as *Hellenistic*.

Into the importance of the *Hellenistical* dialect he had made the exactest search. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond, § 1.

Hellenistically (hel-e-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the Hellenistic manner.

It may bear the same signification *hellenistically* in this place. *J. Gregory*, Notes on Passages in Scripture, p. 60.

Hellenization (hel″en-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Hellenize* + *-ation*.] The act of Hellenizing, or the state of being imbued with Greek ideas or methods. Also spelled *Hellenisation*.

The establishment and gradual *hellenization* of Christianity as a system of doctrine.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 172.

The *Hellenization* of that country [Egypt] under the Ptolemies. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 150.

Hellenize (hel'en-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Hellenized*, ppr. *Hellenizing*. [< Gr. Ἑλληνίζειν, speak Greek, tr. make Greek, < Ἕλληνες, the Greeks, Ἕλλην, a Greek: see *Hellene*.] I. *trans.* To make Hellenic or Hellenistic; cause to conform to Greek standards in any particular.

The only strange god to be seen is Ammon, who had been long *Hellenized* already.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 145.

It is still a question whether the Macedonians should be regarded as barbarized Hellenes, or *Hellenized* barbarians; a coalition of both elements may be inferred from their earliest traditions.
Encyclop. Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 365.

The Greeks . . . endeavored to strengthen their position by *Hellenizing* . . . the Bulgarian population of Turkey from the source of the Greek Church.
J. Baker, Turkey, p. 73.

II, *intrans.* 1. To conform to Greek standards or usages. — 2. To use the Greek language. [Rare.] — 3. To exhibit a tendency to Hellenism; cultivate Hellenism as an ideal of thinking and conduct. See *Hellenism*, 2.

The development of our *Hellenising* instincts, seeking ardently the intelligible law of things, and making a stream of fresh thought play freely about our stock notions and habits, is what is most wanted by us at present.
M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, v.

Also spelled *Hellenise*.

Hellenizer (hel'en-ī-zėr), *n.* One who makes Hellenic; one who or that which exerts a Hellenic or Hellenizing influence.

hellenotype (he-len'ō-tīp), *n.* A picture composed of two finished photographs, of which one is very light, made translucent by means of varnish, tinted on the back, and placed over the second and stronger print, thus producing a combination of effects. Also called *hallotype*. *Silver Sunbeam*.

heller (hel'ėr), *n.* [G., also *häller*, *haller* (NL. *hallensis*), < *Hall*, a town in Swabia, where the coin was originally issued.] 1. A small coin formerly current in Germany, struck in silver and in copper, and worth about a farthing. — 2. A modern Austrian coin, the one-hundredth part of a crown.

Obverse. Reverse.

Heller of Count William VIII. of Hanau. British Museum. (Size of the original.

Hellespontine (hel'es-pon-tin), *a.* [< L. *Hellespontus*, < Gr. Ἑλλήσποντος, i. e., Ἡ Ἑλλης πόντος, Helle's sea: Ἑλλης, gen. of Ἑλλη, Helle, daughter of Athamas, said to have been drowned in this strait; πόντος, sea.] Pertaining to the Hellespont, a narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the Dardanelles, connecting the Ægean sea with the Sea of Marmora.

hell-fire (hel'fīr'), *n.* [< ME. *hellefir*, *hellefur*, < AS. *helle-fȳr*, *helle fȳr* (= OHG. *hellafiur*, MHG. *helleviur*, G. *höllenfeuer*), < *hell*, gen. *helle*, hell, + *fȳr*, fire.] The fire of hell; infernal torment.

Devils were not ordained of God for *hell-fire*, but *hell-fire* for them; and for men, so far forth as it was foreseen that men would be like them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

I never see thy face but I think upon *hell-fire*, and Dives that lived in purple; for there he is in his robes, burning burning. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

hell-gate (hel'gāt'), *n.* [< ME. *helle gate*, < AS. *hellegat* for **hellegeat*, *helle geat*, < *hell*, gen. *helle*, + *geat*, gate.] The portal or entrance into hell.

I-blessed be treuthe, that so brak *helle-gates*,
And saued the Sarasyn fram Sathanas and his power.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 158.

The snaky sorceress that sat
Fast by *hell gate*, and kept the fatal key.
Milton, P. L., ii. 725.

hellgrammite, helgramite (hel'gra-mīt), *n.* The larva of a sialid neuropterous insect, *Corydalus cornutus*. It is a favorite bait for the black-bass. Also known locally in the United States by a great variety of popular names, suggested by its appearance or habits.

They are much sought after as fish-bait, having a very tough integument, so that one larva serves to catch several fish; and they are called by fishermen crawlers, dobsons, and . . . *hellgrammites*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 156

hellgrammite-fly (hel'gra-mīt-flī), *n.* The adult *Corydalus cornutus*. *J. H. Comstock*.

hell-hag (hel'hag), *n.* A malicious, evil-minded old woman.

A corroding disease it [envy] is; an *hel-hag* that feeds upon its own marrow, bones, and strongest parts.
Bp. Richardson, Observations on the Old Testament, p. 281.

hell-hated (hel'hā″ted), *a.* Abhorred as hell.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head;
With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

hell-haunted (hel'hän″ted), *a.* Haunted by evil spirits.

Fierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
And stood expos'd to the bleak winds,
Beneath the roots of this *hell-haunted* grove. *Dryden*.

hell-hound (hel'hound'), *n.* [< ME. *helle-hound*, *hellehund*, < AS. *hellehund*, *helle hund* (= D. *helhond* = MHG. *hellehunt*, G. *höllenhund*), < *hell*, gen. *helle*, hell, + *hund*, hound.] A dog of hell; an agent of hell; a hellish person.

Thou hadst a Clarence too, and Richard kill'd him. . . .
A *hell-hound*, that doth hunt us all to death.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

You fiend-apparent, you! you declared *hell-hound!*
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

hellicat (hel'i-kat), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., also *hellocat*, accom. of *hallokit*, *hallach'd*, crazy, giddy, < **hallok*, a., repr. by *hallik*, *haloc*, a giddy girl, + *-it* = E. *-ed*[2].] I. *a.* Light-headed; giddy; half-witted; extravagant.

I want to see what that *hellicate* quean Jenny Raintherout's doing. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxix.

II. *n.* [With allusion to *hell-cat*.] A wicked or cruel creature.

Let us but get puir Grace out o' that auld *Hellicat's* clutches. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, ix.

hellier (hel'i-ėr), *n.* [Var. of *hillier*, ult. of *healer*[2].] A roofer; a tiler or slater. [Prov. Eng.]

In the West, he that covers a house with slates is called a *heler* or *hellier*. *Ray*.

hellijay (hel'i-jā), *n.* The razor-billed auk, *Alca* (or *Utamania*) *torda*. *Montagu*. Also *hellejay*. [Local, Eng.]

hellish (hel'ish), *a.* [= D. *helsch* = MLG. *hellisch*, *helsch* = MHG. *hellisch*, G. *höllisch*; as *hell*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to hell; fit for or like hell; infernal; malignant; wicked.

At length to hell, or to some *hellish* place, is he likelie to go. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 74.

His nailis wes lyk ane *hellis* cruk,
Thairwith fyve quarteris lang.
The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 148).

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles!
Milton, P. R., i. 175.

hellishly (hel'ish-li), *adv.* In a hellish or malignant manner; infernally; wickedly.

That wicked plot [the gunpowder treason] was contrived and managed with the greatest sworn secresy, made *hellishly* sacred and firm by solemn oaths.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 390.

hellishness (hel'ish-nes), *n.* The qualities of hell; extreme wickedness or malignity.

Wounds, shrieks, and gaspings are his proud delight;
And he by *hellishness* his prowess scans.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xi. 27.

hell-kite (hel'kīt), *n.* A kite of hell; a person of unsparing cruelty.

All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? O, *hell-kite!* — All?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

hellness†, *n.* [Irreg. < *hell*[1], *n.*, + *-ness*.] Hellishness.

There's not a king among ten thousand kings . . .
But gildeth those that glorifie his folly,
That sooth and smooth, and call his *Hellness* holy.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

hello (he-lō'), *interj.* [Also written *hullo*, rarely *hillo*; var. forms of *hallo*, q. v.] An exclamation designed to attract the attention of a person at a distance; also, a mere greeting between persons meeting. As a greeting its use is confined to easy colloquial or vulgar speech. As a preliminary telephone call it is in very common use.

"*Hullo*, Brown! what's the matter, old fellow?"
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 9.

hell-rake (hel'rāk), *n.* A large rake with long iron teeth. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hell-wain† (hel'wān), *n.* A phantom wagon seen in the sky at night.

They have so fraid us with bull-beggars, spirits, witches, urchins, . . . the man in the oke, the *hell-waine*, . . . and such other bugs, that we were afraid of our own shadowes. *R. Scot*, Discoverie of Witchcraft. (*Davies*.)

The Mare, the Man-i'-th'-oak, the *Hellwain*.
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

hellward, hellwards (hel'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *hell*[1] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward hell.

We have not hastened to heaven-ward, but rather to *hell-ward*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 35.

Trees that aloft with proudest honours rise,
Root *hell-ward*, and thence flourish to the skies.
Brome, To Mr. Fenton.

hell-weed† (hel'wēd), *n.* The dodder.

After it has fastened upon a plant, it quits the root, and like a cohering parasite lives upon another's trencher, and first starves, and then kills its entertainer. For which reason irreligious clowns curse it by the name of *Hell-weed* and Devil's-guts. *Threlkeld*, Stirpes Hibernicæ (1727).

helly† (hel'i), *a.* [< *hell*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. AS. *hellic*, hellish, < *hel*, *hell*, hell, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] Having the qualities of hell; hellish.

Such blasphemies they bray out of their *helly* hearts.
Anderson, Exposition, fol. 48, b.

helm[1] (helm), *n.* [< ME. *helme*, < AS. *helma*, m., a helm, rudder, = D. *helm* (*stok*), tiller, = MLG. *helm*, rudder, = MHG. *helm*, *halme*, G. *helm*, helve, handle, G. also rudder, helm, steering-oar (in naut. sense from D.), = Icel. *hjālm*, a rudder; allied to *helve* and *halter*[2], q. v. The word occurs, disguised, in the first element of *halberd*, q. v.] **1†.** A handle; a helve.

> A great ax first she gave, that two ways cut,
> In which a fair well polish t *helm* was put,
> That from an olive-bough received his frame.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, v.

2. *Naut.*, the handle, lever, or instrument by which the rudder is shifted; the tiller, or in large ships the wheel: sometimes extended to include the whole steering-apparatus.

> Yet are they [ships] turned about with a very small *helm*, whithersoever the governor listeth. Jas. iii. 4.
>
> O where will I get a gude sailor,
> To take my *helm* in hand?
> *Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 154).
>
> In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;
> Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the *helm*.
> *Gray*, The Bard, ii. 2.

Hence—**3.** The place or post of direction or management: as, to take the *helm* of affairs.

> Men of ability and experience in great affairs, who have been long at the *helm*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.
>
> I then sat at the *helm* of the commonwealth, and shared in the direction of its most important motions.
> *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Cicero, xi.
>
> There are not wanting persons at the *helm*, friends to the progress of this spirit.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 212.

Down with the helm, the order to push the helm down to the lee side of the ship, in order to put the ship about or to lay her to windward. **Helm amidships**, or **right the helm**, the order to keep the rudder in a line with the keel. —**Helm's alee!** See *alee*.—**Port the helm**, the order to put the helm aport.—**Shift the helm**, the order to put the helm from starboard to port, or the reverse.—**Starboard the helm**, the order to put the helm to the starboard or right side. **To ease the helm**, to let the helm come a little amidships so as to relieve the strain on the rudder. **To feel the helm.** See *feel*[1]. **To put the helm down**, to put the helm alee in order to turn the ship to windward.—**Up with the helm**, the order to put the helm aweather.—**Weather helm**, the condition of the helm when kept a little to windward, or aweather, in order to prevent the ship's head from coming up in the wind while sailing close-hauled.

helm[1] (helm), *v. t.* [< *helm*[1], *n.*] To steer; guide; direct. [Rare.]

> The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*, must, upon a warranted need, give him a better proclamation. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.
>
> Wherefore not
> *Helm* the huge vessel of your state, my liege,
> Here, by the side of her who loves you most?
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 1.

helm[2] (helm), *n.* [< ME. *helm*, < AS. *helm*, a protection, helm, also a protector, = OS. *helm* = OFries. D. MLG. *helm* = OHG. MHG. G. *helm* (> It. *elmo* = Sp. *yelmo*, OSp. *elmo* = Pg. *elmo* = OF. *heaume*, *heaulme*, F. *heaume*) = Icel. *hjālmr* = Sw. Dan. *hjelm* = Goth. *hilms*, helm; = OBulg. *shlemŭs* = Russ. *shleme* = Lith. *szalmas*, helm (the last three forms prob. of Teut. origin); prob. = Skt. *çarman*, protection, shelter, from an assumed √ *çar*, *çal*, repr. by AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, E. *heal*[2], cover: see *heal*[2], *hell*[2], *hill*[2]. Dim. (through OF.) *helmet*, q. v.] **1.** A defensive cover for the head; a helmet. See *helmet*, now the more common form.

> There sate a knight with *helme* unlaste.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 24.
>
> (In whose defence t' appear more stern and full of dread)
> Put on a *helm* of clouds upon his rugged head.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 454.
>
> He wore, against his wont, upon his *helm*
> A sleeve of scarlet.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A dark heavy cloud that rests on the brow of a mountain before a storm, while the rest of the sky is clear. Also *helm-cloud* and *helmet*.

> On certain occasions, when the wind is from some easterly point, the *helm* suddenly forms.
> *Science*, VI., No. 148, Proc. of Royal Meteorological Soc.

3. A hovel; an outhouse. [Prov. Eng.]—**Barrel helm**, a type of helmet of the thirteenth century, partly cylindrical in form, with a flat top and the sides slightly if at all convex.—**Demi-helm**, one of the smaller helmets of the middle ages, including the basinet, secret, chapel-de-fer, etc.

helm[2] (helm), *v. t.* [< ME. *helmen*, pp. *helmed*, *ihelmed*; < AS. *helmian* (poet.), cover, < *helm*, a covering, a helm, helmet: see *helm*[2]. Cf. OF. *heaumer*, *heaulmer*, cover with a helmet.] To furnish with a helmet; cover with a helmet, as a knight.

> As soone as he was newe *helmed* and hadde avented hym-self, he saugh how his felowes blenched on alle partes.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 459.
>
> He knew that, however a man may be *helmed* and shielded and harnessed by skill and art, there was always a spear of truth which could pierce through.
> *G. S. Hillard*, John A. Andrew.

helm[3] (helm), *n.* [Dial. form of *halm*, q. v.] Same as *halm*.

helmage (hel'māj), *n.* [< *helm*[1] + *-age*.] Guidance. [Rare.]

helm-bar (helm'bär), *n.* [< *helm*[2] + *bar*[1].] A roll of cloud suspended in the air below the helm-cloud. See *helm*[2], *n.*, 2. [Prov. Eng.]

helm-cloud (helm'kloud), *n.* [< *helm*[2] + *cloud*.] Same as *helm*[2], 2.

> Small portions of their vaporous clouds are seen travelling from the *helm-cloud* to the bar.
> *Science*, VI., No. 148, Proc. of Royal Meteorological Soc.

helmet (hel'met), *n.* [= D. *helmet*, < OF. **helmet*, *elmet*, *healmet*, *heaumet*, *hiaumet*, dim. of *heaume*, etc., E. *helm* = D. *helm*, etc.: see *helm*[2].] **1.** A defensive cover for the head. The term is applied in general to all defensive head-coverings except the slightest, such as the skull-cap, the secret, the wire hat, etc., and also the camail or coif. Specifically — (*a*) *Milit.*: (1) In ancient and medieval armor, a cap of metal worn to protect the head from sword-cuts and spear-thrusts. Such a helmet usually guarded the nape of the neck and sides of the face by means of hinged pieces or sliding splints (see *cover-nape*, *face-guard*, *cheek-piece*), and to a certain extent the face by means of a nasal, either fixed or movable, a beaver, a projecting vizor, or the like. The only helmets which covered the head and face completely were those worn by Roman gladiators of certain classes, and by medieval heavy-armed horsemen between the beginning of the thirteenth and the middle of the sixteenth century; the most completely defensive helmets were the tilting-helmets of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which prevented the wearer from seeing except directly before him, and at a height on a line with his eyes. See *armet*, *barrel helm* (under *helm*[2]), *basinet*, *beaver*[2], *burgauet*, *cabasset*, *heaume*, *iron-cap*, *lumière*, *mentonnière*, *morion*, *nasal*, *œillère*, *ombril*, *tilting-helmet*, *vizor*.

Ancient Helmets.

a, *b*, Corinthian types of helmets worn in fight; *c*, Etruscan helmet of XIth type or Italic; *d*, Roman form.

Medieval Helmets.

a, conical helmet with nasal, 12th century; *b*, conical basinet with camail secured to it, middle of 13th century; *c*, vizored basinet, early years of 13th century; *d*, cylindrical helmet with hinged vizor, middle of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

I saw St. Denis his head inclosed in a wonderful rich *helmet*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 48.

They drank the red wine through the *helmet* barred.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 4.

(2) In present use, a stiff military hat of domed or pointed form, sometimes of metal or stiffened with bars of metal so as to afford defense against a sword-cut. (*b*) A hat, usually of leather and having a vizor and broad neck-guard, worn by firemen. (*c*) A hat of similar form worn by policemen, or by civilians for any purpose, especially in hot climates. Such hats are usually of felt or pith, so formed as to have space for ventilation around the head or openings for ventilation above. (*d*) The headpiece of a suit of submarine armor. It is usually formed of sheet-metal and leather, and is fitted over the head and shoulders. It is provided with thick glass windows for the eyes and with pipes for air. See *submarine armor*, under *armor*. (*e*) A havelock used by anglers, with a projection in front of the face that can be covered by a netting or veil as a protection against insects.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a helmet, set above the escutcheon and seeming to support the armorial crest. Distinctions of rank are indicated by the metal, the number of bars in the vizor, and the position.—**3.** Same as *helm*[2], 2.—**4.** In *bot.*, same as *galea*, 1 (*e*).—**5.** The upper part of a retort.—**Beaked helmet**, **Corinthian helmet**, etc. See the adjectives.

helmet-beetle (hel'met-bē'tl), *n.* A chrysomelid beetle of one of the group of genera which *Cassida* exemplifies, sometimes made a type of a family *Cassidæ*: so called from their form. Their larvæ are characteristic, being broadly oval and spiny, and having the anal segment a dung-fork on which they carry their excrement. See cuts under *Cassidinæ* and *Coscinocera*.

helmet-bird (hel'met-berd), *n.* A bird of the genus *Corythaix*: a turaco.

helmet-cockatoo (hel'met-kok-a-tö'), *n.* See *cockatoo*.

helmet-crab (hel'met-krab), *n.* A kind of king-crab, *Limulus longispinus*.

helmet-crest (hel'met-krest), *n.* A crested humming-bird of the genus *Oxypogon*.

helmeted (hel'met-ed), *a.* [< *helmet* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with or wearing a helmet.

> Oh no knees, none, widow;
> Unto the *helmeted* Bellona use them
> And pray for me your souldier.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i.

helmet-flower (hel'met-flou"ėr), *n.* **1.** The aconite, wolf's-bane, or monkshood, *Aconitum anthora*, *A. Napella*, etc.—**2.** The skullcap, *Scutellaria*.—**3.** A South American orchid-epiphyte of the genus *Coryanthes*: so called from its helmet-shaped lip.

helmetier†, *n.* [< *helmet* + *-ier*[2].] A soldier wearing a helmet.

> He ordeined that the *helmettiers* or morioners should stand upon their feet, having their shields upright before them. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1191.

helmet-quail (hel'met-kwāl), *n.* A quail of the genus *Lophortyx*, having an elegant recurved crest like that of a helmet. There are two species in the United States, *L. californicus*, the common valley-quail of California, and *L. gambeli*, which abounds in Arizona. Both are favorite game-birds, occupying the same place that is filled by the bob-white in eastern parts of the United States. *Coues*.

Helmet-quail (*Lophortyx californicus*).

helmet-shaped (hel'met-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a helmet; in *bot.*, galeate.

helmet-shell (hel'met-shel), *n.* The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Cassis*; a cameo-shell. Most of them are found in tropical seas, some in the Mediterranean. They are numerous, some attaining a large size. Such species as *C. rufa*, *C. cornuta*, and *C. tuberosa* furnish the material upon which shell-cameos are engraved. See cut under *Cassididæ*.

helm-guard (helm'gärd), *n.* In *armor*, a chain attaching the helm to the girdle or to the mammelière. See *guard-chain*.

helm-hoop†, *n.* A helmet. *Halliwell*.

helminth (hel'minth), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλμις (ἑλμινθ-), also ἕλμις, a worm, particularly a maw-worm, intestinal worm, allied to ἑλιξ, a helix: see *helix*.] A worm; especially, an entozoan, entoparasitic, or intestinal worm, as a cestoid, trematoid, or nematoid. See cut under *Cestoidea*.

helminthagogic (hel-min-tha-goj'ik), *a.* [< *helminthagog-ue* + *-ic*.] Having the properties of a helminthagogue or vermifuge; anthelmintic; vermifugal.

helminthagogue (hel-min'tha-gog), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλμις (ἑλμινθ-), a worm, + ἀγωγός, leading, driving, < ἄγειν, lead, drive.] In *med.*, a remedy against worms; an anthelmintic; a vermifuge.

Helmintherus (hel-min-thē'rus), *n.* [NL. (orig. erroneously *Helmitherus*), < Gr. ἕλμις (ἑλμινθ-), a worm, + irreg. θηρᾶν, hunt, < θήρ, a wild beast.] A genus of worm-eating warblers, the type of which is *H. vermivorus*, a common bird of the eastern United States, about 5¼ inches long, of an olive-green color above, and having the head striped with a tawny color and with black. *Coues*, 1882.

Helminthes (hel-min'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕλμινς, pl. ἕλμινθες, a worm: see *helminth*.] A large group of worms. The term is not now in technical use, but corresponds in a general way to *Cestoidea*, *Trematoidea*, and *Nematoidea*.

Helminthia (hel-min'thi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm.] See *Picris*.

helminthiasis (hel-min-thī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἑλμινθιᾶν, suffer from worms, < ἕλμις (ἑλμινθ-), a worm.] In *pathol.*, a condition characterized by the presence of worms in any part of the body.

helminthic (hel-min'thik), *a.* and *n.* [< *helminth* + *-ic.*] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to helminths or worms. —2. In *med.*, expelling worms; vermifuge.

II. *n.* A medicine for expelling worms; a vermifuge.

helminthimorphous (hel-min-thi-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕλμις* (*ἕλμινθ-*), a worm, + *μορφή*, form.] In *entom.*, helminthoid: specifically applied to certain dipterous larvæ which resemble worms and live in the bodies of vertebrates.

Helminthocladia (hel-min-thō-klā'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλμις* (*ἕλμινθ-*), a worm, + *κλάδος*, a branch.] A small genus of red algæ, the type of the order *Helminthocladiaceæ* of Agardh. The fronds are terete, much branched and decompound laterally, and more or less gelatinous.

helminthoid (hel-min'thoid), *a.* [< Gr. **ἑλμινθοειδής*, contr. *σκωληκοειδής*, like a worm, < *ἕλμις* (*ἕλμινθ-*), a worm, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a helminth; worm-like in form; vermiform.

helmintholite† (hel-min'thō-līt), *n.* [< *helmintholithus.*] A fossil of the genus *Helminthol-ithus.*

Helminthol-ithus† (hel-min-thol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλμις* (*ἕλμινθ-*), a worm, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A Linnean genus of fossils supposed to be helminthoid.

helminthologic (hel-min-thō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *helminthology* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to helminthology.

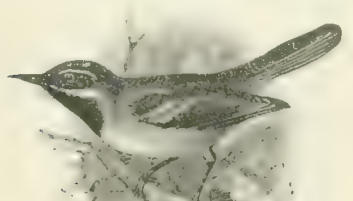
helminthological (hel-min-thō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *helminthologic* + *-al.*] Same as *helminthologic.*

The introduction of *helminthological* experiment by Kuchenmeister. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 50.

helminthologist (hel-min-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *helminthology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in helminthology.

helminthology (hel-min-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕλμις* (*ἕλμινθ-*), a worm, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of worms, especially of parasitic worms.

Helminthophaga (hel-min-thof'a-gä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλμις* (*ἕλμινθ-*), a worm, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A large and beautiful genus of American warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, characterized by a very acute unnotched bill; the worm-eating warblers. They are small, usually gaily colored, and very pretty migratory birds of woodlands, especially of the eastern United States, such as the blue-winged yellow warbler, *H. pinus*; the golden-winged warbler, *H. chrysoptera*; the orange-crowned warbler, *H. celata*; the Tennessee warbler, *H. peregrina*; the Nashville warbler, *H. rufficapilla*; Bachman's warbler, *H. bachmanæ*; Lucy's warbler, *H. lucia*; Virginia's warbler, *H. virginiæ*. This genus was founded in ornithology by Cabanis in 1860, but the name, being preoccupied in a different connection, has lately been changed to *Helminthophila.*



Golden-winged Warbler (*Helminthophaga chrysoptera*).

Helminthosporium (hel-min-thō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλμις* (*ἕλμινθ-*), a worm, + *σπόρος*, seed, spore.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having simple or slightly branched irregular flocci and multiseptate spores.

helminthosporoid (hel-min-thō-spō'roid), *a.* [< *Helminthosporium* + *-oid.*] Having the structure or appearance of the genus *Helminthosporium.*

helmless[1] (helm'les), *a.* [< *helm*[1] + *-less.*] Having no helm or steering-apparatus.

Your National Assembly, like a ship water-logged, *helmless*, lies tumbling. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. vi. 5.

I sit within a *helmless* bark. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, iv.

helmless[2] (helm'les), *a.* [< *helm*[2] + *-less.*] Without a helm or helmet.

helm-port (helm'pōrt), *n.* *Naut.*, the hole in the counter of a ship through which the rudder passes; the rudder-port.

helmsman (helmz'man), *n.*; pl. *helmsmen* (-men). *Naut.*, the man at the helm or wheel, who steers a ship.

I find a magic bark;
I leap on board; no *helmsman* steers:
I float till all is dark. *Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

Helobacterium (hē"lō-bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail, + *βακτήριον*, a little stick: see *bacterium.*] A name given by Cohn and others to certain rod-shaped bacteria presenting a club-shaped extremity, under the impression that they were specifically or generically distinct. Later investigation has shown that they are merely the fructifying stage of well-known forms.

Helobiæ (he-lō'bi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλος*, a marsh, + *βίος*, life.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, created by A. Braun in 1864, and still adhered to by Goebel and other botanists, but regarded by most as embracing several natural orders, such as the *Lemnaceæ*, *Alismaceæ*, *Naiadaceæ*, and *Hydrocharideæ*. In Sachs's classification it is expanded into a series embracing several orders and subordinate families.

helobious (he-lō'bi-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕλος*, a marsh, + *βίος*, life.] Living in swamps or marshes: palustrine.

helocerous (hē-los'ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *helocerus*, < Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail, + *κέρας*, horn.] Having clavate antennæ; clavicorn; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clavicornia.*

heloderm (hē'lō-dėrm), *n.* [< *Heloderma.*] A lizard of the genus *Heloderma*, as the caltetepon and the Gila monster.

I was present when the *heloderm* bit two guinea pigs in the hind leg. . . . The bites were viciously inflicted, and the lizard did not readily relinquish its hold.
Sir J. Fayrer, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1882, p. 462.

Heloderma (hē-lō-dėr'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail, stud, wart, + *δέρμα*, skin.] The only known genus of venomous lizards, typical of the family *Helodermatidæ*, having the skin studded with tubercles like nail-heads, whence the name. There are two species, of large size and most repulsive aspect, *H. horridum*, the Mexican caltetepon, and *H. suspectum*, the Gila monster (which see, under *monster*).

Gila Monster (*Heloderma suspectum*).

Helodermatidæ (hē"lō-dėr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heloderma*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] An American family of venomous lizards, represented by the genus *Heloderma.* It includes squamate-tongued lizards with clavicles not dilated proximally, a postorbital arch, no postfrontosquamosal arch, the pre- and postfrontals in contact, separating the frontal from the orbit, and furrowed teeth receiving the efferent ducts of highly developed salivary glands. The *Helodermatidæ* are the only *Lacertilia* known to be poisonous; the fact of their venomousness was established in 1882, but it had previously been suspected, whence the name *H. suspectum* of the Gila monster. See *Gila monster* (under *monster*) and *helodermin.* Also *Helodermidæ.*

helodermatoid (hē-lō-dėr'ma-toid), *a.* [< *Heloderma*(*t-*) + *-oid.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Helodermatidæ.*

helodermatous (hē-lō-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [As *Heloderma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Having a studded, warty, or tuberculous skin: specifically applied to the helodermas.

helodes (he-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλώδης*, of a marsh, marshy, < *ἕλος*, marsh, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Marsh-fever. (*b*) A kind of fever characterized by profuse perspiration.

helodont (hē'lō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Shaped like a nail or spike, as a tooth; also, having such teeth.

A number of small *helodont* teeth are scattered over some of the pieces of limestone.
J. W. Davis, Geol. Mag., III. 151.

Helodus (hē'lō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil selachians, based upon teeth of apparently cestraciont sharks which abound in Carboniferous limestone: so called from the studded appearance of their crushing crowns. *L. Agassiz*, 1838.

Helœcetes (he-lē'se-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλος*, a marsh, + *οἰκέτης*, a house-slave, a menial, < *οἰκεῖν*, dwell in, inhabit, < *οἶκος*, a house.] A notable genus of aquatic tree-toads, of the family *Hylidæ.* *H. triseriatus* is one of the common species of the United States, whose shrilling may be heard through the summer in swampy places. Also written *Helocœtes.*

Helonæa (hel-ō-nē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Audubon, 1839, as *Helinaia*; changed to *Helonœa* by A. Newton), < Gr. *ἕλος*, a marsh.] A genus of American worm-eating warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, having a peculiar bill resembling that of a meadow-lark. There is but one species, *H. swainsoni*, a near relative of the worm-eating warbler, *Helmintherus vermivorus*, inhabiting the Southern States. It was long regarded as one of the rarest of warblers, but has lately been found to abound in swamps in South Carolina.

Helonias (he-lō'ni-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλος*, a marsh.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, founded by Linnæus in 1753, belonging to the natural order *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Narthecieæ*, with petioled radical leaves, those of the stem few and small, small flowers in dense racemes, the stamens little longer than the perianth, and three very short styles. Only one species is known, *H. bullata*, a botanical rarity of the United States, growing in wet places in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. It is a very handsome plant.

Helophilus (he-lof'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλος*, a marsh, + *φίλος*, loving.] 1. A genus of syrphid flies, founded by Meigen in 1822. They are large, nearly naked, black or brown with yellow spots or bands, and usually marked by light stripes on the back of the thorax. The larvæ have no mouth hooks, and probably live, like those of *Eristalis*, in manure and foul water. Twenty North American and about as many European species are described.

Helophilus latifrons, natural size.

2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Hydrophilidæ*, erected by Mulsant in 1844. It is synonymous with the extensive genus *Philhydrus* of Solier.

Helophoridæ (hē-lō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helophorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of aquatic palpicorn beetles, named from the genus *Helophorus.* See *Hydrophilidæ.* Also written *Helophoridæ.*

Helophorus (hē-lof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail, stud, + *-φορος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The typical genus of *Helophoridæ.* There are many species, mainly European and North American, but also some Asiatic and North African. *H. lineatus* of Say is found in the United States.

helops[1]† (hē'lops), *n.* [L. *helops*, also *elops*, some sea-fish: see *Elops.*] Some sea-fish, a favorite with the Romans.

Salmons from Aquitaine, *helops* from Rhodes.
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

Helops[2] ((hē'lops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail, stud, + *ὤψ*, face (appearance).] A notable genus of tenebrionine beetles with slender tarsi, sessile abdomen, and a coriaceous band over the labrum. *H. micans* is a beautifully striped bronzed species. Nearly 200 species are known, about 30 of them North American and the rest mainly European, though a few are found in Asia, North Africa, the Azores, Madeira, and Australia. *Fabricius*, 1775.

Helosidæ (hē-los'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helosis* + *-idæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Balanophoreæ*, made by Lindley in 1845 to include the genus *Helosis* and 4 other genera: nearly equivalent to the tribe *Helosideæ* of Bentham and Hooker.

Helosideæ (hē-lō-sid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helosis*(*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Balanophoreæ*, typified by *Helosis.* It is distinguished by its imperfect flowers, which are monœcious or dioecious. The staminate flowers, with the stamens in a column, are furnished with a perianth, which in the pistillate flowers is adnate to the 2-styled ovary and has a 2-lipped limb. The tribe consists of fleshy herbs, destitute of chlorophyl, and parasitic on roots, with the small flowers crowded into a rounded or oblong head. There are 4 genera, natives of tropical America, India, and Java.

Helosieæ (hē-lō-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helosis* + *-eæ.*] Same as *Helosideæ. Schott and Endlicher*, 1832.

Helosis[1] (hē-lō'sis), *n.* [NL. (so called from the shape of the bracts, which are prominent before anthesis), < Gr. *ἧλος*, a nail.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Balanophoreæ* and tribe *Helosideæ.* It is characterized by a branched rootstock, bearing erect, naked scapes and by a 5-lobed perianth of the staminate flowers with united stamens, that of the pistillate flowers being superior to the 1-celled ovary which in fruit becomes a nut. The genus comprises three, or according to some authors only one, species of parasitic, smooth, dark-red herbs, natives of tropical America. They are supposed to possess styptic properties.

helosis[2] (hē-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., also written *helotis*, appar. intended as a formation from Gr. *εἱλεῖν*, turn round, roll up, akin to *ἑλίσσειν*, turn, *ἕλιξ*, helix, L. *volvere*, and E. *wallow*: see *helix*, *volute*, and *wallow.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Eversion of the eyelids. (*b*) Spasm of the eye-muscles. (*c*) Strabismus. (*d*) Plica polonica. See *plica.*

Helostoma (hē-los'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἧλος, a nail, + στόμα, the mouth.] The typical genus of *Helostomidæ*, having a peculiar small mouth.

helostomid (hē-los'tō-mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Helostomidæ*.

Helostomidæ (hel-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Helostoma*. The mouth is very small and the teeth are confined to the lips and movable. In most other respects they agree with the *Anabantidæ*, and are generally associated with them in the same family. The *Helostoma temminckii* inhabits the fresh waters of Java.

Helot (hē'lot or hel'ot), *n.* [< L. *Helotæ*, prop. *Hilotæ* or *Ilotæ*, < Gr. Εἵλωται or Εἵλωτες, pl. of Εἵλως or Εἴλως, a Helot; said to be so named from Ἕλος, a town of Sparta, whose inhabitants were enslaved, but more prob. from the pass. of ἑλεῖν, 2d aor. associated with pres. *aipeiv*, take.] **1.** One of a class of serfs among the ancient Spartans who were owned by the state, were bound to the soil under allotment to landholders, and fulfilled all servile functions. The Helots paid their masters a fixed proportion of the products of the ground cultivated by them. They served as light-armed troops in war, and in great emergencies bodies of them were organized as regular or heavy-armed troops, in which case they might be manumitted as a reward for bravery. They were descendants of captives of war, most of them probably of the conquered Achean aborigines of Laconia; and they were very cruelly treated, and often systematically massacred, to keep down their numbers and prevent them from organized revolt.

The old Spartans had a wiser method, and went out and hunted down their *Helots*, and speared and spitted them, when they grew too numerous.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 4.

Hence—**2.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A serf or slave, in general; a servile person; one subject to the orders and caprices of another.

Those unfortunates, the *Helots* of mankind, more or less numerous in every community. *Is. Taylor.*

helotage (hē'lot-āj or hel'ot-āj), *n.* [< *helot* + *-age*.] The state or condition of being a helot; serfage. *Carlyle.*

Helotia (hē-lō'ti-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helotium*.] A family of discomycetous fungi, including the groups *Ciboria* and *Heloti*. *Boudier.*

Helotici (hē-lot'i-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helotium*.] Same as *Pileolares*.

helotism (hē'lot-izm or hel'ot-izm), *n.* [< *Helot* + *-ism*.] **1.** The system of serfage maintained at Sparta, or one resembling it. See *Helot*, 1.—**2.** The condition of the Helots or Spartan serfs, or of helots in the extended sense; servile bondage.

Helotium (hē-lō'ti-um), *n.* [NL., perhaps < Gr. ἡλωτός, nail-shaped, < ἧλος, a nail.] A genus of discomycetous fungi, type of the *Helotia*. The disk is always open, at first punctiform, then dilated, convex or concave, and naked; the excipulum is waxy, free, and externally naked.

helotry (hē'lot-ri or hel'ot-ri), *n.* [< *Helot* + *-ry*.] **1.** The condition of a Helot; serfdom; slavery.—**2.** Helots in a collective sense; a body of persons in a condition similar to that of the ancient Helots.

The *Helotry* of Mammon are not, in our day, so easily enforced to content themselves as the peasantry of that happy period, as Mr. Southey considers it, which elapsed between the fall of the feudal and the rise of commercial tyranny. *Macaulay*, Southey's Colloquies.

help (help), *v.*; pret. and pp. *helped* (formerly *holp* and *holpen*), ppr. *helping*. [< ME. *helpen* (pret. *halp*, pl. *holpen*, pp. *holpen*, *holpe*), < AS. *helpan* (pret. *healp*, pl. *hulpon*, pp. *holpen*) = OS. *helpan* = OFries. *helpa* = D. MLG. LG. *helpen* = OHG. *helfan*, MHG. G. *helfen* = Icel. *hjālpa* = Sw. *hjelpa* = Dan. *hjælpe* = Goth. *hilpan*, help. Connection with Lith. *szelpti*, help, is uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish aid to; contribute strength or means to; assist in doing, accomplishing, or attaining anything; assist; aid: as, to *help* a man in his work; to *help* one out of difficulties. See *to help to*, below.

But evere more God of his grace *halp* us.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 284

Treuthe tauhte me ones to louen hem vchone,
And *helpen* hem of alle thyng aftur that hem neodeth.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 198.

Help thyself, and God will *help* thee.
G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.

2. To bring succor or relief to; relieve; rescue.

This *helpeth* whete
From Auntes and fro myse.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

Help me, Cassius, or I sink! *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

My son . . . hath a dumb spirit; . . . but if thou canst do any thing, have compassion on us, and *help* us.
Mark ix. 22.

Help us from famine
And plague and strife!
Tennyson, The Victim.

3. To mitigate, as pain or disease; heal, relieve, or comfort, as a person in pain or distress.

Ande also it is ordeynede, yat if eny brother or sister falle in pouert, thurghe auenture of ye werlde, his state shal bene *holpen* of euery brother and sister of ye gilde.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

The true calamus *helps* a cough. *Gerarde.*

Do wounds *help* wounds, or grief *help* grievous deeds?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1822.

But the jingling of the guinea *helps* the hurt that Honour feels. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. To mend; repair. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** To change for the better; remedy: as, he cannot *help* his deformity.

Let them [words] have scope: though what they do impart *Help* nothing else, yet do they ease the heart.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

If I be, either by disposition or what other cause, too inquisitive, or suspitious of my self and mine own doings, who can *help* it? *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

For *helping* of this, it was propounded, that such as dwelt there should pay six-pence the acre, yearly, for such lands as lay within a mile of the water.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 234.

Let nothing provoke you to fall upon an imperfection he cannot *help*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 85.

6. To prevent; avoid; forbear; keep or refrain from: with *can* or *cannot*.

A man who values a good night's rest will not lie down with enmity in his heart, if he *can help* it.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 95.

True, madam; notwithstanding his vices, one *can't help* feeling for him. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Your teasing daughter, who will never let you alone; who, when you go into your room, *cannot help* running to seek for you. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxv.

7. To increase; aggravate. [Rare.]

Their armour *helped* their harm, crush'd in and bruised
Into their substance pent. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 656.

8. To aid in going, removing, getting, etc.: with ellipsis of *to go*, *to get*, etc.: as, *help* me in (that is, help me to go in); *help* me off my horse.

By foul play, as thou say'st, were we heav'd thence;
But blessedly *holp* hither. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

[The verb *help* may have an infinitive after it without the usual *to*.

William Pitt, . . . having drunk a bottle of port-wine at his own house, would go into Bellamy's with Dundas, and *help* finish a couple more.
Thackeray, Four Georges, p. 116.

I would fain stay and *help* thee tend him.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Should we lend him the moral support of our agreement, and thus *help* him hold his own against the forces he has to face?
Times (London), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 108.]

9. To give out in portions.

She sat down at the head of the table, and began silently *helping* the hot milk. *Vernon Lee*, Miss Brown.

God help him (her, you, thee), a phrase used to express pity, and implying that the person concerned is beyond the help of man.

Now *God help thee*, poor monkey! But how wilt thou do for a father? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 2.

She says
(*God help her*) she was wedded to a fool.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

So help me, a minced oath: for *so help me God*. [Colloq.] — **So help me God**, may God help or save me as I speak the truth: a solemn asseveration used in taking an oath. Other formulas of similar import are found in use.

And for thei sworen bi heore soule—"*so God hem* moste *helpe*!"
Azeyn heore clene concience heore catel to súlle.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 24.

I say no more than truth, *so help me God!*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

To help forward, to assist in making progress.

I will hide nothing from you that I can remember, and can think may *help* you *forward* towards a perfection in this art. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 181.

To help off, to aid in disposing or getting rid of.

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use to *help off* their time. *Locke.*

Strange! how the frequent interjected dash
Quickens a market, and *helps off* the trash.
Cowper, Charity, l. 522.

To help on, to forward; further.—**To help out**, to aid in delivering from trouble, in completing a task, in eking out a supply, or the like.

The god of heroic poetry and of light
Would wear a veil himself to *help* him *out*. *Swift.*

To help over, to enable to surmount: as, to *help* one over a difficulty. To help to, to assist in obtaining; supply or serve with: as, to *help* one to meat at table.

Is this a dinner? this a genial room? . . .
In plenty starving, tantalized in state,
And complaisantly *help'd* to all I hate.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 164.

To help up, to raise; support.

A man is well *holp up* that trusts to you.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

"We shall be finely *holped up* here," said Michael Lambourne, looking at the gateway and gate.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lend aid; be of use; avail.

To *helpe*, ne hurte, my wille is not applied;
Who trowithe me not, I lete it passe a-way.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

To euery crafte of man's helpe
He had a redy witte to *helpe*
Through naturall experience.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To serve or distribute food, as at table.

The host sat behind the haunch of mutton, and *helped* with zeal; the guests took the ducks, the turkey, the hare, and the fowls, and did their part.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 121.

A helping hand. See *hand*.—**To help out**, to lend aid.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should *help out* where the Muses failed.
Rymer.

help (help), *n.* [< ME. *help*, < AS. *help* = OS. *helpa* = OFries. *helpe* = D. *hulp* = MLG. *halpe* = OHG. *helfa*, *hilfa*, MHG. *helfe*, *hilfe*, G. *hilfe* = Icel. *hjālp* = Sw. *hjelp* = Dan. *hjælp*, help; from the verb.] **1.** Assistance; aid given toward doing, accomplishing, or attaining anything, as labor, escape from danger or difficulty, discharge of obligations, etc.

In auncion tyme of antiquite
Men called goddis to theire *helpe* and ayd.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 22.

By the *helpe* and assistance of their counsels, the order of the gouernement, and conduction of the shippes in the whole voyage might be the better.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 245.

Embrace, and invite *helps*, and advices, touching the execution of thy place. *Bacon.*

2. Remedy; relief; succor; means of deliverance: as, failure is inevitable, there is no *help* for it.

Our *help* is in the name of the Lord. Ps. cxxiv. 8.

The fields, woods, houses, beds, boots [in Brazil], are subject to plentie of Snakes, which without *helpe* kill in foure and twentie houres. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

Poor Corydon
Must live alone;
Other *help* for him I see that there is none.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xviii. 54.

3. A source of aid, relief, or succor; a helper.

I will make him an *help* meet for him. Gen. ii. 18.

God is . . . a very present *help* in trouble. Ps. xlvi. 1.

You who now glory in the name of Believers and are hitherto as forward as any in the profession of Christianity, do not think your selves to be above the need of any *helps* to confirm your faith. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Virtue is a friend and a *help* to nature. *South*, Sermons.

The ladies [Dryden's characters] seem to have been expressly created to form *helps* meet for such gentlemen.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Hence—**4.** An assistant; a hired laborer or servant; especially, a domestic or household servant; collectively, servants or assistants; the supply of workers. [U. S., originally and still chiefly in New England.]

The Boston *help* reads Dante while she prepares the succulent pork and beans.
New Eng. Jour. of Education, XVII. 54.

The fewness and dearness of servants [in the New England colony] made it necessary to call in temporary assistance for extraordinary occasions, and hence arose the common use of the word *help*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 263.

help-ale (help'āl), *n.* A festivity among the English peasantry marking the completion of work done by the help of neighbors, as in haymaking.

helper (hel'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *helpere* (= OFries. *helpere*, *hilpere* = D. *helper* = MLG. *hulper* = OHG. *helfāri*, *helfare*, *helfari*, MHG. *helfære*, G. *helfer* = Icel. *hjālpari* = Sw. *hjelpare* = Dan. *hjelper*); < *help*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who helps, aids, or assists; an auxiliary; one who affords assistance, comfort, or remedy.

Woman being created for man's sake to be his *helper*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 73.

There was not any shut up, nor any left, nor any *helper* for Israel. 2 Ki. xiv. 26.

Fellow-labourers in the same vineyard, not lording over their rights, but *helpers* of their joy.
Burke, Economical Reform.

2. Specifically, one who is employed as assistant to another in doing some kind of work: as, a blacksmith's or a groom's *helper*.

helpfellow† (help'fel″ō), *n.* [< *help* + *fellow*. Cf. *helpmate*.] A colleague; a partner or associate; a mate.

Therfore we taried still alone at Athenes, and from thence sente Tymothe our brother, a tryed minister of God, and an *helpefellowe* of our office.
J. Udall, On 1 Thes. iii.

helpful (help'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *helpful*; < *help* + *-ful*.] Furnishing help; serviceable; useful; beneficial.

I schal be *helpful*, or mercyful, to the wickidnesse of hem. *Wyclif*, Heb. viii. 12 (Oxf.).

A skilful chymist can as well by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison.
Baleigh, Hist. World.

More *helpful* than all wise acts one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake us.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 1.

helpfully (help'fụl-i), *adv.* In a helpful or serviceable manner.

helpfulness (help'fụl-nes), *n.* The condition or characteristic of being helpful; assistance; usefulness.

You saw the beginnings of civilization as it were, and the necessity of mutual *helpfulness* among the settlers.
W. Black.

helping (hel'ping), *n.* [= MHG. *helfunge;* verbal n. of *help, v.*] 1. The act of aiding or giving help.

Somme ther ben here that, while ye haue ben oute of contrey, haue deffended youre londe as wele as it hadde ben their owne a-gein alle youre enmyes, and have be in *helpinge* to alle hem that ye lefte it to kepe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 372.

2. That which is served or offered at one time, as food or drink; a portion. [Colloq.]

helpless (help'les), *a.* [< ME. *helples* (= OS. *helpalos* = OFries. *helpelos* = D. *helpeloos* = OHG. *helfelos*, MHG. G. *hilflos* = Icel. *hjalp-lauss* = Dan. *hjælpeløs* = Sw. *hjelplös*); < *help* + *-less.*] 1. Incapable of acting without assistance; needing help; incapable of self-support or self-defense; feeble; dependent: as, a *helpless* babe; a *helpless*, shiftless fellow.

And let a single *helpless* maiden pass
Uninjured in this wild surrounding waste.
Milton, Comus, l. 402.

Slavery is disheartening; but Nature is not so *helpless* but it can rid itself at last of every wrong.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. Incapable of helping; affording no help; unaiding. [Rare.]

The gods have been
Helpless foreseers of my plagues.
Chapman, Iliad, vi. 385.

3. Beyond help; irremediable.

Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep.
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Spenser.*

4. Unsupplied; destitute. [Rare.]

Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

helplessly (help'les-li), *adv.* In a helpless manner or condition.

But if he be thus *helplessly* distract,
'Tis requisite his office be resign'd.
And given to one of more discretion.
Spanish Tragedy, iv.

helplessness (help'les-nes), *n.* The state of being helpless.

It is the tendency of sickness to reduce our extravagant self-estimation, by exhibiting our solitary *helplessness*.
Buckminster.

No one can be barbarous enough to desire the continuance of poor wretches in error and *helplessness*, that he may tyrannize over them with impunity.
Secker, Works, V. xii.

helply† (help'li), *a.* [ME., = MLG. *hulplik* = MHG. *hilflich, helflich*; cf. G. *be-hülflich* = Dan. *behjælpelig* = Sw. *behjelplig*; < *help* + *-ly*[1].] Aiding; assisting; helpful.

I swor you righte, lo, now,
To ben youre frende and *helply* to my myghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 128.

helpmate (help'māt), *n.* [< *help* + *mate*[1]; cf. *helpfellow*, an equiv. compound of much older date. Cf. *helpmeet.*] An assistant; a helper; a coadjutor; a partner.

God made man first, and out of him created woman; and declared withal, that he therefore created her that she might be a *help-mate* for the man.
Abp. Sharp, Works, IV. xii.

I was now provided with a *helpmate*.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

In Minorca the ass and the hog are common *help-mates*, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Hog.

helpmeet (help'mēt), *n.* [An absurd compound, taken as equiv. to *helpmate*, the form being suggested by the expression used in Gen. ii. 18, in reference to Adam's wife, "an *help meet* for him," i. e. fit for him, but prop. 'a help (helper) like himself' (*adjutorium simile sibi*, Vulg.).] A partner; a helpmate; a consort; specifically, a wife.

According to the latter [narrative of creation] the Lord God created Adam, and placed him in the garden of Eden, and afterwards, on his finding the want of a *helpmeet*, caused him to sleep, and took one of his ribs, and thence made a woman.
J. H. Newman, Discussions and Arguments (1872), p. 154.

The [Mormon] saints have gone on with their wholesale marrying and sealing, and the head prophet has taken his forty-third *helpmeet*.
New York Tribune, quoted by R. G. White, Words and their Uses, v.

[The original use in Gen. ii. 18 is correctly reproduced in the following passage, which illustrates the transition to the incorrect use.

It had therefore been much impressed upon his [Whitefield's] heart that he should marry, in order to have a *help meet* for him in the work whereunto he was called.
Southey, Wesley (2d Amer. ed.), II. 188.]

helpworthy (help'wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Deserving help.

Our preaching . . . is apt to be too ambitious. It fails in helpfulness to *helpworthy* people
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 213.

helter-skelter (hel'tėr-skel'tėr), *adv.* [First in Shakspere's time; a dial. expression, being a rhyming formula vaguely imitative of hurry and confusion. Cf. *hurly-burly.* The same initial sequence *h*— *-sk*— appears in *harum-scarum*, dial. *havey-scavey*, etc.] With confused haste or commotion; in a disorderly hurry; confusedly.

Helter-skelter have I rode to thee.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Helter skelter, hang sorrow, care 'll kill a cat.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

The lightning kept flashing, the rain too kept pouring,
While they, *helter-skelter*,
In vain sought for shelter.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 172.

helter-skelter (hel'tėr-skel'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< *helter-skelter, adv.*] I. *a.* Confused; disorderly; carelessly hurried.

The Legislature is always pressed for time during the closing week, and the most important business is rushed through in *helter-skelter* fashion.
The Nation, XLVII. 445.

II. *n.* Confused movement or action; disorderly hurry or bustle; confusion.

Such a clatter of tongues in empty heads,
Such a *helter-skelter* of prayers and sins.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

The system of classification [of antiquities in the Vatican] is based on the history of their collection by the different popes, so that, for every other purpose but that of securing to each pope his share of glory, it is a system of *helter-skelter*.
George Eliot, in Cross, II. x.

helter-skelteriness (hel'tėr-skel'tėr-i-nes), *n.* Disorderly haste; heedless confusion. [Rare.]

While the picturesqueness of the numerous pencil-scratches arrested my attention, their *helter-skelteriness* of commentary amused me.
Poe, Marginalia, Int.

helve (helv), *n.* [< ME. *helve*, earlier *helfe*, < AS. *helf* (the dat. occurs spelled *hielfe* and the pl. spelled *hylfu*), a handle, = OD. *helve* = OHG. *halb*, MHG. *halp*, pl. *helbe*, G. (obs.) *helb*, a handle. The same base appears in *helm*[1], AS. *helma* (for **helfma*), and *halter*[2], AS. *hælfter:* see *helm*[1], *halter*[2], *halberd.*] 1. The handle of an ax, adz, or hatchet.

But Gawein smote the axe *helue* a-sondre, and the stroke descended on the shelde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 534.

His hand fetcheth a stroke with the ax, . . . and the head slippeth from the *helve*.
Deut. xix. 5.

Let us be sure that the devil take not a *helve* from our own branches to fit his axe.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

2. The shank of a forge-hammer or trip-hammer: also used for the whole hammer.—**Belly helve**, a form of helve for a lifting-hammer in which the cam is placed below the surface of the ground, and acts upon the arm or lever at a point between its head and the fulcrum.—**Nose** or **frontal helve**, a form of helve for a lifting-hammer in which the cam acts upon the lever at one extremity, while the fulcrum is placed at the other extremity.—**To put the ax in the helve.** See *ax*[1].—**To throw the helve after the hatchet**, to give up entirely; abandon the last resource.

If shee should reduce the Spaniard to that desperate passe in the Netherlands, as to make him *throw the helve after the hatchet*, and to relinquish those provinces altogether, it would much alter the case.
Howell, Forreine Travell, § 9.

helve (helv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *helved*, ppr. *helving.* [< *helve, n.*] To furnish with a helve or handle, as an ax.

helve-hammer (helv'ham″ėr), *n.* A large, heavy blacksmiths' hammer for manufacturing wrought-iron, tilted by the helve and oscillating on bearings; a trip-hammer.

Helvella (hel-vel'ą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *helvus*, yellow.] 1. A genus of discomycetous fungi, growing on the ground and closely allied to the morels (*Morchella*), type of the *Helvellaceæ*. The receptacle is pileate, hanging down over the stem, concave and barren below. A few of the species are edible. 2. [*l. c.*] A fungus belonging to this genus.

Helvellaceæ, Helvellacei (hel-ve-lā'sē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helvella* + *-aceæ, -acei.*] That division of the discomycetous fungi which contains the morels (*Morchella*) and the genera most nearly related to them. The hymenium is vertical, the texture soft and waxy. *Discomycetes* is a synonym. Also written *Elvellaceæ, Elvellacei.*

helver (hel'vėr), *n.* In *mining*, the handle or helve of a tool.

Helvetia green. Same as *acid-green.*

Helvetian (hel-vē'shan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Helvetia* or *Helvetii* + *-an.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the ancient people called Helvetii.—2. Of or pertaining to Switzerland, called in Middle Latin and New Latin *Helvetia*, with reference to the ancient Helvetii; Swiss. See *Helvetic.*

Helvetian plover. See *plover.*

II. *n.* One of the ancient Helvetii; hence, an inhabitant of Switzerland; a Swiss.

Helvetic (hel-vet'ik), *a.* [< L. *Helveticus*, < *Helvetii*, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in what is modern Switzerland. The name is said to mean 'high-hill men.'] 1. Of or pertaining to the Helvetii, the ancient inhabitants of the Alpine region now called Switzerland.—2. Of or pertaining to the modern states and inhabitants of Switzerland: as, the *Helvetic* confederacy; *Helvetic* states.—**Helvetic confessions**, two confessions of faith composed by Swiss theologians, representing the religious creed of the Reformed cantons of Switzerland, and bearing date, the first 1536, the second 1566. They are Protestant in opposition to Romanism, evangelical in opposition to Pelagianism, Arianism, etc., moderately Calvinistic on the subject of election and predestination and on the subject of the Lord's Supper, and Zwinglian in opposition to Lutheranism.—**Helvetic Republic**, a republic comprising the greater part of Switzerland, which was formed in 1798 under French auspices, and existed until 1814.

helvin, helvite (hel'vin, -vīt), *n.* [< L. *helvus*, light-yellow (see *helvolous*), light-bay, + *-in*[2], *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring in regular tetrahedrons. It is a silicate of beryllium (glucinum), manganese, and iron, and contains also some sulphur. It is found near Schwarzenberg in Saxony, and in Virginia.

helvolous (hel'vō-lus), *a.* [< L. *helvolus, helveolus*, pale-yellow, yellowish, dim. of *helvus*, yellow, light-yellow, light-bay (of the color of cows, etc.), = AS. *geolu*, E. *yellow*, q. v.] Dull grayish- or reddish-yellow; tawny.

Helwingia (hel-win'ji-ą), *n.* [After Dr. G. A. *Helwing* of Angerburg in Prussia, a clergyman noted as a botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by Willdenow in 1805, of the natural order *Araliaceæ*, series *Panaceæ*, remarkable in having the small sessile and few-flowered umbelets borne on the midribs of the leaves near the center. Only two species are known, one inhabiting Japan, the other the Himalayas; they are smooth shrubs with simple serrulate leaves. The young leaves of the Japanese species, *H. ruscifolia*, are used by the inhabitants as an esculent vegetable.

Helwingiaceæ (hel-win-ji-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helwingia* + *-aceæ.*] An order of plants established by Decaisne in 1836, and adopted by Endlicher and Lindley, for the reception of the anomalous genus *Helwingia*, now generally referred to the *Araliaceæ*.

helxine (helk'sin), *n.* [= F. Pg. *helxine* = It. *elsine*, < L. *helxinē*, a prickly plant, otherwise unknown, also a plant called perdicium, *Parietaria officinalis* (Pliny), < Gr. *ἑλξίνη*, a plant with woolly capsules, perhaps parietaria or urceolaris, < *ἕλκειν*, draw, pull, trail.] 1. An old name applied by Dioscorides and Pliny to the pellitory, *Parietaria*, to a sort of thistle, *Atractylis gummifera*, and to the bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis.*—2 [*cap.*] (helk-sī'nē). A genus established by Requien for a plant confined to Corsica and Sardinia, which differs botanically from *Parietaria* only by its one-flowered involucre. It is regarded by many botanists as a species of *Parietaria* (*P. Soleirolii*).

hem[1] (hem), *n.* [< ME. *hem*, pl. *hemmes*, < AS. *hem* (once, glossing L. *limbus*), edge, border, = Fries. dim. *hāmel*, North Fries. *heam*, a hem, edge, border; formed with umlaut < AS. *ham*, pl. *hammas*, a piece of land fenced in, = G. *hamm* (obs. or dial.), a forest, grove (orig. hedge), *hamme*, a hedge, fence: see *ham*[3]. The same development of sense, 'fence, hedge, grove,' appears in *haw*[1], q. v. W. *hem*, hem, is from E.] 1. A narrow fold in the edge of a piece of textile material, made to prevent it from raveling. The stuff is turned over twice so as to cover the raw edge, and the inner fold or crease is sewed firmly down.

And launceth heige her *hemmes* with babelyng in stretes;
Thei ben y-sewed with whigt silk & semes full queynte.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 551.

"For thou must shape a sark to me, . . .
Without any cut or *heme*," quoth he.
The Elphin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 278).

My silk may bind
And broider ottima's cloak's *hem*.
Browning, Pippa Passes, Epil.

2. Edge; border; margin.

Over the watyre they wente by wyghtnesse of horses,
And tuke wynde as they walde by the wodde *hemes*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1359.

They . . . brought unto him all that were diseased; and besought him that they might only touch the *hem* (revised version, "border") of his garment. Mat. xiv. 35, 36.

Timon is dead;
Entomb'd upon the very *hem* o' the sea.
Shak., T. of A., v. 5.

3. In *arch.*, the projecting spiral of the Ionic capital. [Rare or obsolete.]

hem[1] (hem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hemmed*, ppr. *hemming*. [< ME. *hemmen*; < *hem*[1], *n.* The G. *hemmen*, stop, check, hinder, = OFries. *hemma*, *hamma*, hinder, obstruct (a limb), is not cognate, but comes from the same root as E. *hamble* and prob. *hamper*[1]: see *hamble*, *hamper*[1].] 1. To form a hem or border to; fold and sew down the edge of: as, to *hem* an apron.

The child . . . holding in her hands a shred of a handkerchief, which she was professing to *hem*, and at which she bored perseveringly with a needle.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, ii.

2. To border; edge.

He goeth walkyng vp and downe in hys habite garded or *hemmed* with hys brode phylacteries.
J. Udall, On Luke vi.

The snowy mountainous pass . . .
Hems in its gorges the bed
Of the new-born clear-flowing stream.
M. Arnold, The Future.

3. To inclose; circumscribe; limit or confine by an environment of any kind: with *in*, *about*, or *around*.

See, see! he cries, where your Parthenia fair,
The flowr of all your army, *hemm'd about*
With thousand enemies, now fainting stands.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xii.

So . . . was it *hemmed in* by woody hills. *Sidney.*

Our habits, our established modes of thought and action, the manners and fashions of society, all *hem* us *in*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 78.

To hem out†, to shut out.

You can not *hem* me *out* of London. *Webster.*

hem[2] (hem), *interj.* [Sometimes written *hum*; a vocalized imitation of a sound more nearly represented by *hm* or *h'm*, being orig. the sound made in clearing the throat with a slight effort—a guttural aspiration with nasal murmur.] An interjectional utterance, a sort of voluntary half-cough, intended to attract the attention of a particular person, to cover embarrassment by feigned indifference or hesitation, etc. Also *ahem*.

I would try; if I could cry *hem*, and have him.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

Prin. Hem, hem!
Witty. He's dry; he hems: on quickly!
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 2.

"*Hem!*" coughed Miss Lillerton. Mr. Watkins Tottle thought the fair creature had spoken. "I beg your pardon," said he. *Dickens*, Sketches, Mr. Watkins Tottle, ii.

hem[2] (hem), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hemmed*, ppr. *hemming*. [< *hem*[2], *interj.*] I. *intrans.* To make the sound expressed by the word *hem*; hence, to hesitate or stammer in speaking: as, to *hem* and haw.

Hacking and *hemming*, as though our wittes and our senses were a woll-gathering.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 109.

Excellent!—'Tis Agamemnon just.—
Now play me Nestor—*hem*, and stroke thy beard,
As he, being 'dress'd to some oration.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

Mr. Bickerstaffe stood up, and after having cast his eyes over the whole assembly, *hemmed* twice.
Addison, Trial of Punctilios.

II. *trans.* To remove or otherwise affect by coughing.

Ros. I could shake them off my coat; these burs are in my heart.
Cel. Hem them away. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3.

hem[3]†, *pron.* See *he*[1], I., D (*c*).

hem-, hema-. See *hemato-*.

hemachate, hæmachate (hem′ạ-kāt), *n.* [< L. *hæmachātes*, < Gr. *αἱματάτης, < αἷμα, blood, + ἀχάτης, agate.] A species of agate interspersed with spots of red jasper.

hemachrome, hæmachrome (hem′ạ-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. αἷμα, blood, + χρῶμα, color.] The red coloring matter of the blood; hemoglobin.

hemachrosis, hæmachrosis (hem-ạ-krō′sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmachrosis*, < Gr. αἷμα, blood, + χρῶσις, a coloring, tinting.] Redness of the blood.

hemacytometer, hæmacytometer (hem″ạ-sī-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. αἷμα, blood, + κύτος, hollow (cell), + μέτρον, a measure.] An apparatus for counting the corpuscles of blood.

hemad, hæmad (hē′mad), *adv.* [< Gr. αἷμα, blood, + *-ad*[3].] To or toward the hemal aspect of the body: ventrad: the opposite of *neurad*.

hemadromograph, hæmadromograph (hem-ạ-drom′ọ-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. αἷμα, blood, + δρομος, running, course, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument for recording automatically changes in the velocity of the blood dependent on the deviation from the perpendicular on the part of a pendulum introduced into the blood-current.

Chauveau and Lortet first used their *hæmadromograph* in 1860. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 97.

hemadromometer, hæmadromometer (hem″ạ-drọ-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. αἷμα, blood, + δρόμος, running, course, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries and veins, by means of the introduction of a large glass loop, when the rate can be seen and read off.

hemadromometry, hæmadromometry (hem″ạ-drọ-mom′e-tri), *n.* The art of measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries and veins.

hemadynamics, hæmadynamics (hem″ạ-dī-nam′iks), *n.* [< Gr. αἷμα, blood, + E. *dynamics*.] The hydrodynamics of the circulation.

hemadynamometer, hæmadynamometer (hem-ạ-di-nạ-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. αἷμα, blood, + E. *dynamometer*.] An instrument for measuring the blood-tension; a manometer used for determining the pressure in any blood-vessel.

hemafibrite, hæmafibrite (hem-ạ-fī′brit), *n.* [< Gr. αἷμα, blood, + L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, occurring, in orthorhombic crystals and also in globular forms having a fibrous structure and red color, at Nordmark in Sweden.

hemagogue, hæmagogue (hem′ạ-gog), *n.* [< Gr. αἷμα, blood, + ἀγωγός, leading, drawing forth, < ἄγειν, lead.] A medicine which promotes menstrual or hemorrhoidal discharges.

hemal, hæmal (hē′mal), *a.* [< Gr. αἷμα, blood, + *-al*.] 1. Having the character of blood; sanguineous; bloody: as, the *hemal* fluid. Also *hemic*, *hæmic*.—2. Pertaining to or connected with blood, blood-vessels, or blood-circulation; vascular; circulatory: as, the *hemal* system.—3. Situated on the side of the body, with reference to the vertebral axis, which contains the heart and great blood-vessels; ventral: the opposite of *neural*. In man the hemal aspect is the whole front of the body, the opposite of the back. In other vertebrates the under side is hemal. The epithet is chiefly used in this technical sense.—**Hemal arch**, that portion of a typical vertebra which is on the hemal side of the vertebral axis, forming a hoop or ring to inclose and protect the heart and other viscera, as the neural arches inclose the main nervous system. The ribs and breast-bone constitute a series of hemal arches. See cut under *endoskeleton*.—**Hemal cavity**, the body-cavity or cœloma; the thoracic-abdominal cavity in general, containing the heart, lungs, intestines, etc.: so called because it is on the hemal aspect of the body and formed or inclosed by hemal arches.—**Hemal flexure.** See *flexure*.—**Hemal space**, a cavity or space in which blood circulates.—**Hemal spine.** (*a*) In Owen's terminology, the median ventral or hemal element of a hemal arch, as one of the segments or pieces of the sternum or breast-bone, articulated on either hand with a hemapophysis. (*b*) A median process of the hemal side of the body of a vertebra; a hypapophysis: a rare use.

In a half-wild rabbit from Sandon Park, a *hæmal spine* was moderately well developed on the under side of the twelfth dorsal vertebra, and I have seen this in no other specimen. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 127.

hemalopia, hæmalopia (hem-ạ-lō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *hæmalopia*, < Gr. αἷμα, blood, + ἀλαός, blind, + ὄψ, eye; cf. *hemeralopia*.] Hemophthalmia.

hemapoiesis, hæmapoiesis (hem″ạ-poi-ē′sis), *n.* Same as *hematopoiesis*.

hemapoietic, hæmapoietic (hem″ạ-poi-et′ik), *a.* Same as *hematopoietic*.

hemapophyseal, hæmapophyseal (hem″ạ-pō-fiz′ē-ạl), *a.* Same as *hemapophysial*.

hemapophysial, hæmapophysial (hem″ạ-pō-fiz′i-ạl), *a.* [< *hemapophysis*, *hæmapophysis*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a hemapophysis.

hemapophysis, hæmapophysis (hem-ạ-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *hemapophyses*, *hæmapophyses* (-sēz). [NL. *hæmapophysis*, < Gr. αἷμα, blood, + ἀπόφυσις, a process, as of bone: see *apophysis*.] The second element of the typical hemal arch of a vertebra, situated between the pleurapophysis and the hemal spine, corresponding in part to the neurapophysis of the neural arch. Thus, a costal cartilage, intervening between the bony part of a rib and the sternum, is a hemapophysis. See cut under [illegible]

hemarthrus, hæmarthrus (hē-mär′thrus), *n.* [< Gr. αἷμα, blood, + ἄρθρον, joint.] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in the synovial cavity of a joint.

hemastatic, hæmastatic (hem-ạ-stat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. αἷμα, blood, + στατικός, causing to stand: see *static*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to hemastatics.—2. In *med.*, serving to arrest the escape or flow of blood; arresting hemorrhage; styptic.

II. *n.* A remedy for stanching a flow of blood.

hemastatics, hæmastatics (hem-ạ-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hemastatic*, *hæmastatic*: see *-ics*.] The hydrostatics of the blood in living bodies.

hemat-. See *hemato-*.

hematachometer, hæmatachometer (hem″ạ-ta-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. αἷμα, blood, + E. *tachometer*.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood by making it flow through a chamber in which a pendulum hangs.

For . . . [measuring the velocity of the blood] Vierordt constructed the *hæmatachometer*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 97.

hematangionosus, hæmatangionosus (hem″ạ-tan″ji-on′ō-sus), *n.* [NL. *hæmatangionosus*, < Gr. αἷμα(τ-), blood, + ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + νόσος, disease.] Disease of the blood-vessels. Also *hematangionosos*, *hæmatangionosos*.

hematein, hæmatein (hem-ạ-tē′in), *n.* [< Gr. αἷμα(τ-), blood, + *-e-in*.] An organic principle ($C_{16}H_{12}O_6$ + 3aq.) derived from the coloring matter of logwood. It forms dark-violet crystalline scales, which show by reflected light a greenish hue, and are sometimes observable on logwood. Also *hemateine*, *hæmateine*.

hematemesis, hæmatemesis (hem-ạ-tem′e-sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmatemesis*, < Gr. αἷμα(τ-), blood, + ἔμεσις, vomit: see *emetic*.] In *pathol.*, a vomiting of blood.

hematemetic, hæmatemetic (hem″ạ-tē-met′-ik), *a.* [< *hematemesis*, *hæmatemesis*, after *emetic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hematemesis.

hematherm, hæmatherm (hem′ạ-thėrm), *n.* [< *Hæmatotherma*.] A warm-blooded animal; one of the *Hæmatotherma*.

hemathermal, hæmathermal (hem-ạ-thėr′-mal), *a.* [< *hematherm*, *hæmatherm*, + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the hematherms; hematothermal.

hemathermous, hæmathermous (hem-ạ-thėr′-mus), *a.* [< *hematherm*, *hæmatherm*, + *-ous*.] Same as *hemathermal*.

hemathidrosis, hæmathidrosis (hem″ạ-thi-drō′sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmathidrosis*, < Gr. αἷμα(τ-), blood, + ἵδρως, sweat.] In *pathol.*, the effusion on the skin of blood or blood-stained liquid without gross or evident lesions.

hemathorax, hæmathorax (hem-ạ-thō′raks), *n.* Same as *hematothorax*.

hematic, hæmatic (hē-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. αἱματικός, of the blood, < αἷμα(τ-), blood: see *hemato-*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, of or pertaining to, or occurring in, the blood; sanguineous; hemal.

Again, who has not observed the effect of depressing emotions to weaken the constitution and engender *hæmatic* changes, resulting in dangerous anæmia?
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 543.

2. In *med.*, effecting an improvement in the condition of the blood.

II. *n.* A medicine which effects a change in the condition of the blood.

hematics, hæmatics (hē-mat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hematic*, *hæmatic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of physiological and medical science which is concerned with the blood.

hematidrosis, hæmatidrosis (hem″ạ-ti-drō′-sis), *n.* Same as *hemathidrosis*.

hematin, hæmatin (hem′ạ-tin), *n.* [< NL. *hæmatina*; < Gr. αἷμα(τ-), blood, + *-in*[2]. Cf. Gr. αἱμάτινος, of blood.] 1. A brown amorphous substance derived from hemoglobin in the blood, also forming scales of a bluish-black color with a metallic luster.

He [Mr. Sorby] has . . . shown how it [blood] may be detected under the most unfavourable conditions, provided that a trace of *hæmatin* has escaped decomposition or removal. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spectroscope, p. 86.

2. Same as *hematoxylin*.

Also spelled *hematine*, *hæmatine*.

hematinic, hæmatinic (hem-ạ-tin′ik), *a.* [< *hematin*, *hæmatin*, + *-ic*.] A medicine, as a preparation of iron, which tends to increase the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.

hematinometer, hæmatinometer (hem″ạ-ti-nom′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *hemoglobinometer*.

hematinuria, hæmatinuria (hem″ạ-ti-nū′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. *hæmatinuria*, < *hæmatina*, hematin, + Gr. οὖρον, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of hematin in the urine: a term once used specifically to designate what is now called *hemoglobinuria*.

hematite, hæmatite (hem′ạ-tīt), *n.* [< L. *hæmatites*, < Gr. αἱματίτης (sc. λίθος, stone), red iron ore, prop. adj., blood-like, < αἷμα(τ-), blood.] Native

anhydrous iron sesquioxid, or red oxid of iron, Fe_2O_3. It crystallizes in the rhombohedral system, and occurs in iron-black, [illegible] with brilliant metallic luster (called *specular iron*), also in thin tabular crystals or scales [illegible] transmitted light. More commonly it is [illegible] structure varying from compact to foliated [illegible] (*oligist iron*) or *micaceous iron ore*), also [illegible] and fibrous, and further to earthy (*red ochre*) and impure argillaceous (*ironstone*) kinds. All varieties give a red streak. It is one of the most valuable [illegible] and is mined in large quantities, as in the Marquette region of Lake Superior. It is sometimes [illegible] and *Christiania (fer oligiste)*, also often [illegible] to distinguish it from the related hydrated [illegible] hematite, or limonite, which has a brown streak. See cut under *reniform*.

hematitic, hæmatitic (hem-a-tit'ik), *a.* [< *hematite, hæmatite,* + *-ic.*] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling hematite.—**2.** Of a blood-red color; also, dyed red with a mixture of brown.

It [illegible] never, however, has the *hæmatitic* hue of the red in A. tricolor.
S. F. Baird, Birds of N. A. (1858), p. 527.

hemato-, hæmato-, hemo-, hæmo-. [Strictly *hemat(o)-, hæmat(o)-*, contr. *hæmo-, hæmo-*, and these forms reduced to *hemat-, hæmat-, hem-, hæm-*, before a second element beginning with a vowel: so L. and NL. *hæmato-, hæmo-*, reduced *hæmat-, hæm-*, < Gr. *αἱματο-, αἱμο-*, reduced before a vowel to *αἱματ-, αἱμ-*; combining form of *αἷμα*, blood. The form *hema-, hæma-*, in E. and NL. compounds, repr. the Gr. word before a second element beginning with a consonant (as in *hæmachrome* or *hæmatochrome, hæmastatic*, etc.), is contrary to Gr. usage. The spelling of words containing this element wavers between *hæm-* and *hem-*. Properly, it should be *hæm-* in L. and NL. terms, and such E. forms as are not yet entirely naturalized; but *hem-* in E. words entirely naturalized.] An element in many compounds, chiefly scientific, meaning 'blood.'

hematobic, hæmatobic (hem-a-to'bik), *a.* [As *hematob-ous, hæmatob-ous,* + *-ic.*] Same as *hematobious*.

hematobious, hæmatobious (hem-a-tō'bi-us), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *βίος*, life.] Living in the blood, as a parasite; sanguicolous.

hematoblast, hæmatoblast (hem'a-tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A form-element of the blood, different from the ordinary red or white corpuscles, being a colorless lenticular disk smaller than red blood-disks and without hemoglobin. Hematoblasts are identified by Hayem with the plaquettes described by Bizzozero in 1883. Also called *blood-plate* and *blood-platelet*.

hematobranchiate, hæmatobranchiate (hem-a-to-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hæmatobranchia*.

hematocele, hæmatocele (hem'a-tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *κήλη*, tumor.] A tumor filled with blood. Also called *blood-swelling*.

hematochyluria, hæmatochyluria (hem-a-to-ki-lu'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. *hæmatochyluria*, < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *χύλος*, juice (chyle), + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the admixture of blood with chylous urine.

hematocœlia, hæmatocœlia (hem-a-tō-sē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. *hæmatocelia*, < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *κοιλία*, the belly.] In *pathol.*, effusion or escape of blood into the peritoneal cavity. *Thomas.*

hematocryal, hæmatocryal (hem-a-tok'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hæmatocrya* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Cold-blooded; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hæmatocrya*: opposed to *hematothermal*.

II. *n.* A cold-blooded vertebrate; one of the *Hæmatocrya*.

hematocrystallin, hæmatocrystallin (hem-a-to-kris'ta-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *κρύσταλλος*, ice, crystal, + *-in*².] Same as *hæmoglobin*.

hematogenesis, hæmatogenesis (hem″a-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + E. *genesis*.] The formation of blood.

hematogenic, hæmatogenic (hem-a-to-jen'ik), *a.* [As *hematogen-ous, hæmatogen-ous,* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to hematogenesis.

Intense *hæmatogenic* icterus followed, with extensive decomposition of the blood. *Medical News*, LII. 450.

hematogenous, hæmatogenous (hem-a-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Arising in or from the blood.

hematoglobin, hæmatoglobin (hem″a-tō-glō'bin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + L. *globus*, globe, + *-in*².] Same as *hæmoglobin*.

hematoglobulin, hæmatoglobulin (hem-a-to-glob'ū-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + L. *globulus*, globule, + *-in*².] Same as *hæmoglobin*.

hematography, hæmatography (hem-a-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the blood.

hematoid, hæmatoid (hem'a-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, contr. *αἱματώδης* (see *hæmatodes*), looking like blood, < *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling blood.

hematoidin, hæmatoidin (hem-a-toi'din), *n.* [< *hematoid, hæmatoid,* + *-in*².] A crystalline substance often found in extravasated blood, resembling bilirubin closely, if not identical with it. Also spelled *hæmatoidine, hæmatoidine*.

hematolite, hæmatolite (hem'a-to-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *λίθος*, stone.] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, aluminium, and magnesium, occurring in small rhombohedral crystals of a red color at Nordmark in Sweden. Also called *dendrophite*.

hematological, hæmatological (hem-a-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to hematology.

hematology, hæmatology (hem-a-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *hæmatologia*, < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The branch of biology which relates to the blood. Also *hematologia, hæmatologia*.

hematoma, hæmatoma (hem-a-tō'mä), *n.*; pl. *hematomata, hæmatomata* (-ma-tä). [NL. *hæmatoma*, < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a swelling filled with extravasated blood. Also *hematome, hæmatome*.

hematomatous, hæmatomatous (hem-a-tom'a-tus), *a.* [< *hematomat(t-), hæmatomat(t-),* + *-ous.*] Having or resembling hematoma.

The dura was universally adherent on both hemispheres, and there were *hæmatomatous* effloresences in both dural sacs. *Medical News*, XLIX. 450.

hematome, hæmatome (hem'a-tōm), *n.* [< NL. *hæmatoma*: see *hematoma*.] Same as *hematoma*.

hematometra, hæmatometra (hem-a-to-mē'tra), *n.* [NL. *hæmatometra*, < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *μήτρα*, the womb (L. *matrix*).] In *pathol.*, a collection of blood in the uterus.

hematope, hæmatope (hem'a-tōp), *n.* [< *Hæmatopus.*] A book-name of an oyster-catcher, as *Hæmatopus ostralegus;* one of the *Hæmatopodidæ*.

hematopedesis, hæmatopedesis (hem-a-tō-pe-dē'sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmatopedesis*, < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *(ἐκ)πήδησις*, an oozing through: see *diapedesis*.] Same as *diapedesis*.

hematopericardium, hæmatopericardium (hem-a-to-per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* [NL. *hæmatopericardium*, < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium.] The presence of blood in the pericardial cavity. Also *hemopericardium, hæmopericardium*.

hematophilia, hæmatophilia (hem″a-tō-fil'i-ä), *n.* Same as *hemophilia*.

hematophiline, hæmatophiline (hem-a-tof'i-lin), *a.* [< *Hæmatophilina.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hæmatophilina*.

hematophobia, hæmatophobia (hem-a-to-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL. *hæmatophobia*, < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *φοβία*, fear.] An inordinate fear or horror at the sight of blood. *Thomas.*

hematopoiesis, hæmatopoiesis (hem-a-tō-poi-ē'sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmatopoiesis*, < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *-ποίησις*, a making.] The formation of blood, usually with especial reference to the corpuscles.

hematopoietic, hæmatopoietic (hem-a-tō-poi-et'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἱματοποιητικός*, < *αἱματοποιεῖν*, make into blood, < *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *ποιεῖν*, make: see *poetic*.] Pertaining to hematopoiesis.

hematorachis, hæmatorachis (hem-a-tor'a-kis), *n.* [NL. *hæmatorachis* (prop. **hæmatorrhachis*), < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *ῥαχίς*, the spine.] In *pathol.*, an effusion of blood in, about, or between the spinal meninges.

hematosalpinx, hæmatosalpinx (hem-a-tō-sal'pingks), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet.] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in a Fallopian tube. Also *hemosalpinx, hæmosalpinx*.

hematose, hæmatose (hem'a-tōs), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *-ose*.] Full of blood. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

hematosin, hæmatosin (hem-a-tō'sin), *n.* [As *hematosis, hæmatosis,* + *-in*².] The coloring matter of the blood, which in a dry state is used for making Prussian blue. See *hematin*, 1. Also spelled *hematosine, hæmatosine*.

hematosis, hæmatosis (hem-a-tō'sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmatosis*, < Gr. *αἱματοῦν*, make bloody, < *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood.] In *physiol.*: (*a*) The formation of blood; sanguification. (*b*) The conversion of venous into arterial blood; arterialization.

hematostibiite, hæmatostibiite (hem-a-tō-stib'i-it), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + L. *stibium*, antimony, + *-ite*².] An antimoniate of manganese and iron, occurring in black embedded grains, appearing blood-red in thin splinters. It is found in Sweden.

hematothermal, hæmatothermal (hem-a-to-ther'mal), *a.* [As *Hæmatotherma* + *-al.*] Warm-blooded: specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hæmatotherma*.

Thus Vertebrates might be primarily divided into . . . *Hæmatothermal*, having the four-chambered heart, spongy lungs, hot blood, and Hæmatocryal, having less perfect breathing organs, less complex heart, with cold blood. *Owen.*

hematothorax, hæmatothorax (hem″a-tō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL. *hæmatothorax*, < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *θώραξ*, breastplate: see *thorax*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in a pleural cavity. Also *hæmathorax, hæmathorax*.

hematoxylin, hæmatoxylin (hem-a-tok'si-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *ξύλον*, wood, + *-in*².] A dye obtained from the logwood-tree, *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, and having the chemical formula $C_{16}H_{14}O_6 + 2H_2O$. It forms small crystalline laminæ, which when pure are colorless and free from bitter or astringent taste. It affords the fine red, blue, and purple colors prepared from logwood by the action of an alkali and the oxygen of the air. The staining-fluid used in vegetable histology is made by dissolving .35 gram of hematoxylin in 10 grams of water, and adding a few drops of an alum solution, which acts as a mordant in fixing the color. It is one of the best staining-fluids known for the nucleus, coloring it a deep blue. Also *hæmatoxylin, hæmatin*.

hematozoan, hæmatozoan (hem-a-tō-zō'an), *n.* [As *Hæmatozoa* + *-an.*] One of the *Hæmatozoa*.

hematozoic, hæmatozoic (hem-a-to-zō'ik), *a.* [As *Hæmatozoa* + *-ic.*] Living in blood, as a parasitic animalcule; hematobious.

hematozymotic, hæmatozymotic (hem-a-tō-zi-mot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + E. *zymotic.*] Pertaining to a fermentation of the blood.

hematuria, hæmaturia (hem-a-tū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. *hæmaturia*, < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in the urine.

hematuric, hæmaturic (hem-a-tū'rik), *a.* [< *hematuria, hæmaturia,* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with hematuria.

hemble (hem'bl), *n.* [E. dial., also *hammel*; cf. *hame*³.] A hovel; a stable; a shed. [Prov. Eng.]

hemelytrum, hemelytron, *n.* See *hemelytrum*.

hemeralopia (hem-e-ra-lō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *ἄλαός*, blind, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] In *pathol.*, a defect of sight in consequence of which distinct vision is possible only in artificial or dim light; day-blindness. The term is also used, however, to express exactly the opposite defect of vision. See *nyctalopia*.

hemeralopic (hem-e-ra-lop'ik), *a.* [< *hemeralopia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with hemeralopia.

Hemeristia (hem-e-ris'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμέρα*, day.] A genus of fossil neuropterous insects, related to the ephemerids or May-flies. *Dana*, 1864.

Hemeristiidæ (hem-e-ris-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemeristia* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Hemeristia*, from the Carboniferous rocks of Illinois. They were of large size, with quadrangular prothorax narrower than the other thoracic segments and ample wings twice as broad beyond the middle as at the base, with the costal border convex in its outer half. When at rest the wings completely overlapped; they had numerous prominent cross-veins, but no reticulations. The type is *Hemeristia occidentalis* of Dana.

Hemerobaptist (hem-e-rō-bap'tist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμεροβαπτισταί*, pl., a Christian sect who were baptized daily (Epiphanius), < *ἡμέρα*, day, + *βαπτιστής*, baptist: see *baptist*.] A member of an old Jewish sect which used daily ceremonial ablutions, or of an early Christian sect which believed in daily baptism: little is known of either.

In the Word of God . . . one Baptisme is mentioned (which place the *Hemerobaptists* or daily dippers slighted). *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 296.

hemerobian (hem-e-rō'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemerobiidæ*.

II. *n.* A neuropterous insect of the family *Hemerobiidæ*.

Hemerobida (hem-e-rob'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemerobius* + *-ida.*] A superfamily group of neuropterous insects, of the suborder *Planipennia*, chiefly represented by the family *Hemerobiidæ*, but also made by some to include the *Myrmeleontidæ*, etc.

Hemerobiidæ (hem″ẹ-rō-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemerobius* + *-idæ*.] A family of net-veined neuropterous insects having a slender body with a small quadrate prothorax and gauzy wings; the lace-winged flies. Their larvæ are terrestrial, and very useful in destroying aphids: they are known as *aphis lions*. The eggs are laid in clusters, each mounted on a footstalk. *Chrysopa* and *Hemerobius* are leading genera. (See cut under *Chrysopa*.) Groups more or less exactly conterminous are named *Hemerobiina*, *Hemerobiidæ*, *Hemerobides*, *Hemerobii*, *Hemerobiinæ*, *Hemerobini*.

Hemerobius (hem-ẹ-rō′bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *ἡμερόβιος*, living for a day, ephemeral, < *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of lace-winged flies, typical of the family *Hemerobiidæ*. The species are numerous.

Hemerocalleæ (hem″ẹ-rō-kal′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemerocallis* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Liliaceæ*, distinguished by the cylindrical, funnelform, or campanulate perianth, and the numerous leaves crowded on the short rhizome or base of the stem. The fruit is a capsule, generally loculicidally dehiscent. The tribe includes 6 genera, of which *Hemerocallis* is the type; they are perennial herbs, with large flowers in variously shaped clusters, raised on a tall, mostly leafless scape, and are natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. *Phormium tenax*, of New Zealand, yields the famous New Zealand flax.

Hemerocallideæ (hem″ẹ-rō-ka-lid′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemerocallis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, proposed by Robert Brown in 1810, now included in the *Liliaceæ*. The tribe *Hemerocalleæ* and several other tribes are embraced in it. Reichenbach (1837) proposed to extend it to include the *Pontederiaceæ*.

Hemerocallis (hem-ẹ-rō-kal′is), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *ἡμεροκαλλίς*, also *ἡμεροκαλλές*, a kind of yellow lily that blooms but for a day, < *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *καλός*, beautiful, *κάλλος*, beauty.] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Hemerocalleæ*, chiefly distinguished by its erect flowers, and by having the tube of the funnel-shaped perianth shorter than the spreading lobes, and the 6 stamens inserted in the throat of the tube. The genus embraces 5 species of perennial herbs, natives of central Europe and temperate Asia, with large erect flowers in a panicle at the summit of the leafless scape, and long, narrow, radical leaves. *H. fulva*, with tawny-red flowers, is the common day-lily of the gardens.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

> The *hemerocallis* is the least esteemed, because one day ends its beauty. *Bp. Hall*, Works, VIII. 183.

Hemerodromus (hem-ẹ-rod′rō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *δρόμος*, a running.] Same as *Cursorius*.

Hemeroharpages (hem″ẹ-rō-här′pā-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *ἅρπαξ*, robbing, a robber: see *Harpax*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the diurnal birds of prey, as collectively distinguished from the nocturnal ones, or owls, called *Nyctharpages*.

hemerologium (hem″ẹ-rō-lō′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *hemerologia* (-ä). [< Gr. *ἡμερολόγιον*, also *ἡμερόλογιον*, a calendar, < *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *λόγος*, a count.] A comparative calendar.

hemi- (hem′i). [= F. *hémi-* = Sp. Pg. *hemi-* = It. *emi-*, < L. *hemi-*, < Gr. *ἡμι-*, in comp., half, = L. *semi-* = Skt. *sāmi*, half: see further under *semi-*. The prefix *demi-*, half, is of different origin: see *demi-*.] Half: a prefix used in many compound words derived from the Greek. It is cognate with Latin *semi-*, and equivalent to French *demi-*.

hemiablepsia (hem″i-a-blep′si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀβλεψία*, blindness.] Same as *hemianopsia*.

hemialbumose (hem-i-al′bū-mōs), *n.* An intermediate product of the digestion of an albuminoid by gastric juice or trypsin. It is also formed by heating albumin with a mineral acid, and occurs in small quantity in the vegetable kingdom. Further action of trypsin converts it into hemipeptone, and finally into certain amido-compounds. It is distinguished from allied proteids by its behavior on heating and with acids.

hemiambus (hem-i-am′bus), *n.*; pl. *hemiambi* (-bī). [< Gr. *ἡμίαμβος*, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἴαμβος*, iambus.] In *anc. pros.*, an iambic dimeter catalectic (⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑). It was originally used only as a colon in a tetrameter or at the conclusion of a hypermeter or system, but afterward was employed in linear repetition.

hemianæsthesia (hem-i-an-es-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < *hemi-*, half, + *anæsthesia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, loss of sensation in one half of the body, right or left.

hemianalgesia (hem-i-an-al-jē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < *hemi-*, half, + *analgesia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, insensibility to pain in one lateral half of the body.

hemianesthesic, hemianæsthesic (hem-i-an-es-thē′sik), *a.* [< *hemianæsthesia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hemianæsthesia.

hemianopsia (hem-i-a-nop′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀν-* priv. + *ὤψ*, sight.] In *pathol.*, complete or partial loss of sight, affecting one half of the field of vision. The epithets *right*, *left*, *temporal*, *nasal*, etc., as applied to hemianopsia, refer to the fields of vision, and not to the parts of the retina involved. *Homonymous* refers to the same condition, but relates to the vision which is kept rather than to that which is lost. *Corresponding*, *equilateral*, or *homonymous homianopsia* involves corresponding that is, right or left—parts of the fields of vision of the two eyes. *Crossed* or *symmetrical hemianopsia* is an obscuration of symmetrical halves of the fields of vision, as of the two temporal or two nasal halves. Also *hemianopsia*, *hemianopa*.

hemianoptic (hem-i-a-nop′tik), *a.* [< *hemianopsia* (*-opt-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hemianopsia.

Hemiaster (hem-i-as′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A remarkable genus of heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ* and subfamily *Brissinæ*, having a brood-pouch in which the young are carried and developed. *H. philippi* inhabits Kerguelen Island. *L. Agassiz*, 1847.

hemiatrophy (hem-i-at′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of one half: as, facial *hemiatrophy*.

hemiazygos (hem-i-az′i-gos), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἄζυγος*, unyoked: see *azygos*.] A left vertebral or azygous vein which has broken its primitive connection with the left superior caval vein, as in man, whose left azygous vein is turned into the right azygous vein, and is called the *vena azygos minor*.

hemibranch (hem′i-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *hemibranchiate*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hemibranchii*.

hemibranchiate (hem-i-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Half-gilled—that is, having the branchial apparatus incomplete; specifically said of the *Hemibranchii*.

Hemibranchii (hem-i-brang′ki-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of physoclistous teleocephalous fishes, having the pharyngeal bones and branchial arches reduced or deficient in some respects, and only one bone connecting the shoulder-girdle with the skull. Six families are referred to this order: the *Gasterosteidæ* or sticklebacks, *Aulorhynchidæ*, *Fistulariidæ* or tobacco-pipe fishes, *Aulostomidæ*, *Centriscidæ* or snipefishes, and *Amphisilidæ*. *E. D. Cope*, 1870.

hemic, hæmic (hē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-ic*.] Same as *hæmal*, 1.

> Puerperal mania . . . is often as much an insanity of general *hæmic* and neuric exhaustion, anæmia and shock, as of reflex irritation.
>
> Quoted in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 533.

hemicardia (hem-i-kär′di-ä), *n.*; pl. *hemicardiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] 1. Either half of a four-chambered heart—the right, *hemicardia dextra*, or the left, *hemicardia sinistra*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. *Klein*, 1753.

hemicardiac (hem-i-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< *hemicardia* + *-ac*.] Pertaining to a hemicardia.

hemicarp (hem′i-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of the two achenium-like carpels which constitute the fruit of the *Umbelliferæ*. Also *mericarp*.

Hemicarpideæ (hem-i-kär-pid′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-id* + *-eæ*.] A series of algæ belonging to the *Ulvæ*, established by Fries in 1846, embracing the *Lemanieæ*, *Ectocarpeæ*, and *Batrachospermeæ*.

hemicentra, *n.* Plural of *hemicentrum*.

hemicentral (hem-i-sen′tral), *a.* [< *hemicentrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hemicentrum: pleurocentral.

hemicentrum (hem-i-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *hemicentra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *κέντρον*, center: see *centrum*.] One of the pair of lateral elements which compose the centrum of a vertebra: a pleurocentrum. *Albrecht*.

hemicerebra, *n.* Plural of *hemicerebrum*.

hemicerebral (hem-i-ser′ẹ-bral), *a.* [< *hemicerebrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to either cerebral hemisphere.

hemicerebrum (hem-i-ser′ẹ-brum), *n.*; pl. *hemicerebra* (-bra). [NL., < *hemi-*, half, + *cerebrum*.] Either hemisphere, right or left, of the brain proper; a prosencephalic lobe; a hemisphere.

Hemichlæna (hem-i-klē′nä), *n.* [NL. (Schrader, 1821), < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *χλαῖνα*, a cloak.] A small genus of plants, of the natural order *Cyperaceæ* and tribe *Scirpeæ*, the type of Fenzl's subtribe *Hemichlæneæ*, having many-flowered compressed spikes, and the flowers all hermaphrodite. The plants of the genus are herbs, diffuse or cespitose at the base with long, narrow, grass-like leaves. Only three species, natives of South Africa, are known.

Hemichlæneæ (hem-i-kle′nē-e), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fenzl, 1836), < *Hemichlæna* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of the *Cyperaceæ*, embracing the genera *Hemichlæna* and *Pleurachne*.

Hemichlænidæ hem-i-klē′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemichlæna* + *-idæ*.] In Lindley's system of botanical classification, a group or subtribe of the *Cyperaceæ*, embracing the genera *Hemichlæna*, *Acrolepis*, and *Pleurachne*, the last two of which are now referred to *Ficinia*, and all are included in the tribe *Scirpeæ*.

hemichordate (hem-i-kôr′dat), *a.* and *n.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *chordate*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Partly chordate, as the anomalous genus *Balanoglossus*. The true vertebrates and the ascidians being classed together as chordate animals, *Balanoglossus* is called *hemichordate* to indicate its supposed affinity.

II. *n.* A hemichordate animal.

hemichorea (hem-i-kō-rē′ä), *n.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *chorea*.] In *pathol.*, chorea affecting one lateral half of the body.

hemicircle (hem′i-sėr-kl), *n.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *circle*.] A half-circle; a semicircle. [Rare.]

> Her browes two *hemi circles* did enclose,
> Of rubies ranged in artificiall roes.
>
> *Sir J. Davies*, An Extasie, p. 89.

hemicrania (hem-i-krā′ni-ä), *n.* [= F. *hémicrânie* (vernacular F. *migraine*, > E. *megrim*, q. v.) = Sp. *hemicrânea* = Pg. *hemicrania* = It. *emicrania*, *emigrania*, < L. *hemicrania*, also *hemicranium*, < Gr. *ἡμικρανία*, a pain on one side of the head or face, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *κρανίον*, the skull, cranium.] In *pathol.*, headache on one side of the head; especially, megrim when confined to one side; also, megrim in any form.

hemicranic (hem-i-kran′ik), *a.* [= F. *hémicrânique*, < L. *hemicranicus*, < Gr. *ἡμικρανικός*, < *ἡμικρανία*, hemicrania: see *hemicrania*.] Pertaining to or afflicted with hemicrania.

hemicycle (hem′i-sī-kl), *n.* [= F. *hémicycle* = Sp. *hemiciclo* = Pg. *hemiciclo* = It. *emiciclo*, < LL. *hemicyclus*, L. *hemicyclium*, < Gr. *ἡμικύκλιον*, *ἡμικύκλιον*, a semicircle, the front seats in a theater, a semicircular dial, neut. of adj. *ἡμικύκλιος*, *ἡμικύκλιος*, semicircular, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*[1].] 1. A half-cycle or a half-circle; a semicircle.

> Besides, upon the right hand of her, but with some little descent, in a *hemicycle*, was seated Esychia, or Quiet, the first handmaid of Peace.
>
> *B. Jonson*, King's Entertainment.

2. A semicircular arena; a room or division of a room in the form of a semicircle; especially, such a room with seats in semicircular rows, or such an arrangement of seats in any room.

> The collections will be displayed in the *hemicycle* of the central pavilion of the palace of the Trocadéro.
>
> *The Academy*.

Hemicycle of Berosus, a kind of sun-dial, said to have been invented by the historian Berosus, and supposed to be of semicircular form.

hemicyclic (hem-i-sik′lik), *a.* [As *hemicycle* + *-ic*.] An epithet applied by Braun to spiral flowers in which the transition from one series of members to the succeeding series, as from calyx to corolla or from corolla to stamens, coincides with a cycle of the phyllotaxis. Sachs also applies the term to flowers that are part spiral and part cyclic, as, for example in *Ranunculus* where the calyx and corolla form two alternating whorls followed by the stamens and carpels arranged spirally: opposed to *acyclic*.

hemicylindrical (hem-i-si-lin′dri-kal), *a.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *cylindrical*.] Having the form of half of a cylinder divided in the direction of its axis.

> These two images are by means of a *hemicylindrical* lens crushed up into two dots of light.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 162.

hemidactyl, hemidactyle (hem-i-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *δακτύλος*, a finger.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.*, having an oval disk at the base of the toes, as some saurians; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Hemidactylus*.

II. *n.* A gecko of the genus *Hemidactylus*.

hemidactylous (hem-i-dak′ti-lus), *a.* Same as *hemidactyl*.

Hemidactylus (hem-i-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *hemidactyl*.] A genus of gecko-lizards, having the toes dilated as is usual in *Gecconidæ*, but covered below with transverse imbricated plates in two series, and the body and tail without appendages. It contains some of the commonest species, widely distributed in the warmer parts of the globe, such as *H. maculatus*, an abundant Asiatic spe-

eles, *H. frenatus* the ... of Ceylon; and *H. verruculatus* a warty Mediterranean species.

hemidemisemiquaver (hem-i-dem-i-sem-i-kwā'vėr), *n.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *demi-*, half, + *semi-*, half, + *quaver*, q. v.] In *musical notation*, a note equal in duration to one half of a demisemiquaver or one eighth of a quaver; a sixty-fourth note: written as shown at *a*.

Hemidemisemiquaver rest, in *musical notation*, a rest equal in ... to a hemidemisemiquaver, a sixty-fourth rest: written as shown at *b*.

Hemidesmeæ (hem-i-des'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemidesmus* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of the *Asclepiadaceæ* made by Reichenbach in 1837 to receive the anomalous genus *Hemidesmus*.

Hemidesmus (hem-i-des'mus), *n.* [NL. (so called in allusion to the filaments), < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *δεσμός*, a band.] A genus of twining plants, natural order *Asclepiadaceæ*, having opposite leaves and cymes of small greenish flowers. *H. Indicus* yields the Indian sarsaparilla, a reputed alterative, diuretic, and tonic.

hemidiapente (hem-i-dī-a-pen'tē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *διάπεντε*, a fifth in music: see *diapente*.] In *Gr. music*, a diminished or imperfect fifth.

hemiditone (hem-i-dī'tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *δίτονος*, of two tones: see *ditone*.] In *Gr. music*, a minor third. According to the Greek tuning, this was somewhat less than a modern minor third, and dissonant.

hemidiploïdion (hem-i-dip-lō-id'i-on), *n.*; pl. *hemidiploïdia* (-ä). [Gr. *ἡμιδιπλοΐδιον*, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *διπλοΐδιον*: see *diploïdion*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, either a short form of the diploïdion or one covering only the front of the person. See also quotation.

A diploidion worn only in front was called a *hemidiploidion*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 454.

hemidomatic (hem"i-dō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *hemidome* + *-atic*[2].] Resembling or pertaining to a hemidome.

hemidome (hem'i-dōm), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *dome*: see *dome*[1], 5.] In *crystal.*, an orthodome in the monoclinic system: so called because only two planes belong to any given symbol. Corresponding forms are called *minus* or *plus*, according as they are opposite the obtuse or the acute axial angle.

hemidrachm (hem'i-dram), *n.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *drachm*, q. v.] An ancient coin of the value of half a drachma; a half-drachm.

hemidystrophia (hem"i-dis-trō'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *δυσ-*, ill, + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *bot.*, the partial nourishment of trees, due to the unequal distribution of the roots arising from obstruction to their growth in some directions, or from other causes.

hemiedric (hem-i-ed'rik), *a.* Same as *hemihedral*.

hemielytra, *n.* Plural of *hemielytrum*.

hemielytral (hem-i-el'i-tral), *a.* [< *hemielytrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hemielytrum.

hemielytrum, hemielytron (hem-i-el'i-trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. *hemielytra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath, shard: see *elytrum*.] 1. The fore wing of hemipterous and especially heteropterous insects, coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip, whence the name. Besides being thus divisible into two principal parts, the hemielytrum proper, or corium, and the terminal membrana, most hemielytra include two other recognizable portions, called the *clavus* and the *cuneus* or *appendix*. The latter is often wanting. See cut under *clavus*.

2. In *Vermes*, one of the large imbricated scales which lie in double series along the back of certain scale-bearing marine annelids, as the sea-mice or *Aphroditidæ*. They are borne upon the upper parapodia, subserve the purposes of protection and respiration, and are often very conspicuous, as in the genus *Hermione*.

Also *hemelytrum*, *hemelytron*.

hemiencephala, *n.* Plural of *hemiencephalon*.

hemiencephalic (hem"i-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *hemiencephalon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the hemiencephalon.

hemiencephalon (hem"i-en-sef'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *hemiencephala* (-lä). [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] Half of an encephalon which has been hemisected, or longitudinally bisected.

Hemigale (hē-mig'a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γαλέη*, contr. form of *γαλῆ*, a kind of weasel.] 1. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ*, the type and only representative of a subfamily *Hemigaleinæ*, based upon *H. zebra* of Borneo. Also written *Hemigalea* and *Hemigaleus*.—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Hemigaleinæ (hem-i-gā-lē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemigale* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of subplantigrade *Viverridæ*, represented by the genus *Hemigale*. They have a strong sectorial tooth with a large tubercular ledge, the upper molars large and broad, the soles partly hairy, and a ringed tail moderate in length and not prehensile as in the paradoxures, to which these animals are closely related. Usually *Hemigalinæ*.

hemigamous (hē-mig'a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter, and the other unisexual, whether male or female: said of grasses.

hemigeometer (hem"i-jē-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *geometer*: see *geometer*, 3.] In *entom.*, one of certain lepidopterous larvæ of the family *Noctuidæ*. They have six prolegs, two ventral pairs and one anal pair, and when walking raise or loop a part of the body, thus somewhat resembling the true geometrids or loopworms.

hemiglottidean (hem"i-glo-tid'ē-an), *a.* In *ornith.*, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hemiglottides*.

Hemiglottides (hem-i-glot'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γλῶττα*, tongue, + *-ides*.] A superfamily of desmognathous grallatorial birds, founded by Nitzsch upon the ibises and spoonbills, associated on account of the small size of the tongue and other characters. The group forms a part of the *Pelargomorphæ* of Huxley, and it exactly corresponds to the *Ibides* of Coues.

I associate in this division [*Pelargomorphæ*] the Herodiæ, Pelargi, and *Hemiglottides* of Nitzsch, the last group including the genera Ibis and Platalea.

Huxley, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1867, p. 461.

hemiglyph (hem'i-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γλυφή*, a carving.] In *arch.*, the half-groove or -glyph at the edge of the triglyph in the Doric entablature.

hemignathous (hē-mig'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, half-beaked—that is, having either mandible much shorter than the other; hemirhamphine.

Hemignathus (hē-mig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL.: see *hemignathous*.] A genus of sun-birds, of the family *Nectariniidæ*, of the Sandwich Islands, having a bowed bill with the lower mandible about half as long as the upper one (whence the name), as *H. lucida*. *Lichtenstein*, 1838.

hemigyrus† (hem-i-jī'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γῦρος*, a circle.] In *bot.*, same as *follicle*.

hemihedral (hem-i-hē'dral), *a.* [< *hemihedron* + *-al*.] 1. In *mineral.*, exhibiting hemihedrism; having, as a crystal, only half the number of planes belonging to any particular form which the law of symmetry requires.—2. In *math.*, substituting negative for positive signs in regular alternation.

Also *hemihedric*, *hemiedric*.

hemihedrally (hem-i-hē'dral-i), *adv.* In a hemihedral manner.

hemihedric (hem-i-hē'drik), *a.* [As *hemihedron* + *-ic*.] Same as *hemihedral*.

hemihedrism (hem-i-hē'drizm), *n.* [As *hemihedron* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, that property of crystals in accordance with which they have only half the number of planes required by normal or holohedral symmetry. See *holohedrism*.

For example, if of the eight planes of an octahedron only four are present, the two opposite above and the alternates to these below, the resulting form is a tetrahedron; this, like the complementary hemihedral forms in other similar cases, is designated as *plus* (+) or *minus* (−), according to which set of four alternate planes is present. Both plus and minus tetrahedrons may be present together, and an octahedron of a hemihedral species like sphalerite is regarded as made up of these two forms, the two sets of planes being unlike physically (for example, as shown by pyro-electrical phenomena), even when not distinguished geometrically. In the isometric system the type of hemihedrism illustrated by the tetrahedron in which all the parts belonging to half the octants are present (*holohemihedral*) is called *inclined* or *tetrahedral hemihedrism*; this yields independent forms also in the case of the two trisoctahedrons and the hexoctahedron. In the same system *parallel* or *pentagonal hemihedrism* is illustrated by the pentagonal dodecahedron or pyritohedron, the hemihedral form of the tetrakishexahedron; in this, half the parts of all the octants are present (*hemiholohedral*). The only other independent form of this type of hemihedrism is the diploid, the hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. (See cut under *diploid*.) The other forms, however, also show the hemihedrism: thus, a cube of pyrites has only its alternate edges similar. There is also the rare *gyroidal* or *tropidal hemihedrism*, which, as applied to the hexoctahedron, yields plus and minus forms which are enantiomorphous. *Sphenoidal hemihedrism* of the tetragonal and orthorhombic systems is similar to the tetrahedral hemihedrism of the isometric system: this is also true of the rhombohedral hemihedrism of the hexagonal pyramidal system, which yields the rhombohedron from a hexagonal pyramid and the scalenohedron from a 12-sided pyramid. *Pyramidal hemihedrism* in the tetragonal and hexagonal systems yields a 4-sided or 6-sided pyramid respectively from an 8-sided or 12-sided pyramid; here the parts present are not those alternate to each other above and below, but each plane above has a corresponding one below, the adjacent pair above and below being absent. Hemihedral forms are themselves, in certain cases, subject to hemihedrism, the result being quarter- or tetartohedral forms. See *tetartohedrism* and *hemimorphism*. Also called *hemiedrism*, *hemisymmetry*.

hemihedron (hem-i-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] A hemihedral solid, as the tetrahedron.

hemihedry (hem'i-hē-dri), *n.* [As *hemihedron* + *-y*.] Same as *hemihedrism*.

hemiholohedral (hem-i-hol-ọ-hē'dral), *a.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *holohedral*.] In *crystal.*, having half the whole number of planes in all the octants: sometimes said of the parallel hemihedral forms of the isometric system. See *hemihedrism*.

Hemileia (hem-i-lī'ä), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *λεῖος*, smooth.] A genus of fungi, of which the principal species, *H. vastatrix*, is very destructive to coffee-plants in Ceylon plantations. The genus is a member of the *Uredineæ*, and closely allied to *Uromyces*. It is described as forming little white patches on the under side of the leaves, and consists of minute tufts of flexuous threads surmounted by a single subreniform spore attached obliquely at the base. The upper side of the affected leaf has the appearance of being burnt.

Hemimetabola (hem"i-me-tab'ọ-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *μεταβολή*, transformation. Cf. *hemimetaboly*.] Insects which undergo incomplete or partial metamorphosis; a subclass or superorder of hexapod insects, including a series intermediate between *Ametabola* on the one hand and *Metabola* on the other. The group is sometimes used as conterminous with *Hemiptera* in a broad sense, and is then divided into *Hemiptera*, *Heteroptera*, and *Thysanoptera*; or it is extended to cover the three usual orders *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Pseudoneuroptera*. Also called *Homomorpha*.

hemimetabolic (hem-i-met-a-bol'ik), *a.* [< *hemimetaboly* + *-ic*.] Characterized by hemimetaboly; pertaining to hemimetaboly, or to the *Hemimetabola*; hemimetamorphic; homomorphic.

hemimetaboly (hem"i-me-tab'ọ-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *μεταβολή*, transformation: see *metaboly*.] Incomplete metamorphosis; imperfect transformation, as of an insect.

hemimetamorphic (hem-i-met-a-môr'fik), *a.* [< *hemimetamorph-osis* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting hemimetamorphosis; undergoing incomplete transformation; hemimetabolic.

hemimetamorphosis (hem-i-met-a-môr'fọ-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *μεταμόρφωσις*, transformation.] Incomplete metamorphosis. It involves considerable although gradual changes from the new-born young to the adult, as in some fishes.

In some pelagic forms *Hemimetamorphosis* may occur, or very considerable alterations in their growth and development.

Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. xci.

hemimorph (hem'i-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *μορφή*, form.] A crystal exhibiting hemimorphism.

hemimorphic (hem-i-môr'fik), *a.* [< *hemimorph* + *-ic*.] Having, as a crystal, the two ends of the same axis modified with unlike planes.

hemimorphism (hem-i-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *hemimorph* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, the property of having the opposite extremities unlike in their planes or modifications. It is commonly observed in the case of crystals of tourmalin, calamin, and some other species. Such crystals usually show marked pyro-electrical phenomena. See *pyro-electricity*.

hemimorphite (hem-i-môr'fīt), *n.* [< *hemimorph* + *-ite*[2].] Calamin, or hydrous silicate of zinc: a name given in allusion to the common hemimorphic character of the crystals.

hemina (hē-mī'nä), *n.*; pl. *heminæ* (-nē). [L., also *emina*, < Gr. *ἡμίνα*, a Sicilian measure, half the *ἑκτεύς* (L. *sextarius*), < *ἡμι-*, half, *ἡμισυς*, a., half.] An ancient Roman and Greek measure, equivalent to the cotyle. It contained .271 liters, or .572 United States pints.

heminget, *n.* See *hemming*[2].

hemiobolion (hem"i-ō-bō'li-on), *n.*; pl. *hemiobolia* (-ä). [Gr. *ἡμιοβόλιον*, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὀβολός*, an obol.] A coin of ancient Athens, of the value of half an obol.

hemiolia (hem-i-ō'li-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμιολία*, sc. *διάστασις*, an interval one half more, also a verse consisting of a foot and a half, fem. of *ἡμιόλιος*, one and a half: see *hemiolic*.] In *medieval music*: (*a*) The interval or relation of the perfect fifth: so called because produced on the monochord by shortening the string to two thirds of its full length. (*b*) A group of three notes

introduced in the midst of a piece in place of two; a triplet.

hemiolic (hem-i-ol'ik), *a.* [< L. *hemiolius* (< Gr. *ἡμιόλιος*, containing one and a half, half as much again, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὅλος*, whole) + *-ic*.] In *anc. pros.*, constituting the proportion of 1½ to 1, or of 3 to 2: as, the *hemiolic* ratio (of thesis and arsis); characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, *hemiolic* rhythm; a *hemiolic* foot; the *hemiolic* class of feet. The *hemiolic* class is also sometimes called the *Pæonic*, the two other principal classes of feet being the diplasic, double, trochaic, or iambic, and the isorrhythmic, equal, or dactylic. See *Pæonic*.

hemione (hem'i-ōn), *n.* [< *hemionus*.] The dziggetai, half-ass, or wild ass of Asia, *Equus hemionus* or *Asinus hemionus*. See cut under *dziggetai*.

hemionus (hē-mī'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμίονος*, a 'half-ass,' i. e. a mule, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὄνος*, an ass.] The specific name of *Equus* or *Asinus hemionus*, the hemione, half-ass, or dziggetai: used also as the English name of this animal. See cut under *dziggetai*.

A hybrid has been figured by Dr. Gray (and he informs me that he knows of a second case) from the ass and the *hemionus;* and this hybrid, though the ass only occasionally has stripes on his legs and the *hemionus* has none and has not even a shoulder-stripe, nevertheless had all four legs barred. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 163.

Hemiophrya (hem-i-of'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὀφρυς* = E. *brow*.] A remarkable genus of acinetans, or suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, having both prehensile and suctorial processes. *H. gemmipara* is an example.

hemiopia (hem-i-ō'pi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Same as *hemianopsia*.

hemiopic (hem-i-op'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Same as *hemianoptic*.

hemiopsia, hemiopsy (hem-i-op'si-ä, hem'i-opsi), *n.* [NL. *hemiopsia*, < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὄψις*, sight.] Same as *hemianopsia*.

hemiorthotype (hem-i-ôr'thō-tīp), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὀρθός*, straight, + *τύπος*, type: see *orthotype*.] Same as *monoclinic*.

hemipalmate (hem-i-pal'māt), *a.* [< *hemi-* + *palmate*.] Half-webbed; semipalmate.

hemiparaplegia (hem-i-par-a-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *παραπληγία*, paralysis: see *paraplegia*.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of one leg.

hemiparesis (hem-i-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *πάρεσις*, a blackening: see *paresis*.] Paresis of one lateral half of the body.

hemiparetic (hem-i-pa-ret'ik), *a.* [< *hemiparesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hemiparesis.

hemiphractid (hem-i-frak'tid), *n.* One of the *Hemiphractidæ*.

Hemiphractidæ (hem-i-frak'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemiphractus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tailless amphibians, typified by the genus *Hemiphractus*. They have maxillary as well as peculiar mandibular teeth, subcylindrical sacral diapophyses, coracoids and precoracoids parallel, an omosternum, opisthocœlian vertebræ, and the coccyx attached to two condyles.

The *Hemiphractidæ* include some forms in which the cranial ossification is remarkably developed. This forms a kind of helmet, which develops in some of the species into processes and crests. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 539.

Hemiphractus (hem-i-frak'tus), *n.* [NL., lit. 'half-mailed' (cf. *cataphract*), < Gr. *ἡμίφρακτος*, half-fenced, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *φρακτός*, verbal adj. of *φράσσειν*, fence, stop up.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Hemiphractidæ*.

hemiphrase (hem'i-frāz), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *φράσις*, phrase.] In *music*, a half-phrase, usually occupying only one measure.

hemiplegia (hem-i-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμιπλήξ* (*-πληγ-*), also *ἡμιπληγής*, stricken on one side, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *πλήσσειν*, strike.] In *pathol.*, paralysis that affects one lateral half of the body. Also *hemiplegy, hemiplexia*.

hemiplegic (hem-i-plej'ik), *a.* [< *hemiplegia* + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with hemiplegia.

hemiplegy (hem'i-plē-ji), *n.* Same as *hemiplegia*.

hemiplexia (hem-i-plek'si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμιπληξία*, < *ἡμιπλήξ*, stricken on one side: see *hemiplegia*.] Same as *hemiplegia*.

hemipod (hem'i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [As *Hemipodius*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemipodii*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hemipodii* (or *Turnicidæ*); a bird of the genus *Hemipodius;* an ortygan. Also *hemipode*.

hemipodan (hē-mip'ō-dan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hemipods or *Hemipodii*.

hemipode (hem'i-pōd), *n.* Same as *hemipod*.

Hemipodii (hem-i-pō'di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hemipodius*.] An anomalous group of three-toed birds of quail-like aspect, corresponding to the family *Turnicidæ*, and formerly classed among gallinaceous birds; the ortygans, or old-world bush-quails. They resemble the grouse-pigeons (*Pteroclidæ*) and tinamous in some respects, and in others are related to the plovers. The vertebræ lack the extensive ankylosis usual in birds; the palatal structure is somewhat ægithognathous; and in some at least there is but one carotid and no crop. The genera *Turnix* (or *Hemipodius*), *Ortyxelos*, and *Pedionomus* compose the group.

Hemipodius (hem-i-pō'di-us), *n.* [NL. (so called from the absence of the hind toe), < Gr. *ἡμίπους* (*-ποδ-*), half-footed (cf. *ἡμιπόδιον*, a half-foot), < *ἡμι-*, half, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Hemipodii:* same as *Turnix*. *Reinhardt*, 1815.

hemiprism (hem'i-prizm), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *prism*.] In *crystal.*, a prism in the triclinic system: so called because it includes in a given case only two planes which are parallel to each other.

hemiprismatic (hem"i-priz-mat'ik), *a.* [< *hemi-* + *prismatic*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to a hemiprism: as, some feldspar crystals show *hemiprismatic* cleavage.

hemipter (hē-mip'tėr), *n.* One of the *Hemiptera*.

Hemiptera (hē-mip'tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *hemipterus*, half-winged: see *hemipterous*.] An order of the class *Insecta*, founded by Linnæus in 1742, embracing a vast number of insects of diverse forms apparently not very closely related in structure, widely different in mode of life, and collectively known as *bugs*. The metamorphosis is incomplete, except in the male coccids and related forms. The molt is usually repeated four times, the stage next to the last, preceding the imago, being called *pupa*. There are four, or two, or no wings in different cases, and rarely halteres. The thoracic segments are either free or fused. The head is free or broadly united to the thorax, with or without faceted eyes. The essential characters of the order are found in the mouth-parts and associate modifications of the head and sternum, and in the wings. The mouth-organs are usually suctorial, the sucking-tube or haustellum being composed (in the higher forms) of two lateral half-channels or semicylindric pieces homologous with the labium and labial palpi. Thus the mouth-parts consist of a jointed tapering tube, arising from the front of the under side of the head, and inclosing four stiff bristles, which replace the mandibles and maxillæ, this whole rostrum being adapted both for piercing and for sucking. There is no sucking-stomach. The modifications of the sternum are such as fit it to support the head and characteristic rostrum. In the largest group of *Hemiptera* the wings are thick and leathery at the base and membranous at the end. The tarsi are generally three- or two-jointed, rarely having only one joint. Most hemipterous insects feed on plant-juices or the blood of insects or animals, including man, but a few live on the moisture which collects under decaying bark, and certain of the higher forms subsist indifferently upon sap or blood. The *Hemiptera* have more than once been separated into several different orders, but most entomologists continue to accept the order in its original broad sense, dividing it into several suborders. Three of these universally recognized are *Heteroptera*, the true bugs; *Homoptera*, the bark-lice, plant-lice, scale-insects, leafhoppers, cicadas, etc.; and *Parasita*, the true lice. About 27,000 species are catalogued, and it is estimated that at least 50,000 exist. The *Hemiptera* thus outnumber far the *Orthoptera* and *Neuroptera*, and possibly the *Lepidoptera*. Formerly also called *Ryngota*, *Siphonata*, and *Dermaptera* (in part).

hemipteral (hē-mip'tę-ral), *a.* Same as *hemipterous*.

hemipteran (hē-mip'tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Hemiptera:* as, "the *Hemipteran* mouth," *Huxley*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hemiptera*.

That terrible microscopic *hemipteran*, the chinch-bug. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Aug., 1878, p. 512.

hemipterist (hē-mip'tę-rist), *n.* [< *Hemiptera* + *-ist*.] One who studies or collects the *Hemiptera*.

hemipteron (hē-mip'tę-ron), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Hemiptera*.] One of the *Hemiptera*.

I noticed a singular case of ants milking a winged *Hemipteron*, which of course could not be kept in captivity, as they do many species of the wingless aphides. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 251.

hemipterous (hē-mip'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *hemipterus*, half-winged, < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Half-winged — that is, having the fore wings partly membranous and partly coriaceous or chitinous; specifically, of or pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemiptera;* found in or characterizing the *Hemiptera*. Also *hemipteral*.

hemipyramid (hem-i-pir'a-mid), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *pyramid*.] In *crystal.*, a pyramid in the monoclinic system (see *pyramid*): so called because it includes in a given case only four planes instead of eight. Corresponding forms are distinguished as *minus* or *plus*, according as they lie opposite the obtuse or the acute axial angle.

hemipyramidal (hem"i-pi-ram'i-dal), *a.* [< *hemipyramid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hemipyramid.

Hemirhamphinæ (hem"i-ram-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemirhamphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of synentognathous fishes, of the family *Scombresocidæ* (or *Exocœtidæ*), typified by the genus *Hemirhamphus;* the halfbills: so called from the shortness of the upper jaw in comparison with the great length of the spear-like under jaw. These fishes are of slender, straight form, with moderate dorsal and anal fins. There are numerous species, of several genera, some of them viviparous. They are nearly related to the flying-fishes. See cut at *halfbeak*.

hemirhamphine (hem-i-ram'fin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemirhamphinæ*.

II. *n.* A halfbill or halfbeak; one of the *Hemirhamphinæ*.

Hemirhamphus (hem-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ῥάμφος*, bill, snout.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Scomberesocidæ*, giving name to the subfamily *Hemirhamphinæ;* the halfbeaks. *H. unifasciatus* is a common representative on the Atlantic coast of the United States, of some value as a food-fish; there are several others. Usually written *Hemiramphus*. *Cuvier*, 1817. See cut under *halfbeak*.

hemisect (hem'i-sekt), *v. t.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half. + L. *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *secant, section*.] To bisect; especially, to bisect longitudinally, or in equal right and left parts.

A *hemisected* skeleton [of a vertebrate], showing the variation in size of the neural and hæmal cavities. *Science*, VI. 223.

hemisection (hem-i-sek'shon), *n.* [< *hemisect* + *-ion*, after *section*.] Bisection; especially, section of a part into right and left halves, or one of such halves.

A *hemisection* of the whole body. *Science*, VI. 223.

hemisepta, *n.* Plural of *hemiseptum*.

hemiseptal (hem-i-sep'tal), *a.* [< *hemiseptum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a hemiseptum.

hemiseptum (hem-i-sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *hemisepta* (*-tä*). [NL., < L. *hemi-*, half, + *septum, saptum*, a partition.] In *anat.*, the lateral half of a partition; the right or left part of a longitudinal septum, as that in the heart and brain.—**Hemiseptum auriculare**, the lateral half of the partition between the auricles of the heart.—**Hemiseptum cerebri**, the lateral half of the septum lucidum of the brain.—**Hemiseptum ventriculare**, the lateral half of the partition between the ventricles of the heart.

hemisome (hem'i-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *σῶμα*, body.] One half of an animal's body.

The permanent retention of the radials in the abactinal *hemisome* of the body of Amphiura. *P. H. Carpenter*, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 304.

hemispasm (hem'i-spazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *σπασμός*, spasm.] Spasm of one lateral half of the body.

hemisphere (hem'i-sfēr), *n.* [ME. *hemysperie, emyspire*, etc.; in mod. E. according to the L.; = F. *hemisphère* = Sp. *hemisferio* = Pg. *hemispherio* = It. *hemisferio*, < L. *hemisphærium*, < Gr. *ἡμισφαίριον*, a hemisphere, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] **1.** A half-sphere; one half of a sphere or globe formed by a plane passing through the center. Specifically—**2.** Half of the terrestrial globe; also, half of the celestial globe, or of the surface of the heavens.

Night with his mantel, that is derk and rude,
Gan oversprede the *hemysperie* aboute.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 555.

Sterre is ther noone in alle oure *emyspire:*
Under whoos sight I gynne on November.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

The *hemisphere* of earth, in clearest ken,
Stretch'd out to the amplest reach of prospect lay.
Milton, P. L., xi. 379.

3. A map or projection of half of the terrestrial or the celestial sphere.—**4.** In *anat.*, either of the two large convex and convoluted masses, one on each side, which together with the fornix, corpus callosum, thalamencephalon, mesencephalon, and olfactory lobes make up the cerebrum. See *brain, cerebrum*, and *cerebral*.—**Eastern and western hemispheres**, the eastern and western halves of the terrestrial globe. The former comprises the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and their islands, called the *Old World*, and the latter the two American continents and their islands, called the *New World*. **Magdeburg hemispheres**, an instrument invented by Otto von Guericke, which illustrates the pressure of the atmosphere. It consists of two hollow brass hemispheres fitting nicely together and furnished with stout handles and with a vent and cock. When the

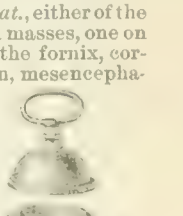


Fig. 2.

Magdeburg Hemispheres: one separated. Fig. 2, exhausted.

air is exhausted, a great force is required to separate the hemispheres.—**Northern and southern hemispheres,** the halves of the globe north and south of the equator, or corresponding divisions of the heavens or celestial globe.

hemispheric (hem-i-sfer'ik), *a.* [= F. *hémisphérique* = D. *hemisferisch*, < NL. *hemisphæricus*, < L. *hemisphærium*, hemisphere: see *hemisphere*.] Same as *hemispherical*.

Pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispheric* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward*, Fossils.

hemispherical (hem-i-sfer'i-kal), *a.* [< *hemisphere* + *-al*.] Having the form of a hemisphere: as, a *hemispherical* body.

That we call a fayrie stone, and is often found in gravel-pits amongst us, being of an *hemispherical* figure, hath five double lines arising from the center of its basis, which, if no accretion distract them, do commonly concur and meet in the pole thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

I saw a pedestal of the earthy trachyte, covered by a *hemispherical* portion of a vein, like a great umbrella, sufficiently large to shelter two persons.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 52.

hemispheroid (hem-i-sfē'roid), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *spheroid*.] A solid whose figure is approximately but not exactly that of a hemisphere.

hemispheroidal (hem"i-sfē-roi'dal), *a.* [< *hemispheroid* + *-al*.] Having the form of a hemispheroid.

For the minuter examination of the corneules, . . . these must be separated from the *hemispheroidal* mass.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 627.

hemispherule (hem-i-sfer'ōl), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *spherule*, q. v.] A half-spherule.

hemistich (hem'i-stik), *n.* [< L. *hemistichium*, < Gr. *ἡμιστίχιον*, a half-line, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *στίχος*, a row, line, verse. Cf. *distich*, *acrostic*[1], etc.] In *pros.*: (*a*) The exact or approximate half of a line or verse; one of the two commata or sections of a line divided by the cesura or dieresis. (*b*) Any group of words forming part of a line, and considered or cited by itself; an incomplete or unfinished line.

Virgil . . . will rather break off in an *hemistich*, than that the line should be lazy and languid.
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., Pref.

(*c*) A colon, comma, or group of feet of less extent than the average line, or than the other lines of the same poem or stanza, standing metrically by itself, or so written, as, for example, an epodic line, ephymnium, or refrain.

hemistichal (hem'i-stik-al), *a.* [< *hemistich* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or constituting a hemistich or hemistichs: as, a *hemistichal* colon or line; a *hemistichal* division of a verse.

The reader will observe the constant return of the *hemistichal* point, which I have been careful to preserve and to represent with exactness.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I., Additions.

hemisymmetry (hem-i-sim'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *συμμετρία*, symmetry.] Same as *hemihedrism*.

Hemitelia (hem-i-tē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμιτελής*, half-finished, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *τέλος*, end.] A genus of tree-ferns, of the suborder *Polypodiaceæ*, with large pinnate or decompound fronds. The sori are solitary, globose, situated below the apex of a lateral vein or veinlet, generally near the margin. About 20 species are known, all natives of the tropics, and mostly of South America. *H. Brunoniana*, of the mountainous districts of India, is a handsome fern, often attaining a height of 40 feet. *H. Smithii*, Smith's tree-fern, of New Zealand, is a hardy species adapted to cultivation. Sometimes incorrectly written *Hemithelia*. *Robert Brown*, 1810.

Hemitelieæ (hem"i-tē-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemitelia* + *-eæ*.] A division of the polypodiaceous ferns of the tribe *Cyatheæ*, established by Presl in 1839, and typified by the genus *Hemitelia*.

hemitone (hem'i-tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμιτόνιον*, a half-tone, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *τόνος*, a tone.] In *Gr. music*, the interval of a half-tone; a perfect fourth less two tones, represented by the ratio 256:243: not exactly equivalent to a modern semitone.

hemitrichous (hē-mit'ri-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] In *bot.*, half covered with hairs. [Not used.]

Hemitripteridæ (hem"i-trip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemitripterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Hemitripterus* alone. It embraces *Cottoidea* with a dorsal fin consisting of a very long acanthopterous and short arthropterous portion, incomplete subjugular or thoracic ventrals with one spine and three soft rays, inflated head with prominent orbits, branchial apertures confluent, but with the branchial membrane broad and continuous below the trunk at isthmus, and the vertebræ numerous (for example, 16 abdominal + 23 caudal).

Hemitripterus (hem-i-trip'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *τρίχες* (*τριχ-*), = E. *three*, + *πτερόν*, wing, fin, = E. *feather*.] The typical genus of the family *Hemitripteridæ*.

hemitropal (hem'i-trō-pal), *a.* [As *hemitrope* + *-al*.] Same as *hemitropous*.

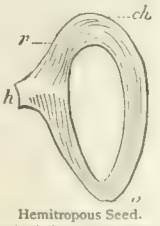
hemitrope (hem'i-trōp), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *τροπή*, a turning.] **I.** *a.* Half-turned: specifically applied in mineralogy to a compound or twin crystal which has two similar parts or halves, one of which is turned half round upon the other.

II. *n.* 1. Anything that is hemitropous in structure.—2. A twin crystal.

hemitropic (hem-i-trop'ik), *a.* [As *hemitrope* + *-ic*.] Half-turned; hemitropous.

In a good deal of the felspar, however, the edges of the *hemitropic* lamellæ are too blurred to allow the exact angles to be taken.
F. W. Rudler, Geol. Mag., N. S., III., Dec. iii. 267.

hemitropous (hē-mit'rō-pus), *a.* [As *hemitrope* + *-ous*.] Turned half round; half-inverted: specifically applied in botany to an ovule in which the axis of the nucleus is more curved than in an anatropous ovule. Also *hemitropal*.



Hemitropous Seed.
ch, chalaza; *h*, hilum; *r*, raphe; *o*, orifice.

hemitropy (hem'i-trō-pi), *n.* [As *hemitrope* + *-y*.] Twin composition in crystals.

hemitype (hem'i-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *τύπος*, impression (type).] That which is hemitypic.

hemitypic (hem-i-tip'ik), *a.* [As *hemitype* + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*, only partly typical of a given group, in consequence of partaking of the characters of some other group. Thus, a *hemitypic* bird is one which, as those of the genus *Archæopteryx*, shares many characters of the reptilian type, and by so much departs from the avian type.

hemlock (hem'lok), *n.* [< ME. *hemlok*, also written *humlok*, *humloke*, *homelok*, irreg. < AS. *hemlic*, *hymelic* (gen. *hemlices*), also *hymlice* (gen. *hymlican*), oldest form *hymblicæ*, hemlock; appar. < *hem-*, *hym-*, of unknown origin, + *-lic*, *-lice*, a termination supposed to be identical with that in AS. *cerlic*, E. *charlock*, and late AS. *bærlic*, E. *barley*: see *barley*[1].] 1. A poisonous plant, *Conium maculatum*, of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*. It is a tall, erect, branching biennial, with a smooth, shining, hollow stem (usually marked with purplish spots), elegant much-divided leaves, and white flowers in compound umbels of ten or more rays, surrounded by a general involucre of from three to seven leaflets. It is found

Flowering Umbels and Leaves of Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*).
a, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, hemicarpel cut transversely

throughout Europe and temperate Asia in waste places, on banks, and under walls. It is said to be fatal to cows, while horses, goats, and sheep may feed upon it without danger. The poison administered to Socrates, and in common use for the execution of criminals in ancient Athens, is supposed to have been a decoction of it, though some think that this potion was obtained from water-hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*). Hemlock is a powerful sedative, and is used medicinally. The extract is considered the best preparation. It is often serviceable as a substitute for or an accompaniment to opium. It has been found very useful in chronic rheumatism and in whooping-cough, and in allaying the pain of irritable sores and cancerous ulcers. The virtues of hemlock reside in an alkaline principle termed *conine* or *conia*, which is most abundant in the fruit and seeds. See *conine*.

Round about the caldron go;
In the poison'd entrails throw, . . .
Root of *hemlock* digg'd i' the dark.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

As touching *hemlocke*, it is also a ranke poyson, witnesse the publike ordinance and law of the Athenians, whereby malefactors who have deserved to die were forced to drinke that odious potion of *hemlocke*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

Beneath an emerald plane
Sits Diotima, teaching him that died
Of *hemlock*.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. The hemlock-spruce.—**Hemlock stork's-bill,** the stork's-bill, *Erodium cicutarium*: so named because the dissected leaves resemble those of the hemlock.

hemlock-dropwort (hem'lok-drop"wėrt), *n.* See *Œnanthe*.

hemlock-parsley (hem'lok-pärs"li), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, of two species, *Conioselinum Fischeri* and *C. Canadense*, resembling hemlock, but not poisonous.

hemlock-pitch (hem'lok-pich), *n.* A pitch obtained from the hemlock-spruce, *Pix Canadensis* of the apothecaries.

hemlock-spruce (hem'lok-sprös), *n.* An American fir, the *Tsuga Canadensis*: so called from the resemblance of its branches in tenuity and position to the leaves of the common hemlock, *Conium maculatum*: commonly called simply *hemlock*. The bark is much used in tanning; combined with that of oak, it is thought to make the best leather. Leather tanned with the bark of hemlock alone has a red color, and is inferior. The Californian hemlock is *Tsuga Mertensiana*; that of the Southern States is *T. Caroliniana*. The ground-hemlock is the dwarf yew of eastern North America (*Taxus baccata*, var. *Canadensis*), a straggling bush with flat distichous leaves resembling those of the hemlock-spruce.

hemmel (hem'l), *n.* A Scotch form of *hemble*.

hemmer (hem'ėr), *n.* [< *hem*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hems; specifically, an attachment or adjunct to a sewing-machine by means of which a hem is made.

hemming[1] (hem'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hem*[1], *v.*] 1. The process of making a hem, as in sewing a garment.—2. The stitch by which a hem is secured; the doubled edge of a fabric hemmed down to the fabric itself; collectively, the hem or hems: as, the *hemming* was decorated with embroidery.—**German hemming,** a method of uniting two pieces of textile material in which the raw edges of both are turned down together, and the fold so produced is sewed to the piece of stuff, against which it comes as in ordinary hemming.

hemming[2], **himming** (hem'-, him'ing), *n.* [< ME. *heminge*, < AS. *hemming* (once in a gloss), a rough shoe: cf. Icel. *hemingr*, *hömungr*, the skin of the shanks of a hide: see under *hamble*.] A shoe or sandal made of rawhide. *Simmonds*.

hemo-. See *hemato-*.

hemocœle, hæmocœle (hem'ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *κοιλία*, the large cavity of the body.] The general body-cavity or vascular tract of arthropods and mollusks, analogous to the cœloma of a vertebrate.

The main vascular tracts, therefore, are five in number, or, to put it in another way, the *hæmocœle* is divided into five main chambers. *Jour. of Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 384.

hemocyanin, hæmocyanin (hem-ō-sī'a-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *κύανος*, blue, + *-in*[2].] The coloring matter of the blood of various invertebrates. It contains copper. It is blue when oxidized, and colorless in the deoxidized state.

hemodrometer, hæmodrometer (hem-ō-drom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δρόμος*, course, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the velocity of the movement of the blood.

hemodromograph, hæmodromograph (hem-ō-drom'ō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δρόμος*, a running, course, + *γράφειν*, write.] A self-registering instrument which records the velocity of the blood.

hemodromometer, hæmodromometer (hem"-ō-drō-mom'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *hemodrometer*.

hemogastric (hem-ō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *gastric*.] Pertaining to the blood and the stomach.—**Hemogastric fever.** See *fever*.

hemoglobin, hæmoglobin (hem-ō-glō'bin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + L. *globus*, a ball, + *-in*[2].] The red substance which forms about nine tenths of the dry constituents of the red blood-corpuscles and serves as the carrier of oxygen in the circulation. It is crystallizable, and can be resolved into hematin and a proteid residue. It has the property of combining loosely with oxygen, and this compound is called *oxyhemoglobin*, while physiologists reserve *hemoglobin* for the deoxydized substance. Also called *hemoglobulin*, *hematoglobin*, *hematoglobulin*, *hematocrystallin*, *chromatin*, and *cruorin*.

hemoglobinemia, hæmoglobinæmia (hem-ō-glō-bi-nē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *hæmoglobinæmia*, <

hemoglobin, q. v., + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of free hemoglobin in the plasma of the blood.

hemoglobiniferous, hæmoglobiniferous (hem-ō-glō-bi-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< *hemoglobin* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing hemoglobin.

Whether in the Hoplonemertines, where the blood fluid is often provided with *hæmoglobiniferous* disks, the chief function of the side organs may not rather be a sensory one must be further investigated.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 329.

hemoglobinometer, hæmoglobinometer (hem-ō-glō-bi-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *hemoglobin* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of hemoglobin in the blood. Also *hematinometer, hæmatinometer*.

hemoglobinuria, hæmoglobinuria (hem-ō-glō-bi-nū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmoglobinuria*, < *hemoglobin* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of free hemoglobin in the urine.

hemoglobulin, hæmoglobulin (hem-ō-glob′ū-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + L. *globulus*, a globule, + *-in*[2].] Same as *hemoglobin*.

hemolymph, hæmolymph (hem′ō-limf), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *lymph*, q. v.] The nutritive fluid, comparable to blood or lymph, which occupies the body-cavity of some invertebrates, as polyzoans.

In Eupolyzoa (excepting the Entoprocta) the cœlom is very capacious; it is occupied by a coagulable *hæmolymph* in which float cellular corpuscles.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 432.

hemolymphatic, hæmolymphatic (hem″ō-lim-fat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *lymphatic*.] Pertaining to blood and to lymph; noting a circulatory or vascular system which is not differentiated into separate blood-vascular and lymphatic systems.

hemolytic, hæmolytic (hem-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *λυτικός*, able to loose, < *λύειν*, loosen.] Destructive of the blood, especially of the blood-corpuscles.

hemometer, hæmometer (hē-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Same as *hemadynamometer*.

hemopericardium, hæmopericardium (hem-ō-per-i-kär′di-um), *n.* Same as *hematopericardium*.

hemophilia, hæmophilia (hem-ō-fil′i-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmophilia*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *φίλος*, loving.] In *pathol.*, a congenital morbid condition characterized by a tendency to bleed immoderately from any insignificant wound, or even spontaneously. Also called *hematophilia, hemorrhaphilia*, and *hemorrhagic diathesis*.

hemophilic, hæmophilic (hem-ō-fil′ik), *a.* [< *hemophilia, hæmophilia*, + *-ic*.] Having a tendency to spontaneous bleeding.

hemophthalmia, hæmophthalmia (hem-of-thal′mi-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye: see *ophthalmia*.] Effusion of blood into the eye.

hemoptic, hæmoptic (hē-mop′tik), *a.* Same as *hemoptysical*.

hemoptysical, hæmoptysical (hem-op-tiz′i-kal), *a.* [< *hemoptysis, hæmoptysis*, + *-ic-al*.] In *pathol.*, affected with or pertaining to hemoptysis.

hemoptysis, hæmoptysis (hē-mop′ti-sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmoptysis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *πτίσις*, a spitting, < *πτύειν*, spit.] In *pathol.*, spitting of blood: usually restricted to the raising of blood from the lungs. Also *hæmoptoë*.

hemorrhage, hæmorrhage (hem′ō-rāj), *n.* [= F. *hémorragie* = Sp. *hemorragia* = Pg. *hemorrhagia* = It. *emorragia*, < L. *hæmorrhagia*, < Gr. *αἱμορραγία*, a violent bleeding (esp., according to Galen, from the nose), < *αἱμορραγής*, bleeding violently, < *αἷμα*, blood, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst, = L. *frangere* = E. *break*.] A discharge of blood from blood-vessels: usually applied to flux, either external or internal, from a vessel or vessels ruptured by disease or by a wound, and constituting, when considerable and unchecked, an immediate danger to life.—**Bronchial hemorrhage.** Same as *bronchohemorrhagia*. **hemorrhagic, hæmorrhagic** (hem-ō-raj′ik), *a.* [< *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*, + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting hemorrhage.—**Hemorrhagic diathesis,** a constitutional tendency to profuse hemorrhage from slight causes. **Hemorrhagic fever.** See *fever*[1].

hemorrhagy† (hem′ō-rā-ji), *n.* [< L. *hæmorrhagia*: see *hemorrhage*.] Hemorrhage.

That the maternal blood flows most copiously to the placenta uterina in women, is manifest from the great *hemorrhagy* that succeeds the separation thereof at the birth. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

hemorrhaphilia, hæmorrhaphilia (hem″ō-rā-fil′i-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmorrhaphilia*, < Gr. *αἱμορραγία*), hemorrhage, + *φίλος*, loving.] Same as *hemophilia*.

hemorrhoid[1]**, hæmorrhoid**[1] (hem′ō-roid), *n.* [In earlier E. form *emerod* (see *emerod*[1]); = F. *hemorroïde* = Sp. *hemorroide, hemorroida* = Pg. *hemorrhoida* = It. *emorroide* = G. *hämorrhoide* = Dan. Sw. *hemorroide*, < L. *hæmorrhoida* (fem. sing.), < Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*, pl. *αἱμορροΐδες* (sc. *φλέβες*, veins), veins liable to discharge blood, esp. piles, < *αἱμόρροος*, flowing with blood, < *αἷμα*, blood, + *ῥόος*, a flow, flux, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A tumor in the anal region, either within the anus (*internal hemorrhoid*) or without (*external hemorrhoid*), formed of dilated blood-vessels with more or less hyperplastic growth of connective tissue. See *piles*.

hemorrhoid[2]†**, hæmorrhoid**[2]† (hem′ō-roid), *n.* [< L. *hæmorrhois* (*-id-*), < Gr. *αἱμορροΐς* (*-ιδ-*), also *αἱμόρροος*, a serpent (see def.), < *αἱμόρροος*, flowing with blood: see *hemorrhoid*[1].] In *anc. zoöl.* (Pliny), a venomous serpent the bite of which was said to make blood flow from all parts of the body.

hemorrhoidal, hæmorrhoidal (hem-ō-roi′dal), *a.* [< *hemorrhoid*[1], *hæmorrhoid*[1], + *-al*.] Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by hemorrhoids: as, a *hemorrhoidal* tumor or flux; a *hemorrhoidal* patient, vein, or artery.

hemosalpinx, hæmosalpinx (hem-ō-sal′pingks), *n.* Same as *hematosalpinx*.

hemospastic, hæmospastic (hem-ō-spas′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *σπάειν*, draw.]

I. *a.* Drawing or attracting blood to a part, as a cupping-glass.

II. *n.* Something which has this property or action.

hemostasia, hæmostasia (hem-ō-stā′si-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmostasia*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *στάσις*, a standing.] In *pathol.*, stagnation of blood in a part; also, any operation for arresting the flow of blood, as the ligation of an artery.

hemostatic, hæmostatic (hem-ō-stat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *στατικός*, < *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand: see *static*.]

I. *a.* Stopping or preventing hemorrhage; styptic.

Ergot and digitalis, and probably also the acetate of lead, exert their *hæmostatic* action by causing a contraction of the arterioles. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 477.

II. *n.* A medicine designed to stop hemorrhage; a styptic.

hemothorax, hæmothorax (hem-ō-thō′raks), *n.* Same as *hematothorax*.

hemotrophy† (hē-mot′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] Excessive hematopoiesis.

hemp (hemp), *n.* [< ME. *hemp*, contr. and assimilated (like *hamper*[2] < *hanaper*) < AS. *henep, hænep* = D. *hennep* = MLG. *hennep* = OHG. *hanaf, hanof*, MHG. *hanef, hanf*, G. *hanf* = Icel. *hampr* = Sw. *hampa* = Dan. *hamp* (Goth. not recorded) = Gr. *κάνναβις* (> L. *cannabis*, > It. *canape* = Sp. *cáñamo* = Pg. *canhamo, canamo* = Pr. *cambe, cambre* = F. *chanvre*, dial. *canve, chambe, cambe* = (prob.) Ir. *canaib, cnaib* = Bret. *canib* = Ar. Pers. *qinnab*) = OBulg. *konoplya* = Serv. *konoplje* = Bohem. *konope* = Pol. *konop* = Russ. *konoplya, konopelĭ, konop* = OPruss. *konapios* = Lith. *kanapes* = Lett. *kanepe*, hemp. The Rom., Ar., etc., forms are from the L., the L. from the Gr., and the Gr., Teut., and Slav. forms are supposed to be independently derived from an ancient "Scythian" or Caspian source. The Skt. *çana*, hemp, appears to be connected. From the L. *cannabis* come ult. E. *canvas, canvass, cannabic, cannabine*, etc.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Cannabis*, natural order *Urticaceæ*, of which *C. sativa* is the only known species, *C. Indica* being only a variety. It is an annual herbaceous plant, the fiber of which constitutes the hemp of commerce. It is a native of western and central Asia, but has been long naturalized in Brazil and tropical Africa, and is extensively cultivated in many countries. The Indian variety, often called *Cannabis Indica*, is the source of the narcotic drug bhang or hashish. (See *bhang*.) A valuable oil is expressed from the seeds.

Heer fatall *Hemp*, which Denmark doth afford,
Doth furnish vs with Canvass, and with Cord.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Hemp when required for cordage is generally sown in drills, when for weaving purposes it is scattered broadcast. *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, p. 142.

2. The fiber of this plant, obtained from the skin or rind by rotting the stalks under moisture, and prepared by various processes for manufacturing uses. It is tough and strong, and peculiarly adapted for weaving into coarse fabrics such as sailcloth, and twisting into ropes and cables. As the ordinary material of ropes used for hanging, it is the subject of humorous allusion.

What, you speak of *Hempe?* mary, you terme it with manie pretie names. I neuer heard the like termes giuen to any simple, as you giue to this; you cal it neckwede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 240.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe suffocate.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

3. One of various plants of other genera yielding similar fibers, distinguished by specific epithets.—**African hemp.** See *Sansevieria*.—**Bastard hemp,** *Datisca cannabina*, a plant allied to the *Cactaceæ*, a native of Asia Minor and Crete.—**Bengal, Bombay, Madras,** or **Sunn hemp,** *Crotalaria juncea*, a papilionaceous shrub, a native of these countries. **Bowstring hemp.** (*a*) See *Sansevieria*. (*b*) *Calotropis gigantea* (*Asclepiadaceæ*): same as *madar*.—**Brown Indian hemp,** *Hibiscus cannabinus*, a plant of the mallow family. **Holy hemp.** See *holy*.—**Indian hemp.** (*a*) *Cannabis Indica*. See *Cannabis*. (*b*) *Apocynum cannabinum*. See *Apocynum*.—**Jubbulpore hemp,** *Crotalaria tenuifolia*, a leguminous plant.—**Manila hemp,** a fibrous material obtained from the *Musa textilis*. See *manila* and *Musa*.—**Ramie hemp.** Same as *ramie*.—**Sisal hemp,** the fiber of species of *Agave*, especially *A. Ixtli*. See *henequen*.—**Virginian hemp, or water-hemp,** *Acnida cannabina*, an amarantaceous plant, a native of the eastern United States near the coast, growing in marshes and along the banks of rivers.

hemp-agrimony (hemp′ag″ri-mō-ni), *n.* A plant of the genus *Eupatorium*, especially *E. cannabinum*, which has a wide distribution and is often cultivated. See *Eupatorium*.—**Bastard hemp-agrimony,** *Ageratum conyzoides*, a plant found in most tropical and subtropical countries.

hemp-brake (hemp′brāk), *n.* **1.** A machine in which the fiber is separated by beating from rotted and subsequently dried hemp-stalks. Also *hemp-break*.

The common *hemp-break* will clean two hundred pounds per day. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 252.

2. In *her.*, same as *bray*[5], 2 (*b*).

hemp-bray (hemp′brā), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bray*[5], 2 (*b*).

hemp-bush (hemp′bůsh), *n.* A malvaceous plant, *Plagianthus pulchellus*, native of Australia and New Zealand, where it is also cultivated. See *Plagianthus*. Sometimes called the *Victorian hemp-bush*.

hempen (hem′pn), *a.* [< ME. *hempen* (= D. *hennepen* = OHG. *hanafīn*, MHG. *hānfīn*, G. *hänfen*); < *hemp* + *-en*[2].] **1.** Made of hemp; pertaining to hemp, or (by allusion) to a rope.

About his neck an *hempen* rope he weares.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 22.

With *hempen* cord it's better
To stop each poor man's breath.
Lord Delaware (Child's Ballads, VII. 314).

So many lamentable *hempen* Tragedies [hangings] acted at Tiburne. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 44.

2. Resembling hemp; fibrous. [Rare.]

The former of these are made of the bark of a pine-tree beat into a *hempen* state. *Cook*, Voyages, IX. iv. 3.

Hempen caudle†, a hangman's noose: in allusion to a caudle or warm drink taken just before going to bed.

Ye shall have a *hempen caudle* then, and the pap of hatchet. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Hempen collar, the noose of the hangman's rope placed round the neck.—**Hempen widow,** the widow of a man who has been hanged. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hempie (hem′pi), *a.* and *n.* See *hempy*. [Scotch.]

hemp-nettle (hemp′net″l), *n.* A coarse, bristly annual weed, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, of the labiate family, resembling hemp somewhat in appearance, the stiff hairs reminding one of the nettle. It is common throughout Europe, and introduced into the northern United States. Also called *hemp dead-nettle*.

hemp-palm (hemp′päm), *n.* The dwarf palm or palmetto, *Chamærops humilis*, of the Mediterranean region; also, the palmetto of China and Japan, generally known as *Chamærops excelsa*, now called *Trachycarpus*. Both of these plants yield a fiber of commercial value.

Male (1) and Female (2) Plants of Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). *a*, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, embryo.

hemp-resin (hemp′rez′in), *n.* The resinous narcotic product of the hemp as it grows in India: same as *charas*.

hemp-seed (hemp′sēd), *n.* The seed of hemp. It is used as food for birds, and also yields an oil suitable for various purposes.

In the same way [as] Turtle Doves, and many gold Finches with the latter who have such as our *hempseede* birds in England. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 19.

[In the following passage *hemp-seed* is usually supposed to be an intended allusion to *homicide*.

Do, do, thou rogue! do, thou *hemp-seed!* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.]

To have hemp-seed sown for one, to be destined for the gallows: colloq.

hempstring† (hemp′string), *n.* One who deserves or is likely to be hanged: a crack-hemp.

Van. A perfect young *hempstring!*
Van. Peace, least he overheare you.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, v. 1.

hemp-tree (hemp′trē), *n.* The chaste-tree, *Vitex Agnus-castus*, of the Mediterranean region. See *Vitex*, and *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.

hempweed (hemp′wēd), *n.* 1. The hemp-agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum*.—2. Seaweed: kelp. [Scotch.]—**Climbing hempweed,** *Mikania scandens*, a climbing vine of the United States and tropical America, allied to *Eupatorium*.

hempwort (hemp′wėrt), *n.* Lindley's name for a plant of the order *Cannabinaceæ*, equivalent to the tribe *Cannabineæ* of Bentham and Hooker—that is, the hemp and the hop.

hempy (hem′pi), *a.* and *n.* [< *hemp* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Like hemp. [Rare.]

Twixt the rind and the Tree [called maguais] there is a Cotton, or *hempy* kind of moss, which they wear for their Clothing. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

2. Roguish; riotous; romping. [Scotch.]

I was a daft *hempie* lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xlii.

II. *n.*; pl. *hempies* (-piz). 1. One for whom the hemp grows; a rogue; a giddy young person of either sex: used jocularly. [Scotch.]

When I was a *hempie* of nineteen or twenty, it wasna my fault if I wasna at the merrymakings time about. *Scott*, Monastery, iv.

2. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hemself†, **hemselve**†, **hemselven**†, *pron. pl.* [ME., < *hem*, obj. pl. of *he*, + *self*, *selve*, pl. adj.: see *he*[1], I., D (a), and *self*, and *himself*. *Themselves* is a different form.] Themselves.

That yeveth hem ful ofte in many a gyse
Wel bettre than they can *hemself* devyse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 396.

hemstitch (hem′stich), *n.* The ornamental heading for a hem in linen or cotton fabrics, produced by drawing out a few threads running parallel to the hem and catching together in groups those running the other way.

Charlotte Brontë was brought up in old-fashioned days of work-bag and *hem-stitch*.
New York Weekly Witness, Sept. 30, 1886.

hemstitch (hem′stich), *v. t.* [< *hemstitch*, *n.*] To ornament with a hemstitch.

Cousin Delight looked up; and her white ruffling, that she was daintily *hemstitching*, fell to her lap.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, i.

hemuse†, **heymuse**†, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The male of the roe deer in its third year. *Bailey*, 1731.

The roebuck is the first year a kid, the second year a girl, the third year a *hemuse*.
Return from Parnassus (1606), ii. 5.

hemysperie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hemisphere*.

hen[1] (hen), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *henne;* < ME. *hen*, pl. *hennes*, < AS. *henn*, *hænn*, *hæn* (also once *henna*), a hen (= MD. *henne*, D. *hen* = MLG. *henne*, *hinne* = OHG. *henna*, MHG. G. *henne*, a hen; equiv. to D. *hoen* = MLG. *hôn* = OHG. *hūn*, *huon*, MHG. *huon*, G. *huhn* = Icel. *hœna* (for *hœnn*) = Sw. *höna* = Dan. *høne*, a hen: cf. Dan. Sw. *höns*, poultry); fem. of masc. AS. *hana* (not in E.) = OS. *hano* = D. *haan* = MLG. *hane* = OHG. *hano*, MHG. *hane*, *han*, G. *hahn* = Icel. *hani* = Sw. Dan. *hane* = Goth. *hana*, a cock, lit. the 'singer' (so *chanticleer*, q. v.), < root of L. *canere*, sing, > ult. E. *chant*, *chanticleer*, *cant*[2], *canticle*, *accent*, etc. This verb (L. *canere*), like E. *sing*, had orig. a general meaning, being often used of the cries of birds and other animals.] 1. The female of the domestic fowl: opposed to *cock*.

In thys yle ys . . . Plente of lambes, Gotys, motons, and also *hennys*, and capons
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 60.

"Boys!" shrieked the old king, but vainlier than a *hen*
To her false daughters in the pool.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Any female bird; especially, used attributively, equivalent to *female:* as, *hen* canary, *hen* sparrow, etc.

I have no pheasant, cock nor *hen*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

3. In a general sense, the common domestic or barn-yard fowl (*Gallus domesticus*), or any specimen of this fowl, in all its varieties and without regard to gender; a chicken. See *Gallus*[1].

He'll find you out a food
That needs no teeth nor stomach, a strange furmety
Will feed ye up as fat as *hens* i' the forecheads
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

4. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Veneridæ* and genus *Tapes*. At Hereford in England the name is given to two species, *T. decussata*, the purr, and *T. aurea*. See *hen-clam*.—**Blue Hen's Chicken.** See *chicken*[1].—**Our Lady of Heaven's hen**†, or **Our Lady's hen**†, the wren.

Malisons, Malisons, mair than ten,
That harry *our Lady of Heaven's hen!*
Old Scotch rime.

Pharaoh's hen. See *Egyptian vulture*, under *vulture*.—**Port Egmont hen,** a sailors' name of the great skua of the Falklands, *Stercorarius antarcticus*.—**Potterton hen,** the black-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*, named from a loch near Aberdeen.—**Where the hen scratches,** the gist of a difficulty; that on which the rest depends or turns. [Colloq.]

hen[2] (hen), *adv.* [Also dial. *hine;* < ME. *henne*, *heonne*, *hinne*, abbr. of *henene*, *heonene*, and without adv. suffix *-e*, *henen*, < AS. *heonan*, *hionan*, and with adv. suffix *-e*, *heonane*, *heonone*, hence, = OS. *hinan* = OHG. *hinnan*, *hinān*, *hinana*, MHG. *hinnen*, G. *hinnen*, hence; adverbial formations with suffix *-an*, *-ana*, < AS. *heona*, in comp. *hin-*, hence (= OHG. *hina*, MHG. *hine*, *hin*, G. *hin*, there, thither, = Dan. *hen*, away, further, on); with the suffix *-na* (cf. Goth. *hina*, AS. *hine*, acc. masc., him: see *he*[1]), from the pronominal stem *hi-*, seen in E. *he*, and in L. *hic*, this, and *hinc*, hence: see *he*[1].] Hence: the more original form. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I was so *henne* in another londe,
And helde my boke in my honde,
And taught men of my sermoun,
I ne wote how I cam to this toun.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

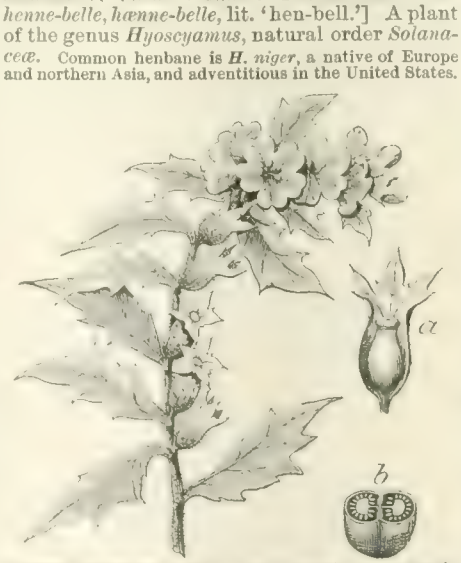
Many a yeer as it is passed *henne*
Syn that my tappe of life bigan to renne.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 35.

Damysell, seyde Befyse then,
Speke on, and go *hen*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 102. (*Halliwell.*)

hen[3] (hen), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *henned*, ppr. *henning*. [< *hen*[2], *adv.* (cf. *hence*, *v.*), or else a var. of *hench*[1].] To throw. [Prov. Eng.]

hen-and-chickens (hen′and-chik′enz), *n.* 1. A proliferous variety of the daisy, *Bellis perennis*.—2. A species of houseleek, *Sempervivum globiferum*, native of the continent of Europe, sometimes cultivated.—3. The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*.

henbane (hen′bān), *n.* [< ME. *henbane*, *hennebane* (> F. *hanebane*) (cf. Dan. *hönsebane* = Sw. *hönsbane*); < *hen*[1] + *bane*[1]. The AS. name was *henne-belle*, *hænne-belle*, lit. 'hen-bell.'] A plant of the genus *Hyoscyamus*, natural order *Solanaceæ*. Common henbane is *H. niger*, a native of Europe and northern Asia, and adventitious in the United States.



Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*). *a*, fruit; *b*, capsule, cut transversely.

It is a coarse, erect biennial herb, found in waste ground and loose dry soil, having soft, clammy, hairy foliage of a disagreeable odor, pale yellowish-brown flowers streaked with purple veins, and a five-toothed calyx. The leaves are used in medicine, and resemble belladonna in their action. They yield hyoscine and hyosciamine. When taken in any considerable quantity, the herb acts as a deadly poison to man and most animals, and is especially destructive to domestic fowls (whence the name). Swine are said to eat it with impunity. Also called *stinking nightshade* and *hog's-bean*.

That to which old Socrates was curst,
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em till they burst.
Dryden.

The *henbane* or insane-root, which the Gauls used for their poisoned arrows.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 260.

henbellet, *n.* [ME., < AS. *henne-belle*, *hænne-belle*, < *henn*, hen, + *belle*, bell.] Henbane. *Halliwell.*

henbill (hen′bil), *n.* [< *hen*[1] + *bill*[1].] 1. The hen-billed diver, or Carolina grebe or dabchick, *Podilymbus podiceps*.—2. The common American coot, *Fulica americana*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

hen-billed (hen′bild), *a.* Having a bill like a hen's: specifically said of the hen-billed diver or Carolina grebe. See *henbill*.

henbit (hen′bit), *n.* [< MLG. *hennebit* (cf. G. *hühnerbiss*): as *hen*[1] + *bit*[1].] 1. A weed, *Lamium amplexicaule*, or dead-nettle, specifically called the *greater henbit*.—2. The ivy-leafed speedwell, *Veronica hederæfolia*, specifically called the *lesser* or *small henbit*.

The seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or *small henbit*.
Derham, Physico-Theology.

hen-blindness (hen′blīnd′nes), *n.* Inability to see in a dim light: same as *nyctalopia*.

hen-buckie (hen′buk′i), *n.* The whelk. [Scotch.]

hen-cavey (hen′kā′vi), *n.* A hen-coop. [Scotch.]

hence (hens), *adv.* [With false spelling *-ce*, as in *thence*, *whence*, *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, and in pl. *pence*, *mice*, etc., for orig. *-s;* < ME. *hens*, contr. of *hennes*, this, with adverbial gen. suffix *-es*, for earlier *henne*, mod. E. dial. *hen:* see *hen*[2].] 1. From this place; from or away from here. [By ellipsis of *go*, *depart*, or an equivalent verb, *hence* is often used with the effect of a verb, especially in command or entreaty, like *away*.

Early to-morrow will we rise, and *hence*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

I know you not: what are ye? *hence*, ye base besognios!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

2. From this time; in the future.

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke.*

Their names shall give fresh offence many ages *hence*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

3. For this cause or reason; as a consequence of, or an inference or a deduction from, something just stated.

Spight and favour determin'd all: *hence* faction, thence treachery, both at home and in the field.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

On different senses different objects strike:
Hence different passions more or less inflame,
As strong or weak, the organs of the frame;
And *hence* one master-passion in the breast,
Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 129.

When the upper portion of the plane is revolved until P coincides with P′, D being fixed, PD coincides with P′D, and consequently the angle PDC with the angle P′DC. *Hence* the angles PDC and P′DC are equal.
Chauvenet, Geometry, i. 5.

4. From this source or original.

Atergate and Derceto, that notorious Syrian Goddesse, happily borrowed the name *hence*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 44.

All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace. *Suckling.*

Hence, like *thence* and *whence*, though containing in itself the notion 'from,' is often pleonastically preceded by *from*.

From hence we might descerne the mayne land and very high mountaines.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 110.

hence† (hens), *v.* [< *hence*, *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* To send away; despatch.

Go, bawling cur, thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me.
With that his dog he *hence'd*, his flock he curs'd.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

II. *intrans.* To go hence; go away; depart.

Herewith the Angell *henc't*, and bent his flight
Towards our sad Citie. *Sylvester*, Panaretus, l. 1281.

henceforth (hens′fôrth′), *adv.* [< ME. *hens forth*, *hennes forth*, earlier *heonne forth*, < AS. *heonan forth*, also *forth heonan:* see *hen*[2], *hence*, and *forth*[1].] From this time forth; from now on: often with a pleonastic *from*.

Thanne seythe the Emperour, Now undirstondethe wel, that my woord *from hens forthe* is schrip and bytynge as a Swerd. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 254.

Hitherto he [Clive] had been merely a soldier carrying into effect . . . the plans of others. *Henceforth* he is to be chiefly regarded as a statesman. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

henceforward, henceforwards (hens′fôr′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *hence* + *forward*[1], *forwards*.] From this time forward; henceforth.

Henceforward all things shall be in common.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

She would willingly afford him [the French king] all the assistence she conveniently could, lest the adversaries *hence-forward*, as heretofore, could reap advantage by his necessity. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1595.

hencemeant† (hens'ment), *a.* Intended or plotted from this place.

Henry, as if by miracle preserved by foreigns long
From *hencemeant* treasons, did arrive to right his natives' wrong. *Warner*, Albion's England, vi. 33.

hench[1] (hench), *v. t.* A variant of *haunch*.

hench[2] (hench), *v. i.* [Cf. *hench*[1].] To halt or limp. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

henchboy† (hench'boi), *n.* [Also *hinchboy*; < *hench-* as in *henchman* + *boy*.] A follower; a footman; a page.

He said grace as prettily as any of the sheriff's *hinch-boys*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Christmas.

Call me your shadow's *hench-boy*.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

Sir, I will match my lord-mayor's horse, make jockeys
Of his *hench-boys*, and run 'em through Cheapside.
Sir W. Davenant, Wits.

hencher (hen'chèr), *n.* One who haunches. [Scotch.]

Being a dextrous *hencher* of stones, it required great nimbleness on the part of the youthful tormentors to avoid his aim. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 336.

henchman (hench'man), *n.*; pl. *henchmen* (-men). [Early mod. E. also *hencheman*, *hense-man*, *henxman*, *hanshman*, *haunsman* (as a surname existing in the forms *Henchman*, *Hensman*, *Hinchman*, *Hincksman*, *Hinxman*), < late ME. *hencheman*, *henshman*, *hensman*, *heynceman*, *henxman*, a groom, a page or attendant, prob. contr. from **hengest-man*, lit. 'horse-man,' i. e. groom (= G. *hengstmann* = Icel. *hestamadhr*, a groom), < ME. *hengest*, a horse, recorded but once, namely, as *hængest*, in Layamon, l. 3546 (about A. D. 1200), but prob. surviving much later, or renewed in the compound through Scand. influence, < AS. *hengest*, *hengst*, a horse, steed (also in compound local names, as *Hengestes-bröc*, now *Hinxbrook*, *Hengestesgeat*, now *Hinxgate*, *Hengestesrigc* (for **Hengesteshrycg*), now *Henstridge*), = OFries. *hengst* = D. *hengst* = OHG. *hengist*, MHG. *hengest*, G. *hengst*, a horse (in OHG. also a gelding) (> ODan. *hengst*, Dan. Sw. *hingst*, a horse, stallion: the Scand. forms being prop. contracted and the sense more general), = Dan. *hest* = Sw. *häst* = Icel. *hestr*, a horse (Goth. not recorded), + *man*. For the sense, cf. Icel. *hestvördhr* (lit. 'horse-ward'), a mounted guard, Sw. *hingstridare* (lit. 'horse-rider'), a groom of the king's stable who rides before his coach, a forespurrer, a jockey (= MHG. *hengestritter*, a rider); so the OHG. forms repr. by ML. *hengistfuster*, a groom (lit. 'horse-feeder': see *foster*[1]), and *hengistnotus*, a groom (OHG. *nōt*, need). The usual explanation of *henchman* as '*haunchman*,' an invented compound defined as 'a man who stands at one's haunch,' is erroneous.] **1.** A groom; a footman; a male attendant; a follower. [Archaic.]

To John Cheyne, Squier for the Body of oure said Souverain Lorde the King and Maister of his *Henxmen*, for thapparaile of the saide Maister and vij of the Kinges *Henxemen* ayenst the feste of Midsomer, etc.
Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV., quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., III. 213.

And every knight had after him riding
Three *hensh-men* on him awaiting.
Flower and Leaf, l. 252.

Her highnes [Queen Elizabeth] hath of late, whereat some doo moche marvel, dissolved the auncient office of the *Henchemen*.
E. Lodge, Illustrations, F. Alen to Earl of Shrewsbury, [Dec. 11, 1565.

I do but beg a little changeling boy
To be my *henchman*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

Thou shalt obey my servants when they call,
And wait upon my *henchmen* in the hall!
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Sicilian's Tale.

Hence—**2.** A mercenary adherent; a venal follower; one who holds himself at the bidding of another.

A *henchman* of his [Tweed's], who had a place on the police force, . . . besought the great man's intercession to save him from dismissal. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 127.

Twenty-five years ago, if you spoke to an American of a *Henchman*, he would have understood that you were making an historical allusion. . . . At this moment, however, the term designates a very familiar figure in American politics. . . . The *Henchman* is, in fact, a necessity of what is called machine politics, or, in plainer language, of the present mode of getting and keeping high office. . . . It is the *Henchman* who corresponds with the chief, and goes on to Washington or elsewhere to see him when any emergency arises. *The Nation*, XXX. 398.

hen-clam (hen'klam), *n.* [So called as being mistaken for the *hen* or female of some other kind of clam.] **1.** The sea-clam, *Mactra* or *Spisula solidissima*, of the Atlantic coast of North America. The flesh is edible, and much used for soups and chowders; the large deep shells are used for various domestic purposes, as for scoops, skimmers, etc.

Mactra solidissima and the closely allied M. ovalis are known along our northern coasts as *hen-clam*, sea-clam, and surf-clam. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 278.

2. On the Pacific coast of the United States, *Pachyderma crassatelloides*.

hen-coil (hen'koil), *n.* Same as *coil*[3]. [Prov. Eng.]

hen-coop (hen'köp), *n.* A coop, pen, cage, or crib of any kind for confining poultry.

hen-cote†, *n.* [ME. *hen-cote*; < *hen*[1] + *cote*[1]. Cf. *dove-cote*.] A hen-coop.

hen-curlew (hen'kèr"lū), *n.* The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

hend[1]† (hend), *v. t.* [< ME. *henden* (pret. *hende*), < AS. *ge-hendan* (only once), take hold of, = OFries. *henda*, *handa*, take hold of, seize, = Icel. *henda*, seize, also (mod.) fling, lit. 'take hold of with the hand,' < AS. *hand* = OFries. *hand* = Icel. *hönd*, etc., hand. The verb is thus a doublet of *hand*, *v.*, in which there is a reversion to the orig. vowel. Cf. *hendy*, now *handy*. A different word from *hent*[1], q. v.] To seize; lay hold on; grasp.

They . . . toke the temple of Apolyn;
Thei felde it down and *hende* Mahoun,
And al the tresore of the toun.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4032.

She flew at him like to an hellish feend,
And on his shield tooke hold with all her might,
As if that it she would in peeces rend,
Or reave out of the hand that did it *hend*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 27.

hend[2]†, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *hend*, *hende*, *heende*, *hinde*, *heynde*, *hynd*, *hynde*, < AS. *gehende* (= OHG. *gehende*, *gehente*), at hand, near, < *ge-*, a collective prefix (see *i-*[1]), + *hand*, hand: see *hand*. This word, in the var. *hendi*, *hendy*, became in later E. *handy*: see *hendy*, *handy*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** At hand; near at hand; near; nigh; convenient: in this sense generally in the predicate, and equivalent to the adverb. See *hend*[2], *adv.*

Hi funden hem so *hende*
To the lond ther his lemman is,
Him thugte he was in parais.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

They boden clerkes forth to wende
To every kyrke fer and *hende*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1205.

2. Handy; dexterous; clever; accomplished.

This clerk was cleped *hende* Nicolas.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 13.

3. Civil; courteous; polite; gracious; kind; gentle; noble; excellent; good: much used in Middle English poetry as a general expression of praise.

Oure hoost tho spak, "A, sire, ye sholde be *hende*
And curteys, as a man of youre estaat."
Chaucer, Prol. to Friar's Tale, l. 22.

Ihesu Crist, holi and *hende*,
That beerde was blessid that bare thee.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Sir Oluf the *hend* has ridden sae wide,
All unto his bridal feast to bid.
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [I. 299).

4. Good; excellent: used of things.

In that mynster that ys so *hende*,
Fowr dores shalt thou fynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 126.

Come, brother Cayme, I wolde we wente, with hert ful *hende*. *York Plays*, p. 36.

II. *n.* A gentle, noble, excellent person. [Poetical.]

For sorowe my selfe I schende,
When I thynke hartely on that *hende*,
I fande hym ay a faithfull frende.
York Plays, p. 452.

hend[2]†, **hende**†, *adv.* [ME.; < *hend*[2], *a.*] **1.** At hand; near at hand. See *hend*[2], *a.*—**2.** Civilly; courteously; kindly; honorably.

Of this hert A this hinde *hende* now listenes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2713.

To restore agen that y took mys,
And to paie my dettis fair and *hende*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

hendecacolic (hen-dek-a-kol'ik), *a.* [< LGr. *ἑνδεκάκωλος* (Heliodorus), of eleven cola, < Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven (< *ἑν*, neut. of *εἷς*, one (prob. allied to E. *same*), + *δέκα* = E. *ten*), + *κῶλον*, a member, colon: see *colon*[1].] In *pros.*, consisting of eleven cola or series: as, a *hendecacolic* period.

hendecagon (hen-dek'a-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *γωνία*, an angle.] In *geom.*, a plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles. Also *endecagon*.

hendecagonal (hen-de-kag'ō-nal), *a.* [< *hendecagon* + *-al*.] Resembling or pertaining to a hendecagon. Also *endecagonal*.—**Hendecagonal number**, a number of the form $\frac{n}{2}(9n-7)$. Such are 1, 11, 30, 58, 95, etc.

hendecagynous (hen-de-kaj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *γυνή*, female (mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, having eleven pistils. [Rare.]

hendecahedron (hen-dek-a-hē'drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *ἕδρα*, a seat.] A solid having eleven plane faces.

hendecandrous (hen-de-kan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, having eleven stamens.

hendecaphyllous (hen-dek-a-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having eleven leaflets: applied to a pinnate leaf.

hendecasemic (hen-dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [< LGr. *ἑνδεκάσημος* (Heliodorus), of eleven moræ, < Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora: see *disemic*, *dodecasemic*.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or amounting to eleven moræ or semeia; having a magnitude of eleven units of time or normal shorts.

hendecasyllabic (hen-dek"a-si-lab'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκασύλλαβος*, eleven-syllabled, < *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *συλλαβή*, syllable.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of eleven syllables: as, a *hendecasyllabic* line or verse.

The strambotto, . . . one of the three characteristic forms of Italian popular poetry, consists of a single strophe of from four to eight *endecasyllabic* verses with alternate rhyme in the south of Italy, and rhyme in couplets for the rest of the country, both schemes sometimes occurring in the longer strambotti.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 517.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a line or colon (series) consisting of eleven syllables. In ancient metrics the name is especially given to certain frequent logaœdic meters, namely: the *alcaic hendecasyllabic* (– ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑), the *Phalæcean hendecasyllabic* (– ⏑ – – | – ⏑ – – ⏑ – ⏑), and the *Sapphic hendecasyllabic* (– ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ – – ⏑ – ⏑). This last in the form ⏑ – ⏑ – – ⏑ – – ⏑ – ⏑ is the *Pindaric hendecasyllabic*. An *Archilochian hendecasyllabic* is an iambic trimeter catalectic (⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑). An example of *Phalæcean hendecasyllabics* in English is

Ō yoŭ | chōrŭs ŏf | īndŏ | lēnt rĕ | viĕwĕrs, . . .
Look, ĭ | cōme tō thĕ | tĕst, ă | tīnў | pōēm
All cóm | posed ín ă | mĕtrĕ | of Că | tullŭs.
Tennyson, Hendecasyllabics.

hendecasyllable (hen-dek-a-sil'a-bl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκασύλλαβος*, eleven-syllabled; accom. in term. to E. *syllable*: see *hendecasyllabic*.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.

hendelayk†, *n.* [ME., < *hend*, *hende*, civil, courteous, + *-layk* (< Icel. *-leikr*), equiv. to *-lock* in *wedlock*.] Civility; courtesy.

Your honour, your *hendelayk* is hendely praysed
With lordeȝ, wyth ladyes, with alle that lyf bere.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1228.

hendely†, *adv.* See *hendly*.

hendiadys (hen-dī'a-dis), *n.* [NL., also *hendiadis*; < Gr. *ἓν διὰ δυοῖν*, one by two: *ἑν*, neut. of *εἷς*, one; *διά*, prep., by, through (see *dia-*); *δυοῖν*, gen. dual of *δύο* = E. *two*.] In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in using two words connected by a copulative conjunction to express a single complex idea; especially, substitution of two substantives so coördinated for a substantive with its attributive adjective or limiting genitive. Thus Virgil (Georgics ii. 192) says '*pateris libamus et auro*,' we pour out (wine) in libation from *pateræ and gold*—that is, 'from golden pateræ'; Cicero (II. Verr. V. xiv. 36) speaks of '*jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendæ*,' the right of transmitting one's portrait to *memory and posterity*, for 'to the memory of posterity.' Verbs can be used in the same way: as, '*laudi jugarique*,' to be overthrown and put to flight—that is, to be utterly routed.

hendly†, *a.* [ME. *hendlic*, *hendelich*; < *hend*[2] + *-ly*[1].] Same as *hend*[2], 3 and 4. *Layamon.*

hendly†, *adv.* [ME. *hendly*, *hendely*, *hendeli*, *hendlich*, *hendeliche*, *hindely*, *hyndly*, etc.; < *hend*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Conveniently; easily; skilfully; cleverly; courteously; graciously.

I knelid & pullid the brere me fro,
And redde this word ful *hendeli*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

hendness†, *n.* [ME. also *hendeness*; < *hend*[2], *a.*, + *-ness*.] Civility; courtesy.

hen-driver† (hen'drī"vèr), *n.* A kind of hawk, perhaps the same as *hen-harrier*. *I. Walton.*

hendy† (hen'di), *a.* [< ME. *hendi*, *hendy*, var. of *hende*: see *hend*[2]. Cf. *handy*.] Same as *hend*[2].

So loveth she this *hendy* Nicholas.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 3386.

And he is curteys and *hendy*,
Thi God lan[illegible] wel endy.
MS. Cantab. Gram. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

henet, *v. t.* [ME. *henen*, AS. *hænan*, stone, < *hān*, a stone: see *hone*[1].] To stone; throw stones at.

Our Gwes [illegible] withthoute [the] toun, and *henede* hir wi[illegible]
And to strongē [illegible] beste inouȝ.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

henen†, *adv.* See *hen*[2].

henequen, henequin (hen'ē-ken, -kin), *n.* [Also *henequene*; Sp. *cimarron* or *geniquen*.] A fiber known as *Sisal hemp*, obtained principally from *Agave Letonæ* of Yucatan; also, the plant itself. Undoubtedly several species of *Agave* furnish this fiber, but this has been in so long in cultivation that it is difficult or impossible to identify them. These plants yield a ripe [illegible] in four or five years old and with proper [illegible] may last as long as fifty or sixty years. The fiber is especially valuable for use in ships' cables, since it resists dampness better than hemp.

henfare† (hen'fār), *n.* [Appar. < ME. *henne*, hence (see *hen*[2]), + *fare*, fare, going. Skinner has *hinefar* or *heinfar*, explaining it as the flight or desertion of a servant (*hind*).] A fine for flight imposed upon one accused of murder.

hen-fish (hen'fish), *n.* The pomfret, *Brama rayi*, a fish of the family *Bramidæ*. [Ireland.]

heng†. Middle English present and preterit of *hang*.

henge†, *n.* 1. A Middle English form of *hinge*.—2. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal. *Ord. and Reg.*, p. 96. (*Halliwell.*)—3. See the extract.

The present name Stonehenge is Saxon, though the work is beyond all comparison older, signifying an hanging rod or pole, i. e. a Gallows, from the hanging parts, architraves, or rather imposts; and pendulous rocks are still in Yorkshire called *Henges*.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 305.

hengelt, henglet, *n.* See *hanglet*.

hengent, *n.* [AS., prison, confinement (orig. in stocks or pillory), also a cross, gibbet, and abstractly hanging (= OS. *hanginna*, cross), < *hon*, pp. *hangen*, hang: see *hang*. Cf. *hangwite*.] Prison: an Anglo-Saxon word occurring in the (Latin) laws ascribed to Henry I.

hengwite†, *n.* Same as *hangwite*.

hen-harm (hen'härm), *n.* The hen-harrier.

hen-harrier (hen'har″i-ėr), *n.* A bird of prey of the genus *Circus*, especially the European marsh-hawk, *C. cyaneus*: so named from their depredations in the poultry-yard. See *harrier*[2], 2, and cut under *Circus*.

A *hen-harrier* bore in his talons a chicken to his young.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 16.

hen-hawk (hen'hâk), *n.* Any hawk that preys upon poultry. Also called *chicken-hawk*. Specifically (*a*) The hen-harrier. (*b*) The goshawk. (*c*) Some species of *Buteo* or buzzard proper, as the red-tailed (*B. borealis*), the red-shouldered (*B. lineatus*), the broad-winged (*B. pennsylvanicus*), and others. See cut under *Buteo*.—**Blue hen-hawk**, the adult American goshawk, *Astur atricapillus*.

hen-heart† (hen'härt), *n.* [ME. *henne-harte*.] One who has, as it were, the heart of a hen; a chicken-hearted fellow; a coward; a poltroon.

Be the deuyllis nese, ȝe ar doggydly diseasid,
A! *henne-harte!* ill happe mot ȝou hente.
York Plays, p. 376.

hen-hearted (hen'här″ted), *a.* Timid; cowardly; dastardly; chicken-hearted.

She is *hen-hearted*, shee dares not looke Truth in the face.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 74.

One puling *hen-hearted* rogue is sometimes the ruin of a set.
Gauton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 110.

hen-house (hen'hous), *n.* A house, coop, or shelter for fowls.

hen-huzzy (hen'huz″i), *n.* A man who meddles in women's affairs; a cotquean. *Halliwell.*

Henicuridæ (hen-i-kū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Henicurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of passerine birds with booted tarsi, long, deeply forked tails, each feather tipped with white, and 10 primaries; the forktails. They have some superficial resemblance to the wagtails of the family *Motacillidæ*. There are only three genera and less than a dozen species, of Asia and lands further east. Also written *Enicuridæ*.

Henicurus (hen-i-kū'rus), *n.* [NL., also improp. *Enicurus* (C. J. Temminck, 1838), < Gr. *ἑνικός*, single (in zoological use implying 'singular'), + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. In *ornith.*, the typical genus of the family *Henicuridæ*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles, of the family *Malacodermata*, founded by Stephens in 1830. There are many European and a few South American species. *H. hortus* is an example. (*b*) A genus of flies. *Walker.*

henk†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ink*.

Henlean (hen'lē-an), *a.* Pertaining to the German anatomist Henle (1809–85). **Henlean membrane**, the fenestrated membrane of Henle, the third or outer layer of the inner coat of an artery, consisting of a network of elastic fiber.

hen-mold (hen'mōld), *n.* A kind of black spongy soil.

henna (hen'ä), *n.* [= F. *henné, hinné*, < Ar. *hennā*, name of the plant. Cf. *alcanna, alkenna, alhenna*, and *alkanet*.] 1. The Egyptian privet or flower of Paradise, *Lawsonia inermis*, of the natural order *Lythrariæ*, a shrub bearing opposite entire leaves and numerous small and fragrant white flowers. It was called by Mohammed "chief of the flowers of this world and the next." It is cultivated extensively in Egypt. The powdered leaves form a large article of export to Persia and the Turkish possessions, where they are used as a dye and in the form of a paste as a cosmetic. See def. 2.) They produce a reddish-brown color, and in Europe are employed in dyeing leather. Henna is considered the best hedge-plant in India.

Branch of Henna (*Lawsonia inermis*), with flower and fruit.

2. A paste made from the leaves of this plant by mixture with catechu, used in the East by women to stain their nails, finger-tips, and eyelids, and by men to dye their beards. The reddish-orange color it imparts is not permanent. It is often deepened to black by the addition of other ingredients.

hennet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *hen*[2].

hennery (hen'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *henneries* (-iz). [< *hen*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where fowls are kept; a poultry-yard.

hennest, hennesforth†. Middle English forms of *hence, henceforth*.

hennin (hen'in), *n.* [OF.] A head-dress worn by Frenchwomen from 1430 to 1465 or later, high and conical in form, but differing in shape at different times.

henny (hen'i), *a.* [< *hen*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to a hen; particularly, hen-feathered, or feathered like a female in hackle, saddle, tail, and color: said of a cock. This condition is characteristic of the males of some breeds of chickens, as the Sebright bantams.

There is a tendency towards the assumption of the female plumage by the males, and distinct breeds of *henny* game [fowls] are known.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 644.

henotheism (hen'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one, + *θεός*, god, + *-ism*.] A name given to an asserted characteristic of the oldest Hindu religion (of the Vedas), as ascribing supreme power to different gods in turn: hence also sometimes applied to similar phases of other polytheistic religions.

Henotheism, not the *henotheism* of Max Müller, or of Hartmann, or of Asmus, but a practical *henotheism*, i. e. the adoration of one God above others as the specific tribal god or as the lord over a particular people, a national or relative monotheism, like that of the ancient Israelites, the worship of an absolute sovereign who exacts passive obedience.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 367.

henotheistic (hen″ō-thē-is'tik), *a.* [< *henotheism* + *-ist-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by henotheism. *Max Müller.*

henotic (he-not'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑνωτικός*, serving to unite, < *ἑνοῦν*, unite, < *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one.] Tending to make one; unifying; tending to unite or reconcile; harmonizing: as, "*henotic* teaching," *Gladstone*.

hen-paidle (hen'pā″dl), *n.* The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. [Scotch.]

henpeck (hen'pek), *v. t.* [< *henpecked*.] To rule or keep in subjection by superior force of will or assaults of ill temper; domineer over: said of a wife who thus rules her husband.

But Oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual
Inform us truly, have they not *hen-peck'd* you all?
Byron, Don Juan, i. 22.

henpeck (hen'pek), *n.* [< *henpeck*, *v.*] The rule or control of a husband by his wife; henpecking. [Rare.]

Tying of head-break coupled with *henpeck*.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 208.

henpecked (hen'pekt), *p. a.* [Formerly also *henpeckt*; < *hen*[1] + *pecked*, pp. of *peck*[1].] The epithet alludes to the not uncommon submission of the domestic cock to the plucking by his hens of his hackle-, saddle-, and even breast-feathers.] Governed or controlled entirely by one's wife; domineered over.

A step-dame too I have, a cursed she,
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* sire, and orders me.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 49.

He [Rip Van Winkle] was . . . an obedient, *hen-pecked* husband. . . . Those men are most apt to be obsequious and conciliating abroad who are under the discipline of shrews at home.
Irving, Rip Van Winkle.

henpeckery (hen'pek″ėr-i), *n.* [< *henpeck* + *-ery*.] The condition of being henpecked. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxvii. [Rare.]

hen-plant (hen'plant), *n.* The rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata*; also, the door-yard plantain, *P. major*.

Henrician (hen-rish'an), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *Henricianus*, < *Henricus*, Latinized form of MHG. *Henrich, Heinrich*, OHG. *Heimarich, Heimrih*, G. *Heinrich*, E. *Henry*, a proper name.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of a sect of religious reformers in Switzerland and southern France in the twelfth century, followers of Henry of Lausanne.—**2.** A follower or an adherent of the Emperor Henry IV., who opposed Gregory VII. in favor of the antipope Clement III.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or effected by Henry VIII. of England; supporting the religious movement or laws of Henry VIII.

Already had Doctor Richard Smith, reader of Divinity in Oxford, a versatile and unfortunate man, been compelled by the Archbishop to retract the chief articles of the *Henrician* settlement of religion.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

Henriquezia (hen-ri-kwē'zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Richard Spruce, 1854), < *Henriquez*, a proper name.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, and giving name to a tribe *Henriqueziæ*. The 4-cleft limb of the calyx is deciduous by a transverse section; there are 5 slender stamens in the throat of the corolla; the capsule is large, woody, 2-celled, 2-valved, and shaped like a bean; and the cells are 4-seeded. The genus includes four species of handsome trees, natives of northern Brazil and Venezuela, with stout branches and verticillate, leathery, oblong or obovate, entire leaves. The rose-colored flowers are in dense terminal panicles.

Henriqueziæ (hen″ri-kwē-zi'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Henriquezia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, distinguished by having a 2-lipped imbricate corolla and from 2 to 4 broadly winged seeds in each of the two cells of the capsule. The tribe contains two genera, natives of tropical South America, trees with opposite or verticillate leaves and entire stipules.

hen-roost (hen'röst), *n.* A place where poultry rest at night.

henry (hen'ri), *n.* [From Joseph *Henry*, 1797–1878.] An electrical unit, the induction in a circuit when the electromotive force induced in this circuit is one international volt while the inducing current varies at the rate of one ampere per second.

hen's-bill (henz'bil), *n.* The sainfoin, *Onobrychis sativa*, a papilionaceous plant common in Europe; also, any of the species of *Onobrychis*.

hen's-foot (henz'fůt), *n.* [A translation of the Latin *pes pulli*, the ancient name of the plant given from the resemblance of its leaves to a hen's claw (Theophrastus, p. 812).] An umbelliferous plant, *Caucalis daucoides*, found growing in European corn-fields in a chalky soil. Also called *bur-parsley* and *hedgehog-parsley*.

Hensloviaceæ (hen-slō-vi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Henslowia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of plants proposed by Lindley in 1836 for the sole genus *Henslowia* of Wallich (not of Blume), subsequently placed by him in the *Hydrangeaceæ*. The genus is now referred to *Crypteronia*, of the natural order *Lythrariæ*.

Henslovian (hen-slō'vi-an), *a.* [< *Henslow* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to J. S. Henslow (1796–1861), an English botanist.—**Henslovian membrane**, the cuticle of plants, of which Henslow was one of the discoverers.

Henslowia (hen-slō'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after J. S. *Henslow*: see *Henslovian*.] **1.** A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Santalaceæ*, tribe *Osyrideæ*, with monœcious or dicœcious flowers, the lobes of the perianth 5 or 6 in number and open to the epigynous disk, an inferior ovary, the stamens 5 or 6 in number and inserted at the base of and opposite to the perianth-lobes, and drupaceous fruit. The genus includes 12 species of shrubs, often parasitic on trees, with alternate petioled leaves and small greenish flowers: the species are natives of India, China, and the Malay archipelago. *Blume*, 1850. **2.** A genus of plants, of the natural order *Lythrariæ*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Crypteronia* of the same order. *Wallich*, 1832.

Henslowieæ (hen-slō-ī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Henslowia* + *-eæ*.] A family of plants introduced by Reichenbach in 1841 for the genus *Henslowia* of Blume, and placed by him in the *Fagineæ*, as related to the beech, oak, etc.

hensman†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *henchman*.

hent[1] (hent), *v. t.* [< ME. *henten* (pret. *hente*, pp. *hent*), also *hinten* (spelled *hyntyn*, Prompt. Parv.), seize, snatch, catch, < AS. *gehentan*, seize, *hentan*, seize (the simple form only thrice, in legal formula implying 'pursue and seize,' i. e. arrest), prob. akin to *hunt*, q. v. A different word from AS. *ge-hendan*, ME. *henden*, E. *hend*, take hold of, with which it has been confused, but the two words may be ult. connected: see *hend*[1], *hand*. See also *hint*[1], orig. a mere var. of *hent*.] **1**†. To seize; snatch; catch; grasp; take.

> Bulbes smale uppe from her moder *hent*,
> Let putte in othr lande to multiplie.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.
>
> Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
> And merrily *hent* the stile-a.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2.

2†. To take; receive.

> My nece Eglentine to wife shal ye *hent*,
> With all rewme and that to it longing.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2411.
>
> Then wext he wroth, and to the Duke he sent,
> And complained that such harme was *hent*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 190.

3†. To throw.

> The brannches eke kitte of fro vyne or tree,
> And brere, and roote, and alle impediment,
> In haast is from the delver to been *hent*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

4. To plow up the bottom of (a furrow). *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hent[1]† (hent), *n.* [< *hent*[1], *v.* Cf. *hint*[1], *n.*] **1**. Grasp.—**2**. Opportunity or occasion seized.

hent[2]†. Preterit and past participle of *hend*[1].

henter† (hen'tėr), *n.* [ME. *hentere*; < *hent*[1] + *-er*[1].] A seizer; a grasper; a pursuer.

> Ravyneres and *henteres* of fowleste thinges.
> *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 3.

henting (hen'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hent*[1], 4.] The furrow with which a plowman finishes his ridge. *Crabb*. [Prov. Eng.] Also *hinting*.

henware (hen'wãr), *n.* A seaweed, *Alaria esculenta*. See *Alaria* and *badderlocks*.

henwife (hen'wīf), *n.*; pl. *henwives* (-wīvz). A woman who has charge of poultry.

> A half-witted lad, of very small stature, who had a kind of charge of the poultry under the old *hen-wife*.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, ii.
>
> Pressure on the heads of hens, which the practical *henwife* employs before any operation of minor surgery on her restless brood. *F. W. H. Myers*, Proc. Soc. Psych. [Research, Oct., 1886, p. 146.

henwoman (hen'wům″an), *n.*; pl. *henwomen* (-wim″en). Same as *henwife*.

henwoodite (hen'wůd-īt), *n.* [After W. J. *Henwood* (1805–75), an English mining engineer.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and copper, occurring in spherical forms of a bright-blue color in Cornwall, England.

henxman†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *henchman*. *Holland*.

heo†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

he-oak (hē'ōk), *n.* [Cf. *she-oak*, a tree of the same genus.] A somber-looking Australian tree, *Casuarina stricta*, having thread-like, jointed, furrowed, pendent branches, without leaves, but with small toothed sheaths at the joints.

Heopitheci (hē″ō-pi-thē'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑως*, Attic form of *ἠώς*, dawn (the east: see *Eos*), + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The catarrhine or old-world monkeys and apes collectively as distinguished from the platyrrhine: all the former belong to the eastern hemisphere, where none of the latter are found: thus distinguished from *Hesperopitheci*.

heopithecine (hē″ō-pi-thē'sin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heopitheci*.

heore†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

heorotaire (hē'ō-rō-tãr), *n.* [F. *héorotaire* (Audebert and Vieillot, 1802–7), appar. a Frenchified form of some supposed native name.] One of several small sickle-billed sun-birds of the family *Dicæidæ* which are peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, as *Drepanis pacifica*, and especially *Vestiaria coccinea*, *Himatione sanguinea*, and *H. virens*, the plumage of which is used by the islanders in the manufacture of articles of clothing. See cut under *Drepanis*.

hep[1], *n.* See *hip*[2].

hep[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heap*.

hepar (hē'pär), *n.* [NL., in LL. the liver, L. a kind of fish, < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*) = L. *jecur* = Skt. *yakrit*, *yakan*, the liver.] **1**. In *anat.*, the liver. Also called *jecur*.—**2**. In *old chem.*, one of various compounds of sulphur with the metals, having a brown-red or liver color.

hepatalgia (hep-a-tal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Neuralgia of the liver.

hepatemphraxis (hep-ą-tem-frak'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *ἔμφραξις*, stoppage, < *ἐμφράσσειν*, stop up, obstruct, < *ἐν*, in, + *φράσσειν*, fence in, stop up.] In *pathol.*, hepatic obstruction.

hepatic (hē-pat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hépatique* = Sp. *hepático* = Pg. *hepatico* = It. *epatico*, < LL. *hepaticus*, < Gr. *ἡπατικός*, of the liver, < *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver.] **I**. *a.* **1**. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, of or pertaining in any way to the liver.

> The bile is of two sorts, the cystick, or that contained in the gall bladder, which is a sort of repository for the gall, and the *hepatick*, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 10.

2. In *zoöl.*, liver-colored; dark brownish-red; hepaticous: as, the *hepatic* tanager, *Pyranga hepatica*.—**Hepatic air**† **or gas**†, sulphureted hydrogen gas.—**Hepatic aloes**. See *aloes*, 1.—**Hepatic artery**, an artery supplying the liver. It arises from the celiac axis.—**Hepatic canal, duct**. See *duct*.—**Hepatic colic, flexure, flux**, etc. See the nouns.—**Hepatic lobe** of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, a small lateral division bounded behind by the cervical groove, and internally by the protogastric lobe. See cut under *Brachyura*.—**Hepatic mercurial ore**, cinnabar.—**Hepatic pyrites**, iron disulphid; marcasite.—**Hepatic tubes**, the enteric canal and liver of *Crustacea*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 275, fig. 143.—**Hepatic veins**, the veins returning the blood from the liver. In man they usually discharge by three trunks into the inferior vena cava.

II. *n.* **1**. A medicine acting on the liver.—**2**. One of the *Hepaticæ*.

Hepatica (hē-pat'i-ką), *n.* [NL., lit. liver-colored, fem. of LL. *hepaticus*, < Gr. *ἡπατικός*, of the liver: see *hepatic*. Cf. Gr. *ἡπατῖτις*, liverwort.] **1**. The liverleaf, *Anemone Hepatica* (*Hepatica triloba*). The old genus *Hepatica* of Dillenius may be regarded as a subgenus of *Anemone*.—**2**. [*l. c.*] Any liverwort; a cryptogamic plant of the family *Hepaticæ*.

Liverleaf (*Anemone Hepatica*). *a*, fruit cut longitudinally.

Hepaticæ (hē-pat'i-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hepatica*.] A family of small moss-like or thalloid plants of lax cellular texture, usually procumbent and emitting rootlets from beneath; the liverworts. They have the capsule irregularly dehiscent or indehiscent, with spores mixed with thin thread-like cells and containing elaters. The sexual reproductive organs are of two kinds, antheridia and archegonia, the matured archegonium forming the capsule. Asexual reproduction occurs under three forms: by innovations, by gemmæ, and by runners. The liverworts and mosses together form the series *Bryophyta*. The liverworts differ from the mosses in having their stems bilateral, leaves 2-ranked and without mid-vein, capsule never dehiscent by a special lid, and elaters mixed with the spores. They grow for the most part in moist places upon the ground, upon rocks, or the bark of trees; and a few are even aquatic. They are all chlorophyl-bearing, and green or brownish-green in color. The family *Hepaticæ*, which was first proposed by Adamson in 1763, is now divided into five orders: *Ricciaceæ*, *Marchantiaceæ*, *Anthocerotaceæ*, *Monocleaceæ*, and *Jungermanniaceæ*.

hepatical (hē-pat'i-kal), *a.* [< *hepatic* + *-al*.] Same as *hepatic*. [Rare.]

hepaticell (hē-pat'i-sel), *n.* [< *hepati(c)* + *cell*.] A hepatic cell; one of the ultimate form-elements of the liver. *Coues*.

hepaticologist (hē-pat-i-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *hepaticology* + *-ist*.] One interested in or an authority upon the *Hepaticæ*.

hepaticology (hē-pat-i-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Hepatica* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or study of the *Hepaticæ*.

hepaticous (hē-pat'i-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡπατικός*, of the liver: see *hepatic*.] In *zoöl.*, resembling liver, as in form or color.

hepatine (hep'ą-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *-ine*.] Glycogenic matter. *Dunglison*.

hepatisation, hepatise. See *hepatization, hepatize*.

hepatite (hep'ą-tīt), *n.* [< L. *hepatites*, liver-stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, < Gr. **ἡπατίτης*, found only in fem. *ἡπατῖτις*, of or in the liver, liver-colored, also liverwort, < *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver: see *hepatic*.] A fetid variety of barium sulphate, or barite, occurring in compact or cleavable masses. Under friction or the application of heat it exhales a fetid odor, due to the presence of carbonaceous matters.

hepatitis (hep-ą-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), liver, + *-itis*. Cf. *hepatite*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the liver.

hepatization (hep″ą-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *hepatize* + *-ation*.] **1**. Consolidation of substance or tissue, as of the lungs in pneumonia, resulting in a liver-like solidification.

> The changes advance unequally [in pneumonia], so that, whilst one portion of the lung is in the stage of red *hepatisation*, another may be in the grey stage—hence the mottled marble appearance of the consolidation.
> *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 875.

2†. The act of impregnating with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

Also spelled *hepatisation*.

Gray hepatization, in *pathol.*, the second stage of infiltration of the lung in pneumonia.—**Red hepatization**, the first stage of consolidation of the substance of the lung in pneumonia. The change from the red color to the gray is due to diminished congestion, and to loss of color on the part of the extravasated red blood-corpuscles.

hepatize (hep'ą-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hepatized*, ppr. *hepatizing*. [< Gr. *ἡπατίζειν*, be like the liver or liver-colored, < *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver: see *hepatic*.] **1**. To convert by engorgement and effusion into a substance resembling liver: as, a *hepatized* lung, in pneumonia.—**2**†. To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen.

> On the right of the river were two wells of *hepatised* water. *Barrow*.

Also spelled *hepatise*.

hepatocele (hep'ą-tō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the liver.

hepatocystic (hep″ą-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *κύστις*, bladder.] In *anat.*, pertaining jointly to the liver and the gall-bladder.

hepato-enteric (hep″ą-tō-en-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *ἔντερα*, the intestines.] In *anat.*, pertaining jointly to the liver and the intestine; passing from the liver to the intestine: applied to the bile-duct.

hepatogastric (hep″ą-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach.] In *anat.*, relating to or connected with both the liver and the stomach: as, the *hepatogastric* omentum or epiploön.

hepatogenous (hep-ą-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Arising in or produced from the liver.

hepatography (hep-ą-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the liver.

hepatolithiasis (hep″ą-tō-li-thī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *λιθίασις*, the stone (a disease): see *lithiasis*.] In *pathol.*, the formation of stone-like concretions in the liver.

hepatologist (hep-ą-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *hepatology* + *-ist*.] A student of hepatology; a specialist in diseases of the liver.

> Dr. Harley, the English *hepatologist* and nephrologist. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 98.

hepatology (hep-ą-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of or a treatise on the liver.

hepatopancreas (hep″ą-tō-pang'krē-as), *n.*; pl. *hepatopancreates* (-pang-krē-ā'tēz). [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas.] In *zoöl.*, a glandular organ of many invertebrates, the so-called liver, supposed to have both a hepatic and a pancreatic function.

> In the Invertebrata the secretions of many glands, which are generally called "liver," but which would be more appropriately termed *hepatopancreas*, exercise a digestive action upon starch and albumen, and at the same time secrete bye products and colouring matters similar to those found in the bile of vertebrates.
> *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), p. [illegible]

hepatophyma (hep″ą-tō-fī'mä), *n.*; pl. *hepatophymata* (-ma-ta). [NL., < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *φῦμα*, a suppurating tumor, lit. a growth, < *φύειν*, produce, pass. grow.] In *pathol.*, a suppurative swelling of the liver.

hepatoportal (hep″ą-tō-pōr'tal), *a.* [< *hepat(ic)* + *portal*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the hepatic portal system; portal, in an ordinary sense: distinguished from *reniportal*.

hepatorrhea, hepatorrhœa (hep″ą-tō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. *hepatorrhœa*, < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver,

+ *ῥοια*, a flow, flux, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A morbid flow of bile.

hepatoscopy (hep-a-tos'kō-pi), *n.* [< LGr. *ἡπατοσκοπία*, an inspecting of the liver, < *ἡπατοσκοπος*, inspecting the liver, soothsaying, < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *σκοπεῖν*, inspect, view.] Among the ancients, divination by inspection of the livers of animals.

hepatotomy (hep-a-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *surg.*, an incision into the liver.

hepato-umbilical (hep″a-tō-um-bil'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + L. *umbilicus*, the navel.] Pertaining to the liver and to the umbilicus: applied to the fibrous cord, the so-called round ligament of the liver, which passes from the liver to the navel, and is the remains of the umbilical vein.

hep-bramble (hep'bram″bl), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *heáp-bremel*, *héáp-brymel*, < *héáre*, hip, + *bremel*, bramble: see *hip*[2] and *bramble*.] The dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

hep-brier (hep'brī″ėr), *n.* [**Hip-brier* not found; < *hep*, hip[2], + *brier*.] Same as *hep-bramble*.

hepe[1†], *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *heap*.

hepe[2†], *n.* A Middle English form of *hip*[2].

Hephæstian (hē-fes'ti-an), *a.* [< *Hephæstus* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the god Hephæstus or Vulcan, or to fire or the arts of metal or smithery; made or done by Hephæstus.

Hephæstus (hē-fes'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἥφαιστος.] In *Gr. myth.*, the god of fire and the metallic arts, son of Zeus and Hera, and one of the great Olympians, identified by the Romans with their Vulcan, who became assimilated to him. He was the creator of all that was beautiful and mechanically wonderful in Olympus. Volcanoes were held to be his smithies, and the Cyclopes were his journeymen. In art he was represented as a bearded man, usually with the short sleeveless or one-sleeved tunic (*exomis*) and the conical cap, and holding the smith's hammer and tongs.

Hephæstus conducted back to Olympus. From a Greek red-figured vase.)

Hephthænura (hef-thē-nū'rä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Ephthianura*.

hephthemim (hef'thē-mim), *n.* [< *hephthemimeres*.] Same as *hephthemimeres*.

hephthemimeral (hef-thē-mim'ę-ral), *a.* [< *hephthemimeres* + *-al*.] In *pros.*, of or pertaining to a group or series of seven half-feet; pertaining to or consisting of three feet and a half. —**Hephthemimeral cesura**, a cesura after the thesis or metrically accented syllable (called by many the arsis) of the fourth foot. This cesura is not infrequent in the dactylic hexameter, especially in combination with the trithemimeral cesura.

hephthemimeres (hef-thē-mim'ę-rēz), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἑφθημιμερής*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἡμι-*, half, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *pros.*, a group or catalectic colon consisting of seven half-feet. Also *hephthemim*.

Hepialidæ, Hepialus. See *Epialidæ, Epialus*.

hepper (hep'ėr), *n.* [Cf. *happer*.] A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Prov. Eng.]

hepta-. [< Gr. *ἑπτα-*, in comp. *ἑπτα-*, = L. *septem* = E. *seven*: see *seven*.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'seven.'

heptace (hep'ta-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἀκή*, a point.] A summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of seven faces. *Kirkman.*

heptachord (hep'ta-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάχορδος*, seven-stringed, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *χορδή*, string, chord, cord.] In *Gr. music:* (*a*) A diatonic series of seven tones, containing five whole steps and one half-step (between the third and fourth tones). (*b*) The interval of the major seventh. (*c*) An instrument with seven strings.

heptachronous (hep-tak'rō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *heptachronus* (Marius Victorinus), < Gr. *ἑπτάχρονος* (Draco), < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, having a magnitude of seven primary or fundamental times; heptasemic.

heptacolic (hep-ta-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάκωλος*, of seven verses or members, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *κῶλον*, member: see *colon*[1].] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of seven cola or series: as, a *heptacolic* period.

heptad (hep'tad), *n.* [Also written, as F., *heptade*; < LL. *heptas* (*heptad-*), < Gr. *ἑπτας* (*ἑπταδ-*), the number seven, < *ἑπτά* = E. *seven*. Cf. *monad*, *dyad*, etc.] 1. The sum of seven units; the number seven.—2. In *chem.*, an atom whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen, or which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen.—3. In *music*, in the duodenal system of analysis, a scheme of seven tones, formed by uniting two duodenal cells of four tones. A heptad based on C would be E♭ G A♭ C E F A, and would contain all the tones that can enter into consonant triads with the tonic of the heptad, C. See *duodene*.

heptadecad (hep-ta-dek'ad), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *δεκάς* (*δεκαδ-*), a decad.] In *music*, in the duodenal system of analysis, a scheme of twenty-four tones, formed by uniting seven decads whose tonics are the tones of a given heptad. See *heptad* and *duodene*.

heptaglot, heptaglott (hep'ta-glot), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *γλῶττα*, the tongue, a language.] **I.** *n.* A book in seven languages.

II. *a.* Written in or using seven languages.

It was in connection with this polyglott [Walton's] that E. Castle produced his famous *Heptaglott* Lexicon (London, 2 vols. folio, 1669). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 417.

heptagon (hep'ta-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάγωνος*, seven-cornered, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *γωνία*, a corner, angle.] 1. In *geom.*, a closed figure having seven angles successively united by lines.—2. In *fort.*, a place that has seven bastions for defense.

heptagonal (hep-tag'ō-nal), *a.* [< *heptagon* + *-al*.] Having seven angles or sides.—**Heptagonal numbers**, the series of numbers 1, 7, 18, 34, etc., of the form $1 + \frac{5}{2}n + \frac{3}{2}n^2$.

heptagyn (hep'ta-jin), *n.* In *bot.*, a plant of the Linnean order *Heptagynia*.

Heptagynia (hep-ta-jin'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heptagynous*.] An order of the Linnean artificial classification of plants, characterized by having seven styles or distinct carpels.

heptagynian (hep-ta-jin'i-an), *a.* [As *heptagynous* + *-ian*.] In *bot.*, same as *heptagynous*.

heptagynious (hep-ta-jin'i-us), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *heptagynous*.

heptagynous (hep-taj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] Having seven styles; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heptagynia*.

heptahedral (hep-ta-hē'dral), *a.* [< *heptahedron* + *-al*.] Having seven faces.

heptahedron (hep-ta-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base, = E. *settle*[1].] A solid figure with seven faces.

heptahexahedral (hep-ta-hek-sa-hē'dral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἕξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base, = E. *settle*[1].] Having or presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

heptal (hep'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *-al*.] Same as *hebdomadal*. —**Heptal cycle.** See *cycle*[1].

heptameride (hep-tam'ę-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *μερίς* (*μεριδ-*), a part, < *μέρος*, a part.] Anything consisting of seven parts; specifically, that which separates into seven parts.

heptameron (hep-tam'ę-ron), *n.* [L. or **heptaemeron* or **heptemeron*, < Gr. *ἑπταήμερον*, neut. of *ἑπταήμερος*, Ionic contr. *ἑπτάμερος*, of seven days, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἡμέρα*, a day.] A book containing the transactions of seven days. The "Heptameron" of Margaret of Angoulême, Queen of Navarre (1492–1549), is a collection of stories supposed to have been related during seven days, modeled on the "Decameron" of Boccaccio.

heptamerous (hep-tam'ę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *bot.*, consisting of seven members or parts; having the parts in sevens.

heptameter (hep-tam'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *heptametrum* (Diomedes, Servius), < Gr. *ἑπτάμετρον* (Heliodorus), a measure of seven verses, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *pros.*, a verse consisting of seven measures. *Heptameter* is a term not much used; in books on modern versification it is generally equivalent to *heptapody*.

Heptanchus (hep-tang'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑπτά* = E. *seven*.] A genus of cow-sharks, of the family *Notidanidæ* or *Hexanchidæ*, having seven gill-sacs, whence the name. *H. indicus* is a widely distributed Pacific species.

heptander (hep-tan'dėr), *n.* [NL. *heptandrus*: see *heptandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant of the Linnean class *Heptandria*.

Heptandria (hep-tan'dri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heptandrous*.] The seventh class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, characterized by seven stamens.

heptandrian (hep-tan'dri-an), *a.* Same as *heptandrous*.

heptandrious (hep-tan'dri-us), *a.* Same as *heptandrous*.

heptandrous (hep-tan'drus), *a.* [< NL. *heptandrus*, < Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, having seven stamens; specifically, belonging to the Linnean class *Heptandria*.

heptane (hep'tān), *n.* [So called as containing seven parts of carbon; < Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *-ane*.] A paraffin having the formula C_7H_{16}. Normal heptane, a mobile colorless liquid, is contained in petroleum. It is also obtained from the resin of *Pinus Sabiniana*, which yields nearly pure heptane when subjected to dry distillation.

Heptanesian (hep-ta-nē'si-an), *a.* [< Gr. Ἑπτάνησος, Heptanesus (see def.), lit. 'seven islands,' < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *νῆσος*, island.] Pertaining to the Heptanesus, a name given by the Greeks to the Ionian Islands, a group consisting of seven islands.

Since 1863 the whole *Heptanesian* territory has been incorporated with the kingdom of Greece.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 205.

heptangular (hep-tang'gū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + L. *angulus*, an angle.] Having seven angles.

heptapetalous (hep-ta-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having seven petals in the corolla.

heptaphony (hep'ta-fō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάφωνος*, seven-voiced (of a colonnade with seven echoes), < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *φωνή*, a voice, sound.] The union of seven sounds.

heptaphyllous (hep-ta-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάφυλλος*, seven-leafed, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] Having seven leaves.

heptapodic (hep-ta-pod'ik), *a.* [< *heptapody* + *-ic*.] In *pros.*, consisting of or containing seven feet; being or constituting a heptapody: as, a *heptapodic* verse or period.

heptapody (hep-tap'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἑπταποδία*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a meter, period, or verse consisting of seven feet. According to the principles of ancient metrics, a heptapody exceeds the limits of a colon, a single colon never containing more than six feet. See *heptameter*.

heptarch (hep'tärk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἀρχός*, a ruler: see *heptarchy*.] A heptarchist.

heptarchic (hep-tär'kik), *a.* [< *heptarchy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a sevenfold government; constituting or consisting of a heptarchy; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, of or pertaining to the heptarchy. See *heptarchy*.

The Saxons practised this mode of division for fixing the several extents of their *heptarchic* empire.
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 69.

heptarchist (hep'tär-kist), *n.* [< *heptarchy* + *-ist*.] A ruler of one division of a heptarchy; especially, in *Eng. hist.*, one of the heptarchic kings.

In 752, the Saxon *heptarchists*, Cuthred and Ethelbald, fought a desperate battle at Beorgford, or Burford.
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 48.

heptarchy (hep'tär-ki), *n.*; pl. *heptarchies* (-kiz). [< NL. *heptarchia*, < Gr. as if **ἑπταρχία*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἀρχή*, rule, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] A government by seven persons; also, a group of seven kingdoms or governments: in the latter sense used only in English history, of the seven principal Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia. There was no formal division into seven kingdoms, but their number varied at different times, and frequently a particular kingdom, as Northumbria or Mercia, obtained the preponderance. The period of the heptarchy is regarded as ending in 829, when Egbert, king of Wessex, became overlord of the other kingdoms.

This *Heptarchy*, or Division of this Island into seven Kingdoms, came not in all at once.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 5.

heptasemic (hep-ta-sē'mik), *a.* [< LL. *heptasemus*, < Gr. *ἑπτάσημος*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, mora, < *σῆμα*, a sign, mark. Cf. *disemic*, *dodecasemic*, etc.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or amounting to seven moræ or units of time; having a magnitude of seven normal shorts. An epitrite (⏑ – – –, – ⏑ – –, – – ⏑ – –, – – – ⏑), or an irrational trochaic or iambic dipody of epitritic form, is really or apparently heptasemic.

heptasepalous (hep-ta-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, having seven sepals.

heptaspermous (hep-ta-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having seven seeds. [Rare.]

heptastich (hep'ta-stik), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *στίχος*, a line.] In *pros.*, a strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of seven lines or verses.

heptastichous (hep-tas'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά* = E. *seven*, + *στίχος*, a row.] In *bot.*, having the leaves arranged in seven spiral rows, the eighth leaf of the series being over the first. This is a condition rarely found in nature.

heptastrophic (hep-ta-strof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάστροφος*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *στροφή*, a strophe: see *strophe*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or containing seven strophes or stanzas: as, a *heptastrophic* song or poem.

heptasyllabic (hep″ta-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< LL. *heptasyllabus*, < Gr. *ἑπτασύλλαβος*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *συλλαβή*, syllable: see *syllable*.] Containing or consisting of seven syllables. The second half of the elegiac pentameter is always heptasyllabic.

Heptateuch (hep'ta-tūk), *n.* [< NL. *heptateuchus*, < Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *τεῦχος*, a tool, implement, later also a book. Cf. *Pentateuch*.] The first seven books of the Old Testament. The last two (Joshua and Judges) contain the history of the Jews in the promised land under the theocratic government historically developed in the preceding five, or the Pentateuch.

heptatomic (hep-ta-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἄτομος*, an atom.] Same as *heptavalent*.

Fluorine (mon- and *heptatomic*).
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 405.

Heptatrema (hep-ta-trē'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *τρῆμα*, hole.] The typical genus of *Heptatremidæ*, containing myzonts which have generally seven pairs of branchial apertures, but occasionally only six. Also called *Bdellostoma*. *Duméril*.

Heptatremidæ (hep-ta-trem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heptatrema* + *-idæ*.] A family of hyperotretous myzonts, represented by the genus *Heptatrema*, with seven or six pairs of lateral branchial apertures. Also called *Bdellostomidæ*.

heptavalent (hep-tav'a-lent), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, have power: see *valid*.] In *chem.*, equivalent to seven atoms of hydrogen in combining or saturating power: applied to an atom which can be substituted for or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen. Also *heptatomic*.

heptene (hep'tēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *-ene*.] Same as *heptylene*.

heptyl (hep'til), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ὕλη*, matter.] The hypothetical radical (C_7H_{15}) of heptylic alcohol and its derivatives.

heptylene (hep'ti-lēn), *n.* [< *heptyl* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C_7H_{14}), homologous and polymeric with ethylene, existing in three isomeric forms. That obtained by the distillation of Boghead coal is a colorless mobile liquid having a peculiar alliaceous odor, and is soluble in alcohol. Also *heptene*.

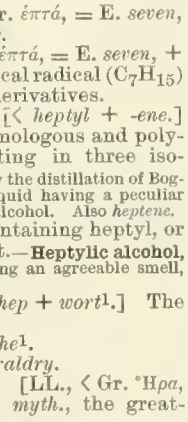
heptylic (hep-til'ik), *a.* Containing heptyl, or related to or derived from it.—**Heptylic alcohol**, $C_7H_{15}OH$, a colorless liquid having an agreeable smell, boiling at 347° F.

hepwort (hep'wėrt), *n.* [< *hep* + *wort*[1].] The dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

her (hėr), *pron.* See under *he*[1].

her. An abbreviation of *heraldry*.

Hera, Here[7] (hē'rä, -rē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. Ἥρα, Ionic Ἥρη, Hera.] In *Gr. myth.*, the greatest feminine divinity of Olympus, queen of heaven, wife and sister of Zeus, and inferior in power to him alone. She was the type of virtuous womanhood, and of the wife and mother. In art she is represented as a majestic woman, fully clad in flowing draperies, characteristically with the stephane or crown on her brow, and bearing a long scepter. By the Romans Hera was early identified with their Juno, originally a distinct divinity; and the Latin name is now commonly given to the Greek goddess.



Hera. — Statue in Museo Nazionale, Naples.

Here comes to-day,
Pallas and Aphrodite, claiming each
This meed of fairest.
Tennyson, Œnone.

Heraclean, Heracleian (her-a-klē'an), *a.* [< L. *Heracleus*, < Gr. Ἡράκλειος, pertaining to Heracles: see *Hercules*.] Pertaining to Heracles or Hercules; Herculean. Also spelled *Heraklean*.—**Heraclean stone** (Latin *lapis Heracleus*, Greek λίθος Ἡρακλεία), the magnet: so called from its power of attraction.

The power of the *Heraclean stone* was well known to the ancients as a matter of curiosity.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 266.

Heracleidan, *a.* and *n.* See *Heraclidan*.

Heracleonite (hē-rak'lē-ọ-nīt), *n.* [< *Heracleon* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] *Eccles.*, a follower of Heracleon, a Valentinian Gnostic of the second century, noted as a commentator on the Gospel of John.

Heracles, *n.* See *Hercules*.

Heracleum (her-a-klē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡρακλεία*, a plant so called, fem. of Ἡράκλειος, Ἡρακλῆς, Hercules.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants founded by Linnæus, belonging to the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, tribe *Peucedaneæ*, characterized by its broadly obovate, strongly compressed wing-margined fruit. The genus embraces about 80 species of perennial or biennial herbs, with alternate leaves, and generally white flowers in compound umbels. They are chiefly natives of the temperate regions of the old world. *H. lanatum* is the only American species. It is known as the *cow-parsnip* or *hogweed*, and is eaten by some of the native tribes of North America. A Kamchatkan species yields, when properly treated, a sweet exudation which is employed in the preparation of a distilled spirit. *H. Sphondylium*, a European species, is used for feeding pigs and sometimes as a domestic remedy.

Branch with Umbel and Leaf of Cow-parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, fruit cut transversely.

Heraclid (her'a-klid), *n.* [< L. *Heraclīdes*, pl. *Heraclīdæ*, < Gr. Ἡρακλείδης, pl. Ἡράκλειδαι, the descendants, as they claimed, of Hercules, < Ἡρακλῆς, Ἡρακλέης, > L. *Hercules*, in Gr. myth. the most famous of the heroes: see *Hercules*.] A descendant of Heracles (Hercules); specifically, one of the Heraclidan or Dorian aristocracy of Sparta, who claimed descent from Hercules through his son Hyllus. Also *Heraklid*.

Heraclidan, Heracleidan (her-a-klī'dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Heraclid* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Heracleidæ, or descendants of Heracles (Hercules).

On Sulí's rock, and Parga's shore,
Exists the remnant of a line
Such as the Doric mothers bore;
And there, perhaps, some seed is sown,
The *Heracleidan* blood might own.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86 (song, st. 13).

II. *n.* A Heraclid.
Also *Heraklidan*.

Heraclitan (her-a-klī'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Heraclitus* (see *Heraclitean*) + *-an*.] Same as *Heraclitean*.

Heraclitanism (her-a-klī'tan-izm), *n.* [< *Heraclitan* + *-ism*.] Same as *Heracliteanism*.

Heraclitean (her″a-klī-tē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Heraclitēus*, Gr. Ἡρακλείτειος, pertaining to Heraclitus (pl. Ἡρακλείτειοι, the disciples of Heraclitus), < Ἡράκλειτος, L. *Heraclitus*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the philosopher Heraclitus of Ephesus (who lived about 535–475 B. C.). His work, of which fragments are preserved, was in a prose so sententious, and his opinions were so paradoxical, that the Greeks complained much of his obscurity. He placed great stress upon the element of mediation and continuity in things, especially in time, saying that nothing is or is not, but that all things are in a state of flux—that is, are just in the passage between existence and non-existence, at once going out of being and coming into a new being. The physics of Heraclitus formed the basis of the corresponding part of the Stoical doctrine. Heraclitus maintained the relativity of knowledge in an extreme form, holding that we know nothing of the being of things but only their appearances. His morality was sober, earnest, and a little misanthropical. Also *Heraclitan*.

II. *n.* A follower of Heraclitus.

The extreme *Heracliteans*, as Cratylus, rejected the proposition, or combination of words, as expressing a unity and permanence not to be found in things.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 784.

Also *Heraclitan*.

Heracliteanism (her″a-klī-tē'an-izm), *n.* [< *Heraclitean* + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrine of Heraclitus. Also *Heraclitanism*.

Reading the Ephesian doctrine with the eyes of a Cynic, and the Cynic ethics in the light of *Heracliteanism*, he [Zeno] came to formulate his distinctive theory of the universe far in advance of either. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 562.

Heraclitic (her-a-klit'ik), *a.* [< *Heraclitus* (see *Heraclitean*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Heraclitean*.

The Eleatic doctrine that only unity has real being, the *Heraclitic* counter-doctrine that only in change, in the many, is truth to be found. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 784.

Heræon, Heræum (hē-rē'on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἡραῖον (sc. *ἱερόν*), a place sacred to Hera, < Ἥρα, Ἥρη, Hera: see *Hera*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a temple or sanctuary of Hera (Juno).

Heraion (hē-rī'on), *n.* Same as *Heræon*.

Heraklean, Herakleidan. See *Heraclean, Heraclidan*.

herald (her'ald), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *herault, heraut, harrot*, < ME. *herald, herauld, heraud, haraud, herowd, herod, harrold*, etc., = D. *heraut* = late MHG. *heralt, herolt, erhalt*, G. *herold* (> Sw. *härold* = Dan. *herold*), < OF. *heralt, heraut*, F. *héraut* = Sp. *haraldo, heraldo*, also *faraute* = Pg. *arauto*, also *faraute* = It. *araldo*, < ML. *haraldus, heraldus*, a herald; of OHG. origin. The word appears also as a proper name, Icel. *Haraldr*, late AS. *Harald, Harold*, E. *Harold* (ult. of G. origin: the reg. AS. form would have been **Herewald;* it occurs reversed in *Waldhere*) = OS. *Hariolt* (Diez, etc.), in ML. *Chariovaldus*, answering to an OHG. **Hariwalt* (or **Hariwalto*), **Heriwalt* (the alleged OHG. *Heriold, Hariold, Arioald, Ariovald*, are later reflections); < OHG. *hari, heri* (= AS. *here*, Icel. *herr*, etc.), army (see *harry*), + *-walt* (= AS. *-weald*), in comp., strength (OHG. *-walto* = AS. *-wealda*, ruler), < *waltan* (= AS. *wealdan*, etc.), rule, have power: see *wield*. The same first element occurs in *harbor*[1], *harborough, harbinger, heriot*, etc.: see *harbor*[1], etc. The particular sense given to *herald* may have been influenced by OHG. *foraharo*, a herald, < *forharēn*, proclaim, < *fora*, fore, + *harēn*, cry out.] **1.** An officer sent by a sovereign, a general, or other person of high authority to another, or to an army or public assembly, with a formal message or proclamation, or employed in related duties. The specific office of herald has existed from early historical times; but as still maintained, as in Great Britain, it is merely nominal or restricted to subsidiary functions. In the middle ages the herald was an important adjunct of armies and courts. His person was inviolable. His costume was emblazoned with the armorial bearings of his chief, and constituted an official dress which it was a high offense for another person to assume. As armorial bearings became a matter of careful record, the herald was especially charged with the proper depicting and blazoning of achievements, and with the supervision of the assumption of bearings by those who were entitled to them and their prohibition to others, and hence with the genealogy of noble families and the descent of titles. At times questions of precedence, and of the marshaling of ceremonial processions and the like, were referred to heralds. Compare *pursuivant* and *king-at-arms*. See *Herald's College*, below.

An *hawrawde* hyes before, the beste of the lordes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3014.

The next Day after the Battel, French *Heralds* came to ask leave to bury their Dead, and had it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 171.

As I watched the gates,
Lodged on my post, a *herald* is arrived
From Cæsar's camp. *Addison*, Cato, ii. 1.

The *heralds* then proclaimed silence until the laws of the tourney should be rehearsed. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xii.

2. In extended modern use, any official messenger, especially one charged with a message of defiance, a proposition of peace, or the like. —**3.** A proclaimer; a publisher; a crier; an announcer of important tidings. [In this sense the word is now much used as the specific name of various newspapers.]

Shall the loud *Herald* our Success relate,
Or mitred Priest appoint the solemn Day?
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 26.

The image of the world is the *herald* of the divine power and wisdom. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

After my death I wish no other *herald*,
No other speaker of my living actions. . . .
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

4. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger: sometimes used poetically in apposition or attributively.

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

Now the *herald* lark
Left his ground-nest, high towering to descry
The morn's approach. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 279.

She with a subtle smile in her mild eyes,
The *herald* of her triumph, drawing nigh
Half-whisper'd in his ear. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

5. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*, more fully called *herald-duck*. See *earl-duck*, *harle*. *Rev. C. Swainson*, 1885. [Shetland

Isles.]—6. A noctuid moth, *Conoptera libatrix*: an English collectors' name. See *Conoptera*.—**Herald-at-arms**, in the middle ages the herald or pursuivant when acting as regulator of a just or tourney, or when decreeing upon the bearings allowed to be worn by any person; hence, a general term for a herald.

There was a *Herald at Arms* sent lately from Paris to Flanders, who by sound of Trumpet denounced and proclaimed open War against the King of Spain.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 18.

Heralds' College, or *College of Arms*, a royal corporation in England, instituted in the fifteenth century. Its members are the earl marshal, three kings at arms, six heralds, and three pursuivants; and its chief business is the granting of armorial bearings or coats of arms, and the tracing and preservation of genealogies. In Scotland the corresponding functions belong to the Lyon Court. See *Lyon king of arms*, under *king-at-arms*.

herald (her'ald), *v. t.* [< OF. *heraulder, heraudder*, herald: from the noun.] To proclaim; give tidings of as a herald; announce.

We are sent
To give thee, from our royal master, thanks;
Only to *herald* thee into his sight, not pay thee.
Shak., Macbeth, I. 3.

She smiled, but something in her smile
Was like the *heralding* of tears.
When lonely pain the grieved heart bears.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 52.

herald-crab (her'ald-krab), *n.* A species of crab, *Huenia heraldica*, so called because its carapace presents a fancied resemblance to the heraldic shield and mantle.

heraldic (hē-ral'dik), *a.* [< F. *héraldique* = Sp. *heráldico* = Pg. *heraldico*; as *herald* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to heralds or heraldry, and especially to that branch of heraldry which deals with armorial bearings: as, a *heraldic* lion; the *heraldic* representation of birds, beasts, etc.; *heraldic* blazonry.

As for the *heraldic* question, although he had not assumed the arms of Clarence, he might have assumed them, or even those of Edward III. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 354.

2. In *herpet.*, giving warning; monitory, as a lizard: as, the *heraldic* varan, *Varanus* or *Monitor heraldicus*, of India.—**Heraldic chapter, heraldic college**, the Heralds' College, or College of Arms.—**Heraldic French**, a barbarous sort of French used in heraldic blazonry.—**Heraldic shield**, a shield charged with heraldic bearings.

heraldical (hē-ral'di-kal), *a.* [< *heraldic* + *-al*.] Of a heraldic character; relating to heralds or heraldry. [Rare.]

Making a considerable progress in *heraldical* and antiquarian studies under his inspection, he published a book.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

heraldically (hē-ral'di-kal-i), *adv.* In a heraldic manner; in accordance with the rules of heraldry.

heraldize (her'al-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heraldized*, ppr. *heraldizing*. [< *herald* + *-ize*.] To blazon. [Rare.]

herald-moth (her'ald-môth), *n.* Same as *herald*, 6.

heraldry (her'ald-ri), *n.*; pl. *heraldries* (-riz). [< OF. *heraudderie*, < *herault, heraut*, herald: see *herald*.] 1. The office or duty of a herald; specifically, the art and science of genealogy and precedence; the science of honorary distinctions, and especially of armorial bearings. In modern times heraldry is reduced to the department of armorial delineation, blazonry, and the right of certain persons to certain bearings, except when, as in England, it has to do with marshaling processions, and with the rare ceremonies at which heraldic proclamations are made.

The law of *heraldry* in war is positive.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 15.

To woo a wench with empty hands
Is no good *heraldry*; therefore let's to the gold,
And share it equally; 'twill speak for us
More than a thousand compliments or cringes.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

Heraldry became a handmaid of chivalry, and the marshalling of badges, crests, coat-armour, pennons, helmets and other devices of distinction grew into an important branch of knowledge. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 471.

Heraldry is another element by means of which archæology provides trustworthy canons of criticism in relation to written and unwritten mediæval records.
Encyc. Brit., II. 343.

2. A heraldic emblazonment: a coat of arms. [Poetical.]

And in the midst, 'mong thousand *heraldries*, . . .
A shielded scutcheon blushed with blood of queens and kings. *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 24.

Heaps of living gold that daily grow,
And title-scrolls and gorgeous *heraldries*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Heraldic symbolism.

He, whose sable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble, . . .
Hath now this dread and black complexion smear'd
With *heraldry* more dismal; head to foot
Now is he total gules. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. Pomp; ceremony. [Poetical.]

He who with all Heaven's *heraldry* whilere
Entered the world now bleeds to give us ease.
Milton, Circumcision, l. 10.

Allusive heraldry, canting heraldry. Same as *allusive arms* (which see, under *arms*²).—**False heraldry.** See *false*.

heraldship (her'ald-ship), *n.* [< *herald* + *-ship*.] The state of being a herald; the office of a herald.

heraldyet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *heraudie, hiraudee*, a coat, frock; appar. orig. a herald's coat, < *herault, heraut*, herald: see *herald*.] Habit; figuratively, character.

As he whiche hath the *heraldye*
Of hem that usen for to lye.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 173.

heraud, *n.* An obsolete variant of *herald*. *Chaucer*.

herb (ėrb or hėrb), *n.* [The initial *h*, as reg. in words coming from L. through OF., was silent in ME. and is prop. silent in mod. E., but is now sometimes pronounced, in conformity to *herbaceous, herbarium*, and other forms in which the *h* is properly pronounced, as being recently taken from the L.; early mod. E. also *hearbe, erbe* (cf. mod. E. dial. *arb, yarb*), < ME. *herbe*, pronounced and often spelled *erbe*, < OF. *herbe, ierbe, erbe*, F. *herbe* = Pr. *herba, erba* = Sp. *yerba* = Pg. *herva, erva* = It. *erba*, < L. *herba*, grass, green stalks or blades, herbage, an herb; supposed, without much probability, to be connected with OL. *forbea*, food, Gr. *φορβή*, pasture, fodder, forage, < *φέρβειν*, feed.] 1. A plant in which the stem does not become woody and persistent, but dies annually or after flowering down to the ground at least: thus distinguished from a shrub or tree, which has a woody stem or trunk.

On a thursday at even in the moneth of Aprille, in the tyme that these *erbes* and trees be-gynne to florissh.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 242.

No flower was nigh, no grass, *herb*, leaf, or weed,
But stole his blood and seem'd with him to bleed.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1055.

It [a garden] belongeth especially to the Physitians, and is famoused over most places of Christendome for the soveraigne vertue of medicinable *hearbes*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 183.

Specifically—2. A herbaceous plant used officinally.—3†. That part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification, including the stem or stalk, the leaves, etc.—**Herb mastic**, a labiate plant and species of thyme, *Thymus Mastichina*, growing in Europe. The Syrian herb mastic is a germander, *Teucrium marum*, of the Levant. Also called *cat-thyme*.—**Herb of friendship**, a species of stonecrop, *Sedum Anacampseros*, of continental Europe, not very abundant. Also called *evergreen orpine*.—**Herb of Paris.** Same as *herb-paris*.—**Herb of St. Martin**, a tropical plant, *Sauvagesia erecta*, belonging to the natural order *Violarieæ*, ranging from Peru to the West Indies, and found in western Africa, Madagascar, and Java. In Brazil it is used for complaints of the eyes, in Peru for disorders of the bowels, and in the West Indies (where it is also called *iron-shrub*) as a diuretic.—**Herb of the cross**, the vervain, *Verbena officinalis*, which when gathered with a certain formula is imagined to be efficient in curing wounds. *T. F. Thistleton Dyer*, Folklore of Plants, 1889, p. 259.—**Herb terrible**, the silvery-leafed daphne, *Thymelæa Tartonraira*, a shrub of the Mediterranean region and Asia Minor.—**Holy herb.** See *holy*.—Syn. 1. *Plant, Shrub*, etc. See *vegetable*, *n.*

herbaceous (hėr-bā'shius), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *herbaceo* = It. *erbaceo*, < L. *herbaceus*, grassy, grass-colored, < *herba*, grass: see *herb*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of herbs.—2. Feeding on vegetables; herbivorous.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution of vegetables. *Derham*.

Herbaceous plants, plants which perish annually down to (sometimes including) the root; soft, succulent vegetables. Of herbaceous plants, some are annual, perishing stem and root every year; some are biennial, the roots subsisting two years; others are perennial, being perpetuated for many years by their roots, a new stem springing up every year.—**Herbaceous stem**, a soft, not woody stem.

herbage (ėr'- or hėr'bāj), *n.* [< F. *herbage* (= Pr. *erbatge* = Sp. *herbaje* = Pg. *hervagem* = It. *erbaggio*), < *herbe*, herb: see *herb* and *-age*.] 1. Herbaceous growth in general; vegetation; hence, pasturage; pasture-plants, as grass and clover.

The influence of true religion is mild, soft and noiseless, and constant, as the descent of the evening dew on the tender *herbage*. *Buckminster*.

Vines, olives, *herbage*, forests disappear,
And all the charms of a Sicilian year.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 25.

2. In *Eng. law*, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man.

herbaged (ėr'- or hėr'bājd), *a.* [< *herbage* + *-ed*².] Covered with herbage or grass.

Delicious is your shelter to the soul,
As to the hunted hart the sallying spring,
Or stream full-flowing, that his swelling sides
Laves, as he floats along the *herbag'd* brink.
Thomson, Summer, l. 475.

herbal (hėr'bal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *herbal*, of grass or herbs (as a noun, the month of June, also a place covered with grass, *herbel*, a meadow), < ML. **herbalis*, < L. *herba*, herb: see *herb*.] I.† *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of herbs.

To conclude, thou calling of me to that *herball* dinner and leane repast. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues.

The *herbal* savour gave his sense delight.
Quarles, Hist. Jonah.

II. *n.* 1. A book in which plants are classified and described; a treatise on the kinds, qualities, uses, etc., of plants; a book of systematic and officinal botany. [Obsolete except historically.]

The new *Herball* and such Bookes as make shew of herbes, plants, trees, fishes, foules and beasts of these regions. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 441.

An ignorant physician, though possibly he may know the shape and the colour of an herb, as it is set down in an *herbal*, yet neither knows its virtue nor its operation, nor how to prepare it for a medicine.
Bates, On the Fear of God.

2†. A herbarium.

Others made it their business to collect in voluminous *herbals* all the several leaves of some one tree.
Spectator, No. 455.

herbalism (hėr'bal-izm), *n.* [< *herbal* + *-ism*.] The knowledge of herbs.

herbalist (hėr'bal-ist), *n.* [< *herbal* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is skilled in the knowledge of plants, or makes collections of them.

He was a curious florist, an accurate *herbalist*, throughly vers'd in the book of nature.
J. Mede, Works, Author's Life.

2. A dealer in medicinal plants, or one who treats disease with botanical remedies only. [Rare.]

herbart, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *herber*, an early form of *arbor*², used by Spenser as equiv. to *herb*. Cf. OF. *herbor, erbor, erbour*, grass, herbage, < *herbe*, grass.] An herb.

The roofe hereof was arched over head,
And deckt with flowers and *herbars* daintily.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 46.

herbaria, *n.* Latin plural of *herbarium*.

herbarian (hėr-bā'ri-an), *n.* [< *herb* + *-arian*. Cf. *herbarium*.] A herbalist.

herbaristt, *n.* See *herborist*.

herbarium (hėr-bā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *herbariums*, *herbaria* (-umz, -ä). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *herbarium* = Sp. *herbario* = Pg. *hervario* = It. *erbario*, < LL. *herbarium*, neut. of L. *herbarius*, < *herba*, herb: see *herb*. Cf. *arbor*².] 1. A collection of dried plants systematically arranged; a hortus siccus. In the United States a standard herbarium-sheet has been adopted, and all plants are prepared to fit this. The sheets are 16½ inches long and 11½ inches wide, and the paper, which is white, smooth, and stiff, weighs about 28 pounds to the ream. For many European herbariums a smaller size was originally adopted, which it is inexpedient to change. The plants are attached to these sheets either by small gummed strips of paper or by gluing one side of the specimen. The sheets are then inclosed in thick double sheets of heavy manila paper called genus-covers. Each genus-cover contains a single genus, unless this is too large. Where the species of a genus are very numerous, they are placed in thin covers, called species-covers. The name of the genus or species is written in the left-hand lower corner of the cover. The specimens are kept in cases, which consist of a series of compartments 18 inches deep, 12 inches wide, and 5 or 6 inches high, the case having dust-tight doors.

2. A book or other contrivance for preserving dried specimens of plants.—3. An edifice or place in which plants are preserved for botanical purposes.

herbarizet, *v.* See *herborize*.

Herbartian (hėr-bär'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the eminent German philosopher Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776–1841), or to his system of philosophy. The philosophy of Herbart is characterized by a view of formal logic which holds the conception of continuity (as well as various other fundamental notions) to be self-contradictory. He maintained that the metaphysically real is a plurality of simple beings connected by real relationship consisting in a sort of attraction. He sought to express the fundamental principles of ontology and psychology by means of algebraical formulæ, whence his philosophy is sometimes called *exact realism*. The Herbartian philosophy has exerted considerable influence upon the development of psychology in Germany.

II. *n.* One who accepts the philosophical doctrines of Herbart.

herbary (hėr'ba-ri), *n.*; pl. *herbaries* (-riz). [Also *herbery*; in part < *herb* + *-ery*, but ult < LL. *herbarium*: see *herbarium*. Cf. OF. *herberie*, botany.] A garden of herbs.

An *herbary*, for furnishing domestic medicines, always made a part of our ancient gardens.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 231, note.

herb-bane (ėrb′bān), *n.* The broom-rape, *Orobanche major:* probably so called from its injurious effect upon the herbs on the roots of which it is parasitic.

herb-barbara (ėrb′bär′ba-rą), *n.* *Barbarea vulgaris*, a winter cress indigenous to both Europe and America.

herb-bennet (ėrb′ben′et), *n.* [< ME. *herbe benedit*, < OF. *herbe benedite*, < ML. *herba benedicta*, lit. blessed herb: L. *herba*, herb; *benedicta*, fem. of *benedictus*, blessed: see *benedict*. The ML. form is also given as *herba Benedicti*, i. e. '(St.) Benedict's (Bennet's) herb.' The plants were supposed to be antidotes to poisons, and to drive out serpents and vermin from houses in which they were kept.] **1.** A European plant, *Geum urbanum*, also known as *avens*. It is aromatic, tonic, and astringent, and has been used in medicine and as an ingredient in some ales. See *Geum*.
2†. The common valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*. —**3†.** The hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

herb-carpenter (ėrb′kär′pen-tėr), *n.* The self-heal or heal-all, *Brunella vulgaris*. See *carpenter's-herb*.

herb-christopher (ėrb′kris′tō-fėr), *n.* [ML. *herba Christophori*, i. e. '(St.) Christopher's herb.'] A name of several different plants. (*a*) A species of baneberry, the *Actæa spicata*. (*b*) *Osmunda regalis*, the royal flowering fern. (*c*) *Pulicaria dysenterica*, the fleabane. (*d*) *Spiræa ulmaria*, the meadow sweet. (*e*) *Filago Germanica*, the herb impious. (*f*) *Stachys Betonica* (*Betonica officinalis*), the wood-betony. See *betony*. (*g*) *Vicia Cracca* or *V. sepium*, two common European species of vetch. Also called *christopher*.

herb-doctor (ėrb′dok″tor), *n.* One who practises healing by means of herbs or simples. [Colloq.]

herbelet†, *n.* See *herblet*.

herber¹†, *n.* A Middle English form of *harbor*¹.

herber²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *arbor*².

In a litel *herber* that I have,
That benched was on turves fresh ygrave,
I bad men shulde me my couche make.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 203.

Scho lede hym in till a faire *herbere*,
Whare frwte was growyng in gret plentee.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

herbergage†, *n.* A Middle English form of *harborage*.

herberget, *v.* A Middle English form of *harborough*.

herbergeour†, herberjour†, *n.* Middle English forms of *harbinger*.

herberwe†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *harborough*.

herbery (hėr′bėr-i), *n.* Same as *herbary*.

herbescent (hėr-bes′ent), *a.* [< L. *herbesce(t-)s*, ppr. of *herbescere*, grow as grass or herbs, < *herba*, grass: see *herb*.] Resembling or growing like an herb; having the character of an herb; becoming herbaceous; tending from a shrubby toward a herbaceous character.

herb-eve, *n.* See *herb-ivy*.

herb-frankincense (ėrb′frangk′in-sens), *n.* The laserwort, *Laserpitium latifolium*, a European umbelliferous plant possessing an aroma and some medicinal properties.

herb-gerard (ėrb′jer′ärd), *n.* A troublesome umbelliferous weed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, common throughout Europe. Also called *goutweed, goutwort, ashweed*, and *wild* or *English masterwort*.

herb-grace (ėrb′grās′), *n.* See *herb-of-grace*.

herbicarnivorous (hėr″bi-kär-niv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *herba*, herbage, + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *vorare*, eat.] Herbivorous and carnivorous; feeding on both vegetable and animal food.

Herbicolæ (hėr-bik′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *herba*, grass, + *colere*, dwell.] In *entom.*, a group of insects which live in grass or herbage. (*a*) A group of beetles. *Latreille*, 1807. (*b*) A group of flies. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

herbicolous (hėr-bik′ō-lus), *a.* In *mycology*, growing on herbaceous plants. *Berkeley*, 1860. [Rare.]

herbid (hėr′bid), *a.* [< L. *herbidus*, full of grass or herbs, grassy, < *herba*, grass, herb: see *herb*.] Covered with herbs. [Rare.]

herbiferous (hėr-bif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *herbifère* = Sp. *herbifero*, < L. *herbifer*, producing grass or herbs, < *herba*, grass, herb, + *ferre* = E. *bear*².] Bearing herbs.

herbist (hėr′bist), *n.* [< OF. *herbiste;* as *herb* + *-ist*.] One skilled in herbs; a herbalist. *Cotgrave*.

herb-ive, *n.* See *herb-ivy*.

Herbivora (hėr-biv′ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *herbivorus:* see *herbivorous*.] **1.** A group of animals, especially mammals, which feed on herbage. The term has no specific implication, but is a common collective name of hoofed quadrupeds.
2. A division of *Marsupialia;* the herbivorous marsupials, as the kangaroos. Also called *Poëphaga*.

herbivore (hėr′bi-vōr), *n.* A herbivorous animal; one of the *Herbivora*.

herbivorous (hėr-biv′ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *herbivore* = Sp. *herbívoro* = Pg. *herbivoro* = It. *erbivoro*, < NL. *herbivorus*, < L. *herba*, grass, herb, + *vorare*, eat.] Eating herbs; feeding on vegetables: distinguished from *carnivorous, insectivorous*, etc.—**Herbivorous cetaceans**, the sirenians, as the manatee, dugong, and halicore.—**Herbivorous marsupials**, the kangaroos and their allies.

herb-ivy (ėrb′ī″vi), *n.* [Formerly also *herb* (*herbe, hearb, hearbe*) *ivie*, also *herb-ive, herb-eve;* < *herb* + *ivy*². See *ivy*².] An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Ajuga* (*A. Iva* or *A. Chamæpitys*), otherwise known as *ground-pine, field-cypress*, and *gout-ivy*. The name is also sometimes given to the hartshorn-plantain, *Plantago Coronopus*, or the swine's-cress, *Senebiera Coronopus*.

herb-johnt (ėrb′jon′), *n.* Some tasteless pot-herb. *Dacus*.

Balm, with the destitution of God's blessing, doth as much good as a branch of *herb-John* in our pottage.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 376.

herbless (ėrb′- or hėrb′les), *a.* [< *herb* + *-less*.] Destitute of herbs or herbage.

Near some rugged *herbless* rock,
Where no shepherd keeps his flock.
J. Warton, Solitude.

But far remov'd in thund'ring camp is found,
His slumbers short, his bed the *herbless* ground.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 1108.

herblet (ėrb′- or hėrb′let), *n.* [Formerly also *herbelet;* < OF. *herbelette*, dim. of *herbe*, herb.] A little herb.

You were as flowers, now wither'd; even so
These *herblets* shall, which we upon you strow.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

herb-lily (ėrb′lil″i), *n.* A name given by florists to species of the genus *Alstrœmeria*, tuberous-rooted amaryllidaceous greenhouse-plants of tropical America. *A. psittacina* is called *parrot-flower*.

herb-louisa (ėrb′lö-ē′zą), *n.* The lemon-verbena, *Lippia citriodora*, a shrub from Chili with lemon-scented leaves.

herb-margaret (ėrb′mär′ga-ret), *n.* The English daisy, *Bellis perennis*. Also called *bruisewort* and *marguerite*.

herb-of-grace, herb of grace (ėrb′ov-grās′), *n.* [Formerly also *herb-a-grace;* also by contraction *herb-grace;* so called in allusion to its other name, *rue* (*rue*²), associated with *rue*, repent (*rue*¹).] **1.** The common rue, *Ruta graveolens*. Also called *herb-of-repentance, herb-repentance*.

Here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of rue, sour *herb of grace*.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4.

2. The hedge-hyssop, *Gratiola officinalis*.—**3.** The vervain, *Verbena officinalis*.

herborisation, herborise, etc. See *herborization*, etc.

herborist (hėr′bō-rist), *n.* [Formerly also *herbarist;* < F. *herboriste* (> It. *erborista*), < *herboriser*, herborize: see *herborize*.] A herbalist.

Of the Indian Plants diuers haue written, both in their generall Herballs, as Pena and Lobel, Gerard, with other *Herbarists*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

The first *herbarist* and apothecarie, renowned for the knowledge of simples and composition of medicines, was Cheron, son of Saturne and Phyllira.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 56.

herborization (hėr″bō-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< F. *herborisation* (> Sp. *herborizacion*, Pg. *herborização*), < *herboriser*, herborize: see *herborize*.] **1.** The act of seeking plants in the field; botanizing.—**2.** The impression or figuration of plants in mineral substances.
Also spelled *herborisation*.

herborize (hėr′bō-rīz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *herborized*, ppr. *herborizing*. [Formerly also *herborise;* < F. *herboriser* (> Sp. *herborizar*), formed appar. in imitation of *arboriser, arboriste* (see *arborize, arborist*), < *herbe*, herb: see *herb*.] **I.** *intrans.* To search for plants for botanical purposes; botanize.

Little mattocks, pickaxes, grubbing hooks, cabbies, (bèches) pruning knives, and other instruments requisite for *herborising*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

The Apothecaries' Company very seldom miss coming to Hampstead every spring, and here have their *herbarizing* feast. *Sconce*, Hampstead Water (1734), p. 27.

He *herborised* as he travelled, and enriched the Flora Suecica with new discoveries. *Tooke*.

II. *trans.* To form the figures of plants in, as minerals. Also *arborize*.

Daubenton has shown that *herborized* stones contain very fine mosses. *Fourcroy* (trans.).

Also spelled *herborise*.

herborizer (hėr′bō-rī-zėr), *n.* One who searches for plants for botanical purposes. Also spelled *herboriser*.

herborought, herborowt, *n.* and *v.* Same as *harborough*.

herbose (hėr′bōs), *a.* [< L. *herbosus:* see *herbous*.] Same as *herbous*.

Nor in December, if we reason close,
Are fields poetically call'd *herbose*.
Byrom, Critical Remarks on Horace, Odes, ii. 3.

herbous (hėr′bus), *a.* [= F. *herbeux* = Pr. *erbos* = Sp. *herboso* = Pg. *hervoso* = It. *erboso*, < L. *herbosus*, full of herbs, grassy, < *herba*, herb: see *herb*.] Abounding with herbs.

herb-paris (ėrb′par′is), *n.* A liliaceous herb, *Paris quadrifolia*, common in England and on the continent, related to *Trillium*, the wake-robin. It is the only species of the genus, and has several other names, such as *herb-truelove, fox-grape, leopard's-bane, four-leaved grass, one-berry*, etc. The roots and berries are considered poisonous, though the latter have been used for inflammation of the eyes. The leaves and stems were also formerly used in medicine. Also called *herb of Paris*.

herb-peter (ėrb′pē′tėr), *n.* The common European cowslip or primrose, *Primula veris:* said to be so called from its resemblance to St. Peter's badge, a bunch of keys.

herb-repentance (ėrb′rē-pen′tans), *n.* Same as *herb-of-grace*, 1.

herb-robert (ėrb′rob′ėrt), *n.* [< ME. *herbe robert*, < OF. *herbe Robert*, < ML. *herba Roberti*, Robert's herb.] An abundant species of geranium, *Geranium Robertianum*, of both Europe and America: said to be so called because it

Herb-robert. *Geranium Robertianum*. *a*, fruit.

was used to cure a disease known as Robert's plague, from Robert, Duke of Normandy. Its reddish stems have given it the names *redshanks* and *dragon's-blood*, while a certain unpleasant odor has earned for it the name of *stinking crane's-bill*. In West Cumberland, England, there is a superstition that if it is plucked misfortune will follow, and it is there called *death-come-quickly*.

herb-sophia (ėrb′sō-fī′ą), *n.* The fine-leafed hedge-mustard, flixweed, or flaxweed, *Nisymbrium Sophia*.

herb-trinity (ėrb′trin′i-ti), *n.* **1.** The pansy, *Viola tricolor:* so called in reference to the three colors in one flower.—**2.** The liverleaf, *Anemone Hepatica:* so called in reference to the three leaves or lobes in one leaf. See cut under *Hepatica*.

herb-truelove (ėrb′trö′luv), *n.* Same as *herb-paris*.

herb-twopence (ėrb′tö′pens), *n.* The moneywort, *Lysimachia nummularia:* so called in reference to the paired coin-shaped leaves.

herbulent† (hėr′bū-lent), *a.* [< L. *herba*, herb, + E. *-ulent* as in *opulent, corpulent*, etc. Cf. L. *herbula*, dim. of *herba*.] Same as *herbous*. *Bailey*.

herb-william (ėrb′wil′yam), *n.* An aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Ammi majus*, common in central and southern Europe, growing in sandy places. The particular origin of the name is unknown; it occurs in [illegible] (1597), p. 46. Also called [illegible] and *bishop's-weed*.

herbwoman (ėrb′wim″en), *n.*; pl. *herbwomen* (-wim″en). A woman who sells herbs.

Your *herbwoman;* she that sells greens and roots.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6.

herby (ėr'bi or hėr'bi), *a.* [< *herb* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining or relating to herbs; abounding with or affected by herbs; herbaceous.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any fitness of *herby* substance. *Bacon.*

For the cold, lean, and leguminated, such *herby* ingredients should be made choice of as warm and cherish the natural heat. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

The roots of hills and *herby* valleys then,
For food there hunting. *Chapman.*

The open air of the barton, laden with hay scents and the *herby* breath of cows. *T. Hardy*, Interlopers at the Knap, iii.

Hercoceras (hėr-kos'ę-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρκος*, a fence, wall, barrier, + *κέρας*, horn.] The typical genus of the family *Hercoceratidæ*.

Hercoceratidæ (hėr-kos-ę-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hercoceras* (*-rat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods, typified by the genus *Hercoceras*. They are discoidal forms having the whorl trapezoidal in cross-section, and a row of large nodes or spines on the outer edges of the sides; the apertures are more or less flattened dorsabdominally, and extended above into two lateral sinuses. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 232.

hercogamous (hėr-kog'a-mus), *a.* [As *hercogamy* + *-ous*.] Characterized by hercogamy, as a flower.

hercogamy (hėr-kog'a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕρκος*, a fence, wall, barrier, + *γάμος*, marriage.] The prevention of self-fertilization in flowers by means of specific structural peculiarities. A term applied to those flowers in which obstructions, such as protuberances, etc., have been developed, which prevent fertilization by their own pollen without external aid, as that of insects. The rostellum of orchids is one of the best examples of this condition, where the natural access of pollen is, in most species, completely blocked from the stigmatic chamber. Also *herkogamy*.

Herculanean (hėr-kū-lā'nē-an), *a.* [< L. *Herculanensis*, adj., < *Herculaneum*, Herculaneum, (Gr. *Ἡράκλειον*), prop. neut. adj., < *Hercules*, Hercules: see *Hercules*.] Of or pertaining to Herculaneum, an ancient Roman city near Naples, buried at the same time with Pompeii by the eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79. The site of Herculaneum was forgotten, but it was discovered in the early part of the eighteenth century under the town of Resina, and many remarkable works of art and other remains have since been obtained from it by excavation.

Elevations, drawings, plans,
Models of *Herculanean* pots and pans.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 398.

Herculanensian (hėr"kū-lā-nen'si-an), *a.* [< L. *Herculanensis*, < *Herculaneum*, Herculaneum.] Same as *Herculanean*.

Herculanensian manuscripts.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

Herculean (hėr-kū'lē-an), *a.* [< L. *Herculĕus*, of or pertaining to Hercules, < *Hercules*, Hercules: see *Hercules*.] **1.** Of or relating to Hercules: as, the twelve *Herculean* labors; the *Herculean* myth.—**2.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Resembling Hercules in size, strength, or courage; appropriate to the attributes of Hercules: as, a *herculean* athlete; a *herculean* fist.

So rose the Danite strong,
Herculean Samson, from the harlot-lap
Of Philistean Dalilah. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1060.

An *herculean* robustness of mind, and nerves not to be broken with labour. *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

3. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Very difficult or dangerous: in allusion to the Herculean labors: as, a *herculean* task.

The Farnese Hercules.—Statue [illegible] in Museo [illegible], Naples.

But what's the end of thy *Herculean* labours?
B. Jonson, Masques [at Court.

Hercules (hėr'kū-lēz), *n.* [L.; in voc., as a familiar oath, *hercules*, *hercule*, *hercle*, *mehercle*; Etruscan *Hercle*, accom. of Gr. *Ἡρακλῆς*, earlier *Ἡράκλεης*, lit. having or showing Hera's glory, < *Ἥρα*, Hera, + *κλέος*, glory, fame: see *glory*.] **1.** In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, a mighty hero, originating in Greek legend, but adopted by the Romans, and worshiped as the god of physical strength, courage, and related qualities. According to the mythical account, his father, Zeus (Jupiter), destined him to the sovereignty of Tiryns by right of his mother, Alcmene, granddaughter of Perseus, but was thwarted by Hera (Juno). After Hercules had performed wonderful deeds in behalf of Thebes, his birthplace, Hera consented to his being made immortal on condition of his accomplishing certain superhuman feats for his rival Eurystheus of Tiryns, in which he succeeded. These feats, called the twelve labors of Hercules, were as follows: (1) the strangling of the Nemean lion; (2) the killing of the Lernean hydra; (3) the capture of the Cerynean stag; (4) the capture of the Erymanthian boar; (5) the cleaning of the Augean stables; (6) the slaughter of the Stymphalian birds; (7) the capture of the Cretan bull; (8) the capture of the man-eating mares of Diomedes; (9) the securing of the girdle of Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons; (10) the fetching of the red oxen of Geryones; (11) the procuring of the golden apples of the Hesperides; (12) the bringing to the upper world of the dog Cerberus, guardian of Hades. The subject of this most famous of the Herculean legends (of comparatively late date) is distinguished as the Tirynthian Hercules from other personifications of Hercules worshiped in different places and countries (as the Cretan or the Egyptian Hercules, etc.), under the same or other names, the attributes of these various personifications being essentially the same, but their legendary history being different. Hercules is represented as brawny and muscular, with broad shoulders, generally naked, or draped merely in the skin of the Nemean lion, the head of the lion being often drawn over that of the hero as a helmet. He is usually armed with a club, sometimes with a bow and arrows.

Leave that labour to great *Hercules*;
And let it be more than Alcides' twelve.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

My Eustace might have sat for *Hercules*;
So muscular he spread, so broad of breast.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. One of the ancient constellations, between Lyra and Corona Borealis, representing a man

The Constellation Hercules.

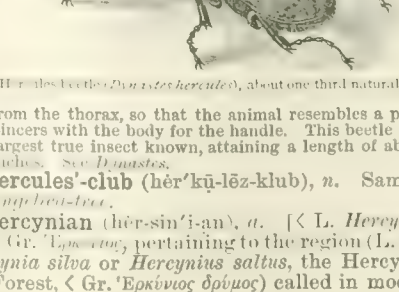
upon one knee, with his head toward the south, and with uplifted arms. The ancients did not identify the constellation with Hercules; the moderns place a club in one hand, and a branch of an apple-tree, with the three heads of Cerberus, in the other. The constellation contains one star of the second magnitude (*β*), nine of the third, and twelve of the fourth.

3. A form of drop-hammer. See the extract.

The *Hercules*, a ponderous mass of iron attached to a vertical guide rod, which was lifted originally by a gang of men with ropes, but afterwards by steam power, and allowed to fall by its own weight. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 425.

4. Same as *Hercules-beetle*.—**Hercules' allheal**, a perennial umbelliferous plant, *Opopanax Chironium*, a native of southern Europe. The roots and seeds are said to be similar in flavor and quality to the parsnip. Also called *poundwort*.—**Hercules' club**, a weapon mentioned in the seventeenth century as consisting of a heavy head of wood with nails driven into it and furnished with a handle: apparently a weapon extemporized for the defense of a fortified place.—**Hercules' Pillars**. See *pillar*.

Hercules-beetle (hėr'kū-lēz-bē"tl), *n.* A very large Brazilian lamellicorn beetle, *Megasoma* or *Dynastes hercules*. A large horn projects from the head of the male, and there is a smaller similar projection



Hercules beetle (*Dynastes hercules*), about one third natural size.

from the thorax, so that the animal resembles a pair of pincers with the body for the handle. This beetle is the largest true insect known, attaining a length of about 6 inches. See *Dynastes*.

Hercules'-club (hėr'kū-lēz-klub), *n.* Same as *angelica-tree*.

Hercynian (hėr-sin'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Hercynius*, < Gr. *Ἑρκύνιος*, pertaining to the region (L. *Hercynia silva* or *Hercynius saltus*, the Hercynian Forest, < Gr. *Ἑρκύνιος δρῦμος*) called in mod. G. *der Harz* or *das Harzgebirge*, the Harz mountains.] Of or pertaining to the forest-covered mountain-system of Germany. The word varied greatly in its application. Some ancient geographers made it cover a large part of Germany, while later writers restricted it to Bohemia, Moravia, etc.

The reindeer lingered on in the *Hercynian* forest that overshadowed North Germany as late as the time of Julius Cæsar. *Edinburgh Rev.*

hercynite (hėr'si-nīt), *n.* [< *Hercyn(ian)* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of the spinel group, containing alumina and iron, found in the Bohemian (Hercynian) Forest.

herd[1] (hėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heard*, *herde*; < ME. *herde*, *hoerde*, < AS. *heord* (gen. dat. *heorde*, also *herde*, *hyrde*), a herd, flock (of beasts, but also, like *flock*, of persons, a family or congregation, in Biblical sense); also, rarely, keeping or custody (a sense otherwise expressed by comp. *heord-rēden*, *hyrd-rēden*); = OHG. *herta*, MHG. *herte*, *hert*, G. *herde*, *heerde* (for **herte*, by LG. influence) = Icel. *hjörth* = Sw. Dan. *hjord* = Goth. *hairda*, a herd, flock. Cf. Skt. *çardha*, troop, OBulg. *çreda*, a herd.] **1.** A number of animals feeding or driven together; a drove; a flock: commonly used of the larger animals, such as cows, oxen, horses, asses (cattle), deer, camels, elephants, whales, etc., and sometimes of small cattle, as sheep, hogs, etc., and in falconry and fowling of birds, as swans, cranes, and curlews.

I observed nothing but . . . sundry *heards* of blacke swine, and flocks of blacke sheepe.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 75.

The lowing *herd* winds slowly o'er the lea.
Gray, Elegy.

An *herd* of swans, of cranes, and of curlews.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

The dwellers of the deep, in mighty *herds*,
Passed by us. *Bryant*, Sella.

2. In a disparaging sense, a company of men or people; a rabble; a mob: as, the vulgar *herd*.

When he perceived the common *herd* was glad he refused the crown, he plucked me ope his doublet, and offered them his throat to cut. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden.*

You can never interest the common *herd* in the abstract question. *Coleridge.*

herd[1] (hėrd), *v.* [< ME. *herden*, herd; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go in a herd; congregate as beasts; feed or run in droves.

If men will with Nebuchadnezzar *herd* with the beasts of the field, no wonder if their reason departs from them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

2. To associate; unite in troops or companies; become one of any faction, party, or set: used in a more or less derogatory or sinister sense.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem
One of the number. *Addison*, Cato, iii. 4.

The sovereign people crowded into the market-place, *herding* together with the instinct of sheep, who seek safety in each other's company.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 437.

A throng enclosed the rector of Briarfield; twenty or more pressed around him. . . . The curates, *herding* together after their manner, made a constellation of three lesser planets. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvi.

II. *trans.* To form into or as if into a herd.

The rest . . .
Are *herded* with the vulgar, and so kept.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Wild stallions continually *herded* off the droves of the Indians of the southern plains, thus thwarting any endeavor to improve the stock by breeding.
The Century, XXXVII. 334.

herd[2] (hėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heard*, *herde*; < ME. *herde*, *hirde*, *heorde*, *hurde*, < AS. *hirde*, *hierde*, *hyrde*, sometimes *heorde* (= OS. OFries. *hirdi* = MLG. *herde* = OHG. *hirti*, MHG. G. *hirte*, *hirt* = Icel. *hirdhir* = Sw. *herde* = Dan. *hyrde* = Goth. *hairdeis*), a keeper of cattle, sheep, etc.; with suffix *-e*, orig. *-ja*, < *heord*, a herd, flock: see *herd*[1].] A herdsman; a keeper of cattle; a shepherd; hence, a keeper of any domestic animals: now rare in the simple form (except in Scotland), but common in composition, as in *cowherd*, *goatherd*, *gooseherd*, *shepherd*, *swineherd*.

"Almyghty Lord, O Jesu Crist," quod he,
"Sower of chast conseil, *herde* of us alle."
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 192.

The noble Gawein and Agravain . . . sente in theire felowes and her peple, and her harneys be-fore, as the *heirde* driveth his bestes to pasture.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 267.

herd[2] (hėrd), *v.* [< *herd*[2], *n.* In this use hardly distinguishable from *herd*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To take care of or tend, as cattle. [Scotch.]

When they were able now to *herd* the ewes,
They yeed together thro' the heights and hows.
Ross, Helenore, p. 14.

II. *intrans.* To act as a herd or shepherd; tend cattle or take care of a flock. [Scotch.]

I had na use to gang
Unto the glen to *herd* this mony a lang.
Ross, Helenore, p. 31.

herd[3]†. An obsolete spelling of *heard*[1], preterit and past participle of *hear*.

herd[4]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *haired*.

herd-book (hėrd'bůk), *n.* A book giving the pedigree and record of and other information concerning cattle in important herds.

In their native country none but select cattle are admitted to the *herd books*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 370.

herdboy (hėrd'boi), *n.* A man or boy having the care of a herd of cattle. [Western U. S.]

The *herd-boys* — men on horseback — go through the ranges and gather the cattle into "pens."
J. Macdonald, Food from the Far West, vi.

herden†, *a.* An obsolete form of *harden*[2].

herder (hėr'dėr), *n.* [= OFries. *herdere*, NFries. *herder* = D. *herder* = MLG. *herder* = MHG. *hertære, hirtere, hertære, herter* (G. as a proper name *Herter, Herder*) = Icel. *hirdhar*, a herder; as *herd*[1] + *-er*[1].] A herdsman; in the United States, one employed in the care of a herd of beef-cattle or a flock of sheep.

About the first of April is the time the herds are started from Red River northward. . . . Two *herders* to a hundred head of cattle is the rule, . . . and each *herder* has two horses. *The Century*, XIX. 770.

herderite (hėr'dėr-īt), *n.* [After its discoverer, Baron von *Herder* (1776–1838), a mining engineer, son of the philosopher of that name.] A rare fluophosphate of beryllium and calcium, occurring in white or yellowish transparent crystals in Saxony, and at Stoneham in Maine, U. S.

herdes†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hards*.

herdess† (hėr'des), *n.* [< ME. **herdesse, hierdesse*; < *herd*[2] + *-ess*.] A shepherdess.

An *hierdesse*,
Whiche that ycleped was Oenone.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 653.

As a *herdesse* in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray,
In the calme evening (leaving her faire flocke)
Betakes herself unto a froth-girt rocke.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

herdewich†, *n.* [Appar. ME.; < *herd*[1] + *-wich*: see *wick*[2].] A grange or place for husbandry, or for the grazing of cattle. *Mon. Ang.*, iii.

herd-grass (hėrd'gras), *n.* Same as *herd's-grass*.

herdgroom† (hėrd'grōm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *heardgroom*; < ME. *herdegrome*; < *herd*[1] + *groom*[1].] A keeper of a herd; a herdsman; a shepherd.

Pipes made of grene corne,
As han thise lytel *herde-gromes*,
That kepen bestis in the bromes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1225.

So loytring live you little *heardgroomes*,
Keeping your beastes in the budded broomes.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

herdic (hėr'dik), *n.* [Named after the inventor, Peter *Herdic*, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, U. S.] A low-set two-(sometimes four-) wheeled cab or carriage, with the entrance in the back and the seats at the sides: used in many cities of the United States.

Herdics, cabs, and carriages took to cover.
Examiner, Washington letter, Feb. 11, 1886.

herding (hėr'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *herd*[1], *v.*] **1.** The occupation of a herd or herdsman.—**2.** In the western United States, Australia, etc., cattle-raising.—**Close herding**, the herding of cattle within fixed limits, and the keeping of an accurate account of them.—**Loose herding**, the turning loose of cattle belonging to several owners on a range (see *range*), and the guarding of them to prevent loss by stealing or straying. The owners determine the probable increase of each herd from the number of calves branded at the annual rounding-up (see *round-up, v.*) of all the cattle on the range in the spring, and the rounding-up of the beef-cattle in the fall.

herding-ground (hėr'ding-ground), *n.* A place where whales herd.

herd-maid† (hėrd'mād), *n.* A shepherdess.

I sit and watch a *herd-maid* gay.
Lyrics (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 76).

herdman† (hėrd'man), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heardman*; < ME. *herdeman, heerdman*; < *herd*[1] + *man*.] Same as *herdsman*.

There ben grete Pastures; but fewe Cournes, and therfore, for the most partie, thei ben alle *Herdemen*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 255.

The name of Turkes signifieth (saith Chitraeus) Sheepheards, or *Heard-men*: and such it seemeth was their ancient profession. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 278.

herd's-grass (hėrdz'gras), *n.* One of various grasses highly esteemed for hay; particularly, in the northern United States, timothy grass, *Phleum pratense*. In Pennsylvania and the Southern States the name is also given to the redtop grass, *Agrostis vulgaris*. See *timothy* and *redtop*. Also *herd grass*.

herdsman (hėrdz'man), *n.*; pl. *herdsmen* (-men). [< *herd's*, poss. of *herd*[1], + *man*.] **1.** A keeper of a herd; one employed in tending a herd of cattle.

There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1108.

There, fast-rooted in their bank,
Stand, never overlook'd, our favorite elms,
That screen the *herdsman's* solitary hut.
Cowper, Task, i. 168.

2†. The owner of a herd.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he.
Sir P. Sidney.

3. The common skua-gull, supposed to protect lambs from eagles. [Orkneys.]

herdswoman (hėrdz'wům'an), *n.*; pl. *herdswomen* (-wim'en). A woman who has the care of a herd or of cattle.

here[1] (hēr), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *heere*, < ME. *here, heer, her*, < AS. *hēr* = OS. *hēr* = OFries. *hīr* = D. *hier* = MLG. *hīr* = OHG. *hiar*, MHG. *hier, hie*, G. *hier, hie* = Icel. *hēr* = Sw. *här* = Dan. *her* = Goth. *hēr*, here (cf. OHG. *hera*, MHG. *here, her*, G. *her*, hither; Goth. *hiri*, impv. adv., here! i. e., come hither); with orig. locative suffix *-r* (cf. *her*, of similar formation), from the pron. repr. by *he*[1], q. v. *Here* is related to *he* as *there* to *that, they*, and *where* to *who, what*. Cf. the series *hither, thither, whither*, and *hence, thence, whence*. In comp. with an adv. or prep. *here* retains some of its orig. pronominal force: *hereafter*, after this, etc.] **1.** In the place or region where the person speaking is; on this spot or in this locality.

I pray you hence, and leave me *here* alone.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 382.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown.
Gray, Elegy.

Of Arthur's hall am I, but *here*,
Here let me rest and die.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. At the point of space or of progress just mentioned or attained; at or in the place or situation now spoken of: as, *here* we tarried a month; *here* the speaker paused.

Here the anthem doth commence:
Love and constancy is dead.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle, l. 21.

The person *here* mentioned is an old man.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 265.

The territories of the duke of Medina Sidonia were particularly unguarded: *here* were vast plains of pasturage, covered with flocks and herds — the very country for a hasty inroad. *Irving*, Granada, p. 75.

3. At the place or in the situation pointed out, or assumed to be shown or indicated: as, *here* (in a picture) we see a cottage, and *here* a tree.

To live in prayer and contemplation,
Only attended by Nerissa *here*,
Until her husband and my lord's return.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4.

The skin is, as it were, occupied all over with separate feelers, that are *here* widely scattered, *here* clustered, and *here* crowded together.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 10.

4. At the nearer point, or at the one first indicated: opposed to *there*.

Line upon line; *here* a little, and *there* a little.
Isa. xxviii. 10.

There is my dagger,
And *here* my naked breast. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

Raphael had very prudently touched divers things that be amiss, some *here* and some *there*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

5. To this place; to the situation or locality where the speaker is. [In this sense, in customary use, *here* has taken the place of *hither*. See *hither*.]

If thou remember'st aught ere thou cam'st *here*,
How thou cam'st *here* thou may'st.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

Here comes some intelligence; a buzz o' the court.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

Blest be Heaven
That brought thee *here* to this poor house of ours.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

6. In the present life or state; on earth.

Owre lorde hath hem graunted
Here[their] penaunce and her purgatorie *here* on this erthe.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 105.

Here in the body pent,
Absent from Him I roam.
Montgomery, At Home in Heaven.

Brief life is *here* our portion,
Brief sorrow, short-lived care.
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny's Horæ Novissimæ.

Here and there, in one place and another; at intervals; occasionally: as, the people were scattered *here and there*.

Jerome. I believe you will not see a prettier girl.
Isaac. *Here and there* one.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

Here and there a fragment of a column, or an inscription built into the wall, reminds us of what Aquileia once was. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 60.

Here below, on earth; in this life.

Man wants but little *here below*,
Nor wants that little long.
Goldsmith, Hermit.

Here goes, now I am going to do it: an exclamation announcing a particular act, especially one that seems rash or bold. [Colloq.]—**Here is** or **here's** (so-and-so). (*a*) An exclamatory phrase used to call special attention to or express surprise at or delight with something suddenly found or coming to view or notice: often used ironically: as, *here's* a pretty mess.

This babble shall not henceforth trouble me.
Here is a coil with protestation!
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

Here's a sweet temper now! This is a man, brother.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

Meanwhile Mr. Squeers tasted the milk and water. "Ah!" said that gentleman, smacking his lips, "*here's* richness!" *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, v.

(*b*) A phrase used in calling attention to a toast or wish: as, *here's* a health to you; *here's* luck to you.

Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen,
Here's to the widow of fifty. . . .
Let the toast pass;
Drink to the lass.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3 (song).

Here you are, here is what you want. [Colloq.]—**Neither here nor there**, neither in this place nor in that; hence, not concerning the matter in hand; irrelevant; unimportant; of no consequence.

Mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?—'Tis *neither here nor there*.
Shak., Othello, iv. 3.

Yes, yes, they certainly do say — but that's *neither here nor there*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

This . . . here, a colloquial pleonasm intended to emphasize the definitive use of *this* before its noun, which in illiterate speech is often transposed after *here*: as, *this* man *here* (correlative to *that* man *there*); *this here* man.

here[2]†, *n.* [OSc. *heir*; ME. *here, heere*, < AS. *here*, an army, particularly the enemy, = OS. *heri* = OFries. *hiri*, here, = D. *heer, heir* = MLG. (in comp.) *here-, her-* = OHG. *heri, hari*, MHG. *here*, G. *heer* = Icel. *herr* = Sw. *här* = Dan. *hær* = Goth. *harjis*, an army, host; = OBulg. *kara*, strife, = Lith. *karas*, war, = Lett. *karsch*, war, tumult, = OPruss. *karjis*, an army; cf. Zend *kāra*, army. Hence *harry* = *harrow*[2], *v.*, *herring*, and in comp., variously modified, *heriot, harbor, harborough, herald*, the proper name *Harold*, etc.] **1.** An army; a host; a hostile host.

Til his sone mouthe bere
Helm on heued and leden vt *here*.
Havelok, l. 378.

Specifically—**2.** In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, an invading army, either that of the enemy, as the Danish invaders, or the national troops serving abroad. See *fyrd*.

English troops serving out of England and not for any English object are not called fyrd, but *here*, like the Danish invaders of old.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 378.

3. An individual enemy.

He refte hym his riches & his renke schippis,
And wold haue honget the *here* vppon hegh galos.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13116.

here[3]†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

here[4]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *hear*.

here[5]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hair*[1]. *Chaucer*.

here[6]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hare*[1]. *Chaucer*.

Here[7], *n.* See *Hera*.

hereabout (hēr'a-bout'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *about*.] **1.** About this place; in this neighborhood.

I'll hover *hereabout*, to know what passes.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 2.

My friend should meet me somewhere *hereabout*.
Tennyson, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

2†. Concerning this; about this business.

Go now thy wey, and speed thee *heer aboute*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 376.

hereabouts (hēr'a-bouts'), *adv.* [< *hereabout*, *adv.*, + adv. gen. suffix *-s*.] Same as *hereabout*.

Hereabouts her soul must hover still;
Let's speak to that. *Shirley*, The Traitor, v. 1.

hereafter (hēr-åf'tėr), *adv.* [< ME. *herafter* (= Dan. *herefter* = Sw. *härefter*), < AS. *hēræfter*, hereafter, < *hēr*, here, + *æfter*, after: see *here*[1] and *after*.] After this time; in time to come; in some future time or state.

But nowe *hereafter* thou shalt here
What God hath wrought in this matere.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

And *hereafter* no man be bold to me, for I bere in my body the tokenes of oure Lord Jesu Crist.
Wyclif, Gal. vi. 17.

We . . . hope that . . . errours, honest error, though it cannot be pardoned here, will not be counted to him for sin *hereafter*. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

hereafter (her-af'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< *hereafter*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* That is to be; future. [Rare.]

That *hereafter* ages may behold
What sun I spared in revenge of him,
Within their chiefest temple I'll erect
A tomb. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

II. *n.* A future state; the future.

'Tis heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Thus departed Hiawatha . . .
To the land of the *Hereafter*.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xxii.

hereafterward†, hereafterwards†, *adv.* [ME. *hereafterward*, *-wards*; < *here*[1] + *afterward*, *afterwards*.] Hereafter.

Thou shalt *hereafterwardes*, my brother deere,
Come, there thee nedeth not of me to leere.
Chaucer, Frere's Tale, l. 217.

Hereaftirward, britheren, be ghe coumfortid in the Lord and in the myght of his vertu. *Wyclif*, Eph. vi. 10.

hereagainst† (hēr'a-genst'), *adv.* [ME. *her agenes*; < *here*[1] + *against*.] Opposite this place.

This Iland is inhabited, and hath great plentie of wine and frutes, and *hereagainst* we were becalmed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 102.

hereat (hēr-at'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *at*.] At or by reason of this.

Hereat this young man sadly grieved.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 219).

hereaway (hēr'a-wā'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *away*.] Hereabout; in this neighborhood, or in this direction. [Colloq.]

We knew before that these towns were *here away;* but had we known that this river turned and ran in among them, we should never have undertaken the enterprise.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 416).

Hereaway
The fell lycanthrope finds no prey.
Whittier, Against Fugitive Slave Act.

hereaways† (hēr'a-wāz[#]), *adv.* [< *hereaway* + adv. gen. suffix *-s*.] Same as *hereaway*.

Here-awaies liued a people called Dogzyn, which others called Pagans, of no sect, nor subject to any Prince.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 162.

herebefore†, *adv.* [< ME. *here-bifore, herbiforne:* see *here*[1] and *before*.] Before this time; heretofore.

Sire, sum time *here-bifor*, in my gong age,
I wedded with al wele a worschipful lady.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4072.

herebefornt, *adv.* [ME. *herebefore, herbiforn*, < *here*[1] + *beforn*, var. of *before:* see *before*.] Same as *herebefore*.

Thou hast told me *herebefornе*, that he nis not to blame that chaungeth his conseil in certeyn cas, and for certeyne and just causes. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

here-being (hēr-bē'ing), *n.* [ME. *herebeyng;* < *here*[1] + *being*, *n.*] Present existence.

I segge by 3ow riche it semeth nou3t that 3e shulle
Haue heuene in 3owre *here-beyng* and heuene her-after.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 141.

herebode†, *n.* [Appar. repr. an AS. **herebod* (not found), < *here*, army, + *bod*, *gebod*, command: see *bode*[2].] A royal edict calling citizens or subjects into the field: an old law term so explained by Skinner. It is also cited as *herebote*, which would mean a military tax or contribution.

hereby (hēr-bī'), *adv.* [< ME. *here by, herbi;* < *here*[1] + *by*[1].] 1. Near by; not far off.

Prin. Where is the bush
That we must stand and play the murtherer in?
For. Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

2. By this; by means of this.

I will not reason what is meant *hereby*,
Because I will be guiltless of the meaning.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Hereby we became acquainted with the nature of things.
Watts.

heredipety (her-ē-dip'e-ti), *n.* [< L. *heredipeta*, a legacy-hunter, < *heredium*, a hereditary estate (< *heres* (*hered-*), an heir: see *heir*), + *petere*, seek.] Legacy-hunting. [Rare.]

Heredipeta, or legacy hunting, is inveighed against, in the clergy especially, as by the old Satirists.
Milman, Latin Christianity, i. 11.

hereditability (hē-red'i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *hereditable:* see *-bility*.] Heritability. [Rare.]

It will moreover be important, after the *hereditability* of the royal office has been accepted, to establish the principle of the uninterrupted existence of that office.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XVI. 107.

hereditable (hē-red'i-ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. *hereditable* = Sp. *hereditable*, < ML. *hereditabilis*, < L. *hereditare*, inherit, < L. *heres* (*hered-*), an heir: see *heir* and *heritage*.] Heritable.

James [Macpherson] was the last person executed at Banff, previous to the abolition of *hereditable* jurisdiction.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 266.

hereditably (hē-red'i-ta-bli), *adv.* Heritably; by inheritance. [Rare.]

hereditament (her-ē-dit'a-ment), *n.* [< ME. *hereditament* = Pr. *heretamen* = Sp. *heredamiento* = Pg. *herdamento*, < ML. *hereditamentum*, property inherited, < LL. *hereditare*, inherit: see *hereditable*.] In *law*, any species of property that may be inherited; lands, tenements, or anything corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed, that may descend to an heir in the strict sense (see *heir*, 1); inheritable property, as distinguished from property which necessarily terminates with the life of the owner, and, according to some writers, as distinguished in modern times from personal assets which go to the executor or administrator instead of the heir. A *corporeal hereditament* is visible and tangible; an *incorporeal hereditament* is a right existing in contemplation of law, issuing out of corporeal property, but not itself the object of bodily senses as an easement, a franchise, or a rent.

At the whiche parlyament ye Duke of Alenson was juged to lose his hede, & his *heredytamentys* to be forfayted unto ye kinge. *Fabyan*, Chron., II, an. 1461.

Theyr auncestours had noe estate in any theyre landes, signoryes, or *hereditamentes*, longer then during theyr owne lives. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

hereditarian (hē-red-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *heredity* + *-arian*.] A believer in the biological doctrine of heredity or atavism.

The modern *hereditarian* regards himself as the offspring mentally as well as physically of a long succession of ancestors, going as far back as the anthropoid ape, if not to still more rudimentary forms of life.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 446.

hereditarily (hē-red'i-tā-ri-li), *adv.* By inheritance.

Richard I. bestowed the lands on Richard Fitz-Anchor, to hold them in fee, and *hereditarily* of the abbey.
Pennant, Journey from Chester, p. 566.

hereditariness (hē-red'i-tā-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hereditary, or of being transmissible from parent to child.

The *hereditariness* of leprosy has not been proved.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 131.

hereditarious† (hē-red-i-tā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *hereditarius:* see *hereditary*.] Hereditary.

Some sicknesses are *hereditarious*, and come from the father to the sonne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 219.

hereditary (hē-red'i-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *héréditaire* = Pr. *hereditari* = Sp. Pg. *hereditario* = It. *ereditario*, < L. *hereditarius*, of or relating to an inheritance, inherited, < *heredita*(*t*-)*s*, heirship, inheritance: see *heredity*.] 1. In *law:* (*a*) Descending by inheritance; transmitted or transmissible in the line of descent by force of law; passing to or held by an heir or heirs: as, a *hereditary* monarchy, office, or estate; *hereditary* privileges; *hereditary* bondage.

These old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2.

The community or kingdom comes to be regarded by the sovereign as the *hereditary* possession of his family.
Calhoun, Works, I. 84.

At first elective, as kingships habitually are, this [of Poland] continued so — never became *hereditary*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 494.

(*b*) Holding by inheritance; deriving from ancestors by force of law, as rank, social condition, or property: as, a *hereditary* peer, proprietor, or bondman.

When . . . a powerful body of *hereditary* nobles surround the sovereign, they oppose a strong resistance to his authority. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 85.

His highness the duke . . . had been married very young, and his son, the *hereditary* prince, may be said to have been the political sovereign of the state.
Thackeray, Barry Lyndon, x.

2. Pertaining to or resulting from successive generation; transmitted in a line of progeny; passing naturally from parent to offspring: as, *hereditary* descent; a *hereditary* line; *hereditary* features, qualities, or diseases.

Wearing that yoke
My shoulder was predestined to receive,
Born to the *hereditary* stoop and crease.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 206.

The peculiarity may be congenital and *hereditary*, as it is when a certain stature is characteristic of the brothers, sisters, and collateral relatives of a parent.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 175.

3. Native; patrimonial; ancestral: as, one's *hereditary* home or occupation; a *hereditary* opinion or prejudice.—4. Acting from natal tendency or endowment; having inherited the character or qualifications of; being by force of birth: as, the Bachs were *hereditary* musicians; the Rothschilds are *hereditary* financiers.—**Act of the Hereditary Excise.** See *excise*[2].—**Hereditary monarchy.** See *monarchy*.

hereditism (hē-red'i-tizm), *n.* [< *heredity* + *-ism*.] The principle of heredity; the doctrine of hereditary transmission, as of political rule. [Rare.]

At last, *hereditism* expired in America, . . . because the people were determined not to have a king, and were animated by republican aspirations.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 315.

heredity (hē-red'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *hérédité* = Pr. *heretat* = Sp. *heredad* = Pg. *herdade* = It. *eredità*, < L. *heredita*(*t*-)*s*, heirship, inheritance, in concrete an inheritance, < *heres* (*hered-*), an heir: see *heir*, and *heritage*, *inherit*.] 1. Hereditary descent or transmission, as of physical or mental qualities; hereditary succession or influence.

He is a monarchist by centuries of *heredity*.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 106.

Let us engage in some exciting sport, dear — such as reviewing the family portraits, with genealogical applications; perhaps we may discover something startling in the line of *heredity*. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 281.

2. Specifically, in *biol.*: (*a*) The influence of parents upon offspring; transmission of qualities or characteristics, mental or physical, from parents to offspring. See *atavism*.

By *heredity* is meant the tendency manifested by an organism to develop in the likeness of its progenitor.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 176.

(*b*) The principle or fact of inheritance, or the transmission of physical and mental characteristics from parent to offspring, regarded as the conservative factor in evolution, opposing the tendency to variation under conditions of environment.

That wheat produces wheat — that existing oxen have descended from ancestral oxen — that every unfolding organism eventually takes the form of the class, order, genus, and species from which it sprang — is a fact which, by force of repetition, has acquired in our minds almost the aspect of a necessity. It is in this, however, that *Heredity* is principally displayed: the phenomena commonly referred to it being quite subordinate manifestations.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biology, § 80.

heredium (hē-rē'di-um), *n.* [L., < *heres* (*hered-*), an heir.] In *early Rom. law*, the homestead or hereditary domain allotted as the private property of a citizen, and which was inheritable and alienable. It comprised space for house, yard, and garden — usually about one and a quarter acres.

herefor (hēr-fôr'), *adv.* [= G. *hiervor, hierfür* = Dan. *herfor* = Sw. *härför;* as *here*[1] + *for*[1].] For this. [Rare.]

hereforet (hēr-fōr'), *adv.* [ME. *herfore, herfor;* < *here*[1] + *fore*[1]. Cf. *herefor*.] For this reason; on this ground.

Son, yet shuld thou lett
Herfor to speke in large,
For where masters ar mett,
Chylder wordys ar not to charge.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 160.

herefrom (hēr-from'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *from*.] From this; from what has been said or done: as, *herefrom* we conclude; *herefrom* it follows.

heregild†, *n.* [OSc. *hereyeld;* AS. *heregild, -gyld, -geld*, a military tribute, particularly the Danegeld, < *here*, army, esp. the enemy, + *gild, geld*, a payment.] 1. In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the tax or tribute paid to the Danes; the Danegeld.

The formal name for a tax levied for the payment of soldiers or sailors was *Heregyld, Heregeold, Heregeld*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 403.

2. In *old Scots law*, a fine payable on certain conditions to a superior on the death of his tenant, generally consisting of the best horse, ox, or cow: correlative to the English *heriot*. Also *herezeld*.

herehence† (hēr-hens'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *herehences;* < *here*[1] + *hence*.] From this; herefrom; for this reason.

Yet *here hence* may some good accrewe.
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. ded.

Herehence it is manifest . . . that Island is not situate beyond the arctic circle. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 554.

Here-hence it comes our Horace now stands taxed
Of impudence. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

We are *herehence* resolved that we are not to do any evil that good may come of it. *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, II. 52.

herein (hēr-in'), *adv.* [< ME. *herinne* (= D. G. *hierin* = Dan. *heri* = Sw. *häri*); < *here*[1] + *in*[1].] In this; in view of this.

More haf I of ioye & blysse *here-inne* . . .
Then alle the wyges of the world myȝt wynne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 579.

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit.
John xv. 8

Herein lives wisdom, beauty, and increase;
Without this, folly, age, and cold decay.
Shak., Sonnets, xi.

hereinafter (hēr-in'ȧf'tėr), *adv.* [< *herein* + *after*.] Afterward in this (statement, narrative, or document): referring to something afterward to be named or described.

Part of the olde Temple is yet standing, and many Monuments of great antiquitie, as *herein after* shall be shewed.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 22.

A few favored localities *hereinafter* to be named.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 203.

hereinbefore (hēr-in'bē-fōr'), *adv.* [< *herein* + *before*.] Before in this (statement, narrative, or document): referring to something already named or described.

Many authors not *hereinbefore* reviewed come properly within our annals. *The Century*, XXXIV. 906.

hereinto (hēr-in'tö), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *into*.] Into this. *Hooker.* [Rare.]

heremit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hermit*, approximating *eremite*.

heremitical† (her-e-mit'i-kal), *a.* An obsolete form of *eremitical*.

The *heremeticall* profession was onelie allowed of in Britaine vntill the coming of Augustine the monke.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, i. 9.

heren†, *a.* A Middle English form of *hairen*.

herenach†, *n.* Same as *erenach*.

hereness (hēr'nes), *n.* [< *here*[1] + *-ness*.] The quality or fact of being in this place, or of being present. [Rare.]

Its [the earth's] oppressive solidity, its obtrusive *hereness*. *G. Macdonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 334.

herenus†, *a.* [A form occurring, with a var. *heremus*, in the following quotation. It is obviously corrupt; some manuscripts substitute *vertuouse* (virtuous), and mod. editions read *hevenes* (heaven's). It probably stands for **Herynes*—that is, *Erinyes*, the Furies: see *Erinys*.] See etymology.

Have mercy on me, thou *herenus* queene.
Chaucer, Complaint to Pity, l. 92.

hereof (hēr-ov'), *adv.* [< ME. *hereof*, *herof* (= Dan. *heri af* = Sw. *häraf*); < *here*[1] + *of*.] **1.** Of this; concerning this.

The kyng, vor pyte *herof*, bygan to wepe sore.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 178.

And so *here-of* spake thei day be day.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

This brought to pass, the lords return with speed,
The parliament *hereof* to certify.
Daniell, Civil Wars, ii.

2. From this; herefrom.

Hereof comes it, that Prince Harry is valiant.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

hereon (hēr-on'), *adv.* [< ME. *heron*; < *here*[1] + *on*.] On or upon this.

If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the possibility might fall into question. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

hereonward†, *adv.* [ME.; < *here*[1] + *onward*.] In addition: moreover. *Chaucer.*

hereout† (hēr-out'), *adv.* [< ME. *herut*; < *here*[1] + *out*.] Out of this.

The godly will gather *hereout* that, as God's providence bindeth not our hands, so it hindereth not in us any good thing. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 131.

here-remain† (hēr'rē-mān″), *n.* Stay or sojourn here.

A most miraculous work in this good king:
Which often, since my *here-remain* in England,
I have seen him do. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

hereright (hēr'rit), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *right*.] Right here; in this place. [Prov. Eng.]

heresiarch (her'e-si-ärk or hē-rē'si-ärk), *n.* [= OF. *heresiarche*, *heresiarque*, F. *hérésiarque* = Sp. Pg. *heresiarca* = It. *eresiarca*, < LL. ML. *haresiarcha*, < Gr. *αἱρεσιάρχης*, the leader of a school, esp. of a medical school, in eccl. writers the chief of a sect or heresy, < *αἵρεσις*, a sect, school, heresy (see *heresy*), + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] A leader in heresy; an arch-heretic.

The *heresiarch* commenced the error upon pride and ambition, and his followers went after him in simplicity of their heart. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 319.

Sermons whose writers played such dangerous tricks
Their own *heresiarchs* called them heretics—
(Strange that one term such distant poles should link,
The Priestleyan's copper and the Puseyan's zinc).
O. W. Holmes, After-Dinner Poem.

By the middle of the twelfth century other and purer *heresiarchs* had arisen. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 65

heresiarchy†, *n.* [< Gr. *αἵρεσις*, heresy, + *ἀρχή*, < *ἄρχειν*, rule; cf. *heresiarch*.] The teaching of a heresiarch; prime, prominent, or flagrant heresy.

The book itself [the Alcoran] consists of *heresiarchies* against our blessed Saviour.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 323.

heresiographer (her″e-si-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [As *heresiograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who writes on heresies.

heresiography (her″e-si-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἵρεσις*, heresy, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A treatise on heresies.

heresiologist (her″e-si-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *heresiolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in, or engaged in the study of, heresiology; a writer on heresies.

All the Greek and Latin *heresiologists* have included the Manichæans in their catalogues.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 487.

heresiology (her″e-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αἵρεσις*, heresy, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study or the history of heresies.

All three classes of these writers must be consulted for obtaining a complete acquaintance with *heresiology*.
Blunt Dict. of Sects (1874), p. 184.

heresy (her'e-si), *n.*; pl. *heresies* (-siz). [< ME. *heresye*, *heresie*, *eresie*, < OF. *heresie*, *heregie*, F. *hérésie* = Pr. *heregia*, *eretgia* = Sp. *herejía* = Pg. *heregia*, *heresia* = It. *eresia*, heresy, < LL. *hæresis*, a school of thought (philosophical or religious), LL., eccl., heretical religious doctrine, heresy, < Gr. *αἵρεσις*, a taking, selection, a philosophical principle or set of principles and those who profess such principles, a sect, school, eccl. a religious sect or party, heresy, < *αἱρεῖν*, take, mid. *αἱρεῖσθαι*, take to oneself, choose.] **1.** Any doctrine, opinion, or set of opinions at variance with the established standards of any system, school of thought, or party; an opinion or a doctrine tending to create schism or division; an untenable or a disturbing doctrine of any kind, as in philosophy, science, politics, morality, etc.

Such trespasses in speach (whereof there be many) as geue dolour and disliking to the eare & minde, by any foule indecencie or disproportion of sound, situation, or sence, they be called, and not without cause, the vicious parts or rather *heresies* of language.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

Popes, conclaves, and religious orders rose up against the Copernican *heresy*.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

2. Specifically, in *theol.*, an opinion or a doctrine rejected by the authorities of a church as contrary to the established creed of that church; an interpretation or a theological view of a sacred writing or other standard of religion, or of any distinctive part of it, opposed to that authoritatively established or generally accepted: as, the antinomian *heresy*. To the Roman Catholic any opinion contrary to the teachings of his church, to the Protestant any opinion contrary to the accepted interpretation of the Scripture, is a heresy. The error must be held by a professed believer; pagan and infidel doctrines are not heresies. Roman Catholic divines distinguish between *formal heresies*, or tenets contrary to the doctrines of the church which are wilfully and pertinaciously held, and *material heresies*, or tenets that are heretical but are not so pertinaciously held as to involve the guilt of heresy.

There shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable *heresies*, even denying the Lord that bought them. 2 Pet. ii. 1.

After the way which they call *heresy*, so worship I the God of my fathers Acts xxiv. 14.

Heresie is in the Will and choice profestly against the Scripture; error is against the Will, in misunderstanding the Scripture after all sincere endeavours to understand it rightly. *Milton*, True Religion.

A second offence is that of *heresy*, which consists not in a total denial of Christianity, but of some of its essential doctrines, publicly and obstinately avowed.
Blackstone, Com., IV. iv.

Antipodal heresy. See *antipodal*.=**Syn.** See comparison under *heretic*.

heretic (her'e-tik), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *heretick*, early mod. E. also *eretick*; < ME. *heretik*, *eretik* (cf. AS. *eritic*); ME. also *erite* (< OF. *herite*, *herete*, *erite*) and *erege*, < OF. *herege*, *erege* = Pr. *heretge*, *eretge* = Sp. *hereje* = Pg. *herege*, n., a heretic; OF. also *heretique*, F. *hérétique* = Sp. *herético* = Pg. *heretico*, a., = It. *eretico*, a. and n., < LL. *hæreticus*, a., of or belonging to heresy; as noun, a heretic, < Gr. *αἱρετικός*, able to choose, in eccl. writers heretical, < *αἱρεῖν*, take, mid. *αἱρεῖσθαι*, choose: see *heresy*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who holds and persistently maintains an opinion or a doctrine at variance with the accepted standards of any school or party, and rejected or condemned by it; one who rejects a generally accepted belief.

I am an *heretic*, if it be sound doctrine that pleasure tastes best after sorrow. *Donne*, Letters, lxxxiv.

Constantine easily believed that the *heretics*, who presumed to dispute the commands of, to oppose his commands, were guilty of the most absurd and criminal obstinacy.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxi.

2. Specifically, in *theol.*, a professed believer who adopts and persistently maintains religious opinions contrary to the accepted standards of his church. See *heresy*, 2.

This yere [xii. Hen. VIII.] one Luther was accountyd an *eretyck*, and on a Sonday, that was the xij. day of Maij, in the presence of the Lorde Legate, and many other Byshops and Lordys of England, the sayd Luther was openly declared an *heretyck* at Powles Crosse, and all his bokes burned.
Arnold's Chron. (2d ed. 1520, repr. 1811), p. lii.

=**Syn.** *Heretic*, *Schismatic*, *Sectary*, *Dissenter*, *Nonconformist*. *Heretic* is an opprobrious epithet for a professed believer who holds religious opinions contrary to the established or dominant beliefs. A *schismatic* is one who seeks to sunder or divide into different organizations or parties those who are of essentially the same religious faith. A *sectary* or *sectarian* is one who sets the welfare of his own sect or denomination above that of the church universal, often pushing its interests at the cost of the general Christian welfare. This word has been much used opprobriously of those who stand out against an original or more powerful organization. A *dissenter* or *nonconformist* is one who dissents from an established religion, or does not conform to it; specifically and in actual use these words apply almost exclusively to those Protestants in Great Britain who worship apart from the Established Church of England, as the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Independents.

If a person was so unfortunate as to be a bravo, a libertine, or a gambler, that was no reason for making him a *heretic* too. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

Unity was Dante's leading doctrine, and therefore he puts Mahomet among the *schismatics*, not because he divided the Church, but the faith.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 108.

Anno 1663, divers *sectaries* in religion beginning to spread themselves there [in the Virginia colonies], great restraints were laid upon them, under severe penalties, to prevent their increase. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 79.

James the Second was at open war with the Church, and found it necessary to court the *Dissenters*.
Macaulay, John Bunyan.

The great body of *non-conformists* rejected the delusive offers of the King, and stood firmly by their principles.
Macaulay, Mackintosh's Hist. Revolution.

II. *a.* Pertaining to heresy; believing heresy.

Eschewe thou a man *eretike* aftir oon and the secounde correccioun. *Wyclif*, Tit. iii. 10.

That saying of their father Cres. is still running in my head, that they may be dispensed with in their obedience to an *heretic* prince, while the necessity of the times shall oblige them to it. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

heretical (hē-ret'i-kal), *a.* [< OF. *heretical* = Sp. *heretical*; as *heretic* + *-al*.] Containing or characterized by heresy; contrary to established opinions or principles; contrary to an accepted standard of religious faith.

This Queen [Katharine Parr], as being an earnest Protestant, had many great Adversaries, by whom she was accused to the King to have *Heretical* Books found in her Closet. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 291.

The law of heresy is reformed, but not made less stringent, and it is no longer *heretical* to speak against the pope. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 257.

heretically (hē-ret'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a heretical manner; with heresy.

He ignorantly and *heretically* held against the bishop.
Strype, Bp. Aylmer.

hereticate (hē-ret'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hereticated*, ppr. *hereticating*. [< ML. *hæreticatus*, pp. of *hæreticare*, make a heretic, charge with heresy (> Sp. *hereticar*, maintain a heresy), < LL. *hæreticus*, a heretic: see *heretic*.] To decide to be heretical; denounce as heresy. [Rare.]

Let no one be minded on the score of my neoterism to *hereticate* me as threatening to abet some new-fangled form of religious heterodoxy.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 19, note 2.

heretication (hē-ret-i-kā'shon), *n.* [Also written *hæretication*; < ML. *hæreticatio(n-)*, < *hæreticare*, make a heretic, charge with heresy: see *hereticate*.] The act of declaring heretical. [Rare.]

hereticide (hē-ret'i-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *hæreticus*, a heretic, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of putting a heretic to death. *Mather.* [Rare.]

hereto (hēr-tö'), *adv.* [< ME. *herto* (= D. *hiertoe* = G. *hierzu*; cf. Dan. *hertil* = Sw. *härtill*); < *here*[1] + *to*[1].] To this (place, time, action, etc.): as, *hereto* he was strongly urged.

A kinder value of the people than
He hath *hereto* priz'd them at.
Shak., Cor., ii. 2.

Hereto the whole Church beseech him, beg of him, deplore him, pray for him.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

heretoch†, *n.* Same as *heretoga*.

heretofore (hēr'tö-fōr'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *tofore*. Cf. *heretoforn*.] Before this time; formerly; up to this time.

We now can form no more
Long schemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*

heretoforn†, *adv.* [< ME. *here-to-forn*; < *here*[1] + *toforn*.] Heretofore; formerly.

Where ben these worthi that were *here-to-forn*?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

O precious fleece! which onely did adorn
The sacred loyns of Princes *heretoforn*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

heretogt, *n.* Same as *heretoga*.

heretogat, *n.* [AS., in ME. *heretoga*, *heretowa*, in ML. and E. historians cited variously *heretog*, *heretoch*, etc.) (= OS. *heritogo* = OFries. *hertoga*, *hertiga* = D. *hertog* = MLG. *hertoch*, *hertoge*, *hertege*, *hertoch*, *hertoch*, *hartoch* = OHG. *herizogo*, MHG. *herzoge*, G. *herzog*, duke, = Icel. *hertogi* = Dan. *hertug* = Sw. *hertig*, lit. 'army-leader,' < *here*, army, + *-toga*, in comp., a leader, < *teón*, pp. *togen*, draw, lead, = Goth. *tiuhan* = L. *ducere*, lead, > *duke*, > ult. E. *duke*, the equiv. of *heretoga*. The AS. *teón* is repr. in mod. E. by *tow*[1] and indirectly by *tug* and *tuck*[1], the AS. pp. *togen* in *a-teohan*, q. v.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the leader or commander of an army, or the commander of the militia in a district.

Among the Saxons the Latin name of dukes, duces, is very frequent, and signified, as among the Romans, the commanders or leaders of their armies, whom in their own language they called *Heretoga*, and in the laws of Henry I. (as translated by Lambard) we find them called heretochii. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xii.

In A. D. 449, under two *heretogas*, Hengist and Horsa, the strangers came. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 32.

hereunder (hēr-un'dėr), *adv.* [= G. *hierunter* = Dan. *herunder* = Sw. *härunder*; as *here*[1] + *under*.] Under this; under authority of or in accordance with this.

Any contract let *hereunder* will require the approval of the Municipal Assembly by ordinance.
Elect. Rec. (Amer.), XIII. 12.

hereunto (hēr-un'tō or -un-tō'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *unto*.] Unto this; hereto. [Archaic.]

For even *hereunto* were ye called. 1 Pet. ii. 21.

hereupon (hēr-u-pon'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *upon*.] Upon this; following or on account of this.

I will *hereupon* confess I am in love.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2.

herewith (hēr-wiŦH' or -with'), *adv.* [= Dan. *herved* = Sw. *härvid*; < *here*[1] + *with*[1]. Cf. ME. *hermid* (*mid*, with).] With this.

Prove me now *herewith*. Mal. iii. 10.

There comes *herewith* a large Letter to you from your Father. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 24.

herewithalt, *adv.* [ME.; < *here*[1] + *withal*.] Herewith. *Chaucer*.

hereyeldt, *n.* See *heregild*, 2.

herfestt, *n.* A Middle English form of *harvest*.

Heriades (hē-ri'a-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1808), irreg. < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool.] A genus of bees, of the

Heriades carinatum. (Line shows natural size.)

family *Apidæ*, having 2-jointed maxillary palpi, and the third joint of the labial palpi inserted in the side of the second. There are about 12 species, equally divided between Europe and North America. *H. campanularum* and *H. carinatum* are examples.

heriet, *v. t.* See *herry*[2].

heriert, *n.* See *herrier*.

heriot (her'i-ọt), *n.* [Formerly also *hariot*, *harriot*; < ME. *heriet*, i. e., **heryet*, < AS. *heregeatu*, military equipment, as a technical term heriot, < *here*, army, + **geatu*, only in pl. *geatwa*, *geatwe*, equipment, equipments. arms. The term was early extended from its lit. sense.] In *Eng. law*, a feudal service, tribute, or fine, as the best beast or other chattel, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal. Originally the heriot consisted of military furniture, or of horses and arms, which went to equip the vassal's successor. Heriots from freeholders are now rare, but heriots from copyholders are not so. The distinction between *heriot* and *relief* is that the former implies the immediate succession of the heir, who pays the heriot in recognition of his having succeeded, and the latter is paid in recognition of the fact that the lord has recovered his ownership, but has consented to make, as it were, a new concession to the heir. Compare *farleu*.

What stranger soever dye in the lordshipe, the lord shall have his beast [best] beast for an *harriot*, or horse if he haue any. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 433.

"It was in my lease," said Sam, "to pay a mare-colt every year over and above my rent, besides a six year old mare for a *heriot*, whenever the new heir came in." "*Heriot*, I suppose you mean," Sam. *T. Winthrop*, Edwin Brothertoft, iv.

Heriot custom, a heriot due by a custom of the manor, which qualifies the legal relation of its lord and his tenants. **Heriot service**, a heriot due in respect of the particular estate held, as on a special reservation in a grant or lease of lands.

heriotable (her'i-ọt-a-bl), *a.* [< *heriot* + *-able*.] Subject to the payment of a heriot.

The tenants are chiefly customary and *heriotable*.
Burn, Hist. Westmoreland and Cumberland, I. 174.

herissé (he-ri-sā'), *a.* [F. *hérissé*, bristled, bristly, pp. of *herisser*, bristle, < *hérisson*, a hedgehog: see *herisson*.] In *her.*, set with long sharp points like the prickles of a hedgehog.

herisson (her'i-sọn), *n.* [< OF. *herisson*, *heriçon*, *herichon* (also *eriçon*, *ireçon*, > ME. *irchon*, *urchon*, mod. E. *urchin*). F. *hérisson* = Pr. *erisso*, *larisso* = Sp. *erizo* = Pg. *ouriço*, a hedgehog, a canting-wheel, a herisson (defs. 2, 3); ult. < L. *ericius*, a hedgehog. *Herisson* is thus a doublet of *urchin*: see *urchin*.] **1.** In *her.*, a hedgehog. —**2.** In *fort.*, a beam armed with iron spikes pointing outward, and turning on a pivot like a turnstile, used to defend a passage.—**3.** (*a*) A sort of wooden horse set with spikes or points, formerly used as a military punishment, the culprit being mounted upon it. (*b*) The punishment so inflicted.

heritability (her"i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *heritable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being heritable. *Tallows*.

heritable (her'i-ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *heritable*, contr. of *hereditable*, < ML. *hereditabilis*: see *hereditable*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of being inherited; inheritable; in *Scots law*, passing by inheritance to heirs at law: as, *heritable* rights or possessions, consisting of land and all things attached to or connected with it, and sometimes of other things made descendible by succession, in distinction from *movable* rights or property, consisting of things not so attached or descendible.

And the kyng, by the counsell of the quene his mother, did gyue hym cccc. markis sterlyngis of rent *heritable*, to hold of hym in fee, to be payed euery yere in the towne of Bruges. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xiv.

2. Capable of inheriting or taking by descent.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*. *Sir M. Hale*, Common Law.

Heritable officers who had fought against the prince were only suspended, not deposed, and the heirs of those slain were by special grace admitted to their estates.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 496.

Heritable bond. See *bond*[1].—**Heritable security**, security constituted by heritable property.

II. *n.* In *Scots law*, a possession or right which may be inherited, or which may descend by succession.

The heir or executor is liable only to the value of the succession, except where there has been vitious intromission in movables, and in gestio pro herede and some other cases in *heritables*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 574.

heritably (her'i-ta-bli), *adv.* By way of inheritance; so as to be capable of transmission by inheritance: as, to convey a property *heritably*.

The Erle of Flaunders shulde *heretably* haue ye sayd profyte. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxlviii.

Brave Martell's sonne, great Charles, the pride of Fraunce,
To plague the Pagans *heritably* borne.
Stirling, Domes-day, Ninth Houre.

heritage (her'i-tāj), *n.* [< ME. *heritage*, *eritage*, < OF. *heritage* (F. *héritage* = Pr. *heretatge* = OSp. *heredage* = It. *ereditaggio*), an inheritance, heritage, patrimony, < *heriter*, inherit, < LL. *hereditare*, inherit, < L. *heres* (*hered-*), heir: see *heir*, and cf. *hereditable*, *inherit*, etc.] **1.** That which is inherited as a material possession; an inheritance or inherited estate; specifically, in *Scots law*, heritable estate; realty.

The whiche is the same Lond that oure Lord behighten us in *Heritage*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 3.

I . . . will bring them again, every man to his *heritage*, and every man to his land. Jer. xii. 15.

2. That which is given or received as a permanent possession or right; that which is allotted or appropriated; hence, portion; part: used in the Bible for the chosen people, the body of saints, or the church, as God's portion of mankind.

Proceed we cheerely in our Pilgrimage
Towards our happy promis'd *Haeritage*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

This is the portion of a wicked man with God, and the *heritage* of oppressors, which they shall receive of the Almighty. Job xxvii. 13.

Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thine *heritage* to reproach, that the heathen should rule over them.
Joel ii. 17.

While the hollow oak our palace is,
Our *heritage* the sea.
A. Cunningham, A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea.

3. That which comes from the circumstances of birth; a condition or quality transmitted by ancestors; inherited lot or portion: as, a *heritage* of luxury, poverty, suffering, or shame.

The people's charity was your *heritage*, and I would see which of you deserves his birthright.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

Lord of himself — that *heritage* of woe!
Byron, Lara, i. 2.

To apprize a heritage. See *apprize*[2].

heritancet (her'i-tans), *n.* [Early mod. E. *herytaunce*; < OF. *heritance*, heritage, < *heriter*, inherit: see *heritage*.] Heritage; inheritance.

And all the Countre of Troya ys the Turkes owen contre by *herytaunce*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 19.

heritert, *n.* [< OF. *heritier*, < L. *hereditarius*, an heir: see *hereditary*, *heritage*.] An heir.

He helde ones hys cosyn germaine, the vicount of Chateau Bein, who is the *heryter*, eighte moneths in the toure of Orlaise in prison.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxiv.

Heritiera (he-rit-i-ē'rä), *n.* [NL. (Aiton, 1789), named after C. L. L'*Héritier*, a French botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, tribe *Sterculieæ*. It is characterized by its small, reddish, imperfect, apetalous flowers, 5-toothed calyx, staminal column bearing 5 anthers, and fruit consisting of 5 indehiscent 1-seeded hard carpels. The genus consists of 4 or 5 species, handsome trees of considerable size, with entire alternate leaves, and flowers in axillary panicles, natives of the coasts of tropical Asia and Australia. *H. Formes* is the red mangrove or sunder tree of India. It produces a valuable dark wood, used in India for boats, bridges, and house-building. *H. macrophylla* of Burma is the looking-glass tree, a name that is also applied to the other species.

heritor (her'i-tọr), *n.* [A Latin-seeming form of *heriter*, ult. < L. *hereditarius*, hereditary: see *heriter*.] In *Scots law*, the proprietor of a heritable subject; a proprietor or landholder in a parish.

If ony *heritor* or farmer wad pay him four punds Scots out of each hundred punds of valued rent, . . . Rob engaged to keep them scaithless. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

heritrix (her'i-triks), *n.* [A Latin-seeming fem. to *heritor*.] A female heritor.

herket, *v.* A Middle English form of *hark*.

herknent, *v.* A Middle English form of *harken*.

herkogamy, *n.* See *hercogamy*.

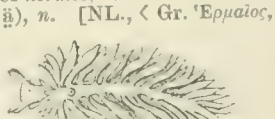
herl (hėrl), *n.* Same as *harl*, 3.

herling, hirling (hėr'ling), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure. Cf. *herring*.] The young of the sea-trout.

Sea trout, and river trout, and bull trout, . . . and *herlings*, which frequent the Nith. *Scott*, Abbot, xxiv.

hermæ, *n.* Plural of *hermes*, 2.

Hermæa (hėr-mē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἑρμαῖος, of Hermes: see *Hermes*.] A genus of sea-slugs, gastropods of the family *Ælolidiæ*, or giving name to the *Hermæidæ*, having numerous gills and broad flattened or folded tentacles, as *H. bifida*. *H. cruciata* is a New England species.



Hermæa bifida.

hermæid (hėr-mē'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Hermæidæ*.

Hermæidæ (hėr-mē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hermæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate or notobranchiate gastropods, taking name from the genus *Hermæa*.

Hermaic (hėr-mā'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Ἑρμαϊκός, of or like Hermes: see *Hermes*.] **1.** Of or relating to Hermes or Mercury. *Cudworth*.—**2.** Of or pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus; Hermetic: as, "*Hermaic* subtlety," *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 124.

Hermaical (hėr-mā'i-kal), *a.* [< *Hermaic* + *-al*.] Same as *Hermaic*.

hermandad (er-män-dàd'), *n.* [Sp., a brotherhood, < *hermano*, a brother, < L. *germanus*, kindred: see *german*[1], *germane*.] In Spain, originally, a voluntary organization (the Santa Hermandad or Holy Brotherhood) for the maintenance of public order. The first hermandad was formed in Aragon in the thirteenth century, and another in Castile and Leon a few years later, chiefly to resist the exactions and robberies of the nobles. They soon assumed general police and judicial powers, under royal sanction; and at the end of the fifteenth century the organizations were united and extended over the whole kingdom. The hermandad was soon afterward reorganized as a regular national police, which has been superseded in later times by a civic guard on the model of the French gendarmerie.

There was no attempt to establish that iron bulwark of despotism, a standing army: at least, none nearer than that of the voluntary levies of the *hermandad*, raised and paid by the people. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

Hermanneæ (hėr-man′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1847), < *Hermannia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of the *Byttneriaceæ*: same as *Hermannieæ*.

Hermannia (hėr-man′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after Paul *Hermann*, professor of botany at Leyden in the 17th century. The proper name G. *Hermann*, D. *Herman*, *Harmen*, E. *Herman*, *Harmon*, etc., means 'a soldier,' being in AS. *heremann* (OHG. *hariman*, *heriman*, MHG. *herman*, etc.), < *here*, army, + *mann*, man. See *harry*, *herald*, etc.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, tribe *Hermannieæ*, distinguished mainly by its 5-cleft calyx, 5 petals with hollowed claws, 5 stamens with filaments oblong or dilated above, many-ovuled ovary, and 5-valved capsule with reniform seeds. The genus embraces 90 species, chiefly South African — shrubs with toothed or incised alternate leaves, and yellow or red nodding flowers in the axils of the leaves or in a terminal cluster. Three species occur in Texas and Mexico.

Hermannieæ (hėr-ma-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hermannia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hermannia*, characterized by marcescent petals, chiefly monadelphous stamens, and capsular fruit. They inhabit the warmer regions of both hemispheres.

hermaphrodeity (hėr-maf-rō-dē′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *hermaphrod(ite)* + *-eity*.] Hermaphroditism. [Rare.]

Some do believe *hermaphrodeity*,
That both do act and suffer.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

hermaphrodism (hėr-maf′rō-dizm), *n.* A shortened form of *hermaphroditism*.

Hermaphrodita (hėr-maf-rō-dī′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *hermaphroditus*, taken as an adj.: see *hermaphrodite*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of three subclasses of his *Paracephalophora*, contrasted with *Dioica* and *Monoica*, and containing the orders *Cirribranchiata* (tooth-shells), *Cervicobranchiata* (limpets), and *Scutibranchiata* (sea-ears, limpets). It corresponds somewhat to the Linnean genus *Patella*.

Hermaphroditanthæ (hėr-maf″rō-di-tan′thē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, hermaphrodite, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] **1.** A general classifying name for plants with hermaphrodite flowers. —**2.** A suborder of the *Araceæ*, including *Calla* and related forms. *Schott*, 1832.

hermaphrodite (hėr-maf′rō-dīt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *hermaphrodite* = Sp. *hermafrodita*, *hermafrodito* = Pg. *hermaphrodita* = It. *ermafrodito*, < L. *hermaphroditus*, < Gr. *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, a hermaphrodite, so called from *Ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, Hermaphroditus, in myth. son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus); according to the legend, he became united in one body with the nymph Salmacis while bathing in her fountain; < *Ἑρμῆς*, Hermes, + *Ἀφροδίτη*, Aphrodite.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A human being in whom the sexual characteristics of both sexes are to some extent, really or apparently, combined; also, one of the higher animals which is similarly deformed. Such monstrosities are really of one sex or the other, but are generally imperfectly developed with respect to either. They are hence specifically called *spurious hermaphrodites*.

Nor man nor woman, scarce *hermaphrodite*.
Drayton, Moon Calf.

2. One of those lower animals which normally possess the parts of generation of both the male and the female, so that reproduction can take place without the union of two individuals. Such animals are called *true hermaphrodites*. They are those which have both an ovary and a testis, or a female and a male genital gland, in one and the same individual, as is very often the case among mollusks and worms. The essential organs of both sexes may exist simultaneously, or the animal may be male at one time and female at another; but in either case it is capable of self-impregnation. A variation of this case is seen in some animals, as earthworms, which are hermaphroditic yet copulate, each impregnating the other. True hermaphrodites occur only as an anomaly among vertebrates, but there are authentic instances of the development of a testis on one side of the body and an ovary on the other; and embryologically all sexual animals are hermaphrodites before the primitively similar genital gland has assumed the special characters of either sex.

3. In *bot.*, a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil perfectly developed, or the male and female organs of generation, within the same floral envelop or on the same receptacle. See *perfect*.

II. *a.* Same as *hermaphroditic*.—**Hermaphrodite brig, flower, gland,** etc. See the nouns.

hermaphroditic (hėr-maf-rō-dit′ik), *a.* [< *hermaphrodite* + *-ic*.] Affected with or pertaining to hermaphroditism; having the character of a hermaphrodite; being of both sexes.

Look on me, and with all thine eyes,
Male, female, yea, *hermaphroditic* eyes.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

hermaphroditical (hėr-maf-rō-dit′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hermaphroditic* + *-al*.] Same as *hermaphroditic*.

Cry down, or up, what they like or dislike in a brain or a fashion, with most masculine, or rather *hermaphroditical* authority. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

hermaphroditically (hėr-maf-rō-dit′i-kạl-i), *adv.* As a hermaphrodite.

hermaphroditism (hėr-maf′rō-dī-tizm), *n.* [= Sp. *hermafroditismo* = Pg. *hermaphroditismo*; as *hermaphrodite* + *-ism*.] The state of being a hermaphrodite; union, real or apparent, of the two sexes in the same individual. Also *hermaphrodism*.

Many Turbellarians, especially the Acœla, display the phenomenon known as "successive *hermaphroditism*," the male organs of an individual attain to maturity first, and the female organs become ripe subsequently. During copulation, therefore, one individual is physiologically a male and the other a female. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 174.

True *hermaphroditism* exists only when the essential organs of reproduction, both kinds of germ-glands, are united in one individual. Either an ovary is then developed on the right and a testis on the left, or vice versâ; or testes and ovaries are developed on both sides, one more, the other less perfectly.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 423.

Dimidiate hermaphroditism, true hermaphroditism of the kind which consists in the development of a testis on one side of the body and an ovary on the other, in animals which are normally of opposite sexes. This condition has been not infrequently observed.

Hermas (hėr′mas), *n.* [NL.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by the younger Linnæus in 1781, belonging to the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, tribe *Mulineæ*, characterized by its conspicuous petaloid calyx-lobes, filiform petals, and dorsally compressed fruit. The genus embraces 5 species of perennial cespitose herbs, with radical undivided leaves and crowded compound umbels of white or dark-purple flowers, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The epidermis of the leaves of *H. gigantea*, separated from the veins and midrib, is used by the Hottentots as a tinder, and is also made into miniature socks, gloves, etc.

hermelet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hairmeal*. *Chaucer*.

hermeline, *n.* Same as *ermine*.

hermeneut (hėr′mē-nūt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑρμηνευτής*, an interpreter, < *ἑρμηνεύειν*, interpret, < *ἑρμηνεύς*, an interpreter, usually referred to *Ἑρμῆς*, Hermes, as the tutelary god of skill, the arts and sciences, speech, writing, etc.: see *Hermes*.] An interpreter; one who explains; an exegete; specifically, one of the hermeneutæ. [Rare.]

hermeneutæ (hėr-mē-nū′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρμηνευταί*, pl. of *ἑρμηνευτής*: see *hermeneut*.] Interpreters employed in the early church to translate the service into the language of the worshipers, when the language used by the ministrant was different from that of his hearers.

hermeneutic (hėr-mē-nū′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑρμηνευτικός*, of or for interpreting, < *ἑρμηνευτής*, an interpreter: see *hermeneut*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of interpretation or exegesis; explanatory; exegetical: as, *hermeneutic* theology (that is, the art of expounding the Scriptures).

hermeneutically (hėr-mē-nū′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* By interpretation or exegesis; according to the established principles of interpretation.

hermeneutics (hėr-mē-nū′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *hermeneutic*: see *-ics*. Cf. Gr. *ἑρμηνευτική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), hermeneutics.] The art or science of interpretation or exegesis; also, the study of or instruction in the principles of exegesis: as, a professor of *hermeneutics*.

We have to deplore that the field of sacred *hermeneutics* has lately too often been made an arena of fierce fightings and uncharitable disputations. *Dr. C. Wordsworth*.

No legend, no allegory, no nursery rhyme, is safe from the *hermeneutics* of a thoroughgoing mythologic theorist. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 287.

Biblical hermeneutics, that branch of theological science which treats of the principles of the interpretation of Scripture.

hermeneutist (hėr-mē-nū′tist), *n.* [< *hermeneut-ic* + *-ist*.] One versed in hermeneutics; an expounder of the principles of interpretation.

Hermes (hėr′mēz), *n.* [Gr. *Ἑρμῆς*, Doric *Ἑρμᾶς*, contr. of *Ἐρμάας*, Epic *Ἐρμείας*, the messenger of the gods; a deity of varied attributes, some of which connect him with the etymologically identical Skt. *Sārameya*, in the dual, two dogs (having, among other epithets, that of *çarvara*, spotted, = Gr. *Κέρβερος*, L. *Cerberus*, q. v.) who guarded the way to the abode of the dead, and also acted as messengers of Yama, < *Saramā*, a messenger of Indra, + *-eya*, a suffix of relation or descent.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the herald and messenger of the gods, protector of herdsmen, god of science, commerce, invention, and the arts of life, and patron of travelers and rogues, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Maia, born on Mount Cyllene in Arcadia. He was the guide (psychopompos) of the shades of the dead to their final abode. In art he is represented as a vigorous youth, beardless after the archaic period, and usually but slightly draped, with caduceus, petasus, and talaria as attributes. The Roman Mercury, a god of much more material and sordid character, became identified with Hermes. See the cut of *Hermes of Praxiteles*, under *Greek, a.*

Hermes, from an Apulian crater, of the 4th century B. C. (from "Monumenti dell' Instituto," IV.)

The basest horn of his hoof is more musical than the pipe of *Hermes*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

That moly,
That *Hermes* once to wise Ulysses gave.
Milton, Comus, l. 637.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *herma* (-mē).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a head or bust supported upon a quadrangular base, which corresponds roughly in mass to the absent body, and often bears in front a phallus as an indication of the sex. The bust was often double-faced, as if representing two individuals back to back. These monuments were so called because the god Hermes was frequently so represented. Such statues of him were placed at the doors of houses in Athens, and at the corners of streets, in his character as tutelary divinity of highways and boundaries, in gymnasia, and in other public places. The hermæ were held in great reverence as guarding or symbolizing many of the common interests of life. Compare *gaine*.

Double Hermes, in Central Museum, Athens

3. The Egyptian god Thoth, as identified with the Greek Hermes.—**Hermes Trismegistus** [Gr. *Ἑρμῆς τρὶς μέγιστος*, L. *Hermes Trismegistus*, 'thrice-greatest Hermes'], a name of the Egyptian god Thoth, under which many Greek works (forty-two according to Clement of Alexandria) were ascribed to him in the second century A. D. (See *Hermetic*, 2.) The Egyptians called Thoth "twice greatest," and the Greek writers of these books called him "thrice greatest."

Hermesian (hėr-mē′si-an), *a.* [< *Hermes* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Georg Hermes. See *Hermesianism*.

Hermesianism (hėr-mē′si-an-izm), *n.* [< *Hermesian* + *-ism*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, a rationalizing theory of the relation of reason to faith, propounded by Georg Hermes (1775–1831), a German Roman Catholic theologian, and accepted by many German Catholics, but condemned after his death by the Holy See.

Hermetic (hėr-met′ik), *a.* [< ML. *Hermeticus*, relating to Hermes or to alchemy or chemistry, < *Hermes*, Hermes, with reference to Hermes Trismegistus, regarded as the author of occult sciences, and esp. of alchemy (*philosophia hermetica*): see *Hermes*, and *Hermes Trismegistus*, under *Hermes*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Hermes. —**2.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus, or to the theosophy, cosmogony, and later alchemy and astrology associated with his name; alchemic. Thoth, the Egyptian Hermes, was supposed to have written certain sacred books of the Egyptian priests, which treated of the doctrine and ritual of religion and various natural sciences. In the second century after Christ, these true Hermetic books having been forgotten (for they were always kept secret), other books appeared, containing a jumble of mythological, theological and philosophical ideas, bearing the name of Hermes Trismegistus as their author and assumed to be the ancient sacred books of Egypt. They were doubtless written by Alexandrian Neo Platonists. To them were added alchemical and astrological books attributed to the same author.

Their seals, their characters, *hermetic* rings.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxii.

Among the numerous students of *hermetick* philosophy, not one appears to have desisted from the task of transmutation from conviction of its impossibility, but from weariness of toil or impatience of delay, a broken body or exhausted fortune. *Rambler*, No. 63.

It is well known that I have approached more nearly to projection than any other *hermetic* artist who now lives.
Scott, Kenilworth, xviii.

In solitude and utter silence did the disciples of the *Hermetic* Philosophy toil from day to day, from night to night. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii.

3. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to a hermes: as, a *hermetic* column. **Hermetic art**, alchemy; chemistry.

The dream of the philosopher's stone induces dupes, under the more plausible delusions of the *hermetic art*, to neglect all rational means of improving their fortunes.
Burke.

Hermetic column, a column terminated by the head and shoulders of a man; a hermes. **Hermetic medicine**, an old system of medicine, founded upon chemical doctrines; spagyric medicine. **Hermetic seal**, an alchemic or chemical seal; an air-tight closure of a vessel effected by fusion, soldering, or welding.

Not nature, but grace and glory, with an *hermetic seal*, give us a new signature.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 67.

Hermetical (hėr-met'i-kal), *a.* [< *Hermetic* + *-al.*] Same as *Hermetic*.

And what the *hermetical* philosophy saith of God is in a sense verifiable of the thus ennobled soul, that its centre is every where, but its circumference no where.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiv.

hermetically (hėr-met'i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** According to the Hermetic books; agreeably with Hermetic philosophy; esoterically; secretly.—**2.** In a hermetic manner; chemically; specifically, by means of fusion: as, a vessel *hermetically* sealed or closed.

This little tube was open at one end, and the other . . . was *hermetically* sealed. *Boyle*, Works, I. 21.

hermetics (hėr-met'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hermetic*: see *-ics*.] Hermetic philosophy: the body of doctrine contained in the Hermetic books; secret science; esoterism: a term popularly confounded with *alchemy*, and conceived to indicate the art of manipulating salt, sulphur, and mercury in some incomprehensible manner whereby the philosopher's stone might be produced.

Herminia (hėr-min'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < L. *Herminia*, fem. of *Herminius*, a Roman name.] The typical genus of moths of the family *Herminiidæ*, having slender, not pilous, palpi, with the third joint much shorter than the second. There are many species in all quarters of the globe.

Herminiidæ (hėr-mi-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Herminia* + *-idæ*.] A family of geometrid moths, taking name from the genus *Herminia*, having the wings not angulate, and the front not prominent. There are upward of 60 genera. Some of the species are known as *snout-moths*. Also written *Herminiida*, *Herminiidæ*.

Herminium (hėr-min'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. ἕρμις or ἔρμιν, a bedpost, < ἔρμα, a prop, support.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order *Orchideæ*, tribe *Ophrydeæ*. Its distinguishing features are its spurless lip, very short column, erect emarginate anther, naked glands to the pollinia, and oblong erect capsule. The genus consists of 6 species of low slender herbs, with few, generally narrow, leaves and small flowers, densely racemed or spiked, growing in the temperate and mountainous regions of Europe and Asia. *H. Monorchis* is the musk-orchis of Europe. It has a slender stem 3 to 6 inches high, and yellowish-green flowers in a terminal spike.

hermit (hėr'mit), *n.* [The form *heremite*, more correctly *eremite*, as now pronounced, is directly from the LL. *eremita*, ML. improp. *heremita* (see *eremite*); the form *hermit* is old, < ME. *hermite*, *heremite*, *eremite*, < OF. *hermite*, *ermite*, *iermite*, F. *ermite*, *hermite* = Pr. *ermita* = Sp. Pg. *ermita* = It. *eremita*, *romito* (cf. OF. *hermitain* = Pr. *hermitan* = Sp. *ermitaño* = Pg. *ermitão*, < ML. *eremitanus*), < LL. *eremita*, ML. often improp. *heremita*, < Gr. ἐρημίτης, a hermit, prop. adj., of the desert, < ἐρημία, a solitude, desert, wilderness, < ἔρημος, desolate, lonely, solitary, akin to ἠρέμα, quietly, gently, softly, Goth. *rimis*, rest, quiet, Skt. √ *ram*, stop, rest, be content.] **1.** One who dwells alone, or with but few companions, in a desert or other solitary place, for religious meditation, or from a desire to avoid society. See *anchoret*.

The most perfect *hermits* are supposed to have passed many days without food, many nights without sleep, and many years without speaking.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxxvii.

2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another.

In thy dumb action I will be as perfect
As begging *hermits* in their holy prayers.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2.

For those of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We rest your *hermits*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6.

3. In *zoöl.*, one of sundry animals of solitary or secluded habits. See the compounds.

The house-hunting adventures of the *hermits* [hermit-crabs] have been so frequently described that a repetition is useless. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 895.

False hermit. See *false*. =Syn. **1.** *Monk* (see *anchoret*), ascetic, solitary.

hermitage (hėr'mi-tāj), *n.* [< ME. *hermitage*, *heremytage*, *eremitage*, < OF. *hermitage*, *ermitage*, F. *ermitage*, *hermitage* (= Pr. *ermitatge* = Pg. *eremitagem* = It. *eremitaggio*, *romitaggio*), < *hermite*, *ermite*, a hermit: see *hermit*.] **1.** The habitation of a hermit or of a company of hermits; a hermit's cell or hut, usually in a desert or solitary place; hence, any secluded habitation.

A litle lowly *Hermitage* it was,
Downe in a dale, hard by a forests side.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 34.

A court does some man no harm, when another finds temptation in a *hermitage*. *Donne*, Sermons, xxix.

A chapel, and thereby
A holy hermit in a *hermitage*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. [*cap.*] A French wine produced from vineyards on the sides of a hill rising from the river Rhône near Valence, in the department of Drôme: so called from a hermitage which anciently existed there. The red Hermitage is the most celebrated and most abundant; very little of the white Hermitage is made, and still less of the straw-colored or *paille*. Also *Ermitage*.

Two more [drops] of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc; from thence it passed into a florid *Hermitage*. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 131.

hermitary (hėr'mi-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *hermitaries* (-riz). [< *hermit* + *-ary*[1]. Cf. ML. *heremitarius*, n., a hermit, < *heremita*, *eremita*, a hermit.] A hermit's cell annexed to an abbey; a hermitage.

hermit-bird (hėr'mit-bėrd), *n.* **1.** A hummingbird of the genus *Phaëthornis*, as the Cayenne hermit-bird, *P. superciliosus*.—**2.** A South American barbet or puff-bird of the genus *Monasa*; a nun-bird. There are several species.

hermit-crab (hėr'mit-krab'), *n.* A crab of the family *Paguridæ* (which see). This crab has neither a long hard tail like a shrimp or crawfish, nor yet a short one doubled underneath like ordinary crabs, but a soft fleshy one requiring to be covered and protected. To this end it takes possession of and occupies a cast-off shell of some univalve mollusk, such as a periwinkle or a small whelk. The crab backs into the shell, inserting the tender abdomen in the spire, and filling the aperture of the shell with his claws and other hard parts, thus guarding his otherwise unprotected and vulnerable rear. In moving about, the crab carries his house with him, like a snail with his shell on his back, and quits it for another only when he outgrows it. In many cases sea-anemones grow on the shell, the triple association furnishing an excellent example of commensalism. (See cut under *cancrisocial*.) There are several genera and numerous species of hermit-crabs; the commonest belong to *Pagurus* and *Eupagurus*. (See cut under *Eupagurus*.) The Diogenes crab, a species of *Cenobita*, belongs here. The most common hermit-crab on the Atlantic coast of the United States is the short-armed hermit, *Eupagurus pollicaris*, attaining a large size and inhabiting the shells of such mollusks as *Pyrula* and *Natica*. It is called by the fishermen *jack-in-the-box*, *thief*, and *stone-lobster*, and is believed by some to turn into a lobster.

hermit-crow (hėr'mit-krō'), *n.* The chough, *Fregilus* or *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. See cut under *chough*.

hermitess (hėr'mi-tes), *n.* [< *hermit* + *-ess*. Cf. equiv. OF. *hermitresse*.] A female hermit.

The violet is truly the *hermitess* of flowers.
Parthenia Sacra (1633), p. 38.

hermitical (hėr-mit'i-kal), *a.* [< *hermit* + *-ical*. Cf. *heremitical*, *eremitical*.] Pertaining or suited to a hermit or to retired life; eremitical (the more common word).

You describe so well your *hermitical* state of life that none of your ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave in the rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a solitary. *Pope*, to E. Blount, xi.

hermit-thrush (hėr'mit-thrush'), *n.* A very common true thrush of North America, found in nearly all parts of the continent. It is about 7½ inches long, olive above shading into rufous on the tail, white below tinged with pale tawny, and profusely spotted on the breast with dark brown. It is a shy and secluded inhabitant of woodland and undergrowth, migratory and insectivorous, and a fine songster. It nests on the ground, laying 4 or 5 pale-bluish eggs. There are several varieties of the hermit-thrush, giving rise to a number of technical names among which *Turdus pallasi*, *T. nanus*, and *T. unalascæ* are most frequently used. See cut in next column.

hermit-warbler (hėr'mit-wâr'blėr), *n.* The western warbler, *Dendræca occidentalis*, one of several relatives of the common black-throated green warbler (*D. virens*) of the United States.

Hermit-thrush (*Turdus pallasi*).

It is 5 inches long, 7¾ in extent of wings, ashy-gray above tinged with olive and streaked with black, the top and sides of the head rich yellow marked with black, the throat and breast black, ending in a convex border sharply contrasted with the white of the other under parts. It is found from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific.

hermodactyl (hėr-mō-dak'til), *n.* [< LGr. ἑρμοδάκτυλος, a plant identified by some with *Colchicum autumnale*, by others with *Iris tuberosa*; lit. 'Hermes's finger,' < Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, + δάκτυλος, finger.] In *phar.*, a dried bulbous root, probably obtained from *Colchicum variegatum* or checker-flower, formerly brought from Turkey in considerable quantities, and much esteemed as a cathartic, but now entirely discarded.

Hermogenean (hėr-mō-jē'nē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Hermogenes*, < Gr. Ἑρμογένης, Hermogenes (< Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, + γένης, -born), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Hermogenes or his doctrines. See II.

II. *n.* A follower of Hermogenes, who lived near the close of the second century, and who held matter to be eternal and the source of all evil, but in other respects was an orthodox Christian.

Hermogenian (hėr-mō-jē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Hermogenianus*, a. and n., < L. *Hermogenes*, < Gr. Ἑρμογένης, Hermogenes: see *Hermogenean*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Same as *Hermogenean*.—**2.** Of or pertaining to Hermogenianus, a noted Roman jurist who lived in the fourth century, the writer of several works on jurisprudence, and the reputed compiler of the "Codex Hermogenianus," or Hermogenian code. See *code*.

The Gregorian and *Hermogenian* Codes were arranged upon a different principle.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 367.

II. *n.* Same as *Hermogenean*.

hern[1]† (hėrn), *n.* [< ME. *herne*, *hyrne*, < AS. *hyrne*, a corner, < *horn*, a horn, a projecting point. Cf. *corner*, ult. < L. *cornu* = AS. E. *horn*.] A corner.

As yonge clerkes . . .
Seken in every halke and every *herne*
Particuler sciences for to lerne.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 393.

The stone that wos reprovyd
Of men that were biggand,
In the hede of the *hirne*
Is now made liggande.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 91. (*Halliwell.*)

hern[2] (hėrn), *pron.* [E. dial., < *her* + *-n*, adj. formative. Cf. *hisn*.] Hers. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

His heart kep' goin' pity-pat,
But *hern* went pity Zekle.
Lowell, The Courtin'.

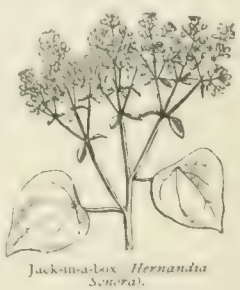
hern[3] (hėrn), *n.* [< ME. *hern*, *herne*, contr. of *heroun*, *heiron*, *heron*: see *heron*.] Same as *heron*.

I come from haunts of coot and *hern*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

hern[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *harn*.

hern[5] (hėrn), *n.* [Cornish.] The pilchard. Also *hernan*.

Hernandia (hėr-nan'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), after Dr. *Hernandez*, a Spanish botanist. The Sp. proper name *Hernandez*, *Hernando*, formerly *Fernandez*, *Fernando*, F. *Ferdinand*, G. *Ferdinand*, is of OHG. origin.] A genus of apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Laurineæ*, tribe *Hernandieæ*, characterized by its laterally dehiscent anthers, stamens as many as the 6–8 segments of the perianth and opposite them, and 1-celled ovary with broad stigma. The genus includes 6 or 8 species of trees with monœcious yellowish flowers, 3 in an involucre, the central one sessile



Jack-in-a-box (*Hernandia Sonora*).

and fertile, and the lateral ones staminate with short pedicels. The leaves are alternate, entire, ovate or peltate, and the drupe is inclosed in the enlarged involucre. The plants grow in the tropical regions of both hemispheres. *H. Sonora*, or jack-in-a-box, is so called from the noise made by the wind whistling through its persistent involucels. The juice of the leaves is a powerful depilatory, destroying the hair without pain wherever it is applied. The wood is light; that of *H. Guianensis* takes fire readily from a flint and steel, and is used in the same way as amadou.

Hernandiaceæ (hėr-nan-di-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hernandia* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants, typified by the genus *Hernandia*, established by Endlicher in 1836: now synonymous with *Lauraceæ*.

Hernandieæ (hėr-nan-dī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hernandia* + *-eæ*.] A division of apetalous plants, made by Lindley (1847) a tribe of the *Thymeleaceæ* with *Hernandia* as the type, and by others a tribe of the *Lauraceæ* embracing the single genus *Hernandia*.

hernant-seeds (hėr′nant-sēdz), *n. pl.* The seeds of *Hernandia ovigera*, used in dyeing. [Trade-name.]

hernepant†, *n.* See *harn-pan*.

herner† (hėr′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hearnor*; contr. of *heronar*, as *hern*[3] of *heron*: see *heronar*.] Same as *heronar*. *Cotgrave*.

hernia (hėr′ni-ą), *n.* [= F. *hernie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *hernia* = It. *ernia*, < L. *hernia*, a rupture, hernia.] In *surg.*, a tumor formed by the displacement and protrusion of a part which has escaped from its natural cavity by some aperture, and projects externally; rupture: as, *hernia* of the brain, of the thorax, or of the abdomen. Hernia of the abdomen, the most common form, consists of the protrusion of some part of the viscera through a natural or an accidental aperture in the inner wall of the abdomen, the external skin generally remaining unbroken. It is named specifically from its situation. —**Cerebral hernia**, protrusion of the brain through an opening in the cranial walls.—**Crural hernia**. Same as *femoral hernia*. —**Femoral hernia**, a hernia descending beside the femoral vessels. Also called *crural hernia*. **Inguinal hernia**, a hernia of the intestine or omentum which descends through the abdominal rings.—**Lumbar hernia**, a hernia in the loins or lumbar region.—**Oblique inguinal hernia**, a hernia whose course is that of the spermatic cord, through the inguinal canal: opposed to *direct inguinal hernia*.—**Phrenic hernia**, a hernia projecting through the diaphragm into one of the pleural cavities.—**Strangulated hernia**, a hernia so tightly compressed in some part of the channel through which it has been protruded as not to be reducible by ordinary means, as by the application of pressure, and to interfere with the circulation in the protruded part.—**Umbilical hernia**, hernia of the intestine at the navel; exomphalos.

hernial (hėr′ni-ąl), *a.* [= OF. *hernial*; as *hernia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or connected with hernia. Also *hernious*.

Herniaria (hėr-ni-ā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *hernia*, hernia: see *hernia* and def.] A genus of small prostrate plants, belonging to the tribe *Paronychicæ* of the natural order *Illecebraceæ*. It is chiefly distinguished by its 5-cleft perianth, short style with 2 stigmas, annular embryo, and inferior radicle. The genus includes 8 or 10 species of annual or perennial herbs, with small entire leaves, scarious stipules, and minute green flowers, crowded in the axils. They are natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and were formerly supposed to be useful in the cure of hernia; hence the generic name and the common name *rupturewort*.

herniated (hėr′ni-ā-ted), *a.* [< *hernia* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Affected with hernia; enveloped in a hernial sac.

In another class of cases the *herniated* loop becomes fixed to the abdominal wall by adhesions after reduction. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 594.

hernioid (hėr′ni-oid), *a.* [< *hernia* + *-oid*.] Resembling hernia.

In this place may be mentioned the curious and sometimes puzzling *hernioid* protrusions to be met with in some plants. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 29.

herniology (hėr-ni-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *hernia*, hernia, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. That branch of surgery which treats of ruptures.—2. A treatise on ruptures.

herniotomy (hėr-ni-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *hernia*, hernia, + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting for hernia; celotomy.

hernious (hėr′ni-us), *a.* [< *hernia* + *-ous*.] Same as *hernial*.

hernsew† (hėrn′sū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hearnsewe*, *hernsue*; a contr. of *heronsew*, q. v. Cf. *hernshaw*[2].] Same as *heronsew*. [Prov. Eng.]

Leaving me to stalk here, . . .
Like a tame *her'nshew* for you.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

hernshaw[1]† (hėrn′shâ), *n.* [< *hern*[3] + *shaw*.] A shaw or wood in which herons breed; a heronry.

Haironnière [F.], a heron's nest or ayrie; a *hernshaw*, or shaw or wood wherein herons breed. *Cotgrave*.

hernshaw[2] (hėrn′shâ), *n.* [Formerly also *hernshew*, a contr. of *heronshaw*; a var. of *hernsew*, *heronsew* (appar. not by association with *hernshaw*[1], a heronry, which appears to be later): see *heronsew*.] 1†. A heron; a heronsew.

As when a cast of Faulcons make their flight,
At an *Hernesshaw*, that lyes aloft on wing.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 9.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a heron, crane, or stork (all appearing alike). **To know a hawk from a hernshaw.** See under *hand-saw*.

hero (hē′rō), *n.*; pl. *heroes* (-rōz). [< OF. *heroe*, F. *héros* = Sp. *héroe* = Pg. *heroe* = It. *eroe*, < L. *heros*, acc. *heroem*, < Gr. *ἥρως*, a hero, usually a warrior, but in Homer a comprehensive term, and orig. applied to any freeman, being appar. = Skt. *vīra*, a man, a hero, = L. *vir*, a man, = Goth. *wair* = AS. *wer*, a man: see *wergild*, *werwolf*.] 1. In *classical myth.*, a superior being, distinguished from ordinary men chiefly by greater physical strength, courage, and ability, at the time of the Homeric poems still regarded as mortal, but from the time of Hesiod (about the eighth century B. C.) regarded as intermediate in nature between gods and men (a demigod), and immortal. Except in the case of Hercules, the Greek cult of heroes was essentially local, each country, region, or even town holding its own in especial honor. Thus Theseus was the national hero of Attica, Ajax was especially honored in Salamis, Amphiaraus at Orchomenus; while Lycurgus became a hero in Sparta, and Hesiod himself in Bœotia. The ancient veneration of heroes was to some extent parallel with that now paid to the saints of Christianity.

Kings and queens, and *heroes* old,
Such as the wise Demodocus once told
In solemn songs at King Alcinous' feast.
Milton, Vac. Ex., l. 47.

2. A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; a prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event; one who exhibits extraordinary courage, firmness, fortitude, or intellectual greatness in any course of action.

Behold Achilles' promise fully paid,
Twelve Trojan *heroes* offer'd to thy shade.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii.

It would not do to have too many *heroes* and saints. An army made up wholly of generals would win no battles.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 38.

3. The principal male personage in a poem, play, or story, or the person who has the chief place and share in the transactions related, as Achilles in the Iliad, Odysseus (Ulysses) in the Odyssey, Æneas in the Æneid.

The shining quality of an epic *hero*, his magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, . . . raises first our admiration. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

Why not a summer's as a winter's tale? . . .
Heroic if you will, or what you will,
Or be yourself your *hero*. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

4. A person regarded as heroic; one invested by opinion with heroic qualities.

The war was a popular one, and as a natural consequence, soldiers and sailors were *heroes* everywhere.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xli.

No one is a *hero* to his valet. *Proverb*.

heroa, *n.* Plural of *heroum*, *heroön*.

heroarchy (hē′rō-är-ki), *n.*; pl. *heroarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *ἥρως*, a hero, + *ἀρχή*, rule, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] See the extract.

All dignities of rank, on which human association rests, are what we may call a *Heroarchy* (Government of Heroes)—or a Hierarchy, for it is "sacred" enough withal!
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

Herodiæ (he-rō′di-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.] Same as *Herodii*, 2. *Nitzsch*.

Herodian[1] (hē-rō′di-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Herodianus*, < *Herodes*, < Gr. Ἡρώδης, Herod, < *ἥρως*, a hero, + *-δης*, patronymic suffix.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Herod the Great, king of the Jews, or to the family of Herod or its partizans.

We are no advocates of that *Herodian* policy which profanely and sacrilegiously would subject the things of God to the will of Cæsar.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 172.

II. *n.* A member of a party among the Jews in the time of Christ and the apostles, adherents of the family of Herod. The Herodians constituted a political party rather than a religious sect. Some writers suppose that they were for the most part Sadducees in religion.

The Herodians appear as supporters of the claim of the Roman Emperors to receive tribute money from the Jews.
H. B. Hackett, Smith's Bible Dict., p. 1054.

herodian[2] (he-rō′di-ąn), *n.* One of the *Herodii* or *Herodiones*.

Herodias (he-rō′di-as), *n.* [NL., also written *Herodius* (LL. *herodaces*) and prop. *Erodius*, < Gr. *ἐρωδιός*, a heron: see *Ardea*.] A genus of large white herons or egrets. *H. egretta* is the great white egret of North America. *H. alba* is the corresponding European form. See cut under *egret*.

Herodii (he-rō′di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Herodius*.] 1. In the broadest sense, same as *Herodiones* or *Pelargomorphæ*.—2. In a more restricted sense, the heron series of altricial grallatorial birds: a suborder or superfamily excluding storks and ibises. The leading family is *Ardeidæ*. Also *Herodiæ*.

Herodiones (he-rō-di-ō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *herodio(n-)*, also *herodius*, a bird, perhaps the stork, < Gr. *ἐρωδιός*, a heron: see *Herodias*.] An order of birds, the altricial desmognathous grallatores, or herons, storks, ibises, spoonbills, and their allies, corresponding to *Herodii* in a broad sense, or to *Pelargomorphæ*. In some uses of the name certain incongruous forms have been included, but are now eliminated. The *Cultrirostres* and the *Grallatores* of some authors are correspondent groups. The *Herodiones* are divisible into three suborders, *Ibides*, *Pelargi*, and *Herodii*.

The group here noted [*Herodiones*] corresponds to the Pelargomorphæ of Huxley, the Ciconiiformes of Garrod (minus Cathartidæ), the Grallatores altinares of Sundevall, and includes the Herodiæ, Pelargi, and Hemiglottides of Nitzsch—respectively the Heron series, the Stork series, and the series of Ibises and Spoonbills.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 648.

herodionine (he-rō-di-ō′nin), *a.* [< *Herodion-es* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Herodiones*; heron-like; ardeine, in a broad sense.

Herodius (he-rō′di-us), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Herodias*.

Herodotean (hē-rod-ō-tē′ąn), *a.* [< *Herodotus* + *-e-an*.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of Herodotus, a Greek historian of the fifth century B. C., called the "father of history."

Roger of Hoveden is quite *Herodotean* both in the faithfulness of his personal relations and in the wish to incorporate in his chronicle all that he can gather touching the geography and history of strange lands.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

heroess† (hē′rō-es), *n.* [< *hero* + *-ess*. Cf. Gr. *ἡρωσσα*, contr. *ἥρωσσα*, fem. of *ἥρως*, hero: see *hero*.] A female hero; a heroine.

But all th' *heroesses* in Pluto's house,
That then encounter'd me, exceeds my might
To name or number. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xi.

heroic (hē-rō′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *heroick*; = F. *héroïque* = Sp. *heróico* = Pg. *heroico* = It. *eroico*, < L. *heroicus*, < Gr. *ἡρωικός*, of or for a hero, < *ἥρως*, a hero: see *hero*.] I. *a.* 1. Having or displaying the character or attributes of a hero; daring; intrepid; determined: as, a *heroic* warrior or explorer.

He [Henry IV.]
From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but fourth of that *heroic* line.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

The *Heroic* Sufferer for principle and generous affection wins the love of all uncorrupted hearts.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 179.

2. Of or pertaining to heroes; suitable to the character of a hero; bold, daring, noble, or commanding in proportions, form, or quality: as, a *heroic* statue or monument; a *heroic* poem or symphony; a *heroic* enterprise; specifically, in *art*, larger than life: said of a statue, or a figure in a picture. See *heroic size*, below.

Goe on both hand in hand, O Nations, never to be disunited; be the Praise and the *Heroick* Song of all Posterity.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

An *heroic* poem, truly such, is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform.
Dryden, Æneid, Ded.

I would have every thing to be esteemed as *heroic* which is great and uncommon in the circumstances of the man who performs it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.

While the golden lyre
Is ever sounding in *heroic* ears
Heroic hymns. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

3. Having recourse to extreme measures; boldly experimental; daring; rash: as, *heroic* treatment.

Here again an improvement on the *heroic* practice of Alva and Romero. *Motley*, United Netherlands, III. 456.

Heroic age, in *Gr. hist.* or *myth.*, the age when the heroes are supposed to have lived, a semi-mythical period preceding that which is truly historic. See *hero*, 1.—**Heroic size**, in the *fine arts*, any size larger than life: usually taken as a size intermediate between that of life and the colossal: as, a statue of heroic size.—**Heroic verse**, a form of verse adapted to the treatment of heroic or exalted themes: in classical poetry, the hexameter; in English, as also in German, the iambic of ten syllables; and in French, the Alexandrian (which see). The following is an example of English heroic verse:

Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumbered, heavenly goddess, sing!
Pope, Iliad, i. 1.

=Syn. *Gallant*, *Valiant*, etc. (see *brave*), daring, fearless, dauntless.

II. *n.* 1†. A hero.

Many other particular circumstances of his [Homer's] gods assisting the ancient *heroics* might justly breed offence to any serious reader. *Jackson*.

2. A heroic verse: most frequently used in the plural, sometimes sarcastically in the sense of bombast, or extravagant expressions of admiration or praise: as, to go into *heroics* over a picture.

Tom Otway came next, Tom Shadwell's dear Zany,
And swears for *heroics*, he writes best of any.
Lee to Dryden, Trial of Poets for the Bays.

heroical (hē-rō′i-kal), *a.* [< *heroic* + *-al*.] Same as *heroic*. [Rare.]

The *heroical* [= heroic] properly understood of demi gods, as of Hercules and Theseus, whose parents were said to be, the one celestiall, the other mortal, yet it is also transferred to them who for their greatness of mind came near to God.
Drayton, England's Heroical Epistles, To the Reader.

Many noble gentlemen and *heroical* spirits were to venture their honours, lives and fortunes.
R. Peeke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 626).

heroically (hē-rō′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a heroic manner; with signal valor or fortitude; courageously; intrepidly; audaciously: as, the wall was *heroically* defended.

He [Lord Craven] and the Duke of Albemarle (the noted Monk) *heroically* stayed in town during the dreadful pestilence. *Pennant*, London, p. 214.

The garden bloomed and faded ten times over before Miss Manners found herself to be forty-six years old, which she *heroically* acknowledged one fine day to the census-taker. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 42.

heroicalness (hē-rō′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being heroic; heroism. *Sir K. Digby.* [Rare.]

heroicly (hē-rō′ik-li), *adv.* [< *heroic* + *-ly*2.] Like a hero; heroically. [Rare.]

Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and *heroickly* hath finish'd
A life heroick. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1710.

heroicness (hē-rō′ik-nes), *n.* Heroicalness. [Rare.]

heroicomic (hē″rō-i-kom′ik), *a.* [= F. *héroï-comique*; as *heroic* + *comic*.] Blending the heroic and the ludicrous; consisting of lofty burlesque: as, a *heroicomic* poem.

heroicomical (hē″rō-i-kom′i-kal), *a.* [< *heroicomic* + *-al*.] Same as *heroicomic*.

heroid (hē′roid), *n.* [= F. *héroïde*, < Gr. *ἡρωίς* (*ἡρωιδ-*), of heroic verse, < *ἥρως*, a hero: see *hero*.] A poem in the epistolary form, expressive of heroic sentiments: from the *Heroides* or heroic epistles of Ovid.

heroify (hē-rō′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heroified*, ppr. *heroifying*. [< *hero* + *-i-fy*.] To make heroic; give a heroic character to. [Rare.]

This act of Weston has *heroified* the profession.
Brummel.

heroine (her′ō-in), *n.* [< OF. *heroine*, F. *héroïne* = Sp. *heroina* = Pg. *heroina* = It. *eroina*, < L. *heroina*, a demigoddess, heroine, < Gr. *ἡρωίνη*, a heroine, prop. fem. of *ἡρώινος*, adj., of a hero, < *ἥρως*, a hero: see *hero*.] 1. A female hero; a heroic woman.

Heroes' and *heroines'* shouts confusedly rise; . . .
Like Gods they fight, nor dread a mortal wound.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 41.

When dames and *heroines* of the golden year
Shall . . . rain an April of ovation round
Their statues, borne aloft. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

2. The principal female character in a poem, play, story, or romance, or the woman who plays the most important part.

"Take Lilia, then, for *heroine*," clamour'd he,
"And make her some great Princess, six feet high."
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

heroism (her′ō-izm), *n.* [= F. *héroïsme* = Sp. Pg. *heroismo* = It. *eroismo*; as *hero* + *-ism*.] The qualities of a hero, as courage, intrepidity, fortitude, etc.; heroic character or action.

If the Odyssey be less noble than the Iliad, it is more instructive; the Iliad abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality. *W. Broome*, Notes to the Odyssey.

Heroism is the self-devotion of genius manifesting itself in action. *Hare.*

Heroism, like cowardice, is contagious.
J. H. Ewing, We and the World.

=Syn. Valor, gallantry, daring, boldness, fearlessness. See *brave* and *heroic*.

heroistic (hē-rō-is′tik), *a.* [< *hero* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting heroism; relating to a hero or heroine. [Rare.]

Agreeably, however, to the *heroistic* account of her, not only was she not called Ursula, but, etc.
The Nation, Aug. 18, 1881, p. 141.

heroize (hē′rō-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heroized*, ppr. *heroizing*. [< *hero* + *-ize*.] To make or represent as heroic. [Rare.]

As in all other *heroized* forms of the god of the dead, there is both a terrible and a wise and beneficent side in the character of Minos. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 478.

heron (her′on), *n.* [(1) Early mod. E. also *heeron*; < ME. *heroun*, *heyroun*, *heiron*, < OF. *hairon*, also *heron*, F. *héron*, dial. *égron* = Pr. *agron* = Sp. *aurón* = Cat. *agró* = It. *agharone*, *airone*, a heron; with aug. suffix *-on*, *-one*, < OHG. *heigir*, MHG. *heiger*, a heron, = Icel. *hegri* = Sw. *häger* = Dan. *hejre*, a heron. (2) The Scand. forms answer better to OHG. *hehara*, a magpie, a jay, MHG. *heher*, G. *heher*, *häher*, a jay, jackdaw, = AS. *higora*, *higera*, a magpie, or jay-woodpecker (cf. E. dial. *heighaw*, a woodpecker). (3) A third group of forms appears in MHG. *reiger*, G. *reiher* = MLG. *reiger* = D. *reiger* = OS. *hreiera* = AS. *hrāgra*, a heron. These groups are not related, except as they may all be ult. imitative. Cf. W. *cregyr*, a screamer, a heron, < *creg*, *cryg*, hoarse; L. *graculus*, *graculus*, a jackdaw; and E. *crake*2 and *crow*2. From the same source (OHG. through OF.) comes E. *egret*, q. v. Hence contr. *hern*3, q. v.] A long-legged, long-necked, long-billed, slender-bodied wading bird; any bird of the family *Ardeidæ*, but especially of the subfamily *Ardeinæ*. Herons, including egrets, bitterns, etc., have the bill cleft below the eyes, naked lores, scaly legs bare above the shank, long toes fitted for perching, a comb on the nail of the middle toe, ample rounded wings, and short tail; the plumage is loose, and often develops graceful flowing plumes, whence the name *egret*; a constant characteristic is the presence of two or more pairs of powder-down tracts, or patches of greasy pulviplumes. Herons are aquatic, and feed on fish and other creatures which they stalk for and capture by spearing with the sharp bill; they generally nest in trees, and lay two or three greenish, whole-colored, elliptical eggs. (See *heronry*.) They are nearly cosmopolitan, and include numerous species of several modern genera, such as *Ardea*, *Herodias*, *Nyctiardea*, and *Botaurus*. The common heron of Europe is *Ardea cinerea*, represented in America by the great blue heron, *A. herodias*, 3½ to 4 feet long, and nearly 6 feet in expanse. The great white heron of Florida, *A. occidentalis*, is still larger; the goliath heron of Africa, *A. goliath*, is probably the largest of all. White herons or egrets are of medium and small size. Night-herons are smaller, and green herons among the least of all. Bitterns are herons of the subfamily *Botaurinæ*. Boat-billed herons form the subfamily *Cancrominæ*. See *Ardeidæ*, *Herodiones*, and cuts under *Ardea*, *bittern*1, and *egret*.

Herons seem encumbered with too much sail for their light bodies. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xlii.

And the *heron*, the shuh-shuh-gah,
From her nest among the pine-trees,
Gave a cry of lamentation.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, v.

heronert, *n.* [< ME. *heroner*, *heronere*, < OF. *haironnier*, q. v., a falcon trained to fly at the heron, < *hairon*, a heron: see *heron*. Hence contr. *herner*, q. v.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron, exclusively or principally.

Ech for his vertu holden is for deere,
Both *heroner* and faucon for ryvere.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 413.

heronry (her′on-ri), *n.*; pl. *heronries* (-riz). [< *heron* + *-ry*.] A place where herons breed in large numbers. Most kinds of herons congregate in hundreds, sometimes thousands, to breed in woods or swamps, constructing loose bulky nests of sticks, etc., which are placed on trees or bushes, less frequently on the ground. The birds resort year after year to the same places, and some of these heronries have become historical.

The *heronry* at Cressi-hall, which is a curiosity I never could manage to see. Fourscore nests of such a bird on one tree is a rarity which I would ride half as many miles to have a sight of.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxii.

Pine Island has a *heronry*. *The American*, XIV. 238.

heron's-bill (her′onz-bil), *n.* A name of plants of the genus *Erodium*, natural order *Geraniaceæ*, particularly *E. cicutarium* and *E. moschatum*, from the supposed resemblance of the long-beaked fruit to the head and breast of a heron. Also called *stork's-bill*.

heronsew (her′on-sū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heronsewe*, *herunsew*, *heronseugh*; < ME. *heronsewe*, < OF. **heronceau*, found only in the earlier form *heroncel*, AF. *herouncel*, a heron (with dim. suffix *-cel*, *-ceau*, as also in F. *lionceau*, OF. *louncel*, dim. of *lion*, lion, *grifoncel*, dim. of *grifon*, griffin), equiv. to OF. *haironneau*, F. *héronneau* (with dim. *-eau*, *-el*), < *hairon*, F. *héron*, a heron: see *heron*. Hence by contraction *hernsew*, and by variation *hernshaw*2, q. v.] A heron. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I wol nat tellen of her strange sewes,
Ne of her swaunes, ne of her *heronsewes*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 60.

And the *heronsewe* shall be arayed in the same maner without ony moysture, & he shulde be eten with salte and poudre. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

heronshaw†, (her′on-shâ), *n.* [Also contr. *hernshaw*2, q. v.] A variant of *heronsew*.

So have wee seene a hawke cast off at an *heron-shaw*, to looke and flie a quite other way.
Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis?, p. 59.

heroögony (hē-rō-og′ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥρως*, a hero, + *-γονία*, generation: see *-gony*.] A begetting or an imaginative creation of heroes; a genealogy of heroes. [Rare.]

A brief and abruptly terminated *heroogony* or generation of heroes by immortal sires from mortal mothers.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 777.

heroölogist (hē-rō-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *heroölogy* + *-ist*.] One who writes or discourses of heroes. *Warton.* [Rare.]

heroölogy (hē-rō-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡρωολογία*, a tale of heroes, < *ἥρως*, a hero, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A body of legendary or traditional lore relating to heroes; a history of or a treatise on heroes. [Rare.]

From the above specimens in Tacitus we may conclude that all the Teutonic races had a pretty fully developed *Heroology*. *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 366.

heroön, *n.* See *heroum*.

Herophilist (hē-rof′i-list), *n.* [< *Herophilus* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A disciple of Herophilus, leader of one of the earliest schools of medicine in Alexandria (about 300 B. C.), and one of the first exact anatomists.

The *Herophilists* still reverenced the memory of Hippocrates, and wrote numerous commentaries on his works.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 801.

Hero's fountain. See *fountain*.

heroship (hē′rō-ship), *n.* [< *hero* + *-ship*.] The character, condition, or career of a hero.

He, . . . his three years of *heroship* expired,
Returns indignant to the slighted plow.
Cowper, Task, iv. 644.

If he refused to sign, his *heroship* was lost.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 347.

heroudt, *n.* A Middle English form of *herald*.

heroum, heroön (hē-rō′um, -on), *n.*; pl. *heroa* (-ä). [L. *heroum*, < Gr. *ἡρῷον* (sc. *ἱερόν* or *εἶδος*), the shrine or temple of a hero, neut. of *ἡρῷος*, of a hero, < *ἥρως*, a hero: see *hero*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a temple or shrine sacred to the memory of a hero, often erected over his reputed tomb.

The group [at Tegea] of Epochos supporting the wounded Ankæos, whose axe was falling from his hand, was probably rendered much as in the reliefs representing this hunt on the *heroon* at Gjolbaschi in Lycia, now in Vienna.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 289.

hero-worship (hē′rō-wėr″ship), *n.* The worship of heroes, practised by ancient nations of antiquity; hence, reverence paid to heroes or great men, or to their memory.

Hero-worship, heartfelt prostrate admiration, submission, burning, boundless, for a noblest godlike Form of Man—is not that the germ of Christianity itself?
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

hero-worshiper (hē′rō-wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* One who pays reverence to, or who entertains extravagant admiration for, a hero or heroes.

But all women rave about him; for women are all *hero-worshippers*. *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 632.

herp. An abbreviation of *herpetology*.

herpes (hėr′pēz), *n.* [= F. *herpès* (OF. *herpet*, m., *herpete*, f.) = Sp. *herpe* = Pg. *herpes* = It. *erpete*, < L. *herpes*, < Gr. *ἕρπης* (*ἕρπητ-*), herpes, lit. a creeping (so called from the tendency of the eruption to creep or spread from one part of the skin to another), < *ἕρπειν* = L. *serpere*, creep: see *serpent*.] 1. A cutaneous affection, also occurring sometimes on mucous membranes, characterized by the appearance of patches of distinct vesicles. Several forms of herpes are named, of which the principal are those given below.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, having as type *H. porcellus*, of Asiatic Turkey. *Redtenbacher*, 1874.—**Herpes facialis** or **labialis**, herpes on the face, especially about the mouth, unaccompanied by neuralgia, and occurring in many acute febrile diseases; cold-sores.—**Herpes zoster**, herpes coinciding with the distribution of a sensory nerve, and accompanied by neuralgia, usually severe. The name originated in the resemblance to a girdle in cases of intercostal herpes zoster, but is used for the same disease when it occurs elsewhere. Also called *shingles*, *zona*, and *zoster*.

Herpestes (hėr-pes′tēz), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἑρπηστής*, a reptile, < *ἕρπειν*, creep (see *herpes*), but said to be (irreg.) < *ἑρπ(ετόν)*, a reptile, serpent, + *ἐσθίειν*, eat, devour. Cf. *Spermestes*, with similar termination.] The typical genus of ichneumons or mongooses of the subfamily *Herpestinæ*, formerly including the whole group, now restricted to such species as the Egyptian ichneumon or Pharaoh's rat (*H. ichneumon*), the mongoose of India (*H. griseus*), and several others. *Illiger*, 1811. See cut under *ichneumon*.

Herpestidæ (hėr-pes′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Herpestes* + *-idæ*.] The ichneumons rated as a family. See *Herpestinæ*.

Herpestinæ (hėr-pes-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Herpestes* + *-inæ*.] The dog-footed or cynopodous carnivorous quadrupeds of the old world, of the

family *Viverridæ*, represented by the ichneumons and mongooses, having straight toes with blunt non-retractile claws. When the group is raised to the rank of a family, the *Herpestinæ* become still more restricted by the exclusion of such genera as *Cynictis*, *Rhinogale*, and *Crossarchus*, as respectively types of different subfamilies; but even in this narrow sense of the term the group contains upward of a dozen genera besides *Herpestes*, and the species are numerous.

Herpestis (hėr-pes'tis), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1805), < Gr. *ἑρπηστής*, a reptile: see *Herpestes*.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Gratioleæ*. It is distinguished by its calyx, the upper segment of which is large, ovate, and covering the rest, the other lobes narrow or linear, its cylindrical corolla, 4 stamens, and 2- or 4 valved capsule. It embraces about 50 species of small herbs creeping or prostrate, with opposite, entire, or toothed leaves, and yellow, blue, or white flowers, mostly in axillary clusters or solitary. They are natives of the warm parts of both hemispheres. *H. Monniera*, a wide-spread species, is the common water-hyssop, the expressed juice of which is used by the natives of India, when mixed with petroleum, to rub on parts affected with rheumatic pains. *H. colubrina* is a native of Peru, where it is called *yerba de colubra*; it is used as a remedy for the bites of venomous animals.

herpetic (hėr-pet'ik), *a.* [= F. *herpétique* = Sp. *herpético* = Pg. *herpetico* = It. *erpetico*, < Gr. *ἑρπης* (*ἑρπητ-*), herpes: see *herpes*.] Pertaining to or resembling herpes; partaking of the nature of herpes: as, *herpetic* patches.—**Herpetic fever.** See *fever*1.

herpetical (hėr-pet'i-kal), *a.* [< *herpetic* + *-al*.] Same as *herpetic*.

herpetism (hėr'pe-tizm), *n.* [< *herpes* (*herpet-*) + *-ism*.] A constitutional tendency to herpes or similar affections. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Herpetodryas (hėr-pe-tod'ri-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, serpent (see *herpetoid*), + *δρυάς*, a dryad, < *δρῦς*, a tree: see *dryad*.] A notable genus of ordinary colubriform serpents, usually referred to the family *Colubridæ*, having an elongate slender form adapted to arboreal life, and greenish and brownish coloration. *H. carinatus* is a South American species.

herpetoid (hėr'pe-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, serpent (< *ἑρπειν* = L. *serpere*, creep: see *serpent*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a reptile; reptiliform; sauroid: as, the archæopteryx is a *herpetoid* bird.

herpetologic (hėr″pe-tō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *herpetology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to herpetology.

herpetological (hėr″pe-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *herpetologic* + *-al*.] Same as *herpetologic*.

herpetologically (hėr″pe-tō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or view of a herpetologist.

Dr. Günther considers that *herpetologically* Egypt must be included in the Palæarctic region, and many of the Egyptian snakes occur in Palestine.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 320.

herpetologist (hėr-pe-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *herpetology* + *-ist*.] One versed in herpetology, or engaged in the study of it.

The alleged monster does not fit into the existing classification of the *herpetologists*. *The American*, XII. 325.

herpetology (hėr-pe-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of reptiles, in a broad sense—that is, of reptiles proper and batrachians; the natural history of reptiles.—2. Reptiles collectively: as, the *herpetology* of Borneo.

When we consider the serpents of New Guinea more in detail, we shall be again struck with the resemblances which they present to the *herpetology* of Australia.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 88.

Also, erroneously, *erpetology*.

Herpetospondylia (hėr″pe-tō-spon-dil'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, + *σπόνδυλος*, Ionic and common dial. form of Gr. *σφόνδυλος*, a vertebra, joint.] One of the major groups into which *Reptilia* (excepting *Pleurospondylia*) are divisible, including the orders *Plesiosauria*, *Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*, in all of which the dorsal vertebræ have transverse processes which are either entire or very imperfectly divided into terminal facets. The dorsal vertebræ and ribs are movable upon one another, and there is no plastron. The group thus defined is contrasted on the one hand with *Perospondylia* and on the other with *Suchospondylia*. See these words, and also *Pleurospondylia*.

Herpetotheres (hėr″pe-tō-thē'rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, + *θηρᾶν*, hunt, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of South American hawks, the type and only species of which is *H. cachinnans*. *Vieillot*, 1818.

herpetotomist (hėr-pe-tot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *herpetotomy* + *-ist*.] A dissector of reptiles; a herpetological anatomist.

herpetotomy (hėr-pe-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The dissection of reptiles; a branch of zoötomy which treats of the anatomy of reptiles.

herpolhode (hėr'pol-hōd), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἑρπειν*, creep, + *πόλος*, pole, + *ὁδός*, way.] In *math.*, a plane curve described by the point of contact with the fixed plane of an ellipsoid, the center of which is fixed while the ellipsoid rolls upon the plane. It is a curve (commonly, but incorrectly, said to be wavy) circumscribed between two circles, and was invented by Poinsot.

herr (her), *n.* [G., = D. *heer* = Dan. Sw. *herre*, similarly used: see *herre*1.] Lord; master: used in German as a title of respectful or conventional address, either prefixed to the name like the equivalent *Mister* (*Mr.*) in English, as *Herr Braun*, Mr. Brown, or without the name and usually with the possessive pronoun 'my,' as *mein Herr*, literally 'my lord,' equivalent to English *sir*, or plural *meine Herren*, equivalent to English *gentlemen*. The Dutch form *heer* is similarly used. See *mynheer*.

herre1†, *n.* [ME. *herre*, *hærre*, *here*, *hery*, < AS. *herra*, *hiorra*, *hearra*, *hoorra* (occurring 27 times, only in poetry, and chiefly in a part of the poems ascribed to Cædmon thought to be founded on an OS. original, the word being in AS. and Scand. imported from the HG. and the LG. of the continent) = OS. *hērro* = OFries. *hēra*, *hēr* = D. *heer* = MLG. *here*, *ere*, LG. *heer* = OHG. *hērro*, *hēro*, MHG. *hērre*, *herre*, *hēre*, G. *herr* = Icel. *harri*, a lord, king, *herra* = Sw. Dan. *herre*, lord, master, gentleman, as a title, sir, Mr., orig. in ref. to a superior, usually with a poss. pron. preceding (OHG. *mīn*, *dīn*, *sīn*, *unsar*, etc., *hērro*, so AS. *mīn*, *thīn*, *his*, etc., *hearra*), chiefly of the first person (OHG. *mīn hērro*, MHG. *mein herre*, G. *mein herr*, D. *mijn heer* = Dan. Sw. *min herre*, equiv. to E. *sir* in address: see *herr*). The OHG. form also appears as *hēriro*, *hērero*, being orig. compar. of *hēr*, eminent, distinguished, famous, MHG. *hēr*, G. *hehr*, eminent, distinguished, proud, happy, sacred, = MLG. *here*, high, solemn, holy, = OS. *hēr*, high, eminent, sacred, agreeing phonetically, and it seems historically, with AS. *hār*, ME. *hore*, E. *hoar*, = Icel. *hārr*, gray (usually with age).] 1. A lord; master; chief.

Heo brouhten hyne to Pylates, thet wes here *herre*.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 46.

This lond ich hebbe here so fre that to none *herre* y schal abuye. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 102.

2. A knight. [Rare and poetical.]

Mony woundis thai wroght, wete ye for sothe,
Bothe on horse & on *here* harmyt full mekull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6188.

[In both senses only in early Middle English use.]

herre2†, *n.* See *har*1.

herrengrundite (her-en-grun'dīt), *n.* [< *Herrengrund* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A basic copper sulphate occurring at Herrengrund in Hungary, in spherical groups of scale-like crystals having a bright-green color.

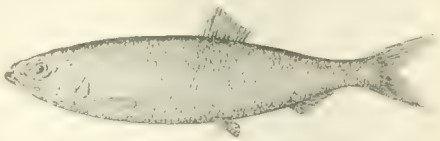
Herreria (he-rē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named after C. A. de *Herrera*, a Spanish agriculturist.] A small genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Luguriageæ*, the type of Endlicher's subtribe *Herrerieæ*. They are natives of extratropical South America, and are undershrubs with tuberous rootstock, climbing stems, and small scented flowers in many-flowered racemes.

Herrerieæ (her-ē-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Herreria* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of *Smilaceæ* established by Endlicher, typified by the genus *Herreria*: the *Herreriaceæ* of Kunth, now referred to the *Liliaceæ*.

herrier†, *n.* [ME. *herier*; < *herry*2 + *-er*1.] One who praises; a worshiper.

Hieu dydde thes aspyingly, that he distruye alle the *heryeris* of Baal. *Wyclif*, 4 [2] Ki. x. 19 (Oxf.).

herring (her'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hering*; < ME. *hering*, < AS. *hæring* (= D. *haring* = MLG. *harink*, *herink* = OHG. *harinc*, *herinc*, MHG. *herinc*, G. *hering*, *häring*) (NL. *harengus*, F. *hareng*, from the G. form), a herring; prob. < *here* (= OHG. *hari*, *heri*, etc.), an army, a host (see *harry*, *harbor*1, etc.), + *-ing*, a suffix common as a patronymic. The reference is to the fact that herrings move in shoals; so W. *ysgadan*, herrings, < *cad*, an army, a host.] A clupeoid fish, *Clupea harengus*, of great economic importance and commercial value. It has an elongate form, and rather loose scales averaging about 57 transverse rows. The vomer has an ovate patch of teeth; the ventral serratures are weak; the color is bluish above and on the scales, varied with bright reflections. The herring inhabits the North Atlantic, especially in water of moderate depth. It is generally found not far from the coast, and in summer it comes into shallow water in countless myriads for the purpose of spawning. The spawning season varies according to temperature; in the Gulf of St. Lawrence it occurs in the spring, off the coast of Maine in September, at Cape Cod in November, and off Block Island in December. In Europe the visits of the herring to the shores depend likewise on temperature, and various regions have special varieties differing in size and slight structural characters. It is the object of very profitable fisheries, especially on the Norwegian, Dutch, and British coasts. The eggs are very small, and are discharged at the bottom of the water, where they adhere to rocks and seaweed, being scattered singly or in bunches over a vast extent of sea-bottom. The number of eggs to a female varies according to size, but averages about 10,000—in very large females many more. A closely related species, *C. mirabilis*, is found in equal abundance in the North Pacific. The name is extended to the herring family, including the *Clupeidæ*, or shad, alewife, menhaden, pilchard, sprat, sardine, etc.—**Black herring**, a trade-name for a particular kind of cured fish.—**Branch herring**, the alewife, *Clupea vernalis*. See cut under *alewife*.—**California herring**, *Clupea mirabilis*, of the Pacific coast of North America.—**Egyptian herring**, a local English name of the saury.—**Fall herring**, *Clupea mediocris*, without vomerine teeth or jaw-teeth and with the lower jaw quite prominent, rather common along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Florida to the Bay of Fundy, and of little economic value.—**Fresh-water herring.** See *fresh-water*.—**Full herring**, a local English name of the herring with fully developed roe or milt.—**Garvie-herring.** See *garvie*.—**Green herring**, a fresh herring. [Eng.] **King of the herrings.** Same as *herring-king*.—**Kippered herring**, an English name of herring split, slightly salted, and smoked.—**Lake-herring**, the cisco, *Coregonus hoyi*. See cut under *cisco*.—**Mazy herring**, the highest brand of herring which are full of roe.—**Ohio herring**, the skipjack, *Clupea chrysochloris*.—**Red herring**, the common herring of trade, having a reddish appearance from the manner of curing.—**Round herring**, *Etrumeus sadina*.—**Round shore-herring**, in trade, herring salted just as they come from the water: distinguished from *split herring*. Many persons prefer them thus, as the spawn is considered a delicacy.—**Shotten herring.** (*a*) A herring which has just deposited its ova. (*b*) A herring which has been gutted and dried for keeping. [Eng.]—**Split herring**, gutted herring cured and packed for the market.—**Toothed herring**, the mooneye, *Hyodon clodalus*.—**White herring.** (*a*) A fresh herring. (*b*) A pickled herring. [Eng.]



Herring (*Clupea harengus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

Hopdance cries in Tom's belly for two *white herrings*. Croak not, black angel; I have no food for thee.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6.

White-salted herring, herring cured by the French method called *saler en blanc*. The fish are gutted, and packed in barrels in a thick brine, where they are kept until it is convenient to give them a final packing with fresh lime and salt, when the quality is branded on the barrel by the inspector. (See also *glut-herring*, *thread-herring*.)

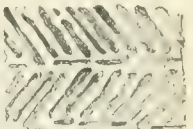
herring (her'ing), *v. t.* [< *herring*, *n.*] To manure with herring or other fish. [Local, U. S.]

In Maine they talk of land that has been *herringed* to death. *Goode*, Menhaden, p. 249.

herring-bank (her'ing-bangk), *n.* A fishing-ground to which herrings resort in great numbers.

herring-bone (her'ing-bōn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The bone of a herring.

II. *a.* Resembling the spine of a herring: specifically applied to courses of stone laid at an angle, so that the stones in each course are placed side by side, and obliquely to the right and left in alternate courses. It is a kind of ashler common in late Roman and occurring in the earliest medieval work.



Herring-bone Work.

Both [churches] are rude and simple in their outline and ornaments; they are built with that curious *herring-bone* or diagonal masonry indicative of great age.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 512.

Herring-bone bridging, in *carp.*, the diagonal struts fixed at intervals between the beams of a floor to increase its stiffness and power to resist unequal strains.—**Herring-bone pattern**, an ornamental pattern much used in the industrial arts, consisting of one or more series of short diagonal lines contrasting with other series turned in the opposite direction.—**Herring-bone stitch**, a kind of cross-stitch used in embroidery and in making up garments of flannel and other woolen material, and also in mending sails.—**Herring-bone twill.** (*a*) A twill in which the diagonal lines are arranged alternately, so as to form a continuous zigzag pattern. (*b*) A textile stuff made in this way, as chudders.

herring-bone (her'ing-bōn), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *herring-bone*, *a.*] To sew or embroider with the herring-bone stitch.

There, all the while, with an air quite bewitching,
She sat *herring-boning*, tambouring, or stitching.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 328.

herring-buss (her'ing-bus), *n.* [= D. *haringbuis*.] A boat of peculiar form, measuring 10 or 15 tons, used in the herring-fishery. [Eng.]

From the commencement [illegible] of the winter fishing 1771, to the end of the winter [illegible] 1784, the tonnage bounty upon the *herring* [illegible] been at thirty shillings the ton. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, IV. 5.

herring-cobs (her'ing-kobz), *n.* Young herrings; hence, anything worthless. [Prov. Eng.]

The rubbish and [illegible] your *herringcobs* invention. *A Discovery of Melancholy.* (*Halliwell.*)

herring-cod [illegible] cod], *n.* See *cod*[2].

herring-curer [illegible]-kur'ėr), *n.* A gutter and salter of herrings; a person engaged in the business of catching herring and preparing them for the market.

herring-driver (her'ing-drī″vėr), *n.* A fisherman engaged in the capture of herring by torchlight. [Maine, U. S.; Bay of Fundy.]

herringer (her'ing-ėr), *n.* [< *herring* + *-er*[1].] A person engaged in herring-fishing.

A lot of longshore merchant skippers and *herringers* who went about calling themselves captains. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv.

herring-fishery (her'ing-fish″ėr-i), *n.* The business of fishing for herrings.

herring-gull (her'ing-gul), *n.* One of several gulls of large size, having the mantle pearl-blue, the primaries crossed with black and tipped with white, the bill yellow with a red

Herring-gull (*Larus argentatus*).

spot on the gonys, and the feet yellow or flesh-colored. The general plumage is white in the adult, and the stretch of wings is about 4 feet. Gulls of this character are found in most parts of the world, such as *Larus argentatus*, of Europe, Asia, and North America, a representative species of the group. Also called *silvery gull*.

herring-hake (her'ing-hāk), *n.* The hake, *Merluccius smiridus*. [Scotch.]

herring-hog (her'ing-hog), *n.* The common porpoise, *Phocæna communis*. [Local.]

herring-king (her'ing-king), *n.* A fish of the family *Regalecidæ*, *Regalecus glesne*. Also called *king of the herrings*. See *Regalecidæ*.

herring-mountain (her'ing-moun″tān), *n.* A large closely packed mass of herrings, such as appears on the western coast of Norway during the summer in some years. It depends upon the occurrence in great numbers of small crustaceans on which the fish feed. *Sars.*

herring-pike (her'ing-pīk), *n.* A fish of the group *Clupeoidei*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

herring-pond (her'ing-pond), *n.* The ocean. [Humorous.]

Begin elsewhere anew.
Boston's a hole, the *herring-pond* is wide,
V-notes are something, liberty still more.
Browning, Mr. Sludge, the Medium.

I believe that instances could be produced of this regeneration of terms, especially if we call to aid terms which have lived in America, and again crossed the *herring-pond* with modern traits. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 506.

herring-spink (her'ing-spingk), *n.* The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus:* so called in East Suffolk, England, because often taken in the rigging of vessels engaged in the herring-fishery in the North Sea. Also known as *tot-o'er-seas*, under the same circumstances. See cut under *goldcrest*.

herring-vessel† (her'ing-ves″el), *n.* A measure of capacity for herrings.

Some statutes did limit eel-vessels equal with *herring-vessels*. *Recorde*, Grounde of Artes.

herring-work (her'ing-wėrk), *n.* Herring-bone work. See *herring-bone*.

Herrnhuter (hern'hụt-ėr), *n.* [< G. *Herrnhut* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] One of the denomination of Moravians or United Brethren: so called in Germany from the village built by them on the estate of Count von Zinzendorf in Saxony, named Herrnhut, and since serving as the headquarters of the body. See *Moravian*.

herry[1] (her'i), *v. t.* Another spelling, historically more correct, of *harry*. [Scotch.]

herry[2]† (her'i), *v. t.* [< ME. *heryen*, *herien*, < AS. *herian* = OHG. *herēn* = Goth. *hazjan*, praise, allied to L. *carmen* (for **casmen*), a song, *Camena*, OL. *casmenal*, a muse, Skt. √ *ganṣ*, praise: see *charm*[1].] To honor; praise; celebrate.

Heryed be thou and thy name,
Goddesse of renoun or fame.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1405.

And the scheldis turneden agen glorifyinge and *heryinge* God in alle thingis that thei hadden herd and seyen: as it was seyd to hem. *Wyclif*, Luke ii. 20.

Now nis the time of merimake,
Nor Pan to *herye*, nor with love to playe.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

herrying†, *n.* [ME. *heryynge*: verbal n. of *herry*[2], *v.*] Praising; a matter of praise.

herryment (her'i-ment), *n.* Harassment; annoyance. [Scotch.]

Stammel, corky headed, graceless gentry,
The *herryment* and ruin of the country.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

hers (hėrz), *pron.* See *he*[1].

hersalt, *n.* [Abbr. of *rehersal*, now *rehearsal*, q. v.] Rehearsal; relation.

With this sad *hersall* of his heavy stresse
The warlike Damzell was empassiond sore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 18.

Herschel† (hėr'shel), *n.* A name by which the planet now called Uranus was formerly known, from its discoverer, Sir William Herschel. See *Uranus*, 2.

Herschelian (hėr-shel'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the astronomer Sir William Herschel (1738–1822), or his son Sir John (1792–1871): as, the *Herschelian* telescope (named from Sir William Herschel).

The *Herschelian* or front view reflector.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 145.

The current *Herschelian* theory of the solar constitution. *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 91.

Herschelian rays of the spectrum, the invisible (infra-red) heat-rays, whose existence was first proved by Sir William Herschel. See *heat* and *spectrum*.

herschelite (hėr'shel-īt), *n.* [Named after John *Herschel*, afterward Sir John Herschel, the astronomer. The mineral was discovered in a collection made by him in Sicily.] A mineral of the zeolite family, closely related to chabazite.

Herschellic (hėr-shel'ik), *a.* Herschelian.

Beyond the red [rays], at the other end of the spectrum, lie the so-called *Herschellic* rays, of least refrangibility, which also are not visible, but are manifested through their thermal effects. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 19.

herse[1] (hėrs), *n.* [The same as *hearse*[1], the spelling *herse* being either obs., as in the ordinary senses of *hearse*, or else, as in the technical senses, recent and directly after mod. F. *herse:* see *hearse*[1].] 1†. An obsolete spelling of *hearse*[1] in various senses.—2. A framework, composed of bars or rods, and used for any purpose; a grating.

The small manufacturers make use of hoops for this purpose [stretching the skins for parchments], but the greater employ a *herse*, or stout wooden frame. *Ure*, Dict., III. 513.

This shallowness of the water over the bar has frequently been the cause of damages and expenses. To obviate this inconvenience, the India Company some twelve years since had caused to be constructed iron harrows (*herses*), which were dragged over the bar, to remove the sand and mud. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 501.

3. In *fort.*, specifically—(*a*) A portcullis. (*b*) A frame armed with spikes, used for chevaux-de-frise, and laid in the way or in breaches, with the points up, to prevent or obstruct the advance of an enemy.—4. In *her.*, a charge resembling a harrow, and blazoned *herse* or *harrow* indifferently.

herse[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *hearse*[1].

Herse[2] (hėr'sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἕρση, one of the three Attic nymphs, Ἀγλαυρος, Ἕρση, and Πάνδροσος, daughters of Cecrops.] 1†. A genus of sphingid moths. *Oken*, 1815.—2. A genus of birds. The common white-bellied swallow of the United States is sometimes known as *Herse bicolor*. *R. P. Lesson*, 1847.

3. A genus of crustaceans.—4. A genus of mollusks.

hersed (hėrst), *a.* [< *herse*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Arranged in the form of a harrow. See quotation and note. [Rare.]

From his *hersed* bowmen how the arrows flew!
Southey, Joan of Arc, ii.

[This passage is accompanied by the following note: "This was the usual method of marshalling the bowmen. At Crecy 'the archers stood in the manner of an herse, about two hundred in front, and but forty in depth, which is undoubtedly the best way of embatteling archers, . . . for by the breadth of the front the extension of the enemies front is matched; and by reason of the thinness in flank, the arrows do more certain execution, being more likely to reach home' (*Barnes*)."]

herself (hėr-self'), *pron.* [< *her* + *self*, q. v.] An emphasized or reflexive form of the third personal pronoun, feminine, corresponding in all uses to *himself*.

Whan the armes of kynge Arthur were brought, Gonnore hym helped for to arme, . . . and *hir self* girde hym with his swerde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 322.

As thus she did amuse *herself*,
Below a green aik tree.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 171)

Man, Woman, Nature, each is but a glass,
Where the soul sees the image of *herself*.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

hership (hėr'ship), *n.* [< Icel. *herskapr*, warfare, ravaging, < *herr*, = AS. *here*, an army, + *-skapr* = AS. *-scipe*, E. *-ship*.] 1. The crime of carrying off cattle by force; foray. [Scotch.]

And bryngand thame to pouertie,
To hounger, *hirscheip*, and rewyne;
Puttand the pure in poynt to tyne.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 109.

It grieved him . . . to see sic *hership*, and waste, and depredation to the south of the Hieland line. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

2. The cattle so carried off. [Scotch.]

But wi' some hopes he travels on while he
The way the *hership* had been driven could see.
Ross, Helenore, p. 46.

hersillon (hėr'si-lon), *n.* [F., < *herse*, a portcullis, etc.: see *herse*[1], 3.] *Milit.*, a plank or beam armed with spikes or nails to prevent or retard the advance of an enemy.

herst-pan (hėrst'pan), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *hyrste-panne*, a frying-pan, < *hyrstan*, fry, roast (= OHG. *rōstan* (for **hrōstan*), MHG. *roesten*, G. *rösten*, > ult. OF. *rostir*, E. *roast*, q. v.), + *panne*, pan.] A frying-pan. *Simmonds.*

hersum†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *hȳrsum* (= OFries. *harsum* = LG. *horsam*, *hursam* = OHG. *hōrsam*, MHG. *horsam*, G. *ge-horsam*), obedient, < *hȳran*, hear, obey: see *hear*.] 1. Obedient.—2. Devout; pious.

Chaplayne to the chapeles chosen the gate,
Rungen ful rychely, ryȝt as thay schulden,
To the *hersum* euensong of the hyȝe tyde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 930.

hert[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hart*[1]. *Chaucer.*

hert[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heart*.

hert[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hurt*[2].

herte[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *heart*.

herte[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *hurt*[1].

hertelest, *a.* A Middle English form of *heartless*.

hertely†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *heartly* and *heartily*.

hertespon†, *n.* See *heart-spoon*.

hertly†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *heartly*.

hertwort†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hartwort*.

Herulian (hē-rō'li-an), *a.* [< LL. *Heruli*, *Eruli*, rarely sing. *Herulus*.] Of or pertaining to the Heruli, one of the Teutonic peoples who overthrew the Western Empire, A. D. 476, and made Odoacer (a chieftain, probably of Rugian origin) ruler of Italy.

The *Herulian* king Sinduad. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 234.

hery[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *harry*.

hery[2]†, *v. t.* A variant of *herry*[2].

hery[3]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *hairy*.

Heshvan, *n.* See *Hesvan*.

Hesiodic (hē-si-od'ik), *a.* [< *Hesiod* (< L. *Hesiodus*, < Gr. Ἡσίοδος) (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the style of Hesiod, a Greek poet of about the eighth century B. C., or to a poetical school of which he was the founder or the chief. The Hesiodic poems are didactic.

Our earliest knowledge of Zeus is derived from the Homeric and *Hesiodic* poems. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 782.

The *Hesiodic* bards come down to about the 40th Ol[ympiad]. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 77.

Hesione (hē-sī'ō-nē), *n.* [NL., after L. *Hesione*, *Hesionia*, < Gr. Ἡσιονη, in Greek legend a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy.] 1. A genus of dorsibranchiate annelids with short stout body of few ill-defined rings, a large proboscis without jaws or tentacles, and long cirri on the parapodia.—2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

Hesionidæ (hē-sī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesione* + *-idæ*.] A family of errant marine worms of the order *Chætopoda*, typified by the genus *Hesione*.

hesitancy (hez'- or hes'i-tan-si), *n.* [< L. *hæsitantia*, a stammering, < *hæsitan(t-)s*, ppr.: see *hesitant*.] The state or condition of hesitating; indecision; vacillation.

Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Works, II. i.

Upon these grounds, as they professed they did without any mincing, *hesitancy*, or reservation, in the most full, clear, downright, and peremptory manner, with firm confidence and alacrity, concurrently aver the fact. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxix.

=Syn. See *hesitation*.

hesitant (hez'- or hes'i-tant), *a.* [< L. *hæsitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *hæsitare*, stick fast, stammer, etc.: see *hesitate*.] Hesitating; pausing; irresolute; not ready in determining, doing, or saying; wanting readiness of speech.

He was a man of no quick utterance, but often *hesitant*. *Baxter*, Life and Times, iii. 47.

hesitantly (hez'- or hes'i-tant-li), *adv.* With hesitancy or doubt.

Being wont to speak rather doubtfully, or *hesitantly*, than resolvedly, concerning matters wherein I apprehend some difficulty. *Bayle*, Works, I. 2, To the Reader.

hesitate (hez'- or hes'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hesitated*, ppr. *hesitating*. [< L. *hæsitatus*, pp. of *hæsitare* (> It. *esitare* = Pg. Sp. *hesitar* = F. *hésiter*), stick fast, stammer, be uncertain, intensive of *hærere*, pp. *hæsus*, stick, cleave, adhere. Cf. *adhere*, *cohere*, *inhere*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To hold back in doubt or indecision; refrain or delay by reason of uncertainty or difficulty of decision or choice: as, he *hesitated* to believe the report; they *hesitate* about taking so dangerous a step.

A man who wishes to serve the cause of religion ought to *hesitate* long before he stakes the truth of religion on the event of a controversy respecting facts in the physical world. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Law of Population.

If I *hesitate*,
It is because I need to breathe awhile,
Rest, as the human right allows.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 176.

Nature, even if we *hesitate* to call it good, is infinitely interesting, infinitely beautiful.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 20.

2. To halt or falter in speech, through indecision or embarrassment; make irregular involuntary pauses; stammer.

His [Fox's] manner was awkward; his delivery was *hesitating*; he was often at a stand for want of a word.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

=Syn. 1. *Waver*, etc. (see *scruple*); delay, vacillate, deliberate, doubt, be undetermined, demur.—2. See *stammer*.

II. *trans.* To utter or express with hesitation or reluctantly; insinuate dubiously. [Rare.]

Just hint a fault and *hesitate* dislike.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 204.

I choose rather to *hesitate* my opinion than to assert it roundly. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

hesitatingly (hez'- or hes'i-tā-ting-li), *adv.* In a hesitating manner.

The best things done *hesitatingly*, and with an ill grace, lose their effect, and produce disgust rather than satisfaction or gratitude. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 168.

hesitation (hez- or hes-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *hésitation* = Pr. *heysitacio* = Sp. *hesitacion* = Pg. *hesitação* = It. *esitazione*, < L. *hæsitatio(n-)*, < *hæsitare*, stick fast, stammer, etc.: see *hesitate*.] **1.** The act of hesitating; a pausing or delay in determining or acting; suspension of judgment or decision from uncertainty of mind; a state of doubt.

With *hesitation* admirably slow,
He humbly hopes — presumes — it may be so.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 123.

It looks as if we held the fate of the fairest possessions of mankind in our hands, to be saved by our firmness or to be lost by *hesitation*. *Emerson*, Amer. Civilization.

It is not theory alone that can ever fully enable us to preserve the golden mean between faith and *hesitation*.
A. Sidgwick.

2. An irregular involuntary pausing in speech; awkward or embarrassed interruption of speech; stammering.

This *hesitation* arose, not from the poverty, but from the wealth of . . . [his] vocabulary. *Macaulay*, Lord Holland.

=Syn. *Hesitation*, *Hesitancy*; wavering, suspense, uncertainty, doubt, vacillation; faltering. *Hesitation* is perhaps more often used for the act of hesitating, *hesitancy* generally for the spirit, character, or frame of mind. *Hesitation* is more common.

hesitative (hez'- or hes'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *hesitate* + *-ive*.] Showing hesitation. *Smart*.

hesitator (hez'- or hes'i-tā-tor), *n.* [< *hesitate* + *-or*.] One who hesitates.

He was that apparent contradiction in terms, a bold *hesitator* in the language of the hunting field, a cautious daring funker." *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 620.

hesitatory (hez'- or hes'i-tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *hesitate* + *-ory*.] Hesitating. [Rare.]

His being suspicious, dubious, cautelous, and not soon determined, but *hesitatory* at unusual occurrences in his office, made him pass for a person timidous, and of a fickle, irresolute temper. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 206.

Voice thin, creaky, querulous . . . *hesitatory*, and as if it couldn't be troubled to speak.
Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 22.

hesp (hesp), *n.* **1.** A dialectal variant of *hasp*. —**2.** The length of two hanks of linen thread.
E. H. Knight.

Hesper (hes'pėr), *n.* [< L. *Hesperus*, q. v.] Same as *Hesperus*, 1. [Poetical.]

Sad *Hesper* o'er the buried sun
And ready thou, to die with him,
Thou watchest all things ever dim
And dimmer, and a glory done
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxi.

Hesperia (hes-pē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Hesperia*, the west, < *Hesperus*, the evening star, the west: see *Hesperus*.] The typical genus of *Hesperiidæ*, containing small black-and-white species, such as *H. tessellata*. *Fabricius*, 1793. Also written *Esperia*.

Hesperia cyrtchetus. Line shows natural size

Hesperian (hes-pē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Hesperius*, western, < Gr. *ἑσπέριος*, western, < *Ἕσπερος*, Hesperus: see *Hesperus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Western; situated at the west. [Poetical.]

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green cape and verdant isles
Hesperian, sets. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 632.

2. Of or pertaining to the Hesperides.

The forests shining with *Hesperian* fruit and with the plumage of gorgeous birds. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

3. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the hesperians; having the characters of the family *Hesperiidæ*.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a western country.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A lepidopterous insect of the family *Hesperiidæ*; a skipper. See *Castnioides*. Also *hesperid*.

Let us now compare the foregoing detailed characters [of the yucca-borer] with the Castnians on the one hand and the *Hesperians* on the other. *C. V. Riley*.

Hesperid (hes'pe-rid), *n.* [< *Herperid-es*, *n. pl.*] **1.** One of the Hesperides.

The damsels of the land, instead of nestling in chinchilla or sable's fur, stand about in a rural manner, much as did the *Hesperids*. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 98.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *hesperian*, 2.

Hesperidæ (hes-per'i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Hesperiidæ*.

Hesperideæ (hes-pe-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] **1.** One of the orders established by Linnæus (1751) in his attempted natural arrangement of plants, including the genera *Citrus*, *Styrax*, and *Garcinia*.—**2.** A name sometimes used for the orange family.—**3.** An order used by Sachs, including the families *Aurantiaceæ*, *Meliaceæ*, *Humiriaceæ*, and *Erythroxylaceæ*.

Hesperides (hes-per'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Ἑσπερίδες, < Ἕσπερος, Hesperus: see *Hesperus*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, nymphs who guarded, with the aid of a fierce serpent, the golden apples given by Ge (Earth) to Hera (Juno), in delightful gardens at the western extremity of the world, supposed to be in the region of Mount Atlas in Africa. Their origin and number (from three to seven) are variously given. [Erroneously used by Shakspere as a singular.]

Before thee stands this fair *Hesperides*,
With golden fruit, but dangerous to be touch'd.
Shak., Pericles, i. 1.

Ladies of the *Hesperides*, that seem'd
Fairer than feign'd of old. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 357.

2. In *bot.*, a class of plants founded by Endlicher, including the orders *Humiriaceæ*, *Olacineæ*, *Aurantiaceæ*, *Meliaceæ*, and *Cedrelaceæ*. Same as the *Hesperideæ* of Sachs. These orders, many of which have been changed in name, are included by Bentham and Hooker in their cohorts *Geraniales* and *Olacales*.

Hesperidian (hes-pe-rid'i-an), *a.* [< *Hesperides* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Hesperides or their garden.

A *Hesperidian* tree, enwreathed by a serpent (symbol of a blessedness veiled in darkness and terrors).
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 431.

hesperidin (hes-per'i-din), *n.* [< *hesperid-ium* + *-in*².] A crystallizable bitter principle found in the spongy envelop of oranges and lemons. Its nature has not yet been ascertained.

hesperidium (hes-pe-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *hesperidia* (-ä). [NL., < *Hesperid-es* + *-ium*, in allusion to the golden apples of the Hesperides.] In *bot.*, a fleshy fruit with a leathery rind, formed from a free many-celled ovary: a mere variety of the berry. The term includes the orange, lemon, and related fruits. Morphologically, the rind is probably homologous with an outer whorl of barren carpels united by their edges in the manner of a polycarpellary one-celled ovary, and the elongated juice-filled cells of the pulp are true trichomes.

A succulent fruit (known technically as a *hesperidium*).
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 603.

Hesperiidæ (hes-pe-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhopalocerous lepidopterous insects, of which the genus *Hesperia* is the type; the skippers or hesperians. These small large-headed butterflies have a quick jerky flight, whence the name *skipper*. Representative species are *Hesperia sassacus* and *Hygrnelea alcestas*. Corresponding groups of hesperians are named *Hesperiida*, *Hesperiada*, *Hesperidæ*, and *Hesperidi*.

Hesperineæ (hes-pe-rin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperis* (*-in-*) + *-eæ*.] A section of the *Cruciferæ*, established by Reichenbach in 1837, typified by the genus *Hesperis*.

Hesperis (hes'pe-ris), *n.* [L., the queen's gillyflower, < Gr. *ἑσπερίς*, the night-scented gillyflower, peculiar fem. of *ἑσπέριος*, western: see *Hesperian* and *Hesperides*.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by Linnæus, belonging to the natural order *Cruciferæ*, tribe *Sisymbrieæ*. Its main characters are the two erect lobes of the stigma and elongated erect sepals. The genus includes about 22 species of biennial or perennial herbs, with mostly entire, ovate or oblong leaves, and rather large, loosely racemed, variously colored flowers. They grow in Europe and Asia. The common rocket or dame's violet is *H. matronalis*, a native of Europe; other species are also called *rocket*.

Hesperisphinges (hes″pe-ri-sfin'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperia* + *sphinx*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of crepuscular lepidopterous insects, corresponding nearly with the modern families *Castniidæ* and *Agaristidæ*: so called from being considered the connecting-link between the sphinxes and the diurnal *Lepidoptera* by means of the *Hesperiidæ*, a family of the latter division.

Hesperomys (hes-per'ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1839), < Gr. *ἑσπέρος*, western, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus equivalent to the tribe *Sigmodontes*, consisting of the American *Muridæ*, or murine rodents. As now restricted, the genus consists of the vesper-mice proper, or the ordinary native mice of America, of medium and small size, lithe form, with large ears and eyes, tail approximately as long as the body, fore feet small, hind feet long with scant-haired or naked 6-tuberculate soles, and the general pelage bicolored, sleek, and glossy. It is divided by Coues into numerous subgenera, those of North America being *Vesperimus*, *Calomys*, *Onychomys*, and *Oryzomys*. The abundant white-footed deer-mouse, *H. leucopus*, is a characteristic example. See second cut under *deer-mouse*.

Hesperopitheci (hes″pe-rō-pi-thē'sī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ἑσπερος*, western, the west, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The platyrrhine or American monkeys collectively: so called in distinction from the catarrhine or old-world *Heopitheci*. The two divisions are respectively conterminous with *Platyrrhini* and *Catarrhini*.

hesperopithecine (hes″pe-rō-pi-thē'sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Hesperopitheci*.

Hesperornis (hes-pe-rôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑσπερος*, western, the west, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] The typical genus of fossil birds of the family *Hesperornithidæ*. The best known species is *H. regalis*, discovered in 1870 in the yellow chalk of the pteranodon beds of Kansas. *O. C. Marsh*, 1872.

Hesperornis may be tersely characterized as a gigantic diver, some six feet in length from the point of the bill to the end of the toes. . . . While the general configuration of the skeleton may be likened to that of a loon, the conformation of the sternum is ratite, like that of struthious birds, and the wings are rudimentary or abortive; . . . the jaws are long and furnished with sharp recurved teeth implanted in grooves.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 526.

Hesperornithidæ (hes″pe-rôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil birds from the Cretaceous of North America, typified by the genus *Hesperornis*, and representing a prime division of the whole class *Aves*, having teeth implanted in grooves, saddle-shaped or heterocœlous vertebræ, ratite sternum, rudimentary wings, and short tail: conterminous with the subclass *Odontolcæ*.

Hesperus (hes'pe-rus), *n.* [L., the evening star, < Gr. *Ἕσπερος*, the evening star, prop. adj. (with or without *ἀστήρ*, star), of or at evening (also as noun, *ἑσπερος* or fem. *ἑσπέρα*, evening), hence western; orig. **Ϝέσπερος* = L. *vesper*, m., *vespera*, f., evening: see *vesper*.] **1.** The evening star; especially, the planet Venus as evening star (as morning star, called by the Greeks *Phosphoros*, and by the Romans *Lucifer*, 'light-bringer'): in mythology, personified as a son of Astræus and Eos (Aurora), or a son or brother of Atlas, and sometimes called the "father of the Hesperides." Also, poetically, *Hesper*.

Now glowed the firmament
With living sapphires. *Hesperus*, that led
The starry host, rode brightest.
Milton, P. L., iv. 605.

At evening the dewy *Hesperus* comes from the bosom of the mist, and assumes his station in the sky.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 8.

2. [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of *Staphylinidæ* or rove-beetles. They are allied to *Philonthus*, but have thoracic sc[illegible] farther th[illegible] the lateral fold wide and short, and the metasternum strongly projecting in front in the form of a [illegible]. The European *H. rufipennis* and the North Ame[illegible] *H. ultramarinensis* are typical examples. The genus was [illegible]d by Fauvel in 1874.

Hesselbachian (hes-el-bak'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the anatomist F. K. Hesselbach (1759–1816). — **Hesselbachian triangle**, a triangular space in the lower abdominal walls on each side, concerned in direct [illegible] bounded below by Poupart's ligament, outwardly by the epigastric artery, and inwardly by the border of the rectus muscle.

Hesse's equation. See *equation*.

Hessian[1] (hesh'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hessia*, Latinized form of G. *Hesse*, *Hessen*, orig. a Teut. tribe-name, in L. *Chatti* (Tacitus), Gr. Χάττοι (Strabo).] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Hesse in Germany, or to the Hessians. — **Hessian bit.** See *bit*[4]. — **Hessian boots.** See *boot*[2]. — **Hessian crucible**, **fly**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Hesse in Germany. The Hessians as a race are the representatives of the ancient Teutonic people the Catti (Chatti); they formed various minor states in Germany, of which the chief have been Hesse-Cassel annexed to Prussia in 1866) and the grand duchy of Hesse, called Hesse-Darmstadt previous to 1866.

2. In the United States, as a term of reproach, a mercenary; a military or political hireling: from the employment of Hessian troops as mercenaries by the British government in the American revolution. — **3.** *pl.* A kind of long boots originally worn by Hessian soldiers; Hessian boots.

> Directly the Stranger saw the young men, he acted at them, eyeing them solemnly over his gilt volume as he lay on the stage-bank, showing his hand, his ring, and his *Hessians*. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, iv.

4. *pl.* A kind of coarse cloth, made of hemp, or, in modern times, of a mixture of hemp and jute, and used principally for bagging.

> Close textures, *hessians*.
> *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 73½ (1887), p. 193.

Hessian[2] (hes'ian), *n.* [< *Hesse* (see def.) + *-ian*.] In *math.*, a functional determinant whose constituents are the second differential coefficients of a quantic, arranged in regular order. The name was given by Sylvester in 1853, after Dr. Otto Hesse of Königsberg, who showed the importance of this determinant. It is the Jacobian to the differential coefficients of a homogeneous function of any number of variables.

hessite (hes'īt), *n.* [After G. H. *Hess* of St. Petersburg (1802–50).] A rare silver telluride occurring in the Altai and elsewhere. Petzite is a variety containing also some gold.

hessonite (hes'on-īt), *n.* [Also, less prop., *essonite*; < Gr. ἧσσων, less, compar., with superl. ἥκιστος (see *hekistotherm*), going with μικρός, little, or κακός, bad, < ἧκα, softly.] A variety of garnet: same as *cinnamon-stone*.

hest (hest), *n.* [< ME. *hest*, *heste* (with excrescent *t*, as in *against*, *whilst*, etc., and with consequent shortening of the vowel), < AS. *hās*, a command, hest (cf. *behās*, behest: see *behest*), < *hātan*, bid, order, command: see *hight*[2].] **1.** A command; bidding; injunction; behest. [Poetical or archaic.]

> To the ten *heestis* y haue not tende
> Thoru3 slouthe, wraththe, & glotenie.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

> *Mar.* What have you done?
> *Scath.* Obeyed your *hests*, madam; done your commands.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

> Female attendance shall obey
> Your *hest*, for service or array.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 10.

2†. A promise.

> That thai had bene cumen right
> To the land of *hest* that tham was hight.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

> She nyl hire *heste* breken for no wight.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 355.

hestern† (hes'tèrn), *a.* [= OF. *esterne*, *hesterne*, < L. *hesternus*, of yesterday, yesterday's (= E. *yester-* in *yesterday*, etc.), < *heri*, yesterday: see *yester-*, *yesterday*.] Of yesterday; yester-.

> If a chronicler should misreport exployctes that were enterprised but *hestern* day. *Holinshed*, Hist. Ireland.

hesternal (hes-tèr'nal), *a.* [< *hestern* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to yesterday. [Rare.]

> I rose by candle-light, and consumed, in the intensest application, the hours which every other individual of our party wasted in enervating slumbers from the *hesternal* dissipation or debauch. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lvii.

hesthogenous (hes-thoj'e-nus), *a.* [Irreg. (more prop. **esthogenous*) < Gr. ἑσθής, dress, clothing (< ἐννύναι, dress, clothe), + -γονος, offspring.] In *ornith.*, ptilopædic; covered with down when hatched, as all præcocial and some altricial birds: opposed to *gymnogenous* or *psilopædic*.

> *Hesthogenous* — a word so vicious in formation as to be incapable of amendment, but intended to signify those [birds] that were hatched with a clothing of down.
> *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 31.

Hesvan, Heshvan (hes'-, hesh'van), *n.* [Heb.] The second month of the Jewish civil year, and the eighth of the sacred year, corresponding to the latter part of October and a part of November. It has 29 or 30 days.

Hesychasm (hes'i-kazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡσυχασμός, < ἡσυχάζειν, be still or quiet: see *Hesychast*.] The doctrine of the Hesychasts, a doctrine closely akin to that of the Quietists of later times. See *Hesychast*.

Hesychast (hes'i-kast), *n.* [< Gr. ἡσυχαστής, one who leads a still, retired life, a quietist, hermit, < ἡσυχάζειν, be still or quiet, < ἡσυχος, still, quiet.] One of a body of monks who lived on Mount Athos during the fourteenth century, and aimed to attain, by the practice of contemplation and asceticism, entire tranquillity and serenity of mind, and hence supernatural insight and divine light, with knowledge of the Deity. Also *Omphalopsychos* and *Massalian*.

hesychastic (hes-i-kas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἡσυχαστικός, quieting (as music), also like a hermit, < ἡσυχάζειν, quiet, ἡσυχαστής, a quietist, hermit: see *Hesychast*.] Productive or expressive of quietude and serenity of mind. — **Hesychastic episynthesis**, in *anc. pros.*, compound or episynthetic meters, the trochaic or iambic dipodies in which are epitritic in form (– ⏑ ⏑ – for – ⏑ – ⏑, and ⏑ – ⏑ – for ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑). Also called *dactylo-epitrites*.

het[1] (het). Obsolete or provincial preterit and past participle of *heat*.

het[2]†. Obsolete (Middle English) preterit of *hight*[2].

het[3] (het), *v.* A dialectal variant of *hit*[1].

hetæra (he-tē'rä), *n.*; pl. *hetæræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. ἑταίρα, Ionic ἑταίρη, Epic ἑτάρη, a female companion; in Attic use opposed to a lawful wife, and so with various shades of meaning from 'concubine' to 'courtezan'; fem. of ἑταῖρος, a companion, comrade, akin to ἕτης, a clansman, kinsman.] In ancient Greece, a woman, particularly a slave or a foreigner, devoted to public or private entertainment, making a profession of flute-playing, dancing, etc., and in some cases rising to high consideration for learning, talents, and the social arts; hence, a courtezan; an avowed concubine or female paramour. At Athens only daughters of full citizens could become, under the law, wives of citizens; thus, Aspasia of Miletus, the accomplished companion of Pericles, was, as a foreigner, classed as a hetæra. Also written *hetaira*, plural *hetairai*.

> Girls, *Hetairai*, curious in their art,
> Hired animalisms. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

> Like most philosophers of his age, he [Hutton] coquetted with those final causes which have been named barren virgins, but which might be more fitly termed the *hetairæ* of philosophy, so constantly have they led men astray.
> *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 232.

hetæria (he-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἑταιρία, ἑταιρεία, companionship, association, brotherhood, a society, < ἑταῖρος, a companion, comrade: see *hetæra*.] An association of persons for a common end; specifically [*cap.*], a secret political society of Greeks, formed about the beginning of the nineteenth century, for the purpose of freeing Greece from the Turkish yoke.

hetærio (he-tē'ri-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἑταιρία, a society: see *hetæria*.] In *bot.*, a collection of distinct indehiscent carpels, either dry upon a fleshy receptacle, as the strawberry, or dry upon a dry receptacle, as the ranunculus, or fleshy upon a dry receptacle, as the raspberry. Also, improperly, *heterio*, *eterio*.

hetærism (he-tē'rizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἑταιρισμός, the practice of a hetæra, < ἑταιρίζειν, to be a hetæra, < ἑταίρα, hetæra: see *hetæra*.] Open concubinage; specifically, in *anthrop.*, the practice among some primitive races of common intercourse between the sexes; absence of the institution of marriage, or of lasting union between man and woman. Also written *hetairism* and, incorrectly, *hetarism*.

> The primitive condition of man socially was one of pure *hetairism*. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilization, p. 67.

hetærist (he-tē'rist), *n.* [< Gr. ἑταιριστής, one who practises hetærism, < ἑταιρίζειν, to be a hetæra: see *hetærism*. In def. 2, < *Hetæria* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who practises hetærism. — **2.** A member of the Greek political society Hetæria. Also written *hetairist*.

hetæristic (het-ē-ris'tik), *a.* [< *hetærist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or given to the practice of hetærism. Also written *hetairistic*.

> Even our poor relations, the anthropomorphous apes, are not *hetæristic*. *Athenæum*.

hetærolite (he-tē'rō-līt), *n.* [So called because associated with chalcophanite; < Gr. ἑταῖρος, a companion, + λίθος, a stone.] An imperfectly known mineral from Franklin Furnace, New Jersey, U. S. It is supposed to be an oxid of zinc and manganese allied to hausmannite.

hetaira, hetairism, etc. See *hetæra*, etc.

hetchel (hech'el), *n.* and *v.* Same as *hatchel*.

hete[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *heat*.

hete[2]†, *v.* See *hight*[2].

heteracanth (het'e-ra-kanth), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ἀκανθα, spine.] In *ichth.*, having asymmetrical dorsal and anal fin-spines, alternately broader on one side than on the other; not homacanth.

heteracmy (het-e-rak'mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ἀκμή, prime, maturity.] Proterogyny: said of flowers in which cross-fertilization is secured by the pistils maturing before the stamens: opposed to *synacmy*. *A. W. Bennett* (1870), in Journal of Botany, VIII. 316.

Heteractinida (het-e-rak-tin'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heteractis* (*-in-*) + *-ida*.] Starfishes which have more than five rays: distinguished from *Pentactinida*.

heteradenic (het″e-ra-den'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ἀδήν, gland.] Of glandular structure, but abnormally located: as, *heteradenic* tissue.

Heteralocha (het-e-ral'ō-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ἄλοχος, spouse.] A genus of New Zealand sturnoid passerine birds, notable for the extraordinary sexual difference in the bill, which is comparatively short and

Huia-birds (*Heteralocha acutirostris*): male, short bill; female, long curved bill.

quite straight in the male, and very long and curved in the female. The base of the bill is wattled in both sexes. *H. acutirostris* is the huia-bird. *Cabanis*, 1815. Also, improperly, *Heterolocha*. Also called *Neomorpha*.

Heteranthera (het″e-ran-thē'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + NL. *anthera*, anther.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, founded by Ruiz and Pavon in 1794, belonging to the natural order *Pontederiaceæ*. It is distinguished by its salverform perianth, 3 stamens with erect anthers, and 1- or imperfectly 3-celled ovary. The genus includes 9 species of aquatic herbs, growing in mud or shallow water, with rounded, long-petioled or linear leaves, and blue, whitish, or yellowish flowers from a narrow spathe. They are all, except one African species, natives of North and South America. *H. reniformis*, of the eastern United States, is the mud-plantain; it has round kidney-shaped leaves and white flowers.

heterarchy (het'e-rär-ki), *n.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ἀρχή, rule.] Government by an alien or aliens; foreign rule. Also, erroneously, *eterarchy*. [Rare.]

> It is a joy to think we have a king of our owne. Our owne blood, our owne religion; according to the motto of our princes (Ich Dien): otherwise, next to anarchy is *eterarchy*. *Bp. Hall*, Christ and Cæsar.

heteratomic (het″e-ra-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ἄτομος, an atom: see *atom*.] Composed of atoms of different kinds.

heteraxesis (het″e-rak-sē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + αὔξησις, increase: see *auxesis*.] In *bot.*, irregular or unsymmetrical growth. It is a condition observed in the apex of growing organs of plants, superinduced by certain irregularities in the conditions upon which growth depends, such as variations in the osmotic properties of the cell-sap, in the physical properties of the primordial utricle, or in those of the cell-wall itself, giving rise to inequalities in the rate of growth of different parts of the organ, which in turn changes the direction of its growth.

> The rate of growth is usually not uniform in all parts of the transverse growing zones, so that the growth in length of an organ rarely, if ever, takes place in a straight line, but its apex rotates. This rotation we found to be due to spontaneous variations in the relative rate of growth of opposite sides of the organ, or, to express it in a single word, to spontaneous *heteraxesis*.
> *Vines*, Physiol. of Plants, p. 375.

heterio, *n.* See *hetærio*.

hetero-. [NL., L., etc., *hetero-*, < Gr. ἑτερο-, combining form of ἕτερος, the other (one of two), also (put loosely for ἄλλος, L. *alius*) another (of many), also other than usual, different; perhaps reduced from orig. *ἅντερος (?) = Skt. *antaras* = Goth. *anthar* = E. *other*: see *other*[1].] An element in compound words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'other' or 'different': often opposed to *homo-*, 'same.'

heteroblastic (het″ẹ-rō-blas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + βλαστός, bud, germ.] Having a different histological origin, as when cartilage arises from periosteal cells: opposed to *homoblastic*.

This new cartilage is either homoblastic or *heteroblastic*.
H. Gadow, Nature, XXXIX. 150.

Heterobranchia (het″ẹ-rō-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + βράγχια, gills.] In *zoöl.*, a classificatory name used in various senses. (*a*) In Lamarck's system of classification (1801–12), the lower one of two orders of his class *Crustacea*, containing the branchiopods, isopods, amphipods, etc., as distinguished from the *Homobranchia* or decapod crustaceans, the cirripeds being placed in a different class. (*b*) A section of gastropods with the gills variously formed, exposed or only slightly covered by a fold of the mantle, or contained in a closed lung-like cavity. The species are hermaphroditic. The term was used by Gray for the *Opisthobranchiata*, and was by Leuckart (1848) made one of six orders of the class *Gasteropoda*. (*c*) De Blainville's name (1825) for the tunicates or ascidians, as the fourth order of his *Acephalophora* or headless mollusks, divided into two families, *Ascidiacea*, or ordinary sea-squirts, and *Salpacea*, or salps. [Not in use.] Also *Heterobranchiata*.

heterobranchiate (het″ẹ-rō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterobranchia*, in any sense.

Heterocarpeæ (het″e-rō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + καρπός, fruit.] A class of algæ established by Kützing in 1843, including the tribes *Trichoblasteæ* and *Choristocarpeæ*. This classification has not been followed.

heterocarpian (het″ẹ-rō-kär′pi-ąn), *a.* Same as *heterocarpous*.

heterocarpous (het″ẹ-rō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. ἑτερόκαρπος, bearing different fruit, < ἕτερος, other, different, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing fruit of two sorts or shapes.

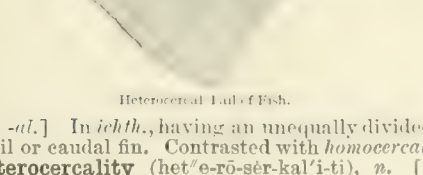
heterocellular (het″ẹ-rō-sel′ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + NL. *cellula*, a cell: see *cellula*.] Consisting of unlike (that is, of variously differentiated or specialized) cells, as most animals: opposed to *isocellular*.

heterocephalous (het″ẹ-rō-sef′ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + κεφαλή, head.] In *bot.*, having some flower-heads male and others female in the same individual: applied principally in the *Compositæ*.

Heterocera (het-ẹ-ros′ẹ-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + κέρας, horn.] A suborder of *Lepidoptera*, founded by Boisduval (1840), containing the nocturnal lepidopters or moths: contrasted with *Rhopalocera* or butterflies. They are so named from the diversity in the forms of the antennæ, which may be setaceous, fusiform, pectinate, or plumose, but are seldom if ever rhopalocerous or clubbed like those of butterflies. Leading forms of *Heterocera* are the sphingids, bombycids, arctiids, noctuids, geometrids, pyralids, tortricids, and tineids. The group corresponds to the Linnean genera *Sphinx* and *Phalæna*; it includes many families, among them those grouped as *Microlepidoptera*. See *moth*.

heterocerc (het′ẹ-rō-sėrk), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + κέρκος, tail.] Same as *heterocercal*.

heterocercal (het″ẹ-rō-sėr′kąl), *a.* [< *heterocerc*



Heterocercal Tail of Fish.

+ *-al*.] In *ichth.*, having an unequally divided tail or caudal fin. Contrasted with *homocercal*.

heterocercality (het″ẹ-rō-sėr-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *heterocercal* + *-ity*.] Same as *heterocercy*. *Science*, V. 341. [Rare.]

Heterocerci (het″ẹ-rō-sėr′sī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zittel, 1887), < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + κέρκος, tail.] An order of ganoid fishes, including the families *Palæoniscidæ* and *Platysomida*: same as *Lysopteri*.

heterocercy (het′ẹ-rō-sėr″si), *n.* [< *heterocerc* + *-y*.] The state or quality of being heterocercal; inequality of the lobes of the caudal fin: opposed to *homocercy*.

Heteroceridæ (het″ẹ-rō-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heterocerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Heterocerus*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous, the first four ventral segments connate, the tarsi 4-jointed, the antennæ short and irregular, and the legs fossorial. *MacLeay*, 1825.

heterocerous (het-ẹ-ros′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Heterocerus*, < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + κέρας, horn.] Having diversiform antennæ; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterocera*.

Heterocerus (het-ẹ-ros′ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *heterocerous*.] The typical genus of *Heteroceridæ*: so named from the irregularity of the 11-jointed antennæ, most of the joints of which form a club. The species are aquatic, burrowing in sand or mud along streams and in marshes by means of their strong fossorial legs.

Heterochelæ (het″ẹ-rō-kē′lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + χηλή, a hoof, claw.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of crabs, containing those whose claws are longer in the male than in the female: contrasted with *Homochelæ*. It was composed of three tribes, *Orbiculata*, *Trigona*, and *Hypophthalma*. See these words.

Heterochromeæ (het″ẹ-rō-krō′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἑτερόχρωμος, of different color (see *heterochromous*), + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of *Compositæ*, characterized by having the disk hermaphrodite and mostly fertile, the corolla yellow or rarely cream-color, sometimes changing to purple, the rays not yellow, wanting in certain species, and a naked receptacle. It includes *Aster*, *Erigeron*, *Boltonia*, and allied genera.

heterochromous (het″ẹ-rō-krō′mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἑτερόχρωμος, of different color, < ἕτερος, other, different, + χρῶμα, color.] In *bot.*, having different members unlike in color; also, having the florets of the center or disk different in color from those of the circumference or ray: applied to a flower-head in the *Compositæ*.

heterochronia (het″ẹ-rō-krō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *heterochrony*.

Perls has suggested the use of the word heterotopia to designate a local heterology, and *heterochronia* a heterology in point of time, as when mucous tissue or cartilage develops in a place where it should normally only appear in the embryonic period.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 401.

heterochronic (het″ẹ-rō-kron′ik), *a.* [< *heterochron-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *heterochronous*.

heterochronism (het-ẹ-rok′rō-nizm), *n.* [< *heterochron-ous* + *-ism*.] Same as *heterochrony*.

heterochronistic (het″ẹ-rō-krō-nis′tik), *a.* [< *heterochron-ous* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Same as *heterochronous*.

heterochronous (het-ẹ-rok′rō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἑτερόχρονος, of different times, < ἕτερος, other, different, + χρόνος, time.] Appearing at different times; not in genetic sequence; of or pertaining to heterochrony.

heterochrony (het-ẹ-rok′rō-ni), *n.* [< NL. *heterochronia*, < Gr. ἑτερόχρονος, of different times: see *heterochronous*.] In *biol.*, a displacement, with reference to their order of appearance in time, of members of a genetically connected series, as of animal forms or organs; a disarrangement of the true ontogenetic sequence.

Entire organs which, during the serial genesis of the type, came comparatively late, come in the evolving individual comparatively soon. This, which Prof. Haeckel has called *heterochrony*, is shown us in the early marking out of the brain in a mammalian embryo, though in the lowest vertebrate animal no brain ever exists.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 233.

Heterocladia (het″ẹ-rō-klā′di-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + κλάδος, branch.] A monotypic genus of marine algæ, placed by Agardh in the order *Rhodomelaceæ*, tribe *Dasyeæ*. *H. australis*, the only species, is a native of New Holland. It has flat fronds composed of three layers of loose cellular tissue.

Heterocladieæ (het″ẹ-rō-klā-dī′ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heterocladia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of marine algæ founded by Decaisne (1842), typified by the genus *Heterocladia*: placed by Agardh in the tribe *Dasyeæ*. See *Heterocladia*.

heterocline (het′ẹ-rō-klīn), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + κλίνη, bed (receptacle): see *clinic*.] In *bot.*, producing the two kinds of heads on separate receptacles: nearly synonymous with *heterocephalous*.

heteroclital (het′ẹ-rō-klī-tąl), *a.* [< *heteroclite* + *-al*.] Same as *heteroclite*.

heteroclite (het′ẹ-rō-klīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hétéroclite* = Sp. Pg. *heteroclito* = It. *eteroclito*, < LL. *heteroclitus*, < Gr. ἑτερόκλιτος, irregularly inflected, < ἕτερος, other, different, + *κλιτός (in comp.), verbal adj. of κλίνειν, bend, incline, decline, inflect, = E. *lean*[1]: see *clinic* and *lean*[1].] I. *a.* 1. In *gram.*, irregular in inflection. Hence —2. Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous. [Rare.]

Sir Toby Matthews, one of those *heteroclite* animals who finds his place anywhere.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. iii.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a word which is irregular or anomalous in declension or conjugation, or which deviates from the ordinary forms of inflection in words of a like kind. It is applied particularly to nouns having forms from different stems. Hence—2. A person or thing that deviates from the regular or proper form. [Rare.]

A substantial and severe collection of the *heteroclites* or irregulars of nature, well examined and described, I find not. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 121.

There are strange *heteroclites* in religion nowadays.
Howell, Letters, iv. 55.

It is a just and general complaint that indexes for the most part are *heteroclites*—I mean either redundant in what is needless, or defective in what is needful.
Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk.

heteroclitic (het″ẹ-rō-klit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *heteroclite* + *-ic*.] Same as *heteroclite*.

heteroclitical (het″ẹ-rō-klit′i-kal), *a.* [< *heteroclitic* + *-al*.] Same as *heteroclite*.

Of sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent, there is ofttimes a sin even in their histories.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

heteroclitous (het-ẹ-rok′li-tus), *a.* [< LL. *heteroclitus*: see *heteroclite*.] Same as *heteroclite*.

heterocyst (het′ẹ-rō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + κύστις, a bag, pouch.] In *bot.*, one of a class of abnormal cells found in algæ of the order *Nostocaceæ*. In the genus *Nostoc*, which may be taken as the type, the plants consist of rounded cells, loosely joined together in filaments, and usually embedded in a glutinous jelly. At irregular intervals in the filaments certain larger clear cells, the heterocysts, are produced. These heterocysts have differently colored watery cell-contents, and seem incapable of further development. They are probably connected in some way with reproduction, but their real nature is unknown. According to Farlow ("Marine Algæ of New England," p. 180), the term has been wrongly applied to certain of the basal cells of some of the species of *Melobesia*, the organs not being homologous.

heterodactyl, heterodactyle (het″ẹ-rō-dak′-til), *a.* [< NL. *heterodactylus*, < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + δάκτυλος, a finger or toe.] Having the digits irregular or peculiar in size, form, or position. Also *heterodactylous*.

Heterodactylæ (het″ẹ-rō-dak′ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *heterodactylus*: see *heterodactyl*.] In *ornith.*, a group of picarian birds, distinguished from all other zygodactyl birds by having the second instead of the fourth toe reversed; the trogons, of the family *Trogonidæ*, considered as a superfamily. *Sclater*, 1880.

Heterodactyli (het″ẹ-rō-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *heterodactylus*: see *heterodactyl*.] 1. In Blyth's system of classification (1849), the third division of his *Strepitores*, divided into the *Trogonoides* and *Cypseloides*, the former consisting of the trogons alone, the latter of the goatsuckers, swifts, and humming-birds.—2. Same as *Heterodactylæ*. See *heteropelmous*.

heterodactylous (het″ẹ-rō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *heterodactylus*: see *heterodactyl*.] 1. Same as *heterodactyl*.—2. In *ornith.*, having that arrangement of the digits which is peculiar to trogons; of or pertaining to the *Heterodactyli*.

Heterodactylus (het″ẹ-rō-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *heterodactyl*.] 1. A genus of reptiles. *Spix*, 1825.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Guérin*, 1841.

Heterodermeæ (het″e-rō-dėr′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + δέρμα, skin, + *-eæ*.] An order of the *Myxomycetes* or slime-molds, proposed by Rostafinski in 1873. They are characterized by having the sporangia without capillitium, columella, or lime; the sporangium-wall delicate, and the spores and thickenings of the inner wall in one and the same sporangium usually of uniform color.

Heterodon (he-ter′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of innocuous colubriform serpents, having the rostral plate enlarged and recurved. There are several North American species, chiefly known as *hognosed snakes*, as *H. simus* or *H. platyrhinus*. They are unsightly blotched reptiles,

Hog-nosed Snake (*Heterodon platyrhinus*).

with flattened heads, s[illegible] similar to some venomous serpents, as the [illegible]asin, but are perfectly harmless *Pat[illegible]* [illegible]. 1[illegible].

2. [*l. c.*] A serpent of the genus *Heterodon*. Also *heterodont*.—3. One of several genera of mammals and mollusks. [Not in use.]

heterodont (het′ẹ-rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Having different kinds of teeth; having the teeth differentiated into several distinct kinds, as incisors, canines, and molars: opposed to *homodont*.

In most [illegible] animals with *Heterodont* dentition are also [illegible]. *Owen*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 382.

II. *n.* 1. A heterodont animal.—2. Same as *heterodon*, 2.

Heterodonta (het″ẹ-rō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heterodont*.] A section or order of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, with the few hinge-teeth distinctly separated as cardinal and lateral, alternating, and exactly fitting into pits in the opposite valve. It includes a large majority of living bivalves, as *Veneridæ*, *Unionidæ*, and many related families.

Heterodontia (het″ẹ-rō-don′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heterodont*.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of implacental mammals, corresponding to the marsupialians or pouched mammals. [Not in use.]

Heterodontidæ (het″ẹ-rō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heterodontus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Cestraciontidæ*.

heterodontoid (het″ẹ-rō-don′toid), *a.* [< *Heterodontus* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterodontidæ*.

Heterodontus (het″ẹ-rō-don′tus), *n.* [NL.: see *Heterodon*.] 1. Same as *Cestracion*.—2. A genus of nitidulid beetles. *Murray*.

heterodox (het′ẹ-rō-doks), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hétérodoxe* = Sp. Pg. *heterodoxo* = It. *eterodosso*, < Gr. ἑτερόδοξος, of another or different opinion, hence holding opinions other than the 'right' ones (opposed to ὀρθόδοξος, orthodox), < ἕτερος, other, different, + δόξα, opinion: see *doxology*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *theol.*, holding opinions not in accord with some generally recognized standard of doctrine, such as the creed of a church or the decrees of councils; not orthodox; heretical.

He asserted that I was *heterodox*; I retorted to the charge. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

Hence, in general—2. Not in accord with the established standard of belief.

This opinion will, we fear, be considered as *heterodox*. *Macaulay*, On History.

II.† *n.* An opinion not in accord with that which is generally accepted; a peculiar view.

On Thursday morning we had another session, in which was nothing done, but that it was reasoned whether that last *heterodox* should be retained.
Hales, Golden Remains, Balcanqual's Letter from the Synod of Dort, etc.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, . . . if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

heterodoxly (het′ẹ-rō-doks-li), *adv.* In a heterodox manner.

heterodoxness (het′ẹ-rō-doks-nes), *n.* The character of being heterodox.

heterodoxy (het′ẹ-rō-dok-si), *n.* [= F. *hétérodoxie* = Sp. Pg. *heterodoxia* = It. *eterodossia*, < Gr. ἑτερόδοξία, error of opinion, < ἑτερόδοξος, of another opinion: see *heterodox*.] 1. The quality or state of being heterodox: as, the *heterodoxy* of a doctrine, book, or person.

Heterodoxy was to a Jew but another name for disloyalty. *Bp. Hurd*, Works, VI. xx.

2. A heterodox belief or doctrine; a departure from an established standard or principle; a heresy.

Pelagianism and Samianism, with several other *heterodoxies*. *South*, Sermon to University of Oxford, Ded.

"I have heard frequent use," said the late Lord Sandwich, in a debate on the Test Laws, "of the words orthodoxy and *heterodoxy*; but I confess myself at a loss to know precisely what they mean." "Orthodoxy, my Lord," said Bishop Warburton, in a whisper—"orthodoxy is my doxy—*heterodoxy* is another man's doxy."
Quoted in *Priestley's Memoirs*, I. 572.

heterodromous (het-ẹ-rod′rō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος other, different, + δρόμος, a running, < δραμεῖν, run.] Running or lying in different directions, as leaves on the stem and branches.—**Heterodromous lever**, a lever the fulcrum of which is between the weight and the power.

heterodromy (het-ẹ-rod′rō-mi), *n.* [As *heterodromous* + *-y*3.] In *bot.*, a difference in direction of the genetic spiral in branch and parent axis: same as *antidromy*. *Goebel*.

heterœcious (het-ẹ-rē′shus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + οἶκος, a house.] Pertaining to or characterized by heterœcism.

heterœcism (het-ẹ-rē′sizm), *n.* [As *heterœcious* + *-ism*.] In *mycology*, the development of different stages of the same growth on different host-plants; the production of the æcidiospores or conidia of a fungus on one host, and of its uredospores and teleutospores on another. One of the commonest examples is that afforded by the rust (*Puccinia graminis*) of wheat, oats, and some of the cultivated grasses. (See cut under *Puccinia*.) The first stage is passed upon the leaves of the barberry, where it constitutes what is known as the *barberry-clustercups*, or *barberry-rust*, *Æcidium Berberidis*. Later in the season, and usually after the rust has disappeared from the barberry, the uredo-stage makes its appearance upon the stem and leaves of wheat, oats, etc. The uredospores are soon produced, and by their rapid germination spread the disease until the whole of the host-plant may be more or less affected. In the fall the teleutospores are produced, which, lasting over the winter, germinate in the spring only upon the barberry-leaves, and begin again the cycle of growth.

heterœcismal (het″ẹ-rē-siz′mal), *a.* [< *heterœcism* + *-al*.] In a heterœcious manner; passing through different stages, or producing different kinds of spores, on different host-plants.

heterogamous (het-ẹ-rog′ạ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γάμος, marriage.] In *bot.*, bearing two kinds of flowers which differ sexually, as in most *Compositæ* and many *Cyperaceæ*. In the *Compositæ* the ray-flowers of the capitulum or head may be either neuter or female, and those of the disk male. In the *Cyperaceæ* the male and female flowers are frequently borne in different spikes from the same root, or in different parts of the same spike.

heterogamy (het-ẹ-rog′ạ-mi), *n.* [As *heterogamous* + *-y*.] The state or quality of being heterogamous; mediate or indirect fertilization of plants. See extract under *Chermes*.

One or more generations of sexually produced young is now called *heterogamy*. *Nature*, XXX. 67.

Heterogangliata (het″ẹ-rō-gang-gli-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **heterogangliatus*: see *heterogangliate*.] A name proposed by Professor Owen for all the *Mollusca* of Cuvier except the cirripeds, in accordance with a scheme of classification founded on the nervous system.

heterogangliate (het″ẹ-rō-gang′gli-āt), *a.* [< NL. **heterogangliatus*, < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γάγγλιον, ganglion.] Possessing a nervous system in which the ganglia are scattered and unsymmetrical, as mollusks; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Heterogangliata*.

heterogene† (het′ẹ-rō-jēn), *a.* [< F. *hétérogène*: see *heterogeneous*.] Same as *heterogeneous*.

All the guests are so mere *heterogene*
And strangers, no man knows another.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

heterogeneal (het″ẹ-rō-jē′nē-al), *a.* [As *heterogeneous* + *-al*.] Heterogeneous. [Rare.]

This may be true, only in the Blood and Spirits of such fluid Parts, not in the solid and *heterogeneal* Parts.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 31.

Inanimate substances, as water, wine, flesh, also magnitude, motion, and time, are wholes homogeneal continual; the bodies of animals, *heterogeneal* continual; numbers, as three, ten, are wholes homogeneal discrete; an army, the church, the world, *heterogeneal* and of the same denomination. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Heterogeneal numbers, numbers having opposite signs.

heterogeneity (het″ẹ-rō-jẹ-nē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *hétérogénéité* = Sp. *heterogeneidad* = Pg. *heterogeneidade* = It. *eterogeneità*; as *heterogene-ous* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being heterogeneous; composition from dissimilar parts; difference in kind or quality; disparateness; dissimilarity.

Heterogeneity of function is the correlate of *heterogeneity* of structure; and *heterogeneity* of structure is the leading distinction between organic and inorganic aggregates. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 36.

What a delightful *heterogeneity* pervades a book-lover's collection, even if it results only from the difference in size of first editions! *J. R. Rees*, Bookworm, p. 32.

Obviously, as it is through differentiation that an aggregate increases in *heterogeneity*, so it is through integration that an aggregate increases in definiteness, of structure and function. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 337.

Law of heterogeneity, the proposition that every concept is susceptible of logical division—that, however minute a description may be, it must always leave room for further distinctions.

heterogeneous (het″ẹ-rō-jē′nē-us), *a.* [= F. *hétérogène* = Sp. *heterogéneo* = Pg. *heterogeneo* = It. *eterogeneo*, < ML. *heterogeneus*, < Gr. ἑτερογενής, of different kinds, in gram. of different genders, < ἕτερος, other, different, + γένος, kind, gender: see *genus*.] 1. Different in kind; widely dissimilar; unlike; foreign; incongruous.

If there be the least settlement or *heterogeneous* matter in any part of it [a liquor], shake it thoroughly, and it will be sure to show itself. *South*, Works, VI. vii.

Courtier and patriot cannot mix
Their *heterogeneous* politics
Without an effervescence.
Cowper, Friendship, st. 22.

Relatively speaking, a tree is said to be *heterogeneous* as compared with the seed from which it has sprung; and an orange is *heterogeneous* as compared with a wooden ball.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 336.

2. Composed of parts of different kinds; having widely unlike elements or constituents: opposed to *homogeneous*.

By a seemingly careless arrangement of his *heterogeneous* garb, he had endeavored to conceal or abate the peculiarity. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, iii.

An object is said to be *heterogeneous* when its parts do not all resemble one another. All known objects are more or less *heterogeneous*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 336.

Heterogeneous attraction. (*a*) An attraction between atoms, depending upon their being different in kind; chemical attraction. (*b*) The attraction between the different kinds of electricity and magnetism.—**Heterogeneous body**, a mechanical mixture of different chemical substances; especially, in the theory of attractions and in optics, a body whose parts are of unequal density.—**Heterogeneous nouns**, in *gram.*, nouns of different genders in the singular and plural: as, Latin *locus*, a place, which is of the masculine gender in the singular, but either masculine or neuter in the plural.—**Heterogeneous number**, a number composed of a whole number and a fraction.—**Heterogeneous principle**, a principle belonging to a different science from the one under consideration; a heteronymous principle.—**Heterogeneous quantities**, in *physics*, quantities of different dimensions, as a velocity and an acceleration.—**Heterogeneous surds**, in *math.*, roots whose indices are different, as a square root and a cube root.

heterogeneously (het″ẹ-rō-jē′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a heterogeneous manner; so as to be heterogeneous; dissimilarly.

They [the houses] are small, and by the necessity of accumulating stores, where there are so few opportunities of purchase, the rooms are very *heterogeneously* filled.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

heterogeneousness (het″ẹ-rō-jē′nē-us-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity.

Dissimilitude of style, and *heterogeneousness* of sentiments, may sufficiently shew that a work does not really belong to the reputed author.
Johnson, Note on Shakespeare's 3 Hen. VI.

heterogenesis (het″ẹ-rō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γένεσις, generation.] 1. Production by an external cause—that is, a cause different from the effect. Also called *heterogeny*.—2. In *biol.*: (*a*) The spontaneous generation of animals and vegetables low in the scale of organization from inorganic elements; abiogenesis. (*b*) That kind of generation in which the parent, whether plant or animal, produces offspring differing in structure and habit from itself, but in which after one or more generations the original form reappears. Some forms of heterogenesis are called *xenogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, *geneagenesis*, and *alternate generation*. See *biogenesis*, *homogenesis*.

By the other mode, the living parent was supposed to give rise to offspring which passed through a totally different series of states from those exhibited by the parent, and did not return into the cycle of the parent; this is what ought to be called *Heterogenesis*, the offspring being altogether and permanently unlike the parent. The term *Heterogenesis*, however, has unfortunately been used in a different sense, and M. Milne-Edwards has therefore substituted for it Xenogenesis, which means the generation of something foreign. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 353.

heterogenetic (het″ẹ-rō-jẹ-net′ik), *a.* [< *heterogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of heterogenesis, in any sense.

Prof. Wundt calls his own theory of the will "the autogenetic theory," opposing it to the ordinary or "*heterogenetic* theory." *Mind*, XII. 289.

heterogenist (het-ẹ-roj′e-nist), *n.* [< *heterogeny* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the theory of spontaneous generation.

heterogeny (het-ẹ-roj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ἑτερογενής, of different kinds: see *heterogeneous*.] Same as *heterogenesis*, 1.

Heteroglossa (het″ẹ-rō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γλῶσσα, tongue: see *glossa*, 2.] A prime section of scutibranchiate gastropods. They have pellucid teeth in five to eight longitudinal rows and variable in form, the larger ones having opaque black tips; the shell is symmetrical; and the foot has no lateral branch. The group was instituted by J. E. Gray for the families *Dentaliidæ*, *Tectaridæ*, *Lepetidæ*, *Patellidæ*, and *Chitonidæ*, which are distributed by recent authors among three orders.

heterogone (het′ẹ-rō-gōn), *a.* Same as *heterogonous*.

heterogonism (het-ẹ-rog′ō-nizm), *n.* [< *heterogon-ous* + *-ism*.] The state of being heterogonous. Also *heterogony*.

heterogonous (het-ẹ-rog′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γόνος, generation.] In *bot.*, having dissimilar reproductive organs: a term proposed by Asa Gray, in 1877, to include such

flowers as are dimorphic or trimorphic in regard to the relative length of stamens and pistils. These flowers were first called *diœcio-dimorphic* by Torrey and Gray, in their "Flora of North America." Darwin, who was the first to interpret correctly the meaning, first termed this kind of blossom simply *dimorphic* (Jour. Linn. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 77), but later, in 1877, in his "Forms of Flowers," he adopted Hildebrand's epithet *heterostyled* for it. These terms are, however, objectionable, since the differences affect the androecium, and even the pollen, as well as the style. Sometimes also *heterogoneous*, *heterogane*. **Heterogonous dimorphism**, the production of two kinds of hermaphrodite flowers by different individuals of the same species, the flowers being essentially similar except in the androecium and gynœcium, but these reciprocally different in length or height, and the adaptations such that, by the agency of insects, the pollen from the stamens of the one sort reciprocally fertilizes the stigma of the other. This dimorphism has been detected in about 40 genera, belonging to 14 or 15 natural orders widely scattered through the vegetable kingdom. *Gray*, Struct. Bot., p. 234.—**Heterogonous trimorphism**, a threefold heterogonism—that is, the occurrence in flowers of three reciprocally relative lengths of stamens and pistils. "The three forms may be conveniently called, from the unequal length of their pistils, the long-styled, mid-styled, and short-styled. The stamens also are of unequal length, and these may be called the longest, mid-length, and shortest." *Darwin*, Forms of Flowers, p. 138.

heterogony (het-ę-rog′ō-ni), *n.* [As *heterogonous* + *-y*.] Same as *heterogonism*. See *heterogonous*.

heterographic (het″ę-rō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *heterography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to heterography.

heterography (het-ę-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Heterogeneous spelling; the use of the same letter or letters with different powers in different positions or in different words, as of *c* in *call* and *cell*, *ough* in *rough*, *dough*, and *hough*, etc.

Heterogyna (het-ę-roj′i-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heterogynus*: see *heterogynous*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, the first family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, the ants: so called from the two or three kinds of individuals, as males, females, and neuters: nearly equivalent to the modern families *Formicidæ*, *Dorylidæ*, *Poneridæ*, *Myrmicidæ*, *Odontomachidæ*, and *Mutillidæ*.—2. A group of fossorial hymenopterous insects, or digger-wasps, consisting of the families *Mutillidæ* and *Scoliidæ*, thus together contrasted with *Fossores* proper.

heterogynal (het-ę-roj′i-nal), *a.* [As *heterogynous* + *-al*.] Same as *heterogynous*.

heterogynous (het-ę-roj′i-nus), *a.* [< NL. *heterogynus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *γύνη*, female.] Having the females of two different kinds, one sexual, the other abortive or neuter, as the ants; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterogyna*.

heteroideous (het-ę-roi′dē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτεροειδής*, of another form or kind, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *εἶδος*, form.] Diversified in form. [Rare.]

Heterolepidæ (het″ę-rō-lep′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heterolepis* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, same as *Chiridæ* or *Hexagrammidæ*.

heterologous (het-ę-rol′ō-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *λόγος*, proportion, relation. Cf. *heterology*.] 1. Containing or consisting of different elements or combinations; not homologous.

> Homologous forms may occur in parallel series which . . . can be called *heterologous* in their own series.
> *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 117.

Specifically—2. In *med.*, consisting of a tissue not normally found in that place at that period of life: as, a *heterologous* tumor.

> The more malignant *heterologous* tumors were attributed to a change in the blood.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 401.

heterology (het-ę-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [As *heterologous* + *-y*.] Abnormality; want or absence of homology or true morphological affinity; structural difference from a type or normal standard. Thus, cancer-cells exhibit *heterology* in comparison with healthy tissues.

> Perls has suggested the use of the word heterotopia to designate a local *heterology*, and heterochronia a *heterology* in point of time, as when mucous tissue or cartilage develops in a place where it should normally only appear in the embryonic period.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 401.

heteromallous (het″ę-rō-mal′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μαλλός*, a lock of wool.] In *bot.*, having the leaves or branches turned in different directions, like the fibers of wool: applied to mosses. [Rare.]

heteromastigate (het″ę-rō-mas′ti-gāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, flagellum, + *-ate*[1].] Having flagella of different kinds, a tractellum and a gubernaculum, as an infusorian: distinguished from *isomastigate*.

Heteromastigidæ (het″ę-rō-mas-tij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heteromastix* (*-tig-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of cilioflagellate infusorians, represented by the genus *Heteromastix*. They have a short adoral fringe of cilia, one trailing and one vibratile flagellum, and a distinct anterior mouth close to the bases of the flagella. These animalcules are illoricate and free-swimming, plastic and changeable in form, and inhabit fresh water. The family has also been raised to the rank of an order named *Heteromastoidea*.

Heteromastix (het″ę-rō-mas′tiks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μάστιξ*, a whip, scourge.] 1. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Boheman*, 1858.—2. The typical genus of *Heteromastigidæ*, having a fringe of cilia along the ventral surface. *H. proteiformis* is an example. *H. James Clark*, 1868.

Heteromeles (het″ę-rō-mē′lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μῆλον*, apple.] A monotypic genus of plants, belonging to the natural order *Rosaceæ*, and allied to *Pyrus* and *Crataegus*. The single species, *H. arbutifolia*, is a shrub or small tree, with simple, coriaceous, dark, shining, evergreen, sharply serrate leaves, and white flowers in terminal corymbose panicles. It is very ornamental, from the contrast between the abundant bright-red fruit and the dark shining foliage. It is common in the coast ranges of California from Mendocino county to San Diego, and east to the Sierra Nevada, and is known as the *toyon* and the *California holly*. The wood is dark reddish-brown in color, very heavy, hard, and close-grained, and susceptible of a beautiful polish.

Heteromera (het-ę-rom′ę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑτερομερής*, unequal: see *heteromerous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subordinal group of *Coleoptera*. It includes those beetles which have 5 tarsal joints of the first and second pair of legs, and only 4 such joints of the third pair, and is divided into *Melasoma*, *Taxicornes*, *Stenelytra*, and *Trachelides*. A later division of the *Heteromera*, by Westwood, is into *Trachelida* and *Atrachelia*. Leading families of the former are *Meloidæ*, *Stylopidæ*, and *Anthicidæ*; most of the latter division consists of the *Tenebrionidæ*.

heteromeran (het-ę-rom′ę-ran), *n.* One of the *Heteromera*; a heteromerous beetle.

Heteromeri (het-ę-rō-mē′ri), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μηρός*, thigh.] In *ornith.*, in Garrod and Forbes's arrangement, a division of mesomyodian passeres, including the families *Cotingidæ* and *Pipridæ*, in which the femoral artery is developed contrary to the rule in birds: opposed to *Homœomeri*.

heteromeric (het″ę-rō-mer′ik), *a.* [As *Heteromeri* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Heteromeri*; having the disposition of the femoral artery as in the *Heteromeri*.

heteromerous (het-ę-rom′ę-rus), *a.* [Cf. *Heteromera*; < Gr. *ἑτερομερής*, unequal, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μέρος*, a part.] Diversiform; variously composed; having a heterologous composition; consisting of heteronomous parts. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, having a different number of joints in the different pairs of tarsi; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteromera*. (*b*) In *chem.*, unrelated as to chemical composition. (*c*) In *bot.*: (1) Of flowers, having the members of adjoining cycles unequal in number. (2) Of lichens, having the gonidia or algal cells disposed within the thallus in one or more distinct layers, thus producing a stratification: opposed to *homœomerous*.

> The *heteromerous* thallus occurs in the large majority of species, and displays in fact a structure the main features of which can be clearly defined.
> *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 402.

Heterometabola (het″ę-rō-me-tab′ō-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + NL. *Metabola*, q. v.] A division of insects, including the *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, *Pseudoneuroptera*, *Physopoda*, and *Thysanura*, which differ in their metamorphoses, but none of which show complete changes from larva to pupa and imago: in contradistinction to the *Metabola*, which undergo complete metamorphosis. Also called *Homomorpha*. *Packard*.

heterometabolous (het″ę-rō-me-tab′ō-lus), *a.* [As *Heterometabola* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Heterometabola*; characterized by varying metamorphosis.

Heteromita (het-ę-rom′i-tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μίτος*, thread.] The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Heteromitidæ*, of ovate form, without ventral groove. They are very numerous in infusions of animal or vegetable matter in either fresh or salt water. *H. lens* is one of the longest-known animalcules, having been described as *Monas lens* by Müller in 1786. There are many others.

Heteromitidæ (het″ę-rō-mit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heteromita* + *-idæ*.] A family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genus *Heteromita*. They are naked, free or attached, with flagella distinct or united at the base, and the body ovate or elongate.

heteromorph (het′ę-rō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Heteromorphæ*, as the hoactzin.

Heteromorpha (het″ę-rō-môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heteromorphus*: see *heteromorphous*.] A series of hexapod insects which undergo true and complete metamorphosis; the *Metabola*, including *Coleoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera*, *Neuroptera*, and *Hymenoptera*: opposed to *Homomorpha*.

Heteromorphæ (het″ę-rō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *heteromorphus*: see *heteromorphous*.] 1. A group of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—2. In Huxley's classification of birds, a superfamily group established for the reception of the hoactzin, *Opisthocomus cristatus*: a synonym of *Opisthocomi*.

heteromorphic (het″ę-rō-môr′fik), *a.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-ic*.] 1. Deviating in form from a given type or standard; of irregular, abnormal, or unusual structure or composition.—2. In *entom.*, undergoing entire transformation or complete metamorphosis; metabolous; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteromorpha* or *Heteromorphæ*.

Also *heteromorphous*.

heteromorphism (het″ę-rō-môr′fizm), *n.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being heteromorphic; deviation from a type or norm, or from congruity. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, existence under different forms at successive stages of development: the result of transformation or metaboly. Thus, an insect exhibits heteromorphism when it is a pupa or larva, before it becomes an imago. (*b*) In *bot.*, the property of having flowers differing from one another in the nature of their reproductive organs. See *heterogonous*. (*c*) In *crystal.*, that property sometimes observed in compounds of crystallizing in different forms, though containing equal numbers of atoms similarly grouped, as in the case of the hydrous sulphates of zinc and ferrous iron, the former crystallizing in the orthorhombic, the latter in the monoclinic system.

heteromorphite (het″ę-rō-môr′fit), *n.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the mineral jamesonite.

heteromorphous (het″ę-rō-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. *heteromorphus*, < Gr. *ἑτερόμορφος*, of another form, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μορφή*, form.] Same as *heteromorphic*.—**Heteromorphous palpi**, in *entom.*, those palpi in which the two intermediate joints are much larger than the first or last.

heteromorphy (het′ę-rō-môr-fi), *n.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-y*.] Heteromorphism; specifically, as used by teratologists, deformity in plants.

Heteromya (het-ę-rom′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μῦς*, a mussel, muscle, mouse, = E. *mouse*.] An order of bivalve or lamellibranch mollusks, in which the anterior or pallial adductor is much smaller than the posterior or pedal adductor, and in which siphons are seldom developed: distinguished from *Isomya* and *Monomya*. The mussels are a familiar example.

Heteromyaria (het″ę-rō-mī-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Heteromya* + *-aria*.] A group of acephalous conchiferous mollusks, including the *Mytilidæ*, or mussels and related forms: distinguished from *Dimyaria* and *Monomyaria*.

heteromyarian (het″ę-rō-mī-ā′ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteromyaria*.

Heteromyinæ (het″ę-rō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heteromys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Saccomyidæ*, typified by the genus *Heteromys*; the spiny pocket-mice. They are characterized by the combination of rooted molars, broad smooth upper incisors, lack of inflation of the temporal region of the skull, and by the presence of external cheek-pouches and flattened spines in the pelage. *Coues*, 1877.

Heteromys (he-ter′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of *Heteromyinæ*, containing several species of pocket-mice of the warmer parts of America, resembling *Perognathus*, but with plain incisors and spinose pelage. *H. anomalus* of Trinidad, about the size of a common rat, is an example. *Desmarest*, 1804.

Heteronemeæ† (het″ę-rō-nē′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *νῆμα*, a thread, + *-eæ*.] A name applied by Fries to the higher cryptogams, such as the ferns, which were regarded as having a more complicated generation than the lower cryptogams.

heteronemous (het″ę-rō-nē′mus), *a.* [As *Heteronemeæ* + *-ous*.] Resembling or of the nature of the *Heteronemeæ*.

heteronomic (het″ę-rō-nom′ik), *a.* [As *heteronom-ous* + *-ic*.] Of unlike or opposite polarity: applied to contact of parts of the human body in experiments in animal magnetism: opposed to *isonomic*.

Heteronomic [contact], is hyperæsthesic and increases it [muscular energy]. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, 1. 502.

heteronomous (het-ę-ron′ọ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + νόμος, law.] **1.** In *biol.*, of a different kind or order in any series or set of related things; differentiated or specialized in some way from a common type, in accordance with a law of adaptive modification. Thus, the appendages of a crustacean are heteronomous with the abdominal segments, though both are composed of primitively similar metameres.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by heteronomy.

heteronomy (het-ę-ron′ọ-mi), *n.* [As *heteronomous* + *-y*.] **1.** Subordination or subjection to a law imposed by another or from without: opposed to *autonomy*.

To substitute the moral autonomy of the conscience, which is a modern idea, for the *heteronomy* of the Divine will and revelation is a clear forsaking of Christian ground. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 457.

2. Specifically, in the *Kantian ethics*, subjection of the will to the control of the natural appetites, passions, and desires, instead of to the moral law of reason.

heteronym (het′ę-rọ-nim), *n.* [= F. *hétéronyme*, < Gr. ἑτερώνυμος, having a different name, < ἕτερος, other, different, + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, name.] **1.** A word having a different sound and meaning from another, but the same spelling, as *lead*[1], conduct, and *lead*[2], a metal: distinguished from *homonym* in a narrow sense — that is, a word having the same sound as another, but not the same spelling. — **2.** A different name of the same thing; a name in one language precisely translating a name in another language; a linguistic synonym, having literally the same meaning as some other word of another language. [Rare.]

Vernacular names which are more or less precise translations of Latin names, or of names in any other language, may be called *heteronyms*.
B. G. Wilder, Jour. Nerv. Diseases, xii. (1885).

heteronymic (het-ę-rọ-nim′ik), *a.* [< *heteronym* + *-ic*.] Same as *heteronymous*.

heteronymous (het-ę-ron′i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἑτερώνυμος, having a different name: see *heteronym*.] **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a heteronym. — **2.** Of a different name: specifically, in optics, said of the double images of an object as seen under certain conditions. See *homonymous*.

Synonymous relatives are of the same name, *heteronymous* of a different name. *Watts*, Philosophy, p. 353.

The eye (or the mind) instinctively distinguishes homonymous from *heteronymous* images, referring the former to objects beyond, and the latter to objects this side of, the point of sight. *Le Conte*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 539.

Heteronymous principles, principles drawn from different sciences. — **Heteronymous relates**, things whose relation to one another is not reciprocal, as father and son: opposed to *synonymous relates*, as cousins.

heteronymously (het-ę-ron′i-mus-li), *adv.* In a heteronymous manner; so as to be heteronymous.

Place one forefinger before the other in the median plane; . . . when we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is doubled *heteronymously*. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 120.

heteronymy (het-ę-ron′i-mi), *n.* [< LGr. ἑτερωνυμία, a different name, the having a different name, < ἑτερώνυμος, having a different name: see *heteronym*.] **1.** The relation between two or more heteronyms. — **2.** The system according to which heteronyms are employed. See *paronymy*.

heteroöusia, Heteroöusian, etc. See *heterousia*, etc.

heteropathic (het″ę-rọ-path′ik), *a.* [< *heteropath-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *allopathic*. [Rare.]

heteropathy (het-ę-rop′a-thi), *n.* [Formed after Gr. ἑτεροπάθεια, counter-irritation, but taken in a deflected sense, as in *allopathy*, < ἕτερος, other, different, + πάθος, suffering.] Same as *allopathy*. [Rare.]

Heteropelma (het″ę-rọ-pel′mä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *heteropelmus*: see *heteropelmous*.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Ophioninæ*, having the first joint of the hind tarsi four times as long as the second. There are one European and two American species. *H. flavicornis* of the United States is a common parasite of the larvæ of *Datana*.

2. A neotropical genus of birds, of the family *Cotingidæ* and subfamily *Lipauginæ*. *H. turdinum* of Brazil is an example. *Schiff* (in *Bonaparte*, 1853).

heteropelmous (het″ę-rọ-pel′mus), *a.* [< NL. *heteropelmus*, < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + πέλμα, the sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, peculiar in the disposition of the flexor tendons in the sole of the foot; having that arrangement of these which is peculiar to the trogons or *Heterodactyli*, in which each of the flexors splits into two tendons, and the flexor hallucis supplies the two posterior toes (first and second digits), while the flexor perforans supplies the two anterior toes.

This structure, found nowhere else, we shall designate as *heteropelmous*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 360.

Heterophagi (het-ę-rof′ạ-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *heterophagus*: see *heterophagous*.] In *ornith.*, the class of birds the young of which require to be fed by their parents; the altricial birds: opposed to *Autophagi*. See *Altrices*.

heterophagous (het-ę-rof′ạ-gus), *a.* [< NL. *heterophagus*, < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Needing to be fed by others, as the young of the *Heterophagi*; altricial.

heterophasia (het″ę-rọ-fā′si-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + φάσις, a saying, < φάναι, say.] In *pathol.*, a form of aphasia in which the patient constantly misapplies the terms he uses.

heterophasiac (het″ę-rọ-fā′si-ak), *n.* [< *heterophasia* + *-ac*.] One who is affected with heterophasia.

heterophemism (het″ę-rọ-fē′mizm), *n.* [< *heterophem-y* + *-ism*.] **1.** Same as *heterophemy*. — **2.** An instance of heterophemy.

I have several examples in which creditor is used for debtor — perhaps the most common of all *heterophemisms* — in one of which a man is actually spoken of as "an absconding creditor." *R. G. White*, The Galaxy, XX. 698.

heterophemist (het″ę-rọ-fē′mist), *n.* [< *heterophem-y* + *-ist*.] One afflicted with heterophemy.

heterophemistic (het″ę-rọ-fē-mis′tik), *a.* [< *heterophem-y* + *-ist-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by heterophemy.

heterophemize (het″ę-rọ-fē′mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *heterophemized*, ppr. *heterophemizing*. [< *heterophem-y* + *-ize*.] To say one thing when another is meant.

As Saul appeared among the prophets, so Henry Ward Beecher appears among the heterophemists; and characteristically of all that he does, he *heterophemizes* in a very striking manner. *R. G. White*, The Galaxy, XX. 697.

heterophemy (het″ę-rọ-fē′mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + φήμη, a speech, saying (= L. *fama*, > E. *fame*[1], q. v.), < φάναι, speak, say.] The saying of one thing when another is meant; specifically, a disordered or morbid mental condition which leads to the saying or writing of one thing when another is meant; physical incapacity to express one's ideas in language conveying a correct impression. When heterophemy becomes a pronounced disease it is known as *aphasia*. Also *heterophemism*.

Another incident of its manifestation is that the assertion made is most often not merely something that the speaker or writer does not mean to say, but its very reverse, or at least something notably at variance with his purpose. For this reason I have called it *heterophemy*, which means merely the speaking otherwise, and which has relations to and illustrations in heterodoxy, heterogeneous, and heteroclite.
R. G. White, The Galaxy, XX. 693.

heterophonia (het″ę-rọ-fō′ni-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + φωνή, sound, voice.] Change of voice; cracked or broken voice. *Dunglison*.

heterophoria (het″ę-rọ-fō′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + *-φορια*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A tendency of the visual axes to fail to meet in the fixation-point, due to weakness of one or more of the ocular muscles or their faulty innervation; insufficiency of the eye-muscles; muscular asthenopia.

heterophyadic (het″ę-rọ-fī-ad′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + (MGr.) φυάς (φυαδ-), a shoot, sucker, < φύεσθαι, grow.] In *bot.*, characterized, as species of the genus *Equisetum*, by the production of two kinds of stems, one (usually appearing early in the spring) bearing the fructification, which soon withers entirely or at the apex, and the other bearing the sterile or vegetative branches. See *homophyadic*.

heterophyl, heterophyll (het′ę-rọ-fil), *n.* [< NL. *heterophyllus*: see *heterophyllous*.] A species of ammonite having two forms of foliation or volution of the septal margins; one of the *Heterophylli*.

Heterophylli (het″ę-rọ-fil′ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *heterophyllus*: see *heterophyllous*.] A group of cephalopods containing those ammonites which have different kinds of foliation or volution of the septal margins.

heterophyllous (het″ę-rọ-fil′us), *a.* [< NL. *heterophyllus*, < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + φύλλον, leaf.] **1.** In *bot.*, having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem, as *Potamogeton heterophyllus*, which has broad floating leaves, with narrow leaves submerged in the water. — **2.** In *zoöl.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterophylli*, as an ammonite.

heterophylly (het′ę-rọ-fil″i), *n.* [As *heterophyll-ous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, the condition of having leaves different from the regular form.

Variability of species and *heterophylly* are characteristic of the flora to quite an unusual degree.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 619.

heteroplasia (het″ę-rọ-plā′si-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + πλάσις, a forming, molding, < πλάσσειν, form.] In *pathol.*, the development of a form of tissue in a location where it does not normally occur; abnormality of tissue, as in tuberculosis.

heteroplastic (het″ę-rọ-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἑτερος, other, different, + πλαστικός, plastic, < πλάσσειν, form.] **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by heteroplasia.

The myxomata often have a *heteroplastic* origin.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 100.

2. Dissimilar in structure, as different tissues of the body. Thus, nerve-tissue, muscle-tissue, and bone-tissue are heteroplastic with reference one to another.

heteropod (het′ę-rọ-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *heteropus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. ἑτερόπους, with uneven feet, < ἕτερος, other, different, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteropoda*. Also *heteropodous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Heteropoda*. Also *heteropodan*.

Heteropoda (het-ę-rop′ọ-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heteropus* (*-pod-*): see *heteropod*.] In *zoöl.*, a name applied to several groups. (*a*) In *Crustacea*, a group of amphipods or isopods including forms with 14 feet, some of which are fitted for swimming. *Latreille*, 1826. (*b*) A class of *Mollusca*, or an order or a subclass of *Gasteropoda*; the nucleobranchiate mollusks, having the foot (propodium) modified into a swimming-organ or vertical fin lacking epipodia, the gills when present massed on the hinder part of the back, and the shell small or wanting. They are free-swimming pelagic organisms, of delicate, gelatinous, hyaline or transparent structure. There are two families, *Firolidæ* and *Atlantidæ*. The leading genera of the former are *Firola* (or *Pterotrachea*) and *Carinaria*, and of the latter *Atlanta* and the fossil *Bellerophon*. *Caryobranchia* is a synonym. (*c*) A group of echinoderms. Also written *Heteropodes*. *Brandt*, 1835.

heteropodan (het-ę-rop′ọ-dạn), *n.* Same as *heteropod*.

heteropodous (het-ę-rop′ọ-dus), *a.* Same as *heteropod*.

heteropolar (het″ę-rọ-pō′lär), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + πόλος, pole: see *polar*.] **1.** Having polar correspondence to something other than itself. — **2.** In *morphology*, having unequal or dissimilar poles: said of the figures called *stauraxonia heteropola*. See *stauraxonia*.

heteroproral (het″ę-rọ-prō′ral), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + NL. *prora*, q. v.] Having unequal or dissimilar proræ, as a pterocymba; not homoproral.

The prows may be similar (homoproral) or dissimilar (*heteroproral*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

heteropsychological (het″ę-rọ-sī″kọ-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + E. *psychological*.] See extract under *idiopsychological*.

heteropter (het-ę-rop′tėr), *n.* A heteropterous insect; one of the *Heteroptera*.

Heteroptera (het-ę-rop′tę-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heteropterus*: see *heteropterous*.] One of the two prime divisions of hemipterous insects founded by Latreille (1817). It is a suborder of *Hemiptera*, contrasted with *Homoptera*, from which it differs in the horizontal posture of the head, which is socketed in a hollow of the prothorax, and has a usually 4-jointed rostrum at the tip, and in the structure and position of the wings, which lie flat on the back, and are composed of three recognizable parts, the corium, the clavus, and the membrana (the last being veined and overlapping its fellow), with sometimes a fourth piece, the cuneus, at the end of the corium. The *Heteroptera* are those insects to which the popular term *bug* is specially applicable.

heteropteran (het-ę-rop′tę-ran), *n.* One of the *Heteroptera*; a heteropter or true bug.

heteropterous (het-ę-rop′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *heteropterus*, < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + πτερόν, wing.] Having diversiform wings; having the wings composed of several distinct parts; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteroptera*.

heteroptics (het-ę-rop′tiks), *n.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ὀπτικός, optic: see *optic, optics*.] False vision; perverted use of the eyes.

This irregularity in vision, together with such enormities as tipping the wink, the circumspective roll, the side-peep through a thin hood or fan, must be put in the class of *Heteroptics*, as all wrong notions of religion are ranked under the general name of Heterodox. *Spectator*, No. 250.

heteroptoton (het″e-rop-tō′ton), *n.*; pl. *heteroptota* (-tä). [< Gr. *ἑτεροπτωτος*, differently declined, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πτῶσις*, inflection, case, < *πτωτος*, verbal adj. of *πιπτειν*, fall.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, enallage of case; antiptosis.

heteropygian (het″e-rō-pij′i-an), *n.* A fish of the group *Heteropygii*; an amblyopsid.

Heteropygii (het″e-rō-pij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πυγή*, rump.] A family of abdominal fishes, having the anus jugular, or under the throat: same as *Amblyopsidæ*. *Müller.* In Günther's system of classification they are characterized by having the head naked, the body covered with very small scales, the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries, villiform teeth both in the jaws and on the palate, a dorsal fin belonging to the caudal portion of the spinal column and opposite the anal, ventral fins rudimentary or absent, and the vent situated before the pectorals. The group includes the blind-fish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky and several related species. See cut under *Amblyopsis*.

Heterorhina (het″e-rō-rī′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] 1. A genus of cetonian scarabæoid beetles, having an extremely variable structure and armature of the clypeus (whence the name), comprising many Asiatic and African forms. Also written *Heterorrhina*. *Westwood*, 1842.—2. A genus of American wrens, of the family *Troglodytidæ*, having the bill notched at the end, oval nostrils with incomplete septum, and tail two thirds as long as the wings. There are several species, of Mexico and the regions southward. *S. F. Baird*, 1864.

heterorhizal (het″e-rō-rī′zal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ῥίζα*, root.] In *bot.*, rooting from no fixed point, as do most cryptogams. [Rare.]

heteroscian (het-e-rosh′i-an), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτερόσκιος*, throwing a shadow in opposite directions (at noon), < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *σκιά*, a shadow: see *antiscian*, *squirrel*.] **I.** *n.* A person living on one side of the equator, as contrasted with one living on the other side: so called from the fact that, except in the tropics, their shadows at noon always fall in opposite directions, the shadow in the northern zones toward the north, and that in the southern toward the south.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to portions of the earth's surface on opposite sides of the equator, in which shadows fall in opposite directions, or to one such portion as contrasted with another.

heterosis (het-e-rō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑτέρωσις*, var. of *ἑτεροίωσις*, < *ἑτεροιοῦν*, alter, make different, < *ἕτερος*, other, different.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, same as *enallage*.

Heterosomata (het″e-rō-sō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *σῶμα*, pl. *σώματα*, body.] A suborder of teleocephalous anacanthine fishes; the flatfishes: so called from their lack of bilateral symmetry. The group is represented by the families *Pleuronectidæ*, which contains such important food-fishes as the halibut, turbot, plaice, flounder, etc., and *Soleidæ* or soles. In Bonaparte's and Cope's systems of classification, the *Heterosomata* are ranked as an order of physoclistous fishes, with the ventral fins thoracic or jugular, and with the posterior cephalic region normal, but the anterior so twisted as to bring both orbits on one side of the head.

heterosomatous (het″e-rō-som′a-tus), *a.* [As *Heterosomata* + *-ous*.] In *ichth.*, having a body differing from the usual type, especially one that is bilaterally asymmetrical; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Heterosomata*. Also *heterosomous*.

heterosome (het′e-rō-sōm), *n.* One of the *Heterosomata*; a flatfish.

heterosomous (het″e-rō-sō′mus), *a.* Same as *heterosomatous*.

Heterosporeæ (het″e-rō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of the ferns, *Equisetaceæ* and *Lycopodiaceæ*, characterized by the production of two kinds of spores, macrospores and microspores.

heterosporous (het-e-ros′pō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Having more than one kind of asexually produced spores: applied to the vascular cryptogams, which have macrospores or megaspores (female spores) homologous with the embryo-sac of phanerogams, and microspores (male spores) homologous with the pollen-grains of phanerogams.

heterostatic (het″e-rō-stat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + (in def. 1) *στατικός*, causing to stand (*στάσις*, a standing, position), or (in def. 2) fem. *στατική*, the art of weighing, < *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, etc., weigh: see *static*.] 1. Pertaining to three axes which can be drawn at every point of every elastic body such that, denoting them by the letters *x*, *y*, *z*, if a very small cube be cut out of the body with its edges parallel to those axes, and if the cube be twisted by a given amount round *x*, then a normal stress will be produced upon the faces to which *x* is normal equal to the tangential stress which would be produced round *z* by an equal amount of twisting round *y*.—2. Applied to instruments for measuring potential by electrostatic methods in which electrification other than that to be tested is made use of.

Instruments in which the only electrification is that which we wish to test are called idiostatic. Those in which there is electrification independent of that to be tested are called *heterostatic*. *Clerk Maxwell.*

heterostaural (het″e-rō-stâ′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *σταυρός*, a stake, cross.] In *morphol.*, having an irregular polygon as the base of a pyramidal figure: applied to the figures called *stauraxonia heteropola*, and opposed to *homostaural*. See *stauraxonia*.

Heterostoma (het-e-ros′tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑτερόστομος*, one-edged, half and half, lit. with different mouths, < *ἕτερος*, different, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of chilopod myriapods, of the family *Scolopendridæ*.

heterostrophe (het-e-ros′trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *στροφή*, a turning.] Same as *heterostrophy*.

heterostrophic (het″e-rō-strof′ik), *a.* [In def. 1, < *heterostrophy* + *-ic*. In def. 2, < Gr. *ἑτερόστροφος*, consisting of different strophes, lit. having different turns, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *στροφή*, a turning, strophe.] 1. Pertaining to or resulting from heterostrophy; reversed in direction; turned the other way; in *conch.*, having the spire whorled in the direction opposite to the usual one, as in *Physa heterostropha*, for example: said of a univalve shell.—2. In *anc. pros.*, consisting of two systems of different metrical form: as, a *heterostrophic* song or choric passage.

heterostrophous (het-e-ros′trō-fus), *a.* [< *heterostrophe* + *-ous*.] Same as *heterostrophic*.

heterostrophy (het-e-ros′trō-fi), *n.* [As *heterostrophe*.] A contrary or opposite turning; the condition of being reversed in direction; specifically, in *conch.*, reversal of the direction in which spiral shells usually turn. Also *heterostrophe*.

heterostyled (het′e-rō-stīld), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *στῦλος*, a pillar, style: see *style*2.] Heterogonous: opposed to *homostyled*.

The essential character of plants belonging to the *heterostyled* class is that the individuals are divided into two or three bodies like the males and females of dicœcious plants or of the higher animals, which exist in approximately equal numbers, and are adapted for reciprocal fertilization. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 244.

heterostylism (het″e-rō-stī′lizm), *n.* [As *heterostyl*(*ed*) + *-ism*.] The state of being heterogonous.

There is no evidence that two sets of individuals exist which differ slightly in function and are adapted for reciprocal fertilisation; and this is the essence of *heterostylism*. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 50.

heterotactous (het″e-rō-tak′tus), *a.* [As *heterotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or characterized by heterotaxis. Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, irregular or not uniform in arrangement or stratification; heterogeneous. (*b*) In *bot.*, having organs deviating in position or arrangement from a normal type.

heterotaxic (het″e-rō-tak′sik), *a.* [< *heterotax-is* + *-ic*; prop. **heterotactic*: see *tactic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting heterotaxis; not homotaxic.

heterotaxis (het″e-rō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τάξις*, arrangement (*τακτός*, ordered, arranged), < *τάσσειν*, order, arrange.] Anomalous arrangement; aberrant or abnormal disposition of parts or organs: the opposite of *homotaxis*.

heterotaxy (het′e-rō-tak″si), *n.* [As *heterotaxis*.] Same as *heterotaxis*.

Heterothalameæ (het″e-rō-tha-lā′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1836), < *Heterothalamus* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ*, typified by the genus *Heterothalamus*.

Heterothalamus (het″e-rō-thal′a-mus), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *θάλαμος*, taken in mod. bot. sense, thalamus.] A small genus of asteroid composite plants, the type of De Candolle's tribe *Heterothalameæ*, and closely allied to the genus *Baccharis*. It is characterized by having polygamo-dioecious heads. The hermaphrodite plants bear either sterile flowers in the disk, or a single row of fertile female flowers around the edge; the female plants bear fertile flowers, of which the achenia are compressed or 3-angled; the hermaphrodite achenia are abortive; the pappus is in one series or more, and copious; the leaves are alternate, and entire or dentate; and the flowers are corymbose or paniculate, and yellow. Only five species are known, all natives of South America. *H. brunioides*, of southern Brazil, furnishes the yellow romerillo dye from its flowers.

Heterotheca (het″e-rō-thē′kä), *n.* [NL. (so called from the unlike achenia of the ray and disk), < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *θήκη*, a case.] A small genus of North American and Mexican herbs, belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ*, the type of De Candolle's tribe *Heterotheceæ*. It is characterized by having the ray- and disk-flowers numerous, and both fertile; the style-branches of the hermaphrodite flowers tipped with a lanceolate or ovate triangular appendage; the achenia of the ray thickish, often triangular, without pappus, or rarely with a bristle or two; the disk compressed, and with a double pappus, the inner composed of long capillary bristles, the outer of numerous short squamæ; the leaves alternate; the flowers yellow; and the pappus brownish. *Aublet*, 1775.

Heterotheceæ (het″e-rō-thē′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1836), < *Heterotheca* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of plants belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ*, typified by the genus *Heterotheca*.

heterotomous (het-e-rot′o-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *mineral.*, having a cleavage different from the common variety: applied to a variety of feldspar.

heterotopia (het″e-rō-tō′pi-ä), *n.* Same as *heterotopy*.

heterotopic (het″e-rō-top′ik), *a.* [< *heterotopy* + *-ic*.] Same as *heterotopous*.

heterotopism (het-e-rot′ō-pizm), *n.* [As *heterotop-y* + *-ism*.] Same as *heterotopy*.

heterotopous (het-e-rot′ō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τόπος*, place.] Misplaced; pertaining to or characterized by heterotopy: applied specifically in pathology to tissue occurring in an abnormal situation. Also *heterotopic*.

heterotopy (het-e-rot′ō-pi), *n.* [< NL. *heterotopia*: see *heterotopous*.] Disarrangement in position; misplacement. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, the occurrence of a tissue forming a neoplasm in an abnormal position. (*b*) In *biol.*, a disarrangement of an order of development affecting the place of the resulting phenomena. See *heterochrony*. Also *heterotopism*, *heterotopia*.

Virchow opposed both the view that the jaw [the infant giant jaw-bone of Stramberg] was like that of an ape and the one that it was a child's. The case was a rare instance of *heterotopy* in a man of gigantic size.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 138.

Displacement in position, or *heterotopy*, especially affects the cells or elementary parts which compose the organs; but it also affects the organs themselves.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 13.

Heterotricha (het-e-rot′ri-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heterotrichus*: see *heterotrichous*.] An order of ciliate infusorians. These animalcules are either free-swimming or attached, naked or loricate, and are entirely ciliated. The cilia form two widely distinct systems, those of the general cuticular surface being short and fine, and those of the oral region of much larger size, cirrose, and constituting a linear or more or less spiral or circular series. The cortical layers are usually highly differentiated, and inclose an even, parallel series of longitudinally disposed muscular fibrillæ. The order contains by far the largest of the infusorians, many of its members being visible to the naked eye, and some ranging in size up to one sixth of an inch. There are 20 or more genera, ranged by Kent in 7 families, *Bursariidæ*, *Spirostomidæ*, *Stentoridæ*, *Tintinnidæ*, *Trichodinopsidæ*, *Codonellidæ*, and *Calceolidæ*. *Heterotricha* is one of the four orders established by Stein, the others being *Holotricha*, *Hypotricha*, and *Peritricha*.

heterotrichal (het-e-rot′ri-kal), *a.* Same as *heterotrichous*. *Encyc. Brit.*

heterotrichous (het-e-rot′ri-kus), *a.* [< NL. *heterotrichus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Having unlike cilia scattered over the body; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Heterotricha*.

Heterotrichum (het-e-rot′ri-kum), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1828), < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A genus of shrubs belonging to the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, tribe *Miconieæ*. It is characterized by having the calyx campanulate, and 6- to 8-lobed; the corolla of 6 to 8 white or rose-colored obovate petals; numerous stamens, the anthers of which at first open by a single terminal pore, later by a fissure; and the fruit forming a tough berry. The leaves are large, ovate-cordate or oblong, and entire or serrulate. Six species are known, from Guiana and the West Indies. *H. acuminatissimum* is called the *American gooseberry* in the West Indies.

heterotropal (het-e-rot′rō-pal), *a.* Same as *heterotropous*.

heterotrophy (het-e-rot′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*,

feed.] In *bot.*, an abnormal mode of obtaining nutrition, observed especially in the *Capuliferæ*. These plants, according to Frank are destitute of root-hairs, and obtain their nutrition upon a fungus, the mycelium of which closely surrounds the roots and acts in the place of root-hairs. In contradistinction to these are the autotrophic plants, which obtain their nourishment in the ordinary way, that is by means of ordinary root-hairs. See *autotrophic*.

heterotropic (het-ē-rō-trop'ik) *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τροπή*, a turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Anisotropic; ælotropic: opposed to *isotropic*.

heterotropous (het-ē-rot'rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, having the embryo or ovule oblique or transverse to the axis of the seed. Also *heterotropal*.

heterousia, heteroöusia (het-ē-rō'si-ä, -rō-ō'si-ä), *n.* [< LGr. **ἑτερουσία*, *ἑτεροουσία*, difference of essence or nature, < *ἑτερούσιος*, also *ἑτερο-οὐσιος*, of different essence or nature: see *heterousious*.] Different essence; essential difference of nature or constitution. See *Heterousian*.

> Semi-Arianism occupied an untenable middle ground between the Arian *hetero-ousia*, or difference of essence, and the orthodox homo-ousia, or equality of essence.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 58.

Heterousian, Heteroöusian (het-ē-rō'si-an, -rō-ō'si-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *heterousia*, *heteroöusia*, + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* *Eccles.*, one who believes the Father and the Son to be unlike in substance or essence; an Arian: opposed to *Homoöusian*. Also *Heterousiast*, *Heteroöusiast*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Heterousians or the doctrine of an essential difference between the Father and the Son: as, the *Heterousian* heresy. See *Homoöusian*.

Heterousiast, Heteroöusiast (het-ē-rō'si-ast, -rō-ō'si-ast), *n.* [As *Heterousi-an*, *Heteroöusi-an*, + *-ast*.] Same as *Heterousian*.

heterousious, heteroöusious (het-ē-rō'si-us, -rō-ō'si-us), *a.* [< LGr. *ἑτεροίσιος*, less correctly *ἑτεροούσιος*, of different essence or nature, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *οὐσία*, essence, < *ὤν*, fem. *οὖσα* (*ὄντ-*), ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *am* (under *be*[1]) and *ens*, *ontology*, etc.] *Eccles.*, essentially different; of unlike essence or substance: an epithet much used (in the Greek form) in the ancient Arian controversy, the Arians maintaining that the Son was created, and therefore was not the same in substance or essence (homoöusious) with the Father.

hetherotic (het-ē-rō-zē-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ζήτησις*, inquiry, < *ζητεῖν*, inquire, ask.] In *logic*, the fallacy of ignoration of the elench, which consists in replying to an argument different from that which the opponent has advanced, or in disproving something which the opponent has not maintained.

hethen[1]†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *heathen*.

hethen[2]†, *adv.* [ME., also *hithen*, *hythen*, < Icel. *hedhan* = Sw. *häden* = Dan. *heden*, hence, with a separative suffix *-than*, from the pron. stem represented by *he*[1]. Cf. equiv. *hen*[2], *hence*, from the same ult. source.] Hence; from this place; from this time.

> Alle come we hyder nakude and bare,
> Whenne we *hethene* passe, is there no mare.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 85.
>
> That is *hythyn* thre daies iornay,
> The ganeste gate that i gane goo.
> *York Plays*, p. 59.

hethenesse†, *n.* A Middle English form of *heathenness*.

hething†, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *hæthing*, a scoffing, *hiðhung*, scorn, shame, disgrace, < *hiðh*, scoffing, mocking.] Contempt; mockery.

> He hade not of hom but *hething* & skorne,
> Grete wordis & gref, & moche grym threte;
> That doubbis my dole, & to dethe bryngis.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2594.
>
> Now are we dryve til *hething* and til scorn.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 190.

hetman (het'man), *n.* [= G. *hetman*, < Pol. *hetman*, *ataman* = Little Russ. *hetman ataman*, *otaman*, *rataman* = Russ. *atamanŭ*, < G. *hauptmann*, chieftain, captain, = E. *head-man*, q. v.] 1. In Poland, the commander of an army. The *great hetman* was formerly the commander-in-chief in the old kingdom of Poland.—2. Among the Cossacks, formerly, the elected chief of each of their principal communities; a Cossack chief; an ataman. The hetmans received extensive privileges from their Polish suzerains in the sixteenth century, which were continued after the Cossacks passed under Russian rule in 1654. Their rights were greatly restricted by Peter the Great, and the office of hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks was abolished by Catharine II. A hetman of the Don Cossacks continues to exist, but his duties are those of a governor-general. Since 1835 the heir apparent of the Russian throne is hereditary hetman of all the Cossacks, and is represented by a "hetman by delegation" for each of their territorial divisions. *Hetman* (*ataman*) is also the common title of subordinate Cossack chiefs.

> In the middle of the seventeenth century, an attempt of the King of Poland to enforce Popery upon the Cossacks, and to make their prince a *hetman*, delegate of his power, roused the indignation of the people.
> *A. J. C. Hare*, Studies in Russia, ix.

hetmanate (het'man-āt), *n.* [< *hetman* + *-ate*[3].] The rule or administration of a hetman.

> During the *hetmanate* it had fortifications of which traces are still extant. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 6.

hetmanship (het'man-ship), *n.* [< *hetman* + *-ship*.] The office of a hetman.

> *Hetmanship* . . . was abolished by Catherine II.
> [*A. J. C. Hare*, Studies in Russia, ix.

hettet†, An obsolete preterit of *heat*.

hetter†, *a. compar.* An obsolete form of *hotter*. *Chaucer*.

hettle, *a.* and *n.* See *hattle*.

Heuchera (hū'kėr-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Prof. *Heucher*, a German botanist.] A genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order *Saxafragaceæ*, tribe *Saxafrageæ*, and the type of Bartling's tribe *Heuchereæ*. The calyx is bell-shaped, the tube cohering at the base with the ovary, 5-cleft; the petals are 5 in number, spatulate, small, and entire; the stamens 5 in number; the styles 2, and slender; and the pod 1-celled, with 2 parietal many-seeded placentæ, and 2-beaked, opening between the beaks. They are perennials, with round heart-shaped leaves, principally from the rootstock. The flowers are in small clusters disposed in a prolonged and narrow panicle, and are greenish or purplish. About 20 species are known, natives of North America and Mexico. The root furnishes a powerful astringent, whence the name *alum-root* applied to some of the species, particularly *H. Americana*. *H. villosa* is sometimes called the *American saxifrage*.

Alum-root (*Heuchera Americana*).
a, flower; *b*, *c*, fruit, entire and cut transversely.

Heucchereæ (hū-kē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heuchera* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Saxafragaceæ*, proposed by Bartling (1830), typified by the genus *Heuchera*.

heught (hūch), *n.* [Sc., also written *heuch*, formerly *huwe*, *hew*, etc., = E. *how*[2], a hill: see *how*[2].] 1. A crag; a precipice; a rugged steep; a glen with steep overhanging sides.

> A laidley worm in Spindleston-*Heughs*
> Would ruin the North Country.
> *The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-Heugh* (Child's Ballads, [I. 283).

2. A coal-mine; a pit.

heuk[1] (hūk), *n.* A Scotch form of *hook*. *Burns*.

heuk[2]† (hūk), *n.* See *huke*.

heulandite (hū'lan-dīt), *n.* [After H. *Heuland*, an English dealer in minerals.] A mineral belonging to the zeolite group. It occurs in white to red or gray monoclinic crystals, with pearly luster on the surface of perfect cleavage. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium.

heuretic (hū-ret'ik), *n.* [< Gr. *εὑρετικός*, inventive (cf. *εὑρετής*, an inventor, discoverer), < *εὑρίσκειν* (*εὑρε-*), invent, find out. Cf. *eureka*.] The art of discovery or invention: a branch of logic.

heuristic (hū-ris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὑρίσκειν* (*εὑρε-*), find out (see *heuretic*), + *-ist-ic*.] Serving to find or discover.

> We can, indeed, use the idea that the world is an organic whole, determined in relation to an end which consciousness sets for itself, as an *heuristic* principle to guide us in following the connexion of things with each other.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 84.

heurteloup (hėr'tė-löp), *n.* [After Baron *Heurteloup*.] An artificial leech; an instrument for cutting and cupping a small area.

> Local bleeding is better done with the *heurteloup* than with leeches. *Medical News*, LIII. 73.

heurts, *n. pl.* See *hurt*[2].

hevet, *v.* A Middle English form of *heave*.

Hevea (hē'vē-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, the type of Baillon's tribe *Heveæ*. It is characterized by having 3-foliolate leaves; a lax panicle of flowers, of which the calyx is 5-toothed or with 5 short lobes, and no corolla; stamens 5 to 10, with the filaments united in a column; and 3-valved capsular fruit. About 10 species are known, natives of tropical Brazil and Guiana. This genus furnishes the most valuable caoutchouc or india-rubber exported from South America. The best is obtained from *H. Brasiliensis*. The seeds of these trees are poisonous to man and quadrupeds, but are harmless to and greedily eaten by birds. Prolonged boiling deprives them of their poison and renders them palatable.

Heveæ (hē'vē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hevea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, proposed by Baillon in 1874, the genus *Hevea* being the type.

hevedt, *n.* A Middle English form of *head*. *Chaucer*.

hevent, *n.* A Middle English form of *heaven*.

hew[1] (hū), *v.*; pret. *hewed*, pp. *hewed* or *hewn*, ppr. *hewing*. [< ME. *hewen* (pret. *hew*, *heow*, pp. *hewen*), < AS. *hēawan* (pret. *hēow*, pp. *hēawen*) = OS. *hāwan* = OFries. *hāwa*, *howa* = D. *houwen* = MLG. *houwen*, *howen*, *hoggen* = OHG. *houwan*, MHG. *houwen*, G. *hauen* = Icel. *höggva* = Sw. *hugga* = Dan. *hugge*, cut, hew, = Goth. **haggwan* (?), not recorded, = OBulg. Serv. *kovati*, Russ. *kovatĭ*, etc., strike, hammer, forge (a word widely developed in Slav.), = Lith. *kauti*, strike, forge, = Lett. *kaut*, strike. From the same root are *hay*[1] and, through F., *hoe*[1]; also prob. *hack*[1], with *hatch*[3], *hatchet*, *hash*[1], etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut; especially, to cut with an ax, a hatchet, or a sword with a swinging blow; cut with a heavy blow or with repeated blows: as, to *hew* down a tree.

> Er thei were alle ynne ther were many slayn and for *hewen*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 234.
>
> Wel coude he *hewen* wood, and water bere,
> For he was yong and mighty.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 564.
>
> *Hew* them in pieces; hack their bones asunder.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

2. To form or shape by blows with a sharp instrument; cut roughly into form; shape out by cutting: often with *out*: as, to *hew* timber; to *hew out* a sepulcher from a rock.

> A ful huge hęzt hit haled vpon lofte,
> Of harde *hewen* ston vp to the tablez.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 789.
>
> Lammikin was as gude a mason
> As ever *hewed* a stane.
> *Lammikin* (Child's Ballads, III. 307).
>
> I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing out* new ones. *Pope*, To Swift.

II. *intrans.* To cut; inflict cutting blows.

> Deth with his axe so faste on me doth *hewe*.
> *Court of Love*, l. 980.
>
> Full ofte he *heweth* up so highe
> That chippes fallen in his eye.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 106.

hew[1]† (hū), *n.* [< *hew*[1], *v.*] Destruction by cutting down.

> Of whom he makes such havocke and such *hew*
> That swarmes of damned soules to hell he sends.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 49.

hew[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hue*[1].

hew[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hue*[2].

hewet, *n.* [ME., < AS. *hīwa*, in pl. *hīwan*, household, servants, = OS. *hīwa*, f., wife, = OHG. *hīwo*, m., husband, *hīwā*, f., wife: see *hind*[2].] A servant or retainer.

> O servaunt traitour, false homly *hewe*.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 541.

hewedt, *a.* See *hued*.

hewer (hū'ėr), *n.* One who hews.

> And the princes said unto them, Let them live; but let them be *hewers* of wood and drawers of water unto all the congregation. Josh. ix. 21.

Specifically—(*a*) In *coal-mining*, the miner who cuts the coal. (*b*) In *lumbering*, one who uses a heavy broadax in squaring timber.

hewgag (hū'gag), *n.* [Appar. a made word, prob. based on *gewgaw*, a jew's-harp.] **1.** A toy musical instrument consisting of a hollow wooden pipe, about 4 inches long and half an

inch in diameter, with a hole near one end and closed with parchment at the other, producing, when blown, a loud doleful sound. It was in use about 1856. Hence—2. An imaginary musical instrument feigned to be loudly sounded on occasions of special jubilation. [Humorous, U. S.]

To-day Hanscomb sends a letter "all about it" [Dawes's first speech in Congress], setting it out with the accompanying "sound of *hew-gag*."
S. Bowles, in Merriam's Bowles, I. 295.

hewhole (hū'hōl), *n.* [E. dial., regarded as *hew*[1], *v.*, + obj. *hole*[1], in ref. to its wood-pecking habit; also *highhole* and *highholder* (in U. S.); formerly *hukole* (Florio), *hewel* (Marvell); in ME. *hyghwhele* (Halliwell), i. e. 'high-wheel'; all these forms being various twists given in popular speech to the name otherwise presented in *hickwall*, *hickway*, q. v.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. [Prov. Eng.]

hewn (hūn). A past participle of *hew*[1].

hexa-. [L. *hexa-*, repr. Gr. *ἑξ-*, in comp. usually *ἑξα-*, in inscriptions also *ἑξ-*, *ἑκ-*, = L. *sex* = E. *six*, q. v.] An element of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'six.'

hexacapsular (hek-sạ-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + E. *capsule* + *-ar*.] In *bot.*, having six capsules or seed-vessels: as, a *hexacapsular* plant.

hexace (hek'sā-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀκή*, a point.] A summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of six faces.

Hexachætæ (hek-sạ-kē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + NL. *chæta*, q. v.] A division of the brachycerous *Diptera*, containing those two-winged flies which have a proboscis composed of six pieces, as the family *Tabanidæ:* contrasted with *Tetrachætæ* and *Dichætæ*.

hexachætous (hek-sạ-kē'tus), *a.* [As *Hexachætæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hexachætæ*.

hexachord (hek'sạ-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *χορδή*, a string, cord, chord.] **1.** In *Gr. music:* (*a*) A diatonic series of six tones. (*b*) The interval of a major sixth. (*c*) An instrument with six strings.—**2.** In *medieval music*, a diatonic series of six tones, containing four whole steps and one half-step (between the third and fourth tones). The hexachord was an attempt to improve on the ancient tetrachord as a unit of musical analysis. The entire series of recognized tones, from the second G below middle C to the second E above it, was distributed among seven hexachords, beginning on G_{Γ}, C, F, G, C, F, and G, respectively. Each hexachord was perfect in itself, and similar to every other; its tones were designated in order by the syllables *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, and *la*. (See *solmization*.) Any given tone was designated both by its letter name and by its syllable name in full; middle C, for example, being known as *C sol-fa-ut*, etc. In actual singing the solmization and the singer's conception of the tones passed from one hexachord to another as far as necessary, the process of changing being called *mutation*. In contrapuntal writing the most perfect possible imitation was considered to be that which occurred between analogous tones of two hexachords. The hexachord system is doubtfully attributed to Guido d'Arezzo, in the eleventh century. It continued in use until in the eighteenth century, the octave as a unit of analysis and the modern theory of key-relationship were recognized.

hexachronous (hek-sak'rō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξάχρονος*, < *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, having a magnitude of six primary or fundamental times; hexasemic.

hexacolic (hek-sạ-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξάκωλος*, < *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *κῶλον*, a member: see *colon*[1].] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of six cola or series: as, a *hexacolic* period.

Hexacoralla (hek″sạ-kō-ral'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *κοράλλιον*, coral.] One of the chief divisions of the *Coralligena*, in which the fundamental number of the intermesenteric chambers of the body-cavity, and likewise of the tentacles, is six; the hexamerous *Coralligena*, as distinguished from the *Octocoralla*, which are octomerous. The common *Actiniidæ*, or sea-anemones, are an example.

hexacorallan (hek″sạ-kō-ral'an), *n.* One of the *Hexacoralla;* a hexamerous coral.

hexacoralline (hek″sạ-kor'ạ-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hexacoralla* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hexacoralla*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hexacoralla;* a hexacorallan.

hexact (hek'sakt), *a.* Same as *hexactinal*.

hexactinal (hek-sak'ti-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray, + *-al*.] Having six rays, as a sponge-spicule.

hexactinellid (hek-sak-ti-nel'id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hexactinellidæ*. Also *hexactinellan*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hexactinellidæ*.

Hexactinellida (hek-sak-ti-nel'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hexactinella* + *-ida*.] In Von Lendenfeld's system of classification, an order of silicious sponges, characterized by the triaxial and generally hexactinal spicules, in soft mesoglœa, the supporting skeleton being often strengthened with silicious cement.

Hexactinellidæ (hek-sak-ti-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hexactinella* (< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray, + L. dim. *-ella*) + *-idæ*.] The glass-sponges rated as a family of silicious sponges.

hexactinelline (hek-sak-ti-nel'in), *a.* Same as *hexactinellid*.

Hexactiniæ (hek-sak-tin'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] A group of *Actiniaria* with paired septa. The number of the pairs of septa is at least six, usually more, and in that case increasing in multiples of six. The mouth is fissure-shaped, and the esophagus has two esophageal grooves and two esophageal lappets.

hexad (hek'sad), *n.* [< LL. *hexas* (*hexad-*), < Gr. *ἑξάς* (*ἑξαδ-*), the number six, < *ἑξ* = E. *six*.] **1.** The sum of six units; the number six; also, a series of six numbers.—**2.** In *chem.*, an element the atoms of which have six times the saturating power or equivalence of the hydrogen atom, as sulphur in certain conditions.

Also spelled *hexade*.

hexadactylism (hek-sạ-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [< *hexadactyl(ous)* + *-ism*.] The condition of being hexadactylous.

hexadactylous (hek-sạ-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] Having six fingers or toes.

hexade, *n.* See *hexad*.

hexadic (hek-sad'ik), *a.* [< *hexad* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to six as a base of numeration.

hexaëdron (hek-sạ-ē'drọn), *n.* See *hexahedron*.

hexaëmeron (hek-sạ-em'ẹ-rọn), *n.* [LL. *hexaemeron*, the six days of the creation, < LGr. *ἑξαήμερος*, the six days' work (the title of a book by Basil on the six days of the creation), prop. adj., of or in six days, < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἡμέρα*, day.] **1.** A term of six days.—**2.** A history of the six days' work of creation, as contained in the first chapter of Genesis.

The older account of the creation in Gen. ii. . . . does not recognize the *hexaemeron*, and it is even doubtful whether the original sketch of Gen. i. distributed creation over six days. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 125.

The first volume is occupied with the Mosaic *Hexaemeron* and the Deluge. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 752.

hexafoil (hek'sạ-foil), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + E. *foil*[1], q. v.] Having six foils or lobes; six-lobed.

A vertical stem, rising from a wide *hexafoil*-shaped base. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Ex.*, 1862, No. 1018.

hexagon (hek'sạ-gon), *n.* [< L. *hexagonum*, < Gr. *ἑξάγωνον*, neut. of *ἑξάγωνος*, six-cornered, hexagonal, < *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *γωνία*, a corner, angle.] In *geom.*, a figure of six sides and six angles. If it be plane and the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular hexagon.

hexagonal (hek-sag'ọ-nal), *a.* [< *hexagon* + *-al*.] **1.** Having six sides and six angles; having the form of a hexagon. The *hexagonal system* in crystallography includes such forms as the hexagonal prism, pyramid, etc., which are referred to three equal lateral axes inclined at angles of 60° and a vertical axis of different length at right angles to them. (See *crystallography*.) The *rhombohedral system* is a division of the hexagonal in which the forms are referred, sometimes to three equal inclined axes parallel to the faces of the fundamental rhombohedron, but more commonly to the same axes as the hexagonal forms; in the latter view the rhombohedron is regarded as the hemihedral form of a hexagonal pyramid, and similarly of the other forms. Hexagonal and rhombohedral forms have the same optical characters, both being uniaxial.

2. Divided into hexagons: as, a surface with a *hexagonal* structure.

hexagonally (hek-sag'ọ-nạl-i), *adv.* In the form of a hexagon.

hexagonienchyma† (hek-sạ-gō-ni-eng'ki-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξάγωνος*, six-cornered, hexagonal, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion: see *cachymatous*, and cf. *parenchyma*.] In *bot.*, cellular tissue exhibiting hexagonal forms in section.

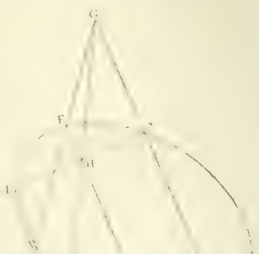
hexagonous (hek-sag'ọ-nus), *a.* Same as *hexagonal*. [Rare.]

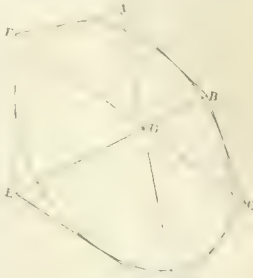
An *hexagonous* plate embossed with angles.
Quar. Jour. of Geol. Soc., XLV. 172.

hexagony† (hek-sag'ọ-ni), *n.* [Directly < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *γωνία*, angle. Cf. *hexagon*.] A hexagon.

When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*, or sexangular cellars of bees, did I, therefore, conclude that they were mathematicians? *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

hexagram (hek'sạ-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξαγράμματος*, of six letters (cf. LGr. *ἑξάγραμμος*, of six grams of weight), < *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *γράμμα*, a line, letter, etc.: see *gram*[2].] **1.** A figure formed of two equilateral triangles placed concentrically with their sides parallel and on opposite sides of the center. This was the seal or symbol of the Pythagorean school.—**2.** In *geom.*, a figure of six lines. The name is particularly applied to the *mystic hexagram* invented by Pascal. This is a hexagram inscribed in a conic. It has the property that the intersections of the first and fourth, the second and fifth, and the third and sixth lines lie on one straight line. This is a case of the elementary proposition that three cubic curves which have eight points in common also have a ninth in common. *Brianchon's hexagram* is circumscribed about a conic; and the chief property of it is that the three lines joining opposite angles intersect in one point.

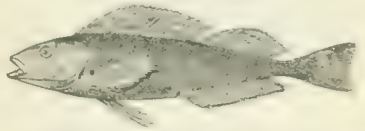

Pascal's Hexagram.


Brianchon's Hexagram.

3. In *Chinese lit.*, one of the 64 figures which form the basis of the Yih-king or "book of changes," one of the oldest Chinese books. Each of these figures is made up of six parallel lines, of which some are whole and some divided. See *book of changes*, under *change*.

Hexagrammidæ (hek-sạ-gram'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hexagrammus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Hexagrammus*. It is characterized by enlarged suborbitals connected with the preoperculum, an elongated dorsal fin with its spinous and articulated portions subequal, an elongated anal fin, and perfect ventrals, each with a spine and five rays. The species are confined to the northern Pacific ocean, and are mostly found along the western coast of North America, especially California, where the typical species are improperly called *rock-trout*. The family is also called *Chiridæ*, and by Günther *Heterolepidæ*.

Hexagrammus (hek-sạ-gram'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *γράμμα*, a line.] The typical genus of *Hexagrammidæ:* so called from


Steller's Rock-trout (*Hexagrammus asper*).

the six more or less developed lateral lines, three on each side, of which one is median, one dorsal, and one abdominal. Steller's rock trout, *H. asper*, is an example.

hexagyn (hek'sạ-jin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil, style).] In the Linnean system, a plant having six styles.

Hexagynia (hek-sạ-jin'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *hexagyn*.] In the Linnean system, an order of plants, such as the sun-dew, having six styles.

hexagynian (hek-sạ-jin'i-ạn), *a.* [As *hexagyn* + *-ian*.] In *bot.*, having six styles.

hexagynous (hek-saj'i-nus), *a.* [As *hexagyn* + *-ous*.] Same as *hexagynian*.

hexahedral (hek-sạ-hē'drạl), *a.* [< *hexahedr(on)* + *-al*.] **1.** Having the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal superficial sides or faces; cubic.—**2.** In *entom.*, having six distinct and more or less parallel sides; six-sided: said of long bodies, as joints of the antennæ, etc.

hexahedron (hek-sạ-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base, = E. *settle*[1], *n.*] A solid body having six faces; especially, the regular hexahedron or cube. Also *hexaëdron*.

hexakisoctahedron (hek-sạ-kis-ok-ta-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξάκις*, six times, < *ἑξ* = E. *six*,

+ ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] Same as *hexoctahedron*.

hexameral (hek-sam'ē-răl), *a.* [As *hexamerous* + *-al*.] Consisting of six parts; hexamerous: as, a *hexameral* arrangement of the septa.

hexamerous (hek-sam'ē-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξαμερής*, of six parts, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + μέρος, a part.] Divided into six segments; consisting of six parts. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having the parts of the flower six in number, or a multiple of six. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, having a hexameral arrangement of the radiating parts or organs, as the *Hexactinellida* or *Hexactinæ*.

The finally *hexamerous* Anthozoon passes through a tetramerous and an octomerous stage.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 143.

hexameter (hek-sam'ē-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *exameter*; ME. *exametron* (n.); < L. *hexameter*, also *hexametrus*, < Gr. *ἑξάμετρος*, of six measures or feet (neut. *ἑξάμετρον*, L. *hexametrum*, a verse of six feet), < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + μέτρον, measure.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, containing or consisting of six measures; having a length of six feet or six dipodies; especially, composed of six feet, of which the first four are dactyls or spondees, the fifth ordinarily a dactyl, sometimes a spondee, and the last a spondee or trochee: as, a *hexameter* line, verse, or period.

The Poets [style] was by verse *exameter* for his grauitie and statelinesse most allowable.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 33.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a period, line, or verse consisting of six measures. In books on modern versification, the "measure" and "foot" being ordinarily assumed to be identical, the word *hexameter* is used as precisely equivalent to *hexapody*; but according to the nomenclature of classical metrics, a hexameter is a group of six feet only in those classes of feet which are measured by single feet (monopodies). Since iambi, trochees, and anapests are measured by dipodies, an iambic, trochaic, or anapestic hexameter would be a group of twelve feet, a group of six such feet being a *trimeter*. The name *hexameter* is given by preeminence to the *dactylic hexameter*, also called the *heroic* or *epic hexameter*, or *heroic* or *epic verse*, from its use in Greek and Roman epic poetry from the earliest to the latest period. It is a compound verse consisting of two cola or members, either both of three feet or one of two feet and one of four feet. The heroic hexameter never consists of six dactyls, the last foot being always a spondee (– –), or, as the last syllable of a period may always be either long or short, a trochee (– ⏑) as a substitute for a spondee. Some authorities have regarded this meter as catalectic, so that the last foot would be a trochee by omission of the last syllable of the dactyl, or a spondee for the trochee. The fifth foot is rarely a spondee, but a sponee can always be used instead of a dactyl in any of the first four places. The ordinary form of the hexameter is accordingly – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | – ×. A verse with a spondee as fifth foot is said to be *spondaic*, one consisting entirely of spondees *holospondaic*, and one entirely (except the last foot) of dactyls *holodactylic*. The principal cesuras are the trochaic of the third foot, the penthemimeral, and the hephthemimeral; besides which the bucolic cesura or dieresis and the trithemimeral cesura are to be noted. See *cesura*.

They ben versifyed comounly
Of six feet, which men clepe *exametron*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 91.

The English verse which we call heroick consists of no more than ten syllables; the Latin *hexameter* sometimes rises to seventeen. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

In the *hexameter* rises the fountain's silvery column,
In the pentameter aye falling in melody back.
Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's Ovidian Elegiac Meter.

Fancy, borne perhaps upon the rise
And long roll of the *Hexameter*.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

Perissosyllabic hexameter, in *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of a dactylic tetrameter and an ithyphallic (– ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ – ×); a greater Archilochian. It was regarded by some ancient writers as a variation from the heroic hexameter made by inserting a redundant syllable (whence the epithet *perissosyllabic*) before the last syllable of the fifth foot in its dactylic form: thus, – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ (–) ⏑ – ×.

hexametral (hek-sam'ē-tral), *a.* [< *hexameter* + *-al*.] Hexametric. *Hobhouse*.

hexametric (hek-sa-met'rik), *a.* [< *hexameter* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or written in six metrical feet.

hexametrical (hek-sa-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *hexametric* + *-al*.] Same as *hexametric*.

Several *hexametrical* versions of the Iliad have already been mentioned. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 251.

hexametrist (hek-sam'ē-trist), *n.* [< *hexameter* + *-ist*.] One who writes hexameters.

Claudian, and even the few lines of Merobaudes, stand higher in purity, as in the life of poetry, than all the Christian *hexametrists*. *Milman*.

Hexanchidæ (hek-sang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hexanchus* + *-idæ*.] A small family of selachians, of the order *Opistharthri*, having 6 or 7 gill-sacs, a spiracle, a well-defined lateral line, only 1 dorsal fin, no nictitating membrane, and diversiform teeth; the cow-sharks. It contains a few species. Also called *Notidanidæ*.

Hexanchus (hek-sang'kus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Hexancus* (Rafinesque, 1810): so called in ref. to the contracted gill-slits; irreg. < Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ἀγχειν, choke, constrict.] The typical genus of the family *Hexanchidæ*.

Cow-shark (*Hexanchus corvinus*).

hexander (hek-san'dėr), *n.* [< ML. *hexandrus*: see *hexandrous*.] In the Linnean system of classification, a plant having six stamens.

Hexandria (hek-san'dri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *hexandrous*.] In the Linnean system of botany, a class of plants having six stamens, which are all of equal or nearly equal length. It is thus distinguished from the class *Tetradynamia*, which has also six stamens, but of these four are longer than the other two.

hexandrian (hek-san'dri-ąn), *a.* Same as *hexandrous*.

hexandrous (hek-san'drus), *a.* [< NL. *hexandrus*, < Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having six stamens. Also *hexandrious*, *hexandrian*.

hexane (hek'sān), *n.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + *-ane*.] The sixth member (C_6H_{14}) of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons. It is a liquid, boiling at about 60° C., found in various natural oils.

hexangular (hek-sang'gū-lăr), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + L. *angulus*, an angle.] Having six angles.

The base was *hexangular*, finely ornamented with Gothic sculpture. *Pennant*, Tour, p. 217.

hexapartite (hek-sa-pär'tīt), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + L. *partitus*, divided, < *partire*, divide, part.] 1. In *arch.*, divided into six parts: applied to a vault divided by its system of arching into six parts.—2. In *zoöl.*, having six parts; hexamerous.

hexapetaloid (hek-sa-pet'a-loid), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + πέταλον, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal), + εἶδος, resemblance.] Having six colored parts like petals. [Rare.]

Hexapetaloideæ (hek-sa-pet-a-loi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *hexapetaloid* + *-eæ*.] A division of petaloid monocotyledonous plants, proposed by Lindley in 1830, in which the number of petals or lobes of the perianth is six.

hexapetalous (hek-sa-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + πέταλον, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having six petals or flower-leaves.

hexaphyllous (hek-sa-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + φύλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having six leaves.

Hexapla (hek'sa-plą), *n.* [Gr. τὰ ἑξαπλᾶ, neut. pl. of ἑξαπλόος, contr. ἑξαπλοῖς, sixfold, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + *-πλοος* = L. *-plus*, akin to E. *-fold*, q. v.] An edition of the Bible in six versions. The name is especially given to a collection of texts of the Old Testament collated by Origen. It contained in six parallel columns the Hebrew text in Hebrew characters and in Greek characters, the Septuagint with critical emendations, and versions by Symmachus, Aquila, and Theodotion. There were also fragments of several other versions.

hexaplar (hek'sa-plär), *a.* [< *Hexapla* + *-ar*.] Sextuple; containing six columns; specifically (with a capital initial letter), of or pertaining to the Hexapla.

hexaplaric (hek-sa-plar'ik), *a.* [< *hexaplar* + *-ic*.] Same as *hexaplar*.

The old unrevised text [of the Septuagint], as it existed before Origen, has been usually called . . . the Vulgate; that of Origen, the *Hexaplaric*.
T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., II. 62.

hexaplex (hek'sa-pleks), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = L. *sex* = E. *six*, + L. *-plex*, as in *duplex*, etc.: see *duplex*. The proper form from the Gr. would be **hexaple*.] Sixfold; sextuple. [Rare.]

hexapod (hek'sa-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *hexapus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. ἑξάπους (*-ποδ-*), having six feet (used with ref. to meter: see *hexapody*), < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having six feet, as any adult true insect; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hexapoda*; hexapodous.

II. *n.* One of the *Hexapoda*; a true six-footed insect.

Also *hexapode*, *hexapodan*.

Hexapoda (hek-sap'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *hexapus* (*-pod-*): see *hexapod*.] 1. The true insects; the arthropods which have six feet. Probably more than three fourths of the animal kingdom belong to this group. They form the class *Insecta* (which see), having three pairs of legs when adult, distinct head, thorax, and abdomen, two antennæ, tracheal respiration, and distinction of sex.

In all [*Hexapoda*] there are never more nor less than six legs, but the forelegs are sometimes rudimentary. The leg consists of five parts, coxa, trochanter, femur, tibia, and tarsus. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 103.

2. A division of butterflies containing those which have all six legs fitted for walking: opposed to *Tetrapoda*.

hexapodan (hek-sap'ō-dąn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hexapod*.

hexapode (hek'sa-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hexapod*. This is the common orthography in the older authors.

hexapodous (hek-sap'ō-dus), *a.* [As *hexapod* + *-ous*.] Having six feet; hexapod: as, a *hexapodous* insect.

hexapody (hek-sap'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. **ἑξαποδία*, a hexapody, < ἑξάπους, having six feet: see *hexapod*. Cf. *dipody*.] In *pros.*, a group, series, or verse consisting of six feet. According to the principles of classical metrics, only a trochaic, iambic, or logaœdic hexapody can form a single series or colon, a succession of feet of other classes, as of dactyls, anapests, Cretics, Ionics, etc., being divisible into more than one colon. A trochaic or iambic hexapody is a trimeter. A hexapody of feet of other classes, united to form a single period or line, is a hexameter. See *hexameter*.

hexaprostyle (hek'sa-prō-stīl), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + πρόστυλος, with pillars in front: see *prostyle*. Cf. *hexastyle*.] In *arch.*, having a portico of six columns in front: said of a building. [Rare.]

hexapsalmus, hexapsalmos (hek-sap-sal'mus, -mos), *n.* [LGr. ἑξάψαλμος, consisting of six psalms, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ψαλμός, a song sung to the harp, a psalm: see *psalm*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a group of six invariable psalms (Ps. iii., xxxviii., lxiii., lxxxviii., ciii., cxliii., according to the numbering in English Bibles) said daily at lauds (orthron), in the earlier part of that office.

hexapterous (hek-sap'te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + πτερόν, a wing.] Having six wings or wing-like parts, as an animal or a plant.

hexasemic (hek-sa-sē'mik), *a.* [< LL. *hexasemus*, < Gr. ἑξάσημος, having six moræ, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + σῆμα, a sign, mark, σημεῖον, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora; cf. *disemic*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Containing or amounting to six semeia or units of time; having or constituting a magnitude of six moræ or normal shorts: as, a *hexasemic* foot or dipody; *hexasemic* magnitude. (*b*) Consisting of or comprising feet of six semeia or times: as, the *hexasemic* class or epiploce.

hexastemonous (hek-sa-stem'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + στήμων, warp, taken as 'stamen': see *stamen*.] In *bot.*, having six stamens.

hexaster (hek-sas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ἀστήρ = E. *star*: see *aster*[1] and *star*.] In sponges, a star or stellate spicule with six generally equal rays. Varieties of the hexaster, according to the character of the ends of the rays, are known as the oxyhexaster, discohexaster, graphiohexaster, floricome, and plumicome.

Hexasterophora (hek-sas-te-rof'ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *hexasterophorus*: see *hexasterophorous*.] A tribe of silicious sponges containing the glass-sponges. See *Hexactinellida*.

hexasterophorous (hek-sas-te-rof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *hexasterophorus*, < *hexaster* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Provided with hexasters; specifically, pertaining to the *Hexasterophora*, or having their characters.

hexastich (hek'sa-stik), *n.* [Also *hexastichon* (q. v.); formerly *hexastick*; < L. *hexastichus*, < Gr. ἑξάστιχος, of six rows, lines, or verses, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + στίχος, row, line, verse.] In *pros.*, a strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of six lines.

Dryden . . . furnished Tonson with a well-known *hexastick*, which has ever since generally accompanied the engraved portraits of Milton. *Malone*, Dryden.

hexastichon (hek-sas'ti-kon), *n.* [< Gr. ἑξάστιχον, neut. of ἑξάστιχος, of six lines: see *hexastich*.] Same as *hexastich*.

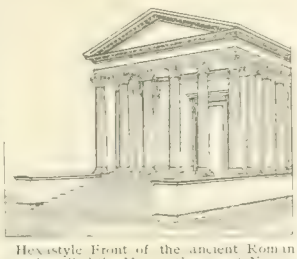
Julius Cæsar Scaliger hath written this *hexastichon* in praise of Paris. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 27.

hexastichous (hek-sas'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. ἑξάστιχος, of six rows: see *hexastich*.] In *bot.*, having the parts arranged in six vertical ranks or rows.

hexastylar (hek'sa-stī-lăr), *a.* [< *hexastyle* + *-ar*[3].] In *arch.*, having six columns in front.

hexastyle (hek'sa-stīl), *a.* [< L. *hexastylus*, < Gr. ἑξάστυλος, with six columns in front, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + στῦλος, column: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, having six columns: said of a portico or a temple having that number of columns in the front. The epithet implies nothing as to the presence

or absence of other columns on the sides of the edifice, or at its opposite end, or within the portico. These characteristics must be expressed, in the description of a building, by the adjunction of other epithets or terms. Thus, the Roman temple called the Maison Carrée, at Nimes, is a *prostyle hexastyle pseudo-peripteros*; the Theseum at Athens is an *amphiprostyle hexastyle peripteral* temple, with *pronaos* and *opisthodomos* or *epinaos*, each with two columns in antis.



Hexastyle Front of the ancient Roman temple called the Maison Carrée, at Nimes, France.

hexasyllabic (hek sạ-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< LL. *hexasyllabus*, < Gr. ἑξασύλλαβος, of six syllables, < ἑξ, = E. *six*, + συλλαβή, syllable: see *syllable*.] Containing or consisting of six syllables: as, irreconcilable is a *hexasyllabic* word; the *hexasyllabic* form of a choriambus (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – for – ⏑ ⏑ –).

hexatetrahedron (hek-sạ-tet-ra-hē′drọn), *n.*; pl. *hexatetrahedra* (-drạ). [< Gr. ἑξ, = E. *six*, + E. *tetrahedron*, q. v.] In *crystal.*, a solid bounded by twenty-four scalene triangles; the inclined hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. The diamond sometimes has this form.

Hexateuch (hek′sạ-tūk), *n.* [< Gr. ἑξ, = E. *six*, + τεῦχος, a tool, implement, later also a book. Cf. *Pentateuch*, *Heptateuch*.] The first six books of the Old Testament. The sixth book, Joshua, relating the final settlement of the Jews in the promised land, is a continuation of the Pentateuch, and apparently forms with it a complete work, homogeneous in both style and purpose.

Having relegated the whole of the *Hexateuch* into a late period, Prof. Slade naturally finds no reliable historical record before the days of the Judges.
The Independent, Nov. 1, 1883.

Hexateuchal (hek′sạ-tū-kạl), *a.* [< *Hexateuch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the Hexateuch.

hexatomic (hek-sạ-tom′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἑξ, = E. *six*, + ἄτομος, an atom.] In *chem.*, consisting of six atoms: also applied to atoms which are hexavalent and to alcohols or other compounds having six replaceable hydrogen atoms.

hexavalent (hek-sav′ạ-lẹnt), *a.* [< Gr. ἑξ, = E. *six*, + L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, have power: see *valid*.] In *chem.*, having the same saturating or combining power as six hydrogen atoms, or a valence of six.

hexaxon (hek-sak′sọn), *a.* [< Gr. ἑξ, = E. *six*, + ἄξων, an axle: see *ax*², *axe*², and *axle*.] Having six axes of growth, as a sponge-spicule.

hexicology (hek-si-kol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* An erroneous form for *hexiology*.

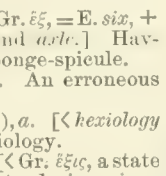
hexiological (hek″si-ọ̄-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hexiology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to hexiology.

hexiology (hek-si-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἕξις, a state or habit (< ἔχειν, have, hold; intr., be in a given state or condition: see *hectic*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The history of the development and behavior of living beings as affected by their environment. This term was originally proposed by Mivart in the erroneous form *hexicology*.

hexiradiate (hek-si-rā′di-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἑξ, = L. *sex* = E. *six*, + L. *radiatus*, rayed: see *radiate*, *a.*] Having six rays, as the spicules of a glass-sponge; sexradiate.

Hence the group is distinguished as *hexiradiate*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 511.

hexoctahedron (hek-sok-ta-hē′drọn), *n.* [< Gr. ἑξ, = E. *six*, + E. *octahedron*, q. v.] A crystalline form belonging to the isometric system and contained under forty-eight equal triangular faces. Also called *adamantoid*, because it is a common form of the diamond. Also *hexakisoctahedron*.



Hexoctahedron

hext†, *a. superl.* [ME. *hexte*, *hecst*, etc., < AS. *hēhsta*, superl. of *hēáh*, high: see *high*. Cf. *next*, superl. of *nigh*.] Highest.

Than he glode thurgh the greues & the gray thornes,
To the hed of the hole on the *hext* gre|step.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13504.

The first apple and the *hext*
Which groweth vnto you next.
Isle of Ladies, l. 345.

When bale is *hext*,
Boot is next. *Old proverb.*

hexyl (hek′sil), *n.* [< Gr. ἑξ, = E. *six*, + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical (C_6H_{13}) of the sixth member of the monovalent series of alcohols.

hey[1] (hā), *interj.* [Also *hay*; < ME. *hey*, *hay* = D. *hei* = G. *hei* = Dan. Sw. *hej*, interj. Cf. *heigh*, *ha*[1], *ho*[1].] An exclamation expressing pleasure, surprise, etc.: also used as a call to attract attention and as an interrogative.

Hey, Johny Coup, are ye waking yet?
Ritson, Scottish Songs.

Well, and you were astonished at her beauty, *hey?*
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

Bachelor Bluff, Bachelor Bluff,
Hey for a heart that's rugged and tough!
Old song, in Scott's Chronicles of the Canongate, xx.

hey[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *high*. *Chaucer.*

hey[3]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *hie*. *Chaucer.*

hey[4], *n.* An obsolete or rare form of *hay*[2].

heyday[1] (hā′dā), *interj.* [Formerly *heyda*, accom. of D. *heidaar* = G. *heida* = Dan. *heida*, hey there, ho there: see *hey*[1] and *there*.] An exclamation of cheerfulness, surprise, wonder, etc.

Hey-da! what Hans Flutterkin is this? what Dutchman doe's build or frame castles in the aire?
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

Hey day! what's the matter now!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

heyday[2] (hā′dā), *n.* [Confused with *heyday*[1]; prop. *high-day*, q. v.] Highest vigor; full strength; acme.

At your age,
The *hey-day* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

A merry peal puts my spirits quite in a *hey-day*.
Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, i. 1.

The natural association of the sentiment of love with the *heyday* of the blood seems to require that in order to portray it in vivid tints . . . one must not be too old.
Emerson, Love.

The *heyday* of life is over with him, but his old age is sunny and chirping. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 2.

heyday-guise†, **heydeguy**† (hā′dā-gīz, hā′de-gī), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *haydegy*, *haydigee*, as if sing., but usually *heyday-guise*, *heyedeguyes*, *heidegyes*, *hey-de-guize*, *hy-day-gies*, *hydagies*, *haydigyes*, etc., and prob. orig. *hey-day guise*, i. e. holiday fashion: see *heyday*[2] and *guise*.] A kind of dance; a country-dance or round.

But frendly Faeries, met with many Graces, . . .
And light-foote Nymphes can chace the lingering Night
With *Heydeguyes* and trimly trodden traces.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

By wells and rills, in meadowes greene,
We nightly dance our *hey-day guise*.
Robin Good-fellow (Percy's Reliques, p. 387).

Brave Don, cast your eyes
On our gipsy fashions;
In our antic *hey-de-guize*
We go beyond all nations.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

heye†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *hie*. *Chaucer.*

heygh†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete variant of *high*. *Chaucer.*

hey-go-mad (hā′gō-mad). [< *hey*[1] + *go* + *mad*.] A colloquial expression implying an intense or extreme degree, boundlessness, absence of restraint, or the like. [Eng.]

Away they go, cluttering like *hey-go-mad*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 2.

'Tisn't Mr. Bounderby, 'tis his wife; yo'r not fearfo' o' her; yo was *hey-go-mad* about her an hour sin.
Dickens, Hard Times, xxii.

hey-pass† (hā′pas′). [< *hey*, *interj.*, + *pass*, impv.] An interjectional expression used by jugglers during the performance of their feats, and equivalent to "Presto, change!"

Ha' you forgotten me? you think to carry it away with your *hey-passe* and repasse. *Marlowe*, Faustus, v. 1.

You wanted but *Hey-passe* to have made your transition like a mysticall man of Sturbridge. But for all your sleight of hand, our just exceptions against liturgy are not vanished. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

heyron†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heron*.

Hey's ligament. See *ligament*.

heysoge†, **heysugge**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *haysuck*.

Hg. In *chem.*, the symbol for mercury (New Latin *hydrargyrum*).

H. H. An abbreviation of (*a*) *His Holiness*—that is, the Pope—or of (*b*) *His* (or *Her*) *Highness*.

hhd. A contraction of *hogshead*.

hi (hī), *interj.* [Also *hy*; a mere exclamation, like *hey*[1], *heigh*, *ha*[1], etc.] An exclamation of surprise, admiration, etc.: often used ironically and in derision.

Ready money worth twelve per cent. a month, too, and he with twelve banks in monte and faro. *Hi, hi, hi!*
J. W. Palmer, New and Old, p. 172.

Hiantes (hī-an′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *hian(t-)s*, ppr. of *hiare*, gape: see *hiatus*.] **1.** Same as *Fissirostres*. *A. E. Brehm.*—**2.** In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of *Amphigulares*.

hiation† (hī-ā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **hiatio(n-)*, < *hiare*, pp. *hiatus*, gape: see *hiatus*.] The act of gaping.

The continual *hiation* or holding open of its [the chameleon's] mouth. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

hiatus (hī-ā′tus), *n.*; pl. *hiatuses*, *hiatus* (-tus-ez, -tus). [L., a gap, aperture, chasm, hiatus, < *hiare*, pp. *hiatus*, gape, yawn, allied to E. *yawn*, q. v.] **1.** An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm.

Those *hiatuses* are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below opens into and communicates with it.
Woodward.

2. In *anat.*, a foramen.—**3.** In *gram.* and *pros.*, the coming together of two vowels without intervening consonant in successive words or syllables of one word.—**4.** A space from which something requisite to completeness is absent, as a missing link in a genealogy, an interval of unknown history, a lost or erased part of a manuscript, etc.; a lacuna; a break.

I shall endeavour to fill this *hiatus* by producing an almost entire chronologic series of paintings from the time to Hen. VII., when Mr. Vertue's notes recommence.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

A lamentable *hiatus* occurs in his greatest work.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

Even the *hiatus* between the Vertebrata and the Invertebrata is partly, if not wholly, bridged over.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 50.

5. Specifically, in *logic*, a fault of demonstration, consisting in the omission to prove some premise made use of, and not self-evident or admitted.—**Hiatus Fallopii**, the opening of Fallopius, an aperture in the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the passage of the large superficial petrosal nerve.—**Hiatus trapezii**, the elongated lozenge-shaped interval between the fore border of the acromiotrapezius muscle and the margins of the clavotrapezius muscle and the levator claviculæ.

Hibbertia (hi-bèr′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Andrews, 1797), named after George *Hibbert*.] A genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order *Dilleniaceæ* and the tribe *Hibbertieæ*. They are small heath-like shrubs with slender trailing or climbing stems, and showy yellow flowers in solitary terminal or axillary clusters. The flowers, which are strong-scented, have 5 thick sepals,

Flowering Branch of *Hibbertia Salicifolia*.

5 fugacious petals, numerous stamens, and 1 to 15 carpels, each containing one or more shining seeds. About 70 species are known, chiefly confined to Australasia. They are the *Australian rock-roses*, and a number of species are cultivated for their showy flowers. Beautifully preserved impressions of the leaves of three species of this genus have been described by Conwentz from fragments of amber from the celebrated amber-beds of northern Prussia.

Hibbertieæ (hib-èr-tī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hibbertia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Dilleniaceæ*, proposed by Reichenbach in 1828, and typified by the genus *Hibbertia*. It differs from the other tribes of the *Dilleniaceæ* by having the apex of the filaments never or rarely dilated, by the anthers being often oblong, and by having small one-nerved or rarely reticulate-nerved leaves. Same as *Hibbertineæ* of Spach.

hibernacle (hī′bèr-nā-kl), *n.* [= F. *hibernacle*, the bud in which the embryo of a plant is inclosed, = Sp. *invernaculo*, a greenhouse, < L. *hibernaculum*, winter residence, pl. *hibernacula*, winter tents, winter quarters, < *hibernare*, pass the winter: see *hibernate*.] **1.** That which serves for shelter or protection in winter; winter quarters.—**2.** In *hort.*, a covering or protection for young buds during winter.—**3.** Same as *hibernaculum*, 2.

hibernaculum (hī-bėr-nak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *hibernacula* (-la). [L.: see *hibernacle*.] 1. Same as *hibernacle*, 1.

As a neighbour was ploughing in a dry chalky field to remove the weed, he turned out a water-rat that was constructing its winter *hibernaculum* artificially formed of grass and leaves.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxviii.

There sat [the snail] in a little excavation in the surface of the [chalk] cliff. As it sat there the top of its back was level with the surface of the ground. Thus, then, was its *hibernaculum* [or winter quarters] prepared to pass the winter.
J. L. Knights, Signs and Seasons, p. 16.

2. In *bot.*, any part of a plant which protects an embryonic organ during the winter, as a bud or bulb. Also *hibernacle*. [Now rare.]—3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of the winter buds of a polyzoan: an arrested and encysted polyzoön-bud capable of surviving the winter and germinating in the following spring.

The only approach to a differentiation of the polypides in Fabella [a fresh-water polyzoan] is in the arrest of growth of some of the buds of a colony in autumn, which, instead of advancing to maturity, become conical and invested with a dark-colored cuticle. They are termed *hybernacula*.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 433.

(*b*) The false opercule or pseudoperculum of a snail.

It is no uncommon thing to find, during the warm season, individuals [snails] to the exterior of whose shells there adhere one or more (often a great number) of . . . *hybernacula*, cast off by their fellows on emerging from the dormant state.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 273.

hibernal (hī-bėr′nal), *a.* [= F. *hibernal, hivernal* = Sp. Pg. *invernal*, < L. *hibernalis*, < *hibernus*, of winter: see *hibernate*.] Belonging or relating to winter; wintry.

hibernate (hī′bėr-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hibernated*, ppr. *hibernating*. [Formerly also written *hybernate*; < L. *hibernatus*, pp. of *hibernare* (> It. *invernare, vernare* = Sp. Pg. *invernar* = Pr. *ivernar* = F. *hiverner*), pass the winter, < *hibernus*, of or belonging to winter, wintry (> It. *inverno, verno* = Sp. *invierno* = Pg. *inverno* = Pr. *ivern* = F. *hiver*, winter), prob. orig. **himernus* (= Gr. *χειμερινός*, of or belonging to winter, wintry), < *hiems*, winter: see *hiems*.] 1. To winter; pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion, and generally in a torpid condition, as some animals.

Other causes than cold may induce an animal to *hibernate*; as when deprived of the supply of food gathered during the previous season.
Science, III. 538.

2. Figuratively, to remain in seclusion; pass the time torpidly or apathetically.

I want to *hibernate* for three months, and not see a soul, except you with my meals.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

hibernation (hī-bėr-nā′shon), *n.* [Formerly also *hybernation*; = F. *hibernation, hivernation*, < L. as if **hibernatio(n-)*, < *hibernare*, hibernate: see *hibernate*, *v.*] The act or period of hibernating.

The several plants that were to pass their *hybernation* in the green house.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, A New Conservatory.

Naturalists have not sufficiently discriminated between torpidity and *hibernation*.
E. Blyth, Note on Gilbert White's Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxxviii.

Hibernian (hī-bėr′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Hibernia*, sometimes written *Iverna, Juverna*, also *Ierna, Ierne*, Gr. *Ἰουερνία, Ἰέρνη*, regarded as various forms of the name which appears later as Ir. *Erin*, gen. *Erinn*, Erin, Ireland.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland, or to its inhabitants; characteristic of Ireland or the Irish; Irish.

Hibernian politics, O Swift! thy fate.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 331.

Hibernian embroidery, an embroidery done in buttonhole-stitch and satin-stitch with colored silk, floss, etc.
Dict. of Needlework.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ireland; a member of the Irish race.

Hibernianism (hī-bėr′ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Hibernian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Hibernicism*.

Hibernicism (hī-bėr′ni-sizm), *n.* [< *Hibernia* + *-ic* + *-ism*.] An idiom or a mode of speech peculiar to the Irish; especially, an Irish bull.

Though it is not true that here "Ireland stops the way," a most choice *Hibernicism* does.
Athenæum, March 10, 1888, p. 311.

Hibernicize (hī-bėr′ni-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hibernicized*, ppr. *Hibernicizing*. [< *Hibernia* + *-ic* + *-ize*.] To make Irish; give an Irish character to; render into the language or idiom of the Irish.

Many of the English nobles were *Hibernicized* and few of the Irish were Anglicized.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 141.

hibernization (hī-bėr-ni-zā′shon), *n.* Same as *hibernation*. *Imp. Dict.*

Hiberno-Celtic (hī-bėr′no-sel′tik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Irish branch of the Celtic race; native Irish: as, the *Hiberno-Celtic* language.

II. *n.* The native Irish language.

Hibernologist (hī-bėr-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *Hibernology* + *-ist*.] A student of Hibernology.

We may fairly contrast his Hibernology with that of the *Hibernologists* of the present generation.
Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers, p. 231.

Hibernology (hī-bėr-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< *Hibernia* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study or knowledge of Irish antiquities and history.

Hibisceæ (hī-bis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hibiscus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Malvaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hibiscus*. It is characterized by having the column of stamens anther-bearing for a considerable part of its length, naked and truncate or 5-toothed at the apex, and a mostly 5-celled loculicidal pod.

Hibiscus (hī-bis′kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *hibiscum*, also *ibiscum*, < Gr. *ἴβισκος*, mallow.] 1. A large genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants (herbs, shrubs, or trees), of the natural order *Malvaceæ*, and the type of the tribe *Hibisceæ*. They are characterized by having a 5-cleft calyx, supplemented by 3 to 5 narrow bracts; by the long column of stamens, which is frequently anther-bearing for much of its length; and by the 5-valved loculicidal pod, with numerous seeds. About 150 species are known, mostly from tropical countries, but a few are natives of temperate regions. The species are remarkable for abounding in mucilage and for the tenacity of the fiber of their bark, whence several are employed for many economical purposes in their native countries. The petals of *H. rosa-sinensis*, a plant with large, handsome, usually red flowers, frequent in greenhouses) are astringent, and are used in China as a black dye for the hair and eyes. The handsome flowering shrub known in gardens as *Althæa frutex*, or *Rose of Sharon*, is a species of *Hibiscus* (*H. Syriacus*). The root of *H. Manihot* yields a mucilage used as size and to give a proper consistence to paper. The leaves of *H. esculentus* are edible, and an oil is extracted from its seeds; it is cultivated in India for its fiber, being known as *Indian hemp*. The plants of this genus are commonly known as *rose-mallows*. The great rose-mallow of the Carolina coast is *H. coccineus*. *H. Moscheutos*, of the United States, with rose-colored or white flowers 6 inches in diameter, is the swamp rose-mallow. *H. Trionum*, of Europe, with a sulphur-yellow corolla, is the bladder-ketmia or flower-of-an-hour. *H.* (formerly *Abelmoschus*) *esculentus*, of the West Indies and Central America, furnishes the okra or gumbo. *H. Manihot* is the Australian manioc. *H. splendens*, a native of Queensland and New South Wales, is the hollyhock-tree. *H. Sabdariffa*, of tropical Asia and Africa, yields the rosella-fiber. *H. tiliaceus* is the Tahitian poeron.

Flowering Branch of *Hibiscus Moscheutos*: *a*, ovary; *b*, stamens; *c*, fruit; *d*, embryo.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

hic (hik), *interj.* [See *hic, hick*3, *n.*] A syllable used to express the sound of a hiccup, particularly in representing the speech of a drunken person as interrupted by this sound.

hic, hick3 (hik), *n.* [Cf. D. *hik* = LG. *hick* = Dan. *hikke* = Sw. *hicka* = W. *ig* = Bret. *hik*, a hiccup; MD. *hicken*, D. *hikken*, MD. also *hicksen* = G. *hicken, hicksen, hichsen*, v., = Dan. *hikke* = Sw. *hicka*, hiccup; cf. also the various other E. forms, *hiccup, hickup, hiccough, hicket, hickot, hickock*, also *hiccock, chuck*4, *chin-cough*; F. *hoquet*, formerly *hocquet*, Pers. *hikuk, hukkuk*, Hind. *hichkī, huchkī, hukchī*, a hiccup: all imitative of the sound of a hiccup.] A hiccup.

hic, hick3 (hik), *v.* [< *hic, hick*3, *n.*] To hiccup.

hicatee, hiccatee (hik-a-tē′), *n.* [Central Amer.] A fresh-water tortoise of Central America, esteemed for its liver and feet, which are gelatinous when dressed.

hiccius doctius† (hik′shius dok′shius). [A nonsense formula, appar. founded on L. *hic est doctus*, 'here is a learned man.' Cf. *hocus-pocus*.] A juggler. [Cant.]

And *hiccius doctius* played in all.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 580.

hiccory†, *n.* See *hickory*.

hiccup, hiccough (hik′up), *n.* [The spelling *hiccough* is recent, being a forced conformation with *cough*, which is not related; the pronunciation is still that of the older form *hiccup*, earlier written *hickup* (cf. mod. dial. *hickup-snickup*), *hickhop*, with equiv. forms *hickock, hickcock, hichcock*, and *hicket*, with quasi-dim. suffixes *-ock, -et*, < *hic* (*hick*), a syllable imitative of the spasmodic sound concerned: see *hic, interj.*] A quick, involuntary, inspiratory movement of the diaphragm brought suddenly to a stop by an involuntary closing of the glottis; the affection of having such spasms: in the latter sense generally in the plural: as, to have the *hiccups*.

He shall be a knight, a baron; or by some false accusation, as they do to such as have the *hickhop*, to make them forget it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 549.

Some are freed from the *hiccough* by being told of some feigned ill news, or even of some other things, that but excites a great attention of mind.
Boyle, Works, I. 83.

hiccup, hiccough (hik′up), *v.* [Formerly also *hickup*; < *hiccup, hiccough, n.* Cf. D. *hikken*, etc., hiccup; from the noun: see *hic, hick*3, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be affected with the hiccups; make the sound of a hiccup.

My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or (when I'm in a fit) to *hickup*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 346.

II. *trans.* To say, pronounce, or call out with an utterance interrupted by hiccups, as one who is intoxicated.

Hiccoughing out the same strain he'd begun,
"Jol[l]y companions every one!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 172.

They abhorred Popery . . . and idolatries in general; and *hiccuped* Church and State with fervor.
Thackeray, Four Georges, p. 155.

hich (hēch), *a.* A Scotch form of *high*.

hichcock1†, *n.* and *v.* A variant of *hiccup*.

hichcock2†, *n.* [< *hich*, var. of *hick*1, + *cock*, used as a dim. suffix.] A fool.

Among whom this *hichcocke* missed his rapier; at which all the company were in a maze; he besides his wits, for he had borrowed it of a speciall friend of his, and swore he had rather spend 20 nobles.
Jests of George Peel.

hichel†, *n.* See *hetchel*.

hic jacet (hik jā′set). [L.: *hic*, adv., here, orig. a case (locative) of *hic*, this, akin to E. *he*1, q. v.; *jacet*, 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. of *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent*.] Here lies: words often beginning Latin (and later sometimes English) epitaphs on tombstones. Abbreviated *H. J.* It is sometimes used as a noun, as in the extract.

Among the knightly brasses of the graves,
And by the cold *Hic Jacets* of the dead.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

hick1 (hik), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *hip*3.] To hop; spring. [Prov. Eng.]

hick2 (hik), *n.* [A particular use of *Hick*, < ME. *Hikke*, a popular variation of *Rick*, also *Dick*, as an abbr. of *Richard* (see *dicky*1, etc.), and partly merged with *Ike*, a contr. of *Isaac*. Hence *hickscorner*. *Hick* appears variously in the surnames *Hicks, Hickes, Hickson, Hixon, Higgins, Higginson, Hitchins*, etc., parallel with *Dick, Dix, Dickson, Dixon, Dickens*, etc.] A countryman: used like *hodge*.

Richard Pumpkin: Ha! A perfect Country *Hick*—how came you, Friend, to be a Soldier?
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

hick3, *n.* and *v.* See *hic*.

hickery (hik′ėr-i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Ill-natured. [North. Eng.]

hickery-pickery (hik′ėr-i-pik′ėr-i), *n.* A popular version of *hiera-picra*.

The leddy cured me wi' some *hickery-pickery*.
Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

hicket† (hik′et), *n.* [Also *hickot*; imitative, like *hiccup, hickock*, F. *hoquet*, etc.: see *hiccup*.] Same as *hiccup*.

Le hoquet ou sanglot [F.], the *Hicket*, or yexing.
Nomenclator.

It is also of good signality, according to that of Hippocrates, that sneezing cureth the *hicket*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 9.

hicket† (hik′et), *v. i.* [< *hicket, n.*] To hiccup.

hickhall†, *n.* Same as *hickwall*.

hickingly†, *adv.* In a hicking or hacking manner; applied to a cough. *Topsell.*

hick-joint (hik′joint), *a.* In *masonry*, an epithet applied to a kind of pointing in which mortar is inserted between the courses and joints of a wall and made smooth or level with the surface.

hickock† (hik′ok), *n.* [Also *hickcock, hichcock;* a varied redupl. of *hic, hick*[3] (cf. Pers. *hikuk, hukkuk*): see *hic, hick*[3], *hiccup.*] Same as *hiccup.*

The voice is lost in *hickocks*, and the breath is stifled with sighs.
Howell, Parly of [Beasts, p. 23.

hickol (hik′ol), *n.* See *hickwall.*

hickory (hik′ọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *hickories* (-riz). [Formerly also *hiccory*, and in earlier form *pohickery;* an Amer. Ind. name. Another Ind. name is *kiskatom*, q. v.] **1.** A North American tree belonging to the genus *Carya*, of the natural order *Juglandeæ*. It has alternate pinnate leaves, no stipules, and monœcious flowers, the sterile in catkins, the fertile solitary or in small clusters or spikes. The fruit is a dry drupe with a bony nut-shell, containing a large 4-lobed orthotropous seed. See *Carya.*

Flowering Branch and Fruit of Hickory (*Carya alba*). *a*, male flower; *b*, female flower.

Popler, Plum, Crab, Oake, and Apple tree,
Yea, Cherry, and tree called *Pohickery*.
J. Ferrar, Reformed Virginia Silk Worm (1653).

Loud the black-eyed Indian maidens laugh,
That gather, from the nestling heaps of leaves,
The *hickory's* white nuts. *Bryant*, The Fountain.

2. The wood of this tree. It is heavy, strong, and flexible, and very valuable, being used for a great variety of purposes. That of the shagbark or shellbark is the most valuable.

hickory-acacia (hik′ọ-ri-ạ-kā′shiạ), *n.* A tall shrub or small tree, *Acacia leprosa*, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, a native of New South Wales. The heart-wood is reddish-brown in color, takes a good polish, and is used for furniture.

hickory-elm (hik′ọ-ri-elm), *n.* See *elm.*

hickory-eucalyptus (hik′ọ-ri-ū-ka-lip′tus), *n.* *Eucalyptus punctata*, a native of New South Wales, a beautiful tree attaining a height of 100 feet or more. The wood is of a light-brown color, hard, tough, and very durable, and is used for wheelwrights' work, ship-building, etc.

hickory-girdler (hik′ọ-ri-gėr″dlėr), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Oncideres cingulatus*, which girdles the twigs of hickories and some other trees in the United States. See *girdler*, 3, and cut under *twig-girdler.*

hickory-head (hik′ọ-ri-hed), *n.* The ruddy duck, hardhead, or toughhead, *Erismatura rubida. G. Trumbull.* [New Jersey, U. S.]

hickory-nut (hik′ọ-ri-nut), *n.* The nut of the hickory. The hickory-nut is inclosed in a thick firm husk, which at maturity opens spontaneously by four seams. The meat of the better kinds is delicately flavored, and yields a large amount of fine oil.

Year after year hundreds and thousands of bushels of the shell-barks, the *hickory-nuts* par excellence, have been gathered in various parts of the country.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 71.

hickory-pine (hik′ọ-ri-pīn), *n.* On the Pacific coast, *Pinus Balfouriana*, variety *aristata;* in the eastern United States, *P. pungens.* See *Pinus.*

hickory-shad (hik′ọ-ri-shad), *n.* Same as *gizzard-shad.*

hickory-shirt (hik′ọ-ri-shėrt), *n.* A coarse and durable shirt worn by laborers, made of heavy twilled cotton with a narrow blue stripe or a check. [U. S.]

hickot†, *n.* See *hicket.*

hickscorner† (hik′skôr-nėr), *n.* [Also written *hicscorner;* so called from a character in an interlude under this title printed by Wynken de Worde, represented as a libertine who scoffs at religion. See *hick*[2].] A scoffer, especially at religious things.

What is more common in our days than, when such *hickscorners* will be merry at their drunken banquets, to fall in talk of some one minister or other? *Pilkington.*

Hicksite (hik′sīt), *n.* [< *Hicks* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of a seceding body of Friends or Quakers, followers of Elias Hicks, formed in the United States in 1827, and holding Socinian doctrines. See *Society of Friends*, under *friend.*

hickup†, *n.* and *v.* See *hiccup.*

hickwall (hik′wâl), *n.* [Also in numerous other forms, as *hickwal, hickwell, hickhall, hickol, hickle, equal, eaqual, ecall, ecle, eccle, eikle, ickle, iewell, yuckel, yockel*, and, with an intermediate form *hickway, hicway, hecco*, in another type *heighaw, highawe, highhaw, highhoe, heyhoe*, as well as in the accom. forms *hewhole*, formerly *huhole, hewel*, etc. (see *hewhole*), *highhole, highholder.* The syllable *hick-* is perhaps orig. due to *hack*[1], and *-wall* to *-wall* in *woodwall, witwall*, the bird being also known as *wood-hacker* and *woodwall.* Cf. Florio's definition of It. *picchio:* "a knocke, a pecke, a clap, a iob, a snap, a thumpe or great stroke, also a bird called a *wood hacker*, a *wood wall*, a wood pecker, a tree iobber, a *hickway*, a iobber, spight, a snapper." The form *heighaw* (*heyhoe*, etc.) appears to be imitative of the woodpecker's harsh laughing cry (cf. *ha-ha*[1], *haw-haw*[1], *heehaw, heigh-ho*). Popular bird-names are subject to imitative variation.] **1.** A woodpecker: now applied especially to the little spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor*, and to the green woodpecker or popinjay, *Gecinus viridis*, both of Europe.

Those carpenter fowls, the *hickwalls*,
Who with their beaks did hack the gates out workmanly:
And of their hacking the like sound arose
As in a dockyard. *Cary*, tr. of Aristophanes' Birds, p. 109.

2. The little blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

hickway† (hik′wā), *n.* Same as *hickwall.*

hid, *p. a.* See *hidden.*

hidage (hī′dāj), *n.* [= OF. (Law F.) *hidage*, < ML. *hidagium;* as *hide*[3] + *-age.*] **1.** A tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

All the king's supplies, made from the very beginning of his raigne, are particularly againe and opprobriously rehersed, as . . . Carucage, *Hydage*, Escuage, Escheates, Amercements, and such like. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 136.

The cities and towns not within the scope of the *hidage* paid by way of auxilium or aid.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 41.

2. The assessed value or measurement of an estate for this purpose.

hidalgism (hi-dal′jizm), *n.* [< *hidalgo* + *-ism.*] The spirit and conduct characteristic of the class of hidalgos in Spain. See *hidalgo.* [Rare.]

His [Cervantes's] main purpose was . . . to show by an example pushed to absurdity the danger of *hidalgism.*
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 358.

hidalgo (hi-dal′gō), *n.* [Sp., generally explained, according to a popular etymology, as standing for *hijo de algo*, 'son of something' (*hijo*, son; *de*, of; *algo*, something, anything, < L. *aliquid, aliquod*, something); but this is wrong, OSp. Pg. *fidalgo* standing for *fijo dalgo*, < L. *filius Italicus*, lit. 'Italian son,' i. e. adopted Roman citizen, one upon whom the *jus Italicum*, or right of Roman citizenship, was conferred; Sp. *hijo*, OSp. *fijo*, < L. *filius*, son: see *filial.*] In Spain, a man belonging to the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth. The special privileges formerly possessed by the hidalgos (among which was the exclusive right to the appellative *Don*) made them as a class self-important, haughty, and domineering, though many of them were not otherwise distinguished from the class below them. These privileges were abrogated on the establishment of constitutional government.

The knights and *hidalgos* are an intermediate order between the great nobility and the people.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

hidden, hid (hid′n, hid), *p. a.* [< ME. *hid, hidd, hed, hud, yhid, ihud*, pp. of *hiden*, hide: see *hide*[1]. The pp. is prop. *hid*, like *chid*, contr. weak pp., the appar. strong forms *hidden, chidden*, being conformed to orig. strong pp. forms like *ridden, bidden.* See *hide*[1].] **1.** Concealed; placed in secrecy.

If thou seekest her [wisdom] as silver, and searchest for her as for *hid* treasures. Prov. ii. 4.

Hidden lamps in old sepulchral urns.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 358.

2. Secret; unseen; mysterious.

Commaunde ye that dineris and sopers priuely in *hid* plase be not had. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 331.

To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the *hidden* manna. Rev. ii. 17.

The melting voice through mazes running,
Untwisting all the chains that tie
The *hidden* soul of harmony.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 144.

Hidden antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ which in repose are concealed in hollows under the head or thorax, as in many *Coleoptera.* **Hidden consecutives** Same as *covered consecutives* (which see, under *consecutive*). **Hidden fifths.** See *fifth.* **Hidden octave** See *octave.* —**Syn.** Covert, occult, recondite, profound, abstruse, obscure, latent, private, dormant, clandestine, close, unknown.

hidden-eyed (hid′n-īd), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having the eyes covered by a hood: the opposite of *naked-eyed;* as, the *hidden-eyed* medusans.

hiddenite (hid′n-īt), *n.* [Named after W. E. *Hidden.*] A transparent emerald-green or yellowish-green variety of spodumene, found in North Carolina in small crystals of prismatic habit. It is highly esteemed as a gem. Also called *lithia emerald*, in allusion to its composition and color.

hiddenly (hid′n-li), *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner.

These things have I *hiddenly* spoke, and yet not so secretly but that they might very well take notice of it.
Culverwell, The Schisme, vi.

hiddenness (hid′n-nes), *n.* The state of being hidden or concealed. [Rare.]

There is, in every man, the fire, and light, and love of God, though lodged in "a state of *hiddenness* and inactivity," till something human or Divine discover its life within us. *Chalmers*, Int. to Imitation of Christ, p. 36.

hidden-veined (hid′n-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, having invisible veins, as the leaves of pinks and houseleeks. See *hyphodrome.*

hide[1] (hīd), *v.*; pret. *hid*, pp. *hidden, hid*, ppr. *hiding.* [< ME. *hiden, hyden, huden* (pret. *hidde, hydde, hudde*, pp. *hid, hud*, etc.), < AS. *hȳdan* (pret. *hȳdde*, pp. *hȳded*, pl. contr. *hȳdde*), hide, conceal, = MLG. *hoden, huden*, LG. *hüden, hüen, ver-hüden, ver-hüen*, hide, cover, conceal (also keep, heed, being partly merged in *hüden, höden* = AS. *hēdan*, E. *heed*[1], q. v.); prob. = Gr. *κεύθειν*, hide, = W. *cuddio*, hide, conceal. Cf. L. *custos* (for **cudtos*?), a guard, protector: see *custody.* Connected ult. with *hide*[2], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To conceal from sight; prevent from being seen; cover up: as, to *hide* one's face; to *hide* a stain or a scar.

The Sunne for shame did *hide* himselfe from so monstrous sight of a cowardly calamity.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 27.

Till love, victorious o'er alarms,
Hid fears and blushes in his arms.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 16.

A huge town, continuous and compact,
Hiding the face of earth for leagues.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

2. To conceal from discovery; secrete; put in a place of security or safety: as, to *hide* money.

He is a flying enemye, *hiding* himselfe in woodes and bogges. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

In the time of trouble he shall *hide* me in his pavilion.
Ps. xxvii. 5.

There is a field, through which I often pass, . . .
Where oft the bitch-fox *hides* her hapless brood.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

3. To conceal from knowledge or cognizance; keep secret; hold back from avowal or disclosure; suppress: as, to *hide* one's feelings.

Tell me now what thou hast done; *hide* it not from me.
Josh. vii. 19.

With much of Pain, and all the Art I knew,
Have I endeavour'd hitherto
To *hide* my Love, and yet all will not do.
Cowley, The Mistress, Love's Invisibility.

No man ever *hid* his vice with greater caution than he does his virtue. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

4. To withdraw; withhold; turn aside or away.

Hide not thine ear at my breathing, at my cry.
Lam. iii. 56.

When ye spread forth your hands, I will *hide* mine eyes from you. Isa. i. 15.

Thou didst *hide* thy face, and I was troubled.
Ps. xxx. 7.

Hide thy face from my sins. Ps. li. 9.

=**Syn.** *Secrete*, etc. (see *conceal*); screen, cover, cloak, veil, shroud, mask, disguise, suppress, dissemble.

II. *intrans.* To withdraw from sight; lie concealed; keep one's self out of view.

Ryght as a serpent *hit* [hideth] under floures.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 504.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you *hide*.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 203.

To his friends
A sweeter secret *hides* behind his fame.
Lowell, To H. W. L.

hide[2] (hīd), *n.* [< ME. *hide, hyde, hude*, < AS. *hȳd* = OS. *hūd* = OFries. *hūd, hede* = D. *huid* = MLG. *hūt* = OHG. *hūt*, MHG. *hût*, G. *haut* = Icel. *hūdh* = Sw. Dan. *hud*, skin, hide, = L. *cūtis*, skin (see *cutis, cuticle*), = Gr. *κύτος*, skin: prob. with orig. initial *s*, as in Gr. *σκῦτος*, skin, hide, L. *scutum*, a shield, the root **sku*, cover, being seen also in Gr. *σκύτος*, the hide of a beast, AS. *scūa*, shade, *scúr*, E. *shower*, E. *sky, scum*, etc.] **1.** The skin of an animal, especially of one of the larger animals: as, the *hide* of a calf; the thick *hide* of a rhinoceros.

O whan he slew his berry-brown steed, . . .
She ate him a' up, flesh and bane.
Left naething but *hide* and hair.
Kinloch's Ballads, I. 148).

The firmness of *hides* is for the armour of the body against extremities of heat and cold.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 169.

2. An animal's skin [illegible] used as a material [illegible] or in other ways: as, a raw *hide*; a [illegible] *hide*; in the *leather trade*, specifically, the skin of a large animal, as an ox or a [illegible] distinguished from *kips*, which are the skins of small or yearling cattle, and *skins*, which are those of smaller animals, as calves, sheep, goats, seals, etc.

Of the [illegible] being tanned, they use to shape for themselves [illegible] impenetrable armour.
Hackluyt's Voyages, I. 21.

Thou [illegible] *hide* doff it for shame,
And [illegible] skin on those recreant limbs.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

3. The human skin: now in a derogatory sense.

A [illegible] on your crafty withered *hide!*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

He formed thee savage, and he left thee tame,
Taught thee to clothe thy pink'd and painted *hide*.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 481.

Bullocks' hides. See *bullock*[1]. — **Flint hides**, sun-dried hides. **Green hide**, a raw untanned hide with the hair still on. **Hide-working machine.** Same as *hide-mill*. **Raw hide.** Same as *green hide*. See *rawhide*. — **Wild hides**, hides from wild cattle.

For so called *wild hides*, coming particularly from South America, Hamburg is the chief market in Germany.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. LIX. (1885), p. 394.

=Syn. *Pelt*, etc. See *skin*, *n.*

hide[2] (hīd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hided*, ppr. *hiding*. [< ME. *hyden*, cover as with a hide; = Icel. *hudha*, flog; cf. G. freq. *häuteln*, skin; from the noun *hide*[2], skin. The E. verb in def. 2 combines the notion of beating or 'tanning' one's 'hide' with that of whipping with a rawhide or cowhide.] **1†.** To cover with or as with hide.

He has a kyrtille one, kepide for hyme selvene, . . .
That es *hydede* alle with hare hally [wholly] al overe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1001.

2. To beat; flog; thrash. [Colloq.]

hide[3] (hīd), *n.* [Only as a historical term; ME. *hide*, < ML. *hida*, < AS. *hīd*, twice uncontr. *hīged*, *hīgid*, a certain portion of land; prob. (like the equiv. *hīwisc*, a hide of land, prop. a family, a household) < *hīwan*, ONorth. *hīgan*, pl., members of a household, a family: see *hewe*, *hind*[2]. The orig. meaning would then be 'as much land as will support one family,' the actual number of acres being appar. different at different times and places.] In *old Eng. law*, a holding of land, the allotment of one tenant; a portion of land considered to be sufficient for the support of one family, but varying in extent in every district according to local custom and the quality of the soil, hence variously estimated at 60, 80, and 100 acres, or more. It might also include house, wood, meadow, and pasture necessary for the maintenance of the plowman and oxen. See *villeinage*.

The whole country was divided into military districts, each five *hides* sending an armed man at the king's summons, and providing him with victuals and pay.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 130.

He [King Alfred] made a law that all Freemen of the Kingdom possessing two *Hides* of Land should bring up their Sons in Learning. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 9.

A *Hide* is so much land as one Plow can sufficiently till.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

hide-and-seek (hīd'and-sēk'), *n.* A child's game in which one or more hide, and the others try to find them. Formerly called *hide-and-find*.

Egad, you seem all to have been diverting yourselves here at *hide and seek*, and I don't see who is out of the secret. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

hidebind (hīd'bīnd), *v. t.* [< *hide*[2] + *bind*[1], with ref. to the earlier adj. *hidebound*.] To constrict; confine. [Rare.]

A dire monotony of bookish idiom has encrusted and stiffened all native freedom of expression, like some scaly leprosy or elephantiasis, barking and *hide-binding* the fine natural pulses of the elastic flesh. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

hide-blown (hīd'blōn), *a.* Bloated; swelled. [Rare.]

Ye slothful, *hide-blown*, gormandizing niggards!
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 3.

hidebound (hīd'bound), *a.* [< *hide*[2] + *bound*[1].] **1.** Bound tightly by the hide, as an animal, or by the bark, as a tree: said of a horse, etc., when, from emaciation or other cause, the hide on its back or ribs cannot be loosened or raised in folds with the fingers; of a tree or a root, when the bark is so close or unyielding as to impede its growth.

Their horses, no other than lame jades and poore *hidebound* hildings. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 415.

He hath wealth, . . . but starves his poor *hide-bound* carcasse. *Stafford*, Niobe, i. 91.

Stunted *hide-bound* trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot.
Pope, Macer; a Character.

Hence — **2.** Obstinately set in opinion or purpose; narrow-minded; bigoted; stubborn; unyielding: as, a *hidebound* partizan.

The *hidebound* humour which he calls his judgement.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 32.

The minds of men, long *hide-bound* in scholastic logic and theology, sprang forward . . . into a fresh world of light. *Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 47.

3†. Shut tightly; closed fast; hence, close-fisted; stingy.

Hath my purse been *hidebound* to my hungry brother?
Quarles, Judgement and Mercy, The Swearer.

hidegild†, *n.* [Repr. AS. *hidgild*, a tax paid on every hide of land, < *hīd*, a hide of land, + *gild*, payment.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a tax paid on every hide of land.

hideling (hīd'ling), *a.* [< *hide*[1] + *-ling*[2].] Given to hiding; secretive; furtive; clandestine. [Rare.]

So *hideling* are its [the nightingale's] habits that one seldom obtains a glimpse of it.
MacGillivray, Brit. Birds (1839), II. 334.

hide-mill (hīd'mil), *n.* A machine for softening dried hides, as a preliminary process in tanning. It is made in various forms, consisting sometimes of a series of rollers, sometimes of a drum or tumbling-box, sometimes of a pounding or kneading apparatus. The hides are first soaked, and are kept moist during treatment in the mill. Also called *hide-working machine*.

It is usual to soften dry hides and skins in the *hide-mill* after they come from the soaks.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 250.

hideosity (hid-ē-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *hideosities* (-tiz). [< *hideous* + *-ity*.] Hideous aspect; a very ugly object. [Rare.]

There is a new thing of *hideosity* (I invent a vile word for a fact that is viler) — flats, warranted fireproof, have been run up adjacently within the last few weeks.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344.

That place of monstrosities and *hideosities*.
Illustr. London News, XXIX. 359.

hideous (hid'ē-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hidious*; < ME. *hidyous*, usually *hidous*, < OF. *hidos*, *hidus*, *hideus*, F. *hideux*, earliest OF. *hisdos*, hideous, perhaps < ML. **hispidosus*, an intensive form of L. *hispidus*, rough, shaggy, bristly. Cf. the equiv. *horrid*, < L. *horridus*, rough, shaggy, bristly. In this view, OF. *hide*, *hisde*, fear, dread, terror, is from the adj.] Frightful in appearance, sound, or character; very dreadful; horrible; detestable; revolting: as, a *hideous* monster; a *hideous* uproar; *hideous* debauchery.

This world (he said) in lesse than in an houre
Shal al be dreint, so *hidous* is the shoure:
Thus shal mankinde drenche, and lese her lif.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 3520.

Grete and *hidyouse* was the bateile, and the slaughter grete on bothe sides. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 594.

Methought, a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears
Such *hideous* cries that, with the very noise,
I trembling wak'd. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

=Syn. *Grim*, *Grisly*, etc. (see *ghastly*); horrid, terrible, appalling.

hideously (hid'ē-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hidyously*, usually *hidously*; as *hideous* + *-ly*[2].] In a hideous manner or degree.

The brighte swerdes wenten to and fro
So *hidously* that with the leste strook
It semede as it wolde felle an ook.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 843.

And the tempest arose so *idyously* that we were fayne to recoyle bak ayen to seke vs some sure herborough.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 61.

Yet still he bet and bounst uppon the dore,
And thundred strokes thereon so *hideouslie*
That all the peece he shaked from the fiore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 21.

hideousness (hid'ē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hideous.

The faithful copy of my *hideousness*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche.

They generally differ from the common sort of men, both in stature, bignesse, and strength of body, as also in the *hideousnesse* of their voice.
Sir F. Drake, World Encompassed, p. 28.

hider[1] (hī'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *hider*; < *hide*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who hides or conceals.

If the *hider* of the gold ne had hid the gold in that place, the gold ne had not been found. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v.

hider[2]† (hī'dėr), *adv.* A Middle English form of *hither*.

hide-rope (hīd'rōp), *n.* [< *hide*[2] + *rope*.] A tough and durable rope made of twisted strips of cowhide, used for wheel-ropes, traces, etc.

hide-scraper (hīd'skrā'pėr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for scraping the flesh side of hides.

hide-stretcher (hīd'strech'ėr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a frame on which a hide is stretched to smooth it out and remove wrinkles; a hide-stretching frame.

hiding[1] (hī'ding), *n.* [< ME. *hydinge*, *hudinge*, *hedinge*, verbal n. of *hyden*, *hiden*, *hide*[1].] The act of concealing; concealment: as, to remain in *hiding*.

There was the *hiding* of his power. Hab. iii. 4.

hiding[2] (hī'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hide*[2], *v.*] A flogging or thrashing. [Colloq.]

I wasn't going to shed the beggar's blood: I was only going to give him a *hiding* for his impudence.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, i.

hiding-place (hī'ding-plās), *n.* A place of concealment.

A man shall be as an *hiding place* from the wind.
Isa. xxxii. 2.

Forth from his dark and lonely *hiding-place* . . .
Sailing on obscure wings.
Coleridge, Fears in Solitude.

hidioust, *a.* See *hideous*.

hidlings, hidlins (hid'lingz, -linz), *adv.* and *a.* [Sc., also written *hiddlins*; var. of *hideling*, q. v.] **I.** *adv.* In a clandestine manner; secretly; furtively.

An' she's to come to you here, *hidlings*, as it war.
J. Baillie.

II. *a.* Clandestine; furtive; hideling.

He ne'er kept up a *hidlins* plack
To spend ahint a comrade's back.
Tannahill, Poems, p. 115.

hidoust, hidouslyt. Middle English forms of *hideous*, *hideously*.

hidrosis (hi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱδρωσις*, perspiration, < *ἱδροῦν*, sweat, perspire, < *ἱδος*, sweat: see *sweat*.] In *pathol.*, perspiration, especially when profuse or artificially produced; a sweating condition, or the state of being in a sweat. Also *idrosis*.

hidrotic (hi-drot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἱδρωτικός*, sudorific; of persons, apt to perspire; < *ἱδροῦν*, sweat, perspire: see *hidrosis*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, causing sweat; sudorific.

II. *n.* A medicine that promotes perspiration; a sudorific.

hidrotopathic (hi-drō-tō-path'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱδρωτος* (*ἱδρωτικός*), sudorific, + *πάθος*, suffering, affection.] Pertaining to or affected with morbid conditions of perspiration.

hie (hī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hied*, ppr. *hieing*. [< ME. *hien*, *hyen*, *heigen*, *higen*, < AS. *higian*, hasten, strive, = MD. *hijghen*, D. *hijgen*, intr., pant, long (for), = Dan. *hige*, intr., hanker (after), crave, covet. Cf. Gr. *κίειν*, go (whence the causal *κινεῖν*, tr., move), = L. *ciere*, *cire*, tr., move, stir, summon, pp. *citus* as adj., quick, swift: see *cite*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To hasten; go in haste: often with a reciprocal pronoun.

Hye the faste, with myghte and mayne;
I sall the brynge till Eldone tree.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

It was some grief vnto me to see him *hie* so hastlie to God. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 90.

Wee ought to *hie* us from evill like a torrent.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden*.

II. *trans.* To incite to action or haste; instigate; urge: with *on*.

The cowboy, . . . fearing it [the buffalo] might escape, *hied on* the hound, which dashed in.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 273.

hiet, *n.* [< ME. *hie*, *hye*, *hyze*, haste; from the verb.] Haste; speed.

Up she roos, and by the hond in *hye*
She took him faste. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 88.

hieland, hielander, etc. See *highland*, etc.

hieldt, *v.* A variant of *heeld*. *Chaucer*.

hielmite (hyel'mīt), *n.* [Named after P. J. *Hjelm* (1746–1813), a Swedish chemist.] A black massive mineral found in pegmatite near Falun, Sweden. It contains tantalum, tin, yttrium, uranium, iron, and other elements in small amount.

hiemal (hī'e-mal), *a.* [Also written, improp., *hyemal*; = F. *hiémal* = Sp. Pg. *hiemal*, < L. *hiemalis*, of winter, wintry, < *hiems*, *hiemps*, winter: see *hiems*.] Belonging to winter; occurring in winter: as, the *hiemal* solstice.

Beside vernal, estival, autumnal [garlands] made of flowers, the ancients had also *hyemal* garlands.
Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies, p. 92.

hiemate (hī'e-māt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hiemated*, ppr. *hiemating*. [< L. *hiematus*, pp. of *hiemare*, pass the winter, < *hiems*, *hiemps*, winter: see *hiems*.] To hibernate; pass the winter. *B. S. Barton*, 1799.

hiemation (hī-e-mā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *hiémation*, < L. *hiematio(n-)*, wintering, < *hiemare*, pass the winter: see *hiemate*.] **1.** The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place or state; hibernation.

> The American yucca is a harder plant than we take it to be; for it will suffer our sharpest winter . . . without that trouble and care of setting it in cases in our conservatories for *hyemation*. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xx.

2†. The act or condition of affording shelter during winter.

hiems (hī′emz), *n.* [L.; also written *hiemps*, and improp. *hyems*, winter; = Gr. *χιών* (*χιον-*, orig. *χιϝον-*?), snow; cf. *χεῖμα* and *χειμών*, winter, = Skt. *hima* = Zend *zima* = Pers. *zim* (> Hind. *him*, *hem*), cold, frost, snow: see *Chionis*, *chimera*[1], *Himalayan*.] Winter.

> On old *Hyems'* thin and icy crown,
> An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds
> Is, as in mockery, set. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

hien (hyen), *n.*; pl. *hien*. [Chinese.] **1.** In China, a subordinate division of a fu or department, or of an independent chow; an administrative district under the control of an official styled *chih-hien*. In the 18 provinces of China proper there are about 1,285 hien.— **2.** The seat of government of such a district. Also written *heen* and *hsien*.

hiera, *n.* Plural of *hieron*.

Hieraceæ (hī-e-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hieracium* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, adopted by Bentham and Hooker (1876), typified by the genus *Hieracium*. It was first proposed as a tribe by Don in 1829. It is the same as the *Hieraciæ* of Cassini, and nearly the same as the *Hieracia* of Rueling.

Hieracite (hī′e-rā-sīt), *n.* [< *Hierax* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower of Hierax, an Egyptian ascetic (about A. D. 300), who denied the resurrection of the body and the existence of a visible paradise, and taught that only the celibate could enter the kingdom of heaven.

Hieracium (hī-e-rā′si-um), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *hieracia*, hawkweed, *hieracium*, a kind of eye-salve), < Gr. *ἱεράκιον*, also *ἱερακία*, a plant, hawkweed, but not the mod. hieracium, < *ἱέραξ*, a hawk or falcon: see *Hierax*.] A large genus of plants, belonging to the order *Compositæ* and tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, and type of the subtribe *Hieraceæ*. They are perennial or rarely annual herbs, with the receptacle naked or short-fimbrillate, and a fuscous pappus of rigid, fragile bristles; corollas all ligulate, 5-dentate, yellow or rarely white or red; achenia oblong or columnar, smooth and glabrous, mostly 10-ribbed or striate; leaves

Lower Portion and Panicle of *Hieracium venosum*.
a, flower; *b*, fruit.

often toothed, but never lobed. Nearly 300 species have been described, widely distributed throughout the temperate regions of both hemispheres. About 25 species are North American. *Hawkweed* is the name generally given to them. *H. venosum*, a native of the eastern United States, is called *rattlesnake-weed*. *H. aurantiacum*, a common European species, is known in England as *grim-the-collier*, on account of the black hairs which clothe the flower-stalk and involucre. *H. pratense*, also a European species, has become naturalized in restricted localities in northern New York, where it is known as the *king-devil*. *H. pilosella* of Europe is there called *mouse-ear*.

hieracosphinx (hī-e-ra-ra′ko-sfingks), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱέραξ*, a hawk, + *σφίγξ*, sphinx.] The hawk-headed sphinx of Egypt, as distinguished from the *androsphinx* and *criosphinx*.

hiera-picra (hī″e-rä-pik′rä), *n.* [= F. *hièrepière* = Pg. *hierapiera* (cf. It. *jera*) = Sp. *geropigia*, *jeropigia*, and E. accom. *hickery-pickery*, q. v., < ML. *hiera-picra*, < Gr. *ἱερά*, a name for many medicines in the Greek pharmacopœia (fem. of *ἱερός*, sacred), + *πικρά*, fem. of *πικρός*, sharp, pungent, bitter.] A warm cathartic composed of aloes and canella made into a powder, with honey. Popularly called *hickery-pickery*.

hierarch (hī′e-rärk), *n.* [= F. *hiérarque* = Sp. *hierarca*, *gerarca* = Pg. *hierarcha* = It. *gerarca*, < ML. *hierarcha*, < Gr. *ἱεράρχης*, a steward or president of sacred rites, a high priest, < *ἱερός*, sacred (see *hiero-*), + *ἄρχος*, a leader, ruler, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] **1.** One who rules or has authority in sacred things.

> Angels, by imperial summons call'd, . . .
> Forthwith, from all the ends of heaven, appear'd,
> Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 587.

2. Specifically, in *Gr. antiq.*, one of a body of officials or minor priests attached to some temples, as the sanctuary of Amphiaraus at Oropus, who had charge of the offerings of all kinds consecrated to the god by his votaries, and of the inscribing and setting up of the records relating to them.

hierarchal (hī′e-rär-kal), *a.* [< *hierarch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hierarch or a hierarchy.

> Now ere dim night had disincumber'd heaven,
> The great *hierarchal* standard was to move.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 701.

hierarchic (hī-e-rär′kik), *a.* [= F. *hiérarchique* = Sp. *gerárquico* = Pg. *jerarchico* = It. *gerarchico*, *jerarchico* (cf. D. G. *hierarchisch* = Dan. Sw. *hierarkisk*), < Gr. *ἱεραρχικός*, < *ἱεραρχία*, hierarchy: see *hierarchy*.] Of or pertaining to a hierarchy.

hierarchical (hī-e-rär′ki-kal), *a.* [< *hierarchic* + *-al*.] Same as *hierarchic*.

> They declared "That that *hierarchical* government was evil and justly offensive, and burdensome to the kingdom." *Clarendon*, Civil War, II. 69.

> The Ignatian and pseudo-Clementine bishops, who are set up as living oracles and *hierarchical* idols.
> *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 99.

Hierarchical classification. See *classification*.

hierarchically (hī-e-rär′ki-kal-i), *adv.* In a hierarchic manner; in conformity to ecclesiastical authority, influence, or interests; by a system of government resembling that of the church.

> The society of this country [England] is *hierarchically* constituted. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 44.

> The control of all elective offices by a sect *hierarchically* organized. *The American*, XIII. 291.

hierarchism (hī′e-rär-kizm), *n.* [< *hierarch* + *-ism*.] Hierarchical principles or power; hierarchal character or influence; belief in or devotion to hierarchical rule.

> After a few centuries, the more dominant *hierarchism* of the West is manifest in the oppugnancy between Greek and Latin church architecture.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 7.

hierarchy (hī′e-rär-ki), *n.*; pl. *hierarchies* (-kiz). [Early mod. E. *yerarchy* (Skelton), late ME. *gerarchie*, etc., < OF. *gerarchie*, F. *hiérarchie* = Pr. *ierarchia*, *gerarchia* = Sp. *gerarquía* = Pg. *jerarchia* = It. *gerarchia*, *jerarchia* = D. *hierarchij* = G. *hierarchie* = Dan. Sw. *hierarki*, < ML. *hierarchia*, < Gr. *ἱεραρχία*, the power or rule of a hierarch, < *ἱεράρχης*, hierarch: see *hierarch*.] **1.** The power or dominion of a hierarch; hallowed or consecrated authority in what concerns religious order or government.

> Consider what I have written from regard for the church established under the *hierarchy* of bishops. *Swift*.

2. Government by ecclesiastical rulers; an ecclesiastical or priestly form of government.— **3.** An order of holy beings regarded as employed in divine government.

> That Musike, with his heauenly harmonie,
> Do not allure a heauenly mind from heauen,
> Nor set mens thoughts in worldly melodie,
> Til heauenly *Hierarchies* be quite forgot.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 77.

> Whom the supreme King
> Exalted to such power, and gave to rule,
> Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 735.

4. A body of persons organized in ranks and orders for the exercise of rule over sacred things; hence, an organized body of ecclesiastics intrusted with government of either church or state; also, a similarly organized body of officials in other systems of government: as, the Roman Catholic *hierarchy*.

> If any one shall say that there is not in the Catholic Church a *hierarchy* established by the divine ordination, consisting of bishops, presbyters, and ministers, let him be anathema. *Council of Trent* (trans.), xxiii. 6.

> We may regard . . . the clergy or clerical estate as a body completely organised, with a minutely constituted and regulated hierarchy. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 376.

5. In *science*, a series of successive terms of different rank. The terms *kingdom*, *order*, *suborder*, *family*, *genus*, and *species* constitute a hierarchy in zoölogy.

> As we ascend in the *hierarchy* of the organisms, we meet with . . . an increasing differentiation of parts.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 53.

Celestial hierarchy, the collective body of angels, regarded as forming a gradation of nine orders, differing in power and glory. The general belief in the church that the number of angelic orders is nine, and the assignment of a definite name and rank to each order, date from the sixth century. The first to fix the number, names, and sequence of these orders was the writer calling himself Dionysius the Areopagite, who seems to have lived about A. D. 500. The nine orders, beginning with the highest, are arranged, as follows, in three triads: I. 1, seraphim; 2, cherubim; 3, thrones. II. 4, dominations or dominions (*Κυριότητες*); 5, virtues (*Δυνάμεις*, the singular translated 'might' in the authorized version, Eph. i. 21); 6, powers (*Ἐξουσίαι*). III. 7, principalities or princedoms (*Ἀρχαί*); 8, archangels; 9, angels.

hieratic (hī-e-rat′ik), *a.* [= F. *hiératique*, < L. *hieraticus*, < Gr. *ἱερατικός*, of or for the priest's office, sacerdotal, also devoted to sacred uses, < *ἱερός*, sacred: see *hierarch*.] **1.** Pertaining to priests or to the priesthood; priestly; sacerdotal. [Rare.]

> It [education in the East] was administered by the *hieratic* class. This was due to the fact that the priests were the only men of learning.
> *Payne's Compayre's Hist. of Pedagogy*, p. 15.

2. Of sacred or priestly origin; due to or derived from religious use or influence: specifically used of a kind of ancient Egyptian letters or writing, and of certain styles in art. Hieratic writing consists of abridged forms of hieroglyphics adopted by the Egyptian priests for convenience and expedition in their records. Hieratic art is that which adheres to types or methods fixed and, as it were, consecrated by religious tradition, as in some Egyptian art, and in much modern Greek or Byzantine religious painting, which is still medieval in character.

> Before the year 1840 our knowledge of archaic sculpture was almost limited to a few specimens in Italian museums, most of which are rather *hieratic* than archaic; that is to say, conventional reproductions of the archaic, executed at a much later period.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 74.

hieratical (hī-e-rat′i-kal), *a.* [< *hieratic* + *-al*.] Same as *hieratic*.

Hierax (hī′e-raks), *n.* [NL., orig. *Ierax* (Vigors, 1824), < Gr. *ἱέραξ*, a hawk, falcon. See *gerfalcon*.] A genus of pygmy falcons or finch-falcons of Asia, containing some of the smallest birds of prey, as *H. cærulescens*. *Microhierax* is a synonym. See *Bengal falcon*, under *falcon*.

hierdet, *n.* A Middle English form of *herd*[2]. *Chaucer*.

hierdesst, *n.* A Middle English form of *herdess*. *Chaucer*.

hiero-. [< L. *hiero-*, < Gr. *ἱερο-*, combining form of *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, divine, mighty, glorious, etc., prob. = Skt. *ishira*, vigorous, fresh, blooming.] An element in many compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'sacred, holy, divine.'

Hierochloë, Hierochloa (hī-e-rok′lō-ē, -ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *χλόη*, young green corn or grass, verdure.] A genus of odoriferous grasses, belonging to the tribe *Phalarideæ*. The spikelets bear three flowers, and the flowers each two palets; the two lower flowers are staminate only (having three stamens), sessile, and often awned; the uppermost one is perfect, has a short pedicel, two stamens, and no awns; and the glume equals or exceeds the spikelet. There are about 8 species. The name *holy-grass*, as well as the generic name, alludes to the practice in some parts of northern Europe of strewing the common species, *H. borealis* (the northern holy-grass), before the doors of churches on festival days. The inhabitants of Iceland use it to scent their rooms and clothes. It is distributed through northern Europe, Asia, and America, occurring also in New Zealand. Also called *vanilla-* or *sweet grass*.

Holy-grass (*Hierochloa borealis*).

hierocracy (hī-e-rok′ra-si), *n.*; pl. *hierocracies* (-siz). [< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] **1.** Government by or dominant influence of ecclesiastics; hierarchy. *Jefferson*. [Rare.]— **2.** The sacerdotal class; priests collectively. [Rare.]

The temple was a ... priestly citadel, the fortress as well as the sanctuary ... the *hierocracy*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 167.

hierodule (hī′e-rō-dūl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *δοῦλος*, a bondman, slave.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a slave dedicated to the service of a divinity; a temple servant or attendant. Large numbers of such slaves were attached to some foundations, and were either employed about the sanctuary or let out for hire for the profit of the god.

Hieroglyphs, from inscriptions in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

Hierofalco (hī″e-rō-fal′kō), *n.* [ML.: see *hiero-* and *falcon*.] A genus or subgenus of northern falcons: the gerfalcons.

hieroglyph (hī′e-rō-glif), *n.* [= D. *hiëroglief* = G. *hieroglyphe* = Dan. Sw. *hieroglyf*, < F. *hiéroglyphe* = Pg. *jeroglypho*; < Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, + *γλυφή*, a carving: see *hieroglyphic*.] **1.** The figure of any object, especially a familiar object, as an animal, tree, weapon, staff, etc., standing for a word, or a syllable, or a part of a syllable, or a single sound; a figure representing an idea, and intended to convey a meaning, thus forming part of a mode of written communication. The name was first applied to the engraved marks and symbols found on the monuments and other records of ancient Egypt. Of these, some signified directly the objects represented by them; others, conceptions suggested by those objects; others, ideas having names identical with or closely resembling the names of the objects represented; others, part of the sounds composing those names, or even only their initial sounds—these last being nearly a true alphabet, and used especially in writing proper names. The name, which had its origin in the idea that the sculptured symbols were exclusively sacerdotal, is now given to any writing of a similar character, as that of the ancient Mexicans, Peruvians, etc.

If all the *hieroglyphics* of the Egyptians had been A B C to you, still, if you did not know the anaglyph, you would know nothing of the true mysteries of the priest.
Bulwer, Caxtons, vii. 7.

2. Any figure, character, or mark having or supposed to have a mysterious or enigmatical significance.

Fair Nature's priestesses! to whom,
In *hieroglyph* of bud and bloom,
Her mysteries are told. *Whittier*, To ——.

hieroglyph (hī′e-ro-glif), *v. t.* [< Gr. *ἱερογλυφεῖν*, engrave hieroglyphics, engrave hieroglyphically, < *ἱερογλύφος*, a carver of hieroglyphics: see *hieroglyph*, *n.*, *hieroglyphic*.] To write in hieroglyphs; represent by means of hieroglyphs.

Above the *hieroglyphed* legend runs a narrow frieze.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 189.

hieroglyphic (hī″e-rō-glif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hiéroglyphique* = Sp. *geroglífico* = Pg. *jeroglífico* = It. *geroglifico*, < LL. *hieroglyphicus*, < Gr. *ἱερογλυφικός*, hieroglyphic, neut. pl. *τὰ ἱερογλυφικά* (sc. *γράμματα*), a form of inscriptions used for Egyptian sacred records, < *ἱερογλύφος*, a carver of hieroglyphs, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *γλύφειν*, hollow out, carve, engrave, write in incised characters: see *glyph*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Expressed in hieroglyphs; written in or inscribed with symbolic characters: as, the *hieroglyphic* language of Egypt; *hieroglyphic* records; a *hieroglyphic* obelisk.—**2.** Mysteriously symbolic or emblematic; hard to decipher or interpret.—**3.** In *entom.*, having distinct, irregular color-markings, suggestive of Egyptian hieroglyphs: applied to the elytra of certain *Coleoptera*, etc.

II. *n.* Same as *hieroglyph*.

As *hieroglyphics* were before letters, so parables were before arguments.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 144.

One of the most convenient *hieroglyphics* of God is a circle, and a circle is endless; whom God loves, he loves to the end. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

Hieroglyphics old,
Which sages and keen-eyed astrologers . . .
Won from the gaze of many centuries.
Keats, Hyperion, i.

hieroglyphical (hī″e-rō-glif′i-kal), *a.* [< *hieroglyphic* + *-al*.] Same as *hieroglyphic*.

To this challenge the Scythian returned an *hieroglyphical* answer; sending a bird, a mouse, a frog, and five arrows.
Raleigh, Hist. World, III. v. § 4.

Hermius (I know not by what authorities) saith that the Phœnicians, before the Israelites departed out of Egypt, used *Hieroglyphicall* letters. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 63.

Pages no better than blanks to common minds, to his *hieroglyphical* of wisest secrets. *A. Wilson*.

hieroglyphically (hī″e-rō-glif′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hieroglyphic manner; emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

hieroglyphist (hī-e-rog′li-fist), *n.* [< *hieroglyph* + *-ist*.] One versed in hieroglyphics.

hieroglyphize (hī-e-rog′li-fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hieroglyphized*, ppr. *hieroglyphizing*. [< *hieroglyph* + *-ize*.] To reduce to a hieroglyphic form; express by means of hieroglyphics.

More admirable was that which they attest was found in Mexico, . . . where they *hieroglyphized* both their thoughts, histories, and inventions to posterity.
Evelyn, Sculptura, iii. 12.

hierogram (hī′e-rō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, + *γράμμα*, a writing; cf. *hierography*.] A hieroglyphic symbol; a sacred ideograph.

Facts are engraved *hierograms*, for which the fewest have the key. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 140.

hierogrammat (hī-e-rō-gram′at), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερογραμματεύς*, a sacred scribe: see *hierogrammateus*.] A sacred scribe; specifically, a writer of hieroglyphics.

The *Hierogrammats* when they sought a more scrupulous transcription of *θ* used the group [hieroglyph] th, which shows that originally the Greek *τ* did not lend itself to the aspirated sound. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 798.

hierogrammateus (hī″e-rō-gram′a-tūs), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερογραμματεύς*, a sacred scribe, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *γραμματεύς*, a secretary or clerk.] In *Gr. antiq.*, same as *hierommemon*, 1 (*a*).

hierogrammatic (hī″e-rō-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [< *hierogrammat* + *-ic*.] Written in or pertaining to hierograms; belonging or relating to sacred writing.

hierogrammatical (hī″e-rō-gra-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *hierogrammatic* + *-al*.] Same as *hierogrammatic*.

The various uses of an alphabet in civil business not permitting it to continue long a secret, when it ceases to be so, they [the priests] would as naturally invent another alphabetic character for their sacred use: which from that appropriation was called *hierogrammatical*.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

hierogrammatist (hī″e-rō-gram′a-tist), *n.* [< *hierogrammat* + *-ist*. Cf. *hierogrammateus*.] A writer of hierograms; a sacred writer.

The other [sort of language and character was] used only by priests, prophets, *hierogrammatists*, or holy writers.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 291.

hierographer (hī-e-rog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερογράφος*, a writer of sacred scripture (< *ἱερός*, holy, + *γράφειν*, write), + *-er*[1].] A writer of, or one versed in, hierography. *Bailey*, 1731.

hierographic, hierographical (hī″e-rō-graf′-ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱερογραφικός*, for the representation of sacred things, of sacred scripture, < *ἱερογραφία*, sacred scripture: see *hierography*.] Pertaining to sacred writing.

hierography (hī-e-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερογραφία*, the representation of sacred things, in pl. the sacred scriptures, < *ἱερογράφος*, a writer of sacred scripture: see *hierographer*.] Sacred writing. [Rare.]

hierolatry (hī-e-rol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *λατρεία*, worship, < *λατρεύειν*, v., worship.] The worship of saints or sacred things. *Coleridge*.

hierologic, hierological (hī″e-rō-loj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to hierology.

hierologist (hī-e-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *hierology* + *-ist*.] One versed in hierology.

hierology (hī-e-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερολογία*, sacred or mystical language, a benediction, < *ἱερολόγος*, one who gives the blessing, lit. using sacred language, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse on sacred things; the science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians, or a treatise on that science.

hieromancy (hī′e-rō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by observing the objects offered in sacrifice.

hieromartyr (hī″e-rō-mär′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. **ἱερομάρτυρ*, *ἱερομάρτυς*, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *μάρτυς*, later *μάρτυρ*, a witness, a martyr.] In the calendar of the Greek Church, a martyr who was a priest or bishop.

hieromnemon (hī″e-rom-nē′mon), *n.*; pl. *hieromnemones* (-mō-nēz). [< Gr. *ἱερομνήμων*, a., mindful of sacred things: as a noun, one of the delegates to the Amphictyonic Council at Delphi; a magistrate who had supervision of religious matters, minister of religion; < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *μνήμων*, mindful: see *mnemonic*.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A sacred recorder; a deputy of the more honorable class sent by an amphictyonic state to the Delphic Amphictyonic Council. The hieromnemones were selected by lot, and probably held office by lot, the delegates of the other class, called *pylagorai*, being elected for a term of office. Also called *hierogrammateus*. (*b*) The title of a class of priests in several Greek states, as Megara, Thasos, etc. In certain states, as Byzantium, the hieromnemon was one of the chief magistrates.—**2.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the officials of the patriarchal see of Constantinople. He has the guardianship of the roll of bishops, and where there is no bishop he may admit lectors (anagnosts) and consecrate new churches.

hieromonach (hī-e-rom′ō-nak), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερομόναχος*, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *μοναχός*, a monk.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a monk who is also a priest.

hieron (hī′e-ron), *n.*; pl. *hiera* (-rä). [Gr. *ἱερόν*, neut. of *ἱερός*, sacred: see *hiero-*.] In *Gr. archæol.*: (*a*) Any sacred place or consecrated site, inclosed or open. Hence—(*b*) A chapel or shrine. (*c*) A sanctuary: (1) A temple, of more or less importance. (2) A sacred inclosure or peribolos, often including temples, works of art of all kinds, buildings for visitors, a theater, places for assembly, a stadium, treasuries, etc.: as, the *hieron* of Æsculapius at Epidaurus; the *hieron* of Zeus at Olympia; the *hieron* of Apollo at Delphi.

Hieronyma (hī-e-ron′i-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱερώνυμος*, having a sacred name, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] A genus of shrubs or slender trees belonging to the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Phyllantheæ*, founded by Allemão in 1848, and the type of the old tribe *Hieronymeæ*. It is characterized by having apetalous dicœcious flowers, the male flowers with campanulate calyx, cupulate or cyathiform disk, and 2 to 5 stamens, the female flowers with entire disk, 2-celled ovary, and styles 2 to 3, short, 2-parted, and reflexed; drupe 2-celled, or often, by abortion, 1-celled; leaves alternate, often large, and entire. Ten species are known, all natives of tropical America.

Hieronymeæ (hī″e-rō-nim′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hieronyma* + *-eæ*.] A tribe or subtribe of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hieronyma*, founded by Müller and employed by De Candolle in 1866.

Hieronymic (hī″e-rō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *Hieronymus*, < Gr. *Ἱερώνυμος*, Jerome: see *Hieronyma*.] Of or pertaining to St. Jerome.

Ceolfrid's Bible was to be Vulgate, *Hieronymic* in text, Augustinian in canon. *The Academy*, Jan. 19, 1889, p. 42.

Hieronymite (hī-e-ron′i-mīt), *n.* [< ML. *Hieronymita*, < L. (LL.) *Hieronymus*, Jerome: see *Hieronymic*.] A hermit of any order of St. Jerome (*Hieronymus*). The principal order was established about 1370, by the Portuguese Vasco and the Spaniard Peter Ferdinand Pecha. They possessed three famous convents, Guadalupe, St. Just, to which Charles V. of Germany retired after his abdication, and the Escurial. They are now found only in America. In succeeding years there arose independent orders of Hieronymites, as the Hermits of St. Hieronymus of Lombardy, the Congregation of Fiesole, etc., all of which are comparatively unimportant.

hierophant (hī′e-rō-fant), *n.* [= F. *hiérophante* = Sp. *hierofante* = Pg. *hierophante*, < LL. *hierophanta*, *hierophantes*, < Gr. *ἱεροφάντης*, hierophant, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *-φάντης*, < *φαίνειν*, show, explain.] In ancient Greece, a teacher of the rites of sacrifice and worship; hence, a demonstrator of sacred mysteries or religious knowledge; a priest.

In 1773 Burke made a journey to France. It was almost as though the solemn *hierophant* of some mystic Egyptian temple should have found himself amid the brilliant chatter of a band of reckless, keen-tongued disputants of the garden or the porch at Athens.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 64.

The illustrious family of Eumolpidæ at Eleusis, who claimed descent from a mythic ancestor, Eumolpos, were hereditary *hierophants* of the Eleusinian mysteries.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 153.

hierophantic (hī″e-rō-fan′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱεροφαντικός*, < *ἱεροφάντης*, hierophant: see *hierophant*.] Belonging or relating to hierophants, or to the office or duties of a hierophant.

hieroscopy (hī-e-ros′kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱεροσκοπία*, divination, < *ἱεροσκόπος*, inspecting victims, a diviner, < *ἱερά*, offerings, sacrifices, victims, neut. pl. of *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Divination by inspection of the entrails of sacrificial victims.

Hierosolymitan (hī″e-rō-sol′i-mī-tan), *a.* [< LL. *Hierosolymitanus*, of Jerusalem, < L. *Hierosolyma*, < Gr. *Ἱεροσόλυμα*, Jerusalem.] Of or pertaining to Jerusalem: as, the *Hierosolymitan* Council.—**Hierosolymitan liturgy, Hierosolymitan group** or **family** (of liturgies), the ancient liturgy of Jerusalem, and those derived from it: namely, that of St. James, the Greek and the Syriac, about eighty other Syriac (Jacobite) liturgies, the Constantinopolitan liturgies of St. Basil and St. Chrysostom, and the Armenian liturgy. The Clementine liturgy is very similar to the Greek liturgy of St. James.

hierurgy† (hī′e-rėr-ji), *n.* [Less prop. *hierourgy* (cf. *theurgy*, *metallurgy*, etc.); < Gr. *ἱερουργία*, religious service, worship, or sacrifice, < *ἱερουργεῖν*, perform religious rites, sacrifice, < *ἱερουργός*, a sacrificing priest, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + **ἴργειν*, work, perform: see *work*.] A holy work or worship.

First our Lord and Saviour himself, and then all priests from him, among all nations, consummating the spiritual

hierourgy according to the laws of the church, do represent the mysteries of his body and of his salutary blood, in bread and wine. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 338.

higgle (hig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *higgled*, ppr. *higgling*. [Prob. a weakened form of *haggle*; or perhaps from the noun *higgler*, regarded as an accom. form of *huckler* (cf. D. *heukelaar*), equiv. to *huckster*: see *huckster*.] To chaffer; bargain closely and persistently; strive for advantage in bargaining, especially in a petty way.

I hate chaffering and *higgling* for a few guineas in a dark entry. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 9.

He always stands out and *higgles*, and actually tires them till he gets a bargain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

La Motte *higgled* very hard for more, and talked pathetically of his services and his wounds.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 393.

higgledy-piggledy (hig'l-di-pig'l-di), *adv.* [Formerly also *higgledy-peggledy*, *higledepigle* (Florio); also *higglety-pigglety*, *hickledy-pickledy*, *hidgelly-pidgelly* (Booth, Analytical Dict., 1835), *hicklepy-pickleby*, etc.; a rinning compound of no definite elements, but prob. in popular apprehension associated with *higgle* and *pig*, implying disorder and untidiness.] In confusion; in a disorderly manner; topsy-turvy. [Colloq.]

I walked into Lyons—my chaise being all laid *higgledy-piggledy* with my baggage in a cart.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 29.

There was a pile of short, thick masses [of iron] lying *higgledy-piggledy*—stuff from the neighboring mines.
T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

higgledy-piggledy (hig'l-di-pig'l-di), *a.* and *n.* [< *higgledy-piggledy*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Confused; tumbled; disorderly.

I have a strong faith that his farming was of the *higgledy-piggledy* order; I do not believe that he could have set a plough into the sod. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

Old *higglety-pigglety* houses that have been so much tinkered and built upon that one hardly knows the front from the rear. *Ticknor*, Prescott, p. 152.

II. *n.* Confusion; disorder.

Men, you have all got into a sort of snarl, as I may say; how did you all get into such a *higglety-pigglety?*
Georgia Scenes, p. 149.

higglehaggle (hig'l-hag'l), *v. i.* [A varied redupl. of *higgle*.] To higgle. [Colloq.]

This *higgle-haggling* was more than Bismarck could bear, and he lost his temper. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 633.

higgler (hig'lėr), *n.* [See *higgle*.] A close or tricky bargainer; hence, a chaffering peddler or huckster; one who goes about selling things for as much as he can get.

Where the Carriers, Waggons, Foot-posts, and *Higglers* do usually come from any parts.
John Taylor (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 223).

higglery (hig'lėr-i), *n.* [< *higgler* + *-y*[3]: see *-ery*.] Such goods as a higgler or hawker sells.

Round the circumference is the Buttermarket, with all the sorts of *Higglery* goods.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 142.

higgling (hig'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *higgle*, *v.*] Close bargaining; chaffer.

It is adjusted, however, not by an accurate measure, but by the *higgling* and bargaining of the market.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 5.

Regulating the price of labour by the gradual process of numerous successive *higglings* on a small scale.
Athenæum, March 24, 1888, p. 367.

high (hī), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *hie*, *hye*, *hee*, etc.; < ME. *high*, *heigh*, *heg*, *heh*, *hig*, *hy*, etc. (compar. *hiere*, *heyere*, *hegher*, *hezer*, *herre*, etc., superl. *heieste*, *hezeste*, *hexte*, etc., > early mod. E. and dial. *hext*), < AS. *hēah* (compar. *hēahra*, *hēarra*, *hērra*, *hȳrra*, superl. *hēahsta*, *hēhsta*, *hȳhsta*) = OS. *hōh* = OFries. *hāch*, *hag* = D. *hoog* = MLG. *hō*, *hōch*, *hoge* = OHG. *hoh*, MHG. *hōch*, G. *hoch* (*hoh-*) = Icel. *hār* = Sw. *hög* = Dan. *høj* = Goth. *hauhs*, high. From the same root is E. *how*[2], a hill, and also *huge*: see *how*[2], *huge*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Conspicuously elevated; rising or being far above a base, surface, or object, having great reach or extent upward; lofty: as, a *high* tower or mountain; the *high* flight of the skylark; the sun is *high* in the heavens.

And many strong Castylls stondyng, a wonderfull *hyth* Rokke of Stone, I never saw suche in all my lyft.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 64.

Let thy pinions soar
So *high* a pitch, that men may seem no more
Than pismires, crawling on the mole-hill earth.
Quarles, Emblems, i., Invoc.

The fire on the altar blazed bickering and *high*.
Scott, The Fire-King.

I dreamed the other night that the river was *higher* than ever had been known, and was sweeping all round the Hook. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

2. Having comparative elevation; extending or being above (something); raised upward in extent from a base, or in position from a surface or an object, from which the upward reach is normally measured: as, *high* boots; a dress with *high* neck; the plant is three feet *high*.

It is a lytille *hiere* than the other syde of the Cytee.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 92.

There are few villages of aboue seuen houses, but those houses are a hundred and fiftie foote long, and two fathom *high*, without diuision into pluralitie of roomes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 849.

They mounted our sleds upon their own sledges, so that we rode much *higher* than usual.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 95.

3. Remote, either as regards distance north or south of the equator, or as regards lapse of years in chronological reckoning: used only in the phrases *high latitude* and *high antiquity*.

This original is of very *high antiquity*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

4. Elevated or advanced to the utmost extent; at the zenith or culmination; hence, full or complete; consummate: as, *high* noon; *high* tide; *high* time.

Than Iheau Christ at his resurrection
To Ioseph apered about *hye* mydnyght.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

And by that tyme fer passid was the day,
Mirabell seyd, "it is *hye* tyme for to goo."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 912.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered together. Gen. xxix. 7.

He's awa' to his mother's bower,
By the *hie* light o' the moon.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 89).

The night is near its *highest* noon, and our great charge is sleeping heavily. *Dickens*, Master Humphrey's Clock.

5. Exalted in station or estimation; elevated above others; holding a lofty rank or position: as, a *high* dignitary of the church; one *high* in the public esteem; *high* and mighty.

Alle were thei *heigh* menes sones, as kynges and Dukes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 292.

Thus saith the *high* and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity. Isa. lvii. 15.

That is the great happiness of life—to add to our *high* acquaintances. *Emerson*, Success.

And the *high* gods took in hand
Fire, and the falling of tears.
Swinburne, Atalanta in Calydon.

Hence—6. In a title, most exalted; chief; principal; head: as, the *high* priest; *high* chancellor; *high* admiral; *high* sheriff.

When I came hither I was lord *high* constable.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

James, fifth *High* Stewart, whose grandson founded the royal house, which failed in the male line by the death of King James V. in December, 1542.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 146.

7. Elevated in quality or degree; of great importance, consequence, significance, etc.; exalted: as, a *high* festival; *high* art; *high* crimes; *high* courage; *high* spirits; *high* breeding.

The Duke sat in seynt Markes churche in ryght *hyghe* estate, with all the Seygnyourye, and all the pylgrymes were present. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 9.

That sabbath day was an *high* day. John xix. 31.

A cogitation of the *highest* rapture!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

Freedom he thought too *high* a word for them; and moderation too mean a word for himself.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

Your triumphs in Italy are in *high* fashion.
Walpole, Letters, II. 14.

Every type that is best adapted to its conditions, which on the average means every *higher* type, has a rate of multiplication that ensures a tendency to predominate.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 364.

8. Lofty, aspiring, or self-asserting in manner, appearance, or expression; powerful, impressive, ostentatious, arrogant, boisterous, etc.; showing strength, earnestness, pride, resentment, hilarity, etc.: as, he took a *high* tone; they had *high* words.

I walk now with a full purse, grow *high* and wanton.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 4.

The Pole sent an Ambassador to her [the Queen], who spake in a *high* Tone, but he was answered in a *higher*.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

I have left my Lady. We could not agree. My Lady is so *high*; so very *high*. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxiii.

9. Intensified in physical quality or character; exceeding the common degree or measure; strong, intense, energetic, etc.: as, a *high* wind; *high* temperature; *high* flavor or color; *high* speed; in *high* condition, as a horse.

With such *high* Food he shall set forth his Feasts,
That Cardinals shall wish to be his Guests.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 4.

I replied that his [horse's] sleep was rather improving to a man of so *high* complexion.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxiv.

10. Elevated in amount or quantity; large; of great or unusual magnitude or proportion: as, a *high* price or reward; a *high* percentage.

Court-virtues bear, like gems, the *highest* rate.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 141.

No legislation should be allowed to bolster up unnaturally *high* prices. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 288.

11. In *acoustics* and *music*, relatively acute or shrill in pitch—that is, produced by relatively rapid vibrations; sharp: opposed to *low* or *grave*: as, a *high* voice, key, note, etc.

Now and then the *high* voices of the singers escaped into the outer vastness and melted slowly away in the incense-thickened air.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 131.

12. In *cookery*, tending toward decomposition or decay; slightly tainted, as meat (used mainly when this is considered a desirable quality); gamy: as, venison kept till it is *high*.

"I do think he's getting *high*, too, already," said Tom, smelling at him [a duck] cautiously, "so we must finish him up soon." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

13. *Naut.*, near to the wind: said of a ship when sailing by the wind, and with reference to the point of the compass nearest to the direction of the wind to which her head can be pointed: as, how *high* will she lie?—14. Excited with drink; intoxicated. [Slang.]

In the evening at Mr. Mifflin's "there was an elegant supper, and we drank sentiments till eleven o'clock. Lee and Harrison were very *high*. Lee dined with Mr. Dickinson, and drank Burgundy the whole afternoon."
Quoted in *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 112.

A high hand, a high arm, the exercise of power, whether legitimate and honorable or overweening and oppressive; arrogance; audacity; defiance: as, he carried matters with *a high hand*.

From the wicked their light is withholden, and the *high arm* shall be broken. Job xxxviii. 15.

Any sin committed with *an high hand*, as the gathering of sticks on the Sabbath day, may be punished with death, when a lesser punishment may serve for gathering sticks privily. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 235.

A high time, or (for emphasis) **a high old time**, a time of great effort, difficulty, jollity, carousal, etc.; an exciting time. [Colloq.]

On Ascension Day they made a procession of parish functionaries and parochial schools, and beat the bounds, . . . and they banged against the boundaries all the strangers who passed within their reach. When it came to banging the strangers, they had *a high old time*.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 28.

High altar. See *altar*.—**High and dry**, out of water; out of the tide or current, especially of events or of activity; hence, stranded; disabled.

This office is quite a different place from his quiet apartment in the third story of the Seminary, so very *high and dry* above the bustling world.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 149.

High and low, people of all conditions.

Besoughten hym of socour, hur Soueraine to bene,
To be Lorde of hur land, their lawes to keepe,
Thei to holden of hym, the *hye and the lowe*.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 406.

Yet reverence . . . doth make distinction
Of place 'tween *high and low*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

High and low, all made fun of him.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, v.

High and mighty. (*a*) Exalted and powerful: formerly used in adulatory address to princes. (*b*) Arrogant; overbearing; demanding servile respect or submission.—**High bailiff.** (*a*) See *bailiff*. (*b*) In Vermont, an officer whose duty it is on occasion to serve process on the sheriff.—**High boat**, in *sporting*, the boat the occupants of which, in shooting, kill most game, or, in angling or fishing, take most fish.

To learn who the lucky *high boat* is, for he it known a great honor is attached to the gun and to the pusher of the fortunate skiff. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 182.

High carte. See *carte*[2].—**High caste.** See *caste*, 1.—**High celebration**, in Anglican churches, a solemn celebration of the holy communion with the full adjuncts of ritual and music: opposed to *low celebration*.—**High change**, the season of greatest activity in the business of merchants on change or the exchange, the exchange itself at such a time.

I must confess I look upon *high change* to be a great council, in which all considerable nations have their representatives. *Addison*, The Royal Exchange.

The Old Clothes Exchange, like other places known by the name—the Royal Exchange for example—has its daily season of *high change*.
H. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 45.

High Church, the popular designation of a party in the Anglican Church. See *High-churchman*.—**High color, constable, Council.** See the nouns.—**High Commission Court.** See *Court of High Commission*, under *court*.—**High Court of Admiralty.** See *admiralty*.—**High Court of Parliament.** See *parliament*.—**High dawn.** See *dawn*.—**High day, high noon**, the time when the sun is in the meridian.—**High Dutch.** See *Dutch*.—**Higher algebra, arithmetic, concept, criticism, geometry, mathematics**, etc. See the nouns.—**Highest genus.** See *genus*.—**High explosive, furnace**, German. See the nouns.—**High gravels.** See *gravel*.—**High jinks**, an old merry old pastime in Scotland. In the usual manner of playing, a person was chosen by lot to direct the sometimes fictitious character, or to repeat verses in a particular order, and if he failed he incurred certain forfeits.

The frolic some [illegible] began to practise the ancient and new [illegible]
— *Gay*, Trivia Manuering, xxxvi.

Hence—(*b*) Boisterous sport or jollity; romping games or play.

[illegible] nothing but sport
And *High Jinks* [illegible] night and day at "the court."
— *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 313.

He found them [illegible] *high jinks* after supper; Jack Raggles sho[illegible] songs, and performing feats of strength. — *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

(*c*) Tantrums; [illegible] ill humor. [Colloq.] (*d*) The throwing of the [illegible] who shall empty the cup. *Halliwell.* High license, light, etc. See the nouns. **High life**, the style of living, manners, etc., in high or fashionable society; hence, collectively, the people composing such society.

They would talk of nothing but *high life*, and high-lived company, with other fashionable topics.
— *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

High living, rich or luxurious fare.—**High mass.** See *mass*[1]. **High Mightiness**, a title of respect sometimes used toward sovereigns, etc. The States General of the Netherlands were styled *their High Mightinesses.*

The patroon of Rensselaerwick had extended his usurpations along the river, beyond the limits granted him by *their High Mightinesses.* — *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 180.

High milling, operation. See the nouns.—**High place**, in *Scrip.*, an eminence selected for worship, usually for idolatrous rites; hence, the idols and instruments of such worship.

He [Hezekiah] removed the *high places*, and brake the images, and cut down the groves. — 2 Ki. xviii. 4.

High priest, relief, school, etc. See the nouns.—**High seas.** (*a*) The open sea or ocean; the highway of waters. (*b*) In *law*. (1) As used to designate the area transactions within which are subject to cognizance in courts of admiralty, formerly, the waters of the ocean exterior to low-water mark, but now extended with the flow of the tide to high-water mark, returning with the ebb to low-water mark. (2) As used to designate the area which is not within the territorial jurisdiction of any nation, but the free highway of all nations, the waters of the ocean exterior to a line parallel to the general direction of the shore, and distant a marine league therefrom. The distance was fixed with reference to the fact that, at the time when it was fixed, it was the limit of the area of coast-waters which could be commanded by cannon on the shore. It is to be drawn with reference to headlands, so as to include in the territorial jurisdiction those inlets and arms of the sea over which the nation may justly claim and actually enforce its power. The application of the rule to bays and to arms of the sea bounding two countries often involves great difference of opinion. The great lakes are not deemed high seas.—**High table**, in the University of Oxford, the table at which the fellows and some other privileged persons dine.

Wine is not generally allowed in the public hall, except to the *high table*. *De Quincey*, Life and Manners (Oxford).

High tea, a tea at which hot meats are served: in distinction from an ordinary tea with bread, butter, cake, etc.

We did not return home till near nine, and so, instead of dining, all sat down to *high tea*.
— *F. A. Kemble*, Records of a Girlhood, June 14, 1831.

High tomb, Tory, treason, water, etc. See the nouns.—**High-water mark, shrub**, etc. See *water*.—**High wines**, the strong spirit obtained by the redistillation of the low wines, or a strong alcoholic product obtained by rectification.—**How's that for high?** what do you think of that for a stroke of skill or luck? in allusion to the card called "the high" in the game of high-low-jack. [Slang, U. S.]—**In or for high and low**†, wholly; completely; in every respect.

For heigh and lough, withouten any drede,
I wol alway thine hestis alle keepe.
— *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 418.

In high feather. See *feather*.—**On high, upon high.** (*a*) In a high place or situation; at a conspicuous elevation.

Holy heuen *opon hey* hollyche [wholly] he fourmede.
— *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 796.

He pulleth downe, he setteth up *on hy*.
— *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 41.

(*b*) To or in heaven; used substantively, heaven.

When he was ascended up *on high*, he led captivity captive. — Eph. iv. 8.

We, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from *on high*.
— *Bp. Heber*, Missionary Hymn.

(*c*†) In a loud voice; aloud.

The goos, the cokkow, and the doke also,
So cryede, "Kek kek," "kokkow," "quek quek" *on hye*,
That thurh myne eres the noyse wente tho.
— *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 499.

The goose hangs high. See *goose*.—**To be or get on the (or one's) high ropes**, to be or become greatly excited. [Slang.] **To have the higher hand**†. See *hand*. **To mount the high horse.** See *horse*.—**Syn.** *Lofty*, etc. See *tall*.

II. *n.* 1. An elevated place; a superior region. See *on high*, above.—2. In *card-playing*, the ace or highest trump out.

high (hī), *adv.* [< ME. *high*, *heigh*, etc., < AS. *hēah*, also *hēage*, being acc. and instr. neut. of the adj. *hēah*, high: see *high*, *a.*] In a high or lofty manner; to a great height, amount, extent, degree, etc.; eminently; powerfully; grandly; richly; extravagantly; as, to climb *high*; to play *high* (for high stakes); to live *high*; to bid *high*.

Our lives and deaths are equal benefits,
And we make louder prayers to die nobly
Than to live *high* and wantonly.
— *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

Her porridge-pot, silver posset-dish, silver-mounted spectacles, . . . [were] sold . . . to the cadie who would bid *highest* for them. — *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xiv.

His heart, which has been ticking accurate seconds for the last year, gives a bound, and begins to beat *high* and irregularly in his breast.
— *R. L. Stevenson*, Virginibus Puerisque, iii.

"What does it matter to him who has the property?—it could not come to him, anyhow," cried Wat, with great energy, coloring *high*. — *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, iii.

High and low, up and down; here and there; everywhere: as, I have looked for it *high and low*. [Colloq.]

They have both come back, and have been tramping *high and low*. — *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxi.

high† (hī), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *hye*, *hie*, etc.; < ME. *hegien*, *hiȝen*, *hegen*, *heien*, < AS. *hēán* (= OHG. *hōhjan*, *hōhan*, MHG. *hāhen*, G. *erhöhen* = Goth. *hauhjan*), make high, raise, < *hēah*, high: see *high*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make high; lift up; raise; exalt.

For he that humbelithe hym most, is more *highed* with God. — *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 20.

And we distrien counseils and al highnesse that *higheth* itsilf aghens the science of God. — *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. x. 5.

II. *intrans.* To rise or be at its highest point, as the tide.

It floweth there at a Southsouthwest moone full sea, and *hyeth* two fadome and a halfe water.
— *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 279.

high-backed (hī'bakt), *a.* Having a high back: as, a *high-backed* chair.

highbinder (hī'bīn″dėr), *n.* [A slang term of no precise meaning, < *high*, prob. used allusively, as in *high jinks*, *highfalutin*, "a *high* old time," etc., + *binder*, supposed to be a variation of *bender*, meaning one who goes on the sort of spree so called.] 1. A bold, roystering rowdy; an insolent ruffian; one of a gang which commits outrages on persons or property "for fun." Highbinders, so called, were known in New York, Baltimore, and other cities before 1849. In that year and subsequently they became familiar in California, where at present the name is used only as in the next definition. [U. S.]

2. A member of a Chinese secret society, band, or gang, said to exist in California and other parts of the United States, associated for blackmailing purposes, and even for assassination, in the interest and pay of other societies or individuals.

Suey Gum, the Chinese woman, . . . was finally released from the embezzlement charge brought against her by the *highbinders*. — *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, May 20, 1887.

high-blest (hī'blest'), *a.* Supremely happy. [Rare.]

That from us aught should ascend to Heaven
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God *high-blest*, or to incline his will,
Hard to belief may seem. — *Milton*, P. L., xi. 145.

high-blooded (hī'blud″ed), *a.* Of high birth; of noble lineage; of a fine strain, as an Arabian horse.

Satan has many great queens in his court, . . . many *high-blooded* beauties in his court. — *J. Baillie.*

high-blown (hī'blōn), *a.* Inflated; puffed up.

My *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me.
— *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

high-born (hī'bôrn), *a.* [< ME. **high-boren*, *hah-iboren* = D. *hooggeboren* = G. *hochgeboren* = Dan. *højbaaren* = Sw. *högboren*; as *high* + *born*.] Of high rank by birth; of noble birth or extraction.

I am too *high-born* to be propertied,
To be a secondary at control.
— *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.

High-born Hoel's harp, or soft Llewellyn's lay.
— *Gray*, The Bard, I. i. 14.

high-boy (hī'boi), *n.* **1**†. An extreme Tory and High-churchman, supposed to favor Jacobitism. *Davies.*

I am amaz'd to find you in the interest of the *High-boys*, you that are a clothier! What, can you be for giving up trade to France, and starving poor weavers?
— *Mrs. Centlivre*, Gotham Election.

2. A tall chest of drawers supported on legs from 18 inches to 2 feet high. Those on shorter legs are called *low-boys*. [New Eng.]

high-bred (hī'bred), *a.* 1. Bred in high life; having refined manners or breeding.

But you cannot learn too early this fact, that irony is to the *high-bred* what billingsgate is to the vulgar.
— *Bulwer*, Kenelm Chillingly, i. 8.

2. Of a fine breed; high-blooded.

His *high-bred* steed expands his nostrils wide.
— *Cowper*, Anti-Thelypthora, l. 163.

high-built (hī'bilt), *a.* Of lofty structure.

I know him by his stride
The giant Harapha of Gath, his look
Haughty, as is his pile *high-built* and proud.
— *Milton*, S. A., l. 1069.

High-church (hī'chėrch'), *a.* Exalting the authority of the church; laying great stress on church authority and jurisdiction: used specifically of those in the Anglican Church who are known as High-churchmen, and of their principles. See *High-churchman.* [The term *High-church* first came into use to designate those who held to the independent authority of the spiritualty at the time James II. put the bishops in the Tower (1688) for refusing to read publicly the Declaration of Indulgence.]

High-churchism (hī'chėrch'izm), *n.* [< *High-church* + *-ism*.] The principles of High-churchmen.

High-churchman (hī'chėrch'man), *n.* One of those members of the Anglican Church who maintain or attach especial importance to certain strict views of doctrine. The points upon which they chiefly insist are the following: (1) the necessity of apostolic succession, canonical jurisdiction, and conformity to the teachings of the undivided catholic church in order to constitute a true and lawful branch of the church; (2) the sacerdotal character of the Christian priesthood; (3) that grace is conferred in the sacraments or sacramental rites, including confirmation, absolution, etc., on all who receive them lawfully and without opposing a moral or spiritual obstacle. Many High-churchmen, believing that the maintenance of the catholic character and historical continuity of the Anglican Church involves the continuance or revival of ancient ritual, give ritual and ceremonies a prominent place in their teaching and practice. Those who go furthest in this direction are popularly called *extreme High-churchmen* and *Ritualists.*

high-cockalorum (hī'kok-a-lō'rum), *n.* [< *high* + *cock*[2], vaguely used with an unmeaning Latin-seeming termination.] A game in which one boy jumps on the back of another, crying "high-cockalorum."

Prisoner's base, rounders, *high-cock-a-lorum*, cricket, football, he was soon initiated into the delights of them all. — *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

high-colled†, *a.* High-cut.

By there came a gallant hende,
Wi' *high-coll'd* hose and laigh-coll'd shoon.
— *Cospatrick* (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

high-cross (hī'krôs), *n.* A market-cross.

I had as lief take her dowry with this condition—to be whipped at the *high-cross* every morning.
— *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1.

high-day (hī'dā), *n.* and *a.* [Also, in variant forms and senses, *heyday* and *hockday* (q. v.); < ME. *heigh day*, *hegh dai*, *hyegh dey*, *heh dai*, etc. (= D. *hoog dag* = G. *hoher tag*, etc.), < AS. *hēah*, high, *dæg*, day. Cf. *hightide.*] **I.** *n.* A feast-day, holiday, or festival; a time of pleasure; also, a time or period of full activity, strength, etc.

Trompes, schalmuses,
He seygh be for the *hyegh-deys*
Stonde yn hys syghte.
— *Lybeaus Disconus* (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

The bucks of Edinburgh . . . have a certain shrewdness and self-command that is not often found among their neighbours in the *high-day* of youth and exultation.
— *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, II. 50.

Restless Brissot brings up reports, accusations, endless thin logic; it is the man's *high-day* even now.
— *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 7.

II. *a.* Befitting or appropriate for a holiday.

Thou spend'st such *high-day* wit in praising him.
— *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 9.

high-dilutionist (hī'di-lū″shon-ist), *n.* In *med.* See *dilutionist.*

highen (hī'en), *v. t.* [< *high* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *high*, *v.*] To make high; heighten. [Prov. Eng.]

higher (hī'ėr), *v.* [< *higher*, compar. of *high*, *a.* Cf. *lower*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make higher; elevate; raise; lift; hoist. [Rare.]

They [the girls] weren't a bit nervous when I *highered* the rope in my yard.
— *H. Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 160.

The major immediately presented a gun at his [the captain's] breast, and desired him to "*higher* all sails, or you are a gone man."
MS. quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 57.

II. *intrans.* To rise; ascend; soar. [Rare.]

She let me fly discaged to sweep
In ever-*highering* eagle-circles up
To the great Sun of Glory.
— *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

highermost (hī'ėr-mōst), *adv. superl.* [< *higher*, compar. of *high*, + *-most*.] At the top. [Rare.]

The purest things are placed *highermost*. The earth as grossest is put in the lowest room.
— *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 244.

highfalutin (hī'fa-lū'tin), *n.* and *a.* [Also, rarely, *highfaluting*; also spelled *highfaluten*, *hifalutin*; a slang term, equiv. in popular apprehension to *high-flying*, *high-flown*; the second element being of no definite origin or meaning.] **I.** *n.* Pompous speech or writing; bombast; fustian. [U. S.]

High-falutin, as it is frequently written, is almost always addressed to educated or half-educated audiences who are supposed to appreciate bombast.
— *De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 271.

II. *a.* Pompous; high-sounding; bombastic.

I am aware that this theory of politics will seem to many to be stilted, overstrained, and, as the Americans would say, *high-falutin.* *Trollope*, Autobiog. p. 265.

The verse should never soar to *highfalutin* or sink to commonplace language. Simplicity is not commonplace, and nobility is not *highfalutin*, and they should be aimed at accordingly. *T. Hood, Jr.*, Rhymester (ed. Penn.), p. 61.

Not so flushed, not so *highfalutin* (let me dare the odious word) as the modern style. *Lowell.*

high-fed (hī′fed), *a.* Generously or luxuriously fed; in high condition.

I have too solid a body; and my belief is like a Puritan's on Good-Friday, too *high-fed* with capon. *Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and mettle, would still be bragging of his family. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

high-finished (hī′fin″isht), *a.* Finely wrought; elaborate; refined.

Petronius! all the muses weep for thee, . . .
Thou polish'd and *high-finished* foe to truth. *Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 341.

high-flavored (hī′flā′vȯrd), *a.* Having a pungent or fine flavor.

Every where huge cover'd tables stood,
With wines *high-flavour'd* and rich viands crown'd. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 34.

high-flier (hī′flī″ėr), *n.* **1.** A bird that flies to a great height; hence, one who is extravagant or goes to extremes in his aims, actions, or pretensions: sometimes applied in England to a genteel beggar.

I like your *high-fliers;* it is your plodders I detest. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, vi. 3.

2. One of certain geometrid moths: an English collectors' name. The ruddy high-flier is *Ypsipetes ruberata;* the July high-flier is *Y. elutata.* —**Purple high-flier.** Same as *emperor*, 3 (*a*) (2).

high-flown (hī′flōn), *a.* **1.** Raised to a high pitch; elevated; elated.

This stiff-neck'd pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to Reason's lure descend. *Sir J. Denham*, Prudence.

We that are angry and pleas'd every half Hour, having nothing at all of all this *high-flown* Fury! *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

2. Enthusiastic; extravagant; bombastic.

This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sir Piercie Shafton found leisure to amuse the time in *high-flown* speeches and long anecdotes. *Scott*, Monastery, xxix.

high-flying (hī′flī″ing), *a.* Extravagant in conduct, aims, or pretensions; having lofty notions; going or carried to extremes.

That same exquisite obseruing of number and measure in words, and that *high flying* liberty of conceit proper to the Poet, did seeme to haue some dyuine force in it. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 161.

But the young man [Sheridan] was romantically magnanimous and *highflying* in his sense of honour. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 41.

highgate†, *n.* [< ME. *heie gate:* see *high* and *gate*².] A highway.

Then should many worthy spirits get up the *highgate* of preferment, and idle drones should not come nearer than the Dunstable highway of obscurity. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 46.

Highgate resin. See *resin.*

high-go (hī′gō), *n.* [< *high* + *go.*] A drinking-bout; a spree; a frolic. [Vulgar.]

high-grown (hī′grōn), *a.* **1.** Grown high, as a plant.—**2.** Covered with tall vegetation.

Search every acre in the *high-grown* field,
And bring him to our eye. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

high-handed (hī′han″ded), *a.* Carried on with a high hand; overbearing; arbitrary; violent: as, *high-handed* oppression.

The decision was that it would be a *high-handed* proceeding to refuse the right of petition to a body of gentlemen, many of them related to the greatest nobles in the land. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 510.

high-hearted (hī′här″ted), *a.* Courageous; high-spirited.

Tell your *high-hearted* masters, they shall not seek us,
Nor cool i' the field in expectation of us. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

highhoe (hī′hō), *n.* [Var. of *heighaw, haihow*, etc.: see *hickwall, hickway.* Cf. *highhole, high-holder.*] The green woodpecker, yaffle, or popinjay, *Gecinus viridis.* Compare *laughing-bird.* [Local, Eng.]

highholder (hī′hōl′dėr), *n.* [A var. of *high-hoe, heighaw*, etc., simulating *high* + *holder:* see *highhoe.*] Same as *highhole.* [Local, U. S.]

highhole (hī′hōl), *n.* [A var. of *highhoe*, ult. of *hickwall*, etc., simulating *high* + *hole*¹, as if in ref. to its wood-pecking habits: see *hickwall.*] The golden-winged woodpecker or flicker, *Colaptes auratus.* [Local, U. S.]

A south . . . once induced a *high hole* to lay twenty-nine eggs, by robbing her of an egg each day. *The Century*, XXXII. 277.

high-hook (hī′hůk), *n.* Same as *high-line.*

high-keyed (hī′kēd), *a.* **1.** High-strung; intent; eager.

She sat from Sunday to Sunday under Dr. Stern's preaching. With a *high-keyed*, acute mind, she could not help listening and thinking; and such thinking is unfortunate, to say the least. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 215.

2. In *music*, at a high pitch.

highland (hī′land), *n.* and *a.* [Sc. *hieland;* = D. *hoogland* = G. *hochland* = Dan. *höjland* = Sw. *högland;* as *high* + *land.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An abrupt elevation of land; a high promontory or plateau: as, a jutting *highland.*—**2.** *pl.* An elevated region broken into hills and mountains: often used as a proper name: as, the *Highlands* of Scotland; the Hudson *Highlands;* the *highlands* of Abyssinia.

Farewell to the *Highlands*, farewell to the North,
The birth-place of valour, the country of worth. *Burns*, My Heart's in the Highlands.

He never gave vent to his passion until he got fairly among the *highlands* of the Hudson. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 252.

Having thus sketched the history of earth sculpture and summarized its results, we make examination of the *Highlands.* This region is defined to include that part of Scotland which lies to the north and west of a line drawn from the mouth of the Clyde through Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Perthshire, Forfarshire, to Stonehaven on the Kincardine coast. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 762.

II. *a.* Pertaining or belonging to high lands or to mountainous regions, especially (with a capital) the Highlands of Scotland: as, *highland* scenery; *highland* vegetation.

A *Highland* lad my love was born,
The Lawland laws he held in scorn. *Burns*, Jolly Beggars (song).

I cannot sleep on *Highland* brae,
I cannot pray in *Highland* tongue. *Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 22 (song).

Highland fling. See *fling*, 3. —**Highland plover.** See *plover.*

highlander (hī′lan-dėr), *n.* [Sc. *hielander;* = D. *hooglander* = G. *hochländer* = Dan. *højlænder* = Sw. *högländare;* as *highland* + *-er*¹.] An inhabitant of highlands; specifically (with a capital), an inhabitant or a member of the Gaelic race of the Highlands of Scotland.

Behind every seat stood a gigantic *Highlander*, completely dressed and armed after the fashion of his country. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, iv.

highlandish (hī′lan-dish), *a.* [< *highland* + *-ish*¹.] Of the nature of highlands; characterized by high or mountainous land.

The country round is altogether so *highlandish* that sometimes . . . I really thought myself at home. *Drummond*, Travels, p. 10.

Highlandman (hī′land-man), *n.*; pl. *Highlandmen* (-men). [Sc. *hielandman;* as *highland* + *man.*] A Highlander.

A dirk, which is borne by the savage *Highlandman.* *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

There's not a lad in a' the lan'
Was match for my John *Highlandman.* *Burns*, Jolly Beggars (song).

Highlandry (hī′land-ri), *n.* [< *highland* + *-ry.*] Scotch Highlanders collectively. *Smollett.*

high-line, high-liner (hī′līn, -lī″nėr), *n.* The most successful one of several fishermen; the one who takes the most fish with his line: also used adjectively. Also *high-hook.*

In a single day a *high-line* fisherman has caught from ten to fifteen barrels. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 196.

high-lived (hī′līvd), *a.* Pertaining to high life.

That would be forfeiting all pretensions to high life, or *high-lived* company. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxi.

high-lone†, *adv.* A peculiar corruption of *alone.*

Giveth her infant, puts it out to nurse;
And when it once goes *high-lone*, takes it back. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 4.

I could not stand a' *high lone* without I held a thing. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

high-low (hī′lō), *n.* [< *high* + *low*².] A high shoe fastened with a leather thong in front; any ankle-boot. The term is also used by archæological writers in describing the half-boots seen in medieval sculptures and miniatures.

Bishop Fox . . . forbids the members of his establishment "to presume to use in the university, or away from it, red, ruby-coloured, white, green, or motley *high-lows*, or peaked shoes." *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 245.

The Louterell Psalter supplies examples of the tight leggings and *highlow* boots. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, X. 261.

high-low-jack (hī′lō′jak′), *n.* A game of cards: same as *all-fours.*

highly (hī′lī), *adv.* [< ME. *hizly, hezly, heyzliche*, etc., < AS. *hēalīce* (= D. *hoogelijk* = G. *höchlich* = Dan. *höjlig* = Sw. *högligen*), < *hēah*, high: see *high* and *-ly*².] In a high manner; to a high degree; in a high state or condition.

Holy Cherche is honoured *heyzliche* thoruȝ his deynge. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 4.

It was a rye loaf, or rather a pye made in the form of a loaf, for it inclosed some salmon *highly* seasoned with pepper. *Cook*, Third Voyage, iv. 11.

Milton, it is well known, admired Euripides *highly*, much more *highly* than, in our opinion, Euripides deserved. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Probably Mr. M'Connell's estimate would be a fair average for cows of full size *highly* kept. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 321.

high-mallow (hī′mal″ō), *n.* A common European plant, *Malva sylvestris*, now naturalized in North America.

high-men† (hī′men), *n. pl.* False dice so loaded as always to turn up high numbers: opposed to *low-men.*

Three silver dice.
They run high, two cinques and a quater!
They're *high-men*, fit for his purpose. *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, v. 1.

high-mettled (hī′met″ld), *a.* High-spirited; courageous; full of fire; mettlesome: as, a *high-mettled* steed.

With such loyal and *high-mettled* cavaliers to support him, Mondejar could not feel doubtful of the success of his arms. *Prescott.*

high-minded (hī′mīn″ded), *a.* [< *high* + *mind* + *-ed*². Cf. *magnanimous.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an elevated mind; having or resulting from high principle; honorable; magnanimous: as, a *high-minded* ruler; a *high-minded* act.

To a *high-minded* man, wealth, power, court-favor, even personal safety, would have appeared of no account, when opposed to friendship, gratitude, and honour. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. Proud; arrogant: as, *high-minded* confidence.

A *hye mynded* man thinketh no wight worthy to match with him. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

Be not *highminded*, but fear. Rom. xi. 20.

He was a great Enemy to the clergy, *high-minded*, and trusting to his wealth. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

=**Syn. 1.** Honorable, noble, generous, lofty, chivalrous, high-toned.

high-mindedness (hī′mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being high-minded.

Highmorean (hī′mō-rē-an), *a.* [< *Highmore* (see def.) + *-an.*] Pertaining to the English anatomist Nathaniel Highmore (1613–84).—**Highmorean antrum** or **antrum Highmorianum.** See *antrum.* —**Highmorean body.** See *corpus Highmorianum*, under *corpus.*

highmost†, (hī′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *high* + *-most.*] Highest.

Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 5.

high-necked (hī′nekt), *a.* In *dressmaking*, cut so as to cover the shoulders and neck: said of a gown, etc.: opposed to *low-necked.*

highness (hī′nes), *n.* [< ME. *hiznesse, heznesse*, etc., < AS. *hēahnes, -nis* (= OHG. *hōhnessa*), < *hēah*, high: see *high* and *-ness.*] **1.** The state of being high, in any of the senses of that word.

Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his *highness* I could not endure. Job xxxi. 23.

2. A title of honor given to princes of the blood; also, in some German states, a title given to the reigning dukes or grand dukes and their heirs apparent: used with a possessive pronoun, *his, her, your:* as, *his* royal *highness; her* imperial *highness.*

Duke F. Thou art thy father's daughter, there's enough.
Ros. So was I when *your highness* took his dukedom. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3.

Three ladies of the Northern empire pray
Your Highness would enroll them with your own. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

high-palmed (hī′pämd), *a.* Bearing the palms of the horns aloft; having lofty antlers, as a stag of full growth.

When thy *high-palmèd* harts, the sport of bows and hounds,
By gripple borderers' hands were banishèd thy grounds. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxvi. 116.

high-pitched (hī′picht), *a.* **1.** High-strung; aspiring; haughty.

Nor were these *high-pitched* expectations ill-founded. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 7.

Envy of so rich a thing,
Braving compare, disdainfully did sting
His *high-pitch'd* thoughts. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 41.

2. In *music*, toned high.

high-placed (hī'plāst), *a.* Elevated in situation; high in office or rank.

He was noble, accomplished, *high-placed*, but he loved freedom of thought and . . . *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 458.

A traditionary scandal of the vices and peccadilloes of the *high-placed*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 511.

high-pressure, *a.* See *high pressure*, under *pressure*.

high-priesthood (hī'prēst'hůd), *n.* [< *high priest* + *-hood*.] The office or dignity of a high priest.

Almost his first official act was to expel Hannas from the *high-priesthood*. *Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 79.

high-priestly (hī'prēst'li), *a.* [< *high priest* + *-ly*1.] Pertaining to a high priest: as, the *high-priestly* dignity.

high-priestship (hī'prēst'ship), *n.* [< *high priest* + *-ship*.] The office of a high priest.

high-principled (hī'prin"si-pld), *a.* **1.** Having high or noble principles; highly honorable.—**2**†. Extravagant in notions of politics. *Johnson.*

The political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with. *Swift.*

high-proof (hī'pröf), *a.* **1.** Highly rectified; strongly alcoholic: as, *high-proof* spirits.—**2.** Severely tested; capable of standing any test.

high-reaching (hī'rē"ching), *a.* **1.** Reaching to a great height.

At last appear
Hell bounds, *high reaching* to the horrid roof,
And thrice threefold the gates. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 644.

2. Ambitious; aspiring.

High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

highroad (hī'rōd), *n.* **1.** A road made for general travel, usually, from the mode of its construction, more or less elevated above the common level; hence, a common road; a road for the use of all travelers and vehicles; a highway.

The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the *high-road* that leads him to England.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1763.

Hence—**2.** An easy course; a way or method offering great facility or convenience: as, the *highroad* to success.

The *highroad* out of Christianity.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 329.

high-souled (hī'sōld), *a.* Having a high soul; having exalted principles or feelings.

There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the finest gentleman of the age, . . . the ingenious, the chivalrous, the *high-souled* Windham.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

high-sounding (hī'soun"ding), *a.* **1.** Resonant.

Ah, tinkling cymbal, and *high-sounding* brass!
Cowper, Task, v. 681.

2. Of pompous or pretentious import; having an imposing sound: as, *high-sounding* titles.

high-spirited (hī'spir"it-ed), *a.* Having a high spirit; bold; mettlesome; sensitive.

The royal army consisted in great part of gentlemen, *high-spirited*, ardent, accustomed to consider dishonour as more terrible than death. *Macaulay.*

high-stepper (hī'step"ėr), *n.* **1.** A horse that lifts its feet high from the ground.

He'd a *high-stepper* always in his stall.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

Hence—**2.** A person having a dashing or showy walk or bearing.

[The beauty] which makes a woman be called, when young and in good action, "showy" and "a *high-stepper*."
Mrs. J. H. Riddell, Too Much Alone, xxix.

high-stepping (hī'step"ing), *a.* Having a proud or showy action or gait.

A phaeton with *high-stepping* bays.
Murray, Round about France, p. 349.

high-street (hī'strēt), *n.* [< ME. *heze strete*, etc.; < *high* + *street*. Cf. *highroad* and *highway*.] In England, the principal street of a country town, especially a market-town: usually the continuation of the highway.

The dull *high-street*, which has the usual characteristics of a small agricultural market town, some sombre mansions, a dingy inn, and a petty bourse.
Disraeli, Sibyl, p. 54.

high-strung (hī'strung), *a.* Strung to a high pitch; in a state of great tension; high-spirited; having a sensitive or highly organized nervous system.

The time is now here when the Government should lift its embargo from a great industry, and cease to regard this delightful plant [tobacco], this gift of the gods to *high-strung* humanity, as the Upas tree of agriculture.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 570.

hight1, *n.* See *height*.

hight2† (hīt), *v.*, properly *pret.*; pret. also *hote*, pp. *hight*, prop. *hote*, *hoten*. [An anomalous verb whose forms have been confused from the ME. period. The principal parts are prop. inf. and ind. pres. *hote*, pret. *hight*, pp. *hoten*; < ME. (1) inf. (tr.) *hoten*, with umlaut *heten*, earlier *haten*, ind. pres. *hote*, etc., erroneously *hight*, etc., pret. *hight*, *higt*, *hezt*, *helt*, *het*, pl. *highten*, *higten*, etc., pp. *hoten*, *hote*, with umlaut *heten*, *hete*, and erroneously *hight*, etc., command, order, call, name; (2) inf. (intr.) *hoten*, etc., erroneously *hight*, etc., ind. pres. and pret. *hatte*, *hattest*, *hatte*, and *hote*, *hat*, *hight*, etc. (the forms being mixed), be called or named (orig. a pres. passive, extended to pret., etc.: see below); = OS. *hētan* = OFries. *hēta* = D. *heeten* = MLG. *hēten*, LG. *hēten*, *heiten* = OHG. *heizan*, *heizzan*, MHG. *heizen*, G. *heissen* = Icel. *heita* = Sw. *heta* = Dan. *hedde*, all used as tr., call, and intr., be called, or intr. only, = Goth. *haitan* (pret. redupl. *haihait* (= AS. *hēht*, ME. *hezt*, *higt*, E. *hight*), pp. *haitans*), command, order, call, name, with pres. passive *haitada* (= AS. *hātte*, pres., used also as pret., from its similarity in form to a weak pret.). This verb, the only one in AS. and E. preserving a trace of the orig. passive inflection, has been misunderstood and misused; in modern poets it is often an imitation of Spenser.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To command; order; bid.

The damesel dude [did] ase sche *higt*.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 1262.

But the sad steele seizd not, where it was *hight*,
Uppon the Childe. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 8.

So the sage had *hight* to play his part,
That he should see her form in life and limb.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 16.

2. To promise; assure.

Palamon, that is thyn owne knight,
Schal han his lady as thou hast him *hight*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1614.

[In this sense Chaucer has only the preterit and past participle, never the present.]

If the pope or ani other . . . graunt and *higt* to ani man indulgence, . . . thei selle swilk thingis to hem.
Wyclif, Apol., p. 10.

And, man, ofte tyme thou hast me *higt*
Thou woldist amende, & leue folie.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 183.

3. To call; name. [Archaic in this use.]

The sevent mayister [master] was *hoten* Marcius.
Seven Sages, l. 91.

But reade you, Sir, sith ye my name have *hight*,
What is your owne, that I mote you requite?
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 4.

Childe Harold was he *hight*.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 3.

4. To mention. [Rare.]

A shepheard trewe, yet not so true,
As he that earst I *hote*.
Spenser Shep. Cal., July.

II. *intrans.* (orig. *passive*). To be called; be named; have as a name.

Thus lefte Iudas the place voyde till that oure lorde set ther a-nother, that *hight* Matheu.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

Bright is her hue and Geraldine she *hight*.
Surrey, Geraldine.

high-taper (hī'tā"pėr), *n.* A corruption of *hag-taper*, a name of the mullen.

high-tasted (hī'tās"ted), *a.* Having a strong relish or flavor; piquant.

highten, hightener. See *heighten, heightener*.

highth (hith), *n.* An obsolete or provincial form of *height*.

What in me is dark
Illumine, what is low raise and support;
That to the *highth* of this great argument
I may assert eternal Providence.
Milton, P. L., i. 24.

Even *highth*, which is thought peculiarly Miltonic, is common (in Hakluyt, for example), and still often heard in New England. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 281.

hightide (hī'tīd), *n.* [(= OS. *hōgetīd* = OFries. *hachtid* = D. *hoogtijd* = MLG. *hochtīt* = MHG. *hōhzīt*, *hōchzīt*, G. *hochzeit*. a wedding-feast, wedding, = Dan. *højtid* = Sw. *högtid*, a great festival); < *high* + *tide*. Cf. *high-day*.] A great festival. [Rare.]

One may hope it will be annual and perennial: a Feast of Pikes, Fête des Piques, notablest among the *hightides* of the year. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 10.

high-toned (hī'tōnd), *a.* **1.** High in pitch: as, a *high-toned* instrument.

He read the service rather with strong nervous voice than in a graceful manner; his voice was sharp and *high-toned* rather than harmonious.
Johnson, Swift (Lives of Poets, III. 438).

2. Having high principles; dignified; self-respecting: as, a *high-toned* character.

Like being of superior kind,
In whose *high-toned* impartial mind
Degrees of mortal rank and state
Seem objects of indifferent weight.
Scott, Lord of the Isles, ii. 8.

3. Stylish; fashionable; pretentious. [Colloq., U. S.]

The electric light company of Independence, Mo., will put 12 lights in Eden Park, a *high-toned* residence part of this Kansas City suburb. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 10.

high-top (hī'top), *n.* **1**†. The masthead of a ship.

But I should . . . see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her *high-top* lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

2. A kind of sweet apple.

high-tuned (hī'tūnd), *a.* Nobly versified; melodious.

Some *high-tun'd* poem
Hereafter shall deliver to posterity
The writer's glory and his subject's triumph.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

highty-tighty (hī'ti-tī'ti), *a.* and *interj.* Same as *hoity-toity*.

You know very well what I mean, sir! Don't try to turn me off in that *highty-tighty* way!
Thackeray, Newcomes, xlii.

high-viced† (hī'vīst), *a.* Audaciously wicked. [Rare.]

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some *high-vic'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

highway (hī'wā), *n.* [< ME. *heigh weye*, *heiz waye*, etc.; equiv. to *highroad*, *high-street*, and *highgate*; with reference to the elevation of such roads above the adjacent surface: see *highroad*, etc.] **1.** A public road or passage; a way open to all passengers, by either land or water.

He loked in Bernysdale,
By the *hye waye*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 81).

Go out into the *highways* and hedges, and compel them to come in. Luke xiv. 23.

The summer droughts rendered the Tennessee River useless as a military *highway*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 676.

2. In *law*, any road or way, whether for foot-passengers, beasts of burden, or vehicles, or all, over which all persons, as members of the public, have a right to pass. The word is commonly restricted to a way that is fit or intended for vehicles as well as for foot-passengers and animals.

3. Figuratively, a common or easy way or course.

So she [the falcon] makes her *highway* over the steepest mountains and deepest rivers.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose. *Sir J. Child*, Trade.

Men were striking away from all the proper and respectable *highways* of thought into paths no decorous person had ever thought of.
J. W. Hales, Int. to Milton's Areopagitica.

Commissioners of highways. See *commissioner*.—**Dunstable highway.** See *dunstable*.—**Highway robbery.** See *robbery*.

highwayman (hī'wā-man), *n.*; pl. *highwaymen* (-men). [< *highway* + *man*.] A robber on the highway; one who robs passengers in public roads or places.

The guard whispered that he had shot a *highwayman* and cudgeled a gipsy before he turned into the inn-yard at Bolingstone. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 103.

Even a walk or drive to Kensington or Chelsea, both country villages at that time [1780–1786], was not undertaken without fear of *highwaymen* or footpads.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 379.

high-wrought (hī'rât), *a.* **1.** Wrought with a high degree of art or skill; finely finished.—**2.** Wrought up to a high degree; agitated; intense: as, *high-wrought* passion.

Mon. What from the cape can you discern at sea?
1 Gent. Nothing at all: it is a *high-wrought* flood.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

He is too scornful, too *high-wrought*, too bitter!
M. Arnold, Empedocles.

higret, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eager*2.

hig-taper†, *n.* See *hag-taper*.

Verbesco [It.], wooll-blade, torch-herbe, lung-woort, hares-beard, french-sage, *higtaper*, or wooddi-mullein.
Florio.

H. I. H. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Imperial Highness*.

hila, *n.* Plural of *hilum*.

hilar (hī'lär), *a.* [< *hil-um* + *-ar*3.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, pertaining to a hilum, as of the kidney.—**2.** In *bot.*, belonging to the hilum or scar produced by the attachment of a seed.

hilarate† (hil'a-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *hilaratus*, pp. of *hilarare* (> It. *ilarar*), cheer, gladden, < *hilaris*, cheerful, glad: see *hilarious*, and cf. *exhilarate*.] To exhilarate. *Cockeram.*

hilarious (hi- or hī-lā'ri-us), *a.* [< OF. *hilarious*, *hilarieux*, < L. as if **hilariosus*, for *hilaris*,

hilarus (> It. *ilare* = OF. *hilaire*), < Gr. *ἱλαρός*, cheerful, glad, gay (cf. *ἵλαος*, propitious, kind).] Gleefully gay or merry; manifesting high spirits; exhilarated; jolly.

As sententious as Horace, as *hilarious* as Anacreon, as tender as Theocritus, his [Hafiz's] poems are as full of lofty cities as of melodies. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 330.

hilariously (hi- or hī-lā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a hilarious or jolly manner: as, *hilariously* happy.

hilarity (hi- or hī-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *hillaritee*, < OF. *hilarite*, *hilaireẽe*, F. *hilarité* = It. *ilarità*, < L. *hilarita(t-)s*, cheerfulness, gaiety, < *hilaris*, cheerful: see *hilarious*.] Demonstrative mirth or merriment; gleeful exhilaration; social gaiety; jollity.

It [music] will perform all this in an instant, cheare up the countenance, expell austerity, bring in *hilarity*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 297.

With thought, with the ideal, is immortal *hilarity*, the rose of joy. Round it all the Muses sing. *Emerson*, Love.

=Syn. *Hilarity*, *Joy*, *Glee*, *Joviality*: gaiety, exhilaration. *Joy* is not often used of the excitement or overflow of animal spirits, but is rather and almost distinctively an affection of the mind. *Glee* is a strong word for an acute or ecstatic pleasure that expresses itself in mirthfulness and other demonstrative signs of high spirits. *Joviality* is that feeling or character which, being itself gay, merry, or jolly, brings others into the same mood; the word is generally used in a good sense. *Hilarity* is more often, but not necessarily, used of mirth, laughter, or other signs of exhilaration exceeding the limits of reason or propriety. See *animation*, *mirth*, *gladness*, *happiness*.

Every morning waked us to a repetition of toil; but the evening repaid it with vacant *hilarity*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

And often, glad no more,
We wear a face of *joy*, because
We have been glad of yore.
Wordsworth, The Fountain.

Full well they laughed with counterfeited *glee*
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 201.

Hilarymas†, *n.* [< ME. *Hillarymesse*; < *Hilary*, LL. *Hilarius*, + *-mass*[1].] The feast of St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers in France about 353–68, eminent as a church father and an opponent of the Arians. In English calendars, in both those before the Reformation and that of the present English Prayer-Book, his day is January 13th, the octave of the Epiphany. In the Roman calendar it is January 14th.

For ȝour hote is dette things als to me
At *Saynt Hillarymesse* at Westmynster salle be.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 284.

Hilary term (hil′a-ri tėrm). See *term*.

hilch (hilch), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To hobble. [Scotch.]

An' then he'll *hilch*, an' stilt, an' jump,
An' rin an unco fit.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

hild†. An obsolete form of *held*, preterit and past participle of *hold*[1].

How can they all in this so narrow verse
Contayned be, and in small compasse *hild*?
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 17.

Hild-, -hild (hild). [AS. *hild* (poet.), war, battle, = OS. *hild* = OHG. *hilt* = Icel. *hildr* (poet.), war, battle; as a proper name, alone (AS. *Hild*, MHG. *Hilde*, *Hilte*, Icel. *Hildr* (one of the Valkyries), ML. and mod. E. *Hilda*) and in comp. (final only in fem. names), frequent especially in MHG., the lit. sense, as usual in proper names, disappearing: see examples in def.] An element in proper names of Anglo-Saxon, German, or Scandinavian origin, as in *Hilda* (AS. *Hild*, etc.), *Hildebert* (OHG. *Hiltibraht*, 'battle-bright'), *Hildebrand* (OHG. *Hiltibrant*, G. *Hildebrand*, Icel. *Hildibrandr*, 'battle-sword'), *Hildegund* (MHG. *Hiltegunt*, 'battle-conflict'), *Brunhild* (OHG. *Brunihild*, MHG. *Brünhilt*, Icel. *Brynhildr*, 'mailed battle'), *Grimhild* (MHG. *Grîmhilt*, *Krîmhilt*, *Chrîmhilt*, *Chriemhilt*, *Kriemhilt*, Icel. *Grîmhildr*, 'helmet-battle'), *Matilda* (ML. and E., contr. *Maud*, MHG. *Mahthilt*, *Mechtilt*, F. *Mathilde*, 'might-battle'), etc.

Hildebrandine (hil′dē-bran-din), *a.* [< *Hildebrand* (see def.) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to Hildebrand, one of the most influential of medieval ecclesiastics, who reigned as Pope Gregory VII. 1073–85. He is celebrated for his development of the pretensions of the papal see both before and after his elevation to the papacy.

They sought by *Hildebrandine* arts to exalt themselves above all that is called God in civil Magistracy. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 566.

The hearty largeness of *Hildebrandine* imperiousness must not be looked for in these disintegrating days. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 313.

Hildenbrandtia (hil-den-bran′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Nardo, 1834), after F. E. *Hildenbrandt* of Vienna.] A genus of algæ, type of the tribe *Hildenbrandtiæ* of Rabenhorst. By Agardh the genus is placed in the order *Squamariæ* of the *Florideæ*; by others it is placed among the *Corallineæ*; but until the cystocarps are found its systematic position must remain doubtful. It is characterized by having a crustaceous frond, without calcareous deposit, forming thin, reddish, horizontal expansions, composed of cuboidal cells arranged in vertical lines, radiating from a horizontal basal layer; tetraspores lining the walls of immersed conceptacles, zonate, cruciate, or irregularly placed; cystocarps unknown. About half a dozen species are known, which form thin crusts on rocks and stones in both salt and fresh water.

Hildenbrandtiæ (hil-den-bran′ti-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hildenbrandtia*.] A family of algæ proposed by Rabenhorst, typified by the genus *Hildenbrandtia*.

hilderling (hil′dėr-ling), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hinderling*, and the original of *hilding*.

hilding† (hil′ding), *n.* and *a.* [A contr. of *hilderling*, ult. of *hinderling*.] **I.** *n.* A mean, worthless person; a wretch.

If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 6.

This is that scornful piece, that scurvy *hilding*.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

II. *a.* Cowardly; spiritless; base: as, a *hilding* fellow.

Which when that Squire beheld, he to them stept,
Thinking to take them from that *hylding* hound.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 25.

To purge this field of such a *hilding* foe.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

hile†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *hill*[2].

hile[2] (hil), *n.* Same as *hilum*.

hileg, *n.* See *hyleg*.

hiliferous (hī-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *hilum*, hilum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing scars like a hilum. See *hilum*.

hill[1] (hil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hil*, *hille*, *hyll*, *hylle*, etc.; < ME. *hil*, *hyl*, *hul*, pl. *hilles*, etc., < AS. *hyll* = MD. *hil*, *hille* = L. *collis* = Lith. *kalnas*, a hill; with orig. suffix *-na*, from a root seen also in AS. *healm*, E. *halm*, a stalk, L. *culmus*, a stalk, L. *culmen*, *columen*, the top, summit, *celsus*, high, etc.: see *halm*, *culminate*, *column*, *excel*, etc. Not connected with (1) Icel. *höll* (= Norw. *hol*), a hill, which is a contr. of *hvoll*, for older *hväll*, a hill; nor with (2) D. *heuvel* = MHG. G. *hübel*, a hill; nor with (3) G. *hügel*, akin to E. *how*[2], a hill; nor with (4) Icel. *hilla*, a shelf, *hjalli*, a shelf or ledge in a mountain's side.] **1.** A conspicuous natural elevation of the earth's surface; a natural eminence of indefinite height, usually rounded or conical. The name *hill* is usually applied to elevations smaller than a mountain and larger than a mound; but the terms are merely relative, elevations of the same height being called *hills* in one locality and *mountains* in another, usually according to the more or less mountainous character of the region.

From thens schal he gon un to Capadose, that ys a grete Countree, whare that ben many grete *Hylles*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 127.

Ye gentle Shepheards, which your flocks do feede,
Whether on *hylls*, or dales, or other where,
Beare witnesse all of thys so wicked deede.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

Look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern *hill*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

A sand-built ridge
Of heaped *hills* that mound the sea.
Tennyson, To Memory.

2. A heap; a hillock; a pile: as, a dung*hill*; an ant-*hill*; a mole-*hill*.

Thei slough so many and made soche martire that ther was *hilles* of dede men and horse hem be-forn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

3. A little mound raised about a cluster of cultivated plants: as, a *hill* of maize or potatoes.

Such pumpkins and beans as could be grown intermingled with the *hills* of corn. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xii.

4. In *her.*, the representation of a hill, usually green when only one is used. **Bayle hills.** See *bayle*, 2. **Up hill and down dale**, energetically; persistently.

All this time Martin was cursing Mr. Pecksniff *up hill and down dale*. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxv.

hill[1] (hil), *v.* [< *hill*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form small hills or heaps of earth around; form into hills or heaps: as, to *hill* corn; to *hill* the ground.

When it is growne middle high, they *hill* it about like a hop-yard. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 126.

2. To heap; accumulate. [Rare.]

Cease, then, all you that aim at the *hilling* up of fatal gold. *Hewit*, Sermons, p. 41.

II. *intrans.* To form into a heap; gather.

Soon after their arrival the males begin to *hill*; that is, to collect on some [illegible] a splash of water in expectation of the females who resort to them. *Pennant*, Brit. Zool. (ed. 1776), II. 439.

hill[2]† (hil), *v. t.* [Also *hile*, cover over, as plants, < ME. *hillen*, *hyllen*, *hilen*, *hulen*, < AS. **hulian* (not found), cover, hide, = OS. *bi-hulljan*, cover, = D. *hullen*, cap, mask, disguise, = G. *ver-hüllen*, wrap up, cover, veil, hide, = Icel. *hylja*, cover, hide, = Sw. *hölja*, cover, veil, = Dan. *hylle*, wrap, = Goth. *huljan*, cover, hide; a causal verb, from the noun repr. by AS. *hulu*, E. *hull*[1] (see *hull*[1]), and ult. from the verb repr. by AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, cover: see *heal*[2] and *conceal*.] To cover.

Thou wald fyrste lay to stykkes and ouer *hille* the cole [ember]. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Als the bark *hilles* the tree,
Right so sal my ring do the.
Ywaine and Gawin (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

And if it is foul thing to a womman to be pollid, or to be maad ballid, *hile* sche hir heed, but a man schal not *hile* his hede. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. xi. 6.

hill[3] (hil), *v. t.* [E. dial., = *heel*[2], < ME. *hilden*, < AS. *hyldan*, tilt, incline: see *heeld*, *heel*[2].] To pour out. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hill-ant (hil′ant), *n.* An ant of the kind that makes ant-hills, as the common *Formica rufa*.

hill-berry (hil′ber″i), *n.* The wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*. See *wintergreen*.

hill-bird (hil′bėrd), *n.* **1.** The Bartramian sandpiper or upland plover, *Bartramia longicauda*. *C. J. Maynard.* See cut under *Bartramia*. [Massachusetts, U. S.] — **2.** The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. *C. Swainson.* [Local, Scotland.]

hill-copt (hil′kop), *n.* [< ME. *hyl coppe*; < *hill*[1] + *cop*[1].] A hilltop; a hill.

The apostel hem segh in gostly drem
Arayed to the weddyng in that *hyl coppe*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 790.

hill-country (hil′kun″tri), *n.* A region of hills: often specifically applied to the hilly regions in the interior of India.

hill-digger (hil′dig″ėr), *n.* One who digs into hills or sepulchral mounds or barrows in search of buried treasure.

Our Norfolk barrows have all been explored and rifled. The *hill-diggers* of the fifteenth century did their work most effectually: they left nothing for that rabid band of monomaniacs of our own time. *A. Jessopp*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 56.

hilled (hild), *a.* [< *hill*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having hills: generally used in composition.

The Goth, the Christian, Time, War, Flood, and Fire,
Have dealt upon the seven-*hill'd* city's pride.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 80.

hiller (hil′ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *hill*[2], cover, + *-er*[1].] In *pottery*, a dish used in the preparation of the glaze.

Observing that the *hiller* or dish have a sufficient access of air allowed. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 46.

hillet (hil′et), *n.* [< *hill*[1] + *-et*.] A small hill; a mound. [Rare.]

Neither will I speak of the little *hillets* seene in manie places of our Ile, whereof though the vnskilfull people bable manie things, yet they are nothing else but Tumuli or graues of former times. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, i. 24.

hill-fever (hil′fē″vėr), *n.* In India, a remittent fever prevailing in the hill-country.

hill-folk (hil′fōk), *n. pl.* Persons living in the hills; hillmen. Specifically—(*a*) A name formerly used for the Scotch sect of Cameronians, and sometimes also for the Covenanters in general.

How much longer this military theologist might have continued his invective, in which he spared nobody but the scattered remnant of the *hill-folk*, as he called them, is absolutely uncertain. *Scott*, Waverley, xxxvi.

(*b*) In *Scand. myth.*, a class of beings intermediate between elves and men, inhabiting caves and hills.

hill-fort (hil′fōrt), *n.* A stronghold or fortified place on a hill.

Whatever was the first origin of Tergeste, . . . it is plain that it ranks among the cities which have grown up out of *hill-forts*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 75.

hill-francolin (hil′frang″kō-lin), *n.* An East Indian gallinaceous bird of the genus *Arboricola*.

Hillia (hil′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Sir John *Hill*, a botanical writer of the 18th century.] A small genus of shrubs, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, founded by Jacquin in 1763, and the type of the subtribe *Hilliæ*. It has a bracteate involucre, obovoid or cylindrical calyx-tube, with a foliaceous limb having 2 to 4 lobes. The corolla is hypocrateriform, with an elongated limb having 3 to 7 lobes. It has 4 to 7 included adnate stamens, and a 2-celled ovary, forming in fruit a long, pod-like, 2-valved capsule. The leaves are opposite, short-petioled, and thick, and the flowers large, terminal, solitary, white, and odorous. About 5 species are known, natives of South America and the West Indies. They are usually epiphytic.

Hillieæ (hil-li′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hillia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, typified by the genus *Hillia*. It is distinguished from the other subtribe of the *Cinchoneæ* by having the corolla imbricated or contorted.

hillier (hil'yėr), *n.* [Also *hillyer*, < ME. *hillyer*; < *hill*[2] + *-ier*[1].] [illegible] of the cite, nor other man withyn the cite to [illegible] impelle ne charge ne make no tyler straunger [illegible] to the cite, to serve at his rule. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 398.

hilliness (hil'i-nes), *n.* The state of being hilly.

In short, the [illegible] to this being one of the finest countries upon earth is its great *hilliness*. *Cook*, Third Voyage, i. 8.

hilling† (hil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hill*[2], *v.*] Same as *heading*[2].

hillish† (hil'ish), *a.* [< *hill*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Hill-like; rather hilly: as, a *hillish* country.

The wounded whale casts from his *hillish* jawes
Rivers of waters, mixt with purple gore.
Heywood, Troja Britannica (1609).

hillman (hil'man), *n.*; pl. *hillmen* (-men). 1. A man who lives in a hill-country; in the plural, same as *hill-folk*; specifically, the Covenanters. — 2. The foreman of a dust-heap. [Eng.]

On inquiry at one of the largest dust-yards, I was informed by the *hill-man*, etc.
H. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 321.

hill-mina (hil'mī"nä), *n.* An Indian and Oriental bird of the genus *Gracula*, as the religious grackle of India, *G.* or *Eulabes religiosa*; a mina- or mino-bird. The mina is an imitative bird, and can be taught to articulate words more distinctly than the parrot. See cut under *Eulabes*.

hill-oat (hil'ōt), *n.* A wild oat of Europe, *Avena strigosa*: perhaps the original of the cultivated oat.

hillock (hil'ok), *n.* [< *hill*[1] + dim. *-ock*.] A small hill; a slight elevation.

Our foot half sunk in *hillocks* green and soft,
Rais'd by the mole, the miner of the soil.
Cowper, Task, i. 272.

On knoll or *hillock* rears his crest,
Lonely and huge, the giant oak.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 6.

Fairy hillocks. See *fairy*.—**Hillock of Doyère,** in *anat.* Same as *eminence of Doyère*. See *eminence*.

hillock-tree (hil'ok-trē), *n.* A small, hardy evergreen tree, *Melaleuca hypericifolia*, native of New South Wales.

hillocky (hil'ok-i), *a.* [< *hillock* + *-y*[1].] Full of hillocks. *Halliwell*.

hillous† (hil'us), *a.* [< *hill*[1] + *-ous*.] Hilly.

The way leading between the said parish church and the Forest is very foul, painful, and *hillous*.
Decree of Chancellor of Lancashire, 1550 (Baines's Hist. Lancashire, II. 46).

hill-partridge (hil'pär"trij), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Galloperdix*, as *G. lunulatus* of India. See cut under *Galloperdix*.

hillside (hil'sīd), *n.* The side or slope of a hill.

I shall . . . conduct ye to a *hill-side*, where I will point ye out the right path of a virtuous and noble education.
Milton, Education.

Come from the woods that belt the gray *hillside*.
Tennyson, To Memory.

hill-site (hil'sīt), *n.* Situation on a hill; an elevated site.

Lo, Bethlehem's *hill-site* before me is seen.
Whittier, Palestine.

hill-sparrow (hil'spar"ō), *n.* The meadow-pipit of Europe, *Anthus pratensis*. See *Anthus*. [Orkney and Shetland.]

hill-star (hil'stär), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Oreotrochilus*.

hill-tit (hil'tit), *n.* A book-name of the Asiatic and Oriental birds of the family *Liotrichidæ*, such as the red-billed hill-tit, *Liothrix lutea*.

hilltop (hil'top), *n.* The top or summit of a hill.

Disporting, till the amorous bird of night
Sung spousal, and bid haste the evening-star
On his *hill top*, to light the bridal lamp.
Milton, P. L., viii. 520.

hillwort (hil'wėrt), *n.* The European pennyroyal, *Mentha pulegium*.

hilly (hil'i), *a.* [< *hill*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in hills: as, a *hilly* country.

Tending my flocks hard by i' the *hilly* crofts
That brow this bottom-glade.
Milton, Comus, l. 531.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects.
Addison.

2†. Like a hill; lofty; elevated.

First of all vpon the east side of the hauen a great *hillie* point called Downesend.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, i. 12.

Better to have liv'd
Poor and obscure, and never scal'd the top
Of *hilly* empire, than to die with fear
To be thrown headlong down, almost as soon
As we have reach'd it.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v.

3†. Large and rounded.

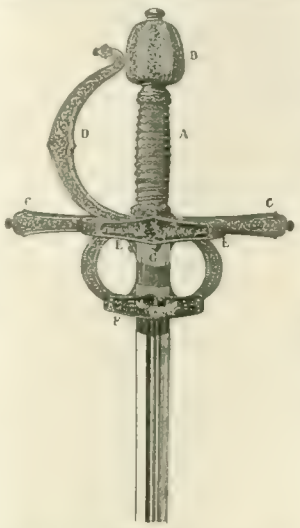
Now *hilly* bulbes sowe
Or sette, and wede hem that of rather growe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

hillyer, *n.* See *hillier*.

hilo-grass (hē'lō-gras), *n.* A large coarse grass, *Paspalum conjugatum*.

hilsah (hil'sä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A fish of the Ganges highly esteemed for food. It is very oily and bony.

hilt (hilt), *n.* [< ME. *hilt*, < AS. *hilt* = Icel. *hjalt* = Dan. *hjalte* = OHG. *helza*, MHG. *helze*, a hilt; perhaps lit. that by which the weapon is held, being prob. ult. connected with *hold*[1], as *anvil*, formerly *anfilt*, etc., with *fold*[1].] 1. That part of a sword, dagger, or similar weapon which affords a grasp for the hand, and usually a protection for it as well. The part grasped is called the *grip*, into which the tang of the blade is driven, or which consists of two separate pieces secured to the tang on both sides. The pommel is the projecting ball, disk, or similar appurtenance, which prevents the hand from slipping from the grip and sometimes serves to counterbalance the blade. The guard is a cross-guard formed of two quillons, or a knuckle-bow, or a basket-hilt, or a combination of these different forms; sometimes also there are two shells or coquilles, one on either side of the hilt, and sometimes there is a kind of inverted bowl or cup of steel surrounding the heel of the blade, and called the *cup-guard*. (See the above terms, and *sword*.) Formerly often in the plural, with reference to its combined parts.



Sword-hilt.

A, grip or barrel; *B*, pommel; *C C*, quillons, which together form the cross-guard; *D*, finger-guard or knuckle-bow; *E E*, pas d'âne, one on each side of the cross-guard, projecting boldly, and nearly circular in shape; *F*, counter-guard; *G*, heel of blade, talon, or ricasso (ricasso only when the heel is square, not edged). (*C D E* together form the guard. From "L'Art pour Tous.")

Arthur toke the swerde be the *hiltes*, and with-oute more taryinge yaf it to the Archebisshop.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 103.

For now sits Expectation in the air,
And hides a sword, from *hilts* unto the point.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. (cho.).

He run his sword up to the *hilt*
In at the dragon's side.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 87).

The sword
That rose from out the bosom of the lake, . . .
With jewels, elfin Urim, on the *hilt*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2†. A sword or foil.

Fetch the *hilts*; fellow Juniper, wilt thou play?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 7.

3†. The handle of a shield. *Halliwell.*—**Up to the hilt** or **hilts**, thoroughly; completely; driven home.

I was *up to the hilts* in joy at having so marvellously metamorphosed an ex-governor into a viceroy.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, xi. 13.

Ah! ah! there she has nick'd her; that's *up to the Hilts*; I' gad, and you shall see Dapple resents it.
Prior, Travesty of Hind and Panther.

hilted (hil'ted), *a.* [< *hilt* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with a hilt: used in composition: as, a basket-*hilted* sword.

Wearing neither hunting-dress
Nor weapon, save a golden-*hilted* brand.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. In *her.*, having a hilt represented as of a different tincture from the blade: as, a sword *hilted* or.

Vertical Section of the Anatropous Seed of *Vitis Americana*, magnified. *h*, hilum.

Hilton's muscle. See *epiglottideus*.

hilum (hī'lum), *n.*; pl. *hila* (-lä). [NL., < L. *hilum*, said to have meant orig. 'the eye of a bean,' but used only in sense of 'a little thing, bit, trifle' (> the negative *nihil*, *nil*); said to be ult. a var. of *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] 1. In *bot.*, originally, the eye of a bean; hence, the mark or scar on a seed produced by separation from its placenta. Also applied to the nucleus of starch grains, under the mistaken notion that it was the point of attachment of the grain while growing.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some part or thing like the hilum of a seed, as a scar, pit, recess, or opening for entrance or exit. Specifically—(*a*) A recess, as in the kidney or the lung, where the vessels, nerves, and associate structures enter, together with a quantity of connective tissue or hilum stroma. (*b*) The reentrance in the edge of a *Noctiluca*, likened to the hilum of a kidney-bean. (*c*) A little opening in the gemmule of a sponge.

him (him), *pron.* See *he*[1].

Himalayan (him-ä'lā-yan or him-a-lā'yan), *a.* [< *Himalaya* (< Skt. *Himalaya*, < *hima*, snow (see *chimera*[1] and *hiems*), + *ālaya*, abode) + *-an*.] Of or belonging to the Himalayas, a mountain-chain on the borders of British India and Tibet, and extending through Cashmere, Nepâl, etc. It contains the highest known summits in the world. - **Himalayan pine.** See *pine*.—**Himalayan rhubarb,** a species of *Rheum* (which see).

Himanthalia (him-an-thā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱμάς* (*ἱμαντ-*), a thong, + *θαλία*, abundance, wealth.] A monotypic genus of algæ, belonging to the *Fucaceæ*. It has large, immensely elongated receptacles, which are strap-shaped, compressed, dichotomously divided, and spring from the center of the frond. The plant is biennial, the cup-shaped disk being produced the second year. *H. lorea*, the only species, is found along the English coast, where it is known as *sea-thongs*. It is said that in the north of Scotland a kind of sauce for fish, resembling catchup, is made from the fronds of this plant.

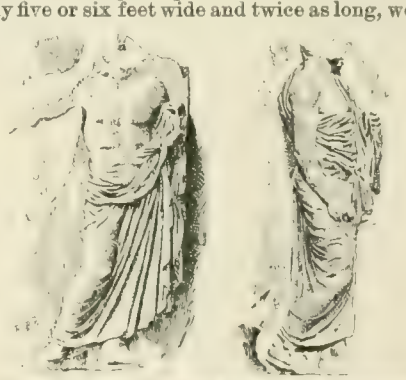
Himantolophinæ (him-an-tol-ō-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Himantolophus* + *-inæ*.] In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Ceratiidæ*, typified by the genus *Himantolophus*.

Himantolophus (him-an-tol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱμας* (*ἱμαντ-*), a thong, + *λόφος*, a crest, ridge.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the subfamily *Himantolophinæ*, having the cephalic spine knob-like at the end and surmounted by a thong-like appendage, whence the name.

Himantopus (hī-man'tō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. *ἱμαντοπους*, the stilt, < *ἱμας* (*ἱμαντ-*), a thong, + *ποῦς* = E. *foot*.] A genus of wading birds related to the avosets, having extremely long slender legs, three-toed feet, and exceedingly slender bill; the stilts. *H. melanopterus* is the black-winged stilt of Europe. *H. nigricollis* is the black-necked stilt of America.

Himatega (him-a-tē'gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱματηγός*, loaded with apparel (taken as equiv. to 'tunicated'), < *ἱμα(τ-)* for *εἱμα(τ-)*, dress, a garment, clothing, apparel (see *himation*), + *ἠγεῖσθαι*, < *ἄγειν*, lead.] A theoretical group of animals, representing a supposititious stage of evolution, intermediate between *Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata*. The nearest actual representatives of such a stage are the asciidians.

himation (hi-mat'i-on), *n.*; pl. *himatia* (-ä). [Gr. *ἱμάτιον*, in form a dim. of *ἱμα(τ-)* for *εἱμα(τ-)*, a dress, garment, clothing, < *ἐννύναι*, dress, clothe: see *vest* and *wear*[1].] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a rectangular piece of woolen stuff, usually five or six feet wide and twice as long, worn



Front and Side Views of Himation, showing two usual methods of wearing it. (From the frieze of the Parthenon.)

wrapped about the body in different ways, according to the taste of the wearer, either as an outer garment over the tunic, by both sexes, or at times, by men, as the sole garment. The himation was often made of fine stuff, and richly embroidered.

His *himation* [that of Zeus at Olympia], also of gold, was enriched with a design of figures and lilies.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 123.

Himiarite (him'i-a-rīt), *a.* Same as *Himyarite*.

himming, *n.* See *hemming*[2].

himp†, *v. i.* [Not found except in the passage quoted and in a manuscript note referred to by Halliwell; prob. a mere orig. misprint for *limp*.] To limp. *Davies*.

Lame of one leg, and *himping* all his dayes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 203.

himpne†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hymn*. *Chaucer*.

himself (him-self'), *pron.*; pl. *themselves* (them-selvz'). [(*a*, *b*) < ME. *himself*, usually and orig. as two words, *him self*, *him selve*, etc., < AS. *him selfum*, dat. sing. masc. or neut.; (*c*) ME. *him self*, *himselve*, *him selven*, < AS. *him selfum*, dat. pl., nom. sing. *he self*, gen. *his selfes*, etc.; being the pron. with agreeing adj. *self*, as also in *herself*, *themselves*, *myself* (for *meself*), *thyself* (for *theeself*), etc.; the dative (objective or dative of reference), being the most frequent, has become the exclusive form: see *he*[1] and *self*.] (*a*) An emphatic or reflexive form of the third personal pronoun masculine, either nominative or objective. In the nominative it is always used, for emphasis, in apposition to *he* or to a noun, usually expressed, but sometimes only understood; in the objective it is used alone or in apposition to *him* or to a noun: as, *he himself* did it; it was *himself* (*he himself*) that did it; *he* did it for *himself*, or for *the man himself*; let *him* do it *himself*; *he* came to *himself*.

Then Ector, *hym* owne *selfe* ordant belyue,
The last batell to lede of his lege pepull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6237.

And for *himself himself* he must forsake;
Then where is truth, if there be no self-trust?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 157.

He clash'd
His iron palms together with a cry;
Himself would tilt it out among the lads.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

(*b*†) The neuter similarly used. Now *itself*. (*c*†) The dative (objective) plural, similarly used. Now *themselves*.

Enuyos hert *hym-selue* fretys,
And of gode werky[s] *hym-selue* lettys.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 47.

himselve†, **himselven**† *pron.* Obsolete variants of *himself*. *Chaucer*.

Himyaric (him-yar'ik), *a.* [< *Himyar* (see def. of *Himyaritic*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Himyaritic*.

Himyarite (him'ya-rīt), *a.* [Also *Himiarite*; < *Himyar* (see def. of *Himyaritic*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Himyaritic*.

The traveller [Charles Huber] was fortunate enough to make the second known discovery of *Himiarite* inscriptions, of which there were nine. *Science*, V. 134.

Himyaritic (him-ya-rit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Himyarite* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the former people of southwestern Arabia, or Yemen (said to be called *Himyarites*, after an ancient king Himyar; now more often known as *Sabæans*), and to the remains of their civilization, consisting of extensive ruins, with numerous inscriptions (the oldest, from long before our era); Sabæan. Also *Himyaric*, *Himyarite*.

One of these intermediate alphabets, the Sabean or *Himyaritic*, which supplies the direct ancestral type of the Ethiopic, has been obtained from numerous inscriptions found near Aden, and in other parts of southern Arabia. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 337.

II. *n.* The former language of southwestern Arabia, especially of the inscriptions referred to above. It was an Arabic dialect, more nearly akin to Abyssinian than is the classical Arabic; it has been crowded out of existence by the latter.

hin (hin), *n.* [L.L., < Gr. *iv*, *εἰν*, *ἰν*, Heb. *hīn*, said to be of Egyptian origin.] A liquid measure of the ancient Egyptians and Hebrews. The Egyptian hin was certainly about 0.45 liter, or nearly one United States pint, as is shown by the weight and by numerous extant standards. The Hebrew hin was probably about 6 liters, or 1.6 United States gallons.

Just balances, just weights, a just ephah, and a just *hin* shall ye have. Lev. xix. 36.

hinau-tree (hin'ou-trē), *n.* An evergreen tree, *Elæocarpus dentatus*, a native of New Zealand. It attains a height of 30 or 40 feet, and the wood is said to be valuable in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

hinch (hinch), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To be stingy; be miserly; grudge. [Prov. Eng.]

These Romaines . . . did, lyke louing fathers to their countrey, bring in their mony and goodes, without *hinching* or pinching, to reliefe the charges of their common welth. *Ep. Aylmer*, Harborough for Faithful Subjects [(1559), sig. O, iv.

hinchboy†, *n.* Same as *henchboy*.

hinchman†, *n.* An obsolete form of *henchman*.

hinch-pinch† (hinch'pinch), *n.* A certain Christmas game.

Hynch pynch and laugh not, coale under candlesticke, friar Rush, and wo-penny hoe.
Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603. (*Nares.*)

Pinse morille [F.], the game called *Hinch pinch* and laugh not. *Cotgrave.*

hind[1] (hīnd), *n.* [< ME. *hind*, *hinde*, *hynde*, < AS. *hind* = D. *hinde* = MLG. *hinde* = OHG. *hintā*, MHG. *hinde*, G. *hinde*, now with added fem. suffix, *hindin* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *hind*, a hind; perhaps from the verb repr. by Goth. *hinthan*, take, catch, of which AS. *huntian*, E. *hunt*, is a secondary form: see *hunt* and *hand*, *hend*[1], *hent*[1].] 1. The female of the red deer or stag in and after its third year: correlative to *hart* for the male.

As we came frae the *hynd* hunting,
We heard fine music ring.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 183).

The dove pursues the griffin; the mild *hind*
Makes speed to catch the tiger.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

2. One of various fishes of the family *Serranidæ* and genus *Epinephelus*, as *E. drummond-hayi*, a grouper of the Gulf coast of the United States.

hind[2] (hīnd), *n.* [The *d* is excrescent, as in *bound*, *sound*, etc.; < ME. *hine*, *hyne*, a domestic, servant (man or woman), a sing. developed < AS. *hīna*, ONorth. *hīne*, pl., glossing L. *domesticus*, a modified form, with added pl. suffix *-e*, of AS. *hīwan*, ONorth. *hīwæ*, also written *hīgan*, ONorth. *hīgo*, *hīgu*, domestics, servants, collectively household, family; gen. *hīwena*, contr. *hīna*, ONorth. *hīgna*, as in *hīna-ealdor*, master of a household, ONorth. *fader hīgna*, paterfamilias; pl. of unused **hīwa*, > ME. *hewe*, one of a household or family, a servant: see *hewe*.] A laboring man attached to a household; an agricultural laborer; a peasant; a farm-servant; a rustic. [Archaic.]

Both man and womman, child and *hyne* and page.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 226.

Pleased she look'd on all the smiling land,
And view'd the *hinds*, who wrought at her command.
Crabbe, Works, I. 104.

hind[3] (hīnd), *a.*; superl. *hindmost*, *hindermost*. [A mod. 'positive' from the compar. *hinder*, < ME. *hindere*, *hindre*, a. (ME. *hind*, adv., only once): see *hinder*, *a.*] Pertaining to, constituting, or including the rear or posterior extremity, as of a body or an object; backward; posterior: opposed to *fore:* as, the *hind* toe of a bird; the *hind* feet of a horse; the *hind* part of an animal.

The stag
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,
And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

Hind. An abbreviation of *Hindu*, *Hindustan*, and *Hindustani*. In the etymologies of this dictionary it stands only for *Hindustani*.

hindberry (hīnd'ber[/]i), *n.*; pl. *hindberries* (-iz). [< ME. **hindberie* (not found), < AS. *hind-berie*, *-berige*, *-berge* (= D. *hennebezie* = OHG. *hintperi*, MHG. *hintbere*, assimilated *himper*, G. *himbeere* = Dan. *hindbær* = Sw. *hindbär*), raspberry, < *hind*, a hind, + *berie*, berry: see *hind*[1] and *berry*[1].] A European plant of the genus *Rubus* (*R. Idæus*), a wild variety of the raspberry.

The scarlet hypp, and the *hind-berry*,
And the nut that hung frae the hazel-tree.
Hogg, Kilmeny.

hind-brain (hīnd'brān), *n.* The metencephalon.

hind-calf† (hīnd'kăf), *n.* A hind of the first year. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scot., p. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

Hinde Palmer's Act. See *act*.

hinder[1] (hīn'dėr), *a.* [< ME. *hindere*, *hindre*, a., < AS. **hindera* (not found except as in comp.) (= OHG. *hintaro*, *hindaro*, MHG. G. *hinterer* = Icel. *hindri*), a., hinder, < *hinder*, adv., back, behind, down, = OHG. *hintar*, MHG. *hinter*, *hinder*, G. *hinter* = Goth. *hindar*, prep., behind; orig. neut. acc. compar. in *-der* (= *-ther*, *-ter*, as in *ne-ther*, *af-ter*, etc.) from the base *hin-* in AS. *heon-an*, E. *hen*[2], *hen-ce*, q. v., AS. superl. *hin-du-ma*, hindmost (see *hindmost*), and in AS. *hind-an*, at the back, behind, *be-hindan*, behind (see *behind*), = OHG. *hintana*, MHG. *hinden*, G. *hinten*, adv., behind, = Goth. *hindana*, prep., behind, beyond (the base *hind-* in these forms being due to the compar. regarded as *hind-er*, etc.): see *hen*[2], *hence*, and *behind*. Hence the later positive *hind*[3], and the verbs *hinder*[1], *hinder*[2].] Pertaining to the rear; being or coming after; latter: same as *hind*[3], which is a modern form, now more common.

And zit at Constantynoble is the *hyndre* partye of the Heed of John the Baptist. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 107.

Abner with the *hinder* end of the spear smote him under the fifth rib. 2 Sam. ii. 23.

The Beaver is as big as an ordinary water dog, but his legs exceeding short. His foot is like a dogs, his *hinder* feet like a Swans. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 124.

hinder[1] (hīn'dėr), *v. t.* [< *hinder*, *a.* Cf. *hinder*[2], *v.*] To go backward. [Prov. Eng.]

hinder[2] (hin'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *hinderen*, *hindren*, < AS. *hindrian* (= OFries. *hinderia* = D. *hinderen* = OHG. *hindarōn*, *hinderen*, MHG. G. *hindern* = Icel. *hindra* = Sw. *hindra* = Dan. *hindre*, hinder), < *hinder*, adv., back, behind: see *hinder*[1] and *hind*[3].] I. *trans.* To hold or keep back; prevent from moving or proceeding; stop; interrupt; obstruct; check; impede; retard: as, to *hinder* one from entering; their march was *hindered* by fallen trees. It denotes either partial or complete obstruction, according to the context.

Mony woundit tho weghis & warpit to ground,
Mony shalke thurgh shot with there sharpe gere,
And myche *hyndrit* the hepe with there hard shot.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6781.

How hard were my hert, to hold hym as freud,
That so highly me *hyndret*, & my hate seruet!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9268.

Dronkennesse hurteth thy honestye, and *hyndreth* thy good name. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

The euill and vicious disposition of the braine *hinders* the sounde iudgement and discourse of man with busie & disordered phantasies. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 14.

Them that were entering in ye *hindered*. Luke xi. 52.

Advance your lady;
I dare not *hinder* your most high preferment.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke.*

My tears must stop, for every drop
Hinders needle and thread!
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

Everything has been done that inherited depravity could do, to *hinder* the promise of Heaven from its fulfilment. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Century, p. 25.

=Syn. To delay, oppose, prevent, obstruct, embarrass.

II. *intrans.* To be an obstacle or impediment; stand in the way.

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander . . . may be written. *Dryden.*

hinderance, *n.* See *hindrance*.

hinder-end (hīn'dėr-end'), *n.* 1. Extremity; termination; ludicrously, the buttocks. [Scotch.]

Ye preached us . . . out o' this new city o' refuge afore our *hinder-end* was well hafted in it.
Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

2. *pl.* Refuse of grain after it is winnowed; chaff. [Prov. Eng.]

hinderer (hin'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *hinderer*, *hindrer* (= MHG. *hinderære*, G. *ver-hinderer*); < *hinder*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hinders.

The bright sonne stont aboue
Which is the *hinderer* of the night,
And fortherer of the daies light.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

I am rather a *hinderer* than a furtherer of the commonweal. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 259.

hinderest†, *a. superl.* [< ME. *hinderest* (= OHG. *hintarōst*, *hindarōst*, MHG. *hinderst*), superl.; < *hinder*[1] + *-est*[1].] Hindmost.

Thei kepte hem-self all-ther *hinderest* for to diffende the other that feyntly were horsed that myght no faster go than a paas. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 446.

Evere he rood the *hyndreste* of the route.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 622.

hinderlans, **hinderlets**, *n. pl.* See *hinderlins*.

hinderling† (hin'dėr-ling), *n.* [< ME. *hinderling*, < AS. *hinderling*, mentioned only in the (Latin) laws of Edward the Confessor as a proverbial term of angry contempt, implying a person devoid of all honor, < *hinder*, hinder, behind, back, + *-ling:* see *hinder*[1] and *-ling*[1].] Same as *hildung*.

hinderlins (hin'dėr-linz), *n. pl.* [Sc.; < *hinder*[1] + *-lins*, i. e. *-lings:* cf. *backlins*, *backlings*, *adv.* Other Sc. forms, *hinderlets*, *hinderliths*, appear to be adapted to *lith*, a joint, division: see *lith*. Cf. ME. *hindermore*, the hinder parts.] The hinder parts; the buttocks; the posteriors. Also *hinderlans*, *hinderlands*, *hinderlets*.

We downa bide the coercion of gude braidclaith about our *hinderlands*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

hindermore† (hīn'dėr-mōr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *hindermore;* < *hinder*[1] + *-more*.] **I.** *a.* Hinder.

II. *n.* The hinder parts. *Wyclif.*

hindermost (hīn'dėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *hinder*[1] + *-most:* cf. *hindmost*.] Same as *hindmost*.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindermost*. Gen. xxxiii. 2.

hinder-night (hin'dėr-nīt), *n.* Last night; yesternight. [Scotch.]

I dream'd a dreary dream this *hinder night*.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

hind-foremost (hīnd'fōr'mōst), *adv.* Hind side before. [Rare.]

The tall girl snatched the bonnet and put it on her own head *hind-foremost* with a grin.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

hind-gut (hīnd'gut), *n.* See *gut*.

hindhand (hīnd'hand), *n.* The hinder part of a horse; the part behind the head, neck, and fore quarters.

hindhead (hīnd'hed), *n.* The back part of the head; the occiput: opposed to *forehead*.

If they [noses are R... ...hed high and strong, they are generally associated with a less developed forehead and a larger *hindhead*. *Quarterly Rev.*

The eyes of many ... ...his forehead, not in his *hindhead*. ...son, The American Scholar.

Hindi (hin'dē ...) Also *Hindee*, *Hindoee*, etc.; Hind. Pers. Arab. etc., *Hindī*, Indian, < Pers. *Hind*, India. Cf. *Hindu*, *Hindustani*.] 1. A modern dialect of northern India, differing from Hindustani in being a purer Aryan dialect. See *Hindustani*, *Indian*.—2. A native of India.

Whatever live Hindú fell into the King's hands was pounded ... under the feet of elephants. The Musalmáns who were *Hindis* (country-born) had their lives spared. *Amir Khosrú*, in Elliot's Hist. India, III. 539.

Hindley's screw. See *screw*.

hindmost (hīnd'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *hind*³ + *-most*; cf. *hindermost*; in form as if < ME. **hindemest* (only *hinderest*, q. v., is found), < AS. **hindemest* (not found) (= Goth. *hindumists*), hindmost, a double superl., < *hindema* (= Goth. *hinduma*), superl., < *hind-e-* (see *hind*³) + superl. *-ma*. Cf. *aftermost* and *foremost*, similarly formed.] Furthest at the back or rear; backmost; hindermost: a superlative of *hind*³.

When their guide
Growes to be weary, and can lead no more,
He that was *hindmost* coms and swims before.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Even there the *hindmost* of their rear I slay.
Pope, Iliad, xi.

Hindoo, Hindooism, etc. See *Hindu*, etc.

hindrance, hinderance (hin'drans, -dėr-ans), *n.* [< *hinder*², *v.*, + *-ance*.] That which hinders or stops progression or advance; impediment; obstruction.

hindsight (hīnd'sīt), *n.* Backward sight or perception; knowledge or comprehension of what is past; afterthought: humorously opposed to *foresight*. [Recent.]

Then, in his opinion, the country will come to its senses. But how much wiser it would be to act on foresight instead of *hindsight!* *The American*, VII. 319.

Hindu (hin'dö or hin-dö'), *n.* and *a.* [< Hind. Pers., etc., *Hindū*, an inhabitant of India, < *Hind*, India: see *Indian*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Properly, one of that native race in India descended from the Aryan conquerors. Their purest representatives belong to the two great historic castes of Brahmans and Rajputs. Many of the non-Aryan inhabitants of India have been largely Hinduized. The Hindus speak various dialects derived from Sanskrit, as Hindi, Hindustani, Bengali, Marathi, etc. More loosely, the name includes also the non-Aryan inhabitants of India.

2. One of the natives of India professing the doctrines of Hinduism.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hindus, their languages, or Hinduism.

Also spelled *Hindoo*.

Hinduism (hin'dö-izm), *n.* [< *Hindu* + *-ism*.] The religion professed by a large part of the inhabitants of India. It is a development of the ancient Brahmanism, influenced by Buddhistic and other elements. Its forms are numerous and very various. Also spelled *Hindooism*.

India, the home of a population consisting roughly of 150 millions of men professing various shades of *Hinduism*, and of 40 millions of Mahommedans.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 189.

Hinduize (hin'dö-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hinduized*, ppr. *Hinduizing*. [< *Hindu* + *-ize*.] To render Hindu in character or institutions. Also spelled *Hindooize*.

Some *Hinduized* nations who have retained their original Dravidian speech. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 45.

Hindustani (hin-dö-stän'ē), *a.* and *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *Hindūstānī*, lit. of or belonging to Hindustan, < Hind. Pers. *Hindūstān*, the land of the Hindus, < *Hindū*, Hindu (< *Hind*, India: see *Indian*), + *stān*, place.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the language called *Hindustani*: as, a *Hindustani* word. See II.

II. *n.* One of the languages of Hindustan, a form of Hindi which grew up in the camps of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, since the eleventh century, as a medium of communication between them and the subject population of central Hindustan. It is more corrupted in form than Hindi, and abounds with Persian and Arabic words. It is the official language and means of general intercourse throughout nearly the whole peninsula. Also called *Urdu*. [In the etymologies of this dictionary *Hindustani* words are preceded by the abbreviation "Hind.," *Hindi* words by that name unabbreviated. As a rule Hindustani words not of Persian or Arabic origin are of the Hindi stock.]

Also spelled *Hindoostanee*.

hindward, hindwards (hīnd'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *hind*³ + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the posterior extremity. [Rare.]

The thorax has two furrows, which converge slightly *hindward*. *Walker*.

hindward (hīnd'wärd), *a.* [< *hindward*, *adv.*] Posterior; in the rear. [Rare.]

Through those brogues, still tattered and beborn,
His *hindward* charms gleam an unearthly white.
Coleridge, Sonnet on the House that Jack Built.

hindweed (hind'wēd), *n.* The bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

hinet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hind*².

hineberry†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hindberry*.

hing¹ (hing), *v.* A dialectal variant of *hang*.

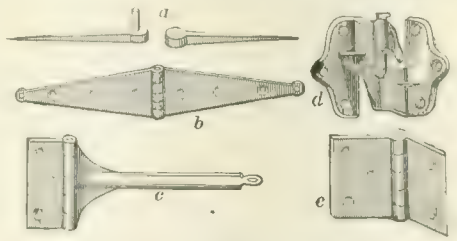
O Salvatour! O Jesse, floure so kynde,
Of oon for everichon that list be borne,
And for us *hinge*, a crowne usyng of thorne!
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

His bonnet stood ance fu' fair on his brow, . . .
But now he lets 't wear ony way it will *hing*.
Lady Grisell Baillie, Were na my Heart Licht.

hing² (hing), *n.* [< Hind. *hing*.] An East Indian name for asafetida.

I went from Agra to Satagam in Bengal, in the company of 180 boats laden with salt, opium, *hinge*, lead, carpets, and divers other commodities.
R. Fitch (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 194).

hinge (hinj), *n.* [With reg. change of *e* to *i* before *ng*, and with assibilation of hard *g* to *j* ("soft *g*"), as in *singe*; < ME. *henge* (= LG. *henge* = MD. *henghe*, *hanghe*, a hinge, hook, handle), also dim. *hengel*, *hengle* (> E. dial. *hingle*, q. v., = MD. *henghel*, a hook, D. *hengel*, an angling-rod, = G. dial. *hängel*, a joint, a hook, G. *henkel*, handle, ring, ear, hook); with diff. term., E. dial. *hingin* (= MD. *henghene*), a hinge, and MD. *henghsel*, D. *hengsel* = Dan. *hængsel*, a hinge, handle; < ME. *hengen* (= MD. *henghen* = G. *hängen* = Icel. *hengja*—whence prob. the ME. form), hang; a secondary form of *hangen*, hang: see *hang*. For an older name for 'hinge,' see *har*¹.] **1.** An artificial movable joint; a device for joining two pieces in such a manner that one may be turned upon the other; the articulation of a door, gate, shutter, lid, etc., to its support, or of two equally movable parts, as of a fire-screen, to each other. A metallic hinge for a door or the like consists of the two *leaves* or *straps*, the *knuckle* or rounded and perforated projection in alternate parts at their inner ends, by which they are joined, and the *pin* or *pintle* which passes through the knuckle and on which the hinge turns.



Hinges.

a, hook-and-eye or gate hinge; *b*, strap-hinge; *c*, cross-garnet hinge; *d*, blind or self-shutting hinge; *e*, butt-hinge or fast-joint butt.

The gate self-open'd wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton*, P. L., v. 255.

2. A natural movable joint; an anatomical articulation turning in a single plane, as that of the knee or of a bivalve shell. See *hinge-joint*, and cut under *bivalve*.

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant *hinges* of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

3. Figuratively, that on which anything depends or turns; a cardinal or controlling principle, rule, or point.

We usually call reward and punishment the two *hinges* upon which all government turns.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

My honoured Mother, she who was the heart
And *hinge* of all our learnings and our loves.
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

4†. One of the cardinal points, north, south, east, or west.

Nor slept the winds
Within their stony caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four *hinges* of the world.
Milton, P. R., iv. 415.

5. In *entom.*, the cardo or basal part of the maxilla. See cut under *Insecta*.—**Blank hinge**, a hinge which permits the door to swing open in either direction. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Butt-and-strap hinge**, a hinge of which one side carries a strap and the other a butt.—**Butt-hinge.** Same as *butt*², 4.—**Cross-tail hinge**, cross-tailed **hinge.** Same as *garnet-hinge*.—**Dovetail hinge**, a hinge the attaching parts of which spread out like a dove's tail, and are narrower at their point of juncture than at the outer edges.—**Gooseneck hinge.** Same as *gooseneck*.—**Off the hinges**, in a state of disorder or irregularity.

I find that Matters are much *off the Hinges* 'twixt the King of Denmark and his Town. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 1.

Rising hinge, a hinge having a spiral groove winding about the knuckle, by the action of which the door is lifted as it swings open, and thus clears the carpet.—**Strap-hinge**, a hinge carrying a long band of metal on each side, by which it is secured to the door and to the post.

hinge (hinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hinged*, ppr. *hinging*. [< *hinge*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with hinges; join by means of hinges, literally or figuratively.

The soul is too nicely and keenly *hinged* to be wrenched without mischief. *D. G. Mitchell*, Reveries of a Bachelor.

2. To bend the hinge or hinges of. [Poetical.]

Be thou a flatterer now, and . . . *hinge* thy knee.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

3. Figuratively, to cause to depend: as, to *hinge* one's acceptance upon some future event.

II. *intrans.* To stand, depend, or turn on or as if on a hinge: chiefly figurative.

The vulgar should be particularly regarded, whose behaviour in civil life is totally *hinged* upon their hopes and fears. *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

All such objections *hinge* on the question whether we really know how old the world is, and at what periods the various forms of life first appeared.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 314.

hinge-band (hinj'band), *n.* The strap of a hinge.

hinge-joint (hinj'joint), *n.* In *anat.*, an articulation admitting of motion in only one plane; a ginglymus. The elbow-joint is a good example.

hinge-line (hinj'līn), *n.* The margin of either valve of a bivalve mollusk which is hinged and bears the ligament, and also the cardinal teeth if there are any.

hinge-pillar (hinj'pil″ăr), *n.* That side of the frame of the door of a carriage which supports the hinge. It corresponds to the hinging-post of the door of a house.

hinge-pin (hinj'pin), *n.* A pin or pintle which fastens together the parts of a hinge.

The distance from the face of the breech-action to the *hinge-pin* has been considerably shortened.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 215.

hinger†, *n.* [Var. of *hanger*.] A hanging; a curtain.

I'll put gowd *hingers* roun' your cage,
And siller roun' your wa'.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 171).

hinge-tooth (hinj'töth), *n.* One of the cardinal teeth of a bivalve mollusk, entering into the hinge of the valves. See cut under *bivalve*.

hinging-post (hin'jing-pōst), *n.* The swinging-post of a gate or door.

hingle (hing'gl), *n.* [< ME. *hengle*, *hengel*, dim. of *henge*, hinge: see *hinge*.] A hinge; a hook. [Prov. Eng.]

hingra (hing'grä), *n.* [Hind. *hing*, asafetida: see *hing*².] An adulterated or impure asafetida sold in the Bombay bazaars. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

hink (hingk), *n.* [Prob. of LG. origin, < LG. *henk*, a hook, a handle, = G. *ge-henk*, hook, handle, belt, dim. *henkel*, hook, handle, etc.: see *hinge*.] A hook or twibill for reaping. *Loudon*.

hinniate† (hin'i-āt), *v. i.* [Improp. < L. *hinnire*, neigh: see *hinny*².] To neigh. *B. Jonson*.

hinnible (hin'i-bl), *a.* [< LL. *hinnibilis*, that neighs, < *hinnire* (> F. *hennir*), neigh: see *hinny*².] Neighing, or capable of neighing. [Rare.]

Men are rational, and horses *hinnible*. *Mansel*.

hinny¹ (hin'i), *n.*; pl. *hinnies* (-iz). [With dim. term. *-y*², < L. *hinnus*, fem. *hinna*, a mule from a stallion and a she-ass, distinguished from *gannus*, < Gr. γάννος, sometimes written γίννος, γίνος, and later ἴννος (without rough breathing, but appar. due to the L. *hinnus*), a stunted mule, from a mare and an ass.] A mule got from a she-ass by a stallion.

hinny² (hin'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hinnied*, ppr. *hinnying*. [Appar. an alteration of *whinny*, q. v., in simulation of the different but like imitative word L. *hinnire* (pres. ind. *hinnio*), neigh; cf. Hind. *hinhinana*, *hinna*, *hinsna*, bray, neigh, whine.] To neigh; whinny.

hinny³ (hin'i), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *honey*.

Nor Mountain-bee, wild bummin roves,
For *hinny* 'mang the heather.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, I. 34.

O, *hinny*, ay; I'se be silent or thou sall come to ill.
Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

hinoid (hin'oid), *a.* [Irreg. (with unorig. aspirate) < Gr. ἰς (*iv-*), a muscle or nerve, also strength (orig. *ϝς = L. *vis*, strength: see *vim* and *violent*), + εἶδος, form.] In *bot.*, having leaves the veins of which proceed entirely from

the midrib, and are parallel and undivided, as in the *Musaceæ* and *Zingiberaceæ*.

hinoideous (hi-noi'dē-us), *a.* [< *hinoid* + *-eous*.] Having a hinoid venation.

hint[1] (hint), *v.* [< ME. *hinten, hynten* (def. 1), var. of *henten*, lay hold of, seize, catch: see *hent*[1]. The form *hent* has become obs. in E., while the var. *hint*, in a deflected sense, partly due to the noun *hint*, opportunity, etc., has assumed the appearance of another word, the etym. of which has been sought elsewhere. The relation of *hint* to *hent* is like that of *clinch* to *clench* or of *glint* to *glent*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay hold of; seize; snatch: a dialectal variant of *hent*[1].—2. To suggest in an indirect manner; indicate by allusion or implication; give a hint of.

> Oft have you *hinted* to your brother peer
> A certain truth, which many buy too dear.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 39.
>
> Still rung these words in Wilfrid's ear,
> *Hinting* he knew not what of fear.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 23.

Perhaps one may venture to *hint* that the animal instincts are those that stand in least need of stimulation.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 168.

=Syn. 2. *Hint, Intimate, Suggest, Insinuate.* To *hint* is to convey an idea in the lightest possible manner, and especially by implication; to let one's thought be known in an indirect, hesitating or partial manner. To *intimate* is to convey one's meaning more plainly than by a hint, but still not directly or explicitly. *Suggest* has a somewhat wide range, often meaning essentially the same as *propose* or *remind* (one) *of*, and ranging down to the meaning of *hint:* as, to *suggest* a plan; to *suggest* more than one says. *Insinuate* is now generally used in a bad sense; when used in a good sense, it implies pains taken and delicacy of skill. *Hints* and *insinuations* are always covert, *intimations* often, *suggestions* rarely. An *innuendo* is a peculiarly dark, crafty, or mean insinuation.

II. *intrans.* To make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion.—**To hint at,** to allude to; refer to or suggest in a vague manner.

> One, in whom all evil fancies clung
> Like serpent eggs together, laughingly
> Would *hint at* worse in either.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

=Syn. *Allude* (to), *Refer* (to), etc. See *advert, v. i.*

hint[1] (hint), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hynt;* a var. of *hent*[1], *n.*; from the verb.] 1. An act of exertion; a snatch: as, in a *hint*, in a moment. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or Scotch.]—2. An opportunity; a fit time. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> Wherein of antres vast, and desarts idle,
> Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven,
> It was my *hint* to speak. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

3. A suggestion made indirectly; a covert suggestion or implication; an indirect indication, conveyed by speech, gesture, action, or circumstance, whether intentional or unintentional.

> I was very civilly entertained by him [the head priest among the Jews], and gave him several *hints* that I was desirous to take up my abode with him; but he would not seem to understand me.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 76.

Sometimes he [Chaucer] describes amply by the merest *hint*, as where the Friar, before setting himself softly down, drives away the cat. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 282.

=Syn. See *hint, v. t.*

hint[2] (hint), *adv.* [By apheresis from *ahint.*] Behind. [Scotch.]

hinterland (hin'tėr-land), *n.* [G., < *hinter*, back, + *land*, country.] Territory that lies back of and is tributary to a coast region or port.

> The province of Shantung is the *hinterland* of the very large harbor the Germans have seized.
> *Bulletin Amer. Geog. Soc.*, XXX 57.

hinting (hin'ting), *n.* Same as *henting*.

hintingly (hin'ting-li), *adv.* In a hinting manner; suggestingly.

hip[1] (hip), *n.* [< ME. *hipe, hupe, hype,* < AS. *hype* = D. *heupe*, formerly also *hupe, huppe* = OHG. *huf*, MHG. *huf*, G. *hüfte* (with excrescent *t*) = Icel. *huppr* = Sw. *höft* = Dan. *hofte* (after G.?) = Goth. *hups*, hip; perhaps = Gr. κύβος, the hollow above the hips (of cattle), appar. a particular use of κύβος, a die, cube (see *cube*). Cf. Lith. *kumpis*, fore quarter of pork. Cf. *hump* and *heap*.] 1. The projecting part of an animal formed by the side of the pelvis and the upper part of the femur, with the flesh covering them; the upper part of the thigh; the haunch. The most protuberant part is directly over the trochanter of the thigh-bone. In man the hip may be said to begin where the waist ends, with the arched upper border of the pelvis on each side, to extend the whole length of the pelvis, and to include the upper part of the thigh-bone, together with the soft parts covering this and the side of the pelvis.

> The whole quire hold their *hips*, and loffe.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1.
>
> Her elbows pinion'd close upon her *hips*.
> *Cowper*, Truth, l. 138.

2. The hip-joint.—3. In *entom.*, the coxa or first joint of an insect's leg.—4. In *arch.*: (*a*) The external angle at the junction of two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (*b*) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof meet. See cuts under *hip-roof* and *jack-rafter*.—**To have or catch on the hip,** to have or get the advantage over (one): a phrase borrowed probably from wrestlers.

> I'll *have* our Michael Cassio *on the hip*.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.
>
> Nay, now I know I *have* him *on the hip*,
> I'll follow it.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

hip[1] (hip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hipped*, ppr. *hipping*. [< *hip*[1], *n.*] 1. To sprain, gall, or injure the hip of. In the extract the sense is doubtful.

> His horse *hipped* with an old mothy saddle, and stirrups of no kindred. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

2. In *arch.*, to furnish with a hip: as, to *hip* a roof.—3. To throw (one's adversary) over the hip. *Davies.*

> And a prime wrestler as e'er tript,
> E'er gave the Cornish hug or *hipt*.
> *Cotton*, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 202.

hip[2], **hep** (hip, hep), *n.* [Different shortenings of reg. *heep;* < ME. *heepe, hepe* (*hēpe*), < AS. *heópe*, the fruit of the dogrose, also (ONorth. dat. *heope, heape*) a bramble, *heóp-brēmel*, hip-bramble, dogrose, = OS. *hiopo* = OHG. *hiufo*, MHG. *hiefe*, a bramble-bush. Origin unknown; not connected with OBulg. *shipŭkŭ*, Bulg. *shipŭk*, rose, Russ. *shipú*, Bohem. *ship*, a thorn, etc.] The fruit of the dogrose or wild brier, *Rosa canina* or *R. rubiginosa*.

> Sweet as is the brembre flour
> That bereth the reede *heepe*.
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 36.
>
> The oaks bear mast, the briars scarlet *hips*.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.
>
> Where thou shalt eat of the *hips* and haws,
> And the roots that are so sweet.
> *The West-Country Damosel's Complaint* (Child's Ballads, [II. 384).

Almost every autumn may be heard the remark that a hard winter is coming, for that the *hips* and haws are abundant. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 25.

hip[3] (hip), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hipped*, ppr. *hipping*. [< ME. *hippen, huppen, hyppen,* < AS. **hyppan* (= OD. *huppen* = OHG. **hupfen*, MHG. *hupfen, hüpfen*, G. *hüpfen*), hop, a secondary form of *hoppian*, ME. *hoppen*, E. *hop:* see *hop*[1].] To hop. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Hope cam *hippyng* after that hadde so ybosted
> How he with Moyses maundement hadde many men y-holpe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 59.
>
> And old wyves that myght evyll goo,
> They *hypped* on theyr staves.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 119).

hip[4], **hyp** (hip), *n.* [Abbr. of *hypochondria*[1], q. v.] A morbid depression of spirits; melancholy: usually in the plural.

> When his mind is serene, when he is neither in a passion, nor in the *hips* (solicitus), nor in liquor, then, being in private, you may kindly advise him.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 130.
>
> Heaven send thou hast not got the *Hyps*.
> How? Not a word come from thy lips?
> *Swift*, Cassinus and Peter.
>
> A little while ago thou wast all *hip* and vapour, and now thou dost nothing but patronise fun.
> *Miss Burney*, Camilla, vi. 10.

hip[4], **hyp** (hip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hipped, hypped, hipt*, or *hypt*, ppr. *hipping* or *hypping*. [< *hip*[4], *hyp*, *n.*] To render hypochondriac or melancholy: scarcely used except as in the participial adjective *hipped*. See *hipped*[2].

hip[5] (hip), *interj.* [A mere introductory syllable.] An exclamation used in applauding or giving the signal for applause: as, *hip, hip,* hurrah!

> There is no rising from it [dinner], but to toss off the glass, and huzza after the *hip! hip! hip!* of the toast giver. *Hone's Every-Day Book*, II. 12.

hip-bath (hip'bàth), *n.* A form of portable bath, intended for sitting in, so that only the hips and the lower part of the trunk are submerged. Also called *sitz-bath*.

hip-belt (hip'belt), *n.* Same as *hip-girdle*, 2.

hipberry (hip'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *hipberries* (-iz). The hip or fruit of *Rosa canina*, the dogrose.

hip-bone (hip'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *hepe-boon;* < *hip*[1] + *bone*[1].] The ischium, or inferior part of the pelvis on each side: loosely extended to the whole innominate bone which forms each side of the pelvis, and to the upper part of the thigh-bone. Also called *haunch-bone*.

> Woundyd sore and evyll be-gone,
> And broky[illegible] [illegible] bon.
> *MS. Cantab.*, Ll. ii. 38, f. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

hip-brier (hip'brī″ėr), *n.* The wild brier, *Rosa rubiginosa*. Also called *hip-rose*.

hip-girdle (hip'gėr″dl), *n.* 1. The pelvic arch or girdle. See *girdle*[1].—2. The sword-belt of the latter part of the fourteenth century, which passed diagonally from the waist on the right side and behind to the left hip: so named to distinguish it from the earlier sword-belt, which fitted closely around the waist. Also called *hip-belt*.

hip-gout (hip'gout), *n.* Sciatica.

hip-halt† (hip'halt), *a.* Lame; limping. *Halliwell.*

hip-hapet, *n.* [< *hip*[1] + *hap*[2].] A covering for the hips: a term of contempt.

> These clothes will never fadge with me: a pox o' this filthy vardingale, this *hip-hape!*
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, ii. 2.

hip-hop (hip'hop), *adv.* [< *hip*[3] + *hop*[1]; or a redupl. of *hop*[1], with usual weakening of first part.] With hopping gait. [Rare.]

> Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't
> Like Volscius, *hip-hop* in a single boot. *Congreve.*

hip-joint (hip'joint), *n.* The articulation of the femur or thigh-bone with the innominate bone or haunch-bone; the proximal articulation of the hind limb, corresponding to the shoulder-joint of the fore limb. The head of the femur is received into the acetabulum or cotyloid cavity at the junction of the ilium, ischium, and pubis, thus constituting a ball-and-socket joint, capable of movement in every direction, and uniting to a remarkable degree mobility with stability.—**Hip-joint disease.** See *disease*.

hip-knob (hip'nob), *n.* In *arch.*, a finial or other similar ornament placed on the top of the hip of a roof, or on the apex of a gable. When used upon timber gables, the lower part of the hip-knob generally terminates in a pendant. See cut under *hip-roof*.

hiplings†, *adv.* [< *hip*[1] + *-ling*[2].] By the hips.

> It was a woman child, stillborn, about two months before the just time, having life a few hours before; it came *hiplings* till . . . [the midwife] turned it.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 314.

hip-lock (hip'lok), *n.* In *wrestling*, a close grip, in which one of the contestants places a leg and hip in front of the other contestant, and attempts to push him over them to the ground.

> The Tartar broke the sash and shoulder hold, rushed in fiercely, caught him around the body, and, with a *hip-lock* and a tremendous heave, threw him over his head.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 373.

hip-molding, hip-mold (hip'mōl″ding, hip'-mōld), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding on the rafter that forms the hip of a roof. By some workmen the word is used to signify the back of a hip.

Hippa (hip'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, a horse, a sea-fish: see *hippus*.] The typical genus of the family *Hippidæ*. The Brazilian *H. emerita* is an example. The animals burrow in the sand. *H. talpoidea* is called *sand-bug* in the United States.

Sand-bug (*Hippa talpoidea*).

Hipparion (hi-pā'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἱππάριον, a pony, dim. of ἵππος, a horse: see *hippus*.] A genus of Miocene and Pliocene fossil horses, of the family *Equidæ*, having three toes, a median functional hoof with a false hoof on each side. The species are regarded as in the direct line of descent of the living horse; they were of comparatively small size, from that of a goat to that of an ass. *H. gracile* is an example. Also called *Hippotherium*. *Christol*, 1834.

Hipparitherium (hi-pā-ri-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἱππάριον, a pony (see *Hipparion*), + θήριον, a wild beast.] Same as *Anchitherium*. *Christol.*

Hippeastreæ (hip-ē-as'trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippeastrum* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, tribe *Amarylleæ*, established by Kunth in 1850, and typified by the genus *Hippeastrum*.

Hippeastrum (hip-ē-as'trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, a horse, + ἄστρον, a star; so called from the star-like mark on the corolla, and in allusion to the popular name *knight's-star lily*.] A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, tribe *Amarylleæ*, and type of Kunth's subtribe *Hippeastreæ*. They have an infundibuliform perianth with a short tube and with the faucial membrane deficient on the lower side, and an irregular limb. The stamens are unequal, declined, and unequally fixed; the ovary is 3-celled; the style 3-lobed or 3-cleft; the leaves are 2-ranked and narrow; the stem is fistulous; the bulbs are tunicate, and the flowers [illegible] to many-flowered umbel. About 50 species are known, natives of South America and the West Indies. They are known in cultivation as the *knight's-star lily* [illegible] many of the species being large and very showy. They comprise most of the plants of hothouses cultivated under the name of *Amaryllis*. *H. aulicum*, *H. equestre*, and *H. regium* are crimson, scarlet, or orange-red with a green

star. *H. reticulatum* is [illegible] red, veined with deeper red, and with a white [illegible]

hipped[1] (hipt), *p. a.* [*p. a.* of *hip*[1], *v.*, 1.] Having the hip sprained or dislocated.

hipped[2], **hypped** [illegible], *p. a.* [Pp. of a verb *hip*[4], *hyp*, scarcely used except in this form; < *hip*[4], *hyp*, *n.*: see *hip*[4], *v.*] Rendered melancholy; melancholy; mopish. Also spelled *hipt* and *hypt*.

It is observed by [illegible] among the University men [at Cambridge], that [illegible] of them are *Hypt*, as they call it: that is, [illegible] their brains, sometimes mopish, sometimes [illegible] the two different effects of the laziness and delay [illegible]

Dr. J. Edwards [died 1716], in Rep. of Camb. Antiq. Soc., 1878, p. 130. (*Skeat.*)

I have been to the last degree *hypped* since I saw you.
Spectator, No. 284.

And from the *hipp'd* discourses gather
That politics go by the weather.
M. Green, The Spleen.

hippelaph (hip'e-laf), *n.* [< NL. *hippelaphus*, q. v.] Same as *hippelaphus*.

hippelaphus (hi-pel'ạ-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱππέλαφος*, lit. 'horse-deer,' < *ἵππος*, horse, + *ἔλαφος*, a stag, deer.] The stag of India; the rusa deer: a large animal, supposed to be that described by Aristotle, and now known as *Rusa aristotelis* or *Cervus hippelaphus*. See *Rusa*.

hippety-hoppety (hip'e-ti-hop'e-ti), *adv.* [A dactylic variation of *hip-hop*.] Hopping and skipping: used by children: often abbreviated *hippety-hop*, and in that form used substantively.

Hippia (hip'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse (?).] A small genus of branching shrubs, belonging to the natural order *Compositæ* and tribe *Anthemideæ*, the type of Lessing's division *Hippieæ*. They have heterogamous heads, with the outer flowers pistillate, the inner staminate, sterile, and compressed, and slightly winged achenia; heads corymbose at the ends of the branches; flowers all yellow; and leaves alternate, pinnatifid or pinnatisected, rarely entire. The whole plant is odorous. Only 4 species are known, natives of South Africa.

hippian (hip'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hippia* + *-ian*.]
I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Hippidæ*.
II. *n.* One of the *Hippidæ*; a burrowing crab or sand-bug.

hippiater (hip-i-ā'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱππιατρός*, a farrier, veterinary surgeon, < *ἵππος*, a horse, + *ἰατρός*, a physician, surgeon, < *ἰᾶσθαι*, heal, cure: see *hippiatry*.] A farrier; a horse-doctor. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

hippiatric (hip-i-at'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱππιατρικός*, pertaining to farriery, < *ἱππιατρός*, a farrier: see *hippiatry*.] Pertaining or relating to farriery or veterinary surgery; veterinary.

hippiatry (hip-i-ā'tri), *n.* [Formerly also *hippiatrie*; < Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *ἰατρεία*, healing, medical treatment; cf. *hippiater*.] The art of curing diseases of the horse; veterinary surgery.

The horse pulled out his foot; and, which is a wonderful thing in *hippiatrie*, the said horse was thoroughly cured of a ringbone which he had in that foot.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 36.

Hippidæ (hip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippa* + *-idæ*.] A family of anomurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Hippa*, containing burrowing crabs of an elongate form, with the abdomen fitted for digging and the feet for swimming, and long plumose antennules. The species inhabit shallow water and burrow in sand, rapidly disappearing in it when uncovered. See cut under *Hippa*.

Hippidea (hi-pid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippa* + *-idea*.] A group of anomurous crustaceans constituted for the families *Hippidæ* and *Albuneidæ*. They have an ovate carapace and the abdomen composed of six segments (the fifth and sixth fused), the penultimate with a prominent pair of biramous lamellar appendages, and the terminal large.

Hippieæ (hi-pī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe or subtribe of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, established by Lessing in 1832, and employed by Grisebach in 1839 as a tribe of *Gentianaceæ*.

hippii, *n.* Plural of *hippius*.

hipping-hold, *n.* [E. dial., also *hipping-hawd*; < *hopping*, verbal n. of *hop*[3], + *hold*[1], *n.*; lit. a 'hopping-place,' i. e. 'stepping-place.'] A place where people stay to chat when they are sent on an errand; a loitering-place. *Bailey*; *Grose*.

hippings (hip'ingz), *n. pl.* [< *hip*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Cloths for infants; clouts. *Carlyle*. [Prov. Eng.]

hippish, hyppish (hip'ish), *a.* [< *hip*[4], *hyp*, + *-ish*[1].] Hypochondriac; moping.

By cares depress'd, in pensive *hippish* mood,
With slowest pace the tedious minutes roll.
Gay, Wine.

I mean to go myself to-morrow
Just to divert myself a little space,
Because I'm rather *hippish*.
Byron, Beppo, st. 64.

hippius (hi-pī'us), *n.*; pl. *hippii* (-i). [LL., < Gr. *ἱππειος*, of a horse, equestrian (applied in LGr. to a meter regarded as suited to cavalry movements), < *ἵππος*, a horse: see *hippus*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) An epitrite; a metrical foot consisting of four times or syllables, one of which is short, the other three being long. It is called *first* (⏑ – – –), *second* (– ⏑ – –), *third* (– – ⏑ –), or *fourth* (– – – ⏑) *hippius* or *epitrite*, according as the short is in the first, second, third, or fourth place respectively. See *epitrite*. (*b*) A Molossus (– – –); a metrical foot consisting of three long times or syllables. See *Molossus*.

hippo†, *n.* Same as *hypo*[1].

When he's neither in a Passion, nor in the *Hippo*, nor in Liquor. *Bailey*, tr. of Erasmus's Colloquies, I. 248.

Hippobosca (hip-ō-bos'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱπποβοσκός*, feeding horses (NL. taken as 'feeding on horses'), < *ἵππος*, horse, + *βόσκειν*, feed.] The typical genus of *Hippoboscidæ*. *H. equina* is a winged tick-fly of the horse: also *forest-fly*.

Hippoboscidæ (hip-ō-bos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippobosca* + *-idæ*.] A family of pupiparous dipterous insects, founded by Leach in 1817, containing both winged and wingless forms, which are parasitic upon various birds and quadrupeds, infesting the plumage or pelage; the forest-flies. The species are also known as *bird-ticks*, *sheep-ticks*, etc., and one of them is a tick-fly of the horse.

Hippobroma (hip-ō-brō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *βρῶμα*, food.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Lobeliaceæ*, the only species of which is *H. longiflora*, an herbaceous plant, a native of Jamaica and other West Indian islands. It is one of the most poisonous of plants; horses are said to be violently purged after eating it.

hippocamp (hip'ō-kamp), *n.* [< L. *hippocampus*: see *hippocampus*.] Same as *hippocampus*, 1.

Fair silver-footed Thetis that time threw
Along the ocean with a beauteous crew
Of her attending sea-nymphes (Jove's bright lamps)
Guiding from rockes her chariot's *hyppocamps*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

hippocampal (hip-ō-kam'pal), *a.* [< *hippocampus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the hippocampus of the brain.—**Hippocampal fissure or sulcus**, one of the largest and most constant of the fissures or sulci upon the surface of the brain, and corresponding to the elevation known as the *hippocampus*.—**Hippocampal gyrus**. See *gyrus*.

hippocampi, *n.* Plural of *hippocampus*.

Hippocampidæ (hip-ō-kam'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippocampus* + *-idæ*.] A family of syngnathous fishes, of the order *Lophobranchii*, typified by the genus *Hippocampus*; the sea-horses. They have a more or less prehensile finless tail, the head in the typical species set at an angle with the trunk, the snout tubular, and the body mailed as in the pipe-fishes. They are related to the pipe-fishes or *Syngnathidæ*. The general aspect is strikingly suggestive of the common form given to the knight in chessmen; some species, however, differ little in shape from ordinary pipe-fishes. The general attitude in swimming is erect. The males have a brood-pouch in which the eggs are developed. The sea-horses inhabit the ocean, and especially the warmer seas. The genus *Hippocampus*, which contains most species of the family, has a wide range, but the other genera are confined to the Pacific ocean.

Sea-horse (*Hippocampus heptagonus*). From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

Hippocampina (hip-ō-kam-pi-nä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Günther), < *Hippocampus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Hippocampidæ*.

Hippocampinæ (hip″ō-kam-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippocampus* + *-inæ*.] One of several subfamilies of the family *Hippocampidæ*, composed of the genera *Hippocampus* and *Acentronurus*.

hippocampine (hip-ō-kam'pin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hippocampidæ* or *Hippocampinæ*.

hippocampus (hip-ō-kam'pus), *n.*; pl. *hippocampi* (-pī). [L., a sea-horse, < Gr. *ἱππόκαμπος*, a mythical sea-monster, with horse's body and fish's tail, also in zoöl. the sea-horse, < *ἵππος*, horse, + *κάμπος*, a sea-monster.] 1. In *myth.*, a sea-horse with two fore feet and a body ending in the tail of a dolphin or other fish. The car of Neptune and those of other deities were drawn by such sea-horses. Representations of them are seen in Pompeian paintings, etc. Also *hippocamp*.
2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of sea-horses of the family *Hippocampidæ*.—3. In *anat.*, a raised curved trace or track on the floor of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Hippocampus major**, or *cornu Ammonis*, a curved elongated eminence along the whole extent of the floor of the middle or descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Hippocampus minor**, a longitudinal eminence on the floor of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain, expressing the projection into the ventricle of the calcarine sulcus: wrongly supposed to be peculiar to man.—**Pes hippocampi**, a collateral eminence at the junction of the two hippocampi of the brain, expressing collateral sulci.

Hippocastanaceæ (hip-ō-kas-tā-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1813), < *Hippocastanum* + *-aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, typified by the genus *Æsculus* (*Hippocastanum*). By Bentham and Hooker it was placed in the *Sapindaceæ*, tribe *Sapindeæ*; by many authors it is regarded as a suborder of *Sapindaceæ*. It was restored to ordinal rank by Radlkofer in 1888. It comprises trees or shrubs, with opposite or alternate, exstipulate, mostly compound leaves, and showy flowers. The flowers have 5 sepals, usually united into a 5-toothed campanulate or tubular calyx; 5 or 4 unequal, irregular, unguiculate, hypogynous petals; commonly 7 unequal stamens; 1 or more ovules in each cell; and thick and fleshy cotyledons. According to Durand this order includes the genera *Æsculus* and *Bileia*, the well-known horse-chestnuts.

Hippocastanum (hip-ō-kas'tā-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *κάστανα*, chestnuts.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees, founded by Tournefort in 1700, and the type of the *Hippocastanaceæ*. This name, however, is antedated by Linnæus's name *Æsculus*, by which the genus is now known. See *Æsculus*.

hippocephaloid (hip-ō-sef'ạ-loid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *εἶδος*, form.] A cast of certain fossil equivalve bivalves, especially *Trigonia*.

hippocras (hip'ō-kras), *n.* [Formerly also *hypocrass*, *hipocras*, *ipocras*; < F. *hippocras*, *hypocras*, a corrupt form repr. NL. *hippocraticum* (sc. *vinum*), an artificial name given in allusion to *Hippocrates*, a famous physician: see *Hippocratic*.] An old medicinal drink composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial. Also *hippocrass*.

And plaine water hath he preferred before the swete *hipocras* of the riche men. *J. Udall*, On Luke vii.

P. Stay, what's best to drink a mornings?
R. Ipocras, sir, for my mistress, if I fetch it, is most dear to her. *Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore.

Hippocratea (hip-ō-krā'tē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Hippocrates*, a famous physician: see *Hippocratic*.] A large genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous climbing shrubs, of the natural order *Celastrineæ*, and type of the tribe *Hippocrateæ*. They have a small 5-parted calyx; 5 narrow petals; usually 3 stamens, and a 3-celled ovary which is free or confluent with the disk, ripening into compressed, coriaceous 2-valved or indehiscent carpels, which are slightly connate at the base. The leaves are opposite, petioled, and entire or serrate; the flowers are greenish or white, and arranged in axillary panicles or cymes. About 60 species are known, natives of tropical Asia, Africa, Australia, America, and the Pacific islands. *H. comosa* of the West Indies produces oily seeds which are used like almonds. Well-preserved leaves of two species of *Hippocratea* have been found in the Miocene deposits of Styria and Bohemia.

hippocratead (hip-ō-krā'tē-ad), *n.* [< *Hippocratea*.] A plant of the tribe *Hippocrateæ*. *Lindley*.

Hippocrateæ (hip-ō-krā'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippocratea* (< L. *Hippocrates*: see *Hippocratic*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Celastrineæ* and typified by the genus *Hippocratea*. This tribe differs from the others of the *Celastrineæ* by having 3, rarely 2, 4, or 5, stamens inserted on the disk, and with complanate filaments; the anthers extrorsely dehiscent; the seeds exalbuminous; and the leaves often opposite. It is the same as the *Hippocrateaceæ* of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, and the *Hippocraticeæ* of Jussieu.

Hippocrates's sleeve. See *sleeve*.

Hippocratic (hip-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Hippocraticus*, < L. *Hippocrates*, < Gr. Ἱπποκράτης (see def.); the name means 'strong over horses,' or 'strong in horse' (cf. *ἱπποκρατεῖν*, be superior in cavalry), < *ἵππος*, horse, + *κράτος*, strength.] Of or pertaining to Hippocrates, a Greek physician, born about 460 B. C. and died in the fourth century B. C., called the "father of medicine."—**Hippocratic face** (*facies Hippocratica*), the expression which the features assume immediately before death, or in one exhausted by long sickness, great evacuations, or excessive hunger, threatening dissolution: so called from its being vividly described by Hippocrates. The nose is pinched, the eyes are sunken, the temples are hollow, the ears are cold or lead-colored, the skin of the forehead is tense and dry, the complexion is livid, and the lips are pendent, relaxed, and cold.

A sighing respiration, feeble and almost imperceptible pulse, the lines of the *face hippocratic*.
The Century, XXIII. 300.

Hippocratism (hi-pok'rā-tizm), *n.* [< L. *Hippocrates* (see *Hippocratic*) + *-ism*.] The doctrines or system of Hippocrates, who is regarded as the founder of the science of medicine. He avoided the extremes of empiricism and dogmatism, and laid especial stress upon observation and upon attention to regimen and diet.

Hippocrene (hip'ō-krēn or hip-ō-krē'nē), *n.* [L. *Hippocrene*, < Gr. *Ἱπποκρήνη*, a reading, in late manuscripts, for *ἵππου κρήνη*, the horse's fountain: *ἵππου*, gen. of *ἵππος*, horse; *κρήνη*, a fountain.] **1.** A spring on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, sacred to the muses, the waters of which are poetically held to possess the power of poetic inspiration.

> O for a beaker full of the warm South,
> Full of the true, the blushful *Hippocrene*.
> *Keats*, Ode to a Nightingale.

> Nor maddening draughts of *Hippocrene*,
> Like gleams of sunshine, flash between
> Thick leaves of mistletoe.
> *Longfellow*, Goblet of Life.

2 (hip-ō-krē'nē). [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of gastropod mollusks. *Oken*, 1817. (*b*) A genus of acalephs. *Mertens*, 1829.

hippocrepian (hip-ō-krē'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *κρηπίς*, a boot (shoe).] **I.** *a.* Like or likened to a horseshoe in shape; hippocrepiform: specifically applied to certain ectoproctous *Polyzoa* which usually have the lophophore prolonged into two lobes so as to be horseshoe-shaped, as well as to such a lophophore itself.

The lophophore resembles that of the *hippocrepian* Phylactolæmata in being produced into two arms.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 396.

Some of the scars show traces of the *hippocrepian* mark characteristic of Protopteris.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 94.

II. *n.* A polyzoan having these characteristics. See *Phylactolæmata*.

hippocrepiform (hip-ō-krep'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *Hippocrepis* + *-form*.] Shaped like a horseshoe.

Hippocrepis (hip-ō-krē'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *κρηπίς*, a boot (shoe).] A small genus of trailing or shrubby perennials, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, with unequally pinnate leaves, umbeliate heads of yellow flowers, which have the stamens free from the vexillum and the anthers uniform, and a sessile, many-ovuled ovary with an inflexed style: natives chiefly of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia; the horseshoe-vetches. *H. comosa*, the common horseshoe-vetch, is a native of England, and is so named from the shape of its crooked pods.

hippodame† (hip'ō-dām), *n.* [Misused in Spenser; the form reflects L. *Hippodamus*, < Gr. *Ἱπποδάμος*, the 'horse-tamer,' an epithet of Castor. Spenser was probably thinking of *hippocampus*, a sea-monster on which the sea-gods rode.] A sea-monster; a sea-horse.

The raging billowes . . . made a long broad dyke,
That his [Neptune's] swift charet might have passage wyde
Which foure great *Hippodames* did draw in temewise tyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 40.

Hippodameian (hip″ō-dā-mī'an), *a.* [(1) < L. *Hippodamia* or *Hippodameia*, also *Hippodame*, < Gr. *Ἱπποδάμεια* or *Ἱπποδάμη*, a fem. name (see def. 1), corresponding to *Ἱππόδαμος*, Hippodamus; (2) < Gr. *Ἱππόδαμος*, a masc. name: see def., and cf. *hippodame*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Hippodameia, daughter of Œnomaus, and the ancestress of the Atreidæ. She became the wife of Pelops as the reward of his victory over her father in a chariot-race, which he won by bribing the charioteer of Œnomaus. There are various versions of the legend. **2.** Of or pertaining to Hippodamus, a great Milesian architect and engineer of the fifth century B. C.

hippodrome (hip'ō-drōm), *n.* [< F. *hippodrome* = Sp. *hipódromo* = Pg. *hippodromo* = It. *ippodromo*, < L. *hippodromos*, < Gr. *ἱππόδρομος*, a race-course, < *ἵππος*, horse, + *δρόμος*, a course, running, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] **1.** In *classical antiq.*, a place, more or less embellished by art, in which horse-races and chariot-races were run and horses were exercised: sometimes applied to a modern circus.

In a fine lawn below my house, I have planted an *hippodrome*; it is a circular plantation, consisting of five walks; the central of which is a horse-course, and three rounds make exactly a mile.
Swift, Account of Monument to the Memory of Dr. Swift.

2. In *sporting slang*, a race or other athletic contest in which it is arranged beforehand that a certain contestant shall win; a mock or fraudulent race. [U. S.]

hippodrome (hip'ō-drōm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hippodromed*, ppr. *hippodroming*. [< *hippodrome*, *n.*] To conduct races, equestrian, pedestrian, or aquatic, or other contests, in which the result is prearranged by collusion between the managers and the contestants, in order to make gain through betting, etc.: in allusion to the prearranged or perfunctory races in a hippodrome or circus. [U. S.]

It is a treat to see the whole-souled energy of the young collegians [at foot-ball], and there never has yet been the slur of *hippodroming* cast upon any college contest.
New York Evening Post, Nov. 4, 1886.

Hippoglossinæ (hip″ō-glos-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippoglossus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pleuronectoid fishes, comprising species with a large mouth, well-developed acute teeth, and both the ventrals lateral and nearly equally developed. It comprises the halibut and the large-mouthed flounders of the northern seas.

Hippoglossus (hip-ō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of *Pleuronectidæ*, containing the halibut. The common halibut is *H. vulgaris*. *Cuvier*. See cut under *halibut*. Also written *Hypoglossus*.

hippogony (hi-pog'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *-γονία*, production: see *-gony*.] The pedigree or origin of a horse. *Davies*. [Rare.]

There was nothing supernatural in Nobs. His *hippogony*, even if it had been as the Doctor was willing to have it supposed he thought probable, would upon his theory have been in the course of nature, though not in her usual course. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxliv.

hippogriff, hippogryph (hip'ō-grif), *n.* [< F. *hippogriffe* = Sp. *hipogrifo* = Pg. *hippogrifo* = It. *ippogrifo*, < Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + LL. *gryphus* (Gr. *γρύψ*), a griffin: see *griffin*.] A fabulous creature, like a griffin, but with hoofs and other

Hippogriff. (After Tiepolo and Ingres.)

parts resembling a horse, apparently invented, in imitation of Pegasus, by the romancers of the middle ages, and furnished to their heroes as a means of transportation through the air.

So saying, he caught him up, and, without wing
Of *hippogrif*, bore through the air sublime.
Milton, P. R., iv. 542.

It reminded me of the Magician Atlantes on his *hippogriff*, with a knight trussed up behind him.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter iv.

hippogriffin (hip-ō-grif'in), *n.* Same as *hippogriff*.

hippogryph, *n.* See *hippogriff*.

hippolith (hip'ō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *λίθος*, stone.] A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse. *Smart*.

hippologist (hi-pol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *hippology* + *-ist*.] One who studies hippology.

Bourgelat, an advocate at Lyons and a talented *hippologist*, through his influence with Bertin, prime minister under Louis XV., was the first to induce the Government to establish a veterinary school. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 198.

hippology (hi-pol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of the horse.

The student (in the Leavenworth Cavalry School) is expected to complete a course of Military Art, including . . . field service, equitation, and *hippology*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 792.

hippomane† (hip'ō-mān), *n.* [< F. *hippomane* = Sp. *hipómanes* = Pg. *hippomanes* = It. *ippomane*, < L. *hippomanes*, < Gr. *ἱππομανές*, an Arcadian plant, appar. of the spurge kind, of which horses were supposed to be madly fond, or which made them mad; also, a small black fleshy substance on the forehead of a new-born foal, or a mucous humor that flows from a mare in heat, used as a philter; < *ἵππος*, horse, + *μανία*, madness, *μαίνεσθαι*, be mad.] **1.** A substance obtained from a mare or foal, used anciently as a philter or love-charm; hence, a love-potion; a philter or charm. Also *hippomanes*. — **2** (hi-pom'a-nē). [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, characterized by having small inconspicuous flowers of separate sexes, borne on long slender spikes. The female flowers are few, and placed singly at the base of the spike; the male flowers are in clusters, occupying the upper part. The male calyx is 2-parted, the female 3-parted; the male contains 2 to 4 stamens joined by thin filaments, the female a many-celled ovary crowned with from 4 to 8 styles. The fruit is a fleshy yellowish-green berry. *H. mancinella* is the manchineel-tree, a native of the West Indies. See *manchineel*.

Hippomaneæ (hip-ō-mā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippomane* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, established by Reichenbach in 1828, and typified by the genus *Hippomane*. It was adopted by Lindley in 1847, who gave it the following characters: ovule solitary, flowers apetalous in spikes, and bracts 1- to many-flowered. Not employed by Bentham and Hooker, who place the genus *Hippomane* in the tribe *Crotoneæ*.

hippomanes† (hi-pom'a-nēz), *n.* Same as *hippomane*, 1.

> The shepherd knows it well, and calls by name
> *Hippomanes* to note the mother's flame;
> This, gather'd in the planetary hour
> With noxious weeds, and spell'd with words of pow'r,
> Dire stepdames in the magick bowl infuse.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 446.

Hipponactean (hip″ō-nak-tē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *hipponacteus*, < Gr. *Ἱππωνάκτειος* (as n. *τὸ Ἱππωνάκτειον*, sc. *μέτρον*), pertaining to Hipponax, < *Ἱππώναξ* (*-ακτ-*), a Greek poet, lit. 'horse-ruler,' < *ἵππος*, horse, + *ἄναξ*, ruler, king.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Hipponax of Ephesus (sixth century B. C.), a Greek writer of iambic poetry, who was celebrated for his invective poems. — **2.** In *anc. pros.*, an epithet noting certain meters invented or introduced into Greek literature by Hipponax. — **Hipponactean distich, Hipponactean system,** a distich consisting of a trochaic dimeter and an iambic trimeter, both catalectic. — **Hipponactean meter, Hipponactean verse.** (*a*) A trochaic tetrameter catalectic, the next to the last time or syllable of which is long instead of short (– ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ – ⏑ | – – –), called on account of this intentional violation of rhythm *scazon* (halting or limping). See *scazon*. (*b*) An iambic trimeter acatalectic, of the kind called scazon and choliambus (literally, lame iambus), because the next to the last time or syllable is long instead of being short, as required by rhythm (thus, ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – – –).

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a Hipponactean meter or verse.

hipponosology (hip″ō-nō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + E. *nosology*, q. v.] Hippopathology.

hippopathological (hip-ō-path-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to hippopathology.

hippopathology (hip″ō-pā-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + E. *pathology*, q. v.] The pathology of the horse; the science of veterinary medicine.

Hippophaë (hi-pof'a-ē), *n.* [NL., < L. *hippophaës*, < Gr. *ἱπποφαές*, a plant, *Euphorbia spinosa* (Sprengel), found also in other forms, *ἱππόφεως*, *ἱπποφανές*, and *ἱππόφυές*, and (perhaps a diff. plant) *ἱππόφαιστον*; < *ἵππος*, horse, + *φαίνεσθαι*, shine (or *φύειν*, produce). The allusion is not clear.] A monotypic genus of shrubby plants, of the natural order *Elæagnaceæ*, confined to temperate Europe and Asia; the sallow-thorns. *H. rhamnoides* (the common sallow-thorn or sea-buckthorn), the only species, growing on the coasts and Alpine rivers of Europe, is a thorny shrub, preferring a sandy soil, but sometimes found on cliffs near the sea. It is occasionally cultivated in gardens, on account of its silvery leaves, which are linear-lanceolate. The berries, which are produced in great abundance, are yellow, contain one seed, and have an acid flavor. A fish-sauce is sometimes prepared from them, and the Tatars are said to make a jelly from them. Leaves and fruit of two extinct species of *Hippophaë* have been found in a fossil state in the Miocene lignites of Hesse at Salzhausen.

hippophagi (hi-pof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of *hippophagus*: see *hippophagous*.] Eaters of horse-flesh; specifically, a name given by Ptolemy to certain nomads, Scythians in central Asia and Sarmatians northeast of the Caspian sea, who fed on horse-flesh.

hippophagist (hi-pof'a-jist), *n.* [< *hippophagy* + *-ist*.] One who eats horse-flesh.

hippophagous (hi-pof'a-gus), *a.* [< ML. *hippophagus* (in pl. *hippophagi*, q. v.), < Gr. *ἱππο-φάγος* (Ptolemy), eating horses (see *hippophagi*), < *ἵππος*, horse, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on horse-flesh.

hippophagy (hi-pof'a-ji), *n.* [= F. *hippophagie*; as *hippophag-ous* + *-y*.] The practice of feeding on horse-flesh.

hippophile (hip'ō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *φίλος*, loving.] A horse-lover; one who is addicted to horses; a horse-fancier.

Next to impossible t[illegible] perfectly honest *hippophile*. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LIX. 534.

Hippopodiidæ [illegible]po-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippopodius* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic hydroids, tube[illegible]nusans, or *Siphonophora*, of the order [illegible], taking name from the genus *Hippopo[illegible]* and related to *Diphyida*, but having [illegible]ean two horseshoe-shaped swimming-bells, no polyp-stem, and no float. Also written *Hippopodidæ*.

Hippop[illegible] the [illegible]muning column has two rows of nectocalyces [illegible]ected on an upper lateral branch of the st[illegible] and female gonophores are grouped in cluste[illegible] the base of the nutritive polype.
Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 250.

Hippopodius (hip-ō-pō'di-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, horse, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of tubular medusans or calycophorans, giving name to the family *Hippopodiidæ*: same as *Gleba*, 2. *Quoy and Gaimard*, 1827.

hippopotami, *n.* Latin plural of *hippopotamus*.

hippopotamic (hip-ō-pot'a-mik), *a.* [< *hippopotamus* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the hippopotamus; hence, figuratively, ponderous.

Even with the masters of it, English prose was then still in the *hippopotamic* stage. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 477.

hippopotamid (hip-ō-pot'a-mid), *n.* One of the *Hippopotamidæ*.

Merycopotamus of the Miocene Fauna of the Sewalik Hills appears to have been a *Hippopotamid*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 320.

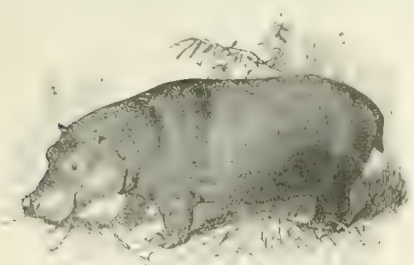
Hippopotamidæ (hip/ō-pō-tam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippopotamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of omnivorous mammals, of the order *Ungulata*, suborder *Artiodactyla*, series *Omnivora*, and superfamily *Hippopotamoidea*; the hippopotamuses. The technical characteristics are: the lower canines enlarged and tusk-like, the stomach non ruminant, only imperfectly septate, the odontoid process of the axis conical, the body massive and obese, the feet 4-toed and phalangigrade, the muzzle obtuse with superolateral nostrils, and the mammæ two in number and inguinal. The family is intermediate between swine and deer, but is much nearer the former; it is divided into *Hippopotaminæ* and *Chœropsinæ*.

Hippopotaminæ (hip-ō-pot-a-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippopotamus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Hippopotamidæ*, distinguished from *Chœropsinæ* by the depression of the skull and the prominence of the completed bony orbits. The only recent genus is *Hippopotamus*; a fossil genus is *Hexaprotodon*.

hippopotamine (hip-ō-pot'a-min), *a.* [< *hippopotamus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the hippopotamus; having the characters of the *Hippopotamidæ*.

Hippopotamoidea (hip-ō-pot-a-moi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippopotamus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mammals, containing only the *Hippopotamidæ*. *T. N. Gill*, 1872.

hippopotamus (hip-ō-pot'a-mus), *n.*; pl. *hippopotamuses*, *hippopotami* (-ez, -mī). [In earlier form contr. *hippotame*, q. v.; = F. *hippopotame* = Sp. *hipopótamo* = Pg. *hippopotamo* = It. *ippopotamo*, < L. *hippopotamus*, < Gr. ἱπποπόταμος, a river-horse, an irreg. formation arising from the earlier phrase name ἵππος ποτάμιος, where ποτάμιος is an adj. (< ποταμός, river), qualifying ἵππος, horse. Another name was ὁ ἵππος τοῦ Νείλου, 'the horse of the Nile.'] 1. An omnivorous ungulate pachydermatous mammal of the genus *Hippopotamus* or family *Hippopotamidæ*. The best-known species is the living African river-horse, *H. amphibius*. It has a thick and square head, a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs terminated by four toes, a short tail,



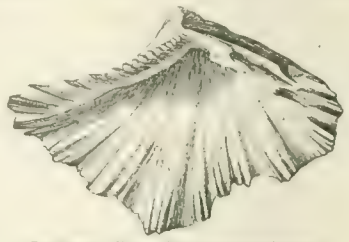
Hippopotamus amphibius.

two teats, skin about two inches thick on the back and sides, and no hair except at the extremity of the tail. The incisors and canines of the lower jaw are of great size and strength, the canines or tusks being long and curved forward. These tusks sometimes reach the length of two feet and more, and weigh upward of six pounds. It is chiefly on account of the tusks and teeth that the animal is killed, they being superior in hardness to ivory, and less liable to turn yellow. This hippopotamus inhabits nearly the whole of Africa; its flesh is eaten by the natives. It attains a length of about 14 feet, rarely more, and stands about 5 feet high. It delights in water, living in lakes, rivers, and estuaries, and feeding on water-plants, or on the herbage growing near the water. It is an excellent swimmer and diver, and can remain under water a considerable time. A much smaller and very different hippopotamus is the *Hexaprotodon liberiensis*. See *Charopsinæ*. There are several extinct species, of various genera.

The same river Nilus bringeth foorth another beast called *hippopotamus*, i. e., a river horse.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 25.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Hippopotamidæ*, characterized by the presence of only four lower incisors. *H. amphibius* is the only living species.—**Tailless hippopotamus**, the giant cavy or capibara.

Hippopus (hip'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, horse, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] 1. A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Tridacnidæ*, or giant clams, and very near *Tridacna* itself, having closed valves, two cardinal teeth, and a small byssus. *H. maculatus* of the Indian ocean is known as the *bear's-paw clam*. *Martini*, 1773; *Lamarck*, 1799.—2. A genus of acalephs: usually misspelled *Hippopas*. *Delle Chiaje*, 1838.



Bear's-paw Clam (*Hippopus maculatus*).

hippo-sandal (hip'ō-san/dal), *n.* [< Gr. ἵππος, horse, + σάνδαλον, sandal.] See the extract.

There are, however, some singular articles termed *hippo-sandals*, the use of which appears doubtful, but which were either attached to the horses' feet, or to a primitive kind of cart without wheels.
Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XVIII. 202.

Hippospongia (hip-ō-spon'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, horse, + σπογγιά, σπόγγος, a sponge: see *sponge*.] The genus of horny or fibrous sponges which contains the common bath-sponge or horse-sponge, *H. equina*. It is characterized by the thinness of its fibers and the labyrinthic character of the choanosome, in consequence of which the chief fibers have no regular radiate arrangement.

hipposteology (hi-pos-tē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἵππος, horse, + E. *osteology*.] The osteology of the horse.

hippotame†, *n.* [ME. corruptly *ipotayne*; < OF. *hippotame* = OIt. *ippotamo*, < L. *hippopotamus*, a hippopotamus: see *hippopotamus*.] A hippopotamus.

In that Contree ben many *Ipotaynes*, that dwellen somtyme in the Watre, and somtyme on the Lond; and thei ben half Man and half Hors, as I have seyd before; and thei eten men, whan thei may take hem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 268.

The *hippotame* that like an horse doth neigh.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 166).

Hippotherium (hip-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, horse, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil horses: a synonym of *Hipparion*. *Kaup*.

hippotigris (hip-ō-tī'gris), *n.* [Gr. ἱπποτίγρις, a (supposed) kind of tiger, < ἵππος, horse, + τίγρις, tiger.] 1. A classic name of the ass, from the stripes on the back and withers.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of striped African equids, containing the zebra, dauw, and quagga. *Hamilton Smith*.

hippotomical (hip-ō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [< *hippotomy* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to hippotomy.

hippotomist (hi-pot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *hippotomy* + *-ist*.] One who dissects horses, or is versed in the anatomy of the horse.

hippotomy (hi-pot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἵππος, a horse, + τομή, a cutting.] The dissection of horses; the anatomy of the horse.

Hippotraginæ (hip/ō-trā-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippotragus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of equine antelopes, of which the genus *Hippotragus* is the type.

Hippotragus (hi-pot'rā-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, horse, + τράγος, goat.] A genus of antelopes, typical of the subfamily *Hippotraginæ*, containing the African equine and sable antelopes. *H. equinus* and *H. niger*: synonymous with *Egocerus*. 2. The addax is sometimes misplaced in this genus. *Sundevall*.

Hipp's chronoscope. See *chronoscope*.

hippurate (hip'ū-rāt), *n.* [< *hippur-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A compound formed by the union of hippuric acid with a base.

hippuria (hi-pū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *hippur-ic* + *-ia*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of an excessive amount of hippuric acid in the urine.

hippuric (hi-pū'rik), *a.* [< Gr. ἵππος, horse, + οὖρον, urine, + *-ic*.] Relating to or obtained from the urine of horses.—**Hippuric acid**, $C_9H_9NO_3$, an acid found in considerable quantity in the urine of herbivorous animals and in that of persons suffering from diabetes. It crystallizes in long needles, is soluble in warm water, and when heated with a strong acid breaks up into benzoic acid and glycocoll.

hippurid (hip'ū-rid), *n.* A plant of the natural order *Haloragæ* (*Hippuridea* of Link). *Lindley*.

Hippurideæ (hip-ū-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippuris* (*-rid-*) + *-eæ*.] An order of plants established by Link in 1821: same as the *Haloragæ* of Endlicher, 1836.

Hippuris (hi-pū'ris), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἱππουρις, horse-tailed; as noun, a plant, mare's-tail; < ἵππος, horse, + οὐρά, tail.] 1. A genus of marsh or aquatic plants, of the natural order *Haloragæ*; the mare's-tails. It is characterized by having perfect or polygamous flowers, an entire calyx, no petals, a single stamen inserted on the edge of the calyx, and a single thread-shaped style, stigmatic down one side, and received in the groove between the lobes of the anther; the fruit is nut-like, 1-celled, and 1-seeded. *H. vulgaris*, the mare's-tail or bottle-brush, grows in pools and marshes throughout the temperate and cold regions of the globe. It is an erect herb, with crowded whorls of narrow hair-like leaves (whence the name), and inconspicuous flowers, which are also whorled. It has astringent properties, and is popularly used in diarrhea and hemorrhage.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of fishes. *Klein*, 1749.—3. [*l. c.*] In *anat.*, the leash of nerves in which the spinal cord ends; the cauda equina, or horsetail.

hippurite (hip'ū-rīt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Hippurites*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. A specimen or species of the family *Hippuritidæ*; one of the *Rudistes*; a horsetail. Hippurites were formerly classed by Lamarck and Latreille with belemnites, etc., as being cephalopods.—2. A kind of fossil cup-coral, *Cyathophyllum ceratites* of Goldfuss.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hippuritidæ*.—2. Same as *hippuritic*.

Hippurites (hip-ū-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἱππουρις, horse-tailed (see *Hippuris*), + *-ites*.] 1. The typical genus of *Hippuritidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.—2. In *bot.*, a generic name given by Lindley and Hutton (1833–5) to remains of a fossil plant found in the coal-measures of England. The name *Hippurites* was given to it because (as the authors of the genus remark) it resembles *Hippuris* "as much as it can be said to resemble anything now living." In accordance with the latest investigations, *Hippurites* is united with *Calamocladus*, a genus of the *Equisetaceæ*.

hippuritic (hip-ū-rit'ik), *a.* [< *hippurite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hippurites; abounding in, characterized by, or containing hippurites, as certain cretaceous formations.

Hippuritic limestone had not been noticed on the eastern frontier. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 622.

hippuritid (hi-pū'ri-tid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Hippuritidæ*.

Hippuritidæ (hip-ū-rit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippurites* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, of the order *Rudistes*, named from the genus *Hippurites*; the hippurites or horse-tails. As generally accepted, it includes all the species of the order. They have shells with very unequal valves, fixed by one valve, and composed of two layers; the free valve has an internal layer perforated by canals, and an outer porous one; the attached valve has an internal lacunar layer and an outer layer grooved with vascular impressions. The species are characteristic of the Cretaceous epoch, and exhibit considerable diversity. The family is also limited by some to the genus *Hippurites* and closely related forms.

hippuritoid (hi-pū'ri-toid), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Hippuritidæ*.

hippus (hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος (m. and f.), dial. ἴκκος = L. *equus* = AS. *eoh*, etc., a horse: see *Equus*.] In *pathol.*, an affection of the eyes; clonic spasm of the iris.

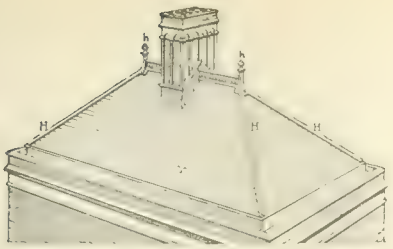
hip-rafter (hip'räf'tėr), *n.* Same as *angle-rafter*. See *hip*[1], 4.—**Back of a hip-rafter.** See *back*[1].

hip-roof (hip'röf), *n.* A roof the ends of which rise immediately from the wall-plates with the same inclination to the horizon as its other two sides. Also called *hipped roof*. See cut on following page.

hip-rose (hip'rōz), *n.* Same as *hip-brier*.

hip-shot (hip'shot), *a.* Having the hip dislocated or shot out of place; hence, figuratively, lame; awkward.

Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were *hip-shot?* says the goose to the gosling.
Sir R. L'Estrange.



Hip-roof, Union Theological Seminary, New York.
H, H, H, hips; *h, h*, hip-knobs.

The field this *hip-shot* grammarian cannot set into right frame of construction.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

hip-strap (hip′strap), *n.* The support of the breeching of a carriage- or wagon-harness. See cut under *harness*.

hipt, *p. a.* See *hipped*[2].

Hiptage (hip′tā-jē), *n.* [NL., said to be so called in allusion to the shape of the lateral petals, which appear like wings; being appar. (irreg.) < Gr. *ἱπτασθαι*, var. of *πέτασθαι*, fly.] A small genus of climbing shrubs, belonging to the natural order *Malpighiaceæ*, tribe *Hiræeæ*, proposed by Gärtner (1802), and type of the tribe *Hiptageæ* of De Candolle. It is characterized by a 5-parted calyx, with one large gland; unequal fringed petals; 10 fertile stamens, one larger than the rest; and a 3-lobed ovary, forming in fruit 3 carpels, each with 3 wings. The leaves are opposite, thick, and entire; the flowers are in racemes, and are white and fragrant. Only 4 species are known, natives of tropical Africa.

Hiptageæ (hip-tā′jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hiptage* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Malpighiaceæ*, proposed by De Candolle (1824), and typified by the genus *Hiptage*. By Bentham and Hooker it is not retained as a tribe, the genera it included being referred to the tribe *Hiræeæ*.

hip-tile (hip′tīl), *n.* A saddle-shaped tile used in covering the hips of roofs.

hip-tree (hip′trē), *n.* [Also written *hep-tree*; < ME. *hepetre*, < *hepe*, hip[2], + *tre*, tree.] The dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

hipwort (hip′wėrt), *n.* A British plant, *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

Hipwort, from the resemblance of the leaf to the acetabulum or hip-socket, whence its former name of Herba coxendicum, or herb of the hips.
A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.

hirt, *pron.* See *he*[1].

Hiræa (hī-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., named after Jean Nicholas de la *Hier*, a French physician.] A large genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Malpighiaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Hiræeæ*, founded by Jacquin, 1780. They have a 5-parted calyx with 10, 8, or no glands; reflexed, clawed, denticulate, or entire petals; 10 perfect stamens, monadelphous at base; a 3-lobed ovary, forming in fruit 1 to 3 samaras; opposite or alternate, entire, 2-stipulate leaves; and yellow, rose, or lilac flowers in axillary umbels or racemes. They are mostly climbing shrubs, about 50 species being known, all from tropical America. The genus is known in a fossil state both by its fruit and by its leaves, and six species are described from the European Tertiaries, one of them occurring in the Eocene deposits in the Isle of Wight.

Hiræeæ (hī-rē-ē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.,< *Hiræa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Malpighiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hiræa*. It is characterized by Bentham and Hooker as having perfect stamens; 3 free styles, or rarely 1; 1 to 3 samaras, each being 1- to 7-winged; stem usually climbing; leaves often alternate; and stipules inconspicuous or wanting. Nearly the same as the *Hiræaceæ* of Grisebach and the *Hirææ* of Jussieu.

hiragana (hē-rä-gä′nä), *n.* [Jap.,< *hira*, plain, + *kana*, q. v.] The cursive form of Japanese writing, said to have been introduced by a Buddhist priest named Kuhai about the middle of the ninth century. It consists of abbreviated forms of a limited number of the more common Chinese characters, used phonetically, and is the style of letter commonly used in books and written documents. See *kana* and *katakana*.

The Japanese *Hirakana* Syllabary.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 14.

In ordinary letter-writing the cursive hand, more or less abbreviated, is employed, being supplemented, when required, by the *hiragana*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 585.

hirchent, hirchount, *n.* Obsolete forms of *urchin*, 1.

hircic (hėr′sik), *a.* [< L. *hircus*, a goat, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a goat: applied in chemistry to a liquid fatty substance which was believed by the discoverer to be the odorous principle of mutton-suet, and which appears to be a mixture of several homologous fatty acids.

hircine (hėr′sin), *a.* [= F. *hircine*, < L. *hircinus*, *hirquinus*, of a goat, goatish, < *hircus*, a goat: see *hircus*.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of a goat; like a goat; goatish; especially, having a rank smell like that of a goat.

Goat-like in aspect, and very *hircine* in many of its habits, the Chamois is often supposed to belong to the Goats rather than to the Antelopes.
J. G. Wood, Illus. Nat. Hist., p. 656.

The landlady . . . pulled a *hircine* man or two hither, and pushed a *hircine* man or two thither, with the impassive countenance of a housewife moving her furniture.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxiv.

hircine (hėr′sin), *n.* [< L. *hircus*, a goat, + *-ine*[2]. Cf. *hircine*, *a.*] A fossil amorphous resin, the composition of which has not been determined.

Hircinia (hėr-sin′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *hircīnus*: see *hircinous*.] The typical genus of *Hircinidæ*. *Nardo.*

Hirciniidæ (hėr-si-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hircinia* + *-idæ*.] A family of ceratose sponges, of the order *Cornacuspongiæ*, typified by the genus *Hircinia*, having a narrow axial canal in the fibers, and filaments in the ground-substance. It is divided by Lendenfeld into the subfamilies *Hircininæ* and *Hircinissinæ*. Also *Hircinidæ*.

hircinous (hėr-sī′nus), *a.* [< L. *hircinus*, *hirquinus*, of a goat: see *hircine*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, smelling like a goat; having a hircine odor.

hircus (hėr′kus), *n.* [L. *hircus*, also *hircuus* and *ircus*, = Sabine *fircus*, a goat.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, a goat; the specific name of the domestic goat, *Capra hircus*, by some authors made a genus of goats.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *astron.*, another name for the star Capella.

hirdy-girdy (hėr′di-gėr′di), *adv.* [Cf. *hurdy-gurdy*.] In confusion or disorder. [Scotch.]

He ventured back into the parlour, where a' was gaun *hirdy-girdy*—naebody to say "come in" or "gae out."
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

hire[1] (hīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hired*, ppr. *hiring*. [< ME. *hiren*, *hyren*, *huren*, < AS. *hȳrian* = OFries. *hera* = D. *huren* = LG. *hüren* = MHG. *hüren*, G. *heuern*, dial. *haudern* (with epenthetic *d*) = Sw. *hyra* = Dan. *hyre*, hire; root unknown. The noun appears to be from the verb.] **1.** To engage the use of for a consideration; agree to pay a price or give an equivalent for the use of: as, to *hire* a horse and carriage; to *hire* a house for a year.

For cariage the porter hors schalle *hyre*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

Hire us some fair chamber for the night,
And stalling for the horses. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. To engage the services of; employ for wages, a salary, or other consideration: as, to *hire* laborers, a clerk, a teacher, etc.

A man that is an householder, which went out early in the morning to *hire* labourers into his vineyard.
Mat. xx. 1.

The nurse sleeps sweetly, *hir'd* to watch the sick.
Cowper, Task, i. 89.

3. To engage the interest of; agree to pay for the desired action or conduct of; bribe; reward.

I lov'd my friend, not measur'd out by time,
Nor *hir'd* by circumstance of place and honour.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

Thymœtes first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*, . . .
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 42.

4. To borrow (money). [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** To grant the temporary use of for compensation; lend the service of for a reward; let; lease: often with *out*: as, to *hire out* a horse or carriage.

A man plauntide a vyneyerd . . . and *hiride* it to tilieris.
Wyclif, Mark xii. 1.

They . . . have *hired out* themselves for bread.
1 Sam. ii. 5.

She *hired* me to Queen Mary's bouer
When scarce eleven years auld.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 325).

He left his father's house,
And *hired* himself to work within the fields.
Tennyson, Dora.

=**Syn.** *Hire*, *Let*, *Rent*, *Lease*, *Charter*. The verb *hire* applies to both persons and property, but is appropriately used to designate the act of an employer, tenant, or bailee who engages some person or thing by a promise to pay hire. *Let* applies only to property, and only to the act of the owner or lessor. *Rent* and *lease* apply only to property, but are used indifferently of the act of the owner or lessor and that of the tenant. *Charter* is used only of vessels (and colloquially of railroad-cars and -engines), but is used appropriately of the act of the hirer, not that of the lessor, unless so indicated by the context. See *employ*.

hire[1] (hīr), *n.* [< ME. *hire*, *hire*, *hure*, *here*, < AS. *hȳr* (gen. *hȳre*) = OFries. *hēre* = D. *huur* = LG. *hüre* = G. *heuer* = Sw. *hyra* = Dan. *hyre*, hire, rent, wage, service: see the verb.] **1.** A price, reward, or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the use of something.

Owners of [knitting] frames who, though they did not themselves exercise the trade, let frames out on *hire*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxx.

2. A reward or recompense paid for personal service; wages.

The labourer is worthy of his *hire*. Luke x. 7.

[The Shekh] had offered to carry me the same journey with all my people and baggage without *hire*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 67.

The thrifty *hire* I sav'd under your father.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3.

3. Compensation in general; reward.

For to gete of Fames *hire*,
The temple [of Diana] sette I al afire.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1857.

Of certain turbulent wits it is said, . . . they thought the very disturbance of things established an *hire* sufficient to set them on work. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

On hire, for hiring.

To keep one's conscience, too, *on hire*, as that drunken Isham down there at the livery-stable does a horse.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 161.

=**Syn.** *Wages*, *Pay*, etc. (see *salary*), remuneration.

hire[2]†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

hired[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *hird*; < AS. *hīrēd*, household, < **hūva*, one of a family (see *hewe*), + *-rēd*, *rāden*, condition: see *-red*.] A body of retainers or courtiers; a court.

hired[2] (hīrd), *p. a.* Employed or engaged for regular or temporary use or service for rent, pay, or stated wages: as, a *hired* carriage; a *hired* girl; a *hired* man.

And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own *hired* house.
Acts xxviii. 30.

hireless (hīr′les), *a.* [< *hire*[1] + *-less*.] Without hire; not rewarded; gratuitous.

This fam'd philosopher is Nature's spie,
And *hireless* gives th' intelligence to Art.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, i. 6.

hireling (hīr′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *hyrling*, < AS. *hȳrling* (= D. *huurling* = LG. *hürlink* = G. *heuerling*), hireling, < *hȳr*, hire, + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who is hired or serves for wages: now used only in reprobation or contempt, as in def. 2.

The *hireling* longs to see the shades descend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sandys*, Paraphrase of Job.

2. A mercenary; one who acts only with a view to reward or material benefit.

The *hireling* fleeth, because he is an *hireling*, and careth not for the sheep. John x. 13.

So clomb this first grand thief into God's fold;
So since into his church lewd *hirelings* climb.
Milton, P. L., iv. 193.

If the patriot's pulses sleep,
How vain the watch that *hirelings* keep.
O. W. Holmes, Qui Vive.

II. *a.* Serving for wages; employed for money or other compensation; venal; mercenary.

The fiery duke is pricking fast across Saint André's plain,
With all the *hireling* chivalry of Guelders and Almayne.
Macaulay, Battle of Ivry.

The slavish priest
Sets no great value on his *hireling* faith.
Shelley, Queen Mab, v.

=**Syn.** *Mercenary*, etc. See *venal*.

hireman (hīr′man), *n.*; pl. *hiremen* (-men). [< *hire*[1] + *man*.] A hired servant; a retainer. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

He then took off the scarlet coat,
Bedeck'd wi' shinin' gold,
And has put on the *hireman's* coat,
To keip him frae the cold.
The Hireman Chiel (Child's Ballads, VIII. 234).

Hiren†(hī′ren), *n.* [A corruption of *Irene*, a fem. name: see *Irene*.] The name of a female character in Peele's play of "The Turkish Mahomet and the fair Hiren," used allusively by Shakspere and other old dramatists in the bombast put into the mouths of various characters.

Down, down, dogs! down, faitors! Have we not *Hiren* here? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

hirer (hīr′ėr), *n.* One who hires.

hireselvet, hireselvent, *pron.* Middle English forms of *herself*. *Chaucer.*

hiring (hīr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hire*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *law*, a name of a class of contracts of bailment for compensation, including those in which the bailee gains the temporary use of the thing for a compensation paid by him, and those in which he is to bestow labor on it, or transport it, for a compensation to be paid to him: corresponding to the *locatum* of the civil law.—**2.** A fair or market for servants, at which bargains for their services are made. [Prov. Eng.]

At fairs, as well as *hirings*, it is customary for all the young people in the neighbourhood to assemble and dance at the inns and alehouses. *Hone*, Every-day Book, II. 625.

hirling, *n.* See *herling*.

hirmologion (hir-mō-lō'gi-on), *n.*; pl. *hirmologia* (-ä). [< Mgr. εἱρμολόγιον, a collection of hirmoi, < hirmos, + -λογία, < λέγειν, say.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office-book containing the hirmoi, usually also the prayers at the elevation of the panagia (see *panagia*), and some other forms.

hirmos, hirmus (hir'mos, hèr'mus), *n.*; pl. *hirmoi, hirmi* (-moi, -mī). [LL. *hirmos*, < Gr. εἱρμός, a series, connection, context, in LGr., etc., used specifically as in def.; (the exact reason being uncertain;) < εἴρειν = L. *serere*, fasten together, join: see *series* and *sermon*, from the L. verb.] In the hymnology of the Greek Church, the first strophe or stanza of a standard or original ode in a canon of odes, serving as a rhythmical and musical model for the other stanzas (troparia), both of its own ode and of others in the same rhythm. In the office-books it is inclosed in inverted commas, and is given in full only at the head of its own ode, the initial words alone being prefixed to other odes. A hirmos is sometimes said at the end of its ode.

hirondelle (hir-on-del'), *n.* [F., a swallow, dim., < L. *hirundo*, a swallow: see *hirundo*.] In *her.*, a swallow used as a bearing.

The swallow, or *hirondelle*, forms the very early coat of the Arundels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 701.

hirple (hèr'pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hirpled*, ppr. *hirpling*. [Origin obscure.] To halt; walk as if lame. [Scotch.]

The hares were *hirplin* down the furs [furrows].
Burns, Holy Fair.

His aged grandmother was wont to *hirple* out to the Lindsaylands road to meet him on his way home.
Quoted in *Dr. J. Brown's* Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 333.

hirse (hèrs), *n.* [Also written *hyrse;* = Dan. *hirse* = Sw. *hirs*, < G. *hirse, hirsche*, MHG. *hirse, hirs*, OHG. *hirsi, hirso*, millet; origin obscure.] The broom-corn, *Sorghum saccharatum* or *S. campanum*, sometimes called *millet* or *Indian millet*.

hirsel[1] (hir'sel), *n.* [Sc.; also written *hirsle, hirsell, hirsale, hirdsell* (the last appar. in simulation of *hird, herd*[1]); origin uncertain.] 1. A multitude; a throng: applied to living creatures of any kind. [Scotch.]

"Jock, man," said he, "ye're just telling a *hirsel* o' cow-down lees [lies]." *Hogg*, Brownie, I. 160.

Specifically—2. A flock of sheep. [Scotch.]

Come from the hills where your *hirsels* are grazing.
Scott, March, March.

hirsel[2] (hèr'sl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hirseled* or *hirselled*, ppr. *hirseling* or *hirselling*. [Sc.; also written *hirsle;* origin obscure.] To slide or move by pushing one's self along on the back or haunches; also, to move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface. [Scotch.]

So he sat himsell doun and *hirselled* doun into the glen, where it wad hae been ill following him wi' the beast.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxv.

hirselve†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *herself*. *Chaucer*.

hirst†, (hèrst), *n.* A former spelling of *hurst*.

hirsute (hèr-sūt'), *a.* [= F. *hirsute* = Sp. Pg. *hirsuto* = It. *irsuto*, < L. *hirsutus*, rough, shaggy, bristly: cf. *hirtus*, rough, hairy, shaggy; perhaps ult. akin to *horrere*, bristle: see *horrent, horrid*.] 1. Hairy; shaggy.

Suppose thou saw her in a base beggar's weed, or else dressed in some old *hirsute* attires out of fashion.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 554.

Wearing his hair and beard unshorn, according to ancient Batavian custom, until the death of his relative, Egmont, should have been expiated, . . . this *hirsute* and savage corsair seemed an embodiment of vengeance.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 350.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, rough or bristling with hairs; having a thick covering of long and rather stiff hairs.—3†. Coarse; boorish; unmannerly.

He looked elderly, was cynical and *hirsute* in his behaviour. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

hirsuteness (hèr-sūt'nes), *n.* The state of being hirsute; hairiness.

Leanness, *hirsuteness*, broad veins, much hair on the brow, &c., show melancholy. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 39.

hirsuties (hèr-sū'ti-ēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *hirsutus*, hairy: see *hirsute*.] In *entom.*, a thick covering of coarse or fine hairs.

hirsutocinereous (hèr-sū″tō-si-nē'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *hirsutus*, hairy, + *cinereus*, ashy.] In *entom.*, hirsute with cinereous hairs. This and similar compounds, as *hirsutofuscous, hirsutocastaneous*, etc., indicate color arising from the hairy covering, and not from the integument.

hirtellous (hèr-tel'us), *a.* Minutely hirsute.

Hirudinacea (hi-rō-di-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Grube), < *Hirudo* (*-din-*) + *-acea*.] A primary division or "tribe" of leeches, characterized by the non-protrusile proboscis, and comprising most of the order *Hirudinea*.

Hirudinea (hir-ō-din'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hirudo* (*-din-*) + *-ea*.] An order of annelids having a sucking-disk at one or both ends; the leeches or suctorial annelids. They are hermaphrodite and ametabolous, mostly aquatic and found in fresh water, but sometimes marine or terrestrial, with only superficial annulation, and not chætiferous. There are several families, as *Acanthobdellidæ, Malacobdellidæ, Branchiobdellidæ, Gnathobdellidæ*. The group is also called *Hirudina, Hirudinea, Hirudinei*, as well as *Discophora, Suctoria*, and *Bdelloidea*. The *Hirudinea* are sometimes raised to the rank of a class, ranged with *Cestoidea, Trematoidea*, and the turbellarians under a phylum *Platyhelmia*, and divided into two orders, *Rhynchobdella* and *Gnathobdella*.

hirudinid (hi-rō'di-nid), *n.* A leech of the family *Hirudinidæ*.

Hirudinidæ (hir-ō-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hirudo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of leeches, named from the genus *Hirudo*. The oral sucker is incomplete, continuous with the body, and formed by a molding of the anterior rings; the gullet is short, and the anus very small. "Cutting into the skin, they suck the blood of vertebrate animals, and only fall away when gorged. The alimentary canal is deeply incised and lobed, with the hinder pair of lobes elongated in an intestinal manner. In these the blood will often remain for days and weeks undigested." (*G. Johnston*, 1865.) Also called *Gnathobdellidæ*.

Hirudo (hi-rō'dō), *n.* [L., a leech, also called *sanguisuga*.] A representative genus of leeches, giving name to the family *Hirudinidæ* and order *Hirudinea*. *H. medicinalis* or *officinalis* is the common medical leech, now usually referred to a family called *Gnathobdellidæ*. See *leech*.

hirundine (hi-run'din), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *hirundineus*, of the swallow, < *hirundo*, a swallow: see *Hirundo*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the swallow; swallow-like; specifically, pertaining to the *Hirundinidæ*.

Activity almost super-*hirundine*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 2.

II. *n.* A swallow; one of the *Hirundinidæ*.

Hirundinidæ (hir-un-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hirundo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral oscine passerine birds; the swallows. They have 9 primaries, a short, flat, wide, deeply cleft bill, long pointed wings, a diversiform tail, usually forked or emarginate, small feet, and a lithe slender body. There are about 100 species of the family, divided into numerous modern genera, all insectivorous, migratory, and great flyers. Leading genera are *Hirundo, Chelidon, Petrochelidon, Cotile* (or *Clivicola*), *Stelgidopteryx, Atticora*, and *Progne*. See *swallow, martin*.

Hirundo (hi-run'dō), *n.* [L., = Gr. χελιδών, a swallow.] A genus of swallows, typical of the family *Hirundinidæ*. The tail is deeply forficate, with attenuated lateral feathers about as long as the wings; the upper parts are glossy and dark-colored, the lower rufous with a pectoral collar; the sexes are similar; and the eggs are colored. The barn-swallows now compose this genus, such as *H. rustica* of Europe and *H. erythrogastra* of America; but it was formerly more than coterminous with the family *Hirundinidæ*. See cut under *barn swallow*.

his[1] (hiz), *pron.* The possessive (genitive) masculine (and formerly also neuter) of *he*[1].

his[2]† (hiz), *pron.* [ME. *his*, rare in this use.] A perverted form of the genitive inflection *-s, -'s*, Middle English and early modern English *-es, -is* (see *-es*[1] and *-s*[1]), which was confused with the genitive pronoun *his*, and became common especially after nouns whose nominatives end in *-s*. This use was very frequent in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, particularly after Greek and Latin names in *-es* or *-us*, as Artaxerxes *his* crown, Brutus *his* virtue, etc. The use came to be recognized as erroneous, and died out in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Inne was the vormeste mon The Peteres peni bigon.
Layamon (A), iii. 285.

Ine was the forste man That Peter *his* peny bigan.
Layamon (B), iii. 285.

William Hollowaye by Gode *is* suffer'nce Priour. . . . Whan the saide pastures were in the lorde *is* handes, etc.
Document (1525), quoted in Earle's Phil. Eng. Tongue, [p. 529.

The Cathedral Churche of Christe in Oxford of King Henry theight [the Eighth] *his* fowndac'on.
John Harryngton, Assignment (1594), quoted in Earle's [Phil. Eng. Tongue, p. 529.

Nor Mars *his* sword nor war's quick fire shall burn
The living record of your memory. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lv.

The statue of Hersilia, Romulus *his* wife, is made in brasse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 36.

My paper is the Ulysses *his* bow, in which every man of wit or learning may try his strength.
Addison, Guardian, No. 98.

By young Telemachus *his* blooming years.
Pope, Odyssey.

[The use naturally extended to the feminine gender and the plural number:

Sarai *her* name is changed. Gen. xvii., Contents.

By Ronix *her* womanish subtlety. *Drayton*, Polyolbion.

About the lawfulness of the Hollanders *their* throwing off the monarchy of Spain. *Welwood*, Memoirs.]

hish (hish), *v. i.* [< ME. *hisshen*, var. of *hissen*, hiss; cf. *hush, 'sh*, etc.] To hiss; make a sibilant sound by expelling the breath forcibly through the closed teeth.

The clear truth so manifestly proved that they cannot once *hish* against it. *Tyndale*, Works, I. 432.

Mumps [a dog] knows his company—he does. I might *hish* at him by th' hour together before he'd fly at a real gentlewoman like you.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

hisingerite (his'ing-gèr-īt), *n.* [Named after W. *Hisinger* (1766–1852), a Swedish chemist and mineralogist.] A hydrous iron silicate, occurring in amorphous compact masses of a black to brownish-black color and conchoidal fracture, in various localities of Scandinavia.

hisn (hizn), *pron.* [Also written *his'n;* a popular formation, like *hern, ourn, yourn, theirn*, etc., not, as sometimes explained, a contraction of *his own*, etc., but in imitation of *mine, thine*, etc., with formative *-n*.] Same as *his*[1] in its predicate use. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

An' every feller felt ez though all Mexico wuz *his'n*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, i. 21.

Hispa (his'pä), *n.* [NL., abbr. < L. *hispidus*, hairy, bristly: see *hispid*.] The typical genus of chrysomelid beetles of the subfamily *Hispinæ*. The front is inflexed; the mouth is on the under side of the head, which is not covered by the thorax; the sides of the elytra and thorax are not expanded, and their upper surface is armed with long spines, whence the name. *H. atra*, occurring over a large part of Europe, is about 5 millimeters long, of a black color and has the spines of the elytra disposed in 4 more or less regular rows.

Hispa atra, natural size.

Hispanic (his-pan'ik), *a.* [< L. *Hispanicus*, Spanish, < *Hispania*, Spain: see *Spanish*.] Pertaining to Spain or its people; particularly, pertaining to ancient Spain (Hispania).

Hispanicism (his-pan'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Hispanic* + *-ism*.] A Spanish phrase or idiom.

There are likewise numerous *hispanicisms*. *Keightley*.

Temple had . . . gradually formed a style singularly lucid and melodious, superficially deformed indeed by gallicisms and *hispanicisms* picked up in travel or in negotiation, but at the bottom pure English.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

Hispanicize (his-pan'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hispanicized*, ppr. *Hispanicizing*. [< *Hispanic* + *-ize*.] To render Spanish in character.

Several [tribes] have totally disappeared as separate unities; others have been in large measure *Hispanicized* both in language and in habits. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 155.

Hispaniolate (his-pan'i-ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hispaniolated*, ppr. *Hispaniolating*. [After Sp. *españolado*, pp. of *españolar*, make Spanish, < *Español*, Spanish, < *España*, < L. *Hispania*, Spain.] Same as *Hispaniolize*.

The *Hispaniolated* counsellors of Duke John.
Motley, United Netherlands, III. 454.

Hispaniolize (his-pan'i-ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hispaniolized*, ppr. *Hispaniolizing*. [After Sp. *españolizar*, < *Español*, Spanish: see *Hispaniolate*.] To imbue with Spanish sentiments.

He had . . . become *Hispaniolized* under the . . . treatment of the King and the Jesuits.
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 15.

Hispano-Gallican (his-pan'ō-gal'i-kan), *a.* [< L. *Hispanicus*, Hispanic, Spanish, + *Gallicus*, Gallic, French.] Belonging in common to Hispania, or Spain, and Gaul, or France.—**Hispano-Gallican group** or **family** (of liturgies). See *Gallican liturgies*, under *Gallican*.

hispid (his'pid), *a.* [= F. *hispide* = Sp. *hispido* = Pg. *hispido* = It. *ispido*, < L. *hispidus*, rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly. From the same ult. source, E. *hidous, hideous*, q. v.] Hairy; rough; shaggy; bristly.

John of the wilderness? the hairy child?
The *hispid* Thesbite? or what satyr wild?
More, Verses. Preface to Hall's Poems (1646).

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having strong hairs or bristles; beset with stiff bristles. (*b*) In *entom.*, closely covered with small angular prominences; rough with minute spines or very rigid bristles.

Hispidæ (his'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hispa* + *-idæ*.] The leaf-beetles, *Hispinæ*, rated as a family.

hispidating (his'pi-dā-ting), *a.* [< *hispid* + *-ate*[2] + *-ing*[2].] Bristling. *Sollas*.

hispidity (his-pid'i-ti), *n.* [< *hispid* + *-ity*.] The state of being hispid.

The *hispidity* or hairiness of his skin.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, III. vi. § 5.

hispidulous (his-pid'ū-lus), *a.* [< NL. **hispidulus*, dim. of L. *hispidus*, hairy: see *hispid*.] In *bot.*, having short stiff hairs.

Hispinæ (his-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hispa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chrysomelidæ*, typified by the genus *Hispa*, containing numerous genera and species whose larvæ mine the leaves of various plants, and are popularly known as *leaf-beetles*. See cut under *Hispa*.

hiss (his), *v.* [< ME. *hissen, hyssen*, rarely *hisshen* (> E. dial. *hish*), < AS. *hysian* (rare) = LG. *hissen, ut-hissen* = OD. *hisschen* = Dan. *hysse* = Sw. *hysa*, hiss: cf. *hush, hist*[1], *hizz*, also *fizz, sizzle* (D. *sissen*, G. *zischen*, etc.), *whizz, whistle*, etc.; all ult. imitative of sibilation.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make or emit a sound like a prolonged enunciation of *s*, as a serpent or a goose; utter or send forth a long-drawn sibilation; hence, to emit any similar sound, as water thrown on hot metal, or as steam rushing through a small orifice; specifically (of persons), to express disapprobation or contempt by uttering such a sound.

The merchants among the people shall *hiss* at thee. Ezek. xxvii. 36.

When roasted crabs *hiss* in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the staring owl.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

I do feel the brand
Hissing already at my forehead; now
Mine ears are boring. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

Hiss, snake — I saw him there —
Let the fox bark, let the wolf yell.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. To whizz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight.

Burning Balls *hiss* harmless by.
Congreve, Taking of Namure.

The spear
Hiss'd and went quivering down into the sand,
Which it sent flying wide.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

II. *trans.* To condemn or express disapproval of by hissing.

Mal. What's the newest grief?
Rosse. That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker;
Each minute teems a new one. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

You'll utterly spoil our play, and make it to be *hissed*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 3.

Such Work by Hireling Actors shou'd be done,
Whom you may Clap or *Hiss* for half a Crown.
Prior, Prol. to the Orphan.

hiss (his), *n.* [< *hiss, v.*] A continued sound like that of *s*; a prolonged sibilation produced by the organs of utterance, or any similar sound: as, a serpent's *hiss*. It is a common expression of disapprobation or contempt.

He would have spoke,
But *hiss* for *hiss* return'd with forked tongue
To forked tongue. *Milton*, P. L., x. 518.

Thus was the applause they meant
Turn'd to exploding *hiss*, triumph to shame
Cast on themselves from their own mouths.
Milton, P. L., x. 546.

The hot *hiss*
And bustling whistle of the youth who scour'd
His master's armour. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

hisser (his′ėr), *n.* One who or that which hisses.

Begone, then, take flight, thou venomous *hisser*, thou lying worm. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 442.

hissing (his′ing), *n.* [< ME. *hissinge, hyssinge*, rarely *hisshing*; verbal n. of *hiss, v.*] **1.** A hiss.

Therfore thei speke not, but thei maken a maner of *hissynge*, as a Neddre dothe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 205.

I heard a *hissing*: there are serpents here!
Goldsmith, Prol. to Zobeide.

2. An occasion of contempt; an object of scorn and derision.

I will make this city desolate, and an *hissing*.
Jer. xix. 8.

Has he all that the world loves and admires and covets? — he must cast behind him their admiration . . . and become a byword and a *hissing*. *Emerson*, Compensation.

hist[1] (hist), *interj.* [Formerly also *ist*; a more substantial form of *'st*, as *hish, hush*, of *'sh*: see *'st, 'sh*, and *hish, hush, whist*, etc.] A sibilant utterance used to attract attention and command or suggest silence.

Hist! 'st, 'st, hark! Why, there's a cadence able to ravish the dullest stoic. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iii. 7.

Houische (an interjection whereby silence is imposed), husht, whist, *ist*, not a word for your life. *Cotgrave.*

The knight whispered me, "*Hist*, these are lovers."
Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

hist[1] (hist), *v. t.* [< *hist*[1], *interj.* Cf. *hish, v.*] To incite, as a dog, by making a sibilant sound.

Lest they should be out, or faint, or cold,
Their innocent clients *hist* them on with gold.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

[In the following passage *hist* is apparently the imperative of the verb, but it is peculiarly used, perhaps like *whist* as used also by Milton as an apparent past participle ("the winds with wonder *whist*").

But first and chiefest with thee bring . . .
The Cherub Contemplation,
And the mute Silence *hist* along.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 55.]

hist[2] (hust), *v.* and *n.* A common dialectal form of *hoast*.

hist. An abbreviation of *history, historical*.

Hister (his′tėr), *n.* [NL., < *hister*, orig. (Etruscan) form of L. *histrio*, a stage-player: see *histrion*.] The typical genus of the family *Histeridæ*. *H. helluo* is an example.

Histeridæ (his-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hister* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Hister*, having geniculate antennæ. The larvæ are long, with horny head and prothorax, and no ocelli. They are small beetles, for the most part round, hard, and seed-like in appearance. They generally live upon decaying animal or vegetable matter. The same or similar groups are known as *Histerida, Histerini, Histerites*, and *Histeroides*.

histie (his′ti), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Dry; barren. [Scotch.]

Adorns the *histie* stibble-field.
Burns, Mountain Daisy.

histioid (his′ti-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱστίον*, dim. of *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling tissue; having a superficial resemblance to tissue.

histiology (his-ti-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστίον*, dim. of *ἱστός*, a web, tissue (see *histioid*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *histology*.

Histiophoridæ (his″ti-ō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Histiophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of scombroid acanthopterygian fishes, the sail-fishes, spear-fishes, or bill-fishes, near relatives of the true sword-fishes, *Xiphiidæ*. The body is elongated and more or less compressed; the snout is prolonged into an ensiform weapon; there is a long and sometimes very large spinous dorsal fin, or "sail"; and the ventral fins are modified into long slender spines, with at least one soft ray. The leading genera are *Histiophorus* and *Tetrapturus*. The species inhabit warm seas and are of large size, though smaller than the sword-fish. See cuts under *sail-fish* and *spear-fish*.

Histiophorus (his-ti-of′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱστίον*, a sail, a sheet, a web (see *histioid*), + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** The typical genus of *Histiophoridæ*. *H. gladius* is the common sail-fish, spear-fish, or bill-fish. See cut under *sail-fish*. — **2.** A genus of mammals. *J. E. Gray*, 1838. [In senses 1 and 2 also written *Istiophorus*.] — **3.** A genus of mollusks. *Pease*, 1860.

Histiurus (his-ti-ū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱστίον*, a sail (see *histioid*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] **1.** A notable genus of lizards, with a dorsal and a caudal crest, the latter highly developed. The sail-lizard of Amboyna, *H. amboinensis*, is an enormous tree-lizard about 4 feet long. Also written *Istiurus*. *G. Cuvier*, 1829.

Sail-lizard (*Histiurus amboinensis*).

2. A genus of fishes. *Costa*, 1850.

histochemical (his-tō-kem′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue (see *histoid*), + E. *chemical*.] Of or pertaining to histochemistry.

Turning now to the chemical constitution of the animal cell, we find ourselves entering upon a field of *histochemical* inquiry of which little is known.
Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 72.

histochemistry (his-tō-kem′is-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + E. *chemistry*.] That branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical ingredients and constitution of the structural elements or tissues of the animal body, as well as of their decomposition products.

histodialysis (his″tō-dī-al′i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *διάλυσις*, dissolution: see *dialysis*.] A morbid dissolution of the tissues. *Dunglison.*

histogenesis (his-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Same as *histogeny*.

The development of the spinal cord in Mammals differs in no important respects from that of the chick, and we have nothing to add to the account we have already given of its general development and histogenesis in that animal.
Foster, Embryology, II. xii. 367.

histogenetic (his″tō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *histogeny*: see *genetic*.] Pertaining to histogeny or histogenesis; relating to the formation of tissue: as, a *histogenetic* process or result; a *histogenetic* cell.

In certain of the lower animals, the substance of the body is not differentiated into *histogenetic* elements: that is, into cells which, by their metamorphoses, give rise to tissues. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 50.

histogenetically (his″tō-jē-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* From a histogenetic point of view.

They [connective tissues] are, as Rindfleisch points out, intimately bound up with the plasmatic circulation or the ultimate diffusion of the juices; they are in closest relation with the terminal nerve-plexuses; and, *histogenetically*, they are the remains of that "parablastic" embryonic tissue from which the blood channels themselves were made. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 400.

histogenic (his-tō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *histogeny* + *-ic*.] Productive of tissue; specifically, of or pertaining to histogeny; histogenetic.

histogeny (his-toj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] The origination and development or formation of organic tissues or textures; the fabrication by cells of cells and cell-products; the integration, differentiation, and specialization of structural form-elements. Also *histogenesis*.

histographic (his-tō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *histography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to histography.

histography (his-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of organic tissues; also, an account of histogenetic processes.

histohematin, histohæmatin (his-tō-hem′a-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-in*[2]. Cf. *hematin*.] One of a series of animal coloring matters or pigmentary substances found in invertebrates. See *myohematin*.

This paper contains an account of observations made on the spectra of the organs and tissues of invertebrates and vertebrates, which have brought to light the presence of a series of animal colouring matters which had not previously been discovered. The name *histohæmatins* is proposed for all these colouring matters, and that of myohæmatin for the intrinsic pigment occurring in striped muscle which belongs to the same series.
Dr. C. A. MacMunn, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 248.

histoid (his′toid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web (in mod. physiol. a tissue), prop. the (upright) beam of a loom, hence the warp fixed to the beam, the web, etc. (< *ἱστασθαι*, stand, = E. *stand*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Like or involving organic tissue; particularly, of the connective-tissue group. — **Histoid tumor**, a tumor composed of tissue of the connective-tissue group, such as a sarcoma, fibroma, myxoma, or lipoma.

histologic (his-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *histology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to histology: as, *histologic* investigations.

Nerve-tubes with their contained protein-threads, and nerve-cells with their contained and surrounding masses of changing protein-substance, are the *histologic* elements of which the nervous system is built up.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 10.

histological (his-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *histologic* + *-al*.] Same as *histologic*.

histologically (his-tō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a histological way, mode, or manner; with reference to histology.

histologist (his-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *histology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in histology; a microscopic anatomist.

histology (his-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which is concerned with the structure, especially the microscopic structure, of the various tissues of the body; histomorphology. *Vegetable histology* is that branch of histology which is concerned with the microscopic structure of the tissues of plants. Sometimes written *histiology*.

histolysis (his-tol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *λύσις*, solution, < *λύειν*, loose, dissolve.] Degeneration, disintegration, or dissolution of organic tissue; destruction of histologic continuity by the decay or death of cells and cell-products.

histolytic (his-tō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *histolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to histolysis; characterized by decay or dissolution of tissue: as, *histolytic* changes in the tissues.

histomorphological (his-tō-môr-fō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *histomorphology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the morphology of organic tissues.

But there are to be noted other *histomorphological* particulars which are presented, of clear significance.
Mem. Nat. Acad., IV. 487.

histomorphology (his″tō-môr-fol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + E. *morphology*, q. v.] The morphology of organic tissues; histology,

with special reference to the forms assumed by various tissues.

histonomy (his-ton′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *νόμος*, a law.] The laws of the formation and arrangement of the organic tissues.

Histopedes, Histopodes (his-top′e-dēz, -ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [Prop. *Hesperopodes*; < Gr. *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, set up (cf. *ἱστός*, anything set up, a mast, loom, etc.), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A name applied to the Eunomians, who in the practice of baptism immersed the head and breast and held the feet in the air.

histophyly (his′tō-fī-li), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *φυλή*, a tribe.] The comparative history of organic tissues within the limits of a given phylum or tribe of animals. [Rare.]

Tribal history of the cells, hardly attempted as yet, . . . *histophyly*. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 24.

histophysiological (his-tō-fiz″i-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, tissue, + E. *physiological*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the physiology or functional activity of the tissues of the body.

Histophysiological researches on the extension of the nerves in the muscles. *R. Mayo*, Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 365.

Histopodes, *n. pl.* See *Histopedes*.

historial† (his-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< ME. *historial*, *storial*, < OF. *historial*, *istorial*, F. *historial* (rare) = Sp. Pg. *historial* = It. *istoriale*, < LL. *historialis*, historical, < L. *historia*, history: see *history*.] Historical.

This is no fable,
But knowen for *historial* thyng notable.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 156.

Adding within our hearts *historial*
High epithets past hyperbolical.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

historian (his-tō′ri-an), *n.* [Formerly *historien*; < OF. *historien*, a. and n., F. *historien*, < ML. as if **historianus*, < L. *historia*, history: see *history*.] **1.** A writer, compiler, or narrator of history.

Dubb'd *historians* by express command,
To enrol your triumphs o'er the seas and land.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 372.

Historian, who . . . hast . . . vouchsafed
This friendly condescension to relate
Things else by me unsearchable.
Milton, P. L., viii. 7.

2. One who is versed in history. [Rare.]

Great captains should be good *historians*. *South.*

historiated (his-tō′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *historiatus*, pp. of *historiare*, narrate, depict: see *history*, *v.*] Decorated with figures of animals, flowers, human beings, etc., as the large illuminated letters of medieval manuscripts, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries woodcut initial-letters for books, or as surface-ornament in carving, etc. A distinction is sometimes made between such ornament containing figures of men and animals, which is distinctively called *historiated*, and that made up merely of flowers, etc., which is called *floreated*.

historic (his-tor′ik), *a.* [< F. *historique* = Sp. *histórico* = Pg. *historico* = It. *istorico* (cf. D. G. *historisch* = Dan. Sw. *historisk*), < L. *historicus*, < Gr. *ἱστορικός*, < *ἱστορία*, history: see *history*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to history or historians; containing or conveying history.

Here, rising bold, the patriot's honest face;
There, warriors frowning in *historic* brass.
Pope, Epistle to Addison, l. 58.

The vast power and domination of the Roman empire . . . have dazzled the *historic* eye.
De Quincey, Philos. of Roman Hist.

A hoard of tales that dealt with knights,
Half-legend, half-*historic*.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

To be really *historic*, I should have mentioned that before going to look for the Rhone I had spent part of the evening on the opposite side of the little place.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 193.

2. Noted or famous in history.

My first introduction to the *historic* scenes which have since engaged so many years of my life must be ascribed to an accident. *Gibbon*, Memoirs.

historical (his-tor′i-kal), *a.* [< *historic* + *-al*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with history; containing or of the nature or character of history: as, a *historical* poem; *historical* evidence; a *historical* chart.

The best actors in the world, either for tragedy, comedy, . . . *historical*-pastoral, . . . or poem unlimited.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

In this view of a supreme divinity he [Julian] made an approach to the Christian monotheism, but substituted an airy myth and pantheistic fancy for the only true and living God and the personal *historical* Christ.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 4.

The English Constitution . . . is merely a collection of *historical* precedents, and for that reason it is held in highest reverence. *Stille*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 189.

2. Narrated or mentioned in history; belonging to the past, and mentioned or used at present only with reference to the past. In this sense the terms of archæology, ancient and medieval art, law, etc., as used in modern books with reference to the past, are *historical*, and are thus distinguished from obsolete words, such as have no present use at all.

3. In *philos.*, pertaining to things learned from the testimony of others or by our own senses. —**4.** In *gram.*, used in statement of past facts or narration of past events: as, a *historical* tense. The *historical present* is the present tense used in vivid narration, as in the following passage: "And, behold, there *cometh* one of the rulers of the synagogue, Jairus by name; and when he saw him, he fell at his feet." (Mark v. 22.) In Greek grammar the tenses purely past in meaning — that is, the imperfect, aorist (English simple preterit without *have*), and the pluperfect indicative — are called *historical tenses*, as distinguished from the present, future, and perfect (English preterit with *have*), the perfect not being accounted a past tense. (See *perfect*.) In Latin, also, the corresponding tenses are called *historical*, and, as the Latin perfect answers in meaning both to the Greek aorist and to the Greek perfect, when used as an aorist it is distinguished as the *historical perfect*. The infinitive can be used in Latin in narration, and is then called the *historical infinitive*. — **Historical cognition, credibility, geography**, etc. See the nouns. — **Historical method.** (*a*) The study of an abstract theory in the light of the history of the object to be investigated. (*b*) In *hydrodynamics*, the Lagrangian method, which considers the path of each particle. — **Historical school**, in *jurisprudence*, the school of jurists who maintain that law is not to be regarded as made by commands of the sovereign, but is, like the language of a nation, the result of its historical and social circumstances. The principal authors of this school are Savigny and Puchta.

historically (his-tor′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of history; according to history; as history; by way of narration.

The gospels . . . do all *historically* declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

historicalness (his-tor′i-kal-nes), *n.* Historical character or quality.

historician†, *n.* [< *historic* + *-ian*.] A historian.

John de Hexam and Richard de Hexham [were] two notable *historicians*. *Holinshed*, Rich. I., an. 1199.

historicity (his-tō-ris′i-ti), *n.* [< *historic* + *-ity*.] The quality of being true as history; historicalness. [Rare.]

In judging of the points of controversy connected with Sinai we are brought face to face with the question of the *historicity* of the Hebrew records involved.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 88.

historicize (his-tor′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *historicized*, ppr. *historicizing*. [< *historic* + *-ize*.] To record or narrate as history. [Rare.]

historied (his′tō-rid), *p. a.* [Pp. of *history*, *v.* Cf. *storied*[1].] Having a history; famous in history; recorded in history; storied. [Rare.]

Richly *historied* Italy, where the magnificent past overshadows the present. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.

historier† (his-tō′ri-ėr), *n.* [< *history* + *-er*[1].] A historian.

Huntingdoniensis, doctor Poynet's *historier*, reporteth of priests' marriages.
T. Martin, Marriage of Priests, sig. M. ii. (1554).

historiette (his-tō-ri-et′), *n.* [= D. *historietje*, < F. *historiette* (= Sp. Pg. *historieta* = It. *istorietta*), dim. of *histoire*, < L. *historia*, history: see *history*.] A short history or story; a tale.

It is not amiss to subjoin here an *historiette* to shew the value of this minister. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 143.

I have met somewhere with a *historiette*, which, whether more or less true in its particulars, carries a general truth. *Emerson*, Works, II. 244.

historify (his-tor′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *historified*, ppr. *historifying*. [< *history* + *-fy*.] To relate the history of; record in history.

He had left off the plough to do such bloody deeds with his sword as many ink-horns and books should be employed about the *historifying* of them.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Who this king and queen would well *historify*,
Need only speak their names; these them will glorify.
B. Jonson, Love's Triumph.

I am diffident of lending a perfect assent to that church which you have so worthily *historified*.
Lamb, The Tombs in the Abbey.

historiograph† (his-tō′ri-ō-grȧf), *n.* [= G. *historiograph* = Dan. Sw. *historiograf* = F. *historiographe* = Sp. *historiógrafo* = Pg. *historiographo* = It. *istoriografo*, < LL. *historiographus*, < Gr. *ἱστοριογράφος*, a writer of history, < *ἱστορία*, history, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *historiographer*.

The palpable ignorance of our *Historiograph* Royal, where he pretends to render an accompt of divers antient passages relating to the English Chronicle.
Evelyn, To Mr. Sprat, Oct. 31, 1664.

historiographer (his-tō-ri-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *historiographeur*; as *historiograph* + *-er*[1].] A historian; a writer of history; particularly, in later use, a professional or official historian: a title often conferred by European courts, usually as an honorary distinction, and sometimes by public bodies or institutions.

And such as be *Historiographers*,
Trust not to much, in euery tatlying tong,
Nor blynded be by partialitie.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 77.

An *Historiographer* discourseth of affayres orderly as they were donne, accounting as well the times as the actions. *Spenser*, F. Q., To the Reader.

Jean de Magnon, *historiographer* to the king of France, undertook to write an encyclopædia in French heroic verse. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 194.

historiographic (his-tō″ri-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱστοριογραφικός*, < *ἱστοριογραφία*, historiography.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of historiography.

A *historiographic* preface.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 82.

historiographical (his-tō″ri-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *historiographic* + *-al*.] Same as *historiographic*.

historiography (his-tō-ri-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστοριογραφία*, history-writing, < *ἱστοριογράφος*, a writer of history: see *historiographer*.] The art or employment of writing history; also, history.

Haue you not beene a little red in *historiographie*?
Breton, Wit's Trenchmour, p. 13.

The modern school of *historiography*.
Contemporary Rev., L. 291.

historiology (his-tō-ri-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστορία*, history, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse on history; also, the science of history.

Part I. is a translation of the Monograph of Diesterweg on *Historiology*. *Jour. of Education*, XIX. No. 2, p. 1.

historize† (his′tō-rīz), *v. t.* [< *history* + *-ize*.] To chronicle.

Towards Roma Triumphans leades a long and spacious walk, full of fountaines, under which is *historized* the whole Ovidian Metamorphosis in rarely sculptur'd mezzo relievo. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 6, 1645

history (his′tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *histories* (-riz). [< ME. *historie* (abbr. *storie*, > E. *story*[1], q. v.), late ME. also *histoire*, after F.: cf. OF. *estoire*, *histoire*, F. *histoire* = Pr. *historia*, *estoria*, *storia* = Sp. Pg. *historia* = It. *istoria* = D. G. Dan. *historie* = Sw. *historia*, < L. *historia*, < Gr. *ἱστορία*, a learning or knowing by inquiry, the knowledge so obtained, information, a narrative, history, < *ἵστωρ* or *ἰστωρ*, knowing, learned, a wise man, a judge, for **ἰδτωρ*, < *εἰδέναι*, know, 2d aor. *ἰδεῖν*, see, = E. *wit*, know: see *wit*, *v.*] **1.** A narrative, oral or written, of past events; a story: as, a *history* of England; a *history* of the civil war; a *history* of an individual.

Ther-off scripture make as an *historie*,
To ende that ay ther-of be memorie.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 118.

I have heard a prety *history* concerning this mountaine.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 91.

2. The recorded events of the past; also, that branch of science which is occupied with ascertaining and recording the facts of the past. History may deal with the past development of human affairs as a whole, or with some special phase of human activity, as in political history, ecclesiastical history, the history of philosophy, etc.; or with the life of animals, as in natural history; or with inorganic nature, as in geological history; but with reference to the lower animals and to inanimate nature the term has often no special implication of past time (see *natural history*, below).

It is the true office of *history* to represent the events themselves together with the counsels, and to leave the observations and conclusions thereupon to the liberty and faculty of every man's judgment.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 136.

I have read somewhere or other — in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, I think — that *history* is philosophy teaching by example. *Bolingbroke.*

Already for each
I see *history* preparing a statue and niche.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

It is a favorite maxim of mine that *history*, while it should be scientific in its method, should pursue a practical object. That is, it should not only gratify the reader's curiosity about the past, but modify his view of the present, and his forecast of the future.
J. R. Seeley, Expansion of England, Int.

We do not so much want *history* explained after the manner of science as we want it portrayed and interpreted after the manner of literature.
The Century, XXVII. 926.

3. Recorded or accomplished fact; also, the aggregate of the events, recorded or unrecorded, which mark a given period of past time, as in the development of an individual or of a race, etc.: as, a checkered *history*.

Per. Where were you bred? . . .
Mar. If I should tell my *history*, it would seem
Like lies disdained in the reporting.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. . . . Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful *history*,
Is second childishness. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

All town sprinkled lands that be,
Sailing through stars with all their *history*.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

The *history* of Europe, the *history* of Aryan man in Europe, the *history* of man as a really civilized and political being, begins in the lands round the Mediterranean and of them it begins in the islands and peninsulas of Greece. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 277.

4. An eventful career; a past worthy of record: as, a man with a *history*.—5†. In *liturgies*, in medieval English uses, as in the Use of Sarum, the series of responsories to a set of lections from the historical or other books of Scripture. The history was named from the initial words of the first responsory, and these were often also used as the name of the Sunday on which the history was said, or of the period following during which the lections continued to be taken from the book then begun.

6. A historical play or drama.

The national history likewise continued to furnish subjects; and the chronicle *history* remained a favourite species of dramatic composition.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 146.

Ancient history, the history of man from the earliest authentic records to the destruction of the Roman empire, A. D. 476.—**Classical history**, the history of the Greeks and Romans.—**Ecclesiastical history**. See *ecclesiastical*.—**Medieval history**, the history of the period which extends from A. D. 476 to the beginning of the sixteenth century. See *middle ages*, under *age*.—**Modern history**, the history of the period which extends from the close of the middle ages to the present time. Some German historians subdivide modern history into *later history* (from 1492 to the beginning of the French revolution in 1789) and *latest history* (from 1789 to the present time).—**Natural history**, a popular designation of the study and description of natural objects, as animals, plants, and minerals, especially the two former, as distinguished from *civil, ecclesiastical, military*, etc., *history*.—**Profane history**, the history of secular events, as distinguished from *sacred history*.—**Sacred history**, the history recorded in the Bible.—**Tribal history**. Same as *phylogeny*: distinguished from *germ-history*, or *ontogeny*.= **Syn.** *History, Chronicle, Annals*; record, recital, story, relation. *History* in its general sense includes chronicles, annals, biography, autobiography, and even travels: as, the *history* of a journey. In a restricted sense it is an orderly account of the principal events affecting the people of a nation or district for a given period. It is sometimes divided into history proper and philosophical history, the former paying attention simply to the events themselves, the latter showing the events in connection with their causes and effects. When the order of time is most conspicuous, the history is a *chronicle*, which is generally divided into sections, each section covering a separate period of time. *Annals* are a form of chronicle in which the subdivision into periods is by years. *Chronicles* and *annals* are, however, sometimes used as names for simple and unpretending histories.

history (his′tō-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *historied*, ppr. *historying*. [< OF. *historier*, < ML. *historiare*, narrate, depict, < L. *historia*, history: see *history*, *n.*] To record; relate. [Rare.]

Keep no tell-tale to his memory,
That may repeat and *history* his loss.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

history-painting (his′tō-ri-pān″ting), *n.* The art of representing historical subjects by painting; historical painting.

history-piece (his′tō-ri-pēs), *n.* A pictorial representation of a historical event.

histotrophic (his-tō-trof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *τροφή*, rearing.] Concerned in the formation of tissue.

Agents, hygienical or curative, which take part in the formation of organized tissue, may be termed *histotrophic* or constructive. *Dunglison.*

histozyme (his′tō-zīm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *ζύμη*, leaven: see *zymic*.] A substance or agent producing a zymotic action in the tissues.

Schmiedeberg discovered that injections of *histozyme* into the blood of dogs produced high fever.
Medical News, LII. 542.

Histriobdella (his″tri-ob-del′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *histrio*, a stage-player, + Gr. *βδέλλα*, a leech.] A genus of leeches, or *Hirudinea*, differing from all others of the group except *Malacobdella* in being diœcious, and further characterized by the possession of limb-like lateral appendages. This genus has lately been taken from among the leeches and associated with *Polygordius* and *Protodrilus* in a class *Haplonnelida*.

histrio (his′tri-ō), *n.*; pl. *histriones* (his-tri-ō′nēz). [L.: see *histrion*.] Same as *histrion*.

He who was of greatest reputation, and had carried the name longest in all theatres, for his rare gift and dexterity that way, was called Hister; of whose name all other afterward were termed *Histriones*.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 725.

They are called *histriones*, or rather histrices, which play, upon scaffolds and stages, enterludes and comedies.
Northbrooke, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 237.

histrion† (his′tri-ọn), *n.* [< F. *histrion* = Sp. *histrion* = Pg. *histrião* = It. *istrione*, < L. *histrio*, a stage-player, < Etruscan *hister*. "The orig. sense was probably 'one who makes others laugh,' cf. Skt. *has*, laugh, *hasra*, a fool" (Skeat).] A stage-player; an actor. *Minsheu.*

histrionic (his-tri-on′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *histrionique* = Sp. *histrionico* = It. *istrionico*, < L. *histrionicus*, < *histrion-*), a stage-player: see *histrion*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to actors or acting: befitting the stage; theatrical; hence, feigned for effect; unreal.

In consequence of his [Edward's] love and his knowledge of the *histrionick* art, he taught the choristers over which he presided to act plays.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 285.

Foppish airs
And *histrionic* mummery, that let down
The pulpit to the level of the stage.
Cowper, Task, ii. 563.

I have been through as many hardships as Ulysses, in the pursuit of my *histrionic* vocation.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ii.

Histrionic spasm, spasm of the facial muscles.

II. *n.* 1. A dramatic performer; a stage-player. [Rare.]—2. *pl.* The art of theatrical representation; dramatic manner or expression: as, the *histrionics* of a stump-speaker.

histrionical (his-tri-on′i-kal), *a.* [< *histrionic* + *-al*.] Same as *histrionic*.

Such naked and forlorn Quakers act a part much more cunning, false, and *histrionical* than those that least affect such pitiful simplicities.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 164.

histrionically (his-tri-on′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a histrionic manner; theatrically. *Johnson.*

histrionicism (his-tri-on′i-sizm), *n.* [< *histrionic* + *-ism*.] A stroke of histrionic art; a theatrical effect.

How could this girl have taught herself, in the solitude of a savage island, a species of *histrionicism* which women in London circles strove for years to acquire?
W. Black, Princess of Thule, vi.

histrionism (his′tri-ō-nizm), *n.* [= Sp. *histrionismo*; as *histrion* + *-ism*.] The practice of stage-players; stage-playing; acting.

histrionize† (his′tri-ō-nīz), *v. t.* [< *histrion* + *-ize*.] To represent on the stage; act.

During the five hours space that, at the duke's desire, the solicitation of the Court, and his own recreation, he was pleased to *histrionize* it, he shewed himself so natural a representative that any one would have thought he had been so many several actors.
Urquhart, in Sir John Hawkins's Johnson, p. 303.

Histriophoca (his″tri-ō-fō′kä), *n.* [NL., < L. *histrio*(*n-*), a stage-player, + *phoca*, a seal.] A genus of seals, represented by the ribbon-seal, *H. fasciata*, characterized by double-rooted conical molar teeth.

hit[1] (hit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hit*, ppr. *hitting*. [< ME. *hitten, hytten, hutten*, hit, meet with, late AS. *hittan* (once), meet with, < Icel. *hitta*, hit upon, meet with, = Sw. *hitta*, find, discover, light upon, invent, = Dan. *hitte*, hit upon.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike or touch with some degree of force; give a stroke or blow to; especially, to strike intentionally.

As a blynde man in bataille . . .
Hath none happ with his axe his enemye to *hitte*.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 108.

Chain'd thunderbolts and hail
Of iron globes; which, on the victor host
Levell'd, with such impetuous fury smote,
That, whom they *hit*, none on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 592.

Often came
Melissa, *hitting* all we saw with shafts
Of gentle satire. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

Ay, that's about it, Muster Bolsover. You've about *hit* the mark. *T. A. Trollope*, Garstang Grange, ii.

2. To knock; move by means of a hit, stroke, or blow.

Everything past use was *hit*, as they say in Berkshire, out into the street. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xlii.

The next ball is a beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the reckless and unfeeling Jack catches hold of, and *hits* right round to leg for five.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

3. To reach or attain to in perception or execution; come at; light upon; lay hold of so as to reproduce or portray.

Your father's image is so *hit* in you,
His very air, that I should call you brother,
As I did him. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

Excellent actor, how she *hits* this passion!
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

It is a pleasing and airy trifle, in which its author has sometimes happily *hit* the tone of Ariosto.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 444.

4. To conform to; agree with; fit; suit: as, this *hits* my fancy.

I shall perform all these things in good time, I doubt not, they do so *hit* me. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

Hard task! to *hit* the palate of such guests
When Oldfield loves what Dartineuf detests.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 86.

5. In *back-gammon*: (*a*) To take up (one of an opponent's men lying single or uncovered), by moving a man to its point. (*b*) To beat when one's opponent has thrown off one or more men from the board.—**Hard hit**, or **hit hard**, hurt or crippled as by a stroke of adversity, as one bereaved or disappointed; seriously touched or affected, as one who is in love. [Colloq.]

I got *hit hard* at the Brussels races, lost twelve hundred at écarté, and had some ugly misadventures arising out of a too liberal use of my autograph.
Lever, Dodd Family Abroad, I. 174.

To hit it off, to agree; be in accord. [Colloq.]—**To hit off**, (*a*) To produce or imitate on the spur of the moment; take off. [Rare.]

We *hit off* a little Wit now and then, but no Animosity.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 13.

(*b*) To represent or describe by characteristic strokes or touches.

That genuine pleasure which a Yankee never fails to feel in anything smartly and neatly *hit off* in language.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 365.

To hit the blot, to hit the cushion†, etc. See the nouns.—**To hit the nail on the head**. See *nail*.—**To hit the pipe**, to smoke opium. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To come in forcible contact; strike; clash.

Arthur with ane anlace egerly smyttez,
And *hittez* ever in the hulke up to the hiltez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1148.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another? *Locke.*

2. To reach an intended point or object; effect an aim or purpose; succeed as by a stroke of skill or luck.

The hauyn that he *hit* to was hard by the cave
There Pelleus in pouert priuely lay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13495.

Oft expectation fails, . . . and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest, and despair most shifts.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

A little wit
Will serve to make our play *hit*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, Prol.

All human race would fain be quits,
And millions miss for one that *hits*.
Swift, On Poetry.

3. To agree; suit; fit.

The number so exactly *hits*.
Waterland, Scripture Vindicated, iii. 6.

If matters *hit* right, we may thereby get better returns than Cardigan silver Mines afford. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 33.

4†. To act in harmony; be of one mind.

Pray you let us *hit* together.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. (*Steevens.*)

To hit on or **upon**, to come upon; fall or light upon by chance; discover as by accident.

"Acyf thou happe," quath hue, "that thow *hitte on* Clergie,
And hast vnderstondyng what he wolde mene,
Sey to hym thy-self ouer-see my bokes."
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 114.

I can never *hit on*'s name. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

Scarcely any person who proposed to himself the same end with Bacon could fail to *hit upon* the same means.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

To hit out, to strike out with the fist; deal a blow or blows.

It was a sight to see the colonel, in his agony, *hit* right *out* . . . at that senior clerk's unoffending stomach.
Trollope, Autobiography, iii.

hit[1] (hit), *n.* [< *hit*[1], *v.*] 1. A stroke; a blow; the collision or impact of one body against another.

Some have receiv'd the knocks, some given the *hits*,
And all concludes in love.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

2. In *fencing*, a stroke or touch with the sword or foil.

Ham. I'll play this bout first. . . .
Come.—Another *hit*: what say you?
Laer. A touch, a touch, I do confess.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

3. A stroke of good luck; a casual or surprising success; a favorable effect or outcome: as, the play made a *hit*.

What late he call'd a blessing now was wit,
And God's good providence a lucky *hit*.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 378.

The actors crowded round her. "We'd no idea of it!" "Capital!" "A great *hit!*" they exclaimed.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, xii.

4. A striking expression or turn of thought: a saying that goes to the point: as, a happy *hit* in a speech.

A yet more accurate representation of fine passages, or felicitous *hits* in speaking. *Brougham*, Lord Chatham

The passage, with its comic after-echoes, has now exhausted itself, the *hit* has been made, and the interrupted threads of the former dramatic action are gathered up again as the scene moves on.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 33.

5. A stroke of satire or sarcasm; a touch of censure.

No long bursts of declamation, but dramatic dialogue and interrogation, by hints, and unexpected *hits* at one and the other most common-place soldier's failing.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxi.

6. In *backgammon*, etc. A move made by a player which puts one of his opponent's men for a time out of play and compels him to return to the original starting-place. (*b*) A game won by a player after his opponent has thrown off one or more men from the board, as distinguished from a *gammon* and a *backgammon*.—7. A good crop. [Prov. Eng.]—**Gallery hit.** See *gallery*.

hit[2] *pret.* and *pp.* The original form of the neuter pronoun *it*. It is still found in dialectal use, but sometimes as in modern speech it is rather an accidental reversion, than a survival of the original aspirated form. See *h*, 1. *Chaucer.*

Hit is in common use in Scotland for the neuter pronoun. . . . This is a survival of an old form. Scotsmen do not make the mistake of using the aspirate where it should not be. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 112.

hit†, *v.* A Middle English) contracted form of *hideth*, third person singular present indicative of *hide*[1], *v.*

hitamite (hit'a-mīt), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. [Reading, Pennsylvania, U. S.]

hitch (hich), *v.* [< ME. *hitchen*, *hytchen*, *hichen*, *hychen*; origin uncertain: (1) appar. an assibilated form of the verb which remains in mod. E. dial. *hick*, hop, spring, *hike*, swing, toss, throw, etc. (see *hick*[1], *hike*): cf. G. dial. *hicken*, *hickeln*, *hicksen*, equiv. to G. (nasalized) *hinken* (> prob. Sw. *hinka*, Dan. *hinke*), go lame, limp, hobble; or (2) perhaps < OD. *hutsen*, D. *hotsen*, shake, jolt, jog, > ult. E. (Sc.) *hotch*, move by jerks: see *hotch* and *hustle*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move by jerks or with pauses or rests; hop; hobble; halt; limp, literally or figuratively: as, to *hitch* along on the ground; verse that *hitches*.

When the water began to ascend up to their refuged hills, and the place of their hope became an island, lo, now they *hitch* up higher to the tops of the tallest trees. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 71.

Weary of long standing, to ease themselves a little by *hitching* into another place. *Fuller.*

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides into verse, and *hitches* in a rhyme.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 78.

Punishment this day *hitches* (if she still *hitch*) after Crime with frightful shoes-of-swiftness.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 5.

2. To be fastened, entangled, or snarled; catch.

We are told that there was an infinite innumerable company of little bodies, called atoms, from all eternity, flying and roving about in a void space, which at length *hitched* together and united. *South*, Works, IX. iii.

Set your opinion at whatever pitch,
Knots and impediments make something *hitch*.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 98.

3. To strike the feet together in going; interfere, as a horse. [Eng.]—**4.** To get on with another, as if in harness; work smoothly together. [Colloq.]

I . . . have come to drive a spell for this old fellow, but I guess we shan't *hitch* long.
Mrs. Clavers, Forest Life, I. 116.

To hitch up, to harness a horse or horses to a vehicle; make ready for driving. [Colloq.]

I was much amused at the lofty air with which the fat driver ordered his assistants to *hitch up* quickly.
Letters from the South, II. 117.

He would *hitch up* at once and drive over to Elyria.
E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, iv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pull up; raise by jerks.

Some special powers with which his legs were endowed had already *hitched* up his glossy trousers at the ankles.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 10.

Here comes a great hulking sailor; his face beams with honesty, he rolls in his gait, he *hitches* up his wide trousers, he wears his shiny hat at the back of his head; his hair hangs in ringlets; he chews a quid.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 51.

2. To fasten, especially in a temporary or occasional way; make fast; tether; tie up by means of a hook, a ring, a bridle, a rope, etc.

"As true as you live, mother," said Aunt Lois, who had tripped to the window, "there's Miss Asphyxia Smith *hitching* her horse at our picket fence."
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 236.

Sometimes the crab *hitches* one of its claws into some crack or fissure. *Owen*, Anat., xiv.

3. *Naut.*, to cover with a network of twine or small cord, worked with one end.—**To hitch horses**, to agree; join interests. [Colloq.]

After he poked his fist in my face, one election, we never *hitched horses* together. *McClintock*, Tales.

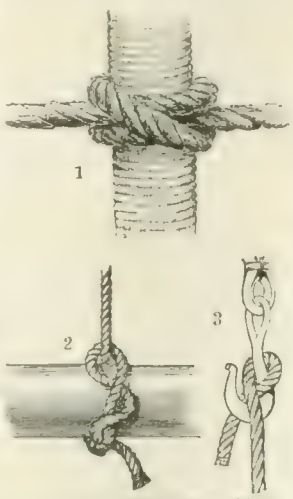
hitch (hich), *n.* [< *hitch*, *v.*] **1.** A pull or jerk upward: as, to give one's trousers a *hitch*. —**2.** The act of catching or fastening, as on a hook, a post, etc.—**3.** A halt; an impediment; a stoppage; an obstruction, especially of an unexpected and temporary nature: as, a *hitch* in the proceedings; a *hitch* in one's gait.

With pert jirk forward, and little *hitch* in my gait like a scholastick beau. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

I am credibly informed that there is still a considerable *hitch* or hobble in your enunciation. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

There are many *hitches* in the evolution ethic, as Dr. Martineau shows; and it is well for us that there are; for serious consequences would result from its scientific establishment. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 188.

4. In *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation. —**5.** Temporary assistance; timely help: as, to lend one a *hitch*. [Colloq.]—**6.** *Naut.*, a knot or noose in a rope for making it fast to another rope or to a spar or other object: as, a clove-*hitch*, a rolling *hitch*, etc.—**7.** *pl.* In *whaling*, the fastenings of the iron strap on the socket of a toggle-iron.—**Becket-hitch**, a sheet-bend: a single bend or a weaver's hitch.—**Blackwall** or **Backwall hitch**, a hitch made with a rope over a hook so that it will jam during a strain on the rope, and be easily detached when the strain is relieved.—**Diamond hitch**, a peculiar hitch or interlacing of the ropes in fastening a pack or "packing," so arranged as to form a diamond (◇) on the top of the pack, the weight of the pack serving to tighten the hitch.



1, clove-hitch; 2, timber-hitch; 3, Blackwall hitch.

The Missourian was an expert packer, versed in the mysteries of the *diamond hitch*, the only arrangement of the ropes that will insure a load staying in its place.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 202.

Magnus hitch (*naut.*), a peculiar way of fastening a rope to a spar, consisting in a round turn about the spar, with a half hitch on the standing part.—**Rolling hitch** (*naut.*), a hitch made by passing the end of a rope twice round another rope or a spar in such a way that the hauling part will jam these two turns, and then securing the end by a half hitch.

hitchcock†, *n.* A variant of *hickock*, for *hiccup*. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1570.

hitchel†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *hatchel*.

hitcher (hich'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which hitches, in any sense.—**2.** A boat-hook. *E. H. Knight.*

And when they could not cause him to rise, one of them tooke a *hitcher*, or long boate-hooke, and hitch'd in the sicke mans breeches, drawing him backward.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

hitchily (hich'i-li), *adv.* By jerks; unevenly.

Things go more *hitchily* the first year [after marriage] than ever they do afterward.
W. D. Howells, Wedding Journey, ii.

hitchiness (hich'i-nes), *n.* Frequent interruption or obstruction.

You must be careful not to contradict me, or cross me in anything. . . . The great object is not to have any *hitchiness*. *W. D. Howells*, Wedding Journey, ii.

hitching-bar (hich'ing-bär), *n.* A rail or bar set horizontally upon posts, and having rings or holes, to which horses are tethered or hitched: commonly fixed in front of a tavern. [U. S.]

hitching-clamp (hich'ing-klamp), *n.* A form of cam used in fastening a horse to a hitching-post. The hitching-strap is passed through it in such a way that the harder the horse pulls upon it the tighter it binds.

hitching-post (hich'ing-pōst), *n.* A post to which horses are hitched or tethered.

Further down were the shops, each with its row of *hitching-posts* across the front. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 443.

hitchy (hich'i), *a.* [< *hitch*, *n.*, + *-y*.] Characterized by hitches or jerks; interrupted by temporary obstructions.

hithe, *n.* [< ME. *hithe*, *hythe*, < AS. *hȳth*, a port or haven.] A port or haven. The word is obsolete except as used in the names of a few English places, as *Hythe*, *Rotherhithe*, *Queenhithe*, *Lambeth* (Anglo-Saxon *Lambahith*, *Lambhith*).

When the *hithe* fell into the hands of King Stephen, he bestowed it on William de Ypres.
Pennant, London, p. 473.

The *hythe* or port which tradition fixed in the modern Bucklersbury. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 438.

hither (hiᴛʜ'ėr), *adv.* [With change of *d* to *th* (*dh*), as in *thither*, *whither*, *father*, *mother*, etc.; < ME. *hider*, *hidere*, *hidre*, *heder*, < AS. *hider* (sometimes *hidres*, in the phrase *hidres thidres*, usually *hider and thider*, hither and thither; the form *hither* is found once, appar. miswritten) = Icel. *hedhra* = Sw. *hit* = Dan. *hid* = Goth. *hidre*, hither, = L. *citra*, on this side (see *cis-*), < *hi-*, the pronominal base of *he*, *him*, *here*, etc., + *-der*, *-dra*, compar. suffix, = *-ther*, *-ter*, in *whether*, *after*, etc. Cf. *thither* and *whither*.] **1.** To this place: used with verbs signifying motion: as, to come *hither*; to bring *hither*.

I a-bide after Merlin, that sholde come *heder* to speke with me. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 45.

Who doth ambition shun, . . .
Come *hither*, come *hither*, come *hither*;
Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5 (song).

Many doe informe me, your comming *hither* is not for trade, but to invade my people.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 208.

2†. To this time; up to the present time.

From that tyme *hidre*, the Sowdan clepethe him self Calyffee. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 44.

3. To this point; to this end; to this argument or conclusion. [Rare.]

Hither we refer whatever belongs to the highest perfection of man. *Hooker.*

Hither and thither, to this place and to that; back and forth.

The disowned of all parties, the rejected and foolishly bedrifted *hither and thither*, to what corner of nature can he now drift with advantage?
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 3.

Hither and yon, here and there; near and far. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

hither (hiᴛʜ'ėr), *a.* [< *hither*, *adv.*] On the side or in the direction of the person speaking; near: correlative of *further*: as, on the *hither* side of a hill.

The Prince then proceeded to send his army across the river. . . . The rear guard . . . were alone left upon the *hither* bank, in order to provoke or to tempt the enemy.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 257.

This light overhung the far-rolling landscape, . . . and nearer still it touched to spring-like brilliancy a level, green meadow on the *hither* edge of the water.
The Century, XXXV. 945.

hither (hiᴛʜ'ėr), *v. i.* To come hither. [Rare.]

To hither and thither, to go back and forth; travel about.

An old black trunk—a companion to our *hithering and thithering* for seven long years.
The New Mirror (New York), III. 96.

Fraser applied to me to write a word about him [Edward Irving], which I did; and, after much *hithering and thithering*, I ascertain to-day that it is at last to be printed.
Carlyle, in Froude.

hithermore†, *a. compar.* [< *hither* + *-more*.] Nearer in this direction.

The . . . part of the Citty that stood on the *hithermore* Banke. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 472.

hithermost (hiᴛʜ'ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *hither* + *-most*.] Nearest in this direction.

Ambassadors were sent to the cities of the *hythermost* part of Spain vnto Acquitaine.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 80.

The *hithermost*, in the changeable blue and green robe, is the commendably-fashioned gallant, Eucosmos.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

hitherto (hiᴛʜ-ėr-tö'), *adv.* [< ME. *hiderto*, < *hider*, hither, + *to*, to.] **1.** To this place; thus far. [Archaic.]

Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further.
Job xxxviii. 11.

2. To this time; until now.

Oure lorde foryeteth not his Synner; and he hath [shewed] me yet *hidyr-to* that he hath me not foryeten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 578.

Hitherto they have flourish't, now I hope they will strike.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

A journey of seventy miles, to a family that had *hitherto* never been above ten from home, filled us with apprehension.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

It was a noble and gracious spectacle—the meeting of those *hitherto* inveterate foes, the duke of Medina Sidonia and the marques of Cadiz. *Irving*, Granada, p. 57.

[Rarely used adjectively: as,

The *hitherto* experience of men.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 197.]

hitherunto† (hiᴛʜ-ėr-un'tö), *adv.* [< *hither* + *unto*.] Until this time.

Every hour he was to look for nothing but some cruel death; which *hitherunto* had only been delayed by the captain's vehement dealing for him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

hitherward, hitherwards (hiᴛʜ'ėr-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *hiderward*, *hideward*, *hedurward*, *hiderwardes*, < AS. *hiderweard*, adv. and adj., hitherward, < *hider*, hither, + *-weard*, -ward.] **1.** Toward this place; this way.

Herkenes now *hedyrwarde*, and herys this storye.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 25.

O! turne thy rudder *hitherward* awhile;
Here may thy storme-bett vessell safely ryde.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 32.

I thought I heard my father coming *hitherward*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

2†. To this time.

And fro that tyme *hiderwardes*, thei nevere wolden suffren man to dwelle amonges hem lenger than 7 dayes and 7 nyghtes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 154.

hit-off (hit'ôf), *n.* [< *hit off*. See *hit*[1], *v. t.*] A clever presentation, imitation, or travesty.

The plaudits which would accompany a successful *hit off* of the subject under treatment.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xi.

hit-or-miss (hit'ôr-mis'), *adv.* and *a.* **I.** *adv.* Recklessly; haphazard: as, he rode *hit-or-miss*.

II. *a.* Reckless; haphazard.

She talked with a *hit-or-miss* kind of carelessness.
Aidé, Rita, p. 80.

hitter (hit'ėr), *n.* [< *hit*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who hits or strikes, as in batting, boxing, etc.: as, a hard *hitter* (that is, one who delivers a hard or heavy blow).

Then the cover-point *hitter*, that cunning man, goes on to bowl slow twisters.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

Hittite (hit'īt), *n.* and *a.* [With suffix *-ite*[2] (equiv. to *Hetean* with suffix *-an*, < LL. *Hethæus*, rarely *Cethæus*, pl. *Hethæi*, also *Hetthim:* Vulgate), < Heb. *Khittîm*, pl. (initial *heth*), Hittites.] **I.** *n.* One of a powerful ancient people, probably not Semitic, of northern Syria and parts of Asia Minor. In the Old Testament the Hittites are represented as one of the original Canaanitish races, and as finally subjected to tribute by Solomon. Under the names *Khita* and *Khatti*, they appear in Egyptian and Assyrian history as possessing a great empire, and as formidable antagonists during many centuries. They were a commercial and civilizing people.

And the man went into the land of the *Hittites*, and built a city, and called the name thereof Luz. Judges i. 26.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hittites.—**Hittite art**, the art of the Hittites, barbarous but original, and with marked reminiscences of Egyptian and notably of Assyrian art. Its remains consist of numerous funeral and other reliefs in Lycaonia, Phrygia, Lydia, and elsewhere in Asia Minor and in Syria.

hity-tity (hī'ti-tī'ti), *interj.* and *a.* Same as *hoity-toity*.

hive (hīv), *n.* [< ME. *hive*, *hyve*, earlier *hyfe*, < AS. *hyfe*, earliest form *hȳfi*, a hive; perhaps radically = L. *cūpa*, a tub, cask, tun, vat, etc., > ult. E. *cup* and *coop*, q. v.] 1. An artificial shelter or cell for the habitation of a swarm of honey-bees; a place in which bees harbor and lay up honey. Hives were for ages, and in some places still are, made of thick ropes of straw, wound and fastened in a characteristic conical form still distinctively known as the beehive form; but they are now generally square chests of several compartments, or with many small boxes, for the storage and removal of the honey. The natural harbor of wild bees is usually in a hollow tree.

Our thighs pack'd with wax, our mouths with honey,
We bring it to the *hive*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And bees in *hives* as idly wait
The call of early Spring.
Cowper, To Mr. Newton.

2†. A bonnet or hat shaped like a beehive.

Upon her head a platted *hive* of straw,
Which fortified her visage from the sun.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 8.

3. A swarm of bees, or the bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Audley feast
Humm'd like a *hive* all round the narrow quay.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

4†. The abode of any animal.

Hens, Peacocks, Geese, and Ducks, bred in and accustomed to Houses, forsook their wonted *Hives*, and turned wild. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 29.

5. Figuratively, a place swarming with busy occupants; a bustling company.

Our public *hives* of puerile resort,
That are of chief and most approv'd report.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 458.

There the *hive* of Roman liars worship a gluttonous emperor-idiot. *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

hive (hīv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hived*, ppr. *hiving*. [< *hive*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To gather into a hive; cause to enter a hive: as, to *hive* bees.—2. To stow, as in a place of deposit; lay up in store for future use or enjoyment.

So *hive* him
In the swan-skin coverlid and cambric sheets.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

Hiving wisdom with each studious year. *Byron.*

This learning won by loving looks I *hived*
As sweeter lore than all from books derived.
Lowell, To Geo. Wm. Curtis.

II. *intrans.* To enter a hive; take to a hive, as bees; take shelter or lodgings together, in the manner of bees.

Drones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5.

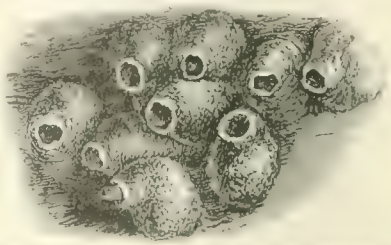
At this season we get into warmer houses, and *hive* together in cities. *Pope*, Letters.

hive-bee (hīv'bē), *n.* The common honey-bee, *Apis mellifica*.

hive-nest (hīv'nest), *n.* A large nest built and occupied by several pairs of birds in common. The most remarkable structures of this kind are made by African birds of the family *Ploceidæ*, or weavers; those

Hive-nests of Republican Grosbeak (*Philetærus socius*).

made by the republican grosbeak, *Philetærus socius*, are shaped like a great umbrella or gigantic mushroom. Clusters of the bottle-nosed nests built of mud by the republi-



Hive-nest of Republican Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*).

can swallow, *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, and affixed to cliffs throughout the western United States, or under the eaves of houses in populous districts, are hive-nests, as are also the remarkable structures made by the anis (*Crotophaga ani*), inhabiting the warm parts of America.

hiver (hī'vėr), *n.* One who gathers bees into a hive.

hives (hīvz), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. Laryngitis.—2. Urticaria and (loosely) other skin affections. See *urticaria*.

hive-vine (hīv'vīn), *n.* The partridge-berry or squaw-vine, *Mitchella repens*.

Hivite (hī'vīt), *n.* One of an ancient Canaanite people in northern Palestine.

There was not a city that made peace with the children of Israel, save the *Hivites*, the inhabitants of Gibeon.
Josh. xi. 19.

hizz† (hiz), *v. i.* [A variant of *hiss*.] To hiss.

The Wheels and Horses Hoofs *hizz'd* as they past them [Snow and Frosts] o'er. *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, x. 10.

To haue a thousand with red burning spits
Come *hizzing* in vpon 'em.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6 (folio 1623).

hizzing† (hiz'ing), *n.* A hissing or hiss.

Lest, by the sun the organs parch'd and spill'd,
The dismal ghost uncertain *hizzings* yield.
May, tr. of Lucan, vi.

H. J. An abbreviation in epitaphs of the Latin phrase *hic jacet* (which see).

hl-. An initial combination formerly in use in early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, now reduced to *l-* by the omission of *h*. For examples, see *laugh*, *lean*[1], *listen*, *loaf*, *lord*, *loud*, *low*[1], etc.

H. L. An abbreviation of *House of Lords*.

h'm (h'm), *interj.* A form of *hem*[2], *hum*[1]. It is also used as a murmur of assent, being then often repeated, *h'm, h'm*.

H. M. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty*.

H. M. C. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty's customs*.

H. M. S. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty's ship*, or *steamer*, or *service:* as, *H. M. S.* Bellerophon.

ho[1] (hō), *interj.* [Also written *hoa*, formerly *hoe*, and, as a teamster's cry, *whoa*, q. v.; < ME. *ho*, *hoo* = G. *ho* = Icel. *hó* = F. *ho* = Hind. *ho*, etc.; an aspirated form of *O*, *oh*, a sonorous syllable: see *O*[2], *oh*, and cf. *ah*, and *ha*[1], *hoo*, etc.] 1. A cry or call uttered to arrest attention; also, an exclamation of satisfaction or exultation.

Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.
Isa. lv. 1.

Ho, ho, quoth the devyll, we are well pleased.
J. Heywood, The Four P's.

Here dwells my father Jew. *Ho!* who's within?
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

Half in dread
To hear my father [illegible]
With *Ho!* from some bay-window shake the night.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

2. In particular, a cry used to stop one who is passing, or to command a stop in some action; now, especially (also written *whoa*), a cry used to stop a horse or other draft-animal; used imperatively, stop! hold!

But *hoo!* for we han ryght ynogh of this.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1242.

I leepe, y daunce, y skippe, y synge,
I am so myrie y can not seie *hoo*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

I had rather thrash than be bound to kick these rascals till they cried *ho! Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, v. 3.

Heave ho! See *heave*.

ho[1]† (hō), *n.* [< ME. *ho*, appar. < *ho*, interj.; but perhaps considered as short for *hold:* cf. D. *hou*, hold, stop, prop. *houd*, impv. of *houden* = E. *hold*[1]: see *avast*.] 1. A command to keep silence, or to cease from anything.

An heraud on a skaffold made an *hoo*,
Til al the noyse of the peple was ido.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1675.

2. Cessation; end; pause; intermission.

After that than gan he telle his wo,
But that was endeles, withouten *ho*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1083.

Out of all ho, without any moderation; out of all measure.

He loved the fair maid of Fressingfield once *out of all ho*.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

There is no ho with him, he is not to be restrained.

But now these courtiers—*there's no ho with 'em*.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

ho[1] (hō), *v. i.* [< ME. *hoen* = Icel. *hóa*, cry ho; from the interj. Cf. *hoy*[2].] 1. To cry out; call out; hail.—2†. To stop; cease.

Whanne thou art taught that thou schuldist *hoo*
Of sweering, but whanne it were neede,
Thou scornest hem that sayn thee soo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 195.

ho[2]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *who*.

ho[3]†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

Ho. The chemical symbol of *holmium*.

hoactzin, hoaczin (hō-akt'zin, -ak'zin), *n.* [S. Amer.] The *Opisthocomus cristatus*, a remarkable bird of South America, of uncertain affinities, differing so much from all other known birds that a superfamily group, *Opisthocomi* or *Heteromorphæ*, has been formed for its reception. Also *hoatzin*, *houzin*.

Hoactzin (*Opisthocomus cristatus*).

hoaming†, *n.* A word not found elsewhere than in the passage cited, where it is probably an error (for *combing* in the form *coaming*, or else for *foaming?*).

Vent. What a Sea comes in!
Mast. A *hoaming* Sea! We shall have foul Weather.
Dryden, Tempest, i. 1.

hoar (hōr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hore*; < ME. *hore*, *hoor*, < AS. *hār* = Icel. *hārr*, hoar, hoary; prob. = OS. *hēr* = OHG. *hēr*, distinguished, orig. 'venerable' (?): see *herre*. Cf. *haar*.] 1. White: as, *hoar* frost (see *hoar-frost*); *hoar* cliffs.

And the warm breathings of the southwest passed
Over the *hoar* rime of the Saugus hills.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

2. Gray, as with age; hoary: as, *hoar* locks.

Thanne mette I with a man, a Mydlenten Sondaye,
As *hore* as an hawethorne, and Abraham he hizte.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 173.

He toke the heed all white *hoor* in the forcste of Darmauntes, where he mette hym in gise of a palmer.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.

And trembles on its arid stalk
The *hoar* plume of the golden-rod.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

Hence—3. Old; ancient; antique.

At length she found the trod[illegible]
In which the tract of peoples footing was,
Under the steepe foot of a mountaine *hore*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 10.

These *hoar* relics [flint implements] of long-vanished generations of men. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 193.

4†. Moldy; musty.

A hare, sir, in a lenten pie, that is something stale and *hoar* ere it be spent. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

hoar (hōr), *n.* [< *hoar, a.*] Hoariness; antiquity. [Rare.]

His grants are [illegible] to the publick law of Europe, covered with the [illegible] of unimaginable ages. *Burke.*

hoar (hōr), *v.* [< ME. *horen*, not found, < AS. *hārian*, become [illegible] or gray, < *hār*, hoar: see *hoar, a.*] **I.**† *intrans.* 1. To become white or hoar.—2. To become moldy or musty.

[illegible] that is hoar
[illegible] for a score,
Which [illegible] creit be spent.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

II. *trans.* To make white or hoary. [Rare.]

On the [illegible] His *hoar'd* with eternall Snowes
And craggy Rocks Paigneres doe inclose.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

hoard[1] (hōrd), *n.* [< ME. *hord*, < AS. *hord* = OS. *hord* = OHG. MHG. *hort*, G. (revived) *hort* = Icel. *hodd*, *hoddr* = Goth. *huzd*, a treasure; prob. akin to L. *custos*, a guard, keep, *custodia*, guard, watch (see *custody*), lit. perhaps, as the word in comp. (esp. in AS.) indicates, a place 'hidden,' being ult. akin to AS. *hȳdan*, etc., hide: see *hide*[1], and cf. *hut*, and *house*, from the same ult. source.] 1. A treasure; a fund; a stock or store laid by; an accumulation of something for preservation or future use; hence, any mass of things preserved by being deposited together.

I have a venturous fairy that shall seek
The squirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee new nuts.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

As some lone miser, visiting his store,
Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er;
Hoards after *hoards* his rising raptures fill,
Yet still he sighs, for *hoards* are wanting still.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 53.

Up to this time [1009] the revenue of the crown had been drawn mainly from the rents of its own demesne and the royal dues collected in every shire from thegns who held grants of folk-land. The *hoard* was made up from other sources of wealth. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 387.

Here at Winchester we may suppose the king's *hoard* was deposited. *Athenæum*, No. 3083, p. 706.

2†. A hoarding-place; a treasure-house or treasury.

Hit shalbe thou3t, if that I mow,
Hit is wel kept in *horde*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54. (*Halliwell.*)

Cups and basins of the same precious metals [silver and gold] were stored in the *hoards* of the wealthier nobles.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 322.

3†. A place of retirement or concealment; a closet or cabinet; a lurking-place.

He that is usaunt to this synne of glotony he ne may no synne withstonde; he most ben in servage of alle vices, for it is the develes *hoard* ther he hideth him and resteth. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

hoard[1] (hōrd), *v.* [< ME. *horden*, < AS. *hordian* (= OHG. *gi-hurten*, MHG. *horden* = Goth. *huzdjan*), hoard, < *hord*, a hoard, treasure.] **I.** *trans.* To treasure up; collect and store; amass and deposit for preservation or security, or for future use; store; lay up: often followed by *up*.

The places where the Golde is, appeare and are knowne by the drynesse and barrennesse of the soile, as if Nature it selfe could not *hord vp* Gold in her spacious chest, but shee must needs proue bare and barren of her wonted good workes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 689.

II. *intrans.* To gather and save; lay up store.

Ere our coming, see thou shake the bags
Of *hoarding* abbots. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 3.

hoard[2] (hōrd), *n.* [< AF. **horde, hurde*, OF. *horde*, a palisade, barrier, < OD. *horde*, a hurdle: see *hurdle*.] Same as *hoarding*[2].

hoarder (hōr'dėr), *n.* [< ME. (Kent) *hordyer*, < AS. *hordere*, a treasurer, steward, < *hordian*, hoard: see *hoard*[1], *v.*] 1†. A treasurer; a steward.

The King's *Hoarder* was as old as the King's "hoard." Under the Norman reigns he appears under the Latin title of Treasurer. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 291.

2. One who hoards or accumulates; one who lays up a store of something; one who gathers and keeps a stock or fund.

Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money. *Locke.*

hoard-house[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *horde-hows*; < *hoard*[1] + *house*[1].] A treasure-house or treasury.

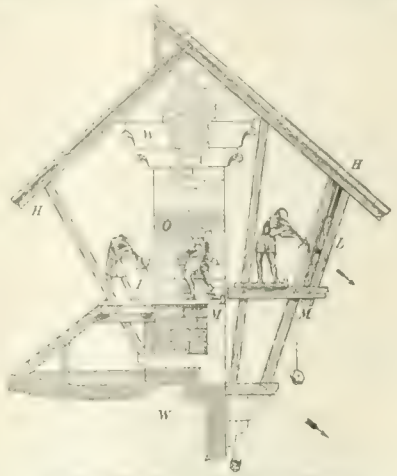
Ryghte above Rome yate,
An *horde-hows* they have let make.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

hoard-house[2]†, *n.* [Appar. < *hoard*[2] + *house*[1].] A shed for cattle.

hoarding[1] (hōr'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hoard*[1], *v.*] The act of amassing or making a hoard.

My covetous Passion did approve
The *Hoording* up, not Use of Love.
Cowley, The Mistress, Vain Love.

hoarding[2] (hōr'ding), *n.* [< *hoard*[2] + *-ing*[1].] 1. In *medieval fort.*, a covered structure of timber, either temporary or permanent, placed on top of the walls and towers of a fortress to afford increased facilities for defense. The hoarding projected beyond the face of the wall, in order that missiles



Section of Hoarding, Castle of Coucy, France.

H, H, hoarding; *W, W*, wall of the donjon; *O*, arched opening or embrasure in the wall; *L, L*, loopholes, for archery, etc.; *M, M*, machicolations. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

might be dropped through machicolations or holes in its floor upon an enemy below; and it was provided with numerous loopholes for the convenience of the defending marksmen.

2. A fence for inclosing a house and materials while builders are at work; any similar inclosure of boards. [Eng.]

Here against a *hoarding* of decaying timber he is brought to bay. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xlvi.

Wooden fences or *hoarding* (δρύφακτοι) were usual at Athens for enclosing fore-courts.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), p. 280.

Hence—3. A bill-board; any boarding on which bills are posted. [Eng.]

His conscience so multiplied each bill and poster that in twenty-four hours London seemed to him a great *hoarding*. *Cornhill Magazine.*

Also *hoard*.

hoared† (hōrd), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. *hored;* pp. of *hoar, v.*] Moldy; musty.

Thys our prouysion of bread, we toke with vs out of our houses, whotte, the day we departed to come vnto you. And now beholde, it is dryed up and *hored*.
Bible of 1551, Josh. ix. 12.

hoar-frost (hōr'frôst), *n.* [< ME. *horfrost, hoorfrost, hore vrost;* < *hoar, a.*, + *frost;* not so combined in AS., where, however, cf. "hrīm and forst, *hāre* hildstapan," 'rime and frost, hoar warriors' (*Cynewulf*, Andreas, l. 1259).] White frost. See *hoar, a.*, and *frost*.

He scattereth the *hoarfrost* like ashes. Ps. cxlvii. 16.

hoarhound, horehound (hōr'hound), *n.* [The *d* is excrescent; < ME. *horhowne, horone, horehune*, < AS. *hārhune*, also *hār hūne*, hoarhound (*hurt hār hūne*, white hoarhound): *hār*, hoar, white; *hūne* (also used alone), hoarhound.] The popular name of several plants of the natural order *Labiatæ*. (*a*) The common or white hoarhound, *Marrubium vulgare*. It grows in waste places and by waysides, and is distributed throughout Europe and northern Asia, and naturalized in North America. It is an erect branched herb, covered throughout with cottony white hairs; the flowers are small and almost white, crowded in the axils of the leaves; the smell is aromatic and the flavor bitter. It is much used as a remedy for coughs and throat-troubles.

Hoarhound (*Marrubium vulgare*). *a*, flower.

An heved hor als *horhoune*.
Relig. Antiq., ii. 9. [(*Halliwell.*)

(*b*) The black or stinking hoarhound, *Ballota nigra*, a common European weed in waste places near towns and villages. The flowers are purple, and the whole plant is fetid and unattractive. (*c*) The water-hoarhound, one of various species of *Lycopus*, particularly *L. Europæus*, a native of Europe.

hoariness (hōr'i-nes), *n.* [< *hoary* + *-ness.*] 1. The state of being hoary, whitish, or gray: as, the *hoariness* of age.

My head
With care's harsh sudden *hoariness* o'erspread.
Donne, His Picture.

2†. Moldiness.

Hoarienesse, vinewednesse, or mouldinesse, comming of moisture, for lack of cleansing. *Baret*, Alvearie.

hoarish† (hōr'ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *horish;* < *hoar* + *-ish*[1].] Hoary; gray.

The white and *horish* heeres, the messengers of age,
That shew like lines of true belief, that this life doth aswage. *Surrey*, No Age is Content.

hoarse (hōrs), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *horse;* < ME. *hoors, hors* (with intrusive *r*), *hoos, hos*, earlier *has*, < AS. *hās* = MD. *heesch*, and *heersch, haersch* (with intrusive *r*), now *heesch* = MLG. *hēsch, heisch*, LG. *heesch* = OHG. *heis, heisi*, MHG. *heis, heise*, also with adj. formative *-er, heiser*, G. *heiser* = Icel. *hāss* (for reg. **heiss*) = Sw. *hes* = Dan. *hæs*, hoarse, rough. The D. term. *-sch*, and perhaps the intrusive *r* in E. and D., may be due to confusion with *harsh*, q. v., in ME. *harsk*, often without its *r, hask.*] 1. Deep and rough or harsh to the ear; discordant; raucous.

Me thought I herde a hunt blowe
T' assay his great horne, and for to knowe
Whether it was clere, or *horse* of sowne.
Isle of Ladies.

The *hoarse* resounding shore. *Dryden*, Iliad, i.

Hoarse, broken sounds, like trumpets' harsh alarms,
Run through the hive, and call them to their arms.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Whispering *hoarse* presage of oblivion.
Lowell, Memoriæ Positum.

His voice, rather *hoarse* in its lower notes, had a clear sounding ring when raised.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 52.

2. Having a deep and harsh or grating voice; uttering low raucous sounds: as, to be *hoarse* from a cold.

Warwick is *hoarse* with calling thee to arms.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the *hoarse* nation croak'd, God save King Log!
Pope, Dunciad, i. 330.

I hear thee not at all, or *hoarse*
As when a hawker hawks his wares.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

hoarse (hōrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hoarsed*, ppr. *hoarsing*. [< *hoarse, a.*] To render hoarse: as, he was all *hoarsed* up. [Obsolete or colloq.]

When his [the sinner's] voice is *hoarsed*—I mean his acknowledgement gone—his case is almost desperate.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 355.

hoarsely (hōrs'li), *adv.* In a hoarse manner; with a rough, grating voice or sound.

With untuned tongue she *hoarsely* calls her maid.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1214.

The hounds at nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 279.

hoarsen (hōr'sn), *v. t.* [< *hoarse* + *-en*[1] (3).] To make hoarse. [Rare.]

I shall be obliged to *hoarsen* my voice and roughen my character. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 79.

hoarseness (hōrs'nes), *n.* [< ME. *hoorsnesse, hoosnesse*, < AS. *hāsnes, hāsnys*, < *hās*, hoarse: see *hoarse.*] The state or quality of being hoarse; harshness or roughness of voice or sound.

Soveraigne it is for the dropsie and *hoarsenesse* of the throat; for presently it scoureth the pipes, cleereth the voice and maketh it audible.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 23.

Hoarseness of voices may arise from the glottis not entirely closing during the vibrations of the vocal chords.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 154.

hoarstone (hōr'stōn), *n.* [< ME. **horstone*, < AS. *hār stān*, a hoarstone: *hār*, hoar (frequently applied to trees, stones, cliffs, etc.); *stān*, stone: see *hoar* and *stone.*] A stone marking the bounds of an estate; a landmark. [Eng.]

hoary (hōr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hory*, < ME. **hory* (in comp. ME. *horilocket*, hoary-locked); < *hoar* + *-y*[1]. In sense 4 prob. mixed with *hory*, q. v.] 1. White or whitish.

Thus she rested on her arm reclin'd,
The *hoary* willows waving with the wind.
Addison.

At a distance the same olives look *hoary* and soft—a veil of woven light or luminous haze. When the wind blows their branches all one way, they ripple like a sea of silver. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 5.

2. White or gray with age: as, *hoary* hairs.

Who with his bristled, *hoarie* bugle-beard,
Comming to kiss her, makes her lips afeard.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Haply some *hoary*-headed swain may say,
Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn.
Gray, Elegy.

3. Figuratively, remote in time past: as, *hoary* antiquity.—4†. Musty; moldy: as, *hoary* bread. —5. In *bot.* and *entom.*, covered with short, dense, grayish-white hairs; canescent.

hoast (hōst), *n.* [Also *haust;* < Icel. *hōsti* = Sw. *hosta* = Dan. *hoste* = reg. E. (dial.) *whoost*, q. v.; not connected with *hoarse*, but ult. with *pose*[3], a cough, cold in the head.] A cough. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He [John Knox] became so feeble with a *hoast* that he could not continue his ordinar task of reading the Scriptures. *D. Calderwood*, Hist. Ch. of Scotland, p. 60.

They were all cracking like pen-guns; but I gave them a sign by a loud *hoast* that Providence sees all.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, ii.

I'll make him a treacle-posset; it's a famous thing for keeping off *hoasts*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxiv.

hoast (hōst), *v. i.* [< *hoast*, *n.*] To cough. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hoastlert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hostler*.

hoatzin, *n.* Same as *hoactzin*.

hoax (hōks), *n.* [A contr. form, in altered spelling (for **hokes*, as *coax* for *cokes*[2]), of *hocus*, q. v. The word is recent, and has no connection, as alleged, with ME. *hux* (only in Layamon, about A. D. 1205), < AS. *hucs*, *hucx*, in comp. *hux-*, *husc-*, scorn, mockery, derision, = OLG. OHG. *hosc*, derision, or with ME. *hoker*, < AS. *hōcor* (rare), scorn, mockery, derision.] 1. A humorous or mischievous deception; a practical joke; usually, a marvelous or exciting fabrication or fiction gravely related as a test of credulity.

Has the modern world no *hoax* of its own, answering to the Eleusinian mysteries of Grecian days?
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

It is difficult to believe that . . . he . . . would have been scared by so silly a *hoax*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

2. One who misleads or deceives; a hoaxer; a humbug. [Rare.]

Thus Lady Widgery had always been rushed for and contended for by the other sex; and one husband had hardly time to be cold in his grave before the air was filled with the rivalry of candidates to her hand; and after all the beautiful little *hoax* had nothing for it but her attractive soul-case. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 292.

The moon hoax, a famous account of pretended wonderful discoveries in the moon by Sir John Herschel in his observations at the Cape of Good Hope, published by Richard Adams Locke in the "New York Sun" in 1835, and so plausibly constructed as to deceive for a time the public at large, and even some scientific men. It was separately published in several editions at home and abroad. De Morgan, in "A Budget of Paradoxes" (London, 1872), puts forth the supposition that its real author was J. N. Nicollet, a French astronomer in the United States.

hoax (hōks), *v. t.* [A contr. form of *hocus*, *v.*: see *hoax*, *n.*, and *hocus*.] To deceive by an amusing or mischievous fabrication or fiction; play upon the credulity of.

M. was *hoaxing* you surely about my engraving; 'tis a little sixpenny thing, too like by half. *Lamb*, To Barton.

hoaxer (hōk'sėr), *n.* One who hoaxes.

hoazin, *n.* Same as *hoactzin*.

hob[1] (hob), *n.* [In another form *hub*, q. v.; a dial. word of obscure origin. Not connected with Dan. *hob* (= E. *heap*) or with W. *hōb*, a measure of capacity, or with W. *hob*, swine.] 1. A round stick, stake, or pin used as a mark to throw at in certain games, as in quoits or the game called *hob*.

To play at this game [of quoits], an iron pin, called a *hob*, is driven into the ground, within a few inches of the top. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 141.

2. A boys' game in which halfpence are set on the end of a round stick (the hob), at which something (as a stone) is pitched. When the hob is knocked down, all the halfpence that fall with their heads upward are the pitcher's, and the rest are set up again on the hob to be pitched at. [Eng.]

3. A hardened threaded steel mandrel for cutting a comb or chasing-tool.

Instruments known as *hobs* are also employed in forming the cutting ends of screw-chasing tools for use in the lathe. *C. P. B. Shelley*, Workshop Appliances, p. 100.

This portion was ground, milled, or filed to an edge, and then was chased on a *hob*, or master tap of fine thread.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 145.

4. The nave of a wheel: same as *hub*, 7.—5. A structure inserted in a fireplace to diminish its width, originally introduced when broad open fireplaces were first fitted with grates for the burning of coal; also, the level top of such a structure, forming a space upon which anything can be set which it is desired to keep hot.

They compounded some hot mixture in a jug . . . and put it on the *hob* to simmer.
Dickens, Christmas Carol, p. 44.

6. The shoe of a sledge. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).] —**To play hob**, to cause great confusion: often used satirically: as, you'll *play hob* (that is, you cannot or shall not do the thing you propose). [Slang.] **To play hob with**, to upset, derange, or damage: as, this law will *play hob with* his trade. [Slang.]

hob[2] (hob), *n.* [A generalized use of *Hob*, a familiar form of *Robin*, *Robert*, like *Hodge*, q. v., for *Roger*. From *Hob* are derived the surnames *Hobbs*, *Hobbins*, *Hobson*, *Hopkins*, *Hopkinson*, etc. See *Robin*, *Robin Goodfellow*.] 1. A countryman; a rustic; an awkward, clownish fellow. [Obsolete or rare.]

Many of the country *hobs*, who had gotten an estate liable to a fine, took it at first as a jeast.
Select Lives of Eng. Worthies.

2†. A sprite; an elf; a hobgoblin.

From elves, *hobs*, and fairies, . . .
Defend us, good Heaven!
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 6.

Hob's pound, a difficulty; a scrape. *Davies*.

What! are you all in *Hob's pound?* Well, they as will may let you out for me. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, iv. 3.

hoball†, *n.* [Also *howball*, *hobhold*, etc.; origin obscure. Cf. *hobble* and *hob*[2].] A fool; a dolt.

The worst of them no *howball*, ne no foole.
Thynn, Debate between Pride and Lowliness.

Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke,
Such a lilburne, such a *hoball*, such a lobcocke.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

hob-a-nob, hob-and-nob (hob'a-nob', -and-nob'), *adv.* Same as *hobnob*.

hob-a-nob, hob-and-nob (hob'a-nob', -and-nob'), *v. i.* Same as *hobnob*.

Perchance that very hand, now pinioned flat,
Has *hob-a-nobbed* with Pharaoh, glass to glass!
H. Smith, To a Mummy.

Slip-shod waiter, lank and sour,
At the Dragon on the heath!
Let us have a quiet hour,
Let us *hob-and-nob* with Death.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

hobbedehoy, hobbedyhoy, hobbadehoy (hob'ē-dē-hoi', hob'a-dē-hoi'), *n.* Same as *hobbledehoy*.

hobbedyhoyish (hob'ē-dē-hoi'ish), *a.* See *hobbledehoyish*.

When Master Daw full fourteen years had told,
He grew, as it is termed, *hobbedyhoyish*.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 12.

Hobbesian (hob'zi-an), *a.* [< *Hobbes* (see *Hobbism*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Thomas Hobbes or his doctrines. See *Hobbism*.

The *Hobbesian* war of each against all was the normal state of existence.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 165.

Hobbism (hob'izm), *n.* [< *Hobb-es* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The doctrines of Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), an English philosopher. He advocated absolute monarchy as the best form of government, and unreserved submission on the part of the subject to the will of the sovereign in all things, religious and moral as well as political. His philosophical views were sensualistic and materialistic. In logic Hobbes was an extreme nominalist. In psychology he is remembered as having revived the doctrine of the association of ideas.

Hobbist (hob'ist), *n.* One who accepts the doctrines of Thomas Hobbes. See *Hobbism*.

Many *Hobbists* do report that Mr. Selden was at the heart an Infidel, and inclined to the Opinions of Hobbs.
Baxter, Sir M. Hale (ed. 1682), p. 40.

hobble (hob'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hobbled*, ppr. *hobbling*. [< ME. *hobelen* (= D. *hobbelen*, toss, ride on a hobby-horse, stutter, stammer, = G. dial. *hoppeln*, hop, hobble), var. of **hoppelen*, E. *hopple* (used in trans. sense), freq. of *hop*[1], *v.*: see *hopple*, *hop*[1]. W. *hobelu*, hop, hobble, is prob. < E. *hobble*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To go with a hop or hitch; walk with a hitch; go on crutches; go lamely; limp.

We haunten none tavernes ne *hobelen* abouten.
Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 106.

And dances like a town top; and reels, and *hobbles*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryden*.

And there too was Abudah, the merchant, with the terrible little old woman *hobbling* out of the box in his bedroom. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, v.

2. To dance. [Scotch.]

Minstrels, blaw up ane brawl of France;
Let se quha *hobbils* best.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., II. 201.

3. To move roughly or irregularly, as verse.

II. *trans.* 1. To tie the legs of together so as to impede or prevent free motion; clog; hopple.

I am ready to go down to the place where your uncle has *hobbled* his teams. *Cooper*.

The mules have strayed, being insufficiently *hobbled*.
Froude, Sketches, p. 212.

2†. To perplex; embarrass.

I could give no account of myself (that was the thing that always *hobbled* me). *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cxix.

hobble (hob'l), *n.* [< *hobble*, *v.*] 1. An unequal, halting gait; a limp; an awkward step.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 4.

2. Difficulty; perplexity; scrape.

Now Captain Cleveland will get us out of this *hobble*, if any can. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxiv.

The army of the Spanish kings got out of a sad *hobble* among the mountains at the Pass of Losa by the help of a shepherd, who showed them the way.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xiv. 1.

3. Anything used to hamper the feet of an animal, especially a rope tied to the fore legs of a horse to insure its being caught when wanted; a clog; a fetter. Hobbles are made of leather and also of iron, in various patterns; and the name of one such article is then commonly in the plural, like handcuffs, manacles, shackles, etc.: as, to put the *hobbles* on a horse or mule.

hobble-bobble (hob'l-bob'l), *n.* Another form of *hubble-bubble*, 1. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hobble-bush (hob'l-bush), *n.* [< *hobble* (uncertain) + *bush*[1].] A low bush (*Viburnum lantanoides*) found in the northern United States.

Branches of Hobble-bush (*Viburnum lantanoides*) with flowers and fruit. *a*, fertile flower, front view; *b*, same, back view; *c*, sterile flower.

Its leaves are round-ovate, abruptly pointed, heart-shaped at the base, and closely serrate, the veins and veinlets being underneath; the stalks and branchlets are very rusty and scurfy. The flowers are large and handsome, in broad, flat, sessile cymes.

hobbledehoy (hob'l-dē-hoi'), *n.* [Also *hobbedehoy*, *hobbedyhoy*, *hobbadehoy;* earliest instance perhaps *hobledehoy* (Palsgrave, 1540); appar. of popular origin, prop. **hobbledyhoy*, < **hobbledy*, extended from *hobble* (cf. *higgledy-piggledy*, similarly extended from *higgle*, etc.), + *hoy*, appar. an unmeaning syllable. Cf. *hobbledygee*, *hobbledepoise*. "Tusser says the third age of seven years is to be kept 'under Sir *Hobbard de Hoy*'" (Halliwell)—a humorous twist of the word.] 1. A stripling; a youth in the half-formed age preceding manhood; a raw, awkward youth.

James, then a *hobbadehoy*, was now become a young man. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

I was then a *Hobble-de-Hoy*, and you a pretty little tight Girl, a favourite Hand maid of the Housekeeper.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

At the epoch I speak about, I was between
A man and a boy,
A *hobble-de-hoy*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 124.

There was a terrific roaring on the grass in front of the house, occasioned by all the men, boys, and *hobbledehoys* attached to the farm. *Dickens*.

We are in process of transformation, still in the *hobbledehoy* period, not having ceased to be a college, nor yet having reached the full manhood of a university.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

2. A large unmanageable top. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hobbledehoyish (hob'l-dē-hoi'ish), *a.* [Also *hobbedyhoyish;* < *hobbledehoy* + *-ish*.] Like a hobbledehoy.

hobbledepoise (hob'l-dē-poiz'), *a.* [Irreg. < *hobble* + *poise*, after *hobbledygee*, *hobbledehoy*.] 1. In unstable equilibrium; unevenly balanced. Hence—2. Wavering in mind. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

hobbledygee (hob'l-di-jē'), *adv.* [Cf. *hobbledepoise*, *hobbledehoy*.] With a limping or galloping movement. *Halliwell*.

'Long comes the country man,
Hobbledygee, hobbledygee! *Nursery rime*.

hobbler[1] (hob'lėr), *n.* [< *hobble* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hobbles.

hobbler[2], **hobler** (hob'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *hobler*, *hobeler*, *hobiler*, < OF. (AF.) *hobeler*, *hobelier*, *hobelier*, *hobler*, also *hobeleor*, *hobelour*, also

hobbiner (ML. *hobi-*, *hobinus*, also *hoberarius*), a hobbler, appar. < *hob*, *hobin*, a small horse: see *hobby*1.] 1†. One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service; hence, a soldier mounted on a hobby; a light-horseman employed in reconnoitering, intercepting convoys, etc.

Having with them to the number of eight hundred men of armes, nine hundred *hobblers*, and ten thousand men on foot. *Holinshed*, Edw. II., an. 1321.

No man should be constrained to find men at arms, *hobblers*, nor archers, others than those who hold by such service. Quoted by *Hallam*.

It was from the younger brothers of the yeoman families that the households of the great lords were recruited: they furnished men at arms, archers, and *hobelers* to the royal force at home and abroad. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. of Eng., § 480.

2. A man employed in towing vessels by a rope on the land, or in a small boat with oars. [Prov. Eng.]—3. [Partly confused with *hobby*1, *n.*] A horse: same as *hobby*1. [An erroneous use.]

He . . . suffered the dismounted cavalier to rise, while he himself remounted his *hobbler*. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

hobbleshow (hob'l-shō), *n.* Same as *hubble-shoe*.

hobblingly (hob'ling-li), *adv.* In a hobbling manner; with a limping, interrupted step. *Johnson*.

hobbly (hob'li), *a.* [< *hobble*1 + -*y*1.] Full of holes; rough; uneven, as a road. [Prov. Eng.]

hobby1 (hob'i), *n.*; pl. *hobbies* (-iz). [< ME. *hoby*, < OF. *hobi*, **haubi*, *haubby*, var. of *hobin* (> It. *ubino*), a nag, hobby (the OF. word being used chiefly in ref. to Scotland); < OF. *hober*, *ober*, stir, move; of LG. or Scand. origin, < OD. *hobben*, toss, move up and down, D. *hobben*, toss, a weakened form of *hoppen* = E. *hop*1, as E. *hobble* for *hopple*; cf. North Fries. *hoppe* (a childish word), horse, Dan. *hoppe*, a mare, OSw. *hoppa*, a young mare, G. *hopp*, a word of encouragement to a horse, etc.: see *hop*1.] 1†. A strong active horse of medium size having an ambling gait; a pacing horse; a nag; a garran.

They have likewise excellent good horses (we term the[m] *hobbies*), which have not the same pace that other horses [have] in their course, but a soft and round amble. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Ireland, p. 63.

Thou never saw'st my gray *hobby*, yet, didst thou? *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

2. Same as *hobby-horse*, 3.—3. Any favorite object, pursuit, or topic; that which a person persistently pursues or dwells upon with zeal or delight, as if riding a horse.

John was not without his *hobby*. The fiddle relieved his vacant hours. *Lamb*, South-Sea House.

Each with unwonted zeal the other scouted,
Put his spurred *hobby* through its every pace.
Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

"But to do that we must organize!" broke in Foley, springing on his favorite *hobby* at a bound; "organize an' be free!" *The Century*, XXXVII. 393.

hobby2 (hob'i), *n.*; pl. *hobbies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *hoby*; < ME. *hobie*, *hoby*, also *hobe*, < OF. *hobe*, also *hobier*, *houbier*, *aubier*, *oubier*, also in dim. forms *hobet* and *hoberet*, *hobert*, and *hobereau*, *hobreau*, *obereau*, *aubreau*, appar. < OF. *hober*, stir, move, > also E. *hobby*1, q. v.] A small European falcon of the genus *Falco* and subgenus *Hypotriorchis*, *H. subbuteo*. It is about 12 inches long, dark-brown above with the feathers edged with rufous, and white below with a rusty tinge and dark streaks. It is a true falcon, though undersized, and was formerly flown at small game, as larks. It is related to the merlin, *F. æsalon*, and to the American pigeon-hawk, *H. columbarius*; there are several varieties.

As the Reverend Dr. Wren, Deane of Windesore, was travelling in his coach over Marleborough downes, a linnet or finch was eagerly pursued by a *hoby* or sparrow-hawke, and tooke sanctuary in the coach. *Aubrey's Wilts*, MS. Royal Soc., p. 160. (*Halliwell.*)

Neither [can] any Hawke soare so high as the broode of the *Hobby*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 87.

They do insult over and restrain them, never *hoby* so dared a larke. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 609.

hobby3 (hob'i), *n.*; pl. *hobbies* (-iz). [Appar. dim. of *hob*2, or a particular use of *hobby*1 or *hobby*2 (?).] 1. A goose. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Durham).]—2. A stupid fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

hobby-bird†, *n.* The wryneck or cuckoo's-mate, *Iynx torquilla*.

hobby-hawk†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *hobe-hawke*; < *hobby*2 + *hawk*1.] Same as *hobby*2. *Levins*.

hobby-headed†, *a.* Stupid.

Oh, you *hobby-headed* rascal, I'll have you flay'd. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, ii. 3.

hobby-horse (hob'i-hôrs), *n.* [< *hobby*1 + *horse*; cf. equiv. D. *hobbelpaard*.] 1†. One of the principal performers in a morris-dance, having a figure of a horse made of wickerwork supported about his waist, and his feet concealed by a housing. He performed antics imitating the motions of a horse, and various juggling tricks.

Else shall he suffer not thinking on, with the *hobby-horse*, whose epitaph is, For, O, for, O, the *hobby-horse* is forgot. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

The morris rings, while *hobby-horse* doth foot it feateously. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

Here one fellow with a horse's head painted before him, and a tail behind, and the whole covered with a long foot-cloth, which was supposed to hide the body of the animal, ambled, caracoled, pranced, and plunged, as he performed the celebrated part of the *hobbie-horse*, so often alluded to in our ancient drama. *Scott*, Abbot, xiv.

2†. A person who acts in a foolish, subservient manner.

This is a punishment upon our own prides
Most justly laid; we must abuse brave gentlemen,
Make 'em tame fools and *hobby-horses*.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, v. 1.

That light *hobby-horse*, my sister, whose foul name I will rase out with my poniard. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, v. 1.

3. A wooden figure of a horse, usually provided with rockers, for children to ride on.

Maid, see a fine *hobby-horse* for your young master. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

Till thoughtful Father's pious Care
Provides his Brood, next Smithfield Fair,
With supplemental *Hobby-Horses*. *Prior*, Alma, i.

4. A favorite pursuit or topic: now commonly *hobby*. See *hobby*1, *n.*, 3.

The *Hobby-Horse* which my Uncle Toby always rode upon, was, in my opinion, an *Hobby-Horse* well worth giving a description of. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 24.

5. A kind of velocipede; the draisine.

He [Baron von Drais] at any rate introduced into England from France the *hobby horse*. This machine consisted of two stout equal-sized wooden wheels held in iron forks, the rear fork being securely bolted to a stout bar of wood, "the perch," whilst the front fork passed through the perch, and was so arranged that it could be turned by a handle, so as to steer the machine after the manner of a modern bicycle. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 55.

Hobby-horse dance. See the quotation.

Bromley Pagets was remarkable for a very singular sport on New Year's Day and Twelfth Day, called the *Hobby Horse Dance;* a person rode upon the image of a horse, with a bow and arrow in his hands, with which he made a snapping noise, keeping time with the music, whilst six others danced the hay and other country dances, with as many rein-deer's heads on their shoulders. To this hobby-horse belonged a pot, which the reeves of the town kept and filled with cakes and ale, towards which the spectators contributed a penny, and with the remainder maintained their poor, and repaired the church. *Mirror*, xix. 228. (*Halliwell.*)

hobbyhorsical (hob'i-hôr″si-kal), *a.* [< *hobby-horse* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to or having a hobby-horse; eccentric. [Humorous.]

Dr. Slop, parodying my Uncle Toby's *hobby-horsical* reflection, though full as *hobby-horsical* himself. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 13.

He . . . marched back to hide himself in the manse with his crony, Mr. Cargill, or to engage in some *hobbyhorsical* pursuit connected with his neighbours in the Aultoun. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

hobbyhorsically (hob'i-hôr″si-kal-i), *adv.* Oddly; whimsically. [Humorous.]

hobbyist (hob'i-ist), *n.* [< *hobby*1 + *-ist.*] One who rides a hobby; one who is devoted in an enthusiastic and one-sided manner to a particular principle, pursuit, method, or "fad."

Fantastic dreamers, pig-headed *hobbyists*, erratic cranks of every description. *The Century*, XXXIV.

Any teacher who conducts two successive recitations exclusively by an oral method, by a text-book method, . . . is a *hobbyist*. *N. E. Jour. of Education*, XIX. 291.

hobby-owl (hob'i-oul), *n.* The white owl or barn-owl, *Strix flammea* or *Aluco flammeus*. See cut under *barn-owl*.

hobet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hobby*2.

hobgoblin (hob-gob'lin), *n.* [First recorded, perhaps, in Shakspere; < *hob*2, 2, + *goblin*. Cf. E. dial. *hobgobbin*, an idiot.] A mischievous imp or sprite; an alarming apparition; hence, something that causes fear or disquiet.

Those that *Hobgoblin* call you, and sweet Puck,
You do their work, and they shall have good luck.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

A doleful night was it to the shipwrecked Pavonians, whose ears were incessantly assailed with the raging of the elements, and the howling of the *hobgoblins* that infested this perfidious strait. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 121.

A foolish consistency is the *hobgoblin* of little minds. *Emerson*, Self-Reliance.

hobiler†, *n.* See *hobbler*2.

hobit† (hob'it), *n.* [< G. *haubitze:* see *howitz*, *howitzer*.] A small mortar or short gun for throwing bombs, a howitzer. [Rare.]

hobler, *n.* See *hobbler*2.

hoblike (hob'līk), *a.* [< *hob*2, 1, + *-like.*] Clownish; boorish.

hoblob† (hob'lob), *n.* [< *hob*2 + *lob.*] A clown; a lout. *Davies.*

Thee rustical *hoblobs*
Of Cretes, of Dryopes, and payncted clowns Agathyrsi,
Dooe fetch theyre gambalds, hopping neere consecrat altars. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 150.

hobnail (hob'nāl), *n.* [< *hob*1 + *nail.*] 1. A short thick nail with a pointed tang and a large head, used for nailing the soles of heavy boots and shoes.

Steel, if thou turn the edge, . . . I beseech Jove on my knees thou mayest be turned to *hobnails*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

A good commodity for some smith to make *hobnails* of. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

2†. A clownish person: used in contempt.

No antick *hobnail* at a morris but is more handsomely facetious. *Milton*, Colasterion.

Hobnail-liver. See *hobnailed liver*, under *hobnailed.*

hobnail (hob'nāl), *v. t.* [< *hobnail*, *n.*] 1. To furnish or fasten with hobnails.—2. To tread roughly upon, as with heavy hobnailed shoes. [Rare.]

Your rights and charters *hobnail'd* into slush. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

hobnailed (hob'nāld), *a.* [< *hobnail* + *-ed*2.] 1. Furnished with hobnails.—2. Wearing hobnailed shoes; hence, clumsy; countrified; rough.

Come on, clownes, forsake your dumps,
And bestirre your *hob-nail'd* stumps.
B. Jonson, A Particular Entertainment.

Hobnailed liver, in *pathol.*, a liver with uneven surface suggesting hobnails, such as may result from long-continued passive hyperemia or cirrhosis.

hobnob (hob'nob'), *adv.* [Var. of *habnab:* see *habnab*, *hab-or-nab.*] 1. Take or not take: a familiar invitation to drinking.—2. At random; come what will.

Hob nob, is his word; give 't, or take 't. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

Also written *hob-a-nob*, *hob-and-nob*, *hob-or-nob*.

hobnob (hob'nob'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hobnobbed*, ppr. *hobnobbing.* [< *hobnob*, *adv.*] To drink together; hence, to talk familiarly or socially. Also *hob-a-nob*, *hob-and-nob*, *hob-or-nob*.

O'er a jolly full bowl, sitting cheek by jowl,
And *hob-nobbing* away.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 252.

A tough old bachelor of good estate, who had made himself necessary to the comfort of the master of Overstoke, by hunting or fishing with him by day, and *hobnobbing* with him at night. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 94.

hobo (hō'bō), *n.* A tramp. [Western U. S.]

hoboe†, hoboy†, *n.* Same as *hautboy*, *oboe*.

hob-or-nob (hob'ôr-nob'), *v. i.* Same as *hobnob*.

Hobson's choice. See *choice*.

hobthrush (hob'thrush), *n.* [< *hob*2, 2, + *thrush*3. Cf. *hobgoblin.*] A hobgoblin. [Prov. Eng.]

If he be no *hob-thrush*, nor no Robin Goodfellow, I could finde with all my heart to sip up a sillybub with him. *Two Lancashire Lovers* (1640), p. 222. (*Halliwell.*)

hobthrush-louse (hob'thrush-lous), *n.* A milleped. [Prov. Eng.]

hoby†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hobby*1, *hobby*2.

hoccamore†, *n.* See *hockamore*.

hocco (hok'ō), *n.* [Native name in Guiana.] A curaçao-bird; any curassow. The word is traceable in literature to Barrère, 1745, and became with Brisson, 1760, a general name for curassows (*Cracidæ*) and some other birds, as the hoactzin, including those called *mitu*, *mutu*, *mituporanga*, *pauxi*, etc. It is now usually applied, in distinction from *curassow* or *Crax* proper, to such *Cracinæ* as *Pauxi galeata* and *Mitua mitu*.

hochepot†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hotchpot*. *Chaucer.*

Hochheimer (hōch'hī-mėr), *n.* [G.: see *hockamore*, *hock*6.] A Rhine wine produced at Hochheim, near Mainz, in Germany. One of the finest vineyards is the Domdechanei or Cathedral Deanery, which gives the name *Hochheimer Domdechanei* to its products.

hock1, **hough** (hok), *n.* [*Hock* is a mod. phonetic spelling of *hough* (cf. *shock* for *shough*); in another pron. *hough* is spelled *hoff* (dial.) (cf. *cough*1, pron. as if spelled **coff*); < ME. *houg*, *hoz*, *ho*, < AS. *hōh*, *hō*, heel, in comp. AS. *hōhfōt*, heel ('hock-foot'), *hōhscanca*, shank ('hock-shank'), and *hohsinu*, pl. *hohsinu* (**hohsene*, **hosene*, not found) (ME. *hougsenues*, pl., E. dial. *hucksens*, *huxens*, *huckshins*) = OFries. *hōxene*, *hōxne* = Icel. *hāsin* = Dan. *has*, *hase* (for **hasen*) = Sw. *has*, hock, lit. 'hock-sinew': cf. MHG. *hahse*, *hehse*, G. *hechse*, *hächse*, *häckse*, *häkse*, the chambrel of a horse (> OHG. *hahsinōn*, MHG. *hehsenen*, G. dial. *hechsnen*, *hechsen*, *hessen*, hock, hamstring); perhaps ult. = Skt. *kaksha*, nook, armpit, = L. *coxa*,

thigh: see *coxa*.] **1.** (*a*) The joint on the hind leg of a quadruped between the knee and the fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man; that part of the leg between the tibia and the cannon-bone, consisting of the ankle-bones more or less completely united. (*b*) In man, the back part of the knee-joint; the ham.—**2.** In the game of faro, the last card remaining in the box after all the others have been dealt.

Front View of Left Hock of Horse, corresponding to the human ankle and other tarsal bones.

1, calcaneum, forming the projection behind corresponding to the human heel; 2, astragalus, articulating with the tibia, and forming the ankle-joint proper; 3, naviculare, a proximal tarsal bone; 4, outer cuneiform, and 5, cuboides, two distal tarsal bones.

hock[1], **hough** (hok), *v. t.* [< ME. *howghen, howwhen, *hozen*; from the noun. Cf. the equiv. *hocks, hox*.] To hamstring; disable by cutting the sinew or tendon of the hock—that is, the tendo Achillis.

They account of no man that hath not a battle axe at his girdle to *hough* dogs with, or weares not a cock's fether in a thumb hat like a cavalier. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse (1592). (*Halliwell.*)

Thou shalt *hough* their horses. Josh. xi. 6.

The clan, who would descend by night to burn the houses and to *hough* the cattle of those who offended them. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., v

hock[2]† (hok), *n.* [< ME. *hok, hokke, hoc*, < AS. *hoc* (gen. *hocces*), also called *hoc-leaf* (see *hock-leaf*), mallow: cf. W. *hocys*, mallows. Now only in comp. *hollyhock, hock-herb, hock-leaf*, q. v.] Mallow; hollyhock.

Hock, althæa rosea, malva sylvestris, malva rotundifolia. *Eng. Dial. Soc.*, Plant Names.

hock[3] (hok), *n.* A variant of *hack*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

hock[4]†, *n.* [ME. *hock.*] A caterpillar.

Brenne her and ther the heedles garlic sceles,
The stynke of it for *hockes* [Latin *contra campas*] help and hele is. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Other als seyne, *hockes* for to lese,
Kest figtree aske on hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

hock[5]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old game of cards.

hock[6] (hok), *n.* [Abbr. of *hockamore*, q. v.] **1.** Originally, the wine Hochheimer (which see). —**2.** Any white German wine.

His father, in delight at his arrival, sent the nurse a dozen of *hock* more than a hundred years old.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 329.

hockamore†, **hoccamore**† (hok'ą-mōr), *n.* [A corrupt form of G. *Hochheimer* (sc. *wein*), wine of *Hochheim*, near the river Main, in Germany, lit. 'high home': see *high* and *home*[1].] The wine Hochheimer; hock.

Restor'd the fainting high and mighty
With brandy, wine, and aqua vitæ;
And made 'em stoutly overcome
With bachrach, *hockamore*, and mum.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 300.

hock-cart (hok'kärt), *n.* [For **hockey-cart*, < *hockey*[2] + *cart*.] The harvest-home cart; the last loaded wagon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The harvest swaines and wenches bound
For joy, to see the *hock-cart* crown'd.
Herrick, The Hock-Cart.

hock-day† (hok'dā), *n.* [< ME. *hokday, hokeday* (> AF. *hokkeday*); prob. a dial. var. of *high-day*, the first element being, as also *hocktide, Hock-Monday, Hock-, Hox-Tuesday*, an altered form of *high*, ME. *hiz, hez*, etc., sometimes *hoghe*, < AS. *héah* (cf. *hock*[1] for *hough*, where the terminal consonants are similarly related, and D. *hoog*, G. *hoch*, > ult. E. *hock*[6], q. v.), *high-day, hightide*, etc., being used for 'festival-day,' etc.: see *high-day* and *hightide*. There is nothing to connect the term with Icel. *hōku-nōtt*, midwinter night, or with *hogmenay*, q. v.] A day of feasting and mirth kept formerly in England on the second or third Tuesday after Easter. Authorities differ as to its origin and the exact date. Also called *Hock-Tuesday, Hox-Tuesday*.

Also that yerly, at the lawday holdyn at *hokday*, that the grete enquest shalle provide and ordeyn whether the pageant shuld go that yere or no.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

Hock-day was generally observed as lately as the sixteenth century. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 183.

hockelty-card (hok'l-ti-kärd), *n.* Same as *hock*[1], 2.

hocker[1], **hougher** (hok'ėr), *n.* [< *hock*[1], *hough*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. equiv. *hockser, hoxer*.] One who hocks or hamstrings.

hocker[2] (hok'ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *huck*[1].] **1.** To scramble awkwardly; do anything clumsily; loiter. —**2.** To stammer or hesitate. [North. Eng. in both senses.]

hockeryt, *n.* See *huckery*.

hocket† (hok'et), *n.* [< OF. *hoquet, hocquet, hoquet*, a hiccup, an interruption; in music, as defined. See *hic, hick*[3], *hicket*.] In *music*: (*a*) An arbitrary interruption of a voice-part by rests, so as to produce a broken, spasmodic effect, frequently in two voices or groups of voices alternately. As a contrapuntal device it was mostly used before the fifteenth century, but a similar effect occurs occasionally in modern music. (*b*) A composition in which this effect is frequently employed.

hockey[1] (hok'i), *n.* [Also written *hawkey, hookey*; appar. < *hook*, in ref. to the hooked or curved club.] **1.** A game of ball played with a club curved at one end. Also called *shinny, shinty*. It is played (in the northern United States, commonly in winter on ice) by a number of persons divided into two parties or sides, the object of each side being to drive the ball or block with the curved end of the club through the opponents' goal or across the goal-line.

On the common were some young men playing at *hockey*. That old-fashioned game, now very uncommon in England, except at schools, was still preserved in the primitive vicinity of Rood by the young yeomen and farmers.
Bulwer, My Novel, viii. 5.

2. The stick or club used in playing this game. Also called *hockey-stick, hockey-club*.

hockey[2] (hok'i), *n.* [Also written *hawkey, horkey*; origin obscure; possibly a corruption of *hock-day*, q. v., which seems to have been applicable to any festival day.] Harvest-home; the harvest-supper. [Prov. Eng.]

hockey-cake (hok'i-kāk), *n.* A kind of cake made for harvest-home festivals. [Prov. Eng.]

Harvest is done, therefore, wife, make
For harvest men a *hoaky cake*. *Poor Robin* (1712).

hockey-load (hok'i-lōd), *n.* [Also *hawkey-load*; < *hockey*[2] + *load*.] The last load from the harvest. [Prov. Eng.]

hock-glass (hok'glàs), *n.* A wineglass of colored glass, often used for white wines.

hock-herb† (hok'ėrb), *n.* [< *hock*[2] + *herb*.] Mallow. Also called *hock-leaf*.

hockle[1] (hok'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hockled*, ppr. *hockling*. [Freq. of *hock*[1], *v.*] To hamstring. *Skinner.*

hockle[2] (hok'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hockled*, ppr. *hockling*. [Prob. a var. of *hackle*[1], like *hock*[3] for *hack*[1].] To mow, as stubble. [Prov. Eng.]

hock-leaf† (hok'lēf), *n.* [Not found in ME.; AS. *hoc-leáf*, mallow, < *hoc*, mallow, + *leáf*, leaf: see *hock*[2] and *leaf*.] Same as *hock-herb*.

Hock-Monday† (hok'mun"dā), *n.* [See *hock-day*.] The second or third Monday after Easter.

hock-money†, *n.* [< *hock(-day)* + *money*.] Money paid for the celebration of hock-day.

In the churchwarden's accounts for the parish of Lambeth for the years 1515 and 1516, are several entries of *hock monies* received from the men and the women for the church service. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 453.

hocks†, *v. t.* See *hox*.

hocksert, *n.* See *hoxer*.

hocktide (hok'tīd), *n.* [See *hock-day*.] The first or second week following Easter week.

Hock-Tuesday† (hok'tūz"dā), *n.* Same as *hock-day*.

The subject of the *Hock Tuesday* show was the massacre of the Danes, a memorable event in the English history, on St. Brice's night, November 13, 1002, which was expressed "in action and in rhimes."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 241.

hocus (hō'kus), *n.* [Short for *hocus-pocus*, q. v. Contr. *hoax*, q. v.] **1.** A cheat; an impostor; also, a conjurer.

Did you never see a little *hocus* by sleight of hand popping a piece several times first out of one pocket, and then out of another?
Loyal Observator, 1683 (Harl. Misc., VI. 67).

2. Drugged liquor given to a person to stupefy him.

hocus (hō'kus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hocused* or *hocussed*, ppr. *hocusing* or *hocussing*. [< *hocus*, *n.* Contr. *hoax*, q. v.] **1.** To impose upon; cheat.

One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain with which these jugglers [illegible] and incautelous of the present age. *Nelson.*

Hence—**2.** To stupefy or render insensible by means of drugged drink for the purpose of cheating or robbing.

He was *hocussed* at supper, and lost eight hundred pounds to Major Loder and the Honorable Mr. Deuceace.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxiv

3. To drug, as drink, for the purpose of stupefying.

"What do you mean by *hocussing* brandy and water?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "Puttin' laud'num in it," replied Sam. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xiii.

I strongly suspect the arum of deliberately *hocusing* its nectar. I have often seen dozens of . . . tiny flies rolling together in an advanced stage of apparent intoxication upon the pollen-covered floor of an arum-chamber.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 182.

hocus-pocus (hō'kus-pō'kus), *n.* and *a.* [A sham-Latin riming formula, mere jugglers' jargon, variously reflected in D. *hokus-bokus*, G. Dan. Sw. *hokus-pokus*, formerly also *ockes-bockes, ockes boks*, F. *hoccus-bocus*, etc.; E. also *hoky-poky*; cf. *hanky-panky*, of similar sense and origin. "According to Turner, in his 'History of the Anglo-Saxons,' from *Ochus Bochus*, a magician and demon of the Northern mythology; according to Tillotson, a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, uttered by Romish priests on the elevation of the host" (Webster's Dict.); but these are mere inventions of the fancy.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A juggler; a trickster.

Dancing wenches, *hocus-pocuses*, and other anticks past my remembrance.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 154.

My mother could juggle as well as any *hocus-pocus* in the world.
J. Kirk, Seven Champions, quoted in Strutt's Sports [and Pastimes, p. 290.

2. A jugglers' trick; a cheat used by conjurers; jugglery.

Convey men's interest, and right,
From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's,
As easily as *hocus-pocus*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 716.

Our author is playing *hocus pocus* in the very similitude he takes from that jugler, and would slip upon you, as he phrases it, a counter for a groat.
Bentley, Free Thinking, § 12.

If the doctrine is an imposture. . . . it would be interesting to have it pointed out by what extraordinary *hocus-pocus* the scientific men of the present age have been imposed upon in accepting it. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 555.

II. *a.* Juggling; cheating.

That Burlesque is a *Hocus-Pocus* trick they have got, which, by the virtue of Hictius doctius topsy turvey, they make a wise and witty Man in the World a Fool upon the Stage, you know not how. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iii.

Such *hocus-pocus* tricks, I own,
Belong to Gallic bards alone.
Mason, tr. of Horace's Odes, iv. 8.

hocus-pocus (hō'kus-pō'kus), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hocus-pocused* or *hocus-pocussed*, ppr. *hocus-pocusing* or *hocus-pocussing*. [< *hocus-pocus*, *n.*] To juggle; deceive; cheat.

This gift of *hocus-pocussing* and of disguising matters is surprizing. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

hocus-pocusly† (hō'kus-pō'kus-li), *adv.* By jugglery; cheatingly.

Many of their hearers are not only methodistically convinced or alarmed, but are also *hocus-pocusly* converted.
Life of J. Lackington, letter vii.

hod[1] (hod), *v. t.* and *i.* [A dial. var., like *haud*, etc., of *hold*[1].] To hold. [Prov. Eng.]

hod[1] (hod), *n.* [A dial. var., like *hud, haud*, etc., of *hold*[1]: see *hold*[1], *v.* and *n.* The E. dial. *hot*[2], F. *hotte*, a basket for carrying on the back, is a different word.] **1.** A form of portable trough for carrying mortar and bricks to masons and bricklayers, fixed crosswise on the end of a pole or handle and borne on the shoulder. See cut under *hod-elevator*.—**2.** A coal-scuttle.—**3.** A form of blowpipe used by pewterers. It consists of a cast-iron pot with a close cover, containing ignited charcoal. A stream of air is forced through it by means of a bellows worked by the foot, the air entering through a pipe and nozle on one side and passing out through a nozle on the opposite side, which directs the current of hot air upon the object to be soldered.

4. A tub made of half a flour-barrel to which handles are fitted, used for carrying alewives. It is also a measure, holding about 200 of these fish. [Maine, U. S.]—**5.** A hole under the bank of a stream, as a retreat for fish. [Prov. Eng.]

hod[2] (hod), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hodded*, ppr. *hodding*. [Sc. also *houd*; cf. *hoddle*.] To bob up and down on horseback; jog.

hod[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hood*.

hod-carrier (hod'kar"i-ėr), *n.* A laborer who carries bricks and mortar in a hod.

hodden (hod'n), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. form (Sc. also *haudin, haddon*, etc.) of *holden*, pp. of *hold*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** [*p. a.*] Kept; held; held over: as, a *hodden* yow, a ewe intended to be kept over the year; *haudin* cawf, a calf not fed for sale, but kept that it may grow to maturity. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** [Attrib. use of *hodden*, *n.*] Wearing hodden-gray; rustic.

The *hodden* or russet individuals are uncustomary.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 6.

II. *n.* [Abbr. of [illegible]-*gray*.] Same as *hodden-gray*.

Drest in *h[illegible]*

Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 6.

How true a poet [illegible] of the poet, too, of poor men, of gray *hodden*, and [illegible] coat and the blouse.

Emerson, Burns.

hodden-gray [illegible] *n.* [That is, *hodden gray*, or wool *hodden* or kept in its natural color: see *hodden*, *a.*] A coarse cloth made of undyed wool of the natural color, formerly much worn by [illegible]. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

But Meg, poor Meg! maun with the shepherds stay,
And tak what [illegible] will send in *hodden-gray*?

Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, v. 2.

hoddie (hod'i), *n.* Same as *hooded crow* (which see, under *hooded*). [Scotch.]

hodding-spade (hod'ing-spād), *n.* A sort of spade principally used in the fens, so shaped as to take up a considerable portion of earth entire. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hoddle (hod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hoddled*, ppr. *hoddling*. [Appar. freq. of *hod*[2], q. v.] To waddle; hobble. [Scotch.]

Ye shall hae that for a tune o' the pipes, Steenie. . . . Play us up "Weel *hoddled*, Luckie."

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

hoddy (hod'i), *n.*; pl. *hoddies* (-iz). [Sc., also written *hoddie*, *hoodie*, *hoody*, and in comp. *hoddy-craw*, *huddy-craw*, *huddit-craw*, *hoodit-craw*, i. e. hooded crow: see *hooded* and *hoodie-craw*.] Same as *hooded crow* (which see, under *hooded*). [Scotch.]

hoddy-dod†, *n.* [Cf. *hodmandod*.] A snail.

The running mange or tettar is a mischeefe peculiar unto the fig-tree; as also, to breed certaine *hoddy-dods* or shell-snailes sticking hard thereto and eating it.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 24.

hoddy-doddy† (hod'i-dod'i), *n.* [A riming compound, with various equivalents, *hoddy-peke*, *hoddypoll*, *doddypoll*, *doddypate* (q. v.), etc., all terms of contempt for a foolish, stupid fellow.] An awkward or foolish person.

Cob's wife and you,
That make your husband such a *hoddy-doddy*.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

My master is a parsonable man, and not a spindle-shank'd *hoddy-doddy*.

Swift, Mary, the Cook-maid, to Dr. Sheridan.

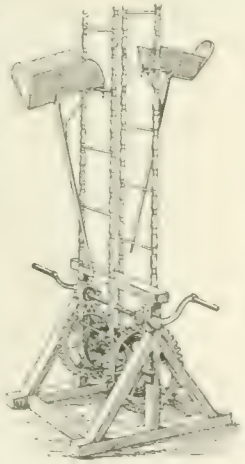
hoddy-peak, hoddy-peke (hod'i-pēk), *n.* [OSc. *hud-pyke* (Dunbar), a miser or skinflint; origin obscure; cf. *hoddy-doddy*.] A fool; a cuckold. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

What, ye brain-sicke fooles, ye *hoddy-pekes*, ye doddy-powles!

Latimer, Sermons, fol. 44, b.

hodegetics (hod-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁδηγητικός*, fitted for guiding, < *ὁδηγεῖν*, show the way, guide, < *ὁδηγός*, a guide, < *ὁδός*, way, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, *ἄγειν*, lead.] Same as *methodology*.

hod-elevator (hod'el'ē-vā-tor), *n.* An apparatus for raising hods filled with bricks or mortar in a building which is in process of erection. It generally consists of endless chains united by rigid links or bars to which the hods are hooked. The chains pass over wheels above and below, and are moved by hand-cranks.



Hod-elevator.

hoder-moder†, *n.* and *a.* [See *hugger-mugger*.] Hugger-mugger. *Skelton.*

hodful (hod'fụl), *n.* [< *hod*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a hod contains; the contents of a hod.

hodge (hoj), *n.* [A generalized use of *Hodge*, a familiar form of *Rodger*, *Roger*, like *Rob*, q. v., for *Robert*, *Robin*. From *Hodge* are derived the surnames *Hodge*, *Hodges*, *Hodgeson*, *Hodson*, *Hotchkins*, *Hoskins*, *Hodgkinson*, etc. The name *Roger*, F. *Roger*, Sp. Pg. *Rogerio*, It. *Ruggiero*, ML. *Rogerus*, is of OHG. origin: OHG. *Ruodigēr*, *Hruadgēr*, MHG. *Rüedegēr*, *Rüedigēr*, *Rüegēr*, G. *Rüdiger*, lit. 'famous with the spear,' < OHG. **hruodi* (only in proper names, = AS. *hrōth*, glory, fame, = Icel. *hrodhr*, fame) + *gēr* = AS. *gār*, spear: see *gar*[1], *gore*[2]. The first syllable is the same as that in *Roderick*, *Rodolph* = *Rudolph*, *Roland*, *Robert* = *Rupert*.] A countryman; a rustic; a clown. [Colloq.]

One of these somnolent, grinning *hodges* will suddenly display activity [illegible] and finesse of mind.

The Century, XXVII. 188.

hodgepodge [illegible] *n.* [A corruption of *hotch-potch*, q. v., and this of *hotchpot*, q. v.] 1. Same as *hotchpotch*.

And Lesbian floure, . . . whereof the Turks make their Trachana and Boubort; a certain *hodgepodge* of sundry ingredients.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 12.

Man's life is but vain; for 'tis subject to pain
And sorrow, and short as a bubble;
'Tis a *hodge-podge* of business, and money, and care,
And care, and money, and trouble.

Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 178.

He [a horse] treated me to a *hodge-podge* of all his several gaits at once.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 202.

2. In *law*, a commixture of lands. See *hotch-pot*, 2.

hodgepoker†, *n.* [< *hodge* (cf. also *hob*[2]) + *poker*[2], equiv. to *puck*.] A hobgoblin.

Mazzarotto [It.], a sprite, a hag, a hobgoblin, a robin-goodfellow, a *hodgepoker*, a lar in the chimney. *Florio.*

hodge-pudding (hoj'pụd″ing), *n.* [< *hodge-* (*podge*) + *pudding*.] A pudding made of a medley of ingredients.

Mrs. Page. Why, Sir John, do you think . . . that ever the devil could have made you our delight?

Ford. What, a *hodge pudding*? a bag of flax?

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

Hodgkin's disease. See *disease*.

hodiern† (hō'di-ėrn), *a.* [= OF. *hodierne* = It. *odierno*, < L. *hodiernus*, of this day, < *hodie*, on this day, to-day, contr. of *hoc die*, abl. of *hic dies*: *hic*, this (see *hic jacet*); *dies*, day (see *diary*, *diurnal*). For the term., cf. *hestern*, *hesternal*.] Same as *hodiernal*.

I know that this is contrary to the common opinion, not only of the schools, but even of divers *hodiern* mathematicians.

Boyle, Works, III. 754.

hodiernal (hō-di-ėr'nal), *a.* [= OF. *hodiernal*: as *hodiern* + *-al*.] Of this day; belonging to the present day.

Literature is a point outside of our *hodiernal* circle, through which a new one may be described. *Emerson.*

hodman (hod'man), *n.*; pl. *hodmen* (-men). [< *hod*[1] + *man*.] 1. A man who carries a hod; a hod-carrier.

Alas, so is it everywhere, so will it ever be; till the *Hodman* is discharged, or reduced to hodbearing, and an Architect is hired. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 73.

2. A young scholar admitted from Westminster School to be student in Christ-church College in Oxford. [Local cant.]

hodmandod (hod'man-dod), *n.* [E. dial. also *hodmondod*, *hodmedod*, *hoddydod*; cf. *dodman*, a snail, E. dial. (Corn.) *hoddymandoddy*, a simpleton.] A snail; a dodman. [Eng.]

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the cra-fish, the *hodmandod* or dodman, the tortoise, etc.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 732.

I am an ant, a gnat, a worm; a woodcock amongst birds; a *hodmondod* amongst flies; amongst curs a trendle tail.

Webster, Appius and Virginia, iii. 4.

So they hoisted her down just as safe and as well,
And as snug as a *hodmandod* rides in his shell.

The New Bath Guide (ed. 1830), p. 36. (*Halliwell.*)

hodograph (hod'ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁδός*, way, + *γράφειν*, write.] A curve the radius vector of which represents in magnitude and direction the velocity of a moving particle. It was invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton.

hodographic (hod-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *hodograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hodograph: as, "*hodographic* isochronism," *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 43.

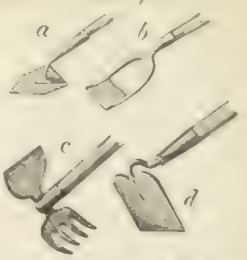
hodographically (hod-ō-graf'i-kạl-i), *adv.* On the principle of the hodograph.

hodometer (hō-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁδόμετρον*, or *ὁδόμετρος*, an instrument for measuring distances by land or sea, < *ὁδός*, way, road, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance traveled by a wheeled vehicle. It is a clockwork arrangement which, attached to a spoke of a wheel, records the number of revolutions of the wheel. The number of revolutions multiplied by the circumference of the wheel gives the distance traversed. Also *odometer*.

hodometrical (hod-ō-met'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *hodometer* + *-ic-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a hodometer. —2. Serving to find the longitude at sea by dead-reckoning. *Smyth.*

hodthai (hod'thī), *n.* [E. Ind.] A resin obtained from *Balsamodendron Playfairii*, an East Indian tree of the natural order *Burseraceæ*. See *Commiphora*, the name under which the genus was formerly known.

hoe[1] (hō), *n.* [Formerly spelled *how* (Ray, 1691, who calls it *rastrum Gallicum*, a French rake), and erroneously *haugh* (Evelyn); < ME. *howe*, < OF. *houe*, *hoe*, F. *houe*, < OHG. *houwa*, MHG. *houwe*, G. *haue*, a hoe, < OHG. *houwan*, MHG. *houwen*, G. *hauen* = E. *hew*[1], cut: see *hew*[1].] An implement for digging, scraping, or loosening earth, cutting weeds, etc., made in various forms. The common hoe, also called *draw-hoe* and *field-hoe*, consists of a blade of iron set transversely at a convenient angle at the end of a long handle. In the Dutch hoe, push-hoe, or scuffiehoe the cutting blade is set like the blade of a spade.



a and *b*, Dutch hoes; *c* and *d*, draw-hoes.

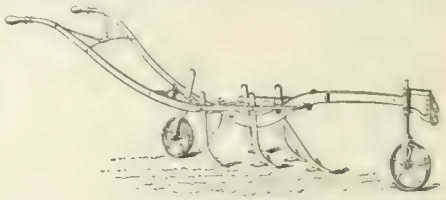
They sege Sarzyns myne the wale
With pykoys & *houes* gret & smal.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 14993.

The *hoe* is an ingenious instrument, calculated to call out a great deal of strength at a great disadvantage.

C. D. Warner, Summer in a Garden, iii.

Bayonet-hoe, a form of hoe with the blade set on the handle as in the field-hoe, but narrow and pointed much in the form of a trowel-bayonet.—**Horse-hoe**, a frame mounted on wheels and furnished with ranges of shares spaced so as to work in the intervals between rows of



English Horse-hoe.

plants, such as turnips, potatoes, etc., used on farms for the same purposes as the field-hoe, and drawn by a horse; a cultivator. Smaller machines of the same nature are made to be pushed by a man.

hoe[1] (hō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hoed*, ppr. *hoeing*. [Formerly also *haugh*; < *hoe*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe.—2. To clear from weeds or cultivate with a hoe: as, to *hoe* turnips or cabbages.

When the sowing and first *hoeing* and thinning of the crop [carrots] are got over successfully, the after culture of the crop is very simple. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 369.

A hard or **a long row to hoe**, a difficult or tiresome task to perform. [U. S.]—**To hoe one's own row**, to do one's share of work; attend to one's own affairs. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To use a hoe.

Begin the work of *haughing* as soon as ever they [weeds] begin to peep. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, July.

hoe[2] (hō), *n.* [< Icel. *hār* (and corruptly *hāfr*) = Norw. Dan. *haa* = Sw. *haj* = D. *haai*, > G. *hai*, a shark, dogfish.] The common dogfish, *Squalus acanthias* or *Acanthias vulgaris*; also, a name of several other kinds of sharks. See cut under *dogfish*. [Shetland and Orkney islands, and U. S.]

hoe[3] (hō), *n.* A variant of *how*[2]. [Local, Eng.]

Upon that lofty place at Plymouth called the *Hoe*,
Those mighty wrestlers met.

Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 482.

hoe[4]†, *interj.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *ho*[1].

hoe-cake (hō'kāk), *n.* Coarse bread, generally in the form of a thin cake, made of Indian meal, water, and salt: originally that cooked on the broad, thin blade of a cotton-field hoe. [Southern U. S.]

Some talk of *hoe-cake*, fair Virginia's pride.

J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, i.

There was also a hoe, on which Mrs. Jake baked cold water *hoe-cakes* when she had company to supper.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xvii.

hoe-down (hō'doun), *n.* A dance: same as *breakdown*. [Southern U. S.]

hoer (hō'ėr), *n.* One who hoes.

It is very difficult to get the *hoers* trained to select and leave only the stoutest plants. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 367.

hoff (hof), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hock*[1].

Hoffmannist (hof'man-ist), *n.* [< *Hoffmann* (see def.) + *-ist*. The surname *Hoffmann*, *Hofman*, means 'courtman, courtier,' < G. *hof*, MHG. OHG. *hof* (= OS. D. *hof* = AS. *hof*, house (see *hovel*), = Icel. *hof*), courtyard, palace, royal court, + *mann* = E. *man*.] One of a body of Lutheran dissenters, followers of Daniel Hoffmann, a professor at Helmstedt in Germany (1576–1601), who taught that reason and revelation are antagonistic.

Hoffmannite (hof'man-īt), *n.* [< *Hoffmann* (see defs.) + *-ite*[2].] 1. A member of a short-lived German Anabaptist sect of the sixteenth century, founded by Melchior Hoffmann.—2. A member of a small German sect of Millenarians,

founded in 1854 by Christian Hoffmann. The sect was also called *Jerusalem Friends.*

Hofmann's violet. Same as *dahlia*, 3.

hofult, *a.* [< ME. *howful, hokful, hogful*, < AS. *hohful, hogful*, careful, anxious, < *hogu*, care, anxiety: see *how* and *-ful*.] Prudent; careful; considerate. *Richardson.*

Sir Gregory, ever *hofull* of his doings and behaviour, directed especial letters unto him.
Stapleton, Fortress of Faith, an. 1565, p. 97, b.

hofully†, *adv.* Carefully; prudently.

Women serving God *hofully* and chastely.
Stapleton, Fortress of Faith, an. 1565, p. 419, b.

hog[1] (hog), *n.* [< ME. *hog, hoge, hogge*, a gelded hog, a young sheep (cf. in comp. *hog-pig*, a barrow-pig, *hog-colt*, a young colt, *hogget*, a sheep or colt after it has passed its first year, and obs. E. *hoggerel, hoggrel*, a young sheep, *hoggaster, hogster*, a boar in its third year, also a lamb after its first year, *hoglin*, a boar); prob. < *hog*[1], *v.*, a var. of *hag*[3], which is a var. of *hack*[1], cut: see *hog*[1], *v.*, *hag*[3], and *hack*[1]. The term is applied to a 'cut' or gelded boar, to a sheep 'cut' or shorn the first year, or just after the first year, hence a young sheep, and hence extended to a young colt. There is no sufficient evidence for the current etymology from W. *hwch*, a sow, = Corn. *hoch*, a pig, hog, = Bret. *houch, hoch*, a hog, = Ir. *suig*, ult. = AS. *sugu, sū*, E. *sow*[2]: see *sow*[2].] **1**†. A gelded pig; a barrow-pig.—**2.** An omnivorous non-ruminant mammal of the family *Suidæ*, suborder *Artiodactyla*, and order *Ungulata;* a pig, sow, or boar; a swine. All the varieties of the domestic hog are derived from the wild boar, *Sus scrofa*. (See *boar*[1].) The river-hogs are somewhat aquatic African species of the genus *Potamochœrus*. The babirussa is a true hog of the same family, *Suidæ*. See cut under *babirussa*.

Shall I keep your *hogs*, and eat husks with them?
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1.

But for one piece they thought it hard
From the whole *hog* to be debarr'd.
Cowper, Love of the World Reproved.

3. Some animal like or likened to a hog, not of the family *Suidæ*. See *wart-hog, Phacochœrus, peccary*, and *Dicotyles*.—**4.** A sheep shorn in the first year, or just after the first year; a young sheep. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A young colt.—**6.** A bullock a year old. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** One who has the characteristics of the hog; a mean, stingy, grasping, gluttonous, or filthy person. [Colloq.]—**8.** *Naut.*, a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water.—**9.** A stirrer or agitator in the pulp-vat of a paper-making plant.—**10**†. A shilling, or perhaps a sixpence. [Old slang.]

"It's only a tester or a *hog* they want your honour to give 'em, to drink your honour's health," said Paddy.
Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, vi.

Guinea hog, the river-pig of Guinea, *Potamochœrus pictus*.—**Horned hog**, the babirussa: so called from the protrusive teeth, resembling horns. See cut under *babirussa*.—**Pygmy hog**, an animal of the genus *Porcula*, as *P. salvania*, which is found in Nepal and Sikhim.—**To caw one's hogs to the hill.** See *caw*[2].—**To go the whole hog.** See *go*.

hog[1] (hog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hogged*, ppr. *hogging*. [In def. 1 prob. a var. of *hag*[3] for *hack*[1], cut; the orig., and not a derivative, of *hog*[1], *n.*, to which, however, the later senses are due. Cf. MLG. *hoggen*, a secondary form of *houwen* = E. *hew*, to which *hack*[1] is ult. referred.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut (the hair) short: as, to *hog* a horse's mane. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To scrape (a ship's bottom) under water.—**3.** [With ref. to *hogback*, q. v. The resemblance to G. *hocken*, carry on the back, get upon one's back, also set in heaps, < *hocke*, a heap or shock of sheaves, also the back, seems to be accidental.] To carry on the back. [Local, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To droop at both ends, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back in outline: said of the bottom of a ship when in this condition either through faulty construction or from accident.

As a result it was found that the extremities tended to droop with reference to the midship part, and the ship was said to break, this particular form of breakage being termed *hogging*. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 195.

2. In the *manège*, to hold or carry the head down, like a hog.

hog[2] (hog), *n.* [Origin obscure; by some identified with *hog*[1], as "laggard stones that manifest a pig-like indolence," or, it might be thought, in allusion to the helplessness of a hog on ice, there being in the United States an ironical simile, "as independent as a hog on ice." But neither this explanation nor that which brings in D. *hok*, a pen, kennel, sty, dock, is supported by any evidence. Perhaps first applied not to the stone, but to the hog-score or line 'cut' in the ice, < *hog*[1], cut, and thus in fact connected in another way with *hog*[1], q. v.] In the game of curling, a stone which does not go over the hog-score; also, the hog-score itself. [Scotch.]

hog[2] (hog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hogged*, ppr. *hogging*. [< *hog*[2], *n.*] In *curling*, to play, as a stone, with so little force that it does not clear the hog-score. [Scotch.]

hogan† (hō'gan), *n.* [Abbr. of *Hogan-Mogan* (or *Hogen-Mogen*) *rug*.] A kind of strong liquor.

Those who toast all the family royal
In bumpers of *Hogan* and Nog
Have hearts not more true or more loyal
Than mine to my sweet Molly Mog.
Gay, Molly Mog.

For your reputation we keep to ourselves your not hunting nor drinking *hogan*, either of which here would be sufficient to lay your honour in the dust.
Gray, Letters, I. 12.

Hogan-Mogan†, *n.* and *a.* See *Hogen-Mogen*.

hog-ape (hog'āp), *n.* The mandrill baboon, *Cynocephalus mormon*. Also called *hog-monkey*.

hog-apple (hog'ap″l), *n.* The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.

Hogarth's Act. See *act*.

hogat†, *n.* See *hogget*.

hogback (hog'bak), *n.* **1.** A back like that of a hog; a back which rises in the middle.

He [the perch] has a hooked or *hog back*, which is armed with sharp and stiff bristles.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 155.

2. A fish in which the back is humped somewhat like a hog's.—**3.** A low, sharply crested ridge rising upon the adjacent region, and usually formed of sand or gravel with boulders intermixed: in New England more commonly called *horseback*. Compare *horseback, eskar, kame*. At the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains the conspicuously projecting upturned edges of the rocky strata are called "hogbacks," and the region where these outcrops are common the "hogback country."

I pushed forward across deep gulches, over high peaks and *hog-backs*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 860.

4. In *coal-mining*, a sharp rise in the floor of a coal-seam.—**5.** A hog-frame.

The strength of her hull and the solidity of her *hog-back*.
Waterbury (Conn.) *American*, April 2, 1886.

hog-backed (hog'bakt), *a.* Having a back like a hog's: specifically applied to a monstrous variety of the common trout.

hog-bean (hog'bēn), *n.* The henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*. Also *hog's-bean*.

hog-bed (hog'bed), *n.* The ground-pine, *Lycopodium complanatum*.

hog-brace (hog'brās), *n.* Same as *hog-frame*.

hog-caterpillar (hog'kat″ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* The larva of a moth, *Darapsa myron*, of the family

Sphingidæ: so called from the swollen thoracic joints. The large, round, yellowish-green eggs are laid singly on the leaves of the grape, and the larvæ feed separately on the leaves.

hog-chain (hog'chān), *n.* See *hog-frame*.

hog-cherry (hog'cher″i), *n.* The bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus*.

hog-choker (hog'chō″kėr), *n.* An American sole, *Achirus lineatus*, of the family *Soleidæ:* so called from its worthlessness as a food-fish. It has an oval body of a brownish color crossed with narrow blackish bands. It inhabits the eastern coast of North America, [illegible]

hog-cholera (hog'kol'ė-rä), *n.* See *cholera*.

hog-colt (hog'kōlt), *n.* A colt a year old; a hogget. [Eng.]

hog-constable (hog'kun'stą-bl), *n.* Same as *hog-reeve*.

hog-cote (hog'kōt), *n.* A shed or house for swine; a sty. [Eng.]

hog-deer (hog'dēr), *n.* **1.** A small spotted deer, *Cervus* (*Hyelaphus*) *porcinus*, abundant in India, and related to the axis. See *axis*[2].—**2.** The babirussa.

hoget, *a.* A Middle English form of *huge*.

Hogen-Mogen† (hō'gen-mō'gen), *n.* and *a.* [Sometimes written *Hogan-Mogan;* < D. *Hoog en Mogend*, 'high and mighty,' an honorific title of the States General: *hoog* = E. *high; mogend*, mighty, orig. ppr. of *mogen*, may, can, have power, = E. *may*[1].] **I.** *n.* The States General of Holland; Holland or the Netherlands. [Old slang.]

But I have sent him for a token
To your Low-country *Hogen-Mogen*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1440.

II. *a.* Dutch. [Old slang.]

Well, in short, I was drunk; damnably drunk with Ale; great *Hogen Mogen* bloody Ale.
Dryden, Wild Gallant, i. 1.

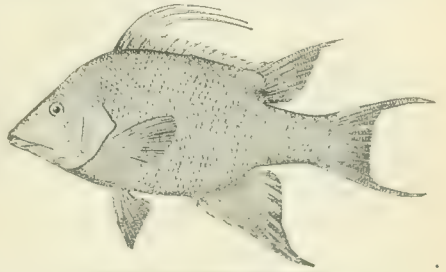
What think you of our *Hogan-Mogan* Belle?
Didn't she trick the Trickster nicely well?
Mrs. Centlivre, Artifice, Epil.

Hogen-Mogen rug†, a 'high and mighty'—that is, very strong—drink: later called simply *hogan*. See *hogan* and *rug*.

There was a high and mighty drink call'd Rug.
Sure since the Reigne of great King Gorbodug,
Was never such a rare infused contection,
Injection, operation, and ejection,
Are *Hogen Mogen Rugs*, great influences
To provoke sleep, and stupefie the senses.
John Taylor, Certain Travailes (1653).

hog-fennel (hog'fen″el), *n.* The sulphur-weed, *Peucedanum officinale*. Also *hog's-fennel*.

hogfish (hog'fish), *n.* **1.** A popular name of various fishes. (*a*) *Scarpæna serra*, a fish of large size and red color, with a spiny head, inflated cheeks, sunken crown, and cirri or tags on the head and body. The name is also given to other species of the same genus. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) A darter, *Percina caprodes*, of the family *Percidæ* and subfamily *Ethеostominæ*, inhabiting American fresh waters. Also called *hog-molly, log-perch*, and *rock-fish*. (*c*) A hemulonine fish, better known as *sailor's-choice*. [U. S.] (*d*) A labroid fish, *Lachnolæmus maximus* or *L. suillus*. It has 14 dorsal spines, the first 3 strong and



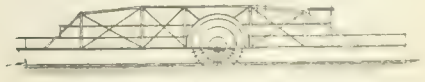
Hogfish (*Lachnolæmus maximus*).
From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

produced into long filaments or streamers in the adult; the entire preoperculum, opercles, and cheeks are scaly. It is a common West Indian fish, and also occurs along the Florida coast.

2. The common porpoise or sea-pig, *Phocæna communis*.

hog-fleece (hog'flēs), *n.* [< *hog*[1], 4, + *fleece*.] The fleece obtained from a sheep that is shorn for the first time. [Prov. Eng.]

hog-frame (hog'frām), *n.* In steam-vessels, a fore-and-aft frame, usually above deck, forming in combination with the frame of the vessel



Hog-frame as used in a light-draft river-steamer.

a truss to resist vertical flexure: used chiefly in American river- and lake-steamers. A chain (called a *hog-chain*) is sometimes stretched over straining-posts for this purpose.

hoggard†, *n.* Same as *hogherd*.

Our regent (who had in him no more humanity than a *hoggard*). *Comical Hist. of Francion* (1655).

hoggaster†, *n.* See *hogster*.

hogged (hogd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *hog*[1], *v. i.*, 1.] Having a droop at the ends: said of a ship when her ends are lower than her midship part, a condition resulting from accident, as from running aground, or from structural weakness.

A very bad world indeed in some parts [illegible] the moment it was launched—a number of rotten timbers.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 168.

hoggepot†, *n.* Same as *hotchpot*.

hogger (hog'ėr), *n.* [Appar. for **hocker*, < *hock*[1] + *-er*. Cf. equiv. Sc. *hoshen, hoshin, hoeshin*.] A stocking without a foot, worn by coal-min-

ers when at work. See *sinker*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

hoggerel (hog'ėr-el), *n.* [Also *hoggrel*, *hogrel*; dim. of *hogl*, *n.*, 4.] A sheep of the second year. [Eng.]

And to the temples first they hast, and seeke
By sacrifice for prayers, with *hogrels* of two yeares.
Surrey, tr. of Virgil, iv. 72.

hogger-pipe (hog'ėr-pīp), *n.* In *mining*, the upper terminal pipe with delivery-hose of the mining pump. [North. Eng.]

hoggery (hog'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *hoggeries* (-iz). [< *hog*[1] + *-ery*, q. v.] 1. A place where hogs or swine are kept; a piggery.—2. A collection of hogs or swine. [Rare.]

Crime and shame,
And all their *hoggery*, trample your smooth world,
Nor leave more foot-marks than Apollo's kine.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

3. Hoggishness; swinishness; brutishness. [Rare.]

hogget (hog'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *hogat*, *hogatte*; < *hog*[1] + dim. *-et*.] 1. A young boar of the second year. [Eng.]—2. A sheep or colt more than one year old. [Eng.]

Bidens [L.], a sheepe with two teeth, or rather that is two yeres old, called in some place hogrelles or *hogattes*.
Elyot, 1559.

Farther in . . . we found all the rest of the poor sheep packed. . . . Two or three of the weaklier *hoggets* were dead from want of air.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlii.

hogging, hoggin (hog'ing, -in), *n.* [Perhaps < *hog*[1] + *-ing*[1]; "from the rounded form of the heap" (?).] Screened or sifted gravel. [Eng.]

Filter-beds of sand and *hoggin*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 32.

hogging-frame (hog'ing-frām), *n.* Same as *hog-frame*.

hoggish (hog'ish), *a.* [< *hog*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the characteristics of a hog; swinish; greedy; gluttonous; filthy; mean; selfish.

Those divels so talked of, and feared, are none else but *hoggish* jaylous. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, A Prison.

Abaddon and Asmodeus caught at me. . . .
With colt-like whinny and with *hoggish* whine
They burst my prayer.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

hoggishly (hog'ish-li), *adv.* In a hoggish, brutish, gluttonous, or filthy manner.

hoggishness (hog'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being hoggish; brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

hoggism (hog'izm), *n.* [< *hog*[1] + *-ism*.] Same as *hoggishness*.

In *hoggism* sunk,
I got with punch, alas! confounded drunk.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 108.

hog-gum (hog'gum), *n.* A kind of gum of uncertain origin. In the West Indies it is employed as a substitute for pitch in tarring boats, ropes, etc. One variety is collected from among the roots of old trees of *Symphonia globulifera*, a species of British Guiana, belonging to the natural order *Guttiferæ*. Another variety is obtained from *Spondias mangifera*, a tree of the dry forests of many parts of India and Burma, belonging to the natural order *Anacardiaceæ*. Other varieties are thought to be the product of *Rhus Metopium*, of the order *Anacardiaceæ*; of *Moronobea coccinea*, of the order *Guttiferæ*; and of *Hedwigia balsamifera*, of the order *Burseraceæ*. It is probable that all yield resinous substances of similar qualities. Also called *hog-doctor's gum*, *doctor-gum*. **Hog-gum tree**, a large tree, *Moronobea coccinea*, from 90 to 100 feet high, a native of Brazil and the West Indies.

hoght, *n.* An obsolete form of *how*[2].

hogherd (hog'hėrd), *n.* [< *hog*[1] + *herd*[2].] A keeper of swine; a swineherd. Also *hoggard*.

hoghood (hog'hůd), *n.* [< *hog*[1] + *-hood*.] The nature or condition of a hog. [Rare.]

Many a Circe island with temporary enchantment, temporary conversion into beasthood and *hoghood*.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 7.

hog-in-armor (hog'in-ärʺmor), *n.* The nine-banded armadillo, *Dasypus* or *Tatusia novemcinctus*. *F. A. Ober*.

hoglin (hog'lin), *n.* [< ME. *hoglin*; < *hog*[1] + *-lin*, equiv. to dim. *-ling*[1].] 1†. A boar.—2. An apple-turnover. [Prov. Eng.]

hoglingt, *a.* [Appar. < *hog*[1] + *-ling*[2].] Hoggish (?).

Sir Robert Mansel being now in the Mediterranean, . . . Marquis Spinola should in a *hogling* Way change his Master for the Time, and, taking Commission from the Emperor, become his Servant for invading the Palatinate with the Forces of the King of Spain in the Netherlands.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 9.

hog-louse (hog'lous), *n.* A terrestrial isopod crustacean of the family *Oniscidæ*; a woodlouse, sow-bug, or slater.

And if the worms called wood-lice, or *hog-lice*, be seen in great quantities together, it is a token that it will rain shortly after. *Husbandman's Practice* (1673).

hog-mace (hog'mās), *n.* 1. The official mace of the corporation of Sandwich in England.—2. The officer whose badge of office it is.

It is stated that the *hogmace*, or sergeant of the brazen mace, bears a stout staff with a brazen head.
Art Jour., 1881, p. 105.

hogmant, *n.* A kind of loaf. *Ord. and Regulations*, p. 69. (*Halliwell*.)

hogmanay, *n.* See *hogmenay*.

hog-mane (hog'mān), *n.* The mane of a horse cut short or roached so as to stand up, like the bristles on a hog's back.

hog-maned (hog'mānd), *a.* Having a hog-mane; roached.

hog-meat (hog'mēt), *n.* In Jamaica, the root of the *Boerhaavia decumbens*. It is emetic, and a decoction of it is said to be used as a remedy in dysentery. Also called *hog's-bread*.

hogmenay, hogmanay (hog'me-nā, -ma-nā), *n.* [Formerly also *hogmena*, *hagmena*, *hogmyne*, etc.; said to be a corruption of F. "*au gui menez*, 'lead on to the mistletoe,' a cry which in some parts of France the boys that go about begging on the last day of December are said to use" (Imp. Dict.), but authority for this phrase is lacking; prob. a corruption through the Norm. F. forms *hoguinanno*, *hoquinano*, *hoguigagné*, *haguinenleu*, *haguinelo*, *haguilennef*, etc., perverted forms of OF. *aguilanneuf*, *aguillanneu*, *aguillanneuf*, *guillanneuf*, etc., F. dial. *aiguilan*, *guilané*, *guilanneu*, prop. *au-gui-l'an-neuf*, "the voice of countrey people begging small presents, or new year's gifts, in Christmas; an ancient tearm of rejoycing, derived from the Druides, who were wont, the first day of January, to go into the woods, where having sacrificed and banquetted together, they gathered Mistletow, esteeming it excellent to make beasts fruitful, and most sovereign against all poyson" (Cotgrave), i. e. 'to the mistletoe! the New Year!': *au*, < L. *ad illum*, to the; *guy*, now *gui*, mistletoe (= mod. Pr. *visc* = Cat. *vesc* = Sp. *visco* = It. *visco*, *vischio*, < L. *viscum*, *viscus*, mistletoe: see *viscum*); *le*, < L. *ille*, that; *an*, < L. *annus*, year; *neuf*, < L. *novus* = E. *new*. The Sp. *aguinaldo*, a New Year's gift, Christmas box, is from the F. word.] 1. The last day of December and of the year; also, the month of December.—2. Entertainment or refreshment given to a visitor on the last day of the year, or during December; a gift bestowed on those who apply for it, according to ancient custom, at that time of the year. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

Hogmanay.
Trollolay,
Gie's o' your white bread and nane o' your gray.
Old rime.

They [Scotch youth] . . . go about the shops seeking their *hogmenay*. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 18.

The cottar weanies, glad and gay,
Wi' pocks out owre their shouther,
Sing at the doors for *hogmanay*.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, I. 27.

hog-molly (hog'molʺi), *n.* 1. The hog-mullet or hog-sucker, *Hypentelium nigricans*. [Local, U. S.]—2. Same as *hogfish*, 1 (*b*).

hog-money (hog'munʺi), *n.* [So called from the hog represented on the coins.] The coins issued at the beginning of the seventeenth century for circulation in the Somers Isles (now the Bermudas). They are of copper, silvered, and are of the value of 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.*, and 2*d.*

Hog-money (twopence) of Somers Isles (Bermudas).—British Museum. Size of the original.

hog-monkey (hog'mungʺki), *n.* Same as *hog-ape*.

hog-mullet (hog'mulʺet), *n.* The hog-sucker, *Hypentelium nigricans*.

hog-nosed (hog'nōzd), *a.* Having a snout like a hog's: specifically applied to American serpents of the genus *Heterodon*.

hognose-snake (hog'nōz-snāk), *n.* A snake of the genus *Heterodon*, which flattens the head when about to strike. It is not venomous. Also called *flathead* or *flat-headed adder*, *blowing-viper*, etc. See *Heterodon*.

hognut (hog'nut), *n.* 1. The pignut or brown hickory, *Carya porcina*. See *hickory*. [U. S.]—2. The earthnut or arnut, *Conopodium denudatum* (*Bunium flexuosum*). Also called *hawknut*.—3. A species of *Omphalea* belonging to the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. [Jamaica.]

hogot (hō'gō), *n.* [Also written *hogoe*, *hogoo*; an E. spelling of F. *haut goût*, high flavor: see *haut*[1], *gout*[3]. Cf. *hoboy* for *hautbois*.] High flavor; strong scent.

Balshazzar's sumptuous feast was heightened by the *hogo* of his delicious meats and drinks.
M. Griffith, Fear of God and the King (1660), p. 76.

hog-peanut (hog'pēʺnut), *n.* A twining plant, *Amphicarpæa monoica*, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, growing in rich wood-lands in the United States, with purplish flowers at the summit which seldom produce fruit, and others at the base which produce pear-shaped pods usually with a single seed, ripening in the ground or on its surface under the fallen leaves.

hog-pen (hog'pen), *n.* A hog-sty; a pig-sty.

hog-plum (hog'plum), *n.* A plant of the genus *Spondias*, natural order *Anacardiaceæ*. Some of the species yield pleasant fruits, as *S. purpurea* and *S. lutea* of the West Indies. Their fruit is a common food for hogs. A much-esteemed Brazilian dish is prepared from the juice of *S. tuberosa*, mixed with milk, curds, and sugar. In North America the name is applied to several different plants: *Prunus angustifolia*, the Chickasaw plum of the eastern United States; *Rhus Metopium*, the poison-wood or coral-sumac of tropical Florida; and *Ximenia Americana*, the wild lime of Florida, which is perhaps introduced from the West Indies.

hog-rat (hog'rat), *n.* A West Indian rodent of the genus *Capromys*, as the Cuban *C. pilorides*. Also *hutia-conga*, *hutia-carabali*.

hog-reeve (hog'rēv), *n.* An officer charged with the prevention or appraising of damages by stray swine. In England the hog-reeve was formerly a parish officer. In New England he was elected as a town officer; and hog-reeves are still chosen in some places, generally as a jest, the office being merely nominal. Also called *hog-constable*.

hogrel (hog'rel), *n.* See *hoggerel*.

hog-ring (hog'ring), *n.* A metal ring, clasp, or other device inserted in a pig's snout to prevent it from rooting up the ground.

hog-ringer (hog'ringʺėr), *n.* 1. One who puts rings in the snouts of swine.—2. A form of pincers for inserting rings in the snouts of swine.

hog-rubber (hog'rubʺėr), *n.* A low, coarse fellow fit only for such work as rubbing hogs. [Rare.]

The very rusticks and *hog-rubbers*, . . . if once they tast of this Loue liquor, are inspired in an instant.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 536.

hog's-back (hogz'bak), *n.* Anything shaped like the back of a hog; in *geol.*, same as *hogback*, 3.

hog's-bane (hogz'bān), *n.* Same as *sowbane*.

hog's-bean (hogz'bēn), *n.* [Tr. of Gr. *ὑοσκύαμος*: see *Hyoscyamus*.] Same as *hog-bean*.

hog's-bread (hogz'bred), *n.* Same as *hog-meat*.

hog-score (hog'skōr), *n.* [< *hog*[2], q. v., + *score*, a line.] In the game of curling, a distance-line drawn across the rink or course one sixth of the way from each of the two tees.

Now he lags on Death's *hog-score*.
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

hog's-fennel (hogz'fenʺel), *n.* Same as *hog-fennel*.

hog's-garlic (hogz'gärʺlik), *n.* A kind of garlic, *Allium ursinum*. See *garlic*.

hog's-haw (hogz'hâ), *n.* A small tree, *Cratægus brachyacantha*, a native of Louisiana and Texas.

hogshead (hogz'hed), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hoggeshed*; < ME. *hoggeshed*, *hoggis hed*, *hoggys hed*, *hoggeshede* (1434); in form < *hog's*, poss. of *hog*[1], + *head*. But the word is prob. an adapted form of what would reg. be *oxhead* (not found in this sense), < MD. *ockshoofd*, *oghshoofd* (Kilian), later *okshoofd*, *oxhoofd* (Sewel), now *okshoofd* = LG. *okshoofd*, *oxhoofd* (Bremen Dict.), > G. *oxhoft*, *ochshoft* (the G. *ochsenhaubt* (1691) being an accom. form); cf. Dan. *oxehoved* = OSw. *oxhufvud*, Sw. *oxhufvud*, a hogshead, lit., as the Dan. term also signifies, an 'oxhead,' = E. *oxhead*, q. v. The D. and LG. forms may be accom. from the Scand.; the reg. forms for 'oxhead' are D. *ossenhoofd*, LG. **ossenhöved* or *-höfd*. The reason why the name was applied to a cask is not certainly known; perhaps because such casks had the figure of an ox's head branded on them, or in allusion to a figure of the head of Bacchus, with golden horns, supposed to have adorned such casks. The Ir. *tocsaid*, hogshead, is from the E.] 1. A large cask for liquors, etc.

Swallowed with yest and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a *hogshead*. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

Specifically—(*a*) A cask having the definite capacity of 63 old wine-gallons, 54 beer-gallons, etc. See def. 2.

Now as for wine-vessels, they are seldom smaller than *hogsheads* which are of 63 gallons.
R. Recorde, Grounde of Artes.

(*b*) A cask having a capacity of from 100 to 140 gallons: as, a *hogshead* of sugar, molasses, or tobacco.

2. A liquid measure containing 63 old wine-gallons (equal to 52½ imperial gallons), this value having been fixed by an English statute of 1423. The hogshead of molasses was made 100 gallons

by a statute of 22 Geo. II. Formerly the London hogshead of beer was 54 beer-gallons, the London hogshead of ale was 48 ale-gallons, and the ale- and beer-hogshead for the rest of England was 51 gallons. Other hogsheads, for cider, oats, lime, tobacco, etc., have had local acceptance. See *hogs-headweight*. Abbreviated *hhd.*

3. [Directly < *hog's head.*] A draught, as of wine or ale, taken from a cup which forms the head or cover of a jug in the shape of a hog. See *Sussex pig*, under *pig*.

hogsheadweight†, *n.* Five hundredweight.

112 poundes make 1 hundredweight. 5 of those hundreds make 1 *hogsheadweight*. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600).

hog-shearing (hog′shēr″ing), *n.* Much ado about nothing. [Ludicrous.]

Why do I hold you thus long in these his noisome exhalations, and hideous cry of *hog-shearing*, where, as we used to say in England, we have a great deal of noise and no wool? *E. Martin*, Letters (1662), p. 95.

hog-shouther (hog′shůтн″ėr), *n.* [Appar. in allusion to the crowding and pushing of hogs while being fed, < *hog*[1] + *shouther* = E. *shoulder*.] A game in which those who take part jostle one another with the shoulders. [Scotch.]

hog-shouther (hog′shůтн″ėr), *v. i.* [See *hog-shouther*, *n.*] To jostle with the shoulder. [Scotch.]

The warly race may drudge an' drive,
Hog-shouther, jundie, stretch, an' strive.
Burns, To William Simpson.

hogskin (hog′skin), *n.* Leather made of the hides of hogs, having a grained and minutely punctured surface, used for saddles (generally under the name *pigskin*) and as an ornamental material for bookbinding and wall-hangings. For the latter uses also called *sowskin* and *hogs' leather*. See also *Avignon leather* (under *leather*) and *corami*.

There were many examples of superb binding, especially of exquisite tooling on *hog-skin*.
C. D. Warner, Little Journey, vi.

hog-snake (hog′snāk), *n.* A serpent of the genus *Heterodon;* a hog-nosed snake.

hog's-pudding (hogz′půd″ing), *n.* The entrails of a hog, stuffed with pudding composed of flour, currants, and spice. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hog-steer† (hog′stēr), *n.* [Appar. < *hog*[1] + *steer*[2]; but orig. an accom. of *hogster*.] A boar of the third year.

Hee scornes theese rascal tame games, but a sounder of *hogsteers*,
Or thee brownye lion too stalck fro the mountain he wisshеth. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 163.

hogster† (hog′stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *hoggester*, *hoggaster;* appar. < *hog*[1] + *-ster*.] **1.** A sheep in its second year: same as *hoggerel*.—**2.** A boar in its third year.

hog-sty (hog′stī), *n.* [< ME. *hogstye;* < *hog*[1] + *sty*[2].] A pen or an inclosure for hogs.

The besotted Grecians being so far from endeavouring a recovery that they jested at the losse, and said that they had but taken a *Hogs-stie*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 21.

hog-succory (hog′suk″ō-ri), *n.* A species of *Hyoseris*, small taraxacum-like plants of the Mediterranean region.

hog-sucker (hog′suk″ėr), *n.* A catostomoid fish of the United States, *Hypentelium nigricans*, the hog-molly or hog-mullet. It has various other local names, as *crawl-a-bottom*, *hammerhead*, *stone-lugger*, *stone-roller*, and *toter*.

hog-wallow (hog′wol″ō), *n.* A peculiar kind of irregular surface, when the clayey soil is broken up by a series of hillocks and hollows closely succeeding one another. [U. S.]

These *hog-wallows* are formations of pitfalls and elevations, hollows and hillocks of every variety, which succeed each other like cups and saucers turned topsy-turvy.
Putnam's Mag., Feb., 1854.

hog-ward† (hog′wârd), *n.* A hog-keeper.

The *hog-ward* who drove the swine to the "denes" in the woodland paid his lord fifteen pigs at the slaughter-time, and was himself paid by the increase of the herd.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 317.

hogwash (hog′wosh), *n.* The refuse of a kitchen or brewery, etc., given to swine as food; swill.

hogweed (hog′wēd), *n.* One of several plants, as *Heracleum Sphondylium*, *Polygonum aviculare*, and *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*. The poisonous hogweed is *Aristolochia grandiflora* of the West Indies.

hogwort (hog′wėrt), *n.* An annual euphorbiaceous plant, *Croton capitatus* (*Heptalon graveolens*), with densely soft-woolly and somewhat glandular stems, and the fertile flowers capitate and crowded at the base of the sterile spike. It occurs from Illinois and Kentucky southward.

hohlspath (hōl′spâth), *n.* [G., < *hohl*, hollow, + *spath*, spar.] An early name given by Werner to the variety of andalusite called chiastolite or macle. See *chiastolite*. Also called *hollow spar*.

hoics, hoicks (hoiks), *interj.* In *hunting*, a cry to cheer the hounds.

Groom (within, holloing). Come along, Sir Callagan O'Brallagan! *Hoics! hoics!* Hark forward, my honeys! . . . *Hoics! hoics!* What is the matter here?
Macklin, Love à la Mode, II. 1.

hoics, hoicks (hoiks), *v. t.* [< *hoics, interj.*] To salute or encourage with the hunting-cry "Hoics!" *Davies.*

Our adventurer's speech was drowned in the acclamations of the fox-hunters, who now triumphed in their turn, and *hoicksed* the speaker.
Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, ix.

hoiden, hoyden (hoi′dn), *n.* and *a.* [< MD. *heyden*, now *heiden*, a heathen, gentile, a gipsy, vagabond, = E. *heathen*, q. v. The W. *hoedon*, a coquette, a flirt, a hoiden, is from the E. The D. *ey*, *ei*, sounds nearly as E. "long i," and this was formerly commutable with *oi*, as in *hoiden* and *hoise*, *hoist* (also from the D.), *joist*, *joint*, *point*, etc., dial. or obs. *hist*, *jist* (*gist*), *jint*, *pint*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A rude, bold man.

Shall I argue of conversation with this *hoyden*, to go and practise at his opportunities in the larder?
Milton, Colasterion.

2. A rude, bold girl; a romp.

Such another slatternly ignorant *hoyden* I never saw.
Life of Mrs. Delany, II. 323.

II. *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.

They throw their persons with a *hoiden* air
Across the room and toss into the chair.
Young, Satires, v.

hoiden, hoyden (hoi′dn), *v. i.* [< *hoiden, n.*] To romp rudely.

They have been *hoidening* with the young apprentices.
Swift.

hoidenhood, hoydenhood (hoi′dn-hůd), *n.* [< *hoiden* + *-hood*.] The condition of a hoiden.
Craig.

hoidenish, hoydenish (hoi′dn-ish), *a.* [< *hoiden* + *-ish*[1].] Having the manners of a hoiden; like or appropriate to a hoiden.

She is very handsome, and mighty gay and giddy, half tonish and half *hoydenish*. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 306.

hoidenism, hoydenism (hoi′dn-izm), *n.* [< *hoiden* + *-ism*.] The character or manners of a hoiden; rompishness; rusticity. *Imp. Dict.*

hoigh[1], *interj.* See *hoy*[2].

hoigh[2]† (hoi), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *high* used allusively, with perhaps a ref. to *hoigh*[1], *interj.*] High excitement; rampage: in the phrase *on* or *upon the hoigh*, eager; excited; excitedly; riotously.

Young wenches now are all *o' the hoigh*.
Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 2.

Hark, they all are *on the hoigh*,
They toil like Mill-horses.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

There comes running *upon the hoigh* together to meete me all the hucksters, fishmongers, butchers, cookes,
Terence in English (1614).

hoighty-toighty, *interj.* and *a.* An occasional spelling of *hoity-toity*.

hoise† (hois), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *hyse*, *hyce* (Palsgrave), < OD. *hyssen*, D. *hijschen* = Dan. *heise* (> Sc. *heeze*), *hisse* = Sw. *hissa*, hoise, hoist (> F. *hisser*, hoist a sail). Now, with excrescent *t*, *hoist* (due prop. to pp. *hoist* = *hoised*), vulgarly *hist* (hīst). For the relation of *hoise*, *hoist*, to *hyse*, *hist*[2], cf. *hoiden*, *joist*, etc.] To raise; lift; elevate; hoist.

They . . . *hoised* up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore. Acts xxvii. 40.

We descried land, which land we bare with all, *hoising* out our boat to discouer what land it might be.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 236.

For 'tis the sport, to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

I *hoise* up Parnell partly to spite the envious Irish folks here. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, lvii.

hoist (hoist), *v. t.* [Also dial. *hist;* a later form of *hoise*, due prob. to the pp. *hoist*, vulgarly *hist:* see *hoise*.] To raise; lift; elevate; especially, to raise by means of block and tackle or other machinery.

I have *hoisted* sail to all the winds
Which should transport me farthest from your sight.
Shak., Sonnets, cxvii.

Where other princes, *hoisted* to their thrones
By Fortune's passionate and disordered power,
Sit in their height. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Deposits formed originally on the floor of the sea have been *hoisted* above water, and now form the bulk of our dry land. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 215.

Hoisted and swung (*naut.*), ready to be lowered into the water at the word of command, as a boat. = Syn. *Heave, Lift*, etc. See *raise*.

hoist (hoist), *n.* [< *hoist, v.*] **1.** The act of hoisting; a lift.—**2.** That by which something is hoisted; a machine for raising ore, merchandise, passengers, etc., in a mine, warehouse, hotel, etc.; an elevator.—**3.** The perpendicular height of a flag or ensign, as opposed to the *fly*, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge; also, the extent to which a sail or yard may be hoisted: as, give the sail more *hoist*.—**4.** *Naut.*, a number of flags fastened together for hoisting as a signal.—**Pneumatic hoist**, a lifting apparatus consisting of a platform which is raised by suspension-chains passing over drums, and thence to pistons operated by compressed air in vertical tubular shafts; an air-hoist.

hoist† (hoist). Past participle of *hoise*, regularly *hoised*.

hoist-bridge (hoist′brij), *n.* See *bridge*.

hoister (hois′tėr), *n.* One who or that which hoists; an elevator or lift.

hoisting (hois′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hoist, v.*] The act of raising or elevating.

It may be truly affirm'd, he was the subversion and fall of that Monarchy which was the *hoisting* of him.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

hoisting-crab (hois′ting-krab), *n.* A crab or windlass adapted for hoisting.

hoisting-engine (hois′ting-en″jin), *n.* A special type of steam-engine, usually double, and either directly connected with a hoisting-drum around which a hoisting-rope is wound, or provided with a frictional clutch to control the hoisting-drum or let it run free at will. Such engines for light work are usually portable, with an upright boiler, and one or two cylinders placed horizontally at the base of the boiler.

hoisting-jack (hois′ting-jak), *n.* A device for applying hand-power to lift an object by means of a screw or lever. *E. H. Knight.*

hoistway (hoist′wā), *n.* A passage through which goods are hoisted in a warehouse; the shaft of a freight-elevator.

hoit† (hoit), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; cf. W. *hoetian*, suspend, dandle.] To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth.

Hark, my husband, he's singing and *hoiting*,—and I'm fain to cark and care, and all little enough.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

hoity-toity (hoi′ti-toi′ti), *intcrj.* [Also written *hoighty-toighty*, *hity-tity*, *highty-tighty;* appar. a varied redupl. of *hoit*, without def. meaning.] An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt: equivalent to *pshaw*.

Hoity-toity! what have I to do with dreams?
Congreve, Love for Love.

hoity-toity (hoi′ti-toi′ti), *a.* [Also *highty-tighty*, etc.; < *hoity-toity, interj.*] Elated; giddy; flighty; petulant; huffy: as, he is in *hoity-toity* spirits. [Colloq.]

hok†, **hoke**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete variants of *hook*.

hokeday†, *n.* Same as *hock-day*.

hoker†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *hocor*, scorn, mockery, derision: see remarks under *hoax*.] Scorn; derision; invective; abusive talk.

She was as digne as water in a dich,
As ful of *hoker* and of bisemare.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 45.

hokerly†, *adv.* [ME., < *hoker* + *-ly*[2].] Scornfully; disdainfully; abusively.

Thanne wol he be angry, and answere *hokerly* and angrily. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

hoky-cake†, *n.* See *hockey-cake*.

hoky-poky (hō′ki-pō′ki), *n.* **1.** Same as *hocus-pocus*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Ice-cream sold by the pennyworth by street venders.

Hokey Pokey is of a firmer make and probably stiffer material than the penny ice of the Italians, which it rivals in public favour, and it is built up of variously flavoured layers. *Tuer*, London Cries, p. 21.

hol†, *a.* An obsolete form of *whole*.

holarctic (hol-ärk′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, entire, + ἀρκτικός, arctic.] Entirely arctic; wholly subject to arctic influences: as, the *holarctic* region.

The great northern or *holarctic* fauna.
A. Newton, Address to Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci., Manchester (1887), p. 8.

holarthritic (hol-är-thrit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, entire, whole, + ἀρθρῖτις, gout: see *arthritis*.] Having gout in all the joints. *Dunglison.*

Holaspideæ (hol-as-pid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [< Gr. ὅλος, entire, whole, + ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield; + *-eæ*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's classification, the first cohort of the series of scutelliplantar oscines, consisting of an unnatural association of the larks, *Alaudidæ*, and the hoopoes, *Upupidæ*.

holaspidean (hol-as-spid'ē-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holaspidea*; specifically, having the posterior portion of the tarsus covered by large scutella in a single series, as in the lizards. *Haaldida*.

holbard†, **holberd**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *halberd*.

Holbœllia (hol-bel'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after F. L. *Holböll*, superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Copenhagen.] A genus of climbing shrubs, of the natural order *Berberideæ* (*Berberidaceæ*), tribe *Lardizabaleæ*, the type of Endlicher's tribe *Holbœllieæ*. Its technical characters are: monœcious flowers with 6 petaloid sepals and 6 minute stamens; the male flowers with 6 free stamens and rudimentary ovary; the female with 6 sterile stamens and 3 oblong ovules; berry oblong, indehiscent; leaves digitately 3- to 9-foliolate; flowers purple or greenish, in axillary racemes. Only 2 species are known, natives of the Himalaya region.

Holbœllieæ (hol-be-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holbœllia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants established by Endlicher in 1840 for the then recognized suborder *Lardizabaleæ*, of the *Menispermaceæ*, transferred by later authors to the *Berberideæ* (*Berberidaceæ*), and employed by Bentham and Hooker as a tribe, which includes the genus *Holbœllia*.

Holbrookia (hōl-brůk'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (C. Girard, 1851), named after J. E. *Holbrook*, an American herpetologist.] A notable genus of lizards, of which there are several American species, related to the horned toads. The leading species is *H. maculata*, found on the western plains, especially among prairie-dogs.

holcad (hol'kad), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁλκάς* (*ὁλκαδ-*), a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, < *ἕλκειν*, draw: see *Holcus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a ship of burden; a merchantman.

holcodont (hol'kō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁλκός*, a furrow, track (see *Holcus*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *ornith.*, having teeth distinctly and separately socketed in a long continuous groove, as the *Odontolcæ*.

Holcus (hol'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *holcus*, < Gr. *ὁλκός*, a sort of grain, mouse-barley: cf. *ὁλκός*, adj., drawing to oneself, trailing, *ὄλκος*, a furrow, < *ἕλκειν*, draw, draw out.] A genus of perennial plants, of the natural order *Gramineæ*. It is characterized by spikelets crowded in an open panicle, 2-flowered, and jointed with the pedicels, and boat-shaped glumes inclosing and much exceeding the remotish flowers. The lower flower is perfect, its papery or thin coriaceous lower palet being awnless and pointless; the upper flower is similar, staminate, and bears a stout bent awn below the apex. The stamens are 3 in number. About 8 species are known, originally natives of Europe and Africa, but some are now widely distributed. *H. lanatus*, the velvet-grass or meadow soft-grass, is extensively naturalized in the United States. It is regarded as of little value either for pasture or for hay. *H. mollis*, the creeping soft-grass, is regarded as a troublesome weed. On moist, poor lands both may be useful for pasturage. The species are known as *soft-grass* or *velvet-grass*.

Velvet-grass (*Holcus lanatus*). *a*, spikelet.

hold[1] (hōld), *v.*; pret. *held*, pp. *held* (archaic *holden*, chiefly used in law), ppr. *holding*. [E. dial. *hould*, *hod*, Sc. *hald*, *haud*, *had* (see *had*[2] and *hod*[2]), < ME. *holden*, earlier *halden* (pret. *held*, *helde*, *hilde*, *hylde*, pl. *helden*, etc., pp. *holden*, *holde*), < AS. *healdan* (pret. *heóld*, pl. *heóldon*, pp. *healden*) = OS. *haldan* = OFries. *halda* = D. *houden* = MLG. *halden*, LG. *holden* = OHG. *haltan*, MHG. G. *halten* = Icel. *halda* = Sw. *hålla* = Dan. *holde*, hold, keep, = Goth. *haldan* (pret. *haihald*, pp. *haldans*), keep or tend cattle; a reduplicating verb. The special Goth. sense suggests a connection with Gr. *βου-κόλος*, a cow-herd (see *bucolic*), the Teut. root being then **hal*, with present-formative *-d*; but this is doubtful.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To keep fast or close, as in the grasp of the hand; control or prevent the movement or action of, by grasping, binding, arresting, or other means of constraint or detention; retain; keep: as, to *hold* a horse by the bridle; to *hold* a prisoner in chains; to *hold* the attention of an audience; to *hold* one's self in readiness.

> Yeure knyf withe mete to youre mouthe nat bere,
> And in youre hande nor *holde* a cheyt noweye.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

> Whom God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death; because it was not possible that he should be *holden* of it. Acts ii. 24.

> Twixt his finger and his thumb he *held*
> A pouncet-box. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2. To keep back; detain: as, goods *held* for the payment of duties.

> 'Tis not pain
> In forcing of a wound, nor after-gain
> Of many days, can *hold* me from my will.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

> Whilst I at a banquet *hold* him sure,
> I'll find some cunning practice out of hand
> To scatter and disperse the giddy Goths.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2.

> I hoped to *hold* Pemberton in my front while Sherman should get in his rear and into Vicksburg.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 431.

3. To keep back from action; restrain from action or manifestation; withhold; restrain; check.

> The most High . . . *held* still the flood till they were passed over. 2 Esd. xiii. 44.

> Hold, hold, he yields; *hold* thy brave sword, he's conquer'd. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

> There was silence deep as death;
> And the boldest *held* his breath
> For a time. *Campbell*, Battle of the Baltic.

4. To contain, or be capable of containing; have capacity or accommodation for: as, a basket *holding* two bushels; the church *holds* two thousand people.

> They have . . . hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can *hold* no water. Jer. ii. 13.

> And they might enter at his open door,
> E'en till his spacious hall would *hold* no more.
> *Cowper*, Hope, l. 309.

> The lower city would naturally be spread over the more sheltered ground which *holds* all that is left of Durazzo under the rule of the Turk.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 378.

5. To pursue, prosecute, or carry on; entertain; employ; sustain: as, to *hold* one's course; to *hold* a court or a meeting; to *hold* an argument; to *hold* intercourse.

> Grete was the feeste that the kynge *hilde* on the euen of the assumpcion. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 614.

> There y was wonte to leepe bifore,
> Fer aboute now my wei y *hoolde*.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

> It draws near the season
> Wherein the spirit *held* his wont to walk.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

> About this time a Parliament was *holden* at Westminster, where Subsidies were willingly granted.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 386.

> The Inhabitants *holde* trade with other Samoeds.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

> Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
> Shall *hold* their course. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 900.

> As hags *hold* sabbaths, less for joy than spite,
> So these their merry, miserable night.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 239.

> The language *held* by both father and daughter to the House of Commons. *Brougham.*

Specifically, in *music*: (*a*) To sing or play, as one of several parts in a harmony: as, to *hold* the tenor in a glee. (*b*) To maintain in one part, as a tone, while the other parts progress; dwell upon.

6. To have and retain as one's own; be vested with title to; own: as, to *hold* a mortgage.

> "*Holde*, Joseph," sayd Ihesu, "that couerture of my body." *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

> But he hathe lost alle but Grece; and that Lond he *holt* alle only. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 8.

> I M. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to have and to *hold* from this day forward.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Solemnization of Matrimony.

> The doctrine grew that the temporal lords alone were peers, as alone having their blood "ennobled," which is the herald's way of saying that they *held* their seats by hereditary right.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 460.

7. To have or be in possession of; occupy: as, to *hold* land adversely; to *hold* office.

> The whigs had now *held* office, under Grey and Melbourne, with a short interruption, for ten years.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 301.

8. To maintain; uphold; defend: as, to *hold* one's own; to *hold* one's right against all comers.

> With what arms
> We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
> Of deity or empire. *Milton*, P. L., v. 723.

> His party . . . drave his kith and kin,
> And all the Table Round that *held* the lists,
> Back to the barrier.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

> Halleck on the same day, the 5th of December, directed me not to attempt to *hold* the country south of the Tallahatchie. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 444.

9. To entertain in the mind; regard, or regard as; consider, deem, esteem, or judge to be: as, to *hold* an opinion or a prejudice; to *hold* one's self free to act.

> This tre [of Mamre] is *holde* in grete veneracion amonges the Sarrasyns. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

> The Lord will not *hold* him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. Ex. xx. 7.

> Sixe miles from hence is a Well *holden* in like sacred account, which cureth Leprosies.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 75.

> Inquire how she thinks of him, how she *holds* him.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

> I *hold* reason to be the best Arbitrator, and the Law of Law it selfe. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

> She took no offence at his reference to nursery gossip, which she had learned to *hold* cheap.
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, xii.

10. To decide; lay down the law: as, the court *held* that the plaintiff was entitled to recover.—11. To bear; endure. [Rare.]

> Now humble as the ripest mulberry
> That will not *hold* the handling.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

> Corses now-a-days, that will scarce *hold* the laying in.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

12. To support; maintain; keep up; bear; carry.

> Yet cease I not to clamour and to cry,
> While my stiff spine can *hold* my weary head.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

> Some man or other must present wall; . . . let him *hold* his fingers thus. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1.

> Katie walks
> By the long wash of Australasian seas
> Far off, and *holds* her head to other stars,
> And breathes in converse seasons.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

13. To keep or set apart as belonging to some one; keep.

> A bed
> For her own flowers and favorite herbs, a space,
> By sacred charter, *holden* for her use.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

14. To bet; wager. [Archaic.]

> I'll *hold* thee any wager,
> When we are both accoutred like young men,
> I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4.

> I *hold* my life you have forgot your dancing.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

> I'll *hold* three tooth-picks to one pound of snuff, I catch him. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxviii.

Not fit to hold a candle to. See *candle*.—**To be holden, to be hold**†, to be beholden or indebted.

> And I so moche *am hold* to his grace,
> That for to haue his Reme myself alone,
> I wold not be outrew to his person.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 495.

To hold a candle to the devil. See *devil*.—**To hold by the button.** See *button*.—**To hold copy.** See *copy*.—**To hold down a claim,** to reside on a section or tract of land long enough to establish a claim to ownership under the homestead law. [Western U. S.]

> It is very common to find a lone and unprotected female *holding down a claim*, as the Western phrase runs.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 236.

To hold forth, to put forward to view; offer; exhibit; propose.

> Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach as truths.
> *Locke.*

To hold hands together†, **to hold hand with**†. See *hand*.—**To hold in,** to hold with a tight rein; curb; hence, to restrain; check; repress.

> Be ye not as the horse, or as the mule, . . . whose mouth must be *held in* with bit and bridle, lest they come near unto thee. Ps. xxxii. 9.

> *Edm.* You look as you had something more to say.
> *Alb.* If there be more, more woful, *hold* it *in*.
> *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

To hold in balance, in hand, in play. See the nouns.—**To hold of,** to possess or enjoy by grant of, or under a title derived from: as, to *hold* lands *of* the king.—**To hold off,** to keep off or aloof; keep at a distance.

> *Mar.* You shall not go, my lord.
> *Ham.* *Hold off* your hand.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

To hold on, to continue or proceed in: as, to *hold on* a course.—**To hold one's day**†, to keep one's appointment.

> This knight
> Seyde had *holde his day*, as he hadde hight.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 168.

> If there you misse me, say
> I am no Gentleman: He *hold my day*.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

To hold one's hand. See *hand*.—**To hold one's nose,** to compress the nose between the fingers in order to avoid perceiving a bad smell.—**To hold one's nose to the grindstone.** See *grindstone*.—**To hold one's own,** to keep one's present condition or advantage; stand one's ground.

> It had always been taken for granted . . . that . . . an active militant parson . . . was to *hold his own* against all comers. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxi.

To hold one's peace, to keep silent; cease or refrain from speaking.

> The gentlemen *held their peace* and smiled at each other, as who should say, "Well! there is no accounting for tastes." *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

To hold one's tongue, to keep one's tongue still; be silent.

Ferd. Nay, sir, 'tis only my regard for my sister makes me speak.
Jerome. Then pray, sir, in future, let your regard for your father make you *hold your tongue.*
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

To hold out. (*a*) To extend; stretch forth; hence, to offer; propose.

Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards. *B. Jonson.*

Health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make sweet the bitter draught
That life *holds out* to all. *Cowper*, Task, i. 752.

(*b*) To continue to resist or endure. [Rare.]

He cannot long *hold out* these pangs.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

To hold over. (*a*) To postpone; keep for future consideration or action: as, to *hold over* a bill or an amendment.

You haven't got the money for a deal about you? Then I'll tell you what I'll do with you; I'll *hold* you *over*.
Dickens, Mutual Friend, i. 7.

(*b*) Said of a tone in music whose duration extends over from one measure to the next.—**To hold tack with** (*naut.*), to keep course and speed with.

They [the States] made young Count Maurice their Governor, who, for twenty-five Years together, *held tack with* the Spaniard, and during those Traverses of War was very fortunate. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

To hold tale†, to keep account.

Of other heuene than here thei *holden* no *tale.*
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 9.

To hold the belt. See *belt.*—**To hold the market,** to control the market by buying and holding a certain commodity, as stock.—**To hold the plow,** to guide or manage a plow in turning up the soil.—**To hold to bail.** See *bail*[2].—**To hold under one's girdle†.** See *girdle*[1]. **To hold up.** (*a*) To keep in an erect position; raise: as, to *hold up* the head; to *hold up* an object to be seen.

But neither bended knees, pure hands *held up*,
Sad sighs, deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears,
Could penetrate her uncompassionate sire.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Playing, whose end . . . is, to *hold*, as 'twere, the mirror *up* to nature. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

(*b*) To sustain; keep from falling or sinking; hence, to support; uphold.

When I said, My foot slippeth; thy mercy, O Lord, *held* me *up*. Ps. xciv. 18.

Know him [the king of England] in us, that here *hold up* his right. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

(*c*) To forcibly stop and rob on the highway: as, to *hold up* a stage or a mail-carrier. [Western U. S.]—**To hold water.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to stop the progress of a boat by holding the blades of the oars flat against the current. (*b*) To be sound or consistent throughout; not to be leaky or untenable: as, the argument does not *hold water.*—**To leave or give one the bag to hold.** See *bag*[1].—**Syn. 6** and **7.** *Own, Occupy*, etc. See *possess.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To keep or maintain a grasp or connection, literally or figuratively; adhere; cling; be or remain unbroken or undetached; not to give way: as, *hold* on by a rope; the anchor *holds* well; he *holds* to his agreement.

He toke the swerde, and put it in the stith, and it *heilde* as wele, or better, than it dide be-fore.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 101.

If one [point] break, the other will *hold.*
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

"There was no anchor, none,
To *hold* by." Francis, laughing, clapt his hand
On Everard's shoulder, with "I *hold* by him."
Tennyson, The Epic.

It was . . . impossible that he [Emerson] could continue his ministrations over a congregation which *held* to the ordinance he wished to give up.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iii.

2. To maintain a position or a condition; stand fast; remain; continue; last: as, *hold* still; the garrison *held* out; my promise *holds* good.

Our force by land
Hath nobly *held*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

The wet season begins here [in Tonquin] the latter end of April or the beginning of May, and *holds* till the latter end of August. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 34.

See here, my child, how fresh the colours look,
How fast they *hold*, like colours of a shell.
Tennyson, Geraint.

She is making for the Rigolets, . . . and will tie up at the little port of St. Jean . . . before sundown, if the wind *holds* anywise as it is.
G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 358.

3. To hold one's way; keep going on; go forward; proceed.

Then on we *held* for Carlisle toun.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 63).

Beneath the moon's unclouded light,
I *held* awa' to Annie, O. *Burns*, Rigs o' Barley.

We crossed the fields, and *held* along the forest.
The Press (Philadelphia), April 16, 1886.

4. To be restrained; refrain; cease or pause in doing something: commonly used in the imperative.

Hold! the general speaks to you.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

Lay on, Macduff;
And damn'd be him that first cries, "*Hold*, enough."
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

One of his fellows (that loved him well) could not *hold*, but with a muskett shot Hocking.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 317.

5. To have a possession, right, or privilege; derive title: followed by *of*, *from*, or *under*: as, to *hold* directly *of* or *from* the crown; tenants *holding under* long leases.

They *holde of* noo man but of theym selfe, saffe they pay tribute to the Turke. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

Allodium is a Law-word contrary to Feudum, and it signifies Land that *holds of* no body.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 64.

His imagination *holds* immediately *from* Nature.
Hazlitt.

In every county or Dukedom or Kingdom there were great tenants *holding* directly *of* its head and on some sort of parity with him.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 131.

6. In *shooting*, to take aim.—**Hold hard!** stop! halt!

"*Hold hard!*" said the conductor; "I'm blowed if we ha'n't forgot the gentleman." *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, xi.

To hold ahead, to aim in front of moving game.—**To hold forth,** to speak in public; harangue; preach; proclaim.

If this virtuoso excels in one thing more than another, it is in canes. He has spent his most select hours in the knowledge of them; and is arrived at that perfection, that he is able to *hold forth* upon canes longer than upon any one subject in the world. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

He [Wordsworth] *held forth* on poetry, painting, politics, and metaphysics, and with a great deal of eloquence.
Greville, Personal Traits of British Authors, p. 21.

To hold in, to restrain or contain one's self.

I am full of the fury of the Lord; I am weary with *holding in.* Jer. vi. 11.

To hold off, to keep aloof or at a distance; be offish.

I tell you true, I cannot *hold off* longer,
Nor give no more hard language.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 3.

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her;
Some that she but *held off* to draw him on.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To hold on. (*a*) To keep fast hold; cling.

"There are no Sailors," said Sir Anthony, "like the English Sailors, for Courage and for *Holding on.*"
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 18.

(*b*) To continue; keep going.

The trade *held on* many years. *Swift.*

(*c*) To stop; halt: chiefly in the imperative. [Colloq.] (*d*) To aim directly at moving game.—**To hold out,** to endure; last; be constant; continue in action, resistance, etc.

If you could *hold out* till she saw you, she says,
It would be better for you.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

They [the Brazilians] rule themselues by the Sunne, and goe two or three hundred leagues thorow the woods: no horse will *holde out* with them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 848.

A worse loss is apprehended, Stirling Castle, which could *hold out* but ten days; and that term expires to-morrow.
Walpole, Letters, II. 3.

To hold over, to remain in office or in possession beyond the regular term: as, he *held over* until his successor was appointed.—**To hold together,** to be kept from falling to pieces; remain united.

O, it is a great matter, when brethren love and *hold together.* *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Paul. How fares our gracious lady?
Emil. As well as one so great and so forlorn
May *hold together.* *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 2.

Yet, sooner or later, a time must come when the original Household can no longer *hold together.* Its bulk becomes unmanageable.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 139.

To hold up. (*a*) To keep up one's courage or firmness: as, to *hold up* under misfortune.

The wife, who watch'd his face,
Paled at a sudden twitch of his iron mouth,
And "O pray God that he *hold up*," she thought,
"Or surely I shall shame myself and him."
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(*b*) To stop; cease; especially, to stop raining.

We are pleased with all weathers, let it rain or *hold up*, be calm or windy.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 404.

(*c*) To continue the same speed; keep up the pace: a word of command to hunting-dogs. (*d*) In *sporting*, to maintain one's record, score, performance, or winnings.—**To hold with,** to side with; take part with.

With ypocritis sche may not *holde*,
Ne consente with wrong getyng.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

I *hold* well *with* Plato, and do nothing marvel that he would make no laws for them that refused those laws, whereby all men should have and enjoy equal portions of wealth and commodities.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

hold[1] (hōld), *n.* [< ME. *hold*, *hald*, hold, support, protection, power, possession, custody, a stronghold, castle, dwelling, < AS. *heald*, *geheald*, hold, protection, custody, guard; from the verb: see *hold*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of holding; a grasp, grip, or clutch; a seizure or taking possession; hence, controlling force: as, to take *hold*; to lay *hold* on; to keep *hold* of a thing; imagination has a strong *hold* upon him.

And at the last they kest ij grett ankers to gedyer, And as God wold they toke *hold.*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

Take fast *hold* of instruction. Prov. iv. 13.

When the Roman left us, and their law
Relax'd its *hold* upon us. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

2. Something which may be grasped for support; that which supports; support.

Scarce had he done, when Ezechias . . .
Hies to the Temple, tears his purple weed,
And fals to Prayer, as sure *hold* at need.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

He that stands upon a slippery place
Makes nice of no vile *hold* to stay him up.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

The loose earth freshly turned up afforded no *hold* to the feet. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

3. Confinement; imprisonment; keeping.

Kynge Mordrams wente vnto the pryson where that vnhappye kynge hadde Ioseph and his company in *holde.*
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* unto the next day. Acts iv. 3.

4. A fortified place; a place of security; a castle; a stronghold.

They are also Lords of Bitlis, and some other Cities and *holds* in those parts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 343.

The next morning to Leedes Castle, once a famous *hold*, now hired by me of my Lord Culpeper for a prison.
Evelyn, Diary, May 8, 1666.

5. A dwelling; habitation. [North. Eng. and Scotch; also *hauld*, *haud*, etc.]—6. In *law*, land in possession; holding; the estate held; tenure: as, free*hold*, estate held in fee or for life, this being anciently the estate or tenure of a freeman; lease*hold*, a holding by lease.—7. In *musical notation*, the sign 𝄐 or 𝄑, placed over or under a note or rest, indicating a pause, the duration of which depends upon the performer's discretion; a pause or fermata. It is also placed over a bar to indicate either the end of a repeat or a pause between two distinct sections.—**Apron-string hold.** See *apron-string.*—**To catch hold of, to clap hold of, to take hold of.** See the verbs.

hold[2]†, *a.* [< ME. *hold*, *holde*, *huld*, < AS. *hold* = OS. *hold*, OFries. *hold*, *houd* = OHG. *hold*, MHG. *holt*, G. *hold* = Icel. *hullr* = Sw. Dan. *huld* = Goth. *hulths*, gracious, friendly.] Gracious; friendly; faithful; true.

Euer as the witty werwolf wold hem lede,
Faire thei him folwed as here frend *holde.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2833.

hold[3] (hōld), *n.* [So named, in popular apprehension, because it 'holds' or contains the cargo (as if a particular use of *hold*[1], *n.*); but prop. *hole*, being a particular use of *hole*[1] in same sense (see *hole*[1], *n.*, 4), after the D. use: D. *hol*, a hole, cave, den, cavity, "het *hol* van een schip, the ship's hold or hull" (Sewel). Not found in ME.; the entry in Prompt. Parv., p. 243, "*hoole* [var. *holle*] of a schyppe, carina," refers rather to the hull of a ship; cf. "*hoole* [var. *holl*, *hole*], or *huske*, *siliqua*; *hoole* of pesyn or benys," etc.: see *hull*[2].] *Naut.*, the interior of a ship or vessel below the deck, or below the lower deck, in which the stores and freight are stowed.

You have not seen a hulk better stuffed in the *hold.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

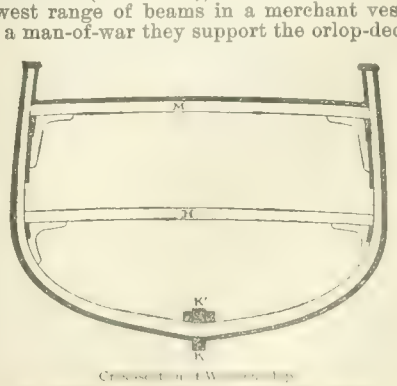
Captains of the hold. See *captain.*—**Depth of the hold.** See *depth.*

holdback (hōld′bak), *n.* [< *hold*[1], *v.*, + *back*[1], *adv.*] 1. Check; hindrance; restraint.

The only *holdback* is the affection and passionate love that we bear to our wealth. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 555.

2. The iron or strap on the shaft or pole of a vehicle to which the breeching or backing-gear is attached.

hold-beam (hōld′bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the lowest range of beams in a merchant vessel. In a man-of-war they support the orlop-deck.



H, hold-beam; *M*, [illegible]; *K*, keelson.

holdet†, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *holde*, graciously, < *hold*, gracious: see *hold*2, *a.*] Faithfully.

Held that [illegible] I were a knyght koward
Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2139.

holdet†, *n.* [ME., with reversion to the vowel of *hold*2, *a.*, for *holde*, < AS. *hyldo*, *hyldu* (= OS. *huldi* = OFries. *helde* = OHG. *huldi*, MHG. *hulde*), graciousness, < *hold*, gracious: see *hold*2, *a.*] Faithfulness.

A wal-wonder him feute.
As I writen hym *holde* and lewte.
King Alexaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 2911.

holden, holde, *pp.* 1. Earlier past participles of *hold*.—2. Beholden; under obligation; bound. [Now archaic or obsolete in both uses.]

O cruel goddes, that governe
This world with byndyng of youre word eterne, . . .
What is mankynde more unto yow *holde*
Than is the scheep that rouketh in the folde?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 449.

holdenly†, *adv.* [ME. *holdynlyche*; < *holden* + *-lyche*.] So as to be held; firmly. *Halliwell.*

holder (hōl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *holdere*, *haldere* (= OFries. *haldere* = D. *houder* = MLG. *holder* = OHG. *haltari*, MHG. *haltære*, G. *halter*, *hälter* = Dan. *holder* (in *beholder*, *husholder*) = Sw. *hållare* (in *behållare*, *hushållare*)); < *hold*1, *v.*, + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which holds, in any sense of that word. Specifically—(*a*) In *common law*, any one in actual or constructive possession of a bill or note, whether as payee, indorsee, or bearer, and entitled, or claiming to be entitled, to recover or receive payment of it. (*b*) Something by or in which a thing is held or contained: as, a *holder* for a flat-iron.

2. *Naut.*, one who is employed in the hold.—3. *pl.* The fangs of a dog. [Prov. Eng.]—4. *pl.* Sheaves placed as ridges on corn-stacks to hold the corn down before the thatching takes place. [Prov. Eng.]—**Clue-holder**, an implement formerly employed to support a clue or ball of thread used by a knitter. It was a hook, usually of metal, and arranged to be secured to the girdle or other part of the dress.

holder-forth (hōl'dėr-fôrth'), *n.*; pl. *holders-forth*. One who holds forth; a haranguer; a preacher.

The squire, observing the preciseness of their dress, began now to imagine, after all, that this was a nest of sectaries. . . . He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing a conjurer, whom he guessed to be the *holderforth*.
Addison, Foxhunter at a Masquerade.

holdfast (hōld'fȧst), *n.* and *a.* [< *hold*1, *v.*, + *fast*1, *adv.* Cf. *avast*.] **I.** *n.* 1. That which is used to secure and hold something in place; a catch; a hook; a clamp.

The high constable is the thumb, as one would say,
The *holdfast* o' the rest. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

2. Support; hold.

Stones, trees, and beasts, in love still firmer proove
Then man; He none; no *hold-fastes* in your loves.
Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

His *holdfast* was gone, his footing lost.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 18.

II.† *a.* Holding fast; firm; steady. *Davies.*

O Goodnesse, let me (Badnesse) thee embrace
With *hold-fast* armes of euer-lasting loue.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 12.

holdfastness (hōld'fȧst-nes), *n.* [< *holdfast* + *-ness*.] Tenacity. [Rare.]

English solidity and *holdfastness*. *Our New West*, p. 466.

hold-gang (hōld'gang), *n.* *Naut.*, a gang of men working in the hold of a vessel.

holding (hōl'ding), *n.* [< ME. *holdinge*, *haldinge*; verbal n. of *hold*1, *v.*] 1. The act of keeping or retaining.—2. A tenure.—3. That which is held. Specifically—(*a*) Lands held by one person; especially, lands held under a superior.

The Winslow [manor] virgates were intermixed, and each was a *holding* of a messuage in the village, and between 30 and 40 modern acres of land, not contiguous, but scattered in half-acre pieces all over the common fields.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 27.

(*b*) *pl.* Property in general, especially stocks and bonds.

Documents representing *holdings* in foreign government debts, where there is nothing but a lien on certain supposed property, held by persons unknown, in a region never visited. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 515.

4†. The burden or chorus of a song.

The boy shall sing;
The *holding* every man shall bear as loud
As his strong sides can volley.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7.

5. That which holds, binds, or influences; hold; influence; power. [Rare.]

Everything would be drawn from its *holdings* in the country to the personal favour and inclination of the prince. *Burke*, On Present Discontents.

Agricultural Holdings Acts. See *agricultural*.

holding-ground (hōl'ding-ground), *n.* *Naut.*, anchoring-ground; especially, good anchoring-ground, where the anchors will not drag.

Extreme depths of water, one hundred fathoms being often found right up to the shore, with generally very foul *holding-ground* and where the depths are more moderate. *Science*, X. 47.

hole1 (hōl), *n.* and *a.* [I. *a.* < ME. *hol* (rare), < AS. *hol* = OFries. *hol* = OD. D. *hol* = MLG. *hol*, LG. *hool* = OHG. MHG. *hol*, G. *hohl* = Icel. *holr* = Dan. *hul* (Sw. *hål-ig*), adj., hollow (an adj. replaced in E. by *hollow*, which in AS. is exclusively a noun, AS. *holh*, *holg*, a hole, a hollow, appar. a derivative (with unusual formative *-h*) of the adj. *hol*), from the verb represented by AS. *helan* (pp. *holen*), ME. *helen*, E. *heal*2, hide, cover, = L. *celare*, hide, conceal: see *heal*2, *hell*1, *hell*2, *hollow*1, *holk*, etc., and *conceal*, *cell*, etc. The Gr. κοῖλος, hollow (see *cœlo-*), goes with L. *cavus* (see *cave*1, *cage*); it is not connected with *hole*1 or *hollow*1. II. *n.* Early mod. E. also *hoole*, *houle*, *howle*; < ME. *hole*, *hool*, *hol*, < AS. *hol*, a hole, hollow, cavity, cave, den, = OFries. *hôl* = OD. D. *hol* = MLG. *hol*, LG. *hôl* = OHG. MHG. *hol* = Icel. *hol* = Sw. *hål* = Dan. *hul*, a hole; orig. neut. of adj.; AS. also *hola*, m., = OHG. *holi*, MHG. *hüle*, G. *höhle* = Icel. *hola*, f., = Dan. *hule* = Sw. *håla*, a hole, a cave, cf. Goth. *hulundi*, a hollow, a cave; from the adj. See I.] **I.** *a.* 1. Hollow; deep; concave. [Now only prov. Eng.]

So it felle that a knyghte of Macedoyne that hyȝte Zephilus fand water standynge in an *holle* stane, that was gadird thare of the dewe of the hevene.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Hollow; hungry. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* 1. A hollow place or cavity in a solid body; a perforation, orifice, aperture, pit, rent, or crevice.

Jehoiada the priest took a chest, and bored a *hole* in the lid of it. 2 Ki. xii. 9.

Then up she raise, pat on her claes,
And lookit out through the lock *hole*.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 6).

All the oldest Asiatic tombs seem to have been mere *holes* in the rock, wholly without architectural decorations. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 351.

2. The excavated habitation of certain wild animals, as the fox, the badger, etc.; a burrow.

The foxes have *holes*, and the birds of the air have nests. Mat. viii. 20.

Hence—3. A narrow, dark, or obscure lodging or place; especially, an obscure lodging for one in hiding, or a secret room for a prohibited or disreputable business, as for counterfeiting, unlicensed printing, liquor-selling, etc.: as, a rum-*hole*.

At a Catholique house, he [Charles II.] was fain to lie in the priests *hole* a good while in the house for his privacy. *Pepys*, Diary, May 23, 1660.

The strangest *hole* I ever was in has been to-day at a place called Portici, where his Sicilian Majesty has a country-seat. *Gray*, Letters, I. 82.

Many Printers for Lucre of Gain have gone into *Holes*, and then their chief care is to get a *Hole* Private, and Workmen Trusty and Cunning to conceal the *Hole* and themselves. *Moxon*, Mech. Exercises, p. 380.

4†. The hollow interior of a ship: now called, by corruption, the *hold*. See *hold*3.

When you let anything downe into the *howle*, lowering it by degrees, they say, Amaine; and being down, Strike.
Smith, Seaman's Gram., vii. 33. (*N. E. D.*)

We . . . vsed them kindly, yet got them away with all the speede we could, that they should not be perceiued by them in the *houle*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 111.

5. An indentation in the coast; a cove, or small harbor, as Holmes's Hole in Martha's Vineyard, and Wood's Hole on the coast opposite; a narrow passage or waterway between two islands, as Robinson's Hole, in the same region. In 1875 the name *Wood's Hole* was changed to *Wood's Holl*, in conformity with the (unfounded) supposition that *hole* in such local names is a corruption of a Norse word *holl*, meaning 'hill' (see etymology of *hill*1), introduced by the Norsemen in the tenth century, and preserved from that remote period by the American Indians.

This [flag] was to be raised at a good anchoring place called Five-Fathom *Hole*.
Ellis, Voyage to Hudson's Bay (1748), p. 149.

6. A level grassy area surrounded by mountains: a word formerly much in use and still current in the northern parts of the Rocky Mountains. Such places are also sometimes called *parks*, and occasionally, in certain regions, *basins*. The use of the term *hole* implies a more complete isolation and environment of mountains than does that of *basin*. *Park* is a more familiar name for localities of this kind in the southern Rocky Mountains.

7. A puzzling situation; a scrape; a fix. [Colloq.]

I should take great pleasure in serving you, and getting you out of this *hole*, but my Lord, you know, is a great man, and can, in a manner, do what he pleases with poor people. *C. Johnston*, Chrysal, I. 132.

A hole in one's coat, figuratively, a flaw in one's reputation; a weak spot in one's character.

I do percelve he is not the man that he would gladly make show to the orld he is; if I find *a hole in his coat*, I will tell him my mind. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

If there's *a hole in* a' *your coats*,
I rede you tent it:
A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
An', faith, he'll prent it.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

Blind holes, bobstay holes, etc. See the qualifying words.—**Dead holes**, shallow holes in cast-iron.—**Fox in the hole**†. See *fox*1.—**Hole in the sky.** Same as *coal-sack*, 2.—**The hole**†, the name of one of the worst apartments in the Counter prison in Wood street, London.

I shall never find the way out again: my debts, my debts! I'm like to die i' *th' Hole* now.
Middleton, The Widow, ii. 2.

He is deni'de the freedome of the prison,
And in *the hole* is laide with men condemn'd.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

Toad in a hole. See *toad*.—**To crawl into one's hole**, to retire defeated: used especially of an aggressor who is worsted. [Colloq.]—**To put** (or **get**) **one in a hole**, to get one into a position from which he cannot easily or honorably extricate himself. [Slang.]—**Syn. 1.** Opening, cave, cavity, excavation, hollow.—3. Den, kennel, hovel.

hole1 (hōl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *holed*, ppr. *holing*. [< ME. *holen*, *holien*, < AS. *holian*, hollow out, make hollow, dig a hole (= D. *uit-holen* = G. *höhlen* = Icel. *hola*, make hollow, = Dan. *udhule* = Goth. *us-hulōn*, hollow out, excavate), < *hol*, a., hollow, *hol*, n., a hole: see *hole*1, *a.* and *n.*, and cf. *hollow*1, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in: as, to *hole* a post for the insertion of rails or bars; to *hole* a flute.

With throwing of the *holed* stone, with hurling of their darts. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii.

Doors still *holed* with the musketry.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 191.

2. To drive into a hole.—3. In *mining*: (*a*) To connect two workings with each other. (*b*) In *coal-mining*, to undercut the coal, or pick away the lower part of the seam, so that that which is above can be thrown down by means of wedges or by the use of powder.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go into a hole, as an animal into its den or burrow.

I ha' you in a purse-net,
Good master Picklocke, wi' your worming braine, . . .
Which I shall see you *hole* with very shortly.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 2.

2. Specifically, to retire into a den or burrow for the winter: said of a hibernating animal.—**To hole out**, in *golf*, to drive the ball into one of the holes of the course: as, to *hole out* in four strokes.

hole2†, *a.* The former and more correct spelling of *whole*.

hole-and-corner (hōl'and-kôr'nėr), *a.* Clandestine; underhand.

Such is the wretched trickery of *hole-and-corner* buffery! These are not its only artifices. *Dickens*, Pickwick, li.

hole-dove (hōl'duv), *n.* [Tr. G. *hohltaube*.] Same as *stock-dove*. [Rare.]

holefult, *a.* Same as *healful*.

holer1 (hō'lėr), *n.* [< *hole*1 + *-er*1.] In *mining*, one who undercuts the coal-seam, generally for two or three feet inward (but sometimes for as much as four or even five), with a light pick, and then by driving in wedges breaks away the parts that have been holed.

holer2†, **holour**†, *n.* [ME., also *holier*, *huler*, *hullar*, etc., < OF. *holier*, *houlier*, *holour*, *holeur* (ML. *hullarius*), a ribald, debauchee, < *hole*, *houle*, a place of debauch, a brothel.] A ribald; a rake; a scoundrel.

Holeraceæ (hol-èr-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *holeraceus*, prop. *oleraceus*, herb-like, < *holus*, prop. *olus* (*oler-*), herbs, vegetables.] The fifty-third order in the natural system of plants proposed by Linnæus, containing *Spinacia*, *Herniaria*, *Callitriche*, etc., genera that are now referred to widely separated natural orders.

hole-stitch (hōl'stich), *n.* A stitch used in making pillow-lace to form small round openings in the thick parts of the pattern.

holett, *n.* [ME., < *hole*1 + *-et*.] A little hole.

Thei entriden . . . in to a litel *holet* that was the west part of the tabernacle. *Wyclif*, Select Works, II. 281.

And he hadd grete merveylle, and asked thame if thay hadd any other howsez, and thay ansuerde and said, nay, bot in thir *holettez* duelle we alwaye, and in thir caves.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 30. (*Halliwell.*)

holethnic (hō-leth'nik), *a.* [< *holethnos* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to a holethnos, or parent race.

The *holethnic* history of the Aryans. *The Academy.*

holethnos (hō-leth'nos), *n.* [< Gr. ὅλος, entire, whole, + ἔθνος, nation.] A primitive or parent stock or race of people not yet divided into separate tribes or branches.

It seems hard to avoid the conclusion that the various Aryan nations of historical times are, linguistically speaking, descended from a single primitive tribe, conveniently

termed the Aryan *holethnos*, in contradistinction to its later representatives as marked off by such lines of distinction as are found between Hindoos and Greeks, and between the latter and Teutons or Celts. *The Academy.*

Holetra (hō-lē′trą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, entire, whole, + ἔτερον, abdomen.] A term applied by Herman (1807) to a division of tracheate arachnidans, including both the harvestmen and the mites, forming the present orders *Phalangida* and *Acarida*.

holewort (hōl′wėrt), *n.* Same as *hollowwort*.

holibut, holibutter. See *halibut, halibutter*.

holidame†, *n.* A form of *halidom*, simulating *holy dame*. See *halidom*.

holiday (hol′i-dā), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *holliday, holyday;* < ME. *holiday, haliday* (= Dan. *helligdag* = Sw. *helgdag*), usually written separately, *holi day, holy day, hali day*, etc. (the vowel of *holy* being shortened as in *holibut*), < AS. *hālig dæg*, 'holy day': see *holy* and *day*[1]. Cf. *holinight*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A consecrated day; a religious anniversary; a day set apart for commemorating some important event or in honor of some person.

Every *holliday* through the yeere,
Changed shall thy garment be.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, [V. 278).

The holiest of all *holidays* are those
Kept by ourselves in silence and apart,
The secret anniversaries of the heart.
Longfellow, Holidays.

2. An occasion of joy and gaiety.

In Heav'n, one *Holy-day*, you read
In wise Anacreon, Ganymede
Drew heedless Cupid in.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

My approach has made a little *holiday*,
And every face was dress'd in smiles to meet me.
Rowe, Jane Shore, v. 1.

3. A day of exemption from labor, or of recreation and amusement; a day or a number of days during which ordinary occupations are suspended, either by an individual or by a community.

Necessitee nath never *haliday:*
Take hede on that.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

If all the year were playing *holidays*,
To sport would be as tedious as to work.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

4. *Naut.*, a spot carelessly left uncoated in tarring or painting a ship or its appurtenances.—**Blindman's holiday.** See *blindman*.—**Legal holiday**, a secular day which the law allows, for some purposes at least, to be treated like Sunday in reference to the suspension of business. The phrase is commonly applied to those days which by statute are treated like Sunday, in reference to the presentment, for payment or acceptance, and the protest and notice of dishonor, of negotiable paper, and for the purpose of closing public offices—with this qualification, however, that paper falling due on such a legal holiday is usually to be presented on the next secular day, instead of on the previous day, as is the case in the absence of statute with paper bearing days of grace maturing on Sunday. See *bank-holiday*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a festival; befitting a holiday; cheerful; joyous; hence, suited only to a holiday; dainty; not fitted for serious action or life.

It is a *holyday* work to visit the prisoners, for they be kept from sermons.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Now I am in a *holiday* humour.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

With many *holiday* and lady terms
He question'd me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Courage is but a *holiday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden.*

Lack-a-day, they have never seen any service—*Holiday* soldiers! *S. Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

To speak holiday†, to speak choicely or daintily.

What say you to young master Fenton? he capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses, he *speaks holiday*, he smells April and May.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2.

holiday (hol′i-dā), *v. i.* [< *holiday, n.*] To make holiday; go pleasuring; waste time in play. [Rare.]

We cannot rid ourselves of a lurking suspicion that the *holidaying* fisherman is a little of a pharisee—not an obnoxious one, but pardonable, even amiable in his self-righteousness. *The Critic*, V. 165.

holidayism (hol′i-dā-izm), *n.* [< *holiday* + *-ism*.] The character of a holiday.

Under the working of the civil law as the prominent element of authority, Sunday has tended and must tend to *holidayism*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 705.

holidom†, *n.* Same as *halidom*.

holily (hō′li-li), *adv.* [< ME. *holyly;* < *holy* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a holy or devout manner; piously; with sanctity.

She departed and come to hir owne house, and ledde *holyly* hir lif. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 13.

2. Sacredly; inviolably; sinlessly; purely.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so *holily* was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. By holy or righteous means.

What thou wouldst highly,
That wouldst thou *holily;* wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5.

holiness (hō′li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *holinesse, holynesse, halinesse, haliznesse,* < AS. *hālignes,* < *hālig*, holy: see *holy* and *-ness*.] **1.** The state or character of being holy or sinless; purity of moral character; perfect freedom from all evil; sanctity.

And at medys of the Dyner the ffather Wardyn made a ryght holy sermon, and shewyd ryght Devoutly the *holynesse* of all the blyssyd chosyn place of the holy londe.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

Who is like unto thee, O Lord, among the gods? who is like thee, glorious in *holiness*, fearful in praises, doing wonders? Ex. xv. 11.

Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, for ever.
Ps. xciii. 5.

Now, as righteousness is but a heightened conduct, so *holiness* is but a heightened righteousness; a more finished, entire, and awe-filled righteousness.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

2. The state of anything hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; sacredness.—**His** or **your holiness**, a title of the Pope, and of the Byzantine emperors: also formerly used of church dignitaries generally.

What's this—"To the Pope"?
The letter, as I live, with all the business
I writ to *his holiness*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

=Syn. 1. *Saintliness, Godliness*, etc. See *religion*.

holing-ax (hō′ling-aks), *n.* [< *holing*, verbal n. of *hole*[1], *v.*, + *ax*[1].] A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts.

holing-pick (hō′ling-pik), *n.* The kind of pick used in under-cutting or holing coal. The form varies considerably in different coal-mining districts.

holinight (hō′li-nīt), *n.* [< *holy* + *night*, after *holiday*.] A festal night. *Davies.* [Rare.]

When the dusk holiday or *holinight*
Of fragrant-curtain'd love begins to weave
The woof of darkness thick for hid delight.
Keats, The Day is Gone.

holk†, *n.* [Sc. also *houk, howk;* < ME. *holk,* < AS. *holc* (= LG. *holke*), a hollow, a hole, < *hol*, hollow: see *hole*[1], *hollow*[1].] A hole; a hollow.

holk†, *v. t.* [Sc. also *houk, howk;* < ME. *holken* (= LG. *hölken* = Sw. *hålka*), hollow out, < *holk*, a hollow: see *holk, n.*] To hollow out; dig out.

The kynges sunnes in his syzt he slow euer vchone,
& *holkked* out his auen yzen heterly bothe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1222.

holl (hol), *n.* [A dial. var. of *hole*[1], *n.*] A narrow or dry ditch. [Prov. Eng.]

holla† (ho-lä′ or hol′ą), *interj.* [Orig. accented on the last syllable; cf. F. *holà*, ho there, an interj. used to call attention, < *ho*, ho, + *là*, there, < L. *illac*, that way, there, abl. fem. of *illic*, he, she, or it yonder, that, < *ille*, he, that, + *-c, -ce*, a demonstrative suffix. The form *holla* belongs to the same group as *hallo, halloo, hello*, q. v., the forms *hollo, holloa, hollow*[2], being phonetically intermediate forms: see *hallo, halloo, hollo*. The D. *holla*, G. *holla*, Dan. *halloj*, interj., so far as, being interjections, they are borrowed at all, are from the F.] Ho there! stop! hello! a call to some one at a distance, in order to attract attention, or an answer to one who hails.

Hola! stand there! *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

Cry *Holla!* to the tongue, I prithee; it curvets unseasonably. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

holla (hol′ą or ho-lä′), *v.* [< *holla, interj.* Cf. *hollo, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To call; cry; shout "Holla!" See *hollo*.

I'll tarry till my son come; he *hollaed* but even now. Whoa, ho hoa! *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

II. *trans.* To cry out; utter loudly.

I will find him when he lies asleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla*—Mortimer!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

holla (hol′ą or ho-lä′), *n.* [< *holla, interj.* and *v.*] A shout; a cry consisting of the interjection *holla*.

I'll use
My wonted whoops and *hollas*, as I were
A hunting for 'em. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

holland (hol′and), *n.* and *a.* [Late ME. *holland, holond;* named from the country of its origin, *Holland*, D. *Holland*, G. Dan., etc., *Holland*, orig. *Holtland* (OS. *Holtland*—Wackernagel), i. e. 'woodland'; < D. *holt* = AS. E. *holt*, a wood, + *land* = E. *land*: see *holt* and *land*. Hence also *hollands*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Linen imported from the Netherlands.

A pece [of] *holland*, or ony other lynnen cloth, conteyneth lx ellis. *Arnold's Chron.*, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 206.

The sark that he had on his back,
Was o' the *Holland* sma'.
Johnie of Cockleesmuir (Child's Ballads, VI. 18).

Any young fellow that affects to dress and appear genteelly, might with artificial management save ten pounds a year, as instead of fine *holland* he might mourn in sackcloth. *Spectator*, No. 360.

2. Unbleached linen cloth, made in many places, but especially in Scotland. There are two kinds, glazed and unglazed. Glazed holland, made smooth and heavy by sizing, is much used for window-shades; this is made of different sober colors, as buff, dark green, or blue, gray, etc.—**Brown holland**, a plain linen cloth which has had little or no bleaching, but only a short boiling in water, or in weak soda-ash solution, followed by a weak souring. It retains, therefore, more or less closely the natural color of the retted flax-fiber.

Bright damask does penance in *brown holland*.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxix.

II. *a.* Made of linen from the Netherlands, or of unbleached linen.

She turned down the blankets fine,
Likewise the *Holland* sheet.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 329).

Holland cloth†, **Holland web**†. Same as *holland*, 1.

Hollander (hol′an-dėr), *n.* [= D. *Hollander* = G. *Holländer* = Dan. *Hollænder* = Sw. *Holländare;* as *Holland* + *-er*[1].] A native of Holland or of the Netherlands.

Edward from Belgia,
With hasty Germans, and blunt *Hollanders*,
Hath pass'd in safety through the narrow seas.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

Holland gin. Same as *hollands*.

Hollandish (hol′an-dish), *a.* [= D. *Hollandsch* = G. *Holländisch* = Dan. *Hollandsk* = Sw. *Holländsk;* as *Holland* + *-ish*[1].] Like Holland; of or pertaining to Holland or the Netherlands; Dutch: as, a *Hollandish* woman.

hollands (hol′andz), *n.* [See *holland*.] Gin made in Holland or like that made in Holland. See *gin*[5] and *schnapps*.

An exhilarating compound, formed by mixing together, in a pewter vessel, certain quantities of British *hollands* and the fragrant essence of the clove.
Dickens, Pickwick, xvi.

hollen (hol′en), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hollin;* < ME. *holin, holyn,* < AS. *holen, holegn, holly* = W. *celyn* = Corn. *celin* = Bret. *kelen* = Ir. *cuileann* = Gael. *cuilioun*, holly, = (with diff. term.) D. *hulst* (see *hulst*) = OHG. *hulis, huls*, MHG. *huls*, G. *hülse* (> OF. *houlx, houx*, F. *houx*), holly. *Hollen* is thus historically the more correct form of *holly*[1], q. v. A contracted form with altered final consonant appears in *holm*[2], q. v.] Holly. [Prov. Eng.]

He see a lady where she sate betwixt an oke & a greene *hollen*. *Percy's Folio MS.*, I. 109.

The flame tuik fast upon her cheik, . . .
She burn'd like *hollin*-green.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 9).

hollen-bobbet, *n.* [ME. *holyn-bobbe;* < *holyn, holen*, E. *hollen*, + *bobbe*, perhaps here an error for *boge*, bough: see *bough*[1].] A bough of holly.

In his on honde he hade a *holyn bobbe*,
That is grattest in grene, when greuez ar bare.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 206.

holler (hol′ėr), *v.* and *n.* A common vulgar form of *hollo*.

hollie-point (hol′i-point), *n.* [Said to stand for *holy-point*, with ref. to its use.] A needle-point lace popular in the middle ages for church uses, and adapted to other purposes in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Different makes of lace have been called by this name.

hollie-stitch (hol′i-stich), *n.* A kind of buttonhole-stitch used in making hollie-point lace.

Holliglasst, *n.* See *Owlglass*.

hollihock†, *n.* See *hollyhock*.

hollin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hollen*.

Holling (hol′ing), *n.* [E. dial., appar. a contr. var. of *hallowing*, confused with *hollen*, with ref. to the tree; but the tree is an ash.] The eve of the Epiphany. It is so called at Brough in Westmoreland, where there is an annual procession to an ash-tree lighted at the top (on which combustible matter has been placed), in commemoration of the star of the wise men of the East. *Halliwell; Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 199 (gloss.).

hollo (hō-lō′), *interj.* [An intermediate form between *hallo, halloo*, or *hello*, and *holla:* see these forms.] Ho there! hello! an exclamation to some one at a distance, in order to call attention, or in answer to one who hails: like *halloo, holla*, and *hello, interj.*

hollo (hol′ō), *v.* [Also written *holloa, hollow*, and, according to a common perversion, *holler;* < *hollo, interj.*, ult. < *hallo, holla, interj.*: see *hollo, interj.*, and *holla, hallo, halloo*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To call out, cry out, or shout, in or-

der to call attention, or in answer to some one who hails, or in play, or as an expression of pain. [Not common in literature.]

Then he singeth, as we use here in England to *hollow*, whoope or shout at Hounds, and the rest of the companie answere him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 432.

I could have kept a hawk, and well have *hollow'd* To a deep-mouth'd dog. *Fat[her and another]*, Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 5.

II. *trans.* To urge or call by shouting.

He has *hollow'd* the hounds upon a velvet headed knobbler. *Scott.*

hollo (hol'ō), *n.* [< *hollo*, *interj.* and *v.*] The cry "Hollo!"

The albatross did follow,
And every day, for food or play,
Came to the mariners' *hollo*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

holloa, *interj.* and *v.* Same as *hollo*.

hollock†, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A kind of sweet wine. *Halliwell.*

The Emperours present was deliuered to a gentleman at Vologda, and the sled did ouerthrow, and the butte of *Hollocke* was lost, which made vs all very sory. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 265.

hollow[1] (hol'ō), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* < ME. *holz*, *holh* (the rarer *hol*, *hole*, E. *hole*, being the usual noun), < AS. *holh*, *holg*, a hollow, cavity, hole; appar. a derivative (with an unusual formative *-h*) of *hol*, a., hollow, of which in mod. E. *hollow* has taken the place: see II., and *hole*[1]. II. *a.* < ME. *holow*, *holwe*, *holw*, *holu*, *holgh*, *holz*, *holh*, hollow, taking the place of the rarer adj. *hol*, hollow, in form according to the noun *holz*, *holh*, < AS. *holh*, *holg*, n., a hollow (not used as an adj.): see I.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A cavity; a depression or an excavation below the general level, as of the ground, or in the substance of anything; an empty space in anything; a concavity.

Who hath measured the waters in the *hollow* of his hand? Isa. xl. 12.

I heard myself proclaim'd;
And, by the happy *hollow* of a tree,
Escap'd the hunt. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3.

I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or isle, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

A hazelwood . . . flourishes
Green in a cuplike *hollow* of the down.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Specifically, a concave space of ground; a piece or tract of land lower than the general level, or hemmed in by hills: used in many place-names in the United States: as, Sleepy *Hollow* in New York.—**3.** A concave plane used in working moldings.—**4.** A strip of thick paper or of pasteboard cut to the exact height and thickness required for a book for which the boards and cloth are intended, and which acts as a gage for the guidance of the case-makers, and as a stiffener for the cloth at the back of the book between the boards. *Ure*, Dict., I. 421.—**Hollows and rounds**, wheel teeth set out or described by semicircles swept alternately without and within the pitch-line, their centers being on the pitch-line.

II. *a.* **1.** Having a cavity within; having an empty space in the interior: as, a *hollow* tree; a *hollow* rock; a *hollow* sphere.

Hollow with boards shalt thou make it. Ex. xxvii. 8.

Hollow measures for wine, beer, corn, salt, &c., are called measures of capacity. *Kersey*, 1708.

As o'er the *hollow* vaults we walk,
A hundred echoes round us talk.
Addison, Rosamond, i. 1.

But still the dingle's *hollow* throat
Prolonged the swelling bugle-note.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 10.

2. Having a concavity; concave; sunken: as, a *hollow* way or road.

Within the *hollow* crown
That rounds the mortal temples of a king.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

A full eye will wax *hollow*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

I love not *hollow* cheek or faded eye.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

3. Resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or producing such a sound; deep; low.

Thence issued such a blast and *hollow* roar
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 550.

The traveller
Hears from the humble valley where he rides
The *hollow* murmurs of the winds that blow
Amidst the boughs. *Addison*, Æneid, iii.

4. Empty; without contents; hence, without pith or substance; fruitless; worthless: as, a *hollow* victory; a *hollow* argument.

As jealous as Ford, that searched a *hollow* walnut for his wife's leman. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

The Princess Ida seemed a *hollow* show.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

5. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound: as, a *hollow* heart.

Upon my soul, two reverend cardinal virtues;
But cardinal sins, and *hollow* hearts, I fear ye!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

Trust not this *hollow* world; she's empty: hark, she sounds. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 10.

Talk about the weather and other well-bred topics is apt to seem a *hollow* device.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 292.

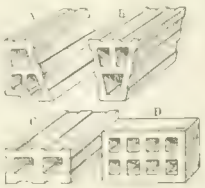
6. Void of meaning or truth; empty; baseless: as, *hollow* oaths; a *hollow* mockery.

Thy dear love sworn [is] but *hollow* perjury.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

7. Thorough; complete; out-and-out. [Slang.]

I have therefore taken a ouse in that locality, which, in the opinion of my friends, is a *hollow* bargain (taxes ridiculous, and use of fixtures included in the rent).
Dickens, Bleak House, lxiv.

8. Having, as wool, the fibers torn apart, so that it is light and open.—**Hollow adz, blow, fire,** etc. See the nouns.—**Hollow brick,** in *building*, a brick or tile made hollow, or pierced with a series of holes placed side by side, used in vaulting or other masonry where lightness is desirable without appreciable sacrifice of strength. Such bricks are commonly molded to appropriate decorative or constructive forms.—**Hollow muscles.** See *muscle*.—**Hollow spar.** Same as *hohlspath*.—**Hollow square, wall,** etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 1.** Empty, void, cavernous.—**5.** Faithless, insincere, treacherous, hypocritical.



Hollow Bricks.
A, an English form; *B*, *C*, *D*, examples from New York buildings.

hollow[1] (hol'ō), *v. t.* [< *hollow*[1], *n.* and *a.* The older verb is *hole*[1].] **1.** To make hollow; excavate; make empty.

Some lonely elm,
That age or injury has *hollow'd* deep.
Cowper, Task, vi. 311.

We sat together and alone,
And to the want, that *hollow'd* all the heart,
Gave utterance by the yearning of an eye.
Tennyson, Love and Duty.

2. To bend into a curved or concave form.

Hollow your body more, sir, thus. Now stand fast o' your left leg, note your distance, keep your due proportion of time. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 5.

Hollowing one hand against his ear,
To list a footfall, . . . stay'd the Ausonian king.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Hollowing and backing machine, in *cooperage*, a machine for shaping staves, giving the required convexity to the outer and the corresponding concavity to the inner faces.

hollow[1] (hol'ō), *adv.* [< *hollow*[1], *a.*] Beyond doubt or question; utterly; completely; out-and-out: often with *all* for emphasis: as, he beat him *hollow*, or *all hollow*; he carried it *hollow*. [Colloq.]

Wildfire reached the post, and Squire Burton won the match *hollow*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Patronage, iii.

He had offered to race with him for a bowl of punch, and should have won it too, for Daredevil beat the goblin horse *all hollow*, but, just as they came to the church-bridge, the Hessian bolted, and vanished in a flash of fire. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 445.

hollow[2] (hol'ō), *interj.* and *v.* A variant of *hollo*.

hollow-billed (hol'ō-bild), *a.* Having a bill appearing inflated and as if hollowed out: used specifically in the phrase *hollow-billed coot*, a local name in the United States of the surf-scoter, *Œdemia perspicillata*, and of the black scoter, *Œ. americana*.

hollow-eyed (hol'ō-īd), *a.* Having sunken eyes.

A needy, *hollow-eyed*, sharp-looking wretch,
A living dead man. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

Hollow-ey'd Abstinence and lean Despair.
Cowper, Hope, l. 58.

hollowhead (hol'ō-hed), *n.* The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. *G. Trumbull.* [Local, U. S.]

hollow-hearted (hol'ō-här'ted), *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not sound or true.

To our shores
Throng many doubtful *hollow-hearted* friends.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

The *hollow-hearted*, disaffected,
And close malignants are detected.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 553.

hollow-horn (hol'ō-hôrn), *n.* A disease of cattle, resulting in loss of the internal substance or core of the horn.

hollow-horned (hol'ō-hôrnd), *a.* Having hollow horns, non-deciduous, borne upon a bony core of the frontal bone; cavicorn: applied to typical ruminants, as the ox, sheep, etc.

hollowly (hol'ō-li), *adv.* [< *hollow*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a hollow manner; insincerely; deceitfully.

Crown what I profess with kind event
If I speak true; if *hollowly*, invert
What best is boded me to mischief!
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

hollow-meat (hol'ō-mēt), *n.* The meat of fowls, rabbits, and other small animals, dressed, and sold whole, and not in pieces: opposed to *butchers' meat*. Also called *hollow-ware*. [Prov. Eng.]

hollowness (hol'ō-nes), *n.* [< *hollow*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation.

Earth's *hollowness*, which the world's lungs are,
Have no more wind than the upper vault of air.
Donne, The Calm.

2. Emptiness; insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery.

Machinations, *hollowness*, treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us disquietly to our graves!
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

The hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all.
South, Sermons.

The controversies of bygone centuries ring with a strange *hollowness* on the ear. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 200.

hollow-plane (hol'ō-plān), *n.* [< *hollow*[1], *n.*, + *plane*.] A molding-plane with a convex or concave sole.

hollowroot (hol'ō-röt), *n.* A plant, *Adoxa Moschatellina*, of the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*.

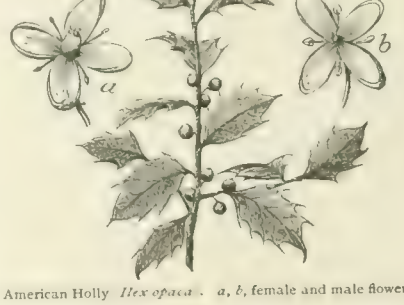
hollow-stock (hol'ō-stok), *n.* A name given to the plants *Leonotis nepetæfolia* and *Malvastrum spicatum*.

hollow-toned (hol'ō-tōnd), *a.* Having a tone or sound like that coming from a cavity; deep-toned.

hollow-ware (hol'ō-wār), *n.* Same as *hollow-meat*.

hollowwort (hol'ō-wėrt), *n.* A succulent plant with pink flowers, *Corydalis cava*, related to the fumitory. Also *holewort*.

holly[1] (hol'i), *n.* [< ME. *holly*, *holy*, *holie*; a var. of earlier *holin*, *holyn*, > E. *hollen*, now only in dial. use: see *hollen* and *holm*[2].] **1.** A plant of the genus *Ilex*, natural order *Ilicineæ*.



American Holly *Ilex opaca*. *a*, *b*, female and male flowers.

I. Aquifolium, the common European holly, of which there are many varieties, grows to the height of from 20 to 30 feet; the stem by age becomes large, and is covered with a smooth grayish bark, and set with branches which form a sort of cone. The leaves are oblong-oval, of a lucid green on the upper surface, but pale on the under surface; the edges are indented and waved, with sharp thorns terminating the points. The flowers grow in clusters, and are succeeded by roundish berries, which turn to a beautiful red about the end of September. This plant is a handsome evergreen, and excellently adapted for hedges and fences, since it bears clipping. The wood is hard and white, and is much employed for turnery-work, for drawing upon, for knife-handles, etc. Of the bark bird-lime is made by maceration. Houses and churches are adorned with the leaves and berries at Christmas. The American holly, *I. opaca*, is also an evergreen tree, reaching in some instances a height of 45 feet and a diameter of 4 feet. It is similar to the European holly, from which it differs in having less glossy deep-green foliage, less bright red berries, and the nutlets not so veiny. It is distributed generally from Massachusetts south, and west to the valley of the Colorado river, attaining its greatest development in the rich bottoms of Arkansas and eastern Texas. The wood is of the highest class for interior finish and turnery. The Dahoon holly, *I. Dahoon*, a smaller and less valuable tree than *I. opaca*, is a native of the southern United States. The California holly is *Heteromeles arbutifolia*.

Heigh ho! sing heigh ho! unto the green *holly*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7 (song).

When the bare and wintry woods we see,
What then so cheerful as the *holly* tree?
Southey, The Holly Tree.

With trembling fingers did we weave
The *holly* round the Christmas hearth.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxx.

2. The holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex*, an evergreen oak. Often called *holly-oak*.—**Knee-holly,** the butcher's-broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*.—**Sea-holly,** a plant, *Eryngium maritimum*.—**Smooth holly.** See *Hedycarya*.

holly[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *wholly*. *Chaucer.*

holly-fern (hol'i-fėrn), *n.* The plant *Aspidium Lonchitis.*

hollyhock (hol'i-hok), *n.* [Formerly also *hoilihock*; < ME. *holihoc, holihocce, holihoke*, lit. 'holy hock' or mallow: see *holy* and *hock*[2]. It was so called, it is said, because brought from the Holy Land.] A plant, *Althea rosea*, of the natural order *Malvaceæ*. It is a native of China and of southern Europe, and is a frequent ornament of gardens. There are many varieties, with single and double flowers, characterized by the tints of white, yellow, red, purple, and dark purple approaching to black. The leaves are said to yield a blue coloring matter not inferior to indigo.

Heavily hangs the *hollyhock*,
Heavily hangs the tiger-lily.
Tennyson, A Spirit Haunts the Year's Last Hours.

hollyhock-rose (hol'i-hok-rōz), *n.* The resurrection-plant, *Selaginella lepidophylla.*

hollyhock-tree (hol'i-hok-trē), *n.* A hardy evergreen tree 12 to 20 feet high, *Hibiscus splendens*, a native of Queensland and New South Wales.

holly-laurel (hol'i-lâ″rel), *n.* The islay, *Prunus ilicifolia*, of California.

holly-oak (hol'i-ōk), *n.* Same as *holm-oak.*

We saw Sir Walter where he stood,
Before a tower of crimson *holly-oaks.*
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

hollyoak†, *n.* A perverted form of *hollyhock.*

In October . . . come . . . roses cut or removed to come late, *hollyoaks*, and such like. *Bacon*, Gardens.

holly-rose (hol'i-rōz), *n.* A yellow-flowered West Indian shrub, *Turnera ulmifolia*: also applied to species of the genus *Cistus.*

holly-tree (hol'i-trē), *n.* Same as *holly*[1].

holm[1] (hōlm or hōm), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *home*; < ME. *holm*, a small island, also a river-meadow, also (only in Layamon) a hill, < AS. *holm*, an island in a river (so in late prose, the Chronicle, prob. by Scand. influence), usually (only in poetry) the sea, the ocean: a deflection, in ref. to the convex shape of the open sea, of the orig. sense (not recorded in AS.), 'a hill or mound' (cf. E. *downs*, lit. hills, similarly used); = OS. *holm*, a hill, = OLG. LG. *holm*, an island in a river, > G. *holm*, an island in a river, a hill, a dockyard, wharf (senses partly from Scand.?), = Icel. *holmr, hōlmr*, also *hōlmi*, an islet, esp. in a bay, creek, or river (even meadows on the shore with ditches behind them being so called), = Sw. *holme*, a small island, = Dan. *holm*, a holm, islet, dockyard; = L. *columen, culmen* (with diff. term.), a mountain-top, summit, connected with *collis*, a hill, = E. *hill*[1]. *Holm*[1] is thus akin to *hill*[1]: see *culminate, column, hill*[1], and *halm.* The Slavic forms, OBulg. *hlŭmŭ*, Serv. *hum, um*, Bohem. *khlum*, Pol. *khelm* (barred *l*), Russ. *kholmŭ*, etc., with Finnish *kalma*, Hung. *halom*, a hill, are prob. from the Teut. From this word are derived the surnames *Holm, Holme, Home, Holmes, Holmer, Holman. Holm* often occurs in place-names, as in *Steepholm, Flatholm*, islands in the mouth of the Severn, *Axholm*, etc.] 1†. A hill. *Layamon.*—2. An islet or a river-island; in the Orkneys, a small island off a larger one.

Most of the numerous *holms* surrounding the Ris Island are small, and only rise a few feet above the water.
Nature, XXX. 220.

3. A river-meadow; a low flat tract of rich land by the side of a river.

Some call them the *holmes*, bicause they lie low, and are good for nothing but grasse.
Harrison, Descrip. of England, p. 43. (*Halliwell.*)

Long may they [swans] float upon this flood serene;
Theirs be these *holms* untrodden, still, and green.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

The soft wind blowing over meadowy *holms*.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

holm[2] (hōlm or hōm), *n.* [< ME. *holme*, a corrupt form (appar. by some association with *holm*[1]) of *holen, holin*, holly: see *hollen, holly*[1], and *holm-oak.*] 1. Holly.

The carver *Holme*; the Maple seeldom inward sound.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 9.

Beneath an *holm*-tree's friendly shade
Was Reason's little cottage made.
C. Smart, Reason and Imagination.

2. The holm-oak.

holm-cock (hōlm'kok), *n.* Same as *holm-thrush.*

holment†, *a.* [< ME. *holmen*; < *holm*[2] + *-en*[2].] Pertaining to the holm; consisting of the wood of the holm.

Hee makes a shift to cut a *holmen* pole.
Sylvester, Maiden's Blush (trans.), l. 541.

holmium (hol'mi-um), *n.* Chemical symbol, Ho. A certain substance whose chemical properties have not been investigated, but which is assumed to be an elementary substance.

holm-oak (hōlm'ōk), *n.* [< *holm*[2] + *oak*: see *holm*[2] and *holly-oak.*] The evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex.* Also called *holly-oak.*

holm-screech (hōlm'skrēch), *n.* Same as *holm-thrush.*

holm-thrush (hōlm'thrush), *n.* The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Also called *holm-cock* and *holm-screech.*

holo-. [NL., etc., *holo-*, < Gr. *ὅλο-ς*, entire, complete in all its parts, whole, safe and sound, Ionic *οὖλος*, orig. **ὁϝλος* = L. *sollus*, entire, complete (*sol-idus*, firm, solid), = Skt. *sarva*, all, whole: see *solemn, solicit, solid.* It should be noted that Gr. *ὅλος* has no connection with the equiv. and similar-seeming E. word *whole* (formerly spelled *hole*), by which it is commonly translated.] An element in compound words from the Greek, meaning 'entire, whole.'

holoblast (hol'ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *biol.*, a holoblastic ovum; an ovum the protoplasm of which is entirely germinal: distinguished from *meroblast.*

holoblastic (hol-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *holoblast* + *-ic.*] Wholly germinal: applied by Remak to those eggs in which the whole yolk is formative —that is, undergoes segmentation in development: opposed to *meroblastic.* Mammals, excepting monotremes, have holoblastic eggs. See cut under *gastrulation.*

Holobranchia (hol-ō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiæ.*] 1. A group of fishes. *Duméril*, 1806.—2. In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of three orders of *Saccophora* or ascidians, distinguished from *Tomobranchia* and from *Diphyllobranchia.*

holocaust (hol'ō-kâst), *n.* [< ME. *holocaust*, < L. *holocaustum*, < Gr. *ὁλόκαυστον, ὁλόκαυτον*, a whole burnt-offering, neut. of *ὁλόκαυστος, ὁλόκαυτος*, burnt whole, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *καυστός, καυτός*, burnt, < *καίειν*, burn: see *caustic.*] 1. A sacrifice or offering entirely consumed by fire, in use among the Jews and some pagan nations.

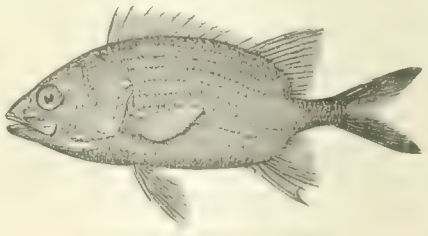
And therefore thus must the Iesuite do when an Ignatian Superiour commands, or else he is no *Holocaust* for the Leiolan Altar. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 171.

And she, thus left alone, might sooner prove
The perfect *holocaust* of generous love.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xxiv. 194.

Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice.
W. Broome.

2. Figuratively, a great slaughter or sacrifice of life, as by fire or other accident, or in battle.

Holocentridæ (hol-ō-sen'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holocentrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes of the superfamily *Berycoidea*; the squirrel-fishes. The limits of the group vary with different writers. (*a*) In the old systems it was essentially coequal with the family *Berycidæ*. (*b*) In a restricted sense, the *Holocentridæ* are fishes of oblong form with compressed head, ctenoid scales, [illegible] suborbitals, 5 branchiostegal rays, 2 dorsals, of which the spinous is longer than the soft one, and ventrals of 7 rays besides the spine. There are numerous (about 50) tropical species.



Squirrel-fish (*Holocentrus ascensionis*).

holocentroid (hol-ō-sen'troid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Holocentrus* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Holocentridæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Holocentridæ.*

Holocentrus (hol-ō-sen'trus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch, 1790), < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *κέντρον*, a point, the center.] The typical genus of the family *Holocentridæ*: so called because beset all over with spines. *H. [illegible]* is a Floridan species, of bright-reddish color and great activity, and another is the squirrel-fish, *H. erythræus.* See cut under *Holocentridæ.*

holocephal (hol-ō-sef'al), *n.* A fish of the genus *Holocephalus.* Also *holocephale.*

Holocephala (hol-ō-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *holocephalous.*] In Günther's system of classification, the *Holocephali* as an order of chondropterygious fishes, characterized by the single external gill-opening on each side.

Holocephali (hol-ō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **holocephalus*: see *holocephalous.*] A group of selachians to which different values have been given. (*a*) In the systems of Müller and others, an order of selachians or of chondropterygians, characterized by the continuity of the hyomandibular bone with the cranium. There is thus constituted an "entire" or undivided cranium, with which the short lower jaw directly articulates, whence the name. The family *Chimæridæ* contains the only living species, but numerous extinct forms are known. (*b*) In some systems, raised to the rank of a subclass, but having the same limits as when used in an ordinal sense.

holocephalous (hol-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **holocephalus*, < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having an undivided cranium; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Holocephali.*

Holochlamyda (hol-ō-klam'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *χλαμύς*, a mantle.] A suborder of azygobranchiate gastropods, with the margin of the pallium or mantle simple or entire and the lip of the shell unnotched. There are many families, grouped as rhipidoglossate, ptenoglossate, and taenioglossate.

holochlamydate (hol-ō-klam'i-dāt), *a.* [As *Holochlamyda* + *-ate*[1].] Having the margin of the pallium or mantle simple or entire; of or pertaining to the *Holochlamyda.*

holochlamydic (hol″ō-kla-mid'ik), *a.* Same as *holochlamydate. E. R. Lankester.*

holochoanoid (hol-ō-kō'a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *χοάνη*, a funnel, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Having complete septal funnels; of or pertaining to the *Holochoanoida.* Also *holochoanoidal.*

II. *n.* A member of the group *Holochoanoida.*

Holochoanoida (hol-ō-kō-a-noi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *holochoanoid.*] A group of nautiloid cephalopods, in which the septal funnels close the intervals between the septa: contrasted with *Ellipochoanoida. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 260.

holochoanoidal (hol-ō-kō-a-noi'dal), *a.* [< *holochoanoid* + *-al.*] Same as *holochoanoid.*

holochrone (hol'ō-krōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *math.*, a curve such that if a heavy particle be restricted to move upon it, the times of descent through different portions are a given function of the arcs described.

holocryptic (hol-ō-krip'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *κρυπτός*, hidden: see *crypt.*] Wholly or effectively concealing; specifically, incapable of being read except by one who has the key, as a cipher.

holocrystalline (hol-ō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [< *holo-* + *crystalline.*] Entirely crystalline: applied to rocks which contain no amorphous or glassy matter.

holodactylic (hol″ō-dak-til'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁλοδάκτυλος*, all dactylic, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *δάκτυλος*, a dactyl: see *dactyl, dactylic.*] In *pros.*, consisting, with the exception of the last foot, entirely of dactyls: noting that form of the dactylic hexameter in which, the last foot being always a spondee or trochee, all the other feet are dactyls. See *hexameter.*

hologastrula (hol-ō-gas'trō-lä), *n.*; pl. *hologastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *gastrula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the gastrula, of whatever form, of a holoblastic egg. It is an archigastrula if the segmentation of the yolk is equal as well as total; an amphigastrula if the segmentation is unequal and total. See *gastrulation.*

hologastrular (hol-ō-gas'trō-lär), *a.* [< *hologastrula* + *-ar.*] Resembling a hologastrula.

Holognatha (hō-log'nā-thä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **holognathus*: see *holognathous.*] A section of terrestrial pulmoniferous gastropods, having an entire jaw: contrasted with *Agnatha, Gomognatha*, and *Plasmognatha.*

holognathous (hō-log'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. **holognathus*, < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *γνάθος*, a jaw.] In *conch.*, having the jaw of one piece; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Holognatha.*

holograph (hol'ō-gräf), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *holographus*, < Gr. *ὁλόγραφος*, written wholly by the hand of the author, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *γράφειν*, write.] I. *a.* Wholly written by the person in whose name it appears, as a manuscript document or letter.

A *holograph* letter by a man of quality is a true treasure.
Lamb, To Coleridge.

II. *n.* Any writing, as a letter, deed, testament, etc., wholly written by the person from whom it purports to proceed.

Let who says
"The soul's a clean sheet to paper rather say
A pedigree of [illegible]
Dashed, corrected by a monk's.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

holographic (hol-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *holograph* + *-ic.*] Relating to or of the nature of a holograph.

A [illegible] sealed and *holographic* act upon the [illegible]
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 316.

holographical (hol-o-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *holographic* + *-al.*] Same as *holographic*.

holohedral (hol-o-hē′dral), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] In *mineral.*, having all the similar edges or angles similarly replaced, as a crystal.—**Holohedral isomorphism.** See *isomorphism*.

holohedrism (hol-ō-hē′drizm), *n.* [< *holohedr-al* + *-ism.*] In *crystal.*, the property of having all the similar parts similarly modified, as a crystal, or of having all the planes of each form (see *form*, 2) present that are crystallographically possible—that is, all that have the same position with reference to the axes. The law of holohedrism is one of the fundamental principles of crystallography, but there are certain exceptions to it, which are treated under *hemihedrism*. Also *holosymmetry*.

holohemihedral (hol-ō-hem-i-hē′dral), *a.* [< *holo-* + *hemihedral.*] In *crystal.*, having all the planes present in half the octants: sometimes said of the inclined hemihedral forms of the isometric system. See *hemihedrism*.

Holoclepta (hol-ō-lep′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate.] A peculiar genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Histeridæ*, of much-flattened form, with prominent mandibles. *H. peculiaris* is a shining-black species, found beneath decaying bark in the eastern United States. *Packard.*

Holoclepta peculiaris. (Line shows natural size.)

Holometabola (hol″ō-me-tab′ō-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + E. *metabola*, q. v.] The series of hexapod or true insects which are holometabolic; the *Aphaniptera*, *Diptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Hymenoptera*, *Strepsiptera*, *Neuroptera*, and *Coleoptera*. Also called *Metabola*.

holometabolian (hol-ō-met-a-bō′li-an), *a.* Same as *holometabolic*.

holometabolic (hol-ō-met-a-bol′ik), *a.* [As *holometabol-y* + *-ic.*] Undergoing complete metamorphosis or entire transformation, as an insect: the opposite of *ametabolic:* correlated with *hemimetabolic*. See *holophanerous*. Also *holometabolian*, *holometabolous*.

holometabolism (hol″ō-me-tab′ō-lizm), *n.* [As *holometabol-y* + *-ism.*] Same as *holometaboly*.

holometabolous (hol″ō-me-tab′ō-lus), *a.* [As *holometabol-y* + *-ous.*] Same as *holometabolic*.

holometaboly (hol″ō-me-tab′ō-li), *n.* [< *holo-* + *metabola.*] Complete or perfect metaboly; entire transformation or metamorphosis of an insect. Also *holometabolism*.

holometer (hō-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + μέτρον, measure.] A mathematical instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens; a pantometer.

holomorphic (hol-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [As *holomorphy* + *-ic.*] 1. Exhibiting holohedral symmetry.—2. In *math.*, having the form of an entire function.—**Holomorphic function**, in *math.*, a function which, being uniform over the whole range of quantity, is developable by Maclaurin's theorem for all values of the variable.

holomorphy (hol′ō-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + μορφή, form.] The character of being holomorphic.

Holomyaria (hol-ō-mi-a′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + μῦς, muscle, + *-aria.*] One of the three principal divisions of *Nematoidea*, containing those threadworms in which the muscles of the body-wall are not separated into series of muscle-cells. See *Polymyaria*, *Meromyaria*.

holomyarian (hol″ō-mī-ā′ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holomyaria*.

Holopediidæ (hol″ō-pē-di′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holopedium* + *-idæ.*] A family of entomostracous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Holopedium*. The swimming antennæ are simple, elongated, cylindrical, and prehensile in the male, and there are two lateral dilatations of the intestine.

Holopedium (hol-ō-pē′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + πέδιον, the lower part of the foot.] The typical genus of *Holopediidæ*.

holophanerous (hol-o-fan′e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φανερός, visible, < φαίνειν, show, φαντός, appear.] In *zool.*, wholly visible or discernible, as the complete metamorphosis of certain insects.

holophotal (hol-ō-fō′tal), *a.* [< *holophote* + *-al.*] In *optics*, pertaining to a holophote; reflecting or refracting rays of light in the desired direction without perceptible loss: as, a *holophotal* reflector.

The *holophotal* revolving light perhaps still remains his [Thomas Stevenson's] most elegant contrivance.
R. L. Stevenson, Thomas Stevenson.

holophote (hol′o-fōt), *n.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φῶς (φωτ-), light.] The improved form of optical apparatus now used in lighthouses, by which practically all the light from the lamp or other source is made available for the desired effect of illumination. It may consist of mirrors to reflect the light (*catoptric holophote*), of lenses to refract it (*dioptric holophote*), or, better, of a combination of both reflection and refraction (*catadioptric holophote*).

When placed within a *holophote*, the electric lamp has already become a powerful auxiliary in effecting military operations both by sea and land.
C. W. Siemens, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 62.

holophotometer (hol″ō-fō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *holo-* + *photometer.*] An instrument designed for the measurement of light emitted in all directions.

holophrasis (hō-lof′rā-sis), *n.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φράσις, expression: see *phrase.*] Holophrastic expression; combination of a complex of ideas and their signs into one word, especially a verb.

holophrastic (hol-ō-fras′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φραστικός, suited for indicating or expressing, < φράζειν, indicate, show, tell: see *phrase.*] Having the force of a whole phrase, as a word or gesture; expressive of a sentence, or of a highly complex idea.

The main classes of words [the parts of speech] . . . into which the *holophrastic* ("equivalent to a whole phrase") utterances of a primitive time have by degrees become divided. *W. D. Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 209.

holophytic (hol-ō-fit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φυτόν, a plant.] Resembling closely an ordinary green plant in mode of nutrition: said of an animal, as an infusorian: correlated with *saprophytic*, and opposed to *holozoic*.

Holopidæ (hō-lop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holopus* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Holopodidæ*.

holoplexia (hol-ō-plek′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + πλῆξις, a stroke, < πλήσσειν, strike: see *apoplexy*. Cf. *hemiplegia.*] Complete or general paralysis.

Why are we natural everywhere but in the pulpit? . . . Why this *holoplexia* on sacred occasions alone?
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

Holopodidæ (hol-ō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of crinoids or sea-lilies, named from the genus *Holopus*. See *Encrinidæ*. Also written *Holopidæ*.

Holoptilidæ (hol-op-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holoptilus* + *-idæ.*] A family of hemipterous insects, of the suborder *Heteroptera*, named from the genus *Holoptilus*. The head is short and wide, the ocelli are remote, the second antennal joint is curved, and the posterior tibiæ are plumose in the typical forms. They are natives of Australia, the East Indies, and Africa. Also written *Holoptilides*.

Holoptilus (hō-lop′ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + πτίλον, feather, wing.] The typical genus of *Holoptilidæ*.

holoptychian (hol-op-tik′i-an), *a.* Of or relating to, or containing, *Holoptychius:* said of a geological deposit characterized by remains of the genus *Holoptychius*.

Holoptychiidæ (hol-op-ti-kī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holoptychius* + *-idæ.*] A family of polypteroid fishes, of the subclass *Ganoidei*, named from the genus *Holoptychius*. They have thick, sculptured or corrugated, rounded ganoid scales; the head covered with large plates; the dendrodont teeth large, hard, and conical, the dorsal fins two in number; and the pectorals and ventrals lobate. They flourished during the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, and are all extinct; the species were of large size, sometimes attaining a length of 12 feet. Also *Holoptychidæ*.

Holoptychius (hol-op-tik′i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + πτυχή or πτύξ (πτυχ-), a fold.] The typical genus of *Holoptychiidæ:* so called from the wrinkled enamel-scales. The teeth are of two kinds, small ones in closely set rows and larger ones distant from one another; but all are infolded and have numerous fissures radiating from the central mass of vasodentine which fills up the pulp cavity. Species

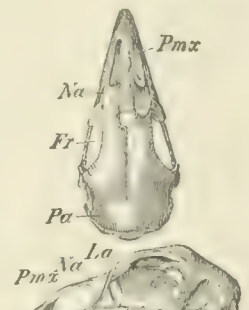
Holoptychius nobilissimus restored.

occur in the Old Red Sandstone. *H. nobilissimus* is an example. *L. Agassiz.*

Holopus (hol′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] A notable genus of fixed living crinoids, of the family *Comatulidæ*, having a broad base without true stalk, 10 spirally rolled arms, and a radial asymmetry in which a bivium and a trivium are recognizable. *D'Orbigny*, 1837.

holorhinal (hol-ō-rī′nal), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), the nose.] In *ornith.*, having the nasal bones only slightly or not at all cleft. *A. H. Garrod.*

A bird having the [nasal] bones . . . with moderate forking, so that the angle of the fork, bounding the nostrils behind, does not reach so far back as the fronto-premaxillary suture, is termed *holorhinal*. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 165.



Head of Skull of Common Fowl, top and side views. The bones are as follows: *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Na*, nasal; *Mx*, maxilla; *La*, lacrymal; *Fr*, frontal; *Pa*, parietal; *Qu*, recurved angle of mandible.

holosericeous (hol″ō-sē-rish′ius), *a.* [< Gr. ὁλοσήρικος, all of silk, < ὅλος, whole, + σηρικός, of silk: see *silk* and *sericeous*. Cf. LL. *holosericus.*] 1. In *bot.*, covered with minute silky hairs, discovered better by the touch than by sight. —2. In *entom.*, covered with short, fine, shining appressed hairs, giving the surface an appearance like that of satin.

holosiderite (hol-ō-sid′e-rīt), *n.* [< LL. *holosiderus*, < Gr. ὁλοσίδηρος, all of iron, < ὅλος, whole, + σίδηρος, iron: see *siderite.*] A meteorite consisting entirely of metallic iron.

Holosiphona (hol″ō-si-fō′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + σίφων, a tube, pipe: see *siphon.*] An order of *Cephalopoda* named from the completely tubular siphon: opposed to *Schizosiphona*, and a synonym of *Dibranchiata*.

holosiphonate (hol-ō-sī′fō-nāt), *a.* [As *Holosiphona* + *-ate*[1].] Having the siphon completely tubular; of or pertaining to the *Holosiphona*.

holospondaic (hol″ō-spon-dā′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὁλοσπόνδειος, all of spondees, < ὅλος, whole, + σπονδεῖος (sc. πούς), a spondee: see *spondee.*] In *pros.*, consisting entirely of spondees: noting that form of the dactylic hexameter in which all six places are occupied by spondees instead of dactyls. See *hexameter*.

holost (hol′ost), *n.* [< NL. *Holostei.*] A fish of the group *Holostei*.

holostean (hō-los′tē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Holostei*.

II. *n.* One of the *Holostei*.

Holostei (hō-los′tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Müller, 1844), pl. of **holosteus:* see *holosteous.*] A group of ganoid fishes which have the skeleton osseous instead of cartilaginous: distinguished from *Chondrostei*. By Müller and others it was regarded as an order, while by some it has been ranked as a suborder. Later writers have discarded it as being too heterogeneous. It embraced the orders now known as *Rhomboganoidei*, *Cyclogranoidei*, and *Crossopterygia* among recent forms, and representatives of several extinct orders. The living representatives of the group are the bony pikes or gars and the mudfishes (*Lepidosteus*, *Amia*, etc.).

holosteous (hō-los′tē-us), *a.* [< NL. **holosteus*, < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ὀστέον, a bone.] Entirely bony; having an osseous skeleton: specifically applied to the fishes classed as *Holostei*.

holosteric (hol-ō-ster′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + στερεός, solid.] Completely solid: said of certain instruments used in barometry in which no liquid is employed, as an aneroid.

Holosteum (hō-los′tē-um), *n.* [NL., lit. 'all bony' (so called by antiphrasis, the plant being soft and delicate), < L. *holosteon*, < Gr. ὁλόστεον,

a certain plant, < *ὅλος*, whole, all, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] A small genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, tribe *Alsineæ*, allied very closely to the genus *Cerastium*, the mouse-ear chickweed, from which it differs in having dorsally compressed seeds fixed by their face, and umbelliform cymes. The flowers have 5 sepals, 5 denticulate or emarginate petals, 3 to 5, rarely 10, hypogynous stamens, and a 1-celled ovary with 3, rarely 4 to 5, styles. Three species are known, natives of temperate Europe and Asia. *H. umbellatum*, the jagged chickweed, has become naturalized in the eastern United States.

Holostomata (hol-ō-stō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fleming, 1828), neut. pl. of **holostomatus:* see *holostomatous.*] 1. A division of pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, with shells having the mouth entire, and not notched or prolonged into a siphon: opposed to *Siphonostomata.* It was framed to include such families as *Turbinidæ*, *Neritidæ*, *Littorinidæ*, etc., now referred to different orders. Some are known as *sea-snails.* There are upward of 12 families, even after eliminating some, as the chitons and tooth-shells, that used to be included. These families are mostly tænioglossate, but some, as the *Ianthinidæ* and *Scalaridæ*, are ptenoglossate.

2. In *Infusoria*, same as *Pantostomata.* *S. Kent*, 1877.

holostomate (hō-los′tō-māt), *a.* [< NL. **holostomatus:* see *holostomatous.*] Same as *holostomatous.*

The *holostomate* (entire-mouthed) forms.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 339.

holostomatous (hol-ō-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. **holostomatus*, < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *στόμα*(τ-), mouth.] Having the mouth entire. (*a*) Having the mouth not notched or canaliculate: specifically said of the *Holostomata:* opposed to *siphonostomatous.* (*b*) Having all the usual parts of the mouth.

holostome (hol′ō-stōm), *n.* 1. In *conch.*, one of the *Holostomata.*—2. In *ichth.*, an apodal fish of the group *Holostomi.*

Holostomi (hō-los′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **holostomus:* see *holostomous.*] A group of fishes including eel-like forms which differ from true eels in having all the bones usually bounding the mouth — that is, well-developed intermaxillary as well as supramaxillary bones. It includes the families *Symbranchidæ* and *Amphipnoidæ.* By some ichthyologists it is ranked as an order and by others as a suborder of *Apodes* or *Symbranchia.*

holostomous (hō-los′tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. **holostomus*, < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as *holostomatous;* specifically, in *ichth.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holostomi.*

holosymmetric (hol″ō-si-met′rik), *a.* [< *holosymmetry* + *-ic.*] Holohedral.

holosymmetry (hol-ō-sim′e-tri), *n.* [< *holo-* + *symmetry.*] Same as *holohedrism.*

holothecal (hol-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *θήκη*, case, + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, having the tarsal envelop whole or entire — that is, not divided into scutella or reticulations; booted; having greaves: opposed to *schizothecal.* See cut under *booted.*

Holothrix (hol′ō-thriks), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the long petals, < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), a hair.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Orchideæ*, tribe *Ophrydeæ*, having the sepals subequal, the petals and lip long and erect, and the flowers arranged in a thin spike or dense, and all directed to one side. They are small herbs with the general habits of *Herminium*, having one or two leaves at the base of the erect stem. Eighteen species are known, of which two are natives of Abyssinia, all the rest being South African. The genus is the type of Lindley's tribe *Holotrichidæ.*

holothure (hol′ō-thūr), *n.* A holothurian.

Holothuria[1] (hol-ō-thū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., fem.: see *holothurium.*] 1. A genus of sea-slugs, typical of the family *Holothuriidæ.* There are various species, some of them edible, as *H. argus* or *edulis*, known as *bêche-de-mer* and *trepang.*

2. [*l. c.*] An individual of this genus.

Holothuria[2] (hol-ō-thū′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *holothurium*, neut., for *Holothuria*, fem.: see *holothurium.*] The sea-cucumbers, holothurians, or *Holothurioidea.* Thus, in Cuvier's system of classification, the *Holothuria* are the third family of pedicellate echinoderms.

Holothuriæ (hol-ō-thū′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Holothuria*[1].] Same as *Holothuria*[2]. As thus named in Leuckart's system, the holothurians were an order of his *Scytodermata*, contrasted with *Sipunculidæ* or spoonworms.

holothurian (hol-ō-thū′ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Holothuria*[1] + *-an.*] I. *n.* One of the *Holothurioidea;* a sea-cucumber, sea-slug, trepang, or bêche-de-mer. They have been directly divided into several sections, to which the terms (derived from De Blainville, 1834) *vermiform*, *aspidiform*, *crystilliform*, *cucumiform*, and *sipunculiform* have been applied.

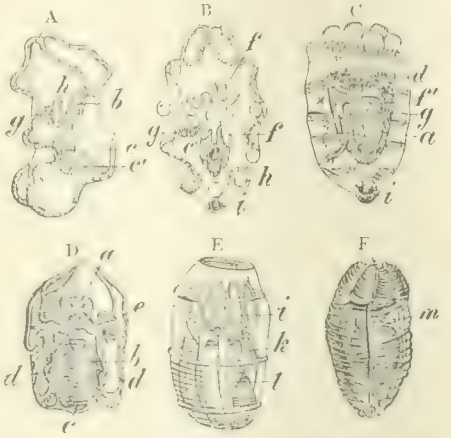
The *Holothurian* or "sea-cucumber" has a wonderful power of changing its form. It elongates, contracts, enlarges at each end while it is small in the middle, and thus changes its appearance from time to time. In its power of going to pieces it almost excels the "brittle star" and the starfish, Luidia. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 327.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holothurioidea.*

Holothuridea (hol″ō-thū-rid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Holothurioidea.*

Holothuriidæ (hol″ō-thū-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holothuria*[1] + *-idæ.*] A restricted family of holothurians, represented by the genus *Holothuria.* See *Holothuria*[1].

Holothurioidea (hol-ō-thū-ri-oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holothuria*[1] + *-oidea.*] A class, order, or other group of *Echinodermata;* the sea-slugs, sea-cucumbers, or trepangs. They have an elongate, vermiform shape, and display little tendency to radiation in structure except at the oral end. They have a tough leathery integument instead of a hard calcareous test as in



Development of Holothurians.

A, *B*, *C*, *Holothuria*, *a*, *b*, *m*, pupa stage, or auricularia; *g*, dorsal pore of *c*; *d*, *e*, and *f*, later stages; *c*, intestine; *g*, dorsal pore; *f*, *f*, prolongations of circular ambulacral vessel; *i*, wheel-shaped calcareous body. *C*, young holothuria with circular ciliated bands; *g*, madreporic canal; *f*, Polian vesicle. *D*, *E*, *F*, *Synapta*. *D*, echinopedic larva with bilateral ciliated band, and wheel-shaped calcareous bodies, ventral view: *a*, mouth and gullet; *b*, stomach; *c*, intestine and anus; *d*, sausage-shaped sacs of enterocœle; *e*, rudiment of ambulacral vascular system. *E*, pupa-stage of the same, with obsolete oral aperture and zonary cilia: *i*, tentacles; *k*, Polian vesicle; *l*, longitudinal muscles of perisoma. *F*, young synapta without cilia, with fine tentacles, and several of the wheel-shaped bodies at posterior end of body: *m*, madreporic canal.

other echinoderms (though the skin may include hard spicules of various shapes), an oral circlet of tentacles, and a calcareous ring of several pieces round the mouth. There are two types of *Holothurioidea*, represented respectively by the genera *Synapta* and *Holothuria*, and forming two orders. The former, known as *Apoda*, *Apodia*, *Apneumona*, are hermaphrodite, with a reduced water-vascular system, no special respiratory apparatus, and no Cuvierian organs. The latter, called *Pedata*, *Dipneumona*, or *Pneumonophora*, have the sexes distinct, a respiratory tree, Cuvierian organs, and a developed water-vascular system including ambulacral feet. Also *Holothuroidea* and several other forms.

holothurium (hol-ō-thū′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *holothuria* (-ä). [< L. *holothurium*, < Gr. *ὀλοθούριον*, neut., a kind of zoöphyte, appar. < *ὅλος*, whole, + (?) *θοῦρος*, *θούριος*, rushing, raging, impetuous.] 1. A kind of zoöphyte mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny.—2. A sea-cucumber; a holothurian.

Holothuroida (hol″ō-thū-roi′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *θύρα*, like a door, < *θύρα*, = E. *door*, + *εἶδος*, form.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a class of echinoderms, divided into the orders *Lapoda* and *Apoda*, the latter containing *Synapta* and *Chirodota.*

Holothuroidea (hol″ō-thū-roi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Holothurioidea.*

Holotricha (hō-lot′ri-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), a hair.] An order of free-swimming infusorians, more or less completely ciliate throughout. The cilia differ but slightly one from another, and are sometimes supplemented by a variously modified undulating membrane. The oral and anal orifices are usually conspicuously developed. The cuticular layer or ectoplasm not unfrequently contains trichocysts. The order is contrasted with *Heterotricha*, *Hypotricha*, and *Peritricha.* **Holotricha astomata**, [illegible] free-swimming animalcules, many of [illegible] entirely ciliate throughout, and possessing [illegible].

holotrichous (hō-lot′ri-kus), *a.* [< *Holotricha* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holotricha;* having similar cilia over all the body. See *Paramecium.*

Holotrocha (hō-lot′rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *τροχός*, a wheel.] A superfamily of *Rotifera* or wheel-animalcules, containing such as have an anus and one entire trochal disk. *Ehrenberg*, 1838.

holotrochous (hō-lot′rō-kus), *a.* [< *Holotrocha* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holotrocha;* having the trochal disk entire.

holour†, *n.* See *holard*[2].

holozoic (hol-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *ζωικός*, animal, < *ζῷον*, an animal.] Entirely like an animal in mode of nutrition; not holophytic nor saprophytic: said of some infusorians.

All [ciliate infusorians] are *holozoic* in their nutrition, though some are said to combine with this saprophytic and holophytic nutrition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 861.

holp†, **holpen**† (hōlp, hōl′pn). The antiquated preterit and past participle of *help.*

holsom†, *a.* An early spelling of *wholesome.* *Chaucer.*

holster (hōl′stèr), *n.* [< D. *holster*, a pistol-case, holster, also a soldiers' knapsack, = AS. *heolstor*, a covering, veil, hiding-place, = Icel. *hulstr*, a case, = Sw. *hölster*, sheath, = Dan. *hylster*, a case, covering, holster, = Goth. *hulistr*, a veil; with suffix *-ster*, from the verb represented by AS. **hulian*, ME. *hulien*, *hulen*, *hylen*, *hyllen*, *hillen*, E. dial. *hill*[2], *hull*[2], cover, = D. *hullen* = Icel. *hylja* = Dan. *hylle* = Sw. *hölja* = Goth. *huljan*, cover, from the same ult. root as *hole*[1], *hollow*[1], *hell*[1], *heal*[2], etc. The G. *holfter*, also *hulfter* (sometimes *halfter*, by confusion with *halfter* = E. *halter*[2]), a holster, takes this particular meaning from the D.; MHG. *hulfter*, a quiver, < *hulft*, a cover, case, sheath, and perhaps Goth. *hwilftrjōs*, pl., a coffin, are akin.] A leathern case for a pistol. Holsters were formerly, and are still sometimes, carried by horsemen or cavalrymen attached to the saddle, one on each side of the pommel; but they are now more commonly worn on the belt.

In th' *holsters*, at the saddle-bow,
Two aged pistols he did stow.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 391.

Our Greek jerked both pistols from his *holsters*, and fired them into the air. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 67.

holstered (hōl′stèrd), *a.* [< *holster* + *-ed*[2].] Bearing holsters.

holster-pipe (hōl′stèr-pīp), *n.* That part of a holster which projects downward and receives the barrel of the pistol.

holt[1] (hōlt), *n.* [< ME. *holt*, < AS. *holt*, a wood, grove, copse, rarely of wood as timber (L. *lignum*), = OS. *holt* = OFries. *holt* = D. *hout* = MLG. LG. *holt* = OHG. MHG. G. *holz* = Icel. *holt* = ODan. *holt*, a wood, grove, more commonly of wood as timber; prob. = Ir. *caill*, *coill*, a wood, = OBulg. *klada*, Bohem. *kláda* = Serv. *klada* = Pol. *kloda* (barred *l*) = Russ. *koloda*, dial. *kalda* = Lith. *kalada* = Lett. *kalatka*, a block, log (of wood).] A wood or woodland; a grove; an orchard. Now seldom used except in poetry or in provincial English, but occurring as an element or alone in many English place-names, and in surnames derived from them.

These briddes songen thourgh the *holtes* full of grene leves. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 274.

The winde in *hoults* and shady greaues
A murmur makes among the boughes and leaues.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, iii. 6.

Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over heath and *holt*. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

The boldest shrank from the dark *holts* and pools that broke the desolate moorland.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 54.

holt[2] (hōlt), *n.* [E. dial., appar. for *hold*, and this, as *hold*[3], for *hole*[1], q. v.] A hole; a burrow; specifically, a deep hole in a river for the protection of fish. [Prov. Eng.]

The otter works upwards to the surface of the earth, and forms . . . several *holts*, or lodges, that in case of high floods it may have a retreat, for no animal affects lying drier. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Otter.

holt[3] (holt), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hold*[1]. [U. S.]

holt[4]†. A contracted form of *holdeth*, third person singular present indicative of *hold*[1]. *Chaucer.*

Holtz machine. See *electric machine*, under *electric.*

holus-bolus (hō′lus-bō′lus), *adv.* [A varied redupl. of *whole*, in sham-Latin form, like *hocus-pocus;* prob. formed without ref. to *bolus*, a large pill, as usually explained.] All at a gulp; altogether; all at once: as, he swallowed it *holus-bolus.* [Colloq., Eng.]

She appeared to lose all command over herself, and making a sudden snatch at the heaped silver, put it back *holus bolus* in her pocket. *W. Collins*, Moonstone, i. 17.

holus-bolus (hō′lus-bō′lus), *n.* [See *holus-bolus, adv.*] The whole: all, taken collectively: as, he drove out the *holus-bolus* of them. [Colloq., Eng.]

holwet, *a.* An obsolete variant of *hollow*[1]. *Chaucer.*

holy (hō′li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *holie*; < ME. *holy, holi, holig*, < AS. *hālig* = OS. *hēlag* = OFries. *hēlich* = D. *heilig* = OHG. *heilag*, MHG. *heilec*, G. *heilig* = Icel. *heilagr*, contr. *helgr* = Sw. *helig* = Dan. *hellig* (not in Goth.), holy, sacred; prob. not a mere extension of the primitive adj., AS. *hāl*, ME. *hole*, E. *whole*, but rather formed, with adj. suffix *-ig*, E. *-y*, from AS. *hal* (orig. **hālo*), *hāla, hālo*, f. (> ME. *hele*, E. obs. *heal*[1], *hale*[2]), health, safety, salvation, happiness, *hāl*, n., omen, auspice (= OS. *hēli*, f., = OHG. *heili*, f., *heil*, MHG. G. *heil*, neut., health, happiness, safety, salvation, = Icel. *heill*, f. (= Dan. *held*), good luck, happiness, *heill*, neut., omen, auspice: see *heal*[1], *hale*[2]), < *hāl*, etc., whole: see *whole*. From the early form of *holy* are derived *hallow*[1], *n.*, a saint, and *hallow*[1], *v.*, sanctify. In *holiday, hollyhock, holibut* or *halibut*, and *halidom*, *holy* exists in a slightly altered or in its older form.]

I. *a.* **1.** Consecrated; set apart for religious use or uses; of sacred or religious character or quality: as, the *holy* priesthood; the *holy* sabbath; *holy* oil; *holy* thoughts.

> Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is *holy* ground. Ex. iii. 5.
>
> Give not that which is *holy* unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine. Mat. vii. 6.
>
> And made there the precyous sacrament of his blessyd body that we dayly vse at his *hooly* aulter, in memorye of the same. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 21.
>
> They whilome used duly everie day
> Their service and their *holie* things to say.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 450.
>
> An evil soul producing *holy* witness
> Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

2. Perfect in religious character and the practices of devotion; sanctified; saintly.

> That *holy* man Ioseph of Armathy came vnto Pylate and asked of hym the body of our sauyour Ihesu cryste.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.
>
> Herod feared John, knowing that he was a just man and an *holy*. Mark vi. 20.
>
> Far be it from me, however, to condemn all those good and *holy* persons who have betaken themselves to this solitary and austere course of living.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

3. Exhibiting, indicating, or befitting sanctity of life; devout; righteous.

> Hence a demeanour *holy* and unspeck'd,
> And the world's hatred, as its sure effect.
> *Cowper*, Truth, l. 281.
>
> The King was shaken with *holy* fear;
> "The Gods," he said, "would have chosen well."
> *Tennyson*, The Victim.

Holy Alliance, a league formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia in person after the fall of Napoleon, signed at Paris, September 26th, 1815, and afterward joined by all the other European sovereigns except those of Rome and England. Its professed object was to unite their respective governments in a Christian brotherhood, but its real one was to perpetuate existing dynasties by their joint opposition to all attempts at change. A special clause debarred any member of the Bonaparte family from ascending a European throne. The league came to an end after the French revolution of 1830.—**Holy bread.** (*a*) The bread used for the eucharist; a piece of such bread; an altar-bread: in the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *holy loaf* or *holy lamb*. (*b*) A eulogia, or piece of blessed bread.—**Holy city**, a city regarded as particularly sacred by the adherents of a religious faith, as Jerusalem by Jews and Christians, Mecca and Medina by Mohammedans, Benares by Hindus, Rome by Roman Catholics, etc.; specifically [*cap.*], Jerusalem.—**Holy communion.** See *communion*. Holy Cross. See *cross*[1].—**Holy-Cross day**, holy days. See *day*[1]. **Holy cup**, the eucharistic chalice. **Holy disk**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the paten.—**Holy family.** See *family*. **Holy fan.** See *flabellum*, 1.—**Holy Father, fire, Friday, Ghost.** See the nouns.—**Holy grail.** See *grail*[2].—**Holy grass.** See *Hierochloë*.—**Holy house, Innocents**, lamb, lance, loaf. See the nouns.—**Holy League**, a name given to various European alliances, as that of 1511 formed by the Pope against the French, or the Nuremberg League of the Catholic powers in Germany in 1538. For the league of 1576 against the Huguenots, see *league*.—**Holy Office**, the Inquisition.—Holy oil. See *oil*.—**Holy orders.** See *order*.—**Holy place**, in *Scrip.*, the sanctuary of the tabernacle and of the temple.

> The high priest entereth into the *holy place* every year with blood of others. Heb. ix. 25.

Holy places, places in which events in the life of Jesus Christ occurred, or where martyrs died, or where relics are kept.

> And so to visite the seyd *holy places* in clennes of lyff.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

Holy quest, the search for the holy grail. See *grail*[2].—**Holy Roman Empire.** See *empire*.—**Holy rood.** See *rood*.—Holy rope[†], the hemp sacrament, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, the leaves of which resemble those of hemp.—Holy Saturday. See *Saturday*.—Holy see. See *see*[3].—**Holy seed**, an old name for wormseed, *Artemisia maritima*.—**Holy Sepulcher, spear, Spirit, sponge, stone, synod, table, thistle, Thursday.** See the nouns.—**Holy tree**, the tree also called *the pride of India*, *Melia Azedarach*.—**Holy war, water.** See the nouns.—**Holy-water clerk.** (*a*) A poor scholar. (*b*) A person who carried the holy water.—**Holy-water font.** See *font*[1].—**Holy-water sprinkler.** (*a*) Same as *aspersorium*. (*b*) Same as *morning-star* (a weapon). (*c*) In *hunting*, the tail of a fox. *Bailey*, 1731.—**Holy-water stock**, a holy-water sprinkler or aspersorium.—**Holy Week, writ**, etc. See the nouns.—**The holy doors.** See *door*.—**The Holy Land.** See *land*.—**The Holy One**, the Supreme Being.=**Syn. 1.** Sacred, dedicated, sanctified. See *religion*.—**2** and **3.** Devout, divine, immaculate, saintly.

II.† *n.* **1.** A holy man; a saint: same as *hallow*[1].

> Nether thou schalt gyue thin *hooli* for to se corrupcion.
> *Wyclif*, Acts ii. 17 (Oxf.).

2. *pl.* Sacred rites; devotions.

> In Pegu there is a Varelle or Temple, like to this, which the King frequented to doe his *holies* therein.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 468.

3. A place of worship; a sacred place.

> The Earth was their Goddesse: to their *holies* they admitted nothing female, nor to their tables.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 351.

Holy of holies. [ME. *holi of halowes* (*halewes*); tr. LL. *sanctum sanctorum*.] (*a*) The inner or western division of the Jewish tabernacle, as distinguished from the outer part, called the *holy place*. The holy of holies was inclosed on three sides by the walls of the tabernacle, while on the fourth or eastern side a veil, ornamented with figures of cherubim, and suspended from four pillars of shittim-wood overlaid with gold, separated it from the holy place (Ex. xxvi. 31; xxxvi. 35). The holy of holies was a perfect cube in its dimensions, the length, breadth, and height being each ten cubits. In it stood the ark of the testament, or ark of the covenant, of shittim-wood overlaid with gold. Upon the ark was the capporeth or golden mercy-seat, the place of the divine presence (Ex. xxv. 22), and on the capporeth were two cherubim, also of gold, both facing toward its center. No one but the high priest entered the holy of holies, and he only once a year, on the Day of Atonement (Lev. xvi.). Also called the *most holy place* and the *oracle*.

> The type of Christ in some one particular, as of entring yearly into the *Holy of holies*, and such like, rested upon the High Priest only as more immediately personating our Saviour. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 5.

(*b*) The sanctuary or bema of a Christian church: used especially by the Greek and other Oriental churches. (*c*) Among the Nestorians, a small recess at the east end of a church, containing nothing but a cross. No one, not even the priest, is allowed to enter it.

holy†, *v. t.* [< *holy, a.* See *hallow*[1], the older verb.] To canonize. *Davies.*

> *Harp.* I hug thee
> For drilling thy quick brains in this rich plot
> Of tortures 'gainst the Christians; on! . . .
> *Theop.* Both hug and *holy* me.
> *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 2.

holy-cruel (hō′li-krö″el), *a.* Cruel from excess of holy zeal. [Poetical.]

> Be not so *holy-cruel*; love is holy;
> And my integrity ne'er knew the crafts
> That you do charge men with.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 2.

holyday, *n.* Formerly a common spelling of *holiday*: now rare, or used chiefly as two words in the literal sense of *holy*.

holydom†, *n.* Same as *halidom*.

> As God you helpp and *holydom*, as by thes boke.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.

Holy-Ghost† (hō′li-gōst′), *n.* The wild angelica of Europe, *Angelica sylvestris*, formerly regarded as good against poison and pestilence. See *angelica*.

Holy-Ghost pear (hō′li-gōst′ pār). [A name due to a mistaken rendering of *avocado* as equiv. to Sp. *abogado*, advocate, mediator: see *advocate*.] The alligator-pear, or avocado.

Holy-Ghost plant (hō′li-gōst′ plant). Same as *dove-plant*.

holy-hay (hō′li-hā′), *n.* The lucern, *Medicago sativa*.

holy-hemp† (hō′li-hemp′), *n.* The plant *Galeopsis Ladanum*.

holy-herb (hō′li-ėrb′), *n.* A European plant, *Verbena officinalis*; the vervain.

holystone (hō′li-stōn), *n.* [Said to be so called because used in cleaning the decks for Sunday.] A soft sandstone used by seamen for scrubbing the decks of a ship. See the extract.

> The *holystone* is a large, soft stone, smooth on the bottom, with long ropes attached to each end, by which the crew keep it sliding fore and aft over the wet sanded decks.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 208.

holystone (hō′li-stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *holystoned*, ppr. *holystoning*. [< *holystone*, *n.*] To scrub with holystone, as the deck of a vessel.

> The men are so busy *Holy-stoning* the quarter-deck, while all hands are wanted to keep the ship afloat.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 109.

hom[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *home*[1].

hom[2]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *hem*, obsolete objective plural of *he*. See *he*[1].

homacanth (hom′a-kanth), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ἄκανθα*, spine.] Having the characters of the *Homacanthi*.

Homacanthi (hom-a-kan′thī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kner, 1860), < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ἄκανθα*, spine.] A section of acanthopterous fishes in which the dorsal spines are symmetrical and depressible in the same line, each one directly over the next succeeding one, exemplified by the *Labridæ, Pomacentridæ, Acanthuridæ*, etc.

homage (hom′- or om′āj), *n.* [< ME. *homage*, < OF. *homage, hommage, humage, homenage, omenage*, etc., F. *hommage* = Pr. *homenatge, homenage* = Sp. *homenaje* = Pg. *homenagem* = It. *omaggio* (ML. reflex *homagium*), < ML. *hominaticum, homenaticum, homaticum*, homage, the service of a vassal or 'man,' < L. *homo* (*homin-*), a man, ML. a vassal: see *Homo*.] **1.** In *feudal law*, an admission or acknowledgment to the lord of tenure under him; the public ceremony that bound the vassal to the lord, whose man he thereupon became, and of whom he held the land for which he was to render his service.

> Whan the two kynges hadde take the oth of these two, a-noon thei dide to kynge Arthur their *homage* full debonerly as was right. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 140.
>
> The King of France summons King Edward to come and do his *Homage* for Gascoin. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 111.
>
> Lewis, in 1259, obtained from his brother-in-law a final surrender of Normandy and *homage* and fealty for Guienne. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 219.

2. Respect or reverence paid by external action; obeisance; respectful or reverential regard; deferential feeling; reverence.

> Go, go, with *homage* yon proud victors meet! *Dryden.*
>
> Proud of the *Homage* to his Merit done.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.
>
> The rocks proclaim the approaching Deity. . . .
> With heads declined, ye cedars, *homage* pay.
> *Pope*, Messiah, l. 35.
>
> We are not to pay lip *homage* to principles which our conduct wilfully transgresses.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 518.

3. The copyholders or tenants of a manor in attendance to do their duty in a court-baron. It was the custom for the homage to choose one of the tenants to collect the lord's rent for the year following.

> Too few manor rolls have been published; but in those which have been made accessible you frequently find the lord and the *homage* (that is, the assembly of free tenants) making rules against resort to the King's Court.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 315.

Homage ancestral, that form of homage instanced where a man and his ancestors have time out of mind held their land of the lord by homage.—**Liege homage**, a homage which included fealty and certain services.—**Simple homage**, a mere acknowledgment of tenure without fealty or the services consequent upon it.

homage† (hom′- or om′āj), *v.* [< OF. *hommager*, pay homage to, < *hommage*, homage: see *homage, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To profess fealty to; pay respect to by external action; reverence.—**2.** To cause to pay homage; bring under subjection.

> To her great Neptune *homaged* all his streams.
> *Cowley.*

II. *intrans.* To pay respect; profess fealty.

> To whom Jove sometimes bends and Neptune kneels,
> Mars *homageth*, and Phebus will submit.
> *Heywood*, Love's Mistress, sig. D. 3.

homageable† (hom′- or om′āj-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *hommageable*, < *hommager*, pay homage to, + *-able*: see *homage, v.*, and *-able*.] Bound to pay homage.

> The Earls of Flanders and Holland were most considerable; but of them two he of Holland being *homageable* to none, and having Friesland and Zealand added, was the more potent. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

homage-jury (hom′āj-jö″ri), *n.* A jury in an English court-baron, consisting of tenants that do homage, who are to inquire and make presentments of the death of tenants, surrenders, admittances, and the like. *Wharton.*

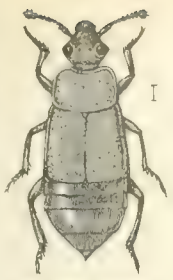
homager (hom′- or om′āj-ėr), *n.* One who does or is bound to do homage; one who holds land of another by homage.

> And aftur kyngys xv.,
> That *homagerys* to hym bene.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 107. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> My Song, a fearless *homager*, would attend
> Thy thundering battle-axe as it cleaves the press
> Of war. *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 35.

Homalieæ (hom-ā-li-ē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homalium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Samydaceæ*, typified by the genus *Homalium*. They are characterized by alternate, rarely opposite or verticillate, leaves; the calyx free or adnate to the ovary; and 4- to 15-merous flowers. The series *Homaliæ* of Baillon (1875) was referred to the *Bixineæ*.

Homalium (hō-mā′li-um), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Omalium*, Gravenhorst, 1802), < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, smooth, < *ὁμός*, the same: see *homo-*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ*, of wide distribution and many spe-

cies, which live upon plants or under the bark of trees. —2. In *bot.*, a large genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous shrubs or trees, founded by Jacques (1763), of the natural order *Samydaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Homaliæ*. It is characterized by having the ovary more or less adnate to the calyx, and the petals as numerous as the sepals, and plane. The leaves are alternate, petioled, ovate or lanceolate, and crenate or serrate, rarely entire; the flowers are small and disposed in branching axillary panicles. About 30 species are known, natives of Asia, Africa, northern Australia, the Fiji Islands, and tropical America.



Homalium diffusum. (Line shows natural size.)

Homalogonatæ (hom″ạ-lō-gon′ạ-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *homalogonatus:* see *homalogonatous.*] A division of birds proposed by Garrod, to include all those which possess a certain muscle of the leg, the ambiens: opposed to *Anomalogonatæ*.

homalogonatous (hom″ạ-lō-gon′ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *homalogonatus*, < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, equal, + *γόνυ* = E. *knee.*] In *ornith.*, provided with an ambiens muscle.

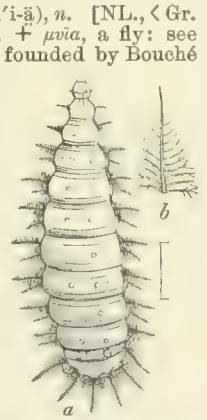
> Passeres have no ambiens; . . . birds having it are termed *homalogonatous* or "normally-kneed"; . . . those wanting it are called anomalogonatous.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 195.

Homalogyra (hom″ạ-lō-jī′rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, equal, + *γῦρος*, a ring, circle.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Homalogyridæ*.

Homalogyridæ (hom″ạ-lō-jir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homalogyra* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Homalogyra*. The animal has no tentacles; it has sessile eyes, and a very peculiar radula, the central tooth having a quadrangular base and triangular cusp, the lateral and marginal teeth being represented by a single oblong transverse plate; the shell is planorbiform; and the operculum is corneous and has a central nucleus. Only one small species, *Homalogyra nitidissima*, of the European seas, is known.

homaloidal (hom-ạ-loi′dạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, + *εἶδος*, form, + *-al.*] In *geom.*, similar to a plane; flat; having real points at all real distances, but none at imaginary distances. —**Homaloidal system**, a system of lines on a plane representing another surface; also, a system of surfaces such that every three cut in a single point.

Homalomyia (hom″ạ-lō-mī′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, equal, + *μυῖα*, a fly: see *Musca.*] A genus of flies founded by Bouché in 1834, distinguished from *Anthomyia* by the narrower cheeks, more rounded head, and less hairy abdomen. The larvæ are found in moist decaying matter, both animal and vegetable; they breathe by lateral branchiæ. Numerous cases are on record of the voiding of these larvæ from the intestines of human beings, but in such cases they have probably entered the body in over-ripe fruit or vegetables.



a, larva of *Homalomyia* (line shows natural size); *b*, spiny hair, magnified.

Homaloptera (hom-ạ-lop′-tẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **homalopterus:* see *homalopterous.*] An order of insects, corresponding to the suborder *Pupipara* of *Diptera*. *Leach*, 1817.

homalopterous (hom-ạ-lop′tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. **homalopterus*, < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Pertaining to the *Homaloptera*.

homalosternal (hom″ạ-lō-stėr′nạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, + *στέρνον*, sternum.] Flat, as a breast-bone; having a keelless sternum; ratite, as a bird.

Homalosternii (hom″ạ-lō-stėr′ni-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, + *στέρνον*, sternum.] One of the primary divisions of recent birds, including all those in which the breast-bone is not keeled or carinate; the *Struthiones* or *Ratitæ:* opposed to *Tropidosternii*. [Little used.]

Homaridæ (hō-mar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homarus* + *-idæ.*] A family of macrurous crustaceans, containing the lobsters of the genera *Homarus* and *Nephrops*.

homarine (hom′ạ-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Homarus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Resembling a lobster, or having the characteristics of a lobster. *Huxley.*

II. *n.* A lobster.

> A marine Astacine or a true *Homarine*.
> *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 316.

Homarus (hom′ạ-rus), *n.* [NL., < OF. *homar*, mod. F. *homard*, Norm. *houmar*, < LG. *hummer* (> G. *hummer*) = Sw. Dan. *hummer*, OSw. *hommare* = Icel. *humarr*, lobster; cf. Gr. *κάμμαρος*, *καμμάρος*, > L. *cammarus*, *gammarus*, a kind of lobster.] A genus of long-tailed crustaceans or lobsters, belonging to the family *Homaridæ*. There are three species, *H. americanus*, *vulgaris*, and *capensis*, of North America, Europe, and Africa respectively. In spite of the large size and general appearance, the species of *Homarus* are related to the crawfish (*Astacus* and *Cambarus*), and are usually placed in *Astacidæ*, but differ in being marine. *Milne-Edwards.*

homatomic (hom-a-tom′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, in comp. together, + E. *atomic.*] Composed of atoms of the same kind.

homatropia (hom-a-trō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, in comp. together, + NL. *atropia.*] Same as *homatropine*.

homatropine (hō-mat′rō-pin), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, in comp. together, + E. *atropine.*] An alkaloid ($C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$) crystallizing in colorless prisms which are deliquescent, but difficultly soluble in water. It is derived from atropine, an alkaloid prepared from belladonna. Salts of homatropine are used to some extent in medicine.

Homaxonia (hom-ak-sō′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ἄξων*, an axle: see *ax*[2], *axis*[1], *axle.*] In *morphology*, organic forms all of whose axes are equal: correlated with *Protaxonia*.

homaxonial (hom-ak-sō′ni-ạl), *a.* [As *Homaxonia* + *-al.*] Having all the axes equal; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Homaxonia*.

> All questions of symmetry, for which Haeckel's nomenclature of *homaxonial*, homopolic, &c., is distinctly preferable.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 844.

homaxonic (hom-ak-son′ik), *a.* [As *Homaxonia* + *-ic.*] Same as *homaxonial*.

> A spherical (*homaxonic*) or cone-shaped (monaxonic) perforated shell of membranous consistence known as the central capsule, and probably homologous with the perforated shell of a Globigerina.
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 849.

hombre (om′br), *n.* Same as *omber*. [Rare.]

home (hōm), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *home, hoom, hom, ham,* < AS. *hām*, a home, dwelling, = OS. OFries. *hēm* = MD. *heym*, home, dwelling, D. only in comp. *heimelijk*, private, secret (= E. *homely*), = OHG. MHG. G. *heim* = Icel. *heimr*, an abode, village, *heima*, home, = Sw. *hem* = Dan. *hjem*, home, = Goth. *haims*, a village (the sense 'home' being approached in the deriv. adjectives *ana-haims*, present, 'at home,' and *afhaims*, absent, 'from home'), = Lith. *kemas* = Gr. *κώμη* (for **κώμη*?), a village (see *comic, comedy*), = Skt. *ksema*, abode, place of rest, security, for **skema*, < √ **ski, ksi*, dwell. The OTeut. sense of 'village' is preserved in many placenames in *-ham*, AS. *-hām*, G. *-heim*, etc., as *Birmingham, Cheltenham, Nottingham*, G. *Hochheim, Mannheim*, etc.; also in dim. *hamlet*[1], q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. A dwelling; the residence of a family or household; a seat of domestic life and interests; hence, one's abode; the house in which one has his fixed or usual residence, or which he regards as his definite dwelling-place.

> His great love, sharp as his spur, hath holp him
> To his *home* before us. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6.

> All blended into that glow of feeling which finds its centre and hope and joy in *Home*.
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Reveries of a Bachelor.

2. The place or region in which one lives; one's own locality or country.

> Now powers from *home*, and discontents at *home*,
> Meet in one line. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3.

> And the star-spangled banner, O long may it wave
> O'er the land of the free and the *home* of the brave!
> *Key*, Star-spangled Banner.

3. The place or region where some specified thing is most common, indigenous, or native; the seat or native habitat.

> Flandria, by plenty, made the *home* of war.
> *Prior*, Ode to the Queen.

> Her melancholy eyes divine,
> The *home* of woe without a tear.
> *Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

4. An institute or establishment designed to afford the comforts of domestic life to the homeless, sick, or destitute: as, a sailors' or soldiers' *home;* a *home* for the aged.—5. In games, the ultimate point to which a player runs, or to which effort is directed; the goal.

> The prison children . . . whooped and ran, and played at hide and seek, and made the iron bars of the inner gateway *Home*. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 7.

Specifically—(*a*) In *base-ball*, the space or base immediately in front of the batter: position. See *base ball.* (*b*) In *lacrosse*, the position of a player who stands just in front of his opponents' goal, and who tries to throw the ball through it; also, the player himself.—**At home.** (*a*) In or about one's own house or lodgings; at the abode of the household to which one belongs; hence, having a sense of freedom and familiarity, as in one's house.

> They may teach the young women to be . . . discreet, chaste, keepers *at home*, good, obedient to their own husbands. Tit. ii. 5.

> And though they carry nothing forth with them, yet in all their journey they lack nothing. For wheresoever they come, they be *At Home*.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

(*b*) In the position of being thoroughly familiar with a subject; conversant: as, to be *at home* in a science. (*c*) In one's own country.

> Travellers ne'er did lie,
> Though fools *at home* condemn them.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

(*d*) Prepared to receive social calls or visits: a conventional phrase. Hence, as a noun—(*e*) A time fixed for receiving callers; a reception.

> "Invitations!" cried Miss Gascoigne, ". . . and to the best houses in Avonsbridge, too. This is the result of your *At Home*." *Mrs. Craik*, Christian's Mistake, v.

Long home, the grave.

> Man goeth to his *long home*, and the mourners go about the streets. Eccl. xii. 5.

> They went all to their *long home*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 564.

To eat one out of house and home. See *eat.*—**To go home** by beggar's bush. See *beggar.*—**To make one's self at home**, to conduct one's self in another's house as unrestrainedly as if at home.

II. *a.* 1. Connected with one's home or place of abode, or with one's country; domestic: often opposed to *foreign*.

> Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign. *Bacon.*

> Last from her own *home*-circle of the poor
> They barr'd her. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. Close; to the point; effective; coming home to the subject or the thing: as, a *home* thrust in argument; a *home* blow in boxing.

> Do I resolve to grieve, and not to die?
> Happy had been the stroke thou gav'st, if *home*.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

> I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts. *Stillingfleet.*

3. In *sporting:* (*a*) Situated near or at the goal; final: as, the *home* stretch; the *home* base. (*b*) Reaching, or enabling a player to reach, home or the goal: as, a *home* run; a *home* hit.—**Home Department**, that branch of a government (specifically that of Great Britain) which supervises the administration of internal affairs. The head of this department in Great Britain is called the *Home Secretary*, and is charged with the supervision of the prisons and the police force, the administration of criminal justice, the inspection of factories, etc.—**Home farm.** See *farm*[1].—**Home field**, the land on which the farm-house or homestead is built and that immediately surrounding it, usually fenced off from the rest of the farm.

> It had the graveyard, originally Isaac Johnson's *home-field*, on one side. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, ix.

Home Office, in Great Britain, the governmental office in which the affairs of the Home Department are transacted. —**Home rule**, the political principle or program in accordance with which a city, province, state, or other component part of a country enjoys self-government in its internal affairs: in British politics specifically used with reference to the agitation in favor of self-government in Ireland (begun under this name about 1870) through the agency of a national parliament, and less prominently also in Scotland and Wales.—**Home-Rule Bill.** See *bill*[3].

home (hōm), *adv.* [< ME. *home, hoom, hom,* < AS. *hām*, adv., prop. the acc. used adverbially, as also in G. Dan. Sw., etc.: see *home, n.*] 1. To, toward, or at home, in any sense of that word.

> In discontent then *hame* she went,
> And aye the tear did blin' her e'e.
> *The Laird of Waristoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 320).

> Thanne the Sone bryngethe *hoom* with him alle his Kyn, and his Frendes, and alle the othere to his Hows, and makethe hem a gret Feste. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 309.

> Here she is allowed her virgin rites,
> Her maiden strewments, and the bringing *home*
> Of bell and burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

> Curses are like young chickens,
> And still come *home* to roost.
> *Bulwer*, Lady of Lyons, v. 2.

> An arrow is *home* when drawn to the pile.
> *M. and W. Thompson*, Archery, p. 53.

2. To the point; to the mark aimed at; so as to produce an intended effect; effectively; satisfactorily; closely: as, to strike *home;* to charge *home;* to speak *home*.

> In your letters you touch me *home*.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 30.

> With his prepared sword, he charges *home*
> My unprovided body. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

> Speak to me *home*, mince not the general tongue.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

> She speaks to the matter, and comes *home* to the point.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

> To put the affront the *homer*, [Prince Rupert] resolv'd that very day to march quite thorow the middle of the Quarters . . .
> *Prince Rupert's late beating up the Rebels' quarters at Postlip and Cheriton* (1643), p. 2.

[illegible] tax him [illegible]
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To bring home to. See *bring*.—**To come home, fall home,** follow home, set home, etc. See the verbs. **To pay home,** [illegible] press, or pay to the full; satisfy fully; [illegible]

[illegible] service, to exist me scathe for scathe, or as we say [illegible]
Elyot, [illegible]

All my services
You have *paid home*. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

To sheet home. [illegible] the sheets of a sail so that the clues will [illegible] as far as possible. **To tumble home.** See *tumble*.

home (hōm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *homed*, ppr. *homing*. [< *home*, *n.*, or *adv.*] **I.** *intrans.* To dwell; have [illegible]; also chiefly in the present participle, to go home instinctively, as a carrier-pigeon. See *homing*.

The arrangements [to use pigeons as message bearers in the yacht-races of September, 1885] were hasty, and the material *homed* at several centers, some of them miles away from the center of use. *The Century*, XXXII. 863.

II. *trans.* To bring, carry, or send home: as, the *homing* of the harvest; to *home* a carrier-pigeon.

home-born (hōm'bôrn), *a.* **1.** Belonging to the place or country by birth; native; not foreign.

One law shall be to him that is *homeborn* and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you. Ex. xii. 49.

2. Originating at home; pertaining to one's home; domestic.

Arm
These creatures from *home-born* intrinsic harm.
Donne.

Intimate delights,
Fire-side enjoyments, *homeborn* happiness.
Cowper, Task, iv. 140.

home-bound (hōm'bound), *a.* Same as *homeward-bound*.

For thought is tired of wandering o'er the world,
And *home-bound* Fancy runs her bark ashore.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 5.

home-bred (hōm'bred), *a.* **1.** Bred or brought up at home; hence, uncultivated; artless; rude.

Only to me two *home-bred* youths belong. *Dryden*.

2. Of native or innate growth; domestic; natural; inborn.

But if of daunger, which hereby doth dwell,
And *homebredd* evil ye desire to heare,
Of a straunge man I can you tidings tell.
Spenser, F. Q. I. i. 31.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other competitors, *home-bred* lusts or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to him. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

Envie shall sink to hell, craft and malice be confounded, whether it be *homebred* mischief or outlandish cunning.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

home-brew (hōm'brö), *n.* Beer that is brewed at home or for home consumption. [Rare.]

Immense bumpers or vats of admittedly real Russian *home-brew* which are being now consumed in every civilised country. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 240.

home-brewed (hōm'bröd), *a.* Brewed at home or for home consumption: as, *home-brewed* ale.

The sparkling beverage *home-brewed* from malt of my own making. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

homecome (hōm'kum), *n.* [< ME. *homecome*, *homcome*, *hamcame*, < AS. *hāmcyme* (= Icel. *heimkoma*, *-kvāma*; cf. G. *heimkunft* = Dan. *hjemkomst* = Sw. *hemkomst*), < *hām*, home, + *cyme*, coming: see *come*, *n.*] A coming home; arrival at home. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Feire floures schal we finde of foulen song here,
& thurth cumfort may cacche swiche happ mai falle,
To haue the better hele at zoure *hom-kome*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 807.

home-coming (hōm'kum"ing), *n.* [< ME. *homcomynge*; < *home* + *coming*.] Return home or homeward.

And zee schulle undirstonde, zif it lyke zou, that at myn *Hom comynge* I cam to Rome.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 314.

Prepare
A pathway meet for her *home-coming* soon.
Lowell, Bon Voyage!

home-felt (hōm'felt), *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private: as, *home-felt* joys.

But such a sacred and *home-felt* delight,
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton*, Comus, l. 262.

Happy next him who to these shades retires,
Whom Nature charms, and whom the Muse inspires,
Whom humbler joys of *home-felt* quiet please.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 239.

home-keeping (hōm'kē"ping), *a.* Staying at home.

Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

homeless (hōm'les), *a.* [ME. **homles* (not found), < AS. *hāmlēas* (= Dan. *hjemlös*), homeless, < *hām*, home, + *-lēas*, -less.] Destitute of a home.

Was the merchant charged to bring
The [illegible] finds a nest?
Cowper, The Bird's Nest.

homelike (hōm'līk), *a.* Having the qualities that constitute a home; suggesting or resembling a home; familiar.

Here the aspect was friendly, livable, almost *homelike*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 567.

homelikeness (hōm'līk-nes), *n.* The character of being home-like.

A deliberate [illegible] considerateness, a *homelikeness* of character and tact not.
Congregationalist, March 3, 1887.

homelily (hōm'li-li), *adv.* [< *homely* + *-ly*[2].] In a homely manner; rudely; inelegantly.

homeliness (hōm'li-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being homely, in any sense of that word.

There's the rich beauty
Which this poor *homeliness* is not endowed with;
There's difference enough.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii.

The force of his argument is not at all injured by the *homeliness* of his illustrations.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 109.

The prospect was not rich, but it had a frank *homeliness* which touched the young man's fancy.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 458.

The intense realism, the admirable *homeliness* and truth of his [Hogarth's] pictures of English life, . . . raised them far above the level of the mere grotesque.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

2†. Household management.

Grisildis thurgh hir wit
Coude al the feet [feat] of wyfly *homlinesse*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 373.

3†. Familiarity; intimacy.

Overgret *homlinesse* engendreth dispreising.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

homeling† (hōm'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *home* + *ling*[1]. Cf. *comeling*.] **I.** *n.* A person or thing belonging to a home or to a country.

So that within a whyle they began to molest the *homelings* (for so I find the word indigena to be Englished in an old book that I have, wherein advena is translated also a comeling). *Holinshed*.

A word treated as a *homeling*. *Abp. Trench*.

II. *a.* Native.

Under these lyeth a little strond or shore, the *homeling* inhabitants call it Achileos-dromon.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 200.

homely (hōm'li), *a.* [< ME. *homly*, *hoomly*, *hamely*, domestic, familiar, plain (= OFries. *hēmelik* = D. *heimelijk*, secret, private, = OHG. *heimilih*, MHG. *heimelich*, G. *heimlich*, secret, = Icel. *heimligr*, worldly, = Sw. *hemlig* = Dan. *hemmelig*, private, secret); < *home* + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Of or belonging to home or the household; domestic.

In this world nys worse pestilence
Than *hoomly* foo, al day in thy presence.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 550.

"God speed," quoth he, "thou famous flower,
Fair mistress of this *homely* bower."
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 208).

2†. Familiar; intimate.

The enemies of a man are they that are *homely* with him. *Wyclif*, Mat. x. 36.

For Protheus, that cowde hym chaunge
In euery shape, *homely* and straunge,
Cowde nevere sich gile ne tresoune.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6323.

With all these men I was right *homely*, and communed with them long time and oft.
Foxe, Martyrs, Wm. Thorpe.

3. Of domestic character or quality; hence, simple; plain; rude; coarse; not fine or elegant: as, a *homely* garment; a *homely* house; *homely* fare.

Than had I with yow *homly* suffisaunce,
I am a man of litel sustinaunce.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 135.

Homely playe it is, and a madde pastime, where men by the course of the game go together by the eares, and many times murdre one an other.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 218.

A diction at once so rich and so *homely* as his [Emerson's] I know not where to match in these days of writing by the page; it is like homespun cloth-of-gold.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 377.

4. Plain; without particular beauty of features, form, or color: as, a *homely* face.

Of Dutch and French some few are comely,
The French are light, the Dutch are *homely*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.

It is for *homely* features to keep home;
They had their name thence.
Milton, Comus, l. 748.

It is observed by some, that there is none so *homely* but loves a looking glass. *South*, Sermons.

homely† (hōm'li), *adv.* [< ME. *homely*, *homly*, *hoomly*, etc.; < *homely*, *a.*] Familiarly; plainly; rudely; simply; coarsely.

He rode but *hoomly* in a medled coote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 328.

Herkne opon Hyldegare hou *homliche* he telleth
How her sustenaunce is synne; & syker, as y trowe,
Weren her confessiones.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 703.

Take the spices and drynk the wyne
As *homely* as I did of thyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48 f. [illegible]. (*Halliwell*.)

A man well stricken in age, with a black sun-burned face, a long beard, and a cloak cast *homely* about his shoulders.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Prol., p. 26.

It is a bashful child, *homely* brought up,
In a rude hostelry. *B. Jonson*, New Inn.

home-made (hōm'mād), *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture.

Madam in her high-laced ruff,
Goody in her *home-made* stuff.
Whittier, To my Old Schoolmaster.

When he [Milton] makes our English search her coffers round, it is not for any *home-made* ornaments.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.

homeoid, homœoid (hō'mē-oid), *n.* [< Gr. ὁμοιος, like, similar (see *homœo-* and *homo-*), + εἶδος, form.] In *math.*, an infinitely thin shell bounded by two similar surfaces similarly orientated. *Thomson and Tait.*—**Thick homeoid,** a thick shell bounded by two similar surfaces similarly orientated.

homeoidal (hō-mē-oi'dal), *a.* [< *homeoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a homeoid.

The bulk of a homœoid is the excess of the bulk of the part where the thickness is positive above that where the thickness is negative. The bulk of a *homœoidal* couple is essentially zero.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 494 g, foot-note.

Homeomeri, homeomeric, homeomorphic, etc. See *Homœomeri*, etc.

homeopath, homœopath (hō'mē-ō-path), *n.* [= F. *homœopathe* = Sp. *homeópata*; as *homeopathy*, without the termination.] Same as *homœopathist*.

homeopathic, homœopathic (hō"mē-ō-path'-ik), *a.* [= F. *homœopathique* = Sp. *homeopático* = Pg. *homœopathico* = It. *omeopatico*, < NL. *homœopathicus*, < *homœopathia*, homeopathy: see *homeopathy*.] Relating or pertaining to homeopathy; according to the principles of homeopathy: as, *homeopathic* remedies; *homeopathic* treatment.

homeopathical, homœopathical (hō"mē-ō-path'i-kal), *a.* [< *homeopathic* + *-al*.] Same as *homœopathic*.

homeopathically, homœopathically (hō"mē-ō-path'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a homeopathic manner; by means of homeopathy.

homeopathist, homœopathist (hō-mē-op'a-thist), *n.* [< *homeopathy* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in or practises homeopathy; one who believes in the homeopathic treatment of diseases. Also *homeopath*.

homeopathy, homœopathy (hō-mē-op'a-thi), *n.* [= F. *homœopathie* = Sp. *homeopatía* = Pg. *homœopathia* = It. *omeopatia*, < NL. *homœopathia* (taken in sense defined), < Gr. *ὁμοιοπάθεια*, liability to like affections, sympathy, likeness in condition, < *ὁμοιοπαθής*, having like feelings or affections, sympathetic, < *ὁμοιος*, like, similar, + *πάθος*, feeling, suffering: see *pathos*.] The medical treatment of diseased conditions of the body by the administration of drugs which are capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms closely similar to those of the morbid condition treated. This system of medicine was founded by Dr. C. F. S. Hahnemann (1755–1843) at Leipsic. The fundamental doctrine of homeopathy is expressed in the Latin adage "Similia similibus curantur" (likes are cured by likes). In practice homeopathy is associated with the system of administering drugs in very small, often infinitesimal, doses.

homeoplastic, homœoplastic (hō"mē-ō-plas'-tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *πλαστός*, formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *pathol.*, resembling the tissue from or in which the thing to which the term is applied is formed: as, a *homeoplastic* tumor.

homer[1] (hō'mėr), *n.* [< *home* + *-er*[1].] A pigeon trained to fly home from a distance; a homing pigeon.

Again, comparing this *homer's* skull with that of a common pigeon of the same size, we found at least one fourth more brain-room in the *homer*, and the excess located more especially in the lower back portion.
The Century, XXXII. 370.

homer[2] (hō'mėr), *n.* [< Icel. *hāmeri*, Norw. *haamerr*, a kind of shark, lit. 'shark-mare,' < Icel. *hár*, Norw. *haa*, a shark (> E. *hoe*[2]), + Icel. *merr*, mod. *meri*, Norw. *merr* = E. *mare*[1].] The basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*.

homer[3] (hō′mėr), *n.* [< Heb. *khōmer*, a homer, also a mound, < *khāmar*, undulate, surge up, swell up.] A Hebrew measure, containing 75 gallons and 5 pints wine-measure. As a dry measure it was equivalent to 10 ephahs, or 11⅓ bushels. Also written *chomer* and *gomer*.

An *homer* of barley-seed shall be valued at fifty shekels of silver. Lev. xxvii. 16.

Homerian (hō-mē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Homer* (see *Homeric*) + *-ian*.] Same as *Homeric*. [Rare.]

His [Homer's] figure was one of the stock types on Smyrnæan coins, one class of which was called *Homerian*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 187.

Homeric (hō-mer′ik), *a.* [< L. *Homericus*, < Gr. Ὁμηρικός, relating to Homer, < Ὅμηρος, L. *Homērus*, Homer. The name first occurs (disregarding a doubtful fragment of Hesiod) in a fragment of the poet Xenophanes (6th century B. C.). According to the life of Homer falsely attributed to Herodotus, ὅμηρος in the Cumæan dialect meant 'blind,' whence some explain the tradition of Homer's blindness. The name has been otherwise explained, e. g. as an eponym of the *Homeridæ* (Gr. Ὁμηρίδαι), a gild of poets in Chios, or, generally, the rhapsodists who recited the poems ascribed to Homer; but the meaning of the name and the very existence of the poet as a distinct person remain doubtful.] Pertaining to Homer, the great epic poet of ancient Greece, or to the poetry that bears his name, and specifically to the Iliad and the Odyssey; resembling Homer's verse, or having some characteristic of his works.

Homerical (hō-mer′i-kal), *a.* [< *Homeric* + *-al*.] Same as *Homeric*.

It has been objected by some who wish to be numbered among the sons of learning that Pope's version of Homer is not *Homerical*. *Johnson*, Pope.

Homerid (hō′mē-rid), *n.* One of the Homeridæ.

Homeridæ (hō-mer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Ὁμηρίδαι, pl., appar. (see *Homeric*) < Ὅμηρος, Homer, + *-ίδαι*, sing. *-ίδης*, a patronymic suffix.] A hereditary school of rhapsodists which flourished at an early date on the island of Chios, the members of which were regarded as descendants of Homer; hence, in general, rhapsodists who recited the Homeric poems throughout Greece.

Homeridian (hō-mē-rid′i-an), *a.* [< *Homerid* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Homerids or Homeridæ.

The *Homeridian* Hymns.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 315.

Homerology (hō-mē-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. Ὅμηρος, Homer, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of Homer, and of whatever relates to him; the whole body of knowledge concerning Homer, his poems, and his times. *W. E. Gladstone.*

Homeromastix (hō-mē-rō-mas′tiks), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ὁμηρομάστιξ, scourge of Homer, < Ὅμηρος, Homer, + μάστιξ, a scourge.] Scourge of Homer: an appellation of the ancient grammarian Zoïlus, from his severe criticisms of the Homeric poems.

If there were another Homer, there would be another *Homeromastix*. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LI. 67.

home-ruler (hōm′rö′lėr), *n.* A person who advocates the political doctrine of home rule; specifically, in *British politics*, one who favors home rule for Ireland. See *home rule*, under *home*, *a.*

homesick (hōm′sik), *a.* Ill or depressed from being absent from home; affected with homesickness.

The *home-sick* dreamer's brow is nightly fanned
By breezes whispering of his native land.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, vi.

Homesick as death! was ever pang like this? . . .
Too old to let my watery grief appear
And what so bitter as a swallowed tear!
O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

homesickness (hōm′sik″nes), *n.* A depressed state of mind in persons away from home; nostalgia. It is characterized by an intense longing for home and the society of absent friends; it may also involve profound interference with nutrition, and give rise to further mental disturbance marked by delirium, incoherence, hallucination, or suicidal attempts. Generally the word signifies only a temporary or occasional depression of spirits from a longing for the renewal of former associations, actual or severe illness from this cause being rare.

Home-sickness is a wasting pang;
This feel I hourly more and more;
There's healing only in thy wings,
Thou breeze that play'st on Albion's shore!
Coleridge, Home-sick.

homesocken (hōm′sok-n), *n.* Same as *hamesucken*.

home-speaking† (hōm′spē king), *n.* Forcible and efficacious speaking.

Our Saviour, who had all gifts in him, was Lord to expresse his indoctrinating power in what sort him best seem'd: sometimes by a milde and familiar converse, sometimes with plaine and impartiall *home-speaking*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

homespun (hōm′spun), *a.* and *n.* [< *home* + *spun*, pp. of *spin*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture.

The cloth was homespun, but for colour and make
It might befit an earl or queen.
Rose Hawe's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 344).

Those youths in *homespun* suits and ribboned queues,
Whose hearts are beating in the high-backed pews.
O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

Hence—2. Of domestic origin; plain; familiar; commonplace.

These travellers
Shall find, before we have done, a *home-spun* wit,
A plain French understanding, may cope with 'em.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

We say, in our *homespun* English proverb, He killed two birds with one stone. *Dryden.*

Mr. Potter seemed to carry about with him a certain *homespun* certificate of authority which made it natural for lesser men to accept his conclusions.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 278.

II. *n.* 1. Cloth made at home; home-made clothing.

The dress of the girl was a well-worn but neat-checked *homespun*, and at the throat was a bit of faded ribbon.
The Century, XXXVI. 896.

2. A coarse and loosely woven woolen material, made in imitation of actual home-made cloth.—3. A coarse, unpolished, or rustic person. [Rare.]

What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

homestall (hōm′stâl), *n.* [< *home* + *stall*.] 1. A homestead; a dwelling-place. [Rare or local.]

And thou [Omai] hast found again
Thy cocoas and bananas, palms and yams,
And *homestall* thatch'd with leaves.
Cowper, Task, i. 640.

2. One of the small inclosures for rearing young cattle usually placed near the center of an ancient English village community.

homestead (hōm′sted), *n.* [= D. *heemstede* = Dan. *hjemsted*; as *home* + *stead*.] 1. A family's dwelling-place, with the inclosure or ground immediately contiguous; an abode; a home.

The abuse of war, . . .
The smouldering *homestead*, and the household flower
Torn from the lintel. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

We cross the prairie as of old
The pilgrim crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The *homestead* of the free!
Whittier, Kansas Emigrants.

When you think of the old *homestead*, if you ever do, your thoughts go straight to the wide chimney and its burning logs. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 3.

2. In *law*, real property owned by the head of a family and occupied by the family as a home.

The laws of the United States give to every citizen who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the right to a *homestead* of 160 acres, to be selected at will from any of the surveyed and otherwise unappropriated public lands, without cost, except entry fees. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 122.

3. Native seat; station or place of residence. [Rare.]

We can trace them back to a *homestead* on the rivers Volga and Ural. *W. Tooke.*

Homestead Act, a United States statute of 1862 (12 Stat., 392, U. S. Rev. St., § 2289 et seq.), by which a citizen, or an alien who has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, may obtain a patent for not more than 160 acres of the unappropriated public land, and, by complying with certain requirements, may after five years acquire title to it by patent.—**Homestead law.** (*a*) In the United States, a constitutional or statutory provision of a State exempting from seizure or forced sale for debt a limited amount of real estate owned and occupied by a family as a homestead. Provisions of this nature exist in nearly all the States, varying widely in their terms and limitations. (*b*) Same as *Homestead Act*.

homestead (hōm′sted), *v. t.* [< *homestead*, *n.*] To acquire as one's established homestead or residence. [Western U. S.]

An Indian who had been married Indian fashion, . . . but who had *homesteaded* a farm, thought it best to be married in a more civilized way.
American Missionary, Nov., 1879, p. 343.

The new farmers are settling into Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, where [they] can be *homesteaded* or preempted. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 5.

homesteader (hōm′sted-ėr), *n.* One who settles upon the public land, or acquires a residence under the Homestead Act. [Western U. S.]

The *homesteaders* . . . are the pioneers of slender means, taking advantage of the homestead law which gives a man or woman [or] the head of a family a home upon the public domain at the simple price of occupying and cultivating it for a term of years; and meanwhile it cannot be taken from him for any outstanding debts.
H. King, The Century, XIX. 136.

homeward (hōm′wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *homward*, *hamwarde*, AS. *hāmweard*, homeward, < *hām*, home, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*.] Toward home; toward one's habitation; toward one's native country. Also *homewards*.

And also we passyd by the gate of the Temple of the holy Sepulcre, and in ower wey *homward* we cam to the Chirche that the Jacobyns hold.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 33.

homeward (hōm′wärd), *a.* [< *homeward*, *adv.*] Being in the direction of home: as, a *homeward* journey.

homeward-bound (hōm′wärd-bound), *a.* Bound or destined for home: said especially of vessels returning from a foreign country, or of persons returning home by sea.—**Homeward-bound pennant**, a long pennant reaching from the royalmast-head to the water, set by a man-of-war on starting for home after a cruise.

homewardly (hōm′wärd-li), *adv.* [< *homeward* + *-ly*[2].] Homeward. [Rare.]

It was eve
When *homewardly* I went. *Southey*, Hannah.

homewards (hōm′wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. **homwardes*, *hamwardes*, < AS. *hāmweardes*, homewards, < *hāmweard*, homeward, + *-es*, adverbial gen. suffix.] Same as *homeward*.

Come, you look paler and paler; pray you, draw *homewards*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

homewort (hōm′wėrt), *n.* The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

homey, *a.* See *homy*.

homicidal (hom′i-sī-dal), *a.* [< LL. *homicidalis*, also *homocidalis*, < L. *homicida*, a homicide, LL. *homicidium*, homicide: see *homicide*[1], *homicide*[2].] Characterized by homicide; leading to, resulting in, or tending toward homicide; murderous; bloody: as, a *homicidal* act; *homicidal* mania.

The troop, forth issuing from the dark recess,
With *homicidal* rage the king oppress.
Pope, Odyssey, iv.

homicidally (hom′i-sī-dal-i), *adv.* In a homicidal manner; with homicidal intent.

A severe wound in the throat, which was *homicidally* inflicted. *A. S. Taylor*, Med. Jour., p. 213.

homicide[1] (hom′i-sīd), *n.* [< ME. *homicide*, < OF. *homicide*, F. *homicide* = Pr. *homecida*, *omicida* = Sp. Pg. *homicida* = It. *omicida*, < L. *homicida*, a manslayer, homicide, murderer, < *homo*, man, + *cædere* (perf. *cīdi*), kill, slay, + *-a*, suffix of agent. Cf. *homicide*[2]. The two words, alike in F. and E., differ in other tongues and in the orig. L. in termination. So all similar words, *fratricide*, *parricide*, *suicide*, etc.] A person who kills another; a manslayer.

He that hateth his brother is an *homicide*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

For what is he they follow? truly, gentlemen,
A bloody tyrant and a *homicide*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

homicide[2] (hom′i-sīd), *n.* [< ME. *homicide*, *homicidie*, *homicidy*, < OF. *homicide*, F. *homicide* = Pr. *homicidi*, *omicidi* = Sp. Pg. *homicidio* = It. *omicidio*, < LL. *homicīdium*, manslaughter, homicide, murder, < *homo*, man (see *Homo*), + *cædere* (*cīd-*), kill, slay, + *-ium*, neut. suffix. See *homicide*[1].] The killing of a human being by a human being. *Homicide* in its largest sense is generic, embracing every mode by which the life of one man is taken by the act of another. *Shaw*, C. J. It includes suicide and also death caused by culpable neglect. In law homicide is usually classed as *justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious homicide*, when it proceeds from necessity, as where the proper officer inflicts capital punishment, where an officer of justice kills an offender who assaults or resists him and who cannot otherwise be captured, or where persons are killed in the dispersion of rebellious or riotous assemblies, or for the prevention of some atrocious crime; *excusable*, when it happens from misadventure, as where a man in doing a lawful act, without any intention of hurt, kills another by accident, or in self-defense, or in defense of wife, children, parent, servant, etc.; also called *homicide by misadventure*); *felonious*, when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act, or in a sudden passion, or by culpable neglect. *Felonious homicide* comprehends murder and manslaughter. In Scots law manslaughter is called *culpable homicide*.

Then shedd'st thou first of all, thereto, *Homicide*,
Cowardly treason, cursed Paricide,
Vn-kinde Rebellion, euer shall remain
Thy house-hold Guests.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

homicidy†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *homicide*[2]. *Chaucer.*

homiculture (hom′i-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *homo*, man, + *cultura*, culture.] The physical improvement of the human race by means analogous to those used in improving the breed of the lower animals. [Rare.]

Indirectly, then, marriages are frequently made on bases which, if not those that the laws of *Homiculture* would lay down, are at least not diametrically opposed to them.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 391.

homiform† (hom'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *homo*, man, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *homuniform*. *Cudworth.*

homilete (hom'i-lēt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμιλητής*, a companion, scholar, hearer, < *ὁμιλεῖν*, be in company, consort, converse: see *homiletic*. The E. sense is taken from *homiletic*, after the analogy of *exegete, exegetic*.] One who composes or delivers homilies or sermons; one versed in the art of preaching. [Rare.]

The pulpit wants above all else enthusiastic *homiletes*.
Presbyterian Quarterly, January, 1875, p. 120.

homiletic (hom-i-let'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμιλητικός*, of conversation, affable, conversable, < *ὁμιλεῖν*, be in company, consort or converse, < *ὁμιλος*, an assembly, throng: see *homily*.] **1†.** Same as *homiletical*, 1.—**2.** In the style or of the nature of a homily or a sermon; hortatory; expository.

This [the Ormulum] is a metrical paraphrase of a part of the New Testament, in a *homiletic* form, and it probably belongs to the early part of the thirteenth century.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., v.

The ecclesiastical literature is all historical, *homiletic*, or devotional. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 453.

3. Of or pertaining to sermons or to homileties; pertaining to preaching or the art of preaching. —**Homiletic theology.** Same as *homiletics*.

homiletical (hom-i-let'i-kal), *a.* [< *homiletic* + *-al*.] **1†.** Pertaining to familiar intercourse; conversable; companionable.

His virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical*, not those lazy sullen ones of the cloister.
Bp. Atterbury, Character of Luther.

2. Same as *homiletic*, 2.

The Sermon of Pentecost is made the basis of further *homiletical* hints. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 740.

homiletics (hom-i-let'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *homiletic*: see *-ics*. Cf. Gr. *ὁμιλητική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the art of conversation.] The art of preaching; that branch of practical theology which treats of the composition and delivery of sermons and other religious discourses.

homiliarium (hom'i-li-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *homiliaria* (-ä). [ML., also *homiliarius* (sc. *liber*) and *homiliare*, < *homilia*, a homily: see *homily*.] A homiliary for the use of pastors.

homiliary (hom'i-li-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *homiliaries* (-riz). [< ML. *homiliarium, homiliarius*: see *homiliarium*.] A book containing a collection of homilies or sermons to be read on Sundays and other days.

homilist (hom'i-list), *n.* [< *homily* + *-ist*.] One who composes homilies; one who exhorts.

Novelists have enforced moral lessons more powerful than a wilderness of *homilists*.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 64.

homilistical† (hom-i-lis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *homilist* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a homilist.

These were the grand Divines in all Times and Places, not superficially armed with light armour, onely for the preaching or *Homilisticall* flourishes of a Pulpit, but with the . . . armour of veterane and valiant souldiers.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 621.

homilite (hom'i-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὁμιλεῖν*, be together (see *homily*), + *-ite*2.] A borosilicate of iron and calcium, occurring in black or brownish-black monoclinic crystals near Brevig, Norway. It is closely allied to datolite in form and composition.

homily (hom'i-li), *n.*; pl. *homilies* (-liz). [< OF. *homelie*, F. *homélie* = Pr. *omelia* = Sp. *homilía* = Pg. *homilia* = It. *omelia*, < ML. *homilia*, a homily, sermon, < Gr. *ὁμιλία*, intercourse, instruction, a lecture, eccles. a homily, sermon, < *ὅμιλος*, an assembly, < *ὁμός*, same, like, *ὁμοῦ*, together, + *ἴλη, εἴλη*, a company, < *εἴλειν*, press or crowd together.] **1.** In early Christian use, a colloquial and familiar discourse in exposition of Scripture; in modern use, an expository sermon, or one which interprets and applies a particular passage of Scripture rather than elucidates a particular doctrine or theme.

Homilies . . . were a third kind of readings usual in former times, a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 29.

The *homily* differs from the *sermon*, or discourse, because the *homily* does not, like the oration or discourse, set forth and illustrate a single theme. It sacrifices artistic unity and simply follows the order of subjects in the passage of Scripture to be explained. On the other hand, a *homily* is distinct from mere exegesis or exposition, because the latter is addressed to the understanding, while the *homily* is meant to affect the heart also, and to persuade those who hear to apply the lessons of Scripture for the reformation of their lives. *Cath. Dict.*

2. Any expository or hortatory discourse.

Unspoken *homilies* of peace
Her daily life is preaching.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

Book of homilies. (*a*) A collection of religious discourses; a homiliarium. Specifically —(*b*) [*cap.*] In the *Ch. of Eng.*, one of the two series of discourses called "The First" and "The Second Book of Homilies," the former of which appeared in 1547 and the latter in 1563, appointed to be read in the churches when the sermon was omitted. =**Syn.** *Exhortation*, etc. See *sermon*.

homine replegiando (hom'i-nē rē-plē-ji-an'dō). [Abbr. of ML. *de homine replegiando*, (a writ) of replevying a man: *de*, of; *replegiando*, abl. ger. of *replegiare*, replevy; L. *homine*, abl. of *homo*, man: see *Homo*.] A common-law writ, superseded in England by the writ of habeas corpus, but revived by statute in some of the United States, in the interest of liberty, to replevy a human being out of the custody of any private person, as chattels distrained may be replevied, on giving security. Also called *de homine replegiando*.

homing (hō'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *home*, *v.*] The act of going home.

The much discussed question of the *homing* of the pigeon, or, as the French call it, orientation, does not seem difficult to meet to one who has had much to do with the birds. *The Century*, XXXII. 375.

homing (hō'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *home*, *v.*] Coming home; characterized by an instinctive tendency to return home on being released from restraint: applied to the lower animals, especially to birds, such as carrier-pigeons, that have the faculty of returning from great distances to the place where they were reared, whence their usefulness in conveying written messages.

It is scarcely possible to regard such an instance of what has been called the "*homing* instinct" as a purely physiological, reflex act, nor to consider the crab a mere automaton. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I., Int., p. xxxv.

Cattle have extraordinary *homing* power; so have horses.
Nature, XXX. 267.

hominid (hom'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Hominidæ*; a man.

Hominidæ (hō-min'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *-idæ*.] A family of mammals, represented by the single genus *Homo*, man, of the suborder *Anthropoidea* and order *Primates*; mankind. It is characterized by the complete withdrawal of the fore limbs from the office of locomotion, and consequently the habitually erect attitude except in infancy; the perfection of the hand as a prehensile organ, and the specialization of the foot as a locomotory organ; the regular curvature of the line of the teeth, which are of the same length and in uninterrupted series, without diastemata; the nakedness of most of the body; and the large facial angle. These are the principal zoological characters by which the *Hominidæ* are distinguished from the *Simiidæ* or anthropoid apes. Physiologically, mankind is peculiar chiefly in the capacity of civilization, or ability to create progressive institutions (including the formation and use of speech). Psychologically, man is separated by a very wide interval from the nearest *Simiidæ*. The family is the same as *Anthropidæ*; it is conterminous with its single genus, *Homo*, with the order *Bimana*, and with the subclass *Archencephala*.

hominiform (hō-min'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of the family *Hominidæ* or genus *Homo*; anthropoid, in a strict sense; manlike; human.

hominine (hom'i-nin), *a.* [< L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to the genus *Homo*, or man; manlike; hominiform. [Rare.]

The most distinctively simian, and consequently least *hominine*, characteristic. *The American*, V. 267.

hominisection (hom'i-ni-sek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *sectio*(*n-*), a cutting: see *section*.] Dissection of man; human anatomy; anthropotomy. [Rare.]

If the author is correct in identifying the muscle . . . with the myon of that name in *hominisection*.
Coues, The Auk, V. 105.

hominivorous (hom-i-niv'ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Man-eating; anthropophagous.

There are man-eaters among the hyænas, and these *hominivorous* animals are greatly dreaded.
J. G. Wood, Illustrated Nat. Hist., p. 224.

hominy (hom'i-ni), *n.* [Formerly also written *homony, hommony, hominey*; < Amer. Ind. *auhuminea*, parched corn (Webster's Dict.).] Maize hulled and ground or broken more or less coarsely and prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

The English beat [the corn] in a morter, and sift the flower out of it. The remainder they call *hominey*.
Quoted in *Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc.*, IV. 187.

He was so ignorant of grain that our entertainer . . . made him own that a dish of *hominy* was the best rice-pudding he had ever tasted.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, J. Melford to Sir [W. Phillips, June 10.

Succotash and *homony*
Were smoking on the board.
O. W. Holmes, Centennial Song

homish (hō'mish), *a.* [< *home* + *-ish*1.] Pertaining to home; resembling or suggesting home; homelike. [Colloq.]

The complexion of Anna's sentiments looked rather *homeish*. *Ticknor*, Prescott, p. 108.

The very look of it is *homeish*.
The Advance, Dec. 2, 1886.

homlinessh†, homlyh†. Middle English forms of *homelinesse, homely*.

hommet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *hum*1. *Chaucer.*

hommock, *n.* Same as *hummock*.

hommony† (hom'ọ-ni), *n.* An obsolete form of *hominy*.

Homo (hō'mō), *n.* [< L. *homo* (*homin-*), acc. *hominem*, OL. *hemo* (acc. *hemōnem, homōnem*, pl. *homōnes*), man, a human being, a person, body, fellow, = AS. *guma* (*guman-*), a man, E. *goom*2, q. v.; usually connected with L. *humus*, earth, the ground, Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, *χθών*, the earth, the ground: see *humus, human, humble*3, etc., and *chameleon, chthonic, autochthon*, etc.] The typical and single genus of *Hominidæ*; mankind; the human race. It was formally instituted by Linnæus in his "Systema Naturæ" in 1758, with *H. sapiens*, man, as its type and leading species; but it also then included the chimpanzee, *H. troglodytes*. Naturalists now restrict it to *H. sapiens*, it being generally conceded that mankind constitutes one zoological genus having one species with several geographical races or varieties.

homo-. [NL., etc., *homo-*, < Gr. *ὁμο-ς*, one and the same, common, joint, akin to *ἁμα*, together, = E. *same*, q. v.] An element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'the same': opposed to *hetero-*.

homobaric (hō-mọ-bar'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βάρος*, weight.] Of uniform weight or gravity.

Homoblasteæ (hō-mọ-blas'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ, + *-eæ*.] A division of monocotyledonous plants, proposed by A. de Jussieu, characterized by having the radicle facing the hilum. It embraces orders with the ovary free, as the *Juncæ* (*Juncaceæ*), *Pontederiaceæ, Liliaceæ, Melanthaceæ*, etc., and orders with the ovary adherent, as the *Dioscoreæ* (*Dioscoriaceæ*), *Iridæ* (*Iridaceæ*), *Amaryllideæ* (*Amaryllidaceæ*), *Bromeliaceæ, Musaceæ*, etc.

homoblastic (hō-mọ-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] Having the same germinal origin; derived from like cells: opposed to *heteroblastic*.

This new cartilage is either *homoblastic* or heteroblastic.
Dr. H. Gadow, Nature, XXXIX. 150.

Homobranchia (hō-mọ-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In Latreille's classification, an order or higher series of crustaceans, containing the decapods: contrasted with *Heterobranchia*.

homocarpous (hō-mọ-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having all the fruits of one kind.

homocategoric (hō-mọ-kat-ẹ-gor'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *κατηγορία*, category.] Belonging to the same category.

We may next consider whether two organisms compared are of the same category of individuality—are *homocategoric*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 845.

homocentric (hō-mọ-sen'trik), *a.* [< *homo-* + Gr. *κέντρον*, center.] Concentric.

homocerc (hō'mọ-sėrk), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *κέρκος*, the tail.] **I.** *a.* Same as *homocercal*.

II. *n.* A homocercal fish.

homocercal (hō-mọ-sėr'kal), *a.* [< *homocerc* + *-al*.] In *ichth.*, having the caudal fin symmetrical as to its upper and under halves: opposed to *heterocercal*. See *heterocercal, diphycercal, hypural*.

Homocercal Tail of Striped-bass.

The inferior finrays are now disposed in such a manner as to give the tail an appearance of symmetry with respect to the axis of the body, and such fishes have been called *homocercal*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 21.

homocercy (hō'mọ-sėr-si), *n.* [< *homocerc* + *-y*.] The state or character of being homocercal; equality or symmetry in the tail or caudal fin of a fish.

Homochelæ (hō-mō-kē′lē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χηλή*, claw.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of crabs having the claws of equal size in both sexes: contrasted with *Heterochelæ*. It contained 6 tribes, *Quadrilatera*, *Arcuata*, *Pinnipedes*, *Cristimani*, *Cryptopoda*, and *Notopoda*.

Homochroma (hō-mō-kro′mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A monotypic genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ*, the type of the subtribe *Homochromeæ*, founded by De Candolle in 1836. The head is radiate, the involucre broad, the achenia flatly compressed, and the pappus plumose, in a single rigid series. They are half-shrubby, erect, branching herbs, with all the parts very rough with glandular bristles; the leaves alternate, narrow, entire; the flower-heads long-peduncled; and the rays always yellow. The single species, *H. Eklonis*, is a native of South Africa.

Homochromeæ (ho-mo-krō′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Homochroma* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of asteroid *Compositæ*, founded by Bentham and Hooker in 1876, and typified by the genus *Homochroma*. It is characterized by having the disk wholly of hermaphrodite flowers, of the same color as the ray when that is present, mostly yellow; the corollas tubular, with more or less ampliate throat and 4- or 5-lobed limb; the receptacle not chaffy; and the involucre closely imbricated in several rows.

homochromous (hō-mō-krō′mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χρῶμα*, color.] **1.** In *bot.*, having, as a flower-head, all the florets of the same color.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, being all of one color; whole-colored.

homocinchonicin (hō″mō-sin-kon′i-sin), *n.* [⟨ *homo-* + *cinchona* + *-ic* + *-in*².] An artificial alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) prepared from cinchona.

homocinchonidin (hō″mō-sin-kon′i-din), *n.* [⟨ *homo-* + *cinchona* + *-id*¹ + *-in*².] A natural alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) found in cinchona.

homocinchonine (hō″mō-sin′kō-nin), *n.* [⟨ *homo-* + *cinchona* + *-ine*².] A natural alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) found in cinchona which is levogyrate.

Homoderma (hō-mō-dėr′mä), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δέρμα*, the skin.] The typical genus of *Homodermidæ*. A species is named *H. syeandra*.

homodermic (hō-mō-dėr′mik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δέρμα*, the skin, + *-ic*.] In *biol.*, homological with reference to derivation from one of the three primary blastoderms (endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm), as any organ or tissue of the body.

This correspondence, which is of high . . . importance in determining homologies, may be termed *homodermic*.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 421.

Homodermidæ (hō-mō-dėr′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Homoderma* + *-idæ*.] A family of chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongiæ*, in which the gastral cavity forms cæcal outgrowths resembling the tubes of *Syconidæ*. The genera are *Homoderma* and *Ascaltis*.

homodont (hō′mō-dont), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having teeth all alike, as a dolphin: opposed to *heterodont*.

The simplest dentition as a whole is that of many species of Dolphin. . . . Such a dentition is called *homodont*.
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 352.

homodromal (hō-mod′rō-mal), *a.* [As *homodrom-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *homodromous*.

homodromous (hō-mod′rō-mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμόδρομος*, running the same course, ⟨ *ὁμός*, the same, + *δρόμος*, a course, race, ⟨ *δραμεῖν*, run.] **1†.** In *mech.*, having, as a lever, the power and weight on the same side of the fulcrum, so that both move up or down together. See *lever*.—**2.** In *bot.*, having a similar spiral arrangement of the leaves on the stem and branches, having the spires running in the same direction: opposed to *heterodromous*.

homodromy (hō-mod′rō-mi), *n.* [As *homodrom-ous* + *-y*.] The state of being homodromous.

homodynamous (hō-mō-dī′na-mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δύναμις*, power.] Of or pertaining to homodynamy; serially homologous.

The Metameres therefore are *homodynamous* parts; as are the segments of the Arthropoda, etc.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

Two plexuses may be *homodynamous*, although, strictly speaking, not homologous. *Nature*, XXXIX. 151.

homodynamy (hō-mo-dī′na-mi), *n.* [As *homodynam-ous* + *-y*.] In *biol.*, the relation subsisting between the segments (metameres or somites) of the body which are arranged along its long axis; serial homology, in the usual sense of that term.

Homodynamy is distinguished . . . by the fact that the parts in question are arranged along the long axis of the body and define its type.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

As regards *homodynamy*, another characteristic which appears to be universal among the Multituberculates is the fore and-aft grinding motion between the alternating rows of tubercles upon the upper and lower molars.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 233.

homœo-. [NL. L. *homœo-*, E. *homœo-*, or as L., NL., E., etc., sometimes less prop. *homoio-*, F. *homœo-*, etc., ⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιος*, or *ὁμοιος*, like, similar (L. *similis*), also the same, ⟨ *ὁμός*, the same: see *Homo-*.] An element in English words from the Greek, meaning 'like, similar.' In words thoroughly Englished, as *homœopathy*, etc., the spelling *homeo-* is to be preferred.

homœodont (hō′mē-ō-dont), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὅμοιος*, like, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, simply conical, without crests or tubercles, as a molar tooth.

He divides the molar teeth of Mammalia into three categories, the simply conic, "*Homœodont*"; the vertically pleate, "Elasmodont"; and the cross-crested by junction of four tubercles, the "Zygodont."
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 834.

homœoid, *n.* See *homœod*.

homœomeral (ho-mē-om′e-ral), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιομερής*, consisting of like parts: see *homœomerous*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Containing two similar systems or strophes. (*b*) Consisting of pericopes each of which contains two systems metrically similar: as, a *homœomeral* poem.

Homœomeri (hō″mē-ō-mē′rī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *μηρός*, thigh.] In *ornith.*, in Garrod's and Forbes's arrangements, a division of mesomyodian passeres, embracing those forms which have the sciatic artery well developed, as is usual in birds: opposed to *Heteromeri*. The *Homœomeri* are divided into the *Trachеophonæ* and the *Haploöphonæ*. Also spelled *Homeomeri*.

homœomeria (hō″mē-ō-mē-rī′ä), *n.*; pl. *homœomeriæ* (-ē). [L.] Same as *homœomery*.

Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ (in Asia Minor), born about 500 B. C., reduced all origin and decay to a process of mingling and unmingling, but assumed as ultimate elements an unlimited number of primitive, qualitatively determinate substances, which were called by him seeds of things, by Aristotle elements consisting of homogeneous parts, and by later writers (employing a term framed from the Aristotelian phraseology) *Homœomeriæ*.
Überweg, Hist. Phil. (tr. by Morris), § 24.

homœomeric[1] (hō″mē-ō-mer′ik), *a.* [⟨ *homœomery* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by sameness of parts or homogeneity of structure; advocating or receiving the doctrine of homœomery. Also *homeomeric*.

homœomeric[2] (ho-mē-ō-mer′ik), *a.* [As *Homœomeri* + *-ic*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Homœomeri*: having the sciatic artery normally developed. Also *homeomeric*.

homœomerous (hō-mē-om′e-rus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιομερής*, consisting of like parts, ⟨ *ὁμοιος*, like, + *μέρος*, part.] Having like parts; specifically, in *lichenol.*, having the gonidia and hyphæ distributed uniformly throughout the thallus, without evidence of stratification. Compare *heteromerous*. Also *homeomerous*, and improperly *homiomerous*.

homœomery (hō-mē-om′e-ri), *n.* [⟨ L. *homœomeria*, ⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιομέρεια*, the homogeneousness of the elements or first principles, ⟨ *ὁμοιομερής*, consisting of like parts: see *homœomerous*.] The doctrine, attributed by Aristotle and others to Anaxagoras, that the elements or primitive substances are bodies whose parts are similar to the whole; also, one of these elementary substances. Also *homeomery*, *homeomeria*.

homœomorph (ho′mē-ō-môrf), *n.* [⟨ NL. *homœomorphus*: see *homœomorphous*.] A substance exhibiting homœomorphism. Also *homeomorph*.

homœomorphism (hō-mē-ō-môr′fizm), *n.* [⟨ *homœomorph-ous* + *-ism*.] **1.** Similarity in crystalline form, but not necessarily in chemical composition.—**2.** Same as *isomorphism*.
Also *homeomorphism*.

homœomorphous (hō-mē-ō-môr′fus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *homœomorphus*, ⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιομορφος*, of like form, ⟨ *ὅμοιος*, like, + *μορφή*, form.] Having a like crystalline form, but not necessarily analogous composition. Thus, topaz and danburite are closely similar in form but apparently not related in chemical composition. Also used as synonymous with *isomorphous*. Also *homeomorphic*, etc.

Homœomyarii (hō″mē-ō-mī-ā′ri-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *μῦς*, muscle, + L. *-arius*.] In *ornith.*, a division of birds proposed by Alix, founded upon the character of the flexor muscles of the back of the thigh. [Scarcely used.]

homœopath, homœopathic, etc. See *homeopath*, etc.

homœoplastic, *a.* See *homeoplastic*.

homœoprophoron (hō″mē-ō-prof′ō-ron), *n.*; pl. *homœoprophora* (-rä). [⟨ LL. *homœoprophoron*, ⟨ Gr. **ὁμοιοπροφορον*, alliteration, neut. of **ὁμοιοπροφορος*, ⟨ *ὁμοιος*, like, + *προφορά*, utterance, ⟨ *προσφέρειν*, bring to, utter.] In *anc. rhet.*, alliteration, especially as a fault in composition. Also called *parhomœon*.

homœoptoton (ho-mē-op-tō′ton), *n.* [⟨ LL. *homœoptoton*, ⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιόπτωτος*, with a similar inflection, ⟨ *ὁμοιος*, like, + *πτῶσις*, case, inflection, ⟨ *πτωτός*, apt to fall, fallen, ⟨ *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *anc. rhet.*, the use of a series of nouns in the same case, of verbs with the same inflection, etc., especially at the close of successive clauses.

Homœosauria (ho-mē-ō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Homœosaurus*.] An extinct suborder of rhynchocephalian reptiles, comprising forms without a beak formed by the premaxillæ, and without uncinate processes to the ribs. The *Homœosauridæ* form the principal family. Also *Homosauria*.

homœosaurian (hō″mē-ō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Homœosauria*.

Homœosaurus (hō-mē-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] The typical genus of *Homœosauria*, from the lithographic slates of Solenhofen, Bavaria. *V. Meyer*, 1847.

homœosemant (ho-mē-o-sē′mant), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιοσήμος*, of like signification, ⟨ *ὁμοιος*, like, + *σῆμα*, a mark, sign (⟩ *σημαίνειν*, mark, signify, *σημαντός*, verbal adj.).] One of several words having nearly the same meaning. [Rare.]

What we have long and loosely called synonyms are now understood to be, with trifling exceptions, pseudo-synonyms, by which are meant vocables approximating in import, but not equipollent or interchangeable. . . . The exact technicality is *homœosemants*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 172.

homœoteleuton (hō-mē-ō-te-lū′ton), *n.*; pl. *homœoteleuta* (-tä). [⟨ LL. *homœoteleuton*, ⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιοτέλευτον*, like ending, rime, neut. of *ὁμοιοτέλευτος*, having a like ending, ⟨ *ὁμοιος*, like, + *τελευτή*, ending, ⟨ *τελεῖν*, end.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in the use of a succession of words or clauses concluding with the same sounds. *Homœoteleuton* is a more comprehensive term than *rime*, including rime, some forms of assonance, and all other cases of similarity of termination in successive words, clauses, or lines.

homœozoic (hō″mē-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιος*, the same, similar, + *ζωή*, life, + *-ic*.] Containing similar forms of life, as zones or belts of the ocean or of the surface of the earth. These zones are not parallel with lines of latitude, but undulate in subordination to climatic influences.

homofocal (hō-mō-fō′kal), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + E. *focal*.] Confocal.

homogamous (hō-mog′a-mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμόγαμος*, married to the same wife, or to sisters, ⟨ *ὁμός*, the same, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, having all the florets hermaphrodite, as certain grasses and composite plants; bearing one kind of flowers.

homogamy (hō-mog′a-mi), *n.* [⟨ *homogam-ous* + *-y*.] The state of being homogamous; fertilization in a plant when the stamens and pistil of a hermaphrodite flower mature simultaneously.

Homogangliata (hō-mō-gang-gli-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **homogangliatus*: see *homogangliate*.] A name proposed by Owen for the *Articulata* of Cuvier, in accordance with a scheme of classification based on the nervous system in animals.

homogangliate (hō-mō-gang′gli-āt), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ NL. **homogangliatus*, ⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *γάγγλιον*, a ganglion.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a nervous system in which the ganglia are symmetrically arranged on right and left sides, as the *Annulosa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Homogangliata*.

homogen (hō′mo-jen), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμογενής*, of the same race, family, or kind: see *homogeneous*.] **1.** *pl.* In *bot.*, in Lindley's classification, a group of exogenous plants characterized by the arrangement of the wood in the form of a series of wedges instead of in concentric circles, as in the stems of *Piperaceæ*, *Aristolochieæ*, *Menispermaceæ*, etc.—**2.** The offspring of the same or of specifically identical parents.

We can consider the different men as forming a relative *homogen* . . . a species, as M. de Quatrefages contends.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 179.

homogene† (hō′mō-jēn), *a.* [⟨ F. *homogène*: see *homogeneous*.] Same as *homogeneous*.

Know you the sapor pontick? sapor styptick?
Or, what is *homogene*, or heterogene?
Ben Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 5.

Homogenea (hō-mō-jē′nē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *homogeneus*: see *homogeneous*.] **1†.** In

Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of *Infusoria* or *Animalcula*: approximately equivalent to *Protozoa*, though including some *Infusoria* proper, as *Urocentrum*, with *Cercaria* (*Spermatozoa*), *Vibrio*, *Proteus*, *Monas*, *Volvox*, etc. It is thus a heterogeneous group, like the *Polygastrica* of Ehrenberg.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *homogeneal*.

homogeneal (hō-mō-jē′nē-al), *a.* [As *homogeneous* + *-al*.] Homogeneous.

Thus . . . phenomena are inconsistent in the masses of nature, . . . the accidents of humors in Mans Body exactly homogeneal. *Melton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

A homogeneal existence. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, II. vi.

Homogenei (hō-mō-jē′nē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *homogeneus*: see *homogeneous*.] An order of lichens proposed by Acharius (1810), including the genera *Lecidea*, *Opegrapha*, *Calicium*, etc., now referred to various orders.

homogeneity (hō′mō-jē-nē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *homogénéité* = Sp. *homogeneidad* = Pg. *homogeneidade* = It. *omogeneità*; as *homogene-ous* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being homogeneous; likeness or correspondence of parts or qualities; composition from like parts; agreement in elements or characteristics; congruity of constitution.

They appear, as they become more minute, to be reduced to a *homogeneity* and simplicity of composition which almost excludes them from the domain of animal life.
Whewell.

Law of homogeneity, in *alg.*, the principle that only magnitudes of the same kind can be added together. This is laid down by Vieta, but is not admitted by modern mathematicians.—**Principle of homogeneity**, in *logic* and *metaph.*, the proposition that no two conceivable things can be without any similarity.

The three *principles of Homogeneity*, of Specification, and of Continuity or Affinity, as is now sufficiently evident, have a peculiar position in our intellectual constitution.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 635.

homogeneous (hō-mō-jē′nē-us), *a.* [< F. *homogène*; = Sp. *homogéneo* = Pg. *homogeneo* = It. *omogeneo*, < NL. *homogeneus*, < Gr. ὁμογενής, of the same race, family, or kind, < ὁμός, the same, + γένος, race, family, kind: see *genus*.] 1. Of the same kind; essentially like; of the same nature: said especially of parts of one whole: opposed to *heterogeneous*.

Every concept contains other concepts under it; and therefore, when divided proximately, we descend always to other concepts, but never to individuals; in other words, things the most *homogeneous*—similar—must in certain respects be heterogeneous—dissimilar.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic (1874), I. 210.

2. Having parts of only one kind; composed of similar parts or congruous elements. See *heterogeneous*.

If a series of rays of *homogeneous* light, travelling in *homogeneous* isotropic media, be at any place normal to a wave-front, they will possess the same property after any number of reflections and refractions.
Tait, Light, § 216.

Homogeneous coördinates. See *coördinate*.—**Homogeneous equation, function, light, number, product, strain**, etc. See the nouns.—**Homogeneous steel.** Same as *cast steel*. **Syn.** Cognate, kindred, allied, akin, uniform; congenial.

homogeneously (hō-mō-jē′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a homogeneous manner; in the same or an accordant way; so as to be homogeneous.

homogeneousness (hō-mō-jē′nē-us-nes), *n.* Same as *homogeneity*.

homogenesis (hō-mō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὁμός, the same, + γένεσις, birth: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*, the ordinary course of generation, in which the offspring is like the parent and runs through the same cycle of development. It contrasts with certain special modes of generation, as *heterogenesis*, *xenogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, etc.

homogenetic (hō″mō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *homogenesis*: see *genetic*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by homogenesis; passing through the same cycle of existence as the parent.—2. Having a common origin; derived from the same structure, however variously modified, as organs or parts of any two or more animals: synonymous with *homologous* in its biological sense, and distinguished from *homoplastic*.

On the use of the term homology in modern zoology and the distinction between *homogenetic* and homoplastic agreements.
E. R. Lankester, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1870.

homogeneum (hō-mō-jē′nē-um), *n.*; pl. *homogenea* (-ä). [NL., neut. of *homogeneus*: see *homogeneous*.] Something homogeneous.—**Homogeneum adfectionis**, in *alg.*, a term of an algebraic equation containing the unknown, but not to the highest power.—**Homogeneum comparationis**, the negative of the absolute term of an algebraic equation.

homogenize (hō-moj′e-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *homogenized*, ppr. *homogenizing*. [< *homogene* + *-ize*.] To make homogeneous; mix evenly, as several ingredients; reduce to an even standard.

The whole island would have become *homogenized* by the action of strong centripetal forces.
Edinburgh Rev., N. S., XL. 201.

homogenous (hō-moj′e-nus), *a.* [Var. of *homogeneous*.] Having the same origin; derived from the same source; homogenetic: distinguished from *homoplastic*.

homogeny (hō-moj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ὁμογένεια, community of origin, < ὁμογενής, of the same race or family: see *homogeneous*.] 1. Sameness of nature or kind.

The fifth [means to induce and accelerate putrefaction] is, either by the exhaling, or by the driving back of the principall spirits, which preserve the consistence of the body; so that when their government is dissolved, every part returneth to his nature, or *homogeny*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 333.

2. In *biol.*, descent from a common ancestor; blood-relationship among animals. The term is used by Lankester in distinction from *homoplasy*, and as synonymous with *homology* in an ordinary sense.

homogonous (hō-mog′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ὁμός, similar, + γόνος, offspring.] In *bot.*, having stamens and pistils of the same height in individuals of the same species, as some hermaphrodite flowers: same as *homostyled*, and opposed to *dimorphous*. Compare *heterogonous*. *Asa Gray*, 1877.

homogony (hō-mog′ō-ni), *n.* [< *homogon-ous* + *-y*.] The condition or state of being homogonous.

homograph (hō′mō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. ὁμόγραφος, of the same letters (cf. ὁμογραφεῖν, write in the same manner), < ὁμός, the same, + γραφή, a writing, < γράφειν, write.] In *philol.*, a word which has exactly the same form as another, though of a different origin and signification: thus, *base* the adjective and *base* the noun, *fair* the adjective and *fair* the noun, are homographs. See *homonym*.

homographic (hō-mō-graf′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὁμός, the same, + γραφή, a writing (see *homograph*), + *-ic*.] 1. In *geom.*, having the same anharmonic ratio or system of anharmonic ratios; capable of being brought into coincidence by a series of central projections upon planes; so related, as two figures, that to any point in one (without exception) only one point in the other corresponds, and vice versa, while to points situated in a line in either figure correspond collinear points in the other.—2. In *orthography*, relating to homography; employing the same character at all times and in all circumstances to represent the same sound: as, a *homographic* alphabet.—**Homographic transformation**, a transformation between homographic figures.

homography (hō-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [As *homograph-ic* + *-y*.] 1. In *orthography*, the representation of each sound by a distinctive character, which is employed for that sound alone.—2. In *geom.*, the relation between homographic figures.

homohedral (hō-mō-hē′dral), *a.* [< Gr. ὁμοέδρος, having a like seat (base), < ὁμός, the same, + ἕδρα, a seat, base.] Having equal or like sides; holohedral.

Homohedral or holohedral forms are those which, like the cube and octohedron, possess the highest degree of symmetry of which the system admits.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 82.

homoiomerous (hō-moi-om′e-rus), *a.* See *homœomerous*.

homoiousian (hō-moi-ō′si-an), *a.* and *n.* [Prop., according to the L. transliteration, **homœusian*, but the accepted form rests directly upon the Gr.; < LGr. ὁμοιούσιος, of like nature or substance, < ὅμοιος, like, similar, + οὐσία, being, < ὤν, fem. οὖσα, being, ppr. of εἶναι = L. *esse*, be: see *be*[1], *entity*, *ontology*. Cf. *homoöusian*.] I. *a.* 1. Having a similar nature.—2. [*cap.*] Relating to the Homoiousians or their belief.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] One of the Semi-Arians, followers of Eusebius, who maintained that the nature of Christ is similar to, but not the same with, that of the Father: opposed to *Homoöusian*.

homoiozoic (hō-moi-ō-zō′ik), *a.* Same as *homœozoic*.

homolateral (hō-mō-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. ὁμός, the same, + L. *latus* (*later-*), side.] 1. Same as *homohedral*.—2. Being on the same side.

homologa, *n.* Plural of *homologon*.

homologal (hō-mol′ō-gal), *a.* [As *homolog-ous* + *-al*.] Agreeable, or like one another. *Bailey*, 1731.

homologate (hō-mol′ō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *homologated*, ppr. *homologating*. [< ML. *homologatus*, pp. of *homologare* (> It. *omologare* = Sp. Pg. *homologar* = F. *homologuer*), < Gr. ὁμολογεῖν, agree, admit, assent, < ὁμόλογος, agreeing: see *homologous*.] To approve; allow; establish; ratify.

We may take the Doctor's facts without *homologating* his conclusions. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 227.

I do not, therefore, *homologate* everything which they have written both on the great Pyramid subject and anything else. *Piazzi Smyth*, Pyramid, p. 173.

homologation (hō-mol-ō-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *homologation* = Sp. *homologacion* = Pg. *homologação* = It. *omologazione*, < ML. as if **homologatio*(*n-*), < *homologare*, homologate: see *homologate*.] The act of homologating; approval; ratification; confirmation. Specifically, in *Scots law*, a technical expression signifying an act by which a person approves a deed, the effect of which approbatory act is to render that deed, though itself defective, binding upon the person by whom it is homologated.

homological (hō-mō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *homology* + *-ic-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by homology; having a structural affinity: distinguished from *analogical*, and opposed to *adaptive*. See *homology*.

I have . . . treated the metamorphoses at greater length than I should otherwise have done, on account of the great importance of arriving at a correct *homological* interpretation of the different parts of the mature animal.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 25.

2. In *geom.*, being in homology or plane perspective, as two figures in one plane.

homologically (hō-mō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a homological manner or sense; by means of homologies: distinguished from *analogically*.

homologize (hō-mol′ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *homologized*, ppr. *homologizing*. [< *homolog-ous* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To make homologous; make out or demonstrate the correspondence of. See *homologous*.

In the great class of mollusks, though we can *homologize* the parts of one species with those of another, we can indicate but few serial homologies.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 381.

The parts of the segments of the cranium may be now more or less completely parallelized or *homologized* with each other. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 181.

II. *intrans.* To be homologous; specifically, in *biol.*, to correspond in structural position, either in different bodies or in parts of the same body: as, the maxillæ of insects *homologize* with the legs, the wings of a bird with the arms of a man, etc.

Two ventricles occur in the cerebrum of Scyllium, Rhina, and Acanthias which *homologise* with the lateral ventricles in the cerebrum of Mammalia.
Nature, XXXIII. 333.

homologon (hō-mol′ō-gon), *n.*; pl. *homologons*, *homologa* (-gonz, -gä). [< Gr. ὁμόλογον, neut. of ὁμόλογος, agreeing: see *homologous*.] Something that corresponds to or agrees with another; a thing or an event that is essentially a repetition of another.

One of the curious *homologons* of history is this repetition in Europe of the course of events in Asia.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, i. 4.

homologous (hō-mol′ō-gus), *a.* [= F. *homologue* = Sp. *homólogo* = Pg. *homologo* = It. *omologo*, < NL. *homologus*, < Gr. ὁμόλογος, agreeing, correspondent, < ὁμός, the same, + λέγειν, speak, > λόγος, proportion, etc.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; having correspondence or likeness. Specifically—(*a*) In *geom.*, corresponding in relative position and proportion; also, homological or in homology. (*b*) In *alg.*, having the same relative proportion or value, as the two antecedents or the two consequents of a proportion. (*c*) In *chem.*, being of the same chemical type or series; differing by a multiple or an arithmetical ratio in certain constituents, while the physical qualities are analogous, with small differences, as if corresponding to a series of parallels: as, the species in the several groups of alcohols, fatty acids, and aromatic acids are *homologous* with the others in the same group. (*d*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, corresponding in type of structure; having like relations to a fundamental type. Thus, the human arm, the fore leg of a horse, the wing of a bird, and the swimming-paddle of a dolphin or whale, being all composed essentially of the same structural elements, are said to be *homologous*, though they are adapted for quite different functions.

All physiologists admit that the swim-bladder is *homologous*, or "ideally similar" in position and structure, with the lungs of the higher vertebrate animals.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 183.

The tissues themselves, in some cases of dissimilar structure, may be *homologous*, but they are *homologous* tissues, and not *homologous* parts of a system of tissues.
Bessey, Botany, p. 120.

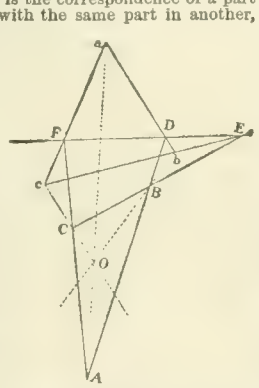
homolographic (hō-mol-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὁμός, the same, + ὅλος, whole, + γράφειν, write.] Maintaining or exhibiting the true proportions of parts; preserving true relative areas.—**Homolographic projection**, a method of laying down portions of the earth's surface on a map or chart so that equal areas on the sphere are represented by equal areas on the map.

homologue (hō′mō-log), *n.* [< F. *homologue*, < Gr. ὁμόλογος: see *homologous*.] That which is

homologous; something having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure. Thus, the corresponding sides, etc., of similar geometrical figures are *homologues*; the members of a homologous series in chemistry are *homologues;* an organ agreeing in the plan of its structure with a corresponding organ in a different animal, though differing in function, is a *homologue* of this corresponding organ. See *analogue*, 4.

homologumena (hō-mō-lo-gū'me-nä). *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ὁμολογούμενα* (sc. *βιβλία*), neut. pl. of *ὁμολογούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *ὁμολογεῖν*, agree, admit, acknowledge: see *homologate, homologous.*] The books of the New Testament the authenticity and authority of which were generally acknowledged in the primitive church. The term is adopted from the church historian Eusebius (about A. D. 270–340), who classifies the books claiming authority as Christian Scriptures under three heads, according as they were received throughout the church, were disputed by some, or had never been recognized, calling these three classes homologumena, antilegomena, and spurious, respectively. He enumerates as homologumena the four Gospels, the Acts, the Epistles of Paul, the First Epistle of John, and the First Epistle of Peter; classes the Epistle of James, that of Jude, the Second of Peter, the Second and Third of John as antilegomena; and says that some reject the Apocalypse and the Gospel according to the Hebrews, while others regard them as homologumena. He mentions as spurious the Acts of Paul, the Pastor (of Hermas), the Apocalypse of Peter, the Epistle of Barnabas, and the book called the Teachings of the Apostles, as well as other writings purporting to be apostolic. Also written *homologoumena.*

homology (hō-mol'ọ-ji), *n.*; pl. *homologies* (-jiz). [< Gr. *ὁμολογία*, agreement, conformity, < *ὁμόλογος*, agreeing: see *homologous.*] The state or character of being homologous; correspondence. Specifically—(*a*) In *biol.*, that relation between parts which results from their development from corresponding embryonic parts, either in different animals, as in the case of the arm of man, the fore leg of a quadruped, and the wing of a bird, or in the same animal, as in the case of the fore and hind legs in quadrupeds, or of the segments or rings and their appendages of which the body of a worm, a centiped, etc., is composed. Homology in this sense implies genetic relationship, and consequently morphological likeness or structural affinity; and it is distinguished from *analogy*, which usually results from physiological adaptation of unlike parts to like functions, and therefore implies a merely adaptive modification, which brings about a superficial resemblance between things quite unlike in structure, as between the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly. Several kinds of homology are distinguished: (1) *general*, which is the relation of an organism, or of any of its parts, to the general type or plan of such organism's or parts; (2) *serial*, which is the correspondence of metamerically multiplied parts in any organism, as of successive ribs, legs, vertebræ, etc., with one another; (3) *special*, which is the correspondence of a part or organ of one animal with the same part in another, as the homology between a horse's fore "knee" and the human wrist, etc. See *homologous, homologue.*



Homology.
The triangles *ABC* and *abc* (where the sides *ab* and *AB* pass through infinity) are in homology. *O* is the center of homology, and *DEF* is the axis of homology.

In the great class of mollusks, though it can easily be shown that the parts in distinct species are homologous, but few serial *homologies* can be indicated: that is, we are seldom enabled to say that one part is homologous with another part in the same individual.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 393.

(*b*) In *geom.*, the relation between two corresponding figures lying in the same plane which are such that corresponding points are collinear with a fixed point called the *center of homology*, while corresponding lines intersect on a fixed line called the *axis of homology.*—**Axis of homology.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of homology.** See *center*[1].—**Coefficient of homology.** See *coefficient.*

homomalous (hō-mom'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὁμαλός*, even, level, equal, < *ὁμός*, the same.] In *bot.*, having the leaves or branches all bent or curved to one side: applied particularly to mosses.

homomeral (hō-mom'e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *μέρος*, part, + *-al.*] Alike in all their parts: applied to two or more things.

Homomorpha (hō-mō-môr'fä). *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *μορφή*, form.] The series of insects in which metamorphosis is incomplete, the larvæ resembling the imagos to some extent, though wingless. The *Hemiptera, Orthoptera*, and *Pseudoneuroptera* are of this series, which is also called *Hemimetabola:* opposed to *Heteromorpha.*

homomorphic (hō-mō-môr'fik), *a.* [As *homomorph-ous* + *-ic.*] 1. Same as *homomorphous.* —2. In *entom.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Homomorpha;* hemimetabolic.

homomorphism (hō-mō-môr'fizm), *n.* [As *homomorph-ous* + *-ism.*] Mimicry or imitation of one thing by another; adaptive or analogical resemblance, without true homological or morphological similarity; superficial likeness without structural affinity or relationship. Also *homomorphy.*

homomorphous (hō-mō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *μορφή*, form.] Analogous, not homologous, in form or aspect; superficially alike; exhibiting homomorphism. Also *homomorphic.*

Many examples occur, both among animals and among plants, in which families widely removed from one another as to their fundamental structure nevertheless present a singular, and sometimes extremely close, resemblance in their external characters. . . . *Homomorphous* forms are . . . found in different parts of the earth's surface. Thus, the place of the Cacti of South America is taken by the Euphorbiæ of Africa; or, to take a zoological illustration, many of the different orders of Mammalia are represented in the single order Marsupialia in Australia.

H. A. Nicholson, Manual of Zool., Int., § 7.

homomorphy (hō'mō-môr-fi), *n.* [As *homomorph-ous* + *-y.*] Same as *homomorphism.*

In his Kalkschwamme Haeckel proposed to term homophyly the truly phylogenetic homology in opposition to *homomorphy*, to which genealogic basis is wanting.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 845.

homonomous (hō-mon'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμόνομος*, under the same laws, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *νόμος*, law.] Of or pertaining to homonomy; having the quality of homonomy, or that kind of special homology.

The rays of the pectoral and pelvic fins of fishes, the individual fingers and toes of the higher Vertebrata, are *homonomous* parts. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

homonomy (hō-mon'ō-mi), *n.* [As *homonom-ous* + *-y.*] 1. The morphological relation or special homology existing between parts which are arranged along a transverse axis of the body, or in one segment only of its long axis. See *homonomous.*—2. Lack of distinction of parts, as the absence of segmentation, or the equivalence of the divisions of the body, among annelids: contrasted with *heteronomy. Encyc. Brit.*, II. 648. [Rare.]

homony† (hom'ọ-ni), *n.* An obsolete form of *hominy.*

homonym (hō'mō-nim), *n.* [Formerly also *homonyme*; = F. *homonyme* = Sp. *homónimo* = Pg. *homonymo* = It. *omonimo*, < L. *homonymus*, < Gr. *ὁμώνυμος*, having the same name, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὄνυμα, ὄνομα*, name: see *onym, name.*] 1. One word used to express distinct meanings, or applied as a name to different things: as, *Heteropus* is a *homonym* of eight different genera.—2. In *philol.*, a word which agrees with another in sound, and perhaps in spelling, but is not the same in meaning; a homophone: as, *meet, meat*, and *mete*, or the verb *bear* and the noun *bear.* The term is also loosely extended to include words spelled alike but pronounced differently, as *bow*, bend, *bow*, a weapon; *lead*, conduct, *lead*, a metal, etc. The words so designated may be akin or even ultimately identical in origin, as *air*[1], *air*[2], *bow*[1], *bow*[2], *meet*[1], *meet*[2]. See *homophone*, 2, *homograph*, 1.

Animal is a common name to man and beast, and yet not a *homonym;* for although one is the definition of man, another of beast, as they differ in names, yet convene they in one definition which answers to the common name of animal, and that is enough to hinder it here from being a *homonym;* but if animal be referred to a living animal and a painted, tis a *homonym*, because no definition is in common to a living animal and a painted that is accommodated to the common name of animal.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Arbitrary homonym, a name arbitrarily borrowed from one thing to be applied to another, as *brougham* for a kind of coach.—**Casual homonym**, a word accidentally having the same sound as another.—**Tropical homonym**, a word used by a figure of speech in an essentially changed meaning. Thus, the *horn* of a dilemma is a tropical homonym of the *horn* of an ox.

homonymic (hō-mō-nim'ik), *a.* [< *homonym* + *-ic.*] Having the same name or sound; of or pertaining to homonymy or homonyms.

The *homonymic* designation of a thing by something which called to mind the sounds of which its name was composed. *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 454.

homonymical (hō-mō-nim'i-kal), *a.* [< *homonymic* + *-al.*] Same as *homonymic.*

homonymous (hō-mon'i-mus), *a.* [< L. *homonymus*, having the same name: see *homonym.*] 1. Of the same name; expressed or characterized by the same term. In optics, the double images of an object produced by the eyes under certain conditions are said to be *homonymous* if respectively on the same side as the eye in which they are produced—that is, when the right-hand image is that produced in the right eye, etc.; if the images are on opposite sides, they are called *heteronymous.*

The diplopia which exists when both eyes look down is *homonymous* (that is, the image formed by the affected eye is on the same side as that eye).

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 518.

2. Having the same sound, but different significations or origins, or applied to different things; equivocal; ambiguous; specifically, in *philol.*, of the character of homonyms. See *homonym*, 2.

It is a rule in art that words which are *homonymous*, of various and ambiguous significations, ought ever in the first place to be distinguished.

Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes, p. 19.

We can hardly doubt that it was Aristotle who first gave this peculiar distinctive meaning to the two words *homonymous* and synonymous, rendered in modern phraseology (through the Latin) equivocal and univocal.

Grote, Aristotle, p. 57.

Homonymous diplopia, diplopia in which the right-hand image is formed by the right eye: here the visual axes cross one another between the observer and the object. Also called *simple diplopia*, and contrasted with *crossed diplopia.*—**Homonymous genus, hemianopsia**, etc. See the nouns.

homonymously (hō-mon'i-mus-li), *adv.* In a homonymous manner.

As the eyes begin to converge, the images of both objects double *homonymously.* *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 109.

homonymy (hō-mon'i-mi), *n.* [= F. *homonymie* = Sp. *homonomia* = Pg. *homonymia* = It. *omonimia*, < Gr. *ὁμωνυμία*, a having the same name, identity, ambiguity, < *ὁμώνυμος*: see *homonym, homonymous.*] Sameness of name with a difference of meaning; ambiguity; equivocation; specifically, in *philol.*, the character of homonyms.

There being in this age two Patricks, . . . and, that the *homonymy* be as well in place as in name, three Bangors. *Fuller.*

Fallacy of homonymy. See *fallacy.*

homo-organ (hō'mō-ôr"gan), *n.* Same as *homorgan.*

Homoplasts or *homo-organs.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

homoöusian (hō-mō-ö'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [Prop., according to the L. transliteration, *homoüsian*, but the accepted form rests directly on the Gr.; < LGr. *ὁμοούσιος*, consubstantial, neut. *ὁμοούσιον*, sameness of essence or of substance (prop. *ὁμούσιος*, a form found, but marked dubious), < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *οὐσία*, being, essence: cf. *homoiousian.*] I. *a.* 1. Having the same nature.—2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Homoöusians or their doctrines.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] A member of the orthodox party in the church during the great controversy upon the nature of Christ in the fourth century, who maintained that the essence of the Father and the Son is the same, in opposition to the Homoiousians or Semi-Arians, who held that their natures are only similar, and to the Heteroöusians or rigid Arians, who maintained that they are different.

On the one hand he [Origen] closely approaches the Nicene *Homoousian* by bringing the Son into union with the essence of the Father, and ascribing to him the attribute of eternity. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 53.

homoöusie (hō'mō-ö-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοούσιον*, sameness of essence or of substance: see *homoöusian.*] Identity of substance or being. [Rare.]

So long (continues von Hartmann) as man considers God to be another than himself, or a being not identical with himself—i. e., to introduce a useful phrase, so long as he is in the stage of a heterousian religious consciousness—he desires as a substitute for the absent *homoousie* or identity of being with God, a union as near, confident, and intimate as possible, through a personal relation of love. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 475.

homoöusious (hō-mō-ö'si-us), *a.* *Eccles.*, essentially the same; of like essence or substance: in the Arian controversy, specifically noting the doctrine of those who held that the Son was the same in essence as the Father: opposed to *heterousious.*

homopathy (hō-mop'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοπάθεια*, sameness of feelings, sympathy, < *ὁμοπαθής*, of like feelings or affections, sympathetic, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *πάθος*, feeling. Cf. *homœopathy.*] Similarity of feeling; sympathy. [Rare.]

That sympathy, or *homopathy*, which is in all animals to the same purpose. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

homopetalous (hō-mō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having all the petals formed alike; having all the florets alike, as a composite flower.

homophone (hō'mō-fōn), *n.* [= F. *homophone*, etc., < Gr. *ὁμόφωνος*, of the same sound or tone, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] 1. A letter or character expressing a like sound with another.—2. A word having the same sound as another, but differing in meaning and usually in derivation, and often in spelling; a homonym. Examples are *air*[1], *air*[2], *air*[3], *e'er, eyre, heir; bare, bear*[1], *bear*[2]; *flew, flue; knew, new, knoll; so, sow*[1], *sow*[1]; *ruff, rough; to, too, two; wait, weight.*

We have in English the four *homophones* rite, write, right, and wright. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 29.

3. Same as *homophonous*.

homophonic (hō-mō-fon'ik), *a.* [As *homophonous* + *-ic.*] Same as *homophonous*.

homophonous (hō-mof'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμόφωνος*, of like sound or tone: see *homophone*.] 1. Of the same pitch: of like sound. Specifically in *mus.*, unisonous; in unison: opposed to *antiphonous*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 888. 2. In *music*: (*a*) Agreeing in sound but differing in sense. See *homophone*, 2. (*b*) Expressing the same sound or letter with another: as, a *homophonous* hieroglyphic. **Homophonous words** or **syllables**, words or syllables having the same sound, although expressed in writing by various combinations of letters.

homophony (hō-mof'ō-ni), *n.* [=F. *homophonie*, < Gr. *ὁμοφωνία*, unison, < *ὁμόφωνος*, of the same sound or tone: see *homophone*.] 1. Sameness of sound.—2. In *music*: (*a*) In *anc. music*, unison, or music in unison: opposed to *antiphony*. (*b*) In *mod. music*, monody; monophony: opposed to *polyphony*.

Also *homophonie*.

homophyadic (hō″mō-fī-ad'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + Mod. Gr. *φύα* (*φυαδ-*), a shoot, sucker, < *φίεσθαι*, grow.] In *bot.*, characterized, as species of *Equisetum*, by the production of only one kind of stem, which bears both vegetative and fructifying portions. See *heterophyadic*.

homophylic (hō-mō-fil'ik), *a.* [< *homophyly* + *-ic.*] Characterized by or pertaining to homophyly. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 845.

homophyly (hō'mō-fil-i), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοφυλία*, sameness of race, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *φυλή*, race, family.] Identity of genetic relationships: opposed to *homomorphism*.

homoplasmic (hō-mō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *homoplasmy* + *-ic.*] Same as *homoplastic*.

homoplasmy (hō'mō-plaz-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πλάσμα*, a thing molded, < *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] The quality or condition of being homoplastic; homomorphism. The term was used by Thiselton Dyer with reference to that mimetic resemblance which may exist, for example, between certain cacti and euphorbias.

homoplast (hō'mō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πλαστός*, formed, molded, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] 1. An organ or part corresponding in external form to another, though of distinct nature.—2. That which is homoplastic, as any aggregate or fusion of plastids: opposed to *alloplast*. *Haeckel*.

homoplastic (hō-mō-plas'tik), *a.* [As *homoplast* + *-ic.*] In *biol.* and *bot.*, molded alike, or constructed in the same manner, but not having the same origin; analogical or adaptive, and not homological, in structure; homomorphous in texture: distinguished from *homogenous* or *homogenetic*. Also *homoplasmic*.

Darwinian morphology has further rendered necessary the introduction of the terms homoplasy and *homoplastic* to express that close agreement in form which may be attained in the course of evolutional changes by organs or parts in two animals which have been subjected to similar moulding conditions of the environment, but have no genetic community of origin, to account for their close similarity in form and structure. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 808.

homoplasy (hō'mō-plas-i), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πλάσις*, a forming, molding, < *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] The quality of being homoplastic; agreement in form and structure without community of origin, as of organs or parts of two different organs: opposed to *homogeny*: correlated with *analogy* or *heterology* as distinguished from *homology* in biological senses. The conceptions expressed by the terms *homoplasy* and *homogeny* are little different from those for which *analogy* and *homology* were earlier and more widely used, as in such a familiar instance as that of the wing of the bat being analogous to the wing of the butterfly and homologous with the fore leg of a horse. But the conceptions now rest upon evolutionary considerations, and are more precisely predicable, as when an organ of one animal may be similar in form as well as function to that of another, and hence *homoplastic*, though having a different origination, and hence not *homogenetic*. See extract under *homoplastic*.

The existence of these thread-cells is sufficiently remarkable, seeing that the Non-Palliate Opisthobranchs resemble in general form and habit the Planarian worms, many of which also possess thread-cells. But it is not conceivable that their presence is an indication of genetic affinity between the two groups, rather they are instances of homoplasy. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 660.

homopolar (hō-mō-pō'lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πόλος*, pole, + *-ar*³.] In *morphology*, having equal poles: said of the figures called *stauraxonia homopola*. See *stauraxonia*.

homopolic (hō-mō-pol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πόλος*, pole, + *-ic.*] Same as *homopolar*. See extract under *homaxonial*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 845.

homoproral (hō-mō-prō'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + L. *prora*, prora: see *proral*.] Having equal or similar proræ, as a pterocymba: opposed to *heteroproral*. See *prora*. *Sollas*.

homopter (hō-mop'tėr), *n.* A homopterous insect; one of the *Homoptera*. Also *homopteran*, *homopteron*.

Homoptera (hō-mop'tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *homopterus*, having like wings: see *homopterous*.] 1. One of the two prime divisions of hemipterous insects founded by Latreille in 1817; a suborder of *Hemiptera*, contrasted with *Heteroptera*. It contains a very large number of bugs of the greatest diversity in form, normally with large wings, and hemielytra of like texture throughout (whence the name), which are usually folded in a slanting direction. They have a blunt face with inferior rostrum, eyes and ocelli usually present, antennæ commonly inserted in a depression below the eyes, and legs adapted for either walking or leaping. The group is often elevated to the rank of an order. It is principally composed of the *Cicadariæ*, of which the families are numerous, as *Cicadidæ*, *Fulgoridæ*, *Membracidæ*, *Cercopidæ*, etc.; but it contains also the aphids or plant-lice, the coccids or scale-insects, the *Aleurodidæ*, and *Psyllidæ*, which are often grouped under the name *Phytophthiria*.

2. A group coextensive with the preceding, except that the *Phytophthiria* are excluded. *Auchenorhynchi* is a synonym of *Homoptera* in this sense.

homopteran (hō-mop'tę-ran), *n.* Same as *homopter*.

homopteron (hō-mop'tę-ron), *n.* Same as *homopter*.

homopterous (hō-mop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *homopterus*, < Gr. *ὁμόπτερος*, of or with the same plumage (having like wings), < *ὁμός*, the same, + *πτερόν*, wing, feather.] Having wings of the same or like texture throughout; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Homoptera*.

homoquinine (hō-mō-ki-nēn'), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + E. *quinine*, q. v.] A natural alkaloid found in cinchona.

Homoraphidæ (hō-mō-raf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ῥαφίς*, a needle, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew, + *-idæ*.] A large family of marine sponges, of the suborder *Halichondrina* and the order *Cornacuspongiæ*. By Lendenfeld it is divided into numerous subfamilies and even lesser groups.

homorgan (hō'môr-gan), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὄργανον*, organ.] In *morphology*, a similarly organized part; a homoplast: distinguished from *alloplast*. *Haeckel*. Also *homo-organ*.

homorganic (hō-môr-gan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὄργανον*, organ, + *-ic.*] 1. Similarly organized.—2. Produced by the same organs.

It is maintained by some ancient grammarians that the hard aspirates are the hard letters k, t, p, together with the corresponding winds or *homorganic* winds.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 161.

homoseismal (hō-mō-sīs'mal), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *σεισμός*, an earthquake: see *seismic*.] **I.** *n.* The curve uniting points at which an earthquake-wave synchronously reaches the earth's surface: the equivalent of the German *homoseiste*, a term introduced into seismological science by K. von Seebach to replace the hybrid term *coseismal*, used by certain seismologists writing in English.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of such a curve.

homoseismic (hō-mō-sīs'mik), *a.* Same as *homoseismal*.

homosporous (hō-mos'pō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, similar, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Having only one kind of asexually produced spores. See *heterosporous*.

homostaura (hō-mō-stâ'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *σταυρός*, a cross.] Homostaural figures, collectively considered.

The simpler group, the *Homostaura*, may have either an even or an odd number of sides. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 844.

homostaural (hō-mō-stâ'ral), *a.* [As *homostaura* + *-al.*] In *morphology*, having a regular polygon as the base of a pyramidal figure: applied to the figures called *stauraxonia homopola*: distinguished from *heterostaural*. See *stauraxonia*.

homostyled (hō'mō-stīld), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *στῦλος*, pillar: see *style*².] In *bot.*, having styles of the same length and character: opposed to *heterostyled*. *Darwin*.

homotatic (hō-mō-tat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *τατός* (*τατ-*), strain, stress, < *τείνειν*, stretch.] In *mech.*, pertaining to a homogeneous stress.—**Homotatic coefficients**, fifteen coefficients of the equation of a certain biquadratic surface, upon which the axes of direct elasticity of a body depend.

homotaxeous (hō-mō-tak'sē-us), *a.* [< *homotaxis* + *-e-ous.*] Same as *homotaxial*.

homotaxial (hō-mō-tak'si-al), *a.* [< *homotaxis* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to homotaxis; in *geol.*, similarly disposed or arranged with reference to the order of succession of the overlying and underlying groups of fossiliferous strata, but not necessarily contemporaneous. Also *homotaxic*, *homotaxeous*.

When . . . the [geological] formations of distant countries are compared, all that we can safely affirm regarding them is that those containing the same or a representative assemblage of organic remains belong to the same epoch in the history of biological progress in each area. They are *homotaxial*; but we cannot assert that they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include within that term a vague period of perhaps thousands of years. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 323.

homotaxially (hō-mō-tak'si-al-i), *adv.* In regard to or by homotaxis; with similar arrangement.

These Jurassic strata are evidently not *homotaxially* related to the other North American strata which have by some authors been referred to the Jurassic.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 232.

homotaxic (hō-mō-tak'sik), *a.* [The proper form would be **homotactic*, < *homotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic.*] Same as *homotaxial*. *Huxley*.

homotaxis (hō-mō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] A term introduced into geology by Huxley, to express the idea of similarity of arrangement or of order in the fossiliferous deposits of various regions, while not necessarily including that of contemporaneity in the same: opposed to *heterotaxis*.

But the moment the geologist has to do with large areas or with completely separated deposits, then the mischief of confounding that "*homotaxis*" or "similarity of arrangement," which can be demonstrated, with "synchrony" or "identity of date," for which there is not a shadow of proof, under the one common term of "contemporaneity" becomes incalculable.
Huxley, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., 1862, No. 24, p. xlvi.

homotaxy (hō'mō-tak-si), *n.* [< NL. *homotaxis*, q. v.] Same as *homotaxis*.

Homothalameæ (hō″mō-tha-lā'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *θάλαμος*, a bed-chamber.] A division of lichens proposed by S. F. Gray, 1821, including his orders *Collematideæ*, *Usneadeæ*, and *Ramalinideæ*. These with others are placed by Tuckerman in the *Parmeliacei*.

homothermous (hō-mō-thėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *θέρμη*, heat.] Having the same bodily temperature; preserving the same degree of animal heat.

Such *homothermous* animals as whales, seals, walrus.
I. C. Rosse, Cruise of Corwin (1881), p. 12.

homothetic (hō-mō-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *θετός*, verbal adj. of *τιθέναι*, put, place: see *thesis*.] In *geom.*, similar and similarly placed; in homology with reference to the line at infinity as axis of homology.

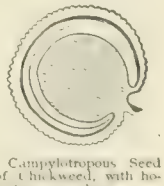
homotonous (hō-mot'ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *homotonus*, of the same tension, < Gr. *ὁμότονος*, of the same tone, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *τόνος*, tone.] Of the same tenor or tone; equable: applied to diseases which have a uniform tenor of rise, state, or declension.

homotony (hō-mot'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ὁμοτονία*, < *ὁμότονος*, of the same tone: see *homotonous*.] The act of maintaining the same tone; monotony. [Rare.]

Thomson has often fallen into the *homotony* of the couplet. *Langhorne*, Effusions of Friendship.

homotropal (hō-mot'rō-pal), *a.* [As *homotropous* + *-al.*] Same as *homotropous*.

homotropous (hō-mot'rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμότροπος*, having the same turn, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *τρόπος*, turn, direction, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turned in the same direction as some other body, or directed in the same way as the body to which it belongs; specifically, in *bot.*, curved or turned in one direction: applied also to the embryo of an anatropous or a campylotropous seed, in which the radicle is next the hilum. *Gray*. This term, which was early introduced by Richard, is synonymous with *orthotropous* as used by him: an unfortunate confusion, the ovule and the embryo being designated by the same term. It is, moreover, superfluous when the ovule or seed is stated to be anatropous or orthotropous.



Campylotropous Seed of Chickweed, with homotropous embryo.

homotypal (hō'mō-tī-pal), *a.* [< *homotype* + *-al.*] Same as *homotypic*.

It is the object of serial homology to determine *homotypal* parts. *Lankester.*

homotype (hō′mō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοτυπία*, having the same form (implied in deriv. *ὁμότυπος*, sameness of form), < *ὁμός*, the same, + *τύπος*, impression, type, form.] In *biol.*: (*a*) That which is constructed on the same plan or type, as metameres of the body; that which exhibits serial homology. See *homology*. This is the original sense of the term, in which a homotype is a serial homologue, not an antitype or reversed repetition of another part. But serial parts may also be regarded as antitypic or symmetrical. Hence—(*b*) An organ or part of an organ symmetrical with or equivalent to another organ or part of an organ on the opposite side of the body; an antitypical, correlative, or reversed repetition of a part across a given axis.

homotypic (hō-mō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *homotype* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a homotype; of the same type; symmetrical with or corresponding to something else on the opposite part of the same axis. Thus, the right hand is *homotypic* of the left; the right and left eyes are *homotypic*.

homotypical (hō-mō-tip′i-kal), *a.* [< *homotypic* + *-al*.] Same as *homotypic*.

homotypy (hō′mō-tī-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοτυπία*, sameness of form: see *homotype*.] In *biol.*: (*a*) Serial homology; the structural correlation or correspondence between any two segments of the body. Thus, any vertebra compared with another, the shoulder compared with the hip, or the elbow with the knee, exhibits homotypy. But such parts may also be regarded as expressing symmetry, reversed repetition, or antitypy. Hence—(*b*) That kind of general homology which may be observed between parts or organs which are symmetrical, or fellows of each other, as right and left; the homology of reversed repetition of parts on opposite halves or across a given axis.

homuncle (hō′mung-kl), *n.* [< L. *homunculus*: see *homunculus*.] Same as *homunculus*.

homuncular (hō-mung′kū-lär), *a.* [< *homuncule* + *-ar*3.] Resembling or characteristic of a homunculus.

homuncule (hō-mung′kūl), *n.* [< L. *homunculus*: see *homunculus*.] Same as *homunculus*, 2.

The giant saw the *homuncule* was irascible, and played upon him. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, vii.

homunculus (hō-mung′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *homunculi* (-lī). [L., dim. of *homo* (*homin-*, *homon-*), a man: see *Homo*.] 1. A tiny human being that may be produced (according to a fancy of Paracelsus) artificially, without a natural mother. Being produced by art, it was supposed that art was incarnate in it and that it had innate knowledge of secret things.

2. A little man; a dwarf.

homy (hō′mi), *a.* [< *home* + *-y*1.] Pertaining to or resembling home; homelike. Also spelled *homey*. [Colloq.]

I saw . . . plenty of our dear English "lady's smock" in the wet meadows near here, which looked very *homy*. *Kingsley*, Life (1864), II. 168.

They [English drawing-rooms] have a *homey* look, which ours sometimes lack. *Christian Union*, June 30, 1887.

Hon. An abbreviation of *honorable*, used as a title.

hondt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hand*. *Chaucer.*

Honduras bark. See *bark*2.

hone1 (hōn), *n.* [< ME. *hone*, *hoone*, a hone, < AS. *hān*, a stone (the dat. *hāne* is found twice in charters, in ref. to boundary-stones), = Icel. *hein*, a hone, = Norw. *hein*, *hen* = Sw. *hen*, dial. *hein*, a hone; perhaps = L. *cŭneus*, a wedge (> E. *coin*1, *coign*, *quoin*, q. v.), = Gr. *κῶνος*, a wedge, cone (> E. *cone*, q. v.), = Skt. *çāna*, a grindstone, < √ *çā*, *çi*, sharpen. The L. *cos* (*cot-*), a hone, is supposed to be from the same root.] 1. A stone used for sharpening instruments that require a delicate edge, and particularly for sharpening razors; an oilstone. A hone differs from a whetstone in being of finer grit and more compact texture. See *honestone*.

A *Hone*, a Bason, three Razors, and a Comb-case. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

2. A thin piece of dry and stale bread; also, an oil-cake. [Prov. Eng.]—**German hone**, a soft, smooth, yellow stone obtained from the slate mountains near Ratisbon, and used almost exclusively for razor-setting.

hone1 (hōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *honed*, ppr. *honing*. [ME. not found (cf. ME. *hene*, < AS. *hānan*, stone, cast stones at); = Norw. *heina*, whet; from the noun.] To rub and sharpen on or as on a hone: as, to *hone* a razor.

Mr. Green . . . brought out a jack-knife, and commenced *honing* it on his shoe. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 286.

hone2†, *v. i.* [< ME. *honen*, *hoynen*.] To linger; delay.

Good brother, let us weynd sone,
No longer here I rede we *hone*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 11.

It may not helpe her for to *hone*, . . .
Than is goode tyme that we begynne.
York Plays, p. 349.

hone2†, *n.* [ME., < *hone*2, *v.*] Delay; lingering.

Tharfore Eraclius ful sone
Strake of his heuyd with-outen *hone*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

hone3 (hōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *honed*, ppr. *honing*. [Prob. < F. *hogner*, formerly also *hoigner*, grumble, mutter, murmur, repine, whine, as a child or a dog, dial. (Norm.) *honer*, sing or hum in a low tone, *houiner*, lament.] **I.** *intrans.* To pine; long; yearn; moan. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

Some of the oxen in driving missed their fellows behind, and *honing* after them, bellowed, as their nature is. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 6.

Commending her, lamenting, *honing*, wishing himself anything for her sake. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 525.

He lies pitying himself, *honing* and moaning over himself. *Lamb*, The Convalescent.

Sometimes . . . I git kotch wid emptiness in de pit er de stummuck, an' git ter fairly *honin'* arter sump'n w'at got substance in it. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, p. 198.

II. *trans.* To long for; crave. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

hone4 (hōn), *n.* A kind of swelling in the cheek.

hone5 (hōn), *n.* A circular barrow or hill.

Districts abounding in circular barrows, or, as they are here [in Yorkshire, England] called from the Norse name, *hones*, and, redundantly, *hone*-hills. *Archæologia*, XLII. 170.

hone6 (hōn), *n. pl.* A dialectal contraction of *hosen*, plural of *hose*.

hone7 (hōn), *interj.* See *och hone*.

honest (on′est), *a.* [< ME. *honest*, *onest*, < OF. *honeste*, later *honneste*, F. *honnête* (> D. Dan. *honnet* = Sw. *honnett*) = Pr. *honest* = Sp. Pg. *honesto* = It. *onesto*, < L. *honestus*, full of honor, honorable, worthy, virtuous, decent, < *honor*, *honos*, honor (see *honor*), + suffix *-tu-s*. The initial *h* in *honest*, *honor*, etc., is merely etymological, the sound having already disappeared when the word came into ME. use. See remarks under *H*, 1.] 1. Having a sense of honor; having honorable feelings, motives, or principles; free from deceit or hypocrisy; true, candid, upright, or just in speech and action; fair in dealing, or sincere in utterance; worthy to be trusted.

Be thou lowely and *honest*
To riche and pouere, in worde and dede,
And then thy name to worshyp shall sprede.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 109.

Hee chides great men with most boldnesse, and is counted for it an *honest* fellow.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Blunt Man.

This it is to have to do
With *honest* hearts: they easily may err,
But in the main they wish well to the truth.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 271.

Specifically—(*a*) Having the virtue of chastity; chaste; virtuous: said of a woman.

Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Shee may be an *honest* woman, but is not beleeu'd so in her Parish, and no man is a greater Infidel in it then her Husband.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Handsome Hostesse.

(*b*) Having no disposition to cheat, steal, or lie.

There's an *honest* conscionable fellow; he takes but ten shillings of a bellows-mender.
Middleton, The Phœnix, iv. 1.

An *honest* treasurer, like a black-plumed swan,
Not every day our eyes may look upon.
O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

2. Characterized by or proceeding from honorable motives or principles; marked by truth, justice, sincerity, fairness, etc.: as, an *honest* transaction; *honest* opinions or motives; an *honest* effort.

Therefore, whosoever maketh any promise, binding himself thereunto by an oath, let him foresee that the thing which he promiseth, be good, and *honest*, and not against the commandement of God.
Homilies, Against Swearing, ii.

But yet an *honest* mind I bore
To helpless people that were poor.
Jane Shore (Child's Ballads, VII. 197).

Honest labor bears a lovely face.
Chettle, Dekker, and Haughton, Patient Grissel, i. 1.

3. Of honorable quality; creditable; reputable; proper; becoming: as, a man of *honest* report.

Glad poverte is an *honeste* thyng certeyn.
Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 527.

Vpon thi trencher no fyllthe thou see,
It is not *honest*, as I telle the.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Therefore while we may (yea alwaies if it coulde be) to reioyce and take our pleasures in vertuous and *honest* sort, it is not only allowable, but also necessary and very naturall to man. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 36.

Provide things *honest* in the sight of all men.
Rom. xii. 17.

4†. Excellent in quality; good.

And eke the londe is so *honest*
That it is plentuous and plaine;
There is no idell ground in vaine.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

5. Of honorable appearance; fair-seeming; having the semblance of truthfulness, fairness, etc.

I'll devise some *honest* slanders
To stain my cousin with.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

Thy eye was ever chaste, thy countenance, too, *honest*,
And all thy wooings was like maidens' talk.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

Bacchus . . . shows his *honest* face.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

6. Open; undisguised; boldly or frankly showing purpose, character, or quality, whether good or bad: as, the *honest* pursuit of pleasure or gain; an *honest* rogue.

But as soon as the door opened, and he beheld the *honest* swindling countenance of a hotel porter, he felt secure against anything but imposture.
Howells, Venetian Life, ii.

To make an honest woman of, to marry: used in reference to a woman whom a man marries after he has dishonored her, especially if under promise of marriage. [Colloq. and rustic.]=**Syn. 1** and **2**. Conscientious, trustworthy, trusty, frank.

honest† (on′est), *v. t.* [< ME. *honesten*, < L. *honestare*, honor, adorn, grace, < *honestus*, honorable: see *honest*, *a.*] To do honor to; grace; adorn. *Wyclif.*

You should please God, benefite your countrie, and *honest* your owne name, if you would take the paines to impart to others what you learned of soch a Master.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 21.

For fear of men, for loss of life or goods, yea, some for advantage and gain, will *honest* it [the mass] with their presence, dissembling both with God and man.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 48.

Sir Amorous, you have very much *honested* my lodging with your presence. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

honestate† (on′es-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *honestatus*, pp. of *honestare*, honor: see *honest*, *v.*] To honor. *Cockeram.*

honestation† (on-es-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **honestatio(n-)*, < *honestare*, honor, adorn: see *honestate*, *v.*] Adornment; grace.

By which virtuous qualities and *honestations* [prudence and sagacity] they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the mindes of men.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. x. 6.

honestet, *n.* A Middle English form of *honesty*.

honestete†, **honesteteet**, *n.* [ME. (mod. E. as if **honestity*), < OF. *honestete*, *honnestete*, F. *honnêteté* = Pr. *honestete*, *honestetat* = Sp. *honestidad* = Pg. *honestidade*, < L. as if **honestita(t-)s*, for which only *honesta(t-)s*, > ult. E. *honesty*: see *honesty*.] Middle English variants of *honesty*.

Wedded with fortunat *honestetee*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 466.

honest-hearted (on′est-här′ted), *a.* Of an honest heart; true; faithful.

A very *honest-hearted* fellow, and as poor as the king.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

honestly (on′est-li), *adv.* [< ME. *honestly*, *onestly*; < *honest* + *-ly*2.] 1†. Honorably; in a manner to do honor to; properly.

In hir atire to the tempull tomly ho yode,
There *onestly* sho offert, honourt hir goddes
With giftes of golde & of gode stones.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3001.

Wherefore brethren couet to prophecy, & forbid not to speake with tongues. And let all thynges be done *honestlye* and in order. *Bible of* 1551, 1 Cor. xiv. 40.

2. In an honest manner; with honesty.

Either society [the Bank or the Athenæum] may pay its debts *honestly*, [or] either may try to defraud its creditors.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

honestone (hōn′stōn), *n.* A compact, fine-grained, homogeneous rock fit to be used for hones; a very silicious clay slate, having a conchoidal fracture across the grain of the rock. Also called *novaculite*.

honesty (on′es-ti), *n.* [< ME. *honeste*, *honestee*, < OF. *honeste*, *honneste*, *oneste*, *onneste*, *honestet* = Pr. *honestat* = Sp. *honestad* = It. *onestà*, < L. *honestā(t-)s*, honor, reputation, character, worthiness, honesty, < *honestus*, honorable, honest: see *honest*. Cf. *honestete*.] 1. The character or quality of being honest or honorable; upright disposition or conduct; sincerity; honor; virtue.

Corruption wins not more than *honesty*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

I cannot now, in *honesty*, but frankly tell you, that many of these flies I have [illegible] as fast so made as we make them here, will, perchance, do you no great service in your southern rivers. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 263.

A lawyer's [illegible] should be just and fair.
Honesty shines with great advantage there.
Cowper, Hope, l. 402.

Specifically—(*a*) Chastity; virtuous reputation; honor.

And also thynke in myn mynde *honestee*
That floureth yet, how foule I sholde it shende.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1576.

She said her *honesty* was all her dowry.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

(*b*) The virtue of respecting the property rights of others; the absence of any disposition to cheat, steal, or lie.

Villon, who had not the courage to be poor with *honesty*, now whiningly implores our sympathy, now shows his teeth . . . with an ugly snarl.
R. L. Stevenson, Villon, Poet and Housebreaker.

2†. Decency; good manners.

For *honestee*
No vileyns word as yet to hym spak he.
Chaucer, Prol. to Friar's Tale, l. 3.

Alas, alas!
It is not *honesty* in me to speak
What I have seen and known.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

3†. Liberality.

A noble gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house. . . . Every man has his fault, and *honesty* is his.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 1.

4†. Credit; reputation.

When Sir Thos. More was at the place of execution, he said to the hangman, "I promise thee that thou shalt never have *honestie* in the stryking of my head, my necke is so short." *Hall*, Chron., p. 226.

I beseech you to remember me when you talk with your good God, that he may give me the strength of his Spirit, that I manfully yielding my life for his truth may do you some *honesty*, who have put me into his service.
J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 406.

5. In *bot.*, a name of several plants, especially of a small cruciferous plant, *Lunaria annua* (*L. biennis*): so called from the transparency of its dissepiments. The perennial honesty is *L. rediviva;* the maiden's-honesty is *Clematis Vitalba.*—**Syn. 1.** *Honesty, Honor, Integrity, Probity, Rectitude, Uprightness;* equity, trustworthiness, trustiness, fidelity, fairness, candor, veracity, plain-dealing; frankness. The first six words apply primarily to the spirit of the person, and by extension to conduct, etc. They may be negative or positive, expressing the spirit or the act of refraining or of doing. *Honesty* belongs to the absolute principle of right; *honor*, on the other hand, belongs to accepted standards of what is due to others or to one's self. Conformity to an exalted standard of *honor* is more creditable and illustrious than simple *honesty*. In earlier usage *honest* and *honesty* retained much of their Latin significance of *honorable* and *honorableness* in the objective sense. (See Rom. xii. 17.) *Integrity* means soundness, and is used with especial reference to trusts (as, a man of strict business *integrity*), but it may consider a person as inspected and found whole by others or by himself. *Probity* is tested *honesty*, tried and proved *integrity*. *Rectitude* and *uprightness* draw their meanings from the idea of standing up straight, and hence matching the standard of right, but *uprightness* is more manifestly connected with this idea, and hence, as well as on account of its native origin, is much the more vigorous of the two. See *justice*.

"*Honesty* is the best policy," but he who acts on that principle is not an honest man. *Whately.*

The sense of *honour* is of so fine and delicate a nature that it is only to be met with in minds which are naturally noble, or in such as have been cultivated by great examples, or a refined education.
Addison, Guardian, No. 161.

He [Savage] had not sufficient resolution to sacrifice the pleasure of affluence to that of *integrity*. *Johnson.*

Of commercial fame, but more
Famed for thy *probity* from shore to shore.
Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.

The command of the political ruler is at first obeyed, not because of its perceived *rectitude*, but simply because it is his command, which there will be a penalty for disobeying. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 44.

I know also, my God, that thou . . . hast pleasure in *uprightness*. 1 Chron. xxix. 17.

honewort (hōn′wėrt), *n.* [< *hone*[4] + *wort*[1].] A name applied to several umbelliferous plants, as *Sison Amomum*, the stone-parsley, *Trinia vulgaris*, and *Cryptotænia Canadensis:* so named because formerly used to cure the swelling called a hone.

honey (hun′i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hony, honie;* < ME. *hony, huny, huni, hunig,* < AS. *hunig* = OS. *honeg, hanig* = OFries. *huning* = MD. *honig, honing*, D. *honig* = MLG. *honnich*, LG. *honning* = OHG. *honag, honang*, MHG. *honec, hünic*, G. *honig* = Icel. *hunang* = Sw. *honung, honing* = Dan. *honning*, honey; root unknown. The Goth. word is different, *milith* = Gr. *μέλι* (*μελιτ-*) = L. *mel*, etc.: see *milder, mell*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sweet viscid fluid collected from the nectaries of flowers and elaborated for food by several kinds of insects, especially by the honey-bee, *Apis mellifica*. It is deposited by the honey-bee in the cells of the honeycomb. Honey, when pure, is of a whitish color tinged with yellow, of a spicy sweetness and an agreeable smell; it is soluble in water, and becomes vinous by fermentation. It is essentially a solution of dextrose and levulose with volatile oils and occasionally cane-sugar. Bees often fill their cells with other substances than the nectar of flowers, as molasses, honeydew, or the juices of fruits, but the product is not true honey.

Thy mete shall be mylk, *honye*, & wyne;
Now, dere soule, latt us go dyne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 157.

The yellow-banded bees . . .
Fed thee, a child, lying alone,
With whitest *honey* in fairy gardens cull'd.
Tennyson, Eleanore.

2. Figuratively, sweetness or charm.

I, of ladies most deject and wretched,
That suck'd the *honey* of his music vows.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Come, Henley's oratory, Osborne's wit!
The *honey* dropping from Favonio's tongue.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 67.

3. Sweet one; darling: a trivial word of endearment.

Mi *hony*, mi hert, al hol thou me makest
With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1656.

O she was fair, O dear! she was bonnie,
A ship's captain courted her to be his *honey*.
Bonnie Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 47).

"Come to ole Candace! . . . *Honey*, darlin', ye a'nt right—dar's a dreffel mistake somewhar'."
H. B. Stowe, Minister's Wooing, xxiii.

Clarified honey, honey melted in a water-bath and freed from scum.—**Honey of borax**, clarified honey and borax, applied to the mouth as a remedy in aphthous affections.—**Unripe honey**, honey from which the water has not been sufficiently evaporated. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 73.—**Virgin honey**, honey that flows spontaneously from the comb when the cells are uncapped.—**Wild honey**, honey made by wild bees, or bees not kept by man.

John was clothed with camel's hair; . . . and he did eat locusts and *wild honey*. Mark i. 6.

II. *a.* Having the nature of honey; sweet; luscious.

Prin. He speaks not like a man of God's making.
Arm. That's all one, my fair, sweet, *honey* monarch.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

honey (hun′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *honeyed* (also *honied*), ppr. *honeying*. [< *honey*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover with or as with honey; sweeten; make delicious: as, "*honeyed* lines of rhyme," *Byron.*—2. To talk sweetly to; coax; flatter.

Can'st thou not *honey* me with fluent speech,
And even adore my topless vilany?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, iv.

II. *intrans.* To become sweet; be or become complimentary or tender; use endearments; talk fondly. [Rare.]

Honeying and making love. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

honey-ant (hun′i-ant), *n.* An ant of the genus *Myrmecocystus*, as *M. mexicanus* or *M. melliger*, of southwestern North America. The latter is found at an elevation of from 6,000 to 7,500 feet. In one form of the workers the abdomen is found in summer distended with honey to the size of a pea or a small grape, and appears pellucid. Later in the season, when food is scarce, these animated stores of honey are devoured by the other ants, and they are also dug up and eaten by the inhabitants of the country. See *honey-bearer*.

The *honey-ants* are a nocturnal species.
R. A. Proctor, Nature Studies, p. 24.

honey-badger (hun′i-baj″ėr), *n.* The ratel, *Mellivora ratellus:* so called from its fondness for honey.

honey-bag (hun′i-bag), *n.* An enlargement of the alimentary canal of the bee in which it carries its load of honey. This enlargement is in the esophagus or gullet, and corresponds to the sucking-stomach or crop of other *Hymenoptera* and of *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera*. In it the bee stores the honey gathered from flowers, which it disgorges into the cells of the honeycomb. Also called *honey-stomach*.

And, good monsieur, have a care the *honey-bag* break not; I would be loth to have you over-flown with a *honey-bag*, signior. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

honey-balm (hun′i-bäm), *n.* A European labiate plant, *Melittis melissophyllum*.

honey-basket (hun′i-bas″ket), *n.* In *entom.*, the corbiculum or structure on the legs of bees in which pollen mingled with honey is conveyed to the hive. See cut under *corbiculum*.

honey-bear (hun′i-bãr), *n.* **1.** An East Indian bear, *Mellursus* or *Prochilus labiatus;* the sloth-bear or aswail. See cut under *aswail*.—2. The kinkajou, *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*. See cut under *kinkajou*.

honey-bearer (hun′i-bãr″ėr), *n.* One of the honey-ants whose office it is to receive and carry in its abdomen the honey which has been gathered by the workers.

The workers take it [the honey] home with them and give it to the *honey-bearers*, who swallow . . . it, . . . keep it in their crops ready for use, exactly as bees keep it in cells. . . . The *honey-bearers*, in short, have been converted into living honey-jars. When the workers are hungry they caress a *honey-bearer* and . . . sip it [the honey] from her throat.
R. A. Proctor, Nature Studies, p. 24.

Honey-bearer (*Myrmecocystus melliger*), with distended abdomen. Line shows natural size.

honey-bee (hun′i-bē), *n.* A bee that collects and stores honey; specifically, the hive-bee, *Apis mellifica*. See cuts under *bee*.

So work the *honey-bees;*
Creatures that, by a rule in nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

honeyberry (hun′i-ber″i), *n*; pl. *honeyberries* (-iz). 1. The berry of *Celtis australis*.—2. The berry of *Melicocca bijuga*.

honey-bird (hun′i-bėrd), *n.* **1.** A bird which feeds on the sweets of flowers; one of the *Nectariniidæ* or *Meliphagidæ;* a honey-sucker.—2. Same as *honey-guide*.—3. A bee. *Davies.* [Rare.]

The world have but one God, Heav'n but one Sun,
Quails but one Chief, the *Honey-birds* but One,
One Master-Bee.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

honey-blob (hun′i-blob), *n.* The gooseberry. [Scotch.]

He saw out of the coach-window a woman selling the sweet yellow gooseberries, . . . and he cried, "Gie me a ha'porth of *honeyblobs*."
E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 254.

honey-bloom (hun′i-blōm), *n.* The spreading dog's-bane or Indian hemp, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, a common American plant.

honey-bread (hun′i-bred), *n.* A small leguminous tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*, a native of the Mediterranean region. Also called *St. John's bread*. See cut under *Ceratonia*.

honey-brown (hun′i-broun), *n.* In *entom.*, a pale-yellowish and generally somewhat translucent brown.

honey-buzzard (hun′i-buz″ärd), *n.* A bird of prey of the genus *Pernis*, subfamily *Buteoninæ*, and family *Falconidæ;* a pern. The common European species, *P. apivorus*, is also found in Africa. It does not eat honey, but breaks into the nests of bees and wasps to get at their larvæ.

honey-cell (hun′i-sel), *n.* A cell in a honeycomb.

His [Emerson's] laconic phrases are the *honey-cells* of thought. *E. C. Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 172.

honeycomb (hun′i-kōm), *n.* [< ME. *honycomb, hunycomb, honycoom, huny-camb,* < AS. *hunig-camb,* < *hunig*, honey, + *camb*, comb. The name is not found outside of E.; other words for 'honeycomb' are D. *honigzeem* = Icel. *hunangsseimr*, lit. 'honey-string'; Sw. *honungskaka* = Dan. *honningkage*, lit. 'honey-cake'; G. *honigscheibe*, lit. 'honey-shive,' or *honig-wabe*, lit. 'honey-cake,' *bienen-wabe*, lit. 'bee-cake,' or simply *wabe*, lit. 'cake' or 'wafer,' or 'waffle': see *wafer, waffle*. The L. term was *favus* (see *favus*); the Gr., *μελισσίς* or *μελικήριον*.] **1.** A structure of wax of a firm texture, consisting of hexagonal cells with concave bottoms ranged side by side, formed by bees for the reception of honey and of their eggs.

And they gave him a piece of a broiled fish, and of an *honeycomb*. Luke xxiv. 42.

I have eaten my *honeycomb* with my honey. Cant. v. 1.

And well his words became him: was he not
A full-cell'd *honeycomb* of eloquence
Stored from all flowers? *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

2†. Sweet one; darling: a trivial term of endearment. Compare *honey*, 3.

What do ye, *hony comb*, sweete Alisoun?
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 512.

3. Any substance, as a casting of iron, etc., having cells like those of a honeycomb.

A scratch or spot of *honey-comb* in the grooves renders the rifle completely useless for match-shooting.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 146.

Specifically—4. In *mammal.*, the reticulum or second stomach of a ruminant. See cut under *ruminant*.—**Honeycomb bottom**, same as *hawse-pipe bottom* (which see, under *hawse-pipe*).—**Honeycomb decoration**, in *ceram.*, a name given to the Mayflower decoration, from the resemblance of the crowded blossoms to a honeycomb.—**Honeycomb moth**, a tineid moth of the genus *Galeria*, which infests beehives, depositing its eggs in the comb, where the larvæ are developed and undergo their transformations. *G. cerænea* or *mellonella*,

about an inch long, and *G. alvearia*, about half an inch, are perhaps the worst enemies of the bee. See cut under *bee-moth*.—**Honeycomb sponge**, the grass-sponge. **Honeycomb stitch**, a stitch used in producing gathers, as in the stiff material used for smock frocks and the like, the result being a pattern of lozenges covering the whole surface, held at their intersections by loops of thread, usually of a different color from that of the material.—**Honeycomb tripe**, the part of tripe which is honeycombed or divided into numerous small cells. It is the second stomach of a ruminant, or second part of the cardiac division of the whole stomach, next to the paunch proper or rumen, and is technically called the *reticulum*. See cut under *ruminant*. **Honeycomb work**, a name given to ancient representations of armor of a flexible character, as the hauberk or broigne. They show a series of open hexagons, separated by a slender bar or ridge, or sometimes openings more nearly approaching the form of circles. They may be assumed to represent indifferently chain-mail or a garment of fence made by sewing rings or small plates of metal on leather or linen.

honeycomb (hun'i-kōm), *v. t.* [< *honeycomb*, *n.*] To fill with cells or holes, as wood or earth, by perforation or excavation, in the manner of a honeycomb.

The rock itself over which the fort was raised is *honeycombed* with excavated passages for infantry and cavalry.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 180.

There is the insignificant-looking worm, the "jengen," which insidiously *honeycombs* the poles.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), II. 7.

honeycombed (hun'i-kōmd), *a.* **1.** Perforated or excavated like a honeycomb; specifically, having little cells, as cast metal when not solid.

This geyser presents a shallow basin, with rather ill-defined margin, formed of thin plates of *honeycombed* geyserite.
Science, IV. 22.

2. Decorated with a honeycomb pattern—either the Mayflower pattern or one of hexagons.

honeycombing (hun'i-kō-ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *honeycomb*, *v.*] An ornamental pattern produced in thin material by running stitches diagonally across the fabric, and drawing up these threads so that the lozenge-shaped spaces between them shall be puffed and in relief; smocking.

honey-creeper (hun'i-krē″pėr), *n.* Any bird of the American family *Cærebidæ* or *Dacnididæ*; a guitguit. The species are quite numerous; one, *Certhiola bahamensis*, occurs in the United States. See cut under *Cærebinæ*.

honey-crock (hun'i-krok), *n.* A crock or pot of honey.

Like foolish flies about an *hony-crocke*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 33.

honeydew (hun'i-dū), *n.* [= D. *honigdaauw* = G. *honigthau* = Dan. *honningdug* (cf. Sw. *honungsdagg*); as *honey* + *dew*. Cf. *honey-rore* and *mildew*.] **1.** A saccharine substance found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew. There are two kinds, one secreted from the plants, and the other by plant-lice, bark-lice, and leaf-hoppers. Bees and ants are said to be fond of honeydew. The name is properly applied to the sugary secretion from the leaves of plants, occurring most frequently in hot weather. It usually appears as small glistening drops, but if particularly abundant may drip from the leaves in considerable quantity, when it has been called *manna*. The manna-ash, *Fraxinus Ornus*, exhibits this phenomenon, as does *Carduus arctioides*.

For he on *honey-dew* hath fed,
And drunk the milk of Paradise.
Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

Although further and thorough investigation is necessary to establish the fact, this will be the final solution—that the *honey-dew* is largely the product of the Pulvinaria, the sap being by it extracted from the tree, and elaborated by the insect organism into this sweet substance, as is a similar or perhaps identical substance by some of the Aphides, and honey by the honey-bee.
Science, III. 737.

2. A kind of chewing-tobacco prepared with molasses. [Trade-name.]

honeydewed (hun'i-dūd), *a.* [< *honeydew* + *-ed*².] Covered with honeydew.

Three accounts have been published in Eastern Prussia of white and white-spotted horses being greatly injured by eating mildewed and *honeydewed* vetches.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 331.

honey-eater (hun'i-ē″tėr), *n.* One who or that which eats honey. Specifically—(*a*) Any bird of the family *Meliphagidæ*; a honey-sucker. (*b*) A honey-bear.

honeyed (hun'id), *p. a.* [Also *honied*; < *honey* + *-ed*².] **1.** Covered with, abounding in, or as sweet as honey.

Fair was the day, the *honeyed* beanfield's scent
The west wind bore unto him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 379.

Hence—**2.** Sweet; dulcet; soothing; mollifying: as, *honeyed* words.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still,
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and *honey'd* sentences.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

The *honeyed* breath of praise. *O. W. Holmes*, Agnes.

honeyedness (hun'id-nes), *n.* Sweetness; allurement.

honey-flower (hun'i-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Melianthus*, ornamental shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope, the flowers of which yield much honey.

honey-fly†, *n.* A honey-bee.

Up, up, ye princes! prince and people, rise,
And run to schoole among the *hony-flies*.
Du Bartas (trans.).

honeyfugle (hun'i-fū″gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *honeyfugled*, ppr. *honeyfugling*. [< *honey* + **fugle*, of no appar. origin, and prob. a mere addition.] To cajole; wheedle. [Slang, southern and western U. S.]

honey-garlic (hun'i-gär″lik), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nectaroscordum*, natural order *Liliaceæ*, placed by Bentham and Hooker under *Allium*. *N. siculum* (the *Allium siculum* of authors) is a native of Sicily. It has a slender flower-scape 3 or 4 feet high, with a cluster of long, pendulous green or purplish flowers having honey-pores.

honey-guide (hun'i-gīd), *n.* A non-passerine African bird of the family *Indicatoridæ*, supposed to guide the honey-hunters to their spoil; an indicator. Also called *honey-bird*.

honeyless (hun'i-les), *a.* [< *honey* + *-less*.] Destitute of honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them *honeyless*.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

honey-locust (hun'i-lō″kust), *n.* An ornamental North American tree, *Gleditschia triacanthos*. The water honey-locust is *G. monosperma*, also an American tree, growing from Illinois southward. The name is sometimes given to the mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, a native of the southwestern United States.

At sunset he stood under the *honey-locust* tree on the levee, where he was wont to find his father waiting for him.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV. 550.

honey-lotus (hun'i-lō″tus), *n.* A name sometimes given to *Melilotus alba*, the white melilot or sweet clover, a widely distributed European plant thoroughly naturalized in America.

honey-mesquit (hun'i-mes-kēt″), *n.* The algaroba or mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, a small tree of the southwestern United States. Also called *honey-pod* and sometimes *honey-locust*.

honeymonth† (hun'i-munth), *n.* Same as *honeymoon*. [Rare.]

Sometimes the parties fly asunder even in the midst of courtship, and sometimes grow cool in the very *honeymonth*.
Tatler, No. 192.

honeymoon (hun'i-mön), *n.* [< *honey* + *moon*, 'month.' Cf. *honeymonth*.] **1.** The first month after marriage; the interval, of whatever length, commonly spent by a newly married couple in traveling, visiting, or other recreation, before settling down to their ordinary occupations.

I was more than once nearly choked with gall during the *honeymoon*, and had lost all comfort in life before my friends had done wishing me joy.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2.

Hence—**2**†. A time of prosperity or enjoyment; an occasion of advantage.

I was there entertained as well by the great friends my father made, as by mine owne forwardnesse, where, it being now but *honey-moone*, I endeavoured to court it.
Lyly, Euphues.

honeymoon (hun'i-mön), *v. i.* [< *honeymoon*, *n.*] To keep one's honeymoon; take a wedding-trip.

So do not I, dear, till I have found some decent sort of body to *honeymoon* along with me.
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, iv.

As soon as I can get his discharge, and he has done *honeymooning*, we shall start.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlvii.

honey-moth (hun'i-môth), *n.* A European pyralid moth, *Achræa grisella*, which lives in the hives of the honey-bee.

honey-mouthed (hun'i-moutht), *a.* Soft or sweet in speech.

If I prove *honey-mouth'd*, let my tongue blister.
Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

honey-pod (hun'i-pod), *n.* Same as *honey-mesquit*.

honey-pot (hun'i-pot), *n.* A receptacle of various kinds, made of wax or other substance, and often of considerable size, in which many species of wild bees store their honey.

honey-pots (hun'i-pots), *n. pl.* A boys' game in which the players roll themselves up and are then pretended to be carried to market by others as honey, the amusement consisting in the difficulty of continuing in the required position. *Halliwell*.

honey-ratel (hun'i-rā″tel), *n.* Same as *honey-badger*. *J. G. Wood*.

honey-rore†, *n.* Honeydew. *Nares*.

He on a sudden felt loves *honey-rore*
Soak in, and wonted flames to heat his heart,
And to o'respread his bones and every part.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

honey-stalk (hun'i-stâk), *n.* A sweet species of clover, upon which cattle are apt to overfeed.

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,
Than baits to fish, or *honey-stalks* to sheep.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

honey-stomach (hun'i-stum″uk), *n.* Same as *honey-bag*.

honeystone (hun'i-stōn), *n.* Same as *mellite*.

honey-strainer (hun'i-strā″nėr), *n.* A machine in which honeycomb, after a thin slice has been cut off to open the cells, is placed, and revolved rapidly, to extract the honey by centrifugal force. The empty comb is replaced in the hive to be refilled.

honey-sucker (hun'i-suk″ėr), *n.* A bird that sucks the sweets of flowers; a honey-eater or honey-bird; a nectar-bird: specifically applied

Honey-sucker (*Cærebacærulea*).

to the *Meliphagidæ*, and less technically to sundry other small, chiefly slender-billed, birds, as the *Nectariniidæ*, *Cærebidæ*, etc.

honeysuckle (hun'i-suk″l), *n.* [< ME. *honysocle*, *hunisuccle* (the alleged AS. **hunigsucle* is due to a mistake), a dim. form of the more common ME. *honysouke*, < AS. *hunisuce*, *hunisuge*, *hunigsuge*, < *hunig*, honey, + *sucan*, *sugan*, suck: see *honey* and *suck*. The name was applied to various plants, the ME. forms being variously glossed *ligustrum* (privet), *locusta* (for *ligustrum*?), *cerifolium* (chervil), *serpillum* (wild thyme), *apiago* (which elsewhere glosses AS. *beówyrt*, 'bee-wort,' and MHG. *binsuge*, *binesaug*, as if 'bee-suck'); the AS. forms are always glossed *ligustrum* (privet). The name means 'a plant from which honey is sucked,' namely by bees, as the name *apiago* (< L. *apis*, a bee) and the MHG. *binsuge*, above mentioned, indicate. Other names are E. *woodbine*, ML. *caprifolium* (glossing ME. *wodebynde*, woodbine), D. *kamperfoelie*, F. *chèvrefeuille*, etc. (see *caprifole*, *caprifolium*), G. *geissblatt*, lit. 'goat-leaf,' etc.] **1.** A name of upright or climbing shrubs of the genus *Lonicera*, natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*, natives of the temperate parts of both hemispheres. They have entire opposite leaves, and axillary, often fragrant, white, red, or yellow flowers, which are succeeded by sweetish red or purple berries. The common honeysuckle, *L. Periclymenum*, a native of central and western Europe, cultivated in the United States, is also known by the name of *woodbine*, and is probably the 'twisted eglantine' of Milton. *L. Caprifolium*, which is frequent in gardens, and is characterized by the upper pairs of leaves being united into a cup, and *L. Xylosteum*, the fly-honeysuckle, are also found in England, the latter only being probably native. *L. sempervirens* (trumpet or coral honeysuckle), a native of North America, is cultivated on account of the beauty of its large flowers which are red on the outside and yellowish within. *L. flava* is the American fly honeysuckle, it has a honey yellow corolla slightly tinged with purple. *L. fragrantissima* is the Chinese honeysuckle, and *L. Tatarica* the Tatarian honeysuckle. The bark of *L. corymbosa* is used for dyeing black in Chili, and the berries of *L. caerulea* are a favorite food of the Kamtchadales.

Flowering Branch and Fruit of Trumpet-honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

So doth the woodbine the sweet *honeysuckle*
Gently entwist. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

I left this place . . . brother of the angle sit under that . . . one that will prove worth your acquaintance. *Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 111.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting *honey-suckle*.
Milton, Comus, l. 545.

2. A plant of some other genus. The name *honeysuckle* is variously applied in northern New England to the genus *Diervilla*, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, and particularly to the native wild columbine, *A. Canadense*. The African tall honeysuckle is *Halleria lucida*, of the natural order *Scrophularineæ*; the Australian honeysuckles belong to the genus *Banksia*, natural order *Proteaceæ*, as *B. serrata* and *B. integrifolia*. The bush-honeysuckles, of the genus *Diervilla* (a near relative of *Lonicera*, the true honeysuckle), are low shrubs of North America, China, and Japan, extensively cultivated for their profuse, mostly rose-colored flowers. The dwarf honeysuckle is *Cornus Suecica*, of the natural order *Cornaceæ*, a native of north temperate or arctic countries; the French honeysuckle is *Hedysarum coronarium*, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*; the ground-honeysuckle is *Lotus corniculatus*, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*; the New Zealand honeysuckle is *Knightia excelsa*, of the natural order *Proteaceæ*; the Tasmanian honeysuckle is *Banksia australis*; the West Indian honeysuckle is *Tecoma capensis*; the purple honeysuckle or azalea is *Rhododendron nudiflorum*; the white honeysuckle is *Rhododendron viscosum*, of the natural order *Ericaceæ*. Various species of *Desmodium* are also so called. See *Banksia*, *Diervilla*, *Lonicera*, *Cornus*, *Hedysarum*, *Desmodium*, *Halleria*, *Tecoma*, *Rhododendron*.

According to Culpepper, the white *honeysuckle* and red *honeysuckle* were names of the white and red sorts of meadow trefoil. In the West of England the red clover is still called *honeysuckle*. *Halliwell.*

3. The flower of any of the above plants.

Woodbine that beareth the *honeysuckle*.
Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

honeysuckle-apple (hun'i-suk-l-ap'l), *n.* A fungus, *Exobasidium Azaleæ*, occurring on the branches of *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *nudiflorum*. It is eaten by children. Also called *swamp-apple*. [New Eng.]

honeysuckle-clover (hun'i-suk-l-klō″vėr), *n.* The common white clover, *Trifolium repens*.

honeysuckled (hun'i-suk″ld), *a.* [< *honeysuckle* + *-ed*².] Covered with honeysuckles.

honeysuckle-tree (hun'i-suk-l-trē), *n.* A plant of the genus *Banksia*, natural order *Proteaceæ*, of several species, particularly *B. marginata* (*B. australis*), *B. collina*, *B. latifolia*, and *B. ericifolia*. They are large shrubs or small trees, natives of Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania, the flowers of which yield an abundance of honey.

honey-sugar (hun'i-shûg″ăr), *n.* The solid constituent of honey after granulation. It is said to be chiefly glucose.

honey-sweet (hun'i-swēt), *n.* The meadow-sweet, *Spiræa ulmaria*.

honey-sweet (hun'i-swēt), *a.* [< ME. *honyswete* = D. *honigsoet*, etc.] Sweet as honey.

For which this Januarie of whom I tolde,
Considered hath inwith his dayes olde,
The lusty lyf, the vertuous quyete,
That is in marriage *honey swete*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 152.

Prithee, *honey-sweet* husband, let me bring thee to Staines. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

honey-tongued (hun'i-tungd), *a.* Speaking sweetly, softly, or winningly.

Consciences, that will not die in debt,
Pay him the due of *honey-tongued* Boyet.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

honey-tube (hun'i-tūb), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the siphonets or small tubular projections on the upper surface of the abdomen of an aphis: so called because a sweet fluid called *honey-dew* is extruded from them.

honeyware (hun'i-wār), *n.* Same as *badderlocks*.

honeywort (hun'i-wėrt), *n.* 1. The crosswort, *Galium cruciata*.—2. A plant of the genus *Cerinthe*, of the natural order *Boraginaceæ*. *C. major* is a small European annual. The rough honeywort is *C. aspera*. It grows about a foot high, and has oval stem-clasping, bluish-green leaves, with white rough dots, and racemes of purplish flowers, which secrete much honey.

hong†, *v.* An obsolete form of *hang*.

hong² (hong), *n.* [Chin. *hang*, in Canton *hong*, a row or series.] 1. A Chinese warehouse, consisting of a succession of rooms or storehouses.—2. Formerly, as used by the Chinese, one of the foreign factories maintained at Canton in the early days of trade with China; now, any foreign mercantile establishment in China, Japan, etc. **Hong merchants**, a body of from eight to twelve Chinese merchants at Canton, who once had the sole privilege of trading with Europeans, and were responsible for the conduct of the foreigners with whom they dealt and for their payment of customs-duties. By the treaty of 1842 their peculiar functions ceased.

honiet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *honey*.

honied, *p. a.* See *honeyed*.

honiset, honisht, *v. t.* [ME. *honisen, hunyschen*, < OF. *honnes-*, stem of certain parts of *honnir*, *hounir* = Pr. *aunir* = It. *onire*, < OHG. *hônjan* (= Goth. *haunjan* = AS. *hýnan*), disgrace, degrade, shame.] To destroy; ruin.

He [God] fyndeth al fayre a freke with-inne
That hert honest and hol, that hathel he honourez, . . .
And harde *honysez* thise other and of his erde flemez [banishes from his abode].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 596.

honi soit qui mal y pense. See *Order of the Garter*, under *garter*.

Honiton lace. See *lace*.

honk (hongk), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry of the wild goose.

I heard the tread of a flock of geese, or else ducks, on the dry leaves in the woods by a pondhole behind my dwelling, where they had come up to feed, and the faint *honk*, or quack, of their leader as they hurried off.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 267.

honk (hongk), *v. i.* [< *honk*, *n.*] To emit the cry of the wild goose.

As the air grows colder, the long wedges of geese flying south, with their commodore in advance, and *honking* as they fly, are seen high up in the heavens.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 169.

The sound of the heavy wing strokes [of geese] and the *honking* seemed directly overhead.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 61.

honker (hong'kėr), *n.* That which honks, as a goose; specifically, the common wild goose of America, the Canada goose, *Bernicla canadensis*. See cut under *Bernicla*. [U. S.]

My first *Honker*. Well do I remember the morning on which he measured his length on the grass and flopped his life out in vain attempts to rise.
Forest and Stream, May 22, 1884.

Pretty soon a big flock [of wild geese], led by an old *honker*, comes sailin' along, sees our decoys, an' lights.
New York Evening Post, Aug. 28, 1885.

honor, honour (on'ọr), *n.* [The second spelling is still prevalent in England; early mod. E. *honor*, *honour*, < ME. *honour*, *honor*, *honur*, pronounced and sometimes written without the aspirate, *onour*, *onur* (earliest form in *-ur*), < AF. *honur*, later *honor*, *honour*, OF. *honur*, *hunur*, *honor*, *hounor*, *hounour*, *onor*, *ounor*, *ounour*, even *henor*, *enor*, *enur*, *annor* (the accent being on the last syllable), later *honeur*, *honneur*, F. *honneur* = Pr. *honor*, *onor* = Sp. Pg. *honor* = It. *onore*, < L. *honor*, *honos* (*honōr-*) (the form *honos* being the older, and that which is used almost exclusively in Cicero), honor, repute, etc.; root unknown. Hence ult. *honest*, etc.] 1. Respect blended with some degree of reverence; esteem due to worth or exalted merit of any kind; deferential approbation or admiration.

For men suld hald that haly tre
In *honore* als it aw to be.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

Thou art clothed with *honour* and majesty. Ps. civ. 1.

A prophet is not without *honour*, save in his own country. Mat. xiii. 57.

But what is this *honour*, I mean *honour* indeed, and that which ought to be so dear unto us, other than a kind of history, or fame following actions of virtue?
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. iii. § 2.

Fortune placed him [James I.] in a situation in which his weaknesses covered him with disgrace, and in which his accomplishments brought him no *honour*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. Personal title to high respect or esteem; elevation of character; a controlling sense of what is right, true, and due; probity of feeling and conduct: often applied specifically to loyalty and high courage in men and chastity in women, as virtues of the highest consideration.

To extort and take away the right of the poor is against the *honor* of the king. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Heaven so comfort me
As I am free from foul pollution
With any man! my *honour* ta'en away,
I am no woman.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 2.

From the field of Pavia, where France suffered one of the greatest reverses in her annals, Francis writes to his mother: "All is lost except *honor*." *Sumner*, Orations, I. 60.

A man of a nice sense of *honour* is one who is punctilious in doing things which he could not be punished for neglecting, and whose neglect would arouse but little disapprobation. *C. Mercier*, Mind, X. 13.

3. A state, condition, circumstance, or character which confers or attracts high consideration and respect; hence, a person of such condition or character; a source or ground of esteem, respect, or consideration, as elevated rank, dignity, conduct, etc.: as, a post of *honour*; I have not the *honour* of his acquaintance; he is an *honour* to his country.

He preide god yeve hem good a-uenture and grace to do so that it myght be savacion to theire soules, and *honour* to theire soules, and *honour* to theire bodyes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 580.

Erasmus, the *honour* of learning of all oure time, saide wiselie that experience is the common scholehouse of foles, and ill men. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 62.

But a trouble weigh'd upon her,
And perplex'd her, night and morn,
With the burthen of an *honour*
Unto which she was not born.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh

Hence—4. That which attracts respect or admiration; distinction; adornment.

Therefore he bids thee stand, thou proud man,
Whilst, with the whisking of my sword about,
I take thy *honours* off.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

The grateful tree was pleas'd with what he said,
And shook the shady *honours* of her head.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 769.

He spoke, and speaking in proud triumph spread
The long-contended *honours* of her head.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 140.

5. A manifestation or token of esteem; a mark of respect, distinction, or high consideration: as, to do one *honor*; the *honor* of knighthood; the *honors* of war; military *honors*.

That it myght you please me do such *honoure*
That ye the Armes wold fouschesafe to bere
Off Luxemborugh.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2041.

Others . . . came, and were healed: who also honoured us with many *honours*. Acts xxviii. 9, 10.

She may help you to many fair preferments, . . .
And lay these *honours* on your high desert.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

We will do him
No customary *honour*: since the knight
Came not to us, of us to claim the prize,
Ourselves will send it after.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. With a possessive personal pronoun, a deferential title of address or denotation formerly used for men of superior condition generally, but now (except as a mark of servility) restricted in England to the holders of certain offices, particularly judges, including those of the county courts, and in the United States to mayors, judges, and magistrates: as, *your honor*; *his honor* the judge.

Your honours shall perceive how I will work
To bring this matter to the wished end.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

My master (said I) . . . is come to Bath to recruit. . . . I told Thomas that *your Honour* had already inlisted five disbanded chairmen. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

"Judge—*your honor*—" said Mr. Bender, "I am entered here, so to speak, as a defendant."
W. A. Butler, Mrs. Limber's Raffle, ix.

7. In *Eng. law*, a seigniory of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount. Although it was not a distinct organization, but an aggregate of several manors, one court-baron was often held for the whole, but regarded as the court of each several manor. The name seems also to have been sometimes applied to a single great manor, escheating to the king, and farmed out for him, or granted by him anew.

A Man possessed of five Earldoms, Lancaster, Leicester, Ferrers, Lincoln, and Salisbury, besides the Liberties of Pickering, and the *Honour* of Cockermore.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 106.

8. In *whist*, one of the four highest trump-cards. See *whist*.

Honours—i. e. ace, king, queen, and knave of trumps—are thus reckoned: if a player and his partner, either separately or conjointly, hold—(i) the four *honours*, they score four points; (ii) any three *honours*, they score two points; (iii) only two *honours*, they do not score.
Club Code, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 546.

9. *pl.* Civilities paid; hospitalities or courtesies rendered, as at an entertainment.

As I was introduced [to the Greek patriarch] by the dragoman, or interpreter from the consul, I had all the *honours* done me that are usual at an eastern visit.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 15.

Then hire a slave, or (if you will) a lord,
To do the *honours*, and to give the word.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 100.

Neither is it slight praise to say of a woman that she does well the *honors* of her house in the way of hospitality. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 262.

A very old man (a fragment, like the castle itself) emerged from some crumbling corner to do me the *honors*.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 189.

10. Special rank or distinction conferred by a university, college, or school upon a student for eminence in scholarship or success in some particular subject: usually in the plural.

The son, after bearing away all the best *honours* of Cambridge, was ordained.
J. C. Jeaffreson, Live it Down, I. 135.

I very early in the Sophomore year gave up all thoughts of obtaining high *honors*.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 6

11. In *golf*, the right to play off first from the tee.—**Act of honor.** See *act*. **An affair of honor**, a duel.—**Code of honor.** See *code*, and *laws of honor*, below.—**Court of honor**, a body of persons sitting as a court to de-

termine questions concerning honor or honorable conduct as affecting individuals or a community. Specifically (*a*) One of a class of courts which formerly existed in Europe for regulating and settling matters relating to the laws of honor, and for correcting encroachments in matters of coat-armor, precedency, etc. They were courts of chivalry. (*b*) In several European armies, a court composed of officers authorized to inquire into and punish all breaches of the principles of honor on the part of officers. — **Debt of honor.** See *debt*. — **Honor bright!** a protestation of or appeal to honor. [Colloq.] — **Honors are easy.** See *easy*. — **Honors of war,** formal military manifestations of respect; specifically, the privileges granted to a capitulating force at the discretion of a victorious commander. Permission to march out *with all the honors of war* is the right accorded to a surrendering garrison of marching out of their camp or intrenchments with all their arms, and with colors flying, drums beating, etc. — **Last honor,** usually **last honors,** a ceremony of respect paid to the dead; funeral rites; obsequies.

As soon as the prince Facilidas had paid the *last honours* to his father, he set about composing those disorders which had so long distracted the kingdom by reason of the difference of religion. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 401.

Laws of honor, the laws or established rules of honorable conduct; especially, the regulations concerning the occasions for fighting duels and the methods of conducting them in an honorable manner. Such laws were formerly generally recognized and rigidly enforced by public opinion. — **Maid of honor,** a lady in the service of a queen, whose duty it is to attend the queen when she appears in public.

> Poor soul! I had a *maid of honour* once;
> She wept her true eyes blind for such a one,
> A rogue of canzonets and serenades.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

On or **upon my honor,** words accompanying a declaration, and pledging one's honor or reputation for the truth of it. The members of the British House of Lords, in their judicial capacity, give their verdict on their honor.

> Look, the good man weeps!
> He's honest, *on mine honour*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.
>
> *York. Upon thine honour*, is he prisoner?
> *Buck. Upon mine honour*, he is prisoner.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Point of honor. (*a*) A scruple arising from sense of duty or delicacy of feeling, which determines the action of a man on a particular occasion: as, he hesitated on a *point of honor*. (*b*) Under the code or laws of honor, the obligation to demand or grant satisfaction for a wrong or an insult, especially by means of a duel.

> The *point of honor* has been deem'd of use
> To teach good manners and to curb abuse. . . .
> 'Tis hard, indeed, if nothing will defend
> Mankind from quarrels but their fatal end.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 163.

To do honor to. (*a*) To treat with special or marked respect; manifest approbation of; confer honor upon: as, to *do honor to* a man or *to* his actions. (*b*) To gain respect for by honorable or laudable action; do something that brings honor or credit to: as, to *do honor to* one's self, or *to* one's profession or country. — **To make one's honors†,** to make obeisance; do reverence.

> They paced once about, in their ring, every pair *making their honours*, as they came before the state.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

Caroline arose from her seat, made her curtsey awkwardly enough, with the air of a boarding-school miss, her hands before her. My father let her *make her honours*, and go to the door. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, II. 190.

Word of honor, a verbal promise or engagement which cannot be violated without disgrace. = **Syn. 1.** *Fame, Renown*, etc. (see *glory*[1], *n.*); repute, consideration, esteem, credit, respect, homage, civility, deference, high-mindedness, nobleness. — **2.** *Integrity, Probity*, etc. See *honesty*.

honor, honour (on′ọr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *honor, honour;* < ME. *honouren, honuren,* rarely *honoren, houren,* sometimes without the aspirate, *onouren,* < AF. *honurer,* OF. *honurer, honorer, honourer, onorer,* etc., F. *honorer* = Pr. *honorar, honrar, onrar* = Sp. Pg. *honrar* = It. *onorare,* < L. *honorare,* honor, < *honor, honos,* honor, pay respect to, grace: see *honor, n.*] **1.** To hold in honor; regard with honor; treat with deference; respect; revere; when said of the Supreme Being, to reverence; adore; worship.

> That man that schal the wedde bifor god with a ryng,
> Loue thou him & *honoure*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.
>
> That all men should *honour* the Son, even as they *honour* the Father. John v. 23.
>
> Hee [Bacchus] taught them the vse of Wine, Oyle, and Sacrificing: in memorie whereof, Posteritie *honered* him for a god. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 452.

2. To bestow honor upon; do or bring honor to; distinguish honorably or respectfully; favor (with) as an honor: as, to *honor* one with a title.

> Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to *honour*. Esther vi. 9.
>
> I may not evermore acknowledge thee, . . .
> Nor thou with public kindness *honour* me.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxxvi.
>
> A custom
> More *honour'd* in the breach than in the observance.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.
>
> To whom to nod, whom take into your coach,
> Whom *honour* with your hand.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 103.

3. To perform some duty of respect or credit toward: as, to *honor* an invitation or an introduction; specifically, in *com.*, to accept and pay when due: as, to *honor* a bill of exchange.

> "With great pleasure" — and Saffron *honoured* a challenge to wine. *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, I. 69.

honorable, honourable (on′ọr-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *honourable, onorable,* < OF. *honurable, onorable,* F. *honorable* = Sp. *honorable* = It. *onorabile,* < L. *honorabilis* (rare), that procures honor or esteem, < *honorare,* honor: see *honor, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Worthy of being honored; entitled to deference or respect on account of character or rank; eminent; illustrious.

> Too the Courte of the Kyng till hee comme were,
> Too looke on Olympias the *onorable* Queene.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 577.
>
> Many of them believed; also of *honourable* women which were Greeks . . . not a few. Acts xvii. 12.

2. Actuated by principles of honor or a scrupulous regard to rectitude or reputation; acting justly or in good faith.

> Thou a wretch, whom, foll'wing her old plan,
> The world accounts an *honorable* man,
> Because forsooth thy courage has been tried,
> And stood the test perhaps on the wrong side.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 738.

3. Conferring or suitable for honor or distinction; creditable; reputable.

> I'll to the court in the morning: we must all to the wars, and thy place shall be *honourable*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.
>
> Nought is more *honourable* to a knight,
> Ne better doth beseeme brave chevalry,
> Then to defend the feeble in their right.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 1.
>
> *Honourable* wounds from battle brought. *Dryden*.

4. Consistent with or conformable to honor or reputation; honest; sincere; marked by probity or good faith: as, *honorable* intentions or motives; an *honorable* character.

> If that thy bent of love be *honourable*,
> Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.
>
> All great & *honourable* actions are accompanied with great difficulties, and must be both enterprised and overcome with answerable courages.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 26.
>
> God send us an *honourable* Peace.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 27.

The dissensions between the Roman orders are on the whole *honourable* to both parties. It is possible to understand both sides, to enter into the feelings of both sides. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 297.

5. Held in honor; worthy of respect; free from shame or disgrace; respectable: as, *honorable* poverty.

> I acknowledge that Marriage is an *honourable* condition.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 60.
>
> Seven happy years of health and competence,
> And mutual love and *honourable* toil.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor or with testimonials of esteem: as, an *honorable* burial.

> An *honourable* conduct let him have.
> *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1.

I kept my seat on the sopha, and when the person got up at the right hand of the Cashif, the Cashif call'd to me to take his place, and shew'd me great civility; which was more *honourable* than if I had placed myself lower at the table. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 57.

7. Of respectable quality or amount; adequate to requirement; sufficient: as, an *honorable* salary. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Dined with Lord Cornebury, now made L. Chamberlaine to the Queene; who kept a very *honorable* table.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, May 24, 1666.

8. An epithet put before a person's name as a conventional title of respect or distinction. In Great Britain this title is bestowed upon the younger sons of earls and the children of viscounts and barons, and upon persons occupying official places of trust and honor; also upon the House of Commons as a body, as formerly upon the East India Company. In the United States it is commonly given to persons who hold or have held any considerable office under the national or State government, particularly to members and ex-members of Congress and of State legislatures, to judges, justices, and some other judicial officers, as well as to certain executive officers. Abbreviated *Hon.* — **Honorable discharge.** See *discharge*. — **Honorable ordinary,** in *her.* See *ordinary*. — **Right Honorable,** in Great Britain, a title given to all peers and peeresses of the United Kingdom, to the eldest sons and all the daughters of peers above the rank of viscount, to all privy councilors, and to some civic functionaries, as the mayors of London and Dublin.

The *Right Honorable* gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and to his imagination for his facts.
Sheridan, Speech in Reply to Mr. Dundas.

= **Syn. 1.** *Honorary, Honorific.* See *honorary*. — **2.** Just, upright, conscientious, high-minded, magnanimous. See comparison under *honesty*.

II. *n.* **1.** An honored or distinguished person.

> Ector full onestly that *onerable* thanket:
> And yet the batell on bent was breme to behold!
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6709.

2. One who bears the formal or official title of *honorable*. [Colloq.]

honorableness, honourableness (on′ọr-a-bl-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being honorable; dignity; distinction; eminence: as, *honorableness* of rank.

Honorablenesse is a noble ordering of weightie matters, with a lustie heart, and a liberall vsing of his wealth, to encrease of honour. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 35.

2. Honorable conduct, character, or quality; reputableness; respectability.

> The wages of labour vary with the ease or hardship, the cleanliness or dirtiness, the *honourableness* or dishonourableness, of the employment.
> *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

The Fijians, believing in the *honourableness* of murder, are regarded by us with astonishment.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 260.

honorably, honourably (on′ọr-a-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *honourably;* < *honorable* + *-ly*[2].] In an honorable manner; in a manner conferring or consistent with honor.

> When I am dead, speak *honourably* of me.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv. 4.

honorancet, honourancet, *n.* [< ME. *honorance, honurance,* < OF. *honorance, onorance,* < *honorer,* honor: see *honor, v.*] An honoring; the act of paying homage, respect, or worship.

In ye *honurance* of ihesu crist of heuene and of his der woryi moder seynt marie, and of ale halowene, and speciallike of yt blisful corsant seynt Nicholaus, yis fraternite is bygunnen. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

As honour is in *honourance*, in him that honours rather than him that is honoured, so disgrace is in him that casts it, not in him that endures it. *South*, Works, VIII. ix.

honorarium (on-ọ-rā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *honoraria* (-ä). [< L. *honorarium* (sc. *donum*), a present made on being admitted to a post of honor, neut. of *honorarius,* honorary: see *honorary*.] A fee for services rendered, especially by a physician or other professional person. In England, when used of the fee of a barrister, it has reference to the fact that at common law barristers had no legal right to recover compensation for their services. Also *honorary*.

Each of the directors must hold at least ten shares, and be elected by ballot of stockholders. While fixing the salaries of employes, they receive no *honorarium* themselves. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 930.

honorary (on′ọr-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *honoraire* = Sp. Pg. *honorario* = It. *onorario,* < L. *honorarius,* of or relating to honor, conferring honor, < *honor,* honor: see *honor*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Done or made in token of honor; honoring.

> Beside their real tombs, many have found *honorary* and empty sepulchres. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.
>
> I have near a hundred *honorary* letters from several parts of Europe. *Swift*, Bickerstaff Papers.

2. Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor, without customary requirements or obligations: as, an *honorary* degree or title. — **3.** Holding a title or place conferred as an honor. An honorary member of a society or an institution may or may not take an active part in its proceedings or the promotion of its objects, but has no share in its management. An honorary officer, as distinguished from the regular officers of the same body, renders services without compensation, or without the full power or obligations of the office.

To the justices in active service the Russian law adjoins others called *honorary*, who are also elected, and in the same way, but who can sit only in civil cases, and then only when requested to do so by the parties to the suit, or as assistants to the acting magistrates.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 924.

Honorary feud. See *feud*[2]. — **Honorary service,** in *Eng. law,* a service incident to grand serjeanty and commonly annexed to some honor. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Honorary, Honorable.* *Honorary* refers to that which exists or is done for the sake of conferring honor: as, an *honorary* degree, *honorary* membership; *honorable,* to that which is worthy of honor, confers honor, or is consistent with the sentiment of honor: as, an *honorable* man (in two senses); an *honorable* alliance; an *honorable* motive.

II. *n.*; pl. *honoraries* (-riz). Same as *honorarium*.

In some universities, the salary makes but a part . . . of the emoluments of the teacher, of which the greater part arises from *honoraries* or fees of his pupils.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 1.

honor-court (on′ọr-kōrt), *n.* In *Eng. law,* a court held within an honor or seigniory.

honored, honoured (on′ọrd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *crowned*.

honorer, honourer (on′ọr-ėr), *n.* [< *honor, honour,* + *-er*[1].] One who honors.

> Let us study dayly and diligently to shew our selues to be the true *honourers* and lovers of God.
> *Homilies*, Sermon against the Feare of Death, iii.
>
> I now have cancell'd all
> The thoughts of her, and offer thee myself,
> Myself thy perfect *honourer*.
> *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, iii. 3.

honorific (on-ọ-rif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *honorifique* = Sp. Pg. *honorifico* = It. *onorifico,* < L.

honorificus, that does honor, honorable, < *honor*, honor, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, do, make.] **I.** *a.* Conferring honor; importing respect or deference.

Mr. Freeman, in his Comparative Politics, pp. 72, 73) has given a long list of names belonging to classes or institutions which testify to the value once set by advancing society upon the judgment of the old.
Wake, Early Law and Custom, p. 23.

A very eminent prelate . . . wrote a highly courteous and *honorific* letter to the pupils.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 51.

II. *n.* A word or syllable used as a mere honorific term: as, for example, in the languages of China and Japan, *kwei*, honorable, *kao*, eminent, *lao*, venerable, *go*, imperial, *o*, great or august, used for the second and third personal pronouns when speaking to or of another: as, *kwei kwoh*, your (honorable) country; *go sei mei*, your (imperial) name, etc.

Bailey remarks of the Veddahs that in addressing others "they use none of the *honorifics* so profusely common in Singhalese." *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 398.

The absolutely necessary personal references are introduced by *honorifics:* that is, by honorary or humble expressions. *The Atlantic*, LX. 517.

honorify (ō-nor'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *honorified*, ppr. *honorifying*. [< OF. *honorifier*, < ML. *honorificare*, < L. *honorificus*, that does honor: see *honorific*.] To do honor to; confer honor upon. [Rare.]

Making large statues to *honorify*
Thy name, memorial's rites to glorify.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

honorless, honourless (on'or-les), *a.* [< *honor*, *honour*, + *-less*.] Without honor; not honored.

The resdue, and the hugie heape of such as there lay slayne,
Both numbrelesse and *honourlesse* they burne.
Phaer, Æneid, ii.

And so, reciprocally, will an *honourless* king promote the worship of a fearless God. *Warburton*, Works, IX. xiv.

honor-man (on'or-man), *n.* One who takes honors on graduation from a college or university.

The anxious classical *honour-man* could not scribble down a whole ode of Pindar without becoming aware of what he was doing. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 223.

honorous†, honourous†, *a.* [< OF. *honoros*, *onoros*, < L. as if **honorosus*, honorable, < *honor*, honor: see *honor*.] Honorable.

The Kyng armed was with fair Ermynee,
Hys swet doughter ful maydenly to vew,
Hys *honorous* fader with harnois new.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1321.

honor-point (on'or-point), *n.* In *her.*, the point just above the center of the escutcheon or fesse-point.

honte†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *haunt*. *Chaucer.*

honved (hon'ved), *n.* [Hung., lit. 'defenders of the fatherland.'] The landwehr of Hungary, exclusive of artillery. The name was used in 1848–9 to denote, first the volunteers, and then the entire revolutionary army.

hony†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *honey*.

hoo[1] (hö), *interj.* [A sonorous syllable, a var. of *ho*, *ha*, etc.: see *ho*[1]. Also redupl. *hoohoo*, q. v.] An exclamation variously used to express excitement, delight, contempt, etc., according to the mode of utterance.

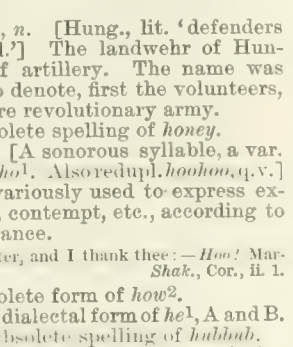
Take my cap, Jupiter, and I thank thee: — *Hoo!* Marcius coming home! *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

hoo[2]**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *how*[2].

hoo[3] (hö), *pron.* A dialectal form of *he*[1], A and B.

hoobub†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hubbub*.

hood (hůd), *n.* [< ME. *hood*, *hod*, < AS. *hōd*, a hood, = OFries. *hōd* = D. *hoed* = MLG. *hōt*, LG. *hood*, a hat, = OHG. *huot*, *hōt*, MHG. *huot*, a hat, hood, helmet, G. *hut*, a hat; akin to *head*, and more remotely to *hat*: see *head*, *hat*.]



A, head of the 14th century; *B*, head of the 15th century, putting the face-covering around the head and leaving the front of the head exposed; *C*, head of the 15th century, with long tippet; *D*, head of the 15th century, without the tail. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

1. A covering for the head, of soft or flexible material, as cloth, leather, or chain-mail (in a suit of armor), usually extending over the back of the neck and sometimes the shoulders, and often attached to a garment worn about the body: as, the *hood* of a monk; the *hood* of an academic gown. See also cut under *camail*.

His cote was of a cloute that cary was y-called,
His *hod* was full of holes & his heer oute.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 422.

On bad me by a *hood* to cover my head;
But for want of mony, I myght not be sped.
Lydgate, London Lackpenny.

They should be good men; their affairs as righteous:
But all *hoods* make not monks. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

2. In *falconry*, a covering for the entire head of a hawk. It is usually adorned with a plume of feathers, and sometimes with small bells. Its especial purpose is to blind the hawk, and it is removed when the quarry is to be pursued.

3. A cover of a carriage for the protection of its occupants, made so that it can be folded or turned back, or removed.—**4.** Something that resembles a hood in form, position, or use, as the upper petal or sepal of certain flowers, a chimney-cowl, etc.; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a conformation of parts or an arrangement of color on or about the head, like or likened to a hood. See phrases under *hooded*.

A pair of very conspicuous white, black-edged spectacle-like marks on the expansible portion of the neck, called the *hood*. *Gunther*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 196.

As the quadrants or *hoods* dip under the water, they close one end of a division [of a gas-meter].
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 351.

5. The hooded seal, *Cystophora cristata*. [Newfoundland.]—**6.** In *ship-building*, the foremost and aftermost planks of a ship's bottom, both inside and outside.—**French hood,** a head-dress worn by women in the sixteenth century, of which the front band was depressed over the forehead and raised in folds or loops over the temples.

For these loose times, when a strict sparing food
More's out of fashion then an old *French hood*.
Herbert, Hygiasticon.

To fly out of the hood. See *fly*[1], *v. t.* — **To glaze one's hood†.** See *glaze*. **To put a bone in any one's hood†.** See *bone*[1]. — **To put an ape in one's hood†.** See *ape*.

hood (hůd), *v. t.* [< ME. *hooden*, *hoden*, cover with a hood, cover; from the noun.] **1.** To cover the head of with a hood; furnish with a hood: as, to *hood* a falcon; to *hood* a chimney.

When he [Scipio] was at Alexandria and disbarked, as he came first to land, he went *hooded*, as it were, with his robe cast over his head. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 358.

I will assure you, he can sleep no more
Than a *hooded* hawk.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 2.

The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 198.

Some young shepherdess, in the linen cap and long white *hooded* cloak of Barbizon. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 430.

Hence—**2.** To cover; hide; blind.

I would to God that I were *hooded*, that I saw less; or that I could perform more. *Bacon*, Letters, ii.

While grace is saying, *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say amen.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

The Spirit of intolerance, no longer *hooded* in the darkness of the cloister, now stalked abroad in all his terrors. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

-hood. [< ME. *-hode*, *-hod* (also, with mutation of vowel, *-hed*, *-hede*, > E. *-head*), < AS. *hād*, prop. state, condition, quality, also a person, sex; in comp., condition, quality (as in *cild-hād*, childhood, *werhād*, manhood, *preóst-hād*, priesthood, *mǣdenhād*, ME. *maidenhod*, *maidenhed*, E. *maidenhood*, *maidenhead*, etc.); = OS. *-hēd* = OFries. *-hēd* = D. *-heid* = MLG. *-heit*, LG. *-hed* = OHG. *heit*, condition, quality, sex, rank, MHG. *heit*, way, manner, = Icel. *heidhr* = Dan. *hæder* = Sw. *heder*, honor, = Goth. *haidus*, way, manner; as a suffix, = OS. *-hēd* = OFries. *-hēd* = D. *-heid* = MLG. *-heit*, LG. *-hed* = OHG. *-heit*, MHG. G. *-heit* and (after adjectives in *-lich* and *-ig*) *-keit* (Sw. *-het*, Dan. *-hed*, prob. after LG.); = Skt. *ketu*, brightness, appearance, < √ *kit*, perceive, know.] A suffix denoting 'state, quality, character,' as in *childhood*, *boyhood*, *manhood*, *maidenhood*, *fatherhood*, *brotherhood*, *sisterhood*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *Godhood*, etc. Such compounds, which are properly abstract, are sometimes used concretely with a collective sense, as *brotherhood*, *sisterhood*, *priesthood*, etc., meaning a body or an association of brothers, sisters, priests, etc. It is equivalent to *-head*, as in *maidenhead*, *Godhead*, the form *Godhead* being now usual in the concrete sense. The suffix, originally attachable to nouns only, is in Middle English and modern use sometimes found with adjectives, as in *falsehood*, and in pseudo-archaic forms like *drearihead*, *drowsihead*, *lustihead* (*-hed*), etc., used by Spenser and his imitators (Thomson, etc.).

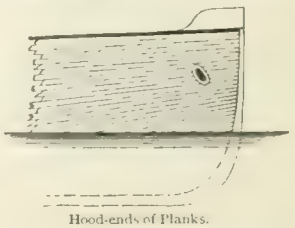
hood-cap (hůd'kap), *n.* **1.** The hooded or bladder-nosed seal, *Cystophora cristata*. See cut under *Cystophorinæ*.—**2.** A close head-dress worn by women in the reign of Henry VIII. It was a close cap or bonnet covering the sides of the face.

The Versailles portrait of Katherine of Arragon is remarkable for the *hood-cap* of five corners.
W. Thornbury, Art Jour., N. S., XV. 137.

hood-cover (hůd'kuv″ėr), *n.* Same as *hood*, 3.

hooded (hůd'ed), *p. a.* **1.** Wearing, or covered or furnished with, a hood.—**2.** Specifically, in *zoöl.*, having on the head any formation of parts or arrangement of colors like or likened to a hood, as in mammals, birds, etc.; cucullate; capistrate.—**3.** In *bot.*, cucullate; having the apex or sides curved upward or arched over so as to resemble the point of a slipper or a hood, as the spathe of the Indian turnip or the lip of *Cypripedium* and *Calypso*. See cut under *Cypripedium*.—**Hooded crow,** *Corvus cornix*. See *crow*[2]. Also called *hoodie-crow*, *Danish crow*, *Kentish crow*, *market-Jew crow*, *Northern or Norway crow*, *scald crow*, *Scremerston crow*.—**Hooded merganser,** an anserine bird of the family *Anatidæ*, the *Lophodytes cucullatus*.—**Hooded oriole,** a bird of the family *Icteridæ*, the *Icterus cucullatus*. **Hooded seal,** the bladder-nosed seal, *Cystophora cristata*. See cut under *seal*. **Hooded snake,** a snake in which the elastic skin of the neck is distended over elongated and very movable ribs, suggesting a hood or cowl, as in the cobra. These serpents belong to the family *Elapidæ* or *Najidæ*, and especially to the genus *Naja*, as the Indian cobra, *N. tripudians*, or the Egyptian asp, *Naja haje*. The hamadryad, *Ophiophagus elaps*, is also a hooded snake. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.—**Hooded warbler,** an American bird of the family *Sylvicolidæ*, the *Myiodioctes mitratus*.

hood-end, hooding-end (hůd'end, hůd'ing-end), *n.* In *ship-building*, the end of a plank which fits into the rebate of the stem-post or the stern-post.



Hood-ends of Planks.

hood-gastrula (hůd'gas″trö-lä), *n.* An amphigastrula.

hoodie (hůd'i), *n.* Same as *hoodie-crow*. [Scotch.]

hoodie-crow, hoodie-craw (hůd'i-krō, -krâ), *n.* [Sc., also *hoddy-craw*, *huddit-craw*, *hoodit-craw*, i. e. hooded crow; also simply *hoodie*, *hoody*, *hoddy*: see *hoddy*.] The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*. [Scotch.]

They are sitting down yonder like *hoodie-craws* in a mist.
Scott, Antiquary, viii.

On the rabbit burrows on the shore there gathered hundreds and hundreds of *hoodiecrows*, such as you see in Cambridgeshire. *Kingsley*, Water-Babies, p. 237.

hooding (hůd'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hood*, *v.*] **1.** A covering.—**2.** The strip of leather that connects the two parts of a flail.

hooding-end, *n.* See *hood-end*.

hood-jelly (hůd'jel'i), *n.* A name of the *Hydromedusæ* or acalephs proper, such as jelly-fish and sea-nettles. *Haeckel.*

hoodless (hůd'les), *a.* [< ME. *hodles*; < *hood* + *-less*.] Having no hood.

hoodlum (höd'lum), *n.* [A word of no definite derivation, appar. originating in California in the slang of the ruffians of whom it has become the designation.] A young hectoring street rowdy; one of a gang of ruffians; a lounging, good-for-nothing, quarrelsome fellow; a rough. [Slang, western U. S.]

You at the East have but little idea of the *hoodlums* of this city [San Francisco]. They compose a class of criminals of both sexes, far more dangerous than are to be found in the Eastern cities. They travel in gangs, and are ready at any moment for the perpetration of any crime.
Boston Journal, August, 1877.

hoodman† (hůd'man), *n.* [< *hood* + *man*.] The person blindfolded in the game of hoodman-blind, now called *blindman's-buff*.

Re-enter Soldiers with Parolles.
Ber. A plague upon him! muffled. . . .
1 *Lord. Hoodman* comes. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

hoodman-blind (hůd'man-blīnd'), *n.* A play in which a person blinded is to catch one of the others and tell his name; blindman's-buff.

What devil was 't
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman-blind?*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Here [at Bracebridge Hall] were kept up the old games of *hoodman blind*, shoe the wild mare, hot cockles, steal the white loaf, bob apple, and snap dragon.
Irving, Christmas Eve.

hood-mold, hood-molding (hůd'mōld, -mōl'ding), *n.* In *arch.*, the projecting molding of the arch over a medieval door or window, etc., whether inside or outside. Also called *label*, *drip*, *dripstone*, or *weather-molding*. See cuts under *dripstone*.

hoodock (hůd'ok), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Miserly. [Scotch.]

My hand-waled curse keep hard in chase
The harpy, *hoodock*, purse-proud race.
Burns, To Major Logan.

hoodoo (hö'dö), *n.* [An irreg. var. of *voodoo*, or so regarded.] **1.** Same as *voodoo*.

The prospect of pleasing his party and at the same time escaping a *hoodoo* must be irresistibly attractive
New York Sun, March 20, 1889.

2. [From the verb.] A bewitchment; an occult cause of bad luck; hence, a person supposed to bring bad luck: opposed to *mascot*. [Colloq.] —3. A name given in the northwestern United States to certain grotesque columns, the products of volcanic action and erosion, left standing on the slopes of mountains and in deep gulches.

hoodoo (hö'dö), *v. t.* 1. Same as *voodoo*.—2. To bring or cause bad luck to, as a person or an enterprise. [Colloq.]

hood-sheaf (hůd'shēf), *n.* A sheaf used to cover other sheaves when set up in shocks.

hood-shy (hůd'shī), *a.* In *falconry*, afraid of the hood; unwilling to have the hood put on: said of a hawk.

hood-top (hůd'top), *n.* The hood or cover of a carriage. See *hood*, *n.*, 3.

hoodwink (hůd'wingk), *v. t.* [< *hood* + *wink*; prob. orig. in ref. to hooding a hawk: see *hood*, *n.*, 2.] 1. To blind by covering the eyes; blindfold.

We'll have no Cupid *hoodwink'd* with a scarf,
Bearing a Tartar's painted bow of lath.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

When the hawk was not flying at her game, she was usually *hood-winked*, with a cap or hood provided for that purpose, and fitted to her head.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

2. To cover; hide.

Had it pleased him not to *hoodwink* his own knowledge, I nothing doubt but he fully saw how to answer himself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

For the prize I'll bring thee to
Shall *hoodwink* this mischance.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To blind mentally; deceive by disguise; impose upon.

He, *hoodwinked* with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Some to the fascination of a name
Surrender judgment *hood-wink'd*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 102.

=Syn. 3. See *deceive*.

hoodwink†, *n.* [< *hoodwink*, *v.*] Disguise; concealment. *Davies.*

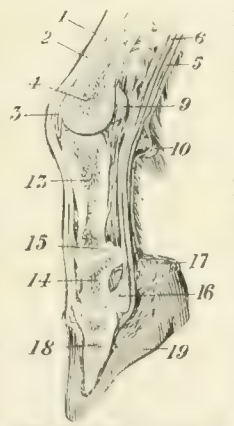
No more dooth she laboure too mask her Phansye with *hudwinck*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 176.

hoodwort (hůd'wėrt), *n.* A small American plant, *Scutellaria lateriflora*, with axillary blue flowers.

hoody (hůd'i), *n.* Same as *hoodie-crow*. *Montagu.*

hooer (hö'ėr), *n.* Same as *huer*.

hoof (höf), *n.*; pl. *hoofs* (höfs), rarely *hooves* (hövz). [< ME. *hoof*, *hof*, pl. *hoves*, *hovys*, < AS. *hōf* = OS. OFries. *hōf* = D. *hoef* = LG. *hōf* = OHG. MHG. *huof*, G. *huf* = Icel. *hōfr* = Sw. *hof* = Dan. *hov*, hoof. Cf. OBulg. Bohem. Pol. Russ. *kopyto*, hoof, referred to *kopati*, Russ. *kopate*, etc., dig; cf. Skt. *çapha*, a hoof, esp. a horse's hoof.] 1. The casing of hard horny substance which sheathes the ends of the digits or incases the foot in many animals. A hoof differs from a nail or claw only in being blunt and large enough to inclose the end of the limb; and almost every gradation is to be found between such structures as the human nails, or the claws of a cat, and the hoofs of a horse or an ox. The substance is the same in any case, and the same as horn, being modified and greatly thickened cuticle or epidermis. See *hoofed*.



Middle Lengthwise Section of Foot of Horse, showing the hoof-bones, etc.
1, 2, tendons of extensor muscles; 5, tendons of flexor perforatus muscle; 6, tendon of flexor perforans muscle; 9, fetlock; 13, hoof; 3, a synovial bursa in the fetlock-joint; 4, the metacarpal or metatarsal, being the "cannon-bone"; 10, sesamoid bone or "nut-bone" behind the fetlock-joint; 14, the proximal phalanx, fetter-bone, or great pastern; 15, the medium phalanx, coronary, or small pastern; 16, interphalangeal articulation; 17, coffin-joint; 18, navicular bone (by veterinarians, but not to be confounded with the navicular of anatomy in the tarsus or hock); 19, part of perforatus; 18, the distal phalanx, or coffin-bone.

With the *hoofs* of his horses shall he tread down all thy streets. Ezek. xxvi. 11.

Whatsoever parteth the *hoof*, and is clovenfooted, . . . that shall ye eat.
Lev. xi. 3.

On burnish'd *hooves* his war-horse trode.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iii.

2. A hoofed animal; a beast.

Our cattle also shall go with us; there shall not an *hoof* be left behind. Ex. x. 26.

He had not a single *hoof* of any kind to slaughter.
Washington.

3. In *geom.*, an ungula or part of a cylinder or cone cut off by a plane cutting both the base and the curved surface.—4. In *tortoise-shell manuf.*, one of the smaller plates of translucent shell forming the head.—**Cleft hoof, cloven hoof**, the pair of hoofs of cloven footed ungulates, as the ruminants. Each half of the supposed hoof is a complete hoof for its own digit.—**False hoof**, the hoof of a functionless digit, on which an animal does not walk, as one of the pair behind and above the other hoofs of the ox, deer, pig, etc. —**On the hoof**, alive; not butchered: used by cattle-men and butchers. **To show the cloven hoof.** See *cloven*.

hoof (höf), *v. t.* [< *hoof*, *n.*] 1. To walk, as cattle; foot: with an indefinite *it*. [Colloq. or slang.]

To *hoof it* o'er as many weary miles . . .
As e'er the bravest antler of the woods.
Scott, Ethwald, from Notes to L. of the L.

2. To kill (game) by shooting it on the ground. [Colloq., southern U. S.]

hoof-bound (höf'bound), *a.* In *farriery*, having a dryness and contraction of the hoof which occasions pain and lameness.

hoof-cushion (höf'kůsh″on), *n.* Same as *hoof-pad*.

hoofed (höft), *a.* [< *hoof* + *-ed*².] Having a hoof or hoofs; ungulate, whether artiodactyl or perissodactyl: distinguished from *clawed*.—**Hoofed quadrupeds**, the mammalian order *Ungulata*.

hoofing-place (höf'ing-plās), *n.* The place where a flock is herded. [Prov. Eng.]

Wherever he herds the lord's sheep, the several other shepherds are to give way to him, and give up their *hoofing-place*. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 22.

hoofless (höf'les), *a.* [< *hoof* + *-less*.] Having no hoof or hoofs.

hoof-mark (höf'märk), *n.* The mark or trace left by an animal's hoof in stepping.

hoof-pad (höf'pad), *n.* A protecting cushion fastened to a horseshoe or fixed to a horse's foot to prevent interference or injury, or to correct malformation.

hoof-pick (höf'pik), *n.* A curved hook or hooked knife-blade used to remove stones, balls of snow, etc., from the bottom of a horse's hoof.

hoof-shaped (höf'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a horse's hoof.

hoof-spreader (höf'spred″ėr), *n.* A device fitted to the foot of a horse to correct narrowness or malformation.

hoofy (hö'fi), *a.* [< *hoof* + *-y*¹.] Belonging to a hoof. In the quotation there is an allusion to Hippocrene, a fountain near Helicon, said to have burst forth when the ground was struck by the hoof of Pegasus.

Then parte in name of peace, and softly on
With numerous feete to *Hoofy* Helicon.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 441.

hoohoo (hö'hö'), *interj.* [A redupl. of *hoo*¹.] An exclamation of excitement or delight, used to express approval or assent.

hoohoo (hö'hö'), *v. t.* [< *hoohoo*, *interj.*] To say "Hoohoo" to; approve by saying "Hoohoo": with reference to mobs or savages.

He was heartily *hoohooed*.
Assoc. Press Despatch, Sept. 1, 1887.

hook (hůk), *n.* [< ME. *hok*, < AS. *hōc*, sometimes spelled (to show the long vowel) *hooc* = MD. *hoeck*, *hoeck*, a hook, D. *hoek*, a hook, angle, corner, quarter, cape (> Dan. Sw. *huk*, a cape), = LG. *huk*, a hook, edge, corner; the kindred forms have a different vowel, and agree with AS. *haca*, a bolt or bar of a door, ME. **hake*, E. dial. *hake*, a hook: see *hake*¹, *hake*², *hatch*¹.] 1. A curved or angular piece of metal or other firm substance, either separate or forming part of another object, adapted to catch, hold, pull down, or sustain something: as, a fish-*hook*; the *hook* of a gate-hinge; a pot-*hook*; a crochet-*hook*; a cotton-*hook*; a car-*hook*; the *hooks* of the teasel.

I will put my *hook* in thy nose, and my bridle in thy lips.
Isa. xxxvii. 29.

His buckler prov'd his chiefest fence;
For still the shepherd's *hook*
Was that the which King Alfred could
In no good manner brook.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.

2. A curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle, especially one with a broad blade and a smooth edge; an instrument for cutting or lopping.

Make redie nowe iche nedeful instrument, . . .
The *hokes* that the [illegible] shall bite,
And billes all [illegible] up to smyte
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Great Kings and [illegible] who have oft for blades
And glistering Scepters handled *hooks* and spades.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

3. A projecting point or spit of land on the sea- or lake-coast, which ends with a recurved or hook-shaped form: as, Sandy *Hook*, near New York.

Hooks are of the highest importance, being sometimes the only natural harbor along low flat coasts.
Foster and Whitney's Lake Superior Report, II. 260.

4. In *musical notation*, a pennant attached to the stem of eighth-notes, sixteenth-notes, etc.: as, Also called *flag*.—5. One of the projecting points of the thigh-bones of cattle. Also called *hook-bone*.—6. In *ship-building*, same as *breast-hook*.—7. That which catches; a snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for; besides, that *hook* of wiving,
Fairness, which strikes the eye.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

Mak sure the nooks
Of Maky's-muir crooks;
For the wily Scot takes by nooks, *hooks*, and crooks.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

8. A catch; an advantage. [Vulgar.]—9. In *agri.*, a field sown two years in succession. [Local, Eng.]—**Barbless hook**, a fishing-hook with no barb; a needle-point hook. Such hooks have been used by the Japanese for centuries, and have recently been introduced into America. They are much used by fish-breeders, in order to avoid injuring fish taken to be kept for spawning. —**Blunt hook**, a surgical instrument for seizing without piercing or tearing. —**By hook or by crook.** See *crook*.—**Calvarian hook.** See *calvarian*.—**Cross-eyed hook**, a hook used on trawl-lines, having the eye at the upper end of the shank at right angles to the direction of the point from the shank.—**Extension hook**, a kind of fish-hook; a trap-hook.—**Hook and butt**, a method of placing the ends of timbers so that they resist the tendency of tensile strain to part them. See *hook-scarf*.—**Hook and eye**, a metallic fastening for garments, consisting of a hook, commonly of flattened wire bent to the required shape, and an eye, usually of the same material, into which the hook fits. Under the name of *crochet and loop*, this form of fastening was in use as early as the fourteenth century.

The machinery of the frocks reminds one of the wedding morning in "Pickwick," when all the girls were crying out to be "done up," for they had *hooks and eyes* [on the back of their dresses], and the girls were helpless by themselves. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago (1887), p. 106.

Hook-and-ladder company, a company of firemen provided with a carriage containing ladders and large hooked instruments for tearing down buildings.—**Hook of nets.** Same as *gang of nets* (which see, under *gang*).—**Kirby hook**, a kind of fish-hook having the point bent to one side of the axis of the shank. It is the form most used in the United States. There are two sorts, *long-shank* and *short-shank*.—**Limerick hook**, a fish-hook first made at Limerick, Ireland, better adapted for artificial flies than for use with bait.—**Needle-point hook**, a barbless hook. —**Off the hooks.** (*a*) Out of adjustment; unhinged.

He lives condemned to his share at Bruxels,
And there sits filing certain politic hinges,
To hang the states on he has heaved *off the hooks*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

(*b*) Disordered; disturbed; sick. [Slang.]

In the evening by water to the Duke of Albemarle, whom I found mightily *off the hooks* that the ships are not gone out of the river. *Pepys*, Diary.

(*c*) Out of existence; dead. [Slang.]

The attack was so sharp that Matilda was very near *off the hooks*. *Thackeray.*

And Achille cried, "Odzooks!
I fear, by his looks,
Our friend, François Xavier, has popp'd *off the hooks!*"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 32.

On one's own hook, on one's own account or responsibility; by or for one's self. [Colloq.]—**Pulley-suspension hook**, an S-hook (a double hook in the form of the letter S) which can be caught above a beam or rafter to afford a hold for a pulley, as for the block of a hay-fork.—**Sponge-hook**, a hooked two-pronged iron tool at the end of a wooden pole, with which sponges are gathered from the bottom. [Florida, U. S.]—**Standing part of a hook**, that part of a hook which is attached to a block or chain by means of which power is applied to it. The opposite end is called the *point*.

hook (hůk), *v.* [< ME. *hoken*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To fasten with a hook or hooks; catch or seize with or as if with a hook: as, to *hook* a trout.

The harlot king
Is quite beyond mine arm, . . . but she
I can *hook* to me. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

At last I *hook'd* my ankle in a vine.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. To attack with the horns; catch on the horns: as, to be *hooked* by a cow.—3. To catch by artifice; entrap; insnare.

Hook him, my poor dear, *hook* him at any sacrifice.
W. Collins, Armadale.

4. To steal by grasping; catch up and make off with. [Colloq. or slang.]

Is not this braver than sneak all night in danger,
Picking of locks, or *hooking* cloths at windows?
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iii. 3.

I *hooked* the apples, leaped the brook, and scared the musquash and the trout. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 219.

5. To attach by means of a hook, literally or figuratively.

The larboard galley [illegible] but not daunted swung round across his stern [illegible] herself venomously on to him. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xx.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bend; be in or take the form of a hook.

Her bill *hooks* suddenly downwards. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Travels in Africa, p. 383.

2. To become attached by means of a hook, or something resembling a hook: as, a chain that *hooks* on to the watch.

Fal. Go, with her, with her; [to Bardolph] *hook* on, *hook* on. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

3. To have a habit of attacking with the horns: said of a cow or other horned animal.—4. To turn away; depart; decamp: now (transitively) with an indefinite *it*, as a slang phrase.

Hadst out of hayn all the hepe somyn,
Hade bir at hor bake.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4621.

[That is, 'All the heap (fleet) together *hooked* out of haven, had the wind at their back.']

Hooka (a simple form).

Every school-boy knows that the lion has a claw at the end of his tail, with which he lashes himself into fury. When the experienced hunter sees him doing that, he, so to speak, *hooks it*. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lx.

hooka, hookah (hö′kä), *n.* [E. spelling of Hind. and Pers. *huqqa*, a pipe for smoking, Pers. also a casket, < Ar. *huqqa*, a pipe for smoking, a casket, a box for pomatum; cf. Ar. *huqq*, a hollow place.] In India, the water-pipe for smoking. The smoke is drawn through water by means of a long flexible tube. The apparatus is commonly made of expensive materials and elaborately ornamented. Also spelled *hukah*. See *narghile*, *hubble bubble*.

Sublime tobacco! . . .
Divine in *hookas*, glorious in a pipe,
When tipped with amber, mellow, rich, and ripe.
Byron, The Island, ii. 19.

The good old *hookah* days are past; cheroots and pipes have now usurped the place of the aristocratic silver bowl, the cut-glass goblets, and the twisted glistening snake with silver or amber mouth-piece.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 187.

hook-and-eye, *n.* See *hook and eye*, under *hook*.

hooka-stand (hö′kä-stand), *n.* A stand for supporting the bowl of the hooka at a convenient height from the ground.

hook-beaked (hůk′bēkt), *a.* Having a curved beak or bill; curvirostral.

hookbill (hůk′bil), *n.* [< *hook* + *bill*[1].] 1. A curved or hooked bill or beak of a bird.—2. A spent male salmon whose jaws have become hooked.

hook-bill (hůk′bil), *n.* [< *hook* + *bill*[2].] A bill-hook with a curved end.

hook-billed (hůk′bild), *a.* Having a curved bill; hook-beaked.

hook-block (hůk′blok), *n.* A pulley-block fitted with a hook at one end.

hook-bolt (hůk′bōlt), *n.* A bolt having one end in the form of a hook.

hook-bone (hůk′bōn), *n.* Same as *hook*, 5.

hook-climber (hůk′klī″mėr), *n.* A plant that climbs by the aid of hooks, as those developed on *Galium*, *Rubus*, *Rosa*, *Uncaria*, etc. These hooks, according to Darwin, do not circumnutate as do tendrils, but act by hooking over the supports on which they climb.

hooked (hůkt or hůk′ed), *a.* [< ME. *hoked*; < *hook* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Bent like a hook; hook-shaped.

The bill is short, strong, and very much *hooked*.
Pennant, British Zool., The Peregrine Falcon.

He clasps the crag with *hooked* hands.
Tennyson, The Eagle.

2. Having a hook or hooks; furnished with hooks: as, a *hooked* stick; a *hooked* chariot (one having sharp hooks projecting outward for offensive purposes, as used in ancient war).

The *hooked* chariot stood,
Unstain'd with hostile blood.
Milton, Nativity, l. 56.

Hooked gearing. See *gearing*. **Hooked tool.** (*a*) A tool with one end bent to form three sides of a square, one side being prolonged to serve as a handle. (*b*) A chisel with the end bent at an angle, used in marble-cutting where the square chisel cannot conveniently be employed. (*c*) A tool similar to a scorper, used in wood-turning. (*d*) A bent knife for paring hoofs.

hookedness (hůk′ed-nes), *n.* [< *hooked* + *-ness*.] The state of being bent like a hook; incurvation.

hooker[1] (hůk′ėr), *n.* [< *hook* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which hooks. Specifically—(*a*) One who fishes with hook and line; also, a fishing-vessel engaged in fishing with the hook: distinguished from *netter*. (*b*) In the *sponge-fishery*, one who hooks up sponges. [Florida, U. S.] (*c*) An iron rod bent more or less like a hook at one end, used to hook up or pull out racoon-oysters, or knock the bunches of them to pieces. [Georgia, U. S.]

2. [Formerly *hoker*.] A thief; a filcher; a shoplifter.

A cunning filcher, a craftie *hooker*. *Florio*.

These sly theeues and night-*hookers* . . . committed such felonious outrages. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

hooker[2] (hůk′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *howker* (= G. Dan. *huker*), < D. *hoeker*, < *hoek*, a hook. It was also called in D. *hoekboot*, MD. *hoeckboot*, a fishing-boat, < *hoek*, = E. *hook*, + *boot* = E. *boat*.] A two-masted Dutch vessel; also, a small fishing-smack used on the Irish coasts.

(*Hooker* or Howker). — A coast or fishing vessel — a small hoy-built craft with one mast, intended for fishing. *Hookers* are common on our coasts, and greatly used by pilots, especially off Irish ports. See Smyth's "Sailor's Word-Book." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 420.

[Sometimes used in contempt for any ill-conditioned or disorderly vessel.

I was overjoyed to find that the old *hooker* actually made two and a half knots. *The Century*, XXVI. 945.

Something to set the old *hooker* creaking.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxviii.]

Hookeria (hůk-ē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., after the English botanist Sir W. J. *Hooker* (1785–1865).] A genus of pluricarpous mosses, the type of the tribe *Hookerieæ*.

Hookerieæ (hůk-ę-rī′ę̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hookeria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of pluricarpous mosses, typified by the genus *Hookeria*. They are characterized by having the calyptra conical or mitrate, and nearly entire at the base; the capsule suberect, horizontal, or pendulous, and usually long-pediceled; and the peristome double, of 16, usually lanceolate, teeth. The same as *Hookeriaceæ* of Muller and *Hookerici* of other authors.

Hooker's green. See *green*[1].

Hooke's gearing. See *gearing*.

hookey[1] (hůk′i), *n.* Same as *hockey*[1].

hookey[2], *n.* See *hooky*[2].

hookheal (hůk′hēl), *n.* The common labiate plant *Brunella* (or *Prunella*) *vulgaris*, the heal-all. Also called *hookweed*.

hooking-frame (hůk′ing-frām), *n.* A wooden frame fitted with hooks, on which fabrics may be hung for convenience in folding and measuring.

hook-ladder (hůk′lad″ėr), *n.* A ladder with a hook or hooks at the top for holding.

hook-land (hůk′land), *n.* Land plowed and sowed every year. [Eng.]

hooklet (hůk′let), *n.* [< *hook* + *-let*.] A small hook or hook-shaped process. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, a hamulus. (*b*) In *entom.*, one of the minute hook-shaped bristles found on the front edge of the posterior wings of many insects, and serving to hold the two wings of a side together during flight.

hook-money (hůk′mun″i), *n.* A currency of Ceylon in the seventeenth century, consisting of pieces of pure silver twisted into the form of fish-hooks. Similar "coins" of silver wire were made in Lar, Persia, and were called *larins*; specimens also circulated in the Maldive islands. Some of the larins bear a brief inscription in Arabic letters.

Hook-money, British Museum. Size of the original.)

hook-motion (hůk′mō″shon), *n.* In the steam-engine, a valve-gear which is reversed by V-hooks.

hook-nebbed†, *a.* [ME. *huke-nebbyde*; < *hook* + *neb* + *-ed*[2].] Having a hooked beak.

[He was] *huke-nebbyde* as a hawke, and [had] a hore berde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1082.

hook-net (hůk′net), *n.* A fishing-net having a kind of pocket formed by an L-shaped continuation. *E. H. Knight*.

hook-nose (hůk′nōz), *n.* A nose with a pronounced curve, suggesting the beak of a hawk; an aquiline nose.

Mr. Barton was immediately accosted by a person well-stricken in years, tall, and raw-boned, with a *hook nose*, and an arch leer, that indicated at least as much cunning as sagacity. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

He had a *hook nose*, handsome after its kind, but too high between the eyes. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 1.

hook-nosed (hůk′nōzd), *a.* Having a curvated or aquiline nose.

I may justly say with the *hook-nosed* fellow of Rome, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

hook-pin (hůk′pin), *n.* A tapering iron pin with a hooked head, used for pinning the frame of a floor or roof together.

hook-rope (hůk′rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope six or eight fathoms long, with a hook and thimble spliced at one end, and whipped at the other, used in dragging chain cables out of the lockers, etc.

hook-scarf (hůk′skärf), *n.* A method of uniting timbers endwise so that they lock into each other. See *scarf*. *E. H. Knight*.

hook-squid (hůk′skwid), *n.* One of the decapodous cephalopod mollusks of the family *Onychoteuthididæ* (allied to the common squids or calamaries), remarkable for the length of their tentacles, the clul bed extremities of which are armed with hooks having their bases furnished with suckers, which the animals employ to seize their prey. They are often of large size, some attaining the length of 6 feet, and are much dreaded by bathers. They occur in most seas.

hook-sucker (hůk′suk″ėr), *n.* A fish which takes a hook or bait by a sucking motion.

hook-swivel (hůk′swiv″l), *n.* The swivel of a gorge-hook, used by anglers to enable them to put on or take off the bait.

hook-tip (hůk′tip), *n.* One of certain moths, particularly those of the genus *Platypteryx*, of which the wings are tipped with hooks. The scalloped hook-tip is *P. lacertula;* the pebble hook-tip is *P. falculia*.

hook-tool (hůk′tōl), *n.* 1. A hand-tool used in metal-turning, which is hook-shaped, and extends beyond the rest that supports it; a hanging-tool.—2. A bent tool for wood-turning, used in bottoming boxes, lids, or other hollow work.

hookum (hö′kum), *n.* [Hind. *hukm*, a command, order, decree: see *hakim*.] In India, an order or instruction from a person in authority. Compare *hakim*.

We had no *hookum* from the commissioner or deputy, but Hay's chuprassie worked very hard in and about the valleys and high-road.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 226.

hookumpake (hůk′um-pāk), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry.] The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Worcester county, Maryland, U. S.]

hookweed (hůk′wēd), *n.* Same as *hookheal*.

hook-wrench (hůk′rench), *n.* A spanner having a curved or hooked end for grasping a nut or coupling-piece on a hose.

hooky[1] (hůk′i), *a.* [< *hook*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.—2. Given to hooking: as, a *hooky* cow. [Colloq.]—3. Hooked. *Davies*.

A miniature sketch of his *hooky* nose.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Courtship.

hooky[2] (hůk′i), *n.* [In allusion to *hook*, *v. i.*, 4.] A pupil absent from school without leave; a truant: only in the phrase *to play hooky*, equivalent to *to play truant*. Also *hookey*. [School slang.]

He moped to school gloomy and sad, and took his flogging along with Joe Harper for *playing hookey* the day before. *S. L. Clemens*, Tom Sawyer, p. 100.

hool[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *whole*. *Chaucer*.

hool[2] (höl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *hull*[1].

Poor Leezie's heart maist lap the *hool*.
Burns, Hallowe'en.

hoolee (hö′lē), *n.* [Also *hooly*, *hoolee*, *huli*, prop. *holi*; < Hind. *holī*.] The great festival or carnival of the Hindus, held in the spring in honor of Krishna. The occasion is one of boisterous merry-making and fooling. Friends and strangers are pelted with red powder, or drenched with a yellow liquid from squirts. There is continual singing and dancing, more or less obscene, and tricks are played closely resembling the April-fooling of the English.

hoolock (hö′lok), *n.* [Also *hulock*, *yulock*, *yolock*; from a native name.] A species of *Hylobates* or gibbon, *H. hoolock*, inhabiting Assam in British India.

hooly (hůl′i), *a.* [Sc., also *huly*, in Aberdeen *heelie*, perhaps orig. **huvely*, < **huve*, *hufe*, *hove*, tarry, delay: see *hove*[1].] Slow; cautious; careful.

hooly (hůl′i), *adv.* [Sc., < *hooly*, *a.*] Slowly; cautiously; softly; carefully; moderately. Also *hoolie*.

Deal *hooly* wi' my head, maidens,
Deal *hooly* wi' my hair,
For it was washen late yestreen,
And it is wonder sair.
Sweet Willie (Child's Ballads, II. 96).

O *hooly, hooly* gaed she back,
As the day began to peep.
Fair Annie of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 102).

Hooly and fairly, softly and smoothly; cautiously and moderately.

Hooly and fairly man ride far journies.
Ferguson's Scottish Proverbs, p. 13.

Hoon (hön), *n.* Same as *Hun*[1]. *Sir W. Jones.*

hoondee (hön'dē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *hundī*, a bill of exchange.] An East Indian draft or bill of exchange drawn by or upon a native banker or shroff.

hoop[1] (höp or hûp), *n.* [< ME. *hoope, hope*, a hoop, < AS. **hōp*, not found in the same sense of 'hoop,' but what seems to be essentially the same word is found in comp., *fen-hōp, mōr-hōp* (poet.), a hollow or pool, or a mound or hummock, or more prob. a recess, in a fen or moor; *hōp-gehnæst* (poet.), the dashing of the waves (against the shore of a bay?), deriv. *hōpig* (poet.), in hills and hollows (of the waves); also in compound place-names, as *Eást-hōp*, E. *East-hope, Bethlinghōp*, etc. (see *hope*[2], 2); further in comp. *hōp-pāda*, in a gloss, i. e. a 'hoop-tunic,' or circular cloak (?); = OFries. *hōp*, a hoop, band, = North Fries. *hop*, a hoop, band, ring, = D. *hoep* (also dim. *hoepel*), a hoop, = Icel. *hōp*, a small landlocked bay or inlet (named appar. from its circular form), > E. *hope*[3], a bay or inlet: see *hope*[2] and *hope*[3]. Root unknown.] **1.** A circular band or flattened ring of wood, metal, or other material; especially, a band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, etc., or for any similar purpose; also, that part of a finger-ring which surrounds the finger, as distinguished from the chaton.

A *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring
That she did give me. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

The performance of leaping through barrels without heads, and through *hoops*, especially the latter, is an exploit of long standing. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

2. A large ring of wood or iron for a child to trundle.

The boy . . .
Had tost his ball and flown his kite, and roll'd
His *hoop* to pleasure Edith.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. A circular band of stiff material serving to expand the skirt of a woman's dress: often used, either in the singular or in the plural, for the skirt itself so expanded. The hoop or hoop-skirt was evolved from the farthingale of the sixteenth century. (See *farthingale.*) The time of its greatest extravagance was the middle of the eighteenth century, when the bell-shaped skirt was expanded to enormous dimensions by hoops. At a later time the hoop consisted of two separate structures, one over each hip, the two being held together by a girdle. The use of hoops continued with some intermissions till about 1820. About 1852 skirts began to be expanded again by the use of crinoline petticoats (see *crinoline*), for which were afterward substituted underskirts (called *hoop-skirts*) with a series of hoops, at first of ratan and whalebone and afterward of flat flexible steel, which at times were nearly as large as those of a century earlier. They went out of use again about 1870.

Th' important charge, the petticoat, . . .
Though stiff with *hoops*, and arm'd with ribs of whale.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 120.

But from the *hoop's* bewitching round,
Her very shoe has power to wound.
E. Moore, Spider and Bee, Fable x.

It may be noticed that by the end of 1787 *hoops* had almost entirely gone out of fashion.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 291.

4. Something resembling a hoop; anything circular: technically applied in botany to the overlapping edge of one of the valves of the frustule of the *Diatomaceæ*.

Hast thou forgot
The foul witch Sycorax, who, with age and envy,
Was grown into a *hoop?* *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Each organism forms a small box, the silicious walls of which completely enclose a space; these walls in many, if not in all, species are formed by two distinct plates or valves, each possessing its own *hoop*, one of which embraces or slides over the other like the lid of a box. This *hoop*, connecting zone or belt, may be single, double, or of complex structure. *Challenger Reports*, II. 3.

5†. A certain quantity of drink, up to the first hoop on a quart pot (which was formerly bound with hoops like a barrel).

I believe *hoopes* in quart pots were invented that every man should take his *hoope*, and no more.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

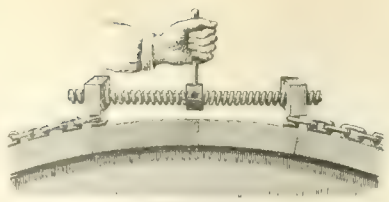
6†. An old English measure of capacity, variously estimated at from 1 to 4 pecks.

Half a *hoop* of corn.
Tullie, Siege of Carlisle, p. 22. (*Halliwell.*)

7. The casing inclosing a pair of millstones; also, a reinforcing band about one of the stones.

Provisory hoop, in *cask-making*, a device for straining up and holding the staves. It consists of a chain and double screws for tightening it. See cut in next column.

To set the cock on hoop. See *cock*[1].



Provisory Hoop.

hoop[1] (höp or hûp), *v. t.* [< ME. *hoopen;* from the noun.] **1.** To bind or fasten with a hoop or with hoops; provide with a hoop: as, to *hoop* a barrel or puncheon.

Good son, loke thy bagges be *hoopid* at the mothe a-bove,
The surere mayst thow put in thy wyne vn-to thy behoue.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

2. To clasp; encircle; surround.

Off with these robes of peace and clemency,
And let us *hoop* our agèd limbs with steel,
And study tortures for this tyranny!
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, v. 2.

I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiack. *Cleaveland.*

hoop[2] (höp), *v.* and *n.* Same as *whoop.*

hoop[3]† (höp), *n.* [Also *whoop, houpe, hoope;* < F. *huppe*, OF. *huppe, hupe* = It. *upupa*, formerly also *upega*, < L. *upupa* = Gr. *ἔποψ*, a hoopoe; prob. orig. imitative of the bird's cry; hence the variation of forms. Cf. OHG. *wituhopfo, -hoffo*, MHG. *witehopfe*, G. *wiedehopf*, > appar. MD. *weedhoppe, wedchoppe* (also simply *weede, wede*, and *hoppe*, D. *hop*), a hoopoe, lit. 'wood-hopper,' < OHG. *witu*, = AS. *widu, wudu*, E. *wood*[1], + OHG. **hopfōn*, MHG. G. *hopfen* = AS. *hoppian*, E. *hop*[1]; but the second element may have been suggested by the imitative name. Cf. Servian *hupak, hupac*, hoopoe; the general Slavic name is also imitative, in another form, OBulg. *vŭdodŭ, vŭdidŭ*, Bohem. *dud*, Pol. *dudek*, Russ. *udodŭ*, Little Russ. *vdod, vudvud, udod, odud, udul*, etc. See *hoopoe*, the form now in use.] Same as *hoopoe.*

hoop[4] (höp), *n.* [Perhaps another use of *hoop*[3].] A bullfinch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hoop-ash (höp'ash), *n.* **1.** A species of ash, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, so called from the use of its flexible wood in making hoops. Also called *black ash, ground-ash.*—**2.** The American nettle-tree, *Celtis occidentalis.* See *hackberry.*

hoop-bee (höp'bē), *n.* A fossorial bee of the genus *Eucera.*

hoop-cramp (höp'kramp), *n.* In *coopering*, a clutch for clasping and holding in position the lapped ends of a barrel-hoop.

hoop-driver (höp'drī″vėr), *n.* A hand-tool used in driving the hoops over a barrel; also, a power-machine for doing the same work.

hooper[1] (hö'pėr or hûp'ėr), *n.* [< *hoop*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

hooper[2] (hö'pėr), *n.* [< *hoop*[2] + *-er*[1]; its cry is said to resemble the syllable *hoop.*] The European whooping swan, *Cygnus musicus:* so called from its cry. It is one of several swans which have the windpipe peculiarly coiled in a cavity of the breast-bone, and the bill not tuberculate. The adult is snow-white, with black feet, and a black bill blotched with yellow.

hooper[3] (hö'pėr), *n.* Same as *hoopoe.*

hooper's-hide†, *n.* The game of blindman's-buff. *Nares.*

But Robbin finding him silly,
Most friendly took him aside,
The while that his wife with Willy
Was playing at *hooper's hide.*
The Winchester Wedding (old ballad).

hooping (hö'ping or hûp'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hoop*[1], *v.*] **1.** Hoops in general, or the materials used for hoops.—**2.** The hoops used in building or strengthening any article, as the hoops shrunk on a built-up gun.

For the whole length of the breech-screw, *hooping* is of no avail, for only longitudinal strains are here developed.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 77.

hooping-cough (hö'ping-kôf'), *n.* See *whooping-cough.*

hoop-iron (höp'ī″ėrn), *n.* Strap-iron or thin ribbon-iron from which hoops are made for baling cotton, securing packing-boxes, etc.

hoopkoop-plant (höp'köp-plant), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A low, spreading leguminous plant, *Lespedeza striata*, originally from China or Japan, but introduced (about 1850) into the southern Atlantic States, where it is rapidly spreading in old fields and waste places. It is greedily eaten by cattle.

hoople (hö'pl), *n.* [Dim. of *hoop*[1], after D. *hoepel*, dim. of *hoep.*] A child's hoop, usually trundled with a wand called a *hoople-stick.* [New York, U. S.]

hoop-lock (höp'lok), *n.* A fastening formed by interlocking notches in the ends of a barrel-hoop.

hoop-net (höp'net), *n.* A net the mouth of which is stretched upon a hoop, as a handle-net, dip-net, scoop-net, etc. A hoop-net with a rectangular or circular opening is often used to capture fish under the ice.

hoopoe, hoopoo (hö'pō, -pö), *n.* [The form *hoopoe* was doubtless orig. pron. like *hoopoo*, which, with *hoopoop*, first appears about 1667–78; an imitative var. or clipped reduplication of the earlier *hoop*, appar. after L. *upupa:* see *hoop*[3].] A tenuirostral non-passerine bird of the family *Upupidæ.* The best-known species is *Upupa epops*, the common hoopoe of Europe, a bird about 12 inches long,

Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*).

with a slender, sharp, decurved bill about 2½ inches long, and a large, thin, compressed, and semicircular crest, erectile at will, on the head. The general color is buff of some shade, varied with black and white on the wings and tail. The bird is insectivorous and migratory, and is widely diffused in Europe, Asia, and Africa. There are several other species of *Upupa.* The birds of the neighboring family *Irrisoridæ* are known as *wood-hoopoes.* Also *hooper.*

"Vannellus" (the lapwing) is a new-made name of the French "vanneau": which bird, by a great mistake, hath been generally taken to be the upupa of the ancients, which is now by all acknowledged to be the *hoopoo.*
Ray, Dictionarium Trilingue, p. 22.

You know the holy birds who run up and down on the Prado at Seville among the ladies' pretty feet — eh? with hooked noses and cinnamon crests? Of course. *Hoopoes* —Upupa, as the classics have it.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxvi.

hoopoop†, *n.* Same as *hoopoe.* *Charleton.*

hoop-petticoat (höp'pet″i-kōt), *n.* **1.** Same as *hoop-skirt.*

Must we accept the costume of to-day, and carve, for example, a Venus in a *hoop-petticoat?*
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, xiv.

2. A plant, *Narcissus Bulbocodium*, a native of heaths in France, so called from the shape of its flowers. See *narcissus.*

The daffodil, the "pheasant-eye," and the *hoop-petticoat* are all narcissuses, and bloom freely in-doors.
J. Habberton, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 367.

hoop-pine (höp'pīn), *n.* A large coniferous tree, *Araucaria Cunninghami*, a native of eastern Australia, where it attains a height of 200 feet and a diameter of 6 feet. Also called the *Moreton Bay pine.*

hoop-pole (höp'pōl), *n.* A smooth, straight shoot of green wood, usually a sapling of small diameter, for making hoops for casks. [U. S.]

hoop-ring†, *n.* [< ME. *hope-ring;* < *hoop*[1] + *ring*[1].] A finger-ring.

A gret ring of gould on his lyttell finger on his right hand, like a wedding ringe, a *hope-ringe.*
MS. Ashmole 802, fol. 56. (*Halliwell.*)

Hoop-rings and childrens whistles, and some forty or fifty dozen of gilt-spoons, that's all.
W. Cartwright, Lady Errant (1651).

hoop-shell (höp'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Trochus;* a top-shell.

hoop-skirt (höp'skėrt'), *n.* A petticoat stiffened and expanded by means of hoops of ratan, whalebone, or steel. Also *hoop-petticoat.*

The *hoop-skirts* now in vogue typify the swelling conceit, the empty pride and vanity, which, beginning with the upper circles, is mimicked and caricatured by all the orders of society from the family of the millionaire down to that of the humble grocer and fruit [illegible].
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 315.

hoop-snake (höp'snāk), *n.* A snake fabled to take its tail in its mouth and roll along like a hoop; specifically, *Abastor erythrogrammus*, a harmless species of the family *Colubridæ*, abundant in the southern United States.

hoop-tree (höp′trē), *n.* A shrub or low tree, *Melia sempervirens*, a native of the warm parts of both hemispheres.

hoort, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *hoar*. *Chaucer.*

hoose, hooze (hös, höz), *n.* [A dial. var. of *hoarse* (ME. *hors*, etc.): see *hoarse*; prob. confused in part with *houst*, *haust*, *whoost*, etc.] A disease incident to cattle, especially to calves, characterized by a husky cough, loss of appetite, dry muzzle, coat rough and staring, quickened respiration, the horns hot, but the ears, nose, and legs cold, and the bowels frequently constipated. It is caused by the filling of the bronchial tubes and air passages with hair-like white worms, the eggs of which are found on the grass in damp pastures.

Hoosier (hö′zhėr), *n.* [A name of homely form, doubtless of some forgotten local origin. Various stories are told to account for it, but none are authenticated by evidence.] An inhabitant of the State of Indiana: a nickname: also used adjectively. [U. S.]

It has been in my mind since I was a *Hoosier* boy to do something toward describing life in the back-country districts of the Western States.
E. Eggleston, Hoosier Schoolmaster, p. 5.

hoot (höt), *v.* [< ME. *houten, huten, hoten*, prob. of Scand. origin, < OSw. *huta*, in the phrase *hut ut en*, cast out with contempt, as one would a dog, lit. 'hoot out one,' Sw. *huta ut*, take one up sharply, lit. 'hoot out.' Cf. MHG. *hiuzen, hūzen*, call to the pursuit; imitative words, in so far as they rest upon the exclamatory syllables, Sw. *hut*, begone, Sc. *hoot, hout*, q. v. (cf. W. *hwt*, off, away, Ir. *ut*, out, pshaw, Gael. *ut ut*, interj. of dislike), D. *hui*, Dan. *huj*, ho, halloo. The reg. form repr. ME. *houten* would be *hout* (riming with *shout*, so reg. *houp* for *hoop*[2]); but the imitation preserves the more sonorous sound.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To cry out or shout in contempt.

And thow, Astrot, *hot* out and haue oute oure knaues,
Coltyng and al hus kynne oure catel to saue.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 289.

The people poynted at her for a murtherer, yonge children *howted* at her. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.

I am wretched!
Open'd, discover'd, lost to my wishes!
I shall be *hooted* at.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

The agitators harangued, the mobs *hooted*. *Disraeli.*

2. To cry as some owls: distinguished from *screech*.

The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots* and wonders
At our quaint spirits. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 3.

II. *trans.* To drive or pursue with cries or shouts uttered in contempt; utter contemptuous cries or shouts at.

Away, and let me shift; I shall be *hooted* else.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

His play had not been *hooted* from the boards.
Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay.

hoot (höt), *n.* [< *hoot*, *v.*] A cry or shout in contempt.

hoot (höt), *interj.* [See *hoot*, *v.*] An exclamation expressive of dissatisfaction, of some degree of irritation, and sometimes of disbelief: equivalent to *fie, tut, tush, pshaw*, etc. Also *hoot-toot, hout, hout-tout.* [Scotch.]

hooting-owl (hö′ting-oul), *n.* Same as *hoot-owl*.

hoot-owl (höt′oul), *n.* An owl that hoots: distinguished from *screech-owl*.

He could hear the . . . quail, *hoot-owl*, and screech-owl sing to perfection. *Connecticut Courant*, June 9, 1887.

hoot-toot (höt′töt′), *interj.* Same as *hoot*.

hoove[1]†, *v. i.* Same as *hove*[3].

hoove[2], **hooven** (höv, hō′vn), *n.* [< *hooven*, *a.*] A disease of cattle in which the stomach is inflated with gas, caused generally by eating too much green food. Also *hove*.

hooven, hoven[2] (hō′vn, hō′vn), *a.* [Orig. pp. (dial. *hooven*) of *heave*, q. v.] Affected with the disease called hoove: as, *hooven* cattle.

hop[1] (hop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hopped*, ppr. *hopping*. [< ME. *hoppen*, hop, leap, dance, < AS. *hoppian* (found only once, in the sense of 'hop, leap,' but the sense of 'dance' is proved by the deriv. *hoppestre*, a female dancer), also *hoppetan* = MD. *hoppen, hobben*, freq. *hoppelen*, leap, dance, D. *hoppen*, hop, = OHG. **hopfōn*, MHG. G. *hopfen* (also *hoppen*, freq. *hoppeln*, of LG. origin) = Icel. *hoppa*, hop, skip, = Sw. *hoppa*, hop, leap, jump, = Dan. *hoppe*, hop, skip, jump. Other forms are AS. **hyppan*, ME. *hyppen, huppen, hippen*, E. dial. *hip*, hop, skip, etc. (see *hip*[3]), and AS. *hoppetan*, ME. **hoppeten*, E. dial. *hoppet*, hop (see *hoppet*); not found in Goth. Hence *hopper*[1], *hopple, hobble*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To leap, or move by successive leaps or sudden starts; skip, as birds; frisk or dance about; spring; specifically, as applied to persons, to spring or leap with one foot.

He cam *hauping* on ae foot,
And winking wi' ae ee.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 398).

Every elf, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2.

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from spray to spray, were heard to sing.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 46.

2. To limp; halt; walk lame.

The limping smith observ'd the sadden'd feast,
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word. *Dryden*, Iliad, i.

A diminutive old hag, who, with crutches, *hopped* forward to Abudah.
Sir C. Morell, tr. of Tales of the Genii, p. 25.

3†. To dance.

We olde men, I drede, so fare we,
Til we be roten, can we nat be rype:
We *hoppen* alway, whil the world wol pype.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 22.

Where wooers *hoppe* in and out, long time may bring
Him that *hoppeth* best at last to have the ring.
J. Heywood, Proverbs.

Hopping mad, so mad as to hop or jump about in rage; violently angry. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Miss Fustick said Liddy Ann was too old to wear plumes. Old Miss C—— went straight and told her; which made Liddy Ann *hoppin' mad*.
Mrs. Whitcher, Widow Bedott, p. 275.

= **Syn.** *Leap, Trip*, etc. See *skip*.

II. *trans.* 1. To jump over. [Colloq.]—2. In cutting rasps, to carry (the punch) with a skipping movement the required distance between the teeth: as, to *hop* the punch.—**To hop the twig.** (*a*) To escape one's creditors. (*b*) To die. [Slang in both senses. The latter is more common.]= **Syn.** See *skip*, *v. i.*

hop[1] (hop), *n.* [= Dan. *hop* = Sw. *hopp*, a leap on one foot; from the verb.] 1. A leap, especially on one foot; a light spring.—2. A dance; a dancing-party. [Prov. Eng.; colloq., U. S.]

Dancings are here [north of England, 1776] vulgarly called *Hops*. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 302, note.

I remember last Christmas, at a little *hop* at the Park, he danced from eight o'clock till four.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, ix.

The visitors lived in huge hotels, at one or other of which there was a ball every night—a *hop* was the charming Saratoga expression.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 166.

Hop, skip, and jump, the act of taking in succession a leap with one foot, a skip, and a jump with both feet.

hop[2] (hop), *n.* [< ME. *hoppe* ("*hoppe*, sede for beyre [var. *bere*], hummulus, secundum extraneos"—Prompt. Parv., A. D. 1440—the earliest instance in E.), < MD. *hoppe*, D. *hop* = MLG. LG. *hoppe* = OHG. *hopfo*, MHG. *hopfe*, G. *hopfen*, the hop. The ML. *hupa*, F. *houblon, houbelon*, Walloon *hubillon*, hop, OF. *hoppe, houppe*, beer, are of D. origin. The MD. *hommel*, Icel. *humall*, Sw. Dan. *humle*, > ML. *humulus, hummulus*, NL. *humulus*, the hop, may be ult. connected with *hop*[2]; but evidence is lacking.] 1. A plant, *Humulus Lupulus*, of the natural order *Urticaceæ*, with long twining stems and abundant 3- to 5-lobed leaves. The female flowers, which grow in strobiles or catkins, are used to impart a bitter flavor to malt liquors, and to preserve them from fermentation, their active properties depending on the presence of an aromatic and mildly narcotic resin, called *lupulin*, secreted by the scales and fruit. The hop-plant is a diœcious perennial, indigenous in temperate Europe, Asia, and North America. It is trained upon poles, and requires to be cultivated with great care; a full crop is not produced till the fourth or fifth year after planting. The hops when ripe are picked by hand, dried in a kiln called an *oast*, and packed into bags or pockets. They can be kept several years by tight packing. In medicine hops are used as a tonic and soporific, in tincture and infusion, and in some cases in bulk.

Male Flowering Branch and Fruiting Branch of Hop (*Humulus Lupulus*).
a, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, single fruit; *d*, embryo.

A land of *hops* and poppy-mingled corn.
Tennyson, Alymer's Field.

There are makers of beer who substitute for the clean bitter of the *hops* some deleterious drug.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 141.

2. *pl.* The flowers of this plant, as used in brewing, medicine, etc.—3. Wood fit for hop-poles. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hop[2] (hop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hopped*, ppr. *hopping*. [< *hop*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To treat with hops: as, to *hop* ale.

The worts [in operations of brewing beer] are then boiled and *hopped* in the copper.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 140.

The beers are very strongly *hopped*.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 229.

II. *intrans.* To pick or gather hops.

After that, I was a-*hopping*, and made my 15*s.* regular at it, and a-haymaking.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 104.

hop-back (hop′bak), *n.* The vessel beneath the copper which receives the infusion of malt and hops, and the perforated bottom of which strains off the hops from the unfermented beer.

hopbind† (hop′bīnd), *n.* [< *hop*[2] + *bind*.] Same as *hopbine*.

It is . . . made felony without benefit of clergy, maliciously to cut any *hop-binds* growing in a plantation of hops. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xvii.

hopbine (hop′bīn), *n.* [Prop. *hopbind*, q. v. Cf. *woodbine, woodbind*.] The climbing or twining stem of the hop-plant.

hop-bush (hop′bůsh), *n.* A shrub, *Dodonæa triquetra*, of the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, a native of Australia, where the capsules are used as a substitute for hops.

hop-clover (hop′klō″vėr), *n.* Same as *hop-trefoil*, 1.

hop-cushion (hop′kůsh″on), *n.* Same as *hop-pillow*.

hop-dog (hop′dog), *n.* A tool used for drawing hop-poles out of the ground. [Prov. Eng.]

hop-drier (hop′drī″ėr), *n.* A heated room or inclosure fitted with trays, etc., for drying hops; a hop-kiln.

hope[1] (hōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hoped*, ppr. *hoping*. [< ME. *hopen*, hope, sometimes merely expect, think, guess, without implication of desire; < AS. *hopian* (pret. *hopode*), hope, look for (followed by prep. *tō*, to, or by a clause with *thæt*, that), = D. *hopen, hoopen* = MLG. LG. *hopen, hapen* = MHG. *hoffen*, G. *hoffen* = Icel. *hopask*, refl., = Sw. *hoppas*, refl., = Dan. *haabe*, hope. Root unknown; the L. *cupere*, desire, does not agree phonetically: see *cupidity*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To entertain or indulge an expectation of something desired.

But if we *hope* for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it. Rom. viii. 25.

Are we to *hope* for more rewards or greatness,
Or any thing but death, now he is dead?
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

2. To have confidence; trust with earnest expectation of good.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? *hope* thou in God. Ps. xlii. 11.

And I can weep, can *hope*, and can despond,
Feel wrath and pity, when I think on thee!
Cowper, Task, iii. 841.

Hope humbly then; with trembling pinions soar.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 91.

To hope against hope, to hope without hopeful prospect or encouragement; hope in the absence of all the conditions which justify hope.

II. *trans.* 1. To desire with expectation; look forward to as desirable, with the expectation of obtaining: with a clause (with or without *that*) or, less commonly, a noun as object.

My father dead, my fortune lives for me;
And I do *hope* good days, and long, to see.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

Now am I feeble grown; my end draws nigh;
I *hope* my end draws nigh.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

[*Hope* is also loosely used as synonymous with *desire*, *long for*, or *wish*.]

2†. To expect; regard as likely to happen: not implying desire: with a clause as object.

Thare ere many maners of thynkynges, whilke ere beste to the I cane noghte say, bot I *hope* the whilke thou felis maste sauour in and maste riste for the tyme it es beste for the. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Oure manciple, I *hope* he wil be deed.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 109.

In his bosum he hid his hand
And said he hurt it on a brand,
"Thar-on," he said, "I haue slike pine [pain]
That I *hope* my hand to tyne [lose]."
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

3. To imagine; have an impression; think: with an effect of irony: as, I *hope* I know what I am talking about. [Colloq.]

Why, very well; I *hope* here be truths.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

hope[1] (hōp), *n.* [< ME. *hope*, hope, expectation, ground or object of hope, < AS. *hopa* (also in comp. *tō-hopa*) = D. *hoop* = MHG. *hoffe* = Sw. *hopp* = Dan. *haab*, hope; from the verb.] 1. Expectation of something desired; desire accompanied by expectation.

Captain Swan . . . and his Men being now agreed, and they incouraged with the *hope* of gain, which works its way thro' all Difficulties, we set out from Cape Corrientes, March the 31st, 1686. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 280.

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing which is apt to delight him.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 9.

It was natural that the rage of their disappointment should be proportioned to the extravagance of their *hopes*.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future disposition or conduct of some person; trust, especially a high or holy trust.

Who [Abraham] against *hope* believed in *hope*, that he might become the father of many nations. Rom. iv. 18.

We have receiv'd a comfortable *hope*
That all will speed well.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

Just so much *hope* I have of thee
As on this dry staff fruit and flowers to see!
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 387.

3. That which gives hope; one who or that which furnishes ground of expectation or promise of desired good; promise.

When their brave *hope*, bold Hector, march'd to field,
Stood many Trojan mothers sharing joy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1430.

I was my parents' only *hope*,
They ne'er had ane but me.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 330).

Then they [the nobles] enacted, that Edwi Brother of Edmund, a Prince of great *hope*, should be banish't the Realm. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. The object of hope; the thing hoped for.

For we are saved by hope; but *hope* that is seen is not hope: for what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for?
Rom. viii. 24.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6.

5†. Expectation, without reference to desire; prognostication. [Rare.]

By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I falsify men's *hopes*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Forlorn hope. See *forlorn*. =**Syn. 3.** Reliance, dependence.

hope[2] (hōp), *n.* [< ME. *hope*, a valley, < AS. **hōp*, prob. in the same sense, but it is not found except in comp., with indeterminate sense: see *hoop*[1].] 1. A hollow; a valley; especially, the upper end of a narrow mountain valley when it is nearly encircled by smooth green slopes: nearly equivalent to *comb*[3]. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Now ferkes to the fyrthe thees fresche mene of armes, . . .
Thorowe *hopes* and hymlande hillys and other.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2503.

Descending by a path towards a well-known ford, Dumple crossed the small river, . . . and approached . . . the farm-steading of Charlie's-*hope*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

The survey of 1542 describes the Redesdale men as living in sheels during the summer months, and pasturing their cattle in the grains and *hopes* of the country on the south side of the Coquet, about Wilkwood and Ridlees.
Hodgson, Northumberland (1827), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 86.

2. A mound; a hill. [Prov. Eng.] This word occurs in several place-names, as *Easthope*, *Kirkhope*, *Stanhope*, etc.

hope[3] (hōp), *n.* [< Icel. *hōpr*, a small landlocked bay or inlet, named appar. from its circular form, the word being prob. identical with *hōp*, a recess or inlet, = AS. **hōp*, E. *hoop*[1], a circular band: see *hoop*[1], and cf. *hope*[2], a valley.] An inlet; a small bay; a haven.

To the north is St. Margaret's *Hope*, a very safe harbour for ships. *Wallace*, Orkney, p. 8.

It was a little hamlet which straggled along the side of a creek formed by the discharge of a small brook into the sea. . . . It was called Wolf's-*hope* (i. e. Wolf's haven).
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

Hopea (hō'pē-ä), *n.* [NL., after John *Hope*, professor of botany in Edinburgh (1725–86).] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Dipterocarpeæ*. It is characterized by a short calyx-tube of five parts, two of which are extended into wings, a 5-cleft convolute corolla, 15 or 10 stamens, and a 3-celled ovary. They are resinous trees, with entire coriaceous leaves and flowers, often secured along the ramifications of the panicle. Ten species are known, natives of tropical Asia. *H. odorata* is an evergreen tree, 80 feet or more in height, a native of British Burma and the Andaman Islands. The wood is yellow or yellowish-brown, hard, and close-grained. It is the chief timber-tree of southern Tenasserim, being used for house-building, cart-wheels, etc. The tree yields a yellow resin, used by the natives, when mixed with beeswax and red ocher, to make a wax used to fasten their arrow- and spear-heads.

hopeful (hōp'fûl), *a.* and *n.* [< *hope*[1] + *-ful*.] I. *a.* 1. Full of hope; having desire with expectation of its fulfilment.

If ever he have child, abortive be it, . . .
Whose ugly and unnatural aspect
May fright the *hopeful* mother at the view.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

For the air of youth,
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 543.

2. Having qualities which excite hope; promising advantage or success: as, a *hopeful* prospect: often used ironically.

Horse could never passe;
Much lesse their chariots, after them: yet for the foot there was
Some *hopefull* service, which they wisht.
Chapman, Iliad, xii.

While they [the people] were under the sense of their present miseries, Samuel puts them into the most *hopefull* way for their deliverance.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

A republic in an over-civilized, highly centralized, bureaucratically governed country, with a religiously hollow, hasty, violent, excitable people, seems of all social experiments the least *hopeful*.
British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 429.

Among others, one of Lady Lizard's daughters, and her *hopeful* maid, made their entrance.
Steele, Guardian, No. 65.

=**Syn. 1.** Confident, sanguine, buoyant, enthusiastic.

II. *n.* A more or less wilful, troublesome, or incorrigible boy or girl, regarded ironically as the rising hope of the family. [Colloq.]

The young *Hopeful* was by no means a fool, and in some matters more than a match for his father.
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xxiv.

Mrs. Dr. Land's youngest *hopeful*, who had been brought away from home because it was discovered that she had been meditating a matrimonial alliance with the butler.
The Atlantic, LIX. 185.

hopefully (hōp'fûl-i), *adv.* In a hopeful or encouraging manner; in a manner to excite hope; with ground for expectation of advantage, success, or pleasure.

hopefulness (hōp'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hopeful, or of giving ground for hope.

hopeite, hopite (hō'pīt), *n.* [After Professor Thomas Charles *Hope* of Edinburgh (1766–1844).] A transparent, light-colored mineral, a hydrous zinc phosphate, found in the calamine mines of Altenberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle.

hopeless (hōp'les), *a.* [= Dan. *haabløs* = Sw. *hopplös*; as *hope*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Without hope; having no expectation of gaining or attaining the thing desired; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

Hopeless grief that knows no tears.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 51.

2. Affording no ground of hope or expectation of good; despaired of: as, a *hopeless* case; a *hopeless* scamp.

The most *hopeless* idleness is that most smoothed with excellent plans. *Bagehot*, Eng. Const. (Boston ed.), p. 150.

3†. Unhoped for; unexpected.

His watry eies drizling like deawy rayne
He up gan lifte toward the azure skies,
From whence descend all *hopelesse* remedies.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 34.

Giuing thanks to God for so *hopelesse* a deliuerance, it pleased his Diuine power, both they and their prouision came safely aboord.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 94.

=**Syn. 1.** Desponding, discouraged.—**2.** Incurable, irremediable, incorrigible, irreparable.

hopelessly (hōp'les-li), *adv.* In a hopeless manner; without hope; utterly; irretrievably.

For thus their sense informeth them, and herein their reason cannot rectifie them; and therefore *hopelessly* continuing in mistakes, they live and die in their absurdities.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

hopelessness (hōp'les-nes), *n.* The state of being hopeless; discouragement; despair.

hoper (hō'per), *n.* One who hopes. *Swift.*

hopes (hōps), *n.* A plant, *Matthiola incana*, the common stock.

hop-factor (hop'fak"tor), *n.* A dealer in hops; one who buys and sells hops, either on his own account or for a commission.

hop-feeder (hop'fē"dėr), *n.* An insect which feeds upon the hop.

hop-flea (hop'flē), *n.* A very small coleopterous insect, *Haltica concinna*, destructive to hops. It is about one tenth of an inch long. The turnip-flea is another species of this genus.

hop-fly (hop'flī), *n.* An aphid, *Phorodon humuli*, found on hops.

hop-frame (hop'frām), *n.* A trellis or frame of poles or wires, on which growing hop-vines may be supported.

hop-frogfly (hop'frog"flī), *n.* Same as *hop-frothfly*.

hop-frothfly (hop'frôth"flī), *n.* A species of froth-fly, *Aphrophora interrupta*, or *Amblycephalus interruptus*, which does much damage in hop-plantations, where it sometimes appears in great multitudes. It is about one fourth of an inch long, and of a yellow color variegated with black.

hop-garden (hop'gär"dn), *n.* Same as *hop-yard*.

Accounting new land best for hops, the Kentish planters plant their *hop-gardens* with apple-trees at a large distance, and with cherry-trees between.
Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.

hop-harlot†, *n.* Same as *hap-harlot*.

hop-hornbeam (hop'hôrn"bēm), *n.* The American ironwood, *Ostrya Virginica*: so called from the resemblance of the inflated involucre to the fruit of the hop.

hopingly (hō'ping-li), *adv.* With hope; with expectant desire.

hopite, *n.* See *hopeite*.

hop-jack (hop'jak), *n.* In *brewing*, a vat which has a false bottom to retain the solid contents of the mash-tubs, and to allow the wort to flow away. Before the wort enters this vat it is boiled, and the hops are then added.

hop-kiln (hop'kil), *n.* An apartment for drying hops; a hop-drier.

Hopkinsian (hop-kin'zi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hopkins* (see def.) + *-ian*. The surname *Hopkins* is a patronymic possessive or genitive of *Hopkin*, which stands for *Hobkin*, < *Hob*, a familiar form of *Robin* or *Robert* (see *hob*[2]), + dim. *-kin*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the New England divine Samuel Hopkins (1721–1803), or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* An adherent of the theological system founded by Hopkins and developed by Emmons and others.

Also called *Hopkinsonian*.

Hopkinsianism (hop-kin'zi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Hopkinsian* + *-ism*.] The theological principles or doctrines maintained by Dr. Samuel Hopkins. Hopkinsianism was Calvinistic, and a development of the system taught by Jonathan Edwards. It laid especial stress on the sovereignty and decrees of God, election, the obligation of impenitent sinners to submit to the divine will, the overruling of evil to the good of the universe, sin and holiness as not inherent in man's nature apart from his exercise of the will and as belonging to each man exclusively and personally, eternity of future punishment, etc. As a distinct system Hopkinsianism no longer exists, but much of it reappears in the so-called New England theology.

Puritan theology had developed in New England into Edwardism, and then into *Hopkinsianism*, Emmonsism, and Taylorism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 700.

Hopkinsonian (hop-kin-sō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hopkins* + *-on-ian*.] Same as *Hopkinsian*.

Hoplegnathidæ (hop-leg-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplegnathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, named from the genus *Hoplegnathus*. It is characterized by perfect ventral fins, the absence of a bony stay for the preoperculum, a continuous lateral line, naked jaws, and jaw-teeth confluent into a trenchant lamella. Four species are known as inhabitants of the Pacific ocean. Also erroneously written *Hoplognathidæ*.

Hoplegnathus (hop-leg'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (originally *Oplegnathus*); so called in ref. to the form of the jaws, likened to a horse's hoof; irreg. < Gr. ὅπλη, hoof (< ὅπλον, a shield, ὅπλα, arms), + γνάθος, jaw.] The typical genus of the family *Hoplegnathidæ*, remarkable for the

H. plegnathus fasciatus.

exposed naked jaws, which somewhat resemble the margin of a hoof.

Hoplia (hop'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1803), < Gr. ὅπλα, arms: see *hoplite*.] A large genus of scarabæoid beetles, typical of the family *Hoplidæ*, having the last abdominal segment very short and the pygidium vertical in both sexes. There are more than 100 species, of all parts of the world; 12 are North American.

Hoplia mucorea. (Line shows natural size.)

Hoplichthyidæ (hop-lik-thi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Hoplichthys*. The body and head are much depressed, a single dorsal row and on each side a lateral row of large plates are developed, the body is bony, and the interoperculum is reduced and separated from the other opercular bones. The only known species, *Hoplichthys langsdorfii*, is an inhabitant of the Japanese seas.

Hoplichthys (hop-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλον, a large shield, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] A genus of fishes, representing the family *Hoplichthyidæ*. Also written *Oplichthys*.

Hoplitidæ (hop-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplia* + *-idæ*.] A family of the melolonthid group of scarabæoid beetles, proposed by Burmeister in 1844, but not generally adopted.

hoplite (hop'līt), *n.* [< L. *hoplites*, < Gr. ὁπλίτης, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, < ὅπλον, lit. an implement or tool, pl. ὅπλα, implements of war, arms and armor.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, armed with helmet, cuirass or thorax, and greaves, and bearing a large shield, and, as weapons, a sword, one or more spears or javelins, and sometimes a battle-ax.

Hoplite.—Achilles and Troilus, from a cup by Euphronios, about 480 B.C.

Hoplocephalus (hop-lō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλον, a large shield, + κεφαλή, head.] An Australian genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*, having smooth scales in from 15 to 21 rows, entire subcaudal scutes, and no distinct neck. They are viviparous, very poisonous, and when irritated spread the neck to some extent like a cobra. *H. superbus* is an example. *G. Cuvier*, 1829.

Hoplonemertea (hop″lō-ne-mėr'tē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλα, arms, armor, + NL. *Nemertea*, q. v.] A division of nemertean worms, correlated with *Schizonemertea* and *Palæonemertea*, containing those in which the mouth is in front of the ganglia and the proboscis is armed with a stylet, as in *Nemertes* proper, *Amphiporus*, etc. *Hubrecht*. Same as *Tremacephalidæ* (Keferstein).

hoplonemertean (hop″lō-ne-mėr'tē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hoplonemertea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hoplonemertea*.

hoplonemertine (hop-lō-ne-mėr'tin), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hoplonemertean*.

Hoplonemertini (hop-lō-nem-ėr-tī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλον, arms, armor, + NL. *Nemertini*, q. v.] Same as *Hoplonemertea*.

Hoplophoridæ (hop-lō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil armadillos of South America, named from the genus *Hoplophorus*; the glyptodons; same as *Glyptodontidæ*, 1. See cut under *Glyptodon*.

Hoplophorus (hop-lof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὁπλοφόρος, bearing arms, armed, < ὅπλα, arms, armor, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. A genus of crustaceans. Also written *Oplophorus*. *Milne-Edwards*, 1837.—2. The typical genus of *Hoplophoridæ*. Several species are described from the Pleistocene of South America, as *H. euphractus*, *H. ornatus*, *Lund*, 1839.

Hoplopidæ (hop-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of mites, typified by the genus *Hoplopus*. Also *Hoplopini*. *Canestrini and Fanzago*, 1877.

hoplopleurid (hop-lō-plō'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Hoplopleuridæ*.

Hoplopleuridæ (hop-lō-plō'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλα, arms, armor, + πλευρά, rib, + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct Cretaceous and early Tertiary fishes, with the body generally provided with four rows of subtriangular scutes with intermediate scale-like smaller ones, and the head long and with produced jaws. It includes the genera *Dercetis*, *Leptotrachelus*, *Saurorhamphus*, etc. *Dercetidæ* is a synonym.

Hoplopterus (hop-lop'tē-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλα, arms, armor, + πτερόν, a wing.] A genus of plovers having a horny spine on each wing; the spur-winged plovers. *H. spinosus* is an example. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1831.

Hoplopus (hop'lō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλα, arms, armor, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of scarabæoid beetles: synonymous with *Anomala*. *Samouelle*, 1819. (*b*) A genus of wasps, of the family *Odynerida*, with about 20 European species. Also, improperly, *Oplopus*. *Wesmael*, 1833. (*c*) In *Arachnida*, a genus of mites, typical of the family *Hoplopidæ*, erected for the reception of the *Cœculus echinipes* of Dufour when this mite was proved to possess eyes. *Canestrini and Fanzago*, 1877.

hop-marjoram (hop'mär″jō-ram), *n.* A small labiate plant, *Origanum Dictamnus*, a native of Crete.

hop-medick (hop'med″ik), *n.* Same as *hop-trefoil*, 2.

hop-mildew (hop'mil″dū), *n.* A fungus, *Sphærotheca humuli*, living upon the hop.

hop-oil (hop'oil), *n.* An acrid oil obtained by pressure from the flower-heads of the hop, *Humulus Lupulus*.

hop-o'-my-thumb (hop'ọ̄-mī-thum'), *n.* [For *hop on my thumb*, early mod. E. *hoppe upon my thombe* (Palsgrave), meaning a person so small that he can hop or dance upon one's thumb.] A tiny dwarf: sometimes applied in derision to a diminutive person.

He . . . was always wild ever since he was a *hop-o'-my thumb* no higher than the window-locker.
Hone's Every-day Book, II. 67.

At the next station we drank large quantities of hot milk, flavored with butter, sugar, and cinnamon, and then pushed on, with another chubby *hop-o'-my-thumb* as guide and driver. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 58.

hopper[1] (hop'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *hopper*, *hoper*, a mill-hopper, a seed-basket, a basket (not found in lit. sense), < AS. **hoppere*, a dancer (a masc. form to *hoppestre*, a female dancer (see *hoppestere*), not found, and probably an invention of Somner's), < *hoppian*, hop: see *hop*[1].] 1. One who or that which hops.

Here were a *hopper* to hop for the ring.
J. Heywood, The Four P's.

Specifically—(*a*) A cheese-hopper. (*b*) A butterfly: same as *skipper*. (*c*) A grasshopper. (*d*) A saltatorial homopterous insect; a cercopid, in a broad sense: as, a frog-*hopper*; a tree-*hopper*. (*e*) A saltatorial beetle; one of the *Halticidæ*. (*f*) A seal of the second year. [Newfoundland.] (*g*†) A wild swan. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 24.

2. *pl.* A game in which the players hop or leap on one leg; hop-scotch.—3. A trough, usually shaped like an inverted cone, through which grain or anything to be ground or crushed passes into a mill: so called because at one time it had a hopping or shaking motion. It is now stationary, and leads the grain to the shaking-shoe.

The feed *hopper* of the thrashing-machine.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 26.

4. A tray or basket in which a sower carries seed; a seed-basket.

He heng an *hoper* on his bac in stude of a scrippe,
A bussehel of bred-corn he bi-ingeth ther inne.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 57.

5. A boat having a compartment with a movable bottom, to receive the mud or gravel from a dredging-machine and convey it to deep water, where, on opening the bottom, the mud or gravel falls out. Also called *hopper-barge*.—6. Same as *hopper-car*.

Of the fifty-seven *hoppers* thrown over Opequan bridge, one-half can be put into suitable order again.
New York Tribune, June 10, 1862.

7. In a double-action pianoforte movement, a piece attached to the back of a key to raise the hammer. It permits the key to escape from the hammer after having impelled it, so that the hammer can immediately fall away from the string. Also called *grasshopper*.

8. Same as *hoppet*, 3.

hopper[2] (hop'ėr), *n.* [< *hop*[2], *v. i.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. A hop-picker.

Many of these *hoppers* are Irish, but many come from London. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xi.

2. In *brewing*, a vat in which the infusion of hops is prepared to be added to the wort.

hopper-boy (hop'ėr-boi), *n.* A rake moving in a circle, used in mills to draw the meal over an opening in the floor, through which it falls.

hopper-cake (hop'ėr-kāk), *n.* [Cf. *hockey-cake*.] A seed-cake with plums on it, with which farmers treat their servants when seed-time is finished. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hopper-car (hop'ėr-kär), *n.* On railroads, a car for carrying coal, gravel, etc., in form resembling the hopper of a mill. Also *hopper*.

hopper-closet (hop'ėr-kloz″et), *n.* A water-closet having a pan standing above a trap and kept clean by flushing.

hopper-hipped† (hop'ėr-hipt), *a.* Lame in the hip.

She is bow-legged, *hopper-hipped*.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, ii. 1.

hopper-hood (hop'ėr-hūd), *n.* A hooded seal in its second year; a bedlamer.

hop-pest (hop'pest), *n.* An insect specially injurious to hops.

hoppesteret, *n.* [ME., mod. E. as if **hopster*, lit. a danceress, < AS. *hoppestre*, a danceress, a female dancer, < *hoppian*, hop, dance, + *-stre*, fem. suffix, E. *-ster*.] A woman who dances.

Yet sawgh I brent the schippes *hoppesteres*,
The hunte strangled with the wilde beres.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1159.

[That is, literally, 'Further I saw burnt the dancing ships, the hunter strangled by the wild bears.' The true explanation appears on comparing the original *bellatrices carinæ* (Statius, Thebaid, vii. 57), lit. 'warlike ships,' *bellatrices* being misread as **ballatrices*, fem. of LL. *ballator*, a dancer (> Sp. Pg. *bailador*, a dancer: see *bayadere*), < *ballare*, dance: see *ball*[2].]

hoppet (hop'et), *v. i.* [< ME. **hoppeten*, < AS. *hoppetan*, hop: see *hop*[1], *v.*] To hop. [Prov. Eng.]

hoppet (hop'et), *n.* [A variation of *hopper*[1], *n.*, after *hoppet*, *v.*] 1. A hand-basket.—2. In *mining*, the dish used by miners to measure ore in.—3. In *glass-making*, a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the cutter: sometimes called a *hopper*, from its resemblance to the hopper of a mill.—4. An infant in arms. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

hop-picker (hop'pik″ėr), *n.* 1. One who picks hops.—2. A contrivance for picking hops; specifically, a combined mill and cleaning-machine for stripping hops from the vines, sorting them, and freeing the catkins from the leaves and stems.

hop-pillow (hop'pil″ō), *n.* A pillow stuffed with hops, considered to be a soporific.

hopping[1] (hop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hop*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who hops or dances. Specifically—2. A dance; a hop; a country fair or wake at which dancing is a principal amusement. [Prov. Eng.]

Men made song and *hopinges*,
Ogain the come of this kinges.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 132. (*Halliwell.*)

Formerly, on the Sunday after the Encœnia, or Feast of the Dedication of the Church, it was usual for . . . the Inhabitants of the Village . . . to go to Feasting and Sporting, which they continued for two or three Days. In the northern parts, the Sunday's Feasting is almost lost, and they observe only one day for the whole, which among them is called *hopping*, I suppose from the dancing and other exercises then practised.
Bourne, Antiquitates Vulgares, xxx.

3. A game of prison-bars, in which the players hop throughout the game. [Prov. Eng.]

hopping[2] (hop'ing), *n.* [< *hop*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The act or occupation of picking hops from the vines; hop-picking.

hopping-dick (hop′ing-dik), *n.* A species of thrush common in Jamaica, the *Merula leucogenys*, which in its lively and familiar manners, as well as its sable plumage, and clear, rich, mellow song, greatly resembles the English blackbird.

hopping-john (hop′ing-jon), *n.* A stew of bacon with rice and peas. [Southern U. S.]

hopple (hop′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hoppled*, ppr. *hoppling*. [See *hobble*.] To fetter or hamper the legs, as of a horse, to prevent leaping or straying; hobble; hence, to trammel; entangle.

Superstitiously *hoppled* in the toils and nets of superfluous opinions. *Dr. H. More.*

A dozen or more oboz drivers were gathered around a cheerful camp-fire in the midst of their wagons, while their liberated but *hoppled* horses grazed and jumped awkwardly here and there along the road.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVI. 21.

hopple (hop′l), *n.* [< *hopple*, *v.*] A fetter or shackle for the legs of horses or other animals when turned out to graze, to prevent them from leaping or straying: used chiefly in the plural.

hoppo (hop′ō), *n.* [A corruption of Chin. *hupu*, board of revenue.] The superintendent of customs at Canton, China: so called by foreigners.

hop-pocket (hop′pok″et), *n.* A coarse sack for containing hops. As a measure a pocket of hops is 1½ hundredweight, and is about 5¾ feet in circumference and 7½ feet long.

hop-pole (hop′pōl), *n.* A slender pole from 18 to 25 feet in height used to support a hop-vine. The arbor-vitæ, *Thuja occidentalis*, is most frequently employed in the United States, and the chestnut, *Castanea sativa* (*C. vesca* of Gärtner), in England.

hop-press (hop′pres), *n.* In *brewing*, a machine for expressing the liquid from hops after boiling.

hoppy (hop′i), *a.* [< *hop*[2] + *-y*[1].] Abounding with hops; having the flavor of hops.

hop-raising (hop′rā″zing), *n.* In *brewing*, the second stage of fermentation.

hop-sacking (hop′sak″ing), *n.* A coarse bagging made of a combination of hemp and jute.

hopscot†, *n.* See *hop-scotch*.

hop-scotch (hop′skoch′), *n.* [Appar. < *hop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *scotch*[1], a line scotched or scored. In this view the form *hopscot*, formerly in use, is a perversion.] A children's game in which the player, while hopping on one leg, drives a disk of stone or a fragment of tile with the foot from one compartment to another of an oblong figure traced or scotched (scored) on the ground, neither the stone nor the foot being allowed to rest on a line.

A very common game at every school called *hop-scot*.
Archæologia, IX. 18 (1789).

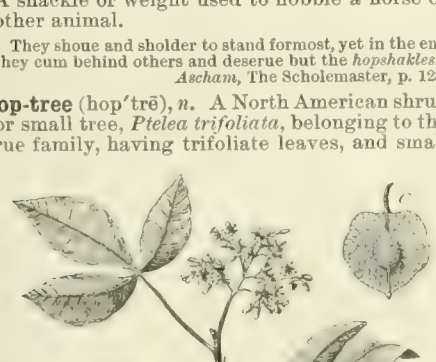
hopser (hop′sėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *hop*[1], *v.*] A lively country-dance, said to be of English origin.

hop-setter (hop′set″ėr), *n.* One who plants hops; an instrument for planting hops.

hopshackle†, *n.* [Also *hobshackle*, *hapshackle*; appar. < *hop*[1] (with ref. to *hobble*) + *shackle*.] A shackle or weight used to hobble a horse or other animal.

They shoue and sholder to stand formost, yet in the end they cum behind others and deserue but the *hopshakles*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 128.

hop-tree (hop′trē), *n.* A North American shrub or small tree, *Ptelea trifoliata*, belonging to the rue family, having trifoliate leaves, and small



Hop-tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*).
a, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, fruit.

greenish-white flowers in terminal cymes. The fruit is a 2-celled and 2-seeded samara, winged all round, bitter, and said to be used as a substitute for hops. Also called *water-ash*.

hop-trefoil (hop′trē″foil), *n.* **1.** A leguminous plant, *Trifolium procumbens*, or yellow clover, naturalized in the United States from Europe. It is readily distinguished from the other clovers by its bunch of yellow flowers, which wither to the bright brown of a strobile of hops, to which it has some resemblance. It has been used for farm purposes, but is of little value. Also called *hop-clover*.

2. A farmers' name for *Medicago lupulina*, a plant closely resembling yellow clover, and abundant in waste lands and cultivated fields. It is distinguished from trefoil by its twisted legume. Also called *hop-medick*.

hop-vine (hop′vīn), *n.* The climbing stem or bine of the hop-plant, *Humulus Lupulus*.

hop-yard (hop′yärd), *n.* A field or inclosure where hops are raised.

Hor (hôr), *n.* [Egypt.] Same as *Horus*.

horal (hō′ral), *a.* [< LL. *horalis*, < *hora*, hour: see *hour*.] Relating to an hour; hourly.

Horal variations of aerial bacteria. *Science*, VIII. 179.

horally† (hō′ral-i), *adv.* Hourly.

horarious (hō-rā′ri-us), *a.* [< ML. **horarius*, of an hour: see *horary*.] In *bot.*, enduring for only an hour or two, as the petals of *Cistus*.

horary (hō′rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *horaire* = Sp. Pg. *horario* = It. *orario*, < ML. *horarius* (mostly as a noun) (cf. LL. *horarium*, neut., a dial), < L. *hora*, hour: see *hour*.] **1.** Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours: as, the *horary* circle. —**2.** Continuing or lasting an hour; occurring once an hour; hourly.

His *horary* shifts
Of shirts and waistcoats.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

Their tranquillity was of no longer duration then these *horary* or soon decaying fruits of summer.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Horary astrology, circle, motion, question, etc. See the nouns.

Horatian (hō-rā′shan), *a.* [< L. *Horatianus*, relating to Horace, < *Horatius*, Horace (> F. *Horace*, > E. *Horace*). The poet's full name was *Quintus Horatius Flaccus; Horatius* was the name of a Roman gens.] Of or pertaining to the Latin poet Horatius Flaccus (Horace, 65–8 B. C.); resembling the poetry or style of Horace.

hord[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hoard*[1].

hord[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *horde*.

horde (hōrd), *n.* [= D. *horde* = G. *horde* = Dan. *horde* = Sw. *hord*, < F. *horde* (16th century) = Sp. *horda* = Pg. *horda* = It. *orda*, a horde, = Bohem. Serv. *ordija* = Little Russ. *orda*, an army, = Ar. *'aurdui*, a camp, < Turk. *ordū*, *urdū*, *ordi*, *ordā*, a camp, < Pers. *ordū*, a court, camp, horde of Tatars, also *urdū*, a camp, an army, the Hindustani language: see *Urdu*. The initial *h* is unoriginal, and is due to the French.] **1.** A tribe or troop of Asiatic nomads dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place to procure pasturage for their cattle, or for war or plunder.

His [a Tatar's] *hord*, which consisted of about a thousand housholds of a kindred. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 421.

Hence—**2.** Any clan or troop; a gang; a migratory crew; a multitude.

Each valley, each sequestered glen,
Mustered its little *horde* of men.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 24.

Society is now one polish'd *horde*,
Form'd of two mighty tribes, the Bores and Bored.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 95.

I . . . clash'd with Pagan *hordes*, and bore them down.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Golden Horde, a name given to the possessors of the khanate of Kiptchak, a Mongol realm in eastern Russia and western and central Asia. This realm was founded in the thirteenth century and overthrown in 1480.

horde (hōrd), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *horded*, ppr. *hording*. [< *horde*, *n.*] To live in hordes; huddle together like the members of a migratory tribe: usually followed by *together*. *Byron*.

hordeaceous (hôr-dē-ā′shius), *a.* [< L. *hordeaceus*, of or relating to barley, < *hordeum*, barley: see *Hordeum*.] Barley-like; resembling barley.

Hordeæ (hôr-dē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hordeum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Gramineæ*, and typified by the genus *Hordeum*. The spikelets are one- to many-flowered, sessile on opposite sides of a zigzag jointed rachis, which is excavated or channeled on one side of each joint, forming a spike; glumes frequently abortive or wanting. Also *Hordeæ* and *Hordeaceæ*.

hordein, hordeine (hôr′dē-in), *n.* [< L. *hordeum*, barley, + *-in*[2].] A pulverulent substance left undissolved on treating barley-starch with acidulated water. It is not a simple body, but a mixture of starch-cellulose and a proteid. *Watts*, Dict. of Chem.

hordeolum (hôr-dē′ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *hordeola* (-lä). [NL., neut., < LL. *hordeolus*, m., a sty (so called as resembling in size or shape a grain of barley), dim. of L. *hordeum*, barley.] In *pathol.*, a sty or small inflammatory tumor on the edge of the eyelid.

Hordeum (hôr′dē-um), *n.* [L., also *ordeum*, OL. *fordeum*, barley, = OHG. *gerstā*, MHG. G. *gerste* = D. *gerst*, barley; perhaps connected with L. *horrere*, bristle, Skt. √ *harsh*, bristle, said of the hair: see *horrent* and *horrid*.] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Gramineæ*, and the type of the tribe *Hordeæ*, characterized by having the spikelets 1-flowered, 3 at each joint, but the 2 lateral usually sterile. The glumes are 6 in number, forming a kind of involucre, side by side in front of the spikelets, slender and pointed with an awn or of the form of a bristle. The grain is ovoid-oblong or narrow, adherent to the palets. About 12 species are known, natives of boreal Europe, Africa, temperate Asia, and America, including *H. sylvaticum*, the wood-barley of Europe; *H. pratense*, the meadow-barley of Europe and North America; *H. murinum*, the mouse- or wall-barley of Europe; *H. maritimum*, the sea-barley or squirrel-tail grass of western Europe; and *H. jubatum*, the American squirrel-tail grass. The cultivated barley belongs here, but the exact origin of the several forms under cultivation is obscure. See *barley*[1].

hore[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *hoar*. *Chaucer*.

hore[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *whore*.

hore[3]†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

horecop†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *horecoppe*, *horcop*, < *hore*, whore, + *cop* (uncertain).] A bastard. *Palsgrave*.

For, syr, he seyde, hyt were not feyre
A *horcop* to be yowre heyre.
Sir Tryamoure, l. 223.

horehound, *n.* See *hoarhound*.

horestrong†, **horestrang**†, *n.* Same as *harstrong*.

Horia (hō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., appar. after L. *horia*, *oria*, a small vessel, a fishing-smack. The dim., NL. *Horiola* (< L. *horiola*, a skiff, a fishing-boat), is applied to a genus of hemipters.] A genus of South American coleopterous insects, of the family *Cantharidæ*, the members of which are finely colored and of comparatively large size.

Horiidæ (hō-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Horia* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Horia*. *Westwood*, 1839.

horizon (hō-rī′zon), *n.* [Formerly with the accent on the first syllable (in ME. *orizonte* on the last), as from the F.; now pron. as if directly from the L.; = D. *horizon* = G. *horizont* = Dan. Sw. *horisont*, < F. *horizon* = Pr. *orizon* = Sp. Pg. *horizonte* = It. *orizzonte*, < L. *horizon* (*horizont-*), < Gr. ὁρίζων (sc. κύκλος), the bounding circle, the horizon, ppr. of ὁρίζειν, bound, limit, < ὅρος, a boundary, limit.] **1.** The circle which at sea forms the apparent boundary between sea and sky, and on land would bound the sky were all terrestrial obstructions down to the sea-level removed. Called the *apparent*, *sensible*, or *visible horizon*, in distinction from the *astronomical horizon* (which see, below).

When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this *horizon*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Hence—**2.** The line that bounds the view; the limit of vision.

Our *horizon* is never quite at our elbows.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 141.

3. Figuratively, the limit of intellectual perception, of experience, or of knowledge.

The history of one *horizon* of life is that its own completion but prepares the way for a higher one, furnishing the latter with conditions of a still further development.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 433.

4. In *geol.*, a stratum or group of strata characterized by the presence of a particular fossil not found in the underlying or overlying beds, or of a peculiar assemblage of fossils. Such a bed or series of beds is often designated as the zone of the fossil or group of fossils in question, and such a distinctly marked division is sometimes called a *horizon*, as forming a convenient plane of reference for other groups of strata occurring above and below, and not so definitely marked by peculiar fossil contents.

Lepidodendra are especially characteristic trees of this *horizon*. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, App., p. 277.

5. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a level or horizontal line or surface: as, the *horizon* of the teeth; the *horizon* of the diaphragm.—**Artificial horizon**, a contrivance for enabling an observer to determine the altitude of a star above the horizon when the horizon itself is not visible. It consists of a small hollow trough containing quicksilver or any other fluid the surface of which affords a reflected image of a celestial body. The image, observed at the eye by the star and its image in the mirror, double the star's altitude, this angle, when measured and halved, gives the altitude of the star.—**Astronomical horizon**, the great circle of the celestial sphere midway between the zenith and nadir, its plane being perpendicular to gravity at any station. **Celestial horizon.** Same as *astronomi-*

cal horizon. Geographical **horizon**, a great circle of the terrestrial sphere, having for any given station as its pole. The sensible horizon, or horizontal plane tangent to the surface of the [illegible] station, is sometimes distinguished from the [illegible], or plane parallel to the sensible horizon passing through the center of the earth. **Horizon** of an artificial globe, the broad horizontal ring in which the globe is fixed. On this are several concentric circles, which contain the months and days of the year, the corresponding signs and degrees of the ecliptic, and the thirty-two points of the compass. **On the same horizon**, in geology, said of fossils or strata which appear to be of the same age. — **Physical horizon**, the circle of tangency with the terrestrial sphere, or geoid, of a cone having its vertex at the eye of the observer. **Rational** or **true horizon**. Same as *astronomical horizon*. — **Visible horizon**. See def. 1.

horizon-glass (hō-rī′zon-glȧs), *n.* In *astron.*, the silvered plane mirror which is firmly attached to the frame of a quadrant or sextant, and has one half silvered. In measuring an altitude of the sun the observer looks directly through its transparent half toward the horizon at the point directly under the sun. Formerly two horizon-glasses were often used, one the front glass as above described, the other, the back glass, so placed that the observer looked through it to the point of the horizon opposite to that under the sun: this glass had simply a narrow unsilvered strip across its middle.

horizontal (hor-i-zon′tal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *horizontaal* = G. *horizontal* = Dan. Sw. *horisontal* = F. Sp. Pg. *horizontal* = It. *orizzontale*, < ML. **horizontalis*, < L. *horizon*, horizon: see *horizon*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the horizon.

> As when the sun new-risen
> Looks through the *horizontal* misty air,
> Shorn of his beams. *Milton*, P. L., i. 595.

2. Parallel to the horizon; at right angles to the direction of gravity at any station; being on a level; not vertical nor inclined: as, a *horizontal* line or surface; a *horizontal* position. Specifically — (*a*) In *mech.*, acting or working, or placed, wholly or with respect to its main parts, in a level plane: as, a *horizontal* drill; a *horizontal* boring-machine; a *horizontal* saw-mill and mortising-machine, a *horizontal* pump; a *horizontal* escapement; a *horizontal* steam-engine. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, being, as the parts, organs, surfaces, marks, etc., of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, parallel to a plane supposed to extend from end to end and from side to side of the body: as, *horizontal* wings (those which, in repose, lie flat over the body, so as to be parallel to the supposed plane).

3. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon: as, *horizontal* distance. — **Horizontal bar, battery, cornice, distance, leaf, mill, parallax**, etc. See the nouns. — **Horizontal line.** (*a*) In *persp.*, the intersection of the horizontal and perspective planes; an imaginary line crossing a picture parallel to its base or bottom line, and at the assumed level of the eye of the observer. (*b*) In *figured bass*, a dash under a note indicating that the tones of the last figured chord are to be continued without regard to the tone of the bass. — **Horizontal line of Camper**, in *craniom.*, the intersection of the horizontal plane of Camper with the median plane of the head. — **Horizontal plane**, a plane parallel to the horizon, or not inclined to it; in *persp.*, a plane parallel to the horizon, passing through the eye and cutting the perspective plane at right angles. — **Horizontal plane of Camper**, in *craniom.*, the plane passing through the center of the external auditory meatus on either side and the inferior nasal spine. — **Horizontal projection**, a projection made on a plane parallel to the horizon. — **Horizontal range of a projectile**, the distance at which it falls on or strikes a horizontal plane, whatever be the angle of elevation. — **Horizontal root, steam-engine**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In *craniom.*, the line drawn from the lower edge of the orbital cavity to the middle of the ear-cavity.

horizontality (hor″i-zon-tal′i-ti), *n.* [< *horizontal* + *-ity*.] The state of being horizontal.

> No vase nor statue breaks the dead *horizontality* of the parapet. *The American*, XIII. 57.

horizontalization (hor-i-zon″tal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *horizontal* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *craniom.*, the act of placing the skull for craniometrical measurement so that the plane taken as the horizontal datum-plane shall be truly horizontal. Anthropologists are not entirely agreed on a horizontal datum-plane, but the alveolocondylean plane is usually preferred — that is, a plane passing through the alveolar point tangent to the condyles. When this plane is made horizontal the skull looks to the horizon. When the skull is fragmentary the horizontalization may become a difficult problem, and the selection of an unusual datum-plane may be rendered necessary.

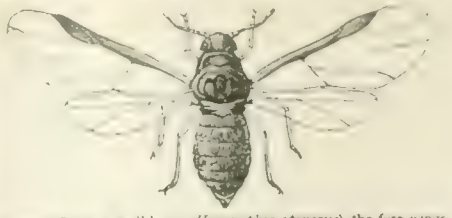
horizontally (hor-i-zon′tal-i), *adv.* In a horizontal direction or position; in the direction of the horizon; on a level: as, a line stretched *horizontally*.

> It is occasionally requisite that the object-end of the instrument be moved up and down as well as *horizontally* or equatorially. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

horkey (hôr′ki), *n.* Same as *hockey*[2].

horkey-load (hôr′ki-lōd), *n.* Same as *hockey-load*.

Hormaphis (hôr′mā-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅρμος, a cord, chain, necklace, + NL. *aphis*.] A genus of plant-lice founded by Osten-Sacken in 1861, having the antennal joints deeply incised and well separated, and the first two oblique veins of the fore wings uniting in a fork. The spinous



Female Spinous Gall-louse (*Hormaphis spinosus*), the fore wings showing abnormal venation. (Much enlarged.)

gall-louse, *H. spinosus*, forms on the stems of wych-hazel a gall, which is a deformation of the flower-bud.

Horminum (hôr-mi′num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. ὁρμινον, a kind of sage.] A monotypic genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Labiatæ* and tribe *Satureineæ*, the type of Endlicher's subtribe *Horminеæ*, and of Lindley's tribe *Horminidæ*. It is characterized by having the calyx 2-lipped; the corolla with incurved, ascending tube; the anthers linear, 1-celled, confluent; leaves mostly radical, dentate, the upper reduced to narrow bracts; whorls 6-flowered; flowers violet-purple. The single species, *H. Pyrenaicum*, is a native of the mountains of Europe. Bentham makes *Horminum* a section of the genus *Salvia*; Moench, a subgenus of *Mentha*; Tournefort, a synonym for the genus *Salvia*.

hormogone, hormogon (hôr′mō-gōn, -gon), *n.* Same as *hormogonium*.

hormogonia, *n.* Plural of *hormogonium*.

hormogonimium (hôr″mō-gō-nim′i-um), *n.*; pl. *hormogonimia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ὅρμος, a cord, chain, + γόνιμος, productive: see *gonimium*.] One of the common forms of gonimia of lichens, especially characteristic of the *Collemaceæ*. It is small, moniliform, and contained in a syngonimium.

hormogonium (hôr-mō-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *hormogonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ὅρμος, a cord, chain, + γόνος, offspring.] In *bot.*, a special reproductive body in the nostocs, having the form of a chain of roundish cells, from which new cœnobia are formed. Also *hormogone, hormogon*.

> The cells intermediate between two heterocysts escape in the form of a small chain, called a *hormogonium*, and swim about with a spiral motion through the water. They at length become quiescent and begin to divide both transversely and longitudinally. Of the cells thus formed some become heterocysts, and in process of time a new Nostoc is formed. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 12.

hormogonous (hôr-mog′ō-nus), *a.* [As *hormogon-ium* + *-ous*.] Possessing or resembling a hormogonium.

Hormospermeæ (hôr-mō-spėr′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅρμος, a cord, chain, + σπέρμα, a seed, + *-eæ*.] One of the principal divisions of the *Florideæ*, or red and purple seaweeds, as proposed by Agardh (1851). It includes the orders *Squamariaceæ* and *Sphærococcoideæ*, and the suborder *Cramieæ* (also called *Delesserieæ*, from the genus *Delesseria*), characterized by having the spore-bearing filaments articulated in a moniliform manner, and superficial or radiating in the pericarp.

horn (hôrn), *n.* [< ME. *horn*, < AS. *horn* = OS. *horn* (in comp.) = OFries. *horn* = OD. *horn*, *horen*, D. *horen* = MLG. *horen*, LG. *horn* = OHG. MHG. G. *horn* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *horn* = Goth. *haurn* = L. *cornu* (> ult. E. *corn*[2], *cornet*, etc.) = W. Gael. and Ir. *corn* (the Old Celtic form is represented by the entry κάρνον, trumpet, in Hesychius), a horn; with formative *-n*, akin to Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), a horn (see *cerato-* and *carat*), with formative *-t;* of the same root as AS. *heorot*, *heort*, E. *hart*, and L. *cervus*, deer: see *hart*[1] and *Cervus*. See *hornet*.] **1.** An excrescent growth upon the head in certain animals, serving as a weapon of offense or defense. See def. 3. The horns of cattle, sheep, and goats are familiar examples. Such horns, technically called *cornua cava* or hollow horns, are permanent or non-deciduous; they always grow upon the head, and are hollow, being formed upon a solid core of true bone. They are usually in one pair, right and left; sometimes in two pairs, and in some fossil animals even in three. There may also be but one, as in some rhinoceroses, or there may be two placed one behind the other, as in others. True horns are distinguished from antlers by being hollow, permanent, and unbranched (except in the pronghorn antelope). They occur usually in both sexes. See *Cavicornia*, *cornu*.

> And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, having seven heads and ten *horns*, and upon his *horns* ten crowns. Rev. xiii. 1.

> It is said, "God sends a curst cow short *horns*."
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

2. An antler of a deer. Antlers are not true horns, but are bony, solid, and deciduous, and are for the most part confined to the male sex. They are technically called *cornua solida* or *cornua decidua* (that is, solid or deciduous horns). See *antler*.

3. Hardened and thickened epidermis or cuticle, as that of which nails, claws, and hoofs consist, differing from hair or other cuticular structures chiefly in density and massiveness. The character of horn as a cuticular outgrowth or appendage is well illustrated in the pronghorn antelope, in which the transition from a mass of agglutinated hairs covering a bony core of the frontal bone to hard horny substance at the tip is very gradual and readily observed. The thickened skin of the human heel is horn, and similar special thickenings are called *corns*. Tortoise-shell is another kind of horn, as are also the hard covering of the beak and feet of birds, the scales of reptiles, etc. Horn in this sense is related to bone or cartilage only in that it belongs to the same general group of connective tissues.

> Neatly secur'd from being soil'd or torn,
> Beneath a pane of thin translucent *horn*,
> A book. *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 120.

4. Something made of horn, or like or likened to a horn in position, shape, use, or purpose.

> The conquering Brute on Corineus brave
> This *horn* of land bestow'd, and mark'd it with his name.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 505.

> We skirt the western *horn* of Sabioncello, and another turn leads us through the channel.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 192.

> The wood which grides and claugs
> Its leafless ribs and iron *horns*.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvii.

Specifically — (*a*) A feeler; a tentacle; an antenna; an ovipositor; also, the tuft of feathers upon the head of sundry birds, resembling a horn; a plumicorn, as that of various owls.

> As the snail, whose tender *horns* being hit,
> Shrinks backward in his shelly cave with pain.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1033.

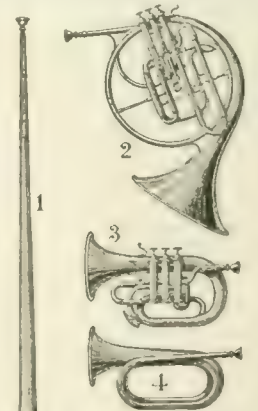
(*b*) A wind-instrument more or less resembling a horn in shape and size, and originally made of horn: as, a *hunting-horn;* a tin *horn*. In the simpler forms the horn is used chiefly to give signals, producing single or slightly variable loud tones. The hunting-horn, however, was early elaborated and made capable of producing a variety of calls, fanfares, and simple tunes. Wood, ivory, and various metals have been used for making horns.

> He's blawn his *horn* sae sharp and shrill;
> Up start the deer on every hill.
> *Bothwell* (Child's Ballads, I. 159).

> With *horns* and trumpets now to madness swell,
> Now sink in sorrows with a tolling bell.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 228.

> Waked at dead of night, I heard a sound
> As of a silver *horn* from o'er the hills
> Blown. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

(*c*) By extension, a musical wind-instrument of the trumpet class, developed from the hunting-horn (previously modified for use in orchestras under the name *corno di caccia*), and distinctively called the *French horn*, having a slender tube of brass or silver, several feet long, gracefully curved upon itself, terminating in a flaring bell, and blown through a mouthpiece of conoidal bore. Its tones are harmonics of the natural tone of the tube, produced by slightly varying the method and pressure of the blowing. Its compass is about four octaves, the series of tones in the two upper octaves being diatonic and partially chromatic. In addition to these primary or open tones, modified or closed tones are produced by inserting the hand into the bell, so as to alter the pitch of an open tone chromatically. The pitch of the fundamental tone, and thus of the whole series of open tones, is altered by detachable crooks, which increase the actual length of the tube. From eight to twelve such crooks are made, pitching the instrument in nearly all the chromatic keys between the second C below middle C and the second B♭ below that. The key in which the instrument is to be set is indicated at the beginning of each piece; but the music is written in the key of C. The pitch of the tube is still further affected by the *tuning-slide*, which is one of the curves of the tube so arranged that it can be pushed in or out at will. Ventils or valves are sometimes added to the tube to facilitate rapid passages. Horns are the most valuable orchestral instruments of their class. Their tone is mellow, pervasive, and blending, with a peculiar romantic quality. The French horn is sometimes used singly or as a solo instrument, but in orchestras it is nearly always combined in pairs or in quartets, and used both for melodic effects, especially in fanfares and similar figures, and for sustained chords as a harmonic basis for free instrumentation. (*d*) A drinking-vessel of the shape of a horn or made of a horn. See *drinking-horn*.



1, coaching-horn; 2, French or orchestral horn; 3, flügelhorn, or keyed bugle; 4, post-horn; 5, hunting-horn.

> They attended the banquet and served the heroes with *horns* of mead and ale. *Mason*, Notes on Gray's Poems.

> They sit with knife in meat and wine in *horn*.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

(*e*) A long projection, frequently of silver or gold, worn on the forehead by natives of some Asiatic countries. (*f*) One of the extremities (cusps) of the moon when waxing and waning, and hence of any crescent-shaped object.

I saw a dolphin hang i' the *horns* of the moon,
Shot from a wave.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

The angelic squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in mooned *horns*
Their phalanx. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 978.

Ere ten moons had sharpen'd either *horn*. *Dryden.*

The *horns*, or extremities of the bow, were two large tufts of cocoa-nut-trees. *Cook*, Voyages, I. i. 7.

(*g*) The horn of a cow or other animal, or, now, any similar case or flask, used for holding gunpowder; a powder-horn or powder-flask.

Each man . . . places a ball in the palm of his hand, pouring as much powder from his *horn* upon it as will cover it. *Audubon*, Ornith. Biog., I. 293.

(*h*) *pl.* A head-dress worn during the first half of the fifteenth century, the general shape of which was that of a pair of horns spreading like those of an ox. These head-dresses consisted of stuffs embroidered and set with jewels, or of nets (compare *crespine*) by which the hair was entirely or almost entirely concealed, a veil covering the whole. (*i*) A projecting part of a head-dress, especially of that of women in the fourteenth century. (*j*) *Eccles.*, either of the corners or angles made by the front and ends of an altar. In Christian churches, that at the left of the priest when facing the altar is the *gospel horn;* that at his right, the *epistle horn.*

Bind the sacrifice with cords, even unto the *horns* of the altar. Ps. cxviii. 27.

(*k*) In the Bible, a symbol of strength, power, or glory.

All the *horns* of the wicked also will I cut off; but the *horns* of the righteous shall be exalted. Ps. lxxv. 10.

And hath raised up an *horn* of salvation for us in the house of his servant David. Luke i. 69.

(*l*) In railroad-cars, a part rigidly fastened to the coupler or draw-bar, by means of which the coupler and buffer-springs are connected. *Car-Builder's Dict.* (*m*) Either of two projections on a side-saddle, serving to support the right leg. (*n*) The beak of an anvil. (*o*) A branch of a subdivided stream.

With sevenfold *horns* mysterious Nile
Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitful soil.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 409.

(*p*) *Naut.*, one of the ends of the crosstrees. (*q*) One of the alternatives of a dilemma. See *dilemma*, 1. (*r*†) The imaginary projection on the brow of a cuckold. [Low.] [This use, derived through Italian from Greek, is extremely frequent in the plays of Shakspere and his contemporaries.]

If I have *horns* to make me mad, let the proverb go with me; I'll be *horn* mad. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

(*s*) In *bot.*, any process or appendage which is shaped somewhat like the horn of an animal, as the spur of the petals in *Linaria*, or the crest borne by the hoods in *Asclepias.*

5. A draught of strong liquor: as, to take a *horn*. See def. 4 (*d*). [Colloq.]

The chaplain gave us a pretty stiff *horn* of liquor apiece. *W. E. Burton*, Waggeries.

6. In *arch.*, the Ionic volute.—**Alpine horn**, a long trumpet used by the Swiss mountaineers for signaling and for musical effects.—**Amalthea's horn**, the cornucopia, or horn of plenty.

With fruits, and flowers from *Amalthea's horn*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 356.

At the horn†, put out of the protection of the law; proclaimed an outlaw. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 354, note. [Slang.]—**Bass horn**, a large deep horn, once used in military bands.—**English horn**, a tenor oboe. See *oboe*.—**French horn**, the orchestral horn. See def. 4 (*c*).—**Horn for the thumb**†, a kind of horn thimble worn by pickpockets on the thumb to support the edge of the knife in cutting out purses.

I have your name, now I remember me, in my book of horners; *horns for the thumb*, you know how.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Horn of plenty, or *cornucopia*, in *classical myth.*, the horn of the goat Amalthea by which the infant Zeus was suckled, broken off by him and endowed with the quality of becoming filled with whatever its possessor might wish for; hence, in representation, a goat's horn as a symbol of plenty or abundance in general.—**Horn-of-plenty grass**, an Oriental grass, *Cornucopiæ cucullatum*.—**In a horn**, not at all: a humorous expression of doubt or denial: as, he will do it—*in a horn* (that is, will not do it). Sometimes, in provincial English use, extended to *in a horn when the devil is blind*. [Colloq. or slang.]—**Sax horn**. See *saxhorn*.—**To blow the buck's horn**†. See *buck*!.—**To come out at the little end of the horn**, to come off ill from any encounter or experience; come to grief: used especially of one who completely fails in a boastful or pretentious undertaking. [Colloq.]—**To pull or draw in one's horns**, to repress one's ardor, or restrain one's pride: in allusion to the snail's habit of withdrawing its feelers when startled.—**To put to the horn**, in *old Scots law*, to denounce as a rebel; outlaw for not appearing in the court of summons. This was done by a messenger-at-arms, who proceeded to the cross at Edinburgh, and among other formalities gave three blasts with a horn, by which the person was understood to be proclaimed rebel to the king for contempt of his authority.—**To take the bull by the horns**. See *bull*!.—**Valve-horn**, a musical horn with valves for altering the pitch of particular tones.

horn (hôrn), *v. t.* [< *horn*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with horns.—2†. To cause to wear "horns" as the mark of a cuckold; cuckold. [Low.]

Vol. I not repent me of my late disguise.
Mos. If you can *horn* him, sir, you need not.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 2.

The moon embraces her shepherd;
And the queen of love her warrior;
While the first does *horn*
The stars of the morn,
And the second the heavenly farrier.
Tom o' Bedlam.

3. To give the shape of a horn to.—4. To treat to a charivari, or mock serenade of tin horns, etc. See *horning*, 2. [Local, U. S.]—5. To adjust (the frames of a ship) in process of construction so that they shall be exactly at right angles with the line of the keel.

hornage†, *n.* [< *horn* + *-age*, after the equiv. F. *cornage*, < L. *cornu* (= E. *horn*) + *-agc*.] A quantity of corn formerly given yearly to the lord of the manor for every ox worked in the plow on lands within his jurisdiction. *Cotgrave*, under *draict*.

horn-band (hôrn'band), *n.* A band of trumpeters.—**Russian horn-band**, a band of musicians each one of whom plays upon a horn a single note only of the scale. The horns vary in length from 12 feet to 9 inches, according to the pitch of the note, and to play the chromatic scale through a compass of 3 octaves requires 37 players. This method of performing music was invented, with a suitable system of notation, by J. A. Maresch, a Bohemian domiciled in Russia, who gave his first performance before the imperial court in 1755. His method has been preserved in Russia down to the present time. It admits of the performance with precision of somewhat complicated music, including runs, trills, and other embellishments, but the artistic value of the result is necessarily small.

horn-bar (hôrn'bär), *n.* The cross-bar of a carriage, or the gearing supporting the fore-spring stays.

hornbeak (hôrn'bēk), *n.* The garfish: same as *horn-eel*, 2.

hornbeam (hôrn'bēm), *n.* A small tree belonging to the genus *Carpinus*, of the natural order *Cupuliferæ*. The American hornbeam, also called *blue beech*, *water-beech* and *ironwood*, is *C. Caroliniana* or *Americana*. It is a shrub or small tree, 10 to 20 feet high, with very heavy, hard, close-grained wood, which is sometimes used in making carpenters' tools, handles, etc. The European hornbeam, *C. Betulus*, is also a small tree, much planted in England. The wood makes a fine elastic tip for a fishing-rod, and is also used for agricultural implements, mallets, cogs of wheels, etc. Also called *yoke-elm*, *hardbeam*, and *horn-beech*. See cut under *Carpinus.*

With thee, where Easna's *horn-beam* grove
Its foliage o'er me interwove,
Along the lonely path I've stray'd.
J. Scott, Ode to Leisure.

horn-beast† (hôrn'bēst), *n.* An animal with horns; a horned beast.

Here we have no temple but the wood, no assembly but *horn-beasts*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3.

horn-beech (hôrn'bēch), *n.* Same as *hornbeam*.

hornbill (hôrn'bil), *n.* A large non-passerine bird of the family *Bucerotidæ:* so called from

Rhinoceros Hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*).

the horny casque, in some cases of enormous size, which surmounts the bill. The bill is itself very large, like that of a toucan, on which account the hornbills have been associated with the toucans; they must be classed, however, with the kingfishers and hoopoes, notwithstanding the slightness of their superficial resemblance to these birds. There are two groups of hornbills, the tree-hornbills and ground-hornbills. The latter, which constitute the genus *Bucorvus*, have the casque quite hollow and in some cases open in front. One of the largest of the tree-hornbills is the rhinoceros hornbill, *Buceros rhinoceros*, having a bill nearly a foot in length, and surmounted by a horn nearly as large. It inhabits Sumatra. The concave-casqued hornbill of Asia is *B. bicornis*. A Philippine species is *B. hydrocorax*. African hornbills are chiefly of the genera *Tockus*, as *T. erythrorhynchus*, and *Bycanistes*, as *B. buccinator*; the ground-hornbills are also exclusively African. All these singular birds are for the most part frugivorous, and some of them are known to have the curious habit of imprisoning the female in the hole in which she lays her eggs by stopping up the entrance, leaving room only to pass in food to her during her confinement.

hornbill-cuckoo (hôrn'bil-kuk'ö), *n.* An ani. See *Crotophaga*.

hornblende (hôrn'blend), *n.* [< G. *hornblende*, < *horn*, = E. *horn*, + *blende*, > E. *blende*: see *blende*.] A common mineral, crystallizing in the monoclinic system with a prismatic angle of 124½°. Parallel to this, the fundamental prism, it has perfect cleavage. It occurs usually in massive forms, varying in structure from compact to columnar and fibrous, with the fibers parallel or curved, and also, but less often, lamellar. In composition it varies widely, from the white tremolite, a silicate of calcium and magnesium, to the green actinolite, which contains also more or less iron, and to the dark-green, brown, and black varieties, pargasite and common hornblende, which contain alumina as well as lime, magnesia, and iron; manganese is also present in some varieties, and less commonly sodium and potassium. Asbestos, mountain-cork, and mountain-leather are included here, and nephrite or jade is a tough, compact variety. Hornblende is a constituent of many crystalline rocks, as syenite, diorite, hornblende schist, some kinds of trachyte, andesite, etc. The name *amphibole* is often used as the general term to include all the varieties. The hornblende or amphibole group of minerals includes also the related orthorhombic species anthophyllite, and the monoclinic arfvedsonite, crocidolite, glaucophane, etc. In geology, *hornblende* or *hornblendic* is often prefixed to names of rocks to indicate the accidental presence in greater or less quantity of that mineral, in addition to the other ingredients which the rock usually contains. Hornblende is a frequent result of the metamorphism of other minerals, especially of augite.—**Hornblende andesite.** See *andesite*.—**Hornblende basalt**, a very basic rock of holocrystalline texture, somewhat porphyritic, containing a comparatively small amount of feldspar and scattered crystals of hornblende. It is a characteristic rock of the Rhongebirge in Bavaria, etc.—**Hornblende gabbro**, a variety of gabbro in which the diallage is more or less replaced by hornblende.—**Hornblende rock**, a rock consisting chiefly of black or dark-green hornblende, but often interlaminated with feldspar, quartz, or mica. Also called *amphibolite*. The same rock when it has a schistose character is called *hornblende slate* or *hornblende schist*.—**Labrador hornblende.** See *hypersthene.*

hornblendic (hôrn-blen'dik), *a.* [< *hornblende* + *-ic.*] Containing hornblende; resembling hornblende.—**Hornblendic granite.** Same as *hornblende granite*. See *granite*, 1.

horn-blower (hôrn'blō″ėr), *n.* [< ME. **hornblowere*, earlier *hornblawere*, < AS. *hornblāwere*, < *horn*, horn, + *blāwere*, blower.] One who blows a horn; a trumpeter.

Hornbook.

The *Horn-blower* [at Ripon] winds a horn every morning at nine o'clock, before the mayor's door and at the town cross.
Municip. Corp. Reports, 1835, p. 1710.

hornbook (hôrn'bůk), *n.* 1. A leaf or page, usually one containing the alphabet, the nine digits, and the Lord's Prayer, covered with transparent horn and fixed in a frame with a handle: formerly used in teaching children to read.

He teaches boys the *horn-book*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

To Master John the English Maid
A *Horn-book* gives of Ginger-bread;
And that the Child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the Letter.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Hence—2. A book containing the first principles of any science or branch of knowledge; a primer.

horn-bug (hôrn'bug), *n.* A very common North American beetle, *Passalus cornutus*, of the family *Lucanidæ*, of large size, elongate form, and shining black color with pitch-black legs, the elytra sulcate with regularly impressed lines of punctures, and the head armed with a stout curved horn. Its whitish larva, found in decaying

Horn-bug (*Passalus cornutus*), natural size.
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle; *d*, under side of three thoracic joints of larva, bearing legs; *e*, metathoracic leg of larva.

stumps and logs, has the third pair of legs rudimentary, but the two anterior pairs are well developed. *Riley*, 4th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 139.

horn-card (hôrn'kärd), *n.* A transparent plate of horn graduated for use on charts, either as a protractor or for meteorological purposes, to represent the direction of the wind in a cyclone. *Smyth.*

horn-coot (hôrn'köt), *n.* The long-eared owl, *Asio otus*. [Local, Eng.]

horn-core (hôrn'kôr), *n.* The core of a horn; a projection or process of the frontal bone on which the corneous substance of a horn is supported and modified. It is true bone, of which the horny sheath forms only a sheath.

The horns of the bovidæ consist of permanent, conical, usually curved bony processes, into which air-cells continued from the frontal sinuses often extend, called *horn-cores*, enshathed in a case of true horn.
H. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 431.

horn-cuirass (hôrn'kwē-ras″), *n.* A coat of fence made of scales of horn stitched to a garment of leather or stuff. See *scale-armor*.

horn-distemper (hôrn'dis-tem″pėr), *n.* A disease of cattle affecting the internal substance or core of the horn.

horn-drum (hôrn'drum), *n.* A wheel having curved partitions which separate it into sections, used for raising water. *E. H. Knight.*

horned (hôrnd), *a.* [< ME. *horned* (with restored vowel), < AS. *hyrned* (with mutated vowel) (= OHG. *gi-hurnet*, MHG. *ge-hürnet*, G. *ge-hörnt* = Dan. *hornet*; = L. *cornutus*, > E. *cornute*, q. v.); as *horn* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a horn or horns, or something resembling a horn in its nature, use, position, or appearance: as, *horned* cattle; a *horned* lizard; the *horned* moon.

In that Desert ben many wylde men, that ben hidouse to loken on: for thei ben *horned*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 274.

O, that I were
Upon the hill of Basan, to outroar
The *horned* herd! *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

The dim and *hornèd* moon hung low. *Shelley*, Alastor.

Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, having feathers on the head projecting like horns: as, the *horned* owl; a *horned* grebe. (*b*) In *entom.*, having one or more large horn-like projections. See cut under *horn bug*. (*c*) Mitered. *Halliwell.* (*d*) In *her.*, having horns: an epithet used when their tincture is different from that of the rest of the creature. **Horned beetle, frog, grebe, hog, horse, lark, owl, pheasant, poppy, pout, ray, screamer,** etc. See the nouns. – **Horned syllogism.** See *syllogism* and *dilemma*, 1.—**Horned toad, viper,** etc. See the nouns.—**Horned wavey,** in *her.* See *wavey*.

hornedness (hôrnd'nes or hôr'ned-nes), *n.* The state of being horned.

The antient Druids had their superstitious Rites at the Changes of the Moon. The *Hornedness* of the New Moon is still faintly considered by the vulgar as an Omen with Regard to the Weather.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 380.

horn-eel (hôrn'ēl), *n.* 1. The larger sand-lance. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*: so called from its elongated body and produced jaws. [Prov. Irish.]

hornel (hôr'nel), *n.* [Reduced form of *horn-eel*.] The horn-eel. [Prov. Eng.]

hornen† (hôr'nen), *a.* [ME. *hornen* (with restored vowel), < AS. *hyrnen* (= OHG. *hurnin*, MHG. *hürnen*, *hornin*, G. *hörnern*), of horn, < *horn*, horn: see *horn* and *-en*[2].] Of horn.

In vois of the *hornene* trumpe.
Wyclif, Ps. xcvii. 6 (Oxf.).

horner (hôr'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *hornere, hornare* (= MD. MLG. *horener*), a trumpeter; < *horn* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who blows a horn; a horn-player; a trumpeter.—2. One who works or deals in horn.

Even the horns of cattle are prohibited to be exported; and the two insignificant trades of the *horner* and comb-maker enjoy, in this respect, a monopoly against the graziers. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, iv. 8.

3†. One who horns or cuckolds. [Low.]—4. In *old Scots law*, one who had been put to the horn, or publicly denounced and proscribed; an outlaw. [Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

horneress†, *n.* A female horn-maker. *Palsgrave.*

Horner's method of approximation. See *approximation*.

Horner's muscle. See *muscle*.

hornet (hôr'net), *n.* [< ME. **hornet* (with restored vowel; not found), < AS. *hyrnet, hyrnete, hyrnette, hyrnetu* (with mutated vowel), earliest instance *hurnitu* (in a gloss, "crabro, waefs [wasp] vel *hurnitu*"), = MLG. *hornte, hornetse* = OHG. *hornuz, hornaz*, MHG. *hornuz, hornez*, G. *horniss*; G. dial. dim. *hornissel* = MD. *hornsel, horsel, hursel* (Kilian), D. *horzel*, a hornet; appar. < AS. OHG., etc., *horn*, with the same formative that appears in another deriv. from the same ult. root, namely, AS. *heor-ot, heor-t*, E. *hart* = OHG. *hiruz*, G. *hirsch* (see *hart*[1] and *horn*), the ref. being to the hornet's horns or antennæ, or to the buzzing sound it makes; cf. MLG. *horener*, a hornet, also a trumpeter, 'horner,' OLG. "*horn-beron, crabrones*," hornets, lit. 'horn-bearers,' i. e. (perhaps) 'trumpeters,' = AS. *horn-bora*, tr. L. *cornicen*, a trumpeter. The connection with *horn* is further shown by OFries. *horen-bie*, a hornet (Kilian), lit. a 'horn-bee,' *horen-toren*, a wasp (Kilian), LG. *hornke*, a hornet: cf. *hornken*, a little horn; cf. G. dial. *hornech*, and E. dial. *hornicle*, a hornet. But this connection may have originated in popular etymology; and the word may be really cognate with L. *crabro* (for **crasro* (?); cf. L. *tenebræ* as related to Skt. *tamisrā*: see *dim*), a hornet, and with the Slavic, etc., forms: OBulg. *sršsha*, a wasp, *sršsheni*, a hornet, = Bohem. *srch, srsheň, srshaň* = Pol. *szerszeń* = Russ. *shershene*, etc., a hornet; OPruss. *sirsilis*, hornet, = Lith. *shirshlīs, shirshū*, a wasp; cf. Bohem. *srsheti*, buzz. Observe that *wasp* also has cognate forms in L., Slav., Lith., etc.] 1. An insect of the wasp family, of the genus *Vespa*, much larger and stronger than wasps of other species, and capable of inflicting a more severe and painful sting. Hornets congregate in a cellular nest formed of a substance resembling coarse paper, elaborated from leaves and particles of wood. The nest is sometimes pendent, and sometimes placed in a hollow tree. The European hornet, *V. crabro*, and the American hornet, or yellow-jacket, *V. maculata*, are similar in character and habit. The name is often used for any large or formidable wasp, especially one whose sting is exceptionally painful.

American Hornet (*Vespa maculata*), natural size.

He's like a *hornet* now, he hums and buzzes
Nothing but blood and horror.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 4.

Who seem a swarm of *Hornets* buzzing out
Among their Foes, and humming round about,
To spet their spight against their Enemies,
With poysonie Darts, in noses, brows, and eyes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. Figuratively, a person who annoys by frequent and persistent petty attacks.

More than one sultan, hoping to rid themselves of the annoyance, fitted out expeditions against the island with the design of crushing the *hornets* in their nest. *Prescott.*

To bring a nest of hornets about one's ears, to stir up enemies against one's self; bring upon one's self a swarm of troubles or vexations.

hornet-clearwing (hôr'net-klēr″wing), *n.* A hornet-moth, as *Sesia apiformis* or *S. bembeciformis*.

hornet-fly (hôr'net-flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Asilidæ*; a robber-fly.

hornet-moth (hôr'net-môth), *n.* A moth of the family *Sesiidæ* and genus *Sesia* or *Ægeria*: as, the lunar *hornet-moth, Sesia bembeciformis*.

horn-finch (hôrn'finch), *n.* The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. [Local, Eng.]

horn-fish (hôrn'fish), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *hornfisc* (= Icel. *hornfiskr* = Sw. Dan. *hornfisk*), garfish, < *horn*, horn, + *fisc*, fish.] 1. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*: so called in allusion to the projecting jaws. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A species of *Syngnathidæ*; a pipe-fish: so named in reference to the texture of the exoskeleton.—3. The sand-pike or sauger, *Stizostedium canadense*, a percoid fish: so named in allusion to its color.

hornfoot† (hôrn'fůt), *a.* Having a hoof; hoofed. *Hakewill.*

horn-footed (hôrn'fůt″ed), *a.* [ME. not found; AS. *horn-fōted*, horn-footed.] Hoofed. [Rare.]

Jingle of bits,
Shouts, arrows, tramp of the *hornfooted* horse
That grind the glebe to powder! *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

hornful (hôrn'fůl), *n.* [< *horn* + *-ful*.] As much as a horn holds: said of a drinking-cup or powder-flask, especially one made of horn. See *horn*, 4 (*d*) and (*g*).

horngeld (hôrn'geld), *n.* Same as *cornage*.

Hornie, *n.* See *Horny*.

hornify (hôr'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hornified*, ppr. *hornifying*. [< *horn* + *-i-fy*: see *-fy*.] 1. To make horny or of the consistence of horn.

A wrought-iron stalk is partly encased in a tube of vulcanite, or *hornified* india-rubber.
Dredge's Electric Illumination, I., App., p. lxxxii.

2†. To cuckold. [Low.]

This versifying my wife has *horniфed* me.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

horning (hôr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *horn*, *v.*] 1. The appearance of the crescent moon.

They account . . . from the *horning* [of the moon], which is the cause why they set up in their steeples a crescent.
J. Gregory, Posthuma, p. 168.

2. A mock serenade with tin horns and other discordant instruments, performed either in humorous congratulation, as of a newly married couple, or as a manifestation of public disapproval, as of some obnoxious person. [Local, U. S.]

A few moments after the ceremony a gun was heard outside—the signal for the *horning*, without which in that region no wedding would be thought complete.
Examiner and Chronicle.

3. Public proclamation by the blowing of a horn; specifically, same as *letters of horning*. [Scotch.]—**Letters of horning,** in *Scots law*, a process issued under the signet, after a debt has been judicially established, directing a messenger to charge the debtor to pay within a specified time, under pain of being declared rebel, with a warrant also to seize movables, etc. See *caption*.

hornish† (hôr'nish), *a.* [< *horn* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat like horn; horny.

Temperance, as if it were of a *hornish* composure, is too hard for the flesh. *Sir M. Sandys*, Essays (1634), p. 21.

hornist (hôr'nist), *n.* [< *horn* + *-ist*.] A horn-player.

hornito (hôr-nē'tō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *horno*, an oven, kiln, furnace: see *horno*.] In *geol.*, a low oven-shaped mound, common in the volcanic districts of South America, usually emitting from its sides and summit hot smoke and other vapors. Hornitos are only from 5 to 10 feet high, and according to Humboldt are not eruptive cones, but mere intumescences on the fields and sides of the larger volcanos. Also called *horno*.

In every direction [in the lava desert in Iceland] there are innumerable *hornitos*, seemingly formed originally of a variety of strands of the fiery ooze twisted into all sorts of fantastic shapes, the outer surface suggestive of a tangle of intertwisted snakes of inordinate thickness.
Nature, XXX. 564.

hornkecket, *n.* The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*. *Palsgrave.*

horn-lead (hôrn'led), *n.* Lead chlorid: so called by the old chemists because it assumes a horny appearance in fusing. See *phosgenite*.

hornless (hôrn'les), *a.* [< *horn* + *-less*.] Having no horns.

The cattle of the highlands of Scotland are exceedingly small, and many of them, males as well as females, are *hornless*. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Ox.

Heaps of ruin, *hornless* unicorns . . .
And shatter'd talbots, which had left the stones
Raw that they fell from. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

hornlessness (hôrn'les-nes), *n.* The state of being destitute of horns.

Herodotus's opinion as to the cause of *hornlessness* has been accepted by many writers down to modern times.
Amer. Naturalist, XXI. 897.

hornlet (hôrn'let), *n.* [< *horn* + *-let*.] A little horn or projection.

Wings . . . embracing the keel and the *hornlets* of the awning. *Sir W. Jones*, Select Indian Plants, No. 60.

horn-machine (hôrn'ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for sewing on shoe-soles: so called because the shoe is placed on a horn.

horn-mad (hôrn'mad), *a.* Mad with rage at having been made a cuckold. See *horn*, 4 (*r*).

Keep him from women, he thinks h'as lost his mistress; And talk of no silk stuffs, 'twill run him *horn-mad*.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

horn-madness (hôrn'mad″nes), *n.* The state of being horn-mad; raving madness.

Somebody courts your wife, Count? Where and when? How and why? Mere *hornmadness:* have a care.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 832.

horn-mail (hôrn'māl), *n.* Scale-armor consisting of plates of horn. See *scale-armor*. This armor has been used by Oriental nations, and was introduced by the Emperor Henry V. of Germany as the defensive dress of a body of his troops. Horn has been found a valuable adjunct to defensive armor on account of its glossy surface, from which weapons glance. Compare *tilting-target*.

horn-maker (hôrn'mā″kėr), *n.* 1. One who makes horns, especially drinking-cups so called.—2†. A maker of cuckolds. [Low.]

Virtue is no *horn-maker;* and my Rosalind is virtuous.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

horn-mercury (hôrn'mėr″kū-ri), *n.* Mercurous chlorid, or calomel: so called by the older chemists because when fused it assumes a horny appearance. See *calomel*. Also *horn-quicksilver*.

horn-mullet (hôrn'mul″et), *n.* The stone-roller or black sucker, *Hypentelium* or *Catostomus nigricans*. [Chesapeake Bay.]

horno (hôr'nō), *n.* [Sp., an oven, kiln, furnace, < L. *furnus, fornus*, an oven, furnace: see *furnace*.] Same as *hornito*.

horn-of-plenty (hôrn'ov-plen'ti), *n.* A European plant, *Fedia Cornucopiæ*.

hornotine (hôr'nō-tin), *n.* [< L. *hornotinus*, of this year, < *hornus*, of this year (adv. *horno*, this year), perhaps contr. of **hocvernus*, < *hic*, abl. *hoc*, this (cf. *hodie*, this day, to-day), + *ver*, spring (for 'year'): see *vernal*.] In *ornith.*, a bird of the year; a yearling.

horn-owl (hôrn'oul), *n.* See *owl*.

hornpie (hôrn'pī), *n.* The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*. [Norfolk and Suffolk, Eng.]

horn-pike (hôrn'pīk), *n.* [< *horn* + *pike*; cf. *horn-fish*. The AS. *horn-pīc* means 'horn-peak,' the pinnacle of a temple.] The horn-fish or garfish, *Belone vulgaris*.

hornpipe (hôrn'pīp), *n.* [< ME. *hornpype*, *hornepipe*; < *horn* + *pipe*.] 1. A musical instrument formerly used in England and Wales, perhaps the precursor of the English horn.

To awake
The nimble *horn-pipe*, and the timbarine,
And mix our songs and dances in the wood.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

2. An English country-dance of varied and hilarious character, usually performed by one person, and very popular among sailors.

Wherever in a lonely grove
He set up his forlorn pipes,
The gouty oaks began to move,
And flounder into *horn-pipes*.
Tennyson, Amphion.

3. Music for such a dance or in its style.

horn-pith (hôrn'pith), *n.* The soft porous bone that fills the entire cavity of a horn.

Vast quantities of dilute phosphoric acid are formed in glue factories, by treating with muriatic or sulphuric acid and water bones and *horn-piths*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 349.

hornplant (hôrn'plant), *n.* A seaweed, *Ecklonia buccinalis*: probably so called from the leathery frond. Also called *hornweed*.

horn-plate (hôrn'plāt), *n.* One of the guide-plates in the pedestal of a car-truck, serving to hold the axle-box, and permit it to move up and down under the changing tension of the springs; an axle-guard.

horn-player (hôrn'plā″ėr), *n.* A performer upon the horn.

horn-pock, horn-pox (hôrn'pok, -poks), *n.* A light form of smallpox or of chicken-pox: a name loosely applied.

horn-poppy (hôrn'pop″i), *n.* Same as *horned poppy* (which see, under *poppy*).

horn-pout (hôrn'pout), *n.* Same as *horned pout* (which see, under *pout*[1]).

You have pleasanter memories of going after pond-lilies, of angling for *horn pouts*—that queer bat among the fishes. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 241.

horn-pox, *n.* See *horn-pock*.

horn-press (hôrn'pres), *n.* A special form of stamping-machine for closing the side seams of tin cans and boxes.

horn-presser (hôrn'pres″ėr), *n.* A horn-maker. The name refers to the practice of pressing horn softened by heat into shape by means of molds, etc.

horn-quicksilver (hôrn'kwik″sil-vėr), *n.* Same as *horn-mercury*.

horn-shavings (hôrn'shā″vingz), *n. pl.* Scrapings or raspings of the antlers of deer.

horn-shoot (hôrn'shōt), *v. i.* To incline or diverge: said of any stone or timber which should be parallel with the line of a wall. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

horn-silver (hôrn'sil″vėr), *n.* Silver chlorid: so called because when fused it assumes a horny appearance. See *cerargyrite*.

hornsman (hôrnz'man), *n.*; pl. *hornsmen* (-men). [< *horn's*, poss. of *horn*, + *-man*.] The horned adder or plumed viper, *Clotho cornuta*.

horn-snake (hôrn'snāk), *n.* The wampum-snake, *Farancia abacura*. See *Farancia*. [Local, U. S.]

All in the same instant a blaze of lightning discovered the maimed form and black and red markings of a "bastard *hornsnake*." *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXV. 733.

hornstone (hôrn'stōn), *n.* A very compact siliceous rock, differing but little from flint. It is usually of a dark color, and occurs in nodular masses and bands. The term is rarely used, and no distinct line of division can be drawn between flint, hornstone, and chert. Hornstone is used in pottery-manufacture to make the grinding-blocks of flint-mills.

horn-swivel (hôrn'swiv″l), *n.* A hook-swivel made of horn.

horntail (hôrn'tāl), *n.* A terebrant hymenopterous insect of the family *Uroceridæ*; a tailed wasp: so called from the prominent horn at the end of the abdomen of the male. It is related to the saw-fly. See *Sirex* and *Urocerus*.

horn-thumb† (hôrn'thum), *n.* 1. A shield or thimble of horn for the thumb, used by pickpockets as a protection in cutting out purses.

I mean a child of the *horn-thumb*, a babe of booty, boy, a cutpurse. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

I cut this from a new-married wife,
By the help of a *horn-thumb* and a knife.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Hence—2. A pickpocket.

horn-tip (hôrn'tip), *n.* A button or knob placed on the end of the horn of an animal, as a guard or for ornament.

hornweed (hôrn'wēd), *n.* Same as *hornplant*.

hornwood†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *hornewood*; < *horn* + *wood*[2]. Cf. *horn-mad*.] Same as *horn-mad*. *Stanihurst*.

hornwork (hôrn'wėrk), *n.* In *fort.*, a work with one front only, thrown out beyond the glacis, for the purpose of occupying rising ground, barring a defile, covering a bridge-head, strengthening any weak salient, or protecting buildings, the including of which in the original enceinte would have extended it to an inconvenient degree. The front consists of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain, and usually defended, as in an independent fortress itself, by tenail, ravelin, and covered way. The flanks are protected by ditches, and run straight upon the ravelin, bastion, or curtain of the main defense, so that the ditch may be swept by the latter.

Plan of Parts of a Fortification.
a, hornwork.

As the turne came about, I watched on a *horne worke* neere our quarters. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 6, 1641.

Where once they form'd their troops, Brigados,
Their *hornworks*, rampires, pallizados.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 6.

hornwort (hôrn'wėrt), *n.* An aquatic plant of the genus *Ceratophyllum*, the single species of which, *C. demersum*, is common in ponds and slow streams in most parts of the world. See cut under *Ceratophyllaceæ*.

hornwrack (hôrn'rak), *n.* The sea-mat or lemonweed, a kind of polyzoan. See *Flustra*.

horny (hôr'ni), *a.* and *n.* [< *horn* + *-y*[1]. The earlier adj. was *hornen*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Consisting or composed of horn, or something like horn; corneous.

Him thought, he by the brook of Cherith stood,
And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 267.

Reach me the weapons of the shooting god,
Apollo's gift, the shafts and *horny* bow.
J. Hughes, Orestes, i. 2.

2. Resembling horn; hard or otherwise like horn; callous: as, *horny* hands.

Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fist. *Dryden*.

Unwonted tears throng to the *horny* eyes.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

The inside [of the walnut] can hardly be extracted in pieces of any bigness, because of the *horny* intervening ridges. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 437.

Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, chitinous: used to designate any hard part of the integument or interior organs of an insect. (*b*) In *bot.*, hard and close in texture, but not brittle, as the albumen of many plants. (*c*) In sponges, fibrous; ceratodous, as an ordinary sponge, as distinguished from a chalk-sponge or a glass-sponge.

3. Having a horn or horns; having corns, callosities, or processes like horns.—**Horny sponge.** See *sponge*.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The devil, as usually represented with horns: generally with the prefix *old* (Scotch *auld*). Also spelled *Hornie*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Oh thou! whatever title suit thee,
Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie.
Burns, Address to the Deil.

horny-fisted (hôr'ni-fis″ted), *a.* Same as *horny-handed*.

horny-handed (hôr'ni-han″ded), *a.* Having the hands hardened or calloused by labor.

Soft and tender as any woman was that *horny-handed*, snell, peremptory little man.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab and his Friends, p. 8.

The prejudice against the *horny-handed* toiler exists.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 87.

hornyhead (hôr'ni-hed), *n.* The American river-chub, *Hybopsis biguttatus* or *kentuckiensis*, a common cyprinoid fish of the fresh waters of the United States. Also called *jerker*.

horny-hoolet (hôr'ni-hö″let), *n.* The long-eared owl, *Asio otus*. Also *hornie-hoolet*, *horny-oolet*. [Scotch.]

hornywink (hôr'ni-wingk), *n.* [Cf. the Gael. name, *adharcan-luachrach*, i. e. little horn of the rushes.] The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*. [Prov. Eng.]

horograph (hor'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. ὅρος, a boundary, limit, + γράφειν, write.] A closed curve traced on a sphere so that the radius vector from the center of the sphere as an origin is constantly parallel to the normal surface round a closed contour drawn upon that surface.

horographer (hō-rog'ra-fėr), *n.* [As *horography* + *-er*[1].] Same as *horologiographer*.

horography (hō-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *horographie*, < Gr. ὡρογραφία, in pl. ὡρογραφίαι, annals, < ὡρογράφος, writing history by seasons or years, an annalist, < ὥρα, season, period, hour, + γράφειν, write.] 1. An account of the hours.—2. The art of constructing instruments for marking the hours, as clocks, watches, or dials; dialing.

horologe (hor'ō-lōj), *n.* [< ME. *horologe*, *orologe*, *orloge*, *horlege*, *orlige*, etc., < OF. *horologe*, *horloge*, F. *horloge* = It. *orologio* = (with loss of first syllable) Pr. *reloge*, *relotge* = Sp. *relox*, *reloj* = Pg. *relogio*, a clock or dial, < L. *horologium*, < Gr. ὡρολόγιον, an instrument for telling the hour (ὡρολόγιον σκιοθηρικόν, a sun-dial, ὡρολόγιον ὑδραύλικον, a water-clock, clepsydra), < ὡρολόγος, lit. 'telling the hour' (applied to an Egyptian priest or acolyte who carried a horologe), < ὥρα, hour, + λέγειν, speak, tell. Cf. *horology*.] 1. A piece of mechanism for indicating the hours of the day; a clock; a timepiece of any kind.

I, whom thou seest with *horyloge* in hande,
Am named tyme.
Sir T. More, Pageant. Int. to Utopia (trans.), p. lxviii.

Repeated smoke-clouds, whereon, as on a culinary *horologe*, I might read the hour of the day. For it was the smoke of cookery. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 129.

On the left stands the slender octagon tower of the *horologe*. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 6.

2†. One who tells the hour; a servant formerly employed to call out or announce the hours.

The kok that *orloge* is of thorpis lyte.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 350.

horologer (hō-rol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *horologe* or *horology* + *-er*[1].] 1. One versed in horology; a writer on horology.—2. A maker or vender of clocks and watches.

Master George Heriot . . . paused at the shop-door of . . . the ancient *horologer*, and having caused Tunstall, who was in attendance, to adjust his watch by the real time, he desired to speak with his master.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, v.

horologia, *n.* Plural of *horologion* and *horologium*.

horologic (hor-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< L. *horologicus*, < Gr. ὡρολογικός, telling the hour, < ὡρολόγος: see *horologe*.] 1. Pertaining to a horologe or to horology.—2. In *bot.*, opening and closing at certain hours: said of flowers.

horological (hor-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *horologic* + *-al*.] Same as *horologic*.

horologiographer (hor-ō-lō-ji-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [As *horologiography* + *-er*[1].] A describer or a maker of clocks or dials. Also *horographer*.

horologiographic (hor-ō-lō″ji-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [As *horologiography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to horologiography.

horologiography (hor-ō-lō-ji-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ὡρολογιογραφία, a horologe, + γράφειν, write, describe.] 1. An account of instruments that mark the hour of the day.—2. The art of constructing timepieces, as clocks, watches, and dials; horography.

horologion (hor-ō-lō'ji-on), *n.*; pl. *horologia* (-ȧ). Same as *horology*, 2.

The *Horologion* . . . contains the daily hours of prayer, so far as respects their immoveable portions.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 84.

horologist (hō-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [As *horology* + *-ist*.] One versed in horology; a maker of timepieces.

As the *horologist*, with interjected finger, arrests the beating of the clock. *R. L. Stevenson*, Markheim.

horologium (hor-ō-lō'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *horologia* (-ȧ). [L., < Gr. ὡρολόγιον, an instrument for telling the hour, in ML. and MGr. a clock: see *horologe*.] 1. A clock.

It may be inferred from various allusions to *horologia*, and to their striking spontaneously, in the 12th century, that genuine clocks existed then, though there is no surviving description of any one until the 14th century, when it appears that a *horologium* was sent by the sultan of Egypt in 1232 to the Emperor Frederick II.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 13.

2. Same as *horology*, 2.—3. [*cap.*] A southern constellation of twelve stars, inserted by Lacaille east of Eridanus. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.—**Horologium Floræ**, or *Flora's clock*, a horology [illegible] different growing flowers in which the hour is [illegible] to be known by the successive opening and closing of [illegible] developed birds. Thus, it [illegible] the [illegible] from [illegible] the goatsbeard, after 8; and of the tiger-lily, from 11 to 12. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, a table of [illegible] which [illegible] certain plants open and close in a given locality.

horologue (hor'ō-log), *n.* [Var. of *horology*, with sense taken from *horoscope*.] The horoscope; destiny as indicated by the stars.

Seven days after the birth of Meleager the Fates told the *horologium* of the child. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 215.

horology (hō-rol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *horologies* (-jiz). [< L. *horologium*, < Gr. ὡρολόγιον, a horologe: see *horologe*. In def. 3 used as if < Gr. ὥρα, a, < ἄρω, bring the hour: see *horologe* and *-ology*.] 1†. A contrivance for measuring time: a timepiece.

He betook himself to the refreshing of his bodie, which is tasted and set downe by the Greek letters of the diall (whereof the Romane *horologies* were marked as ours be with their numerall letters), whereby the time is described. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, vii.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office-book containing the offices for the canonical hours, from matins (mesonyctieon) to complin (apodeipnon) inclusive, as well as antiphons, hymns, etc., from the menology and other books, some short occasional offices, and several canons of odes. Generally the calendar is prefixed. In its complete form the book is called *The Great Horologe*. On the whole, the horology corresponds to the Western breviary, with considerable differences, however, both of contents and arrangement. Also called *horologion* or *horologium*.

3. The science of measuring time, or the principles and art of constructing, regulating, testing, etc., machines for indicating divisions of time, as clocks and watches.

horometer (hō-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *horomètre* = Pg. *horometro*, < Gr. ὥρα, an hour, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring time.

horometrical (hor-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [As *horometry* + *-ic-al*.] Belonging to horometry.

horometry (hō-rom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *horométrie* = Pg. *horometria* = It. *orometria*; as *horometer* + *-y*³.] The art of determining the exact error of a timepiece by observation; also, more generally, the art of keeping time, or of knowing the time of day.

Horometrie is an art mathematicall which demonstrateth how at all times appointed the precise usuall denomination of time may be known for any place assigned. *Dee*, Preface to Euclid (1570).

It is, I confess, no easie wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity discovered not this artifice (of wheels). *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 18.

horopter (hō-rop'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὅρος, a boundary (see *horizon*), + ὀπτήρ, one who looks, < ὄπτεσθαι, see: see *optic*.] The locus of all the points in space which in any position of the eyes form images falling upon corresponding points of the two retinæ.

The *horopter*, being the only line or surface of single vision, has to be transferred to a remoter position by the outward or divergent movement of the eyes in order to effect the combination of homonymous images, and to a nearer position by the inward or convergent movement in order to combine heteronymous images. *J. H. Hyslop*, Mind, XIII. 505.

horopteric (hor-op-ter'ik), *a.* [< *horopter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the horopter.

Objects lying in a horizontal circle passing through the point of sight and the centers of the eyes are usually supposed to be seen single. . . . This circle has been called the *horopteric* circle of Muller. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 99.

horoscope (hor'ō-skōp), *n.* [< F. *horoscope* = Sp. Pg. *horoscopo* = It. *oroscopo* = L. *horoscopium*, < Gr. ὡροσκόπιον, also ὡροσκόπειον, a nativity, horoscope (also a horologe), < ὡροσκόπος, one who observes the hour of a birth, also a horoscope, < ὥρα, hour, + σκοπεῖν, view: see *hour* and *scope*, *skeptic*.] 1. In *astrol.*: (*a*) That part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the instant of a nativity.

May stormless stars control thy *horoscope*. *Lowell*, Bon Voyage.

(*b*) The figure or diagram of the twelve houses of heaven, with the positions of the planets, used by astrologers in calculating nativities and in answering horary questions.

Let the twelve houses of the *horoscope*
Be lodged with fortitudes and fortunates,
To make you blessed in your designs.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, vii 147.

"There lay," said Sir Edward, "on his table his *horoscope* and nativity calculated, with some writing under it." *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 18, 1678.

2. A kind of planisphere, invented by John of Padua.—3. A table of the length of the days and nights at different places. To cast a horoscope, to calculate the part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the time of nativity of a child, or, in answering a horary question, at the time of the question, and then to erect a figure of the heavens with extra lines, considering the influences of the stars upon human affairs or upon the destiny of a person.

The court astrologers, according to custom, *cast the horoscope* of the infant, but were seized with fear and trembling as they regarded it. *Irving*, Granada, p. 15.

horoscoper (hor'ō-skō-pėr), *n.* One versed in horoscopy. Also *horoscopist*.

The astrologers, *horoscopers*, and other such, are pleas'd to honour themselves with the title of Mathematicians. *Shaftesbury*, Advice to an Author, iii. § 1.

horoscopic (hor-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [< L. *horoscopicus*, < *horoscopium*, horoscope: see *horoscope*.] Relating to horoscopy.

horoscopical (hor-ō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *horoscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *horoscopic*.

horoscopist (hō-ros'kō-pist), *n.* [< *horoscope* + *-ist*.] Same as *horoscoper*.

horoscopy (hō-ros'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ὡροσκοπία, casting a nativity, < ὡροσκόπος, one who observes the hour of birth, a horoscope: see *horoscope*.] 1. The art or practice of foretelling future events by observation of the stars and planets. —2. The aspect of the heavens at the time of a child's birth.

The aspect of the stars at their nativity . . . was called *horoscopy*, and esteemed a part of judicial astrology. *Hobbes*, Of Man, xii.

horow†, *a.* Same as *hory*.

Horra goose. See *goose*.

horrendous† (ho-ren'dus), *a.* [= OF. *horrende* = It. *orrendo*, < L. *horrendus*, fearful, terrible, ger. of *horrere*, tremble with fright: see *horrent*, *horrid*.] Fearful; frightful.

Horrendous earthquakes. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Hist. Boston.

horrent (hor'ent), *a.* [< L. *horren(t-)s*, bristly, shaggy, rough, ppr. of *horrere*, bristle, shake, shiver, tremble with cold or with fear, be terrified, dread: cf. Skt. √ *harsh*, bristle. Cf. *Hordeum*.] 1. Standing erect, as bristles; covered with bristling points; bristling.

Him round
A globe of fiery seraphim inclosed,
With bright imblazonry and *horrent* arms.
Milton, P. L., ii. 513.

2. Horrible; abhorring. *Bailey*.

horribile dictu (ho-rib'i-lē dik'tū). [L.: *horribile*, neut. of *horribilis*, horrible; *dictu*, abl. supine of *dicere*, say, tell: see *diction*.] Horrible to relate; dreadful to say.

horrible (hor'i-bl), *a.* [< ME. *horrible*, *horreble*, *orrible*, < OF. *horrible*, *orible* = Pr. *horrible*, *orrible* = Sp. *horrible* = Pg. *horrivel* = It. *orribile*, < L. *horribilis*, terrible, fearful, dreadful, < *horrere*, be terrified, fear, dread: see *horrent*.] 1. Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible: as, a *horrible* sight; *horrible* cruelty; a *horrible* story.

All aboute hym all full of *horryble* peple and blacke whiche had speres and swerdes. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round. *Milton*, P. L., i. 61.

2. Hideous; shocking; extremely repulsive: as, *horrible* deformity; a *horrible* smell.

But surely we see yt his [Solomon's] continual wealth made him fal, first into such wanton folie, on multiplying wiues to an *horrible* number, contrary to the commandment of God. *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 38.

The Devil had afflicted Job with *horrible* diseases, and might therefore afflict others. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 92.

=Syn. *Execrable*, *Abominable*, etc. (see *nefarious*); frightful, fearful, horrid, awful, revolting.

horribleness (hor'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being horrible; dreadfulness; hideousness; shocking repulsiveness.

horriblete†, *n.* [ME., also *orriblite*, < OF. *horriblete*, *orriblete*, etc., < *horrible*, horrible: see *horrible* and *-ty*.] Something horrible.

Ful many an other *orriblite*
May men in that booke see.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7187.

horribly (hor'i-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *horribly*; < *horrible* + *-ly*².] 1. In a horrible manner; to a horrible degree; dreadfully: as, he was *horribly* mutilated; *horribly* afraid.

To speak my secret sentiments, most reverent Fum, the ladies here are *horribly* ugly. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, iii.

2. Exceedingly; intolerably: as, I am *horribly* tired. [Colloq.]

I will be *horribly* in love with her. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

horrid (hor'id), *a.* [= Sp. *hórrido* = Pg. *horrido* = It. *orrido*, < L. *horridus*, rough, bristly, shaggy, rude, savage, horrid, < *horrere*, bristle: see *horrent*.] 1†. Rough; rugged; bristling.

His haughtie Helmet, *horrid* all with gold,
Both glorious brightnesse and great terrour bredd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 31.

Ye grots and caverns shagg'd with *horrid* thorn!
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 20.

2. Fitted to excite horror; dreadful; shocking: as, a *horrid* spectacle.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrider* may seem to those
Which chance to find us. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

I myself will be
The priest, and boldly do those *horrid* rites
You shake to think on. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, v. 4.

What say ye then to fair Sir Percivale,
And of the *horrid* foulness that he wrought?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. Very bad or offensive; abominable; execrable.

My Lord Chief Justice Keeling hath laid the constable by the heels to answer it next Sessions: which is a *horrid* shame. *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 23, 1668.

About the middle of November we began to work on our Ship's bottom, which we found very much eaten with the Worm: For this is a *horrid* place for Worms. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 362.

Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they say.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 108.

[*Horrid* and *horrible*, originally distinct in meaning in their Latin forms, but sometimes used interchangeably by later writers, are now almost entirely synonymous in English; but *horrid* commonly has a milder or less positive force than *horrible*.] = Syn. 2. Horrible, frightful, awful, appalling, harrowing, dire, revolting.

horridly (hor'id-li), *adv.* In a horrid or dreadful manner; shockingly.

He [Talleyrand] looks *horridly* old, but seems vigorous enough and alive to everything. *Greville*, Memoirs, March 9, 1830.

horridness (hor'id-nes), *n.* The quality of being horrid, abominable, or shocking.

He did not by any pretended prerogative excuse or protect them, but delivered them up into the hands of that justice which the *horridness* of the fact did undoubtedly demerit. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, III. 333.

horrific (ho-rif'ik), *a.* [= F. *horrifique* = Sp. *horrifico* = Pg. *horrifico*, < L. *horrificus*, that causes terror, < *horrere*, be terrified, fear (see *horrent*, *horrid*), + *facere*, cause, make.] Causing horror.

Let . . . nothing ghastly or *horrific* be supposed. *J. Taylor*.

I have a vivid memory of a tendency in the Sienese painters to the more *horrific* facts of Scripture and legend. *Howells*, The Century, XXX. 671.

horrification (hor″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *horrify* (see *-fy*) + *-ation*.] The act of horrifying; anything that causes horror.

As the old woman and her miserable blue light went on before us, I could almost have thought of Sir Bertrand or of some German *horrifications*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, iii.

horrify (hor'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horrified*, ppr. *horrifying*. [< L. *horrificare*, make rough or terrible, cause terror, < *horrificus*, causing terror: see *horrific*.] To cause to feel horror: strike or impress with horror.

I was *horrified* at the notion. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney.

horripilate (ho-rip'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horripilated*, ppr. *horripilating*. [Formed from *horripilation*.] To produce horripilation in: cause to shrink or creep, as flesh. [Recent and rare.]

Flesh made to creep by the utterance of such words as poets utter—flesh moved by an Idea, flesh *horripilated* by a Thought! *L. Hearn*, The Porcelain God.

horripilation (hor″i-pi-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *horripilation* = Sp. *horripilacion* = Pg. *horripilação* = It. *orripilazione*, < LL. *horripilatio(n-)*, < *horripilare*, bristle with hairs, be shaggy, < L. *horrere*, bristle, + *pilus*, hair.] A contraction of the cutaneous muscles, producing the erection of the hairs and the condition known as cutis anserina or goose-flesh. It is accompanied by a kind of creeping sensation in the skin, and may be produced by cold, peculiar and sudden emotions, such as fear, or certain nervous affections.

A wonderful desire and love impel men from distant regions to visit the holy spot, and the first sight of the Kaabah causes awe and fear, *horripilation* and tears. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 388.

horrisonant (ho-ris'ō-nant), *a.* [< *horrison-ous* + *-ant*, after *sonant*.] Same as *horrisonous*. [Rare.]

If it had been necessary to exact implicit and profound belief by mysterious and *horrisonant* terms. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxxvi.

horrisonous (ho-ris'ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *horrisŏnus*, that makes a horrid sound, < *horrere*, be terrible, horrid, + *sonus*, a sound, *sonare*, make a sound.] Sounding dreadfully; uttering or emitting a terrible sound. [Rare.]

horror (hor'ōr), *n.* [Formerly also *horrour*; = F. *horreur* = Sp. Pg. *horror* = It. *orrore*, < L. *horror*, a bristling, a shaking, trembling as with cold or fear, terror, < *horrere*, bristle, shake, be terrified: see *horrent* and *horrid*.] 1†. A bristling or ruffling, as of the surface of water; a rippling.

Such fresh *horror* as you see driven through the wrinkled waves. *Chapman.*

2. A shivering or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever, usually accompanied with contraction and roughening of the skin; a rigor. [Rare.]

When lo! a spectre rose, whose index-hand
Held forth the virtue of the dreadful wand. . . .
O'er every vein a shuddering *horror* runs;
Eton and Winton shake through all their sons.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 143.

A sudden *horror* chill
Ran through each nerve, and thrilled in every vein.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

3. A painful emotion of fear or abhorrence; a shuddering with terror or loathing; the feeling inspired by something frightful or shocking.

But if we think of being turn'd to naught,
A trembling *horror* in our souls we find.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx

Horrour is that very strong and painful emotion which is excited by the view or contemplation of something peculiarly atrocious in the conduct of another; by some vice which exceeds the usual extravagance of vice; enormities that surpass the bounds of common depravity.
T. Cogan, The Passions, I. ii. § 3.

I met her gray eyes glazed
With sudden *horror* most unspeakable.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 309.

4. Shrinking dread; great dislike or repugnance: as, to hold publicity in *horror;* to have a *horror* of falsehood.

Sympathising with an English reader's pious *horror* for unpronounceable Asiatic names, I will try to avoid them as much as possible. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 471.

5. That which excites horror or terror; that which causes gloom or dread: as, the *horrors* of war; a place of *horrors.*

Ye haue encreased the fault of your vile rebellion with the *horrour* of bloudshed. *Sir J. Cheke*, Hurt of Sedition.

I saw myself the lambent easy light
Gild the brown *horror*, and dispel the night.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 659.

Intervals of a groping twilight alternated with spells of utter blackness; and it was impossible to trace the reason of these changes in the flying *horror* of the sky.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

The novel bristles with nonsense and unnecessary *horrors.* *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 146.

The horrors. (*a*) Extreme depression; the blues. [Colloq.]

As you promise our stay shall be short, if I don't die of *the horrors*, I shall certainly try to make the agreeable.
Miss Ferrier, Marriage, iii.

(*b*) Delirium tremens. [Colloq.]

He do take a drop too much at times, and then he has *the horrors.* *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xl.

horror-stricken, horror-struck (hor′or-strik″n, -struk), *a.* Struck with horror; horrified.

horry (hor′i), *a.* See *hory.*

horst, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *horse*[1], in Middle English both singular and plural.

hors concours (ôr kôn-kör′). [F., out of competition: *hors*, out; *concours*, competition.] Not entered for competition: said of a work of art in an exhibition.

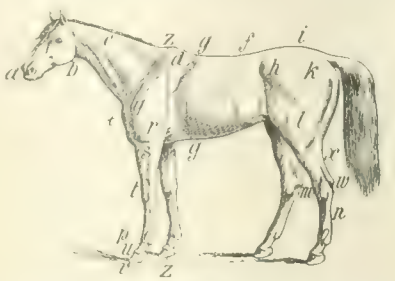
hors de combat (ôr dē kon-bä′). [F., out of the fight: *hors*, prep., out, beyond, < L. *foris*, out of doors, without (see *forisfamiliate, forfeit*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *combat*, fight: see *combat.*] Out of the fight; disabled; unable to take further part in the struggle.

hors-d'œuvre (ôr′dėvr′), *n.* [F., lit. out of work: *hors*, out; *de*, of (see *hors de combat*); *œuvre*, work (see *ure*).] In *gastronomy*, something served not as a part of a course; a relish, as radishes, pickles, and the like.

Tried all *hors-d'œuvres*, all liqueurs defined,
Judicious drank, and greatly daring dined.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 317.

horse[1] (hôrs), *n.* [< ME. *hors* (pl. *hors* and *horses*), < AS. *hors* (pl. *hors*) = OS. *hors, hros* (*hross-*) = OFries. *hors, hars* = D. *ros* = OHG. *hros, ros*, MHG. *ros* (*ross-*), G. *ross* (> It. *rozza* = Pr. *rossa* = F. *rosse*, a jade) = Icel. *hross, hors* = Sw. Dan. dial. *hors*, a horse. Root uncertain; some connect the word with AS. *horse* = MHG. *rosch*, swift, referring both to a root shown in L. *currere* (for **cursere*?), run: see *current*[1]. The Indo-Eur. word for 'horse' is that represented by Skt. *açva* = Gr. ἵππος = L. *equus* = AS. *eoh*, etc.: see *Equus.* The ordinary Teut. terms outside of E. are D. *paard*, G. *pferd* (see *palfrey*); Sw. *häst*, Dan. *hest* (see *henchman*); the Rom. words are F. *cheval*, Sp. *caballo*, etc. (see *cheval, caple*[1], *cavalry*, etc.).]

1. A solidungulate perissodactyl mammal of the family *Equidæ* and genus *Equus*; *E. caballus.* It has a flowing mane and tail, comparatively small erect ears, comparatively large rounded hoofs, shapely head, arched neck, a callosity on the inner side of the hind leg below the hock, in addition to one on the fore leg above the so-called "knee," and a peculiar voice called a "neigh." These are the principal distinctive characters of the existing horses, of whatever variety, in comparison with the asses and zebras, which are commonly placed in the same genus (*Equus*). The horse has no distinctive coloration, but is never conspicuously striped in any regular pattern, and seldom shows even the dorsal and shoulder stripe characteristic of the ass, though there is often an indication of this marking in horses which have reverted to a feral state and tend to assume a dun color. The horse is now known only as a domesticated and artificially bred animal, though in both North and South America, in Australia, and in some parts of Asia the descendants of domesticated ancestors run wild in troops. The native country of the horse and the period of its subjection to man are unknown. Animals congeneric with the present horse, if not conspecific, have left their remains with those of the mammoth and other extinct animals in the bone-caves of both the old and new worlds, but the genus *Equus* appears not to have been fully established before the close of the Pliocene. The evolution of the modern forms has been traced back through the whole Tertiary period, by the discovery of such genera as *Hipparion* and *Pliohippus* of the Pliocene, *Anchitherium, Miohippus*, and *Mesohippus* of the Miocene, and *Orohippus* and *Eohippus* of the Eocene. In the course of this evolutionary series is observed a very gradual and unbroken geologic pedigree, going back to a small animal, not larger than a fox, with several separate toes on each foot. The size has steadily increased, and other progressive modifications, especially of the limbs, have resulted in the existing horse in all its numberless artificial breeds, races, and strains, combining in various degrees the qualities of size, strength,



Head:

a, muzzle; *b*, gullet; *c*, crest; *d*, withers; *e*, chest; *f*, loins; *gg*, girth; *h*, hypochondrium; *i*, ribs; *k*, haunch or quarters; *l*, thigh; *m*, hock; *n*, sound or cannon; *o*, fetlock; *p*, pastern; *q*, shoulder-bone or scapula; *r*, elbow; *s*, forethigh, or arm; *t*, knee; *u*, coronet; *v*, hoof; *w*, point of hock; *x*, hamstring; *zz*, height.

speed, and bottom. Two breeds—namely, the large, powerful, black breed of Flanders, and the Arabian—have contributed more than all others to develop the present varieties. The former laid the foundation of size, strength, and vigor for draft-horses and for those formerly used in war; while, when mailed armor was laid aside, and the horse began to be used for the chase, the latter conferred the speed and endurance which distinguish the hunter. The ladies' palfrey is largely derived from the Spanish genet, a small, beautiful, fleet variety of the Moorish barb. The race-horse has less of Flemish and more of Arabian blood. Other leading varieties are the Suffolk Punch and Clydesdale, both chiefly of Flemish blood, and best for draft and agriculture; and several varieties of ponies, as Galloway, Shetland, etc. Carriage, riding, and other horses combine the above breeds in varying degrees, as speed, endurance, strength, or size, etc., may be required. Horses are said to have "blood" or "breeding" in proportion as they have a greater or less strain of Arab blood. The wild horse of Tatary is called a *tarpan*, that of northern Africa a *koomrah*, and that of America a *mustang*, the last being descended from imported Spanish parents. The male of the horse is a *stallion;* when gelded, a *gelding;* the female is a *mare;* the young, a *foal*—if a male, a *colt*, if a female, a *filly.* The colt and filly become "of age" when the "corner-nippers" (outer incisors) attain functional development. The age of the horse may be determined by the marks on the front teeth, which change with the wearing down of the crowns by use. When the mark disappears, as it generally does in the eighth or ninth year, the horse is "aged." The period of gestation is eleven months, and foals are generally dropped in the spring. Horses vary greatly in size, some standing more than twice as high as others. Very small horses are called *ponies*, as those bred in Shetland.

A-noon he made tweyne of his sones for to make hem redy and sette hem on two swifte *horse.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 525.

Hast thou given the *horse* strength? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? Job xxxix. 19.

The *horse* that guide the golden eye of heaven,
And blow the morning from their nostrils. *Marlowe.*

In the earliest period, the *Horse* seems to have been the favourite animal for sacrifice; there is no doubt that before the introduction of Christianity its flesh was universally eaten. *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 47.

2. *pl.* In *zoöl.*, the horse family, or *Equidæ;* the species of the genus *Equus* and related genera. These include all the existing asses of the restricted genus *Asinus* and the quagga, dauw, and zebras of the restricted genus *Hippotigris*, together with all the extinct forms of the Tertiary period which, however different from the modern horses, are connected closely by intermediate links. See *Equidæ.*

3. The male of the horse kind, in distinction from the female or mare; a stallion or gelding.

Lo, the unback'd breeder, full of fear,
Jealous of catching, swiftly doth forsake him
With her the *horse*, and left Adonis there.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 322.

No cow-boy ever rides anything but *horses*, because mares give great trouble where all the animals have to be herded together. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 656.

4. A body of troops serving on horseback; cavalry: in this sense a collective noun, used also as a plural: as, a regiment of *horse.*

Our nineteen legions thou shalt hold by land,
And our twelve thousand *horse.*
Shak., A. and C., iii. 7.

The *horse* was the first that marched o'er,
The foot soon followed a'ter.
The Boyne Water (Child's Ballads, VII. 254).

Back fly the scenes, and enter foot and *horse;*
Pageants on pageants in long order drawn.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 315.

5. A frame, block, board, or the like, on which something is mounted or supported, or the use of which is in any way analogous to that of a horse. Compare etymology of *easel*[1].

A kind of *horse*, as it is called with you, with two poles like those of chairmen, was the vehicle; on which is secured a sort of elbow-chair in which the traveller sits.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 299.

Specifically—(*a*) A vaulting-block in a gymnasium. (*b*) A wooden frame on which soldiers are made to ride as a punishment: sometimes called a *timber mare.* (*c*) A saw-horse. (*d*) A clothes-horse. (*e*) A curriers' board, used in dressing hides. (*f*) In *printing*, a sloping board, with its support, placed on the bank close to the tympan of a hand-press, on which is laid the paper to be printed. (*g*) A support for the cables of a suspension-bridge. (*h*) A board on which the workman sits in grinding the bevels and edges of tools in their manufacture. Also *horsing.*

6. In *mining*, a mass of rock inclosed within a lode or vein, usually of the same material as the "country," or rock adjacent to the lode on each side.

The miner takes his chance of luck. He is generally content if he manages to pay his way along while the ores are poor; to lay by a little for the day when a *horse* or cut makes its appearance in the vein, confident that sooner or later he may strike a rich stretch of ore.
Quoted in *Mowry's* Arizona and Sonora, p. 128.

7. In *metal.*, same as *bear*, 7.—**8.** An implement or a device for some service suggesting or supposed to suggest that of a horse. Specifically—(*a*) A clamp for holding screws for filing. (*b*) A hook-shaped tool used in making raised or hammered work. (*c*) A wedge passed through a pin to tighten the contact of the pieces which the pin holds together.

Thanne is ther a large pyn in maner of an extre that goth thorow the hole that halt the tables of the clymates and the riet in the wombe of the moder thorw wich pyn ther goth a litel wegge which that is cleped the *hors*, that streyneth alle thise parties to hepe.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 14.

(*d*) *Naut.*: (1†) A foot-rope. (2) A jack-stay, on the forward or after side of a mast, on which a sail or yard is hoisted. (3) A traveler for the sheet-block of a fore-and-aft sail, consisting of a horizontal bar of wood or iron.

A *horse* . . . is used in sailing craft generally, for sheets to travel upon. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 34.

(4) The iron bar between the posts of a fife-rail to which the leading-blocks are fastened.

9. A translation or similar forbidden aid used by a pupil in the preparation of his lessons; a "pony"; a "trot"; a "crib": so called as helping the pupil to get on faster. [School and college slang.]—**10.** Among British workmen, work charged for before it is executed.—**11†.** A term of opprobrium. Compare *ass*[1], similarly used.

Your mayor (a very *horse*, and a traitor to our city) . . . must quarrel with the boys at their recreations.
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 635).

[*Horse*, as the first element of a compound, indicates a large or coarse thing of its kind: as, *horse*-chestnut, *horse*-crab, *horse*-mackerel, *horse*-play, etc.]—**Barbary horse.** Same as *barb*[3], 1.—**Dark horse.** (*a*) In *horse-racing*, a horse whose performances or capabilities are not generally known, or concerning whose chances of success in a pending race little or no information is to be had.

The first favourite was never heard of, the second favourite was never seen after the distance post, all the ten-to-oners were in the race, and a *dark horse* which had never been thought of rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, ii. 5.

Hence—(*b*) Any competitor for or recipient of a prize, honors, or office concerning whom nothing certain is known, or whose identity is at first concealed, as for reasons of strategy; one who is unexpectedly brought forward as a candidate, or for nomination in a convention: much used in American politics.

Every now and then a *dark horse* is heard of, who is supposed to have done wonders at some obscure small college. *Cambridge Sketches.*

Polk was what, in the political slang of to-day, is called "a *dark horse*"; but as to the test question, he could have been implicitly trusted.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun, p. 244.

Entire horse. See *entire.*—**Flemish horse,** a short foot-rope on a topsail-yard, outside the foot-rope proper, used in reefing or other work at the yard-arm. See cut on following page.—**Green horse,** in *sporting.* See the extract.

A *green horse* is one that has never started for a prize or premiums or money, either double or single.
Ruff's Guide to the Turf, p. 51.

Horned horse, the gnu, *Catoblepas* or *Connochætes gnu.* See cut under *gnu.*—**Horse and foot,** or **horse, foot,**

a, crupper of Horse.

and dragoons . . . (b) The cavalry and infantry . . . that is, the whole . . . , they were routed *horse, foot, and dragoons*. . . . (c) As used adverbially, indiscriminately; without favor.

She . . . pearmoh two or three times at Princess Craon's, . . . she cheats *horse and foot*.
Walpole, Letters (1740), I. 87.

I . . . dangerous thrust at him, and violently overthrew him *horse and foot*. *Grim the Collier*, iv.

Horse night-cap. See *night cap*.—**Iron horse**, a locomotive engine. **Master of the horse**. See *master*. **Salt horse**. See *salt horse*. **The age of a horse**. See *age*.—**To change a horse**. See *change*.—**To chant a horse**. See *chant*.—**To flog a dead horse**, to try to revive interest in a worn-out topic.—**To hitch horses**. See *hitch*.—**To horse**. (*a*) On horseback; mounted.

Whan the gomes of grece were alle *to horse*,
Armied wel redi, of romayns to rekkene the numbre,
Treuli twenti thousand, a-tired atte best.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1947.

(*b*) Take horse, mount: used absolutely, as a signal or command.

To horse, to horse! urge doubts to them that fear.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

"*To horse*," . . .
Said Ida; "home! *to horse!*"
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

To mount or ride the high horse, to be or get on one's high horse, to assume a lofty tone or manner; act or speak loftily, as from offended dignity, or from pedantry or ostentation; prance or show off.

Rooster forsooth must *ride the high horse* now he is married and lives at Chanticlere. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lvii.

Now *dismounted from her high horse* and sitting confidentially down close to her visitor.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxvi.

He . . . *mounted the classic high horse*, and modelled himself on Demosthenes and Cicero.
C. F. Adams, Jr., A College Fetich, p. 24.

It rarely happens that what is called a popular success [in literature] is achieved by such delicate means, with so little forcing of the tone or *mounting of the high horse*.
N. A. Rev., CXX. 208.

To nick a horse's tail. See *nick*.—**To pay for a dead horse**, to pay for something that has been lost or consumed, or from which one has received or will receive no benefit, as it for a horse that has died before being paid for. **To pull the dead horse**, to work for wages already paid. [Trade slang.]—**To put the cart before the horse**. See *cart*. **To take horse**. (*a*) To mount for a ride on horseback.

They summon'd up their meiny, straight *took horse*,
Commanded me to follow. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

(*b*) To be covered, as a mare. (*c*) In *mining*, to divide into branches for a distance: said of a vein.—**Winged horse**. See *Pegasus*.

horse[1] (hôrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *horsed*, ppr. *horsing*. [< ME. *horsen*, set on horseback; < *horse*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To provide with a horse; supply horses for, as a body of cavalry, etc.

The duke was *horsede* agayne,
He prikked faste in the playne.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 134. (*Halliwell.*)

The Crimme Tartar . . . came out of his owne countrey, . . . accompanied with a great number of his nobilitie well *horsed*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 469.

I can see nothing but people better *horsed* than myself, that out-ride me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 3.

Our Maron [a guide or conductor] of Turin, who *horsed* our company from Lyons to Turin.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 92.

2. To sit astride; bestride. [Rare.]

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

3. To cover: said of the male.—4. To mount or place on or as on the back of a horse; set on horseback; hence, to take on one's own back. [Rare.]

Not his [the orator's] will, but the principle on which he is *horsed*, . . . thunders in the ear of the crowd.
Emerson, Art.

5. To mount on another's back preparatory to flogging. [Eng.]

The captain commanded the child to be *horsed* up and scourged. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 81.

A naughty boy ready *horsed* for discipline. *Swift.*

6. *Naut.*, to "ride" hard; drive or urge at work unfairly or tyrannically: as, to *horse* a ship's crew.—7. To make out or learn by means of a translation or other extrinsic aid: as, to *horse* a lesson in Virgil. [School and college slang.]—**To horse a bill**, to try to get pay for work not yet done. [Printers' slang.]—**To horse on**, to drive on; push, as a person or work. [Slang, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To get on horseback; mount or ride on a horse. [Now rare.]

There was *horsing, horsing* in haste.
Archer of Cajield (Child's Ballads, VI. 90).

Up early, and my father and I alone talked about our business, and then we all *horsed* away to Cambridge.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 19, 1661.

2. To charge for work before it is executed. [Trade slang, Eng.]—3. In *calking*, to embed firmly in the seams of a ship, as oakum, with a horsing-iron and a mallet: often with *up*.

horse[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *hoarse*. *Chaucer.*

horse-aloes (hôrs'al″ōz), *n.* See *fetid aloes*, under *aloes*.

horse-ant (hôrs'ant), *n.* The common red ant, *Formica rufa*.

horse-arm (hôrs'ärm), *n.* In *mining*, the part of the horse-whim to which horses are attached.

horse-armor (hôrs'är″mor), *n.* Armor for the protection of a horse in battle. See *barde*[2].

horse-artillery (hôrs'är-til″e-ri), *n.* See *artillery*. Horse-artillery gun. See *gun*[1].

horseback (hôrs'bak), *n.* [< ME. *horseback*, *horsbak* = Icel. *hrossbak*); < *horse*[1] + *back*[1].] 1. The back of a horse, particularly that part of the back on which the rider sits: used generally in the phrase *on horseback*, often abbreviated to *horseback*, and used adverbially.

That euery brother schal be in his liuere for that 3ere *on hors-bac* at certeyn place, be oure and time assigned.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 447.

I . . . saw them salute *on horseback*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1.

2. A low and somewhat sharp ridge of sand or gravel; also, but not generally, a ridge of rock which rises for a short distance with a sharp edge: a common term in New England, especially in Maine. Also called *hogback*, *hog's-back*, and *boar's-back*. Such ridges are called by Scotch geologists *kames*, by the Irish *eskars*.

horseback (hôrs'bak), *adv.* On the back of a horse: as, to ride *horseback*. See *horseback*, *n.*, 1.

horse-balm (hôrs'bäm), *n.* A strong-scented labiate plant of the American genus *Collinsonia*, having large leaves and yellowish flowers. *C. Canadensis*, the best-known species, also known as the *richweed* or *stoneroot*, is used in infusion as a diuretic, and its leaves are applied to wounds and bruises.

horse-bane (hôrs'bān), *n.* A poisonous umbelliferous plant, *Œnanthe Phellandrium*, a native of temperate Europe and Russian Asia: so called from its being supposed to cause a kind of palsy in horses.

horse-bean (hôrs'bēn), *n.* A sort of bean so called from being fed to horses, or from its large size. The Jamaica horse-bean is *Canavalia gladiata*, having large legumes.

horse-beech (hôrs'bēch), *n.* Same as *hurst-beech*.

horse-blob (hôrs'blob), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*. [Scotch.]

The yellow *horse-blob's* early flower.
Clare, Village Minstrel, I. 49.

horse-block (hôrs'blok), *n.* 1. A block or stage on which one steps in mounting or dismounting from a horse.

A *horse-block* with a flight of steps attached was brought, and placed in position for the visitor's descent.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 243.

2. A square frame of strong boards employed by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling-planks.—3. In *ship-building*, a grating or platform elevated above the deck of a ship at the height of the rail, for the use of the officers of the deck.

Horse-boot.

horse-boat (hôrs'bōt), *n.* A boat moved by a horse or horses; specifically, a ferry-boat propelled by horses working in a treadmill.

horse-boot (hôrs'bōt), *n.* A leather covering for the hoof and pastern of a horse, designed to guard them against over-reaching or interfering.

horse-bot (hôrs'bot), *n.* The larva of the horse bot-fly, *Gasterophilus equi*. See *bot*[1], and cut under *bot-fly*.

horse-box (hôrs'boks), *n.* 1. A closed car for transporting horses by rail.—2. An inclosure for horses in a vessel.

horse-boy (hôrs'boi), *n.* A boy employed in grooming and tending horses; a stable-boy.

Having bene once brought up an idle *horse-boy*, he will never after fall to laboure, but is onely made fitt for the halter. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

horse-bramble (hôrs'bram″bl), *n.* A brier; a wild rose. [Prov. Eng.]

horse-bread† (hôrs'bred), *n.* [< ME. *horsbrede*; < *horse*[1] + *bread*[1].] Provender for horses prepared in the form of loaves; any kind of coarse bread fed to horses.

That no hostiller make *horse bread* in his hostry nor without, but bakers shall make it.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 366.

Save this piece of dry *horse-bread*, chave byt no byt this lyvelonge daie. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle.

The foode which I and others did eat was very blacke, far worse then *Horse-breade*.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 20.

You thread-bare, *horse-bread*-eating rascals!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

horse-breaker (hôrs'brā″kėr), *n.* One whose employment is to break or train horses.

horse-brier (hôrs'brī″ėr), *n.* The common greenbrier or cat-brier, *Smilax rotundifolia*.

horse-cadger (hôrs'kaj″ėr), *n.* A knavish dealer in horses.

A combination of a Yorkshire *horse-cadger* and a Whitechapel bully might furnish some psychological parallel.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 380.

horse-cane (hôrs'kān), *n.* A tall coarse American composite plant, *Ambrosia trifida*, the great ragweed. See *ragweed*.

horse-capper (hôrs'kap″ėr), *n.* A swindler who sells a worthless horse for a good price. [Cant.]

horse-car (hôrs'kär), *n.* 1. A railroad-car fitted for the transportation of horses.—2. A street-car drawn by horses. [U. S.]

horse-cassia (hôrs'kash″iạ), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Cassia marginata*, bearing long pods which contain a black cathartic pulp, used in Hindustan as a medicine for horses. The tree is naturalized in Jamaica.

horse-chanter (hôrs'chän″tėr), *n.* See *chanter*[1], 3.

horse-charge†, *n.* [ME. *horsecharche*; < *horse*[1] + *charge*.] A horse-load.

horse-chestnut (hôrs'ches'nut), *n.* [So called, it is said, because formerly ground as food for horses; but this is appar. a mere guess. *Horse* occurs in many other plant-names, in some without obvious reason; in this case it may be meant to convey the notion of 'large.'] 1. A dicotyledonous-leafed tree of the genus *Æsculus*. *Æ. Hippocastanum*, a large and highly ornamental tree, a native originally of Asia, was introduced into Europe about the middle of the sixteenth century. The native American species of the same genus are commonly called *buckeye*. The fruit of the horse-chestnut resembles the chestnut, but is coarse and bitter. See *Æsculus* and *buckeye*.

2. The nut or fruit of the horse-chestnut.—3. In *entom.*, a geometrid moth, *Pachycnemia hippocastanaria*: an English collectors' name.

horse-clipper (hôrs'klip″ėr), *n.* A form of shears for clipping the coats of horses, in which a pair of serrated knives move over each other. See cut under *clipping-shears*.

horse-cloth (hôrs'klôth), *n.* A cloth used to cover a horse, or as a part of its trappings.

The furniture and the *horse-cloaths* will be all your own device for the wedding, and the horses, when and where you please. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

horse-collar (hôrs'kol″ạr), *n.* A collar, commonly made of leather stuffed with hay or straw, and having creases to receive the hames, placed over a horse's neck and against the shoulder, to bear against in pulling. See cut under *harness*.

horse-colt†, *n.* [ME.] A colt.

As an *horse-colt* he shalbe dryue.
Wyclif, Ecclus. xxiii. 30.

horse-coper, horse-couper (hôrs'kō″pėr, -kou″pėr), *n.* A horse-dealer. [Scotch.]

We were told there were not less than an hundred jockeys or *horse-kopers*, as they call them there, from London, to buy horses for sale.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 397.

Some turned *horse-coopers*, some pedlers.
Colvil, Mock Poem, p. 37.

horse-courser† (hôrs'kōr″sėr), *n.* [< *horse*[1] + *courser*[2]. In def. 2 associated with *courser*[1].] 1. A dealer in horses.

Now they throng, like so many *horse-coursers* at a fair.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii.

Hee musters together all the Hackneymen and *Horse-coursers* in and about Colman-streete.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 20.

2. One who runs horses, or keeps race-horses.

horse-coursing† (hôrs'kōr″sing), *n.* Horse-dealing or horse-racing.

E. Love. What yet-unheard-of course to live doth your imagination flatter you with? your ordinary means are devoured.

Y. Love. Course! why, *horse-coursing*, I think

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

horse-crab (hôrs'krab), *n.* Same as *horseshoe-crab*.

horse-crevalle (hôrs'kre-val'e), *n.* A carangoid fish, *Caranx hippos*, the cavally: so called in South Carolina, in contradistinction to the pompano, there known as *crevalle*.

horse-cucumber (hôrs'kū'kum-bėr), *n.* A large green cucumber. *Mortimer.*

horse-daisy (hôrs'dā'zi), *n.* Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*).

horse-dealer (hôrs'dē'lėr), *n.* One who buys and sells horses.

horse-doctor (hôrs'dok'tor), *n.* One who treats the diseases of horses; a farrier; a veterinary surgeon. [Colloq.]

horse-drench (hôrs'drench), *n.* 1. A dose of physic for a horse.

The most sovereign prescription of Galen is but empiricutick, and . . . of no better repute than a *horse-drench*.

Shak., Cor., ii. 1.

2. A horn or other instrument by which medicine is administered to a horse.

horse-elder (hôrs'el'dėr), *n.* [An accom. form of *horseheal*, simulating *elder*^{2}.] Same as *horseheal*.

horse-emmet (hôrs'em'et), *n.* Same as *horse-ant*.

horse-eye (hôrs'ī), *n.* One of the small so-called sea-beans, *Mucuna urens*, often found floating in the ocean or washed up on shore in tropical America, and used in jewelry.—**Horse-eye bean.** (*a*) Same as *horse-eye*. (*b*) The fruit of another leguminous plant, *Dolichos Lablab*, a native of the East Indies.

horse-faced (hôrs'fāst), *a.* Having a long coarse face; ugly.

horse-fair (hôrs'fār), *n.* A fair or market at which chiefly horses are sold.

horse-fettler (hôrs'fet'lėr), *n.* In *mining*, a workman who provides for and attends to the horses kept underground.

horse-finch (hôrs'finch), *n.* The chaffinch. [Local, Eng.]

horse-fish (hôrs'fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Carangidæ*, *Vomer setipinnis*, having a much-compressed oblong body, a head high and angulated far above the eyes, a smooth silvery skin, and low dorsal and anal fins. It inhabits the warm parts of the Atlantic. Also called *moonfish*, *dollar-fish*, and *blunt-nosed shiner*.—2. A carangoid fish, *Selene vomer*, closely resembling the foregoing, and known by the same names. See cut under *horsehead*.—3. The sauger, *Stizostedion canadense*. [Western U. S.]—4. A sea-horse, as *Hippocampus hudsonius*.

horseflea-weed (hôrs'flē-wēd), *n.* Same as *horsefly-weed*.

horse-flesh (hôrs'flesh), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The flesh of a horse. Europeans have generally regarded horse-flesh as unfit for food; but hippophagy or horse-eating has always existed among some rude races, and has been advocated by many gastronomers in Europe. In Paris horse-flesh has long been surreptitiously dealt in as a cheap article of diet, and its sale, under strict official supervision, was authorized in 1866. The necessary use of it there during the siege of 1870–1 brought it into more general favor, which has been maintained. It is also eaten to some extent in other countries.

2. Horses collectively, with reference to driving, riding, or racing. [Colloq. or slang.]

He is a cogger of dice, a chanter of *horse-flesh*.

Thackeray, Legend of the Rhine.

3. A species of Bahama mahogany: probably so named from its color.

II. *a.* Of the color of horse-flesh; of a peculiar reddish-bronze color.—**Horse-flesh mahogany.** Same as *sabicu*.—**Horse-flesh ore**, the mineral bornite: so called by Cornish miners because of its color on the fresh fracture.

Near the surface, especially on the Bruce location, a good deal of purple or *horse-flesh ore* was found.

Ure, Dict., IV. 283.

horse-flower (hôrs'flou'ėr), *n.* [Cf. equiv. Flem. *peerd-bloeme*, horse-flower.] A species of cowwheat, *Melampyrum sylvaticum*.

horse-fly (hôrs'flī), *n.* [< ME. *horsfleze*, etc.; < *horse*^{1} + *fly*^{2}.] 1. A hexachætous dipterous insect, as *Tabanus bovinus* and other species of the family *Tabanidæ*, of which the females have a piercing proboscis, and are extremely annoying to horses and cattle. Also called *breeze*, *breeze-fly*, and *gadfly*. See cuts under *breeze*^{1} and *gadfly*.—2. A pupiparous dipterous insect of the family *Hippoboscidæ*; a forest-fly or tick-fly. Also called *horse-tick*.—3. A dichætous dipterous insect of the family *Œstridæ*; a true bot-fly, as the horse-bot, *Gasterophilus equi*. See cut under *bot-fly*.

horsefly-weed (hôrs'flī-wēd), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Baptisia tinctoria*, the wild indigo or rattlebush. Also *horseflea-weed*.

horsefoot (hôrs'fůt), *n.* [< ME. *horsfot*; < *horse*^{1} + *foot*.] 1. A horse's foot.

The Troiens for that tulke had tene at hor hert;
Kayron euyn to the kyng, caght hym belyue;
Hadet hym fro *horsset*, had hym away.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5833.

2. A plant, *Tussilago Farfara*: same as *coltsfoot*.—3. The horseshoe-crab or king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*.

horsefoot-crab (hôrs'fůt-krab), *n.* Same as *horseshoe-crab*.

horsefoot-snipe (hôrs'fůt-snīp), *n.* A name applied both to the knot, *Tringa canutus*, and to the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*, along the Atlantic coast of the United States, from their feeding on the spawn of the horsefoot.

horse-furniture (hôrs'fėr'ni-tūr), *n.* The trappings of a horse, including saddle, bridle, etc.; the housings, caparison, and (if an armored war-horse) bards or armor.

horse-gear (hôrs'gēr), *n.* 1. Same as *horse-furniture*.

The cruel curb-bit and heavy stock-saddle, with its high horn and cantle, prove that we have adopted Spanish-American *horse-gear*.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 505.

2. Horse-power, as applied in moving machinery. [Eng.]

horse-gentian (hôrs'jen'shian), *n.* See *gentian*.

horse-gin (hôrs'jin), *n.* A gin driven by a horse for raising great weights. See *gin*^{4}.

horse-ginseng (hôrs'jin'seng), *n.* Same as *horse-gentian* (which see, under *gentian*).

horse-godmother (hôrs'god'muŦH-ėr), *n.* A large masculine woman, coarsely fat. [Prov. Eng.]

In woman, angel sweetness let me see;
No galloping *horse-godmothers* for me.

Wolcot, Peter Pindar's Ode upon Ode (In Continuation).

How do, my dear? Come to see the old man, hay? 'Gad—you've a pretty face, too. You ain't like that old *horse-godmother*, your mother. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxix.

horse-gogs (hôrs'gogz), *n.* A kind of wild plum, a variety of *Prunus domestica*.

horse-gowan (hôrs'gou'an), *n.* One of several plants, as *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, *Matricaria Chamomilla*, and *Taraxacum officinalis*.

horse-gram (hôrs'gram), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Dolichos biflorus*, a native of tropical and subtropical Africa and Asia, extensively cultivated in southern India as a food-plant.

horse-guards (hôrs'gärdz), *n. pl.* 1. A body of cavalry for guards. See *guard*.—2. [*cap.*] The public office in Whitehall, London, appropriated to the departments under the commander-in-chief of the British army: so called from the two horsemen standing sentry at the gates.—3. [*cap.*] The military authorities in charge of the war department of Great Britain, in distinction from the civil chief, the Secretary for War.

horsehair (hôrs'hār), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *horsher* (= Icel. *hrosshār*); < *horse*^{1} + *hair*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* The hair of horses, more particularly the hair of the mane and tail. It is used for the making of haircloth, the stuffing of mattresses and cushions, etc.

This holi man seint Edmund werede stronge here [see *hair*^{1}, *n.*] . . .
Of hard *horsher* ymaked. *St. Edm. Conf.*, l. 158.

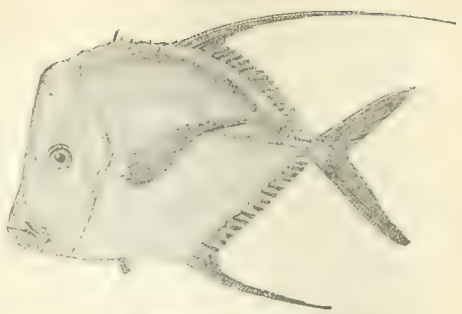
II. *a.* Made of horsehair; covered, filled, or stuffed with horsehair: as, *horsehair* covering; a *horsehair* mattress.

horsehair-lichen (hôrs'hār-lī'ken), *n.* Same as *horsetail-lichen*.

horsehair-worm (hôrs'hār-wėrm), *n.* A hair-worm or gordius. See cut under *Gordius*.

horsehead (hôrs'hed), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *Selene* or the genus *Vomer*; a moonfish or dollar-fish, as *Selene vomer* or *Vomer setipinnis*. See cut in next column.—2. A fish of the family *Hippocampidæ*; a sea-horse.—3. A cast of the interior of the shell of a fossil species of *Trigoniidæ*.—4. The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*, more fully called *horsehead coot*. [Maine, U. S.]

horseheal, horseheel (hôrs'hēl), *n.* [< ME. *horschele*, < AS. *horscheolu*, *horsecleow*, elecampane, < *hors*, a horse (appar. as a tr. of the L. name *inula*, taken as *hinnula*, a colt), + *elene*, < L. *helenium*, elecampane: see *Helenium*. In later use the second element was supposed to



Horsehead (*Selene vomer*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

have something to do with *heel*^{1} or *heal*^{1}. Another perversion appears in *horse-elder*.] A coarse composite plant, *Inula Helenium*, the elecampane. See cut under *elecampane*.

horse-herd† (hôrs'hėrd), *n.* [< ME. *horsherde*, < AS. *horshyrde*, a horse-keeper, a groom, < *hors*, horse, + *hyrde*, a keeper: see *horse*^{1} and *herd*^{2}.] A keeper of horses; a groom.

"Canst thou tell me," said Child Rowland to the *horse-herd*, "where the king of Elfland's castle is?"

Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 247).

horse-hoe (hôrs'hō), *n.* See *hoe*^{1}.

horse-holder (hôrs'hōl'dėr), *n.* Stocks or a slinging-frame for securing unruly horses while shoeing, or for supporting sick or disabled horses.

horsehoof (hôrs'hōf), *n.* Same as *coltsfoot*.

horse-hook (hôrs'hůk), *n.* An iron hook attached to the sole-bar of a railroad-car, and forming an attachment for a rope by which the vehicle can be drawn. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

horse-iron (hôrs'ī'ėrn), *n.* Same as *horsing-iron*.

horse-jag (hôrs'jag), *n.* Same as *horse-plum*, 1.

horse-jockey (hôrs'jok'i), *n.* 1. A professional rider of race-horses: more commonly in the shortened form *jockey*.

My brother lives with *horse-jockeys* and trainers, and the wildest bloods of the town.

Thackeray, Virginians, lvi.

2†. A dealer in horses, especially a tricky dealer; a knavish horse trader.

horse-jug (hôrs'jug), *n.* Same as *horse-plum*, 1.

horsekeeper† (hôrs'kē'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *horskepere*; < *horse*^{1} + *keeper*.] One who keeps or takes care of horses.

And he called unto his *horsekeeper*,
"Make ready you my steede."

Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 316).

horse-knacker (hôrs'nak'ėr), *n.* One who buys diseased, worn-out, or dead horses, for the commercial products to be procured from their carcasses.

horse-knave† (hôrs'nāv), *n.* [< ME. *hors-knave*; < *horse*^{1} + *knave*.] A horse-boy; a groom.

And trusse here haltris forth with me,
And am but as here *horse-knave*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 112. (*Halliwell*.)

horse-knob (hôrs'nob), *n.* Same as *horse-knop*.

horse-knop (hôrs'nop), *n.* The flower-head of *Centaurea nigra*, knap- or knopweed.

horse-lark (hôrs'lärk), *n.* The common corn-bunting of Europe, *Emberiza miliaria*. See cut under *bunting*^{4}. [Cornwall, Eng.]

horse-latitudes (hôrs'lat'i-tūdz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, a part of the North Atlantic ocean between the region of westerly winds of higher latitudes and the region of the trade-winds of the tropics, notorious for tedious calms. "They were so called from the circumstance that vessels formerly bound from New England to the West Indies, with a deck-load of horses, were often delayed in that calm belt of Cancer, that, for the want of water for their animals, they were compelled to throw a portion of them overboard." *Maury*, The Physical Geography of the Sea (6th ed., p. [illegible]).

horse-laugh (hôrs'läf), *n.* [< *horse*^{1} + *laugh*: such a laugh as we may imagine a horse would utter if it were a laughing animal.] A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh.

A *horse-laugh*, if you please, at honesty.

Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 38.

On my conscience, I believe she could spread a *horse-laugh* through the pews of a tabernacle.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

Thrusting half a crown into each of his pockets, and a hand and wrist after it, he burst into a *horse-laugh*.

Dickens.

horse-leech (hôrs'lēch), *n.* 1. A large leech, as *Hæmopsis sanguisorba* or *Aulastoma gulo*.—

2. A horse-doctor, veterinary surgeon, or farrier.—3. An inveterate beggar or dun; an extortionate person; one who makes incessant demands or drafts upon another.

The horse-leech's two daughters, crying, Give, give.
Prov. xxx. 15.

We [are] pursued upon him like so many *horse-leech*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

horseleek . . . A plant, the bullock's eye.

horseless (hôrs'les), *a.* Having no horse; propelled without the aid of horses.—**Horseless carriage**, . . . is driven by horses, containing . . . by which it is propelled.

horse-litter (hôrs'lit'ėr), *n.* A kind of wheelless carriage or palanquin hung on poles between two horses, going one behind the other.

The king [Edward I.], now weak and sick, followed in a *horse-litter*.
Dickens, Child's Hist. Eng., xvi.

horse-load (hôrs'lōd), *n.* [< ME. *horselode*; < *horse*[1] + *load*.] A load for a horse; hence, a large quantity or number.

Lowsed and bundles thi cometh in carte sholde custome a peny . . . an *horselode*, an halpeny.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

They have, like good sumpters, laid ye down their *horse-load* of citations and fathers at your door.
Milton, Church-Government.

horse-loaf† (hôrs'lōf), *n.* [< ME. *horselof*; < *horse*[1] + *loaf*. Cf. *horse-bread*.] A large loaf composed of beans and wheat ground together, used for feeding horses.

Thath all Bakers of the said Cite, and suburbis of the same, make butt ij. *horselofys* to a peny, and of clene beanys. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

Oh that I were in my oat tub, with a *horse-loaf*;
Something to hearten me.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

horse-lock†, *n.* A hobble; a fetlock. See *fetlock*, 3.

Horse-locks nor chains
Shall hold her from me.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

horse-lot (hôrs'lot), *n.* A lot or pasture for horses.

horsely (hôrs'li), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *horsly*; < *horse*[1] + *-ly*.] Having the qualities most approved in a horse; in the manner of a good horse. [Obsolete or rare.]

Therwith so *horsly*, and so quik of eye,
As it a gentil Poileys courser were.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 186.

horse-mackerel (hôrs'mak″ėr-el), *n.* One of several fishes more or less nearly related to the mackerel. (*a*) The common tunny. [U. S.] (*b*) The scad or cavally, *Caranx vulgaris*. [Eng. and New Zealand.] (*c*) The jurel, *Caranx pisquetus*. [North Carolina, U. S.] (*d*) The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. [Rhode Island, U. S.] (*e*) The black candle-fish, *Anoplopoma fimbria*. See *Anoplopomidæ* and cut under *candle-fish*. [Puget Sound.] (*f*) The Californian hake or merluccio, *Merluccius productus*. [Sequely, California, U. S.] (*g*) The tenpounder, *Elops saurus*. See cut under *Elops*. [Fort Macon, North Carolina, U. S.]

horseman (hôrs'man), *n.*; pl. *horsemen* (-men). [< ME. *horsman*; < *horse*[1] + *man*.] 1. A rider on horseback; one who uses or manages a horse or horses.

Horsemen, my skill in horsemanship advance;
Townsfolk, my strength.
Sir P. Sidney, Sonnet (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 479).

He knew her, as a *horseman* knows his horse.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. A soldier who serves on horseback.

Most valiant and hardy,
With *horsemen* and footmen
March'd towards the town.
Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII. 126).

3. A book-name of a sciænoid fish of the genus *Eques*.—4†. One of sundry tattlers or sandpipers, scolopacine birds of the genus *Totanus*; a gambet; a chevalier.—5. A kind of domestic pigeon. **Green-legged horseman**, a bird, *Totanus glottis*, the greenshank. See cut under *greenshank*. **Horseman's hammer**. Same as *martel de fer*. **Red-legged horseman**, a bird, *Totanus calidris*; the redshank.

horsemanship (hôrs'man-ship), *n.* [< *horseman* + *-ship*.] The management of horses; specifically, the art of riding or controlling horses; equestrian skill. See *manade*.

To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble *horsemanship*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

horse-marine (hôrs'ma-rēn″), *n.* One of an imaginary corps of mounted marine soldiers; hence, a person out of his element and unfit for his place, as such a soldier would be on board ship; also humorously employed in a literal sense. [Slang.]

This old sea-dog organized a body of *horse-marines* to patrol the shore. *Adm. Porter*, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 225.

horse-marshal† (hôrs'mär″shal), *n.* A manager of horses; a groom.

Unskild mediciners, and *horsemarshels*, slays both man and beast. *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p. 394.

horse-masher (hôrs'mash″ėr), *n.* Same as *horse-smatch*.

horsemaster (hôrs'mās'tėr), *n.* A manager of horses; a rider.

Of all classes in the kingdom, that from which the town volunteers spring is perhaps the least fitted by nature, habit, and training to yield us good *horsemasters*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 169.

horse-match (hôrs'mach), *n.* See *horse-smatch*.

horse-meal† (hôrs'mēl), *n.* Food without drink. *Davies*.

Eating never hurt any one who washed down his victuals with a glass of good wine; *horse-meals* indeed are enough to choak human creatures.
C. Johnston, Chrysal, I. 220.

horse-meat† (hôrs'mēt), *n.* Food for horses; provender.

Who gives you your maintenance, I pray you? who allows you your *horse-meat* and man's-meat?
B. Jonson, Epicene, iii. 1.

horse-mill (hôrs'mil), *n.* A mill turned by a horse or horses.

horse-milliner† (hôrs'mil″i-nėr), *n.* One who supplies trappings and decorations for horses. [An affected term.]

The trammels of his palfrey pleased his sight,
For the *horse-milliner* his head with poses dight.
Chatterton, Rowley's Balade of Charitie.

One comes in foreign trashery
Of tinkling chain and spur,
A walking haberdashery
Of feathers, lace, and fur;
In Rowley's antiquated phrase,
Horse-milliner of modern days.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, ii.

horsemint (hôrs'mint), *n.* [< ME. *horsminte*, < AS. **horsminte* (Lye — not authenticated) = Sw. *horsmynte*, *Mentha arvensis* (prob. taken from E.); < *hors*, horse, + *minte*, mint.] 1. A wild mint of Europe, *Mentha sylvestris*.—2. An American plant, *Monarda punctata*, common from New York southward.—**Round-leafed horsemint**, *Mentha rotundifolia*, a native of Europe, but now naturalized in the United States.—**Sweet horsemint**, *Cunila Mariana*, the common dittany.

horse-musher (hôrs'mush″ėr), *n.* Same as *horse-smatch*.

horse-mushroom (hôrs'mush″röm), *n.* Same as *hedge-mushroom*.

horse-mussel (hôrs'mus″l), *n.* A large mussel of the genus *Modiola*, especially *M. modiolus*, common to the shores of northern Europe and America, having a smooth blackish shell.

horse-nail (hôrs'nāl), *n.* A nail for fastening a horseshoe to the hoof.

horse-nest† (hôrs'nest), *n.* Same as *mare's nest*.

Soom grammatical pullet . . . would stand clocking agaynst mee, as though hee had found an *horse nest*, in laying that downe for a falt that perhaps I dooe knowe better then hee. *Stanihurst*, tr. of Virgil, To the Reader.

horse-net (hôrs'net), *n.* A net to protect a horse from flies.

horse-nettle (hôrs'net″l), *n.* A pernicious American weed, *Solanum Carolinense*, of the nightshade family, common in the Southern States.

horse-parsley (hôrs'pärs″li), *n.* A coarse umbelliferous plant, *Smyrnium Olusatrum*: so called from its coarseness as compared with smallage or celery. It is a native of Europe.

horse-path (hôrs'pàth), *n.* A path for horses; specifically, a bridle-path, or the tow-path along a canal.

horse-pick (hôrs'pik), *n.* A kind of hook, often forming part of a large pocket-knife, for removing a stone from a horse's foot.

horse-piece (hôrs'pēs), *n.* A large or coarse piece of blubber. A horse-piece of whale's blubber is a very tough piece selected to be placed under the mass which is to be cut up, to protect the edge of the knife.

The fat [of the sea-elephant] . . . is cut into *horse-pieces*, about eight inches wide, and twelve to fifteen long.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 119.

horse-pile (hôrs'pīl), *n.* A large pile or lot of salted fish heaped up to drain; a water-horse.

Cod placed in what is called a *horse-pile* to drain.
Perley.

horse-pipe (hôrs'pīp), *n.* One of several species of *Equisetum*, the horsetail or scouring-rush.

horse-pistol (hôrs'pis″tol), *n.* A pistol of large caliber, formerly carried in holsters by dragoons and other horsemen.

horse-play (hôrs'plā), *n.* Coarse or rude play.

Second Play. We have a play wherein we use a horse.
Sim. Fellows, you use no *horse-play* in my house.
Middleton, Mayor of Queensborough, v. 1.

The humour of the underplot constantly verges on *horse-play*, and is certainly neither delicate nor profound.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 541.

By personal raids upon the gallery when not acting, Mr. Phelps succeeded in stopping the *horse-play* and coarseness of audiences. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 581.

horse-plum (hôrs'plum), *n.* 1. A small red plum which is regarded as a variety of *Prunus domestica*. Also called *horse-jag*, *horse-jug*. [Eng.]—2. The wild plum, *Prunus Americana*. The fruit, when fully ripe, is sweet and edible, and the tree is frequently cultivated either for its fruit or as a stock on which to graft the varieties of the domestic plum. [U. S.]

horse-pond (hôrs'pond), *n.* A pond for watering horses.

horsepond (hôrs'pond), *v. t.* [< *horse-pond*, *n.*] To duck in a horse-pond. [Rare.]

If she had ordered me to be *horseponded*, I do protest to you I would not have demurred.
Miss Burney, Camilla, iii. 10.

horse-poppy (hôrs'pop″i), *n.* A European umbelliferous plant, *Scolymus Hippomarathrum*.

horse-post (hôrs'pōst), *n.* A post to which horses are hitched; a hitching-post.

horse-power (hôrs'pou″ėr), *n.* 1. The power of a horse or its equivalent; the rate at which a horse works in drawing. Hence—2. A unit for the measurement of the rate at which a prime motor works. Several values have been assigned to this unit, but the one which prevails at the present time in England and America is Watt's horse-power, which is defined as 550 foot-pounds per second. This is 7,460 megaergs per second. The real power of a horse is about three quarters of a horse-power. Abbreviated *H. P.*

3. A machine for converting the weight or direct pull of a horse into power useful in moving machinery. Such machines are either treadmills or circular sweeps. The latter consist essentially of a long sweep to the end of which the horse is harnessed, a simple form of gearing for transmitting the motion of the sweep to a pulley, with generally an increase of velocity, and a belt or shafting for conveying the power of the machine to the work, as a mill, threshing-machine, press, pump, elevator, fire-engine, or other machine, to be driven.—**Indicated horse-power**, the work, expressed in horse-power, performed per minute by steam, air, or other gas upon the piston of an engine, in the computation of which the mean effective pressure per square inch of piston is taken from an indicator diagram. See *indicator*. Also called *true*, *actual*, *real*, or *dynamic horse-power*.—**Nominal, calculated, or commercial horse-power**, horse-power calculated from the area of the piston, sometimes not more than one tenth of the real horse-power. Though the commercial horse-power is arbitrarily called *calculated horse-power*, it is easy to calculate the true horse power by the principles of thermodynamics when the volume or weight and pressure of the steam, air, or gas used for each piston-stroke and the number of strokes per minute are given.

horsepox (hôrs'poks), *n.* A pustular disease of horses, which, communicated to cows, produces cowpox.

M. Blachez related the particulars of an outbreak of casual *horse-pox* among the she-asses used for giving suck to the inmates of a nursery. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 548.

horse-purslane (hôrs'pėrs″lān), *n.* A plant, *Trianthema monogyna*, a native of Jamaica.

horse-race (hôrs'rās), *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.

Horse-races are desports of great men, and good in themselves, though many gentlemen by such means gallop quite out of their fortunes.
Burton, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 106.

horse-racer (hôrs'rā″sėr), *n.* 1. One who keeps horses for the purpose of racing.

The first Lord Godolphin was a *horse-racer* as well as gambler.
Athenæum, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 381.

2. One who rides in races; a jockey.

horse-racing (hôrs'rā″sing), *n.* The practice or sport of running horses.

horse-rack (hôrs'rak), *n.* A rack at which horses are hitched and baited.

He's a-standin' out yander by the *horse-rack*.
J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 707.

horse-radish (hôrs'rad″ish), *n.* A cultivated cruciferous plant,

1, the root; 2, part of the inflorescence, with flowers and fruit; 3, leaf from the stem; *a*, flower; *b*, fruit opened to show the seeds.

Cochlearia Armoracia, originally a native of middle Europe and western Asia, and also its root, which has a pungent taste, and is used in a grated state as a condiment. In medicine it is used as a stimulant and diuretic, and externally as a rubefacient. See *Cochlearia*[1].

horseradish-tree (hôrs'rad'ish-trē), *n.* A tree, *Moringa pterygosperma*, common in many parts of India, and cultivated there, as well as in various other tropical countries, for the sake of the fruit, which is eaten as a vegetable or pickled. It has pinnate leaves and long, 3-valved, pod like capsules, from which ben-oil is obtained. The fresh root has a pungent odor and warm taste, much like that of the horse-radish.

horse-railroad (hôrs'rāl″rōd), *n.* A railroad on which cars are drawn by horses, first used in the streets of cities in the United States: called a *tramway* in Great Britain.

horse-rake (hôrs'rāk), *n.* A large rake drawn by a horse. See *rake*.

horse-rider (hôrs'rī″dėr), *n.* A circus-rider. [Eng.]

> The *horse-riders* never mind what they say, sir; they're famous for it. *Dickens*, Hard Times, v.

horse-riding (hôrs'rī″ding), *n.* A circus. [Eng.]

> Sleary's *horse-riding*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, iii.

horse-rough (hôrs'ruf), *n.* A calk or ice-creeper which may be fitted to the shoe of a horse to give him a foothold on frozen ground.

Horse-rough

horse-run (hôrs'run), *n.* A contrivance for drawing up loaded wheelbarrows, by the help of a horse, from the bottoms of excavations for canals, docks, etc.

horse-running†, *n.* A horse-race. *Davies*.

> The Forest of Galtres, . . . very notorious in these daies by reason of a solemne *horse-running*, wherein the horse that outrunneth the rest hath for his prise a little golden bell. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 723.

horse-sense (hôrs'sens'), *n.* A crude, instinctive kind of common sense, independent of instruction or experience; a coarse, robust, and conspicuous form of shrewdness often found in ignorant and rude persons; plain, practical good sense.

> He was a plain man; his sympathies were with the people; he had what is roughly known as *horse-sense*, and he was homely. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 133.

> Happily, the latent *horse-sense* of the American people may be relied on, in the end, to abate the nuisance. *New Eng. Jour. of Education*, XIX. 377.

horseshoe (hôrs'shö), *n.* [< ME. *horscho* (for *hors-scho*, var. *horsissho*, *horsis sho* — Prompt. Parv.); < *horse*[1] + *shoe*.] **1.** A shoe for a horse, consisting commonly of a narrow plate of iron bent into a form somewhat resembling the letter **U**, so as to accommodate itself to the shape of the horse's foot. Its parts are the *toe*, the two *heels*, the *quarters* between the toe and the heels, the *calks*, or projections from the lower part of each heel, the *clip*, a kind of claw, usually at the upper edge of the toe, for protecting the hoof and assisting in keeping the shoe in place, and the *fullering*, or crease in the lower face, in which the nail-holes, usually eight, are punched. The horseshoe, in its most primitive form, is of great antiquity. An old and very popular superstition, almost universally prevalent among peasantry, ascribes to the horseshoe (especially to one which has been found in the road by chance) the power of barring the passage of witches. For this purpose the shoe is nailed to the door or the threshold.

> To be thrown into the Thames, and cooled, glowing hot, in that surge, like a *horse-shoe*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

> Your wife's a witch, man; you should nail a *horse-shoe* on your chamber-door. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xi.

> Nailing of *horse-shoes* [to thresholds] seems to have been practised as well to keep witches in as to keep them out. *Hone's Year-Book*, p. 953.

2. Anything shaped like a horseshoe. Specifically—(*a*) A loop-like bend in a river. (*b*) In *fort.*, a small round or oval work with a parapet. (*c*) A movable support in a lathe, for regulating the gearing and speed of the screw which works the slide. **3.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A horseshoe-crab.

> I don't want my wreck to be washed up on one of the beaches in company with devil's-aprons, bladder-weeds, dead *horse-shoes*, etc. *Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 171.

(*b*) A bivalve mollusk, *Lutraria elliptica*. Also called *clump*.—**4.** *pl.* The game of quoits, in which horseshoes are often used for pitching.

Horseshoe arch. See *arch*[1], 2.—**Horseshoe clamp, magnet,** etc. See the nouns.

horseshoe (hôrs'shö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horseshoed*, ppr. *horseshoeing*. [< *horseshoe*, *n.*] **1.** To provide with horseshoes, or shape like a horseshoe.

> Sinclair Lithgow, *horse-shoeing* smith,
> Warks up this close wi' a' his pith.
> *Blacksmith's sign in Scotland*

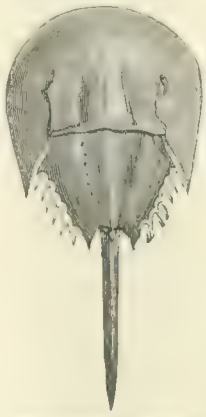
2. In *arch.*, to carry inward at the imposts, as an arch, so as to bring it approximately to the form of a horseshoe.

> There is at Takt i Giero a Sassanian arch of nearly the same age and equally classical in design, which is, like this one, *horseshoed* to the extent of one-tenth of its diameter. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 391.

horseshoe-anvil (hôrs'shö-an″vil), *n.* A form of anvil which corresponds in shape and size to the hoof of a horse, and has shanks which permit the adjustment of the hoof in the socket-hole for convenience in working.

horseshoe-bat (hôrs'shö-bat), *n.* An old-world bat of the family *Rhinolophidæ;* any rhinolophid having the nose-leaf more or less horseshoe-shaped. The name applies especially to two European species, *Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum* and *R. hipposideros*, both of which occur in England, and there represent the subfamily *Rhinolophinæ*. Another horseshoe-bat is the Indian and Chinese *Phyllorhina armigera*, which is a representative of the *Phyllorhininæ*, the other subfamily of the rhinolophids. The term is loosely extended to some other phyllostomine or leaf-nosed bats.

horseshoe-crab (hôrs'shö-krab), *n.* A merostome of the family *Limulidæ*, as *Limulus polyphemus* or *L. moluccanus:* so called from its shape. Also called *horseshoe, horsefoot, horse-crab, horsefoot-crab*, and *king-crab*. See *Limulus*.



Horseshoe-crab (*Limulus polyphemus*).

horseshoe-head (hôrs'-shö-hed), *n.* A disease of infants in which the sutures of the skull are too open: opposed to *head-mold shot*.

horseshoeing (hôrs'-shö″ing), *n.* The act or business of shoeing horses; farriery.

horseshoe-kidney (hôrs'shö-kid″ni), *n.* In *anat.*, a congenital abnormal conformation in which the two kidneys are connected by a transverse portion, so as to present the shape of a horseshoe.

horseshoe-machine (hôrs'shö-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine in which bar-iron is cut and formed into horseshoes.

horseshoer (hôrs'shö″ėr), *n.* One who shoes horses.

horseshoe-vetch (hôrs'shö-vech), *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *Hippocrepis, H. comosa*, cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, which are yellow, in umbels of 6 or 8: so called from the shape of its legumes. Also *horse-vetch*.

horse-shovel (hôrs'shuv″l), *n.* A road-scraper.

horse-smatch (hôrs'smach), *n.* A bird, *Saxicola œnanthe;* the stonechat or wheatear. Also *horse-match, horse-masher, horse-musher*. [Prov. Eng.]

horse-soldier (hôrs'sōl″jėr), *n.* A cavalry soldier.

> Not having his *horse-soldiers* with him, . . . he [Julius Cæsar] ran great risk of being totally defeated. *Dickens*, Child's Hist. Eng., i.

horse-sorrel (hôrs'sor″el), *n.* A coarse species of sorrel, *Rumex Hydrolapathum:* same as *water-dock*.

horse-sponge (hôrs'spunj), *n.* The commercial bath-sponge, *Spongia equina*, found in the Mediterranean.

horse-stinger (hôrs'sting″ėr), *n.* The dragon-fly or devil's darning-needle. It does not sting horses.

horse-sugar (hôrs'shug″ăr), *n.* A tree or shrub: same as *sweetleaf*.

horsetail (hôrs'tāl), *n.* **1.** A horse's tail, especially when severed from the body.

> Let them [servants] not presume to touch a hair of my master's *horse-tail* till they kiss their hands. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

> Then, by the rule that made the *horse-tail* bare,
> I pluck out year by year, as hair by hair.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 63.

2. A hippurite.—**3.** In *anat.*, the leash of nerves in which the spinal cord ends: technically called *cauda equina*. See *cauda*.—**4.** A plant of the genus *Equisetum*. See cut under *Equisetaceæ*.

> Following the sound of the water in the runnel, a rare spectacle awaits you where the Equisetum, the vulgar *horsetail* of the daylight, now stands transfigured, a marvel of nature's bijoutry. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 153.

Horsetail standard, a modern Turkish military standard consisting of a horsetail surmounted by a crescent. It appears to have originated from "the people bearing the horsetail as a distinction of rank, the two ranks of pasha being distinguished respectively by three and two tails, and a further distinction of rank being marked by the elevation of one of the tails above the others" (*Hughes*, Dict. of Islam). **Shrubby horsetail,** a popular name for plants of the genus *Ephedra*, natural order *Gnetaceæ*. They are branching shrubs, natives of the sandy sea-shores of temperate climates in both hemispheres. The fruit is a succulent cone, formed of two carpels, with a single seed in each; that of *E. distachya*, abundant in the southern part of Russia, is eaten by the peasants.

horsetail-lichen (hôrs'tāl-lī″ken), *n.* A popular name for various species of *Alectoria* (particularly *A. jubata*), a genus of lichens, of the family *Usneei*, closely related to the genus *Usnea*. The thallus is slender, soon filiform, terete, and tufted or pendulous from the branches of trees, whence the plant is also called *tree-hair* and *horsehair-lichen*.

horsetail-tree (hôrs'tāl-trē), *n.* A name of trees or shrubs (principally Australian) of the genus *Casuarina*, of the natural order *Casuarineæ*, and particularly of *C. equisetifolia*, a tree sometimes 150 feet in height, now extensively naturalized in many tropical and subtropical countries of both the old and the new world: so called from the leafless, wiry branches, which much resemble the stems of *Equisetum*.

horse-thistle (hôrs'this″l), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cnicus*, consisting of rough prickly thistles, distinguished from *Carduus* by having the receptacle covered with chaffy bristles, and the achenia crowned with a soft feathery pappus.

horse-thrush (hôrs'thrush), *n.* The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. [Prov. Eng.]

horse-thyme (hôrs'tīm), *n.* The wild basil, *Calamintha Clinopodium*.

horse-tick (hôrs'tik), *n.* Same as *horse-fly*, 2.

> The forest-fly or *horse-tick*, Hippobosca. *A. S. Packard*, Study of Insects, p. 417.

horsetongue (hôrs'tung), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ruscus:* same as *butcher's broom* (which see, under *broom*[1]).

horse-trainer (hôrs'trā″nėr), *n.* One who trains or breaks horses; especially, one who trains horses for racing.

horse-tree (hôrs'trē), *n.* The beam on which the timber is placed in a sawpit. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

horse-trick (hôrs'trik), *n.* A rough practical joke.

> Make her leap, caper, jerk, and laugh, and sing,
> And play me *horse-tricks*. *Merry Devil of Edmonton*.

horse-vetch (hôrs'vech), *n.* Same as *horseshoe-vetch*.

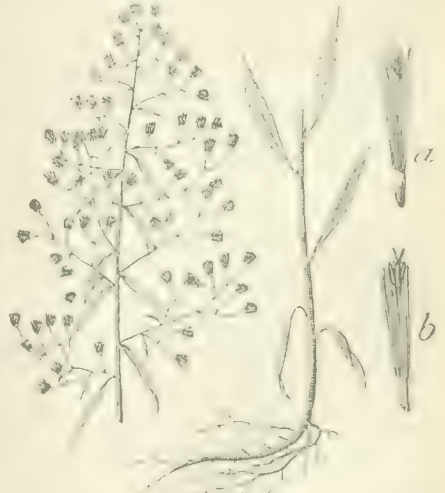
horse-violet (hôrs'vī″o̤-let), *n.* The dog-violet, *Viola canina*.

horseway (hôrs'wā), *n.* [< ME. *horse wey*, < AS. *hors-weg*, < *hors*, horse, + *weg*, way.] A way or road by which a horse may pass. Compare *foot-way*.

> Also with owt the Citys ys an *horse wey* vnder neth a mowntеyn, by the space of a myle. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 66.

> *Glo.* Know'st thou the way to Dover?
> *Edg.* Both stile and gate, *horse-way* and foot-path. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1.

horseweed (hôrs'wēd), *n.* A composite plant, *Erigeron Canadense*, a troublesome American



Horseweed (*Erigeron Canadense*). *a*, flowering plant; *b*, head of flowers.

weed. This is one of the few American weeds that have become extensively naturalized in other parts of the world.

> They were hidden and shaded by the broad-leaved *burdock* and trumpet *weeds* in the fence row. *The Century*, XXXVI. 31.

horsewell-grass (hôrs'wel-grȧs), *n.* A small marsh-plant, *Lycopus virginicus*: probably so called from reputed medicinal qualities.

horsewhalet [illegible] *n.* [Not found in ME.: in mod. E. an accommodation of AS. *horshwæl* (= Icel. *hrosshvalr*, < *hross*, horse, + *hvalr*, whale. Cf. *walrus*, which contains the same elements reversed.] The walrus or morse.

The principall purpose of his traueile this way was to encrease the knowledge and discouerie of these coasts and countries, to the more commoditie of fishing of *horsecha[illegible]*, which haue in their teeth bones of great price and excellency. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 5.

horse-whim (hôrs'hwim), *n.* In *mining*, a machine worked by a horse for raising ore or water from a mine.

horsewhip (hôrs'hwip), *n.* A whip for driving or controlling horses.

horsewhip (hôrs'hwip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horsewhipped* (also *horsewhipt*), ppr. *horsewhipping*. To chastise with a horsewhip.

I told him to consider himself *horsewhipped*, and he said he would make a point of doing so.
T. Hook, Jack Brag.

horse-winkle (hôrs'wing″kl), *n.* The common periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*.

horsewoman (hôrs'wụ̈m'an), *n.*; pl. *horsewomen* (-wim″en). A woman who rides on horseback.

His cousins . . . wearied him beyond measure. One was blue, and a geologist; one was a *horsewoman*.
Thackeray, Pendennis.

horsewomanship (hôrs'wụ̈m″an-ship), *n.* [< *horsewoman* + *-ship*.] Skill as a horsewoman. [Rare.]

horsewood (hôrs'wụ̈d), *n.* In Jamaica, a leguminous tree of the genus *Calliandra*. *C. camosa* is of small size. *C. latifolia* reaches a height of 25 feet.

horse-worm (hôrs'wėrm), *n.* A worm that infests horses; the larva of an œstrus or a botfly, *Gasterophilus equi*.

horse-wrangler (hôrs'rang″glėr), *n.* A herder having charge of a saddle-band, or string of ponies, among stockmen. [Western U. S.]

There are two herders, always known as *horse-wranglers*—one for the day and one for the night.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 851.

horsey, *a.* See *horsy*.

horsfordite (hôrs'fȯrd-īt), *n.* [After Prof. E. N. *Horsford*, an American chemist.] A silver antimonide, occurring in silver-white masses in Asia Minor.

horsify (hôr'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horsified*, ppr. *horsifying*. 1. [< *horse*[1] + *-ify*.] To transform into a horse.

In the same duchy [Brunswick] a witch in tormentis once revealed a sentence that would *horsify* a man in a minute. *F. L. Oswald*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 474.

2. [< *horsy* + *-fy*.] To render horsy. [Rare in both uses.]

horsiness (hôr'si-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being horsy. (*a*) Some quality suggestive of a horse, as a horsy smell.

It shall be all my study for one hour
To rose and lavender my *horsiness*,
Before I dare to glance upon your Grace.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 5.

(*b*) Special interest in horses, especially in horse-racing; a disposition to devote one's time and thoughts to horse-breeding or horse-racing, etc.

horsing (hôr'sing), *n.* [ME. *horsing*; verbal n. of *horse*[1], *v.*] 1†. Supply of horses, as for hunting or traveling.

The chaunceler answeres for hor clothyng,
For gomen, faukeners, and hor *horsyng*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

2. Same as *horse*[1], 5 (*b*).

horsing-block (hôr'sing-blok), *n.* A wooden horse or support for the ends of planks, as when they are used as a way for wheelbarrows in canal- and railroad-work.

horsing-iron (hôr'sing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A large calking-iron with a long handle, held by one man and driven by another. Also called *horse-iron*.

horsly†, *a.* A Middle English form of *horsely*.

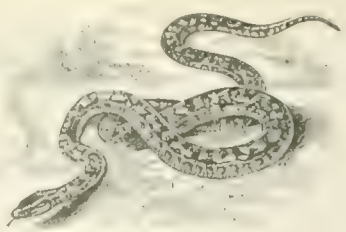
horst-beech (hôrst'bēch), *n.* Same as *hurst-beech*.

horsy (hôr'si), *a.* [Also written *horsey*; < *horse*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining or relating to or concerned with horses: as, *horsy* talk.—2. Characteristic of or peculiar to the horse: as, a *horsy* smell.—3. Fond of or interested in horses; especially, devoted to or interested in horse-racing or horse-breeding: as, *horsy* company.

Usually horse-dealing carries with it a lowering of the moral tone, which we quite understand when we say of a man that he is *horsy*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 259.

Mr. Badger Brush was a very rich sporting man, whose tastes were *horsey*. *The Century*, XXVIII. 550.

Hortalia (hôr-tā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL.: also *Hortulia*.] A genus of African rock-snakes or pythons, containing such as *H. natalensis* (*Python sebæ*), the fetish-snake. *J. E. Gray*, 1831.



Fetish-snake (*Hortalia natalensis*).

hortation (hôr-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *hortatio(n-)*, < *hortari*, urge strongly, incite, encourage, contr. of *horitari*, freq. of *hori*, urge, incite. Cf. *dehort*, *exhort*.] The act of exhorting, or giving advice and encouragement; exhortation.

hortative (hôr'tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *hortatif* = Pg. *hortativo* (rare), < L. *hortativus*, that serves for encouragement, < *hortari*, encourage, incite: see *hortation*.] I. *a.* Giving exhortation; encouraging; inciting.

II.† *n.* An address intended to incite or encourage; an exhortation.

For soldiers, I find the generals, commonly, in their *hortatives*, put men in mind of their wives and children.
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life.

In *hortatives* and pleadings, as truth or disguise serveth best to the design in hand, so is the judgement or the fancy most required. *Hobbes*, On Man, i. 8.

hortatory (hôr'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *hortatorio* (rare), < LL. *hortatorius*, encouraging, cheering, < *hortator*, an encourager, exhorter, < *hortari*: see *hortation*.] Encouraging; inciting; urging to some course of conduct or action: as, a *hortatory* address; a *hortatory* style.

I also send you here another *hortatory* letter, written in Latin, to the brethren who are embracing Christ with the cross. *Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., [1853), II. 207.

He animated his souldiers with many *hortatorie* orations. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 202.

hortensial† (hôr-ten'shạl), *a.* [< L. *hortensius*, *hortensis*, of or for a garden, < *hortus*, a garden: see *hortus siccus*.] Fit for a garden.

Such [weedy plants] as are sative and *hortensial*.
Evelyn, Sylva, Int., § 3.

horticultist (hôr'ti-kul-tist), *n.* [< L. *hortus*, a garden, + *cultus*, cultivation, + *-ist*.] A horticulturist. [Rare.]

See, what various crops,
In quick succession, crown the garden'd fields
On Thames prolifick bank. On culture's hand
Alone do these *horticultists* rely?
Dodsley, Agriculture, ii.

horticultor (hôr'ti-kul-tọr), *n.* [= F. *horticulteur*, < L. *hortus*, a garden, + *cultor*, a cultivator.] One who cultivates a garden; a horticulturist. [Rare.]

horticultural (hôr-ti-kul'tụ̄r-al), *a.* [< *horticulture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

horticulture (hôr'ti-kul-tụ̄r), *n.* [= F. *horticulture*, < L. *hortus*, a garden, + *cultura*, cultivation, culture, < *colere*, cultivate, till. Cf. *agriculture*.] The cultivation of a garden; the art of cultivating or managing gardens. The ordinary productions of horticulture are generally classed under the three heads of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, which on a large scale are cultivated separately, but in small gardens are usually more or less combined.—**Electrical horticulture**, a process of horticulture recommended by Dr. Siemens, by which fruits, flowers, etc., are kept under the electric light at night, and exposed to the sun in the daytime, to promote their rapid growth. *Greer*, Dict. Elect., p. 75.

horticulturist (hôr-ti-kul'tụ̄r-ist), *n.* [< *horticulture* + *-ist*.] One who practises the art of horticulture; a gardener; especially, one who practises gardening on a large scale or as a profession.

hortonolite (hôr'tọn-ọ-līt), *n.* [Named after Silas P. *Horton*.] A member of the chrysolite group, intermediate between hyalosiderite and fayalite, found in Orange county, New York.

horts (hôrts), *n.* [Var. of *hurt*[2].] The blueberry or bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. [Prov. Eng.]

hortulan† (hôr'tụ̄-lạn), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *hortolain*, *ortolain*, *hortolan* = Sp. *hortelano* = Pg. *hortelão*, *hortolão* = It. *ortolano*, n., a gardener, < L. *hortulanus*, of or belonging to a garden, < *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus*, a garden. Cf. *ortolan*, from the same source.] I. *a.* Belonging to a garden; relating to gardening: as, a *hortulan* calendar.

This *hortulan* calendar is yours, mindful of the honour once conferred on it, when you were pleased to suspend your nobler raptures, and think it worthy your transcribing.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, Ep. Ded. to A. Cowley.

II. *n.* A bird: same as *ortolan*.

Hortulanus (hôr-tụ̄-lā'nus), *n.* [NL.: see *hortulan* and *ortolan*.] A genus of fringilline birds. The word is variously used: (*a*) By Vieillot (1807) for sundry American finches, now called *Pipilo* and *Spiza*. (*b*) By W. E. Leach (1816) for snow buntings, now called *Plectrophanes*.

hortus siccus (hôr'tus sik'us). [L. (the phrase appears to be NL.), lit. a dry garden: L. *hortus*, a garden, = Gr. *χόρτος*, a yard, = AS. *geard*, E. *yard*[2], of which *garth*[1] and *gard-en* are other forms: see *yard*[2], *garth*[1], *garden*; L. *siccus*, dry, > ult. E. *sack*[3], q. v.] A collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved for botanical purposes; a herbarium.

A choice of old authors should be a florilegium, and not a botanist's *hortus siccus*, to which grasses are as important as the single shy blossom of a summer.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 293.

hortyard†, *n.* [A sophisticated form of *orchard*, earlier **ortyard*, simulating L. *hortus*, a garden: see *hortus siccus* and *orchard*.] An orchard.

Of all ornaments of house and home, a pleasant garden and *hortyeard*, with a lively spring, is above all domesticall delight, and meetest for the melancholy heart and brayne.
Bright, Treatise of Melancholy (1613), p. 320.

The *hortyard* entering, admires the fair
And pleasant fruits.
Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph. (ed. 1638), p. 290.

Horus (hō'rus), *n.* [LL. *Horus*, < Gr. Ὧρος, < Egypt. *Hor*.] In *Egypt. myth.*, a divinity of dual relations. He was Horus the elder, a brother of Osiris, and Horus the child, the offspring of Osiris and Isis. By the Greeks of the decadence Horus the child was identified with Harpocrates, and his worship was also carried on in Rome. Like Ra, Horus was represented in art as hawk-headed. Also called *Hor*.

hory†, *a.* [E. dial. *horry*; < ME. *hory*, *hoory*, *hori*, once pl. *horowe*, foul, unclean, < AS. *horig*, once *horhig*, foul, unclean (= MHG. *horwic*, *horwig*, *horig*, *horg*, muddy, filthy), < *horu* = OFries. *hore* = OS. *horu*, dirt, filth, = OHG. *horo* (*horow-*, *horaw-*), mud, filth; cf. AS. *horh*, *horg*, a clammy humor, phlegm, rheum. *Hoary*, 4, moldy, is prob. the same word, mixed with *hoary*, gray: see *hoary*.] Impure; unclean; dirty; foul.

Envyous folke with tunges *horowe*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 206.

Any unclene, whos touchynge is *hoory*.
Wyclif, Lev. xxii. 5 (Oxf.).

hosanna (hō-zan'ạ), *interj.* and *n.* [Formerly also *osanna*; < LL. *osanna* (var. *ozanna*, *ossanna*, *ossana*), ML. also *hosanna*, < Gr. *ὡσαννά*, *ὡσαννά* (var. *ὡσανά*, *ὁσσανά*), repr. Heb. *hōshī'āh nnā*, lit. save, I pray (or we pray), < *hōshīa'*, save, a stem of *yāsha'*, be large (cf. *Jesus*, from the same stem), + *nā*, a particle denoting entreaty.] An exclamation praying God for deliverance, or an acclamation or ascription of praise to God. This exclamation originated from the Hebrew words rendered "Save now" in Ps. cxviii. 25, a psalm forming part of the Hallel used at the Passover. The form *hosanna* is recorded in Mat. xxi. 9, 15, and in the parallel passages (Mark xi. 9, 10; John xii. 13), as used by the multitude in acclamation to Christ entering Jerusalem in triumph on the Sunday before his crucifixion, with the additions "to the son of David" and "in the highest." It has been in liturgical use from very early times. It appears in the Clementine Liturgy, in the response to the Sancta Sanctis, and in the liturgical directions of the book called The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles. In both the Western and the principal Eastern liturgies it follows the Sanctus. The English Prayer-Book of 1549 retained the hosanna (*osanna*) in the first "hosanna in excelsis," but altered the second to "Glory be to thee, O Lord, in the highest." (See Luke xix. 38.) Later revisions omitted the first hosanna and changed 'in the highest' to 'most High.' See *Benedictus*.

Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord: *Hosanna* in the highest.
Mark xi. 10.

Loud *hosannas* fill'd
The eternal regions. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 348.

Day or Sunday of Hosanna or of Hosannas, Hosanna Sunday, in the early church, in the medieval Western Church, and among the Nestorians, Palm Sunday.

hose (hōz), *n. sing.* or *pl.*: pl. formerly *hoses* or *hosen*. [< ME. *hose*, pl. *hosen*, < AS. *hosa*, pl. **hosan* (glossed 'caliga vel ocrea') = MD. *hose*, D. *hoos*, hose, stocking, spout, water-spout, = MLG. *hose*, *hase* = OHG. *hosa*, MHG. G. *hose*, breeches, = Icel. *hosa*, a covering for the leg between the knee and ankle, a kind of gaiter, = Dan. *hose*, pl. *hoser*, hose, stockings. The Rom. forms, OF. *hose*, OSp. *huesa*, OPg. *osa*, It. *uosa*, ML. *hosa*, *osa*, are of G. origin; W. and Corn. *hos* are from E.] 1. Originally, a

garment covering the legs and the waist, worn by men. The hose of the middle ages generally covered the person from the waist to the toes; they were secured to the upper garment by points or some similar device. At times the covering of one leg and side of the body was of different material and color from that of the other side. In the sixteenth century the leg-coverings were divided into two parts, and the word *hose* was applied rather to the breeches, the covering of the lower part of the leg and foot being called the *stocking* or *nether-stock*.

Departynge of hire *hoses* in whit and reed.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Doublet and *hose* ought to show itself courageous to petticoat. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

And he had on yet all this while a paire of *hosen* of Deere-skinnes with the haire on.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

Towards the close of the [sixteenth] century the *hose* of that period also became "breeches"; and so, in process of time, the old and long-used word "hose" came to be retained only as an equivalent for "stockings."
Encyc. Brit., VI. 472.

2. In present use (as either singular or plural), covering for the feet and lower part of the legs; stockings. Short stockings, not reaching to the knee, are distinctively called *half-hose* or *socks*, or, rarely, *ankle-hose*.

The belted plaid and tartan *hose*
Did ne'er more graceful limbs disclose.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 25.

The article of attire in which he took chief pleasure was *hose*; and the better to show the gay colors of these, he wore low-cut shoes of the finest calf-skin, turned up at the toes. *The Century*, XXXV. 950.

3. A flexible tube or pipe for conveying a fluid to a required point, as water for the service of a fire-engine, for watering a garden, etc. Hose of the larger kinds for such uses, to which the term is usually restricted, is made chiefly of leather, gutta-percha, cotton, or india-rubber. Smaller tubing, as for gas in a drop-light, for acoustic instruments, etc., to which the name may also be applied, is made of many different materials and in various ways.

It was now towards sunset on Saturday, and the inhabitants were washing the fronts of the houses with the *hose*.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 148.

4. The hollow part of a spade, or other tool of a like kind, which receives the end of the shaft or handle.—**5**†. In *printing*, formerly, upright iron rods, which connected the spindle of the old hand-press with its platen, and regulated its movement. *Moxon.*—**6**. The sheaf of corn. [Prov. Eng.]—**7**†. The outer covering of straw or corn. *Ellis*, Modern Husbandman (1750), II. i. 2.—**8**. In *golf*, the socket in the iron head of a golf-club into which the shaft fits.—**Ankle-hose**. See def. 2.—**Hose of mail**. See *chausses*.

hose (hōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hosed*, ppr. *hosing*. [< ME. *hosen*; < *hose*, *n.*] **1**†. To clothe with hose; clothe.

Clothe cut ouerthwart and agaynste the wulle can neuer *hoose* a manne cleane. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, p. 124.

2. To play upon with a hose; drench with water from a hose. [Recent.]

In the morning we go on deck at an early hour. Tom and the Doctor help to man the pumps. . . . Then we are most of us *hosed*. *Athenæum*, No. 3199, p. 207.

hose-bridge (hōz'brij), *n.* A portable track so arranged that it can be laid on a street railroad for the passage of cars over lines of hose from a fire-engine, which may be laid across the track during a fire. Also called *hose-jumper*, *hose-protector*, and *hose-shield*.

hose-carriage (hōz'kar″āj), *n.* A truck or carriage with a reel or rests on which the hose for a fire-engine is carried. Also *hose-cart*.

hose-carrier (hōz'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A gripper or hand-tool for lifting hose when full of water; a pair of hose-hooks.

hose-cart (hōz'kärt), *n.* Same as *hose-carriage*.

hose-clamp (hōz'klamp), *n.* A flexible band with a screw for drawing the ends of two pieces of hose together.

hose-company (hōz'kum″pa-ni), *n.* A body of firemen to attend and man a hose-carriage.

hose-coupling (hōz'kup″ling), *n.* A joint-piece, or a pair of interlocking connecting pieces, by which sections of hose can be joined together end to end.—**Half-hose coupling**. See *coupling*.

hose-hook (hōz'hůk), *n.* **1**. A hook for lifting the hose of a fire-engine.—**2**†. *pl.* In *printing*, the hooks by which the platen of the old form of printing-press was suspended.

hose-in-hose (hōz'in-hōz'), *n.* A gardeners' name for certain flowers in which the corolla appears to be double. This state of things is brought about usually by the calyx becoming petaloid, as in *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *amœna* of the gardens, but also by actual duplication of the corolla, as in *Primula vulgaris*, or by the presence of an inner series of petal-like stamens, which by their cohesion form a second pseudo-corolla within the first, as in *Datura fastuosa*, *Gloxinia*, etc.

hose-jumper (hōz'jum″pėr), *n.* Same as *hose-bridge*.

hoseman (hōz'man), *n.*; pl. *hosemen* (-men). One of the men who manage the hose of a fire-engine, and direct the stream.

The electricity would descend by the stream of water and enter the bodies of the *hosemen* managing the apparatus. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XI. 2.

hosen†, *n.* An old plural of *hose*.

hose-protector (hōz'prō-tek″tor), *n.* Same as *hose-bridge*.

hosert, *n.* A Middle English variant of *hosier*.

hose-reel (hōz'rēl), *n.* **1**. A reel or drum on which hose is wound when not in use or for conveyance.—**2**. A hose-carriage. [Rare.]

hose-shield (hōz'shēld), *n.* Same as *hose-bridge*.

hoshen (hō'shen), *n.* [Sc., also *hoeshins* (ingeniously accom. to *shins*), altered with additional pl. suffix from ME. *hosen*, pl. of *hose*, q. v.] Same as *hogger*.

hosier (hō'zhėr), *n.* [< ME. *hosier*, *hosyer*, *hoseare*, *hosiare*, *hosegere* (also *hoser*); < *hose*[1] + *-ier*[1], as in *grazier*, *brazier*[1], etc.] One who deals in hose (stockings and socks), or in goods knitted or woven like hose, such as undergarments, jerseys, cardigans, and the like. Formerly this term was applied to tailors who sold men's garments ready-made.

hosiery (hō'zhėr-i), *n.* [< *hosier* + *-y*, or < *hose* + *-i-ery*: see *hosier* and *-ery*.] **1**. Specifically, hose of all kinds for the foot and leg; stockings and socks collectively; by extension, the whole class of goods in which a hosier deals; the stock of a hosier.—**2**. A factory where stockings, undergarments, etc., are woven by machinery.—**3**. The business of a hosier.—**Balbriggan hosiery**, a fine cotton hosiery, of which the threads are unusually hard, having very little nap or woolly surface: so called from the town of Balbriggan in the county of Dublin, Ireland, where it is made.

hosiomartyr (hō″si-ō-mär'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὅσιος, holy, + μάρτυρ, martyr.] In the calendar of the Greek Church, a martyr who was a monk or a nun.

hospice (hos'pis), *n.* [< F. *hospice* = Sp. Pg. *hospicio* = It. *ospizio*, < L. *hospitium*, hospitality, a lodging, an inn, < *hospes* (*hospit-*), a host, a guest: see *host*[2].] A house of entertainment and refuge for strangers; especially, such an establishment kept by monks on some passes in the Alps to give shelter and aid to travelers. Originally they were probably for pilgrims on the journey to Rome. The best-known hospice is that of the Great St. Bernard.

hospitable (hos'pi-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *hospitable* = Sp. *hospedable* = It. *ospitabile*, < ML. as if **hospitabilis*, < *hospitare*, receive as a guest: see *hospitate*, *host*[2], *v.*, and cf. *hospital*.] **1**. Kind and cordial toward strangers or guests; freely affording shelter and food; extending a generous welcome to visitors.

We were received with open arms by all our old friends; and when they do open their arms, there are no people so kind and so *hospitable* as the Scotch.
Lady Holland, Sidney Smith, viii.

A king
Whom all men rate as kind and *hospitable*.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

2. Characteristic of or affording generous or friendly entertainment; indicating or devoted to hospitality: as, *hospitable* manners; a *hospitable* table.

His *hospitable* gate
The richer and the poor stood open to receive.
Drayton, Polyolbion.

For harbour at a thousand doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd;
At last an *hospitable* house they found.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

It was really delightful to see the old squire seated in his hereditary elbow chair, by the *hospitable* fireside of his ancestors. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 247.

3. Figuratively, generous in mind; free in receiving and entertaining that which is presented to the mind: as, *hospitable* to new ideas.

It [the religion of the Greeks] was *hospitable* to novelties and was composite in character.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 86.

hospitableness (hos'pi-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being hospitable; hospitality.

His [Abraham's] benignity to strangers, and *hospitableness*, is remarkable among all his deeds of goodness.
Barrow, Works, I. xxxi.

hospitably (hos'pi-ta-bli), *adv.* In a hospitable manner; with generous and cordial entertainment.

The former liveth as piously and *hospitably* as the other.
Swift.

hospitage† (hos'pi-tāj), *n.* [= Pg. *hospedagem*, < ML. *hospitagium*, accom. form of *hospitaticum*, a right of exacting entertainment, hospitality, < *hospitare*, receive as a guest: see *hospitate* and *host*[2].] Hospitality.

Of vile ungentlenesse, or *hospitages* breach.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 7.

hospital (hos'pi-tal), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < OF. *hospital* = Sp. *hospital* = It. *ospitale*, a., < L. *hospitalis*, of or relating to a guest or host; as a noun, a guest; < *hospes* (*hospit-*), a host, a guest: see *host*[2], *n.* Hence *hospitality*. II. *n.* < ME. *hospital*, *hospitalle* (also abbr. *spitel*, early mod. E. *spital*, *spittle*: see *spittle*[2]), < OF. *hospital*, a hospital, mod. F. *hôpital* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *hospital* = It. *ospedale* = G. Dan., etc., *hospital*, < ML. *hospitale*, a large house, a palace, an inn, neut. sing. (cf. L. *hospitalia*, apartments for guests, neut. pl.) of L. *hospitalis*, of or relating to a guest or host: see I. The same word, contracted, appears in E. as *hostel* (of ME. origin) and *hotel* (of recent introduction); a fourth form appears in the obs. *spittle*[2].] **I.**† *a.* Hospitable.

I am to be a guest to this *hospital* maid [Venice] a good while yet. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 35.

II. *n.* **1**†. A place of shelter or entertainment; an inn.

Whenas they spide a goodly castle, plaste
Foreby a river in a pleasaunt dale;
Which choosing for that evenings *hospitale*,
They thither marcht. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 10.

2. An institution or establishment for dispensing hospitality or caring for the needy; an asylum for shelter or maintenance. This old sense still appears in the term *foundling hospital*, and in the names of some institutions in Great Britain founded for either the care or education, or both, of persons needing help: as, Greenwich *Hospital* for retired seamen, a national institution; Christ's *Hospital* for the free education of boys, founded by the corporation of London, chartered in 1553, and often called the Blue-Coat school, from the uniform of its pupils.

Whan the kynge Amaunt was deed, the kynge Bohors cleped hys companye, and seide that gladly wolde he ther make an *hospitall* where-ynne a man myght euer after serue oure lorde god for the soule of hym as longe as the worlde dured. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 369

The Foundling *Hospital* of London was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1739. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 483.

3. Now, specifically, an establishment or institution for the care of the sick or wounded, or of such as require medical or surgical treatment. Hospitals are either public or private, free or paying, or both combined, and general or special with respect to the kinds of disease or classes of persons admitted. In ancient Greece the sanctuaries of Æsculapius included establishments closely akin to medieval and modern hospitals.

A Roman lady named Fabiola, in the fourth century, founded at Rome, as an act of penance, the first public *hospital*, and the charity planted by that woman's hand overspread the world. *Lecky*, European Morals, II. 85.

At the end of the last and beginning of this century, fever *hospitals* were generally called "houses of recovery."
Encyc. Brit., XII. 302.

Convalescent hospital. See *convalescent*.—**Cottage hospital**, a small and inexpensive establishment, simply organized, and designed to provide hospital accommodation and care in a small and isolated community. The first cottage hospital in England was established at Cranleigh in 1859, and was merely an ordinary cottage.—**Cottage-hospital system** a system of which the aim is to provide small and isolated communities with inexpensive, serviceable, and easily managed hospitals.—**General hospital**, a hospital to which cases of all kinds were formerly admitted. Under later provisions and regulations, however, certain classes of disease may be excluded from a general hospital, such as smallpox, venereal disease, dementia, etc.—**Hospital gangrene**. See *gangrene*.—**Hospital Saturday**. See *Hospital Sunday*.—**Hospital steward**. (*a*) A non-commissioned staff-officer in the United States army who compounds prescriptions, administers medicine, and has general charge, under the direction of an army surgeon, of the sick and of hospital property. Hospital stewards are graded as first, second, and third class, and are permanently attached to the medical corps. (*b*) In the navy, the designation formerly given to the apothecary.—**Hospital Sunday**, a Sunday set apart annually in all the churches, chapels, etc., for a special collection of contributions for the benefit of the public hospitals. In London the first Hospital Sunday was observed in June, 1873, in response to an invitation sent out to the churches from the Mansion House, and since that time the collection has always been made in June. In New York Hospital Sunday, appointed for a similar collection for the hospitals, falls on the last Sunday in the year. The money so collected is distributed among the hospitals in proportion to the number of free patients, without regard to sect or creed. On the preceding Saturday, known as *Hospital Saturday*, similar collections are made in the synagogues, and also in many places of business. In London, on Hospital Saturday, in addition to the collections made at places of business, factories, etc., ladies take charge of boxes in the streets.—**Lock hospital**, a general name in Great Britain for a hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. (*Thomas*, Med. Dict.) The origin of the name is indicated in a bequest made in 1452 by Ralph Holland, a merchant tailor, of twenty shillings to the "Lock lazar-house, outside St. George's gate." This "Lock lazar-house," which was so called as being specially isolated or quarantined, afterward became an infirmary

for syphilitic cases, and seems to have given the name to hospitals of that class. **Magdalen hospital**, a house or establishment [illegible] prostitutes are received with a view to their reformation; a female reformatory. Also called **Magdalen**. **Marine hospital**, a hospital [illegible] elsewhere for the relief of sick seamen. [illegible] the United States a marine hospital for merchant seamen under the charge of the supervising surgeon-general in the office of the Treasury Department, has been established at nearly every large seaport and at several [illegible] on the lakes and rivers. **Maternity hospital**, [illegible] for the reception of women about to give birth to children. **Naval hospital**, in the United States, a hospital for the medical care of officers and men of the navy, under charge of naval surgeons. — **Special hospital**, one of a class of hospitals set apart for the reception and treatment of cases in certain special diseases, or in special emergencies, as smallpox, ophthalmic, and lying-in hospitals, hospitals for incurables, etc.

hospitalary†, *n.* [< ML. *hospitalarius*: see *hospitaller*.] A hospitaler.

The Order of the Dutch knights, commonly called the *Hospitalers* of Ierusalem. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 144.

hospitaler (hos'pi-tal-ėr), *n.* [Also written *hospitaller*; < ME. *hospitaler*, *hospitaler*, *hospiter*, < OF. *hospitalier* = Pr. *hospitaleir*, *espitaler* = Sp. *hospitalero* = Pg. *hospitaleiro*, < ML. *hospitalarius*, < *hospitale*, a hospital: see *hospital* and *-ar*³.] One devoted to the care of the sick or the needy in a hospital or hospitals; specifically, a member of one of the medieval communities of laymen, monks, knights, etc., who bound themselves to observe certain monastic rules, generally the rule of Augustine, and to devote themselves to the care of the poor and the sick in hospitals. The principal order was the Brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, founded for pilgrims at Jerusalem about A. D. 1048. They are best known as the Knights Hospitalers, or Knights of St. John (in full, Knights Hospitalers of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem), and in history as Knights of Rhodes or of Malta. (See below.) The Teutonic Knights developed in a similar way. Other orders were the Hospitalers of Burgos, Hospital Brethren of the Holy Spirit, etc.

Toward the Southe, a 200 Paas, is the gret Hospitalle of Seynt John; of the whiche the *Hospitleres* hadde here foundacioun. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 81.

Amalric, leaving Cyprus under the administration of the *Hospitallers*, transferred his court to Acre.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 171.

Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, a body of military monks, which took its origin from an earlier community, not military in character, under whose auspices a hospital and a church had been founded in Jerusalem. Its military organization was perfected in the twelfth century. After the retaking of Jerusalem by the Moslems, these knights defended Acre in vain, took shelter in Cyprus, and in the fourteenth century occupied the island of Rhodes. In 1522 the island of Rhodes was seized by the Turks, and the knights, after some wanderings, were given possession of the island of Malta, the government of which island they administered until it was occupied by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1798. The badge of the order was the cross of eight points, without any central disk, and consisting in fact of four barbed arrow-heads meeting at their points, the well-known Maltese cross. This is modified in modern times, with slight differences for the different nations in which branches of the order have survived. At different times the order has been called officially *Knights of Rhodes* and *Knights of Malta*. It maintains to the present day a certain independent existence; but until 1879 there was no grand master, and the order was governed by a council residing at Rome. The appointment of a new grand master in 1879 may denote some change in the constitution of the order. That branch of the order called the bailiwick of Brandenburg was revived and recognized as a separate order by the King of Prussia in 1852.

hospital-fever (hos'pi-tal-fē″vėr), *n.* 1. Typhus fever. — 2. Pyemia.

hospitalism (hos'pi-tal-izm), *n.* [< *hospital* + *-ism*.] The hygienic evils incident to old, crowded, and carelessly conducted hospitals, especially the liability under such conditions to erysipelas, septicemia, etc. The term was introduced by Sir J. Simpson of Edinburgh in 1869.

The sick require protection against the evils which they themselves create, and which collectively are known as *hospitalism*. *The Nation*, Dec. 16, 1875, p. 388, note.

hospitality (hos-pi-tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *hospitalities* (-tiz). [< F. *hospitalité* = Pr. *hospitalitat* — Sp. *hospitalidad* = Pg. *hospitalidade* = It. *ospitalità*, < L. *hospitalita(t-)s*, hospitality, < *hospitalis*, hospitable: see *hospital*, *a.*] The act or practice of one who is hospitable; reception and entertainment of strangers or guests without reward, or with liberality and kindness.

Julius Cæsar made his abode here, who kept very honourable *hospitality* in this Citie. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 126.

I could not but take particular notice of the lesson of *hospitality* the governor taught . . . by distributing about to all the Arabs of the good fare they had brought, even before he had served himself.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 45.

Lifting the ceremonious three-cornered hat, and offering the fugacious *hospitalities* of the snuff-box.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

The open-handed spirit, frank and blithe,
Of ancient *hospitality*. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

hospital-ship (hos'pi-tal-ship), *n.* A vessel fitted up for the care of sick or wounded seamen, or of patients taken from a ship in quarantine.

hospitate† (hos'pi-tāt), *v.* [< L. *hospitari*, dep., be a guest, ML. *hospitare*, act or entertain as a guest, < *hospes* (*hospit-*), a guest, a host: see *host*², *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To receive with hospitality; treat as a guest.

II. *intrans.* To be the recipient of hospitality; reside or lodge as a guest.

That always chooses an empty shell, and this *hospitates* with the living animal in the same shell.
N. Grew, Museum.

hospitia, *n.* Plural of *hospitium*.

hospiticide† (hos-pit'i-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *hospiticida*, < L. *hospes* (*hospit-*), a guest (see *host*²), + *-cida*, killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who murders his guests. *Bailey*, 1731.

hospitious† (hos-pish'us), *a.* [< L. *hospitium*, hospitality (see *hospice*), + E. *-ous*.] Hospitable.

We glory in th' *hospitious* rites our grandsires did commend. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi.

Ouse, having Quleney past, . . .
Through those rich fields doth run, till lastly, in her pride,
The shire's *hospitious* town she in her course divide.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 24.

hospitium (hos-pish'i-um), *n.*; pl. *hospitia* (-ä). [L.: see *hospice*.] 1. An inn or a place for the reception of strangers; a hospice. — 2. In *Eng. law*, an inn of court.

hospodar (hos'pō-där), *n.* [< Rum. *hospodar*, Upper Sorbian *hospodar*, Lower Sorbian *gospodar*, Pol. *hospodar* (borrowed), prop. *gospodarz*, Serv. *gospodar*, Russ. *gospodare*, OBulg. *gospodare*, etc., lord, master, < OBulg. Russ. *gospode*, Bulg. *gospod*, Serv. *gospod*, etc., lord, the Lord, God, = L. *hospes* (*hospit-*), host: see *host*².] A title of dignity formerly borne by the vassal princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, in earlier times by the princes of Lithuania and the kings of Poland, and still used as a title (*gosudar*) of the Czar of Russia.

host¹ (hōst), *n.* [< ME. *host*, *ost*, < OF. *host* = Pr. *ost* = Sp. *hoste*, *hueste* = Pg. *hoste* = It. *oste*, a host, an army, < L. *hostis*, OL. *fostis*, a stranger, foreigner, enemy, pl. *hostes*, the enemy, hence in ML. sing. *hostis*, an army; = OBulg. Russ., etc., *goste*, a guest, visitor, stranger, = AS. *gest*, E. *guest*, etc.: see *guest*¹. Hence *host*² (a contracted compound), and possibly *host*³, q. v.] 1. An army; a multitude of men organized for war.

In that See was Pharao drowned and alle his *Hoost* that he ladde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 57.

A *host* so great as covered all the field. *Dryden*.

He strove with the heathen *host* in vain,
And fell with the flower of his people slain.
Bryant, Bizpah.

2. Any great number or multitude.

Evening approached; but, oh! what *hosts* of foes
Were never to behold that evening close!
Addison, The Campaign.

Arm'd himself in panoply complete
Of heav'nly temper, [he] furnishes with arms . . .
The sacramental *host* of God's elect!
Cowper, Task, ii. 349.

Host of heaven, the heavenly bodies; the sun, moon, and stars.

Lest thou, . . . when thou seest the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even all the *host of heaven*, shouldest be driven to worship them. Deut. iv. 19.

The golden sun,
The planets, all the infinite *host of heaven*.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

Lord of hosts, a title of Jehovah, found more than 260 times in the Old Testament; sometimes also *Lord God of hosts*, or *God of hosts*. The term *hosts* in this phrase includes all the myriads of angels who people the celestial spheres, and includes the celestial spheres themselves. It is probably given with reference to the idolatrous worship of Jehovah, and as a means of asserting His universal supremacy.

host¹ (hōst), *v. i.* [< *host*¹, *n.* Cf. *hosting*, *n.*] To assemble or move as an army. [Rare.]

The prince of Wales was ready in the field with hys people, and advanced forward with them towarde his enimies, an *hosting* pace. *Holinshed*.

With scanty force, where should he lift the steel,
While *hosting* foes immeasurably wheel?
J. Barlow, Vision of Columbus, vi.

host² (hōst), *n.* [< ME. *host*, *ost*, *hoste*, *oste*, < OF. *hoste*, F. *hôte* = Pr. *hoste*, *oste* = Sp. It. *oste*, a host, innkeeper, < L. *hospes* (*hospit-*), fem. *hospita*, an entertainer, a host, also a sojourner, visitor, guest; hence, a foreigner, a stranger; prob. contr. of orig. **hostipes* (**hostipit-*), lit. 'guest-master,' one who receives guests or strangers (= OBulg. Russ., etc., *gospode*, lord, master, the Lord: see *hospodar*), < *hostis*, a stranger (see *host*¹), + *-pes* (*-pit-*), connected with *potis*, powerful, orig. lord, = Gr. *-πότης* in *δεσπότης*, lord, master (see *despot*), = Skt. *pati*, master, governor, lord: see *potent*, *posse*. From this L. *hospes* are derived also E. *hospitable*, *hospital*, *hospitate*, *hostel*, *hostler*, *ostler*, *hostelry*, *hotel*, *spittle*², etc.] 1. One who receives and entertains another in his own house, whether gratuitously or for pay; an entertainer; specifically, the landlord of a public house or inn: the correlative of *guest*¹.

Greet chiere made oure *host* us everichon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 747.

Homer never entertained either guests or *hosts* with long speeches till the mouth of hunger be stopped.
Sir P. Sidney.

London hath receiv'd,
Like a kind *host*, the dauphin and his powers.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

2. An animal or a plant in relation to a parasite habitually dwelling in or upon it. The correlative term, in either case, is *guest*. See *commensal*, *guest*¹, *inquiline*, *parasite*, *hyperparasite*. (*a*) In botany the term is used chiefly with reference to parasitic fungi, such as *Uredineæ*, *Ustilagineæ*, *Erysipheæ*, etc. Some species of fungi are confined to a single host, some are found on a number of related plants, while others pass through the different stages of their development on very unlike hosts, as, for example, the heteroecious rusts. The term is also applied to the plants upon which the dodder (*Cuscuta*), the mistletoe (*Viscum*, *Phoradendron*), and others are parasitic.

That curious phenomenon included under the term heteræcism, which consists in the growth of one generation of a parasitic Fungus upon one *host*, and the development of another generation upon a different *host*.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 162.

(*b*) In zoölogy the term is a very general and comprehensive one, since almost all animals are infested, or liable to infestation, by parasites of some kind; and some parasites are themselves hosts of others.

Almost every group of birds becomes the *host* of some specific or varietal form [of parasites] with distinct adaptations. *Nature*, XXX. 621.

3. In *mineral.*, a mineral which incloses another. — 4†. One who is entertained by another as his guest; a guest.

Than he made his *hoste* the beste chere that he myght, and made hem richely be serued at ese in a feire chambre.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 684.

5†. [With sense of L. *hospitium*: see *hospice*.] An inn; a lodging.

Make redy to me an *ooste* or hous for to dwelle inne.
Wyclif, Phil. 22 (Oxf.).

This mayden that was feire com to Bredigan, where as the kynge soiourned, and was at *hoste* with a riche burgeys. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

Your goods, that lay at *host*, sir, in the Centaur.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

To reckon without (or formerly **before**) **one's host**, to count up the cost of one's entertainment without consulting the host or landlord (whose reckoning is likely to be higher, or at least more careful); hence, not to consider all the circumstances; to reach a conclusion on insufficient data, or without taking into account some important fact or facts.

But thei *reckened before their host*, and so payed more then their shotte came to.
Hall, Henry VI., f. 49. (*Halliwell.*)

The old English proverb telleth us that "they that *reckon without their host* are to reckon twice"; and so it fared with this infatuated people.
Heylin, Hist. Reformation, I. 93.

host²† (hōst), *v.* [< OF. *hoster*, *oster*, < L. *hospitare*, lodge, < *hospes* (*hospit-*), a host, a guest: see *host*², *n.* Cf. *hospitate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To lodge, as at an inn; receive entertainment; be a guest. [Rare.]

They say that God talks with him face to face,
Hoasts at his house.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

Go, bear it to the Centaur, where we *host*.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2.

II. *trans.* To give entertainment to; receive as a guest.

Such was that Hag, unmeet to *host* such guests.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

And caused hym to be *hosted* with a worshypfull man of that citie called Chremes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

host³ (hōst), *n.* [< ME. *host*, *hoste*, *hoost*, *oost*, also *hostie*, < OF. *hostie*, F. *hostie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *hostia* = It. *ostia*, a sacrifice or thing sacrificed, < L. *hostia*, OL. *fostia*, an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice (in ML. applied to the consecrated bread), prob. < *hostire* (OL.), strike; cf. *hasta*, a spear: see *hastate*, and *quad*¹, *goad*¹.] 1†. An offering; a sacrifice.

Anon, said Isaac; Father, heer I see
Knife, fire and faggot, ready instantly:
But where's your *Host*?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

2. In the *Western Ch.*: (*a*) The sacramental victim in the eucharist; Christ offered under the

species of bread and wine, or under either species separately. According to the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church, not only is Christ as both God and Man in the sacrament of the eucharist and in every part of it, but the substances of bread and wine cease to exist after consecration. The outward acts of adoration are therefore not directed to bread and wine, but only to Christ; and the sacrament is accordingly to be worshiped with latria, the worship due to God only.

The priests were singing, and the organ sounded,
And then anon the great cathedral bell.
It was the elevation of the *Host*.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 3.

(*b*) One of the pieces of bread used for consecration in the mass or eucharist; an altar-bread, oblate, or wafer. It is unleavened, small, thin, flat, circular, and generally stamped with a cross, IHS., the figure of the crucified Christ, or the Agnus Dei. The word is used both of the unconsecrated bread and of the sacrament under the form of bread. See *altar-bread, oblate*.

After the consecration [in the Mozarabic missal] the *host* is broken into nine fragments, which are so arranged on the paten as to form a cross.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 105.

Adoration of the Host, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the act of reverence or worship shown to the sacrament of the eucharist as Christ's body and blood; latria or divine worship rendered to Christ under the sacramental species, especially that of bread. The Host is adored immediately after consecration and at other times, as when taken by a priest to a sick person.—**Blood of the Host.** See *bloody bread*, under *bloody*.—**Elevation of the Host.** See *elevation*, 7.

host[3]†, *v. t.* [< *host*[3], *n.*] To administer the sacrament to. *Nares*.

He fell sick and like to die, whereupon he was shriven and would have been *hosted*, and he durst not for fear of casting. *Scogan's Jests*, p. 27.

host[4] (hōst), *n.* Same as *hoast*. [Scotch.]

hostage[1] (hos'tāj), *n.* [< ME. *hostage, ostage*, < OF. *hostage, ostage*, mod. F. *ôtage* = Pr. *ostatge* = Sp. *hostaje* = It. *ostaggio*, also *statico* (ML. reflex *hostagium, hostaticum*), < ML. **obsidaticus*, a hostage, < LL. *obsidatus*, the condition of a hostage, < L. *obses* (*obsid-*), OL. *opses*, a hostage, a surety, pledge, lit. one who remains behind (with the enemy), < *obsidere*, sit, stay, remain, abide, < *ob*, at, on, about (see *ob-*), + *sedere* = E. *sit*. The initial *h* is unoriginal, and is due to simulation of L. *hostis*, enemy: see *host*[1].] **1.** A person given or held as a pledge of or security for the performance of certain stipulations, as those of a treaty, or the satisfaction of certain demands.

He that hath wife and children hath given *hostages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief.
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

But the king had alienated them by his mistrust, and had confined the lord Strange, son of lord Stanley, as a *hostage* for his father's fidelity. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 362.

2. A thing given as a pledge. [Rare.]

And *hostage* from the future took
In trained thought and lore of book.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

hostage[1]†, *v. t.* [< *hostage*[1], *n.*] To give as a hostage.

Nor is it likely now they would haue so *hostaged* their men, suffer the building of a Fort, and their women and children amongst them, had they intended any villainy.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 90.

hostage[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *hostage, ostage*, < OF. *hostage, ostage, houstage*, lodging, < *hoster, oster*, lodge: see *host*[2], *v.*] An inn; a lodging.

He's on to the *hostage* gone,
Asking there for charitie.
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 234).

hostage-house†, *n.* An inn; a hostel.

No news hae I this day to thee,
But fifteen lords in the *hostage-house*
Waiting Wallace for to see.
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 233).

hostager†, *n.* [< *hostage*[1] + *-er*[1].] A hostage.

The same season ther wer styll in England *hostagers*, the erle Dolphyn of Auuergne, therle of Porseen, the lorde of Mallurer, and dyuers other.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxlvi.

hostay†, *v. i.* [< ME. *hostayen*, < OF. **hosteier, hostoier, ostoier* (= Pr. *osteiar* = It. *osteggiare*), make a hostile incursion, < *host, ost*, a host: see *host*[1].] To make a hostile incursion or foray.

"Bee Estyre," sais the emperour, "I ettylle myselfene,
To *hostaye* in Almayne with armede knyghtez."
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 555.

hostel (hos'tel), *n.* [< ME. *hostel, ostel, hostell*, < OF. *hostel, ostel, houstel, hosteil*, etc., F. *hôtel* (> E. *hotel*, q. v.) = Pr. *hostal, ostal* = Sp. *hostal* = It. *ostale*, also *ostello*, < ML. *hospitale*, a large house, a palace, an inn: see *hospital*, which is the fuller form of the same word, *hotel* and *spittle*[2] being other forms.] **1.** A house of entertainment; an inn.

Now up the hede, for al is wel,
Seynt Julyan, lo, bon *hostel*!
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1022

Than departed the knyghtes, and wente to theire *hostelles* for to slepe and resten. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

And thus our lonely lover rode away,
And pausing at a *hostel* in a marsh,
There fever seized upon him.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

2. In English universities, a house for students which does not share like a college in the government of the university. There are still several hostels in Cambridge.

There are also in Oxford certeine *hostels* or hals, which may right well be called by the names of colleges, if it were not that there is more libertie in them than is to be seen in the other. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, iii.

The inconvenience and discomfort of this system, together with its moral dangers, led to the establishment of what were afterwards known as *Hostels*, due apparently to the voluntary action of the students themselves, "who with the connivance of the University," according to Dr. Caius, "rented any empty houses from the townspeople they could obtain possession of, which they termed *Hostels* or literary Inns." *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 404.

There arose at Paris *hostels* or houses set apart for the various nations, where lodging and some sort of protection and superintendence might be obtained at a moderate cost. *Laurie*, Universities, xiii.

3†. Lodging.

For his love shull ye haue *hostell* at youre volunte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 606.

The x. artycle. And that no man take *hostel* [var. *ostage*, Index, p. 2] within ye wallis of London nor in Portsouth by strengthe nor by lyueraunce of the Marchal.
Charter of London, Rich. II. (Arnold's Chron., p. 17).

hostel†, *v.* [< ME. *hostelen*, < OF. *hosteler, osteler*, < *hostel*, a hostel: see *hostel, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To harbor; shelter.

And alle that fieble and faynt be that Faith may nouȝt teche,
Hope shal lede hem forth with loue as his lettre telleth,
And *hostel* hem and hele thorw holicherche bileue.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 118.

II. *intrans.* To take lodging; lodge; put up.

To Emaus castelle can thai pas
There *hostyld* thay alle thre.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 289.

hosteler (hos'tel-ėr), *n.* [Also *osteler;* in mod. use chiefly in the contr. form *hostler, ostler*, q. v.; < ME. *hosteler, hostiler, osteler, hosteller, hostiller, ostiller, ostler*, etc., < OF. *hostelier*, F. *hôtelier* = Pr. *hostalier, ostelier* = OSp. *hostalero* = It. *ostelliere* (ML. reflex *hostellarius*, in def. 3), < ML. *hospitalarius*, one who entertains guests, a hospitaler, < *hospitale*, a large building, an inn, a hostel, hospital: see *hospitaler*, which is a doublet of *hosteler, hostler* and *ostler* being reduced forms.] **1**†. An innkeeper.

He knew the tavernes wel in every toun,
And everych *hostiler* and tappestere.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 241.

What office then doth the star-gazer bear?
Or let him be the heaven's *osteler*,
Or tapster some, or some be chamberlain,
To wait upon the guests they entertain.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. vii. 40.

2. A student in a hostel at Oxford or Cambridge in England. See *hostel*, 2.—**3.** [Also *hosteller*, archaically *hostillar;* ML. *hostellarius.*] *Eccles.*, formerly, the monk who entertained the guests in a monastery.—**Hosteler external**, the monk who relieved those who came to the gates of the monastery.—**Hosteler intrinsic**, the monk who entertained the guests residing in the monastery.

hostelment†, *n.* See *hustlement*.

hostelry (hos'tel-ri), *n.*; pl. *hostelries* (-riz). [Formerly also *ostelry;* < ME. *hostelrie, ostelrie*, < OF. *hostelerie*, F. *hôtellerie* (= Pr. *ostalaria*), < *hostel*, a hostel: see *hostel* and *-ry*.] An inn; a lodging-house.

I never yet lodged in a *hostelrie*,
But I pend my towne before I gaed.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 60).

"The Egyptians," we are told by Diodorus, "call their houses *hostelries*, on account of the short time during which they inhabit them; but the tombs they call eternal dwelling-places." *Faiths of the World*, p. 141.

hostess (hōs'tes), *n.* [Formerly often *hostis;* < ME. *hostes*, **hostesse, ostesse*, < OF. *hostesse*, F. *hôtesse* (= It. *ostessa*), fem. of *hoste*, a host: see *host*[2] and *-ess*.] A female host; a woman who entertains guests; especially, a woman who keeps an inn.

And therby is the hous of Martha, our Lordes *hostes*, and the hous of the sayd Mary Magdalene, whiche we vysyted. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 40.

I doubt not but at yonder tree I shall catch a Chub: and then we'll return to an honest cleanly *hostess*, that I know right well, rest herself, and dress it for our dinner. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 64.

hostess-ship (hōs'tes-ship), *n.* [< *hostess* + *-ship*.] The character or business of a hostess.

It is my father's will I should take on me
The *hostess-ship* o' the day. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

host-house†, *n.* An ale-house for the reception of lodgers. *Pegge; Halliwell.*

hosticide (hos'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *hostis*, an enemy, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills an enemy. *Wharton.*

hostie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *host*[3].

hostile (hos'til or -tīl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *hostile* = Sp. Pg. *hostil* = It. *ostile*, < L. *hostilis*, of or belonging to an enemy, < *hostis*, an enemy: see *host*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an enemy: as, *hostile* ground.

With *hostile* forces he'll o'erspread the land.
Shak., Pericles, i. 2.

Thus, great in glory, from the din of war
Safe he return'd without one *hostile* scar.
Pope, Odyssey, xi.

2. Of inimical character or tendency; having or exhibiting enmity or antagonism; antagonistic: as, a *hostile* manifesto; *hostile* criticism.

One strong nation promises more durable peace, and a more extensive, valuable, and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into *hostile* fragments.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 166.

The Roman commonwealth fell, because it had become to a great extent *hostile* to freedom.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 334.

=**Syn. 2.** *Averse, Adverse, Inimical, Hostile;* unfriendly, warlike. *Averse* applies to feeling, *adverse* to action: as, I was very *averse* to his going; an *adverse* vote; *adverse* fortune. *Inimical* expresses both feeling and action, generally in private affairs. *Hostile* also expresses both feeling and action, but applies especially to public affairs; where it applies to private matters, it expresses either strong or conspicuous action or feeling, or both, or all.

I pleased, and with attractive graces won
The most *averse*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 763.

In our proper motion we ascend
Up to our native seat: descent and fall
To us is *adverse*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 77.

We cannot admit that men who get a living by the pursuits of literature are at all competent to decide the question whether commerce or banking be *inimical* to poetry. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 39.

A higher mode of belief is the best exorciser, because it makes the spiritual at one with the actual world instead of *hostile*, or at best alien.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 149.

II. *n.* An enemy; specifically, in the United States, a hostile Indian; an Indian who is engaged in warfare against the whites.

General Howard . . . moved on the *hostiles*.
The Century, XXVIII. 135.

hostilely (hos'til-li or -tīl-li), *adv.* In a hostile manner.

hostilement†, *n.* See *hustlement*.

hostility (hos-til'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *hostilities* (-tiz) [< F. *hostilité* = Pr. *hostilitat* = Sp. *hostilidad* = Pg. *hostilidade* = It. *ostilità*, < LL. *hostilita(t-)s*, enmity, < *hostilis*, hostile: see *hostile*.] **1.** The state of being hostile; inimical feeling; antagonism.

Our ancestors, we suppose, knew their own meaning; and, if we may believe them, their *hostility* was primarily not to popery, but to tyranny. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. Hostile action; open opposition by war or other means; especially, in the plural, acts of warfare.

Take an oath . . .
To honour me as thy king and sovereign;
And neither by treason, nor *hostility*,
To seek to put me down, and reign thyself.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Hostility being thus suspended with France, preparation was made for war against Scotland. *Sir J. Hayward.*

One council fire is sufficient for the discussion and arrangement of a plan of *hostilities*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 346.

Act of hostility. (*a*) Any act of a diplomatic, commercial, or military character which involves or tends to involve two or more nations or parties in war. (*b*) A hostile act which follows a declaration of war.=**Syn. 1.** *Animosity, Ill-will, Unfriendliness, Unfriendliness, unfriendliness*, opposition, violence, aggression.—**2.** War, fighting.

hostilize (hos'til-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hostilized*, ppr. *hostilizing*. [= Sp. Pg. *hostilizar;* as *hostile* + *-ize*.] To make hostile; cause to become an enemy. [Rare.]

The powers already *hostilized* against an impious nation.
Seward, Letters (1794), iii. 376.

hostillar†, *n.* See *hosteler*.

hosting (hōs'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *host*[1], *v.*] A mustering or assemblage of armed men; a muster. [Obsolete or archaic.]

This I have often hearde, that when the Lord Deputye hath raysed any generall *hostinges*, the noblemen have claymed the leading of them, by graunte from the Kinges of England under the Greate Seale exhibited.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Strange to us it seem'd,
At first, that angel should with angel war,
And in fierce *hosting* meet. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 93.

Do ye na ken, woman, that ye are bound to be liege vassals in all hunting, *hosting*, watching, and warding?
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

Every springtide ... and *hosting*, harrying and burning. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 169.

hostler, ostler (hos'- or os'lėr, os'lėr), *n.* [Contr. of *hosteler, ostelar*: see *hostelar*.] 1†. Same as *hosteler*, 1.—2. The person who has the care of horses at an inn; a stable-boy; a groom.

Bid the ostler bring my gelding out of the stable.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

An *ostler* is a thing that scrubbeth unreasonably his horse, reasonably himself.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, An Ostler.

Wrinkled *ostler*, grim and thin,
Here is custom come your way;
Take my brute, and lead him in,
Stuff his ribs with mouldy hay.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

hostleress, ostleress (hos'- or os'lėr-es, os'lėr-es), *n.* [< *hostler, ostler*, + *-ess*.] A woman who does hostlers' work. [Rare.]

Because she [the empress Helena] visited the stable and manger of our Saviour's nativitie, Jews and Pagans slander her to have been stabularia, an *ostleresse*, or a she-stable-groom. *Fuller*, Holy War, i. 4.

A plump-arm'd *Ostleress* and a stable wench
Came running at the call. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

hostless† (hōst'les), *a.* [< *host*[2] + *-less*.] Inhospitable.

Forth ryding from Malbeccoes *hostlesse* hous.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 3.

hostry† (hos'tri), *n.* [Formerly also *ostry*; < ME. *hostrye, hostrie, ostry, ostrie* (cf. Sp. *hosteria* = It. *osteria*), a contr. form of *hostelry*, q. v.] 1. A lodging-house; a hostelry; an inn.

Onely these marishes and myrie bogs,
In which the fearefull ewftes do build their bowres,
Yeeld me an *hostry* mongst the croking frogs.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 23.

2. A stable for horses.

Keep further from me, O thou illiterate and unlearned hostler. . . . Keep out of the circle, I say, lest I send you into the *ostry* with a vengeance. *Marlowe*, Faustus, ii. 3.

host's-man†, *n.* [ME. *hostes man*.] The servant in charge of guests at a monastery.

A sturdy harlot wente ay hem bihynde,
That was hir *hostes man*, and bar a sak,
And what men gaf hem leyde it on his bak.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 46.

hot[1] (hot), *a.*; compar. *hotter*, superl. *hottest*. [The vowel has become short in mod. E.; formerly *hote* (like *wrote, boat*), early mod. E. also *whot, whote*; < ME. *hot, hote, hoot*, < AS. *hāt* = OS. *hēt* = OFries. *hēt* = D. *heet* = MLG. *hēt*, LG. *het* = OHG. MHG. *heiz*, G. *heiss* = Icel. *heitr* = Sw. *het* = Dan. *hed* (Goth. **haits*, not found), hot; from the root **hit* in AS. *hīt* (occurs once, spelled *hyt*, in Beowulf) = D. *hitte, hette* = OHG. *hizza*, MHG. G. *hitze*, f., = Icel. *hiti*, m., heat, *hita*, f., a heating (the E. *heat* is ult. from *hot*); perhaps extended from a root **hi*, > OHG. MHG. *hei, gehei*, heat, and perhaps Goth. *hais*, a torch. See *heat*.] 1. Having the sensation of heat, especially in a high degree, the lower degrees being denoted by *warm*.

Lords, I am *hot* with haste in seeking you.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

While the palate is still *hot* with a curry, an unflavoured dish seems insipid. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

2. Having or communicating sensible heat, especially in more considerable quantity than is denoted by *warm*.

Toward the Southe, it is so *hoot*, that no man ne may duelle there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 131.

Master Peercy saith in Guadaluza they found a bath so *hote* that it boyled them a peece of porke in halfe an houre.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 901.

As *hot* the day was, as when summer hung,
With worn feet, on the last step of July.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 119.

3. Having the property of exciting the effect or a feeling of heat; stimulating; biting; pungent; peppery: as, a *hot* blister.

And ginger shall be *hot* i' the mouth too.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

It [the fruit] is as great as a Melon; the iuice thereof is like sweet Must: it is so *hot* of Nature that if a knife sticke in it but halfe an houre, when it is drawn forth, it will bee halfe eaten vp. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

4. Ardent in feeling or temper; fiery; vehement; passionate.

Catesby . . . finds the testy gentleman so *hot*
That he will lose his head ere give consent.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

The wars are dainty dreams to young *hot* spirits.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

The Boleyns were ever a *hot* and plain-spoken race, more hasty to speak their mind than careful to choose their expressions. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

5. Violent; keen; brisk: as, a *hot* engagement; a *hot* pursuit, or a person *hot* in a pursuit.

Hongur full *hote* harmyt hom then,
And fayntid the folk, failet the strenkith.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9377.

Not heavy, as that hound which Lancashire doth breed;
Nor as the Northern kind, so light and *hot* of speed.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 38.

He came in a very bad time, for ye Stat was full of trouble, and ye plague very *hote* in London.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 204.

6. Lustful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

7. Figuratively, heated by constant use, as if by friction.

The New York and Washington wire is kept *hot* for eight hours every night. It supplements the very full market reports sent West by the Associated Press with more details collected in New York.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 679.

8. Dry and quick to absorb.

If the ceiling is *hot*—i. e. porous, and soaks in the moisture very quickly—it must be prepared with a mixture of lime, one handful; whiting, the same; glue, ½ lb.; soft-soap, ¼ lb. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 252.

Hot and heavy. (*a*) Furious and severe; brisk and effective: as, the engagement was *hot and heavy*. (*b*) Vigorously or violently; with might and main; with quick and weighty blows, retorts, etc. [Colloq.]—**Hot and hot**, in *cookery*, said of food cooked or served in hot dishes as required, and coming directly from the fire to the eater's plate.

The crisp slices came off the gridiron *hot and hot*.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xxviii.

Hot at hand†. See *hand*.—**Hot blast.** See *blast*.—**Hot box.** See *box*[2].—**Hot cockles.** See *cockle*[2].—**Hot coppers.** See *copper*.—**Hot o' the spur**, very hotly earnest upon any point. *Nares*.

Speed, an you be so *hot o' th' spur*, my business
Is but breath, and your design, it seems, rides post.
Shirley, Doubtful Heir, v.

Hot wave. See *wave*.—**In hot blood.** See *blood*.—**Piping hot.** See *piping*.—**To be in hot water**, to be in trouble arising from strife or from any embarrassment, as if from being plunged into hot water.

Tom . . . *was in* everlasting *hot water* as the most incorrigible scapegrace for ten miles round.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, i.

To blow hot and cold. See *blow*[1].—**To make a place too hot for one**, to make a place, through persecution or other means, so unpleasant for a person that he leaves.

When a Papal legate showed his face, they *made the town too hot* to hold him.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 77.

=**Syn. 1.** Burning, fiery, fervid, glowing.—**3.** Piquant, highly seasoned.—**4.** Excitable, irascible, hasty, precipitate, choleric.

hot[2] (hot), *n.* [< ME. *hotte*, < OF. (and F.) *hotte*, a basket for the back, < G. dial. *hotte*, a wooden vessel, tub, a vintager's dosser: cf. dial. *hotze, hotte, hutte*, a cradle. E. *hod*[1] is a different word.] A sort of basket used for carrying turf, earth, slate, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

Twigges . . .
Swich as men to these cages thwyte,
Or maken of these paniers,
Or elles *hottes* or dossers.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1940.

hot[3]†. A preterit of *hight*[2].

hot[4]†. An obsolete irregular (strong) past participle of *hit*[1].

A viper smitten or *hot* with a reed is astonied.
R. Scott, Witchcraft, sig. S 8.

hot-and-hot (hot'and-hot'), *n.* [< *hot and hot*, phrase under *hot*[1], *a.*] Food served as fast as it is cooked, to insure its being hot.

Thy care is, under polish'd tins,
To serve the *hot-and-hot*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

hotbed (hot'bed), *n.* **1.** In *hort.*, a bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, and covered with glass to defend it from the cold air, intended for raising early plants, or for protecting tender exotics.

In the garden [at Bryant's home] a small conservatory protects the blooming exotics during the cold season of the year, and numerous *hotbeds* assist the tender plants in spring. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 117.

2. Figuratively, a seat of rapid growth or development, or of eager activity of some kind: generally in a bad sense: as, a *hotbed* of sedition.

Palestine, which soon became the centre of pilgrimages, had become, in the time of St. Gregory of Nyssa, a *hotbed* of debauchery. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 161.

During my experience of Khartoum it was the *hotbed* of the slave-trade. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, xii.

3. In *rail-making*, the bed on which the red-hot rail taken from the rolls is placed to cool.

hot-blooded (hot'blud'ed), *a.* Having hot blood; hence, of an excitable temper; high-spirited; irritable; passionate; amatory.

Now, the *hot-blooded* gods assist me. . . . You were also, Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

hotbrain†, *n.* An impetuous, fiery person; a hothead. *Davies*.

As if none wore hoods but monks and ladies, . . . nor perriwigs but players and *hot-brains*.
Machin, Dumb Knight, i.

hot-brained (hot'brānd), *a.* Violent; rash; precipitate; hot-headed.

You shall find 'em either *hot-brain'd* youth
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

hotch (hoch), *v.* [< F. *hocher*, shake, wag, jog, < OD. *hutsen, hotsen*, D. *hotsen*, shake, jog, jolt. Cf. D. freq. *hutselen*, shake, jog, shake together, shake up and down, as in a tub, bowl, or basket, > E. *hustle*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shake; jolt; shake in order to separate, as beans from peas after they are threshed together.—**2.** To drive (cattle).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To shake; move by sudden jerks or starts.—**2.** To limp.—**3.** To be restless. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

Even Satan glowr'd and fidg'd fu' fain,
And *hotch'd* and blew wi' might and main.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

hot-chisel (hot'chiz″el), *n.* A chisel for cutting metal which is first heated: distinguished from *cold-chisel*.

In the first place, cold and *hot chisels* are both made throughout of forged or wrought iron, but as cold chisels are used for cutting cold metal, bricks, and other hard substances, the iron of which they are made is more highly tempered. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 151.

hotchpot (hoch'pot), *n.* [< ME. *hochepot* (with irreg. var., by riming variation, *hochepoche* (> mod. E. *hotchpotch*, q. v.), < OF. *hochepot*, a mingled mass, < OD. *hutspot*, beef or mutton cut into small pieces and mixed and boiled together in a pot, < *hutsen*, also *hotsen*, shake, jog, jolt, + *pot*, pot: see *hotch* and *pot*. Hence, by later variation, *hotchpotch, hodgepodge*.] 1†. A mixture of various ingredients; a hodgepodge or hotchpotch.

Ye han cast alle hire wordes in an *hochepot* [variants *hoche potte, hoche poche, hochpot*], and enclined youre herte to the moore partie and to the gretter nombre.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Goose in a *hoggepot*. *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 32.

The old sway of Rome, the successive deluges of Goth, Lombard, Greek, and German, had thrown rights and wrongs [in Italy] into an inextricable *hotchpot*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

2. In *law*, the aggregating of shares or properties, actually or theoretically, in order to secure equality of division. Thus, a child who has had a portion of an estate in advance of the others is required to bring what he has received into *hotchpot*, and account for the same, as a condition of having any share in the distribution of the residue. *Collation* is the Scotch term.

With us it is denominated bringing those lands into *hotchpot*, which term I shall explain in the very words of Littleton: "it seemeth that this word *hotch-pot* is in English a pudding; for in a pudding is not commonly put one thing alone, but one thing with other things together."
Blackstone, Com., II. xii.

hotchpotch (hoch'poch), *n.* [< ME. *hochepoche*, a rimed variation of orig. *hotchpot*, ME. *hochepot*: see *hotchpot*. With final sonants, *hodgepodge*.] 1. A cooked dish containing a medley of ingredients; specifically, in Scotland, a kind of thick broth made by boiling lamb, mutton, or beef with many kinds of vegetables.

Although their Bellies strout with too-much meat, . . .
Yet still they howl for hunger; and they long
For Memphian *hotch-potch*, Leeks, and Garlick strong.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. An indiscriminate mixture; a medley or jumble; a hodgepodge.

[He] thrusteth them in together, makyng of them an *hoche-poche*, all contrarye to the wholesome doctryne of Saynt Paule. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 33.

Others think they made *hotchpotch* of Iudaisme and Gentilisme, as Herod had done.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 149.

But a careful examination of Captain Burton's translation shows that he has . . . made a *hotchpotch* of various texts. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 180.

=**Syn. 2.** See *mixture*.

hote[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *hot*[1].

hote[2]†, *v.* See *hight*[2].

hotel (hō-tel'), *n.* [< F. *hôtel*, < OF. *hostel*, an inn, etc., > ME. *hostel*, E. *hostel*, q. v.] **1.** A house for entertaining strangers or travelers; an inn; especially, an inn of some style and pretensions. See *inn*.—**2.** A private city dwelling; particularly, a large town mansion. [French usage.]

This venerable nobleman [the Comte de Florac] . . . has his chamber looking out into the garden of his *hotel*. . . . The rest of the *hotel* he gives up to his son, the Vicomte de Florac, and Madame la Princesse de Montcontour, his daughter-in-law. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xlvi.

3. A public office or building: as, the *Hôtel* de Ville (city hall) in Paris. [French usage.]

=**Syn. 1.** See *tavern*.

hotel-car (hō-tel'kär), *n.* A sleeping-car with a kitchen for cooking, and arrangements for serving meals. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

hot-flue (hot'flö), *n.* An apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which calicoes are dried hard; also, a heated chamber in which cloths, paper, starch, etc., are dried.

hotfoot (hot'fut), *adv.* In great haste; with great speed.

The stream was deep here, but some fifty yards below was a shallow for which he made off *hot foot*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

hothead (hot'hed), *n.* A hot-headed or violent, impetuous person.

The rant of a few *hot-heads* and the malice of a few newspapers. *The American*, IX. 99.

hot-headed (hot'hed″ed), *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash; impetuous.

hothouse (hot'hous), *n.* **1†.** A house in which to sweat and cup the body; a bath-house.

Let a man sweat once a week in a *hot-house*, and be well rubbed and froted.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

2†. A brothel.

Now she professes a *hot-house*, which, I think, is a very ill house too. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1.

3. A structure kept artificially heated for the growth of tender exotic plants, or subtropical plants, or for the production of native fruits, flowers, etc., out of season. In degree of temperature, strictly, the hothouse stands between the greenhouse and the stove or orchid-house.

4. In *manuf.*, any heated chamber or building; a drying-room; specifically, the warmest drying-room in which green pottery is dried before going to the kiln.

hot-livered (hot'liv″erd), *a.* Having a hot temper; fiery-tempered; irascible; excitable. *Milton.*

hotly (hot'li), *adv.* In a hot manner; ardently; vehemently; violently.

hot-mouthed (hot'mouthd), *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable, as a horse irritated by the chafing of its mouth by the bits.

That *hot-mouthed* beast that bears against the curb.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

hotness (hot'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being hot; heat; violence; vehemence; fury.

hot-pint† (hot'pīnt), *n.* A kind of New Year's drink consisting of sweetened ale heated in a kettle. It was customary to go about to friends' houses with a mug of the liquor and a bun at midnight and after.

Soon as the steeple clock strikes the ominous twelve [on New Year's Eve], . . . *hot-pints* in clear scoured copper kettles are seen in all directions.
Hone's Every-day Book, II. 21.

hot-plate (hot'plāt), *n.* A gas-stove for heating the copper bits employed in soldering.

hot-pot (hot'pot), *n.* **1.** In *cookery*, a dish consisting of small chops of mutton, seasoned with pepper and salt, and stewed in a deep dish between layers of sliced potatoes.

The Colonel himself was great at making hash mutton, *hot-pot*, curry and pillau. *Thackeray.*

2. A drink made by mixing warm ale with spirits.

hot-press (hot'pres), *n.* **1.** A press in which papers or fabrics are calendered by pressing them between glazed boards and heated metal plates.—**2.** A hydraulic press for extracting oils and stearin from material placed in bags and pressed between steam-heated radiators.

hot-press (hot'pres), *v. t.* To apply heat to in conjunction with mechanical pressure, in order to produce a smooth and glossy surface: as, to *hot-press* paper or cloth.

hot-saw (hot'sâ), *n.* In *iron-manuf.*, a buzz-saw for cutting up hot bar-iron, just from the rolls, into bars or into pieces for being filed, reheated, and rerolled. *E. H. Knight.*

hot-short (hot'shôrt), *a.* More or less brittle when heated: as, *hot-short* iron.

The former substance [sulphur] rendering the steel more or less brittle when hot (red-short or *hot-short*).
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 238.

hot-shot (hot'shot), *n.* A foolish, inconsiderate fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hotskull (hot'skul), *n.* A hot-headed person; one who is difficult to deal with. [Rare.]

I have many of my house, scrupulous as yon *hotskull*, to win over. *Bulwer*, Rienzi, ii. 1.

hot-spirited (hot'spir″i-ted), *a.* Having a fiery spirit; vehement; passionate. *Irving.*

hotspur (hot'spėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *hot*[1] + *spur*.]

I. *n.* **1.** A person who spurs or pushes on recklessly; one who is violent, passionate, heady, or rash.

A hare-brain'd *Hotspur*, govern'd by a spleen.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators.
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

2†. A kind of pea of early growth.

Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur* is the peach of early growth.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

II.† *a.* Violent; impetuous.

The *hot-spurre* youth so scorning to be crost.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 35.

hotspurred† (hot'spėrd), *a.* Vehement; rash; headstrong.

Had more such hands than make a king again,
A hot-spurred youth, hight Hylas.
Chalkhill, Thealma and Clearchus, p. 41.

hottet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hut*[1].

hot-tempered (hot'tem″pėrd), *a.* Having a violent temper.

For so confident and *hot-tempered* a man, he bore the blow remarkably well.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 1.

Hottentot (hot'n-tot), *n.* [< D. *Hottentot*, lit. '*hot* and *tot*' (D. *en* = E. *and*), a kind of imitative description of stammering, in ref. to the clucking sounds in the Hottentot speech; cf. OD. *hatcren*, stammer (Kilian, Hexam), *tateren*, stammer, hesitate, speak imperfectly, also used of the harsh blare of a trumpet (Kilian). See *click*[1], 2. The native name for Hottentot is *Quaqua*.] A member of a race of South Africa, which differs from the other South African races, being of a dark yellowish-brown complexion, of smaller stature, of more ungainly build, and of inferior mental endowment. Some authorities infer from the language of the Hottentots (especially from its possession of the distinction of gender) that they are related to the Hamitic peoples of northeastern Africa; but this opinion is a very doubtful one. Linguistic clicks are shared with the Hottentots by the South African tribes nearest them, and are supposed to have been learned by the latter from the former.—**Hottentot breadfruit, cherry, fig,** etc. See the nouns.—**Hottentot's-bread, Hottentot's-tea.** See these entries.

Hottentotic (hot-n-tot'ik), *a.* [< *Hottentot* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Hottentots; characteristic of the Hottentots.

Many other examples of the results of the anthropological, or ethnopsychological, or agriological, or *Hottentotic* method might be mentioned.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 65.

Hottentotism (hot'n-tot-izm), *n.* [< *Hottentot* + *-ism*.] That which is peculiar to the Hottentots; something characteristic of the Hottentots.

The term *Hottentotism* has been thence adopted as a medical description of one of the varieties of stammering. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 172.

Hottentot's-bread (hot'n-tots-bred), *n.* A species of *Testudinaria*.

Hottentot's-head (hot'n-tots-hed), *n.* A cycadaceous plant, *Stangeria paradoxa*, a native of tropical Africa.

Hottentot's-tea (hot'n-tots-tē), *n.* See *Helichrysum*.

hottering (hot'ėr-ing), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *hatter*, 2.] Raging. *Davies.*

Haply, but for her I should ha' gone *hottering* mad.
Dickens, Hard Times, xi.

Hottonia (ho-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after P. *Hotton*, a Dutch botanist (1649–1709).] A small genus of aquatic perennial plants, of the natural order *Primulaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Hottonieæ*, with 5-parted calyx, salver-shaped corolla with short tube and 5-parted limb, and finely divided submersed leaves, and hollow, almost leafless flower-stems, with whorls of white or pale-pink flowers, with 5 included stamens. The species, *H. palustris* in Europe and *H. inflata* in the United States, are called *water-violet* or *featherfoil*.

Hottonieæ (hot-ō-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hottonia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Primulaceæ*, founded by Endlicher, and typified by the genus *Hottonia*, the *Hottoniaceæ* of Reichenbach and the *Hottoniæ* of Lindley. It differs from the other tribes of the *Primulaceæ* by having the seeds anatropous and fixed by the base.

hot-wall (hot'wâl), *n.* A wall inclosing hot-air flues, constructed in cold countries to afford warmth to trees placed against it for their protection while budding and blossoming.

He now looks upon [illegible] as the best *hot-walls* in the [illegible] two new summer-houses and a [illegible]. *J. Baillie.*

hot-well (hot'wel), *n.* In a condensing steam-engine, a reservoir for receiving the warm water which the air-pump draws off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, and for this purpose it is drawn off from the hot-well by means of the feed-water pump.

houbara (hö-bä'rä), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** An African bustard, *Otis houbara*, or *Houbara undulata*. Also spelled *hubara*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of bustards, of which the houbara is the type, containing also the Indian *H. macqueeni*. *Encyc. Brit.*, 1882.

houdah, *n.* See *howdah*.

Houdan (hö'dan), *n.* [< *Houdan*, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise.] A breed of the domestic fowl, of French origin, characterized by its long square form, heavy, globular crest, full beard or muff, evenly mottled black-and-white plumage, and the presence of five toes on each foot. It lays large white eggs, and is esteemed as one of the best of fowls for the table.

houdie, *n.* See *howdie*.

houff, *n.* and *v.* See *howff*.

hough[1], *n.* and *v.* See *hock*[1].

hough[2], *n.* A variant of *how*[2].

hougher, *n.* See *hocker*[1].

houghite (huf'īt), *n.* [Named after Franklin B. *Hough* of Somerville.] A hydrated oxid of aluminium and magnesium derived from the alteration of spinel, found at Somerville in St. Lawrence county, New York. Also called *hydrotalcite*.

houghmagandie (hoch-ma-gan'di), *n.* Fornication. *Burns.* [Scotch slang.]

houguette (hö-get'), *n.* [F.] A needle used by marble-workers in etching.

Etching needles called *houguettes*, partly flattened, and sharp. *Marble-worker*, § 99.

houk, *v.* See *howk*.

houlet†, *n.* A variant of *howlet*, for *owlet*.

hoult†, *n.* An obsolete form of *holt*[1].

hount†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hound*. *Chaucer.*

hounce (houns), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a nasalized and aspirated form of *ouch*, an ornament: see *ouch*.] An ornament on the collar of a cart-horse. [Prov. Eng.]

hound (hound), *n.* [< ME. *hound*, *hund*, < AS. *hund*, a dog (the ordinary word for 'dog,' the word *dog* being of later introduction), = OS. *hund* = OFries. *hund*, *hond* = D. *hond* = MLG. *hunt*, LG. *hund* = OHG. MHG. *hunt*, G. *hund* = Icel. *hundr* = Sw. Dan. *hund* = Goth. *hunds*, all with formative *-d*, not found in the cognate forms; = L. *canis* = Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*) = Lith. *szunis*, also *szuo* (gen. *szuns*) = OPruss. *sunis* = OIr. *cū* (gen. *con*) = Gael. *cu* = W. *ci* (pl. *cwn*) = Zend *çunis* = Skt. *çvan*, a dog; cf. Russ. Pol. *suka*, Hung. *szuka*, etc., a bitch. Root unknown.] **1.** A dog; specifically, a dog of a breed or variety used in the chase, as in hunting the boar, the deer, the fox, the hare, or the otter. The principal breeds of dogs distinctively classed as hounds (sometimes considered as constituting a species, *Canis sagax*) are the beagle, bloodhound, buckhound, foxhound, greyhound, harrier, and staghound. (See these words.) Hounds commonly hunt by scent, and are for the most part used in numbers together, called *packs*, to run down and capture or kill the game. Many kinds of dogs are readily bred or trained for this purpose, as it is the mode of hunting most natural to wild dogs and wolves. In England *hound* without qualification means a foxhound: as, to follow the *hounds*.

He saw an hydous *hwond* dwell
Withinne that hows that was full fell;
Of that *hond* grette drede he had.
Destruction of Troy, p. 25.

Sleep! the deer is in his den;
Sleep! thy *hounds* are by thee lying.
Scott, L. of the L., i. (song).

2. A mean, contemptible fellow; a dastard; a poltroon: as, a low *hound;* a sly *hound*.

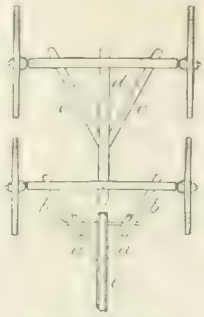
Thanne shal borel clerkes ben abasched to blame gow or to greue,
And carpen boughte as thei carpen now and calle gow doumbe *houndes*. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 287.

3. Same as *houndfish*, 1.

The species both of Mustelus and of Rhinotriacis . . . share the name of [illegible] . . . doubtless due to their following their prey in packs. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 82.

4. The oldwife, or long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis:* so called from its gabble, likened to the cry of a pack of hounds. [Newfoundland.]—**5.** *Naut.*, a projection at the masthead on either side, serving as a support for the trestle-trees of large or the rigging of smaller vessels. Also called *hounding*.—**6.** Either of two pieces of wood used in artillery-limbers to connect the splinter-bar and pole with the axle.—**7.** Either of a pair of side-bars or horizontal

braces for reinforcing various parts of the running-gear of a vehicle. **Gabriel hounds**, in English folk-lore, a name given to various sounds heard in the air after dark and in the early morning, resembling the cry of a pack of hounds in activity, the noise being variously ascribed to geese and curlews, but supposed to proceed from the souls with which the angel Gabriel is hunting other souls. The sounds are supposed to foreshadow trouble. **Hare and hounds.** See *hare*. **Pack of hounds**, a number of hounds bred and trained together for hunting. A regularly established pack of foxhounds is commonly maintained by the joint use and at the joint expense of the principal huntsmen of a district under the charge of one of them called the "master of the hounds" who summons the association to a "meet" at which a general hunt is to be intended.



Wagon-Reaching gear.
a, bolster; b, bolster-stake; c, hound; d, d, coupling-pole; e, e, axle-tree; f, f, fifth-wheel.

hound (hound), *v. t.* [< *hound*, *n.*] 1. To set on the chase; incite to pursuit.

As he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip is said to *hound* him at the hare. *Abp. Bramhall.*

2. To hunt or pursue with or as if with hounds: as, to *hound* deer.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tigers.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. To pursue or harass as if with hounds: as, to *hound* one on to ruin.

I shall be *hounded* up and down the world;
Now every villain that is wretch enough
To take the price of blood dreams of my throat.
Otway, Caius Marius, iv. 2.

It is to be *hounded* off and shouted down.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 68.

4. To follow like a hound; track; trail.

It is no more but by following and as it were *hounding* nature in her wanderings, to be able to lead her afterwards to the same place again.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

To hound out, to set on; encourage to do injury to others. *Ribton Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 330 (note). [Slang.]

hounder (houn'dėr), *n.* One who pursues game with hounds: as, a deer-*hounder*.

houndfish (hound'fish), *n.* [< ME. *houndfisch*, *hund-fisch*, *-tyssh*; < *hound* + *fish*[1]. Cf. *dogfish*.] 1. A shark of the genus *Scylliorhinus* and some similar species. See *dogfish*, 1. Also called *hound*.—2. A species of belonids of the genus *Tylosurus*, such as the *T. jonesi* (Bermuda) and *T. acus*.—3. The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*, formerly called *blue houndfish* in Massachusetts. See cut under *bluefish*.—4. The Spanish mackerel, *Scomberomorus maculatus*, formerly called *speckled houndfish* in Massachusetts.

Of Blew-fish, or *Hound-fish*, two kinds, speckled *Hound fish* and Blue *Hound-fish*, called Horse fish.
Josselyn, New England's Rarities Discovered (1673).

hounding (houn'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hound*, *v.*] 1. The method or practice of hunting game with hounds; coursing; specifically, the pursuit of deer with hounds, which drive them toward the hunter.

Hounding is practiced during the winter, when the snow covers the ground. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 50.

2. *Naut.*, same as *hound*, 5.

hound-plate (hound'plāt), *n.* A bracing-plate where the fore ends of the hounds of a carriage join the coupling.

hound's-berry (houndz'ber'i), *n.* [A mistaken equivalent for *dogwood*.] The common European dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.

hound-shark (hound'shärk), *n.* A small shark, *Galeus canis*, common on the coasts of the North Atlantic.

hound's-tongue (houndz'tung), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *hundes tunge* (= OHG. *hantes-zunga*; *hundes*, gen. of *hund*, hound; *tunge*, tongue. Cf. *Cynoglossum*.] A familiar and troublesome weed, *Cynoglossum officinale*, a native of Europe and Russian Asia, but now naturalized in North America. The large nutlets adhere to the fleece of sheep. Also called *dog's-tongue*.

hound's-tree (houndz'trē), *n.* Same as *hound's-berry*.

houp[1]†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *whoop*.

houp[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hoop*[3], now *hoopoe*.

houp[3]†, *n.* A variant spelling of *hope*[3].

hour (our), *n.* [The initial *h* has never been sounded in E.; it was inserted in the spelling, in later ME. and OF., in imitation of the L. form; early mod. E. also *houre*, *howre*, *hower*; < ME. *houre*, earlier without *h*, *our*, *owr*, *oure*, *ure*, < AF. *ure*, OF. *ure*, *ore*, *hure*, *hore* (> also D. *uur*), hour (*uurwerk*, clock, watch), = G. *uhr* = Dan. *uhr* = Sw. *ur*, hour, clock, watch), F. *heure* = Pr. *ora*, *hora* = Sp. Pg. *hora* = It. *ora*, hour, < L. *hora*, an hour, in pl. *horæ*, a horologe, clock, poet. time of year, season, < Gr. *ὥρα*, a time, period, season, time of day, later, specifically, an hour, the 24th part of a day (in this sense first used by Hipparchus about 150 B. C.); pl. *αἱ ὧραι*, the Hours; prob. = AS. *gear*, E. *year*, q. v. Hence *horal*, *horologe*, etc.] 1. A particular time; a fixed or appointed time; a set season: as, the *hour* of death.

And sone after vpon an *owr*
He hurde of Mordred the tretour
That hadde alle this lond on warde.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 539.

Jesus saith unto her, Woman, . . . mine *hour* is not yet come. John ii. 4.

I cried, Waken, gude master,
For now is the *hour* and time.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 136).

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable *hour*. *Gray*, Elegy.

Thou irregular *hours* stupefy me, not a fiddle nor a card after eleven! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

2. The time marked or indicated by a timepiece; the particular time of day: as, what is the *hour*? at what *hour* shall we meet?

Imo. What *hour* is it?
Lady. Almost midnight, madam.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2.

3. The twenty-fourth part of a civil day, or the twelfth part of a natural day or night. This division of time was invented by the Babylonians. Until modern times the hour was commonly considered as the twelfth part of the interval from sunrise to sunset or from sunset to sunrise. Until some time in the eighteenth century mean time was not used for ordinary purposes. Thus the Italians began the day half an hour after sunset, and reckoned 24 hours in each day. Until watches came into common use, in the seventeenth century, the time of day was determined ordinarily by the altitude of the sun, as in the following extract from Palladius, where the length of the shadow of a staff 4 feet long placed vertically determines the hours of the day reckoned from sunrise. Abbreviated *h*.

With October Marche *houres* feet beth even
The first hath XXV. feet, XV
Feet hath the seconde *houre*, the thirdde XI.
The fourthe hath VIII. and V. up six sustene.
And six hath V. In VI. VII demene.
And so goo forth. X hath feet thries V.
XI goth with XXV blyve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

It is sixteen *hours* or two small days journey with a loaded caravan from Baalbeck to Damascus.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 113.

I measure many a league an *hour*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

I will eat
With all the passion of a twelve *hours'* fast.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. *pl.* (*a*) Set times of prayer; the canonical hours (which see, under *canonical*). (*b*) The offices or services prescribed for the canonical hours, or a book containing them. See *book of hours*, below.—5. [*cap.*] In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Horæ or Hours, the goddesses of the seasons and guardians of the gates of heaven. They were held especially to personify the agreeable characteristics of the seasons, were closely associated with the Graces, and were attached to the train of Aphrodite. In art and poetry they were represented as young and graceful, decked with flowers and jewels.

While universal Pan,
Knit with the Graces and the *Hours* in dance,
Led on the eternal spring. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 267.

At the eleventh hour. See *eleventh*.—**Babylonian hour.** (*a*) A twelfth part of a civil day. (*b*) The hour reckoned from sunrise as the beginning of the day.—**Book of hours**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a book of devotion containing offices for private use especially during the canonical hours, in addition to those appointed in the breviary or portiforium: often called simply *the hours*. Many medieval books of hours are still preserved in manuscript, or printed, and ornamented with beautiful illuminations, paintings, etc. The most widely used of these among the laity as well as among ecclesiastics were the "Hours of the Blessed Virgin," or "Hours of Our Lady."—**Canonical hours.** See *canonical*.—**Eight-hour law**, a law limiting the time of work of certain classes of working men to eight hours a day. The United States Congress passed an eight hour law in 1868, applying to persons engaged in government work, and this example was followed by several States. Laws fixing eight hours as the general limit of a day's work have been enacted in several of the States, the first was passed in California in 1887.—**Equinoctial hour**, a twenty-fourth part of a mean solar day, being the length of a temporary hour at the equinoxes.—**Forty hours**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a continuous exposition of the eucharist for forty hours. See *exposition of the sacrament*, under *exposition*.—**Hour angle.** See *angle*[3].—**Hours of prayer.** Same as *canonical hours* (which see, under *canonical*).—**In a good hour**†, fortunately.

Whan Arthur saugh the swerde that so flambed, he preised it moche in his herte, and drough hym a litill vp hit to be-holde, and coueyted it right sore, and thought that *in goode houre* were he born that it myght conquere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 340.

Inequal hour†. See *inequal*.—**Little hours**, the canonical hours of prime, terce, sext, and none.—**Morning hour**, in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the hour after the reading of the journal, set apart for reports, motions, etc., before the taking up of unfinished business.—**Office hours.** See *office*.—**Sidereal hour**, the twenty-fourth part of a sidereal day.—**Solar hour**, the twenty-fourth part of a solar day.—**Temporary hours** [Gr. *ὧραι καιρικαί*], among the Greeks, hours of varying length resulting from the practice of dividing the natural day and night each into twelve equal parts: so called because of their variation according to the season of the year.—**Ten-hour law**, a law fixing the length of an ordinary day's work at ten hours. Such a law exists in Massachusetts.—**The small hours**, the early hours of the morning, designated by small numbers, as one, two, etc.—**Three hours, three hours' service, three hours' agony**, a service held on Good Friday from noon to 3 P. M. in Roman Catholic and many Anglican churches, in commemoration of Christ's sufferings on the cross, the time answering to that recorded in Mat. xxvii. 45 (Mark xv. 33, Luke xxiii. 44).—**To keep good hours**, to be at home in good season; not to be abroad late, or after the usual hours of retiring to rest.

hour-bell (our'bel), *n.* A bell that sounds the hours.

To count the *hour-bell* and expect no change.
Cowper, Task, v. 404.

hour-circle (our'sėr'kl), *n.* In *astron.*: (*a*) Any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles: so called because the hour of the day is ascertained when the circle upon which the sun is for the time being is ascertained. (*b*) A circle upon an equatorial telescope lying parallel to the plane of the earth's equator, and graduated into hours and subdivisions of hours.

hour-glass (our'glȧs), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. An instrument for measuring time, consisting of a glass vessel constricted to a narrow passage in the middle, through which a quantity of sand, or sometimes of mercury, runs from the upper part into the lower in exactly an hour. At the end of the hour the glass may be reversed, when the sand will run back for another hour. Hour-glasses are now seldom used, though formerly very common. Similar instruments intended to mark shorter intervals are named accordingly, as a *half-hour* or a *ten-minute* glass. A three-minute glass, to boil eggs by, is called an *egg-glass*.

I should not see the sandy *hour-glass* run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Time, like a preacher in the days of the Puritans, turned the *hour-glass* on his high pulpit, the church belfry.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 5.

2†. The time measured by an hour-glass; an hour.

Turning the accomplishment of many years
Into an *hour-glass*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., Prol.

II. *a.* Having the form of an hour-glass.—**Hour-glass contraction.** See *contraction*.

hour-hand (our'hand), *n.* The hand or pointed pin which indicates the hour on a timepiece.

houri (hö'- or hou'ri), *n.* [< F. *houri*, repr. Pers. *hūrī*, pl. *hūr*, < Ar. *ḥūrīya*, pl. *ḥūr*, a nymph of Paradise, lit. black-eyed, < *aḥwar*, fem. *ḥawrā*, black-eyed.] Among the Mohammedans, a nymph of Paradise. In the Koran the houris are represented as beautiful virgins, endowed with unfading youth and immunity from all disease. Their company is to form the chief felicity of the faithful.

Or, thronging all one porch of Paradise,
A group of *Houris* bow'd to see
The dying Islamite, with hands and eyes
That said, We wait for thee.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

hour-line (our'lin), *n.* In *astron.*, a line indicating the hour; a line on which the shadow of the gnomon falls at a given hour.

hourly (our'li), *a.* [< *hour* + *-ly*[1].] Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; continuing from hour to hour; hence, frequent; often repeated.

Honour, riches, marriage-blessing,
Long continuance, and increasing,
Hourly joys be still upon you!
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1 (song).

We must live in *hourly* expectation of having those troops recalled. *Swift.*

hourly (our'li), *adv.* [< *hour* + *-ly*[2].] Every hour; hour by hour; frequently.

Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renewed. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 352.

hour-plate (our'plāt), *n.* The plate of a clock or other timepiece on which the hours are marked; the dial.

housage† (hou'zāj), *n.* [< *house*[1] + *-age*.] A fee paid for housing goods. *Minsheu.*

housal†, *a.* [< *house*[1] + *-al*.] Domestic.

Ichneumon [F.]. The Indian or more properly the Ægyptian Rat, Pharoes Mouse, a mortal enemy as to the Crocodile, so to all Serpents, and therefore usually tamed, and made *housal*, by the people of Ægypt. *Cotgrave.*

housbond†, *n.* An obsolete form of *husband.*

housbondry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *husbandry.*

house[1] (hous), *n.*; pl. *houses* (hou'zez). [< ME. *hous*, *hows*, *hus*, < AS. *hus* = OS. OFries. *hus* = D. *huis* = MLG. *hūs* = OHG. MHG. *hūs*, G. *haus* = Icel. *hūs* = Dan. Sw. *hus* = Goth. *hūs* (only in comp. *gud-hūs*, house of God, temple); prob. connected with *hut* and *hoard*[1], and ult. from the root of *hide*[1], cover, conceal: see *hide*[1], *hut*, *hoard*[1].] **1.** A building designed to be used as a place of residence, or of human occupation for any purpose: as, a dwelling-*house*; a banking-*house*; a *house* of worship; a public *house*. In law the word *house*, used for a dwelling-place, is sometimes interpreted as excluding and sometimes as including outbuildings.

It is right a feir *Hows*, and it is alle round, and highe, and covered with Leed, and it is well paved with white Marble. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 81.

I rode to Papia or Pavia, a cite and universite, ther lyes Seynt Austyn, the grett Doctor, in a *house* of Religion, of Chanons reguler, and fryers Austyns. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

He is for this bonnie lass,
To keep his *house* in order.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 34).

Houses are built to live in, and not to look on; therefore, let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

Hence—**2.** An abiding-place; an abode; a place or means of lodgment; a fixed shelter or investment: as, the hermit-crab carries its *house* on its back.

I know that thou wilt bring me to death, and to the *house* appointed for all living. Job xxx. 23.

It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves that take their humours for a warrant
To break within the bloody *house* of life.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

According to M. Fol, who has studied the formation of the *house* [the mucilaginous cuticular investment] with great care, the Appendicularie have no proper test, and what I have described as the structureless gelatinous investment of the anterior part of the body is the commencement of the *house*. It increases, assumes a peculiar fibrous structure, and in the course of an hour, in a vigorous animal, it is separated as an envelope in which the whole body is capable of free movement. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 514.

3. A building used for some purpose other than human occupation: usually with a descriptive prefix: as, a cow-*house*; a ware*house*; a tool-*house*.

And of all thynges let the butterye, the celler, the kytchyn, the larder *house*, with all other *houses* of offyces, be kepte cleane. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

4. The persons collectively who dwell together under one roof; a family; a household.

As for me and my *house*, we will serve the Lord. Josh. xxiv. 15.

My mother weeping, my father wailing, . . . and all our *house* in a great perplexity. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 3.

5. A family regarded as consisting of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; a race of persons from one stock; a tribe; especially, a noble family or an illustrious race: as, the *house* of Hapsburg; the *house* of Hanover; the *house* of Israel or of Judah.

A patrician,
A man, I must confess, of no mean *house*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

The coat-armour of every *house* was a precious inheritance, which descended, under definite limitations and with distinct differences, to every member of the family. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 471.

6. (*a*) A legislative body; usually, one of the divisions of the legislative branch of a government acting separately, or of any deliberative body divided into two chambers: as, the *House* of Lords or of Commons in the British Parliament; the *House* of Representatives in the United States Congress; the *House* of Bishops and the *House* of Delegates in the American Episcopal Church. The less numerous or higher in rank of the two bodies composing a bicameral legislature is commonly spoken of, though not officially designated, as the *upper house*, the other as the *lower house*. (*b*) [*cap.*] Specifically, in the United States, the lower house, or House of Representatives, the more numerous of the two bodies of the national legislature. The name is also given in some States to the corresponding body in the State legislature. See *congress*, 4.

The *House*, in addition to its legislative powers, has the sole power of impeachment. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 176.

7. The audience or attendance at a place of entertainment.

The self-complacent actor, when he views
(Stealing a sidelong glance at a full *house*)
The slope of faces from the floor to roof
Relax'd into a universal grin.
Cowper, Task, iv. 201.

The whole *house* broke out into acclamations.
F. A. Kemble, Records of a Girlhood, Jan. 9, 1831.

8. In *com.*, a firm or commercial establishment: as, the *house* of Jones Brothers.

Many a year went round before I was a partner in the *house*. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, lviii.

9. Chamber; room; specifically, in provincial English use, the ordinary sitting-room in a farm-house; in sulphuric-acid works, one of the chambers in which the acid is formed.

Like a pestilence, it doth infect
The *houses* of the brain.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

10. In *astrol.*, a twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles drawn through the north and south points of the horizon, in the same way as meridians pass through the earth's poles. The heavens, visible and invisible, excluding the parts that never rise and that never set, were thus divided into twelve parts, six being above the horizon and six below. But there was considerable diversity in the details of the rule for dividing the heavens into houses. They are of different relative magnitudes according to the different rules which were used for finding their limits. The twelve houses were numbered round from east to south, and so on, beginning with that which lay in the east immediately below the horizon. The first house was called the house of life; the second, that of fortune or riches; the third, that of brethren; the fourth, that of relations; the fifth, that of children; the sixth, that of health; the seventh, that of marriage; the eighth, that of death or the upper portal; the ninth, that of religion; the tenth, that of dignities; the eleventh, that of friends and benefactors; and the twelfth, that of enemies or of captivity. The succeedent houses are the second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh. The cadent houses are the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth.

Saturn being in the sixth *house*, in opposition to Mars retrograde in the *House* of Life, cannot but denote long and dangerous sickness. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xviii.

11. A square or division on a chess-board.—**12.** The workhouse; poorhouse. [Colloq.]

We've had Larkins the baker coming to inquire if there's parish pay to look to for your bill, Mrs. Armstrong, and I have told him No, not a farthing, not the quarter of a farthing, unless you'll come into the *house*. *Mrs. Trollope*, Michael Armstrong, iv.

"He was brought up in the" with a shiver of repugnance—"the *House*." *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 16.

Beehive house. See *beehive*.—**Call of the house.** See *call*. —**Distaff side of the house.** See *distaff*.—**Full house.** See *full*[1].—**Glass house.** See *glass* and *glass-house*.—**Holy house**, a religious house; a sanctuary.

They . . . defendedyn hem by the sikernesse of *holy howses*, that is to seyn fledden into seyntuarye. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 4.

House community. See *community*.—**House of call**, a house where journeymen connected with a particular trade assemble, especially when out of work, and where the unemployed can be hired by those in search of hands. —**House of Commons.** See *commons*, 3. **House of congregation.** See *congregation*, 8.—**House of Convocation.** See *convocation*. **House of correction.** See *correction*. **House of Delegates.** See *delegate*.—**House of detention.** See *detention*.—**House of God, of the Lord, of prayer, of worship**, a temple, church, or other place set apart for divine service and worship.

This [the place of Jacob's vision] is none other than the *house of God*. Gen. xxviii. 17.

House of ill fame, a bawdy-house.—**House of Keys.** See *key*[4].—**House of Lords.** See *lord*.—**House of non-regents**, an assembly of the resident masters of a mediæval university, not members of the house of regents. **House of office**†, a building or room for some domestic purpose. (*a*) A household office; a pantry.

If thou be admitted . . . as Butler or Panter, . . . keepe euery [illegible] and all that belongeth to it. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

(*b*) An outhouse; a privy.—**House of refuge.** See *refuge*. —**House of regents**, the governing assembly of a mediæval university, consisting of the body of masters engaged in lecturing.—**House of Representatives.** See *representative*.—**House of water**, an old, abandoned mine filled with water. [Cornish.]—**House out of windows**†, a state of confusion. *Davies.* [Colloq.]

We are at home now: where, I warrant you, you shall find the *house* [illegible]
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

Inner house, the higher branch of the Scotch Court of Session. Its jurisdiction is chiefly appellate, and it ordinarily sits in two [illegible] Like a house o' fire, as fast as a house could burn, very fast.

I am getting on, thank Heaven, *like a "house o' fire,"* and think the next Pickwick will bang all the others. *Dickens*, in Forster, I. vi. 158.

Lower house. See def. 6 (*a*).—**Muniment house.** See *muniment*.—**Outer house**, the lower branch of the Scotch Court of Session. Its judges hold courts of first instance. —**Out of house and hauld.** See *hauld*.—**Picts' houses.** See *broch*, *beehive*, under *in-door*. **Public house**, a house of general resort; specifically, in Great Britain, a licensed house for the sale of liquors at retail. [In the latter sense, commonly with a hyphen. See *public house*.] —**Spear side** and spindle side of the house. See *spear* and *spindle*.—**Sponging house.** See *sponging house*.—**To bring down the house, to carry the house, to count out the house, to count the house, to divide the house, to eat one out of house and home**, etc. See the verbs.—**To keep a good house**, to provide well for the household; entertain visitors well; furnish good fare, etc.

He is now in his fifty-sixth year, chearful, gay, and hearty; *keeps a good house* both in town and country. *Addison.*

To keep house, to be at the head of a household, or to manage its affairs.

A narrow cave ran in beneath the cliff:
In this the children play'd at *keeping house*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To keep open house, to offer hospitality freely and generally.

I believe papa had the pleasure of inviting Mr. Sparkler twice or thrice, but it was nothing. We had so many people about us, and *kept* such *open house* that . . . it was less than nothing. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, ii. 7.

To keep the house, to be confined to the house; stay within doors.

Gentle sickness, gradually
Weakening the man, till he could do no more,
But *kept the house*, his chair, and last his bed.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To live in a glass house. See *glass*, *a.*—**Upper house.** See def. 6 (*a*).—**Syn. 1.** *Inn*, *Hotel*, etc. See *tavern*.

house[1] (houz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *housed*, ppr. *housing*. [< ME. *housen*, *howsen*, < AS. *hūsian*, house (= OFries. *husa*, receive into a house, = D. *huizen*, lodge, dwell, reside, = MLG. *husen*, receive into a house, = OHG. *hūsōn*, MHG. *husen*, G. *hausen*, reside, keep house, house, lodge, = Icel. *hýsa* = Dan. *huse*, house, harbor), < *hūs*, house: see *house*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put or receive into a house; provide with a dwelling or residence; put or keep under a roof; cover; shelter; protect by covering.

Thereabowte ye shalle yow *howse*,
And sone after that shalt be hur spowse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 95. (*Halliwell.*)

Nay, good sir, *house* your head.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Are they in safety? Are they *housed*?
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

2. To cause to take shelter.

Even now we *hous'd* him in the abbey here.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

The priest ran away: they followed him till they *housed* him; what followed I know not.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

3. To hide. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

If Mason had been a person of less habitual self-repression, he would not have been able to *house* his feelings so securely. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxi.

4. *Naut.*: (*a*) To arrange in the form of a ridged roof, as an awning, so as to shed rain. (*b*) To remove from exposure; put in a place of deposit or a state of security: as, to *house* a boat or a sail. A gun is housed by running it in on deck and securing it by tackle, muzzle-lashing, and breeching, after the breech has been depressed so that the muzzle rests against the side of the ship above the port. Topmasts and topgallantmasts are housed by partly lowering them, to lessen the effect of wind on the masts and rigging.

5. In *carp.*, to fix in a socket, mortice, or other space cut out, as a board or timber fitting into another.

Wall strings are the supporters of the ends of the treads and risers. . . . They may be *housed* or left solid.
F. T. Hodgson, Stairbuilding, p. 12.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take shelter or lodging; take up abode; reside.

Follow this fair lady wherever she doth go,
And where she *houses*, come and let me know.
The Strand Garland.

We *house* with the insane, and must humor them: then conversation dies out. *Emerson*, Experience.

Hunting the exile tow'rd the wood,
To *house* with snipe and moor-hen.
Lowell, Gold Egg.

2. In *astrol.*, to be situated in a house or region of the heavens.

It [one of this, observe the star] [illegible]
Where Saturn *houses*, and where Hermes joins.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 459.

house[2] (hous), *n.* [Also written *housse*, and formerly *huss*: < ME. *houss*, *huss*[2], < OF. *housse*, a short mantle, a foot-cloth for a horse, a coverlet; cf. ML. refl. *housia*, *husia*, *hussia*, a long tunic, a coverlet for a horse, *hucia*, a long tunic, the more orig. ML. form being *hulcia*,

hulcetaw, prob. < M[LG. *hulst*, a covering, or *hulse*, husk, shell, OHG. *hulsa*, G. *hülse*, a husk, shell, = D. *hulst*, a husk, shell; the same, with added formative, as OHG. *hulis*, husk, shell: see *hull*[1] and *holster*.] 1†. A [illegible]; especially, a covering of [illegible] for a piece of furniture, fitted more or less accurately to the object covered.

[illegible] together last,
[illegible] waist,
[illegible] the common vest
[illegible] and trappings of a beast.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

2. [illegible] scarlet. [Prov. Eng.] **House of meal**, a kind of bird consisting of a more [illegible] covering of chain-mail, usually in two parts, one for the head, neck, and fore quarters of the [illegible] for the croup and hind quarters. Compare *horse-meal*.

house[2] (hous), *v. t.* [Formerly also *houss*; < OF. *[illegible]*, cover with a housing; from the noun: see *house*[2], *houss*, *n.* Cf. *housing*.] To cover with or as with a housing.

[illegible] was carried from Somerset-house in [illegible] of state drawn by six horses, *housséd* with ye [illegible].
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1685.

This dark, crimson-*housed* bedstead.
New Princeton Rev., I. 108.

house-agent (hous'ā″jent), *n.* One employed in the sale, renting, and care of houses.

house-ball (hous'bâl), *n.* A boys' game in which a ball is thrown by one player against a house or wall, in order that the second player may strike it with a bat on the rebound.

house-boat (hous'bōt), *n.* A boat fitted up as a house, and commonly more or less resembling one in form and arrangements, for permanent or temporary habitation. Such boats have long been the only dwellings of many thousands of families in the waters of some eastern countries, intended either to be stationary or to be moved by towing or by oars or sweeps, and in Hindustan and Burma are known as house-boats. They abound even more largely in China; but the boat distinctively called a house-boat there is one for use in excursions or in traveling. The English house-boat is an adaptation of the latter idea, being supplied with all conveniences for living on board as in a house during a prolonged excursion, especially on the Thames.

The ordinary *house-boat*, as you know, is a great big unwieldy thing, with a square stern; you don't go voyages in her; . . . and you take down your party of friends, and have skylarking.
W. Black, Strange Adventures of a House-Boat, iii.

house-bote (hous'bōt), *n.* [< *house* + *bote*, ME. form of *boot*[1], payment.] In *law*, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel: a right enjoyed by some tenants on English manors.

housebreaker (hous'brā″kėr), *n.* One who breaks, opens, and enters a house with felonious intent.

Now, Goodman Macey, ope thy door,
We would not be *house-breakers*.
Whittier, The Exiles.

housebreaking (hous'brā king), *n.* [< *house*[1] + *breaking*. Cf. AS. *hus-bryce* = OFries. *hūsbreke*, housebreaking.] The breaking or opening of a house with the intent to commit a felony or to steal or rob. See *burglary*.

house-car (hous'kär), *n.* A box-car; a closed railroad-car for carrying freight.

house-carl† (hous'kärl), *n.* [A mod. form repr. late AS. *hūscarl*, < *hūs*, house, + *carl*, carl: see *carl*.] In early Danish and early English history, a member of the body-guard of a noble, chieftain, or king.

He [Cnut] kept but forty ships and a few thousands of *huscarls*, a paid bodyguard which was strong enough to check isolated disaffection, but helpless against a national revolt. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., ix. 405.

The *Housecarl*, the professional soldier, with his coat of mail and his battle-axe.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 259.

house-cricket (hous'krik″et), *n.* The common cricket, *Acheta domestica*. See cut under *cricket*.

house-dog (hous'dog), *n.* A dog kept to guard a house.

house-dove† (hous'duv), *n.* One who stays at home.

Then the home-tarriers and *house-doves* that kept Rome still began to repent them that it was not their hap to go with him [Cæsar] and [illegible].
North, tr. of Plutarch (ed. Skeat), p. 14.

I . . . was not such a *house-dove* . . . but that I had visited some houses in London.
Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 401).

house-duty (hous'dū″ti), *n.* In England, a tax imposed on inhabited houses, established about 1695. It was repealed in 1834, but reimposed in place of a window-tax in 1851. Also *house-*

house-engine (hous'en″jin), *n.* A steam-engine which is so constructed as to depend to some extent on the building in which it is contained, and is not independent or portable.

house-factor (hous'fak″tor), *n.* Same as *house-agent*.

housefather (hous'fä″ᵺėr), *n.* [< *house*[1] + *father*; after G. *hausvater* = D. *huisvader* = Icel. *hūsfadhir* = Dan. Sw. *husfader*.] The father of a family; the male head of a household, or of any collection of persons living as a family or in common, as in a primitive community.

He was dozing, after the fashion of honest *housefathers*.
[illegible], Virginians, xxxii.

The simple minds of uncultured men unhesitatingly believed that the spirit of the departed *House Father* hovered round the place he loved in life.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 39.

house-finch (hous'finch), *n.* See *finch*[1].

house-flag (hous'flag), *n.* The distinguishing flag of a shipping or other business house or firm; the flag of the house to which a ship belongs.

[I] turned my eyes aloft where the *house-flag*, dwarfed by height, was rattling like a peal of musketry at the main-royal masthead. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xx.

house-fly (hous'flī), *n.* [= D. *huisvlieg* = Dan. *husflue* = Sw. *husfluga*.] The common fly, *Musca domestica*. It is a dipterous or two-winged insect, of the family *Muscidæ* and the order *Diptera*, of the suborder *Brachycera* (having short feelers or antennæ), and of the subdivision *Dichætæ* (having the sucker or proboscis composed of only two pieces). It is a good representative of the large family *Muscidæ*, and indeed of the whole order *Diptera*. It is found in nearly all parts of the world. It lays its eggs in bunches or clusters in almost any kind of decaying animal or vegetable matter, as carrion, manure, and other filth, and the maggots hatch in a day or less, according to the degree of heat (of decomposition) to which they are subjected. The larvæ are small, headless, legless maggots, which attain their full size in about two weeks, and then crawl into some dry place to pupate. This process occupies a week or two, and on its completion the perfect fly emerges from the pupa. The house-fly is furnished with a suctorial proboscis, from which, when feeding on any dry substance, it exudes a liquid; this, by moistening the food, fits it to be sucked. Its feet are beset with hairs, each terminating in a disk which is supposed to act as a sucker, enabling it to walk on smooth surfaces, even with its back down, as on a ceiling. These disks are supposed to exude a liquid, making the adhesion more perfect. See also cut of *compound eye*, under *eye*[1].

House-fly (*Musca domestica*).
a, a pair of maggots; b, pupa; c, adult fly; d, head of larva; e, mouth parts; f, foot. (All magnified.)

houseful (hous'fûl), *n.* [< *house*[1] + *-ful*.] A full complement for a house; as much or as many as a house will hold or accommodate, or as it requires: as, a *houseful* of goods, of furniture, or of people.

There was a world of dressmakers to see, and a world of shopping to do, and a *houseful* of servants to manage.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 277.

house-fungus (hous'fung″gus), *n.* See *fungus*.

househead†, *n.* The housetop.

As she was up on the *househead*,
Behold, on looking down,
She saw Adam o' Gordon and his men,
Coming riding to the town.
Loudoun Castle (Child's Ballads, VI. 254).

house-hen†, *n.* [< ME. *houshenne*.] A domestic hen.

Rith as the *hous-hennes* vppon londe haechen.
And cherichen her chekonys ffro chele of the wynter.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 143.

househilling†, *n.* [ME. *howsehillinge*.] Roofing. *Prompt. Parv.*

household (hous'hōld), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *housholde*, *howsold* = Sw. *hushåll*, household, family, = G. *haushalt*, housekeeping; cf. D. *huishouden* = G. *haushalten* (inf. as noun) (cf. Dan. *husholdning* = Sw. *hushållning*, housekeeping); from a verb assumed from *householder*, q. v.; not directly < *house*[1] + *hold*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** An organized family and whatever pertains to it as a whole; a domestic establishment.

In so moche that in on House men maken 10 *Households*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 209.

Thanne cometh the .vij. deedli synnes
With the wickid aungil *housholde* to holde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

My father and Lavinia shall forthwith
Be cross'd in our *household*.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

The Protestant officers of the royal *household* were informed that his majesty [Louis XIV.] dispensed with their services. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Every person who was in the Hand of the same Father was a member of the *Household*, and offered his vows at the same hearth and at the common tomb.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 66.

2. A family considered as consisting of all those who share in the privileges and duties of a common dwelling; the family, including servants and other permanent inmates.

I baptized also the *household* of Stephanas. 1 Cor. i. 16.

3†. Goods and chattels for housekeeping.

For wel ye knowe, a lord in his *houshold*
Ne hath nat every vessel al of gold:
Somme ben of tree.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 99.

My will is that all my plate and other . . . *household*, and books shall be equally divided between them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 440.

4. *pl.* A technical name among millers for the best flour made from red wheat, with a small portion of white wheat mixed. *Fallows.* — **Controller of the household.** See *controller*.— **Coroner of the royal household.** See *coroner*.— **Marshal of the king's (or queen's) household.** See *marshal*.— **Master of the household.** See *master*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the house and family; domestic; familiar: as, *household* furniture; *household* ways.

The *household* nook,
The haunt of all affections pure.
Keble, Christian Year, First Sunday in Lent.

Household Brigade. See *household troops*, below.— **Household gods.** See *god*[1].— **Household stuff**, the furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and goods of a family.— **Household suffrage**, or **household franchise**, in *British politics*, the right enjoyed by householders and lodgers of voting for members of Parliament. Household suffrage was established in the boroughs, with various restrictions, by the Reform Bills of 1867–68, and greatly enlarged and extended to the counties by the Franchise Bill of 1884.— **Household troops**, in Great Britain, a body of troops employed as a special guard of the sovereign and the garrison of the metropolis. They consist of three regiments of cavalry (the 1st and 2d Life-Guards and the Royal Horse-Guards) and three of infantry (the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards), the former numbering about 1,300 and the latter 6,000. Collectively they are called the *Household Brigade*.— **Household word**, a word, name, or saying in very familiar use.

Then shall our names,
Familiar in his mouth as *household words*, . . .
Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

householder (hous'hōl″dėr), *n.* [< ME. *housholder*, *householdere* = D. *huishouder* = LG. *hushölder* = G. *haushälter* = Sw. *hushållare* = Dan. *husholder*, householder, i. e. housekeeper; < *house*[1] + *holder*. Hence a verb not used in E., = D. *huishouden* = G. *haushalten* = Sw. *hushålla*, and the noun *household*, q. v.] **1.** The master or chief of a family; one upon whom rests the duty of supporting and governing the members of a family or household.

The lord that is a *howsholder*,
With faire festis folk he fat.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is an *householder*, which went out . . . to hire labourers into his vineyard. Mat. xx. 1.

2. One who occupies a house; specifically, in *law*, one who owns or holds and occupies a house, or a part of one which constitutes a separate abode, and who habitually dwells therein, with others, if any, who are dependent on him.

Towns in which almost every *householder* was an English Protestant. *Macaulay*.

Compound householder. See *compound*[1].

householdry†, *n.* [< *household* + *-ry*.] Household stuff.

To furnish house with *householdry*,
And make provision skilfully.
Tusser, Ladder to Thrift.

housekeep (hous'kēp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *housekept*, ppr. *housekeeping*. [< *house-keep-er*, *housekeep-ing*; cf. *housholder*, *household*.] To keep house; live as a family in a house. [Colloq., U. S.]

housekeeper (hous'kē″pėr), *n.* [< ME. *housekepere*; < *house*[1] + *keeper*; a later equiv. of *house-*

holder.] 1. One who occupies a house with his family; a householder.

Her brother was Gamwel, of great Gamwel-Hall,
A noble *house-keeper* was he.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 344).

Thomas Cholmondeley . . . was a cryed-up landlord, a constant and generous *housekeeper*.
Quoted in *Ormerod's* Cheshire (2d ed.), II. 156.

The modern Egyptian does not become a *housekeeper* until he is married.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 269.

2. A woman, whether mistress or servant, who superintends the work of a household; a woman who regulates the internal affairs of a house.

There were some stately footmen. . . . There was a very pretty show of young women; and above them the handsome old face and fine responsible portly figure of the *housekeeper* towered pre-eminent.
Dickens, Bleak House, xviii.

3. One who keeps much at home; a stay-at-home. [Rare.]

How do you both? you are manifest *housekeepers*. What are you sewing here? *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

4†. One who keeps or guards the house; a house-dog.

The valued file
Distinguishes the swift [dog], the slow, the subtle,
The *housekeeper*, the hunter. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

housekeeping (hous'kē″ping), *n.* and *a.* [< *house*[1] + *keeping*, verbal n. of *keep*, *v.*; cf. *housekeeper*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The management of home affairs; care of domestic concerns.

Housekeeping is an occupation involving wages like any other business, except that the owner consumes the whole result. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 285.

2. Supply of provisions for household use. [Rare.]

"Tell me, softly and hastily, what is in the pantry?" "Small *housekeeping* enough," said Phœbe.
Scott, Woodstock, iii.

3†. Hospitality.

Warwick, my son, the comfort of my age!
Thy deeds, thy plainness, and thy *housekeeping*
Hath won the greatest favour of the commons.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

II. *a.* Domestic; used in a family: as, *housekeeping* commodities.

housel (hou'zel), *n.* [< ME. *housel*, < AS. *husel*, *husl* = Icel. *hūsl*, the housel, = Goth. *hunsl*, a sacrifice; usually compared with Gr. *καίνειν*, *κτείνειν*, kill, Skt. √ *kshan*, wound.] 1†. The eucharist; the sacrament.

For as moche as man and wyf
Shulde shewe her paroche prest her lyf
Onys a yeer, as seith the book,
Er ony wight his *housel* took.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6386.

2. The act of taking or receiving the sacrament. [Archaic.]

So the stately Queen abode
For many a week, unknown among the nuns;
Nor with them mix'd, nor told her name, nor sought,
Wrapt in her grief, for *housel* or for shrift.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

housel† (hou'zel), *v. t.* [< ME. *houselen*, *houslen*, *huselen*, *huslen*, < AS. *hūslian* = Icel. *husla* = OSw. *husla*, give the eucharist to, = Goth. *hunsljan*, sacrifice; from the noun.] 1. To administer the eucharist to.

He shal *housele* me anon. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6442.

Oones a yer atte leste way it is lawful to be *houseled*, for sothely oones a yer alle thinges in the erthe renovelen.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Upon the gracyous trust of God and of hem, wee leet synge Masse, and made every man to ben schryven and *houseld*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 283.

Hence—2. To prepare for a journey. [Rare.]

May zealous smiths
So *housel* all our hackneys that they may feel
Compunction in their feet, and tire at Highgate.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

house-lamb (hous'lam), *n.* A lamb kept in a house for fattening.

housel-box†, *n.* The box in which the housel or eucharist is carried.

They haue a cloake vpon their left shoulder descending before and behind vnder their right arme, like vnto a deacon carying the *houssel-boxe* in time of lent.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 115.

houseleek (hous'lēk), *n.* [< ME. *howsleek*, *howsleke* (= D. *huislook* = MLG. *hūslōk*, LG. *huslook* = MHG. *hūslouch*, G. *hauslauch* = ODan. *huslog*, Dan. *huslög* = Sw. *huslök*, houseleek); < *house*[1] + *leek*, in the general sense of 'herb': see *leek*.] The common name of the plants of the genus *Sempervivum*, natural order *Crassulaceæ*. The common houseleek, *S. tectorum*, was originally found native in the great mountain-ranges of central and southern Europe to the Caucasus, whence it has spread widely over northern Europe and America, growing on the tops of houses and on walls. It is a succulent herb with very thick, bushy leaves and pink flowers, and is very tenacious of life. It contains malic acid combined with lime. The leaves are applied by the common people to bruises and old ulcers; and it was formerly believed that houseleeks growing on a housetop were a safeguard against lightning. In Scotland it is called *fou* or *fouet*. In England it is sometimes called *hen-and-chickens*.

Houseleek (*Sempervivum tectorum*). *a*, fruit.

Howsleke, herbe, or sengrene, barba Jovis, semperviva, jubarbium.
Prompt. Parv., p. 251.

houseleek-tree (hous'lēk-trē), *n.* *Sempervivum* (*Æonium*) *arboreum*, a native of the Levant, whence it is said to have been introduced into England in 1640. It bears loose panicles with a profusion of beautiful yellow blossoms.

houseless (hous'les), *a.* [< ME. *housles*; < *house*[1] + *-less*.] Without a house or habitation; without shelter: as, the *houseless* child of want.

How shall your *houseless* heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

house-line (hous'līn), *n.* [< *house* (application not obvious) + *line*[2].] *Naut.*, a small line formed of three strands, used for seizings, etc. Also *housing*.

housel[1] (hou'zel-ing), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *houslyng*, *housling*; verbal n. of *housel*, *v.*] **I.**† *n.* The act of administering the eucharist.

We fast the eaue, we feast the day
Of euery saint they make,
Their *houslings*, shrifts, and sacraments,
Most reuerently we take.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 23.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the eucharist: as, *housling* bread. [Archaic.]—2†. Pertaining to any of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, as marriage.

And to the knight his daughter deare he tyde
With sacred rites and vowes for ever to abyde. . . .
His owne two hands, for such a turne most fitt,
The *housling* fire did kindle and provide.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 37.

Houseling people†, communicants.

The sayd Guyld is wythin the parysh church of saynt Laurence, within which paryshe ben M.D CCC *housling peple*, or theraboutes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 199.

houseling[2] (hous'ling), *n.* A tame animal, or one brought up by hand. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

houseling-cloth (hou'zel-ing-klôth), *n.* A long strip of white linen or other white stuff held for the communicants by acolytes or other ministers, or spread over the rails at the time of communion: used in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches. Also called *communion-cloth*. [Archaic.]

It is not generally known that *houseling cloths* are still used [in the Church of England], but only in one place that I know of in England—viz., in Wimborne Minster, where they are said to have been used continuously since its foundation in the reign of Edward the Confessor.
Notes and Queries, 4th ser., IX. 318.

house-lot (hous'lot), *n.* A piece of land on which to build a house; a site for a house.

housemaid (hous'mād), *n.* A female servant employed in general work about a house.

You have two servants—Tom, an arch, sly rogue, . . .
He likes your house, your *housemaid*, and your pay.
Cowper, Truth, l. 210.

Housemaid's knee, an acute or chronic inflammation of the bursa or sac over the kneepan, usually with thickening and effusion into the bursa: so called because it was thought to be most common among housemaids who had to work much upon their knees in scrubbing floors, etc.

house-martin (hous'mär″tin), *n.* Same as *house-swallow*.

house-master (hous'mås″tèr), *n.* 1. The master or head of a house or household.

It may be confidently alleged that the Aryan *House-master* was the member of an organized clan under the presidency of a chief and that he was also a member of a body of near kinsmen within that clan, by whatever name that body was called, and whether it had or had not a special president. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 289.

2. In English public schools, a master having supervision and control of the boys residing in one of the houses or halls belonging to the school.

housemate (hous'māt), *n.* One who lives in the same house with another; a household companion.

The pupil of manifold experiences, . . . who had known poverty as a *housemate* and had been the companion of princes. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 229.

A stranger of reverend aspect entered, and with grave salutation stood before the two rather astonished *housemates*. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

housemonger (hous'mung″gèr), *n.* One who deals in houses. [Rare.]

Those speculative *housemongers* who are the worst feature of the present system.
Pall Mall Gazette, March 20, 1884.

housemother (hous'muᴛʜ″èr), *n.* [< *house*[1] + *mother*; after G. *hausmutter* = D. *huismoeder* = Dan. Sw. *husmoder*.] The mother of a family; the female head of a household, or of a family community.

The good Gretchen, for all her fretting, watched over him and hovered round him as only a true *housemother* can. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

housen (hou'zn), *n.* An obsolete or provincial plural of *house*[1].

house-painter (hous'pān″tèr), *n.* An artisan whose trade it is to paint and decorate houses.

house-physician (hous'fi-zish″an), *n.* A physician resident in a hospital or any similar public institution.

house-pigeon (hous'pij″on), *n.* A tame or domesticated pigeon.

house-place (hous'plās), *n.* The common room in a farm-house; a living-room. [Prov. Eng.]

It was well for the harmony of the evening that Bell and Sylvia returned from the kitchen to sit in the *house-place*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

house-proud (hous'proud), *a.* Careful and busy as a housekeeper; vain of one's housekeeping. [Prov. Eng.]

house-raising (hous'rā″zing), *n.* A gathering of the inhabitants in a thinly settled district to assist a neighbor in raising the frame of his house. [U. S.]

house-room (hous'röm), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *husrum*.] Room or accommodation in a house.

But go thy waies to him, and fro me say,
That here is at his gate an errant Knight,
That *house-rome* craves. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 41.

house-shrew (hous'shrö), *n.* A common European shrew, *Crocidura aranea*, found about houses and in gardens.

housesmith (hous'smith), *n.* A mechanic who works upon the ironwork of buildings.

house-snake (hous'snāk), *n.* Same as *chain-snake*.

house-sparrow (hous'spar″ō), *n.* The common sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, a native of Europe, now introduced in many other countries, as in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. In the United States it is commonly known as *English sparrow*, though most of the birds which have been imported into this country came from the continent of Europe, particularly Germany. See cut under *Passer*.

house-spider (hous'spī″dèr), *n.* A spider commonly found in houses, as *Tegenaria domestica* and *Theridium vulgare*, both of the family *Theridiidæ*.

housestead (hous'sted), *n.* Same as *house-place*.

house-steward (hous'stū″ärd), *n.* A man employed to superintend the internal affairs of a household, or of a club-house or similar establishment.

house-surgeon (hous'sėr″jon), *n.* The resident surgeon in a hospital.

house-swallow (hous'swol″ō), *n.* The common European swallow, *Chelidon urbica*. Also called *eaves-swallow* or *easing-swallow*, *house-martin*, etc.

house-tax (hous'taks), *n.* Same as *house-duty*.

housetop (hous'top), *n.* The roof or top of a house.

Let him which is on the *house-top* not come down to take any thing out of his house. Mat. xxiv. 17.

Every window and *housetop* was filled with spectators.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

house-urn (hous'èrn), *n.* Same as *hut-urn*.

housewarm (hous'wârm), *v. t.* [Developed from *housewarming*.] To feast or entertain, on entering upon the occupation of a new house. [Rare.]

November 1st. Up and was presented . . . with a very noble cake, which I presently resolved to have my wife go

with to-day, and some wine, and *housewarm* my Betty Michell. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 1.

housewarming (hous'wâr'ming), *n.* A merry-making entertainment to celebrate the entry of a family into a new home.

A new-[illegible] house obtain'd,
The next thing to be thought of is now
The *housewarming* party.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 347.

housewife[1] (hous'wif or huz'wif or huz'if), *n.*; pl. *housewives* (-wivz or huz'ivz). [Colloq. or obs. *housewif*; < ME. *housewif*, *huswif*, *huswyf*, *hussif*; < *house*[1] + *wife*. Cf. the var. forms of *housewife*[1], *hussy*[1].] The mistress of a family; the wife of a householder; a female manager of domestic affairs.

A *housewife*, that by selling her desires
Buys herself bread and clothes.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

Mrs. Robson was a Cumberland woman, and, as such, was a cleaner *housewife* than the farmers' wives of that northeastern coast, and was often shocked at their ways.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

Housewife's cloth†, a linen cloth of moderate fineness, used for family purposes in general. The phrase was in use from the close of the sixteenth to the close of the eighteenth century.

housewife[1] (hous'wif), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *housewifed*, *housewifed*, ppr. *housewifing*, *housewifing*. [< *housewife*[1], *n.*] To manage like a housewife, or with skill and thrift; economize. [Rare, or not now used.]

Conferred those moneys on the nuns, which they have well *housewifed*. *Fuller*.

housewife[2] (hous'wif or huz'wif), *n.* [An accom. form of *huswife*[2].] A case for pins, needles, thread, scissors, etc.: same as *hussy*[2].

Mrs. Unwin begs me in particular to thank you warmly for the *housewife*, the very thing she has just begun to want. *Cowper*.

I had also a substantial *housewife*; . . . it was a roll of canvass, . . . garnished with needles and thread, cobblers'-wax, buttons, and other such articles.
R. F. Burton, El Medinah, p. 56.

housewifely (hous'wif-li), *a.* [< *housewife*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a housewife; pertaining to the female management of a house; like a housewife; thrifty.

My Araminta, a retir'd sweet life,
Private, and close, and still, and *housewifely*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

housewifely (hous'wif-li), *adv.* [< ME. *housewyfly*; < *housewife*[1] + *-ly*[2].] With the economy of a careful housewife.

Housewifli thou schalt goon on the worke day (iwis),
Pride, reste, & ydilnes, makith on-thriftines.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

housewifery (hous'wif-ri or huz'wif-ri or huz'if-ri), *n.* [< *housewife*[1] + *-ry*.] The business of the mistress of a household; the woman's part in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

So Somerset herself to profit doth apply,
As given all to gain, and thriving *housewifrie*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 362.

The Old Lady . . . is a great though delicate connoisseur in butcher's meat and all sorts of *housewifery*.
Howes Everyday Book, II. 191.

housewifeskep (huz'if-skep), *n.* [Sc., vernacularly *hussyfskep*, *russyskep*, *hissieskip*, < *housewife*[1], *hussif*[1], + *-skep*, *-skip*, dial. var. of *-ship*.] Housewifery. [Scotch.]

Quoth our gudeman to our gudewife,
"Get up and bar the door."
"My hand is in my *hussyskep*,
Goodman, as ye may see;
An' it shou'dna be barr'd this hunder year,
It's ne'er be barr'd by me."
Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII. 126).

housework (hous'wėrk), *n.* Domestic work; the work of housekeeping.

housewright (hous'rīt), *n.* A builder of houses.

Some, farriers; some, locksmiths; . . . some, *housewrights*; some, shipwrights; and some, the joiners of smaller works. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix (1662), p. 193.

housing[1] (hou'zing), *n.* [< ME. *housinge*, *housynge*, housing, shelter, dwelling (= MLG. *husing*, LG. *husung*, *hüsung* = MHG. *husunge*); verbal n. of *house*[1], *v.* In some senses overlapped by *housing*[2], q. v.] **1.** The act of putting in a house or under shelter.—**2**†. The building of houses.

As wel freres as other folke folilich spenen [spend]
In *housyng*, in haterynge, and in-to hiegh clergye shewynge,
More for pompe than for pure charite.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 76.

3†. A collection or range of houses.

Merlin comaunded the kynge to beilde feire *housynge*, where he sholde euer after holde his courte and his hye festes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 63.

But ye shal vnderstande that, at this day [A. D. 981], the cytie of London had most *howsynge* and buyldynge from Ludgate towarde Westminster. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xcvii.

4. Provision of house or shelter; the act of providing with houses: as, the *housing* of the poor.—**5.** Any covering or shelter, as a protection for a vessel laid up in a dock.

The shepheardes tente or pauillion, the best *housing*, because it was the most auncient & most vniuersall.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

They left all their sick folks at Plimouth, until they were settled and fitted for *housing* to receive them.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 80.

6. In *carp.*, the space taken out of one piece to admit of the insertion of the extremity of another, for the purpose of connecting them.—**7.** In *arch.*, a niche for a statue.—**8.** *Naut.*, same as *house-line*.—**9.** In *mach.*: (*a*) The part of the framing which holds a journal-box in place: called in the United States a *jaw*. (*b*) The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer. (*c*) One of the lateral plates of the box of a car-axle; a housing-box; a journal-box.—**10**†. All that appertains to the house or homestead, its outbuildings, etc. *Bartlett*.

It is enacted by the court and authoritie thereof, that henceforth no person or persons shall permit any meetings of the Quakers to bee in his house or *housing*.
Plymouth Colony Laws, 1661.

housing[2] (hou'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *house*[2], *v.*] **1.** A covering; specifically, the trappings or caparison of a horse; especially, a complete covering used for defense or to cover and conceal defensive armor, or for ceremonial purposes only: generally in the plural. Compare *trapping*, *barb*[2], *caparison*.

The Chingani . . . make a coarser sort of tapestry or carpet work for *housings* of saddles, and other uses.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 207.

The cattle used for draught in this country [Bologna] are cover'd with *housings* of linnen fring'd at the bottome.
Evelyn, Memoirs, 1645.

The knightly *housing's* ample fold
Was velvet blue, and trapped with gold.
Scott, Marmion, i. 6.

2. The leather fastened at a horse's collar to turn over the back when it rains. *Halliwell*.

housing-box (hou'zing-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, same as *journal-box*.

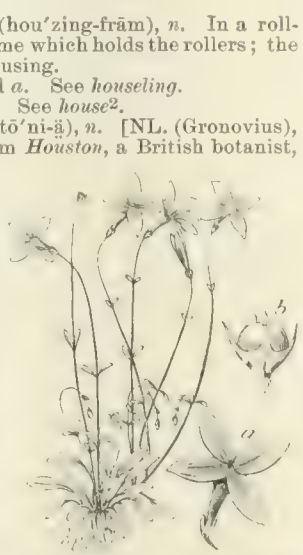
housing-cloth (hou'zing-klôth), *n.* A horse-cover.

housing-frame (hou'zing-frām), *n.* In a rolling-mill, the frame which holds the rollers; the bearer of the housing.

housling†, *n.* and *a.* See *houseling*.

houss†, *n.* and *v.* See *house*[2].

Houstonia (hös-tō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius), after Dr. William *Houston*, a British botanist, who died in 1733.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Hedyotideæ*. It has flowers with the calyx-lobes mostly distant, and the corolla salverform to funnelform with 4-parted limb. About 20 species are known, natives of North America. They are low herbs with heterogonous dimorphous flowers, the corolla blue or purple to white. *H. cærulea* is a delicate perennial forming dense tufts from 2 to 4 inches high, with corolla lilac-blue varying to white, with yellowish eye. It is common from Canada to Michigan, and south to Georgia and Alabama, and is known by the name of *bluet*, but is also sometimes called *innocence*.



Houstonia cærulea. *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

housty (hous'ti), *n.*; pl. *housties* (-tiz). [Var. of *haust*[1], *hoast*.] A sore throat. [Prov. Eng.]

Lady Grenville . . . had a great opinion of Lucy's medical skill, and always sent for her if one of the children had a *housty*, i. e. sore-throat.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xv.

hout (höt), *interj.* Another (Scotch) spelling of *hoot*.

houting (hou'ting), *n.* A kind of whitefish, *Coregonus oxyrhynchus*, of the fresh waters of Great Britain and northern Europe.

hout-tout (höt'töt'), *interj.* Same as *hoot*.

"*Hout tout*, man!" answered Jasper, "keep a calm sough." *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

houvet†, *n.* [Now only in dial. form *how* (see *how*[5]); ME. *houve*, *howve*, < AS. *hūfe* (= D. *huif* = LG. *huve* = OHG. *huba*, MHG. *hube*, G. *haube* = Icel. *hūfa* = Sw. *hufva* = Dan. *hue*), a covering for the head; prob. akin to *hēafod*, head: see *head*.] A hood; a coif; a cap; a head-covering of various kinds. See *hood*. *Chaucer*.

Houyhnhnm (hou'inm or hö'inm), *n.* [A fantastic combination of letters, not necessarily intended to imitate the sound of neighing. The pronunciation assigned is arbitrary.] One of the beings described by Swift in "Gulliver's Travels" as horses endowed with reason and extraordinary virtues, who bear rule over the Yahoos or man-like beings, a vicious, disgusting race.

Our countrymen would hardly think it probable that a *Houyhnhnm* should be the presiding creature of a nation, and a Yahoo the brute. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 3.

Nay, would kind Jove my organs so dispose,
To hymn harmonious *Houyhnhnm* through the nose,
I'd call thee *Houyhnhnm*, that high-sounding name;
Thy children's noses all should twang the same.
Pope, Mary Gulliver to Lemuel Gulliver.

hova[1] (hō'vä), *n.* [Malagasy.] A mole-like Madagascan mammal, *Oryzoryctes hova*.

Hova[2] (hō'vä), *n.* and *a.* [Malagasy.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the dominant race inhabiting Madagascar.

Only a few months ago French politicians called the *Hovas* barbarians. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 435.

2. As a native plural, the Hovas taken collectively. See the extract.

The *Hòva* or commoners form the mass of the free population of Imérina. . . . This is, of course, a special and restricted use of the word, *Hova* in its widest sense being a tribal name, and including all ranks of people in Imérina—royalty, nobles, commoners, and slaves alike.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 172.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Hovas or to their language, which is a form of Malagasy.

hove[1]† (hōv), *v. i.* [< ME. *hoven*, wait, linger, hover (much used in these senses), also, rarely, move (stand aside), rarely tr. entertain, cherish, foster, < AS. as if **hōfian* (= OFries. *hovia* = OD. *hoven*, receive into one's house, entertain), < *hof* = OFries. *hof*, etc., house: see *hovel*. The place of *hove*[1] is taken in mod. E. by its freq. *hover*, q. v. The W. *hofio*, hover, fluctuate, is from the E.] **1.** To wait; linger; loiter; hover about.

Upon Candelmas euen, the maior being warned that the king should come to Westminster, he with the more part of the aldermen came vnto Knight's Bridge, and *houed* there to salute the king, and to know his further pleasure.
Grafton, Hen. III., an. 41.

2. To hover in the air.

In the heghest to *houe* and beholde ouer,
All the lond for to loke when hym lefe thought.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1640.

Thus hawkyd this Egle and *houed* aboue, . . .
That he ne [laugte] with his lynage ne louyd ffull sone.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 176.

3. To float.

A little bote lay *hoving* her before,
In which there slept a fisher old and pore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 27.

4. To move; stand aside.

Hove out of my sonne
And lette it shine into my tonne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 323.

hove[2] (hōv). Preterit and past participle of *heave*.

hove[3] (hōv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hoved*, ppr. *hoving*. [< ME. *hoven*; a form of *heave* (ME. *heven*) due to pret. *hove*, pp. *hoven*: see *heave*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lift; heave. [North. Eng.]—**2.** To swell; inflate. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rise; ascend.—**2.** To swell. [Scotch.]

hove[4]†, *v.* An obsolete aphetic form of *behove*, *behoove*.

Me *haueth* to yelde the to Ihesu Criste, of that he hath yove me power, and that I may not do.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 33.

hove[5] (hōv), *n.* Same as *hoore*[2].

hove[6] (hōv), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*.

Hovea (hō'vē-ạ), *n.* [NL., after Anthony Pantaleon *Hove*, a Polish botanist.] A small genus of highly ornamental leguminous shrubs from Australia, having blue or purple flowers in axillary clusters or very short racemes, alternate simple leaves, and short turgid pods. It is the type of Lindley's tribe *Hoveæ*.

Hoveæ (hō'vē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hovea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants proposed by Lindley (1846), and adopted by Bentham, but now referred to the tribe *Genisteæ*. See *Hovea*.

hove-dance†, *n.* [ME., < OD. *hofdans* = MHG. *hovetanz*, G. *hoftanz*, < D. *hof* (= G. *hof*), court (see *hovel*), + *dans* (= G. *tanz*), dance.] A court-dance.

To lerne *hove-daunces* [var. *love-dances*], sprynges,
Reye and these straunge thynges.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1235.

And if it nedes so betide,
That I in compaigny abide
Where as I muste daunce and singe
The *hove-daunce* and carolinge,
Or for to go the newe fote,
I may nought wel heve up my fote,
If that she be nought in the way.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 6.

hovel (hov'- or huv'el), *n.* [< ME. *hovel, hovil, hovylle*, dim. of AS. *hof*, also *hofa*, a house, hall, = OS. *hof* = OFries. *hof*, a house, = D. *hof*, garden, court, = MLG. *hof* = OHG. MHG. G. *hof*, a yard, garden, court, palace, = Icel. *hof*, a temple, a hall, later (= Dan. Sw. *hof*, after G.) a court. Cf. *hove*[1] and *hover*.] 1. An open shed for sheltering cattle, or for protecting produce, farming implements, etc., from the weather.

Gracious my lord, hard by here is a *hovel*;
Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the tempest.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

Nor does the boarded *hovel* better guard
The well-stack'd pile of riven logs and roots.
Cowper, Task, iv. 443.

2. A poor cottage; a small mean house; a wretched habitation.

This glorious sun, does he not send as glad a ray into the *hovel* as into the palace?
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 68.

3†. A canopy with hanging sides over a statue; a niche for a statue.

A *hovel* with pleyn sydes comyng down to the baas [of the ymage of oure lady,.
Wills and Inventories (ed. Tymms), p. 19.

4. In *porcelain-manuf.*, a cone-shaped brick structure surrounded by the ovens or firing-kilns.

hovel (hov'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hoveled* or *hovelled*, ppr. *hoveling* or *hovelling*. [< *hovel*, *n.*] 1. To put in or as in a hovel; house meanly.

And wast thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with swine, and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7.

When the poor are *hovell'd* and hustled together, each sex, like swine. *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

2. To form like an open hovel or shed: as, to *hovel* a chimney. See *hoveling*.

hoveler, hoveller (hov'el-ėr), *n.* 1. On some parts of the coast of England, one of a class of persons employed as non-certificated pilots, as wreckers, in landing passengers from ships by means of boats, etc.: probably so called from their use of hovels on shore for shelter.

This word [*hoveler*] was originally a Cinque Port term for a pilot. It has since become applied to sturdy vagrants who infest the seacoast in bad weather for purposes of wreck and plunder. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 20.

With great difficulty, and at the imminent risk of their own lives, the *hovellers*, as they are called [in Kent and Sussex], had contrived to bring off the whole of the crew. *G. P. R. James*, Morley Ernstein, xxiii.

Hence—2. An English coasting-vessel used for all sorts of work.

There'll be a whole fleet of *hovelers* around 'em before another hour's gone.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

hovel-house†, **hovel-housing**† (hov'el-hous, -hou″zing), *n.* [< *hovel*, 3, + *house*[1], *housing*[1].] A canopied niche for a statue.

hoveling, hovelling (hov'el-ing), *n.* [< *hovel*, *v.*, + *-ing*[1].] 1. A mode of preventing chimneys from smoking, by carrying up two sides higher than those which are less liable to receive strong currents of air, or leaving apertures on all the sides, so that while the wind blows over the top the smoke may escape below.—2. A chimney so built.

hoveller, *n.* See *hoveler*.

hoven[1]† (hō'vn). A former past participle of *heave*.

hoven[2], *a.* See *hooven*.

hover (huv'ėr or hov'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *hoveren* (rare), wait, linger; freq. of *hoven*, wait: see *hove*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To keep lingering about; wait near at hand; move about waveringly, cautiously, or hesitatingly; go to and fro near or about a place or an object.

This fleete *houered* about the Streights of Gibralter.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 286.

They rade their horse, they ran their horse,
Then *hover'd* on the lee.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 229).

Straight *hover* round the fair her airy band.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 113.

What haunting harmonies *hover* around us deep and eternal like the undying barytone of the sea.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240.

2. To hang fluttering in the air, as a bird or an insect while seeking food or a place to alight; linger over or about a place or an object.

Those cloudes, that are continually *hovering* about the Alpes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 86.

So numberless were those bad angels seen,
Hovering on wing under the cope of hell.
Milton, P. L., i. 345.

"What mean," said I, "those great flights of birds that are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it from time to time?" *Addison.*

3. To be in an indeterminate or irresolute state; stand in suspense or expectation; waver as to a decision or a result: as, a patient *hovering* between life and death; a mind *hovering* on the verge of madness.

He dayly looketh after chaunges and alterations, and *hovereth* in expectation of newe worldes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Her thoughts ten thousand sweets examin'd, and
Hover'd in gazing doubt which to prefer.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 237.

II. *trans.* To protect or shelter; cover with the wings and body: said of a brooding fowl: as, a hen with more chickens than she can *hover*.

hover (huv'ėr or hov'ėr), *n.* [A var. of *hove*[1], with ref. to the related *hover*, *v.*] 1†. A protection or shelter.

Oysters grew upon the boughs of trees, . . . which were cast in thither to serve as a *hover* for the fish.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 105.

2. In *pros.*, a foot consisting of mere accentual place. [Rare.]

Nothing of the nature of the *hover* is met with, every successive step being invariably accented, whether falling on words ordinarily capable or not.
E. Wadham, Eng. Versification, p. 38.

hoverer (huv'- or hov'ėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which hovers.

About him flew the clamours of the dead,
Like fowles, and still stoopt cuffing at his head.
He with his bow, like Night, stalkt vp and downe,
His shaft still nockt: and, hurling round his frowne
At those vext *houerers*, aiming at them still.
Chapman, Odyssey, xi.

2. An artificial "mother" or warmed shelter-box for young chicks; a brooder.

hover-ground† (huv'ėr-ground), *n.* Light ground. *Ray.*

hover-hawk (huv'ėr-hâk), *n.* The windhover or kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus*. [Prov. Eng.]

hoveringly (huv'- or hov'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a hovering manner.

Hoveringly a sword
Now over and now under, now direct,
Pointed itself to pierce. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

hoverly†, *adv.* [< *hover* + *-ly*[2].] While waiting; transiently; while on the way.

My mynde was but *houerly* and faintlye moued to synne, euen as we are wonte sklenderlye to loue suche thinges, whereof we maie, when we luste, haue our pleasure.
J. Udall, On Rom. vii.

hovite (hō'vit), *n.* [< *Hove* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A soft, white, earthy mineral from Hove, near Brighton, England. It has been supposed to be a hydrous carbonate of aluminium and calcium, but its composition is doubtful.

how[1] (hou), *adv.* [< ME. *how, hou, hough, hwow, hwou, hwu, wu, w, hu*, North. *quow, quhu*, < AS. *hū*, how (interrogative and relative), = OS. *hwō* = OFries. *hū, hō, hoe* = D. *hoe*, how; nearly identical with AS. *hwȳ, hwī, hwig*, for what, for what cause or reason, why: see *why*. Practically *how* is a doublet of *why*, differentiated in form and use.] A. *interrogative.* 1. In what way? in what manner?

Hu ma it ben,
Adam ben king and Eue quuen?
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 295.

How can a man be born when he is old? John iii. 4.

2. By what means?—as, *how* did he do it? *how* did you come?

"Sir, there's no seam," quoth she; "I never knew
That folks did apple dumplings sew."
"No!" cries the staring monarch, with a grin;
"*How*, *how* the devil got the apple in?"
Walcot, Apple Dumplings and a King.

3. To what degree or extent? in what proportion or amount? by what measure or quantity?—qualifying an adverb or adjective of degree or quantity: as, *how* large was it? *how* far did you go? *how* many tickets did you get?

How long wilt thou speak these things? and *how* long shall the words of thy mouth be like a strong wind?
Job viii. 2.

How much owest thou unto my lord? Luke xvi. 5.

How long hast thou been a gravemaker?
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

In this use often exclamatory in form and affirmative in meaning.

How much more will he clothe you, O ye of little faith!
Luke xii. 28.

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

Such sentences also take in modern speech the affirmative form: as, *how* much better you are looking! *how* little you have changed! *how* stupid he is!

4. In what state, condition, or plight?

How, and with what reproach shall I return?
Dryden, Æneid.

So colloquially, in reference to one's health or affairs: as, *how* do you do? *how* have you been? *how's* your family? he asked *how* you all were; *how* is business?

Hee has an excellent memorie for his acquaintance, though there past but "*how* doe you?" betwixt them seuen yeeres agoe. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Sharke.

5. At what price?—as, *how* do you sell your potatoes? *how* is wheat going now?

How a good yoke of bullocks at Stamford fair?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

6. For what reason? why?

If thou be to ly at the Alter, *how* wantest thou a priest to say thy soule Masse?
Blame of Kirk-burial, xi. (*Jamieson.*)

How saidst thou, She is my sister? And Isaac said unto him, Because I said, Lest I die for her. Gen. xxvi. 9.

Why is your cheek so pale?
How chance the roses there do fade so fast?
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

7. To what effect? what?—with regard to a thing said or asked about, as when one asks an opinion or a repetition of a thing said and not understood: equivalent to the simple *what?*—as, *how* say you, gentlemen of the jury? *How* used alone, instead of *what*, is chiefly colloquial.

To Surry ward, *hough* seye ye now be that?
The quene Sereyne wold right fayne se you ther.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 610.

Do put your accents in the proper spot;
Don't—let me beg you—don't say "*How?*" for "What?"
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

With this use of *how* is connected its interjectional use, marking surprise, or being a mere greeting or call.

How! Gyb, good morne; wheder goys thou?
Towneley Mysteries, p. 86.

Abraham! *how!* Abraham! Lyst and herke weylle unto me. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 51.

How! not one poor welcome,
In answer of so long a journey made
Only to see you, brother?
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

In this use often with *now:* as, *how now!* what are you doing?

How now! why thus? what cause of this dejection?
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

B. *relative.* 1. In what way; in what manner; the way or manner in which . . .: introducing a relative clause and performing the office of a conjunctional adverb.

Nu haue ye herd the gest al thoru
Of Hauelock and of Goldeborw,
Hw he weren born, and *hw* fedde,
And *hwou* he weren with wronge ledde.
Havelok, l. 2984.

Alisandrine algate than after [that] throwe
Bi-thouȝt hire ful busily *howe* best were to werche.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 650.

So to Charing Cross stairs, and to Sir W. Coventry's, who tells me *how* he hath been persecuted.
Pepys, Diary, III. 377.

By this means it becomes a rule, not so much to regard what we do, as *how* we do it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

Those . . . were cautious *how* they staked their money against a man of such sudden resources.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

The hawkers . . . are wary *how* they buy any animal suspected to be stolen.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, II. 62.

2. By what means; the means by which.

But he saugh not *how* he myght with hym be acorded with his honour, but yef god wolde helpe hym of counseile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 450.

You taught me *how* to know the face of right.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

How he came to wear the Crown, aspiring or by free choise, is not said. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

The Christians . . . came upon us, we know not whence or *how*, and scaled the walls of the castle in the night.
Irving, Granada, p. 38.

When there is something to be done, the world knows *how* to get it done. *Emerson*, Fate.

To know *how* to exercise the attention, *how* to call forth its full activity, is . . . the first condition of success in education. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 104.

3. To what degree or extent; in what proportion or amount; by what measure or quantity: qualifying an adverb or adjective: as, I do not know *how* large it is; I asked him *how* far he had traveled.

Quanne the erl Godrich him herde
Of that mayden *hw* wel she ferde,
Hw wis sho was, *hw* chaste, *hw* fayr, . . .
The bigan Godrich to sike. *Havelok*, l. 287.

I sall assaye the see
How depe that it is here.
York Plays, p. 51.

His Maty told me *how* exceedingly the Dutch were displeas'd at my treatise of the "Historic of Commerce."
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1674.

By *how* much such an act towards him is detestable, by so much an act of kindness towards him is laudable.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

4. In what state, condition, or plight.

Mordecai walked every day . . . to know *how* Esther did. Esther ii. 11.

We also deliberated on some fit person to go as Commissioner to inspect their actions in New England, and from time to time report *how* their people stood affected.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 12, 1672.

5. At what price: as, he inquired *how* the stocks were selling.—6. For what reason; why.—7. That: with reference to the manner, and also to the result: in objective clauses, after *say*, *tell*, *relate*, *report*, etc.

When Merlin awhile hadde be ther he tolde hym *how* the kynge Arthur was spoused to his wif.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 562.

He sayed *how* ther was a knight,
A ryche man of gret nayght.
Seven Sages, l. 726.

Especially in combination: (*a*) *How that*, that. [Nearly obsolete.]

Brother Ned related *how that*, exactly thirty-five years ago, Tim Linkinwater was suspected to have received a love-letter. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvii.

(*b*) *As how*, that. [Vulgar.]

She says *as how* I bawl worser than the broom man.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

How and about. Same as *about*, *prep.* [Colloq.]

Be good, and write me everything *how and about* it; and write to the moment; you cannot be too minute.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 63.

how[1] (hou), *n.* [< *how*[1], *adv.*] The manner of doing or becoming; way.

The people remarked that it was "a straange pity to see good coals used e' this *how*, for if rich men led 'em away e' big lots like this, all th' coals e' Yerksheer wo'd be bont up in a year or two." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 224.

Science investigates the *how*, but revelation defines the why. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 661.

The feverous days,
That setting the how much before the *how*,
Cry, like the daughters of the horseleech, "Give."
Tennyson, Golden Year.

Careful of honest custom's *how* and when.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

how[2] (hou), *n.* [Also *hough*, *hoe*; < ME. *hogh* (pl. *hoes* for **hoges*), a hill, < Icel. *haugr*, a how, mound, = Sw. *hög*, a heap, pile, mound, = Dan. *høj*, a hill, = OHG. *houg*, MHG. *houc* (*houg-*), a hill (in mod. G. proper names, as Donners*haugk*), dim. *hügel*, a hill; < Icel. *hār* = Sw. *hög* = Dan. *høj* = OHG. *hōh*, MHG. G. *hoch* = AS. *hēah*, E. *high*: see *high*, of which *how*[2] is thus a derivative, through the Scand.; cf. G. *höhe*, a height, and E. *height*, in same sense.] A low hill: obsolete or dialectal, but retained in some place-names: as, Silver *How*, near Grasmere; Fox *How*. [Eng.]

The hunteres thay haulen by hurstes and by *hoes*.
Anters of Arther, st. 5 (Three Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. [Robson).

Bath ouer hil and *hogh*.
Cursor Mundi (Gött. MS.), l. 15826.

Lyk hartes, up *howes* and hillis thei ranne.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

Witnes yet unto this day
The westerne *Hogh*, besprincled with the gore
Of mighty Goemot, whome in stout fray
Corineus conquered, and cruelly did slay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 10.

how[3] (hou), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. form of *hole*[1], *a.*] **I.** *a.* Hollow; deep or low. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

This is the *how* and hungry hour.
Waltz and Medley, Herd's Collection.

II. *n.* 1†. Any hollow place.

He taks the gate and travels, as he dow,
Hamewith, thro' mony a toilsome height and *how*.
Ross, Helenore, p. 44.

2†. The hold of a ship.—3. A glen; a dell; also, a plain. [Scotch.]

They . . . showr'd their shot down in the *howe*.
Battle of Bothwell Bridge (Child's Ballads, VII. 151).

This sheltered farm-house, named, from its situation in a low woody dell, The *How*.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 168.

how[4]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *howen*, *hogen*, < AS. *hogian*, think, care, mind, akin to *hycgan*, think.] To care.

how[4]†, *n.* [< ME. *howe*, < AS. *hogu*, care, anxiety, < *hogian*, think, care: see *how*[4], *v.*] Care; anxiety.

Wel neighe wode for dred and *howe*,
Up thou schotest a windowe.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 43.

how[4]†, *a.* [< ME. *howe*, < AS. *hoga*, careful, prudent, < *hogu*, care: see *how*[4], *n.*] Careful.

The *howe* wiif anon it fett,
And yede and held it bi the fer.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 38.

how[5] (hou), *n.* A Scotch form of *howe*. **Silly how**, literally, a blessed cap, or caul. See the quotation.

Various were the Superstitions, about half a Century ago, concerning a certain membranous Covering, commonly called the *Silly How*, that was sometimes found about the Heads of new-born Infants.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 368.

how[6] (hou), *interj.* [Amer. Ind., also written phonetically (as in continental use) *hau:* a mere aspirated syllable, like *ha*[1], *ho*[1], q. v., perhaps in part an abbr. of the common E. greeting "*How* do you do?"] A syllable of salutation among various tribes of American Indians. "When friends or kindred have not met for about a month they say, on meeting, '*Hau!* kagcha *ho!* mother's brother, '*Hau!* negiha,' *ho!* mother's brother, etc., calling each other by their respective kinship titles, if there be any, and then they shake hands. There are no other verbal salutations." (*Dorsey*, Omaha Sociology, 3d An. Rep. Bur. Ethn., 1881–2.)

howadji (hou-aj'i), *n.* [< Ar. *khawāja*, in Bagdad *kauja*, < Pers. *kh'āja*, a merchant, a rich gentleman.] In the East, a merchant; a rich gentleman; a European gentleman.

howball†, *n.* Same as *hoball*.

howbe† (hou'bē), *adv.* Howbeit.

howbeit (hou-bē'it), *adv.* [< ME. *hou be it*; cf. *albeit*.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

And off bestes wilde many on gan sle,
Hou be it that he suffred full grett pain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5910.

Howbeit I know, if ancient prophecies
Have err'd not, that I march to meet my doom.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

howdah (hou'dä), *n.* [Also *houdah*, sometimes *hauda*, < Hind. *haudah*, a corrupt form of Ar. *haudaj* (> Turk. *hevdej*), a litter carried by a camel (in Arabia, etc.) or an elephant (in India), in which persons (in Arabia chiefly women) are conveyed; cf. Ar. *hudāja*, *hudāsha*, a camel-saddle.] A seat, commonly with a railing and canopy, erected on the back of an elephant for two or more persons to ride in.

Most of our party . . . were soon to be seen leaning over the rails of the *Howdahs*, surveying the surrounding country from their commanding eminence.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 60.

The sturdy Englishman condescended to accept a seat in the *howdah*, and to kill his game with somewhat less risk than usual. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, ix.

howdee (hou'dē), *interj.* See *howdy*[1].

howdie, howdy[2] (hou'di), *n.* [Sc., in comp. *howdy-wife*; there is also a Sc. verb *howd*, act as midwife. "Perhaps ludicrously formed from *how d' ye?* this generally being the first question directed by a midwife to a lying-in woman" (Webster's Dict.): see *howdy*[1].] A midwife. Also *houdie*.

howdy[1] (hou'di), *interj.* [Formerly also *howdee*; a further contraction of *how d' ye* for *how do you* or *how do ye* (do)?] A contraction of *how do you* (do)?—a colloquial greeting, now almost peculiar to the southern and western United States, the fuller form *howdy do?* being used elsewhere: also used as a noun for a greeting with this phrase.

Such was thy suddain *how-dee* and farewell,
Such thy return, the angels scarce could tell
Thy miss. *Fletcher.*

I have been returning the visits of those that sent *howdees* in my sickness. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, May 10, 1712.

"*Howdy*, Rachel!" said Henry Miller, as he reached the gate, and "*Howdy! Howdy!*" came from the two sisters, to which Rachel answered "*Howdy!* Come in!" meant for the three. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, i.

howdy[2], *n.* See *howdie*.

howdy-do (hou'di-dō'), *n.* [< *howdy do?* a contracted form of greeting: see *howdy*[1].] 1. A greeting.—2. An embarrassing or troublesome state of affairs which suddenly encounters one. [Colloq.]

"You've confessed enough now to make the grand jury indict you." "Fer what?" Fer savin' the life uv a innercent man? That'd be a purty *howdy-do*, now wouldn't it?"
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxviii.

Here's a *howdy-do*,
If I marry you! . . .
Here's a pretty state of things,
Here's a pretty *howdy-do!*
W. S. Gilbert, Mikado.

Howea (hou'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Beccari, 1877), named after Lord *Howe*.] A genus of feather-palms of the tribe *Arecew* and the subtribe *Linospadiceæ*, distinguished from *Linospadix* by its numerous stamens, the absence of staminodia in the female flowers, and the erect ovule. Only two species, or according to some authors only one, are known, exclusively confined to Lord Howe's Island off the coast of Australia. They are tall trees with a thick trunk, and with numerous terminal leaves 6 to 8 feet in length. The oblong or ellipsoid fruit is 1¼ inches long; the pericarp is hard in a dried state. *H. Fosteriana* (*Kentia Fosteriana*) is the thatch or flat-leafed palm.

howel (hou'el), *n.* [Prob. < Dan. *hövl* = Sw. *hyfvel* = mod. Icel. *hefill* = MHG. *hovel*, *hobel*, G. *hobel*, a plane; root uncertain.] A coopers' tool for smoothing work, as the inside of a cask.

howel (hou'el), *v. t.* To smooth; plane.

however (hou-ev'ėr), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *how*[1] + *ever*, in its indef. generalizing use. Not in ME.; cf. *howsoever*.] **I.** *adv.* 1. In whatever manner; to whatever extent or degree: as, *however* badly or rudely one may act; *however* distant from the starting-point.

Every device, *however* paltry, was resorted to.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

However or whenever we who live endeavour to realize an end to this healthy life of action in ourselves or in our brethren, the effort is a painful one.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 229

I prefer in every case the ruined, *however* ruined, to the reconstructed, *however* splendid: . . . the one is history, the other is fiction. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 152.

2†. At all events; in any case; by any means.

So wise he judges it to fly from pain
However, and to 'scape his punishment.
Milton, P. L., iv. 911.

He that swears often, many times swears false, and, *however*, lays by that reverence which, being due to God, the Scripture determines it to be due to his name.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 206.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greatest evils. *Tillotson.*

[*However* often occurs in recent colloquial or provincial use, chiefly in England, for *how*[1], interrogative and relative, where the proper usage is *how . . . ever*, one or more words intervening. So *whatever* is similarly used for *what . . . ever*.

Oh, bitter is my cup!
However could I do it?
I mixed those children up,
And not a creature knew it!
W. S. Gilbert, Pinafore.]

II. *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still: as, a costly article, which, *however*, is worth the price.

2 *Gent.* He of Winchester
Is held no great good lover of the archbishop's. . . .
3 *Gent.* All the land knows that:
However, yet there's no great breach.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

howff, houff (houf), *n.* [Sc., also *hoif*, and in less corrupt forms *hove* and *hoff*, a hall, a haunt, a burial-place, appar. < ME. **hof*, < AS. *hof*, a house (or from the Scand. form of the same), affected, as to the sense 'a haunt,' by the sense of the related verb *hove*, linger, loiter: see *hovel*[1], *hover*, *hovel*.] Any place of resort; a haunt, as a drinking-house [Scotch.]

The company had not long left the *Howff*, as Blane's public-house was called, when the trumpets and drums sounded. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

howff, houff (houf), *v. i.* [< *howff*, *n.*] To resort frequently to a place; hang around. [Scotch.]

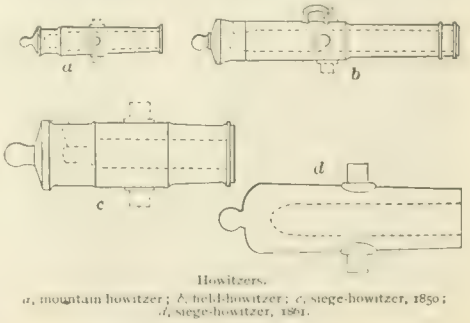
Where was 't that Robertson and you were used to *howff* thegither? Somegate about the Laigh Calton, I am thinking. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

howgates† (hou'gāts), *adv.* [< ME. *howegates*; < *how*[1] + *gates*, adv. gen. of *gate*[2].] In what way or manner; how (interrogative or relative).

That will Jesu be justified
By oure jugement;
But *howe-gates* bought schall he be?
Bidde furthe thy bargayne. *York Plays*, p. 229.

Thise thre commandementes lerres mane *howgates* he salle hafe hym ynence Godd the Trynité.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 201. (*Halliwell.*)

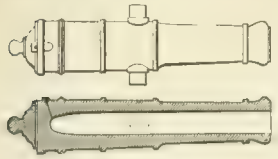
howitz† (hou'its), *n.* [= F. *obus* = Sp. *obus* = Pg. *obuz* = It. *obiza*, *obice*, < G. *haubitze*, formerly *haubnitze*, late MHG. *hawffnitz*, < Bohem. *haufnice*, *haufenice*, a howitzer, orig. a sling for casting stones.] Same as *howitzer*.



Howitzers.

a, mountain howitzer; *b*, field-howitzer; *c*, siege-howitzer, 1850; *d*, siege-howitzer, 1864.

howitzer (hou'it-sėr), *n.* [< *howitz* + *-er*[1].] A short piece of ordnance, usually having a hemispherical chamber for the powder narrower than the bore, specially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges, and combining in some degree the accuracy of the cannon with the caliber of the mortar, but more portable than either. The Coehorn howitzer, used in India for mountain service, is light enough to be borne by a horse. The rifled gun, throwing a shell of the same capacity from a smaller bore, and with much greater power, has superseded the howitzer for general purposes.—**Mountain howitzer**, a 12-pounder bronze gun formerly used in the United States service, especially for carriage on the back of a mule or horse. Its weight was 220 pounds and its length a little over 3 feet.



Brass Howitzer (24-pounder).

howk, houk (houk), *v.* [A dial. var. of *holk*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To dig; scoop; make hollow: as, to *howk* a hole.

> He *howkit* a cave monie fathoms deep,
> And put May Marg ret there.
> *Hynde Etin* (Child's Ballads, I. 295).

II. *intrans.* To burrow. [Scotch in both uses.]

howker† (hou'kėr), *n.* *Naut.*, an obsolete form of *hooker*[2].

howl (houl), *v.* [< ME. *howlen, houlen, whowlen*, rarely *hulen* = D. *huilen* = MLG. *hulen*, LG. *hūlen, hülen* = MHG. *hiuweln, hiulen*, G. *heulen*, howl, cry out (the OHG. *hiwilōn, hiuwilōn*, exult, shout for joy, is a different word, an aspirated freq. of equiv. *juwen*, reflecting L. *jubilare*: see *jubilate*), = Icel. *ýla* = Sw. *yla* = Dan. *hyle*, howl: cf. L. *ululare*, howl, yell, shriek, cry out, wail, etc. (> It. *urlare* and *ululare* = Sp. *aullar* and *ulular* = Pg. *ulular* = OF. *huler, husler, usler, hurler, huller*, F. *hurler*, howl, yell), = Gr. *ὑλᾶν*, bark, bay, howl; orig. imitative, and strengthened, in Teut., etc., by aspiration; the L. form is reduplicated; so Gr. *ὀλολύζειν*, cry aloud, Skt. *ululi, ulūlu*, a howling: see *ululate*. Not from *owl*, AS. *ūle*, L. *ulula*, etc., which is rather from this verb: see *owl, owlet, howlet*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a loud, prolonged, and mournful cry, as that of a dog or wolf.

> As soone as the catte was fallen she be-gan to *whowle* and to bray so lowde, that it was herde thourgh the hoste.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 668.

> An he had been a dog that should have *howled* thus, they would have hanged him; and I pray God his bad voice bode no mischief!
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

> He *howl'd* fearfully;
> Said he was a wolf.
> *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, v. 2.

2. To give out a loud wailing sound, as the wind: as, the storm *howls*.

> The wind is *howling* in turret and tree.
> *Tennyson*, The Sisters.

3. To wail; lament; make a loud mournful outcry.

> Shrighte Emelye and *howleth* Palamon.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1959.

> But he sawe a barge goe from the land,
> And hee heard ladyes *howle* and crye.
> *King Arthur's Death* (Child's Ballads, I. 48).

> My mother weeping, my father wailing, my sister crying, our maid *howling*.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 3.

> Why do you not *howl* out, and fill the hold
> With lamentations, cries, and base submissions,
> Worthy our scorn? *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 3.

II. *trans.* To utter in a loud wailing tone.

> I have words
> That would be *howl'd* out in the desert air.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

> She *howl'd* aloud, "I am on fire within."
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

howl (houl), *n.* [< *howl*, *v.*] **1.** The cry of a dog or wolf, or any sound resembling that cry.

> Wither'd murther,
> Alarum'd by his sentinel, the wolf,
> Whose *howl*'s his watch. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

> The wolf's long *howl* from Oonalaska's shore.
> *Campbell*, Pleasures of Hope, i. 66.

2. A cry of anguish or distress; a loud wail.

> Your naked infants spitted upon pikes;
> Whiles the mad mothers with their *howls* confus'd
> Do break the clouds. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3.

howler (hou'lėr), *n.* [< *howl* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who howls.—**2.** A South American monkey of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Mycetinæ*: as, the ursine *howler*, *Mycetes ursinus*. There are several species, so named from the extraordinary volume of their voice, due to a peculiar conformation of the laryngeal and hyoidean apparatus, which is enormously enlarged and excavated, functioning as a reverberator.

Howler (*Mycetes ursinus*).

howlet (hou'let), *n.* [Also *houlet, hoolet, hulote, hullat, hullert*, etc., varied forms of *owlet*, < OF. *hulotte*, also *hulette*, F. *hulotte* (also *huette*, < *huer*, cry), an owl: see *owlet* and *howl*.] Same as *owlet*.

> There was three fools fell out about an *howlet*:
> The one said it was an owl;
> The other he said nay.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

howling (hou'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *howl*, *v.*] **1.** Filled with howling beasts or dismal sounds.

> He found him in a desert land, and in the waste *howling* wilderness. Deut. xxxii. 10.

> It is clearly evident that this fair quarter of the globe, when first visited by Europeans, was a *howling* wilderness inhabited by nothing but wild beasts.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 70.

2. Very "loud"; intense: as, a *howling* swell. [Slang.] — **Howling dervish.** See *dervish*.

howlite (hou'līt), *n.* [Named after Henry *How*, a mineralogist of Nova Scotia.] A hydrous silicoborate of calcium occurring in compact white nodules embedded in anhydrite or gypsum at Brookville, Nova Scotia. Also called *silicoborocalcite*.

howm (houm), *n.* A Scotch form of *holm*[1].

> Ye needna burst your gude white steed
> Wi' racing o'er the *hown*.
> *The Broomfield Hill* (Child's Ballads, I. 133).

> Dunbog is nae mair a gentleman than the blunker that's biggit the bonnie house down in the *hown*.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

howpt, *v.* An obsolete variant of *whoop*. *Chaucer*.

howry (hou'ri), *a.* [E. dial., a form of *hory*, q. v.] Nasty; filthy.

> I ears es 'e'd gie fur a *howry* owd book thutty pound an' moor. *Tennyson*, The Village Wife, vii.

howsot, *adv.* [< *how* + *so*; or, rather, abbr. of *howsoever*, which is older.] Howsoever; however.

> Then is she mortall borne, *how-so* ye crake.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

> Let greatness go, so it go without thee:
> And welcome come, *howso* unfortunate.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, ii.

howsoever (hou'sō-ev'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *hou so evere, hu se ever*; < *how*[1] + *so* + *ever*, in its generalizing use.] **1.** In what manner or to what degree soever.

> For *how so ever* that it be I will go for I haue lever ther to dye than here for to lyve as in prison.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 241.

2. Although; notwithstanding.

> But *howsoever* these things are thus in men's depraved judgments and affections, yet truth . . . teacheth that the inquiry of truth . . . is the sovereign good of human nature. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

> The man doth fear God, *howsoever* it seems not in him.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

> *Howsoe'er* we have been tempted lately
> To a defection, that not makes us guilty.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 4.

3. Be that as it may; in any case; nevertheless.

> But all the story of the night told o'er . . .
> More witnesseth than fancy's images,
> And grows to something of great constancy;
> But, *howsoever*, strange, and admirable.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

> *Ana.* Shall we have any sport?
> *Amo.* Sport of imperial . . . *howsoever*, give me the gloves. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Yet *howsoeuer*, let vs fight like men, and not die like sheepe. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 215.

howsomever, howsomdever (hou'sum-ev'ėr, -dev'ėr), *adv.* Dialectal corruptions of *howsoever*. Also written *howsomedever*.

> I let them have share and share while it lasted; *howsomever*, I should have [illegible] the old saying.
> *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xli.

> I didn't like my berth tho', *howsumdever*,
> Because the yarn, you see, kept getting tauter.
> *Hood*, Sailor's Apology for Bow-legs.

Howsumdever, as your countrymen say, I shall have a shy at him. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xliv.

howster (hou'stėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The knot, a sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*. *Montagu*. [Prov. Eng.]

howvet, *n.* See *houve*.

how-were-it†, *adv.* [ME. *hou were it*. Cf. *howbeit*.] Howbeit; however.

> *Hou-were-it* that ioy of hys fader had,
> And of Melusine his moders welfaire,
> Thay were hole and sounde, of that was he glad.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3207.

hox† (hoks), *n.* [< ME. *hox*, i. e. **hoks*, **hocks* (the *s* being ult. due prob. to AS. *hōhsino*) for *hoz*, hock: see *hock*[1], *v.* and *n.*] The hock.

> Dauid hoxide [var. kitte the *hoxes* of] alle the drawynge beestys in charis. *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] viii. 4 (Purv.).

hox† (hoks), *v. t.* [Also *hocks*; < ME. *hoxen*, < *hox*, hock: see *hox*, *n.*] To hock; hamstring.

> Thou shalt *hoxe* the horsis of hem.
> *Wyclif*, Josh. xi. 6 (Purv.).

> Neither he nor any other Spaniard ever came hither afterward to *hocks* Cattle. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 97.

hoxer† (hok'sėr), *n.* [Also *hockser*; < *hox* + *-er*[1].] One who hoxes or hamstrings cattle.

> When the *Hockser* is mounted, he lays the Pole over the Head of his Horse, with the Iron forward, and then Rides after his Game; and having overtaken it, strikes his Iron just above the Hock, and Hamstrings it.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 97.

hoxing-iron† (hok'sing-ī'ėrn), *n.* [Formerly also *hocksing-iron*.] A sharp curved implement for hamstringing cattle.

> His arms is a *hocksing-iron*, which is made in the shape of a half-moon, and from one corner to the other is about six or seven inches, with a very sharp edge.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1676.

Hox-Tuesday†, *n.* Same as *hock-day*.

hoy[1] (hoi), *n.* [= F. *heu*, < Flem. *hui*, D. *heu, heude*, a hoy, a lighter; origin uncertain.] A small vessel, usually sloop-rigged, employed in conveying passengers and goods from port to port on the coast, or in doing heavy work in a road or bay, such as carrying provisions, weighing anchors, etc.

> Hee had assembled aboue a hundreth small ships called *hoyes*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 594.

> Your *hoy*
> Carries but three men in her, and a boy.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

> The *hoy* went to London every week loaded with mackerel and herrings, and returned loaded with company.
> *Cowper*.

The master of this *Hoy*, wanting more ballast, ran into the Isle of Sheppey to get it. *Dickens*, Hist. Eng., xxxvi.

Anchor-hoy, gun-hoy, powder-hoy, provision-hoy, lighters attached to a navy-yard for such services as their names indicate.

hoy[2] (hoi), *interj.* [< D. *hui*, come! up! well! = Dan. *hoi*, hoy! ahoy! an aspirated syllable of exclamation, like *ho, ha*, etc.: cf. *ahoy*.] Ho! hello! an exclamation used to call attention. Also *hoigh*.

hoy[2] (hoi), *v. t.* [< *hoy*, *interj.* Cf. Icel. *hōa*, shout 'ho' or 'hoy,' of a shepherd, with dat., call to the sheep, gather them, < *hō*, interj., ho!] To incite; chase or drive on or away. [Scotch.]

> They *hoy't* out Will, wi' sair advice;
> They hecht him some fine braw ane.
> *Burns*, Halloween.

Hoya (hoi'ä), *n.* [NL., after Thomas *Hoy*, a British gardener (died 1821).] A large genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ* and tribe *Marsdenieæ*. They have a small 5-parted calyx; the corona of 5 rather thick fleshy segments inserted on the gynostegium, and usually spreading like a star in the center of the corolla; and 2 pollen-masses in each anther. They are herbaceous plants, with twining or climbing stems, and usually thick fleshy leaves. The flowers, which are also fleshy or waxy, are pink, white, or yellow, in dense axillary sessile or pedunculate umbels. About 50 species are known, natives of southern Asia and tropical and subtropical Australia and the Malay archipelago. They are among the most beautiful plants of the greenhouse, and are generally known by the name of *wax-plant* or *honey-flower*. *H. carnosa* is the wax-plant of India.

hoyden, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *hoiden*.

hoyman (hoi'man), *n.*; pl. *haymen* (-men). [< *hoy*[1] + *man*.] A man who navigates a hoy.

> It soon became necessary for the courts to declare . . . that a common *hoyman*, like a common waggoner, is responsible for goods committed to his [illegible].
> *Sir W. Jones*, Law of Bailments.

hoyset, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *hoist*.

hoytet, *v. i.* A variant of *hoit*.

H. P. An abbreviation of *horse-power*.

H-piece. See *anchor-piece*.

H. R. An abbreviation of *House of Representatives*.

H. R. H. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Royal Highness*.

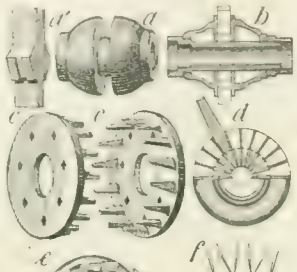
H. S. H. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Serene Highness*.

Huamilies bark. See *bark*[2].

huanaco, huanaca (hwä-nä′kō, -kä), *n.* Same as *guanaco*.

huano† (hwä′no), *n.* Same as *guano*.

hub (hub), *n.* [See *hub*[1].] 1. A lump; a ridge; a small mass; any rough protuberance or projection; as, a *hub* in the road. [U. S.]—2. A small stack of hay. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A thick square sod pared off the surface of a peat-bog when digging for peat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. A block of wood for stopping a carriage-wheel.—5. In *die-sinking*, a cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is engraved in relief.—6. A fluted screw of hardened steel, adapted to be placed on a mandrel between the centers of a lathe, notched to present cutting edges, and used in cutting screw-tools, chasing-tools, etc. *Knight.*—7. In *plumbing*, a short piece of pipe with a bell at each end, used for joining pipes in line or at an angle. When one end is smaller than the other, to form a reducing-joint, it is a *reduced hub*.—8. The wooden or metal center of a carriage- or wagon-wheel, into which the spokes are inserted; the nave. It is slipped over the arm of the axle, and turns upon it. In metallic car-wheels the hub is the central part next to the axle: in paper car-wheels it is the central metallic part to which the paper web is clamped. See *wheel*.



Hubs.

a, hub with circular central groove; *a′*, spoke for same; *b*, section of a hub which has two hollow brass arms for the hollow axle-box; *c*, *c*, hub with two metallic disks, and lug-lugs to form spoke-mortises; *d*, hub which has a metallic band with beveled mortise; *e*, hub with two hollow shells, and T-shaped lugs which interlock to form spoke-sockets; *f*, hub with a metallic band whose mortises receive the spokes in clusters.

9. Something resembling the hub of a wheel in central position or importance.

Boston State House is the *hub* of the Solar System. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

10. A mark at which quoits, etc., are cast.—**11.** The hilt of a weapon. [Rare.]

Also *hob* in some uses.

Suspension hub, a hub supported from the felly by rods: a common form for the wheels of bicycles.—**The Hub**, short for *the Hub of the universe* that is, Boston in Massachusetts [Humorous.] **The hub of the universe**, the center of all things: humorously applied to places supposed to be regarded by their inhabitants as of the first importance; originally and usually to Boston in Massachusetts: compare the passage from Holmes quoted under def. 9.

Calcutta . . . swaggers as if it were *the hub of the universe*.
Cor. Daily News (London), Jan. 18, 1876.

hubara, *n.* See *houbara*, 1.

hubbaboo (hub′a-bō′), *n.* See *hubbubboo*.

hub-band (hub′band), *n.* A reinforcing ring or metal band placed about the end of a wooden hub.

Hubbite (hub′īt), *n.* [< *hub* ("The Hub," as applied to Boston in Massachusetts) + *-ite*[2].] A Bostonian. [Humorous.]

As keen and as wide awake as a veritable New Englander, and as a native-born *Hubbite*.
Congregationalist, April 28, 1877.

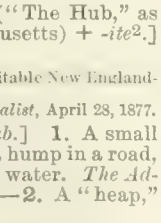
hubble (hub′l), *n.* [Dim. of *hub*.] 1. A small lump; a small prominence, as a hump in a road, or ice formed on the surface of water. *The Advance*, Feb. 18, 1886. [U. S.]—2. A "heap," as of work. [Scotch.]

She says: "and they'll a' be in a *hubble* o' work" at home. . . . I tell her . . . that "the *hubble* at home" will go on rightly enough in her absence. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

3. An uproar or tumult; a row. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

The ragabash were ordered back,
And then began the *hubbub*,
For cudgells now were seen to bounce
All sculls and bloody noses.
Gall, Encyc., p. 267.

hubble-bubble (hub′l-bub′l), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *bubble*.] 1. A continued bubbling or gurgling sound.—2. A primitive form of pipe for smoking, popular among the lower classes in India. It consists of a cocoanut-shell having a bowl and reed inserted in the top, and a hole in the side, usually without a mouthpiece, through which the smoke is drawn, as it passes from the bowl through the reed into water contained in the shell, causing the bubbling or gurgling sound which gives the name to the pipe. The name is also applied to similar pipes made of clay, glass, silver, etc. Compare *hooka* and *narghile*. Also *hubble-bubble*.



Hubble-bubble.

Dealers in metal or earthen vessels, every man sitting knee-deep in his wares, smoking the eternal *hubble-bubble*.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, iv.

A glimpse of the heavenly profile of some half-caste Armenian maiden, as she lights her father's *hubble-bubble* in the back shop.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 53.

hubbleshow (hub′l-shō), *n.* [Also *hobbleshow*, *hubbyshoo*, etc.: see *hubbub*.] Confusion; tumult. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hubble-shubble†, *n.* Same as *hubbleshow*.

With that all was on a *hubble-shubble*.
Doctour Double Ale. (*Halliwell.*)

hubbly (hub′li), *a.* [< *hubble* + *-y*[1].] Full of hubbles; rough: as, *hubbly* ice; a *hubbly* road; *hubbly* skating or sleighing. *The Advance*, Feb. 18, 1886. [U. S.]

hub-borer (hub′bōr″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool or a power-machine for boring out carriage-hubs for the boxing or for the spokes, or for boring wheel-fellies for the spokes.

hubbub (hub′ub), *n.* [Formerly also *hobub*, *hooboob*, also *whoobub* (appar. simulating *whoop*, *hoop*[2]); also extended or reduplicated *hubbubboo*, *hubbleshow*, *hubble-shubble*—words showing imitative variation of a base **hub*, prob. of interjectional origin, but perhaps in part a form of *hoop*[2], shout.] 1. A great noise of many confused voices or sounds; a tumult; uproar; riot.

And shrieking *Hububs* them approching nere,
Which all the forest did with horrour fill.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 43.

A universal *hubbub* wild
Of stunning sounds and voices all confused.
Milton, P. L., ii. 951.

Down the street arose a great *hubbub*. Dogs and boys were howling and barking; men were laughing, shouting, groaning, and blowing horns, whooping, and clanking cowbells, whinnying and howling, and rattling pots and pans.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 203.

2†. An old game played by the Indians who formerly inhabited New England, with bones and a platter or tray, and which was accompanied with much noise and the shouting of the word "Hubhub" or "Hubbub."

hubbubboo (hub′u-bö′), *n.* [Also *hubbaboo*, etc.: see *hubbub*.] A din; a racket.

They come running with a terrible yell and *hubbabowe*, as yf heaven and earth would have gone togither.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

hubby[1] (hub′i), *a.* [< *hub* + *-y*[1].] Full of hubs or inequalities; hubbly: as, a *hubby* road. [U. S.]

hubby[2] (hub′i), *n.*; pl. *hubbies* (-iz). A vulgar contraction of *husband*.

hübnerite (hüb′nėr-īt), *n.* [Named after a Mr. *Hübner*, who analyzed it.] Manganese tungstate, a rare mineral occurring in bladed cleavable masses of a brownish-red color.

Hubshee (hub′shē), *n.* [< Ar. *Habashi*, Pers. *Habshi*, an Abyssinian: see *Abyssinian*.] 1. In the East, an Ethiopian; a negro; a descendant of Abyssinians.

The Negro blood in the veins of the present Sultan affects no Mussulman's loyalty, and *Hubshees*, who looked, though they were not, Negroes, have in India carved out thrones.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 167.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] A Himalayan pony having short curly hair.

One of my Tibetan ponies had short curly brown hair and was called . . . a *hubshee*.
Sir J. D. Hooker, Himalayan Journals.

huccatoon (huk-a-tön′), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth manufactured especially for the African trade.

huchen (huk′en), *n.* Same as *hucho*, 1.

hucho (hū′kō), *n.* [NL.: see *huck*[9].] 1. A salmonid of the Danube, *Hucho* or *Salmo hucho*, of long and slender form, with a flat snout, large teeth, and silvery color dotted with black. Also *huck*, *hucho n.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Salmonidæ*, differing from *Salmo* in having no median hyoid teeth and in certain osteological characters. The type is the hucho, *Hucho hucho*.

huck[1]† (huk), *v. i.* [Late ME. *huk*, *hucke* (= G. *höken*), haggle, traffic; developed, like the equiv. and ult. identical *hawk*[2] (q. v.), from the associated noun: see *huckster*. The orig. verb **huck*, bend, crouch, is represented in E. by *hug*, q. v., and by the derivatives *huckster*, *huckle*, etc.] To higgle in trading.

Auccionor [L.], to merchaunt or *huk*.
Medulla, in Prompt. Parv., p. 252, n. 4.

I *hucke*, as one dothe that wolde bye a thing good cheape, je harelle, je marchande. *Palsgrave.*

Now is the time (time is a god) to worke our loue good lucke,
Long since I cheapned it, nor is my coming now to *hucke*.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 26.

huck[2] (huk), *n.* A dialectal form of *hook*.

huck[3] (huk), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *husk*[1].

huck[4] (huk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hard blow or knock. [Prov. Eng. (Sussex).]

huck[5] (huk), *n.* [A var. of *hock*[1].] In beef, the part between the shin and the round. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Devonshire).]

huck[6] (huk), *n.* [Short for *huckle*; perhaps in part due to *huck*[5] = *hock*[1].] The hip. [Prov. Eng.]

Once of a frosty night I slither'd an' hurted my *huck*.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

huck[7]† (huk), *n.* Same as *huke*[1]. *Patent Rolls*, 13 Hen. VII., p. 33.

huck[8] (huk), *n.* and *a.* A commercial contraction of *huckaback*: as, *huck* towels or toweling.

huck[9] (huk), *n.* [< G. *huch*, m., or *huche*, f., a kind of river-trout.] Same as *hucho*, 1.

huckaback (huk′a-bak), *n.* and *a.* [Prob. of LG. origin, and appar., as Skeat suggests (evidence is lacking), orig. 'peddler's ware,' < LG. *hukkebak* (> G. *huckeback*), pickaback (cf. MLG. *hokeboken*, carry on the back), < *huken*, **hukken* (= MD. *hucken*, crouch, bend, = G. *hocken*, crouch, bend: cf. LG. *hukke*, G. *hucke*, back, bunch—the verb being represented in E. by *hug*, q. v., and *huck*[1] (*huckster*, etc.)), + *bak*, back.] I. *n.* A coarse and very durable cloth of linen, or linen and cotton, woven with alternate elevations and depressions so as to have a rough face. It is used especially for towels, and is made in separate towels or in lengths which may be cut at will.

Campbell-goodness no more wears out than Campbell-beauty; all their good qualities are *huckaback*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 121.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of huckaback: as, a *huckaback* towel.

Often shortened to *huck*.

huckberry (huk′ber″i), *n.* Same as *hackberry*.

huckery†, *n.* [< ME. *hukkerye*, *hockerye*: cf. G. *hockerei*, *höckerei*, *hükerei*, < *höcker*, huckster: see *huckster*, and cf. *huckstery*.] Huckstering; petty traffic; peddling.

Rose the regrater was hir rigte name;
She hath holden *hokkerye* al hire lyf-tyme.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 227.

huckie-buckie (huk′i-buk′i), *n.* [Sc., appar. a varied redupl. of **huck*, crouch: see *huckster*, *hug*, *huckle*.] A play in which children slide down a hill on their hunkers. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

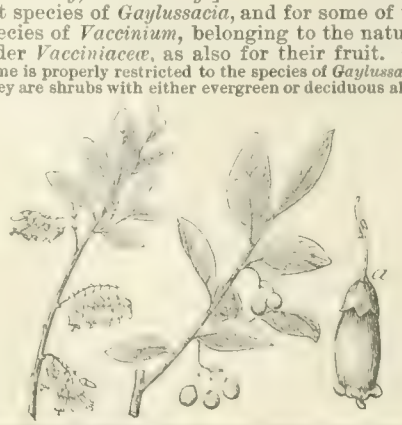
huckle (huk′l), *n.* [E. dial., lit. 'bender' (cf. *bender*, leg): prob. of LG. origin, < LG. **hukken*, *huken* = OD. *hucken*, bend, crouch: see *huck*[1], *hug*, and cf. *huckaback*, *hucklebacked*, *hucklebone*.] 1. The hip.

For getting up on stump and *huckle*,
He with his foe began to buckle.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 925.

2. A bunch or part projecting like the hip.

hucklebacked (huk′l-bakt), *a.* [E. dial., < *huckle*, implying 'bent' or 'crooked,' or 'crook' (see *huckle*, *n.*), + *backed*: cf. *huckaback*.] Round-shouldered; humpbacked.

huckleberry (huk′l-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *huckleberries* (-iz). [Prob. a corruption of *hurtleberry*: see *hurtleberry*, *whortleberry*.] A name for the different species of *Gaylussacia*, and for some of the species of *Vaccinium*, belonging to the natural order *Vacciniaceæ*, as also for their fruit. The name is properly restricted to the species of *Gaylussacia*. They are shrubs with either evergreen or deciduous alternate leaves, commonly glandular or resin-bearing; flowers in lateral racemes, from separate scaly buds, with tubular reddish- or greenish-white corolla; calyx-tube adnate to the ovary, which in fruit becomes drupaceous, crowned with the calyx-lobes, 10-celled, with 10 seed-like nutlets.



Branches of Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia resinosa*), with flowers and fruit. *a*, single flower on larger scale.

G. resinosa is the common high-bush huckleberry or black huckleberry of the markets; *G. frondosa* is the bluetangle or blue huckleberry; *G. ursina* of North and South Carolina is the bear-huckleberry. For the huckleberries of the genus *Vaccinium*, see *blueberry*, their more appropriate name. *V. corymbosum* is also called the blue huckleberry, and *V. Pennsylvanicum* the sugar-huckleberry or low-bush huckleberry. Also called *whortleberry*, *hurtleberry*.

The greater part of what is now Cambridgeport was then (in the native dialect) a "*huckleberry* pastur."
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 42.

hucklebone (huk'l-bōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *huccle-bone*; < *huckle* + *bone*.] 1†. The hip-bone.

The hip, . . . wherein the joint doth move
The thigh, 'tis called the *huckle-bone*. *Chapman.*

2. The ankle-bone; the tarsal bone known in anatomy as the astragalus. See cut under *foot*.

The little square *huccle-bone* in the ancle place of the hinder legge in all beasts.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 185.

Jug. I can shew you very fine tricks.
Bov. Prithee, hocus pocus, keep thy grannam's *huckle-bone*, and leave us. *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, iii. 1.

huckler†, *n.* A kind of dance.

Some speeches; of the rest, dancing the *huckler*, Tom Bedlo, and the Cowp Justice of Peace.
Ashton, Diary (1617).

huck-muck (huk'muk), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *hugger-mugger*.] 1. A dwarf. [Prov. Eng.] —2. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Prov. Eng.]

huckson† (huk'sŏn), *n.* [E. dial. also *hucksheen*; < ME. *hokschyne*, etc., hock: see *hock*[1].] The hock or ham.

Or, sweet lady, reach to me
The abdomen of a bee;
Or commend a cricket's hip,
Or his *huckson*, to my scrip.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 239.

huckster (huk'stèr), *n.* [Sometimes written *huxter* (cf. *baxter*), early mod. E. also *hucster*; < ME. *hukster*, *hucster*, *hukstere*, *hokestere*, *hoggester*, < MD. *heukster* (cf. Sw. *hugster*, < E. ?), with suffix *-ster*, equiv. to **hucker* (not used in E., except in variant form *hawker*[2], q. v.), < MD. *hucker*, a huckster or a mercer, D. *heuker*, a retailer (= MLG. *hoker* = G. *höcker*, a huckster (prob. from D.), = Dan. *höker*, a chandler, huckster, = Sw. *hökare*, a cheesemonger); prob. lit. 'stooper' or 'croucher' (i. e. a peddler stooping under the burden of his wares), as a particular use of MD. *hucker*, a stooper, from the verb represented by E. *hug* (with now deflected meaning) for **huck*, < MD. *hucken*, stoop, bow, = LG. *huken*, crouch, = G. *hocken*, crouch, squat, take upon the back, also be idle, = Icel. *hūka*, sit on one's hams (> *hokra*, go bent, crouch, creep, slink about; in mod. usage, live as a small farmer); cf. G. dial. *hucke*, LG. *hukke*, the back, prop. the bent back. See *huckaback*, *huckle*, *hucklebacked*. Connected with *hug*, and ult. with *huck*[2] = *hook*, q. v.] 1. A retailer of small articles; a hawker; a peddler; now, especially, a small dealer in agricultural produce.

The Wardones of the said crafte hafe full power to make serche, with a sergent, att all *hoggesters* houses with-yn the Jurisdiccion of the said Cite, vppon alle forenes brede broght to the same. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

These were the first inuenters of coyning money, the first *hucsters* and pedlers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 329.

And watched her table with its *huckster's* wares
Assiduous, through the length of sixty years.
Wordsworth, Prelude, ii.

This broad-brimm'd hawker of holy things,
Whose ear is cramm'd with his cotton, and rings
Even in dreams to the chink of his pence,
This *huckster* put down war! *Tennyson*, Maud, x.

2. A wholesale fish-dealer; one who buys fresh fish for shipment to the retail trade. [North Carolina, U. S.]

huckster (huk'stèr), *v.* [< *huckster*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To deal in small articles or in petty bargains; hence, to higgle; contend in a small or mean way about monetary transactions.

But I never could drive a hard bargain in my life, concerning any matter whatever; and least of all do I know how to haggle and *huckster* with merit.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

The estates . . . irritated the Prince of Orange by *huckstering* about subsidies. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 522.

There are hardly any of our trades, except the merely *huckstering* ones, in which some knowledge of science may not be directly profitable to the pursuer of that occupation. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 36.

II. *trans.* To expose for sale; make a matter of bargain. [Rare.]

Som who had bin call'd from shops and warehouses, without other merit, to sit in Supreme Councills and Committees, (as thir breeding was) fell to *huckster* the Commonwealth. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

hucksterage (huk'stèr-āj), *n.* [< *huckster* + *-age*.] The business of a huckster; petty dealing.

Ignoble *hucksterage* of piddling tithes.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

hucksterer (huk'stèr-èr), *n.* [< *huckster*, *v.*, + *-er*[1], or a mere extension of *huckster*, *n.*] A huckster.

Those *hucksterers* or money-jobbers will be found necessary if this brass money is made current. *Swift.*

hucksteryt, *n.* [ME. *hoxterye*; as *huckster* + *-y*[1].] Same as *huckery*.

huckstress (huk'stres), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *huxteress*; < *huckster* + *-ess*. In ME. *huckster* was used of both sexes, being strictly only fem.] A female huckster or peddler. Also written *hucksteress*.

In the Pyncheon-house, where she [Hepzibah] has spent all her days—reduced now, in that very house, to be the *hucksteress* of a cent-shop! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

hud (hud), *n.* [A dial. form of *hood*.] The shell or hull of a nut. [Prov. Eng.]

huddle (hud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *huddled*, ppr. *huddling*. [< ME. as if **hudelen* for **huderen*, of which the only two examples found present the spelling *hoderen* (*hodre*, *hodur*), huddle or press together, also cover, = LG. **hudern* (Mätzner), dim. *hudderken*, of hens, sit upon the chickens and keep them warm, also of nurses, to cuddle or coddle children (*de kinder in den slaap hudderken*, lull children to sleep), freq. of ME. *huden*, *hiden*, < AS. *hȳdan* (= LG. *hüden*), hide, cover: see *hide*[1]. The change from *-er* to *-el* (*-le*) may have been due to ME. *hudels*, *hudles*, *hidels*, etc., < AS. *hȳdels*, a hiding-place, < *hȳdan*, hide. The D. *hoetelen*, bungle, = Dan. *hutle*, huddle, botch, bungle, = Sw. *hutla*, shuffle, = G. *hudeln*, do a thing hastily and carelessly, is a different word, connected with *hustle*, q. v., but it may have affected the form and sense of the E. word.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw together in confusion; crowd together without order.

She told me . . . that I was the prince's jester, and that I was duller than a great thaw; *huddling* jest upon jest.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

Therefore is Space, and therefore Time, that man may know that things are not *huddled* and lumped, but sundered and individual. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 38.

The sedimentary rocks have not been *huddled* together at random. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, i. 37.

2. To perform in haste and disorder; put together or produce in a hurried manner: often with *up*, *over*, or *together*.

A weake Man is one whom Nature *huddled vp* in haste, and left his best part vnfinish't.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Weake Man.

A man, in the least degree below the spirit of a saint or a martyr, will loll, *huddle over* his duty, look confused.
Steele, Guardian, No. 65.

Humbled by the events of the war, and dreading the just anger of Parliament, the English ministry hastened to *huddle up* a peace with France and Holland at Breda.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

3. To put on in haste and disorder, as clothes: usually with *on*.

Now all in haste they *huddle on*
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone.
Swift, Journal of Modern Lady.

I got up and *huddled on* my clothes.
Smollett, Peregrine Pickle (2d ed.), lxxxi.

I perceive
That fear is like a cloak which old men *huddle*
About their love, as if to keep it warm.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, i.

4†. To hush (up). *Nares.*

The matter was *hudled* up and little spoken of it.
Wilson, James I. (1653), p. 285.

5. To embrace. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To crowd; press together promiscuously; press or hurry in disorder.

Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
That have of late so *huddled* on his back.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Thyrsis? whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The *huddling* brook to hear his madrigal.
Milton, Comus, l. 495.

Huddling together on the public square, . . . like a herd of panic-struck deer. *Prescott.*

2. In the University of Cambridge, to keep an act in a perfunctory manner, requiring no study, in order that the necessary oath may be taken.

If he has not kept the requisite exercises, he goes to the sophs' schools and *huddles* for that part which he has not kept. *Wall*, Senate House Ceremonies (1793), p. 112.

huddle (hud'l), *n.* and *a.* [< *huddle*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A number of persons or things thrown together without rule or order; a confused crowd or cluster; a jumble.

This filled my mind with such a *huddle* of ideas that, upon my going to sleep, I fell into the following dream.
Addison, Husbands and Wives.

The soldiers were crowded together in a *huddle*.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 223.

2. A winning cast at shovel-board.

The Earl of Kildare, seeing his writ of death brought in, when he was at shuffle-board, throws his cast with this in his mouth, "Whatsoever that is, this is for a *huddle*."
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 58.

3†. An old decrepit person.

This old miser asking of Aristippus what he would take to teache and bring vp his sonne, he aunswered a thousand groates: a thousand groats, God shield, aunswered this olde *huddle*, I can haue two seruaunts of yat price.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 133.

What, ye brain-sick fools, ye hoddy-pecks, ye doddy-pouls, ye *huddes* [read *huddles*], do ye believe Him? are ye seduced also? *Latimer*, Works, I. 156.

4†. A list. [Prov. Eng.]—**Huddle upon huddle**, all in a heap.

Randal's fortunes come tumbling in like lawyers' fees, *huddle upon huddle*. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight, iv.

II.† *a.* Confused; jumbled.

A suddain, *huddle*, indigested thought
Rowls in my brain—'tis the safest method.
The Revenge ful Queen (1698).

huddle† (hud'l), *adv.* [< *huddle*, *a.*] In disorder; confusedly.

It is impossible to set forth either all that was (God knoweth!) tumultuously spoken, and like as of mad men objected of so many, which spake oftentimes *huddle*, so that one couldn't well hear another.
Ridley, p. 304. (*Davies.*)

huddle-duddle†, *n.* A decrepit person.

Those gray-beard *huddle duddles*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 147).

huddler (hud'lèr), *n.* One who huddles or throws things together in confusion.

huddup (hud-up'), *interj.* Get up; go along: addressed to a horse. [New Eng.]

Here comes the wonderful one-hoss shay,
Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked bay.
"*Huddup!*" said the parson.—Off went they.
O. W. Holmes, One-Hoss Shay.

Hudibrastic (hū-di-bras'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hudibras* + *-t-ic*, after *enthusiastic*, etc. The name *Hudibras* is said to have been taken from that of one of the knights of the Round Table, Sir *Hugh de Bras*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling the style of, "Hudibras," a satire directed against the Puritans by Samuel Butler, published in 1663; burlesque-heroic: as, *Hudibrastic* verse; *Hudibrastic* humor.

There is nothing puffy, blustering, or *Hudibrastic* in his (Clement Marot's) onslaught.
W. J. Eckoff, Appleton's Journal, XI.

Dr. Bryant . . . was fond of exercising his talent for rhyming by throwing his thoughts into verse and succeeded in producing some very respectable *Hudibrastic* lines. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 20.

II. *n.* A line or verse in the style of Butler's "Hudibras": as, a poem composed in *Hudibrastics*.

Hudsonian (hud-sō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Hudson* (see defs.) + *-ian*.] 1. Pertaining to Henry Hudson (died about 1611), an English navigator in the English and Dutch service, discoverer of Hudson river, strait, and bay.—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, pertaining to Hudson's Bay, or to the fauna or flora of that region: applied to numerous animals, etc.—**Hudsonian fauna**, a fauna of North America intervening between the Canadian and Arctic faunæ, between the isothermal lines of 50° and 57° F.

The next ornithological fauna north of the Canadian may well be termed the *Hudsonian Fauna*, . . . that portion of boreal America situated between the Canadian Fauna and the Barren grounds.
J. A. Allen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., II. 400.

hudsonite (hud'sŏn-īt), *n.* [< *Hudson*, the river so named, which flows by Cornwall (see def.), + *-ite*[2].] An aluminous variety of pyroxene, occurring in lamellar masses at Cornwall in Orange county, New York.

Hudson River group. See *group*[1].

hue[1] (hū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hew*; < ME. *hew*, *hewe*, *heu*, *heow*, *heowe*, *hiw*, etc., form, appearance, color, < AS. *hiw*, *heow*, *heó*, form, appearance, = Sw. *hy*, skin, complexion, = Icel. *hē-* (in *hē-gilja*, a vain song, nonsense, tittle-tattle, *hē-gōma*, speak falsely or vainly) = Goth. *hiwi*, form, show, appearance.] 1†. Form; appearance; guise.

He taught to imitate that Lady trew,
Whose semblance she did carrie under feigned *hew*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 46.

"Have over ferryman," there cried a boy;
And with him was a partner for *love*,
A lovely damsel beauteous and coy.
Gower, Never too Late.

2. Color; specifically and technically, distinctive quality of color in an object or on a sur-

face; the respect in which red, yellow, green, blue, etc., differ one from another; that in which colors of equal luminosity and chroma may differ. *Hue* is the distinctive quality of a color, the respect in which colors may differ though they have the same luminosity and chroma. Thus, scarlet and crimson differ in *hue*, both differ from yellow especially in chroma, myrtle and emerald green chiefly in luminosity.

The Hollanders in the Bay of Anton Gil Southwards from Madascar in sixteene degrees saw the King, blacke of *hew*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 710.

Don Carlos is of a differing Complexion from all the rest, for he is black haired, and of a Spanish *Hue*.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 9.

A smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper *hue*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 619.

Of ripen'd Quinces, such the yellow *Hue*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. In *painting*, a compound color in which one of the primaries predominates, as the various grays, which are composed of the three primary colors in unequal proportion. [Not in use.]

hue[2] (hū), *n.* [Formerly also *hew*; < ME. *hue*, < OF. *hu, hui, huy, huit, huyt, heu* (also *huee*, F. *huée*), a cry, shout, noise, esp. a cry in pursuit, as in the chase; cf. *huer, huier, huyer*, cry, shout, exclaim; prob. orig. a mere interjection, like E. *hoo, ho*, etc. Cf. *hoot*.] A cry; a shout; loud shouting of many voices, as in pursuit of game or of a fugitive: now used only in the phrase *hue and cry*.

A *hue* fro heuen I herde thoo.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 872.

Hue and cry. [OF. *hu et cri, hui et cri*; ML. *huesium (hutesium) et clamor.*] (*a*) In *law*. (1) The pursuit of a felon or an offender with loud outcries or clamor to give an alarm. At common law, a private person who has been robbed, or who knows that a felony has been committed, is bound to raise a *hue and cry*, and thereupon all persons, constables as well as others, are bound to join in the pursuit and assist in the capture of the felon.

In Love's name you are charged hereby
To make a speedy *hue and cry*,
After a face who t'other day
Came and stole my heart away.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 2.

To dare offend in that kind now is for a thief to leave the covert, and meet a strong *hue and cry* in the teeth.
Donne, Letters, xxi.

"Harro and help, and *hue and cry*, every true man!" said the mercer; "I am withstood in seeking to recover mine own." *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxiv.

(2) In English practice, a written proclamation issued on the escape of a felon from prison, requiring officers and all other people to assist in retaking him. *Burrill.* (*b*) A general outcry or alarm; a great stir or clamor made about any matter.—**Hue and Cry Act**, an English statute of 1585 (27 Eliz., c. 13) amending the old laws respecting hue and cry (1285, Stat. of Winchester, c. 1 and 2, 13 Edw. I.; and 1354, 28 Edw. III., c. 11) by reducing the liability of the hundred to half the value of goods stolen, and requiring that pursuit be made by horsemen as well as footmen, and that the person robbed give notice and be examined by a justice.

hued (hūd), *a.* [Formerly also *hewed*; < ME. *hewed*; < *hue*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a hue or color: used chiefly in composition: as, golden-*hued*, bright-*hued*, etc.

Phebus wax old and *hewed* lyk latoun [brass].
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 517.

But thus muche I dare saine that she
Was white ruddy, fresh and lively *hewed*,
And euery day her beaute newed.
The Isle of Ladies.

huel[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *whale*[1].

huel[2], *n.* A variant of *wheal*.

huel-bonet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *whalebone*.

hueless (hū'les), *a.* [< *hue*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of hue or color.

The wild expression of intense anguish . . . dwelt on those *hueless* and sunken features. *Bulwer*, Pelham, vi.

A vapour heavy, *hueless*, formless, cold.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

huer (hū'ėr), *n.* [Also *hoour*; < *hue*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. A man stationed at the bow of a boat engaged in seining, to watch the movements of the fish and direct the course of the boat accordingly.—2. A man stationed on a hill or at a masthead to signal to fishing-boats the course taken by shoals of pilchard, herring, or other fish which shoal. Also called *balker*.

They lie houering upon the coast, and are directed . . . by a balker or *huer*, who standeth on the cliffe-side and from thence best discerneth the quantitie and course of the pilcherd. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 32.

hufe†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *hove*[1].

huff (huf), *v.* [Not found earlier than toward the end of the 17th century, but prob. repr. an old popular word with orig. guttural (*huff* for *hough*: cf. *rough* (ruf), *tough* (tuf), and *duff* = *dough*, with orig. guttural); cf. Sc. *hech*, breathe hard, *hauch*, the forcible respiration of one who exerts all his strength in giving a stroke; MHG. (rare) *hūchen*, G. *hauchen*, breathe, blow, aspirate; ult. imitative of hard breathing: cf. *puff*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To puff or blow.

When on the Surges I perceiue, from far,
Th' Ork, Whirl-pool, Whale, or *huffing* Physeter.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

Surely all Æol's *huffing* brood
Are met to war against the flood.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 215).

Those high sky-kissing mounts,
Where *huffing* winds cast up their airy accounts.
Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, i., Prol.

2. To dilate; swell up: as, the bread *huffs*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To swell with anger, pride, or arrogance; bluster; storm; rant.

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance. *South*, Sermons.

Shew the gentlemen what thou canst do; speak a *huffing* part. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

You shall not wrong a lady
In a high *huffing* strain, and think to bear it.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

He *huffs* and dings, because we will not spend the little we have left to get him the title of Lord Strut. *Arbuthnot.*

II. *trans.* 1. To swell; puff; distend.

When the said winde within the earth, able to *huffe* up the ground, was not powerful enough to break forth and make issue. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ii. 85.

In many wild birds, the diaphragm may easily be *huffed* up with air. *Grew.*

2. To treat with insolence or arrogance; rebuke rudely; hector.

One went to Holland, where they *huff* Folk,
T'other to vend his Wares in Suffolk.
Prior, The Mice.

You must not presume to *huff* us. *Echard.*

3. (*a*) In *chess*, to remove from the board, as a captured piece. (*b*) In *checkers*, to remove from the board, as a piece belonging to one player, as a penalty for not having taken an exposed piece belonging to the other. It is usual for the player, in removing the piece, to blow upon it. See *huff*, *n.*, 3.

huff (huf), *n.* [< *huff*, *v.*] 1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a fit of petulance or ill humor.

Shall I fear an anger . . . that is but as the spleen of a wasp, a short phester and *huff* of passion?
South, Works, VII. xii.

He had a great dispute with the congressman about politics, and left the place in a *huff*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 20.

2†. One puffed up with an extravagant opinion of his own value or importance.

Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit.
South, Sermons.

3. In *checkers*, the removal of a player's piece from the board when, having the chance, he refuses or neglects to capture one or more of his opponent's pieces. The latter may, however, if he deems it to his advantage, demand the capture instead of removing the piece. The removal is usually marked by blowing on the piece.

4. Light paste, or pie-crust. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A dry, scurfy, or scaly incrustation on the skin. [Prov. Eng.]—6. Strong beer. [Prov. Eng.]

huff (huf), *a.* [Short for *huffish*.] Angry; huffish. *Gay.*

huff-cap (huf'kap), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A swaggerer; a blusterer. [Prov. Eng.]

As for you, Colonel *Huff-cap*, we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greater plotter.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

2. Strong ale. [Cant.]

When this nippitatum, this *huffe-cappe*, as they call it, this nectar of life, is set abroach, well is he that can get the soonest to it.
Stubbes, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 472.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a huff-cap; swaggering; blustering.

A *huff-cap*, swaggering sir.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

2. Strong; heady.

In what towne there is the signe of the three mariners, the *huffe-cappest* drink in that house you shall be sure of alwayes. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 180).

huffer (huf'ėr), *n.* A swaggerer; a blusterer.

Therefore not to make much noise to disturbe these inchaunted [*sic*] and they cannot hear a little for their owne I softly step by them.
Glanvill, On Witchcraft, Pref.

huffily (huf'i-li), *adv.* In a huffy or petulant manner or mood.

I watched my Richard walking *huffily* off.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, vii.

huffiness (huf'i-nes), *n.* The state of being huffy; petulance; ill humor.

It would be time well spent that should join professional studies with that degree of polite culture which gives dignity and cures *huffiness*.
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? iv. 11.

huffingly (huf'ing-li), *adv.* In a swaggering manner; arrogantly.

The sword at thy haunch was a huge black blade,
With a great basket-hilt of iron made;
But now a long rapier doth hang by his side,
And *huffingly* doth this bonny Scot ride. *Old ballad.*

huffish (huf'ish), *a.* [< *huff* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Swaggering; hectoring.—2. Petulant; ill-humored.

huffishly (huf'ish-li), *adv.* In a huffish manner; with arrogance or bluster, or with petulance.

huffishness (huf'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being huffish; petulance; bluster.

huffle (huf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *huffled*, ppr. *huffling*. **I.** *intrans.* [E. dial., freq. of *huff*.] 1. To shift; waver.—2. To blow unsteadily or in flaws. [Prov. Eng.]

Too swage seas surging, or raise by blusterus *huffling*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 75.

II. *trans.* To rumple; roughen. [Prov. Eng.]

huffle (huf'l), *n.* [< *huffle*, *v.*] A merrymeeting; a feast. [Prov. Eng.]

huffling (huf'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *huffle*, *v.*] A process of embossing, or decorating in relief, usually in color.

Embroidering or *huffling* gilded leather [patent of 1638].
Art Journal, 1881, p. 202.

huff-puffed†, *a.* Swollen; bloated. *Davies.*

Huff-pufft Ambition, tinder-box of war,
Down-fall of angels, Adam's murderer!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas s Weeks, ii., The Decay.

huff-snuff† (huf'snuf), *n.* A quarrelsome fellow; a bully.

Those roaring hectors, free-booters, desperadoes, and bullying *huff-snuffs*, for the most part like those whom Tacitus stiles "hospitibus tantum metuendi."
Ozell, tr. of Rabelais, IV. xxiii., Pref.

huffy (huf'i), *a.* [< *huff* + *-y*[1].] 1. Puffed up; swelled: as, *huffy* bread. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Characterized by arrogance or bluster; swaggering: as, a *huffy* person.

Well, you see, he found Canterbury & Co. rather *huffy*, and somewhat on the high-and-mighty order with him, and, being a democratic American, he didn't like it.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 311.

3. Characterized by petulance or ill temper: as, a *huffy* mood.

hufty†, *n.* [Var. of *huff*.] A swagger. *Nares.*

Cut their meat after an Italian fashion, weare their hat and feather after a Germaine *hufty*. *Melton*, p. 52.

hufty-tufty†, *n.* [A varied redupl. of *hufty*.] Swaggering manners.

Master Wyldgoose, it is not your *huftie tuftie* can make mee afraid of your bigge lookes.
Breton, Poste with a Packet of Mad Letters (1637).

hug (hug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hugged*, ppr. *hugging*. [Not found in ME.; with final sonant (as in Dan.), for reg. **huck*, the base of *huckle*, the hip, *hucklebacked*, crook-backed, *huckster*, etc.: see *huckster*. The earliest sense of *hug* in E., 'shrink, crouch,' appears to be due to Scand. use.] **I.**† *intrans.* 1. To crouch; huddle as with cold.

I *hugge*, I shrink in my bedde. It is good sport to see this little boy *hugge* in his bed for cold. *Palsgrave.*

2. To lie close; cuddle.

To lie, like pawns, lock'd up in chests and trunks;
To *hug* with swine. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To grasp firmly and completely with the arms; embrace closely; clasp to the breast.

Within his arms he *hugged* them both.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 413).

He bewept my fortune,
And *hugg'd* me in his arms, and swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my delivery.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Braisted and I sprang out instantly, *hugged* each other in delight, and rushed into the warm inn.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 96.

Cold to the very bone. . . .
He *hugged* himself against the biting wind.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 364.

2. To cling to mentally; cherish fondly or fervently; hold fast to: as, to *hug* delusions.

The inventors rather *hug* their errors than improve upon them, and go on struggling with nature.
Bacon, Physical Fables, v., Expl.

With what greediness
Do I *hug* my afflictions!
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Everywhere we see men . . . *hugging* their prejudices of education and training as chains were never *hugged* before. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 233.

3. To keep close to: as, to *hug* the land.

Lund's cutlery warehouse . . . *hugs* St. Peter's Church so closely as nearly to form a part of it.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 398.

And thus, by running the byes of the wind, and craftily *hugging* the corners, we got to the foot of the street at last.
R. D. Blackmore, Erema, liv.

4. To carry, especially with difficulty. [Prov. Eng.]—**To hug one's self**, to congratulate one's self; chuckle, as with secret satisfaction.

We cannot *hug ourselves* upon the freedom of the Protestant faith from such forms of bigotry.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 965.

hug (hug), *n.* [< *hug*, *v.*] A close embrace; a clasp or pressure with or as with the arms: as, to give one a *hug*; the *hug* of a bear.—**Cornish hug**, formerly, in *wrestling*, a tackle or grip in which one wrestler gets the other on his breast and holds him there; hence, figuratively, treacherous or deceitful treatment or dealing.

And a prime wrestler as e'er tript,
E'er gave the *Cornish hug*, or hipt.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque.

huge (hūj), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *huge*, *hoge*, *howge*, also with guttural *g*, *hugge*, *hughe*, *hogge*, *hoghe*, by apheresis for **ahuge*, **ahoge*, < AF. *ahoge*, *ahuge*, OF. *ahoge*, *ahuge*, *ahoje*, *ahouge*, *ahuge*, high, lofty, great, large, huge, also as adv., in great quantity or number; prob. orig. a phrase, *a hoge*, lit. at height: *a*, < L. *ad*, at, on, in; *hoge*, *hogue*, a hill, height, of Teut. origin, from the noun represented by E. *how*[2], and thus ult. from the adj. *high*: see *how*[2], *high*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having great bulk; very large; immense; enormous of its kind: as, a *huge* mountain; a *huge* ox; a *huge* beetle.

Other Snayles there ben, that ben fulle grete, but not so *huge* as the other. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 193.

I call it a *huge* amphitheatre, because it is reported it contained at least fiftie thousand persons.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 63.

In Australia a *huge* marsupial, with the head of an ox, and compared to which our kangaroo is only a great rat, straddled and hopped about as it pleased.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 177.

2. Very great in any respect; of exceptionally great capacity, extent, degree, etc.; inordinate: as, a *huge* difference. [Now chiefly colloq.]

He . . . seyde, "Lord! this is an *huge* reyne!
This were a weder for to slepen inne."
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 656.

The patch [Launcelot] is kind enough; but a *huge* feeder.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5.

But, O! ere long,
Huge pangs and strong
Will pierce more near his heart.
Milton, Circumcision, l. 27.

He took the *hugest* pains to adorn his big person.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, iii.

=**Syn. 1.** Vast, bulky, immense, gigantic, colossal, prodigious. See *bulky*.

II.† *n.* Great bulk.

The Arke of God, which wisedom more did holde,
In Tables two, then all the Greeks haue tolde;
And more than euer Rome could comprehend
In *huge* of learned books that they ypend.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i. 102.

huge† (hūj), *adv.* [< *huge*, *a.*] Hugely.

He talked *huge* high that my Lord Protector would come in place again. *Pepys*, Diary, March 3, 1660.

They are both *huge* angry with your master.
Steele, Lying Lover, iv. 1.

hugely (hūj'li), *adv.* [< ME. *hugely*, *-li*, *-liche*; < *huge* + *-ly*[2].] In a huge manner; enormously; immensely.

Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea?
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

All impatience . . . is perfectly useless to all purposes of ease, but *hugely* effective to the multiplying the trouble.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. 4.

They love one another *hugely*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

hugeness (hūj'nes), *n.* [< ME. *hugenys*; < *huge* + *-ness*.] The state of being huge; enormous bulk or largeness: as, the *hugeness* of a mountain, or of an elephant.

The piled-up arches [of the Coliseum], jutting into the blue air, in their shattered *hugeness*, seemed like vast overhanging rocks. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 245.

hugeous† (hū'jus), *a.* [Early mod. E. *hogeous*; < *huge* + *-ous*; an extension of *huge*.] Huge.

He made his hawke to fly
With *hogeous* showte and crye.
Skelton, Ware the Hawke.

What would have fed a thousand mouths was sunk
To fill his own [an elephant's] by *hugeous* length of trunk.
Byrom, Verses spoken at Breaking up.

hugeously†, *adv.* Hugely; very greatly. *Nares.*

Catch. To satisfie you
In that point, we will sing a song of his.
And. Let's hear't; I love these ballads *hugeously*.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary (1651).

hugger[1] (hug'ėr), *n.* [< *hug* + *-er*[1].] One who hugs or embraces.

hugger[2]† (hug'ėr), *v.* [Cf. *hugger-mugger*.] **I.** *intrans.* To lie in ambush; lurk. *Bp. Hall.*

II. *trans.* To muffle; conceal.

Goe, Muse, abroade, and beate the world about,
Tell trueth for shame and *hugger* vp no ill.
Breton, Pasquil's Madcappe, p. 11.

hugger-mugger (hug'ėr-mug'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *hucker-mucker*, Sc. *huggrie-muggrie*, *hudge-mudge*: in the sense of confusion, disorder, sometimes contr. to *hug-mug*; Ascham has *huddermother* (Toxophilus, 1545), Skelton, *hoder-moder* (Halliwell), and ME. *hody-moke* occurs, indicating that the mod. forms are popular variations of a compound which would be analogically **hudder-mucker*, < ME. *huden*, *hiden*, hide (> also the closely similar *huddle*, which stands for **hudder*, < ME. *hoderen*: see *huddle*), + ME. **muken*, **moken*, a verb not found except as in *hody-moke*, but the prob. source of ME. *mokerere*, a miser, and of mod. E. dial. *mog*, sulk, be sullen, *muggard*, sullen, displeased; cf. OHG. *muccazzen*, mutter, MHG. *muckzen*, *muchzen*, G. *mucksen*, G. also *mucken*, mutter, grumble, = Sw. *mucka* = Dan. *mukke*: see *mog* and *muggard*. For the connection of 'secrecy' with 'confusion,' cf. *hide*[1] as related to *huddle*.] **I.** *n.* Privacy; secrecy.

Judge Thorp. Sir Edward Coke is law, and he says, The Attorney-general or any other prosecutor may speak with us in open Court, to inform us about the business before us in open court.
Lilburne. Not in *hugger-mugger*, privately or whisperingly. . . .
Ld. Keble. No sir; it is no *hugger-mugger* for him to do as he did; spare your words.
State Trials, Lieut.-Col. John Lilburne.

In hugger-mugger. (*a*) In privacy or secrecy; in concealment.

We know not any man's intent (God only knoweth the heart), yea, the words we know not, they are so spoke *in hugger-mugger*.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 283.

Where'er th' *in hugger-mugger* lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy-work.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 267.

(*b*) In confusion; with slovenliness. [Low and colloq.]

II. *a.* **1.** Clandestine; sly; underhanded.—**2.** Confused; disorderly; slovenly: as, he works in a very *hugger-mugger* fashion.

Hugger-mugger they lived, but they wasn't that easy to please. *Tennyson*, Village Wife.

hugger-mugger (hug'ėr-mug'ėr), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To hush; smother.

That is a venial offence, to be *hugger-muggered* up.
New York Tribune, June 1, 1862.

II. *intrans.* To take secret counsel; proceed clandestinely.

Listening to keyhole revelations, and *hugger-muggering* with disappointed politicians.
New York Tribune, Feb. 25, 1862.

huggle† (hug'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *hug*.] To hug; embrace. *Holland.*

Huguenot (hū'ge-not), *n.* [= Sp. *Hugonote* = Pg. *Huguenote* = It. *Ugonotto* (NL. *Huenoticus*, A. D. 1562), < F. *Huguenot*, a Huguenot; prob. ult. < F. *Huguenot*, a personal name (found as a surname as early as 1387), dim. of *Hugo*, *Hugon*, *Hugues*, < MHG. *Hūg*, *Hūc*, Hugh, a man's name, < MHG. *hugе*, OHG. *hugu* = OS. *hugi* = AS. *hygе*, *hige*, mind, thought: cf. *hogu*, care: see *how*[4]. The name as applied to the Protestants of France was first used about 1560, being appar. imported from Geneva, where it appears to have been for some time in use as a political nickname. Its particular origin is unknown; no contemporary information has been found. No person named *Huguenot* is conspicuous in the history of the Huguenots; but the nickname, if of merely local origin, may have taken its rise from a person so named of whom no record has been preserved. Scheler mentions 16 proposed etymologies, of which 8 rest on the name *Hugo* or *Hugues*. One of the others refers the name to the Swiss *eidguenot*, repr. G. *eidgenoss*, pl. *eidgenossen*, confederates, lit. 'oath-fellows,' < *eid* = E. *oath*, + *genoss*, MHG. *genōz* = AS. *genēat*, a fellow, companion: see *oath* and *gemat*. The F. word was at first used and felt as a term of reproach, prob. because it was regarded as a syncope of *Genevan*, i. e. 'a foreign (German) heretic.'] A member of the Reformed or Calvinistic communion of France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Huguenots were the leaders of France noted in general for their austere virtues and the singular purity of their lives. They were persecuted in the reign of Francis I. and his immediate successors, and after 1562 were frequently at war with the Catholics, under the lead of such men as Admiral Coligny and the King of Navarre (afterward Henry IV. of France). In spite of these wars and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24th, 1572, they continued numerous and powerful, and the edict of Nantes, issued by Henry IV. (1598), secured to them full political and civil rights. Their political power was broken after the surrender of La Rochelle in 1628, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. (1685) and the subsequent persecutions forced hundreds of thousands into exile to Prussia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, England, etc. Many settled in the colonies of New York, Virginia, etc., but especially in South Carolina. The name is sometimes applied at the present day to the descendants of the original Huguenots.

Huguenotism (hū'ge-not-izm), *n.* [< *Huguenot* + *-ism*.] The religion and principles of the Huguenots.

Huguierian (hū-gi-ē'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to P. C. Huguier (1804–73), a French surgeon.—**Huguierian canal.** See *canal*[1].

hugy† (hū'ji), *a.* [< *huge* + *-y*[1]; an extension of *huge*: cf. *vasty* for *vast*.] Huge.

The Langa, skimming (as it were)
The Oceans surface, seeketh every where
The *hugy* Whale.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

A serpent from the tomb began to glide:
His *hugy* bulk on seven high volumes roll'd.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 111.

huia-bird (hwē'ä-bėrd), *n.* A New Zealand bird, *Heteralocha acutirostris*. See cut under *Heteralocha*.

huishert, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *usher*.

In alle his wey he fyndeth no let.
That dore can none *huissher* schet.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 75. (*Halliwell*.)

Studying
For footmen for you, fine-paced *huishers*, pages,
To serve you on the knee.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 3.

hukah, *n.* Same as *hooka*.

huke† (hūk), *n.* [Also *heuk*, *huik*, *huck*; < ME. *huke*, *hewk*, *hewke*, also *heyke* (after the OD.), < OF. *huque*, *hucque*, ML. *huca*, a mantle, < OD. *huycke*, D. *huik* = MLG. *hoike*, *heike*, *huke*, *hoke*, LG. *heuken*, *hoiken* = MHG. *hoike*, cloak, mantle.] An outer garment worn during the fifteenth century in western Europe, the form and character of which are not certain. It appears to have been often decorated with fur. *Fairholt.*

Heralds with *hukes*, hearing full hie,
Cryd largesse, largesse, chevaliers tres hardy.
Muses' Recreation, Defiance to K. Arthur.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich *huke*.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

huke†, *v. t.* [< *huke*, *n.*] To cloak. *Nares.*

And yet I will not let it alone, but throw some light vaile of spotlesse pretended well-meaning over it, to *huke* and mask it from publicke shame and obloquy.
H. King, Halfe-pennyworth of Wit (1613), Ded.

hulch† (hulch), *n.* and *a.* [A form of *hunch*, appar. by mixture with *hulk*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A hump or hunch.—**2.** A slice.

II. *a.* Crooked. *Halliwell.*

hulchbacked† (hulch'bakt), *a.* [A form of *hunchbacked*: see *hulch* and *hunch*.] Hunchbacked.

"Can you tell me with what instruments they did it?" "With fair gullies, which are little *haulch-backed* demi-knives." *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

hulched† (hulcht), *a.* Having hulches or humps.

hulchy† (hul'chi), *a.* [< *hulch* + *-y*[1].] Humpy.

What can be the signification of the uneven shrugging of her *hulchy* shoulders? *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 17.

huldee (hul'dē), *n.* An East Indian plant, *Curcuma longa*, the old tubers of which furnish the substance called *turmeric*, which is used as a mild aromatic and for medicinal purposes.

hulder†, *n.* Apparently a variant of *alder*[1].

Hulder, black thorne, serues tree, beche, elder, aspe, and salowe . . . make holow, starting, studding, gaddynge shaftes. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, p. 125.

hulferet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hulver*.

hulk[1] (hulk), *n.* [< ME. "*hulke*, shyppe, *holcus*" (Prompt. Parv.), < AS. *hulc* (rare), glossed by L. *liburna* (which means prop. a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley), = OD. *hulke*, *holke*, D. *hulk* = MLG. *holk*, *holke*, *hulk*, *hulke*, LG. *holk* = OHG. *holcho*, MHG. *holche*, G. *holk*, also *hulk*, *hülke*, = ODan. *holk* = OSw. *holker* = OF. *hurque*, *orque*, a hulk or huge ship, < ML. *hulca*, *hulka*, *hulcus*, *olca*, prop. *holcas*, a ship of burden, < Gr. *ὁλκάς*, a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, a trading-vessel, merchantman (cf. *ὁλκός*, a machine for dragging ships on land), < *ἕλκειν*, draw, drag, = OBulg. *vlěka*, *vlešti* = Pol. *wlokę* = Bohem. *vlekú* = Russ. *vlechĭ*, etc., drag, draw.] **1**†. A ship, particularly a heavy ship.

O sacred Patron! pacifie thine ire;
Bring home our *Hulk*, these angry floods retire.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

As when the Master of some well timbred *hulke*
Is with the blasts of some outrageous storme
Blowne downe. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 29.

2. Anything bulky or unwieldy; a large unwieldy person.

Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* Sir John,
Is prisoner to your son. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

The *hulk* of a tall Brabanter, behind whom I stood in the corner of a street, shadowed me from notice. *Bp. Hall.*

3. [By confusion with *hull*[2], q. v.] The body of a ship or decked vessel of any kind; particularly, the body of an old ship or vessel which is laid up as unfit for sea-service, or a dismasted wreck.

Nay, even the *hulks* of the ships that carried them, though not converted into constellations in the heavens, used to be honoured and visited as sacred relics upon earth. *Cook*, Third Voyage, I. 1.

4†. [By confusion with *hull*[1], q. v.] A hull or husk. *Pegge.*—**The hulks**, in England, old or dismasted ships formerly used as prisons.

There was one H——, who, I learned, in after days was seen expiating some maturer offence in *the hulks*.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

hulk[2] (hulk), *n.* [< ME. *hulke*, *holke*, a hut, hovel, sty, < AS. *hulc*, a hulk, hovel, prob. connected with *hulu*, E. *hull*[1], and AS. **hulian*, E. *hill*[2], cover, from the root of AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, E. *heal*[2], cover, hide: see *hull*[1], *hill*[2], and *heal*[2].] 1†. A hut.

Thei maden litle housis (ether *hulkis*) in desert places.
Wyclif, Wisdom xi. 2 (Purv.).

2. A pigsty or a cattle-pen. [Prov. Eng.]

hulk[3] (hulk), *n.* [E. dial., = E. *holly*[1], AS. *holegn*; the *-k* repr. the orig. guttural.] The holly. [Prov. Eng.]

hulk[4] (hulk), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *holk*.] 1. To take out the entrails of: as, to *hulk* a hare. [Rare.]

I could *hulk* your grace, and hang you up cross leg'd,
Like a hare at a poulter's. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v.

2. In *mining*, to take down or remove, as the softer part of a lode, before removing the harder part. See *gouge*, *n.*, 5.

hulk[4] (hulk), *n.* [< *hulk*[4], *v.*] In *mining*: (*a*) The removal of the gouge or soft part from the side of the lode before breaking any part of the hard metalliferous portion of it down. (*b*) The excavation made by this operation.

hulking (hul'king), *a.* [< *hulk*[1], 2, + *-ing*[2].] Unwieldy; heavy and clumsy. [Colloq.]

You are grown a large *hulking* fellow since I saw you last. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 165.

hulky (hul'ki), *a.* [< *hulk*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1†. Bulky; unwieldy.—2. Clumsy; loutish; hulking. [Colloq.]

I want to go first and have a round with that *hulky* fellow who turned to challenge me.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lvi.

hull[1] (hul), *n.* [< ME. *hule*, *hole*, *hoole*, *holl*, a hull, husk, shell, < AS. *hulu*, hull, husk, = MD. *hulle*, D. *hul*, a veil, covering for the head, hood, cap, = OHG. *hulla*, MHG. G. *hülle*, a veil, cover, hood, cap, sheath, husk, case; also with formative *-s*, MD. *hulse*, also *hulsche*, *huldsche*, D. *hulze*, hull, husk, cod, case, = MLG. *huls*, LG. *hulse* = OHG. *hulsa*, MHG. *huls*, *hulse*, *hulsche*, *hülsche*, G. *hülse*, hull, husk, etc.; connected with the verb, AS. **hulian*, ME. *hulen*, *hilen*, *hillen*, E. *hill*[2], cover (cf. Sc. *hill* = *hull*), ult. from the root of AS. *helen*, ME. *helen*, cover, hide: see *heal*[2], *hill*[2], and cf. *hull*[2].] An outer covering, particularly of a nut or of grain; a husk.

The hulkes, *hulles*, or skinnes of grapes, when their moisture is crushed and pressed out. *Nomenclator.*

I learnt more from her in a flash
Than if my brampan were an empty *hull*,
And every Muse tumbled a science in.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

To unhusk truth a-hiding in its *hulls*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 988.

=Syn. *Husk*, etc. See *skin*, *n.*

hull[1] (hul), *v. t.* [< ME. *hullen*; < *hull*[1], *n.*] 1. To strip off the hull or hulls of: as, to *hull* grain; to *hull* strawberries.—2†. To strip off.

Hastili *hulde* we the hides of thise bestes,
Greithe we vs in that gere to go ferther hennes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2587.

Hulled barley. See *Scotch barley*, under *barley*[1].—**Hulled corn**, a preparation of whole grains of Indian corn or maize for food, made by maceration in a weak lye to remove the hulls, subsequent cleansing, and a thorough boiling in milk.

hull[2] (hul), *n.* [Conformed to, and usually identified with, *hull*[1], as if the 'shell' of a ship, but really a different word; < ME. *holl*, *holle*, *hoole*, *hole*, the hull of a ship, a particular use of *hole*[1], a hollow. *Hull*[2] is thus identical with *hold*[3], both being variations of *hole*[1], in a sense prob. derived from the D.: cf. "het *hol* van een schip, the ship's *hold* or *hull*" (Sewel): see *hold*[3] and *hole*[1], *n.*] The frame or body of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards, and rigging.

Here I beheld y^e sad spectacle, more than halfe that gallant bulwark of the kingdom miserably shatter'd, hardly a vessell intire, but appearing rather so many wrecks and *hulls*. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 17, 1666.

Long stood Sir Bedivere
Revolving many memories, till the *hull*
Look'd one black dot against the verge of dawn.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

A hull†, **at hull**† (*naut.*). Same as *a hull*.

By reason of contrary windes, which blew somewhat hard, we lay *a hull* vntill morning.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 104.

They could bear no sail, but were forced to lie *at hull* many days together.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 33.

Hull down. (*a*) *Naut.*, so far off, as a ship, that the hull is invisible, owing to the convexity of the earth's surface, while the masts and sails are still seen.

Now, at 15 miles, a ship is *hull down;* so it comes to this, that we can throw a 9-inch shell on to the deck of a ship before we can see it! *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 340.

Hence—(*b*) In *sporting*, so far behind as to stand no chance of winning. [Slang.]

hull[2] (hul), *v.* [< *hull*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To strike or pierce the hull of (a ship) with a cannon-ball.

As we were under full headway, and swiftly rounding her with a hard-port helm, we delivered a broadside at her consort, the Bombshell, each shot *hulling* her.
The Century, XXXVI. 428.

II.† *intrans.* To float or drift on the water, as the hull of a ship without the aid of sails.

Being then little winde, and neere the land, they tooke in their sayles, and lay *hulling*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 422.

Thus *hulling* in
The wild sea of my conscience, I did steer
Toward this remedy. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

He look'd, and saw the ark *hull* on the flood.
Milton, P. L., xi. 840.

hull[3]† (hul), *v. t.* A variant of *hill*[2].

hull[3] (hul), *n.* [< *hull*[3], *v.* Cf. also *hulk*[2].] A hovel; a pen; a sty. [Prov. Eng.]

hull[4]†, *n.* [A dial. var. of *hollen*, *holly*[1].] Holly.

Oft did a left hand crow foretell these things in her *hull* tree. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 74.

hull[5] (hul), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal pronunciation of *whole*, common in New England.

hullabaloo (hul″a-ba-lö′), *n.* [Also written *hallabaloo*, *hullaballoo*, Sc. *hullie-bulloo*, *hillie-bulloo*, *hullie-bullow*, *hillie-balow*, *hullie-bullie*, *hallooballoo;* a varied redupl. of indefinite elements; cf. *hullo* = *hello*, *hallo*[1], *hubbubboo*, and *hurly-burly*.] Uproar; racket; noisy confusion.

Thinkest thou that we are dying of silence here, and only to be preserved, like the infant Jupiter, by a *hullabaloo?*
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii.

huller (hul'ėr), *n.* [< *hull*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hulls; specifically, a hulling-machine; a hulling-mill or huller-gin.

huller-gin (hul'ėr-jin), *n.* A cotton-gin for ginning cotton gathered with the bolls. *E. H. Knight.*

hullet (hul'et), *n.* A dialectal variant of *owlet*.

hull-gull (hul'gul'), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *whole goll*, with ref. to the closed hand (see *goll*, fist). Cf. *gull*[1], 7, *hull*[5].] A guessing game for children. One player takes a number of beans, peas, or the like in his closed hand, saying, "*Hull gull.*" Another says, "Hand full." Then the first says, "Parcel how many?" The other player then guesses at the number, taking all if the guess is correct, otherwise making up the discrepancy.

hulling-machine (hul'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for removing the hulls from grain. In such hulling-machines as the wheat-huller, the barley-mill, and the hominy-mill, the hull is broken and torn from the grain without crushing the grain itself. In the pearl-barley mill, the hull is removed and the grain rounded by grinding. In cotton-cleaning the bolls with the seed and lint are sometimes treated together in the huller-gin. All these hulling-machines, except the last, are essentially grinding-mills, and employ either rotating stones or roughened revolving cylinders.

hullite (hul'it), *n.* [After Prof. Edward *Hull* of Dublin.] A black massive mineral filling cavities in basalt near Belfast, Ireland. It is a hydrous silicate of iron, aluminium, and magnesium.

hullo (hu-lō′), *interj.* Another form of *hello*.

Hullo! (and here I particularly beg, in parenthesis, that the printer will follow my spelling of the word, and not put Hillo, or Halloa, instead, both of which are base compromises which represent no sound that ever yet issued from any Englishman's lips). *Dickens*, Household Words.

hullock† (hul'ok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a small part of a sail lowered in a gale to keep the ship's head to the sea.

hully[1] (hul'i), *a.* [< *hull*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having husks or pods; siliquous.

hully[2]†, *n.* [Cf. *hull*[1].] 1. A long wicker trap used for catching eels.—2. A perforated chest for keeping crabs and lobsters in the sea till wanted. *Halliwell.*

huloist (hū'lō-ist), *n.* Same as *hyloist*.

hulotheism, hulotheist. Same as *hylotheism*, *hylotheist*.

Hulsean (hul'sē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to John Hulse, an English clergyman (born 1708, died 1789 or 1790). By his will he provided for several endowments or foundations in the University of Cambridge, the principal of which are the Hulsean lectureship on the evidences of Christianity or on difficulties in the Scriptures, and the Hulsean professorship of divinity. The Hulsean lecturer (called by him the "Christian Preacher") is chosen annually (beginning with 1820), and now delivers from four to six (but formerly more) lectures or sermons before the university, which are published. The Hulsean professorship was substituted in 1860 for the office of "Christian Advocate" instituted by Hulse.

hulst (hulst), *n.* [D. *hulst*, holly.] Holly. See *hollen*.

hulster†, *v. t.* [ME. *hulstren*, conceal, hide, ult. < AS. *heolstor*, a covering, concealment, darkness: see *holster*.] To hide; conceal.

I wol herberwe me
Ther I hope best to *hulstred* be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6146.

hulver (hul'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *hulver*, *holver* (*hulvur*, *holvur*), *hulfere*, holly, < Icel. *hulfr*, dogwood (otherwise called *beinvidhi*, prop. ebony, ebony-wood, < *beinn*, ebony (< L. *ebenus*), assimilated to *bein*, leg, bone, = E. *bone*[1]). Connection with *holly*, *hollen*, ME. *holi*, *holin*, etc., doubtful.] Holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*. The knee-hulver is *Ruscus aculeatus*, the butcher's broom; the sea-hulver is *Eryngium maritimum*.

Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof flail for to make.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

huly, *a.* and *adv.* A variant of *hooly*.

hum[1] (hum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hummed*, ppr. *humming*. [< ME. *hummen*, hum, = MHG. G. *hummen*, hum (cf. OD. *hummen*, *hemmen*, mutter, hum (def. 2), hem, D. *hemmen*, cry hem after); freq. *humble*[1], q. v.; orig. imitative, like ME. *bummen*, E. *bum*[1] and *boom*[1], bumble, hum, buzz, MHG. G. *summen* = Dan. *summe*, buzz, Sp. *zumbar*, hum, resound, Pg. *zumbir*, buzz.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a prolonged droning sound, as a bee in flight; drone; murmur; buzz.

Suddenly with boisterous armes he throwes
A knobby flint, that *hummeth* as it goes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Sometimes a thousand twangling instruments
Will *hum* about mine ears. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

2. To give utterance to a similar sound, such as the droning of a tune, a contemptuous or vacant mumbling, a murmuring expression of applause or satisfaction, hesitation, dissent, etc.

When Burnet preached, part of his congregation *hummed* so loudly and so long that he sat down to enjoy it.
Johnson, Bp. Sprat.

3. Same as *hem*[2].

If you chance to be out, do not confess it with standing still, or *humming*, or gaping one at another.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

"Well, you fellow," says my lord, "what have you to say? Don't stand *humming* and hawing, but speak out."
Fielding, Tom Jones, viii. 11.

To make things hum, to set matters in rapid motion or great activity. [U. S.]

Since the American nation fairly got hold of the holiday [Christmas], . . . we have *made it hum*, as we like to say.
C. D. Warner, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 161.

II. *trans.* 1. To sing with shut mouth, as to the sound *m*; murmur without articulation; mumble: as, to *hum* an air.

Pray, let me look upon the gentleman
With more heed; then I did but *hum* him over
In haste, good faith, as lawyers chancery sheets.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

And far below the Roundhead rode
And *humm'd* a surly hymn.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2†. To express approbation of, or applaud, by humming.

Such Sermons as are most *humm'd* and applauded there would scarce be suffer'd the second hearing in a grave congregation of pious Christians.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Here Nash, if I may be permitted the use of a polite and fashionable phrase, was *humm'd*.
Goldsmith, Richard Nash

hum[1] (hum), *n.* [< *hum*[1], *v.*] 1. Any inarticulate, low, murmuring, or buzzing sound, as that made by bees in flight, by a spinning top, etc.; a faint continuous sound having no definite pitch; a buzz.

In drawling *hums* the feeble insects grieve.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Sounds that come
(However near) like a faint distant *hum*
Out of the grass, from which mysterious birth
We guess the busy secrets of the earth.
Keats, Vox et præterea nihil.

With the *hum* of swarming bees
Into dreamful slumber lull'd.
Tennyson, Eleanore.

The *hum* outliving the hushed bell.
Lowell, Darkened Mind.

Specifically—(*a*) A low confused noise, as of a crowd, or of distant voices or sounds of any kind.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The *hum* of either army stilly sounds.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

Towered cities please us then,
And the busy *hum* of men.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 118.

No sound of life is heard, no village *hum*.
Bryant, Earth.

(*b*) A buzz or murmur of applause or approbation. (*c*) A sound uttered with closed mouth by a speaker in a pause from embarrassment, affectation, or the like: as, *hums* and haws. Also (and now more commonly) *hem*.

I take my chair,
And, after two or three majestic *hums*,
. . . Peruse my writings.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

My solemn *hums* and ha's the servants quake at.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, i. 1.

2†. [Prob. from its causing a buzzing or humming in the head.] A drink formerly common, probably made of strong ale or of ale and spirit. Its exact composition is not known.

And calls for *hum*.
You takers of strong waters and tobacco,
Mark this. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

Lord, what should I ail!
What a cold I have over my stomach! would I had some *hum*. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

Venous hum, in *pathol.*, the humming sound heard in the large veins at the base of the neck, especially in anemic states.

hum[1] (hum), *interj.* [Another form of *hem*, *h'm*, *interj.*, q. v. see *hum*[1], *n.*, esp. in sense 1 (*c*). Cf. LG. *hum*, *humme*, an interjection of forbidding or directing; F. *hum*, *hum*, a coughing accent or voice.] An interjectional, hesitating sound, uttered with or during a pause; hem; h'm.

Bar. *Hum*, *hum* ——
Jam. That preface,
If left out in a lawyer, spoils the cause,
Though ne'er so good and honest.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

hum[2] (hum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hummed*, ppr. *humming*. [Orig. dial.; appar. a particular use of *hum*[1], *v.*, I., 2, II., 2; cf. Sp. *zumbar*, joke, jest, make oneself merry, Pg. *zombar*, joke, jest, a particular use of Sp. *zumbar*, Pg. *zumbir*, hum, buzz: see *hum*[1]. Cf. *humbug*.] To trick or delude; impose on; cajole.

I don't mean to cajole you hither with the expectation of amusement or entertainment; you and I know better than to *hum* or be *hummed* in that manner.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, II. 153.

hum[2] (hum), *n.* [< *hum*[2], *v.*] An imposition or hoax; a humbug.

'Tis true his friend gave out that he was hanged;
But to be sure, 'twas all a *hum*.
Garrick, quoted in Jon Bee's Samuel Foote, p. lxxxvi.

It's "No Go"—it's "Gammon"—it's "all a *Hum*."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 186.

I daresay all this is *hum*, and that all will come back.
Lamb, To Manning.

human (hū'man), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *humane*, *humaine*, < ME. **human* (in adv. *humanly*), *humain*, < OF. *humain*, F. *humain* = Pr. *human*, *uman* = Sp. Pg. *humano* = It. *umano*, < L. *humanus*, of or belonging to a man, human, humane, < *homo* (*homin-*), man: see *Homo*. Cf. *humane*, a doublet of *human*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of man or of mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man: as, *human* life or nature; a *human* being; *human* shape.

Neuer *humain* ey saw to it egal!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 951.

It is not impossible to me . . . to set her before your eyes to-morrow, *human* as she is.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2.

But who his *human* heart has laid
To Nature's bosom nearer? *Whittier*, Burns.

Human nature . . . is a composite thing, a constitution of many parts differing in kind and quality.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 202.

2. Pertaining to the sphere, nature, or faculties of man; relative or proper to mankind; mundane; secular; not divine: as, *human* knowledge, wisdom, or science; *human* affairs.

My hand was in all *human* probability the first that had knocked at his door in a quarter of a century.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 662.

Human sign. (*a*) In *logic*, a sign instituted by a convention among men; a conventional sign, as a stroke of a bell for a sign of the hour. (*b*) In *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac corresponding to a constellation having for its figure a human being. The human signs are Gemini, Virgo, Aquarius, and the first half of Sagittarius. =**Syn. 1.** *Human*, etc. See *humane*.

II. *n.* A human being; a member of the family of mankind. [Now colloq. or humorous.]

Mars, Mars (said he), thou plague of men, smear'd with the dust and bloud
Of *humanes*, and their ruin'd wals. *Chapman*, Iliad, v.

Humans for men, which Mr. Bartlett includes in his "Dictionary of Americanisms," is Chapman's habitual phrase in his translation of Homer. I find it also in the old play of "The Hog hath lost his Pearl."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

Parson B—— . . . is just as fierce upon the dogs when they annoy him as he is upon the *humans* who cross his path. *Harper's Mag.*, XVI. 137.

To see such a number of terrified creatures taking sanctuary in every nook along the shore is enough to infect a silly *human* with alarm.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 121.

humanate† (hū'man-āt), *a.* [< ML. *humanatus*, pp. of *humanari*, become human, < L. *humanus*, human: see *human*.] Made human; endued with humanity.

Of your saying it followeth that the bread is *humanate* or incarnate. *Cranmer*, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 369.

humane (hū-mān'), *a.* [Formerly not separated from *human*, which was also spelled *humane*, *humaine* (with the accent on the first syllable); recently differentiated, with form and accent of the L. *humānus*, human, also humane: see *human*, and cf. *-an*, *-ane*.] 1†. Of or pertaining to man; human. See *human*, *a.*, 1.—2†. Profane; secular. See *human*, *a.*, 2.

His ignorance acquites him of all science, *humane* or divine. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, An Hypocrite.

Aristotle, . . . Euripides, Sophocles, and all *humane* authors. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

3. Having the feelings and inclinations proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat other human beings and the lower animals with kindness; kind; benevolent.

It is the *humane* way: the other course
Will prove too bloody. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

From racks, indeed, and from all penalties directed against the persons, the property, and the liberty of heretics, the *humane* spirit of Mr. Gladstone shrinks with horror. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

4. Tending to humanize or refine: applied to the elegant or polite branches of literature, especially philology, rhetoric, poetry, and the study of the ancient classics. See *humanity*, 5.

He was well skilled in all kinds of *humane* literature.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I. 310.

It [theology] is too universal in its relations to be able to stand alone; it will disclose its best treasures only to those who come to it cultivated by the study of the *humaner* letters. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 218.

=**Syn. 3.** *Humane*, *Merciful*; tender, tender-hearted, kind-hearted, compassionate, sympathetic. *Humane* differs from the ordinary use of *merciful* in that it expresses active endeavors to find and relieve suffering, and especially to prevent it, while *merciful* expresses the disposition to spare one the suffering which might be inflicted. The good Samaritan was *humane*; Shylock should have been *merciful*; the Royal *Humane* Society; a *merciful* judge.

Human, *Humane*. Human is that which belongs to man as man; *humane* means not inhuman, compassionate. *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 51.

And we most humbly beseech thee, O *merciful* Father, to hear us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Communion Service, [Invocation.

humanely (hū-mān'li), *adv.* [< *humane* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *humanly*.] In a humane manner; with kindness, tenderness, or compassion.

humaneness (hū-mān'nes), *n.* The quality of being humane; tenderness.

human-heartedness (hū'man-här'ted-nes), *n.* Humaneness; humanity.

His [Scott's] own wonderful *humanheartedness*—so broad, so clear, so genial, so humorous.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 108.

humanhood (hū'man-hud), *n.* [< *human* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of being human; humanity. [Rare.]

If a man attempt to benefit humanity by being faithful to his *humanhood*, he is obliged . . . to run counter to his age. *Maccall*, Hum. of Individualism, p. 90.

humanics (hū-man'iks), *n.* [< *human* + *-ics*: see *-ics*.] The doctrine or science of human nature, or of matters relating to humanity. *Collins.*

humaniform (hū-man'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *humanus*, human, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or characteristics of man; human. [Rare.]

All religion being more or less anthropomorphic, or *humaniform*, the structure of the spirit world must correspond with human conceptions and experiences.
Amer. Antiquarian, XI. 11.

humanify (hū-man'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humanified*, ppr. *humanifying*. [< L. *humanus*, human, + *facere*, make.] To render human; incarnate. [Rare.]

I will not dispute whether he could not have received us again to favour by some nearer and easier way than for His own Son to be *humanified*, and being man to be crucified. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 211.

humanisation, humanise, etc. See *humanization*, etc.

humanism (hū'man-izm), *n.* [< *human* + *-ism*.] 1. Human nature or character; humanity.

A general disposition of mind belonging to a man as such is termed *humanism*. *Meyer.*

According as he [man] raises his intellectual and moral nature to the levels of a higher and higher *humanism*.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 12.

2. A system or mode of thought in which human interests predominate, or any purely human element is made prominent.

The Hegelian idealism first bred the more sensualistic system of *humanism*, and then *humanism* bred socialism.
Rae, Contemporary Socialism, p. 114.

Here we have the stern Puritanism of old Birmingham passing into modern nonconformity, . . . and this milder form of the old spirit mellowing at last into nineteenth-century *humanism*. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 246.

I neither admit the moral influence of theism in the past, nor look forward to the moral influence of *humanism* in the future. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 249.

3. The subjects of study called the humanities; hence, polite learning in general; literary culture; especially, in the revival of learning in the middle ages, the intelligent and appreciative study of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew letters, which was introduced by Petrarch in Italy, and spread thence throughout Europe.

humanist (hū'man-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *humaniste* = Sp. Pg. *humanista* = It. *umanista*; as *human* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* 1. One accomplished in literary and classical culture; especially, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, one of the scholars who, following the impulse of Petrarch, pursued and disseminated the study and a truer understanding of classical, and particularly of Greek, literature. The active enthusiasm of the humanists was the chief factor in accomplishing the Renaissance.

The author of Utopia was known for tolerant and liberal: he was a *humanist* and a reformer.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

Among the men of letters were many of the most eminent *humanists*, such as Leonardo Bruni Aretino, scholar and statesman, born in 1369.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 252.

He [Hermann Lotze] is now one of the noblest living *humanists*, as contrasted with the specialist on the one hand, and with the eclectic . . . on the other.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 94.

2. A student of human nature, or of matters of human interest; one versed in human affairs and relations.

Equally pleased with a watch, a coach, . . . or a fact in hydrostatics, Pepys was pleased yet more by the beauty, the worth, the mirth, or the mere scenic attitude in life of his fellow-creatures. He shows himself throughout a sterling *humanist*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Samuel Pepys.

II. *a.* Humanistic.

Italy, that holy land of *Humanist* enthusiasm.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 412.

humanistic (hū-ma-nis'tik), *a.* [< *humanist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to humanity or the humanities; characteristic of humanists or of humanism.

No mystic dreams of ascetic piety had come to trouble the tranquillity of its *humanistic* devotion. *J. Caird.*

Science . . . substitutes a world of force and law for a world of *humanistic* divinities.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 148.

The old Plutonic gods do not assert themselves; they are buried and turned to dust, and the more modern *humanistic* divinities bear sway.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 113.

humanistically (hū-ma-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a humane manner; by means of the humanities.

Apart from current controversies stood the teachings of the school of Chartres, *humanistically* nourished on the study of the ancients. *A. Setb.*, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 423.

humanitarian (hū-man-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *humanity* + *-arian*.] I. *a.* 1. In *theol.*, affirming the humanity or human nature of Christ,

but denying his divinity.—2. Having regard to the interests of humanity, or all mankind; broadly philanthropic.

Humanitarian, wider of scope than philanthropic, is a word pregnant with significance.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 316.

II. *n.* 1. In *theol.*: (*a*) One who asserts the mere humanity of Jesus Christ, and denies his divinity; a Unitarian. Some humanitarians hold that Christ was the subject of a divine inspiration which rendered his human nature an extraordinary one. (*b*) One who maintains the perfectibility of human nature without the aid of grace.—2. One who adopts the doctrine or theory that man's sphere of duty is limited to a benevolent interest in and practical promotion of the welfare of the human race, apart from all considerations of religion.—3. A philanthropist.

humanitarianism (hū-man-i-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *humanitarian* + *-ism.*] 1. In *theol.*, the doctrine that Jesus Christ possessed a human nature only.—2. The doctrine that mankind may become perfect without divine aid.—3. The doctrine that benevolence or philanthropy forms the sum of man's duties.

Pierre Leroux, who at a later period became the expounder of *Humanitarianism*, a kind of Saint-Simonism modified and tinctured with Hegelian philosophy.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 72.

4. Humane or humanitarian principles; comprehensive humanism or philanthropy.

Christianity, by reason of the simplicity of its doctrines, the sublime *humanitarianism* of its ethics.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 58.

Humanitarianism aims at the reorganization of society, so that all shall possess equal advantages for gaining a livelihood and contributing to the welfare of society.
L. F. Ward Dynam. Sociol., II. 450.

humanitian† (hū-ma-nish′an), *n.* [Irreg. < *humanity* + *-ian.*] A humanist.

There was an orator there, a man of great reading, a singular scholar, and an excellent *humanitian*.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 588.

Nay, sir, I have read history, I am a little *humanitian*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

humanity (hū-man′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *humanitye*, < OF. *humanite*, *humainete*, F. *humanité* = Pr. *humanitat* = Sp. *humanidad* = Pg. *humanidade* = It. *umanità* = D. *humaniteit* = G. *humanität* = Dan. Sw. *humanitet*, < L. *humanita(t-)s*, human nature, humanity, also humane conduct, < *humanus*, human, humane: see *human*, *humane*.] 1. The condition or quality of being human; human character or nature.

The nature and condition of man, wherin he is lesse than God Almyghty, and excellynge not withstandyng al other creatures in erth, is called *humanitie*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 8.

There is no such thing as stereotyped *humanity*; it must ever be a vague, bodiless idea, because the concrete units from which it is formed are independent realities.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 268.

In the deluge, Fintan escaped by taking the form of a salmon, until the receding waters left him high and dry on Tara Hill, when he resumed his *humanity*.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 4.

2. Mankind collectively; the human race.

Humanity must perforce prey on itself,
Like monsters of the deep.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2.

It was cutting very close to the bone to carve such a shred of *humanity* from the body politic to make a soldier of.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 61.

3. The character of being humane; consideration for the sensibilities of others, and sympathy with their needs or suffering; kindness; benevolence; a disposition to relieve distress, whether of men or of animals, and to treat all creatures kindly.

To withdraw something from thyself to give to other—that is a point of *humanity* and gentleness, which never taketh away so much commodity as it bringeth again.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Are you angry, sir,
Because you are entertain'd with all *humanity*?
Freely and nobly us'd?
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 2.

The notion of what, for want of a better phrase, I must call a moral brotherhood in the whole human race has been steadily gaining ground during the whole course of history, and we have now a large abstract term answering to this notion—*Humanity*.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 64.

4†. Politeness; civility.

To prate in thy maysters presence, it is no *humanitye*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

There cannot be a greater argument of the general good understanding of a people than a sudden consent to give their approbation of a sentiment which has no emotion in it. If it were spoken with never so great skill in the actor, the manner of uttering that sentence could have nothing in it which could strike any but people of the greatest *humanity*—nay, people elegant and skilful in observations upon it.
Steele, Spectator, No. 502.

5. Learning or literature of a merely human or secular kind: opposed to *divinity*: generally in the plural, with reference to the several branches of such literature, as philology, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, the study of the ancient classics, and the like. In Scotland, in the singular, applied to Latin and Latin literature alone: as, a professor of *humanity*.

Philological studies, when philology . . . was restricted to the cultivation of the languages, literature, history, and archæology of Greece and Rome, were very commonly called literæ humaniores, or, in English, *the humanities*; and it is the conviction of their value as a moral and intellectual discipline which has led scholars almost universally to ascribe the origin of this appellation to a sense of their refining, elevating, and humanizing influence. This, however, I think is an erroneous etymology. They were called literæ humaniores, *the humanities*, by way of opposition to the literæ divinæ, or divinity, the two studies, philology and theology, then completing the circle of scholastic knowledge, which, at the period of the introduction of the phrase, scarcely included any branch of physical science.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., iii.

humanization (hū man-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *humanize* + *-ation.*] The act of humanizing, or the state of being humanized; a making human or humane; assimilation to humanity. Also spelled *humanisation*.

It is under that name [duty] that the process of *humanization* ought to begin and be conducted throughout.
Coleridge, Table Talk.

humanize (hū′man-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *humanized*, ppr. *humanizing*. [= F. *humaniser* = Pg. *humanisar*; as *human* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make human; give or attribute a human character to; render conformable to human nature or requirements.

Socrates, . . . by his plain simplicity, without any counterfeit vanity whatsoever, hath *humanized*, as I may so say, philosophy, and attributed it to humane reason.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 986.

Man, . . . considered simply as a being of this world, was to the Greek the expression of all that was best and brightest in his thoughts. What could he do but *humanise* his gods?
Faiths of the World, p. 163.

2. To render humane or gentle; make susceptible or agreeable to human feeling; refine or soften the human character of; civilize.

Song might tell
What *humanizing* virtues near her cell
Sprang up, and spread their fragrance wide around.
Wordsworth, Off Saint Bees' Heads.

It is always *humanizing* to see how the most rigid creed is made to bend before the kindlier instincts of the heart.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 113.

Humanized lymph. See *lymph*.—**Humanized virus.** See *virus*.

II. *intrans.* To become human or humane; become civilized.

By the original law of nations, war and extirpation were the punishment of injury. *Humanizing* by degrees, it admitted slavery instead of death; a further step was the exchange of prisoners instead of slavery.
Franklin.

Also spelled *humanise*.

humanizer (hū′man-ī-zėr), *n.* One who humanizes. Also spelled *humaniser*.

humankind (hū′man-kīnd′), *n.* The race of man; mankind; the human species.

A knowledge both of books and *human kind*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 640.

humanly (hū′man-li), *adv.* [< ME. *humanly*, courteously, kindly: see *humanly* and *human.*] 1. In a human manner; after the manner of men; according to human knowledge or belief: as, *humanly* speaking, it is impossible.

Look at this little seed. See . . . how *humanly* it dies; how *humanly* it puts forth its spring leaves.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 131.

2†. Kindly; humanely.

Though learn'd, well-bred; and though well-bred, sincere;
Modestly bold, and *humanly* severe.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 636.

humanness (hū′man-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being human; humanity.

humate (hū′māt), *n.* [< *hum(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of humic acid.

humatile (hū′ma-til), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *humatus*, pp. of *humare*, bury, + E. *-ile.*] Buried. See the extract. [Rare.]

All species buried at a later date than the diluvian deposit were to be considered merely *humatile* or sub fossil.
N. Joly, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 17.

humation† (hū-mā′shon), *n.* [< L. *humatio(n-)*, a burying, < *humare*, cover with earth, inter, bury, < *humus*, earth: see *humus*. Cf. *exhumation*, *inhumation*.] Interment; inhumation.

Lancashire gave me breath,
And Cambridge education;
Middlesex gave me death,
And this church my *humation*.
J. Weever, Epitaph, in Fuller's Worthies, Lancashire.

humbird (hum′bėrd), *n.* [< *hum*[1] + *bird*[1].] A humming-bird. [Rare.]

Some from the *hum-bird's* downy nest.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

humble[1]† (hum′bl), *v. i.* [< ME. *humbelen*, *humblen*, for *hummelen* (= OD. *hommelen*), hum, freq. of *hummen*, E. *hum*[1], like *bumble*, freq. of *bum*[1], *boom*[1]: see *hum*[1]. Cf. *humblebee*. For the form, cf. *humble*[2], *humble*[3], *hamble*, *nimble*, etc.] To hum.

To *humble* like a bee.
Minsheu.

humble[2] (hum′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humbled*, ppr. *humbling*. [Sc. *hummel* (in sense 2); ult. a secondary form of *hamble*, mutilate, hamstring: see *hamble*. Cf. *humble*[2], *a.*] 1†. To break; make sore.

Kibed or *humbled* heeles.
Holland, tr. of Pliny (ed. 1634), II. 88.

2. To break off the ears of (barley) with a flail; separate from the awns. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—3†. To break off the horns of.

The polled or *humbled* cattle come next under our consideration, a kind well deserving of notice.
G. Culley, Observations on Live Stock (1786).

humble[2]† (hum′bl), *a.* [Sc. *hummel*, *hummle*, OSc. *homyll*, having no horns (cf. Sc. *humlie*, a cow having no horns); < *humble*[2], *v.*] 1. Broken; bruised; sore.—2. Having no horns, as a cow.

Quhen vncouth [strange] ky fechtis amang thaym self, gif ane of thaym happenis to be slane, and vncertane quhat kow maid the slauchter, the kow that is *homyll* sall beir the wyte.
Bellenden, Cron. B., x. c. 12. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Pertaining to a humble cow.

The lop-ear [in the zebu] is a decidedly *hummel* characteristic.
Amer. Naturalist, XXI. 886.

humble[3] (hum′bl or um′bl), *a.* [< ME. *humble*, < OF. *humble*, *humle*, *humele*, F. *humble* = Pr. *humil*, *omil* = OSp. *humil*, Sp. Pg. *humilde* = It. *umile*, < L. *humilis*, low, slight, hence mean, humble (cf. Gr. *χαμαλός*, *χαμηλός*, on the ground, low, trifling), < *humus*, the ground, *humi*, on the ground, = Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground: see *humus*, *human*, etc., and *chamælcon*, *chameleon*, *chamomile*, *camomile*.] 1. Lowly in kind, state, condition, amount, etc.; of little worth or moment; unimportant; low; common: as, a *humble* cottage; a man of *humble* origin; a *humble* follower; my *humble* means.

These *humble* considerations make me out of love with my greatness.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Let Innocence
Be written on my tomb, though ne'er so *humble*,
'Tis all I am ambitious of.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 2.

I said, I thank thee, Fate,
I who went forth so *humble*,
That I come back so great.
Bryant, Poet's First Song.

2. Lowly in manner or guise; modest; unpretending; submissive: as, a *humble* apology.

And alle that ben byfore
Yow in this stede, salue withe *humble* Face.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

In him the painter labour'd with his skill
To hide deceit, and give the harmless show
An *humble* gait, calm looks, eyes wailing still.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1508.

To please, you must a hundred changes try;
Sometimes be *humble*, then must soar on high.
Dryden, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, iii. 579.

3. Lowly in feeling; lacking self-esteem; having a sense of insignificance, unworthiness, dependence, or sinfulness; meek; penitent.

God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the *humble*.
1 Pet. v. 5.

Show me thy *humble* heart, and not thy knee.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

Prayer of humble access. See *access.*=**Syn. 2.** Unassuming, unobtrusive, unostentatious.

humble[3] (hum′bl or um′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humbled*, ppr. *humbling*. [< ME. *humblen*, refl.; < *humble*[3], *a.*] 1. To make lower; bring down; bow down.

The highest mountains may be *humbled* into valleys.
Hakewill, Apology.

The common executioner . . .
Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,
But first begs pardon.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

2. To make lower in state or condition; reduce in power, possessions, esteem, etc.; abase: as, to *humble* one's foes; to *humble* the pride of a rival.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be so cruell to an *humbled* foe?
Spenser, Sonnets, xli.

Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boast;
Though double tax'd, how little have I lost!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 151.

3. To make humble or lowly in feeling; bring down the pride or vanity of; make meek and submissive; humiliate: often used reflexively.

Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God that he may exalt you. 1 Pet. v. 6.

They [the lords] *humble themselves* to the King, and crave Pardon for that they had done which they obtained. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 109.

=Syn. *Debase, Degrade*, etc. See *abase*.

humblebee (hum'bl-bē), *n.* [< ME. *humbylbee, hombulbe*, E. dial. also *hummobee:* (AS. not found) = D. *hommelbij* = Dan. *humlebi*, humblebee; not directly compounded of *humble*[1], hum, + *bee*[1], the simple noun **humble*, a humblebee, being older (OHG.); ME. not found alone, OSc. *hummel*, a drone, = OD. *hommel* (equiv. to *bommel* = E. *bumble*bee), a humblebee, a drone, a wasp, = OHG. *humbal*, MHG. *humbel, hummel*, G. *hummel*, humblebee, drone, = Dan. *humle* = Sw. *humla*, humblebee. The *mb* in OHG. *humbal* can hardly be the ordinary dissimilation of *mm* as in *humble*[1], *v.*, *humble*[2], *humble*[3], though the word cannot well be separated in its origin from the imitative base *hum*[1]. Cf. *bumblebee*.] Same as *bumblebee*.

Kill me a red-hipped *humble-bee*, on the top of a thistle. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

The young *humble bee* . . . breeds in long grass. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 70.

Burly, dozing *humble-bee!*
Where thou art is clime for me.
Emerson, The Humble-Bee.

humblefication (hum″- or um″bl-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *humble*[3] + *-fication*.] Humility. [Ludicrous and rare.]

The Prospectus . . . has about it a sort of unmanly *humblefication* which is not sincere. *Southey*, Letters (1809), II. 120.

humblehead†, *n.* [ME., < *humble*[3] + *-head:* see *-hood*.] Humble estate or condition. *Chaucer.*

humblely†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *humbly*.

humble-mouthed (hum′bl-mouthd), *a.* Humble in speech.

You are meek, and *humble-mouth'd*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

humbleness (hum′- or um′bl-nes), *n.* [< *humble*[3] + *-ness*.] The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness.

For my part, I am rather, with all subjected *humbleness*, to thank her excellencies. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Her dress . . .
Is homely—fashioned to express
A wandering Pilgrim's *humbleness*.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

humble-pie (hum′bl-pī′), *n.* [< *humble-s*, for *umble-s*, orig. *numble-s*, q. v., + *pie*[1].] A pie made of the umbles or numbles (that is, the heart, liver, kidneys, and entrails) of the deer. —**To eat humble-pie**, to submit tamely to insult or humiliation; apologize or humiliate one's self abjectly: in allusion to the humble-pie, or pie made of the umbles or numbles of a deer, formerly, at hunting feasts, set before the huntsman and his followers, but with further and now exclusive allusion to the adjective *humble*.

"You drank too much wine last night, and disgraced yourself, sir," the old soldier said. "You must get up and *eat humble-pie* this morning, my boy." *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xiv.

Your "You'll see nex' time!" an' "Look out bumby!"
Most ollers ends in *eatin' umble-pie*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 61.

humble-plant (hum′bl-plant), *n.* The common sensitive-plant, *Mimosa pudica*.

humbler (hum′- or um′blėr), *n.* One who or that which humbles; one who reduces pride or mortifies.

humbles (um′- or hum′blz), *n. pl.* An erroneous form of *umbles*, originally *numbles*. See *humble-pie* and *numbles*.

humblesse†, *n.* [ME., also *humblis*; < OF. *humblece, humblesse*, humility, < *humble*, humble: see *humble*[3].] Humbleness; humility; low obeisance. *Chaucer.*

Go, litille bill, with all *humblis*
Vnto my lady, of womanhede the floure,
And saie hire howe [a] newe Troiles lithe in distreȝ
All onely for hire sake.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 44.

With faire fearefull *humblesse* towards him shee came. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 26.

humblessot†, *n.* An obeisance: a jocular form of *humblesse*. *Davies.*

He kissed his hands thrice and made as many *humblessos* ere he would finger it. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 172).

humbling[1]† (hum′bling), *n.* [< ME. *humbeling, humbling*, verbal n. of *humbelen, humblen*, hum, humble: see *humble*[1].] A humming.

Lyke the last *humblynge*
After the clappe of a thundring.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1039.

humbling[2]† (hum′- or um′bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *humble*[3], *v.*] Humiliation.

I like these tears well, and this *humbling* also. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

humblingly (hum′- or um′bling-li), *adv.* In a humbling or humiliating manner.

humbly (hum′- or um′bli), *adv.* [< ME. *humbliche, humelliche, humblely*; < *humble*[3] + *-ly*[2].] In a humble manner; with modest submissiveness; with humility.

A warrior, with his shield of pride
Cleaving *humbly* to his side,
And hands in resignation prest,
Palm to palm, on his tranquil breast.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, i.

Humboldt blue. Same as *spirit-blue*.

humboldtilite (hum′bōl-ti-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < *Humboldt* (Baron Alexander von Humboldt (1769–1859), the German naturalist) + *-lite*, < Gr. λίθος, stone.] A variety of melilite; a silicate of aluminium and iron, belonging to the vesuvianite group.

humboldtine (hum′bōl-tin), *n.* [< *Humboldt* + *-ine*[2].] A native oxalate of the protoxid of iron.

humboldtite (hum′bōl-tīt), *n.* [< *Humboldt* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *datolite:* a name given by Lévy to crystals from Tyrol, on the supposition that they differed from ordinary datolite in form.

humbug (hum′bug), *n.* [First in use about 1735–40, as a piece of fashionable slang, with exactly its present sense; but Dean Milles defines it (about 1760) as "a false alarm, a bugbear," appar. a more orig. sense; < *hum*[2], a dial. and slang term, delude, impose on, cajole, + *bug*[1], a specter, goblin (see *hum*[2] and *bug*[1]); but, as in other slang terms, little regard was paid to the elements of which it is formally composed. The use of *humbug* in ref. to a person is more recent; cf. *fraud*, similarly used in colloquial speech.] **1.** A trick; an imposition, especially an imposition perpetrated under fair and honorable pretenses; a hoax.

There is a word very much in vogue with the people of taste and fashion, which, though it has not even the "penumbra" of a meaning, yet makes up the sum total of the wit, sense, and judgement of the aforesaid people of taste and fashion!—"This peace will prove a confounded *humbug* upon the nation.—These theatrical managers humbug the town damnably!"—*Humbug* is neither an English word, nor a derivative from any other language. It is indeed a blackguard sound, made use of by most people of distinction! It is a fine make-weight in conversation, and some great men deceive themselves so egregiously as to think they mean something by it!
The Student (1751), II. 41. (*Todd.*)

I remember the origin of that word *humbug*, which has reigned in high vogue for several years, but I hope this will not prove another *humbug*.
British Mag., April, 1763, p. 542.

The great and illustrious *humbug* of ancient history was The Eleusinian Mysteries.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

2. A spirit of deception or imposition; falseness; hollowness; pretense; sham: as, there is a great deal of *humbug* about him.—**3.** An impostor; a cheat; a deceitful fellow; a person given to cajolery, flattery, or specious stories.

In reading it ["Gammer Gurton's Needle"] one feels that he is at least a man among men, and not a *humbug* among *humbugs*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 154.

4. A form of nippers for grasping the cartilage of the nose in refractory cattle. *E. H. Knight.* —**5.** A kind of candy. See the extract. [Prov. Eng.]

He had provided himself with a paper of *humbugs* for the child.—*humbugs* being the North-country term for certain lumps of toffy, well flavored with peppermint.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

humbug (hum′bug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *humbugged*, ppr. *humbugging*. [< *humbug*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To deceive by a false pretense; impose upon; cajole; hoax.

With other fine things,
Such as Kings say to Kings
When each tries to *humbug* his dear Royal Brother, in
Hopes by such "gammon" to take one another in.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 300.

II. *intrans.* To practise deceit or trickery.

'Twixt nations and parties, and state politicians,
Prim shop-keepers, jobbers smooth lawyers, physicians;
Of worth and of wisdom the trial and test
Is—mark ye, my friends!—who shall *humbug* the best.
Bramston, Epilogue on Humbugging.

humbugable (hum′bug-a-bl), *a.* [< *humbug*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being humbugged; gullible. [Rare.]

My charity does not extend so far as to believe that any reasonable man (*homo sapiens*, as the animal is) can have been so humbugged. *Southey*, Letters (1825), III. 488.

humbugger (hum′bug-ėr), *n.* One who humbugs.

humbuggery (hum′bug-ėr-i), *n.* [< *humbug* + *-ery*.] The practice of humbug; false pretense; imposition.

humbuzz (hum′buz), *n.* [< *hum* + *buzz*.] **1.** A cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.] —**2.** A thin piece of wood with a notched edge, which, being swung round swiftly on a string, gives a humming or buzzing sound; a bull-roarer. [Prov. Eng.]

hum-cup (hum′kup), *n.* Strong ale. [Prov. Eng.]

'Tis a barrel then of *hum-cup* which we call the black ram.
Sussex Sheep-shearing Song, quoted by Bickerdyke.

humdrum (hum′drum), *a.* and *n.* [In form a compound of *hum*[1] and *drum*[1], perhaps orig. *drone*[1], being thus in effect a redupl. of *hum*[1], i. e. 'humming,' droning, monotonous.] **I.** *a.* Dull; commonplace; homely; tedious.

Shall we, quoth she, stand still *hum-drum*,
And see stout bruin, all alone,
By numbers basely overthrown?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 112.

Yet am I by no means certain that she would take me with the impediment of our friends' consent, a regular *humdrum* wedding, and the reversion of a good fortune on my side. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Every one knows that at the age of fifty a plodding, *humdrum*, methodical printer [Richardson] . . . proved himself an original genius. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 45.

II. *n.* **1.** A droning tone of voice; monotonous or tedious talk.

I am frequently forced to go to my harpsichord to keep me awake, and to silence his *humdrum*.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 191.

2. Monotony; tediousness; ennui.

There is as regards the more definite constituents of the field of consciousness a close resemblance between natural sleepiness and the state of monotonous *humdrum* we call tedium or ennui. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 71.

3†. A dull, tedious fellow; a bore.

I scorn it, I, so I do, to be a consort for every *hum-drum*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

4. A small, low three-wheeled cart, drawn usually by one horse. [Prov. Eng.]

humdrum (hum′drum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *humdrummed*, ppr. *humdrumming*. [< *humdrum*, *a.*] To pass the time in a dull manner.

humdudgeon (hum′duj-ọn), *n.* [< *hum*[1] + *dudgeon*[2].] A complaint or outcry without sufficient reason. [Scotch.]

I would never be making a *humdudgeon* about a scart on the pow. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

humect† (hū-mekt′), *v. t.* [< F. *humecter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *humectar* = It. *umettare*, < L. *humectare*, correctly *umectare*, moisten, wet, < *humectus*, correctly *umectus*, of a moist nature, moist, damp, < *humere*, correctly *umere*, be moist: see *humid*.] To moisten; wet; water. [Rare.]

Galen wyll not permytte that pure wyne, without alaye of water, shulde in any wise be gyuen to chyldren, for as much as it *humecteth* the body, or maketh it moyster and hotter than is conueniente.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 11.

humectant† (hū-mek′tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *humectant* = Sp. Pg. *humectante* = It. *umettante*, < L. *humectan(t-)s, umectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *humectare, umectare*, moisten: see *humect*.] **I.** *a.* Moistening; diluent.

Fumes and odours, passing so easily through the air, will very naturally insinuate into their vehicles also; which fumes, if they be grosser and *humectant*, may raise that diversification of touch which we mortals call tasting, if more subtile and dry, that which we call smelling.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 4.

II. *n.* A substance regarded as tending to increase the fluidity of the blood.

humectate† (hū-mek′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *humectatus, umectatus*, pp. of *humectare, umectare*, moisten. see *humect*.] Same as *humect*.

Native Lucca olives afford [an oyl] fit to allay the tartness of vinegar and other acids, yet gently to warm and *humectate* where it passes. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

humectation (hū-mek-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *humectation* = Pr. *humectacio* = Sp. *humectacion* = Pg. *humectação* = It. *umettazione*, < LL. *humectatio(n-), umectatio(n-)*, < L. *humectare, umectare*, moisten: see *humect*.] **1.** The act of moistening, wetting, or watering.

A garden that is watered with short and sudden showers is more uncertain in its fruits and beauties than if a rivulet waters it with a perpetual distilling and constant *humectation*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 67.

He would sometimes say "Drink, my children; health consists in the suppleness and *humectation* of the parts; drink water in great abundance; it is an universal menstruum that dissolves all kinds of salt."
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, ii. 3.

2. In *med.*: (*a*) The preparing of a medicine by steeping it for a time in water, in order to soften and moisten it, to cleanse it, to prevent its subtile parts from being dissipated in grind-

ing, or the like. (*b*) The application of moistening remedies.

humective† (hū-mek'tiv), *a.* [< *humect* + *-ive*.] Having the power to moisten.

humefy (hū'mę-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humefied*, ppr. *humefying*. [< L. *humefacere*, *umefacere*, make moist, < *humere*, *umeri*, be moist, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make moist; soften with water. *Goldsmith.*

humeral (hū'mę-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *huméral* = Sp. Pg. *humeral* = It. *umerale*, < NL. *humerale*: cf. neut. LL. *humerale*, a covering for the shoulders, < L. *humerus*, *umerus*, the shoulder: see *humerus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the humerus.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the upper arm or the shoulder.—**3.** In *entom.*, pertaining to, or situated on or near, a humerus or anterior corner of the thorax or wing-cover.—**Humeral angle**, in *entom.*: (*a*) The exterior front angle of the thorax or pronotum. (*b*) The exterior angle of a beetle's elytrum adjoining the pronotum. (*c*) A bend in the anterior margin of the wing, near the base, found in certain insects.—**Humeral artery.** Same as *brachial artery* (which see, under *brachial*).—**Humeral callosities**, dilated spaces on the front angles of the thorax, seen in many *Diptera*, formed by a coalescence of parts of the prothorax with the metathorax.—**Humeral cincture**, in *ichth.* See *cincture*.—**Humeral veil**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a long narrow veil of silk, of the color of the ecclesiastical season, worn at solemn mass by the sub-deacon, hanging from his neck and over his shoulders. He covers his hands with it when he brings the paten from the credence at the offertory, and while he holds the paten elevated after the oblation of the unconsecrated chalice, and until the end of the Lord's Prayer. See *patener*.

II. *n.* **1.** Same as *amice*[1], 2.

> The priest put on the *humeral*, beset with precious stones. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 115.

2. The second joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally long and rather slender.

humeri, *n.* Plural of *humerus*.

humero-abdominal (hū"mę-rō-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining both to the humerus and to the abdomen, or the upper arm and the belly.

humero-abdominalis (hū"mę-rō-ab-dom-i-nā'lis), *n.* [NL.] A muscle of the hedgehog which extends along the side of the abdomen, and connects the humerus with the orbicularis panniculi, the action of which it assists.

humerocubital (hū"mę-rō-kū'bi-tal), *a.* **1.** In *anat.*, pertaining to the humerus and to the cubit or ulna, as a muscle which arises from one and is inserted into the other of these bones.—**2.** In *ichth.*, relating to the confluent so-called humerus, ulna, and radius exemplified in siluroid fishes; of or belonging to the coracoid or paraglenal. *Günther*.

humerodigital (hū"mę-rō-dij'i-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and a finger; arising from the humerus and inserted into a finger or into the digits collectively, as a muscle.

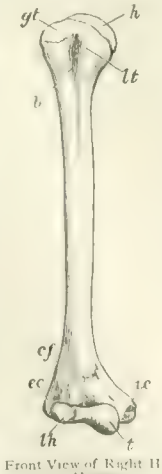
humerodorsal (hū"mę-rō-dôr'sal), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and the back.

humerodorsalis (hū"mę-rō-dôr-sā'lis), *n.* [NL.] A muscle of the hedgehog arising from the humerus near the origin of the humero-abdominalis, passing through the axilla, and expanding upon the integument of the back and upon the orbicularis panniculi, the action of which it assists.

humerometacarpal (hū"mę-rō-met-a-kär'pal), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and the metacarpus; arising from the humerus and inserted into the metacarpus, as a muscle.

humeroradial (hū"mę-rō-rā'di-al), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and the radius, or the upper arm and the forearm: specifically applied to the ratio of length between these parts.

> A long forearm (*humero-radial* index 80). *W. H. Flower*, Pop. Sci. Mo., [XXVIII. 316.



Front View of Right Human Humerus

b, bicipital groove; *cf*, coronoid fossa; *ec*, external epicondyle; *gt*, greater tuberosity, or trochiter; *h*, head; *le*, internal condyle, or epitrochlea; *lt*, lesser tuberosity, or trochin; *t*, trochlea, for articulation with ulna. Between *h* and *gt* is the anatomical neck of the bone; a little below *h* is the surgical neck of the bone.

humerus (hū'mę-rus), *n.*; pl. *humeri* (-rī). [= F. *humérus* = Sp. *húmero* = Pg. *humero* = It. *umero*, *omero*, < L. *humerus*, a common but incorrect spelling of *umerus*, the shoulder, prop. the upper bone of the arm; = Gr. ὦμος, the shoulder, = Goth. *amsa*, the shoulder, = Skt. *ansa*, the shoulder.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The bone of the upper arm, extending from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint. In all the higher vertebrates it is a single bone, usually of much greater length than thickness, and more or less cylindrical, but in a few cases short and stout and very irregular. It articulates above with the scapula, or scapula and coracoid, by a convex head; below by its condyles with the bones of the forearm. It is remarkably slender and cylindrical in man, and still more so in bats. See cut under *cynocephalic*. (*b*) The proscapula of fishes: so called by Cuvier and his followers. (*c*) The mesocoracoid of fishes: so designated by Owen and others. (*d*†) The shoulder or upper arm and associated parts.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) The femur of the fore leg; the brachium. *Kirby and Spence*. (*b*) The subcostal or submarginal vein of the fore wing of certain hymenopters. *Walker*. (*c*) The front corner of the thoracic region seen from above; the shoulder: this may be the prothorax, as in *Coleoptera*, or the mesothorax, as in *Diptera*.—**Anconeal fossa of the humerus.** See *anconeal*.

humet, humette[1] (hū-met'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, a fesse or bar couped or cut off short at each end, and so forming a simple rectangle with its longer sides horizontal.

humeté, humetté, humettee (hū-me-tā', -tē'), *a.* In *her.*, couped at each end or arm, so that the extremities do not reach the sides of the escutcheon: applied to the chevron, fesse, cross, and the like.

humette[2] (hū-met'), *n.* A cap of fence worn by archers and other infantry soldiers in the fifteenth century.

humgruffin (hum'gruf-in), *n.* [A made word, based on *hum*[1], *v. i.*, + *gruff*[1], mixed with *griffin*.] A terrible or repulsive person. [Humorous.]

> All shrunk from the glance of that keen-flashing eye,
> Save one horrid *Humgruffin*, who seem'd by his talk,
> And the airs he assumed, to be cock of the walk.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 198.

humhum (hum'hum), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of plain, coarse Indian cloth, made of cotton.

Humian (hū'mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to David Hume (1711–76), a Scottish philosopher and historian, or to his philosophy or writings. Hume carried sensationalism and individualism to their extreme consequences, resulting in philosophical skepticism. The study of Hume roused Kant to the production of his "Critique of the Pure Reason," which is largely a refutation of Hume's skepticism.

> The principal effort of the *Humian* school has been to abrogate relations not only from the sphere of reality, but from the sphere of consciousness. *W. James*, Mind, IX. 4.

> The *Humian* theory was believed to lead inevitably to scepticism and infidelity. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 387.

humic (hū'mik), *a.* [< *humus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from mold (humus).—**Humic acid**, an acid found in humus, or formed from it by boiling with an alkali. Its salts are called *humates*.

humicubation† (hū"mi-kū-bā'shon), *n.* [< L. *humus*, the ground, *humi*, on the ground, + *cubatio(n-)*, a lying down, < *cubare*, lie down.] A lying on the ground; penitential prostration.

> Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and *humicubations*, used to be companions of repentance. *Abp. Bramhall.*

> Lents, Embers, Vigils, Groans, *Humicubations*. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, v. 146.

humid (hū'mid), *a.* [< F. *humide* = Pr. *humid* = Sp. *húmedo* = Pg. *humido* = It. *umido*, < L. *humidus*, correctly *ūmidus*, moist, < *hūmēre*, correctly *ūmēre*, be moist, akin to *ūvens*, moist, *ūvidus*, *ūdus*, moist: cf. Gr. ὑγρός, moist (see *hygro-*), Icel. *vökr*, moist, > E. dial. *wokey*, moist, ME. *wokien*, be moist. Hence *humor*, etc.] Moist, or accompanied with moisture; containing, or formed or effected by, water or vapor; wet or watery; damp.

> On which the sun more glad impress'd his beams
> Than in fair evening cloud, or *humid* bow.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 151.

> Fearless of *humid* air and gathering rains,
> Forth steps the man. *Cowper*, Task, i. 212.

Humid process. See *assaying*.—**Syn.** *Damp*, *Dank*, etc. See *moist*.

humidify (hū-mid'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humidified*, ppr. *humidifying*. [< *humid* + *-i-fy*.] To make humid. [Rare.]

> *Humidifying* the air in mills. *The Engineer*, LXV. 353.

humidity (hū-mid'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *humidytee*, < OF. *humidite*, F. *humidité* = Pr. *humiditat* = Sp. *humididad* (cf. Pg. *humidade*) = It. *umidità*, < L. *humidita(t-)s*, correctly *umidita(t-)s*, moisture, < *umidus*, moist: see *humid*.] **1.** The state of being humid; moisture; dampness; especially, a moderate degree of wetness which is perceptible to the eye or touch.

> Til it be harde, unwattred must it be,
> Lest alle the werk corrupte *humyditee*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

> O blessed breeding sun, draw from the earth
> Rotten *humidity*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

2. In *meteor.*, the amount of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere compared with that which is required to saturate it under the given condition as to temperature: specifically called *relative humidity*. If the atmosphere is completely saturated, the humidity is expressed as 100; if perfectly dry, as 0. The humidity varies widely in different places, and in the same place at different times.

humidness (hū'mid-nes), *n.* Humidity.

humifuse (hū'mi-fūs), *a.* [= F. *humifuse*, < L. *humus*, the ground, *humi*, on the ground, + *fusus*, pour or spread out, pp. of *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*[1] and *found*[3].] In *bot.*, spread over the surface of the ground; procumbent: as, a *humifuse* plant.

humile†, *a.* [< L. *humilis*, low, humble: see *humble*[3], the older form.] Lowly; humble.

humile†, *v. t.* [< *humile*, *a.* Cf. *humiliate*, *humble*[3], *v.*] To humble.

> Davyd ought to *humyle* himselfe. *Bp. Fisher.*

humiliant (hū-mil'i-ant), *a.* [= F. *humiliant* = Sp. *humillante* = Pg. *humilhante* = It. *umiliante*, < LL. *humilian(t-)s*, ppr. of *humiliare*, humiliate: see *humiliate*.] Humiliating. [Rare.]

> The melancholy of *humiliant* thoughts. *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

humiliate (hū-mil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humiliated*, ppr. *humiliating*. [< LL. *humiliatus*, pp. of *humiliare* (> It. *umiliare* = Sp. *humillar* = Pg. *humilhar* = Pr. *humiliar*, *umiliar*, *omeliar* = F. *humilier*), abase, humble, < L. *humilis*, lowly, humble: see *humble*[3].] To cause to be or appear lower or more humble; depress; especially, to abase in estimation; subject to shame or disgrace; mortify: as, to *humiliate* one's self by a confession; to *humiliate* a boaster.

> We stand *humiliated* rather than encouraged. *Arnold.*

—**Syn.** *Debase*, *Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*); mortify, shame, put to shame, put down, dishonor.

humiliating (hū-mil'i-ā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *humiliate*, *v.*] Humbling; depressing or bating pride; mortifying.

> The citizens of Madrid have more than once besieged their sovereign in his own palace, and extorted from him the most *humiliating* concessions. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

> This *humiliating* peace of Presburg, by which Austria lost 23,000 square miles of territory and almost 3,000,000 of inhabitants, was a prelude to the complete overthrow of the German empire. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 401.

humiliation (hū-mil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *humiliation* = Pr. *humiliatio* = Sp. *humillacion* = Pg. *humiliação* = It. *umiliazione*, < LL. *humiliatio(n-)*, < *humiliare*, humiliate: see *humiliate*.] The act of humiliating or humbling, or the state of being humiliated; abasement; mortification.

> The former was an *humiliation* of Deity: the latter an *humiliation* of manhood. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

> The miseries and *humiliations* of dependence . . . had not broken the spirit of Machiavelli. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

> Note the *humiliation* he suffers from being looked down upon as of no account amongst men. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 250.

humility (hū-mil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *humilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *humilite*, < OF. *humilite*, F. *humilité* = Pr. *humilitat*, *omilitat* = Sp. *humildad* = Pg. *humildade* = It. *umilità*, < L. *humilita(t-)s*, lowness, meanness, baseness, in LL. (eccl.) humility, < *humilis*, low, lowly, humble: see *humble*[3].] **1.** The state or character of being humble; freedom from pride and arrogance; lowliness of mind; a low estimate of one's self; self-abasement.

> The fear of the Lord is the instruction of wisdom; and before honour is *humility*. Prov. xv. 33.

> Serving the Lord with all *humility* of mind, and with many tears. Acts xx. 19.

> Owe not thy *humility* unto humiliation from adversity. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 14.

> It is the mark of nobleness to volunteer the lowest service, the greatest spirit only attaining to *humility*. *Emerson*, Civilization.

2†. An act of submission.

> With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. A name of several different tattlers or totanine birds of the family *Scolopacidæ*. (*a*) The semipalmated tattler or willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. [Massachusetts.] (*b*) The greater yellowlegs, *Totanus melanoleucus*. *Audubon*. [Maine.] (*c*) The Bartramian sandpiper, *Trumbull*. [Long Island, New York.] (*d*) The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*. [Local, U. S.]

—**Syn. 1.** Meekness, humbleness, lowliness, diffidence.

humin (hū′min), *n.* [< *humus* + *-in*².] A neutral indifferent substance said by Mulder to exist in black humus. It may also be prepared from sugar or starch by the action of a mineral acid. Its composition and properties have not as yet been fully investigated.

Humiria (hū-mir′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *houmiri, umiri, umire*, the native name in Guiana and Brazil.] A genus of balsamiferous shrubs or trees, of the natural order *Humiriaceæ*, founded by Aublet in 1775. It is characterized by having 20 stamens, which are united by their base, and either all entire and bearing 1 anther, or with 5 larger, 3-cleft at the apex, and bearing 3 anthers; the disk is 10-lobed or 10-parted; the leaves are alternate, simple, entire or crenulate; and the flowers are white and arranged in cymes. Thirteen species are known, all natives of Guiana and Brazil. *H. balsamifera* of Guiana is a tree 40 feet high, having a reddish wood used in house-building; the bark when wounded yields a reddish balsamic juice, which is burned as a perfume when dry, and is also used in the preparation of an ointment. *H. floribunda* of Brazil is a small tree called *umiri*. Its bark is greatly esteemed by the Brazilians as a perfume, and when wounded yields a delightfully fragrant yellow balsam known as *balsam of umiri*.

Humiriaceæ (hū-mir-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Humiria* + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, typified by the genus *Humiria*. The species are, with one exception, tropical South American trees or shrubs, abounding in a resinous juice. They are characterized by having regular hermaphrodite flowers, with 5 small imbricate sepals and 5 hypogynous deciduous petals, 10 or many hypogynous monadelphous stamens, and a 5-celled ovary. The fruit is a drupe, with albuminous seed and orthotropal embryo.

Humism (hū′mizm), *n.* [< *Hume* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrines of David Hume. See *Humian*.

Yet Berkeley in certain passages verges toward *Humism*, as, for example, where he says: "The very existence of ideas constitutes the soul. Mind is a congeries of perceptions. Take away perceptions, and you take away mind. Put the perceptions, and you put the mind."
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 86.

humite (hū′mīt), *n.* [Named after Sir Abraham *Hume*.] Originally, a mineral from Vesuvius, occurring in small crystals yellow to brown in color, and belonging, as was believed, to three types of crystalline form. It was regarded as identical with chondrodite. At present these three varieties are accepted as distinct species or subspecies, and are called *humite, chondrodite*, and *clinohumite*. The name *humite* includes only the kind crystallizing in the orthorhombic system; the other two are monoclinic, but differ in angles and planes. They have all nearly the same chemical composition, being fluosilicates of magnesium and iron. See *chondrodite*.

humlet, *a.* An obsolete form of *humble*².

hummel (hum′el), *v.* and *a.* See *humble*².

hummeler (hum′el-ėr), *n.* [< *hummel* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which humbles; specifically, an instrument or machine for separating the awns of barley from the seed.

hummeling-machine (hum′el-ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for breaking off the awns of barley. It consists of a vertical shaft provided with several beaters at several different levels and revolving rapidly in a cylindrical case, so as to beat the grain as it falls. *E. H. Knight*.

hummer (hum′ėr), *n.* [< *hum*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who or that which hums.

Loved of bee—the tawny *hummer*.
Emerson, To Ellen.

Denizens of water and marsh sent forth their voices, jerky and out of accord with the united buzz of the hosts of field and wood *hummers*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 48.

2. One who or that which excels in any quality, especially in general energy or speed. [Slang.] —**3.** In *ornith.*, a humming-bird. **Attic hummer.** See *Attic*¹.—**Helmet hummer**, any bird of the subgenus *Calypte*.

hummie (hum′i), *n.* [Cf. *hump, hummock*.] A small protuberance. See the quotation, and *hump*, *n.*, 2. *Jamieson*.

A growth on the back of the neck called a *hummie*, the result of long friction, is needful to enable a man to balance a plank [in discharging cargoes] with any degree of comfort. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 486.

humming (hum′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hum*¹, *v.*] A sound like that made by bees; a low murmuring sound.

Good man, he's troubled with matter of more moment; *Hummings* of higher nature vex his brains, sir.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

The musical accents of the Indians to us are but inarticulate *hummings*. *Glanville*.

humming (hum′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *hum*¹, *v.*] **1.** Resounding with hums.

And many a rose-carnation feed
With summer spice the *humming* air.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cl.

2. Such as to bubble or froth much, or as to cause a humming in the head: applied to strong malt liquors.

They presently fetch'd in a brace of fat does,
With *humming* strong liquor likewise.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 221).

A glass of wine or *humming* beer,
The heart and spirit for to cheer.
Poor Robin (1735).

humming-bird (hum′ing-bėrd), *n.* A bird whose wings, by their rapid vibration, make a humming sound; any bird of the family *Trochilidæ*. Humming-birds are the most brilliant as well as the smallest of birds, averaging under 3 inches in length, including the bill, which is relatively long and slender, and usually straight, but sometimes decurved or recurved. The tongue is slender and extensile, and constructed like a double-barreled tube; it is used, like the haustellum of an insect, to suck the sweets of flowers. The birds, however, also eat insects. They build a nest, generally like a little cup, coated outside with lichens, and lined with gossamer, plant-down, and other delicate fibers. The eggs are always two in number, and pure white. The wings are narrow and acute or falcate, and so rapidly vibrated as to become indistinct to view; the flight is very swift. The feet are very small and fitted only for perching, not for progression. The tail is of every shape, and sometimes longer than the rest of the bird. A few of the humming-birds are dull-colored, but most of them glitter with the most exquisite hues of iridescent quality or metallic luster, changing in different lights. Shining grass-green is the most frequent color, but many other tints are found, as purple, violet, steel-blue, golden green, crimson, and various shades of fiery red, particularly about the head, where many species are also ornamented with crests, ruffs, and gorgets not less elegant in form than in color. All the humming-birds are confined to America, extending from Alaska to Patagonia, and they are especially numerous between the tropics. The latest critical authority on the subject describes 426 species, of 125 genera. About 16 genera are known to occur in the United States. The commonest of these, and the only one known east of the Mississippi, is the ruby-throat, *Trochilus colubris*. The northernmost is the rufous or Nootka Sound hummer, *Selasphorus rufus*. The largest in the United States is *Eugenes fulgens*, about 4 inches long. *Amazilia fuscicaudata* is a rather large one. The giants among them all reach a length, bill included, of about 7 inches. Also called *humbird* and *hummer*.

Humming-birds.
Upper figure, *Trochilus colubris*; lower figure, *Amazilia fuscicaudata*.

Yet by some object every brain is stirr'd:
The dull may waken to a *humming-bird*.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 446.

Humming-bird bush, a small leguminous shrub, *Æschynomene Monteviduensis*, of South America: so called because the humming-birds are specially fond of visiting its flowers.—**Humming-bird hawk-moth.** See *hawk-moth*.

hummock (hum′ok), *n.* [Also written *hommock* and *hammock*; perhaps an assimilated form of **humpock*, dim. of *hump* (like *hillock*, dim. of *hill*¹); cf. LG. *hümpel*, a little heap or mound: see *hump*. Cf. *hummie*.] **1.** A low elevation, hillock, or knoll. The word was much used by the early navigators to designate a rounded mass of land seen in the distance. It is now chiefly applied—(*a*) to the protuberances on the surface of a mass of rough ice, particularly in high latitudes; (*b*) to the hillocks or more or less solid spots rising above the general level of a swamp or of marshy land. Hummocks, or islets as they are sometimes called, constitute a marked feature of the swamps and savannas of the southern Atlantic States, and are often covered with dense forest-growth.

Along a flat, level country, over delightful green savannas, decorated with *hommocks* or islets of dark groves consisting of Magnolia grandiflora.
Bartram, Travels through North and South Carolina, etc. (Lond., 1792), p. 219.

A *hummock* is a protuberance raised upon any plane of ice above the common level. . . . To *hummocks*, principally, the ice is indebted for its variety of fanciful shapes, and its picturesque appearance.
Scoresby, Account of Arctic Regions (Edin., 1820), I. 226.

I have penetrated to those meadows on the morning of many a first spring day, jumping from *hummock* to *hummock*, from willow-root to willow-root.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 339.

2. (*a*) The form of the hand when the fingers are joined and bent in an even line, or bunched with the end of the thumb: as, to mak' a *hummock*. (*b*) As much of any loose material as can be taken up in the hand with the fingers so bent: as, a *hummock* of meal. [Scotch.]

hummocked (hum′okt), *a.* [< *hummock* + *-ed*².] Resembling a hummock; exhibiting or characterized by hummocks.

The hills [of Iceland] are in long *hummocked* masses.
Miss Oswald

hummocky (hum′ok-i), *a.* [< *hummock* + *-y*¹.] Abounding in or full of hummocks.

Ice . . . so *hummocky* that sledging over it would be impracticable. *C. F. Hall*, Polaris Expedition, p. 141.

hummum, *n.* See *hammam*.

humor, humour (hū′- or ū′mor), *n.* [< ME. *humour*, humor, in the old med. sense, also (after L.) moisture, < OF. *humor*, later *humeur*, F. *humeur*, moisture, sap, juice, wet, = Pr. *humor, umor, qumor* = Sp. Pg. *humor* = It. *umore*, humor, = D. *humeur*, temper, humor, disposition, *humor*, humor, sensibleness (of style), = G. *humor*, humor, *hūmor*, moisture, humor, = Dan. Sw. *humor*, humor, *humör*, humor, mood, temper (partly < F., partly < L.), < L. *humor* (*humōr-*), correctly *umor* (*umor-*), moisture, < *humēre*, correctly *ūmēre*, be moist: see *humid*.] **1.** Moisture; an exhalation.

Lette diche it deep that *humoure* oute may leke.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Is it physical
To walk unbraced, and suck up the *humours*
Of the dank morning? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

2. An animal fluid, whether natural or morbid; now, especially, any of the thinner bodily fluids, limpid, serous, or sanious, as the constituent fluids or semi-fluids of the eye, or the watery matter in some cutaneous eruptions. The four *cardinal humors* of ancient physicians were the blood, choler (yellow bile), phlegm, and melancholy (black bile), regarded by them as determining, by their conditions and proportions, a person's physical and mental qualities and disposition. See *temperament*.

Mens bodies be not more full of ill *humors* than commonlie mens myndes . . . be full of fansies, opinions, errors, and faults. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 115.

Emil. Is he not jealous?
Des. Who, he? I think the sun, where he was born,
Drew all such *humours* from him. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4.

Good Blood causeth good *Humours*.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

Hence—**3.** One's special condition of mind or quality of feeling; peculiarity of disposition, permanent or temporary; mental state; mood: as, a surly *humor;* a strange *humor*.

Therefore as one lackynge the quyche *humure* of deuocion, I cannot long contynue in prayer.
Bp. Fisher, The Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. cxliii.

Page. Sir Hugh is there, is he?
Host. He is there: see what *humour* he is in.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 3.

The French Nation value themselves upon Civility, and build and dress mostly for Figure: This *Humour* makes the Curiosity of Strangers very easie and welcome to them.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) Disposition, especially a capricious disposition; freak; whim; vagary; oddness of mood or manners: in this sense very fashionable in the time of Shakspere.

Cob. What is that *humour?* some rare thing, I warrant. . . .
Cash. It is a gentleman-like monster, bred in the special gallantry of our time, by affectation, and fed by folly.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Give me leave to tell you that there is one Frailty, or rather ill-favoured Custom, that reigns in you, which weighs much; it is a *Humour* of swearing in all your Discourses.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

Not thinking my self very safe, indeed, under a Man whose *humours* were so brutish and barbarous.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 518.

The ambiguity of the term [*humour*] has confounded it with humour itself: they are, however, so far distinct, that a *humour*—that is, some absorbing singularity in a character—may not necessarily be very humorous; it may be only absurd. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 241.

The village-folk, with all their *humours* quaint.
Whittier, The Countess.

(*b*) A facetious or jocular turn of mind, as in conversation; the disposition to find, or the faculty of finding, ludicrous aspects or suggestions in common facts or notions.

To entertain an audience perpetually with *humour* is to carry them from the conversation of gentlemen, and treat them with the follies and extravagancies of Bedlam.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

The ancients, indeed, appear not to have possessed that comic quality that we understand as *humour*, nor can I discover a word which exactly corresponds with our term *humour* in any language, ancient or modern.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 434.

Humour . . . is counted something genial and loving.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 249.

(*c*) In *lit.*, witty, droll, or jocose imagination, conspicuous in thought and expression, and tending to excite amusement; that quality in composition which is characterized by the predominance of the ludicrous or absurdly incongruous in the choice or treatment of a theme: distinguished from *wit*, which implies superior subtlety and finer thought. Humor in literature may be further distinguished by its humane and sympathetic quality, by force of which it is often found blending the pathetic with the ludicrous, and by the same stroke moving to tears and laughter, in this respect improving upon the pure and often cold intellectuality which is the essence of wit.

What an ornament and safeguard is *humour!* Far better than wit for a poet and writer. It is a genius itself, and so defends from the insanities. *Emerson*, Scott.

The satire [of Chaucer . . . is genial with the broad sunshine of *humor* into which the victims walk forth with a delightful unconsciousness. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 254.

In those admirable touches of tender *humour*—and I should call *humour* a mixture of love and wit—who can equal this great master Dickens? *Thackeray*, Brown the Younger, i. 3.

Acrimony of the humors. See *acrimony*.—**Albugineous, aqueous, crystalline,** etc., **humor.** See the adjectives. Good humor, a cheerful, tranquil, unruffled temper or disposition. [Often written with a hyphen.]

What then remains, but well our power to use,
And keep *good-humour* still, whate'er we lose?
Pope, R. of the L., v. 30.

This portable quality of *good humour* seasons all the parts and occurrences we meet with in such a manner that there are no moments lost. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

Ill humor, disturbed temper; a state of irritation; crossness, peevishness, etc. [Often written with a hyphen.]—**Out of humor,** displeased; vexed; cross.

As they are *out of humour* with the World, so they must in time be weary of such slavish and fruitless Devotion, which is not attended with an active Life.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 20.

Vitreous humor. See *vitreous*.—**Syn. 3.** Vein, prediliection.—3. (*a*) Fancy, whimsey, crotchet, fad.—**3.** (*b*) and (*c*) Wit, ill nature (second), pleasantry, jocoseness, facetiousness, jocularity.

humor, humour (hū'- or ū'mor), *v. t.* [< *humor, n.*] 1. To comply with the humor, fancy, or disposition of; soothe by compliance; indulge; gratify.

The king, struck with the beauty of the picture, and thinking blood enough had been already shed upon religious scruples, was resolved to *humour* the spirit of persecution no farther, . . . and the picture was placed on the altar of Atronsa Mariam.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 88.

We love variety more than any other nation; and so long as the audience will not be pleased without it, the poet is obliged to *humour* them.
Dryden, Love Triumphant, Ded.

The boy indeed was, at the grandam's side,
Humour'd and train'd, her trouble and her pride.
Crabbe, Works, V. 237.

2. To endeavor to comply with the peculiarities or exigencies of; adapt one's self to: suit or accommodate: as, to *humor* one's part or the piece.

It is my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden.*

I thank you good master, for this piece of merriment, and this song, which was well *humoured* by the maker, and well remembered by you.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 114.

Not one of whom [Peter Stuyvesant's negroes] but allowed himself to be taken in, and *humored* his old master's jokes, as became a faithful and well-disciplined dependant. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 463.

Syn. 1. *Indulge*, etc. See *gratify*.

humoral (hū'- or ū'mor-al), *a.* [= F. *humoral* = Sp. Pg. *humoral* = It. *umorale*, < NL. *humoralis*, < *humor*, humor: see *humor, n.*] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or proceeding from the humors

If a *humoral* tumour be made by any external cause, as by a wound, bruise, &c., it is easily discerned.
Wiseman, Surgery, i. 2.

Humoral pathology, that bygone system or doctrine of the nature of diseases which attributed all morbid phenomena to a disordered condition of the humors.

humoralism (hū'- or ū'mor-al-izm), *n.* [< *humoral* + *-ism.*] 1. The state of being humoral.—2. The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors of the body.

humoralist (hū'- or ū'mor-al-ist), *n.* [< *humoral* + *-ist.*] One who favors the humoral pathology.

humored, humoured (hū'- or ū'mord), *p. a.* 1. Having or manifesting a humor or disposition of a certain kind: used in composition: as, a good-*humored* man; you are very ill-*humored* to-day.—**2†.** Governed by humor; capricious; humorous.

I know you are a woman, and so *humour'd*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

humoresque (hū- or ū-mor-esk'), *n.* [= G. Dan. *humoreske*; as *humor* + *-esque.*] A musical composition of humorous or capricious character; a caprice. [Recent.]

Grieg calls them *Humoresques*, and invests them with a beautiful humor of a sturdy and rollicking sort.
Musical Record, April, 1888, p. 10.

humoric (hū'- or ū'mor-ik), *a.* [< *humor* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to humor or humors. *Imp. Dict.*

humorific (hū- or ū-mo-rif'ik), *a.* [< L. *humor*, humor, + *facere*, make.] Producing humor. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

humorism (hū'- or ū'mor-izm), *n.* [= F. *humorisme* (def. 1); as *humor* + *-ism.*] 1. An old medical theory founded on the part which the humors were supposed to play in the production of disease; Galenism.—2. The manner or disposition of a humorist.

humorist (hū'- or ū'mor-ist), *n.* [= F. *humoriste* (def. 1); as *humor* + *-ist.*] **1†.** One who attributes all diseases to a depraved state of the humors, a humoralist.—2. A person who acts according to his humor; one easily moved by fancy, whim, or caprice; a person of eccentric conduct or uncertain temper.

Mal. A *humourist*, too!
Cor. As humourous as quicksilver; do but observe him.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased or greatly displeased with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. *Watts.*

He has not the least idea of cheerfulness in conversation; is a *humorist*, very supercilious, and wrapt up in admiration of his own country
H. Walpole, To Grey, Jan. 25, 1766.

3. A person who possesses the faculty of humor: one who entertains by the exercise of a comical fancy; a humorous talker, writer, or actor; a wag; a droll.

Now, gentlemen, I go
To turn an actor and a *humourist*,
Where, ere I do resume my present person,
We hope to make the circles of your eyes
Flow with distilled laughter.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Int.

His standpoint in regard to most matters was that of the sympathetic *humorist*, who would be glad to have the victim of circumstances laugh with him, but was not too much vexed when the victim could not.
The Century, XXX. 250.

humoristic (hū- or ū-mo-ris'tik), *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to medical humorism: as, the *humoristic* theory; *humoristic* remedies.—2. Pertaining to or like a humorist; characteristic of a humorist or of humorists.

He [Cervantes] has also more or less directly given impulse and direction to all *humoristic* literature since his time. *Lowell*, Don Quixote.

But both Southey and the anonymous poet curiously misconceived the *humoristic* touch of Lamb.
Harper's Mag., LXX. 317.

humorize (hū'- or ū'mor-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *humorized*, ppr. *humorizing.* [< *humor* + *-ize.*] **1†.** To fall in with the humor of a person or thing; agree; harmonize.

His clothes doe sympathize,
And with his inward spirit *humorize*.
Marston, Satires, iii.

2. To be humorous; make odd or humorous remarks or reflections; regard things from a humorous or facetious point of view. [Rare.]

He had a little "mental twist" which caused him to moralize and *humorize* over life in a fashion quite his own. *Art May.*, March, 1884.

humorless, humourless (hū'- or ū'mor-les), *a.* [< *humor* + *-less.*] Without humor; sober; dull.

One of these *humorless* sublime utopias is Comte's institution of spiritual marriage. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 279.

humorology (hū- or ū-mor-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *humor* + *-ology*, q. v.] The study or science of humor. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Oh men ignorant of *humorology!* more ignorant of psychology! and most ignorant of Fantagruelism!
Southey, The Doctor, interchapter xiii.

humorous (hū'- or ū'mor-us), *a.* [= OF. *humoreux* = Pr. *humoros* = Sp. *humoroso* = It. *umoroso*, humorous, < LL. *humorosus*, correctly *umorosus*, only in lit. sense moist, < L. *humor, umor*, moisture: see *humor, n.*] **1†.** Moist; humid.

Come, he hath hid himself among these trees,
To be consorted with the *humorous* night.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 1.

The *humorous* fogs deprive us of his light.
Drayton, Barons Wars, i. 47.

2. Prone to be moved by humor or caprice; whimsical; crotchety.

Why should the *humorous* boy forsake the chase?
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

Thou Fortune's champion, that dost never fight
But when her *humorous* ladyship is by.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

3. Characterized by or full of humor; exciting laughter; comical; diverting; funny: as, a *humorous* story or author.

The Prince . . . with another *humorous* ruth remark'd
The lusty mowers labouring dinnerless.
Tennyson, Geraint.

This very seriousness is often the outward sign of that *humorous* quality of the mind which delights in finding an element of identity in things seemingly the most incongruous, and then again in forcing an incongruity upon things identical. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

It is related of Sheridan that, being found in the streets in the early hour of the morning thoroughly drunk, a watchman asked him his name, on which with *humorous* malice he stammered out "Wilberforce."
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 377.

=Syn. 3. Facetious, jocose, witty, droll.

humorously (hū'- or ū'mor-us-li), *adv.* In a humorous manner. (*a*) Capriciously; whimsically.

We resolve by halves, . . . rashly, . . . or *humorously*.
Calamy.

(*b*) With humor; pleasantly; jocosely.

When a thing is *humourously* described, our burst of laughter proceeds from a very different cause; we compare the absurdity of the character represented with our own, and triumph in conscious superiority.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, xi.

humorousness (hū'- or ū'mor-us-nes), *n.* **1†.** Peevishness; petulance; moodiness.—2. The state or quality of being humorous. (*a*) Fickleness; capriciousness. (*b*) Oddness of conceit; jocularity.

humorsome, humoursome (hū'- or ū'mor-sum), *a.* [< *humor* + *-some.*] 1. Influenced by the humor of the moment; moody; capricious; peevish; petulant.

The divine way of working is not parti-colour or *humoursome*, but uniform, and consonant to the laws of exactest wisdome. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, ii.

He has chosen his place of residence rather to obey the direction of an old *humoursome* father than in pursuit of his own inclinations. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

I know him to be light, and vain, and *humoursome*.
Lamb, New Year's Eve.

2. Adapted to excite laughter; odd; humorous.

Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and *humorsome* disguises. *Swift.*

humorsomely, humoursomely (hū'- or ū'mor-sum-li), *adv.* In a humorsome manner; capriciously; whimsically; oddly; humorously.

The difference being only this: that this was a thing intelligible, but *humoursomely* expressed, whereas the other seems to be perfect nonsense.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 107.

humorsomeness, humoursomeness (hū'- or ū'mor-sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being humorsome, capricious, or odd.

I never blame a lady for her *humorsomeness* so much as . . . I blame her mother.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 25.

humour, humoured, etc. See *humor*, etc.

humous (hū'mus), *a.* [< *humus* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or derived from humus or mold.

hump (hump), *n.* [Not in ME.; prob. of LG. origin; cf. D. *homp*, a hump, lump, = LG. *hump*, heap, hill, stump (Mahn), dim. *hümpel*, a little heap or mound; perhaps a nasalized form of the root (**hup*) of *heap*, q. v. Cf. Gr. *κύφος*, a hump, *κίφωμα*, a hunch on the back, *κυφόνωτος*, humpbacked, Lith. *kumpas*, hunchbacked, Skt. *kubja*, humpbacked. Cf. *hummock, hummie.*] A protuberance; a swelling.

Here upon this *hump* of granite
Sit with me a quiet while. *J. S. Blackie.*

Especially—(*a*) A hunch or protuberance on the back, caused by an abnormal curvature of the spine, or by natural growth: as, a man with a *hump;* a camel with two *humps;* the *hump* on the back of a whale. (*b*) In *entom.*, a projection on the back of a larva, formed by an upward enlargement of a whole segment, which is then said to be *humped.* Projections of this kind are very common in the larvæ of the *Lepidoptera.*

hump (hump), *v.* [< *hump, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend or hunch so as to form a hump, as the back in some kinds of labor, like that of a miner or ditcher, or as cattle in cold or stormy weather.

The ponies did not seem to mind the cold much, but the cattle were very uncomfortable, standing *humped* up in the bushes except for an hour or two at mid-day when they ventured out to feed.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 110.

2. To prepare for a great effort; gather (one's self) together; hurry; exert (one's self): as, *hump* yourself now. [Slang, U. S.]

Col. Burns said, "Now you all watch that critter *hump* himself." *Philadelphia Times*, Aug. 15, 1883.

3. To huff; vex. [Slang.]

In serving me, this rascal of a Frederic has broken a cup, true Japan, upon my honor—the rogue does nothing else. Yesterday, for instance, did he not *hump* me prodigiously, by letting fall a goblet, after Cellini, of which the carving alone cost me three hundred francs?
Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, On some Fashionable [French Novels.

4. In *cutlery*, to round off, as scissors.

The *humping* or rounding of scissors.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 734.

II. *intrans.* To use great exertion; put forth effort. [Slang, U. S.]

I spent my evening flitting from one to the other [theater], and got my money's worth out of the hackman, as I made him *hump*. *Philadelphia Times*, Jan. 10, 1886.

humpback (hump'bak), *n.* **1.** A crooked or hunched back.

The . . . chief of the family was born with an *humpback* and a very high nose. *Tatler.*

2. One who has a crooked back; a hunchback.

It was certainly more agreeable to have an ill-natured *humpback* as a companion than to stand looking out of the study-window. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 3.

3. A humpbacked whale of the genus *Megaptera*.—4. In *ichth.*, a salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, *O. gorbuscha*, more fully called *humpbacked salmon*. See *salmon*.—**Humpback butterfish.** See *butter-fish*, 1 (*b*).

humpbacked (hump'bakt), *a.* Having a crooked back; hunched.

I could not for my heart forbear pitying the poor *humpbacked* gentleman. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 5.

The *humpbacked* willow; half stands up
And bristles; half has fall n and made a bridge.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

humped (humpt), *a.* [< *hump* + *-ed*².] Having a hump or protuberance.

A straight-shouldered man as one would desire to see, but a little unfortunate in a *humped* back.
Guardian, No. 102.

The *humped* cattle were domesticated, as may be seen on the Egyptian monuments, at least as early as the twelfth dynasty, that is 2100 B. C.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 82.

In spite of its well-to-do comparative modernness, its red bricks set in wide spaces of gray, its gables and *humped* roof are picturesque enough to please any artistic mind.
Art Age, IV. 40.

humph (humf), *interj.* [A stronger form of *hum*², *h'm*, *hem*².] An exclamation uttered in the manner of a grunt, and expressive of disbelief, doubt, or dissatisfaction.

humph (humf), *v. i.* [< *humph*, *interj.*] To utter the syllable *humph*, as in dissatisfaction; mutter; grumble.

Humphing and considering over a particular paragraph.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xlv.

humpless (hump'les), *a.* [< *hump* + *-less*.] Without a hump.

The European breeds of *humpless* cattle are numerous.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 83.

humpty (hump'ti), *a.* [< *humped* (*humpt*) + *-y*¹.] Humped; hunchbacked. [Prov. Eng.]

humpty-dumpty (hump'ti-dump'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< *humpty* + *dumpy*², the latter element made to rime with the former.] **I.** *a.* Short and broad. Hence the name "Humpty-Dumpty" in "Mother Goose," personifying an egg.

II. *n.* A favorite Gipsy beverage, consisting of ale boiled with brandy.

humpy¹ (hum'pi), *a.* [< *hump* + *-y*¹.] Full of humps; marked by protuberances.

Before the early grass starts in the spring, the emaciated appearance of one of these little ponies in the far Northwest will sorely try the feelings of an equine philanthropist, should he look along the *humpy* ribs and withered quarters.
The Century, XXXVII. 339.

humpy² (hum'pi), *n.*; pl. *humpies* (-piz). [Australian.] A house; a hut.

But the family loved it, and in spite of the fits of new housebuilding which periodically attacked Mr. Gray, the owner of the station, they continued to dwell in the familiar old bark *humpy* so full of happy memories.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 133.

humstrum (hum'strum), *n.* [< *hum* + *strum*; the elements being vaguely used.] 1. A musical instrument out of tune or rudely constructed; a hurdy-gurdy. [Prov. Eng.]

Bonnell Thornton had just published a burlesque Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, adapted to the antient British Musick; viz. the saltbox, the Jewsharp, the marrow-bones and cleaver, the *humstrum*, or hurdygurdy, &c.
Boswell, Johnson (ed. 1791), I. 227.

2. Music poorly played.

humulin, humuline (hū'mū-lin), *n.* [< *Humulus* + *-in*², *-ine*².] Same as *lupulin*.

Humulineæ (hū-mū-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Humulus* (*-lin-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Urticaceæ*, proposed by Dumortier (1829), typified by the genus *Humulus*, the hop. This tribe is not retained by recent botanists, the genus being placed in the tribe *Cannabineæ*.

Humulus (hū'mū-lus), *n.* [NL., < ML. *humulus*, *hummulus*, also *humulo*, *humolo*, *humlo* (cf. OF. *houblon*, hop); appar. of Teut. origin: see *hop*²; but according to another view, < L. *humus*, the ground, the plant creeping on the ground if not supported.] A genus of dicotyledonous monochlamydeous plants, of the natural order *Urticaceæ* and tribe *Cannabineæ*. They have diœcious flowers, the male in loose axillary panicles, with 5 sepals and 5 erect stamens, the female in short axillary and solitary spikes or catkins, with foliaceous imbricated bracts, each 2-flowered, in fruit forming a sort of membranaceous strobile. The plants are twining rough perennials, with mostly opposite, heart-shaped, and palmately 3- to 7-lobed leaves. Only two species are known: *H. lupulus*, the common hop, widely cultivated, and another, a native of China and Japan. One species, *H. palæolupulus*, has been found in a fossil state in the Pliocene formation at Meximieux in the department of Ain, France. See cut under *hop*².

humus (hū'mus), *n.* [L., the earth, the ground, the soil, locative *humi* (= Gr. *χαμαί*), on the ground, to the ground: see *Homo*, *chthonic*, *chameleon*, etc. Hence *humble*, *humility*, etc.] Vegetable mold. It is a dark-brown or black substance, varying greatly in composition, produced by the decay of vegetable matter with a limited supply of air. It includes the brown vegetable matter of soils generally, as well as swamp-muck, peat, etc. Humus contains several tolerably well-defined chemical compounds, including ulmin and ulmic acid, and humin and humic acid, and is an important factor in the fertility of soils. Also called *ulmin*.

humus-plant (hū'mus-plant), *n.* Same as *saprophyte*.

Hun¹ (hun), *n.* [AS. *Hūnas* and *Hūne* = Icel. *Hūnar* = MHG. *Hiune*, etc.; < LL. *Hunni*, LGr. Οὖννοι, also LL. *Chunni*, *Chuni*, LGr. Χοῦννοι, Χοῦνοι, pl., LL. sing. **Hunnus*, *Chunus*, repr. the native name, identified, with some probability, with that of the *Heungnoo* or *Hiongnu*, a people who, according to Chinese annals, constituted, about the end of the 3d century B. C., a powerful empire stretching from the Great Wall of China to the Caspian. This would indicate that the Huns belonged to the Turkish branch of the Ural-Altaic race; in another view, they were of the Finnic branch; but the name is not connected, unless very remotely, with that of the *Hungarians* (Magyars), also of Finnic origin.] A member of an ancient Asiatic race of warlike nomads, probably of the Mongolian or Tatar stock, first appearing prominently in European history about A. D. 375. In that year they crossed the Volga and the Don, defeated the Goths, and drove them beyond the Danube. In the reign of their king Attila (about 434–454) they overran and ravaged the greater part of Europe, and compelled the Romans to pay tribute. After the death of Attila their power was broken, but their name continued to be applied in an indefinite way during the middle ages. They are described as ugly and savage, having dark complexions, small, deep-set black eyes, broad shoulders, flat noses, and no beard. Some authorities suppose that they were identical with the Finnic Bulgarians of later history.

The north by myriads pours her mighty sons,
Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of *Huns*!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 90.

White Huns, an ancient people, probably of the Turkish race, who lived in central Asia. They were possibly ancestors of the Turkomans.

Hun² (hun), *n.* [Partly another use of *Hun*¹, by an erroneous assumption of the identity of the two peoples, and partly (in the U. S.) an abbr. of *Hungarian*.] A Hungarian.

Where furious Frank and fiery *Hun*
Shout in their sulphurous canopy.
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

hunch (hunch), *n.* [Not found in early records; an assibilated form of *hunk*¹, q. v.] 1. A hump; a protuberance: as, the *hunch* of a camel.—2. A thick piece; a hunk; a lump: as, a *hunch* of cheese.

His wife brought out the cut loaf and a piece of Wiltshire cheese, and I took them in hand, gave Richard a good *hunch*, and took another for myself. *Cobbett*.

3. [< *hunch*, *v.*] A push or jog with the fist or elbow, or by a cow with the horn.

hunch (hunch), *v. t.* [< *hunch*, *n.* In def. 2, prob. due in part to *haunch*, *v.*] 1. To round or thrust out or up in a protuberance; crook, as the back.

In a lake called Lyn Rathlyn, in Meireonethshire, is a very singular variety of perch: the back is quite *hunched*, and the lower part of the back bone, next the tail, strangely distorted. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Common Perch.

Sometimes one of them got up and went to the desk, on which he leaned his elbows, *hunching* a pair of sloping shoulders to an uncollared neck.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXI. 91.

2. To push or thrust with the elbow or (as a cow) with the horn; jog; hook.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

hunchback (hunch'bak), *n.* [< *hunch* + *back*¹.] A humpback; a humpbacked person.

hunchbacked (hunch'bakt), *a.* Having a hunched or crooked back.

That foul *hunch-backed* toad. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

hundred (hun'dred), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hundreth*, dial. *hunderd*, < ME. *hundred*, *hunderd*, *hondred*, *honderd*, *hondert*, also *hundreth*, *hundrith*, < AS. *hundred*, rarely *hundræth*, ONorth. *hundrath* (after Icel.) (= OS. *hundarod* = OFries. *hundred*, *hundered*, *hundert* = D. *honderd* = MLG. *hunderde* = MHG. *hunterit*, *hundert*, G. *hundert* = Icel. *hundradh* = Sw. *hundrade*, *hundra* = Dan. *hundrede*), prop. a collective noun, a hundred, lit. a 'count' or tale of a hundred, < AS. *hund*, a hundred, + *-red*, *-rad* = Icel. *-radh* = *-radhr*, in *allt-ræðhr*, 80, *nī-ræðhr*, 90, *tī-ræðhr*, 100, *tōlf-ræðhr*, 120 (E. as if *'eight-red*, *'nine-red*, *'ten-red*, *'twelve-red*), connected with OS. *redhia* = MLG. *rede*, account, = OHG. *radia*, *redia*, *redea*, *reda*, account, reckoning, tale, MHG. G. *rede*, speech, account, = Dan. *rede* = Sw. *reda*, account, = Goth. *rathjō*, number, reckoning: cf. L. *ratio*, a reckoning, account, computation, relation, proportion, reason: see *ratio* = *ration* = *reason*, and *rate*¹. The more usual AS. term for 'hundred' was *hund* = OS. *hund* = OHG. *hunt* = Goth. *hund* = W. *cant* = Gael. *ciad* = OIr. *cēt*, Ir. *cead* = Lith. *szimtas* = Lett. *simts* = OBulg. *sŭto* = Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. Sorbian, Russ. *sto* = L. *centum* (see *cent*, etc.) = Gr. *ἑ-κατόν* (see *hecato-*) = Skt. *çata-m*, a hundred, prob. repr. a type **kanta*, a reduced form of **dakanta* for orig.**dakan-dakan-ta* (cf. Goth. *taihun-taihund*, *tachun-tchund*, a hundred, of which *hund* may be regarded as an abbr. or reduced form), i. e. 'ten-ten-th', < **dakan*: see *ten*¹ and *tenth*. The same orig. elements, without the suffix *-d*, *-th*, appear in OHG. *zehanzo* = AS. *teón-tig*, a hundred, E. as if **ten-ty*, like *twen-ty*, *nine-ty*, etc. The element *hund-*, repr. 'ten' or 'tenth,' occurs in AS. *hund-seofontig*, seventy, etc., *hund-endlefontig*, a hundred and ten (E. as if **eleventy*), *hund-twelftig*, a hundred and twenty (E. as if **twelfty*), appar. developed by cumulation (*hund-* and *-tig* being ult. from the same root, that of *ten*) from **hund-seofon*, i. e. 'ten-seven,' 'tenth seven,' etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The sum of ninety-nine and one, or of ten tens; the product of ten multiplied by ten; a collection, body, or sum consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; five score. In England hundreds of 6 score, of 132, and of 124 formerly had also a limited use. Similar usages existed in continental Europe. See *great hundred*, below.

& thay chastysed, & charred, on chasyng that went;
A *hundreth* of hunteres, as I haf herde telle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1145.

They sat down in ranks, by *hundreds* and by fifties.
Mark vi. 40.

2. In *early Teutonic hist.*, a territorial or administrative district; specifically, in southern and central England, a division or subdivision of a county (a corresponding division in northern England being called a *wapentake*). In ancient Germany the hundred also denoted, according to Tacitus, a group of persons. The origin of the territorial hundred is uncertain. Many consider it to be derived from bodies each composed of a hundred warriors; others find the origin in divisions of a hundred hides of land, groups of a hundred families, etc. The division of hundred was introduced into the colonies of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, and still exists in the last-named State. These divisions in England were the basis for the organization of the military service and for the administration of fiscal matters; each hundred had its *hundred-moot* and its *hundred-court*, with civil and criminal jurisdiction. In Maryland they served for election districts.

The constable's wife
Of some odd *hundred* in Essex.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

As ten families of freeholders made up a town or tithing, so ten tithings composed a superior division called a *hundred*, as consisting of ten times ten families.
Blackstone, Com., Int., § 4.

It is very probable, as already stated, that the colonists of Britain arranged themselves in *hundreds* of warriors; it is not probable that they carved out the country into equal districts. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 45.

Equally involved in obscurity is the beginning of the *hundred* in Virginia, and the history of its various phases is rather curious, not only because it was the first English local division instituted in America, but, besides having both a territorial and personal signification, it assumed different relations to the general government of the colony at different periods.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. 11.

Chiltern Hundreds, a hilly district of Buckinghamshire, England, which has belonged to the British crown from time immemorial. To this district a nominal office is attached, of which the holder is called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. As a member of the House of Commons (or in any respect disqualified cannot resign his seat directly, any member who wishes to resign may accomplish his object by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which, being held to be a place of honor and profit under the crown, vacates the seat. This nominal place is in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the recipient usually resigns immediately after appointment.

Council of Five Hundred. See *council*.—**Great hundred**, long hundred, in old reckoning six score. It was legal for balks, deals, eggs, spars, stone, etc. "The technical meaning attached by merchants to the word *hundred*, associated with certain objects, was six score—a usage which is commemorated, though perhaps in too sweeping and general a form, in the popular distich:

Five score of men, money, and pins,
Six score of all other things."
Pearce, Encyc. Metropolitana, I. 381.

Old Hundred, properly **Old Hundredth**, a celebrated tune set in England about the middle of the sixteenth century to Kethe's version of the 100th Psalm, and marked "Old Hundredth." In Tate and Brady's new version in 1696, as being retained from the old version. The earliest extant copy of the tune is in the Genevan psalter of 1554, where it is set to Beza's version of the 134th Psalm; but

there is evidence that it was of earlier origin, and was originally a popular term applied to words of a light, gay character.

II. *a.* [Strictly a collective noun; it is always preceded by a definitive, usually an article or a numeral, and the following noun is, historically, a genitive partitive—a hundred *of* men, a hundred *of* dollars, etc.] One more than ninety-nine; ten times ten: as, a *hundred* men; two *hundred* dollars; a *hundred* thousand times.

The Hundred Days, the closing period of the first Emperor Napoleon's career in France in 1815, after his escape from Elba. The reckonings of the time are various, none amounting to exactly 100 days. The nearest is that from March 13th, when Napoleon was joined by Ney with his army, to June 22d, the date of his abdication after the battle of Waterloo, making inclusively 102 days; but the most exact reckoning is that of his actual second reign, dating from his reëntry into Paris, and making 95 days (March 20th to June 22d).

hundredal (hun'drĕd-al), *a.* [< *hundred* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or involving the organization of a hundred. See *hundred*, *n.*, 2.

The ancient towns in demesne of the crown either possessed a *hundredal* jurisdiction at the time of the Conquest or obtained "sac and soc" by grant from the crown.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 485.

hundred-court (hun'drĕd-kōrt), *n.* In England, a court held for the inhabitants of a hundred.

The constant recurrence of the number of twenty-four in this connexion may possibly imply an early connexion with the jury system, and the "jurati" of the early communes, which again must have been connected with the system of the *hundred court*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 488.

hundreder (hun'drĕd-ėr), *n.* [< *hundred* + *-er*[1].] 1. An inhabitant or a freeholder in a hundred. —2. In *Eng. law*, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs.—3. One having the jurisdiction of a hundred; sometimes, the bailiff of a hundred. Also *hundredor*, *hundredman*.

Hundredors, aldermen, magistrates, &c.
Spelman, Anc. Government of England.

hundred-eyes (hun'drĕd-īz), *n.* The periwinkle, *Vinca major* and *V. minor*.

hundredfold (hun'drĕd-fōld), *n.* [< ME. *hundredfold*, *-fald*, *hundrydfoold* (AS. only *hund-feald* and *hundteóntig-feald*) = MHG. *hundertvalt* = Icel. *hundradhfaldr* = Sw. *hundrafalt* = Dan. *hundredefold*; < *hundred* + *-fold.*] 1. A hundred times as much.—2. The plant *Galium verum*: so called on account of its very numerous flowers. [Eng.]

hundred-legs (hun'drĕd-legz), *n.* A centiped, as distinguished from a milleped or thousand-legs. See cut under *centiped*.

hundredman (hun'drĕd-man), *n.*; pl. *hundredmen* (-men). Same as *hundreder*, 3.

The term hundred in a legal sense is first met with in England in the laws of King Edgar, 959–975. "A thief shall be pursued. If there be present need, let it be made known to the *Hundredman*, and let him make it known to the Tithingman," &c.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 61.

hundredor, *n.* Same as *hundreder*, 3.

hundred-penny (hun'drĕd-pen″i), *n.* The hundredfeh, or tax collected by the sheriff or lord of a hundred. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

hundredth (hun'drĕdth), *a.* and *n.* [< *hundred* + *-th*[2].] The AS. term was *hundteóntigóotha*.] **I.** *a.* Next after the ninety-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by one hundred; one of a hundred equal parts of anything: as, one *hundredth* ($\frac{1}{100}$) of a mile.

hundredweight (hun'drĕd-wāt), *n.* In avoirdupois weight, a denomination of weight, usually denoted by *cwt.*, containing originally 112 pounds. It is subdivided into 4 quarters, each containing 28 pounds. The long hundredweight is 112 pounds. In the United States a hundredweight is now commonly understood as 100 pounds, and this is usual and legal in England for very many articles.

hung (hung). Preterit and past participle of *hang*. Hung beef. See *beef*.

Hungarian (hung-gā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Hungaria*, Hungary, < *Hungari*, *Ungari*, *Ungri*, *Wengri*, *Ugri*, MGr. Οὒγγροι, etc., the name given to the Magyars. Cf. *Ugrian*, *Ugric*. Connection with *Hun*, if any, remote: see *Hun*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to Hungary, a country and kingdom in central Europe, in the valley of the middle Danube, or to its inhabitants; Magyar. The kingdom of Hungary was established in A. D. 1000, and its crown, after various changes of dynasty, was permanently settled (from 1527) on princes of the house of Austria. This relation still exists, but politically Hungary proper is now united with Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, and Fiume, as the Transleithan division of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, formed in 1867.

2†. Freebooting; thievish; begging. "In a cant use found in old plays, the word apparently contains a double allusion to the freebooters of Hungary, that once infested the continent of Europe, and to the word *hungry*." *Nares.*

O base *Hungarian* wight! wilt thou the spigot wield?
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

Come, ye *Hungarian* pilchers [filchers], we are once more come under the zona torrida of the forest.
Merry Devil of Edmonton.

Hungarian balsam, an oleoresinous product of *Pinus Mughus* or *Pumilio* of the Carpathian mountains. **Hungarian bowls**, a peculiar form of amalgamating-machine, used in the gold-mines of Schemnitz, and to a limited extent in some other mining districts. The amalgamation is effected in cast-iron basins, in which wooden runners revolve just above the surface of the mercury which covers the bottom of the bowl or basin, and in contact with the auriferous sand or slime.—**Hungarian grass, lambskin, lotus**, etc. See the nouns.—**Hungarian machine**, a hydraulic machine on the principle of Hero's fountain (which see, under *fountain*): so called from its having been first employed in draining a mine in Hungary.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Hungary, or a member of the Hungarian race; a Magyar. See *Magyar*. —2†. A freebooter; a thievish beggar.

The middle aile [of St. Paul's] is much frequented at noon with a company of *hungarians*, not walking so much for recreation as need.
Lupton, London (Harl. Misc., IX. 314).

Away, I have knights and colonels at my house, and must tend the *hungarians*. *Merry Devil of Edmonton.*

3. The language spoken by the Hungarians, belonging to the Finnic family of languages; Magyar.

Hungary fever, water. See *fever*, *water*.

hunger (hung′gėr), *n.* [< ME. *hunger*, *honger*, < AS. *hunger*, *hungor* = OS. *hunger*, *hungar*, OFries. *hunger*, *honger* = D. *honger* = OHG. *hungar*, MHG. G. *hunger* = Icel. *hungr* = Sw. Dan. *hunger* = Goth. **huggrus*, *huhrus* (for **hunhrus*), hunger; cf. *hunger*, *v.*] 1. An uneasy or painful sensation occasioned by the want of food; craving appetite.

With *hunger* and cold she had her fill,
Till she was quite worn away.
The West-Country Damosel's Complaint (Child's Ballads, [II. 385).

With *hunger* made
Anatomies while we live.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, ii. 4.

But canst thou, tender Maid, canst thou sustain
Afflictive Want, or *Hunger's* pressing Pain?
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Hence—2. Any strong or eager desire.

For *hunger* of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

A *hunger* seized my heart; I read . . .
The noble letters of the dead.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

Excellence is lost sight of in the *hunger* for sudden performance and praise. *Emerson*, Success.

3. A famine. [Now Eng.]

And he ordeynyde him [Joseph] souereyn on Egipte and on al his hous, & *hungur* cam into al Egipte and Chanaan.
Wyclif, Acts vii.

hunger (hung′gėr), *v.* [< ME. *hungren*, *hongren*, < AS. *hyngran* = OS. *ge-hungrian* = OFries. *hungera* = D. *hongeren* = OHG. *hungiren*, *hungerōn*, MHG. G. *hungern* = Icel. *hungra* = Dan. *hungre* = Sw. *hungra* = Goth. *huggrjan*, hunger; from the noun. Cf. *ahungered*, *anhungered*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To feel the uneasiness or longing which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; crave food.

If thine enemy *hunger*, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink. Rom. xii. 20.

And my more-having would be as a sauce
To make me *hunger* more. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Hence—2. To have an eager desire; long.

Blessed are they which do *hunger* and thirst after righteousness. Mat. v. 6.

Dost thou so *hunger* for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs invest thee with mine honours
Before thy hour be ripe? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

II.† *trans.* To starve.

At last the Prince to Zeland came hymselfe
To *hunger* Middleburgh, or make it yeeld.
Gascoigne, Dulce Bellum Inexpertis, st. 132.

I'll put her intill a dungeon dark,
And *hunger* her till she die.
Johnie Scot (Child's Ballads, IV. 52).

hungerbaned†, *a.* Afflicted or cursed with hunger.

We beyng there were *hungerbaned* and famyshed, and among you so poore and nedye, that to gette our dayly lyuyng, fayne were we to sowe lether.
J. Udall, On 1 Cor. iv.

hunger-bit, hunger-bitten (hung′gėr-bit, -bit-n), *a.* [ME. not found; < AS. *hungor-biten*, < *hungor*, hunger, + *biten*, bitten, pp. of *bītan*, bite.] Pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger.

His strength shall be *hunger-bitten*, and destruction shall be ready at his side. Job xviii. 12.

hungered† (hung′gėrd), *a.* See *ahungered*.

hungerer (hung′gėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *hungrere*; < *hunger*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who hungers, in either sense of that word.

Volde he shal make the souls of the *hungreres*.
Wyclif, Isa. xxxii. 6 (Oxf.).

Nothing in Milton is finelier fancied than these temperate dreams of the divine *Hungerer*.
Lamb, Grace before Meat.

The thwarted *hungerer* for office takes up the miserable commonplaces of politics.
Croly, Hist. Sketches, Church in Ireland.

hunger-flower (hung′gėr-flou″ėr), *n.* The whitlow-grass, *Draba incana*: so called because it grows in poor soils.

hungerful (hung′gėr-fūl), *a.* [< *hunger* + *-ful.*] Full of hunger; hungry. [Rare.]

That nestling *hungerful*, who sees and hears
His mother towards him flying through the wood.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 78.

hunger-grass (hung′gėr-gras), *n.* The foxtail-grass, *Alopecurus agrestis*.

hungerlin†, *n.* [Origin unknown.] An outer garment worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, varying with the fashion, but generally a sort of close-fitting basque with short skirts.

A letter or epistle should be short-coated, and closely couched; a *hungerlin* becomes a letter more handsomely than a gown. *Howell*, Letters, i.

hungerly† (hung′gėr-li), *a.* [< *hunger* + *-ly.*] Hungry.

His beard grew thin and *hungerly*,
And seem'd to ask him sops as he was drinking.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

hungerly† (hung′gėr-li), *adv.* Hungrily.

Certayne rootes, on the which hee fedde *hungerlye*.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 233.

You have sav'd my longing, and I feed
Most *hungerly* on your sight. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

O yes; eat with 'em as *hungerly* as soldiers.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

hunger-rot (hung′gėr-rot), *n.* A disease in sheep caused by poor feeding.

hunger-starved† (hung′gėr-stärvd), *a.* [< *hunger* + *starved*; in ME. *hunger-storven*, with ME. pp. of *starve*.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food; famished. *Minsheu.*

Many an *hunger-starved* poor creature pines in the street. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 173.

hungerweed (hung′gėr-wēd), *n.* The corn-buttercup, *Ranunculus arvensis*: so called because its abundance indicates a bad crop and a consequent season of famine.

hungerwormt, *n.* Insatiable hunger. *Davies.*

Hath any gentleman the *hunger-worm* of covetousness? here is cheer for his diet. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 161.

hungrily (hung′gri-li), *adv.* [< *hungry* + *-ly*[2].] In a hungry manner; voraciously; greedily.

When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

hungriousnesst (hung′gri-us-nes), *n.* [< **hungrious* (not found: irreg. < *hungry* + *-ous*) + *-ness.*] Hungriness; hunger.

Whan was excessyue riotous banketyng, potte companyoning, and bely chearynge more outragiously vsed, and the pore *hungriousnes* lesse refreshed, than now?
J. Udall, On Ephesians, Prol.

hungry (hung′gri), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hongry*; < ME. *hungry*, *hungri*, *hongry*, *hungriz*, < AS. *hungrig* (= OFries. *hungerich*, *hongerich* = D. *hongerig* = MLG. *hungerich* = OHG. *hungarag*, *hungereg*, MHG. *hungerc*, G. *hungrig* = Dan. Sw. *hungrig* (cf. Icel. *hungradhr*), hungry, < *hunger*, hunger: see *hunger*.] 1. Having or feeling hunger; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; having a keen appetite.

Thenne com Couetyse I couthe him not discreue,
So *hungri* and so holewe sire Herui him loked.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 107.

He hath filled the *hungry* with good things; and the rich he hath sent empty away. Luke i. 53.

Come, hostess, where are you? is supper ready? Come, first give us drink; and be as quick as you can, for I believe we are all very *hungry*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 173.

Hence—2. Having an eager desire for anything; longing.

For always roaming with a *hungry* heart,
Much have I seen and known.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

Still *hungrier* for delight as delights grow more rare.
M. Arnold, Empedocles.

3. Indicating want or poverty of nourishment; gaunt; famished.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

In the Central Riverina, which embraces the country lying to the north and south of the Murrumbigee River, the wool presents what is called a *hungry* appearance, being not only tender and short in staple, but containing in many instances a large quantity of earth, sand, and burr. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxiv. (1886), p. 141.

4. Marked by scarcity of food or a famished condition; necessitating nourishment.

Helden ful *hungry* hous and hadde much defaute.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 208.

Whan it was in the sowre *hungry* tyme there was establissed or cryed grevos and unplitable co-empcion.
Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 4.

And stop and eat, for well you may
Be in a *hungry* case. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

5. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren.

To the great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits we here sow in the most *hungry* and barren soil. *Smalridge*, Sermons.

The filth with which the peasant feeds
His *hungry* acres. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 503.

6†. Fit only to satisfy great hunger.

They [shrimps] are made up in Packs and sent to all the chief Towns in the Country, especially to Mexico, where, tho' but a *hungry* sort of Food, they are mightily esteemed. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 128.

7. Stingy; mean. [Prov. Eng.]—**Hungry evil†**, a ravenous appetite in horses. *Bailey.*—**Hungry fish**, haddock caught on set-lines: so called in depreciation by the British beam-trawlers, who consider them inferior. *J. W. Collins.*—**Hungry rice.** Same as *fundi.*=**Syn. 1** and **3.** Greedy, famishing, ravenous.

hunit, huniet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *honey*.

hunk[1] (hungk), *n.* [Not found in early records; commonly assibilated, *hunch*, q. v.; origin uncertain; it has been regarded (1) as a nasalized form of dial. *huck*[2] for *hook*, or of **huck* (LG. *hukke*, G. *hucke*, the bent back, G. *höcker*, a hunch on the back), represented by *huckster* and *hug*, and *hunker*[1], q. v.; or (2) as a var. of *hump*.] A large lump, piece, or slice; a hunch. [Colloq.]

Here's a *hunk* of bread; put it in your pocket, case you should need it! *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 200.

Any hungry man or woman may enter the hall and be served with a mug of water and a *hunk* of bread.
Daily News (London), Aug. 13, 1885.

hunk[2] (hungk), *n.* [Cf. *Hunker*[2] and *hunks*.] A sluttish, indolent woman. *Jamieson.* [Local.]

hunk[3] (hungk), *n.* [Also *honk;* adopted in New York from the early Dutch settlers, < D. *honk*, post, station, home (used esp. by boys at play for the goal or base), as in the phrases *ik heb honk*, I am on my post, *zijn honk bewaaren*, keep one's post, *van honk loopen*, quit one's post. Cf. *Hunker*[2].] In *tag* and other games, the goal; home: as, to reach *hunk;* to be on *hunk*. [Local, New York.]

hunk[3] (hungk), *adv.* or *a.* [Abbr. of *on hunk:* see *hunk*[3], *n.* Cf. *hunky.*] **1.** On hunk; at the goal. [Local, New York.]

Boys at play, when they have reached their "base," . . . call it being *honk*. *Bartlett*, Americanisms, p. 492.

Hence, used adjectively—**2.** In good or satisfactory position or condition; all right: as, I'm all *hunk*. Also *hunky*. [Slang, U. S.]

Mr. L—— had filled in and made this ground in the waters of the East River without authority; and now he felt himself all *hunk*, and wanted to get this enormous sum out of the city.
Quoted in *New York Tribune*, Dec. 30, 1856.

hunker[1] (hung'kėr), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form of Icel. *hokra*, crouch, creep, *hūka*, sit on one's hams: a verb represented in E. by *hug*, orig. crouch, and *huckster*, etc.: see *hug*, *huckster*, *huckle*, etc.] To stoop with the body resting upon the calves of the legs; squat. [Scotch.]

Upo' the ground they *hunkered* down a' three,
An' to their crack they yoked fast an' free.
Ross, Helenore (1st ed.), p. 81.

Hunker[2] (hung'kėr), *n.* [Supposed to be < D. *honk*, post, station, home, and thus lit. one who sticks to his post or stays at home: see *hunk*[3]. Cf. *hunks*.] In *American politics*, a conservative; one who opposes innovation or change; a fogy: first applied in the State of New York as a name to the conservative section of the Democratic party who opposed the Barnburners or radical section, about 1845. Also used adjectively.

Egypt, the *hunker* conservative of antiquity, . . . is hid in the tomb it inhabited.
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 268.

hunkered (hung'kėrd), *a.* [< *hunker*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Elbowed; crooked. [Prov. Eng.]

hunkerism (hung'kėr-izm), *n.* [< *Hunker*[2] + *-ism*.] Hostility to progress; conservatism. [U. S.]

hunkers (hung'kėrz), *n. pl.* [< *hunker*[1], *v.*] The hams; the haunches. [Scotch.]

I got a glisk o' him mysel, sittin' on his *hunkers* in a hag, as gray's a tombstane. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

hunk-o'-Dee (hungk'o-dē'), *n.* [Formerly *hunk over Dee:* origin not clear. Cf. *hunk*[3].] A boys' game, similar to I-spy. Instead of saying, "I spy Brown," etc., the player says, "*Hunk-o'-Dee* Brown," etc. Pennsylvania and western New Jersey and Delaware.]

hunks (hungks), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *hummel*, a miser, a mean old man; dial. *hungry*, stingy, very mean; but a connection with *hungry* cannot be asserted. Cf. *hunk*[2].] A covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

Well, sir, and I make a very pretty Shew in the World, let me tell you; nay, a better than your close *Hunks*.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

Irus has, ever since he came into this neighbourhood, given all the intimations he skilfully could of being a close *hunks* worth money. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

I quite enjoy the thought of appearing in the light of an old *hunks* who knows on which side his bread is buttered. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 331.

hunky (hung'ki), *a.* [< *hunk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Same as *hunk*[3], 2. [Slang, U. S.]

hunky-dory (hung'ki-do'ri), *a.* [Also *hunkidory;* an elaborated form of *hunky*.] Same as *hunky*, *hunk*[3], 2. [Slang, U. S.]

Hunnic (hun'ik), *a.* [< *Hun*[1] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Huns.

But there was a *Hunnic* party amongst the Khazar chiefs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 60.

Hunnish (hun'ish), *a.* [< *Hun*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling the Huns; characteristic of the Huns.

In person, Attila is described as having been of true *Hunnish* type, short, but strongly made, with a large head, flat, widespread nostrils, and small, glittering eyes.
Encyc. Brit., III. 62.

hunt (hunt), *v.* [< ME. *hunten*, *honten*, *hounten*, < AS. *huntian*, hunt: a secondary verb (without representatives in the other Teut. languages), from a primitive shown in Goth. *fra-hinthan*, seize, take captive, pp. *fra-hunthans*, as noun, a captive. To the same root are usually referred *hent*[1], seize, take, *hind*[1], as peculiarly a beast of the chase, and *hand*, as that which takes or seizes things: see *hent*[1], *hind*[1], and *hand*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To chase, as wild animals, for the purpose of catching or killing; search for or follow after, as game.

Thus y am *huntid* as an herte to a-bay.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

The lord he lov'd to *hunt* the buck,
The tiger, and the boar.
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 370).

He [Ferdinand] passed some time, in December, at a country-seat of the duke of Alva, near Placentia, where he *hunted* the stag. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

2. To search after; pursue; follow closely.

And fers foghtande folke folowes theme aftyre,
Hownes and hewes downe the heythene tykes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97. (*Halliwell.*)

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him.
Ps. cxl. 11.

He therefore through close paths of wary hast
Hunts his escape. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 235.

3. To use, direct, or manage in the chase.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs. *Addison.*

When he [a dog] is to be *hunted* with other dogs he requires to be made "steady behind"—that is to say, he must be taught to "back" another dog as the latter stands.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 235.

4. To pursue game or wild animals over; specifically, to pursue foxes over: as, the district was *hunted* by the foxhounds.

When an opportunity occurred, he took to *hunting* the county. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, i.

"They *hunt* old trails," said Cyril, "very well."
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Hunt the fox, a boys' game in which one of the players is given a start, and the others try to catch him before he can reach home again; hare and hounds.

And also when we play and *hunt the fox*,
I outrun all the boys in the schoole.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 487.

Hunt the hare. Same as *hunt the fox*. *Strutt.* **Hunt the pig**, a once popular sport in which a well-greased pig was chased. The person who caught and held the pig by the tail received him as a prize.—**Hunt the slipper.** See the extract.

Hot cockles succeeded next, questions and commands followed that, and last of all, they sat down to *hunt the slipper*. As every person may not be acquainted with this primeval pastime, it may be necessary to observe that the company in this play plant themselves in a ring upon the ground, all except one, who stands in the middle, whose business it is to catch a shoe, which the company shove about under their hams from one to another, something like a weaver's shuttle. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

Hunt the squirrel. See the extracts.

Another and apparently older way of playing "*hunt the squirrel*" is a game in which the child touched follows the toucher until he has caught him, pursuing him both in and out of the ring, being obliged to enter and leave the circle at the same point as the latter.
Newell, Games of American Children, No. 117.

The raising of the siege of Prague and Prince Charles and Marechal Maillebois playing at *hunt the squirrel* have disgusted me from inquiring about this war.
H. Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 8, 1742.

To hunt at force†, to run the game down with dogs, instead of shooting it.

The stag for goodly shape, and stateliness of head,
Is fitt'st to *hunt at force*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 111.

Reb. Had you good sport i' your chase to-day?
John. O, prime!
Mar. A lusty stag.
Reb. And *hunted* ye *at force?*
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

To hunt change†, to take a fresh scent and follow another chase. *Halliwell.*

John. And never *hunted change!*
Rob. You had stanch hounds then?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

To hunt down, to bring to bay; chase and capture or kill; hence, to bear down by persecution or violence; pursue to the bitter end. **To hunt for hares with a tabor†.** See *hare*[1].—**To hunt from**, to pursue and drive out or away.—**To hunt out** or **up**, to seek; search for; find by search.

I do *hunt out* a probability. *Spenser.*

All living creatures either *hunt out* their aliment, pursue their prey, or seek their pleasures.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

The same impulse . . . compelled me to *hunt up* the outlying groups of the Tibeto-Burman family within the kingdom of China. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 4.

To hunt the clean shoe or **boot**, to follow the trail of a man whose shoes have not been prepared by the application of blood or aniseed so as to leave a strongly marked trail. *Daily News* (London), Oct. 10, 1888.

You can begin scarcely too early to teach [bloodhound] pups to *hunt the clean boot*. *The Century*, XXVIII. 193.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To follow the chase; pursue game or other wild animals.

And the cause whi he was cleped Dodynell was for euer was in the feeldes and forestes for to *hunte* at the herte and other deer and wylde swyn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 247.

The princess comes to *hunt* here in the park.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

2. To make a search or quest; seek: with *for* or *after*.

Contenting yourself with your own pleasure in learning, you never *hunt after* vulgar praises, nor receive them willingly, though they be offered you.
Sir T. More, To his Daughter, Utopia, Int., p. xxii.

He *after* honour *hunts*, I *after* love.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

Many in this world run after felicity like an absent man *hunting for* his hat, while all the time it is on his head or in his hand. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iv.

3. In *bell-ringing*, to alter the place of a bell in its set according to certain rules. When the place of the bell is changing from first to last, the process is called *hunting-up;* when from last back to first, *hunting-down.*—**To hunt counter**, to hunt the wrong way; trace the scent backward; retrace one's steps; also, to take up a false trail.

You mean to make a hoiden or a hare
O' me, t' *hunt counter* thus, and make these doubles.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 6.

When the hounds or beagles hunt it by the heel, we say they *hunt counter*.
Gentleman's Recreations (8vo ed.), p. 16.

hunt (hunt), *n.*[1] [< *hunt*, *v.* The AS. words for 'hunting' were, besides *huntung*, hunting, *huntath* or *huntoth*, *huntuth* or *huntnoth:* see *huntneth*.] **1.** The act of seeking for or chasing game or other wild animals for the purpose of catching or killing them; a pursuit; a chase.

I heard myself proclaim'd;
And, by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escap'd the *hunt*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3.

2. A pack of hounds engaged in the chase.

Whilst the babbling echo mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double *hunt* were heard at once,
Let us sit down and mark their yelping noise.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

3. An association of huntsmen: as, the Caledonian *hunt*.

In former happy days he had always arranged the meets of the Barsetshire *hunt*. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xxxix.

4. The region of country hunted with hounds.—**5†.** Game killed in the chase.

Boys, we'll go dress our *hunt*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 6.

6. The act of seeking or searching for something; a search or inquisition.

I had a pretty good *hunt*, finding nothing on his table but a small pocket Bible, about the size and shape of the thing I expected to find, but not the thing I expected to find. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 315.

Still hunt, a hunt conducted with unusual silence and caution; hence, in *American politics*, a canvass conducted in a quiet and secret manner.

hunt† (hunt), *n.*[2] [< ME. *hunte*, *honte*, < AS. *hunta*, a hunter, < *huntian*, hunt: see *hunt*, *v.* This noun has been supplanted by *hunter*, which is found first in ME.: it survives in the surname

Hunt.] One who hunts; a hunter; a huntsman.

> The [illegible] I grete route
> Of [illegible] ek of foresteys.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 361.

huntable (hun'ta-bl), *a.* [< *hunt* + *-able.*] Able or fit to be hunted. [Rare.]

> In this [illegible] in that are, it may be, fifteen or twenty deer, of which but one or two are *huntable*.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 509.

hunt-counter† (hunt'koun"tėr), *n.* [See *to hunt counter*, under *hunt*, *v. i.*] A dog that hunts counter; hence, one who turns upon another, or "talks back"; a malapert.

> *Attendant.* Give me leave to tell you, you lie in your throat if you say I am any other than an honest man.
> *Lafeu.* I give thee leave to tell me so? . . . You *hunt-counter*, hence! avaunt! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

hunter (hun'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *hunter, huntere, hontere*; < *hunt*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who hunts; a huntsman; one who engages in the chase of game or other wild animals.

> Lo! he was furnished like a *hunter*.
> *Kos.* O ominous! he comes to kill my hart!
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

> Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,
> First *hunter* then, pursued a gentle brace,
> Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 188.

2. An animal that hunts game or prey, or is employed in the chase; especially, a horse used in hunting.

> Of dogs: the valued file
> Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
> The housekeeper, the *hunter*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

> The representative of Cambridge, riding a good steady *hunter*, . . . cantered in by himself.
> *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, iv.

3. A large cuckoo, *Piaya pluvialis*, found in Jamaica.—4. A spider which hunts for its prey instead of lying in wait for it, as a lycosid or wolf-spider. Also called *hunting-spider*.

Hunterian (hun-tē'ri-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after—(*a*) John Hunter, a noted Scottish surgeon and physiologist (1728–93), founder of the Hunterian collection of specimens in anatomy, etc., the nucleus of the present great Hunterian Museum in London; or (*b*) his brother, William Hunter (1718–83), anatomist, and founder of the Hunterian collection in Glasgow.

> The *Hunterian* Oration, instituted in 1813 by Dr. Baillie and Sir Everard Home, is delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons on the 14th of February, which [John] Hunter used to give as the anniversary of his birth.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 385.

Hunterian canal. See *Hunter's canal*, under *canal*[1].—**Hunterian chancre**, the true or hard chancre; the initial lesion of syphilis.

Hunter's canal, press, screw. See the nouns.

huntetht, *n.* [ME., also *hunteth*, < AS. *huntath, huntoth*, also *huntnuth, huntnoth*, hunting, < *huntian*, hunt: see *hunt*, *v.*] Hunting; the chase. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 375.

huntilite (hun'ti-līt), *n.* [Named after T. S. *Hunt*, an American scientist.] A silver arsenide occurring with metallic silver at Silver Islet in Lake Superior, Michigan.

hunting (hun'ting), *n.* [< ME. *hunting, huntyng*, < AS. *huntung*, verbal n. of *huntian*, hunt: see *hunt*, *v.*] 1. The pursuit of game; the art or practice of pursuing wild animals in any way for the purpose of capturing or killing them; the chase, either as a source of livelihood or as a recreation or field sport; absolutely, in England, fox-hunting; coursing.

> In our time [twelfth century], . . . *hunting* and hawking are esteemed the most honourable employment and most excellent virtues, by our nobility.
> *John of Salisbury*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 62.

> My lords, a solemn *hunting* is in hand.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1.

> In one of these *huntings* they found me in the discovery of the head of the river of Chickahamania, where they slew my men, and tooke me prisoner in a Bogmire.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 134.

> There being little plough-land, and few woods, the Vale is only an average sporting country, except for *hunting*.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

2. In *change-ringing*, the operation of changing the order in which any bell in a peal is rung. See *hunt*, *v. i.*, 3.—Syn. *Shooting.* See *gunning*.

hunting-box (hun'ting-boks), *n.* In Great Britain, a small house intended to be occupied only during the hunting season. Such a house is commonly called *shooting-box* in the United States.

> It was apparently originally erected as a *hunting-box* on the edge of the desert for the use of the Persian king.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 387.

hunting-cap (hun'ting-kap), *n.* A cap worn in the hunting-field, resembling a jockey-cap, but stiffer and harder.

> One of those horsey-looking men who are to be found in all hunting-fields, who wear old breeches, . . . old *hunting-caps*.
> *Trollope*, Eustace Diamonds, xxxvii.

hunting-case (hun'ting-kās), *n.* A watch-case having a hinged cover to protect the crystal, originally against accidents in hunting. See *hunting-watch*.

hunting-coat (hun'ting-kōt), *n.* A coat worn by huntsmen, usually of some distinctive color, as scarlet or green.

hunting-cog (hun'ting-kog), *n.* In *mach.*, an extra cog in that one of two cog-wheels which is thus cut with one tooth more than it would have if the numbers of teeth on the two wheels were to be in a certain ratio to each other. Thus, for example, if a shaft is required to revolve three times as fast as its driving-shaft, 72 and 24 are a pair of numbers for teeth that would effect this result; and such numbers would suit a watchmaker, one being a multiple of the other; but the millwright would add one tooth to the larger wheel (the *hunting-cog*), and thus obtain 73 and 24, which numbers are prime to each other and yet are very nearly in the desired ratio. In the pair of wheels whose numbers are so obtained, any two teeth which meet in the first revolution are distant by one in the second, by two in the third, and so on; so that one tooth may be said to *hunt* the other, whence the name. The object of adding the hunting-cog is to effect a change of contact between teeth in consecutive revolutions. (*Willis.*)

hunting-crop (hun'ting-krop), *n.* See *crop*, 14.

hunting-dog (hun'ting-dog), *n.* See *dog*.

Huntingdonian (hun-ting-dō'ni-an), *n.* *Eccles.*, a member of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, a denomination of Calvinistic Methodists in England and Wales, adherents of George Whitefield and Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707–91), after their separation from the Wesleys. The sect is congregational in polity.

hunting-field (hun'ting-fēld), *n.* The place where a hunt is carried on.

> The privates are from the classes which either possess or can borrow riding horses and subscribe a little money at a pinch; many of them are to be seen more or less often in the *hunting-field*.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 168.

hunting-ground (hun'ting-ground), *n.* A place or region for hunting.

> So to the *hunting-ground* he hies,
> To chase till eve the forest-game.
> *Bryant*, Legend of the Delawares.

Happy hunting-grounds, the North American Indians' heaven.

hunting-horn (hun'ting-hôrn), *n.* A simple horn used in hunting; a bugle. See cut under *horn*.

hunting-jug (hun'ting-jug), *n.* A jug or pitcher ornamented with dogs, horsemen, stags, etc., in relief.

hunting-knife (hun'ting-nīf), *n.* A knife used in the chase, sometimes to kill the game, but more commonly to skin and cut it up. See *break*, *v. t.*, 12.

hunting-leopard (hun'ting-lep"ärd), *n.* The chetah, *Guepardа jubata* or *Cynælurus jubatus* of India. See cut under *chetah*.

hunting-seat (hun'ting-sēt), *n.* A residence temporarily occupied during the hunting season.

hunting-shirt (hun'ting-shėrt), *n.* A blouse or shirt worn by trappers and hunters, originally made of deerskin and highly ornamented. *Bartlett.*

> A light, figured, and fringed *hunting-shirt* of cotton covered his body, while leggings of deerskin rose to his knee.
> *J. F. Cooper*, Oak Openings, xi.

hunting-skiff (hun'ting-skif), *n.* A small boat used for hunting and fishing in rivers and lakes, of many sizes and styles.

hunting-song (hun'ting-sông), *n.* A song sung in connection with hunting, or a composition of similar character. The melody generally introduces effects like the winding of a bugle-horn.

hunting-spider (hun'ting-spī"dėr), *n.* Same as *hunter*, 4.

hunting-sword (hun'ting-sōrd), *n.* A sword made expressly for use in the chase, to kill the game when it is brought to bay. In the middle ages the hunting-sword is often represented in pictures of the boar-hunt, stag-hunt, etc., as exactly like a war-sword and held in the same manner; but swords of special pattern were also made without a guard, or with a very small guard, one-edged and resembling a long knife.

hunting-tide (hun'ting-tīd), *n.* The season of hunting; time of hunting.

> All the old echoes hidden in the wall
> Rang out like hollow woods at *hunting-tide*.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

hunting-watch (hun'ting-woch), *n.* A watch the glass or crystal of which is protected by a hunting-case or metallic cover.

hunting-whip (hun'ting-hwip), *n.* Same as *hunting-crop*. See *crop*, 14.

> Frank . . . could see that the man was dressed for hunting, . . . and that he was driving the pony with a *hunting-whip*.
> *Trollope*, Eustace Diamonds, xxxviii.

huntress (hunt'res), *n.* [< ME. *huntеresse*; < *hunter* + *-ess.*] A woman who hunts or follows the chase.

> And therwithal Diane gan appere
> With bowe in hond, right as an *huntеresse*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1489.

> Hence had the *huntress* Dian her dread bow,
> Fair silver-shafted queen. *Milton*, Comus, l. 441.

hunt-sergeant (hunt'sär"jent), *n.* An officer of Massachusetts in the colonial and provincial period, having charge of the hunts for hostile Indians, which were carried on with hounds. *Acts and Resolves of Province of Massachusetts Bay* (ed. Goodell), I. 599.

huntsman (hunts'man), *n.*; pl. *huntsmen* (-men). [< *hunt's*, poss. of *hunt*, *n.*[1], + *man.*] 1. One who hunts, or who practises hunting; a hunter.

> Lyke as a *huntsman* after weary chace.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxvii.

> Go, bid the *huntsmen* wake them with their horns.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

2. The manager of a hunt; a man employed to take the entire charge of the hounds and to start or beat up and direct the pursuit of game.

huntsman's-cup (hunts'manz-kup'), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sarracenia*, particularly *S. purpurea*, the pitcher-plant or sidesaddle-flower of peat-bogs.

huntsmanship (hunts'man-ship), *n.* [< *huntsman* + *-ship.*] The art or practice of hunting, or the qualifications of a huntsman.

huntsman's-horn (hunts'manz-hôrn'), *n.* A plant, *Sarracenia flava*, a native of the southern Atlantic States, having curious leaves resembling a hunter's horn; also, one of the leaves.

hunt's-up (hunts'up), *n.* [From the sentence "the *hunt's up*," i. e. the hunt is beginning, common in old songs and as a form of call.] The tune or call formerly played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen to awaken them; hence, in literature, something calculated to arouse.

> The County Palatine
> Is come this morning with a band of French,
> To play him *hunt's-up* with a point of war.
> *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

> No sooner does the earth her flowery bosom brave,
> At such time as the year brings on the pleasant spring,
> But *hunt's up* to the morn the feather'd sylvans sing.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 44.

> So dreamy-soft the notes, so far away
> They seem to fall, the horns of Oberon
> Blow their faint *Hunt's-up* from the good-time gone.
> *Lowell*, To a Lady Playing on the Cithern.

huon-pine (hū'on-pīn'), *n.* [< *huon*, a native name, + *pine*[1].] A tree of the yew family, *Dacrydium Franklinii*, found in Tasmania. It is 80 to 100 feet in height and 20 feet in circumference; the wood, which is light-yellow in color, marked with dark wavy lines, is much esteemed in boat-building and various other uses. It is the best Australian wood for carving.

hup[1]†, **hupet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *hip*[1]. *Chaucer.*

hup[2]†, **huppet**, *v. i.* Middle English forms of *hop*[3].

hurt, *v. i.* See *hurr*.

Hura (hū'rā), *n.* [NL., from a S. Amer. name.] A genus of tropical American plants, belonging to the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and differing from all other plants of the order in its many-celled ovary. *H. crepitans*, the sand-box tree, is remarkable for the loud report with which its seed-vessel bursts, whence it is often called the *monkey's dinner-bell*. It is a large branching tree with glossy poplar-like leaves, inconspicuous dioecious flowers, and furrowed roundish fruits of the size of an orange.

Branch of Sand-box Tree (*Hura crepitans*).

huraulite, *n.* See *huraulite*.

hurcheon (hėr'chon), *n.* A northern English and Scotch form of *urchin*.

hurdt, *n.* A Middle English form of *hoard*[1].

hurdacet, **hurdast**, *n.* See *hurdice*.

hurde†, *n.* [ME.: see *hurdle.*] Same as *hurdle.*

The castel become on a fyr al
Fro the tour to the outermeste wal,
Her houses brende and her *hurdes.*
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6125.

hurdel†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hurdle.*

harden† (hėr'dn), *a.* and *n.* [A var. of *harden*[2].] Same as *harden*[2]. *Nares.*

Thou shalt lie in *harden* sheets,
Upon a fresh straw bed.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.

hurdiced†, *a.* [ME. *hurdeysed*; < *hurdice* + *-ed*[2].] Protected or fenced with a hurdice.

Foure were mene, and the fifthe was gret and high, and well *hurdeysed* a-boute with-ynne and with-oute.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 604.

hurdies (hur'diz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] The loins; the crupper; the buttocks. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl,
Hung owre his *hurdies* wi' a swirl.
Burns, Twa Dogs.

hurdle (hėr'dl), *n.* [< ME. *hurdel, hyrdel*, pl. *hurdles, herdles*, < AS. *hyrdel*, a hurdle, dim. of **hord* or **hyrd*, ME. *hurde* (see *hurde*) = D. *horde* (see *hoard*[2]) = OHG. *hurt*, MHG. *hurt*, G. *hürde*, a hurdle, a door (i. e. of wickerwork), = Icel. *hurdh*, a hurdle, = Goth. *haurds*, a door, = L. *crates, cratis*, a hurdle (> ult. E. *crate, grate*[2], q. v.: see also *cradle* and *griddle*), = Gr. *κίρτη, κίρτος*, a fishing-basket, weel, *κυρτία*, wickerwork, a wicker shield (cf. *κάρταλλος*, a (woven) basket): cf. Skt. √ *kart*, spin, *chart*, bind, connect.] A movable frame made of interlaced twigs or sticks, or of bars, rods, or narrow boards, crossing each other.

Clusters of ripe grapes we pack
In Vintage-time vpon the *hurdles* back.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The houses of the village, which are built round the inside of the Kane, are made of *hurdles*, covered with clay, and their fuel was dried cow dung.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 129.

Specifically—(*a*) A sledge or frame on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution.

Let false Audley
Be drawn upon an *hurdle* from the Newgate
To Tower-hill. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

A sledge *hurdle* is allowed, to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. vi.

(*b*) In *fort.*, a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely and sustained by long stakes, made usually of a rectangular shape, 5 or 6 feet by 3½ feet, and serving to render works firm or to cover traverses and lodgments for the defense of workmen against fireworks or stones.

They had made Trenches in the Ground three Foot deep, covering them with Twigs and *Hurdles*, where the English Horsemen were to pass.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 107.

(*c*) In *agri.*: (1) A frame usually made of wood, but sometimes of iron, for the purpose of forming temporary fences. When a fence is to be formed of hurdles, they are put down end to end, and fastened to the ground and to one another.

Straight they clap a *hurdle* for a gate
(In steed of hinges hanged on a With),
Which with a sleight both shuts and openeth.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

He has put the gray suddenly and quite close to a *hurdle*-fence, that nobody but such a man would face.
Dr. J. Brown, John Leech.

(2) A space inclosed by hurdles; a fold. [Local.] (*d*) A kind of permanent mattress of willow or other branches, built on a river-bank and fastened down with short sticks, to prevent the wearing away of the bank by the current of the stream. (*e*) In *racing*, a bar or frame placed across a race-course at a certain height, in semblance of a fence, to be cleared by the contesting men or horses. (*f*) In *hat-making*, a grid or frame of wood or wire, in which a mass of felting-hair is placed to be bowed.

hurdle (hėr'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hurdled*, ppr. *hurdling*. [< *hurdle*, *n.*] To make, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles.

Watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve
In *hurdled* cotes amid the field secure.
Milton, P. L., iv. 186.

hurdleman (hėr'dl-man), *n.*; pl. *hurdlemen* (-men). A man in charge of a hurdle or fold; specifically, a keeper of new-born lambs. [Australia.]

"Toothless, ragged old grannies," muttered the *hurdleman*. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 260.

hurdle-race (hėr'dl-rās), *n.* A race in which the contestants (men or horses) are required to jump over hurdles or similar obstacles.

hurds (hėrdz), *n.* Same as *hards.*

hurdy-gurdy (hėr'di-gėr'di), *n.* [A riming formula, appar. in imitative description of the sound of the instrument. Cf. *hirdy-girdy.*] 1. A musical instrument shaped somewhat like a lute, having four or more strings, two of which are tuned a fifth apart for the production of a drone-bass, and the other two in unison, but so arranged that they can be shortened by pressing finger-keys connected with an apparatus of tangents not unlike that of the clavichord. Additional strings, when present, are intended to reinforce the tone by sympathetic vibration. The strings are sounded by the revolution against them of a rosined wheel turned by a crank for the left hand. The keys are played by the right hand. The hurdy-gurdy is a rustic instrument, its tone being harsh and its artistic manipulation exceedingly limited. It is known to have existed in the ninth century, and was fashionable for a time in the eighteenth century, but is now played only by street musicians. A large variety called the *organistrum* was intended for two performers, one of whom simply turned the wheel. Other names are *lira rustica, vielle, rota*, and *bauernleier.*

The Italian boy delights all the ears of those who hear with his *hurdy-gurdy.* *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 54.

Shall we debase the soul by liking things that can be ground out by *hurdy-gurdies?*
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 961.

2. In California, a wheel moved by a jet of water issuing under pressure from a conical nozle, and striking open buckets on the circumference of the wheel; an impact-wheel. The buckets were originally flat, but their shape has been modified in various ways, and materially improved.

3. A crank or windlass used by halibut-fishermen for hauling trawls in deep water where the strain is very heavy. It is rigged on one side of a dory; one man turns the crank while another stands aft and takes in the trawl.

hure[1]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *hire*[1].

hure[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *hure*, the hair of the head (of man or beast) (ML. *hura*, a cap).] 1. A cap.

Ther set an old cherl in a blake *hure.*
Polit. Songs (ed. Wright), p. 156.

2. In *her.*, the head of a boar, wolf, or bear, used as a bearing.

Hureæ (hū'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hura* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, proposed by Müller and adopted by De Candolle in 1866, typified by the genus *Hura.* The same as the *Huricæ* of Baillou, 1858. Not employed by Bentham and Hooker, the genus *Hura* being placed by them in the tribe *Crotoneæ.* See cut under *Hura.*

hureaulite, huraulite (hū-rō'lit), *n.* [< *Hureaux* (see def.) + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A rare phosphate of manganese and iron, occurring in small monoclinic crystals of a yellowish-brown to red color at Hureaux, near Limoges, in France, and at Branchville in Connecticut.

hureek (hū-rēk'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A grass, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, said to render the milk of cows that feed upon it narcotic and drastic.

hurin (hū'rin), *n.* [< *Hura*, q. v., + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, an acrid crystallizable substance obtained from the juice of *Hura crepitans.*

hurk[1]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *hurken* = D. *hurken* = MLG. *hurken*, crouch, squat. In mod. use confused with **huckle* (cf. *hurkle-bone, -bane*, for *hucklebone, hurkle-backit* for *hucklebacked*), freq. of **huck* (= LG. *huken*), crouch: see *huckle, hucklebone, hucklebacked, huckster.*] To crouch.

hurk[2]†, *n.* [< OF. *hurque, urque, orque*, var. of *hulque, hulke*, etc.: see *hulk*[1].] A sort of sailing vessel.

Vurchio, a hulke, a *hurk*, a crayer, a lyter, or whirree or such vessel of burthen. *Florio.*

hurkara (hėr-kar'ä), *n.* [Also *hircarrah, hurcurrah, hurkaru*, Hind. *harkāra*, messenger, courier, scout, < *har*, every, + *kār*, work, business.] In India, a native messenger; a courier; a scout.

A *Hircarrah* came up and delivered him a letter from Colonel Baillie. *Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Munro*, in Gleig, I. 26.

A large force of Mahrattas . . . advanced as far as Sundra Col when first descried by their *Hurcurrahs.*
Unpublished Records of Government for 1748–1767 (ed. [Long).

hurkle (hur'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hurkled*, ppr. *hurkling.* [< ME. *hurklen*; freq. of *hurk*[1].] To crouch; squat; cower; stoop; nestle. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The hyzest hulle that *hurkled* on erthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 406.

hurl[1] (hėrl), *v.* [< ME. *hurlen*, rarely *horlen, hourlen*, a contr. form of, and used interchangeably with, *hurtlen*, dash against, strike forcibly, jostle, hurtle, intr. fall or rush violently: see *hurtle.* Cf. *hurl*[2].] I. *trans.* 1†. To throw; fling; toss: without the idea of violent or impetuous motion.

A heavenly veil she *hurls*
On her white shoulders. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv. 150.

What soeuer yong man commeth prepared to this purpose, *hurling* off his garments, with a great voice he goeth into the middest. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 80.

The Women make two kinds of Meale of certaine Rootes, which they vse in stead of Bread, which they doe not put, but *hurle*, into their mouthes without losse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

2. To throw with violence; send whirling or whizzing through the air; fling with great force.

I saw him wrestle with the great Dutchman, and *hurl* him. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

To wield the Sword, and *hurl* the pointed Spear;
To stop or turn the Steed in full Career.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3†. To drag with violence.

To be *hurlet* with horses vpon hard stones,
And drawen as a dog & to dethe broght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1969.

4. Figuratively, to emit or utter with vehemence.

He *hurles* out vowes, and Neptune oft doth blesse.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 32.

Wouldst thou not spit at me, and spurn at me,
And *hurl* the name of husband in my face?
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

Hurling defiance toward the vault of heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 669.

II. *intrans.* 1. To throw; fling; discharge a missile. [Obsolete or rare.]

If he . . . *hurl* at him by laying of wait. Num. xxxv. 20.

2†. To rush.

Then *hurlet* into howses all the hed knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13360.

3†. To fall or strike with violence.

Ho keppit the kyng, kest hym to ground,
Till his head with the hard yerthe *hurlit* full sore.
So faght that freike with hur fyne strenght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10888.

4. To play at the game of hurling.

About the year 1775, the *hurling* to the goals was frequently played by parties of Irishmen, in the fields at the back of the British Museum.
R. Carew, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 167.

In *hurling* to the country, "two or three or more parishes agree to *hurl* against two or three other parishes."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 167.

hurl[1] (hėrl), *n.* [< *hurl*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of throwing with violence.

Mountain on mountain thrown
With threatening *hurl.*
Congreve, Taking of Namur.

2†. Tumult; riot; commotion.

After this *hurle* the king was fain to flee.
Mir. for Mags., p. 358.

3. A scolding. [Scotch.]

She ga' me sic a *hurl* I never gat the like o't.
H. Blyd's Contract, p. 6.

hurl[2] (hėrl), *v.* [A var. of *whirl*, prob. due to confusion with *hurl*[1], throw: see *hurl*[1] and *whirl.* Cf. comp. *hurlbat, hurlblast*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1†. To whirl; turn round rapidly.—2†. To turn; twist.

He himself had *hurled* or crooked feet. *Fuller.*

3. To wheel; convey by means of a wheeled vehicle. [Scotch.]

Sweet Fanny of Timmol! when first you came in
To the close little carriage in which I was *hurl'd*,
I thought to myself, if it were not a sin,
I could teach you the prettiest tricks in the world.
Moore, Fanny of Timmol.

II. *intrans.* 1. To whirl; turn rapidly; rush or dash. [Rare.]

They are men without al order in the field,
For they runne *hurling* on heapes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 239.

And Lancelot bode a little, till he saw
Which were the weaker; then he *hurl'd* into it
Against the stronger. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To be wheeled or conveyed in a wheeled vehicle. [Scotch.]

If on a beastie I can speel,
Or *hurl* in a cartie. *Burns.*

hurl[2] (hėrl), *n.* [< ME. *hurle*, a whirlpool; < *hurl*[2], *v.*] 1†. A whirlpool; whirling water.

The wawis of the wild see apone the wallis betes;
The pure populand *hurle* passis it umby.
King Alexander, p. 40.

2. Conveyance in a wheeled vehicle; a drive. [Scotch.]

What—if a frien' hire a chaise, and gie me a *hurl*, am I to pay the hire? *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie, I. 92.

hurl[3] (hėrl), *n.* [E. dial., contr. of *hurdle*: cf. *harl*, contr. of *hurdle.*] A hurdle.

hurl[4] (hėrl), *n.* Same as *harl*, 3.

hurlbat† (hėrl'bat), *n.* [A form of *whirlbat*, q. v.; < *hurl*[2], = *whirl*, + *bat*[1].] 1. A kind of club or cudgel, so called because whirled around the head. It does not appear that such a weapon was thrown.

Hurlbats having pikes of yron in the end, as clubs.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 317.

Laying about hurlbats if they had beene fighting at *hurlebats*. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

2. A bat or club with a broad curved end used in one form of the game of hurling. *Strutt*.

hurlblast† (hėrl'blast), *n.* [A form of *whirlblast*, q. v.; < *hurl*[2], = *whirl*, + *blast*.] Same as *whirlblast*.

hurlbone (hėrl'bōn), *n.* [A form of *whirlbone*, q. v.] Same as *whirlbone*.

hurler[1] (hėr'lėr), *n.* [< *hurl*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who hurls; especially, one who plays at hurling.

This cunning shamed, a *hurler* of stones, as well as a railer. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

hurler[2] (hėr'lėr), *n.* [< *hurl*[2] + *-er*[1]; = *whirler*, q. v.] One employed in carrying stones, peat, or other material on a wheelbarrow. [Scotch.]

hurley (hėr'li), *n.* [Cf. *hurl*[1].] The game of hockey or hurling; also, the stick or club used in this game. [Ireland.]

The game of hockey is called *hurley* in Ireland; so *hurley*-sticks probably hockey-sticks. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 300.

hurley-house, *n.* See *hurly-house*.

hurling[1] (hėr'ling), *n.* [< ME. *hurlynge*, *hurlinge*; verbal n. of *hurl*[1], *v.*] 1. A game in which opposite parties strive to hurl or force a ball through their opponents' goal, or to place it at one of two points in a district of country. As described by Carew in Cornwall in 1602, the former was called hurling to goal, and the latter (in which the people of the whole district took sides) hurling to the country. As played at the present time in Ireland, the game is the same as hockey.

Hurling was practised with a passionate enthusiasm. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

2†. Strife.

And therefore I pray you telle me now sone,
Was ther any *hurlynge* in hande? *York Plays*, p. 428.

hurling[2] (hėr'ling), *n.* The young of the common perch. [Westmoreland, Eng.]

hurlment†, *n.* [< *hurl*[1] + *-ment*.] Confusion. *Davies*.

King Edward, . . . discouering both this accident and the *hurlement* made by the change of place, slacks not to take aduantage thereof. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 200.

hurlwind† (hėrl'wind), *n.* [A form of *whirlwind*, q. v.; < *hurl*[2] + *wind*.] An obsolete form of *whirlwind*.

Oft-times upon some fearfull clap
Of thunder, straight a *hurlewind* doth arise
And lift the waves aloft.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xlv. 69.

hurly[1]† (hėr'li), *n.* [See *hurly-burly*[1].] Tumult; bustle; confusion; hurly-burly. [Rare.]

Methinks I see this *hurly* all on foot.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

For though we be here at Burley,
We'd be loth to make a *hurly*.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

hurly[2] (hėr'li), *n.* Same as *hurly-burly*[2].

hurly-burly[1] (hėr'li-bėr'li), *n.* [First in the 16th century; also written *hurlie-burlie*, *hurly-burle* (Sc. *hurry-burry*, assimilated to *hurry-skurry*); a varied redupl. of *hurly*[1], if that is not itself an abbr. of the compound, which may be considered a popular formation intended to suggest hurry and bustle.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

Seeing the Englishmen to be oppressed with the warres and rapines of the cruell Danes, and all the land in a *hurlie burlie*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 6.

Such a *hurly-burly* in country inns!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

hurly-burly[2] (hėr'li-bėr'li), *n.* [Also simply *hurly*.] The last; the lag: a term very commonly used among young people. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

hurlygush (hėr'li-gush), *n.* [< E. *hurl*[2], = *whirl*, + *gush*.] The bursting out of water, as from a pond. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

hurly-hacket (hur'li-hak″et), *n.* [Also written *hurlie-, hurley-hacket;* origin obscure; referred by Jamieson to Sw. (dial.) *hurra*, whirl round, whizz (see *hurry*), + Sw. *halka*, slip. The first element seems to rest on E. *hurl*[1].] 1. A small trough or sledge in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill.—2. An ill-hung carriage: in contempt. [Scotch in both senses.]

"I never thought to have entered ane o' their *hurley-hackets*," she said, as she seated herself, "and sic a like thing as it is—scarce room for twa folks!"
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xv.

hurlyhawkie (hur'li-hâ″ki), *n.* [< *hurly* (?) + *hawkie*, *hawkey*, a cow with a white face: see *hawkey*[3].] The call by which milkmaids use to call the cows home to be milked. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

hurly-house (hur'li-hous), *n.* [< *hurly* (cf. *hurly-hacket*) + *house*.] A large house so much in disrepair as to be nearly in a ruinous state. Also spelled *hurley-house*. [Scotch.]

hurnet†, *n.* See *hern*[1].

Huron[1] (hū'ron), *n.* [A F. form of an Amer. Ind. name.] 1. One of an Indian tribe, the northwestern member of the Iroquois family, living west to Lake Huron, which is named from them.—2. [*l. c.*] [< NL. *Huro*, after Lake *Huron*.] An Anglicized equivalent of the generic name *Huro*, applied by Cuvier to the large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*. The systematic relations of the fish were misunderstood by Cuvier, on account of the imperfect state of the dorsal fin of the specimen examined by him.

huron[2] (hū'ron), *n.* [Sp., < ML. *furo(n-)*, a ferret: see *ferret*[1].] A Spanish-American name of sundry animals of the family *Mustelidæ*: specifically applied to the grison.

Huronian (hū-rō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Huron*[1] (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Lake Huron, the central one of the chain of great lakes between the United States and British America. In geology the term is applied to a division of the azoic or archean series, as indicated by the Canadian geologists. It is a lithological division exclusively, since it contains no fossils, so far as known. As used by the Canada Survey, the Huronian includes rocks in part eruptive, in part detrital, and in part segregated, and of various geological ages. The epithet has no satisfactory basis, and has been abandoned by most geologists.

huronite (hū'ron-īt), *n.* [< *Huron* (Lake Huron) + *-ite*[2].] An impure kind of feldspar found in Canada. It probably belongs to the species anorthite.

hurr†, **hur**† (hėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *hurren*, buzz; cf. Dan. *hurre*, buzz, hum, G. *hurren*, whir, whirl; an imitative word: see *hurry* and *whir*.] 1. To hum; buzz.

Hurren [var. *hurryn*, *hurre n*] or bombon, as bees or other lyke. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. To make a trilling or rolling sound; snarl.

R is the dog's letter and *hurreth* in the sound.
B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar.

hurrah, hurra (hö-rä' or hu-rä'), *interj.* [Vulgarly *hurray*, *hooray;* formerly also spelled *whurra;* < G. *hurra*, MHG. *hurra*, > also Dan. and Sw. *hurra*, Pol. and Bohem. *hurá*, hurrah; in another form *huzzah*, *huzza*, < G. *hussa;* like other exclamations, of indefinite origin, but it may be regarded as suggested by MHG. G. *hurren*, whir, whirl: see *hurr*, *hurry*, *whir*.] An exclamation expressive of joy, praise, applause, or encouragement: sometimes used as a noun.

Coach. The same good man that ever he was.
Gard. Whurra! *Addison*, The Drummer, v. 1.

Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, bravo!
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

Hurrah's nest, a state of confusion and disorder. [Colloq., U. S.]

Here you've got our clock all to pieces, and have been keeping up a perfect *hurrah's nest* in our kitchen for three days. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 31.

hurrah, hurra (hö-rä' or hu-rä'), *v.* [< *hurrah*, *hurra*, *interj.*] **I.** *intrans.* To utter a loud shout of acclamation, encouragement, joy, or the like.

II. *trans.* To receive or accompany with acclamation, or with shouts of joy; encourage by rounds of cheering.

hurr-bur (hėr'bėr), *n.* [Perhaps for **hurd-bur*, < *hurds*, same as *hards*, + *burl*. Cf. *burdock*.] The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. [Eng.]

hurricane (hur'i-kān), *n.* [First at the end of the 16th century; also written *herocane* (the word being still often pronounced as if spelled **herricane*), and with a seeming Sp. term. *hurricano*, *herricano*, *hericano*, *hirecano* (see *hurricano*), and sometimes *furicano* (simulating L. *furia*, fury), = D. *orkaan* (> Dan. Sw. *orkan*, G. *orkan*) = F. *ouragan* = It. *uracano* (and *oragano*, after the F.), < Sp. *huracan* = Pg. *furacão*, a hurricane, < Caribbean *hurakan* (Irving, "Life of Columbus," viii. 9, gives the accom. "Indian" forms *furicane* or *urican*), a hurricane.] 1. A storm of the intensest severity; a cyclone. Hurricanes prevail chiefly in the East and West Indies, Mauritius, and Bourbon, and also in parts of China and the Chinese seas, where they are generally known as *typhoons*.

Violent tempests, besides the unexpected *herocane*, which dashed all the endeavours of the best pilots.
Lady Alimony, iv. 1.

2. Any violent tempest, or anything suggestive of one.

Like a tempest down the ridges
Swept the *hurricane* of steel
Aytoun, Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, iii.

3†. In the eighteenth century, a social party; a rout; a drum. [Slang.] = Syn. *Tempest*, etc. See *storm*.

hurricane-deck (hur'i-kān-dek), *n.* See *deck*, 2.

hurricano† (hur-i-kā'nō), *n.* [See *hurricane*.] 1. Same as *hurricane*.

A small Catch perished at Sea, in a *Hericano*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 234.

I am possess'd
With whirlwinds, and each guilty thought to me is
A dreadful *hurricano*.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, v. 2.

2. A waterspout.

Not the dreadful spout
Which shipmen do the *hurricano* call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

hurried (hur'id), *p. a.* [Pp. of *hurry*, *v.*] Done in a hurry; exhibiting hurry.

All this haste
Of midnight march, and *hurried* meeting here.
Milton, P. L., v. 778.

hurriedly (hur'id-li), *adv.* In a hurried manner.

hurriedness (hur'id-nes), *n.* The state of being hurried.

hurrier (hur'i-ėr), *n.* [< *hurry* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who hurries, urges, or impels.

Mars . . . (that horrid *hurrier* of men).
Chapman, Iliad, xvii.

2. One who draws a corf or wagon in a coal-mine. [Great Britain.]

hurrok†, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *orruck*, an oar.] An oar.

hurry (hur'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hurried*, ppr. *hurrying*. [< ME. *horien* (found only once), hurry: a secondary form, perhaps akin to OSw. and Sw. dial. *hurra*, whirl round, whizz (dial. *hurr*, great haste, hurry), = Norw. *hurra*, whirl, whizz, thunder, = MHG. *hurren*, move quickly, G. *hurren*, whirl, whir, hurr (*hurre*, adv., with a whirring noise); cf. Dan. *hurre*, hum, buzz, ME. *hurren*, E. *hurr*, buzz, Icel. *hurr*, a great noise: see *hurr* and *whir*, the last word well combining the two notions of rapid motion and buzzing sound.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hasten; urge forward or onward; impel to greater rapidity of movement or action.

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy the cravings of it. *South.*

Sir Edward, who had been going with great composure, *hurried* his steps a little.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiii.

2. To impel to violent or thoughtless action; urge to confused or imprudent activity.

And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Would they, wise Clarion, were not *hurried* more
With covetise and rage. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

3. To draw, as a corf or wagon, in a coal-mine. [Great Britain.] = Syn. 1. *Hasten, Hurry* (see *hasten*, *v. i.*); precipitate.—2. To flurry.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move or act with haste.

Ere yet it [the storm] came, the trav'ller urg'd his steed,
And *hurried*, but with unsuccessful speed.
Cowper, Truth, l. 245.

Hope bids them *hurry*, fear's chain makes them slow.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 8.

2. To move or act with undue haste or with precipitation.

Nature never *hurries:* atom by atom, little by little, she achieves her work. *Emerson*, Farming.

= Syn. *Hasten, Hurry.* See *hasten*, *v. i.*

hurry (hur'i), *n.*; pl. *hurries* (-iz). [< *hurry*, *v.*] 1. The act of hurrying. (*a*) The act of making haste; rapid movement or action; also, urgency; bustle; haste.

This place is full of charge, and full of *hurry;*
No part of sweetness dwells about these cities.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

This way of life is recommended . . . in such a manner as disposes the reader for the time to a pleasing forgetfulness, or negligence of the particular *hurry* of life in which he is engaged. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

It was curious to see the footmen picking up stones in a great *hurry* to throw with their slings, which they have always tyed about their waists.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 145.

(*b*) Excessive haste; precipitation; hence, agitation; confusion.

The present peace
And quietness o' the people, which before
Were in wild *hurry*. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought.
Addison.

The *hurry* of spirits, occasioned by too many visitors, rendered her feverish. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 181.

2. A timber staging with spouts running from it, used in loading vessels with coal. [Great Britain.]—3. In *dram. music*, a tremolando passage for violins or tympani in connection with an exciting situation. [Colloq.]

The wrongful heir comes in to two bars of quick music (technically called a *hurry*), and goes on in the most shocking manner. *Dickens*, Sketches (Greenwich Fair).

= Syn. 1. Haste (see *hasten*, *v. i.*), flurry, flutter.

hurry-burry (hur'i-bur'i), *n.* Same as *hurly-burly*[1]. [Scotch.]

hurry-durry† (hur'i-dur'i), *a.* [A varied redupl. of *hurry.*] Rough; hasty. *Davies.*

Tis a *hurry-durry* blade: dost thou remember after we had tugged hard the old leaky long-boat to save his life, when I welcomed him ashore, he gave me a box on the ear, and called me fawning water-dog!
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

hurry-skurry, hurry-scurry (hur'i-skur'i), *n.* and *a.* [< *hurry* + *skurry*, in sense associated with *hurly-burly*, Sc. *hurry-burry*, etc.] **I.** *n.* Fluttering haste; swift disorderly movement. [Colloq.]

They lock'd the bower, they lit the torch,
Twas *hurry-skurry* a'.
Young Child Dyring (Child's Ballads, IV. 268).

Sometimes his crew would be heard dashing along past the farm-houses at midnight, with whoop and halloo, . . . and the old dames, startled out of their sleep, would listen a moment till the *hurry-scurry* had clattered by.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

II. *a.* Rushing headlong; disorderly.

"I hope it is in good plain verse," said my uncle—"none of your *hurry-scurry* anapæsts, as you call them, in lines which sober people read for plain heroics."
Clough, Dipsychus, Prol.

hurry-skurry, hurry-scurry (hur'i-skur'i), *adv.* [< *hurry-skurry, a.*] Confusedly; in a bustle.

Run *hurry-scurry* round the floor,
And o'er the bed and tester clamber.
Gray, Long Story.

hurse-skin (hėrs'skin), *n.* [< *hurse* (?) (origin not ascertained) + *skin.*] Shagreen prepared from fish-skins, used for making covers for surgical instruments, etc. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

hurst (hėrst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hirst;* < ME. *hurst, hirst,* < AS. *hyrst*, a grove, a wood, found only in place-names, as *Hyrst*, now *Hurst*, in Kent, *Thornhyrst*, *Thornhurst, *Hegethornhyrst*, *Hawthornhurst, etc.; = MD. *horscht, horst* = MLG. *horst, hurst, host* = OHG. MHG. *hurst, horst*, a grove, a thicket, G. *horst*, a cluster, heap, mass, an aery, a sand-bank. Origin uncertain; Skeat connects it with *hurdle*, as if an 'interwoven thicket.'] **1.** A wood or grove: now used chiefly in local names, as *Hurst*, Hazle*hurst*, Lyn*dhurst*, etc. See the etymology.

The courteous Forest show'd
So just conceivéd joy, that from each rising *hurst*,
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nurst,
The Sylvans in their songs their mirthful meeting tell.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 187.

He turned to where a daisied footpath, leaving the bridge on the farther side of the highway, wound under the oaks and alders of the *Hurst*.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 13.

2. The husk or frame of a run of millstones. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** The ring of the helve of a trip-hammer, which supports the trunnions. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** A sand-bank near a river; also, a shallow in a river. [Scotch.]

At that time the current of water removed a sand-bank or *hirst* that lay on the margin of the river.
State, Leslie of Powis, etc., p. 62. (*Jamieson.*)

hurst-beech (hėrst'bēch), *n.* The hornbeam, *Carpinus Betulus.* Also called *horst-* or *horse-beech.* See cut under *Carpinus.*

hurt[1] (hėrt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hurt*, formerly also *hurted*, ppr. *hurting.* [< ME. *hurten, hirten, hyrten, horten* (pret. *hurte, hirte*, pp. *hurt, hirt*, or *hurted, hirted*), knock, hit, dash against, injure, hurt, intr. stumble (the alleged AS. **hyrt*, hurt, belongs to ME.), < OF. *hurter, heurter*, F. *heurter;* cf. Pr. *urtar, hurtar* = It. *urtare* (ML. *hortare, ortare*), push, thrust, knock, hit, dash against; MD. *horten, hurten*, knock, dash against, D. *horten*, jolt, shake, = MLG. LG. *hurten*, push, = MHG. *hurten*, dash against, *hurt*, a knock, hit, push (> *hurtec, hurteclich*, G. *hurtig* = Dan. Sw. *hurtig*, quick, nimble); all prob. from OF., and that of Celtic origin: W. *hyrddu*, ram, push, impel, butt, make an assault, *hwrdd*, push, thrust, butt, < W. *hwrdd*, pl. *hyrddod*, = Corn. *hordh*, later *hor*, a ram (cf. Manx *heurin*, a he-goat): cf. E. *ram, v.*, knock, push, thrust, now used without direct reference to the noun *ram* (the animal); but the Celtic words, verb and noun, may have come from a root meaning 'push, thrust.' Hence freq. *hurtle*[1] and its contr. form *hurl*[1]: see *hurtle*[1] and *hurl*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To knock, hit, or dash against, so as to wound or pain; inflict suffering upon. (*a*) To injure physically; give physical pain to; wound.

Challenge me the count's youth to fight with him; *hurt* him in eleven places. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2.

My heart is turned to stone; I strike it, and it *hurts* my hand. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.

I am afraid he is *hurted* very sadly.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 273.

Hurt in his first tilt was my son, Sir Torre,
And so, God wot, his shield is blank enough.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) To give mental pain to; wound or injure in mind or feelings; grieve; distress.

Hence satire rose, that just the medium hit,
And heals with morals what it *hurts* with wit.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 262.

The plant he meant grew not far off,
And felt the sneer with scorn enough;
Was *hurt*, disgusted, mortified,
And with asperity replied.
Cowper, Poet, Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

2. In general, to do harm or mischief to; affect injuriously; endamage.

There *hurteth* you noo thyng but youre conceyte:
Be Iuge youre self, for soo shal ye it fynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

Theyrs be the charge, that speke so large,
In *hurtynge* of my name.
Nut-brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, p. 182).

Be not offended; for it *hurts* not him
That he is lov'd of me. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

The Elizabeth Dorcas . . . having a long passage, and being *hurt* upon a rock at Scilly, and very ill victualled, she lost sixty passengers at sea.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 162.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cause injury, harm, or pain of any kind, mental or physical.

Which sacrament or sign, though it seem superfluous, . . . yet as long as the signification bode, it *hurted* not.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

They shall not *hurt* nor destroy in all my holy mountain.
Isa. xi. 9.

Sounds and sweet airs, that give delight, and *hurt* not.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

2†. To rush with violence.

The bore anoone *hurted* to hym and ranne fast toward the Erle.
Quoted in *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), notes, p. 235.

hurt[1] (hėrt), *n.* [< ME. *hurt, hurte*, a hurt, injury, < OF. *hurt, heurt*, F. *heurt*, m. (OF. also *hurte, heurte*, f.), = It. *urto* (cf. MHG. *hurt* = D. *hurt, hort*), a knock, hit, blow, bruise; from the verb.] An injury, especially one that gives physical or mental pain, as a wound, bruise, insult, etc.; in general, damage; impairment; detriment; harm.

Thei smotte hym full smertely that the bloode oute braste,
That all his hyde in *hurth* was hastely hidde.
York Plays, p. 427.

In hys iaw bare a *hurt* ful of pain
Off a lyon, which al hys life bare ful sighty.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1228.

That which he willeth by occasion, is also to his own good. For how should God will *hurt* to himself?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Nothing doth more *hurt* in a State than that cunning men pass for wise. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

Get him to bed, and let his *hurt* be look'd to.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

=**Syn.** *Harm, Mischief*, etc. See *injury*.

hurt[2] (hėrt), *n.* [Also in comp. *hurtberry*, short for *hurtleberry:* see *hurtberry, hurtleberry.* In the heraldic use only in pl. *hurts, heurts*, and appar. a different word (identical with *hurt*[1], *n.*, though confused, as the extracts show, with *hurt*[2], a huckleberry, except in *hurtberry*), < OF. "*heurtes*, small azure balls; tearmed (in heraldry) *hurts* on men and tongue-moles on women" (Cotgrave): see *hurt*[1], *n.*] **1**†. The huckleberry, particularly *Vaccinium Myrtillus.*

Cape Cod . . . is onely a headland of high hils, ouergrowne with shrubby Pines, *hurts*, and such trash, but an excellent harbour for all weathers.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 194.

There are three sorts of *hurts*, or huckleberries, upon bushes from two to ten feet high.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 13.

2. In *her.*, a roundel azure, representing the huckleberry.

Nothing more have I to observe of these berries save that the antient and martial family of the Baskervills in Herefordshire give a chevron betwixt three *hurts* proper for their arms. *Fuller*, Worthies (ed. Nichols), I. 271.

hurt[3]†. Contracted third person singular indicative present for *hurteth*. *Chaucer.*

hurtberry† (hėrt'ber"i), *n.*; pl. *hurtberries* (-iz). Same as *hurt*[2], 1.

Hurtberries. In Latine Vaccinia, most wholsome to the stomach, but of a very astringent nature: so plentiful in this shire that it is a kind of harvest to poor people.
Fuller, Worthies (ed. 1811), II. 271.

hurted (hėr'ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *hurty.*

hurter[1] (hėr'tėr), *n.* [< *hurt*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hurts.

Do not you breed too great an expectation of it among your friends; that's the *hurter* of these things.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

My heart, my heart! and yet I bless the *hurter*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

hurter[2] (hėr'tėr), *n.* [Also written *hurtoir;* < F. *heurtoir*, a knocker, < *heurter*, knock: see *hurt*[1].] **1.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A beam placed at the lower end of a platform to prevent the wheels of a gun-carriage from injuring the parapet. (*b*) A wooden or iron piece bolted to the top rails of a gun-carriage, either in front or in the rear (in the latter case called a *counter-hurter*), to check its motion.—**2.** In a vehicle: (*a*) The shoulder of an axle, against which the hub strikes. (*b*) A reinforcing piece on the shoulder of an axle.

hurtful (hėrt'fûl), *a.* [< *hurt*[1] + *-ful.*] Tending to hurt or impair; injurious; mischievous; causing harm or damage.

The Tygre, which being hungry is very *hurtfull*, being full will flee from a Dogge. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

A good principle not rightly understood may prove as *hurtfull* as a bad. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

=**Syn.** Disadvantageous, detrimental, harmful, prejudicial, deleterious, baneful, unwholesome, pernicious, noxious, destructive.

hurtfully (hėrt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a hurtful manner; injuriously.

hurtfulness (hėrt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hurtful or detrimental; injuriousness.

hurtle[1] (hėr'tl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hurtled*, ppr. *hurtling.* [< ME. *hurtlen, hurtelen*, sometimes *hortelen*, knock, dash against, dash, throw, hurl; intr., dash, rush, or fall with violence; freq. of *hurten*, dash against, etc., hurt; contr. *hurlen*, dash, hurl: see *hurt*[1] and *hurl*[1].] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To dash, push, or knock violently; throw or hurl.

And he him *hurtleth* with his horse adoun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1758.

If by haterede a man *hurtlith* ethir schoufith [or shoveth] a man. *Wyclif*, Num. xxxv. 20 (Purv.).

2. To move about with violence or impetuosity; whirl round; brandish.

His harmefull club he gan to *hurtle* hye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 42.

II. *intrans.* To rush violently and noisily; move rapidly and impetuously; go swiftly with a whirring, clashing, or clattering sound.

Whan thei made here menstracie eche man wende [thought],
That heuen hastili & erthe schuld *hurtel* to-gader.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5013.

A strong man *hurtlide* agens a strong man.
Wyclif, Jer. xlvi. 12 (Purv.).

The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air,
Horses do neigh, and dying men did groan.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

Together *hurtled* both their steeds, and brake
Each other's neck. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vi. 41.

The great war-eagle,
Master of all fowls with feathers,
Screamed and *hurtled* through the heavens.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, ix.

hurtle[2]†, *n.* [A var., in a fig. use, of *whurtle, whortle*, a whortleberry: see *whortle.*] A pimple or wart.

Upon whose palmes such warts and *hurtells* rise,
As may in poulder grate a nutmegge thick.
Silkewormes and their Flies (1599).

hurtleberry (hėr'tl-ber"i), *n.*; pl. *hurtleberries* (-iz). [A dial. var. of *whurtleberry, whortleberry*, q. v. Shortened *hurtberry, hurt*[2], q. v., and corrupted *huckleberry*, q. v.] Same as *huckleberry.*

hurtless (hėrt'les), *a.* [< *hurt*[1] + *-less.*] **1.** Inflicting no injury; harmless; innoxious.

Been murderers of so much paper,
Or wasted many a *hurtless* taper.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Her [Nature's] fearless visitings, or those
That came with soft alarm, like *hurtless* light
Opening the peaceful clouds.
Wordsworth, Prelude, i.

2. Having received no injury; unharmed.

hurtlessly (hėrt'les-li), *adv.* Without harm.

Both with brave breaking should *hurtlessly* have performed that match. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

hurtlessness (hėrt'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hurtless; harmlessness. [Rare.]

The maids . . . hoping that the goodnes of their intention, and the *hurtlessness* of their sex, shall excuse the breach of the commandement. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

hurtsickle (hėrt'sik"l), *n.* [< *hurt*[1] + obj. *sickle.*] The *Centaurea Cyanus*, or bluebottle: so named with reference to the difficulty of cutting it down. [Eng.]

hurty (hėr'ti), *a.* [< F. *heurté*, pp. of *heurter*, knock: see *hurt*[2].] In *her.*, strewed with hurts, without regard to number; semé of hurts. Also *hurted.*

hust†, *n.* A Middle English form of *house*[1].

husband (huz'band), *n.* [< ME. *husbonde, housbonde, husbande, husbande, husbande*, rarely ending in *-bande, -band*, which is etym. incorrect), the master of the house, a married man in relation

to his wife, a tiller of the ground, < AS. *husbonda, husbunda*, the master of a house (a fem. form *hūsbonde*, the mistress of a house, appears to occur in one passage, in dat. pl. *husbandum*) (= Icel. *hūsbōndi*, the master of a house, a married man. Sw. *husbonde* = Dan. *husbonde*, *husbond*, master, husband), < *hūs*, house, + *bonda, bunda*, orig. with long vowel *bōnda, būnda*, the master or head of a family, a householder, a married man (> ME. *bonde*, a householder, a man of inferior condition, > E. *bond*[2], *bondman, bondage*, etc., which, by confusion with *bond*[1], have taken on an implication of servitude), orig. a contr. of AS. *būende* (= Icel. *bōndi*, contr. of *būandi, bōandi*), dwelling, ppr. of *būan* = Icel. *būa*, dwell: see *bond*[2], *boondman*, etc., *boor, bower*[1], *bower*[5], *big*[2], *be*[1]. *Husband* thus means lit. 'house-dweller,' i. e. householder. According to a popular etymology, it is sometimes explained as *house*[1] + *band*[1].] **1†.** The master of a house; the head of a family; a householder.

The *husbande* that is wis warneth his hus.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), p. 247.

2. A man joined in marriage to a woman, who bears the correlative title of *wife*.

Sche was a worthy woman al hire lyfe,
Housbondes at chirche dore sche hadde fyfe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 460.

And when the woman herde hem so sey, she was abasshed, and seide, . . . "but I be-seche yow telle it not my *housbonde*, for than he wolde me sle."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 34.

The law appointeth no man to be an *husband*; but if a man have betaken himself unto that condition, it giveth him then authority over his own wife.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

See my guardian, her *husband*. Unfashionable as the word is, it is a pretty word: the house-band that ties all together: is not that the meaning?
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 375.

3†. A tiller of the ground; a husbandman.

Bootes, cocurs, myttens mot we were;
For *husbondes* and hunters all this goode is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

But loke ye do no *housbonde* harme
That tylleth with his plough.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 46).

In those fields
The painful *husband* plowing up his ground
Shall find, all fret with rust, both pikes and shields.
Hakewill.

4. A manager of property; one who has the care of another's belongings or interests; a steward; an economist. [Archaic.]

He took measure
Of his dear time like a most thrifty *husband*.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

Those are the best *husbands* of any Saluages we know; for they prouide Corne to serue them all the yeare, yet spare. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 64.

The Lord Treasurer Cranfeild, a good *husband* of the entrates [revenues] of the Exchequer.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 83.

5. A polled tree; a pollard: so called in humorous allusion to the traditional bald head of husbands with energetic wives. [Prov. Eng.]

That all trees called Pollengers or *Husbords* [read *husbonds*], and all other trees at the time of the Trespass, etc.
Heydon and Smith's Case, 13 Coke, 67.

Ship's husband, a man who has the care of a ship or ships in port; one who oversees the general interests of a ship or a line of ships, as berthing, provisioning, repairing, entering and clearing, etc.

The *ship's husband* he was looking over the papers, and "What's this?" says he, "how come the ship to run up a tailor's bill?" *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 159.

husband (huz'band), *v. t.* [< ME. *husbonden*, < *husbonde*, the master of a house: see *husband*.] **1.** To manage or administer carefully and frugally; use to the best advantage; economize: as, to *husband* one's resources.

Let us therefore *husband* time in which we may gain eternity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 366.

The Dutch frugally *husband* out their pleasures.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xviii.

2†. To till, as land; cultivate; farm.

A pitte in it, for wynes white and rede
That over renne of ignoraunt kepynge,
To make is oon goode poynte of *husbondyng*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Sonne also of the Sunne and Moone, who . . . created the Progenitors of the present Indians, and taught them to *husband* the earth and the trees.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 880.

The Natural Woods on the South west side the House are well *Husbanded*, and cut into small and bigger Alleys, to save the Trees. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 196.

3. To provide with a husband.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so fathered and so *husbanded*?
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

I am not so set on wedlock as to choose
But where I list, nor yet so amorous
That I must needs be *husbanded*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

4. To engage or act as a husband to; figuratively, to assume the care of or responsibility for; accept as one's own.

That were the most, if he should *husband* you.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

Nor should I deem it wise in me to *husband* a doctrine on this or any other palpably unprovable proposition.
H. H. Bancroft, Central America, I. 318.

husbandable (huz'ban-dą-bl), *a.* [< *husband* + *-able*.] Capable of being husbanded, or managed with economy. [Rare.]

husbandage (huz'ban-dāj), *n.* [< *husband* + *-age*.] *Naut.*, the allowance or commission of a ship's husband for attending to business matters in the interest of the ship.

husband-field† (huz'band-fēld), *n.* A cultivated field.

Some swamp obscure,
That poisons the glad *husband-field* with dearth.
Scott, Don Roderick, The Vision, l. 39.

husbandhood (huz'band-hūd), *n.* [< *husband* + *-hood*.] The state of being a husband.

husband-land (huz'band-land), *n.* [< *husband* + *land*.] Formerly, a virgate equivalent to two oxgangs; a yard-land; in Scotland, twenty-six acres—that is, as much as could be tilled with a plow or mowed with a scythe by the husbandman.

In my note on rating by the oxgang (North Riding Records, III. 178) I have supplied proof that, among the various other specific names for the divers ranks in society as it existed down to the first half of the seventeenth century, the appellation husbandman still distinguished the man of the class next below the yeoman, and that he was literally the holder of the orthodox *husband-land* consisting of two oxgangs.
J. C. Atkinson, N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 363.

husbandless (huz'band-les), *a.* [< *husband* + *-less*.] Destitute of a husband.

His children fatherlesse,
And *husbandlesse* his wife,
May wand'ring begg.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. cix.

husbandly (huz'band-li), *a.* and *adv.* [< *husband* + *-ly*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Like a (good) husband.

Nor is it manly, much less *husbandly*,
To expiate any frailty in your wife
With churlish strokes.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, v. 1.

2. Frugal; thrifty. [Rare.]

Im. I'll turn 'em into money.
Qu. That's thy most *husbandly* course, i' faith, boy.
Chapman, May-Day, i. 2.

Upon the whole do find that the late times, in all their management, were not more *husbandly* than we.
Pepys, Diary, I. 127.

II. *adv.* Frugally; economically. [Rare.]

The noble client reviewed his bill over and over, for however moderately and *husbandly* the cause was managed, he thought the sum total a great deal too much for the lawyers. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 36.

husbandman (huz'band-man), *n.*; pl. *husbandmen* (-men). [< ME. *husbondman, husbandman*, householder; < *husband* + *man*.] **1†.** The master of a house; the head of a family.

Syk lay the *housbondman* whos that the place is.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 60.

Thei [maidens] lat lygt be *husbondmen*,
When thei at the ball rene;
Thei cast hyr love to gong men.
Songs and Carols (ed. Wright), p. 27.

2. A farmer; a tiller of the soil; one engaged in agriculture.

And Noah began to be an *husbandman*, and he planted a vineyard. Gen. ix. 20.

The royal *husbandman* appear'd,
And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd,
The thorns he rooted out, the rubbish clear'd,
And bless'd th' obedient field.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis.

3†. A husband of property; an economist.

He was an excellent *husbandman*, but had resolved not to exceed such a degree of wealth.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

husbandry (huz'band-ri), *n.* [< ME. *husbondrie, husbonderye, hosboundrie*, domestic economy, agriculture (> AF. *husbondrie, husbonderie*, marriage); < *husband* + *-ry*.] **1.** Management of domestic affairs; domestic economy; frugality; thrift.

Allso to the buttrey dore ther be xij. sundrye keyes in xij. (men's) hands, wherein symythe to be small *husbandrye*. *MS. Cotton*, quoted in Piers Plowman's Crede [(E. E. T. S.), notes, p. 38.

For litel was hire catel and hire rente;
By *housbondrye* of such as God hire sente
Sche fond hireself, and eek hire doughtren two.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 8.

There's *husbandry* in heaven;
Their candles are all out. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

5th. This day, not for want, but for good *husbandry*, I sent my father, by his desire, six pair of my old shoes, which fit him, and are good. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 318.

2. The business of a husbandman or farmer; farming; agriculture.

In thinges IIII alle *husbondrie* mot stande:
In water, aier, in lande, and gouvernance.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Seths Sons, knowing Nature soberly,
Content with little, fell to *Husbandry*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

So far as one could judge from looking over the fields, Norwegian *husbandry* is yet in a very imperfect state, and I suspect that the resources of the soil are not half developed. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 248.

3. The product of husbandry or of cultivated soil. [Poetical.]

Alas! she [Peace] hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

Bailiff in husbandry. See *bailiff*. — **Garden husbandry.** See *garden*, *n.* — **Patrons of Husbandry.** See *grange*, 4.

huscarl†, *n.* See *house-carl*.

husel†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *housel*.

hush (hush), *v.* [< ME. *husshen, hussen, hoschen*, only in the pp. *hussht, hust, hoscht, huyst*, and *whist* (> mod. E. *whist*, *a.*) = LG. *hüssen*, dim. *hüsseken, inhüssken*, lull (children) to sleep: cf. *hüschen, hüsken*, swing, rock, *husse-busse*, a lullaby, MHG. *husch*, an interj. to denote shivering, G. *husch*, quick! at once! (also translated 'hush!'), > G. *huschen* (colloq.), slip off, vanish, = Dan. *hysse*, v., hush, *hys!* interj., hush! Ult. imitative, the forms *'sh, 'ss, hush*, and, with a final check, *'sht, 'st, husht, hust, hist, whist*, being sibilations requiring the least muscular effort and admitting of the faintest utterance: see *hist*[1], *husht, 'sh, 'st, whist*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reduce to silence; make still or quiet; check or suppress the sound of.

My lord would speak, my duty *hushes* me.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

But now a joy too deep for sound,
A peace no other season knows,
Hushes the heavens and wraps the ground.
Bryant, A Summer Ramble.

With wide wing
The fork-tailed restless kite sailed over her,
Hushing the twitter of the linnets near.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 218.

2. To appease; allay; calm, as commotion or agitation.

It [retirement] . . . *hushes* and lays asleep those troublesome passions which are the great disturbers of our repose and happiness. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

All her fears were *hush'd* together. *Cowper*, A Fable.

3. In *mining*, to clear off (the soil and surface dirt), in order to expose the bed-rock, so that it can be ascertained whether there are indications of a vein or metalliferous deposit. [Not used in the U. S.]—**To hush up**, to suppress mention or discussion of; procure silence concerning; keep unmentioned or concealed.

When the plague begins in many places and they certainly know it, they command silence and *hush* it *up*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 277.

This matter is *hushed up*, and the servants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope*.

II. *intrans.* To be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.

At these strangers' presence every one did *hush*.
Spenser.

To hush up, to be silent; cease; hold one's tongue. [Colloq.]

We passed out, Greene following us with loud words, which brought the four sailors to the door, when I told him to *hush up*, or I would take him prisoner.
W. T. Sherman, Memoirs, I. 37.

hush (hush), *interj.* [Partly interj., partly impv. of *hush*, *v.*] Forbear; be still; hist; attend.

Hush! here comes Antony. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

"My sister." "Comely too, by all that's fair,"
Said Cyril. "O *hush, hush!*" and she began.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Alicia gave him a warning look to stop him, and Russell Penton put forth his hand with an impressive *hush!*
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxiii.

hush (hush), *n.* [< *hush*, *v.*] A state of stillness; profound quiet.

It is the *hush* of night. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 86.

As an unbroken *hush* now reigned again through the whole house, I began to feel the return of slumber.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

It broke the desert's *hush* of awe,
A human utterance sweet and mild.
Whittier, Hermit of the Thebaid.

hush (hush), *a.* [< *hush*, *v.* Earlier *husht*, q. v.] Silent; still; quiet.

The bold wind speechless, and the orb below
As *hush* as death. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Walked through the House, where most people mighty *hush*, and, methinks, melancholy. I see not a smiling face through the whole Court. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 418.

hushaby (hush′a-bī), *interj.* [< *hush* + *-aby*, a mere termination, as in *lullaby*, *rockaby*.] Hush: a word used in lulling children to sleep.

Hushaby [var. *rockaby*], baby, in the tree-top.
Nursery rime

hushaby (hush′a-bī), *a.* [< *hushaby*, *interj.*] Tending to quiet or lull. *Eclectic Rev.*

hush-bagaty (hush′bag″a-ti), *n.* [Cf. *husk*².] The lump-fish or sea-owl, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. Also called *hush-paddle*. See cut under *Cyclopterus*. *Day*, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, I. 181.

hushel (hush′el), *n.* An old, worn-out person or implement. [Scotch.]

The Galloway *hushel*. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

husher†, *n.* An obsolete form of *usher*.

hush-money (hush′mun″i), *n.* A bribe to procure silence; money paid to prevent disclosure or exposure.

A dexterous steward, when his tricks are found,
Hush-money sends to all the neighbours round.
Swift.

hush-paddle (hush′pad′l), *n.* Same as *hush-bagaty*. [Prov. Eng.]

husht† (husht), *a.* [< ME. *hussht*, *hoscht*, *hust*, *huyst*, *whist*, in form pp. of *husshen*, *hush*, v., but partly interjectional: see the quotations, and *hush*, *interj.*, *hush*, *hist*¹, *whist*¹, etc.] Still; silent; whist; hushed.

I your moder am withoute lese;
But ye must kepe this mater *husht* and pece.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 320.

Agad, I'm in Love up to the Ears. But I'll be discreet, and *husht*. *Congreve*. Old Bachelor, iv. 10.

husht† (husht), *interj.* [< ME. *husht*, etc.: see *husht*, *a.*, and cf. *hush*, *interj.*] Hist; whist.

Cla. What are you, pray? what are you?
Rod. Husht — a friend, a friend.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, i. 3.

Husht! My brother, sir, for want of education, sir, somewhat nodding to the boor, the clown.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

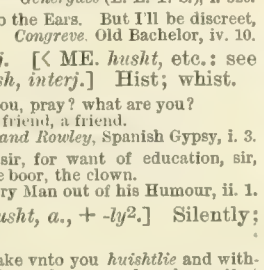
hushtly†, *adv.* [< *husht*, *a.*, + *-ly*².] Silently; mutely.

Verely I shal then speake vnto you *huishtlie* and without woordes, but I shal speake assured and manifest thinges if so bee ye aske them. *J. Udall*, On John xvi.

hushtness†, *n.* [< *husht*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Silence; stillness.

A generall *hushtnesse* hath the world possest.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

husk¹ (husk), *n.* [< ME. *husk*, *huske* = Norw. *husk* = Sw. dial. *hysk*, *hösk* = Dan. dial. *hösken*; prob. for orig. **hulsk* = MD. *hulsche* = MHG. *huldsche*, *hulsche*, a husk, hull, a later form (with orig. term. *-s*, *-se*, conformed to *-sch*, *-sche*, AS. *-sc*, E. *-sh*) of MD. *hulse*, D. *hulze* = OHG. *hulsa*, MHG. *hülse*, G. *hülse*, a husk, hull; the same, with added term., as AS. *hulu*, E. *hull*¹: see *hull*¹.] 1. The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; the glume, epicarp, rind, or hull; in the United States, specifically, the outer covering of an ear of maize or Indian corn.



Husk of Indian Corn, stripped down about the ear.

Husks
Wherein the acorn cradled.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

The seed, to shut the wastefull Sparrows out,
(In Haruest) hath a stand of Pikes about,
And Chaffie *Husks* in hollow Cods inclose-it.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Fruit of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded *husk*, or shell.
Milton, P. L., v. 342.

Through *husks* that, dry and sere,
Unfolded from their ripened charge, shone out the yellow ear. *Whittier*, The Huskers.

[The "husks" mentioned in the parable of the prodigal son were carob-pods, which are long, thin, and husky, but contain much mucilaginous and saccharine matter, and are fed to domestic animals in Syria and elsewhere.

And he would fain have filled his belly with the *husks* that the swine did eat. Luke xv. 16.]

2. Something resembling a husk, or serving the purpose of husks, as the membranous covering of an insect, or (sometimes) the shells of oysters.

This [chrysalis] also in its turn dies; its dead and brittle *husk* falls to pieces, and makes way for the appearance of the fly or moth. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xix.

To-day I saw the dragon-fly
Come from the wells where he did lie.
An inner impulse rent the veil
Of his old *husk*: from head to tail
Came out clear plates of sapphire mail.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

3. Figuratively, the outer covering of anything; that which incloses or conceals the reality or the essential part; hence, in the plural, refuse; waste.

The very *husks* and shells of sciences, all the kernel being forced out and expulsed.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 243.

And your fair show shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the shales and *husks* of men.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

Decrees of councils, elaborate treatises of theologians, creeds, liturgies, and canons, are all but the *husks* of religious history. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 120.

4. The frame which supports a run of millstones.—**Capillary husk**, an envelop or investment of capillaries in the spleen.=**Syn.** 1. *Hull*, etc. See *skin*, *n.*

husk¹ (husk), *v. t.* [< *husk*¹, *n.*] 1. To strip off the external integument or covering of.

Being thoroughly *husked* and cleansed, grind it into meal as is aforesaid. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

Then in the golden weather the maize was *husked*.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 4.

2. To open or shuck, as oysters. [Georgia.]

husk² (husk), *n.* [< ME. *husk*, *huske* (see quot.); cf. OF. *husse*, a dogfish; cf. also *hush-bagaty*, *hush-paddle*.] The greater dogfish, *Scyliorhinus canicula*.

Huske [var. *husk*], fyshe, squamus [var. *squarus*].
Prompt. Parv.

husk³ (husk), *a.* [Var. of *hask*, dry, rough, harsh: see *hask*¹. Cf. *husky*².] Dry; parched. [Prov. Eng.]

husk³ (husk), *n.* [< *husky*².] Huskiness. [Rare.]

"Really, gentlemen," said the Reverend Doctor Gaster, after clearing the *husk* in his throat with two or three hems, "this is a very sceptical and, I must say, atheistical conversation." *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, i.

husk⁴†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A company of hares.

A *huske* or a down of hares.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

huskanaw, huskanoy (hus′ka-nâ, -noi), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Formerly, among the Virginia Indians, the ceremony or ordeal of preparing young men for the higher duties of manhood, by solitary confinement and the use of narcotics, whereby remembrance of the past was supposed to be obliterated and the mind left free for the reception of new impressions.

The Appomattoxes, formerly a great nation, though now an inconsiderable people, made a *huskanaw* in the year 1690. *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 32.

huskanaw, huskanoy (hus′ka-nâ, -noi), *v. t.* [< *huskanaw*, *huskanoy*, *n.*] Among the Virginia Indians, to subject to the ordeal of the huskanaw.

The choicest and briskest young men . . . are chosen out by the rulers to be *huskanawed*.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 32.

He is a good man too, but so much out of his element that he has the air of one *huskanoyed*.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 342.

husked† (huskt), *a.* [< *husk*¹ + *-ed*².] 1. Having a husk; covered as if with a husk.

They haue a small fruit growing on little trees, *husked* like a Chestnut. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 122.

Like Jupiter *huskt* in a female skin.
Hist. Albino and Bellama (1638).

husker (hus′kėr), *n.* [< *husk*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who husks; especially, one who husks corn; one who takes part in a husking-bee. [U. S.]

The corn was piled in the centre of the capacious kitchen; around the heap squatted the *huskers*.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 6.

From many a brown old farm-house, and hamlet without name,
Their milking and their home tasks done, the merry *huskers* came. *Whittier*, The Huskers.

2. A tool or machine for removing the husks from maize.—3. Among oystermen, an oyster-opener; a shucker.—4. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the *Deglubitores*, the third order of birds in Macgillivray's system. See *Deglubitores*.

They are generally gregarious after the breeding season, and feed for the most part on seeds, which they deprive, by means of the sharp points of the bill, of their outer covering or pericarp, whence the name *Huskers*, given to the order. *Macgillivray*, Hist. British Birds, I. 315.

husk-hackler (husk′hak″lėr), *n.* A machine for shredding corn-husks for stuffing mattresses and cushions. It is essentially a brake, like a hemp-brake, with toothed rolls, between which the husks are passed to split and comb the dried leaves.

huskily (hus′ki-li), *adv.* [< *husky*² + *-ly*².] In a husky manner; dryly; hoarsely.

"It is true," Markheim said *huskily*, "I have in some degree complied with evil." *R. L. Stevenson*, Markheim.

huskiness (hus′ki-nes), *n.* [< *husky*² + *-ness*.] The state of being husky; dryness; roughness; hoarseness, as of the voice when affected by fatigue or emotion.

"I tell no lies," said the butcher, with the same mild *huskiness* as before. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, vi.

husking (hus′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *husk*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of stripping off husks, as of maize.—2. A gathering of persons to assist in husking Indian corn (maize), usually with feasting and merrymaking. Also called *husking-bee*. [U. S.]

For now the cowhouse filled, the harvest home,
The invited neighbors to the *husking* come.
J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, iii.

In modern times, the jolly little God [Cupid] . . . has become modernized in his arts, and invented *huskings*, apple-bees, sleigh-rides, "droppin's," gymnastics, etc.
Hallberger's Illus. Mag., 1876, p. 686.

husking-bee (hus′king-bē), *n.* Same as *husking*, 2. [U. S.]

The shining floor suggests the flail-beat of autumn, that pleasantest of monotonous sounds, and the later *husking-bee*, where the lads and lasses sit round laughingly busy under the swinging lantern.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 276.

husking-peg (hus′king-peg), *n.* Same as *husking-pin*.

husking-pin (hus′king-pin), *n.* A pin or claw worn upon the hand to assist in tearing open the shuck when husking Indian corn.

husky¹ (hus′ki), *a.* [< *husk*¹ + *-y*¹.] Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling husks; hence, poor, unprofitable, etc.

Most have found
A *husky* harvest from the grudging ground.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 314.

husky² (hus′ki), *a.* [A var. (after *husk*³) of E. dial. *hasky*, dry, rough, unpleasant, *hask*, dry, rough, harsh, parched: see *hask*¹, *harsk*, *harsh*. According to Skeat, *husky* stands for **husty* or **hausty*, < *haust*¹, *hoast*, *host*⁴, a dry cough.] Dry in the throat; hoarse; harsh; sounding roughly: said of the voice or utterance.

The priest was a dry old man, with a *husky* and broken voice, and he proceeded as if all feeling had left his soul long ago. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 45.

But the voices sank yet lower, sank to *husky* tones of fear.
Whittier, Garrison of Cape Ann.

husky³ (hus′ki), *n.*; pl. *huskies* (-kiz). [Said to be a corruption of *Eskimo*.] A kind of dog used in drawing sleds in the Hudson's Bay territory.

The original *Husky* has always been an animal requiring firm treatment, naturally dangerous, and to a great extent devoid of affection.
Colonial and Indian Exhibitions (1886), p. 75.

huso (hū′sō), *n.* [NL., < OHG. *hūso*, MHG. *huse*, *hūsen*, G. *hausen* = D. *huizen*, MD. *huyzen*, the huso: see *isinglass*, which is a corruption of MD. *huyzen-blas*, 'huso-bladder.'] 1. The great sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, of the rivers falling into the Black and Caspian seas, abounding especially in Russia. See *sturgeon*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of such fishes.

huss† (hus), *v. i.* [A var. of *hiss*; cf. *huzz*.] To hiss; whistle, as the wind.

When once we come within a Mile, more or less, of the Cape and stand off to Sea, as soon as we get without it we find such a *hussing* Breez that sometimes we are not able to ply against it. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 38.

hussar (hu-zär′), *n.* [< F. *hussard* = Sp. *husar*, *husaro* = Pg. *hussar* = It. *ussaro* = D. *huzaar* = Dan. Sw. *husar* = G. *husar*, < Hung. *huszár*, the twentieth, < *husz*, twenty: so called because Matthias Corvinus (1443–90), King of Hungary and Bohemia, raised a corps of horse-soldiers by commanding that one man should be chosen out of every twenty in each village.] A member of a class of light cavalry originating in Hungary in the middle ages, and now forming part of most European armies. The Hungarian hussars were famed for their activity and courage. Their dress was semi-oriental, and has set the type of uniform for the hussars of other nations. The latter are conspicuous for their fantastic dress, of which important parts have been the dolman and busby. Of late years the dolman has been abandoned, and the hussar uniform is distinguished by brilliant colors, elaborate braidings, etc.

I was about as perfect a type of the *hussar* as I could be. My jacket seemed to fit tighter—my pelisse hung more jauntily—my shako sat more saucily on one side of my head. *Lever*, Maurice Tiernay, viii.

hussif¹ (huz′if), *n.* [Assimilated form of *housewife*¹ (ME. *huswife*) = *housewif*: see *housewife*¹ and *hussy*¹.] A housewife.

hussif² (huz′if), *n.* [Also written *huzzif*; an alteration, simulating *hussif*¹ for *housewife*¹, of

hussy[2], which has on the other hand attracted *hussif*[1] into the form *hussy*[1]: see *hussy*[2], *hussy*[1].] Same as *hussy*[2].

Hussite (has'īt), *n.* [< late ML. *Hussita*, pl. The name *Huss*, or more prop. *Hus*, is an abbr., adopted by Huss himself (about 1396), of his full name (Johann) *Hussinetz* (so called from his native village *Hussinetz*).] A follower of John Huss of Bohemia, the religious reformer, who was burned in 1415. The Hussites organized themselves immediately afterward into a politico-religious party, and waged fierce civil war from 1419 to 1434, when they were overcome. They were divided in doctrine into radical and conservative sections, called *Taborites* and *Calixtines;* the former finally became merged with the Bohemian Brethren, and the latter partly with the Lutherans and partly with the Roman Catholics.

Of Brownist, *Hussite*, or of Calvinist,
Arminian, Puritan, or Familist.
Taylor's Motto (1622). (*Halliwell.*)

The cardinal [Beaufort] had already forwarded to Chichele the papal bull under which he was commissioned to raise money for the *Hussite* crusade.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 334.

hussy[1] (huz'i), *n.*; pl. *hussies* (-iz). [Also written *hussey*, *huzzy*, and dial. *huzz;* a reduced form of *housewife*[1], *huswife*[1], *housewife*[1]: see *housewife*[1].]

1†. The mistress of the house: same as *housewife*[1].

"Dame, ye mon to the pluch [plow] to morne;
I salbe *hussy*, gif I may."
"Husband," quoth scho, "content am I."
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 117).

2. A pert, wilful woman or girl; a frolicsome or mischievous girl; a quean; a jade; a wench: used either in reproach or jocosely.

Now you think me a corrupt *Hussy*.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

Meet me in the evening and I'll give you an answer to this. So, *hussy*, take a kiss beforehand, to put you in mind.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

hussy[2] (huz'i), *n.*; pl. *hussies* (-iz). [Also written *huzzy;* usually regarded as a particular use of *hussy*[1] = *huzzy* = *huswife*[1] = *housewife*[1], but according to Skeat < Icel. *hūsi*, a case (comp. *skæris-husi*, a scissors-case), < *hūs* (= Norw. *huss*), a house, also a case, = AS. *hūs*, a house: see *house*[1].] A case for scissors, needles, thread, etc. Also *housewife*, *hussif*.

I went towards the pond, the maid following me, and dropt purposely my *hussy;* and when I came near the tiles I said, "Mrs. Anne, I have dropt my *hussy*."
Richardson, Pamela, I. 162.

hust†. An obsolete past participle of *hush*.

hustilment†, *n.* See *hustlement*.

husting (hus'ting), *n.* [<ME. *husting* (>OF. *husteng*), a council, < late AS. *hūsting*, a council (of Danes), < Icel. *hūsthing*, a council or meeting to which a king, earl, or captain summoned his people or guardsmen, < *hūs* (= AS. *hūs*, E. *house*[1]) + *thing*, a thing; as a law term, an assembly, meeting, a general term for any public meeting, esp. for purposes of legislation; a parliament, including courts of law; = AS. and E. *thing:* see *house*[1] and *thing*.] **1.** A public meeting for conference; a council; specifically, a court: now usually in the plural, *hustings*, used also as singular. Courts so called were formerly held in many cities of England, as Great Yarmouth, Lincoln, York, and Norwich, and are still held in London, before the mayor, recorder, and sheriffs. They formerly had exclusive authority in all real and mixed actions for the recovery of land within the city, except ejectment, but their jurisdiction has fallen into comparative desuetude. In Virginia, the municipal courts established in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants were at one time called *hustings* courts.

A *husting* court (for the purpose of a city of London school) was held in 1885, and again in 1888.
Academy (London), June 1, 1889, p. 374.

[By Henry the First's charter to London] the ancient assemblies, *husting*, folk-motes, ward-motes, are to be kept up. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 314.

Now the idea of representation begins to work in the National Council — the Sheriff of each Shire is directed to send up a certain number of freeholders, or royal tenants, to talk with the King. These are chosen by the free votes of their fellows at the Shire-moot or *Hustings*, as it was called later. *A. Buckland*, Nat. Institutions, p. 11.

2. *pl.* (also as singular). A temporary platform on which nominations of members of Parliament were made, and from which a candidate addressed his constituency. Since the passing of the Ballot Act of 1872 the use of hustings has been discontinued, but the word is still used with reference to any platform from which electioneering speeches are delivered. [Great Britain.]

I stood on the *hustings*, . . . less like a candidate than an unconcerned spectator of a publick meeting.
Burke, Speech at Bristol.

That so, when the rotten *hustings* shake
In another month to his brazen lies,
A wretched vote may be gain'd. *Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

He was . . . a second-rate *hustings* orator.
Disraeli, quoted in Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 513.

Hustings court, in Richmond and other cities of Virginia, a court having a criminal jurisdiction nearly exclusive as to offenses committed within the city limits, and a jurisdiction in many other cases, civil and criminal, concurrent with the circuit court, but locally limited.

hustle (hus'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hustled*, ppr. *hustling*. [< D. *hutselen*, shake, jolt, freq. of *hutsen*, *hotsen*, shake, jog, jolt, > ult. E. *hotch:* see *hotch*.] **I.** *trans.* To shake or throw together confusedly or in a disorderly manner; shove roughly, as by crowding; jostle: as, to *hustle* things out of the way; he was *hustled* off the course.

She saw a blue-jay washing itself, ducking its crest, and *hustling* the water with its wings. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

And then
Was *hustled* by the sullen baffled men
Who shouldered past him back into the hall.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 352.

A beggar woman *hustled* the duchess as she was standing astonished because her maid had left her to carry her own bag. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 42.

When night after night a ministry is *hustled* and jostled in argument; when its members are unable to hold their own in the fiery ordeal of House of Commons interrogation, . . . their end is not far off. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 272.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To push or crowd; move about with difficulty, as in a crowd; shuffle or shamble hurriedly.

Leaving the king, who had *hustled* along the floor with his dress wofully ill-arrayed. *Scott.*

Every theatre had its footmen's gallery; an army of the liveried race *hustled* round every chapel-door. *Thackeray.*

2. To make haste; move or act energetically: as, come, *hustle* now. [Colloq., U. S.]—**3.** To shake up the halfpence in the game of pitch and hustle. See below.

The owner of the nearest halfpenny claims the privilege to *hustle* first. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 370.

Pitch and hustle, an old game in which the contestants pitch halfpence at a mark, to see who can come the nearest to it. The halfpence are then collected, shaken together, and deposited on the ground, and that player who has pitched one of his halfpence nearest the mark takes all those which turn head upward. The remaining halfpence are again shaken together and deposited on the ground, and the player who pitched a halfpenny next nearest the mark takes all that turn head upward. This continues until all the halfpence are taken. *Strutt.*

hustle-cap (hus'l-kap), *n.* Same as *pitch and hustle*. See *hustle, v. i.*

Squandered what little money they could procure at *hustle-cap* and chuck-farthing.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

hustlement (hus'l-ment), *n.* [< ME. *hustlement, hustilment, hostilement,* < OF. *hustilement, hostilement, hostillement, ostillement*, an implement, pl. furniture, also simply *hostil, ostil, ustil*, later *oustil*, F. *outil*, an implement, utensil, < ML. as if **ustellum*, < L. *usitari*, use often, freq. of *uti*, use: see *utensil* and *use*.] **1†.** Furniture.—**2.** Odds and ends. [Prov. Eng.] [In both senses usually in the plural.]

hustler (hus'lėr), *n.* One who hustles; specifically, one who is active and energetic in business; a lively worker. [Colloq., U. S.]

A strictly first-class stenographer and type-writer, young man, a *hustler* in every respect, wants a strictly first-class position. *Publishers' Weekly*, Dec. 18, 1886.

Superintendent B—— is a *hustler*, and he is backed by an active company. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 8.

huswife[1]**†** (huz'wif or huz'if), *n.* [< ME. *huswif:* see *housewife*[1]. Hence *hussif*[1], *hussy*[1].] **1.** A housewife.

Sith th' onely Spider teacheth every one
The Husbands and the *Huswifes* function.
For, for their food the valiant Male doth roam;
The cunning Female tends her work at home.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

The poore husbandmans baken, halfe lost for lacke of a good *huswifes* looking too.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 113.

It was the hour when *huswife* morn
With pearl and linen hangs each thorn.
Churchill, The Ghost.

2. A pert, wilful woman or girl; a hussy. See *hussy*[1], 2.

If she should yeelde at the first assault, he would thinke hir a light *huswife*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 74.

Why should you dare to imagine me
So light a *huswife* that, from four hours' knowledge,
You might presume to offer to my credit
This rude and ruffian trial?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 1.

huswife[1]**†** (huz'wif or huz'if), *v. t.* [< *huswife*[1], *n.*] To manage with economy and frugality: said of a woman.

But *huswifing* the little Heaven had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter rent.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 9.

huswife[2]**†** (huz'wif or huz'if), *n.* [See *hussif*[2], *hussy*[2].] Same as *housewife*[2].

huswifely† (huz'wif-li or huz'if-li), *a.* and *adv.* Like a housewife; housewifely.

This care hath a huswife all day in her head,
That all thing in season be *huswifely* fed.
Tusser, Instructions to Huswifery.

huswifery†, huswifry† (huz'wif-ri or huz'if-ri), *n.* [< *huswife*[1] + *-ry*.] Housewifery.

Good *huswifery* trieth
To rise with the cock;
Ill *huswifery* lieth
Till nine of the clock.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

By Ceres *huswifrie* and paine,
Men learn'd to burie the reviving graine.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. i. 34.

hut[1] (hut), *n.* [< ME. **hutte, hotte,* < OF. *hutte, hute*, a cot, cottage, F. *hutte*, a hut, a cottage, = MD. *hutte*, D. *hut* = Dan. *hytte* = Sw. *hydda* (an accom. of the expected **hytta*), a hut, < OHG. *hutta*, MHG. *hütte*, G. *hütte*, a hut, cottage, bower; prob. = Goth. as if **hudja*, AS. as if **hydd*, from the root of AS. *hȳdan*, ME. *hyden, huden, hiden*, E. *hide*[1], cover, whence also ult. AS. *hūs*, E. *house:* see *hide*[1], *house*[1].] **1.** A small or humble house; a hovel or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling.

Sore pierced by wintry wind,
How many shrink into the sordid *hut*
Of cheerless poverty! *Thomson*, Winter, l. 337.

They built, and thatch'd with leaves of palm, a *hut*,
Half *hut*, half native cavern. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. *Milit.*, a rude wooden structure for the temporary housing of troops, as during a winter. Some military huts are large enough to house a hundred men.—**3.** The back end or body of the breech-pin of a musket.

The Barrels . . . shall be smoothed in the finished State with the Breeches in the percussioned State, *Huts* filed up. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 277.

hut[1] (hut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hutted*, ppr. *hutting*. [< *hut*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To place in a hut or in huts: as, to *hut* troops in winter quarters.

There was a mill near, round which were left several pine boards, with which we soon *hutted* ourselves.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 203.

These tools are a light coolie load, but they will be found invaluable for cutting a camping-ground out of the side of a hill, and for *hutting* both yourself and attendants. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 587.

II. *intrans.* To lodge in a hut or in huts.

hut[2]**†** (hut), *n.* [< ME. *hutte*, var. of **hotte*, a heap.] A clod.

With a shelle or a *hutte* [tr. L. *gleba*] adoune hem [lettuces] presse,
And thai wol glade and fate under this presse.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

hutch[1] (huch), *n.* [< ME. *hucche, huche, hoche, whucche*, a box, chest, < OF. *huche*, F. *huche*, a hutch, bin, a kneading-trough or -tub, a mill-hopper, = Sp. OPg. *hucha*, < ML. *hutica*, a chest; prob. of Teut. origin, perhaps connected ult. with OHG. *hutta*, a hut, shelter: see *hut*[1].] **1.** A chest, box, coffer, bin, or other receptacle in which things may be stored: as, a grain-*hutch*. The name was formerly applied specifically to one of the chests into which smaller receptacles called forcers, hanapers, etc., were packed; documents and valuable articles were commonly stored in this way.

That Arke or *Hucche*, with the Relikes, Tytus ledde with hym to Rome, whan he had scomfyted alle the Jewes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 85.

The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or close casks.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. A bakers' kneading-trough.—**3.** A box or trough used in connection with certain ore-dressing machines. [Eng.]—**4.** A low-wheeled wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit.—**5.** As a measure: (*a*) A measure of two Winchester bushels.

Hutch, a measure of 2 Winchester bushels. Six *hutches* of coal make a cart-load of about 14 cwt. *Simmonds.*

(*b*) In Renfrewshire, Scotland, two hundredweight of pyrites.—**6.** The casing of a flour-bolt.—**7.** A box, coop, or pen in which a (small) animal is confined: as, a rabbit-*hutch*.

A drunken face . . . flaring out of a heap of rags on the floor of a dog-*hutch* which is her private apartment.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxii.

In a *hutch* near the corner of the house was William's pointer. *C. Reade*, Never Too Late to Mend, i. 3.

8. A fisherman's shanty. [Local, U. S.]

hutch[1] (huch), *v. t.* [< *hutch*[1], *n.*] **1.** To hoard or lay up, as in a chest.

And, that no corner might
Be vacant of her plenty, in her own loins
She *hutch'd* the all-worshipp'd ore, and precious gems,
To store her children with. *Milton*, Comus, l. 719.

2. In *mining*, to wash, as ore, in a tub or hutch.

hutch[2] (huch), *v. t.* [A var. of *hotch:* see *hotch*, and cf. *hustle*.] To shrug. [Prov. Eng.]

Hutchinsia (hu-chin'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., after Miss *Hutchins*, an Irish cryptogamist. The surname *Hutchins*, ME. *Huchyns*, is a patronymic geni-

tive of *Huchin*, an assibilation of *Huckin*, a dim. of *Hugh*. The name *Huggins* is similarly derived from ME. *Hugyn*, *Hugon*, < OF. *Hugon*, *Hugo*, another form of *Hugh*: see *Huguenot*.] A genus of small perennial and annual cruciferous plants of Europe and Asia, with pinnately divided leaves and small white flowers. They are chiefly alpine in habitat. *H. petræa*, an annual, grows on rocks and walls in England and Wales.

Hutchinsonian (huch-in-sō′ni-an), *n.* and *a.* [The surname *Hutchinson*, ME. *Huchynson*, *Hochinson*, is a patronymic equiv. to *Hutchins*, i. e. *Hutchin's son*: see *Hutchinsia*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who held the views of John Hutchinson (1674–1737), a secular English writer on theology and natural philosophy. He and his followers interpreted the Bible mystically, regarded it as an infallible source of science and philosophy, opposed the Newtonian system, and laid great stress on the importance of the Hebrew language. The Hutchinsonian school existed till the nineteenth century.

2. In *Amer. hist.*, a follower of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson (died 1643), an antinomian teacher, in the early years of the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to John Hutchinson or Anne Hutchinson, or to the doctrines of either of them.

Hutchinsonianism (huch-in-sō′ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Hutchinsonian* + *-ism*.] The system of doctrine or thought taught by or derived from either John Hutchinson or Anne Hutchinson. See *Hutchinsonian*, *n.*

Hutchins's goose. See *goose*.

hutet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *hoot*.

hutment (hut′ment), *n.* [< *hut*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] Accommodation in huts; housing. [Rare.]

On foreign stations the only important sanitary works appear to be a contribution of £300 towards the drainage of Cape Town, . . . and £14,230 for *hutment* for increased garrison at Malta. *The Lancet*, No. 3422, p. 650.

huttet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *hit*[1].

Huttonian (hu-tō′ni-an), *a.* In *geol.*, relating to the views and theories of James Hutton (1726–1797). Hutton wrote and published voluminously in various departments of natural science and metaphysics, but when the term *Huttonian* is used it is generally with reference to his work in geology. The most important feature of Hutton's theories was his attempt to explain the former changes of the earth's crust by the aid of natural agencies exclusively. In opposition to Werner, he maintained that granite and basalt were rocks which had undergone fusion by subterranean heat, and this view and others held by him were for some years the subject of violent controversies.

hut-urn (hut′ėrn), *n* A type of cinerary urn of pottery peculiar to the primitive Italic peoples, and anterior to Etruscan or other foreign influence. The form of the urn is that of a circular cabin or hut, with a conical roof, imitating a rude structure in osiers plastered with clay. These urns are found in all the sites of archaic Italic civilization, as at Vetulonia, Cività Castellana, in the oldest tombs of Corneto, in the ancient necropolis of Torre del Mordillo near Sybaris, and notably in the cemetery of Alba Longa, beneath the strata of eruptive deposits from the volcanoes of Latium. The form persisted in the Roman temples of Vesta, which were always circular and with a conical roof, like the primeval huts of the race. Sometimes called *house-urn*.

Hut-urn.

huvettet, *n.* [F., < OF. *huvette*, *huveste*, a kind of hat used by soldiers: cf. *huve*, an ornament for the head, a woman's head-gear: see *houve*.] Same as *humette*[2].

hux (huks), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; perhaps transposed from **husk*, < *husk*, a certain fish: see *husk*[2].] To fish for, as pike, with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.

huxter, *n.* See *huckster*.

Huygenian (hī-gē′ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Christian *Huygens* (often incorrectly written *Huyghens*), a Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician (1629–95). Also *Huyghenian*.—**Huygenian eyepiece.** See *eyepiece*.

huz (huz), *pron.* A vulgar pronunciation of *us*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He hasna settled his account . . . wi *huz* for sax weeks. *Scott*, Antiquary, I. 318.

What need we care about his subsistence, sae lang as he asks nae thing frae *huz*, ye ken. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiv.

huzzt, *v. i.* [Imitative: cf. *buzz*[1] and *hizz*, *hiss*, *whizz*.] To buzz; hum; murmur.

If the fire then burne in the chimney pale, and keepe therewith a *huzzing* noise, wee find by experience that it forsheweth tempest and stormie weather. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 35.

But summun 'ull come ater mea mayhap wi' 'is kittle o' steam
Huzzin' in maazin' the blessed fealds wi' the Divil s oan team. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, Old Style.

huzza, huzzah (hu-zä′ or -zā′), *interj.* [< G. *hussa*, another form of *hurrah*: see *hurrah*.] Variants of *hurrah*. Sometimes *huzzay*.

You begin to be something too old for us, we are for the brisk *Huzza's* of seventeen or Eighteen. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, i.

"There are woodcocks for supper," says my lord, "*Huzzay!*" *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, II. vii.

The company rose twice and manifested their approbation by nine *huzzas*. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 120.

huzza (hu-zä′ or -zā′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* Same as *hurrah*.

With that I *huzzaed*, and took a jump across the table. *Tatler*, No. 45.

II. *trans.* Same as *hurrah*.

He was *huzzaed* into the court by several thousand of weavers and clothiers. *Addison*.

huzzy, *n.* See *hussy*[1].

hw-. The original form, in early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, of the consonant sequence now written *wh-*. For all words so beginning, see under *wh-*.

hwang (hwäng), *n.* See *fung-hwang*.

hy[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *high*.

hy[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *hie*.

hy[3] (hī), *interj.* See *hi*.

hyacinet, *n.* A corrupt form of *hyacinth*.

Deepe empurpled as the *Hyacine*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 54.

hyacinth (hī′a-sinth), *n.* [In older E. *jacinth*, *jacint* (see *jacinth*), < OF. *hyacinthe*, < L. *hyacinthus*, < Gr. *ὑάκινθος*, the hyacinth (a plant-name appar. comprehending the blue iris, the gladiolus, and the larkspur); also a precious stone of blue color (prob. not the mod. hyacinth, but perhaps the sapphire); origin obscure; according to one conjecture, connected with *ἰοβ* (**Fiob*) = L. *vio-la*, violet. Doublet *jacinth*, *jacint*.] **1.** An ornamental bulbous plant of the genus *Hyacinthus* (*H. orientalis*), natural order *Liliaceæ*. It is a native of the Levant, and grows in abundance about Aleppo and Bagdad. The root is a tunicated bulb; the leaves are broad and green; the scape is erect, bearing numerous often drooping bell-shaped flowers of almost all colors, and both single- and double-flowered. The hyacinth appears first to have been cultivated as a garden-flower by the Dutch about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was introduced into England about the end of that century, and is now one of the most popular of cultivated bulbous plants. [The so-called *yellow sickness* of the hyacinth is produced by a parasitic bacterium which occurs as yellow slimy masses in the vessels. "In the resting bulb the bacteria are confined to the vascular bundles of the bulb-scales; at flowering time they are found also in the leaves, and not in the vessels only, but in the parenchyma also, where they fill the intercellular spaces, [and] destroy the cells." (*De Bary*, Comp. Morph. and Biol., p. 482.)]

Hyacinth
(*Hyacinthus orientalis*).
a Flower cut longitudinally; *b*, fruit cut transversely; *c*, seed cut longitudinally, showing the embryo.

The letter'd *hyacinths* of darksome hue,
And the sweet violet, a sable blue.
Fawkes, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, x.

Sheets of *hyacinth*
That seem'd the heavens upbreaking thro' the earth.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. By transfer, a plant of some other genus. The California hyacinth is a plant of the liliaceous genus *Brodiæa*, the Cape hyacinth, *Scilla cernuaa* and *S. hyacinthoides*; the tassel hyacinth, *Muscari comosum*; the grape hyacinth, or globe hyacinth, both the genus *Muscari*; the lily-hyacinth, *Scilla* [illegible] *Hyacinthus*; the Missouri hyacinth, a plant of [illegible] *Hesperanthus* and *Brodiæa*; the hyacinth of Peru, *Scilla Peruviana*; the star hyacinth, *Scilla amœna*; the starch hyacinth, *Muscari racemosum*, the tassel hyacinth, *Muscari comosum*; the wild hyacinth, *Camassia* (*Scilla*) *Fraseri*.

3. (*a*) Among the ancients, a gem of bluish-violet color, supposed to be the sapphire. (*b*) In modern usage, a [illegible] reddish-orange color which is a variety of [illegible] zircon. Some varieties of garnet and topaz also receive this name.

Dishes of agat set in gold, and studded
With emeralds, sapphires, *hyacinths*, and rubies.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

4. In *her.*, the tincture tenney or tawny when blazoning is done by colors of precious stones. See *blazon*.—**5.** In *ornith.*, a purple gallinule, as of the genus *Ionornis* or *Porphyrio*; a sultan.

Hyacinth beans. See *Egyptian beans*, under *bean*[1].

hyacinthian (hī-a-sin′thi-an), *a.* Same as *hyacinthine*.

hyacinthine (hī-a-sin′thin), *a.* [< L. *hyacinthinus*, < Gr. *ὑακίνθινος*, hyacinthine, < *ὑάκινθος*, hyacinth: see *hyacinth*.] **1.** Made or consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth in color or odor.

Hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung
Clustering. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 301.

Her lips more fragrant than the summer air;
And sweet as Scythian musk her *hyacinthine* hair.
Sir W. Jones, Palace of Fortune.

They [Manhattan Island garnets] do not . . . possess the *hyacinthine* hue of the Alaskan examples, and are less translucent. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 311.

2. Very beautiful or attractive: in allusion to Hyacinthus, a youth fabled to have been loved by Apollo.

The *hyacinthine* boy, for whom
Morn well might break and April bloom.
Emerson, Threnody.

Hyacinthus (hī-a-sin′thus), *n.* [NL., < L. *hyacinthus*: see *hyacinth*.] A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, including about 30 species, natives of central Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is characterized by having the perianth infundibuliform-campanulate, not constricted at the throat, the lobes shorter, or rarely longer, than the tube, and the stamens fixed in the tube or throat, with slender filaments dilated at the base. *H. orientalis* has been long celebrated for the endless varieties which culture has produced from it. *H. Romanus* (the Roman hyacinth), a small white-blossomed species, is often grown as an early spring flower; there is also a pale-blue Roman hyacinth. *H. amethystinus* is the amethyst or Spanish hyacinth, and *H. candicans* the white Cape hyacinth. See cut under *hyacinth*.

Hyades (hī′a-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Ὑάδες (sing. Ὑάς not used), prob. < *ὗς* (cf. LGr. *συάς*, a sow) = L. *sus*, a pig, swine, like the equiv. L. *suculæ*, the Hyades, lit. 'piglings,' < *sus*, a pig: see *Sus*, *sow*[2], and *swine*. But the ancient derivation was < Gr. *ὕειν*, rain, whence Virgil calls them *Pluviæ*, 'rainy' (see *pluvious*). See also the def.] **1.** In *astron.*, a group of about seven stars, of which the principal is Aldebaran, in the head of the Bull, supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun. In Greek mythology the Hyades were originally nymphs who nursed the infant Bacchus, and were transformed into stars in compassion for their incessant weeping for the fate of their brother, who was torn to pieces by a wild beast. Also *Hyads*.

Thro' scudding drifts the rainy *Hyades*
Vext the dim sea. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

2. [Used as a singular.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*.

Hyads (hī′adz), *n. pl.* Same as *Hyades*, 1.

Then sailors quarter'd heaven, and found a name
For every fix'd and every wandering star;
The Pleiads, *Hyads*, and the Northern Car.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 207.

Hyæna (hī-ē′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *hyæna*, hyena: see *hyena*.] **1.** (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Hyænidæ*. There are two living species of the genus in its restricted use: the common striped hyena, *H. striata*, and the brown hyena, *H. brunnea*. The spotted hyena is *H. crocuta*, or *Crocuta maculata*. The genus is now confined to the warmer parts of the old world, but the cave-hyena, *H. spelæus*, formerly inhabited much of Europe, its remains being now found in caverns in Germany, France, and England. See cut under *hyena*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name of *Canis hyæna*, equivalent to the modern family *Hyænidæ*.—**2.** In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Oken*, 1816.—**3.** [*l. c.*] See *hyena*.

Hyænarctidæ (hī-e-närk′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyænarctos* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil arctoid mammals, the type of which is the genus *Hyænarctos*.

Hyænarctos (hī-e-närk′tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὗαινα*, hyena, + *ἄρκτος*, a bear: see *arctic*.] A genus of fossil bear-like carnivorous mammals from the Miocene and Pliocene, referred to the *Ursidæ*, or made the type of a family *Hyænarctidæ*. The genus, established by Cautley and Falconer, is equivalent to *Agriotherium* of Wagner, *Sivalarctos* and *Ampharctos* of De Blainville, and *Hemicyon* of Lartet. Fossil remains referred to this genus have been named *H. hemicyon* and *H. sivalensis*.

hyænic, *a.* See *hyenic*.

Hyænidæ (hī-en′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Feræ fissipedia*, belonging

to the series *Viverroidea hyæniformia;* the hyenas. They have [illegible] premolars and 1 canine on each side above and below, 4 premolars in each upper and 3 in each lower half-jaw, and 1 molar on each side above and below—in all 34 teeth, which are very strong. The large molars are close together; the upper true molars are reduced in size, and [illegible] molar; and the lower true molars and last upper premolar are sectorial. The feet are digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws; the tail is short and bushy; the eyes and ears are prominent; and the tongue is [illegible] with prickles. There are two genera, *Hyæna* and *Crocuta*. With *Hyænidæ* proper is sometimes associated the [illegible] *Proteles*, now usually made the type of a family *Protelidæ*. See *hyena*.

hyæniform, *a.* See *hyeniform*.

Hyæniformia (hī-en-i-for'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyæna* + L. *forma*, form.] A group or series of *Viverroidea*, constituted by the families *Hyænidæ* and *Protelidæ*, having 34 or 32 teeth, no tubercular true molar in the lower jaw, no septum of the auditory bulla, and digitigrade feet.

hyænine, *a.* See *hyenine*.

Hyænodon (hī-en'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑαινα*, hyena, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals of the Eocene and Lower Miocene, of uncertain systematic position. They had apparently 44 teeth, of a canine type; the fourth upper premolar and first lower molar were sectorial, and all the succeeding teeth were also sectorial, but not tuberculate as in existing carnivores. In *H. leptorhynchus*, for example, the last lower molar is the largest and most completely sectorial of the series. This species is described by Boyd Dawkins, from the Upper Eocene of Hordwell. Many other species have been found in both Europe and America. The animals were about as large as leopards.

Hyænodontidæ (hī-en-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyænodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct carnivorous mammals, represented by the genus *Hyænodon*.

hyænoid, *a.* See *hyenoid*.

Hyalæa, *n.* See *Hyalea*, 1. *Lamarck*, 1799.

Hyalæidæ (hī-ą-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Hyaleidæ*. *Cantraine*.

Hyalea (hī-ā'lē-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑάλεος*, of glass, < *ὕαλος*, glass: see *hyaline*.] **1.** The genus of pteropods which gives name to the family *Hyaleidæ:* a synonym of *Cavolinia*. Also wrongly spelled *Hyalæa*. *Lamarck*, 1801; *Cuvier*, 1817. See cut under *Cavolinia*.—**2.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Guenée*, 1854.

Hyaleacea (hī-ā-lē-ā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyalea* + *-acea*.] A group of pteropods, including the genus *Hyalea*. Also wrongly spelled *Hyalæacea*. *Menke*, 1828.

Hyaleidæ (hī-ą-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyalea* + *-idæ*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods, taking name from the genus *Hyalea;* the glass-shells: synonymous with *Cavoliniidæ*. Also (wrongly) *Hyalæidæ* and *Hyalidæ*.

hyalescence (hī-ą-les'ens), *n.* [< *hyalescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The process of becoming, or the quality or state of being, glassy in texture or transparency; glassiness.

hyalescent (hī-ą-les'ent), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *-escent*.] Becoming hyaline; exhibiting hyalescence; hyaloid.

hyalin (hī'ą-lin), *n.* [< LL. *hyalīnus*, < Gr. *ὑάλινος*, of glass: see *hyaline*.] The chief nitrogenous constituent of hydatid cysts, containing about 5 per cent. of nitrogen. When boiled with sulphuric acid it is said to yield 50 per cent. of its weight of a dextrorotatory sugar. *Gamgee*.

hyaline (hī'ą-lin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hyaline* = Sp. *hialino* = Pg. *hyalino*, < LL. *hyalīnus*, < Gr. *ὑάλινος*, of glass, < *ὕαλος*, also *ὑέλος*, glass, a word said to be of Egyptian origin; glass was first made in Egypt.] **I.** *a.* Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass; crystalline; transparent: as, the *hyaline* or crystalline lens of the eye. In anatomy the word is specifically applied to the purest or most typical kind of cartilage, as that of the fetal skeleton, articular ends of adult bones, etc., as distinguished from fibrocartilage and other varieties.—**Hyaline cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Hyaline degeneration**, in *pathol.*, transformation of tissues into a glassy substance resembling lardaceous tissue, but not giving its chemical reactions. It affects the walls of the blood-vessels, involuntary muscular fiber, and apparently interstitial connective tissue. Also called *vitreous, fibrinous,* and *waxy degeneration*.—**Hyaline layer**, Kölliker's name of the innermost layer of a hair-follicle.

II. *n.* **1.** A glassy or transparent substance or surface.

> Witness this new-made world, another heaven,
> From heaven-gate not far, founded in view
> On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 619.

Specifically—(*a*) The hyaloid membrane of the eye. See *hyaloid*. (*b*) Hyaline cartilage. See *cartilage*. (*c*) A pellucid substance which determines the spontaneous division of cells or originates cell-nuclei; hyaloplasm.

hyalite (hī'ą-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. Gr. *ὑαλῖτις*, of glass.] A pellucid variety of opal, resembling colorless gum or resin. It is white, sometimes with a shade of yellow, blue, or green, and occurs in small botryoidal incrustations, especially on basaltic rocks. Also called *Muller's glass*.

hyalithe (hī'ą-lith), *n.* [Contr. < Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *λίθος*, stone.] A strong, dark-colored glass, sometimes used as a substitute for porcelain.

hyalitis (hī-ą-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass (with ref. to the vitreous humor), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the vitreous humor.

hyalo-. [< Gr. *ὑαλο-ς*, glass: see *hyaline*.] An element in some scientific compounds, meaning 'glass.' As a prefix to names of rocks, it indicates that the forms thus designated are in a more or less completely vitreous condition: thus, *hyalo*-andesite, *hyalo*-basalt, *hyalo*-trachyte, etc.

hyalograph (hī-al'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for etching on a transparent surface.

hyalography (hī-ą-log'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of writing or engraving on glass.

hyaloid (hī'ą-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *hyaloides*, glass-green, < Gr. *ὑαλοειδής*, like glass, < *ὕαλος*, glass, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Hyaline; transparent; glassy.—**Hyaloid canal.** See *canal*.—**Hyaloid membrane**, the capsule of the vitreous humor of the eye; a delicate, pellucid, and nearly structureless membrane, investing the vitreous body except in front, where it is continuous with the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens. See second cut under *eye*[1].

II. *n.* The hyaloid membrane.

hyaloiditis (hī″ą-loi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *hyaloid* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

hyalomelan (hī-ą-lom'e-lan), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *μέλας* (*μέλαν-*), black.] One of the names formerly given by mineralogists to glassy varieties of basalt, under the idea that these were simple homogeneous minerals. See *tachylyte* and *obsidian*.

Hyalonema (hī″ą-lō-nē'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] The typical genus of the family *Hyalonemidæ*.

hyalonemid (hī″ą-lō-nē'mid), *n.* A glass-sponge of the family *Hyalonemidæ*.

Hyalonemidæ (hī″ą-lō-nem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyalonema* + *-idæ*.] A family of hexactinellid sponges, or glass-sponges, of the order *Silicoidea*, and typified by the genus *Hyalonema*, having a long stem of fine silicious threads, at one end of which is the sponge proper; the glass-rope sponges. There are several other genera, as *Pheronema*, *Stylocalyx*, and *Poliopogon*. Also *Hyalonematidæ*.

Hyalonema sieboldi, reduced.

hyaloplasm (hī'ą-lō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed: see *plasm*.] A clear, homogeneous protoplasm; hyaline.

> The subdivisions within the fibre are the "primitive tubules," and these contain the "*hyaloplasm*," which is the true nervous substance.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 487.

> A distinct granular condition becomes apparent in what was the homogeneous *hyaloplasm*.
> *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. [ii. 199.

hyaloplasmic (hī″ą-lō-plaz'mik), *a.* Having the character of hyaloplasm.

hyalopterous (hī-ą-lop'te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having hyaline or transparent wings, as an insect.

hyalosiderite (hī″ą-lō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *σιδηρίτης*, of iron, < *σίδηρος*, iron: see *siderite*.] A brown ferruginous variety of olivin or chrysolite.

hyalospermous (hī″ą-lō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Having transparent seeds. [Rare.]

Hyalospongiæ (hī″ą-lō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *σπογγιά*, a sponge.] A superfamily group of sponges, equivalent to *Hexactinellidæ* or *Hyalonemidæ* in a broad sense; the glass-sponges. In Claus's system of classification the *Hyalospongiæ* are the fourth order of the class *Spongiæ*, characterized as sponges with a firm, often hyaline, latticework of 6-rayed silicious spicules, which may be cemented together by a stratified silicious substance.

hyalotekite (hī″ą-lō-tē'kit), *n.* [Prop. **hyalotecite*, < Gr. *ὕαλος*, glass, + *τήκειν*, melt, + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of lead with barium and calcium, from Sweden. It occurs in white to gray crystalline masses, with a vitreous to greasy luster, and fuses easily to a clear glass.

Hyas (hī'as), *n.* [NL.: see *Hyades*.] A genus of birds: same as *Cursorius*.

Hyawa gum. See *gum*[2].

hybernacle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hibernacle*.

hybernate†, **hybernation**†. Obsolete forms of *hibernate*, *hibernation*.

Hyblæan (hi-blē'an), *a.* [< L. *Hyblæus*, < *Hybla*, *Hyble*, < Gr. Ὕβλη: see def.] Pertaining to Hybla, an ancient city on the coast of Sicily, north of Syracuse, celebrated for the honey produced on the neighboring hills. The honey of Hybla is sometimes incorrectly ascribed to a Mount Hybla. The city was closely connected and finally apparently identical with the later one of Megara (Megara Hyblæa). It was also called Hybla Minor, to distinguish it from another Sicilian town, Hybla Major.

Hybocodon (hī-bok'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑβός*, humpbacked, + *κώδων*, a bell.] The typical genus of the family *Hybocodonidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1860.

Hybocodonidæ (hī-bok-ō-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hybocodon* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, represented by the genus *Hybocodon*.

hybodont (hib'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hybodus* (*hybodont-*), q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hybodontidæ*. Also *cladodont*.

II. *n.* A fish of the genus *Hybodus* or family *Hybodontidæ*.

Hybodontes (hib-ō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑβός*, humpbacked, *ὖβος*, a hump, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A group of fossil sharks, corresponding to the family *Hybodontidæ*. *Agassiz*.

hybodontid (hib-ō-don'tid), *n.* One of the *Hybodontidæ*.

Hybodontidæ (hib-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hybodus* (*-dont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil sharks, typified by the genus *Hybodus*. They are characterized by teeth with broad fixed bases, which have a large cusp or cone, and two or more lesser secondary cones on the sides. The fin-spines are grooved, and situated in front of each of the two dorsal fins; the skin is covered with sparse shagreen. The family prevailed throughout the Oolitic, Triassic, and Cretaceous periods. In Owen's system of classification the family, together with the *Cestraciontidæ*, composes the suborder *Cestraphori* of the order *Plagiostomi*. The species were very closely related to the *Heterodontidæ* or *Cestraciontidæ*, and are by some referred to that family.

Hybodus (hib'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑβός*, humpbacked, *ὖβος*, a hump, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Hybodontidæ*. *Agassiz*.

hybrid (hī'brid or hib'rid), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *hybride;* < F. *hybride* = Sp. *híbrido* = Pg. *hybrido* = It. *ibrido*, < L. *hybrida*, *hibrida*, *ibrida*, a mongrel, a hybrid. The spelling *hybrida* rests on the very doubtful assumption that the word is derived from Gr. *ὕβρις* (*ὑβριδ-*), insult, wantonness, outrage.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The offspring or progeny of animals or plants of different varieties, species, or genera; a half-breed or cross-breed; a mongrel. Hybrid animals are more or less frequent according to the less or greater zoological difference of their parents. Thus, the commonest are those resulting from the union of opposite sexes of varieties of the same species; and these hybrids are in fact of much more frequent occurrence than has usually been supposed. Hybrids or half-breeds of the human race are among the best-known examples, and the occurrence of hybrids among plants is very frequent. The most familiar hybrids between distinct species are mules, bred between the horse and the ass. Hybrids between different genera are rare; but they occur, as in the case of the cross between the dog and the fox. The fertility of hybrids among themselves is as a rule proportionate to the nearness of their parents: fertile hybrids between varieties being common, those between species less so, those between genera least so. Hybrids between distinct species are commonly infertile, at least with one another, though they may propagate with an individual of the pure breed of either parent. The natural tendency is thus for hybrids to die out unless artificially kept up by repeated cross-breeding. But the degree of sterility is not always dependent solely upon the zoological affinity of the parents, for reciprocal hybrids of the same two species may differ in this respect. In botany a hybrid is an individual which results from the union of the male element of one species of plant with the female of another, a process frequently occurring in oaks, willows, etc. The resulting offspring resembles both parents, yet differs in certain more or less marked characters from either. A *graft-hybrid* is an individual, or a part of an individual which results from the grafting of one species upon the stock of another species. Ordinarily the ingrafted species retains its individual peculiarities nearly or quite intact, yet, as stated above, it may in exceptional cases become a sort of hybrid by exhibiting the peculiarities of both.

Hence—**2.** Anything which is a product or mixture of two heterogeneous things, or comes from two different sources, as a word formed of elements from two different languages. See II., 2.—**Reciprocal hybrids**, hybrids the sexes of whose respective parents are reversed. Thus, the mule of a stallion and a she-ass, and the mule of a jackass and a mare, are *reciprocal hybrids*.

II. *a.* **1.** Produced from the union of opposite sexes of two different or distinct varieties,

species, or genera; half-bred; cross-bred; mongrel. See I.

The mere fact that not only animals of distinct genera, but even those classed in distinct families—as the pheasant and the black grouse—sometimes produce *hybrid* offspring in a state of nature, is itself an argument against there being any constant infertility between the most closely allied species.
A. R. Wallace, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 311.

Hence—2. Of heterogeneous origin; having a mixed character; combining diverse elements, as a word formed from two different languages, architecture combining diverse styles, etc. Hybrid words of various kinds abound in English. Examples are *bank-rupt*, *dis-belief*, *atone-ment*, and *cat-able*, in which Teutonic and Latin elements are joined. In natural history hybrid names are generally condemned, though many have been retained in science; it is not regarded as an infringement of the laws of precedence to rectify or wholly reject them. A word bodily transferred from Greek to Latin and then taking the Latin inflections is not regarded as a hybrid; but if Greek and Latin inflections or Greek and Latin stems are mixed it is so regarded. Some hybrids have come into general use, and have been allowed to remain.—**Hybrid porcelain**, a ceramic ware which is not strictly hard porcelain like that of China, nor the soft-paste porcelain discovered in France, much used in Europe before the discovery of the secret of hard porcelain by Bottcher at Meissen. Quartz and a glassy frit enter into the composition of this ware, with but little kaolin.—**Hybrid syllogism**, an indirect syllogism.

hybridation (hī-bri- or hib-ri-dā′shọn), *n.* [< *hybrid* + *-ation*.] Same as *hybridization*. [Rare.]

The theory of *hybridation* advocated by some ostreiculturists *The American*, V. 88.

hybridisable, hybridisation, etc. See *hybridizable*, etc.

hybridism (hī′bri- or hib′ri-dizm), *n.* [< *hybrid* + *-ism*.] 1. The state or condition of being hybrid; the character of a hybrid. Also *hybridity*.

Until recently, the interest attaching to *hybridism* was almost entirely of a practical nature.
G. J. Romanes, Encyc. Brit., XII. 422.

2. The act of hybridizing; the production or formation of hybrids of any kind.

To tack on to a Gothic root a classical termination (and vice versa) is to be guilty of *Hybridism*. . . . *Hybridism* is the commonest fault that accompanies the introduction of new words. *Latham*, Eng. Lang., §§ 247, 248.

Inappropriate *hybridism* is checked by the Law of Sterility. *H. Drummond*, Natural Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.

hybridist (hī′bri- or hib′ri-dist), *n.* [< *hybrid* + *-ist*.] One who hybridizes. *Quarterly Rev.*

hybridity (hī- or hi-brid′i-ti), *n.* [< *hybrid*, *a.*, + *-ity*.] Same as *hybridism*, 1.

The test of *hybridity* cannot be applied in one case in ten thousand. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 161.

The investigation of the whole subject of crossing and *hybridity* had shown that . . . crosses between slightly different varieties led to increased fertility.
The Century, XXV. 427.

hybridizable (hī′bri- or hib′ri-dī-za-bl), *a.* [< *hybridize* + *-able*.] Capable of hybridizing or of being hybridized; able to produce hybrid offspring by crossing with another species. Also spelled *hybridisable*.

Hybridizable genera are rarer than is generally supposed, even in gardens, where they are so often operated upon under circumstances most favourable to the production of hybrids. *J. D. Hooker*.

hybridization (hī″bri- or hib″ri-di-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *hybridize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of hybridizing, or the state of being hybridized; cross-fertilization; cross-breeding. See *hybrid*, *n.*, 1. Also *hybridisation*.

For anything we can show to the contrary, many existing species may have had their origin in *hybridisation*.
Lond. Jour. Sci., CXXIV. 190.

hybridize (hī′bri- or hib′ri-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hybridized*, ppr. *hybridizing*. [< *hybrid* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to interbreed and thus produce hybrids.

Yet in some other genera [than *Primula*], species which are not heterostyled, and which in some respects appear not well adapted for hybrid-fertilisation, have likewise been largely *hybridised*.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 55.

Hence—2. To form or construct in a hybrid manner, as words.

II. *intrans.* To produce a hybrid or hybrids; cross or interbreed, as two different varieties or species of plants or animals.

Also spelled *hybridise*.

hybridizer (hī′bri- or hib′ri-dī-zėr), *n.* One who crosses different varieties or species, etc., to produce hybrids; a hybridist. Also spelled *hybridiser*.

The evidence from fertility adduced by different *hybridisers*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species (6th ed.), p. 237.

It is important to remark that *hybridisers* usually experiment with very distinct species.
A. R. Wallace, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 310.

hybridous (hī′bri- or hib′ri-dus), *a.* [< *hybrid*, *n.*, + *-ous*.] Of hybrid character; heterogeneous. [Rare.]

No *hybridous* architecture or nondescript figures.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 290.

hydatid (hī′da-tid), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. L. *hydatis*, *-idis*, a water-colored gem, < Gr. *ὑδατίς* (*-ιδ-*), a drop of water, a water-vesicle, hydatid, a gem, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδατ-*), water: see *hydra*, *hydro-*.] **I.** *n.* 1. In *pathol.*, a cyst with aqueous contents found in the tissue, formed by a tænia in its larval state, especially in man by *Tænia echinococcus*. The name has also been applied loosely to various other cysts filled with a watery fluid. More fully called *acephalocyst*.

2. In *zoöl.*, the encysted larval state of the wandered scolex of a tapeworm, especially of *Tænia echinococcus*. Its character was formerly misunderstood, and it was called *Echinococcus hominis* when occurring in man. Other true hydatids, in a zoölogical sense, are called *cysticerci* and *cœnures*. See *echinococcus*, *cysticercus*, *cœnure*, and cut under *Tænia*.

This remarkably minute parasite [the hydatigenous tapeworm, *Tænia echinococcus*], though not resident in man in its adult condition, is nevertheless in one of its larval stages of frequent occurrence in the human body. Whilst the full-grown creature seldom attains the fourth of an inch in length, the larvæ, on the other hand, acquire a prodigious size. The latter are familiarly known to the [medical] profession under the name of *hydatids*.
T. S. Cobbold, Tapeworms (1886), p. 55.

Hydatid of Morgagni, in *anat.*, a name applied to the one or more small pedunculated growths which lie beside the globus major of the epididymis, and are formed mainly of connective tissue and blood-vessels. They are commonly regarded as the remains of Müller's duct

II. *a.* In *zoöl.*, encysted; being in the cystic state, as the larva of a tapeworm when it is a cysticercus, cœnure, or echinococcus.

hydatidiform (hī-dā-tid′i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδατίς* (*-ιδ-*), a hydatid, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or having the character of a hydatid. Also *hydatiform*.

They [tubes in the organ of Rosenmüller] are flexuous, of unequal calibre, and sometimes the seat of cystic or *hydatidiform* enlargements.
R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 29.

hydatidinous (hī-dā-tid′i-nus), *a.* [< *hydatid* + *-ine*[1] + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting one or more hydatids.

hydatiform (hī-dat′i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *hydatidiform*.

hydatigenous (hī-dā-tij′e-nus), *a.* [< *hydatid* + *-genous*.] Bearing or producing hydatids: as, a *hydatigenous* tapeworm.

Hydatigenous formations connected with the chorion.
T. S. Cobbold.

Hydatina (hī-dat′i-nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδάτινος*, of water, watery, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδατ-*), water.] 1. A genus of mollusks. *Schumacher*, 1817.—2. A genus of rotifers, typical of the family *Hydatinidæ*, containing such species as *H. senta*, one of the best known of the wheel-animalcules. *Ehrenberg*, 1830. See cut under *Rotifera*.

Hydatina senta is a classical animal, because it was principally on this species that the illustrious Ehrenberg studied the anatomy of this group of animalcules. The broad body has only a very short foot-stalk, which is forked behind. The mouth is armed with two jaws and many teeth. There are no eye-specks whatsoever. The cuticle is delicate and soft. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 205.

Hydatinidæ (hī-dā-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydatina*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of schizotrochous rotifers, typified by the genus *Hydatina*. The trochal disk or wheel-organ is transverse and has ciliated prominences, the wreath is double, the trophi are malleate, and the foot is furcate. There are many genera besides *Hydatina*, such as *Diglena*, *Notommata*, and *Monocerca*.

hydatis (hī′dā-tis), *n.* A hydatid.

hydatism (hī′dā-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδατ-*), water, + *-ism*.] In *med.*, a sound produced by the motion of an effused fluid in some cavity of the body.

hydatoid (hī′da-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδατοειδής*, like water, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδατ-*), water, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Watery; aqueous; resembling water in any way; specifically, in *anat.*, pertaining to the aqueous humor of the eye.

II.† *n.* 1. The aqueous humor of the eye, as distinguished from the vitreous humor.—2. The investing membrane of the aqueous humor, as distinguished from the hyaloid investing the vitreous humor.

hyde[1]†, **hyde**[2]†, **hyde**[3]†. An obsolete spelling of *hide*[1], *hide*[2], *hide*[3].

hyder†, *n.* [< F. *hydre*, a water-adder: see *hydra*.] A water-snake. *Cotgrave.*

Hydnei (hid′nē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1836), < *Hydnum* + *-ei*.] An order of hymenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Hydnum*.

hydnoid (hid′noid), *a.* [< NL. *Hydnum* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling in form or structure the genus *Hydnum*.

Hydnum (hid′num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδνον*, an edible fungus, prob. the truffle.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, type of the order *Hydnei*, characterized by having the hymenium inferior and spread over persistent spines or teeth which project from the pileus. The pileus is tough, or even coriaceous, in most of the species; but there are a few in which it is fleshy, and a small number, as *H. repandum* and *H. coralloides*, are described as edible. Two well-authenticated fossil species of *Hydnum* are known, from the Miocene deposits of Switzerland and Hesse.

hydra (hī′drä), *n.*; pl. *hydras*, *hydræ* (-drăz, -drē). [= F. *hydre*, < L. *hydra*, < Gr. *ὑδρα*, Ionic *ὑδρη*, the Lernæan serpent, masc. *ὑδρος*, a water-snake, the ringed snake, *Coluber natrix*, also a smaller kind of water-animal (= Lith. *udra*, an otter, = OBulg. *vydra* = Pol. *wydra* = Russ. *vuidra*, an otter, = OHG. *otter* = AS. *oter*, E. *otter*), < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water: see *otter*, *hydro-*, and *water*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a monstrous serpent or dragon of the lake or marsh of Lerna in Argolis, represented as having nine heads, each of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by two new ones unless the wound was cauterized. The destruction of this monster was one of the twelve labors of Hercules.

Combat between Hercules and the Lernæan Hydra. (From an ancient Greek amphora.)

Another king! they grow like *Hydras'* heads.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Gorgons, and *hydras*, and chimæras dire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 628.

Hence—2. Figuratively, multifarious evil; evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily to be surmounted.

And yet the *hydra* of my cares renews
Still new-born sorrows of her fresh disdain.
Daniel, Sonnets to Delia, xv.

3. [*cap.*] An ancient southern constellation, representing a sea-serpent. It is of Babylonian origin, like most of the ancient constellations. It is bounded by the ancient constellations Canis Minor, Argo, Centaurus, Virgo, Corvus, Crater, Leo, and Cancer, and by the modern constellations Sextans and Monoceros (which separates it from Canis Major). It contains one star of the second magnitude, and about four hundred stars visible to the naked eye.

The Constellation Hydra.

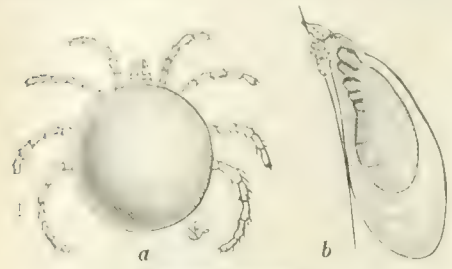
4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A venomous sea-snake; any one of the *Hydrophidæ* of the Indian ocean. *G. Cuvier.* (*b*) In *Hydrozoa*: (1) [*cap.*] A genus of freshwater polyps of very simple structure, typical of the family *Hydridæ*. Among the species are *H. viridis*, *H. fusca*, and *H. vulgaris*. The body has the form of a cylindrical tube, composed of two fundamental layers, the ectoderm and endoderm, the former containing in one variety green granules identical with the chlorophyl of plants. The base is disk-shaped, and by it the animal can attach itself to any body, being capable of shifting its position. The mouth is surrounded by a circle of extremely contractile tentacles, by which the animal obtains its food, and which are richly endowed with the urticating organs or thread-cells common in the order. The mouth opens immediately into the stomach, and there are no internal organs of any kind, and no anal orifice. Each part of a hydra divided into almost any number of fragments will develop into a fresh independent polypite. Reproduction is effected by gemmation as well as by means of ova and spermatozoa. The genus is said to have been first described by Trembley in 1774, but it is attributed by Agassiz to Linnæus (1756), and the animal was described by A. van Leeuwenhoek in 1703. See cut under *Hydrozoa*.

The wonderful power which *Hydra* possesses of reproducing lost parts was first discovered and made known by Trembley, of Geneva, in the first half of the eighteenth century. He determined that even a small piece of *Hydra vulgaris* possesses the power, under favorable conditions, of developing into a perfect animal.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 76.

(2) An individual or a species of the genus *Hydra*. (3) The sexual bud or medusa of any hydroid hydrozoan: so called from its resemblance to a species of the genus *Hydra*.—5. A form of self-registering thermometer having a compound head or bulb to contain the spirits, with the object of increasing the surface ex-

posed to the air, and thus making the instrument work with great rapidity. **Cor Hydræ.** See *cor*¹. **Hydra tuba** (*Hydra tuba*), in *Hydrozoa*, a stage in the development of *Tubularia*, as a classifying name, a larval form of which Asa Fitch described to be a distinct genus, see *cyphostoma*.

Hydrachna (hī-drak'nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀχνη*, foam, froth, chaff, the least bit (mites).] 1. A genus of acarids founded by Müller in 1781, at present restricted to those fresh-water mites in which the third joint of the palpi is the longest, the beak is as long as the palpi, and the mandibles have sharp blades. These mites are parasitic upon aquatic insects, attaching themselves to species of *Nepa, Ranatra, Dytiscus*, etc., during what may be called the pupa-stage. *H. helostomæ* is often found upon bugs of the family *Belostomidæ*, especially *Perthostoma aurantiacu.*



Hydrachna helostomæ.
a, natural size; *b*, mature larva, with pupa forming within (highly magnified).

2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Dytiscidæ*, containing such as the European *H. tarda*. *Fabricius*, 1801.

Hydrachnidæ (hī-drak'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrachna* + *-idæ*.] A family of aquatic *Acarida*, typified by the genus *Hydrachna;* the water-mites. The skeleton is composed of sclerites embedded in soft skin, and the body is apparently unsegmented. Most of the *Hydrachnidæ* inhabit fresh water, and many are parasitic on mollusks, fishes, and aquatic insects. Other genera besides *Hydrachna* are *Atax, Hydrocharcutes, Limnochares, Pontarachna*, and *Thalassarachna*, the two last named being marine. Also written *Hydrarachnidæ*.

hydracid† (hī-dras'id), *n.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *acid*.] In *chem.*, a halogen; an acid which does not contain oxygen.

hydracrylic (hī-dra-kril'ik), *a.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *acrylic*.] Differing from acrylic by the addition of the elements of water, H_2O. **Hydracrylic acid,** $C_3H_6O_3$, a monobasic lactic acid which when concentrated is a thick non-crystallizable acid syrup, and decomposes on heating into water and acrylic acid.

Hydractinia (hī-drak-tin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *Actinia*.] The typical genus of *Hydractiniidæ*. *H. echinata* is an example. Colonies of these polyps may be found growing on shells, forming a delicate white moss-like structure.

Hydractiniidæ (hī-drak-ti-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydractinia* + *-idæ*.] A family of hydroid hydrozoans with free or rudimentary medusæ, of which the type is the genus *Hydractinia*. These hydroids form polyp colonies consisting of a dense mass of hydrorhizæ, whence simple or branched hydrocauli arise with three kinds of zooids: ordinary nutritive zooids with a verticil of filiform tentacles; reproductive zooids of each sex; and a third kind, of slender form, without tentacles, but bearing cnidocells for the defense of the colony. The free medusæ have ocelli at the base of the tentacles, but no otoliths. The fertilized ova develop into planulas.

Hydradephaga (hī-dra-def'ạ-gạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **hydradephagus:* see *hydradephagous.*] The aquatic and adephagous beetles, comprising the two families *Dytiscidæ* and *Gyrinidæ*, in which the legs are fitted for swimming: distinguished from *Geadephaga. Macleay*, 1825. The group is also called *Hydrocanthari*.

hydradephagous (hī-dra-def'ạ-gus), *a.* [< NL. **hydradephagus*, < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀδηφάγος*, gluttonous: see *adephagous.*] Aquatic and predatory, as certain beetles; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hydradephaga*.

Hydræ, *n.* Latin plural of *Hydra*.

hydræmia, hydræmic. See *hydremia, hydremic*.

hydraform (hī'drạ-fôrm), *a.* Same as *hydriform*.

hydragogic (hī-drạ-goj'ik), *a.* Having the character or effect of a hydragogue.

hydragogue (hī'drạ-gog), *n.* [< F. *hydragogue*, < LL. *hydragogus*, conducting water, a plant so called, < Gr. *ὑδραγωγός*, conducting water, a water-carrier, an aqueduct, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἄγειν*, lead, conduct: see *agent.*] In *med.*: (*a*) An active purgative, as jalap, which produces a great flux from the intestinal membrane, and consequently gives rise to very watery stools. (*b*) A remedy believed to be capable of drawing off serum effused into any part of the body, as a cathartic of the above class or a diuretic.

hydragogy†, *n.* [= Sp. *hidragogia*, < Gr. *ὑδραγωγία*, a conducting of water, < *ὑδραγωγός*, conducting water: see *hydragogue.*] The art of constructing aqueducts, or of conducting water through channels.

> *Hydrologia* demonstrateth the possible leading of water by nature's law, and by artificiall help, from any head (being a spring standing or running water) to any other place assigned. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

hydra-headed (hī'drạ-hed"ed), *a.* Having numerous heads, like the Lernæan Hydra; hence, difficult of extirpation; self-renewing; springing up again after suppression, as abuses, vices, and the like.

> Never *Hydra-headed* wilfulness
> So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
> As in this king. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

Hydralgæ (hī-dral'jē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *alga*, seaweed.] Same as *Hydrophyta*.

hydramnios (hī-dram'ni-os), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀμνίον*, amnion.] In *pathol.*, an excessive accumulation of liquor amnii. See *liquor* and *amnion*.

Hydrangea (hī-dran'jē-ạ; properly hī-dran-jē'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel: see *angio-*.] 1. A genus of shrubs or herbs, of the natural order *Saxifrageæ*, type of the tribe *Hydrangeæ*, containing about 33 species, natives of Asia and America, characterized by having the ovary inferior, 4 or 5 valvate pet-

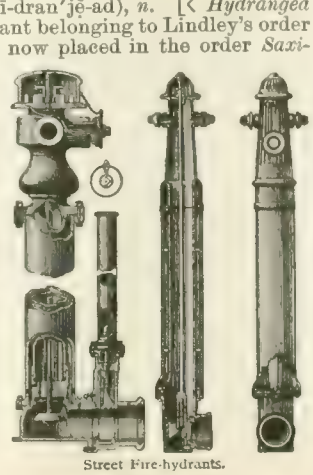
Hydrangea arborescens. *a*, *b*, fertile and sterile flowers; *c*, fruit cut transversely; *d*, fruit entire.

als, 4 or 5 styles, free or connate at base, the fruit a capsule, and the leaves deciduous or persistent. The common hydrangea, *H. Hortensia*, is a native of China. It was introduced into England by Sir J. Banks in 1790. It is a favorite for the beauty and size of its flowers, which form immense globular clusters, blue, pink, or white. *H. arborescens*, the wild American hydrangea, was introduced into European cultivation from Virginia in 1736; it is not much cultivated in the United States. *H. quercifolia*, the oak-leafed hydrangea, is wild from Georgia south, and is hardy at the north in cultivation. The genus is found in a fossil state, five extinct species having been described from the Miocene of Europe. Sometimes spelled *Hydrangia*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

hydrangead (hī-dran'jē-ad), *n.* [< *Hydrangea* + *-ad*¹.] A plant belonging to Lindley's order *Hydrangeaceæ*, now placed in the order *Saxifrageæ*, tribe *Hydrangeæ*.

Hydrangeæ (hī-dran'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Hydrangea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Saxifrageæ*. They are shrubs or trees with opposite exstipulate leaves, petals often valvate, stamens often epigynous, and the ovary in most of the genera 3- to 5-celled.



Street Fire-hydrants.

hydrant (hī'drant), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *-ant*¹.] An apparatus for drawing water directly from a main (particularly from a main in a street), consisting of a hollow cylinder provided with one or more nozles to which hose may be attached, or with a spout, or the like, and usually with a valve and pipe for the escape of the excess of water, in order to guard against freezing. The common form of a fire-hydrant is that of an upright pipe standing about two feet above the ground, as on the edge of a sidewalk, with a nozle to which the filling-hose or suction-pipe of a fire-engine can be attached. The valve is below, next to the main, and is so arranged that the closing of it opens the waste-pipe and frees the hydrant from water. See cut in preceding column.

hydranth (hī'dranth), *n.* [< *Hydra*, 4, + Gr. *ἄνθος*, flower.] A polypite; the fundamental structural element in *Hydrozoa*. It consists (with various modifications) of a sac having at one end an ingestive or oral aperture leading into a digestive cavity. The walls of the sac are formed of at least two cellular membranes, inner and outer, or endoderm and ectoderm, which have the morphological valence respectively of the epithelium and epidermis of the higher animals. Between these membranes a third layer, the mesoderm, may be developed. See also cuts under *Campanularia* and *Diphyidæ*.

A, hydranth of *Atherodia reticulata*, with *a*, one of the villi; *B*, a villus in extension, enlarged; *C*, a small retracted villus, still more magnified, with its vacuolar spaces (*b*) and cilia.

In an early stage of its existence every hydrozoon is represented by a single *hydranth*, but, in the majority of the Hydrozoa, new *hydranths* are developed from that first formed by a process of gemmation or fission. *Huxley.*

hydrapult (hī'drạ-pult), *n.* See *hydropult*.

Hydrarchus (hī-drär'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀρχός*, ruler, < *ἀρχειν*, rule.] A genus of fossil cetaceans: same as *Basilosaurus*. Also *Hydrarchos*. *Koch.*

hydrargillite (hī-drär'ji-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀργιλλος*, white clay: see *argillaceous.*] A crystalline variety of gibbsite, a hydrous oxid of aluminium.

hydrargire†, *n.* See *hydrargyre*.

hydrargochlorid, hydrargochloride (hī-drär-gō-klō'rid, -rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *hydrarg(yrum)* + *chlorid.*] A double chlorid of mercury and some other base: as, *hydrargochlorid* of ammonium.

hydrargyral†, *a.* [< *hydrargyrum* + *-al.*] Mercurial. *Bailey.*

hydrargyrate (hī-drär'ji-rāt), *a.* [< *hydrargyrum* + *-ate*¹.] Of or pertaining to mercury.

hydrargyret†, *n.* [=Sp. *hidrargirio*=Pg. *hydrargyro* = It. *idrargiro;* < L. *hydrargyrus*, quicksilver: see *hydrargyrum.*] Quicksilver; mercury. Also spelled *hydrargire*.

> Th' hidden loue that now-a-dayes doth holde
> The Steel and Loadstone, *Hydrargire* and Golde,
> Th' Amber and straw.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

hydrargyria (hī-drär-jir'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *hydrargyrum.*] Same as *hydrargyriasis*.

hydrargyriasis (hī-drär-ji-rī'ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < *hydrargyrum* + *-iasis.*] In *pathol.*, mercurial poisoning; a morbid condition produced by the introduction of mercury into the animal system. Also called *hydrargyrism, hydrargyrosis, hydrargyria, hydrargysm*.

hydrargyric (hī-drär-jir'ik), *a.* [< *hydrargyrum* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to hydrargyrum, or mercury; mercurial.

hydrargyrism (hī-drär'ji-rizm), *n.* [< *hydrargyrum* + *-ism.*] Same as *hydrargyriasis*.

hydrargyrum (hī-drär'ji-rum), *n.* [NL., < L. *hydrargyrus*, < Gr. *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver (as artificially prepared from cinnabar ore; native quicksilver was called *ἀργυρος χυτός*, 'fused silver'), < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἄργυρος*, silver: see *argent.*] Chemical symbol, Hg. Quicksilver; mercury. See *mercury*.

hydrargysm (hī-drär'jizm), *n.* Same as *hydrargyriasis*.

hydrarthrosis (hī-drär-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀρθρωσις*, a jointing: see *arthrosis.*] In *pathol.*, the accumulation of serous liquid in a joint-cavity.

hydrarthrus (hī-drär'thrus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἄρθρον*, joint.] Same as *hydrarthrosis*.

Hydraspidæ (hī-dras'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydraspis* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Hydraspididæ*.

Hydraspididæ (hī-dras-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydraspis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Hydraspis*. The head is depressed and covered with small polygonal plates, and the flat skull has a distinct bony crown with a more or less elevated occipital arch. The species inhabit South America and Australia. In Cope's system of classification

the family is limited to pleurodirous tortoises with three phalanges to most of the digits, and no zygomatic but a parietomastoid arch.

Hydraspis (hī-dras'pis), *n.* [NL. (Bell), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Hydraspididæ*, containing such turtles as the Brazilian *H. maximiliani*.

hydrastine (hī-dras'tin), *n.* [< *Hydrastis* + *-ine*².] 1. An alkaloid found in the root of goldenseal, *Hydrastis Canadensis*. It is crystalline, odorless, and, on account of its insolubility, nearly tasteless. Also *hydrastia*.—2. A medicine used by eclectic physicians, which is a mixture of hydrastine, berberine, and resin. It is not to be confounded with the alkaloid hydrastine. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

Hydrastis (hī-dras'tis), *n.* [NL. (said to allude to the active properties of the juice), irreg. < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ὄφελ*, act: see *drastic*.] A genus of North American plants, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*. The only known species is *H. Canadensis*, a small perennial herb, with a thick knotted rootstock, a single radical leaf, and a simple 2-leafed hairy stem which bears a solitary greenish-white flower. It is sometimes used in dyeing, and gives a beautiful yellow color; hence the common names *yellowroot, orange-root, goldenseal*, and *yellow puccoon*.

hydratation (hī-drā-tā'shon), *n.* [< *hydrate* + *-ation*.] Same as *hydration*.

hydrate (hī'drāt), *n.* [= F. *hydrate;* as Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*¹.] In *chem.*, a compound of a class which may be regarded as formed upon the same type as water, or by the substitution of a metallic atom, or a basic radical, for one of the atoms of hydrogen in water: for example, HOH, water; KOH, potassium hydrate; NH_4OH, ammonium hydrate.—**Croton-chloral hydrate.** See *croton*.

hydrate (hī'drāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hydrated*, ppr. *hydrating*. [= F. *hydrater;* as Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*².] 1. To combine or impregnate with water.—2. To form into a hydrate.

To *hydrate* the milk and cane-sugar.
Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 96.

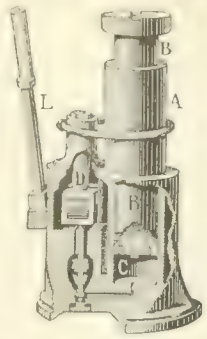
Hydrated copper oxid. See *copper*.

hydration (hī-drā'shon), *n.* [< *hydrate* + *-ion*.] The process of combining or impregnating with water, or the resulting condition. Also *hydratation*.

The truths he [Prof. Graham] established respecting the *hydration* of compounds, the transpiration and the diffusion of liquids, . . . are all of them cardinal truths.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 226.

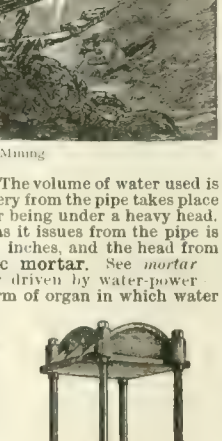
The solidity of the crust of the earth is limited by temperature and pressure under conditions of chemical constitution and *hydration*. *Science*, III. 511.

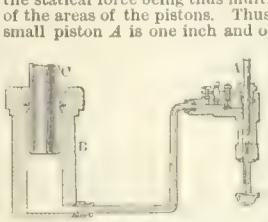
hydraulic (hī-drâ'lik), *a.* [< F. *hydraulique* = Sp. *hidráulico* = Pg. *hydraulico* = It. *idraulico* (cf. D. G. *hydraulisch* = Dan. Sw. *hydraulisk*), < L. *hydraulicus*, < Gr. *ὑδραυλικός*, pertaining to the water-organ, < *ὑδραυλις*, also *ὕδραυλος*, a water-organ invented by an Egyptian named Ctesibius, lit. a water-pipe, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *αὐλός*, a tube, pipe: see *auletic*.] Pertaining or relating to fluids in motion, or to hydraulics. See *hydraulics*.—**Hydraulic balance,** a regulator or governor for a water-wheel.—**Hydraulic bear,** a form of hydraulic press especially designed for punching rivet-holes or shearing iron.—**Hydraulic belt,** a water-lifting device consisting of an endless belt fitted with caps or buckets, like the lifter of a grain-elevator. The lower part works on a wheel submerged in the water, and the buckets discharge their loads as they turn over an upper wheel.—**Hydraulic block,** in a repairing-dock, a hydraulic lifting-press used as a substitute for a building-block under the keel of a vessel. It is adjustable as to height, and is used in straightening hogged or sagged vessels.—**Hydraulic blower,** a form of bellows operated by a hydraulic motor.—**Hydraulic brush,** a brush at the end of a long handle, the handle serving as a pipe to convey water to the brush from a hose, or acting as an aquapult or syringe.—**Hydraulic buffer,** a device for checking the recoil of a cannon. A piston rod working in a cylinder filled with liquid is fastened to the top carriage. The liquid escapes through holes in the piston head, but so slowly that it hinders the motion of the piston, thus acting as a buffer.—**Hydraulic cane,** a rude form of pump, consisting of a tube having a valve opening inward at the lower end. By plunging the lower end in water and moving it rapidly up and down, the water can be made to rise in the tube.—**Hydraulic cement.** See *cement*.—**Hydraulic compressor,** in a gun-carriage, a device to prevent the recoil of the piece, by receiving the impact upon a piston which forces liquid through holes in a diaphragm contained in a chamber.—**Hydraulic condenser,** in *gas-manuf.*, a chamber in which gas from the retorts is cooled.—**Hydraulic crane,** an apparatus for the raising or hoisting of loads on the principle of the hydraulic press.—**Hydraulic dock,** a floating dock. See cut under *dock*.—**Hydraulic elevator.** See *elevator*.—**Hydraulic engine,** a motor employing water under pressure as the source of power.—**Hydraulic engineering,** a special branch of civil engineering concerned with the construction of water-works and hydraulic machinery, and the improvement and control of streams, navigable waters, and canals.—**Hydraulic gage** a kind of manometer used to record the pressure in a hydraulic press, pump, or engine.—**Hydraulic indicator,** a gage to indicate the pressure of water.—**Hydraulic jack,** a jack or lifting-apparatus operated by means of some liquid, usually oil, acting against a piston or plunger, the pressure on the liquid being produced by a force-pump.—**Hydraulic lime,** a species of lime that hardens in water, or which can be used for making hydraulic cement.—**Hydraulic main,** in gas-works, a large iron pipe partly filled with water, into which all the pipes bringing the raw gas from the retorts enter, dipping below the water to form a seal. The main serves as the first purifier of the gas for use, and also to convey the crude gas to the condenser.—**Hydraulic mill,** a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is steamed and pressed.—**Hydraulic mining,** a method of attacking the gravel or auriferous detritus and bringing it into the sluices, invented and until recently extensively employed in California. It has also been introduced into other gold regions, notably those of Australia. The essential feature of the method is that the gravel is broken up and washed down into the head of the sluice by one or more powerful jets of water, thrown upon the bank and used in such a way as to furnish a current of sufficient velocity to carry the debris down into the sluice. The volume of water used is often very large, and the delivery from the pipe takes place with great velocity, the water being under a heavy head. The diameter of the stream as it issues from the pipe is sometimes as much as 6 or 8 inches, and the head from 100 to 200 feet.—**Hydraulic mortar.** See *mortar*.—**Hydraulic motor,** a motor driven by water-power.—**Hydraulic organ,** an old form of organ in which water was used to regulate the pressure of the air. Also called *hydraulicon*.—**Hydraulic pivot,** in *mach.*, a device by which a film of water is introduced below the end of a vertical axis to receive its weight, and relieve friction. Also called *liquid bearing*. *E. H. Knight.*—**Hydraulic press,** a press operated by the pressure of a liquid, under the action either of gravity or of some mechanical device, as a force-pump. It depends on the law of hydrostatics that any pressure upon a body of water is distributed equally in all directions throughout the whole mass, whatever its shape. In the more common forms the pressure of a piston upon a body of water in a cylinder of small area is distributed through pipes or openings to a piston of larger area, the statical force being thus multiplied in the direct ratio of the areas of the pistons. Thus, if the diameter of the small piston *A* is one inch and of the larger piston *C* in cylinder *B* is one foot, the area of *C* will be 144 times that of *A*; and if a load of one ton is applied to *A*, *C* will exert an upward statical force of 144 tons. The press properly so called is simply a frame placed over the large plunger so that its upward thrust can be exerted against any material held in the frame. Since the power of a hydraulic press can be exerted in any direction, it is used as the basis of a great number of machines, as the hydraulic block, crane, jack, dock, hoist, lift, punch, rail-bender, and shears, and for the pressing of paper and other materials. The pressure is applied to the water in the smaller cylinder by the simple weight of a column of water, as in the hydrostatic bellows, or by a weight placed on the piston by means of a lever or a screw, etc. Also called *hydrostatic press* and *Bramah press*.—**Hydraulic ram.** (*a*) A self-contained and automatic pump operated partly by the pressure of a column of water in a pipe, and partly by the vis viva or living force acquired by intermittent motion of the column. The simplest form is shown in the figure. *A* is the supply-pipe; *E*, the source of supply; *B*, a hollow ball-valve seating upwards, of less diameter than the inside diameter of *A*, and having a specific gravity enough greater than that of the water to enable it to overcome the pressure of the water in *A* and fall away from its seat when the water is at rest. *D* is an air-chamber connected at the bottom with *A*, and near the bottom with a much smaller discharge-pipe, *F*. *C* is a clack-valve. Water at first flows freely through *A*, by the ball-valve, and out at *B*. The column in *A* soon acquires velocity and consequent living force competent to lift the ball-valve to its seat, abruptly stopping the flow at *B*; but the living force of the column in *A* is now sufficient to overcome the back pressure upon, and lift, the valve *C*, and to force a part of the water from *A* into the chamber *D*. The discharge-pipe, *F*, being much smaller than *A*, the flow into *D* is temporarily much larger than the discharge from *F*. The confined air in *D* is therefore compressed. This pressure soon becomes sufficient to bring the liquid column in *A* to rest. The valve *C* then closes, but the pressure of the air in *D* still acts with diminishing force to expel water from *D* through *F*. The valve *B* now drops away from its seat, which again begins the series of operations, and so the action is indefinitely repeated. The water escaping from *B* is wasted. The machine can be used to raise water to a height many times greater than the available head. In another form this machine is adapted to draw water from a source independent of that which supplies the power for operating it. (*b*) The larger or lifting piston of a hydraulic press.—**Hydraulic valve,** an inverted cup which is lowered over the upturned open end of a pipe, the edge of the cup being submerged in water, forming a water-seal, and closing the pipe against the passage of air or gases. *E. H. Knight.*



Hydraulic Jack.
A, cylinder; *B*, ram; *C*, space beneath the ram; *D*, plunger; *L*, lever.

Hydraulic Mining


Hydraulic Press.



Section of Force-pump, Plunger, etc., of Hydraulic Press.

Hydraulic Ram.

hydraulical (hī-drâ'li-kal), *a.* [< *hydraulic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydraulic*. [Rare.]

I look not on a human body as on a watch or a handmill, . . . but as an *hydraulical*, or rather hydraulo pneumatical engine, that consists not only of solid and stable parts, but of fluids, and those in organical motion.
Boyle, Works, p. 232.

hydraulically (hī-drâ'li-kal-i), *adv.* By hydraulic means; according to hydraulic principles.

hydraulician (hī-drâ-lish'an), *n.* [< *hydraulic* + *-ian*.] One who is skilled in hydraulics.

hydraulicity (hī-drâ-lis'i-ti), *n.* [< *hydraulic* + *-ity*.] The qualities necessary for making hydraulic cement, or that kind of mortar which will harden under water; the property of setting under water.

hydraulicking (hī-drâ'li-king), *n.* [< *hydraulic*(*k*) + *-ing*¹.] Hydraulic mining. See *hydraulic*.

hydraulicon (hī-drâ'li-kon), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδραυλικόν* (sc. *ὄργανον*), the hydraulic organ: see *hydraulic*.] Same as *hydraulic organ* (which see, under *hydraulic*).

hydraulics (hī-drâ'liks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydraulic:* see *-ics*.] That branch of engineering science which treats of the motion of liquids, the laws by which it is regulated, and the application of these principles to machinery, marine engineering, etc.

hydraulist (hī-drâ'list), *n.* [< *hydraul*(*ic*) + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in hydraulics.

Meton (the astronomer and *hydraulist*).
C. O. Muller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 111.

hydrazine (hī'dra-zin), *n.* [< *hydr*(*ogen*) + *az*(*ote*) (?) + *-ine*².] 1. Diamide, H_4N_2, a colorless stable gas, soluble in water, having a peculiar odor and a strongly alkaline reaction.—2. The general name of a class of bodies derived from this gas by replacing one or more of its hydrogen atoms by a compound radical: as, ethyl *hydrazine*, $C_2H_5N_2H_3$.

hydremia, hydræmia (hī-drē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A watery state of the blood; an excess of water in the blood.

hydremic, hydræmic (hī-drem'ik), *a.* [< *hydremia, hydræmia*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hydremia; affected with hydremia: as, a *hydremic* state of the blood.

hydrencephal (hī-dren'se-fal), *n.* [< *hydrencephalus*.] Same as *hydrencephalon*.

hydrencephalocele (hī-dren-sef'a-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *κήλη*, tumor.] 1. A cephalocele in which the sac contains serous liquid and brain-substance.—2. A monster having this deformity. *Dunglison.*

hydrencephaloid (hī-dren-sef'a-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *hydrocephaloid*.

hydrencephalon (hī-dren-sef'a-lon), *n.* A hydrocephalous brain; a case of hydrocephalus. Also *hydrencephal*.

hydrencephalus (hī-dren-sef'ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὕδωρ, water, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain: see *encephalon*.] Same as *hydrocephalus*, 1.

hydrenterocele (hī-dren'tėr-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + ἔντερον, intestine, + κήλη, tumor.] Intestinal hernia the sac of which incloses water.

hydria (hī'dri-ą), *n.*; pl. *hydriæ* (-ē). [L., < Gr. ὑδρία, a water-pot, < ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water: see *hydro-*.] In *archæol.*, a large Greek vase, used especially for carrying water. It has a capacious body, with a narrow mouth and usually a trim, and three handles, one at the back extending above the rim and a smaller one on each side.

Hydria, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

hydriad (hī'dri-ad), *n.* [< Gr. ὑδριάς (ὑδριαδ-), of the water (ὑδριάδες νύμφαι, water-nymphs), < ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water.] In *myth.*, a water-nymph.

hydriæ (hī'dri-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] 1. Plural of *hydria*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A group of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

hydric (hī'drik), *a.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, combined with, or containing hydrogen.

hydrid[1], **hydride** (hī'drid, -drid or -drīd), *n.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *-id*[1], *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a substance consisting of hydrogen combined with an element, or with some compound radical which plays the part of an element: as, phosphorus *hydrid*; amyl *hydrid*.

hydrid[2] (hī'drid), *n.* A fresh-water polyp of the family *Hydridæ*; a hydra.

Hydridæ (hī'dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydra* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of hydrozoans, typified by the fresh-water genus *Hydra*, alone representing in some systems the suborder *Eleutheroblastea*, of the order *Hydroida*. They are solitary polyps of simplest structure, maturing the sexual products in the gastral wall, and also propagating asexually by budding or fission. The process of budding is similar to that which takes place in colonial hydromedusans, only the buds become detached so that the polyp remains solitary; therefore Claus and others consider the *Hydridæ* simply as a family of *Hydromedusæ*. See cut under *Hydrozoa*.

2. In Gray's classification, a group of serpents, containing the venomous sea-serpents or *Hydrophidæ*, with many harmless snakes belonging properly to several different families.

hydride, *n.* See *hydrid*[1].

hydriform (hī'dri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *hydriformis*, < *hydra*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Relating to or resembling a hydra, or one of the *Hydroida*; hydroid. Also *hydraform*.

hydriodate (hī'dri-ō-dāt), *n.* [< *hydriod(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of hydriodic acid.

hydriodic (hī-dri-od'ik), *a.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *iod(ine)* + *-ic*.] Produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine. **Hydriodic acid**, HI, a colorless gas formed by combining hydrogen and iodine, having a suffocating odor and fuming in the air. Its compounds with bases are called *iodides*.

hydro-. [< L. *hydro-* (> It. *idro-* = Sp. *hidro-* = Pg. F. *hydro-*), < Gr. ὑδρο-, before a vowel ὑδρ-, the usual combining form (ὑδατ- being the usual derivative form) of ὕδωρ (stem ὑδατ-), water: see *water*.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'water.' In chemical compounds other than *hydrogen* it usually represents *hydrogen*.

hydroa (hī-drō'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδρο- (ὑδρ-), water, + ᾠόν = L. *ovum*, egg.] In *pathol.*, a name of certain forms of vesicular or bulbous eruptions, usually regarded as forms of pemphigus, also of forms of herpes and herpes iris, and of sudamina.

hydroadenitis (hī-drō-ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL. (prop. **hydradenitis*), < Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + NL. *adenitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the sweat-glands.

hydroadipsia (hī″drō-a-dip'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + NL. *adipsia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, a lack of thirst.

hydrobarometer (hī″drō-ba-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + E. *barometer*.] An instrument for determining the depth of the sea by the pressure of the superincumbent water.

Hydrobata (hī-drob'ą-tą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + βατός, one that treads, < βαίνειν, go, walk.] A genus of birds, the dippers, giving name to the family *Hydrobatidæ*: a synonym of *Cinclus*. *Vieillot*, 1816.

Hydrobates (hī-drob'ą-tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *Hydrobata*.] 1. Same as *Hydrobata*. *Boie*, 1822. —2. The typical genus of water-bugs of the family *Hydrobatidæ*. *Erichson*, 1848.

Hydrobatidæ (hī-drō-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrobata* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of turdoid passerine birds, the dippers or water-ouzels, named from the genus *Hydrobata*: a synonym of *Cinclidæ*. See cuts under *Cinclidæ* and *dipper*.—2. A family of heteropterous insects, of elongate form, with the head sunken in the thorax up to the prominent rounded eyes, reflexed rostrum, 4-jointed antennæ, and inconspicuous ocelli if any. They live on the surface of the water, and are collectively called *water-striders*.

hydrobenzamide (hī-drō-ben'za-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *benzamide*.] A compound ($C_{21}H_{18}N_2$) obtained by the action of aqueous ammonia on bitter-almond oil.

hydrobiosis (hī″drō-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + βίος, life, + *-osis*.] The development of living organisms, as bacteria, in fluid media; the conditions of life of such organisms.

hydrobiotite (hī-drō-bī'ō-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + *biotite*.] A hydrated biotite, related to the vermiculites.

Hydrobius (hī-drō'bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + βίος, life.] A genus of water-beetles of the family *Hydrophilidæ*, having 9-jointed antennæ and slender palpi, with well-compressed and ciliated hind tarsi. It is a large and very wide-spread group, including 16 North American species.

Hydrobius globosus. (Line shows natural size.)

hydroboracite (hī-drō-bō'rą-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + *borax* (*-ac-*) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of white color, resembling fibrous and foliated gypsum. It is hydrated calcium and magnesium borate.

hydrobranch (hī'drō-brangk), *n.* One of the *Hydrobranchiata*.

Hydrobranchia (hī-drō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* Same as *Hydrobranchiata*.

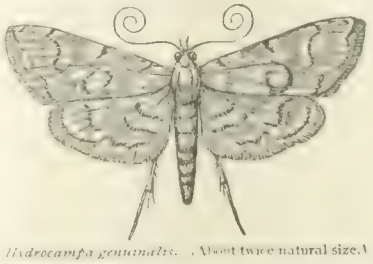
Hydrobranchiata (hī-drō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + βράγχια, gills, + *-ata*.] In Lamarck's latest classification, a division of gastropods, distinguished from *Pneumobranchiata*, and containing species which breathe the water only. The section imperfectly corresponds to the nudibranchiates, inferobranchiates, and tectibranchiates of Cuvier.

hydrobranchiate (hī-drō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hydrobranchiata*.

hydrobromate (hī-drō-brō'māt), *n.* [< *hydrobromic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of hydrobromic acid: same as *bromide*. Also called *bromhydrate*.

hydrobromic (hī-drō-brō'mik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *brom(ine)* + *-ic*.] Composed of hydrogen and bromine.—**Hydrobromic acid**, HB, an acid prepared by bringing phosphorus and bromine together with a little water. It is a colorless gas, having a strong suffocating odor, fuming in the air, and very soluble in water. Its salts are called bromides. The acid is somewhat used in medicine as a substitute for the bromides.

Hydrocampa (hī-drō-kam'pą), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + κάμπη, caterpillar.] The typical genus of moths of the



Hydrocampa generalis. (About twice natural size.)

family *Hydrocampidæ*, having conspicuous maxillary palpi, distinct ocelli, and a short proboscis. The larvæ live hidden under floating leaves, and make for themselves cases of two oval bits of leaf. The genus is widely distributed in most parts of the world, though the species are few and none are North American. *H. nymphæata* and *H. stagnata* are two British species, known as *chess-marks*. Also *Hydrocampa*.

Hydrocampidæ (hī-drō-kam'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrocampa* + *-idæ*.] A family of pyralid moths, typified by the genus *Hydrocampa*: so called from the aquatic habits of the larvæ.

Hydrocanthari (hī-drō-kan'thą-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + κάνθαρος, a beetle.] In Latreille's system of entomological classification, the swimmers; the third tribe of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, including the aquatic carnivorous beetles, of the old genera *Dytiscus* and *Gyrinus*. It thus includes the modern families *Dytiscidæ* and *Gyrinidæ*, and is identical with the modern group *Hydradephaga*. Also *Hydrocantharida*, *Hydrocantharidæ*.

hydrocarbide (hī-drō-kär'bid or -bīd), *n.* Same as *hydrocarbon*.

hydrocarbon (hī-drō-kär'bon), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *carbon*.] A compound of hydrogen and carbon; the general name of any compound consisting of hydrogen and carbon alone. The hydrocarbons are an exceedingly large and important group of compounds, and with their derivatives form the subject-matter of organic chemistry.—**Hydrocarbon black, burner, engine, furnace**, etc. See the nouns.

hydrocarbonaceous (hī-drō-kär-bo-nā'shius), *a.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-aceous*.] Consisting of or having the nature of hydrocarbon.

In order to obtain the highest illuminating power of a flame in which *hydrocarbonaceous* compounds are undergoing combustion, the regulation of the supply of air is essential. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 5.

hydrocarbonate† (hī-drō-kär'bo-nāt), *n.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-ate*[1].] Carbureted hydrogen gas.

hydrocarbonic (hī″drō-kär-bon'ik), *a.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of hydrocarbon.

hydrocarbonous (hī-drō-kär'bo-nus), *a.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-ous*.] Same as *hydrocarbonic*.

This *hydrocarbonous* pyrocone is closely surrounded or enveloped by gyrating, strongly-heated atmospheric air. *W. A. Ross*, Blowpipe, p. 71.

hydrocarburet† (hī-drō-kär'bū-ret), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *carburet*, q. v.] Carbureted hydrogen gas.

hydrocardia (hī-drō-kär'di-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + καρδία = E. *heart*.] Same as *hydropericardium*.

hydrocastorite (hī-drō-kas'tor-īt), *n.* [< Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + *castorite*: see *castor*[3].] A hydrated silicate of aluminium and calcium, derived from the alteration of petalite from Elba.

hydrocauli, *n.* Plural of *hydrocaulus*.

hydrocauline (hī-drō-kâ'lin), *a.* [< *hydrocaulus* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or having the character of a hydrocaulus.

hydrocaulus (hī-drō-kâ'lus), *n.*; pl. *hydrocauli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + καυλός, a stem.] In *zoöl.*, the main stem of the cœnosare of a hydrozoan.

hydrocele (hī'drō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *hydrocèle*, < L. *hydrocele*, < Gr. ὑδρωκήλη, hydrocele, < ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + κήλη, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a collection of serous fluid in the cavity of the tunica vaginalis of the testis. *Dunglison*.

hydro-cellulose (hī-drō-sel'ū-lōs), *n.* See the extract.

Cotton completely disorganised by acid, and obtained as a fine powder, seems to contain one molecule of water more than ordinary cellulose, and the substance thus produced has been termed *hydro-cellulose*. *Hummel*, Dyeing of Textile Fabrics (1886), p. 7.

hydrocephalic (hī″drō-sē-fal'ik or hī-drō-sef'ą-lik), *a.* [< *hydrocephal-us* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hydrocephalus.

hydrocephaloid (hī-drō-sef'ą-loid), *a.* [< *hydrocephalus* + *-oid*.] Resembling hydrocephalus. Also *hydrencephaloid*.—**Hydrocephaloid disease**, a condition of somnolence or coma developed occasionally in children in conditions of exhaustion. It appears to depend on cerebral anemia.

hydrocephalous (hī-drō-sef'ą-lus), *a.* [< NL. *hydrocephalus*: see *hydrocephalus*.] Same as *hydrocephaloid*.

hydrocephalus (hī-drō-sef'ą-lus), *n.* [= F. *hydrocéphale* = Sp. *hidrocéfalo* = Pg. *hydrocephalo*, < NL. *hydrocephalus*, < Gr. ὑδροκέφαλον, water in the head, < ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + κεφαλή, head.] 1. In *pathol.*, an accumulation of serous fluid within the cranial cavity, either in the subdural space (external hydrocephalus) or in the ventricles (internal hydrocephalus). Acute hydrocephalus is usually, and apparently always, due to meningitis. (See *meningitis*.) Chronic hydrocephalus may be due to atrophy of the brain, to pressure on the veins of Galen by tumors or inflammatory products, or to other causes. Also *hydrencephalus*, *hydrocranium*.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of trilobites. *Barrande*, 1846.

hydrocerusite (hī-drō-ser'ō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *cerusite*, q. v.] A basic lead carbonate occurring in thin hexagonal plates.

Hydrocharideæ (hī″drō-ka-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Hydrocharis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A natural order of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs, with diœcious or polygamous regular flowers on scape-like peduncles from a spathe, and simple or double floral envelops, which in the fertile flowers are united into a tube, and cohere with the 1- to 3-celled ovary; stamens 3 to 12, distinct or monadelphous; stigmas 3 or 6; fruit ripening under water, indehiscent, and many-seeded. This, the frogbit family, embraces 14 genera and about 40 species, which are widely distributed in the warm and temperate parts of the world, in ponds, lakes, and ditches. Also written *Hydrocharaceæ* (Lindley), *Hydrocharex* (Reichenbach), *Hydrochariæ* (Dumortier), *Hydrocharidaceæ* (Ventant), and *Hydrocharidinæ* (Leunis).

Hydrocharis (hī-drok'a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *ὑδροχαρής*, delighting in water, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *χαίρειν*, delight, rejoice.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Hydrocharideæ*, having floating stems, with floating tufts of radical leaves, peduncles, and submerged roots. The peduncles of the male plant are short, 2- or 3-flowered; the female spathe is sessile among the leaves; stamens 3 to 12; styles 6 with 2-cleft stigmas. *H. Morsus-ranæ*, the frogbit, the only species, is dispersed over Europe and northern and central Asia. The form appears to have been more abundant in Miocene times, four or five extinct species occurring in that formation in Europe.

Hydrochelidon (hī-drō-kel'i-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A genus of *Sterninæ*, or terns, known as *black terns* or *short-tailed sea-swallows*. It contains several species of small size, with short and emarginate or moderately forked tail, very long and ample wings, and small feet with deeply emarginate webs. These birds undergo

Common Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon lariformis*).

changes of plumage unusual in the group, the adults being chiefly black or blackish. There are several species, found in all parts of the world, such as the common black tern of Europe and America, *H. lariformis*, or *fissipes*, or *nigra*; the white-winged black tern, *H. leucoptera*; and the whiskered black tern, *H. hybrida*. *Boie*, 1822.

hydrochinon (hī-drō-kī'non), *n.* Same as *hydroquinone*.

hydrochlorate (hī-drō-klō'rāt), *n.* [< *hydrochloric* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of hydrochloric acid.

hydrochloric (hī-drō-klō'rik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *chlor(in)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or compounded of chlorin and hydrogen gas. Also *chlorhydric*, *chlorohydric*, *chlorydric*.—**Hydrochloric acid**, HCl, a colorless gas having a suffocating odor and an acid taste. It is irrespirable, and not a supporter of combustion. It is extremely soluble in water, and its solution forms the hydrochloric acid or muriatic acid of commerce. It is one of the most important acids commercially, and is made as a by-product of the soda-ash manufacture. Its salts, the chlorids, are universally distributed in nature and extensively used in the arts. Also called *hydrogen chlorid*. — **Hydrochloric ether**. Same as *chloric ether* (which see, under *chloric*).

Hydrochœridæ (hī-drō-ker'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrochœrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, represented by the genus *Hydrochœrus*, related to the *Caviidæ*, but distinguished by certain cranial and dental characters; the capibaras or water-cavies.

Hydrochœrus (hī-drō-kē'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *χοῖρος*, a pig.] The typical and only genus of *Hydrochœridæ*, commonly referred to the *Caviidæ*. There is but one species, *H. capibara*. See cut under *capibara*.

Hydrochoreutes (hī″drō-kō-rō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1837), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *χορευτής*, a dancer, < *χορεύειν*, dance, < *χορός*, a dance: see *chorus*.] A notable genus of water-mites, of the family *Hydrachnidæ*. They are parasitic upon water-bugs, as *H. globulus* upon *Nepa cinerea*, and their larvæ have been found adhering to the eyes of the larvæ of *Libellulidæ*.

hydrocinchonine (hī-drō-sing'kō-nin), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *cinchonine*, q. v.] An artificial alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$) derived from cinchonine, and differing from it in having two additional hydrogen atoms.

hydrocœlia (hī-drō-sē'li-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κοιλία*, a hollow, the belly.] In *pathol.*, same as *ascites*. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Hydrocorallinæ (hī-drō-kor-a-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydra* (q. v.) + LL. *corallinus*, coralline.] An order or suborder of *Hydroidea*, class *Hydrozoa*, resembling true corals, or coralligenous *Actinozoa*, but belonging to a different class; the coral-making hydroid hydrozoans, as millepores or milleporic corals. They have a hard coral like polyparium and two kinds of zooids, the ordinary nutritive gastrozooids and the mouthless tentacular forms known as dactylozooids; the cœnosarc consists of a network of anastomosing cells; reproduction is by means of gonophores. The *Hydrocorallinæ* include two families, *Milleporidæ* and *Stylasteridæ*.

hydrocoralline (hī-drō-kor'a-lin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Hydrocorallinæ*, or having their characters; milleporic.

II. *n.* One of the *Hydrocorallinæ*; a millepore or some similar coral.

Hydrocorax (hī-drok'ō-raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κόραξ*, a raven, crow.] 1. A genus of hornbills, of the family *Bucerotidæ*, in which Brisson (1760) placed all the species of hornbills known to him: restricted by late writers to the group of hornbills of the Philippines of which *Buceros hydrocorax* of Linnæus is the type, characterized by a flattened casque, chestnut-red and black plumage, and white tail.—2. A genus of cormorants, of the family *Phalacrocoracidæ*: a synonym of *Phalacrocorax* or *Graculus*. *Vieillot*, 1816. See cut under *cormorant*.

Hydrocores (hī-drok'ō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κόρις*, a bug.] Same as *Hydrocorisæ*.

Hydrocorisæ (hī-drō-kor'i-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), irreg. < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A division of heteropterous *Hemiptera*, embracing the aquatic species. They are characterized by having short antennæ concealed in cavities beneath the eyes, and natatorial legs. Called *Cryptocerata* by Douglass and Scott, and by Fallen distributed into two divisions. Also *Hydrocores*, *Hydrocorisa*.

hydrocotarnia (hī″drō-kō-tär'ni-ä), *n.* Same as *hydrocotarnine*.

hydrocotarnine (hī″drō-kō-tär'nin), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *cotarnine*, q. v.] A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$) occurring in small amount in opium.

Hydrocotyle (hī-drō-kot'i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κοτύλη*, a cavity, a cup. The plants grow in moist situations and the leaves are hollowed like cups.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, type of the tribe *Hydrocotyleæ*, having the fruit much compressed, the calyx-teeth minute or obsolete, the petals concave, valvate, or imbricate, and the umbels simple. About 70 species are known, very widely distributed over the warm and temperate parts of the world. They are usually small herbs, creeping and rooting at the nodes; a few are erect. *H. vulgaris* (common pennywort, pennyrot, or flukewort) is a common British plant, growing in boggy places and on the edges of lakes and rivulets. It has round peltate leaves, and small simple umbels of pale-pink flowers. There are

Hydrocotyle Americana.

a, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, ... and transverse section; *d*, tuber.

several American species, of which *H. Americana* and *H. umbellata* are the most abundant, the former being common in the Northern states, and the latter from Massachusetts south. *H. Americana* has recently been observed to produce tubers. (See cut.) *H. umbellata* has sometimes been called *sheep's-bane*, from its being supposed to cause foot-rot. *H. Asiatica* is employed in India as an alterative tonic, and the South African pennywort, *H. centella*, is employed in dysentery.

Hydrocotyleæ (hī″drō-kō-til'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Hydrocotyle* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, in which the fruit is laterally much compressed or with the commissures often narrowly constricted, the carpels acute or obtuse on the back. Also written *Hydrocotylidæ* (Lindley), *Hydrocotylineæ* (Sprengel), and *Hydrocotylenæ* (Koch).

hydrocranium (hī-drō-krā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κρανίον*, the skull, head.] Same as *hydrocephalus*, 1. *Dunglison*.

hydrocuprite (hī-drō-kū'prīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *cuprite*, q. v.] A supposed hydrated oxid of copper.

hydrocyanic (hī″drō-sī-an'ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *cyan(ogen)* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or derived from the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen.—**Hydrocyanic acid**, HCN, a colorless liquid which solidifies at 5° F. to feathery crystals, and boils at 80°. Its specific gravity is about 0.7. It dissolves freely in water, forming a liquid which reddens litmus-paper but slightly. Laurel-leaves, bitter almonds, and many stone-fruits contain amygdalin, which under the action of a ferment breaks up into grape-sugar, oil of bitter almonds, and hydrocyanic acid. It is generally prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on potassium ferrocyanide. It is one of the most prompt and virulent poisons known. Very dilute hydrocyanic acid is frequently used medicinally as a powerful sedative and anti-irritant, especially to allay cough. Its salts are called *cyanides*, and some of them are of great commercial importance, particularly potassium cyanide and the complex cyanides, potassium ferrocyanide and ferricyanide. Also *prussic acid*.

hydrocyanide (hī-drō-sī'a-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *hydrocyanic* + *-ide*[1].] A salt of hydrocyanic acid: same as *cyanide*.

hydrocyanite (hī-drō-sī'a-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κυανός*, blue, + *-ite*[2]: see *cyanite*.] Anhydrous sulphate of copper in pale-green crystals, found at Vesuvius as a sublimation product of the eruption of October, 1868. When exposed to the air the crystals absorb water and become bright-blue.

Hydrocyon (hī-dros'i-on), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Hydrocynus*, Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κύων*, dog.] The typical genus of *Hydrocyoninæ*. It includes African fresh-water fishes with elongated canine teeth, whence the name.

Hydrocyoninæ (hī-drō-sī-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrocyon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes of the family *Characinidæ*, typified by the genus *Hydrocyon*. They have large conical teeth in both jaws; an adipose fin; a short dorsal fin; rather narrow gill-openings, the gill-membranes being grown to the isthmus; and the nasal openings close together. Species occur in the fresh waters of both Africa and South America.

hydrocyst (hī'drō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κύστις*, a bladder (cyst).] One of the processes or tentacles attached to the cœnosarc of the physophorous oceanic hydrozoans, borne with groups of gonophores upon a common stem, constituting a gonoblastidium or blastostyle. See cut under *gonoblastidium*.

hydrocystic (hī-drō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *hydrocyst* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a hydrocyst.

Hydrodictyeæ (hī″drō-dik-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kuetzing, 1843), < *Hydrodictyon* + *-eæ*.] A subfamily of green-spored algæ, typified by the genus *Hydrodictyon*. Also written *Hydrodictyoneæ* (Hassall), *Hydrodictyonideæ* (Gray), and *Hydrodictieæ* (Mathew).

Hydrodictyon (hī-drō-dik'ti-on), *n.* [NL. (A. W. Roth, 1800), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *δίκτυον*, a net.] A genus of curious fresh-water algæ, the type of the subfamily *Hydrodictyeæ* of the family *Protococcaceæ*. The individual cells are oblong-cylindrical and united into a reticulated saccate cœnobium; all are fertile; some produce macrogonidia, which join themselves into a cœnobium within the mother-cell; others produce microgonidia, which are furnished with vibratile cilia and a lateral red spot; these after a brief motile period subside into protococcoid, thick-walled spores. (*Cooke*.) The plant when full-grown resembles a long purse, whence the name *water-net*, and consists of a beautifully regular network of threads. The single known species, *H. utriculatum*, is common to North America and Europe.

The *Hydrodictyon* may be looked upon as an elaborate type of a cell-family, one in which cells are conjoined in accordance with a definite plan, so as to make a body of definite shape and size, yet in which each cell is an independent being, drawing nothing from its neighbors.

H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 93.

hydrodynamic (hī″drō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [= F. *hydrodynamique*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the force or motion of a fluid; relating to hydrodynamics.

An important property of the harmonic nodal line, indicated by an interesting *hydrodynamic* theorem due to Rankine, is that, when self-cutting at any point or points, the different branches make equal angles with one another round each point of section.

Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., I. ii. ¶ 780.

hydrodynamical (hī″drō-dī-nam'i-kal), *a.* [< *hydrodynamic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrodynamic*.

hydrodynamics (hī″drō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydrodynamic*: see *-ics*.] The mathematical theory of the application of the principles of dynamics to fluids. As *dynamics* is used in two senses, the wider to include the theories both of rest and of motion, the narrower to include only the theory of motion, there are two corresponding senses of the word *hydrodynamics*. See *dynamics*. Also called *hydrokinetics*. Equation of hydrodynamics. See *equation*.

hydrodynamometer (hī-drō-dī-na-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *dynamometer*.]

An instrument for measuring the pressure exerted by a flowing liquid, and hence for determining its velocity.

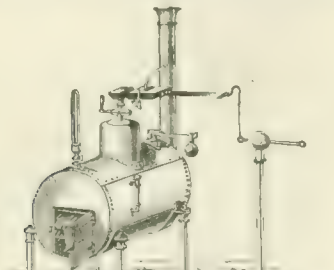
Hydrœcia[1] (hī-drē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1841), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *οἶκος*, a house.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Apamidæ*, having the male antennæ not pectinate, the proboscis moderately long, and the legs stout. There are many species, confined to Europe and North America. *H. unipuncta* is a hop pest in the United States. *H. necaissi* is known as the *rosa-rustic*.

hydrœcia[2], *n.* Plural of *hydrœcium*.

hydrœcial (hī-drē′si-ạl), *a.* [< *hydrœcium* + *-al*.] Having the character of a hydrœcium.

hydrœcium (hī-drē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *hydrœcia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *οἶκος*, a house.] A sac attached to the swimming-bell or nectocalyx of certain oceanic hydrozoans, as calycophorans, into which the cœnosarc may be retracted. See cut under *Diphyidæ*.

hydro-electric (hī″drō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *electric*.] Effecting the development of electricity by a certain use of steam: as, a *hydro-electric* machine.—**Hydro-electric machine**, a machine for generating electricity by the escape of steam under high pressure from a series of jets connected with a strong boiler, in which the steam is



Armstrong's Hydro-electric Machine.

produced. The jets of steam (which have to pass through a cooling-box) are electrified by friction. Positive electricity is collected by directing the steam upon a metal comb communicating with an insulated conductor.

hydroferricyanic (hī″drō-fer″i-sī-an′ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *ferricyanic*.] Compounded of hydrogen and ferricyanogen.—**Hydroferricyanic acid**, $H_6Fe_2(CN)_{12}$, a strong hexavalent acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid and potassium ferricyanide. It forms brown deliquescent crystals.

hydroferrocyanic (hī″drō-fer″ō-sī-an′ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *ferrocyanic*, q. v.] Compounded of hydrogen and ferrocyanogen.—**Hydroferrocyanic acid**, $H_4Fe(CN)_6$, a strong tetrabasic acid formed by the action of dilute acid on potassium ferrocyanide.

hydrofluoboric (hī-drō-flō-ō-bō′rik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *fluoboric*.] Same as *fluoboric*.

hydrofluoric (hī″drō-flū-or′ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *fluor(in)* + *-ic*.] Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen. Also *fluohydric*, *fluorhydric*. **Hydrofluoric acid**, HF, an acid obtained by distilling a mixture of fluor-spar with sulphuric acid. It has an intensely irritating, suffocating odor, and a very strong affinity for water, acts energetically on glass, and is most destructive to animal matter. Also called *fluoric acid*.

hydrofluosilicate (hī-drō-flō-ō-sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< *hydrofluosilic(ic)* + *-ate*.] A salt formed by the union of hydrofluosilicic acid with a base.

hydrofluosilicic (hī″drō-flō″ō-si-lis′ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *fluosilicic*.] Consisting of hydrofluoric and fluosilicic acid.—**Hydrofluosilicic acid**, a compound acid (H_2SiF_6) which is formed when silicon tetrafluoride is led into water. The saturated solution is a very acid, fuming, colorless liquid.

hydrofuge (hī′drō-fuj), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *fugare*, put to flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] In *zoöl.*, shedding water; impervious to water, as the plumage of ducks, the pubescence of many insects, etc.

hydrogalvanic (hī″drō-gal-van′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *galvanic*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or produced by electricity evolved by the action or use of fluids: as, a *hydrogalvanic* current.

Hydrogastreæ (hī-drō-gas′trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher and Unger, 1843), < *Hydrogastrum* + *-eæ*.] A family of fresh-water algæ, allied closely to the *Vaucheriaceæ*. The plants are small, terrestrial, and unicellular, in the form of an expanded sack or bag at the top, with the lower portion excessively and finely branched, but with the cavity continuous. It contains the single genus *Hydrogastrum*. Also written *Hydrogastrideæ* (Lindley).

Hydrogastrum (hī-drō-gas′trum), *n.* [NL. (Desvaux, 1810) (so called in allusion to the sack-like shape of the plants), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, the type of the family *Hydrogastreæ*.

hydrogen (hī′drō-jen), *n.* [= F. *hydrogène* = Sp. *hidrogeno* = Pg. *hydrogenio* = It. *idrogeno*, < NL. *hydrogenium*, hydrogen (so called because it is one of the elements of water, H_2O), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Chemical symbol, H. One of the elementary substances, existing as a colorless, tasteless, and inodorous gas. It is the lightest substance known, and for that reason its specific gravity has been taken as the unit for comparing the specific gravity of gases, though air is the more commonly accepted standard. Under like conditions of temperature and pressure, hydrogen is approximately 14.4 times as light as an equal volume of air. Its combining weight is also less than that of any other element, and is therefore called unity, all the other atomic weights being expressed as multiples of it. It is but slightly soluble in water or any other liquid. Hydrogen refracts light strongly, is extremely diffusible, and is absorbed or occluded in a remarkable manner by certain metals when they are heated, as though it formed a kind of alloy with them. Hydrogen burns in air with a very pale blue flame and intense heat, the sole product of combustion being water, H_2O, which is the protoxid of hydrogen. A mixture of two volumes of hydrogen and six of air or one of oxygen explodes violently when brought in contact with a flame or the electric spark. Hydrogen is not specifically poisonous when inhaled, but is fatal to life by preventing or hindering access of oxygen to the blood. It is prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on zinc or iron, by passing steam through a red-hot tube filled with iron turnings, by the electrolysis of water, and in a variety of other ways. Hydrogen occurs free in nature in small quantity in the emanations of volcanoes and of some oil-wells, but generally it is found only in its combinations, which are universally distributed. One ninth of the weight of water consists of hydrogen, and it is an indispensable element of every animal or vegetable structure. It is a component of all acids, and its replacement in them by bases produces salts. In December, 1877, and January, 1878, the French chemists Cailletet and Pictet succeeded in liquefying hydrogen, and the latter in solidifying it, by means of extreme pressure and cold produced in special forms of apparatus independently invented by them.—**Arseniureted hydrogen**. See *arseniureted*.—**Bicarbureted** or **heavy carbureted hydrogen**. Same as *ethylene*.—**Hydrogen chlorid, iodide, bromide**, etc. Same as *hydrochloric acid*, *hydriodic acid*, etc.—**Hydrogen sulphid**, or **sulphureted hydrogen**, H_2S, a colorless inflammable gas having a sweetish taste and an exceedingly fetid smell resembling rotten eggs. It is extremely poisonous when inhaled. It has feeble acid properties, and its compounds with bases are called *sulphids*. It occurs in the emanations of volcanoes, and is evolved when animal or vegetable tissue containing sulphur decays. It also occurs in mineral springs, being liberated by the reduction of gypsum or other sulphates through the action of a microbe.—**Light carbureted hydrogen**. See *carbureted*.—**Seleniureted hydrogen**. Same as *hydroselenic acid* (which see, under *hydroselenic*).

hydrogenate (hī′drō-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hydrogenated*, ppr. *hydrogenating*. [< *hydrogen* + *-ate*[2].] To cause to combine with hydrogen; hydrogenize.

hydrogenation (hī″drō-je-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *hydrogenate* + *-ion*.] The act of hydrogenating, or the state of being hydrogenated.

This *hydrogenation* is easily effected by treating cuprous acetylene with hydrogen.
W. R. Bowditch, Coal Gas, p. 284.

hydrogeniferous (hī″drō-je-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< *hydrogen* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing hydrogen.

hydrogenise, *v. t.* See *hydrogenize*.

hydrogenium (hī-drō-jē′ni-um), *n.* [NL.: see *hydrogen*.] 1. Hydrogen regarded as a metal; solidified hydrogen.

Water is the rust of *hydrogenium*, a true metal.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 182.

2. Hydrogen occluded by palladium. See *occlusion*. *Graham*.

hydrogenize (hī′drō-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hydrogenized*, ppr. *hydrogenizing*. [< *hydrogen* + *-ize*.] To combine with hydrogen; form a hydrogenous compound of. Also spelled *hydrogenise*.

Chlorine readily enters into reaction with a large number of *hydrogenized* carbon compounds, and displaces the hydrogen more or less completely. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 493.

hydrogenous (hī-droj′e-nus), *a.* [< *hydrogen* + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to or containing hydrogen.—2. Formed or produced by water: applied to rocks formed by the action of water, in contradistinction to pyrogenous rocks, or those formed by the action of fire.

hydrogeology (hī″drō-jē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *geology*.] The geology of water; that part of geological science which has to do with the relations of water standing or flowing beneath the surface of the earth. The term is but little used, and rarely, if ever, with reference to chemical changes brought about at depth by the agency of water, or in which water plays a part.

hydrogiobertite (hī″drō-jō-bert′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *giobertite*, q. v.] A hydrous carbonate of magnesium occurring in small spherical forms of a light-gray color at Vesuvius.

hydrognosy (hī-drog′nō-si), *n.* [= Sp. *hidrognosia*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge.] A treatise on, or a history and description of, the waters of the earth.

hydrographer (hī-drog′ra-fėr), *n.* [As *hydrograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who is versed in the science or engaged in the practice of hydrography; specifically, one who has charge of hydrographic surveys and of other operations belonging to hydrography.

In all coasts, what moon maketh full sea, and what way the tides and ebbes come and go, the *hydrographer* ought to record. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

He [Dr. Halley] likewise corrected the position of the coast of Brazil, which had been very erroneously laid down by all former *hydrographers*. *Anson*, Voyage, i. 8.

hydrographic (hī-drō-graf′ik), *a.* [As *hydrograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or treating of hydrography: as, a *hydrographic* survey or treatise.—**Hydrographic Office**, an office of the Navy Department of the United States, connected with the Bureau of Navigation. Its duties are to provide nautical charts, sailing directions, etc., for United States vessels and others. Its head is called the *hydrographer*. Other governments have similar bureaus.

hydrographical (hī-drō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *hydrographic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrographic*.

The artificer must in the framing of his little engine have had due regard to all these, and consequently have had a comprehension of divers celestial and *hydrographical* truths. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 724.

hydrography (hī-drog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *hydrographie* = Sp. *hidrografía* = Pg. *hydrographia* = It. *idrografia*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The science of the measurement and description of the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, with especial reference to their use for the purposes of navigation and commerce. It embraces pilotage and marine surveying, the determination of winds, currents, etc., as well as the art of forming charts exhibiting not only the seacoast, gulfs, bays, islands, promontories, channels, and their configuration and geographical position, but also the contour of the bottom of the sea and of harbors. It also embraces the study of the relation of changes in depth to their causes.

Hydrographie requireth a perticular register of certain landmarks (where marks may be had) from the sea well able to be skried, in what points of the sea-compasse they appear, and what apparent form, situation, or bigness they have in respect of any dangerous place in the sea or neer unto it assigned. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

Setting downe alwayes with great care and diligence true obseruations & notes of al those countreys, islands, coasts of the sea, and other things requisite to the artes of nauigation and *hydrographie*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 417.

2. The distribution, character, and relations of bodies of water; the condition of the earth or any part of it with respect to its seas, rivers, etc.: as, the *hydrography* of North America.

hydroguret (hī-drog′ū-ret), *n.* [< *hydrog(en)* + *-uret*.] A compound of hydrogen with a base.

hydrogureted, hydroguretted (hī-drog′ū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *hydroguret* + *-ed*[2].] Combined with hydrogen, as a metal or other base.

hydrohematite, hydrohæmatite (hī-drō-hem′a-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *hematite*.] A hydrated iron sesquioxid, resembling the anhydrous iron sesquioxid hematite, particularly in its red streak. See *turgite*.

hydrohemostat, hydrohæmostat (hī-drō-hem′ō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *αἷμα*, blood, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand: see *static*. Cf. *hemostatic*.] A device to arrest a hemorrhage, consisting of a bag through which cold water is passed, while it is pressed against the surface.

hydroid (hī′droid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδροειδής*, like water, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *εἶδος*, form. In defs. 2 and 3, as *Hydra* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Like water; living in the water.—2. Resembling the hydra, or an animal of the genus *Hydra*.—3. Pertaining to the *Hydroida* or *Hydroidea*, or having their characters: as, a *hydroid* hydrozoan.—**Hydroid stock**, a stolon; a hydrorhiza.

II. *n.* One of the *Hydroidea*.

In the Gulf of Mexico are communities of *hydroids* so organized that they seem to constitute but one animal.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 318.

Calyptoblastic hydroids. See *calyptoblastic*. Tubularian hydroids. See *Gymnoblastea*.

Hydroidea (hī-droi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *hydroid*.] An order or subclass of the class *Hydrozoa*, approximately equivalent to *Hydrophora*, and consisting of the eleutheroblastic, gymnoblastic, and calyptoblastic hydrozoans.

In some systems of classification it also includes the *Trachymedusæ* and *Hydrocorallinæ*. The group *Hydromedusæ* of some authors is equivalent to *Hydroidea*. Also *Hydroida*.

hydrokinetic (hī drō-ki-net'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κινητικός*, of moving, < *κινεῖν*, move.] Pertaining to the motion of fluids.

Hydrokinetic permeability—a name for the specific quality of a porous solid according to which, when placed in a moving frictionless liquid, it modifies the flow.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Reprint of Papers, § 628.

hydrokinetical (hī′drō-ki-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *hydrokinetic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrokinetic*.

hydrokinetics (hī″drō-ki-net'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydrokinetic*: see *-ics*.] The mathematical theory of the motion of fluids; the kinetics of fluids, in either of the meanings of *kinetics*.

Hydrolea (hī-drō'lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus) (so called because growing in wet places), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *oleum*, oil (or Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil).] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, and the type of the tribe *Hydroleæ*. They have a subrotate 5-cleft corolla, sepals distinct in the bud, stamens about the length of the corolla, filaments dilated at the insertion, ovary 2- or 3-celled, and styles 2 or 3. They are herbs or rarely suffruticose plants with ovate or lanceolate entire leaves, which are numerous on the stem and often with a spine in the axils, and clustered blue or white flowers. About 14 species are known, widely distributed in warm countries. Four species are found in the southern United States. *H. Zeylanica* of India has bitter leaves, which are beaten into pulp and applied as a poultice to sores, with good effect.

Hydroleaceæ (hī-drō-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown), < *Hydrolea* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

Hydroleeæ (hī-drō-lē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1816), < *Hydrolea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, containing the single genus *Hydrolea*.

hydrolite (hī'drō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *λίθος*, stone: see *-lite*.] The zeolitic mineral gmelinite.

hydrologic (hī-drō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *hydrology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hydrology.

We . . . consider the forests . . . as regulators of *hydrologic* conditions, influencing the waterflow in springs, brooks, and rivers. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 226.

hydrological (hī-drō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *hydrologic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrologic*.

hydrologist (hī-drol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *hydrology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in hydrology.

hydrology (hī-drol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *hydrologie* = Sp. *hidrología* = Pg. *hydrologia* = It. *idrologia*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, its distribution over the earth's surface, etc.

hydrolysis (hī-drol'i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *λύσις*, a dissolving, < *λύειν*, loose, dissolve.] A kind of chemical decomposition by which a compound is broken up and resolved into other compounds by taking up the elements of water. Thus, by hydrolysis cane-sugar takes up a molecule of water and is resolved into one molecule of dextrose and one of levulose.

hydrolytic (hī-drō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *hydrolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Producing hydrolysis, or related to the process or results of hydrolysis.

Hydrolytic decompositions, that is to say, such as are connected with the union of the elements of water with the decomposing body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 671.

hydromagnesite (hī-drō-mag'ne-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *magnesia* + *-ite*[2].] A white native hydrous carbonate of magnesium, sometimes occurring in crystals, but more frequently amorphous, earthy, and chalklike.

hydromancy (hī'drō-man-si), *n.* [= Sp. *hidromancia* = It. *idromanzia*, < L. *hydromantia*, < Gr. as if **ὑδρομαντεία* (cf. *ὑδρόμαντις*, one who divines from water), < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by some use or from some phenomenon of water.

hydromania (hī-drō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol.*, a species of melancholia under the influence of which the sufferer is led to commit suicide by drowning. It sometimes appears in pellagra.

hydromantic (hī-drō-man'tik), *a.* and *n.* [As *hydromancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to hydromancy.

II. *n.* The art of producing surprising effects dependent on the principles of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics.

hydromechanics (hī″drō-mē-kan'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *mechanics*, q. v.] The science of the mechanics of fluids, or of their laws of equilibrium and motion, including the divisions of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics, and also hydraulics.

It is perhaps superfluous to speak of the important place which the subject of *hydromechanics* has occupied in modern mathematical physics since the labors of Helmholtz, Maxwell, and Thomson in reducing the mathematical treatment of electricity and magnetism to that of the motion of incompressible fluids. *Science*, III. 78.

hydromedusa (hī″drō-mē-dū'sä), *n.*; pl. *hydromedusæ* (-sē). [NL. (cf. Gr. *Ὑδρομέδουσα*, the name of a frog in the poem "Batrachomyomachia"), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *Μέδουσα*, Medusa: see *Medusa, medusa*.] **1.** Same as *hydromedusan*.

One *hydromedusa* lays its eggs early in the morning. *Science*, IV. 429.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of reptiles. *Wagler*.

Hydromedusæ (hī″drō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hydromedusa*, q. v.] A zoölogical group, variously limited. (*a*) A class of cœlenterates corresponding to the class *Hydrozoa*. *C. Vogt*, 1851. (*b*) A subclass of *Hydrozoa*, contrasted with *Scyphomedusæ*, containing all those hydrozoans which are related to *Hydra* through the fact of reproducing by means of lateral gemmation, not by strobilation or scyphistoma. This subclass is composed of the gymnoblastic and calyptoblastic hydroids, the trachymedusans and narcomedusans, the hydrocorallines, and the siphonophorans. The non-sexual individuals constitute the characteristic hydroids, of comparatively narrow and elongate form, often branching or aggregated in colonies. In this sense the group corresponds to the cryptocarpous discophorans of Eschscholtz, the *Craspedota* of Gegenbaur, the *Cycloneura* of Eimer, and the *Hydroida* or *Hydroidea* of various authors.

hydromedusan (hī″drō-mē-dū'san), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hydromedusæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Hydromedusæ*. Also *hydromedusa*.

Hydromedusinæ (hī-drō-mē-dū-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydromedusa* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Hydromedusæ*.

hydromedusoid (hī″drō-mē-dū'soid), *a.* [< *Hydromedusa* + *-oid*.] Having the characters of the *Hydromedusæ*; resembling the *Hydromedusæ*.

hydromel (hī'drō-mel), *n.* [< F. *hydromel* = Sp. *hidromel* = Pg. *hydromel* = It. *idromele*, < L. *hydromel, hydromeli*, < Gr. *ὑδρόμελι*, a kind of mead made of water and honey, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μέλι* = L. *mel*, honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted with water, fermented or unfermented: in the former case called *vinous hydromel*, and also *mead*.

As touching the mead called *Hydromell*, it consisted in times past of rain water, well purified, and hony. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 6.

Hydromel, or water-hony, in long continuance will become wine. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 566.

In divers parts of Muscovy and some other northern regions, the common drink is *hydromel*, made of water fermented with honey; and indeed, if a due proportion betwixt those two be observed, and the fermentation be skillfully ordered, there may be that way, as experience hath assured us, prepared such a liquor, both for clearness, strength, and wholesomeness, as few that have not tasted such a one would believe. *Boyle*, Usefulness of Nat. Philos., ii. 4.

They [British Gauls] drank beer and *hydromel*, which was carried about in metal beakers or jugs of earthenware. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 122.

hydromeningitis (hī-drō-men-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *meningitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, meningitis with serous effusion. See *meningitis*.

hydrometallurgy (hī-drō-met'al-ėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *metallurgy*.] The process of assaying or reducing ores by liquid reagents.

hydrometamorphism (hī-drō-met-a-môr'fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *metamorphism*.] A kind of metamorphism of igneous rocks brought about by water, in contradistinction to *pyrometamorphism*, or metamorphism of sedimentary rocks effected by heat.

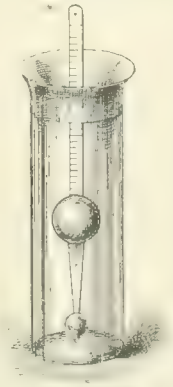
hydrometeor (hī-drō-mē'tē-or), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + (NGr.) *μετέωρον*, a meteor: see *meteor*.] A meteor or atmospheric phenomenon dependent upon the vapor of water; in the plural, all the aqueous phenomena of the atmosphere, as rain, hail, snow, etc.

hydrometeorological (hī-drō-mē″tē-or-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *hydrometeorology* + *-ic-al*.] Relating or pertaining to hydrometeorology.

hydrometeorology (hī-drō-mē″tē-ō-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μετεωρολογία*, meteorology: see *meteorology*. Cf. *hydrometeor*.] That branch of meteorology which is concerned with water in the atmosphere in the form of rain, clouds, snow, hail, etc.

hydrometer (hī-drom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδρομέτριον*, a vessel for measuring hydrostatically, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring specific gravity, especially that of water and other fluids, and hence the strength of spirituous liquors and of various solutions. In Nicholson's hydrometer for solids (see cut) the weight is first determined which, placed in the upper pan, will depress the instrument to the zero-mark (*a*); then the weights are found which are needed to do this when the body experimented upon is placed, first in the upper and then in the lower pan. The difference between these last weights and that first found gives the weight of the body in air and in water respectively, whence the specific gravity is calculated in the usual manner. The common type of hydrometer for liquids consists of a glass tube with a graduated stem of uniform diameter, a bulb to cause it to float in the liquid, and a weight or counterpoise to cause the stem to stand upright as it floats. From the reading of the scale at the point which is on a level with the surface of the liquid in which it is floating, the specific gravity is ascertained either directly or by a simple calculation. Scales in common use are those of Baumé, as applicable to liquids either more or less dense than water; in the former case the zero is near the top, and in the latter near the bottom of the stem; the graduation is conventional, and the specific gravity is obtained from the reading by means of a series of tables. Another form is that of Tweddell. Hydrometers constructed to measure the purity, density, or degree of concentration of particular liquids receive special names, as *alcoholometer*, *lactometer*, etc.

Nicholson's Hydrometer.


Common Form of Hydrometer for liquids, in hydrometer-glass.

2. An instrument used for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, from reservoirs, etc.

Hydrometra[1] (hī-drom'e-trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] The typical genus of the family *Hydrometridæ*. The European *H. stagnorum* and the American *H. linearis* are examples. The genus as originally established by Fabricius (1796) was divided by Latreille (1807) into *Hydrometra* proper, *Gerris*, and *Velia*.

hydrometra[2] (hī-drō-mē'trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μήτρα*, uterus.] In *pathol.*, catarrhal endometritis.

There sometimes exists a form of catarrhal inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus, giving rise to a mucous or muco-purulent secretion. . . . If the fluid is watery, this is called *hydrometra*.
R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 180.

hydrometric (hī-drō-met'rik), *a.* [As *hydrometer* + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to a hydrometer, or to the determination of the specific gravity, velocity, discharge, etc., of fluids.—**2.** Made by means of a hydrometer: as, *hydrometric* observations.—**Hydrometric pendulum**, an instrument consisting of a hollow ball suspended from the center of a graduated quadrant, and held in a stream to mark by its deflection the velocity of the current; a current-gage.

hydrometrid (hī-drom'e-trid), *n.* An insect of the family *Hydrometridæ*.

Hydrometridæ (hī-drō-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrometra*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects with long legs fitted for walking on the water, typified by the genus *Hydrometra*. The family formerly included the genus *Hydrometra* in a broad sense, but the genera *Velia* and *Gerris* are now removed to other families. Species of the restricted family are frequently observed on the surface of pools and streams, where they walk with the very slender body elevated upon their long legs, but do not swim in the water like the true water-bugs, *Hydrocorisæ*. Also called *Hydrometrides*, *Hydrometrina*, and *Hydrometrides*.

hydrometrograph (hī-drō-met'rō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μέτρον*, a measure, + *γράφειν*, write, record.] An instrument for determining and recording the quantity of water discharged from an orifice in a given time.

hydrometry (hī-drom'e-tri), *n.* [As *hydrometer* + *-y*.] The art or operation of determining by means of hydrometers the specific gravity, density, velocity, etc., of fluids.

hydromica (hī-drō-mī'kä), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *mica*, q. v.] A variety of potash-mica which contains more water than ordinary muscovite, and is less elastic. See *mica*.

hydromicaceous (hī″drō-mī-kā'shius), *a.* [< *hydromica* + *-aceous*.] Of the nature of hydromica; containing hydromica.

Hydromicaceous and argillaceous schists. *Am. J. Sc. & Arts*, 3d ser., XXX. 282.

hydromotor (hī-drō-mō′tor), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *motor*, motor.] A form of motor, designed for the propulsion of vessels, in which the propelling power is that of jets of water ejected from the sides or stern.

The little vessel supplied with the *hydromotor* met with a fair degree of success. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 47.

hydromphalum (hī-drom′fa-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδρομφαλός*, having water in the umbilical regions, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ὀμφαλός*, boss, knob, navel.] In *pathol.*, an accumulation of serous liquid in the sac of an umbilical hernia, or simply the extension of the umbilicus by ascites. Also *hydromphalon*.

hydromyd (hī′drō-mid), *n.* An animal of the genus *Hydromys*. *E. Blyth.*

hydromyelia (hī″drō-mī-ē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μυελός*, marrow.] In *pathol.*, the distention of the central canal or ventricular cavity of the spinal cord with a serous liquid. See *hydrorachis*. Also *hydromyelus*.

Hydromyinæ (hī″drō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydromys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of rodents of the family *Muridæ*, of which the type is the genus *Hydromys*, and in which the teeth are only 12 in number.

Hydromys (hī′drō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of rodents constituting the subfamily *Hydromyinæ*, confined to the Australian region, where the species are known as *water-rats* and *beaver-rats*. *H. chrysogaster* is an example. *Geoffroy*, 1805. See cut under *beaver-rat*.

hydromysta, hydromystes (hī-drō-mis′tä, -tēz), *n.* [< LGr. *ὑδρομύστης*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *μύστης*, one who initiates: see *mystagogue*.] In the *early church*, a presbyter or cleric who sprinkled with holy water the people entering or leaving a church.

hydronaphthol (hī-drō-naf′thol), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *naphthol*.] An antiseptic preparation, probably one of the naphthols, prepared from naphthalene. [Trade-name.]

Hydronemateæ (hī″drō-nē-mā′tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1823), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *νῆμα* (*τ-*), a thread, + *-eæ*.] In *bot.*, same as *Algæ*.

hydronephelite (hī-drō-nef′e-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *nephelite*, q. v.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium, related to thomsonite in composition, and derived from the alteration of elæolite (nephelite).

hydronephrosis (hī″drō-nef-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a condition produced by obstruction of the outflow of the urine through the ureter, so that the ureter and the renal pelvis become greatly distended.

hydronephrotic (hī″drō-nef-rot′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with hydronephrosis.

hydronette (hī′drō-net), *n.* [< F. *hydronette*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-n-*, a mere insertion, + *-ette*.] 1. A syringe.—2. A portable force-pump for use in gardens and conservatories.

Hydroparastatæ (hī″drō-pa-ras′tā-tē), *n. pl.* [< LGr. *ὑδροπαραστάται*, < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *παραστάτης*, one who stands by, an assistant: see *parastatic*.] A sect which separated from the early church in the latter part of the second century: so named from their use of water only, instead of wine and water, in the eucharist. Also called *Aquarians* and *Encratites*.

hydropath (hī′drō-path), *n.* [< *hydropath-y*.] Same as *hydropathist*.

hydropathic, hydropathical (hī-drō-path′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *hydropathy* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to hydropathy.

hydropathist (hī-drop′a-thist), *n.* [< *hydropathy* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is versed in or practises hydropathy.—2. One who believes in the efficacy of hydropathic treatment.

He has tried both hydropathy and homœopathy; . . . has now settled into a confirmed *landropathist*. *G. A. Sala*, Dutch Pictures.

hydropathy (hī-drop′a-thi), *n.* [= F. *hydropathie*; a name formed after the supposed analogy of *homœopathy*, *allopathy*, etc., and intended to signify 'water-cure' or 'water-treatment'; < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πάθος*, suffering, disease.] The method of treating diseases by the external and internal use of water; hydrotherapeutics, especially in the cruder forms. See *water-cure*.

hydropericardium (hī-drō-per-i-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium.] In *pathol.*, the accumulation of serous liquid in the pericardial cavity. Also called *hydrocardia*.

hydroperitoneum (hī-drō-per″i-tō-nē′um), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *περιτόναιον*, peritoneum.] In *pathol.*, the effusion of lymph into the peritoneal cavity; ascites.

hydrophane (hī′drō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φανός*, clear, < *φαίνειν*, show, shine.] A partly translucent whitish or light-colored variety of opal, which absorbs water upon immersion and then becomes transparent. Also called *oculus mundi*.

hydrophanous (hī-drof′a-nus), *a.* [As *hydrophane* + *-ous*.] Made transparent by immersion in water. See *hydrophane*.

Hydrophasianus (hī-drō-fā-si-ā′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φασιανός*, a pheasant.] A genus of jacanas, of the family *Parridæ* or *Jacanidæ*, established by Wagler in 1832, containing the Asiatic water-pheasant or pheasant-tailed jacana, *H. chirurgus*. See *Jacana*.

Asiatic Water-pheasant (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*).

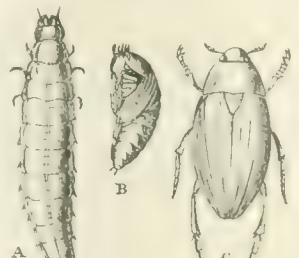
hydrophid (hī′drō-fid), *n.* A venomous seasnake of the family *Hydrophidæ*.

Hydrophidæ (hī-drof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of ophidians of the suborder *Proteroglypha*, with permanently erect poison-fangs, and the tail compressed and fin-like, and thus fitted for swimming; the sea-snakes, or marine venomous serpents. These snakes inhabit the Indian ocean and tropical parts of the Pacific, and are extremely poisonous. There are several genera, as *Hydrophis*, *Platurus*, and *Pelamis*.

hydrophile (hī′drō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *Hydrophilus*.] A water-beetle of the genus *Hydrophilus*, or one of the *Hydrophilidæ*.

hydrophilid (hī-drof′i-lid), *n.* One of the *Hydrophilidæ*.

Hydrophilidæ (hī-drō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrophilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, with numerous genera and species. The dorsabdominal segments are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; at least one pair of tarsi are 5-jointed; the palpi are distant at base; and the angles of the large quadrate mentum are not prolonged. The same or a corresponding group of water-loving beetles is called *Hydrophilida*, *Hydrophili*, *Hydrophilii*, *Hydrophilini*, *Hydrophilites*, or *Hydrophilioidea*. See also cut under *Hydrobius*.



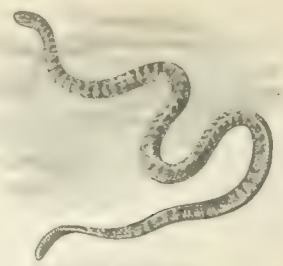
Hydrophilus piceus.
A, larva; *B*, pupa; *C*, imago. (About natural size.)

hydrophilite (hī-drof′i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ite*2.] Native calcium chlorid. Also called *chlorocalcite*.

hydrophilous (hī-drof′i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φίλος*, loving.] In *bot.*, pollinated by the agency of water. Compare *anemophilous*, *entomophilous*.

Hydrophilus (hī-drof′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φίλος*, loving.] The typical genus of *Hydrophilidæ*. It contains the largest beetles of the family, such as the giant water-beetle, *H. triangularis*, a common North American species, of a shining black color, 1½ inches long. The corresponding European species is *H. piceus*. Also called *Hydrous*.

Hydrophis (hī′drō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ὄφις*, a snake.] The typical genus of *Hydrophidæ* or sea-snakes. One of the commonest sea-snakes is the chital, *H. cyaneocincta*, which attains a length of 5 or 6 feet, and is of a greenish color becoming yellowish below, with numerous transverse black blotches.



Hydrophis cyaneocincta.

hydrophite (hī′drō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ὄφις*, snake, + *-ite*2.] A massive mineral of a green color. It is a hydrous silicate of iron and magnesium, allied to deweylite and to serpentine.

hydrophobe (hī′drō-fōb), *n.* [= F. *hydrophobe* = Sp. *hidrófobo* = Pg. *hydrophobo* = It. *idrofobo*, < L. *hydrophobus*, < Gr. *ὑδροφόβος*, having a horror of water: see *hydrophobia*.] One who is suffering from hydrophobia.

hydrophobia (hī-drō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [Also *hydrophoby*, formerly *hydrophobie*, < F. *hydrophobie* = Sp. *hidrofobia* = Pg. *hydrophobia* = It. *idrofobia*; < LL. *hydrophobia*, < Gr. *ὑδροφοβία*, a horror of water caused by the bite of a mad dog, < *ὑδροφόβος*, having a horror of water, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φέβεσθαι*, fear, *φόβος*, fear.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A symptom of rabies in man, consisting in a furious aversion to liquids and an inability to swallow them. See *rabies*. Hence —(*b*) Rabies, especially in human beings.

Athenodorus . . . writeth that not only the . . . leprosie, but also the *hydrophobie*—that is to say, the fear of water occasioned by the biting of a mad dog—were first discovered in the days of Asclepiades. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 638.

(*c*) Any morbid or unnatural dread of water, such as may exist independently of rabies.

hydrophobic (hī-drō-fō′bik), *a.* [< LL. *hydrophobicus*, < Gr. *ὑδροφοβικός*, < *ὑδροφοβία*, hydrophobia: see *hydrophobia*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with hydrophobia or rabies; rabid.

There are people who deny the existence of *hydrophobic* infection. *The American*, VI. 277.

hydrophobophobia (hī-drō-fō-bō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδροφοβία*, hydrophobia, + *-φοβία*, fear, as in *hydrophobia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, a morbid condition produced by excessive dread of rabies, which may simulate its real or supposed symptoms.

hydrophoby (hī′drō-fō-bi), *n.* [See *hydrophobia*.] Hydrophobia. [Rare.]

They set up the long howl of *hydrophoby* at my principles. *Coleridge*, To Sir George Beaumont.

Hydrophora (hī-drof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδροφόρος*, carrying water: see *hydrophore*.] One of the three divisions into which Huxley and other authors divide the *Hydrozoa*, the other two being the *Discophora* and the *Siphonophora*. The members are, in all cases except that of *Hydra*, fixed ramified hydrosomes, on which many hydranths and gonophores are developed. The tentacles are either scattered over the hydranths or arranged in one circle round the mouth, or in two circles, one close to the mouth and one near the aboral end. Very generally—for example, in all *Sertularidæ* and *Tubularidæ*—there is a hard chitinous cuticular skeleton or cœnosarc, which usually gives rise to hydrothecæ, into which the hydranths can be retracted. The gonophores present every variety, from sacs to free-swimming medusoids. The inner margin of the bell in these medusoids is always produced into a velum, and otolithic sacs and eye-spots are very generally disposed at regular intervals round the circumference of the bell. The great majority of what are sometimes termed the naked-eyed medusæ, *Gymnophthalmata*, are simply the free-swimming gonophores of *Hydrophora*.

hydrophoran (hī-drof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Hydrophora*; pertaining to the *Hydrophora*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hydrophora*.

hydrophore (hī′drō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδροφόρος*, carrying water, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] An instrument for obtaining specimens of water from any desired depth below the surface.

hydrophorous (hī-drof′ō-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Hydrophora*.

hydrophthalmia (hī-drof-thal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In *pathol.*, an increase in the quantity of either the aqueous or the vitreous humor. *Dunglison.*—Hydrophthalmia anterior. Same as *buphthalmos*.

hydrophthalmy (hī′drof-thal-mi), *n.* Same as *hydrophthalmia*. [Rare.]

Hydrophyceæ (hī-drō-fī′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φῦκος*, a seaweed (see *fucus*), + *-eæ*.] In *bot.*, same as *Algæ*.

Hydrophyllaceæ (hī″drō-fi-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Hydrophyllum* + *-aceæ*.]

A natural order of plants, the waterleaf family, consisting mostly of herbs, or rarely shrubs, with a watery insipid juice, alternate or rarely opposite leaves, no stipules, mostly scorpioid inflorescence, regular pentamerous and pentandrous flowers, with the stamens borne on the lower part of the corolla and alternate with its lobes, a dimerous ovary, and 2 distinct styles. There are 16 genera and about 150 species, most of which are North American. Also called *Hydroleaceæ*.

Hydrophylleæ (hī-drō-fil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrophyllum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, differing from the other tribes in having the corolla-lobes often contorted.

hydrophyllia, *n.* Plural of *hydrophyllium*.

hydrophylliaceous (hī-drō-fil-i-ā'shius), *a.* [< *Hydrophyllium* + *-aceous*.] Having the characters of a hydrophyllium.

hydrophyllium (hī-drō-fil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *hydrophyllia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] The peculiar protective envelop or hydrotheca of the hydranths of some oceanic hydrozoans, as the *Siphonophora*, of laminar or foliaceous character. Also called *bract*.

Detached Hydrophyllia of *Hippopodius rosaceus*, a siphonophorous hydrozoan.

hydrophylls (hī'drō-filz), *n. pl.* [(Lindley, 1846) < *Hydrophyllum*.] Lindley's name for the waterleaf family, the *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

Hydrophyllum (hī-drō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort) (so called because of a cavity in each leaf which holds a small quantity of water), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, the type of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ* and tribe *Hydrophylleæ*. They are characterized by having the calyx nearly open, with or without a small appendage at each sinus; the corolla campanulate, the tube within bearing a linear longitudinal appendage opposite each lobe, with infolded edges forming a nectariferous groove; filaments and style long-exserted; ample petioled leaves; and the flowers white or pale-blue, and cymose. Only 6 or 8 species are known, all natives of North America. They are all called *waterleaf*.

Waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum Virginicum*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

hydrophysocele (hī-drō-fī'sō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φῦσα*, a bellows, a bubble, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, a hernia containing both serous fluids and gas.

Hydrophyta (hī-drof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lyngbye, 1819), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] **1.** A name proposed as a substitute for the word *Algæ*. The word has never been much used, and is, moreover, objectionable, since not all submerged plants are algæ, and it is not applicable to aërial forms. **2.** [*l. c.*] Plural of *hydrophyton*.

hydrophyte (hī'drō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant which grows in water; an aquatic plant.

hydrophytography (hī"drō-fī-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [As *hydrophyte* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of water-plants. [Rare.]

hydrophytology (hī"drō-fī-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [As *hydrophyte* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of botany which relates to aquatic plants.

hydrophyton (hī-drof'i-ton), *n.*; pl. *hydrophyta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In the hydroid acalephs, the common support by which the several zoöids of a colony are connected one with another. The base or proximal end of the hydrophyton is the *hydrorhiza*; the intermediate part between the hydrorhiza and the hydranth is the *hydrocaulus*.

hydrophytous (hī-drof'i-tus), *a.* [As *hydrophyton* + *-ous*.] Having the character of a hydrophyton.

hydropic (hī-drop'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ydropik*, < OF. *hydropique*, *idropique*, F. *hydropique* = Sp. *hidropico* = Pg. *hydropico* = It. *idropico*, < L. *hydropicus*, < Gr. *ὑδρωπικός*, dropsical, < *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy: see *hydropsy*, *dropsy*.] **I.** *a.* Containing or produced by water; dropsical.

Drye folk a *ydropik*, a dede at the laste;
Alle called on that cortayse & claymed his grace.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1096.

Hydropick humors not discernable at first from a fair and juicy fleshinesse of body.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Every lust is a kind of *hydropic* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

II. *n.* **1.** A medicine that relieves or cures dropsy.—**2.** A dropsical person.

hydropical (hī-drop'i-kal), *a.* [< *hydropic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydropic*.

Waterish or *hydropical* tumours are the effects of an extravasated serum. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 23.

hydropically (hī-drop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hydropical or dropsical manner.

It may I confess by siccity and astriction afford a confirmation unto parts relaxed, and such as be *hydropically* disposed. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

hydropisy†, *n.* An earlier form of *hydropsy*.

hydroplanula (hī-drō-plan'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *hydroplanulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *Hydra*, a genus of hydrozoans, + *planula*, a stage of the embryo.] The transitional stage of the embryo of a hydrozoan intermediate between the planula and the tentaculated actinula.

hydropneumatic (hī"drō-nū-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πνευματικός*, of or caused by wind or air: see *pneumatic*.] Of or pertaining to, or produced by, the action of water and air; involving the combined action of water and air or gas. — **Hydropneumatic accumulator.** See *accumulator*.

hydropneumonia (hī"drō-nū-mō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *pneumonia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, dropsy or edema of the lungs.

hydropneumopericardium (hī-drō-nū-mō-per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πνεῦμα*, breath, wind (cf. *πνεύμων*, lung), + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium.] In *pathol.*, the presence of serous fluid and air in the pericardial cavity.

hydropneumothorax (hī-drō-nū-mō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + NL. *pneumothorax*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, the presence of air and serous fluid in a pleural cavity.

hydropolyp (hī'drō-pol-ip), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πολύπους*, polyp: see *polyp*.] A hydroid polyp; a hydrozoan, as distinguished from a coral polyp or actinozoan.

Hydropolypinæ (hī-drō-pol-i-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πολύπους*, polyp, + *-inæ*.] A suborder of *Hydromedusæ*, multiplying by budding and by sexual products which do not appear in the shape of medusæ. The budding polyps may be disintegrated from the parent and so all remain solitary, or they may remain attached and so form a colony. In both cases sexual multiplication alternates with the process of budding. The sexual products are matured in the wall of the body-cavity, which may form hollow tentacular processes in which the ova and spermatozoa are found.

hydropropulsion (hī"drō-prō-pul'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *propulsion*.] Propulsion of vessels by a hydromotor.

hydrops (hī'drops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδρωψ*, dropsy, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water: see *hydro-*. Cf. *hydropsy*.] Same as *hydropsy*. — **Hydrops of the anterior chamber.** Same as *hydrophthalmos*.

hydropsy (hī'drop-si), *n.* [Earlier *hydropisy*, < F. *hydropisie* = Sp. *hidropesia* = Pg. *hydropesia*, *hydropisia* = It. *idropisia*, < L. *hydropisis*, for *hydropiasis*, < Gr. *ὑδρωπίασις*, dropsy, < *ὑδρωπιᾶν*, have the dropsy, < *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy: see *hydrops*.] Dropsy: the original form, of which *dropsy* is a contraction.

Soft-swoln and pale, here lay the *Hydropsy*:
Unwieldy man; with belly monstrous round.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 75.

Hydropsyche (hī-drop-sī'kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ψυχή*, a butterfly: see *Psyche*.] The typical genus of *Hydropsychidæ*.

Hydropsychidæ (hī-drop-sik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Curtis, 1835), < *Hydropsyche* + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous insects, or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Hydropsyche*, having the third joint of the maxillary palpi elongate and filiform, the antennæ setaceous, and the feet spurred. The larvæ are aquatic and predaceous, and inhabit stationary cases.

Hydropteridеæ (hī-drop-te-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πτερίς* or *πτέρις* (*-ιδ-*), a fern, + *-eæ*.] A class or group of cryptogamous plants, the heterosporous *Filicineæ*, comprising the families *Marsiliaceæ* and *Salviniaceæ*, which are characterized by possessing both macrospores and microspores. Also called *Rhizocarpeæ*.

hydroptic (hī-drop'tik), *a.* [Irreg. < *hydropsy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hydropsy; dropsical; hence, thirsty. [Rare.]

This I made account that I begun early, when I understood the study of our laws; but was diverted by the worst voluptuousness, which is an *hydroptic* immoderate desire of human learning and languages. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

He, soul-*hydroptic* with a sacred thirst,
Sucked at the flagon.
Browning, Grammarian's Funeral.

Hydroptila (hī-drop'ti-lä), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1819), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πτίλον*, down, feathers.] The typical genus of caddis-flies of the family *Hydroptilidæ*, having ocelli, scarcely acuminate wings, and the head with elevated lobes posteriorly.

Hydroptilidæ (hī-drop-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836), < *Hydroptila* + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous insects, or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Hydroptila*, containing very minute forms which resemble microlepidopterous insects. They are very hairy, with simple palpi and short antennæ. The larvæ are found in both running and standing water, and build free membranous cases, to which a few grains of sand are sometimes added.

hydropult (hī'drō-pult), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. (*cata*)*pult*.] A portable force-pump; a garden-pump. Also *hydrapult*.

hydropyretic (hī"drō-pī-ret'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *πυρετός*, fever: see *pyretic*.] In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to fever that is accompanied by sweating.

hydroquinone (hī-drō-kwī'nōn), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *quinone*.] A divalent phenol ($C_6H_4(OH)_2$) prepared by the oxidation of aniline and treatment of the quinol formed with sulphurous acid. It is a crystalline substance with a sweet taste, and is readily soluble in hot water. It is much used in place of pyrogallic acid as an agent for the development of photographic plates. Also *hydrochinon* and *ericinone*, and more properly *hydroquinol*.

Hydroquinone belongs to a class of organic bodies that the chemist calls diphenols. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 376.

hydrorachis, hydrorrhachis (hī-dror'a-kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ῥάχις*, spine.] In *pathol.*, serous effusion in the spinal canal. When this is in cavities within the spinal cord it is called *hydrorachis interna*, or *hydromyelia*; when between the cord and the walls of the canal, *hydrorachis externa*. *Hydrorachis* alone usually denotes *hydrorachis externa*.

hydrorhiza (hī-drō-rī'zä), *n.*; pl. *hydrorhizæ* (-zē). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ῥίζα*, root.] The corm or rootstock of a fixed hydrozoan; the common base of a colony of hydroids, by which it is attached to some support.

The base begins to divide up and send out processes. These latter grow and ramify in a manner strikingly like that of the roots of a tree, and produce what is technically known as the *hydrorhiza*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 78.

hydrorhizal (hī-drō-rī'zal), *a.* [< *hydrorhiza* + *-al*.] Having the character of a hydrorhiza; pertaining to a hydrorhiza.

hydrorhodonite (hī"drō-rō'dō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-ite*2.] A hydrated manganese silicate found at Långban in Sweden.

hydrorrhea, hydrorrhœa (hī-drō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *hydrorrhœa*, < Gr. *ὑδρόρροια*, lit. a flowing of water, < *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a copious watery discharge.

hydrosalpinx (hī-drō-sal'pingks), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet.] In *pathol.*, the accumulation of serous liquid in a Fallopian tube.

hydrosarcocele (hī-drō-sär'kō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *sarcocele*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, sarcocele attended with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

Hydrosaurus (hī-drō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A notable

Water-monitor (*Hydrosaurus salvator*).

genus of monitor-lizards, of the family *Monitoridæ* or *Varanidæ:* so named from their aquatic habits. *H. salvator*, the water-monitor is said to attain a length of 8 feet. It inhabits India and the Malay peninsula, and is known there as the *kabaregoa*. An Australian species, *H. giganteus*, is known as the *lace-lizard*.

hydroscope (hī′drō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *hydroscope* = Pg. *hydroscopo* = It. *idroscopo*, < Gr. *ὑδροσκόπιον*, a water-clock (cf. *ὑδροσκόπος*, seeking or finding water), < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. A kind of water-clock or instrument formerly used for measuring time, consisting of a cylindrical graduated tube, from which water slowly escaped through an aperture in the conical bottom, the subsidence of the water marking the lapse of time.—2. A hygroscope.

hydroselenate (hī-drō-sel′e-nāt), *n.* [< *hydroselen-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of hydroselenic acid with a salifiable base. Also called *selenide*.

hydroselenic (hī″drō-sē-len′ik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *selen(ium)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a combination of hydrogen and selenium.—**Hydroselenic acid**, H_2Se, a colorless gas which resembles sulphureted hydrogen, but is much more offensive. Also called *selenureted hydrogen*.

hydrosoma (hī-drō-sō′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. Pl. *hydrosomata* (-ma-tạ). The entire body of a hydrozoan, usually compounded of several hydranths. Also *hydrosome*.

> In an early stage . . . every hydrozoön is represented by a single hydranth, . . . but, in many cases, the buds developed from the primary hydranth remain connected together by a common stem or cœnosarc, and thus give rise to a compound body, or *hydrosoma*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 117.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, same as *Hydrophilus*. *Laporte*, 1840.

hydrosomal (hī-drō-sō′mạl), *a.* [< *hydrosoma* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hydrosoma: as, a *hydrosomal* expansion; a *hydrosomal* layer. See extract under *Millepora*. Also *hydrosomatous*.

hydrosomata, *n.* Plural of *hydrosoma*, 1.

hydrosomatous (hī-drō-som′ạ-tus), *a.* Same as *hydrosomal*.

hydrosome (hī′drō-sōm), *n.* [< NL. *hydrosoma*.] Same as *hydrosoma*, 1.

hydrosphere (hī′drō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The aqueous envelop of the globe. The term is used in contradistinction to *atmosphere*, to designate the moisture which the atmosphere always contains, and which therefore surrounds the globe, just as the atmosphere itself does. [Rare.]

hydrospire (hī′drō-spīr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *σπεῖρα*, a coil, a spire.] One of a system of lamellar tubes which lie between and below the ambulacra of some crinoids, supposed to have been connected with the respiratory function.

> Pores on the antambulacral surface may be, . . . as in Pseudocrinus, Echinoencrinus and other genera, slit-like, and arranged to form pectinated rhombs or *hydrospires*, the two halves of each rhomb being on separate plates.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 638.

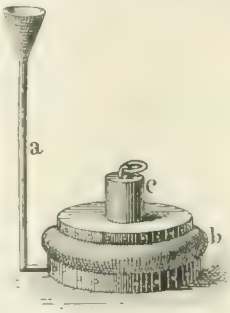
Hydrostachydeæ (hī″drō-stạ-kid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. de Jussieu), < *Hydrostachys* (*-yd-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the natural order *Podostemaceæ*, containing the single genus *Hydrostachys*. Also *Hydrostachyeæ*.

Hydrostachys (hī-dros′tạ-kis), *n.* [NL. (Dupetit Thouars), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn.] A small genus of aquatic herbs, of the natural order *Podostemaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Hydrostachydeæ*. It has dicœcious flowers in dense spikes; the flowers naked; the male with 1 stamen, the female with a 1-celled ovary and 2 parietal placentæ; stem tubular; and leaves long, dilated at the base, and simply pinnatifid or pinnatisected. About 9 species are known, natives of Madagascar and Africa.

hydrostat (hī′drō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδροστάτης*, a hydrostatic balance: see *hydrostatic*.] 1. An apparatus of any kind for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers.—2. An electrical device for detecting the presence of water, used as a protection against damage to buildings from overflow or leakage.

> The first *hydrostat* I constructed consisted of two sets of conductors running at angles to each other, and separated by a material which would act as an insulator when dry and become a conductor when wet.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 344.

hydrostatic (hī-drō-stat′ik), *a.* [= F. *hydrostatique* = Sp. *hidrostático* = Pg. *hydrostatico* = It. *idrostatico*, < NL. *hydrostaticus* (NGr. *ὑδροστατικός*), hydrostatic, < Gr. *ὑδροστάτης*, a hydrostatic balance, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *στατός*, standing, > *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*.] Pertaining to or in accordance with the principles of the equilibrium of fluids; relating to hydrostatics. Also *hydrostatical*. **Hydrostatic acalephs**. See *Hydrostatica*. **Hydrostatic arch**, a linear arch suited for sustaining at each point a normal pressure proportional, like the pressure of a liquid in repose, to the depth below a given horizontal plane. **Hydrostatic balance**, a balance used for determining accurately the specific gravity of bodies by weighing them in water.—**Hydrostatic bed**. Same as *water-bed*.—**Hydrostatic bellows**, an apparatus contrived to illustrate the law of the distribution of pressure through liquids, viz. that when any part of the surface of a confined liquid is pressed by any force, every part of the surface of the containing vessel equal in area to that part of the liquid is pressed by an equal force. It generally consists of two circular boards connected by leather fastened closely round their edges, as in an ordinary bellows, and having a small upright tube communicating with the interior. If a quantity of water is poured into the bellows, and a weight is placed upon the upper board, the water in the tube will rise above the level of the water in the bellows; but a point will be reached where (on account of the above-mentioned principle) the pressure caused by the weight of the small quantity of water in the tube will balance that of the water in the bellows and of the weight; the higher the water in the tube the greater the weight that will be sustained by it. See *hydraulic press*, under *hydraulic*.—**Hydrostatic joint**, a joint used for large water-mains, and consisting essentially of a ring of sheet-lead, which is driven into the bell of the pipe by pressure applied to a liquid in an annular space within the bell. The liquid commonly used is tar, and it is left in the pipe after the joint is closed.—**Hydrostatic paradox**, the principle that any quantity of a perfect liquid, however small, may be made to balance any weight, however great. See *hydrostatic bellows*, above.—**Hydrostatic press**. Same as *hydraulic press* (which see, under *hydraulic*).—**Hydrostatic weighing-machine**, a machine operating upon the same hydrostatic principle as the hydrostatic bellows, which latter may be considered as such a machine. The weight of a body is indicated by or inferred from the height of a column of distilled water, at a temperature of 4° C., which holds the body to be weighed in equilibrium.



Hydrostatic Bellows.
a, funnel-mouthed tube; *b*, box with flexible sides; *c*, weight.

Hydrostatica† (hī-drō-stat′i-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *hydrostaticus:* see *hydrostatic*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of *Acalepha*, distinguished from the simple acalephs by having one or more vessels filled with air, by means of which they suspend themselves in the water. The term is not now used; the group corresponds to the *Siphonophora* or oceanic hydrozoans, orders *Physophora* and *Calycophora*.

hydrostatical (hī-drō-stat′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hydrostatic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrostatic*.

> But this scarce evitable imperfection of *hydrostatical* and the like experiments does not hinder, but that by their help we may make good estimates of the weights and bulks of very many bodies. *Boyle*, Works, V. 455.

hydrostatically (hī-drō-stat′i-kạl-i), *adv.* According to hydrostatics or to hydrostatic principles.

hydrostatician (hī″drō-stạ-tish′ạn), *n.* [< *hydrostatic* + *-ian*. Cf. *statician*.] One who is versed in hydrostatics.

> It is known to *hydrostaticians* that, according to a theorem of Archimedes, the weight of a body belonging to that kind may be gathered from the weight of the water that is equal in magnitude to that part of the body that is immersed in that liquor, when the solid floats freely upon it. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 482.

hydrostatics (hī-drō-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydrostatic:* see *-ics*.] The mathematical theory of the pressure and equilibrium of incompressible fluids.

hydrostomia (hī-drō-stō′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *pathol.*, excessive secretion of fluids into the mouth. *The Lancet*, No. 3413, p. 161.

hydrosudopathy (hī″drō-sū-dop′ạ-thi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + L. *sudare*, sweat (*sudor*, n., sweating), + Gr. *πάθος*, suffering: see *hydropathy*.] The treatment of diseases by cold water and sweating.

hydrosulphid (hī-drō-sul′fid), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *sulphid*.] Same as *sulphid*.

hydrosulphuret (hī-drō-sul′fụ-ret), *n.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *sulphuret*.] Same as *sulphid* or *sulphuret*.

hydrosulphureted, hydrosulphuretted (hī-drō-sul′fụ-ret-ed), *a.* [< *hydrosulphuret* + *-ed*[2].] Combined with sulphureted hydrogen.

hydrosulphurous (hī-drō-sul′fėr-us), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *sulphur* + *-ous*.] Compounded of hydrogen and sulphur. **Hydrosulphurous acid**†, hyposulphurous acid, H_2SO_2.

hydrotachylyte (hī-drō-tak′i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *tachylyte*.] A variety of tachylyte containing as much as 15 per cent. of water.

hydrotalcite (hī-drō-tal′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *talcite*.] In *mineral.*, same as *hanghite*.

hydrotellurate (hī-drō-tel′ū-rāt), *n.* [< *hydrotellur-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the combination of an acid composed of hydrogen and tellurium with a salifiable base.

hydrotelluric (hī″drō-te-lū′rik), *a.* [< *hydro(gen)* + *tellur(ium)* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from hydrogen and tellurium.

hydrotheca (hī-drō-thē′kạ), *n.*; pl. *hydrothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδροθήκη*, a reservoir of water, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θήκη*, a case, receptacle: see *theca*.] In *zoöl.*, a little chitinous cup in which each polypite of the *Sertularida* and *Campanularida* is protected; a calycle. See cut under *Campanularia*.

> In many Hydrozoa, the ectoderm gives rise to a hard cuticular coating, and in some of these (Campanularidæ, Sertularidæ), this cuticular investment, on the hydranth, takes the shape of a case or "cell"—the *hydrotheca*—into which the hydranth may be more or less completely retracted. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 117.

hydrothecal (hī-drō-thē′kạl), *a.* [< *hydrotheca* + *-al*.] Having the character of hydrotheca; calycular.

hydrotherapeutic (hī-drō-ther-ạ-pū′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *therapeutic*.] Of or pertaining to hydrotherapeutics: as, *hydrotherapeutic* treatment.

hydrotherapeutics (hī-drō-ther-ạ-pū′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydrotherapeutic:* see *-ics*.] The use of water in various ways and at various temperatures for therapeutic purposes.

hydrotherapy (hī-drō-ther′ạ-pi), *n.* [= F. *hydrothérapie* = Sp. *hidroterapia*, < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θεραπεία*, cure, < *θεραπεύειν*, cure.] Same as *hydrotherapeutics*.

hydrothermal (hī-drō-thėr′mạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θερμός*, hot.] Of or relating to heated water: specifically applied to the action of heated waters in producing geological changes by dissolving mineral substances and redepositing them when cooled.

hydrothorax (hī-drō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θῶραξ*, the chest.] In *pathol.*, the presence of serous fluid in one or both pleural cavities.

hydrotic† (hī-drot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *hydrotique*, < Gr. *ὑδρότης*, moisture, < *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water.] I. *a.* Causing a discharge of water.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a hydragogue.

hydrotical† (hī-drot′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hydrotic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrotic*.

hydrotimeter (hī-drō-tim′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὑδρότης*, moisture, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used in the determination of the hardness of water. It consists of a tube so graduated that an alcoholic soap-solution of standard strength contained in 23 divisions of it shall give a permanent lather with 40 cubic centimeters of a solution of calcium chlorid of standard strength. Each one of these divisions is called a degree, and in saying that "the water does not exceed 8 degrees hydrotimeter," it is meant that not more than 8 divisions of the standard soap-solution delivered from the hydrotimeter is necessary to make a permanent lather with 40 cubic centimeters of the water in question.

hydrotitanite (hī-drō-tī′tạn-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *titanite*, q. v.] A hydrated alteration product of the perofskite of Magnet Cove in Arkansas.

hydrotrophe (hī′drō-trōf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *τρέφειν*, thicken, congeal, nourish.] An apparatus for raising water by means of condensing steam in chambers. It is similar in principle to the pulsometer, aquometer, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

hydrotropic (hī-drō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *τροπος*, a turn.] Pertaining to or affected by hydrotropism.

hydrotropism (hī-drot′rō-pizm), *n.* [As *hydrotropic* + *-ism*.] A state induced in a growing organ by the influence of moisture, in which under certain conditions it turns toward the moisture, and under other little understood conditions it turns away from the moisture. Organs which curve so as to apply themselves to the moist surfaces are termed *positively hydrotropic;* those which are induced to curve away from the dampness are termed *negatively hydrotropic*.

hydrous (hī′drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ous*.] 1. Containing water; watery.—2. Containing hydrogen.

hydroxid, hydroxide (hī-drok′sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *oxid*.] A metallic or basic radical combined with one or

more hydroxyl groups: as, potassium *hydroxid*, KOH; ethyl *hydroxid*, C_2H_5OH. Hydroxids may be regarded as formed from water (HOH), by the substitution for one of its hydrogen atoms of a metal or basic radical. An acid radical combined with hydroxyl is called an acid, the term *hydroxid* being reserved for basic compounds. Also spelled *hydroxyl*, *hydroxyde*.

hydroxyl (hī-drok′sil), *n.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *ox(ygen)* + *-yl*.] A compound radical (OH) which has never been isolated, but which is a factor in a vast number of chemical compounds. Thus, the oxygen bases are regarded as compounds of hydroxyl with electropositive atoms or radicals, as sodium hydroxid, NaOH. The oxygen acids are also regarded as compounds of hydroxyl with electronegative atoms or radicals, as sulphuric acid, $SO_2(OH)_2$. Water may be regarded as hydroxyl hydrid, HOH.

hydrozinkite (hī-drō-zing′kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + E. *zinkite*.] A hydrous zinc carbonate occurring in massive earthy forms of a white or nearly white color.

Hydrozoa (hī-drō-zō′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *hydrozoön*, q. v.] A class of *Cœlenterata*, one of two prime divisions of that subkingdom, *Actinozoa* being the other. The *Hydrozoa* are aquatic and chiefly marine organisms, single or oftener compound, and nearly always soft and gelatinous (in some cases with a chitinous perisarc). Each individual polypite consists

Diagrams of Principal Forms of the *Hydrozoa* in their mutual relations.

1, hydra; 2, sertularian; 3, calycophoran; 4, physophoridan; 5, lucernarian. I, II, III, IV, successive stages of a medusiform gonophore, or medusoid. In any figure: *a*, ectoderm; *b*, endoderm; *c*, digestive and somatic cavity; *A*, air-vesicle; *B*, hydrophyllium; *C*, hydrotheca; *F*, pneumatophore; *G*, gonophore; *N*, nectocalyx; *P*, tentaculum; *S*, hydranth; *T*, cœnosarc.

essentially of a simple sac composed of an outer (ectodermal) and an inner (endodermal) membrane, with a simple gastrovascular cavity or stomach-sac, not differentiated into an esophageal tube nor separated from the general body-cavity, developed as an outward process of the body-wall, and usually furnished with tentacular processes. The reproductive organs are external to the body. Reproduction is accomplished either by sexual elements (ova and spermatozoa) or by gemmation or fission; the generative zoöids are developed as medusoid organisms, which may become detached and free-swimming, or remain permanently attached to the parent stock. The class is of world-wide distribution, and includes the numerous creatures known as *hydroids*, *acalephs*, *medusans*, *jelly-fish*, *sea-blubbers*, etc. Their forms are endlessly varied, and range in complexity from the simple fresh-water hydra to the complicated structure of the oceanic hydroids, as the Portuguese man-of-war. The classification of the *Hydrozoa* varies with different writers, and it is difficult to define most of the larger groups into which they have been divided. They are separated into from three to six groups, as the *Hydrophora*, *Discophora*, and *Siphonophora* of Huxley's arrangement, or the *Hydroida*, *Siphonophora*, *Lucernarida*, *Discophora*, *Graptolitidæ*, and *Hydrocorallinæ* of Nicholson's arrangement. The class is sometimes called *Polyjonieduswe*. It was named as a class of *Polypi* by Owen in 1843.

hydrozoal (hī-drō-zō′ạl), *a.* [< *hydrozoön* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Hydrozoa*; hydrozoan.

The theca of *hydrozoal* polypes. *Huxley.*

hydrozoan (hī-drō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *hydrozoön* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Hydrozoa*; resembling the *Hydrozoa*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Hydrozoa*, as an acaleph, medusan, or jelly-fish.

hydrozoic (hī-drō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *hydrozoön* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of *Hydrozoa*; hydrozoan.

As a question of development, the formation of the radiate Echinoderm within its vermiform larva seems to me to be analogous to the formation of a radiate Medusa upon a *Hydrozoön* stock. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 282.

hydrozoön (hī-drō-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *hydrozoa* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *ζῷον*, an animal: see *zoön*.] A hydrozoan.

Hydrureæ (hī-drö′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Meneghini, 1838), < *Hydrurus* + *-eæ*.] A division of fresh-water algæ, of the order *Coccophyceæ*, typified by the genus *Hydrurus*. This division is no longer accepted, the genera being now referred to the tribe *Palmellaceæ*.

hydruret† (hī′drö-ret), *n.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *-uret*.] Same as *hydrid*[1].

hydruria (hī-drö′ri-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, an excessive flow of watery urine.

Hydrurus (hī-drö′rus), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), < Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the order *Coccophyceæ*, tribe *Palmellaceæ*. The thallus, which is from 2 to 12 inches long, is adnate, gelatinous, more or less firm, variously divided, and sticky; the cells are at first globose or subglobose, afterward elongated or elliptic, and arranged more or less regularly in longitudinal families; propagation is by means of agile gonidia. In a fresh state some of the species have a very offensive odor. By some algologists the species of *Hydrurus* are referred to the genus *Uuzdia*.

Hydrus (hī′drus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδρος*, a water-snake: see *hydra*.] 1. A southern constellation introduced in the sixteenth century. It lies south of Eridanus, Horologium, and Reticulum, and contains three stars of the third magnitude.—2. A genus of venomous sea-snakes, type of a family *Hydridæ*: now disused, the genus being termed *Hydrophis*, and the family *Hydrophidæ*. *Schneider*, 1799.—3. [*l. c.*] Some fabulous or undetermined water-snake.

Cerastes horn'd, *hydrus*, and elops drear.
Milton, P. L., x. 525.

hye[1]**†**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *hie*. *Chaucer.*

hye[2]**†**, *a.* An obsolete form of *high*.

hyemal†, *a.* An improper form of *hiemal*.

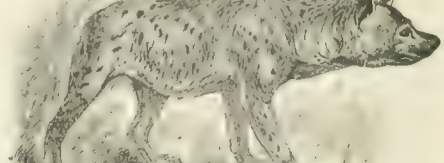
hyemate†, hyemation†. Obsolete forms of *hiemate*, *hiemation*.

hyen†, hyene†, *n.* [< ME. *hyene*, < OF. *hyene*, F. *hyène*, < L. *hyæna*: see *hyena*.] Obsolete forms of *hyena*.

The nedith not the galle of no *hyene*
That cureth eyen derked for penaunce.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 35.

I will laugh like a *hyen*, and that when thou art inclined to sleep. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

hyena (hī-ē′nạ), *n.* [Formerly *hyen*, *hyene*, q. v.; = F. *hyène* = Pr. *hiena*, *yenna*, *iana* = Sp. *hiena* = Pg. *hyena* = It. *jena* = D. *hyena* = G. *hyäne* = Dan. *hyæne* = Sw. *hyena*, < L. *hyæna*, < Gr. *ὕαινα*, a hyena, so called from its bristly mane, like a hog's, < *ὗς*, a hog (= L. *sus* = E. *sow*), + fem. term. *-aiva*.] 1. A carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Hyæna* or family *Hyænidæ*. There are several kinds of hyenas. The common striped or laughing hyena, *Canis hyæna* or *Hyæna striata*, known to the ancients as a wild beast of Libya, has long been celebrated for the great size and strength of its neck and jaws, its formidable teeth, its prowling nocturnal habits, its singular voice, and its propensity for robbing graves. It has a wide geographical distribution, including most of Africa and much of Asia, as Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, and India. It is an unsightly animal of ferocious aspect, of the size of a large dog, with shaggy pelage bristling over the shoulders, a short bushy tail, large eyes and ears, thick blunt muzzle, and peculiar carriage, due to the low hind quarters, high shoulders, and long heavy neck. Its feet are digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws. Its color is brownish-gray, more or less distinctly and extensively banded or striped crosswise with black on the back, sides, and limbs. The animal is nocturnal, hiding by day in caves, and hunting by night in packs for its food, which is chiefly carrion, though it often preys upon living animals. It is not less cowardly than ravenous, but is capable of being tamed and even domesticated. The brown hyena, *H. brunnea*, inhabits southern Africa; it belongs to the same restricted genus as the striped hyena, but is mostly of a dark-brown color, banded only on the limbs, and the pelage is remarkably long and shaggy, growing to a length of 8 or 10 inches on the back and sides. The spotted hyena, *H. crocuta* or *Crocuta maculata*,



Spotted Hyena (*Hyæna crocuta*, or *Crocuta maculata*).

ta, is a more distinct species, generically different from either of the foregoing, inhabiting southern parts of Africa. As its name implies, it is spotted instead of striped; and it is rather smaller than *H. striata*, and has a less shaggy pelage. In this species the length of the neck, size of the head, shortness of the loins, and lowness of the hind quarters are specially notable. The cave hyena, *H. spelæus*, is an extinct form closely related to the spotted hyena; its remains occur in caverns. There are also other fossils to which the name *hyena* has been applied, and the hyena-dog is called *painted hyena*.

And scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen *hyena*, fellest of the fell.
Thomson, Summer, l. 921.

2. The pouched dog, the thylacine dasyure of Tasmania, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*: so called from its predaceous and carnivorous habits. See *zebra-wolf*.

Also spelled *hyæna*.

hyena-dog (hī-ē′nạ-dog), *n.* **1.** The aardwolf. See *Proteles*. *W. Swainson.*—2. The hunting-dog, or painted hyena, *Lycaon pictus*, a large spotted wild dog of Africa, resembling a hyena in some superficial respects. It is, however, a true dog, of the subfamily *Caninæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

hyenet, *n.* See *hyen*.

hyenic (hī-en′ik), *a.* [< *hyena* + *-ic*.] Like a hyena; having the character of a hyena. Also spelled *hyænic*.

The Arabs . . . call certain men *hyænic*, and believe that there is an irresistible affinity between them and the hyæna. *W. R. Smith*, Kinship and Marriage, p. 203.

hyeniform (hī-en′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *hyæniformis*, < L. *hyæna*, a hyena, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of a hyena or of the *Hyænidæ*; pertaining to the *Hyæniformia*. Also spelled *hyæniform*.

hyenine (hī-ē′nin), *a.* [< *hyena* + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of a hyena; pertaining to or characteristic of the *Hyænidæ*; hyeniform. Also spelled *hyænine*.

The *hyenine* habit of walking or crawling upon wrist and ankle-joints when fighting or defending itself, with the object of defending its feet from injury.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 435.

hyenoid (hī-ē′noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕαινα*, hyena, + *εἶδος*, form.] Hyena-like; hyeniform; hyenine. Also spelled *hyænoid*.

hyetal (hī′e-tạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑετός* (= Umbrian *savitu*), rain, < *ὕειν*, send rain, *ὕει*, it rains, = Zend √*hu* = Skt. √*su*, express juice (see *soma*).] Of or relating to rain, or its distribution with reference to different regions; descriptive of the rainfall of different districts; pluvial; rainy.

hyetograph (hī′e-tō-grạf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *γράφειν*, write.] A chart showing the average rainfall of the earth or of any of its divisions.

hyetographic (hī″e-tō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *hyetography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hyetography.

hyetographical (hī″e-tō-graf′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hyetographic* + *-al*.] Same as *hyetographic*.

Such [rain-]maps are generally called *Hyetographical* or Hyetological maps. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 46.

hyetography (hī-e-tog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of showing the distribution of rain; that branch of meteorology which ascertains and exhibits in charts, etc., the rainfall of different localities in a given time.

hyetological (hī″e-tō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hyetology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to hyetology.

hyetology (hī-e-tol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of meteorology which treats of the phenomena of rain.

hyetometer (hī-e-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A rain-gage.

hyetometrograph (hī″e-tō-met′rǫ-grạf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *μέτρον*, a measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] A rain-gage which automatically registers the amount of rainfall and the time of its occurrence.

In Hermann's *hyetometrograph*, 1789, a fixed funnel conducts the rain into one of twelve glasses placed on the circumference of a horizontal wheel, which is turned by clockwork, so that each glass remains under the funnel for one hour. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 257.

Hyetornis (hī-e-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑετός*, rain, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of American cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, based upon the rain-bird of Jamaica, *H. pluvianus*. *P. L. Sclater*, 1862. Also called *Hyetomantis*. *Cabanis*, 1862.

Hygeia (hī-jē′ạ), *n.* [The usual form given to L. *Hygēa* or *Hygīa*, strictly **Hygæa* or, after the Gr. spelling (of the diphthong), **Hygieia*, < Gr. *Ὑγίεια*, the goddess of health, a personification of *ὑγίεια*, health, soundness of body, < *ὑγιής*, healthy, sound: cf. Skt. *ugra*, formidable.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the goddess of health, the chief of the daughters of Æsculapius (Asklepios). She is represented as a maiden, fully draped, and usually holding a patera. She frequently has also the long staff or scepter, another attribute of her father, and is commonly accompanied by the Æsculapian serpent, which may be looked upon as an embodiment of the delegated healing power of Apollo.

2. The 10th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1849.

Hygeian (hī-jē′an), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑγίεια*, health (see *Hygeia*), + *-an*.] **1.** Relating to Hygeia.

the goddess of health.—2. [*l. c.*] Pertaining to health or to its preservation. Also *hygieian*.

hygeiolatry (hī-jē-ol'ā-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγεία*, health, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of health or of hygiene. [Rare.]

His voice, I think, would have been loudest in the denunciation of that *hygeiolatry* which threatens to become our only religion. *J. F. Clarke*, Contemporary Rev., LI. 804.

hygeist, *n.* See *hygieist*.

hygeology (hī-jē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *hygiology*.

hyght, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *high*.

hyghet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *hie*.

hygiean, *a.* See *hygeian*, 2.

hygieist (hī'jē-ist), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγίεια*, health (see *Hygeia*), + *-ist*.] One versed in hygiene or the science of health. Also spelled *hygeist*.

hygienal (hī-ji-en'al), *a.* [Formerly *hygeinal*: < *hygiene* + *-al*.] Relating to hygiene or the preservation of health.

Possessing some things relating to the *hygeinal* part of physic. *Boyle*, Works, II. 103.

hygiene (hī'ji-ēn), *n.* [< F. *hygiène* = Sp. *higiene* = Pg. *hygiena*, *hygiane* = It. *igiene* = D. G. Sw. *hygiene* = Dan. *hygieine*, irreg. < Gr. *ὑγιαίνειν*, be healthy, sound, < *ὑγιής*, healthy, sound: see *Hygeia*.] That department of medical knowledge which concerns the preservation of health; a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health; sanitary science.

hygienic (hī-ji-en'ik), *a.* [< F. *hygiénique*; as *hygiene* + *-ic*.] Relating to hygiene; pertaining to health or the science of health.

How small a proportion of them die before the age of maturity, in the present state of *hygienic* knowledge. *J. S. Mill.*

Medication without insuring favorable *hygienic* conditions is like amputation without ligatures. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 203.

hygienically (hī-ji-en'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hygienic manner; in accordance with the laws of health.

hygienics (hī-ji-en'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hygienic*: see *-ics*.] The art of maintaining health; hygiene; sanitary science.

So many books have been written on the care of the health, and so much attention has been called to *hygienics* within a few years. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 66.

hygienism (hī'ji-en-izm), *n.* [< *hygiene* + *-ism*.] Same as *hygienics*. *Imp. Dict.*

hygienist (hī'ji-en-ist), *n.* [< *hygiene* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in hygiene.

The business of the *hygienist* and of the physician is to know the range of these modifiable conditions (such as are capable of being indefinitely modified by our own actions), and how to influence them toward the maintenance of health and the prolongation of life. *Huxley*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XI. 669.

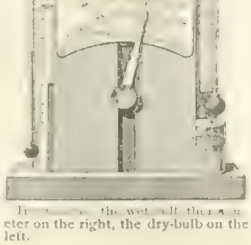
hygiology (hī-ji-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Prop. **hygieology*, < Gr. *ὑγίεια*, health, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *Hygeia* and *-ology*.] The art of the preservation of health. *Science*, VI. 512. Also spelled *hygeology*.

hygrine (hī'grin), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *-ine*[2].] A liquid and volatile alkaloid obtained from coca-leaves. It forms crystallizable salts with acids.

hygro-. [L., etc., *hygro-*, < Gr. *ὑγρό-ς*, wet, moist, running, fluid, akin to L. *ūvens* (for **ugvens*), moist, < *umere*, be moist: see *humid*, *humor*, etc.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'wet,' 'moist.'

hygroblepharic (hī-grō-blef'a-rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] Pertaining to the moisture of, or serving to moisten, the eyelids: applied especially to the ducts of the lacrymal gland which discharge tears.

hygrodeik (hī'grō-dīk), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *δεικνύναι*, show.] A form of hygrometer consisting of a wet-bulb and a dry-bulb thermometer (see *thermometer* and *psychrometer*) supported one on each side of a frame on which is drawn an appropriate scale. The humidity is indicated by the extremity of an index whose position is determined by the heights of the two mercury-columns.



The wet-bulb thermometer on the right, the dry-bulb on the left.

Hygrogeophila (hī″grō-jē-of'i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *γῆ*, the earth, + *φίλος*, loving.] Same as *Gehydrophila*.

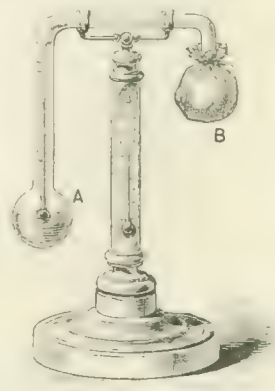
hygrograph (hī'grō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument which registers automatically the variations in the moisture of the atmosphere.

hygrology (hī-grol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of medical science which treats of the humors of the body.

hygroma (hī-gro'mạ), *n.*; pl. *hygromata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a swelling with serous contents, such as lymphangiomata, bursæ mucosæ distended with lymph, etc.

hygromatous (hī-grom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *hygroma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or affected with hygroma.

hygrometer (hī-grom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of the moisture of the atmosphere, or more accurately for determining the hygrometric state or relative humidity, which is the ratio between the actual amount of water-vapor present in the air and that required in order to saturate it completely. A common form is the Daniell hygrometer, which consists of a bent glass tube terminating in two bulbs, one covered with muslin, the other of black glass and containing ether and a thermometer. Ether being dropped on the muslin of the upper bulb, the vapor within is condensed, and the consequent evaporation of the ether from the other bulb cools the air about it, and finally to such a degree that moisture is deposited upon its black surface. The dropping is now suspended, and the temperature is taken from the inclosed thermometer; the mean between this temperature and that observed when the moisture disappears is the dew-point. The hygrometric state is the ratio between the pressure of water-vapor corresponding respectively to the dew-point and to the temperature of the air at the time as given by the thermometer on the stand. This form is called a *dew-point* or *condensing hygrometer*. Instead of a black glass bulb, a silver vessel is sometimes used, as in Regnault's hygrometer. In the *chemical hygrometer* a known volume of air is passed over some hygroscopic substance, as calcium chlorid, contained in a drying-tube. This absorbs the aqueous vapor, and by its increase in weight gives the means of calculating the amount present in the unit of volume. The *wet-bulb thermometer*, or *psychrometer* (see *psychrometer*), also gives a simple method of obtaining the hygrometric state, by means of appropriately constructed tables.



Daniell Hygrometer.

A, bulb containing ether, the evaporation from which covers *B* with ice.

hygrometric (hī-grō-met'rik), *a.* [As *hygrometer* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to hygrometry; relating to or depending upon the amount of moisture in the atmosphere.

The rate of evaporation is greatly affected by the *hygrometric* state of the air. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 68.

2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture: as, *hygrometric* substances or plants. **Hygrometric balance**, a popular form of hygroscope designed to afford a rough indication of weather changes. **Hygrometric state**. See *humidity* and *hygrometer*.

hygrometrical (hī-grō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *hygrometric* + *-al*.] Same as *hygrometric*.

hygrometry (hī-grom'e-tri), *n.* [As *hygrometer* + *-y*[3].] That branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, especially of the moisture in the atmosphere, embracing also the theory and use of such instruments as have been invented for this purpose.

To get materials for further advance, astronomy requires . . . the direct aid of an advanced optics, of barology, of thermology, of *hygrometry*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 186.

hygrophanous (hī-grof'a-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *-φανής*, < *φαίνειν*, show.] In *bot.*, transparent, or like water, when moist, and opaque when dry.

Hygrophila[1] (hī-grof'i-lä), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), fem. sing., < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Acanthaceæ* and tribe *Ruellieæ*, and the type of the subtribe *Hygrophilieæ*. It is characterized by a calyx of 5 narrow, nearly equal divisions; a bilabiate corolla; 4 perfect didynamous stamens; entire opposite leaves; and axillary sessile or subsessile flowers. The plants are erect or diffuse herbs. A few of them have infra-axillary spines. Fourteen species are known, from the tropical or subtropical parts of the world.

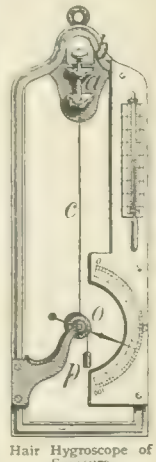
Hygrophila[2] (hī-grof'i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1832), neut. pl., < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *φίλος*, loving.] A suborder of pulmoniferous gastropods, including the basommatophorous fresh-water family *Limnæidæ*, etc.

Hygrophileæ (hī-grō-fil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832), < *Hygrophila*[1] + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants of the natural order *Acanthaceæ*, tribe *Ruellieæ*, typified by the genus *Hygrophila*, characterized by a 2-lipped corolla, and by having the filaments laterally united in pairs by their bases.

Hygrophorus (hī-grof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (E. Fries, 1838), < MGr. *ὑγροφόρος*, carrying water, < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *-φορος*, < *φερειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to the agarics, from which they differ in their peculiar habit, and their waxy (not membranaceous) gills and granular intermediate substance. Many of the species are exceedingly brilliant in coloring, which, however, is not a constant character, *H. conicus*, for example, ranging in color from yellow to scarlet.

hygroplasma (hī-grō-plaz'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] In *bot.*, a term proposed by Naegeli for the fluid part of protoplasm. Compare *stereoplasma*.

hygroscope (hī'grō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument or apparatus in which the hygroscopic property of some substance is employed for indicating approximately the humidity of the air, without attempting its accurate measurement. The most noted hygroscope is that of Saussure (also called the *hair hygrometer*), in which a prepared human hair, which expands or contracts in length according as the air is more or less moist, is made to move an index over a scale graduated from 0 to 100. By an adjusting-screw the index may be set at 100 whenever the air in the case is known to be saturated, and a fiducial point on the scale is thereby maintained.



Hair Hygroscope of Saussure.

c, the hair supported by the clamp *a*, adjusted by the screw *b*, and stretched over the pulley *o* by the weight *p*.

hygroscopic (hī-grō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *hygroscope* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to the hygroscope; perceptible or capable of being detected only by the hygroscope. —2. Having the property of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere, as *hygroscopic* tissue, or of becoming coated with a film of moisture.

However dry the air may appear to be, it always contains more or less . . . moisture. Though not recognized by the senses, its presence is readily revealed by the behaviour of certain substances which greedily absorb moisture, and are consequently said to be *hygroscopic*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 66.

3. In *bot.*, sensitive to moisture; caused by moisture; moving when moistened and then dried, as the elaters of *Equisetum* or the peristome of mosses.

We may illustrate what we mean by the *hygroscopic* movements of plants: if the tissues on one side of an organ permit of rapid evaporation, they will dry quickly and contract, causing the part to bend to this side. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 489.

hygroscopical (hī-grō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *hygroscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *hygroscopic*.

hygroscopicity (hī″grō-skō-pis'i-ti), *n.* [< *hygroscopic* + *-ity*.] In *bot.*, the character of being hygroscopic; the property possessed by vegetable tissues of absorbing or discharging moisture, and expanding or shrinking accordingly.

hygrostatics (hī-grō-stat'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑγρός*, moist, + *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*, *statics*.] The science or art of measuring degrees of moisture.

Hygrotrechus (hī-grō-trē'kus), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1867), < Gr. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, + *τρέχειν*, run.] A genus of water-bugs of the heteropterous family *Hydrobatidæ*. *H. remigis* is the most common North American species, of a brown color, frequently seen running over the surface of the water of ponds and streams.

hyke[1]†, *n.* Same as *hake*.

hyke[2] (hīk), *n.* Same as *haik*[2].

Hyla (hī'lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕλη*, a wood, a forest, woodland, copse, wood cut down, firewood, timber, stuff, material, matter (cf. E. *matter*, ult. < L. *materia*), prob. orig. **ὕλFη* = L. *silva*, *silua*, a wood: see *silvan*.] A genus of tree-toads of the family *Hylidæ*, instituted by Laurenti in 1768. The species are numerous. *H. versicolor* is so called from the chameleon-like color-changes it undergoes. *H. pickeringi* is a common species

of the United States, the shrill piping of which is heard in early spring. *H. arborea* is a European species.

hylactism (hī-lak'tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑλακτεῖν*, bark (< *ὑλάξ*, bark), + *-ism*.] A barking or baying. [Rare.]

There are turkeys, too, . . . and two or three dogs, who bark with a sharp *hylactism*. *Shelley*, Letters, p. 54.

Hyladæ (hī'lą-dē), *n. pl.* See *Hylidæ*.

hylæosaur (hī'lē-ō-sâr), *n.* [< *Hylæosaurus*, q. v.] A gigantic fossil lizard, of the genus *Hylæosaurus*.

Hylæosaurus (hī lē-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑλαῖος*, of the wood or forest (< *ὕλη*, a wood: see *Hyla*), + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of gigantic dinosaurs, established upon remains discovered by Mantell in the Wealden formation of Tilgate Forest in England, and characterized by the development of the dermal scutes into prodigious spines along the middle line of the back. One of these great lizards was probably about 25 feet long.

Hylaplesia (hī-lą-plē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕλη*, a wood, + *πλησίος*, near, close to.] A genus of tropical American frog-like toads, typical of the family *Hylaplesiidæ*. The species are very prettily

Hylaplesia tinctoria.

or brightly colored; they are such as *H. tinctoria*, *H. picta*, and *H. speciosa*, the latter living in the Andes of the United States of Colombia at a height of 6,000 feet above the sea. *Boie*, 1827.

Hylaplesiidæ (hī"lą-plē-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hylaplesia* + *-idæ*.] A family of batrachians, named from the genus *Hylaplesia*, having the sacral apophyses not flattened, the toes all free and dilated at the ends, perfect ears, and no neck-glands. The few species are confined to tropical America. Also *Hylaplesidæ*. Synonymous with *Dendrobatidæ*.

hylde[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *heeld*.

hylde[2]†. A Middle English form of *held*, preterit of *hold*[1].

hyleg (hī'leg), *n.* [Of Ar. origin.] In *astrol.*, the planet which rules the particular sign of the zodiac which happens at the instant of a nativity to be in the ascendant, or first twelfth part of the heavens above the eastern horizon; the apheta, prorogator, significator, or giver of life. Also spelled *hileg*.

hylephobia (hī-lē-fō'bi-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *-φοβία*, fear: cf. *hydrophobia*.] Morbid fear of materialism; dread of the result of materialistic doctrines. [Rare.]

Hylephobia is now often regarded as a sacred madness, as epilepsy used to be.
G. S. Hall, Amer. Jour. Psychol., Nov., 1887, p. 152.

hylicism (hī'li-sizm), *n.* Same as *hylism*.

hylicist (hī'li-sist), *n.* A materialist; specifically, one of the early Ionic philosophers.

Hylidæ (hī'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; improp. *Hyladæ*; < *Hyla* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, named from the genus *Hyla*, having maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, and dilated terminal phalanges. The species are commonly called *tree-toads* or *tree-frogs*. The limits of the family have varied widely with different writers. The very obvious character of the dilated disk-like ends of the toes is by no means peculiar to the *Hylidæ*, and has caused various toads and frogs, some even of a different suborder of batrachians, to be erroneously referred to this family. Elimination of all such greatly restricts the family, conformably to the definition here given.

hylism (hī'lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter (see *Hyla*), + *-ism*.] In *metaph.*: (*a*) Materialism; specifically, the doctrines of the early Ionic philosophers. (*b*) The theory which regards matter as the principle of evil. Also *hylicism*.

hyll†. An obsolete spelling of *hill*.

hylobate (hī'lō-bāt), *n.* [< *Hylobates*.] A member of the genus *Hylobates* or subfamily *Hylobatinæ*; a long-armed ape or gibbon.

Hylobates (hī-lob'ą-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑλοβάτης*, one who haunts the woods, < *ὕλη*, a wood, forest, + *βάτης*, one who mounts, < *βαίνειν*, go.] **1.** A genus of anthropoid apes, the gibbons or long-armed apes, typical of the subfamily *Hylobatinæ*. It usually includes all the gibbons, being thus conterminous with the subfamily, but the siamang is sometimes separated from the rest under the genus *Siamanga*. There are several true species of *Hylobates*, such as *H. lar*. See *ape* and *gibbon*. *Illiger*, 1811.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1833.

Hylobatinæ (hī-lob-ą-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hylobates* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of anthropoid apes, of the family *Simiidæ*, typified by the genus *Hylobates*, containing the gibbons. They are characterized by their very slender form with extremely long limbs (especially the arms), and the presence of ischial callosities.

hylobatine (hī-lob'ą-tin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Hylobatinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Hylobatinæ*.

Hylobius (hī-lō'bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Germar), < Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, + *βίος*, life.] A notable genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*. The species live in wood. *H. abietis* is destructive to firs and other conifers.

Hylocharis (hī-lok'ą-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, forest, + *χαίρειν*, rejoice.] A genus of humming-birds, based by Boie in 1831 upon one of the sapphirs, *Trochilus sapphirinus*. The name was subsequently applied by various authors to several different groups of *Trochilidæ*.

Hylocichla (hī-lō-sik'lą), *n.* [NL. (Baird, 1864), < Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, + *κίχλη*, a bird like the thrush.] A genus of *Turdidæ*, including the American wood-thrushes. The type is the common wood-thrush, *H. mustelina*; other abundant and well-known species of the United States are Wilson's thrush or veery, the olive-backed thrush, and the hermit-thrush. See *wood-thrush*, *veery*.

Hylodes[1] (hī-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑλώδης*, woody, wooded (of the wood), < *ὕλη*, wood, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of Australian birds: now called *Drymodes*. *J. Gould*, 1841.

Hylodes[2] (hī-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Hyla* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of toads, of the family *Cystignathidæ*, containing such species as *H. oxyrhynchus* of the West Indies. They resemble tree-toads.

hylogenesis (hī-lō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The origin of matter.

hylogeny (hī-loj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] Same as *hylogenesis*.

hyloid (hī'loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hyla* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Hylidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hylidæ*.

hyloidealism (hī"lō-ī-dē'al-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + E. *idealism*.] The doctrine that reality belongs to the immediate object of belief as such; sensuous subjectivism.

hyloist (hī'lō-ist), *n.* [Prop. **hylist*, < Gr. *ὕλη*, matter (see *Hyla*), + *-ist*.] One who believes matter to be God. Also *huloist*.

hylology (hī-lol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine or theory of matter as unorganized. *Krauth*.

Hylomys (hī'lō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of insectivorous mammals, of the subfamily *Gymnurinæ*, differing from *Gymnura* in the shorter tail and smaller third upper premolar. *H. suillus* is a species formerly wrongly referred to the *Tupaiidæ*. *Müller and Schlegel*, 1843.

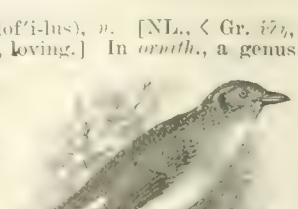
hylopathic (hī-lō-path'ik), *a.* [As *hylopath-ism* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hylopathism.

hylopathism (hī-lop'ą-thizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *πάθος*, feeling, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that matter is sentient.

hylopathist (hī-lop'ą-thist), *n.* [As *hylopathism* + *-ist*.] A believer in hylopathism.

hylophagous (hī-lof'ą-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑλοφάγος*, eating wood, feeding in the woods, < *ὕλη*, wood, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating wood; xylophagous, as certain beetles.

Hylophilus (hī-lof'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕλη*, a wood, + *φίλος*, loving.] In *ornith.*, a genus of American greenlets, of the family *Vireonidæ*. It differs from *Vireo* proper in the stouter feet with larger claws and equal lateral toes, more conical bill with straighter culmen, and other characters. The wings are about as long as the tail, and both are rounded. The genus contains upward of 15 species, all of the warmer parts of continental America; *H. sclateri* is an example. *G. J. Lawrence*, about 1823.



Hylophilus sclateri.

hylotheism (hī'lō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *θεός*, God, + *-ism*.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe. Also *hulotheism*.

hylotheist (hī'lō-thē-ist), *n.* [< *hylothe-ism* + *-ist*.] One who believes that matter is God. Also *hulotheist*.

Hylotoma (hī-lot'ō-mą), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), fem. to *Hylotomus*.] A genus of sawflies, of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, or *Hylotomidæ*. The second and third submarginal cells of the fore

Rose Saw-fly, *Hylotoma rosæ*. (Cross and line natural size.

wing each receive a recurrent nervure. There are about 25 European and 15 North American species, of rather small size. *H. rosæ* is the rose saw-fly.

Hylotomidæ (hī-lō-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hylotoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of insects, named from the genus *Hylotoma*: now usually merged in *Tenthredinidæ*.

hylotomous (hī-lot'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] Wood-cutting: applied to certain insects which bore into wood.

hylozoic (hī-lō-zō'ik), *a.* [As *hylozo-ism* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hylozoism.

The numen which the *hylozoick* corporealist pays all his devotions to is a certain blind shee-god or goddess, called Nature, or the life of matter.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 107.

hylozoical (hī-lō-zō'i-kal), *a.* [< *hylozoic* + *-al*.] Same as *hylozoic*.

There hath been already mentioned another form of Atheism, called by us *hylozoical*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 105.

hylozoism (hī-lō-zō'izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that all matter is endowed with life.

Hylozoism makes all body, as such, and therefore every smallest atom of it, to have life essentially belonging to it.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 105.

When we have attained to this conception of *hylozoism*, of a living material universe, the mystery of Nature is solved. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 169.

hylozoist (hī-lō-zō'ist), *n.* [As *hylozo-ism* + *-ist*.] A believer in hylozoism; one who holds that matter, and every particle of it, has a species of life or animation.

The *hylozoists*, by Cudworth's account of them, ascribed a little more to their atoms, imagining them endued with a quality which, though not perception, might be stiled the seed or principle whereout by the junction of many of them together perception might be compleated.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 9.

The *hylozoist* can attribute consciousness to the falling stone, while Descartes denied it to even the highest brutes.
McK. Cattell, Mind, XIII. 436.

hylozoistic (hī"lō-zō-is'tik), *a.* [< *hylozoist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hylozoism or the hylozoists: as, the *hylozoistic* conception of the universe.

A Monism that — though essentially based on *hylozoistic* assumptions — pretends, nevertheless, to explain everything in strict keeping with mechanical principles.
The Open Court, March 17, 1887.

hylozoistically (hī"lō-zō-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of the hylozoists; in accordance with hylozoistic doctrines.

Hymen[1] (hī'men), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ὑμήν* (*Ὑμέν-*), the god of marriage; origin obscure.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the god of marriage, son of Bacchus and Aphrodite (Venus), or of Apollo and one of the Muses, in some legends originally a mortal youth, invoked in hymeneal songs for reasons variously given. Also called *Hymenæus*.

Here's eight that must take hands
To join in *Hymen's* bands.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.

They light the nuptial torch, and bid invoke
Hymen, then first to marriage rites invoked.
Milton, P. L., xi. 591.

Hence — **2.** Marriage; the wedded state. [Poetical or archaic.]

We'll have all, sir, that may make your *Hymen* high and happy. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

To whose bounty
Owe we our thanks for gracing thus our *hymen*?
Massinger, Renegado, v. 3.

Would this same mock-love, and this
Mock *Hymen*, were laid up like winter bats,
Till all men grew to rate its at our worth.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

hymen[2] (hī′men), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a thin skin, a membrane.] A membrane. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a fold of mucous membrane stretched across and partly closing the external orifice of the vagina. (*b*) In *conch.*, the ligament between the opposite valves of a bivalve shell.

Hymenæa (hī-mē-nē′ä), *n.* [NL. (so called in allusion to the fact that the leaf is formed of a pair of leaflets), fem. of L. *Hymenæus*, relating to the god of marriage: see *Hymen*[1].] A genus of trees of the tribe *Amherstieæ*, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*. They have leathery leaves, each of 2 leaflets, rather large white flowers in short densely corymbose terminal panicles, and thick oblong or ovate pods. About 8 species are known, all natives of tropical America. *H. Courbaril* grows to an enormous size, and lives to a very great age, some of the extant individuals being supposed to be older than the Christian era. The heart-wood is very hard and tough, and is hence much valued for wheel-work, particularly for cogs. It is also valuable for posts, rails, and gates. It takes a fine polish, and is so heavy that a cubic foot weighs about 100 pounds. A valuable resin exudes from the trunk. It is known in the West Indies as the *locust-tree* or *varnish-tree*, and in Panama as *algarroba*. Six extinct species of this genus have been described from the Cretaceous of Bohemia, and one from the Miocene of Croatia.

Hymenæa Courbaril.

Hymenaic (hī-me-nā′ik), *a.* [< LL. *Hymenaicus* (cf. Gr. Ὑμέναιος), < Gr. Ὑμήν, Hymen: see *Hymen*[1].] Pertaining to Hymen; used to invoke the god Hymen, as in hymeneal songs or epithalamia.—**Hymenaic meter**, a dactylic dimeter acatalectic (– ◡ ◡ – ◡ ◡).

Hymenanthera (hī″men-an-thē′rä), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1818), referring to the scales borne by the anthers, < Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + NL. *anthera*, an anther.] A small genus of rigid shrubs or small trees, of the natural order *Violarieæ* and tribe *Alsodeieæ*. They have small, axillary, frequently polygamous flowers, with the sepals and petals nearly equal, the latter short; anthers almost sessile, united in a tube around the pistil, and bearing on the back an erect scale; placentas of the ovary 2 or rarely 3, each bearing 1 ovule; and the leaves alternate, often clustered. Only 4 species are known, natives of Australia or New Zealand. *H. dentata*, the scrub-box-wood, is a much-branched shrub often many feet in height. *H. Banksii* is a tall spiny shrub, well adapted for close hedges. It bears a profusion of very fragrant flowers.

Hymenanthereæ (hī″men-an-thē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Hymenanthera* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Violarieæ*, containing the single genus *Hymenanthera*. It is referred by later authors to the tribe *Alsodeieæ*.

hymeneal (hī-me-nē′al), *a.* and *n.* [As *hymenean* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to marriage. Also *hymenial*.

Chorus *hymeneal*
Or triumphal chaunt,
Matched with thine, would be all
But an empty vaunt.
Shelley, To a Skylark, xiv.

It was pleasant to her to be led to the *hymeneal* altar by a belted earl. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Wives and Daughters, I. 236.

=Syn. *Connubial*, *Nuptial*, etc. See *matrimonial*.

II. *n.* A marriage-song.

For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 220.

hymenean (hī-me-nē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *hymenean*, < L. *Hymenæus*, *Hymeneus*, < Gr. Ὑμέναιος, belonging to Hymen or marriage: see *Hymen*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to marriage.

II. *n.* A marriage-song; an epithalamium.

And heavenly quires the *hymenæan* sung.
Milton, P. L., iv. 711.

hymenia, *n.* Plural of *hymenium*.

hymenial[1] (hī-mē′ni-al), *a.* [< *Hymen*[1] + *-ial*; a var. of *hymeneal*.] Same as *hymeneal*.

hymenial[2] (hī-mē′ni-al), *a.* [< *hymen*[2], or *hymenium*, + *-al*.] 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to the hymen.—2. In *bot.*, belonging to the hymenium.—**Hymenial alga** or **gonidium**, in *lichenology*, the algal cells in a sporocarp.—**Hymenial gelatin**, an amyloid substance in the hymenium of some lichens.—**Hymenial layer**. Same as *hymenium*.

hymenic (hī-men′ik), *a.* [< *Hymen*[1] + *-ic*.] Hymeneal.

hymenicolar (hī-me-nik′ō-lär), *a.* [< NL. *hymenium*, q. v., + L. *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.*, inhabiting the hymenium. *Cooke*.

hymeniferous (hī-me-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *hymenium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, provided with a hymenium.

Hymenini (hī-me-nī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1821), < *hymenium* (which these plants possess) + *-ini*.] An order of hymenomycetous fungi, containing 8 genera, such as *Agaricus*, *Hydnum*, *Polyporus*, etc. They are placed by later authorities in the families *Agaricini*, *Polyporei*, *Hydnei*, etc.

hymeniophore (hī-mē′ni-ō-fōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑμήν*, taken in the sense of *hymenium*, + *-φορος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, the structure or part which bears the hymenium. Sometimes *hymenophore*, *hymenophorum*.

hymenitis (hī-me-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *hymen*[2] + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hymen.

hymenium (hī-mē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *hymenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὑμένιον*, dim. of *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane.] In *bot.*, the fructifying surface in fungi, especially when the spores are naked. It is an aggregation of spore mother-cells, with or without sterile cells, in a continuous stratum or layer upon a sporophore. In the common mushroom, *Agaricus*, for example, the *hymenium* or spore-bearing surface is naked or exposed, and spread over the gills, covering them on all sides with a delicate membrane, upon which the reproductive organs are developed. Also called *hymenial layer*. See cuts under *apothecium*, *ascus*, and *Fungi*.

Hymenodictyon (hī″men-ō-dik′ti-on), *n.* [NL. (Wallich, 1824), so called with ref. to the thin reticulated leaves, < Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *δικτυον*, a net.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, characterized by having the stigma fusiform, the flowers in branching paniculate spikes, with foliaceous bracts, and opposite, reticulated, long-petioled leaves. About 5 species are known, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. The bark of *H. excelsum* of India has been used as a substitute for cinchona bark, but it is of little value. The wood is used for making agricultural implements, etc.

Hymenogaster (hī″men-ō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL. (L. R. Tulasne), with ref. to the membranous structure of the interior, < Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A genus of fungi, of the subclass *Gasteromycetes*. It is characterized by having the peridium fleshy or thin; the cavities at first empty, radiating or irregular; trama composed of elongated cells; and spores various. These fungi are globose, fleshy or rather soft, and much like the common puffballs, only smaller.

Hymenogastreæ (hī″men-ō-gas′trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hymenogaster* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of fungi, of the subclass *Gasteromycetes*, typified by the genus *Hymenogaster*. They may be regarded as an assemblage of the simplest forms of the *Gasteromycetes*, possessing usually the simple structure of the type, but including also the genera *Gautieria*, which is without a peridium, and *Secotium*, which has a central column crossing the body of the fungus. Also written *Hymenogastrei* and *Hymenogasteri*.

hymenogeny (hī-me-noj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] The production of membrane as the effect of contact of two liquids, as albumen and fat, when the former gives a coating to the globules of the latter.

hymenography (hī-me-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the membranes of animal bodies.

hymenoid (hī′men-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑμενοειδής*, membranous, < *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane (see *hymen*[2]), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a hymenium in structure; membranous: applied by Léveillé to certain fungi in which the mycelia are united into a sort of membrane.

hymenolichen (hī″men-ō-lī′ken), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + *λειχήν*, lichen.] A lichen having the character of the *Hymenomycetes*.

hymenological (hī″men-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *hymenology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to hymenology.

hymenology (hī-me-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science or study of the membranes of the animal organism.—2. A treatise on such membranes.

hymenomycetal (hī″men-ō-mī-sē′tal), *a.* Same as *hymenomycetous*.

hymenomycete (hī″men-ō-mī′sēt), *n.* One of the *Hymenomycetes*.

The sporophore would be thought at first sight to belong to a Peziza rather than to a Hymenomycete. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 302.

Hymenomycetes (hī men-o-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1830), < Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom.] A subclass or an order of fungi, of the group *Basidiomycetes*, characterized by having a hymenium on the free, exposed surface of the sporophore, the compound structure which bears it. It includes the *Agaricini* (which are typified by the common mushroom), *Polyporei*, *Hydnei*, *Thelephorei*, *Clavarei*, and the somewhat anomalous *Tremellini*, which are gelatinous.

hymenomycetoid (hī″men-ō-mī-sē′toid), *a.* Same as *hymenomycetous*.

hymenomycetous (hī″men-ō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hymenomycetes*. Also *hymenomycetal*, *hymenomycetoid*.

Hymenopappeæ (hī″men-ō-pap′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cassini), < *Hymenopappus* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Hymenopappus:* now placed in the tribe *Helenioideæ*.

Hymenopappus (hī″men-ō-pap′us), *n.* [NL. (C. L. L'Héritier de Brutelle, 1788), so called from the hyaline pappus, < Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + NL. *pappus*, q. v.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helenioideæ*, the type of the old tribe *Hymenopappeæ*. The heads are homogamous and discoid, the bracts of the involucre are free, the style-branches are linear and obtuse, and the pappus scales short, obtuse, or nearly equal. They are herbs with radical or alternate pinnisected leaves, and corymbose white or yellow flower-heads. Seven species are known, all natives of North America.

hymenophore (hī′men-ō-fōr), *n.* Same as *hymeniophore*.

Hymenophoreæ (hī″men-ō-fō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), as *hymenophorum* + *-eæ*.] A division of ferns, not now recognized, including the tribes *Aspidiaceæ*, *Aspleniaceæ*, etc.

hymenophorum (hī-me-nof′ō-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *hymeniophore*.

Hymenophyllaceæ (hī″men-ō-fi-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gaudichaud-Beaupré, 1826), so called in allusion to the filmy nature of the frond, < Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A family of homosporous ferns. It is characterized by having the sporangia borne on an elongated, often filiform, receptacle, surrounded by a complete transverse ring opening vertically; sori terminal or marginal from the apex of a vein; indusium inferior, usually of the same texture as the frond; fronds delicately membranous and pellucid. There are only 2 genera, *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes*, and about 175 species, mostly confined to the tropics.

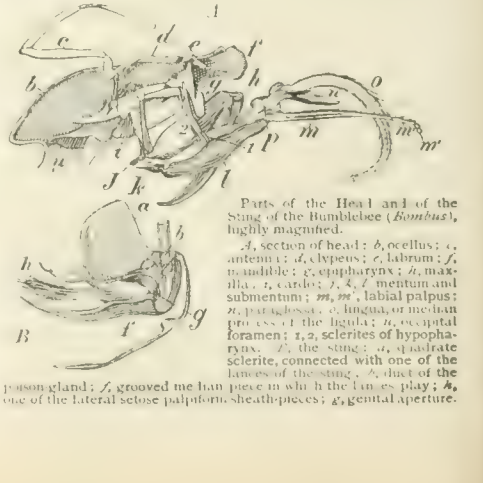
hymenophyllaceous (hī″men-ō-fi-lā′shius), *a.* Having the appearance or characters of the *Hymenophyllaceæ*.

Hymenophylleæ (hī″men-ō-fil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), < *Hymenophyllum* + *-eæ*.] A name originally employed to designate a tribe of ferns, but including the same genera as the *Hymenophyllaceæ*.

Hymenophyllum (hī″men-ō-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] A genus of usually small and sometimes very minute ferns, including a large number of species with filmy pellucid fronds, found chiefly in hot and damp tropical forests; the filmy ferns or lace-ferns. It is closely allied to the genus *Trichomanes*, from which it differs in having the two valves of the involucre separate and not blended into a cup. None is found in North America. Two extinct species of this genus have been described from the Carboniferous of Europe, one from the Cretaceous of Kansas, and one from the Laramie group of Colorado. *H. Tunbridgense*, the Tunbridge fern, is a native of England.

hymenopter (hī-me-nop′tėr), *n.* A hymenopterous insect; one of the *Hymenoptera*. Also *hymenopteran*.

Hymenoptera (hī-me-nop′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), neuter plural of *hymenopterus:* see *hymenopterous*.] A large and important order of the class *Insecta*. The order is characterized by the 4 membranous wings, of which the hind pair is almost always smaller than the front pair, and has comparatively few nervures. The mouth bears man-



Parts of the Head and of the Sting of the Bumblebee (*Bombus*), highly magnified.

A, section of head: *b*, ocellus; *c*, antenna; *d*, clypeus; *e*, labrum; *f*, mandible; *g*, epipharynx; *h*, maxilla; *i*, cardo; *j*, *k*, *l*, mentum and submentum; *m*, *m′*, labial palpus; *n*, prementum; *o*, lingua, or median process of the ligula; *p*, paraglossal foramen; 1, 2, sclerites of hypopharynx. *B*, the sting: *a*, quadrate sclerite, connected with one of the lances of the sting; *b*, duct of the poison-gland; *f*, grooved median piece in which the lances play; *h*, one of the lateral setose palpiform sheath-pieces; *g*, genital aperture.

dibles, and a lower lip or tongue sheathed by the maxillæ. The tarsi are generally 5-jointed, sometimes 4-jointed, rarely 3-jointed, and very seldom heteromerous. The abdomen of the female is provided with a multivalve ovipositor, which may act as a sting, a saw, or a borer. The larvæ are vermiform and footless, except in *Phyllophaga* and *Xylophaga*, in which they are caterpillar-like and have feet. The *Hymenoptera* are usually placed at the head of the class of insects, not only on account of their high structural development, but also with regard to their extraordinary instinctive faculties and social qualities. In modern systems the order is divided into 8 series and 36 families. The series are: (1) *Phyllophaga*, the saw-flies; (2) *Xylophaga*, the horntails; (3) *Parasitica*, with six families, the species of which are mainly parasitic; (4) *Tubulifera*, or cuckoo-bees; (5) *Heterogyna*, the four families of ants; (6) *Fossores*, eleven families of sand- and wood-wasps; (7) *Diploptera*, with two families of solitary and one of social wasps; and (8) *Anthophila*, with the two families of bees. In number of species this order stands next to *Coleoptera*; it probably includes nearly one fourth of all insects. More than 1,000 genera are represented in Europe alone, and there are over 7,000 described European species. Between 5,000 and 6,000 species have been described for America north of Mexico, and yet the extensive group of *Parasitica* is little known, especially in its smaller forms. —**Fossorial Hymenoptera.** See *fossorial*.

hymenopteral (hī-me-nop′tē-ral), *a.* [< *hymenopter-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *hymenopterous*.

hymenopteran (hī-me-nop′tē-ran), *n.* [< *Hymenoptera* + *-an*.] Same as *hymenopter*.

hymenopterist (hī-me-nop′tē-rist), *n.* [< *Hymenoptera* + *-ist*.] One who collects or studies the *Hymenoptera*.

hymenopterologist (hī-me-nop-tē-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *hymenopterology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the study of *Hymenoptera*. *Lubbock*.

hymenopterology (hī-me-nop-tē-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< *Hymenoptera* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of entomology which relates to *Hymenoptera*.

hymenopteron (hī-me-nop′tē-ron), *n.* [NL.: see *hymenopterous*.] One of the *Hymenoptera*.

hymenopterous (hī-me-nop′tē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *hymenopterus*, < Gr. *ὑμενόπτερος*, membrane-winged, < *ὑμήν*, membrane, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having membranous wings; specifically, having the characters of the *Hymenoptera*; pertaining to the *Hymenoptera*. Also *hymenopteral*.

Hymenothalameæ (hī″men-ō-tha-la′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *θάλαμος*, a chamber.] A division of lichens, now referred to the tribe *Lecideacei*.

hymenotomy (hī-me-not′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑμήν*, a membrane, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] **1.** In *anat.*, dissection of the membranes of the animal body; hymenological anatomy.—**2.** In *surg.*, incision of the hymen, practised in certain cases of imperforation of the vagina, in order to give exit to blood retained and accumulated in the cavity of the uterus. *Dunglison*.

hymenulum (hī-men′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *hymenula* (-lă). [NL., dim. of Gr. *ὑμήν* (*ὑμεν-*), a membrane: see *hymen*[2], *hymenium*.] In *bot.*, a shield containing asci. *Cooke*.

Hymettian (hī-met′i-an), *a.* [< L. *Hymettius*, < *Hymettus*, < Gr. Ὑμηττός, Hymettus: see def.] Of or pertaining to Hymettus, a mountain of Attica in Greece, celebrated for its flowers, honey, and marble; like that of Hymettus. The mountain is covered with heather, the blossoms of which give it, when seen from a distance, a rosy-purple coloring.

A lovely bee . . . absconding himself in *Hymettian* flowers. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 76.

Hymettian marble, a bluish-gray marble from the quarries of Mount Hymettus. It is an excellent building-stone, and was much used in antiquity, as at the present day.

Hymettic (hī-met′ik), *a.* [< *Hymettus* + *-ic*.] Same as *Hymettian*.

The censor L. Crassus was much censured about the year 650 on account of his house with six small columns of *Hymettic* marble.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 188.

hymn (him), *n.* [< ME. *hympne*, *himpne*, usually *ympne*, *impne*, < AS. *hymen*, *ymen*, pl. *ymnas*, in ME. mixed with OF. *ymne*, later *hymne* = Pr. *hymne*, *ymne* = Sp. *himno* = Pg. *hymno* = It. *inno* = D. G. Dan. *hymne* = Sw. *hymn*, < LL. *hymnus* (in eccl. use), < Gr. *ὕμνος*, a hymn, festive song, or ode in praise of gods or heroes. Origin uncertain; only once in Homer, in the phrase *ὕμνος ἀοιδῆς*, which may perhaps mean lit. 'a web of song'; cf. *ὑφή*, a web, *ὑφ-αίνειν* = AS. *wefan*, E. *weave*.] **1.** In general, a religious ode, song, or other poem: as, the Homeric *hymns*; the *hymns* of Pindar. In Christian literature the term covers a wide range of poems, including those that embody not only adoration, thanksgiving, confession, and supplication to God, but also instruction and exhortation for men.

Noghte anely he hase comforthe in this, bot also in psalmes and *ympnes* and antyms of Haly Kyrke.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Than thai toke that haly tre [the cross], . . .
And bare it furth so tham omang,
With *himpnes* and with nobil sang.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Our solemn *hymns* to sullen dirges change.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5.

Ourself have often tried
Valkyrian *hymns*, or into rhythm have dash'd
The passion of the prophetess.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Specifically—**2.** A metrical formula of public worship, usually designed to be sung by a company of worshipers. The hymns of the ancient Hebrews are technically called *psalms*. From the early Christian period many traces of hymns remain, as in the Magnificat, Benedictus, etc., in the New Testament, in such references as 1 Cor. xiv. 15, Eph. v. 19, Jas. v. 13, etc., and in the universally recognized Gloria Patri, Gloria in Excelsis, and Te Deum. The long succession of important Greek and Latin hymnists begins with Ephraem Syrus and Hilary of Poitiers (both of the fourth century) respectively, though several productions of known authorship antedate their time. Most of the great medieval Latin hymns were composed as sequences, the most famous being the Dies Iræ. The Roman Catholic Church possesses a large number of such hymns, mostly in Latin. The Reformation in Germany was distinguished by a remarkable outburst of hymns of every description. English hymnody began in the sixteenth century, but was principally confined to metrical versions of the Psalms until the first publication of Isaac Watts (in 1707) and the hymns of Charles and John Wesley. Since then the production of hymns has been constant and significant in both England and America. Medieval and modern hymns are nearly always divided into equal and similar sections of from three to twelve lines or strophes each, which are called *stanzas* or *verses*.

And when they had sung an *hymn*, they went out into the mount of Olives. Mat. xxvi. 30.

Admonishing one another in psalms and *hymns* and spiritual songs. Col. iii. 16.

3. In a narrow sense, an extra-Biblical poem of worship: opposed to *psalm*. Specially used in connection with the discussions about the propriety of using any musical formulæ in public worship which are not directly derived from the Bible.—**Abecedarian hymns.** See *abecedarian*.—**Angelic hymn, cherubic hymn, communion hymn, Marseillaise hymn,** etc. See the qualifying words.—**Evening hymn.** Same as *even-song*, 1.—**Seven great hymns,** a collective name for the following medieval Latin hymns: Dies Iræ; Hora Novissima; Jesu, dulcis memoria; Stabat Mater; Veni, Creator Spiritus; Veni, Sancte Spiritus; and Vexilla Regis.

hymn (him), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hymned* (himd or him′ned), ppr. *hymning* (him′ing or him′ning). [< *hymn*, *n.* Cf. LL. *hymnire*, sing hymns; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To celebrate or worship in song; address hymns to; salute with song.

As sons of one great Sire,
Hymning the Eternal Father.
Milton, P. L., vi. 96.

The mulberry-tree stood centre of the dance;
The mulberry-tree was *hymn'd* with dulcet airs.
Cowper, Task, vi. 697.

There the wild wood-robin
Hymns your solitude.
R. T. Cooke, Trailing Arbutus.

2. To express in a hymn; sing as a hymn: as, "*hymned* thanks," *J. Baillie*.

The perpetual poem *hymned* by wind and surge.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 757.

II. *intrans.* To sing hymns.

And touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* praised God and his works. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 258.

Around in festive songs the *hymning* choir
Mix the melodious voice and sounding lyre.
West, tr. of Pindar's Nemean Odes, xi.

hymnal (him′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *hymn* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to hymns; of the nature of or suitable for a hymn.

The grave, majestic, *hymnal* measure swells like the peal of an organ. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 169.

II. *n.* A hymn-book.

hymnar† (him′när), *n.* [< ML. *hymnare*, a hymn-book, < LL. *hymnus*, a hymn: see *hymn*. Cf. *hymnary*.] A hymn-book.

That our Anglo-Saxon brethren were not slow in adopting these beautiful outpourings of the Christian poet we know from one of Ælfric's enactments, requiring each clerk to have, along with other volumes, a *hymnar*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 13.

hymnarium (him-nā′ri-um), *n.* [ML.: see *hymnary*.] A hymn-book.

But the reader will scarcely agree with his indulgent estimate of Ken's epic and *hymnarium*.
The Academy, Nov. 3, 1888, p. 281.

hymnary (him′nā-ri), *n.*; pl. *hymnaries* (-riz). [< ML. *hymnarius* (sc. *liber*), also *hymnarium*, a hymn-book, < LL. *hymnus*, a hymn: see *hymn*.] A hymn-book. [Rare.]

They [the vicars] were required to learn by heart, so as to need no book, their psalter, their *Hymnary*, and their Anthem-book. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 59.

hymn-book (him′bůk), *n.* A book of hymns for use in public worship.

hymnic (him′nik), *a.* [< *hymn* + *-ic*.] Relating to hymns; of the character of a hymn; lyric.

Where she (faire ladie), tuning her chast layes
Of England's empresse to her *hymnicke* string,
For your affect, to hear that virgin's praise,
Makes choice of your chast selfe to heare her sing.
Mir. for Mags., p. 773.

hymnish†, *adv.* [< *hymn* + *-ish*[1].] In the manner of a hymn.

Sonnets are carroled *hymnish*
By lads and maydens. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 248.

hymnist (him′nist), *n.* [< *hymn* + *-ist*.] A composer of hymns; one skilled in the writing of hymns; a hymnologist.

Our familiar *hymnist*, Watts.
H. W. Beecher, N. Y. Christian Union, Dec. 20, 1876.

hymnodist (him′nō-dist), *n.* [< *hymnody* + *-ist*.] A hymnist.

hymnody (him′nō-di), *n.* [< ML. *hymnodia*, < Gr. *ὑμνῳδία*, the singing of a hymn, hymning, < *ὑμνῳδός*, singing hymns, < *ὕμνος*, a hymn, + *ἀείδειν*, *ἄδειν*, sing: see *ode*. Cf. *psalmody*.] **1.** The act or art of singing hymns or sacred songs; psalmody.—**2.** Hymns collectively; the body of hymns belonging to a particular period, country, sect, or author.

hymnographer (him-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *hymnography* + *-er*[1].] A hymn-writer.

hymnography (him-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. as if *ὑμνογραφία, < *ὑμνογράφος*, writing hymns, < *ὕμνος*, a hymn, + *γράφειν*, write.] The art or the act of writing hymns.

hymnologist (him-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *hymnology* + *-ist*.] **1.** A student of hymnology; a connoisseur in the history, classification, criticism, and use of hymns.—**2.** A hymn-writer.

hymnology (him-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< LL. as if **hymnologia*, < Gr. *ὑμνολογία*, < *ὑμνολόγος*, singing hymns (> LL. *hymnologus*, a singer of hymns), < *ὕμνος*, a hymn, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The science of hymns, treating of their history, classification, criticism, and use. —**2**†. Hymnody.

That *hymnologie* which the primitive Church used at the offering of bread and wine for the Eucharist.
J. Mede, Dialogues, p. 56.

hymn-tune (him′tūn), *n.* A musical setting of a hymn, usually adapted for repetition with the successive verses or stanzas. Certain kinds of hymn-tunes are called *chorals*.

hymn-writer (him′rī″tėr), *n.* A writer or composer of hymns; a hymnist.

hympne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hymn*.

hynd[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hind*[1].

hynd[2]†, *a.* Same as *kend*[2].

hyngt. An obsolete preterit of *hang*. *Chaucer*.

hyobranchial (hī-ō-brang′ki-al), *a.* [< *hyo*(*id*) + *branchial*.] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the branchiæ.

Hyodon (hī′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑ*, the letter upsilon, Υ (in ref. to *hyoid*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Hyodontidæ*, having teeth on the hyoid bone, whence the name. *H. alosoides* is the common mooneye or toothed herring of the United States. *Lesueur*, 1818. See cut under *mooneye*.

hyodont (hī′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hyodon*(*t-*).] **I.** *a.* Having teeth on the hyoid bone; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hyodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Hyodontidæ*.

Hyodontidæ (hī-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Hyodon*; the toothed herrings, or mooneyes. The body is covered with large silvery cycloid scales; the head is naked; the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the latter being articulated to the ends of the former; the opercular apparatus is complete; the dorsal fin belongs to the caudal part of the vertebral column; the stomach is horseshoe-shaped, and without a blind sac; the intestine is short, with one pyloric appendage; and the ova fall into the abdominal cavity before exclusion. Three species are found in the Mississippi basin and the great lakes of North America; they have a distant resemblance to a clupeoid fish.

hyo-epiglottic (hī″ō-ep-i-glot′ik), *a.* [< *hyo*(*id*) + *epiglottic*.] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the epiglottis.—**Hyo-epiglottic ligament,** an elastic band connecting the hyoid bone with the epiglottis.

hyo-epiglottidean (hī″ō-ep″i-glo-tid′ē-an), *a.* Same as *hyo-epiglottic*.

hyoganoid (hī-ō-gan′oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Hyoganoidei*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Hyoganoidei*.

hyoganoidean (hī″ō-ga-noi′dē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hyoganoid*.

Hyoganoidei (hī″ō-ga-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *hyo*(*id*) + NL. *Ganoidei*, q. v.] A superorder of true fishes, including the most teleosteoid of the ganoid fishes, having the hyoid ap-

paratus and branchiostegal rays like those of the teleosts. It includes the orders *Cyclogamoidei* and *Rhombogamoidei*, represented in the existing fauna only by the *Amiidæ* and *Lepisosteidæ*, but in ancient times having numerous and diversified representatives. *Gill.*

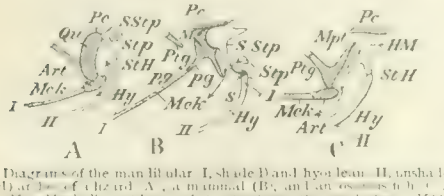
hyoglossal (hī-ō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [< *hyo(id)* + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the tongue. **Hyoglossal membrane**, a fibrous sheet connecting the base of the tongue with the hyoid bone. **Hyoglossal muscle**, the hyoglossus.

II. *n.* Same as *hyoglossus*.

hyoglossus (hī-ō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *hyoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < *hyoid* + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.] A muscle of the hyoid bone and the tongue. In man the hyoglossus is a thin, flat, somewhat square muscle, arising from the whole length of the hyoid bone, on each side of its body, and inserted into the side of the tongue between the styloglossus and lingualis. The origin of the muscle from different parts of the hyoid bone, namely, from the body and the lesser and greater cornua, has caused the description of the muscle as three, called *basioglossus*, *ceratoglossus*, and *chondroglossus*. Also called *basiceratochondrobasilossus*.

hyoid (hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hyoïde*, < NL. *hyoides*, < Gr. ὑοειδής, shaped like the letter upsilon, Υ, now commonly printed Υ, *v*; ὀστοῦν ὑοειδές, the hyoid bone (also called ὑψιλοειδής, upsilon-shaped, and λαμβδοειδής, lambda-shaped [Λ]: see *upsilon*, and *lambda*, *lambdoid*); < ὑ, the letter upsilon, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of the Greek letter upsilon, Υ. In biology and embryology it is applied to the bony or hard parts developed in the second postoral visceral arch of the embryo, this being called the *hyoid* or *hyoidean arch* or *apparatus*, as distinguished from preceding mandibular or succeeding branchial parts.—**Hyoid bone.** Same as *hyoid*, *n.*

II. *n.* The tongue-bone or os linguæ; the hyoidean bone or collection of bones: so called from its shape in man. In man it is embedded in the muscles of the root of the tongue, lying nearly horizontal with its convexity forward, usually about on a level with the lower border of the under jaw, considerably above the Adam's apple; but it is displaced in every act of swallowing. This horseshoe-shaped arch forms the bony basis of the tongue. (See cut under *mouth*.) No fewer than 10 muscles arise from or are inserted into it; and it is besides suspended from the skull by the stylohyoid ligament, and connected with the larynx by the thyrohyoid membrane and ligament, and with the epiglottis by the hyo-epiglottic ligament. Its comparatively small size and simple structure in man are unusual; in most animals the bone is either relatively larger, or consists of a number of separate bones, indications of which are found in the human species in the several ossific



Diagrams of the mandibular, hyoidean, and hyobranchial arches of a lizard (A), a mammal (B), and an ichthyopsid (C). *Mck*, Meckel's cartilage; *Art*, articulare; *Qu*, quadratum; *Mpt*, metapterygoid; *M*, malleus; *Pg*, processus gracilis; *Pty*, pterygoid bone; *Hy*, *Hy*, hyoidean cornua; *StH*, stylohyal; *S*, stapes bone; *Stp*, stapes; *Sstp*, suprastapedial; *Hm*, hyomandibular bone; *Pe*, periotic capsule. The arrow is in the first visceral cleft.

centers from which the bone originates. Thus, the body of the human hyoid is the basihyal; the lesser cornua or horns are the ceratohyals, and the greater cornua are the thyrohyals. (See cut under *skull*.) In a sauropsidan, as a bird, the so-called hyoid bone is the whole skeleton of the tongue, consisting of several parts developed in a branchial arch, as well as hyoidean parts properly so called. These parts are the basihyal, glossohyal, and ceratohyal or epihyal of the hyoidean arch proper; with the urohyal or basibranchial, the epibranchial, and the ceratobranchial, these three belonging to a branchial arch, and the last two of them being commonly known as the thyrohyal or greater cornu of the hyoid bone. The elements of the hyoid bone of an osseous fish are the basihyal, glossohyal, urohyal, epihyal, ceratohyal, and stylohyal.

hyoideal (hī-oi'dē-al), *a.* [< *hyoid* + *-e-al*.] Same as *hyoid*.

> This development [of the skull] relates to the protection and support of the still more extraordinarily developed *hyoideal* and laryngeal apparatus [of the howlers].
> *Owen*, Anat., II. 531.

hyoidean (hī-oi'dē-an), *a.* [< *hyoid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *hyoid*.

hyomandibular (hī″ō-man-dib'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *hyo(id)* + *mandibular*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the mandible or lower jaw.

> The hyoidean arch becomes segmented into two noteworthy portions, the upper of which is known as the *hyomandibular* portion. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 114.

Hyomandibular bone, in fishes, the bone or element of the suspensorium of the lower jaw next to or articulating with the cranium. Also called *epitympanic* and *temporal*.

II. *n.* Same as *hyomandibular bone*.

hyomental (hī-ō-men'tal), *a.* [< *hyo(id)* + *mental*[2].] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the chin.

hyoplastral (hī-ō-plas'tral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hyoplastron.

hyoplastron (hī-ō-plas'tron), *n.* [< *hyo(id)* + *plastron*.] The second lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle: a name given by Huxley to what others call the *hyosternum*. See second cut under *Chelonia*.

Hyopotamidæ (hī″ō-pō-tam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyopotamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of omnivorous ungulate mammals, represented by the genus *Hyopotamus* and related to the *Suidæ*, or swine. *Kowalewsky.*

Hyopotaminæ (hī-ō-pot-a-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyopotamus* + *-inæ*.] The *Hyopotamidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Anthracotheriidæ*, having the four upper premolars resembling the true molars, and with tubercles in transverse series separated by transverse valleys, and the preceding three molars successively more and more differentiated. Besides *Hyopotamus*, the subfamily contains the genus *Bothriodon* (Aymard) or *Ancodus* (Pomel). *T. Gill*, 1872.

Hyopotamus (hī-ō-pot'a-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑς, a pig, hog (= L. *sus* = E. *sow*[2]), + ποταμός, river. Cf. *hippopotamus*.] A genus of fossil non-ruminant artiodactyl mammals, supposed to have been of aquatic habits and related to swine, whence the name, given by Owen in 1848. The remains occur in the Tertiary strata, Eocene and Miocene, of England and the continent of Europe. The genus has been referred to the *Suidæ* and to the *Anthracotheriidæ*, and also made the type of a family *Hyopotamidæ*.

hyoscapular (hī-ō-skap'ū-lär), *a.* [< *hyo(id)* + *scapular*, q. v.] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the scapula; omohyoid.

hyoscine (hī'o-sin), *n.* [< *Hyosc(yamus)* + *-ine*[2].] A non-crystallizable alkaloid obtainable only as a syrup from *Hyoscyamus niger*. It is known in commerce as *amorphous hyoscyamine*, and its salts are used in medicine to some extent.

Hyoscyameæ (hī″o-sī-ā'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Hyoscyamus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Solanaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hyoscyamus*, having the lobes of the corolla plicate or imbricate, the stamens all perfect, and the fruit a capsule.

hyoscyamine (hī-o-sī'a-min), *n.* [< *Hyoscyamus* + *-ine*[2]. Cf. L. *hyoscyaminus*, < Gr. ὑοσκύαμινος, of henbane.] A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$) obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger*, or henbane. When moist it has a strong alkaline reaction, and a penetrating, narcotic, and stupefying odor like that of nicotine. It neutralizes acids, forming salts, some of which, particularly the sulphate, are used in medicine. The alkaloid is extremely poisonous.—**Amorphous hyoscyamine.** Same as *hyoscine*.

Hyoscyamus (hī-o-sī'a-mus), *n.* [L., < Gr. ὑοσκύαμος, henbane, lit. hog's bean, < ὑός, gen. of ὑς, a hog, + κύαμος, a bean.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Solanaceæ*, type of the tribe *Hyoscyameæ*. They have a tubular-campanulate calyx, an infundibuliform corolla with an oblique limb and imbricated unequal lobes, and a capsule opening by a median transverse circumcision, the top falling off like a lid. They are herbs with the leaves sinuate-dentate or incised, and yellowish flowers in usually 1-sided leafy spikes. About 10 species are known, natives of the Mediterranean region and central Asia. *H. niger* is the henbane or black henbane. See cut under *henbane*.

Hyoserideæ (hī-ō-se-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyoseris* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Hyoseris*. They are herbs, having the pappus more or less chaffy, small, with alternate bristles, and the apex of the achenia truncate.

Hyoseris (hī-os'e-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑς, a hog, + σέρις, succory.] A small genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, the type of the subtribe *Hyoserideæ*, having the habit and foliage of *Taraxacum*. The flower-scape is thickened upward and bears a single yellow flower-head. From their near allies they differ in that the achenia are of two kinds in each head, the outer corky and cylindrical, the inner compressed or two-winged. The pappus is biserial, and consists of narrow and unequal scales. Four species are known from the Mediterranean region, one extending into southern Germany. *H. minima* is the hog-succory. Two fossil species very closely related to this genus have been described, from the Miocene of Carniola and Bohemia, under the name *Hyoserites*.

hyosternal (hī-ō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *hyo(id)* + *sternal*.] 1. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the breast-bone; sternohyoid.—2. In *herpet.*, of or pertaining to the hyoplastron: as, a *hyosternal* scute.

hyosternum (hī-ō-stėr'num), *n.* [< *hyo(id)* + *sternum*.] The second lateral piece of the so-called sternum—that is, of the plastron—of a chelonian; the hyoplastron of Huxley. See second cut under *Chelonia*.

hyostylic (hī-ō-stī'lik), *a.* [< *hyo(id)* + Gr. στῦλος, pillar, style.] Having the lower jaw suspended from the skull by a special suspensorium: the opposite of *autostylic*.

> Most modern researches have also tended to emphasize the distinction between fishes with autostylic and those with *hyostylic* skulls.
> *A. S. Woodward*, Cat. Fossil Fishes, B. M., I. p. vii. (1889).

hyp, *n.* and *v.* See *hip*[4].

hyp-. See *hypo-*.

hypacusis (hip-a-kū'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἀκουστός, hearing, < ἀκούειν, hear: see *acoustic*.] In *pathol.*, diminished power of hearing.

hypæsthesia (hip-es-thē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + αἴσθησις, perception: see *esthetic*, etc.] In *pathol.*, diminished capacity for sensation; a dulled but not obliterated sensitiveness.

hypæsthesic (hip-es-thē'sik), *a.* [< *hypæsthesia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by hypæsthesia.

hypæthra, *n.* Plural of *hypæthron*.

hypæthral, *a.* See *hypethral*.

> When processions of men and maidens bearing urns and laurel-branches, crowned with ivy or with myrtle, paced along those sandstone roads, chanting pæans and prosodial hymns, toward the glistening porches and *hypæthral* cells. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 191.

hypæthron (hī-pē'thron), *n.*; pl. *hypæthra* (-thrą). [LL. *hypæthrum*, < Gr. ὑπαίθριον, the uncovered part of a temple, < ὑπό, under, + αἰθήρ, the sky: see *ether*[1].] In *arch.*, an open court or inclosure; a place or part of a building that is hypethral, or roofless. See *hypethral*.

> The light seems to have been introduced into what may be considered a court, or *hypæthron*, in front of the cell, which was lighted through its inner wall.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 265.

hypalgesia (hip-al-jē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἄλγησις, sense of pain, < ἀλγεῖν, be in pain, < ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, diminished susceptibility to painful impressions; incipient analgesia.

hypalgia (hī-pal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἄλγος, pain.] Same as *hypalgesia*.

hypallage (hi-pal'ą-jē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ὑπαλλαγή, an interchange, exchange, a figure of speech by which the parts of a proposition seem to be interchanged (metonymy, epidiorthosis, enallage, hypallage), < ὑπαλλάσσειν, exchange, < ὑπό, under, + ἀλλάσσειν, change, > ἀλλαγή, change, exchange: see *allagite*. Cf. *enallage*.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, a figure which consists in inversion of syntactical relation between two words, each assuming the construction which in accordance with ordinary usage would have been assigned to the other. Thus, in Virgil (Æneid, iii. 61), "dare classibus austros" (to give the winds to the fleets) is substituted for the usual construction "dare classes austris" (to give the fleets to the winds); the dative and accusative—that is, the indirect and direct objects—having been interchanged. Hypallage is a bold departure from the customary mode of expression, and is almost entirely confined to poetry.—**Hypallage of the adjective**, the transfer of the attribute from that one of two interdependent substantives with which it would usually agree to the other, especially from a substantive in the genitive to that governing it. See *enallage*.

hypanisognathism (hī-pan-i-sog'nā-thizm), *n.* [As *hypanisognathous* + *-ism*.] In *zoöl.*, that inequality of the teeth of opposite jaws in which the lower are narrower than the upper; one of two types of anisognathism, the other being epanisognathism. *Cope.*

hypanisognathous (hī-pan-i-sog'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἄνισος, unequal, uneven, + γνάθος, the jaw.] In *zoöl.*, having the lower teeth narrower than the upper. *Cope.*

Hypante (hī-pan'tē), *n.* See *Hypapante*.

hypanthia, *n.* Plural of *hypanthium*.

hypanthial (hī-pan'thi-al), *a.* [< *hypanthium* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a hypanthium: as, a *hypanthial* receptacle.

hypanthium (hī-pan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *hypanthia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἄνθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, an enlargement or other development of the torus under the calyx. *Gray.* This term has been widely, but incorrectly, applied to the fruit of the fig and allied forms, which properly come under *syconium* or *hypanthodium*.

hypanthodium (hī-pan-thō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + NL. *anthodium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *syconium*.

hypantrum (hī-pan'trum), *n.*; pl. *hypantra* (-trą). [NL., < Gr. ὑπαντρος, cavernous, with caverns underneath, < ὑπό, under, + ἄντρον, a cavern: see *antre*.] In *anat.*, the recess in the neural arch of a vertebra with which the hyposphene articulates. See *hyposphene*, and compare *zygantrum*.

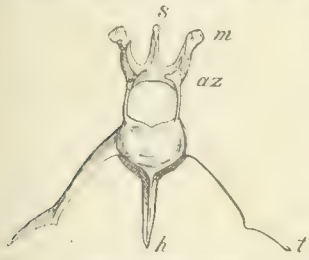
Hypapante (hip-a-pan'tē), *n.* [LGr. ὑπαπαντή, a later form of ὑπαντή, equiv. to Gr. ὑπάντησις, a coming to meet, < ὑπαντᾶν, go to meet, < ὑπο, under, + ἀντᾶν, come opposite to, < ἄντα, over

against, face to face: see *ante-*, *anti-*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival in memory of the meeting of the infant Christ and his mother with Simeon and Anna in the temple: same as the Western *Purification* or *Candlemas*. Also *Hypante*.

hypapophyses, *n.* Plural of *hypapophysis*.

hypapophysial (hip-ap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *hypapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hypapophysis: as, the *hypapophysial* arch.

hypapophysis (hip-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *hypapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ὑπο, under, + ἀποφυσις, a sprout or process: see *apophysis*.] In *anat.*, a median process or apophysis from the under or ventral side of the centrum of a vertebra: opposed to *epapophysis*. The anterior portion of the ring of the human atlas is regarded as a hypapophysis by those who hold that its body ankyloses with the axis as the odontoid process of the latter.



Lumbar Vertebra of Hare.

h, hypapophysis; *t*, very long transverse process; *s*, spinous process; *m*, metapophysis; *az*, prezygapophysis.

hypargyrite (hip-är'ji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἀργυρος, silver, + *-ite*2.] A massive variety of miargyrite obtained from Clausthal in the Harz.

hyparterial (hip-är-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἀρτηρία, artery.] Lying below the artery, as a bronchial tube.

hypaspist (hi-pas'pist), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπασπιστής, a shield-bearer, armor-bearer, < ὑπασπίζειν, serve as shield-bearer, < ὑπό, under, + ἀσπίς, shield.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a shield-bearer or an armor-bearer; an esquire; in the Macedonian army, one of a royal guard of light-armed foot-soldiers, so called from their shields.

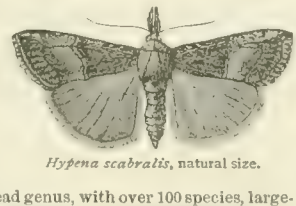
hypate (hip'ā-tē), *n.* [< L. *hypate*, < Gr. ὑπάτη (sc. χορδή), the highest note as regards length of string, but the lowest note as regards pitch, fem. of ὑπατος, highest, lowest, extreme, superl. equiv. to ὑπέρτατος, superl. of ὑπέρ, over: see *hyper-*.] In *anc. music*, the first or lowest tone in the lowest and in the next to the lowest tetrachords of the recognized system of tones, corresponding loosely to the modern B and E.

hypaton (hip'ā-ton), *n.* [Gr. ὑπατον, neut. of ὑπατος, highest: see *hypate*.] See *tetrachord*.

hypaxial (hī-pak'si-al), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + L. *axis*.] In *anat.*, beneath the vertebral axis of the body; situated on the ventral side of or below the bodies of the vertebræ: opposed to *epaxial*.—**Hypaxial muscles**, those muscles lying beneath the spinal column, on the ventral aspect of the vertebral centra.

hypemia, *n.* An erroneous form of *hyphemia*.

Hypena (hī-pē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1802), < Gr. ὑπήνη, the hair on the upper lip, mustache, appar. < ὑπό, under, + *-ηνη*, perhaps = Skt. *āna*, the part under the nose.] A genus of pyralid moths, characterized by the small, rather prominent head, naked globose eyes, simple antennæ, very long laterally compressed palpi, a projecting scaly tuft on the front, and unarmed legs. It is a large and wide-spread genus, with over 100 species, largely Asiatic and South American. *H. proboscidialis* is known as the *snout-moth*, from the prominent palpi. *H. humuli* is a hop-feeder in the United States. *H. scabralis* is a common North American species whose larva feeds on grass and clover.


Hypena scabralis, natural size.

Hypenidæ (hī-pen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypena* + *-idæ*.] A family of moths, typified by the genus *Hypena*, of the group *Pyralidina*. They have broad wings, the anterior ones often bearing tufts of elevated scales, the anterior legs not tufted, palpi long and ascending, and antennæ in the male generally ciliate or pubescent. It is an extensive group, of about 16 genera.

hyper1 (hī'pėr), *n.* [Abbr. of *hypercritic*.] A hypercritic. [Humorous and rare.]

> Criticks I read on other Men,
> And *hypers* upon them again.
> *Prior*, Ep. to F. Shepherd, May 14, 1689.

hyper2 (hī'pėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To move about actively; bustle. [Local, U. S.]

Hyper: to bustle. "I must *hyper* about an' git tea."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

hyper-. [= F. *hyper-* = Sp. *hiper-* = Pg. *hyper-* = It. *iper-*, < L. *hyper-*, < Gr. ὑπέρ, prep., over, above, beyond, across, for, in behalf of, instead of, about, concerning; prefix ὑπερ-, over, above (in all relations); = L. *super*, above, = AS. *ofer*, E. *over*: see *super-*, *over*, *over-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'over,' and usually implying transcendence or excess. It is freely used as an English formative, often with only secondary reference to the Greek. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, the same as *super-*, indicating the highest of a series of compounds: thus, *hyperchloric acid* signifies the highest of the series of chlorin acids, containing more oxygen than chloric acid. The prefix *per-* is now generally used for *hyper-*, as *perchloric*, *permanganic*, etc. (*b*) In *ancient* and *medieval music*: (1) Of intervals, measured upward; ascending: as, *hyper*diapente. (2) Of modes or scales, beginning at a higher point, usually a perfect fourth above: opposed to *hypo-*. See *hypo-*. (*c*) In names of ecclesiastical modes, a mere mark of distinction from those with the prefix *hypo-*: thus, *hyperdorian* and *Dorian* denoted the same mode.

hyperabelian (hī″pėr-ā-bel'i-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Abelian*2.] In *math.*, similar to an Abelian integral, function, or group, but more complicated.—**Hyperabelian function**, a function of two variables connected with a discontinuous group of substitutions of one of the following forms:

$$\left(\begin{matrix}\xi, & \eta; & a\,\xi + b, & a\,\eta + b'\\ & & c\,\xi + d', & c\,\eta + d\end{matrix}\right)$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix}\xi, & \eta; & a\,\eta + b', & a\,\xi + b\\ & & c\,\eta + d', & c\,\xi + d\end{matrix}\right)$$

hyperacanthosis (hī-pėr-ak-an-thō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἀκανθα, spine, + *-osis*.] Hypertrophy of the stratum spinosum of the epidermis.

hyperacidity (hī″pėr-a-sid'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + E. *acidity*, q. v.] Excessive acidity.

hyperactivity (hī″pėr-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + E. *activity*, q. v.] Over-activity; excessive energy.

> Organs which are in a state of *hyperactivity* easily become diseased. *Medical News*, LII. 608.

hyperacuity (hī″pėr-a-kū'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + E. *acuity*, q. v.] Morbid acuteness.

> A case of alleged hypnotic *hyperacuity* of vision. *Mind*, XII. 154.

hyperacusis (hī″pėr-a-kū'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἀκουσις, hearing, < ἀκούειν, hear: see *acoustic*.] In *pathol.*, excessive acuteness of the sense of hearing.

hyperacuteness (hī″pėr-a-kūt'nes), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + E. *acuteness*, q. v.] Excessive acuteness.

> Subtlety and *hyperacuteness* were the bane of Scholasticism, and, by disgusting all serious minds, greatly contributed towards its overthrow.
> *F. Winterton*, Mind, XIII. 389.

hyperadenosis (hī-pėr-ad-e-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἀδήν (ἀδεν-), a gland, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, the enlargement of lymphatic glands, as in Hodgkin's disease.

hyperæmia, hyperæmic. See *hyperemia*, etc.

hyperæolian, hyperæolic (hī-pėr-ē-ō'li-an, -ol'ik). See under *mode*.

hyperæsthesia (hī″pėr-es-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + αἰσθησις, the faculty of sensation: see *æsthesia*.] In *pathol.*, excessive sensibility; exalted sensation. Also *hyperesthesia*, *hyperæsthesis*, *hyperesthesis*.

> To such a degree has this *hyperæsthesia* been observed that patients have been known to scream violently when the skin has been only touched.
> *F. B. Winslow*, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind, xx.

hyperæsthetic, *a.* See *hyperesthetic*.

hyperalgesia (hī″pėr-al-jē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἄλγησις, sense of pain, < ἀλγεῖν, feel pain.] In *pathol.*, an abnormally great sensitiveness to pain.

hyperalgesic (hī″pėr-al-jē'sik), *a.* [< *hyperalgesia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperalgesia.

hyperalgia (hī-pėr-al'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἄλγος, pain.] Hyperalgesia.

hyperaphic (hī-pėr-af'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἁφή, touch, < ἅπτειν, touch.] In *pathol.*, having excessive sensitiveness to touch. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

hyperapophyses, *n.* Plural of *hyperapophysis*.

hyperapophysial (hī-pėr-ap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *hyperapophysis* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to or having the character of a hyperapophysis.

hyperapophysis (hī″pėr-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *hyperapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἀπόφυσις, a process: see *apophysis*.] A backwardly projecting process of the neural spine of a vertebra.

> It is possible, however, for a neural spine to send back a pair of processes (*hyperapophyses*) as in Galago, etc., embracing the neural spine next below.
> *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 45.

hyperaspist (hī-pėr-as'pist), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπερασπιστής, one who holds a shield over, a protector, < ὑπερασπίζειν, cover with a shield, < ὑπέρ, over, + ἀσπίς, a shield. Cf. *hypaspist*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one who protected another engaged in fighting by holding a shield over him; hence, a protector or defender.

> I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether C. M. be not by his *hyperaspist* forsaken in the plain field.
> *Chillingworth*, Works (ed. 1704), p. 76.

> Such an opinion, if it should meet with peevish opposites on the one side, and confident *hyperaspists* on the other, might possibly make a sect.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 326.

hyperbata, *n.* Plural of *hyperbaton*.

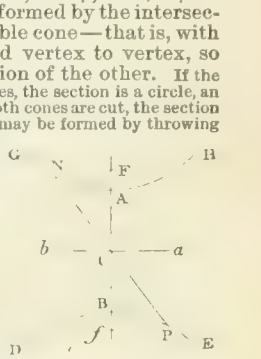
hyperbatic (hī-pėr-bat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπερβατικός, delighting in hyperbata, < ὑπέρβατον, hyperbaton: see *hyperbaton*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the figure hyperbaton; transposed; inverted.

hyperbatically (hī-pėr-bat'i-kal-i), *adv.* By the figure hyperbaton; by transposition or inversion.

hyperbaton (hī-pėr'bā-ton), *n.*; pl. *hyperbata* (-tä). [L., < Gr. ὑπερβατός, transposed, verbal adj. of ὑπερβαίνειν, step over, < ὑπέρ, over, + βαινειν, go.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*: (*a*) A figure consisting in departure from the customary order by placing a word or phrase in an unusual position in a sentence; transposition or inversion, especially of a bold or violent sort. Hyperbaton is principally used for emphasis: as, "*Great* is Diana of the Ephesians" (Acts xix. 28), for "Diana of the Ephesians is *great*." It also frequently serves to facilitate clearness of connection between clauses. In ancient Greek and Latin literature it was in constant use to produce a rhythmical effect in sentences by arranging words on metrical rather than syntactical principles. It is most frequently used in poetry, being one of the principal means of differentiating poetic diction from that of prose; but it is by no means rare in oratory in passages of an especially earnest or passionate character, and it is very common in excited or vehement conversation. Also called *trajection*. See *synchysis*. (*b*) An instance or example of such transposition.

hyperbola (hī-pėr'bō-lä), *n.* [= F. *hyperbole* = Sp. *hipérbola* = Pg. *hyperbole* = It. *iperbola*, < NL. *hyperbola*, < Gr. ὑπερβολή, the conic section hyperbola (so called by Apollonius because the side of the rectangle on the abscissa equal to the square of the ordinate overlaps the latus rectum) (see *ellipse*), lit. excess (see *hyperbole*), < ὑπερβάλλειν, throw over, exceed, < ὑπέρ, over, + βάλλειν, throw.] **1.** A curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a double cone—that is, with two similar cones placed vertex to vertex, so that one is the continuation of the other. If the plane cuts only one of the cones, the section is a circle, an ellipse, or a parabola; but if both cones are cut, the section is a hyperbola. A hyperbola may be formed by throwing upon a table the shadow of a ball the top of which is higher than the source of light. It has two asymptotes. If through any point of the curve lines be drawn parallel to the asymptotes, the parallelogram so formed will be of constant area for any given hyperbola. The point of intersection of the asymptotes is the center of the hyperbola, and is equidistant from the two intersections of any line through it with the hyperbola. The two lines through the center bisecting the angles of the asymptotes are the lines of the axes of the hyperbola, and the curve is symmetrical with respect to each of these. One of these lines cuts the curve, and the points of intersection are called the *vertices* of the hyperbola. The line between the vertices is the *major* or *transverse axis* of the hyperbola. If from the vertices lines be drawn parallel to the two asymptotes, the two points at which these lines will meet will be the extremities of the *minor* or *conjugate axis*. Although the axes bear these names, the minor may be longer than the major axis. The equation of the hyperbola, referred to its center and axes, is

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$



Hyperbola.

DFI, *GAH*, two opposite branches of a hyperbola; *F*, *f*, foci; *C*, center; *AB*, transverse axis; *PE*, conjugate axis; *NCP*, a diameter.

The *foci* of the hyperbola are two points on the line of the transverse axis distant from the center as far as the vertices are from the extremities of the conjugate axis. If from any point of the curve lines be drawn to the two foci, the difference of the lengths of these lines is constant for any given hyperbola, and the angle between them is bisected by the tangent at that point. The *eccentricity* of the hyperbola is the secant of half the angle between the asymptotes. The *parameter* or *latus rectum* of a hyperbola is a chord through the focus perpendicular to the transverse axis.

2. An algebraic curve having asymptotes greater in number by one than its order. This meaning was introduced by Newton.—**Acute hyperbola**, a hyperbola which lies in the acute angle between its asymptotes.—**Ambigenal, anguineal**, etc., **hyperbola**. See the adjectives.—**Circumscribed hyperbola**, a hyperbola that crosses both asymptotes.—**Common** or

conic hyperbola, a hyperbola proper, defined under def. 1, above. — **Conjugate hyperbolas**, two hyperbolas having common asymptotes, the transverse axis of either being the conjugate axis of the other. — **Cubical hyperbola**. See *cubical*. — **Deficient or defective hyperbola**. See *deficient*. — **Equilateral hyperbola**, a hyperbola whose asymptotes are at right angles to one another, and whose axes are consequently equal. **Focal hyperbola**. See *focal*. — **Infinite hyperbola**, a hyperbola in the Newtonian sense. See def. 2, above. **Inscribed hyperbola**, a hyperbola which does not cross its asymptotes. **Logarithmic hyperbola**, the section of a right cylinder having a hyperbola as its base by a paraboloid. This name was given by Booth in 1851. — **Nodated hyperbola**. See *nodated*. — **Obtuse hyperbola**, a hyperbola which lies in the obtuse angle between its asymptotes. — **Pitch hyperbola**, a hyperbola the inverse squares of whose diameters are proportional to the pitch of the parallel generators of the cylindroid whose generators are the possible screws of a rigid body having two degrees of freedom.

hyperbolæon (hī-pėr-bō-lē′on), *n.* See *tetrachord*.

hyperbole (hī-pėr′bō-lē), *n.* [= F. *hyperbole* = Sp. *hipérbole* = Pg. *hyperbole* = It. *iperbole*, < L. *hyperbole*, < Gr. ὑπερβολή, excess, overstrained phrase, etc.: see *hyperbola*, the same word with accom. L. termination.] In *rhet.*, an obvious exaggeration; an extravagant statement or assertion not intended to be understood literally.

When we speake in the superlatiue and beyond the limites of credit, that is by the figure which the Greeks call *Hiperbole*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

Three-pil'd *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

No city brings better home to us than Ragusa the Eastern *hyperbole* of cities great and fenced up to heaven.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 226.

=Syn. See *exaggeration*.

hyperbolic (hī-pėr-bol′ik), *a.* [= F. *hyperbolique* = Sp. *hiperbólico* = Pg. *hyperbolico* = It. *iperbolico*, < L. *hyperbolicus*, < Gr. ὑπερβολικός, extravagant, < ὑπερβολή, hyperbole: see *hyperbole*. In mod. use the adj. goes also with *hyperbola*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of hyperbole; obviously exaggerating or exaggerated.

Among the Zulus the *hyperbolic* compliment to the king, "Thou who art as high as the mountains," passes from the form of simile into the form of metaphor when he is addressed as "You Mountain."
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 401.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of the hyperbola.—**3.** Having a pair of real points at infinity. Thus, *hyperbolic space* is so called because in it every right line has two real points at infinity; so *hyperbolic transformation, substitution*, etc.—**Hyperbolic amplitude of any quantity.** See *amplitude*.—**Hyperbolic arc**, an arc of the hyperbola.—**Hyperbolic conoid.** See *conoid*, 1 (*a*). **Hyperbolic curvature, function, geometry**, etc. See the nouns.—**Hyperbolic cylindroid**, a solid generated by the rotation of a hyperbola about its conjugate axis. *Sir C. Wren.*—**Hyperbolic leg or branch** of a curve, a leg or branch having an asymptote or asymptotes.—**Hyperbolic logarithm**, a natural logarithm, or one whose base is 2.7182818. See *logarithm*.—**Hyperbolic singularity** of a function, an essential singularity: so called because such singularities of a theta Fuchsian function are connected with hyperbolic substitutions of the fundamental Fuchsian group.—**Hyperbolic space**, a space in which the sum of the three angles of a triangle would be less than two right angles.—**Hyperbolic spiral**, a spiral curve the law of which is that the distance from the pole to the generatrix varies inversely as the distance swept over.

hyperbolical (hī-pėr-bol′i-kal), *a.* [< *hyperbolic* + *-al*.] **1.** Same as *hyperbolic*, 1.

You shout me forth
In acclamations *hyperbolical*,
As if I loved my little should be dieted
In praises sauced with lies. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9.

The shewes in our Lady street being so *hyperbolical* in pomp that day that it exceeded the rest by many degrees.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 38.

I have a *hyperbolical* tongue; it catches fire as it goes.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 243.

2. Same as *hyperbolic*, 2. [Rare.]

hyperbolically (hī-pėr-bol′i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a hyperbolic manner; with obvious exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

Scylla is . . . *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible. *Browne*.

Created natures allow of swelling hyperboles; nothing can be said *hyperbolically* of God.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 2.

2. In the form of a hyperbola.

hyperboliform (hī-pėr-bol′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *hyperboliforme*; as *hyperbola* + *-form*.] Having the form of a hyperbola of a higher kind.

hyperbolise, *v.* See *hyperbolize*.

hyperbolism[1] (hī-pėr′bō-lizm), *n.* [< *hyperbola* + *-ism*.] In *geom.*, a curve the equation of which is derived from that of another curve by writing *xy* for *y*.

hyperbolism[2] (hī-pėr′bō-lizm), *n.* [= F. *hyperbolisme*; as *hyperbole* + *-ism*.] The use of hyperbole; the character of being hyperbolical.

The *hyperbolisms* of the oriental style.
Horsley, Works, I. v.

hyperbolist (hī-pėr′bō-list), *n.* [= Pg. *hyperbolista*; as *hyperbole* + *-ist*.] One who uses hyperbole.

hyperbolize (hī-pėr′bō-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hyperbolized*, ppr. *hyperbolizing*. [= F. *hyperboliser* = Sp. *hiperbolizar*; as *hyperbole* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To use hyperbole; speak or write with obvious exaggeration.

The Spanish traveller . . . was so habituated to *hyperbolize* . . . and relate wonders that he became ridiculous.
Howell, Forreine Travell, xiv.

II. *trans.* To exaggerate; represent or speak of in a hyperbolical manner.

Vain people *hyperbolizing* his fact, . . . he grew by their flattery into that madness of conceit.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 203.

Also spelled *hyperbolise*.

hyperbolograph (hī-pėr-bol′ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπερβολή, hyperbola, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument for the description or drawing of hyperbolas.

hyperboloid (hī-pėr′bō-loid), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπερβολή, hyperbola, + εἶδος, form.] **1.** A quadric surface having a center not at infinity, and some of its plane sections hyperbolas. There are two kinds of hyperboloid, those of one and of two sheets. The hyperboloid of one sheet has a real intersection with every plane in space; that of two sheets has only imaginary intersections with some planes. In either case all the plane sections perpendicular to one of the axes are ellipses, and those perpendicular to either of the others are hyperbolas.

2. A hyperbola of a higher order.

hyperboloidal (hī-pėr-bō-loi′dal), *a.* [< *hyperboloid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hyperboloid.

The crests of the teeth of a skew-bevel wheel are parallel to the generating straight line of the *hyperboloidal* pitch-surface. *W. J. M. Rankine*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 759.

hyperborean (hī-pėr-bō′rē-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hyperboréen*, < LL. *Hyperboreanus*, < L. *hyperboreus*, adj. (> It. *iperboreo* = Pg. *hyperboreo* = Sp. *hiperbóreo* = F. *hyperborée*), *Hyperborei*, n. pl., < Gr. ὑπερβόρεος, ὑπερβόρειος, adj., beyond the north wind, Ὑπερβόρεοι, n. pl., the Hyperboreans, an imaginary people in the extreme north, < ὑπέρ, over, beyond, + βορέας, the north wind (perhaps orig. the 'mountain' wind, Ὄρος, mountain, the people 'beyond the (Rhipæan) mountains'): see *hyper-*, *Boreas*, and *orcad*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated in or inhabiting the far north: as, the *hyperborean* regions; a *hyperborean* race; the *hyperborean* phalarope.

From *hyperborean* skies,
Embodied dark, what clouds of Vandals rise!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 85.

Hence — **2.** Very cold; frigid.

The more chilly and pinching *hyperborean* atmosphere in which they have grown up and been formed.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 6.

3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the imaginary race of Hyperboreans.—**4.** Arctic.

The first, or *Hyperborean* group (of the Native Races of the Pacific States), comprises the tribes of Alaska and a part of British America, and includes races perfectly distinct from one another. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 37.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] **1.** An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth. In early Greek legend the Hyperboreans were a people who lived beyond the north wind, and were not exposed to its blasts, but enjoyed a land of perpetual sunshine and abundant fruits. They were free from disease, violence, and war. Their natural life lasted 1,000 years, and was spent in the worship of Apollo. In later times the Greeks gave the name to the inhabitants of northern countries generally.

2. *pl.* In *ethnol.*, a group of arctic races.

hyperbrachycephalic (hī-pėr-brak″i-se-fal′ik or hī-pėr-brak-i-sef′ȧ-lik), *a.* [As *hyperbrachycephal-y* + *-ic*.] Extremely brachycephalic; exhibiting hyperbrachycephaly.

hyperbrachycephaly (hī-pėr-brak-i-sef′ȧ-li), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *brachycephaly*.] In *craniom.*, extreme brachycephaly; the character of a skull of which the cranial index is over 85. See *craniometry*.

hyperbranchial (hī-pėr-brang′ki-al), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + βράγχια, gills.] Situated over the gills or branchiæ: as, the *hyperbranchial* groove of the pharynx of a lancelet.

hyper-Calvinist (hī-pėr-kal′vin-ist), *n.* See *Calvinist*.

hypercardia (hī-pėr-kär′di-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + καρδία, heart.] In *pathol.*, hypertrophy of the heart. *Dunglison*.

hypercatalectic (hī-pėr-kat-ȧ-lek′tik), *a.* [< L. *hypercatalecticus*, equiv. to *hypercatalectus*, < Gr. ὑπερκατάληκτος, < ὑπερ, over, beyond, + καταληκτός, stopping off: see *catalectic*.] In *pros.*, having an additional syllable or half-foot (thesis or arsis) after the last complete dipody: as, a *hypercatalectic* colon or verse. The epithet *hypercatalectic*, like *brachycatalectic*, is applicable to those meters only which are scanned by dipodies — that is, to iambic, trochaic, anapestic, and occasionally and exceptionally to dactylic meters.

hypercatalexis (hī-pėr-kat-ȧ-lek′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, beyond, + κατάληξις, an ending, termination, catalexis: see *catalexis*.] In *pros.*, excess of a final syllable or half-foot after the last measure in a series or line measured by dipodies. In classical poetry hypercatalexis is found as the apparent excess of an arsis (metrically unaccented part of a foot) at the end of one colon or series, the arsis at the beginning of the next being wanting; so that, if such an arsis be reckoned to the second colon, all the measures would be complete: thus, ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – , ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ –.

hypercatharsis (hī″pėr-ka-thär′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπερκάθαρσις, excessive purging, < ὑπερκαθαίρεσθαι, be purged excessively, < ὑπέρ, over, + καθαίρειν, cleanse, purge, > κάθαρσις, a purging: see *catharsis, cathartic*.] In *med.*, an excessive purging; action of the bowels excited by a violent cathartic.

hypercathartic (hī″pėr-ka-thär′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + καθαρτικός, purging (see *cathartic*), after *hypercatharsis*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of hypercatharsis.

II. *n.* A medicine which produces excessive purging.

hyperchloric (hī-pėr-klō′rik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *chloric*.] Same as *perchloric*.

hyperchromasia (hī″pėr-krō-mā′si-ȧ), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + χρῶμα, color.] A pathological condition marked by excess of pigment.

hyperchromatism (hī-pėr-krō′ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + χρῶμα(τ-), color, + *-ism*.] A state of unusually heightened or intensified coloration, as that of melanism or erythrism, in an animal.

hypercinesia, hypercinesis, etc. See *hyperkinesis*, etc.

hypercomplex (hī-pėr-kom′pleks), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *complex*.] Composed of a number of imaginaries or complex quantities. Thus, a quantity $a\imath + bj +$, etc., where a, b, etc., are complex scalars, while $\imath$, j, etc., are peculiar units, having their proper multiplication-table, is a hypercomplex quantity.

hyperconic (hī-pėr-kon′ik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *conic*.] In *math.*, relating to the intersection of two surfaces of the second order.

hypercoracoid (hī-pėr-kor′a-koid), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + E. *coracoid*.] The upper of the two bones of typical fishes interposed between the actinosts or fin-bearing elements and the proscapula or principal bone of the scapular arch. Called by Cuvier *radial*, by Owen *ulna*, and by later naturalists *scapula*. See cut under *scapulo-coracoid*.

hypercritic (hī-pėr-krit′ik), *n.* [= F. *hypercritique* = It. *ipercritico*; as *hyper-* + *critic*.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a captious censor.

hypercritical (hī-pėr-krit′i-kal), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *critical*. Cf. *hypercritic*.] **1.** Excessively or captiously critical; judging adversely from trivial or irrelevant considerations; unduly finical or unjustly severe in judgment.

Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner. *Swift*.

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any *hypercritical* rules.
A. Lincoln, First Inaugural Address.

2. Excessively exacting or scrupulous. [Rare.]

We are yet far from imposing . . . these nice and *hypercritical* punctilios, which some astrologers . . . oblige our Gard'ners to. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, Int.

hypercritically (hī-pėr-krit′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hypercritical manner; with excessive criticism.

We cannot afford to speak contemptuously of any sort of knowledge, and God forbid that we should speak contemptuously or *hypercritically* of any honest worker.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 13.

hypercriticise, *v. t.* See *hypercriticize*.

hypercriticism (hī-pėr-krit′i-sizm), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *criticism*.] Excessively minute or severe criticism.

To insist on points like these is mere *hypercriticism*.
Scotsman (newspaper).

hypercriticize, hypercriticise (hī-pėr-krit′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hypercriticized, hypercriticised*, ppr. *hypercriticizing, hypercriti-*

cising. [< *hyper-* + *criticize, criticise.*] To criticize with excessive severity; criticize captiously.

hypercycle (hī′pėr-sī-kl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *κύκλος*, circle.] A plane curve of the sixth order and fourth class having the line at infinity as a double tangent, which possesses the property that two pairs of tangents to it may be so taken that, whatever fifth tangent be considered, the two circles inscribed or escribed in the two triangles formed each with one of the pairs of fixed tangents and the variable tangent have their points of contact with the latter at a constant distance. It is necessary that these circles and tangents be described in definite directions, in order to choose properly between the inscribed and escribed circles.

hyperdeterminant (hī″pėr-dē-tėr′mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< *hyper-* + *determinant.*] **I.** *a.* In *math.*, invariantive.

II. *n.* In *math.*, an invariant. This word, originally used by Cayley from 1845 to 1852, is now replaced by *invariant.*

hyperdiapason (hī-pėr-dī-a-pā′zon), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *διαπασῶν*, diapason: see *diapason.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of the octave when measured upward; a superoctave.

hyperdiapente (hī-pėr-dī-a-pen′tē), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *διὰπεντε*, diapente: see *diapente.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of a perfect fifth when measured upward.

hyperdiatessaron (hī-pėr-dī-a-tes′a-ron), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *διατεσσάρων*, diatessaron: see *diatessaron.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of a perfect fourth when measured upward.

hyperdiazeuxis (hī-pėr-dī-a-zūk′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *διάζευξις*, diazeuxis: see *diazeuxis.*] In *anc. music*, the separation of two tetrachords by the interval of an octave, as between the hypaton and the hyperbolæon. See *tetrachord.*

hyperdistributive (hī″pėr-dis-trib′ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *hyper-* + *distributive.*] **I.** *a.* Having the distributive property as extended to several variables simultaneously. Thus, if

$$F(x, y) + F(\xi, \eta) = F(x + \xi, y + \eta),$$

the function, operation, or symbol, F, is said to be hyperdistributive.

II. *n.* A hyperdistributive function.

hyperditonos (hī-pėr-dit′ō-nos), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *δίτονον*, the major third: see *ditone.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of a major third when measured upward.

hyperdorian (hī-pėr-dō′ri-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Dorian.*] See under *mode.*

hyperdoric (hī-pėr-dor′ik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Doric.*] See under *mode.*

hyperdulia (hī″pėr-dū-lī′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, beyond, + *δουλεία*, service: see *dulia.*] The worship offered by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary: so called because it is higher than that given to other saints, which is known as *dulia*, while the worship due to God alone is called *latria.* See *dulia.* Also *hyperduly.*

hyperdulical (hī-pėr-dū′li-kal), *a.* [< *hyperdulia* + *-ic-al.*] Of the nature of hyperdulia.

hyperduly (hī′pėr-dū-li), *n.* [< F. *hyperdulie*, < NL. *hyperdulia*, q. v.] Same as *hyperdulia.*

hyperdynamic (hī″pėr-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπερδύναμος*, of higher power, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic.*] In *pathol.*, characterized by excessive violence or excitement, as the vital powers in some kinds or states of disease.

hyperelliptic (hī″pėr-e-lip′tik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *elliptic*, q. v.] Transcending what is elliptic.—**Hyperelliptic curve**, a curve whose Cartesian coordinates are expressible rationally by a parameter, λ, and the square root of an entire function, Q_λ, of degree $2p + 2$, where p is the class of the curve.—**Hyperelliptic function**, a function arising from the conversion of hyperelliptic integrals in the same manner in which elliptic functions arise from the conversion of elliptic integrals.—**Hyperelliptic integral**, the integral of the square root of an integral function higher than the fourth degree.

hyperemesis (hī-pėr-em′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἔμεσις*, vomiting: see *emesis*[1].] In *pathol.*, excessive vomiting.

hyperemetic (hī″pėr-ē-met′ik), *a.* [< *hyperemesis*, after *emetic*, q. v.] Pertaining to or affected with hyperemesis.

hyperemia, hyperæmia (hī-pėr-ē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *hyperæmia*, < Gr. as if **ὑπεραιμία* (cf. *ὑπεραιμοῦν*, have overmuch blood), < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, an excessive accumulation of blood in any part of the body.—**Active or arterial hyperemia**, excess of blood due to dilatation of the arterioles, the velocity of the current being increased.—**Passive or venous hyperemia**, excess of blood due to obstruction of the outflow through the veins, the velocity of the current being diminished.

hyperemic, hyperæmic (hī-pėr-ē′mik), *a.* [< *hyperemia, hyperæmia*, + *-ic.*] In *pathol.*, affected with hyperemia.

hyperesthesia, *n.* See *hyperæsthesia.*

hyperesthesic (hī″pėr-es-thē′sik), *a.* [< *hyperesthesia* + *-ic.*] Same as *hyperesthetic.*

> *Hyperæsthesic* states. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 339.

hyperesthesis (hī″pėr-es-thē′sis), *n.* Same as *hyperæsthesia.*

hyperesthetic, hyperæsthetic (hī″pėr-es-thet′-ik), *a.* [< *hyperæsthesis*, after *esthetic*, q. v.] Morbidly sensitive; affected with hyperæsthesia. Also *hyperesthesic.*

> The disorder [neuralgic dysmenorrhea] . . . is generally associated with a highly susceptible nervous temperament, which may be defined as the *hyperæsthetic* temperament. *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 195.

> A sleepy, phlegmatic creature will get up from bed in half the time it takes your *hyperæsthetic* patient to find himself among all the confusion of worries he has drawn around him, and to shake himself free from them. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 923.

hyperfuchsian (hī-pėr-fōk′si-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Fuchsian.*] In *math.*, resulting from an extension of the properties of the Fuchsian group or function.—**Hyperfuchsian function**, a function of two variables with a four-dimensional fundamental sphere as its natural limit, and connected with the discontinuous group of substitutions

$$\left(x, y; \frac{ax + by + c}{Ax + By + C}, \frac{a'x + b'y + c'}{Ax + By + C}\right).$$

Hyperfuchsian group. See *group*[1].

hypergenesis (hī-pėr-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Excessive production.

hypergenetic (hī″pėr-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *hypergenesis*, after *genetic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by hypergenesis.

hypergeometric (hī-pėr-jē-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *geometric.*] Resulting from an extension of the properties of the geometric series.—**Hypergeometric function**, the function expressed by a hypergeometric series, or by the equation

$$\phi x \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + \sum_0^{n-1} (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} \{(\lambda - k - 1)_{n-k}\, \phi^{n-k} x + (\lambda - k - 1)_{n-k-1}\, \psi^{n-k-1} x\} \frac{d^k y}{dx^k} = 0,$$

where ϕx and ψx are integral functions of the nth and $(n-1)$th degrees respectively, and λ is a constant.—**Hypergeometric series.** Same as *Gaussian series* (which see, under *Gaussian*).

hypergeusia (hī-pėr-gū′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *γεῦσις*, the sense of taste, < *γεύειν*, taste.] Hyperæsthesia of the sense of taste.

hyperhexapod (hī-pėr-hek′sa-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἑξάπους*, six-footed.] **I.** *a.* Having more than six legs, as an arthropod; pertaining to the *Hyperhexapoda*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Hyperhexapoda.*

Hyperhexapoda (hī″pėr-hek-sap′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *hyperhexapod.*] Arthropods with more than three pairs of legs; the crustaceans, arachnidans, and myriapods.

hyperhidrosis, hyperidrosis (hī″pėr-hi-drō′sis, -i-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἱδρωσις*, perspiration: see *hidrosis.*] In *pathol.*, excessive sweating.

Hyperia (hī-pē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Hyperiidæ.*

Hypericeæ (hī-pėr-is′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypericum* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Hypericineæ*, containing the genera *Hypericum* and *Ascyrum.* They are characterized by having the capsule septicidal, seeds not winged, and smooth petals.

Hypericineæ (hī″pėr-i-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Hypericum* + *-in-* + *-eæ.*] A natural order of plants, of which the genus *Hypericum* is the type. It contains 8 genera and 210 species. They are herbs, shrubs, or (rarely) trees, with simple, opposite (rarely whorled) leaves, which are often dotted with resinous glands. They have terminal or axillary, solitary, cymose or paniculate flowers, usually yellow or white, with 5 sepals and usually 5 petals, and the numerous stamens usually united into 3 or 5 bundles at their base. Also called *Hypericaceæ*, *Hypericales*, *Hypericinæ.*

Hypericum (hī-pe-rī′kum, usually hī-per′i-kum), *n.* [L., also *hypericon*, < Gr. *ὑπέρεικον* (also *ὑπέρικον*), neut., *ὑπέρεικος*, fem., St.-John's-wort, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ἔρεικη*, also *ἴρικη*, L. *erice*, heath, heather: see *Erica.*] 1. A large genus of plants, the type of the natural order *Hypericineæ*, containing about 160 species, very generally distributed over the earth, characterized by having pentamerous flowers with the stamens commonly clustered into 3 to 5 parcels. They are herbs or shrubs with cymose yellow flowers. *H. perforatum*, or St.-John's-wort, is a small species, which derives its specific name from the fact that the pellucid dots common to the leaves of most of the species are in it peculiarly conspicuous, so as to give the leaf the appearance of being perforated. It is a native of Europe, now extensively naturalized in the United States. *H. Ascyron*, the great St.-John's-wort of the eastern United States, is a tall shrubby plant with pods an inch or more long. *H. Kalmianum*, Kalm's St.-John's-wort, is a bushy shrub 1 to 6 feet high, growing along the northern lakes. *H. nudicaule* is the orange-grass or pineweed, common in sandy fields. *H. mutilum*, the dwarf St.-John's-wort, only 3 to 9 inches high, is common in low grounds everywhere in the eastern United States. *H. Androsæmum*, the tutsan or tutsan hypericum, is a somewhat woody species of southern Europe and central Asia. From its succulent capsule, which turns red and then black, it is placed by some in a separate genus. It was once considered a panacea. *H. quadrangulum* of Europe is the St.-Peter's-wort or hard-hay. *H. aureum* is a handsome species of the southern United States.

Branch of *Hypericum aureum*, with flower and young fruit.
a, cluster of stamens; *b*, fruit.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

> *Hypericum* all bloom, so thick a swarm
> Of flow'rs, like flies clothing her slender rods,
> That scarce a leaf appears. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 165.

hyperideation (hī-pėr-ī-dē-ā′shon), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *ideation.*] Excessive mental activity; restlessness of mind.

hyperidrosis, *n.* See *hyperhidrosis.*

Hyperiidæ (hī-pe-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyperia* + *-idæ.*] A family of amphipod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Hyperia.* They have a large subglobular head, large lateral eyes, straight antennæ, palps to mandibles, the last five pairs of pereiopods ambulatorial, and the seventh pair not transformed. Representatives occur in almost all seas. Also *Hyperina.*

Hyperiidea (hī″pėr-ī-id′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyperia* + *-idea.*] A tribe or superfamily of amphipod crustaceans, having a free head, large lateral eyes, maxillipeds coalesced into a kind of operculum, uropods natatorial, and telson undivided. It contains 16 families, of which the most important is the *Hyperiidæ.*

hyperinosis (hī″pėr-i-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἴς* (*ἰν-*), strength, fiber, + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, a condition of the blood in which it forms on clotting an unusual amount of fibrin: opposed to *hypinosis.*

hyperinotic (hī″pėr-i-not′ik), *a.* [< NL. *hyperinosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by hyperinosis.

hyperionian (hī″pėr-ī-ō′ni-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Ionian.*] See under *mode.*

hyperionic (hī″pėr-ī-on′ik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Ionic.*] Same as *hyperionian.*

hyperite (hī′pe-rīt), *n.* [Short for *hypersthenite.*] A name given at various times and by various writers to rocks of very uncertain and indeterminate character. Some of the rocks designated as hyperite belong with diabase, and others with diorite. Some writers have used *hyperite* as the equivalent of *hypersthenite.* The latest use of it, and that adopted by Rosenbusch, is by Törnebohm, who designates under the name of *hyperite* a rock intermediate in character between normal gabbro and olivin gabbro. Also called *hypersthene gabbro.*

hyperjacobian (hī″pėr-ja-kō′bi-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Jacobian.*] In *math.*, derived from a complication of the idea of a Jacobian surface or curve. If $U = 0$ is a surface of degree n, and $\phi = 0$, $\psi = 0$, etc., are surfaces of the same degree m, generally different from n, if $D_x U = u$, $D_y U = v$, $D_z U = w$, $D_t U = k$, $D_x \phi = a$, $D_y \phi = b$, $D_z \phi = c$, $D_t \phi = d$, $D_x \phi' = a'$, $D_y \psi = b'$, etc., and if Δ, Δ', etc., be symbols of any higher derivatives, let the following matrix be formed:

$$\begin{matrix} u, & v, & w, & k, & \Delta U, & \Delta' U, & \dots \\ a, & b, & c, & d, & \Delta\phi, & \Delta'\phi, & \dots \\ a', & b', & c', & d', & \Delta\psi, & \Delta'\psi, & \dots \end{matrix}$$

This matrix must have one more column than it has rows. From this two independent determinants may be formed; and these being equated to zero give the equations to the *hyperjacobian surfaces* of the system, while their intersection is the *hyperjacobian curve.*

hyperkinesis, hypercinesis (hī″pėr-ki-nē′sis, -si-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *κίνησις*, movement, < *κινεῖν*, move.] In *pathol.*, abnormal amount of muscular action; spasmodic action; spasm. Also *hyperkinesia, hypercinesia.*

hyperkinetic, hypercinetic (hī″pėr-ki-net′ik, -si-net′ik), *a.* [< *hyperkinesis*, after *kinetic.*] Relating to or characterized by hyperkinesis.

hyperlydian (hī-pėr-lid'i-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Lydian.*] See *hypermode.*

hypermedication (hī-pėr-med-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *medication.*] In *med.*, the excessive use of drugs.

hypermetamorphic (hī-pėr-met-a-môr'fik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *metamorphic.*] Characterized by or exhibiting hypermetamorphism; undergoing repeated transformations.

hypermetamorphism (hī-pėr-met-a-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *metamorphism.*] In *entom.*, the condition of being subject to hypermetamorphosis; the process of undergoing complete transformation. Hypermetamorphism is a type of development found in beetles of the families *Meloidæ*, *Rhipiphoridæ*, and *Stylopidæ*, in which an active larva stage is followed by two inactive stages (the last called the pupa) before the true pupa state is attained. Many species characterized by hypermetamorphism are parasitical in the bodies of *Hymenoptera* during at least part of their lives. Some insects pass through no two of their recognizable stages after hatching from the egg and before reaching maturity. In the case of the blister-beetles or meloids these stages have been severally named, from the resemblance the larvæ bear to those of certain other insects, as, 1st, triungulin; 2d, carabeid; 3d and 4th, scarabeid; 5th, coarctate; 6th, scolytoid.

Hypermetamorphism is a term applied to certain conditions in which the larva at one period of its life assumes a very different form and habit from those of another period. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 147.

hypermetamorphosis (hī-pėr-met-a-môr'fō-sis), *n.* [NL., < *hyper-* + *metamorphosis.*] In *entom.*, complete metamorphosis; radical transformation; change from one form to a very different one. See *hypermetamorphism.*

Certain beetles . . . undergo what has been called a *hyper-metamorphosis*—that is, they pass through an early stage wholly different from the ordinary grub-like larva. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 363.

hypermetamorphotic (hī-pėr-met″a-môr-fot'-ik), *a.* [< *hypermetamorphosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Same as *hypermetamorphic.* [Rare.]

The extraordinary genus Sitaris (equally *hypermetamorphotic*), a parasite in bees' nests. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 149.

hypermetaphorical (hī-pėr-met-a-for'i-kal), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *metaphorical.*] Excessively metaphorical.

Entangled, *hypermetaphorical* style. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 203.

hypermeter (hī-pėr'me-tėr), *n.* [< LL. *hypermeter* (Diomedes, Marius Victorinus), < Gr. *ὑπέρμετρος*, going beyond the meter, beyond measure, < *ὑπέρ*, beyond, + *μέτρον*, meter, measure.] **1.** In *pros.*: (*a*) A verse or period having one more syllable at the end than properly belongs to the meter which it represents; especially, a heroic hexameter with an additional syllable in the last foot, usually intended to be elided by synaphea before a vowel beginning the next line; a dolichurus. (*b*) A period consisting of more than two or three cola; a hypermetron. (*c*) A line or meter with one syllable beyond the last complete foot or measure. The word is not infrequently found in this sense in books on English versification; but it is a departure from the original nomenclature of prosody. **2.** Anything greater than the ordinary standard of measure. [Rare.]

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

hypermetra, *n.* Plural of *hypermetron.*

hypermetric (hī-pėr-met'rik), *a.* [As *hypermeter* + *-ic.*] In *pros.*: (*a*) Exceeding the correct measure; having a syllable at the end in excess of the meter represented; especially, dolichuric: as, a *hypermetric* verse or line. (*b*) Of more than usual length; more than dicolic or tricolic: as, a *hypermetric* period. See *hypermeter*, *hypermetron.*

hypermetrical (hī-pėr-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *hypermetric* + *-al.*] Same as *hypermetric.*

hypermetron (hī-pėr'me-tron), *n.*; pl. *hypermetra* (-trạ). [< Gr. *ὑπέρμετρον*, neut. of *ὑπέρμετρος*, beyond the meter: see *hypermeter.*] In *anc. pros.*, a period exceeding the usual extent of a meter; a period longer than the ordinary line or verse.

hypermetrope (hī-pėr-met'rōp), *n.* [< *hypermetropia*, without the suffix.] A person affected with hypermetropia.

When the *hypermetrope* wishes to examine anything close to him, an undue amount of convergence will direct the axis of vision to a point nearer than the object looked at. *New York Med. Jour.*, XL. 719.

hypermetropia (hī″pėr-me-trō'pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] A natural or acquired condition of the eyes in which the focus (that is, of parallel rays when the accommodation is completely relaxed) falls behind the retina; long-sightedness: the opposite of *myopia.* Also *hyperopia*, *hypermetropy*, and *hyperpresbyopia.*—**Absolute hypermetropia**, hypermetropia in which parallel rays cannot be brought to a focus on the retina by an exertion of the eye.—Facultative hypermetropia, hypermetropia in which parallel rays can be focused on the retina without converging the visual lines.—**Latent hypermetropia**, that hypermetropia which is not detected by finding the strongest convex lens with which the patient can focus parallel rays on the retina, but which, being due to involuntary accommodation, may reveal itself after the use of convex glasses for a while, or the instillation of atropin.—**Manifest hypermetropia**, that hypermetropia which is determined by finding the strongest convex lens with which the patient can focus parallel rays on the retina.—**Relative hypermetropia**, hypermetropia in which parallel rays can be focused on the retina only by converging the visual lines.

hypermetropic (hī″pėr-me-trop'ik), *a.* [< *hypermetropia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with hypermetropia; far-sighted.

When . . . the *hypermetropic* eye loses its power of adjustment with age, then even distant objects can not be seen distinctly. Such persons, therefore, while young, should habitually wear slightly convex glasses, which make their eyes normal. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 52.

hypermetropy (hī-pėr-met'rō-pi), *n.* [< NL. *hypermetropia.*] Same as *hypermetropia.*

hypermixolydian (hī-pėr-mik-sō-lid'i-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *mixolydian.*] See under *mode.*

hypermnesia (hī-pėrm-nē'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, + *μνήσις*, remembrance.] Unusual power of recollection.

The phenomena, whether of amnesia or *hypermnesia*, which mesmerists allege, reach no such marvellous pitch as this. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 288.

hypermyriorama (hī-pėr-mir″i-ō-rä'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, + *μυριος*, countless, myriad, + *ὅραμα*, a view, < *ὁρᾶν*, see. Cf. *panorama.*] An exhibition consisting of innumerable views. *Imp. Dict.*

hypernic (hī'pėr-nik), *n.* [A trade-name, < *hyper-* + *Nic*(*aragua wood*), or *nic*(*rie*), itself < *Nic*(*aragua wood*).] Among American dyers, Nicaragua wood, or any other red wood or red-wood extract of the same class. *J. W. Slater.*

hyperoa, *n.* Plural of *hyperoön.*

Hyperoartia (hī″pėr-ō-är'ti-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερῷος*, being above, upper (see *hyperoön*), + *ἄρτιος*, complete, perfect, < *ἄρτι*, just, exactly.] A primary subdivision of myzonts, marsipobranchiates, or *Cyclostomata*, including forms with the roof of the mouth or palate entire or imperforate, the single nasal duct not penetrating it. Various values have been assigned to it. By J. Muller it was regarded as an order; by Günther it was ranked as a suborder; and by E. R. Lankester it was raised to the rank of a class of vertebrates. Its only living representatives belong to the family of *Petromyzontidæ* or lampreys.

hyperoartian (hī″pėr-ō-är'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hyperoartia.*

II. *n.* One of the *Hyperoartia.*

Hyperodon (hī-per'ō-don), *n.* Same as *Hyperoödon.*

Hyperoödon (hī-pėr-ō'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερῷος*, being above, upper, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of whales of the family *Physeteridæ* and subfamily *Ziphiinæ;* the typical bottle-nosed whales. They have a globular head, rising abruptly from a small distinct snout, whence the name *bottlenose.* The vertebræ number 45; the cervical vertebræ are ankylosed; and there is a small concealed tooth at the end of each mandibular ramus. The details of cranial structure are characteristic, in relation with the peculiar shape of the head. *H. rostratus* and *H. latifrons* inhabit the northern Atlantic, attaining a length of from 20 to 30 feet; the former is the common bottlenose. The genus was founded by Lacépède in 1803. *Anarnacus* is a synonym.

Hyperoödontidæ (hī-pėr-ō-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyperoödon*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of toothed whales, named from the genus *Hyperoödon:* same as the subfamily *Ziphiinæ.*

hyperoön (hī-pėr-ō'on), *n.*; pl. *hyperoa* (-ạ). [< Gr. *ὑπερῷον*, an upper story or room, neut. of *ὑπερῷος*, being above, upper, < *ὑπέρ*, above: see *hyper-.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, an upper story in a building; particularly, a gallery over a side aisle in a temple.

hyperopia (hī-pėr-ō'pi-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Same as *hypermetropia.*

hyperopic (hī-pėr-op'ik), *a.* [< *hyperopia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting hypermetropia.

The glass, however, which will correct the simple hypermetropia or myopia will not answer for the *hyperopic* or myopic astigmatism. *New York Med. Jour.*, XL. 720.

hyperopsia (hī-pėr-op'si-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὄψις*, view: see *optic.*] Extremely acute vision.

hyperorexia (hī-pėr-ō-rek'si-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὄρεξις*, a longing: see *orexis.*] In *pathol.*, excessive desire for food; inordinate appetite; bulimia.

hyperorthodox (hī-pėr-ôr'thō-doks), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *orthodox.*] Extremely orthodox.

hyperorthodoxy (hī-pėr-ôr'thō-dok-si), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *orthodoxy.*] Extreme orthodoxy.

hyperorthognathic (hī-pėr-ôr-thog-nath'ik), *a.* [< *hyperorthognathy* + *-ic.*] Exceedingly orthognathic; exhibiting hyperorthognathy.

hyperorthognathy (hī″pėr-ôr-thog'nā-thi), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *orthognathy.*] In *craniom.*, excessive orthognathy, as when the cranial index is 91 or over.

hyperosmia (hī-pėr-os'mi-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὀσμή*, *ὀδμή*, a smell, odor: see *osmium.*] In *pathol.*, excessive sensitiveness to odors.

hyperostosis (hī″pėr-os-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis.*] **1.** A morbid outgrowth of bone from a bone.—**2.** An overgrowth of bone; a normal (not morbid) exostosis or increase of bony tissue.

These bones are rough with a *hyperostosis* of their surfaces. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 319.

Hyperotreta (hī″pėr-ō-trē'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερῷος*, being above, upper (see *hyperoön*), + *τρητός*, perforated, verbal adj. of *τετραίνειν*, perforate.] A primary subdivision of myzonts, embracing forms with the roof of the mouth perforated by the single nasal canal. It has been variously ranked as an order by J. Muller, as a suborder by Günther, and as a class of vertebrates by E. R. Lankester. Its few living representatives have been combined in one family, *Myxinidæ*, by some ichthyologists, and by others have been segregated into two, *Myxinidæ* and *Bdellostomidæ* or *Heptatremidæ.* Also called *Hyperotreti.*

hyperotretan (hī″pėr-ō-trē'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hyperotreta* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hyperotreta.* Also *hyperotrete*, *hyperotretous.*

II. *n.* One of the *Hyperotreta.*

hyperotrete (hī'pėr-ō-trēt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hyperotretan.*

hyperotretous (hī″pėr-ō-trē'tus), *a.* [< *Hyperotreta* + *-ous.*] Same as *hyperotretan.*

hyperoxidation (hī-pėr-ok-si-dā'shon), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *oxidation.*] Excessive oxidation.

hyperoxygenated (hī-pėr-ok'si-jen-ā-ted), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *oxygenated.*] Supersaturated with oxygen.

hyperoxygenation (hī-pėr-ok″si-je-nā'shon), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *oxygenation.*] The state of being hyperoxygenated.

hyperoxygenized (hī-pėr-ok'si-jen-īzd), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *oxygenized.*] Same as *hyperoxygenated.*

hyperparasite (hī-pėr-par'a-sīt), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *parasite.*] A hyperparasitic insect, or one which exhibits hyperparasitism.

hyperparasitic (hī-pėr-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *parasitic.*] Parasitic upon a parasite; characterized by or exhibiting hyperparasitism, as many insects.

Various parasitic and *hyper-parasitic* groups [of ants]. *Nature*, XXXIV. 16.

hyperparasitism (hī-pėr-par'a-sīt-izm), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *parasitism.*] In *entom.*, the parasitism of certain *Ichneumonidæ*, *Chalcididæ*, etc., which in the larval state live in the bodies of other insect parasites.

hyperpharyngeal (hī″pėr-fa-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx): see *pharynx*, *pharyngeal.*] Situated over or above the pharynx.

The *hyperpharyngeal* groove of Amphioxus. *Micros. Science*, XXVII. 250.

hyperphasia (hī-pėr-fā'ziạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *φάσις*, speaking, < *φάναι*, say, speak.] In *pathol.*, lack of control of the organs of speech.

hyperphasic (hī-pėr-fā'zik), *a.* [< *hyperphasia* + *-ic.*] Affected with hyperphasia.

hyperphenomenal (hī″pėr-fē-nom'e-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *φαινόμενα*, phenomena: see *phenomenal.*] Superior to the phenomenal; noumenal.

About the *hyperphenomenal* reality of our own existence, the existence of God, and the existence of matter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 761.

hyperphrygian (hī-pėr-frij'i-an), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *Phrygian.*] See under *mode.*

hyperphysical (hī-pėr-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *physical.*] Superior to matter; higher than the physical; immaterial.

Vital powers cannot be merely physical, and we must believe in something *hyper-physical*, something of the nature of a soul. *Whewell.*

hyperphysics (hī-pėr-fiz'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *φυσικά*, physics: see *physics*. Cf. *metaphysics*.] The science of that which transcends physics.

Medicine, physics, metaphysics, and *hyperphysics*
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 15.

hyperplasia (hī-pėr-plā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πλάσις*, a forming, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *pathol.*, overgrowth of a part due to multiplication of its cells; excessive cell-reproduction. Compare *hypertrophy*, 1.

Interstitial *hyperplasia* of the connective tissue.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 659.

hyperplasic (hī-pėr-plas'ik), *a.* [< *hyperplasia* + *-ic*.] Same as *hyperplastic*.

hyperplastic (hī-pėr-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πλαστός*, formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form. Cf. *hyperplasia*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperplasia: as, a *hyperplastic* tonsil.

The cervix was composed of dense, hard, *hyperplastic* tissue, almost cartilaginous in character.
Medical News, XLIX. 383.

hyperpnœa (hī-pėr-nē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πνοή*, breathing, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] In *pathol.*, energetic or labored respiration.

hyperpyrexia (hī″pėr-pi-rek'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πυρέσσειν*, be feverish, < *πυρετός*, a fever: see *pyretic*.] In *pathol.*, a high degree of pyrexia or fever.

hyperpyrexial (hī″pėr-pi-rek'si-ąl), *a.* [< *hyperpyrexia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperpyrexia.

hyper-resonance (hī-pėr-rez'ō-nans), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *resonance*.] Exaggerated resonance.

hypersarcoma (hī″pėr-sär-kō'mą), *n.*; pl. *hypersarcomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερσαρκωμα*, overgrown flesh, < *ὑπερσαρκοῦσθαι*, have or get an excess of flesh, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *σαρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh. Cf. *sarcoma*.] In *pathol.*, proud or fungous flesh.

hypersarcosis (hī″pėr-sär-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπερσάρκωσις*, an overgrowth of flesh, < *ὑπερσαρκοῦσθαι*, have an excess of flesh: see *hypersarcoma*.] Same as *hypersarcoma*.

hypersecretion (hī″pėr-sē-krē'shọn), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *secretion*.] Excessive secretion.

Catarrh is essentially a *hypersecretion* of the epithelium.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 378.

hypersensitive (hī-pėr-sen'si-tiv), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *sensitive*.] Excessively sensitive.

There have descended to us numerous persons whose nerves are naturally *hypersensitive*.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 659.

hypersensitiveness (hī-pėr-sen'si-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *hypersensitive* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being over-sensitive.

My pictures are likely to remain as private as the utmost *hypersensitiveness* could desire.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.

hypersensual (hī-pėr-sen'sū-ąl), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *sensual*.] Same as *supersensual*.

hyperspace (hī'pėr-spās), *n.* [< *hyper-* + *space*.] A space of more than three dimensions.

The notion of the quasi-geometrical representation of conditions by means of loci in *hyperspace* is employed by Salmon.
Cayley, On Curves which Satisfy Given Conditions (1867).

hyperspherical (hī-pėr-sfer'i-kąl), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *spherical*.] Originating from an extension of the conception of spherical harmonics.—**Hyperspherical function of the first kind,** the function $P_n(l, x)$ when $\Sigma a^n P_n(l, x)$ is the development by powers of a of $1/(a^2 - 2ax + 1)^l$.—**Hyperspherical function of the second kind,** a function, $Q_n(l, x)$, related to the hyperspherical function of the first kind as Q is related to P in ordinary spherical functions.

hyperstene (hī'pėr-stēn), *n.* An erroneous form of *hypersthene*.

hypersthene (hī'pėr-sthēn), *n.* [So named from its difficult frangibility as compared with hornblende, with which it was formerly confounded; < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *σθένος*, strength.] A mineral related to pyroxene, but orthorhombic in crystallization. It is a silicate of iron and magnesium. It was early called *Labrador hornblende*. Its color is between grayish and greenish black, but often with a peculiar copper-red luster or shimmer on the cleavage-surface, due to the presence of minute inclusions. It is usually found foliated and massive.—**Hypersthene andesite.** See *andesite*.—**Hypersthene gabbro.** Same as *hypersite*.—**Hypersthene rock.** Same as *hypersthenite*.

hypersthenia (hī-pėr-sthē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *σθένος*, strength.] In *pathol.*, a condition characterized by extreme excitement of all the vital phenomena.

hypersthenic[1] (hī-pėr-sthen'ik), *a.* [< *hypersthenia* + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, relating to, characterized by, or producing over-excitement; stimulating; stimulated.

hypersthenic[2] (hī-pėr-sthen'ik), *a.* [< *hypersthene* + *-ic*.] Containing hypersthene; resembling hypersthene.

hypersthenite (hī-pėr-sthē'nīt), *n.* [< *hypersthene* + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Naumann to a crystalline aggregate of labradorite and hypersthene, for which the name *norite* is now preferred. It is a rock closely allied to gabbro. Also called *hypersthene rock*.

hyperthesis (hī-pėr'the-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρθεσις*, a passing over, a transposition (also excess, the superlative degree), < *ὑπερτιθέναι*, put over, set over, put off (in mid. exceed), < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *τιθέναι*, set, put, > *θέσις*, a putting down: see *thesis*.] **1.** In *anc. pros.*, interchange of quantity in two successive places of a logaœdic series, so that in one of two lines metrically corresponding, as in strophe and antistrophe, a long is apparently transferred to a position before a short, which it would normally succeed, or a short transferred so as to exchange places with a preceding long. See *polyschematic*.—**2.** In *philol.*, a transfer or "attraction" of a letter from the syllable to which it originally belonged to another syllable immediately preceding or following it; orthographic transposition, or metathesis: thus, in Greek, *μέλαινα* is used for **μελανια*.—**3.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, a fast in addition to those regularly observed.

hyperthetic (hī-pėr-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπερθετικός*, superlative (cf. *hyperthesis*), < *ὑπερτιθέναι*, set over: see *hyperthesis*, and cf. *superlative*.] Pertaining to, affected by, or exemplifying hyperthesis: as, the *hyperthetic* form (of a foot or meter); a *hyperthetic* license.

hyperthetical† (hī-pėr-thet'i-kąl), *a.* [As *hyperthetic* + *-al*.] Superlative.

But herein this case is ruled against such men, that they affirme these *hyperthetical* or superlative sort of expressions and illustrations are too bold, and bumbasted.
Chapman, Iliad, xv., Comment.

hypertrichosis (hī″pėr-tri-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *θριξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-osis*.] An abnormally large development of hair either locally or generally over the body.

hypertridimensional (hī-pėr-trī-di-men'shọn-ąl), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *tridimensional*.] In *math.*, having more than three dimensions.

hypertrophic (hī-pėr-trof'ik), *a.* [< *hypertrophy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hypertrophy; producing or tending to produce hypertrophy.

hypertrophical (hī-pėr-trof'i-kąl), *a.* [< *hypertrophy* + *-ic-al*.] Of the nature of hypertrophy; hypertrophic.

hypertrophous (hī-pėr'trō-fus), *a.* [< *hypertroph-y* + *-ous*.] Characterized by hypertrophy: as, *hypertrophous* cirrhosis.

hypertrophy (hī-pėr'trō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, + *τροφή*, nutrition, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] **1.** In *pathol.*, an enlargement of a part of the body from excessive growth or multiplication of its elements; specifically, an enlargement due to growth of the individual elements, as distinguished from *hyperplasia*, where there is a multiplication of the cellular elements. Hence —**2.** Figuratively, excessive growth or accumulation of any kind.

Nights of financial *hypertrophy*.
The Century, XXVI. 419.

Language is not swift enough to give expression to his [the hasheesh-eater's] rapid thoughts. There is, as it were, an *hypertrophy* of ideas. What in the normal state would cause very trifling discomfort, now (from the effects of hasheesh) becomes an unbearable evil, and the patient cries and begs for commiseration.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1878, p. 483.

3. In *bot.*, a general term for all cases of excessive growth and increased size in the organs of plants, whether the increase is general or in a single direction. It includes enlargements, or swollen and thickened conditions, which usually result from a disproportionate formation of the cellular tissue as contrasted with the woody framework of the plant, as in the rootstocks of the cultivated carrots, turnips, etc.; elongations, as of roots searching for water; and enation, or excessive development, consisting in the formation of supplementary lobes or excrescences from various organs.—**Concentric hypertrophy,** thickening of the heart-wall with diminished cavity.—**Eccentric hypertrophy of the heart,** increase in size of a heart-cavity, accompanied by hypertrophy of the substance of its wall. Also called *hypertrophy with dilatation*.—**Simple hypertrophy,** thickening of the heart-wall with unchanged cavity.

hypertrophy (hī-pėr'trō-fi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hypertrophied*, ppr. *hypertrophying*. [< *hypertrophy*, *n.*] To become hypertrophous or enlarged from excessive nutrition.

When a tissue manifests an abnormal tendency to overgrowth, it is said to *hypertrophy*.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 72.

hypertypic (hī-pėr-tip'ik), *a.* [< *hyper-* + *typic*.] Surpassing the type; attypic to an extreme degree. Compare *hypotypic*.

hypertypical (hī-pėr-tip'i-kąl), *a.* [< *hypertypic* + *-al*.] Same as *hypertypic*.

They [Oceanic negroes] are represented, in what may be called a *hypertypical* form, by the extremely dolichocephalic Kai Colos, or mountaineers of the interior of the Feejee Islands.
W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 318.

hypethral, hypæthral (hī-pē'thral), *a.* [< L. *hypæthrus*, < Gr. *ὑπαίθρος*, under the sky, < *ὑπό* (= L. *sub*), under, + *αἰθήρ*, the sky: see *ether*[1].] Open to the sky; roofless; not covered in; in the open air, as a court, inclosure, or place.

From time immemorial, in hot and rainy lands, a *hypæthral* court surrounded by a covered portico, either circular or square, was used for the double purpose of church and mart.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 74.

To this day the Mohammedan mosque retains the outer *hypæthral* court.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 209.

It is noticeable, too, in passing, what a *hypæthral* story it [" Don Quixote "] is, how much of it passes in the open air, how the sun shines, the birds sing, the brooks dance, and the leaves murmur in it.
Lowell, Don Quixote.

In architecture *hypethral* is specifically applied to a supposed ancient type of building lighted by the omission of a large section of the roof. This notion is based upon interpretations of Vitruvius and the negative evidence afforded until now by the lack of remains explaining methods of lighting among the ruins of Greek temples. It is certain, however, that no Greek temple with its contained art treasures was ever intentionally exposed in this way to the weather. The temples called hypethral by Greek writers were roofless either from accident or from being unfinished. In the smaller Greek temples it is probable that daylight was admitted only by the door, and that it was supplemented by artificial light. In large temples, such as the Parthenon at Athens, of which the cella interior was 100 feet long, it is improbable that the lighting was wholly artificial; but no satisfactory explanation has yet been given of its management. It has been conjectured that such interiors were lighted by a system of narrow open channels in the roof, over the side aisles, or by series of apertures in the roof serving as windows, and capable of being closed. There was no break in the ridge-line of the roof, and no superstructure or clearstory rising above the roof. See cut under *temple*.

hypha (hī'fą), *n.*; pl. *hyphæ* (-fē). [NL., < Gr. *ὑφή*, a weaving, a web, < *ὑφ-αίνειν*, weave, = AS. *wéfan*, E. *weave*: see *web*, *weave*.] The element of a thallus in *Fungi*; a cylindric thread-like branched body consisting of a membrane inclosing protoplasm, developing by apical growth, and usually becoming transversely septate as it develops. *Göbel.* It is the filament or thread of a fungus. The vegetative or growing hyphæ taken in quantity are called the *mycelium*. The *ascogenous hyphæ* are the hyphæ or cells from which the asci are derived, as in the sporocarps of some *Ascomycetes*. See *fungus*.

hyphæmia, *n.* See *hyphemia*.

Hyphæne (hī-fē'nē), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1801), < Gr. *ὑφαίνειν*, weave: see *hypha*.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Borasseæ*, with branching trunks, each branch terminating in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves, from among which the branching catkin-like spikes of flowers are produced. The different sexes are in separate trees. The fruit has a thick fibrous rind with a smooth polished skin, inclosing a single hollow seed. Nine species are known, natives of tropical Africa, Arabia, and Madagascar. *H. Thebaica* is the gingerbread-tree or doom-palm.

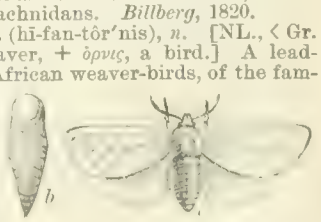
hyphæresis, *n.* See *hypheresis*.

hyphal (hī'fal), *a.* [< *hypha* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hypha: as, *hyphal* tissue.

In Lichens the thallus consists of a *hyphal* element of anastomosing and interlacing filaments.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 107.

Hyphantes (hī-fan'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑφαντής*, a weaver, < *ὑφαίνειν*, weave: see *hypha*.] **1.** A genus of American orioles, of a family *Icteridæ*, established by Vieillot in 1816, in the form *Yphantes*, for such species as the Baltimore oriole and the orchard-oriole. See *Icterus*, 3.—**2.** A genus of arachnidans. *Billberg*, 1820.

Hyphantornis (hī-fan-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑφαντής*, a weaver, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A leading genus of African weaver-birds, of the family *Ploceidæ*, covering a large number of species usually classed under *Ploceus* or *Textor*, such as *H. cucullata*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.



Hyphantria (hī-fan'tri-ą), *n.* [NL.,

< Gr. *ὑφάντρια*, fem. of *ὑφάντης*, a weaver: see *Hyphantes*.] A genus of bombycid moths, having wings like those of *Spilosoma*, from which it differs in the labial palpi, of which the second joint is very short, and the terminal joint almost rudimentary. *H. cunea* is a common species, which forms a web on forest- and shade-trees, in which the larvæ live gregariously; they are known as *fall web-worms*. *Harris*, 1841.

hyphasma (hī-faz′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *hyphasmata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑφασμα*, a thing woven, a web, robe, < *ὑφαίνειν*, weave: see *hypha*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a name formerly applied to certain nonfructifying mycelial growths common in damp, dark places. They probably represent the sterile mycelia of some of the higher fungi.—**2.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of four small pieces of cloth, embroidered with the names or symbols of the evangelists, placed on the angles of the mensa or top of the altar, before it is vested with the catasarca and ependysis.

hyphemia, hyphæmia (hī-fē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *hyphæmia*, < Gr. *ὑφαιμος*, suffused with blood, bloodshot, < *ὑπο*, under, + *αἱμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Deficiency of blood. (*b*) Extravasation of blood.

hyphen (hī′fen), *n.* [< LL. *hyphen*, n. and adv., < Gr. *ὑφέν*, a sign (⌣) for joining two syllables or words, also used in music, prob. to indicate that two notes were to be blended together; prop. an adv., *ὑφέν*, or rather a phrase, *ὑφ' ἑν*, under one, into one, together, as one word: *ὑφ'*, aspirated form before the rough breathing of *ὑπ'*, the form before a vowel of *ὑπό*, under; *ἑν*, neut. acc. of *εἷς*, one.] **1.** In *paleography*, a curve placed below the line so as to unite the parts of a compound word, and to indicate that they are not to be separated or read as distinct words: as, *διοσκουροι*—that is, *διοσκουροι*, not *Διὸς κουροι*; *περικλέους*—that is, *περικλέους*, not *περὶ κλέους*; *anterolans*—that is, *anterolans*, not *ante rolans*, etc. In its use the hyphen is the exact opposite of the diastole or hypodiastole.

2. In *writing* and *printing*, a short line (-) used to connect two words or elements: namely, (*a*) to connect two words which are so used as properly to form a compound word; (*b*) to join syllables which are for any purpose arbitrarily separated, as in regular syllabication (as in el-e-men-tal), at the end of a line to connect the syllables of a divided word (as in the third line of this paragraph), to indicate the pronunciation (as in the respellings for the pronunciations in this dictionary), and to indicate or separate the etymological parts of a word, stem, affixes, etc., often without regard to the syllables (as in element-al, intro-duct-ion, su-spicious). At the end of such an etymological element it indicates a prefix, as *a-*, *in-*, *pre-*, etc.; before an element it indicates a suffix, as *-a*, *-in*, *-ous*, etc.

Hyphen is, as it were, a band uniting whol wordes joined in composition; as, a hand-maid.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

hyphen (hī′fen), *v. t.* [< *hyphen*, *n.*] To join by a hyphen, as two words, so as to form a compound word. Also *hyphenize*, *hyphenate*.

hyphenate (hī′fen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hyphenated*, ppr. *hyphenating*. [< *hyphen* + *-ate*2.] Same as *hyphen*.

hyphenation (hī-fe-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *hyphenate* + *-ion*.] The act of joining with a hyphen, or the state of being so joined; use of hyphens.

The folio does not differ in the way of italicising, *hyphenation*, etc., from scores of books at that time.
The Academy, April 21, 1888, p. 278.

hyphenic (hī-fen′ik), *a.* [< *hyphen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the hyphen.

The following I should call a *hyphenic* error.
N. and Q., 1st ser., IV. 204.

hyphenization (hī″fen-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *hyphen* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The act of hyphening, or the condition of being hyphened.

A neglect of mental *hyphenization* often leads to mistake as to an author's meaning, particularly in this age of morbid implication. *N. and Q.*, 1st ser., IV. 204.

hyphenize (hī′fen-īz), *v. t.* Same as *hyphen*.

hypheresis, hyphæresis (hī-fer′e-sis), *n.* [NL. *hyphæresis*, < Gr. *ὑφαίρεσις*, a taking away, in the omission of a letter, < *ὑφαιρεῖν*, take away from under, < *ὑπό*, under, + *αἱρεῖν*, take.] In *philol.*, the act of taking away or shortening: as, syllabic *hypheresis*.

hyphodrome (hī′fọ-drōm), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑφή*, a weaving, + *δρόμος*, a running.] In *bot.*, having all the veins except the midrib more or less deeply buried in the thick mesophyl, and very indistinctly visible or wholly concealed: a term introduced into the nomenclature of leaf-nervation by Ettingshausen in 1854. See *nervation*.

Hyphomycetes (hī″fọ-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1824), < Gr. *ὑφή*, a web (see *hypha*), + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom, fungus.] One of the six principal groups into which all fungi have been divided, characterized by having the spores naked, on conspicuous threads. It includes *Peronosporeæ*, *Penicillium*, etc. In modern systems of classification the *Hyphomycetes* are referred to what are called *fungi imperfecti*, or imperfectly known forms, many of which are known or suspected to be asexual stages of *Ascomycetes*. The groups include all fungi composed simply of branched or unbranched hyphæ. Also called *filamentous fungi*.

hyphomycetous (hī″fọ-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [< *Hyphomycetes*.] Pertaining or relating to, or characteristic of, the *Hyphomycetes;* contained in the group *Hyphomycetes:* as, *hyphomycetous* fungi.

The Entylomeæ, on the other hand, are simple *hyphomycetous* forms, and other species, those especially which live in leaves (species of Tilletia and Urocystis), are intermediate between the two extremes.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 172.

hyphostroma† (hī-fọ-strō′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑφή*, a web, + *στρῶμα*, a bed: see *stroma*, 2.] In *bot.*, the mycelium or spawn of fungals. *Lindley*.

hypidiomorphic (hip-id″i-ọ-môr′fik), *a.* [< *hyp-*, *hypo-*, + *idiomorphic*.] Partially or incompletely idiomorphic.

The order being first plagioclase in more or less idiomorphic lath-shaped individuals lying in all positions, then augite generally allotriomorphic, sometimes *hypidiomorphic*. *Amer. Geologist*, I. 204.

hypidiomorphically (hip-id″i-ọ-môr′fi-kạl-i), *adv.* In a hypidiomorphic manner; not entirely idiomorphically.

The rock is *hypidiomorphically* granular.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 209.

hypinosis (hip-i-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἴς* (*ἰν-*), strength, fiber, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, that condition of the blood in which an unusually small amount of fibrin is formed on clotting: opposed to *hyperinosis*.

hypinotic (hip-i-not′ik), *a.* [< *hypinosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Characterized by deficiency of fibrin.

hypisomerous (hip-ī-som′ẹ-rus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἰσομερής*, isomerous: see *isomerous*.] In *odontog.*, noting molars in which the transverse ridges increase in number by one on successive teeth: opposed to *isomerous:* correlated with *anisomerous*.

Hypnæi (hip-nē′ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypnum*, q. v.] A natural order of pleurocarpous or lateral-fruited mosses, including the single genus *Hypnum*. Also called *Hypnoideæ* and *Hypneæ*.

hypnagogic (hip-na-goj′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἄγειν*, lead.] Leading to sleep; inducing sleep; hypnotic.

It has been noted by H. Meyer of "*hypnagogic* illusions," and by Gruithuisen of hallucinations which consist in the surviving of dream-images into waking moments, that they can give rise to after-images.
E. Gurney, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 180, note.

Hypnea (hip′nē-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Hypnum*, q. v.] A genus of red or purple algæ, belonging to the order *Florideæ* and the type of the suborder *Hypneæ*. They have filiform fronds, virgately branched, with subulate branchlets, composed of an internal layer of large roundish-angular cells, which become smaller outward, and a cortex of small, colored, polygonal cells. The tetraspores are zonate, and the cystocarps are external and borne on the branchlets. The genus contains 25 or 30 species, mostly tropical and ill-defined. *H. musciformis* is found on the southern coast of New England.

Hypneaceæ (hip-nē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1876), < *Hypnea* + *-aceæ*.] An order of red algæ, of the class *Florideæ*, including, according to Agardh, the tribes *Endocladieæ* and *Hypneæ* and 7 genera.

Hypneæ (hip′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1876), < *Hypnea* + *-eæ*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A tribe, or according to some authorities a suborder, of algæ, typified by the genus *Hypnea*. The fronds are filiform or compressed, and branching; the tetraspores are zonate; and the cystocarps are external or partly immersed, and filled with a spongy cellular mass, in which the spores are borne in small tufts on a branching filamentous placenta. (*b*) Same as *Hypnæi*.

hypnobate (hip′nọ-bāt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *βατός*, verbal adj. of *βαίνειν*, go, = L. *venire* = E. *come*.] A sleep-walker; a somnambulist. [Rare.]

hypnobatia (hip-nọ-bā′ti-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *hypnobate*, q. v.] Somnambulism; a condition of the brain which occasions the individual to execute during sleep some of those actions that take place in the waking state.

hypnocyst (hip′nọ-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst).] A sleeping cyst; a quiescent encysted protozoan which does not sporulate.

The sclerotia are similar to the *hypnocysts* and other Protozoa. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 841.

Some of the Ciliata (notably the common Vorticellæ) have been observed to enclose themselves in cysts; but it does not appear that these are anything more than "*hypnocysts*," from which the animal emerges unchanged after a period of drought or deficiency of food.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 864.

Hypnodes (hip-nō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνώδης*, of a sleepy nature, drowsy, < *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of crested gallinules, the only species of which is *H. cristata*, of India, Ceylon, and Java. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

hypnogenesis (hip-nọ-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The production of hypnotism; induction of the trance. Also *hypnogeny*.

hypnogenetic (hip″nọ-jẹ-net′ik), *a.* [< *hypnogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Same as *hypnogenous*.

Physical methods [of hypnotization], especially *hypnogenetic* zones, do not exist except as the results of suggestion. *Science*, XII. 222.

hypnogenetically (hip″nọ-jẹ-net′i-kạl-i), *adv.* By hypnogenesis; as regards hypnogenesis.

hypnogenic (hip-nọ-jen′ik), *a.* [< *hypnogeny* + *-ic*.] Same as *hypnogenous*.

Polarizing action is in general *hypnogenic*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 502.

hypnogenous (hip-noj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing hypnotism; inducing the hypnotic condition; pertaining to hypnogeny. Also *hypnogenetic*, *hypnogenic*.

No attempt . . . has been made to correlate this *hypnogenous* force or suggestion at a distance with *hypnogenous* agencies employed in the subject's actual presence.
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, [p. 127.

hypnogeny (hip-noj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *-γένεια*: see *-geny*.] Same as *hypnogenesis*.

Certain recent events, however, have given special importance to this topic of trance-induction or *hypnogeny*.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 214.

Hypnoideæ (hip-noi′dẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypnum* + *-oideæ*.] Same as *Hypnæi*.

hypnological (hip-nọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to hypnology.

hypnologist (hip-nol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *hypnology* + *-ist*.] One versed in hypnology.

hypnology (hip-nol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, = L. *somnus*, sleep, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning sleep.

hypnone (hip′nōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, = L. *somnus*, sleep, + *-one*.] A crystalline substance (C_8H_8O) fusing at 15° C., boiling at 98° C., used in medicine as a hypnotic.

Various other hypnotics have been more recently proposed, such as . . . *hypnone* and methylal.
Medical News, LII. 547.

hypnophobia (hip-nọ-fō′bi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *φόβος*, fear.] A morbid dread of falling asleep.

hypnoscope (hip′nọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] See the extract.

The *hypnoscope*, which is simply a small hollow magnet to be held on the finger, and, when thus giving rise to peculiar sensations, is claimed to show that the holder is a good hypnotic subject. *Science*, X. 188.

hypnosis (hip-nō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *-osis*.] **1.** The production of sleep. *Dunglison*.—**2.** The hypnotic state; hypnotism.

In *hypnosis*, spontaneous or induced, there is often an exaltation of memory. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, I. 514.

hypnosperm (hip′nọ-spėrm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, a resting spore; in algæ, an oösperm or zygosperm, as the case may be, which after the act of fertilization has taken place sinks to the bottom of the water, where it passes through a period of rest before germinating. Also *hypnospore*.

It [the zygosperm] then remains dormant through the winter as a resting cell or *hypnosperm*, germinating in the spring. *Bennett and Murray*, Crypt. Bot., p. 266.

hypnosporange (hip-nọ-spọ-ranj′), *n.* [< *hypnosporangium*.] Same as *hypnosporangium*.

hypnosporangium (hip″nọ-spọ-ran′ji-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *σπορά*, spore, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a cup.] In *bot.*, a sporangium containing or inclosing hypnospores.

hypnospore (hip′nọ-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *σπορά*, a spore.] A resting spore; a spore that reposes some time before germinating. Compare *hypnosperm*.

hypnosporic (hip-nō-spor′ik), *a.* [< *hypnospore* + *-ic*.] After the manner or nature of a hypnospore.

hypnotic (hip-not′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hypnotique*, < LL. *hypnoticus*, < Gr. ὑπνωτικός, inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, < ὑπνοῦν, put to sleep, < ὕπνος, sleep, = L. *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the property of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; soporific.

The pulse, in from fifteen to thirty minutes after the *hypnotic* dose is taken, becomes accelerated some six or eight beats in a minute, but falls again to its previous rate before sleep ensues.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 785.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by hypnotism.

According to Weinhold, the *hypnotic* state begins in a gradual loss of taste, touch, and the sense of temperature; next colors are imperfectly distinguished; then forms grow indistinct; and then the eye is immovable and nothing is seen. The ear never slept in his experiments. The subject believes, and at last does, all that is commanded.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 135.

II. *n.* **1.** A medicine that produces or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

He writes as an *hypnotic* for the spleen.
Young, To Pope.

It should not be forgotten that the activity of *hypnotics* is increased by combination. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 79.

2. One who is subject to hypnotism; one in whom hypnotism has been induced.

In certain cases the *hypnotic* is insensitive.
Science, XIII. 50.

It is a recognized fact that the senses of *hypnotics* fall completely under the control of the hypnotizer.
N. A. Rev., CXLVI. 705.

hypnotically (hip-not′i-kal-i), *adv.* By hypnotism; as regards hypnotism.

It would be a conceivable hypothesis that the trance-condition is produced *hypnotically*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 257.

hypnotisable, hypnotisation, etc. See *hypnotizable*, etc.

hypnotism (hip′nō-tizm), *n.* [= F. *hypnotisme;* as *hypnot-ic* + *-ism*.] An abnormal mental condition characterized by insensibility to most impressions of sense, with excessive sensibility to some impressions, and an appearance of total unconsciousness; especially, that variety of this condition which is artificially induced, usually by concentrating the attention of the subject upon some object of vision, as a bright bit of glass, or upon the operator, who generally aids in producing the result by making a few light passes with his hands. When in this condition, the mental action and the volition of the subject are to a large extent under the control of the operator. See *mesmerism*. Also called *braidism*.

Hypnotism or induced somnambulism, whether accompanied by consciousness or not, has been regarded as covering the whole ground. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 219.

Hypnotism may be regarded as an artificial catalepsy.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 282.

hypnotist (hip′nō-tist), *n.* [As *hypnot-ic* + *-ist*.] One who hypnotizes, or believes in hypnotism.

Attention has been frequently called to the affinity between transference of impressions obtained when the "subject" is in a normal state, and those results which have been held to indicate a special sympathy or "rapport" between a *hypnotist* or mesmerist and a sensitive "subject." *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 12.

hypnotistic (hip-nō-tis′tik), *a.* [< *hypnotist* + *-ic*.] Relating to or inducing hypnotism.

hypnotizability (hip-nō-tī-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *hypnotizable:* see *-bility*.] Susceptibility to hypnotization.

The author has invented an improved "hypnoscope" or little magnet, to be applied to the finger, and by the sensations then aroused to furnish a criterion of the *hypnotizability* of the subject. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, I. 520.

hypnotizable (hip′nō-tī-za-bl), *a.* [< *hypnotize* + *-able*.] Susceptible to hypnotizing influences. Also spelled *hypnotisable*.

A *hypnotisable* hysterical girl.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 406.

hypnotization (hip″nō-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *hypnotize* + *-ation*.] The act of hypnotizing, or the state of being hypnotized. Also spelled *hypnotisation*.

Binet holds, many persons who are slightly hypnotizable may resist *hypnotization* successfully, and ought to be responsible for consenting to submit themselves to the experiment. *Science*, IX. 221.

hypnotize (hip′nō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hypnotized*, ppr. *hypnotizing*. [As *hypnot-ic* + *-ize*.] To bring into the condition of hypnotism. Also spelled *hypnotise*.

The *hypnotising* process may carry a sensitive "subject" in a minute or less from a condition of normal waking into hypnotic sleep.
E. Gurney, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 63.

hypnotizer (hip′nō-tī-zėr), *n.* One who hypnotizes or produces hypnotism in another. Also spelled *hypnotiser*.

With early *hypnotizers*, "mesmerizers," or "magnetizers," these experiments were successful, almost without exception, with women only.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 139.

hypnotoid (hip′nō-toid), *a.* [As *hypnot-ic* + *-oid*.] Like hypnotism; somewhat hypnotic; due to or resembling the hypnotic state.

The wonderful *hypnotoid* sensitiveness, leading up, weeks afterwards, to an accurately-timed hallucination.
Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, March, 1889, p. 295.

Hypnum (hip′num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὕπνον, moss growing on trees.] The largest genus of mosses, embracing 30 or more subgenera that have by many authors been considered as genera. It belongs to the series *Pleurocarpi*, in which the fruit is lateral, and sessile upon the stems or branches, and the sexual organs are in axillary buds. The capsule is solid, long-pedicellate, cernuous or horizontal, more or less incurved, not pendent, and very rarely erect and regular. The peristome is double, the outer consisting of 16 strong, densely articulate, lanceolate-acuminate teeth, the inner of a broad membrane divided to (or nearly to) the middle into 16 carinate yellow segments, alternating with the outer teeth and with intermediate cilia, which are either solitary or in groups of 2 or 3. The genus is widely distributed in all parts of the world. There are 200 North American and 90 or more British species. The genus is frequently found in a fossil state, about 30 extinct species having been described from the Miocene and Quaternary deposits of Europe, and from the arctic regions. One species (*H. Haydenii*) occurs in the Green River group (Eocene) of Colorado.

hypo[1] (hī′pō), *n.* Like *hyp*, an abbreviation of *hypochondria:* commonly in the plural. [Colloq.]

Polly had strictly forbidden us even to mention that corner of the garret to Miss Mehitable, or to ask her leave to look at it, alleging as a reason that "'t would bring on her *hypos*." *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 333.

hypo[2] (hī′pō), *n.* In *photog.*, a common abbreviation of *hyposulphite of soda*, a chemical extensively used in most photographic processes.

hypo-. [L., etc., *hypo-*, < Gr. ὑπό, prep., under (in all senses), with deriv. meanings through, by, after, etc.; as a prefix, ὑπο-, under, sometimes diminutive in force; = L. *sub*, under: see *sub-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, cognate with *sub-* of Latin origin, and meaning primarily 'under,' either in place or in degree ('less,' 'less than'). Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, indicating a lower place in a series of compounds, or inferior strength, as *hypo*sulphurous acid, the lowest in the series of sulphur acids: opposed to *hyper-* or *per-*. (*b*) In *anc.* and *medieval music:* (1) Of intervals, measured downward, as *hypo*diapente: opposed to *hyper-* and *epi-*. (2) Of modes and scales, beginning at a lower point, usually a perfect fourth below: opposed to *hyper-*.

hypoæolian (hī″pō-ē-ō′li-an), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Æolian*.] See under *mode*.

hypoaria (hī-pō-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ᾠάριον, dim. of ᾠόν = L. *ovum*, an egg.] A pair of ganglia developed beneath the optic lobes of typical fishes.

In most osseous fishes the corresponding fibres of the prepyramidal tracts swell out suddenly, beneath the optic lobes, into two protuberant well-defined oval ganglions (*hypoaria*); their bulk is increased by added grey matter, which variegates their outer surface; they are well developed in the common cod, in which, as in some other fishes, they contain a cavity (hypoarian ventricle).
Owen, Anat. Vert., I. 279.

hypoarian (hī-pō-ā′ri-an), *a.* Of or relating to the hypoaria. — **Hypoarian ventricle,** a cavity within each of the hypoaria.

hypobacchius (hī″pō-ba-kī′us), *n.*; pl. *hypobacchii* (-ī). [< Gr. ὑποβάκχειος, < ὑπό, under, + βακχεῖος (sc. ποὺς), bacchius: see *bacchius*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of one short time or syllable followed by two longs, thus, ⏑ – –: usually called *bacchius*. See *antibacchius*, *bacchius*, *palimbacchius*.

hypobasal (hī-pō-bā′sal), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + βάσις, base.] Behind the basal wall: in botany, a term used by Leitgeb to designate the posterior half of the developing proembryo of vascular cryptogams, or that part which becomes the root.

hypoblast (hī′pō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + βλαστός, a shoot, a bud, a germ.] **1.** In *bot.*, the flat dorsal cotyledon of a grass. — **2.** In *biol.*, the internal or inferior layer of cells of the embryo of metazoic animals, forming the endoderm or innermost membrane: the opposite of *epiblast:* correlated with *mesoblast*. From the hypoblast is ultimately developed the lining of the enteric cavity, or the superficial layer of cells of the alimentary canal and its annexes. Also called *endoblast*. *Foster and Balfour*.

hypoblastic (hī-pō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *hypoblast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a hypoblast; developed in or from a hypoblast; endodermal: as, *hypoblastic* cells.

hypobole (hī-pob′ō-lē), *n.* [< Gr. ὑποβολή, a throwing under, a suggesting, reminding, < ὑποβάλλειν, throw under, < ὑπό, under, + βάλλειν, throw. Cf. *hyperbole*.] In *rhet.*, a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument or in favor of the opposite side, but each of which is refuted in order.

Hypobranchia (hī-pō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + βράγχια, gills.] In *zoöl.*, same as *Infrobranchiata*, 2.

hypobranchial (hī-pō-brang′ki-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + βράγχια, gills.] **I.** *a.* Situated below the gills, or beneath the branchial apparatus in general. — **Hypobranchial groove,** in ascidians, the endostyle.

II. *n.* The internal piece of the inferior part of the branchial arch in fishes.

Hypobranchiata (hī-pō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Hypobranchia* + *-ata*[2].] Same as *Inferobranchiata*, 2.

hypobranchiate (hī-pō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hypobranchia;* inferobranchiate.

hypobromite (hī-pō-brō′mīt), *n.* [< *hypobrom-ous* + *-ite*[2].] A salt of hypobromous acid.

hypobromous (hī-pō-brō′mus), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + E. *brom(ine)* + *-ous*.] Used only in the following phrase: — **Hypobromous acid,** HBrO, an acid known only in its aqueous solution, which is a light-yellow liquid having a strong oxidizing action and a bleaching effect.

hypocarpogean (hī-pō-kär-pō-jē′an), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + καρπός, fruit, + γῆ, the earth.] Same as *hypogeal*. [Rare.]

hypocastanum† (hī-pō-kas′tā-num), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπο, under, + καστανα, chestnuts: see *Castanea, chesten*.] A brown lake prepared from the horse-chestnut; chestnut-brown.

hypocatharsis (hī″pō-ka-thär′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑποκάθαρσις, in lit. sense a purging downward, < ὑποκαθαίρειν, purge downward: see *catharsis*.] In *pathol.*, a slight purging.

hypocaust (hip′ō-kâst), *n.* [< L. *hypocaustum, hypocauston*, < Gr. ὑπόκαυστον, a vaulted room heated by a furnace below, < ὑποκαίειν, burn or heat from below, < ὑπό, under, below, + καίειν, burn, > καυστός, verbal adj.: see *caustic*.] In *arch.*, an arched fire-chamber, from which heat is distributed through earthenware pipes to the rooms above it. The term is also sometimes applied to a fireplace, furnace, or oven.

The stube, or stove, of a German inn derived its name from the great *hypocaust*, which is always strongly heated to secure the warmth of the apartment in which it is placed.
Scott, Anne of Geierstein, xix.

In the rear were the reservoirs to contain the requisite supply of water, and below them the *hypocaust* or furnace, by which it [the baths of Caracalla] was warmed with a degree of scientific skill we hardly give the Romans of that age credit for. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 332.

Hypocephalidæ (hī″pō-se-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1876), < *Hypocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A peculiar and anomalous family of *Coleoptera*, represented by the genus *Hypocephalus*.

Hypocephalus (hī-pō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, 1832), < Gr. ὑπό, under, + κεφαλή, head.] An aberrant genus of beetles, the type of the family *Hypocephalidæ*, represented by one species, *H. armatus* of Brazil. This beetle is nearly 3 inches long, and of strange form, having an enormous prothorax and curiously curved spiny legs. The position of the genus has been much disputed; Burmeister and others place it with the prionine group of cerambycids, while Le Conte considers it to be allied to the rhynchophorous series.

hypochil (hip′ō-kil), *n.* Same as *hypochilium*.

hypochilium (hī-pō-kil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *hypochilia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ὑπο, under, + χεῖλος, the lip.] In *bot.*, the lower part of the labellum or lip of certain orchids.

hypochlorite (hī-pō-klō′rīt), *n.* [< *hypochlorous* + *-ite*[2].] In *chem.*, a salt of hypochlorous acid. The hypochlorites are usually prepared by leading chlorin gas into a solution of an alkali hydrate, or over solid calcium hydrate. Calcium hypochlorite is the chief constituent of bleaching-powder.

hypochlorous (hī-pō-klō′rus), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *chlorous*.] In *chem.*, applied to an acid (HClO) having marked bleaching properties, obtained in solution by distilling bleaching-powder with dilute nitric acid. It is the active principle of bleaching-powder.

Hypochœrideæ (hī-pō-kē-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Hypochœris* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Hypochœris*. They are annual or perennial herbs with radical leaves, scapiform stems, the bracts of the involucre in many imbricated series, more or less contracted achenia, and plumose or simple pappus.

Hypochœris hī-pok-ē'ris), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑποχοιρίς*, a plant of the [illegible] kind, appar. (?) < *ὑπο-*, under, + [illegible], a pig.] A genus of yellow-flowered herbs of the natural order *Compositæ*, of the tribe *Cichoraceæ*, and type of the subtribe *Hypochæridinæ*. About 30 species are known distributed over temperate parts of the world. *H. radicata* of Europe also [illegible] introduced into the United States, is the cat's-ear.

hypochon† (hip'ō-kon), *n.* An abbreviation of *hypochondrium*. *Dacres.* [Rare.]

You have disposed within a few years into such a disputed condition that 'tis as much as a plentiful dose of the best charity can do to remove the *hypocon* for a few minutes. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 235.

hypochonder† (hī-pō-kon'dėr), *n.* [< *hypochondriac*, *n.*, *v.*] Same as *hypochondrium*.

hypochondria[1] (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-ą), *n.* [= F. *hypochondrie* = Sp. *hipocondria* = Pg. *hypocondria* = It. *ipocondria* = G. *hypochondrie* = Dan. Sw. *hypokondri*, < ML. *hypochondria*, fem. sing., the morbid condition so called, supposed to have its seat in the upper part of the abdomen, < NL. *hypochondrium*.] A morbid condition characterized by exaggerated uneasiness and anxiety as to one's health, and also by extreme general depression; low spirits: in this sense often abbreviated *hypo*, or formerly *hyp*, *hip*. See *hypo*[1], *hyp*[1]. Hypochondria, real or affected, was formerly also called *spleen*, *vapors*, and other vague names. Also *hypochondriacism*, *hypochondriasis*, *hypochondriasm*.

hypochondria[2], *n.* Plural of *hypochondrium*.

hypochondriac (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *hypochondriaque* = Sp. *hipocondriaco* = Pg. *hypocondriaco* = It. *ipocondriaco* (cf. D. G. *hypochondrisch* = Dan. Sw. *hypokondrisk*) (see *hypochondria*[1]), < NL. *hypochondriacus*, < Gr. *ὑποχονδριακός*, affected in the hypochondrium, < *ὑποχόνδριον*: see *hypochondrium*.]

I. *a.* **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Situated below the cartilages of the ribs — that is, under the "short ribs": specifically applied in human anatomy to the region of either hypochondrium. See third cut under *abdominal*. (*b*) Same as *hypochondrial*. — **2.** In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the hypochondria, or basal ventral plates of the abdomen: as, the *hypochondriac* segment. — **3.** In *pathol.*, suffering from hypochondria; morbidly anxious about one's health, and affected with general depression of spirits; also, characteristic of or produced by hypochondria.

Democritus, that thought to laugh the times into goodness, seems to me as deeply *hypochondriac* as Heraclitus that bewailed them. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

Seized with an *hypochondriac* alarm at every new sensation. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

There was a pleasurable illumination in your eye occasionally, a soft excitement in your aspect, which told of no bitter, bilious, *hypochondriac* brooding. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

II. *n.* A person affected with hypochondria; one who is morbidly anxious about his health, and generally depressed.

Terrour has frequently excited languid *hypochondriacs* to exertions they had deemed impossible. *T. Cogan*, On the Passions, I. ii. 3.

These *hypochondriacs* are the torments of their physicians, and think they are insulted if their complaints are called imaginary. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 97.

hypochondriacal (hī″pō- or hip″ō-kon-drī'a-kąl), *a.* [< *hypochondriac* + *-al*.] Same as *hypochondriac*, 3.

hypochondriacally (hī″pō- or hip″ō-kon-drī'a-kąl-i), *adv.* In a hypochondriac or melancholy manner.

hypochondriacism (hī″pō- or hip″ō-kon-drī'a-sizm), *n.* [< *hypochondriac* + *-ism*.] Same as *hypochondria*[1].

hypochondrial (hī-pō-kon'dri-ąl), *a.* [< *hypochondrium* + *-al*.] Situated upon the flanks: as, *hypochondrial* feathers. Also *hypochondriac*. *Macgillivray*.

hypochondriasis (hī″pō- or hip″ō-kon-drī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., a more correct term for *hypochondria*[1]; < *hypochondrium* + *-iasis*.] Same as *hypochondria*[1].

hypochondriasm (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-azm), *n.* [< *hypochondria*[1] + *-asm*.] Same as *hypochondria*[1].

hypochondriast (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-ast), *n.* [< *hypochondria*[1] + *-ast*.] One afflicted with hypochondria; a hypochondriac.

hypochondrie† (hī'pō-kon-dri), *n.* Same as *hypochondry*.

hypochondrium (hī-pō-kon'dri-um), *n.*; pl. *hypochondria* (-ą). [NL. (formerly Englished *hypochondry*, pl. *hypochondries*, and *hypochonder*, < F. *hypochondre*), < L. *hypochondrium* (in pl.), < Gr. *ὑποχόνδριον*, pl. *ὑποχόνδρια*, the soft part of the body below the cartilage and above the navel, < *ὑπό*, under, + *χόνδρος*, a corn, grain, gristle, cartilage, esp. of the breast-bone: see *chondrus*. Hence *hypochondria*[1], q. v.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) In *human anat.*, a superior and lateral part of the abdomen, beneath the lower ribs; one of the specific regions of the abdomen, situated on either side of the epigastrium, above the lumbar regions. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*. (*b*) Some abdominal region corresponding to the above, as the flank or side of the rump of a bird; an iliac region. — **2.** *pl.* In *entom.*, two lateral pieces at the base of the abdomen beneath, behind the metasternum and posterior coxæ: so called by Kirby. They are found in many *Coleoptera*, etc., and are really parts of the first ventral segment, which is hidden in the middle.

hypochondry† (hī'pō-kon-dri), *n.* Same as *hypochondrium*.

If from the liver, there is usually a pain in the right *hypocondrie*. If from the spleene, hardnesse and grief in the left *hypocondrie*, a rumbling, much appetite, and small digestion. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 200.

hypocist (hī'pō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *hypocistis*, < L. *hypocisthos*, < Gr. *ὑποκιστις*, improp. *ὑποκιστίς*, a parasitic plant which grows on the roots of the cistus, < *ὑπό*, under, below, + *κίστος*, cistus.] An inspissated juice obtained from a plant, the *Cytinus hypocistis*, natural order *Cytinaceæ*. The juice is expressed from the unripe fruit, evaporated to the consistence of an extract, formed into cakes, and dried in the sun. It is an astringent, useful in diarrheas and hemorrhages.

hypoclidia, *n.* Plural of *hypoclidium*.

hypoclidian (hī-pō-klī'di-ąn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypoclidium: as, a *hypoclidian* process. Also *hypocleidian*.

hypoclidium (hī-pō-klī'di-um), *n.*; pl. *hypoclidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle.] In *ornith.*, the interclavicular element of the clavicles of a bird; an inferomedian process of the united clavicles. It is well shown in the common fowl, where the hypoclidium is the thin flat rounded bit of bone at the junction of the legs of the merrythought or wishbone. See cut under *furcula*. Also *hypocleidium*.

hypocoracoid (hī-pō-kor'a-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *coracoid*.] In *ichth.*, the lower one of two bones which bear the actinosts or base of the pectoral fin in most fishes. It was considered to be homologous with the cubital by Cuvier, with the radius by Owen, and with the coracoid by later ichthyotomists.

hypocoristic (hī″pō-kō-ris'tik), *a.* and *n.* In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, same as *diminutive*.

hypocotyl (hī'pō-kot-il), *n.* [Short for *hypocotyledonous stem*.] In *bot.*, that part of the axis which is below the cotyledons. Also called the *caulicle*, and erroneously the *radicle*.

With seedlings the stem which supports the cotyledons (i. e. the organs which represent the first leaves) has been called by many botanists the "hypocotyledonous stem," but for brevity's sake we will speak of it merely as the *hypocotyl*. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, Int., p. 5.

hypocotyledonary (hī-pō-kot-i-lē'don-ą-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κοτυληδών*, cotyledon, + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or resembling the hypocotyl or hypocotyledonous stem.

Water-plants; seed with little or no endosperm, but a strongly developed *hypocotyledonary* axis to the embryo. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 553.

hypocotyledonous (hī-pō-kot-i-lē'don-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *κοτυληδών*, cotyledon, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, situated under or supporting the cotyledons. *Darwin*. See *hypocotyl*.

hypocotylous (hī-pō-kot'i-lus), *a.* [< *hypocotyl* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the hypocotyl. *Nature*.

hypocrass†, *n.* A former spelling of *hippocras*.

hypocrater (hī-pō-krā'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑποκρατήριον*, the stand of a crater, < *ὑπό*, under, + *κρατήρ*, a mixing-vessel: see *crater*.] In *archæol.*, a stand or foot designed to support a crater or a vase of similar form, particularly an apodal vase. See cut under *dinos*.

hypocrateriform (hī″pō-krą-ter'i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑποκρατήριον*, the stand of a crater (see *hypocrater*), + L. *forma*, shape.] In *bot.*, salver-shaped: an epithet applied to a corolla consisting of a straight tube surmounted by a flat and spreading limb, as in the cowslip and phlox.

hypocraterimorphous (hī″pō-krą-ter-i-môr'fus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποκρατήριον*, the stand of a crater, + *μορφή*, form.] Same as *hypocrateriform*.

hypocrisy (hi-pok'ri-si), *n.*; pl. *hypocrisies* (-siz). [< ME. *hypocrisie*, *ypocrisie*, etc., < OF. *ypocrisie*, *hypocrisie* = Pr. *ypocrisia* = Sp. *hipocresía* = Pg. *hypocrisia* = It. *ipocrisia*, < LL. *hypocrisis*, hypocrisy, also an imitation of a person's speech and gestures, < Gr. *ὑπόκρισις*, a reply, an orator's delivery, hypocrisy, < *ὑποκρίνεσθαι*, answer, play a part, < *ὑπό*, under, + *κρίνεσθαι*, contend, dispute: see *crisis*, *critic*.] Dissimulation of one's real character or belief; especially, a false assumption of piety or virtue; a feigning to be better than one is; the action or character of a hypocrite.

In fraytour thei faren best of all the foure orders,
And [vsen] *ypocricie* in all that they werchen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.

Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is *hypocrisy*. Luke xii. 1.

Next stood *Hypocrisy*, with holy leer,
Soft smiling and demurely looking down,
But hid the dagger underneath the gown.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 564.

This then is *hypocrisy* — not simply for a man to deceive others, knowing all the while that he is deceiving them, but to deceive himself and others at the same time. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 127.

=**Syn.** Pretense, cant, formalism, sanctimoniousness, Pharisaism. See *dissemble*, *dissembler*, and *deceit*.

hypocrite (hip'ō-krit), *n.* [< ME. *hypocrite*, *ypocrite*, < OF. *hypocrite*, F. *hypocrite* = Pr. *ypocrita* = Sp. *hipócrita* = Pg. *hypocrita* = It. *ipocrita*, *ipocrito*, < LL. *hypocrita*, a hypocrite; L., a mimic who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures; < Gr. *ὑποκριτής*, one who answers, a player, also a pretender, hypocrite, < *ὑποκρίνεσθαι*, answer, play a part: see *hypocrisy*.] One who assumes a false appearance; one who feigns to be what he is not, or to feel or believe what he does not actually feel or believe; especially, a false pretender to virtue or piety.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, *hypocrites!* for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness. Mat. xxiii. 27.

The fawning, sneaking, and flattering *hypocrite*, that will do or be any thing for his own advantage, is despised by those he courts, hated by good men, and at last tormented by his own conscience. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

=**Syn.** *Dissembler*, *Hypocrite* (see *dissembler*); Pharisee, formalist, cheat.

hypocritely† (hip'ō-krit-li), *adv.* Hypocritically.

He is re-hardned: like a stubborn Boy
That plies his Lesson, *Hypocritely* coy.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

hypocritic (hip-ō-krit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑποκριτικός*, acting a part, < *ὑποκριτής*: see *hypocrite*.] Hypocritical. [Rare.]

hypocritical (hip-ō-krit'i-kąl), *a.* [< *hypocritic* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from hypocrisy; characterized by hypocrisy; dissembling; feigned.

Indeed it is an easie matter for any to make a slight formal profession, to run in a round of *hypocriticall* duties, and live a moral civil life. *Hopkins*, Works, p. 733.

Make thy choice whether still to be subtle, worldly, selfish, iron-hearted, and *hypocritical*, or to tear these sins out of thy nature, though they bring the life-blood with them! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

=**Syn.** Dissembling, insincere, hollow, sham; sanctimonious, canting, pharisaical.

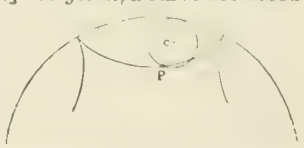
hypocritically (hip-ō-krit'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a hypocritical manner; with hypocrisy; without sincerity.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay *hypocritically*. *Government of the Tongue*.

hypocritish† (hip'ō-krit-ish), *a.* [< *hypocrite* + *-ish*[1].] Hypocritical.

The Lord . . . hath gathered him a flock, to whom he hath given ears to hear that the *hypocritish* wolves cannot hear. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 49.

hypocycloid (hī-pō-sī'kloid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *cycloid*.] In *geom.*, a curve described by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the inside of another circle.



C

Hypocycloid — C is the center of the fixed, c of the moving, circle; P is the point of the latter whose path is traced.

hypodactylum (hī-pō-dak'ti-lum), *n.*; pl. *hypodactyla* (-lą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] In *ornith.*, the under side of the toe of a bird: opposed to *acrodactylum*. [Rare.]

hypoderm (hī'pō-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *hypoderma*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *hypoderma*, 1. — **2.** In arthropods, an epithelial integumentary layer below the cuticular or chitinized crust.

hypoderma (hī-pō-dėr'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δέρμα* (*τ-*), skin.] **1.** In *bot.*, the layer of colorless cells just beneath the epidermis of a leaf; also extended to the external cortex under the epidermis of a stem: introduced in the

first sense by Kraus (1865). It is most commonly collenchyma. Also *hypoderm*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of hypodermic dipterous insects, or bot-flies, of the family *Œstridæ*, species of which live under the skin of various ruminant and other hoofed quadrupeds. *H. bovis* is the bot-fly of the ox. A related species, *H. linearis*, is known in Texas as the *heel-fly*, from attacking the heels of cattle. *Clark*, 1815.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of chiropterous mammals, or bats. *Geoffroy*, 1829.

hypodermal (hī-pō-dėr′mal), *a.* and *n.* [As *hypoderm-ic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *hypodermic*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* In sponges, a hypodermale.

hypodermale (hī″pō-dėr-mā′lē), *n.*; pl. *hypodermalia* (-li-ą). [NL.: see *hypodermal*.] A pentact sponge-spicule of the outer surface, with immersed radial ray only. *F. E. Schulze.*

hypodermatic (hī″pō-dėr-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [As *hypoderm-ic* + *-atic*2.] **I.** *a.* Same as *hypodermic*. [Rare.]

I should resort to *hypodermatic* injections.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 11.

II. *n.* A hypodermic injection.

I again administered the *hypodermatic* of morphia.
Medical News, LII. 293.

hypodermatically (hī″pō-dėr-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* Hypodermically.

It is, moreover, impossible to use the bichloride *hypodermatically* about the legs without producing abscesses.
Medical News, LII. 273.

Hypodermiæ (hī-pō-dėr′mi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries), < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δέρμα*, the skin.] A division of fungi, propagated, so far as known, only by asexual spores, and growing under and through the epidermis of living plants. By Fries it was called an order, including the *Ustilaginew* and *Uredinew* as suborders. De Bary (1861) made it one of the four groups into which he divided the fungi, without altering its application. In Cohn's system of classification (1872) it was made a section of the order *Basidiosporeæ*, still including, however, the *Ustilagineæ* and *Uredineæ*. The studies of De Bary and others have thrown much additional light upon the life-history of these forms, with the result of showing that the two groups are not very closely related. Consequently, by later systematists the *Uredineæ* have been raised to the rank of a class coordinate with the *Basidiomycetes*, and the *Ustilagineæ* included as an order in the class *Zygomycetes*, the division *Hypodermiæ* being abandoned.

hypodermic (hī-pō-dėr′mik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δέρμα*, the skin (cf. *hypoderm*), + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to parts under the skin; subcutaneous; employed in introducing foreign substances under the skin: specifically applied to a mode of administering medicines by introducing them under the skin: as, a *hypodermic* syringe.

The galvanic excitation of the lower limb, or the *hypodermic* injection of strychnine into it.
Prize Essays, Conn. Med. Soc., 1868.

2. Burrowing in or under the skin; infesting the integuments: as, a *hypodermic* insect.—3. Of or pertaining to the hypoderm in arthropods: as, a *hypodermic* layer; *hypodermic* cells.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, a remedy introduced under the skin, as morphia or other narcotic agent.—2. A hypodermic injection or syringe.

hypodermical (hī-pō-dėr′mi-kal), *a.* Same as *hypodermic*.

hypodermically (hī-pō-dėr′mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a hypodermic manner; under the skin.

hypodermis (hī-pō-dėr′mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποδερμίς*, lit. underskin, < *ὑπό*, under, + *δέρμα*, skin.] 1. In annelids, as the earthworm, a thick layer, below the cuticula, of reticulated or nucleated tissue, in the meshes of which is a copious transparent gelatinous substance. It is considered by some as probably representing both the dermis and the epidermis of other animals.—2. In *entom.*, a soft cellular substance or tissue lining the abdominal wall of an insect, within the chitinous investment. The more superficial parts of it represent an ectoderm or epidermis, the deeper portion being a parietal layer of the mesoderm.

hypodermoclysis (hī″pō-dėr-mok′li-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δέρμα*, skin, + *κλύσις*, a drenching by a clyster.] The injection of large quantities of a liquid, as water, under the skin, with a view to replenishing the blood.

hypodiapason (hī-pō-dī-ą-pā′zon), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *διαπασῶν*, diapason: see *diapason*.] In *early music*, the interval of an octave when measured downward; a suboctave.

hypodiapente (hī-pō-dī-ą-pen′tē), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *διὰπεντε*, diapente: see *diapente*.] In *early music*, the interval of a perfect fifth when measured downward.

hypodiastole (hī″pō-dī-as′tō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποδιαστολή*, a slight stop, a mark to divide the syllables of a word, < *ὑπο*, under, + *διαστολή*, a separation: see *diastole*.] In *Gr. gram.*, same as *diastole*, 3.

hypodiatessaron (hī-pō-dī-ą-tes′ą-ron), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *διατεσσάρων*, diatessaron: see *diatessaron*.] In *early music*, the interval of a perfect fourth when measured downward.

hypodiazeuxis (hī-pō-dī-ą-zūk′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *διάζευξις*, diazeuxis: see *diazeuxis*.] In *early music*, the separation of two tetrachords by the interval of a fifth, as between the meson and the diezeugmenon. See *tetrachord*.

hypodidascal† (hī-pō-di-das′kal), *n.* [< L. *hypodidascalus*, < Gr. *ὑποδιδάσκαλος*, an under-teacher, < *ὑπό*, under, + *διδάσκαλος*, a teacher: see *didascalic*.] An under-teacher. [Rare.]

There is the star of eloquence, under whom I am an *hypodidascal*—in English, his usher.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

hypoditone (hī-pō-dī′tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *δίτονον*, the major third: see *ditone*.] In *early music*, the interval of a major third when measured downward.

hypodorian (hī-pō-dō′ri-ąn), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Dorian*.] See under *mode*.

hypodorianic (hī-pō-dō-ri-an′ik), *a.* [< *hypodorian* + *-ic*.] See under *mode*.

hypogæal, hypogæan, etc. See *hypogeal*, etc.

Hypogæi (hī-pō-jē′ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *hypogæus, hypogeus*, underground: see *hypogeal*.] A family of gasteromycetous fungi, resembling the truffles in their habit of underground growth.

hypogastria, *n.* Plural of *hypogastrium*.

hypogastric (hī-pō-gas′trik), *a.* [< *hypogastrium* + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, situated below the stomach; specifically, of or pertaining to the hypogastrium.—**Hypogastric artery,** the principal branch of the internal iliac artery of the fetus, passing out of the body at the navel, and along the umbilical cord to the placenta, whence also called *umbilical artery*. There are a pair of these arteries, right and left. After birth the portion of each which is outside the body is cast off, and that portion within the body which becomes an impervious cord takes part in the formation of the urachus, while a small portion which remains pervious becomes known as the *superior vesical artery*. See cut under *embryo*.—**Hypogastric lobe** of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, one of the posterolateral subdivisions of the carapace. See cut under *Brachyura*.—**Hypogastric plexuses,** plexuses of sympathetic nerves derived from the aortic plexus.—**Hypogastric region,** the hypogastrium. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*.

hypogastrium (hī-pō-gas′tri-um), *n.*; pl. *hypogastria* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπογάστριον*, the lower belly, neut. of *ὑπογάστριος*, pertaining to the lower part of the belly, abdominal, < *ὑπό*, under, below, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] In *human anat.*, the lower part of the belly; an abdominal region below the umbilical region and between the right and left iliac or inguinal regions. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*.

hypogastrocele (hī-pō-gas′trō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπογάστριον*, the lower belly, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, a hernia through the walls of the lower belly.

hypogea, *n.* Plural of *hypogeum*.

hypogeal, hypogæal (hī-pō-jē′al), *a.* [< LL. *hypogeus, hypogæus*, < Gr. *ὑπόγειος*, later Attic *ὑπόγαιος*, under the earth, underground, subterranean, < *ὑπό*, under, + *γῆ, γαῖα*, the earth, the ground.] Subterranean; underground; in *bot.*, growing beneath the surface of the earth, as parts of plants, or in a few instances entire plants, as the truffle and the tuckahoe. Also *hypogeous, hypogæous, hypogean, hypogæan*.

This Roman site . . . is certain to reveal a rich *hypogeal* harvest if it be systematically approached.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 182.

hypogean, hypogæan (hī-pō-jē′an), *a.* [As *hypogeal* + *-an*.] Same as *hypogeal*.

In any *hypogean* insect which continually uses its claws in burrowing, the need of shedding and renewal of those organs is apparent. *Science*, V. 519.

hypogee (hī′pō-jē), *n.* [< L. *hypogeum*: see *hypogeum*.] Same as *hypogeum*.

The earlier accounts of the painted *hypogees* of Etruria.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 177.

hypogeiody† (hī-pō-jī′ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόγειος*, underground (see *hypogeal*), + *ὁδός*, way.] The art of laying out mines and tunnels and of mapping caves; subterranean surveying. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

hypogene (hī′pō-jēn), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *-γενής*, -produced: see *-gen*.] Produced or formed under or below (the earth's surface); nether-formed; specifically, in *geol.*, said of rocks which have assumed their present form and structure beneath the surface; Plutonic: a term applied more especially to the granitic rocks: opposed to *epigene*.

I proposed in the Principles of Geology the term "*hypogene*," . . . a word implying the theory that granite, gneiss, and the other crystalline formations are alike nether-formed rocks, or rocks which have not assumed their present form and structure on the surface.
Lyell, Elem. of Geology (ed. 1865), p. 9.

Hypogene or Plutonic action. The changes within the earth caused by original internal heat and by chemical action. *A. Geikie*, Geology (2d ed.), p. 178.

hypogenous (hī-poj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπο*, under, + *-γενής*, -produced (cf. *hypogene*), + *-ous*.] 1. Produced below or upon the under surface: applied to fungi growing upon the under side of leaves: distinguished from *epigenous* and *epiphyllous*. Also *hypophyllous*.—2. Growing beneath the surface, as the cephalodia of some lichens. Also *hypomenous*.

hypogeous, hypogæous (hī-pō-jē′us), *a.* [< LL. *hypogæus*, underground: see *hypogeal*.] Same as *hypogeal*.

hypogeum, hypogæum (hī-pō-jē′um), *n.*; pl. *hypogea, hypogæa* (-ą). [L., < Gr. *ὑπόγειον, ὑπόγαιον*, an underground chamber, neut. of *ὑπόγειος, ὑπόγαιος*, underground: see *hypogeal*.] In *arch.*,

Hypogeum. Tomb of Khonsuhi (?), at Beni Hassan, Egypt, showing the so-called proto-Doric columns.

that part of a building which is below the level of the ground, including cellars, vaults, etc.; also, any underground construction, chamber, etc., as the syringes of ancient Egypt, or the tombs of the Etruscans. Also *hypogee*.

The tombs of Beni Hassan . . . are situated on the eastern side of the Nile, and are almost the only *hypogea* that are so placed in Egypt. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 110.

A series of *hypogea* or caves sunk in the solid rock.
Encyc. Brit., II. 395.

hypogeusia (hī-pō-jö′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γεῦσις*, the sense of taste, < *γεύειν*, give to taste: see *gust*2.] Diminution of the sense of taste.

hypoglossal (hī-pō-glos′al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, + *-al*. Cf. *hypoglossis*.] **I.** *a.* Situated under the tongue, wholly or in part: specifically applied to a pair of nerves.—**Hypoglossal nerve,** either of the twelfth or last pair of cranial nerves of most vertebrates. It is the motor nerve of the tongue and associate parts. In man the hypoglossal arises from the medulla oblongata by several filaments, in a line with the anterior roots of the spinal nerves, leaves the cranial cavity by the anterior condyloid foramen, descends the neck deeply to a point opposite the angle of the lower jaw, winds around the origin of the occipital artery, crosses the carotid, and enters the substance of the tongue between the mylohyoid muscle and the hyoglossal. See second cut under *brain*.

II. *n.* A hypoglossal nerve. Also *hypoglossus*.

hypoglossi, *n.* Plural of *hypoglossus*.

hypoglossis, hypoglottis (hī-pō-glos′is, -glot′-is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπογλωσσίς, ὑπογλωττίς*, a swelling on the under side of the tongue, the under surface of the tongue, < *ὑπό*, under, + *γλῶσσα, γλῶττα*, the tongue.] 1. In *anat.*, the under part of the tongue.—2. Anything under the tongue. (*a*) In *pathol.*, a sublingual tumor. See *ranula*. (*b*) A lozenge or pill to be kept under the tongue till dissolved. 3. In *entom.*, an outer division of the mentum, generally concealed or aborted, but visible in certain *Coleoptera*.

hypoglossus (hī-pō-glos′us), *n.*; pl. *hypoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] 1. In *ichth.*: (*a*) A nerve of some fishes, as sharks, formed by the coalescence of the ventral or anterior roots of the last three cranial nerves, and extending to certain muscles of the shoulder-girdle. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of fishes, containing the halibut: same as *Hippoglossus*. *Smith*, 1833.—2. In *anat.*, same as *hypoglossal*.

hypoglottis, *n.* See *hypoglossis*.

hypognathism (hī-pog′nā-thizm), *n.* [As *hypognath-ous* + *-ism*.] The quality or condition of being hypognathous. *Coues*, 1864.

hypognathous (hī-pog′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, having the

under mandible longer than the upper, as the black skimmer *Rhynchops nigra*: applied either to the bird or to its beak. *Coues.* See cut under *Rhynchops*.

hypogonation (hī-pō-gō-nā'i-on), *n.* [< MGr. ὑπογωνάιον, a kneeling-cushion, < Gr. ὑπό, under, + γόνυ, knee.] Same as *epigonation*.

hypogyn (hī'pō-jin), *n.* [As *hypogyn-ous*.] A hypogynous plant.

Hypogynæ (hī-poj'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sachs): see *hypogynous*.] A division of gamopetalous plants in which the corolla is hypogynous. It includes the *Caprifoliaceæ* with 5 orders, the *Labiatifloræ* with 11 orders, the *Diandræ* with 2 orders, and the *Contortæ* with 4 orders.

hypogynic (hī-pō-jin'ik), *a.* [As *hypogyn-ous* + *-ic*.] Inserted in a hypogynous manner: said of parts of a flower.

hypogynous (hī-poj'i-nus), *a.* [< NL. **hypogynus*, < Gr. ὑπό, under, + γυνή, female (mod. bot. pistil, ovary).] In *bot.*, situated beneath the pistil: applied to parts which, as in the *Ranunculaceæ*, are inserted or borne on the receptacle of the flower, which has the sepals, petals, numerous stamens, and many or few pistils, all distinct and unconnected and inserted upon the torus or axis, with the pistils at the summit. — **Hypogynous insertion.** See *insertion*.

hypogyny (hī-poj'i-ni), *n.* [As *hypogyn-ous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, the condition or state of being hypogynous.

Hypohippus (hī-pō-hip'us), *n.* [NL., prop. **hyphippus*, < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἵππος, horse.] A genus of extinct perissodactyl ungulate mammals, of the family *Anchitheriidæ*. *J. Leidy*, 1858.

hypoiastian, hypoiastianic (hī″pō-ī-as'ti-an, -an'ik), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Iastian*.] See under *mode*.

hypoionian, hypoionianic (hī″pō-ī-ō'ni-an, -an'ik), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Ionian*.] See under *mode*.

hypojacobian (hī-pō-ja-kō'bi-an), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Jacobian*.] In *math.*, Jacobian: so called in contradistinction to *hyperjacobian*.

hypokinetic (hī-pō-ki-net'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + κινητικός, moving: see *kinetic*.] Exhibiting less than the normal amount of action.

hypolais (hī-pō-lā'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπολαΐς, some small bird.] **1.** In *ornith.*, an old (Aristotelian) name of some small European bird, perhaps a warbler, sylvia, or beccafico, made by Aldrovandi the same as *curruca*. Hence *(a)* In the form *hippolais*, the Linnean specific name of the icterine warbler, *Motacilla hippolais*, the *Salvia hippolais* of other writers. *(b)* [*cap.*] A genus of small sylvine warblers of Europe, etc., of which the icterine warbler, *Hypolais icterina*, is the type; synonymous with *Aedon*, *Curruca*, *Fraudula*, etc. *J. J. Kaup*, 1829; *Cabanis*, 1850. Also written *Hippolais*. *C. L. Brehm*, 1828.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of pyralid moths. *Guenée*, 1854.

Hypolepideæ (hī-pol-e-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fée), < *Hypolepis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypodiaceous ferns, typified by the genus *Hypolepis*, now referred to the tribe *Pteridæ*.

Hypolepis (hī-pol'e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Bernhardi), < Gr. ὑπό, under, + λεπίς, a scale, husk.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, of the tribe *Pteridæ*, the type of the old tribe *Hypolepideæ*. The sori are marginal, placed usually in the sinuses of the frond, small, subglobose, uniform, and distinct. The fronds are from twice to four times pinnate, with free veins. About a dozen species are known, widely distributed in tropical countries.

hypolydian (hī-pō-lid'i-an), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *Lydian*.] See under *mode*.

Hypolytreæ (hī-pō-lit'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees, 1834), < *Hypolytrum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Cyperaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hypolytrum*.

Hypolytrum (hī-pol'i-trum), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1805), < Gr. ὑπό, under, + λύτρον, a plant, loosestrife.] A genus of monocotyledonous rush-like plants, of the order *Cyperaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Hypolytreæ*. The inflorescence is in fascicled or corymbose roundish panicles, which are many-flowered; there are 2 hypogynous, keeled, and compressed scales, the exterior one being the largest; there is no calyx; and the stamens are 2 or 3 in number. About 25 species are known, widely dispersed in tropical and subtropical countries.

hypomanikion (hī-pō-ma-nik'i-on), *n.* [< MGr. ὑπομανίκιον, also ὑπομάνικον, < Gr. ὑπό, under, + μανίκιον, sleeve: see *epimanikion*.] Same as *epimanikion*.

hypomanikon (hī-pō-man'i-kon), *n.* Same as *epimanikion*.

hypomenous (hī-pom'e-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. ὑπομένειν, stay behind, remain, < ὑπό, under, + μένειν, remain: see *remain*.] Same as *hypogenous*, 2. *Lindley*.

hypomeral (hī-pom'e-ral), *a.* [< *hypomere* + *-al*.] Inferior or lower, as a part of a sponge; of or pertaining to a hypomere.

hypomere (hī'pō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + μέρος, a part.] That lower part of some sponges which has all three fundamental layers, ectoderm, mesoderm, and endoderm, but develops no flagellated chambers or choanosome: distinguished from *spongomere*.

The lower half (or a rhagon), which consists of all three fundamental layers, may be called the *hypomere*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

hypomixolydian (hī-pō-mik-sō-lid'i-an), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *mixolydian*.] See under *mode*.

hyponastic (hī-pō-nas'tik), *a.* [As *hyponasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by hyponasty. *Darwin*.

When the upper surface of the organ [a leaf] is growing the more rapidly the growth is said to be epinastic, when the lower, *hyponastic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 58.

hyponasty (hī'pō-nas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + ναστός, close-pressed, solid, < νάσσειν, press close.] In *bot.*, increased growth along the lower surface of an organ or part of a plant, causing the part to bend upward. Compare *epinasty*.

hyponeuria (hī-pō-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + νεῦρον, nerve.] In *pathol.*, morbidly diminished nervous energy. *Dunglison*.

hyponitrite (hī-pō-nī'trit), *n.* [< *hyponitr-ous* + *-ite*2.] A salt of hyponitrous acid.

hyponitrous (hī-pō-nī'trus), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *nitrous*.] Used only in the following name:— **Hyponitrous acid**, an unstable acid (HNO) which cannot be isolated, but is obtained in combination as a potassium salt by the reduction of potassium nitrite.

hyponoia (hī-pō-noi'ä), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπόνοια, hidden thought, deeper meaning, < ὑπονοεῖν, think secretly, suspect, < ὑπό, under, + νοεῖν, think, < νόος, mind.] In *theol.*, a supposed hidden meaning or double sense underlying the language of the Bible.

hyponome (hī'pō-nōm), *n.* [< Gr. ὑπονομή, an underground passage, < ὑπόνομος, going underground, < ὑπό, under, + νέμειν, dwell in, inhabit.] The ambulatory pipe or so-called fleshy funnel of a cephalopod. *A. Hyatt*, Science, III. 123.

hypopharyngeal (hī″pō-fa-rin'jē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + φάρυγξ, throat (pharynx).] **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated beneath the pharynx.—**2.** Situated at the lower part of the pharynx.—**3.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the hypopharynx.—**4.** In *ichth.*, specifically applied to the lower pharyngeal bones: opposed to *epipharyngeal*. See the extract.

There are [in osseous fishes] usually five pair of branchial arches connected by median ventral ossifications. The posterior pair are single bones, which underlie the floor of the pharynx, bear no branchial filaments, but commonly support teeth, and are called *hypopharyngeal* bones. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

Hypopharyngeal band, in ascidians, a ciliated tract continued backward from the peripharyngeal band along the middle of the neural surface of the pharynx to or toward the esophageal opening. See cut under *Salpa*.— **Hypopharyngeal fold**, either of a pair of longitudinal lamellæ on the middle line of the branchial sac or pharyngeal cavity of an ascidian.

II. *n.* One of the lower pharyngeal bones: generally used in the plural.

hypopharynx (hī-pō-far'ingks), *n.*; pl. *hypopharynges* (-fa-rin'jēz). [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + φάρυγξ, throat (pharynx).] In *entom.*, a fleshy organ, generally strengthened with chitinous sclerites, projecting from the floor of the mouth at the opening of the pharynx or gullet. It sometimes has a tongue-like prolongation called the *lingua*, or that name may be given to the whole hypopharynx. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

The anterior surface of the lingua and *hypopharynx* is beset with fine hairs. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 353.

hypophet (hī'pō-fet), *n.* [< Gr. ὑποφήτης, a suggester, interpreter, < ὑπό, under, + φάναι, speak. Cf. *prophet*.] An expounder or interpreter. *Bunsen*. [Rare.]

hypophlœodal (hī-pō-flē'ō-dal), *a.* Same as *hypophlœodic*.

hypophlœodic (hī″pō-flē-od'ik), *a.* [As *hypophlœous* + *-ode* + *-ic*.] In *bot. and hort.*, living in the periderm of a plant; situated beneath the outer layers of the bark. Compare *epiphlœodic*.

hypophlœous (hī-pō-flē'us), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + φλοιός, bark.] Same as *hypophlœodic*.

hypophora (hī-pof'ō-rä), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ὑποφορά, a putting under, subjoining, hypophora, < ὑποφέρειν, carry away under, put under, subjoin, < ὑπό, under, + φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] In *rhet.*, the statement of an opponent's objection or of an argument which might be urged against the speaker's or writer's position. The hypophora is followed by the answer or counter-argument, called the *anthypophora*. Hypophora and anthypophora frequently take the form of a series of questions and answers. The word *hypophora* has accordingly been used sometimes as equivalent to *eperotesis*.

hypophosphate (hī-pō-fos'fāt), *n.* [< *hypophosph(orous)* + *-ate*1.] Same as *hypophosphite*.

hypophosphite (hī-pō-fos'fīt), *n.* [< *hypophosph(orous)* + *-ite*2.] In *chem.*, a salt obtained by the union of hypophosphorous acid with a salifiable base.

hypophosphoric (hī″pō-fos-for'ik), *a.* Same as *hypophosphorous*.

hypophosphorous (hī-pō-fos'fō-rus), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *phosphorous*.] In *chem.*, containing less oxygen than phosphorous acid contains.— **Hypophosphorous acid**, H_3PO_2, an acid formed by decomposing phosphides with water. It may be obtained as a syrupy acid liquid or a white crystalline solid. Its salts are used to some extent as medicine.

hypophrygian (hī-pō-frij'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. ὑποφρύγιος, < ὑπό, under, + Φρύγιος, Phrygian.] See under *mode*.

Hypophthalma (hī-pof-thal'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] **1.** *pl.* In Latreille's system of classification (1831), the ninth tribe of crabs of the division *Heterochelæ*, having the hind pair of legs very small and either dorsal or abortive.—**2.** *sing.* A genus of arachnids. *Taczanowsky*, 1873.

hypophyge (hī-pof'i-jē), *n.* [< Gr. ὑποφυγή, a refuge (a recess), < ὑποφεύγειν, flee from under, retire a little, < ὑπό, under, + φεύγειν, flee.] In *arch.*, a depression of curved profile beneath some feature, as the hollow molding beneath some archaic Doric capitals, as at Pæstum and Selinus; an apophyge; a scotia. See cut under *column*.

hypophyllium (hī-pō-fil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *hypophyllia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, a petiole that has the form of a small sheath, is destitute of laminæ, and surrounds the base of certain small branches, having the appearance of leaves, as in asparagus.

hypophyllous (hī-pō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *hypogenous*, 1.

hypophyses, *n.* Plural of *hypophysis*.

hypophysial (hī-pō-fiz'i-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypophysis. See *conario-hypophysial*.

hypophysical (hī-pō-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + φυσικός, physical.] Inferior to the physical; beneath or below the physical.

All kinds of knowledge were entirely familiar to him [Jesus]: as the narrative expresses it, the physical and the metaphysical, the hyperphysical and [the] *hypophysical*.
Stowe, Origin of Books of the Bible, p. 229.

hypophysis (hī-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *hypophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ὑπόφυσις, an undergrowth, a process, < ὑποφύειν, make to grow from below, pass. grow from below, grow up, < ὑπό, under, + φύειν, make to grow, pass. φύεσθαι, grow. Cf. *epiphysis*.] **1.** The pituitary body of the brain, which is lodged in the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone, and attached to the tuber cinereum of the brain by the infundibulum. It occurs in all vertebrates except *Amphioxus*. It does not appear to be of true nervous tissue, and its function, if any, is unknown. The name is correlated with *epiphysis* as a name of the conarium. More fully called *hypophysis cerebri*. See second cut under *brain*.

2. In *bot.*: *(a)* In angiosperms, the layer of cells in the embryo resulting from the successive fission of the penultimate cell of the suspensor, which gives rise to the primary root and root-cap. *(b)* In mosses, an enlargement of the pedicel at the base of the capsule. Also called, less correctly, *apophysis*. See cut under *Andræa*.

hypopial (hī-pō'pi-al), *a.* [< *hypopus* + *-ial*.] Relating to the hypopus stage of certain acaroids. See *hypopus*, 2.

The *hypopial* period takes the place of that between two ecdyses in the ordinary life-history.
Michael, Jour. Linn. Soc. (1884), XVII. 389.

hypoplastral (hī-pō-plas'tral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypoplastron of a turtle.

hypoplastron (hī-pō-plas'tron), *n.*; pl. *hypoplastra* (-trä). [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + NL. *plastron*, q. v.] The third lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle: applied by Huxley ("Anat. Vert.," p. 174) to what others call *hyposternum*. See second cut under *Chelonia*.

hypopodium (hī-pō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *hypopodia* (-ä). [NL. (cf. LL. *hypopodium*, < Gr. ὑποπόδιον, a foot-stove), < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, the stalk or foot of the carpels. *Lindley*. [Rare.]

hypopselaphesia (hī-pop-sel-ạ-fē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπο*, under, + *ψηλάφησις*, a touching, < *ψηλαφᾶν*, feel, touch.] In *pathol.*, partial loss of the tactile sense.

hypopterate (hī-pop′te-rāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπόπτερος*, winged, < *ὑπο*, under, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having a wing produced at the base or below. *Lindley.* [Rare.]

Hypopterygei (hī-pop-te-rij′ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπο*, under, + *πτέρυξ*, *πτερύγιον*, a wing, < *πτερόν*, a wing.] A family of pleurocarpous or lateral-fruited mosses, with a peculiar arrangement of the leaves, which are placed in two opposite straight rows united on the upper side of the stem, with a third median row of smaller stipuliform leaves on the under side. The cells of the leaves are parenchymatous and equal in all parts.

Hypopterygiaceæ (hī-pop-te-rij-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypopterygei* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Hypopterygei*.

hypoptila, *n.* Plural of *hypoptilum*.

hypoptilar (hī-pop′ti-lär), *a.* [< *hypoptilum* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to the hypoptilum; hyporachidian.

hypoptilum (hī-pop′ti-lum), *n.*; pl. *hypoptila* (-lạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *πτίλον*, feather.] In *ornith.*, the aftershaft or hyporachis of a feather; the whole of the supplementary plume which springs from the stem of the main feather at the junction of calamus and rachis. Hypoptila are usually present in the general plumage of birds, but are wanting in some families, as owls, and are never developed on the remiges or rectrices. They are usually much smaller than the main feather, but in some cases are about as large, when the feather appears to be double, but with a single barrel. See *hyporachis* and *aftershaft*, both of which are more frequently used than *hypoptilum*.

Hypopus (hī′pō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ποῦς* = E. *foot*.] **1.** A supposed genus of acaroids. *Duges*, 1834. Hence — **2.** [*l. c.*] A heteromorphous nymph of certain acaroids, formerly supposed to be a generic type of the acaroids.

The true *hypopus* is a heteromorphous nymphal form of Tyroglyphus, and possibly of some allied, or other genera. *Michael*, Jour. Linn. Soc. (1884), XVII. 379.

hypopygia, *n.* Plural of *hypopygium*.

hypopygial (hī-pō-pij′i-ạl), *a.* [< *hypopygium* + *-al*.] In *entom.*, situated under the end of the abdomen; specifically, of or pertaining to the hypopygium. — **Hypopygial valves**, two oval or oblong cleft plates on the lower side of the last abdominal segments, such as are found in many *Tenthredinidæ*.

hypopygium (hī-pō-pij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *hypopygia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑποπύγιον*, the rump, < *ὑπό*, under, + *πυγή*, the buttocks.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The lamellate clasping-organ at the end of the abdomen of many male dipterous insects, designed to retain the female. In some species it is very large, and turned under the abdomen. (*b*) The last visible ventral segment of an insect's abdomen, immediately beneath the pygidium, or last dorsal segment. *Kirby.*

hypopyum, hypopyon (hī-pō′pi-um, -on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόπυον*, a kind of ulcer, neut. of *ὑπόπυος*, tending to suppuration, < *ὑπό*, under, + *πύον*, pus: see *pus*, *pyemia*.] In *pathol.*, an effusion of pus into the anterior chamber of the eye, or that cavity which contains the aqueous humor.

hyporachidian (hī″pō-ra-kid′i-ạn), *a.* [< *hyporachis* (*-id-*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or having the character of the hyporachis. Also *hyporhachidian*.

hyporachis (hī-por′ạ-kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόραχις*, the hollow above the hip, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ῥάχις*, the spine.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) Properly, the aftershaft; the rachis accessoria; the stem or scape of the supplementary feather which grows upon many feathers of most birds.

Structural characters no less important separate the Rheas from the Emeus, and, apart from their very different physiognomy, the former can be readily recognized by the rounded form of their contour-feathers, which want the *hyporrhachis* or after-shaft that in the Emeus and Cassowaries is so long as to equal the main shaft. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 505.

(*b*) The whole of such a supplementary feather; a hypoptilum: more frequently but less correctly used in this sense. See *hypoptilum* and *aftershaft*. Also written *hyporrhachis*.

hyporadial (hī-pō-rā′di-ạl), *a.* [< *hyporadii* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the hyporadii.

hyporadii (hī-pō-rā′di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + L. *radius*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, the accessory radii or barbs of a feather. The barbs of the hyporachis or hypoptilum are to the supplementary feather what the radii or barbs are to the main feather; they may bear barbules or hyporadioli, but never hamuli or hooklets.

hyporadioli (hī-pō-rā-dī′ō-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of *hyporadii*.] The barbules of the hyporadii; the lesser processes borne upon the barbs of a hyporachis or of a hypoptilum.

hyporchem, *n.* See *hyporcheme*.

hyporchema (hī-pôr-kē′mạ), *n.*; pl. *hyporchemata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL.] Same as *hyporcheme*.

hyporchematic (hī″pôr-kē-mat′ik), *a.* [< *hyporchema*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] Consisting in or pertaining to a hyporcheme or hyporchesis; characterizing or employed in hyporchemes: as, a *hyporchematic* dance; *hyporchematic* rhythms. — Hyporchematic prosodiac, in *anc. pros.*, an episynthetic meter, consisting of an anapestic prosodiac and an iambic dimeter catalectic (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑).

hyporcheme, hyporchem (hī′pôr-kēm, -kem), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόρχημα*, < *ὑπορχεῖσθαι*, dance with or to music, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, dance.] In *Gr. antiq.* and *pros.*, a hymn or poem sung by the main body of the chorus, while some of their number accompanied it with mimetic dancing and gesticulation. The hyporcheme, like the pæan, was originally a hymn or song in honor of Apollo, but of a less solemn character than the pæan. This kind of composition is said to have been first developed by Thaletas in the seventh century B. C., and we still possess fragments of hyporchemes by Simonides, Pratinas, Bacchylides, and Pindar.

hyporchesis (hī-pôr-kē′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόρχησις*, a dancing to the hyporcheme: see *hyporcheme*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a choric dance with singing, accompanied by some of the chorus with pantomimic action. The poem sung was called a *hyporcheme*.

hyporrhythmic (hī-pō-rith′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπορρυθμος*, subrhythmical, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm: see *rhythm*.] Deficient in rhythm: applied to a heroic hexameter in which the end of a foot coincides throughout with the end of a word. Such a line, having as many diereses as there are feet ending within the line, and no true cesura, loses all rhythmic coherence and continuity. An example is:

Sparsis hastis longis campus ‖ splendet et horret.
Ennius.

hyposcenium (hī-pō-sē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *hyposcenia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὑποσκήνιον*, the wall under the front of the stage, < *ὑπό*, under, + *σκήνη*, the stage: see *scene*.] In the ancient Greek theater, the low wall beneath the logeion or front part of the stage, which was raised upon it above the orchestra or konistra. This wall was frequently ornamented with sculptured reliefs, as in the Dionysiac theater at Athens, or with columns and other architectural features, as in the theater of Epidaurus. A flight of steps in the middle or on either side afforded communication between the stage and the orchestra.

hyposkeletal (hī-pō-skel′e-tạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, developed, as muscles, below the endoskeleton: opposed to *episkeletal*.

The *hyposkeletal* muscles are separated from the episkeletal, not only by the endoskeleton of the trunk, . . . but by the ventral branches of the spinal nerves. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 44.

hypospadia (hī-pō-spā′di-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποσπαδίος* or *ὑποσπαδιαῖος*, one having hypospadia, < *ὑπό*, under, + *σπᾶν*, draw.] An arrest of development of the male generative organs, the urethra being more or less extensively open along its under side. Also *hypospadias*.

hypospadiac (hī-pō-spā′di-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *hypospadia* + *-ac*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by hypospadia.

II. *n.* One who is affected by hypospadia.

hyposphenal (hī-pō-sfē′nạl), *a.* [< *hyposphene* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hyposphene; characterized by or possessing a hyposphene, as a vertebra; articulated by means of a hyposphene: as, a *hyposphenal* process, vertebra, or articulation. Also rarely *diplosphenal*.

hyposphene (hī′pō-sfēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *σφήν*, a wedge.] The median and single wedge-shaped process situated on the neural arch below the postzygapophyses of the vertebræ of certain extinct reptiles of the Permian period: so called by Cope, and later named *diplosphene* by Marsh. The process projects into the neural canal from the hinder part of the neural arch, and, with a corresponding formation on the fore part of the neural arch of a succeeding vertebra, affords an articulation additional to those made by the zygapophyses proper.

hyposporangium† (hī″pō-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *σπορά*, a spore or seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] The indusium growing from beneath the spore-case of a fern. *Cooke.* Also called *indusium inferior*.

hypostasis (hī-pos′tạ-sis), *n.*; pl. *hypostases* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόστασις*, a supporting, foundation, substance, reality, < *ὑπόστατος*, substantially existing, lit. set under, < *ὑφίστανα*, set under, pass. stand under, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ἱστάναι*, set, = L. *stare* = E. *sta-nd*.] **1.** That which underlies something else; that which forms the basis of something; foundation; support. — **2.** In *theol.*, a person of the Trinity; one of the three real and distinct subsistences in the one undivided substance or essence of God. The Christian uses of the term *hypostasis* started from the meaning 'a reality; a real personal subsistence or substance.' In this sense the word could be used of God either as the Trinity or as each person of the Trinity. Accordingly, the meaning of the phrase "character of his [the Father's] *hypostasis*," in Heb. i. 3, has been variously understood, the authorized version translating it "express image of his person," and the revised version, "the very image [margin, the impress] of his substance," and the general usage of the early church being unsettled down to the time of the Arian controversy. In the Western Church the word *person* (*persona*, *πρόσωπον*) had come into use in the sense still retained by us, and *hypostasis*, *substance*, or *subsistence* (*substantia*, *subsistentia*) was used as equivalent to 'essence' (*οὐσία*). The Greeks objected to *persona* or *πρόσωπον* (properly, a mask or dramatic character), as conveying the Patripassian or Sabellian idea of a mere difference of manifestation, and *πρόσωπον* never became thoroughly adopted as a Greek theological term. At Alexandria, in the third and fourth centuries, on the other hand, *hypostasis* had come to be generally used in the sense of 'person,' while at Antioch in the middle of the fourth century there were two different parties among the orthodox: the Meletians, who used *hypostasis* in the sense of 'person,' and the Eustathians, who used it as equivalent to 'substance' or 'essence' (*οὐσία*). At a council in Alexandria, A. D. 362, under St. Athanasius, it was agreed that both parties were equally orthodox, and held the same doctrine under a different terminology, and after this the use of *hypostasis* in the sense of 'essence' was gradually abandoned.

That two natures . . . could have been concentred into one *hypostasis*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 759.

Essence denotes that which is common to Father, Son, and Spirit. It denominates the substance, or constitutional being, of the Deity, which is possessed alike and differently by each of the personal distinctions. . . . *Hypostasis* is a term which was more subtle in its meaning than Essence. It denotes not that which is common to the Three in One, but that which is distinctive of and peculiar to them. *Shedd*, Hist. Christian Doctrine, I. 364.

3. In *metaph.*, a substantial mode by which the existence of a substantial nature is determined to subsist by itself and be incommunicable; subsistence. — **4.** A hypothetical substance; a phenomenon or state of things spoken and thought of as if it were a substance.

With death the personal activity of which the soul is the popular *hypostasis* is put into commission among posterity, and the future life is an immortality by deputy (according to Mr. Harrison's theory). *Huxley.*

5. Principle: a term applied by the alchemists to mercury, sulphur, and salt, in accordance with their doctrine that these were the three principles of all material bodies. — **6.** In *med.*: (*a*) A sediment, as of the urine; any morbid deposition in the body. (*b*) An overfullness of blood-vessels caused by a dependent position, as of the veins of the legs (varicose veins), etc.; hypostatic congestion.

Also *hypostasy*.

hypostasization (hī-pos″tạ-si-zā′shọn), *n.* Same as *hypostatization*.

hypostasize (hī-pos′tạ-sīz), *v. t.* [< *hypostasis* + *-ize*.] Same as *hypostatize*.

The *hypostasizing* of cause as will seems to us only a more refined form of the *hypostasizing* of particular processes or forces of Nature as persons, to which mythology is largely referable. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 223.

hypostasy (hī-pos′tạ-si), *n.* [< NL. *hypostasis*, q. v.] Same as *hypostasis*.

Wheir as in that vnion the rest is an ineffable mysterie, the two natures in Christ to haue one subsistence called & termed an *hypostasie*. *Bp. Gardiner*, Explication, fol. 117.

hypostatic (hī-pō-stat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑποστατικός*, belonging to substance, < *ὑπόστατος*, substantially existing: see *hypostasis*.] **1.** Relating to hypostasis; constitutive or elementary. The hypostatic principles are salt, sulphur, and mercury. See *hypostasis*, 5.

Of late, divers learned men, having adopted the three *hypostaticall* principles, are very inclinable to reduce all qualities or bodies to one or other of those three principles; and particularly assign for the cause of blackness the sooty steam of a dust or torrified sulphur. *Boyle*, Hist. Colours, Experiment xv.

2. In *theol.*, personal, or distinctly personal; pertaining to or constituting a distinct being or substance. See *hypostasis*, 2.

Christians who . . . opposed the doctrine of a *hypostatic* Logos, . . . or of an independent personal subsistence of the Divine Word. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 719.

3. In *med.*, arising from downward pressure; caused by dependence: as, *hypostatic* congestion. — **Hypostatic union**, the union of two natures, the divine and the human, in the one hypostasis or person of Christ.

The personal or *hypostatic union* of the two natures in Christ. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 80.

hypostatical (hī-pō-stat'i-kal), *a.* [< *hypostatic* + *-al*.] Same as *hypostatic*.

But the word *homoousion* is understood only by those . . . that are [illegible] the Greek tongue, and is properly used . . . of the [illegible] two natures of Christ in one person. *Ussher*, Answ. to Ep. Bramhall, p. 453.

hypostatically (hī-pō-stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hypostatic manner; personally; in actual substance.

The only true God, eternal God *hypostatically* joined with his body humanity. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1.

hypostatization (hī-pos-ta-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *hypostatize* + *-ation*.] The act of hypostatizing, or the state of being hypostatized. Also *hypostasization*.

Cousin is correct in pointing out, from the Realistic point of view, that it is one thing to deny the *hypostatization* of an accident like colour or wisdom, and another thing to deny the foundation in reality of those "true and legitimate universals" which we understand by the terms genera and species. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 421.

hypostatize (hī-pos'ta-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hypostatized*, ppr. *hypostatizing*. [< *hypostat-ic* + *-ize*.] To attribute substantial existence to; make into or regard as a distinct individual substance or reality. A hypostatized attribute is one which is itself regarded as the subject of attributes or characters; and a hypostatized relation is one treated as having relations to other relations. Also *hypostatise*, *hypostasis*, *hypostasize*.

We then *hypostatise* the zero; we baptize it with the name of the absolute. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

If we can *hypostatize* the community, and treat it as an individual with magnified but human wants and satisfactions, then, for this leviathan, the ethical end will correspond to what is called Utilitarianism or Universalistic Hedonism. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 43.

hyposterna, *n.* Plural of *hyposternum*.

hyposternal (hī-pō-stėr'nal), *a.* **1.** Situated or occurring below the sternum; substernal: as, *hyposternal* pain.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the hyposternum or hypoplastron: as, the *hyposternal* scute of a tortoise. See *plastron*.

hyposternum (hī-pō-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *hyposterna* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *ὑποστερνον*, neut. of *ὑπόστερνος*, under the breast, < *ὑπό*, under, + *στέρνον*, the breast.] The third lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle: called the *hypoplastron* by Huxley. See second cut under *Chelonia*.

hypostigma (hī-pō-stig'mä), *n.*; pl. *hypostigmai* (-mī). [< Gr. *ὑποστιγμή*, a comma, < *ὑπό*, under, + *στιγμή*, a point: see *stigma*.] In *paleography*, a point like the modern period, used with the value of a comma. Also *hypostigme*.

hypostoma (hī-pos'tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *hypostomata* (hī-pō-stō'ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] **1.** An inferior part or organ of the mouth of arthropods and some other animals. (*a*) The clypeus of dipterous insects. (*b*) The broad curved sclerite behind the lamina labialis of myriapods. *Meinert.* (*c*) A median formation below and behind the mouth-parts of some crustaceans, as the *Eurypterida*. Also called *metastoma*. (*d*) The labium or under lip of trilobites. (*e*) The proboscis of hydrozoans. *Hyatt.* Also *hypostome*. **2.** [*cap.*] Same as *Hypostomus*.

Hypostomata (hī-pō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] **1.** An order or suborder of fishes, confined to the eastern seas, alone represented by the family *Pegasidæ*, of uncertain position, supposed to be related to the mail-cheeked series of acanthopterygians. Originally written in the French form *Hypostomides* by Duméril.—**2.** A group of echinoderms. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.—**3.** Infusorians in which the mouth is inferior or ventral. *Diesing*, 1865.

hypostomatous (hī-pō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [As *hypostoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Having the mouth inferior or ventral, as some infusorians.

hypostome (hī'pō-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *hypostoma*, q. v.] Same as *hypostoma*, 1.

Hypostomidæ (hī-pō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Hypostomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, named from the genus *Hypostomus*: same as *Loricariidæ*.

hypostomous (hī-pos'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *ichth.*, having the mouth inferior.

Hypostomus (hī-pos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of fishes, in which the mouth is inferior and under the snout, typical of the family *Hypostomidæ*. *Lacépède*, 1803. Also *Hypostoma*.

hypostrophe (hī-pos'trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποστροφή*, a turning about, recurrence, < *ὑποστρέφειν*, turn about, return, < *ὑπό*, under, + *στρέφειν*, turn: see *strophe*.] 1†. In *med.*: (*a*) The act of a patient in turning himself. (*b*) Return of a disease; relapse.—**2.** In *rhet.*, the use of insertion or parenthesis; return to the subject after parenthesis.

hypostyle (hī'pō-stīl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόστυλος*, resting on pillars set underneath, < *ὑπό*, under, + *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*[2].] **I.** *a.* In *arch.*, having the roof supported by pillars: as, the *hypostyle* hall at Karnak.

We come to a *hypostyle* hall of great beauty, formed by two ranges of larger columns in the centre, and three rows of smaller ones on each side. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 117.

II. *n.* In *arch.*, a structure, with or without inclosing walls, the ceiling of which is supported by columns; a covered colonnade; a pillared hall: applied specifically to the many-

Hypostyle Hall of Karnak, Egypt.

columned halls of a type characteristic of ancient Egyptian religious architecture. The cut shows part of the interior of one of the greatest of these halls. An exterior view of a later and smaller example is given under *Egyptian*.

hyposulphite (hī-pō-sul'fīt), *n.* [< *hyposulph-urous* + *-ite*[2].] A salt of hyposulphurous acid (H_2SO_2). *Sodium hyposulphite* (hyposulphite of soda) is the commercial name for sodium thiosulphite, a salt of thiosulphurous acid ($H_2S_2O_3$), which is used by dyers for reducing indigo, and generally in the arts as a reducing or deoxidizing agent—notably in photography, as the usual chemical for fixing plates and prints.

hyposulphuric (hī"pō-sul-fū'rik), *a.* [< *hyposulphurous* + *-ic*.] Same as *hyposulphurous*.

hyposulphurous (hī-pō-sul'fėr-us), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *sulphurous*.] Next in a series below sulphurous: used only in the following phrase. —**Hyposulphurous acid.** (*a*) An acid, H_2SO_2, differing in composition from sulphurous acid only by having one less oxygen atom in the molecule. (*b*) A totally distinct acid, $H_2S_2O_3$, now called *thiosulphuric acid*. See *thiosulphuric*.

hyposyllogistic (hī-pō-sil-ō-jis'tik), *a.* [< *hypo-* + *syllogistic*.] Concluding necessarily like a syllogism, but not strictly syllogistic.

hyposynaphe (hī-pō-sin'a-fē), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑποσυναφή*, < *ὑποσυνάπτειν*, combine slightly, < *ὑπό*, under, + *συνάπτειν*, join together, combine, < *σύν*, along with, + *ἅπτειν*, join.] In *early music*, the separation of two tetrachords by a tetrachord conjunct with both, as between the hypaton and the synnemenon. See *tetrachord*.

hypotactic (hī-pō-tak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑποτακτικός*, subordinate, subjoined, < *ὑποτάσσειν*, place under, subject: see *hypotaxis*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by hypotaxis; dependent: as, two temporal clauses in *hypotactic* construction.

hypotarsal (hī-pō-tär'sal), *a.* [< *hypotarsus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the character of the hypotarsus.

hypotarsus (hī-pō-tär'sus), *n.*; pl. *hypotarsi* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ταρσός*, the flat of the foot: see *tarsus*.] In *ornith.*, the talus or so-called calcaneum; a bony process or ossification at the superior and posterior part of the main tarsometatarsal bone, supposed to answer to distal tarsal elements of the reptilian or mammalian foot. It is usually a prominent feature of the upper end and plantar aspect of a bird's tarsus, and is perforated by canals for the passage of tendons of flexor muscles of the toes. See cut under *tarsometatarsus*.

hypotaxis (hī-pō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπόταξις*, subjection, submission, < *ὑποτάσσειν*, place under, subject, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τάσσειν*, arrange.] In *gram.*, dependent construction: opposed to *parataxis*.

Now to make *hypotaxis* out of parataxis, we must have a joint. *B. L. Gildersleeve*, Jour. Philol., XVI. 420.

hypotenusal, hypothenusal (hī-pot-, hī-poth-e-nū'sal), *a.* [< *hypotenuse*, *hypothenuse*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to a hypotenuse; of the nature of a hypotenuse; forming or formed by a hypotenuse.

Light is incident in such a manner that the angle of internal incidence at the *hypotenusal* side is nearly equal to the angle of total reflection. *Airy*, Optics, prop. xvii.

hypotenuse, hypothenuse (hī-pot'-, hī-poth'-e-nūs), *n.* [Prop. *hypotenuse*, but the erroneous form *hypothenuse* is more common; < F. *hypoténuse* = Sp. *hipotenusa* = Pg. *hypothenusa* = It. *ipotenusa*, < LL. *hypotenusa*, < Gr. *ὑποτείνουσα*, or in full *ἡ τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίαν ὑποτείνουσα πλευρά*, the side subtending the right angle, ppr. fem. of *ὑποτείνειν*, stretch under, subtend, < *ὑπό* (= L. *sub*), under, + *τείνειν* (= L. *tendere*), stretch: see *tend*[1], *tone*[1].] In *geom.*, the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle.

hypothalli, *n.* Plural of *hypothallus*.

hypothalline (hī-pō-thal'in), *a.* [< *hypothallus* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or pertaining to the hypothallus.

hypothallus (hī-pō-thal'us), *n.*; pl. *hypothalli* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *θαλλός*, a young shoot or branch, a frond.] In lichens, a mass of delicate filaments upon which a thallus is first developed. It is a horizontal stratum, which is developed immediately upon the prothallus, and consists of interlacing filaments or of elongated rounded cellules. It is sometimes of a white or whitish color, but is usually dark or blackish. A secondary form consists of vertical rhizoid fibrillæ, which are usually branching and tufted at the extremities.

hypothec (hī-poth'ek), *n.* [= D. *hypotheek* = G. Dan. *hypothek* = Sw. *hypotek*, < F. *hypothèque* = Pr. *hypoteca*, *ypotheca* = Sp. *hipoteca* = Pg. *hypotheca* = It. *ipoteca*, < LL. *hypotheca*, < Gr. *ὑποθήκη*, a pledge, deposit, mortgage, < *ὑποτιθέναι*, place under: see *hypothesis* and *theca*.] **1.** Same as *hypothecation*, 1.

Possession, Usucaption, Bonitarian ownership, and *Hypothek* occupy together a prodigious space in the Roman jurisprudence. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 357.

2. In *Scots law*, a legal lien given to a creditor upon property, to secure the payment of his demand. It usually if not always implies that possession remains with the debtor, and that the creditor has only a right of action. In case of vessels it may be created by agreement. Tacit or legal hypothec exists by implication of law, as in the case of a landlord's lien on crops for rent, and the lien of an attorney or law agent for costs. The term is also applied in a general sense to the preference over other debts against an estate given by law to some demands, such as funeral expenses, wages, etc.

hypothecary (hī-poth'ē-kā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *hypothecarius*, < *hypotheca*, a pledge: see *hypothec*.] Of or pertaining to hypothecation or mortgage: as, a *hypothecary* note (that is, a note given in acknowledgment of a debt, but which cannot pass into circulation). Also *hypothecatory*.—**Hypothecary action**, in *civil law*, an action to enforce a hypothecation of property by its sale, and the application of the proceeds to pay the debt.—**Hypothecary debt.** See *debt*.

hypothecate (hī-poth'ē-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hypothecated*, ppr. *hypothecating*. [< ML. *hypothecatus*, pp. of *hypothecare*, hypothecate, < LL. *hypotheca*, a pledge: see *hypothec*.] **1.** To pledge to a creditor in security for some debt or demand, but without giving the creditor corporeal control; mortgage, leaving the owner in possession.—**2.** To put in pledge by delivery, as stocks or effects of any kind, as security for a debt or other obligation.

hypothecation (hī-poth-ē-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *hypothecatio(n-)*, < *hypothecare*, hypothecate: see *hypothecate*.] **1.** In *Rom. law*, mortgage; a contract lien given by a debtor to his creditor as security, without giving him possession of the property. It usually if not always related to real property, while security upon personal property was given by possession, and termed *pignus*, or pledge.

The Athenian *ἀποτίμηματα*, or *hypothecations*, were open and notorious like our old feoffments. *Sir W. Jones*, A Commentary on Isæus.

2. In *French law* (*hypothèque*), a lien on immovable property for security of a debt, without giving the creditor possession. *Legal hypothecation* is that which is implied by law; *judicial hypothecation*, that which is established by a judgment of a court, affecting particular real property or all the real property of a particular debtor; and *conventional hypothecation*, that which is created by contract before a magistrate or notary. Immobilized shares in the Bank of France are deemed immovable property for the purpose of allowing hypothecation. Vessels may be the subject of conventional hypothecation.

3. In American financial usage, a pledge; a lien on personal property, particularly on negotiable securities, given by a debtor by transfer-

ring possession, with evidences of title, to his creditor. In this use the term always implies creation by contract, and that the securities hypothecated are put or supposed to be put beyond the control of the debtor until payment of his debt.

> I would give
> My laurels, living and to live,
> Or as much cash as you could raise on
> Their value by *hypothecation*.
> *Halleck*, The Recorder.

4. In modern commercial usage, the mortgage of a vessel or her cargo, as in the phrase *hypothecation bond*, a bottomry bond or respondentia bond. See *bottomry* and *respondentia*.

hypothecator (hī-poth′ē-kā-tor), *n.* [< *hypothecate* + *-or*.] One who pledges anything as security.

hypothecatory (hī-poth′ē-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *hypothecate* + *-ory*.] Same as *hypothecary*.

hypothecial (hī-pō-thē′si-al), *a.* [< *hypothecium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the hypothecium.

hypothecium (hī-pō-thē′si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπο*, under, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, the layer, usually dense, of hyphal tissue immediately beneath the hymenium.

hypothek, *n.* See *hypothec*.

hypothenar (hī-poth′e-när), *n.* and *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποθέναρ*, the part of the palm next the fingers, < *ὑπό*, under, + *θέναρ*, the palm of the hand.]

I. *n.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the fleshy prominence upon the outer side of the palm of the hand at the base of the little finger. See *thenar*. Also called *hypothenar eminence*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or situated upon the hypothenar.—**Hypothenar muscles**, those muscles which collectively act upon the metacarpal bone and the base of the first phalanx of the little finger.

hypothenusal, hypothenuse. See *hypotenusal, hypotenuse*.

hypothesis (hī-poth′e-sis), *n.*; pl. *hypotheses* (-sēz). [= D. G. Dan. *hypothese* = Sw. *hypotes* = F. *hypothèse* = Sp. *hipótesis* = Pg. *hypothese* = It. *ipotesi*, < Gr. *ὑπόθεσις*, a groundwork, foundation, base, supposition, lit. a placing under, that which is placed under, < *ὑποτιθέναι*, place under, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τιθέναι*, place, put, > *θεσις*, a putting: see *thesis*. Cf. *hypothec*.] **1.** A condition; that from which something follows: as, freedom is the *hypothesis* of democracy. [Rarely used in English.]—**2.** A proposition assumed and taken for granted, to be used as a premise in proving something else; a postulate.

> Sooner than abandon his theory, there is no extravagance of *hypothesis* to which the superstitious man will not resort. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 385.

> When some *hypothesis*, absurd and vain,
> Has filled with all its fumes a critic's brain.
> *Cowper*, Prog. of Err., l. 444.

3. A supposition; a judgment concerning an imaginary state of things, or the imaginary state of things itself concerning whose consequences some statement is made or question is asked; the antecedent of a conditional proposition; the proposition disproved by reductio ad absurdum.

> The angles BGH, GHD are equal to two right angles by *hypothesis*. *Playfair's Euclid*, I. 28.

4. The conclusion of an argument from consequent and antecedent; a proposition held to be probably true because its consequences, according to known general principles, are found to be true; the supposition that an object has a certain character, from which it would necessarily follow that it must possess other characters which it is observed to possess. The word has always been applied in this sense to theories of the planetary system. Kepler held the hypothesis that Mars moves in an elliptical orbit with the sun in one focus, describing equal areas in equal times, the ellipse having a certain size, shape, and situation, and the perihelion being reached at a certain epoch. Of the three coördinates of the planet's position, two, determining its apparent position, were directly observed, but the third, its varying distance from the earth, was the subject of hypothesis. The hypothesis of Kepler was adopted because it made the apparent places just what they were observed to be. A hypothesis is of the general nature of an inductive conclusion, but it differs from an induction proper in that it involves no generalization, and in that it affords an explanation of observed facts according to known general principles. The distinction between induction and hypothesis is illustrated by the process of deciphering a despatch written in a secret alphabet. A statistical investigation will show that in English writing, in general, the letter *e* occurs far more frequently than any other; this general proposition is an induction from the particular cases examined. If now the despatch to be deciphered is found to contain 26 characters or less, one of which occurs much more frequently than any of the others, the probable explanation is that each character stands for a letter, and the most frequent one for *e*: this is *hypothesis*. At the outset, this is a hypothesis not only in the present sense, but also in that of being a provisional theory insufficiently supported. As the process of deciphering proceeds, however, the inferences become more and more probable, until practical certainty is attained. Still the nature of the evidence remains the same; the conclusion is held true for the sake of the explanation it affords of observed facts. Generally speaking, the conclusions of hypothetic inference cannot be arrived at inductively, because their truth is not susceptible of direct observation in single cases; nor can the conclusions of inductions, on account of their generality, be reached by hypothetic inference. For instance, any historical fact, as that Napoleon Bonaparte once lived, is a hypothesis; for we believe the proposition because its effects—current tradition, the histories, the monuments, etc.—are observed. No more generalization of observed facts could ever teach us that Napoleon lived. Again, we inductively infer that every particle of matter gravitates toward every other. Hypothesis might lead to this result for any given pair of particles, but never could show that the law is universal. The chief precautions to be used in adopting hypotheses are two: first, we should take pains not to confine our verifications to certain orders of effects to which the supposed fact would give rise, but to examine effects of every kind; secondly, before a hypothesis can be regarded as anything more than a suggestion, it must have produced successful predictions. For example, hypotheses concerning the luminiferous ether have had the defect that they would necessitate certain longitudinal oscillations to which nothing in the phenomena corresponds; and consequently these theories ought not to be held as probably true, but only as analogues of the truth. As long as the kinetical theory of gases merely explained the laws of Boyle and Charles, which it was constructed to explain, it had little importance; but when it was shown that diffusion, viscosity, and conductibility in gases were connected and subject to those laws which theory had predicted, the probability of the hypothesis became very great.

> I asked him what he thought of Locusts, and whether the History might not be better accounted for, supposing them to be the winged Creatures that fell so thick about the Camp of Israel? but by his answer it appear'd he had never heard of any such *Hypothesis*.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 61.

> We have explained the phænomena of the heavens and of our sea by the power of gravity. . . . But hitherto I have not been able to discover the cause of those properties of gravity from phænomena, and I frame no *hypotheses*; for whatever is not deduced from the phænomena is to be called an *hypothesis*; and *hypotheses*, whether metaphysical or physical, whether of occult qualities or mechanical, have no place in experimental philosophy.
> *Newton*, Principia (tr. by Motte), iii.

5. An ill-supported theory; a proposition not believed, but whose consequences it is thought desirable to compare with facts.

> An *hypothesis* is any supposition which we make (either without actual evidence, or on evidence avowedly insufficient), in order to endeavor to deduce from it conclusions in accordance with facts which are known to be real; under the idea that if the conclusions to which the *hypothesis* leads are known truths, the *hypothesis* either must be, or at least is likely to be true. *J. S. Mill.*

Documentary, monophyletic, nebular, etc., **hypothesis.** See the adjectives.—**Hypothesis of degeneration.** See *degeneration*.—**Syn.** *Speculation*, etc. See *theory*.

hypothesise, *v. i.* See *hypothesize*.

hypothesist (hī-poth′e-sist), *n.* [< *hypothes(is)* + *-ist*.] One who defends a hypothesis.

hypothesize (hī-poth′e-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hypothesized*, ppr. *hypothesizing*. [< *hypothes(is)* + *-ize*.] To form hypotheses. Also *hypothesise, hypothetize*.

> One certain proof is, that the Greeks soon lost or entirely neglected it, when they began to *hypothesize*.
> *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 4.

> We might write and talk and *hypothesize*, theorize, and reason! *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 229.

hypothetic (hī-pō-thet′ik), *a.* [= F. *hypothétique* = Sp. *hipotético* = Pg. *hypothetico* = It. *ipotetico* (cf. D. G. *hypothetisch* = Dan. *hypothetisk* = Sw. *hypotetisk*), < LL. *hypotheticus*, one who proceeds hypothetically, < Gr. *ὑποθετικός*, supposed, hypothetical, < *ὑπόθεσις*, hypothesis: see *hypothesis*.] Founded on or characterized by a hypothesis; suppositious; conjectural.

> Essential errors in first principles naturally and necessarily lead to erroneous inferences; and it is in vain that *hypothetic* notions will be assumed, in order to give the desired consistency to any particular theory.
> *T. Cogan*, Disquisitions, ii. 1.

Hypothetic inference. See *inference*.—**Hypothetic realism** or **dualism**, the metaphysical doctrine that objects external to the consciousness of the subject, though not immediately known, may be inferred to exist from the phenomena of consciousness.

hypothetical (hī-pō-thet′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *hypothetic* + *-al*.]

I. *a.* Same as *hypothetic*, and the more common form.

> I may notice by the way that there is a great deal of variation in the language of logicians in regard to the terms conditional and *hypothetical*. You are aware that conditionalis in Latin is commonly applied as a translation of hypothetikos in Greek; and by Boethius, who was the first among the Latins who elaborated the logical doctrine of hypotheticals, the two terms are used convertibly with each other. By many of the schoolmen, however, the term *hypothetical* (hypotheticus) was used to denote the genus, and the term conditional to denote the species, and from them this nomenclature has passed into many of the more modern compends of logic—and among others, into those of Aldrich and Whately. This latter usage is wrong. If either term is to be used in subordination to the other, conditional, as the more extensive term, ought to be applied to designate the genus; and so it has accordingly been employed by the best logicians.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> The numerical estimates of a large savage population must, of course, be in a great degree *hypothetical*.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., note.

> The great event of Wordsworth's school-days was the death of his father, who left what may be called a *hypothetical* estate, consisting chiefly of claims upon the first Earl of Lonsdale. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

Destructive hypothetical syllogism, a reasoning in this form: If A is, B is; but B is not, therefore A is not.—**Hypothetical argument.** See *argument*.—**Hypothetical baptism.** Same as *conditional baptism* (which see, under *baptism*).—**Hypothetical period**, in *gram.*, a sentence expressing a condition and conclusion, or composed of a protasis and an apodosis.—**Hypothetical proposition**, in *logic*: (*a*) A proposition consisting of an antecedent and a consequent clause; one which states that two facts are in the relation of reason and consequent; one which excludes an event from the universe of possibility. (*b*) A proposition consisting of two or more clauses united by conjunctions, or which states a relation to exist between different possibilities.—**Hypothetical question**, a form of question allowed by the modern law of evidence for the purpose of calling out the opinion of an expert witness, such facts as the interrogating counsel claims he has already proved being stated as a hypothesis, and the witness being requested to state to the jury what his opinion is, supposing or assuming such facts to be true.—**Hypothetical syllogism**, a syllogism in which one of the premises is a hypothetical proposition. The following is an example of the form of inference which is usually considered as the direct hypothetical syllogism: If it lightens, it will thunder; it does lighten; hence, it will thunder. But some logicians refuse the name of *syllogism* to this inference, and consider the simplest type of hypothetical syllogism to be: If it thunders, it will lighten; if it rains, it will lighten; hence, if it rains, it will thunder.

II. *n.* A hypothetical proposition.

> Universal abstract judgments and *hypotheticals*, on the other hand, appear to assert merely necessary connexion of ideal content, and therefore point only to that in the real which is the ground of the consequence necessarily following. *Mind*, IX. 128.

hypothetically (hī-pō-thet′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hypothetical manner or relation; conjecturally.

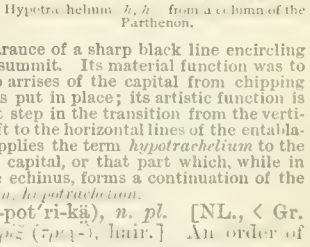
> Whenever anatomical investigation shows the combined action of several distinct fibres, the resulting sensation may, *hypothetically*, be regarded as composite.
> *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 59.

hypothetico-disjunctive (hī-pō-thet″i-kō-dis-jungk′tiv), *a.* Combining the characters of the hypothetic and disjunctive forms of proposition.—**Hypothetico-disjunctive proposition**, a hypothetical proposition with a disjunctive consequent.

hypothetist (hī-poth′e-tist), *n.* [< *hypothet(ic)* + *-ist*.] Same as *hypothesist*.

hypothetize (hī-poth′e-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hypothetized*, ppr. *hypothetizing*. [< *hypothet(ic)* + *-ize*.] Same as *hypothesize*.

hypotrachelium (hī″pō-trā-kē′li-um), *n.*; pl. *hypotrachelia* (-ä). [< L. *hypotrachelium*, in arch., < Gr. *ὑποτραχήλιον*, the lower part of the neck, the neck of a column, < *ὑποτράχηλος*, under the neck, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τράχηλος*, the neck.] In *arch.*, in the Doric order, the junction of the capital and the shaft, marked by a bevel or cut around the lower edge of the capital block. The channeling is carried across the hypotrachelium, upon the capital, as far as the annulets. The hypotrachelium has the appearance of a sharp black line encircling the shaft near its summit. Its material function was to preserve the sharp arrises of the capital from chipping when the block was put in place; its artistic function is to serve as the first step in the transition from the vertical lines of the shaft to the horizontal lines of the entablature. Vitruvius applies the term *hypotrachelium* to the entire neck of the capital, or that part which, while in one block with the echinus, forms a continuation of the shaft. Also *incision, hypotrachelion*.



Hypotrachelium *h, h*, from a column of the Parthenon.

Hypotricha (hī-pot′ri-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπο*, under, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] An order of ciliate infusorians. These animalcules are free-swimming, and are mostly flattened or compressed; the locomotive cilia are confined to the inferior or ventral surface, and often variously modified; the superior or dorsal surface is usually smooth or glabrous, but occasionally bears a few scattered or longitudinal rows of immotile setose cilia; the oral and anal apertures are conspicuously developed, and ventrally located; and trichocysts are rarely developed. The order was founded by Stein, and is contrasted with *Heterotricha*, *Holotricha*, and *Peritricha*. It contains about 6 families and 40 genera.

hypotrichous (hī-pot′ri-kus), *a.* [< *Hypotricha* + *-ous*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Hypotricha*, or to one of them.—**2.** Having locomotory cilia confined to the under side of the body: specifically said of the *Hypotricha*.

hypotrichously (hī-pot′ri-kus-li), *adv.* So as to be ciliate underneath. *S. Kent.*

Hypotriorchis (hī-pot-ri-ôr'kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποτριόρχης*, a kind of broad-winged hawk, < *ὑπό*, under, + [illegible], a kind of hawk, prob. the buzzard, < [illegible], with three testicles, < *τρία* (*τρι-*), = L. *tres*, + *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] A genus of true falcons, of the subfamily *Falconinæ*, of small size, represented by such species as the European hobby (*H. subbuteo*) and merlin (*H. æsalon*), and the American pigeon-hawk (*H. columbarius*); now commonly rated as a subgenus of *Falco*. *Boie*, 1826.

hypotrochoid (hī-pot'rō-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + E. *trochoid*.] A curve which can be traced by a point rigidly connected with a circle which rolls upon the interior of another circle.

This curve [one described by a gyroscopic pendulum] . . . is a species of *hypotrochoid*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 353.

hypotympanic (hī″pō-tim-pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *τύμπανον*, a kettledrum: see *tympanum*.] **I.** *a.* Situated beneath the tympanum: as, the *hypotympanic* bone.

II. *n.* The so-called tympanic bone, as of birds and reptiles, commonly called the *quadrate* or *os quadratum*, which in many vertebrates below mammals forms the suspensorium of the lower jaw. Correlated with *epitympanic*. See *quadrate*, *n.* See cuts at *Crotalus* and *Gallinæ*.

hypotypic (hī-pō-tip'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *τύπος*, type.] Subtypical; not quite typical: opposed to *hypertypic*.

hypotypical (hī-pō-tip'i-kal), *a.* [< *hypotypic* + *-al*.] Same as *hypotypic*.

hypotyposis (hī″pō-ti-pō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποτύπωσις*, a sketch, outline, < *ὑποτυποῦν*, form slightly, sketch out, < *ὑπό*, under, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] **1.** In *rhet.*, vivid description of a scene or an event, as though it were present before the eyes of the audience; an oratorical word-picture.—**2.** A sketch or outline of a science.—**The Hypotyposes**, the title of the exposition of the Pyrrhonian philosophy by Sextus Empiricus.

hypoxanthic (hī-pok-san'thik), *a.* [< *hypoxanthine*) + *-ic*.] Derived from or having the character of hypoxanthine.

hypoxanthine (hī-pok-san'thin), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑπόξανθος*, yellowish- or lightish-brown (< *ὑπό*, under, + *ξανθός*, yellow), + *-ine*2.] A substance ($C_5H_4N_4O$) found in the muscles, liver, spleen, and other organs, which crystallizes in needles and forms compounds with both acids and bases. It is also produced during the putrefaction of proteids. Also called *sarcine*.

hypoxid (hī-pok'sid), *n.* [< *Hypoxis* (*-id-*).] A plant of the order *Hypoxidaceæ*. *Lindley*.

Hypoxidaceæ (hī-pok-si-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypoxis* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ*.] A former natural order of plants, the genera of which are now referred to the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, tribe *Hypoxideæ*.

Hypoxideæ (hī-pok-sid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown), < *Hypoxis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hypoxis*. The rhizome is tuberous or small; the leaves are radical (rarely a few on the stem); and the flowers are solitary on the scape, or sometimes spiked or racemose, rarely umbellate.

Hypoxis (hī-pok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, prop. *Hypoxys*, so called because the pod is acute at the base), < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, and the type of the tribe *Hypoxideæ*. The perianth is 6-parted, and without a tube, the 3 outer segments of the perianth are slightly herbaceous outside; the stamens are 6 in number, and inserted upon a disk surrounding the ovary, which is 3-celled; and the capsule opens by a lid. They are herbaceous plants with mostly narrow, sometimes grass-like leaves, and single or racemose pretty flowers. About 40 species are known, widely distributed, but found mostly in the tropics. *H. erecta*, the star grass, is a yellow-flowered species, a native of the United States. *H. decumbens*, of the West Indies and Brazil, is called *star-of-Bethlehem*.

Hypoxis erecta. *a*, flower; *b*, stamen; *c*, fruit; *d*, same, cut transversely.

Hypoxylon (hī-pok'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A large genus of ascomycetous fungi, having the stroma corky or brittle, the perithecia immersed, and the sporidia ovate or lanceolate, curved, simple, and dark-colored. They grow on trees, decaying wood, dead branches, etc. *H. vernicosum*, which is loosely cellular, is eaten by the natives of Bhutan.

hypoxylous (hī-pok'si-lus), *a.* [< *Hypoxylon*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Hypoxylon*.

hypozeuxis (hī-pō-zūk'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ὑποζευξις*, a subduing, a subordinate connection, < *ὑποζευγνύναι*, yoke under, subject, < *ὑπό*, under, + *ζευγνύναι*, yoke: see *zeugma*.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, a figure or construction in which, in a succession of clauses, each subject has its own verb: as, "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; but the word of our God shall stand for ever," Isa. xl. 8. The following is another example:

> On the slope
> The sword rose, the hind fell, the herd was driven,
> Fire glimpsed. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

If this supplie be made to sundrie clauses, or to one clause sundrie times iterated, and by seuerall words, so as euery clause hath his owne supplie, then it is called by the Greekes *Hypozeuxis*; we call him the substitute. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 138.

Hypozoa (hī-pō-zō'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] In *zoöl.*, same as *Protozoa*.

hypozoan (hī-pō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hypozoa*; protozoan.

II. *n.* One of the *Hypozoa*; a protozoan.

hypozoic[1] (hī-pō-zō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ζωή*, life.] In *geol.*, below the limit of life.

hypozoic[2] (hī-pō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Hypozoa* + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the *Hypozoa*; hypozoan; protozoan.

hypped, hyppish. See *hipped*[2], *hippish*.

Hypsibates (hip-sib'a-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *ὑψιβάτης*, going aloft; cf. *ὑψίβατος*, set on high, < *ὑψι*, on high (see *hypsosis*), + *βατός*, verbal adj. of *βαίνειν*, go, = E. *come*.] **1.** A genus of very long-legged grallatorial birds; the stilts. Also called *Himantopus*. *Nitzsch*, 1829.—**2.** A genus of reptiles. Originally written *Hypsibatus*.

Hypsibrachycephali (hip-si-brak-i-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψι*, on high, aloft (*ὑψος*, height), + *βραχύς*, short, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *ethnol.*, those races of men that are characterized by high broad skulls, such as the Malay inhabitants of Madura.

hypsibrachycephalic (hip-si-brak″i-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* Having the characters of the Hypsibrachycephali.

hypsibrachycephalism (hip-si-brak-i-sef'a-lizm), *n.* [As *hypsibrachycephal-ic* + *-ism*.] In *ethnol.*, the presence or prevalence of high broad skulls.

hypsicephalic (hip″si-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὕψι*, on high, + *κεφαλή*, head.] High, as a skull; exhibiting hypsicephaly.

hypsicephaly (hip-si-sef'a-li), *n.* [As *hypsicephal-ic* + *-y*.] The character of a skull the cranial index of which is over 75. See *craniometry*.

hypsiloid (hip'si-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑψιλοειδής*, shaped like upsilon, < *ὑ ψιλόν*, upsilon, + *εἶδος*, form.] Shaped like the Greek letter upsilon; curved or arched like U.

The palatal index of the male . . . is exceptionally low, viz. 1038, the general form of the palate being remarkably *hypsiloid*. *Anthropological Jour.*, XVIII. 9.

Hypsilophodon (hip-si-lof'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψι*, on high, + *λόφος*, crest, ridge, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A remarkable genus of fossil Mesozoic dinosaurs, of the group *Ornithoscelida*, found in the Wealden formation of the Isle of Wight, and exhibiting to a high degree the characteristics of birds, especially in the beak and hind limbs. The ends of the premaxillæ appear to have been toothless and beak-like, and the mandibular symphysis is excavated to receive them, almost as in a parrot; the ischia are very long and slender, with a median ventral symphysis; the pubic bones are as long and slender as in a typical bird, and directed downward and backward, parallel with the ischia, leaving only a very narrow lengthened obturator foramen divided by the obturator process.

hypsilophodont (hip-si-lof'ō-dont), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Hypsilophodon*.

It remains to be seen how far the *hypsilophodont* modification extended among the Ornithoscelida. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 225.

Hypsilophodontidæ (hip-si-lof-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypsilophodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of dinosaurs with four functional digits in the hind feet, typified by the genus *Hypsilophodon*.

Hypsiprymninæ (hip″si-prim-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypsiprymnus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Macropodidæ*, typified by the genus *Hypsiprymnus*: the kangaroo-rats, potoroos, or bettongs. It contains small marsupials, about as large as a rabbit, differing considerably from the true kangaroos in anatomical characters, as well as in general appearance and habits. They feed much on roots, which they dig up by means of their fore feet, the three middle digits of which are elongate. Besides *Hypsiprymnus*, the group includes such genera as *Lepiprymnus* and *Bettongia*.

hypsiprymnine (hip-si-prim'nin), *a.* Same as *hypsiprymnoid*.

hypsiprymnoid (hip-si-prim'noid), *a.* [< *Hypsiprymnus* + *-oid*.] Resembling a kangaroo-rat; having the characters of the *Hypsiprymninæ*.

As to the Didelphia, if we may trust the evidence which seems to be afforded by their very scanty remains, a true *Hypsiprymnoid* form existed at the epoch of the Trias, contemporaneously with a Carnivorous form. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 199.

Hypsiprymnus (hip-si-prim'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψίπρυμνος*, with high stern, < *ὑψι*, on high, aloft, + *πρύμνα*, the stern of a ship, prop. adj. (sc. *ναῦς*, ship), the hindmost, fem. of *πρυμνός*, hindmost, endmost.] The typical genus of *Hypsiprymninæ*, including the true kangaroo-rats or potoroos, such as *H. murinus* of New South Wales, with a long scaly tail like a rat's, produced snout, and long coarse pelage. See cut under *kangaroo-rat*.

Hypsistarian (hip-sis-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< Gr. Ὑψιστάριοι, pl., a Christian sect that distinguished between *ὁ ὕψιστος θεός*, the Most High God, and *ὁ πατήρ*, the Father; < *ὕψιστος*, highest, most high, superl. adj., < *ὕψι*, adv., on high, aloft.] One of a monotheistic sect in the fourth century, whose doctrines combined pagan, Jewish, and Christian ideas. They were perhaps successors of the Sabæans, but worshiped God only under the name of the Most High, and regarded fire and light as his special symbols. They were found chiefly in Cappadocia.

Hypsodon (hip'sō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑψι*, on high, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** A genus of fossil fishes of large size, once considered to be related to the pikes, with long, pointed, and erect teeth. The remains occur in the Cretaceous formation of England. *Agassiz*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A fish of the genus *Hypsodon*.

hypsodont (hip'sō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑψι*, on high, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having lengthened crowns and short roots, the neck remaining long below the alveolar border of the socket: applied to such teeth as the molars of *Bovidæ*, in distinction from the brachyodont dentition of *Cervidæ*. See *brachyodont*. [The epithet has no reference to the ichthyic genus *Hypsodon*.]

Modification of [the selenodont form] from a brachyodont to a *hypsodont* type. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 429.

hypsography (hip-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕψι*, on high, aloft, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, describe.] See the extract.

Eidography, . . . a word suggested as useful in discussing surveys, and having reference solely to the surface form of the earth, its ups and downs, its hills and hollows. The words *hypsography* and "topography" are each used for this purpose; but the first refers rather to elevation than to form, and "topography" has been and is used in different senses, hence its meaning is uncertain until defined by the writer using it. *Science*, XII. 280.

hypsometer (hip-som'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὕψι*, on high, aloft, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A thermometrical barometer for measuring altitudes. It consists essentially of a delicate thermometer, with which the temperature of the boiling-point of water at the given height is determined.

hypsometric (hip-sō-met'rik), *a.* [< *hypsometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hypsometry.

The accuracy of the barometer as a *hypsometric* instrument may be very considerably increased. *J. D. Whitney*, Barometric Hypsometry, Pref.

hypsometrical (hip-sō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *hypsometric* + *-al*.] Same as *hypsometric*: as, *hypsometrical* maps, which exhibit the heights of mountains, etc.

hypsometrically (hip-sō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* According to the rules and principles of hypsometry.

hypsometry (hip-som'e-tri), *n.* [As *hypsometer* + *-y*.] The art of measuring the heights of places upon the surface of the earth, either by leveling, by the barometer, by the thermometer, by trigonometrical observations, or otherwise.

The many curious and instructive results which a rather extensive examination of the literature of *hypsometry* since the beginning of the present century has brought to light.
J. D. Whitney, Barometric Hypsometry, p. 25.

hypsophyl, hypsophyll (hip'sō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑψι*, on high, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] The involucral leaves, bracts and bracteoles, glumes and paleæ of flowers: a word introduced by Henfrey as a translation of the German *Hochblatt*. Compare *cataphyllum*, *euphyllum*.

hypsophyllary (hip-sof'i-la-ri), *a.* [< *hypsophyl* + *-ary*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hypsophyl.

hypsosis (hip-sō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕψωσις*, a lifting high, elevation, < *ὑψοῦν*, lift high, < *ὑψι*, on high, aloft, *ὑψοῦ*, on high (*ὕψος*, height), prob. connected with *ὑπέρ*, over, above: see *hyper-*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The elevation of the eucharist. (*b*) The elevation of the panagia. (*c*) [*cap.*] The Exaltation of the Cross; Holy-Cross day (September 14th).

hypt, *p. a.* See *hipped*[2].

Hyptideæ (hip-tid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836–40), < *Hyptis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of labiate plants, typified by the genus *Hyptis*: now referred to the tribe *Ocimoideæ*. Also written *Hyptidæ*.

Hyptis (hip'tis), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1786), so called because the limb of the corolla is turned back; irreg. < Gr. *ὑπτιος*, laid back, supine, < *ὑπό*, under.] A very large genus of labiate plants, of the tribe *Ocimoideæ*. The calyx is ovoid-campanulate, with 5 very acute teeth; the corolla is about as long as the calyx; and the upper lip has 4 entire lobes, the lower lip 1, undivided. They are herbs or shrubs of polymorphous habit. Two hundred and fifty species are known, all natives of tropical America, chiefly of Brazil. *H. suaveolens* of Cuba, Mexico, etc., is called *spikenard*.

Hypudæus (hip-ū-dē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑποῦδαιος*, underground, subterranean, < *ὑπό*, under, + *οὖδας*, poet., the ground.] A notable genus of voles or field-mice, of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*. The word is used in various senses: (*a*) As proposed by Illiger (1811), a synonym of *Arvicola* (Lacépède), and therefore nearly equivalent to the *Arvicolinæ* collectively. (*b*) As restricted by Keyserling and Blasius (1842), and by Baird (1857), a synonym of *Evotomys* (Coues, 1874), the type being *Mus rutilus* of Pallas. See *Evotomys*.

hypural (hī-pū'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Situated beneath or on the under side of the tail: specifically applied in ichthyology to bones beneath the axis of the tail, supporting fin-rays.

Termination of Spinal Column of Salmon, with many expanded hypural bones.

In most osseous fishes the *hypural* bones which support the fin-rays of the inferior division [of the tail] become much expanded, and either remain separate, or coalesce into a wedge-shaped, nearly symmetrical bone.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 21.

hyr†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

Hyraces (hī'rā-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hyrax*.] Same as *Hyracoidea*. *Wagler*, 1830.

hyraceum, hyracium (hī-rā'sē-um, -si-um), *n.* [NL., < *Hyrax* (*-ac-*), q. v.] A product of commercial value derived from the hyrax, and imported from the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for castoreum.

hyracid (hī-ras'id), *n.* A mammal of the family *Hyracidæ*; a hyrax.

Hyracidæ (hī-ras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyrax* (*-ac-*) + *-idæ*.] The typical and only family of the order *Hyracoidea*. It formerly contained only one genus, *Hyrax*, but this has been subdivided by Gray into *Hyrax* proper, *Dendrohyrax*, and *Euhyrax*. See cut under *Hyrax*.

hyraciform (hī-ras'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Hyrax* (*-ac-*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Same as *hyracoid*.

Hyracina (hī-rā-sī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyrax* (*-ac-*) + *-ina*.] Same as *Hyracoidea*. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1831.

hyracium, *n.* See *hyraceum*.

Hyracodon (hī-rak'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕραξ*, shrew-mouse, hyrax, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of primitive rhinoceros-like perissodactyls from the Lower Miocene of North America, type of the family *Hyracodontidæ*. They had 44 teeth, and only 3 digits on each foot. It is sometimes referred to the *Rhinocerotidæ*.

hyracodont (hī-rak'ō-dont), *a.* [< *Hyracodon*(*t-*).] Having the form of dentition characteristic of *Hyracodon*, *Hyrax*, and *Rhinoceros*, in which the under molars have the external tubercles crescentic in section, longitudinally compressed, and continuous with the corresponding internal tubercles.

Hyracodontidæ (hī-rak-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyracodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil rhinoceros-like perissodactyls, established for the reception of the genus *Hyracodon*.

hyracoid (hī'rā-koid), *a.* [< NL. *Hyrax* (*-ac-*) + *-oid*.] Resembling a hyrax; pertaining to the *Hyracoidea*, or having their characters. Also *hyraciform*.

Hyracoidea (hī-rā-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyrax* (*-ac-*) + *-oidea*.] An order of monadelphian mammals, represented by the single family *Hyracidæ*; the hyraxes. It combines in its dentition characters of perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds with others of rodents, the molars being like those of the rhinoceros in pattern, while the upper incisors are long, curved, and grow from persistent pulps as in the rodents. The dental formula is: 2 incisors in each half-jaw above and below, no canines, and 4 premolars and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw — in all, 36. There are no clavicles. The fore feet are 4-toed, and the hind feet 3-toed; both are padded underneath, as in carnivores and rodents, not hoofed, as in ungulates; the digits end in stout flat nails. This remarkable order of mammals, of which no fossil remains are known, is the living remnant of a very generalized type, combining characters of the ungulates on the one hand and of the rodents and insectivores on the other. The animals are of about the size of rabbits, and their general appearance is suggestive of these rodents; they are known as *rock-rabbits*, and by other names, and the order is also called *Gliriformia* and *Lamnungia*. See *Hyracidæ* and *Hyrax*. Also *Hyraces*, *Hyracina*.

hyracotherian (hī″rā-kō-thē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Hyracotherium* + *-an*.] Pertaining or related to *Hyracotherium*.

hyracotheriine (hī″rā-kō-thē'ri-in), *a.* [< *Hyracotherium* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *hyracotherian*.

Hyracotherium (hī″rā-kō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕραξ* (*ὑρακ-*), a shrew-mouse, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil perissodactyls of the tapiroid section, referred to the family *Lophiodontidæ*. Their dental formula is: 2 incisors above and 3 below on each side, and 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw — in all, 42. The genus was based upon the skull of an animal of the size of a rabbit, from the London clay. The generic term, as used by De Blainville (1844), has been definitely located in the *Lophiodontidæ*, and identified with *Pachynolophus* of Pomel (1847).

Hyrax (hī'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕραξ*, a mouse, shrew-mouse, = L. *sorex*, shrew-mouse: see *Sorex*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Hyracidæ* and order *Hyracoidea*, having the molar teeth like those of a rhinoceros in pattern, the lower incisors only slightly notched, the upper incisors approximated, and the upper lip cleft. It has 7 cervical, 22 dorsal, 8 lumbar, 5 sacral, and 6 caudal vertebræ. The genus contains the terrestrial and saxicoline species of Africa and Syria, as *H.*

capensis, *H. habessinicus*, *H. syriacus*, variously known as *coneys*, *dassies*, *cape badgers*, *rock-rabbits*, etc. It was formerly conterminous with the family *Hyracidæ*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of the genus *Hyrax*.

Hyrcanian (hėr-kā'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Hyrcania in Asia. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2, 428.

hyre[1]†, *v. t.* See *hire*[1].

hyre[2]†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

hyrnet†, *n.* See *hern*[1].

hyrse (hėrs), *n.* See *hirse*.

hyrst, *n.* See *hurst*.

hyson (hī'sn), *n.* [< Chinese *hi ch'ün*, lit. blooming spring, i. e. first crop.] A brand of green tea produced in China. — **Hyson skin**, the refuse of hyson tea. — **Young hyson**, hyson tea picked early: called by the Chinese *yu-chien* (before the rains), in allusion to the season of picking.

hy-spy (hī'spī), *n.* See *I-spy*.

hyssop (his'up), *n.* [Formerly *hissop*, *hisop*; earlier without the aspirate, ME. *isopp*, *ysope*, < AS. *ysope* = D. *hysop* = MLG. *isop* = MHG. *isōp*, *isōpe*, *ispe*, G. *isop*, *ysopp* = Sw. Dan. *isop* = OF. *ysope*, *hysope*, *hyssope*, F. *hysope* = Sp. *hisopo* = Pg. *hysopo*, *hyssopo* = It. *isopo*, *issopo*, < L. *hyssopum*, *hyssopus*, ML. also *ysopus*, < Gr. *ὕσσωπος*, *ὑσσώπιον*, an aromatic plant, < Heb. *ēzōph*, an aromatic plant, different from the mod. hyssop, which is not found in Syria or Egypt.] 1. A small bushy herb of the genus *Hyssopus*, natural order *Labiatæ*. *H. officinalis*, common in gardens, is aromatic and stimulating, and was formerly used as an expectorant. Decoctions of the leaves are used externally in bruises and indolent swellings. See *Hyssopus*.

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

2. In *Scrip.*, a plant the twigs of which were used for sprinkling in the ceremony of purification. It is supposed by some to have been the caper-bush, *Capparis spinosa*, and by others a plant or several plants growing in Palestine and allied with the European hyssop.

He [Solomon] spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the *hyssop* that springeth out of the wall.
1 Ki. iv. 33.

He took the blood of calves and of goats, with water, and scarlet wool, and *hyssop*, and sprinkled both the book, and all the people.
Heb. ix. 19.

He passed the grave, to throw a handful of earth into it, and sprinkle it with *hyssop*.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 8.

3. *Eccles.*, same as *aspersorium*, 1. See quotation from Prescott under *aspersion*, 1. — **Solomon's hyssop**, thought by some to be a minute moss, *Gymnostomum truncatulum*; by others identified with the caper-bush, *Capparis spinosa*. — **Wild hyssop**, *Verbena hastata*.

Hyssopideæ (his-ō-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < *Hyssopus* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A former subtribe of plants, containing the single genus *Hyssopus*, belonging to the natural order *Labiatæ*. The genus *Hyssopus* is now referred to the tribe *Satureineæ*.

Hyssopus (hi-sō'pus), *n.* [L.: see *hyssop*.] A monotypic genus of plants of the natural order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Satureineæ*. The calyx is tubular, 15-nerved, equally 5-toothed, and naked in the throat; the corolla equals the calyx, and has two lips; the stamens are 4 in number, exserted and diverging; and the nutlets are ovoid. It is a perennial herb with wand-like simple branches, lanceolate or linear entire leaves, and blue-purple flowers in small clusters crowded in a spike. *H. officinalis*, the only species, originally from the Mediterranean region and middle Asia, but now widely cultivated and naturalized, is the hyssop of the gardens.

hystatite (his'tā-tīt), *n.* [After the orig. G. *hystatisches eisenerz* (Breithaupt); formation not obvious.] A variety of menaccanite or titanic iron.

hysteralgia (his-tę-ral'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑστεραλγής*, causing pains in the uterus, < *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the uterus.

hysteralgic (his-tę-ral'jik), *a.* [< *hysteralgia* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with hysteralgia.

hysteranthous (his-tę-ran'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὑστερος*, later, after (see *hysteresis*), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, putting forth leaves after the appearance of the flowers: as, the willows, poplars, etc., are *hysteranthous* plants.

hysterectomy (his-tę-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the excision of the uterus.

hysteresis (his-tę-rē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρησις*, a coming short, deficiency, < *ὑστερεῖν*, be behind or later, come short, < *ὕστερος*, later, latter, coming after, behind, second (= AS. *ūttera*, E. *utter*, *outer*), compar. (with superl. *ὕστατος*), from a base **ὐδ* (= Skt. *ud* = AS. *ūt*, E. *out*): see *out*.] A lagging of one of two related phenomena behind the other. The changes in the thermo-electric and magnetic quality of stretched iron wire, due to cyclical variations in the stress to which it is subjected, lag behind the changes in stress, and this lagging is called *hysteresis*. The word is applied also to other physical phenomena of a similar character.

hysteria (his-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [< NL. *hysteria*, < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the womb, uterus (= L. *uterus*, for **udterus* (?), m., the womb, = Skt. *udara*, neut., the belly), prob. fem. to *ὕστερος*, latter (lower): see *hysteresis* and *uterus*.] A nervous disease involving no recognizable anatomical lesion, characterized by unrestrained desire to attract attention and sympathy, more or less coordinated convulsions, globus and clavus hystericus, anæsthesia, hyperæsthesia, motor paralysis, vasomotor derangements, etc. Women are much more frequently affected in this way than men. Also called *hysterics*.

It is impossible to conceive *hysteria* attacking one who was not a social being, or one again who, Robinson Crusoe-like, was planted alone on an uninhabited island.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 259.

hysteric (his-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hystérique* = Sp. *histérico* = Pg. *hysterico* = It. *isterico* (cf.

D. G. *hysterisch* = Dan., Sw. *hysterisk*), < L. *hysterious*, < Gr. [illegible], suffering in the uterus, hysterical, < [illegible], the uterus: see *hysteria*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Relating to, resulting from, affected with, or subject to hysteria.

[illegible] and of female wit,
Who give th' *hysteric* or poetic fit.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 60.

2. Having the characteristics of hysteria; emotionally disordered; fitful; frantic.

With no [illegible] weakness or feverish excitement, they preserved their peace and patience. *Bancroft.*

Hysteric aura. See *aura*1.

II. *n.* A fit of hysteria: commonly in the plural.

The marquis sank down in his chair in a sort of *hysteric*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxv.

A love of freedom rarely felt,
Of freedom in her regal seat
Of England; not the schoolboy heat,
The blind *hysterics* of the Celt.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cix.

hysterical (his-ter'i-kal), *a.* [< *hysteric* + *-al*.] Same as *hysteric*, and the more common form.

With all his great talents, and all his long experience of the world, he had no more self-command than a petted child or a *hysterical* woman. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

The last *hysterical* struggle of rhyme to maintain its place in tragedy. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 41.

hysterically (his-ter'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hysterical manner; spasmodically.

hysteriform (his-ter'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *hysteria*, hysteria (in 2d sense < NL. *Hysterium*), + L. *forma*, form.] **1.** Resembling or having the character of hysteria.—**2.** In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of fungi of the genus *Hysterium*.

Hysterineæ (his-tē-rin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hysterium* + *-in-* + *-eæ*.] A family of ascomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Hysterium*.

hysteritis (his-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uterus; metritis.

Hysterium (his-tē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑστερος*, later: see *hysteresis*.] A large genus of ascomycetous fungi, having the perithecium labiate, the border entire, and the asci elongated. They grow on decayed wood, branches, leaves, etc.

hysterocele (his'tē-rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *κήλη*, tumor.] A form of hernia involving the uterus.

hysterodynia (his″tē-rō-din'i-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain of the womb.

hystero-epilepsy (his″tē-rō-ep'i-lep-si), *n.* In *pathol.*, a form of convulsive attack which presents a greater amount of coördination than ordinary epilepsy, and in this respect resembles a hysterical attack. Also called *hysteroid convulsion*.

hystero-epileptic (his″tē-rō-ep-i-lep'tik), *a.* Having the character of hysteria and of epilepsy; hysterically epileptiform.

hysterogenic (his″tē-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *hysterogeny* + *-ic*.] **1.** Producing hysteria; also, related to the production of hysteria.

In order to illustrate further the intimate connection between certain morbid forms of sleep and the hysterical state, I shall briefly allude to the so called "*hysterogenic*" and "hypnogenic" pressure points discovered by Professors Charcot and Pitres. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N.S., XLI. 737.

She presents various *hysterogenic* points, one cutaneous in the precordial region, below the mamma, and one over the right ovary. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VII. 366.

2. In *bot.*, a term applied to those intercellular spaces in plants which are formed in old, partly differentiated tissues. Compare *protogenic*.

hysterogenous (his-tē-roj'e-nus), *a.* [< *hysterogeny* + *-ous*.] Same as *hysterogenic*.

hysterogeny (his-tē-roj'e-ni), *n.* [< NL. *hysteria*, hysteria, + Gr. *-γένεια*: see *-geny*.] Production of hysteria; induction of hysterics or hysterical states.

hysteroid (his'tē-roid), *a.* [< NL. *hysteria*, hysteria, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *pathol.*, resembling hysteria: as, a *hysteroid* disease or symptom.

Hysteroid conditions and feigned diseases. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 475.

Hysteroid convulsion. Same as *hystero-epilepsy*.

hysteroidal (his-tē-roi'dal), *a.* [< *hysteroid* + *-al*.] Same as *hysteroid*.

Their value is much diminished by the unmistakable *hysteroidal* impress which they bear. *Medical News*, L. 37.

hysterology[1] (his-tē-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The knowledge of or a treatise on the uterus.

hysterology[2] (his-tē-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *hystérologie*, < LL. *hysterologia*, < Gr. *ὑστερολογία*, hysteron-proteron, < *ὕστερος*, later, latter; cf. *ὑστερολόγος*, speaking last, < *ὕστερος*, the latter (see *hysteresis*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *hysteron-proteron*, 1.

hysteromania (his″tē-rō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus (see *hysteria*), + *μανία*, madness.] **1.** Hysterical mania; a mania developing in persons who have previously exhibited hysterical symptoms, and which presents many hysterical features, with delusions, hallucinations, illusions, and an unrestrained endeavor to attract attention.—**2.** Nymphomania.

hysterometer (his-tē-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the uterus; a uterine sound.

hysteron-proteron (his″tē-ron-prot'ē-ron), *n.* [LL., < Gr. * *ὑστερον πρότερον*, lit. the latter first, also called *πρωθύστερον*, lit. the first last (latter); neut. of *ὕστερος*, later, latter, and *πρότερος*, compar., former, fore, first (*πρῶτος*, superl., first).] **1.** In *rhet.*, a figure by which what should come last in order of time or of logical sequence is introduced first, and vice versa; a transposition of words involving an inversion of the natural and logical order of events or subjects. The motive for the use of this figure is to mention first the idea which is the more prominently before the mind. An example is: "Moriamur, et in media arma ruamus" (Let us die, and rush into the midst of the fray), *Virgil*, Æneid, ii. 353. Also called *hysterology* and *prothysteron*, and sometimes considered the same as *anastrophe*.

2. In *logic*, the fallacy which consists in offering as a proof of what is really an axiom some theorem which can be proved only by means of that axiom.

hysterophore (his'tē-rō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A pessary for supporting the uterus.

Hysterophyta (his-tē-rof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1821), pl. of *hysterophytum*: see *hysterophyte*.] A section of thallophytes containing the single class *Fungi*.

hysterophytal (his″tē-rō-fī'tal), *a.* [< *Hysterophyta*.] Having the characters or appearance of the *Hysterophyta* or *Fungi*.

hysterophyte (his'tē-rō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *hysterophytum*, < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Properly, a member of the *Hysterophyta*; a fungus of any kind; in common usage, any fungus growing upon organic matter, from which it derives its nourishment; a saprophyte.

hysterotome (his'tē-rō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *τομός*, cutting.] An instrument for cutting the uterus; especially, a knife or scissors for enlarging the cervical canal of the uterus.

hysterotomy (his-tē-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting into the uterus.

hysterotrachelorrhaphy (his″tē-rō-trā-kē-lor'a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *τράχηλος*, the neck, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation on the neck of the uterus.

hystriciasis (his-tri-sī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *hystrix* (*hystric-*), porcupine, + *-iasis*.] Same as *hystricismus*.

hystricid (his'tri-sid), *n.* A rodent mammal of the family *Hystricidæ*.

Hystricidæ (his-tris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hystrix* (*Hystric-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of simplicident rodents in which the pelage consists in part of stout spines; the porcupines. They are of large size as compared with other hystricine rodents. Some are terrestrial and fossorial, with very long spines, and confined to the old world; others are chiefly arboreal, with short spines, and confined to the new world. The family is thus divisible into two subfamilies, *Hystricinæ* and *Sphingurinæ*.

Hystricinæ (his-tri-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hystrix* (*Hystric-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Hystricidæ*; the old-world or ground porcupines. They inhabit the Palearctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions. There are two leading genera, *Hystrix* and *Atherura*. The subfamily is sometimes called *Atherurinæ*.

hystricine (his'tri-sin), *a.* [< L. *hystrix* (*hystric-*), a porcupine, + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to a porcupine; hystricomorphic.

hystricismus (his-tri-siz'mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *hystrix* (*hystric-*), porcupine, + *-ismus*, E. *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, an extreme form of ichthyosis, in which the epidermis grows out into spines. Also *hystriciasis*.

hystricomorph (his'tri-kō-môrf), *n.* Any member of the *Hystricomorpha*.

Hystricomorpha (his″tri-kō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *Hystrix* (*Hystric-*), < Gr. *ὑστριξ* (*ὑστριχ-*), porcupine, + *μορφή*, form.] A series of simplicident rodents; one of three prime divisions of rodents, including the porcupines and their congeners. The group is characterized by normal upper incisors and distinct tibia and fibula, the angular part of the mandible springing from the outer side of the bony covering of the incisor. The dental formula is: 1 incisor in each half-jaw above and below, no canines, and 1 premolar and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw in all, 20 (except in *Ctenodactylus*, which has no premolars). The skull has no distinct postorbital process (except in *Chætomys*). The group corresponds to the *Hystricina* of Waterhouse, and includes the seven families *Hydrochæridæ*, *Caviidæ*, *Dinomyidæ*, *Dasyproctidæ*, *Chinchillidæ*, *Hystricidæ*, and *Octodontidæ*. There is the greatest diversity in the external aspect and habits of these animals, few of which specially resemble porcupines in general appearance. Except four remarkable outlying genera of *Octodontidæ* and the old-world porcupines of the genera *Hystrix* and *Atherura*, the whole series is American, and almost confined to South America; for there are only three West Indian forms (as *Capromys*), and only two species of porcupine, of the genus *Erethizon*, occur in North America.

hystricomorphic (his″tri-kō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Hystricomorpha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Hystricomorpha*, or having their characters; hystricine, in a broad sense.

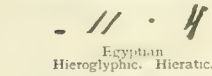
Hystrix (his'triks), *n.* [L., also written *Histrix* (stem *hystric-* instead of **histrich-*), < Gr. *ὑστριξ* (*ὑστριχ-*), a porcupine, in pl. bristles, appar. < *ὑς*, a hog, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] **1.** The typical genus of *Hystricidæ*, formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to the common old-world porcupines, with very long spines or quills, such as those used for penholders. *H. cristata* is the leading species, inhabiting southern Europe and northern Africa. See *porcupine*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

hyte (hīt), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Mad; crazy. Also *hite*.

The witching, curs'd, delicious blinkers
Ha'e put me *hyte*. *Burns*, To Major Logan.

hythe, *n.* See *hithe*.

I, **1.** The ninth letter and third vowel in the English alphabet. The character comes, like most of its predecessors (see *A*, etc.), through the Latin and Greek from the Phenician, and ultimately perhaps from the Egyptian. The correspondences are as follows:



Egyptian Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The Phenician character represented rather a consonant, a *y*, than a vowel, but it was converted to vowel value by the Greeks, and has continued to bear that value since (though in Latin used as consonant also). Our "short *i*" of *it*, etc., is not far from the original sound; yet nearer is the sound which we perversely call "long *e*" (of *mete, meet, meat*, etc.), or the *i* of *machine, pique*, etc. Because the words which anciently showed this latter sound have in great measure changed it to a diphthongal utterance (nearly *ă* + *i*, or the *ai* of *aisle*), we have come to call the altered sound "long *i*." The true *i*-sounds (in *pick, pique*) are close vowels, made with as near an approximation of the organs as is possible without giving rise to a fricative utterance. The approximation is made by the upper flat surface of the tongue to the palate, at or near the point where a complete closure makes a *k*-sound. Hence the *i*-sound has palatal affinities, and it (as also in less degree the *e*) is widely active in palatalizing a consonant: for example, in converting in modern English a *t* to *ch*, a *d* to *j*, an *s* to *sh*, a *z* to *zh*; having in older English, and in other languages, a like influence on a *k* or *g*. Hence, also, it is a vowel close to a consonant, and very nearly identical with the consonantal *y*, into which it passes freely. (See *Y*.) *I* has also gained in many words before *r* the same sound that *e* and *u* have in the same situation: for example, *fir, first*. It enters into various digraphs, as *ai, ei, ie, oi, ui*.

2. As a symbol: (*a*) The number one in the Roman notation. It is repeated for subsequent numbers up to three (formerly to four) (II, III, IIII). These numerals placed after symbols of higher number increase their value: as, VI, six; VII, seven, etc.; XII, twelve; LIII, fifty-three; formerly CIIII, one hundred and four. Instead of the old IIII and VIIII for four and nine, an I is now prefixed to V or X to decrease the value by one: thus, IV, four; IX, nine.

> Thider come the kynge Vrien of gorre, that was a yonge knyght, and moche preised in armes, and with hym *iiij* C [four hundred] knyghtes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 108.

(*b*) In *logic*, a symbol of the particular affirmative proposition: derived from the second vowel of the Latin word *affirmo*, I assert. See *A*[1], 2 (*b*).

> A doeth affirme, E doeth denigh, which are bothe universall:
> *I* doeth affirme, O doeth denigh, which we particular call.
> *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1551).

(*c*) In *chem.*, the symbol for *iodine*.—**3.** An abbreviation.—(*a*) In dental formulæ, in *zoöl.*, for *incisor*. (*b*)† Same as *i. e.* (*c*) See *i. e.*, *i. q.*

I[2] (ī), *pron.* and *n.*; poss. *my* or *mine*, obj. (dat. and acc.) *me*, pl. nom. *we*, poss. *our* or *ours*, obj. (dat. and acc.) *us*. [Also dial. *I* (pron. ē), *a*, *ich*; < ME. *i*, reduced form of (Northern) *ik*, assibilated (Southern) *ich*, *uch*, < AS. *ic* = OS. *ic*, *ik*, *ec* = OFries. *ik* = D. *ik* = MLG. LG. *ik*, *ek* = OHG. *ih*, MHG. G. *ich* = Icel. *ek* = Sw. *jag* = Dan. *jeg* = Goth. *ik* = W. *i* = L. *ego* (> It. *io* = Pg. *eu* = Sp. *yo* = Pr. *eu*, *ieu* = OF. *eo, jeo, jo*, mod. F. *je* = E. *ego* as a philosophical term: see *ego*) = Gr. *ἐγώ, ἐγών* = Lith. *asz* = Lett. *es* = OBulg. *azŭ, jazŭ* = Russ. Pol. Bohem. *ja* = Skt. *aham*, prob. standing for **agam*, I, conjectured to be compounded of a pronominal base *a*, with an enclitic particle **-gam*, **-ga*, Skt. *-ha*, Vedic *-gha* = Gr. *-γε* = Goth. *-k* in *mi-k* = AS. *me-c*, E. *me*, Goth. *thu-k* = AS. *the-c*, E. *thee*, Goth. *si-k*, oneself. The first personal pronoun was declined in AS. as follows: sing. nom. *ic*, gen. *mīn*, dat. and instr. *mē*, acc. *mē*, older *mec*; pl. *wē*, gen. *ūser, ūre*, dat. and instr. *ūs*, acc. *ūs*, older *ūsic*; dual nom. *wit* (we two), gen. *uncer*, dat. and instr. *unc*, older *uncit*; with similar forms in the other Teut. tongues. There are in AS. and E. four apparent stems, represented by *I, me, we*, and *us*: see *me, we, our, us*.] **I**, *pron.* The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

> Mow *i* geten a grece that *i* gaynli knowe.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 636.
>
> But *ik* am oold: me list not pley for age.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 13.
>
> So pray *I* to my lordes all,
> Now in min age, how so befalle,
> Thot *I* mot stonden in their grace.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.
>
> But here's the joy: my friend and *I* are one.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xlii.
>
> But as he grows he gathers much,
> And learns the use of *I*, and *me*,
> And finds "*I* am not what *I* see,
> And other than the things *I* touch."
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xlv.

[The pronoun may take (rarely) a qualifying adjective.

> Poor *I* was slain when Bassianus died.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3.]

I AM, a title of Jehovah (Ex. iii. 14). The Hebrew word here rendered *I AM* is equivalent in meaning to *Jehovah*, and differs from it very slightly in form. In the margin of the revised version it is rendered "I will be," and some make it "I shall be." The word expresses absolute, and therefore unchanging and eternal, being.

II. *n.* **1.** The pronoun *I* used as a substantive.—**2.** In *metaph.*, the object of self-consciousness; that which is conscious of itself as thinking, feeling, and willing; the ego.

> It is I that perceive, I that imagine, I that remember, I that attend, I that compare, I that feel, I that desire, I that will, I that am conscious. The *I*, indeed, is only manifested in one or other of these special modes; but it is manifested in them all; they are only the phenomena of the *I*, and, therefore, the science conversant about the phenomena of mind is, most simply and unambiguously, said to be conversant about the phenomena of the *I* or the Ego. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., ix.

I[3]† (ī), *interj.* An obsolete form of *aye*[3].

> *Bayes.* They do me the right, Sir, to approve of what I do.
> *Johns. I, I*, they will clap, I warrant you.
> *Buckingham*, The Rehearsal, i.

i[4]†, *n.* An occasional obsolete spelling of *eye*. *Skelton.*

i[5], **i'**. [< ME. *i* = Icel. *ī*, reduced form of *in:* see *in*[1], and cf. *a*[3], reduced form of *an, on*, and *a*[2], reduced form of *an*[1].] A light form of *in*[1]: as, "a worm *i'* the bud," *Shak.*

i-[1]. [ME. *i-, y-*, sometimes *e-, a-*, early *ge-*, < AS. *ge-* = OS. *gi-* = OFries. *gi-, ge-, ie-* = D. *ge-* = MLG. LG. *ge-* = OHG. *ga-, gi-, ge-* (*ka-, ke-*), MHG. *gi-, ge-*, G. *ge-* (extremely common) = Icel. *g-* (scarcely found except in *glīkr*, mod. *líkr* = AS. *gelic*, E. *like*[2], *a.*) = Goth. *ga-*: a general Teut. prefix, in some uses equiv. to L. *con-* (*com-, co-*, etc.) = Gr. *ξυν-, συν-*, together, with (see *con-, syn-*), but hardly of the same origin.] A prefix (often spelled *y-*, and sometimes *e-* and *a-*) common in Middle English, as in *i-blent, i-cast, i-don, i-take, i-cleped, i-wis*, etc. (also spelled *y-blent, y-cast, y-don*, etc.), but entirely lost in modern English, except as traces remain in *y-wis*, adv. (sometimes erroneously written *I wis*), and in *y-clept* and a few other archaic perfect-participle forms affected by Spenser and other poets, and in *alike, along*[2], *among, enough, everywhere, handiwork*, and a few other common words in which the syllable concerned is not now recognized as a prefix. This prefix was extremely common in Anglo-Saxon, being used with nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and adverbs (having with these a collective or generalizing force, often so indefinite as not to be felt), but especially with verbs (having with these a collective force often translatable by *together* or *with*, or a completive or transitive force, and hence much used in the formation of transitive from intransitive verbs); in many instances it added nothing to the force of the verb to which it was prefixed. In Anglo-Saxon many verbs, as in German all verbs, without this or another prefix in the finite forms, take it in the past participle.

i-[2]. A form of the negative prefix *in-*[3] before *gn-* in some words of Latin origin, as in *ignoble, ignore, ignorant*, etc.

-i-[1]. [See *-i*[1].] An apparent connective, but properly a prefix, in *hand-i-work* and *hand-i-craft* (altered from *hand-craft* in imitation of *handiwork*), and (now spelled *-y-*) in *ever-y-where*. See these words, and compare *i-*[1].

-i-[2]. [L. *-i-*, being the stem-vowel, original, conformed, or supplied as a connective, of the first element in the compound; = Gr. *-ο-*, rarely *-ι-*: see *-o-*.] The usual 'connecting vowel,' properly the stem-vowel of the first element, of compound words taken or formed from the Latin, as in *mult-i-form, cent-i-ped, ens-i-form, omn-i-potent, aur-i-ferous, bell-i-gerent*, etc. In forming New Latin compounds, the vowel is regularly *-i-*, as *scut-i-fera* [< L. *scutum* (*scuto-*) + *fera*], even when the second element is Greek, as *scut-i-phora* [< L. *scutum* (*scuto-*), + Gr. *φόρος*]; but in the latter case the vowel *-o-*, proper to Greek compounds, is often used, as *scut-o-pterus* [< L. *scutum* (*scuto-*) + Gr. *πτερόν*]. Even when both elements are Latin, the connective *-o-* is sometimes used; but it is properly confined to Greek and other non-Latin compounds. See *-o-*.

-ia[1]. [L. *-ia*, Gr. *-ία*, being *-i-*, stem-vowel, + *-a*[1], nom. suffix of first declension: see *-a*[1].] A termination in Latin and Greek nouns (chiefly feminine), many of them in English use, being *-a*[1] preceded by *-i-*, a stem-vowel, formative or euphonic, as in *tib-ia, fasc-ia, milit-ia, man-ia, scor-ia*, etc. When such forms are Anglicized, the termination becomes *-y*, as in *family*, from Latin *familia*.

-ia[2]. [L. *-ia*, Gr. *-ια*, being *-i-*, stem-vowel, + *-a*[2], nom. pl. suffix: see *-a*[2].] A termination in Latin and Greek nouns, many of them in English use, being *-a*[2] preceded by *-i-*, a stem-vowel, formative or euphonic, as in *regal-ia, saturnal-ia*, etc.

-iac, -iacal. See *-ac*.

Iache (ī'a-kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἴαχη*, a nymph, companion of Proserpine; cf. *ἰαχή*, a cry, shout, a joyous sound, < *ἰάχειν*, cry, shout.] A genus of humming-birds of the family *Trochilidæ*, of which the type is the broad-billed hummer, *I. latirostris*, a Mexican species, occurring also in the United States. *D. G. Elliot*, 1879. Also called *Circe*.

iacint†, *n.* See *jacinth*.

-ial. A form of *-al*, being *-al* preceded by an original or euphonic vowel *i-*. See *-al*.

Ialtris (ī-al'tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰάλλειν* (verbal adj. *ἰαλτός*), send forth.] A genus of colubriform ophidians, related to *Dromicus*, but having no solid teeth on the maxillary bone behind the long median one. The type is *I. vultuosa* of Hayti. *E. D. Cope*, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1862, p. 73.

iamb (ī'amb), *n.* [= F. *iambe* = Sp. *yambo* = Pg. It. *jambo*, < L. *iambus:* see *iambus*.] Same as *iambus*. [Rare.]

> The license is sometimes carried so far as to add three short syllables to the last *iamb*. *Brande.*

iambelegus (ī-am-bel'e-gus), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἰαμβέλεγος*, < *ἴαμβος*, iambus, + *ἔλεγος*, an elegiac poem: see *iambus* and *elegy*.] In *anc. pros.*, an episynthetic meter consisting of an iambic colon followed by a dactylic penthemimeres (half an elegiac pentameter).

iambic (ī-am'bik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *iambique* = Sp. *yámbico* = Pg. It. *jambico*, < LL. *iambicus*, < Gr. *ἰαμβικός*, iambic, < *ἴαμβος*, an iambus: see *iambus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the iambus; employing iambics: as, *iambic* meter; an *iambic* poet.—**2.** Consisting of an iambus, or of iambics: as, an *iambic* foot; an *iambic* verse or poem. Iambic class (of feet). Same as *diplasic* or *double class*. See *diplasic*.

II. *n.* In *pros.*: (*a*) Same as *iambus*. (*b*) A verse or metrical period consisting of iambi. Iambics have been a favorite or prevalent form of verse in the poetry of many nations. They were used among the Greeks from early times in popular poetry, especially of a festive or a vituperative character. English heroic verse is the iambic pentapody or trimeter [illegible] dactylic (– ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –). Iambics of various lengths form the great bulk of all English poetry, other meters being comparatively rare. See *choliambus, Hipponactean, iambographic, scazon, trimeter, catarrius, septenarius, octonarius*.

iambical (ī-am'bi-kal), *a.* [< *iambic* + *-al*.] Same as *iambic*. [Rare.]

Amongst us I name but two *Iambical* poets, Gabriel Harvey and Richard Stanyhurst, because I have seen no more in this kind. Mr. Webbe's Eng. Garner, II. 100).

iambically (ī-am'bi-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an iambic.

iambize (ī-am'bīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iambized*, ppr. *iambizing*. [< Gr. *ἰαμβίζειν*, assail in iambics, lampoon, < *ἴαμβος*, iambus, iambic verse, a lampoon: see *iambus*.] To satirize in iambic verse. [Rare.]

Iambic was the measure in which they used to *iambize* each other. *Tarnaby*, tr. of Aristotle on Poetry, i. § 6.

iambographer (ī-am-bog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰαμβογράφος*, a writer of iambics, < *ἰαμβος*, iambus, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writer of iambic poetry. [Rare.]

Mont. I am an *iambographer*: now it is out.
Cata. For honour's sake, what's that?
Mont. One of the sourest versifiers that ever crept out of Parnassus. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.

iambographic (ī-am-bō-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰαμβογράφος*, a writer of iambics (see *iambographer*), + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the writing of iambics.—2. Accustomed to write iambic poetry. [Rare.]

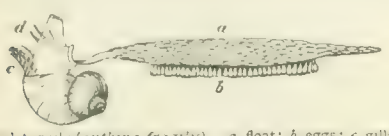
The metric and *iambographic* poets.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 375.

iambus (ī-am'bus), *n.*; pl. *iambi* (-bī). [< L. *iambus*, < Gr. *ἰαμβος*, an iambus, an iambic verse, an iambic poem, esp. a lampoon; so called, it is said, because first used by satiric writers; < *ἰάπτειν*, send or drive on, throw, assail with words, = L. *jacere* (*iacere*), throw: see *jactitate*, *jet*[1].] In *pros.*, a foot of two syllables, the first short or unaccented and the second long or accented.

The iambus of modern or accentual versification consists of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, without regard to the relative time taken in pronouncing the two syllables. Thus in English verse the words *ălight'*, *dĭlāte'*, *ĕmīt'*, *ābĕt'* would all be treated as iambi, while on the principles of ancient prosody the first of these words would be an iambus, but the second a spondee (an anapestic spondee, – –), the third a trochee, and the last a pyrrhic. The iambus of Greek and Latin poetry (⏑ –) is quantitative, and as the first syllable is short, and the second being long is equal to two shorts, the whole foot has a magnitude of three shorts (is trisemic). Also called *iamb*, *iambic*.

-ian. A form of *-an*, being *-an* preceded by an original or euphonic vowel *i-*. See *-an*.

Ianthina (ī-an'thi-nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *ianthinus*, < Gr. *ἰανθινος*, violet-colored, < *ἰον* (**Fιον*), violet (= L. *vio-la*, violet), + *ἀνθος*, a flower.] 1. The representative genus of the family *Ianthinidæ*; the oceanic violet-snails. One of the best-known species is *I. fragilis*. They are found floating in



Violet-snail (*Ianthina fragilis*). *a*, float; *b*, eggs; *c*, gills; *d*, tentacles.

shoals on the open seas of warm latitudes, buoyed up by the peculiar float attached to the foot, and are often cast ashore in vast numbers during storms. The animal when irritated pours out a violet secretion, serving to some extent for concealment, like the ink of the cuttlefish.

2. [*l. c.*] A violet-snail.

Ianthinidæ (ī-an-thin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ianthina* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic gastropods, having a small foot, the under side of which is connected with a vascular appendage or float, which buoys the animal in the water, and under which the eggs are received; the violet-snails. The shell is thin and violet-colored, with a twisted pillar, 4-sided aperture, and waved outer lip giving passage to exposed gills. The head is large, obtuse, and protruded beyond the mouth, with a short proboscis and bifid tentacles. The radula is without central teeth, but has many long, curved, pen-like teeth on the sides. The remarkable appendage or float is several times as long as the body. There was formerly much question as to the position of the family, which has even been classed with the *Heteropoda*.

Iapetus (ī-ap'e-tus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἰαπετός*, in myth. a Titan, son of Uranus and Ge.] 1. In *astron.*, the eighth, formerly called the fifth, of the satellites of Saturn.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Fulgoridæ*. *Stål*, 1863.

Iapygian (ī-a-pij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Iapygia*, Gr. *Ἰαπυγία*, < L. *Iapyges*, Gr. *Ἰαπυγες* (see *Iapyx*), + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Iapygia, an ancient division of southeastern Italy, so called by the Greeks, corresponding to the peninsular part of Apulia, anciently also called Messapia and Calabria, and sometimes extended to the whole of Apulia.

II. *n.* One of the ancient Italic race inhabiting Iapygia, including the Messapians and other tribes.

iapygid (ī-ap'i-jid), *n.* A member of the family *Iapygidæ*.

Iapygidæ (ī-a-pij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iapyx* (*-yg-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of thysanurous insects, represented by the genus *Iapyx*, having a pair of anal forceps instead of bristles, and no movable appendages along the under side of the body.

Iapyx (ī-ā'piks), *n.* [NL., < L. *Iapyx*, < Gr. *Ἰαπυξ* (*-υγ-*), the northwest or rather west-northwest wind, pl. a river in Italy, also Iapyx, the son of Dædalus, the mythical progenitor (eponym) of the Iapyges, L. *Iapyges*, Gr. *Ἰαπυγες*, a people of southern Italy.] The representative genus of insects of the family *Iapygidæ*. There are several eyeless species. *I. solifugus* is one of southern Europe, of pale color, about half an inch long; *I. ——* of Cyprus is twice as long. A United States species is *I. subterraneus*, found under stones near the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

iarfine, *n.* [Ir., < *iar*, after, + *fine*, family, tribe.] One of the groups of five into which the ancient Irish clans or families were organized. See *geilfine*.

-iasis. [NL., < L. *-iasis*, < Gr. *-ίασις*, as in *ἐλεφαντίασις*, elephantiasis, *φθειρίασις*, phthiriasis, etc., from verbs in *-ἀειν*, contr. *-ᾶν*, the *-ι-* being of the stem, or euphonic.] A termination of New Latin names of diseases, as *elephantiasis*, *phthiriasis*, *psoriasis*, *hypochondriasis*. Also *-asis*.

iaspt, *n.* See *jasp*, *jasper*. *Spenser*.

Iassidæ, Iassus. See *Jassidæ*, *Jassus*.

Iastian (ī-as'ti-an), *n.* [Gr. *Ἰάστιος*, Ionic, < *Ἰάς*, Ionic: see *Ionic*.] Same as *Ionian*.

iatraliptic (ī-ā-tra-lip'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατραλείπτης*, a surgeon who practises by anointing, friction, and the like (*ἡ ἰατραλειπτική*, sc. *τέχνη*, such practice), < *ἰατρός*, a physician, + *ἀλείπτης*, an anointer, < *ἀλείφειν*, anoint.] Curing by ointments and frictions.—**The iatraliptic method**, in *med.*, same as *epidermic method* (which see, under *epidermic*).

iatric (ī-at'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατρικός*, < *ἰατρός*, a physician, < *ἰᾶσθαι*, cure, heal.] Relating to medicine or physicians.

iatrical (ī-at'ri-kal), *a.* [< *iatric* + *-al*.] Same as *iatric*.

iatrochemical (ī-ā-trō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *chemical*.] Of or pertaining to the chemical theory of medicine: applied to a school of medicine of the seventeenth century which, progressive in its tendencies, applied with a certain exclusiveness and extravagance chemical doctrines to the explanation of physiological and pathological phenomena: opposed to *iatrophysical*.

iatrochemist (ī-ā-trō-kem'ist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *chemist*: cf. *iatromathematician*.] A member of the iatrochemical school.

iatroliptict, iatroleptict, *a.* Erroneous forms of *iatraliptic*.

iatrology (ī-ā-trol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰατρολογία*, the study of medicine, < *ἰατρός*, a physician, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on medicine or on physicians; also, the science of medicine.

iatromathematical (ī-ā-trō-math-ē-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *mathematical*. See *iatromathematician*.] Same as *iatrophysical*.

Some *iatromathematical* professors are too superstitious, in my judgment. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 276.

iatromathematician (ī-ā-trō-math″ē-mā-tish'-an), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *mathematician*, after Gr. *ἰατρομαθηματικοί*, pl., those who practised medicine in conjunction with astrology, < *ἰατρός*, a physician, + *μαθηματικός*, a mathematician.] A member of the iatrophysical school.

iatromechanical (ī-ā-trō-mē-kan'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *mechanical*.] Same as *iatrophysical*.

iatrophysical (ī-ā-trō-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + E. *physical*.] A term applied to a school of physicians which took its rise in Italy in the seventeenth century. They sought to explain the functions of the body and the application of remedies by statical and hydraulic laws, and were eager students of anatomy, since it was only by accurate knowledge of all the parts that they could apply their mathematical and dynamical principles.

ib. An abbreviation of *ibidem*.

ibet. An obsolete form of *been*[1], past participle of *be*[1].

I-beam (ī'bēm), *n.* Any form of rolled iron having a cross-section resembling the letter I.

ibent. An obsolete form of *been*[1], past participle of *be*[1].

Iberian[1] (ī-bē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Iberia*, *Hiberia*, < Gr. *Ἰβηρία*, the ancient Greek name of Spain, < *Ἴβηρες*, L. *Iberes*, *Hiberes*, sometimes *Ibēri*, *Hibēri*, the inhabitants of Spain.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Europe, which included Spain and Portugal and part of southern France: as, the *Iberian* peninsula.

Roving the Celtick and *Iberian* fields.
Milton, Comus, l. 60.

2. Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Iberia; specifically, in *art*, noting the productions of the earlier races of the Spanish peninsula, which show no trace of Roman influence.

II. *n.* 1. One of the primitive inhabitants of Spain. The Basques are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Spanish Iberians.—2. The language of the ancient Iberians, of which modern Basque is supposed to be the representative.

Iberian[2] (ī-bē'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Iberia*, *Hiberia*, < *Iberes*, *Hiberes*, Gr. *Ἴβηρες*, the ancient inhabitants of the region now called Georgia.] Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Asia, nearly corresponding to Georgia in Russian Transcaucasia.

From . . . Margiana to the Hyrcanian cliffs
Of Caucasus, and dark *Iberian* dales.
Milton, P. R., iii. 318.

Iberideæ (ī-bē-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iberis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of cruciferous plants, typified by the genus *Iberis*, now referred to the tribe *Thlaspideæ*.

Candytuft (*Iberis umbellata*): *a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, seed.

Iberis (ī-bē'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰβηρίς*, a kind of pepperwort, prob. < *Ἰβηρία*, Iberia, Spain, as its place of growth.] A genus of cruciferous plants, consisting of annual, perennial, and shrubby species, distinguished by having the two outer petals larger than the others. About 20 species are known, mostly natives of the Mediterranean region and of the East. Several species are cultivated in gardens, under the name of *candytuft*. The *I. amara*, or bitter candytuft, is found growing wild in the south of England. The root, stems, and leaves possess medicinal properties, but the seeds are most efficacious. It is said to have been used by the ancients in cases of rheumatism, gout, and other diseases. *I. umbellata* is the purple candytuft.

iberite (ī-bē'rīt), *n.* [< L. *Iberia*, Spain, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated altered iolite found in the Spanish province of Toledo.

ibex (ī'beks), *n.* [< L. *ibex*, a kind of goat, the chamois.] 1. A wild goat, the bouquetin, steinbok, or other species of the genus *Ibex*. There are several different species, inhabiting mountain-ranges of Europe, Asia, and Africa, the best-known of which, and the one to which the name was originally given, is the steinbok or bouquetin of the Alps and Apennines, *Capra ibex* or *Ibex ibex*. The male is about 4½ feet long, and 2 feet 8 inches high at the shoulders; it sometimes attains a weight of 200 pounds. The color is brownish- or reddish-gray in summer, and gray in winter. The horns are very large (sometimes 3 feet along the curve), closely approximated at the base, diverging regularly to the tip, curved sharply backward and outward, and longitudinally ridged on each side, the flattened front between the ridges being crossed with many transverse ridges or nodes. It has a short dark beard, and the ears and tail are partly white. The female is smaller, of a gray color, and its horns are shorter and more like those of the domestic goat. The kids are gray. The ibex of the Pyrenees is a closely related species, *Ibex pyrenaica*; its horns are more divergent for some distance and then incurved at the tip, presenting

Alpine Ibex or Steinbok (*Capra ibex*).

when viewed together from the front a resemblance to a lyre; each horn is compressed, and keeled in front. See *ægagrus*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of ibexes, or a subgenus of *Capra*.

ibid. An abbreviation of *ibidem*.

Ibidæ (ī'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ibididæ*.

ibidem (i-bī'dem), *adv.* [L., in the same place, < *ibi*, there (< *i-*, pronominal root as in *i-s*, that, he (see *he*[1]), + *-bi*, dat. or locative ending as in *ti-bi*: see *bi-*[1], *be-*[1], *by*[1]), + *-dem*, a demonstrative suffix as in *i-dem*, the same, etc.] In the same place; at the place or in the book already mentioned: used in order to avoid the repetition of references. Commonly abbreviated to *ibid.* or *ib.*

Ibides (ī'bi-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Ibis*, q. v.] A series of altricial grallatorial birds, a suborder of *Herodiones* or *Pelargomorphæ*, corresponding to the *Hemiglottides* of Nitzsch, and composed of the two families *Ibididæ* and *Plataleidæ*, or the ibises and spoonbills. They have a schizorhinal skull, with produced and recurved mandibular angle; a sternum double notched on each side; the carotids double; two normal intestinal cæca; an extremely small tongue; an ambiens muscle; a tufted oil-gland; no pulviplumes; tarsi reticulate (rarely scutellate); the hallux not completely insistent; the middle claw scarcely or not at all pectinate; and the sides of the upper mandible deeply grooved for its whole length. The *Ibides* are one of three series of *Herodiones*, the others being the *Herodii* proper, or herons, and the *Ciconiæ*, or storks. The genera and species are numerous. Also *Ibidides*.

Ibididæ (ī-bid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ibis* (*Ibid-*) + *-idæ*.] One of two families of *Ibides*, of the order *Herodiones;* the ibises. They have a long, slender, subcylindric, and decurved bill, deeply grooved on the sides of the upper mandible, and resembling a curlew's. There are about 24 species, differing much in minor details of structure, so that they have been made types of almost as many genera. See *ibis*. Also *Ibidæ*.

Ibidides (ī-bid'i-dēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Ibides*.

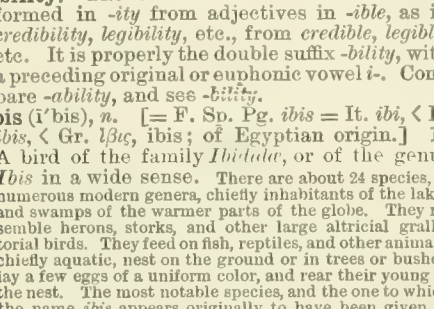
ibidine (ī'bi-din), *a.* [< L. *ibis* (*ibid-*) + *-ine*[2].] Having the character of an ibis; of or pertaining to the *Ibides*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 713.

Ibidorhynchus (ī"bi-dō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰβις* (*ἰβιδ-*), ibis, + *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A notable genus of curlews, of the family *Scolopacidæ:* so called from the likeness of the bill to that of an ibis. *I. struthersi* of Asia is the only species. *G. R. Gray*, 1844. Originally written *Ibidorhyncha*. *N. A. Vigors*, 1831.

ibigau, ibijau (ib'i-gou, -jou), *n.* The native name of the earth-eater, giant night-jar, or grand goatsucker of South America, *Nyctibius grandis*, a bird of the family *Caprimulgidæ*. See *Nyctibius*.

-ibility. The termination of abstract nouns formed in *-ity* from adjectives in *-ible*, as in *credibility*, *legibility*, etc., from *credible*, *legible*, etc. It is properly the double suffix *-bility*, with a preceding original or euphonic vowel *i-*. Compare *-ability*, and see *-bility*.

ibis (ī'bis), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *ibis* = It. *ibi*, < L. *ibis*, < Gr. *ἰβις*, ibis; of Egyptian origin.] **1.** A bird of the family *Ibididæ*, or of the genus *Ibis* in a wide sense. There are about 24 species, of numerous modern genera, chiefly inhabitants of the lakes and swamps of the warmer parts of the globe. They resemble herons, storks, and other large altricial grallatorial birds. They feed on fish, reptiles, and other animals, chiefly aquatic, nest on the ground or in trees or bushes, lay a few eggs of a uniform color, and rear their young in the nest. The most notable species, and the one to which the name *ibis* appears originally to have been given, is the sacred ibis of Egypt and other parts of Africa (*Ibis religiosa*), an object of veneration among the old Egyptians,



Sacred Ibis of Egypt (*Ibis religiosa*).

frequently mummified after death, and represented in pictographs upon their monuments. It is about 2 feet long; the plumage is white and black; the naked head, bill, and feet are black. The glossy, bay, or black ibis (*Ibis falcinellus*, *Falcinellus igneus*, *Plegadis falcinellus*, etc.) is the most nearly cosmopolitan species, inhabiting chiefly the old world, but straying to North America, and reaching cold-temperate latitudes in both hemispheres. It is iridescent with green and black, varied by opaque dark-chestnut tints. The white-faced glossy ibis, *Ibis guarauna*, is a related species abundant in warm parts of America, and found in the southwestern United States. The white ibis, *Eudocimus albus*, inhabits the southern United States, where it is known as the *Spanish curlew*. The plumage of the adult is pure white, with black-tipped wings. A splendid species of tropical and subtropical America is the scarlet ibis, *Eudocimus ruber*, which when adult is scarlet, with black-tipped wings. Many of the other species present equally notable characters, as the Australian strawnecked ibis (*Geronticus* or *Carphibis spinicollis*), the African (*Geronticus* (*Hagedashia*) *hagedash*), the white Japanese (*Geronticus* (*Nipponia*) *nippon*), etc.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The leading genus of the family *Ibididæ*, formerly more than coextensive with the family, but successively restricted to various generic types of ibises. Its current uses are now for that group which the sacred ibis typifies, and for that of which the scarlet ibis is the type. Modern genera which have been detached from the old genus *Ibis* are *Falcinellus* of Bechstein, *Geronticus*, *Eudocimus*, *Harpiprion*, *Theristicus*, *Plegadis*, *Cercibis* of Wagler, *Theskiornis* of G. R. Gray, *Pseudibis* of Hodgson, *Hagedashia* of Bonaparte, *Leucibis*, *Carphibis*, *Lophotibis*, *Cunuthis*, *Molybdophanus*, *Bostrychia*, *Nipponia* of Reichenbach, and others.

3. Some bird like an ibis, or supposed to be an ibis, as a wood-ibis or wood-stork. See *Tantalinæ*.

Ibla (ib'lä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of cirripeds of the order *Thoracica* and family *Pollicipedidæ*. It is related to *Scalpellum;* in both genera some species are dioecious, while others present the unique combination of males with hermaphrodites.

Iblees, *n.* See *Eblis*.

Iblidæ (ib'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ibla* + *-idæ*.] A family of cirripeds, named from the genus *Ibla*. Originally written *Ibladæ*. *W. E. Leach*, 1825.

Ibycter (ī-bik'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰβυκτήρ*, in Cretan, one who begins a war-song.] A South American genus of vulturine hawks, of the subfamily *Polyborinæ*, family *Falconidæ*, having the nostrils circular, the head partly denuded, the

Ibycter ater.

tail normal, and the coloration chiefly black. It is related to *Daptrius*, *Milvago*, *Senex*, and *Phalcobænus*. The type is the so-called gallinaceous eagle, *Falco aquilinus*, now called *Ibycter americanus*, which is black, with white abdomen and thighs, eyes and bare parts of head red, and blue cere; its length is about 19½ inches. (*Vieillot*, Analyse d'une Nouvelle Ornith. (1816), p. 22.) *Gymnops* is a synonym. Also written *Ibicter*. *Kaup*, 1845.

-ic. [Formerly *-ick*, *-ik*, often *-ique*, < ME. *-ik;* = F. *-ique* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ico* (cf. D. G. *-isch* = Dan. Sw. *-isk*), < L. *-icus* = Gr. *-ικος*, a term. consisting of the stem-vowel *-i-* (original or supplied: see *-i-*[2]) + formative *-co-* = Gr. *κο-*, + nom. ending *-s* = Gr. *-ς;* = Goth. *-a-gs* = AS. *-ig*, E. *-y*[1], q. v.] **1.** An adjective termination of Latin or Greek origin, very common in adjectives taken from Latin or Greek, as in *public*, *metallic*, etc., and also much used in modern formations, as *artistic*, *electric*, etc. Such words, derived from or modeled upon Latin or Greek adjectives, may be also or exclusively nouns, as *public*, *mystic*, *tonic*, *music*. In Middle English this termination was usually written *-ik* or *-ike;* and from an early period down to the nineteenth century the form *-ick* (*classick*, *critick*, *musick*, *ethicks*, *mathematicks*, etc.) was used, some dictionaries retaining it till about 1840.

2. In *chem.*, a suffix denoting a higher state of oxidation than the termination *-ous*, as *ferric* hydrate, distinguished from *ferrous* hydrate, *phosphoric* anhydrid, distinguished from *phosphorous* anhydrid, etc.

Icacina (ī-kā-sī'nä), *n.* [NL., prob. dim. of Sp. *icaco*.] A small genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Olacineæ*, type of the tribe *Icacineæ*. They have a 5-cleft or 5-parted calyx; 5 hypogynous valvate petals; 5 stamens with filiform filaments, alternate with the petals, and inserted on a hypogynous disk; and a 1-celled, 2-seeded ovary. They are evergreen shrubs, with ascending or climbing branches and smooth leaves. Three or four species only are known, natives of tropical Africa.

Icacinaceæ (ī-kas-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icacina* + *-aceæ*.] An order of plants, the genera of which are now referred to the *Olacineæ*, tribe *Icacineæ*. See *Icacineæ*.

Icacineæ (ī-kā-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icacina* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Olacineæ*, typified by the genus *Icacina*. The members are evergreen trees and shrubs, and are not known to be of any special use. They are natives of the tropical and subtropical regions of the old world.

icaco (i-kak'ō), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] The cocoa-plum, *Chrysobalanus Icaco*, a native of Florida and the West Indies. It is a shrub 4 to 6 feet high, with fruit about the size of a plum, which is white, yellow, red, or purple in color. It forms a favorite conserve in the Spanish West Indian colonies.

-ical. [< L. *-ic-al-is*, more common in NL.: see *-ic* and *-al*.] A compound adjective termination, usually equivalent to the simple *-ic*, as *hysteric*, *hysterical*, but often slightly differentiated, as in *comic*, *comic-al*, *historic*, *historic-al*, *politic*, *politic-al*. When the form in *-ic* is used chiefly or exclusively as a noun (either in singular or in plural form), the adjective is regularly in *-ic-al:* as, *critic*, *critical*, *music*, *musical*, *logic*, *logical*, *politics*, *political*, etc. Adverbs formed from adjectives regularly ending in *-ic*, but which may have *-ical*, regularly take *-al-* before *-ly:* as, *graphic*, *graphic-al-ly*, *intrinsic*, *intrinsic-al-ly*. See *-ic* and *-al*.

Icarian (ī-kā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Icarius*, Gr. *Ἰκάριος*, pertaining to Icarus (L. *Icaria*, Gr. *Ἰκαρία*, Icaria), < *Ἴκαρος*, Icarus in Greek legend, a son of Dædalus: see def.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to Icarus, the son of Dædalus, who, to escape the wrath of Minos, is fabled in Greek legend to have fled from Crete with his father on wings fastened on with wax. In defiance of his father's warning, he flew too high; the sun melted the wax, and he fell into the Ægean sea, between the Cyclades and Caria, hence known as the Icarian sea; hence applied to any foolhardy or presumptuous exploit or enterprise.

> High-bred thoughts disdain to take their flight,
> But on th' *Icarian* wings of babbling fame.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 9.

2. (*a*) Relating to Icarus or Icaria, now Nikaria, an island in the Icarian sea, near Samos. (*b*) Of or relating to Icaria, a deme of Attica occupying a valley behind Pentelicus, noted as the home of Thespis, the reputed founder of Greek tragedy, and as the traditional birthplace of the drama and of the cult of Dionysus in Attica.—**3.** Pertaining or relating to Icaria, an imaginary country where an ideally perfect communism prevailed, described in the work "Voyage to Icaria" (*Voyage en Icarie*), published by the French communist Étienne Cabet in 1840; pertaining or relating to the principles set forth in this work. An Icaria was established by Cabet and a few hundred followers in 1849 at Nauvoo in Illinois (after a failure in Texas in 1848), which, after some dissensions and divisions, was removed to Adams county, Iowa, in 1857. Another community was established in Sonoma county, California, in 1881, under the name of Icaria-Speranza. Their number has always been small.

> The *Icarian* system is as nearly as possible a pure democracy. The president, elected for a year, is simply an executive officer to do the will of the majority.
> *Nordhoff*, Communistic Societies of the U. S.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Icaria.—**2.** A follower of the communist Cabet; a settler in an Icarian commune.

> The *Icarians* reject Christianity; but they have adopted the communistic idea as their religion. This any one will see who speaks with them. But devotion to this idea has supported them under the most deplorable poverty and long-continued hardship for twenty years.
> *Nordhoff*, Communistic Societies of the U. S.

Icarianism (ī-kā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Icarian* + *-ism*.] The communistic system described by Étienne Cabet as existing in Icaria (see *Icarian*, *a.*, 3), and advocated by him.

> The apostles of *Icarianism* should, like Christ, whose principles they were only carrying out, convert the world by teaching, preaching, writing, discussing, persuading, and by setting good examples.
> *R. T. Ely*, French and German Socialism, p. 50.

icaryt, *n.* [< Russ. *ikra*, dial. *ikro* (= Pol. Serv. OBulg. *ikra* = Bohem. *jikra* = Lith. *ikrai* = Lett. *ikra* = Hung. *ikra*), roe, caviar.] Caviar.

> Of the Roes of these foure kinds they make very great store of *Icary* or Caucary. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

icchet, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *itch*. *Chaucer*.

iccle, *n.* See *icicle*.

ice (īs), *n.* [Now spelled with *c* as if of F. origin (see *-ce*[2]), but prop., as often in early mod. E., with *s*, *ise*, < ME. *ise*, *is*, *ys*, < AS. *īs* (= OFries. *is* = D. *ijs* = MLG. *īs* = OHG. MHG. *īs*, G. *eis* = Icel. *ìss* = Sw. *is* = Dan. *is* = Goth. **eis* (not recorded), ice. The form suggests a connection with *iron*, AS. *īsen*, *īsern* = Goth. *ei-*

sarn; but evidence is lacking: see *iron.*] **1.** The solid form of water, produced by freezing. It is a brittle, transparent solid, with a refractive index of 1.3. Water, under ordinary conditions, begins to freeze at 32° F. (0° C.), and in freezing expands by about $\frac{1}{11}$ of its bulk, exerting a great force against any surface by which it is confined. The specific gravity of ice is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about $\frac{1}{11}$ of its volume submerged. The temperature of freezing is lowered 0.0075° C. for every atmosphere of pressure. Freezing is retarded by substances in solution; thus, sea-water freezes at about 27° F. (−3° C.). Ice is produced in unlimited quantities by the processes of nature in cold climates. It may also be made artificially by ice-machines of various kinds. See *ice-machine.*

His wijf walked him with, with a longe gode . . .
Barfote on the bare *ys* that the blod folwede.
Piers Ploughman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 436.

I finde no peace and yet mie warre is done,
I feare and hope, and burne and freese like *ise.*
Wyatt, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 102.

The cold brook,
Candied with *ice.* *Shak.,* T. of A., iv. 3.

The high rocks which surround the snug little bathing cove made the water as cold as *ice.*
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

2. Same as *icing.*—**3.** A frozen confection consisting (*a*) of sweetened and flavored cream, milk, or custard (cream-ice, ice-cream), or (*b*) of the sweetened juice of various fruits (water-ice).—**Anchor ice.** See *anchor-ice.*—**Block ice,** ice cut or made artificially in blocks, for commercial and domestic uses.

The cost of producing clear *block ice* in this country.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8781.

Ice age, the period, more generally designated as the *glacial epoch* (see *glacial*), during which there was a much more extensive development of ice over certain portions of the earth's surface than there is at the present time. It is generally supposed that the glacial epoch occurred in post-Tertiary times, but some geologists maintain that there have been numerous repetitions of this condition.—**Ice system,** a system of glaciers radiating from one common center or ice-cap: a term used by some geologists to distinguish regions where the glaciation has diverged from several independent centers from those where it has all moved in one direction, and in the main independently of the topographical features of the country.

Under such circumstances, Wales, Scotland, and Scandinavia must have had their own *ice-systems.*
Bonney, Abstract of Proc. Geol. Soc. of London, [Session 1875–76.

Inland ice. See *ice-cap,* 1.—**Sailing ice,** ice loosened from a pack, and scattered by the wind.—**To break the ice.** See *break.*—**Young ice,** in arctic regions, ice recently formed, in contradistinction to that which has been formed in a previous winter.

The winter floes seemed fixed, and for three days we had not moved, while the *young ice,* steadily forming, was from four to six inches in thickness.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 123.

ice (īs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iced,* ppr. *icing.* [= MD. *ijsen,* D. *ijzen* = MLG. *isen,* break ice, = OHG. *īsēn,* MHG. *īsen,* G. *eisen,* ice, freeze, = Icel. *ísa,* freeze, = Dan. *ise* = Sw. *isa,* ice; cf. Dan. *isne,* chill, run cold; from the noun.] **1.** To cover with ice; convert into ice; freeze.

'Tis chrystal, friend, *ic'd* in the frozen sea.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, v. 11.

This sight hath stiffen'd all my operant powers,
Ic'd all my blood, benumb'd my motion quite.
Webster, Appius and Virginia, v. 3.

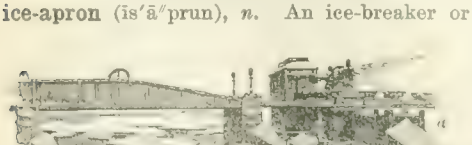
2. To apply ice to; refrigerate; preserve in ice, as meat.—**3.** To cover with concreted sugar; frost.

-ice. [< ME. *-ice, -ise, -is,* < OF. F. *-ice* = Sp. *-icio,* m., *-icia,* f., = Pg. *-iço,* m., *-iça,* f., *-ice, -ise,* m. and f., = It. *-izio,* m., *-izia,* f., < L. *-itiu-s,* m., *-i-ti-a,* f., *-i-tiu-m,* n.: see *-ce*[3].] A particular form (including the stem-vowel *-i-*) of the termination *-ce,* of Latin origin, as in *avarice, justice, malice, notice, service, novice,* etc.; also in words of later formation, as in *cowardice.* In *practice* the termination is historically a feminine form of *-ic.*

ice-anchor (īs'ang″kor), *n. Naut.,* an anchor with one arm, used for securing a vessel to a floe of ice.

The ordinary *ice-anchor* was a large iron hook bent nearly at a right angle, with a point to be inserted in a hole in the ice.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 155.

ice-apron (īs'ā″prun), *n.* An ice-breaker or



Portion of Bridge-pier with Ice-breaker, showing ice apron. *a, a, a,* etc., the ice-aprons; *b* and *c,* the current-streams.

starling placed on the up-stream side of a bridge-pier to protect it from moving ice.

ice-auger (īs'â″gėr), *n.* An implement for boring ice, in ice-fishing, which has superseded the ordinary ice-chisel. It bores a 6-inch hole, cutting out a plug of ice of that diameter.

ice-ax (īs'aks), *n.* An ax for cutting or cleaving ice; especially, an ax used by alpine guides and alpinists generally for cutting steps in making the ascent of steep ice-slopes. The ax is carried sometimes as a part of the alpenstock, and sometimes as an entirely separate implement. The forms in use are much varied.

ice-bag (īs'bag), *n.* A caoutchouc bag for holding broken ice when used as a cold application in surgical treatment, especially for the eye, spine, etc.

ice-banner (īs'ban″ėr), *n.* See *ice-feathers.*

ice-beam (īs'bēm), *n. Naut.,* a plank or beam used to strengthen the stem and bows of ships when exposed to the concussion and pressure of ice.

ice-bearer (īs'bār″ėr), *n.* In *physics,* a cryophorus.

ice-belt (īs'belt), *n.* Same as *ice-foot.*

On regaining the seaboard, the same frowning cliffs and rock-covered *ice-belt* that we had left greeted us.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 96.

iceberg (īs'bėrg), *n.* [= D. *ijsberg* = G. *eisberg;* adapted from Scand., < Sw. Norw. *isberg* = Dan. *isbjerg,* lit. 'ice-hill': see *ice* and *berg*[2] (*berg*[2] in E. is due to the compound *ice-berg*).] An elevated floating mass of ice detached from a glacier at the sea-level. The movement of the glacier downward causes it to protrude into the sea, by which it is in part supported until the weight becomes so great that more or less of it breaks off, often with great noise and commotion of the sea. This process is called *calving.* The portion detached from the glacier floats about, driven by winds and currents, and is an iceberg. This is the mode of formation of the best-known bergs—those which often encumber a part of the North Atlantic in spring and early summer, having come down from the ice-clad ranges and high plateaus of Greenland. The more or less completely frozen surface of the water in the northern polar region is known as *pack-ice,* or simply *pack, floe-ice, floe,* and *floe-berg.* (See *floe* and *floe-berg.*) In regard to the icebergs of the Southern Ocean, it is not known with certainty whether they are all glacier-born, or whether they are not in large part the result of the direct freezing of the sea-water.

ice-bird (īs'bėrd), *n.* The little auk or sea-dove, *Mergulus alle,* or *Alle nigricans.* See cut under *dovekie.*

ice-blink (īs'blingk), *n.* A peculiar appearance in the air caused by the reflection of light from the surface of an ice-pack or floating mass of ice, or from land covered with snow. By it the presence of ice may often be recognized at a distance of 20 miles or more.

An *ice-blink* all along the horizon to leeward, indicating the situation of the pack.
R. M'Cormick, Arc. and Antarc. Voyages, I. 272.

ice-boat (īs'bōt), *n.* **1.** A strong boat, propelled by steam, used to break a channel through ice.—**2.** A triangular or boat-shaped frame mounted on runners, and fitted with a mast, sails, etc., for sailing on ice. Two of the

Ice-boat

runners are placed at the ends of a runner-plank extending across the frame at the point of its greatest beam, and the third is carried on a pivot at the stern and serves as a rudder.

ice-bone (īs'bōn), *n.* One of the numerous variants of *artichoke.*

ice-bound (īs'bound), *a.* Obstructed by ice; frozen in; surrounded or hemmed in by ice, so as to prevent progress or approach: as, an *ice-bound* ship; *ice-bound* coasts.

ice-box (īs'boks), *n.* **1.** An ice-chest; a small refrigerator.—**2.** The compartment in a refrigerator or an ice-chest for containing the ice.

ice-breaker (īs'brā″kėr), *n.* **1.** A structure of masonry or timber (as a pier or row of piles) for the protection of bridge-piers or of vessels in dock from moving ice.—**2.** An ice-boat for breaking channels through ice in a river or harbor.—**3.** The bowhead, or great polar whale, *Balæna mysticetus:* a whalers' name.

ice-brook (īs'brůk), *n.* An ice-cold brook or stream. "The allusion [in the extract] is to the ancient Spanish custom of hardening steel by plunging it red-hot in the rivulet Salo near Bilbilis [now Calatayud in Aragon]. (*Schmidt.*) [Rare.]

I have another weapon in this chamber,
It is a sword of Spain, the *ice-brook's* temper.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

ice-built (īs'bilt), *a.* Built or composed of ice.

Where shaggy forms o'er *ice-built* mountains roam.
Gray, Progress of Poesy.

ice-calorimeter (īs'kal-ō-rim″e-tėr), *n.* See *calorimeter.*

ice-canoe (īs'ka-nō″), *n.* A boat with a very broad flat keel shod with iron runners, so that it can be drawn readily over the ice: intended for use on partly frozen lakes and rivers.

ice-cap (īs'kap), *n.* **1.** A general or continuous permanent covering of a certain area of land, whether large or small, with snow, névé, or ice, especially in the arctic regions. The continuous covering with snow and névé of the higher and larger part of Greenland is sometimes called the *ice-cap,* but more generally the *inland ice.*

A decided *ice-cap* was observed above the land at Newman Bay, also one inshore of Cape Britannia, far away towards the north-east.
Nares, Voyage to the Polar Sea, II. 72.

2. In *therap.,* a rubber bag containing ice for application to the head.

ice-chair (īs'chār), *n.* A chair set on runners like a sled, in which a person is propelled on the ice, usually by a skater.

ice-chest (īs'chest), *n.* A form of domestic ice-chamber having apartments for the ice and the provisions, the food-chamber being cooled by air conducted to it from the ice-box, or by the cold side of the latter, which forms a part of the inclosure of the food-chamber; a refrigerator. *E. H. Knight.*

ice-chisel (īs'chiz″el), *n.* An implement used, especially by anglers in ice-fishing, for cutting holes in ice. See *ice-auger.*

The *ice-chisel,* . . . called by the Eskimos too'-oke.
Science, IV. 82.

ice-claw (īs'klâ), *n.* An appliance for grappling blocks of ice.

ice-closet (īs'kloz″et), *n.* A large refrigerator, or a small room for cold storage.

Ice-claw.

ice-cold (īs'kōld), *a.* [< ME. **iscold,* < AS. *īs-ceald* (= D. *ijskoud* = G. *eiskalt* = Dan. *iskold,* Sw. *iskall*), < *īs,* ice, + *ceald,* cold.] **1.** Cold as ice; extremely cold.—**2.** In *pathol.,* experiencing a morbid sensation of cold, compared by the patient to that which would be produced by the application of ice. *Dunglison.*

ice-cream (īs'krēm′), *n.* [Strictly *iced cream.*] A confection made by congealing variously flavored cream or custard in a vessel surrounded with a freezing-mixture.

The Deacon, not being in the habit of taking his nourishment in the congealed state, had treated the *ice-cream* as a pudding of a rare species.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.

Ice-cream fork, a small table-fork, broad and with short tines, for eating ice-cream.—**Ice-cream freezer,** an apparatus for making ice-cream, consisting of a can or metallic vessel plunged in a tub or cylindrical casing filled with broken ice and salt. The contents of the vessel are stirred or whirled about by means of a dasher, or by rotation.—**Rock ice-cream.** Same as *granite,* 2.

ice-crusher (īs'krush″ėr), *n.* A device for grinding or crushing ice.

iced (īst), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with ice; converted into ice; frozen.—**2.** Cooled with ice; very cold: as, *iced* tea; *iced* wine.—**3.** Covered with concreted sugar; frosted: as, *iced* cake.—**4.** In *bot.,* covered with particles like icicles.

ice-drift (īs'drift), *n.* Masses of loose or floating ice.

The strait was already filled with *ice-drift.*
Motley, United Netherlands, III. 557.

ice-drops (īs'drops), *n. pl.* In *bot.,* transparent processes resembling icicles.

ice-elevator (īs'el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus for lifting blocks of ice from the water to the ice-house. The most common form is an inclined plane extending from under the water to the top gallery of the ice-house. On the incline travel two endless chains, with bars joining them at intervals. Cakes of ice floated up to the foot of the elevator are caught by

these bars and dragged up the incline. Arrangements are also made for diverting the ice to any level of the house. Another form, sometimes called an *ice-screw*, consists of an inclined plane in the form of a spiral. In the well of the spiral is an upright shaft having radial arms; as the shaft revolves these engage the blocks of ice, and push them up the spiral incline to the ice-house.

Ice-elevator.

ice-escape (īs′es-kāp″), *n.* An apparatus consisting of poles and ropes for rescuing persons who have broken through the ice.

A number of sledge-chairs and an *ice-escape* were conveyed to the place of amusement.
Illus. London News, Jan. 9, 1864.

ice-fall (īs′fâl), *n.* **1.** The dislodgment and fall of masses from a glacier, or from a floating iceberg.

And then the *ice-fall* with its ringing, rumbling, crashing roar, and the heavy, explosionlike voice of the final plunge, followed by the wild, frantic dashing of the waters.
New York Independent, April 22, 1862.

2. A glacier. [Poetical.]

Ye *ice-falls!* ye that from the mountain's brow
Adown enormous ravines slope amain. . . .
Motionless torrents! silent cataracts!
Coleridge, Hymn in the Vale of Chamouni.

ice-feathers (īs′feᵀᴴ″ėrz), *n. pl.* Peculiar feather-like forms assumed by ice, occasionally seen on and near the summits of high mountains, and especially on Mount Washington in New Hampshire. Under certain exceptional conditions of the weather the surface at times becomes covered with a considerable thickness of ice, parts of which assume a more or less distinctly marked feathery appearance. This feathery incrustation manifests itself especially on the edges of rocks, buildings, and projections of all kinds, from which elongated masses of crystals sometimes project with slight fan-like divergence for a distance of two or three feet, pointing in the direction from which the wind was blowing at the time of their formation. This phenomenon has been called *frost-feathers*, *frostwork*, and *icework*; and those who have observed it as exhibited on Lassen's Peak in California have named it *ice-banner*.

ice-fern (īs′fėrn), *n.* A fern-like incrustation of ice or hoar frost produced on the glass of windows by the freezing of insensible moisture.

Fine as *ice-ferns* on January panes.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

ice-field (īs′fēld), *n.* A great sheet or floe of ice, at times so extensive in arctic seas that its limits cannot be seen from the masthead.

The final breaking up of the ice in the Missouri was one of excitement to us. The roar and crash of the *ice-fields* could be heard a great distance.
E. B. Custer, Boots and Saddles, p. 229.

ice-fishing (īs′fish″ing), *n.* The act or method of fishing through holes cut in the ice, usually with hook and line. The most common mode of ice-fishing is by means of the tilter or tilt-up. See *tilter*.

ice-float (īs′flōt), *n.* Same as *ice-floe*.

ice-floe (īs′flō), *n.* [=Dan. *isflage*, *isflag* = Norw. *isflak*, *isflake*, *isflok* = Sw. *isflake*, < *is*, ice, + *flage*, Norw. *flake*, floe: see *ice* and *flake*[1], *flaw*[1], *floe*.] A large sheet of floating ice.

ice-foot (īs′fůt), *n.* A belt of ice, in northern seas, built up chiefly by the accumulation of the autumn snowfall, which becomes converted into ice when it meets the sea-water, and thus forms a solid wall from the bottom of the sea upward, increasing in height as the snow accumulates. The upper surface is level with the top of high water, and the bottom of the ice-cliff is at the low-water level. Also called *ice-belt*, *ice-ledge*, and *ice-wall*.

The separation of the true *ice-foot* from our floe was at first a simple interval, which by the recession and advance of the tides gave a movement of about six feet to our brig.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 162.

The usual mode of travel is by dog-sleds along the *ice-foot* which everywhere skirts the land.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 200.

ice-fork (īs′fôrk), *n.* A three-tined fork of special pattern, used for picking ice into fragments before it is ground fine in an ice-crusher. Such a fork, as used in the fisheries, has tapering tines about 1 inch wide and from 6 to 9 inches long, united above, and fitted with a socket for a wooden handle 4 or 5 feet long.

ice-fox (īs′foks), *n.* The isatis or arctic fox, *Vulpes lagopus*.

ice-glass (īs′glȧs), *n.* Same as *crackle-glass*.

ice-gull (īs′gul), *n.* **1.** The glaucous gull or burgomaster, *Larus glaucus*. See cut under *burgomaster*.—**2.** The ivory-gull. *Coues*.

ice-hill (īs′hil), *n.* [< *ice* + *hill*[1], translating *iceberg*, q. v.] Same as *iceberg*. [Rare.]

ice-hook (īs′hůk), *n.* **1.** A hook attached to a pole, used in moving blocks of ice.—**2.** A small ice-anchor.

ice-house (īs′hous), *n.* [= Dan. *ishus*; as *ice* + *house*[1].] A structure, usually with double walls, packed between with sawdust or some similar non-conducting material, used for the storage of ice. It usually incloses a pit or well, which has a drain to carry off the water resulting from the melting of the ice. A year's supply of ice for private use is often kept in a small ice-house constructed on this principle, sometimes partly or wholly underground. Ice-houses for supplying the trade in ice are commonly placed close to a lake or stream, and fitted with elevators and other appliances for gathering, storing, and shipping the ice. The term is sometimes, but less properly, applied to cold-storage rooms and large refrigerators.

Considering at how little expense and trouble an *ice-house* can be constructed, it is surprising that any respectable habitation in the country should not have one attached to it.
Ure, Dict., II. 878.

Icel. An abbreviation of *Icelandic*.

Icelandt (īs′land), *n.* [Also *Island*; abbr. of *Iceland dog*, q. v.] An Iceland dog.

Our water-dogs and *Islands* here are shorn,
White hair of women here so much is worn.
Drayton, Mooncalf.

Iceland crystal. See *crystal*.

Iceland curt (īs′land kėr). Same as *Iceland dog*. Erroneously, *Isling cur*.

Hang hair like hemp, or like the *Isling curs*;
For never powder, not the crisping iron,
Shall touch these dangling locks.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

Iceland dogt (īs′land dog). [Also *Iseland* (*Island*, *Isling*) *dog* (or *cur*), also simply *Iceland* (*Island*, etc.); supposed to have been brought from Iceland.] A sort of shaggy, sharp-eared white dog, formerly imported, or supposed to be imported, from Iceland as a lap-dog.

Pish for thee, *Iceland dog!* thou prick-eared cur of Iceland.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

Use and custome hath intertained other dogges of an outlandishe kinde, but a few, and the same beying of a pretty bygnesse; I meane *Iseland dogges*, curled and rough all over, which by reason of the lenght of their heare make showe neither of face nor of body. And yet these curres forsoothe, because they are so strange, are greatly set by, esteemed, taken up, and made of, many times in the roome of the spaniell gentle or comforter.
A. Fleming, tr. of Caius on English Dogs (1576). (*Nares*.)

Icelander (īs′lan-dėr), *n.* [= Dan. *Islænder*, Sw. *Isländer* (Icel. *Islendingr*); as *Iceland* (< ME. *Island*, *Islond*, < Icel. *Island* (Sw. and Dan. *Island* = D. *Ijsland* = G. *Island*), < *íss*, ice, + *land*, land: so called by the first Scandinavian explorers, from the polar ice which filled the fiords) + *-er*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of Iceland.

Iceland falcon, gull. See *falcon, gull*.

Icelandic (īs-lan′dik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Islandicus*; the analogical E. form would be **Icelandish* = Icel. *Íslenzkr* = Sw. Dan. *Islandsk*.]

I. *a.* Pertaining to Iceland, a large island belonging to Denmark, in the northernmost part of the Atlantic ocean, east of Greenland.

II. *n.* The language of the Icelanders or of their literature. It is the oldest and best-preserved member of the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic family of languages. In its older form, called *Old Norse*, it stands as the type of the general Scandinavian speech as first recorded (tenth and eleventh centuries), of which Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish are the modern continental forms. Modern Icelandic dates from the Reformation; it preserves in great part the external form of the Old Icelandic, with considerable changes in pronunciation and vocabulary. Many important historical, poetical, theological, and other works have been written in Icelandic, from the tenth century to the present time. Abbreviated *Icel*.

Iceland moss, spar, etc. See the nouns.

ice-leaf (īs′lēf), *n.* Mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

ice-ledge (īs′lej), *n.* Same as *ice-foot*.

ice-leveler (īs′lev″el-ėr), *n.* An implement used in clearing and cleaning the surface of ice previous to sawing and gathering.

ice-loon (īs′lön), *n.* The great northern diver, *Columbus glacialis* or *torquatus*.

ice-machine (īs′ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for the artificial production of ice. Ice-machines are based on one or the other of two general principles, or on a combination of the two, namely, the principle of the absorption of the latent heat of vaporization or of liquefaction from surrounding or contiguous bodies by substances which evaporate or liquefy at low temperatures, and the principle of the conversion of heat into work by the expansion of previously compressed and cooled gas or vapor, in such manner that the work performed is expended upon another isolated volume of the same material which this work assists in compressing for subsequent use in expansion. The prime mover is usually a steam-engine. The compressed gas or vapor is led into and expanded in a cylinder like that of a steam-engine. In machines employing compressed air, the air is first compressed in and discharged from a compressor cylinder into a receiver. The work of compression is thereby converted into heat in the compressed air. This heat is taken out of the air by various methods, water at ordinary temperatures being generally used for this cooling. The air is next inducted to an engine-cylinder, wherein it acts, first at full pressure and then expansively, against a piston so connected that, during the period of expansion, outer work is performed at the expense of the heat remaining in the air at the beginning of this period. Heat is thus converted into work, and the temperature of the air passed out of the cylinder is greatly reduced. The cold air is generally passed into a system of pipes surrounded by a saline solution which resists freezing at very low temperatures, and this solution, so refrigerated, is used to freeze water in metal molds set in the cold brine. In ice-cream manufacture the mutual liquefaction of ice and salt takes place at 0° F. when these substances are mixed in proper proportions, and the latent heat of this liquefaction being extracted from the cream, the latter freezes. Ether, ammonia, and sulphur dioxid are the most important substances used in machines which operate upon the first principle. By cooling and compression these substances liquefy. They are then allowed to evaporate and seize heat from saline solutions, which are utilized for ice-making as above described, or which are pumped through systems of piping for cooling storage- and fermenting-rooms. Anhydrous ammonia has proved most efficient for ice-machines, and is now more used than any other material. See *refrigerating-machine*, under *refrigerate*.

ice-mallet (īs′mal″et), *n.* A mallet used by fishermen and others to break or crush ice.

iceman (īs′man), *n.*; pl. *icemen* (-men). **1.** A man skilled in traveling upon ice.

The actual deposit of ice upon our decks would have tried the nerves of the most experienced *icemen*.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 76.

The glacier [des Bois] maintains this wild and chaotic character for some time; and the best *iceman* would find himself defeated in an attempt to get along it.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 41.

2. One who is engaged in the industry of gathering and storing ice for commercial or domestic uses; a dealer in ice; also, one who distributes ice to customers.

ice-mark (īs′märk), *n.* In *geol.*, a scratch, groove, or polished surface produced by glacial action or left by a moving mass of ice; any indication of the former presence of ice.

ice-master (īs′mȧs″tėr), *n.* A pilot or seaman of experience, employed to assist in navigating through ice in the Arctic ocean.

ice-mountain (īs′moun″tān), *n.* Same as *iceberg*.

Thus are these amazing *icemountains* launched forth to sea, and found floating in the waters round both poles.
Goldsmith, Hist. Earth (ed. 1790), I. 247.

ice-pack (īs′pak), *n.* A great field of ice, consisting of separate masses packed together or lying closely adjacent to one another, as in the arctic seas.

ice-pail (īs′pāl), *n.* A pail or bucket intended to be filled with ice for cooling wine in bottles or decanters. Such a vessel is sometimes made of fine material, as porcelain, is fitted with a lining, cover, etc., and may serve as an ornament for a sideboard.

"This is as it should be," said I, looking round at the well-filled table and the sparkling spirits immersed in the *ice-pails*.
Bulwer, Pelham, xvii.

ice-paper (īs′pā″pėr), *n.* Very thin, transparent gelatin in sheets, for copying drawings. Also called *papier glacé*.

ice-pick (īs′pik), *n.* A small hand-tool, shaped like an awl, used for breaking ice.

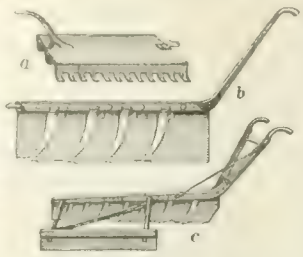
ice-pit (īs′pit), *n.* A pit dug in the ground, lined with some non-conducting material, and used for the storage and preservation of ice.

ice-pitcher (īs′pich″ėr), *n.* A pitcher for holding iced water, often made of metal, with double or non-conducting walls.

ice-plane (īs′plān), *n.* **1.** In *ice-harvesting*, an implement used in removing roughnesses and irregularities from the surface of ice that is to be cut. It is drawn by horses.—**2.** A tool for removing snow-ice from the surfaces of ice-blocks before storing them.—**3.** An instrument for shaving ice from the lump or block for use in the preparation of cooling drinks, etc.

ice-plant (īs′plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, the *M. crystallinum*, belonging to the natural order *Ficoidea*. It is sprinkled throughout with pellucid watery vesicles which shine like pieces of ice, and is indigenous in Greece, the Canary Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope; in the Canaries large quantities of the plant are collected and burned, and the ashes are sent to Spain for use in glass-making. It is frequently cultivated. Also called *dew-plant*. The name *ice-plant* is also applied to *Rochea falcata* of the *Crassulaceæ*, but less commonly. *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* is sometimes called the *American ice-plant*, from its white, transparent color.

ice-plow (īs'plou), *n.* An implement for cutting grooves in ice, to divide it into blocks of the right size for harvesting. It is a very narrow plane (practically, a saw) with a series of blades in line, each blade being usually a little longer than the one before it. It is usually made with a marker that serves to indicate the position of the next cut, or with a guide that travels in the last cut made by the plow. Sometimes called an *excutter*, or, if for thin ice, or to make only a slight cut and to be followed by a heavier blow, an *ice-marker*.



Ice-plows.

a, plow for cutting three parallel grooves in moderately thick ice; *b*, plow with five shares following in the same groove, for cutting deep ice; *c*, ice-plow or -cutter with guide.

ice-poultice (īs'pōl″tis), *n.* In *med.*, a poultice made by filling a bag or bladder with pounded ice; an ice-bag.

ice-quake (īs'kwāk), *n.* [< *ice* + *quake*, after *earthquake*.] The rending and crashing which precede the breaking up of floes of ice.

icer (ī'sėr), *n.* One who ices; specifically, in the fisheries, one who ices fresh fish in the hold of a vessel.

ice-river (īs'riv″ėr), *n.* A fanciful or poetical name for a glacier.

It is indubitable that an *ice-river* . . . once flowed through the vale of Hasli.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 146.

ice-saw (īs'sâ), *n.* A large saw used for cutting through the ice to free ships which have been frozen in, or for cutting ice in blocks for storage.

ice-scraper (īs'skrā″pėr), *n.* An implement for cleaning snow and dirt from the surface of ice before cutting and storing it.

ice-screw (īs'skrō), *n.* See *ice-elevator*.

ice-sheet (īs'shēt), *n.* A glacial covering or ice-cap extending over a large area of country, as that which is believed by many geologists to have covered much of eastern North America during the glacial period.

An epoch in which the retreating *icesheet* still occupied the St. Lawrence valley. *The American*, X. 316.

ice-ship (īs'ship), *n.* A ship fitted for passage through ice.

The first [sealers] are distinctively *ice-ships*.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 113.

ice-spade (īs'spād), *n.* A hand-tool used in harvesting ice, to separate the blocks partly cut by the ice-plow.

Ice-spade.

ice-spar (īs'spär), *n.* A variety of glassy feldspar, the crystals of which resemble ice.

ice-stream (īs'strēm), *n.* **1.** A more or less continuous belt or stream of ice-floes driven in a certain direction by wind or current, or both. It is the ice-stream which sweeps around Cape Farewell toward the north, bearing the last remains of the heavy floes formed originally in the polar sea, which is chiefly thus designated.

I found that we had run deeper into the *ice-stream* than I had intended, and was forced to haul out from five to ten miles farther away from the land.
Nares, Voyage to the Polar Sea, I. 8.

2. A stream-like glacier; a stream of slowly moving ice.

Near the village of Grindelwald, in the Bernese Oberland, there are two great *ice-streams* called respectively the upper and the lower Grindelwald glaciers.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 93.

ice-table (īs'tā″bl), *n.* A flat, horizontal mass of ice.

ice-tongs (īs'tôngz), *n. pl.* **1.** Large iron nippers for handling ice.—**2.** Small tongs for taking up pieces of ice at table. They are generally made like sugar-tongs, but longer, and with larger claws or grapples.

ice-wall (īs'wâl), *n.* Same as *ice-foot*. Sometimes, however, an "ice-wall" is formed by the pressure of the pack, which throws masses of ice on to the shore and piles them up to a considerable height in the form of a solid wall. Some of the belts of ice which line the arctic shores are formed in part from the snow derived from the land, and in part from the sea-ice thrown upon the shore by the pressure of the pack.

I secured the ship to a small indentation of the ice-foot or *ice-wall*. *Nares*, Voyage to the Polar Sea, II. 115.

ice-water (īs'wâ″tėr), *n.* [In the second sense, strictly *iced water*.] **1.** Water from melted ice.—**2.** Water cooled by ice; iced water.

ice-whale (īs'hwāl), *n.* The bowhead, or great polar whale, *Balæna mysticetus*: so called by whalemen because its habitat is among the scattered floes, or about the borders of the ice-fields or barriers.

ice-wool (īs'wůl), *n.* Same as *eis-wool*.

icework (īs'wėrk), *n.* See *ice-feathers*.

ice-worn (īs'wōrn), *a.* Bearing the marks of the former presence of ice; smoothed, polished, grooved, or scratched by the movement of masses of ice containing embedded detritus.

ice-yacht (īs'yot), *n.* An ice-boat.

ice-yachting (īs'yot″ing), *n.* Sailing with ice-yachts.

ice-yachtsman (īs'yots″man), *n.* One who sails in an ice-yacht.

ich[1†], *pron.* A form of *I*, the nominative of the first personal pronoun, in the southern dialect of early English, and occasionally found in the midland dialect.

ich[2†], *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *each*.

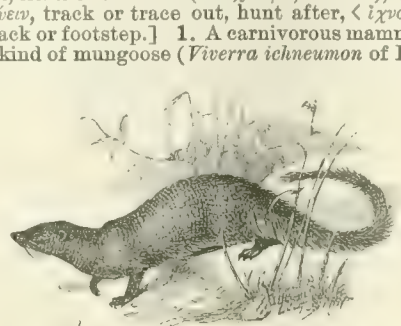
ich dien (ich dēn). [< MHG. G. *ich diene, ich dien*, I serve: *ich* = AS. *ic* = E. *I*[2]; *dienen*, OHG. *dionōn* = OS. *thionōn*, serve, connected with OHG. *deo* = AS. *theów* = Goth. *thius*, m., OHG. *diu* = OS. *thiwi, thiu* = AS. *theówe* = Goth. *thiwi*, f., a female servant: see *thew*[2].] I serve. This was originally the motto of John of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia, who was killed at the battle of Crecy in France in 1346. It was adopted, together with his crest of three ostrich-feathers, by Edward the Black Prince, who served in that battle, and both have been retained by the Princes of Wales since.

ichiboo, ichibu (ē'chi-bö), *n.* [Jap., < *ichi*, one, + *bû*, a division, name of a coin.] See *bu*.

Ichneumia (ik-nū'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχνεύμων*, ichneumon; cf. *ἴχνευμα*, a track.] **1.** An aberrant genus of African ichneumons or mungooses, of the subfamily *Herpestinæ* and family *Viverridæ*, having a long bushy tail and hairy soles. The type is *I. leucura* or *albicauda*. It is of dark-gray color, due to annulation of the hairs with black and white. *St. Hilaire*, 1837.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the white-tailed *ichneumia*.

ichneumon (ik-nū'mon), *n.* [< L. *ichneumon*, < Gr. *ἰχνεύμων*, an Egyptian animal which hunts out crocodiles' eggs, the ichneumon, Pharaoh's rat, lit. the 'tracker' (cf. *ἴχνευμα*, a track), < *ἰχνεύειν*, track or trace out, hunt after, < *ἴχνος*, a track or footstep.] **1.** A carnivorous mammal, a kind of mungoose (*Viverra ichneumon* of Linnæus, now known as *Herpestes ichneumon*), found in Egypt, belonging to the subfamily *Herpestinæ* and family *Viverridæ*. It is of slender form, somewhat like that of the weasel tribe. The body is about 19 inches long, and of a grizzled brownish and yellowish color, due to the annulation of the hairs with different shades; the muzzle and paws are black, and the tail is tufted. It feeds on various small mammals, reptiles, or other animals, and has long been noted for devouring crocodiles' eggs, on which account it was held in great regard by the Egyptians. It is easily domesticated, and is useful in destroying vermin. Also called *Pharaoh's rat*.


Pharaoh's Rat (*Herpestes ichneumon*).

2. [*cap.*] A genus of herpestine viverrine mammals, containing the species *I. pharaonis*. See *Herpestes*. *Lacépède*, 1797.—**3.** In *entom.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A Linnean genus of hymenopterous insects, formerly including most of the pupivorous or parasitic hymenopters, now restricted to certain species of ichneumon-flies which are regarded as typical of the genuine *Ichneumonidæ*. (*b*) A species of the genus *Ichneumon* or family *Ichneumonidæ*; an ichneumon-fly; a cuckoo-fly.

Ichneumones (ik-nū'mō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Ichneumon*, 3.] In *entom.*, the ichneumon-flies or *Ichneumonides*. The group is divided into *Ichneumones genuini* and *Ichneumones adsciti*, which correspond respectively with the modern families *Ichneumonidæ* and *Braconidæ*.

ichneumon-fly (ik-nū'mon-flī), *n.* A cuckoo-fly or ichneumon. See *Ichneumonidæ*.

Ichneumonidæ (ik-nū-mon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichneumon* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hymenoptera pupivora* or parasitic hymenopters, established by Leach in 1817; the cuckoo-flies, ichneumon-flies, or ichneumons. The family was formerly much more extensive than it is now, having been restricted, by the exclusion of those ichneumons called *Adsciti* (see *Braconidæ*), to those which have two recurrent nerves in each fore wing. These insects were formerly called *Muscæ tripiles*, on account of the three threads which spring from the abdomen, and *Muscæ vibrantes*, from their habit of vibrating the antennæ. The genera and species are very numerous, over 3,000 species existing, it is said, in Europe alone. They are all parasitic on other insects, living usually as internal parasites. The abdomen is attached to the hinder extremity of the metathorax, between the bases of the posterior coxæ. The wings are veined, the anterior pair always exhibiting perfect cells. The ovipositor is straight and often exserted. The antennæ are usually thread-like, and are composed of more than 16 joints, with very few exceptions among the smaller species. The perfect insects feed solely on the juices of flowers. Some of them have a very long ovipositor, which is used to insert the eggs into the bodies of those caterpillars which live beneath the bark or in the crevices of wood; when not employed, this ovipositor is protected by two slender sheaths that inclose it on each side. Others, which have the ovipositor short, place their eggs in or upon the bodies of caterpillars of easier access; others again in the nests of wasps. See cuts under *Cryptus*, *Ophion*, and *Pimpla*.

ichneumonidan (ik-nū-mon'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Ichneumonidæ*.

II. *n.* An ichneumon-fly or ichneumonid.

ichneumoniform (ik-nū-mon'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ichneumon*, ichneumon, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of an ichneumon-fly.

ichneumonized (ik-nū'mon-īzd), *a.* [< *ichneumon* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] In *entom.*, infested with ichneumon parasites: applied to the larvæ of insects.

ichneumonology (ik-nū-mō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *ichneumon* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of entomology which is concerned with the study of ichneumon-flies.

ichneumous (ik-nū'mus), *a.* [< *ichneum-on* + *-ous*.] In *entom.*, parasitic; having the habits of an ichneumon: said of insects which deposit their eggs in or on larvæ, as the *Ichneumonidæ*, *Chalcididæ*, and many others.

ichnite (ik'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴχνος*, a track, footstep, footprint, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil footprint; the fossilized track or trace of an animal: used mostly in compounds: as, *ornithichnite*, *sauroidichnite*, *tetrapodichnite*. See these words, and cut under *footprint*.

Ichnocarpus (ik-nō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (so called in ref. to the slender seed-vessel), < Gr. *ἴχνος*, a track, trace, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Apocynaceæ*. The species are climbing shrubs, with opposite leaves, and flowers in branched terminal panicles. *I. frutescens* is a native of Ceylon and Nepál. It is sometimes used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla. It is cultivated as an ornamental plant.

ichnograph (ik'nō-grâf), *n.* [See *ichnography*.] In *drawing*, a ground-plan. *E. H. Knight*.

ichnographic (ik-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *ichnography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground-plan.

ichnographical (ik-nō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *ichnographic* + *-al*.] Same as *ichnographic*.

ichnography (ik-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *ichnographia*, < Gr. *ἰχνογραφία*, a tracing-out, a ground-plan, < *ἴχνος*, a track, trace, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of tracing ground-plans; the representation of a ground-plot, or of the site of an object on a horizontal plane.

Ichnography, by which we are to understand the very first design and ordinance of a work or edifice, together with every partition and opening drawn by rule and compass upon the area or floor, by artists often call'd the geometrical plan or plat-forme.
Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

ichnolite (ik'nō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴχνος*, a track, footprint, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A stone presenting the impression of the foot of a fossil animal; a fossil footprint or ichnite. See cut under *footprint*.

Bones and teeth of the elephant and of the horse have also been found in the sandstone beds above the *ichnolites*.
Science, IV. 273.

ichnolithological (ik-nō-lith-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to ichnolithology; ichnological.

ichnolithology (ik-nō-li-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴχνος*, a track, footprint, + *λίθος*, a stone, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of ichnolites; ichnology.

ichnolitic (ik-nō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *ichnolite* + *-ic*.] Having the character of an ichnolite.

ichnological (ik-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to ichnology; ichnolithological.

ichnology (ik-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴχνος*, a track, footprint, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of paleontology which treats of

fossil footprints; the science of fossil footprints; the study of those animals which are known only by their footprints.

ichor (ī'kôr), *n.* [= F. *ichor* = Sp. *icor* = Pg. *ichor* = It. *icore*, < NL. *ichor*, < Gr. *ἰχώρ*, juice, the blood of the gods, the serum of blood, lymph; cf. *ἰκμάς*, moisture, *ἰκμαίνειν*, wet.] 1. In *Gr. and Rom. myth.*, an ethereal fluid believed to supply the place of blood in the veins of the gods.

Upon Diomedes wounding the Gods, there flow'd from the Wound an *Ichor*, or pure kind of Blood, which was not bred from Mortal Viands. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 333.

2. A thin, watery humor, like serum or whey; a thin, watery, acrid discharge from an ulcer, a wound, etc.

Long, snaky locks, stiff with loathsome *ichor*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 412.

ichoræmia, *n.* See *ichorrhæmia*.

ichorose (ī'kō-rōs), *a.* [= F. *ichoreux* = Sp. It. *icoroso*; as *ichor* + *-ose*.] Full of ichor; ichorous.

ichorous (ī'kō-rus), *a.* [< *ichor* + *-ous*.] 1. Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.—2. Full of ichor; ichorose.

ichorrhæmia (ī-ko-rē'mi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχώρ*, ichor, + *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the condition of the blood when contaminated by absorption from a suppurating part. Also spelled *ichoræmia*.

ichth. An abbreviation of *ichthyology*.

ichthidin (ik'thi-din), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-id-* + *-in*².] A nitrogenous substance found in the eggs of cyprinoid fishes.

ichthin (ik'thin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-in*².] The nitrogenous constituent of the eggs of cartilaginous fishes. It is closely allied to albumin.

ichthulin (ik'thū-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *ὕλη*, matter, + *-in*².] A constituent of the eggs of certain fishes, especially cyprinoids, containing from 52.5 to 53.3 per cent. carbon, from 8 to 8.3 hydrogen, 15.2 nitrogen, 1 sulphur, and 0.6 phosphorus.

ichthyic (ik'thi-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰχθυϊκός*, of a fish, fishy, < *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] Pertaining to fishes; having the characters of a fish; ichthyomorphic; ichthyopsidan; piscine. *R. Owen.*

ichthyo-. [L., etc., < Gr. *ἰχθυο-*, combining form of *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'fish.'

Ichthyobus (ik-thī'ō-bus), *n.* See *Ictiobus*.

Ichthyocephali (ik″thi-ō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A group of physostomous fishes, founded by Cope (1870) as an order, including eels of the family *Monopteridæ*.

ichthyocephalous (ik″thi-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ichthyocephali*.

ichthyocol (ik'thi-ō-kol), *n.* Same as *ichthyocolla*.

ichthyocolla (ik″thi-ō-kol'ă), *n.* [L. (Pliny), < Gr. *ἰχθυόκολλα*, fish-glue, i. e. isinglass, also (in Pliny) the fish which produces it, < *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *κόλλα*, glue.] Fish-glue; isinglass. See *isinglass*.

ichthyocoprolite (ik″thi-ō-kop'rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, stone: see *coprolite*.] The fossilized excrement of a fish.

ichthyocoprus (ik″thi-ō-kop'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *κόπρος*, dung.] Same as *ichthyocoprolite*.

Ichthyocrinidæ (ik″thi-ō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wachsmuth and Springer), < *Ichthyocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of articulate crinoids, typified by the genus *Ichthyocrinus*. They had small basal plates, the dorsal cup chiefly built up of radial plates of different orders, abutting laterally against one another or separated by interradials, and anus bifurcating and forming a wall continuous with the calyx. Most of them lived in the Devonian seas.

ichthyocrinoid (ik-thi-ok'ri-noid), *n.* A crinoid of the family *Ichthyocrinidæ*.

Ichthyocrinus (ik-thi-ok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL. (Conrad), < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *κρίνον*, lily (see *crinoid*).] An extinct genus of crinoids, typical of the family *Ichthyocrinidæ*.

ichthyodorulite (ik″thi-ō-dor'ō-līt), *n.* [Prop. **ichthyodorylite*, < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *δόρυ*, a spear, + *λίθος*, a stone.] The fossilized spine of a fish or fish-like vertebrate. Ichthyodorulites are chiefly the spines which armed the front of the dorsal fins in selachians; but certain other extinct forms, named *Acanthodidæ*, had spines also on the anal, pectoral, and ventral fins. They are found in the greatest abundance in deposits of the Devonian epoch, and many of the fishes of that age are known only from such remains.

When, as in many cases, they [placoid forms of the exoskeleton] take the form of spines, these are called dermal defenses, and, in a fossil state, *ichthyodorulites*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 111.

ichthyographic (ik″thi-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *ichthyography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ichthyography.

ichthyography (ik-thi-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of fishes; a treatise on fishes; descriptive ichthyology.

ichthyoid (ik'thi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθυοειδής*, fish-like, < *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Resembling a fish, or having the characters of a fish.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ichthyopsida;* any fish-like vertebrate. *Huxley*, 1863.

ichthyoidal (ik-thi-oi'dal), *a.* [< *ichthyoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ichthyoid*.

ichthyol (ik'thi-ol), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *-ol*.] A syrupy liquid with a bituminous odor and taste, prepared by the dry distillation of a bituminous mineral containing fossil fishes. It has been used externally in the treatment of various skin-diseases.

ichthyolatrous (ik-thi-ol'a-trus), *a.* [As *ichthyolatry* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of ichthyolatry; practising ichthyolatry; worshiping ichthyomorphic gods.

ichthyolatry (ik-thi-ol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Fish-worship; adoration of a fish-god. See *Dagon*².

ichthyolic (ik-thi-ol'ik), *a.* [< *ichthyol* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or composed of ichthyol.

This is best met by using an *ichthyolic* ointment, or by painting on a zinc-ichthyol-gelatine preparation afterward.
Medical News, XLIX. 438.

ichthyolite (ik'thi-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossilized fish, or the cast of a fossil fish.

ichthyologic (ik″thi-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *ichthyology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ichthyology; related to ichthyology.

ichthyological (ik″thi-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *ichthyologic* + *-al*.] Same as *ichthyologic*.

ichthyologically (ik″thi-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards ichthyology.

ichthyologist (ik-thi-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *ichthyology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in ichthyology.

ichthyology (ik-thi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *ichthyologie* = Pg. *ichthyologia* = It. *ictiologia*, < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *ἰχθυολογεῖν*, speak of fish.] The science of fishes; that department of zoölogy which treats of fishes, with reference to their structure, relations to one another and to other animals, classification, habits, and uses. Abbreviated *ichth.*

ichthyomancy (ik'thi-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἰχθυομαντεία*, < *ἰχθυόμαντις*, one who prophesies by means of fish, < *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *μάντις*, a diviner.] Divination by means of the heads or the entrails of fishes.

ichthyomantic (ik″thi-ō-man'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰχθυόμαντις*, one who prophesies by means of fish: see *ichthyomancy*.] Relating to ichthyomancy.

Ichthyomorpha (ik″thi-ō-môr'fă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *μορφή*, form.] In Owen's system, an order of *Amphibia*, or a suborder of *Batrachia*, including the tailed batrachians. The term was contrasted with *Ophiomorpha* and *Theriomorpha*. It is equivalent to *Urodela*.

ichthyomorphic (ik″thi-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. In *zoöl.*, having the characters of a fish, or morphologically related to fishes; ichthyopsidan.—2. In *myth.*, formed like a fish, altogether or in part; partaking of the form or character of a fish: as, the *ichthyomorphic* gods of ancient Assyria and Syria. See *Dagon*².

ichthyopatolite (ik″thi-ō-pat'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *πάτος*, a foot-path (see *path*), + *λίθος*, a stone.] The supposed fossil imprint of the pectoral fin-rays of a fish believed to have been able to move upon solid surfaces by means of these organs.

ichthyophagi, *n.* Plural of *ichthyophagus*.

ichthyophagist (ik-thi-of'a-jist), *n.* [< *ichthyophagy* + *-ist*.] One who eats fish, or lives on a fish-diet.

ichthyophagous (ik-thi-of'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *ichthyophagus*, < Gr. *ἰχθυοφάγος* (also *ἰχθοφάγος*), eating fish, < *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish; fish-eating; piscivorous.

A wretched *ichthyophagous* people must make shocking soldiers, weak as water. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches.

ichthyophagus (ik-thi-of'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *ichthyophagi* (-jī). [NL.: see *ichthyophagous*.] One who eats fish; one who subsists on fish.

They are still *Ichthyophagi*, existing without any other subsistence but what the sea affords.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 144.

ichthyophagy (ik-thi-of'a-ji), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἰχθυοφαγία*, the eating of fish, < *ἰχθυοφάγος*, eating fish: see *ichthyophagous*.] The practice of eating fish.

ichthyophthalmite (ik″thi-of-thal'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-ite*².] Fish-eye stone. See *apophyllite*.

Ichthyophthira (ik″thi-of-thī'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *φθείρ*, a louse: see *phthiriasis*.] An order of degraded crustaceans parasitic upon fishes; the fish-lice. They have a suctorial mouth, no respiratory organs, reduced or rudimentary limbs, and external ovisacs in the female. Excluding some forms which have been included in this order, but which are referable to rhizocephalous cirripeds or elsewhere, the *Ichthyophthira* consist of the modern orders *Siphonostoma* and *Lernæodea*, the term being thus synonymous with *Epizoa*.

ichthyophthiran (ik″thi-of-thī'rān), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ichthyophthira* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyophthira*.

II. *n.* A fish-louse; one of the *Ichthyophthira*.

ichthyopodolite (ik″thi-ō-pod'ō-līt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *λίθος*, stone.] A name given to fossil tracks or traces of uncertain character supposed to have been made by members of a hypothetical genus *Ichthyopodolites*. *Buckland*, 1844.

ichthyopsid (ik-thi-op'sid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyopsida*. Also *ichthyopsidan*, *ichthyopsidian*.

The spinal accessory exists in no *Ichthyopsid* vertebrate.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 69.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ichthyopsida*. Also *ichthyopsidan*.

Ichthyopsida (ik-thi-op'si-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *ὄψις*, appearance, view, + *-ida*.] One of three primary groups or provinces of vertebrates in Huxley's classification (the other two being *Sauropsida* and *Mammalia*), comprising the amphibians or batrachians and the fish and fish-like vertebrates; the branchiate or anamniotic *Vertebrata*. They have no amnion, and at most a rudimentary allantois, and breathe by gills during a part or the whole of life. They have urinary organs in the form of persistent Wolffian bodies; a tubular, bilocular, or at most a trilocular heart; never fewer than two aortic arches in the adult; nucleated blood-corpuscles; and no diaphragm, corpus callosum, or mammary glands. Also called *Branchiata*, *Branchiotoca*.

ichthyopsidan (ik-thi-op'si-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ichthyopsid*.

There were two kinds of protovertebrates, namely piscine and reptilian, or *ichthyopsidan* and sauropsidan.
Nature, XXXV. 391.

ichthyopsidian (ik″thi-op-sid'i-an), *a.* Same as *ichthyopsid*.

Ichthyopterygia (ik-thi-op-te-rij'i-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), *πτερύγιον*, a wing or fin.] 1. An order of extinct reptiles; the ichthyosaurs. In Owen's classification of 1860 it is the third order of the class *Reptilia*, and in that of 1866 the fifteenth order of *Hæmatocrita*, or cold-blooded vertebrates, having a fish-like body, with a very short neck; limbs adapted for swimming, and with more than 5 many-jointed digits; numerous short, biconcave vertebræ, and no sacrum; the anterior ribs with bifurcate heads; episternum, clavicles, postorbital and supratemporal bones, and parietal foramen present; small maxillaries; long and large premaxillaries; the teeth confined to the maxillary, premaxillary, and premandibular bones, and implanted in a common alveolar groove; large orbits with a circle of sclerotic plates; and two small nostrils. See cuts under *Ichthyosauria* and *Ichthyosaurus*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *ichthyopterygium*.

ichthyopterygian (ik-thi-op-te-rij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyopterygia;* ichthyosaurian.

II. *n.* One of the *Ichthyopterygia;* an ichthyosaur.

ichthyopterygium (ik-thi-op-te-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ichthyopterygia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), *πτερύγιον*, a wing or fin.] The free appendage of the scapular or pelvic girdle modified as a fin: contrasted with *chiropterygium*.

Ichthyornis victor.

Ichthyornidæ (ik-thi-ôr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Ichthyornithida*.

Ichthyornis (ik-thi-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A remarkable genus of birds, founded by Marsh

(1872) upon remains from the pteranodon beds, of Cretaceous age, in Kansas: so called from the resemblance of the vertebræ to those of fishes. At the base of the Jurassic age, *Ichthyornis* and *Hesperornis* are the most notable genera in ornithology, and type a primary division of the class Aves, which are collectively known as *Odontotormæ*, with teeth. *Ichthyornis* represents the family *Ichthyornithidæ* and the order or subclass *Odontotormæ*, or birds with socketed teeth and biconcave vertebræ, yet with developed wings, ankylosed metacarpals, carinate sternum, and short coccyx, as in modern birds. *I. dispar* (the only species), was about as large as a pigeon. Several other species are also described.

Ichthyornithes (ik-thi-ôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Ichthyornis*.] Those birds in which the vertebræ are biconcave, as the *Ichthyornithidæ*.

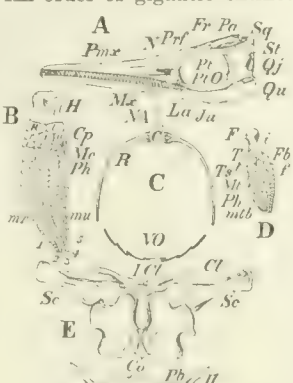
ichthyornithic (ik-thi-ôr-nith'ik), *a.* [As *Ichthyornis* (*-nith-*) + *-ic*.] Having the characters of birds together with certain characters of fishes; specifically, having the characters of the *Ichthyornithidæ*, especially biconcave vertebræ.

Ichthyornithidæ (ik-thi-ôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichthyornis* (*-nith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil birds of the order *Odontotormæ*, typified by the genus *Ichthyornis*, having biconcave vertebræ and socketed teeth. Also *Ichthyornidæ*.

ichthyosarcolite (ik"thi-ō-sär'kō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *σάρξ* (*σάρκ-*), flesh, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil bivalve shell of the genus *Caprinella*, belonging to the family *Hippuritidæ* (or *Rudistæ*). *Desmarest.*

ichthyosaur (ik'thi-ō-sâr), *n.* [< *Ichthyosaurus*.] A fish-like saurian; a member of the order *Ichthyosauria*.

Ichthyosauria (ik"thi-ō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichthyosaurus*.] An order of gigantic extinct marine fish-like *Reptilia*, having somewhat the shape of a cetacean mammal, with an enormous head, no obvious neck, and a tapering body, with four paddle-like flippers, and probably a fin-like expansion of the caudal region. The vertebræ are very short, biconcave, and peculiar in other respects (see the extract); the spinal column is without a sacrum, and is divisible only into caudal and precaudal regions, the former being distinguished by the presence of chevron-bones, the latter by the presence of ribs which do not articulate with the sternum. The order is the same as the *Ichthyopterygia* of Owen, but is named more conformably with some other orders of extinct reptiles. Also *Ichthyosaura*, *Ichthyosauri*.



Skull and Parts of the Skeleton of *Ichthyosaurus intermedius*.

A, skull: *Fr*, *Pa*, and *Sq*, frontal, parietal, and squamosal bones; *Mx*, maxilla; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Prf*, prefrontal; *Pt*, postfrontal; *Pto*, postorbital; *N*, nasal orifice. The following bones are also named: *Ju*, jugal; *La*, lachrymal; *Qj*, quadratojugal; *Qu*, quadrate; *Sq*, squamosal; *St*, an anomalous bone called "temporal" by Cuvier, suggested as a stapes (columella of ear) by Huxley, or separate opisthotic. *B*, lower jaw: *Ar*, articular; *Cp*, coronoid; *D*, dentary; *H*, hæmapophysis; *Mc*, Meckelian cartilage; *Mn*, mandible; *Ph*, phalanges; *R*, rib; *Sp*, splenial. *C*, vertebral column: *Ce*, centrum; *Ch*, chevron-bone; *Ns*, neural spine; *Pz*, zygapophysis. *D*, pectoral arch: *Cl*, clavicle; *Cr*, coracoid; *Fb*, fibula; *Ic*, interclavicle; *It*, ilium; *Mtb*, metatarsalia; *Ph*, phalanges; *Ra*, radius; *Sc*, scapula; *Ts*, tarsalia; *Ul*, ulna. *E*, pectoral arch, ventral aspect: *Cl*, clavicle; *Ic*, interclavicle; *Co*, coracoid; *Sc*, scapula. *F*, pelvic arch, ventral aspect: *It*, ilium; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis.

The vertebræ of *Ichthyosauria* in general have certain characters by which they differ from those of all other Vertebrata. Not only are the centra flattened disks, very much broader and higher than they are long, and deeply biconcave, . . . but the only transverse processes they possess are tubercles developed from the sides of these centra; and the neural arches are connected with two flat surfaces, one on each side of the middle line of the upper surface of the vertebræ, by mere synchondroses.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 210.

ichthyosaurian (ik"thi-ō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyosauria;* ichthyopterygian. Also *ichthyosauroid*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ichthyosauria* or *Ichthyopterygia;* an ichthyosaur.

Ichthyosauridæ (ik"thi-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Ichthyosaurus* + *-idæ*.] The ichthyosaurs as the typical family of *Ichthyosauria*. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1831.

ichthyosauroid (ik"thi-ō-sâ'roid), *a.* Same as *ichthyosaurian*.

Ichthyosaurus (ik"thi-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] 1. The typical genus of *Ichthyosauridæ*. *I. communis* is one of the earliest- and best-known species.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *ichthyosauri* (-rī).] A species of the genus *Ichthyosaurus;* an ichthyosaur.

Ichthyosaurus (restored).

The skull of *Ichthyosaurus* is remarkable for the great elongation and tapering form of the snout, the huge orbits, the great supra-temporal fossæ, and the closing over of the infra-temporal fossæ by plates of bone. . . . The two rami of the mandible are united in a symphysis which, for length, is comparable to that observed in the modern Gavials and the ancient Teleosauria.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 210.

ichthyosis (ik-thi-ō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a congenital disease of the epidermis, in which it presents the form of hard dry scales and plates. Also called *fish-skin disease*.

ichthyotic (ik-thi-ot'ik), *a.* [< *ichthyosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with ichthyosis.

The general health of *ichthyotic* subjects is usually good. *Duhring*, Skin Diseases, pl. F.

ichthyotomist (ik-thi-ot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *ichthyotomy* + *-ist*.] An ichthyological anatomist; a dissector of fishes.

It is called hypoglossal nerve by some *ichthyotomists*.
Owen, Anat., viii.

ichthyotomy (ik-thi-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The anatomy or dissection of fishes. *Owen.*

ichthys (ik'this), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς*, ΙΧΘΥΣ, lit. a fish, chosen as an emblem and motto because the order of its letters corresponds with the order of the initial letters of the words by which it is interpreted: Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, Θεοῦ Υἱός, Σωτήρ, 'Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour.'] A word found on many seals, rings, urns, tombstones, etc., belonging to the early period of Christianity, and supposed to have a mystical reference to the name and office of Jesus Christ. See the etymology.

-ician. [F. *-icien*, < ML. *-ici-ān-us:* see *-ic* and *-ian*.] A compound termination of Latin origin, forming nouns from adjectives in *-ic* or nouns in *-ic*, *-ics:* as, *geometrician*, *logician*, *mathematician*, *physician*, *statistician*, etc.

Icica (is'i-kä), *n.* [NL., from the native name of the plant.] 1. A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order *Burseraceæ*. By Bentham and Hooker the species of *Icica* are referred to the genus *Bursera*. The species are mostly large trees, natives of South America, some of them attaining a height of above 100 feet. *I. altissima*, the cedar-wood of Guiana, is preferred by the Indians for making canoes, on account not only of its great size, but of its durability. It is also esteemed by cabinet-makers as one of the best woods for bookcases, its odor preserving the books from insects. *I. heptaphylla* is the Hyawa tree or incense-wood of Guiana. It yields a fragrant balsam.

2. [*l. c.*] A transparent fluid resembling turpentine in many of its properties, yielded by some species of *Icica*.

Icichthyinæ (i-sik-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Icosteidæ*, having the body covered with scales, and perfect ventral fins having one spine and five soft rays. *Icichthys*, the only genus, is represented by one species living in deep water off the Californian coast.

icichthyine (i-sik'thi-in), *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Icichthyinæ*.

Icichthys (i-sik'this), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *εἴκειν*, yield, give way (cf. AS. *wican*, give way: see *weak*), + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] The typical genus of *Icichthyinæ*, with an imperfectly ossified or yielding skeleton.

icicle (ī'si-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *isicle*, etc.; < ME. *iseickle*, *isikel*, *isykle*, *yseikel*, *iseyokel*, *isechel*, *iiseikkle*, *hyschykylle*, etc., < AS. *īs-gicel* (Leo) also *īses* (gen.) *gicel* (*giccl*), icicle, < *īs*, ice, + *gicel*, mod. E. dial. *ickle*, an icicle: see *ickle*[1]. The word is thus a compound of *ice* + *ickle*[1]. The latter element came to lose its independent meaning, and has suffered under popular etymology; explained in books as a mere dim. termination *-icle*, as in *article*, *particle*, etc., it appears transformed in the obs. or dial. forms *ice-sickle*, *ise-sickle*, *ice-shackle*, *ice-shoggle*, OSc. *iceshogle*, *icechokill*, etc.; = LG. *is-jäkel*, *ishekel*, icicle. Cf. MD. *ijskekel*, D. *ijskegel* (Norw. *iskegle*), and simply MD. *kekel*, *keghel*, D. *kegel*, icicle, merged in MD. *keghel*, D. *kegel* = G. *kegel*, a cone, ninepin, = Dan. *kegle*, skittle: see *kail*[2], *keel*[3]. The E. dial. *ice-candle*, icicle, is an independent formation; so MD. *ijsdroppe*, *ijsdroppel*, 'ice-drop,' G. *eiszapfen* = Dan. *istap*, 'ice-peg' (see *tap*[1]), etc.] 1. A pendent mass of ice tapering downward to a point, formed by the freezing of drops of water or other liquid flowing down from the place of attachment.

As men may se in wyntre
Ysekeles in eueses thorw hete of the sonne
Melteth in a mynut-while to myst and to watre.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 227.

Ghiacciuoli [It.], *icesickles*, dropping ises. *Florio.*

Whether the evedrops fall,
Or if the secret ministry of frost
Shall hang them up in silent *icicles*.
Coleridge, Frost at Midnight.

2. In *her.*, same as *goutte* or *drop*, but reversed, with the point downward. Compare *gutté reversed*, under *gutté*.

icicled (ī'si-kld), *a.* [Formerly also *iscled;* < *icicle* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with icicles: as, the *icicled* eaves.

Bleak Winter is from Norway come,
And such a formidable groom,
With *iscled* beard and hoary head.
Cotton, Winter.

The bottom curve of that *icicled* S on your soda fountain. *Howells*, Wedding Journey.

icily (ī'si-li), *adv.* [< *icy* + *-ly*[2].] In an icy manner; coldly; frigidly.

Faultily faultless, *icily* regular, splendidly null,
Dead perfection, no more. *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.

iciness (ī'si-nes), *n.* The state of being icy, or of being very cold.

With the mercury almost down to freezing-point, and an atmosphere of moist *iciness*, the body becomes benumbed, and the mind sluggish. *Science*, XII. 299.

icing (ī'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ice*, *v.*; = Icel. *īsing*, sleet.] A coating of concreted sugar. Also called *frosting* and *ice*.

The splendid *icing* of an immense . . . plum-cake.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 492.

-icity. [F. *-icité*, etc., < L. *-icita(t-)s:* see *-ic* and *-ity*.] A compound termination of nouns (in *-ity*) from adjectives in *-ic* (the *c* pronounced as *s* before *i*), as *catholicity*, *domesticity*, *electricity*, *publicity*, from *catholic*, *domestic*, *electric*, *public*, etc. Comparatively few of these formations are found in Latin; examples are *lubricity* (LL. *lubricitas*), *mendicity* (L. *mendicitas*), *rusticity* (L. *rusticitas*), etc.

icker (ik'ėr), *n.* [< ONorth. *eher*, *æhher*, the uncontr. form of AS. *eár*, ear: see *ear*[2].] An ear of corn. [Scotch.]

A daimen [occasional] *icker* in a thrave
'S a sma' request. *Burns.* To a Mouse.

ickle[1] (ik'l), *n.* [E. dial., also written *iccle;* < ME. *ikel*, *ikyl*, *iekyll*, *ycle*, *ykle*, *ychele*, *yokle*, *igokelle* (the last two forms after the Scand.), < AS. *gicel*, an icicle, in comp. *īs-gicel*, icicle, *cyle-gicel*, lit. 'chill-ickle,' *hrīm-gicel*, 'rime-ickle,' poet. *hilde-gicel*, 'battle-ickle,' i. e. dripping blood; = LG. *-jäkel* in comp. *is-jäkel* = Icel. *jökull*, an icicle, also ice, a glacier, = Norw. *jökul*, *jukul*, *jukel*, an icicle, = Dan. *egel*, in *hus-egel* (Aasen); dim. of a primitive lost in AS., = Icel. *jaki*, a piece of ice, prob. = Ir. *aigh* = Gael. *eigh* = W. *ia* (for **iag*), ice. In comp. *ice-ickle*, written *icicle:* see *icicle*, where the variations of *ickle* under popular etymology are mentioned.] An icicle. [Prov. Eng.]

ickle[2] (ik'l), *n.* Same as *hickwall*. [Northamptonshire, Eng.]

icomet, icoment. Middle English forms of the past participle of *come*.

icon (ī'kon), *n.*; pl. *icones* and *icons* (ī'kō-nēz, ī'konz). [< L. *icon*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, a likeness, image, portrait, similitude, semblance, phantom, < **εἴκειν*, found only in perf. ind. *ἔοικα*, etc., be or look like, seem likely, seem fitting.] 1. An image or representation; a portrait.

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whose names and *icons* are published, have deserved good commendation. *Hakewill*, Apology.

Glory was his aim, and he [a dog] attained it; for his *icon*, by the hand of Caldecott, now lies among the treasures of the nation. *R. L. Stevenson*, Character of Dogs.

2. In the *Greek* or *Orthodox Eastern Church*, a representation of Christ, an angel, or a saint, in painting, relief, mosaic, etc. There are always two at least in a Greek church, one of Christ at the right of the holy doors, as one faces toward the bema, and one of the Theotocos on the left. In accordance with the decision of the seventh ecumenical council (the second of Nicæa, A. D. 787), icons are honored with a relative worship or adoration (*προσκύνησις*), manifested by kissing, offerings of incense and lights, etc., but not with latria, or the supreme worship due to God alone. They are regarded as sacred, and many are believed to be miraculous. A small icon, of the kind generally carried by the Russian peasantry, is a triptych, diptych, or similar folding tablet, of wood or metal, decorated in enamel or niello with representations of sacred subjects. Also *eikon*, *ikon*.

When robbing a church, a man will often offer several roubles' worth of candles to a neighboring *icon*, if it will only help him to pull out the jewels of the one he is attacking. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, I.

The "miracle-working" *ikon* of Our Lady of Kazan, in the Kazan Cathedral at St. Petersburg, is adorned with jewels to the value of $60,000.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV. 882.

3. In *logic*, a sign or representation which stands for its object by virtue of a resemblance or analogy to it.

Icons are so completely substituted for their objects as to be hardly distinguished from them. Such are the diagrams of geometry. A diagram, indeed, so far as it has a general signification, is not a pure *icon;* but in the middle part of our reasonings we forget that abstractness in great measure, and the diagram is for us the very thing. So in contemplating a painting, there is a moment when we lose the consciousness that it is not the thing, the distinction of the real and the copy vanishes, and it is for the moment a pure dream—not any particular existence, and yet not general. At that moment, we are contemplating an *icon*. *C. S. Peirce*, Amer. Jour. Math., VII. 181.

4. In scientific books, specifically, a plate, an engraving, or other printed representation.

iconantidyptic (ī-kon-an-ti-dip'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *ἀντί*, opposite, + *δύπτειν*, equiv. to *δύειν*, dive, duck.] Presenting two images, one direct, the other reversed, of the same object: applied to a telescope otherwise called *diplantidian*.

icones, *n.* Latin plural of *icon*.

iconic (ī-kon'ik), *a.* [< L. *iconicus*, < Gr. *εἰκονικός*, representing a figure, copied, < *εἰκών*, a figure, likeness: see *icon*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a portrait or likeness or to portraiture; of the nature of a portrait.

The library also contains a magnificent series of portraits by Holbein, eighty-seven in number, highly finished in sepia and chalk, representing the chief personages of Henry VIII.'s court—all of them works of the highest beauty, and marvels of *iconic* vigour.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 601.

Perhaps, in dealing with the men that make portraits, we may be allowed to use a word that is scarcely English, and call them "*iconic* sculptors." . . . The French have helped themselves to this convenient adjective, and we may borrow it of them.
E. W. Gosse, The Century, XXXI. 39.

2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling in any way an icon or sacred image, or the style of such image-paintings.—**3.** In *art*, conventional: applied to such work as the statues of victorious athletes commonly dedicated to divinities in antiquity, or to memorial statues and portrait-busts executed after fixed models or types, as the busts of the sovereign set up in British courts of justice.

Judging from the character of the heads, it seems probable that most of the statues are *iconic*, and may be the portraits of Cyprian priests and kings, dedicated, like those from the Sacred Way at Branchidæ, to the deity of the temple. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 307.

Iconic alabastrum. See *alabastrum*.

iconical (ī-kon'i-kal), *a.* [< *iconic* + *-al*.] Same as *iconic*.

As the work is entirely *iconical*, or consists only of figures without any letterpress, catchword, alphabet, or number to the pages, it was new, and uncommon to the bookbinders. *E. Mendes da Costa*, Elem. of Conchology, p. 36.

iconism (ī'kon-izm), *n.* [< L. *iconismus*, < Gr. *εἰκονισμός*, delineation; cf. *εἰκόνισμα*, a copy, image, < *εἰκονίζειν*, image: see *iconize*.] A figure or representation. [Rare.]

The fancy will employ itself . . . in making some kind of apish imitations, counterfeit *iconisms*, symbolical adumbrations and resemblances. *Cudworth*.

iconize (ī'kon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iconized*, ppr. *iconizing*. [< Gr. *εἰκονίζειν*, mold into form, give a semblance of, image, < *εἰκών*, an image: see *icon*.] To form into a likeness or resemblance. [Rare.]

This world is an image always *iconized*, or perpetually renewed. *Cudworth*.

iconoclasm (ī-kon'ō-klazm), *n.* [= F. *iconoclasme*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + **κλασμός*, a breaking, < *κλᾶν*, break.] **1.** The act of breaking or destroying images; specifically, a general destruction of the images and pictures set up in churches as objects of veneration carried out by the Iconoclasts in the eighth and ninth centuries, and by Protestants in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century.

The general feeling of the community, fostered diligently by a numerous class of its most energetic and pious members, the monks, continued unchanged in its aversion to *iconoclasm;* and, although at the end of his reign Constantine succeeded in imposing upon every citizen of Constantinople an oath never again to worship an image, there can be little doubt that in a vast number of households secret leanings to image worship had been intensified rather than weakened by repressive measures.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 713.

Hence—**2.** The act of attacking cherished beliefs or traditional institutions regarded as based on error or superstition; the doctrine or spirit of one who so attacks.

Iconoclasm, whether manifested in religion or in politics, has regarded the existing order of things, not as a product of evolution, but as the work of artful priests and legislators of antiquity, which may accordingly be destroyed as summarily as it was created.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., II. 476.

The time has been marked by a stress of scientific *iconoclasm*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 7.

iconoclast (ī-kon'ō-klast), *n.* [= F. *iconoclaste* = Sp. Pg. It. *iconoclasta*, < MGr. NGr. *εἰκονοκλάστης*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *κλάστης*, a breaker (cf. *κλάστης*, a vine-dresser), < *κλᾶν*, break.] **1.** A breaker or destroyer of images; a person conspicuously hostile to the use of images in Christian worship. Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.*] One of a sect or party in the Eastern Empire in the eighth and ninth centuries which opposed all use and honor or worship of icons or images, and destroyed them when in power. The party of Iconoclasts was originated by the emperor Leo the Isaurian, and afterward continued or revived by Constantine Copronymus and other emperors, especially Leo the Armenian and Theophilus. The emperors named treated those who honored icons with great cruelty, and after the death of the last of them the party of Iconoclasts soon became extinct. See *iconoclastic*.

Under his [Constantinus Copronymus's] auspices a council of *iconoclasts* was held, in which the adoration and the use of images was condemned.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist., an. 741.

(*b*) One of those Protestants of the Netherlands who, during the reign of Philip II., riotously destroyed the images in many of the Roman Catholic churches.

Hence—**2.** Any destroyer, denouncer, or exposer of errors or impostures; one who systematically attacks cherished beliefs.

iconoclastic (ī-kon-ō-klas'tik), *a.* [= Pg. *iconoclastico;* as *iconoclast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to iconoclasm, or to the opinions and practices of the Iconoclasts; given to breaking images, or to exposing errors of belief or false pretensions: as, *iconoclastic* enthusiasm.

Both were embellished with a profusion of statues; most of those at York were destroyed in the first emotions of *iconoclastic* zeal. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xliv.

Yet this question, thus prematurely agitated by the *iconoclastic* emperors, and at this period of Christianity so fatally mistimed, is one of the most grave, and it should seem inevitable controversies, arising out of our religion.
Milman, Latin Christianity, iv. 7.

iconograph (ī-kon'ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *γράφειν*, write: see *iconography*.] A figured illustration; the representation of anything by its image, as in drawing or engraving.

The illustrations have never been surpassed by the most expensive and careful *iconographs*. *Science*, IV. 28.

iconographer (ī-kō-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *iconograph-y* + *-er*2.] A person versed in iconography.

The lepidopteral *iconographer*, when the ultimate butterfly has been described, will sigh vainly for more fields to conquer. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 19.

iconographic (ī-kon-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *iconograph* + *-ic*.] Relating to iconography; representing or describing by means of pictures or diagrams. *A. Drummond*.

iconographical (ī-kon-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *iconographic* + *-al*.] Same as *iconographic*. [Rare.]

Namatia read aloud the history of her husband, but she does not seem to have prescribed its *iconographical* representation. *Athenæum*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 488.

iconography (ī-kō-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *iconographie* = Pg. *iconographia* = It. *iconografia*, < Gr. *εἰκονογραφία*, a sketch, description, < *εἰκονογράφος*, a portrait-painter, < *εἰκών*, an image, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** That branch of knowledge which relates to the representation of persons or objects by means of images or statues, busts, paintings, drawings, engravings on gems or metals, and the like.—**2.** The art of producing likenesses, portraits, or graphic representations; the art of illustration.

As to the execution of the plates, no *iconography* of the present time excels them. *Science*, VI. 308.

3. Pictorial representation in general; an illustrative figure or collection of figures.

The inspection alone of these curious *iconographies* of temples and palaces affects one as much by reading, almost, as by sight. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 269.

iconolater (ī-kō-nol'a-tėr), *n.* [= F. *iconolâtre*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *λάτρης*, a worshiper; cf. *idolater*.] An image-worshiper.

iconolatry (ī-kō-nol'a-tri), *n.* [= Pg. *iconolatria*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *λατρεία*, worship; cf. *idolatry*.] The worship or adoration of images; idolatry.

iconologist (ī-kō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *iconology* + *-ist*.] One versed in iconology; one who makes a specialty of the study and identification of statues, painted or engraved likenesses, etc. *I. D'Israeli*.

iconology (ī-kō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= Sp. *iconología* = Pg. *iconologia*, < Gr. *εἰκονολογία*, figurative speaking, < *εἰκών*, a figure, image, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The science or art of representation by effigies or pictures.—**2.** A description of statues, pictures, engravings, etc.

iconomachal†, *a.* [Erroneously *iconomical* (see the extract); with term. *-al*, = Sp. *iconómaco* = Pg. It. *iconomaco*, < Gr. *εἰκονομάχος*, warring against images, < *εἰκών*, an image, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] *Eccles.*, opposed or hostile to pictures or images.

We should be too *iconomical* to question the pictures of the winds, as commonly drawn in humane heads and with their cheeks distended.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

iconomachist (ī-kō-nom'a-kist), *n.* [< *iconomach-y* + *-ist*.] One who is opposed to and contends against the use and cultus of icons; an iconoclast.

The noted *iconomachist* Antony of Sylæum was raised in 821 to the patriarchate of Constantinople.
Robertson, History of the Christian Church, III. 300.

iconomachy (ī-kō-nom'a-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκονομαχία*, a war against images, < *εἰκονομάχος*, warring against images: see *iconomachal*.] Enmity or opposition to icons or sacred images; the principles and conduct of the Iconoclasts.

The monastic party [at the Nicene Council of A. D. 787] declared that *iconomachy* was worse than the worst of heresies, because it denied the Saviour's incarnation.
Robertson, History of the Christian Church, III. 135.

iconomatic (ī-kon-ō-mat'ik), *a.* [Appar. abbr. for **icononomatic*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *ὀνομα*(*τ*-), name.] Expressing ideas or representing words by means of pictured objects: as, *iconomatic* writing. *Brinton*.

iconomaticism (ī-kon-ō-mat'i-sizm), *n.* [< *iconomatic* + *-ism*.] A system of picture-writing, or the representation of words by pictured objects.

How complete a system of *iconomaticism* they [Egyptian and Chinese characters] passed through is unknown.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 56.

iconomical†, *a.* See *iconomachal*.

iconophilism (ī-kō-nof'i-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ism*.] A liking or taste for pictures or engravings. [Rare.]

He [a print-dealer] tells you that he instructs his customers in bibliomania, in bibliopegy, in grangerism, in *iconophilism*, in the knowledge of art.
New York Times, Feb. 12, 1888.

iconophilist (ī-kō-nof'i-list), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *φίλος*, loving, + E. *-ist*.] A connoisseur of pictures, engravings, or prints; a collector or judge of prints. [Rare.]

The moral of that is, that in collecting prints all is not rose-colored, and one must not think of becoming an *iconophilist* without the study and application required for any grave pursuit. *New York Times*, Feb. 12, 1888.

iconostas (ī-kon'ō-stas), *n.* Same as *iconostasis*.

iconostasia, *n.* Plural of *iconostasium*.

iconostasion, iconostasium (ī-kon-ō-stā'si-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *iconostasia* (-ä). [NL., < NGr. *εἰκονοστασιον*, < *εἰκονόστασις*: see *iconostasis*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a movable desk or stand on which icons are placed, especially the icon of the festival or the saint of the day.

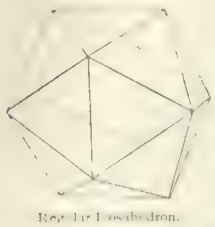
iconostasis (ī-kō-nos'tā-sis), *n.* [< NGr. *εἰκονόστασις*, < Gr. *εἰκών*, an image, + *στάσις*, a standing, position, < *ἱστασθαι*, stand.] In Greek churches, a high solid screen, usually of wood, reaching at least half-way and often nearly or quite to the ceiling of the church, and separating the bema, chapel of prothesis, and diaconicon from the rest of the church. It has three doors, the holy doors in the center, leading directly into the bema proper or sanctuary, a door on the right of this, as one faces the bema, admitting to the diaconicon or sacristy, and one on the left opening into the chapel of prothesis. It is from this last door that the processions known as the Little and the Great Entrance (see *entrance*) emerge. The doors, especially the central or holy doors, are provided with a veil (*amphithyra*). As the choir of an Oriental church does not intervene between the sanctuary and the nave, the iconostasis answers in some respects both to the Western altar-rails and to a rood-screen. Ritually it corresponds to altar-rails, as it divides the sanctuary from all the rest of the church, the choir included.

icosacolic (ī'kō-sa-kō'lik), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰκοσάκωλος*, of twenty clauses, < *εἴκοσι*, twenty, + *κῶλον*, member, clause: see *colon*1.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of twenty cola (members or series): as, an *icosacolic* canticum. Also spelled *eicosacolic*.

icosahedral (ī"kō-sa-hē'dral), *a.* [Also *icosihedral*, *icosahedrous* + *-al*.] Having twenty faces. —Icosahedral function. See *function*, under *polyhedral*. Icosahedral group. See *group*1.—Ico-

sahedral number, one of the numbers 1, 12, 48, 142, 255, 456, etc., whose form is $n(5n^2 - 5n + 2)$.

icosahedron (ī-kō-sa-hē′dron), *n.* [Also written *icosaedron, icosihedron;* < Gr. *εἰκοσαέδρον*, a body with twenty sides, neut. of *εἰκοσάεδρος, εἰκοσαεδρος*, of twenty sides, < *εἴκοσι*, twenty (see *icosian*), + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base, = E. *settle*[1], a seat.] A solid bounded by twenty planes. In the ordinary regular icosahedron the faces are equal equilateral triangles, equally inclined each to those adjacent to it. It has 12 vertices and 30 edges, 3 edges per face, 5 edges per vertex. - **Great icosahedron**, a regular solid of which each face subtends at the center the space subtended by 4 faces and 6 half-faces of the ordinary icosahedron. It has 20 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 3 edges per face, 5 edges per vertex. Each vertex is enwrapped twice by the series of faces about it, and the center is inclosed seven times.— **Truncated icosahedron**, a dyocætriacontahedron formed by cutting down the corners of the icosahedron parallel to the faces of the coaxial regular dodecahedron until the original faces are regular hexagons, so that the solid has 20 hexagonal and 12 pentagonal faces.



Regular Icosahedron.

Great Icosahedron.

icosander (ī-kō-san′dėr), *n.* [< NL. *icosandrus:* see *icosandrous.*] In *bot.*, a plant having twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx.

Icosandria (ī-kō-san′dri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *icosandrus*, with twenty stamens: see *icosandrous.*] In *bot.*, the twelfth class in the Linnean system of classification, distinguished by having twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx, as in the rose family. The plants in this class produce the most esteemed fruits.

icosandrian (ī-kō-san′dri-ạn), *a.* [< *Icosandria* + *-ian.*] Same as *icosandrous.*

icosandrous (ī-kō-san′drus), *a.* [< NL. *icosandrus*, with twenty stamens, < Gr. *εἴκοσι*, twenty, + *ἀνήρ* (*ανδρ-*), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen): see *-androus.*] Of or pertaining to the *Icosandria.*

icosasemic (ī″kō-sạ-sē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *εἴκοσι*, twenty, + *σῆμα*, a mark, *σημεῖον*, a mark, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or amounting to twenty semeia or units of time; having or constituting a magnitude of twenty moræ or normal shorts: thus, a dactylic or anapestic pentapody is *icosasemic.* Also spelled *eicosasemic.*

icosian (ī-kō′si-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *εἴκοσι*, dial. *εἴκατι, βείκατι, ϝείκατι*, twenty, = L. *viginti* = E. *twenty:* see *twenty.*] Pertaining to twenty.—**Icosian game**, a game in which there are twenty stations each united with three others by paths, as the 20 vertices of an ordinary dodecahedron are connected by the 30 edges. Five stations being named as consecutive, a player endeavors to pass through all the other stations without passing through any one twice.

icosidodecahedron (ī″kō-si-dō″dek-ạ-hē′dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εἴκοσι*, twenty, + *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid of thirty-two faces formed by cutting down the corners of the icosahedron parallel to the faces of the coaxial regular dodecahedron until the new faces just touch at the angles, thus leaving 20 triangular and 12 pentagonal faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.—**Truncated icosidodecahedron**, a solid having 12 decagonal faces belonging to the regular dodecahedron, 20 hexagonal faces belonging to the icosahedron, and 30 square faces belonging to the semi-regular triacontahedron. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

icosihedral, icosihedron. See *icosahedral, icosahedron.*

icositetrahedron (ī″kō-si-tet-ra-hē′dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εἴκοσι*, = E. *twenty*, + *τέτρα-, τέτταρες*, = E. *four*, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a solid, belonging to the isometric system, which is contained by twenty-four similar four-sided planes; a tetragonal trisoctahedron, or trapezohedron.

icosteid (ī-kos′tē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Icosteidæ.*

Icosteidæ (ī-kos-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icosteus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Icosteus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In a restricted sense, fishes with a loose flaccid skin, unarmed head, long dorsal and anal fins with scarcely differentiated spines, and thoracic ventral fins: supposed to be related to the *Stromateidæ.* It was constituted for two deep-sea fishes obtained off the Californian coast. (*b*) The family as above defined, together with the *Bathymasteridæ.* It is scarcely distinguishable from *Stromateidæ.*

icosteine (ī-kos′tē-in), *n.* A fish of the family *Icosteidæ.*

Icosteus (ī-kos′tē-us), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *εἴκειν*, yield, give way, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] The typical genus of the family *Icosteidæ*, having a

Icosteus enigmaticus.

naked body with some spinules along the lateral line, and quadriradiate ventrals. *I. enigmaticus* is a deep-sea fish of California.

icret, *n.* A word of dubious meaning and origin. See the second extract.

> As we find in the Survey booke of England, the king demanded in manner no other tribute than certain *Icres* of Iron, and Iron barres. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 361.
>
> An *icre* is ten Bars. *Gibson*, tr. of Camden (margin).

-ics. [< *-ic* + pl. *-s*[2], after L. and Gr. plurals in *-ic-a, -ικ-ά*, neut. pl. of adjectives in *-ic-us, -ικ-ός*, in names of sciences or arts, as in *μαθηματικά*, mathematics (matters), interchanging with forms in the fem. sing. L. *-ic-a*, or *-ic-e*, Gr. *-ικ-ή* (*ἐπιστήμη*, knowledge, science, or *τέχνη*, art, being understood), as *μαθηματική*, L. *mathematica, mathematice*, mathematical (science). In F., G., etc., these words follow the fem. sing. form; in E. either or both forms are used: see examples.] A termination of Greek origin, denoting a science or an art. Words with this termination are properly plural, but are now commonly regarded as singular, being often accompanied by forms actually in the singular, as *mathematics, hydrostatics, esthetics* or *esthetic, metrics* or *metric*, etc. In some cases the singular alone is in use, as in *logic, music*, the adjective being then exclusively in *-ic-al*, as *logical, musical*, while in a few a distinction of meaning has grown up, as between *physic* and *physics.* Any adjective in *-ic*, applicable to a branch of knowledge, may have an accompanying noun in *-ics.*

Icteria (ik-tē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴκτερος*, a certain bird: see *Icterus.*] A notable genus of American oscine passerine birds; the yellow-breasted chats or chattering flycatchers. It was founded by Vieillot in 1807, and has been variously referred to the *Turdidæ* or thrushes, *Vireonidæ* or greenlets, or made the type of the *Icteriinæ* as a subfamily of *Sylviocolidæ* or *Dendrœcidæ.* It is characterized by a stout compressed bill with high arched culmen, greenish coloration above, with bright-yellow breast and white abdomen, and a size unusual in the last-named family. The type is *I. virens* or *I. viridis*, which abounds in the United States, is migratory and insectivorous, a voluble and versatile songster with remarkable powers of mimicry, and which nests in shrubbery, laying usually four white eggs with reddish speckles. *I. longicauda* is another species or variety, inhabiting the southwestern portions of the United States. See cut under *chat*[2].

icteric (ik-ter′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ictérique* = Sp. *ictérico* = Pg. *icterico* = It. *itterico*, < L. *ictericus*, < Gr. *ἰκτερικός*, jaundiced, < *ἴκτερος*, jaundice: see *icterus.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Affected with jaundice.—2. Preventing or dispelling jaundice.—**Icteric fever, icteric remittent fever, remitting icteric fever.** See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* A remedy for jaundice.

icterical (ik-ter′i-kạl), *a.* [< *icteric* + *-al.*] Same as *icteric.*

> Our understandings, if a crime be lodged in the will, being like *icterical* eyes, transmitting the species to the soul with prejudice, disaffection, and colours of their own framing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 167.

icterid (ik′tę-rid), *n.* One of the *Icteridæ.*

Icteridæ (ik-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icterus* + *-idæ.*] A large family of American oscine passerine birds with 9 primaries, a conic-acute bill with unnotched tip, rictus without bristles, and angulated commissure. The family is very closely related to the *Fringillidæ;* it has also affinities with the *Corvidæ*, and represents in America the *Sturnidæ* or starlings of the old world. There are upward of 100 species, assigned to many genera, containing the birds variously known as American starlings, blackbirds, orioles or hangnests, meadow-larks, cow-birds, bobolinks, etc. The family is divided by Coues into four subfamilies, *Agelæinæ* or marsh-blackbirds, *Sturnellinæ* or meadow-larks, *Icterinæ* or orioles and hangnests, and *Quiscalinæ* or crow-blackbirds. A subfamily *Icterinæ* includes all the American orioles or hangnests and related forms.

icterine (ik′tę-rin), *a.* [< NL. *icterinus*, < Gr. *ἴκτερος*, jaundice: see *icterus.*] Yellow, or marked with yellow, as a bird; specifically, having the characters of the *Icteridæ* or *Icterinæ.*

icteritious (ik-tę-rish′us), *a.* [< L. *icterus*, Gr. *ἴκτερος*, the jaundice, + E. *-it-ious.*] Yellow; having the color of jaundiced skin.

icteritous (ik-ter′i-tus), *a.* Same as *icteritious.*

icteroid (ik′tę-roid), *a.* [< Gr. **ἰκτεροειδής*, contr. *ἰκτερώδης*, jaundiced, < *ἴκτερος*, jaundice, + *εἶδος*, form.] Yellow, as if jaundiced.

icterus (ik′tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *icterus*, Gr. *ἴκτερος*, jaundice; also a bird of a yellowish-green color, by looking at which, according to the simple therapeutics of the ancients, a jaundiced person was cured—the bird died; cf. *ἰκτερίας* (sc. *λίθος*), L. *icterias*, a yellowish kind of stone.] 1. The jaundice.—2. In *bot.*, a yellow appearance assumed by wheat and some other plants under the influence of prolonged exposure to moisture and cold.—3. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a Brissonian (1760) genus of birds, approximately equivalent to the modern family *Icteridæ;* subsequently used with various limitations, or as conterminous with the subfamily *Icterinæ;* now restricted to the American orioles or hangnests, such as the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula.* The type is technically considered to be the troopial, *Oriolus icterus* (Linnæus), now called *Icterus vulgaris.* See cut under *troopial.*—4. [*cap.*] A genus of mammals. *Griffith*, 1827.

ictic (ik′tik), *a.* [< L. as if **icticus*, < *ictus*, a blow: see *ictus.*] Sudden or abrupt, as if produced by a blow; marked. *Bushnell.* [Rare.]

Icticyon (ik-tis′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰκτις*, the yellow-breasted marten (taken in general sense of a 'weasel'), + *κύων*, a dog, = E. *hound.*] A genus of *Canidæ* with small molars, 1 above and 2 below on each side, containing *I. venaticus*, the bush-dog of South America, a small, close-haired species with short limbs and tail. The genus is a peculiar one; it is sometimes referred wrongly to the family *Mustelidæ*, but belongs to the true dogs, *Caninæ*, and is related to the African *Lycaon* and the Indian *Cyon.* *Lund*, 1842. Also written *Ictidocyon.*

ictide (ik′tid), *n.* An animal of the genus *Ictides* (or *Arctictis*); a binturong: as, the black *ictide, Ictides ater.*

Ictides (ik-tī′dēz), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἰκτις*, the yellow-breasted marten, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of *Viverridæ*, of the subfamily *Arctictinæ*, containing the binturongs: a synonym of *Arctictis.*

Ictinia (ik-tin′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰκτῖνος*, a kite.] A notable genus of kites, of the subfamily *Milvinæ* and family *Falconidæ*, founded by Vieillot in 1816. The tail is short and even; the wings are moderate, with the third and second primaries longest, and the first very short; the feet are small; the tarsi are scutellate in front; the bill is small but robust, with very convex culmen and small subcircular nostrils; and the plumage is dark-plumbeous or bluish. There are two species, both American, one of which is the common Mississippi kite, *I. subcærulea* or *mississipiensis*, and the other the South American, *I. plumbea.*

Ictiobinæ (ik″ti-ō-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ictiobus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Catostomidæ*, with an elongate dorsal fin, compressed oblong body, and an interparietal fontanelle. It embraces a few large fishes, inhabiting chiefly the Mississippi and Great Lake basins, known as *buffalo-fishes* or *buffaloes*, and *carp-suckers.* See cut under *carp-sucker.*

Ictiobus (ik-tī′ō-bus), *n.* [NL., a perversion of *Ichthyobus*, < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *βοῦς*, an ox (taken for 'buffalo': see *buffalo*).] A genus of fishes of the family *Catostomidæ*, popularly known as *buffalo-fishes*, typical of the subfamily *Ictiobinæ.* *Rafinesque*, 1820. See cut under *carp-sucker.*

Ictitherium (ik-ti-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰκτις*, the yellow-breasted marten, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals from the Miocene of Greece, of uncertain systematic position: supposed to belong to the *Viverridæ*, whence the name, given by Gaudry; by others regarded as related to the *Hyænidæ.*

ictus (ik′tus), *n.*; pl. *ictus.* [L. *ictus*, a blow, stroke, stab, thrust; in prosody or music, a beating time, a beat; < *icere*, pp. *ictus*, strike, hit, smite.] 1. A stroke: as, *ictus* solis, sunstroke.—2. In *pros.* and *music*, rhythmical or metrical stress; additional intensity of utterance or delivery distinguishing one time or syllable in a foot or series from the others. Metrical ictus in poetry is analogous to syllabic stress or accent in ordinary speech. In modern or accentual poetry an ictus regularly coincides with the syllabic stress or accent, primary or secondary. In classical or quantitative poetry the ictus was also a stress-accent, but was independent of the syllabic accent, which was a difference in tone or pitch. It regularly attached itself to a long time or syllable as contrasted with one or more shorts, but a long or longs could be metrically unaccented. The conflict between ictus and accent in ancient poetry may be exemplified by the line

> *Connúbio jũngam stábili própriámque dicábo*
> (*Virgil*, Æneid, i. 73),

in which the accent is marked and the syllables bearing the ictus are italicized. The part of a foot on which the ictus falls is called the *thesis* (but see *arsis*). In a dipody one ictus is stronger than the other. In a colon the ictus of

one measure dominates all others. A subordinate ictus can also accompany the principal ictus within the same foot.

icy (ī'si), *a.* [< ME. **isy*, < AS. *īsig* (= D. *ijzig*, G. *eisig* = Sw. *isig*); < *īs*, ice, + *-ig*, E. *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to, composed of, produced by, resembling, or abounding with ice: as, an *icy* surface; *icy* coldness; the *icy* regions of the north.

There is no armour against fate;
Death lays his *icy* hands on kings.
Shirley, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses, iii.

Tempt *icy* seas, where scarce the waters roll,
Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 389.

Solar beams powerful enough to fuse the snows and blister the human skin . . . may pass through the air, and still leave it at an *icy* temperature.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 102.

2. Figuratively, characterized by coldness or coolness, as of manner, influence, etc.; frigid; chilling; freezing; indifferent.

If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1.

Icy was the deportment with which Philip received these demonstrations of affection.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 136.

=Syn. 2. Frosty, cold-hearted, stony.

icy-pearled (ī'si-pėrld), *a.* Studded with spangles of ice. [Rare.]

So mounting up in *icy-pearled* car,
Through middle empire of the freezing air
He wander'd long, till thee he spied from far.
Milton, Ode, D. F. I., iii.

id. An abbreviation of *idem*.

-id[1]. [Formerly also *-ide* (< F.); = F. *-ide* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ido*, < L. *-idus*, a term. forming adjectives from verbs in *-ēre*, *-ere*, or from nouns, as in *acidus*, acid, < *acēre*, be sour, *aridus*, arid, < *arēre*, be dry, *fluidus*, fluid, < *fluere*, flow, *vividus*, living, < *vivere*, live, *morbidus*, morbid, < *morbus*, disease, *turbidus*, turbid, < *turba*, disturbance, etc. The suffix is really *-dus* (*-do-*), the *-i-* repr. the orig. or supplied stem-vowel; it occurs without the vowel in *absurdus*, absurd, *blandus*, bland, *crudus*, raw (crude), etc. Cf. Gr. *-ιδ-ης*, *-ι(δ)ς*, etc.: see *-id*[2].] 1. A common termination in adjectives (and nouns derived from adjectives) of Latin origin, as in *acid*, *arid*, *fluid*, *vivid*, *turbid*, *morbid*, *flaccid*, *frigid*, *torrid*, *solid*, etc. It is not used as a formative in English.—2. [NL. *-idum*, neut. of L. *-idus*.] In *chem.*, a formative (also spelled *-ide*, and when so spelled generally pronounced -īd) suffixed to names of elements to form names of compounds, as in *oxid*, *chlorid*, *bromide*, *iodide*, *sulphid*, etc., designating compounds of oxygen, chlorin, bromine, iodine, sulphur, etc. Usage is, in general, in favor of the form *-ide;* but in new formations, and in many of the old ones, the form *-id* is also in use.

-id[2]. [(1) L. NL. *-is* (*-id-*), pl. *-id-es*, fem.; (2) L. NL. *-id-es*, pl. *-id-æ;* both of Greek origin: see *-ides*, *-idæ*, and *-is*[2]; cf. *-ad*[2].] 1. The termination of nouns Englished from Latin or New Latin feminine nouns (ultimately Greek or on the Greek model) in *-is*, as *caryatid*, *hydatid*, etc. —2. In *zoöl.*, the termination of nouns Englished from Latin or New Latin nouns in *-idæ*, as *felid*, from *Felidæ*, *fringillid*, from *Fringillidæ*, etc. In this dictionary such English forms, being always adjacent to their obvious primitives, are usually left without etymological note.

-ida. [NL., assumed as a neut. pl. to *-ides*, pl. *-idæ*.] In *zoöl.*, a frequent termination of the names of groups of animals, of no determinate rank in the classificatory scale. Entomologists often use it for subfamilies, in which case it is the same as *-inæ*. It may or may not be etymologically the same as *-oida*.

-idæ. [L. NL., pl. of *-ides*, < Gr. *-ιδης*, pl. *-ιδαι*, patronymic suffix: see *-ides*.] 1. In words of Greek origin, a suffix denoting the descendants of a person to whose name the suffix is attached, or a family or kindred of a particular origin: as, the *Heraclidæ*, *Homeridæ*, *Eupatridæ*, etc. Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*, the regular termination of the names of families, suffixed to the stem of the name of the genus whence that of the family is derived, as *Felidæ* (from *Felis*), *Laniidæ* (from *Lanius*), *Apodidæ* (from *Apus*), etc. When the stem ends in *-i-*, the termination is properly, according to Greek analogies, *-adæ*, as *Laniadæ*, *Simiadæ*, etc.; but, for mechanical uniformity, zoologists prefer to use *-idæ* in all cases. See *-id*[2].

Idæan (ī-dē'an), *a.* [< L. *Idæus*, < Gr. Ἰδαῖος, < Ἴδη, L. *Ida* (see def.).] Pertaining to Mount Ida, (*a*) a mountain near the ancient Troy, or (*b*) the chief mountain in Crete, the mystic birthplace of Zeus: as, the *Idæan* Zeus.

Here eke that famous golden Apple grew . . .
For which th' *Idæan* Ladies disagreed.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 54.

Idalian (ī-dā'lian), *a.* [< L. *Idalius*, adj., < *Idalium*, also *Idalia*, Gr. Ἰδάλιον, a city in Cyprus.] Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Idalia or Idalium in Cyprus, or to Aphrodite (Venus), to whom it was consecrated; inhabiting Idalia.

Idalian Aphrodite beautiful,
Fresh as the foam, new-bathed in Paphian wells.
Tennyson, Œnone.

ide[1] (īd), *n.* [< Norw. *id*, also called *idmurt* (*murt*, *mort*, small-fry, also a roach), = Sw. *id*, ide; in NL. *idus*.] A cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus idus* or *Idus melanotus*. The golden ide is a cultivated variety, known as the *orfe*. It resembles the chub, and is found in northern European waters.

ide[2]†, *n.* [ME.: see *ides*.] See *ides*.

The first [season in the year] . . . is Vere, and yt begynneth the vij. *ide* of Feuerell and endurith to the vij. *ide* of May. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 176.

-ide[1]. [See *-id*[1].] 1. An obsolete form of *-id*[1] in adjectives like *acide*, *fluide*, etc. See *-id*[1], 1. —2. In *chem.*, same as *-id*[1], 2.

-ide[2]. [See *-id*[2].] 1. Same as *-id*[2], 1.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *-id*[2], 2.

idea (ī-dē'ą), *n.* [Also dial. *idee;* = F. *idée* = Sp. It. *idea* = Pg. *idea*, *ideia* = D. G. Dan. *idee* = Sw. *idé*, < L. *idea* (*idĕa*, in ML. appar. *idēa*) (first in Seneca; Cicero writes it as Greek), a (Platonic) idea, archetype, < Gr. *ἰδέα*, form, the look or semblance of a thing as opposed to reality, a kind, sort; in the Platonic philosophy the *ἰδέαι* were general or ideal forms, pattern forms, archetype models, L. *formæ*, of which, respectively, all created things were the imperfect antitypes or representations; < *ἰδεῖν*, see, = L. *videre*, see, = Skt. √ *vid*, know, perceive, = AS. *witan*, E. *wit*, know: see *wit*.] 1. In the Platonic philosophy, and in similar idealistic thought, an archetype, or pure immaterial pattern, of which the individual objects in any one natural class are but the imperfect copies, and by participation in which they have their being: in this sense the word is generally qualified by the adjective *Platonic*.

The more probable view, Parmenides, of these *ideas* is that they are patterns fixed in nature, and that other things are like them; and that what is meant by the participation of other things in the *ideas* is really assimilation to them.
Plato, Parmenides (tr. by Jowett), III. 249.

Socrates, he [Parmenides] said, I admire the bent of your mind towards philosophy; tell me, now, was this your own distinction between abstract *ideas* and the things which partake of them? and do you think that there is an *idea* of likeness apart from the likeness which we possess, or of the one and many, or of the other notions of which Zeno has been speaking?

I think that there are such abstract *ideas*, said Socrates.

Parmenides proceeded. And would you also make abstract *ideas* of the just and the beautiful and the good, and of all that class of notions?

Yes, he said, I should.

And would you make an abstract *idea* of man distinct from us and from all other human creatures, or of fire and water?

I am often undecided, Parmenides, as to whether I ought to include them or not.
Plato, Parmenides (tr. by Jowett), III. 246.

2. A mental image or picture. [Although Sir W. Hamilton says that *idea* never was used in any language in any but the Platonic sense (def. 1) until the time of Descartes, in English, as in French, this second meaning has been since the middle of the sixteenth century the commoner one in literature.]

Within my hart, though hardly it can shew
Thing so divine to vew of earthly eye,
The fayre *Idea* of your celestiall hew
And every parte remaines immortally.
Spenser, Sonnets, xlv.

When he shall hear she died upon his words,
The *idea* of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his study of imagination.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

[Species] is called *idea* [of the Greeks], which is as much to say as a common shape conceiued in the mind, through some knowledge had before of one or two individuums having that shape: so as after we have seen one wolfe, or two, we beare the shape thereof continually in our minds, and thereby are able to know a wolfe whensoever we find him. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), iv.

Yet still how faint by precept is expresst
The living image in the painter's breast;
Thence endless streams of fair *ideas* flow,
Strike in the sketch or in the picture glow.
Pope, To Mr. Jervas.

3. In the language of Descartes and of English philosophers, an immediate object of thought—that is, what one feels when one feels, or fancies when one fancies, or thinks when one thinks, and, in short, whatever is in one's understanding and directly present to cognitive consciousness. With the nominalists Berkeley and Hume the meaning of the word hardly departs from def. 2, above. With Reid, Dugald Stewart, and others it denotes an object different from the real thing and from the mind, but mediating between them. But Hume uses the word *idea* in a somewhat peculiar sense, to mean a sensation reproduced and worked over.

Whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. viii. § 9.

Since therefore the objects of sense exist only in the mind, and are withal thoughtless and inactive, I choose to mark them by the word *idea*, which implies those properties. *Bp. Berkeley*, Human Knowledge, I. 29.

All the perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I call Impressions and *Ideas*. The difference betwixt these consists in the degrees of force and liveliness with which they strike upon the mind and make their way into our thoughts or consciousness. Those perceptions which enter with the most force and violence we name impressions; and under this name I comprehend all our sensations, passions, and emotions, as they make their first appearance in the soul. By *ideas*, I mean the faint images of these in thinking and reasoning. *Hume*, Treatise of Human Nature, I. i. § 1.

The term *idea* is commonly used to include both images and concepts, marking off the whole region of the representative from the presentative. But like the term notion, it tends now to be confined to concepts.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., vii.

4. A conception of what is desirable or ought to be, different from what has been observed; a governing conception or principle; a teleological conception.

For anie understanding knoweth the skil of the artificer standeth in that *idea* or foreconceit of the work, and not in the work itselfe. *Sir P. Sidney*, Def. of Poesie.

I thought you once as fair
As women in th' *idea* are.
Cowley, The Mistress.

There is what I call the American *idea*. . . . This *idea* demands, as the proximate organization thereof, a democracy—that is, a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people; of course, a government on the principles of eternal justice, the unchanging law of God; for shortness' sake, I will call it the *idea* of Freedom.
Theodore Parker, Speech at Antislavery Convention, [Boston, May 29, 1850.

5. In the *Kantian philos.*, a conception of reason the object of which transcends all possible experience, as God, Freedom of the Will, Immortality; in the *Hegelian philos.*, the absolute truth of which everything that exists is the expression—the ideal realized, the essence which includes its own existence: in the latter sense commonly used with the definite article; in other a priori philosophies, an a priori conception of a perfection to be aimed at, not corresponding to anything observed, nor ever fully realized.

Idea is the thorough adequacy of thought to itself, the solution of the contradictions which attach to thought, and hence, in the last resort, the coincidence or equilibrium of subjective notion and objectivity, which are the finite expression of that fundamental antithesis of thought.
Wallace, Logic of Hegel, Prolegomena, xxiii.

6. An opinion; a thought, especially one not well established by evidence.

That fellow seems to me to possess but one *idea*, and that a wrong one. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1770.

Unluckily Lord Palmerston became possessed with the *idea* that the French minister in Greece was secretly setting the Greek Government on to resist our claims.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xix.

7. An abstract principle, of not much immediate practical consequence in existing circumstances.

France went to war for the *idea* when she had nothing else to go to war for; and, having bound liberty hand and foot at home, proclaimed herself again the apostle of liberty. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 238.

8. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, based on the Indian *Nymphalis idea:* now called *Hestia*. *Fabricius*, 1808.—9. In *music*, a theme or subject; a phrase; sometimes, a figure. Often called a *musical idea*.—**Absolute idea**, the idea considered as the source of all reality.—**Architectonic idea**, the preliminary plan or sketch of a science.—**Association of ideas**. See *association*.—**Decomplex, duplex idea**, a union of two or more complex ideas in one.—**Determinate idea**. See *determinate*.—**Innate idea**. See *innate*.—**Material idea**, or **idea in the brain**, an impression made upon the brain by an external object.—**Platonic idea**. See def. 1.

ideaed, idea'd (ī-dē'ąd), *a.* [< *idea* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with or possessed of an idea or ideas: used chiefly in compounds: as, a one-*ideaed* man.

The writer had omitted to put the *idea'd* words into red ink; so they had to be picked out with infinite difficulty from the mass of unidea'd ones.
C. Reade, Love me Little, vi.

ideagenous (ī-dē-aj'e-nus), *a.* [< *idea* + *-genous*.] Generating or giving rise to ideas.

Each sensory impression leaves behind a record in the structure of the brain—an *ideagenous* molecule, so to speak; . . . it is these *ideagenous* molecules which are the physical basis of memory. *Huxley*, Animal Automatism.

ideal (ī-dē'al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ideal*, now *idéal* = Sp. Pg. *ideal* = It. *ideale* = D. *ideaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *ideal*, < LL. *idealis*, existing in idea,

〈 L. *idea*, idea: see *idea*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to or consisting in ideas.

The plays of Shakespeare are endless imitation, and the constant exercise of the ideal faculty.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 176.

Even now few Americans set a proper value on the relative bearing of our *ideal* and intellectual progress thus far. *Stedman*, Poets of America, Int., p. ix.

It will be observed that by an *ideal* object is meant an object present in idea but not yet given in reality.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 229, note.

2. Existing only in idea; confined to thought or imagination. Hence—(*a*) Not real or practical; imaginary; visionary; incapable of being realized or carried out in fact: as, *ideal* wealth or happiness; an *ideal* scheme of benevolence.

He [Spenser] lifts everything, not beyond recognition, but to an *ideal* distance where no mortal, I had almost said human, fleck is visible.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 186.

(*b*) Conforming completely to a standard of perfection; perfect.

There will always be a wide interval between practical and *ideal* excellence. *Rambler.*

Planning *ideal* commonwealths. *Southey.*

All virtue, all duty, all activeness of the human character, are set out by him [Spenser], under the forms of chivalry, for our instruction: but his *ideal* knight is Christian to the core. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 211.

3. In *philos.*, regarding ideas as the only real entities; pertaining to or of the nature of idealism.

The advantage of the *ideal* theory over the popular faith is this, that it presents the world in precisely that view which is most desirable to the mind. *Emerson*, Nature.

4. Arising from ideas or conceptions; based upon an ideal or ideals; manifesting or embodying imagination; imaginative: as, the *ideal* school in art or literature; an *ideal* statue or portrait.—**Ideal beauty.** See *beauty*. **Ideal bitangent**, a real line which touches a curve at two imaginary points.—**Ideal chord**, in *geom.*, that part of a line not really cutting a conic which lies between two points, H and H′, conjugate with respect to the conic and bisected by the diameter through the pole of the line.—**Ideal diameter.** See *diameter*.—**Ideal number**, in the theory of complex numbers, a number not in the scheme of complex numbers considered in any investigation, but specially introduced as a factor of a number which is prime so far as the system of complex numbers considered is concerned.—**Ideal partition**, in *logic*, a division of a whole into parts which can be sundered only in abstraction, not in reality; metaphysical partition. *Sir W. Hamilton.*=**Syn. 2.** Imaginary, fanciful, shadowy, unreal, chimerical.

II. *n.* **1.** That which exists only in idea; a conception that exceeds reality.

A rigid solid . . . is an *ideal*; no substance is absolutely rigid. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 199.

2. An imaginary object or individual in which an idea is conceived to be completely realized; hence, a standard or model of perfection: as, the *ideal* of beauty, virtue, etc.; Bayard, the *ideal* of chivalry.

While the idea gives rules, the *ideal* serves as the archetype for the permanent determination of the copy; and we have no other rule of our actions but the conduct of that divine man within us, with which we compare ourselves, and by which we judge and better ourselves, though we can never reach it. These *ideals*, though they cannot claim objective reality, are not therefore to be considered as chimeras, but supply reason with an indispensable standard, because it requires the concept of that which is perfect of its kind, in order to estimate and measure by it the degree and number of the defects in the imperfect.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, II. 491.

Æsthetic effects call up not merely ideas, but *ideals*. A great work of art improves upon the real in two respects: it intensifies and it transfigures.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

3. A standard of desire; an ultimate object or aim; a mental conception of what is most desirable: as, one's *ideal* of enjoyment; our *ideals* are seldom attained.—**Beau ideal.** See *beau-ideal*.=**Syn. 2.** *Pattern*, *Model*, etc. See *example*.

idealess (ī-dē′a-les), *a.* [〈 *idea* + *-less*.] Destitute of ideas.

idealisation, idealise, etc. See *idealization*, *idealize*, etc.

idealism (ī-dē′a-lizm), *n.* [= F. *idéalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *idealismo* = D. G. *idealismus* = Dan. *idealisme* = Sw. *idealism*, 〈 LL. *idealis*, ideal: see *ideal* and *-ism*.] **1.** The metaphysical doctrine that the real is of the nature of thought; the doctrine that all reality is in its nature psychical.

It is our cognizance of the successiveness or transitoriness of feelings that makes us object intuitively to any *idealism* which is understood to imply an identification of the realities of the world with the feelings of men.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 37.

It is the very essence of the Kantian *idealism* that objects are not there till they are thought.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 327.

2. Pursuit of the ideal; the act or practice of idealizing; especially, imaginative treatment of subjects; a striving after ideal beauty, truth, justice, etc.—**3.** In *art*, the effort to realize the highest type of any natural object by eliminating all its imperfect elements and combining the perfect into a whole which represents Nature, not as she is exhibited in any one example, but as she might be. **Absolute idealism**, the doctrine of G. W. F. Hegel (1770–1831), that things derive their reality from their being made by thought, which has an objective existence as a part of the divine absolute idea (this being the organic unity of all thought), and that things are not merely phenomena to us, but are of their inner nature phenomena or thoughts. The term is by English writers sometimes applied to any dogmatic idealism, such as that of Berkeley.—**Berkeleian idealism**, the doctrine of Bishop Berkeley (1685–1753), that the souls of men and of God, and the ideas in them, are the only existences, and that the reality of external things consists only in their permanence and coherency. Also called *theistic*, *phenomenal*, and *empirical idealism*.—**Cosmothetic idealism**, the doctrine that the external world exists, but that we have no immediate knowledge of it.—**Egotistical idealism**, the doctrine that ideas are modes of the human mind itself, and are destitute of external prototypes.—**Fichtean** or **subjective idealism**, the doctrine of J. G. Fichte (1762–1814), that the universal subject or ego (not the ego of an individual person) is the source of the object, the external world, or non-ego.—**Objective idealism**, the doctrine of F. W. J. von Schelling (1775–1854), that the relation between the subject and the object of thought is one of absolute identity. It supposes that all things exist in the absolute reason, that matter is extinct mind, and that the laws of physics are the same as those of mental representations.—**Transcendental idealism**, the doctrine of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), that the things to which the conceptions of reality, actuality, etc., are applicable are merely phenomena or appearances, and not *things-in-themselves*, or things as they are apart from their relation to the thinker. Things-in-themselves are held to be absolutely unknowable.

idealist (ī-dē′a-list), *n.* [= F. *idéaliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *idealista* = D. Dan. Sw. *idealist*, 〈 LL. *idealis*, ideal: see *ideal* and *-ist*.] **1.** One who holds some form of the philosophical doctrine of idealism: opposed to *realist*.

All are *idealists*, to whom the world of sense and time is a delusion and snare, and who regard the Idea as the only substance. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, v. § 3.

2. One who pursues or dwells upon the ideal; a seeker after the highest beauty or good.—**3.** An imaginative, unpractical person; a day-dreamer.—**Cosmothetic idealist**, one who holds that we have no immediate intuition of a real non-ego or external world, but who nevertheless maintains that its existence is known inferentially by its effects in sensation. The term was introduced by Sir W. Hamilton (Reid's Works, note C).

idealistic (ī-dē-a-lis′tik), *a.* [〈 *idealist* + *-ic*.] **1.** Relating or pertaining to the philosophical doctrine of idealism or to idealists.—**2.** Belonging to an ideal or ideals; striving for or imagining ideal perfection or good: as, *idealistic* poetry or art; *idealistic* dreams.

ideality (ī-dē-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *idéalité* = Sp. *idealidad* = It. *idealità* = G. *idealität* = Dan. Sw. *idealitet*, 〈 ML. **idealita(t-)s*, ideality, 〈 LL. *idealis*, ideal: see *ideal* and *-ity*.] **1.** The condition or quality of being ideal: opposed to *reality*; in the *Hegelian philos.*, existence only as an element, factor, or moment.

The reality of a body is its separateness as an isolated object; its *ideality* begins when its reality is abolished and it has become a moment or dynamic element in a larger unity. *Wallace.*

2. The faculty or capacity of forming ideals.

Thus we might expect to find, wherever the fancy, the imagination, and the *ideality* are strong, some traces of a sentiment innate in the human organization.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 325.

3. That which is ideal or unreal.

Sensuous certitude and the abstract classifications of science have put to flight the winged and mist-clad *ideal-ities* of philosophy. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 34.

Transcendental ideality, existence regarded as dependent upon the conditions of possible experience.

We maintain the empirical reality of space, so far as every possible experience is concerned, but at the same time its *transcendental ideality*: that is to say, we maintain that space is nothing, if we leave out of consideration the condition of a possible experience, and accept it as something on which things by themselves are in any way dependent.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, II. 25.

idealization (ī-dē′a-li-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *idéalisation* = Sp. *idealizacion*; as *idealize* + *-ation*.] The act of forming in idea or in thought; the act of making ideal. Also spelled *idealisation*.

idealize (ī-dē′a-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *idealized*, ppr. *idealizing*. [= F. *idéaliser* = Sp. *idealizar* = Pg. *idealisar* = D. *idealiseren* = G. *idealisiren* = Dan. *idealisere* = Sw. *idealisera*; as *ideal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make ideal; give form to in accordance with any preconceived ideal; embody in an ideal form: as, to *idealize* a portrait.

The kinship of pity to love is shown among other ways in this, that it *idealizes* its object.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 18.

II. *intrans.* To form ideals.

Also spelled *idealise*.

idealizer (ī-dē′a-lī-zėr), *n.* One who idealizes; an idealist. Also spelled *idealiser*.

There is no *idealizer* like unavailing regret, all the more if it be a regret of fancy as much as of real feeling.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 67.

ideally (ī-dē′al-i), *adv.* **1.** In idea; in thought.

Factors *ideally* separated from their combinations.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 321.

Truth to nature can be reached *ideally*, never historically. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 217.

2. According to an ideal.

idealogic (ī-dē-a-loj′ik), *a.* See *ideologic*.

idealogue (ī-dē′a-log), *n.* See *ideologue*.

idealogy (ī-dē-al′ō-ji), *n.* See *ideology*.

ideal-real (ī-dē′al-rē′al), *a.* Both ideal and real; having the characteristics of ideal-realism.

The half-and-half systems, the *ideal-real*, as they are called, held by so many in the present day in Germany, are in the position of a professedly neutral person between two hostile armies, exposed to the fire of both.
New Princeton Rev., I. 22.

ideal-realism (ī-dē′al-rē′al-izm), *n.* A metaphysical doctrine which combines the principles of idealism and realism. The ideal-realism of Schleiermacher, Beneke, Trendelenburg, Ueberweg, Wundt, and others consists in acknowledging the correctness of Kant's account of the subjective origin of space, time, and the conceptions of cause, substance, and the like, and in holding, in addition, that these things have also an existence altogether independent of the mind. The ideal-realism of Ulrici, B. Peirce, and others consists in the opinion that nature and the mind have such a community as to impart to our guesses a tendency toward the truth, while at the same time they require the confirmation of empirical science.

ideate (ī-dē′āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ideated*, ppr. *ideating*. [〈 *idea* + *-ate*[2]. Cf. equiv. Sp. Pg. *idear* = It. *ideare*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To form in idea or thought; fancy.

Letters mingle souls,
For thus friends absent speak. . . . But for these
I could *ideate* nothing which could please.
Donne, To Sir Henry Wotton.

2. To apprehend mentally so as to retain and be able to recall; fix permanently in the mind. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To form ideas; think.

Feeling in general is . . . the immediate consciousness of the rising or falling of one's power of *ideating*.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 503.

ideate (ī-dē′āt), *a.* and *n.* [〈 *idea* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* In *metaph.*, produced by an idea, specifically by a Platonic idea; existing by virtue of its participation in an idea.

II. *n.* In *metaph.*, the correlative or object of an idea; the real or actual existence correlating with an idea. *G. H. Lewes.*

ideation (ī-dē-ā′shon), *n.* [〈 *ideate* + *-ion*.] The process or the act of forming ideas.

There is in it [the will] an element of conception, *ideation*, or intellectual retentiveness.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 352.

ideational (ī-dē-ā′shon-al), *a.* [〈 *ideation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the faculty of ideation, or to the exercise of this faculty; of or pertaining to the formation of ideas.

What has never been presented could hardly be represented, if the *ideational* process were undisturbed: even in our dreams white negroes or round squares, for instance, never appear. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 62.

ideative (ī-dē′a-tiv), *a.* [〈 *ideate* + *-ive*.] Same as *ideational*.

The acoustic images, by awaking in the *ideative* field the correlated ideas, render the words spoken by another intelligible. *Alien. and Neurol.* (trans.), VIII. 215.

idelt, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *idle*.

idem (ī′dem), *adv.* [L. *idem*, m., n., *eadem*, f., the same, 〈 *i-*, a pronominal root in *is*, he, that, etc. (see *he*[1]), + *-dem*, a demonstrative suffix; cf. *ibidem*. Hence *identic*, etc.] The same; the same as above or before: used to avoid repeating something already written. Abbreviated *id*.

idemfaciend (ī-dem-fā′shiend), *a.* [〈 L. *idem*, the same, + *faciendus*, ger. of *facere*, make, produce: see *fact*.] Giving itself as product when multiplied by a certain basis. Thus, if *i* is the basis of a multiple algebra, and *j* is any other vid such that $ij = j$, then *j* is said to be *idemfaciend*.

idemfacient (ī-dem-fā′shient), *a.* [〈 L. *idem*, the same, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make, produce: see *fact*.] Giving itself as product when multiplied into a certain basis. Thus, if *i* is the basis of a multiple algebra, and *j* is another vid such that $ji = j$, then *j* is said to be *idemfacient*.

idemfactor (ī-dem-fak′tor), *n.* [〈 L. *idem*, the same, + *factor*, one who makes: see *factor*.] A quantity or symbol which is at once idemfacient and idemfaciend.

idempotent (ī-dem'pō-tent), *n.* [< L. *idem*, the same, + *potent(t-)s*, having power: see *potent*.] In *multiple algebra*, a quantity which multiplied into itself gives itself. Ordinary unity is *idempotent*.

identic (ī-den'tik), *a.* [Formerly *identick*, *identique*, < F. *identique* = Sp. *identico* = Pg. It. *identico* (cf. D. G. *identisch* = Dan. Sw. *identisk*), < ML. *identicus*, the same, < L. *identi-* (in *identidem*, repeatedly), < *idem*, the same: see *identity*.] Same as *identical*. [Rare.]

> Lady, your bright
> And radiant eyes are in the right;
> The beard s th' *identique* beard you knew,
> The same numerically true.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. i. 149.

> To aggregate the particles of matter in *identic* shapes.
> *Duke of Argyll.*

identical (ī-den'ti-kal), *a.* [< *identic* + *-al*.] **1.** Being the same; absolutely indistinguishable; distinguishable only as points of view of that which is one in its own being: also used loosely to express the fact that two or more things compared are the same in the particulars considered, or differ in no essential point.

> Absolute justice and absolute love are never antagonistic, but *identical*.
> *Theodore Parker*, Love and the Affections.

> I cannot remember a thing that happened a year ago, without a conviction, as strong as memory can give, that I, the same *identical* person who now remember that event, did then exist. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, iii. 1.

> The choice of a representative was once *identical* with the choice of a chief. Our House of Commons had its roots in local gatherings like those in which uncivilized tribes select head warriors. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 496.

2. Expressing identity.

> That a ton equals a ton is an *identical* proposition; that the weight of a ton of coals equals the weight of 20 cwt. of stones is an equivalent proposition.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., II. ii. § 80.

Identical equation. See *equation*. —**Identical note**, in *diplomacy*, an official communication in terms agreed upon by two or more governments, each of which sends a copy to some power which they wish to influence or warn by a simultaneous expression of unanimous opinion. —**Identical operation**, an operation which leaves the operand unchanged.—**Identical proposition** [ML. *propositio identica*, a phrase originating with the Scotists in the 14th century], a proposition which is true by virtue of the definitions of the terms together with the rules of formal logic. Thus, "Everything that is at once tall and either a man or a woman is either a tall man or a tall woman," is an *identical proposition*.

> If those who blame my calling them trifling propositions had but read, and been at the pains to understand, what I had above writ in very plain English, they could not but have seen that by *identical propositions* I mean only such wherein the same term, importing the same idea, is affirmed of itself: which I take to be the proper signification of *identical propositions*; and concerning all such, I think I may continue safely to say that to propose them as instructive is no better than trifling. . . . But if men will call propositions identical wherein the same term is not affirmed of itself, whether they speak more properly than I others must judge.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. viii. § 3.

identically (ī-den'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an identical manner; with actual or intrinsic sameness: often followed by *the same* or *alike* to express absolute sameness or likeness in every particular: as, two *identically* worded notes; their views are *identically the same* or *alike*.—**Identically true**, in older writings, said of that which is true as a fact by virtue of the identity in existence of the subject and predicate; now used in the sense of that which is true as an identical proposition or equation.

identicalness (ī-den'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being identical; sameness.

> She has an high opinion of her sex, to think they can charm so long a man so well acquainted with their *identicalness*.
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 201.

identifiable (ī-den'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *identify* + *-able*.] Capable of being identified.

identification (ī-den″ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *identification* = Pg. *identificação*: see *identify* and *-fication*.] **1.** The act of making or proving to be the same; the state of being made or regarded as the same.

> I am not ready to admit the *identification* of the Romish faith with Gospel faith. *Bp. Watson*, Charge.

> Resemblance itself may be fatal to *identification* when the law of being is change. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81.

2. The act or process of establishing the identity of something; the act or process of determining what a given thing is, or who a given person is; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, the determining of the species to which a given specimen belongs; also, the determination thus made.

identify (ī-den'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *identified*, ppr. *identifying*. [= F. *identifier* = Sp. Pg. *identificar* = It. *identificare*, identify, < ML. *identicus*, the same, + L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *identic* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make to be the same; unite or combine in such a manner as to make one; treat as having the same use; consider as the same in effect; represent as the same.

> Let us *identify*, let us incorporate ourselves with the people. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

> To *identify* theology with the doctrine of the supernatural is, as I have pointed out, to narrow the meaning of the word unnaturally. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 60.

2. To determine or establish the identity of; ascertain that something met with is identical with something otherwise known; ascertain what a given thing or who a given person is; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, to determine to what species a given specimen belongs: as, the child was *identified* by its clothing; the owner *identified* his goods.

> Ultima Thule, the furthest of the Britannic Isles, has been *identified* with all sorts of localities.
> *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 67.

3. To mark or characterize in such a way as to show what the thing marked is; serve as a means of identification for.

> There is here not merely mental arrest but actual conflict; the voice perceived *identifies* Jacob, at the same time the hands *identify* Esau.
> *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 62.

To identify one's self with. (*a*) To regard one's self as being the essence or chief factor of.

> As a statesman, he *identified himself with* the state.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

(*b*) To make one's self a part of (an organization, movement, cause, etc.); be conspicuously active in the promotion of: as, he early *identified himself with* the abolition movement.

II. *intrans.* To become the same; coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc. [Rare.]

> An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us, will *identify* with an interest more enlarged than public. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

identism (ī-den'tizm), *n.* [< *ident(ic)* + *-ism*.] The system or doctrine of identity: a name applied to the metaphysical theory of Schelling. See *identity*.

identity (ī-den'ti-ti), *n.* [= F. *identité* = Sp. *identidad* = Pg. *identidade* = It. *identità* = D. *identiteit* = G. *identität* = Dan. Sw. *identitet*, < ML. *identita(t-)s*, sameness, < *identicus*, the same, < L. *identi-* (in *identidem*, repeatedly), < *idem*, the same: see *identic* and *idem*.] The state of being the same; absolute sameness; that relation which anything bears to itself; loosely, essential or practical sameness. Properly, *identity* belongs only to the individual, thing, being, event, etc.

> In no form of government is there an absolute *identity* of interest between the people and their rulers.
> *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

Absolute identity. See *absolute*.—**Generic identity.** See *generic*.—**Personal identity.** See *personal*.—**Principle of identity**, in *logic*, the general formula A = A. =Syn. See *sameness*.

ideogram (ī'dē-ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] Same as *ideograph*. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 8.

ideograph (ī'dē-ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰδέα*, an idea, + *γράφειν*, write.] A character, symbol, or figure which suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name.

ideographic (ī″dē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *idéographique* = Sp. *ideográfico*; as *ideograph* + *-ic*.] Representing ideas directly, and not through the medium of their names: applied specifically to that mode of writing which, by means of symbols, figures, or hieroglyphics, suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name. All written signs are believed to have been ideographic in their origin, as are the Chinese characters, and the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians for the most part.

> The picture-writing of the Mexicans was found to have given birth to a . . . family of *ideographic* forms.
> *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 19.

> A few years ago a religious work was printed at Vienna in the Mikmak language, in which no less than 5701 *ideographic* symbols are employed.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 21.

ideographical (ī″dē-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *ideographic* + *-al*.] Same as *ideographic*.

ideographically (ī-dē-o-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ideographic manner: as, a sentence expressed *ideographically*.

ideographics (ī″dē-ō-graf'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *ideographic*: see *-ics*.] A method of writing in ideographic characters. See *ideographic*.

ideography (ī-dē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *idéographie* = Pg. *ideographia*, < Gr. *ἰδέα*, an idea, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The direct representation of ideas by graphic signs. See *ideographic*.

ideologic (ī″dē-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [Also *idealogic*; = F. *idéologique* = Sp. *ideológico* = It. *ideologico*; as *ideology* + *-ic*.] Same as *ideological*.

> His [Napoleon's] hatred of idealogues is well known, but the novel was that species of *idealogic* composition that came least into collision with the principles of imperialism. *Chambers's Encyc.*

ideological (ī-dē-o-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *ideologic* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to ideology.

> I would willingly have . . . persevered to the end in the same abstinence which I have hitherto observed from *ideological* discussions. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, IV. i. § 4.

2. Relating to or depending on the idea or signification. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 188.

ideologist (ī-dē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *idéologiste*; as *ideolog-y* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who is occupied with ideas or ideals that have no real significance or value; one who indulges in theories or speculations, or fabricates ideal schemes.

> As to the cultivated and intelligent liberals of 1789, he consigns them with a word to the place where they belong; they are *ideologists*: in other words, their pretended knowledge is mere drawing-room prejudice and the imagination of the closet. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 294.

2. One who advocates the doctrines of ideology.

> The society of *ideologists* at Auteuil.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 497.

ideologue (ī-dē'ō-log), *n.* [Also, less correctly, *idealogue*; < F. *idéologue* = Sp. *ideólogo* = Pg. *ideologo*, < Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *-λογος*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *ideologist*.

> Some domestic *idealogue*, who sits
> And coldly chooses empire, where as well
> He might republic.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, viii.

ideology (ī-dē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Also, less correctly, *idealogy*; < F. *idéologie* = Sp. *ideología* = Pg. It. *ideologia*, < Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of ideas or of mind; a name applied by the later disciples of the French philosopher Condillac to the history and evolution of human ideas, considered as so many successive forms or modes of certain original or transformed sensations; that system of mental philosophy which derives knowledge exclusively from sensation.

> Our neighbours . . . have made choice of the term *ideology* . . . to express that department of knowledge which had been called the science of the human mind.
> *D. Stewart*, Philosophical Essays, iii.

ideomotion (ī″dē-ō-mō'shon), *n.* [< *idea* + *motion*.] In *physiol.*, motion induced by the force of a dominant idea, and neither voluntary nor purely reflex.

ideomotor (ī″dē-ō-mō'tor), *a.* [< L. *idea*, idea, + *motor*, mover.] In *physiol.*, a term applied by Dr. Carpenter to muscular movements resulting from complete engrossment by an idea. These he regarded as automatic, although originating in the cerebrum.

> In this paper he [Dr. Carpenter] also extended the idea of reflex nervous function to the centers of sensation and ideation, and enunciated the fundamental notions of "consensual" and of *ideo-motor* action.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 548.

ideopraxist (ī″dē-ō-prak'sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰδέα*, idea, + *πρᾶξις*, doing (see *praxis*), + *-ist*.] One who is impelled to act by the force of an idea; one who devotes his energies to the carrying out of an idea. [Rare.]

> He himself, says the Professor, was among the completest Ideologists, at least *Ideopraxists*: in the Idea . . . he lived, moved, and fought. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 123.

ides (īdz), *n. pl.* [In ME. *idus*, also in sing. *ide*; F. *ides* = Sp. *idus* = Pg. *idus*, *idos* = It. *idi* = G. *idus*, etc., = Gr. *εἰδοί*, < L. *īdūs*, often *eidus*, pl. of unused sing. **īdŭs* (*īdu-*), the ides.] In the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones — that is, the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 15th of March, May, July, and October. The seven days after the nones in each month are identified by their ordinal numbers before the ides (the ides themselves included), as the eighth, seventh, sixth, etc., day before the ides.

> A soothsayer bids you beware the *ides* of March.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

id est (id est). [L.: *id*, neut. of *is*, he, that, = Goth. *is*, he (see *he*1 and *he*2, now *it*); *est* = E. *is*.] That is; that is to say: usually written with the abbreviation *i. e.*

Idia (id'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826), < Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar: see *idiom*.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*. They are of medium size and blackish-gray color, sometimes reddish-yellow on the abdomen. The eyes are naked, the antennæ are appressed, with the third joint half as long again as the second; the bristle is nearly like; the legs [illegible] and slightly hairy; the middle tibiæ are [illegible] the inner side; the wings have no marginal [illegible] and the abdomen is of a flattened, round-oval figure. The species abound in tropical countries, one is European, and another North American.

idiasm (id'i-azm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰδιασμός*, peculiarity, < *ἰδιάζειν*, be peculiar, < *ἴδιος*, peculiar: see *idiom*.] A peculiarity.

The idioms, idiotisms, and, above all, the *idiasms* of Shakespeare will be thoroughly understood, and so much that now goes by the board in all modern editions will be restored with intelligent reverence.
C. M. Ingleby, Shakespeare: the Man and the Book, I. 118.

idio-. [L. *idio-*, < Gr. *ἰδιο-ς*, one's own, private, peculiar: see *idiom*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'one's own,' 'private,' 'peculiar.'

idioblast (id'i-ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *βλαστός*, offshoot.] A term proposed by Sachs for certain individual cells or tissue-elements which differ greatly, as regards their contents, from the surrounding tissues. Such are the resin-cells, tannin-cells, crystal-cells, etc., found in various plants.

idiocrasy (id-i-ok'rā-si), *n.* [= F. *idiocrasie*, *idiocrase*, < Gr. *ἰδιοκρασία*, a peculiar temperament, < *ἴδιος*, one's own, peculiar (see *idiom*), + *κρᾶσις*, mixture, temperament: see *crasis*.] Peculiarity of physical or mental constitution; that temperament or vital state which is peculiar to a person; idiosyncrasy. [Rare.]

idiocratic (id″i-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [< *idiocrasy* (*-crat-*) + *-ic*; cf. *aristocratic*.] Peculiar in respect of constitution or temperament; idiosyncratic.

idiocratical (id″i-ō-krat'i-kal), *a.* [< *idiocratic* + *-al*.] Same as *idiocratic*.

idiocy (id'i-ō-si), *n.* [Also *idiotcy*, < *idiot* + *-cy*; not directly < Gr. *ἰδιωτεία*, uncouthness, want of education, also private life or business, < *ἰδιώτης*, a private person, etc.: see *idiot*.] The state of being an idiot; natural absence or marked defect of understanding; mental imbecility. See *idiot*.

I will undertake to convict a man of *idiocy* if he can not see the proof that three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. *F. W. Robertson.*

idiocyclophanous (id″i-ō-sī-klof'a-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *κύκλος*, circle, + *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] Same as *idiophanous*.

Idiodactylæ (id″i-ō-dak'ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] In Sundevall's system, a group of oscine passerine birds related to the crows, consisting of the birds of paradise and sundry others, and constituting the fourth family of the cohort *Coliomorphæ*.

idiodinic (id″i-ō-din'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *ὠδίς*, the pangs of labor.] In *zoöl.*, reproducing or bringing forth by means of a special pore or opening of the body devoted exclusively to this function, and through which the genital products are extruded. When idiodinic animals have a special gonaduct, this is called an *idiogonaduct*.

The Porodinic group is divisible into Nephrodinic and *Idiodinic*, in the former the nephridium serving as a pore, in the latter a special (*ἴδιος*) pore being developed.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 682.

idioelectric (id″i-ō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, peculiar, + E. *electric*.] **I.** *a.* Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties, or manifesting electricity in its natural state.

II. *n.* A term introduced by Gilbert for those substances which become electrified by friction, in distinction from *anelectric*. This distinction was, however, based upon the erroneous idea that certain substances (as metals) could not be electrified in this way.

idioglottic (id″i-ō-glot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *γλωττικός*, of the tongue: see *glottic*[1].] Using words or names invented in one's own mind.

The boy soon gave up his *idioglottic* endeavors, learning German before his next-born sister had reached the age of beginning speech. *Science*, XII. 146.

idiogonaduct (id″i-ō-gon'a-dukt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + E. *gonaduct*, q. v.] The gonaduct of an idiodinic animal.

The genital ducts of idiodinic forms may be called *idiogonaducts*, as distinguished from the nephrogonaducts of nephrodinic forms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 682.

idiograph (id'i-ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *γράφειν*, write.] A mark or signature peculiar to an individual; a private mark or trade-mark.

idiographic (id″i-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *idiograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of an idiograph or idiographs.

idiogynous (id-i-oj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] In *bot.*, not having a pistil.

idiolatry (id-i-ol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Self-worship; excessive self-esteem. [Rare.]

Idolatry . . . differs but a letter with *idiolatry*.
Bp. Andrews, Ninety-six Sermons, II. 393 (ed. 1841–44).

idiom (id'i-um), *n.* [Formerly also *ideom*; D. *idioom* = G. Dan. Sw. *idiom* = F. *idiome* = Sp. Pg. It. *idioma*, < LL. *idioma*, < Gr. *ἰδίωμα*, a peculiarity, property, a peculiar phraseology, idiom, < *ἰδιοῦσθαι*, make one's own, appropriate to oneself, < *ἴδιος*, one's own, private, personal, peculiar, separate, in older Gr. *Fίδιος*, prob. for **Fεδιος*, **σFεδιος*, **σFεjος* (= L. *suus*, one's own, his, her, etc.), connected with *σφεῖς*, acc. *σφέας*, *σφε*, they, and with *οὐ*, = L. *sui*, of oneself: see *sui generis*.] **1.** A mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity of phraseology; a phrase or form of words approved by the usage of a language, whether written or spoken, and often having a signification other than its grammatical or logical one. See *idiotism*, 1.

There are certain *idioms*, certain forms of speech, certain propositions, which the Holy Ghost repeats several times, upon several occasions in the Scriptures
Donne, Sermons, vi.

Some that with Care true Eloquence shall teach,
And to just *Idioms* fix our doubtful Speech.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 34.

2. The genius or peculiar cast of a language; hence, a peculiar form or variation of language; a dialect.

The beautiful Provençal, . . . more rich and melodious than any other *idiom* in the Peninsula.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

=Syn. 2. *Dialect*, *Diction*, etc. See *language*.

idiomatic (id″i-ō-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *idiomatique* = Sp. *idiomático* = Pg. It. *idiomatico* (cf. G. *idiomatisch* = Dan. Sw. *idiomatisk*), < NL. *idiomaticus*, < Gr. *ἰδιωματικός*, peculiar, characteristic, < *ἰδίωμα*(*τ-*), a peculiarity, idiom: see *idiom*.] **1.** Peculiar to or characteristic of a certain language; pertaining to or exhibiting the particular cast of a language or its characteristic modes of expression.—**2.** Given to or marked by the use of idioms: as, an *idiomatic* writer.

Now, there is not in the world so certain a guarantee for pure *idiomatic* diction, without tricks or affectation, as a case of genuine excitement. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Like most *idiomatic* as distinguished from correct writers, he [Dryden] knew very little about the language historically or critically.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 76.

idiomatical (id″i-ō-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *idiomatic* + *-al*.] Idiomatic.

Milton mistakes the *idiomatical* use and meaning of "munditiæ."
T. Warton, Milton's Smaller Poems, Horace, i. 5.

His enthusiastic mode of thinking, and his foreign and *idiomatical* manner of expressing himself, often excited a smile on the grave cheek of the count.
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxv.

idiomatically (id″i-ō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an idiomatic manner; according to the idiom of a language.

idiomorphic (id″i-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *μορφή*, form.] Having its own or characteristic form. This term was introduced into lithology by Rosenbusch, to indicate that a mineral forming part of a rock-mass has the crystalline faces which belong to it as a species, and that it has not been forced by the other minerals with which it is associated to take their form more or less completely.

The normal plutonic rocks are characterized by a structure in which *idiomorphic* constituents occur only in small proportion. *Geol. Mag.*, 3d dec., IV. 123.

idiomorphically (id″i-ō-môr'fi-kal-i), *adv.* In an idiomorphic manner.

All of the constituents are *idiomorphically* developed.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 209.

idiomuscular (id″i-ō-mus'kū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + E. *muscular*.] Pertaining to muscle exclusively.—**Idiomuscular contraction**, the contraction of muscular fibers when struck. The local wheal which appears at the point struck, and usually remains there, but sometimes divides and travels off in either direction as a sluggish wave, is called the *local*, and the contraction of the entire band of fibers to the ends of the muscle the *general idiomuscular contraction*.

idiopathetic (id″i-ō-pa-thet'ik), *a.* [< *idiopathy*, after *pathetic*, q. v.] Same as *idiopathic*.

idiopathetically (id″i-ō-pa-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *idiopathically*.

idiopathic (id″i-ō-path'ik), *a.* [< *idiopath-y* + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to a primary morbid state; not secondary or arising from any other disease: as, an *idiopathic* affection: opposed to *symptomatic*.—**Idiopathic anemia, fever,** etc. See the nouns.

idiopathical (id″i-ō-path'i-kal), *a.* Same as *idiopathic*.

idiopathically (id″i-ō-path'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an idiopathic disease; not symptomatically.

idiopathy (id-i-op'a-thi), *n.*; pl. *idiopathies* (-thiz). [= F. *idiopathie* = Sp. *idiopatía* = Pg. *idiopathia* = It. *idiopatia*, < Gr. *ἰδιοπάθεια*, feeling for oneself alone, < *ἰδιοπαθής*, affected for oneself in a peculiar way, < *ἴδιος*, one's own (see *idiom*), + *πάθος*, feeling, affection.] **1.** In *pathol.*, an idiopathic character of disease; a morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.—**2†.** An individual or personal state of feeling; a mental condition peculiar to one's self.

Men are so full of their own fancies and *idiopathies* that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger. *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, Pref.

idiophanism (id-i-of'a-nizm), *n.* [< *idiophan-ous* + *-ism*.] The property of being idiophanous.

idiophanous (id-i-of'a-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] Exhibiting axial interference figures without the use of polarizing apparatus: said of certain crystals, as epidote. These figures are sometimes called *epoptic figures*. Also *idiocyclophanous*.

Idiophyllum (id″i-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Lesquereux, based on a small round or broadly obovate leaf found at Mazon Creek, Illinois, in the lowest strata of the middle coal-measures. This leaf by its peculiar areolation is closely related to *Dictyophyllum*, but differs from it in not having the pinnate character which the leaves of all the species referred to that genus have.

idioplasm (id'i-ō-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *idioplasma*, < Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *πλάσμα*, a thing formed: see *plasma*.] Same as *germ-plasma*.

The chromatin must carry the hereditary characters, and therefore has been termed the *idioplasm*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 543.

idioplasma (id″i-ō-plaz'mȧ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *germ-plasma*.

idiopsychological (id″i-ō-sī-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + E. *psychological*.] Of or pertaining to one's own mind.

The psychological method . . . may be divided into two heads, according as we seek to develop moral science by the interpretation of the conscience itself, or by tracing the development of the moral out of the non-moral in the study of psychological facts outside of the conscience. "*Idiopsychological*" and "heteropsychological" are the epithets employed to denote these two methods.
F. L. Patton, New Princeton Rev., I. 181.

idiorepulsive (id″i-ō-rē-pul'siv), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + E. *repulsive*.] Repelling itself.

The early theories regarded [electrical] phenomena as produced either by a single fluid, *idio-repulsive*, but attractive of all matter, or else as produced by two fluids, each *idio-repulsive*, but attractive of the other.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 83.

idiorrhythmic (id″i-ō-rith'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm.] Self-regulated; consisting of self-governing members: an epithet of those convents of the Greek Church in which each member of the community is left to regulate his own manner of life. Also written *idiorhythmic*.

In an *idiorrhythmic* monastery each monk lives as he pleases; if rich he has a suite of apartments, if poor he shares a cell with a brother. Discipline is kept up by public opinion rather than by authority; a monk is not bound to attend vespers, but if he omitted to do so two days running without valid excuse his brethren would begin to talk about his laxity and show signs of disapproval. Instead of an abbot an *idiorrhythmic* convent is governed by a deliberative assembly and two or three annually elected presidents. *Athelstan Riley*, Athos, or the Mountain of the [Monks (1887), p. 66.

idiostatic (id″i-ō-stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *στατικός*, static: see *static*.] Pertaining to a mode of measurement of electricity in which no auxiliary electrification is employed.

The accessory electrometer or gauge is called an *idiostatic* electrometer.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 56.

idiosyncrasy (id″i-ō-sin'krā-si), *n.*; pl. *idiosyncrasies* (-siz). [= F. *idiosyncrasie* = Sp. It. *idiosincrasia* = Pg. *idiosyncrasia*, < Gr. *ἰδιοσυγκρασία*, also *ἰδιοσύγκρασις*, a peculiar temperament or habit of body, < *ἴδιος*, one's own, peculiar, + *σύγκρασις*, a mixture, tempering, < *συγκεραννύναι*, mix with, < *σύν*, with, + *κεραννύναι*, mix, > *κρᾶσις*, a mixing: see *crasis*.] A peculiarity of mental or physical constitution or temperament; characteristic susceptibility or antipathy inherent in an individual; special mental disposition or tendency.

I have no antipathy, or rather *idio-syncrasy*, in diet, humour, air, anything. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

That I am fond of indulging, beyond a hope of sympathy, in such retrospection, may be the symptom of some sickly *idiosyncrasy*. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

Idiosyncrasies are, however, frequent; thus we find one person has an exceptional memory for sounds, another for colours, another for forms.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 61.

idiosyncratic (id″i-ō-sin-krat′ik), *a.* [< *idiosyncrasy* (*-crat-*) + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to idiosyncrasy; of or arising from individual disposition or susceptibility: as, *idiosyncratic* sympathy.

Only by comparison are we able to generalize, and to discover what is *idiosyncratic* in these manifestations.
J. Nelson, Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 374.

Both sensory and non-sensory hallucinations . . . are *idiosyncratic* and unshared. *E. Gurney*, Mind, X. 162.

idiot (id′i-ọt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *ideot;* < ME. *idiot, ydiot* = D. *idioot* = G. Dan. Sw. *idiot*, < OF. *idiot*, F. *idiot* = Sp. Pg. It. *idiota*, an idiot, < L. *idiota*, an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person, < Gr. *ἰδιώτης*, a private person, a common man, one who has no professional knowledge, an ignorant, ill-informed man, < *ἰδιοῦσθαι*, make one's own, < *ἴδιος*, one's own, peculiar: see *idiom.*] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A private person.

St. Austin affirmed that the plain places of Scripture are sufficient to all laics, and all *idiots* or private persons.
Jer. Taylor.

2†. An unlearned, ignorant, or simple person.

Estwarde and westwarde I awayted after faste,
And gede forth as an *ydiote* in contre to aspye
After Pieres the Plowman.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 170.

Christ was received of *idiots*, of the vulgar people, and of the simpler sort. *Blount.*

3†. A fool or dupe; one who is fooled.

Wenest thou make an *ydiot* of our dame?
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 311.

4†. A professional fool; a jester; a clown.

The *ideot* likes with bables for to plaie; . . .
A motley coate, a cockescombe, or a bell,
Hee better likes then Jewelles that excell.
G. Whitney, Emblems (1586), p. 31.

The head of an *ideot* dressed in a cap and bells, and gaping in a most immoderate manner. *Spectator*, No. 47.

5. A human being destitute of the ordinary mental powers; one who is born without understanding or discernment, or who has utterly lost it by disease, so as to have no lucid intervals; one who, by deficiency of the intellectual faculties, is unfit for the social condition, or for taking care of himself in danger.

Genetous *idiots* are rarely physically well made. They appear to have received, in many instances, with the heritage of a defective brain, an enfeebled, dwarfed, often crippled body. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 92.

6. In *old Eng. law*, one who has been without understanding or reasoning powers from his birth, as distinguished from a *lunatic*. "At the present day idiocy is considered as a species of insanity or lunacy." (*Rapalje and Lawrence.*)

An *idiot*, or natural fool, is one that hath had no understanding from his nativity. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

II. *a.* Afflicted with or indicating idiocy; idiotic.

The tale of Betty Foy,
The *idiot* mother of an *idiot* boy.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Ye mar a comely face with *idiot* tears.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Idiot stitch, a name given to tricot stitch in crochet. *Dict. of Needlework.*

idiot (id′i-ọt), *v. t.* [< *idiot, n.*] To make or render idiotic.

And being much befool'd and *idioted*
By the rough amity of the other, sank
As into sleep again. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

idiotcy (id′i-ọt-si), *n.* [< *idiot* + *-cy;* prop. *idiocy*, q. v., the *t* being involved in the *c.*] Same as *idiocy*. [Rare.]

A state of mind which cannot comprehend the meaning of an enactment or a penalty — as infancy, *idiotcy*, insanity, ignorance of the dialect spoken — excuses the individual from punishment.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 521.

Idiothalameæ (id″i-ō-tha-lā′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *idiothalamus* (see *idiothalamous*) + *-eæ.*] A division of lichens including the *Umbelicarici, Opegraphei*, etc., now placed in several tribes. Also written *Idiothalami, Idiothalamia*, and *Idiothalamii*.

idiothalamous (id″i-ō-thal′a-mus), *a.* [< NL. *idiothalamus*, < Gr. *ἴδιος*, one's own, + *θάλαμος*, a room: see *thalamus.*] In *bot.*, having certain parts of a different color and texture from the thallus: applied to lichens.

idiotic (id-i-ot′ik), *a.* [= F. *idiotique* = Sp. *idiótico* = Pg. It. *idiotico*, idiotic, < LL. *idioticus*, uneducated, ignorant, < Gr. *ἰδιωτικός*, private, unprofessional, unskilful, rude, < *ἰδιώτης*, a private person: see *idiot* and *-ic.*] **1†.** Uncultured; plain; simple. See extract under *idiotical.* — **2.** Pertaining to or resembling an idiot; afflicted with idiocy; having the quality of idiocy; very foolish; stupid.

The stupid succession [of Epicureans] persisted in maintaining that the Sun, Moon, and Stars were no bigger than they appear to the eye, and other such *idiotic* stuff against mathematical demonstration.
Bentley, Free-Thinking, § 49.

idiotica, *n.* Plural of *idioticon.*

idiotical† (id-i-ot′i-kal), *a.* [< *idiotic* + *-al.*] **1.** Same as *idiotic*, 1.

Truth is content, when it comes into the world, to wear our mantles, to learn our language; it speaks to the most *idiotical* sort of men in the most *idiotical* way. The reason of this plain and *idiotical* style of Scripture it may be worth our farther taking notice of.
J. Smith, Select Discourses, VI., On Prophecy.

2. Same as *idiotic*, 2.

idiotically (id-i-ot′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an idiotic manner; very foolishly.

You are *idiotically* shouting yourself black in the face.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 106.

idioticalness (id-i-ot′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being an idiot. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

idioticon (id-i-ot′i-kon), *n.*; pl. *idiotica* (-kä). [NL., < Gr. *ἰδιωτικόν*, neut. of *ἰδιωτικός*, private, taken in the sense of *ἴδιος*, peculiar to oneself: see *idiotic* and *idiom.*] A vocabulary or wordbook of a particular dialect; a dictionary of words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country. [Rare.]

idiotish (id′i-ọt-ish), *a.* [= Dan. Sw. *idiotisk;* as *idiot* + *-ish*[1].] Idiotic.

And euerye man thought his own wysdome best, which God hath proued stark folyshnesse all, and moost *ydiotyshe* dottage. *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches, i.

idiotism (id′i-ọt-izm), *n.* [Formerly also *ideotism;* = D. G. *idiotismus* = Dan. *idiotisme* = Sw. *idiotism* = F. *idiotisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *idiotismo*, < L. *idiotismus*, < Gr. *ἰδιωτισμός*, the way or fashion of a common person, a homely or vulgar phrase, < *ἰδιωτίζειν*, put into common language, < *ἰδιώτης*, a private person, a common person: see *idiot* and *-ism.*] **1.** An idiom; a peculiarity of phrase; a current deviation or departure from the strict syntactical rules or usages of a language.

Scholars . . . sometimes . . . give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented or translated out of other languages.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 165.

When they [the apostles] came therefore to talk of the great doctrines of the cross, to preach up the astonishing truths of the Gospel; they brought to be sure their old *idiotisms* and plainness of speech along with them.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

The expression "in or with respect" is an *idiotism.*
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 85.

2. A personal peculiarity of expression. [Rare.]

Idiotism, or the use which is confined to an individual.
H. N. Day, Art of Discourse, § 287.

3. Idiocy; the state of being an idiot. [Rare.]

To say that this matter [the earth] was the cause of itself, this, of all other, were the greatest *idiotism.*
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 49.

If in reality his philosophy be foreign to the matter professed, . . . it must be somewhat worse than mere ignorance or *idiotism.*
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. § 1.

The soul sinks into a kind of sleepy *idiotism*, and is diverted by toys and baubles. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

idiotize (id′i-ọt-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *idiotized*, ppr. *idiotizing.* [< *idiot* + *-ize.* Cf. Gr. *ἰδιωτίζειν*, put into common language: see *idiotism.*] To become stupid. [Rare.]

idiotry (id′i-ọt-ri), *n.* [< *idiot* + *-ry.*] Idiocy. [Rare.]

I still keep up my correspondence with him, notwithstanding his *idiotry;* for it is my principle to be constant in my friendships.
Warburton, Note in Pope's Works (ed. 1751), V. 22.

Idiotypa (id-i-ot′i-pä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *τύπος*, type.] **1.** A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the subfamily *Diapriinæ*, having the fore wings with a basal vein. Only European species are known. *Förster*, 1856. — **2.** A genus of ortalid flies, containing one Cuban species. *Loew*, 1873.

idiotype (id′i-ō-tip), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴδιος*, peculiar, + *τύπος*, type.] An object or a substance typical of a class; one of a series exhibiting like peculiarities. "A term applied by Guthrie (Chem. Soc. Jour., xiii. 35) to bodies derived by replacement from the same substance, including the typical substance itself; ammonia, for example, is idiotypic with ethylamine, phenylamine, and all the organic bases derived from it by substitution, and these are idiotypic one with the other. The same term was applied by Wackenroder (J. pr. Chem., xxiv. 18) to certain non-crystalline organic bodies which, according to his observations, exhibit certain similarities of structure." (*Watts.*)

idiotypic (id″i-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *idiotype* + *-ic.*] Of or related to a particular class or type. See *idiotype.*

idle (ī′dl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *idel*, < AS. *īdel*, empty, useless, vain, = OS. *īdal, īdil* = OFries. *īdel* = D. *ijdel*, vain, frivolous, trifling, = MLG. LG. *idel*, empty, mere, = OHG. *ītal*, empty, useless, mere, MHG. *ītel*, G. *eitel*, vain, conceited, trifling, = Sw. *idel*, sheer, pure, downright, = Dan. *idel*, sheer, mere, perhaps orig. 'clear,' = Gr. *ἰθαρός*, clear, pure (of springs), of common root with Gr. *αἰθήρ*, the upper, purer air (see *ether*[1], *æthrioscope*), *αἰθειν*, burn, Skt. √ *indh*, kindle, AS. *ād*, a fire, a funeral pile, *āst*, E. *oast*, a kiln: see *oast.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Empty; vacant; not occupied: as, *idle* hours.

Huo thet wyle thanne by yherd; ne come nazt beuore god mid zuorde adrage and mid blodi honden ne *ydel* honden. *Ayenbyte of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

Repent at *idle* times as thou may'st.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Dozing out all his *idle* noons,
And ev'ry night at play.
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

2. Not engaged in any occupation or employment; unemployed; inactive; doing nothing.

The bee has thre kyndis [characteristics]. Ane es that scho es neuer *ydill.*
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Why stand ye here all the day *idle?* Mat. xx. 6.

The Queen sat *idle* by her loom.
D. G. Rossetti, Staff and Scrip.

3. In a state of disuse; remaining unused.

Of antres vast, and desarts *idle*,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven,
It was my hint to speak. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung.
Milton, Nativity, l. 55.

4. Useless; ineffectual; vain; bootless; unavailing; futile: as, *idle* rage.

They pass by me as the *idle* wind,
Which I respect not. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

Apologies are *idle* things; I will not trouble you with them. *Washington*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 400.

Yet life I hold but *idle* breath,
When love or honour's weighed with death.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 17.

5. Of no importance; trivial; irrelevant; flippant; pointless; unprofitable: as, an *idle* story.

He did not smile, and say to himself that this was an *idle* whim. *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, vi.

Honour and shame, truth, lies, and weal and woe,
Seemed *idle* words, whose meaning none might know.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 302.

6. Acting idly or unconcernedly; careless; indifferent.

They are coming to the play; I must be *idle.*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

7. Slothful; given to rest and ease; averse to labor; lazy: as, an *idle* fellow.

Gladde was Gaheret hem to be-holden, and so was his companye, that a-gein diden so well that noon was founden cowarde ne *ydell.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 285.

Will he be *idle* who has much t' enjoy?
Me therefore studious of laborious ease,
Not slothful. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 360.

8†. Wandering in mind; light-headed: an occasional use in old plays. *Halliwell.*

Kath. Why do you talk so?
Would you were fast asleep!
Frank. No, no, I'm not *idle.*
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, iv. 2.

Idle worms†, worms which were believed or humorously said to breed in the fingers of an idle person.

Keep thy hands in thy muff, and warm the *idle worms* in thy fingers' ends. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

Shakspere refers to this belief in the following passage:

Her waggoner, a small gray-coated gnat,
Not half so big as a round little *worm*
Prick'd from the lazy finger of a maid.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

To run idle, to run loose, without transmitting power or producing effect: said of parts of machinery, as a loose pulley, which serves only to preserve a strain on the driving-belt. = **Syn.** 6 and 7. *Inactive, Inert, Idle, Lazy, Indolent, Slothful, Sluggish.* The first three of these words are not necessarily unfavorable in meaning; the next four are always so. Circumstances may make a man *inactive;* he may be *idle* for lack of work, or may rest from toil by taking an *idle* hour; disease may leave him quite *inert;* but it is blameworthy to be *lazy*, etc. Fabius showed a masterly *inactivity* in opposition to Hannibal, but one may be *inactive* when he ought to be at work. All the words often apply to character or temperament, and the last four always do so. To be *inert* is to be like dead matter, destitute of motion or activity. To be *idle* is

to be unemployed [illegible] through necessity, need of rest, passing fancy, [illegible] inspection. To be *lazy* is to have a strong [illegible] physical exertion, and especially to [illegible] *Sothful* and *slothful* express slowness [illegible] and a corresponding temperament or [illegible]. See *listless*.

II.† *n.* 1. Idleness; indolence.

His brains rich Talent buries not in *Idle*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

2. An indolent person.

Young Boies and Girles Saluages, or any other, bee they neuer [illegible] may turne, carie, or returne a fish, without either shame or any great paine.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 189.

In idle†, in vain.

Eterne God, that thurgh thy purveiaunce
Ledest the world by certein governaunce,
In ydel, as men seyn, ye nothyng make.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 139.

Goddis name *in ydil* take thou not.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

To be sick of the idles†, to be lazy. *Nares.*

Hodie nullam lineam duxi: I have beene *sicke of the idles* to-day. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 558.

idle (ī'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *idled*, ppr. *idling*. [< ME. *idlen*, < AS. *idlian*, become useless (in comp. *ā-idlian*, make useless or vain), < *idel*, idle: see *idle*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To spend or waste time in inaction or without employment.

The gossamers
That *idle* in the wanton summer air.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

My battle-harness *idles* on the wall.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

II. *trans.* To spend in idleness; waste: generally followed by *away*: as, to *idle away* time.

If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour instead of *idling* it *away*? *Chesterfield.*

idle-brained† (ī'dl-brānd), *a.* Foolish; wandering.

Is the man *idle-brain'd* for want of rest?
Chapman, Odyssey, xviii.

idlefull† (ī'dl-fůl), *a.* [< *idle* + *-ful*.] Marked by or due to idleness; indolent; listless.

Keepes her in *idlefull* delitiousnesse.
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

idlehead†, *n.* [ME. *idelhed* (= D. *ijdelheid* = MLG. *idelheit* = MHG. *itelcheit*, G. *eitelkeit*): < *idle* + *-head*. Cf. *idlehood*.] Idleness. *Chaucer.*

idle-headed† (ī'dl-hed'ed), *a.* [< *idle* + *head* + *-ed*²; in part a perversion of *addle-headed*, q. v.] 1. Confused; foolish.

The superstitious *idle-headed* eld
Receiv'd, and did deliver to our age,
This tale of Herne the hunter for a truth.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

2. Delirious; distracted.

He could not sleep, and for want of sleep became *idle-headed*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 611.

Upon this loss she fell *idleheaded*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

idlehood (ī'dl-hůd), *n.* [< *idle* + *hood*. Cf. *idlehead*.] The state of being idle; a habit of idling; idleness.

Thy craven fear my truth accused,
Thine *idlehood* my trust abused.
Scott, Monastery, xii.

idlely† (ī'dl-li), *adv.* An obsolete form of *idly*.

idleman (ī'dl-man), *n.*; pl. *idlemen* (-men). A gentleman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

idle-moss (ī'dl-môs), *n.* Same as *beard-moss*.

idleness (ī'dl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *idelnesse*, < AS. *idelnes* (= OS. *idilnusse* = OFries. *idelnisse* = OHG. *ītalnissa*), < *idel*, idle: see *idle* and *-ness*.] The condition of being idle, in any sense of that word; inactivity; slothfulness; uselessness; unprofitableness; worthlessness; foolishness.

Finding by experience that many times *idlenesse* is lesse harmefull then vnprofitable occupation.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 258.

Either to have it steril with *idleness*, or manured with industry. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

= Syn. See *idle*.

idle-pated† (ī'dl-pā'ted), *a.* [< *idle* + *pate* + *-ed*²; in part a perversion of *addle-pated*, q. v.] Idle-headed; foolish; stupid.

Let him be found never so *idle-pated*, he is still a grave drunkard. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, A Sexton.

idler (īd'lèr), *n.* [< *idle*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who idles; one who spends his time in inaction, or without occupation or employment; a lounging or lazy person; a sluggard.

An *idler* is a watch that wants both hands,
As useless if it goes as when it stands.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 681.

2. (*a*) *Naut.*, a member of a ship's crew who is not required to keep night-watch.

Having called up the *idlers*—namely carpenter, cook, and steward—we began washing down the decks.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 8.

(*b*) On board a whaler, one who is not required to assist in the capture of whales.—3. In *mach.*, an idle-wheel.

idlesby† (īdlz-bi), *n.* [< *idle* + *-s* + *-by*, as in *rudesby*.] An idle or lazy person.

Those "nihil agentes," *idlesbys*, or "male agentes," ill spenders of their time.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 301.

idleship†, *n.* [ME. *idelship*; < *idle* + *-ship*.] Idleness; sloth; laziness.

For of *idelship*
He [Loue] hateth all the felaushipe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

idless, idlesse (ī'dles), *n.* [Pseudo-archaic, < *idle* + *-esse*, in imitation of *humblesse*, *noblesse*, q. v.] Idleness. [Poetical and rare.]

Now a days, so irksome *idless'* slights
And cursed charms have witch'd each student's mind,
That death it is to any of them all,
If that their hands to penning you do call.
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

idleton (ī'dl-tǫn), *n.* [< *idle* + *-ton*, as in *simpleton*.] A lazy person. [Prov. Eng.]

idle-wheel (ī'dl-hwēl), *n.* 1. A wheel (*C*, fig. 1) placed between two others (*A* and *B*) for the purpose of transferring the motion from one axis to the other without change of direction; a carrier-wheel. If *A* and *B* were in contact, they would revolve in opposite directions; but in consequence of the intermediate axis of *C* they revolve in the same direction, and without any change of the velocity-ratio of the pair.

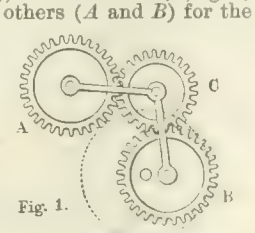


Fig. 1.

2. A wheel that performs a duty other than the transmission of power, as the preservation of a strain on a belt, etc. In fig. 2 the small wheel rests upon the belt to maintain its tension, and runs idly, transmitting no power to other parts of the machine.

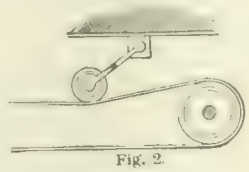


Fig. 2.
Idle-wheels.

idly (īd'li), *adv.* [Formerly *idlely*; < ME. *idelliche*, < AS. *idellīce* (= MHG. *ītellīche* = Dan. *idelegen*; cf. Sw. *ideligen*), < *idel*, idle: see *idle* and *-ly*².] In an idle manner; lazily; sluggishly; carelessly; vainly; uselessly; unprofitably; foolishly.

Thus may ge sen my besy whel,
That goth not *idelīche* aboute.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

God would that (void of painfull labour) he
Should liue in Eden; but not *idlely*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

But it would hurt you both extremely to have her marry herself *idly*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 468.

Idmonea (id-mō'nē-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἰδμων, in legend, son of Apollo, an Argonaut and seer: cf. ἰδμων, knowing, skilful, < ἰδεῖν, see, εἰδέναι, know: see *idea*.] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Idmoneidæ*. *Lamarck.*

Species of Tubulipora and *Idmonea* are common in the shallow waters north of Cape Cod.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 241.

Idmoneidæ (id-mō-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Idmonea* + *-idæ*.] A family of cyclostomatous ectoproctous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Idmonea*. The zoarium is usually erect, and the branches are generally subcylindrical and free or anastomosing. Species occur in almost all seas. Also called *Idmoneadæ* and *Horneridæ*.

i-do†. A Middle English past participle of *do*¹.

idocrase (ī'dō-krās), *n.* [< Gr. εἶδος, form, shape, figure, + κρᾶσις, mixture: see *crasis*.] The mineral vesuvianite.

idol (ī'dol), *n.* [< ME. *idole* = D. *idool* = G. Dan. Sw. *idol*, < OF. *idole*, also *idele*, *idle*, F. *idole* = Pr. *idola* = Sp. Pg. It. *idolo*, < L. *idolum*, *idolon*, an image, form, esp. an apparition, ghost, LL. eccl. an idol, < Gr. εἴδωλον, an image, a phantom, eccl. an idol, < εἰδέναι, know, middle εἴδεσθαι, be seen, appear: see *wit*, and cf. *idea*. Cf. *idolon*, *idolum*, *eidolon*.] 1. An image, effigy, figure, or likeness of anything. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Fie, lifeless picture, cold and senseless stone,
Well-painted *idol*, image dull and dead.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 212.

In many mortal forms I rashly sought
The shadow of that *idol* of my thought.
Shelley, Epipsychidion.

2. An image or similitude of a divinity; a representation or symbol of a deity made, consecrated, or used as an object of worship.

Summe worschipen Symulacres, and summe *Ydoles*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

All the gods of the nations are *idols*. Ps. xcvi. 5.

Sullen Moloch, fled,
Hath left in shadows dread
His burning *idol* all of blackest hue.
Milton, Nativity, l. 207.

Hence—3. A person on whom or a thing on which the affections are strongly set; any object of absorbing devotion other than God himself.

To the celestial, and my soul's *idol*, the most beautified Ophelia. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

The Prince wrote to his *idol* in the style of a worshipper; and Voltaire replied with exquisite grace and address. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

4. A phantom or figment of the brain; a false or misleading notion or conception; an erroneous persuasion; a fallacy. See *idolon*.

The *idols* of preconceived opinion. *Coleridge.*

Bacon divided the fallacies or misconceptions that beset mankind into four classes: (1) idols of the tribe (*idola tribus*), fallacies incident to humanity in general; (2) idols of the den (*idola specus*), misapprehensions traceable to the peculiar mental or bodily constitution of the individual; (3) idols of the market-place (*idola fori*), errors due to the influence of mere words or phrases; (4) idols of the theatre (*idola theatri*), errors due to the prevalence of imperfect philosophic systems or misleading methods of demonstration.

idol†, *v. t.* [< *idol*, *n.*] To worship; make an idol of; idolize.

O happy people, where good Princes raign, . . .
Who *idol* not their pearly Scepters glory.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

idola, *n.* Plural of *idolon*.

idolant†, *n.* [< *idol* + *-ant*.] An idolater.

A count-less hoast of craking *idolants*,
By Esay's Faith, is heer confounded all.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 3.

idolaster†, **idolastre**†, *n.* and *a.* [ME. *idolaster*, *idolastre*, < OF. *idolastre*, an erroneous form of *idolatre*: see *idolater*.] **I.** *n.* Obsolete forms of *idolater*.

He [Solomon] was a lecchour and an *idolastre*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1054.

II. *a.* Idolatrous.

Her yv'ry neck and brest of Alabastre
Made Heathen men of her more *idolastre*.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv. 358.

idolater (ī-dol'a-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *idolatre*, < OF. *idolatre*, F. *idolâtre* = Sp. *idólatra* = Pg. *idolatra* = It. *idolatra*, *idolatro*, < LL. (eccl.) *idolatres*, < Gr. εἰδωλολάτρης, an idol-worshiper, < εἴδωλον, an idol, + λάτρις, a workman for hire, a hired servant, λατρεύειν, work for hire, serve, worship (> λατρεία, service, worship: see *latria*), < λάτρον, pay, hire. Cf. *idolaster*.] 1. A worshiper of idols; one who pays divine honors to images, statues, or representations of anything; one who worships as a deity that which is not God.

Thee shall thy brother man, the Lord from Heaven, . . .
Count the more base *idolater* of the two;
Crueller, as not passing thro' the fire
Bodies, but souls. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. An adorer; a devotee; a great admirer.

The lover too shuns business and alarms,
Tender *idolater* of absent charms.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 220.

The *idolater* of minute rules will not be offended, as at Aosta, with Doric triglyphs placed over Corinthian capitals. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 114.

idolatress (ī-dol'a-tres), *n.* [< *idolater* + *-ess*; cf. It. *idolatrice*.] A female worshiper of idols.

That uxorious king, whose heart, though large,
Beguiled by fair *idolatresses*, fell
To idols foul. *Milton*, P. L., i. 444.

idolatrical† (ī-dō-lat'ri-kal), *a.* [< ML. *idolatricus*, < *idolatria*, idolatry: see *idolatry*.] Idolatrous.

Themselves profess it to be idolatry to do so; which is a demonstration that their soul hath nothing in it that is *idolatrical*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 415.

idolatrize (ī-dol'a-trīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *idolatrized*, ppr. *idolatrizing*. [< *idolatr-y* + *-ize*. Cf. OF. *idolatrier*, F. *idolâtrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *idolatrar* = It. *idolatrare*, < ML. *idolatrare*, < Gr. εἰδωλολατρεῖν, worship idols, < εἰδωλολάτρης, an idolater: see *idolater*.] **I.** *intrans.* To worship idols; practise idolatry. [Rare.]

And as the Persians did *idolatrize*
Unto the sun.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

II. *trans.* To adore or worship idolatrously; make an idol of; idolize. [Rare.]

Apollo easily perceived that Lipsius did manifestly *idolatrize* Tacitus. *Boccalini* (trans.), p. 17. (*Latham.*)

idolatrous (ī-dol'a-trus), *a.* [< *idolatry* + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of idolatry; hence, practising or feeling superstitious adoration: as, *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity.

Baptysed bells, bedes, . . . altars, holye water, and the devyll and all of soche *idolatrouse* beggery.
Bp. Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 65 (1544).

Neither may the picture of our Saviour . . . be drawn to an *idolatrous* use. *Peacham*, On Drawing.

2. Worshiping idols or false gods; hence, cherishing undue reverence or affection; inordinately or profanely devoted.

My *idolatrous* fancy
Must sanctify his relics. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

The Saxons were a sort of *idolatrous* pagans.
Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng.

3. Used in or designed for idolatry; devoted to idols or idol-worship: as, an *idolatrous* image or temple.

And this *idolatrous* grove of images, this flasket of idols, which I will pull down.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

idolatrously (ī-dol'a-trus-li), *adv.* In an idolatrous manner; with undue reverence or affection.

idolatry (ī-dol'a-tri), *n.*; pl. *idolatries* (-triz). [< ME. *idolatrie*, < OF. *idolatrie*, F. *idolâtrie* = Pr. *ydolatria* = Sp. *idolatría* = Pg. It. *idolatria*, < ML. *idolatria*, contr. of LL. *idololatria*, < Gr. *εἰδωλολατρεία*, idolatry, < *εἰδωλολάτρης*, an idolater: see *idolater*.] 1. The worship of idols or images; more generally, the paying of divine honors to any created object; the ascription of divine power to natural agencies. Idolatry exists in a variety of forms, as—(*a*) the worship of inanimate objects, as stones, trees, etc.; (*b*) animal-worship; (*c*) the worship of the higher powers of nature, the sun, moon, stars, fire, water, etc.; (*d*) hero-worship, or the worship of deceased ancestors.

His eye survey'd the dark *idolatries*
Of alienated Judah. *Milton*, P. L., i. 456.

What some fools are made by art,
They were by nature, atheists, head and heart.
The gross *idolatry* blind heathens teach
Was too refin'd for them, beyond their reach.
Cowper, Hope, l. 499.

Scientifically defined, *idolatry* is a mode of thought under which all causation is attributed to entities.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 330.

2. Immoderate veneration or love for any person or thing; admiration bordering on adoration.

Let not my love be call'd *idolatry*,
Nor my beloved as an idol show.
Shak., Sonnets, cv.

I loved the man [Shakspere], and do honour his memory on this side *idolatry* as much as any.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

And I, with wild *Idolatry*,
Begin [my prayers] to God, and end them all to Thee.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Thief.

idolet (ī'dol-et), *n.* [< *idol* + *-et*.] A small idol. [Rare.]

idol-fire (ī'dol-fīr), *n.* A fire burned in honor of an idol, or on a pagan altar. [Rare.]

Regard gradation, lest the soul
Of Discord race the rising wind;
A wind to puff your *idol-fires*,
And heap their ashes on the head.
Tennyson, Love Thou thy Land.

idolify (ī-dol'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *idolified*, ppr. *idolifying*. [< L. *idolum*, an idol, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] To make an idol of. [Rare.]

If it had been the fate of Nobs thus to be *idolified*.
Southey, The Doctor, cxliv.

idolisation, idolise, etc. See *idolization*, etc.

idolish† (ī'dol-ish), *a.* [< *idol* + *-ish*[1].] Idolatrous; heathenish.

When they have stufft their *Idolish* temples with the wasteful pillage of your estates, will they yet have any compassion upon you?
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

idolism† (ī'dol-izm), *n.* [< *idol* + *-ism*.] 1. The worship of idols.

Much less permits he [the King] (through all his Land)
One rag, one relique, or one signe to stand
Of *Idolism*, or idle superstition.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. A false or misleading notion; fallacy. See *idol*, 4.

How wilt thou reason with them, how refute
Their *idolisms*, traditions, paradoxes?
Milton, P. R., iv. 234.

idolist† (ī'dol-ist), *n.* [< *idol* + *-ist*.] A worshiper of images; an idolater.

I . . . to God have brought
Dishonour, obloquy, and oped the mouths
Of *idolists* and atheists. *Milton*, S. A., l. 453.

idolization (ī-dol-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *idolize* + *-ation*.] The act or habit of idolizing; immoderate veneration or admiration. Also spelled *idolisation*.

idolize (ī'dol-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *idolized*, ppr. *idolizing*. [< *idol* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To worship as an idol; make an idol of.

Here it is not the Stile to claw and compliment with the King, or *idolize* him by Sacred Sovereign, and Most Excellent Majesty; but the Spaniard, when he petitions to his King, gives him no other Character but Sir.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 10.

Hence—2. To reverence immoderately; love or admire to adoration: as, to *idolize* a hero; to *idolize* children.

Not fearing either Man or God,
Gold he did *idolize*.
Prior, The Viceroy, iv.

II. *intrans.* To practise idol-worship. [Rare.]

To *idolize* after the manner of Egypt. *Fairbairn*.

Also spelled *idolise*.

idolizer (ī'dol-ī-zėr), *n.* One who idolizes; one who venerates or loves unduly: as, an *idolizer* of Shakspere. Also spelled *idoliser*.

Though I be not such an *idolizer* of antiquity as Harris, yet they have great charms for me.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, xlviii.

idoloclast (ī-dol'ō-klast), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰδωλον*, an image, idol, + *κλάστης*, a breaker, < *κλᾶν*, break. Cf. *iconoclast*.] A breaker of idols or images; an iconoclast. *Hare.* [Rare.]

idolographical (ī-dol-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰδωλον*, idol, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-ic-al*.] Treating of idols or idolatry. [Rare.]

I should have looked at some of the Lisbon idols with more satisfaction if I had been acquainted with their adventures, as recorded in this extraordinary *idolographical* work. *Southey*, Letters (1826), III. 539.

idolon, idolum (ī-dō'lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *idola* (-lạ̈). [NL., < L. *idolum*, < Gr. *εἰδωλον*, an image, phantom: see *idol*.] 1. An image.—2. A false mental image or conception; a mistaken notion; a fallacy. See *idol*, 4.

It is a treatise on the wisdom needed for the management of the individual mind, so as that it may overcome the *idola* or common tendencies to error against which Bacon had warned mankind. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 757.

Those who read without acquiring distinct images of the things about which they read, by the help of their own senses, gather no real knowledge, but conceive mere phantoms and *idola*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 5.

We avoid the "*idola specus*" by trusting Common Sense, but what is to guard us against the "*idola tribus*"?
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 137.

Also spelled *eidolon*.

idolothytic (ī-dol-ō-thit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰδωλόθυτα*, meats sacrificed to idols, neut. pl. of *εἰδωλόθυτος*, sacrificed to idols, < *εἴδωλον*, idol, + *θυτός*, verbal adj. of *θύειν*, sacrifice.] Permitting the eating of meats sacrificed to idols. [Rare.]

Those who assert the lawfulness of eating meat offered to idols—whether they are Gnostics or not, these last I have called *idolothytic* Christians, because I cannot devise a better name, not because it is strictly defensible etymologically. *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXV. 495.

idolous† (ī'dol-us), *a.* [< *idol* + *-ous*.] Idol-like; heathenish.

When such an image or *idolouse* prince is thus vp set or constituted by authoritie, he maye in no wyse speake, but oute of that spirit yt their coniurers, confessours I shuld sai, haue put into him.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, ii.

idol-shell (ī'dol-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Ampullaria*; a kind of apple-shell. See cut under *Ampullariidæ*.

In the true ampullarias, which are peculiar to tropical America, and are called *idol-shells* by the Indians, the pipe is long and the operculum horny
P. P. Carpenter, Mollusca.

idol-worship (ī'dol-wėr″ship), *n.* The worship of idols or images.

Idomenean (ī-dō-mē'nē-an), *a.* and *n.* [In form < L. *Idomeneus*, Gr. *Ἰδομενεύς*, a king of Crete, the leader of the Cretans against Troy.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the race of Idomeneans.

II. *n.* One of a race of sublunary beings, of which Dr. Reid, the metaphysician, pretends to quote an account from the philosopher Anepigraphus. Having no peripheral sense except sight, they conceive space to have but two dimensions. *Reid*, Human Mind, § 9, Geometry of Visibles.

i-dont. A Middle English past participle of *do*[1].

idoneal† (ī-dō'nē-al), *a.* [< L. *idoneus*, fit, + *-al*.] Idoneous.

Tho' they have Parts, with Fortune at their Will;
Fine paper too, *idoneal* Types for Jargon.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 403.

idoneous† (ī-dō'nē-us), *a.* [= F. *idoine* = Sp. *idóneo* = Pg. It. *idoneo*, < L. *idoneus*, fit, proper.] Fit; suitable; convenient; adequate. [Rare.]

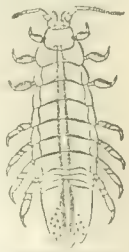
He expresses his conception and idea for the judicious collocation, *idoneous* and apt disposition, right casting and contrivement of the several parts and rooms, according to their distinct offices and uses.
Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

Especially if, on the same sheet of paper, some other fit mineral water or *idoneous* liquor be likewise dropped.
Boyle, Works, IV. 806.

idorgan (id'ôr-gạ̈n), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰδ(έα)*, idea, + *ὄργανον*, organ.] In *biol.*, an ideal or potential organism; a plastid, or any one of the *Protozoa* or *Protista*, as a moner or amœba, as distinguished from any metazoic animal: implying evolutionary potentiality to develop into all higher forms of life, without the actuality of such a process.

In his [Haeckel's] subsequent monograph on calcareous Sponges, and in a final paper, he somewhat modifies these categories by substituting one category of extreme comprehensiveness, that of the *idorgan*, in place of the three separate orders of organs, antimeres, and metameres.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 842.

Idotea (ī-dō'tē-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), prop. *Idothea*, < Gr. *Εἰδοτέα*, *Εἰδοθέη*, a sea-goddess, daughter of Proteus.] The typical genus of *Idoteidæ*. *I. irrorata* is a marine species of wide distribution in the northern hemisphere, abundant in tide-pools along the North Atlantic coast. Also written *Idothea*, *Eidotea*, *Eidothea*.



Idotea irrorata, natural size.

Idoteidæ (ī-dō-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Idotea* + *-idæ*.] A family of cursorial isopods, typified by the genus *Idotea*. These small and slender marine crustaceans have 4 antennæ in the same horizontal line, the outer pair of which have a long many-jointed filament; the branchial operculum is well developed; several of the abdominal segments are united in a terminal plate or caudal shield; and the last pair of abdominal legs is modified into an annulate operculum. *Idotea*, *Chiridotea*, and *Arcturus* are leading genera. Some of the species are known as *box-slaters*. Also *Arcturidæ* and *Idoteoides*.

idoteiform (ī-dō-tē'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Idotea* + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, resembling the *Idoteidæ*. Applied by Kirby to certain unidentified Brazilian larvæ of flattened form, and with the last abdominal segment greatly enlarged, found under bark in Brazil; they probably belong to the coleopterous family *Histeridæ*.

idrialin, idrialine (id'ri-ạ-lin), *n.* [< *idrial(ite)* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A fusible inflammable substance, containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained from idrialite.

idrialite (id'ri-ạ-līt), *n.* [< *Idria* (see def.) + *-lite*.] A massive opaque mineral with greasy luster and of greenish or brownish-black color, found in the quicksilver-mines of Idria in Carniola, Austria. It is a hydrocarbon, and from its inflammability and the admixture of mercury it is called *inflammable cinnabar*.

idrosis (i-drō'sis), *n.* Same as *hidrosis*.

Idumean, Idumæan (ī-dụ̄-mē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Idumæus*, < Gr. *Ἰδουμαῖος*, < *Ἰδουμαία*, L. *Idumæa*, < Heb. *Ēdōm*, Edom, lit. red.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Idumæa or Edom, an ancient territory and kingdom between Palestine and Egypt, extending from the Dead Sea southward to the gulf of Akabah.

Herod was the name of a family of *Idumæan* origin.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 754.

II. *n.* A member of the race inhabiting ancient Idumæa or Edom, represented in the Bible as descendants of Esau; an Edomite.

Iduna (i-dū'nạ̈), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of old-world warblers, of the family *Sylviidæ*, having as type *Sylvia caligata* of Europe and Asia: now merged in *Hypolais*. *Keyserling and Blasius*, 1840.—2. A genus of protozoans.—3. A genus of crustaceans.—4. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Ortalidæ*. *Loew*, 1873.

Idunæ (i-dū'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Iduna*.] A group of warblers taking name from the genus *Iduna*. *H. Seebohm*, 1881.

idust, *n.* [ME., < L. *idus*: see *idc*[2], *ides*.] Same as *ides*.

The last *Idus* of March, after the yeer.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 39.

Idyia (i-dī'yạ̈), *n.* [NL. (also *Idya*), < Gr. *εἰδυία*, fem. of *εἰδώς*, part. of *εἰδέναι*, know, 2d perf. of **εἰδάω*, know, *ἰδεῖν*, see: see *idea*.] 1. (*a*) A notable genus of comb-bearing jelly-fishes or ctenophorans, of the family *Beroidæ*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

One of the most beautiful of all the jelly-fishes is the rose-colored *idyia*. It attains a length of three or four inches, and in form is not very unlike an elongated melon with one end cut square off. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 320.

2. A genus of crustaceans.

idyl (ī'dil), *n.* [Also written *idyll*; = D. G. *idylle* = Dan. *idyl* = Sw. *idyll*, < F. *idylle* = Sp. *idilio* = Pg. *idyllio* = It. *idillio*, < L. *idyllium*, *edyllium*, < Gr. *εἰδύλλιον*, a short, highly wrought descriptive poem, mostly on pastoral subjects, < *εἶδος*, a form, shape, figure, image (see *idol*), + dim. term. *-ύλλιον*.] 1. Primarily, a poem descriptive of rural scenes and events; a pastoral or rural poem, like the *idyls* of Theocritus, Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," or Burns's

"Cottar's Saturday Night": applied also to longer poems of a descriptive and narrative character, as Tennyson's "*Idylls* of the King," and to prose compositions of similar purport treated in a poetic style.

> I heard her turn the page; she found a small
> Sweet *Idyl*, and once more, as low, she read.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

[Tennyson spells the word in both ways, as here given.]

2. An episode, or a series of events or circumstances of pastoral or rural simplicity, fit for an idyl.—3. In *music*, a composition, usually instrumental, of a pastoral or sentimental character.

idylist, idyllist (ī'dil-ist), *n.* [< *idyl* + *-ist.*] A writer of idyls; an idyllic poet or writer; one who depicts idyllic or pastoral subjects, as a painter.

> The work of Mrs. Thaxter, Piatt, and other recent *idyllists*, . . . is natural, sympathetic—in short, thoroughly American. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 47.

idyllic (ī-dil'ik), *a.* [= F. *idyllique* (cf. D. G. *idyllisch* = Dan. Sw. *idyllisk*); as *idyl* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or belonging to descriptive or pastoral poetry; having the form or sentiment of an idyl.—2. In sympathy with what is rural or pastoral; suitable for an idyl; fit to be related or described in an idyl: as, an *idyllic* custom; an *idyllic* experience.

idyllical (ī-dil'i-kal), *a.* [< *idyllic* + *-al.*] Same as *idyllic*.

idyllist, *n.* See *idylist*.

ie. A common English digraph, of various origin. (*a*) It occurs medially with the original power of long *i*, namely ē, in *biefd, field, wield, yield, belief, believe, bier, lief,* and some other words of Anglo-Saxon origin, where it takes the place of early modern English *ee*, Anglo-Saxon *e, y, ī, ȳ, ea, ēa*. In *sieve* it represents an English and Anglo-Saxon short *i*. It also occurs medially with the sound ē in *brief, chief, grief, niece, piece, relief, relieve, reprieve, retrieve, siege, mien*, and other words of French and other non-English origin, representing in most of these an early modern English *ee*, but an original French *ie*. (*b*) It occurs terminally with the present sound of long *i*, namely ī, in *lie*[1], *tie*[1], *tie*[2], *tie* (and in *drie, rie*, etc., obsolete spellings of *dry, rye*, etc.), and other words of Anglo-Saxon origin, and also in *pie*[1], *pie*[2], *vie* (and in *crie, frie*, etc., obsolete spellings of *cry, fry*, etc.), and other words of French and other non-English origin; also terminally, with the short sound of *i*, in *familie, amitie*, etc., and other obsolete spellings, where now *-y* is used (*family, amity*, etc.), the plurals (*families*, etc.), however, retaining the original *ie*. The digraph occurs also in other words of different origin.

-ie[1]. See *-y*[1].

-ie[2]. See *-y*[2].

-ie[3]. See *-y*[3].

i. e. An abbreviation of *id est*.

I. E. In *philol.*, an abbreviation of *Indo-European*.

ield†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *yield*.

-ier[1]. [Also *-yer*; < ME. *-ier, -yer, -iere*, being the suffix *-er*[1] preceded by *-i-*, formative of weak verbs in AS. *-ian*, ME. *-ien, -en:* see *-en*[1].] A suffix denoting the agent, the same as *-er*[1] with an original verb-formative preceding. It appears in *brazier*[1], *grazier, hellier* = *hillier*, and, spelled *-yer*, in *hillyer*, another spelling of *hillier*, and *lowyer*, an obsolete or dialectal variant of *lower*. In *bowyer, lawyer, sawyer*, the suffix *-yer* is slightly different. See *-yer*.

-ier[2] (-ēr'). [< F. *-ier*, ult. < L. *-arius:* see *-er*[2] and *-eer*.] Another form of the suffix *-eer*, retaining the French spelling, and occurring in more recent words from the French, as in *brigadier, halberdier*, etc. See *-eer, -er*[2].

ier-oe (ēr-ō'), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *iar-ogha*, a great-grandchild, < *iar*, = Ir. *iar*, after, + *ogha* = Ir. *ua*, a grandchild: see *o*[6] and *oe*.] A great-grandchild. [Scotch.]

> Till his wee curlie John's *ier-oe*,
> When ebbing life nae mair shall flow,
> The last sad mournful rites bestow.
> *Burns*, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

if (if), *conj.* [= Sc. *gif*, < ME. *if, ef, yef, gif, gef*, North. *gif, gef*, < AS. *gif* = OS. *ef, of* = OFries. *gef, ief, ef, of, if* = D. *of*, or, *if*, whether, but, = OHG. *ibu, oba, ube, upa, upi*, MHG. *obe, ob, op*, G. *ob*, if, whether, = Icel. *if, ef*, if, = Goth. *iba, ibai*, whether, perhaps; with negative, *niba, nibai*, if not, unless, in comp. *jabai* (< *jah*, and, also, + *ibai*, the contraction of *jah* with the radical *i* explaining the other Teut. forms with initial *o* or *u*), if; orig. the dat. or instr. case ('on the condition') of a noun represented by OHG. *iba*, condition, stipulation, doubt, = Icel. *if, ef*, neut., *ifi, efi*, m., doubt, hesitation, > *ifa, efa*, v., doubt, = Sw. *jäf*, an exception, challenge, > *jäfva*, make an exception against, challenge. The notion to which Horne Tooke gave currency, that *if*, AS. *gif*, was orig. the impv. of the verb *give* (AS. *gifan*, impv. *gif*), in the assumed sense of 'grant, suppose,' has no foundation in fact.] 1. In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that; on condition that: used in introducing a conditional sentence or clause: as, I will go *if* you do; *if* he is there, I shall see him. In logic that which the conditional proposition expresses is such knowledge that the additional knowledge of the fact expressed in the clause introduced by *if* would give us the knowledge of the fact expressed in the other clause. "If A happens, B happens," implies not only that whenever A happens B happens, in the actual circumstances, but that it would do so under a certain variation of circumstances from those which actually occur. Thus, "if I were to throw my inkstand on the floor, I should spoil the carpet," and "if the result of throwing the inkstand on the floor would be to spoil the carpet, I shall not throw it on the floor," may both be true at once, although in logical form the propositions appear to conflict.

> "We mote," he seyde, "be hardy, and stalworthe, and wyse,
> *Gef* we wol habbe oure lyf, and holde oure franchise."
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 155.

> *If* he had pes at euen, he had non at morow.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 40.

> Wherfore I preye to alle the Rederes and Hereres of this Boke, *zif* it plese hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 316.

> *Yefe* eny brother or sister falle in pouert, or in mischief, euery brother or sister shal payen an halpeny in ye woke to ye officers. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

> *If* thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. Mat. iv. 3.

[*If* was formerly often followed by *that*.

> For certes, suche a maladie
> As I now haue, and long haue hadde,
> It might make a wise man madde
> *If that* it shulde longe endure.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.]

2. Whether: used in introducing an object clause.

> The Duke is expected over immediately; I don't know *if* to stay, or why he comes. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 116.

> She'll not tell me *if* she love me. *Tennyson*, Lilian.

> He knows at last *if* Life or Death be best.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, vi. 2.

> I know not *if* to pray
> Still to be what I am, or yield, and be
> Like all the other men I see.
> *M. Arnold*, A Summer Night.

3. Although; notwithstanding that: as, I am honest, *if* I am poor; he is strong, *if* he is little. *If*, like *and, but*, and other conjunctions, is sometimes used as a noun, with reference to sentences so beginning.

> What, quod the protectour, thou seruest me I wene wt *ifes* & with andes, I tel the thei haue so done, & that I will make good on thy body traituor.
> *Sir T. More*, Works (1577), p. 55.

> Your *if* is the only peace-maker; much virtue in *if*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

> Where the frail hair-breadth of an *if*
> Is all that sunders life and death.
> *Lowell*, To Happiness.

As if. See *as*[1].

> You look
> *As if* you held a brow of much distraction:
> Are you mov'd, my lord? *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

If anything. See *anything, adv.*

if-all†, *conj.* [ME. *if alle;* cf. *all-be, albeit, although.*] Even if; although.

> *If-alle* the knyghte were kene and thro,
> Those owtlawes wanne the child hym fro.
> *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 102. (*Halliwell.*)

ife, *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *if*, yew, of Teut. origin, = AS. *īw* = D. *ijf*, etc.: see *yew*.] The yew. [Prov. Eng.]

ifecks† (i-feks'), *interj.* A corrupt form of *in faith*.

> *Ifecks*, you are a pretty little damsel.
> *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 7.

i-fere†, *adv.* [ME., also *ifeere, yfere*, etc.: see *in fere*, under *feer*[1].] Together: same as *in fere* (which see, under *feer*[1]).

> Than ferde thei alle forth *i-fere* fayn of here liues.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2817.

> And save hire browes joyneden *ifeere*,
> Ther was no lakke in oght I kan espien.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 813.

-i-ferous. See *-ferous*.

i-fet†. A Middle English past participle of *fet*[1].

-i-form. See *-form*.

ifrit (if-rit'), *n.* Same as *afrit*.

-i-fy. See *-fy*.

i'gad (i-gad'), *interj.* Same as *egad*.

> They refus'd it, *I gad*, the silly Rogues.
> *Buckingham*, The Rehearsal, ii. 3.

> If that be all, said I, e'en burn your Play;
> *I'gad!* we know all that as well as they.
> *Prior*, Epilogue to Phædra.

Igdrasil, *n.* See *Ygdrasil*.

ighe†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *eye*[1].

ight†. A Middle English form of *ought*, obsolete preterit of *owe*.

igloo (ig'lö), *n.* [Eskimo.] 1. Among the Eskimos, a dome-shaped hut, usually built of shaped blocks of hard snow, with a window made of a slab of ice. In some cases the entrance is protected by means of a smaller hut, called a *storm-igloo*.

> An *igloo* is usually built of snow. The word, however, means house, and as their [Eskimos'] houses consist of a single room, it also means room. Sometimes, at points that are regularly occupied during the winter months, *igloos* are built of stones, and moss piled up around and over them, so that when covered by the winter snows they make very comfortable dwellings.
> *W. H. Gilder*, Schwatka's Search, p. 256.

Hence—2. The excavation which a seal makes in the snow over its breathing-hole. See *seal*.

ignaro† (ig-nä'rō), *n.* [It., = Sp. Pg. *ignaro*, ignorant, < L. *ignarus*, not knowing, ignorant, < *in-*, not, + **gnārus*, knowing, acquainted: see *ignorant, ignore*.] An ignorant fellow; a blockhead.

> This was the auncient keeper of that place,
> And foster father of the Gyaunt dead;
> His name *Ignaro* did his nature right aread.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 31.

> It was intolerable insolence in such *ignaroes* to challenge this for Popery, which they understood not.
> *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xxxi.

Ignatian (ig-nā'shan), *a.* [< L. *Ignatius* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, one of the apostolic fathers, martyred at Rome under Trajan about A. D. 107.—**Ignatian epistles,** epistles under the name of St. Ignatius, existing in three different forms or recensions: the first, extant only in a Syriac version, contains but three epistles, to Polycarp, to the Ephesians, and to the Romans; the second, or shorter Greek form (found also in Latin, Armenian, Syriac, and Coptic translations), consists of the same three epistles in a fuller text, with addition of four others, to the Smyrnæans, Magnesians, Philadelphians, and Trallians; the third, or longer Greek recension (also existing in Latin), presents in a still longer form all seven epistles already named, together with six others. The second form was known in the Eastern Church from early times, and continued in circulation side by side with the third form after the latter made its appearance. In the Western Church the third form was the only one known for many centuries. The strong assertions of these epistles in favor of episcopacy caused continental Protestants in the sixteenth century to regard them with suspicion, and in the first half of the seventeenth century a vehement controversy was kept up between Episcopalians and Presbyterians, especially in England, as to their genuineness. The controversy was revived again in the present century, when the first or Syriac form of the epistles became known.

Ignatius' bean (ig-nā'shus bēn). See *St. Ignatius' beans*, under *bean*[1].

ignavus (ig-nā'vus), *n.* [NL., < L. *ignavus* (> It. Pg. *ignavo*), inactive, lazy, < *in-*, not, + **gnavus, navus*, busy, diligent.] 1. The specific name of the eagle-owl, *Bubo ignavus*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of mammals. *Klein*.

igneo-aqueous (ig″nē-ō-ā'kwē-us), *a.* [< L. *igneus*, of fire, + *aqua*, water: see *aqueous*.] In *geol.*, formed by the joint action of fire and water: thus, ashes thrown from a volcano into water and there deposited in a stratified form might properly be said to be of *igneo-aqueous* origin.

igneous (ig'nē-us), *a.* [= F. *igné* = Sp. *igneo* = Pg. It. *igneo*, < L. *igneus*, of fire, fiery, burning, < *ignis*, fire, = Skt. *agni*, fire.] 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, having the nature of, or resembling fire: as, *igneous* particles; *igneous* appearances.—2. Produced through the agency of fire, or as the result of volcanic and eruptive forces: used in geology in contradistinction to *aqueous*. A rock has an igneous origin when it has been discharged from a volcano; it has an aqueous origin when deposited from water. All aqueous rocks are made up of the debris of igneous ones, with the exception of such as are the result of organic agencies—that is, such as have been formed through the agency of plants or animals. Some rocks, however, are at the same time of both aqueous and igneous origin, as when volcanic ashes are thrown into water, and deposited in a stratified form.—**Igneous fusion.** See *fusion*.

ignescent (ig-nes'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ignescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *ignescere*, take fire, kindle, burn, < *ignis*, fire: see *igneous*.] I. *a.* Taking or giving out fire; emitting sparks of fire when struck, as with steel; scintillating: as, *ignescent* stones. [Rare.]

II. *n.* Anything that emits sparks; specifically, a stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron. [Rare.]

> Many other stones, besides this class of *ignescents*, produce a real scintillation when struck against steel.
> *Fourcroy* (trans.).

ignes fatui. Plural of *ignis fatuus*.

ignicolist (ig-nik'ō-list), *n.* [< L. *ignis*, fire, + *colere*, worship, + E. *-ist.*] A worshiper of fire. [Rare.]

> In whatever region of the Earth this infatuated race of *Ignicolists* took up their abode, the sacred fire immediately began to burn. *Maurice*, Ruins of Babylon, ii. 26.

ignify† (ig'ni-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *ignis*, fire, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] To make into fire.

The *ignified* part of matter was formed into the body of the sun. *Stukeley*, Palæographia Sacra, p. 20.

ignigenous (ig-nij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *ignigenus*, fire-producing, < *ignis*, fire, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Engendered in or by fire. *Bailey*, 1731.

ignipotent (ig-nip'ō-tent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ignipotente* (cf. It. *ignipossente*), < L. *ignipoten(t-)s*, an epithet of Vulcan, < *ignis*, fire, + *poten(t-)s*, mighty: see *potent*.] Presiding over fire; having the force or effect of fire.

Vulcan is called the power *ignipotent*.
Pope, tr. of Homer.

It drives, *ignipotent*, through every vein,
Hangs on the heart, and burns around the brain.
Savage, On the Recovery of a Lady.

ignipuncture (ig-ni-pungk'tūr), *n.* [< L. *ignis*, fire, + *punctura*, puncture.] In *surg.*, puncture with a red-hot styliform cautery.

Each gland should be treated by *ignipuncture*.
Medical News, LIII. 216.

ignis fatuus (ig'nis fat'ū-us); pl. *ignes fatui* (ig'nēz fat'ū-ī). [NL., lit. 'fool's fire,' i. e. illusive fire, a term first used in the ML. or NL. period: L. *ignis*, fire; *fatuus*, foolish: see *igneous* and *fatuous*.] A meteoric light that sometimes appears in summer and autumn nights, and flits in the air a little above the surface of the earth, chiefly in marshy places, near stagnant waters, or in churchyards. It is generally supposed to be produced by the spontaneous combustion of small jets of gas (carbureted or phosphureted hydrogen) generated by the decomposition of vegetable or animal matter. It has been popularly known in England by such names as *will-o'-the-wisp*, from its resemblance to a lighted wisp of straw, *Jack-o'-lantern*, *corpse-candle*, *kit-of-the-candle-stick*, etc. Before the introduction of the general drainage of swamp-lands, the ignis fatuus was an ordinary phenomenon in the marshy districts of England. It is still regarded by the peasantry with superstitious awe, as of evil portent, or as the treacherous signal of evil spirits seeking to lure benighted travelers to destruction.

In a dark night, if an *ignis fatuus* do but precede us, the glaring of its lesser flames does so amuse our eyes that we follow it into rivers and precipices.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 22.

A light which illuminates centuries must be more than an *ignis fatuus*. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, iii. § 2.

ignitability (ig-nī-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ignitable*: see *-bility*.] See *ignitibility*.

ignitable (ig-nī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *ignite* + *-able*.] See *ignitible*.

ignite (ig-nīt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ignited*, ppr. *igniting*. [< L. *ignitus*, pp. of *ignire*, set on fire, make red-hot, < *ignis*, fire: see *igneous*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To kindle or set on fire; cause to burn: as, to *ignite* a match.—2. To make incandescent; cause to glow or scintillate with heat: as, to *ignite* iron; in *chem.*, to heat intensely; roast.

A mode of forming nails, and the shafts of screws, by pinching or pressing *ignited* rods of iron between indented rollers. *Ure*, Dict., III. 384.

II. *intrans.* To take fire; begin to burn.

A fuzee fell upon the hot sand and *ignited*.
R. Richardson, Travels in Sahara.

igniter (ig-nī'tėr), *n.* [< *ignite* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which ignites; specifically, a signal-holder having a piston in the end for igniting a blue-light by compression.

An infernal machine is a device containing an explosive or highly combustible substance, and provided with a time exploder or *igniter*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 187.

ignitibility (ig-nī-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Also *ignitability*; < *ignitible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being ignitible: as, the *ignitibility* of timber.

ignitible (ig-nī'ti-bl), *a.* [Also *ignitable*; < *ignite* + *-ible*.] Capable of being ignited.

Now such bodies as strike fire have sulphureous or *ignitible* parts within them, and those strike best which abound most in them. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

ignition (ig-nish'on), *n.* [< F. *ignition* = Sp. *ignicion* = Pg. *ignição* = It. *ignizione*, < L. as if **ignitio(n-)*, < *ignire*, set on fire: see *ignite*.] 1. The act of igniting, kindling, or setting on fire. *Bailey*.—2. Means of igniting; provision for firing. [Rare.]

This arm [the breech-loading percussion-gun] is one of the first in which cartridges containing their own *ignition* were used. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 101.

3. The state of being ignited; a burning.

Cardinal Wolsey . . . is represented in his fury to have condemned the volume to a public *ignition*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 284.

4. In *chem.*, the process of roasting or intensely heating a substance.

ignivomous† (ig-niv'ō-mus), *a.* [= F. *ignivome* = Sp. *ignivomo* = Pg. It. *ignivomo*, < LL. *ignivomus*, vomiting fire, < L. *ignis*, fire, + *vomere*, vomit.] Vomiting fire.

Volcanos and *ignivomous* mountains . . . are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iii. 3.

ignobility (ig-nō-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= ME. *ignobylite*, < OF. *ignobilite*, F. *ignobilité* = Sp. *ignobilidad* = Pg. *ignobilidade* = It. *ignobilità*, *ignobiltà*, < L. *ignobilita(t-)s*, want of fame, obscurity, low origin, < *ignobilis*, unknown to fame: see *ignoble*.] The quality of being ignoble, in any sense; low birth or condition; humble station; ignobleness; meanness.

His *ignobylite* or vnworthines was torned in to sublymite and heyth. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

Pope Sixtus the fifth, who was a very poor man's son, . . . would sport with his *ignobility*.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

Its [self-devotion's] object, whether described simply as the service of the suffering and ignoble, or as the service of God manifested in suffering and *ignobility*, is one which the philosophic Greek would scarcely have recognized as a form of the καλόν.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 259.

The sense of the *ignobility* of Egoism adds force to that recoil from it which this perception of the conflict with duty naturally causes.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 178.

ignoble (ig-nō'bl), *a.* [< F. *ignoble* = Sp. *ignoble*, *innoble* = Pg. *ignobil* = It. *ignobile*, < L. *ignobilis*, unknown, unknown to fame, obscure, low-born, < *in-* priv. + **gnobilis*, *nobilis*, known, illustrious, noble: see *in-*[3] and *noble*.] 1. Not noble; not illustrious; of low birth or station.

You must all confess
That I was not *ignoble* of descent.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

2. Not honorable or worthy; mean in character or quality; of no consideration or value.

This Clermont is a mean and *ignoble* place, having no memorable thing therein. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 23.

Go! if your ancient but *ignoble* blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 211.

The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan,
And soil'd with all *ignoble* use.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi.

The *ignoble* noble, the unmanly man,
The beast below the beast in brutishness.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 138.

3. In some technical uses, lacking distinction; of low grade; of little esteem. Specifically applied—(*a*) In *falconry*, to those short-winged hawks, as species of *Astur* or *Accipiter*, which chase or rake after the quarry: in distinction from the *noble* or long-winged falcons, which stoop to the quarry at a single swoop. See *hawk*[1]. (*b*) In *ornith.*, also to those birds of prey, as buzzards, harriers, or eagles, which are not used in falconry.=**Syn.** 1. Plebeian, vulgar.—2. Dishonorable, degraded, contemptible, low-lived.

ignoble† (ig-nō'bl), *v. t.* [< *ignoble*, *a.*] To make ignoble or vile; degrade; disgrace; bring into disrepute.

Making a perambulation or pilgrimage about the northern seas, and *ignobling* manie shores and points of land by shipwreck. *Bacon*, Discourse in Prayse of Queen Elizabeth.

ignobleness (ig-nō'bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being ignoble or humble; unworthiness; meanness.

The low stoopings and descents of the holy Jesus to the nature of a man, . . . to the *ignobleness* of a servant.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 67.

Among those which I hope to be able to explain when I have thought of them more are the laws which relate to nobleness and *ignobleness*; that *ignobleness* especially which we commonly call "vulgarity."
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, iii. 9.

ignobly (ig-nō'bli), *adv.* In an ignoble manner; unworthily; dishonorably; meanly; basely: as, *ignobly* born; the troops fled *ignobly*.

York, then, which had the regency in France,
They force the king *ignobly* to displace.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

ignominious (ig-nō-min'i-us), *a.* [= F. *ignominieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ignominioso*, < L. *ignominiosus*, disgraceful, shameful, < *ignominia*, disgrace: see *ignominy*.] 1. Marked with ignominy; incurring or attended with disgrace; degrading; shameful; infamous: as, *ignominious* punishment; *ignominious* intrigues.

This fellow here, with envious carping tongue,
Upbraided me about the rose I wear; . . .
With other vile and *ignominious* terms.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Thus doth soft pleasure but abuse the minde,
And, making one to servile thoughts descend,
Doth make the body weake, the judgement blinde,
An hateful life, an *ignominious* end.
Stirling, To Prince Henry, Son of James I.

The blundering weapon recoiled and gave the valiant Kip an *ignominious* kick, which laid him prostrate with uplifted heels in the bottom of the boat.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 113.

2. Deserving ignominy; despicable in character; contemptible.

One single, . . . obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift*.

=**Syn.** Disgraceful, opprobrious, disreputable. See *ignominy*.

ignominiously (ig-nō-min'i-us-li), *adv.* In an ignominious manner; so as to impart or incur disgrace; degradingly; basely.

ignominy (ig'nō-min-i), *n.* [Formerly also contr. *ignomy*, q. v.; < F. *ignominie* = Sp. Pg. It. *ignominia*, < L. *ignominia*, disgrace, dishonor, ignominy, < *in-* priv. + **gnomen*, *nomen* (*-in-*), name, fame, renown: see *nomen*, *nominal*.] 1. Infliction of disgrace or dishonor; the state of being degraded or held in contempt; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat; yours with *ignominy* after conquest.
Addison.

What was before me—the magic vista of romance, or the bitter *ignominy* of a snub? *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 662.

2. That which brings disgrace or shameful reproach; a cause or source of dishonor.

Death, which Sir Thomas Brown has called the very disgrace and *ignominy* of our natures.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

=**Syn.** 1. *Obloquy*, *Opprobrium*, *Infamy*, *Ignominy*. These words all started from the idea of one's being talked about shamefully, so that one's name or fame is in great dishonor. *Obloquy* still stays at that point; *opprobrium* has taken up somewhat of the general idea of being held in contempt, whether the contempt is expressed or not; *infamy* carries the evil repute to an extreme, abhorrence and loathing being now a part of the idea; *ignominy* expresses that peculiarly passive state of being in disgrace by which one is despised and neglected, or it may express the result of official treatment, judicial action, or personal conduct. *Ignominy* may be supposed to be the state most humbling and painful to the person concerned.

ignomiousł, *a.* A contraction of *ignominious*, like *ignomy* for *ignominy*.

As lately lifting up the leaves of worthy writers' works, . . . Wherein, as well as famous facts, *ignomious* placed are, Wherein the just reward of both is manifestly shown.
Peele, Sir Clyomon, Prol.

ignomył, *n.* An obsolete contracted form of *ignominy*.

The one of which doth bring eternall fame,
The other *ignomie* and dastard shame.
Mir. for Mags, p. 765.

ignoramus (ig-nō-rā'mus). [L., lit. we take no notice of (it), first pers. pl. pres. ind. of *ignorare*, be ignorant of, take no notice of, ignore: see *ignore*.] 1. In *law*, an indorsement, meaning 'we ignore it,' which a grand jury formerly made on a bill presented to it for inquiry, when there was not evidence to support the charges, by virtue of which indorsement all proceedings were stopped, and the accused person was discharged. It is now superseded in some States by the phrase "not a true bill," or "not found"; but the jury is still said to *ignore* the bill or the indictment. The indorsement "ignoramus" on a bill returned by a grand jury properly implied no more than that the jury deemed it inexpedient to pursue the matter; but it was often taken as an indication of ignorance or stupidity on the part of the jury, thus leading to the present familiar use as an English noun. Also used attributively.

And I haue seene the best, yea, naturall Italians, not onely stagger, but euen sticke faste in the myre, and at last giue it ouer, or giue their verdict with an *Ignoramus*.
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. 5.

Let *ignoramus* juries find no traitors:
And *ignoramus* poets scribble satires.
Dryden, Prol. to the Duke of Guise.

2. *n.* An ignorant person; especially, one who lacks necessary knowledge; an ignorant pretender to knowledge.

O *Ignoramus* in the Law! Can you bring an Action of Theft for Trover or Conversion, or for one that having borrow'd a Thing forswears it, that puts a Trick upon one, by some such Artifice?
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 274.

If ever you find an *ignoramus* in place and power, . . . I dare undertake that, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing!
South, Sermons, II. 335.

ignorance (ig'nō-rans), *n.* [< ME. *ignorance*, < OF. *ignorance*, F. *ignorance* = Pr. *ignorantia*, *ignoransa* = Sp. Pg. *ignorancia* = It. *ignoranza*, < L. *ignorantia*, want of knowledge or information, < *ignoran(t-)s*, not knowing: see *ignorant*.] The state of being ignorant; want of knowledge in general, or concerning some particular matter; the condition of not being cognizant, informed, or aware.

And how much are we bound to God, that he hath delivered us from these gross *ignorances*!
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

O, answer me;
Let me not burst in *ignorance*!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

French, my dear [illegible] crusade against *ignorance*; establish and improve the law for educating the common people. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 45.

Acquired knowledge asserts itself, and will not let us see as we saw in the days of our *ignorance*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 400.

Ignorance (more properly, **ignoration**) **of the elench.** See *ignoration*.

ignorancy, *n.* Same as *ignorance*.

So [illegible] false prophets brought ye people out of their [illegible] blindnes wrapped them in darckness, and haue [illegible] them in blyndnes and *ignorauncy*. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 157.

ignorant (ig'nō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ignorant*, < OF. *ignorant*, F. *ignorant* = Pr. *ignorans* = Sp. Pg. It. *ignorante*, < L. *ignoran(t-)s*, ppr. of *ignorare*, have no knowledge of, be ignorant: see *ignore*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Destitute of knowledge in general, or concerning some particular matter; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened.

I am ashamed to be *ignorant* in what sea that island standeth whereof I write so long a treatise. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 9.

They be *ignorant* of poesie that call such long tales by the name of Epitaphes; they might better call them Elegies. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

Fools, alike *ignorant* of man and God! *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 319.

The Dutch governor was at this time (1781) absolutely *ignorant* of the existence of a war between England and Holland. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Keeping one in ignorance. [Rare.]

I beseech you,
If you know aught which does behove my knowledge
Thereof to be inform'd, imprison it not
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

3†. Unconscious; unaware.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

4†. Done unconsciously or innocently; unknown to one's self as being of the kind mentioned.

Alas! what *ignorant* sin have I committed? *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

5. Showing want of knowledge; arising from or caused by ignorance: as, an *ignorant* proceeding; *ignorant* remarks.

Whose *ignorant* credulity will not
Come up to the truth. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Ignorant, Illiterate, Unlettered, Unlearned*, uneducated. *Ignorant* is the most general of these words (as, he is an *ignorant* fellow), except where it is limited to some subject or point (as, *ignorant* of the ways of the world). *Illiterate* means not having read or studied, or, specifically, not able to read. The *illiterate* are presumably *ignorant* outside of their own work, but not necessarily so; the *ignorant* are necessarily *illiterate*. In modern times it is as reprehensible to be *illiterate* as to be *ignorant*. *Unlettered* is used sometimes for *illiterate* and sometimes for *unlearned*, with corresponding measures of blame. *Unlearned*—that is, not learned—is, like *ignorant*, either general or special: as, to be *unlearned* in theology; as learning is the privilege of few, it is not especially blameworthy to be even generally *unlearned*.

Man, proud man!
Dress'd in a little brief authority,
Most *ignorant* of what he's most assur'd. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

The *illiterate* warriors of the Middle Ages revived Totems in the form of armorial bearings. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 203.

That *unlettered*, small-knowing soul. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, and perceived that they were *unlearned* and *ignorant* men, they marvelled. Acts iv. 13.

This doctrine may have appeared to the *unlearned* both and whimsical. *Addison.*

II.† *n.* A person who is untaught or uninformed; one who is unlettered or unskilled; an ignoramus.

You are a herd of hypocritical proud *ignorants*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

I that was ere while the *ignorant*, the loyterer, on the sudden by his permission am now granted to know something. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Ignorantin (ig-nō-ran'tin), *n.* [F., < NL. *Ignorantinus*, < L. *ignoran(t-)s*, ignorant.] In popular usage, one of a religious order properly entitled *Brethren of the Christian Schools* (which see, under *brother*).

ignorantism (ig'nō-ran-tizm), *n.* [= F. *ignorantisme* = Sp. *ignorantismo*; < *ignorant* + *-ism*.] Same as *obscurantism*.

ignorantist (ig'nō-ran-tist), *n.* [= F. *ignorantiste* = Sp. *ignorantista*; < *ignorant* + *-ist*.] Same as *obscurant*.

ignorantly (ig'no-rant-li), *adv.* In an ignorant manner; without knowledge, instruction, or information: opposed to *designedly*.

Whom therefore ye *ignorantly* worship, him declare I unto you. Acts xvii. 23.

ignoration (ig-nō-rā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *ignoracion*, < L. *ignoratio(n-)*, ignorance, < *ignorare*, not to know: see *ignore*.] A want of precise discrimination of an object from others; the refraining from precisely specifying what a proposed object of imagination shall be.—**Ignoration of coördinates.** (*a*) A method in analytical geometry in which an indefinite letter represents that quantity which being equated to zero gives the equation to any given line, circle, or other locus. (*b*) The dynamical theory of generalized coördinates.—**Ignoration of the elench** (*ignoratio elenchi*, *ignoratio elenchi*), a fallacy which consists in refuting not the position of the antagonist, but another more or less similar position. Thus, if one party maintains that it is dangerous to base the definition of a word upon its derivation, and the other party replies by showing that derivations frequently throw great light upon the meanings of words, this reply is an ignoration of the elench.

ignore (ig-nōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ignored*, ppr. *ignoring*. [= D. *ignoreren* = G. *ignoriren* = Dan. *ignorere* = Sw. *ignorera*, < F. *ignorer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ignorar* = It. *ignorare*, < L. *ignōrare*, have no knowledge of, mistake, take no notice of, ignore, < *ignarus*, not knowing, < *in-* priv. + *gnārus*, knowing (Gr. γνωρίζειν, make known), < **gno-scere, no-scere*, = Gr. γιγνώσκειν = E. *know*: see *know*.] **1.** Not to know; be ignorant of.

Brute and irrational barbarians, who may be supposed rather to *ignore* the being of God than deny it. *Boyle*, Works, II. 56.

2. To pass over or by without notice; treat as if not known; shut the eyes to; leave out of account; disregard: as, to *ignore* facts.

Ignoring Italy under our feet,
And seeing things before, behind. *Mrs. Browning*, First News from Villafranca.

The moral law, *ignoring* all vicious conditions, defects, and incapacities, prescribes the conduct of an ideal humanity. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 70.

3. In *law*, to throw out as being unsupported by evidence. See *ignoramus*, 1.

ignorement (ig-nōr'ment), *n.* [< *ignore* + *-ment*.] The act of ignoring, or the state of being ignored. *Imp. Dict.*

ignoscible† (ig-nos'i-bl), *a.* [< LL. *ignoscibilis*, pardonable, < L. *ignoscere*, pardon, forgive, excuse, < *in-* priv. + **gnoscere*, *noscere*, know; cf. *ignore*.] Pardonable. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

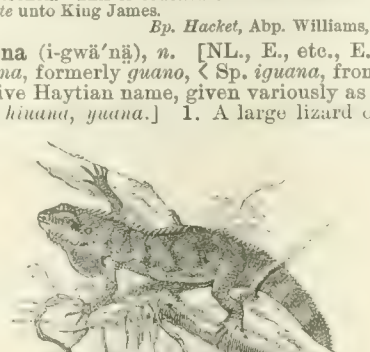
ignote† (ig-nōt'), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *ignoto*, < L. *ignotus*, unknown, < *in-* priv. + **gnotus*, *notus*, known, pp. of **gnoscere*, *noscere*, = E. *know*.] **I.** *a.* Unknown; obscure.

Shall such very *ignote* and contemptible pretenders be allowed a place among the most renowned of poetick writers? *E. Phillips*, Theatrum Poeticum, Pref. (1675).

II. *n.* An unknown person.

Their judgement was, the girts of peace were slack, but not broken. This is couched in the admonitions of an *ignote* unto King James. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 169.

iguana (i-gwä'nä), *n.* [NL., E., etc., E. also *guana*, formerly *guano*, < Sp. *iguana*, from the native Haytian name, given variously as *igoana*, *hiuana*, *yuana*.] **1.** A large lizard of the



Tuberculated Iguana (*Iguana tuberculata*).

warmer parts of America, of the genus *Iguana*; also, some similar lizard of a related genus. The best-known species is the tuberculated iguana, *I. tuberculata*, of the West Indies and South America. It attains a length of 5 feet or more, and presents a rather formidable appearance, but is inoffensive unless molested; it feeds upon vegetables, and its flesh is much used for food. The tail is very long, compressed, and tapering; a row of scales along the back is developed into a serrate crest or dorsal ridge; the head is covered with scaly plates; and the throat has a large dewlap. The iguana is of arboreal habits, spending much of the time in trees and bushes, basking in the sun. It is easily approached, and is often captured by means of a noose attached to a stick. Its coloration is variegated with brownish, greenish, and yellowish tints.

2. [*cap.*] The typical and leading genus of the family *Iguanidæ*. It was formerly of great extent, but is now restricted to *I. tuberculata* (see above), and species closely related to it, such as the naked-necked iguana of South America, *I. delicatissima*, and the horned iguana of San Domingo, *I. cornuta*.

iguanian (i-gwä'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to an iguana; belonging or relating to the *Iguanidæ*.

The *Iguanian* lizards are lower than the Acrodont. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 113.

II. *n.* An iguana, or some similar lizard. Also *iguanoid*.

iguanid (i-gwan'id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Iguanidæ*.

Iguanidæ (i-gwan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iguana* + *-idæ*.] A family of lizards of the superfamily *Agamoidea* and order *Lacertilia*, typified by the genus *Iguana*. The family was formerly of larger extent than now, including acrodont forms now referred to *Agamidæ*. Its distinctive character is the pleurodont dentition. The species are characteristically American, and chiefly inhabit the warmer parts of America; but two genera occur in Madagascar, and one in the Fiji Islands. The typical forms have a compressed body, and are adapted to an arboreal life; others, like the so-called horned toads, have a flattened form and are of terrestrial habits; a few are aquatic. Some attain a length of 5 or 6 feet. A prominent feature of many of these lizards is the development of dermal appendages in the form of spines and crest along the back and elsewhere. The flesh of some is an important article of food. Leading genera of this family, besides *Iguana*, are *Polychrus*, *Cyclura*, *Basiliscus*, *Phrynosoma*, *Sceloporus*, *Crotaphytus*, *Holbrookia*, etc. By some *Anolis* is also referred to the family, while by others it is considered typical of a peculiar family *Anolidæ* or *Anolididæ*. The species found in the United States are all comparatively small and inoffensive lizards, such as the common fence-lizard, the so-called chameleon, the horned toads, etc. See cuts under *Basiliscus*, *Cyclura*, and *iguana*.

iguaniform (i-gwan'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *iguana* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling an iguana; iguanian.

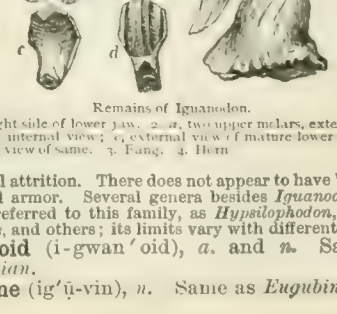
Iguanodon (i-gwan'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < *iguana* + Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** The typical genus of the fossil family *Iguanodontidæ*: so called from the resemblance of the teeth to those of *Iguana*. The species, of which several are described, were of gigantic size, some being 30 feet long. They stood up on their hind limbs, which were long and strong in comparison with the fore limbs; the latter were used for prehension rather than for locomotion. The tail was long and heavy, serving to steady the animal in the erect posture and for swimming. The best-preserved specimen, an almost perfect skeleton, is that of *I. bernissartensis*, found in Belgium, which, as mounted, stands 14 feet high and covers a horizontal line 28 feet long.

2. [*l. c.*] A species or a specimen of the genus *Iguanodon* or family *Iguanodontidæ*. The name is also loosely used for many related reptiles, being thus almost synonymous with *dinosaur* or *dinosaurian*.

iguanodont (i-gwan'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *iguanodon(t-)*.] **I.** *a.* Having teeth like those of the iguana: specifically applied to the *Iguanodontidæ*.

II. *n.* An animal of the family *Iguanodontidæ*.

Iguanodontidæ (i-gwan-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iguanodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of gigantic extinct dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Iguanodon*, belonging to the order *Dinosauria* (or *Ornithoscelida*), possessing clavicles and an incomplete post-pubis. These enormous saurians present a bird-like type of structure, especially in the hind limbs. The pelvic bones are strikingly like those of birds, especially in the length and slenderness of the ischium and pubis, and the obturator process of the former bone. The hind limbs are enlarged in comparison with the fore limbs; the anterior vertebræ are slightly amphicœlous, the posterior flat; the premaxillæ are beak-like and toothless; and the mandibular symphysis is notched to receive the beak, as in some birds. The teeth are large and broad, transversely ridged, implanted in sockets and not ankylosed to the jaw, and worn down by



Remains of Iguanodon.

1. Right side of lower jaw. 2. *a*, two upper molars, external view; *b*, same, internal view; *c*, external view of mature lower molar; *d*, internal view of same. 3. Fang. 4. Horn

mutual attrition. There does not appear to have been any dermal armor. Several genera besides *Iguanodon* have been referred to this family, as *Hypsilophodon*, *Scelidosaurus*, and others; its limits vary with different writers.

iguanoid (i-gwan'oid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *iguanian*.

Iguvine (ig'ū-vin), *n.* Same as *Eugubine*.

ihleite (ē′lē-īt), *n.* [After one *Ihle*, superintendent of mines at Mugrau, Bohemia.] A hydrous iron sulphate forming an orange-yellow efflorescence on graphite at Mugrau, Bohemia, derived from the alteration of pyrites.

ihram (i-räm′), *n.* [Ar., < *harama*, forbid: see *haram*, *harem*.] **1.** The dress assumed by Mohammedan pilgrims. It consists of two white cotton cloths, each 6 feet long by 3 feet wide, one of which is girded around the waist, and the other thrown over the left shoulder and knotted at the right side.

> The wife and daughters of a Turkish pilgrim of our party assumed the *ihram* at the same time as ourselves.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 355.

2. The state in which a pilgrim is held to be from the time he assumes this distinctive garb until he lays it aside. When in this state, the pilgrim is prohibited from hunting or slaying animals (except vermin, etc.), the use of perfumes, anointing or shaving the head, cutting the beard, paring the nails, covering the face, kissing women, etc. *Hughes*, Dict. of Islam.

I. H. S. [In ME., ML., etc., written IHS. *Ihs*, repr. Gr. ΙΗΣ, a contraction, as the mark indicates, of the full form ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, L. IESUS, Jesus: see *Jesus*. The Latin contraction, in its ML. form, came to be regarded as an abbr. for *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus, Saviour of men, or for *In Hoc Signo* (*vinces*), by this sign (conquer) (the motto inscribed with the cross on the banner of Constantine), or for *In Hac* (*cruce*) *Salus*, in this (cross) is salvation.] An abbreviation or symbol originally representing the name of Jesus (see etymology), much used, often in monogram, as a symbol or ornament on church walls or windows, altars, altar-cloths, prayer-books, tombstones, etc.

I-iron (ī′ī′ėrn), *n.* An iron beam, rod, or the like, in section like a capital I. Compare *angle-iron* and *T-iron*.

ik[1]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *I*[2].

ik[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ilk*[2].

ik[3]†, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *eke*.

ikon, *n.* See *icon*, 2.

il-[1]. An unusual and un-English assimilation of *in-*[1] before *l*, after the analogy of or by confusion with *il-*[2], *il-*[3]: perhaps only in the rare and obsolete *illighten* for *inlighten*, *enlighten* (compare *alighten*[1]).

il-[2]. An assimilation (in Latin, etc.) of *in-*[2] before *l*. (See *in-*[2].) In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *il-*[2] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[2].

il-[3]. An assimilation (in Latin, etc.) of the negative or privative prefix *in-*[3] before *l*. (See *in-*[3].) In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *il-*[3] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[3].

-il, -ile. [ME. *-il*, *-ile*, *-yl*, *-yle*, F. *-il*, *-ile*, fem. *-ile*, Pr. *-il*, *-ile* = Sp. Pg. *-il* = It. *-ile*, < (1) L. *-ilis*, forming adjectives from verbs, being attached to the inf. stem, as in *agilis*, agile, *facilis*, facile, *fragilis*, fragile, *habilis*, manageable, habile, etc., or to the pp. stem in *-t-* or *-s-*, as in *fertilis*, fertile, *fossilis*, fossil, *missilis*, missile, *textilis*, textile, *volatilis*, volatile, etc. (and similarly to nouns, as *fluviatilis*, fluviatile, *aquatilis*, aquatile, etc.), or to noun-stems, as *gracilis*, slender, *humilis*, humble, etc.; (2) L. *-ilis*, forming adjectives, and nouns thence derived, from nouns, as *civilis*, civil, *hostilis*, hostile, *juvenilis*, juvenile, *servilis*, servile, etc. See the corresponding E. words. In older words this suffix often appears as *-le* (syllabic *l*), as in *gentle*, *able*, *humble*, etc., esp. in the compound form *-ble*, < L. *-bi-lis:* see *-le*, *-ble*. The suffix is prop. *-l*, L. *-lis*, the preceding vowel belonging to the stem or being supplied. Cf. *-al*, *-el*[2], *-ule*.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming in Latin adjectives and nouns derived from them, and less frequently nouns directly from verbs and nouns, many of which formations have come into English. The proper English spelling when the vowel is short is *-il*, as in *civil*, *fossil*, etc., and formerly *fertil*, *fragil*, *hostil*, etc.; but in most cases *-ile* now prevails, as in *fertile*, *fragile*, *hostile*, *missile*, *textile*, *volatile*, *juvenile*, *servile*, etc. When the vowel is pronounced long, *-ile* exclusively is used, as in *gentile* and other nouns, and, in an unapproved pronunciation, *hostile*, *juvenile*, etc. The same original suffix appears as *-le* in *gentle*, *able*, *humble*, etc., and is still further disguised in *genteel* and *jaunty*.

iland†, *n.* The former and more correct spelling of *island*[1].

ilce[1]†, **ilche**[1]†, *a.* Middle English forms of *ilk*[1].

ilce[2]†, **ilche**[2]†, *a.* Middle English forms of *each*.

ild† (ild), *v.* An obsolete dialectal form of *yield*. It occurs in the phrase *God ild*, for *God yield*. See under *God*[1].

ilde†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *isle*[1].

ile[1]†, *n.* The former and more correct spelling of *isle*[1]. *Chaucer*.

ile[2]†, *n.* The former and more correct spelling of *aisle*.

ile[3]† (īl), *n.* A form of *ail*[2].

ile[4] (īl), *n.* A dialectal form of *oil*.

ile[5]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *īl*, *igel*, a hedgehog. See *eglantine*.] A hedgehog.

ile[6] (īl), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a particular use of *ile*[5].] A small flat insect found in the livers of sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

ile[7]† (īl), *n.* Same as *ileum*.

> Next to the bag of the stomacke, men and sheep have the small guts called lactes, through which the meat passeth; in others it is named *ile*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 37.

ile[8]†. A former spelling of *I'll*, a colloquial contraction of *I will*.

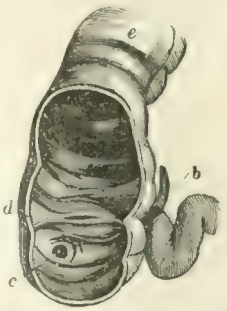
-ile. See *-il*.

ileac (il′ē-ak), *a.* [< *ileum* + *-ac*.] Pertaining to the ileum or lower bowels.—**Ileac passion.** Same as *ileus*, 1. See *iliac*.

ileitis (il-ē-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *ileum* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ileum.

ileocæcal (il″ē-ō-sē′kal), *a.* [< *ileum* + *cæcum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to both the ileum and the cæcum.—**Ileocæcal valve**, the valvula Bauhini, the valve guarding the opening of the ileum at the cæcum. See the extract. Also called *ileocolic valve*.

> The opening of the small intestine into the large is provided with prominent lips, which project into the cavity of the latter, and oppose the passage of matters from it into the small intestine, while they readily allow of a passage the other way. This is the *ileocæcal valve*.
> *Huxley and Youmans*, [Physiol., § 188.



a, ileum, terminating in the cæcum, the latter continuing into the colon; *d*, the ileocæcal valve; *b*, the vermiform appendage, opening at *c* in the cæcum.

ileocolic (il″ē-ō-kol′-ik), *a.* [< NL. *ileocolicus*, < *ileum* + *colon*[2]: see *colic*.] Of or pertaining to the ileum and the colon.—**Ileocolic artery.** See *ileocolica*.—**Ileocolic valve.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.

ileocolica (il″ē-ō-kol′i-kă), *n.*; pl. *ileocolicæ* (-sē). [NL., fem. of *ileocolicus:* see *ileocolic*.] The ileocolic artery, one of the larger branches of the superior mesenteric artery, supplying parts of the ileum and colon.

ileocolitis (il″ē-ō-kō-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *ileum* + *colon*[2] + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ileum and colon.

Ileodictyon (il″ē-ō-dik′ti-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *ileum*, *ilium*, ileum, + Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi with gelatinous volva, and receptacle with hollow branches. Several reported species, particularly *I. cibarium*, are eaten by the New-Zealanders, and are called *thunder-dirt*.

ileoparietal (il″ē-ō-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* [< NL. *ileum*, ileum, + L. *paries* (*pariet-*), wall: see *parietal*.] Pertaining to the ileum and to the wall of the body-cavity.—**Ileoparietal band**, in *Brachiopoda*, a kind of mesentery which passes from the hind-gut to the parietes of the cœlomatic cavity.

ileostomy (il-ē-os′tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *ileum*, ileum, + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the formation of an artificial opening into the ileum, as between the jejunum and the ileum.

> Jejuno-*ileostomy* and ileo-*ileostomy* were performed in identically the same way. *The Lancet*, No. 3420, p. 531.

ileotyphus (il″ē-ō-tī′fus), *n.* [NL., < *ileum* + *typhus*.] Typhoid or enteric fever.

ilesite (īlz′īt), *n.* [After M. W. *Iles*, an American metallurgist (born 1852).] A hydrous sulphate of manganese, zinc, and iron, found in friable crystalline aggregates in Park county, Colorado.

ileum (il′ē-um), *n.* [NL. application of L. *ileum*, *ilium* (see *ilium*), or *ile*, usually in pl. *ilia*, that part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest ribs to the pubes, the groin, flank; prob., like *ileus*, ult. < Gr. *εἰλεῖν*, roll, wind, turn: see *ileus*. Hence (from L. *ilia*) ult. E. *jade*[2], q.v.] **1.** In *anat.*, the lower one of three parts into which the small intestine is divisible, continuous with the jejunum and ending in the large intestine: more fully called *intestinum ileum*, from its many coils or convolutions. In man the ileum is taken to be the terminal three fifths of the small intestine, though its beginning is indistinguishable from the ending of the jejunum; but it ends abruptly at the cæcum, or commencement of the colon. The ileum has on an average a smaller diameter than the preceding part of the intestine, and its coats are thinner and less vascular. It lies chiefly in the umbilical, hypogastric, and right iliac regions of the abdomen. In many animals, especially those which lack a cæcum or cæca, no ileum is certainly distinguishable either from preceding or succeeding portions of the intestine; but whenever the beginning of a colon can be determined, a preceding portion of the intestinal tract, of however indefinite extent, is regarded as an ileum. See cuts under *ileocæcal* and *intestine*.

2. Hence, in general, the lower part, of indeterminate extent, of the small intestine; or, when there is no distinction between large and small intestine, a part of the intestine preceding the cæcum or the cæca.—**3.** In *entom.*, a narrow part of the intestine of an insect, generally adjoining the ventriculus or stomach, and divided from the broader colon or second intestine by a constriction or valve. The ileum may be long and convoluted or straight and short; in the *Hemiptera* and some *Neuroptera* it is entirely wanting.

ileus (il′ē-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *ileos*, < Gr. *εἰλεός*, or *ἰλιός*, a grievous disease of the intestines, a severe kind of colic, < *εἰλεῖν*, *εἰλειν*, *εἴλλειν*, roll up, wind, turn, in pass. also shrink up, √ *ϝελ* = L. *volvere* = E. *wallow:* see *volute* and *wallow*. Cf. *ileum*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, severe colic, attended with stercoraceous vomiting, due to intestinal obstruction: also applied loosely to severe colic of other origin. Also called *ileac* or *iliac passion*.—**2.** Same as *ileum*.

Ilex (ī′leks), *n.* [L., the holm-oak.] **1.** A genus of trees and shrubs, of the natural order *Ilicineæ*, or holly tribe. It is characterized by having the flowers more or less dicecious by polygamous; the calyx small, and with 4 to 6 teeth; the corolla rotate, and divided into 4, rarely 5 or 6, parts; 4 to 6 stamens; and an ovary with 4 to 6, rarely 7 or 8, cells forming a berry-like drupe. The plants of this genus have alternate, often thick, evergreen leaves, and white flowers, usually axillary. It comprehends about 145 species, many of which are natives of Central America, others occurring throughout the tropical and temperate regions of the globe, being represented least frequently in Africa and Australia. Among the most remarkable of them are: *I. Aquifolium*, the common holly (see *holly*[1]); *I. Balearica*, the broad-leafed holly of Minorca, a very handsome species; and *I. Paraguayensis*, whose leaves are consumed in large quantities in South America, under the name of *Paraguay tea* or *maté*. (See *Paraguay tea*, under *tea*.) *I. verticillata* is the Virginia winterberry or black alder. *I. Cassine* is the yaupon. *I. lævigata* is the smooth winterberry of the eastern United States; *I. Dahoon*, the dahoon holly of Virginia and southward. *I. sideroxyloides* of the West Indies is a large tree called *Dominica oak*. The genus is widely known in a fossil state, some 50 or 60 extinct species having been described, chiefly from the Miocene of Europe, but ranging from the Middle Cretaceous to the Quaternary. Several occur in the Green River Group (Eocene) of the Rocky Mountain region.

Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*).
1, flowering branch of the male plant; 2, branch of the female plant, with fruit; *a*, single fruit on larger scale.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree or shrub of this genus.

> There oft, in goat-skin clad, a sunburnt peasant
> Like Pan comes frisking from his *ilex* wood.
> *Locker*, An Invitation to Rome.

ilia, *n.* Plural of *ilium*.

iliac[1] (il′i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [(1) Partly < L. *iliacus*, relating to the colic, < *ileos*, the colic (see *ileus*); (2) partly < F. *iliaque* = Sp. *iliaco* = Pg. It. *iliaco*, < NL. *iliacus* (not in L.), pertaining to the ileum, < *ileum*, the lower part of the small intestine, L. *ileum*, *ilium*, the ilia, the flank: see *ileum*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Pertaining to the ileum; ileac. Also *iliacal*.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the ilium or flank-bone.—**Circumflex iliac artery**, one of two principal branches of the external iliac, arising opposite the origin of the epigastric, and running along the inner lip of the crest of the ilium.—**External iliac artery**, the outer and larger branch of the common iliac, lying, in man, along the inner border of the psoas magnus muscle, and extending to Poupart's ligament, beneath which it passes and becomes the femoral artery. Its chief branches are the epigastric and circumflex iliac.—**Iliac artery**, one of two arteries, right and left, formed by the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta, and in turn bifurcating to form the external and

internal iliac artery on each side of the body. More fully called *common iliac*. In man the bifurcation occurs opposite the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra. Each common iliac is about two inches long, the right being a little longer and somewhat more oblique than the left; no large branches are usually given off till the artery forks into the external and the internal iliac, the latter supplying the pelvic and visceral, the former continuing, under the name of *femoral artery*, to supply the lower extremities. Iliac crest. See *crista ilii*, under *crista*. **Iliac fascia, fossa,** etc. See the nouns.—**Iliac muscle.** Same as *iliacus* 1. Iliac (properly ileac) passion. Same as *ileus* 1.

He [Stapleton], was suddenly taken with the *Iliack Passion* . . . *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 51.

Iliac region. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*. —**Iliac symphysis,** the junction of opposite ilia with each other, or the junction of an ilium with another bone. —**Iliac vein,** either one, right or left, of two veins corresponding to and accompanying the iliac arteries, formed by the union of the external and internal iliac veins, and uniting to form the inferior vena cava or post-caval vein. They bring blood from the pelvis and lower extremities. See cut under *embryo*.—**Internal iliac artery,** the inner, and in the adult the smaller, of the branches of the common iliac. In the fetus it is comparatively much larger, and known as the *hypogastric artery*. (See cut under *embryo*.) It dips deeply into the pelvis, from the point of bifurcation of the common iliac to the sacrosciatic notch, and divides into two main trunks, anterior and posterior, which give off numerous branches to the walls and contents of the pelvis. The principal of these are the iliolumbar, lateral sacral, and gluteal, from the posterior division, and the obturator, internal pudic, sciatic, middle hemorrhoidal, and several vesical arteries, together with uterine and vaginal arteries in the female from the anterior.—**Superficial circumflex iliac artery,** a small subcutaneous branch of the femoral artery, running parallel with Poupart's ligament.

II. *n.* An iliac artery.

Iliac[2] (il'i-ak), *a.* [< Gr. Ἰλιακός, Trojan, < Ἴλιον, Ilium, Troy: see *Iliad*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Ilium, or to the Trojan war; Ilian: as, "the *Iliac* cycle," *Gladstone*.

iliacal (i-li'ā-kal), *a.* [< *iliac* + *-al*.] Same as *iliac*[1], 1.

It is a strange *iliacal* passion that so hardens a man's bowels. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 635.

iliacus (i-li'ā-kus), *n.*; pl. *iliaci* (-sī). [NL.: see *iliac*[1].] **1.** The iliac muscle, occupying the venter of the ilium or iliac fossa, and passing over the brim of the pelvis to be inserted with the psoas magnus into the trochanter minor of the femur. See cut under *muscle*.—2. In *ornith.*, the technical specific name of the red-wing or red-winged thrush, *Turdus iliacus:* probably given from the coloration of the flanks.

Iliad (il'i-ad), *n.* [= F. *Iliade* = Sp. *Ilíada* = Pg. It. *Iliade*, < L. *Ilias* (*Iliad-*), < Gr. Ἰλιάς (Ἰλιαδ-), the Iliad, < Ἴλιον (L. *Ilium, Ilion*) or Ἴλιος (L. *Ilius*), Ilium, Troy, so called, according to tradition, from its mythical founder *Ilus*, Gr. Ἶλος.] One of the two great Greek epic poems of prehistoric antiquity (the other being the Odyssey), attributed to Homer. These poems are considered by some scholars to represent not the work of any one man, but an elaboration of a series of legends sung by a school of ancient Ionic rhapsodists. The subject of the Iliad is the ten years' siege of Ilium or Troy by the confederated states of Greece under Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ, to redress the injury done to Menelaus, king of Sparta, in the carrying off of his wife, Helen, by the Trojan Paris, to whom Helen was given by Aphrodite as a reward for his decision in favor of Aphrodite in the contest of beauty between her, Athena, and Hera. The direct narrative relates only to a part of the last year, leaving the fall of the city untold. The mighty deeds of the Greek Achilles and of the Trojan Hector, son of King Priam, supply some of the chief episodes of the poem. The Iliad and Odyssey were universally looked upon by the Greeks, in spite of endless variations and differences from legends received later, as an authoritative and inspired record of the early history and the religious beliefs and doctrines of their race. As epics, the first rank in poetry has always been conceded to them.

iliadize (il'i-ad-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iliadized*, ppr. *iliadizing*. [< *Iliad* + *-ize*.] To celebrate or relate as in the Iliad; narrate epically. [Rare.]

Ulysses, . . . of whom it is *Illiadized* that your very nose dropt sugarcandie. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

Ilian (il'i-an), *a.* [< *Ilium* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Ilium or Troy, or to the Greco-Roman city in the Trojan plain called New Ilium.

Hector on *Ilian* coins. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 415.

ilichet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *alike*.

ilicin, ilicine (il'i-sin), *n.* [< *ilex* (*ilic-*) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The non-nitrogenous bitter principle of *Ilex Aquifolium*. It forms brownish-yellow crystals, is very bitter, and is said to have febrifuge qualities.

Ilicineæ (il-i-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836–40), < *Ilex* (*Ilic-*) + *-in-* + *-eæ*.] A small natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, the holly family, formerly referred to the *Aquifoliaceæ*, now placed between the natural orders *Olacineæ* and *Celastrineæ*. There are 5 genera, *Ilex*, *Lomanoa*, and *Nemopanthes*, and about 150 species, which are distributed in North and South America and Asia, with a few in Africa and Australia.

iliket, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *alike*.

But theire strokes were not alle *I-like*, ffor Pounce smote the kynge vpon the helme that he enclyned vpon his horse crowpe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 391.

Euere *ylike* faire and fresh of hewe;
And I love it, and ever *ylike* newe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 55.

Iliche fre fro thinges thre thowe twynne,
Sterilitee, infirmitee, and synne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

ilio-aponeurotic (il″i-ō-ap″ō-nū-rot'ik), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *aponeurosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the ilium, and having the character of an aponeurosis.

iliocaudal (il″i-ō-kâ'dal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *cauda*, tail: see *caudal*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to both the ilium and the tail: applied to certain muscles connecting the ilium with the tail.

II. *n.* An iliocaudal muscle.

iliocaudalis (il″i-ō-kâ-dā'lis), *n.*; pl. *iliocaudales* (-lēz). [NL.] Same as *iliocaudal*.

iliococcygeal (il″i-ō-kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *coccyx* (*-yg-*): see *coccygeal*.] Pertaining to the ilium and the coccyx; iliocaudal.

iliococcygeus (il″i-ō-kok-sij'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *iliococcygei* (-ī). [NL., < *ilium* + *coccygeus*.] A muscle of some animals connecting the ilium with the coccyx; an iliocaudal muscle.

iliocostal (il″i-ō-kos'tal), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] Pertaining to the ilium and to the ribs: as, the *iliocostal* muscle.

iliocostalis (il″i-ō-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *iliocostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *iliocostal*.] A muscle of the back; a part of the outer mass of the erector spinæ. Also called *sacrolumbalis*.

iliofemoral (il″i-ō-fem'ō-ral), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *femur*, thigh: see *femoral*.] Pertaining to the haunch-bone and the thigh-bone; connecting the ilium and the femur.—**Iliofemoral ligament,** a special thickening of the capsular ligament of the hip joint.

iliohypogastric (il″i-ō-hī-pō-gas'trik), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + E. *hypogastric*.] Pertaining to the iliac and hypogastric abdominal regions: specifically applied to a nerve, a branch of the lumbar plexus distributed to those parts.

ilio-inguinal (il″i-ō-ing'gwi-nal), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *inguen*, groin: see *inguinal*.] Pertaining to the iliac region and to the groin: specifically applied to a nerve, a branch of the lumbar plexus distributed to those parts.

ilio-ischiac (il″i-ō-is'ki-ak), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *ischium*: see *ischiac*.] Pertaining to the ilium and the ischium; iliosciatic: as, the *ilio-ischiac* articulation or ankylosis.

ilio-ischiatic (il″i-ō-is-ki-at'ik), *a.* Same as *ilio-ischiac*.

iliolumbar (il″i-ō-lum'bär), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar*.] Pertaining to the haunch-bone and the loins, or to the iliac and lumbar regions.—**Iliolumbar ligament,** a fibrous band between the last lumbar vertebra and the crest of the ilium.

ilioparietal (il″i-ō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* An incorrect form of *ileoparietal*. *E. R. Lankester*.

iliopectineal (il″i-ō-pek-ti-nē'al), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), comb.] Pertaining to that crest or comb of the ilium which forms in part the brim of the true pelvis.—**Iliopectineal line,** or **iliopectineal eminence,** a ridge on the ilium and pubis, assisting in marking the distinction between the true and the false pelvis; morphologically, one of the borders of the ilium, slightly exhibited in man, but in some animals an elongated process, even having an independent center of ossification. Also called *linea iliopectinæa*. See cut under *innominatum*.

iliopectinium (il″i-ō-pek-tin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *iliopectinia* (-ä). [NL.: see *iliopectineal*.] An iliopectineal part, or representation of a rudimentary pelvis, such as exists in an amphisbænid, for example.

ilioperoneal (il″i-ō-per-ō-nē'al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ilium* + Gr. περόνη, fibula: see *peroneal*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ilium and the fibula: applied to certain muscles.

II. *n.* A muscle which in many animals connects the ilium with the fibula, thus repeating substantially the connections of the long head of the human biceps femoris.

iliopsoas (il-i-op'sō-as), *n.* [NL., < *ilium* + *psoas*.] The iliacus and psoas magnus muscles taken together, or some muscle which represents them.

Thus the two muscles, so far as their action goes, may be considered as one, and are sometimes called the *iliopsoas*. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 510.

iliopsoatic (il-i-op-sō-at'ik), *a.* [< *iliopsoas*, after *psoatic*.] Pertaining to the iliac bone and the psoas muscle: as, the *iliopsoatic* muscle; the *iliopsoatic* region.

iliosacral (il″i-ō-sā'kral), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *sacrum*: see *sacral*.] Of or pertaining to the ilium and the sacrum; sacro-iliac: as, the *iliosacral* arthron.

iliosciatic (il″i-ō-sī-at'ik), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *sciaticus*, sciatic.] Ilio-ischiac.

In all ordinary birds, the ischium . . . . extends back, nearly parallel with the hinder part of the ilium, and is united with it by ossification, posteriorly. The *iliosciatic* interval is thus converted into a foramen. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 250.

iliotibial (il″i-ō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *tibia*: see *tibial*.] Pertaining to or extending between the ilium and the tibia.—**Iliotibial band,** the thickest part of the fascia lata of the femur, lying over the vastus externus, binding this muscle down, and giving insertion to the tensor vaginæ femoris and part of the gluteus maximus.

ilium (il'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ilia* (-ä). [NL., a special application of L. *ilium, ileum*, the flank: see *ileum*.] In *anat.*, the anterior or superior bone of the pelvic arch, commonly ankylosed with the ischium and pubis at the acetabulum, and then forming a part of the os innominatum or haunch-bone, and effecting the principal or only articulation of the pelvic arch with the vertebral column, especially with the sacrum. The ilium is present in the great majority of vertebrates above the fishes; it is sometimes entirely free from the vertebral column. It is primitively a prismatic cartilaginous rod, which ultimately becomes, as a rule, the most expanded part of the haunch-bone, as in man. It frequently ankyloses with some of the ribs as well as with vertebræ, as in many *Sauropsida*. The shape and relative position of the human ilium are highly exceptional, in comparison with those of other vertebrates. See cuts under *Dromæus, Ichthyosauria, innominatum*, and *skeleton*. —**Crista ilii.** See *crista*.

Iliupersis (il″i-ū-pėr'sis), *n.* [G., < Gr. Ἰλίου πέρσις, the title of several poems: Ἰλίου, gen. of Ἴλιον, Ilium, Troy (see *Iliad*); πέρσις, destruction, sacking, < πέρθειν, waste, destroy.] In *classical myth., archæol.*, etc., the destruction of Troy or Ilium; hence, a poem or an account treating of the destruction of Troy, or a graphic or plastic representation of the destruction of Troy, or of some episode connected with its fall.

How far the scene of a besieged city may have been influenced by the *Iliupersis* of Polygnotos on the [Painted] Portico just mentioned and again in the Lesche at Delphi it is impossible to say. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 223.

ilixanthin (ī-lik-san'thin), *n.* [Short for **ilicixanthin*, < L. *ilex* (*ilic-*), holm-oak, + Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + *-in*[2].] A crystalline coloring matter found in the leaves of holly. It forms a yellow dye on cloth prepared with alumina or iron mordants.

ilk[1] (ilk), *a.* [< ME. *ilke, ulke, ilce*, assibilated *ilche, yche*, < AS. *ilc, ylc*, the same, < **ȳ*, instr. of a pronominal root represented by Goth. *i-s*, he (see *he*[1]), and L. *i-dem*, the same (see *idem, identic*), + *-līc*, connected with *ge-līc*, like, and appearing also similarly in *each, which* = Sc. *whilk, such* = Sc. *sic*, Sc. *thilk*, etc.] Same; very same: often used absolutely with *that*. [Chiefly Scotch.]

Then Sir Tristeram tooke powder forth of that box,
And blent it with warme sweet milke;
And there put it unto the horne,
And swilled it about in *that ilke*.
King Arthur and the King of Cornwall (Child's Ballads, [I. 243).

Of that ilk. (*a*) Of the same (estate): a phrase added to a person's surname to denote that this name and the name of his ancestral estate are the same: as, Kinloch *of that ilk* (that is, Kinloch of Kinloch).

The person of Cosmo Comyne Bradwardine, Esq., *of that ilk*, commonly called Baron of Bradwardine. *Scott*, Waverley, lxvi.

Hence, blunderingly—(*b*) Of that sort or kind: as, men *of that ilk*. [Colloq.]

ilk[2], **ilka** (ilk, il'kä), *a.* [Sc., < ME. *ilc, ilk*, < AS. *ǣlc*, each: see *each*. The final vowel in *ilka* stands for the inflexive *-e* or for the attached art. *a*.] Each; every.

Then all oyer pageantz fast followyng *ilk* one after oyer as yer course is, without tarieng. *Proclamation by Mayor of York*, 1394, quoted in [York Plays, Int., p. xxxiv.

Get my shoon, my wig, my stick, and my *ilka* day's coat. *Saxon and Gael*, III. 113.

Ilka deal, every part; wholly.

Sone the cause was declaret with a clene wit,
Of the dede, *ilke-a-dele*, to the derfe kynges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3656.

ilkon†, **ilkoon**†, *pron.* [ME., < *ilk*[2] + *on*, *oon*, one.] Each one.

Than were aryued in Humber thritty schippes & flue, *Ilkone* with folk inouh, redy to batalle.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 16.

Thurgh the lond they praysed hir *ilkoone*.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 113 (Harl. MSS.).

ill (il), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ille*, < Icel. *illr*, in mod. Icel. usually with a short vowel, *illr* = Dan. *ild-* = Sw. *ill-* (in comp.; independently only as adv.), ill, contr. of the form which appears in full in Goth. *ubils*, AS. *yfel*, E. *evil*, etc.: see *evil*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Inherently bad or evil; of pernicious quality or character; vicious; wicked; malevolent. [In this abstract sense now obsolete, archaic, or local.]

That was the gifte that she gaf to me
In hir malice, wreth, and *ill* cruelte.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5591.

Inhumane soules, who, toucht with bloudy Taint,
Ill Shepheards, sheare not, but euen flay your fold,
To turn the Skins to Cassakins of Gold.
Sylvester, St. Lewis (trans.), l. 544.

Such [fear] as *ill* men feel, who go on obstinately in their *ill* courses, notwithstanding it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xv.

Ill, "vicious," is common in East Tennessee, and, according to Bartlett, also in Texas, where they ask, "Is your dog *ill?*" meaning vicious. Prof. Schele De Vere says, too, that in Texas "an *ill* fellow" means a man of bad habits. I heard a man in the Smoky Mountains say "Some rattlesnakes are *iller* 'n others"; and another said that "black rattlesnakes are the *illest*."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 39.

2. Causing evil or harm; baneful; mischievous; pernicious; deleterious: as, it is an *ill* wind that blows nobody good.

There's some *ill* planet reigns;
I must be patient, till the heavens look
With an aspect more favourable.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

A good dish of prawns. . . . I told thee they were *ill* for a green wound. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* seat.
Bacon, Building.

The image answered him: I am thy *ill* angell, Brutus, and thou shalt see me by the city of Philippes.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 616.

3. Marked or attended by evil or suffering; disastrous; wretched; miserable: as, an *ill* fate; an *ill* ending.

An *ill* death let me die. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Thou knowest that, for the most part, his servants come to an *ill* end, because they are transgressors against me and my ways. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 126.

To whom no pain nor weariness seemed *ill*
Since now once more she knew herself beloved.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 278.

4. Of bad import, bearing, or aspect; threatening; forbidding; harsh; inimical: as, *ill* news travels fast; an *ill* countenance.

But my noble Moor
Is true of mind, . . . it were enough
To put him to *ill* thinking. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4.

A Gallant Man is above *ill* words.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 47.

Pan came and ask'd, what magic caused my smart,
Or what *ill* eyes malignant glances dart?
Pope, Autumn, l. 82.

5. In a bad or disordered state morally; unbalanced; cross; crabbed; unfriendly; unpropitious; hostile: as, *ill* nature; *ill* temper; *ill* feeling; *ill* will.

There was a fish, and it was a deil o' a fish, and it was *ill* to its young anes.
J. Wilson, in Mrs. Gordon's Christopher North, i.

6. In a disordered state physically; diseased; impaired: as, to be *ill* of a fever; to be taken *ill*; *ill* health.

Unquiet meals make *ill* digestions. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

My hand is soo *ill* as I know not when I shall be able to travel. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 420.

Here to-night in this dark city,
When *ill* and weary, alone and cold.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

7. Not proper; not legitimate or polite; rude; unpolished: as, *ill* manners; *ill* breeding.

Oli. What manner of man?
Mal. Of very *ill* manner; he'll speak with you, will you or no. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

That's an *ill* phrase, a vile phrase: beautified is a vile phrase. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

The smoothest verse and the exactest sense
Displease us, if *ill* English give offence.
Dryden and Soame, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i.

Where Modesty's *ill* Manners, 'Tis but fit
That Impudence and Malice pass for Wit.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

8. Unskilful; inexpert: as, I am *ill* at reckoning.

O dear Ophelia, I am *ill* at these numbers; I have not art to reckon my groans. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

I am *ill* at dates; but I think it is now better than five-and-twenty years ago. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 241.

Agatha was *ill* at contrivance; but she managed somehow to get away. *Mrs. Craik*, Agatha's Husband, vii.

[Except in sense 6, and in some established locutions under the other senses, *bad*, *evil*, or some synonymous word is now more common than *ill*.] **Ill at ease.** See *at ease*, under *ease*. **Ill blood.** See *bad blood*, under *blood*. — **Ill nature.** See *nature*. = **Syn. 6.** *Unwell*, etc. See *sick*.

II. *n.* **1.** Evil; wrong; wickedness; depravity.

But she with vehement prayers urgeth still
Under what colour he commits this *ill*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 476.

The first steps towards *ill* are very carefully to be avoided, for men insensibly go on when they are once entered, and do not keep up a lively abhorrence of the least unworthiness. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 448.

It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the *ill*.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

2. Misfortune; calamity; adversity; disaster; disease; pain.

Love worketh no *ill* to his neighbour. Rom. xiii. 10.

Nothing here [in Heaven] is wanting, but the want of *ills*.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death, st. 34.

Which of you all suspects that he is wronged,
Or thinks he suffers greater *ills* than Cato?
Addison, Cato, iii. 5.

Is there one who ne'er
In secret thought has wished another's *ill?*
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 34.

3. Anything that is discreditable or injurious.

This is all the *ill* which can possibly be said of him.
Jefferson, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 353.

Comitial ill†. See *comitial*.

ill (il), *adv.* [< ME. *ille*, < Icel. *illa* = Sw. *illa* = Dan. *ilde*, adv., ill, badly; from the adj., being ult. identical with E. *evil*[1], *adv.*] **1.** Badly; imperfectly; unfavorably; unfortunately.

I play to please myselfe, all be it *ill*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

Like most of theirs who teach,
I *ill* may practise what I well may preach.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 51.

A time like this, a busy, bustling time,
Suits *ill* with writers, very *ill* with rhyme.
Crabbe, Works, I. 169.

The speaker was *ill* informed.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 247.

Shalt thou not teach me, in that calmer home,
The wisdom that I learned so *ill* in this?
Bryant, Future Life.

2. Not easily; with hardship, pain, or difficulty: as, he is *ill* able to bear the loss.

Frugal only that her thrift
May feed excesses she can *ill* afford.
Cowper, Task, ii. 651.

To go ill with. See *to go hard* (*a*), under *go*. — **To take it ill**, to take offense; be offended.

Look, when I serve him so, he *takes it ill*.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

I was very desirous to go to my boat; but it was said the Sheik would *take it ill* if I would not stay and eat with him.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 113.

[Of the many compounds of *ill* with participles or participial adjectives, only such are given below as seem to have some use or signification not obviously suggested by the separate words. In general such pairs are properly compounded (hyphened) only when they jointly stand in immediate or constructive relation to nouns as direct qualifiers; in other cases *ill* has only its regular adverbial effect.]

ill† (il), *v. t.* [< ME. *illen*, < Icel. *illa*, harm; from the adj.: see *ill*, *a.*] **1.** To do evil to; harm; injure.

And so, the Sparrow with her angry bill
Defends her brood from such as would them *ill*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

2. To slander; defame.

To *ill* thy foe, doth get to thee hatred and double blame.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

illabile† (i-lab'il), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *labile*.] Not liable to slip or err; infallible. *G. Cheyne.*

illability† (il-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *illabile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being illabile; infallibility.

And as he has treated all his disciples, so all lapsed intelligent beings must pass through Jesus Christ . . . before they arrive at perfect infallibility and *illability*.
G. Cheyne, Regimen, p. 326.

ill-advised (il'ad-vīzd'), *a.* Resulting from bad advice; injudicious; tending to erroneous or injurious consequences: as, an *ill-advised* proceeding.

In the early part of 1860, Pius IX. had been *ill-advised* enough to abandon for a time the attitude of passive resistance which constituted the real strength of the Papacy.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 246.

ill-affected (il'ạ-fek'ted), *a.* **1.** Not well inclined or disposed: as, *ill-affected* adherents. — **2**†. Affected with bad impressions. *Spenser.*

illapsable[1]† (i-lap'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *illapse* + *-able*.] Capable of illapsing, or liable to illapse.

illapsable[2]† (i-lap'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *lapse* + *-able*.] Incapable of lapsing or slipping.

Indeed, they may be morally immutable and *illapsable:* but this is grace, not nature; a reward of obedience, not a necessary annex of our beings.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, viii.

illapse (i-laps'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *illapsed*, ppr. *illapsing*. [< L. *illapsus*, *inlapsus*, pp. of *illabi*, *inlabi*, fall, slip, or flow into, < *in*, into, + *labi*, fall, slip: see *lapse*.] To pass, glide, or slide: usually followed by *into*. [Rare.]

Powerful being *illapsing into* matter. *G. Cheyne.*

illapse (i-laps'), *n.* [< L. *illapsus*, *inlapsus*, a falling, gliding, or flowing in, pp. of *illabi*, *inlabi*, fall into: see *illapse*, *v.*] **1.** A gliding in or into; entrance as by permeation; influx: used especially of the descent of the Holy Spirit.

So let us mind him [God] as to admit gladly his gentle *illapses*. *Barrow*, Sermon, Trinity Sunday (1663).

Would we have our spirit softened and enlarged, and made fit for the *illapses* of the divine Spirit?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxi.

As a piece of iron, by the *illapse* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed, by the *illapse* of the divine essence into them, shall be all over divine. *J. Norris*, Miscellanies.

It was by the *illapse* of the dove that the Saviour Æon [according to the Marcosians] descended upon Jesus.
Harvey, Irenæus (Cambridge, 1857), I. 139, note.

2. Inspiration; divine influx.

Those that pretend to a discovery of them had better pretend to oracles, prophecies, *illapses*, and divinations, than to the sober and steady maximes of philosophie.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos. (2d ed.), p. 86.

3. A falling on; onset.

Passion's fierce *illapse*
Rouses the mind's whole fabrick.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

[Rare in all uses.]

illaqueable (i-lak'wē-ạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **illaqueabilis*, < *illaqueare*, *inlaqueare*, insnare: see *illaqueate*.] Capable of being illaqueated or insnared. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

illaqueate (i-lak'wē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illaqueated*, ppr. *illaqueating*. [< L. *illaqueatus*, *inlaqueatus*, pp. of *illaqueare*, *inlaqueare* (> It. *illaqueare* = Pg. *illaquear*), insnare, < *in*, in, + *laqueare*, insnare: see *lace*.] To insnare; entrap; entangle. [Rare.]

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into your conclusion. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

illaqueation (i-lak-wē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **illaqueatio*(*n-*), < *illaqueare*, insnare: see *illaqueate*.] **1.** The act of illaqueating, or the state of being illaqueated, insnared, or entrapped.

There is a seducement that worketh by the strength of the impression, and not by the subtilty of the *illaqueation*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 225.

He also urgeth the word ἀπήγξατο in Matthew doth not only signify suspension or pendulous *illaqueation*, . . . but also suffocation, strangulation, or interception of breath. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 11.

2. A snare; a noose. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

illation (i-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *illation* = Sp. *ilacion* = Pg. *illação* = It. *illazione*, < LL. *illatio*(*n-*), *inlatio*(*n-*), a carrying in, an inference, a conclusion (tr. Gr. ἐπιφορά), < L. *illatus*, *inlatus*, pp. of *inferre*, carry in, infer: see *infer*.] **1.** The act of inferring from premises; inference.

We consider the collation and reference of the text, and then the *illation* and inference thereof.
Donne, Sermons, i.

2. That which is inferred; an inference; a deduction; a conclusion.

From an illustration he makes it an *illation*.
Warburton, Works, XI. Remarks on Tillard.

It is permissible to smile at such an *illation* from such a major and minor. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 251.

3. In *liturgics:* (*a*) The act of bringing the eucharistic elements into the church and placing them on the altar. (*b*) In the *Mozarabic liturgy*, the eucharistic preface. It is of great length, and varies according to the Sunday or festival.

illative (il'ạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illatif* = Sp. *ilativo* = Pg. It. *illativo*, < L. *illativus*, *inlativus*, illative, < *illatus*, *inlatus*, pp. of *inferre*, infer: see *infer*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to illation; drawing or able to draw inferences.

Sometimes, I say, this *illative* faculty is nothing short of genius. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 320.

2. Due to illation; inferential; inferred.

His subtle demonstrations present me with an inferred and *illative* truth at which we arrived not but by the help of a train of ratiocinations. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 421.

3. Denoting an inference: as, an *illative* word or particle, as *then* and *therefore*. **Illative conversion**, in logic, that conversion in which the truth of the converse follows from the truth of the proposition given: thus, the proposition "No virtuous man is a rebel" becomes by illative conversion "No rebel is a virtuous man."

Illative sense, a term given by J. H. Newman to that faculty of the mind whereby it forms a final judgment upon the validity of an inference.

II. *n.* **1.** That which denotes illation or inference.—**2.** An illative particle.

This word "for," that leads the text in, is both a relative and an *illative;* referring to what he had said in the foregoing words; and inferring a necessary consequence of the one clause upon the other: "Purge out the old leaven; for Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us."
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 186.

illatively (il'ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* By illation or inference.

Most commonly taken *illatively.*
Bp. Richardson, Observations on the Old Testament, [p. 434.

illaudable (i-lâ'da-bl), *a.* [= It. *illaudabile, illodabile*, < L. *illaudabilis, inlaudabilis*, not praiseworthy, < *in-* priv. + *laudabilis*, praiseworthy: see *laudable*.] Not laudable; not to be approved or commended; provoking censure; blameworthy.

All the commendable parts of speech were set foorth by the name of figures, and all the *illaudable* partes vnder the name of vices, or viciosities.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

His actions are diversly reported, by Huntingdon not thought *illaudable.* *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

illaudably (i-lâ'da-bli), *adv.* In an illaudable manner; unworthily.

It is natural for people to form not *illaudably* too favourable a judgment of their own country. *Broome.*

illawarra-palm (il-ạ-war'ä-päm), *n.* A cultivators' name for a palm, *Ptychosperma Cunninghamii* (*Seaforthia elegans* or *Archontophœnix Cunninghamii*), a native of Queensland and New South Wales.

ill-beseeming (il'bē-sē'ming), *a.* Unsuitable; unbecoming; indecorous.

How *ill-beseeming* is it in thy sex
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes whom fortune captivates!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

ill-boding (il'bō'ding), *a.* Foreboding evil; inauspicious; unlucky.

O malignant and *ill-boding* stars!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5.

My greatness threaten'd by *ill-boding* eyes.
Drayton, Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

ill-bred (il'bred'), *a.* **1.** Badly brought up; impolite; rude.—**2.** Badly bred, as a mongrel dog.

ill-breeding (il'brē'ding), *a.* Breeding mischief or evil.

She may strew
Dangerous conjectures in *ill-breeding* minds.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

ill-conditioned (il'kon-dish'ond), *a.* Being in bad condition, or having bad qualities; disordered or disorderly. In geometry, a triangle which has very unequal angles is said to be *ill-conditioned.*

A populous place, but possessed with a very *ill-conditioned* and idle sort of people.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 228.

Some *ill-conditioned*, growling fellow may say to me "What's the use of these legal and equitable abuses?"
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxvii.

Yon whey-faced brother, who delights to wear
A weedy flux of *ill-conditioned* hair.
O. W. Holmes, Moral Bully.

ill-deedie (il'dē'di), *a.* Mischievous; troublesome. [Scotch.]

An *ill-deedie*, . . . wee, rumblegairie urchin of mine.
Burns, Works, IV. 235.

ill-defined (il'dē-find'), *a.* Not distinct; not well marked out: as, an *ill-defined* sensation; specifically, in *zoöl.*, without definite borders: said of marks, depressions, etc.

ill-disposed (il'dis-pōzd'), *a.* **1.** Not friendly; inclined to oppose or refuse.

Some, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company to be sad and *ill-disposed;* others, of a jovial nature, incline them to be merry. *Bacon.*

2†. Unwell; indisposed.

Agam. Where is Achilles?
Patr. Within his tent; but *ill-disposed*, my lord. . . .
Ulyss. We saw him at the opening of his tent: he is not sick. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

Illecebraceæ (i-les-ē-brā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Illecebrum* + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, chiefly consisting of herbaceous weeds, found in the temperate parts of the world. They have small and regular, often hermaphrodite, flowers, with the perianth herbaceous or coriaceous, and with 4 or 5 lobes or parts. The petals are wanting, or reduced to minute staminodia. There are 17 genera and about 90 species, *Illecebrum* being the typical genus. The order is sometimes called *Paronychiaceæ*.

illecebration† (i-les-ē-brā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *illecebratus, inlecebratus*, pp. of *illecebrare, inlecebrare*, entice, < L. *illecebra, inlecebra* (> It. *illecebra* = Sp. (obs.) *ilécebra* = Pg. *illecebras*, pl.), an enticement, < *illicere, inlicere*, entice: see *lecebrous*.] The act of alluring, or the state of being allured; enticement.

Modesty . . . restrains the too great freedom that youth usurps, the great familiarity of pleasant *illecebrations*, the great continual frequentations of balls and feasts.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 292.

illecebrous† (i-les'ē-brus), *a.* [= It. *illecebroso*, < L. *illecebrosus, inlecebrosus*, alluring, enticing, seductive, < *illecebra, inlecebra*, an allurement, charm, < *illicere, inlicere*, allure: see *entice, illect.*] Enticing; alluring; full of allurement.

He [Alexander] had rather se the harpe of Achilles, wherto he sange, not the *illecebrous* dilectatyons of Venus, but the valyant actes and noble affaires of excellent princis. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 7.

Illecebrum (i-les'ē-brum), *n.* [NL., < L. *illecebra*, an allurement, charm: see *illecebrous.*] A genus of herbaceous plants, of the natural order *Illecebraceæ*, containing only one species, *I. verticillatum*, a native of the south of Europe and the north of Africa. It is a small prostrate branched annual, with small leaves growing in pairs, and axillary clusters of small white, shining flowers; it occurs in the southwest of England.

illeck (il'ek), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A fish, the gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra.* Also called *fox* and *sculpin.* See cut under *Callionymus.*

illect†, *v. t.* [< L. *illectus, inlectus*, pp. of *illicere, inlicere*, allure, entice, < *in*, in, + *lacere*, entice. Cf. *allicient.*] To entice; allure.

Theyre superfluous rychesse *illected* theym to vnclene lust and ydelnesse. *S. Fish*, Supplication for the Beggars.

illegal (i-lē'gal), *a.* [= F. *illégal* = Sp. *ilegal* = Pg. *illegal* = It. *illegale*, < ML. *illegalis*, < L. *in-* priv. + *legalis*, lawful: see *legal.*] Not legal; contrary to law; unlawful; illicit: as, an *illegal* act; *illegal* commerce. It usually implies substantial contravention of law, as distinguished from mere irregularity in procedure, and from error in judicial decision.

In all times the Princes in England have done something *illegal* to get money. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 75.

Whatever else men call punishment or censure is not properly an evil, so it be not an *illegal* violence.
Milton, Church-Government, ii.

If Hugh Capet laid hands on all the possessions of the Duke of Normandy, this might be unjust and immoral; but it would not be *illegal*, in the sense in which the ordinances of Charles the Tenth were *illegal.*
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act. See *corrupt.* = **Syn.** *Illegal, Felonious*, etc. (See *criminal.*) *Unlawful, Illegitimate*, etc. (See *lawful.*)

illegalise, *v. t.* See *illegalize.*

illegality (il-ē-gal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *illégalité* = Sp. *ilegalidad* = Pg. *illegalidade;* as *illegal* + *-ity.*] The condition or character of being illegal; unlawfulness: as, the *illegality* of trespass, or of arrest without warrant.

He wished them to consider what votes they had passed, of the *illegality* of all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Here it is not, how long the people are bound to tolerate the *illegality* of our judgments, but whether we have a right to substitute our occasional opinion in the place of law. *Burke*, Speech on Middlesex Election.

Its clear *illegality* was due to the principle . . . that the captor of a neutral vessel has no right to concern himself as to the persons who may be therein.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 179.

illegalize (i-lē'gal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illegalized*, ppr. *illegalizing.* [< *illegal* + *-ize.*] To render illegal or unlawful. Also spelled *illegalise.*

illegally (i-lē'gal-i), *adv.* In an illegal manner; unlawfully: as, to be arrested *illegally.*

Congress may pass, the President may assent to, a measure which contradicts the terms of the constitution. If they so act, they act *illegally*, and the Supreme Court can declare such an act to be null and void.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 192.

illegalness (i-lē'gal-nes), *n.* Illegality.

illegibility (i-lej-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *illegible:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being illegible.

illegible (i-lej'i-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *ilegible*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *legibilis*, legible: see *legible.*] Incapable of being read; obscure or defaced so as not to be decipherable; loosely, hard to read.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible.* *Howell.*

illegibleness (i-lej'i-bl-nes), *n.* Illegibility.

illegibly (i-lej'i-bli), *adv.* In an illegible manner: as, a letter written *illegibly.*

illegitimacy (il-ē-jit'i-mā-si), *n.* [< *illegitima(te)* + *-cy.*] The state or character of being illegitimate; specifically, bastardy; spuriousness: as, the *illegitimacy* of a child; the *illegitimacy* of an argument.

illegitimate (il-ē-jit'i-māt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *legitimate*, after F. *illégitime* = Sp. *ilegítimo* = Pg. *illegitimo* = It. *illegittimo*, < LL. **illegitimus, *inlegitimus* (in adv. *illegitime*), not legitimate, < L. *in-* priv. + *legitimus*, legitimate: see *legitimate.*] Not legitimate. (*a*) Not in conformity with law; not regular or authorized; contrary to custom or usage; spurious: as, an *illegitimate* production; an *illegitimate* word.

Nor did I fear any *illegitimate* impression thereof, conceiving that nobody would be at the charge of it. *Brome.*

A government founded on conquest may become thoroughly legitimate on the morrow of the conquest; it may remain utterly *illegitimate* five hundred years after it.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 418.

(*b*) Not logically inferred or deduced; not warranted; illogical: as, an *illegitimate* inference.

Beat. Then if your husband have stables enough, you'll look he shall lack no barns.
Marg. O *illegitimate* construction! I scorn that with my heels. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

(*c*) Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; bastard: as, an *illegitimate* child. See *legitimate.*

Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness . . . which a good man finds in the love . . . of a parent. *Addison.*

(*d*) In *bot.*, produced by irregular or abnormal fertilization. See phrase below.

These *illegitimate* plants, as they may be called, are not fully fertile. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 166.

Illegitimate fertilization, in *bot.*, in dimorphic plants, the fertilization of a female plant by the pollen from a male plant of the same form, this union being comparatively unfertile.—**Illegitimate function.** See *function.* = **Syn.** *Unlawful, Illicit* (see *lawful*); improper, unauthorized, unfair.

illegitimate (il-ē-jit'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illegitimated*, ppr. *illegitimating.* [< *illegitimate, a.*] To render or prove illegitimate; attaint as having been born out of wedlock; bastardize.

The marriage should only be dissolved for the future, without *illegitimating* the issue.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1530.

illegitimately (il-ē-jit'i-māt-li), *adv.* In an illegitimate manner; unlawfully; without authority.

The mid-styled form of Lythrum salicaria could be *illegitimately* fertilised with the greatest ease by pollen from the longer stamens of the short-styled form.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 166.

illegitimation (il-ē-jit-i-mā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *illegitimation;* as *illegitimate* + *-ion.*] The act of illegitimating, or the state of being illegitimate. (*a*) Bastardy; declaration of illegitimacy.

Without any appellation that would infer *illegitimation.* *Nisbet*, Heraldry (1816), I. 291.

(*b*†) Want of genuineness; spuriousness.

Many such-like pieces . . . bear . . . the apparent brands of *illegitimation.* *E. Martin*, Letters (1662), p. 57.

illegitimatize (il-ē-jit'i-mā-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illegitimatized*, ppr. *illegitimatizing.* [< *illegitimate* + *-ize.*] To render illegitimate; illegitimate.

illeviable (i-lev'i-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *leviable.*] Incapable of being levied or collected.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and *illeviable* parts of charge.
Sir M. Hale.

ill-fa'ard, ill-faurd (il'fârd), *a.* [< *ill* + *fa'ard*, contr. of *favored.*] **1.** Ill-favored; ill-looking; ugly; repulsive.

Puir auld Scotland suffers eneugh by thae blackguard loons o' excisemen, . . . the *ill-fa'ard* thieves.
Scott, Rob Roy, xviii.

2. Mean; discreditable; disgraceful.

Sae proud 's I am, that ye hae heard
O' my attempts to be a bard,
And think my muse nae that *ill-fawrd.*
Skinner, Misc. Poetry, p. 109.

[Scotch in both uses.]

illfare (il'fâr), *n.* [< *ill* + *fare*1, after *welfare.*] Failure; adversity; infelicity. [Rare.]

I must own to the weakness of believing that material welfare is highly desirable in itself, and I have yet to meet with the man who prefers material *illfare.*
Huxley, Proc. Royal Soc., XXXIX. 292.

Determining the welfare or *ill-fare* of men.
The Century, XXXIII. 922.

ill-faringly† (il'fâr"ing-li), *adv.* Unbecomingly; ungracefully; awkwardly.

Another of our vulgar makers spake as *illfaringly* in this verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, iii. 23.

ill-fated (il'fā'ted), *a.* **1.** Bringing bad fortune.

Declare, O muse! in what *ill-fated* hour
Sprung the fierce strife, from what offended pow'r?
Pope, Iliad, i. 11.

2. Having bad fortune.

Few were to be seen of all that proud array, which had marched up the heights so confidently under the banners of their *ill-fated* chiefs the preceding evening.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

ill-faurd, *a.* See *ill-fa'ard*.

ill-favored (il'fā'vȯrd), *a.* Ill-looking; deformed; repulsive; ugly.

A poor virgin, sir, an *ill-favoured* thing, sir, but mine own. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

About nine of the clock I went on shore, and hired an *ill-favoured* horse, and away to Greenwich, to my lodgings.
Pepys, Diary, II. 325.

I had a fair opportunity of observing his features, which, though of a dark complexion, were not *ill-favoured*.
Barham, in Mem. prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 67.

ill-favoredly (il'fā'vȯrd-li), *adv.* 1. With deformity or ugliness.

Does my hair stand well? Lord, how *ill-favour'dly*
You have dress'd me to-day! how badly! Why this cloak?
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 2.

2†. Roughly; rudely.

He shook him very *illfavouredly* for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all wheresoever he came. *Howell*.

ill-favoredness (il'fā'vȯrd-nes), *n.* The state of being ill-favored; ugliness; deformity. *Johnson*.

ill-footing (il'fůt'ing), *n.* Dangerous position; unsafe anchorage.

A shipwreck without storm or *ill-footing*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

ill-headed† (il'hed'ed), *a.* Wrong-headed; without judgment.

Every man
Surcharg'd with wine were heedlesse and *illhedded*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 3.

ill-humored (il'hū'mȯrd), *a.* Of or in bad humor; out of sorts; cross; surly; disobliging.

ill-humoredly (il'hū'mȯrd-li), *adv.* With bad humor; crossly; disobligingly.

illiberal (i-lib'ę-ral), *a.* [= OF. *illiberal, inliberal*, F. *illibéral* = Sp. (obs.) *iliberal* = Pg. *illiberal* = It. *illiberale*, < L. *illiberalis, inliberalis*, unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, < *in-* priv. + *liberalis*, of a freeman, generous, liberal: see *liberal*.] 1. Not liberal; ignoble. (*a*) Not free or generous; niggardly; parsimonious; penurious; stingy; shabby.

The earth did not deal out their nourishment with an oversparing or *illiberal* hand. *Woodward*.

(*b*) Not catholic; of narrow or prejudiced opinions or judgment.

The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *illiberal*. *Eikon Basilike*.

These move the censure and *illib'ral* grin
Of fools. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 744.

(*c*) Not manifesting or not promoting high culture; contracted; vulgar; coarse.

He is a great proficient in all the *illiberal* sciences, as cheating, drinking, swaggering.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Not liberal science but *illiberal* must that needs be, that mounts in contemplation merely for money.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 13.

The best of our schools and the most complete of our university trainings give but a narrow, one-sided, and essentially *illiberal* education — while the worst give what is really next to no education at all.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 51.

2†. Not elegant: as, *illiberal* Latin. = **Syn. 1.** (*a*) Miserly, close-fisted, mean, selfish. (*b*) Uncharitable, narrow-minded.

illiberalism (i-lib'ę-ral-izm), *n.* [< *illiberal* + *-ism*.] Illiberality. *Imp. Dict.*

illiberality (i-lib-ę-ral'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *illibéralité* = Pg. *illiberalidade* = It. *illiberalità*, < L. *illiberalita(t-)s, inliberalita(t-)s*, illiberality, < *illiberalis, inliberalis*, illiberal: see *illiberal*.] The fact or quality of being illiberal or ungenerous; narrowness of mind; uncharitableness; meanness.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmfulle errour, and . . . acquaints them with shifts. *Bacon*, Parents and Children.

illiberalize (i-lib'ę-ral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illiberalized*, ppr. *illiberalizing*. [< *illiberal* + *-ize*.] To make illiberal.

illiberally (i-lib'ę-ral-i), *adv.* In an illiberal manner; ungenerously; uncharitably; ignobly; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon surprise and incogitancy *illiberally* retracts. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

Illiceæ (i-lis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Illicium* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of plants of the natural order *Magnoliaceæ*, typified by the genus *Illicium*, now referred to the tribe *Winterеæ*. Also written *Illicieæ* and *Illicineæ*.

illicit (i-lis'it), *a.* [= F. *illicite* = Sp. *ilícito* = Pg. *illicito* = It. *illicito, illecito*, < L. *illicitus, inlicitus*, not allowed, forbidden, < *in-* priv. + *licitus*, allowed, pp. of *licere*, be permitted or allowed: see *license*.] 1. Not authorized or permitted; prohibited; unlicensed; unlawful: as, *illicit* trade; *illicit* intercourse.

One *illicit* and mischievous transaction always leads to another. *Burke*, Affairs of India.

2. Acting unlawfully; clandestine.

The abolition of this tax [on salt], by cheapening one of the chief ingredients in the manufacture of glass, enabled the *illicit* manufacturer to compete successfully with the fair trader. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 5.

Fallacy of an illicit process, fallacy of illicit particularity. See *fallacy*. = Syn. *Unlawful, Illegitimate*, etc. See *lawful*.

illicitly (i-lis'it-li), *adv.* In an illicit manner; unlawfully.

illicitness (i-lis'it-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being illicit; unlawfulness.

illicitous† (i-lis'i-tus), *a.* [< L. *illicitus*, not allowed: see *illicit*.] Illicit. *Coles*, 1717.

Illicium (i-lis'i-um), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the perfume, < L. *illicere*, allure, entice, charm: see *illect*.] A genus of eastern Asiatic and American evergreen shrubs, belonging to the natural order *Magnoliaceæ*. The plants of this genus are called *anise-trees*, from their fine aromatic scent. The seeds of *I. anisatum* (Chinese anise), a shrub growing 8 or 10 feet high, are stomachic and carminative, and yield a very fragrant volatile oil. The fruit is the star-anise of the shops. The Chinese burn the seeds in their temples, and Europeans employ them to aromatize certain liqueurs or cordials, such as anisette. *I. religiosum* is a Japanese species, about the size of a cherry-tree, held sacred by the natives, who decorate the tombs of their dead with wreaths of its flowers, and burn the fragrant bark as incense before their deities. From the property of the bark of consuming slowly and uniformly, the watchmen in Japan burn it powdered in a tube to mark the time. The American species *I. Floridanum* and *I. parviflorum* are natives of the southern United States. The former is an evergreen shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with somewhat fleshy leaves and large flowers. The latter has smaller flowers. Fruits of this genus have been recognized in a fossil state in the London Clay (Eocene) of the Isle of Sheppey, and in the lignites of Brandon in Vermont, probably of the same age, and leaf-impressions in the Cretaceous of Bohemia.

Chinese Anise (*Illicium anisatum*).
a, flower; *b*, same, showing the ovary and stamens, with the petals removed; *c*, fruit, seen from above; *d*, fruit, seen from the side.

illify (il'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illified*, ppr. *illifying*. [< *ill* + *-i-fy*.] To speak ill of; give an ill name to; reproach or defame. [North. Eng.]

Illigera (i-lij'ę-rä), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1826), named after J. K. *Illiger*, a noted naturalist.] A small genus of climbing shrubs of the natural order *Combretaceæ*, suborder *Gyrocarpeæ*, the type of the old group or suborder *Illigeraceæ*. They have hermaphrodite flowers, in which the calyx-tube is provided with a 5-parted limb and the corolla has 5 linear-oblong petals. The leaves are alternate, and the flowers are large and in lax pedunculate cymes. Six species are known, natives of India and the adjacent islands of the Malay archipelago. *H. appendiculata*, a large woody climber, is common in the tropical forests of Burma.

Illigeraceæ (i-lij-ę-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Illigera* + *-aceæ*.] A former group or suborder of plants of the natural order *Combretaceæ*, now referred to the suborder *Gyrocarpeæ*, the species of which are distinguished from the other members of the family by the fact that their anthers dehisce by valves, in which respect they resemble laurels.

illighten† (i-lī'tn), *v. t.* [< *il-*[1], *in-*[1], + *lighten*[1]. Cf. *enlighten*.] To enlighten.

Th' *illightened* soul discovers clear
Th' abusive shows of sense.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v. 4.

The flesh is overshadowed with the imposition of the hand, that the soul may be *illightened* by the Spirit.
Bp. Hall, Imposition of Hands.

illimitability (i-lim[ɸ]i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *illimitable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being illimitable.

To know one's own limit is to know one's own *illimitability*. Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxxxvii.

illimitable (i-lim'i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *illimitable* = Sp. *ilimitable*, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *limitabilis*, limitable: see *limitable*.] Incapable of being limited or bounded; having no determinate limits.

A dark
Illimitable ocean, without bound,
Without dimension, where length, breadth, and highth,
And time and place, are lost. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 892.

His manners were preposterous in their *illimitable* absurdity. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 73.

This so vast and seemingly solid earth is but an atom among atoms, whirling, no man knows whither, through *illimitable* space. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 14.

= Syn. Boundless, limitless, unlimited, unbounded, immeasurable, infinite, immense, vast.

illimitableness (i-lim'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being illimitable.

illimitably (i-lim'i-ta-bli), *adv.* Without possibility of being bounded; without limitation. *Johnson*.

illimitation (i-lim-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *illimitation*, < L. *in-* priv. + *limitatio(n-)*, limitation: see *limitation*.] The state of being illimitable; freedom from limitation. [Rare.]

Their popes' supremacie, infallibilitie, *illimitation*, transubstantiation, &c. *Bp. Hall*, Apol. against Brownists.

illimited (i-lim'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *limited*.] Unlimited. [Rare.]

Neither can any creature have power to command it [to take a man's life], but those only to whom he hath committed it by speciall deputation; nor they neither by any independent or *illimited* authority.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, ii. 1.

illimitedness (i-lim'i-ted-nes), *n.* Absence of limitation; boundlessness. [Rare.]

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was much spoken of. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, II. 510.

illinition (il-i-nish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *illinere, inlinere*, pp. *illitus, inlitus*, also *illinitus, inlinitus*, smear or spread on, < *in*, on, + *linere*, smear, spread: see *liniment*.] 1. A smearing or rubbing in or on, as of an ointment or liniment; inunction.—2. That which is smeared or rubbed in.—3. A thin crust of extraneous substance formed on minerals. [Rare in all uses.]

It is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or *illinition* of black manganese. *Kirwan*.

Illinoisan, Illinoisian (il-i-noi'an, -zi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Illinois*, a State named from a tribe of Indians so called (orig. by the F. explorers), < *Illini*, their native name, said to mean 'men,' + *-ois*, a F. term., = E. *-ese*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Illinois, one of the United States, bordering on Lake Michigan.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Illinois.

A drama of like cast, and successfully adapted to the stage, is "Pendragon," the work of an *Illinoisian*, William Young. *The Century*, XXX. 793.

Illinois-nut (il-i-noi'nut'), *n.* The pecan, *Carya olivæformis*. See *hickory*, 1.

illiquation (il-i-kwā'shon), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *liquatio(n-)*, a melting, < *liquare*, melt: see *liquate*.] The melting of one thing into another.

illiquefact† (i-lik'wē-fakt), *v. t.* [< LL. *illiquefactus, inliquefactus*, melted, liquefied, < L. *in*, in, to, + *liquefactus*, pp. of *liquefacere*, liquefy: see *liquefy, liquefaction*.] To soften with moisture; dissolve.

See how the sweat fals from His bloodlesse browes,
Which doth *illiquefact* the clotted gore.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15.

illiquid (i-lik'wid), *a.* [= OF. *illiquide* = Sp. *iliquido*, < L. *in-* priv. + *liquidus*, liquid: see *liquid*.] In *civil* and *Scots law*, not liquid, clear, or manifest; not ascertained and constituted either by a written obligation or by the decree of a court: said of a debt or a claim.

Further progress was comparatively easy, the way being open for the construction of formulæ upon *illiquid* claims arising from transactions in which the practice of stipulation gradually dropped out of use.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 708.

illision† (i-lizh'on), *n.* [< LL. *illisio(n-), inlisio(n-)*, a striking against, < L. *illidere, inlidere*, pp. *illisus, inlisus*, strike against, < *in*, on, against, + *lædere*, strike; cf. *collision, elision*.] The act of striking into or against something.

Cleanthes, in his Commentaries of nature, . . . set this down, that the vigour and firmitude of things is the *illision* and smiting of fire. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 867.

Aristotle affirmeth this sound [humming of bees] to be made by the *illision* of an inward spirit upon a pellicle or little membrane about the precinct or pectoral division of their body. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

illiteracy (i-lit'ę-rā-si), *n.* [< *illitera(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being illiterate; ignorance of letters; absence of education.

Both universities seem to have been reduced to the same deplorable condition of indigence and *illiteracy*.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 452.

Mohham[illegible] gloried in his *illiteracy*, as a proof of his being inspired.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 229, note.

The dense[illegible] in many parts of the United States, shown by the last census, is an argument in behalf of public education that no statesman who loves humanity can with[illegible] oppose. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 310.

2. An[illegible] use of letters; a literal or a literary error. [Rare.]

The[illegible] *illiteracies* of the first publishers of his[illegible] works. *Pope*, Pref. to Shakespeare.

illiteral (i-lit'ę-ral), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *literalis, litteralis*, literal: see *literal*.] Not literal. *Dr. Owen.* [Rare.]

illiterate (i-lit'ę-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illettré* = Sp. *iliterato* = Pg. *illiterato* = It. *illetterato*, < L. *illiteratus, inliteratus*, more correctly *illitteratus, inlitteratus*, unlettered, uneducated, < *in-* priv. + *literatus, litteratus*, lettered, educated: see *literate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Ignorant of letters or books; having little or no learning; unlettered; uncultivated: as, the *illiterate* part of the population; an *illiterate* tribe. In census statistics and educational works *illiterate* is used in the specific sense of unable to read; but in common use it implies only a notable or boorish want of culture, a person unable to read being said to be *totally illiterate*.

No more can Iudgis *Illitturate*
Discus ane mater (weill I wat).
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 453.

The *illiterate*, that know not how
To cipher what is writ in learned books.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 810.

It is more than a mere epigram to affirm that unlettered races must of necessity be *illiterate*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 3.

Intrepid, with muscles of steel, and finely formed, they are very *illiterate*. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 26.

2. Showing illiteracy or want of culture; rude; barbarous.

There are in many places heresy, and blasphemy, and impertinency, and *illiterate* rudenesses.
Jer. Taylor, Extempore Prayer.

Brown monks with long dangling hair, and faces kindly but altogether *illiterate*, hang about in desultory groups.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 275.

=Syn. *Unlettered, Unlearned*, etc. See *ignorant*.

II. *n.* An illiterate person; one unable to read or to write.

In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and some German states, there are hardly any *illiterates*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 640.

These *illiterates* belong almost exclusively to the colored race. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 382.

illiterately (i-lit'ę-rāt-li), *adv.* In an illiterate manner.

To unread 'squires *illiterately* gay;
Among the learn'd, as learned full as they.
Savage, To John Powell.

illiterateness (i-lit'ę-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being illiterate; illiteracy.

What blindness pursues them, that they mark the things He made only with their museum-labels, and think they have exhausted its contribution when they have never even been within sight of it? This is not even atheism. It is simple *illiterateness*.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 213.

illiterature (i-lit'ę-rā-tūr), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *literatura, litteratura*, literature.] Want of learning; unlettered condition; illiteracy; ignorance. [Rare.]

The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

The *illiterature* of the age approached to barbarism; the evidences of history were destroyed.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 247.

ill-judged (il'jujd'), *a.* Done without judgment; injudicious; unwise.

ill-laid†, *a.* Badly conceived or proposed; unreasonable.

'Tis such another strange *ill-laid* request
As if a beggar should intreat a king
To leave his sceptre and his throne to him.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

ill-lived (il'livd'), *a.* [< *ill* + *life* + *-ed*2.] Leading a disreputable or wicked life.

A scandalous and *ill-lived* teacher. *Bp. Hall.*

ill-looked (il'lukt'), *a.* Having an ill or bad look; homely; plain. *Scott.*

ill-looking (il'luk'ing), *a.* Having a bad look or appearance; ugly; uncomely.

ill-mannered (il'man'ėrd), *a.* Of bad manners; uncivil; impolite; rude; boorish.

ill-natured (il'nā'tūrd), *a.* **1.** Having a bad nature or character.

It is impossible that any besides an *ill-natured* man can wish against the Being of a God.
Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 4, quoted [in Fowler, p. 118.

Rich, foreign mould on their *ill-natured* land.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

2. Having a bad temper; churlish; crabbed; surly; spiteful: as, an *ill-natured* person.

It might be one of those *ill-natured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in filling them with groundless terrors. *Atterbury.*

3. Indicating ill nature.

The *ill-natured* task refuse. *Addison*, tr. of Ovid.

4. Of uncertain temper; petulant; peevish; intractable. [Scotch.]

He has a very kind heart; but O! it's hard to live wi' him, he's sae *ill-natured*. *Jamieson.*

ill-naturedly (il'nā'tūrd-li), *adv.* In an ill-natured manner; spitefully; surlily.

ill-naturedness (il'nā'tūrd-nes), *n.* The quality of being ill-natured; crabbedness; spitefulness.

illness (il'nes), *n.* [< ME. *ilnesse, ylnesse*; < *ill* + *-ness*.] **1**†. Evilness; badness; wickedness; iniquity; moral perversion.

I haue lefte to hir the gardeins of Vulcan, whiche I caused to make for her recreation. And if thou take it from hir, thou shewest thyne *ylnesse*. *Golden Book*, xlvii.

The best examples haue neuer such forse to moue to any goodnes as the bad, vaine, light, and fond haue to all *ilnes*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 68.

2†. A bad or unfavorable state or condition; unfavorableness.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the *illness* of the weather. *Locke.*

3. An attack of sickness; ailment; malady; disease: as, he has recovered from his *illness*.

This is the first letter that I have ventured upon, which will be written, I fear, vacillantibus literis; as Tully says, Tyro's letters were after his recovery from an *illness*.
Atterbury.

=Syn. 3. *Illness, Sickness, Ailment*, complaint, disorder. *Sick* and *sickness* have been considered until within the present century essentially synonymous with *ill* and *illness*. Of late, English usage has tended to restrict *sick* and *sickness* to nausea, and American usage has followed it so far as to regard *illness* as a rather more elegant and less definite term: beyond that it does not seem likely to go. An *ailment* is generally of small account, comparatively, and local: as, his *ailment* was only a headache. None of these words represent ordinarily so serious an attack as *disease*, but *illness* and *sickness* may do so. See *disease* and *debility*.

illocable (i-lō'ka-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *illocavel*, < L. *illocabilis, inlocabilis*, lit. that cannot be placed, < *in-* priv. + *locabilis*, < *locare*, place: see *locate*.] In *law*, incapable of being placed out or hired.

illocal (i-lō'kal), *a.* [< ML. *illocalis*, without place, < *in-* priv. + *localis*, local.] Without place; not in any definite portion of space.

This is in itself very absurd, to suppose . . . finite and particular beings to be thus *illocal* and immoveable, nowhere and every where.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 783.

Nor is the presence of Christ in the bread and wine (*illocal*, uncircumscribed) based upon the fact that the body of Christ is glorified. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 686.

illocality (il-ō-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *illocal* + *-ity*.] Want of locality or place; the state of not existing in a locality or place.

An assertion of the inextension and *illocality* of the soul was long and very generally eschewed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

ill-off (il'ôf'), *a.* Badly provided for; not in comfortable circumstances: opposed to *well-off*.

Doubtless it is true that the greater part of the money exacted comes from those who are relatively well-off. But this is no consolation to the *ill-off* from whom the rest is exacted. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 73.

illogical (i-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *logical*. Cf. F. *illogique*.] **1.** Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or sound reasoning: as, an *illogical* disputant.

Even the most *illogical* of modern writers would stand perfectly aghast at the puerile fallacies which seem to have deluded some of the greatest men of antiquity.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning: as, an *illogical* inference.

What is there among the actions of beasts so *illogical* and repugnant to reason? *Cowley*, Shortness of Life.

This distinction of precepts and counsels is *illogical* and ridiculous, one member of the distinction grasping within itself the other. *South*, Works, VIII. vi.

=Syn. 2. Inconclusive, inconsequent, unsound, fallacious, sophistical.

illogicality (i-loj-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *illogical* + *-ity*.] **1.** Illogicalness; want of logic or sound reasoning.

It accuses the subtle Berkeley . . . of *illogicality*.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 329.

2. That which is illogical; a case of illogicalness.

Even Irish extraction would scarcely suffice to account for the *illogicality*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 406.

illogically (i-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an illogical manner.

illogicalness (i-loj'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being illogical; opposition to sound reasoning.

There are divers texts of the Old Testament applied to Christ in the New, which, though they did not now inevitably conclude against the present Jews, were without any *illogicalness* employed against their ancestors.
Boyle, Works, II. 274.

ill-omened (il'ō'mend), *a.* Having or attended by bad omens; ill-starred.

Remembering his *ill-omen'd* song, [she] arose
Once more thro' all her height.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

illoricate (i-lor'i-kāt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *loricate*.] In *zoöl.*, not loricate; having no lorica.

Illosporiacei (il-ō-spō-ri-ā'sē-i), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1846), < *Illosporium* + *-aceæ*.] A division of gymnomycetous fungi, of which the genus *Illosporium* is the type. It is referred by Saccardo to the *Hyphomycetes*, family *Tuberculariæ*.

Illosporium (il-ō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (K. F. P. von Martius, 1817), < Gr. (dial.) ἶλλος, the eye, + σπορά, a spore.] A genus of fungi placed by Saccardo in the *Hyphomycetes*, family *Tuberculariæ*, having the conidia globular and agglutinated by a gelatinous substance. They occur among mosses and lichens and on the trunks of trees.

ill-part†, *a.* Ill-conditioned. *Nares.*

King John, that *ill-part* personage.
Death of R. Earle of Huntington (1601).

ill-set (il'set'), *a.* **1.** Set or disposed to evil; ill-natured; spiteful. [Scotch.]

Auld luckie cries; "Ye're o'er *ill-set*;
As ye'd hae measure, ye sud met."
The Farmer's Ha', st. 38.

2. Having the type incorrectly set; ill-printed.

If lovers should mark everything a fault,
Affection would be like an *ill-set* book,
Whose faults might prove as big as half the volume.
Middleton, Changeling, ii. 1.

ill-sorted (il'sôr'ted), *a.* **1.** Ill-assorted; ill-arranged; hence, ill-matched; ill-paired: as, an *ill-sorted* couple.—**2.** Ill-suited; ill-satisfied. [Scotch.]

Ye'll be *ill-sorted* to hear that he's like to be in the prison at Portanferry. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

ill-starred (il'stärd'), *a.* [< *ill* + *star*1 + *-ed*2. Cf. *disastrous*.] Under the influence of an evil star; hence, fated to be unfortunate; ill-omened. [A word borrowed from astrology.]

Now, how dost thou look now? O *ill-starr'd* wench!
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Then from thy foolish Heart, vain Maid, remove
An useless Sorrow, and an *ill-starr'd* Love.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

ill-tempered (il'tem'pėrd), *a.* **1**†. Distempered; disordered.

Hath Cassius liv'd
To be but mirth and laughter to his Brutus,
When grief, and blood *ill-temper'd*, vexeth him?
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

Put on a half shirt first this summer, it being very hot; and yet so *ill-tempered* I am grown, that I am afraid I shall catch cold, while all the world is afraid to melt away.
Pepys, Diary, II. 139.

2. Having a bad temper; morose; crabbed; petulant; surly; cross.

When I spoke that I was *ill-temper'd* too.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

=Syn. 2. See *ill-natured*.

illth (ilth), *n.* [< *ill* + *-th*; formed after the analogy of *wealth*.] That which conduces to ill or evil. [Rare.]

The squandering of a nation's labor in the production not of wealth but of *illth* results in the robbery of the wage-workers. *Christian Union*, Aug. 11, 1887.

ill-time (il'tīm'), *v. t.* [< *ill* + *time*, *v.*] To do or attempt at an unsuitable time; mistime. *Wright.* [Rare.]

ill-timed (il'tīmd'), *p. a.* Not at a suitable time; unseasonable; inopportune.

Madness, we fancy, gave an *ill-tim'd* Birth
To grinning Laughter, and to frantic Mirth.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

He calls the speech as *ill-timed* as it was rare.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 522.

ill-treat (il'trēt'), *v. t.* To treat unkindly or unjustly.

ill-turned (il'tėrnd'), *a.* Badly fashioned or composed.

He'd bid blot all, and to the anvil bring
These *ill-torned* verses to new hammering.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

illude (i-lūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illuded*, ppr. *illuding*. [< OF. *illuder* = Pg. *illudir* = It. *illudere*, < L. *illudere, inludere*, play with, sport or jest with, scoff at, mock, deceive, < *in*, in, on, + *ludere*, play; cf. *allude, collude, delude, elude*.]

To play upon; mock; deceive with false hopes. [Now rare.]

Yes, quod he, sauynge that I take the bydding by scripture for the more sure. For there wot I well God spekyth & I can not be *illuded*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 166.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strayt,
And falsed oft his blowes, t' *illude* him with such bayt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

And of his lady too he doth reherse,
How shee *illudes* with all the art she can
Th' ungratefull love which other lords began.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

illume (i-lūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illumed*, ppr. *illuming*. [< OF. *illumer* (= Pg. *illumiar* = It. *illumare*), contr. of *illuminer*, < L. *illuminare*, *inluminare*, light up: see *illumine*, *illuminate*.] To illumine; illuminate. [Poetical.]

When yon same star, that's westward from the pole,
Had made his course to *illume* that part of heaven
Where now it burns. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Her looks were fix'd, entranced, *illumed*, serene.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 188.

illuminable (i-lū'mi-na-bl), *a.* [< LL. *illuminabilis*, < L. *illuminare*, light up: see *illuminate*.] Capable of being illuminated.

illuminant (i-lū'mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *illuminante*, < L. *illuminan(t-)s*, *inluminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *illuminare*, *inluminare*, light up: see *illuminate*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to illumination; affording light.

II. *n.* That which illuminates or affords light; a material from which light is procured.

They are near enough to the truth . . . to represent the actual relation of the two *illuminants*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 585.

As lately as fifty years ago the candle was the chief *illuminant* in use. *Science*, XIII. 55.

With a new *illuminant* competing for favour, consumers growled more openly at "bad gas" and high gas bills.
Nature, XXX. 270.

illuminary (i-lū'mi-nā-ri), *a.* [< *illumine* + *-ary*, after *luminary*.] Pertaining to illumination; illuminative. *Scott.* [Rare.]

illuminate (i-lū'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *illuminated*, ppr. *illuminating*. [< L. *illuminatus*, *inluminatus*, pp. of *illuminare*, *inluminare* (> ult. E. *illumine* and *illume*, q. v.), light up, illuminate, < *in*, on, + *luminare*, light, < *lumen* (*lumin-*), light: see *luminate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give light to; light up.

It [sherris-sack] *illuminateth* the face; which, as a beacon, gives warning. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

God . . . made the stars,
And set them in the firmament of heaven
To *illuminate* the earth. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 350.

Reason or Guide, what can she more reply,
Than that the Sun *illuminates* the Sky?
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. To light up profusely; decorate with many lights, as for festivity, triumph, or homage: as, to *illuminate* one's house and grounds; the city was *illuminated* in honor of the victory.—3. To enlighten; inform; impart intellectual or moral light to.

The light of natural understanding, wit, and reason, is from God; he it is which thereby doth *illuminate* every man entering into the world. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

The learned men of our Nation, whom he [Isaac Casabonus] doth exceedingly *illuminate* with the radiant beames of his most elegant learning.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 43.

It was with a certain desperation that Shelley now clung to his project of *illuminating* and elevating the Irish people. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 255.

4. To throw light upon; make luminous or clear; illustrate or elucidate.

To *illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*

To Bridgewater House, to see the pictures, where we met Sterling. His criticisms very useful and *illuminating*. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 182.

5. To decorate in color by hand; adorn with pictures, ornamental letters, designs, etc., in colors, gold, silver, etc., in flat tints, especially without shading, or with merely conventional shading: as, the *illuminated* missals or manuscripts of the middle ages.

The large brazen eagle, upon the outstretched wings of which lay open the heavy Grail, or widely-spreading Antiphoner—from the noted and *illuminated* leaves of which they [the rulers of the choir] were chanting.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 202.

I say *illuminated*, because the miniatures are painted in bright colours on grounds of burnished gold—a true example of the original meaning of the word.
The Academy, June 1, 1889.

Illuminated clock. See *phosphorescent dial*, under *dial*.

II. *intrans.* To display a profusion of lights, in order to express joy, triumph, etc.

The [Irish] people eleven years afterwards *illuminated* for General Grose on his return to the country, because that general, "the one we have now among us, was kind to the people" in the rebellion.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 466.

Gay London continues to *illuminate* on the Queen's birthday, and make merry at princely anniversaries and royal festivities. *Peep at Our Cousins*, i.

illuminate (i-lū'mi-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illuminé* = Sp. *iluminado* = Pg. *illuminado* = It. *illuminato*, < L. *illuminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Enlightened; illuminated. [Obsolete or poetical.]

And as he then looked behind him he could see the earth no more, but the isles all bright and *illuminate* with a mild and delicate fire.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 993.

If they be *illuminate* by learning. *Bacon.*

2. Decorated with or as with colored pictures.

Illuminate missals open on the meads,
Bending with rosaries of dewy beads.
R. H. Stoddard, Hymn to Flora.

II. *n.* One who makes pretension to extraordinary light and knowledge. See *illuminati*.

Such *illuminates* are our classical brethren!
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 16.

illuminati (i-lū-mi-nā'tī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *illuminatus*, enlightened: see *illuminate*, *a.*] 1†. *Eccles.*, persons who had received baptism, in which ceremony a lighted taper was given to them as a symbol of spiritual enlightenment. —2. [*cap.*] A name given to different religious societies or sects because of their claim to perfection or enlightenment in religious matters. The most noted among them were the Alumbrados (the Enlightened) of Spain in the sixteenth century, an ephemeral society of Belgium and northern France (also called *Guérinets*) in the seventeenth century, and an association of mystics in southern France in the eighteenth century, combining the doctrines of Swedenborg with the methods of the freemasons.

3. [*cap.*] See *Order of the Illuminati*, below.—4. In general, persons who affect to possess extraordinary knowledge or gifts, whether justly or not; persons who lay claim to superior knowledge in any department: often used satirically.

Any one can see that the book which forms the centre of the group is not a Bible, and the *illuminati* know that it is a photographic album. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 283.

The great arcanum [the secret of futurity] can be mastered only by the very few who have the requisite intellectual capacity. . . . Let Sir John Herschel say what he pleases, astronomical problems are a mere bagatelle to the problems our *illuminati* have to solve. *H. Rogers.*

Order of the Illuminati, a celebrated secret society founded by Professor Adam Weishaupt at Ingolstadt in Bavaria in 1776, originally called the *Society of the Perfectibilists*. It was deistic and republican in principle, aimed at general enlightenment and emancipation from superstition and tyranny, had an elaborate organization, was to some extent associated with freemasonry, and spread widely through Europe, though the Illuminati were never very numerous. The order excited much antagonism, and was suppressed in Bavaria in 1785, but lingered for some time elsewhere.

illumination (i-lū-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *illumynacyon* = D. *illuminatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *illumination*, < OF. *illumination*, F. *illumination* = Sp. *iluminacion* = Pg. *illuminação* = It. *illuminazione*, < LL. *illuminatio(n-)*, *inluminatio(n-)*, a lightening up, < L. *illuminare*, *inluminare*, light up: see *illuminate*.] 1. Supply of light; emanation of luminous rays; light afforded by a luminous body or substance.

The amount of *illumination* diminishes in proportion to the square of the distance from the source of *illumination*. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 23.

2. The act of illuminating, or the state of being illuminated; a lighting up; specifically, an unusual or profuse display of light; decoration by means of many lights, as in festivity or rejoicing: as, the *illumination* of a city.

Bonfires, *illuminations*, and other marks of joy appeared, not only in London, but over the whole kingdom.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1710.

3. Mental enlightenment; knowledge or insight imparted.

The deuelle entirs than by fals *illumynacyons*, and fals sownnes and swetnes, and dyssaues a mans saule.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

By leaving them [men] to God's immediate care for farther *illumination*, he doth not bid them depend upon extraordinary revelation. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

There is no difficulty so great in Scripture but that, by the supernatural *illuminations* of God's Spirit concurring with our natural endeavours, it is possible to be mastered.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

4. In a special use, the doctrine of the Illuminati; worship of enlightenment or knowledge.

One among many results of Scott's work was to turn the tide against the *Illumination*, of which Voltaire, Diderot, and the host of Encyclopædists were the high priests.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 105.

5. Pictorial ornamentation of books and manuscripts by hand, as practised in the middle ages; adornment by means of pictures, designs, and letters in flat colors, gilt, etc., practised especially in devotional works: as, the art of *illumination*.

Perfect *illumination* is only writing made lovely: the moment it passes into picture-making it has lost its dignity and function. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 143.

6. A representation or design in an illuminated work: as, the *illuminations* of a psalter.

In a glorious large folio Salisbury Missal, on vellum, and written out towards the middle of the fourteenth century, now lying open before me, the T [beginning the canon or Te igitur] is so drawn as to hold within it an *illumination* of Abraham about to slay his son Isaac.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 103.

Circle of illumination, that circle on the earth which separates places where it is day from places where it is night; that great circle on the earth whose plane is perpendicular to the line joining the centers of the earth and sun.—**Direct illumination.** See *direct*.

illuminatism (i-lū'mi-nā-tizm), *n.* [< *illuminate*, *a.*, + *-ism*.] Same as *illuminism*.

illuminative (i-lū'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *illuminatif* = Sp. *iluminativo* = Pg. It. *illuminativo*; as *illuminate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of producing or giving light; tending to enlighten or inform; illustrative.

We then enter into the *illuminative* way of religion, and set upon the acquist of virtues, and the purchase of spiritual graces. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 70.

What makes itself and other things be seen (as being accompanied by light) is called fire; what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not seen, is called air.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies, iv.

Illuminative month. Same as *synodical month* (which see, under *month*).

illuminato (il-lō-mi-nä'tō), *n.* [It.: see *illuminate*, *a.*] One of the illuminati; a person claiming to possess exceptional enlightenment.

An *illuminato* like Katkoff may write as if Russia was invincible; practical men know better.
Contemporary Rev. LI. 592.

illuminator (i-lū'mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *illuminateur* = Sp. *iluminador* = Pg. *illuminador* = It. *illuminatore*, < LL. *illuminator*, *inluminator*, an enlightener, < L. *illuminare*, *inluminare*, enlighten, illuminate: see *illuminate*.] 1. One who or that which illuminates or gives light; a natural or artificial source of light, literally or figuratively: as, the sun is the primary *illuminator*.

Some few ages after came the poet Geffery Chaucer, who, writing his poesies in English, is of some called the first *illuminator* of the English tongue.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, vii.

The chemists will perhaps be ready . . . to produce a cheap *illuminator* from water. *The Century*, XXVI. 339.

2. One who decorates manuscripts, books, etc., with ornamental pictures, designs, letters, etc., in the style called illumination.

As no book or document was approved unless it had some ornamented and illuminated initials or capital letters, there was no want of *illuminators*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 682.

3. A lens or mirror in a microscope or other optical instrument for concentrating the light. —4. A glass tile or floor-light.—5. An apparatus for directing a beam of light upon some object, as in lighting parts of the body in surgical or medical examinations.—6. A device for carrying a small electric light into the mouth in examining the teeth.—**Opaque illuminator**, an illuminator for a microscope, formed by a circular disk of thin glass, placed at an angle of 45° with the axis of the instrument, and reflecting rays from a side aperture downward upon the object.—**Parabolic illuminator**, in a microscope, a reflector of semiparaboloid form placed over an opaque object to illuminate it. It is silvered inside, and the object is placed in its focus.

illumine (i-lū'min), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illumined*, ppr. *illumining*. [= D. *illumineren* = G. *illuminiren* = Dan. *illuminere* = Sw. *illuminera*, < F. *illuminer* = Pr. *enluminar*, *illuminar*, *illumenar*, *ellumenar* = Sp. *iluminar* = Pg. *illuminar* = It. *illuminare*, < L. *illuminare*, *inluminare*, light up: see *illuminate*. Cf. *illume*.] To illuminate; light up; throw light upon, literally or figuratively.

And as the bright sun glorifies the sky,
So is her face *illumined* with her eye.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 486.

What in me is dark
Illumine, what is low raise and support.
Milton, P. L., i. 23.

At civic revel and pomp and game,
And when the long-*illumined* cities flame.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, viii.

illuminee (i-lū-mi-nē'), *n.* [< F. *illuminé*, < L. *illuminatus*, pp.: see *illuminate*, *a.*] An illuminate; specifically, a member of a sect or of the order of Illuminati.

illuminer (i-lū'mi-nėr), *n.* One who illuminates; an illuminator. [Rare.]

He [E. Norgate] became the best *Illuminer* or Limner of our age. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

illuminism (i-lū'mi-nizm), *n.* [= F. *illuminisme* = Sp. *iluminismo* = Pg. *illuminismo*; as *illumine*

+ *-ism.*] The principles or claims of illuminati, or of a sect or the order of Illuminati. Also *illuminatism*. [Rare.]

illuministic (i-lū-mi-nis'tik), *a.* [< *illumine* + *-istic.*] Relating to illuminism, or to the Illuminati. *Imp. Dict.*

illuminize (i-lū'mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illuminized*, ppr. *illuminizing*. [< *illumine* + *-ize.*] To initiate in the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati. *Imp. Dict.*

illuminous (i-lū'mi-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < *illumine* + *-ous*, after *luminous*.] Bright; clear. [Rare.]

... and all that it contains, to him
... a tissue of *illuminous* dreams.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, ii. 2.

illupi (il'u-pi), *n.* [E. Ind.] An evergreen tree, *Bassia longifolia*, a native of India. The flowers are ... and eaten, and are also boiled to a jelly; the leaves and milky juice of the unripe fruit are used medicinally; the bark contains a gummy juice used in rheumatism, and the bark itself is used as a remedy for the cure of itch. The seeds furnish an oil called *illupi-oil*. Also written *illipe*, *illipi*, *illipie*, *illupa*, and *illoopa*.

illupi-oil (il'u-pi-oil), *n.* A fixed solid oil obtained from the seeds of *Bassia longifolia*. See *illupi*, and *Bassia oil* (under *Bassia*).

illure† (i-lūr'), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *lure;* a var. of *allure*1.] To lure; allure; entice.

The devil ensnareth the souls of many men by *illuring* them with the muck and dung of this world to undo them eternally. *Fuller.*

illusion (i-lū'zhon), *n.* [= D. *illusie* = G. Dan. Sw. *illusion* = F. *illusion* = Pr. *illusio* = Sp. *ilusion* = Pg. *illusão* = It. *illusione*, < L. *illusio(n-)*, *inlusio(n-)*, a mocking, jesting, irony, < *illudere*, *inludere*, pp. *illusus*, *inlusus*, play with, mock: see *illude.*] **1.** That which illudes or deceives; an unreal vision presented to the bodily or mental eye; deceptive appearance; false show.

All her furniture was like Tantalus's gold described by Homer, no substance, but mere *illusions*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 447.

Have you more strange *illusions*, yet more mists,
Through which the weak eye may be led to error?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. i.

Still less can appearance and *illusion* be taken as identical. For truth or *illusion* is not to be found in the objects of intuition, but in the judgments upon them, so far as they are thought. It is therefore quite right to say that the senses never err, not because they always judge rightly, but because they do not judge at all.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller), p. 293.

The cleverest, the acutest men are often under an *illusion* about women; . . . their good woman is a queer thing, half doll, half angel; their bad woman almost always a fiend. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xx.

Specifically—**2.** In *psychol.*, a false perception due to the modification of a true perception by the imagination: distinguished from false appearances due to the imperfection of the bodily organs of sense, such as irradiation, and from hallucinations, into which no true perception enters. See *hallucination*, 2.—**3.** The act of deceiving or imposing upon any one; deception; delusion; mockery.

I told my lord the duke, by the devil's *illusions*
The monk might be deceiv'd. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

In Cappadocia was seated the Citie Comana, wherein was a Temple of Bellona, and a great multitude of such as were there inspired and rauished by deuillish *illusion*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 320.

This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's *illusion* given.
Moore, This World is all a Fleeting Show.

The daring was only an *illusion* of the spectator.
Emerson, Courage.

4. A thin and very transparent kind of tulle. —**Fantastic illusion**, a perception which is influenced by an excited imagination, as when a bush is supposed to be a bear.—**Physiological illusion**, an illusion in which perception is influenced by memory and ordinary expectation, as when one fails to detect a typographical error: same as *illusion*, 2. = Syn. *Delusion*, *Illusion*, etc. See *delusion*.

illusionable (i-lū'zhon-a-bl), *a.* [< *illusion* + *-able.*] Subject to illusions; liable to be deceived; easily imposed upon. [Rare.]

Burke was not a young poet, but an old and wary statesman, . . . one who had been in the maturity of his powers and reputation when those *illusionable* youths [Wordsworth and Coleridge] were in their cradles.
The Academy, Sept. 6, 1879, p. 167.

illusionist (i-lū'zhon-ist), *n.* [< *illusion* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who is subject to illusion; one who trusts in illusions.

The man of sense is the visionary or *illusionist*, fancying things as permanencies, and thoughts as fleeting phantoms. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 174.

2. One who produces illusions for deception or entertainment; specifically, a sleight-of-hand performer.

Jugglers, and *illusionists*, and sleight-of-hand performers of every grade, prefer examining committees composed of leading citizens . . . and instinctively dread the criticism of children and of day-laborers, who, being unable to read or write, or to think or reason according to the books, are obliged to trust their instincts.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 337.

illusive (i-lū'siv), *a.* [= Sp. *ilusivo* = Pg. *illusivo;* < L. as if **illusivus*, < *illudere*, *inludere*, pp. *illusus*, *inlusus*, illude: see *illude.*] Deceiving by illusion; deceitful; false; illusory.

I am that Truth, thou some *illusive* spright.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

In yonder mead behold that vapour
Whose vivid beams *illusive* play;
Far off it seems a friendly taper
To guide the traveller on his way.
J. G. Cooper, Tomb of Shakspeare.

illusively (i-lū'siv-li), *adv.* In an illusive manner.

illusiveness (i-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being illusive; deception; false show.

illusor (i-lū'sor), *n.* [< LL. *illusor*, *inlusor*, a mocker, scoffer, < L. *illudere*, *inludere*, pp. *illusus*, *inlusus*, mock, illude: see *illude.*] A deceiver; a mocker. [Rare.]

The English lords, who then held the king in tutelage, . . . refused him [Leo V. of Armenia] in the first instance his passport—said that though he proffered peace he only wanted money; he was an *illusor*, and they would have nothing to do with him.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 197.

illusory (i-lū'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illusoire* = Sp. *ilusorio* = Pg. It. *illusorio*, < LL. *illusor*, *inlusor*, a mocker, < L. *illudere*, *inludere*, pp. *illusus*, *inlusus*, mock: see *illude.*] **I.** *a.* Causing illusion; deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious.

Illusory creations of imagination. *J. Caird.*

A wider scope of view, and a deeper insight, may see rank, dignity, and station all proved *illusory*, so far as regards their claim to human reverence.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

= Syn. Deceptive, delusive. See *delusion.*

II.† *n.* An illusion; a cheat. *Nares.*

To trust this traitor upon oath is to trust a divell uppon his religion. To trust him uppon pledges, is a meare *illusorye*. *Letter of Queen Elizabeth* (1599).

illustrable (i-lus'- or il'us-tra-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **illustrabilis*, < *illustrare*, light up: see *illustrate.*] Capable of being illustrated; admitting of illustration.

Who can but magnifie the power of decussation, inservient to contrary ends, solution and consolidation, union and division *illustrable* from Aristotle in the old nucifragium or nut-cracker. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

illustrate (i-lus'- or il'us-trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illustrated*, ppr. *illustrating.* [< L. *illustratus*, *inlustratus*, pp. of *illustrare*, *inlustrare* (> It. *illustrare* = Pg. *illustrar* = Sp. *ilustrar* = F. *illustrer*), light up, make light, illuminate, < *illustris*, *inlustris*, lighted up, bright: see *illustrious.*] **1.** To illuminate; make clear, bright, or luminous. [Archaic.]

He had a star to *illustrate* his birth; but a stable for his bedchamber. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 807.

Swamps and twilight woods which no day *illustrates*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 136.

2. To give honor or distinction to; make distinguished or illustrious; glorify.

Your honour's sublimity doth *illustrate* this habitation.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, iii. 2.

Matter to me of glory, whom their hate
Illustrates. *Milton*, P. L., v. 739.

Jurists turned statesmen have *illustrated* every page, every year of our annals. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 136.

3. To make plain and conspicuous to the mind; display vividly; also, to make clear or intelligible; elucidate.

The sense was dark; 'twas therefore fit
With simile to *illustrate* it.
Cowper, To Robert Lloyd, l. 62.

We alluded to the French Revolution for the purpose of *illustrating* the effects which general spoliation produces on society. *Macaulay*, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.

Instead of *illustrating* the events which they narrated by the philosophy of a more enlightened age, they judged of antiquity by itself alone. *Macaulay*, History.

Each new fact *illustrates* more clearly some recognized law. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 323.

4. To elucidate or ornament by means of pictures, drawings, etc. (*a*) To furnish with pictorial illustrations: as, to *illustrate* a book. (*b*) To grangerize.

illustrate† (i-lus'- or il'us-trāt), *a.* [< L. *illustratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Famous; renowned; illustrious.

The right reuerend and *illustrate* lord.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 73.

The king's command, and this most gallant, *illustrate*, and learned gentleman. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

illustration (il-us-trā'shon), *n.* [= D. *illustratie* = G. Dan. Sw. *illustration* = F. *illustration* = Sp. *ilustracion* = Pg. *illustração* = It. *illustrazione*, < L. *illustratio(n-)*, *inlustratio(n-)*, vivid representation (in rhet.), < *illustrare*, *inlustrare*, light up, illustrate: see *illustrate.*] **1.** The act of illustrating, or of rendering clear or obvious; explanation; elucidation; exemplification.

Analogy, however, is not proof, but *illustration*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 9.

2. The state of being illustrated or illumined. [Obsolete in the literal sense.]

One Conradus, a devout priest, had such an *illustration*, such an irradiation, such a coruscation, such a light at the tops of those fingers which he used in the consecration of the sacrament, as that by that light of his fingers' ends he could read in the night as well as by so many candles. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

The incredulous world had, in their observation, slipped by their true prince, because he came not in pompous and secular *illustrations*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 43.

3. That which illustrates. Specifically—(*a*) A comparison or an example intended for explanation or corroboration.

A graver fact, enlisted on your side,
May furnish *illustration*, well applied.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 206.

(*b*) A pictorial representation, map, etc., placed in a book or other publication to elucidate the text.

4. Illustriousness; distinction. [Rare.]

It would be a strange neglect of a beautiful and approved custom . . . if the college in which the intellectual life of Daniel Webster began, and to which his name imparts charm and *illustration*, should give no formal expression to her grief in the common sorrow.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 241.

illustrative (i-lus'trā-tiv), *a.* [< *illustrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to illustrate. (*a*) Tending to elucidate, explain, or exemplify: as, an argument or a simile *illustrative* of a subject.

Purging and pruning with all industrie . . .
What's dull or flaccid, nought *illustrative*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 41.

(*b*†) Tending to make glorious or illustrious; honorific.

illustratively (i-lus'trā-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation.

They being many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illustratively*, and not with reference unto action. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

illustrator (i-lus'- or il'us-trā-tor), *n.* [= F. *illustrateur* = Sp. *ilustrador* = Pg. *illustrador* = It. *illustratore*, < LL. *illustrator*, *inlustrator*, an enlightener, < L. *illustrare*, *inlustrare*, illustrate: see *illustrate.*] **1.** One who illustrates, or renders bright, clear, or plain; one who exemplifies something in his own person.

To the right gracious *illustrator* of virtue . . . the Earle of Montgomrie. *Chapman*, Ded. of Sonnet.

2. One who draws pictorial illustrations.

The finest work of the illuminator, the *illustrator*, and the binder. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LX. 219.

illustratory (i-lus'trā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *illustrate* + *-ory.*] Serving to illustrate; illustrative. [Rare.]

illustret, *v. t.* [< F. *illustrer*, illustrate: see *illustrate.*] To illustrate.

All *illustred* with Lights radiant shine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

illustrious (i-lus'tri-us), *a.* [= F. *illustre* = Sp. *ilustre* = Pg. It. *illustre*, < L. *illustris*, *inlustris*, lighted up, bright, clear, manifest, honorable, illustrious, < *in*, in, + **lustrum*, light (ML. a window): see *luster.* Cf. *illustrate.*] **1**†. Possessing luster or brilliancy; luminous; bright; shining.

The Cliff parted in the midst, and discovered an *illustrious* concave, filled with an ample and glistering light.
B. Jonson, Hue and Cry.

Quench the light; thine eyes are guides *illustrious*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

2. Distinguished by greatness, genius, etc.; conspicuous; renowned; eminent: as, an *illustrious* general or magistrate; an *illustrious* prince or author.

There goes the parson, O *illustrious* spark!
And there, scarce less *illustrious*, goes the clerk!
Cowper, On Observing Some Names of Little Note.

3. Conferring luster or honor; brilliant; transcendent; glorious.

His right noble mind, *illustrious* virtue,
And honourable carriage. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 2.

Illustrious acts high raptures do infuse,
And every conqueror creates a muse.
Waller, Panegyric on Cromwell.

= Syn. 2 and 3. *Distinguished*, *Eminent*, etc. (see *famous*); remarkable, signal, exalted, noble, glorious.

illustriously (i-lus'tri-us-li), *adv.* In an illustrious manner; conspicuously; eminently; gloriously.

He disdained not to appear at festival entertainments, that he might more *illustriously* manifest his charity.
Bp. Atterbury.

illustriousness (i-lus'tri-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being illustrious; eminence; greatness: grandeur; glory.

illuxurious (il-ug-zū'ri-us), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *luxurious*.] Not luxurious. [Rare.]

The Widow Vanhomrigh and her two daughters quitted the *illuxurious* soil of their native country for the more elegant pleasures of the English court.
Orrery, On Swift, ix.

ill-will (il'wil'), *n.* Enmity; malevolence. [Not properly a compound.]

Ros. Why look you so upon me?
Phe. For no *ill will* I bear you.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

=Syn. *Animosity, Ill-will, Enmity*, etc. See *animosity*.

ill-willer (il'wil'ėr), *n.* One who wishes another ill; an enemy.

As who would say her owne ouermuch lenitie and goodnesse made her *ill willers* the more bold and presumptuous. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 181.

Queen Elizabeth knowing well that she had drawn many *ill-willers* against her State, she endeavour'd to strengthen it by all the means she could devise.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 332.

ill-willy (il'wil'i), *a.* [Sc., also *ill-willie*; < *ill-will* + *-y*1.] 1. Ill-disposed; ill-natured; malicious.

An *ill-willy* cow should have short horns.
Scotch proverb.

2. Grudging; niggardly: as, an *ill-willy* wife.

ill-wisher (il'wish'ėr), *n.* One who wishes evil to another; an enemy.

ill-wrestingt, *a.* Misinterpreting; putting a bad construction upon matters.

Now this *ill-wresting* world is grown so bad,
Mad slanderers by mad ears believed be.
Shak., Sonnets, cxl.

illy (il'i), *adv.* [< *ill*, *a.*, + *-ly*2.] In an ill or evil manner; not well; unsatisfactorily; ill. [*Illy*, though correctly formed from the adjective *ill*, is not in common or good use, the adverb *ill* being preferred.]

How *illy* they [the Papists] digested it may be seen by this passage. *Strype*, Memorials, i. 2.

Whereby they might see how *illy* they were served.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 366).

Thou dost deem
That I have *illy* spared so large a band,
Disabling from pursuit our weaken'd troops.
Southey.

Illyrian (i-lir'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Illyrius*, Illyrian, *Illyria*, Illyria, < *Illyrii*, Gr. Ἰλλυριοί, the Illyrians.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Illyria or Illyricum, an ancient region east of the Adriatic, comprising in its widest extent modern Albania, Bosnia, Servia, Croatia, Dalmatia, etc., conquered by the Romans and made a province, and later a prefecture.—**2.** Pertaining to modern Illyria, a titular kingdom of Austria-Hungary, comprising at present Carinthia, Carniola, and the Maritime Territory.—**3.** Pertaining to the modern Serbo-Croatian race or language.—**Illyrian Provinces**, a government formed by Napoleon in 1809, comprising various territories taken from Austria, lying north and east of the Adriatic. It was under French control, was abolished in 1814–15, and in 1816 was made a nominal kingdom of the Austrian empire. See def. 2.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of ancient Illyricum. The Illyrians were perhaps allied to the Thracians, and are now represented by the Albanians.—**2.** An inhabitant of the modern titular kingdom of Illyria.—**3.** A member of the Serbo-Croatian race, now living in the territory of ancient Illyricum.

ilmenite (il'men-īt), *n.* [< *Ilmen* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A mineral of a black color and submetallic luster, consisting of the oxids of iron and titanium, and isomorphous with hematite. The original ilmenite is from the Ilmen mountains (in the southern Urals), but the same mineral is common elsewhere. Some of its varieties are crichtonite, hystatite, washingtonite, etc. Also called *titanic iron ore* and *menachanite*.

ilmenium (il-mē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ilmen* (see def.) + *-ium*.] A name given by Hermann to an element supposed by him to be present in the æschynite from the Ilmen mountains (in the southern Urals), also in yttrotantalite and some related minerals. His conclusions have not been accepted by other chemists.

ilmenorutile (il"men-ō-rō'til), *n.* [< *Ilmen* (see def.) + *rutile*.] A variety of rutile from the Ilmen mountains (in the southern Urals), containing some iron sesquioxid.

ilomet, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *gelōme* (= OHG. *gilōmo*), frequently.] Often; frequently.

Of this mis farinde pruyde he herde tellen ofte and *i-lome*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

ilpa (il'pä), *n.* Same as *illupi*.

ilvaite (il'va-īt), *n.* [< L. *Ilva*, Elba, + *-ite*2.] A silicate of iron and calcium occurring in black prismatic crystals. It is found in the island of Elba and elsewhere. Also called *lievrite* and *yenite*.

Ilybius (i-lib'i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰλύς*, mud, slime, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Dytiscidæ*. There are about 15 North American and a number of European species, separated from *Colymbetes* and other related genera by having the penultimate joint of the labial palpi as long as the last joint, and by the more convex form of the body. *I. ater*, of the United States, is an example. *Erichson*, 1832. Properly *Ilybius*.

Ilybius fuliginosus. Line shows natural size.

Ilysanthes (il-i-san'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Raffinesque), < Gr. *ἰλύς*, mud, + *ἄνθος*, a flower; from its habit.] A genus of annual herbs, of the natural order *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Gratioleæ*. It is characterized by a 5-parted calyx, a corolla with the upper lip erect and 2-lobed and the lower lip spreading and thrice cleft, and 2 included stamens. They are small smooth plants with opposite leaves and small axillary purplish flowers or the upper racemed. *I. gratioloides* of the eastern United States is the *false pimpernel*.

Ilysia (i-lis'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰλύς*, mud, slime.] A genus of short-tailed serpents, of the family *Tortricidæ*. The coral-snake of Guiana is *I. scytale*. Also called *Tortrix*.

im-1. An assimilated form of *in-*1 before a labial. In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *im-*1 is usually referred directly to the original *in-*1.

im-2. An assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of *in-*2 before a labial. In the following words, in the etymology, *im-*2 is usually referred directly to the original *in-*2.

im-3. An assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of the negative or privative *in-*3 before a labial. In the following words, in the etymology, *im-*3 is usually referred directly to the original *in-*3.

image (im'āj), *n.* [< ME. *image*, *ymage*, < OF. *image*, F. *image* = Pr. *image*, *emage* = Sp. *imágen* = Pg. *imagem* = It. *immagine*, *imagine*, *immage*, *image*, < L. *imago* (*imagin-*), a copy, likeness, image, < **im*, root of *imitari*, copy, imitate: see *imitate*. Hence *imagine*, etc.] 1. A likeness or similitude of a person, animal, or thing; any representation of form or features, but more especially one of the entire figure, as by sculpture or modeling; a statue, effigy, bust, relief, intaglio, portrait, etc.: as, an *image* in stone, bronze, clay, or wax; a painted or stamped *image;* to worship idolatrous *images*.

And before that Chirche is the *Fmage* of Justynyan the Emperour, covered with Gold.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 8.

I saw an *Image*, all of massie gold,
Placed on high upon an Altare faire.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 491.

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven *image*: . . . thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them.
Ex. xx. 4.

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *images*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

2. A natural similitude, reproduction, or counterpart; that which constitutes an essential representation, copy, or likeness: as, the child is the very *image* of its mother.

They which honour the law as an *image* of the wisdom of God himself are notwithstanding to know that the same had an end in Christ. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

Let us make man in our *image*, after our likeness.
Gen. i. 26.

This play is the *image* of a murther done in Vienna.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

The married state, with and without the affection suitable to it, is the completest *image* of heaven and hell we are capable of receiving in this life.
Steele, Spectator, No. 479.

3. A concrete mental object, not derived from direct perception, but the product of the imagination; a mental picture.

Can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*

The *image* of his father was less fresh in his mind.
Disraeli.

4†. Semblance; show; appearance; aspect.

For by the *image* of my cause I see
The portraiture of his. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

The Apocalyps of Saint John is the majestick *image* of a high and stately Tragedy.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

The face of things a frightful *image* bears.
Dryden, Æneid.

5. In *rhet.*, a metaphor so expanded as to present a complete likeness or picture to the mind; a similitude wrought out by description; an illustrative comparison: as, a metaphor suggests a likeness, but an *image* paints it with a few verbal touches.

Images . . . are of great use to give weight, magnificence, and strength to a discourse. *London Encyc.*

6. An optical counterpart or appearance of an object, such as is produced by reflection from a mirror, refraction by a lens, or the passage of luminous rays through a small aperture. See *vision*, *mirror*, and *lens*.—**7.** In *math.*, when imaginary quantities are represented by points on a plane, a point representing any given function of a quantity represented by another point, the former point is said to be the *image* of the latter.—**Aërial image.** See *aërial*.—**After image.** See *after-image*.—**Double image.** See *double*. Electric image (as defined by Maxwell), an electrified point, or system of points, on one side of a surface which would produce on the other side of that surface the same electrical action which the actual electrification of that surface really does produce. (*Thomson.*)—**Inverted image.** See *lens*.—**Multiple images**, images formed by reflection and re-reflection in two mirrors, as in a kaleidoscope.—**Negative** or **accidental image**, the image which is perceived when the eye, after looking intently at a bright-colored object, is directed to a white surface. The color is complementary to that of the original, on account of the fatigue and consequent failure to act of the nervous mechanisms called into play in the first instance.—**Worship of images.** See *image-worship*.

image (im'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imaged*, ppr. *imaging*. [< *image*, *n.* Cf. *imagine*, *v.*] 1. To form an image of; represent by an image; reflect the likeness of; mirror: as, mountains *imaged* in the peaceful lake.

My soul, though feminine and weak,
Can *image* his; e'en as the lake,
Itself disturbed by slightest stroke,
Reflects the invulnerable rock.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 10.

They in their leaf-shadowed microcosm
Image the larger world.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Yet a few great natures even then began to comprehend the charm and mystery which the Greeks had *imaged* in their Pan. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 243.

2. To present to the mental vision; exhibit a mental picture of; portray to the imagination.

The Flight of Satan to the Gates of Hell is finely *imaged*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 309.

3. To form a likeness of in the mind; call up a mental image or perception of; imagine.

Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And *image* charms he must behold no more.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 362.

The prolonged effort to recall or *image* colors or visual forms tires the visual organs.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 542.

4. To be like; resemble: as, he *imaged* his brother. *Pope.*

imageable (im'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *image* + *-able*.] Capable of being imaged or imagined. [Rare.]

image-breaker (im'āj-brā"kėr), *n.* One who breaks or destroys images; an iconoclast.

imaged (im'ājd), *a.* [< *image* + *-ed*2.] Decorated with human figures: applied to porcelain and fine pottery: as, an *imaged* tea-service.

imageless (im'āj-les), *a.* [< *image* + *-less*.] Having no image; not using images.

But a voice
Is wanting; the deep truth is *imageless*. *Shelley.*

image-mug (im'āj-mug), *n.* A pitcher or jug formed in the general shape of a human being, or of a head and bust.

imagert, *n.* [ME. *imageour*, < OF. **imageor*, *imageur* (also *imagier*, *imager*), a sculptor, < *image*, an image.] One who images; a sculptor or painter.

Now this more peer-les learned *imager*,
Life to his lovely picture to confer,
Did not extract out of the elements
A certain secret chymik quint-essence.
Du Bartas (trans.).

imagery (im'āj-ri or -ėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *imagerie*, *ymagerie*, < OF. (also F.) *imagerie*, imagery; as *image* + *-ry*.] 1. Representation in an image or by images; formation of images by art; also, images collectively.

Giue euery one his particular name, as Resemblance by Pourtrait or *Imagery*, which the Greeks call Icon, Resemblance morall or misticall which they call Parabola, a Resemblance by example, which they call Paradigma.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 201.

You would have thought . . . that all the walls,
With painted *imagery*, had said at once—
Jesu preserve thee! *Shak.*, Rich. II. v. 2.

Those high chancel screens surmounted by *imagery* and paintings, by which the chancel arch was often completely filled up. *G. Scott*, Hist. Eng. Church Architecture, p. 49.

2†. A type or general likeness; similitude.

Dress your people unto the *imagery* of Christ.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 127.

They are our brethren, and pieces of the same *imagery* with ourselves. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 53.

3. Descriptive representation; exhibition of ideal images to the mind; figurative illustration.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

That poverty of the right and profusion of *imagery* which are at once the [illegible] and the compensation of all youthful poetry. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 215.

4. Mental representation; formation of images in the mind; fanciful or fantastic imagination.

It was [illegible] dream which he saw; the *imagery* of [illegible] history. *Bp. Atterbury.*

What [illegible] may *imagery* of sorrow mean"
Prior, Solomon, ii.

image-worship (im'āj-wėr ship), *n.* The worshiping [illegible]; as a term of reproach, the worship of idols; idolatry. The veneration of images, as the [illegible] or paintings or statues of the Virgin Mary or of the saints, is practised in the Roman Catholic and Oriental churches. The Roman Catholic doctrine concerning such veneration is, "that the images of Christ, of the Virgin Mother of God, and of the other saints, are to be had and retained particularly in temples, and that due honor and veneration are to be given them; not that any divinity, or virtue, is believed to be in them, on account of which they are to be worshipped; or that any thing is to be asked of them, or that trust is to be reposed in images, as was of old done by the Gentiles, who placed their hope in idols; but because the honor which is shown them is referred to the prototypes which those images represent; in such wise that by the images which we kiss, and before which we uncover the head and prostrate ourselves, we adore Christ, and we venerate the saints whose similitude they bear." *Decrees of the Council of Trent* (quoted in Schaff's "Creeds of Christendom," II. 201).

imagilet†, *n.* [< It. as if **imagiletto*, < *imagine*, *immagine*, image: see *image* and *-let*.] A small image.

Italy affords finer alabaster, whereof those *imagilets* wrought at Leghorn are made.
Fuller, Worthies, Staffordshire, III. 124.

imaginable (i-maj'i-na-bl), *a.* [< F. *imaginable* = Pr. *ymaginable* = Sp. *imaginable* = Pg. *imaginavel* = It. *imaginabile*, now *immaginabile*, also *immaginevole*, < ML. *imaginabilis*, < L. *imaginari*, imagine: see *imagine*.] Capable of being imagined or conceived.

He ran into all the extravagances *imaginable*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

imaginableness (i-maj'i-na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being imaginable.

imaginably (i-maj'i-na-bli), *adv.* So as to be capable of being imagined; in a conceivable manner; possibly.

We found it so exceeding (and scarce *imaginably*) difficult a matter to keep out the air from getting at all in at any imperceptible hole or flaw. *Boyle*, Works, I. 10.

imaginal (i-maj'i-nal), *a.* [= OF. *imaginal*, < LL. *imaginalis*, figurative, < L. *imago* (*imagin-*), image, figure: see *image*.] **1.** Characterized by imagination; imaginative. [Rare.]—**2.** Given to the use of rhetorical figures or images. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]—**3.** In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the imago or perfect state of an insect.—**Imaginal disk.** See the extract.

The apodal maggot [of *Musca*], when it leaves the egg, carries in the interior of its body certain regularly arranged discoidal masses of indifferent tissue, which are termed *imaginal disks*. . . . As the *imaginal disks* develop, the preexisting organs contained in the head and thorax of the larva undergo complete or partial resolution. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 386.

imaginant†, (i-maj'i-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *imaginant* = It. *immaginante*, < L. *imaginan(t-)s*, ppr. of *imaginari*, imagine: see *imagine*.] **I.** *a.* Imagining; conceiving.

And (we will enquire) what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 900.

II. *n.* One who imagines; an imaginer.

It is an inquiry of great depth and worth concerning imagination, how and how far it altereth the body proper of the *imaginant*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 187.

Story is full of the wonders it works upon hypochondrical *imaginants;* to whom the grossest absurdities are infallible certainties, and free reason an impostour.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xi.

imaginarily (i-maj'i-nā-ri-li), *adv.* By means of the imagination; in imagination.

You make her tremble;
Do you not see't *imaginarily*?
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

imaginariness (i-maj'i-nā-ri-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being imaginary.

imaginarity (i-maj-i-nar'i-ti), *n.* [< *imaginary* + *-ty*2.] In *math.*, the state of being imaginary.

imaginary (i-maj'i-na-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *imaginaire* = Pr. *imaginari* = Sp. Pg. *imaginario* = It. *immaginario*, < L. *imaginarius*, seeming, imaginary, LL. also, lit., pertaining to an image, < *imago* (*imagin-*), an image: see *image*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Existing only in imagination or fancy; due to erroneous belief or conception; not real; baseless; fancied: opposed to *actual*.

Besides real diseases, we are subject to many that are only *imaginary*, for which the physicians have invented *imaginary* cures. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 6.

Imaginary ills and fancied tortures. *Addison*, Cato.

Most of the names throughout the work are as *imaginary* as those of its pretended authors.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 192.

Nor, surely, did he miss
Some pale, *imaginary* bliss
Of earlier sights whose inner landscape still was Swiss.
Lowell, Agassiz, iv. 2.

2. In *math.*, unreal and feigned in accordance with the theory of imaginary quantities.—**Departure of an imaginary quantity,** its argument. See *departure*, 5.—**Imaginary calculus, ens,** etc. See the nouns.—**Imaginary coördinate,** a coördinate whose value is imaginary.—**Imaginary curve,** a feigned curve every point of which is imaginary.—**Imaginary envelop,** the real curve which results from the substitution for the imaginary coördinates, $x = a + bi$, $y = c + di$, of $x' = a - b$, $y = c + d$, upon the assumption that $dy\,dx$ is real.—**Imaginary exponent,** an exponent which is an imaginary quantity.—**Imaginary geometry,** analytical geometry in which the coördinates are allowed to take imaginary values.—**Imaginary integral,** an integral which appears under an imaginary form, usually on account of an imaginary constant being added to it.—**Imaginary line,** a feigned line some of the coefficients of the equation to which are imaginary.—**Imaginary point,** in *analytical geom.*, a feigned point one or more of the coördinates of which are imaginary quantities.—**Imaginary projection,** a central projection from an imaginary center or upon an imaginary plane.—**Imaginary quantity,** in *alg.*, an expression of the form $A + Bi$, where i is a symbol the square of which is negative unity (−1). The object of introducing imaginary quantities is to avoid a multitude of distinct cases between which it is not desired to discriminate, and to state what is true in general terms. Thus, a quadratic equation, as $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$, is said to have two roots. But these roots are real and distinct only if $B^2 - 4AC$ is positive. If this quantity vanishes, the two roots coalesce; and if it is negative, they become imaginary. The introduction of imaginaries greatly facilitates the reasoning of mathematics, even in cases where the conclusion has nothing to do with imaginaries. The greater part of the known propositions of higher analytical geometry are only true when account is taken of imaginary quantities. Imaginary quantities are feigned quantities, or they may be considered as quantities outside the ordinary system of quantity. Also called *impossible quantity*.—**Imaginary tangent,** a feigned tangent which is an imaginary line.—**Imaginary transformation,** a transformation by means of equations containing imaginary coefficients.—**Syn. 1.** Ideal, fanciful, fancied, visionary, unreal, shadowy, Utopian. *Imaginary* and *imaginative* are never synonymous: *imaginary* means existing only in the imagination; *imaginative* means possessed of or showing an active imagination.

II. *n.*; pl. *imaginaries* (-riz). In *alg.*, an imaginary expression or quantity.—**Conjugate imaginaries.** See *conjugate*.

imaginate†, (i-maj'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *imaginatus*, pp. of *imaginare*, give an image of: see *image*, *v.*] Imaginative.

Whereas the *imaginate* facultie of other living creatures is unmoveable, and alwaies continueth in one.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 12.

imagination (i-maj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *imaginacioun*, *ymaginacioun*, < OF. *ymagination*, *ymaginacion*, F. *imagination* = Pr. *ymaginatio*, *emagenassio* = Sp. *imaginacion* = Pg. *imaginação* = It. *immaginazione*, < L. *imaginatio*(*n-*), imagination, < *imaginari*, imagine: see *imagine*.] **1.** The act or faculty of forming a mental image of an object; the act or power of presenting to consciousness objects other than those directly and at that time produced by the action of the senses; the act or power of reproducing or recombining remembered images of sense-objects; especially, the higher form of this power exercised in poetry and art. Imagination is commonly divided into reproductive and productive; *reproductive imagination* being the act or faculty of reproducing images stored in the memory, under the suggestion of associated images; *productive imagination* being the creative imagination which designedly recombines former experiences into new images. The phrase *productive imagination* is also used in the Kantian philosophy to denote the pure transcendental imagination, or that faculty by which the parts of the intuitions of space and time are combined into continua.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And, as *imagination* bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.
Such tricks hath strong *imagination;*
That, if it would but apprehend some joy,
It comprehends some bringer of that joy;
Or, in the night, imagining some fear,
How easy is a bush suppos'd a bear.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

It is evident that true *imagination* is vastly different from fancy; far from being merely a playful outcome of mental activity, a thing of joy and beauty only, it performs the initial and essential functions in every branch of human development. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 201.

2. An image in the mind; a formulated conception or idea.

Experience techith that colerik men geueth to summe *ymagynacioune*, and sangueyn men ben ocupied aboute summe othere *ymagynacioune*.
Barlaam Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

My brain, methinks, is like an hour-glass,
Wherein my *imaginations* run like sands.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

He that uses the word "tarantula" without having any *imagination* of what it stands for pronounces a good word, but so long means nothing at all by it.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. x. 32.

3. The act of devising, planning, or scheming; a contrivance; scheme; device; plot.

Wenynge is no wysdome ne wyse *ymagynacioun*,
Homo proponit et deus disponit and gouerneth alle good vertues. *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 33.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance and all their *imaginations* against me. Lam. iii. 60.

I was at my wits' end, and was brought into many *imaginations* what to do.
Capt. R. Bodenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 35).

4. A baseless or fanciful opinion.

For my purpose of proceeding in the profession of the law, so far as to a title, you may be pleased to correct that *imagination* where you find it. *Donne*, Letters, xxxii.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination* the idea of space or expansion of itself naturally leads us.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 4.

Combinatory imagination. See *combinatory*.—**Creative imagination.** See *creative*.—**Syn. 1.** *Imagination, Fancy.* By derivation and early use *fancy* has the same meaning as *imagination*, but the words have become more and more distinctly separated. (See Wordsworth's preface to his "Lyrical Ballads.") *Imagination* is the more profound, earnest, logical. *Fancy* is lighter, more sportive, and often more purely creative. We call "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" works of Shakspere's *imagination*, the "Midsummer Night's Dream" and "The Tempest" of his *fancy*.

Consider for a moment if ever the *Imagination* has been so embodied as in Prospero, the *Fancy* as in Ariel, the brute Understanding as in Caliban.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 199.

Warm glowing colors *fancy* spreads
On objects not yet known.
Mrs. H. More, David and Goliath, ii.

imaginational (i-maj-i-nā'shon-al), *a.* [< *imagination* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the imagination; imaginary.

imaginative (i-maj'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< ME. *imaginatif*, < OF. (and F.) *imaginatif* = Pr. *ymaginatiu* = Sp. Pg. *imaginativo* = It. *immaginativo*, < ML. **imaginativus*, < L. *imaginari*, pp. *imaginatus*, imagine: see *imagine*.] **1.** Forming images; endowed with imagination; given to imagining: as, the *imaginative* faculty; an *imaginative* person.

Milton had a highly *imaginative*, Cowley a very fanciful mind. *Coleridge.*

Of all people children are the most *imaginative*.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist.

Sir Thomas Browne, our most *imaginative* mind since Shakespeare. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 153.

2. Characterized by or resulting from imagination; exhibiting or indicating the faculty of imagination.

I think it [the third canto of the Purgatorio] the most perfect passage of its kind in the world, the most *imaginative*, the most picturesque. *Macaulay*, Dante.

The more indolent and *imaginative* complexion of the Eastern nations makes them much more impressible.
Emerson, Eloquence.

His [Ælfred's] love of strangers, his questionings of travellers and scholars, betray an *imaginative* restlessness.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 168.

3†. Inquisitive; suspicious; jealous.

Nothyng list hym to been *ymaginatyf*,
If any wight had spoke whil he was oute
To hire [her] of love, he hadde of it no doubt.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 366.

The kynge enclyned well thereto, but the duke of Burgoyne, who was sage and *ymagynatyue*, wolde nat agree therto. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxxxi.

=**Syn.** Inventive, creative, poetical. See *imaginary*.

imaginatively (i-maj'i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an imaginative manner; with or by the exercise of imagination.

To write *imaginatively* a man should have—imagination!
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 35.

imaginativeness (i-maj'i-nā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being imaginative.

imagine (i-maj'in), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imagined*, ppr. *imagining*. [< ME. *imaginen*, *imagenen*, < OF. *ymaginer*, *imaginer*, F. *imaginer* = Pr. *imaginar*, *ymaginar*, *emaginar* = Sp. Pg. *imaginar* = It. *immaginare*, < L. *imaginari*, picture to oneself, fancy, imagine, < *imago* (*imagin-*), a copy, likeness, image: see *image*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form a mental image of; produce by the imagination; especially, to construct by the productive imagination.

For to have bettere understondynge, I seye thus, Be ther *ymagyned* a Figure that hathe a gret Compas; and

aboute the poynt of the gret Compas, that is clept the Centre, be made another litille Compas.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 185.

Our view of any transaction . . . will necessarily be imperfect . . . unless we can . . . *imagine* ourselves the agents or spectators.
Whately, On Bacon's Essay on Studies.

And far beyond,
Imagined more than seen, the skirts of France.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. To conceive in the mind; suppose; conjecture.

The grettyst preseruacion of peas and gode rule to be hadde within the toune and shire of Bristowe that can be *ymagened*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 426.

That which hitherto we have set down is . . . sufficient to shew their brutishness, which *imagine* that religion and virtue are only as men will account of them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

Well, I will lock his counsel in my breast;
And what I do *imagine*, let that rest.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

If the Rebellion is at all suppressed in any time, I *imagine* some of our troops will go. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 15.

3. To contrive in purpose; scheme; devise.

How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man?
Ps. lxii. 3.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Surmise*, *Guess*, etc. (see *conjecture*), fancy, picture to one's self, apprehend, believe, suppose, deem. — **3.** To plan, frame, scheme.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form images or conceptions; exercise imagination. — **2.** To suppose; fancy; think.

The matter was otherwise received than they *imagined*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

My sister is not so defenceless left
As you *imagine*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 415.

imaginer (i-maj'i-nėr), *n.* **1.** One who imagines, or forms ideas or conceptions; a contriver.

Others think also that these *imaginers* invented that they spake of their own heads.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 121.

2†. A plotter; a schemer.

For men of warre inclosed in fortresses are sore *imaginers*. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxvii.

imagines, *n.* Latin plural of *imago*.

imaging (im'āj-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *image*, *v.*] The forming of mental images; expression by means of imagery.

Imaging is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry.
Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

imagining (i-maj'i-ning), *n.* [< ME. *imagininge*; verbal n. of *imagine*, *v.*] **1.** The act of forming images in the mind. — **2.** That which is imagined.

Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

3†. Scheming; plot; contrivance.

There were iij lordes came on to the kyng,
Desireng hym on huntyng for to goo,
ffull ontrewly ther with *ymagenyng*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 963.

imaginous† (i-maj'i-nus), *a.* [= It. *immaginoso*, *imaginoso*, < ML. *imaginosus*, < L. *imago* (*imagin-*), image: see *image*.] Full of or characterized by imagination; imaginative.

There is a kind of cure
To fright a lingering fever from a man
By an *imaginous* fear.
Chapman, Mons. D'Olive, v. 1.

imago (i-mā'gō), *n.*; pl. *imagos*, *imagines* (-gōz, i-maj'i-nēz). [NL. use of L. *imago*, an image, likeness: see *image*.] In *entom.*, the final, perfect stage or state of an insect, after it has undergone all its transformations and become capable of reproduction. The name is due to the fact that such an insect, having passed through its larval stages, and having, as it were, cast off its mask or disguise, has become a true representation or image of its species. See cut under *Diptera*.

imam, imâm, imaum (i-mäm', i-mâm'), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *iman* = Pers. Turk. *imām*, < Ar. *imām*, a guide, chief, leader, < *amma*, walk before, preside.] A Mohammedan chief or leader. Specifically — (*a*) The religious title of the four successors of Mohammed, and of the four great doctors of the four orthodox sects; hence, a Mohammedan prince or religious leader: as, the *Imam* of Muscat. (*b*) The title of the great leaders of the Shiites or Shiahs. These are Ali, believed by them to have been constituted by Mohammed *the Imam* or head of the faithful (called *calif* by the Sunnis), and his ten successors, the twelfth being yet to come in the person of the Mahdi or Messiah predicted by Mohammed. (*c*) The person who leads the daily prayers in the mosque, and receives its revenues.

The word *imâm* literally means the chief, or guide. In public prayer it signifies the officiating minister, whose words the people repeat in a low voice, and whose gestures they imitate; he is a delegate of the supreme Imâm, the successor of Mahomet.
J. Darmesteter, The Mahdi (trans.), p. 87.

imamate (i-mäm'āt), *n.* [< *imam* + *-ate*3.] The office or function of an imam; the caliphate.

The caliphate . . . is also called El Imámah, the *Imamate*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 714.

imaret (im'a-ret), *n.* [Turk. *imāret*.] A kind of hospice or hostelry for the free accommodation of Mohammedan pilgrims and other travelers in the Turkish empire.

Their Hospitals they call *Imarets*; of these there are great vse, because they want Innes in the Turkes dominions. They found them for the reliefe of the poore, and of Trauellers, where they haue food allowed them (differing according to the vse of the place), and lodging places, without beds. They are open for the most part to all men of all religions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 299.

On the brink
Of a small *imaret's* rustic fount.
Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

imaum, *n.* See *imam*.

imbalm†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embalm*.

imban (im-ban'), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *ban*1.] To excommunicate, in a civil sense; cut off from the rights of man, or exclude from the common privileges of humanity. *J. Barlow.* [Rare.]

imband (im-band'), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *band*1.] To form into a band or bands. [Rare.]

Beneath full sails *imbanded* nations rise. *J. Barlow.*

imbank†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embank*.

imbankment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *embankment*.

imbannered (im-ban'ėrd), *a.* [< *in*-2 + *banner* + *-ed*2.] Furnished with banners.

imbar† (im-bär'), *v. t.* To bar out. See *embar*.

So do the kings of France unto this day.
Howbeit they would hold up this Salique law,
To bar your highness claiming from the female;
And rather choose to hide them in a net
Than amply to *imbar* their crooked titles,
Usurp'd from you and your progenitors.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

[The sense of *imbar* in this passage is disputed; it may be an error. Some editions have *imbare*, which is defined "to make or lay bare; expose."]

imbargo†, *n.* An obsolete form of *embargo*.

imbark†, *v.* An obsolete form of *embark*.

imbarkation†, *n.* An obsolete form of *embarkation*.

imbarkment†, *n.* Same as *embarkment*.

imbarren†, *v. t.* Same as *embarren*.

imbase†, *v. t.* Same as *embase*.

imbastardize† (im-bas'tär-dīz), *v. t.* Same as *embastardize*.

imbathe† (im-bāTH'), *v. t.* Same as *embathe*.

imbattle (im-bat'l), *v. t.* Same as *embattle*2.

imbattled (im-bat'ld), *p. a.* Same as *embattled*.

imbay†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embay*1.

imbayed (im-bād'), *p. a.* Same as *embayed*.

imbecile (im'be-sil or im-bes'il), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *imbecile*, *imbecille*, F. *imbécile* = Sp. Pg. *imbecil* = It. *imbecille*, < L. *imbecillis*, *inbecillis*, usually *imbecillus*, *inbecillus*, weak, feeble; origin unknown. The common derivation < *in*, on, + *bacillus*, a staff (as if referring to the feeble steps of age), is improbable. The first syllable is more likely *in*- priv. Hence *imbecile*, *v.*, and its doublet *embezzle*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Without physical strength; feeble; impotent; helpless. [Rare.]

We in a manner were got out of God's possession; were in respect to him become *imbecile* and lost.
Barrow, Works, II. xxii.

2. Mentally feeble; fatuous; having the mental faculties undeveloped or greatly impaired. See *imbecility*.

The man became
Imbecile; his one word was "desolate."
Dead for two years before his death was he.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Marked by mental feebleness or incapacity; indicating weakness of mind; inane; stupid: as, *imbecile* efforts; an *imbecile* speech.

To Americans, the whole system of Italian education seems calculated to reduce women to a state of *imbecile* captivity before marriage. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. Foolish, driveling, idiotic. See *debility*.

II. *n.* One who is imbecile.

imbecile† (im'be-sil or im-bes'il), *v. t.* [Earlier also *imbecil*, *imbecill*, *imbecell*, etc., and, with devious forms, *imbezzle*, *embezzle*, etc. (see *embezzle*, ult. a doublet of *imbecile*, *v.*); from the adj.] **1.** To make imbecile; weaken.

It is a sad calamity, that the fear of death shall so *imbecile* man's courage and understanding that he dares not suffer the remedy of all his calamities.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. § 7.

2. To embezzle.

Princes must, in a special manner, be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbeciled*, or in any sense be exposed to the rapine of covetous persons.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii. 2.

He brought from thence abundance of brave armes, which were here reposited; but in the late warres much of the armes was [illegible].
Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS., p. 240. (*Halliwell.*)

imbecilitate† (im-be-sil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *imbecility* + *-ate*2.] To weaken; render feeble.

imbecility (im-be-sil'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *imbecilete*, *imbecillite*, F. *imbécillité* = Sp. *imbecilidad* = Pg. *imbecillidade* = It. *imbecillità*, < L. *imbecilita(t-)s*, *inbecillita(t-)s*, weakness, feebleness, < *imbecillis*, *inbecillis*, weak: see *imbecile*, *a.*] The condition or quality of being imbecile or impotent; weakness of either body or mind, but especially of the latter. Mental imbecility is such a weakness of mind, owing to defective development or to loss of faculty, as to incapacitate its subject for the ordinary duties of life, and for legal consent, choice, or responsibility.

Cruelty . . . argues not only a depravedness of nature, but also a meanness of courage and *imbecility* of mind.
Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng.

No one can doubt that his [Petrarch's] poems exhibit, amidst some *imbecility* and more affectation, much elegance, ingenuity, and tenderness. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Though to the larger and more trifling part of the sex [men] *imbecility* in females is a great enhancement of their personal charms, there is a portion of them too reasonable and too well-informed themselves to desire anything more in woman than ignorance.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xiv.

= **Syn.** *Infirmity*, *Imbecility*, etc. (see *debility*); feebleness, childishness, idiocy, dotage.

imbed, *v. t.* See *embed*.

imbellic (im-bel'ik), *a.* [< L. *in*- priv. + *bellicus*, warlike: see *bellic*. Cf. L. *imbellis*, *inbellis*, unwarlike, < *in*- priv. + *bellum*, war.] Not warlike or martial; unwarlike. [Rare.]

The *imbellick* peasant, when he comes first to the field, shakes at the report of a musket.
F. Junius, Sin Stigmatized, p. 423.

imbellish†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embellish*.

imbellishing†, *n.* Same as *embellishment*.

The devices and *imbellishings* of man's imagination.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 2.

imbenching† (im-ben'ching), *n.* [< *in*-1 + *bench* + *-ing*1.] A raised work like a bench. *Parkhurst.*

imber, imber-diver, imber-goose (im'bėr, -dī'vėr, -gōs), *n.* Same as *ember-goose*.

imbezzle†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embezzle*.

imbibe (im-bīb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imbibed*, ppr. *imbibing*. [< ME. **enbiben*, F. *imbiber* = Sp. Pg. *embeber* = It. *imbevere*, < L. *imbibere*, *inbibere*, drink in, < *in*, in, + *bibere*, drink: see *bib*1, *bibulous*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drink in; absorb by or as if by drinking: as, a sponge *imbibes* moisture.

Various are the Colours you may try,
Of which the thirsty Wooll *imbibes* the Dye.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

So barren sands *imbibe* the show'r.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 184.

This is a delicious evening, when the whole body is one sense, and *imbibes* delight through every pore.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 140.

2. To receive or admit into the mind; imbue one's mind with: as, to *imbibe* errors.

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke.*

One wise rule of behaviour, deeply *imbibed*, will be useful to us in hundreds of instances.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

3†. To cause to drink in; imbue.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissolvable in water; and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallick salt.
Newton.

II. *intrans.* To drink; absorb liquid or moisture.

O to watch the thirsty plants
Imbibing! *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

imbiber (im-bī'bėr), *n.* One who or that which imbibes.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams.
Arbuthnot.

imbibition (im-bi-bish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *imbibition* = Sp. *imbibicion*; as *imbibe* + *-ition*.] The act of imbibing; the absorption of a liquid into the passages or pores of a body.

Beside the common way and road of reception by the root, there may be a refection and *imbibition* from without; for gentle showrs refresh plants, though they enter not the roots. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

A drop of oil let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it which by the *imbibition* of the liquor acquires a greater continuity and some transparency will appear much darker than the rest. *Boyle.*

The variation in the amount of water present produces a corresponding variation in the volume of the cell-wall; hence the absorption of water or *imbibition* by the cell-wall has come to be termed its "swelling-up."
Vines, Physiol. of Plants, p. 14.

imbitter† (im-bit'ėr), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embitter*.

imbitterer† (im-bit'ėr-ėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *embitterer*.

imblaze†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emblaze*.

imblazon†, *v.* An obsolete form of *emblazon*.

imboccatura (im-bok-kä-tö′rä), *n.* [It., mouth, bit; cf. *imboccare*, feed, disembogue: see *embogue*, *embouchure*.] The mouthpiece of a wind-instrument.

imbodier†, **imbodiment**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *embodier*, etc.

imboil†, *v.* Same as *emboil*.

imbolden† (im-bōl′dn), *v. t.* Same as *embolden*.

imbolish†, *v. t.* [A dubious word, appar. a var. of *abolish*, confused with *imbecile*, *v.*, *embezzle*, *v.*] To steal; embezzle.

You poore theeves doe only steale and purloyne from men, and the haime you doe is to *imbollish* men's goods, and bring them to poverty.
Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 391).

imbonity† (im-bon′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *imbonita(t-)s*, *inbonita(t-)s*, inconvenience, lit. 'ungoodness,' < L. *in-* priv. + *bonita(t-)s*, goodness, < *bonus*, good: see *bonus*, *bounty*.] Want of goodness or of good qualities.

All [the] griefs, suspicions, discontents, *imbonities*, inconveniences swallowed up. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 262.

imborder† (im-bôr′dėr), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emborder*.

imborsation (im-bôr-sā′shon), *n.* [< It. *imborsazione*, < *imborsare*, put in a purse: see *imburse*.] In central Italy, the act of placing in a purse or sack (*borsa*) the names of candidates for certain municipal offices, to be afterward selected by lot. According to Sismondi, this method is still in use.

The magistrates who were now in offices, having great power, took upon themselves to constitute a signory out of all the most considerable citizens, to continue forty months. Their names were to be put into a bag or purse, which was called *imborsation*, and a certain number of them drawn out by lot at the end of every second month; whereas before, when the old magistrates went out of office, new ones were always chosen by the council.
J. Adams, Works, V. 52.

imbosh†, *n.* [For **imboss*, < *imboss* = *emboss*[1], *v.*, with ref. to *embossed*, 6.] The foam that comes from a hunted deer. *Nares*.

For though he should keep the very middle of the stream, yet will that, with the help of the wind, lodge part of the stream and *imbosh* that comes from him on the bank, it may be a quarter of a mile lower, which hath deceived many. *Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 75.

imbosom (im-bůz′um), *v. t.* See *embosom*.

imboss†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emboss*[1].

imbosture† (im-bos′tūr), *n.* [< *imbost*, pp. of *imboss* = *emboss*[1], + *-ure*.] Embossed work.

Learch. This is no rich idolatry.
Ruf. Yes, sure,
And set out to the full height; there nor wants
Imbosture nor embroidery.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 3.

imbound† (im-bound′), *v. t.* Same as *embound*.

imbow (im-bō′), *v. t.* See *embow*.

imbowel, imboweler, etc. See *embowel*, etc.

imbower, *v.* See *embower*.

imbowment† (im-bō′ment), *n.* See *embowment*.

imbrace†, **imbracement**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *embrace*[1], etc.

imbraid†, *v. t.* Same as *embraid*[1].

imbrangle, *v. t.* See *embrangle*.

imbrave†, *v. t.* Same as *embrave*.

imbreed (im-brēd′), *v.* Same as *inbreed*.

imbreke† (im-brēk′), *n.* The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

imbrex (im′breks), *n.*; pl. *imbrices* (im′bri-sēz). [L., < *imber* (*imbr-*), a shower, heavy rain, rain-water, = Gr. ὄμβρος, a shower.] 1. A gutter-tile or other tile of curved surface; a pantile.

The absence of *imbrices*, which are a necessary adjunct in the formation of a Roman tiled roof.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVII. 193.

2. One of the scales or compartments of an imbrication.

Imbricatæ (im-bri-kā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), fem. pl. of L. *imbricatus*: see *imbricate*, *a.*] A division of plants founded upon the purely artificial character of imbricate leaves or scales, including the orders *Lycopodiaceæ*, *Balanophoreæ*, and *Cytinaceæ*.

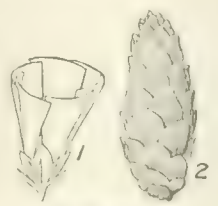
imbricate (im′bri-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imbricated*, ppr. *imbricating*. [< L. *imbricatus*, pp. of *imbricare*, cover with gutter-tiles, form like a gutter-tile, < *imbrex* (*imbric-*), a hollow tile, a gutter-tile: see *imbrex*.] **I.** *trans.* To lay or lap one over another, so as to break joint, as or like tiles or shingles, either with parts all in one horizontal row or circle (as in the estivation of a calyx or corolla, when at least one piece must be wholly external and one internal), or with the tips of lower parts covering the bases of higher ones in a succession of rows or spiral ranks.

The fans consisted of the trains of peacocks, whose quills were set in a long stem so as to *imbricate* the plumes in the gradation of their natural growths.
Beckford, Vathek.

II. *intrans.* To overlap serially.

In all essential family characters they (*Echinothuria* and *Calveria*) agree. The plates *imbricate* in the same directions and on the same plan.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 164.

imbricate (im′bri-kāt), *a.* [= F. *imbriqué* = Sp. Pg. *imbricado*, < L. *imbricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Bent and hollowed like a gutter-tile or pantile.—2. Lying one over another or lapping, like tiles on a roof; parallel, with a straight surface, and lying or lapping one over another, as the scales on the leaf-buds of plants, the scales of fishes and of reptiles, or the feathers of birds.—3. Decorated with a pattern resembling a surface of lapping tiles.—4. Consisting of lines or curves giving a resemblance to a surface of overlapping tiles: as, an *imbricate* pattern.—**Imbricate antennæ**, antennæ in which the joints are somewhat conical, each attached by its narrow end to a deep hollow on one side of the preceding one, as in *Prionus*. See cut under *Prionus*.—**Imbricate elytra**, elytra one of which laps slightly over the other.



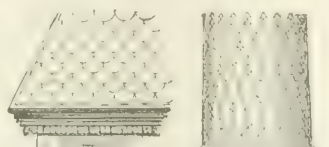
Imbricate Arrangement of Scales on the Cone of a Spruce (*Picea Canadensis*).

imbricated (im′bri-kā-ted), *a.* [< *imbricate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *imbricate*.

A close-fitting mail of flattened cells coats our surface with a panoply of *imbricated* scales.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 233.

imbricately (im′bri-kāt-li), *adv.* In an imbricate manner.

imbrication (im-bri-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *imbrication*; as *imbricate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being imbricate; an overlapping of the edges (real or simulated), like that of tiles or shingles.



Imbrication.—Roof and Column.

And let us consider that all is covered and guarded with a well-made tegument, beset with bristles, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries.
Derham, Physico-Theology, viii. 6.

2. Masonry laid in ornamental designs, in stone of various colors, brick, terra-cotta, or a combination of these materials.—3. A hollow resembling that of a gutter-tile.

imbricative (im′bri-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *imbricatif* = Sp. *imbricativo*; < *imbricate* + *-ive*.] Forming an imbrication; imbricated. [Rare.]

imbrices, *n.* Plural of *imbrex*.

imbrier†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *brier*.] To entangle in a thicket. *Davies*.

Why should a gracious prince *imbrier* himself any longer in thorns and do no good, but leave his wooll behind him?
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 192.

imbroccata, imbrocata (im-bro-kä′tä), *n.* [Also *imbroccato*, *embrocado*; < It. *imbroccata*, a hit or thrust with the sword, < *imbroccare*, hit the mark, < *in*, on, in, + *broccare*, spur, urge, orig. thrust with a sharp point, broach: see *broach*, *v.*] In *fencing*, a thrust in tierce. *Gifford*.

You have your passages and *imbrocatas* in courtship, as the bitter bob in wit. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The special rules, as your punto, your reverso, your stoccato, your *imbroccato*, your passada, your montanto.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

imbroder†, *v. t.* Same as *embroider*. [In the quotation it refers to tattooing.]

Their women [of Virginia] *imbroder* their legges, hands, &c., with diuers workes, as of Serpents, and such like, with blacke spots in the flesh. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 762.

imbrodry†, *n.* Same as *embroidery*.

The gardens without are very large, and the parterrs of excellent *imbrodry*, set with many statues of brasse and marble. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 14, 1644.

imbroglio (im-brō′lyō), *n.* [It., confusion, < *imbrogliare*, confuse, embroil: see *embroil*[2].] 1. An intricate and perplexing state of affairs; a misunderstanding of a complicated nature, as between persons or nations; an entanglement.

This wide-weltering, strangely growing, monstrous stupendous *imbroglio* of Convention business.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. ii. 3.

2. An intricate or complicated plot, as against a person, or of a romance or drama.

The terms of the letter, and the explosion of the early morning, fitted together like parts in some obscure and mischievous *imbroglio*.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 95.

3. In *music*, a passage in which the rhythms of different voice-parts are conflicting or contradictory.

imbroider†, *v. t.* See *embroider*.

imbroil†, *v. t.* See *embroil*[2].

imbrother†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *embroider*.

imbrown†, *v.* See *embrown*.

imbrue (im-brö′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imbrued*, ppr. *imbruing*. [Formerly also *imbrew*, *embrue*, *embrew*; < ME. *imbrowen*, < OF. *embruer*, *embruver*, *embreuver*, *embruvrer*, *embeverer*, *embevrer*, give to drink, make drunk (refl. drink), imbrue, bedabble, < *en-* + **bevrer*, give to drink, < *bevre*, < L. *bibere*, drink: see *bib*[1], and cf. *bever*[3]. Cf. *imbibe*.] 1. To wet or moisten; soak; drench in a fluid, now especially in blood; bedabble.

Youre handes eke that they in no manere
Imbrowe the cuppe, for thanne shulle noone be lothe
Withe yow to drynke that ben withe yow yfere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Are not the mad, armed mob in those writings instigated to *imbrue* their hands in the blood of their fellow-citizens? *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 335.

Who has not heard how brave O'Neale
In English blood *imbrued* his steel?
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 6.

2. To soak into, as a fluid, especially blood.

When smoking strains of crimson blood
Imbru'd the fatten'd ground.
Chatterton, Bristow Tragedy.

imbruement (im-brö′ment), *n.* [< *imbrue* + *-ment*.] The act of imbruing, or the state of being imbrued.

imbrute (im-bröt′), *v.* See *embrute*.

imbud (im-bud′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imbudded*, ppr. *imbudding*. [< *in-*[2] + *bud*[1].] To put forth buds. [Rare.]

What a return of comfort dost thou bring.
Now at this fresh returning of our blood;
Thus meeting with the op'ning of the Spring,
To make our spirits likewise to *imbud*.
Daniel, To the King's Majesty.

imbue (im-bū′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imbued*, ppr. *imbuing*. [< OF. *imbuer*, F. *imboire* = Sp. Pg. *imbuir* = It. *imbuire*, < L. *imbuere*, *inbuere*, wet, moisten, soak, < *in*, in, + *-buere*, allied to *bibere*, drink: see *bib*[1], *imbibe*. Cf. *imbrue*.] 1. To impregnate by steeping or soaking: used especially with reference to dyes.

Clothes which have once been thoroughly *imbued* with black cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour.
Boyle.

2. To tincture deeply; cause to become impregnated or penetrated: as, to *imbue* the minds of youth with good principles.

Thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no satiety.
Milton, P. L., viii. 216.

A thoughtful mind, *imbued* with elegant literature.
Sumner, Hon. Joseph Story.

If we are really *imbued* with the grace of holiness, we shall abhor sin as something base, irrational, and polluting. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 13.

imbuement (im-bū′ment), *n.* [< *imbue* + *-ment*.] The act of imbuing, or the state of being imbued.

imburse† (im-bėrs′), *v. t.* [Also *emburse*; < OF. *embourser* = It. *imborsare*, < ML. *imbursare*, put in a purse, pocket, pay, < L. *in*, in, + *bursa*, burse, purse: see *burse*, *purse*. Cf. *reimburse*.] To supply money to; stock with money.

imbursement† (im-bėrs′ment), *n.* [< *imburse* + *-ment*.] The act of imbursing or supplying money.

imbushment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment*. *Latimer*.

imbution† (im-bū′shon), *n.* [< L. *imbuere*, *inbuere*, pp. *imbutus*, *inbutus*, wet, moisten: see *imbue*.] The act of imbuing; imbuement.

imell†, **imelle**† (i-mel′), *adv.* and *prep.* [E. dial. *amell*; ME. *imell*, *emell*, *emelle*, *omell*, < Icel. *á milli*, *á millum* (or equiv. OSw. *i mælli* = Dan. *imellem*), amid, < *á*, = E. *on* (or *i* = E. *in*), + *mid-hil*, *medhal*, mid, middle: see *middle*.] **I.** *adv.* In the middle; between.

Sen erthe is vayne and voyde, and myrknes *emel*.
York Plays, p. 6.

II. *prep.* Amid; among.

My lorde! we haue bounded with this boy,
And holden hym full hote *emelle* vs.
York Plays, p. 269.

imide (ī′mid or ī′mīd), *n.* [An arbitrary variation of *amide*.] In *chem.*, a substituted am-

monia in which two hydrogen atoms of ammonia are replaced by a bivalent acid radical, and the whole acts as a monobasic acid. An imide therefore contains the group NH, as carbimide, CO.NH.

imitability (im″i-tạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *imitable:* see *-bility.*] The character of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this *imitability*, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

imitable (im′i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< F. *imitable* = Sp. *imitable* = Pg. *imitavel* = It. *imitabile*, < L. *imitabilis*, that may be imitated, < *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] 1. Capable of being imitated or copied.

The rapid courses of the heavenly bodies are rather *imitable* by our thoughts than our corporeal motions. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 33.

Simple and *imitable* virtues, which are within every man's reach, but which, unfortunately, are not exercised by many, or this world would be a paradise. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 28.

2. Worthy of imitation. [Rare.]

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Sir J. Hayward.*

imitableness (im′i-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imitable; imitability.

imitancy (im′i-tạn-si), *n.* [< *imitan(t)* + *-cy.*] A tendency to imitate; the habit of imitating. [Rare.]

The servile *imitancy* . . . of mankind might be illustrated under the different figure, itself nothing original, of a flock of sheep. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 67.

imitant (im′i-tạnt), *n.* [= It. *imitante*, < L. *imitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] That which imitates; hence, a counterfeit article. [Rare.]

The tendency, therefore, is to lower the quality and finish of confectionery, to foster the use of *imitants* and adulterants, and to give the well known houses a monopoly of the business. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 135.

imitate (im′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imitated*, ppr. *imitating.* [< L. *imitatus*, pp. of *imitari* (> It. *imitare* = Sp. Pg. *imitar* = F. *imiter*), copy, portray, imitate, a deponent freq., < √ **im*, whence also *imago* (*imagin-*), a copy, image: see *image.*] 1. To use as a model or pattern; make a copy, counterpart, or semblance of.

The ornament [of Italian thirteenth-century painted glass] shows the influence of Byzantine conventions, but the ornamentists *imitated* natural forms of foliage sooner than northern artists. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 668.

2. To take example by, in action or manner; follow or endeavor to copy as an exemplar; act in the manner or character of; pattern after.

Despise wealth and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*

All we ought, or can, in this dark State,
Is, what we have admir'd, to *imitate.*
Congreve, To the Memory of Lady Gethin.

The tendency to *imitate* those about us is a very important aid to the development of the will.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 612.

=Syn. *Imitate, Counterfeit, Mimic, Ape, Mock.* *Imitate* is the general word for the expression of the idea common to these five words. To *counterfeit* is to *imitate* exactly or as closely as possible, more often for a dishonest purpose; to *mimic* is to *imitate* in sport or ridicule, as to *mimic* one's affectations in speech or carriage; to *ape* is to *imitate* with servility. *Mock*, whose first meaning was to *imitate* in derision, has changed ground so as now generally to mean to deride by imitation, or, still more broadly, to treat with scorn, to tantalize.

imitation (im-i-tā′shọn), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *imitation* = Sp. *imitacion* = Pg. *imitação* = It. *imitazione*, < L. *imitatio(n-)*, imitation, < *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] I. *n.* 1. The act of imitating; an imitating or copying.

Imitation is a facultie to expresse liuelie and perfitelie that example which ye go about to fol[l]ow.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 116.

It seemeth the idolatrous Priests carried the Tabernacle of their Idoll on their shoulder, in apish *imitation* of the true Priests and Leuites. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

The peculiar notes of birds are acquired by *imitation.*
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 222.

2. That which is made or produced by imitating; hence, in general, a likeness or resemblance; a simulated reproduction or representation; more loosely, a likeness or resemblance in general.

Both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Pleasing and ingenious *imitations* of the manner of the great masters appear. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

The waiters exhibited in their eagerness a good *imitation* of unselfish service.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 30.

3. Specifically, in *music*, the process or act of repeating a melodic phrase or theme, either at a different pitch or key from the original, or in a different voice-part, or with some rhythmic or intervallic modification not so great as to destroy the resemblance. The original phrase or theme is often called the *antecedent*, and the imitation the *consequent.* Imitation is reckoned one of the chief beauties of polyphonic writing and of composition in general. Its esthetic value lies in the combined unity and variety that it introduces into intricate works, and in the opportunity it affords for ingenuity and skill. Imitation is said to be *strict* when the succession of intervals is identical in both antecedent and consequent, and *free* when some modification of the one appears in the other. The commonest regular varieties of free imitation are: by augmentation (*augmented imitation*), in which the rhythmic value of the several tones is systematically increased, as when quarter-notes are represented by half-notes; by diminution (*diminished imitation*), in which the rhythmic value of the several tones is systematically lessened, as when quarter-notes are represented by eighth-notes; by inversion (*inverted imitation, inverted counterpoint*, or *imitation in contrary motion*), in which every upward interval in the antecedent is represented in the consequent by an equivalent downward interval, and vice versa; and *retrograde* or *reversed imitation*, in which the intervals of the antecedent are taken in reverse order in the consequent. The interval of pitch by which the consequent is separated from the antecedent is indicated by calling the imitation *at the fifth, at the octave*, etc. Strict imitation is *canonic*, and the result, if of some extent, is a *canon* (which see); imitation is also the basis of the *fugue* (which see).

II. *a.* Made in imitation; counterfeit; not genuine; copied: as, *imitation* stone, lace, gold, etc.

imitational (im-i-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *imitation* + *-al.*] Relating to or characterized by imitation. [Rare.]

imitationist (im-i-tā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *imitation* + *-ist.*] One who practises imitation; a mere imitator; one who wants originality. *Imp. Dict.*

imitative (im′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *imitatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *imitativo*, < ML. **imitativus*, < L. *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] 1. Imitating or inclined to imitate or copy.

At present, we are become an *imitative*, not to say a mimic, race. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xlii.

2. Aiming at imitation; exhibiting or designed to exhibit an imitation of a pattern or model.

The doctrine which he [Aristotle] established, that poetry is an *imitative* art, when justly understood, is to the critic what the compass is to the navigator.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

3. Formed after or presenting a similitude of a model, pattern, or original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 527.

In the genesis of language the interjection, even if not technically a part of speech, and the onomatopoetic or *imitative* words, must be regarded as the primary linguistic utterances. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiv.

In the 6th century capital-writing enters on its period of decadence, and the examples of it become *imitative.*
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 152.

imitatively (im′i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an imitative manner; by imitation.

imitativeness (im′i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being imitative.

imitator (im′i-tā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *imitateur* = Sp. Pg. *imitador* = It. *imitatore*, < L. *imitator*, one who imitates, < *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] One who imitates, copies, or patterns after a model.

A servile *imitator*, who, without one spark of Cowley's admirable genius, mimicked whatever was least commendable in Cowley's manner. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

imitatorship (im′i-tā-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *imitator* + *-ship.*] The office or state of an imitator.

But when to servile *imitatorship*
Some spruce Athenian pen is prentized,
'Tis worse than apish.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iii. 9.

imitatress (im′i-tā-tres), *n.* [< *imitator* + *-ess.* Cf. *imitatrix.*] A female imitator.

imitatrix (im′i-tā-triks), *n.* [= F. *imitatrice* = It. *imitatrice*, < L. *imitatrix* (*-tric-*), fem. of *imitator*, an imitator: see *imitator.*] Same as *imitatress.*

Friend, they either are men's souls themselves
Or the most wittie *imitatrixes* of them.
Sir Gyles Goosecappe (1606), iii. 1.

immaculacy (i-mak′ū-lā-si), *n.* The state of being immaculate.

immaculate (i-mak′ū-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *immaculate* = F. *immaculé* = Sp. *inmaculado* = Pg. *immaculado* = It. *immacolato*, < L. *immaculatus*, *inmaculatus*, unspotted, unstained, < *in-* priv. + *maculatus*, spotted: see *maculate.*] 1. Unspotted; spotless; stainless; pure; undefiled; without blemish or impurity: as, an *immaculate* reputation; *immaculate* thoughts; an *immaculate* edition.

"To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameless" was to teach the gospel of Christ without mixture of corrupt and unsound doctrine.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

Thou sheer, *immaculate*, and silver fountain.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3.

Thy ruin grand
With an *immaculate* charm which cannot be defaced.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 26.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, without spots or colored marks; unicolored.—**Immaculate conception**, in *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the freedom from original sin which the Virgin Mary possessed from the time of her conception in the womb of her mother: now an established dogma of the church. The controversy regarding this dogma commenced about the twelfth century. It was debated by the schoolmen, the universities, the orders of the Jesuits, Franciscans, and Dominicans, and the councils of Basel and Trent. Opinion gradually prevailed in its favor, and it was formally proclaimed by Pope Pius IX., December 8th, 1854, in the bull "Ineffabilis Deus." The feast of the Immaculate Conception is observed in the Roman Catholic Church on December 8th.

Gregory XV. . . . forbade anyone to accuse those who denied the *immaculate conception* of heresy or mortal sin.
Catholic Dict., p. 429.

Immaculate Heart. See *heart.*=**Syn.** Unspotted, stainless, unsullied, unblemished, untarnished.

immaculately (i-mak′ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an immaculate manner; with spotless purity.

immaculateness (i-mak′ū-lāt-nes), *n.* The character of being immaculate; spotless purity.

Candour and *immaculateness* of conversation is required of such as are sequestred for God by some vow or consecration. *W. Montagu*, Devoute Essays, I. xii. § 2.

immailed† (im-māld′), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *mail*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing mail or armor.

Whilst their inhabitants, like heards of deere
By kingly lyons chas'd, fled from our armes
If any did oppose instructed swarmes
Of men *immayl'd.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

immalleable (i-mal′ē-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inmaleable;* as *in-*[3] + *malleable.*] Unmalleable; incapable of being extended by hammering.

Though it [aqua fortis] make not a permanent solution of crude tin, it quickly frets the parts asunder, and reduces it to an *immalleable* substance.
Boyle, Works, IV. 319.

immanacle (im-man′a-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immanacled*, ppr. *immanacling.* [< *in-*[2] + *manacle.*] To put manacles on; manacle.

Although this corporal rind
Thou hast *immanacled.* *Milton*, Comus, l. 665.

immanation (im-ạ-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *manare*, pp. *manatus*, flow; cf. *emanation.*] A flowing or entering in.

A quick *immanation* of continuous fantasies.
Lamb, To Coleridge.

immane (i-mān′), *a.* [= Pg. *immano* = It. *immane*, cruel, savage, < L. *immanis, inmanis*, huge, vast, cruel, savage, inhuman; perhaps < *in-* intensive (*in-*[2]) + *magnus*, great.] Monstrous in size or character; huge; prodigious; monstrously perverse, savage, cruel, etc. [Archaic.]

What *immane* difference is there between the twenty-fourth of February and commencement of March?
Evelyn, Sylva, i. 18.

He had been brought very close to that *immane* and nefandous Burke-and-Hare business which made the blood of civilization run cold in the year 1828.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 44.

immanely (i-mān′li), *adv.* Monstrously; hugely. [Archaic.]

A man of excessive strength, Valiant, Liberal, and fair of Aspect, but *immanely* Cruell. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

immanence (im′ạ-nens), *n.* [< *immanen(t)* + *-ce.*] The condition of being immanent; inherence; indwelling.

Immanence implies the unity of the intelligent principle in creation in the creation itself, and of course includes in it every genuine form of pantheism. Transcendence implies the existence of a separate divine intelligence, and of another and spiritual state of being, intended to perfectionate our own.
J. D. Morell, Manchester Papers, No. 2, p. 108.

A modification of a prevailing Latin conception of the divine transcendence by a clearer and fuller appreciation . . . of the divine *immanence.* *Prog. Orthodoxy*, p. 16.

immanency (im′ạ-nen-si), *n.* Same as *immanence.*

Christ, as we have seen, never reflected on transcendency and *immanency.* *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 469.

immanent (im′ạ-nent), *a.* [= F. *immanent* = Sp. *inmanente* = Pg. It. *immanente*, < LL. *immanen(t-)s, inmanen(t-)s*, ppr. of *immanere, inmanere*, remain in or near, < L. *in*, in, + *manere*, remain: see *remain.* Cf. *remanent, remnant.*] Remaining within; indwelling. This word (in its Latin form, *immanens*) was introduced in the thirteenth century to express the distinction, of which Aristotle makes much, between *doing* (or acting within one's self) and *making* (or producing an external effect). An *immanent action* is one whose effect remains within the subject and within the same faculty while a *transient* or *transitive action* produces an effect upon something different from the subject, or at least upon something different from the faculty exercised. In modern philosophy the word is applied to the operations of a creator con-

ceived as in organic connection with the creation, and to such a creator himself as opposed to a *transient* or *transcendent* creator or creator from whom the creation is conceived as separated. The doctrine of an immanent deity does not necessarily imply that the world, or the soul of the world, is God, but only that it either is or is in God.

The workes of God, which are either inward and *immanent*, or outward and transient.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 5.

Conceiving, as well as projecting or resolving, are what the schoolmen call *immanent* acts of the mind, which produce nothing beyond themselves. But painting is a transitive act, which produces an effect distinct from the operation, and this effect is the picture.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, iv. 1.

In the doctrine of the eternal Son revealing the Father, *immanent* in nature and humanity as the life and light shining through all created things, as the divine reason in which human reason shares, there was the recognition of . . . the tie which binds the creation to God in the closest organic relationship.
A. Allen, Continuity of Christian Thought.

Immanent act. See *act*.—**Immanent action.** See *action*, and *divine*.—**Immanent cause.** See *cause*, 1, and *efficient cause*, under *efficient*.—**Immanent principle**, in the *Kantian philos.*, a principle limited to the realm of experience: opposed to *transcendental principle*.

Immanes (i-mā′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *immanis*, monstrous, enormous: see *immane*.] A supertamily group, by Newton made an order, of recently extinct gigantic ratite birds of New Zealand, containing the two families *Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ*. *Dinornithes* is a synonym.

immanifest (i-man′i-fest), *a.* [= OF. *immanifeste* = It. *immanifesto*, < LL. *immanifestus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *manifestus*, manifest.] Not manifest or apparent. [Rare.]

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

immanity† (i-man′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immanité* = It. *immanità*, < L. *immanita(t-)s*, *inmanita(t-)s*, hugeness, vastness, cruelty, savageness, < *immanis*, *inmanis*, huge, cruel, savage: see *immane*.] The condition of being immane; monstrosity; savageness.

No man can but marvel, saith Comineus, at that barbarous *immanity*, feral madness, committed betwixt men of the same nation, language, and religion.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 39.

They were so far from doing what Nestorius had suggested that they restrained him from his violence and *immanity*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 297.

immantle (im-man′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immantled*, ppr. *immantling*. [< *in-*2 + *mantle*.] To envelop as with a mantle. [Poetical.]

The dewy night had with her frosty shade
Immantled all the world, and the stiff ground
Sparkled in ice.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

O joy to him in this retreat,
Immantled in ambrosial dark.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

Immanuel, Emmanuel (i-, e-man′ū-el), *n.* [LL. *Emmanuel*, < Gr. Ἐμμανουήλ, < Heb. *Immanuel*, lit. 'God with us,' < *im*, with, + *anu*, us, + *el*, God.] A name that was to be given to Jesus Christ (Mat. i. 23) as the son born of a virgin predicted in Isa. vii. 14. As a personal name, also written *Emanuel*.

immarcescible† (im-är-ses′i-bl), *a.* [Improp. written *immarcessible*; = F. *immarcescible*, formerly improp. *immarcessible*, = Sp. *inmarcesible* = Pg. *immarcescivel* = It. *immarcescibile*, < LL. *immarcescibilis*, *inmarcescibilis*, unfading, < L. *in-* priv. + *marcescere*, wither, fade: see *marcescent*.] Unfading.

They should feed the flock of God, and the great Bishop and Shepherd should give them an *immarcessible* crown.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 351.

immarcescibly† (im-är-ses′i-bli), *adv.* Unfadingly.

The honour that now I reach at is no less than a crown, and that not fading and corruptible, . . . but *immarcessibly* eternal, a crown of righteousness, a crown of glory.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, iii. § 12.

immarginate (i-mär′ji-nāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + NL. *marginatus*, marginate.] Having no margin. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, destitute of a rim or border. *Gray*. (*b*) In *entom.*, without a defined margin; having no raised or thickened border; without an impressed line parallel to the edge.

immartial (i-mär′shal), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *martialis*, warlike, martial: see *martial*.] Not martial; not warlike. [Rare.]

Assay not me like one,
Yong and *immartiall*, with great words, as to an Amazon dame.
Chapman, Iliad, vii.

immask† (im-mask′), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *mask*.] To cover with or as with a mask; disguise.

Cases of buckram . . . to *immask* our noted outward garments.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

immatchable† (i-mach′a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *matchable*.] Incapable of being matched; peerless.

Where learned More and Gardiner I met,
Men in those times *immatchable* for wit.
Drayton, Legend of T. Cromwell.

immatchless† (i-mach′les), *a.* [< *in-*3 (here intensive) + *matchless*.] Incomparable; matchless.

Thou great Soveraigne of the earth,
Onelie *immatchlesse* Monarchesse of hearts.
G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile (Ded. to the Fairest).

immaterial (im-ā-tē′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *immatériel* = Sp. *inmaterial* = Pg. *immaterial* = It. *immateriale*; as *in-*3 + *material*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not consisting of matter; not material.

Forms *immaterial* are produced by an efficient cause in the matter: but the matter itself does not contribute towards the action. All forms of natural things, the human soul excepted, are material, which only is *immaterial*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

The most elementary study of sensation justifies Descartes' position, that we know more of mind than we do of body; that the *immaterial* world is a firmer reality than the material.
Huxley, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs.

2. Without special significance or importance; of no essential consequence; unimportant.

It may seem *immaterial* whether we shall not recollect each other hereafter.
Cowper.

Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) Not relevant; having no bearing on the question: as, *immaterial* evidence. (*b*) Not absolutely essential to constitute the cause of action or defense: as, an *immaterial* averment (a statement of unnecessary particulars).—**Immaterial cognition.** See *cognition*.—**Immaterial form**, in *metaph.* See *form*.
= **Syn. 2.** Unessential, non-essential, insignificant.

II. *n.* Something not material.

As well might nothing bind immensity,
Or passive matter *immaterials* see,
As these should write by reason, rhyme, and rule,
Or he turn wit whom nature doom'd a fool.
W. Harte, Essay on Satire.

Thus more perfect apprehenders misconceive *immaterials;* our imaginations paint souls and angels in as dissimilar a resemblance.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii.

immaterialise, *v. t.* See *immaterialize*.

immaterialism (im-ā-tē′ri-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *immatérialisme* = Sp. *inmaterialismo* = Pg. *immaterialismo;* as *immaterial* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist or are possible.—2. The doctrine that there is no material world, but that all things exist only in the mind; idealism.

Immaterialism is the doctrine of Bishop Berkeley, that there is no material substance, and that all being may be reduced to mind, and ideas in a mind.
Fleming, Vocab. of Philosophy.

immaterialist (im-ā-tē′ri-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *immatérialiste* = Sp. *inmaterialista* = Pg. *immaterialista;* as *immaterial* + *-ist*.] One who believes in or professes immaterialism.

Going to England very young, about thirteen years ago, he [Berkeley] became founder of a sect there called the *immaterialists*, by the force of a very curious book upon that subject.
Swift, To Carteret, Sept. 3, 1724.

immateriality (im-ā-tē-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immatérialité* = Sp. *inmaterialidad* = Pg. *immaterialidade* = It. *immaterialità;* as *immaterial* + *-ity*.] 1. The character or quality of being immaterial or spiritual: as, the *immateriality* of the soul.

There are exterminating angels, that fly wrapt up in the curtains of *immateriality* and an uncommunicating nature.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 81.

2. An immaterial existence or essence; that which is without matter.

A school of French philosophers to-day . . . speak of man as the union of an organism with an *immateriality*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 148.

3. The character of being unimportant, nonessential, or irrelevant.

immaterialize (im-ā-tē′ri-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immaterialized*, ppr. *immaterializing*. [= F. *immaterialiser* = Sp. *inmaterialisar;* as *immaterial* + *-ize*.] To make immaterial or incorporeal; separate or free from matter. Also spelled *immaterialise*.

For though possibly assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble or pain to *immaterializ'd* spirits, yet is it more then our embodyed souls can bear without lassitude or distemper.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

immaterially (im-ā-tē′ri-al-i), *adv.* [< *immaterial* + *-ly*2.] 1. Not corporeally.—2. Unimportantly; not necessarily or essentially.

immaterialness (im-ā-tē′ri-al-nes), *n.* The character of being immaterial; immateriality.

immateriate† (im-ā-tē′ri-āt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *materiate*.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial.

And besides, I practise as I do advise: which is, after long inquiry of things immerse in matter, to interpose some subject which is *immateriate*, or less materiate.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 115.

immatter (i-mat′ėr), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *matter*. Cf. *immaterial*.] That which is immaterial, or not matter.
Ashburner, Reichenbach's Dynamics (1851), p. 29, note. [Rare.]

immature (im-ā-tūr′), *a.* [= OF. *immature* = Sp. *inmaduro* = Pg. *immaturo* = It. *immaturo*, < L. *immaturus*, *inmaturus*, unripe, < *in-* priv. + *maturus*, ripe, mature: see *mature*.] 1. Not mature or ripe; not complete in growth or development; hence, unfinished; not perfected: as, *immature* fruit; an *immature* youth; *immature* plans or counsels.

The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, embryon *immature* involved,
Appear'd not.
Milton, P. L., vii. 277.

2†. Coming before the natural time; premature; too early.

We are pleased, and call not that death *immature*, if a man lives till seventy.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

The *immature* death of Mr. Robinson in Holland.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. 3.

= **Syn. 1.** Raw, green, crude, unfinished, undigested.

immatured (im-ā-tūrd′), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *matured*.] Not matured; not ripened.

immaturely (im-ā-tūr′li), *adv.* In an immature manner; unripely; prematurely; crudely.

immatureness (im-ā-tūr′nes), *n.* Immaturity.

immaturity (im-ā-tū′ri-ti), *n.* [= OF. *immaturité*, F. *immaturité* = It. *immaturità*, < L. *immaturita(t-)s*, *inmaturita(t-)s*, unripeness, < *immaturus*, *inmaturus*, unripe: see *immature*.] The state or character of being immature; unripeness; incompleteness; crudeness.

How far the validity of contracts may be affected by the contractor's *immaturity* of age, it belongs to human laws to determine.
Beattie, Moral Science, iii. 1.

Shelley appears always to have labored under an essential *immaturity;* it is very possible that if he had lived a hundred years he would never have become a man.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 99.

immaze† (im-māz′), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *maze*.] To involve in a maze or labyrinth; entangle.

The prementioned Planters, by Tolerating all Religions, had *immazed* themselves in the most intolerable confusions and inextricable thraldomes.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 22.

immeability† (im″ē-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **immeabilita(t-)s*, < **immeabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *meabilis*, passable, < *meare*, pass, go: see *meatus*.] Impassableness; impermeability.

Such a state of the fluids at last affects the tender capillary vessels of the brain, by the viscidity and *immeability* of the matter impacted in them.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. § 29.

immeasurability (i-mezh″ūr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *immeasurable:* see *-bility*.] Incapability of being measured; immeasurableness.

immeasurable (i-mezh′ūr-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *immesurable* = It. *immisurabile;* as *in-*3 + *measurable;* ult. identical with *immensurable*, q. v.] Incapable of being measured; immense; limitless; indefinitely extensive.

Safe have you gain'd the peaceful port of ease,
Not doom'd to plough th' *immeasurable* seas.
Pitt, Æneid, iii.

Man's measures cannot mete the *immeasurable* All.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Ætna.

immeasurableness (i-mezh′ūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being immeasurable or incapable of measurement; limitless extent.

Eternity and *immeasurableness* belong to thought alone.
F. W. Robertson.

immeasurably (i-mezh′ūr-a-bli), *adv.* To an immeasurable extent or degree.

Where wilds *immeasurably* spread
Seem length'ning as I go.
Goldsmith, The Hermit, st. 2.

immeasured† (i-mezh′ūrd), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *measured*.] Unmeasured; unlimited.

They brought forth Geaunts, and such dreadful wights
As far exceeded men in their *immeasur'd* mights.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 8.

A stream, that silently but swiftly glides
To meet eternity's *immeasured* tides!
Broome, Death.

immechanical† (im-ē-kan′i-kal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *mechanical*.] Not mechanical; not consonant with the laws of mechanics.

Nothing will clear a head possessed with *immechanical* notions.
Mead.

immechanically† (im-ē-kan′i-kal-i), *adv.* Not mechanically.

immediacy (i-mē′di-ā-si), *n.* [< *immedia(te)* + *-cy*.] The character of being immediate.

(*a*) Direct relation or connection; freedom from any intervening medium.

He asserts that, in his doctrine of perception, the external reality stands, to the percipient mind, face to face, in the same *immediacy* of relation which the idea holds in the representative theory of the philosophers.
Sir W. Hamilton.

(*b*) Specifically, the condition of being in direct relation with a head or chief; the feudal rank next to that of the suzerain.

He led our powers;
Bore the commission of my place and person;
The which *immediacy* may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

All immediate church territory was secularized except a little part of that of Mayence, and, this not sufficing, all but six of the fifty-one imperial towns and the villages of the same class lost their *immediacy*, and were put into the hands of princes who received compensation.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 398.

(*c*) In *metaph.*, direct presence; spontaneous existence, not dependent on anything; absolute or non-relative being.

The a priori aspect or *immediacy* of thought, where there is a mediation not made by anything external but by a reflection into self, is another name for universality, the complacency or contentment of thought which is so much at ease with itself that it feels an innate aversion to descend to particulars. *Hegel*, tr. by Wallace.

A primitive *immediacy* or absolute identity of subject and object at some point back of all of individual experience perhaps is thus postulated.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 172.

immediate (i-mē′di-āt), *a.* [= F. *immédiat* = Sp. *inmediato* = Pg. It. *immediato*, < ML. **immediatus*, not mediate, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *mediatus*, mediate: see *mediate*, *a.*] **1.** Not separated from its object or correlate by any third or medium; directly related; independent of any intermediate agency or action: opposed to *remote:* as, an *immediate* cause.

He hath bin pleas'd to make himselfe the agent and *immediat* performer of their desires.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Moses mentions the *immediate* causes of the deluge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*

The sensible qualities are the *immediate* objects of the senses; a substance invested with those qualities, the mediate. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

The Consistory, like the Bishop, is under the *immediate* direction of the Holy Governing Synod.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 1184.

2. Having no space or object intervening; nearest; proximate; having the closest relation: as, *immediate* contact; the *immediate* neighborhood.

What! rate, rebuke, and roughly send to prison
Th' *immediate* heir of England!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

These two commandments are *immediate* to each other, and of the greatest cognation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

3. Without any time intervening; without any delay; present; instant: often used, like similar absolute expressions, with less strictness than the literal meaning requires: as, an *immediate* answer; *immediate* despatch.

'Tis time we twain
Did show ourselves i' the field; and, to that end,
Assemble me *immediate* council.
Shak., A. and C., i. 5.

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or motion. *Milton.*, P. L., vii. 176.

The dead lulls of tropical seas are the *immediate* forerunners of tornadoes. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

The commander of the Swiss, and some other officers, were for *immediate* action. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

4. In *metaph.*, indemonstrable; intuitive; of the character of a direct perception not worked over by the mind. *Immediate truths* are of two kinds, those which are the direct testimony of the senses, and general axioms: the existence of both kinds is in question.

Where certainty is mediate, one judgment is often spoken of as the ground of another; but a syllogism is still psychologically a single, though not a simple, judgment, and the certainty of it as a whole is *immediate*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 83.

Immediate agglutination, certainty, evidence. See the nouns. — **Immediate contraries.** See *contrary*. — **Immediate good,** that which is recognized as an end in itself, and is not merely useful in bringing about some end. — **Immediate inference,** the name first given by Wolf to a necessary inference from a single premise, because it has no middle term, being a mere transformation of a proposition. **Immediate knowledge.** (*a*) Knowledge of a thing or an event in its existence, as here and now, by a consciousness of its direct presence. In this sense, immediate knowledge does not imply a perception of the thing-in-itself, but only a real and direct consciousness of the reaction between self and not-self. (*b*) Knowledge of an object as it exists, so that the qualities of our cognition are the qualities of the thing-in-itself. — **Immediate testimony,** in *law*, testimony to the personal experience of the witness.

immediately (i-mē′di-āt-li), *adv.* **1.** In an immediate manner; without the intervention of anything; proximately; directly.

Knowing myself to take and hold the said Archbishopric *immediately* and only of your Highness, and of none other.
Abp. Cranmer's Oath of Office, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. [Church of Eng., iii., note.

If the sun were in the zenith or *immediately* overhead, the most vivid effects would be found on the horizon.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 81.

2. Without lapse of time; without delay; instantly.

And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him, saying, I will; be thou clean. And *immediately* his leprosy was cleansed. Mat. viii. 3.

He'll eat but half a dozen bits, and rise *immediately*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 4.

=Syn. 2. Instantaneously, promptly, forthwith, straightway.

immediateness (i-mē′di-āt-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being immediate, in any sense of that word.

immediatism (i-mē′di-ā-tizm), *n.* [< *immediate* + *-ism.*] The quality of being immediate.

immedicable (i-med′i-ka-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inmedicable* = It. *immedicabile*, < L. *immedicabilis*, *inmedicabilis*, incurable, < *in-* priv. + *medicabilis*, curable: see *medicable.*] Not amenable to medicine; incapable of being healed; incurable.

My griefs . . .
Nor less than wounds *immedicable*
Rankle, and fester, and gangrene.
Milton, S. A., l. 620.

But who rains down
Evil, the *immedicable* plague?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

immelodious† (im-ē-lō′di-us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *melodious.*] Unmelodious.

When *immelodious* winds but made thee [a lute] move,
And birds on thee their ramage did bestow.
Drummond, Sonnets, ii. 10.

immemorable† (i-mem′ō-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *immémorable* = Sp. *inmemorable* = Pg. *immemoravel* = It. *immemorabile*, immemorial, < L. *immemorabilis*, *inmemorabilis*, not worth mentioning, also silent, < *in-* priv. + *memorabilis*, to be mentioned: see *memorable.*] Not memorable; not worth remembering. *Minsheu*, 1617.

immemorial (im-ē-mō′ri-al), *a.* [= Sp. *inmemorial* = Pg. *immemorial;* as *in-*[3] + *memorial.*] Not within the bounds of memory; of unknown duration; extending back beyond record or tradition.

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by *immemorial* usage or custom.
Sir M. Hale.

A country belonging to a people who were in possession for time *immemorial*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xvii.

In the oldest forms of nobility, the origin of the distinction is strictly *immemorial;* there is no record of the way it began, no record how this and that house in a state came to be looked on as more noble than others.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 282.

immemorially (im-ē-mō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In an immemorial manner; from time out of mind.

The territory of Saba, which *immemorially* has been the mart of frankincense, myrrh, and balsam.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 444.

immense (i-mens′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *immense* = Sp. *inmenso* = Pg. It. *immenso*, < L. *immensus*, *inmensus*, unmeasured, boundless, < *in-* priv. + *mensus*, pp. of *metiri*, measure: see *mete*[1], *measure.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** So great as to be beyond measurement; immeasurable; limitless; boundless; incomprehensible.

Witness this new-made world, another heaven, . . .
Of amplitude almost *immense*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 620.

God is too large, too *immense*, and then man is too narrow, too little to be considered; for who can fix his eye upon an atom? *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

2. Of vast extent, bulk, or quantity; very great; huge; inordinate: as, an *immense* territory; an *immense* sum; an *immense* eater (a colloquial expression).

A corner cupboard, knowingly left open, displayed *immense* treasures of old silver and well-mended china.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 430.

I could only distinguish an *immense* vault, like a high cavern, without aisles. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 139.

3. Very good or fine; very striking, attractive, or interesting. [Slang.]

The afterpiece is said to be *immense*.
Phila. Times-Union, Feb. 8, 1888.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Excessive*, etc. See *enormous*.

II. *n.* Infinite space; immensity. [Poetical.]

When this ball of rock and clay
Crumbles to dust, and fades away,
And the solid shores of sense
Melt into the vast immense,
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

immensely (i-mens′li), *adv.* To an immense extent or degree; exceedingly.

immenseness (i-mens′nes), *n.* The character or state of being immense; immensity.

immensible† (i-men′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *mensus*, pp. of *metiri*, measure: see *mete*[1], *measure.*] Immeasurable.

For should I touch thy minde (intangible,
Fraught with whateuer makes or good or great,
As boundless, largenesse, attes *immensible*,
Wit, courtesie, courtesie, and all compleat),
I should but straine my skill to do thee wrong.
Davies, To Worthy Persons.

immensity (i-men′si-ti), *n.*; pl. *immensities* (-tiz). [= F. *immensité* = Pr. *immensitat*, *inmensitat* = Sp. *inmensidad* = Pg. *immensidade* = It. *immensità*, < L. *immensita(t-)s*, *inmensita(t-)s*, unmeasurableness, < *immensus*, *inmensus*, unmeasurable: see *immense.*] **1.** The character or state of being immense. (*a*) Immeasurableness; boundlessness; infinitude.

Through the thick Fogs of Adversity . . . we come to see God, and the *Immensity* of his Love, in a fuller Proportion. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 55.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating as often as we will any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 5.

(*b*) Vastness; hugeness; enormous extent or degree: as, the *immensity* of the Roman empire.

A glimpse of the *immensity* of the material system is granted to the eye of man. *Is. Taylor.*

2. That which is immense; an extent not to be measured; infinity; especially, infinite space or the universe in space.

All these illustrious worlds,
Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity*,
Are suns. *Blackmore.*

Mighty Rome, to the north, lying at no great length in the idle *immensity* around it.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 172.

3. A vast extent, degree, bulk, or quantity; a very great amount.

immensive† (i-men′siv), *a.* [< OF. *immensif;* as *immense* + *-ive.*] Immense.

Then this *immensive* cup
Of aromatike wine,
Catullus, I quaffe up
To that terce muse of thine.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 84.

immensurability (i-men″sū-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *immensurable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being immensurable; immeasurableness.

immensurable (i-men′sū-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *immensurable* = Sp. *inmensurable* = Pg. *immensuravel* = It. *immensurabile*, < LL. *immensurabilis*, immeasurable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *mensurabilis*, mensurable: see *mensurable.*] Incapable of being measured; immeasurable.

The law of nature, . . . a term of *immensurable* extent.
Ward.

immensurate (i-men′sū-rāt), *a.* [< LL. *immensuratus*, not measured, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *mensuratus*, measured, pp. of *mensurare*, measure: see *mensurate, measure, v.*] Unmeasured; immeasurable. [Rare.]

Created nature . . . fell into an *immensurate* distance from it [heaven]. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. ix. § 1.

immer (im′ėr), *n.* Same as *ember-goose.*

immerd† (i-mėrd′), *v. t.* [< F. *emmerder*, cover with dung, < L. *in*, on, + *merda*, dung.] To cover with dung.

Let daws delight to *immerd* themselves in dung, whilst eagles scorn so poor a game as flies.
Quarles, Emblems, Int.

immerge (i-mėrj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *immerged*, ppr. *immerging.* [= F. *immerger* = Sp. *inmergir* = It. *immergere*, < L. *immergere*, *inmergere*, dip or plunge into, < *in*, in, + *mergere*, dip, plunge: see *merge.* Cf. *emerge.*] **I.**† *trans.* To plunge into or under anything, especially into a fluid; immerse.

The church of God . . . was then holy, not in title only and design, but practically and materially, and persecuted, and not *immerged* in secular temptations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 29.

You may *immerge* it, replied he, into the ocean, and it will stand. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, The Wig.

II. *intrans.* To disappear by entering into any medium, as a star into the light of the sun, or the moon into the shadow of the earth.

immerger (i-mėr′jėr), *n.* That which immerges or dives: specifically applied in ornithology to the *Mergitores* or divers.

immer-goose (im′ėr-gös), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ember-goose.*

immerit† (i-mer′it), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *merit*, *n.*] Want of merit or worth; demerit.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own *immerit* tell me it must not be for me. *Suckling.*

immerited† (i-mer'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *merited.*] Unmerited.

Those on whom I have in the plenteousest manner showered my bounty and *immerited* favour have darted on me. *King Charles*, in the Princely Pelican, p. 279.

immeritous† (i-mer'i-tus), *a.* [= F. *immérité* = Sp. *inmerito* = Pg. It. *immerito*, < L. *immeritus*, *inmeritus*, undeserving, < *in-* priv. + *meritus*, deserving: see *merit*, *v.*] Undeserving.

And [it is] a sentence that his confuting hath bin employed [on] so worthy, *immeritous*, and undeserving discourse. *Milton*, Colasterion.

immersable, immersible (i-mėr'sa-bl, -si-bl), *a.* [< *immerse* + *-able*, *-ible.*] Capable of being immersed. *Coles*, 1717.

immerse (i-mėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immersed*, ppr. *immersing.* [< L. *immersus*, *inmersus*, pp. of *immergere*, *inmergere*, dip or plunge into: see *immerge.*] 1. To plunge into anything, especially a fluid; sink; dip.

More than a mile *immersed* within the wood.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 89.

These the Moldaw's raging flood
Swept with their wattled cotes, as o'er its banks
It rose redundant, swol'n with beating rains,
And deep *immers'd* beneath its whirling wave.
Warton, Eclogues, i.

He, . . . *immers'd*
Deep in the flood, found, when he sought it not,
The death he had deserv'd. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 554.

2. Specifically, to baptize by immersion.—3. Figuratively, to plunge into, as a state, occupation, interest, etc.; involve deeply: as, to *immerse* one's self in business.

When I see a person wholly *immersed* in affairs of the World, or spending his time in luxury and vanity, can I possibly think that man hath any esteem of God or of his own Soul? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

He who is *immersed* in what concerns person or place cannot see the problem of existence. *Emerson*, Intellect.

The Queen, *immersed* in such a trance, . . .
Came to that point where first she saw the King
Ride toward her from the city.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

immerset† (i-mėrs'), *a.* [= Pg. It. *immerso*, < L. *immersus*, pp.: see the verb.] Immersed; buried; covered; deeply sunk.

And besides, I practise as I do advise: which is, after long inquiry of things *immerse* in matter, to interpose some subject which is immateriate, or less materiate. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 115.

immersed (i-mėrst'), *p. a.* 1. Deeply plunged into a fluid, or, figuratively, into some state, occupation, etc.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Growing wholly under water, as aquatic plants. (*b*) Originating beneath the surface of the matrix, or beneath the soil. In mosses the capsule is said to be immersed when covered over and concealed by the leaves of the perichætium. The fructification of lichens is immersed when sunk or plunged into the thallus.
3. In *entom.*, said of a part which is somewhat or wholly sunken in another part, as the head when it is covered by the prothorax.—**Immersed eyes**, eyes which are not raised above the surface of the surrounding integument, appearing partly covered by it, as in certain beetles, etc.

immersible, *a.* See *immersable.*

immersion (i-mėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *immersion* = Sp. *inmersion* = Pg. *immersão* = It. *immersione*, < LL. *immersio(n-)*, *inmersio(n-)*, < L. *immergere*, *inmergere*, pp. *immersus*, *inmersus*, dip or plunge into: see *immerse*, *immerge.*] 1. The act of immersing, or the state of being immersed; a sinking or dipping into a fluid.

The Monitor, with only twelve feet *immersion*, could take any position. *The Century*, XXIX. 744.

Specifically—2. A mode of administering baptism by dipping or plunging the whole person into water.

In baptism we are sunk under water, and then raised above the water again: which was the manner of baptising in the Christian church, by *immersion*, and not by aspersion, till of late times. *Donne*, Sermons, xxix.

3. Figuratively, the act of overwhelming, or the state of being deeply engaged; absorption: as, *immersion* in scientific studies.

Too deep an *immersion* in the affairs of life. *Atterbury.*

4. In *astron.*, the disappearance of a celestial body by passing either behind another or into its shadow: opposed to *emersion.* The occultation of a star is *immersion* of the first kind; the eclipse of a satellite, *immersion* of the second kind. Also called *incidence.*
5. In *microscopy*, the placing of a drop of liquid, such as water, between the object-glass and the object. The rays of light thus pass into the objective from a denser medium than the air which is otherwise present, and there is consequently less loss of light at the two reflecting surfaces; such an objective (*immersion-objective* or *immersion-lens*) has the advantage of greater working distance than a "dry objective." If instead of water a liquid having the same refractive and dispersive powers as the glass is employed, the method is called *homogeneous immersion.*
6. In *ceram.*, the application of the glaze to a piece of pottery by plunging it into a vessel filled with the glaze in a liquid state.—**Immersion gilding.** See *gilding.*

immersionist (i-mėr'shon-ist), *n.* [< *immersion* + *-ist.*] One who holds that immersion is essential to Christian baptism. See *Baptist*, 2.

Immersores (im-ėr-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *immersor*, dipper, < L. *immersus*, pp. of *immergere*: see *immerse.*] In Macgillivray's system, an artificial order of birds which dive, as the water-ouzels and kingfishers. [Not in use.]

immesh (im-mesh'), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *mesh.* Cf. *enmesh.*] To involve in or as in the meshes of a net; entangle; enmesh. Also *inmesh.*

I thus became *immeshed* in the web he had spun for my reception. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, lii.

immethoded† (i-meth'od-ed), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *method* + *-ed*2.] Unmethodical.

Their sudden thoughts, *immethoded* discourses, and slovenly sermocinations. *Waterhouse*, Apology, p. 157.

immethodical (im-ē-thod'i-kal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *methodical.*] Not methodical; without systematic arrangement; disorderly; irregular; confused.

In grammar, rhetoric, logic, my education was imperfect, because *immethodical.*
J. Adams, Letters to his Wife, cxlvii.

immethodically (im-ē-thod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an immethodical manner; without order or regularity; irregularly.

immethodicalness (im-ē-thod'i-kal-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being immethodical; want of method; confusion.

immethodize (i-meth'od-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immethodized*, ppr. *immethodizing.* [< *in-*3 + *method* + *-ize.*] To render immethodical. [Rare.]

immetrical (i-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *metrical.*] Not metrical; unmetrical.

French and Italian most *immetrical*,
Their many syllables, in harsh collision,
Fall as they brake their necks.
Chapman, Iliad, To the Reader, l. 154.

Lamb allowed the meaningless and *immetrical* word "destiny" to stand at the end of this line, in place of the obviously right reading ["disdain"].
Swinburne, in Nineteenth Century, XXI. 83.

immeuble (i-mė'bl), *n.* [F.: see *immobile.*] In *French law*, an immovable; real property.—**Immeubles fictifs**, quasi-immovable property; mixed property.

immewt, *v. t.* See *emmew.*

immigrant (im'i-grant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *immigrant* = Sp. *inmigrante* = Pg. *immigrante*, < L. *immigran(t-)s*, ppr. of *immigrare*, remove into: see *immigrate.*] **I.** *a.* Immigrating; having immigrated.

Our first colonial period . . . transmits to us a body of writings produced by *immigrant* Americans.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., II. 7.

As to the origin of these *immigrant* cells, it may be regarded as certain that they have passed inwards from the epithelium. *E. A. Schäfer*, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 90.

II. *n.* One who or that which immigrates, as a person, an animal, or a plant; specifically, a person who migrates into a country for the purpose of permanent residence: correlative to *emigrant*, as strictly used.

It is to the age of Burke, and of his fellow liberalists who came just after him, that we are beholden for the word *immigrant.* *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 283.

It has become more and more the habit of the richer class in Ireland to go to England for its enjoyment, and to feel itself socially rather English than Irish. Thus the chasm between the *immigrants* and the aborigines has grown deeper. *J. Bryce*, New Princeton Rev., III. 54.

immigrate (im'i-grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *immigrated*, ppr. *immigrating.* [< L. *immigratus*, pp. of *immigrare*, *inmigrare* (> Sp. *inmigrar* = F. *immigrer*), remove into, < *in*, in, + *migrare*, remove: see *migrate.* Cf. *emigrate.*] To pass or come into, as a new habitat or place of residence; especially, to remove into a country of which one is not a native for the purpose of permanent residence; migrate or be conveyed into and settle in another country or region.

The carrying of fatty particles into the lacteals after a meal containing fat by the *immigrating* leucocytes.
E. A. Schäfer, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 89.

Syn. *Emigrate*, etc. See *migrate.*

immigration (im-i-grā'shon), *n.* [= F. *immigration* = Sp. *inmigracion* = Pg. *immigração*, < L. as if **immigratio(n-)*, < *immigrare*, *inmigrare*, pp. *immigratus*, *inmigratus*, remove into: see *immigrate.*] The act of immigrating; the act or process of passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

The *immigrations* of the Arabians into Europe.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 101.

A great tide of *immigration* sets continually to America. *Theodore Parker*, Sermons, Int.

Commissioners of immigration, in the United States, officers appointed to supervise the entrance and transportation of immigrants, and to care for their interests generally.

imminence (im'i-nens), *n.* [= F. *imminence* = Sp. *inminencia* = Pg. *imminencia* = It. *imminenza*, < L. *imminentia*, *inminentia*, < *imminen(t-)s*, *inminen(t-)s*, ppr. of *imminere*, *inminere*, project over: see *imminent.*] 1. The quality or condition of being imminent.

The *imminence* of any danger or distress. *Fuller.*

2. That which is imminent; impending evil or danger.

Dare all *imminence* that gods and men
Address their dangers in. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 11.

The morbid *imminences* of this age [puberty] are few; disorders of the nervous system, chorea and epilepsy, may arise: anæmia and rheumatism are common enough.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1151.

imminent (im'i-nent), *a.* [= F. *imminent* = Sp. *inminente* = Pg. It. *imminente*, < L. *imminen(t-)s*, *inminen(t-)s*, ppr. of *imminere*, *inminere*, project over or toward, overhang, < *in*, on, + *minere*, project. Cf. *eminent*, *prominent.*] 1. Overhanging; fixed pendently or so as to overlook; projecting from above. [Archaic.]

Their eyes ever *imminent* upon worldly matters.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

The gloom of high-lying, old stone cities, *imminent* on the windy seaboard. *R. L. Stevenson*, Foreigner at Home.

Hence—2. Threatening or about to fall or to occur; impending threateningly; hanging over one's head.

Of hair-breadth 'scapes i' the *imminent* deadly breach.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Void of all fear, they run into *imminent* dangers.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 40.

Commingled with the gloom of *imminent* war,
The shadow of His loss drew like eclipse.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

imminently (im'i-nent-li), *adv.* In an imminent manner; threateningly.

immingle (im-ming'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immingled*, ppr. *immingling.* [< *in-*1 + *mingle.*] To mingle; mix or unite together. [Rare.]

In graceful dance *immingled*, o'er the land,
Pan, Pales, Flora, and Pomona play'd.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii.

imminution† (im-i-nū'shon), *n.* [< L. *imminutio(n-)*, *inminutio(n-)*, a lessening, < *imminuere*, *inminuere*, pp. *imminutus*, *inminutus*, lessen, < *in*, in, on, + *minuere*, lessen: see *minish.*] A lessening; diminution; decrease. *Bp. Cosin*; *Ray.*

And where is the absurdity of Dr. Spencer's gradual declension or *imminution* of the theocracy, which Mr. W.'s gradual withdrawing of the extraordinary providence is not liable unto? *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. 2.

immiscibility (i-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immiscibilité* = Sp. *inmiscibilidad*; as *immiscible* + *-ity*: see *-bility.*] The character of being immiscible; incapability of being mixed.

immiscible (i-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *immiscible* = Sp. *inmiscible* = Pg. *immiscivel*, < ML. **immiscibilis*, unmixable, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *miscibilis*, mixable: see *miscible.*] Not miscible; incapable of being or becoming mixed, as oil and water.

It is incredible . . . that this . . . is the result of such a chaos of *immiscible* and conflicting particles.
Cudworth, Intellectual System.

immission (i-mish'on), *n.* [= F. *immission* = Sp. *inmision*, < L. *immissio(n-)*, *inmissio(n-)*, a letting in, < *immittere*, *inmittere*, pp. *immissus*, *inmissus*, let in: see *immit.*] 1. The act of immitting or sending in; injection: correlative to *emission.*

It is ordinarily impossible never to wander with a thought or to be interrupted with a sudden *immission* into his spirit in the midst of prayers.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, ii. 12.

2. That which is immitted or sent in.

Faith . . . is presented to be an infused grace, an *immission* from God. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref.

immit (im-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immitted*, ppr. *immitting.* [= It. *immittere*, < L. *immittere*, *inmittere*, send or let in, < *in*, in, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *admit*, *emit*, etc.] To send in; inject: correlative to *emit.*

Having stopped it [a receiver] close with a screw, I filled it further with air, which I *immitted.*
Boyle, Works, IV. 533.

immitigable (i-mit'i-ga-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *mitigable.*] Not mitigable; incapable of being mitigated or appeased.

These *immitigable*, these iron-hearted men. *Harris.*

immitigably (i-mit'i-gạ-bli), *adv.* In an immitigable manner.

immix (im-miks'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *mix*. Cf. equiv. L. *immiscere, inmiscere,* < *in,* in, + *miscere,* mix.] To mix; mingle.

Samson, with these *immix'd,* inevitably
Pull'd down the same destruction on himself.
Milton, S. A., l. 1657.

immixable (i-mik'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *mixable.*] Not capable of being mixed; immiscible.

Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour and *immixable.*
Bp. Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.

immixed† (i-mikst'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *mixed.*] Unmingled; pure.

Where it doth steddy stand, all-uniform,
Pure, pervious, *immix't,* innocuous, mild.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 22.

Now to assure you, sir, how pure and *immixed* the design is from any other than the public interest.
Boyle, Works, VI. 291.

immixture† (i-miks'tūr), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *mixture.*] Freedom from mixture; absence of alloy.

So that we are, as I may say, allowed what our nature aboundeth the most in, which is sorrow, to make up that wherein our loue is the most defective, which is simplicity and *immixture.*
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xiv. § 3.

immobile (i-mō'bil), *a.* [Formerly *immoble;* = F. *immobile,* also *immeuble* = Sp. *inmoble* = Pg. *immobil, immovel* = It. *immobile,* < L. *immobilis, inmobilis,* immovable, < *in-* priv. + *mobilis,* movable: see *mobile.*] Not mobile; incapable of moving or of being moved; immovable; fixed; stable.

immobility (im-ō-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immobilité* = Pr. *immobilitat* = Sp. *inmovilidad* = Pg. *immobilidade* = It. *immobilità,* < LL. *immobilita(t-)s, inmobilita(t-)s,* immovableness, < L. *immobilis, inmobilis,* immovable: see *immobile.*] The character or condition of being immobile or irremovable; fixedness.

The great legislative changes that were effected at the Revolution—the *immobility* of the judges, the reform of the trials for treason, etc. *Lecky,* Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

immobilization (i-mō″bi-li-zā'shọn), *n.* A making immobile; reduction to immobility.

Immobilization [of a diseased joint] should not be continued longer than necessary. *Quain,* Med. Dict., p. 780.

immobilize (i-mō'bi-līz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *immobilized,* ppr. *immobilizing.* [< *immobile* + *-ize.*] 1. To render immobile; fix so as to be or become immovable.

In cases of doubt it is better to abstain from much handling, and treat the case as if it were compound, using every means to keep the wound aseptic, and to *immobilize* the limb. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences,* III. 235.

2. To deprive of the capacity for mobilization.

Four French army corps and half of the French fleet are *immobilized.* *Contemporary Rev.,* LII. 885.

immoble†, *a.* Same as *immobile.*

And therefore be lawes called holy, because it is not lawfull to breke them; but they be ferme and *immoble.*
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, v.

immoderate (i-mod'ẹ-rāt), *a.* [= F. *immodéré* = Sp. *inmoderado* = Pg. *immoderado* = It. *immoderato,* < L. *immoderatus, inmoderatus,* without measure, < *in-* priv. + *moderatus,* measured: see *moderate, a.*] Not moderate; not confined to just or reasonable limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable.

So every scope, by the *immoderate* use,
Turns to restraint. *Shak.,* M. for M., i. 3.

It is not the greatness of men's condition, but their *immoderate* love to the world, which ruins and destroys their souls. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. xii.

=Syn. Intemperate, exorbitant, inordinate.

immoderately (i-mod'ẹ-rāt-li), *adv.* In an immoderate degree; excessively; unreasonably.

immoderateness (i-mod'ẹ-rāt-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being immoderate; excess; extravagance.

It is for the Christian heart to be taken up with other desires, such as wherein there can be no danger of *immoderateness.* *Bp. Hall,* Contentation, § 23.

immoderation (i-mod-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *immodération* = Sp. *inmoderacion* = Pg. *immoderação;* < L. *in-* priv. + *moderatio(n-),* moderation.] Excess; want of moderation.

immodest (i-mod'est), *a.* [= F. *immodeste* = Sp. *inmodesto* = Pg. It. *immodesto,* immodest, < L. *immodestus, inmodestus,* unrestrained, excessive, immoderate, < *in-* priv. + *modestus,* restrained, moderate, modest: see *modest.*] 1. Not modest as regards one's pretension or assertions; forward; arrogant.

For a man to deny that ever such things happened . . . is so *immodest* a thing as any sober man would be ashamed of. *Bp. Wilkins,* Natural Religion, i. 7.

I am not *immodest* enough to assume to speak for other readers, but for my own part I have become rather tired of African travellers. *Aldrich,* Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 197.

2. Not modest in conduct, utterance, or significance; wanting delicacy or propriety; especially, showing lewdness of thought or feeling; indelicate; indecent.

To gain the language,
'Tis needful that the most *immodest* word
Be look'd upon and learn'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense.
Roscommon, Translated Verse, l. 113.

immodestly (i-mod'est-li), *adv.* In an immodest manner.

immodesty (i-mod'es-ti), *n.* [= F. *immodestie* = Sp. *inmodestia* = Pg. It. *immodestia,* < L. *immodestia, inmodestia,* unrestrained conduct, immodesty, < *immodestus, inmodestus,* immodest: see *immodest.*] Want of modesty. (*a*) Forwardness; arrogance or want of proper reserve.

I am thereby led into an *immodesty* of proclaiming another work. *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 71.

(*b*) Indecency; indelicacy; unchastity.

Pray you, think it no *immodesty,* I kiss you.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

immolate (im'ọ̄-lāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *immolated,* ppr. *immolating.* [< L. *immolatus, inmolatus,* pp. of *immolare, inmolare* (> It. *immolare* = Pg. *immolar* = Sp. *inmolar* = F. *immoler*), sacrifice, orig. sprinkle (the victim) with sacrificial meal (meal mixed with salt), < *in,* on, + *mola,* meal mixed with salt, grits, also a mill: see *mill*[1], *mole*[4].] To kill as a sacrificial victim; offer in sacrifice; make a sacrifice of.

Barbarous worshippers, who not only *immolate* to them [their deities] the lives of men but . . . the virtue and honour of women. *Boyle,* Works, V. 262.

The ministers . . . had offered to *immolate* at the same shrine the most valuable of the national acquisitions.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

In Peru, where there were habitual human sacrifices, men taken captive were *immolated* to the father of the Yncas, the Sun. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 259.

=Syn. See *sacrifice, v.*

immolation (im-ọ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *immolation* = Sp. *inmolacion* = Pg. *immolação* = It. *immolazione,* < L. *immolatio(n-), inmolatio(n-),* < *immolare, inmolare,* sacrifice: see *immolate.*] 1. The act of immolating, or the state of being immolated.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 8.

Oh, if our ends were less achievable
By slow approaches than by single act
Of *immolation,* any phase of death,
We were as prompt to spring against the pikes,
Or down the fiery gulf, as talk of it.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. A sacrificial offering; a sacrifice.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

immolator (im'ọ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *immolateur* = Sp. *inmolador* = Pg. *immolador* = It. *immolatore,* < L. *immolator, inmolator,* < *immolare, inmolare,* sacrifice: see *immolate.*] One who immolates or offers in sacrifice.

immoment† (i-mō'mẹnt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *moment,* taken as equiv. to *momentous.*] Trifling.

Say, good Cæsar,
That I some lady trifles have reserv'd,
Immoment toys. *Shak.,* A. and C., v. 2.

immomentous† (im-ọ̄-men'tus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *momentous.*] Not momentous; unimportant.

immonastered†, *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *monaster(y)* + *-ed*[2].] Dwelling secluded in a monastery.

Immonaster'd in Kent, where first she breath'd the air.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiv. 1272.

immoral (i-mor'al), *a.* [= F. *immoral* = Sp. *inmoral* = Pg. *immoral* = It. *immorale,* < ML. **immoralis,* < L. *in-* priv. + *moralis,* moral: see *moral.*] 1. Not moral; not conforming to or consistent with the moral law; unprincipled; dissolute; vicious; licentious.

A flatterer of vice is an *immoral* man. *Johnson.*

Give up money, . . . give the earth itself and all it contains, rather than do an *immoral* act.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 285.

Morality is deeply interested in this, that what is *immoral* shall not be presented to the imagination of the young and susceptible in constant connection with what is attractive. *Macaulay,* Comic Dramatists.

2. Contrary to good order or public welfare; inimical to the rights or common interests of others: a legal and commercial sense.

He [a political leader] would be less *immoral,* even though he were as lax in his personal habits as Sir Robert Walpole, if at the same time his sense of the public welfare were supreme in his mind.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xvi.

When we call a thing *immoral* in a legal sense, we do not mean so much that it is ethically wrong as that, according to the common understanding of reasonable men, it would be a scandal for a court of justice to treat it as lawful or enforceable, though the transaction may not come within any positive prohibition or penalty.
Quoted in *Rapalje and Lawrence's* Law Dict., I. 627, note.

=Syn. *Illegal, Wicked,* etc. See *criminal.*

immorality (im-ọ̄-ral'i-ti), *n.;* pl. *immoralities* (-tiz). [= F. *immoralité* = Sp. *inmoralidad* = Pg. *immoralidade* = It. *immoralità,* < ML. **immoralita(t-)s,* immorality, < **immoralis,* immoral: see *immoral.*] 1. The character of being immoral; transgression of the moral law; immoral thought or action; wickedness; dissoluteness; licentiousness.

A restlessness in men's minds to be something they are not, and have something they have not, is the root of all *immorality.* *Sir W. Temple,* Life and Fortune.

2. An immoral act or practice.

Luxury and sloth, and then a great drove of heresies and *immoralities,* broke loose among them.
Milton, Def. of the People of England.

immorally (i-mor'al-i), *adv.* In an immoral manner; in violation of morality; viciously; licentiously.

immorigerous† (im-ọ̄-rij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *morigerous.*] Rude; uncivil; disobedient.

Every indignation against the person of the man in us is pride and self-love, and towards others ungentleness, and an *immorigerous* spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

immorigerousness† (im-ọ̄-rij'ẹ-rus-nes), *n.* Rudeness; incivility; disobedience.

We shall best know that our will is in obedience, by our cheerful managing, by our swift execution, for all degrees of delay are degrees of *immorigerousness* and unwillingness. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 55.

immortal (i-môr'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *immortal, inmortal* = F. *immortel* = Sp. *inmortal* = Pg. *immortal* = It. *immortale,* < L. *immortalis, inmortalis,* undying, < *in-* priv. + *mortalis,* liable to death, mortal: see *mortal.*] I. *a.* 1. Not mortal; not liable or subject to death; having unlimited existence; undying.

Wherfore thou scholdest thenke and impresse it in thi mynde that nothing is *immortalle* but only God, that made alle thing. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 295.

Unto the King eternal, *immortal,* invisible, the only wise God, be honour and glory for ever. 1 Tim. i. 17.

Perhaps the longing to be so
Helps make the soul *immortal.*
Lowell, Longing.

Hence—2. Unceasing; inextinguishable; imperishable; destined to endure for all time: as, *immortal* hopes; *immortal* fame.

I have
Immortal longings in me.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
Married to *immortal* verse.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 137.

That breast imbued with such *immortal* fire.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 39.

3†. Indefatigable; unchanging.

This I was glad of, and so were all the rest of us, though I know I have made myself an *immortal* enemy by it.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 29, 1668.

=Syn. *Perpetual, Everlasting,* etc. (see *eternal*); incorruptible, deathless, enduring, unfading.

II. *n.* 1. One who is immortal, or exempt from death or annihilation.—2. One of the gods of classical mythology: usually in the plural.

Never, believe me,
Appear the *Immortals,*
Never alone.
Coleridge, Visit of the Gods (Imit. of Schiller).

The Forty Immortals, the members of the French Academy: an affected designation, alluding to the perpetuity of their number and succession, and to their supposed enduring fame in their several departments of literature.—**The immortals.** (*a*) The classical divinities. See def. 2, above. (*b*) The name of the royal guard of ancient Persia, the members of which were magnificently equipped and numerously attended.

immortalisation, immortalise. See *immortalization, immortalize.*

immortalist (i-môr'tal-ist), *n.* [< *immortal* + *-ist.*] One who holds that the soul is immortal.

This learning they had from the inhabitants by Ister, who were called *Immortalists,* because in the midst of all their dark notions of things they saw this clearly, that virtuous and good men do not die, but their souls do go into blessed regions.
Jer. Taylor, Funeral Sermons, 392. (*Latham.*)

immortality (im-ôr-tal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immortalité* = Sp. *inmortalidad* = Pg. *immortalidade* = It. *immortalità,* < L. *immortalita(t-)s, inmortalita(t-)s,* undyingness, < *immortalis, inmortalis,* undying: see *immortal.*] 1. The condi-

tion or quality of being immortal; exemption from death or annihilation: unending existence.

Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel
2 Tim. i. 10.

At once, as a summer dies the swan.
Me [illegible] immortality
Consumes. *Tennyson*, Tithonus.

We have strongly within us the sense of an undying principle [illegible] to this life and to death, and [illegible] interpreting it justly as the promise of [illegible]
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 14.

2. Exemption from oblivion; perpetuity: as, the *immortality* of fame.

I held it ever,
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches: . . .
. . . *Immortality* attends the former,
Making a man a god. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2.

Thoughts whose very sweetness yieldeth proof
That they were born for *immortality*.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 43.

Conditional immortality, in *theol.* See *conditional*.

immortalization (i-môr″tal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *immortalize* + *-ation*.] The act of immortalizing, or the state of being immortalized. Also spelled *immortalisation*.

immortalize (i-môr′tal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *immortalized*, ppr. *immortalizing*. [= F. *immortaliser* = Sp. *inmortalizar* = Pg. *immortalizar* = It. *immortalizzare*; as *immortal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To render immortal; endow with immortality: as, the demigods *immortalized* by Jupiter. —2. To exempt from oblivion; bestow unending fame upon; perpetuate.

Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortalis'd*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Sometimes, misguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for streams *immortalized* in song,
That lost in silence and oblivion lie.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Blest be the Art that can *immortalize*,
The Art that baffles Time's tyrannic claim
To quench it. *Cowper*, My Mother's Picture.

II. *intrans.* To become immortal. [Rare.]

Fix the years precise
When British bards began to *immortalise*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 54.

Also spelled *immortalise*.

immortally (i-môr′tal-i), *adv.* 1. In an immortal manner; eternally; with exemption from death or from oblivion.

There is your crown:
And He that wears the crown *immortally*
Long guard it yours! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Therefore she is *immortally* my bride;
Chance cannot change that love, nor time impair.
Browning, Any Wife to any Husband.

2†. Exceedingly: as, "*immortally* glad," *Rev. R. Burton*.

immortelle (im-ôr-tel′), *n.* [F., fem. of *immortel*, undying: see *immortal*.] Any one of the flowers commonly called *everlasting*, or a wreath made of such flowers. From their papery texture, these flowers retain their natural color and appearance after drying, and are therefore much used for wreaths for graves, or dyed of other colors for ornamental purposes. See *everlasting*, *n.*, 3.

Alas for love, alas for fleeting breath—
Immortelles bloom with Beauty's bridal roses.
Locker, A Human Skull.

immortification† (i-môr″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *immortification* = Sp. *inmortificacion* = Pg. *immortificação* = It. *immortificazione*; as *in*-3 + *mortification*.] Want of mortification or subjection of the passions.

Arguments of an ill condition, of *immortification* of vicious habits. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 328.

immotile (i-mō′til), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *motile*.] Not motile; stationary; not moving.

Propagation by means of these *immotile* organs, generally placed upon distinct plants.
H. C. Wood, Smithsonian Cont. to Knowl., XIX. 213.

immound†, *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *mound*.] To inclose within mounds or high banks; dam up.

The siluer fronted Star . . .
Pours with less pow'r her plentious influence
Vpon these straight and narrow streamed Fennes
And In-land Seas, which many a Mount *immounds*,
Then on an Ocean vast and void of bounds.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

immovability (i-mö-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *immovable*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being immovable; steadfastness.

immovable (i-mö′va-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *immovable*, *immouvable*, F. *immouvable* = Sp. *inmovible*; as *in*-3 + *movable*. Cf. *immobile*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Incapable of being moved or displaced; too heavy or firm to be moved; firmly fixed; fast.

Population, we see, produces a sward of grass round ancient cities in the most desert parts of Africa, which keeps the sand *immoveable* till the place is no longer inhabited.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 11.

Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round.
Milton, P. L., ii. 602.

2. Not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; that cannot be induced to change or alter: as, a man who remains *immovable*.

Mr. Jorkins has his opinion on these points. . . . Mr. Jorkins is *immovable*. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xxiii.

3. Incapable of being altered or shaken; unalterable; unchangeable: as, an *immovable* purpose or resolution.—4. That cannot be affected; not impressible; impassive; unfeeling.

How much happier is he who . . . remains *immovable* and smiles at the madness of the dance about him?
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

5. In *law*, not liable to be removed; permanent in place; real, as distinguished from personal.

There are things *immovable* by their nature, others by their destination, and others by the objects to which they are applied. *Bouvier*.

Immovable feast. See *feast*1. =**Syn.** Firm, stable, unshaken, rooted, resolute.

II. *n.* That which cannot be moved; specifically, in *law*, land, or any appurtenance fixed to or running with the land. Immovables are things that are stationary by nature, as land and trees, or are so made by the hand of man, as buildings and their accessories, or by the objects to which they apply, as servitudes.

Also *immoveable*.

immovableness (i-mö′va-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being immovable.

immovably (i-mö′va-bli), *adv.* In an immovable manner; so as not to be moved or altered; unalterably; unchangeably.

immund† (i-mund′), *a.* [= F. *immonde* = Sp. *inmundo* = Pg. *immundo* = It. *immondo*, < L. *immundus*, *inmundus*, unclean, < *in-* priv. + *mundus*, clean: see *mundation*.] Unclean.

Immund and sordid manner of life.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 151.

immundicity† (im-un-dis′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immondicité*, irreg. < ML. *immundicitia*, for L. *immunditia*, *inmunditia*, uncleanness, < *immundus*, unclean: see *immund*.] Uncleanness.

Whosoever will enter into a course of purging his nature of that humour . . . shall recover the right savour and gust of purity by the same degree he is cleansed from the other *immundicity*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xii. § 3.

immune (i-mūn′), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *immun*, *immune* = Sp. *inmune* = Pg. It. *immune*, < L. *immunis*, *inmunis*, exempt from public service or charges, free, exempt, < *in-* priv. + *munis*, serving, *munus*, service, duty, charge; cf. *common*, *commune*1.] **I.** *a.* Exempt; specifically, protected by inoculation: as, an *immune* animal.

II. *n.* One who is exempt; specifically, one who is protected from a particular disease by inoculation or by a previous attack.

immunity (i-mū′ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *immunities* (-tiz). [= F. *immunité* = Pr. *immunitat* = Sp. *inmunidad* = Pg. *immunidade* = It. *immunità*, < L. *immunita(t-)s*, *inmunita(t-)s*, exemption from public service or charges, < *immunis*, exempt from public service or charges: see *immune*.] 1. Exemption from obligation or responsibility in any respect, conferred by law or a sovereign act; freedom from legal liability; an exemption conferred, as from public service or charges, or from penalty for any particular act or course of conduct; hence, special privilege; liberty to do or refrain from doing any particular thing.

The old Hans had extraordinary *Immunities* given them by our Henry III. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

When they could hope in nothing but their innocence, *immunity* was offered them again if they would confess.
D. Webster.

Claims restitution of the dowry paid,
Immunity from paying any more.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 191.

2. Exemption from any natural or usual liability.

But man is frail, and can but ill sustain
A long *immunity* from grief and pain.
Cowper, Expostulation, I. 82.

Do men desire the more substantial and permanent grandeur of genius? Neither has this an *immunity*. He who by force of will or of thought is great, and overlooks thousands, has the charges of that eminence.
Emerson, Compensation.

3. In *eccles. usage*, the exemption of certain sacred places and ecclesiastical personages from secular burdens and functions, and from acts regarded as repugnant to their sanctity. This immunity is of three kinds: (1) *local*, giving to the sacred place the character of a refuge or asylum to any one fleeing to its protection (see *sanctuary*); (2) *real*, exempting the property of the church and the clergy from secular jurisdiction and taxation; (3) *personal*, exempting the clergy themselves from the civil duties incumbent on other citizens and from lay jurisdiction. These ecclesiastical immunities, once very numerous, are now very much restricted.

4. See the quotation.

I have hitherto described the association of freemen whose rank was equal, or but slightly different, and who lived together upon terms of equality. Outside this association there were two other forms of society. There was the Household, considered as a corporate body, without any relation to other Households. There were the relations of the Household to its inferiors arising from their common subordination. The independent position of the Household may be called *Immunity*, as opposed to the Community. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 232.

Congregation of Immunities. See *congregation*, 6 (*a*).

immure (i-mūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immured*, ppr. *immuring*. [Formerly also *enmure*; < OF. *enmurrer* = Pr. *enmurar*, *emurar*, < ML. *immurare*, shut within walls, < L. *in*, in, + *murus*, a wall: see *mural*, *mure*.] 1†. To surround with walls; wall; fortify; protect.

Alexander dying, Lysimachus . . . *immured* it [the city] with a wall. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 18.

Such things which were great instruments of public ends, and things of highest use, were also, in all societies of men, of greatest honour, and *immured* by reverence and the security of laws. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 155.

2. To inclose within walls; hence, to shut up or confine, in general.

I mean, setting thee at liberty, enfreedoming thy person; thou wert *immured*, restrained, captivated, bound.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

Immured
In the hot prison of the present.
M. Arnold, Growing Old.

immure† (i-mūr′), *n.* [< *immure*, *v.*] An inclosure; a wall.

Troy, within whose strong *immures*
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.

immurement (i-mūr′ment), *n.* [< *immure* + *-ment*.] The act of immuring, or the state of being immured; imprisonment.

Our peregrinations made it very clear that Carcassonne was impregnable; it is impossible to imagine, without having seen them, such refinements of *immurement*, such ingenuities of resistance. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 151.

=**Syn.** *Incarceration*, etc. See *captivity*.

immusical†, *a.* [< *in*-3 + *musical*. Cf. LL. *immusicus*, *inmusicus*, unmusical.] Unmusical.

All sounds are either musical sounds, which we call tones, . . . which sounds are ever equal: or *immusical* sounds, which are ever unequal. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 101.

immutability (i-mū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immutabilité* = Sp. *inmutabilidad* = Pg. *immutabilidade* = It. *immutabilità*, < L. *immutabilita(t-)s*, *inmutabilita(t-)s*, unchangeableness, < *immutabilis*, *inmutabilis*, unchangeable: see *immutable*.] The quality of being immutable; immutableness; unchangeableness; invariableness.

God, willing more abundantly to shew unto the heirs of promise the *immutability* of his counsel, confirmed it by an oath. Heb. vi. 17.

The Egyptians are the Healthiest People of the World, by reason of the *immutability* of their Air.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming (ed. 1705), p. 147.

immutable (i-mū′ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *immutable*, < OF. *immutable*, also *immuable*, F. *immuable* = Sp. *inmutable* = Pg. *immutavel* = It. *immutabile*, < L. *immutabilis*, *inmutabilis*, unchangeable, < *in-* priv. + *mutabilis*, changeable: see *mutable*.] 1. Not mutable; not capable or susceptible of change; not subject to mutation; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

That by two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation.
Heb. vi. 18.

"Such," continues the Arabian [chronicler], "was the *immutable* decree of destiny."
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

2. In *zoöl.*, not subject to variation in different individuals of a species; permanent: as, *immutable* characters or marks.—**Immutable accent.** See *accent*, 7. =**Syn.** Constant, stable, permanent, undeviating, fixed.

immutableness (i-mū′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.

immutably (i-mū′ta-bli), *adv.* In an immutable manner; unchangeably; invariably.

immutate† (i-mū′tāt), *a.* [< L. *immutatus*, *inmutatus*, unchanged, < *in-* priv. + *mutatus*, changed: see *mutate*.] Unchanged.

immutation† (im-ū-tā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *immutation* = Sp. *inmutacion* = It. *immutazione*, < L. *immutatio(n-)*, *inmutatio(n-)*, < *immutare*, *inmutare*, change: see *immute*.] Change; transformation; substitution of one thing for another.

Some euident defect, or surplusage, or disorder, or *immutation* in the same speaches notably altering either the congruitie grammaticall, or the sence, or both.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 156.

Lo, what delightful *immutations*
On her soft flowing vest we contemplate!
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. i. 23.

Natural immutation† is where the form of that which brings about the change is received in the thing that undergoes the change as it existed in the former, as where one body heats another. **Spiritual immutation**† is where the form of the first thing is received in the second in esse spirituale. Thus, when a colored object affects the eye the latter does not become colored.

immute† (i-mūt′), *v. t.* [= OF. *immuer, inmuer* = Sp. *inmutar* = Pg. *immutar* = It. *immutare*, < L. *immutare, inmutare*, change into something else, < *in*, in, + *mutare*, change: see *mute*[2]. Cf. *commute*.] To change into another form; transform.

God can immediately *immute*, change, corrupt . . . whatsoever pleaseth his divine majesty.
Salkeld, Treatise of Angels, p. 106.

Although the substance of gold be not *immuted*, or its gravity sensibly decreased, yet that from thence some vertue may proceed . . . we cannot safely deny.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

imou-pine (im′ö-pīn), *n.* A valuable New Zealand tree, *Dacrydium cupressinum*. The trunk attains a height of 80 feet and a thickness of from 4 to 5 feet. The wood is red, solid, and heavy. Also called *rimu*.

imp (imp), *n.* [< ME. *impe, ympe*, < AS. *impe* = Sw. *ymp* = Dan. *ympe* (W. *imp*, < E.) = OF. F. *ente* (> D. *ent*) = Pr. *empeut*, a scion, shoot, twig, < ML. *impotus*, a graft: see *imp, v.*] **1**†. A scion; shoot; graft; bud; slip.

"I am Wrath," quod he; "I was sum tyme a frere,
And the couentes gardyner for to graffe *ympes;*
On limitoures and listres lesynges I ymped,
Tyl thei bere leues of low speche lordes to plese."
Piers Plowman (B), v. 157.

Of fieble trees ther comen wrecched *ympes*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 68.

When the . . . cliff was made, they held it open with a wedge of wood . . . untill such time as the *impe* or graffe . . . were set handsomely close within the rift.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 14.

2†. A son; offspring; progeny.

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

Let us pray for . . . the king's most excellent majesty and for . . . his beloved son Edward, our prince, that most angelic *imp*. *Pathway of Prayer.*

An angel's trumpe from heauen proclaim'd his name
Iesus who came lost Adam's *impes* to saue.
England's Welcome to James (1603).

3. A young or small devil.

They be impious idolaters, wicked heretics, persons excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious improbity. Such withal we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field, . . .
Fit vessel, fittest *imp* of fraud. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 89.

4. A mischievous or pert child.

The little *imp* fell a squalling. *Swift.*

5†. A spirit other than a devil.

Ye sacred *imps* that on Parnasso dwell,
And there the keeping have of learnings threasures, . . .
Guyde ye my footing. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI., Prol., st. 2.

6. Something added or united to another thing to repair or lengthen it out; particularly, a feather inserted in a broken wing of a bird. See *imp, v. t.*, 2.=**Syn.** 3. Sprite, hobgoblin.

imp (imp), *v. t.* [< ME. *impen*, < AS. **impian* (in Somner, not authenticated) = MLG. *impoten* = OHG. *impitōn, impton, impfōn*, MHG. *impfeten, impfen*, G. *impfen* = Sw. *ympa* = Dan. *ympe* = OF. and F. *enter* (> D. *enten*) = Pr. *empeltar, empentar*, < ML. **impotare*, graft, < *impotus*, a graft, < Gr. *ἐμφυτος*, implanted, inborn (> *ἐμφυτεύειν*, implant, graft), < *ἐμφύειν*, implant, pass. grow in, < *ἐν*, in, + *φύειν*, produce, pass. *φύεσθαι*, grow (> *φυτόν*, a plant).] **1.** To graft. [Archaic.]

Thus taught and preched hath Resoun,
But Love spilte her sermoun,
That was so *ymped* in my thought
That hir doctrine I sette at nought.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5137.

Come to aid me in my garden, and I will teach thee the real French fashion of *imping*, which the Southron call grafting. *Scott.*

The heraldic nurseryman, skilled to *imp* a slip of Scroggins on a stock of De Vere or Montmorenci.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 349.

2. To extend or enlarge by something inserted or added; extend or mend, as (in falconry) a broken or deficient wing by the insertion of a feather; qualify for flight or use; strengthen.

Euen the best translation is, for mere necessitie, but an euill *imped* wing to flie withall.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 127.

Thence gathering plumes of perfect speculation,
To *impe* the wings of thy high flying mynd.
Spenser, Heavenly Beautie, l. 135.

Imp out our drooping country's broken wing.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3. To rob. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

impacable†, *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + ML. *pacabilis*, payable, lit. to be appeased, < L. *pacare*, appease, pacify, < *pax* (*pac-*), peace: see *pay*[1], *peace*.] Not to be appeased or quieted; unappeasable.

So happie are they, and so fortunate,
Whom the Pierian sacred sisters love,
That, freed from bands of *impacable* fate
And power of death, they live for aye above.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 395.

impacket†, **impaquet**†, *v. t.* [< OF. *empaqueter*, pack up, < *en-* + *paquete*, pack up: see *packet, v.*] To pack up; place in a packet.

I had several letters *impaqueted* with many others.
Evelyn, Memoirs, Nov. 10, 1699.

impackment (im-pak′ment), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *pack* + *-ment*.] The state of being closely surrounded, crowded, or pressed, as by ice. *Kane.* [Rare.] (*Webster.*)

impact (im-pakt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *impacter, empacter*, press close together, < L. *impactus, inpactus*, pp. of *impingere, inpingere*, strike against: see *impinge*.] To drive close; press closely or firmly; pack in.

Such a state of the fluids at last affects the tender capillary vessels of the brain, by the viscidity and immeability of the matter *impacted* in them.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. 30.

When I was . . . wont to ride *impacted* between the knees of fond parental pair. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ii.

Impacted fracture, in *surg.*, a fracture in which the fragments are driven firmly together, so that they will not move on one another.

impact (im′pakt), *n.* [< *impact, v.*] The act of striking against something; a blow; a stroke.

The quarrel, by that *impact* driven
True to its aim, fled fatal. *Southey.*

The *impact* of barbarian conquest split up the unity of the Latin tongue as it did that of the Latin empire.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 6.

Slight puffs of dust were beaten upward by each *impact* of his horse's hoofs. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 196.

Specifically—(*a*) In *mech.*, the blow, or act of striking, of a body having momentum; also, the change of momentum in amount and direction produced by such a blow.

In gases, the molecules are flying about in all directions, frequently coming into collision and rebounding; and it is on these mutual *impacts* that the slowness of diffusion among gases depends.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 74.

(*b*) In *gun.*, the single blow of a projectile against a fixed or moving object.—**Center of impact**, in *gun.*, the mean point of impact of a number of projectiles fired at a given distance with the piece always aimed at the center of the target. It is determined by measuring the horizontal and vertical distances of each point of impact from the lower left-hand corner of the target. The sum of the vertical distances divided by the number of shots will give the vertical coordinate for the center of impact, and the sum of the horizontal distances divided by the number of shots will give the horizontal coordinate, estimated from this same corner. The distance of the center of impact from the center of the target is called the *absolute mean deviation*.

impaction (im-pak′shon), *n.* [< L. *impactio(n-), inpactio(n-)*, a striking against, impact, < *impingere, inpingere*, pp. *impactus, inpactus*, strike against: see *impact, impinge*.] The act of impacting, or the state of being impacted; close fixation.

Impaction of a tooth within the maxillary bone.
T. Bryant, Surgery, p. 432.

Should the cause of morbid action be *impaction* of feces, . . . they must . . . be exercised or urged along the bowel by prudent force. *Medical News*, LII. 585.

impaint† (im-pānt′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *paint*.] To paint; adorn with colors.

Never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. i.

impair[1] (im-pār′), *v.* [< ME. *empairen, empeiren, empeyren, empeyren, empayren*, < OF. *empeirer, empirer*, F. *empirer* = Sp. *empeorar* = Pg. *empeiorar* = It. *impeggiorare*, < ML. *impejorare*, make worse, < L. *in*, in, + *pejorare*, make worse, < *pejor*, worse, a compar. associated with *malus*, bad: see *pejorative*. Cf. *appair*.] **I.** *trans.* To make worse; diminish in quantity, value, excellence, strength, or any other desirable quality; deteriorate; weaken; enfeeble: as, to *impair* the health or character; to *impair* one's fortune.

Why conet we coueitaunse, or enchyng of harme,
In *enpayryng* of our persons & pyllyng our goodes?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2281.

Wherein it [night] doth *impair* the seeing sense,
It pays the hearing double recompense.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

It will *impair* my honesty,
And strike deepat my credit.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

=**Syn.** To lessen, decrease, reduce, injure.

II.† *intrans.* To become worse; be lessened or enfeebled; deteriorate.

Flesh may *impair*, quoth he, but reason
Can repair. *Spenser*, F. Q.

She was many days *impairing*, and endur'd the sharpest conflicts of her sicknesse with admirable patience.
Evelyn, Diary (1635).

impair[1]† (im-pār′), *n.* [< *impair*[1], *v.*] Diminution; decrease; loss; injury; disgrace.

Go to, thou dost well, but pocket it [a bribe] for all that; 'tis no *impair* to thee, the greatest do't.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, ii. 1.

Of the outward husk of the cod, good cordage; of the inward, brushes, &c.—such and such like afford they yearly without *empair* to themselves. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 80.

impair[2]†, *a.* [Appar. < F. *impair*, unequal: see *impar*.] Unequal; unworthy; unjust.

For what he has he gives; what thinks, he shows;
Yet gives he not till judgment guides his bounty,
Nor dignifies an *impair* thought with breath.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

[Some editions read *impure*.]

impairer (im-pār′ėr), *n.* One who or that which impairs.

impairment (im-pār′ment), *n.* [< ME. *empairement, empairment*, < OF. *empirement*, < *empirer*, etc., impair: see *impair*[1] and *-ment*.] The act of impairing, or the state of being impaired; diminution; decrease; injury.

I laboured, and wasted my youth and the vigour of my days, more to the service of my country and the *impairment* of my health than the improvement of my fortune.
Dryden, Character of Polybius.

impalatable (im-pal′ā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *palatable*.] Unpalatable. *Todd.* [Rare.]

impale, empale[1] (im-, em-pāl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impaled, empaled*, ppr. *impaling, empaling*. [< F. *empaler* = Sp. Pg. *empalar* = It. *impalare*, < ML. *impalare*, impale, < L. *in*, in, on, + *palus*, a pole, stake: see *pale*[1], *pole*[1].] **1.** To fix upon a stake; drive or thrust a sharpened stake through: an ancient and Oriental mode of capital punishment.

With what life remains, *impaled* and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake.
Addison, Cato, iii. 5.

The King *impaled* him for his piracy.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to render helpless as if pierced through or impaled: as, to *impale* a person upon his own argument or upon the horns of a dilemma.

I point a moral for you: I have no right to *impale* others upon it. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

3. To surround or inclose with or as with stakes, posts, or palisades.

Until my mis-shap'd trunk, that bears this head,
Be round *impaled* with a glorious crown.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Frost-fearing myrtle shall *impale* my head.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

4. (*a*) In *her.*, to display side by side on one shield, separated palewise each from the other, as when the arms of husband and wife are represented together. Hence—(*b*) To place side by side as of similar importance and signification.

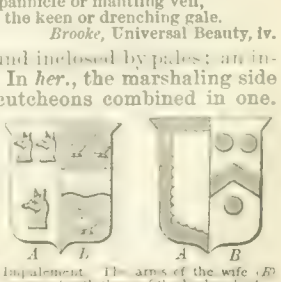
Ordered the admission of St. Patrick to the same, to be matched and *impaled* with the blessed Virgin in the honour thereof. *Fuller.*

impalement, empalement (im-, em-pāl′ment), *n.* [< F. *empalement* (= Sp. *empalamiento*), < *empaler*, impale: see *impale*.] **1.** The act of impaling, or putting to death by driving a stake through the body.—**2.** The act of inclosing with stakes, or paling.—**3.** A paling or hedge: an inclosure; hence, a floral inclosure or flower-cup.

The rules of Church-discipline are not only commanded, but hedg'd about with such a terrible *impalement* of commands, as he that will break through wilfully to violate the least of them must hazard the wounding of his conscience even to death. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 2.

The flower's forensic beauties now admire,
The *impalement*, foliation, down, attire,
Couch'd in the pannicle or mantling veil,
That intercepts the keen or drenching gale.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

4. A piece of ground inclosed by pales; an inclosed space.—**5.** In *her.*, the marshaling side by side of two escutcheons combined in one. See *impale*, 4. The common case of impalement is that of the arms of husband and wife; a bishop also impales his own arms with those of the see, the arms of the see occupying the dexter half. In some cases other diff-



Impalement. The arms of the wife (*B*) impaled with those of the husband (*A*).

cers, as the heads of colleges in England, and always kings-at-arms [illegible] use impalement in charging their [illegible]. In early heraldry impalement consisted [illegible] escutcheons, but in modern times the whole [illegible] is placed right or left of the pale.

A [illegible] account of the assignment of arms and [illegible] by the father of Shakespeare.
The Academy, VIII. 381.

impallid† (im-pal'id), *v. t.* [< *in-*3 + *pallid.*] To [illegible] pallid or pale.

This [envy], the green sickness of the soul, that feeding [illegible] nothing rubbish [illegible] doth all the body to an [illegible]
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 54.

impalm† (im-päm'), *v. t.* [= OF. *empalmer*, strike with the hand, box, = Sp. *empalmar*, dovetail, = Pg. *empalmar*, palm, conceal in the palm of the hand, = It. *impalmare*, give into another's hand, betroth, < L. *in*, in, + *palma*, palm: see *palm*1.] To grasp; take in the hand.
Cockeram.

impalpability (im-pal-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impalpabilité* = Pg. *impalpabilidade*; as *impalpable* + *-ity.*] The quality or state of being impalpable, or imperceptible by touch.

He [Gregory the Great] and Eutychius, the Patriarch of Constantinople, had a curious dispute, whether the bodies of the righteous after the resurrection should be solid or thinner than the air? Gregory was for the palpability, and Eutychius for the *impalpability.*
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

impalpable (im-pal'pa-bl), *a.* [= F. *impalpable* = Sp. *impalpable* = Pg. *impalpavel* = It. *impalpabile*; as *in-*3 + *palpable.*] **1.** Incapable of being perceived by touch; wanting palpable substance or consistency; too unsubstantial or too fine to be felt. In chemical analysis a fragment of a rock or mineral is often required to be ground or pulverized to so fine a powder that when it is rubbed between the fingers no grit is perceptible. This is called reducing to an *impalpable* powder.

When these things come to pass, you will no longer be a warden, but a brown and *impalpable* powder in the tombs of Dulwich. *Sydney Smith*, to John Allen.

Twenty-nine times the Prince changed his encampment, and at every remove the Duke was still behind him, as close and seemingly as *impalpable* as his shadow.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 255.

Hence — **2.** That cannot be grasped by the intellect; incomprehensible; intangible: as, *impalpable* distinctions.

His own religion from its simple and *impalpable* form was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 200.

Our ordinary distinctions become so trifling, so *impalpable*, so ridiculously visionary. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

=Syn. Imperceptible, intangible, unsubstantial.

impalpably (im-pal'pa-bli), *adv.* In an impalpable manner; in a manner not readily felt or apprehended; inappreciably.

impalsy (im-pâl'zi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impalsied*, ppr. *impalsying.* [< *in-*2 + *palsy.*] To strike with palsy; paralyze; deaden.

impanate (im-pā'nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impanated*, ppr. *impanating.* [< ML. **impanatus*, pp. of **impanare*, embody in bread (> Sp. *empanar*, inclose in bread), < L. *in*, in, into, + *panis*, bread.] *Eccles.*, to embody in bread. See *impanation.*

If the elements really contain such immense treasures, what need have we to look up to the natural body above? or what have we to do but to look down to those *impanated* riches? *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 249.

impanate (im-pā'nāt), *a.* [= Pg. *impanato*, < ML. **impanatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Embodied in bread.

Therefore in this mystery of the sacrament, in the whiche by the rule of our faithe Christes body is not *impanate*, the conuersion of the substance of the visible elementes shuld not therfore be.
Bp. Gardiner, Explication, Transubstantiation, fol. 115.

This speech meaneth not that the body of Christ is *impanate.* *Cranmer*, Ans. to Gardiner, fol. 369.

impanation (im-pā-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *impanation* = Sp. **empanacion* = Pg. *impanação* = It. *impanazione*, < ML. **impanatio(n-)*, < **impanare*, embody in bread: see *impanate*, *v.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are locally included in the bread and wine after consecration. It differs from *transubstantiation*, or the doctrine that the bread and wine are actually changed by the consecration into the body and blood of Christ. The term has been erroneously employed to designate the Lutheran view of Christ's mystical presence in the eucharist. See *consubstantiation.*

impanator (im'pā-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *impanateur*, < ML. *impanator*, < **impanare*, impanate: see *impanate*, *v.*] *Eccles.*, one who holds the doctrine of impanation. *Imp. Dict.*

impane† (im-pān'), *v. t.* [< ML. **impanare*, embody in bread: see *impanate*, *v.*] To impanate.
Bale.

impanel, impannel (im-pan'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impaneled, impanneled, impanelled, impannelled*, ppr. *impaneling, impanneling, impanelling, impannelling.* [Also *empanel, empannel*; < AF. *empaneler*, impanel, < *in-*2 + *panel*, panel: see *panel.*] **1.** To write or enter in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a *panel*; specifically, to make a list of; form, complete, or enroll, as a body of persons to be called as jurors in a court of justice. — **2.** More loosely, of a jury, to draw or select from the panel and swear in.

Therefore a Jurie was *impaneld* streight
T' enquire of them, whether by force, or sleight,
Or their owne guilt, they were away convayd?
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 34.

The moment he had uttered these words, in the theory of the English law, it was not possible to *impanel* an impartial jury in the Commonwealth of Virginia.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 284.

impanelment, impannelment (im-pan'el-ment), *n.* [< *impanel* + *-ment.*] The act of impaneling, or the state of being impaneled; the act of enrolling in a list: as, the *impanelment* of the jury. Also *empanelment, empannelment.*

impaquet†, *v. t.* See *impacket.*

impar† (im-pär'), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *impair, impar*, F. *impair* (see *impair*2) = Sp. Pg. *impar* = It. *impari*, < L. *impar, inpar*, unequal, < *in-* priv. + *par*, equal: see *par, pair, peer*2.] **I.** *a.* Unequal.

II. *n.* A thing unequal to another with which it is associated.

Those things are said to be *impars* of which one is greater or less than the other; to wit, either in quantity of bulk or perfection; and so silver and gold, gold and virtue, are esteemed to be *impars.*
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xxi., ax. 17.

imparadise (im-par'a-dīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imparadised*, ppr. *imparadising.* [= It. *imparadisare*; as *in-*2 + *paradise.*] To put in paradise, or in a place of high felicity; make supremely happy. Also *emparadise.*

Now had he ripen'd all his hopes at full,
Imparadis'd his soul in dear content.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Imparadised in one another's arms.
Milton, P. L., iv. 506.

imparalleled† (im-par'a-leld), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *paralleled.*] Unparalleled.

That this dear price should be paid for a little wild mirth, or gross and corporal pleasure, is a thing of such *imparalleled* folly that, if there were not too many instances before us, it might seem incredible.
Bp. Burnet, Rochester, p. 168.

impardonable† (im-pär'don-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *impardonnable* = Sp. *imperdonable* = Pg. *imperdoavel* = It. *imperdonabile*; as *in-*3 + *pardonable.*] Unpardonable.

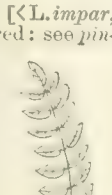
There are . . . some fearful lest the enormity of their crimes be so *impardonable* that no repentance can do them good. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

impardonably† (im-pär'don-a-bli), *adv.* Unpardonably; without pardoning.

He might be an happy arbiter in many Christian controversies; but must *impardonably* condemn the obstinacy of the Jewes. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

imparidigitate (im-par-i-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *impar, inpar*, unequal (see *impar*), + *digitus*, finger: see *digit, digitate.*] In *zoöl.*, having an odd or uneven number of digits, whether fingers or toes, as one, three, or five; anisodactyl; perissodactyl. The human hand or foot, the hoofs of a horse, etc., are *imparidigitate.*

imparipinnate (im-par-i-pin'āt), *a.* [< L. *impar, inpar*, unequal, + *pinnatus*, feathered: see *pinnate.*] In *bot.*, unequally pinnate, as a pinnate leaf with a single leaflet at the apex. Also *odd-pinnate.*


Imparipinnate Leaf of *Robinia.*

imparisyllabic (im-par'i-si-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *imparisyllabique*; < L. *impar, inpar*, unequal, + *syllaba*, syllable.] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables. — **Imparisyllabic noun**, in *gram.*, a noun which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases, as Latin *lapis, lapidis*, Greek ὄσπις, ὄσπιτος.

imparity (im-par'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imparité* = It. *imparità*, < L. as if **imparita(t-)s*, unequalness, < *impar, inpar*, unequal: see *impair*2.] **1.** Want of parity, equivalence, or correspondence; inequality; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, excellence, amount, quantity, etc.; quantitative diversity.

What otner *imparity* there was among themselves, we may safely suppose it depended on the dignity of their birth and family. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 5.

Universally you cannot affirm any *imparity* where the ground is preoccupied by disparity. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

2†. Numerical unevenness; indivisibility into two equal portions.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd; . . . and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies?
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

impark (im-pärk'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empark*; < OF. *emparquer, emparker, emparchier*, impark, < *en-* + *parc*, park: see *park.*] **1.** To inclose for a park; make into a park by inclosure; sever from a common. — **2.** To inclose or shut up in or as if in a park.

When the laws had appropriated rivers, and divided shores, and *imparked* deer, and housed pigeons, it became theft to take them without leave.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 8.

The wild boar of the forest, wilder than the wilderness itself, that will not be held nor *emparked* within any laws or limits. *Bp. King*, Vitis Palatina (1614), p. 32.

imparl (im-pärl'), *v. i.* [Formerly also *emparl*; < OF. *emparler*, < *en-* + *parler*, talk: see *parl, parley.*] **1**†. To hold a parley; consult.

The Lord Baglione *imparld* with these hostages, which were then come for that purpose of the articles of peace.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 127.

2. In *law*, to hold a consultation for amicable settlement or adjustment, as of a suit or claim.

Which being read and heard, the said Charles prays leave to *imparl* therein here until the octave of the Holy Trinity. *Blackstone*, Com., III., App. xxii.

imparlance (im-pär'lans), *n.* [Formerly also *emparlaunce*; < OF. *emparlance*, < *emparler*, talk: see *imparl.* Cf. *parlance.*] **1**†. Mutual discourse; conference; parley.

Full oftentimes did Britomart assay
To speake to them, and some *emparlance* move.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 31.

After many *imparlances* and days of humiliation, by those of Boston and Roxbury, to seek the Lord for Mr. Welde his disposing, and the advice of those of Plimouth being taken, etc., at length he resolved to sit down with them of Roxbury. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 98.

2. In *law*: (*a*) In the old common law, leave to delay putting in a plea to the declaration, or other responsive pleading, until a future day; an extension of time to plead, founded on the representation or fiction that the applicant desired time to negotiate for a compromise. (*b*) The continuance of a cause till another day, or from day to day; extension of time to put in a response to the adversary's claim or defense.

This now, if I may borrow our lawyer's phrase, is my wife's *imparlance*; at her next appearance she must answer your declaration.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 1.

Special imparlance, an imparlance in which there is a saving of all exceptions to the writ or count, or of all exceptions whatsoever.

imparous (im'pā-rus), *a.* [< L. *in-*, not, + *-parus*, < *parere*, bring forth.] Having never been pregnant: applied to a woman.

imparsonnee (im-pär-so-nē'), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *impersonatus*, < L. *in-*, in, + *persona*, person, ML. parson: see *parson.*] **I.** *a.* In *Eng. eccles. law*, presented, instituted, and inducted into the possession of a parsonage or rectory.

II. *n.* A clergyman inducted into a benefice.
Rapalje and Lawrence.

impart (im-pärt'), *v.* [< OF. *empartir* = Sp. *impartir* = It. *impartire*, < L. *impertire, inpertire*, also *impartire, inpartire*, give part in, share with, < *in*, in, + *partire*, part, divide, < *part(t-)s*, part, share: see *part.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give part in; grant a share or portion of.

Expressing well the spirit within thee [Adam] free,
My [God's] image, not *imparted* to the brute.
Milton, P. L., viii. 441.

2. To communicate; give.

God hath deprived her of wisdom, neither hath he *imparted* to her understanding. Job xxxix. 17.

Please you, to shew the bounty of your mind, sir, to *impart* some ten groats, or half a crown, to our use.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

To the nails the hheñna *imparts* a more bright, clear, and permanent colour than to the skin.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 45.

3†. To part; share; divide; parcel out: followed by *with.*

This first Volume, which if thou shalt as thankefully accept, as I haue willingly and freely *imparted with* thee, I shall bee the better encouraged.
Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

4. To communicate knowledge of; make known; show by words or tokens.

These be those reules which worthie Master Cheke dyd *impart* vnto me concernyng Salust.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 159.

Gentle lady,
When I did first *impart* my love to you.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

I came to *impart* a secret to you.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 5.

5†. To take part in; partake of; share.

Grieves it thee
To *impart* my sad disaster? . . .
Thou shared'st a fortune with me in my greatness.
Webster, Appius and Virginia, v. 3.

When you look this nosegay on,
My pain you may *impart*. *Munday.*

=Syn. 1 and **2.** *Communicate, Impart* (see *communicate*), reveal, disclose, discover, divulge.

II. *intrans.* To give a part or share; make a dispensation or gift.

He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath none. Luke iii. 11.

Tuc. Did not Minos *impart?*
Cris. Yes, here are twenty drachms he did convey.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

impartation (im-pär-tā'shon), *n.* [< *impart* + *-ation.*] The act of imparting.

All are now agreed as to the necessity of this *impartation.* *Is. Taylor.*

impartener†, *n.* [< *impart* + *-n-er*, as in *partner.*] One who imparts.

Not much vnlike to the figure of reference is there another with some little diuersitie which we call the *impartener*, because many times, in pleading and perswading, we thinke it a very good pollicie to acquaint our iudge or hearer or very aduersarie with some part of our Counsell.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 190.

imparter (im-pär'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who imparts.

By whose friendly communication they may often learn that in a few moments which cost the *imparters* many a year's toil and study. *Boyle*, Works, II. 61.

2†. One made to impart; a financial dupe.

His chief exercises are, taking the whiff, squiring a cockatrice, and making privy searches for *imparters.*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Characters.

Imparters, as the name signifies, were persons drawn in by artful pretences to part with their money to such impudent impostors as Shift. The word is often found in Jonson.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.

impartial (im-pär'shal), *a.* [= F. *impartial* = Sp. Pg. *imparcial* = It. *imparziale*, < ML. **impartialis*, impartial, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *partialis*, partial: see *partial.*] **1.** Not partial; not favoring one more than another; unprejudiced; equitable; just: as, an *impartial* judge or judgment; *impartial* favors.

Men ought to take an *impartial* view of their own abilities and virtues. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 332.

The King's *impartial* Anger lights on all,
From Fly-blown Acca'ron to the thundring Baal.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

Nature is *impartial* in her smiles. She is *impartial* also in her frowns. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 68.

2†. Indifferent; not taking part. *Schmidt.*

In this I'll be *impartial*; be you judge
Of your own cause. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

3†. [By apparent association with *in part*, or else by improper assumption of the prefix as intensive.] Partial. [An erroneous use.]

Cruel, unjust, *impartiall* destinies,
Why to this day have you preserv'd my life?
Shak., R. and J. (4to ed. 1597).

You are *impartial*, and we do appeal
From you to judges more indifferent.
Swetnam, The Woman-Hater. (*Nares.*)

=Syn. 1. Unbiased, fair, honorable, even-handed.

impartialist (im-pär'shal-ist), *n.* [< *impartial* + *-ist.*] One who is impartial. [Rare.]

And truly, for my part, I am professedly enough an *impartialist* not to stick to confess to you, Theophilus, that I read the Bible and the learnedest expositors on it with somewhat particular aims and dispositions.
Boyle, Works, II. 276.

impartiality (im-pär-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impartialité* = Sp. *imparcialidad* = Pg. *imparcialidade* = It. *imparzialità*, < ML. **impartialita(t-)s*, < **impartialis*, impartial: see *impartial.*] The character of being impartial; freedom from bias; disinterestedness; fairness: as, *impartiality* of judgment or of treatment.

Impartiality is the soul of mercy, as well as justice.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

There is a certain *impartiality* necessary to make what a man says bear any weight with those he speaks to.
Steele, Tatler, No. 242.

=Syn. Fairness, honor, justice, fair play, candor.

impartially (im-pär'shal-i), *adv.* In an impartial manner; without bias; without prejudice; justly; fairly.

God, whose equall hand *impartially* doth temper
Greatnesse and goodnesse. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xix.

impartialness (im-pär'shal-nes), *n.* Impartiality. [Rare.]

He spoke of it as a thing that would give him assurance of your majesty's *impartialness* in the general affair.
Sir W. Temple, To the King, Jan. 29, 1675.

impartibility[1] (im-pär-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impartible*[1]: see *-bility.*] The quality of being impartible or communicable. *Blackstone.*

impartibility[2] (im-pär-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impartibilité* = Sp. *impartibilidad* = Pg. *impartibilidade*; as *impartible*[2] + *-ity.*] The quality of being impartible or not subject to partition.

As numerous as is the multitude of individuals by partition, so numerous also is that principle of unity by universal *impartibility.* *Harris*, Hermes.

impartible[1] (im-pär'ti-bl), *a.* [< *impart* + *-ible.*] Capable of being imparted, conferred, bestowed, or communicated.

impartible[2] (im-pär'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *impartible* = Sp. *impartible* = Pg. *impartivel* = It. *impartibile*, < L. *impartibilis*, *inpartibilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + *partibilis*, partible: see *partible.*] Not partible or subject to partition: as, an *impartible* estate.

Furthermore the very present time which we call now is said to be *impartible* and indivisible.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 835.

But our current Real Property Law is coloured throughout by the feudal view of land, which is that, when held in individual enjoyment, it is primarily *impartible* or indivisible. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 341.

imparticled (im-pär'ti-kld), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *particled.*] Not particled; not consisting of particles.

impartment (im-pärt'ment), *n.* [< *impart* + *-ment.*] The act of imparting or communicating; also, that which is imparted or communicated; communication; disclosure.

It [the ghost] beckons you to go away with it,
As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

impassable (im-pàs'a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *passable.*] Not passable; that cannot be passed, or passed over: as, an *impassable* road.

Over this gulf
Impassable, impervious, let us try
Adventurous work. *Milton*, P. L., x. 254.

An exploring party . . . were appalled by the aspect of the Appalachian chain, and pronounced the mountains *impassable.* *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 44.

=Syn. Impervious, impenetrable, pathless.

impassableness (im-pàs'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being impassable.

impassably (im-pàs'a-bli), *adv.* In an impassable manner or degree.

impassibility (im-pas-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impassibilité* = Sp. *impasibilidad* = Pg. *impassibilidade* = It. *impassibilità*, < LL. *impassibilita(t-)s*, *inpassibilita(t-)s*, impassibility (tr. Gr. *ἀπάθεια*: see *apathy*), < *impassibilis*, *inpassibilis*, impassible: see *impassible.*] The character or condition of being impassible, in either sense of that word.

By this gift of *impassibility* their bodies are freed from all miseries which our bodies now suffer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 385.

Two divinities, one would have thought, might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

=Syn. *Indifference, Insensibility*, etc. See *apathy.*

impassible (im-pas'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *impassible* = Sp. *impasible* = Pg. *impassivel* = It. *impassibile*, < LL. *impassibilis*, *inpassibilis*, not capable of passion, passionless, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *passibilis*, capable of passion, feeling, or suffering: see *passible*[1].] **1.** Incapable of suffering; insensible to pain or harm.

Before the incarnation of Christ we could not, in passive graces, imitate God, who was *impassible.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 43.

Secure of death, I should contemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be moved to passion or sympathy; having or exhibiting no emotion.

Gwendolen, keeping her *impassible* air, as they moved away from the strand, felt her imagination obstinately at work. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii. 54.

impassibleness (im-pas'i-bl-nes), *n.* Impassibility.

impassion (im-pash'on), *v. t.* [Formerly also *compassion*: = It. *impassionare*, < ML. **impassionare*, move with passion, < L. *in*, in, + *passio(n-)*, passion: see *passion.*] To move or affect strongly with passion.

Then do not thou, with teares and woes, *impassion* my affects. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix.

The Damzell was full deepe *impassioned*,
Both for his griefe, and for her peoples sake,
Whose future woes so plaine he fashioned.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 43.

Beyond a mortal man *impassion'd* far.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 36.

impassionable (im-pash'on-a-bl), *a.* [< *impassion* + *-able.*] Easily excited to anger; susceptible of strong emotion.

impassionate[1] (im-pash'on-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impassionated*, ppr. *impassionating.* [< ML. *impassionatus* (as adj.), pp. of **impassionare*, move with passion: see *impassion.*] To affect powerfully; stir with passion.

Our Saviour Christ was one while deeply *impassionated* with sorrow, another while very strongly carried away with zeal and anger.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabbala, i.

impassionate[1]† (im-pash'on-āt), *a.* [Formerly also *empassionate*; < ML. *impassionatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Strongly affected; stirred by passion.

The Briton Prince was sore *empassionate.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 46.

impassionate[2]† (im-pash'on-āt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + ML. *passionatus*, passionate.] Without passion or feeling; dispassionate.

It being the doctrine of that sect [the Stoics] that a wise man should be *impassionate.* *Bp. Hall.*

impassioned (im-pash'ond), *p. a.* Actuated or animated by passion; expressive of passion or ardor of feeling; animated; excited.

The young Herodotus had wandered forth in a rapture of *impassioned* curiosity, to see, to touch, to measure, all those great objects whose names had been recently so rife in men's mouths. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

It is not easy to speak too favourably of the poetry of this play in the more *impassioned* passages.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxxi.

impassive (im-pas'iv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *passive.*] **1.** Not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; impassible.

Too unequal work we find,
Against unequal arms to fight in pain,
Against unpain'd, *impassive.*
Milton, P. L., vi. 455.

Impassive as the marble in the quarry. *De Quincey.*

2. Not showing sensibility or emotion; unmoved; apathetic: as, an *impassive* manner.

Under their *impassive* exterior they preserve memories, associations, emotions of burning intensity.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 126.

impassively (im-pas'iv-li), *adv.* In an impassive manner; without sensibility to pain or suffering; without sign of feeling or sensibility.

impassiveness (im-pas'iv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being impassive or insusceptible of suffering; insensibility.

By this means they arrogated no less to man's sufficiency then even the power of remaining in a calme apathy and *impassiveness* in all offencive emergencies.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. § 1.

impassivity (im-pa-siv'i-ti), *n.* [< *impassive* + *-ity.*] Impassiveness.

We have cold aristocratic *impassivity*, faithful to itself even in Tartarus. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 7.

impastation (im-pas-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *impastation* = Pg. *impastação*, < ML. *impastatio(n-)*, < *impastare*, impaste: see *impaste.*] **1.** The act of impasting or making into paste.—**2.** That which is made into paste; especially, a combination of various materials of different colors and consistencies, baked or united by a cement and hardened by the air: used of works in earthenware, porcelain, imitation of marble, etc.

impaste (im-pāst'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impasted*, ppr. *impasting.* [Formerly also *empaste*; = OF. *empaster*, F. *empâter* = Sp. *empastar* = Pg. *impastar* = It. *impastare*, cover with paste or plaster, < ML. *impastare*, put or cook in paste or dough, mix, < L. *in*, on, + LL. *pasta*, paste: see *paste.*] **1.** To make into paste; knead.

Now is he total gules; horridly trick'd
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons;
Bak'd and *impasted* with the parching streets.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. In *painting*, to lay on thickly and boldly the colors of. A picture is said to be impasted when heavily loaded with colors so blended together that the work seems continuous, and as if painted with a single stroke of the brush. The expression is used also of colors put in their proper places, and not blended together, so that in this sense a figure may be said to be impasted in the same sense that it is said to be painted.

Impasting is the term applied to laying colours in thick masses on the lights. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 138.

impasto (im-pàs'tō), *n.* [It., < *impastare*, cover with paste or plaster: see *impaste.*] In *painting*, the thick laying on of pigments. Compare *impaste*, 2.

Impasto is the application of thick and opaque pigments undiluted with any medium except the oil they are ground in, and not too much of that. It differs from loading in being less prominent and in covering a larger surface. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 566.

impatible† (im-pat′i-bl), *a.* [= It. *impatibile*, < L. *impatibilis*, *impatibilis*, *impatibilis*, < *in-* priv. + *pati*, suffer: see *passion*.] **1.** Incapable of being borne or endured; intolerable. [Rare.]—**2.** Incapable of suffering; impassible.

A spirit . . . of material fire. *Fuller.*

That . . . act . . . to the powers and faculties of the soul of . . . corporeality, . . . entering into the frail, mortal, and passible instruments of bodies, however they be in the . . . impatible, *impatibile*, and the same.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 854.

impatience (im-pā′shens), *n.* [< ME. *impacience*, *impacyence*, < OF. *impacience*, *impascience*, F. *impatience* = Pr. *impaciencia* = Sp. Pg. *impaciencia* = It. *impazienza*, *impazienzia*, < L. *impatientia*, *impatientia*, impatience, < *impatien(t-)s*, *impatien(t-)s*, impatient: see *impatient*.] **1.** The state or character of lacking patience; restlessness under existing conditions; eager desire for relief or change.

. . . makes an ague to be a fever, and every fever to be a calenture. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 252.

The longer I continued in this scene, the greater was my *impatience* of retiring from it. *Bp. Hurd.*

2. Intolerance of anything that thwarts or hinders; passionate vehemence; in a milder sense, quickness of temper; touchiness.

Your fierce *impatience* forc'd us from your presence,
Urg'd us to speed, and bade us banish pity.
Johnson, Irene, v. 11.

His bloody sword he brandish'd over me,
And, like a hungry lion, did commence
Rough deeds of rage and stern *impatience*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

impatiency† (im-pā′shen-si), *n.* Same as *impatience*.

With some *impatiency* he bare the length of his oration.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

With what *impatiency*
Of grief we parted!
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, v. 3.

Impatiens (im-pā′shi-enz), *n.* [NL. use (referring to the elasticity of the valves of the seed-pod, which discharge the seeds when ripe or when touched) of L. *impatiens*, impatient: see *impatient*.] A genus of annual plants of the natural order *Geraniaceæ* and tribe *Balsamineæ*, having curious irregular flowers, in which the calyx and corolla are colored alike and are not clearly distinguishable. The sepals are apparently 4 in number; the anterior one (apparently inferior as the flower hangs on its stalk) is largest and forms a spurred sack. The petals are 2 in number, unequal-sided and 2-lobed; the stamens 5, and short; and the pod has 5 valves, which coil elastically and project the seeds in bursting, whence the popular names *snapweed* and *touch-me-not*. Besides the above described flowers, there are other inconspicuous ones that are fertilized in the bud. About 135 species are known, of which 2 are North American, 3 European or North Asian, 20 African, and the rest from tropical Asia, known as *balsam* and *jewel-weed*. The American species are *I. pallida*, the pale touch-me-not, and *I. fulva*, the spotted touch-me-not. (See cut under *balsam*.) The latter has become naturalized in England. The common European species is *I. Noli-tangere*, the yellow balsam, touch me-not, or quick-in-hand. *I. balsamina* is much grown for the beauty of its flowers, and is well known as a highly ornamental annual by the names *garden balsam* and *lady's-slipper*.

impatient (im-pā′shent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *impacient*, < OF. *impacient*, F. *impatient* = Pr. *impacient* = Sp. Pg. *impaciente* = It. *impaziente*, < L. *impatien(t-)s*, *impatien(t-)s*, that cannot or will not bear or endure, impatient, < *in-* priv. + *patien(t-)s*, bearing, enduring, suffering: see *patient*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not patient; not bearing or enduring with composure or patience; uneasy under existing conditions, and eager for relief or change; excited by opposition or the thwarting of one's desires; quick-tempered.

You are of an *impatient* spirit, and an *impatient* spirit is never without woe. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him.
Addison, Spectator.

So she, *impatient* her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in strange things delights.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul (ed. 1819), Int.

2. Intolerant; non-endurant; resistant: as, *impatient* of control.

Impatient of any interruptions, he spent the whole of his time that could be spared from the duties of his parish in reading and writing. *Ep. Hurd*, Warburton.

Peltigera venosa, perhaps always less *impatient* of cold, was particularly fine.
Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 38.

3. Prompted by or springing from impatience; exhibiting or expressing impatience: as, an *impatient* manner.

What, will you tear
Impatient answers from my gentle tongue?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

To assuage
Th' *impatient* fervour. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 502.

4†. Not to be borne; intolerable.

As my dear Lady, which thy ymage art
Of mutuall pitty and *impatient* smart.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 44.

=**Syn. 1** and **3**. Restless, unquiet, hasty, eager, precipitate, impetuous, vehement.

II. *n.* One who lacks patience. [Rare.]

I have heard and seen some ignorant *impatients*, when they have found themselves to smart with God's scourge, cast a sullen frown back upon him with "cur me cædis?"
Seasonable Sermons, p. 39.

impatiently (im-pā′shent-li), *adv.* In an impatient manner; with impatience, uneasiness, or restlessness; intolerantly.

impatron†, *v. t.* [< OF. *impatroner* = It. *impadronire*, put in possession of, make master of; as *in-*[2] + *patron*.] To put in possession; invest with power.

He . . . *impatroned* himselfe with three peeces of ordinance, which he caused to be haled into the Tower.
Remarkable Occurrences in the Northerne Parts (1642), [p. 10.

impatronization† (im-pā″tron-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *impatronisation*; as *impatronize* + *-ation*.] Absolute seigniory or possession; the act of putting into full possession, as of a benefice.

impatronize†, **empatronize**† (im-, em-pā′tron-iz), *v. t.* [As *impatron* + *-ize*.] Same as *impatron*.

They [the Spaniards] have now twice sought to *impatronize* themselves of this kingdom of England.
Bacon, War with Spain.

His father Lewis . . . did *impatronize* himselfe upon the duchie of Burgondie and earldome of Artoys.
Fenton, Guicciardin (1599).

impave (im-pāv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impaved*, ppr. *impaving*. [< *in-*[2] + *pave*.] To pave in; form in a pavement. [Rare.]

Climbing a tall tower,
There saw, *impaved*, with rude fidelity
Of art mosaic, in a roofless floor,
An Eagle with stretched wings, but beamless eye.
Wordsworth, On Revisiting Dunolly Castle.

impavid (im-pav′id), *a.* [= Sp. *impávido* = Pg. It. *impavido*, < L. *impavidus*, fearless, < *in-* priv. + *pavidus*, fearing: see *pavid*.] Fearless; undaunted; intrepid. [Rare.]

Placid Lord Ullin received the news by telegraph; . . . he put the message into his pocket without remark, and won the rubber before he rose. . . . *Impavid* as the Hortian model-man. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, xviii.

impavidly (im-pav′id-li), *adv.* In an impavid manner; fearlessly; undauntedly; intrepidly. *Thackeray.* [Rare.]

impawn (im-pân′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empawn*; = Sp. *empeñar* = Pg. *empenhar* = It. *impegnare*; as *in-*[2] + *pawn*[1].] To put in pawn; pledge; deposit as security.

Go to the king; and let there be *impawn'd*
Some surety for a safe return again.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Alas! what comfort is there left for me,
If those dear jewels be *impawn'd* to thee.
Dekker and Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, ii. 3.

A wise man will never *impawn* his future being and action, and decide beforehand what he shall do in a given extreme event. Nature and God will instruct him in that hour. *Emerson*, War.

impeach (im-pēch′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empeach*, *empeche*; < ME. *empechen*, *empeshen* (> *impish*, q. v.), < OF. *empescher*, *empeescher* (ML. reflex *impechiare*), F. *empêcher*, hinder, stop, bar, appar. = Pr. *empedegar*, < ML. *impedicare*, *inpedicare*, catch, entangle, lit. fetter, < L. *in*, in, + *pedica*, a fetter, < *pe(d-)s*, foot (see *foot*), but mixed in sense with OF. *empacher* = Pr. *empachar*, *empaitar*, *empazar*, *empechar* = Sp. *empachar* = Pg. *empachar*, overload, = It. *impacciare*, delay, appar. < ML. as if **impactiare*, < L. *impingere*, pp. *impactus*, strike against, fasten upon, fasten: see *impact*, *impinge*. The same radical elements are involved in *depeach*, *despatch*, q. v. Hence, by variation, *appeach*, and, by apheresis of this, *peach*[2], q. v.] **1**†. To hinder; impede.

Empeche his head, his face; have at his gorge;
Beare at the breste, or sperne him one the side.
Knyghthode and Batayle, quoted in Strutt's Sports and [Pastimes, p. 185.

Swelling throbs *empeach*
His foltring toung with pangs of drerinesse.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 11.

The Scots were assembled . . . to *impeach* the passage of our said army.
Exped. in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 116).

2. To call in question; accuse of wrong or error; bring discredit on; disparage; accuse: as, to *impeach* one's motives; to *impeach* the credit of a witness.

He . . . doth *impeach* the freedom of the state
If they deny him justice. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

I doubt not of your generosity, but people unacquainted with your temper *impeach* you with avarice.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 535.

To speak favourably of a character you have oppressed would be *impeaching* your own.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

3. Specifically, to prefer charges of official misconduct against, before a competent tribunal; bring to account by trial for malfeasance in office. See *impeachment*, 3.

And arm'd with Truth *impeach'd* the Don
Of his enormous Crimes.
Prior, The Viceroy, vi.

In regard to the President, it was their duty to make a specific charge, to investigate it openly, and to *impeach* him before the Senate, if the evidence afforded reasonable ground to believe that the charge could be substantiated.
G. T. Curtis, Buchanan, II. 247.

The *impeached* minister, like the king who is put on his trial, when he has become weak enough to be *impeached*, may remain too strong to be acquitted.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 371.

4. To call to account; charge as answerable.

The first donee in tail may commit waste without being *impeached*. *Z. Swift.*

To impeach a witness, to adduce evidence intended to meet the testimony of the witness by showing him to be unworthy of credit. =**Syn.** *Charge*, *Indict*, etc. See *accuse*.

impeach† (im-pēch′), *n.* [< *impeach*, *v.*] Same as *impeachment*.

If they may (without *impeach*) enjoy their wills, no quieter creatures under heaven.
Chapman, All Fools, iii. 1.

Ourself
Will here sit by, spectator of your sports;
And think it no *impeach* of royalty.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

impeachable (im-pē′cha-bl), *a.* [< OF. *empechable*, *empeschable*, that may be arrested; as *impeach* + *-able*.] Liable or making liable to be impeached; chargeable with wrong-doing; censurable; liable to be called in question.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impeachable*. *Grew.*

Owners of lands in fee simple are not *impeachable* for waste. *Z. Swift.*

The *impeachable* offences are "treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors."
J. Buchanan, in Curtis, II. 255.

impeacher (im-pē′chėr), *n.* **1**†. One who or that which impeaches or hinders.

So that instead of finding Prelaty an *impeacher* of schism or faction, the more I search, the more I grow into all persuasion to think rather faction and she, as with a spousal ring, are wedded together, never to be divorc'd.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2. One who brings or institutes an impeachment; an accuser.

impeachment (im-pēch′ment), *n.* [< OF. *empeschement* (ML. reflex *impechiamentum*), F. *empêchement*, hindrance, < *empescher*, hinder: see *impeach*.] **1.** Hindrance; impediment; obstruction. [Obsolete except in law. See *impeachment of waste*, below.]

I do not seek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais
Without *impeachment*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

The Earl of Warwick, having Notice that his Father the Earl of Salisbury was upon march to meet him, passeth over his Men, and, without *Impeachment*, joined with him and his Friends near Exeter. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 196.

2. A calling in question; accusation of wrong or error; disparagement: as, an *impeachment* of one's motives or conduct, or of the credibility of a witness.

To let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great *impeachment* to his age.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

Without any *impeachment* of the prosperous operation of our system, prejudices may arise between the different sections of the country, etc. *Everett*, Orations, I. 201.

3. A calling to account; arraignment; the act of charging with a crime or misdemeanor; specifically, the exhibition of charges of maladministration against a high public officer before a competent tribunal. In the United States, the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment of the President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States; the Senate has the sole power to try all impeachments, the Chief Justice presiding at the trial of a President; and a two-thirds vote is necessary for conviction. In the case of State officers, there is generally a similar division of functions between the upper and the lower branch of the legislature. In the history of the federal government there have been seven cases of impeachment, the most famous being that of President Johnson, in 1868. In only two cases, both of district judges, was a verdict of guilty given. In Great Britain impeachments are made in the House of Commons and tried by the House of Lords. Prominent impeachments in English history were those of Lord Bacon and Warren Hastings.

The practice of *impeachment* directed against Michael de la Pole in 1386 was revived in 1450 for the destruction of his grandson. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 371.

Articles of impeachment. See *article*.—**Court of impeachment**, a tribunal, usually the upper branch of a legislature, sitting on the trial of articles of impeachment. **Impeachment of a witness.** See *impeach, v. t.* **Impeachment of waste**, in *law*, a restraint from committing waste upon lands or tenements, or a demand of recompense for waste, done by a tenant to the prejudice of the right of another's estate or interest in the property.

impearl (im-pėrl'), *v. t.* [Also *empearl*; < *in-*[2] + *pearl*.] 1. To form into pearls or the resemblance of pearls.

Dew-drops which the sun
Impearls on every leaf and every flower.
Milton, P. L., v. 747.

2. To decorate with or as if with pearls.

The Mountains, or the flowry Meads,
Impearld with tears, that sweet Aurora sheads.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Husht as the falling Dews, whose noiseless Show'rs
Imperle the folded Leaves of Ev'ning Flow'rs.
Congreve, To Sleep.

Proud be the rose, with rains and dews
Her head *impearling*.
Wordsworth, To the Daisy.

impeccability (im-pek-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impeccabilité* = Sp. *impecabilidad* = Pg. *impeccabilidade* = It. *impeccabilità*, < ML. **impeccabilita(t-)s*, < LL. *impeccabilis, inpeccabilis*, not liable to sin: see *impeccable*.] The character of being impeccable; exemption from liability to do wrong.

This last state may be the finishing operation, to eternize the infallibility and *impeccability* of all lapsed, sentient, and intelligent beings. *G. Cheyne*, Regimen, p. 326.

The *impeccability* of the Bishop of Rome was not as yet an article of the Roman creed.
Milman, Latin Christianity, iv. 6.

impeccable (im-pek'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *impeccable* = Sp. *impecable* = Pg. *impeccavel* = It. *impeccabile*, < LL. *impeccabilis, inpeccabilis*, not liable to sin, < L. *in-* priv. + **peccabilis*, liable to sin: see *peccable*.] Not liable to err; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong.

If we honour the man, must we hold his pen *impeccable?* *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 43.

We perhaps may think it very convenient that we should at first have been made *impeccable*, and secured from falling. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. vii.

I may do a virtuous action without being *impeccable*.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 215.

impeccance (im-pek'ans), *n.* [= F. *impeccance* = Sp. *impecancia* = Pg. *impeccancia*, < LL. *impeccantia, inpeccantia*, sinlessness, < **impeccan(t-)s*, **inpeccan(t-)s*, impeccant: see *impeccant*.] Same as *impeccancy*.

impeccancy (im-pek'an-si), *n.* The condition or character of being impeccant or impeccable; impeccability; sinlessness.

She [the Church of Rome] stands upon it, that she cannot erre, and stubbornely chalenges unto her chaire a certain *impeccancie* of judgment.
Bp. Hall, No Peace with Rome.

impeccant (im-pek'ant), *a.* [= Sp. *impecante*, < LL. **impeccan(t-)s*, **inpeccan(t-)s* (in deriv. noun), < L. *in-* priv. + *peccan(t-)s*, sinning, sinful, ppr. of *peccare*, sin: see *peccant*.] Doing no wrong; sinless; unerring.

With a vengeance selecting, from all other classes,
Poor dogs of some sort, and *impeccant* half-asses.
Byrom, To G. Lloyd.

impectinate (im-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *pectinate*.] In *entom.*, not pectinated; simple: as, an *impectinate* antenna.

impecuniosity (im-pē-kū-ni-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impécuniosité*; as *impecunious* + *-ity*.] The state of being impecunious or destitute of money; want of money; poverty.

I have had lately recourse to the universal remedy for the *impecuniosity* of which I complain.
Scott, Quentin Durward, Int.

impecunious (im-pē-kū'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *impécunieux*; as *in-*[3] + *pecunious*.] Having no money; poor; penniless.

Who let in that rag there amongst us? Put him out, an *impecunious* creature. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The other *impecunious* person contrived to make both ends meet by shifting his lodgings from time to time.
W. Black.

impedance (im-pē'dans), *n.* [< *impede* + *-ance*.] Hindrance; specifically, in *elect.*, an apparent increase of resistance due to induction in a circuit.

A few words may suffice to explain the nature of the *impedance* which alternating currents meet with in passing through a conductor. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 518.

impede (im-pēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impeded*, ppr. *impeding*. [= Sp. Pg. *impedir* = It. *impedire*, < L. *impedire, inpedire*, entangle, insnare, hinder, lit. catch or hold the feet of, < *in*, in, on, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, = E. *foot*. Cf. *expede*.] To be an obstacle to; stand in the way of; hinder; obstruct.

It is one of the principal tenets of the Utilitarians that sentiment and eloquence serve only to *impede* the pursuit of truth. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

The pathless ocean does not *impede*, it accelerates the progress of the intellectual energy.
Everett, Orations, I. 421.

=Syn. To clog, retard, delay, check, fetter, hamper.

impedible (im-ped'i-bl), *a.* [= It. *impedibile;* as *impede* + *-ible*.] Capable of being impeded.

Every internal act is not in itself *impedible* by outward violence. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, i.

impediment (im-ped'i-ment), *n.* [= F. *impédiment* (in pl.) = Sp. Pg. It. *impedimento*, < L. *impedimentum, inpedimentum*, a hindrance, pl. *impedimenta, inpedimenta*, baggage, esp. military baggage, < *impedire, inpedire*, impede: see *impede*.] That which impedes or hinders progress; hindrance; obstruction; obstacle.

Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on without *impediment*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2.

Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit *impediments*. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxvi.

Hott countries are subject to greevous diseases, and many noysome *impediments*, which other more temperate places are freer from.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 28.

Let the laws be purged of every barbarous reminder, every barbarous *impediment* to women.
Emerson, Woman.

Diriment impediments of marriage. See *diriment*.—**Impediment in speech**, a defect which prevents distinct articulation. = **Syn.** *Difficulty, Obstruction*, etc. (see *obstacle*); encumbrance, bar, barrier, check.

impediment† (im-ped'i-ment), *v. t.* [= It. *impedimentare, impedimentire*, impede; from the noun.] To impede.

Lest Themistocles . . . should have withstood and *impedimented* a general good.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xv.

impedimenta (im-ped-i-men'tä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *impedimentum*, a hindrance: see *impediment, n.*] Things which hinder, impede, or encumber; specifically, articles taken with one on a journey which impede one's progress; especially, military baggage; supplies carried along with an army; in general, baggage.

I will only state that I and my *impedimenta*—which consisted of a hand-bag and an overcoat—went ashore in three boats. *Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 218.

impedimental (im-ped-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *impediment* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of impediment; hindering; obstructing.

The *impedimental* stain which intercepts her fruitive love. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. vii. § 3.

impedite† (im'pē-dīt), *v. t.* [< L. *impeditus, inpeditus*, pp. of *impedire, inpedire*, impede: see *impede*. Cf. *expedite*.] 1. To impede.

Digestion in the stomach, and other faculties there, seemed not to be much *impedited*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 457.

2. In *astrol.*, to affect by evil stars.

The moon is *impedited* in the highest degree when in conjunction with the sun. *Lilly*.

impedite† (im'pē-dīt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *impedido* = It. *impedito*, < L. *impeditus, inpeditus*, pp.: see the verb.] Hindered; obstructed.

Our constitution is weak, our souls apt to diminution and *impedite* faculties.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 900.

impedition† (im-pē-dish'on), *n.* [= Pg. *impedição* = It. *impedizione*, < L. *impeditio(n-), inpeditio(n-)*, a hindrance, obstruction, < *impedire, inpedire*, pp. *impeditus, inpeditus*, hinder: see *impede*.] A hindering. *Coles*, 1717.

impeditive (im-ped'i-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *impeditif* = Sp. Pg. It. *impeditivo*, < ML. *impeditivus*, < L. *impedire, inpedire*, pp. *impeditus, inpeditus*, hinder: see *impede*.] Causing hindrance; obstructive; impeding.

There are other cases concerning things unlawful by accident, in respect to the evil effect of the same: to wit, as they may be *impeditive* of good, or causative, or at the least (for we must use such words) occasionative of evil.
Bp. Sanderson, Promissory Oaths, iii. § 11.

What were more easy than to say that six legs to that unweildy body had been cumbersome and *impeditive* of motion; that the wings for so massie a bulk had been usclesse? *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, xxiii.

impel (im-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impelled*, ppr. *impelling*. [Formerly also *impell*; = OF. *impeller* = Sp. *impeler* = Pg. *impellir* = It. *impellere*, < L. *impellere, inpellere*, push, drive, or strike against, drive forward, urge, impel, < *in*, on, + *pellere*, drive. Cf. *compel, expel, propel, repel*. Hence *impulse*, etc.] To drive or urge forward; press on; incite or constrain to action in any way: as, steam is the *impelling* force of a locomotive.

The wave behind *impels* the wave before.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 271.

Practice . . . urges and *impels* to action, choice, and determination. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

And shame and doubt *impell'd* him in a course
Once so abhorr'd, with unresisted force.
Crabbe, Works, V. 19.

With fire and sword
Come Spoilers, horde *impelling* horde.
Wordsworth, The Highland Broach.

=Syn. *Prompt, Induce*, etc. (see *actuate*); to influence, push on, force on, move, lead, set on. (See list under *incite*.)

impellent (im-pel'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *impellen(t-)s, inpellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *impellere, inpellere*, drive forward: see *impel*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of impelling.

Such ponderous bodies do take an enforc'd flight from an exterior *impellent* swiftness. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 427.

II. *n.* A power or force that impels or drives forward; motive or impelling power.

S. What do you mean by voluntary oaths?
C. Those that no other *impellent* but myself, or my own worldly gain or interest, extort from me.
Hammond, Pract. Catechism, ii. 8.

impeller (im-pel'ėr), *n.* One who or that which impels.

Is it possible to be an effect produced without a cause? Is it [a moving stone] impelled without an *impeller?*
Clarke, Second Defence of the Immateriality, etc.

He [Ignatius] is by his very nature an *impeller* of men.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 470.

impen (im-pen'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impenned* or *impent*, ppr. *impenning*. [< *in-*[1] + *pen*[1].] To pen in; confine or inclose in a narrow place.

Yet these from other streames much different;
For others, as they longer, broader grow;
These, as they run in narrow banks *impent*,
Are then at least, when in the main they flow.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, iii.

But notwithstanding all this, a man at rest in his chamber (like a sheep *impenn'd* in the fold) is subject only to unusual events, and such as rarely happen.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 59.

impend (im-pend'), *v.* [= Pg. *impender* = It. *impendere*, < L. *impendere, inpendere*, hang over, overhang, be imminent, < *in*, on, + *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] **I.** *intrans.* To overhang; be ready to fall; be imminent; threaten; be on the point of occurring, as something evil.

Destruction hangs o'er yon devoted wall,
And nodding Ilion waits th' *impending* fall.
Pope, Iliad, ii.

An extensive lake displayed its glassy bosom, reflecting on its broad surface the *impending* horrors of the mountain. *Goldsmith*, Asem.

II.† *trans.* To hang over. [Rare.]

We seriously consider the dreadful judgments that now *impend* the nation. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, Pref.

impendence, impendency (im-pen'dens, -den-si), *n.* [< *impenden(t)* + *-ce, -cy*.] The state of being impendent or overhanging; a menacing attitude.

Far above, in thunder-blue serration, stand the eternal edges of the angry Apennine, dark with rolling *impendence* of volcanic cloud. *Ruskin*.

impendent (im-pen'dent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *impendente*, < L. *impenden(t-)s, inpenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *impendere, inpendere*, impend: see *impend*.] Impending; imminent; threatening: as, an *impendent* evil.

What if all
Her stores were open'd, and this firmament
Of hell should spout her cataracts of fire,
Impendent horrours, threatening hideous fall
One day upon our heads? *Milton*, P. L., ii. 177.

Lo! with upright sword
Prefiguring his own *impendent* doom,
The Apostle of the Gentiles.
Wordsworth, Near Aquapendente.

impenetrability (im-pen#ē-tra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impénétrabilité* = Sp. *impenetrabilidad* = Pg. *impenetrabilidade* = It. *impenetrabilità*; as *impenetrable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] 1. The character or condition of being impenetrable; incapability of being penetrated, in any sense of that word.—2. In *physics*, specifically, that property of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time; that property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies.

Matter possesses *impenetrability*, which means that no two portions of matter can occupy the same place at the same time.
W. *Carpenter*, Energy in Nature (3d ed.), p. 11.

impenetrable (im-pen'ē-tra-bl), *a.* [= F. *impénétrable* = Sp. *impenetrable* = Pg. *impenetravel* = It. *impenetrabile*, < L. *impenetrabilis, inpenetrabilis*, not penetrable, < *in-* priv. + *pene*

trabilis, penetrable: see *penetrable*.] 1. Incapable of being penetrated; not penetrable, in any sense of that word.

Highest woods, *impenetrable*
To star or sun-light. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1086.

These instances of cunning, which she thought *impenetrable*, yet which everybody saw through.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

The progress of the most salutary inventions and discoveries is buried in *impenetrable* mystery.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Specifically, in *physics*, having the property of preventing any other substance from occupying the same place at the same time.

impenetrableness (im-pen′ē-trą-bl-nes), *n.* Impenetrability.

We may consider that motion does not essentially belong to matter, as divisibility and *impenetrableness* are believed to do. *Boyle*, Works, V. 210.

impenetrably (im-pen′ē-trą-bli), *adv.* In an impenetrable manner; so as to be impenetrable.

The inviolable saints,
In cubic phalanx firm, advanced entire,
Invulnerable, *impenetrably* arm'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 400.

impenitence (im-pen′i-tens), *n.* [= F. *impénitence* = Sp. Pg. *impenitencia* = It. *impenitenza*, < LL. *impœnitentia*, *inpœnitentia*, < *impœniten(t-)s*, *inpœniten(t-)s*, impenitent: see *impenitent*.] The condition of being impenitent; want of penitence or repentance; obduracy; hardness of heart.

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another. *Rogers*.

I thought you would not slay *impenitence*
Teased first contrition from the man you slew—
I thought you had a conscience.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 299.

impenitency (im-pen′i-ten-si), *n.*; pl. *impenitencies* (-siz). Same as *impenitence*.

What is this sin? Final *impenitency*, and, some say, impugning of the truth.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He undertook a grief great enough . . . to satisfy for the *impenitencies* of all the world.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 318.

impenitent (im-pen′i-tent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impénitent* = Sp. Pg. It. *impenitente*, < LL. *impœniten(t-)s*, *inpœniten(t-)s*, not penitent, < L. *in-* priv. + *pœniten(t-)s*, penitent: see *penitent*.] I. *a.* Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate.

I pity the flatteries and self applauses of a careless and *impenitent* heart. *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, xi.

So died
Impenitent, and left a race behind
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From Gentiles. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 423.

II. *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.

When the reward of penitents and punishment of *impenitents* is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other. *Hammond*.

impenitently (im-pen′i-tent-li), *adv.* In an impenitent manner; without repentance or contrition for sin; obdurately.

impenitible†, *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *pœnitere*, repent, + *-ible*.] Incapable of repentance.

As death works upon man, and concludes him, and makes him *impenitible* for ever, so works the fall upon the angels, and concludes them for ever too. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiv.

impennate (im-pen′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] I. *a.* Featherless or wingless; specifically, characterized by short wings covered with feathers resembling scales, as the penguins.

II. *n.* A bird, as the penguin, with short wings covered with scales.

Impennes (im-pen′ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *in-* priv. + *penna*, a wing.] A group of birds, the penguins. Also called *Sphenisciformes* and *Sphenisciformes*. *Illiger*. See *Aptenodytidæ*.

impennous† (im-pen′us), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *penna*, a wing.] Wingless; having no wings; apterous.

It is generally conceived an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst *impennous* insects by many.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

impeoplet (im-pē′pl), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *people*.] Same as *empeople*.

Thick were the Walls *impeopled* with the stories
Of those whom Chastity had clothed in White.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 11.

imper. An abbreviation of *imperative*.

imperancet (im′pe-rans), *n.* [< ML. **imperantia*, < L. *imperare*, *inperare*, command: see *imperate*.] Command; mastery. *Halliwell*.

imperant† (im′pe-rant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *imperante*, < L. *imperan(t-)s*, *inperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *imperare*, *inperare*, command: see *imperate*.] Commanding.

imperate (im′pe-rāt), *a.* [< L. *imperatus*, *inperatus*, pp. of *imperare*, *inperare*, command, order, enjoin, < *in*, in, on, + *parare*, make ready, order: see *pare*. Cf. *empire*.] Performed by a faculty other than the will, at the command of the will: opposed to *elicit*.

I see the energy of my soul in every particle of my body, though not using intellectual actions in every part, yet using some that are *imperate*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 22.

Imperate act. See *act*.

imperativæ (im-per-ą-tī′vē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *feriæ*, feasts) of *imperativus*, imperative: see *imperative*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, special or extraordinary feasts or holidays. See *feriæ*.

imperatival (im-per-ą-tī′val or im-per′ą-ti-val), *a.* [< *imperative* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, belonging or peculiar to the imperative mode.

imperative (im-per′ą-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *imperatief* = G. Dan. Sw. *imperativ*, the imperative mode, = F. *impératif* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperativo*, < L. *imperativus*, *inperativus*, of a command, imperative (as a noun, sc. *modus*, the imperative mode), < *imperare*, *inperare*, command, order: see *imperate*.] I. *a.* 1. Expressing command; containing positive command; peremptory; absolute: as, *imperative* orders.

The suits of kings are *imperative*.
Bp. Hall, David with Bathsheba and Uriah.

2. Not to be avoided or evaded; that must be attended to or performed; obligatory; binding: as, an *imperative* duty or necessity.

The priest who needs must carry sword on thigh
May find *imperative* use for it.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 319.

Imperative mode, the mode or form or set of forms of a verb which express command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation: as, *come* here; *restrain* yourself; *be comforted*. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Imperious*, *Imperative* (see *imperious*), absolute, express, positive, decided, not to be gainsaid.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a mode or verbal form which expresses command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation.—2. In *philos.*, a deliverance of conscience; a monition of the moral sense.

By *imperative*, in general, every proposition that expresses a possible free action, by which a certain end is to be realized, is to be understood.
Kant, tr. by Richardson.

Such precepts are merely, what Kant calls them, Hypothetical *Imperatives*; they are not addressed to any one who has not first accepted the end.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 7.

But when the instruction has been conveyed, the self-imposed *imperative* to turn it to account for the bettering of life remains to be given; and it is only from a conscience responsive to an ideal of virtue that it can proceed. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 307.

Categorical imperative. See *categorical*.

imperatively (im-per′ą-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In an imperative manner; peremptorily.—2. By way or in the manner of the imperative mode.

imperativeness (im-per′ą-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being imperative or obligatory; absolute requirement.

All the animal functions, in common with the higher functions, have . . . their *imperativeness*.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 76.

Neither [theory] explains the *imperativeness* with which recognized moral law speaks to the human heart.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 418.

imperator (im′pē-rā-tor), *n.* [L., also *inperator*, OL. *induperator*, *endoperator*, a commander, emperor, < *imperare*, *inperare*, command: see *imperate*. Hence ult. E. *emperor*.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*: (*a*) In general, a commander, chief, or ruler: in this sense a descriptive title (placed after the name) of any one possessing the imperium or power of enforcing his authority, as a general, or a consul, proconsul, or other magistrate. (*b*) In later times, more especially, a general-in-chief or holder of an independent command during active service: a title often conferred by the senate on a victorious general, or acclaimed by his army.

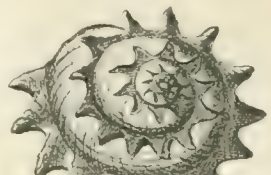
The powers of the *imperator* or commander of the Roman army ceased on his return to the city.
Encyc. Brit., III. 80.

(*c*) After the fall of the republic, the official title (used as a prenomen) of the monarch or supreme ruler as permanent generalissimo of the Roman armies; emperor: originally conferred by the senate for a term, and afterward assumed in perpetuity.

This senior-junior, giant-dwarf, Dan Cupid, . . .
Sole *imperator*, and great general
Of trotting paritors. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of trochiform prosobranchiate gastropods, of the family *Turbinidæ*. *Montfort*.

Imperatoria (im-per-ą-tō′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *imperatorius*, of or belonging to a general or commander: see *imperatory*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, now usually regarded as a section of *Peucedanum*. *I. Ostruthium*, the great masterwort, grows in moist pastures in various parts of Scotland, and was formerly much cultivated as a pot-herb. The root yields the vegetable resin imperatorin.


Imperator imperialis

imperatorial (im-per-ą-tō′ri-ąl), *a.* [As *imperatory* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the title or office of imperator or emperor: as, "*imperatorial* laurels," *C. Merivale*.—2. Like an imperator; of a commanding nature or quality; imperial.

Moses delivered this law after an *imperatorial* way, by saying, thou shalt do this, and thou shalt not do that.
Norris, The Beatitudes, p. 239.

The *imperatorial* character of the language itself [Latin]—the speech of masters, not of men.
G. P. Marsh, Lects on Eng. Lang., iv.

Also *imperatory*.

imperatorian (im-per-ą-tō′ri-an), *a.* [As *imperatory* + *-an*.] Imperatorial. [Rare.]

He professed not to meddle by any *Imperatorian* or Senatorian power with matters of Religion.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 143.

imperatorin (im-per′ą-tō-rin), *n.* [< *Imperatoria* + *-in*[2].] A vegetable resin found in the root of *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, or great masterwort. It forms long transparent prisms, has an acrid burning taste, and is neutral, fusible, and soluble in alcohol and ether.

imperatorious† (im-per-ą-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *imperatorius*: see *imperatory*.] Same as *imperatorial*. *Davies*.

You have heard his Majesty's speech, though short, yet full and princely, and rightly *imperatorious*, as Tacitus said of Galba's. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 9.

imperatory (im-per′ą-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *impératoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperatorio*, < L. *imperatorius*, of or belonging to a general or commander, < *imperator*, a general: see *imperator*.] Same as *imperatorial*.

All which stand
In awe of thy high *imperatory* hand.
Chapman, Hymn to Hermes.

imperceivable (im-pėr-sē′vą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *perceivable*.] Imperceptible. [Rare.]

There is yet another way by which a temptation arrives to its highest pitch or proper hour; and that is by a long train of gradual, *imperceivable* encroaches of the flesh upon the spirit. *South*, Works, VI. vii.

imperceivableness (im-pėr-sē′vą-bl-nes), *n.* Imperceptibleness. [Rare.]

And this *imperceivableness* of the impressions made upon our souls by the Holy Spirit was that which our Saviour signified to Nicodemus, in the third of St. John.
Abp. Sharp, Works, III. v.

imperceived† (im-pėr-sēvd′), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *perceived*.] Unperceived.

Then finding the bladder to be pumped up, we would have tied up the contained air, but could not do it by reason of an *imperceived* hole. *Boyle*, Works, V. 620.

imperceptibility (im-pėr-sep-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperceptibilité* = Sp. *imperceptibilidad* = Pg. *imperceptibilidade* = It. *impercettibilità*; as *imperceptible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or state of being imperceptible; imperceptibleness. *Ash*.

imperceptible (im-pėr-sep′ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *imperceptible* = Sp. *imperceptible* = Pg. *imperceptivel* = It. *impercettibile*, < ML. *imperceptibilis*, not perceptible, < L. *in-* priv. + *perceptibilis*, perceptible.] I. *a.* Not perceptible; that cannot be perceived. (*a*) Incapable by nature of affecting the senses.

Seem'd washing his hands with invisible soap
In *imperceptible* water. *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

(*b*) Too minute, fine, gradual, subtle, or evanescent to be discerned by the senses; producing an excitation of the nerves less than the threshold of sensation. See *threshold*.

Strange play of Fate! when mightiest human things
Hang on such small *imperceptible* things.
Cowley, Davideis, iv.

Its operation is slow, and in some cases almost *imperceptible*. *Burke*.

The three-millionth part of a milligramme of a salt of Sodium, an *imperceptible* particle of dust to the naked eye, is yet capable of colouring the flame yellow, and of giving the yellow line of Sodium in the spectroscope.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 152.

He [Herschel] was (as he said himself) led on by almost *imperceptible* degrees from evident clusters, such as the Pleiades, to spots without a trace of stellar formation.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 28.

Imperceptible increase, that kind or rate of progress which cannot be perceived by inspection, unless inspection be made at different times so as to compare the different stages of progress: thus used in the law of accretion.

II. *n.* That which cannot be perceived with the naked eye, or realized by sensation. [Rare.]

I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural history of *imperceptibles*. *Tatler*, No. 119.

imperceptibleness (im-pėr-sep′ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imperceptible.

imperceptibly (im-pėr-sep′ti-bli), *adv.* In an imperceptible manner; so as not to be perceived.

imperception (im-pėr-sep′shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *perception*.] Want of perception.

Why then may not a spirit that has subtiler fingers than the finest matter, I mean the spirit of Nature, lay hold on that imperceptive part of the soul, or on the soul itself, in the state of silence, of *imperception?*
Dr. H. More, Philos. Writings, Gen. Pref.

No one, not even Sydney Smith's Scotchman, is willing to confess his *imperception* of humor. *Science*, XII. 305.

imperceptive (im-pėr-sep′tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *perceptive*.] Not perceiving, or not able to perceive.

Ye would gaze on God
With *imperceptive* blankness.
Mrs. Browning.

Thus both conceived perceptivity to arise from a certain combination or aggregation of *imperceptive* particles.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 9.

impercipient (im-pėr-sip′i-ẹnt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *percipient*.] Not perceiving; having no power to perceive.

The insensible, *impercipient* body.
Mind, No. 35, July, 1884.

imperdibility† (im-pėr-di-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *imperdible:* see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being imperdible.

Neither are those precious things of greater use to the making of vessels and utensils, unless some little niceties and curiosities, by means of their beauty, *imperdibility*, and ductility. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, v. 9, note 5.

imperdible (im-pėr′di-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *imperdible;* cf. F. *imperdable:* < L. *in-* priv. + **perdibilis*, that may be lost, < *perdere*, lose: see *perdition*.] Not capable of being lost; not easy to be lost.

But as they [wisdom and knowledge] are harder in their acquisition, so are they more *imperdible* and steady in their stay. *Feltham*, On Eccles., ii. 11.

imperence (im′pę-rens), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *impertinence*.

imperfect (im-pėr′fekt), *a.* and *n.* [In mod. use altered (like *perfect*) to suit the orig. L.; < ME. *imparfit, inparfit, inperfit*, < OF. *imparfeit*, F. *imparfait* = Sp. *imperfecto* = Pg. *imperfeito* = It. *imperfetto*, < L. *imperfectus, inperfectus*, unfinished, incomplete, < *in-* priv. + *perfectus*, finished, complete, perfect: see *perfect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not perfect; lacking completeness, correctness, or excellence; falling short of a standard or ideal; defective; incomplete: as, an *imperfect* copy of a book; *imperfect* vision.

Upon this foreseide plate ben compassed certein cerclis that hihten almicanteras, of which som of hem semen perfit circles and somme semen *inperfit*. *Chaucer.*

Something he left *imperfect* in the state, . . . which imports to the kingdom so much fear and danger that his personal return was most required. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

He stammered like a child, or an amazed *imperfect* person. *Jer. Taylor.*

We ascended the hills to the south, passing by several grots, on which there were some very *imperfect* remains of Greek inscriptions.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 146.

2. Characterized by or subject to defects; not completely good; frail; inadequate.

My prayers and alms, *imperfect* and defil'd,
Were but the feeble efforts of a child.
Cowper, Truth, l. 577.

As year succeeds to year, the more
Imperfect life's fruition seems.
Locker, Reply to a Letter.

3. In *gram.*, designating incomplete or continuous action, or action or condition conceived as in process when something else takes place, as in Latin *amabat*, French *aimait*, Greek *ἔλυε*, as distinguished from the simple past forms (aoristic), without further implication, *amavit, aima, ἔλυσε*. In the languages most familiar to us only past time is thus distinguished; and hence the English simple past tense, or preterit, is often, but improperly, called *imperfect*.

4. In *music*. See the phrases below.—**5**†. Unjust; unfair.

Thei wilnen and wolde as best were for hemselue,
Thauh the kyng and the comune al the cost hadde,
Al reson reproueth such *imparfit* puple.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 389.

Imperfect cadence. See *cadence*.—**Imperfect demonstration**. See *a posteriori*.—**Imperfect evolute**. See *evolute*. **Imperfect flower**, in *bot.*, a flower wanting certain parts that are usually present, as one wanting either stamens or pistils.—**Imperfect intervals**, in *music*, intervals a half-step shorter than perfect intervals, as imperfect fourths or fifths.—**Imperfect measure, rhythm, time**, in *medieval music*, all non-triple rhythms.—**Imperfect melody**. See *melody*.—**Imperfect metamorphosis**, in *entom.*, a metamorphosis in which the pupa-stage is not well marked, the insect remaining active and gradually changing its external form in successive molts. Also called *incomplete metamorphosis*.—**Imperfect mouth**, in *entom.*, a mouth in which some of the trophi are partly or wholly aborted, or so modified as not to be apparent: a term applied by Kirby to the mouths of all suctorial insects.—**Imperfect note**. See *note*.—**Imperfect number**, a number whose aliquot parts added together make a sum either greater or less than the number itself, and which is called an *abundant number* in the former case and a *defective number* in the latter.—**Imperfect proof**, a proof in which some essential part, especially a premise, is unexpressed.—**Imperfect stop**, in *organ-building*, an incomplete stop.—**Syn. 1.** Incomplete, faulty.—**2.** Weak, erring.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, an imperfect tense; a past continuous tense.

imperfect† (im-pėr-fekt′), *v. t.* [< *imperfect, a.*] To render imperfect.

I withdrew myself to think of this; and the intenseness of my thinking ends in this, that by my help God's work should be *imperfected*, if by any means I resisted the amazement. *Donne*, Letters, cxxiv.

imperfectibility (im-pėr-fek-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperfectibilité* = Pg. *imperfectibilidade;* as *imperfectible* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] The state or condition of being imperfectible or incapable of perfection. *Imp. Dict.*, Supp.

imperfectible (im-pėr-fek′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperfectible* = Sp. *imperfectible* = Pg. *imperfectivel;* as *in-*[3] + *perfectible*.] Incapable of being made perfect. *Imp. Dict.*, Supp.

imperfection (im-pėr-fek′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *imperfeccioun*, < OF. *imperfection*, F. *imperfection* = Sp. *imperfeccion* = Pg. *imperfeição* = It. *imperfezione*, < LL. *imperfectio(n-), inperfectio(n-)*, imperfection, < L. *imperfectus, inperfectus*, imperfect: see *imperfect*.] **1.** The character or condition of being imperfect; want of perfection; defectiveness; faultiness.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. An imperfect detail; a particular in which perfection is lacking; a defect, physical, mental, or moral.

Gretly [wrong] is it noght, hurtyng no reson,
By no inches of *imperfeccion*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6578.

Euery man may decently reforme by arte the faultes and *imperfections* that nature hath wrought in them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 240.

Sent to my account
With all my *imperfections* on my head.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

=**Syn.** Defect, deficiency, incompleteness, fault, failing, weakness, frailty, foible, blemish, vice.

imperfectly (im-pėr′fekt-li), *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree; not fully or completely.

imperfectness (im-pėr′fekt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imperfect.

We cannot do our works so perfectly, by the reason of our corrupt flesh, but that there is some *imperfectness* therein, as in the works of them that be not their craftsmaster.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 173.

imperforable (im-pėr′fọ-ra-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *imperforavel*, < L. *in-* priv. + **perforabilis*, < *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*.] Incapable of being perforated or bored through.

Imperforata (im-pėr-fọ-rā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *imperforatus:* see *imperforate*.] A division of the *Foraminifera*, including such families as *Gromiidæ, Lituolidæ*, and *Miliolidæ*, in which pseudopodia protrude from only one end of the body, the rest of which is incased in an imperforate membranous or hardened exoskeleton: opposed to *Perforata*.

imperforate (im-pėr′fọ-rāt), *a.* [< NL. *imperforatus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *perforatus*, pp. of *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate, a.*] Not perforated; having no perforations, foramina, or pores; atresial; in *zoöl.*, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Imperforata*.—**Imperforate ear-shells**, shells of an ear-like form like *Haliotis*, but without perforations, such as *Stomatia, Sigaretus*, etc., formerly supposed to be related to the ear-shells (*Haliotidæ*), but now known to be very remote from them.

imperforated (im-pėr′fọ-rā-ted), *a.* Imperforate. [Rare.]

imperforation (im-pėr-fọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *imperforation* = Sp. *imperforacion* = It. *imperforazione;* as *imperforate* + *-ion*.] The state of being imperforate or without aperture. [Rare.]

imperial (im-pē′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *emperial;* < ME. *imperial, emperial, emperale*, < OF. *imperial, emperial*, F. *impérial* = Pr. *emperial, imperiau, enperiau* = Sp. Pg. *imperial* = It. *imperiale*, < L. *imperialis, inperialis*, of the empire or emperor, < *imperium, inperium*, empire: see *imperate, empire*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor or empress.

He himselfe sate much higher then any of his nobles in a chaire gilt, and in a long garment of beaten golde, with an *emperial* crowne vpon his head. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 238.

Now Sabrine, as a Queen, miraculously fair,
Is absolutely plac'd in her *Emperial* Chair
Of crystal richly wrought. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 2.

My due, from thee, is this *imperial* crown.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

The *imperial* ensign, which, full high advanced,
Shone like a meteor. *Milton*, P. L., i. 536.

2. Of or pertaining to supreme authority, or to one who wields it; sovereign; supreme; august; commanding.

The philosophre despised hys coinage,
He thowght vertu was more *imperialle*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

I ne myhte nat knowen what that womman was of so *imperial* auctorite. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 1.

3. Fit or suitable for an emperor; hence, of imposing size or excellence.

Bid harbours open, public ways extend; . . .
These are *imperial* works, and worthy kings.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 204.

Imperial blue. Same as *spirit-blue*.—**Imperial Chamber**, in the old German empire, a superior court of justice established by Maximilian I. in 1495.—**Imperial city**. (*a*) [*cap.*] Rome, as the capital of the Roman empire. (*b*) In the old German empire, a city directly subordinate to the empire, having a seat and vote in the Reichstag. The constitutions of such cities varied greatly, some being democratic and others aristocratic. Of the fifty-one imperial cities existing in the eighteenth century, nearly all lost their practical independence in 1803, and were annexed to other states. Three of them — Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck — are members of the modern German empire.—**Imperial dome** or **roof**, in *arch.*, a dome or roof of which the form is generated by the revolution around the apex of the dome of an ogee curve of which the concave arc is directed toward the apex.—**Imperial drink**. See *drink*.—**Imperial folio**. See *folio*, 4.—**Imperial indiction**. See *indiction*, 2 (*b*).—**Imperial paper**. See II., 6.—**Imperial Parliament**, the Parliament of the British empire: so called since the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, January 1st, 1801.—**Imperial pound, yard, gallon**, etc., the new pound, yard, gallon, etc., of Great Britain.—**Imperial problem**, the problem to divide a circumference into four equal parts by the compasses alone: so called because proposed and solved by Napoleon I., emperor of the French.—**Imperial yellow porcelain**, in *ceram.*, a variety of Chinese porcelain having a uniform yellow glaze, said to be reserved for the use of the imperial family or court. The name is also loosely given to porcelain of any make supposed to resemble the preceding in color.

II. *n.* **1.** A gold coin issued by imperial authority; specifically, a Russian gold coin of the eighteenth century, of the value of 10 rubles. The half-imperial, of 5 rubles, is still coined.—**2.** In *arch.*, an imperial roof or dome.—**3.** The top of a carriage, especially of a diligence; hence, a case for luggage carried on the top of a coach.

The trunks were fastened upon the carriages, the *imperial* was carrying out. *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xxv.

Couriers and ladies'-maids, *imperials* and travelling carriages, are an abomination to me.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

4. A small part of the beard left growing from the middle of the chin near the under lip, the rest being shaved off: so called from the emperor Napoleon III., who wore his beard in this way.—**5.** Anything of unusual size or excellence, as a large decanter, etc.—**6.** A size of writing-paper, 22 × 30 inches; also, a size of printing-paper, 22 × 32 inches.—**7.** A size of slates, 2 feet wide and from 1 foot to 2½ feet in length.—**8**†. A rich fabric in use throughout the middle ages, the material and nature of which are unknown, except that it was often enriched by the use of gold.—**9**†. A game at cards mentioned as having been played by Henry VIII. *Halliwell.*—**10.** A beverage made by dissolving half an ounce of cream-of-tartar in three pints of boiling water, and adding four ounces of white sugar and half an ounce of fresh lemon-peel.—**Double imperial**, a size of printing-paper measuring 32 × 44 inches.—**Half imperial**, a size of heavy paper or mill-board, 23½ × 16½ inches.

imperialism (im-pē′ri-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *impérialisme* = Sp. Pg. *imperialismo;* as *imperial* + *-ism*.] **1.** Imperial state or authority; the system of imperial government.

Roman *imperialism* had divided the world into master and slave.
C. H. Pearson, [illegible] Middle Ages of Eng., xxxiv.

2. The principles or spirit of empire; promotion of or devotion to imperial interests.

Under the [illegible] and far-seeing statesmanship [illegible] which alone can palliate or inevitable fault of our Governments—especially of Tory Governments—has been to look [illegible]
R. L. Stevenson, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 39.

imperialist (im-pē′ri-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *impérialiste* = Sp. It. *imperialista*; as *imperial* + *-ist*.] 1. A subject or follower of an emperor; one who upholds the cause of an emperor or an empire; specifically, one of the partizans of the Empire, or of the combatants for the imperial cause, as in the thirty years' war in Germany (1618–48).—2. One who favors imperial government, or government by an emperor; one who favors the establishment or maintenance of an empire.

imperialistic (im-pē″ri-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *imperial* + *-istic*.] Of or pertaining to imperialism or imperialists; favoring imperialism.

Confessed his own *imperialistic* faith.
The Century, XXVIII. 542.

imperiality (im-pē-ri-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *imperialities* (-tiz). [= It. *imperialità*, devotion to the cause of an emperor; as *imperial* + *-ity*.] 1. Imperial power. *Smart.*—2. An imperial right or privilege, as the right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, etc.

The late empress having, by ukases of grace, relinquished her *imperialities* on the private mines, viz. the tenths of the copper, iron, silver, and gold. *W. Tooke.*

imperialization (im-pē″ri-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *imperialize* + *-ation*.] Formation or conversion into an empire; establishment or extension of imperial power.

The [British] Government have blundered fatally in their struggles after *imperialization*.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 405.

imperialize (im-pē′ri-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imperialized*, ppr. *imperializing*. [< *imperial* + *-ize*.] To make imperial; endow with imperial form, character, or authority.

The Roman Church is the child of the Roman Empire: . . . but the *imperialized* Church has its own peculiar activities. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 214.

imperially (im-pē′ri-al-i), *adv.* In an imperial manner.—**Imperially crowned**, in *her.*, crowned with a regal or imperial crown, as distinguished from a ducal coronet or the like: said of a bearing.

imperialty† (im-pē′ri-al-ti), *n.* [< *imperial* + *-ty*2.] Imperial power.

A short Roman *imperialty* or empire.
Sheldon, Miracles, p. 165.

imperie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *empery*.

So also he can not wel indure in his hert an other to be joyned with hym in *imperie* or governance.
Turcmer's Adagies (1552), I. 1.

imperil (im-per′il), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imperiled* or *imperilled*, ppr. *imperiling* or *imperilling*. [Formerly also *emperil*; < *in*-2 + *peril*.] To bring into peril; endanger.

But Braggadochio said, he never thought
For such an Hag, that seemed worse then nought,
His person to *emperill* so in fight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 10.

Will I *imperil* the innocence and candour of the author by this calumny? *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady.

=Syn. See list under *endanger*.

imperilment (im-per′il-ment), *n.* [< *imperil* + *-ment*.] The act of putting in peril; the state of being in peril; imminent danger. [Rare.]

We must weigh the gain of any particular deception against the *imperilment* of mutual confidence involved in any violation of truth.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 293.

imperious (im-pē′ri-us), *a.* [Formerly also *emperious*; = F. *impérieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperioso*, < L. *imperiosus*, *imperiosus*, full of command, powerful, domineering, imperious, < *imperium*, *imperium*, command: see *imperate*, *empire*.] 1†. Imperial.

The most renowned and *Emperious* Cæsar.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 145.

Imperious Cæsar, dead, and turn'd to clay.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

As when it was decreed by all-foredooming Fate,
That ancient Rome should stoop from her *emperious* state.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 254.

2. Of a domineering character or quality; dictatorial; overbearing: as, an *imperious* tyrant or temper.

Be not too *imperious* ouer hir, that will make hir to hate thee, nor too submisse [demisse], that will cause hir [illegible] thee. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 47 [illegible].

To his experience and his native sense
He join'd a bold *imperious* eloquence.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 7.

3. Of an urgent or pressing nature; overmastering; compulsory; imperative: as, *imperious* circumstances; an *imperious* necessity.

Imperious need, which cannot be withstood,
Makes ill authentic for a greater good.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 837.

The newspaper is as *imperious* as a ukase; it will be had, and it will be read.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 6.

=Syn. 2. *Authoritative*, *Dogmatic*, etc. (see *magisterial*), tyrannical, despotic, wilful, determined.—2 and 3. *Imperious*, *Imperative*. *Imperious* applies to the spirit or manner of the person ruling or giving a command, and of rule in general; *imperative*, to the nature of a command. An *imperious* person is determined to have his will obeyed; *imperious* rule is characterized by the haughty, overbearing, and determined nature of the ruler. An *imperative* command is absolute, express, peremptory, and not to be questioned or evaded. *Imperative* is not properly applicable to persons.

The knight
Had vizor up, and show'd a youthful face,
Imperious, and of haughtiest lineaments.
Tennyson, Geraint.

No theory could be conceived more audacious than the one rendered *imperative* by circumstances.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

imperiously (im-pē′ri-us-li), *adv.* 1†. Imperially; in imperial state.

Within their beloved Priapus is *imperiously* enthronized upon a Brasen Mount.
S. Clarke, Geographical Descriptions (1671), p. 29.

2. In an imperious manner; commandingly; dictatorially; with pressing urgency.

imperiousness (im-pē′ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being imperious; arrogance; haughtiness; urgency.

Imperiousness and severity is an ill way of treating men who have reason to guide them. *Locke.*

imperishability (im-per″i-sha-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impérissabilité*; as *imperishable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or quality of being imperishable.

imperishable (im-per′i-sha-bl), *a.* [= F. *impérissable*, as *in*-3 + *perishable*.] Not perishable; not subject to destruction or decay; indestructible; enduring permanently: as, an *imperishable* monument; *imperishable* renown.

Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperishable; and, though pierced with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 435.

imperishableness (im-per′i-sha-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

imperishably (im-per′i-sha-bli), *adv.* So as to be imperishable.

Still light my thoughts, nor listen to a prayer
Would make thee less *imperishably* fair!
Lowell, Endymion, i.

imperium (im-pē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *imperia* (-ä). [L.: see *imperial*, *empire*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military chief command; specifically, the authority to command the national military forces, conferred by a special law upon a general or upon the governor of a province. See *imperator*.

Before setting out for his province, the governor, clad in the purple military robe of his office, offered sacrifice on the Capitol; then immediately after receiving the *imperium* or military command he marched out of the city (for the *imperium* could only be exercised outside of Rome and was forfeited by staying in the city).
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 885.

2. Empire; an empire.—**Imperium in imperio** [L.], an empire within an empire; a state within a state.

No State or Federal Government would willingly constitute an *imperium in imperio* formed of one race unit.
Contemporary Rev., L. 133.

impermanence (im-pėr′ma-nens), *n.* [= F. *impermanence* = Sp. Pg. *impermanencia*; as *impermanen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] Want of permanence or continued duration.

Melancholy *impermanence* of human blessings.
Seward, Letters (1796), iv. 264.

The deplorable *impermanence* of first impressions.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 144.

impermanency (im-pėr′ma-nen-si), *n.* Same as *impermanence*.

Distilling out of the serious contemplation of the mutability of all worldly happiness a remedy against the evil of that fickleness and *impermanency*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. § 2.

impermanent (im-pėr′ma-nent), *a.* [= F. *impermanent* = Sp. Pg. *impermanente*; as *in*-3 + *permanent*.] Not permanent; not enduring.

We conclude, That Adam is here condemned to a mortal, flitting and *impermanent* state, till he reach his ætherealor pure fiery vehicle. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Phil. Cabbala, iii.

impermeability (im-pėr″mē-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperméabilité* = Sp. *impermeabilidad* = Pg. *impermeabilidade* = It. *impermeabilità*; as *impermeable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or property of being impermeable; impermeableness.

impermeable (im-pėr′mē-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperméable* = Sp. *impermeable* = Pg. *impermeavel* = It. *impermeabile*; as *in*-3 + *permeable*.] Not permeable; not permitting the passage of a fluid (especially water) through its substance.

The sandy soil of the Landes of Gascony is malarious. At a depth of about three feet is an *impermeable* stratum, brown in color and strong in structure, known as the alios. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 621.

impermeableness (im-pėr′mē-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being impermeable.

impermeably (im-pėr′mē-a-bli), *adv.* In an impermeable manner.

impermeator (im-pėr′mē-ā-tor), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + LL. *permeator*, one who passes through: see *permeator*.] In a steam-engine, an instrument or device for forcing oil uniformly into the cylinder for lubricating the walls of the cylinder and the piston. This term has been recently adopted to distinguish this class of lubricators from those which supply oil through a wick or by the action of gravity. Impermeators are constructed on various principles. Condensed water accumulating in a reservoir from steam admitted through a small pipe, and uniformly displacing oil from the reservoir, and causing it to flow through a duct into the cylinder, has been successfully used.—**Mechanical impermeator**, a combined receptacle and force-pump, the action of which uniformly supplies oil to the cylinder of a steam-engine. The gearing of one form of impermeator consists of a ratchet-lever worked from the nearest valve-rod, which operates a nut fitted to a screw on a plunger, thus moving the plunger a definite distance, and forcing into the cylinder a specific quantity of oil at each revolution of the crank-shaft.

impermissible (im-pėr-mis′i-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *permissible*.] Not permissible; not to be permitted or allowed. [Rare.]

imperscrutable (im-pėr-skrö′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperscrutable* = Sp. *imperscrutable* = It. *imperscrutabile*; as *in*-3 + *perscrutable*.] Not capable of being searched out.

imperscrutableness (im-pėr-skrö′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of not being capable of scrutiny.

imperseverant (im-pėr-se-vėr′ant), *a.* [= It. *imperseverante*; as *in*-3 + *perseverant*.] Not persevering; inconstant. [In the following passage perhaps used in the opposite sense, *im-* being taken as intensive.

This *imperseverant* thing loves him in my despite.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 1.]

impersistent (im-pėr-sis′tent), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *persistent*.] Not persistent or enduring.

The unconformity in this case is, however, indicated . . . by the occurrence at the line of junction of an eroded and *impersistent* bed of hard, fine-grained, Coal-measure sandstone ("cank"). *Geol. Jour.*, XLV. i. 7.

impersonal (im-pėr′son-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impersonnel* = Pr. Sp. *impersonal* = Pg. *impessoal* = It. *impersonale*, < NL. *impersonalis*, < L. *in-* priv. + *personalis*, personal: see *personal*.] **I.** *a.* Not personal. (*a*) Not existing or manifested as a person; having no conscious individuality; not endued with personality.

Impersonall, . . . L. Impersonalis. *Minsheu*, 1617.

Dark creed, and mournful eastern dream
Of power, *impersonal* and cold.
Whittier, Questions of Life.

Routine work was credited to the assistants in charge, and not to the *impersonal* office. *Science*, IX. 334.

(*b*) Not relating to a person, or to any particular person or persons; having no personal reference; not bearing the stamp of any particular personality: as, an *impersonal* remark.

Even love, which is the deification of persons, must become more *impersonal* every day. *Emerson.*

What I long for is knowledge—some other knowledge than comes to us in formal, colorless, *impersonal* precept. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 200.

(*c*) In *gram.*, said of a verb not used with a personal subject, or employed to express action without specification of an actor, and hence used only in the third person, and either without a subject expressed, or with only the indefinite *it* (French *il*, German *es*, etc.): thus, Latin *me tædet*, French *il m'ennuie*, German *es ärgert mich*, it irks me; or German *mich dünkt*, methinks—that is, (to) me (it) seems (*methinks* is nearly the sole relic left in English of the pure impersonal construction without subject); or *it rains*—that is, rain is going on; or Latin *pugnatur*, it is fought—that is, fighting is going on. In many quasi-impersonal phrases the *it* is a grammatical subject, anticipating a logical subject that comes later: thus, *it* hurts one to fall—that is, falling hurts one; and so on.

Wher note that verbes *impersonalles* be oftentimes turned into personalles. *Udall*, Flowres, fol. 11.

II. *n.* That which wants personality; an impersonal verb.

Impersonals be declined throughout all moods and tenses; a verb impersonal hath no nominative case before him. *Johnson*, Eng. Gram., Accidence.

impersonality (im-pėr-so-nal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impersonnalité* = Sp. *impersonalidad* = Pg. *im-*

pessoalidade; as *impersonal* + *-ity.*] The character or condition of being impersonal; absence of personality.

Junius is pleased to tell me that he addresses himself to me personally. I shall be glad to see him. It is his *impersonality* that I complain of.
Draper, Letters of Junius, iv.

impersonally (im-pėr'sọn-al-i), *adv.* In an impersonal manner; without individual agency or relation.

It will be well to indicate the kind of law which originates *impersonally* from the prevailing sentiments and ideas. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 533.

impersonate (im-pėr'sọn-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impersonated,* ppr. *impersonating.* [< *in-*[2] + *personate.*] 1. To invest with personality; ascribe the qualities of a person to; represent in bodily form; personify; embody.

The assertion you see is, that the Jews and Christians, as well as the Heathens, *impersonated* Chance under the name of Fortune. *Warburton,* Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

Little bustling passions that eclipse,
As well they might, the *impersonated* thought,
The idea, or abstraction of the kind.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

Lewis XIV. and Frederick the Great *impersonate* the two principles, or aspects of the one principle, that might gives right. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 231.

2. To assume the person or character of; personate, especially on the stage: as, to *impersonate* Hamlet.

impersonate (im-pėr'sọn-āt), *a.* [See *impersonate, v.*] Personified; invested with personality.

If Love *impersonate* was ever dead,
Pale Isabella kiss'd it, and low moan'd.
Keats, Isabella.

impersonation (im-pėr-sọ-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *impersonate* + *-ion.*] The act of impersonating, or the state of being impersonated. (*a*) Representation in personal form, or as a personality; personification.

Falkland and Caleb Williams are the mere *impersonations* of the unbounded love of reputation and irresistible curiosity. *Talfourd,* Lamb.

(*b*) Representation of a person; personation: as, an *impersonation* of Lear.

impersonator (im-pėr'sọ-nā-tọr), *n.* [< *impersonate* + *-or.*] One who impersonates.

impersonification (im-pėr-son″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *impersonify,* after *personification.*] Impersonation. [Rare.]

Impersonifications of the powers of evil.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 143.

impersonify (im-pėr-son'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impersonified,* ppr. *impersonifying.* [< *in-*[2] + *personify.*] To impersonate. [Rare.]

He, or some other man, . . . *impersonifies* Mumbo Jumbo. *Livingstone's Life Work.*

imperspicuity (im-pėr-spi-kū'i-ti), *n.* [< *imperspicuous* + *-ity.*] Lack of perspicuity or clearness to the mind. [Rare.]

Yet whoso will not lose the acuteness and elegancy in the one or suffer the dismembering in the other must in some things hazard the *imperspicuity* of his style.
Instructions for Oratory (Oxford, 1682), p. 98.

imperspicuous (im-pėr-spik'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *imperspicuus, inperspicuus,* not clear, < *in-* priv. + *perspicuus,* clear: see *perspicuous.*] Not perspicuous; not clear; obscure. [Rare.]

impersuadable (im-pėr-swā'da-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *persuadable.*] Incapable of being persuaded; unpersuadable. [Rare.]

impersuadableness (im-pėr-swā'da-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being impersuadable; inflexibility. [Rare.]

You break my heart, indeed you do, by your *impersuadableness.* *Tom Brown,* Works, I. 3.

impersuasible (im-pėr-swā'si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *impersuasible* = It. *impersuasibile;* as *in-*[3] + *persuasible.*] Not to be moved by persuasion; unpersuadable. [Rare.]

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersuasible* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own soul. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

impertinence (im-pėr'ti-nens), *n.* [= F. *impertinence* = Sp. Pg. *impertinencia* = It. *impertinenza,* < ML. *impertinentia,* < L. *impertinen(t-)s, inpertinen(t-)s,* not belonging: see *impertinent.*] 1. The condition or quality of being impertinent or irrelevant; the condition of not being appropriate to the matter in hand; irrelevance.

They [Virginian courts] used to come to the merits of the cause as soon as they could without injustice, never admitting such *impertinences* of form and nicety as were not absolutely necessary. *Beverley,* Virginia, iv. ¶ 22.

2. That which is impertinent; that which is irrelevant or out of place, as in speech, writing, or manners.

Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinences* any parts of learning that have no immediate relation to the happiness or convenience of mankind.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

We were taken up next morning in seeing the *impertinences* of the carnival. *Evelyn,* Diary, Feb. 27, 1645.

3. Conduct unbecoming the person, society, circumstances, etc.; incivility; presumption; forwardness.

It is always considered a piece of *impertinence* in England if a man of less than two or three thousand a year has any opinions at all on important subjects.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, ii.

Tickets! presents! — said I. — What tickets, what presents has he had the *impertinence* to be offering to that young lady? *O. W. Holmes,* The Professor, iv.

4. In *law,* matter (especially in a pleading or an affidavit) which is immaterial in substance, and from prolixity or extent is so inconvenient as to render its presence objectionable. =Syn. 3. *Pertness, Effrontery,* etc. See *impudence.*

impertinence (im-pėr'ti-nens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impertinenced,* ppr. *impertinencing.* [< *impertinence, n.*] To treat with impertinence, rudeness, or incivility; affect as with impertinence. [Rare.]

I do not wonder that you are *impertinenced* by Richcourt. *Walpole,* To Mann (1756), III. 155.

impertinency (im-pėr'ti-nen-si), *n.* Same as *impertinence.*

Nevertheless the governour . . . considered the *impertinency* and insignificancy of this usage [of drinking to one another] as to any of those ends that are usually pretended for it. *C. Mather,* Mag. Chris., ii. 4.

impertinent (im-pėr'ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impertinent* = Sp. Pg. It. *impertinente,* < L. *impertinen(t-)s, inpertinen(t-)s,* not belonging, < *in-* priv. + *pertinen(t-)s,* belonging: see *pertinent.*] I. *a.* 1. Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; not to the point; irrelevant; inapposite; out of place.

This insertion is very long and vtterly *impertinent* to the principall matter, and makes a great gappe in the tale.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 141.

To church again, where we had an Oxford man give us a most *impertinent* sermon upon "Cast your bread upon the waters," etc. *Pepys,* Diary, I. 254.

2. Negligent of or inattentive to the matter in hand; careless; frivolous. [Rare.]

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be so *impertinent* as to inquire what the world does. *Pope.*

3. Contrary to the rules of propriety or good breeding; uncivil; speaking or acting presumptuously or offensively; pragmatical; meddling: as, *impertinent* behavior; an *impertinent* boy.

He has a very satirical eye, and if I do not begin by being *impertinent* myself, I shall soon grow afraid of him.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, vi.

=Syn. 3. *Impertinent, Officious,* saucy, impudent, insolent, rude, unmannerly, pert, bold. *Impertinent* means forward, intrusive, generally from curiosity, but sometimes with undesired advice, etc.; *officious* means forward to offer and undertake service where it is neither needed nor desired. A busybody may be either *impertinent* or *officious,* or both. See *impudence.*

II. *n.* One who interferes in what does not concern him; one who is rude, uncivil, or offensive in behavior; a meddler; an intruder.

We are but curious *impertinents* in the case of futurity.
Pope.

impertinently (im-pėr'ti-nent-li), *adv.* In an impertinent manner; irrelevantly; officiously; presumptuously.

impertransibility (im-pėr-tran-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impertransible:* see *-bility.*] The condition or quality of being impertransible; incapability of being overpassed or passed through. [Rare or obsolete.]

The *impertransibility* of eternity.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 110.

impertransible (im-pėr-tran'si-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + ML. *pertransibilis,* that may be gone through, < L. *pertransire,* go through, < *per,* through, + *transire,* go over: see *transit.*] Not to be passed through or over; impassable. [Rare or obsolete.]

imperturbability (im-pėr-tėr-ba-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperturbabilité* = Sp. *imperturbabilidad* = Pg. *imperturbabilidade* = It. *imperturbabilità;* as *imperturbable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The condition or quality of being imperturbable.

imperturbable (im-pėr-tėr'ba-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperturbable* = Sp. *imperturbable* = Pg. *imperturbavel* = It. *imperturbabile,* < LL. *imperturbabilis, inperturbabilis,* that cannot be disturbed, < *in-* priv. + **perturbabilis,* that can be disturbed: see *perturbable.*] Incapable of being perturbed or agitated; unmoved; self-contained; calm.

He sustained reverses with *imperturbable* composure.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

imperturbably (im-pėr-tėr'ba-bli), *adv.* In an imperturbable manner; with serenity.

imperturbation† (im-pėr-tėr-bā'shọn), *n.* [= It. *imperturbazione,* < LL. *imperturbatio(n-), inperturbatio(n-),* < L. *imperturbatus, inperturbatus* (> It. *imperturbato* = Pg. *imperturbado,* undisturbed), < *in-* priv. + *perturbatus,* pp. of *perturbare,* disturb: see *perturb.*] Absence of perturbation; calmness; serenity.

In our copying of this equality and *imperturbation,* we must profess with the Apostle, we have not received the spirit of the World, but the spirit which is of God.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 2.

imperturbed† (im-pėr-tėrbd'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *perturbed.*] Unperturbed. *Bailey,* 1776.

imperviability (im-pėr-vi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *imperviable:* see *-ability.*] The state or quality of being imperviable; imperviousness. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

imperviable (im-pėr'vi-a-bl), *a.* [< *impervi-ous* + *-able.*] Impervious. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

imperviableness (im-pėr'vi-a-bl-nes), *n.* Imperviability. *Craig.* [Rare.]

impervious (im-pėr'vi-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impervio,* < L. *impervius, inpervius,* that cannot be passed through, < *in-* priv. + *pervius,* that can be passed through: see *pervious.*] Not pervious; not to be passed through or penetrated; impermeable; impenetrable: as, a substance *impervious* to moisture.

But lest the difficulty of passing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impassable, *impervious,* let us try
Adventurous work. *Milton,* P. L., x. 254.

Leafy lanes, rendered by matted and over-arching branches alike *impervious* to shower or sunbeam.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 130.

Whether an Egoist who remains obstinately *impervious* to what we have called Proof may be persuaded into practical Utilitarianism by a consideration of Sanctions.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 461.

=Syn. Impenetrable, impassable, pathless.

imperviously (im-pėr'vi-us-li), *adv.* In an impervious manner; impenetrably; impermeably.

imperviousness (im-pėr'vi-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being impervious.

impery†, *n.* [ME. *imperie,* etc.: see *empery.*] An obsolete variant of *empery.*

impesh (im-pesh'), *v. t.* [< OF. *empescher,* F. *empêcher,* hinder, impede: see *impeach.*] To hinder; prevent; interfere with. [Scotch.]

Hardly ony man of whatsomever quality can walk upon the streets, nor yet stand and confer upon the streets, nor under stairs, but they are *impeshit* by numbers of beggars. Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 353.

impest† (im-pest'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pest.*] To fill with pestilence; infect.

O'er seas of bliss Peace guide her gondelay,
Ne bitter dole *impest* the passing gale.
Pitt, Epistles, Imit. of Spenser.

impester† (im-pes'tėr), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pester.*] To vex; tease; pester.

impeticos†, *v. t.* A nonsense-word put by Shakspere in the mouth of a fool: perhaps a misprint.

Sir And. I sent thee sixpence for thy leman; had'st it?
Clo. I did *impeticos* thy gratillity. *Shak.,* T. N., ii. 3.

impetiginous (im-pe-tij'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *impétigineux* = Pg. It. *impetiginoso,* < LL. *impetiginosus, inpetiginosus,* < L. *impetigo, inpetigo* (*-gin-*), impetigo: see *impetigo.*] Relating to or of the nature of impetigo.

impetigo (im-pe-tī'gō), *n.* [= F. *impétigo* = Sp. *impétigo* = Pg. *impetigo* = It. *impetigine, impetiggine,* < L. *impetigo, inpetigo,* impetigo, < *impetere, inpetere,* rush upon, attack: see *impetus.*] In *med.,* a name formerly given to various pustular eruptions, and at present usually retained in the designation of two diseases, *impetigo contagiosa* and *impetigo herpetiformis.* The former is a pustular eruption, with febrile symptoms and without itching. It is suspected of being contagious and due to a fungus, and usually occurs in children. The latter is a rare pustular eruption, resembling herpes, as yet found only in pregnant women, and of grave prognosis.

impetrable† (im'pē-tra-bl), *a.* [= F. *impétrable* = Sp. *impetrable* = Pg. *impetravel* = It. *impetrabile,* < L. *impetrabilis,* that may be obtained, < *impetrare, inpetrare,* obtain: see *impetrate.*] 1. Capable of being impetrated or obtained by prayer or petition. — 2. Capable of impetration; persuasive.

How [illegible] was in mollifying the adamantinest tiranny of mankinde.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

impetrate† (im'pē-trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *impetratus, inpetratus,* pp. of *impetrare, inpetrare* (> It. *im-*

petrare = Sp. Pg. Pr. *impetrar* = OF. *impetrer, empitrer* (> ME. *impetren*: see *impetre*), F. *impétrer*), accomplish, effect, get, obtain, < *in*, in, + *patrare*, accomplish, effect.] To obtain by entreaty or petition.

Whiche desyre . . . impetrated and obteyned, the messenger shortly returned to his lorde and prince.
Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

impetration† (im-pē-trā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *impetracion*, F. *impétration* = Sp. *impetracion* = Pg. *impetração* = It. *impetrazione*, < L. *impetratio(n-)*, < *impetrare*, get, obtain: see *impetrate*.] The act of impetrating or obtaining by prayer or petition; procurement; specifically, in old English statutes, the procurement from the court of Rome of benefices and church offices in England which by law belonged to the disposition of the king and other lay patrons.

When I fast, it is first an act of repentance for myself, before it can be an instrument of *impetration* for him.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 905.

In those better blessings, earnestness of desire, and fervour of prosecution, was never but answered with a gracious *impetration*. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, iv. § 6.

impetrative† (im′pē-trā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impetrativo*; as *impetrate* + *-ive*.] Able or tending to impetrate or obtain by entreaty.

Thy prayers, which were most perfect and *impetrative*, are they by which our weak and unworthy prayers receive both life and favour.
Bp. Hall, The Walk upon the Waters.

impetratory† (im′pē-trā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. It. *impetratorio*; as *impetrate* + *-ory*.] Containing or expressing entreaty.

The celebration . . . is *impetratory*, and obtains for us, and for the whole church, all the benefits of the sacrifice which is now celebrated and applied.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 308.

impetre†, *v. t.* [ME. *impetren*, < OF. *impetrer*, < L. *impetrare*, obtain: see *impetrate*.] To impetrate or obtain by prayer or entreaty.

For which it semyth that men mowen speke with God, and by reson of supplicacion be conjoynyd to thilke cleernesse that nis nat aproched no rather or that men besekyn and *impetrent* [var. *emprenten*; read *impetren*] it.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 3.

To *impetre* of her yᵉ grace and ayde of her moste mercyfull countynaunce to accomplisshe this werke.
Fabyan, Chron., I. xxvii.

impetuosity (im-pet-ū-os′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impétuosité* = Sp. *impetuosidad* = Pg. *impetuosidade* = It. *impetuosità*, < ML. *impetuositа(t-)s*, < L. *impetuosus*, *impetuosus*, impetuous: see *impetuous*.] The character or quality of being impetuous; vehement or rash action, temper, or disposition; sudden or violent energy in thought or act.

I will . . . drive the gentleman . . . into a most hideous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and *impetuosity*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Audacity and *impetuosity* which may become ferocity.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 2.

impetuoso (im-pet-ū-ō′sō). [It.: see *impetuous*.] In *music*, impetuous: noting passages to be so rendered.

impetuous (im-pet′ū-us), *a.* [= F. *impétueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *impetuoso*, < LL. *impetuosus*, *impetuosus*, < L. *impetus*, *impetus*, a rushing upon, an attack: see *impetus*.] Having or characterized by great impetus; rushing with force and violence; acting with sudden, vehement, or rash energy; performed or delivered with sudden, overbearing force: as, an *impetuous* torrent; an *impetuous* charge or harangue.

The passions are roused, and, like a winter torrent, rush down *impetuous*. *Goldsmith*, Metaphors.

The brave *impetuous* heart yields everywhere
To the subtle, contriving head!
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

=Syn. Precipitate, hot, furious, vehement, passionate.

impetuously (im-pet′ū-us-li), *adv.* In an impetuous manner; with sudden force; violently; rashly.

And therewithall attonce at him let fly
Their fluttring arrowes, thicke as flakes of snow,
And round him flocke *impetuously*,
Like a great water flood. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 18.

impetuousness (im-pet′ū-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being impetuous; impetuosity; vehemence.

He [Hannibal] very well knew how to overcome and asswage the fury and *impetuousness* of an enemy.
North, tr. of Thevet's Gutenberg, p. 70.

impetus (im′pē-tus), *n.* [= Sp. *impetu* = Pg. It. *impeto*, < L. *impetus*, *impetus*, a rushing upon, an attack, assault, onset, < *impetere*, *inpetere*, rush upon, attack, < *in*, upon, + *petere*, seek, fall upon: see *petition*.] 1. Energy of motion; the power with which a moving body tends to maintain its velocity and overcome resistance: as, the *impetus* of a cannon-ball; hence, figuratively, impulse; impulsion; stimulus.

The quicksilver, by its sudden descent, acquires an *impetus* superadded to the pressure it has upon the score of its wonted gravity. *Boyle*, Works, I. 138.

His scholars and teachers . . . did exactly as he told them, neither running nor faltering, but marching with cool, solid *impetus*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvii.

He, meanwhile, felt the *impetus* of his indignation directed toward Philip. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

This . . . gave a great *impetus* to the construction of iron bridges. *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 659.

2. In *gun.*, the altitude due to the first force of projection, or the space through which a body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which a ball is discharged from a piece.—3. The sudden force of passion. [Rare.]

He with a great *impetus* returns to them with his Money, throws it among them with that, said farewel to them all, I have sinned, in that I have betrayed the innocent blood. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

impey (im′pi), *n.* Same as *impeyan*.

impeyan (im′pi-an), *n.* [Short for *Impeyan pheasant*.] Same as *Impeyan pheasant*.

Impeyan pheasant (im′pi-an fez′ant). A kind of East Indian pheasant, a variety of monaul: so called by Latham, in 1787, after Sir Elijah Impey, or his wife Lady Impey, who tried to bring living examples of this pheasant to England. Lady Impey's pheasant was at first classed as *Phasianus impeyanus* or *impeianus*; but it is now known as *Lophophorus impeyanus*, and the name is extended to some other species of the restricted genus *Lophophorus* or *Impeyanus*. The head is crested, and the plumage of the male is of the most brilliant, changing, metallic hues—green, steel-blue, violet, and golden bronze. The female and young are brown, mottled with gray and yellow. The bird is capable of domestication. Its Nepálese name *monaul* signifies 'bird of gold.' These fine birds inhabit the colder or more elevated regions of India and countries adjoining on the north.

Impeyan Pheasant (*Lophophorus impeyanus*).

Impeyanus (im-pi-ā′nus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of *Phasianidæ*, containing the Impeyan pheasants or monauls: now called *Lophophorus*. *R. P. Lesson*, 1831.

Impey pheasant (im′pi fez′ant). Same as *Impeyan pheasant*.

imphee (im′fē), *n.* [African.] The African sugar-cane, *Andropogon Sorghum*, var. *saccharatum*, resembling the Chinese sugar-cane or sorghum.

impi (im′pi), *n.* [African.] A band of African warriors; a native military expedition.

impicture† (im-pik′tūr), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *picture*.] To impress with or as if with a representation or appearance.

His pallid face, *impictured* with death,
She bathed oft with teares.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 163.

impierce† (im-pērs′), *v. t.* [Also *empierce*, *enpierce*; < *in-*2 + *pierce*.] To pierce through; penetrate.

He feeds those secret and *impiercing* flames,
Nurs'd in fresh youth, and gotten in desires.
Drayton, Moses, i.

impierceable† (im-pēr′sa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *pierceable*.] Not pierceable; incapable of being pierced.

For never felt his *imperceable* brest
So wondrous force from hand of living wight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 17.

Your weapons and armour are spirituall, therefore irresistable, therefore *impierceable*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 76.

impierment†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *impearment*. *Bailey*.

impiety (im-pī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *impieties* (-tiz). [= F. *impiété* = Pr. *impietat* = Sp. *impiedad* = Pg. *impiedade* = It. *impietà*, < L. *impietа(t-)s*, *impieta(t-)s*, impiousness, < *impius*, *inpius*, impious: see *impious*.] 1. The condition or quality of being impious or devoid of piety; irreverence toward the Supreme Being; ungodliness; wickedness.

The succeeding prosperities of fortunate *impiety*, when they meet with punishment in the next, or in the third age, or in the deletion of a people five ages after, are the greatest arguments of God's providence, who keeps wrath in store. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 76.

2. An impious act; an act of wickedness or irreligion.

Then, if they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of their damnation than he was before guilty of those *impieties* for the which they are now visited.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

3. Violation of natural duty or obligation toward others; want of reverence or respect, in general; undutifulness, as toward parents: as, filial *impiety*.

To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jephtha's, when he sacrificed his daughter.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

impignorate (im-pig′nō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impignorated*, ppr. *impignorating*. [< ML. *impignoratus*, *impigneratus*, pp. of *impignorare*, *impignerare*, put in pledge, pledge, < L. *in*, in, + *pigneratus*, ML. also *pignoratus*, pp. of *pignerare*, ML. also *pignorare*, pledge, < *pignus* (*pignor-*, *pigner-*), a pledge: see *pignoration*.] To pledge or pawn. [Rare.]

On September 8, 1468, the sovereignty of Orkney and Shetland was temporarily pledged (*impignorated*) to the Crown of Scotland in security for part of the dowry of the Princess Margaret of Denmark and Norway, at that time betrothed to King James III. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 685.

impignoration (im-pig-nō-rā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *impignoratio(n-)*, a pledging, < *impignorare*, pledge: see *impignorate*.] The act of pawning or pledging; transfer of possession or dominion as security for the performance of an obligation.

All arrestments, reprisals, and *impignorations* of whatsoeuer goods and marchandises in England and Prussia, made before the date of these presents, are from henceforth quiet, free, and released. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 151.

His [the parent's] right of sale . . . was restricted to young children, and permitted only when he was in great poverty and unable to maintain them, while their *impignoration* by him was prohibited under pain of banishment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 706.

imping (im′ping), *n.* [< ME. *impynge*; verbal n. of *imp*, *v.*] 1. A graft; something added to a thing to extend or repair it.—2. In *falconry*, the operation or method of mending broken feathers.

impinge (im-pinj′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *impinged*, ppr. *impinging*. [< L. *impingere*, *inpingere* (> It. *impingere*, *impignere* = Pg. *impingir*), pp. *impactus*, *inpactus*, push, drive, or strike at, into, or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *pingere*, strike: see *pact*. Cf. *impact*.] To come in collision; collide; strike or dash: followed by *on*, *upon*, or *against*.

A ship that is void of a pilot, must needs *impinge upon* the next rock or sands. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 265.

When light comes out of a vacuum and *impinges upon* any transparent medium, say *upon* glass, we find that the rate of transmission of all the light is diminished.
W. K. Clifford, First and Last Catastrophe.

impingement (im-pinj′ment), *n.* [< *impinge* + *-ment*.] The act of impinging.

impingent (im-pin′jent), *a.* [< L. *impingen(t-)s*, *inpingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *impingere*, *inpingere*, impinge: see *impinge*.] Falling or striking against or upon something; impinging.

imping-needle (im′ping-nē″dl), *n.* In *falconry*, a piece of tough, soft iron wire about two inches long, tapering from the middle to the ends, and rough-filed so as to be three-sided, used to mend a hawk's broken wing-feather. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 70.

impinguate† (im-ping′gwāt), *v. t.* [< L. *impinguatus*, *inpinguatus*, pp. of *impinguare*, *inpinguare* (> It. *impinguare* = Sp. *impingar*), make fat, become fat, < *in*, in, + *pinguis*, fat: see *pinguid*.] To fatten; make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exercise. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 877.

impinguation† (im-ping-gwā′shon), *n.* [= It. *impinguazione*; as *impinguate* + *-ion*.] The act of making or the process of becoming fat.

impious (im′pi-us), *a.* [= F. *impie* = Sp. *impio* = Pg. It. *impio*, < L. *impius*, *inpius*, irreverent, undutiful, ungodly, < *in-* priv. + *pius*, reverent, dutiful, godly: see *pious*.] 1. Not pious; lacking piety or reverence for God; irreligious; profane; wicked.

An *impious*, arrogant, and cruel brood;
Expressing their original from blood.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 208.

The *impious* challenger of Pow'r divine
Was now to learn that Heav'n, though slow to wrath,
Is never with impunity defied. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 546.

2. Characterized by want of piety; of an irreverent or wicked character: as, an *impious* deed; *impious* writings.

Save me alike from foolish prize,
Or *impious* discontent. *Pope*, Universal Prayer.

The war which Truth or Freedom wages
With *impious* fraud and the wrong of ages.
Whittier, The Preacher.

=Syn. *Unrighteous, Profane*, etc. See *irreligious*.

impiously (im'pi-us-li), *adv.* In an impious manner; profanely; wickedly.

Ungrateful times! that *impiously* neglect
That worth that never times again shall show.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

impiousness (im'pi-us-nes), *n.* The condition of being impious; impiety.

impire†, *n.* An obsolete and corrupt form of *umpire*. *Holoet.*

impish (im'pish), *a.* [< *imp* + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities or behavior of an imp; devilish.

impishly (im'pish-li), *adv.* In an impish manner; like an imp.

impiteous† (im-pit'ē-us), *a.* [Var. of *impitous* (as *piteous* of *pitous*): see *impitous*.] Pitiless; merciless; cruel.

In mean shyppes men scape best in a mean sea, soner than in great carracks in the waues of the roryng and *impiteous* seas. *Golden Book*, xliii.

impitous†, *a.* [< OF. *impiteux*, pitiless, < *in-* priv. + *piteux*, piteous: see *pitous, piteous*.] Pitiless.

And of all weather beware that you do not ryde nor go in great and *Impytous* wyndes.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

implacability (im-plā-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *implacabilité* = Pg. *implacabilidade* = It. *implacabilità*, < LL. *implacabilita(t-)s, inplacabilita(t-)s*, < L. *implacabilis, inplacabilis*, implacable: see *implacable*.] The quality of being implacable or inexorable; a state of irreconcilable enmity or anger.

These men have necessarily a great dread of Bonaparte —a great belief in his skill, fortune, and *implacability*.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

implacable (im-plā'ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *implacable* = Sp. *implacable* = Pg. *implacavel* = It. *implacabile*, < L. *implacabilis*, unappeasable, < *in-* priv. + *placabilis*, appeasable: see *placable*.] 1. Not placable; not to be appeased; not to be pacified or reconciled; inexorable: as, an *implacable* prince; *implacable* malice.

I find the Malayans in general are *implacable* Enemies to the Dutch. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 117.

An *implacable* feud that admits of no reconciliation.
Goldsmith, National Concord.

To forget an enmity so long and so deadly was no light task for a nature singularly harsh and *implacable*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. Not to be relieved or assuaged. [Rare.]

Which wrought them pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous groan.
Milton, P. L., vi. 658.

=Syn. 1. *Relentless*, etc. (see *inexorable*), unappeasable, unforgiving, vindictive, pitiless, rancorous.

implacableness (im-plā'ka-bl-nes), *n.* Implacability.

There is most ordinarily much severity, and persecution, and *implacableness* and irreconcileableness.
Sir M. Hale, Discourse of Religion.

implacably (im-plā'ka-bli), *adv.* In an implacable manner or degree; with resentment not to be appeased or overcome.

No kind of people are observed to be more *implacably* and destructively envious to one another than these.
Bacon, Political Fables, x., Expl.

implacement (im-plās'ment), *n.* Same as *emplacement*.

We understand that the heavy steel guns are to be mounted in Moncrieff *implacements*.
The Engineer, LXVII. 281.

implacental (im-plā-sen'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *implacentalis*, < L. *in-* priv. + NL. *placenta*.] I. *a.* Having no placenta; not placental; specifically, pertaining to the *Implacentalia* or having their characters. Also *implacentate*.

II. *n.* An implacental mammal, as a marsupial or a monotreme.

Implacentalia (im"plā-sen-tā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *implacentalis*: see *implacental*.] A group of mammalia constituted by the marsupials and monotremes, representing the subclasses *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*, as together contrasted with the *Placentalia* or *Monodelphia*. Though the marsupials and monotremes agree with each other and differ from other mammals in some features, as the absence of a placenta, in many important respects they differ from each other as much as they do from other mammals collectively. The term *Implacentalia*, therefore, has no exact classificatory significance, being now only a convenient collective term for those mammals which are devoid of a placenta. Also *Implacentata, Aplacentalia, Aplacentaria*.

Implacentata (im"plā-sen-tā'tä), *n. pl.* Same as *Implacentalia*. *Sir R. Owen*.

implacentate (im-plā-sen'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *implacentatus*, < L. *in-* priv. + NL. *placenta*.] Same as *implacental*.

implaint†, *v. t.* [ME. *implaynen*, < L. *in-* + *planare*, make plane: see *plane, plain*.] To plaster.

Oyldregges mixt with clay thou must *implayne*
Thi wowes with, and leves of olyve,
In stede of chaf upon thi wowes dryve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

implant (im-plant'), *v. t.* [= F. *implanter*, OF. *emplanter* = Pg. *implantar* = It. *impiantare*, < ML. *implantare*, lit. plant in (found in sense of 'install, invest'), < L. *in*, in, + *plantare*, plant: see *plant, v.*] 1. To plant, set, fix, or lodge; cause to take root or form a vital union: with *in*: as, to *implant* living tissue from one part of the body *in* another; to *implant* sound principles *in* the mind.

Nature has *implanted* fear *in* all living creatures.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were *implanted in* it. *Ray*.

2†. To cause to be supplied or enriched; imbue or endow: with *with*.

Implant me *with* grace. *Bp. Hall*, The Resurrection.

Minds well *implanted with* solid and elaborate breeding. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Implanted crystals. See *crystal*. =Syn. 1. *Implant, Ingraft, Inculcate, Instil, Infuse*. Principles may be *implanted* in the mind in childhood; they are *ingrafted* on an existing stock later in life; they are *inculcated* (trodden in) by authority or by discipline, sometimes without taking root. Sentiments and gentler thoughts are *instilled* (dropping as the dew), or they are *infused* (poured in) by more vigorous effort. *Infused* sentiments are often more partial and less permanent than those that are *instilled*. (*Angus*, Hand-Book of Eng. Tongue, § 40.) *Implant, ingraft*, and *inculcate* denote most of vigorous effort; *inculcate* and *instil* most of protracted work; *instil*, and next to it *infuse*, most of subtlety or quietness on the part of the agent and unconsciousness on the part of the person acted upon. The first three words apply most often to opinions, beliefs, or principles; the last two to sentiments or feelings; but a sentiment or feeling may also be *implanted*.

implantation (im-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *implantation* = Pg. *implantação*; as *implant* + *-ation*.] The act of implanting, or the state of being implanted; the act of setting or fixing firmly in place.

Whose work could it be but his alone to make such provision for the direct *implantation* of his church?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

Their mode of *implantation* varies, but they [teeth] are not ankylosed to the jaws. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 265.

Articulation by implantation. Same as *gomphosis*.

implate (im-plāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *implated*, ppr. *implating*. [< *in-*[3] + *plate*.] To cover or protect with plates; sheathe; plate: as, to *implate* a ship with iron. [Rare.]

implausibility (im-plâ-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *implausible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being implausible; want of plausibility.

implausible (im-plâ'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *plausible*.] Not plausible; not having the appearance of truth or credibility; of dubious aspect.

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift*.

implausibleness (im-plâ'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Implausibility.

implausibly (im-plâ'zi-bli), *adv.* In an implausible or dubious manner.

impleach† (im-plēch'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pleach*.] To interweave.

These talents [lockets] of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously *impleach'd*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 205.

implead (im-plēd'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *emplead, emplete*; < ME. *empleden, empleten*, < AF. *empledier, enpledier*, OF. *emplaidier, enpleider*, etc., plead, pursue at law, < *en-* + *pledier, plaidier*, etc., plead: see *plead*.] 1. To sue or prosecute by judicial proceedings: as, the corporation shall have power to plead and be *impleaded*.

The ordre of pledgynge that me pledeth in the Cytee of Wynchestre ys by swych a-vys, that euerych man of the fraunchyse that is *empled* may habbe thre resonable somounces to-fore shewynge zif he hit habbe wele.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 360.

The barons of Poictou legally *impleaded* John for his treatment of the Count of la Marche.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 218.

2. To impeach; accuse.

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *impleaded* them of impiety that referr'd it to naturall causalities. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

We are not the only persons who have *impleaded* persecution, and justified Liberty of Conscience as Christian and rational. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

impleadable† (im-plē'da-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *pleadable*.] Not to be pleaded against or evaded.

An impenetrable judge, an *impleadable* indictment, an intolerable anguish shall seize upon them.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 196.

impleader (im-plē'dėr), *n.* One who impleads or prosecutes another; an accuser; an impeacher.

Ye envious and deadly malicious, ye *impleaders* and action threateners, how long shall the Lord suffer you in His house in which dwelleth nothing but peace and charity! *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons (1587), p. 176.

impledge (im-plej'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pledge*.] To pledge; pawn. *Sherwood*. [Rare.]

The Lower Lis
They to the utterance will dispute, for there
Their chief, who lacks not capability,
Will justly deem their all to be *impledged*.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., v. 2.

implement (im'plē-ment), *n.* [= OF. *emplement* = Pg. *implemento*, < LL. *implementum, inplementum*, a filling up, < L. *implere, inplere*, fill up: see *implete*. Cf. *complement, explement, supplement*.] 1. The act of fulfilling or performing: as, in *implement* of a contract. [Scotch.] —2. Whatever may supply a want; especially, an instrument, tool, or utensil; an instrumental appliance or means: as, the *implements* of trade or of husbandry.

Such *implements* of mischief as shall dash
To pieces and o'erwhelm whatever stands
Adverse. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 488.

Speaks Miracles; is the Drum to his own Praise—the only *implement* of a Soldier he resembles, like that being full of blustering Noise and Emptiness.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, i. 5.

A golden bough, we see, was an important *implement*, and of very complicated intention in the shows of the mysteries. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

Flint implements. See *flint*. =Syn. 2. *Instrument, Utensil*, etc. See *tool*.

implement (im'plē-ment), *v. t.* [< *implement*, *n.*] 1. To fulfil or satisfy the conditions of; accomplish.

The chief mechanical requisites of the barometer are *implemented* in such an instrument as the following.
Nichol.

2. To fulfil or perform; carry into effect or execution: as, to *implement* a contract or decree. [Scotch.]

Revenge . . . in part carried into effect, executed, and *implemented* by the hand of Vanbeest Brown.
Scott, Guy Mannering.

3. To provide, supply, or fit with implements or instrumental means.

Whether armed for defence, or *implemented* for industry.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 362.

implemental (im-plē-men'tal), *a.* [< *implement* + *-al*.] Acting or employed as an implement; serving to implement.

The *implemental* forces by which he is to work.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law.

implete (im-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impleted*, ppr. *impleting*. [< L. *impletus, inpletus*, pp. of *implere, inplere*, fill up, < *in*, in, + *plere*, fill, akin to *plenus*, full: see *plenty*. Cf. *complete, deplete*.] To fill; pervade. [Rare.]

It was the purpose of Mr. Calhoun . . . to *implete* the Government silently with Southern principles.
New York Independent, July 31, 1862.

impletion (im-plē'shon), *n.* [< LL. *impletio(n-), inpletio(n-)*, < *implere, inplere*, pp. *impletus, inpletus*, fill up: see *implete*.] 1. The act of impleting or filling, or the state of being full.

He [Theophrastus] conceiveth . . . that upon a plentiful *impletion* there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

The depletion of his [man's] natural pride and self-seeking in order to his subsequent spiritual *impletion* with all Divine gentleness, peace, and innocence.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 256

2. That which fills up; filling. *Coleridge*.

implex (im'pleks), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *implexe* = Pg. *implexo*, < L. *implexus, inplexus*, pp. of *implectere, inplectere*, plait or twist in, entwine, interweave, entangle, < *in*, in, + *plectere*, weave, plait. Cf. *complex*.] I. *a.* Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated. [Rare.]

The fable of every poem is, according to Aristotle's division, either simple or *implex*. It is called simple when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 297.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a doubly infinite system of surfaces.

implexion (im-plek'shon), *n.* [< L. *implexio(n-), inplexio(n-)*, an entwining, entangling, < *implectere, inplectere*, pp. *implexus, inplexus*, entwine, entangle: see *implex*.] The act of infolding or involving, or the state of being infolded or involved; involution. [Rare.]

implexous (im-plek'sus), *a.* [< L. *implexus, inplexus*, pp., entwined: see *implex*.] In *bot.*, entangled; interlaced.

impliable (im-plī'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *impliable*; < *in-*[3] + *pliable*.] Not pliable; not to be adjusted or adapted. [Rare.]

All matters [illegible] *impliable* to the design must be suppressed [illegible]. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 82.

implicate (im′pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *implicated*, ppr. *implicating*. [< L. *implicatus*, *implicitus*, pp. of *implicare*, *implicare* (> It. *implicare* = Sp. Pg. *implicar* = Pr. *implicar* = F. *impliquer*), infold, involve, entangle, < *in*, in, + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*, *plicate*. Cf. *implicit*, and see *employ*, *imply*, older forms from the same L. verb.] **1.** To infold or fold over; involve; entangle.

I will [illegible] you with ambages and circumstances. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

The meeting boughs and *implicated* leaves
Wove twilight o'er the Poet's path.
Shelley, Alastor.

Rocks may be squeezed into new forms, bent, contorted, and *implicated*. *Science*, III. 482.

2. To cause to be affected; show to be concerned or have a part; bring into connection or relation: with *by*, *in*, or *with*: as, the disease *implicates* other organs; the evidence *implicates* several persons *in* the crime.

The high laws which each man sees *implicated in* those processes with which he is conversant.
Emerson, Compensation.

Confucianism is deeply *implicated with* it [ancestor-worship]. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 63.

We know that the brain is pathologically *implicated in* insanity. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 635.

=Syn. *Implicate*, *Involve*, *Entangle*. *Implicate* and *involve* are similar words, but with a marked difference. The first means to *fold into* a thing; the second, to *roll into* it. What is *folded*, however, may be folded but once or partially; what is *involved* is rolled many times. Hence, men are said to be *implicated* when they are only under suspicion, or have taken but a small share in a transaction; they are said to be *involved* when they are deeply concerned. In this sense *implicate* is always used of persons; *involve* may be used of persons or things; both words being always metaphorically employed. *Entangle* is used either literally or metaphorically, and signifies to involve so that extrication is a matter of extreme difficulty.

implicate (im′pli-kāt), *n.* [< *implicate*, *v.*] The thing implied; that which results from implication.

The *implicate* of the moral imperative is not liberty but constraint. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 95.

A great deal of the historic socialism has been regarded as a necessary *implicate* of idealism.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 206.

implication (im-pli-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *implication* = Sp. *implicacion* = Pg. *implicação* = It. *implicazione*, < L. *implicatio*(*n*-), *implicatio*(*n*-), an entwining, entanglement, intermixing, < *implicare*, *inplicare*, pp. *implicatus*, *inplicatus*, entwine, implicate: see *implicate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of implicating, or the state of being implicated; involution; entanglement.

Jesus "made a whip of cords," to represent and to chastise the *implications* and enfoldings of sin.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 153.

2. That which is implied but not expressed; an inference that may be drawn from what is said or observed.

Paint a body well,
You paint a soul by *implication*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

The protest of Luther, when its logical *implications* are unfolded, involves the assertion of the right of each individual to decide for himself what theological doctrines he can or can not accept. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 265.

implicative (im′pli-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *implicate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to implicate or to imply; pertaining to implication.

Considering the . . . offensive passages in his book (which, being written in very obscure and *implicative* phrases, might well admit of doubtful interpretation), they found the matters not to be so evil as at first they seemed. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 147.

In the Rationalistic philosophy, . . . as we find it in Leibnitz, "the *implicative* nature of thought" . . . may be said to be preserved. *Mind*, IX. 444.

II.† *n.* A thing of hidden meaning; a statement or writing implying something different from its literal meaning. [Rare.]

When I remember me that this Eglogue . . . was conceiued by Octavian the Emperour to be written to the honour of Pollio, a citizen of Rome, and of no great nobilitie, the same was misliked againe as an *implicatiue*, nothing decent nor proportionable to Pollio his fortunes and calling. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 126.

implicatively (im′pli-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* By implication. [Rare.]

In revealing the confession of these men, it is *implicatively* granted, their fault was not then to be punished, and so it appears no fault.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. (1646), p. 102.

implicit (im-plis′it), *a.* [= F. *implicite* = Sp. *implicito* = Pg. It. *implicito*, < L. *implicitus*, *inplicitus*, later pp. of *implicare*, *inplicare*, infold, involve, entangle: see *implicate*, *v.*] **1.** Infolded; entangled. [Rare.]

Th' humble shrub,
And bush with frizzled hair *implicit*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 323.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit*. *Pope*.

2. Complicated; involved; puzzling. [Rare.]

If I had the ill nature of such authors as love to puzzle, I also might leave the foregoing enigma to be solved, or, rather, made more *implicit*, in such ways as philosophy might happen to account for.
Brooke, Fool of Quality (ed. 1792), I. 203.

3. Implied; resting on implication or inference; that may or should be understood, though not directly expressed; tacitly included.

Now that both the titles are conjunct, we may observe the symbol of an *implicit* and folded duty.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 170.

A good present behaviour is an *implicit* repentance for any miscarriage in what is past. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 374.

An *implicit* recognition of human fellowship when as yet there was no explicit recognition of it possible.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 151.

4. Involved in or resulting from perfect confidence in or deference to some authority or witness; hence, submissive; unquestioning; blind: as, *implicit* faith; *implicit* assent; *implicit* obedience.

Implicit faith is belief or disbelief without evidence.
Dr. John Brown, An Estimate, etc. (ed. 1758), I. 56.

Those parliaments . . . presume even to mention privileges and freedom, who, till of late, received directions from the throne with *implicit* humility.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lvi.

To him the whole nation was to yield an immediate and *implicit* submission. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

5†. Submissively yielding; unquestioningly obedient; trusting confidently or blindly.

A parcel of silly *implicit* fools had done the business for him. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 30.

None of these great prescribers do ever fail providing themselves and their notions with a number of *implicit* disciples. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

This curious dish
Implicit Walton calls the swallow-fish.
R. Franck, Northern Memoirs, p. 293.

Cecilia was peremptory, and Mary became *implicit*.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, x. 8.

Implicit contradiction, a contradiction which is not directly expressed as such; a contradiction implied or to be inferred: opposed to *explicit contradiction*, or contradiction in terms.—**Implicit differentiation.** See *differentiation*.—**Implicit function.** See *function*.=Syn. 3. Tacit.—**4.** Unreserved, unhesitating, undoubting.

implicitly (im-plis′it-li), *adv.* **1.** By implication; virtually.

He that denies this [the providence of God] doth *implicitly* deny his existence. *Bentley*.

Their rights have not been expressly or *implicitly* allowed. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

2. Trustfully; without question, doubt, or hesitation.

Mandates issued, which the member is bound blindly and *implicitly* to obey.
Burke, Speech at the Conclusion of the Poll, 1774.

implicitness (im-plis′it-nes), *n.* The state of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve.

impliedly (im-plī′ed-li), *adv.* By implication; so as to imply; virtually.

If a gentleman at the servant's request sends for a physician, he is not liable to pay the doctor's bill unless he . . . expressly or *impliedly* engages to be answerable.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 806.

imploration (im-plō-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *imploration* = Sp. *imploracion* = Pg. *imploração* = It. *implorazione*, < L. *imploratio*(*n*-), *inploratio*(*n*-), < *implorare*, *inplorare*, implore: see *implore*.] The act of imploring; earnest supplication.

Wicked hearts . . . doe all they can to avoid the eyes of His displeased justice, and if they cannot do it by colours of dissimulation, they will doe it by *imploration* of shelter. *Bp. Hall*, Jeroboam's Wife.

imploratort (im-plōr′ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *imploratteur* = Pg. *implorador* = It. *imploratore*, < L. as if **implorator*, < *implorare*, *inplorare*, pp. *imploratus*, *inploratus*, implore: see *implore*.] One who implores or entreats.

Do not believe his vows; for they are brokers;
Not of the eye which their investments show,
But mere *implorators* of unholy suits.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

imploratory (im-plōr′ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *implore* + *-atory*.] Earnestly supplicating; imploring; entreating.

That long exculpatory *imploratory* letter.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, vii.

implore (im-plōr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *implored*, ppr. *imploring*. [Formerly also *emplore*; = F. *implorer* = Sp. Pg. *implorar* = It. *implorare*, < L. *implorare*, *inplorare*, *inplorare*, invoke with tears, beseech, < *in*, in, on, upon, + *plorare*, cry out, weep. Cf. *deplore*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To call upon in supplication; beseech or entreat; pray or petition earnestly.

They ship their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the powers divine,
Imploring all the gods that reign above.
Pope, Odyssey, ii. 472.

2. To pray or beg for earnestly; seek to obtain by supplication or entreaty: as, to *implore* aid or pardon.

I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing.
Shak., W. T., v. 3.

=Syn. *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1] and *solicit*.

II. *intrans.* To supplicate; entreat.

Who knows what tale had been to tell, if she
Had met his first proud look all tearfully,
With weak *imploring* looks?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 325.

imploret (im-plōr′), *n.* [< *implore*, *v.*] Earnest supplication.

With percing wordes and pittifull *implore*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 37.

implorer (im-plōr′ėr), *n.* One who implores.

imploringly (im-plōr′ing-li), *adv.* In an imploring manner.

implosion (im-plō′zhọn), *n.* [< *in*-[2] + *-plosion*, after *explosion*, q. v. Cf. ML. *implodere*, put on with clapping, inflict.] A sudden collapse or bursting inward: opposed to *explosion*. [Recent.]

What Sir Wyville Thomson ingeniously characterized as an *implosion*: the pressure having apparently been resisted until it could no longer be borne, and the whole having been disintegrated at the same moment.
Library Mag., April, 1880.

employt, employmentt. Obsolete variants of *employ*, *employment*.

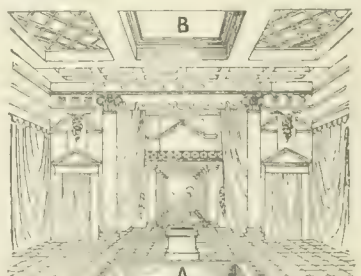
implumedt (im-plōmd′), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *plumed*.] Plumeless; deprived of plumes or feathers.

At which sad sight, this poor *implumed* crew
Stand faintly trembling in their sovereign's view.
Drayton, The Owl.

implumoust (im-plō′mus), *a.* [Cf. Sp. Pg. It. *implume*; < L. *implumis*, *inplumis*, without feathers, < *in*- priv. + *pluma*, feathers: see *plume*.] Unfeathered; featherless.

implungeț, *v. t.* See *emplunge*.

impluvium (im-plō′vi-um), *n.*; pl. *impluvia* (-ä). [L., also *inpluvium*, < *impluere*, *inpluere*, rain into, < *in*, in, + *pluere*, rain: see *pluvious*.] In ancient Roman houses, a basin to receive the



A, impluvium; *B*, compluvium.

rain-water, situated in the middle of the atrium or hall, below the compluvium or open space in the roof. See *atrium* and *compluvium*.

The atrium contained a large quadrangular tank or *impluvium*. . . . On the west side of the *impluvium*, below the step of the tablinum, the pavement represented five rows of squares.
Baring-Gould, Myths of the Middle Ages (1884), p. 342.

imply (im-plī′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *implied*, ppr. *implying*. [< ME. *implien*, *emplien*, < OF. as if **emplier*, var. of *empleier*, *employer*, < L. *implicare*, infold, involve: see *implicate*. Cf. *employ*, a doublet of *imply*, and see *ply*, *apply*, *reply*.]

1†. To infold; inclose; inwrap.

The wateres imedlyd wrappeth or *implieth* many fortunel happis or maneres [tr. L. mistaque fortuitos *implicet* unda modos]. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 1.

Striving to loose the knott that fast him tyes,
Himselfe in streighter bands too rash *implyes*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 23.

And as a poplar, shot aloft, set by a river side,
In moist edge of a mightie fenne his head in curls *implide*,
But all his body plaine and smooth. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv.

2. To contain by implication; include virtually; involve; signify or import by fair inference or deduction; hence, to express indirectly; insinuate.

Your smooth eulogium, to one crown addrest,
Seems to *imply* a censure on the rest.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 92.

Whoever wishes to *imply*, in any piece of writing, the absence of everything agreeable and inviting, calls it a sermon. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

Self-knowledge does not come as a matter of course; it *implies* an effort and a work.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 49.

All necessity for external force *implies* a morbid state.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 25.

Doctrine of implied powers, the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States grants to the government by implication powers in addition to those expressly defined in it. — **Implied allegiance.** See *allegiance*, 1. — **Implied contract.** See *contract*. **Implied discord,** in *music*, a harmonic interval which is not in itself dissonant, but which forms part of a dissonant chord, as a minor third in a diminished seventh chord. — **Implied interval,** in *figured bass*, an interval not indicated, but understood, as where the third is implied by the indicated sixth. See figure. **Implied malice, trust, warranty,** etc. See the nouns. = **Syn. 2.** *Imply, involve.* The derivation of these words — folding and rolling one thing into another — is not particularly helpful in showing the difference between them. When a thing is *implied*, it is fairly to be inferred from the words used or the acts performed; when a thing is *involved*, its connection is necessary, so that the things in question cannot be separated. What is *implied* precedes in the order of nature, and is generally a thing left unspoken but understood; what is *involved* follows in the order of nature, and must be done or suffered. An action *implies* ability or preparation, and *involves* consequences. The act of signing an enlistment-roll *implies* that one is of age and otherwise legally able to enlist; it *involves* the necessity of obeying orders, enduring hardships, and incurring risks.

6

Experience *implies* failure, not failure every time, but failure one or more times, and the history of business proves that this implication is fully justified by fact.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 560.

It [feudalism] *involved* the presence on the soil of a large mass of men who had almost no rights.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 8.

impnet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hymn*. *Chaucer*.

impocket (im-pok′et), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *pocket*.] To put in the pocket. [Rare.]

There he sat, hands *impocketed*.
M. Betham-Edwards, Next of Kin — Wanted, xxiii.

impoison†, impoisoner†, etc. Same as *empoison*, etc.

impolarily† (im-pō′lăr-i-li), *adv.* [< *in*-3 + *polary* + *-ly*2.] Not in the direction of the poles.

Being *impolarily* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will in a short time exchange its poles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

impolarizable (im-pō′lăr-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *polarizable*.] Not subject to polarization: sometimes said of a voltaic battery.

The same may be said of Cloris Baudet's so-called *impolarizable* battery.
E. Hospitalier, Electricity (trans.), p. 240.

impolicy (im-pol′i-si), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *policy*1. Cf. F. *impolice*, indecorum, want of policy.] The quality of being impolitic; inexpediency; unsuitableness to the end proposed or to be desired: as, the *impolicy* of a measure or a course of action.

Those who governed Scotland under him [Charles II.], with no less cruelty than *impolicy*, made the people of that country desperate. *Mallett*, Amyntor and Theodora, Pref.

The extreme *impolicy* of the course which was adopted was abundantly shown by the event.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

impolished† (im-pol′isht), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *polished*. Cf. *impolite*.] Unpolished; crude.

These *impolished* leaves of mine.
Nash, Unfortunate Traveller (1593).

In hopes also of a short vacation for the consummation of my Malayan grammar, I humbly beg the return of that *impolished* specimen. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 614.

impolite (im-pō-līt′), *a.* [= F. *impoli* = Pg. *impolido*, < L. *impolitus*, *inpolitus*, unpolished, rough, unrefined, < *in*- priv. + *politus*, polished: see *polite*.] **1†.** Unpolished; unfinished.

To your honour's hands, as the great patron of languages and arts, this *impolite* grammatical tract of the Malayan dialect presumeth to make its submissive addresses.
Boyle, Works, VI. 614.

2. Unpolished in manner; not polite; ill-mannered; rude; uncivil.

The vain egotism that disregards others is shown in various *impolite* ways. *Eclectic Mag.*, XXVI. 501.

impolitely (im-pō-līt′li), *adv.* In an impolite manner; uncivilly; rudely.

impoliteness (im-pō-līt′nes), *n.* Incivility; rudeness.

The *impoliteness* of his manners seemed to attest his sincerity. *Chesterfield.*

impolitic (im-pol′i-tik), *a.* [= F. *impolitique* = Sp. *impolítico* = Pg. It. *impolitico*, impolitic; as *in*-3 + *politic*.] Not politic; not conforming to or in accordance with good policy; inexpedient; injudicious: as, an *impolitic* ruler, law, or measure.

In effect, it would be the most unjust and *impolitick* of all things, unequal taxation.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

It is always an *impolitic* thing to impose on a great power conditions so ignominious and dishonouring as to produce enduring resentment. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

impolitical† (im-pō-lit′i-kal), *a.* [As *impolitic* + *-al*.] Impolitic.

It will be no difficult matter to prove that the Crusades were neither so unjustifiable, so *impolitical*, nor so unhappy in their consequences, as the superficial readers of History are habituated to esteem them.
Mickle, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, vii., notes.

impolitically† (im-pō-lit′i-kal-i), *adv.* Impoliticly.

impoliticly (im-pol′i-tik-li), *adv.* In an impolitic manner; without policy or expediency; unwisely; indiscreetly. *Tooke.*

impoliticness (im-pol′i-tik-nes), *n.* The quality of being impolitic.

imponderability (im-pon″dėr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imponderabilité* = It. *imponderabilità*; as *imponderable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being imponderable.

imponderable (im-pon′dėr-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *imondérable* = Sp. *imponderable* = Pg. *imponderavel* = It. *imponderabile*; as *in*-3 + *ponderable*.] **I.** *a.* Not ponderable; not capable of being weighed; without gravity.

No one wave of this *imponderable* medium [ether] can give the requisite motion to this atom of ponderable matter. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 13.

Spirit, which floods all substances with its life, is the solvent force quickening the *imponderable* essences.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 129.

II. *n.* In *physics*, a thing which has no weight: a term formerly applied to heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, on the supposition that they were material substances, and still used of the hypothetical universal medium, ether.

imponderableness (im-pon′dėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imponderable.

imponderous† (im-pon′dėr-us), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *ponderous*.] Not ponderous; imponderable.

If they produce visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions, it may be unjust to deny the possible efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weight, or deperdition of any ponderous particles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

imponderousness† (im-pon′dėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imponderous.

imponet† (im-pōn′), *v. t.* [= Sp. *imponer* = Pg. *impor* = It. *imporre*, *imponere*, < L. *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, put, place, lay, or set in or upon, set over, give to, < *in*, on, upon, + *ponere*, put, place: see *ponent*. Cf. *impose*.] To lay down; lay as a stake or wager.

The king, sir, hath waged with him six Barbary horses; against the which he has *imponed*, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

imponent (im-pō′nent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *imponen(t-)s*, *inponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *imponere*, *inponere*, impone, lay on: see *impone*.] **I.** *a.* Imposing; competent to impose, as an obligation. [Rare.]

Were there no Church, . . . moral duties would still be associated with the imagination of an *imponent* authority, whose injunctions they would be supposed to be, though the authority might be single instead of twofold.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 323.

II. *n.* One who imposes; one who enjoins or prescribes. [Rare.]

Having previously discarded the imagination of Church or King or Divine Lawgiver as *imponents* of duty.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 323.

impoof (im-pōf′), *n.* [S. African; also *impoofo*, *impoofoo*.] The South African eland or canna; the so-called elk of the Cape, *Antilope oreas* (Pallas), now *Oreas canna*. See *eland*.

impoon (im-pōn′), *n.* [S. African.] The duyker or diving-buck of South Africa, *Cephalophus mergens*. See cut under *Cephalophus*.

impoort† (im-pōr′), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *poor*. Cf. *empover*, *impoverish*.] To impoverish. *Sir T. Browne*.

impopular† (im-pop′ū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *impopulaire* = Sp. Pg. *impopular* = It. *impopolare*; as *in*-3 + *popular*.] Unpopular. *Bolingbroke.*

imporosity (im-pō-ros′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imporosité*; as *imporous* + *-ity*.] Want of porosity; extreme compactness or denseness in texture.

The porosity or *imporosity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 846.

imporous (im-pō′rus), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *porous*.] Destitute of pores; extremely close or compact; solid.

If all these atoms should descend plum down with equal velocity, as according to their doctrine they ought to do, being all perfectly solid and *imporous*, . . . they would never the one overtake the other.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

import (im-pōrt′), *v.* [< OF. *emporter*, *importer*, carry, F. *emporter*, carry away, prevail, *importer*, import, matter, signify; also, more recently, in the lit. sense of the L., introduce, import, = Sp. Pg. *importar* = It. *importare*, signify, express, < L. *importare*, *inportare*, bring in, introduce from abroad, bring about, occasion, cause, < *in*, in, + *portare*, carry: see *port*3. Cf. *export*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring from without; introduce from abroad; especially, to bring from a foreign country, or from another state, into one's own country or state: opposed to *export*: as, to *import* wares and merchandise.

Others *import* yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to fiddle, and make senates dance.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 596.

From Greece they [the Latins] derived the measures of their poetry, and, indeed, all of poetry that can be *imported*. *Macaulay*, History.

Wheat and corn are extensively *imported* into Cork.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 406.

Hence — **2.** To bring or introduce from one use, connection, or relation into another: as, to *import* irrelevant matter into a discussion.

There is also such a thing as a consciousness of the ultimate unity of all pursuits that contribute to the perfection of man, which may *import* a certain enthusiasm of humanity into the devotion with which the scholar or artist applies himself to his immediate object.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 148.

3. To bear or convey in meaning or implication; signify; mean; denote; betoken.

His [God's] commanding those things to be which are, and to be in such sort as they are, . . . *importeth* the establishment of nature's law. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

The message *imported* that they should deliver up their arms. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 92.

Pan, as the name *imports*, represents the universe.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

4. To be of importance, interest, or consequence to; concern; have a bearing upon.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious
Importeth thee to know, this bears.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

All Men know there is nothing *imports* this Island more than Trade. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 52.

In these four sciences, Logic, Morals, Criticism, and Politics, is comprehended almost everything which it can any way *import* us to be acquainted with.
Hume, Human Nature, Int.

You never will know the two things in the world that *import* you the most to know. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 406.

II. *intrans.* To have significance; be of importance.

It is the depth at which we live, and not at all the surface extension, that *imports*.
Emerson, Works and Days, p. 164.

import (im′pōrt), *n.* [= OF. *emport*, a carrying away, influence, favor, importance; from the verb: see *import*, *v.*] **1.** That which is imported or brought from without or from abroad; especially, merchandise brought into one country from another: usually in the plural: opposed to *export*.

I take the *imports* from, and not the exports to, these conquests, as the measure of these advantages which we derived from them. *Burke*, Late State of the Nation.

Whatever shadings of mortality,
Whatever *imports* from the world of death
Had come among these objects heretofore,
Were, in the main, of mood less tender.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

2. The intrinsic meaning conveyed by anything; the significance borne by, or the interpretation to be drawn from, an event, action, speech, writing, or the like; purport; bearing: as, the *import* of one's conduct.

The oath of the President contains three words, all of equal *import*: that is, that he will preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

Ha! how the murmur deepens! I perceive
And tremble at its dreadful *import*. *Bryant*, Earth.

3. Importance; consequence; moment.

I will propound to your learned imitation those men of *import* that haue laboured with credit in this laudable kinde of Translation. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 3.

And tell us, what occasion of *import*
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

Such idle Themes no more can move,
Nor any thing but what's of high *Import*.
Congreve, Paraphrase upon Horace, I. xix. 2.

= **Syn. 2.** Sense, gist, tenor, substance.

importable1 (im-pōr′ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. *emportable*, that can be carried away; as *import* + *-able*.] Capable of being imported.

importable2† (im-pōr′ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *importable*, *inportable*, < OF. *importable* = Sp. (obs.) *importable* = Pg. *importavel* = It. *importabile*, *importevole*, < LL. *importabilis*, *inportabilis*, that cannot be borne, insupportable, < L. *in*- priv. + LL. *portabilis*, that can be borne: see *portable*.] Unbearable; not to be endured or carried out.

This ston[illegible] for that wyves sholde
Fedwe[illegible] an lamalitee,
For it wer[illegible] though they wolde.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1058.

Eurd[illegible]
On [illegible] changes they couchen
H[illegible] with her tyngris touchen.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6904

The [illegible] could be *importable* it it beat always upon him [illegible]
Lyte of Fermar, p. 80.

importablenessꝉ (im-pōr′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The [illegible] being unendurable.

[illegible] and continuance, the mind is accustomed [illegible] the yoke be the same, yet it finds no such [illegible]
W. Hub., Imperative against Affliction.

importance (im-pōr′tans), *n.* [= F. *importance* = Sp. Pg. *importancia* = It. *importanza*, < ML. *importantia*, importance, < L. *importan(t-)s*, *importan(t-)s*, important: see *important*.] **1.** The quality of having much import or moment; consequence; concernment; momentousness.

Their priests were next in dignity to the King, and of his counsell in all businesses of *importance*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 81.

Not a question of words and names, as Gallio thought it, but a matter of the highest *importance* to the world.
Stillingfleet, Works, II. i.

This accident of noblesse was a matter of curious and exceptional *importance* at this Court [that of Louis XVIII.], which was itself an accident. *H. Adams*, Gallatin, iv. 563.

2. Personal consequence or consideration; standing; dignity; social or public position.

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 35.

The man who dreams himself so great,
And his *importance* of such weight,
That all around, in all that's done,
Must move and act for him alone.
Cowper, The Retired Cat.

3. Pretentiousness; pompousness: as, he walked in with an air of great *importance*.—**4ꝉ.** Significance; meaning; import.

The wisest beholder . . . could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2.

5ꝉ. A matter of weight or moment.

A cunning man, hight Sidrophel, . . .
To whom all people, far and near,
On deep *importances* repair.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 110.

6ꝉ. [Cf. *important*, 3.] Importunity; urgency. *Heywood*.

Maria writ
The letter, at Sir Toby's great *importance*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

The shortness of time, and this said bringer's *importance* is only the let [that] I neither send you spectacles, the price of the Paraphrases, nor thanks for your cheese.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 6.

importancyꝉ (im-pôr′tan-si), *n.* [As *importance*: see *-cy*.] Importance.

We consider
The *importancy* of Cyprus to the Turk.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

important (im-pôr′tant), *a.* [< F. *important* = Sp. Pg. It. *importante*, < ML. *important(t-)s*, important, momentous, prop. ppr. of L. *importare*, *inportare*, bring in, introduce, ML. (Rom.) signify, express: see *import*.] **1.** Of much import; bearing weight or consequence; momentous; grave; significant.

The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day,
The great, the *important* day, big with the fate
Of Cato and of Rome. *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.

The recognition of the right of property in ideas is only less *important* than the recognition of the right of property in goods. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 160.

2. Consequential; pretentious; pompous: as, an *important* manner.—**3ꝉ.** [Appar. confused with *importunate*. Cf. *importunate*, 1.] Importunate; eager; pressing.

If the prince be too *important*, tell him there is measure in everything. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

importantly (im-pôr′tant-li), *adv.* **1.** In an important manner; weightily; forcibly.

It is not likely
That when they hear the Roman horses neigh,
Behold their quarter'd fires, have both their eyes
And ears so cloyd *importantly* as now,
That they will waste their time upon our note,
To know from whence we are. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4.

2. Pompously.—**3ꝉ.** Importunately.

importation (im-pôr-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *importation* = Sp. *importacion* = Pg. *importação* = It. *importazione*, < ML. *importation(n-)*, < L. *importare*, *inportare*, bring in: see *import*.] **1.** The act or practice of importing, or of bringing in or introducing from another country or state: as, the *importation* of live stock: opposed to *exportation*. Importation into the United States can be made only at ports of entry constituted by law. All goods, wares, and merchandise so imported must be entered at a custom-house by presenting a bill of lading, a statutory declaration of the importer describing the goods, and an invoice which, if one hundred dollars or more in value, must have been duly certified by the United States consul at the port of exportation. Entry may be made by an authorized agent or attorney if the importer is sick or absent. If the goods are free of duty, a permit to deliver is issued subject to official inspection and verification of the goods. If the goods are dutiable, the duties are estimated by the custom-house and paid in United States coin or equivalent government notes, and an order is issued for at least one package out of every ten to the appraiser's stores for examination, the importer being permitted to take the residue under bond to produce them if called upon to do so within a specified time. Goods which are reported by the appraiser to the collector as being undervalued are subject to duty on the excess value, at the duty-rated valuation, and are subject to additional duty on the whole appraised value, varying according to the percentage of excess value, as a penalty. If the appraised value exceeds the declared value by more than fifty per cent., the entry shall be deemed presumptively fraudulent and the goods seized. An appeal may be taken on questions of value and protest made on questions of classification to one of the United States general appraisers and from him to a board of three United States general appraisers, whose decision is final on questions of value. Goods may be warehoused in bond for three years and may be withdrawn within that time on payment of duty, or for bonded transportation, or export without payment of duty. A drawback or refund of duty, less one per cent., may be obtained upon the exportation from a bonded warehouse of goods on which duty has been paid, and upon the exportation of goods manufactured from material on which import duty has been paid, subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Goods may be transported in bond, without appraisement, immediately from the importing vessel at the port of first arrival to other ports of entry designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. One who or that which is brought from abroad; a person or thing brought into one country from another: as, the coachman was a recent *importation;* this umbrella is an *importation*. [Colloq.]—**3ꝉ.** The act of carrying or conveying; conveyance.

The instruments of the vital faculty which serve for *importation* and reception of the blood.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 239.

importer (im-pōr′tèr), *n.* One who imports; a merchant or other person, or a corporate body, by or for whom goods are brought from another country or state: opposed to *exporter*.

importlessꝉ, *a.* [< *import* + *-less*.] Without import; of no weight or consequence.

Matter needless, of *importless* burden.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

importrayꝉ, *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *portray*.] To portray; depict.

Whome Philautus is now with all colours *importraying* in ye Table of his hart.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 311.

importunableꝉ (im-pôr-tū′na-bl), *a.* [< *importune* + *-able*.] Insupportable; onerous.

Importunable burdens. *Sir T. More.*

importunacy (im-pôr′tū-nā-si), *n.* [< *importuna(te)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being importunate; importunity; urgent solicitation or pressure.

importunate (im-pôr′tū-nāt), *a.* [< ML. *importunatus*, pp. of *importunari*, importune: see *importune*, *v.* According to the sense in E., the form should be **importunant*, < ML. *importunan(t-)s*, ppr.] **1.** Troublesomely solicitous or pressing; vexatiously persistent; pertinacious.

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* suitor. *Smalridge.*

In fancy leave this maze of dusty streets,
For ever shaken by the *importunate* jar
Of commerce. *Bryant*, A Rain-Dream.

I am not without anxiety lest I appear to be *importunate* in thus recalling your attention to a subject upon which you have so recently acted.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 438.

2ꝉ. Troublesome; vexatious.

Bethink you, how to the *importunate* accidents of this human life all the world is exposed.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 142.

importunately (im-pôr′tū-nāt-li), *adv.* In an importunate manner; with persistent or urgent solicitation.

importunateness (im-pôr′tū-nāt-nes), *n.* Importunity.

She with more and more *importunateness* craved
Sir P. Sidney.

importunatorꝉ (im-pôr′tū-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *importunador*, < ML. as if **importunator*, < *importunari*, importune: see *importune*.] An importuner.

Abnegators and dispensers against the law of God, but tyrannous *importunators* and exactors of their own.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

importuneꝉ (im-pôr-tūn′ or im-pôr′tūn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *importune*, < OF. (also F.) *importun* = Sp. Pg. It. *importuno*, < L. *importunus*, unfit, unsuitable, troublesome, rude, unmannerly, orig. without access, < *in-* priv. + *portus*, access, a harbor: see *port*[2]. Cf. the opposite *opportune*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Unseasonable; inopportune; untimely.

I trow I haue this day done you much tribulation with my *importune* objections of very litle substance.
T. More, Comfort in Tribulation (1573), fol. [illegible]

The musical airs which one entertains with most delightful transports [illegible] are *importune*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

Further way
It [the stroke] made, and on his hacqueton did lyte,
The which dividing with *importune* sway,
It seizd in his right side. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 38.

2. Importunate.

Oft they did lament his lucklesse state,
And often blame the too *importune* fate
That heapd on him so many wrathfull wreakes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 16.

Pru. Flies are busy.
Lady F. Nothing more troublesome,
Or *importune*. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

What doth not *importune* labour overcome?
Foxe (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 108).

II. *n.* An importunate person; one offensively persistent.

In Spaine it is thought very vndecent for a Courtier to craue, supposing that it is the part of an *importune*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 248.

importune (im-pôr-tūn′, formerly also im-pôr′tūn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *importuned*, ppr. *importuning*. [< F. *importuner* = Sp. Pg. *importunar* = It. *importunare*, < ML. *importunari*, be troublesome, < L. *importunus*, troublesome: see *importune*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To press or harass with solicitation; ply or beset with unremitting petitions or demands; crave or require persistently.

She with great lamentation, and abundance of tears, *importuned* Jupiter to restore her.
Bacon, Physical Fables, xi.

2ꝉ. To crave or require persistently; beg for urgently.

All this is no sound reason to *importune*
My leave for thy departure.
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 1.

3ꝉ. To annoy; irritate; molest.

Of his two immediate successors, Eugenius the Fourth was the last pope expelled by the tumults of the Roman people, and Nicholas the Fifth, the last who was *importuned* by the presence of a Roman emperor.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lxx.

4ꝉ. [A false use, by confusion with *import*.] To import; signify; mean.

But the sage wisard telles, as he has redd,
That it *importunes* death.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 16.

=**Syn. 1.** *Request*, *Beg*, *Tease* (see *ask*[1]); appeal to, plead with, beset, urge, plague, worry, press, dun.

II. *intrans.* To make requests or demands urgently and persistently.

I shall save Decorums if Sir Rowland *importunes*. I have a mortal Terror at the Apprehension of offending against Decorums. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Creditors grow uneasy, talk aside,
Take counsel, then *importune* all at once.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 154.

importunelyꝉ (im-pôr-tūn′li or im-pôr′tūn-li), *adv.* **1.** Importunately.

Wtout any fere of God, or respect of his honour, murmure or grudge of ye worlde, he would *importunely* pursue hys appetite. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 63.

The Palmer lent his eare unto the noyce,
To weet who called so *importunely*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 4.

2. Inopportunely.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows are, with much importunity, but very *importunely*, urged by the disciplinarians.
Bp. Sanderson.

importuner (im-pôr-tū′nèr), *n.* One who importunes or urges with earnestness and persistence.

Preclude your ears against all rash, rude, irrational innovating *importuners*.
Waterhouse, Apology (1653), p. 187.

importunity (im-pôr-tū′ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *importunities* (-tiz). [< F. *importunité* = Sp. *importunidad* = Pg. *importunidade* = It. *importunità*, < L. *importunita(t-)s*, *inportunita(t-)s*, unsuitableness, unfitness, troublesomeness, < *importunus*, *inportunus*, unfit, troublesome: see *importune*.] **1ꝉ.** Unseasonableness; inopportunity.

Euery thing hath its season, which is called Oportunitie, and the vnfitnesse or vndecency of the time is called *Importunitie*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 274.

2. The act or state of being importunate; pertinacity in solicitation or demand; persistent urgency or insistence.

By much *Importunity* and his own Presence, he got of the Abbot of Ramsey a hundred Pounds.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 82.

Indeed, Sir Peter, your frequent *importunity* on this subject distresses me extremely.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Lib'ral of their aid
To clam'rous *Importunity* in rags.
Cowper, Task, iv. 414.

The army demand with *importunity* their arrears of pay. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

imposable (im-pō'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *imposable;* as *impose* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being imposed or laid on.—2†. Capable of being imposed upon or taken advantage of. [Rare.]

If he had been a dissolute ranting man, as some were, or a weak *imposable* wretch, they had liked him much better. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 54.

imposableness (im-pō'za-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imposable.

impose (im-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imposed*, ppr. *imposing*. [< F. *imposer*, OF. *imposer*, *emposer*, *enposer*, lay on, impose, taking the place of L. *imponere*, pp. *impositus*, lay on, impose: see *impone* and *pose*[3], and cf. *appose*[1], *compose*, *depose*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay on, or set on; put, place, or deposit: as, to *impose* the hands in ordination or confirmation. [Obsolete or archaic except in this use.]

Cakes of salt and barley [she] did *impose*
Within a wicker basket. *Chapman*, Odyssey, iv.

He sprinkleth upon the altar milk, then *imposeth* the honey. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 4.

Bishops had a power of *imposing* hands, for collating of orders, which presbyters have not.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 194.

2. To lay as a burden, or something to be borne or endured; levy, inflict, or enforce, as by authority, power, or influence: as, to *impose* taxes or penalties; to *impose* one's opinions upon others.

In the Sound also there be some extraordinary Duties *imposed*, whereat all Nations begin to murmur.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 4.

If laws be *imposed* upon us without our personal or implied consent, we cannot be accounted better than slaves.
Quoted in *Bancroft's* Hist. U. S., I. 169.

Each man, too, is a tyrant in tendency, because he would *impose* his idea on others.
Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

The race dominant enough to maintain or *impose* its language usually more or less maintains or *imposes* its civilization also. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 44.

3. To obtrude fallaciously or deceitfully; palm off; pass off.

Our poet thinks not fit
To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit.
Dryden.

He . . . is either married, or going to be so, to this lady, whom he *imposed* upon me as his sister.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

4. To fix upon; impute. [Rare.]

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second.
Sir T. Browne.

5†. To subject by way of punishment.

Impose me to what penance your invention
Can lay upon my sin. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

6. In *printing*, to lay upon an imposing-stone or the bed of a press and secure in a chase, as pages of type or stereotype plates. Pages or plates constituting a form or sheet are imposed in such order and at such intervals that they will appear in their right places and with the desired margin when the sheet printed from them is folded.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lay or place a burden or restraint; act with constraining effect: with *upon:* as, to *impose upon* one's patience or hospitality.

It is not only the difficulty and labour which men take in finding out of truth, nor again that, when it is found, it *imposeth upon* men's thoughts, that doth bring lies in favour. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

2. To practise misleading trickery or imposture; act with a delusive effect: with *upon:* as, to *impose upon* one with false pretenses.

Do we hope to *impose upon* God, as we sometimes do upon men, by a mere form of godliness, without the power of it? *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xv.

The Catalogue alone of these Stamps, no bigger than two small Almanacks, cost me 14 Livres; so much Strangers are *imposed upon* by the Crafty Booksellers of Rue St. Jaques. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 106.

impose† (im-pōz'), *n.* [< *impose*, *v.*] Command; injunction.

According to your ladyship's *impose*,
I am thus early come. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 3.

imposer (im-pō'zėr), *n.* One who imposes or lays on; one who enjoins or exacts.

The *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *I. Walton.*

imposing (im-pō'zing), *p. a.* Impressive; commanding; stately; striking: as, an *imposing* manner.

Large and *imposing* edifices imbosomed in the groves of some rich valley. *Bp. Hobart.*

The silence and the solemn grandeur of the immense buildings around me were most *imposing*.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 124.

He is almost always more fortunate, and sometimes powerful and *imposing*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 220.

imposingly (im-pō'zing-li), *adv.* In an imposing manner.

imposingness (im-pō'zing-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being imposing or impressive.

imposing-stone (im-pō'zing-stōn), *n.* A slab, originally of carefully leveled stone, but now often of iron, resting upon a frame, on which pages of type or stereotype plates are imposed, and on which type-correcting in the page is done.

imposing-table (im-pō'zing-tā'bl), *n.* Same as *imposing-stone*.

imposition (im-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *imposition* = Pr. *emposeio*, *impositio* = Sp. *imposicion* = Pg. *imposição* = It. *imposizione*, < L. *impositio(n-)*, *inpositio(n-)*, a laying upon, application, < *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, lay upon: see *impone*, *impose.*] 1. A placing, putting, or laying on: as, the *imposition* of hands in ordination or confirmation.

The ancient custom of the Church was, after they had baptized, to add thereunto *imposition* of hands with effectual prayer. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

2. The act of positing or fixing; affixment; attachment: with *on* or *upon*.

By our apprehension of propositions I mean our *imposition* of a sense *on* the terms of which they are composed.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 7.

3. A laying or placing as a burden or obligation; the act of levying, enjoining, enforcing, or inflicting: as, the *imposition* of taxes or of laws.

Disciplined
From shadowy types to truth; from flesh to spirit;
From *imposition* of strict laws to free
Acceptance of large grace. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 304.

4. In *printing*, the laying of pages of type or plates upon an imposing-stone or the bed of a press, and securing them in a chase. See *impose*, *v. t.*, 6.—5. That which is laid on, enjoined, levied, enforced, or inflicted, as a burden, tax, duty, or restriction; specifically (in the plural), in *Eng. hist.*, duties upon imports and exports imposed at the pleasure of the king.

Fortune layeth as heavy *impositions* as virtue.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 333.

All the commodities that go up into the country, of which there are great quantities, are clogged with *impositions* as soon as they leave Leghorn.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 491.

The order of the Jesuits was enriched by an *imposition* on the fisheries and fur-trade. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 19.

Most important of all, there was the question of *Impositions*, that is, of the King's right to impose duties at will upon exports and imports. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 120.

6. A trick or deception; a fraud; an imposture.

Being acquainted with his hand, I had no reason to suspect an *imposition*. *Smollett.*

In none of these [treaties of the United States with Japan] do we find as cunning devices of diplomatic *imposition*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 410.

7. An exercise imposed upon a student as a punishment; a task.

Literary tasks, called *impositions*, or frequent compulsive attendances on tedious and unimproving exercises in a college hall. *Warton.*

I may with justice
Accuse my want of judgment, to expect
He should perform so hard an *imposition*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 1.

Case of the impositions. Same as *Bates's case* (which see, under *case*[1]).—**Imposition of hands.** See *hand.*

impositive (im-poz'i-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *positive*, with ref. to *impose.*] Not positive. [Rare.]

He [the psychological speculator] requires it to be granted that his system is positive and that yours is *impositive*.
D. Morton, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 275.

impossibility (im-pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *impossibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *impossibilité* = Pr. *impossibilitat* = Sp. *imposibilidad* = Pg. *impossibilidade* = It. *impossibilità*, < LL. *impossibilita(t-)s*, *inpossibilitas*, < L. *impossibilis*, impossible: see *impossible.*] 1. The quality of being impossible; incapability of being or being done.

They confound difficulty with *impossibility*. *South.*

2. That which is impossible; that which cannot be or be done.

A poet without love were a physical and metaphysical *impossibility*. *Carlyle*, Burns.

The distribution of wealth which the Democratic programme demands is a scientific *impossibility*, and no laws could accomplish it. *Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 39.

3†. Helplessness; impotence.

When we say Lead us not into temptation, we learn to know our own *impossibility* and infirmity.
Latimer, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 432.

impossible (im-pos'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *impossible*, *inpossible*, < OF. (also F.) *impossible* = Pr. *impossible*, *inpossible* = Sp. *imposible* = Pg. *impossivel* = It. *impossibile*, < L. *impossibilis*, *inpossibilis*, not possible, < *in-* priv. + *possibilis*, possible: see *possible.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Not possible; non-existent or false by necessity. (*a*) Beyond the strength or power of the agent. (*b*) Not possible from the nature of things; contrary to a general principle or law of nature or of thought; that not only is not, and will not exist or happen, under actual circumstances, but would not be under any circumstances, within certain limits. (See *possible.*) The modes of specializing these limits constitute the differences between the variations of the meaning of the word, which are often distinguished by means of adverbs applied to the adjective *impossible*, or of the corresponding adjectives applied to the abstract noun *impossibility*. If the limits are the widest possible, so that no change either in the facts or laws of the universe could make the object spoken of real, the latter is said to be *logically impossible:* as A that is not A. So Berkeley maintains that a thing not thought of is logically impossible. If the principles of mathematics would have to be changed to make the object real, it is *mathematically impossible:* thus, it is mathematically impossible to turn a closed bag inside out; but if space had four dimensions, this could be done. It is in this sense that imaginaries are sometimes termed *impossible quantities*. By modern mathematicians mathematical impossibility is generally regarded as a higher grade of physical impossibility. If no change of special facts without new laws of nature would suffice to realize the object, it is said to be *physically impossible:* as a perpetual motion. But in a second sense this phrase means beyond the strength or physical resources of the agent, no matter what efforts he might make: thus, it is physically impossible for the Portuguese to overrun and conquer Africa. A supposed action utterly inconsistent with the moral character of the agent is said to be *morally impossible*. This phrase is also used to mean 'extremely improbable': thus, for a pitched coin to turn up heads and tails alternately for a hundred throws is morally impossible.

With men this is *impossible;* but with God all things are possible. Mat. xix. 26.

It is *impossible* that any man should feel for a fortress on a remote frontier as he feels for his own house.
Macaulay, History.

Of what contraries consists a man!
Of what *impossible* mixtures! vice and virtue.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

Consciousness itself is *impossible* apart from limit.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clv.

2. In *law*, in a stricter sense, prevented only by the act of God or a public enemy. Whatever a person binds himself by contract to do, if not absurd, is not regarded as impossible in this sense, if it might be accomplished by human means, these obstacles only excepted; and his practical inability is not deemed to render performance impossible.

3. Excessively odd; not to have been imagined; such as would not have been thought possible: as, she is a most *impossible* person; he wears an *impossible* hat. [An affected French use.]

Is there a cupola ship changed to a broadsider, or an unserviceable three-decker converted into an *impossible* frigate, without costing the nation the charge of many Viceroys? *Blackwood's Mag.*, XCVI. 605.

Impossible quantity, in *math.*, an imaginary quantity. See *imaginary.*—Syn. *Impossible*, *Impracticable*. *Impossible* means that a thing cannot be effected or even supposed to be effected, being theoretically as well as practically incapable of accomplishment; while *impracticable* refers rather to a thing so hard to effect, by reason of difficulties, that its accomplishment is beyond our power and practically out of the question. Thus, it may be *impracticable* to extort money from a miser, but it is not *impossible;* or the construction of a railway over a morass may be *impracticable*, but not *impossible* if all considerations of outlay are thrown aside. It has been said that "nothing is *impossible*, but many things are *impracticable*."

II.† *n.* An impossibility. *Chaucer.*

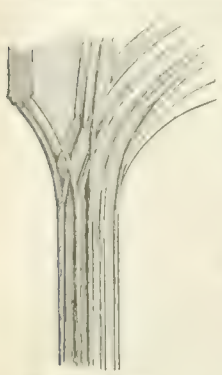
impossibly (im-pos'i-bli), *adv.* Not possibly.

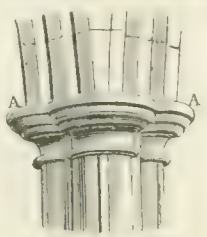
impost (im'pōst), *n.* [In def. 1, < OF. *impost*, F. *impôt*, m. (= Pg. *imposto*, m., It. *imposta*, f.), < ML. *impostus*, m., *imposita*, f., a tax imposed; in def. 2, < F. *imposte* = Sp. Pg. It. *imposta*, f., an impost in arch.: < L. *impostus*, *impositus*, pp. of *imponere*, *inponere*, lay upon, impose: see *impone*, *impose.*] 1. That which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty; particularly, a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported; a customs-duty. To prevent interference with national commerce by the separate States, the Constitution of the United States (art. I., § 10) provides that "no State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States."

Slacken the reans of our late Servitude:
Lighten our galled backs of those Burthens rude,
Those heavy Impositions of thy Father.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Tithes were hated as an unequal and oppressive *impost* falling upon a people who were already sunk in the lowest depths of poverty, and religious feeling had little or nothing to say to their antipathy.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

2. In *arch.*, the point where an arch rests on a wall or column; also, the condition of such resting or meeting. In classic architecture the impost is typically marked by a horizontal member; but in medieval work many different forms of imposts are used, and such horizontal members or moldings are frequently absent. Imposts have been classified as *continuous imposts* (see phrase below); *discontinuous imposts*, where the arch-moldings abut and are stopped on the pier; *shafted imposts*, where the arch-moldings spring from a capital and are different from those of the pier; and *banded imposts*, where the pier and arch have the same moldings.


Continuous Impost.


Shafted Impost (A, A).

3. In *sporting slang*, a weight placed upon a horse in a handicap race. *Kirk's Guide to the Turf.*—**Continuous impost**, in *arch.*, the continuation of the arch-moldings down the pillar that supports the arch, without any member to mark the impost-point—that is, the point at which arch and pillar meet. See *interpenetration*, 2.—**Syn. 1.** *Duty, Assessment*, etc. See *tax*, *n.*

imposter (im-pos'tėr), *n.* See *impostor*.

imposterous†, *a.* See *imposturous*.

imposthumate†, imposthumation†, etc. See *impostumate*, etc.

impostor (im-pos'tor), *n.* [Also *imposter*; < F. *imposteur* = Sp. Pg. *impostor* = It. *impostore*, < LL. *impostor*, *inpostor*, a deceiver, contr. of L. *impositor*, *inpositor*, one who imposes (used only of one who imposes or applies a name), < *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, lay on, impose: see *impone*, *impose*.] One who imposes on others; a person who practises deception, usually under a false guise or an assumed character.

Witches and old women and *impostors* have had a competition with physicians.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 190.

impostorious† (im-pos-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *impostor* + *-ious*; cf. *impostorous*, prop. *imposturous*.] Same as *imposturous*.

I was formerly acquainted with the *impostorious* nunns of Loudune in France, which made such noise amongst the Papists. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 5, 1670.

impostorous†, *a.* See *imposturous*.

impostorship (im-pos'tor-ship), *n.* [Also *impostership*; < *impostor* + *-ship*.] The character or practices of an impostor.

Inclining rather to make this phantasm an expounder, or indeed a depraver of Saint Paul, than Saint Paul an examiner and discoverer of this *impostorship*.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

impostress (im-pos'tres), *n.* [< OF. *impostresse*; as *impost(o)r* + *-ess*.] A female impostor. *Bacon.*

impostrix (im-pos'triks), *n.* [< ML. *impostrix*, fem. of L. *impostor*, an impostor: see *impostor*.] Same as *impostress*. *Fuller.*

impostrous† (im-pos'trus), *a.* Same as *imposturous*.

impostumate†, imposthumate† (im-pos'tū-māt), *v.* [Corrupt forms of *apostemate*, as *impostume*, *imposthume* of *aposteme*, *apostem*: see *apostemate*, *impostume*.] **I.** *trans.* To affect with an impostume or abscess; make swollen or bloated.

He [Lord Rutland] . . . fell a casting and vomiting up divers little *imposthumated* Bladders of congealed Blood.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 7.

II. *intrans.* To form an abscess; gather; collect pus in a cyst or cavity; hence, to draw to a head, as an abscess.

That high food of spiritual pride and confidence . . . will be sure to *impostumate* in the soul.
Hammond, Works, IV. 574.

impostumate†, imposthumate† (im-pos'tū-mat), *a.* and *n.* [Corrupt forms of *apostemate*, q. v., as *impostume* of *aposteme*.] **I.** *a.* Swollen with corrupt or purulent matter; affected with an abscess.

When the friend of Philotimus, the physician, came to him to be cured of a sore finger, . . . he let his finger alone, and told him "that his liver was *imposthumate*."
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 754.

II. *n.* One who is affected with an impostume; one who is swelled or bloated.

A Samian peer, more studious than the rest
Of vice, who teem'd with many a dead-born jest . . .
(Ctesippus nam'd), this lord Ulysses ey'd,
And thus burst out th' *imposthumate* with pride.
Pope, Odyssey, xx. 358.

impostumation†, imposthumation† (im-pos-tū-mā'shon), *n.* [Corrupt forms of *apostemation*, q. v.] **1.** The act of forming an abscess. *Bailey.*—**2.** An abscess; an impostume.

We do find his wound
So festered near the vitals, all our art,
By warm drinks, cannot clear th' *imposthumation*.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, iii. 2.

The *imposthumation* is supposed to have proceeded, not from his fall last year, but from a blow with a tennis-ball. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 247.

impostume†, imposthume† (im-pos'tūm), *n.* [< OF. *empostume*, a corrupt form of *apostume*, and that of *aposteme*, an abscess: see *apostem*, *aposteme*, of which *impostume* is thus merely a corrupt form.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; an abscess.

And such *imposthumes* as Phantaste is
Grow in our palace? We must lance these sores.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

I have learned nothing but that the Prince of Orange died of an *impostume* in his head.
Walpole, Letters, II. 271.

impostume†, imposthume† (im-pos'tūm), *v.* [< *impostume*, *n.*] Same as *impostumate*.

How can an *imposthumed* heart but yield forth evil matter by his mouth? *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

imposturage† (im-pos'tū-rāj), *n.* [< *imposture* + *-age*.] Imposition.

Many other practices of human art and invention, which help crookedness, lameness, dimness of sight, &c., no man is so foolish as to impute to the devil's invention, or to count them any hurtful *imposturage*.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 127.

imposture (im-pos'tūr), *n.* [= F. *imposture* = Sp. Pg. It. *impostura*, < LL. *impostura*, *inpostura*, deceit, < L. *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, impose upon, deceive: see *impone*, *impose*.] **1.** The act or conduct of an impostor; deception practised, usually under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition.

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures*.
Johnson, Irene.

Tis more than strange; my reason cannot answer
Such argument of fine *imposture*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

2†. An imposing or putting; imposition, or an imposition; that which is imposed or laid on.

At midday he stayed a while, to see the passage of a tyrannicall and treacherous *imposture*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 27.

—**Syn. 1.** Trick, cheat.

impostured† (im-pos'tūrd), *a.* [< *imposture* + *-ed*².] Having the nature of imposture; deceitful. [Rare.]

What have vile I to do with noble Day
Which shews Earth Heav'ns bright face? that face which I
Want only scorn'd, and cast my love away
Upon *impostur'd* lust's foul mystery.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 136.

imposturious†, *a.* [< *imposture* + *-ious*.] Same as *imposturous*.

Yet there are some *imposturious* companions that impute so much devinitie to the devell . . . that they attribute unto him the truth of the knowledge of Things.
Hystorie of Hamblet (1608), iv.

imposturous (im-pos'tū-rus), *a.* [Also variously *imposturious*, *impostorous*, *imposterous*, *impostrous*, *impostorious*, the last forms being associated with *impostor*, *imposter*; but prop. *imposturous*, < *imposture* + *-ous*.] Having the character of an impostor or of imposture; deceitful.

Thou takest upon thee the habit of a grave physician, but art indeed an *impostorous* empiric.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

[He] protested against him and Mr. Humfrey, that they were a couple of *impostorous* knaves.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 234.

Yet even his [Plato's] evidence . . . will not be found to justify the charges of corrupt and immoral teaching, *impostrous* pretence of knowledge, &c., which the modern historians pour forth in loud chorus against them.
Grote, Hist. Greece, ii. 67.

impostury† (im-pos'tū-ri), *n.* [< *imposture* + *-y*³.] Same as *imposture*.

But the Aegyptians, soon weary of their oppressions, not long after the *impostury* of Mahomet . . . called in the Saracens to assist them in the expulsion of the Greeks.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 83.

impotable (im-pō'ta-bl), *a.* [< LL. *impotabilis*, *inpotabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *potabilis*, drinkable: see *potable*.] Undrinkable; unfit for drinking.

Distilled water is made *impotable* and unhealthy by any traces of that [hydrochloric] acid.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 532.

impotence (im'pō-tens), *n.* [< ME. *impotence*, < OF. (also F.) *impotence* = Pr. *impotencia* = Sp. Pg. *impotencia* = It. *impotenzia*, *impotenza*, < L. *impotentia*, *inpotentia*, powerlessness, inability, ungovernableness, < *impoten(t-)s*, *inpoten(t-)s*, powerless, impotent: see *impotent*.] **1.** The condition or quality of being impotent; want of power or vigor, physical, intellectual, or moral; weakness; feebleness; inability; defect of power, more especially adventitious power, to perform anything.

O *impotence* of mind, in body strong!
Milton, S. A., l. 52.

In their complete military *impotence*, the Popes looked abroad for some foreign succour, and they naturally turned to the Franks, whose martial tastes and triumphs were universally renowned. *Lecky*, European Morals, II. 283.

2. Complete failure of sexual power in the male; also, rarely, such weakness in the female.—**3.** Want of self-restraining power; ungovernable passion.

The being your sister would anew inflame me
With much more *impotence* to dote upon her.
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, ii. 1.

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through *impotence*, or unaware?
Milton, P. L., ii. 156.

impotency (im'pō-ten-si), *n.* Same as *impotence*.

impotent (im'pō-tent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *impotent*, < OF. (also F.) *impotent* = Pr. *inpotens* = Sp. Pg. It. *impotente*, < L. *impoten(t-)s*, *inpoten(t-)s*, powerless, weak, feeble, without self-control, ungovernable, < *in-* priv. + *poten(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not potent; lacking power, strength, or vigor, physical, intellectual, or moral; powerless; weak; feeble.

There sat a certain man at Lystra, *impotent* in his feet, . . . who never had walked. Acts xiv. 8.

Bishops then grow to be most vigorous and potent, when Princes happ'n to be most weak and *impotent*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvii.

Weak to protect, or *impotent* to wound.
Crabbe, Works, I. 200.

2. Wholly lacking in sexual power: said of the male, and rarely of the female.—**3.** Lacking the power of self-restraint; destitute of self-command; ungovernable.

O sacred hunger of ambitious mindes,
And *impotent* desire of men to raine!
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 1.

An *impotent* lover
Of women for a flash, but, his fires quenched,
Hating as deadly.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iii. 2.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease.

Your task shall be,
With all the fierce endeavour of your wit,
To enforce the pained *impotent* to smile.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

2. A male without sexual power.

impotently (im'pō-tent-li), *adv.* **1.** In an impotent manner; without strength or force.—**2.** Without self-restraint; beyond power of control.

He loves her most *impotently*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 576.

impound (im-pound'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empound*; < *in-*¹ + *pound*².] **1.** To put, shut, or confine in or as in a pound or close pen; restrain within bounds; confine: as, to *impound* stray horses, cattle, etc.

She hath herself not only well defended,
But taken and *impounded* as a stray
The king of Scots. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

The things distreined must in the first place be carried to some pound, and there *impounded* by the taker.
Blackstone, Com., III. i.

2. To take and retain possession of, as a forged document produced as evidence in a trial and directed to be held in custody of the law, in order that a prosecution may be instituted in respect of it.

impoundage (im-poun'dāj), *n.* [< *impound* + *-age*.] The act of impounding, as stray cattle.

impounder (im-poun'dėr), *n.* One who impounds.

impoverish (im-pov'ėr-ish), *v. t.* [Formerly *empoverish*, *emporish* (cf. *empover*, *impoor*); < OF. *empoviss-*, *enpoveriss-*, stem of certain parts of *empovrir*, *enpoverir* (equiv. to *apovrir*, F. *appauvrir*) = Sp. Pg. *empobrecer* = It. *impoverire*, make poor, < L. *in*, in, + *pauper*, poor: see *poor*, *poverty*.] 1. To make poor; reduce to poverty or indigence.

It is no constant rule that trade makes riches; for there may be trade that *impoverishes* a nation.
Sir W. Temple, United Provinces, vi.

2. To make poor in quality or character; reduce in vigor, capacity, productiveness, etc.; cause to deteriorate.

Nothing can more certainly tend to *impoverish* all that is most beautiful in human thought and life than a generally accepted belief that man is essentially a beast in origin and nature.
St. G. Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 174.

impoverisher (im-pov'ėr-ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which impoverishes.

impoverishly† (im-pov'ėr-ish-li), *adv.* So as to impoverish. *Imp. Dict.*

impoverishment (im-pov'ėr-ish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *empoverissement*; as *impoverish* + *-ment*.] The act of impoverishing, or the state of being impoverished; a reducing to indigence; reduction of vigor, capacity, fertility, etc.; deterioration.

Latterly, from the *impoverishment* of the higher classes in this country [Egypt], the demand for white slaves has been small. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 234.

impower† (im-pou'ėr), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *empower*.

impracticability (im-prak″ti-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impracticable*: see *-bility*.] 1. The character of being impracticable.

There would be a great waste of time and trouble, and an inconvenience often amounting to *impracticability*, if consumers could only obtain the articles they want by treating directly with the producers. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

impracticable (im-prak'ti-ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impraticable* = Sp. *impracticable* = Pg. *impraticavel* = It. *impraticabile*; as *in*-3 + *practicable*.] I. *a.* 1. Incapable of accomplishment; not to be practised, performed, carried out, or effected by the means at command.

Every scheme of public utility was rendered *impracticable* by their [the barons'] continual petty wars with each other. *Mickle*, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, Int.

2. Incapable of being used; unfit for the purpose intended or desired; unserviceable; unavailable; of persons, unmanageable; untractable.

The fiction of a material finite universe, moving forward in an infinite empty space, cannot be admitted. It is altogether unreasonable and *impracticable*.
Clarke, Leibnitz, Fifth Paper.

A poor *impracticable* creature! I tried once or twice to know if he was fit for business; but he had scarce talent to be groom-porter to an orange-barrow.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

=Syn. 1. *Impossible*, *Impracticable*. See *impossible*.—1 and 2. *Impracticable*, *Unpractical*. The meanings of the two words approach each other at two points, but still are clearly distinct: (1) Of a thing: *impracticable*, not possible to be done without expense or sacrifice greater than is advisable; *unpractical*, not dictated by or in harmony with the lessons of experience in actual work: as, an *unpractical* plan. (2) Of a person: *impracticable*, not easily managed; *unpractical*, not showing that sort of wisdom which is the result of experience in affairs.

II. *n.* One who is unmanageable, unreasonable, or stubborn.

A body of men chosen without solicitation of their own . . . would scorn such work, but the lawyer regards them generally as . . . *impracticables*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 762.

impracticableness (im-prak'ti-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being impracticable.

The greatest difficulty in these sieges was from the *impracticableness* of the ground.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times.

And indeed I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men; nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this in any great degree under our present circumstances. *Swift*, Present State of Affairs.

impracticably (im-prak'ti-ka-bli), *adv.* In an impracticable manner.

Morality not *impracticably* rigid. *Johnson.*

impractical (im-prak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *practical*.] Unpractical. [Rare.]

A man who had never got ahead in the world, and who never tried to; a many-sided indefinite sort of man; a man who had proved himself in all the active concerns of life a visionary and *impractical* fellow. *Harper's Mag.*

imprecate (im'prē-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imprecated*, ppr. *imprecating*. [< L. *imprecatus*, *inprecatus*, pp. of *imprecari*, *inprecari* (> It. *imprecare* = Sp. Pg. *imprecar*), invoke (good or evil) upon, pray to, call upon, < *in*, upon, + *precari*, pray: see *pray*.] 1. To pray for; express a strong desire for; invoke: in a good sense. [Rare.]

Beset as he has been on all sides, he could not refrain [from writing], and would only *imprecate* patience till he shall again have "got the hang" (as he calls it) of an accomplishment long disused.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 6.

Specifically—2. To call down by prayer, as some evil upon an enemy, or in anger; invoke or express a malevolent desire for, as something evil.

The falling sicknesse is usuall among the Iewes, and they use to *imprecate* it to each other in their anger, as they also doe the plague. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 216.

I on them
Did *imprecate* quick ruin, and it came.
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 1.

Curses always recoil on the head of him who *imprecates* them. *Emerson*, Compensation.

3. To invoke a curse or evil upon; curse.

In vain we blast the Minister of Fate,
And the forlorn physicians *imprecate*.
Rochester, Death of Mary, Princess of Orange.

imprecation (im-prē-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *imprécation* = Sp. *imprecacion* = Pg. *imprecação* = It. *imprecazione*, < L. *imprecatio*(*n*-), *inprecatio*(*n*-), an invoking (of evil), < *imprecari*, *inprecari*, invoke upon: see *imprecate*.] The act of imprecating or invoking evil; a malediction; a prayer or expressed wish that a curse or calamity may befall some one.

This was done by a maner of *imprecation*, or as we call it by cursing and banning of the parties, and wishing all euill to a light vpon them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous prayer.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 629.

=Syn. *Curse*, *Execration*, etc. See *malediction*.

imprecatory (im'prē-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *imprécatoire* = Sp. *imprecatorio*; as *imprecate* + *-ory*.] Of the nature of or containing an imprecation; invoking evil or a curse; maledictory: as, the *imprecatory* passages in the Psalms.

imprecision (im-prē-sizh'on), *n.* [= F. *imprécision*; as *in*-3 + *precision*.] Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy. *Imp. Dict.*

impregn† (im-prēn'), *v. t.* [< OF. *empreigner*, *impreigner*, etc., F. *imprégner* = Sp. Pg. *impregnar* = It. *impregnare*, < LL. *imprægnare*, *inprægnare*, impregnate: see *impregnate*.] To impregnate. [Poetical.]

As Jupiter
On Juno smiles, when he *impregns* the clouds
That shed May flowers. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 500.

No wholesome scents *impregn* the western gale,
But noxious stench exhal'd by scorching heat.
Cooper, Hymn to Health.

impregnability (im-preg-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impregnable*: see *-bility*.] The state of being impregnable.

impregnable (im-preg'na-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *impreignable* (the *g* in this word, as also in the simple form *pregnable*, being erroneously inserted, as in *foreign*, *sovereign*, and of course orig. not pronounced); < OF. *imprenable*, F. *imprenable* (= Pr. *emprenable*, *imprenable*), that cannot be taken, < *in*- priv. + *prenable*, that may be taken: see *pregnable*.] 1. Not pregnable; not to be taken or reduced by force: as, an *impregnable* fortress.

A castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*.
Sir P. Sidney.

With him were the horse of Sir Arthur Haslerigge, so well armed that (if of proof as well within as without) each souldier seemed an *impregnable* fortification.
Fuller, Worthies, Wiltshire.

2. Not to be moved, shaken, or overcome; invincible: as, *impregnable* virtue.

A just man is *impregnable*, and not to be overcome.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 363.

Pearls and golden Bullets may do much upon the *impregnablest* Beauty that is. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 4.

impregnableness (im-preg'na-bl-nes), *n.* Impregnability. *Bailey*, 1727.

impregnably (im-preg'na-bli), *adv.* In an impregnable manner; in a manner to defy attack.

impregnant† (im-preg'nant), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *impregnan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *impregnare*, impregnate: see *impregnate*.] I. *a.* Impregnating; making pregnant. In the quotation, used erroneously for *impregnate*, *a.*

Nor was it [chaos] yet *impregnant* by the voice of God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

II. *n.* That which impregnates. [Rare.]

It [interest] is the pole to which we turn, and our sympathizing judgements sensibly incline from the direction of this *impregnant*. *Glanvill*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiv.

impregnate (im-preg'nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *impregnated*, ppr. *impregnating*. [< LL. *impregnatus*, pp. of *impregnare*, *inpregnare* (> It. *impregnare* = Sp. Pg. *impregnar* = F. *imprégner*, > E. *impregn*, q. v.), make pregnant, < L. *in*, in, + *prægnan*(*t*-)*s*, pregnant: see *pregnant*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make pregnant, as a female; cause to conceive; get with young; fertilize.—2. To transmit or infuse an active principle into; fecundate; fertilize; imbue.

The winds that blow from . . . the western desert are *impregnated* with death in every gale.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxix.

3. To infuse into, as particles of another substance; communicate the qualities of another substance to, as (in pharmacy) by mixture, digestion, etc.; saturate.

The air of this place [Vesuvius] must be very much *impregnated* with saltpetre.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 439.

Impregnating-tube. In certain forms of fungi the antherid arises by the side of the oosphere, either as a branch from it or terminal from a hypha near it, and is applied closely to its wall, through which it sends a delicate tube, the *impregnating-tube*. Through this tube the gonoplasm enters the oosphere, and the act of impregnation is accomplished.

II. *intrans.* To become impregnated or pregnant. [Rare.]

Were they, like Spanish jennets, to *impregnate* by the winds, they could not have thought on a more proper invention. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 127.

impregnate (im-preg'nāt), *a.* [< *impregnate*, *v.*] Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated. [In the second extract *impregnate* is used by mistake in the sense of *impregnable*.]

There Juno stopp'd, and (her fair steeds unloos'd)
Of air condens'd a vapour circumfus'd:
For these, *impregnate* with celestial dew,
On Simois' brink ambrosial herbage grew.
Pope, Iliad, v. 968.

Bring me the caitiff here before my face,
Tho' made *impregnate* as Achilles was.
D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford, ii.

impregnation (im-preg-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *imprégnation* = Pr. *impregnacio*, *enpregnacio* = Sp. *impregnacion* = Pg. *impregnação* = It. *impregnazione*, < ML. *imprægnatio*(*n*-), < LL. *imprægnare*, *inprægnare*, impregnate: see *impregnate*.] 1. The act of impregnating, or the state of being impregnated; fertilization; fecundation.

Impregnation is the physical admixture of protoplasmic matter derived from two sources, which may be either different parts of the same organism, or different organisms.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 32.

2. Intimate mixture of parts or particles; infusion; saturation.—3. That with which anything is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations*?
Derham, Physico-Theology.

4. In *geol.*, an irregular form of mineral deposit, not a true vein, but having some of the characters of one. See *segregation*, *segregated vein* (under *vein*), and *carbona*.

impregnatory (im-preg'nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *impregnate* + *-ory*.] Relating to or connected with impregnation; impregnating.

According to Berkley, "the spermatozoids vary a little in shape. Derbès and Solier figure many of them with a delicate appendage. . . . There can, however, be little doubt that they are truly *impregnatory* organs."
R. Bentley, Botany, p. 383.

imprejudicate (im-prē-jö'di-kāt), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *prejudicate*.] Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

The solid reason of one man is as sufficient as the clamour of a whole nation, and with *imprejudicated* apprehensions begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

imprenable† (im-prē'na-bl), *a.* An obsolete variant of *impregnable*.

impreparation (im-prep-a-rā'shon), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *preparation*.] Lack of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness.

Which *impreparation* and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that cursed fancy. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

impresa (im-prā'sä), *n.* [It.: see *imprese*, *impress*3, and *emprise*.] A device: an Italian term often used in English, especially of such devices as were peculiarly personal in their character. See *device*, 7, and *impress*1, *n.*, 2. Also *imprese*.

My *impresa* to your Lordship, a swan flying to a laurel for shelter; the mot, amor est mihi causa.
Webster, Monumental Column (end).

impresario (im-pre-sä'ri-ō), *n.* [It. *impresario*, undertaker, stage-manager, < *impresa*, enterprise, = L. *emprisa*: see *emprise*.] A manager, agent, or conductor of a troupe of operatic or concert singers: also, rarely, a teacher or trainer of such singers.

imprescribable (im-prē-skrī'ba-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *prescribable*.] Same as *imprescriptible*.

The ownership of land was by the law of the islands [Orkney] reserved to the descendants of the original occupant, by an indefeasible and *imprescribable* entail.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 688.

imprescriptibility (im-prē-skrip-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imprescriptibilité* = Pg. *imprescriptibilidade*; as *imprescriptible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character of being imprescriptible.

The Pontifical letters of Gregory XIII., in 1580, by which the [illegible] dues belonging to the State were recalled to Rome, and their *imprescriptibility* established.
Ure, Dict., IV. 859.

imprescriptible (im-prē-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *imprescriptible* = Sp. *imprescriptible* = Pg. *imprescriptivel* = It. *imprescrittibile*; as *in*-3 + *prescriptible*.] Not founded on prescription; existing independently of law or convention; not justly to be violated or taken away. Also *imprescribable*.

Brady went back to the primary sources of our history, and endeavoured to show that Magna Charta, as well as every other constitutional law, were but rebellious encroachments on the ancient uncontrollable *imprescriptible* prerogatives of the monarchy. *Hallam.*

The award of the tribunal of posterity is a severe decision, but an *imprescriptible* law.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 254.

imprescriptibly (im-prē-skrip'ti-bli), *adv.* In an imprescriptible manner.

impreset, impress3† (im-prēs', im-pres'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *impresse*; < OF. *imprese* (= Sp. *empresa*, *emprise* = It. *impresa*), a mark, badge, as of a knight undertaking an enterprise, a particular use of *emprise*, an enterprise: see *emprise*. Cf. *impresa*.] A badge, cognizance, or device worn by a noble or his retainers; an impresa.

The beautiful motto which formed the modest *impresa* of the shield worn by Charles Brandon at his marriage with the king's sister. *Lamb*, Melancholy of Tailors.

His armour and attire of a sea colour, his *impress* a fish called a sepia. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Imblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, caparisons and steeds.
Milton, P. L., ix. 35.

impress1 (im-pres'), *v.* [< ME. *impressen*, *enprecen*, < OF. *empresser*, *impresser*, < L. *impressus*, *inpressus*, pp. of *imprimere*, *inprimere* (> It. *imprimere* = Sp. Pg. *imprimir* = Pr. *enpremar* = F. *imprimer*), press into or upon, stick, stamp, or dig into, < *in*, in, upon, + *premere*, press: see *press*1. Cf. *imprint*1.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To press upon or against; stamp in; mark by pressure; make an impression upon.

As easy mayst thou the intrenchant air
With thy keen sword *impress* as make me bleed.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

He did *impress*
On the green moss his tremulous step.
Shelley, Alastor.

The cartonnage of Queen Ahmes Nofretari is *impressed* in parts with a reticulated sexagonal pattern.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 192.

Hence—**2.** To affect forcibly, as the mind or some one of its faculties; produce a mental effect upon: as, to *impress* the memory or imagination; the matter *impressed* him favorably.

Nothing *impresses* the traveller more, on visiting the once imperial city, than the long lines of aqueducts that are seen everywhere stretching across the now deserted plain of the Campagna. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 373.

3. To produce or fix by pressure, or as if by pressure; make an impression of; imprint, literally or figuratively: as, to *impress* figures on coins or plate; to *impress* an image on the memory.

There is *impressed* upon all things a triple desire or appetite proceeding from love to themselves.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 273.

In proportion as an incident force *impresses* but little motion on a mass, it is better able to *impress* motion on parts of the mass in relation to each other.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 9.

A self-sustained intellectual might is *impressed* on every page. *Whipple*, Essays, I. 177.

Hence—**4.** To stamp deeply on the mind; fix by inculcation.

But nothing might relent her hasty flight,
So deepe the deadly feare of that foule swaine
Was earst *impressed* in her gentle spright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 49.

We should . . . *impress* the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts until we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

To keep man in the planet, she [Nature] *impresses* the terror of death. *Emerson*, Old Age.

Impressed forces. See *force*1, 8 (*a*).

II.† *intrans.* To be stamped or impressed; fix itself.

Swich feendly thoughtes in his herte *impresse*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 60.

impress1 (im'pres), *n.* [< ME. **empresse*, *enpresse*, < LL. *impressus*, *inpressus*, a pressing upon, < L. *imprimere*, pp. *impressus*, press upon: see *impress*1, *v.*] **1.** A mark or indentation made by pressure; the figure or image of anything imparted by pressure, or as if by pressure; stamp; impression; hence, any distinguishing form or character.

Raz'd out my *impress*, leaving me no sign,
Save men's opinions and my living blood.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1.

They [angels] were the lieutenants of God, sent with the *impresses* of his majesty.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 899.

Every day our garments become more assimilated to ourselves, receiving the *impress* of the wearer's character.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 25.

2†. Semblance; appearance.

This noble cite of ryche *enpresse*
Watz sodanly ful with-outen sommoun
Of such vergyneȝ.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1096.

impress2 (im-pres'), *v. t.* [An alteration, in simulation of *impress*1, of *imprest*2 (as *press*2, pret. *prest*2): see *imprest*2.] **1.** To compel to enter into public service, as seamen; take into service by compulsion, as nurses during an epidemic.

About a year after, being *impressed* to go against the Pequods, he gave ill speeches, for which the governour sent warrant for him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 289.

2. To seize; take for public use: as, to *impress* provisions.

The second five thousand pounds *impressed* for the service of the sick and wounded prisoners. *Evelyn.*

impress2 (im-pres'), *n.* [< *impress*2, *v.*] Impressment.

Your ships are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muliters, reapers, people
Ingross'd by swift *impress*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

They complain of these *impresses* and rates as an unsupportable grievance. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 353.

impress3†, *n.* See *impreset*.

impressed (im-prest'), *p. a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) Lower than the general surface, and appearing as if stamped into it: as, an *impressed* line or dot. (*b*) Having one or more impressions.

impress-gang† (im-pres'gang), *n.* A press-gang.

impressibility (im-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impressible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being impressible.

They [blue eyes] are sure signs of a tender *impressibility* and sympathysing disposition.
Philos. Letters on Physiognomy, p. 229.

Increased *impressibility* by an external stimulus requires an increased peripheral expansion of the nervous system on which the stimulus may fall.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 295.

impressible (im-pres'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *impressible* = Pg. *impressivel*; as *impress*1 + *-ible*.] Capable of being impressed; susceptible of receiving impression.

Without doubt an heightened and obstinate fancy hath a great influence upon *impressible* spirits.
Glanville, Witchcraft, p. 36, § 7.

The Bushman is *impressible* by changes in the field of view which do not impress the European.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 80.

impressibleness (im-pres'i-bl-nes), *n.* Impressibility.

impressibly (im-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In an impressible manner.

impression (im-presh'on), *n.* [< ME. *impressioun*, < OF. (also F.) *impression* = Pr. *empressio* = Sp. *impresion* = Pg. *impressão* = It. *impressione*, < L. *impressio*(*n*-), *inpressio*(*n*-), a pressing into, impression, assault, < *imprimere*, *inprimere*, pp. *impressus*, *inpressus*, press in or into: see *impress*1.] **1.** The act of impressing, imprinting, or stamping, or the state of being impressed or stamped.

And the divine *impression* of stol'n kisses,
That seal'd the rest, should now prove empty blisses?
Donne, Expostulation (ed. 1819).

2. That which is impressed, imprinted, or stamped; a mark made by or as if by pressure; a stamp; an impress.

An unlick'd bear-whelp,
That carries no *impression* like the dam.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Honours, like an *impression* upon coin, may give an ideal and local value to a bit of base metal.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, Ded. to a Great Man.

He took off an *impression* of the lock and key, and had a key made. *Mrs. Riddell*, City and Suburb, p. 463.

Specifically—**3.** In *printing*, a copy taken by pressure from type, or from an engraved or stereotyped plate or block, or from an assemblage of them.

He can also print wonderful counterproofs from the original *impressions*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 335.

4. The aggregate of copies of a printed work made at one time.

He did, upon my declaring my value of it, give me one of Lilly's grammars of a very old *impression*, as it was in the Catholique times, at which I shall much set by.
Pepys, Diary, II. 216.

5. An image; an appearance in the mind caused by something external to it. [This is the earliest philosophical use of the word, and is a translation of the Stoic τύπωσις.]

Hence our desires, feares, hopes, love, hate, and sorrow,
In fancy make us heare, feele, see *impressions*.
Lord Brooke, Human Learning (1633), st. 13.

However late in the evening I may arrive at a place, I cannot go to bed without an *impression*.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 75.

Turner's advice was to paint your "*impressions*," but he meant by *impressions* something very different from the *impressions* of the modern impressionists.
The Portfolio, No. 228, p. 232.

6. The first and immediate effect upon the mind in outward or inward perception; sensation: as, the *impressions* made on the sense of touch. [This precise use of the word was introduced by Hume.]

All perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I shall call *impressions* and ideas. The difference betwixt these consists in the degrees of force and liveliness with which they strike upon the mind, and make their way into our thought or consciousness. Those perceptions which enter with most force and violence we may name *impressions*; and under this name I comprehend all our sensations, passions, and emotions, as they make their first appearance in the soul.
Hume, Human Nature, I. § 1.

A fresh condition of the brain is an important element in the retention of *impressions*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 231.

Mere *impressions* are isolated and unconnected. They have no relation to each other, and hence no relation to any object more permanent than themselves.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 199.

7. Effect, especially strong effect, produced on the intellect, conscience, or feelings; the sensible result of an influence exerted from without.

Sir, I have so many and so indellible *impressions* of your favour to me as they might serve to spread over all my poor race. *Donne*, Letters, liii.

We speak of moral *impressions*, religious *impressions*, *impressions* of sublimity and beauty.
Fleming, Vocab. of Philos.

He [Thoreau] was forever talking of getting away from the world, but he must be always near enough to it . . . to feel the *impression* he makes there.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 204.

8. A notion, remembrance, or belief, especially one that is somewhat indistinct or vague.

Whatever be the common *impressions* on the point, there are singular facilities in England for the cultivation of Roman law. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 378.

My *impression* is that they are the buildings Fa Hian describes as preaching halls—the chaitya or ceremonial halls attached to the great dagobas.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 198.

9. That which is impressed; a thing producing a mental image.

The Pont du Gard [at Nîmes] is one of the three or four deepest *impressions* they [the Romans] have left; it speaks of them in a manner with which they might have been satisfied. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 171.

10†. Impressing force or power.

Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impression*. *Bentley.*

11. In *painting*: (*a*) The first coat, or ground color, laid on to receive the other colors. (*b*) A single coat or stratum of color laid upon a wall or wainscot of an apartment for ornament, or upon timber to preserve it from moisture, or upon metals to keep them from rusting. —**12.** In *zoöl.*, an impressed or sunken dot, short line, or small space on a surface.

The head has a lunate *impression* on each side. *Say.*

Action of the first impression, an action which has no known precedent; a case presented for adjudication which, being brought on a state of facts such as have not previously given rise to actions, must be determined on general principles.—**Colic impression**, an impression on the under surface of the liver, marking the hepatic flexure of the colon.—**Confluent, digital, muscular**, etc., **impressions**. See the adjectives.—**Renal impression**, an impression on the under surface of the liver, caused by the right kidney.

impressionability (im-presh"on-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impressionable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being impressionable; susceptibility to impressions; great sensibility.

Our difference of wit appears to be only a difference of *impressionability*, or power to appreciate faint, fainter, and infinitely faintest voices and visions.
Emerson, Success.

impressionable (im-presh′ọn-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *impressionnable;* as *impression* + *-able.*] Susceptible of impression; capable of receiving impressions; emotional.

The only special *impressionable* organs for the direction of their actions. *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., § 437.

Here was this princess paying to him such attentions as must have driven a more *impressionable* man out of his senses. *W. Black,* Princess of Thule, p. 32.

The public is like a child, as simple and as *impressionable.* *Nineteenth Century,* XX. 420.

impressionableness (im-presh′ọn-a-bl-nes), *n.* Impressionability. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

impressional (im-presh′ọn-al), *a.* [< *impression* + *-al.*] Relating or pertaining to impression; conformable to or guided by impressions or immediate or momentary effects on the mind: as, the *impressional* school of art or of literature.

The resemblance, after all, could scarcely be called physical, and I am loath to borrow the word *impressional* from the vocabulary of spirit mediums. *Josiah Quincy,* Figures of the Past, p. 279.

impressionalist (im-presh′ọn-al-ist), *n.* [< *impressional* + *-ist.*] Same as *impressionist.*

As there is no limit to the number of our impressions, so there is no end to the descriptive efforts of the *impressionalists.* *The Nation,* Sept. 14, 1876, p. 163.

impressionary (im-presh′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *impression* + *-ary.*] Same as *impressionistic.* *Art Journal,* No. 53, p. 140.

impression-cup (im-presh′ọn-kup), *n.* A metallic holder for the wax used to obtain an impression of the teeth in making artificial teeth. Also called *impression-tray.*

impressionism (im-presh′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *impression* + *-ism.*] In *art* and *lit.*, the doctrines and methods of the impressionists; the doctrine that natural objects should be painted or described as they first strike the eye in their immediate and momentary effects—that is, without selection, or artificial combination or elaboration.

That aim at tone and effect, and nothing more, which is merely the rebound from photographic detail into the opposite extreme of fleeting and shadowy *Impressionism.* *F. T. Palgrave,* Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 88.

Impressionism implies, first of all, impatience of detail. *The Century,* XVIII. 482.

impressionist (im-presh′ọn-ist), *n.* [= F. *impressioniste;* as *impression* + *-ist.*] One who yields to the influence of impressions, as in descriptive writing; specifically, a painter who aims to reproduce his immediate and momentary impressions of natural objects; one who attempts to render only the larger facts of mass, color, and effect, without regard to exactness of form or completeness of detail and finish.

Some artists say, "We do not paint truth of fact, but truth of impression." . . . The modern French sect of *Impressionistes* have tried . . . to carry the theory out in practice. *P. G. Hamerton,* Graphic Arts, p. 30.

impressionistic (im-presh-ọn-is′tik), *a.* [< *impressionist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the impressionists; characterized by impressionism.

We have frequently found English critics speaking of any French work not belonging to the classical school as *impressionistic.* *Saturday Rev.,* No. 1474.

impressionless (im-presh′ọn-les), *a.* [< *impression* + *-less.*] Without impression or effect; unimpressible.

impression-tray (im-presh′ọn-trā), *n.* Same as *impression-cup.*

impressive (im-pres′iv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *impressivo;* as *impress*[1] + *-ive.*] 1. Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch the feelings or the conscience: as, an *impressive* discourse; an *impressive* scene.

The faint sound of music and merriment . . . but rendered more *impressive* the monumental silence of the pile which overshadowed me. *Irving,* Alhambra, p. 84.

Few scenes of architectural grandeur are more *impressive* than the now ruined Palace of the Cæsars. *J. Fergusson,* Hist. Arch., I. 364.

2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible; impressible. [Rare.]

A soft and *impressive* fancy. *J. Spencer,* Prodigies, p. 75.

=Syn. 1. Moving, stirring, affecting, touching, powerful.

impressively (im-pres′iv-li), *adv.* In an impressive manner; forcibly.

impressiveness (im-pres′iv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being impressive.

impressment (im-pres′ment), *n.* [< *impress*[2] + *-ment.*] The act of impressing; the act of seizing for public use, or of compelling to enter the public service; compulsion to serve: as, the *impressment* of provisions, or of sailors or nurses.

In modern times, princes raise their soldiers by conscription, their sailors by *impressment.* *Everett,* Orations, I. 124.

impressor (im-pres′ọr), *n.* [= OF. *empressor, impresseur,* < ML. *impressor,* one who presses upon or prints, NL. a printer, typographer, < L. *imprimere,* pp. *impressus,* press: see *impress*[1].] One who or that which impresses.

It is the first rule that whatever is not offered to the memory upon very easy terms is not duly tendered. For fancy is the receiver and *impressor.* *Boyle,* Works, VI. 333.

impressure† (im-presh′ūr), *n.* [< *impress*[1] + *-ure.*] A mark made by pressure; indentation; impression; stamp; dent.

I knew not what fair *impressure* [in old editions *impresser*] I received at first; but I began to affect your society very speedily. *Middleton,* Michaelmas Term, ii. 1.

The *impressure* her Lucrece, with which she uses to seal. *Shak.,* T. N., ii. 5.

imprest[1] (im-prest′). A former and still occasional spelling of *impressed,* preterit and past participle of *impress*[1].

imprest[2] (im′prest), *n.* [< *imprest*[2], *v.*] A form of loan; money advanced. See the extract. [Eng.]

Moreover, sometimes the King's money was issued by Way of Prest, or *Imprest* de præstito, either out of the Receipt of Exchequer, the Wardrobe, or some other of the King's Treasuries. *Imprest* seems to have been of the Nature of a concreditum, or accommodatum. And when a man had money imprested to him, he immediately became accountable to the Crown for the same. *Madox,* quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 253.

Imprest accountant. See the extract.

An "imprest" means an advance of public money, to enable the person to whom it may be made to carry on some public service; and the person to whom the advance is made is called the *imprest accountant.* *Ure,* Dict., II. 888.

Imprest money, money paid on enlisting soldiers; also, money advanced by the crown for the purpose of being employed for its use. [Eng.]—**Imprest office,** a department of the admiralty which provides for loans or advances to paymasters and other officers. [Eng.]

imprevalence, imprevalency (im-prev′a-lens, -len-si), *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *prevalence, -cy.*] Incapability of prevailing; want of prevalence. [Rare.]

That nothing can separate God's elect from his everlasting love, he proves it by induction of the most powerful agents, and triumphs in the impotence and *imprevalence* of them all. *Bp. Hall,* Remains, p. 276.

impreventability (im-prē-ven-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *impreventable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being impreventable. *Imp. Dict.*

impreventable (im-prē-ven′ta-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *preventable.*] Not preventable; incapable of being prevented; inevitable. *Imp. Dict.*

imprevisibility (im-prē-viz-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *imprevisible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being imprevisible or unforeseeable.

The notion of *imprevisibility.* *Mind,* XII. 622.

imprevisible (im-prē-viz′i-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *previsible.*] That cannot be foreseen.

It must be allowed that the whole conception of which these strictly *imprevisible* acts form part can not be scientifically disproved. *T. Whittaker,* Mind, XIII. 119.

imprevision (im-prē-vizh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *imprévision* = Pg. *imprevisão;* as *in*-[3] + *prevision.*] Lack of foresight; carelessness with regard to the future; improvidence.

The whole realm of beggary and *imprevision* will make a hitch forward. *The Century,* XXVI. 825.

imprimatur (im-pri-mā′tėr). [L. (NL.), 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *imprimere,* press upon, NL. print: see *impress*[1], *print.*] 1. Let it be printed: a formula signed by an official licenser of the press and attached to the matter so authorized to be printed.—2. *n.* A license to print, granted by the licenser of the press; hence, a license in general.

As if the learned grammatical pen that wrote it would cast no ink without [illegible], as perhaps, as they thought, because no vulgar tongue was worthy to express the pure conceit of an *imprimatur.* *Milton,* Areopagitica.

As if a lettered dunce had said "'Tis right,"
And *imprimatur* ushered it to light.
Young, Satires, vii.

imprime†, *v. t.* [< [illegible] + *prime.*] To unharbor the hart. *Halliwell.*

imprimery† (im-prim′ėr-i), *n.* [< F. *imprimerie,* printing, a printing-office or printing-house, < *imprimer,* print, press: see *imprint, impress*[1].] 1. The art of printing. *E. Phillips,* 1706.—2. A printing-house.

You have those conveniences for a great *imprimerie* which other universities cannot boast of. *Lord Arlington,* To Oxford University.

3. A print; an impression. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

imprimingt, *n.* [< L. *in,* in, + *primus,* first, + E. *-ing*[1]. Cf. *imprimis.*] First action or motion.

And these were both their springings and *imprimings,* as I may call them. *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 164.

imprimis (im-prī′mis), *adv.* [L., also *inprimis,* and prop. as two words, *in primis,* lit. in the first, among the first things: *in,* in; *primis,* abl. neut. pl. of *primus,* first: see *prime.*] In the first place; first in order: a word introducing a series of specified particulars, as in the beginning of a will.

In-primis, Grand, you owe me for a jest
I lent you, on meere acquaintance, at a feast.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, lxxiii.

imprint (im′print), *n.* [Formerly *emprint,* < OF. *empreinte* (F. *empreinte* = Pr. *emprenta* = Sp. It. *impronta*), impression, stamp, mark, < *empreint,* pp. of *empreindre,* F. *empreindre* = Pr. *enpremar* = Sp. Pg. *imprimir* = It. *imprimere,* impress, imprint, < L. *imprimere, inprimere,* press upon, impress, NL. print: see *impress*[1], and cf. *print.*] 1. An impression made by printing or stamping; hence, any impression or impressed effect.

Though a hundred and fifty years have elapsed since their supremacy began to wane, the *imprint* of their hands is everywhere discernible. *Buckle,* Hist. Civilization, II. v.

2. The publisher's name, place, and date (if given) in a book or other publication, on the title-page or elsewhere (originally often at the end of a book); also, the printer's name and address: called respectively the *publisher's* and the *printer's imprint.*

But Pedro Venegas de Saavedra was a Sevilian gentleman, and Antonio hints that the *imprint* of the volume may not show the true place of its publication. *Ticknor,* Span. Lit., III. 29.

imprint (im-print′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *emprint, enprint;* < late ME. *emprinten, enprinten;* < OF. *empreinter, emprainter,* stamp, engrave; from the noun: see *imprint, n.* In E. the noun is rather from the verb. Cf. *impress*[1] and *print, v.*] 1. To impress by printing or stamping; mark by pressure; stamp: as, a character or device *imprinted* on wax or metal.

They cut off the noses of men, and *imprinted* pictures in the flesh of women, whom they ouercame. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 396.

2. To stamp, as letters and words on paper, by means of inked types; print.

Enprynted by Wylliam Caxton at Westmestre. *Colophon of Caxton's Quatuor Sermones.*

Howbeit, two feats they may thank us for. That is the science of *imprinting,* and the craft of making paper. *Sir T. More,* Utopia, ii. 6.

The soul of man being therefore at the first as a book, wherein nothing is and yet all things may be *imprinted;* we are to search by what steps and degrees it riseth unto perfection of knowledge. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

3. To impress, as on the mind or memory; stamp.

[Some] haue with long and often thinking theron *imprinted* that feare so sore in theyr ymaginacion that some of them haue not after cast it of without greate difficultie. *Sir T. More,* Works, p. 1197.

It seeming to me near a contradiction to say that there are truths *imprinted* on the soul which it perceives or understands not; *imprinting,* if it signify anything, being nothing else than the making certain truths to be perceived. *Locke,* Human Understanding, I. ii. 5.

imprison (im-priz′n), *v. t.* [Formerly *emprison;* < ME. *imprisonen,* < OF. *emprisonner* (F. *emprisonner* = Pr. *empreisonar* = It. *imprigionare*), imprison, < *en-* + *prison,* prison: see *prison.*] 1. To put into a prison; confine in a prison or jail; detain in custody.

The Kynge, foryetyng his royalle honeste, toke this Geffray, and *imprisoned* him. *Rob. of Gloucester,* p. 464, note.

When a debt is ordered to be paid by instalments, nonpayment of any instalment constitutes a default for which the debtor may be [illegible] *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLIII. 338.

2. To confine, limit, or restrain in any way or by any means.

[illegible] upon [illegible]
[illegible] was [illegible]
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 36.

They haue much gold, but hold it an high offence to *imprison* it, as some do with vs, in Chests or Treasuries. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 429.

Try to *imprison* the restless wind. *Dryden*

=Syn. 1. To incarcerate, immure.

imprisoner (im-priz'n-ėr), *n.* One who imprisons another.

imprisonment (im-priz'n-ment), *n.* [= F. *emprisonnement* = It. *imprigionamento;* as *imprison* + *-ment.*] The act of imprisoning, or the state of being imprisoned; confinement in or as if in prison; any forcible restraint within bounds.

Imprisonment and poison did reveal
The worth of Socrates.
Daniel, To H. Wriothesly.

All his powes woxen weake and raw
Through long *imprisonment*, and hard constraint,
Which he endured in his late restraint.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 2.

Constructive imprisonment, such a restraint upon personal liberty, though without actual imprisonment within walls, as the law may treat as equivalent to actual imprisonment for the purpose of giving redress.—**Duress of imprisonment.** See *duress.*—**False imprisonment**, any imprisonment which is without lawful authority.

Syn. *Incarceration*, etc. (see *captivity*); custody, duress, durance.

improbability (im-prob-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *improbabilité* = Sp. *improbabilidad* = Pg. *improbabilidade* = It. *improbabilità;* < L. as if **improbabilita(t-)s*, < *improbabilis*, *inprobabilis*, improbable: see *improbable* and *-bility.*] Want of probability; unlikelihood.

It is a meere *improbability*, yea and an impossibility, that this should be the true Serpent.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 115.

improbable (im-prob'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *improbable* = Sp. *improbable* = Pg. *improvavel* = It. *improbabile*, not probable, < L. *improbabilis*, *inprobabilis*, not deserving of approval, < *in-* priv. + *probabilis*, deserving of approval: see *probable.*] Not probable; not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case.

If this were played upon a stage now, I could condemn it as an *improbable* fiction. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

When two armies fight, it is not *improbable* that one of them will be very soundly beaten.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

improbably (im-prob'a-bli), *adv.* In an improbable manner; without probability.

Dioneth, an imaginary king of Britain, or duke of Cornwall, who *improbably* sided with them against his own country, hardly escaping. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

A few years more may, not *improbably*, leave him [Gibbon] without one admirer.
Bp. Hurd, On the Prophecies, App.

improbate (im'prō-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *improbated*, ppr. *improbating.* [< L. *improbatus*, *inprobatus*, pp. of *improbare*, *inprobare* (> ult. E. *improve*[3], q. v.), disapprove, < *in-* priv. + *probare*, approve: see *prove.* Cf. *approbate*, *reprobate.*] To disallow; refuse to approve. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

improbation (im-prō-bā'shon), *n.* [= F. *improbation* = Pg. *improvação*, < L. *improbatio(n-)*, *inprobatio(n-)*, disapproval, < *improbare*, *inprobare*, disapprove: see *improbate.*] 1†. The act of disallowing; disapproval. *Bailey.*—2. In *Scots law*, the act by which falsehood or forgery is proved; an action brought for the purpose of having some instrument declared false or forged.

improbative (im-prob'a-tiv), *a.* [= F. *improbatif* = It. *improbativo;* as *improbate* + *-ive.*] Disproving or disapproving; tending to disprove; containing or expressing disproof or disapproval. [Rare.]

"The form or mode of treatment," he [Dante] says, "is poetic, fictive, . . . probative, *improbative*, and positive of examples." *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 44.

improbatory (im-prob'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *improbate* + *-ory.*] In *Scots law*, same as *improbative.*

improbity (im-prob'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *improbité* = Pg. *improbidade* = It. *improbità*, < L. *improbita(t-)s*, *inprobita(t-)s*, badness, dishonesty, < *improbus*, *inprobus*, bad, < *in-* priv. + *probus*, good: see *probity.*] Lack of probity; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

Nor yet dissembling the great abuse whereunto . . . this [the custom of processions] had grown by men's *improbity* and malice. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

improficience (im-prō-fish'ens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *proficience.*] Same as *improficiency.*

But this misplacing hath caused a deficience, or at least a great *improficience*, in the sciences themselves.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

improficiency (im-prō-fish'en-si), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *proficiency.*] Lack of proficiency.

For my part, the excellency of the Ministry, since waited on by such an *improficiency*, increases my presaging fears of the approaching misery of the people.
Boyle, Works, I. 35.

improfitable† (im-prof'i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *improfitable;* as *in-*[3] + *profitable.*] Unprofitable.

Perceyuynge the *improfytable* weedes appering which wyll annoy his corne or herbes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 23.

improgressive (im-prō-gres'iv), *a.* [< F. *improgressif;* as *in-*[3] + *progressive.*] Unprogressive. [Rare.]

Cathedral cities in England, imperial cities without manufactures in Germany, are all in an *improgressive* condition. *De Quincey.*

improgressively (im-prō-gres'iv-li), *adv.* Unprogressively. *Hare.* [Rare.]

improlific† (im-prō-lif'ik), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *prolific.*] Unprolific. *Latham.*

improlificate† (im-prō-lif'i-kāt), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *prolificate.*] To impregnate.

[This] may be a mean to *improlificate* the seed.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

improminent (im-prom'i-nent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *prominent.*] In *zoöl.*, not prominent: less prominent than usual: but little raised above the surface or advanced from a margin.

impromptu (im-promp'tū), *adv.* [< L. *in promptu*, in readiness: *in*, in; *promptu*, abl. of *promptus*, readiness, < *promptus*, ready: see *prompt.*] Offhand; without previous study or preparation: as, a verse written *impromptu.*

impromptu (im-promp'tū), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impromptu*, n.; < *impromptu*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Prompt; offhand; extempore; extemporized for the occasion: as, an *impromptu* epigram.

He made multitudes of *impromptu* acquaintances.
G. A. Sala, Make your Game, p. 213.

II. *n.* 1. Something said or written, played, etc., at the moment, or without previous study or preparation; an extemporaneous composition or performance.

These [verses] were made extempore, and were, as the French call them, *impromptus.* *Dryden.*

2. In *music:* (*a*) An extemporized composition; an improvisation. (*b*) A composition in irregular form, as if extemporized; a fantasia.

improper[1] (im-prop'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *improper*, < OF. and F. *impropre* = Pr. *impropri* = Sp. *impropio*, *improprio* = Pg. *improprio* = It. *impropio*, *improprio*, < L. *improprius*, *inproprius*, not proper, < *in-* priv. + *proprius*, proper: see *proper.*] 1†. Not proper or peculiar to any individual; general; common.

They are not to be adorned with any art but such *improper* ones as nature is said to bestow, as singing and poetry. *Fletcher.*

2. Not of a proper kind or quality; not adapted to or suitable for the purpose or the circumstances; unfit; unbecoming; indecorous: as, an *improper* medicine; an *improper* appointment; *improper* conduct or language.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service
Improper for a slave. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

3. Not proper in form or method; not according to nature, truth, rule, or usage; abnormal; irregular; erroneous: as, *improper* development; *improper* fractions; *improper* pronunciation; an *improper* use of words.

He disappear'd, was rarify'd;
For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd:
He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

And to their proper operation still
Ascribe all good; to their *improper*, ill.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 58.

Improper conversion, in *logic.* See *conversion*, 2.—**Improper fraction.** See *fraction*, 4.—**Syn.** Unsuitable, inappropriate, unseemly, indecorous.

improper[2]†, *v. t.* [< ML. *impropriare*, take as one's own: see *impropriate*, *v.*] To impropriate.

Man is *improper'd* to God for two causes.
Bp. Fisher, Works, p. 267.

Improper and inclose the sunbeams to comfort the rich and not the poor. *Bp. Jewell*, Works, II. 671.

improperation† (im-prop-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **improperatio(n-)*, < *improperare*, *inproperare*, pp. *improperatus*, *inproperatus*, reproach, taunt, appar. for **improbrare*, < *in*, in, on, + *probrum*, a disgrace.] A reproach; a taunt.

Omitting these *improperations* and terms of scurrility.
Sir T. Browne.

improperia (im-prō-pē'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of LL. *improperium*, *inproperium*, a reproach: see *impropery.*] Antiphons and responses which on Good Friday are substituted for the usual mass of the Roman ritual. They are sung according to the revision of Palestrina in 1560 only in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, but to other plain-chant melodies in England and some parts of the continent of Europe.

improperly (im-prop'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *improperlich;* < *improper*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In an improper manner; not fitly; unsuitably; incongruously: as, to speak or write *improperly.* **Improperly equivalent**, in the theory of numbers, said of two forms either of which can be converted into the other by a transformation the determinant of which is equal to negative unity.

impropertyt (im-prop'ėr-ti), *n.* [< *improper*[1] + *-ty*, after *property.* Cf. *impropriety.*] Impropriety.

improperyt, *n.* [< OF. *improperie*, also *impropere*, < LL. *improperium*, *inproperium*, reproach, < L. *improperare*, *inproperare*, reproach, appar. a corruption of **improbrare*, reproach, cast upon as a reproach, < *in*, on, + *probrum*, a reproach.] Reproach.

Sara, the daughter of Raguel, desiring to be delivered from the *impropery* and imbraiding, as it would appear, of a certain default wherewith one of her father's handmaidens did imbraid her and cast her in the teeth, forsook all company. *Becon*, Works, I. 131.

impropitious† (im-prō-pish'us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *propitious.*] Not propitious; unpropitious.

I am sorry to hear in the mean time that your dreams were *impropitious.* *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 574.

improportion† (im-prō-pōr'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *proportion.*] Lack of proportion.

If a man be inclined to a lesser good more than to a greater, he will, in action, betake himself to the lesser good and desert the greater, merely out of the *improportion* of the two inclinations or judgments to their objects.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul, xi.

improportionable† (im-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl), *a.* [< ML. *improportionabilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *proportionabilis*, proportionable: see *proportionable.*] Not proportionable.

I am a rhinoceros if I had thought a creature of her symmetry could have dar'd so *improportionable* and abrupt a digression. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 3.

improportionate† (im-prō-pōr'shon-āt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *improporcionado* = It. *improporzionato;* as *in-*[3] + *proportionate.*] Not proportionate; not adjusted.

The cavity is *improportionate* to the head.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 59.

impropriate (im-prō'pri-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *impropriated*, ppr. *impropriating.* [< ML. *impropriatus*, pp. of *impropriare*, take as one's own, < L. *in*, in, to, + *proprius*, own: see *proper.* Cf. *appropriate*, *expropriate.* Cf. also *improper*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To appropriate for one's own or other private use; appropriate.

For the pardon of the rest, the king thought it not fit it should pass by parliament: the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himself.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Well may men of eminent guifts set forth as many forms and helps to praier as they please, but to impose them upon Ministers lawfully call'd, and sufficiently tri'd, as all ought to be, ere they be admitted, is a supercilious tyranny, *impropriating* the Spirit of God to themselves.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, to place in the hands of a layman, for care and disbursement, the profits or revenue of; devolve upon a layman or lay corporation.

Impropriating the liuing of the Altar to them that liued not at the Altar. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 130.

II.† *intrans.* To practise impropriation; become an impropriator.

Let the husband and wife infinitely avoid a curious distinction of mine and thine. . . . When either of them begins to *impropriate*, it is like a tumor in the flesh, it draws more than its share.
Jer. Taylor, The Marriage Ring (Sermon on Eph. v. 32, 33).

impropriate (im-prō'pri-āt), *a.* [< ML. *impropriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Appropriated to private use.

Man gathered [the general mercies of God] . . . into single handfuls, and made them *impropriate*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, devolved into the hands of a layman.

Many of these *impropriate* Tithes are . . . the spoils of dissolved Monasteries.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 280.

impropriation (im-prō-pri-ā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *impropriação*, < ML. *impropriatio(n-)*, < *impropriare*, take as one's own: see *impropriate*, *v.*] 1†. The act of appropriating to private use; exclusive possession or assumption.

The Gnosticks had, as they deemed, the *impropriation* of all divine knowledge.
Lee, Blisse of Brightest Beauty (1614), p. 29.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law:* (*a*) The act of putting the revenues of a benefice into the hands of a layman or lay corporation. Impropriation, which was executed chiefly under Henry VIII., includes the obligation to provide for the performance of the spiritual duties of the parish from the impropriated revenues.

To make an *Impropriation*, there was to be the Consent of the Incumbent, the Patron, and the King; then 'twas confirmed by the Pope. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 109.

Appropriation is the term for the possession of a benefice by a spiritual corporation, *impropriation* for its possession by a layman. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 209.

(*b*) That which is impropriated, as ecclesiastical property.

With *impropriations* he hath turned preaching into private masses. *Latimer*, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

These *impropriations* were in no one instance, I believe, restored to the parochial clergy. *Hallam.*

impropriator (im-prō′pri-ā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *impropriador*, < ML. *impropriator*, < *impropriare*, take as one's own: see *impropriate.*] One who impropriates; especially, in *Eng. eccles. law*, a layman who holds possession of the lands of the church or of an ecclesiastical living.

While sacrilege abounds, while *impropriators* are seizing each their four or six or more parishes, and giving the cure of souls to their grooms or bailifs.
Bucer, in Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

This design he thought would be more easily carried on if some rich *impropriators* could be prevailed upon to restore to the Church some part of her revenues, which they had too long retained. *R. Nelson*, Bp. Bull.

impropriety (im-prō-prī′ē-ti), *n.*; pl. *impropriet*ies (-tiz). [< F. *impropriété* = Pr. *impropriedat* = Sp. *impropiedad*, *impropriedad* = Pg. *impropriedade* = It. *impropietà*, *improprietà*, < L. *impropriet(at-)s*, *inproprieta(t-)s*, impropriety, < *improprius*, *inproprius*, improper: see *improper*[1]. Cf. *improperty.*] 1. The quality of being improper; unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances; unseemliness: as, *impropriety* of language or behavior.

Elizabeth, however, had never been blind to the *impropriety* of her father's behavior as a husband.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xlii.

2. That which is improper; an erroneous or unsuitable expression, act, etc.

This was the sum of my speech, delivered with great *improprieties* and hesitation.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** Indelicacy, unseemliness.—**2.** Mistake, blunder, slip.—*Barbarism, Solecism, Impropriety.* In treatises on rhetorical style these words have distinct meanings. "Purity . . . implies three things. Accordingly in three different ways it may be injured. First, the words used may not be English. This fault hath received from grammarians the denomination of *barbarism*. Secondly, the construction of the sentence may not be in the English idiom. This hath gotten the name of *solecism*. Thirdly, the words and phrases may not be employed to express the precise meaning which custom hath affixed to them. This is termed *impropriety*." (*G. Campbell*, Philos. of Rhetoric, ii. 3, Pref.) "In the forms of words, a violation of purity is a *barbarism;* in the constructions, a violation of purity is a *solecism;* in the meanings of words and phrases, a violation of purity is an *impropriety*." (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, i.) Examples of *barbarisms* in English are *heft*, *pled*, *proven*, *systemize;* of *solecism*, "*Who* did you see?" of *improprieties*, "There let him *lay*" (*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 180), and the use of *enormity* for *enormousness*, or of *exceptionable* for *exceptional.*

improsperity† (im-pros-per′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *improsperité*: as *improsper-ous* + *-ity*, after *prosperity.*] Lack of prosperity or success.

The prosperity or *improsperity* of a man, or his fate here, does not entirely depend upon his own prudence or imprudence. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

improsperous† (im-pros′pėr-us), *a.* [= F. *improspère* = Sp. *imprόspero* = Pg. It. *improspero*, < L. *improsper*, *inprosper*, not fortunate, < *in-* priv. + *prosper*, fortunate: see *prosperous.*] Unprosperous.

Now seuen revolving years are wholly run,
Since this *improsperous* voyage we begun.
Dryden, Æneid, v.

improsperously† (im-pros′pėr-us-li), *adv.* Unprosperously.

The with'ring leaves *improsp'rously* doth cast.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

improvability (im-prō-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *improvable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being improvable; susceptibility of improvement, or of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

improvable (im-prō′va-bl), *a.* [< *improve*[1] + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement; that may become or be made better.

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands.
Addison, Spectator.

2. That may be used to advantage or for the bettering of anything.

The essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints to better. *Sir T. Browne.*

improvableness (im-prō′va-bl-nes), *n.* Improvability.

improvably (im-prō′va-bli), *adv.* So as to be capable of improvement.

improve[1] (im-prōv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *improved*, ppr. *improving.* [Early mod. E. *emprowe*, *enprowe*, < OF. (AF.) **emprower*, a var., with prefix *em-*, *en-* (*im-*[2]), of *apprower*, *approuer*, improve: see *approve*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make better; ameliorate the condition of; increase in value, excellence, capability, estimation, or the like; bring into a better, higher, more desirable, or more profitable state: as, to *improve* the mind by study; to *improve* the breeds of animals; to *improve* land by careful tillage.

Where lands lye in common unfenced, if one man shall *improve* his land by fencing in several, and another shall not, he who shall so *improve* shall secure his lands against other men's cattle, and shall not compel such as joyn upon him to make any fence with him, except he shall so *improve* in several as the other doth.
Mass. Colony Laws, etc. (§ 7, A. D. 1642), quoted in Pickering.

Nothing can be *improved* beyond its own species, or farther than its original nature will allow.
Dryden, Albion and Albanius, Pref.

My *improved* lot in the Town of Alexandria . . . I give to her [Martha Washington] and to her heirs forever.
Will of George Washington.

2. To turn to advantage or account; use profitably; make use of: as, to *improve* an opportunity; to *improve* the occasion.

His [Chaucer's] Englysh well alowed,
So as it is *enprowed*,
For as it is employd,
There is no English voyd.
Skelton, Philip Sparow.

Ann Cole . . . was taken with very strange fits, wherein her tongue was *improved* by a dæmon, to express things unknown to herself. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 8.

A day or two afterwards, three quails were caught in the public square, and the commandant *improved* the circumstance by many quaint homilies.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 500.

It is quite as difficult to *improve* a victory as to win one. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

3. To increase in force or amount; intensify in any respect. [Rare.]

A lake behind
Improves the keenness of the northern wind.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 112.

I fear we have not a little *improved* the wretched inheritance of our ancestors. *Bp. Porteous.*

Improving-furnace. Same as *calcining-furnace* (which see, under *furnace*). =**Syn. 1.** *Correct, Better*, etc. See *amend.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow better in any way; become more excellent or more favorable; advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, amount, value, etc.: as, his health is *improving;* the price of cotton *improves* daily.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence.
Bp. Atterbury.

He does not consider in whose hands his money will *improve* most, but where it will do most good.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

If we look back five hundred years or one hundred years or fifty years or any smaller number of years, we shall find that all Western governments have *improved*, while the Turk alone has gone back.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 419.

2†. To increase; grow. [Rare.]

Domitian *improved* in cruelty toward the end of his reign. *Milner.*

To improve on or **upon**, to make additions or amendments to; bring nearer to perfection or completeness.

As far as their history has been known, the son has regularly *improved upon* the vices of the father, and has taken care to transmit them pure and undiminished into the bosom of his successors. *Junius*, Letters.

improve[2]† (im-prōv′), *v. t.* [A var. of *approve*[1], by confusion with *improve*[1].] To approve; prove; test.

The most *improv'd* young soldier of seven kingdoms.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 1.

improve[3]† (im-prōv′), *v. t.* [< F. *improuver* = Sp. Pg. *improvar* = It. *improvare*, < L. *improbare*, *inprobare*, disapprove: see *improbate.*] To disapprove; censure; blame.

None of the phisitions that have any judgement *improveth* [these medicines], but they approve them to be good. *Percy's Hutton.* (*Nares.*)

Good father, said the king, sometimes you know I have desir'd
You would *improve* his negligence, too oft to ease retir'd.
Chapman, Iliad, x. 108.

improve[4]† (im-prōv′), *v. t.* [After *improve*[3], < *in-*[3] + *prove.* Cf. OF. *improvable*, unprovable.] To disprove; prove false; refute.

Erasmus hath *improved* many false books, which ye have feigned and put forth in the name of St. Jerome, Augustine, Cyprian, Dionyse, and of other.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 135.

improvement (im-prōv′ment), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) *improvement*, *approvement*, *emprovement*, *enprovement*, var. of *aprowement*, etc., improvement: see *approvement*[2] and *improve*[1].] 1. The act of improving or making better, or the state of being made better; advancement or increase in any good quality; betterment.

The *improvement* of the ground is the most natural obtaining of riches. *Bacon*, Riches.

This gift of God . . . was capable of *improvement* by industry, and of defailance by neglect.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 268.

There is no faculty whatever that is not capable of *improvement.* *Huxley*, Origin of Species, p. 146.

2. Profitable use or employment; practical or advantageous application: as, the *improvement* of one's time. The concluding part of a discourse or sermon, enforcing the practical use or application of the principles taught, was formerly called the *improvement.*

It only remains that I conclude with a few words of farther *improvement.* *Doddridge*, Funeral Sermons. ii.

They might be kept close together, both for more saftie and defence, and ye better *improvement* of yr generall imployments. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 168.

I shall make some *improvement* of this doctrine.
Tillotson.

Improvement as applied to the conclusion of a sermon is now obsolete, and was always a technicality of the pulpit only. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 370.

3. Use; practice; indulgence. [Rare.]

The corruption of men's manners by the habitual *improvement* of this vicious principle. *South*, Works, V. i.

4. A betterment; that by which the value or excellence of a thing is enhanced; a beneficial or valuable change or addition. In patent law an improvement is an addition to or change in some specific machine or contrivance, by which the same effects are produced in a better manner than before, or new effects are produced. An improvement in real property is something done or added to it which increases its value, as cultivation or the erection of or addition to buildings.

This place [Gethsemane] was formerly covered with olive-trees, but it is now without any *improvement.*
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 24.

But my aunt's bell rings for our afternoon's walk round the *improvements.* *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

I know of only one example of its use [in England] in the purely American sense, and that is, "a very good *improvement* for a mill" in the "State Trials" (Speech of the Attorney-General in the Lady Ivy's case, 1684).
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

Policy of internal improvements, in *U. S. hist.*, the policy of constructing or developing roads, canals, harbors, rivers, etc., at national expense. The question at one time (about 1820–60) entered largely into politics, and the policy was on principle opposed by the Democrats as an undue stretch of the Constitution, and supported by the Whigs. Particular applications of it, however, have been favored by members of all parties, and for a long period large appropriations have been made, generally each year, for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and similar works.

improver (im-prōv′vėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which improves.

Cold and nakedness, stripes and imprisonments, racks and torments, are these the *improvers* of an excellent constitution? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of most lands.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. One who labors at a trade for the purpose of increasing his knowledge or skill, and who accepts the opportunity of improvement as compensation in whole or in part for services rendered.—3. A pad or cushion worn by women with the object of improving the figure or the hang of a dress; a bustle.

improvided† (im-prō-vī′ded), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *provided.*] 1. Unprovided.

He was in jeopardye of his life, and all *improvided* for dread of death, coacted to take a small balynger, and to sayle into Fraunce. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 23.

2. Unforeseen; unexpected.

She suborned hath
This crafty messenger with letters vaine,
To worke new woe and *improvided* scath.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 34.

improvidence (im-prov′i-dens), *n.* [= OF. *improvidence* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *improvidencia* = It. *improvidenza*, < LL. *improvidentia*, *inprovidentia*, unforesightedness, < *improvidien(t-)s*, *inprovidien(t-)s*, unforesighted: see *improvident.* Cf. *imprudence.*] The quality of being improvident; lack of providence or foresight; thriftlessness.

The house is gone:
And, through *improvidence* and want of love
For ancient worth and honorable things,
The spear and shield are vanished.
Bayard Taylor, Excursion, vii.

=**Syn.** Imprudence, carelessness, thoughtlessness, shiftlessness, unthrift. See *wisdom.*

improvident (im-prov'i-dent), *a.* [= Pg. *improvidente*, < L. **improvidenti(t-)s*, **improvident(t-)s* (in deriv. *improvidentia* and contr. *imprudens(t-)s*: see *imprudent*), equiv. to *improvidus* (> It. Pg. *improvido* = Sp. *improvido*), unforesighted, < *in-* priv. + *providus*, foresighted: see *provident*.] Not provident; wanting foresight; neglecting to provide for future needs or exigencies; unthrifty.

The folly was of Epimetheus are *improvident*, see not far before them, and prefer such things as are agreeable for the present. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,
Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel.*

The colonists . . . abandoned themselves to *improvident* idleness. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 106.

=Syn. Imprudent, shiftless, careless, prodigal. See *wisdom*.

improvidently (im-prov'i-dent-li), *adv.* With improvidence; without foresight or forecast.

A weak young man *improvidently* wed.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 5.

improving (im-prö'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *improve*[1], *v.*] The act of making improvement.—Improving lease, in *Scots law*, a lease of more than ordinary duration, granted for the sake of encouraging the tenant to make permanent improvements in the condition of the holding, in the hope of reaping the benefit of them.

improving (im-prö'ving), *p. a.* Tending to cause improvement; affording means or occasion of improvement; that may be used to advantage.

Life is no life without the blessing of an *improving* and an edifying conversation. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Beneath the humorous exaggeration of the story I seemed to see the face of a very serious and *improving* moral.
Lowell, Democracy.

improvingly (im-prö'ving-li), *adv.* In an improving manner.

improvisate (im-prov'i-sāt), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *improvisated*, ppr. *improvisating*. [< NL. as if **improvisatus*, pp. of **improvisare*, improvise: see *improvise*.] To improvise. [Rare.]

His [Gladstone's] extemporaneous resources are ample. Few men in the House can *improvisate* better.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 151.

improvisate (im-prov'i-sāt), *a.* [< NL. **improvisatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Unpremeditated; impromptu. [Rare.]

improvisation (im-prov-i-sā'shon), *n.* [= F. *improvisation* = Sp. *improvisacion* = Pg. *improvisação*, < NL. **improvisatio(n-)*, < **improvisare*, improvise: see *improvise*.] **1.** The act of improvising; the act of composing poetry or music extemporaneously.

Poverty in rhyme is one of the reasons why the talent of *improvisation*, so common and so astonishingly developed in degree in Italy, is almost unknown in England and among ourselves.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxiii.

2. A product of extemporaneous composition; an impromptu poem or musical performance.

Most of the Italian rispetti and stornelli seem to be *improvisations*; and to improvise in English is as difficult as to improvise in Italian is easy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

improvisatize (im-prō-viz'a-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *improvisatized*, ppr. *improvisatizing*. [Irreg. < *improvisate* + *-ize*.] Same as *improvisate*.

improvisator (im-prov'i-sā-tor), *n.* [= F. *improvisateur* = Pg. *improvisador* = It. *improvisatore*, < NL. **improvisator*, < **improvisare*, improvise: see *improvise*.] One who improvises; an improviser.

improvisatore, *n.* Same as *improvisator*.

improvisatorial (im-prō-viz-a-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *improvisator* + *-al*.] Relating to or having the power of extemporary composition, as of rimes or poems.

Hence, in the deepest and truest sense, Scott, often called the most *improvisatorial*, is the least *improvisatorial* of writers. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 197.

improvisatory (im-prō-viz'a-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *improvisatorial*.

That *improvisatory* knack at repartee for which he [Samuel Foote] was already conspicuous in certain fashionable circles. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote.

improvise (im-prō-vīz' or -vēz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *improvised*, ppr. *improvising*. [< F. *improviser* = Sp. Pg. *improvisar* = It. *improvvisare*, < NL. **improvisare*, improvise, < L. *improvisus*, *inprovisus* (> It. *improvviso* = Sp. Pg. *improviso*), unforeseen, < *in-* priv. + *provisus*, pp. of *providere*, foresee: see *provide*, *provise*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To compose and recite or sing without premeditation; speak or perform extemporaneously, especially verse or music.—**2.** To do or perform anything on the spur of the moment for a special occasion; contrive or bring about in an offhand way.

Charles attempted to *improvise* a peace. *Motley.*

The young girls of the country wreathe themselves into dances, and *improvise* the poetry of motion.
Howells, Venetian Life, xvii.

II. *intrans.* To compose verses or music extemporaneously; hence, to do anything on the spur of the moment or in an offhand way.

Theodore Hook *improvised* in a wonderful way that evening; he sang a song, the burden of which was "Goodnight," inimitably good, and which might have been written down. *Greville*, Memoirs, Jan. 15, 1835.

improviser (im-prō-vī'zėr or -vē'zėr), *n.* One who improvises; an improvisator.

improvision† (im-prō-vizh'on), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *provision*. Cf. *improvise*.] Want of forecast; improvidence.

The sad accidents which afterwards happened did not invade and surprise him, in the disadvantages of ignorance or *improvision*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 267.

improviso† (im-prō-vī'sō), *a.* [< L. *improviso*, on a sudden, prop. abl. of *improvisus*, unforeseen: see *improvise*.] Not studied or prepared beforehand; impromptu; extemporaneous: as, "*improviso* translation," *Johnson*.

improvvisatore (im-prō-vē-zä-tō're), *n.*; pl. *improvvisatori* (-tō'rē). [It.: see *improvisator*.] Same as *improvisator*.

improvvisatrice (im-prō-vē-zä-trē'che), *n.*; pl. *improvvisatrici* (-chi). [It., fem. of *improvvisatore*.] A woman who improvises.

imprudence (im-prö'dens), *n.* [= F. *imprudence* = Sp. Pg. *imprudencia* = It. *imprudenza*, *imprudenzia*, < L. *imprudentia*, *inprudentia*, unforesightedness, < *imprudent(t-)s*, *inprudent(t-)s*, unforesighted: see *imprudent*.] **1.** The quality of being imprudent; want of prudence, caution, circumspection, or a due regard to consequences; heedlessness; indiscretion; rashness.

Good with bad were match'd, who of themselves
Abhor to join; and, by *imprudence* mix'd,
Produce prodigious births. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 686.

2. An imprudent act.

It were a strange *imprudence*, choosingly, to entertain those inconveniencies.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 283.

imprudent (im-prö'dent), *a.* [= F. *imprudent* = Sp. Pg. It. *imprudente*, < L. *imprudent(t-)s*, *inprudent(t-)s*, unforesighted, imprudent, < *in-* priv. + *prudent(t-)s*, foresighted, prudent: see *prudent*. Cf. *improvident*.] Not prudent; wanting prudence or discretion; not careful of consequences; indiscreet; rash; heedless.

And thus, by the *imprudent* and foolish hardines of the French earle, the Frenchmen were discomfited, and that valiant English knight ouermatched.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

The spirit of the person was to be declared caitive and *imprudent*, and the man driven from his troublesome and ostentatious vanity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

=Syn. Incautious, careless, unadvised, inconsiderate.

imprudently (im-prö'dent-li), *adv.* In an imprudent manner; with imprudence.

He so *imprudently* demeaned hymselfe that within shorte space he came into the handes of his mortall enemies. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 39.

imp-tree† (imp'trē), *n.* [ME. *impe tre*, *ympe tre*; < *imp* + *tree*.] A grafted tree.

Loke, dame, to morwe thatow be
Rigt here under this *ympetre*.
Sir Orfeo, quoted in Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 189.

Apparently it is her sleeping under an *ympe* (or grafted) *tree* that gives the fairies power over Heurodys.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 190.

impuberal (im-pū'bė-ral), *a.* [< L. *impubes*, *inpubes* (*-puber-*), not grown up (< *in-* priv. + *pubes* (*puber-*), grown up: see *puberty*), + *-al*.] Not having reached puberty. [Rare.]

In *impuberal* animals the cerebellum is, in proportion to the brain proper, greatly less than in adult.
Sir W. Hamilton.

impuberty (im-pū'bėr-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *puberty*. Cf. *impuberal*.] The state of not having reached the age of puberty.

impubic (im-pū'bik), *a.* [< L. *impubes*, *inpubes*, not grown up, + *-ic*.] Below the age of puberty.

impudence (im'pū-dens), *n.* [< ME. *impudence*, < OF. (also F.) *impudence* = Sp. Pg. *impudencia* = It. *impudenza*, < L. *impudentia*, *inpudentia*, shamelessness, < *impuden(t-)s*, *inpuden(t-)s*, shameless: see *impudent*.] The character or quality of being impudent. (*a*) Want of modesty; shamelessness; indelicacy.

King. What dar'st thou venture?
Hot. Tax of *impudence*,
A strumpet's boldness, a divulged shame.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

(*b*) Impudent behavior; brazenness; effrontery; insolence.

Come, leave the loathed stage,
And the more loathsome Age,
Where pride and *impudence* (in fashion knit)
Usurp the chair of wit!
B. Jonson, Just Indignation of the Author.

Off, my dejected looks! and welcome *impudence!*
My daring shall be deity, to save me.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

Well, for cool native *impudence*, and pure innate pride, you haven't your equal. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

=Syn. *Impertinence*, *Impudence*, *Effrontery*, *Sauciness*, *Pertness*, *Rudeness*, audacity, insolence, assurance, presumption, boldness, face. *Impertinence* is primarily nonpertinence, conduct not pertaining or appropriate to the circumstances, and is hence a disposition to meddle with what does not pertain to one, and more specifically unmannerly conduct or speech. *Impudence* is unblushing impertinence manifesting itself in words, tones, gestures, looks, etc. *Effrontery* is extreme impudence, which is not abashed at rebuke, but shows unconcern for the opinion of others; it is audacious and brazen-faced. *Sauciness* is a sharp kind of impertinence, chiefly in language, and primarily from an inferior. It is, in language, essentially the same with *pertness*, which, however, covers all indecorous freedom of bearing toward others; *pertness* is forwardness inappropriate to one's years, station, or sex. *Rudeness* is the only one of these words seeming to refer primarily to character; in this use it implies manners or language which might be expected from lack of culture or good breeding, and includes what is said or done from a desire to be offensive or uncivil. See *arrogance*.

impudency† (im'pū-den-si), *n.* **1.** Lack of pudency; shamelessness; immodesty.

We, viewing their incontinencie, should flye the lyke *impudencie*, not follow the like excesse.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 98.

2. Effrontery; insolence.

Pray heaven she can get him to read! he should do it of his own natural *impudency*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

impudent (im'pū-dent), *a.* [< ME. *impudent* = F. *impudent* = Sp. Pg. It. *impudente*, < L. *impuden(t-)s*, *inpuden(t-)s*, shameless, < *in-* priv. + *puden(t-)s*, ashamed: see *pudent*.] **1.** Immodest; shameless; brazen; indelicate.

With that a joyous fellowship issewd
Of Minstrales making goodly meriment,
With wanton Bardes, and Rymers *impudent*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 5.

A woman *impudent* and mannish grown
Is not more loath'd than an effeminate man.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

2. Offensively forward in behavior; intentionally disrespectful; insolent; possessed of unblushing assurance.

Nor that the calumnious reports of that *impudent* detractor . . . hath at all attached, much less dejected me.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

3. Manifesting impudence; exhibiting or characterized by disrespect toward or disregard of others.

There is not so *impudent* a thing in Nature as the sawcy Look of an assured Man, confident of Success.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

Apartments so decorated can have been meant only for . . . people for whom life was *impudent* ease and comfort. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 203.

=Syn. **2.** Bold, bold-faced, brazen-faced, presumptuous, pert, rude, saucy. See *impudence*.

impudently (im'pū-dent-li), *adv.* In an impudent manner; insolently.

At once assail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

impudicity (im-pū-dis'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *impudicité*, < ML. **impudicita(t-)s*; equiv. to It. *impudicizia* = Sp. Pg. *impudicicia*, < L. *impudicitia*, *inpudicitia*, immodesty; < *impudicus*, *inpudicus*, immodest, < *in-* priv. + *pudicus*, modest, < *pudere*, feel shame.] Lack of pudicity; immodesty; shamelessness.

Many of them full of *impudicitie* and ribaudrie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 85.

impugn (im-pūn'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empugn*; < ME. *impugnen*, *inpugnen*, < OF. (also F.) *impugner* = Pr. *impugnar*, *enpugnar*, *empunhar* = Sp. Pg. *impugnar* = It. *impugnare*, *impungare*, < L. *impugnare*, *inpugnare*, attack, assail, impugn, < *in*, on, against, + *pugnare*, fight, < *pugna*, a fight: see *pugnacious*. Cf. *expugn*, *oppugn*.] To attack by words or arguments; contradict; assail; call in question; gainsay.

And which [what sort of] a pardoun Peres hadde alle the pepie to conforte,
And how the prest *impugned* it with two propre wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 147.

The Commons were insisting on severer measures against heresy, and still were *impugning* the laws and courts, by which only heresy could be extirpated.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 282.

impugnable (im-pū'na-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *impugnable* = It. *impugnabile*; as *impugn* + *-able*.] Capable of being impugned.

impugnation (im-pug-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *impugnation* = Pr. Sp. *impugnacion* = Pg. *impug-*

nação = It. *impugnazione*, < L. *impugnatio(n-)*, *inpugnatio(n-)*, an attack, < *impugnare*, *inpugnare*, attack: see *impugn*.] Assault; opposition; contradiction. [Rare.]

The fifth is a perpetual *impugnation* and self-conflict, either part labouring to oppose and vanquish the other.
Bp. Hall, Remedy of Discontentment, § 18.

No one can object any thing to purpose against præexistence from the unconceivableness of it, until he know the particular frame of the hypothesis, without which all *impugnations* relating to the manner of the thing will be wide of the mark, and but little to the business.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

impugner (im-pū′nėr), *n.* One who impugns; one who opposes or contradicts.

I mean not only the seditious libellers, but *impugners* of the king's regalities.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 99.

impugnment (im-pūn′ment), *n.* [< *impugn* + *-ment*.] The act of impugning, or the state of being impugned. [Rare.]

It must not be an *impugnment* to his manhood that he cried like a child. *E. Howard*, Jack Ashore, xlvii.

impuissance† (im-pū′i-sans), *n.* [< F. *impuissance*, < *impuissant*, powerless: see *impuissant*.] Powerlessness; impotence; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

John de la Casse was a genius of fine parts and fertile fancy; and yet . . . he lay under an *impuissance*, at the same time, of advancing above a line and a half in the compass of a whole summer's day.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 16.

impuissant† (im-pū′i-sant), *a.* [< F. *impuissant*, powerless, < *in-* priv. + *puissant*, powerful: see *puissant*.] Powerless; impotent; feeble.

Craving your honour's pardon for so long a letter, carrying so empty an offer of so *impuissant* a service, but yet a true and unfeigned signification of an honest and vowed duty, I cease. *Bacon*, To the Lord Treasurer Burghley.

impulse (im′puls, formerly im-puls′), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impulso*, < L. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, a push, pressure, incitement, < *impellere*, *inpellere*, pp. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, push on, impel: see *impel*.] **1.** Force communicated suddenly; the effect of an impelling force; a thrust; a push.

To-day I saw the dragon-fly. . .
An inner *impulse* rent the veil
Of his old husk. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

The sensation of red is produced by imparting to the optic nerve four hundred and seventy-four millions of millions of *impulses* per second.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 66.

A shuttlecock which has its entire state of motion suddenly changed by the *impulse* of the battledore.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 76.

Specifically—**2.** In *mech.*: (*a*) An infinite force or action enduring for an infinitely short time, so as to produce a finite momentum. Strictly speaking, there is no such natural force; but mathematicians find it convenient to treat such actions as the blow of a hammer as if of this nature. (*b*) The resultant of all such forces acting on a body at any instant, resolved into a couple and a force along the axis of that couple. (*c*) The momentum produced by a force in any time.

The product of the time of action of a force into its intensity if it is constant, or its mean intensity if it is variable, is called the *Impulse* of the force.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xlix.

3. A stimulation of the mind to action; the impelling force of appetite, desire, aversion, or other emotion; especially, a sudden disposition to perform some act which is not the result of reflection; sudden determination.

He abandoned himself to the *impulse* of the moment, whether for good or evil. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

The term *impulse* (Trieb) is commonly confined to those innate promptings of activity in which there is no clear representation of a pleasure, and consequently no distinct desire. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 580.

Does he take inspiration from the Church,
Directly make her rule his law of life?
Not he: his own mere *impulse* guides the man.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 225.

4. Any communication of force; any compelling action; instigation.

Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius armed
Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden*, Æneid x. 976.

He [Dean Stanley] was a constant preacher, and gave a great *impulse* to the practice already begun of inviting distinguished preachers to the abbey.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 452.

5. A mental impression; an idea. [Rare.]

I had always a strong *impulse* that I should some time recover my liberty. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

6. Shock; onset. [Rare.]

Unmov'd the two united Chiefs abide,
Sustain the *Impulse*, and receive the War.
Prior, Ode to Queen Anne (1706), st. 13.

Impulse of a motion, the system of impulsive forces required to produce the motion, compounded into a single impulsive wrench. **Impulse-wheel**. See *wheel*.—**Nervous impulse**, the molecular disturbance which travels along a nerve from the point of stimulation. In the conduction of such impulses, which serve as stimuli to peripheral or central organs, the function of nerve-fibers consists. = Syn. 3. *Inducement*, etc. (see *motive*), incitement.

impulse (im-puls′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impulsed*, ppr. *impulsing*. [< L. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, pp. of *impellere*, *inpellere*, impel: see *impel*, *v.*, and *impulse*, *n.*] To give an impulse to; incite; instigate.

I leave these prophetesses to God, that knows the heart, . . . whether they were *impulsed* like Balaam, Saul, and Caiaphas, to vent that which they could not keep in, or whether they were inspired like Esaias and the prophets of the Lord. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 49.

impulsion (im-pul′shon), *n.* [< F. *impulsion* = Pr. *impulsio* = Sp. *impulsion* = Pg. *impulsão* = It. *impulsione*, < L. *impulsio(n-)*, *inpulsio(n-)*, a pushing against, pressure, < *impellere*, *inpellere*, pp. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, push against: see *impel*, *impulse*.] **1.** The act of impelling or imparting an impulse; impelling force or action.

Medicine . . . considereth the causes of diseases, with the occasions or *impulsions*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 193.

They know the right and left-hand file, and may
With some *impulsion* no doubt be brought
To pass the A B C of war, and come
Unto the horn-book.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

2. Moving or inciting influence on the mind; instigation; impulse.

Thou didst plead
Divine *impulsion* prompting how thou mightst
Find some occasion to infest our foes.
Milton, S. A., l. 422.

Surely it was something in woman's shape that rose before him with all the potent charm of noble *impulsion* that is hers as much through her weakness as her strength.
Lowell, Wordsworth.

impulsive (im-pul′siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impulsif* = Pr. *impulsiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *impulsivo*; as *impulse* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power of driving or impelling: moving; impellent.

His quick eye, fixed heavily and dead,
Stirs not when prick'd with the *impulsive* goad.
Drayton, Moses, ii.

Poor men! poor papers! We and they
Do some *impulsive* force obey. *Prior*.

2. Actuated or controlled by impulses; swayed by the emotions: as, an *impulsive* child.—**3.** Resulting from impulse: as, *impulsive* movements or gestures.—**4.** In *mech.*, acting by instantaneous impulse, not continuously: said of forces. See *force*[1], 8 (*a*).=**Syn. 2.** Rash, quick, hasty, passionate.

II. *n.* That which impels; impelling cause or reason. [Rare.]

Every need is an *impulsive* to this holy office.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 225.

impulsively (im-pul′siv-li), *adv.* In an impulsive manner; by impulse.

impulsiveness (im-pul′siv-nes), *n.* The character of being impulsive or actuated by impulse.

That want of *impulsiveness* which distinguishes the Saxon. *G. H. Lewes*, Ranthorpe.

impulsor† (im-pul′sor), *n.* [= OF. *impulseur*, < L. *impulsor*, *inpulsor*, one who impels, < *impellere*, *inpellere*, pp. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, impel: see *impel*, *impulse*.] One who or that which impels.

The greater compression is made by the union of two *impulsors*. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

impunctate (im-pungk′tāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *punctate*.] Not punctate; not marked with points. Also *impunctated*.

impunctual (im-pungk′tū-al), *a.* [= It. *impuntuale*; as *in-*[3] + *punctual*.] Not punctual. [Rare.]

impunctuality (im-pungk-tū-al′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *impuntualità*; as *impunctual* + *-ity*.] Lack or neglect of punctuality. [Rare.]

Unable to account for his *impunctuality*, some of his intimates were dispatched in quest of him.
Observer, No. 139. (*Latham*.)

impunctured (im-pungk′tūrd), *a.* Same as *impunctate*.

impune† (im-pūn′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impune*, < L. *impunis*, without punishment, < *in-* priv. + *pœna*, punishment, penalty: see *pain*, *penal*.] Unpunished.

The breach of our national statutes can not go *impune* by the plea of ignorance. *John Adams*, Works, I. 235.

impunely† (im-pūn′li), *adv.* Without punishment. *Nares*.

Thou sinn'st *impunely*, but thy fore-man paid
Thy pennance with his head; 'twas burn'd, 'tis said.
Epigrams Englished (1677).

impunible† (im-pū′ni-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *impunivel* = It. *impunibile*, not deserving punishment, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *punibilis*, punishable, < L. *punire*, punish: see *punish*.] Not punishable.

impunibly† (im-pū′ni-bli), *adv.* Without punishment; with impunity.

Xenophon represents the opinion of Socrates, that . . . no man *impunibly* violates a law established by the gods.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 65.

impunity (im-pū′ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *impunities* (-tiz). [< F. *impunité* = Sp. *impunidad* = Pg. *impunidade* = It. *impunità*, < L. *impunita(t-)s*, *inpunita(t-)s*, omission of punishment, < *impunis*, *inpunis*, without punishment: see *impune*.] **1.** Exemption from punishment or penalty.

Impunity and remissness, for certain, are the bane of a Commonwealth. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 25.

The *impunity* with which outrages were committed in the ill-lit and ill-guarded streets of London during the first half of the eighteenth century can now hardly be realised. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. Freedom or exemption from injury, suffering, or discomfort.

The thistle, as is well known, is the national emblem of Scotland, and the national motto is very appropriate, being "Nemo me impune lacesset," Nobody shall provoke me with *impunity*. *Brande*.

impuration† (im-pū-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. **impuratio(n-)*, < **impurare*, make impure: see *impure*, *v.*] The act of making impure.

And for these happy regions, which are comfortably illumined with the saving doctrine of Jesus Christ, may it please you to forbid their *impuration* by the noysome fogges and mists of those mis-opinions, whose very principles are professedly rebellious.
Bp. Hall, Christ and Cæsar.

impure (im-pūr′), *a.* [= F. *impur* = Sp. Pg. It. *impuro*, < L. *impurus*, *inpurus*, not pure, < *in-* priv. + *purus*, pure: see *pure*.] **1.** Not pure physically; mixed or impregnated with extraneous, and especially with offensive, matter; foul; feculent; tainted: as, *impure* water or air; *impure* salt or magnesia.

Breathing an *impure* atmosphere injures the mind as well as the body. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 395.

2. Not simple or unmixed; mixed or combined with something else: said of immaterial things.

Unless one surface of the prism be covered by an opaque plate, with a narrow slit in it parallel to the edge of the prism, the spectrum produced in this way is very *impure*, i. e. the spaces occupied by the various homogeneous rays overlap one another. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 593.

3. Not pure morally; unchaste; obscene; lewd: as, *impure* language or ideas; *impure* actions.

Mine eyes, like sluices, . . .
Shall gush pure streams to purge my *impure* tale.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1078.

One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison*.

4. Of a contaminating nature; causing defilement, physical or moral; unclean; abominable.

Defaming as *impure* what God declares
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.
Milton, P. L., iv. 746.

The notion that there is something *impure* and defiling, even in a just execution, is one which may be traced through many ages, and executioners, as the ministers of the law, have been from very ancient times regarded as unholy. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 41.

5. Not in conformity with a standard of correctness, simplicity, etc.: as, an *impure* style of writing.—**Impure syllogism**, a syllogism which involves an immediate inference.=**Syn. 1.** Dirty, filthy.—**2.** Coarse, gross, ribald, vulgar, immodest, bawdy.

impure† (im-pūr′), *v.* [< L. **impurare* (in pp. *impuratus*), make impure, < *impurus*, *inpurus*, impure: see *impure*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make impure; defile.

What longer suffering could there be, when Religion it self grew so void of sincerity, and the greatest shows of purity were *impur'd*? *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

II. *intrans.* To grow impure. *Davies*.

Pure, in she [the soul] came; there living, Shee *impures*;
And suffers there a thousand Woes the while.
Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Memorials of Mortality.

impurely (im-pūr′li), *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

impureness (im-pūr′nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being impure; impurity.

Impuritan† (im-pū′ri-tan), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *Puritan*.] One who is not a Puritan. [Rare.]

If those who are termed Rattle-heads and [illegible] would take a pack-thread button to beget an [illegible] of haire, to the just reproach of those that are called Puritans and Round-heads, I would [illegible] their [illegible].
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 32.

impurity (im-pū′ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *impurities* (-tiz). [= F. *impureté* = Pr. *impuritat* = Sp. *impuridad* = Pg. *impuridade* = It. *impurità*, < L. *impurita(t-)s*, *inpurita(t-)s*, impurity, < *impurus*, *inpu*

rus, impure: see *impure*.] 1. The condition or quality of being impure, in either a physical or a moral sense.

The soul of a man grown to an inward and real *impurity*. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 6.

Our Saviour knew how much God abhors *Impurity*, . . . declares that the unmortified Desires and inward Lusts are very displeasing to God; and therefore, that those who hope to see God must be Pure in Heart. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

2. That which is or makes impure, physically or morally: as, *impurities* in a liquid.

But no perfection is so absolute
That some *impurity* doth not pollute.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 854.

=Syn. 1. Uncleanness, dirtiness, filthiness; immodesty, ribaldry, grossness, vulgarity.

impurple, *v. t.* See *empurple*.

imputability (im-pū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imputabilité* = Sp. *imputabilidad* = Pg. *imputabilidade*; as *impute* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character of being imputable.

If now we can say what is commonly presupposed by *imputability*, we shall have accomplished the first part of our undertaking, by the discovery of what responsibility means for the people. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 5.

imputable (im-pū'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *imputable* = Sp. *imputable* = Pg. *imputavel* = It. *imputabile*; as *impute* + *-able*.] 1. That may be imputed, charged, or ascribed; attributable.

These [sins], I say, in the law were *imputable*, but they were not imputed. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 434.

This circumstance is chiefly *imputable* to the constancy of the national legislature. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

2†. Accusable; chargeable with fault.

The fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise *imputable*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

imputableness (im-pū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imputable; imputability.

'Tis necessary to the *imputableness* of an action that it be avoidable. *Norris*.

imputably (im-pū'ta-bli), *adv.* By imputation.

imputation (im-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *imputation* = Sp. *imputacion* = Pg. *imputação* = It. *imputazione*, < LL. *imputatio(n-)*, *inputatio(n-)*, a charge, an account, < *imputare*, *inputare*, charge, impute: see *impute*.] 1. The act of imputing or charging; attribution; ascription: as, the *imputation* of wrong motives.

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

This [self-conscious volition] is the condition of *imputation* and responsibility, and here begins the proper moral life of the self. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 267.

2. That which is imputed or charged; specifically, an attribution of something censurable or evil; censure; reproach.

Truly I must needs lay an *imputation* of great discretion upon myselfe. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 189.

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison*.

Doctrine of imputation, in *theol.*, the doctrine that the sin of Adam is attributed or laid to the charge of his posterity, so that they are treated as guilty because of it, and that the righteousness of Christ is attributed or credited to the believer, so that he is treated as righteous because of it.—**Mediate imputation**, the doctrine that not the guilt, but only the consequences of Adam's sin, attach to his descendants.

imputative (im-pū'tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *imputatif* = Sp. Pg. *imputativo*, < LL. *imputativus*, charging, accusatory, < L. *imputare*, charge, impute: see *impute*.] Coming by imputation; imputed.

Some say they have *imputative* faith; but then so let the sacrament be too: that is, if they have the parents' faith, . . . then so let baptism be imputed also by derivation from them. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 394.

The fourth is the *imputative* righteousness of Christ, either exploded or not rightly understood. *R. Nelson*, Bp. Bull.

imputatively (im-pū'tā-tiv-li), *adv.* By imputation.

impute (im-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imputed*, ppr. *imputing*. [< F. *imputer* = Sp. Pg. *imputar* = It. *imputare*, < L. *imputare*, *inputare*, enter into the account, reckon, set to the account of, attribute, < *in*, in, to, + *putare*, estimate, reckon: see *putative*. Cf. *compute*, *depute*, *repute*.] 1. To charge; attribute; ascribe; reckon as pertaining or attributable.

Let not my lord *impute* iniquity unto me. 2 Sam. xix. 19

God *imputes* not to any man the blood he spills in a just cause. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xix.

Men oft are false; and, if you search with Care,
You'll find less Fraud *imputed* to the Fair.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

We *impute* deep-laid, far-sighted plans to Cæsar and Napoleon; but the best of their power was in nature, not in them. *Emerson*, Spiritual Laws.

2. To reckon as chargeable or accusable; charge; tax; accuse. [Rare.]

All that I say is certain; if you fail,
Do not *impute* me with it; I am clear.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

And they, sweet soul, that most impute a crime,
Are pronest to it, and *impute* themselves.
Tennyson, Merlin.

3. To attribute vicariously; ascribe as derived from another: used especially in theology. See *doctrine of imputation*, under *imputation*.

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds.
Milton, P. L., iii. 291.

4. To take account of; reckon; regard; consider. [Rare.]

If we *impute* this last humiliation as the cause of his death. *Gibbon*.

Imputed malice. See *malice*.—**Imputed quality†**, in *metaph.*, the power of a body to affect the senses, as color, smell, etc.

Secondary and *imputed qualities*, which are but the powers of several combinations of those primary ones, when they operate without being distinctly discerned. *Locke*.

=Syn. *Attribute*, *Ascribe*, *Refer*, etc. See *attribute*.

imputer (im-pū'tėr), *n.* One who imputes or attributes.

imputrescible (im-pū-tres'i-bl), *a.* [< *im-*3 + *putrescible*.] Not putrescible; not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

imrigh, imrich (im'rich), *n.* [< Gael. *eanraich*, soup.] A sort of strong soup, made of parts of the ox, used in the Highlands of Scotland.

A strapping Highland damsel placed before Waverley, Evan, and Donald Bean, three cogues or wooden vessels . . . containing *imrich*. *Scott*, Waverley, xvii.

in[1] (in), *prep.* and *adv.* [With the simple form *in* became merged in later ME. and early mod. E. several deriv. forms, *inne*, etc. I. *prep.* (*a*) < ME. *in*, *yn*, < AS. *in* = OFries. D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *in* = Icel. *í* = Sw. Dan. *i* = Goth. *in* = OIr. *in* = W. *yn* = L. *in* = Gr. *ἐν*, *ἐνί*, dial. *iv*, in; related to Gr. *ἀνά* = Goth. *ana* = OHG. *ana*, MHG. *ane*, *an*, G. *an* = AS. *an*, *on*, E. *on*: see *on*[1], and cf. *in*[2], *an-*[1], *ana-*, *in-*[1], *in-*[2], etc. (*b*) < ME. *inne*, *inc*, earlier *innen*, < AS. *innan*, in, within, = OS. *innan* = OFries. *inna* = OHG. *innana*, *innan*, *innena*, MHG. G. *innen* = Icel. *innan* = Dan. *inden*, *inde* = Sw. *innan*, *inne* = Goth. *innana*, from within, within. (*c*) < ME. *inne*, < AS. *inne* = OS. *inne* = OFries. *inne* = OHG. *inna*, *inni*, *inne*, MHG. G. *inne*, within, etc. II. *adv.* (*a*) < ME. *in*, < AS. *in* = OS. OFries. *in* = OHG. MHG. *in*, also, with lengthened vowel, OHG. MHG. *īn*, G. *ein* = Icel. *inn* = Sw. *in* = Dan. *ind* = Goth. *inn*, adv., in. (*b*) < ME. *inne*, *innen*, < AS. *innan*, etc. (*c*) < ME. *inne*, < AS. *inne* = Goth. *inna*, etc.: in forms similar to those of the prep. See I. With these are associated numerous other deriv. forms. In early use (AS. and early ME.) the prep. *in* was often interchangeable with the related *on*, which was indeed generally used in AS. where *in* now appears. In ME. and mod. poet. and dial. use, in G. dial., and reg. in Scand., the prep. *in* is reduced to *i*, in present E. commonly printed *i'*.] I. *prep.* A word used to express the relation of presence, existence, situation, inclusion, action, etc., within limits, as of place, time, condition, circumstances, etc. 1. Of place or situation: (*a*) Within the bounds or limits of; within: as, *in* the house; *in* the city; to keep a subject *in* mind.

His word was *in* mine heart as a burning fire. Jer. xx. 9.

These letters lay above fourteen days *in* the bay, and some moved the governour to open them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 359.

The king pitched his tents *in* a plantation of olives, on the banks of the river. *Irving*, Granada, p. 66.

Ordinary language justifies us in speaking of the soul as *in* the body, in some sense in which this term does not apply to any other collection of material atoms. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 635.

(*b*) Among; in the midst of.

Than the hete was so hoge, harmyt the Grekes,
With a pestylence *in* the pepull pynet hom sore:
Thai fore out to the fildes, fellyn to ground,
And droppit to dethe on dayes full thicke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8410.

2. Of time: (*a*) Of a point of time, or a period taken as a point: At.

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. Gen. i. 1.

In the instant that I met with you,
He had of me a chain. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

(*b*) Of a course or period of time: Within the limits or duration of; during: as, *in* the present year; *in* two hours.

In the while that kynge Leodogan toke thus his counseile of his knyghtes, entred in the kynge Arthur and his companye in to the Paleise. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 203.

Whosoever were vanquished, such as escape vpon their submission *in* two dayes after should liue. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 135.

We left Alexandria *in* the afternoon. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 17.

(*c*) Of a limit of time: At the expiration of: as, a note due *in* three months.

In a bond "payable *in* twenty-five years" means, at the end of that period, not within nor at any time during the period. *Anderson*, Dict. Law, p. 529.

3. Of action: Under process of; undergoing the process or running the course of: used especially before verbal nouns proper, or the same used participially.

Forty and six years was this temple *in* building. John ii. 20.

This space, extending Eastward from Ob, a Russe was a Summer *in* trauelling, and liued there 6 yeares. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

Not much better than that noise or sound which musicians make while they are *in* tuning their instruments. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. xxiv. § 1.

The Moorish cavaliers, when not in armor, delighted *in* dressing themselves in Persian style. *Irving*, Granada, p. 5.

4. Of being: Within the power, capacity, or possession of: noting presence within as an inherent quality, distinguishing characteristic, or constituent element or part, or intimacy of relation: as, he has *in* him the making of a great man; it is not *in* her to desert him.

At that day ye shall know that I am *in* my Father, and ye *in* me, and I *in* you. John xiv. 20.

If any man be *in* Christ, he is a new creature. 2 Cor. v. 17.

Why, thou dissemblest, and
It is *in* me to punish thee.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

But to giue him his due, one wel-furnisht Actor has enough *in* him for fiue common Gentlemen. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Player.

5. Of state, condition, circumstance, or manner: In the condition, state, etc., of: as, *in* sickness and *in* health; painted *in* yellow; *in* arms (armed); *in* doubt; *in* very deed; paper *in* quires; grain *in* bulk; the party *in* power.

He *in* the red face had it. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

Look to my shop; and if there come ever a scholar *in* black, let him speak with me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

I am at this instant *in* the very agonies of leaving college. *Gray*, Letters, I. 16.

Muley Abul Hassan received the cavalier *in* state, seated on a magnificent divan. *Irving*, Granada, p. 12.

How could I know that your son would arrive *in* safety? *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 67.

6. Of range, purview, or use: With regard to; within the range of: as, *in* politics; *in* theology or philosophy; *in* botany, etc.—7. Of number, amount, quantity, etc.: (*a*) Within the body or whole of; existing or contained in: as, there are ten tens *in* a hundred; four quarts *in* a gallon; the good men *in* a community. (*b*) To the amount of; for or to the payment of, absolutely or contingently: as, to amerce, bind, fine, or condemn *in* a thousand dollars.

Whereupon the Thebans at their returne home condemned euery man *in* the summe of ten thousand Drachmes. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, Pelopidas, p. 321.

Lord Elibank, a very prating, impertinent Jacobite, was bound for him *in* nine thousand pounds, for which the Duke is determined to sue him. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 40.

8. Of material, form, method, etc.: Of; made of; consisting of; with: as, a statue *in* bronze; a worker *in* metal; to paint *in* oils; a book written *in* Latin; a volume *in* leather or cloth; music *in* triple time.

Crispe heris & clene, all *in* cours yelowe,
All the borders blake of his bright ene.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3968.

For I will raise her statue *in* pure gold.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

It [a newspaper] is *in* Turkish and Arabic.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 351.

But besides these statues *in* wood and stone, a few *in* bronze have also been discovered.
Lucy M. Mitchell, Hist. Ancient Sculpture, ii.

9. Of means or instruments: By means of; with; by; through.

In thee shall all nations be blessed. Gal. iii. 8.

You shew your loves *in* these large multitudes
That come to meet me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 2.

I, very providently preventing the worst, dismounted from my horse, and lead him *in* my hand.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 89.

10. Of cause or occasion: From; because of; on account of; for the sake of: as, to rejoice *in* an ancient lineage; *in* the name of God.

If tears must be,
I should *in* justice weep 'em, and for you.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Old Ali Atar had watched from his fortress every movement of the Christian army, and had exulted *in* all the errors of its commanders. *Irving*, Granada, p. 68.

Every feature in that marvelous scene delighted him, both *in* itself and for the sake of the innumerable associations and images which it conjured up.
Trevelyan, Macaulay, I. 322.

11. Of end: With respect to; as regards; concerning.

And they glorified God *in* me. Gal. i. 24.

For the slaughter committed, they were in great doubt what to do *in* it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 300.

There is nothing else I could disobey you *in*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

Men adroit
In speech, and for communion with the world
Accomplished. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xiii.

12. Of proportion or partition: From among; out of: as, one *in* ten.

Few *in* millions
Can speak like us. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

13. Of motion or direction: Into: as, to break a thing *in* two; to put *in* operation.

I wil the, withouten drede,
In suche another place lede.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1914.

Hence, villain! never more come *in* my sight.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 2.

His Pipe *in* pieces broke.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

14. Of purpose, intent, or result: For; to; by way of: as, to act *in* self-defense; *in* conclusion.

It is not many years ago since Lapirius, *in* wrong of his elder brother, came to a great estate by gift of his father.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

In answer to the breath of prayer.
Whittier, Cypress-Tree of Ceylon.

15. According to: as, *in* all likelihood.

In all decencie the stile ought to conforme with the nature of the subject.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 126.

16†. Occupied with.

He was much *in* the troublesome thoughts of the sins he had committed, both since and before he began to be a Pilgrim. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 212.

17. On; upon: as, *in* the whole; *in* guard: in various archaic uses now more commonly expressed by *on*.

And on this daye it was founden of Helayne *in* the mounte of caluarye. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

"*In* condicioun," quod Conscience, "that thow konne defende
And rule thi rewme in resoun."
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 474.

In the third day of May,
To Carleile did come
A kind curteous child.
The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 8).

In his returne he discovered the Towne and Country of Warraskoyack.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 156.

A certain rule could not be found out for an equal rate between buyer and seller, though much labor had been bestowed *in* it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 380.

We were forced to cut our mainmast by the board; which so disabled the ship that she could not proceed *in* her voyage. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 342).

In act, actual; existing.—**In action.** (*a*) See *action*. (*b*) In *law*. See the extract.

A thing is said to be *in action* when it is not in possession, and for its recovery an action is necessary.
Rapalje and Lawrence.

In act to. See *act*.—**In all.** See *all*.—**In and for itself,** in the *Hegelian philos.*, in the relations and connections which are really essential to it, and developed out of it.—**In as far as,** to the extent that.

Self-fertilization is manifestly advantageous *in as far as* it insures a full supply of seed.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 57.

In as much as, or **inasmuch as,** seeing that; considering that; since.—**In battery.** (*a*) Prepared for action: said of a field-gun. (*b*) Having the top carriage run forward to the front end of the chassis: applied to heavy guns in the firing position.—**In blank.** (*a*) With blank spaces to be filled out; in outline: as, to issue commissions *in blank*. (*b*) With the name only: said of the indorsement of a bill or note by merely writing one's name on it.—**In boards,** in *bookbinding*: (*a*) Having the sideboards laced or tipped to the rounded back, preparatory to covering with cloth or leather. (*b*) Bound with boards. See *board*, 11.—**In bulk,** in the heap; not packed in bags, barrels, boxes, or other separate packages: as, a cargo of grain *in bulk*.—**In course.** See *course*1.

In course . . . it must have been the owner of the chestnut, and no one else. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

In energy, in operation.—**In itself** (as a thing), apart from what is not essential to it; apart from its relations, especially from its relation to the mind and senses of man; as it is intrinsically.

A thing known *in itself* is the (sole) presentative or intuitive object of knowledge, or the (sole) object of a presentative or intuitive knowledge. A thing known in and through something else is the primary, mediate, remote, real existent or represented, object of mediate knowledge. . . . A thing to be known *in itself* must be known as actually existing, and it cannot be known as actually existing unless it be known as existing in its when and its where. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, xvii.

In that, for the reason that; because.

Some things they do *in that* they are men; . . . some things *in that* they are men misled and blinded with error.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

In the abstract, viewed abstractly; not taking account of inessential conditions.—**In the concrete,** as things are found in the real world.

II. *adv.* **1.** In or into some place, position, or state indicated by the context: an elliptical use of the preposition *in*: as, the master is not *in* (in the house, or at home); the ship is *in* (in port); come *in* (into the room, house, etc.); to keep one's temper *in* (in restraint, or within bounds).

Whiche havyn ys callyd Swafane, in Turkey, And whanne we war *inne* we cowd nott get owt nor kast our Anker.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

They went *in* to Hezekiah the king. 2 Chron. xxix. 18.

Well, would I were *in*, that I am out with him once.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

I am *in*,
And what was got with cruelty, with blood
Must be defended. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 2.

It being for their advantage to hold *in* with us, we may safely trust them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 133.

The old Finn stood already with a fir torch, waiting to light us *in*. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 146.

2. Inward; coming in, as to a place.

I see that there are three trains *in* and three out every Sabbath. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, p. 29.

3. Close; home.

They [left-handed fencers] are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. *Tatler*.

4. In *law*, in possession; in enjoyment; invested: used in expressing the nature or the mode of acquiring an estate, or the right upon which a seizin is founded: thus, a tenant is said to be *in* by the lease of his lessor (that is, his title or estate is derived from the lease).—**5.** *Naut.*, furled or stowed: said of sails.—**6.** In advance or in addition; beyond what was the case, was expected, or the like; to the good; thrown in: as, he found himself five dollars *in*. [Colloq.]

And so you have the fight *in*, gratis. *Dickens*.

7. Into the bargain: as, ten cents a dozen and one thrown *in*. [Colloq.]—**To be in for** (a thing), to be destined to receive, suffer, or do (something); be bent upon or committed to: as, to *be in for* a beating; to *be in for* a lark.

I *was in for* a list of blunders.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

To be or keep in with. (*a*) To be or keep close or near: as, to *keep* a ship *in with* the land. (*b*) To be or keep on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with.—**To bind in, come in, give in,** etc. See the verbs.—**To breed in and in.** See *breed*.—**To have one's hand in.** See *hand*.—**To throw in,** to add in excess; give beyond what is bargained or paid for: as, the remnant of the piece was *thrown in*.

in[1] (in), *n.* [< *in*[1], *adv.*] **1.** A person in office; specifically, in *politics*, a member of the party in power.

And doom'd a victim for the sins
Of half the outs and all the *ins*.
Chatterton, Prophecy.

There was then [1755] only two political parties, the *ins* and the outs. The *ins* strove to stay in, and keep the outs out; the outs strove to get in, and turn the *ins* out.
J. Hutton.

The disappointed Outs are lukewarm and often envious of the *Ins*. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 67.

The "*ins*" . . . always have . . . averred, with a fervor which can only spring from heartfelt conviction, that the incoming of the "outs" will be shortly followed by the final crack of doom. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 459.

2. A nook or corner: used chiefly in the phrase *ins and outs*.—**Ins and outs.** (*a*) Nooks and corners; turns and windings: as, the *ins and outs* of a garden, or of an old house.

Take my arm; I can guide you better so. It's dark, and I know the *ins and outs*.
C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xv.

Hence—(*b*) All the details or intricacies of a matter: as, the *ins and outs* of a question.

Mrs. Harper was standing meditating on the *ins and outs* of family life. *M. Cross*, Agatha's Husband, xiii.

in[1]† (in), *v. t.* [Also *inn*, now with ref. only to *inn*, *n.*; < ME. *innen*, < AS. *innian*, get in, lodge, < *inn*, *in*, in: see *in*[1], *prep.*] To get in; take or put in; house.

And Goddis mercy schal *ynne* my corn,
And fede me with that that y neuere sewe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

All was *inned* at last into the King's Barne.
Bacon, Hist. Henry VII. (ed. 1641), p. 67.

in[2] (in), *prep.* [L., = AS. and E. *in*, etc.: see *in*[1].] A Latin preposition, cognate with English *in*. It occurs in many phrases more or less current in English use, as *in loco parentis*, *in absentia*, *in esse*, *in posse*, *in statu quo*, etc.

in[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *inn*.

In. In *chem.*, the symbol for *indium*.

in. An abbreviation of *inch* or *inches*.

in-[1]. [ME. *in-*, < AS. *in-* = OS. OFries. D. *in-* = OHG. MHG. G. *in-*, with long vowel OHG. MHG. *în-*, G. *ein-* = Icel. *ī-*, *inn-* = Dan. *ind-* = Sw. *in-* = Goth. *in-* = L. *in-* (> E. *in-*[2], q. v.) = Gr. *ἐν-*; being the prep. and adv. in comp.: see *in*[1].] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the preposition and adverb *in* so used. It is ultimately identical with *in-*[2] of Latin origin; but the latter in English apprehension is often unmeaning, while *in-*[1] always conveys the distinct sense of 'in' or 'into,' as in *inborn*, *inbred*, *income*, *inland*, *inlet*, *inmate*, *inside*, *insight*, *insnare*, *inwrap*, etc. In *ingot*, however, the prefix is unfelt, the word being no longer recognized as a compound. In consequence of its formal and original identity with *in-*[2], it may assume the same phases, becoming *im-* before a labial, as in *impark*, *impen*, *imbitter*, *imbody*, *immesh*, *immingle*, or varying to *en-*, as in *encloud*, *enfetter*, before a labial to *em-*, as in *embed*, *embody*, *embitter*, etc., the distinction being purely historical and depending on the origin, native or foreign, of the primitive. In the etymologies of this dictionary it depends on the origin of the primitive whether the prefix *in-*, meaning 'in,' is marked *in-*[1] or *in-*[2].

in-[2]. [ME. *in-*, *en-*, < OF. *in-*, reg. *en-*, mod. F. *in-*, *en-* = Sp. *in-*, *en-* = Pg. *in-*, *en-* = It. *in-*, < L. *in-*, being the prep. *in* (see *in*[2]) in comp., and conveying, according to the verb, the notion of rest or existence in, or of motion, direction, or inclination into, to, or upon; often merely intensive, and in later use sometimes without assignable force. In classical L. *in-* generally remained unchanged in all positions, but later was usually assimilated, *im-* before a labial, *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, whence the same in mod. languages. In OF., and hence in ME. and mod. F. and E., reg. *en-*, but with a constant tendency to revert to the L. *in-*, the form in *en-* often ceasing to be used in E. or being used alongside of *in-* without distinction.] A prefix of Latin origin, being the Latin preposition *in* so used. It is ultimately identical with *in-*[1] of English origin, having the same literal sense; but it is often merely intensive, and in many words has in modern apprehension no assignable force. Before a labial *in-* in later Latin, and hence in Romance, English, etc., becomes *im-*, as in *imbibe*, *imperil*, *immanent*, etc.; before *l* it becomes *il-*, as in *illation*, *illude*, *illumine*, etc.; before *r* it becomes *ir-*, as in *irradiate*, *irrigate*, etc. In many words derived in fact or form through the French, *in-* interchanges with or has displaced the earlier English and French *en-*, the tendency being to use *in-* whenever there is a corresponding Latin form in *in-*, as in *inclose* or *enclose*, *inquire* or *enquire*, etc. See *in-*[1], *en-*[1], *en-*[2]. This prefix occurs unfelt, with the accent, as *en-* in *envy*.

in-[3]. [ME. *in-*, *en-*, OF. *en-*, *in-*, F. *en-*, *in-* = Sp. Pg. *in-* = It. *in-*, < L. *in-* = Gr. *ἀν-*, before a consonant *ἀ-*, called *ἀ-* privative, = Goth. OHG. AS. E., etc., *un-*, not, -less, without: see *un-*[1], *an-*[5], *a-*[18]. In classical L. the negative *in-* generally remained unchanged in all positions; but later it was subject to the same assimilations and changes as *in-*[2] above. In OF., and hence in ME. and mod. F. and E., sometimes *en-*, but then in E. unfelt as a negative, as in *en-emy* (cf. *in-imical*, etc.).] A prefix of Latin origin, having a negative or privative force, 'not, -less, without.' It is cognate with the English prefix *un-*[1], with which it may interchange in English formations; but the rule is to use *in-* with an obvious Latin primitive and *un-* with a native or thoroughly naturalized primitive, as in *inanimate*, *incredulous*, *inaccessible*, *inequality*, as against *unliving*, *unbelieving*, *unapproachable*, *unequal*, etc. The two forms coexist in *inedited*, *unedited*, *incautious*, *uncautious*, etc. This prefix *in-*[3] assumes the same phonetic phases as *in-*[1], *in-*[2], as in *impartial*, *immense*, *immeasurable*, *illiterate*, *irregular*, etc.; it is reduced to *i-* in *ignore*, *ignorant*, etc. It occurs unfelt, with the accent, in *enemy*, *enmity*.

-in[1], **-ine**[1]. [1. ME. *-in*, *-ine*, < OF. and F. *-in*, *-ine* = Pr. *-in*, *-ina* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ino*, *-ina*, < L. (*a*) *-īnus*, *-īna*, *-īnum* = Gr. *-ινος*, *-ινη*, *-ινον*, forming adjectives, as in *adamantīnus* (< Gr. *ἀδαμάντινος*), adamantine, *pristīnus*, pristine, etc.; and sometimes nouns, as *cophinus*, < Gr. *κόφινος*, a basket; (*b*) *-īnus*, *-īna*, *-īnum*, forming adjectives, and nouns thence derived, from nouns, as in *canīnus*, < *canis*, a dog, *caprīnus*, < *capra*, a goat, *divus*, a god, *equinus*, < *equus*, a horse, *femininus*, < *femina*, a woman, *peregrīnus*, < *peregre*, a traveler, etc.; very common in proper names, orig. appellatives, as *Augustinus*, *Calvinus*, *Crispinus*, *Justinus*, etc. 2. ME. *-in*, *-ine*, OF. and F. *-ine* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ina*, < L. *-īna*, forming fem. abstracts from verbs (from the inf. or through derivatives) or from undetermined roots, as in *rapīna*, rapine (E. also, through F., *ravin*, *raven*[2]), < *rapere*, snatch, *ruīna*, ruin, <

ruere, fall, *doctrīna*, teaching, < *doctor*, a teacher (< *docere*, teach), *medicina*, medicine, < *medicus*, physician, *vagina*, sheath, etc. In *-īnus*, *-īnus*, *-ānus*, *-ēnus*, *-ōnus*, *-ūnus*, etc., the suffix is prop. **-no-*, **-na-*, being the extremely common Indo-Eur. suffix **-na-* with a preceding vowel belonging or supplied to the stem. The suffix *-in*, *-ine* appears sometimes as *-en* and is ult. = AS. and E. *-en:* see *-en*[2], and cf. *-an*, *-ane*, *-ain*, *-one*, *-une*. In *margin*, *origin*, *virgin*, etc., the suffix, not felt as such, is historically distinct, though related (L. *-o*, *-ōn-*, *-in-*): see these words.] 1. A suffix[1] of Latin (or Greek) origin forming, in Latin, adjectives, and nouns thence derived, from nouns, many of which formations have come into or are imitated in modern Latin and English. The proper English spelling, when the vowel is short, is *-in*, which was formerly in use, alongside of *-ine*, in all cases, as in *genuin*, *feminin*, etc.; but in present spelling *-ine* prevails, whether the vowel is short, as in *canine*, *feminine*, *masculine*, etc., or long, as in *crystalline*, *equine*, etc. The form *-in* occurs in a few words, especially old contracted forms, as *matin*, *a.*, *matins*, *vagin*, *cousin*, *pilgrim* (for **pilgrin*), alongside of *-ine*, as in *lupin*, *lupine*. In proper names *-ine* is found, as in *Augustine*, *Collatine*, but regularly *-in*, as in *Augustin*, *Austin*, *Calvin*, *Crispin*, *Justin*, etc.

2. A suffix of Latin origin occurring, unfelt in English, in nouns formed as nouns in Latin, as in *ravin* or *raven*[2] (doublet *rapine*), *ruin*, *discipline*, *doctrine*, *medicine*, etc. It occurs also in its Latin form *-ina* (which see), and is ultimately identical with *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].

-in[2], **-ine**[2]. [F. *-ine* = Sp. Pg. It. NL. *-ina*, < L. *-ina* = Gr. *-ίνη*, fem. of the adj. suffix above described, *-in*[1], *-ine*[1]; used in Gr. as a fem. formative dim. and patronymic (= AS. and E. *-en* = G. *-in:* see *-en*[3]), as in *ἡρωίνη*, > L. *heroina*, > F. *héroïne*, > E. *heroine*, whence its use in NL. *-ina*, E. *-in*[2], *-ine*[2], in forming the names of chem. derivatives.] 1. A suffix of Latin or Greek origin, ultimately identical with the fem. of the preceding (*-in*[1], *-ine*[1]), occurring as a feminine formative in *heroine*.—2. The same suffix used in a special manner in chemical and mineralogical nomenclature, forming names of some of the elements, as in *bromine*, *chlorin*, etc., but usually derivatives, as in *glycerin*, *acetin*, etc. In spelling usage wavers between *-in* and *-ine*. In this dictionary, in accordance with the proper pronunciation, and with the best recent usage in chemistry, the form *-in* is generally used in preference to *-ine* when both forms are in use. In chemistry a certain distinction of use is attempted, basic substances having the termination *-ine* rather than *-in*, as *aconitine*, *aniline*, etc., and *-in* being restricted to certain neutral compounds, glycerides, glucosides, and proteids, as *albumin*, *palmitin*, etc.; but this distinction is not observed in all cases. In names of minerals *-ine* is generally used. From its chemical use the suffix has come to be much used in the formation of trade-names, more or less absurd, of proprietary "remedies," "cures," soaps, powders, etc.

-ina[1]. [NL. Sp. Pg. It. *-ina*, < L. *-ina*, fem. of *-inus:* see *-in*[1] and *-in*[2].] The feminine form of the suffix *-in*[1], *-ine*[1], in the Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, New Latin, and Latin form, occurring in some English words adopted from or formed after one or another of these languages, as in *farina*, *vagina*, and other original Latin nouns. This suffix is common in New Latin feminine generic and specific names.

-ina[2]. [NL., L., neut. pl. of *-inus*, adj. suffix: see *-in*[1], *-ine*[1].] A suffix of Latin or New Latin names of groups of animals, being properly adjectives in the neuter plural, with *animalia* (animals) understood, as in *Anoplotherina*, *Siderina*, etc.

inability (in-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *inabilità;* as *in-*[3] + *ability*. Cf. *inhability*.] 1. The state of being unable, physically, mentally, or morally; want of ability; lack of power, capacity, or means: as, *inability* to perform a task, or to pay one's debts.

> Others, . . . once seated, sit,
> Through downright *inability* to rise.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 480.

There seems to be, in the average German mind, an *inability* or a disinclination to see a thing as it really is, unless it be a matter of science.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 292.

Highly nervous subjects, too, in whom the action of the heart is greatly lowered, habitually complain of loss of memory and *inability* to think.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 101.

Specifically—2. In *theol.*, want of power to obey the law of God. Theologians have distinguished between *natural inability*, or a supposed total natural incapacity to obey the divine law without special divine grace, and *moral inability*, or a want of power due, not to incapacity, but to a perverted will. =**Syn.** *Disability*, *Inability* (see *disability*), weakness, incapacity, incompetence, impotence.

inable†, *v.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

inablement†, *n.* Same as *enablement*.

inabstinence (in-ab′sti-nens), *n.* [= F. *inabstinence;* as *in-*[3] + *abstinence*.] Want of abstinence; indulgence of appetite. [Rare.]

> What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve
> Shall bring on men. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 476.

inabstracted† (in-ab-strak′ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *abstracted*.] Not abstracted. *Hooker*.

inabusively† (in-ạ-bū′siv-li), *adv.* [< *in-*[3] + *abusively*.] Without abuse.

That infinite wisdom and purity of intention which resideth in the Deity, and which makes power to consist *inabusively* only there, as in its proper sphere.
Lord North, Light in the Way to Paradise (1682), p. 91.

inaccessibility (in-ak-ses-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inaccessibilité* = Sp. *inaccesibilidad* = Pg. *inaccessibilidade;* as *inaccessible* + *-ity*.] The character of being inaccessible, or not to be reached or approached.

That side which flanks on the sea and haven needs no art to fortify it, nature having supplied that with the *inaccessibility* of the precipice. *Butler*, Remains, I. 417.

inaccessible (in-ak-ses′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaccessible* = Sp. *inaccesible* = Pg. *inaccessivel* = It. *inaccessibile*, < LL. *inaccessibilis*, unapproachable, < *in-* priv. + *accessibilis*, approachable: see *accessible*.] 1. Not accessible; not to be reached or approached.

The stars awaken a certain reverence, because, though always present, they are *inaccessible*. *Emerson*, Nature.

He was pleased to say that he found me by no means the remote and *inaccessible* personage he had imagined.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 65.

2†. Unapproachable in power.

Curb your tongue in time, lest all the Gods in heav'n
Too few be and too weak to help thy punish'd insolence,
When my *inaccessible* hands shall fall on thee.
Chapman, Iliad, i. 550.

Inaccessible altitude. See *altitude*.—**Inaccessible distances.** See *distance*.

inaccessibleness (in-ak-ses′i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being inaccessible.

inaccessibly (in-ak-ses′i-bli), *adv.* So as to be inaccessible; unapproachably.

> Ev'n in the absence of Emathia's prince
> At Athens, friendship's unremitted care
> Still in Sandauce's chamber held the queen
> Sequester'd, *inaccessibly* immur'd.
> *Glover*, Athenaid, xxi.

inaccommodate† (in-ạ-kom′ō-dāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *accommodate*, *a.*] Inconvenient; incommodious; cramped.

Halfe of their company dyed, . . . being infected with ye scurvie & other diseases, which this long voiage & their *inacomodate* condition had brought upon them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 91.

inaccordant (in-ạ-kôr′dant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *accordant*.] Not in accordance; not agreeing.

inaccuracy (in-ak′ū-rā-si), *n.*; pl. *inaccuracies* (-siz). [< *inaccura(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being inaccurate; want of accuracy.

A few instances of *inaccuracy* . . . can never derogate from the superlative merit of Homer and Virgil.
Goldsmith, Metaphors.

We may say, therefore, without material *inaccuracy*, that all capital, and especially all addition to capital, are the result of saving. *J. S. Mill*.

2. That which is inaccurate; a mistake; a fault; a defect; an error.

The single description of a moonlight night in Pope's Iliad contains more *inaccuracies* than can be found in all the Excursion. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

=**Syn.** 1. Incorrectness, inexactness.—2. Slip, inadvertence, blunder.

inaccurate (in-ak′ū-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *accurate*.] Not accurate; not exact or correct; erroneous; of persons, disposed to commit errors; careless as regards accuracy of statement.

He is often *inaccurate* in his statement of facts, and sometimes hasty in his generalizations.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, vi.

A notion may be *inaccurate* by being too wide.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 369.

=**Syn.** Incorrect, inexact, blundering, loose.

inaccurately (in-ak′ū-rāt-li), *adv.* In an inaccurate manner; incorrectly; erroneously.

inacquaintance (in-ạ-kwān′tans), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *acquaintance*.] Unacquaintance.

An *inacquaintance* with the principles of gravitation.
W. Russell, Mod. Europe, IV. 290.

inacquiescent (in-ak-wi-es′ent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *acquiescent*.] Not acquiescent or acquiescing.

inact† (in-akt′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *act*. Cf. *enact*.] To bring into action or a state of activity.

The soul in this condition was united with the most subtile and ethereal matter that it was capable of *inacting*. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

inaction (in-ak′shọn), *n.* [= F. *inaction* = Sp. *inaccion* = Pg. *inacção* = It. *inazione;* as *in-*[3] + *action*.] Want of action; abstention from labor; idleness; rest.

If, dead to these calls, you already languish in slothful *inaction*, what will be able to quicken the more sluggish current of advancing years? *H. Blair*, Works, I. xi.

One by one, the noiseless years had ebbed away, and left him brooding in charmed *inaction*, forever preparing for a work forever deferred.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 302.

inactive (in-ak′tiv), *a.* [= F. *inactif* = Sp. Pg. *inactivo*, < ML. *inactivus*, inactive, < L. *in-* priv. + *activus*, active: see *active*.] Not active or acting. (*a*) Incapable of action; without power of movement or exertion; inert; lifeless: as, matter is of itself *inactive*. (*b*) Inoperative; not producing results; ineffective: as, an *inactive* medicine or chemical agent. (*c*) Not disposed or prepared to act; in a state of non-action; idle; indolent; sluggish: as, an *inactive* man; *inactive* machinery.

I never saw anything so weak and *inactive* as the poor horses were; they had not agility enough to avoid one stroke. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xl.

> A limb was broken; . . . and on him fell, . . .
> Yet lying thus *inactive*, doubt and gloom.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

(*d*) Marked by inaction or sluggishness; destitute of activity: as, an *inactive* existence; the *inactive* stage of insect life (that is, the period of metamorphosis, generally passed in concealment). =**Syn.** *Inert*, *Lazy*, etc. (see *idle*), passive, supine.

inactively (in-ak′tiv-li), *adv.* In an inactive manner; idly; sluggishly; without motion, effort, or employment.

Mark how he [your son] spends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away when . . . left to his own inclination. *Locke*, Education, § 125.

inactivity (in-ak-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inactivité* = Pg. *inactividade;* as *inactive* + *-ity*.] The condition or character of being inactive; want of action or exertion; indisposition to act or exert one's self; sluggishness.

The commons, faithful to their system, remained in a wise and masterly *inactivity*.
Sir J. Mackintosh, Causes of Revolution of 1688, vii.

=**Syn.** See *idle*.

inactuate† (in-ak′tū-āt), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *actuate*. Cf. *inact*.] To put in action.

The plastick in them is too highly awakened to *inactuate* only an aerial body.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

inactuation† (in-ak-tū-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *inactuate* + *-ion*.] Operation.

That those powers should each of them have a tendency to action, and in their turns be exercised, is but rational to conceive, since otherwise they had been superfluous. And . . . that they should be inconsistent in the supremest exercise and *inactuation*, is to me as probable.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiii.

inadaptability (in-ạ-dap-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inadaptable:* see *-bility*.] Want of adaptability; incapacity for adaptation.

This system is supposed to have the drawback of *inadaptability* to extensions.
The Engineer (London), No. 1483.

inadaptable (in-ạ-dap′ta-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inadaptable;* as *in-*[3] + *adaptable*.] That cannot be adapted; not admitting of adaptation; unsuitable.

inadaptation (in-ad-ap-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *adaptation*.] The state of being not adapted, fitted, or suited.

inadaptive (in-ạ-dap′tiv), *a.* Same as *inadaptable*.

inadequacy (in-ad′ē-kwā-si), *n.* [< *inadequa(te)* + *-cy*, after *adequacy*.] The state or quality of being inadequate, insufficient, or disproportionate; incompleteness; defectiveness.

A generation ago discussion was taking place concerning the *inadequacy* and badness of industrial dwellings.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 51.

inadequate (in-ad′ē-kwāt), *a.* [= F. *inadéquat* = Sp. *inadecuado* = Pg. *inadequado* = It. *inadeguato;* as *in-*[3] + *adequate*.] Not adequate; not equal to requirement; insufficient to effect the end desired; incomplete; disproportionate; defective.

Inadequate ideas are such which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxxi. 1.

A scene the full horrors of which words . . . would be *inadequate* to express. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 197.

=**Syn.** Incommensurate, incompetent.

inadequately (in-ad′ē-kwāt-li), *adv.* In an inadequate manner; not fully or sufficiently.

Though in some particulars that sense be *inadequately* conveyed to us. *Bp. Hurd*, To Dr. Leland.

inadequateness (in-ad′ē-kwāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; insufficiency; incompleteness.

That may be collected generally from the *inadequateness* of the visible means to most notable productions.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 11.

inadequation† (in-ad-ē-kwā′shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *adequation*.] Want of exact correspondence; incongruity.

The difference only arising from *inadequation* of languages.
Quoted in *Fuller's* Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 118.

inadherent (in-ad-her'ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *inadhérent* = Pg. *inadherente*; as *in-*[3] + *adherent*.] Not adhering; specifically, in *bot.*, free, or not attached to any other organ, as a calyx when perfectly detached from the ovary.

inadhesion (in-ad-hē'zhọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *adhesion*.] The state or quality of not adhering; want of adhesion.

Porcelain clay is distinguished from colorific earths by *inadhesion* to the fingers. *Kirwan.*

inadhesive (in-ad-hē'siv), *a.* Not adhesive.

inadmissibility (in-ad-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inadmissibilité*; as *inadmissible* + *-ity*.] The quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received: as, the *inadmissibility* of an argument or of evidence.

inadmissible (in-ad-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *inadmissible* = Sp. *inadmisible* = Pg. *inadmissivel* = It. *inammissibile*; as *in-*[3] + *admissible*.] Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received: as, *inadmissible* testimony; *inadmissible* treatment of disease; an *inadmissible* proposition.

He, the said Warren Hastings, did, on pretence of certain political dangers, declare the relief desired to be without hesitation totally *inadmissible*.
Burke, Charge against Warren Hastings.

inadmissibly (in-ad-mis'i-bli), *adv.* In a manner not admissible.

inadvertence (in-ad-vėr'tẹns), *n.* [= F. *inadvertance* = Sp. Pg. *inadvertencia* = It. *inavvertenza*; as *inadverten(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** The condition or character of being inadvertent; inattention; negligence; heedlessness.—**2.** An effect of inattention; an oversight, mistake, or fault proceeding from mental negligence.

I do not dwell on this topic at present, but content myself with noticing the serious *inadvertence* of regarding the genus "Feeling" as made up exclusively of pleasure and pain. *A. Bain*, Mind, XII. 578.

=Syn. *Oversight*, etc. See *negligence*.

inadvertency (in-ad-vėr'tẹn-si), *n.* Same as *inadvertence*.

Such little Blemishes as these, when the Thought is great and natural, we should, with Horace, impute to a pardonable *Inadvertency*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

inadvertent (in-ad-vėr'tẹnt), *a.* [= F. *inadvertant* = It. *inavvertente* (in adv.); as *in-*[3] + *advertent*.] **1.** Not properly attentive; heedless; careless; negligent.

However, he allows at length that men may be dishonest in obtruding circumstances foreign to the object; and we may be *inadvertent* in allowing those circumstances to impose upon us.
Warburton, Postscript to Ded. to the Free-Thinkers.

An *inadvertent* step may crush the snail,
That crawls at evening in the public path.
Cowper, Task, vi. 564.

2. Unconscious; unintentional; accidental.

Another secret charm of this book [White's "Natural History of Selborne"] is its *inadvertent* humor, so much the more delicious because unsuspected by the author.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 2.

=Syn. Inattentive, unobservant, thoughtless.

inadvertently (in-ad-vėr'tẹnt-li), *adv.* In an inadvertent manner; heedlessly; carelessly; inconsiderately; unintentionally.

She *inadvertently* approached the place . . . where I sat writing. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxv.

inadvertisement†, *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *advertisement*.] Inadvertence.

Constant objects lose their hints, and steal an *inadvertisement*, upon us. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 10.

inadvisability (in-ad-vī-zạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inadvisable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being inadvisable.

inadvisable (in-ad-vī'zạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *advisable*.] Unadvisable.

-inæ. [NL., L., fem. pl. of *-inus*: see *-in*[1], *-ine*[1].] A suffix forming New Latin names of subfamilies of animals, being properly adjectives in the feminine plural, with *bestiæ* (beasts) understood, as in *Felinæ*, *Caninæ*, etc. The family names end in *-idæ*.

in æquali jure (in ē-kwā'lī jö'rē). [L.: *in*, in; *æquali*, abl. neut. of *æqualis*, equal; *jure*, abl. of *jus*, right: see *equal* and *jus*.] In equal right: said of persons having conflicting claims of apparently equal validity. In such a case the maxim of the law is that the position of the defendant is superior—that is to say, whichever claim is asserted by legal proceedings is to be treated as inferior to the other, because he who takes legal proceedings against another has the burden of showing a better right than his adversary has.

inæqui-. For words so beginning, see *inequi-*.

in æquilibrio (in ē-kwi-lib'ri-ō). [L.: *in*, in; *æquilibrio*, abl. of *æquilibrium*, equilibrium: see *equilibrium*.] See *equilibrium*, 1.

Inæquivalvia (in-ē-kwi-val'vi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *in-* priv. + *æquus*, equal, + *valva*, the leaf of a door.] **1.** In Lamarck's classification (1801), one of two divisions of his conchiferous *Acephalæa*, containing the inequivalve bivalves and the brachiopods: opposed to *Æquivalvia*, 1. —**2.** In Latreille's system (1825), one of two divisions (called families) of pedunculate *Brachiopoda*, represented by the genus *Terebratula*: opposed to *Æquivalvia*, 2.

inaffability (in-af-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inaffabilité*; as *inaffable* + *-ity*.] Want of affability; reserve in conversation. *Coles*, 1717.

inaffable (in-af'ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaffable*; as *in-*[3] + *affable*. Cf. *ineffable*, of the same ult. formation.] Not affable; reserved. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

inaffectation† (in-af-ek-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *affectation*.] Freedom from affectation. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

inaffected† (in-ạ-fek'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *affected*[2], after F. *inaffecté* = It. *inaffettato* = Sp. *inafectado*, < L. *inaffectatus*, not affected.] Unaffected. *Minsheu*, 1617.

inaffectedly† (in-ạ-fek'ted-li), *adv.* Unaffectedly. *Cockeram.*

inaggressive (in-ạ-gres'iv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *aggressive*.] Not aggressive.

The strong individuality and the *inaggressive* nature of the early cults. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 325.

inaidable (in-ā'dạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *aid* + *-able*.] Not to be aided. [Rare.] *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

inaja-palm (in-ä-jä'päm), *n.* A lofty South American palm, *Maximiliana regia*, having a trunk upward of 100 feet high, and leaves from 30 to 50 feet long, and whose woody spathes are used by the Indians as cradles and by hunters to cook in. The fruit is eaten by the Indians and much relished by monkeys.

inalienability (in-āl"yen-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inaliénabilité* = Pg. *inalienabilidade* = It. *inalienabilità*; as *inalienable* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being inalienable.

inalienable (in-āl'yen-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaliénable* = Sp. *inalienable* = Pg. *inalienavel* = It. *inalienabile*; as *in-*[3] + *alienable*.] Incapable of being alienated or transferred to another; that cannot or should not be transferred or given up.

One of the first things to be done after the resumption was to consolidate and render *inalienable*, or, so to speak, amortize the crown lands. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 365.

inalienableness (in-āl'yen-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Inalienability. *Bailey*, 1727.

inalienably (in-āl'yen-ạ-bli), *adv.* So as not to be alienable: as, rights *inalienably* vested.

The sacred rights of conscience *inalienably* possessed by every man. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

inalimental (in-al-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *alimental*.] Not supplying aliment; affording no nourishment.

The dulcoration of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and making of things *unalimental* to become alimental may be an experiment of great profit, for making new victual. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 649.

inalterability (in-âl"tėr-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inalterabilité* = Sp. *inalterabilidad* = Pg. *inalterabilidade* = It. *inalterabilità*; as *inalterable* + *-ity*.] Unalterability.

From its lightness and *inalterability* in the air, aluminum has been applied to the preparation of small weights. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 661.

inalterable (in-âl'tėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaltérable* = Sp. *inalterable* = Pg. *inalteravel* = It. *inalterabile*; as *in-*[3] + *alterable*.] Unalterable.

inam (i-näm'), *n.* [Hind., < Ar. *in'ām*, a favor, gift, present, donation.] In India: (*a*) A favor; a boon. Hence—(*b*) A gift or grant, usually of rent-free lands, made for religious endowments or for services rendered to the state. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 186.

inamelt, *v.* An obsolete form of *enamel*.

The tombe is . . . couered with lead, and the top all *inamelled* with golde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 211.

inameller†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *enameler*.

inamiability† (in-ā"mi-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inamiable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being unamiable.

Insomuch as the reprover oversteps the exact truth of occurrences, in order to heighten their interest, and to make the wished-for impression, his cutting *inamiability* is usually met with flat, direct negation by the party castigated. *J. Foster*, Essay on Samuel Foote.

inamiable† (in-ā'mi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *amiable*.] Unamiable. *Coles*, 1717.

inamiableness† (in-ā'mi-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Unamiableness.

inamiller†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *enameler*.

inamissible† (in-ạ-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *inamissible* = Sp. *inamisible* = Pg. *inamissivel* = It. *inammissibile*, < LL. *inamissibilis*, that cannot be lost, < *in-* priv. + *amissibilis*, that may be lost: see *amissible*.] Not to be lost.

Had we been so fast in an *inamissible* happinesse from the beginning there had been no vertue in the world, nor any of that matchlesse pleasure which attends the exercise thereof. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, viii.

inamissibleness† (in-ạ-mis'i-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being inamissible. *Bailey*, 1727.

inamorata (in-am-ō-rä'tạ), *n.* [< It. *innamorata*, fem. of *innamorato*: see *inamorate*.] A woman with whom one is in love.

The carriage stopped, as I had expected, at the hotel door, my flame (that is the very word for an opera *inamorata*) alighted. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xv.

inamorate† (in-am'ō-rāt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *inamorat*; = F. *enamouré* = Sp. *enamorado* = Pg. *enamorado*, *namorado* = It. *innamorato*, < ML. *inamoratus*, pp. of *inamorare*, cause to love, *inamorari*, fall in love, < L. *in*, in, + *amor*, love: see *amor*. Cf. *enamour*.] Enamoured.

His blood was framde for euerie shade of vertue
To rauish into true *inamourate* fire.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, iv. 1.

inamorato (in-am-ō-rä'tō), *n.* [< It. *innamorato*: see *inamorate*.] A man who is in love; a lover.

If a man had such an army of lovers (as Castilio supposeth), he might soon conquer all the world, except by chance he met with such another army of *inamorates* to oppose it. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 517.

inamour (in-am'ọr), *v. t.* Same as *enamour*.

in-and-in (in'ạnd-in'), *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *and* + *in*[1].] **1.** From animals of the same parentage; from animals closely related by blood: as, to breed *in-and-in*.—**2.** With constant interaction of any kind.

The whole flotsam and jetsam of two minds forced *in and in* upon the matter in hand from every point of the compass. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, i.

in-and-in (in'ạnd-in'), *n.* [< *in-and-in*, *adv.*] An old gambling game played by two or three persons with four dice, each person having a box. *In* implied a doublet, or two dice alike out of the four; *in-and-in*, two doublets, or all four dice alike.

He is a merchant still, adventurer,
At *in-and-in*. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, iii. 1.

At Passage and at Mumchance, at *In and In*,
Where swearing hath bin counted for no sinne.
Travels of Twelue Penee (1630), p. 73. (*Halliwell.*)

inane (in-ān'), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *inane*, < L. *inānis*, empty, void, appar. < *in-* priv. + **-ānis*, an element of unknown origin and meaning.] **I.** *a.* Empty; void; especially, void of sense or intelligence; senseless; silly.

Vague and *inane* instincts. *Is. Taylor.*

Shylock hesitated for a moment on the threshold, and exhibited a species of *inane* surprise at finding a child instead of his brother-comedian, Mr. Effingham, in the apartment. *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xxviii.

For what *inane* rewards he still must try
To pierce the inner earth or scale the sky.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 194.

=Syn. Frivolous, puerile, trifling.

II. *n.* That which is void or empty; void space; emptiness; vacuity.

When one can find out and frame in his mind clearly and distinctly the place of the universe, he will be able to tell us whether it moves or stands still in the undistinguishable *inane* of infinite space.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 10.

Pinnacled dim in the intense *inane*.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

Folly and Fear are sisters twain:
One closing the eyes,
The other peopling the dark *inane*
With spectral lies.
Whittier, My Soul and I.

inangular (in-ang'gụ-lär), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *angular*.] Not angular. [Rare.]

inaniloquent† (in-ā-nil'ō-kwẹnt), *a.* [< L. *inanis*, empty, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak, talk.] Same as *inaniloquous*. *Coles*, 1717.

inaniloquous† (in-ā-nil'ō-kwus), *a.* [< L. *inanis*, empty, + *loqui*, speak, talk.] Given to empty talk; loquacious; garrulous. *Bailey*, 1731.

inanimate[1]† (in-an'i-māt), *v. t.* [< ML. *inanimatus*, pp. of *inanimare* (> It. *inanimare*, *inanimire*), put life in, animate, < L. *in*, in, + *anima*, life: see *animate*, *v.*] To infuse life or vigor into; animate; quicken.

Though she which did *inanimate* and fill
The world be gone, yet in this last long night
Her ghost doth walk. *Donne*, Anat. of World, i.

inanimate[2] (in-an'i-māt), *a.* [= F. *inanimé* = Sp. Pg. *animado* = It. *inanimato*; as *in-*[3] + *animate*, *a.*] **1.** Not animate; having lost life or vital force: as, the *inanimate* body of a man.

Nature *in mi ate* employs sweet sounds,
But animated Nature sweeter still.
Cowper, Task, i. 197.

The stars and planets attract each other according to the laws which we know regulate *inanimate* bodies on the earth. *Maccoll*, Nature and Thought, p. 192.

2. Not animated; without vivacity or briskness; spiritless; inactive; sluggish; dull: as, *inanimate* movements; *inanimate* conversation.

All the people in the date villages . . . had an *inanimate*, dejected, grave countenance, and seemed rather to avoid than wish any conversation.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 54.

= Syn. Dead, lifeless, inert, soulless, spiritless.

inanimated (in-an′i-mā-ted), *p. a.* Made inanimate; without life; without animation; lifeless; spiritless. [Rare.]

O fatal change! become in one sad day
A senseless corpse! *inanimated* clay!
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 561.

Everything that comes from them is flat, *inanimated*, and languid. *Goldsmith*, Sequel to A Poetical Scale.

inanimateness (in-an′i-māt-nes), *n.* The state of being inanimate; want of spirit; dullness.

Albeit the mover had been more excellent, might not the motion have been accounted less perfect, by reason of the deadness and *inanimateness* of the subject mov'd?
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. ii. 3.

inanimation[1]†, *n.* [< ML. as if **inanimatio(n-)*, < *inanimare*, animate: see *inanimate*[1].] Infusion of life or spirit; vivifying influence.

Habitual joy in the Holy Ghost, arising from the *inanimation* of Christ living and breathing within us.
Bp. Hall, Christ Mystical.

inanimation[2] (in-an-i-mā′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *animation.*] Inanimateness. [Rare.]

inanitiate (in-ā-nish′i-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < *inaniti(on)* + *-ate*[1].] Affected with inanition; exhausted by lack of nourishment.

inanitiate (in-ā-nish′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inanitiated*, ppr. *inanitiating*. [Irreg. < *inaniti(on)* + *-ate*[2].] To affect with inanition; exhaust by lack of nourishment.

inanitiation (in-ā-nish-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< *inanitiate* + *-ion.*] The state of being inanitiated, or exhausted from lack of nourishment: usually called *inanition.*

inanition (in-ā-nish′on), *n.* [< F. *inanition* = Pr. *inanicio* = Sp. *inanicion* = Pg. *inanição*, < LL. *inanitio(n-)*, emptiness, < L. *inanire*, pp. *inanitus*, make empty, < *inanis*, empty: see *inane.*] The condition or consequence of being inane or empty; hence, exhaustion from lack of nourishment, either physical or mental; starvation due to deficiency or mal-assimilation of food.

And as he must not eat overmuch, so he may not absolutely fast; for, as Celsus contends, repletion and *inanition* may both doe harme in two contrary extreames.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 235.

I was now nearly sick from *inanition*, having taken so little the day before. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, v.

inanity (in-an′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *inanities* (-tiz). [< F. *inanité* = It. *inanità*, < L. *inanita(t-)s*, emptiness, empty space, < *inanis*, empty: see *inane.*] **1.** The state of being inane. (*a*†) Emptiness; vacuity.

This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities, but so little ones as no body whatever can come to but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those vacuities divide.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies.

(*b*) Mental vacuity; senselessness; silliness; frivolity.

But nothing still from nothing would proceed:
Raise or depress, or magnify or blame,
Inanity will ever be the same.
C. Smart, The Hilliad.

To flow along through a whole wilderness of *inanity*, without particularly arousing the reader's disgust.
De Quincey, Rhetoric, p. 227.

(*c*) Hollowness; worthlessness.

He prevented the vain and presumptuous Russian from seeing the minuteness and *inanity* of the things he was gaining by his violent attempt at diplomacy. *Kinglake.*

2. An instance of frivolity or vanity: as, the *inanities* of his conversation.

inantherate (in-an′thėr-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *anther* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing no anther: applied to sterile filaments or abortive stamens.

in antis (in an′tis). [L.: *in*, in; *antis*, abl. of *antæ*, projecting ends of walls, etc.: see *anta*[1].] In *classical arch.*, between antæ or pilasters: a phrase noting porticoes or buildings without a peristyle, of which the side walls are prolonged beyond the front, forming antæ, which with columns between them support an entablature. See *anta*[1].

External façades high up in the cliffs, consisting each of two columns *in antis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 388.

inapathy (in-ap′a-thi), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *apathy.*] Feeling; sensibility. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

inapertous (in-a-pėr′tus), *a.* [< L. *inapertus*, not open, < *in-* priv. + *apertus*, open: see *apert.*] In *bot.*, not open: applied to an unopened corolla. [Rare.]

inapostate† (in-ą-pos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + LL. *apostata*, < Gr. ἀποστάτης, taken in the lit. sense, 'standing away': see *apostate.*] Not standing or turning away; attentive.

The man that will but lay his eares
As *inapostate* to the thing he heares,
Shall be (by) his hearing quickly come to see
The truth of travails lesse in bookes then thee.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 354.

inappealable (in-ą-pē′la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *appealable.*] Unappealable.

inappeasable (in-ą-pē′zą-bl), *a.* [= F. *inapaisable*; as *in-*[3] + *appeasable.*] Not to be appeased.

inappellability (in-a-pel-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inappellable*: see *-bility.*] **1.** Incapability of being appealed from: as, "the *inappellability* of the councils," *Coleridge.*—**2.** The condition of being without appeal.

inappellable (in-a-pel′a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inapelable* = It. *inappellabile*; as *in-*[3] + *appellable.*] Not to be appealed from; not admitting of appeal: as, "*inappellable* authority," *Coleridge.*

Inappendiculata (in-ap-en-dik-ū-lā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *inappendiculate.*] A section of bivalve mollusks whose external branchiæ are destitute of posterior extensions or appendages. Some (for example, *Astrea*, *Arca*) are tetrabranchiate and others (*Lucina*) dibranchiate.

inappendiculate (in-ap-en-dik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*, an appendage: see *appendage*, *appendix.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, unprovided with appendages, as the branchiæ of certain bivalve or lamellibranchiate mollusks of the group *Inappendiculata.*—**2.** In *bot.*, not appendaged, as the anthers in some of the genera of the *Ericaceæ*, in distinction from those genera in which they are appendaged.

inappetence (in-ap′ē-tens), *n.* [< F. *inappétence* = Sp. *inapetencia* = Pg. *inappetencia* = It. *inappetenza*; as *in-*[3] + *appetence.*] **1.** Lack of appetence; failure of appetite.

Some squeamish and disrelished person takes a long walk to the physician's lodging to beg some remedy for his *inappetence*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 23.

2. Lack of desire or inclination. See *appetence.*

inappetency (in-ap′ē-ten-si), *n.* Same as *inappetence.*

Ignorance may be said to work as an *inappetency* in the stomach, and as an insipidness, a tastelessness in the palate. *Donne*, Sermons, xxvii.

inapplicability (in-ap″li-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inapplicabilité*; as *inapplicable* + *-ity.*] The quality of being inapplicable; unsuitableness.

You have said rather less upon the *inapplicability* of your own old principles to the circumstances that are likely to influence your conduct against these principles, than of the general maxims of state.
Burke, To Sir H. Langrishe.

The *inapplicability* of this method has already been explained. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, v. 3.

inapplicable (in-ap′li-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *inapplicable* = Sp. *inaplicable* = Pg. *inapplicavel*; as *in-*[3] + *applicable.*] Not applicable; incapable of being or not proper to be applied; not suited or suitable; not fitting the case: as, the argument is *inapplicable* to the case.

If such an exhortation proved, perchance,
Inapplicable, words bestowed in waste,
What harm, since law has store, can spend nor miss?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 155.

= Syn. Unsuitable, inappropriate, inapposite, irrelevant.

inapplicableness (in-ap′li-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inapplicable or unsuitable.

inapplicably (in-ap′li-ka-bli), *adv.* In an inapplicable manner.

inapplication (in-ap-li-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *inapplication* = Sp. *inaplicacion* = Pg. *inapplicação*; as *in-*[3] + *application.*] Lack of application; negligence; indolence. *Bailey*, 1731.

inapposite (in-ap′ō-zit), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *apposite.*] Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent: as, an *inapposite* argument.

I assured her gravely I thought so too; but forbore telling her how totally *inapposite* her application was.
Mrs. H. More, Cœlebs, I. 236.

inappositely (in-ap′ō-zit-li), *adv.* Not pertinently; not suitably.

inappreciable (in-ą-prē′shi-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *inappreciable* = Sp. *inapreciable* = Pg. *inapreciavel* = It. *inapprezzabile*, < ML. *inappretiabilis*, not to be estimated; as *in-*[3] + *appreciable.*] Not appreciable; not to be valued or estimated; hence, of no consequence.

After a few approximations the difference becomes *inappreciable*. *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe.

Glory was the cheap but *inappreciable* meed bestowed by the economical sovereign.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 135.

inappreciation (in-a-prē-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *appreciation.*] Want of appreciation.

inappreciative (in-ą-prē′shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *appreciative.*] Not appreciative; not valuing or justly esteeming.

We are thankful for a commentator at last who passes dry-shod over the turbide onde of *inappreciative* criticism.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47.

inapprehensible (in-ap-rē-hen′si-bl), *a.* [= It. *inapprensibile*, < LL. *inapprehensibilis*, not apprehensible, < *in-* priv. + *apprehensibilis*, apprehensible: see *apprehensible.*] Not apprehensible or intelligible.

Those celestiall songs to others *inapprehensible*, but not to those who were not defil'd with women.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

For here is a predicate which he sufficiently apprehends, what is *inapprehensible* in the proposition being confined to the subject. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 13.

inapprehension (in-ap-rē-hen′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *apprehension.*] Want of apprehension. *Bp. Hurd.*

The young men . . . discussed the politics of the province and scrutinized the behavior of their English rulers with more or less *inapprehension*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 593.

inapprehensive (in-ap-rē-hen′siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *apprehensive.*] Not apprehensive; without apprehension; without suspicion or fear.

Neither are they hungry for God, nor satisfied with the world; but remain stupid and *inapprehensive*, without resolution and determination.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 639.

For when were they ever more secure and *inapprehensive* of their danger than at this time?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

inapproachable (in-ą-prō′cha-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *approachable.*] Unapproachable.

inapproachably (in-ą-prō′cha-bli), *adv.* Unapproachably.

inappropriate (in-ą-prō′pri-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *appropriate.*] Not appropriate or pertinent; not proper; unsuitable: as, *inappropriate* remarks.

It may be aggravated by *inappropriate* remedies.
P. M. Latham, Lects. on Clinical Medicine.

inappropriately (in-ą-prō′pri-āt-li), *adv.* Not appropriately or suitably.

inappropriateness (in-ą-prō′pri-āt-nes), *n.* Unsuitableness; unfitness.

inapt (in-apt′), *a.* [= F. *inapte* = It. *inatto*; as *in-*[3] + *apt.* Cf. *inept.*] **1.** Not apt in kind or character; ill adapted to the purpose or occasion; unsuitable; not fit or qualified: as, a person *inapt* for a particular service.

In intelligence the bronco has no equal, unless it is the mule—though this comparison is *inapt*, as that hybrid has an extra endowment of brains, as though in compensation for the beauty which he lacks.
The Century, XXXVII. 342.

2. Not apt in action or manner; not ready or skilful; dull; slow; awkward; unhandy: as, an *inapt* student or workman. Also *unapt.* See *inept.*

inaptitude (in-ap′ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *inaptitude* = Sp. *inaptitud* (cf. Pg. *inaptidão*) = It. *inattitudine*; as *in-*[3] + *aptitude.*] **1.** Lack of aptitude or adaptation; unsuitableness; unfitness.

From diffidence, and perhaps from a certain degree of *inaptitude* for extemporary speaking, he took a less public part in the contests of ecclesiastical politics than some of his contemporaries. *Blair*, Dr. Hugh Blair.

2. Lack of readiness; unskilfulness; awkwardness; unhandiness: as, *inaptitude* in workmanship. See *ineptitude.*

The bursting of the 43-ton breech loading Woolwich gun on board the "Collingwood" is another illustration of the *inaptitude* characteristic of the h. ory of our national armaments. *Broad Arrow*, May 8, 1886.

inaptly (in-apt′li), *adv.* In an inapt manner; unfitly; unsuitably; awkwardly.

inaptness (in-apt′nes), *n.* The quality of being inapt; inaptitude; unreadiness; awkwardness.

The poor man held dispute
With his own mind, unable to subdue
Impatience through *inaptness* to perceive
General distress in his particular lot.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

We often hear persons who have a constitutional or habitual *inaptness* to pronounce an r, and who turn it into a w, or an l. *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 93.

inaquate (in-ā′kwāt), *a.* [< L. *inaquatus*, pp. of *inaquare*, turn into water, < *in*, into, + *aqua*, water: see *aqua.*] Transformed into water; embodied in water. [Rare.]

For as muche as he is joyned to the bread but sacramentally, there followeth no impanation thereof, no more than the Holy Ghost is *inaquate:* that is to say, made water, beyng sacramentally joyned to the water in baptism.
Cranmer, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 305.

inaquation (in-ā-kwā'shọn), *n.* [< *inaquate* + *-ion.*] Embodiment in or transformation into water. [Rare.]

The solution to the seconde reason is almost soundely handled, alludynge from inpanacion to *inaquation*, although it was neuer sayde in Scripture, this water is the Holy Ghoost.
Bp. Gardiner, Explication, Transubstan., fol. 127.

inar (ē'när), *n.* [Ir.] An outer garment worn by the ancient Irish. In the usual representations it appears as a sleeved frock worn over the leinidh, the kilt of which shows below it.

Over the lenn came the *inar*, a kind of closely fitting tunic reaching to the hips. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

inarable (in-ar'a-bl), *a.* [= It. *inarabile;* as *in-*[3] + *arable.*] Not arable; not capable of being plowed or tilled.

inarch (in-ärch'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enarch;* < *in-*[2] + *arch*[1].] To graft by approach; graft by uniting to the stock, as a scion, without separating the scion from its parent tree.

Inarching.

inarching (in-är'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *inarch, v.*] The act of grafting by approach; approaching.

We might abate the art of Taliacotius, and the new *inarching* of noses.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

inarm (in-ärm'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *arm*[1].] To embrace in or as if in the arms; encircle. [Rare.]

Warwickshire you might call Middle-Ingle, for equality of distance from the *inarming* ocean.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xiii.

Behold the mountain rillet, become a brook, become a torrent, how it *inarms* a handsome boulder.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxxvii.

Inarticulata (in-är-tik-ū-lā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *inarticulatus:* see *articulate.*] **1.** Deshayes's name, given in 1836, of a division of *Brachiopoda* containing those brachiopods which have inarticulate or non-articulate valves, including the families *Lingulidæ, Discinidæ,* and *Craniidæ:* now called *Lyopomata.* See *Articulata. Ecardines* is a synonym.—**2.** One of two divisions of the cyclostomatous ectoproctous polyzoans, containing the families *Idmoneidæ, Tubuliporidæ, Diastoporidæ, Lichenoporidæ,* and *Frondiporidæ,* which have the zoarium without internodes: opposed to *Articulata.* Also called *Incrustata.*

inarticulate (in-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *inarticulé* = Sp. Pg. *inarticulado* = It. *inarticolato,* < LL. *inarticulatus,* not articulate, not distinct, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *articulatus,* pointed, articulate: see *articulate.*] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, not articulated; having no articulation or joint; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Inarticulata;* lyopomatous; ecardinal.

In the calcareous sponges the spicules are frequently regularly disposed; and in the Sycons in particular a definite arrangement, on two plans, the articulate and *inarticulate,* can be traced in the skeleton of the radial tubes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

2. Not articulate; not uttered or emitted with expressive or intelligible modulations, as sounds or speech; not distinct or with distinction of syllables.

Mingling with these *inarticulate* sounds in the low murmur of memory. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ix.

3. Not articulating or speaking; incapable of expressing thought in speech.

That poor earl who is *inarticulate* with palsy.
Walpole, Letters, II. 379.

Inarticulate with rage and grief.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 186.

inarticulated (in-är-tik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *articulated.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, not articulated; not jointed; inarticulate.—**2.** In *Brachiopoda,* of or pertaining to the *Inarticulata;* having the shell hingeless; lyopomatous.

inarticulately (in-är-tik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an inarticulate manner; with indistinct utterance; indistinctly.

inarticulateness (in-är-tik'ū-lāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inarticulate; indistinctness of utterance; want of distinct articulation.

inarticulation (in-är-tik-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *articulation.*] Inarticulateness. [Rare.]

The oracles meaned to be obscure: but then it was by the ambiguity of the expression, and not by the *inarticulation* of the words. *Chesterfield.*

in articulo mortis (in är-tik'ū-lō môr'tis). [L.: *in,* in; *articulo,* abl. of *articulus,* joint, article; *mortis,* gen. of *mor(t-)s,* death: see *mortal.*] In the article of death; at the very point of death; in the death-struggle. See *article.*

inartificial (in-är-ti-fish'al), *a.* [= F. *inartificiel;* as *in-*[3] + *artificial.*] **1.** Not artificial; not according to the rules of art; formed or performed without art or artifice: as, *inartificial* work; an *inartificial* style.

The allegation is very *inartificial,* and the charge peevish and unreasonable.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 254.

An *inartificial* argument depending upon a naked asseveration. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

2. Simple; artless; without contrivance or affectation: as, an *inartificial* manner.

His [James Hogg's] vanity was so *inartificial* as to be absolutely amusing.
S. C. Hall, in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, p. 97.

Inartificial argument, in *rhet.* See *artificial argument,* under *artificial.*

inartificially (in-är-ti-fish'al-i), *adv.* In an inartificial or artless manner; in a manner regardless of the rules of art; without art.

If, in the definition of meditation, I should call it an unaccustomed and unpractised duty, I should speak a truth, though somewhat *inartificially.*
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. 4.

The incidents were *inartificially* huddled together.
Scott, Monastery, Int.

inartificialness (in-är-ti-fish'al-nes), *n.* The state of being inartificial. [Rare.]

inartistic (in-är-tis'tik), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *artistic.*] Not artistic; not conformable to the rules or principles of art; deficient in liking for or appreciation of art.

An author's growth, and the happiness of both parties, are vastly imperilled by his union with the most affectionate of creatures, if she has an *inartistic* nature and a dull or commonplace mind. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 134.

inartistical (in-är-tis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *artistic* + *-al.*] Same as *inartistic.*

The originality and power of this [dramatic literature] as a mirror of life can not be contested, however much may be said against the rudeness and *inartistical* shape of the majority of its products. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 12.

inartistically (in-är-tis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an inartistic manner; without conformity to the principles of art.

inasmuch (in'az-much'), *adv.* [Orig. a phr., *in as much,* < ME. *in as moche:* see *in*[1], *as*[1], *much.* Cf. *forasmuch.*] **1.** In so far; to such a degree: followed by *as.*

Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.
Mat. xxv. 40.

2. In view of the fact; seeing; considering: followed by *as.*

He was not worthy of death, *inasmuch as* he hated him not in time past. Deut. xix. 6.

The very force and contrivance of these collects [of our liturgy] is highly useful to raise and to enliven our devotions, *inasmuch as* they generally begin with the awful mention of some of God's attributes.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xx.

inassimilation (in-a-sim-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *assimilation.*] Want of assimilation; non-assimilation.

It is one of the frequent occurrences in *inassimilation* that the organism is not uniformly well nourished.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 541.

inattention (in-a-ten'shọn), *n.* [= F. *inattention;* as *in-*[3] + *attention.*] **1.** Want of attention; failure to fix the mind attentively on an object or a subject; heedlessness; negligence.

The universal indolence and *inattention* among us to things that concern the publick. *Tatler*, No. 187.

2. An act of neglect; failure of courtesy.—**Syn. 1.** Thoughtlessness, absence of mind, carelessness. See *negligence.*

inattentive (in-a-ten'tiv), *a.* [= F. *inattentif;* as *in-*[3] + *attentive.*] Not attentive; not fixing the mind attentively; heedless; careless; negligent: as, an *inattentive* habit.

What prodigies can pow'r divine perform
More grand than it produces year by year,
And all in sight of *inattentive* man?
Cowper, Task, vi. 120.

—**Syn.** *Abstracted, Preoccupied,* etc. *See absent.*

inattentively (in-a-ten'tiv-li), *adv.* In an inattentive manner; without attention; carelessly; heedlessly.

In a letter to Addison, he expresses some consciousness of behaviour *inattentively* deficient in respect.
Johnson, Pope.

inattentiveness (in-a-ten'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being inattentive; inattention.

The perpetual repetition of the same form of words produces weariness and *inattentiveness* in the congregation.
Paley, Moral Philos., v. 5.

inaudibility (in-â-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inaudible:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being inaudible.

inaudible (in-â'di-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaudible* = Sp. *inaudible* = Pg. *inaudivel* = It. *inaudibile,* < LL. *inaudibilis,* not audible, < L. *in-* priv. + (ML.) *audibilis,* audible: see *audible.*] Not audible; incapable of being heard: as, an *inaudible* whisper.

A soft and lulling sound is heard
Of streams *inaudible* by day.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

inaudibleness (in-â'di-bl-nes), *n.* Inaudibility.

inaudibly (in-â'di-bli), *adv.* In an inaudible manner; so as not to be heard.

inaugur† (in-â'gėr), *v. t.* [< F. *inaugurer* = Sp. Pg. *inaugurar* = It. *inaugurare,* < L. *inaugurare,* inaugurate: see *inaugurate.*] To inaugurate.

Inaugured and created king. *Latimer.*

inaugural (in-â'gū-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *inaugural* = Sp. Pg. *inaugural* = It. *inaugurale;* as *inaugur* + *-al,* after *augural.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, or forming part of an inauguration: as, *inaugural* ceremonies.

The *inaugural* address was sufficiently imperious in tone and manner. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, vii. 2.

II. *n.* An inaugural address.

General Jackson, . . . in his first *inaugural,* declared that a national debt was "incompatible with real independence." *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 210.

inaugurate (in-â'gū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inaugurated,* ppr. *inaugurating.* [< L. *inauguratus,* pp. of *inaugurare* (> ult. E. *inaugur*), practise augury, divine, consecrate or install into office with augural ceremonies, < *in,* in, + *augur,* an augur: see *augur.* Cf. *exaugurate.*] **1.** To introduce or induct into office with suitable ceremonies; invest formally with an office.

The seat on which her Kings *inaugurated* were.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 188.

If a church has power to call a pastor, it has power to *inaugurate* him as pastor—that is, install him.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 414.

2. To make a formal beginning of; put in action or operation; initiate, especially something of dignity or importance: as, to *inaugurate* a reform.

We will *inaugurate* the new era for the noblest manhood and the purest womanhood the world has ever seen.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

Unwilling . . . to *inaugurate* a novel policy . . . without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a Chargé d'Affaires near each of those new States.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 168.

[The word is often inelegantly applied in this sense, especially in newspapers, to trivial or ignoble subjects.

Their [special agents'] object is not to prevent crime, but to *inaugurate* it.
Gazette (Washington, D. C.), Jan. 11, 1874.]

3. To institute or initiate the use of, especially by some formal opening ceremony: as, to *inaugurate* a railroad, a public building, or a statue.

inaugurate† (in-â'gū-rāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inaugurado,* < L. *inauguratus,* pp.: see the verb.] Inaugurated; invested with office; inducted; installed.

In this manner being *inaugurate* and invested in the kingdomes, hee [Numa] provideth by good orders, lawes, and customes, to reedifie as it were that citie.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 14.

inauguration (in-â-gū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *inauguration* = Sp. *inauguracion* = Pg. *inauguração* = It. *inaugurazione,* < LL. *inauguratio(n-),* a beginning (not found in lit. sense 'consecration by augury'), < L. *inaugurare,* inaugurate: see *inaugurate.*] **1.** The act of inaugurating or inducting into office with solemnity; ceremonial investiture with office.—**2.** The act of solemnly or formally introducing or setting in motion anything of importance or dignity; a definite beginning or initiation: as, the *inauguration* of a new era or a new system.—**3.** A ceremonial or formal introduction or opening, as of something intended for public use: as, the *inauguration* of a monument or an exhibition. [Among the ancient Romans the act of inauguration (not expressed by *inauguratio,* but by a circumlocution with the verb) consisted in the consultation of the auspices by the augurs, and sometimes by other priests, to ascertain the will of the gods with reference to the induction of men into office or to any proposed public measure or proceeding. If the signs were deemed favorable, the declaration of that fact completed the inauguration.]—**Inauguration day.** See *day.*

inaugurator (in-â'gū-ra-tọr), *n.* [= F. *inaugurateur* = Pg. *inaugurador;* as *inaugurate* + *-or.*] One who inaugurates; one who begins or initiates.

George I. . . . comes on the stage of English History . . . as the *inaugurator* of a period of national prosperity.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 3.

inauguratory (in-â-gū-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *inauguratorio;* as *inaugurate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining or suited to inauguration.

After [illegible] gratulations, nuptial hymns, and [illegible] he must be highly favoured by nature, or by [illegible] who says any thing not said before. *Johnson*, Dryden.

inaurate† (in-â′rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inauratus*, pp. of *inaurare* (> It. *inaurare*), cover or overlay with gold, < *in-* on, + *aurare*, cover with gold, gild, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurate*[1]. Cf. *deaurate.*] To cover with gold; gild. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

inaurate (in-â′rāt), *a.* [< L. *inauratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Covered or seeming to be covered with gold; gilded; gilt. *Maunder.*—2. In *entom.*, having metallic golden luster, as striæ, punctures, foveæ, and depressed margins in certain *Coleoptera.*

inauration† (in-â-rā′shon), *n.* [< *inaurate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of gilding or overlaying with gold.

Some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

inauspicate† (in-âs′pi-kāt), *a.* [< L. *inauspicatus*, without auspices, with bad auspices, unlucky, < *in-* priv. + *auspicatus*, pp. of *auspicari*, consecrate by auspices: see *auspicate.*] Ill-omened; unlucky.

With me come burn those ships *inauspicate;*
For I Cassandra's ghost in sleep saw late.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

inauspicious (in-âs-pish′us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *auspicious.*] Not auspicious; ill-omened; unlucky; unfavorable: as, an *inauspicious* time.

O, here
Will I set up my everlasting rest,
And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars
From this world-wearied flesh.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

It was with that *inauspicious* meaning in his glance that Hollingsworth first met Zenobia's eyes, and began his influence upon her life. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, iv.

=Syn. Unpropitious, unpromising, untoward.

inauspiciously (in-âs-pish′us-li), *adv.* In an inauspicious manner; unluckily; unfavorably.

The regicide enemies had broken up what had been so *inauspiciously* begun and so feebly carried on.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

inauspiciousness (in-âs-pish′us-nes), *n.* The quality of being inauspicious; unfavorableness. *Bailey*, 1727.

inauthoritative (in-â-thor′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *authoritative.*] Having no authority; unauthoritative.

inauthoritativeness (in-â-thor′i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being inauthoritative or without authority or commission. [Rare.]

I furnished them not with precarious praters, . . . in whom ignorance and impudence, inability and *inauthoritativeness*, contend which shall be greatest.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 53.

We cannot close the volumes without being struck with the general looseness and absence of all regard for authority which pervade them. This should not be . . . Far-reaching interests will not excuse *inauthoritativeness.*
Nature, XXXVII. 442.

in banco (in bang′kō). [ML.: L. *in*, in, on; ML. *bancus*, bench: see *bank*[1], *bench.*] In full bench; at a session where a quorum of all the judges are present, as distinguished from a branch of the court. A trial in banco is one held before a number of judges for the sake of greater deliberation, so that questions arising may be determined at once by a consultation of the full bench. Also *in banc, en banc.*

inbarge† (in-bärj′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *barge*[1].] To cause to embark, as on a barge or bark.

Whither his friends she caused him to *inbarge.*
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

inbarn (in-bärn′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *barn*[1].] To deposit in a barn.

A fair harvest, . . . well inned and *inbarned.*
Herbert, Priest to the Temple, xxx.

inbassett, *n.* A Middle English variant of *embassade.*

inbeaming† (in′bē-ming), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *beaming.*] The ingress of light; irradiation.

And, for all these boastings of new lights, *inbeamings*, and inspirations that man that follows his reason, both in the choice and defence of his religion, will find himself better led and directed by this one guide than by an hundred Directories. *South*, Works, IV. vii.

inbearing (in′bār-ing), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *bearing.* Cf. *overbearing.*] Officious; meddlesome. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Then out it speaks an auld skipper,
An *inbearing* dog was hee—
"Ye've stayed ower lang in Noroway,
Spending your king's monie."
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

inbeat†, *v. t.* [ME. *inbeten;* < *in-*[1] + *beat*[1].] To beat in.

Thenne with a barre *inbete* it, batte it ofte,
And playne it rough.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S), p. 155.

inbeing (in′bē-ing), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *being.*] Inherence; inherent existence.

When we say the bowl is . . . round, . . . the boy is . . . witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it.
Watts, Logic, i. 2.

inbent (in′bent), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *bent*[1].] Bent or turned inward.

Inbent eyes
Can scarce discern the shape of mine own pain.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 550).

I can distinguish no regular markings on the *inbent* surfaces of the radials between the spines.
Geol. Jour., XLV. i. 152.

inbind (in-bīnd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inbound*, ppr. *inbinding.* [= D. *inbinden* = G. *einbinden* = Dan. *indbinde* = Sw. *inbinda;* as *in-*[1] + *bind.*] To bind or hem in; inclose.

On the green banks which that fair stream *inbound*
Flowers and odours sweetly smiled and smelled.
Fairfax.

inblandt, *v. t.* [ME. *inblanden* (= Dan. *indblande* = Sw. *inblanda*, intermingle, intersperse); < *in-*[1] + *bland*[1].] To mingle; blend.

Wyth chynne & cheke ful swete,
Bothe quit & red *in-blande.*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1205.

inblown† (in′blōn), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *blown*[1].] Blown into. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, I. iii. § 29.

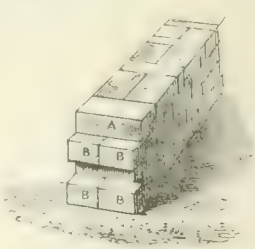
inboard (in′bōrd), *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *board.*] 1. Within the hull or interior of a ship or boat; also, in the middle part of the hold of a ship: as, stow the freight well *inboard.*—2. Within the rail or bulwarks; toward or nearer to the center: as, to draw the sail *inboard.*

inboard (in′bōrd), *a.* [< *inboard, adv.*] 1. In the interior of a ship or boat; being within the hull or hold: as, *inboard* cargo: opposed to *outboard.*

New bulkheads and *inboard* works, new spars, rigging, sails, and boats, were added.
C. F. Hall, Polar Exped., p. 29.

2. Not projecting over the rail or bulwarks: as, an *inboard* spar or sail.

inbond (in′bond), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *bond*[1].] In *arch.*, laid lengthwise across a wall, as a brick or stone; formed in whole or part of materials so laid, as a wall: opposed to *outbond*, where the brick or stone is laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall. Inbond and outbond bricks or stones are called respectively *headers* and *stretchers.* See *bond*[1], 12.



Inbond and Outbond Wall
A, header; B, B, stretchers.

in bonis (in bō′nis). [L.: *in*, in; *bonis*, abl. of *bona*, q. v. Cf. *bonus, boon*[3].] In goods; in respect of his goods.

inborn (in′bôrn), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *born*[1].] 1. Innate; implanted by nature.

I cannot make you gentlemen; that's a work
Rais'd from your own deservings; merit, manners,
And *in-born* virtue does it.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, v. 3.

An *inborn* grace that nothing lacked
Of culture or appliance.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

2†. Native; aboriginal.

The hills . . . on everie side with winding in and out mounted up aloft, and were passable for none but the *inborn* inhabitants that knew the wayes verie well.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

=Syn. 1. *Innate, Inbred*, etc. See *inherent.*

inbreadt, *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *bread*[1] (tr. ML. *impanare:* see *impane*).] To embody in bread; impanate. *Davies.*

We must believe that He cometh down again at the will of the priests to be impaned or *inbreaded* for their bellies' commonwealth. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 206.

in-breadt, *n.* The extra piece or number of a bakers' dozen. See *bakers' dozen*, under *baker.*

inbreak (in′brāk), *n.* [= D. *inbreuk* = G. *einbruch;* as *in-*[1] + *break.*] A sudden, violent inroad or incursion; an irruption: opposed to *outbreak.* [Rare.]

Deshuttes and Varigny, massacred at the first *inbreak*, have been beheaded. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 10.

He saw that he had cleared the way for the *inbreak* of materialist scepticism, which he loathed.
The American, IX. 136.

inbreaking (in′brā-king), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *breaking.*] The act of breaking in; incursion; invasion: inroad. [Rare.]

inbreathe (in-brēŦH′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inbreathed*, ppr. *inbreathing.* [< ME. *inbrethen;* < *in-*[1] + *breathe.*] To infuse by breathing; communicate by inspiration.

Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse,
Wed your divine sounds, and mix'd power employ,
Dead things with *inbreathed* sense able to pierce.
Milton, Solemn Musick, l. 4.

inbred (in′bred), *p. a.* [Pp. of *inbreed.*] 1. Produced or developed within; innate; inherent; intrinsic: as, *inbred* modesty or good sense.

His face and carriage
Seem to declare an *in-bred* honesty.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

No natural, *inbred* force and fortitude could prove equal to such a task. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. Bred in-and-in. =Syn. 1. *Innate, Ingrained*, etc. See *inherent.*

inbreed (in′brēd or in-brēd′), *v. t.* [Also *imbreed;* < *in-*[1] + *breed.*] 1. To breed, generate, or develop within.

To *inbreed* in us this generous and christianly reverence one of another. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii.

2. To breed from animals of the same parentage or otherwise closely related; breed in-and-in.

inburning (in′bėr-ning), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *burning.*] Burning within.

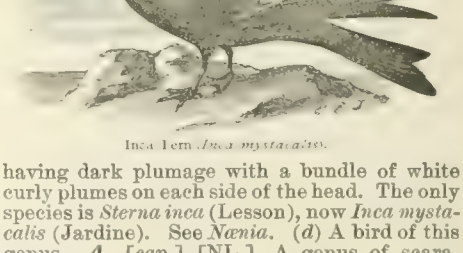
Her *inburning* wrath she gan abate.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 17.

inburst (in′bėrst), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *burst.*] A bursting in from without; an irruption: opposed to *outburst.* [Rare.]

Let but that accumulated insurrectionary mass find entrance, like the infinite *inburst* of water.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 9.

inby, inbye (in′bī), *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *by*[1].] Toward the interior; nearer to; specifically, in *coal-mining*, toward the interior of a mine, and away from the shaft or other place where the surface is reached: the opposite of *outby.* Also *in-over.*—**To go inby,** to go from the door toward the fire. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

inca (ing′kä), *n.* [Sometimes written *ynca;* = F. *inca, incas* = It. *inca,* < Sp. Pg. *inca,* < Peruv. *inca* (see def. 1).] 1. One of the princes or rulers who governed Peru or one of its divisions previous to the Spanish conquest.—2. [*cap.*] A member of the dominant tribe in Peru previous to the Spanish conquest.—3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A name of Leadbeater's cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri*) of Australia, having the crest red, yellow, and white. (*b*) [NL.] The technical specific name of various birds: used only with a generic term. (*c*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of terns or sea-swallows, *Sterninæ*, related to the noddies,


Inca Tern (*Inca mystacalis*).

having dark plumage with a bundle of white curly plumes on each side of the head. The only species is *Sterna inca* (Lesson), now *Inca mystacalis* (Jardine). See *Nænia.* (*d*) A bird of this genus.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of scarabæoid beetles, comprising a number of large robust Mexican and Central and South American forms, usually of a reddish-bronze color, flying actively at midday and frequenting flowering trees. *Serville*, 1825.—5. A name given about 1850 to some varieties of alpaca cloth.—**Inca dog,** a kind of South American dog, unlike any of the canines peculiar to that country, and supposed to be derived from the Mexican wolf.

Incadæ† (ing′kā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inca* + *-adæ.*] A family of lamellicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Inca.* *Burmeister*, 1842.

incage, *v. t.* See *encage.*

incalculability (in-kal′kū-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *incalculable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being incalculable, or indeterminable by calculation.

The one set of machines are characterized by their calculability—the other by their *incalculability.*
B. Stewart, Cons. of Energy, p. 159.

incalculable (in-kal′kū-la-bl), *a.* [= F. *incalculable* = Sp. *incalculable* = Pg. *incalculavel* =

It. *incalcolabile;* as *in-*[3] + *calculable.*] 1. Not calculable; incapable of being calculated or reckoned; indeterminable by calculation.

They may even in one year of such false policy do mischiefs *incalculable.* *Burke*, Scarcity.

2. Not to be reckoned upon; that cannot be forecast. [Rare.]

It is only the great poets who seem to have this unsolicited profusion of unexpected and *incalculable* phrase. *Lowell*, Democracy.

incalculableness (in-kal′kū-la-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being incalculable.

incalculably (in-kal′kū-la-bli), *adv.* In an incalculable degree or manner; immeasurably.

incalescence (in-ka-les′ens), *n.* [= It. *incalescenza;* as *incalescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of being incalescent; the state of growing warm; incipient or increasing heat.

The two ingredients were easily mingled, and grew not only sensibly but considerably hot, and that so nimbly, that the *incalescence* sometimes came to its highth in about a minute of an hour by a minute clock. *Boyle*, Works, I. 104.

incalescency (in-ka-les′en-si), *n.* Same as *incalescence.*

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalescency*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

incalescent (in-ka-les′ent), *a.* [< L. *incalescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *incalescere*, grow warm or hot, < *in*, in, to, + *calescere*, grow warm: see *calescence.*] Growing warm; increasing in heat.

incalzando (in-kal-tsän′dō). [It., ppr. of *incalzare, incalciare* = OSp. *encalzar* = Pr. *encausar* = OF. *enchaucer*, chase, pursue, follow on the heels of, < L. *in*, on, + *calx* (*calc-*), heel: see *calx*[2].] In *music*, same as *stringendo.*

incameration (in-kam-e-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *incamération* = Pg. *incameração* = It. *incamerazione*, confiscation; < ML. **incameratio(n-)*, < **incamerare* (in pp. *incameratus*, confined to a chamber), < L. *in*, in, + *camera*, chamber: see *camera.*] The act or process of incorporating with the fiscal department of a government, as an estate or other source of revenue; particularly, annexation to the Pope's exchequer or apostolic chamber.

incamp†, *v.* An obsolete form of *encamp.*

incampment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *encampment.*

Incan (ing′kan), *a.* [< *Inca* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Incas of Peru. Also, rarely, *Incarial.*

We have no accurate knowledge of the *Incan* history earlier than the century before the invasion of the Spaniards under Pizarro. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, VI. 216.

incandesce (in-kan-des′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incandesced*, ppr. *incandescing.* [< L. *incandescere*, become warm or hot, glow, kindle, < *in*, in, + *candescere*, kindle, glow: see *candescent.*] **I.** *intrans.* To glow with heat; be or become incandescent.

A wire which remained dull at ordinary atmospheric pressure *incandesced* when a moderate vacuum was obtained. *Nature*, XXXVII. 570.

II. *trans.* To cause to glow or become incandescent.

A wire . . . *incandesced* by alternate or direct currents. *Nature*, XXXVII. 448.

incandescence (in-kan-des′ens), *n.* [= F. *incandescence* = Sp. Pg. *incandescencia* = It. *incandescenza;* as *incandescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The condition of being incandescent; glowing heat. Rarely *candescence.*

The main source of light is *Incandescence.* *Tait*, Light, § 25.

incandescency (in-kan-des′en-si), *n.* Same as *incandescence.*

A platinum wire 18 B. W. G. and 15 feet long was raised to vivid *incandescency.* *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I. 153.

incandescent (in-kan-des′ent), *a.* [= F. *incandescent* = Sp. Pg. It. *incandescente*, < L. *incandescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *incandescere*, become warm or hot, glow: see *incandesce, candescent.*] Glowing with heat; rendered luminous by heat. Rarely *candescent.*

Holy Scripture becomes resplendent, or, as one might say, *incandescent* throughout. *Is. Taylor.*

When bodies retain a solid or liquid form when *incandescent*, their constituent molecules give out rays of light. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 120.

Incandescent electric light. See *electric light*, under *electric.*

incanescent (in-ka-nes′ent), *a.* [< L. *incanescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *incanescere*, become gray or hoary, < *in*, in, on, + *canescere*, become gray: see *canescent.*] Same as *canescent.*

incanous (in-kā′nus), *a.* [< L. *incanus*, quite gray, < *in*, in, on, + *canus*, gray.] Hoary; canescent.

incantation (in-kan-tā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *incantacion* = F. *incantation* = Sp. *incantacion* = It. *incantazione*, < LL. *incantatio(n-)*, < L. *incantare*, chant a magic formula over, enchant: see *enchant.*] The art or act of enchanting by uttering magical words, with ceremonies supposed to have magical power; also, the formula of words or the ceremony employed.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak,
And hell too strong for me to buckle with.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

The *incantation* backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

Medicine was always joined with magick; no remedy was administered without mysterious ceremony and *incantation.* *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

incantator (in′kan-tā-tor), *n.* [LL. (> ult. E. *enchanter*), < L. *incantare*, enchant: see *enchant, enchanter.*] An enchanter. [Rare.]

This neophyte, moreover, was a wizard, an aspirant in more supernatural arts, an *incantator*, a spirit-seer! *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 295.

incantatory (in-kan′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *incantatorio*, < LL. as if **incantatorius*, < *incantator*, enchanter: see *incantator.*] Dealing by enchantment; practised in incantation; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

It is related that the necromancers of Thessaly added the blood of infants to that of black lambs in their *incantatory* rites, that the evoked spirits would render themselves objective from the exhalations of the blood. *Gentleman's Mag.*, quoted in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 212.

incanting†, (in-kan′ting), *a.* [Ppr. of **incant*, < L. *incantare*, enchant: see *enchant.*] Enchanting; ravishing; delightful.

Incanting voices, . . . poesy, mirth, and wine, raising the sport commonly to admiration. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 306.

incanton (in-kan′ton), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *canton*[1].] To unite in or incorporate as a canton.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed at a general diet the incorporating Geneva in the number of the cantons, the Roman Catholick party . . . proposed at the same time the *incantoning* of Constance, as a counterpoise. *Addison*, Travels in Italy, Switzerland.

incapability (in-kā-pa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *incapable:* see *-bility.*] The character or condition of being incapable; want of mental or physical capacity, or of legal competency; inability or disability.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service. *Suckling.*

incapable (in-kā′pa-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *incapable*, < LL. *incapabilis*, incapable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *capabilis*, capable: see *capable.*] **I.** *a.* Not capable. (*a*) Lacking in capacity, ability, or fitness; inefficient; incompetent; inadequate.

The wheelbarrow of this civilization is . . . a ponderous, *incapable* body. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

(*b*) Lacking sufficient capacity or capaciousness; insufficient, unfit, or unqualified: in this and the succeeding uses commonly followed by *of.*

Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reasonable affairs? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

(*c*) Not capable of receiving or admitting; not susceptible: as, his lot is *incapable of* amelioration.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 434.

(*d*) Not capable of understanding or comprehending; wanting appreciation; unconscious. [Rare.]

She chanted snatches of old tunes,
As one *incapable of* her own distress.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Incapable and shallow innocents,
You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

(*e*) Not capable legally; unqualified; disqualified by law; wanting legal warrant or capacity.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable of* purchasing any more. *Swift.*

=**Syn.** *Incapable, Unable.* *Incapable* properly denotes a want of passive power, the power of receiving, and is applicable particularly to the mind, or said of something inanimate: as, a body once dead is *incapable* of restoration to life. The word often applies to moral inability: as, he is quite *incapable* of doing a thing so base; or otherwise it approaches essentially the more active meanings of *unable.* *Unable* denotes the want of active power or power of performing, being applicable to the body or to the mind: we could not say that Achilles was *unable* to be wounded, but we could say that Achilles was *incapable* of a wound. In law *capable* and *incapable* refer more frequently to legal qualification, *able* and *unable* to physical facility or hindrance: as, a man may not be legally *incapable* of doing an act, yet from circumstances be practically *unable* to do it.

II. *n.* One who lacks mental or physical capacity, either general or special.

The preservation of *incapables* is habitually secured by our social arrangements. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 170.

"All prisoners who have certificates from the doctor, step out!" shouted Captain Gudeem, and twenty-five or thirty *incapables*—some old and infirm, some pale and emaciated from sickness—separated themselves from the main body of convicts. *The Century*, XXXVII. 36.

incapableness (in-kā′pa-bl-nes), *n.* Incapability. *Bailey*, 1727.

incapably (in-kā′pa-bli), *adv.* In an incapable manner.

incapacious (in-kā-pā′shus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *incapaz* = It. *incapace*, < LL. *incapax*, incapable, < L. *in-* priv. + *capax*, capable, capacious: see *capacious.*] 1. Not capacious; not spacious; of small content or compass; contracted.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things. *Burnet.*

2†. Incapable.

Can art be so dim-sighted, learned sir?
I did not think her so *incapacious.*
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 2.

incapaciousness (in-kā-pā′shus-nes), *n.* The condition of being incapacious; want of containing space; contractedness.

incapacitate (in-kā-pas′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incapacitated*, ppr. *incapacitating.* [< *in-*[3] + *capacitate.* Cf. equiv. Sp. Pg. *incapacitar.*] 1. To deprive of capacity or natural power; render or make incapable: followed by *from* or *for.*

Physical weakness *incapacitated* him *from* the public practice of his art. *J. W. Hales*, Int. to Milton's Areopagitica.

Concentrated attention, unbroken by rest, so prostrates the brain as to *incapacitate* it *for* thinking. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

2. To deprive of competent ability or qualification; render unfit; disqualify: as, insanity *incapacitates* one for marriage.

The old law of Scotland declared that a butcher should not sit upon a jury; he was *incapacitated* by his profession. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 196.

Any one deliberate habit of sin *incapacitates* a man for receiving the gifts of the Gospel. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 95.

3. To deprive of legal or constitutional capacity or privilege; withhold or nullify the right of.

The people cannot *incapacitate* the king, because he derives not his right from them, but from God only. *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

It absolutely *incapacitated* them from holding rank, office, function, or property. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xi. 7.

incapacitation (in-kā-pas-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< *incapacitate* + *-ion.*] The act of incapacitating, or the state of being incapacitated; the act of disqualifying; disqualification.

If they suffer this power of arbitrary *incapacitation* to stand, they have utterly perverted every other power of the House of Commons. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

incapacity (in-kā-pas′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incapacité* = Sp. *incapacidad* = Pg. *incapacidade* = It. *incapacità;* as *in-*[3] + *capacity.*] 1. Lack of capacity; lack of ability or qualification; inability; incapability; incompetency.

Heaven, seeing the *incapacity* of . . . [philosophy] to console him, has given him the aid of religion. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxix.

The eldest son of a rich nobleman
Is heir to all his *incapacities.*
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 2.

The chief cause of sectarian animosity is the *incapacity* of most men to conceive hostile systems in the light in which they appear to their adherents, and to enter into the enthusiasm they inspire. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 141.

2. In *law*, the lack of legal qualification; that condition of a person which forbids a given act on his part, and makes the act legally inefficacious even if he does it: as, infancy constitutes an *incapacity* to contract; a trust creates in the trustee an *incapacity* to buy the trust property for himself at his own sale. =**Syn.** Disability, disqualification, unfitness.

in capita (in kap′i-tā). [L.: *in*, in; *capita*, acc. pl. of *caput*, head (person): see *caput.*] In or among the persons.

in capite (in kap′i-tē). [L. (ML.), in chief: L. *in*, in; *capite*, abl. of L. *caput*, head, chief: see *caput* and *chief.*] In *old law*, in chief. A tenant *in capite*, or in chief, was anciently a tenant who held lands under the king without any intermediate feudal superior, more specifically one holding by virtue of a direct grant by the crown to him or his ancestor. Tenure *in capite* did not include cases where a tenant of a mesne lord became a tenant under the crown by escheat or forfeiture of the mesne lord's estate. It was abolished in England by 12 Charles II., xxiv. (1672).

incapsulate (in-kap′sū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incapsulated*, ppr. *incapsulating.* [< L. *in*, in, + *capsula*, a box, chest (see *capsule*), + *-ate*[2].] 1. Same as *encapsulate.*—2. To put one inside of another, like a nest of boxes; insert repeat-

edly; compose by parenthesis within parenthesis: applied metaphorically to certain American-Indian languages in which various modifying elements are inserted in a verb-form.

incapsulation (in-kap-sū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *incapsulate* + *-ion*.] The act of incapsulating, or the state of being incapsulated.

The [structure of the Mexican language] are formed by a series of [illegible] and may be compared to those boxes [illegible] within another which afford so much amusement to children.

F. W. Farrar, Families of Speech, p. 177.

incarcer† (in-kär'sèr), *v. t.* [< F. *incarcérer* = Pr. *encarcerar* = Sp. *encarcelar* = Pg. *encarcerar* = It. *incarcerare*, < ML. *incarcerare*, imprison: see *incarcerate*.] To incarcerate.

This grieves mee most, that I for grievous sinne
Incarcerd lye within this floating Inn.

Z. Boyd, Flowers of Zion.

incarcerate (in-kär'se-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incarcerated*, ppr. *incarcerating*. [< ML. *incarceratus*, pp. of *incarcerare* (> ult. E. *incarcer*, q. v.), imprison, < L. *in*, in, + *carcer*, a prison: see *carcerate*.] 1. To imprison; confine in a jail.—2. To confine; shut up or inclose; constrict closely: as, *incarcerated* hernia.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies that easily *incarcerate* the infected air, as woollen clothes. *Harvey.*

incarceration (in-kär-se-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incarcération* = Pr. *encarceration* = Sp. *encarcelacion* = It. *incarcerazione*, *incarcerazione*, < ML. *incarceratio(n-)*, < *incarcerare*, imprison: see *incarcerate*.] 1. The act of incarcerating or imprisoning; imprisonment.

It [the doctrine of preexistence] supposeth the descent into these bodyes to be a culpable lapse from an higher and better state of life, and this to be a state of *incarceration* for former delinquencies.

Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

2. In *surg.*, obstinate constriction, as of a hernia, or retention, as of the placenta in childbirth; strangulation, as in hernia.—**Syn. 1.** *Imprisonment, Confinement*, etc. See *captivity*.

incarcerator (in-kär'se-rā-tor), *n.* [< *incarcerate* + *-or*.] One who incarcerates or shuts up in prison.

incardinate[1]†, *a.* A perversion of *incarnate*[1].

The count's gentleman, one Cesario: we took him for a coward, but he's the very devil *incardinate*.

Shak., T. N., v. 1.

incardinate[2] (in-kär'di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incardinated*, ppr. *incardinating*. [< ML. *incardinatus*, pp. of *incardinare* (also *cardinare*), receive or install (a priest) into a church, lit. 'hinge' (fit in so as to attach), < L. *in*, in, + *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge: see *cardo*, *cardinal*.] To attach corporately or as a cardinal part, as a priest to a particular church.

[The idea] that cardinal priests were those refugees from persecution who were received and *incardinated* into the clerical body of churches more happily circumstanced.

Encyc. Brit., V. 96.

Incarial (ing-kā'ri-al), *a.* [< *Inca* + *-ari-al*.] Same as *Incan*. [Rare.]

The . . . Museum of *Incarial* Antiquities [in Cuzco].

Encyc. Brit., VI. 744.

incarn† (in-kärn'), *v.* [< F. *incarner*, OF. *encharner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *encarnar* = It. *incarnare*, become incarnate, < LL. *incarnari*, be made flesh, become incarnate, ML. also *incarnare*, invest with flesh, incarnate: see *incarnate*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* To invest with flesh; incarnate.

The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it.

Wiseman, Surgery.

II. *intrans.* To become invested or covered with flesh.

The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned*.

Wiseman, Surgery.

incarnadine (in-kär'na-din), *a.* [< F. *incarnadin*, for **incarnatin* (= Sp. *encarnadino*, flesh-colored), < *incarnat*, flesh-colored: see *incarnate*[1], *a.*] Of a carnation-color; pale-red. [Archaic.]

Such whose white satin upper coat of skin,
Cut upon velvet rich *incarnadine*,
Has yet a body (and of flesh) within.

Lovelace, To my Lady H.

incarnadine (in-kär'na-din), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incarnadined*, ppr. *incarnadining*. [< *incarnadine*, *a.*] To dye red or carnation; tinge with the color of flesh.

No; this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red.

Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2.

[In some editions erroneously *incarnardine*.]

Lo! in the painted oriel of the west,
Whose fanes the sunken sun *incarnadines*.

Longfellow, Sonnets, The Evening Star.

incarnardine†, *v. t.* An erroneous form of *incarnadine*.

incarnate[1] (in-kär'nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incarnated*, ppr. *incarnating*. [< LL. *incarnatus*, pp. of *incarnari*, be made flesh, become incarnate, ML. also *incarnare*, invest with flesh, incarnate, < L. *in*, in, on, + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*. Cf. *incarn.*] I. *trans.* To clothe with flesh; embody in flesh.

They believed in Christ to be *incarnated*, and to suffer death.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 245.

This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute,
That to the highth of deity aspired!

Milton, P. L., ix. 166.

Given a human foible, he [Shakspere] can *incarnate* it in the nothingness of Slender, or make it loom gigantic through the tragic twilight of Hamlet.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 316.

II. *intrans.* To form flesh; heal, as a wound, by granulation. [Rare.]

My uncle Toby's wound was nearly well; . . . 'twas just beginning to *incarnate*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

incarnate[1] (in-kär'nāt), *a.* [< ME. *incarnate*, embodied in flesh, = F. *incarnat* = Sp. Pg. *encarnado* = It. *incarnato*, incarnate, flesh-colored, < LL. *incarnatus*, pp., incarnate: see the verb.] 1. Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh.

Who for us men and for our salvation came down from heaven, And was *incarnate* by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, And was made man.

Book of Common Prayer, Nicene Creed.

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt reign
Both God and Man. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 315.

2. Of a red color; flesh-colored.

In one place they are of a fresh and bright purple, in another of a glittering, *incarnate*, and rosate colour.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiv. 1.

The tubes of the corolla of the common red and *incarnate* clovers (Trifolium pratense and incarnatum) do not on a hasty glance appear to differ in length.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 97.

incarnate[2]† (in-kär'nāt), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *carnate*.] Not carnate or in the flesh; divested of a body; disembodied. [Rare.]

I fear nothing . . . that devil carnate or *incarnate* can fairly do against a virtue so established.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 46.

incarnation (in-kär-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *incarnacion*, *incarnacioun*, < OF. *incarnatiun*, *incarnation*, *incarnacion*, F. *incarnation* = Pr. *encarnatio* = Sp. *encarnacion* = Pg. *encarnação* = It. *incarnazione*, < ML. *incarnatio(n-)*, < LL. *incarnari*, be made flesh, ML. also *incarnare*, invest with flesh: see *incarnate*[1].] 1. The act of incarnating or clothing with flesh; the act of assuming flesh or a human body and the nature of man; the state of being incarnated. In theology the doctrine of the incarnation is the doctrine that the Divine Being has assumed human nature, or has dwelt on the earth in a human form. The doctrine has been held in both forms in the Christian church. The orthodox opinion is that God, in Jesus Christ his Son, not merely assumed a human body, and became subject to the limitations of the human flesh, but also that he assumed a proper human nature, and so is at once truly God and truly man. Hindu mythology represents Vishnu as having undergone certain avatars, descents, or incorporations or incarnations, but they are in part in other than human forms.

Also thei beleeven and spekn gladly of the Virgine Marie and of the *Incarnacioun*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 132.

2. In *surg.*, the process whereby a wound heals, the affected part becoming filled with new flesh; granulation.—3. A representation in an incarnate form; a personification; a visible embodiment; a distinct exemplification in form or act.

Shall it take two or three generations of weary experimenting to bring into existence some *incarnation* of material force like the steam-engine, and may it not take a hundred generations for the human mind to ascertain for itself experimentally what it can know and what it cannot know? *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 26.

Of the universal mind each individual man is one more *incarnation*. *Emerson*, History.

4†. The color of flesh; carnation.—5†. In *bot.*, the carnation.—**Era of the Incarnation.** See *era*.

incarnative† (in-kär'nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incarnatif* = Pr. *encarnatiu* = Sp. Pg. *encarnativo* = It. *incarnativo*; as *incarnate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Causing new flesh to grow; healing.

This is generally observed, that all sorts of wax be emollitive, heating, and *incarnative*.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 24.

II. *n.* A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh and assist nature in the healing of wounds.

I deterg'd the abscess more powerfully by the use of vitriol-stone and precipitate, and afterwards incarned by the common *incarnative* used in such cases.

Wiseman, Surgery, I. 9.

incarnification (in-kär"ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *in*-[2] + *carnification*.] Formation into or embodiment in flesh; incarnation. [Rare.]

Incarvillea (in-kär-vil'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), named after P. d'*Incarville*, a Jesuit missionary in China, who first sent specimens of this plant to Bernard de Jussieu in 1743.] A monotypic genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Bignoniaceæ* and tribe *Tecomeæ*. The calyx is campanulate, with the apex 5-lobed; the corolla has an ample tube; the stamens are didynamous and included; and the ovary is 2-celled. The single species, *I. Sinensis*, is a native of China, and is an erect branched annual or biennial herb, with alternate 2- to 3-pinnate leaves, and large red flowers in terminal racemes.

Incarvilleæ (in-kär-vil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836–40), < *Incarvillea* + *-eæ*.] In Endlicher's classification, a suborder of the *Bignoniaceæ*, typified by the genus *Incarvillea*: by De Candolle reduced to the rank of a subtribe.

incase, encase (in-, en-kās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incased, encased*, ppr. *incasing, encasing*. [< *in*-[2], *en*-[1], + *case*[2].] To inclose in or as in a case; cover or surround with something.

Oh! in that portal should the chief appear,
Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear,
In radiant panoply his limbs *incas'd*.

Pope, Odyssey, i. 333.

I can conceive nothing more impressive than the eastern view of this great range [the Cordilleras], as forcing the mind to grapple with the idea of the thousands of thousands of years requisite for the denudation of the strata which originally *encased* it.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 500.

Incased pupa, in *entom.*, a pupa which is protected by a cocoon.

incasement, encasement (in-, en-kās'ment), *n.* [< *incase, encase*, + *-ment*.] 1. The act of inclosing in a case, or the state of being inclosed in or as if in a case.

That mythical period of universal *incasement* in ice, of which, as I have elsewhere endeavoured to show, in so far as Canada is concerned, there is no evidence whatever.

Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 233.

2. That which forms a case or covering; any inclosing substance.

Several parts of the outer tunic of the animal's body [*Pollicipes polymerus*] presented the remarkable fact of being calcified, but to a variable degree; whereas in several specimens from California there was no vestige of this *encasement*. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 314.

Theory of incasement, an old theory of reproduction which assumed that when the first animal of each species was created, the germs of all other individuals of the same species which were to come from it were incased in its ova. The discovery of spermatozoa developed the theory in two opposite directions: the ovulists, or ovists, held still to the theory of incasement in the female, while the animalculists, or spermists, entertained the theory of incasement in the male.

incask† (in-kàsk'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *cask*[1].] To cover with or as if with a casque.

Then did he *incask* his pate in his hat.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 13.

incast (in'kàst), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *cast*[1].] Something thrown in in addition; an amount given by a seller above the exact measure, as a pound in a stone of wool, or a fleece in a pack.

incastellated (in-kas'te-lā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *incastellatus*, fortify with a castle, castellate, < L. *in*, in, + *castellum*, a castle: see *castellate*.] Confined or inclosed in a castle. *Coles*, 1717.

incastelled (in-kas'teld), *a.* [As *incastell(ate)* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Inclosed in a castle. *Imp. Dict.* —2†. Hoof-bound. *Crabb.*

incatenation (in-ka-tē-nā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *incatenatio(n-)*, < *incatenare*, enchain, < L. *in*, in, + *catena*, a chain: see *chain*. Cf. *enchain*.] The act of chaining or linking together. [Rare.]

A philosopher . . . sedulous in the *incatenation* of fleas, or the sculpture of a cherry-stone.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cviii.

incautelous†, *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *cautelous*.] Incautious.

All advantage of cavil at the expressions of the Judges, if any had been *incautelous*, was lost to the faction.

Roger North, Examen, p. 288.

incautelously†, *adv.* Incautiously.

incautelousness†, *n.* Incautiousness.

By this means is the passion strengthened, and the person whom it respects weakened, this by *incautelousness* and credulity, that by restraint and suppression.

Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, p. 144.

incaution (in-kâ'shon), *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *caution*.] Lack of caution; heedlessness.

Lest through *incaution* falling thou may'st be
A joy to others, a reproach to me. *Pope.*

As though perfection on disorder hung,
And perfect order from *incaution* sprung.

Brooke, Universal Beauty, ii.

incautious (in-kâ'shus), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *cautious*. Cf. L. *incautus*, incautious.] Not cautious; unwary; not circumspect; heedless.

The ostrich, silliest of the feather'd kind, . . .
Commits her eggs *incautious* to the dust,
Forgetful that the foot may crush the trust.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 791.

=Syn. Indiscreet, imprudent, impolitic, uncircumspect, inconsiderate.

incautiously (in-kâ'shus-li), *adv.* In an incautious manner; unwarily; heedlessly. *Byrom.*

incautiousness (in-kâ'shus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being incautious; lack of caution or foresight; unwariness.

incavate (in-ka'vāt), *a.* [< L. *incavatus*, pp. of *incavare*, make hollow: see *encave*, *v.*] Made hollow; hollowed.

incavated (in-kā'vā-ted), *a.* Same as *incavate*.

incavation (in-kā-vā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of making hollow.—2. A hollow; an excavation; a depression.

incave, *v. t.* See *encave*.

incavern (in-kav'ėrn), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *cavern*.] To inclose in a cavern.

Then Lid creeps on along, and, taking Thrushel, throws Herself amongst the rocks; and so *incavern'd* goes, . . .
To bellow under earth. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 222.

incavo (in-kä'vō), *n.* [It., a hollow, cavity, < L. *in*, in, + *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*1. Cf. *encave*.] The hollowed or incised part in an intaglio or an engraved work.

There is no enamel, but the whole of the *incavo* is filled with gold. *A. Nesbitt*, S. K. Cat., Glass Vessels.

incedet (in-sēd'), *v. i.* [< L. *incedere*, go, step, or march along, triumph, < *in*, in, on, + *cedere*, go.] To go along, step, or march in pride or exultation.

incedingly (in-sē'ding-li), *adv.* [< *inceding*, ppr. of *incede*, + *-ly*2.] Triumphantly. [Rare.]

Even in the uttermost frenzy of energy is each mœnad movement royally, imperially, *incedingly* upborne.
Charlotte Bronte, Villette, xxiii.

incelebrity (in-sē-leb'ri-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **incelebrita*(*t-*)*s*, < *inceleber*, not famous, < *in-* priv. + *celeber*, famous: see *celebrate*, *celebrity*.] Lack of celebrity. *Coleridge.*

incendt (in-send'), *v. t.* [< L. *incendere*, set on fire, kindle, burn, < *in*, in, on, + *candere*, shine, glow, be on fire: see *candid*. Cf. *accend*, *incense*1.] To inflame; make fiery.

Oh, there's a line *incends* his lustfull blood!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vi.

They fetch up the spirits into the brain, and with the heat brought with them, they *incend* it beyond measure.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 255.

incendiarism (in-sen'di-ą-rizm), *n.* [< *incendiary* + *-ism*.] The act or practice of an incendiary; malicious burning.

incendiary (in-sen'di-ą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incendiaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *incendiario*, < L. *incendiarius*, causing a fire; as a noun, an incendiary; < *incendium*, a fire, conflagration, < *incendere*, set on fire: see *incend*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Causing or adapted to cause combustion; used in starting a fire or conflagration; igniting; inflammatory: as, *incendiary* materials; an *incendiary* match or bomb. Specifically—2. Pertaining or relating to or consisting in malicious or criminal setting on fire or burning: as, an *incendiary* mania; the *incendiary* torch; an *incendiary* fire.

Burn the parish! Burn the rating,
Burn all taxes in a mass.
Hood, *Incendiary* Song.

3. Tending to excite or inflame passion, sedition, or violence.

With this menace the *incendiary* informer left De l'Isle, in order to carry his threats into execution.
Hist. Duelling (1770), p. 146.

The writing of *incendiary* letters . . . calls for . . . condign and exemplary punishment.
Paley, Moral Philos., II. ix.

The true patriot, unmoved by frightened and angry denunciation, will close his ears to *incendiary* utterances.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 525.

Incendiary match, a match made by boiling slow-match in a saturated solution of niter, drying it, cutting it into pieces, and plunging it into melted fire-stone. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., I. 666.—**Incendiary shell**, a cast-iron or steel shell filled with a combustible composition. The composition, when ignited by a fuse or the flash of the charge, burns with an intense flame for several minutes. For smooth-bore guns the shell is spherical, and is pierced by two or more holes, from which the flames issue. It is used in bombarding for setting fire to cities, shipping, wooden barracks, etc.

II. *n.*; pl. *incendiaries* (-riz). 1. A person who maliciously sets fire to a house, shop, barn, or other inflammable property; one who is guilty of arson.

The stables of the Castle Berlifitzing were discovered to be on fire; and the unanimous opinion of the neighborhood added the crime of the *incendiary* to the already hideous list of the Baron's misdemeanors and enormities.
Poe, Tales, I. 477.

2. One who or that which excites or inflames; a person who excites antagonism and promotes factious quarrels; a violent agitator.

To these two above-named causes, or *incendiaries*, of this rage, I may very well annex time, place, etc.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 606.

Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

incendioust (in-sen'di-us), *a.* [= It. *incendioso*, < LL. *incendiosus*, burning, < L. *incendium*, a fire, burning: see *incendiary*.] Promoting faction or contention. *Bacon.*

incendiously† (in-sen'di-us-li), *adv.* So as to promote contention.

incensation (in-sen-sā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *incensacion* = It. *incensazione*, < ML. as if **incensatio*(*n-*), < *incensare*, burn incense: see *incense*2, *v.*] The burning or offering of incense. [Rare.]

The Missal of the Roman Church now enjoins *incensation* before the introit. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 721.

incense1 (in-sens'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incensed*, ppr. *incensing*. [Formerly also *insense*; < L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendere*, set on fire, inflame: see *incend*. This verb in the lit. sense is different from *incense*2, which is from the noun *incense*2.] 1†. To set on fire; cause to burn; inflame; kindle.

Twelve Trojan princes wait on thee, and labour to *incense*
Thy glorious heap of funeral. *Chapman.*

Now belches molten stones and ruddy flame,
Incenst, or tears up mountains by the roots.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

2†. To make hot or eager; enkindle; incite; stimulate.

To fly the boar before the boar pursues
Were to *incense* the boar to follow us.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2.

To *incense* us further yet, John, in his apocalypse, makes a description of that heavenly Jerusalem.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 595.

Will God *incense* his ire
For such a petty trespass?
Milton, P. L., ix. 692.

In particular—3†. To burn as incense; use in burning incense.

Virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are *incensed*, or crushed. *Bacon*, Adversity (ed. 1887).

After this, the said Prelate goeth to an Altar there, richly adorned, on which is a red Table, with the name of the Great Can written in it, and a Censer with Incense, which he *incenseth* in stead of them all, with great reuerence performed vnto the Table.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 417.

4. To enkindle or excite to anger or other passion; inflame; make angry; provoke.

Augustus, . . . being greviously *incensed* against them of Cremona, deprived them of their grounds.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 133.

=Syn. 4. *Irritate*, *Provoke*, etc. (see *exasperate*), offend, anger, chafe, nettle, gall.

incense2 (in'sens), *n.* [< ME. *encens*, < OF. *encens*, F. *encens* = Pr. *encens*, *ensens*, *ences*, *eces*, *esses* = Sp. *incienso* = Pg. It. *incenso*, < LL. *incensum*, incense, orig. neut. of L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendere*, set on fire, inflame: see *incense*1, *incend*.] 1. Any aromatic material, as certain gums, which exhales perfume during combustion; a mixture of fragrant gums, spices, etc., with gum-resin, compounded for the purpose of producing a sweet odor when burned. The substance most generally used for incense, and therefore often specifically so called, is olibanum or frankincense. (See *olibanum*.) The burning of incense as an act of worship existed among the Jews, and is practised in both the Eastern and Western churches of the present day, as well as by Buddhists and others.

And he made . . . the pure *incense* of sweet spices, according to the work of the apothecary. Ex. xxxvii. 29.

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein, and put *incense* thereon. Lev. x. 1.

2. The perfume or scented fumes arising from an odoriferous substance, as frankincense, during combustion; the odor of spices and gums burned as an act of worship in some religious systems.

A thick cloud of *incense* went up. Ezek. viii. 11.

As the *incense* wafts its fragrance now throughout the material building. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 209.

A mist
Of *incense* curl'd about her, and her face
Wellnigh was hidden in the minster gloom.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Any grateful odor, as of flowers; agreeable perfume or fragrance.

See Nature hastes her earliest wreaths to bring,
With all the *incense* of the breathing spring.
Pope, Messiah, l. 24.

4. Figuratively, gratifying admiration or attention; flattering regard and deference; homage; adulation.

Die, unhallow'd thoughts, before you blot
With your uncleanness that which is divine;
Offer pure *incense* to so pure a shrine.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 194.

Or heap the shrine of luxury and pride
With *incense* kindled at the Muse's flame.
Gray, Elegy.

He courted the soft *incense* of flattery.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

incense2 (in'sens or in-sens'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incensed*, ppr. *incensing*. [< ME. *incensen*, *encensen*, *encencen*, < OF. *encenser*, F. *encenser* = Pr. *encessar* = Sp. Pg. *incensar* = It. *incensare*, < ML. *incensare*, perfume with incense, < LL. *incensum*, incense: see *incense*2, *n.* Hence also *cense*2, *v.* Cf. *incense*1, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perfume with incense.

Al the hous of the pacient schal be *encensid* strongly . . with frankencense, mirre, and rosyn, terbentyn and rewe. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.

The procession goes to the two other altars, and then again to the high altar, where the pilgrim is *incensed*, and coming down to the lower end of the church, he puts out his candle, and the litany is said.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 12.

2. To offer incense to; worship; flatter extravagantly.

She myghte in his presence
Doon sacrifice and Jupiter *encense*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 413.

He is dipp'd in treason and overhead in mischief, and now must be bought off and *incensed* by his Sovereign.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 212.

II.† *intrans.* To burn or offer incense.

After the custom of the presthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to *encencen*; and al the multitude of the puple was without fourth and preyede in the hour of *encencyng*. *Wyclif*, Luke i. 9, 10.

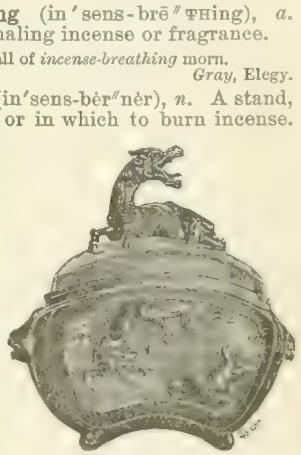
They nolde *encense* ne sacrifice ryght nought.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 395.

incense-boat (in'sens-bōt), *n.* A vessel, frequently of a boat-like shape (that is, with a hollow, rounded oblong body rising at the ends), used to hold incense for transfer to the censer or thurible.

incense-breathing (in'sens-brē"ᵺing), *a.* Breathing or exhaling incense or fragrance.

The breezy call of *incense-breathing* morn.
Gray, Elegy.

incense-burner (in'sens-bėr"nėr), *n.* A stand, vase, etc., upon or in which to burn incense. Chinese and Japanese incense-burners are familiar as ornaments, often being fantastic bronze figures of men or animals.



Japanese Incense-burner.

incense-cedar (in'sens-sē"dăr), *n.* The white or post cedar, *Libocedrus decurrens*, a native of the Pacific coast of the United States, from Oregon south, growing on the mountains. It is a large tree with light, soft, but durable wood.

incense-cup (in'sens-kup), *n.* 1. An incense-burner, small and of simple form.—2. One of a class of small pottery vessels, such as are found in prehistoric graves. Their use is unknown.

incensement (in-sens'ment), *n.* [< *incense*1 + *-ment*.] The act of incensing, or the state of being incensed; especially, heat of passion; fiery anger.

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

incenser (in-sen'sėr), *n.* One who or that which incenses, inflames, or excites.

Seneca understanding, by the report of those that yet somewhat regarded virtue and honour, how these lewd *incensers* did accuse him. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1005.

incense-tree (in'sens-trē), *n.* 1. A South American tree of the genus *Bursera* (*Icica*).—2. In the West Indies, a tree of the genus *Trichilia* (*T. moschata*).

Also *incense-wood*.

incensiont (in-sen'shon), *n.* [= OF. *incension* = It. *incensione*, < L. *incensio*(*n-*), < *incendere*, pp. *incensus*, set on fire: see *incense*1.] The act of kindling or setting on fire, or the state of being exposed to the action of fire.

Sena loseth somewhat of its windiness by decocting; and generally subtile or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 23.

incensive† (in-sen'siv), *a.* [= OF. *incensif* = It. *incensivo*, < L. as if **incensivus*, < *incendere*, pp. *incensus*, set on fire: see *incense*[1].] Tending to inflame or excite; inflammatory.

To be executed and inhumanely persecuted, without [illegible] just occasion offered, is greatly [illegible] of ultimate passion.
Barrow, Works, III. x.

incensor† (in-sen'sor), *n.* [= F. *encenseur* = Sp. *incensor*, < LL. *incensor*, an inciter, instigator, < L. *incendere*, kindle, incite: see *incense*[1].] Same as *censer*.

Many [illegible] were impetuous and importunate *incensors* [illegible].
Sir J. Haggard.

incensorium (in-sen-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *incensoria* (-ä). [ML.: see *incensory*, *censer*[1].] A censer. See *thurible*.

incensory† (in'sen-sō-ri), *n.* [< ML. *incensorium*, a censer, < LL. *incensum*, incense: see *incense*[2] and *censer*[1], ult. < ML. *incensorium*.] The vessel in which incense is burned; a censer.

A cup of gold, crown'd with red wine, he held
On th' holy *incensory* pour'd.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 686.

Other Saints lie here, decorated with splendid ornaments, lamps, and *incensories* of greate cost.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 14, 1645.

incensurable (in-sen'shŏr-ą-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *incensurable* = Pg. *incensuravel*; as *in*-[3] + *censurable*.] Not censurable; uncensurable.

incensurably (in-sen'shŏr-ą-bli), *adv.* So as not to deserve censure; uncensurably.

incentive (in-sen'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = Pg. *incentivo*, < L. *incentivus*, that strikes up or sets the tune, LL. serving to incite, < *incinere*, pp. *incentus*, sound (an instrument), sing, < *in*, in, on, + *canere*, sing: see *chant*. II. *n.* = Sp. Pg. It. *incentivo*, < LL. *incentivum*, an incentive, neut. of *incentivus*, serving to incite: see I. Sometimes used as if connected with *incensive* and *incense*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Inciting; encouraging.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry.
Decay of Christian Piety.

2†. Setting fire; igniting; firing; incendiary.

Part *incentive* reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 519.

Whilst the cavern'd ground,
With grain *incentive* stor'd, by sudden blaze
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war,
In fiery whirls.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

II. *n.* That which moves the mind or stirs the passions; that which incites or tends to incite to action; motive; spur: as, pride is a powerful *incentive*.

Love seems to be the appetite, or *incentive*, of the primitive matter.
Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

Every great life is an *incentive* to all other lives.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 186.

Incentives come from the soul's self.
Browning, Andrea del Sarto.

=**Syn.** *Impulse*, etc. (see *motive*), stimulus, incitement, encouragement, goad.

incentively (in-sen'tiv-li), *adv.* In an incentive or inciting manner; as an incentive.

incentor†, *n.* [An irreg. form of *incensor*.] Same as *incendiary*.

incentre† (in-sen'tėr), *v.* [< *in*-[2] + *center*[1].] To center.

Nor is your love *incentred* to me only in your own breast, but full of operation.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 135.

incept (in-sept'), *v.* [= OF. *incepter*, begin, < L. *inceptus*, pp. of *incipere*, begin, lit. take in, take up (not used in the lit. sense), < *in*, in, on, + *capere*, take: see *capable*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To take in; seize. [Rare.]

Which will carry such *incepted* matters along with them in their slow movements from place to place.
E. A. Schäfer, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 88.

II. *intrans.* To commence or begin; specifically, in old universities, to become a qualified candidate for the degree of master of arts; originally, to begin teaching under the license of a university.

The M. A. *incepts* in about three years and two months from the time of taking his first degree, though he does not become a full M. A. till the July following — three years and a half in all.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 348.

What is technically known as admission to that degree [licentia docendi] was really nothing more nor less than receiving the chancellor's permission to *incept*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. [illegible]

incepting† (in-sep'ting), *p. a.* [< *incept* + *-ing*[2].] Incipient; beginning.

Inceptive poets and philosophers must pay for their whistle.
Spectator.

inception (in-sep'shon), *n.* [= OF. *inception*, < L. *inceptio*(*n*-), < *incipere*, pp. *inceptus*, begin, lit. take in, take up: see *incept*.] **1.** A taking in, as by swallowing; the process of receiving within. [Rare.]

The result is the immersion of the mouth and nostrils, and the *inception*, during efforts to breathe while beneath the surface, of water into the lungs.
E. A. Poe.

2. The incipient or initial stage; beginning; commencement.

Therefore if we can arrive at the *inception* of religion, . . . we have reason to conjecture that the *inception* of mankind was not long before.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 166.

The *inception* of the blockade was somewhat irregular.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 31.

If . . . we arrange the schools of Greek philosophy in numerical order, according to the dates of their *inception*, we do not mean that one expired before another was founded.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 621.

3. In *entom.*, a starting-point; the place of beginning, as of a longitudinal mark, etc. In this sense the inception may be at either end, and must be determined by the context: as, the *inception* of a dark line on the costal border.

4. The formal qualification of a master of arts in the old universities, preliminary to taking his degree; the solemn act kept by the candidate for the degree of master of arts immediately before receiving the degree; the commencement.

By *inception* was implied the master's formal entrance upon, and commencement of, the functions of a duly licensed teacher, and his recognition as such by his brothers in the profession.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 835.

inceptive (in-sep'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *inceptif*, < NL. *inceptivus*, < L. *incipere*, pp. *inceptus*, begin: see *incept*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Beginning; starting; noting the initial point or step: as, an *inceptive* proposition; an *inceptive* verb (one that expresses the beginning of action).

Inceptive and desitive propositions: as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen.
Watts, Logic, III. ii. § 4.

You see, in speaking, or by sound or ink,
The grand *inceptive* caution is to think.
Byrom, Art of Eng. Poetry.

2. In *math.*, serving to initiate or produce: applied to such moments or first principles as, though of no magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing results which are: thus, a point is *inceptive* of a line; a line, of a surface; and a surface, of a solid. *Wallis.*

II. *n.* That which begins or notes beginning, as a proposition or a verb. Also *inchoative*.

inceptively (in-sep'tiv-li), *adv.* In an inceptive manner.

inceptor (in-sep'tor), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *inceptor*, < LL. *inceptor*, < L. *incipere*, pp. *inceptus*, begin: see *incept*.] **1.** A beginner; one who is in the rudiments. [Rare.]—**2.** One who is about to take the degree of master of arts at an English or other old university, having fulfilled all the conditions.

Next follow'd ye disputations of the *Inceptor* Doctors in Medicine, the speech of their Professor Dr. Hyde, and so in course their respective creations.
Evelyn, Diary, July 10, 1669.

The *Inceptor* or candidate then began his speech, wherein I found little edification.
Locke, quot. in Dr. J. Brown's Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 50.

inceration (in-sē-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incération*, < L. as if **inceratio*(*n*-), < *incerare* (> It. *incerare*, = Sp. Pg. *encerar*), pp. *inceratus*, cover with wax, < *in*, on, + *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] **1.** The act of covering or treating with wax; waxing.

He's ripe for *inceration*, he stands warm,
In his ash-fire.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. The act of incorporating wax with some other body; also, the operation of communicating to a dry substance the consistence of wax. Also called *cerosis*. *Dunglison*, Med. Dict.

incerative (in'sē-rā-tiv), *a.* [As *incerat*(*ion*) + *-ive*.] Sticking like wax. *Cotgrave.*

inceremonious† (in-ser-ē-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *ceremonious*.] Unceremonious.

One holds it best to set forth God's service in a solemn state and magnificence; another approves better of a simple and *inceremonious* devotion.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, xvii.

incertain† (in-sėr'tān), *a.* [< ME. *incertain*, < OF. (also F.) *incertain*; as *in*-[3] + *certain*. Cf. L. *incertus* (> It. Pg. *incerto* = Sp. *incierto*), uncertain.] Uncertain.

To be worse than worst
Of those that lawless and *incertain* thoughts
Imagine howling!
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

A Wanderer, and subject to *incertain* Removes, and short Sojourns in divers Places before.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 5.

incertainly† (in-sėr'tān-li), *adv.* Uncertainly.

Answer *incertainly* and ambiguously.
Hulcet.

incertainty (in-sėr'tān-ti), *n.*; pl. *incertainties* (-tiz). [< OF. *incertaineté*, < *incertain*, incertain: see *incertain*. Cf. *certainty*, *uncertainty*.] Uncertainty.

The hazard
Of all *incertainties*.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

Arranging the opinions of men only to show their *incertainty*.
Goldsmith, Int. to Hist. of the World.

incertitude (in-sėr'ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *incertitude* = Sp. *incertidumbre*, obs. *incertitud* = It. *incertitudine*, < ML. *incertitudo* (*-din-*), uncertainty, < L. *incertus*, uncertain, < *in*- priv. + *certus*, certain: see *certain*, *certitude*.] **1.** The state or condition of being uncertain; doubtfulness; uncertainty arising from doubt or hesitation.

The *incertitude* and instability of this life, and of humane affaires.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 716.

He fails and forfeits reputation from mere *incertitude* or irresolution.
Is. Taylor.

2. Obscurity; indefiniteness.

Visit it [London] . . . in the autumn, and towards the close of the day, when the gray *incertitude* lies on the mighty city.
The Century, XXVI. 821.

incessable† (in-ses'ą-bl), *a.* [< OF. *incessable* = Sp. *incesable* = It. *incessabile*, < L. *incessabilis*, unceasing, < *in*- priv. + **cessabilis*, < *cessare*, cease: see *cease*.] Unceasing; continual.

He heard likewise those *incessable* strokes, but could not espy the cause of them.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 6.

incessably† (in-ses'ą-bli), *adv.* Continually; unceasingly; without intermission.

incessancy (in-ses'an-si), *n.* The quality of being incessant; unintermitted continuance. [Rare.]

Whose white bones wasting lie
In some farre region, with th' *incessancie*
Of showres powrd downe vpon them.
Chapman, Odyssey, i.

incessant (in-ses'ant), *a.* [= F. *incessant* = Sp. *incesante* = Pg. It. *incessante*, < LL. *incessan(t-)s* (in adv. *incessanter*), < L. *in*- priv. + *cessan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cessare*, cease: see *cease*.] Continued or repeated without interruption or intermission; unceasing; ceaseless: as, *incessant* rains; *incessant* clamor.

From skies descending down, a swarme of bees beset the bowes,
Incessant thick with noise.
Phaer, Æneid, viii.

The people are proud, clever, and active, and all engaged in *incessant* cares of commerce.
Quoted in *C. Elton's* Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 20.

=**Syn.** *Continuous*, *Incessant*, *Continual*, *Perpetual*; unremitting, unremitted. *Continuous* means unbroken, and is passive; *incessant* means unceasing, and is active. The former is preferable to note duration, condition, or result; the latter, to describe the exertion by which the condition or result is produced. We speak of a *continuous* or an *incessant* fever, according as we think of the fever as a state or as an activity; and similarly of a *continuous* or *incessant* strain of music, and the *continuous* or *incessant* murmur of a brook; but only of a *continuous* railroad-track or telegraph-wire. *Continual* regularly implies the habitual or repeated renewals of an act, state, etc.: as, a *continual* succession of storms. In the Bible *continual* is sometimes used for *continuous*, but the distinction here indicated is now clearly established. *Perpetual* is continuous with the idea of lastingness: as, *perpetual* motion. It is often used in the sense of *continual*: as, I am sick of such *perpetual* bickerings. In either sense, unless the thing is really everlasting, it is used by hyperbole, as implying that one sees no end to the matter. See *eternal*.

incessantly (in-ses'ant-li), *adv.* [< ME. *incessantli*; < *incessant* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In an incessant manner; with constant repetition; unceasingly.

The frosty north wind blowes a cold thicke sleete,
That dazzles eyes; flakes after flakes, *incessantly* descending.
Chapman, Iliad, xix.

He was so *incessantly* given to his devotion and prayers as no man more in the whole house.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 183.

2†. Instantly; immediately.

If I see him I fear I shall turn to Stone, and petrifie *incessantly*.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 8.

If I catch any one among you, upon any pretence whatsoever, using the particle or, I shall *incessantly* order him to be stripped of his gown, and thrown over the bar.
Addison, Charge to the Jury.

incessantness (in-ses'ant-nes), *n.* The character of being incessant.

incession† (in-sesh'on), *n.* [< L. as if *incessio*(*n*-), < *incedere*, pp. *incessus*, go along, go forward: see *incede*.] A going; progression; locomotion.

The *incession* or local motion of animals is made with analogy unto this figure.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

incest (in'sest), *n.* [< ME. *incest*, < OF. (also F.) *inceste* = Sp. Pg. It. *incesto*, < L. *incestum*, unchastity, incest, neut. of *incestus*, unchaste (> *incestus* (*incesta-*), m., incest), < *in*- priv. + *castus*, chaste: see *chaste*.] The offense of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein mar-

riage is prohibited by the law or established usage of a country. In this offense illegitimate consanguinity is of the same effect as legitimate. —**Spiritual incest.** (*a*) Sexual intercourse between persons who have been baptized or confirmed together: sometimes recognized as an offense by ecclesiastical authorities in the middle ages. (*b*) The holding, by a vicar or other beneficiary, of two benefices, one of which depends upon the collation of the other.

incestuous (in-ses′tū-us), *a.* [< F. *incestueux* = Pr. *cucestuos* = Sp. Pg. It. *incestuoso*, < LL. *incestuosus*, < L. *incestus* (*incestu-*), incest: see *incest*.] 1. Guilty of incest: as, an *incestuous* person.

We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an *incestuous* Herod discoursing of chastity. *South*, Sermons.

2. Involving the crime of incest: as, an *incestuous* connection.

For have we not as natural a sense or feeling of the voluptuous? yes, he will say, but this sense has its proper object, virtuous love, not adulterous or *incestuous*. *Warburton*, Ded. to the Freethinkers, Postscript.

incestuously (in-ses′tū-us-li), *adv.* In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

incestuousness (in-ses′tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being incestuous.

inch[1] (inch), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *inche*, *ynche*, < AS. *ynce*, *ince*, an inch, < L. *uncia*, Sicilian Gr. *οὐγκία*, a twelfth part, as an inch (one twelfth of a foot), an ounce (one twelfth of a pound), orig. a small weight; cf. Gr. *ὄγκος*, bulk, weight. See *ounce*[1], a doublet of *inch*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A lineal measure, the twelfth part of a foot. It is of Roman origin, and was formerly divided into 12 lines. The text-books of arithmetic, following an old statute, divide the inch into 3 barleycorns. A binary division is most common in rough mechanical work, while for finer work it is divided into thousandths (as in gunnery), or even into ten-thousandths (by makers of gages only). The English inch is equal to 2.54 centimeters. The old Scotch inch was slightly longer than the English, being one thirty-seventh part of the Edinburgh ellwand. See *foot*, 10. Abbreviated *in.*

Arthur smote hym on the lifte shuldre in to the flesshe two large *ynche*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

Most ancient measures have been derived from one of two great systems, that of the cubit of 20.63 *inches*, or the digit of .729 *inch*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 483.

2. Proverbially, a small quantity or degree; the least part or amount.

There's not a lord in England breathes
Shall gar me give an *inch* of way.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 261).

With me they'd starve, for want of Ivory;
For not one *Inch* does my whole House afford.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

3†. A critical moment.

Lay hands upon these traitors, and their trash.
Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

If it fall out, we are ready; if not, we are scatter'd: I'll wait you at an *inch*. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 2.

At inches, very near or close. [Prov. Eng.]—**Auction or sale by inch of candle.** See *auction*.—**By inches**, or **inch by inch**, by slow or small degrees; very gradually.

The plebeians have got your fellow-tribune,
And hale him up and down; all swearing . . .
They'll give him death *by inches*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

No, don't kill him at once, Sir Rowland, starve him gradually, *Inch by Inch*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 12.

Every inch, in every respect; completely; every whit.

All spoke of one who was *every inch* the gentleman and the parson. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 2.

Miners' inch, the amount of water that will pass in 24 hours through an opening 1 inch square under a pressure of 6 inches.

II. *a.* Measuring an inch in any dimension, whether length, breadth, or thickness.—**Inch stuff**, in *carp.*, deal boards sawed one inch thick.

inch[1] (inch), *v.* [< *inch*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drive or force by inches or small degrees: as, to *inch* one's way along. [Rare.]

Like so much cold steel *inched* through his breast-blade. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 118.

2. To deal out by inches; give sparingly. *Ainsworth.* [Rare.]—3. To mark with lines an inch apart.

II. *intrans.* To advance or retire by small degrees; move reluctantly or by inches: as, to *inch* away from the fire. [Rare.]

Now Turnus doubts, and yet disdains to yield,
But with slow paces measures back the field,
And *inches* to the walls. *Dryden*, Æneid, ix.

inch[2] (inch), *n.* [< Gael. *innis*, an island: see *innis*, *ennis*.] An island. *Inch* is an element frequent in names of small islands belonging to Scotland: as, *Inchcolm*, *Inchkeith*. It appears also in many names of places on the mainland, which before the last elevation of central Scotland were islands: as, the *Inches* of Perth. In Irish names it appears in the forms *Innis*, *Ennis*.

He disbursed, at St. Colmes' *inch*,
Ten thousand dollars. *Shak.*, Macbeth, I. 2.

inchace†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *enchase*[2].

inchafe†, *v.* Same as *enchafe*.

inchaint†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enchain*.

inchamber (in-chām′bėr), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *chamber*. Cf. *incameration*.] To lodge in a chamber. *Sherwood.*

inchant†, **inchanter**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *enchant*, etc.

incharge†, *v. t.* Same as *encharge*.

incharitable† (in-char′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *charitable*.] Uncharitable.

Is not the whole nation become sullen and proud, ignorant and suspicious, *incharitable*, curst, and, in fine, the most depraved and perfidious under heaven?
Evelyn, Apology for the Royal Party.

incharity† (in-char′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *incharité*; as *in-*[3] + *charity*.] Uncharitableness.

Some charg'd the Popes
Of meere *incharitie*, for that
To wreake their priuate spight
Gainst kingdomes kingdomes they incense.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 24.

It is high *incharity* to proceed . . . severely upon meer suppositions. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

inchase (in-chās′), *v. t.* Same as *enchase*[2].

inchaste†, *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *incasto* (rare) = It. *incasto* (L. *incestus*: see *incest*); as *in-*[3] + *chaste*.] Unchaste.

Now you that were my father's concubines,
Liquor to his *inchaste* and lustful fire,
Have seen his honour shaken in his house.
Peele, David and Bethsabe, p. 476.

inchastity† (in-chas′ti-ti), *n.* [< F. *inchasteté* = It. *incastità*; as *in-*[3] + *chastity*.] Unchastity.

'Tis not the act that ties the marriage knot,
It is the will; then must I all my life
Be stained with *inchastitie's* foul blot.
P. Hannay, Sheretine and Mariana.

inched (incht), *a.* [< *inch*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Containing inches: used in composition. [Rare.]

Made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay trotting-horse over four-*inched* bridges, to course his own shadow for a traitor. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

2. Marked with inches for measuring: as, an *inched* staff or rule.

inchest†, **enchest**† (in-chest′, en-chest′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[3] + *chest*[1].] To put into a chest; keep in or as if in a chest.

Thou art Joves sister and Saturnus childe;
Yet can they [thy] breast *enchest* such anger still?
Vicars, Æneid (1632).

inchipin†, *n.* Same as *inchpin*.

inchmeal† (inch′mēl), *adv.* [< *inch*[1] + *-meal*. Cf. *piecemeal*, etc.] By inches; inch by inch: often with *by* preceding.

God loves your soul, if he be loth to let it go *inchmeal*, and not by swallowing. *Donne*, Letters, xi.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By inch-meal a disease! *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

inchoant (in′kō-ant), *a.* [< L. *inchoan(t-)s*, *incohan(t-)s*, ppr. of *inchoare*, *incohare*, begin: see *inchoate*.] Inchoating; beginning. —**Inchoant cause**, the procatarctic cause; that which extrinsically excites the principal cause into action.

inchoate (in′kō-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inchoated*, ppr. *inchoating*. [< L. *inchoatus*, *incohatus*, pp. of *inchoare*, prop. *incohare* (> OIt. *incoare* = Sp. *incoar*), begin, < *in*, in, on, to, + **cohare*, not otherwise found.] To begin. [Rare.]

Conceives and *inchoates* the argument.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 42.

inchoate (in′kō-āt), *a.* [= Sp. *incoado* = Pg. *inchoado* = It. *incoato*, < L. *inchoatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Recently or just begun; incipient; in a state of incipiency; hence, elementary; rudimentary; not completely formed or established: as, *inchoate* rights.

Philosophers dispute whether moral ideas . . . were not once *inchoate*, embryo, dubious, unformed.
M. Arnold, Lit. and Dogma, i.

Each one of us has the prerogative of completing his *inchoate* and rudimental nature.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 336.

In his early days Maximilian had tempted him [Henry] with the offer of the Empire, he himself to retire on the popedom with an *inchoate* claim to canonization.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 262.

Inchoate right of dower. See *dower*[2].

inchoately (in′kō-āt-li), *adv.* In an inchoate manner; rudimentarily.

inchoatio (in-kō-ā′shi-ō), *n.* [< LL. *inchoatio(n-)*, *incohatio(n-)*: see *inchoation*.] In *plain-song*, the intonation or introductory tones of a melody. See *intonation*[2], 3.

inchoation (in-kō-ā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *inchoatio(n-)*, *incohatio(n-)*, < L. *inchoare*, *incohare*, begin: see *inchoate*.] The act of beginning; inception; rudimentary state.

Then doth baptism challenge to itself but the *inchoation* of those graces the consummation whereof dependeth on mysteries ensuing. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 57.

The Religion of Nature is a mere *inchoation* and needs a complement,—it can have but one complement, and that very complement is Christianity.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 473.

inchoative (in-kō′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inchoatif* = Pr. *enchoatiu* = Pg. *inchoativo* = Sp. It. *incoativo*, < LL. *inchoativus*, *incohativus*, < L. *inchoare*, *incohare*, pp. *inchoatus*, *incohatus*, begin: see *inchoate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In the state of inception or formation; incipient; rudimentary.

These acts of our intellect seem to be some *inchoative* or imperfect rays. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, i. 387.

2. Expressing or indicating beginning; inceptive: as, an *inchoative* verb (otherwise called *inceptive*).

II. *n.* That which begins, or that which expresses the beginning of, an action or state; specifically, in *gram.*, an inchoative verb.

The Latins go farther and have a species of verbs derived from others which do the duty of these tenses; and are themselves for that reason called *inchoatives* or inceptives.
Harris, Hermes, i. 7.

inchpin† (inch′pin), *n.* [Also corruptly *inchipin*, *inne-pin*; appar. < *inch*[1] + *pin*.] The sweetbread of a deer. Also called *fatgut*.

Gras boyau [F.], or *Boyau culier* (the right gut); in beasts called the *Inch-pin* or *Inne-pin*. *Cotgrave.*

Mar. Although I gave them
All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and douceta.—
Rob. What, and the *inch-pin*?
Mar. Yes. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

inch-pound (inch′pound), *n.* A unit of energy, being the work done in raising a pound through an inch. It is equal to about 1,152 centimeter-grams, or about 1,130,200 ergs; but its value varies in different localities, being dependent on gravity.

inchurch† (in-chėrch′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *church*.] To form or receive into a church.

They that left Roxbury were *inchurched* higher up the river at Springfield. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 6.

inchworm (inch′wėrm), *n.* A dropworm or measuring-worm. See *looper*.

incicurable (in-sik′ū-ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + **cicurabilis*, < *cicurare*, tame, < *cicur*, tame. Cf. L. *incicur*, not tame.] Not to be tamed; untamable. *Ash.* [Rare.]

incide† (in-sīd′), *v. t.* [= Pg. *incidir* = It. *incidere*, < L. *incidere*, cut into, cut open, < *in*, in, + *cædere*, strike, cut. Cf. *incise*.] 1. To cut into.—2. In *med.*, to resolve or disperse, as a coagulated humor.

Saponaceous substances, which *incide* the mucus.
Arbuthnot.

incidence (in′si-dens), *n.* [< F. *incidence* = Sp. Pg. *incidencia* = It. *incidenza*, < ML. *incidentia*, a falling upon, < L. *inciden(t-)s*, falling upon: see *incident*.] 1†. A subordinate occurrence or thing; an incident; something incidental or casual.

These meaner *incidences*. *Bp. Hall*, Solomon's Choice.

He that hath wounded his neighbour is tied to the expenses of the surgeon and other *incidences*.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii. 4.

2. The manner of falling; direction of the line of fall; course.

You may alter the *incidence* of the mischief, but the amount of it will inevitably be borne somewhere.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 22.

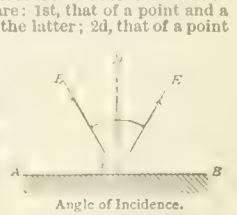
The *incidence* of our taxation is, I believe, as equitable as it can be made; the amount of it is far lighter than it used to be. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 110.

It [hearth-money] was hated on account of its *incidence* on a poorer class of persons than had been usually taxed under the easy régime of the subsidies.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 43.

3. In *physics*, the falling or impinging of a ray of light or heat, etc., upon a surface: used especially with reference to the direction of the ray.

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions. *Newton*, Opticks.

4. In *astron.*, same as *immersion*, 4.—5. In *geom.*, the situation of two figures in which they have something more in common than they would have in some other situation, but do not completely coincide. The four kinds of incidence that are particularly considered are: 1st, that of a point and a line when the former lies on the latter; 2d, that of a point and a plane when the former lies in the latter; 3d, that of two lines when they cut each other; and 4th, that of a line and a plane when the former lies in the latter.—Angle of incidence. (*a*) In *physics*, the angle formed by the line of a ray and a line drawn from the point of contact perpendicular to the plane or surface on which the incident ray or body impinges. Thus, if a ray LC impinges on the plane AB at the point C, and



Angle of Incidence.

a perpendicular CD be erected, then the angle ECD is generally called the angle of incidence. Some authors make ACE the angle of incidence.

Those bodies which give light by reflexion, can there only be perceived where the angle of reflexion is equal to the *angle of incidence*.

Bp. Wilson, Discovery of a New World.

(*b*) In *gun.*, the angle which the longer axis of a projectile makes with the surface struck.—**Axis of incidence**, the normal to a surface at the point at which a ray or body strikes upon it.—**Cathetus of incidence.** Same as *axis of incidence*.—**Incidence formula**, in *enumerative geom.*, a formula expressing the number of incidences between different figures. For example, one such formula expresses the following proposition: In any unidimensional system of curves the number of them which cut a given straight line added to the number which touch a given plane give the number which so cut a plane that the tangent at the point of intersection cuts a given straight line.—**Plane of incidence**, the plane passing through the incident ray (EC) and the normal to the surface (CD). See figure above.

incidency† (in'si-den-si), *n.* Same as *incidence*, 1.

But wise men, philosophers and private judges, take in the accounts of accidental moments and *incidencies* to the action, said Cicero. *Jer. Taylor*, Of Repentance, iii. 3.

incident (in'si-dent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *incident* = Sp. Pg. It. *incidente*, < L. *inciden(t-)s*, ppr. of *incidere*, fall upon, < *in*, on, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Falling or striking upon something, as a ray of light or a projectile; impinging or acting upon anything from without.

That there may be continuous changes of structure in organisms, there must be continuous changes in the *incident* forces. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 169.

If light be *incident* at the polarizing angle, the reflected and refracted rays will be at right angles to one another. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 9.

2. Likely to happen; apt to occur; hence, naturally appertaining; necessarily conjoined.

I have been looking at the fire, and in a pensive manner reflecting upon the great misfortunes and calamities *incident* to human life. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 82.

Truly and heartily will he know where to find a true and sweet mate, without any risk such as Milton deplores as *incident* to scholars and great men. *Emerson*, Love.

3. Appertaining to or following another thing; conjoined as a subordinate to a principal thing; appurtenant: as, rent is *incident* to a reversion.

To whom it was *incident* as a fee of his office.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 238.

4†. Subordinate; casual; incidental.

Men's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Incident proposition, in *logic*, a subordinate proposition or clause inserted in a principal proposition, and called *determinative* or *explicative* according as it forms an essential or only an accessory member of it: as, Naples, *where I met my friends*, is a beautiful city.=**Syn.** *Incident, Liable.* "*Incident* is improperly confounded with *liable*. Says a living writer, 'The work was *incident* to decay.' He should have turned it end for end. Decay may be *incident* to a work; the work is *liable* to decay." *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 371.

The regular jealous-fit that's *incident*
To all old husbands that wed brisk young wives.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 76.

Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall. *Milton*, S. A., l. 55.

II. *n.* **1.** That which falls out or takes place; an occurrence; something which takes place in connection with an event or a series of events of greater importance.

A writer of lives may descend, with propriety, to minute circumstances and familiar *incidents*.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xxxvi.

The *incident* had occurred and was gone for me; it was an *incident* of no moment, no romance, no interest in a sense; yet it marked with change one single hour of a monotonous life. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

2. A thing necessarily or frequently depending upon, appertaining to, or legally passing with another that is the principal or more important; a natural or characteristic accompaniment.

Representative Councils, &c., are a mere *incident* and not an essential to Corporations. The whole body is the Corporation.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxii.

To every estate in lands the law has annexed certain peculiar *incidents* which appertain to it as of course without being expressly enumerated. *Burrill.*

3. In *decorative art*, the representation of any action, often much conventionalized, but still to be recognized: thus, a frieze may consist of a number of *incidents* relating collectively some historical event.=**Syn. 1.** *Occurrence, Circumstance*, etc. See *event*[1].

incidental (in-si-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *incident* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Occurring, inseparably or fortuitously, in conjunction with something else, usually of greater importance; of minor importance; occasional; casual: as *incidental* expenses.

The pleasure *incidental* to the satisfaction of an interest cannot be attained after loss of the interest itself.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 161.

It would be very useful indeed to have a record of the *incidental* discoveries, and of the minor studies which every historical scholar makes in the process of his work.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 54.

Poverty has one *incidental* advantage; it lets things fall to ruin, but it does not improve or restore.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 215.

In England inequality lies imbedded in the very base of the social structure; in America it is a late, *incidental*, unrecognized product. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 179.

=**Syn.** *Chance, Casual*, etc. See *accidental*.

II. *n.* Something subordinate or casual: often used in the plural to mean minor expenses.

So many weak, pitiful *incidentals* attend on them. *Pope.*

Your father said that I might pay you five francs a day for *incidentals* and pocket money.
Jacob Abbott, Rollo in Paris, i.

incidentally (in-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In an incidental manner; as an incident; casually.

I . . . treat either purposely or *incidentally* of . . . colours. *Boyle*, Works, I. 665.

incidentary†, *a.* [< *incident* + *-ary*.] Incidental.

He had been near fifty years from the county of Carnarvon and the town of Conway, unless by *incidentary* visits. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 208.

incidentless (in'si-dent-les), *a.* [< *incident* + *-less*.] Without incident; uneventful.

My journey was *incidentless*, but the moment I came into Brighthelmstone I was met by Mrs. Thrale.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, II. 158.

incidently† (in'si-dent-li), *adv.* Incidentally.

It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attainted.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

incinderment† (in-sin'dèr-ment), *n.* [< *in*-[2] + *cinder* + *-ment*. Cf. *incinerate*.] Incineration.

Hee, like the glorious rare Arabian bird,
Will soon result from His *incinderment*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26.

incinerable (in-sin'e-ra-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **incinerabilis*, < *incinerare*, burn to ashes: see *incinerate*.] Capable of being reduced to ashes: as, *incinerable* matter. [Rare.]

Other *incinerable* substances were found so fresh that they could feel no sindge from fire.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

incinerate (in-sin'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incinerated*, ppr. *incinerating*. [Formerly also *encinerate*; < ML. *incineratus*, pp. of *incinerare* (> It. *incenerare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *incinerar* = F. *incinérer*), burn to ashes, < L. *in*, in, to, + *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cinerary*.] To burn to ashes.

Near the same plot of ground, for about six yards compasse, were digged up coals and *incinerated* substances.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, ii.

incinerate† (in-sin'e-rāt), *a.* [< ML. *incineratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Burnt to ashes.

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*

incineration (in-sin-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incinération* = Pr. *incineratio* = Sp. *incineracion* = Pg. *incineração* = It. *incenerazione*, < ML. *incineratio(n-)*, < *incinerare*, burn to ashes: see *incinerate*.] The act of incinerating or reducing to ashes by combustion.

Tobacco stalks may be mentioned as yielding upon *incineration* large quantities of potassium salts.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 255.

incinerator (in-sin'e-rā-tor), *n.* [< ML. as if **incinerator*, < *incinerare*, incinerate: see *incinerate*.] A furnace or retort for consuming, or reducing to ashes, any substance or body.

The *incinerator* (Dr. Sargeant's Patent), for destroying the refuse of hospitals, asylums, workhouses, etc.
The Engineer, LXVII., p. xxvii. of adv'ts.

incipience, incipiency (in-sip'i-ens, -en-si), *n.* [< *incipient*.] The condition of being incipient; beginning; commencement.

incipient (in-sip'i-ent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *incipiente*, < L. *incipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *incipere*, begin, lit. take up, < *in*, on, + *capere*, take: see *capable*. Cf. *incept*.] Beginning; commencing; entering on existence or appearance.

He dashed my *incipient* vanity to the earth at once.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Its blasting rebuke causes *incipient* despotism to perish in the bud. *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

Incipient cause, a cause which extrinsically excites the principal cause to action; a procatarctic or inchoating cause.

incipiently (in-sip'i-ent-li), *adv.* In an incipient manner.

in-circle (in'sèr-kl), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *circle*.] An inscribed circle.

incircle (in-sèr'kl), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *circle*.] Same as *encircle*.

incirclet† (in-sèr'klet), *n.* Same as *encirclet*.

incircumscriptible (in-sèr-kum-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *incirconscriptible* = It. *incircoscrittibile*; as *in*-[3] + *circumscriptible*.] Incapable of being circumscribed or limited; illimitable.

The glorious bodie of Christ, which should bee capable of ten thousand places at once, both in heaven and earth, invisible, *incircumscriptible*.
Bp. Hall, The Old Religion, § 2.

incircumscription (in-sèr-kum-skrip'shon), *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *circumscription*.] The condition or quality of being incircumscriptible or limitless.

His mercy hath all its operations upon man, and returns to its own centre, and *incircumscription*, and infinity, unless it issues forth upon us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 914.

incircumspect (in-sèr'kum-spekt), *a.* [= F. *incirconspect* = It. *incircospetto*; as *in*-[3] + *circumspect*.] Not circumspect; heedless.

Our fashions of eating make us . . . unlusty to labour, . . . *incircumspect*, inconsiderate, heady, rash.
Tyndale, Works, p. 227.

incircumspection (in-sèr-kum-spek'shon), *n.* [= F. *incirconspection*; as *in*-[3] + *circumspection*.] Want of circumspection; heedlessness.

An unexpected way of delusion, and whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 11.

incircumspectly (in-sèr'kum-spekt-li), *adv.* Not circumspectly.

The Christians, inuading and entring into the munition *incircumspectly*, were pelted and pashed with stones.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

incise (in-sīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incised*, ppr. *incising*. [< F. *inciser*, < L. *incisus*, pp. of *incidere*, cut into: see *incide*.] To cut in or into; form or treat by cutting; specifically, to engrave; carve in intaglio.

I on this grave thy epitaph *incise*.
Carew, Death of Dr. Donne.

The hair is indicated by masses broadly modelled, with *incised* lines on the surface.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 110.

Whereon a rude hand is *incised*—a favorite Mohammedan symbol of doctrine. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 135.

incised (in-sīzd'), *p. a.* **1.** Cut; caused by cutting: as, an *incised* wound.—**2.** In *bot.* and *entom.*, appearing as if cut; having marginal slits or notches, as an oak-leaf or an insect's wing.—**Incised enamel.** Same as *champlevé enamel*. See *enamel*.—**Incised ware.** See *ware*[2].

incisely (in-sīs'li), *adv.* [< **incise*, a., incised (< L. *incisus*, pp.: see *incise, v.*), + *-ly*[2].] With or by incisions or notches. *Eaton.* [Rare.]

incisiform (in-sī'si-fôrm), *a.* [Short for **incisoriform*, < NL. *incisor*, incisor, + L. *forma*, form.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Resembling an incisor tooth; incisorial: as, "lower canines *incisiform*," *Flower*.

In the genus Dinoceras there are three incisor teeth, and a small *incisiform* canine on each side.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 187.

(*b*) More particularly, having the form or character of the incisor teeth of a rodent; gliriform, as teeth. See *incisor*.

incision (in-sizh'on), *n.* [< F. *incision* = Pr. *incizio* = Sp. *incision* = Pg. *incisão* = It. *incisione*, a cutting into, < L. *incisio(n-)*, a cutting into, used only in fig. senses, division, cesura, < *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incide, incise*.] **1.** The act of incising or cutting into a substance; specifically, the act of cutting into flesh, as for the purpose of bloodletting.

A fever in your blood! why, then *incision*
Would let her out in saucers.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

With nice *incision* of her guided steel
She [the chisel] ploughs a brazen field.
Cowper, Task, i. 708.

When as Nature teaches us to divide any limb from the body to the saving of its fellows, . . . how much more is it her doctrine to sever by *incision* . . . a sore, the gangreen of a limb, to the recovery of a whole man?
Milton, Tetrachordon.

2. A division or passage made by cutting; a cut or cutting; a gash.

Let us make *incision* for your love,
To prove whose blood is reddest.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1.

3. Figuratively, trenchancy; incisiveness. [Rare.]

The bards performed the function of public censors with sharp *incision*. *J. S. Blackie.*

4. In *bot.* and *entom.*, a slit or deep notch resembling a cut.—**5.** In *Doric arch.*, same as *hypotrachelium*. Sometimes, especially in provincial examples, the incision is repeated to emphasize the separation of the shaft and capital. See cut under *hypotrachelium*.

6†. A cutting away; removal, as by an acid or a drug.

Abstersion is a scouring off or *incision* of viscous humours. *Bacon.*

incisive (in-sī′siv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *incisif* = Pr. *incisiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *incisivo*, < L. as if **incisivus*, < *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incide*, *incise*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the quality of cutting into or dividing the substance of anything; cutting, or used for cutting: as, the *incisive* teeth.—**2.** Figuratively, sharply and clearly expressive; penetrating; trenchant; sharp; acute.

A quick-witted, outspoken, *incisive* fellow.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, i.

When Annie asked about their families, she answered with the *incisive* directness of a country-bred woman.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, v.

3†. Having the power of breaking up or dissolving viscid or coagulated humors.

The fig-tree sendeth from it a sharpe, piercing, and *incisive* spirit. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 608.

The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors. *Boyle.*

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having the character, function, or situation of an incisor tooth; incisorial. (*b*) Pertaining in any way to an incisor; situated near incisors; containing incisors: synonymous with *premaxillary* or *intermaxillary* and *prepalatine*.—**Incisive bones**, the premaxillary bones.—**Incisive edge** or **tooth**, a sharp prominence at the base of the mandible in certain insects, used for cutting.—**Incisive foramen.** Same as *canalis incisivus* (which see, under *canalis*).—**Incisive fossa.** See *fossa*[1].—**Incisive teeth**, the incisors.

II. *n.* In *entom.*, the incisive edge of the mandible of a beetle. See *incisive edge*, above.

incisively (in-sī′siv-li), *adv.* In an incisive, sharp, or penetrating manner; penetratingly; trenchantly; sharply; acutely.

"In that case," she says, *incisively*, "I can not understand his consenting to become the bearer of such a message." *Rhoda Broughton*, Second Thoughts, i. 3.

incisiveness (in-sī′siv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being incisive.

incisor (in-sī′sor), *n.* and *a.* [= It. *incisore*, < NL. *incisor*, a cutting tooth (cf. ML. *incisor*, a surgeon), < L. *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incise*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *incisors*, *incisores* (-sōrz, in-sī-sō′rēz). In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, an incisive or cutting tooth; a front tooth; any tooth of the upper jaw which is situated in the premaxillary or intermaxillary bone, or any corresponding tooth of the lower jaw. The name was originally given to those teeth which have sharp edges and a single fang, and are situated in front of the canines of either jaw. It is now technically used of teeth, whatever their character, which are situated as above described. When there are no upper incisors, the lower incisors are those situated nearest the symphysis of the lower jaw. Incisors are technically distinguished chiefly in mammals. Most mammals possess them in both jaws. The typical number is 6 above and below; but this number is frequently reduced to 4 or 2, sometimes to none, in one or both jaws. The number in either jaw is always even, and there is usually the same number in each jaw. A striking exception to this is seen in the ruminants, which usually have only lower incisors, biting against a callous pad in the upper jaw. (See cut under *Ruminantia*.) Among the most highly specialized incisors are those of the rodents or *Glires*, which are perennial, persistently growing from open pulps, with fangs rooted through much of the extent of each jaw, and with the cutting edges beveled like an adz; teeth of this character are sometimes termed *gliriform*. (See cut under *Rodentia*.) In dental formulæ an incisor tooth is designated by the letter *i*. An incisor of the milk-dentition, or deciduous incisor, is designated *di*. See cut under *tooth*.

II. *a.* **1.** Same as *incisorial*: as, an *incisor* tooth.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the incisor teeth: as, *incisor* nerves.—**Incisor canal, foramen.** Same as *canalis incisivus* (which see, under *canalis*).

incisorial (in-sī-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *incisor* + *-ial*.] Having the character of an incisor tooth; incisive, as a tooth.

incisory (in-sī′sō-ri), *a.* [= F. *incisoire* = Sp. Pg. *incisorio*; as *incise* + *-ory*.] Having the property of cutting; incisive.

incisure (in-sizh′ūr), *n.* [= F. *incisure* = Pg. It. *incisura*, < L. *incisura*, a cutting into, < *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incise*.] A cut; an incision; a slit-like opening; a notch.

In some creatures it [the mouth] is wide and large, in some little and narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 11.

incitant (in-sī′tant), *n.* [< L. *incitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *incitare*, incite: see *incite*.] That which incites or stimulates to action; an exciting cause. *Smart.*

incitation (in-si-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *incitation* = Sp. *incitacion* = Pg. *incitação* = It. *incitazione*, < L. *incitatio(n-)*, < *incitare*, pp. *incitatus*, incite: see *incite*.] **1.** The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement.

All the affections that are in man are either natural, or by chance, or by the *incitation* of reason and discourse.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 67.

2. That which incites to action; that which rouses or prompts; incitement; motive; incentive.

The whole race of men have this passion in some degree implanted in their bosoms, which is the strongest and noblest *incitation* to honest attempts. *Tatler*, No. 23.

incitative (in-sī′tā-tiv), *n.* [= OF. *incitatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *incitativo*; as *incite* + *-ative*.] A provocative; a stimulant; an incitant.

They all carried wallets, which, as appeared afterwards, were well provided with *incitatives*, and such as provoke to thirst at two leagues' distance. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote.

incite (in-sīt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incited*, ppr. *inciting*. [< F. *inciter* = Sp. Pg. *incitar* = It. *incitare*, < L. *incitare*, set in motion, hasten, urge, incite, < *in*, in, on, + *citare*, set in motion, urge: see *cite*[1].] To move to action; stir up; instigate; spur on.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans. *Bacon.*

If thou dost love, my kindness shall *incite* thee
To bind our loves up in a holy band.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Impel*, *Induce*, etc. (see *actuate*), stimulate, urge on, rouse, fire, provoke, excite, encourage, animate, set on, drive, persuade. See list under *impel*.

incitement (in-sīt′ment), *n.* [< F. *incitement* = Sp. *incitamento*, *incitamiento* = Pg. It. *incitamento*, < L. *incitamentum*, an incentive, incitement, < *incitare*, incite: see *incite*.] **1.** The act of inciting; instigation.—**2.** That which incites the mind or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse; spur; stimulus; encouragement.

Duke William had *Incitements* to invade England, and some Shew of a Title. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 21.

From the long records of distant age,
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

inciter (in-sī′tėr), *n.* One who or that which incites or moves to action.

All this [these?] which I have depainted to thee are *inciters* and rousers of my mind.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 6.

incitingly (in-sī′ting-li), *adv.* In an inciting manner; so as to excite to action.

incitive (in-sī′tiv), *a.* [< *incite* + *-ive*.] Having the power or capacity to incite. [Rare.]

The style is thus instructive and *incitive*.
T. W. Hunt, New Princeton Rev., Nov., 1888, p. 363.

incitomotor (in-sī-tō-mō′tor), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *incitare*, incite, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] In *physiol.*, inciting to motion; causing muscle to act.

incitomotory (in-sī-tō-mō′tō-ri), *a.* [As *incitomotor* + *-y*.] Same as *incitomotor*.

incivil† (in-siv′il), *a.* [= F. *incivil* = Sp. Pg. *incivil* = It. *incivile*, < L. *incivilis*, impolite, uncivil, < *in-* priv. + *civilis*, civil: see *civil*.] Uncivil.

Cym. He was a prince.
Gui. A most *incivil* one. The wrongs he did me
Were nothing prince-like. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

incivility (in-si-vil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incivilities* (-tiz). [= F. *incivilité* = Sp. *incivilidad* = Pg. *incividade* = It. *incivilità*, < LL. *incivilita(t-)s*, incivility, < L. *incivilis*, uncivil: see *incivil*.] **1†.** Lack of civilization; an uncivilized condition.

By this means infinite numbers of souls may be brought from their idolatry, bloody sacrifices, ignorance, and *incivility*, to the worshipping of the true God. *Raleigh.*

2. Lack of civility or courtesy; rudeness of manner toward others; impoliteness.

Cour. How say you now? is not your husband mad?
Adr. His *incivility* confirms no less.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4.

3. An act of rudeness or ill breeding.

No person offered me the least *incivility*.
Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 88.

=**Syn. 2.** Disrespect, unmannerliness.

incivilization (in-siv″i-li-zā′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *civilization*.] The state of being uncivilized; lack of civilization; barbarism. *Wright.*

incivilly† (in-siv′i-li), *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.

incivism (in′si-vizm), *n.* [< F. *incivisme*; as *in-*[3] + *civism*. The words *civisme* and *incivisme* came into use during the first French revolution, when an appearance of active devotion to the existing government was the great test of good citizenship, and incivism was regarded as a crime.] Neglect of one's duty as a citizen.

Give up your *incivisme*, which at most is only a century old, for with all his faults the Irish gentleman of 1782 was Irish, and did not try to be West British.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 251.

There were rumors of coming trouble, and of an unhealthy condition of the banks; but it was considered *incivism* to look too curiously into such matters.
The Century, XXXIII. 369.

inclamation† (in-klā-mā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *inclamatio(n-)*, a crying out, < L. *inclamare*, cry out against, < *in*, on, + *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*[1], *exclaim*, etc.] A shout; an exclamation.

She foretold
Troy's ruin: which, succeeding, made her use
This sacred *inclamation*: "God" (said she)
"Would have me utter things uncredited."
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

These idolatrous prophets now rend their throats with *inclamations*. *Bp. Hall*, Elijah with the Baalites.

inclasp, *v. t.* See *enclasp*.

inclaudent (in-klâ′dent), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *clauden(t-)s*, ppr. of *claudere*, close: see *close*[1].] In *bot.*, not closing.

inclavated (in-klā′vā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *inclavatus*, pp. of *inclavare*, fasten with a nail, < L. *in*, into, + *clavare*, fasten with a nail: see *clavate*[2].] Set; fast fixed.

inclave (in-klāv′), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *clavus*, a nail. Cf. *enclave*.] In *her.*, shaped like a series of dovetails, or cut at the edge in a series of dovetail or patté projections alternating with notches of the same shape: thus, a chief *inclave* projects into the field below in dovetailed projections.

incle[1]†, *n.* See *inkle*[1].

incle[2]†, *n.* See *inkle*[2].

inclemency (in-klem′en-si), *n.* [= F. *inclémence* = Sp. Pg. *inclemencia* = It. *inclemenza*, < L. *inclementia*, < *inclemen(t-)s*, inclement: see *inclement*.] The character of being inclement; lack of clemency. (*a*) Severity of temper; unmercifulness or harshness of feeling or action.

The *inclemencie* of the late pope labouring to forestall him in his just throne. *Bp. Hall*, Impress of God, ii.

(*b*) Severity of climate or weather; tempestuousness.

Or on an airy mountain's top to lie,
Exposed to cold or heaven's *inclemency*.
Dryden, Lucretius, iii. 73.

(*c*) Adversity; disagreeableness.

Providence, tempering the *inclemency* of the domestic situation, sent them Giovanna. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

inclement (in-klem′ent), *a.* [= F. *inclément* = Sp. Pg. It. *inclemente*, < L. *inclemen(t-)s*, unmerciful, harsh, < *in-* priv. + *clemen(t-)s*, mild: see *clement*.] Not clement. (*a*) Unmerciful; harsh; severe; adverse. (*b*) Severe, as climate or weather; tempestuous, disturbed, or extreme, as the elements or temperature.

The *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow.
Milton, P. L., x. 1063.

inclemently (in-klem′ent-li), *adv.* In an inclement manner.

inclinable (in-klī′na-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inclinable*, < L. *inclinabilis*, < *inclinare*, lean upon: see *incline*.] **1†.** Leaning; tending.

If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thousand years than the last.
Bentley.

His [Otway's] person was of the middle size, about five feet seven inches high, *inclinable* to fatness.
Quoted in *Malone's* Dryden, p. 468, note.

2. Having a mental bent or tendency in a certain direction; inclined; somewhat disposed: as, a mind *inclinable* to truth.

She was more *inclinable* to pity her than she had deserved. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

3. Capable of being inclined.

inclinableness (in-klī′na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inclinable; inclination.

Her *inclinableness* to conform to the late establishment of it. *Strype*, Memorials Edw. VI., an. 1551.

inclination (in-kli-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *inclinacioun* = F. *inclinaison*, *inclination* = Pr. *enclinatio* = Sp. *inclinacion* = Pg. *inclinação* = It. *inchinazione*, *inclinazione*, < L. *inclinatio(n-)*, a leaning, bending, inclining, < *inclinare*, lean upon: see *incline*.] **1.** The act of inclining, or the state of being inclined; a leaning; any deviation from a given direction or position.

There was a pleasaunt Arber, not by art,
But of the trees owne *inclination* made.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 44.

2. In *geom.* and *mech.*, the mutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two bodies, lines, or planes toward each other, so as to make an angle at the point where they meet, or where their lines of direction meet. This angle is called the *angle of inclination*.—**3.** The angle which a line or plane makes with the horizon; declivity. In gunnery inclination is the elevation or depression of the axis of a piece above or below a horizontal plane passing through the axis of the trunnions, supposed to be horizontal.

4. An inclined surface; a slope or declivity, as of land.

They [the Arabs] dashed over rocks, . . . up and down steep *inclinations*. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 77.

5. A set or bent of the mind or will; a disposition more favorable to one thing or person than to another; a leaning, liking, or preference:

as, an *inclination* for poetry; a strong *inclination* toward love.

An hundred Years on one kind Word I'll feast:
A thousand more will added be,
If you an *Inclination* have for me.
Cowley, The Mistress, My Diet.

When Habit and Custom is joyned with a vicious *Inclination*, how little doth human Reason signifie?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. viii.

I shall certainly not balk your *inclinations*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

6. A person for whom or a thing for which one has a liking or preference. [Rare.]

Monsieur Hoeft, who was a great *inclination* of mine.
Sir W. Temple, Works, i. 458. (*Latham.*)

7. In *Gr.* and *Latin gram.*, same as *enclisis*.—**Angle of inclination.** See def. 2.—**Inclination compass.** Same as *dipping-compass*.—**Inclination of an orbit,** in *astron.*, the angle which the plane of an orbit makes with the ecliptic.—**Inclination of the groove,** the angle made by the tangent to the groove of a rifled gun at any point with the rectilinear element of the bore passing through that point. See *twist*.—**Inclination or dip of the needle.** See *dip*.—**Prayer of inclination,** in Oriental liturgies, a prayer between the Lord's Prayer and the communion, expressing adoration, humiliation, and a desire for worthy reception of the sacrament. Its character varies considerably, however, in different liturgies. In the liturgies of Constantinople it is introduced by the exhortation "Let us bow down (incline) our heads to the Lord," and other liturgies contain a similar direction, or allusions to this posture of bowing down from which the prayer takes its name. By English liturgiologists it is also called the *prayer of humble access*. The Coptic liturgy of St. Basil has, in addition, a *prayer of inclination after the communion*, preceding the benediction. The name *prayer of inclination* or *of bowing down the head* (εὐχὴ τῆς κεφαλοκλισίας) is also given to a prayer for protection during the night, said at hesperinon (vespers), and to a prayer for forgiveness of sins, at orthron (lauds), in the Greek Church. In the Syriac baptismal offices prayers of inclination are said secretly by the priest, invoking sanctification of the water and of the candidate.=**Syn. 1.** Obliquity, slope, slant.—**5.** *Propensity, Bias*, etc. (see *bent*[1]), proclivity.

inclinatorium (in-klī-nā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *inclinatoria* (-ä). [NL. (cf. ML. *inclinatorium*, an elbow-rest), neut. of **inclinatorius*, < L. *inclinare*: see *incline*.] The inclination compass or dipping-needle. See *dipping-needle*.

incline (in-klīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inclined*, ppr. *inclining*. [Formerly also *encline;* < ME. *inclinen, enclinen*, < OF. *encliner, incliner*, F. *incliner* = Pr. *enclinar, inclinar* = Sp. Pg. *inclinar* = It. *inchinare, inclinare*, < L. *inclinare* (= Gr. *ἐγκλίνειν*), bend down, lean, incline, < *in*, on, + *clinare*, lean: see *cline, decline, recline*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bend down; lean; turn obliquely from or toward a given direction or position; deviate from a line or course; tend: as, the column *inclines* from the perpendicular.

Thei rode a softe paas, theire hedes *enclyned* vnder theire helmes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 440.

Your nose *inclines*,
That side that's next the sun, to the queen-apple.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

2†. To bow; bend the head or the body, especially as a mark of courtesy or respect.

Whan thei ben thus apparayled, thei gon 2 and 2 togedre, fulle ordynatly before the Emperour, with outen speche of ony Woord, saf only *enclynynge* to him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 234.

If that any neighebor of myne
Wol nat in chirche to my wyf *enclyne*, . . .
Whan she comth home, she rampeth in my face.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 14.

3. To have a mental bent or tendency; be disposed; tend, as toward an opinion, a course of action, etc.

[They] holde of hym theire londes and theire fees in honour, ffor he hath made hem alle *enclyne* to hym by his prowesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 619.

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech. Judges ix. 3.

4. To tend, in a physical sense; approximate.

The flower itself is of a golden hue,
The leaves *inclining* to a darker blue.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

5. In *marching*, to gain ground to the flank, as well as to the front. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—Inclining dial. See *dial*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To bend down; cause to lean; give a leaning to; cause to deviate from or toward a given line, position, or direction; direct.

Just as the twig is bent, the tree's *inclined*.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 150.

2. To bend (the body), as in an act of reverence or civility; cause to stoop or bow.

Soft himselfe *inclyning* on his knee
Downe to that well. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 3.

With due respect my body I *inclined*,
As to some being of superior kind. *Dryden.*

3. To give a tendency or propension to; turn; dispose.

I will *incline* mine ear to a parable; I will open my dark saying upon the harp. Ps. xlix. 4.

Incline my heart unto thy testimonies. Ps. cxix. 36.

The presence of so many of our countrymen was *inclining* us to cut short our own stay. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 95.

Inclined dial, engine, plane, etc. See the nouns.

incline (in-klīn′), *n.* [< ME. *encline*, < OF. *enclin*, an inclination, bow, disposition, < *encliner*, incline: see *incline*, *v.*] **1†.** An inclination; a bow.

He saluged the soverayne and the sale aftyr,
Ilke a kynge aftyre kynge, and mad his *enclines*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 82.

2. An inclined plane; an ascent or a descent, as in a road or a railway; a slope.

The traveller does not go there [to Cincinnati] to see the city, but to visit the suburbs, climbing into them, out of the smoke and grime, by steam *inclines* and grip railways. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 430.

3. A shaft or mine-opening having considerable inclination. The words *shaft, incline,* and *level* express all possible conditions of a mine-opening in respect to position with reference to the horizontal plane. If the incline is worked "to the rise," the material mined is transported downward by some self-acting arrangement; if "to the deep," it is raised by a steam or other engine.

incliner (in-klī′nėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which inclines.—**2.** An inclined dial. *Ash.*

inclining (in-klī′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *incline*, *v.*] **1.** Disposition; inclination. [Rare.]

Were you not sent for? Is it your own *inclining?* Is it a free visitation? *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

2†. Side; party.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my *inclining*, and the rest.
Shak., Othello, i. 2.

inclinometer (in-kli-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *inclinare*, incline, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** In *magnetism*, an apparatus for determining the vertical component of the earth's magnetic force.—**2.** An instrument for ascertaining the slope of an embankment; a clinometer or batter-level.—**Chain-inclinometer,** a device attached to a surveyors' chain to indicate its departure from a level.

inclip (in-klip′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inclipped*, ppr. *inclipping*. [< *in*-[1] + *clip*[1].] To grasp; inclose; surround. [Rare.]

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine, if thou wilt have't. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

incloister (in-kloisʹtėr), *v. t.* See *encloister*.

Such a beatific face
Incloisters here this narrow floor,
That possess'd all hearts before.
Lovelace, Epitaph on Mrs. Filmer.

inclose, enclose (in-, en-klōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inclosed, enclosed*, ppr. *inclosing, enclosing*. [< ME. *enclosen*, < OF. (also F.) *enclos*, pp. of *enclore*, inclose, include (cf. *enclose*, an inclosure): see *include*. Cf. *close*[1].] **1.** To close or shut in; environ or encompass, as a space, or an object or objects within a space; cover or shut up on all sides; include or confine: as, to *inclose* land with a fence; to *inclose* a letter in an envelop.

Thai hadde a semli sigt of a cite nobul,
Enclosed comeliche a-boute with fyn castel-werk.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2220.

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forfex wide,
T' *inclose* the lock. *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 148.

2. To insert in the same cover or inclosure with an original or the main letter, report, or other paper in a matter: as, he *inclosed* a report of the proceedings.

I now dispatch the *inclosed* copies of the treaty, in order to his Majesty's ratification.
Sir W. Temple, To Lord Arlington.

3†. To put into harness.

They went to coach and their horse *inclose*. *Chapman.*

incloser, encloser (in-, en-klōʹzėr), *n.* One who or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.

The grand *encloser* of the commons, for
His private profit or delight, with all
His herds that graze upon 't are lawful prize.
Massinger, Guardian, ii. 4.

inclosing-net (in-klōʹzing-net), *n.* See *fish-net*.

inclosure, enclosure (in-, en-klōʹzūr), *n.* [< *inclose* + *-ure*. Cf. OF. *enclosture, encloture*, an inclosure.] **1.** The act of inclosing, or the state of being inclosed.

The primitive monks were excusable in their retiring and *enclosures* of themselves. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

2. The separation and appropriation of land by means of a fence; hence, the appropriation of things common; reduction to private possession.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common. . . . God hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosure*. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. That which incloses; anything that environs, encompasses, or incloses within limits.

Within the *inclosure* was a great store of houses.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 311.

Much more might be written of this antient wise Republic [Venice], which cannot be comprehended within the narrow *Inclosure* of a Letter. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 35.

The kingdom of thought has no *inclosures*, but the Muse makes us free of her city.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 307.

4. That which is inclosed or shut in; a space or an object surrounded or enveloped. Specifically—**5.** A tract of land surrounded by a fence, hedge, or equivalent protection, together with such fence or hedge.

Delicious Paradise,
Now nearer, crowns with her *enclosure* green,
As with a rural mound, the champain head
Of a steep wilderness. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 133.

6. A letter or paper inclosed with another in an envelop. See *inclose*, 2.—**Inclosure Acts,** English statutes, especially those of 1801 (41 Geo. III., c. 109) and 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 118), for acquiring and divesting rights over common and waste lands, usually by allotting them among adjoining landowners, which could previously be done only by means of private acts of Parliament.—**Inclosure commissioner,** in *Eng. law*, an officer, formerly appointed under special acts, but in recent times one of a permanent board, empowered to take proceedings for the inclosing and allotting to private ownership of lands formerly held as commons or as subject to rights of common, which preclude cultivation.

inclosurer† (in-klōʹzūr-ėr), *n.* [< *inclosure* + *-er*[1].] One who makes an inclosure of land; in the extract, a squatter.

And so live meanly and poorly, and, turning Cottiers or *Inclosurers* on some Highway Side, are commonly given to pilfering and stealing and intertainers of Vagabonds.
Statute (1665), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 448.

incloud (in-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *cloud*[1].] Same as *encloud*.

include (in-klōd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *included*, ppr. *including*. [< ME. *includen, encluden* = OF. *enclore, enclure*, F. *inclure* = Pr. *enclure* = Sp. *incluir* = Pg. *incluir, encludir* = It. *inchiudere, includere*, include, < L. *includere*, shut in, include, < *in*, in, + *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*[1], *v.* Cf. *conclude, exclude*, etc.] **1.** To confine within something; hold as in an inclosure; inclose; contain.

The flouring tree trunk in leed
Enclude, or in an edder skynne it wynde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

Where likeliest he might find
The only two of mankind, but in them
The whole *included* race. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 416.

2. To comprise as a part, or as something incident or pertinent; comprehend; take in: as, the greater *includes* the less; this idea *includes* many particulars; the Roman empire *included* many nations. In logic a term is said to *include under* it the subjects of which it can be predicated, and to *include within* itself its essential predicates.

The loss of such a lord *includes* all harms.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

3†. To conclude; terminate.

Come, let us go; we will *include* all jars
With triumphs, mirth, and rare solemnity.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

Included clypeus or **nasus,** in *entom.*, a clypeus or nasus lying between two lateral produced parts of the front, as in most heteropterous *Hemiptera*. Such a clypeus is often called a *tylus*.—**Included stamens,** in *bot.*, stamens which do not project beyond the mouth of the corolla, as in *Cinchona*.—**Included style,** in *bot.*, a style which does not project beyond the mouth of the corolla, as in the pea and dead-nettle.

includible (in-klōʹdi-bl), *a.* [< *include* + *-ible*.] Capable of being included. *Bentham.*

Inclusa (in-klōʹsä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *inclusus*, pp. of *includere:* see *include*.] In Cuvier's classification, the fifth family of his *Acephala testacea*, including the clams, razor-shells, pholades, ship-worms, and some other lamellibranch or bivalve mollusks which have the mantle open at the anterior extremity, or near the middle only, for the passage of the foot. In some the mantle is prolonged at the posterior end to a tube of great length, as in the razor-shells. The bivalves of this tribe are remarkable for their powers of burrowing into clay, sand, wood, or even stone.

inclusel†, *a.* [ME. *incluse*, < L. *inclusus*, pp. of *includere*, include: see *include*.] Inclosed; shut in; cloistered; recluse.

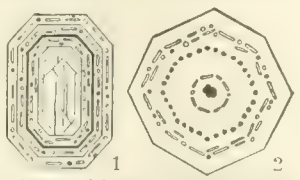
Thou sall be safe as ane ankir *incluse*, and noghte anely thou bot all cristene men.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

inclusion (in-klōʹzhon), *n.* [= F. *inclusion* = Sp. *inclusion* = Pg. *inclusão* = It. *inchiusione, inclusione*, < L. *inclusio*(*n*-), a shutting up, < *includere*, pp. *inclusus*, include: see *include*.] **1.** The act of including, or the state of being included.

The Dutch should have obliged themselves to make no peace without the *inclusion* of their allies.
Sir W. Temple, To the Duke of Ormond.

The logical process of *Inclusion* is the same both in the mind of the animal and in the mind of a philosopher.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 51.

2. That which is included or inclosed. Used in mineralogy of a body, usually minute, such as a liquid or a small crystal, which is inclosed within the mass of another. Thus, topaz often contains *inclusions* consisting of liquid carbon dioxid. The inclusions in a crystal have often a definite orientation with reference to the crystallographic axes, as for example in the mineral leucite. According to the nature of the inclosed substance, the inclusions are spoken of as *gas inclusions*, *glass inclusions*, *fluid inclusions*, etc., and the cavities themselves are called *gas-cavities* or *gas-pores*, *glass-cavities*, etc. — **Copula of inclusion**, in *logic*. See *copula*. — **Fluid inclusion**. See def. 2. — **Formal inclusion**. See *formal*.


Sections of Crystals, with symmetrically arranged inclusions. 1, augite; 2, leucite. After Zirkel.

inclusive (in-klō′siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inclusif* = Sp. Pg. It. *inclusivo*, < L. as if **inclusivus*, < *includere*, pp. *inclusus*, include: see *inclose*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Inclosing; encircling; comprehensive; including: with *of*.

The *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal that must round my brow.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

2. Included in the number or sum; comprehending the stated limit or extremes: as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusive* (that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday).

II. *n.* A term of inclusion.

This man is so cunning in his *inclusiues* and exclusiues that he dyscerneth nothing between copulatiues and disiunctiues. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 943.

inclusively (in-klō′siv-li), *adv.* In an inclusive manner; so as to include: as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusively*.

incoagulable (in-kō-ag′ū-la-bl), *a.* [= F. *incoagulable* = Sp. *incoagulable*; as *in-*[3] + *coagulable*.] Not coagulable; incapable of being coagulated or concreted. *Boyle*, Works, III. 527.

incoercible (in-kō-ėr′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *incoercible* = Pg. *incoercivel*; as *in-*[3] + *coercible*.] **1.** Not to be coerced or compelled; incapable of being constrained or forced. — **2.** In *physics*, incapable of being reduced to a liquid form by any amount of pressure. Certain gases were formerly supposed to have this property. See *gas*.

incoexistence† (in-kō-eg-zis′tens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *coexistence*.] The opposite of *coexistence*.

The coexistence or *incoexistence* . . . of different ideas in the same subject.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. iii. 12.

incog (in-kog′), *a.* An abbreviation of *incognito*.

He has lain *incog* ever since. *Tatler*, No. 230.

What! my old guardian! — What! turn inquisitor, and take evidence *incog*? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

incogent (in-kō′jent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cogent*.] Not cogent; not adapted to convince. [Rare.]

[They] reject not the truth itself, but *incogent* modes in which it is occasionally presented.
The Nation, Jan. 6, 1870, p. 14.

incogitability (in-koj″i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *incogitable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being incogitable, or incapable of being thought, or of being directly and positively thought. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

incogitable (in-koj′i-ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. *incogitable* = It. *incogitabile*, < L. *incogitabilis*, unthinking, unthinkable, < *in-* priv. + *cogitabilis*, thinkable, conceivable: see *cogitable*.] Not cogitable; unthinkable.

If Schelling's hypothesis appear to us *incogitable*, that of Cousin is seen to be self-contradictory.
Sir W. Hamilton.

incogitance, incogitancy (in-koj′i-tans, -tan-si), *n.* [< L. *incogitantia*, thoughtlessness, < *incogitan(t-)s*, thoughtless, unthinking: see *incogitant*.] The quality of being incogitable; want of thought, or of the power of thinking; thoughtlessness.

He passes the time with *incogitancy*, and hates the employment, and suffers the torment of prayers which he loves not. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 718.

incogitant (in-koj′i-tant), *a.* [= OF. *incogitant* = Pg. *incogitante*, < L. *incogitant-s*, unthinking, thoughtless, < *in-* priv. + *cogitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] **1.** Not thinking; thoughtless.

Men are careless and *incogitant*, and slip into the pit of destruction before they are aware.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, ii.

2. Not capable of thinking: opposed to *cogitant*.

As mind is a cogitant substance, matter is *incogitant*.
J. Howe, Works, I. 65.

incogitantly (in-koj′i-tant-li), *adv.* In an incogitant manner; without consideration.

I did not *incogitantly* speak of irregularities, as if they might sometimes be but seeming ones.
Boyle, Works, V. 217.

incogitative (in-koj′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cogitative*.] Not cogitative; not thinking; lacking the power of thought.

It is as impossible to conceive that ever bare *incogitative* matter should produce a thinking intelligent being as that nothing should of itself produce matter.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. x. 10.

incogitativity (in-koj″i-tā-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *incogitative* + *-ity*.] The quality of being incogitative; want of thought or the power of thinking. [Rare.]

God may superadd a faculty of thinking to *incogitativity*.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, § 9.

incognisable, incognisance, etc. See *incognizable*, etc.

incognita (in-kog′ni-tä), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *incognita*, < L. *incognita*, fem. of *incognitus*, unknown: see *incognito*.] **I.** *a.* Unknown or disguised: said of a woman or a girl.

II. *n.* A woman unknown or disguised.

Ha! Violante! that's the lady's name of the house where my *incognita* is. *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Wonder, v. 1.

incognito (in-kog′ni-tō), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *incognito*, < It. *incognito*, < L. *incognitus*, unknown, < *in-* priv. + *cognitus*, known: see *cognition*.] **I.** *a.* Unknown; disguised under an assumed name and character: generally with reference to a man, usually of some distinction, who passes, actually or conventionally, as in travel, under an assumed name or in disguise, in order to avoid notice or attention.

I' th' dark o' th' evening I peep out, and *incognito* make some visits. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

II. *n.* **1.** A man unknown, or in disguise, or living under an assumed name. — **2.** Concealment; state of concealment; assumption of a disguise or of a feigned character.

His *incognito* was endangered. *Scott.*

incognizability (in-kog″ni- or in-kon″i-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* The state of being incognizable or unknown.

incognizable (in-kog′ni- or in-kon′i-za-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cognizable*.] Not cognizable; such as no finite mind can know; not to be known by man; not to be recognized. Also spelled *incognisable*.

The relation of unlikeness . . . is *incognizable* unless there exist other relations with which it may be classed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 381.

incognizance (in-kog′ni- or in-kon′i-zans), *n.* [= OF. *incongnoissance*; as *in-*[3] + *cognizance*.] Failure to recognize, know, or apprehend. Also spelled *incognisance*.

This *incognizance* may be explained on three possible hypotheses. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

incognizant (in-kog′ni- or in-kon′i-zant), *a.* [= OF. *incongnoissant*; as *in-*[3] + *cognizant*.] Not cognizant; failing to cognize or apprehend. Also spelled *incognisant*.

Of the several operations themselves, as acts of volition, we are wholly *incognizant*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

incognoscibility (in-kog-nos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *incognoscibilità*; as *incognoscible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state of being incognoscible, or beyond being known.

If . . . the imperial philosopher should censure the still incognoscible author for still continuing in *incognoscibility*, . . . I should remind him of the Eleusinian Mysteries. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xix.

incognoscible (in-kog-nos′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *incognoscible* = Sp. *incognoscible* = Pg. *incognoscivel* = It. *incognoscibile*, < L. *incognoscibilis*, not to be known, < *in-* priv. + *cognoscibilis*, to be known: see *cognoscible*.] Not cognoscible; such as cannot be known or recognized; incognizable.

Incognito I am and wish to be, and *incognoscible* it is in my power to remain. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xx.

incoherence (in-kō-hēr′ens), *n.* [= F. *incohérence* = Sp. Pg. *incoherencia* = It. *incoerenza*; as *incoheren(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** Want of physical coherence or cohesion; the state or quality of not holding or sticking together; looseness; separateness of parts: as, the *incoherence* of particles of sand; the *incoherence* of a fluid.

The smallness and *incoherence* of the parts do make them easy to be put in motion. *Boyle*, Works, I. 388.

2. Want of coherence or connection in thought or speech; incongruity; inconsequence; inconsistency; want of agreement or dependence of one part on another: as, *incoherence* of arguments, facts, or principles.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order shows the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than syllogisms. *Locke.*

The system of his politicks, when disembroiled, and cleared of all those *incoherences* and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece, will be as follows.
Addison, Whig Examiner, No. 4.

incoherency (in-kō-hēr′en-si), *n.* Incoherence.

incoherent (in-kō-hēr′ent), *a.* [= F. *incohérent* = Sp. Pg. *incoherente* = It. *incoerente*; as *in-*[3] + *coherent*.] **1.** Without physical coherence or cohesion; loose; unconnected; not coalescing or uniting.

His armour was patched up of a thousand *incoherent* pieces. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

The pollen is so *incoherent* that clouds of it are emitted if the plant be gently shaken on a sunny day.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 401.

2. Without coherence or agreement; not properly related or coördinated; incongruous; inconsistent; inconsecutive: chiefly used of immaterial things: as, *incoherent* thoughts.

No prelate's lawn with hair-shirt lined
Is half so *incoherent* as my mind; . . .
I plant, root up; I build, and then confound.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 166.

These are only broken, *incoherent* memoirs of this wonderful society. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 324.

incoherentific (in-kō-hēr-en-tif′ik), *a.* [< *incoherent* + L. *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Causing incoherence. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

incoherently (in-kō-hēr′ent-li), *adv.* In an incoherent manner; without coherence of parts; disconnectedly.

It . . . [is] the nature of violent passion to . . . make man speak *incoherently*. *Beattie*, Moral Science, IV. i. 3.

The middle section of the country through which somewhat *incoherently* permeated Massachusetts and Virginia ideas. *J. Schouler*, Hist. U. S., p. 11.

incoherentness (in-kō-hēr′ent-nes), *n.* Want of coherence; incoherence. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

incohering† (in-kō-hēr′ing), *a.* Incoherent.

They entirely, or for the most part, consist of lax *incohering* earth. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iii. 2.

incohesion (in-kō-hē′zhon), *n.* [= F. *incohésion*; as *in-*[3] + *cohesion*.] Absence of cohesion; incoherence.

Our own Indian Empire, . . . held together by force in a state of artificial equilibrium, threatens some day to illustrate by its fall the *incohesion* arising from lack of congruity in components. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 450.

incoincidence (in-kō-in′si-dens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *coincidence*.] Want of coincidence or agreement.

incoincident (in-kō-in′si-dent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *coincident*.] Not coincident; not agreeing in time, place, or principle.

incolant† (in′kō-lant), *n.* [As L. *incola*, an inhabitant (< *incolere*, cultivate, inhabit, dwell in, < *in*, in, + *colere*, cultivate: see *cult*), + *-ant*.] An inhabitant.

The sinful *incolants* of his made earth.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvi.

incolumity† (in-kō-lū′mi-ti), *n.* [< OF. *incolumité* = Sp. *incolumidad*, < L. *incolumita(t-)s*, uninjured state, soundness, < *incolumis*, uninjured, safe, < *in-* intensive + *columis*, safe. Cf. *calamity*.] Safety; security.

The Parliament is necessary to assert and preserve the national rights of a People, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a Country. *Howell*, Letters.

incombining† (in-kom-bī′ning), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *combining*, ppr. of *combine*, *v.*] Incapable of combining or agreeing; disagreeing; disjunctive.

To saw the sorrow of man's activity with seeds of two incoherent and *incombining* principles.
Milton, Divorce, i. 1.

incombre†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *encumber*.

incombrous†, *a.* Same as *encumbrous*.

incombustibility (in-kom-bus-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incombustibilité* = Sp. *incombustibilidad* = Pg. *incombustibilidade* = It. *incombustibilità*; as *incombustible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The property of being incombustible.

incombustible (in-kom-bus′ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incombustible* = Sp. *incombustible* = Pg. *incombustivel* = It. *incombustibile*; as *in-*[3] + *combustible*.] **I.** *a.* Not combustible; incapable of being burned or consumed by fire.

Manye philosophoris clepid this quinta essencia an oile *incombustible*.
Book of Quintessence, in Hymns of Univ., p. 19.

In Eubœa's isle
A wonderous work is found of which heare woven
Vests *incombustible*. *Dyer*, The Fleece, ii.

II. *n.* A substance or thing that will not burn, or cannot be consumed by fire.

incombustibleness (in-kọm-bus′ti-bl-nes), *n.* Incombustibility.

incombustibly (in-kọm-bus′ti-bli), *adv.* So as to resist combustion.

income (in′kum), *n.* [< ME. *income* = D. *inkomen* = G. *einkommen* (in sense 6) = Icel. *innkoma*, income; cf. D. *inkomst* = Dan. *indkomst* = Sw. *inkomst* (in sense 6); as *in*-1 + *come*.] **1†.** A coming in; arrival; entrance; introduction.

Tot Kayous at the *income* was kepyd unfayre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2171.

At mine *income* I lowted low.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 6.

Pain pays the *income* of each precious thing.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 334.

2. A new comer or arrival; an incomer. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

An *Income*, incola, aduena.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

The new year comes; then stir the tipple; . . .
Let's try this *income*, how he stands,
An' eik us sib by shakin' hands. *Tarras*, Poems, p. 14.

3†. An entrance-fee.

Though he [a farmer] pay neuer so great an annuall rent, yet must he pay at his entrance a fine, or (as they call it) an *income* of ten pound, twenty pound, . . . whereas in truth the purchase thereof is hardly worth so much.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (1583), ii. 29.

4. A coming in as by influx or inspiration; hence, an inspired quality or characteristic, as courage or zeal; an inflowing principle. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Whose presence seemed the sweet *income*
And womanly atmosphere of home.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

5. A disease or ailment coming without known or apparent cause, as distinguished from one induced by accident or contagion. See *ancome*, *oncome*. [Scotch.]

Her wheel . . . was nae langer of ony use to her, for she had got an *income* in the right arm, and coudna spin.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, III. 191.

Maister John, this is the mistress; she's got a trouble in her breast — some kind o' an *income*, we're thinkin'.
Dr. John Brown, Rab and his Friends.

6. That which comes in to a person as payment for labor or services rendered in some office, or as gain from lands, business, the investment of capital, etc.; receipts or emoluments regularly accruing, either in a given time, or, when unqualified, annually; the annual receipts of a person or a corporation; revenue: as, an *income* of five thousand dollars; his *income* has been much reduced; the *income* from the business is small.

Whose heirs, their honors none, their *income* small,
Must shine by true descent, or not at all.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 356.

Income bonds. See *bond*1. — **Income tax**, a tax levied in some countries and states on incomes above a specified limit. From 1861 to 1872 an income tax was levied by the United States government. As arranged in 1862, incomes under $600 were taxed 5 per cent. (with exemption of $600 and paid house-rent), incomes of over $5,000 and not over $10,000 were taxed 7½ per cent., and those over $10,000 were taxed 10 per cent. without exemption. There were various modifications; the exemption limit was raised in 1865 to $1,000, and in 1870 to $2,000. In Great Britain and Ireland the tax is assessed at a rate per pound fixed from time to time by Parliament. Since 1877 there is an abatement of £120 on incomes under £400, while incomes under £150 are not charged. A tax of 2 per cent. on the amount of income over and above $4,000 was adopted by Congress in 1894 as part of the (Wilson) tariff act, to be levied from January 1st, 1895, until January 1st, 1900. It was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, April 8th, 1895, on the ground that it was a direct tax and that the act imposing it was repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution concerning such taxes. = **Syn.** *Income*, *Revenue*, *Value*, *Profit*. *Revenue* is the income of a government or state, without reference to expenditures; *profit* is the gain made upon any business or investment when both the receipts and the expenditures are taken into account. Property may have *value* and yield neither *income* nor *profit*.

incomer (in′kum″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who comes in; a new-comer; an immigrant.

This body was continually reinforced by fresh *incomers* from the north. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 372.

2. One who comes in place of another; a successor: used of tenants, occupants, office-holders, etc., and opposed to *outgoer*. — **3.** One resident in a place, but not a native; one who enters a company, society, or community. [Scotch.]

There was Mr. Hamilton and the honest party with him, and Mr. Welsh with the new *incomers*, with others who came in afterwards. *Howie*, Battle of Bothwell-Bridge.

4. In *shooting*, a bird which flies toward the sportsman.

incoming (in′kum″ing), *n.* [< *in*-1 + *coming*, verbal n. of *come*, *v.*] **1.** The act of coming in, entering, or arriving.

He, at his first *incomming*, charg'd his spere
At him that first appeared in his sight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 40.

2. That which comes in; income; gain; source of revenue.

Many *incomings* are subject to great fluctuations. *Tooke.*

incoming (in′kum″ing), *a.* [< *in*-1 + *coming*, ppr. of *come*, *v.*] **1.** Coming in as an occupant, office-holder, or the like: as, an *incoming* tenant; the *incoming* administration. — **2.** Coming in as the produce of labor, property, or business; accruing.

It is . . . the first and fundamental interest of the labourer that the farmer should have a full *incoming* profit on the product of his labour. *Burke*, On Scarcity.

3. Ensuing: as, the *incoming* week. [Scotch.]

incomity† (in-kom′i-ti), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *comity*.] Lack of comity; incivility. *Coles*, 1717.

in commendam. See *commendam*.

incommensurability (in-kọ-men″sū-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incommensurabilité* = Sp. *inconmensurabilidad* = Pg. *incommensurabilidade* = It. *incommensurabilità*, < *incommensurable*: see *-bility*.] The property of being incommensurable.

Aristotle mentions the *incommensurability* of the diagonal of a square to its side, and gives a hint of the manner in which it was demonstrated.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, vi. 7.

incommensurable (in-kọ-men′sū-ra-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incommensurable* = Sp. *inconmensurable* = Pg. *incommensuravel* = It. *incommensurabile*; as *in*-3 + *commensurable*.] **I.** *a.* Not commensurable; having no common measure: thus, two quantities are *incommensurable* when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of both; in *arith.*, having no common divisor except unity. See *commensurable*.

All primes together are generally called (by arithmeticians) numbers *incommensurable*, which is as much as to say, as numbers not able to be measured together by any one number; for although all true numbers universally are measurable together by an unit, yet sith unitie causeth no alteration, neyther by division nor yet by multiplication, but the numbers measured or multiplied by it alwayes returne immutably the selfe same both for quotient and product that they themselves were before, therefore they are named numbers *incommensurable*.
T. Hill, Arithmetick (1600), xi.

Incommensurable in power, having incommensurable squares. *Euclid*, x., def. 2.

II. *n.* One of two or more quantities which have no common measure.

incommensurableness (in-kọ-men′sū-ra-bl-nes), *n.* Incommensurability.

incommensurably (in-kọ-men′sū-ra-bli), *adv.* In an incommensurable manner.

incommensurate (in-kọ-men′sū-rāt), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *commensurate*.] **1.** Not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure. — **2.** Not of equal measure or extent; not adequate: as, means *incommensurate* to our wants.

incommensurately (in-kọ-men′sū-rāt-li), *adv.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion.

incommensurateness (in-kọ-men′sū-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being incommensurate.

incommiscible (in-kọ-mis′i-bl), *a.* [= It. *incommiscibile*, < LL. *incommiscibilis*, that may not be mixed, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *commiscibilis*, that may be mixed, < L. *commiscere*, mix: see *commix*.] Incapable of being commixed or commingled; that cannot be mixed or combined. *Coles*, 1717.

incommixture† (in-kọ-miks′tūr), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *commixture*.] The state of being unmixed.

In what parity and *incommixture* the language of that people stood, which were casually discovered in the heart of Spain, between the mountains of Castile, . . . we have not met with a good account.
Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies, viii.

incommodate† (in-kom′ọ-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *incommodatus*, pp. of *incommodare*, inconvenience: see *incommode*. Cf. *accommodate*.] To incommode.

The soul is . . . *incommodated* with a troubled and abated instrument. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 85.

incommodate†, *a.* [< L. *incommodatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Uncomfortable.

The scurvy and other diseases, which this long voyage and their *incommodate* condition had brought upon them.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 50.

incommodation (in-kom-ọ-dā′shọn), *n.* [< *incommodate* + *-ion*.] The act of incommoding, or the state of being incommodated or incommoded.

incommode (in-kọ-mōd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incommoded*, ppr. *incommoding*. [< F. *incommoder* = Sp. *incomodar* = Pg. *incommodar* = It. *incomodare*, < L. *incommodare*, inconvenience, < *incommodus*, inconvenient: see *incommode*, *a.*, and cf. *commode*.] To subject to inconvenience or trouble; disturb or molest; worry; put out: as, visits of strangers at unseasonable hours *incommode* a family.

I descended more conveniently, tho' not without being much *incommoded* by the sand which falls down from the top. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 53.

'Tis scarce credible that the mind of so wise a man as my father was could be so much *incommoded* with so small a matter. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 2.

= **Syn.** To discommode, annoy, try.

incommode† (in-kọ-mōd′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incommode* = Sp. *incómodo* = Pg. *incommodo* = It. *incomodo*, *incommodo*, < L. *incommodus*, inconvenient, < *in-* priv. + *commodus*, convenient: see *commode*.] **I.** *a.* Troublesome; inconvenient.

To be obliging to that Excess as you are . . . is a dangerous Quality, and may be very *incommode* to you.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, Ded.

II. *n.* Something troublesome or inconvenient.

Praying you effectually to follow the same, always foreseeing that the number be not too great, in avoiding sundry *incommodes* and inconveniences that might follow thereof. Quoted in *Strype's* Memorials, an. 1518.

incommodement† (in-kọ-mōd′mẹnt), *n.* [< *incommode* + *-ment*.] The act of incommoding, or the state of being incommoded; inconvenience. *Cheyne*, English Malady (1733), p. 315.

incommodious (in-kọ-mō′di-us), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *commodious*, after L. *incommodus*, inconvenient: see *incommode*, *a.*] Not commodious; inconvenient; tending to incommode; not affording ease or advantage; giving trouble; annoying.

I may safely say that all the ostentation of our grandees is just like a traine, of no use in the world, but horribly cumbersome and *incommodious*. *Cowley*, Greatness.

incommodiously (in-kọ-mō′di-us-li), *adv.* In an incommodious manner; inconveniently; unsuitably.

incommodiousness (in-kọ-mō′di-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being incommodious; inconvenience; unsuitableness.

incommodity (in-kọ-mod′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incommodities* (-tiz). [< F. *incommodité* = Pr. *incommoditat*, *encommoditat* = Sp. *incomodidad* = Pg. *incommodidade* = It. *incomodità*, < L. *incommodita(t-)s*, inconvenience, < *incommodus*, inconvenient: see *incommode*, *a.*] **1†.** Inconvenience; trouble; disadvantage.

Verily she [Nature] commandeth thee to use diligent circumspection, that thou do not seek for thine own commodity that which may procure others *incommodity*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

2. That which is incommodious or troublesome; anything that incommodes or causes loss; an inconvenience; a trouble.

For fear that either scarceness of victuals, or some other like *incommodity*, should chance.
Sir T. More Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

There came into Ægypt a notable Oratour, whose name was Hegesias, who mueyed . . . much against the *incómodities* of this transitory life.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 118.

The . . . voyage . . . has burdened him with a bulk of *incommodities* such as nobody will care to rid him of.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int.

incommunicability (in-kọ-mū″ni-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *incomunicabilidad* = Pg. *incommunicabilidade*; < *incommunicable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being incommunicable, or incapable of being imparted to another.

incommunicable (in-kọ-mū′ni-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *incommunicable* = Sp. *incomunicable* = Pg. *incommunicavel* = It. *incomunicabile*, < LL. *incommunicabilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + **communicabilis*, communicable: see *communicable*.] Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, told, or imparted to others.

Hee, contrary to what is heer profess'd, would have his conscience not an *incommunicable* but a universal conscience, the whole Kingdoms conscience.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

incommunicableness (in-kọ-mū′ni-ka-bl-nes), *n.* Incommunicability.

As by honouring him we acknowledge him God, so by the *incommunicableness* of honour we acknowledge him one God. *J. Mede*, Apostasy of Latter Times, p. 93.

incommunicably (in-kọ-mū′ni-ka-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be communicated or imparted.

To annihilate is, both in reason and by the consent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine and above nature as is creation itself. *Hakewill*, Apology.

incommunicated† (in-kọ-mū′ni-kā-ted), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *communicated*.] Not communicated or imparted.

Excellences, so far as we know, *incommunicated* to any creature. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

incommunicating† (in-kō-mū′ni-kā-ting), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *communicating.*] Not communicating; having no communion or intercourse. *Sir M. Hale.*

incommunicative (in-kō-mū′ni-kā-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *incommunicativo;* < *in-*[3] + *communicative.*] Not disposed to impart to others, as information or ideas; reserved; uncommunicative.

Her chill, repellent outside – her diffident mien and *incommunicative* habits. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxi.

incommunicatively (in-kō-mū′ni-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an incommunicative manner.

incommunicativeness (in-kō-mū′ni-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being incommunicative.

The Carthusian is bound to his brethren by this agreeing spirit of *incommunicativeness.* *Lamb*, Quakers' Meeting.

incommutability (in-kō-mū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *incommutabilidad* = Pg. *incommutabilidade* = It. *incommutabilità;* as *incommutable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The condition or quality of being incommutable.

This order, by its own *incommutability*, keeps all things mutable within their several ranks and conditions, which otherwise would run into confusion. *Boëthius* (trans., Oxf., 1674), p. 187.

incommutable (in-kō-mū′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *incommutable*, OF. *incommuable* = Sp. *incommutable* = It. *incommutabile*, < L. *incommutabilis*, unchangeable, < *in-* priv. + *commutabilis*, changeable: see *commutable.*] Not commutable; incapable of being commuted or exchanged with another.

incommutableness (in-kō-mū′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Incommutability.

incommutably (in-kō-mū′ta-bli), *adv.* Without reciprocal change.

incompact (in-kom-pakt′), *a.* [= OF. *incompact;* as *in-*[3] + *compact*[1].] Not compact; of loose consistence as to parts or texture; not solid. *Coles*, 1717.

incompacted (in-kom-pak′ted), *a.* Same as *incompact.* *Boyle*, Works, I. 546.

incomparability (in-kom′pa-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *incomparabilidade;* as *incomparable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being incomparable or not admitting comparison; especially, unapproached excellence.

The absolute *incomparability* of work done [in astronomy] with the costliness and variety of the instrumental outfit. *Science*, III. 529.

incomparable (in-kom′pa-ra-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *incomperable*, < OF. (also F.) *incomparable* = Sp. *incomparable* = Pg. *incomparavel* = It. *incomparabile*, < L. *incomparabilis*, that cannot be equaled, < *in-* priv. + *comparabilis*, that can be equaled: see *comparable.*] **I.** *a.* Not comparable; admitting of no comparison; especially, without a match, rival, or peer; unequaled; transcendent.

Her words do show her wit *incomparable.* *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

He was of *incomparable* parts and great learning. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 16, 1651.

They are *incomparable* models for military despatches. *Macaulay*, History.

=**Syn.** Matchless, peerless, unrivaled, unparalleled, nonpareil.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, the painted finch, *Cyanospiza* or *Passerina ciris*, more commonly called *nonpareil.*

incomparableness (in-kom′pa-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being incomparable; incomparability; excellence beyond comparison.

incomparably (in-kom′pa-ra-bli), *adv.* In an incomparable manner; beyond comparison.

incompared†, *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compared*, pp. of *compare*[1], *v.*] Not matched; peerless.

That Mantuane Poetes *incompared* spirit. *Spenser*, To Sir F. Walsingham.

incompass†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *encompass.*

incompassion† (in-kom-pash′on), *n.* [= It. *incompassione;* as *in-*[3] + *compassion.*] Lack of compassion or pity.

We are full of *incompassion;* we have little fellow-feeling of their griefs. *Bp. Sanderson*, Sermons (1681), p. 148.

incompassionate (in-kom-pash′on-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compassionate.*] Not compassionate; void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness. *Sherburne*, Poems, Lydia (1651).

incompassionately (in-kom-pash′on-āt-li), *adv.* In an incompassionate manner; without pity or tenderness.

Plead not, fair creature, without sense of pity,
So *incompassionately*, 'gainst a service
In nothing faulty more than pure obedience.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 4.

incompassionateness (in-kom-pash′on-āt-nes), *n.* Lack of compassion or pity. *Granger*, Com. on Ecclesiastes, p. 94.

incompatibility (in-kom-pat-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *incompatibility;* = F. *incompatibilité* = Sp. *incompatibilidad* = Pg. *incompatibilidade* = It. *incompatibilità;* as *incompatible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality or condition of being incompatible; incongruity; irreconcilableness.

Whoever, therefore, believes, as we do most firmly believe, in the goodness of God, must believe that there is no *incompatibility* between the goodness of God and the existence of physical and moral evil. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Law of Population.

incompatible (in-kom-pat′i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *incompetible;* = F. *incompatible* = Sp. *incompatible* = Pg. *incompativel* = It. *incompatibile;* as *in-*[3] + *compatible.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not compatible; incapable of harmonizing or agreeing; mutually repelling; incongruous.

You are *incompatible* to live withal. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Now the necessary mansions of our restored selves are those two contrary and *incompatible* places we call heaven and hell. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 49.

The critical faculty is not of itself *incompatible* with imaginative and creative power. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 99.

Black and white are not *incompatible* save as attributes of the same thing. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 62.

Specifically—**2.** That cannot coexist or be conjoined, as mutually repellent substances, or ingredients in a medicine which react on each other, causing precipitation or serious change of composition, or remedies which have opposite medicinal properties. Such substances are distinctively called *incompatibles.*=**Syn.** *Incompatible, Inconsistent, Incongruous*, unsuitable, discordant, irreconcilable. *Incompatible* has reference to action or active qualities: as, *incompatible* medicines; those who are of *incompatible* temper cannot well cooperate. *Inconsistent* implies a standard, as of truth, right, or fitness: as, it is *inconsistent* with one's duty or profession. *Incongruity* is a want of suitableness, matching, or agreement, producing surprise, annoyance, or a sense of the absurd: as, *incongruous* colors; he had gathered a party of the most *incongruous* people. Drunkenness is *incompatible* with efficiency in an official, *inconsistent* with his manifest duty and perhaps his pledges, and *incongruous* with the dignity of his place. *Inconsistent* has somewhat wider uses: as, a man, or his course, or his statements, may be quite *inconsistent*, one part of his course or one statement furnishing a standard by which judgment is formed.

II. *n. pl.* Persons or things that are incompatible with each other. See I., 2.

incompatibleness (in-kom-pat′i-bl-nes), *n.* Incompatibility.

incompatibly (in-kom-pat′i-bli), *adv.* In an incompatible manner; inconsistently; incongruously.

incompetence (in-kom′pē-tens), *n.* [= F. *incompétence* = Sp. Pg. *incompetencia* = It. *incompetenza;* as *incompeten(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *incompetency.*

incompetency (in-kom′pē-ten-si), *n.* [As *incompetence:* see *-cy.*] **1.** The character or condition of being incompetent; lack of competence; inability, whether physical, moral, or intellectual; disqualification; incapacity; inadequacy.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial-plate . . . ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern the motions of natural [heavenly] bodies. *Boyle*, Works, I. 447.

Alleged *incompetency* on the part of the people has been the reason assigned for all state-interferences whatever. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 367.

2. In *law*, lack of qualification for the performance of a legal act, or to serve a legal purpose, as incapacity for acting in court as judge, juror, or witness, from personal interest, lack of jurisdiction, or other special or legal unfitness.

incompetent (in-kom′pē-tent), *a.* [= F. *incompétent* = Sp. Pg. It. *incompetente*, < LL. *incompeten(t-)s*, insufficient, < L. *in-* priv. + *competen(t-)s*, sufficient: see *competent.*] **1.** Not competent; wanting ability or qualification; unable; incapable; inadequate.

Some men were ambitious, and by *incompetent* means would make their brethren to be their servants. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 11, Pref.

Incompetent as he was, he bore a commission which gave him military rank in Scotland next to Dundee. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

2. In *law*, not competent; not qualified; incapacitated. In the law of evidence *incompetent* is most appropriately used of evidence not fit for the purpose for which it is offered. *Irrelevant* indicates that kind of incompetence which results from having no just bearing on the subject. *Inadmissible* indicates that form of incompetence which results from there being no suitable allegation in the pleading to justify admission. See *incapacity*, 2.

In matters which the royal tribunal was *incompetent* to decide, a right of appeal under royal licence was recognised. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 403.

=**Syn.** Insufficient, unfit, disqualified.

incompetently (in-kom′pē-tent-li), *adv.* In an incompetent manner; insufficiently; inadequately.

incompetibility†, **incompetible**†. Obsolete forms of *incompatibility, incompatible.* *Sir M. Hale; Milton; Hammond.*

Incompletæ (in-kom-plē′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. G. Gmelin, 1768), so called as lacking a corolla, fem. pl. of LL. *incompletus*, incomplete.] A division of plants embracing the *Apetalæ.* As used by Batsch, it included the *Amentaceæ, Agrostales,* and *Spadicales;* as used by Reichenbach, the *Amentaceæ, Urticaceæ*, etc. The name is now sometimes used for the *Apetalæ.*

incomplete (in-kom-plēt′), *a.* [= F. *incomplet* = Sp. Pg. *incompleto* = It. *incompiuto, incompleto*, < LL. *incompletus*, incomplete, < L. *in-* priv. + *completus*, complete: see *complete.*] Not complete; not fully finished or developed; lacking some part or particular; defective; imperfect.

When I consider that I doubt, in other words that I am an *incomplete* and dependent being, the idea of a complete and independent being, that is to say of God, occurs to my mind with . . . much clearness and distinctness. *Descartes*, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

Our knowledge of the vibrations of particles will be *incomplete* until the vibration is known from the extreme violet (invisible) to the extreme red (invisible). *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 144.

Incomplete equation. See *equation.*—**Incomplete estates.** See *estate*, 5 (*b*). **Incomplete flower**, a flower wanting some essential component part, as one or more of the four kinds of organs which constitute a complete flower. Such are apetalous, monochlamydeous, staminate, and pistillate flowers.—**Incomplete inference.** See *inference.*—**Incomplete metamorphosis.** Same as *imperfect metamorphosis* (which see, under *imperfect*). **Incomplete stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop or set of pipes which contains less than the full number of pipes; a half-stop.

incompleted (in-kom-plē′ted), *a.* Uncompleted.

Without entering into the details of an *incompleted* research, I may indicate the general character of the results by means of a diagram. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 415.

incompletely (in-kom-plēt′li), *adv.* In an incomplete manner; imperfectly.

incompleteness (in-kom-plēt′nes), *n.* The state of being incomplete; lack of some part or particular; defect.

Incompleteness—want of beginning, middle, and end—is [the] . . . too common fault of [Emerson's poems]. *O. W. Holmes*, R. W. Emerson, xiv.

And I smiled to think God's greatness flowed around our *incompleteness.* *Mrs. Browning*, Rhyme of the Duchess May, Conclusion.

incompletion (in-kom-plē′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *completion.* Cf. *incomplete.*] Incompleteness; the state of being unfinished.

Independence means isolation and *incompletion;* association is the true life. *The Century*, XXVI. 828.

I have lost the dream of Doing,
And the other dream of Done, . . .
First recoil from *incompletion*, in the face of what is won.
Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower.

incomplex (in-kom′pleks), *a.* [= F. *incomplexe* = Sp. Pg. *incomplexo* = It. *incomplesso;* as *in-*[3] + *complex.*] Not complex; uncompounded; simple.

The ear is in birds the most simple and *incomplex* of any animal's ear. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, vii. 2, note 4.

incomplexly (in-kom′pleks-li), *adv.* In an incomplex manner; without complexity or confusion: as, the divine mind cognizes *incomplexly* those things that in their own nature are complex.

incompliable† (in-kom-plī′a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compliable.*] Not disposed to comply. *Mountagu.*

incompliance (in-kom-plī′ans), *n.* [< *incompliant*(*t*) + *-ce.*] The quality of being incompliant; refusal or failure to comply; an unyielding or unaccommodating disposition.

They wrote to complain, 18 July, adding that her [Mary's] *incompliance* in religion gave countenance to the disturbances. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

incompliant (in-kom-plī′ant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compliant.*] Not compliant; not yielding to solicitation; not disposed to comply. Also *uncompliant.*

We find three *incompliant* prelates more this year under confinement in the Tower: Gardiner, bishop of Winchester; Heath, of Worcester; and Day, of Chichester. *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

incompliantly (in-kom-plī′ant-li), *adv.* In an unaccommodating or unyielding manner. Also *uncompliantly.*

incomportable† (in-kom-pōr′ta-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *incomportable* = Pg. *incomportavel* = It. *incom-*

portabile, incomportevole; as *in-*[3] + *comportable.*] Intolerable; unbearable.

It was no new device to shove men out of their places by contriving *incomportable* hardships to be put upon them. *Roger North,* Examen, p. 39.

incomposed† (in-kom-pōzd'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *composed.*] Discomposed; disordered; disturbed.

With faltering speech and visage *incomposed.* *Milton,* P. L., ii. 989.

incomposedly† (in-kom-pō'zed-li), *adv.* In a disorderly or discomposed manner. *Bp. Hall.*

incomposite (in-kom-poz'it), *a.* [= Sp. *incompuesto* = Pg. *incomposto,* < L. *incompositus,* not well put together, < *in-* priv. + *compositus,* put together: see *composite.*] Not composite; uncompounded; simple.—**Incomposite numbers.** Same as *prime numbers.* See *prime.*

incompossibility (in-kom-pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *incompossibilidad* = Pg. *incompossibilidade* = It. *incompossibilità;* as *incompossible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The state or condition of being incompossible; incapability of coexistence; incompatibility. [Rare.]

However, you grant there is not an *incompossibility* betwixt large revenews and an humble sociablenesse; yet you say it is rare. *Bp. Hall,* Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 13.

"It is yet unknown to men," Leibnitz says on one occasion, "what is the reason of the *incompossibility* of different things" (i. e. the impossibility of different things existing together). *E. Caird,* Philos. of Kant, p. 83.

incompossible (in-kom-pos'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *incompossible* = Sp. *incompossible* = Pg. *incompossivel* = It. *incompossibile;* as *in-*[3] + *compossible.*] Not possible to be or to be true together; incapable of coexistence; incompatible. [Rare.]

Ambition and faith, believing God and seeking of ourselves, are incompetent, and totally *incompossible.* *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 167.

If there be any positive existences which are *incompossible*—i. e. which cannot be combined without opposition and conflict— . . . then it is obvious that all positive existence cannot be combined in God. *E. Caird,* Philos. of Kant, p. 84.

incomprehense† (in-kom-prē-hens'), *a.* [< LL. *incomprehensus,* not comprehended, < L. *in-* priv. + *comprehensus,* pp. of *comprehendere,* comprehend: see *comprehend.*] Not comprehended, or incomprehensible.

Thou must prove immense,
Incomprehence in virtue. *Marston,* Sophonisba, v. 2.

incomprehensibility (in-kom-prē-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incomprehensibilité* = Sp. *incomprensibilidad* = Pg. *incomprehensibilidade* = It. *incomprensibilità,* < ML. *incomprehensibilita(t-)s,* < L. *incomprehensibilis,* that may not be seized: see *incomprehensible.*] The character of being incomprehensible, in either sense of that word.

The constant, universal sense of all antiquity unanimously confessing an *incomprehensibility* in many of the articles of the Christian faith. *South,* Sermons, III. 217.

Incomprehensibility implies the negation of any limit in substantial presentiality or presence (as the Schools say) so far as affects the mode of the Divine existence in itself, as well as all things real and possible. The *incomprehensibility* of God is sometimes expressed by this formula, "God is in all and beyond all." . . . But *incomprehensibility* must not be confused with ubiquity, for the first is essential to God, the latter is contingent on the existence of place: in other words, on creation. *Bp. Forbes,* Explanation of the Nicene Creed, p. 50.

incomprehensible (in-kom-prē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [< ME. *incomprehensible,* < OF. *incomprehensible,* F. *incompréhensible* = Pg. *incomprehensivel* = Sp. *incomprensible* = It. *incomprensibile,* < L. *incomprehensibilis,* that cannot be seized, or comprehended, < *in-* priv. + *comprehensibilis,* comprehensible: see *comprehensible.*] 1. Not to be comprehended or comprised within limits; illimitable.

Presence everywhere is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. § 55.

The Father *incomprehensible,* the Son *incomprehensible:* and the Holy Ghost *incomprehensible.* . . . Also there are not three *incomprehensibles,* nor three uncreated: but one uncreated, and one *incomprehensible.* *Athanasian Creed.*

2. Not to be comprehended or understood; that cannot be grasped by the mind. That is *incomprehensible* which may be known or believed as a fact, but of which the mode of existence or of operation, or of coming to pass, cannot be understood.

Surely Socrates was right in his opinion, that philosophers are but a soberer sort of madmen, busying themselves in things totally *incomprehensible,* or which, if they could be comprehended, would be found not worthy the trouble of discovery. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 50.

Strength is *incomprehensible* by weakness. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xi.

incomprehensibleness (in-kom-prē-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* Incomprehensibility.

The distance, obscurity, *incomprehensibleness* of the joys of another world. *Stillingfleet,* Works, IV. iv.

incomprehensibly (in-kom-prē-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In an incomprehensible manner; to an extent or a degree which is incomprehensible.

Thou art that *incomprehensibly* glorious and infinite self-existing Spirit, from eternity to eternity, in and from whom all things are. *Bp. Hall,* Holy Rapture.

incomprehension (in-kom-prē-hen'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *comprehension.*] Lack of comprehension or understanding. *Bacon.*

incomprehensive (in-kom-prē-hen'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *comprehensive.*] Not comprehensive; not including or comprising enough; unduly limited or restricted.

A most *incomprehensive* and inaccurate title. *T. Warton,* Hist. Eng. Poetry, IV. 4.

incomprehensively (in-kom-prē-hen'siv-li), *adv.* Not comprehensively; to a limited extent.

incomprehensiveness (in-kom-prē-hen'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being incomprehensive.

incompressibility (in-kom-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incompressibilité* = Pg. *incompressibilidade;* as *incompressible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being incompressible or of resisting compression.

incompressible (in-kom-pres'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *incompressible* = Pg. *incompressivel;* as *in-*[3] + *compressible.*] Not compressible; incapable of being reduced in volume by pressure.

incompressibleness (in-kom-pres'i-bl-nes), *n.* Incompressibility.

incomputable (in-kom-pū'ta-bl), *a.* [< ML. *incomputabilis,* not computable, < L. *in-* priv. + *computabilis,* computable: see *computable.*] Not computable; incapable of being computed or reckoned.

inconcealable (in-kon-sē'la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *concealable.*] Not to be concealed, hidden, or kept secret; unconcealable.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves . . . will hourly prompt us our corruption. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vii. 10.

inconceivability (in-kon-sē-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inconcevabilité* = It. *inconcepibilità;* as *inconceivable* + *-ity.*] The quality of being inconceivable.

That *inconceivability* is the criterion of necessity is manifestly erroneous. *Hamilton,* Note to Reid's Intellectual Powers, iv. 3.

The *inconceivability* of its negation is the test by which we ascertain whether a given belief invariably exists or not. *H. Spencer,* Psychology (1855), § 7.

The history of science teems with *inconceivabilities* which have been conquered, and supposed necessary truths which have first ceased to be thought necessary, then to be thought true, and have finally come to be deemed impossible. *J. S. Mill,* Examination of Hamilton, ix.

The test of inconceivability, the unimaginableness or incredibility of the contradictory opposite of a proposition, regarded as the absolute criterion of truth, or universal postulate. This test had long been used and known by this name, but had been discredited, when brought again into notice by the advocacy of Herbert Spencer. The doctrine is: first, that there is a fixed set of first principles: second, that recognition of the truth of these is attained by the principle of excluded middle, that if one proposition is false its opposite must be true; and third, that inconceivability is a guaranty of impossibility, or at least of a congenital necessity of thought. To understand the real significance of the doctrine, it is to be remarked that it conflicts with the following opinions, more or less widely held: first, that there is no fixed set of first truths, but that reasoners must under different circumstances set out with different assumptions; second, that the evidence of mathematical truth is a positive perception of relations, and not a feeling of dilemma or powerlessness; third, that the principle of excluded middle plays but a small part in reasoning, and that even the principle of contradiction, with which the former is often confounded, is only of secondary importance; and fourth, that inconceivability, as ascertained by direct trial, is exceedingly deceptive evidence that a proposition is impossible or likely long to remain incredible.

inconceivable (in-kon-sē'va-bl), *a.* [= F. *inconcevable* = Sp. *inconcebible* = Pg. *inconcebivel* = It. *inconcepibile;* as *in-*[3] + *conceivable.*] Incapable of being conceived, or realized in the imagination; incredible; inexplicable. An expression which conveys no conception whatever, but is mere gibberish, is not called *inconceivable,* but *unintelligible.* The word *inconceivable* (see also *unconceivable*) is used in the following senses in philosophy: (*a*) Involving a contradiction in terms, such as the idea of a non-existent being.

The school-philosophers, . . . to solve the more mysterious phænomena of nature, nay and most of the familiar ones too, they scruple not to . . . have recourse to agents that are not only invisible but *inconceivable,* at least to men that cannot admit any save rational and consistent notions. *Boyle,* Atmospheres of Consistent Bodies.

A necessary truth . . . is a truth . . . the opposite of which is *inconceivable,* contradictory, nonsensical, impossible; more shortly, it is a truth in the fixing of which nature had only one alternative. . . . Nature could not have fixed that two straight lines should . . . enclose a space; for this involves a contradiction. *Ferrier,* Institutes of Metaph., Int., § 27.

(*b*) Unacceptable to the mind because involving a violation of laws believed to be well established by positive evidence, as a perpetual motion.

How two ethers can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon, without retarding, shattering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable.* *Newton,* Opticks.

A contradiction is *inconceivable* only when all experience opposes itself to the formation of the contradictory conception. *Lewes,* Probs. of Life and Mind, I. xiii.

The mistaking mere effects of association for ultimate facts, the negative of which is really, and not apparently only, *inconceivable.* *Hodgson,* Phil. of Reflection, II. vi. § 6.

(*c*) Unimaginable by man on account of an inseparable association, although not perhaps involving any contradiction nor even physically impossible, as the perception of color without extension. [This is the sense in which Herbert Spencer professes to use the word exclusively.]

For my part, I see evidently that it is not in my power to frame the idea of a body extended and moved, but I must withal give it some colour or other sensible quality which is acknowledged to exist only in the mind. In short, extension, figure, and motion, abstracted from all other qualities, are *inconceivable.* *Bp. Berkeley,* Principles of Human Knowledge, i. § 10.

A mere hypothesis . . . which, even as a hypothesis, is absolutely *inconceivable.* *Dr. T. Brown,* Phil. of the Human Mind, xxx.

(*d*) Unimaginable to a particular person from novelty, as the idea that parallel straight lines meet at infinity.

It seems *inconceivable* that A should move until B hath left its place. *Glanville,* Vanity of Dogmatizing, vi.

We might be able to aim at some dim and seeming conception how matter might at first be made, and begin to exist, by the power of that eternal first Being; but to give beginning and being to a spirit would be found a more *inconceivable* effect of omnipotent power. *Locke,* Human Understanding, IV. x. § 18.

(*e*) Capable of being conceived only by a negative or relative notion, such as the idea of infinity.

We cannot think a quality existing absolutely, in or of itself. We are constrained to think it as inhering in some basis, substratum, hypostasis, or substance; but this substance cannot be conceived by us except negatively—that is, as the unapparent, the *inconceivable* correlative of certain appearing qualities. *Sir W. Hamilton,* Discussions, App. I. (A).

(*f*) Incredible; not to be imagined as believed in by any man, as the supposition of an event undetermined by a cause. [This is the meaning which J. S. Mill undertakes to show is really attached to the word by Spencer.]

Things are often said to be *inconceivable* which the mind is under no incapacity of representing to itself in an image. It is often said that we are unable to conceive as possible that which, in itself, we are perfectly well able to conceive: we are able, it is admitted, to conceive an imaginary object, but unable to conceive it realized. This extends the term *inconceivable* to every combination of facts which to the mind simply contemplating it appears incredible. [*Foot-note.*—I do not mean what is really incredible.] *J. S. Mill,* Examination of Hamilton, vi.

inconceivableness (in-kon-sē'va-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inconceivable.

An alleged fact is not therefore impossible because it is inconceivable, for the incompatible notions in which consists its *inconceivableness* need not each of them really belong to it in that fulness which involves their being incompatible with each other. *J. H. Newman,* Gram. of Assent, p. 49.

inconceivably (in-kon-sē'va-bli), *adv.* In an inconceivable manner; beyond the power of conception.

Without foundation, and placed *inconceivably* in emptiness and darkness. *Johnson,* Vision of Theodore.

So *inconceivably* minute a quantity as the one twenty-millionth of a grain. *Darwin,* Insectiv. Plants, p. 272.

inconceptible† (in-kon-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inconceptible;* as *in-*[3] + *conceptible.*] Inconceivable.

It is *inconceptible* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, . . . should after be corrupted. *Sir M. Hale,* Orig. of Mankind, p. 86.

inconcerning† (in-kon-sėr'ning), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *concerning.*] Unimportant; trivial.

Trifling and *inconcerning* matters. *Fuller.*

inconcinn†, *a.* [= Sp. *inconcino* = It. *inconcinno,* < L. *inconcinnus,* inelegant: see *inconcinnous.*] Same as *inconcinnous.*

Dissimilar and *inconcinn* moleculæ, i. e. atoms of different magnitude and figures. *Cudworth,* Intellectual System, p. 16.

inconcinnity (in-kon-sin'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *inconcinnita(t-)s,* inelegance, < *inconcinnus,* inelegant: see *inconcinnous.*] Lack of concinnity, congruousness, or proportion, or an instance of such lack; unsuitableness.

Such is the *inconcinnity* and insignificancy of Grotius's interpreting of the six seals. *Dr. H. More,* Mystery of Godliness, p. 184.

inconcinnous† (in-kon-sin'us), *a.* [Also *inconcinn,* q. v.; < L. *inconcinnus,* inelegant, < *in-* priv. + *concinnus,* well-ordered, elegant: see

concinnous.] Unsuitable; incongruous; wanting proportion; discordant. *Craig.*

inconcludent† (in-kon-klö'dent), *a.* [= F. *inconcluant*, < L. *in-* priv. + *concludent(t-)s*, ppr. of *concludere*, conclude: see *conclude.*] Not conclusive; not furnishing adequate grounds for a conclusion or inference.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconcludent.*
Aylife, Parergon.

inconcluding† (in-kon-klö'ding), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concluding.*] Inconclusive. *Bp. Pearson.*

inconclusion (in-kon-klö'zhon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *conclusion.*] Inconclusiveness. [Rare.]

It was a real trouble to her for a time that Dr. Morrell, after admitting the force of her reasons, should be content to rest in a comfortable *inconclusion* as to his conduct. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

inconclusive (in-kon-klö'siv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conclusive.*] **1.** Not conclusive in evidence or argument; not leading to a determination or conclusion; not decisive or convincing; indeterminate.

Preservation of hair alone, as a trophy, is less general; doubtless because the evidence of victory which it yields is *inconclusive.* *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 352.

We must not be expected to accept facts and to make inferences in the case of Red Indians and Australians on evidence which we should set aside as *inconclusive* if we were making inquiries about Greeks or Germans.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 252.

2. Not conclusive in action; reaching no definite conclusion or result; producing no conclusive effect; ineffective; inefficient: as, *inconclusive* experiments.

Our guide was picturesque, but the most helpless and *inconclusive* cicerone I ever knew.
Howells, Venetian Life, p. 215.

inconclusively (in-kon-klö'siv-li), *adv.* In an inconclusive manner.

inconclusiveness (in-kon-klö'siv-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inconclusive.

The novelist must be the blindest of leaders if he fail to secure temporary adherents to his conclusions about life and death and immortality, or worshippers for the moment of his unrecognized *inconclusiveness.*
The Nation, XLVII. 459.

inconcoct† (in-kon-kokt'), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concoct*, *a.*] Inconcocted.

While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert . . . it, it is (all that while) crude and *inconcoct.*
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 838.

inconcocted† (in-kon-kok'ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concocted.*] Not concocted or fully digested; not matured; unconcocted.

When I was a child, and had my organical parts less digested and *inconcocted.*
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 23.

inconcoction† (in-kon-kok'shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *concoction.*] The state of being undigested; unripeness.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called inquination, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

inconcrete (in-kon-krēt'), *a.* [< LL. *inconcretus*, not concrete, bodily, < L. *in-* priv. + *concretus*, concrete.] Not concrete; abstract; discrete.

All our affirmations, then, are only *inconcrete*, which is the affirming not one abstract idea to be another, but one abstract idea to be joined to another.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. viii. 1.

inconcurring† (in-kon-kėr'ing), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concurring.*] Not concurring; discrepant.

Deriving effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency whatever.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

inconcussible (in-kon-kus'i-bl), *a.* [Also, improp., *inconcussable*; = OF. *inconcussible*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *concussibilis*, that can be shaken, < L. *concutere*, pp. *concussus*, shake: see *concuss.*] Not concussible; unshakable.

As the roundell or Spheare is appropriat to the heauens, . . . so is the square for his *inconcussable* steadinesse likened to the earth. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 83.

incondensability (in-kon-den-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incondensable*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being incondensable. Sometimes written *incondensibility.*

incondensable (in-kon-den'sa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *condensable.*] Not condensable; incapable of being made more dense or compact. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 2. Sometimes written *incondensible.*

incondite (in-kon'dit or in'kon-dīt), *a.* [< L. *inconditus*, not put together, not ordered, disordered, < *in-* priv. + *conditus*, put together: see *condite*[2], *condiment.*] Ill constructed; unpolished; rude. [Rare.]

Now sportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhymes, with suiting notes,
And quaver unharmonious. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

His actual speeches were not nearly so ineloquent, *incondite*, as they look. *Carlyle.*

inconditional† (in-kon-dish'on-al), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conditional.*] Unconditional; without qualification or limitation.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

inconditionate† (in-kon-dish'on-āt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conditionate.*] Unconditioned; not limited by conditions; absolute.

Their doctrine who ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election, or reprobation. *Boyle*, Works, I. 277.

inconform†, *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conform*, *a.*] Not conformed; disagreeing or variant.

A way most charitable, most comfortable, and no way *inconform* to the will of God in His Word.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 291.

inconformable† (in-kon-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conformable.*] Unconformable.

Two lecturers they found obstinately *inconformable* to the king's directions. *Heylin*, Abp. Laud (1671), p. 190.

inconformity† (in-kon-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *conformity.*] Nonconformity; incompliance.

We have thought their opinion to be that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

inconfused† (in-kon-fūzd'), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *confused.*] Not confused; distinct; clear.

So that all the curious diversitie of articulate sounds of the voice of man, or birds, will enter into a small crany, *inconfused.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 192.

inconfusion† (in-kon-fū'zhon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *confusion.*] Freedom from confusion; distinctness.

The confusion in sounds, and the *inconfusion* in species visible. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 225.

inconfutable (in-kon-fū'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *confutable.*] Not to be confuted or disproved.

inconfutably (in-kon-fū'ta-bli), *adv.* In an inconfutable manner; unanswerably. *Jer. Taylor.*

incongealable (in-kon-jē'la-bl), *a.* [= F. *incongelable*, < L. *incongelabilis*, that cannot be frozen, < *in-* priv. + **congelabilis*, that can be frozen: see *congealable.*] Not to be congealed or frozen; uncongealable.

This train oil, swimming upon the surface of the water, and being *incongealable* by the cold. *Boyle*, Works, II. 517.

incongenial (in-kon-jē'nial), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *congenial.*] Uncongenial. *Craig.*

incongrue†, *a.* [< F. *incongru*, < L. *incongruus*, inconsistent: see *incongruous.*] Incongruous.

To allow of *incongrue* speech, contrary to the rules of grammar. *Blundeville.*

incongruence (in-kong'grö-ens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *incongruencia* = It. *incongruenza*, < LL. *incongruentia*, inconsistency, < L. *incongruen(t-)s*, inconsistent: see *incongruent.*] Lack of congruence or agreement; incongruity.

The humidity of a body is but a relative thing, and depends . . . upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor in reference to the pores of those . . . bodies that it touches.
Boyle, Works, I. 391.

incongruent (in-kong'grö-ent), *a.* [= It. *incongruente*, < L. *incongruen(t-)s*, inconsistent, < *in-* priv. + *congruen(t-)s*, consistent: see *congruent.*] Incongruous.

But sens we be now occupied in the defence of poetes, it shall not be *incongruent* to our matter to shewe what profytte maye be taken by the dyligente redynge of auncient poetes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

incongruity (in-kon-grö'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incongruities* (-tiz). [= F. *incongruité* = Sp. *incongruidad* = Pg. *incongruidade* = It. *incongruità*; as *incongru-ous* + *-ity.*] **1.** The quality of being incongruous; want of congruity or mutual fitness; unsuitableness of one thing to another; lack of adaptation.

Humor in its first analysis is a perception of the incongruous, and, in its highest development, of the *incongruity* between the actual and the ideal in men and life.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 132.

2. That which is incongruous; something not suitably conjoined, related, or adapted: as, this episode is an *incongruity.*

She, after whom what tourn soe'er we see
Is discord and rude *incongruity.*
Donne, Anat. of World.

What pleasant *incongruities* are these? to see men grow rich by Vows of Poverty, retired from the world, and yet the most unquiet and busie in it?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

incongruous (in-kong'grö-us), *a.* [= F. *incongru* = Sp. Pg. It. *incongruo*, < L. *incongruus*, inconsistent, < *in-* priv. + *congruus*, consistent: see *congruous.*] **1.** Not congruous; incapable of reciprocally fitting and agreeing; unsuited or unsuitable; inharmonious.

As the first ship upon the waters bore
Incongruous kinds who never met before.
Crabbe, Works, I. 178.

Incongruous mixtures of opinion. *Is. Taylor.*

The ancients thought it not *incongruous* to choose the stones for their sepulchre on the day of their coronation. *Comber*, Companion to the Temple, iv. 1.

2. Consisting of inappropriate parts, or of parts not fitly put together; disjointed: as, an *incongruous* story.

The result was an *incongruous* framework, covered with her thronging, suggestive ideas.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 142.

=Syn. *Inconsistent*, etc. (see *incompatible*), unsuitable, unsuited, unfit, inappropriate, ill-matched, out of keeping.

incongruously (in-kong'grö-us-li), *adv.* In an incongruous manner; unsuitably; inappropriately; disjointedly.

But in the course of the sentence he drops this construction, and passes very *incongruously* to the personification of art. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xxiii.

incongruousness (in-kong'grö-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being incongruous, inharmonious, or inappropriate.

That inequality and even *incongruousness* in his [Dryden's] writing which makes one revise his judgment at every tenth page. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 22.

in-conic (in'kon-ik), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *conic.*] In *math.*, an inscribed conic.

inconnected† (in-kō-nek'ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *connected.*] Unconnected.

It being surely more reasonable to adapt different measures to different subjects than to treat a number of *inconnected* and quite different subjects in the same measure. *Bp. Hurd*, On Epistolary Writing.

inconnection†, **inconnexion**† (in-kō-nek'shon), *n.* [= F. *inconnexion* = Sp. *inconexion* = Pg. *inconnexão*; as *in-*3 + *connection*, *connexion.*] Lack of connection; disconnection.

Neither need wee any better or other proofe of the *inconnexion* of this vow with holy orders than that of their own Dominicus a Soto.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. 3.

inconnexed† (in-kō-nekst'), *a.* [< LL. *inconnexus*, *inconexus*, not connected, < L. *in-* priv. + *connexus*, *conexus*, pp. of *connectere*, *conectere*, connect.] Lacking connection; disconnected.

inconnexedly† (in-kō-nek'sed-li), *adv.* Without connection or dependence; disconnectedly.

Others ascribe hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeds.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 9.

inconnexion†, *n.* See *inconnection.*

inconnu (in-kō-nū'; F. pron. aṅ-ko-nü'), *n.* [F., unknown: see *incognito.*] In *ichth.*, a salmonoid fish, the Mackenzie river salmon, *Stenodus mackenzii*, resembling the whitefishes, *Corego-*

Inconnu, or River salmon (*Stenodus mackenzii*).

nus, but with a deeply cleft mouth, much-projecting lower jaw, broad lanceolate supramaxillaries, and teeth in bands on the vomer, palatines, and tongue. It inhabits the Mackenzie river and its tributaries in northwestern Canada, and reaches a large size. It was an unknown fish to the Canadian voyageurs who first saw it, and the name perpetuates the impression first conveyed.

inconscient (in-kon'shient), *a.* [= F. *inconscient*; as *in-*3 + *conscient.*] Unconscious; subconscious; wanting self-consciousness. [Rare.]

The old doctrines did not recognize in the brain the organic conditions of thought, and suspected not the immense efficacy of the *inconscient*, which is the foundation of mental life. Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 486.

inconscionable† (in-kon'shon-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conscionable.*] Unconscionable; not conscientious.

His Lord commaunded him, and it was the least thing he could doe for him [Lord] to sweare for him; see *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or theyr owne sowles good.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

inconscious (in-kon'shus), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conscious.*] Unconscious. *Beattie.* [Rare.]

inconsecutive (in-kon-sek′ū-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *consecutive.*] Not succeeding in regular order; disconnected.

Clement of Alexandria has preserved excerpts of a very *inconsecutive* ed. matter *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 38.

inconsecutiveness (in-kon-sek′ū-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being inconsecutive, or without order.

The *inconsecutiveness* of the primitive mind is curiously evi[illegible] other ways. *Andover Rev.*, VIII. 240.

inconsequence (in-kon′sē-kwens), *n.* [= F. *inconséquence* = Sp. *inconsecuencia* = Pg. *inconsequencia* = It. *inconsequenza*, < L. *inconsequentia*, < *inconsequen(t-)s*, inconsequent: see *inconsequent.*] 1. The condition or quality of being inconsequent; want of proper or logical sequence; inconclusiveness.

Strange that you should not see the *inconsequence* of your own reasoning. *Bp. Hurd*, To Rev. Dr. Leland.

2. That which is inconsequent; something that does not properly follow; an unrelated or misplaced sequence.

All this seems remarkable and strange, when we consider only the absurdities and *inconsequences* with which such fictions necessarily abound. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 92.

Though Kant certainly did not overlook the *inconsequences*, or over-estimate the value of common sense, yet he clearly recognised that the distinction between it and science is a vanishing one. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 203.

inconsequent (in-kon′sē-kwent), *a.* [= F. *inconséquent* = Sp. *inconsecuente* = Pg. *inconsequente* = It. *inconseguente*, < L. *inconsequen(t-)s*, not consequent, < *in-* priv. + *consequen(t-)s*, consequent: see *consequent.*] 1. Not consequent; not resulting from what has preceded; out of proper relation; irrelevant: as, *inconsequent* remarks; his actions are very *inconsequent.*—2. Not following from the premises; of the nature of an inference the conclusion of which might be false though the premises were true; illogical; formally fallacious.

Men rest not in false apprehensions without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations and misapprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

inconsequential (in-kon-sē-kwen′shal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *consequential.*] 1. Not consequential; not following from the premises; without cause or without consequences; illogical; irrational: as, *inconsequential* reasons or actions.

That marvelous and absolutely *inconsequential* principle by which a given man finds himself determined to love a certain woman. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 116.

2. Of no consequence or value. [Rare.]

As my time is not wholly *inconsequential*, I should not be sorry to have an early opportunity of being heard. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ix. 3.

Trying to be kind and honest seems an affair too simple and too *inconsequential* for gentlemen of our heroic mould. *R. L. Stevenson*, Scribner's Mag., IV. 765.

inconsequentiality (in-kon-sē-kwen-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *inconsequential* + *-ity.*] 1. The state of being inconsequential.—2. That which is inconsequential. [Rare.]

inconsequentially (in-kon-sē-kwen′shal-i), *adv.* In an inconsequential manner; without regular sequence or deduction.

He infers *inconsequentially* in supposing that, from the inconsistency of a certain relation concerning revelation, there never was any revelation at all. *Warburton*, View of Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

inconsequently (in-kon′sē-kwent-li), *adv.* In an inconsequent manner; irrelevantly.

With the exception of its flowery ending, in which, a little *inconsequently*, the author descants on the blessings of universal peace, the whole of this chapter is sensible. *The Academy*, No. 885, p. 269.

inconsequentness (in-kon′sē-kwent-nes), *n.* The quality of being inconsequent or irrelevant; inconsequence.

There is always some *inconsequentness* or incoherency in madness, but there is more of this in Swift. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 816.

inconsiderable (in-kon-sid′ėr-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inconsiderable* = Sp. *inconsiderable* = Pg. *inconsideravel* = It. *inconsiderabile*; as *in-*3 + *considerable.*] Not considerable; not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; trivial; insignificant; small.

I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy, iii. 1.

The buildings of what is plainly no *inconsiderable* city stand out against their mountain background. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 95.

The troubles between them were *inconsiderable* till 1448 and 1449, when the hard proceedings of the Constable against others of the friends and relations of Mendoza led him into a more formal opposition. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 333.

=Syn. Petty, slight, trifling, immaterial.

inconsiderableness (in-kon-sid′ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being inconsiderable or unimportant.

From the consideration of our own smallness and *inconsiderableness* in respect of the greatness and splendour of heavenly bodies let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

inconsiderably (in-kon-sid′ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an inconsiderable manner or degree; very little.

inconsideracy† (in-kon-sid′ėr-a-si), *n.* [< *inconsidera(te)* + *-cy.*] The quality of being inconsiderate; thoughtlessness; want of consideration: as, "the *inconsideracy* of youth," *Chesterfield.*

inconsiderate (in-kon-sid′ėr-āt), *a.* [= F. *inconsidéré* = Sp. Pg. *inconsiderado* = It. *inconsiderato*, < L. *inconsideratus*, not considerate, < *in-* priv. + *consideratus*, considerate: see *considerate.*] 1. Not considerate; not guided by proper considerations; thoughtless; heedless; inadvertent.

Folly and vanity in one of these ladies is like vice in a clergyman: it does not only debase him, but make the *inconsiderate* part of the world think the worse of religion. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

It is too much the fashion of the day to view prayer chiefly as a mere privilege, such a privilege as it is *inconsiderate* indeed to neglect, but only *inconsiderate*, not sinful. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 245.

Like an *inconsiderate* boy,
As in the former flash of joy,
I slip the thoughts of life and death.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxi.

2. Inattentive; negligent; without consideration: followed by *of.*

He . . . cannot be . . . *inconsiderate of* our frailties. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

3†. Inconsiderable; insignificant.

A little *inconsiderate* peece of brass. *E. Terry* (1655).

=Syn. Careless, inattentive, incautious, negligent, hasty, giddy, harebrained.

inconsiderately (in-kon-sid′ėr-āt-li), *adv.* In an inconsiderate manner; without due consideration; thoughtlessly; heedlessly.

The President . . . found his company planted so *inconsiderately*, in a place not onely subiect to the rivers invndation, but round invironed with many intollerable inconueniences. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 236.

inconsiderateness (in-kon-sid′ėr-āt-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inconsiderate; heedlessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence.

Their *inconsiderateness* therefore brands their bretheren with crimes whereof they were innocent. *Bp. Hall*, Altar of the Reubenites.

Prudence and steadiness will always succeed in the long run better than folly and *inconsiderateness*. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, I. ii. 28.

inconsideration (in-kon-sid-ė-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *inconsidération* = Sp. *inconsideracion* = Pg. *inconsideração* = It. *inconsiderazione*, < LL. *inconsideratio(n-)*, < L. *in-* priv. + *consideration(n-)*, consideration: see *consideration.*] Want of due consideration; disregard of consequences; inconsiderate action.

The greatness of John's love, when he had mastered the first *considerations* of his fear, made him to return a while after into the high priest's hall. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 292.

inconsistence (in-kon-sis′tens), *n.* [= F. *inconsistance* = Sp. Pg. *inconsistencia*; as *inconsisten(t)* + *-ce.*] Inconsistency. [Rare.]

What *inconsistence* is this? *Bentley*, Of Free-thinking, § 1.

inconsistency (in-kon-sis′ten-si), *n.*; pl. *inconsistencies* (-siz). [As *inconsistence*: see *-ency.*] 1. The quality of being inconsistent; want of consistency or agreement between ideas or actions; contradictory relation of parts or particulars; intrinsic opposition in fact or in principle; incongruity; contrariety; discrepancy.

There is no kind of *inconsistency* in a government being democratic as far as the privileged order is concerned and oligarchic as far as concerns all who lie outside the privileged order. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 287.

2. A want of consistency in feeling, idea, or act; lack of agreement or uniformity in manifestation; incongruity.

The fool lies hid in *inconsistencies*. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 70.

It is good to be often reminded of the *inconsistency* of human nature, and to learn to look without wonder or disgust on the weaknesses which are found in the strongest minds. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. Incoherency, irreconcilability, discrepancy, contradictoriness. See *incompatible.*

inconsistent (in-kon-sis′tent), *a.* [= F. *inconsistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *inconsistente*; as *in-*3 + *consistent.*] 1. Not consistent in conception or in fact; wanting coherence or agreement; discordant; discrepant.

When we say that one fact is *inconsistent* with another fact, we mean only that it is *inconsistent* with the theory which we have founded on that other fact. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

2. Lacking self-agreement or uniformity; self-contradicting.

Now let him alone, Hal, and you shall hear the *inconsistent* old sophist contradicting all he has said to-night. *J. Wilson*, Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1832.

Man, in short, is so *inconsistent* a creature that it is impossible to reason from his belief to his conduct, or from one part of his belief to another. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=Syn. 1. *Incongruous*, etc. See *incompatible.*—2. *Contradictory*, etc. See *contrary.*

inconsistently (in-kon-sis′tent-li), *adv.* In an inconsistent or contradictory manner; incongruously; discrepantly.

This is the only crime in which your leading politicians could have acted *inconsistently*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

inconsistentness† (in-kon-sis′tent-nes), *n.* Inconsistency.

No contradictious *inconsistentnesse*. *Dr. H. More*, Infinity of Worlds, st. 49.

inconsistible† (in-kon-sis′ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *consist* + *-ible.*] Inconsistent; variable. [Rare.]

It hath a ridiculous phiz, like the fable of the old man, his ass, and a boy, before the *inconsistible* vulgar. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 629.

inconsisting† (in-kon-sis′ting), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *consisting.*] Inconsistent.

The persons and actions of a Farce are all unnatural, and the manners false: that is, *inconsisting* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

inconsolable (in-kon-sō′la-bl), *a.* [= F. *inconsolable* = Sp. *inconsolable* = Pg. *inconsolavel* = It. *inconsolabile*, < L. *inconsolabilis*, inconsolable, < *in-* priv. + *consolabilis*, consolable: see *consolable.*] Not consolable; incapable of being consoled or alleviated: as, an *inconsolable* mourner; *inconsolable* grief.

Judge what I endured, terrified with dreams, tormented by my apprehensions. I abandoned myself to despair, and remained *inconsolable*. *Dryden*, Letter in Dryden's Life.

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable* by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*

With *inconsolable* distress she griev'd,
And from her cheek the rose of beauty fled.
Falconer, Occasional Elegy.

inconsolableness (in-kon-sō′la-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inconsolable.

inconsolably (in-kon-sō′la-bli), *adv.* In an inconsolable manner or degree.

inconsolately† (in-kon′sō-lāt-li), *adv.* [< **inconsolate* (not recorded) (= It. *inconsolato*, < L. *in-* priv. + *consolatus*, consoled, pp. of *consolare*, console: see *console, consolate, v.*) + *-ly*2.] Without consolation; disconsolately.

Rejoyce . . . not in your transitory honours, titles, treasures, which will at the last leave you *inconsolately* sorrowfull. *Bp. Hall*, Ser. Preached to his Majesty, Gal. ii. 20.

inconsonance (in-kon′sō-nans), *n.* [< *inconsonan(t)* + *-ce.*] Disagreement; want of harmony; discordance.

inconsonancy (in-kon′sō-nan-si), *n.* Same as *inconsonance.*

inconsonant (in-kon′sō-nant), *a.* [= OF. *inconsonnant*, < LL. *inconsonan(t-)s*, unsuitable, < L. *in-* priv. + *consonan(t-)s*, sounding together, suitable: see *consonant.*] Not consonant or agreeing; discordant.

They carried them out of the world with their feet forward, not *inconsonant* unto reason. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

He is of too honest a breed to resort to . . . measures *inconsonant* with the English tongue. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 250.

inconsonantly (in-kon′sō-nant-li), *adv.* In an inconsonant or discordant manner.

Inconspicuæ (in-kon-spik′ū-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), fem. pl. of LL. *inconspicuus*, not conspicuous: see *inconspicuous.*] A very heterogeneous group of plants, embracing the *Taxaceæ*, *Santalaceæ*, and *Equisetaceæ*.

inconspicuous (in-kon-spik′ū-us), *a.* [< LL. *inconspicuus*, not conspicuous, < L. *in-* priv. + *conspicuus*, conspicuous: see *conspicuous.*] Not conspicuous or readily discernible; not to be easily perceived by the sight; so small or unobtrusive as readily to escape notice.

Socrates in Xenophon has the same sentiment, and says that the Deity is *inconspicuous*, and that a man cannot look upon the sun without being dazzled. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

inconspicuously (in-kon-spik′ū-us-li), *adv.* In an inconspicuous manner.

inconspicuousness (in-kon-spik′ū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being inconspicuous.

inconstance† (in-kon'stans), *n.* [< ME. *inconstance*, < OF. *inconstance*, F. *inconstance* = Sp. Pg. *inconstancia* = It. *inconstanza*, < L. *inconstantia*, inconstancy, < *inconstan(t-)s*, inconstant: see *inconstant*.] Inconstancy.

But in her face semed great variaunce—
While parfite truth, and whiles *inconstaunce*.
Chaucer, Testament of Creseide.

Some do menace, wrong, and insult over their inferiors, never considering the uncertainty and *inconstance* of mutable fortune, nor how quickly that which was aloft may be flung down. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 421.

inconstancy (in-kon'stan-si), *n.* [As *inconstance*: see *-cy*. Cf. *constancy*.] **1.** Lack of constancy in action, feeling, etc.; mutability or instability; unsteadiness; fickleness: as, the *inconstancy* of a flame, or of one's temper.

A quicke capacitye,
Berayde with blots of light *Inconstancie*.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 56.

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison*, Spectator.

2. Lack of sameness or uniformity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

=Syn. Changeableness, vacillation, wavering.

inconstant (in-kon'stant), *a.* [< ME. *inconstaunt*, < OF. (also F.) *inconstant* = Sp. Pg. It. *inconstante*, < L. *inconstan(t-)s*, inconstant, < *in-* priv. + *constan(t-)s*, constant: see *constant*.] Not constant; subject to change; not firm; unsteady; fickle; capricious: said chiefly of persons: as, *inconstant* in love or friendship.

O, swear not by the moon, the *inconstant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

At several Hopes wisely to fly,
Ought not to be esteem'd Inconstancy;
'Tis more *inconstant* always to pursue
A thing that always flies from you.
Cowley, The Mistress, Resolved to be Beloved, ii.

The captives gazing stood, and every one
Shrank as the *inconstant* torch upon her countenance shone. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, viii. 28.

=Syn. Unstable, vacillating, wavering, volatile, unsettled, uncertain

inconstantly (in-kon'stant-li), *adv.* In an inconstant manner; not steadily.

Inconstrictipedes (in-kon-strik-tip'e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *in-* priv. + *constrictus*, constricted, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A subclass of birds, proposed by Hogg in 1846 upon physiological considerations: opposed to *Constrictipedes*, and approximately corresponding with the *Præcoces* of Bonaparte, and with the *Ptilopædes* or *Dasypædes* of Sundevall. [Not in use.]

inconsumable (in-kon-sū'ma-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *consumable*.] Not consumable; incapable of being consumed.

Whereof [asbestos] by art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats *inconsumable* by fire.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 14.

When the identical loan is to be returned, as a book, a horse, a harpsichord, it is called *inconsumable*, in opposition to corn, wine, money, and those things which perish.
Paley, Moral Philos., i. 5.

inconsumably (in-kon-sū'ma-bli), *adv.* So as to be inconsumable.

inconsummate (in-kon-sum'āt), *a.* [< LL. *inconsummatus*, unfinished, < L. *in-* priv. + *consummatus*, finished: see *consummate*.] Not consummated; unfinished; incomplete.

Conspiracies and *inconsummate* attempts.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Pleas of the Crown, xiii.

inconsummateness (in-kon-sum'āt-nes), *n.* The state of being inconsummate or incomplete.

inconsumptible† (in-kon-sump'ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *inconsomptible*, *inconsumptible*; as *in-*3 + *consumpt* + *-ible*.] Not consumable; inconsumable. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies, viii.

incontaminate (in-kon-tam'i-nāt), *a.* [= OF. *incontaminé* = Sp. Pg. *incontaminado* = It. *incontaminato*, < L. *incontaminatus*, not contaminated, < *in-* priv. + *contaminatus*, contaminated: see *contaminate*.] Not contaminated; not adulterated; pure.

Being [as you are] free and *incontaminate*, well borne, and abhorring to dishonour . . . yr selfe.
Evelyn, Memoirs, I., Letter to Col. Morley.

incontaminateness (in-kon-tam'i-nāt-nes), *n.* Uncorrupted state.

incontentation† (in-kon-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *contentation*.] Discontent; dissatisfaction. *Goodwin*.

incontestability (in-kon-tes-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incontestable*: see *-bility*.] The character or quality of being incontestable.

incontestable (in-kon-tes'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *incontestable* = Sp. *incontestable* = Pg. *incontestavel* = It. *incontestabile*; as *in-*3 + *contestable*.] Not contestable; not admitting of dispute or debate; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible; indisputable.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a deity. *Locke*.

The genius and daring of Bolingbroke were, indeed, *incontestable*, but his defects as a party leader were scarcely less. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., p. 141.

=Syn. Indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable.

incontestableness (in-kon-tes'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being incontestable.

incontestably (in-kon-tes'ta-bli), *adv.* So as not to be contested or disputed; in a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably.

It [tragedy] must always have a hero, a personage apparently and *incontestably* superior to the rest, upon whom the attention may be fixed and the anxiety suspended. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 156.

As the company with which I went was *incontestably* the chief of the place, we were received with the greatest respect. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

incontested† (in-kon-tes'ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *contested*.] Not contested; uncontested.

We may lay this down as an *incontested* principle, that chance never acts in perpetual uniformity and consistence with itself. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 543.

incontiguous (in-kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* [< LL. *incontiguus*, that cannot be touched (not contiguous), < L. *in-* priv. + *contiguus*, touching, contiguous: see *contiguous*.] Not contiguous; not adjoining; not touching; separate.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle*.

incontiguously (in-kon-tig'ū-us-li), *adv.* Not contiguously; separately. *Wright*.

incontinence (in-kon'ti-nens), *n.* [< ME. *incontinence*, < OF. (also F.) *incontinence* = Pr. *incontinenza* = Sp. Pg. *incontinencia* = It. *incontinenza*, < L. *incontinentia*, inability to contain, < *incontinen(t-)s*, not containing: see *incontinent*.] **1.** The quality of being incontinent; want of continence or holding in; unrestrained movement or flow; superabundant outpour.

The Carlylists, with their theoretic admiration of silence, and their practical *incontinence* of chatter.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 30.

Specifically—**2.** Lack of due restraint of the appetites or passions; intemperance in sexual intercourse; unchasteness; licentiousness.

Beauty . . . had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with unenchanted eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit,
From the rash hand of bold *Incontinence*.
Milton, Comus, l. 397.

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myself, I shunn'd *incontinence*.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 454.

3. In *med.*, the inability of any of the physical organs to restrain discharges of their contents; involuntary discharge or evacuation: as, *incontinence* of urine.

incontinency (in-kon'ti-nen-si), *n.* [As *incontinence*: see *-cy*.] Incontinence.

Come together again, that Satan tempt you not for your *incontinency*. 1 Cor. vii. 5.

incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incontinent* = Pr. *encontenen* = Sp. Pg. It. *incontinente*, < L. *incontinen(t-)s*, not containing or retaining, not holding back, immoderate, < *in-* priv. + *continen(t-)s*, containing, continent: see *continent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not continent; not holding or held in; unceasing or unrestrained: as, an *incontinent* tattler; an *incontinent* flow of talk. Specifically—**2.** Unrestrained in indulgence of appetite or passion; intemperate in sexual intercourse; unchaste; licentious.—**3.** In *med.*, unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations.—**4.** Not delayed; immediate; offhand. [Colloq.]

Hath any one a smoky chimney?—here is an *incontinent* cure! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 136.

II. *n.* One who is incontinent or unchaste.

O, old *incontinent*, dost thou not shame,
When all thy powers in chastity are spent,
To have a mind so hot?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), *adv.* [< ME. **incontinent*, *encontynent*, ML. *incontinente*, without holding back, < L. *incontinen(t-)s*, not holding back: see *incontinent*, *a.*] Incontinently; instantly; immediately. [Archaic.]

"Madame," quod he, "right now *encontynent*
I wold that he hym self were with yow here."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2819.

And put on sullen black, *incontinent*.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 6.

So he took his old flat cap, and threadbare blue cloak, and, as I said before, he will be here *incontinent*.
Scott, Kenilworth, xix.

incontinently (in-kon'ti-nent-li), *adv.* **1.** In an incontinent manner; without restraint; with unrestrained appetites or passions; specifically, with undue indulgence of the sexual appetite. —**2.** Without holding back; without delay; forthwith; at once.

Who, beeing willyng to haue the matche made, was content *incontinentlye* to procure the meanes.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 83.

I will *incontinently* drown myself. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

The rabble *incontinently* took to their heels; even the burgomasters were not slow in evacuating the premises.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 458.

He enjoined the generals *incontinently* to hang and strangle all persons the moment they should be taken.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 189.

incontracted† (in-kon-trak'ted), *a.* Not contracted; uncontracted.

This dialect uses the *incontracted* termination both in nouns and verbs. *Blackwall*, Sacred Classicks, i. 288.

incontrollable (in-kon-trō'la-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *incontroulable*; < F. *incontrôlable*; as *in-*3 + *controllable*.] Not controllable; uncontrollable. [Rare.]

Absolute, irresistible, *incontroulable* power.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, v.

incontrollably (in-kon-trō'la-bli), *adv.* [Formerly also *incontroulably*; < *incontrollable* + *-ly*2.] Uncontrollably. [Rare.]

As a man thinks or desires in his heart, such indeed he is, for then most truly, because most *incontroulably*, he acts himself. *South*, Works, VIII. i.

incontrovertibility (in-kon-trō-vèr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incontrovertible*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being incontrovertible.

incontrovertible (in-kon-trō-vèr'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *incontrovertible* = Pg. *incontrovertivel* = It. *incontrovertibile*; as *in-*3 + *controvertible*.] Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute or controversy.

incontrovertibleness (in-kon-trō-vèr'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Incontrovertibility.

incontrovertibly (in-kon-trō-vèr'ti-bli), *adv.* In an incontrovertible manner.

inconvenience (in-kon-vē'niens), *n.* [< ME. *inconvenience*, *ynconvenyns*, < OF. *inconvenience* (also *inconvenance*), F. *inconvenance* = Sp. Pg. *inconveniencia* = It. *inconvenienza*, < LL. *inconvenientia*, inconsistency, ML. inconvenience, < L. *inconvenien(t-)s*, inconsistent: see *inconvenient*.] **1.** The quality of being inconvenient; want of convenience.—**2.** Incommodiousness; embarrassing character; troublesomeness; unfitness: as, the *inconvenience* of an ill-planned house.

All this *inconuenience* grew by misuse of one word, which being otherwise spoken & in some sort qualified had easily holpen all.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 226.

He only is like to endure austerities who has already found the *inconvenience* of pleasures.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, Ded.

3. That which incommodes or gives trouble or uneasiness; anything that impedes or hampers; disadvantage; difficulty.

Yf thou be trobyllyd with *ynconvenyens*,
Arme the alway with Inward pacyens.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 70.

Is not this exposition playne? This taketh away all *inconueniences*? By this exposition God is not the auctor of euill? *Barnes*, Works, p. 280.

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment. *Tillotson*.

=Syn. Awkwardness, unwieldiness, incommodiousness, trouble, annoyance.

inconvenience (in-kon-vē'niens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inconvenienced*, ppr. *inconveniencing*. [< *inconvenience*, *n.*] To put to inconvenience; incommode.

For it is not the variety of opinions, but our own perverse wills, who think it meet that all should be conceited as our selves are, which hath so *inconvenienced* the church. *Hales*, Golden Remains, Rom. xiv. 1.

The early Spanish missionaries in America were *inconvenienced* by finding that the only native word they could use for God also meant devil.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 153.

inconveniency (in-kon-vē'nien-si), *n.*; pl. *inconveniencies* (-siz). [As *inconvenience*: see *-cy*.] Same as *inconvenience*. [Rare.]

I think that the want of seasonable Showrs is one of the greatest *Inconveniencies* that this part of the Country suffers. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 84.

To attain the greatest number of advantages with the fewest *inconveniencies*. *Goldsmith*, Pref. to Hist. Eng.

inconvenient (in-kon-vē'nient), *a.* [< ME. *inconvenient*, < OF. *inconvenient*, F. *inconvenient* = Pr. *inconvenient*, *inconvenen* = Sp. Pg. It. *inconveniente*, < L. *inconvenien(t-)s*, not according, unsuitable, < *in-* priv. + *convenien(t-)s*, according, suitable: see *convenient*.] Not convenient; inconvenient. [Obs. or rare.] (a) Giving trouble or uneasiness; embarrassing; troublesome. (b) Inopportune; as, an *inconvenient* hour.

I am a speaker dearly loves t' oppose,
In every thing I meet with, nose to nose;
Though *inconvenient* all, nose to nose.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 270.

(c) Unsuitable; incxpedient.

Time may come when men
With angels may participate, and find
No *inconvenient* diet nor too light fare.
Milton, P. L., v. 495.

=Syn. Troublesome, cumbrous, cumbersome, unwieldy, awkward, unhandy.

inconveniently (in-kon-vē'nient-li), *adv.* In an inconvenient manner; so as to cause trouble or embarrassment; incommodiously.

You speak unseemly and *inconveniently*, so to be against the officers for taking of rewards.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

There is many an holy soul that dwels *inconveniently*, in a crazy, tottering, ruinous cottage, ready to drop down daily upon his head. *Bp. Hall*, Mourners in Sion.

inconversable (in-kon-vėr'sa-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inconversable* = It. *inconversabile*: as *in-*[3] + *conversable*.] Not conversable; uncommunicative; unsocial; reserved.

inconversant (in-kon'vėr-sant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *conversant*.] Not conversant; not acquainted or familiar.

Though himself not *inconversant* with these, he did not perceive of what utility they could be. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

inconverted† (in-kon-vėr'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *converted*.] Not converted or turned.

Wheresoever they rested, remaining *inconverted*, and possessing one point of the compass, whilst the wind perhaps had passed the two and thirty.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

inconvertibility (in-kon-vėr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *inconvertibilita(t-)s*, unchangeableness, < *inconvertibilis*, unchangeable: see *inconvertible*.] The quality of being inconvertible; incapability of being converted into or exchanged for something else: as, the *inconvertibility* of bank-notes or other currency into gold or silver.

inconvertible (in-kon-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *inconvertible* = Sp. *inconvertible* = Pg. *inconvertivel* = It. *inconvertibile*, < LL. *inconvertibilis*, unchangeable, < *in-* priv. + *convertibilis*, changeable: see *convertible*.] Not convertible; incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else; as, one metal is *inconvertible* into another; *inconvertible* bonds (bonds that cannot be exchanged for others of a different tenor).

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion into the surge. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

There could never exist any motive to make notes legally *inconvertible*, save for the purposes of state-banking.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 437.

inconvertibleness (in-kon-vėr'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Inconvertibility.

inconvertibly (in-kon-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* So as not to be convertible or transmutable.

inconvincible (in-kon-vin'si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inconvincible* = Sp. *inconvencible*, < LL. *inconvincibilis*, not convincible, < L. *in-*, not, + **convincibilis*, convincible.] Not convincible; incapable of being convinced.

None are so *inconvincible* as your half-witted people.
Government of the Tongue, p. 195.

inconvincibly (in-kon-vin'si-bli), *adv.* So as not to be capable of being convinced. *Sir T. Browne.*

inconyt, *a.* [Prob. < F. *inconnu*, unknown (< L. *incognitus*, unknown: see *incognito*), used like the alt. related *uncouth*, in the abbr. form *unco*, in the sense of 'strange, rare, fine.' Cf. *unco*.] Rare; fine; pretty.

O' my troth, most sweet jests! most *incony* vulgar wit!
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

O, a most *incony* body!
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

O superdainty cunon, vicar *in onu!*
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

incoopt, *v. t.* [Also *incoop*; < *in-*[1] + *coop*.] To coop in; inclose.

With sodain blindness [Elisha] smites the Syrian Troup
the which he found *incoop*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Schisme.

incoördinate (in-kō-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *coördinate*.] Not coördinate.

incoördinated (in-kō-ôr'di-nā-ted), *a.* Incoördinate.

incoördination (in-kō-ôr-di-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incoordination*: as *in-*[3] + *coördination*.] Lack of coordination.

incopresentability (in-kō-prē-zen-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incopresentable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being incopresentable. [Rare.]

Certain sensations or movements are an absolute bar to the simultaneous presentation of other sensations or movements. We cannot see an orange as at once yellow and green, though we can feel it at once as both smooth and rough; we cannot open and close the same hand at the same moment; but we can open one hand while closing the other. Such *incopresentability* or contrariety is thus more than mere difference, and occurs only between presentations belonging to the same sense or to the same group of movements. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 46.

incopresentable (in-kō-prē-zen'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *co-* + *presentable*.] Not presentable together. [Rare.]

At the beginning, whatever we regard as the earliest different sound might have been *incopresentable* with the earliest differentiation of colour, if sufficiently diffused, just as how a field of sight all blue is *incopresentable* with one all red. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 46.

incoronate (in-kor'ō-nāt), *a.* [< L. as if **incoronatus*, pp. of **incoronare*, < *in*, in, on, + *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.* Cf. *encrown*.] Crowned. [Rare.]

I saw hither come a Mighty One,
With sign of victory *incoronate*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iv. 53.

incorporal† (in-kôr'pō-ral), *a.* [= F. *incorporel* = Pr. Sp. *incorporal* = It. *incorporale*, < L. *incorporalis*, bodiless, < *in-* priv. + *corporalis*, bodily: see *corporal*[1].] 1. Not in bodily form; incorporeal.

Alas, how is 't with you,
That you do bend your eye on vacancy,
And with the *incorporal* air do hold discourse?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. Not consisting of matter; immaterial.

Learned men have not resolved us whether light be corporal or *incorporal*. *Raleigh.*

incorporality† (in-kôr-pō-ral'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incorporalité* = It. *incorporalità*, < LL. *incorporalita(t-)s*, bodilessness, < L. *incorporalis*, bodiless: see *incorporal*.] The quality of being incorporal; immateriality; incorporeality.

incorporally† (in-kôr'pō-ral-i), *adv.* Without matter or a body; immaterially; incorporeally.

incorporate[1] (in-kôr'po-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incorporated*, ppr. *incorporating*. [< L. *incorporatus*, pp. of *incorporare* (> It. *incorporare* = Sp. Pg. *incorporar* = Pr. *cucorporar*, *incorporar* = F. *incorporer*), unite to a body, embody, < *in*, in, + *corporare*, embody: see *corporate*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To form into a body; combine, as different individuals, elements, materials, or ingredients, into one body.

The Apostle affirmeth plainly of all men Christian that, be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

The process of mixing [gunpowder] is in some mills dispensed with entirely, the *incorporating* mills being made to do the work of the drum; but it causes more waste.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 311.

2. To unite with a body or substance; unite intimately; work in; introduce and combine so as to form a part.

To them who are *incorporated* into Christ, their head, there can be no beheading. *Donne*, Letters, lxxvi.

The Hans-Towns, being a Body-politic *incorporated* in the Empire, complain'd hereof to the Emperor.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

Every animal sustains itself and grows by *incorporating* either the materials composing other animals or those composing plants. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

3. To place in a body; give material form to; incarnate; embody.

The idolaters who worshipped their images as gods supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein.
Stillingfleet.

4. To form into a body corporate or politic; constitute as a corporation, with power to act as one person and have perpetual succession; confer corporate rights upon: as, to *incorporate* a city or a town; to *incorporate* a bank or a railroad company.

Izacke says that "the cordwainers and curriers were first *incorporated* by grant under the common seal of the city 21 R. II. 1397."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 331, note.

Hence merchants, unimpeachable of sin
Against the charities of domestic life,
Incorporated, seem at once to lose
Their nature. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 678.

Who do not believe Congress has the power to *incorporate* a bank, under any form.
D. Webster, Senate, March 18, 1834.

= Syn. 1 and 2. To blend, merge, consolidate.

II. *intrans.* To unite with another body so as to make a part of it; be mixed, blended, or combined; be worked in: usually followed by *with*.

Painters' colours and ashes do better *incorporate with* oil.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

He never suffers wrong so long to grow,
Violence *incorporate with* right so far,
As it might come to seem the same in show.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

I'll wed my Daughter to an Egyptian Mummy, ere she shall *incorporate with* a contempt of Sciences and a detested Ignorance. *Cowley*, Love for Love, ii. 5.

Let them *incorporate with* them, he was regarded as a foreigner and an enemy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 15.

incorporate[1] (in-kôr'po-rāt), *a.* [< L. *incorporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Incorporated; united in one body; mixed; conjoined; intimately associated.

"True is it, my *incorporate* friends," quoth he [the belly], "That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon." *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

We most heartily thank thee, for that thou . . . dost assure us . . . that we are very members *incorporate* in the mystical body of thy Son.
Book of Common Prayer, Communion Office.

Gazing on thee, sullen tree,
Sick for thy stubborn hardihood,
I seem to fail from out my blood
And grow *incorporate* into thee.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ii.

incorporate[2] (in-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corporate*.] 1. Not corporeal; not bodily or material; not having a material body.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and *incorporate*. *Raleigh.*

2. Not corporate; not existing as a corporation: as, an *incorporate* bank.

incorporation (in-kôr-pō-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *incorporacion*, < OF. and F. *incorporation* = Pr. *incorporatio* = Sp. *incorporacion* = Pg. *incorporação* = It. *incorporazione*, < LL. *incorporatio(n-)*, an embodying, embodiment, incorporation, < *incorporare*, embody, incorporate: see *incorporate*[1].] The act of incorporating, or the state of being incorporated. (a) The act of combining or mixing different ingredients into one mass; specifically, in *med.*, the mixture or combination of drugs with liquids or soft substances in order to give them a certain degree of consistence.

A mercurial spirit must be superadded, which by its activity may . . . promote the more exquisite mixture and *incorporation* of the ingredients. *Boyle*, Works, I. 546.

(b) The act of uniting with another body, substance, or mass; combination into a structure or organization; intimate union.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that society which hath him for their head.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

The *incorporation* of one town with another, though effected with brilliant results in the early history of Attika, involved such a disturbance of all the associations which in the Greek mind clustered about the conception of a city that it was quite impracticable on any large or general scale. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 59.

(c) The act of placing in a body, or of giving material form; incarnation; embodiment. [Rare.] (d) In *law*, the formation or existence of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person.

This yere, there was a greate controversye betwene the Mayor and Citesens of the one partie, and the companye of the Taylors of the other partie, for and concernynge a new *incorporacion*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

(e) The body so formed. [For this sense the more appropriate word is *corporation*.]—**Articles of incorporation.** See *articles of association*, under *article*.—**Incorporation by reference**, the bringing into one document, in legal effect, of the contents of another by referring to the latter in such manner as to adopt it. Thus, the rule that a deed of lands must describe or identify the land is satisfied by its referring to another specified deed, the description in which is then said to be incorporated by reference.

incorporative (in-kôr'pō-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *incorporate*[1] + *-ive*.] Tending to incorporate. Specifically applied in philology to languages, also called *incorporative* and *polysynthetic*, as the Basque and the languages of the North American Indians, which tend to combine the various modifiers of the verb, as the object and adverbs, into one word with it. Thus, in Basque, *hoponi*, to wash, *hopocuni*, to wash hands, *hopoaduni*, to wash feet.

incorporator (in-kôr'pō-rā-tor), *n.* [= It. *incorporatore*: as *incorporate*[1] + *-or*.] One who forms a corporation; specifically, one of the persons named in an act of incorporation; one of the original members of an incorporated body or company.

Mr. . . . of Georgia expressed a fear that the *incorporators* would, after getting their Bill, come back and ask the Government to maintain the enterprise by subscriptions. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 58.

incorporeal (in-kôr-pō'rē-al), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corporeal*. Cf. Sp. *incorporeo* = It. *incorporeo*, < L. *incorporeus*, bodiless, < *in-* priv. + *corporeus*, bodily: see *corporeal*.] 1. Not corporeal; not consisting of matter, or not having a material body; immaterial.

This time, because it is an *incorporeal* thing, and not subject to sense, we mock ourselves the fineliest out of it.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

Thus *incorporeal* spirits to smallest forms
Reduced their shapes immense.
Milton, P. L., i. 789.

2. In *law*, existing in contemplation of law, and enjoyable as a right (as distinguished from that which has tangible form), as a franchise, or a right of way.—**Incorporeal hereditament.** See *hereditament.*—**Syn. 1.** Unsubstantial, spiritual, disembodied.

incorporealism (in-kôr-pō′rē-al-izm), *n.* [< *incorporeal* + *-ism.*] The condition of being incorporeal; immateriality; incorporeal spiritual existence, or belief in such existence.

So in like manner did all the other ancient atomists generally, before Democritus, joyn theology and *incorporealism* with their atomical physiology.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 27.

incorporealist (in-kôr-pō′rē-al-ist), *n.* [< *incorporeal* + *-ist.*] One who believes in incorporealism or incorporeal existence.

Those atomick physiologies that were before Democritus and Leucippus were all of them *incorporealists.*
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 26.

incorporeality (in-kôr-pō-rē-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *incorporeal* + *-ity.*] The character of being incorporeal; incorporeity.

incorporeally (in-kôr-pō′rē-al-i), *adv.* In an incorporeal manner; without body or embodiment; immaterially.

The sense of hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 124.

incorporeity (in-kôr-pō-rē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incorporéité* = Pr. *incorporeitat* = Sp. *incorporeidad* = Pg. *incorporeidade* = It. *incorporeità*; as *incorpore(al)* + *-ity.*] The quality of being incorporeal; disembodied existence; immateriality.

incorporingt, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of **incorpor*, < L. *incorporare*, embody: see *incorporate*1.] Incorporation.

Eek of our materes *encorporing.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 262.

incorpset (in-kôrps′), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *corpse*, body.] To incorporate.

He grew into his seat,
And to such wondrous doing brought his horse,
As he had been *incorps'd* and demi-natur'd
With the brave beast. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

incorrect (in-kọ-rekt′), *a.* [= F. *incorrect* = Sp. Pg. *incorrecto* = It. *incorretto*, < L. *incorrectus*, uncorrected, unimproved, < *in-* priv. + *correctus*, correct: see *correct.*] 1. Not correct in form or structure; not according to a copy or model, or to established rule; faulty.

The piece, you think, is *incorrect?*
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 45.

2. Not correct as to fact; inaccurate; erroneous; untrue: as, an *incorrect* statement, narration, or calculation.—3. Not correct in manner or character; improper; irregular; disorderly: as, *incorrect* habits.

I will therefore only observe to you that the wit of the last age was yet more *incorrect* than their language.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to Conq. of Granada.

4†. Not corrected or regulated; not chastened into proper obedience.

'Tis unmanly grief;
It shows a will most *incorrect* to heaven.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

incorrectiont (in-kọ-rek′shọn), *n.* [= F. *incorrection* = Sp. *incorreccion* = Pg. *incorrecção* = It. *incorrezione*, < L. as if **incorrectio(n-)*, < *incorrectus*, incorrect: see *incorrect.*] Want of correction; incorrectness.

The unbridled swing or *incorrection* of ill nature maketh one odious. *Arnway*, The Tablet (1681), p. 9.

incorrectly (in-kọ-rekt′li), *adv.* In an incorrect manner; inaccurately; not exactly: as, *incorrectly* copied; *incorrectly* stated.

incorrectness (in-kọ-rekt′nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being incorrect; want of conformity to truth or to a standard or rule; inaccuracy.—2. That which is incorrect; an error.

As to his speech, you see it; people hold it very cheap, tho' several *incorrectnesses* have been altered in the printed copy. *Gray*, Letters, I. 139.

incorrespondence (in-kor-e-spon′dens), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *correspondence.*] Lack of correspondence; disproportion. *Coleridge.*

incorrespondency (in-kor-e-spon′den-si), *n.* Same as *incorrespondence.*

incorresponding (in-kor-e-spon′ding), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *corresponding.*] Not corresponding. *Coleridge.*

incorrigibility (in-kor″i-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incorrigibilité* = Sp. *incorregibilidad* = Pg. *incorrigibilidade* = It. *incorrigibilità*, < ML. *incorrigibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *incorrigibilis*, incorrigible: see *incorrigible.*] The quality or state of being incorrigible; incapability of correction or amendment.

incorrigible (in-kor′i-ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incorrigible* = Sp. *incorregible* = Pg. *incorrigivel* = It. *incorrigibile, incorreggibile*, < ML. *incorrigibilis*, not corrigible, < *in-* priv. + *corrigibilis*, corrigible: see *corrigible.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Incapable of being corrected or amended.

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* errour? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Bad beyond correction or reform; irreclaimable: as, an *incorrigible* sinner or drunkard.

There are not only diseases incurable in physic, but cases indissolvable in laws, vices *incorrigible* in divinity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

He was long considered as an *incorrigible* dunce.
Goldsmith, Taste.

=**Syn.** Incurable, hopeless, irrecoverable, irreclaimable; graceless, shameless, hardened.

II. *n.* One who is incapable of amendment or reform.

A small room where my *incorrigibles* are kept for forty hours without food in solitary confinement.
Livingstone's Life Work, p. 424.

incorrigibleness (in-kor′i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* Incorrigibility; the quality of not admitting of correction.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigibleness.* *Decay of Christian Piety.*

I would not have chiding used, much less blows, till obstinacy and *incorrigibleness* make it absolutely necessary. *Locke.*

incorrigibly (in-kor′i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an incorrigible manner; irreclaimably.

incorrodible (in-kọ-rō′di-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *corrodible.*] Incapable of being corroded.

incorrupt (in-kọ-rupt′), *a.* [= OF. *incorrupt* = Sp. Pg. *incorrupto* = It. *incorrotto*, < L. *incorruptus*, uninjured, not corrupt, < *in-* priv. + *corruptus*, corrupt: see *corrupt.*] 1. Not corrupt physically; not affected by corruption or decay; not marred, impaired, or spoiled: used of organic matter of any kind.

And mortal food, as may dispose him best
For dissolution, wrought by sin, that first
Distempered all things, and of *incorrupt*
Corrupted. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 56.

2. Not corrupt spiritually; not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted; above the influence of corruption or bribery.

Most wise, most honourable, and most *incorrupt* judges.
Shirley, The Traitor, iii. 1.

incorruptedt (in-kọ-rup′ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *corrupted.*] Not corrupted; uncorrupted.

And breath'd into their *incorrupted* breasts
A curious wish, which did corrupt their will.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int. (ed. 1819).

incorruptibility (in-kọ-rup-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. **incorruptibilitee, incorrumptibiletee* = F. *incorruptibilité* = Pr. *incorruptibilitat* = Sp. *incorruptibilidad* = It. *incorrottibilità*, < LL. *incorruptibilita(t-)s*, < *incorruptibilis*, incorruptible: see *incorruptible.*] The character or quality of being incorruptible; incapability of corruption.

The vertu of brennynge watir is sich that naturely it drawith out of gold alle the vertues and propirtees of it, and it holdith *incorrumptibiletee* and an euene heete.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

incorruptible (in-kọ-rup′ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *incorruptible*, < OF. (also F.) *incorruptible* = Sp. *incorruptible* = Pg. *incorruptivel* = It. *incorrottibile*, < LL. *incorruptibilis*, incorruptible, < *in-* priv. + *corruptibilis*, corruptible: see *corruptible.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Not corruptible physically; incapable of corruption or decay.

The vertu therof [quintessence of antimony] is *incorruptible* and merueilous profitable.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

The dead shall be raised *incorruptible.* 1 Cor. xv. 52.

2. Not corruptible morally; not liable to perversion or debasement; that cannot be affected by contaminating influences, especially bribery or hope of gain or advancement: as, *incorruptible* principles; an *incorruptible* judge.

An integrity *incorruptible*, and an ability that always rose to the need.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

II. *n. pl.* [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, the Aphthartodocetæ.

incorruptibleness (in-kọ-rup′ti-bl-nes), *n.* Incorruptibility.

incorruptibly (in-kọ-rup′ti-bli), *adv.* In an incorruptible manner; so as not to admit of corruption.

incorruption (in-kọ-rup′shọn), *n.* [= F. *incorruption* = Sp. *incorrupcion* = Pg. *incorrupção* = It. *incorruzione*, < LL. *incorruptio(n-)*, incorruption, < L. *incorruptus*, not corrupt: see *incorrupt.*] The condition or quality of being incorrupt; absence of or exemption from corruption.

It is sown in corruption; it is raised in *incorruption.*
1 Cor. xv. 42.

incorruptive (in-kọ-rup′tiv), *a.* [= OF. *incorruptif*; as *in-*3 + *corruptive.*] Not liable to corruption or decay. [Rare.]

[The lyre] struck
For sounds of triumph, to proclaim her toils
Upon the lofty summit, round her brow
To twine the wreath of *incorruptive* praise.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, i. 435.

incorruptly (in-kọ-rupt′li), *adv.* In an incorrupt manner; without corruption.

Observation will show us many deep counsellors of state and judges to demean themselves *incorruptly* in the settled course of affairs. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

incorruptness (in-kọ-rupt′nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being incorrupt, physically or morally; exemption from decay or deterioration; immunity from contaminating influences.

Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners is preferable to fine parts and subtile speculations.
Woodward.

incounter†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *encounter.*

incourage†, incouragement†, etc. Obsolete forms of *encourage*, etc.

incrassate (in-kras′āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incrassated*, ppr. *incrassating.* [< LL. *incrassatus*, pp. of *incrassare* (> Pg. *incrassar* = Sp. *incrasar*), make thick, < L. *in*, in, + *crassare*, make thick, < *crassus*, thick: see *crass.*] **I.** *trans.* To make thick or thicker; thicken; specifically, in *phar.*, to make thicker, as a fluid, by the mixture of something less fluid, or by evaporating the more fluid parts.

Some find sepulchral vessels containing liquors which time hath *incrassated* into jellies.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

Of such concernment too is drink and food,
To *incrassate* and attenuate the blood.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iv.

II. *intrans.* To become thick or thicker.

Their spirits fattened and *incrassated* within them.
Hammond, Works, IV. 651.

incrassate (in-kras′āt), *a.* [= Pg. *incrassado*, < LL. *incrassatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Thickened, or made thick or thicker; inspissated; fattened; swollen from fatness.

Their understandings were so gross within them, being fattened and *incrassate* with magical phantasms.
Hammond, Works, IV. 657.

2. In *bot.*, becoming thicker by degrees; swelling or swollen.—3. In *entom.*, gradually swollen in one part, generally toward the apex.—**Incrassate antennæ**, such antennæ as are much thickened in one part, but not at the base or apex.—**Incrassate femora**, such femora as are much thickened and formed for leaping, as in the grasshoppers.—**Incrassate joint**, a joint thicker than the adjoining ones.—**Incrassate margin**, a margin somewhat swollen and rounded, without any sharp edge.

incrassated (in-kras′ā-ted), *a.* Same as *incrassate.*

incrassation (in-kra-sā′shọn), *n.* [< *incrassate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of incrassating or thickening, or the state of becoming incrassated or thickened; inspissation; fatty enlargement.

The *incrassation* of the hind legs does not, as in the Halticæ, indicate saltatorial powers. *Westwood.*

2. A swelling out as if from fatness; a thickening.

Whatsoever properly nourisheth before its assimulation, by the action of natural heat it receiveth a corpulency or *incrassation* progressional unto its conversion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 20.

incrassative (in-kras′ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *incrassate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

II. *n.* That which has the power to thicken; specifically, a medicine, as a mucilaginous substance, formerly believed to thicken the humors when too thin.

The two latter indicate restringents to stench, and *incrassatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

increasable (in-krē′sa-bl), *a.* [< *increase* + *-able.*] Capable of being increased.

increasableness (in-krē′sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being increasable.

The necessity of enlarging infinitely means no more than that we find an indefinite [illegible] of some of our ideas, or an impossibility of supposing any end of them. *Law*, Enquiry, i.

increase (in-krēs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *increased*, ppr. *increasing*. [Formerly also *encrease*; < ME. *incressen*, *encressen*, *encresen*, *encressen*, *encrescen*, *encrecen*, < OF. **encreser*, *encrestre*, *encrestre*, *encrecir*, *encrecer* = Pr. *encreisser* = It. *increscere*, < L. *increscere*, increase, < *in*, in, on, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*, *crease*2.] **I.** *intrans.* To become greater in any respect; become enlarged, extended, or multiplied; grow or advance in size, quantity, number, degree, etc.; augment; multiply; wax, as the moon.

Of heen the swarmes nowe begynne *encrese*,
Newe in the hony combe is bredde the bee.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

The Lord make you to *increase* and abound in love one toward another. 1 Thes. iii. 12.

The people also besprinkle the Bride with wheat, crying out, *Increase* and multiplie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

While the stars burn, the moons *increase*,
And the great ages onward roll. *Tennyson*, To J. S.

II. *trans.* To make greater in any respect; enlarge or extend in bulk, quantity, number, degree, etc.; add to; enhance; aggravate: opposed to *diminish*.

Nothynge elles thei diden but ete and drinke, and *encrecd* her peple that assembled euery day.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 231.

Hie thee from this slaughterhouse,
Lest thou *increase* the number of the dead.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

I can never see one of those plays which are now written, but it *increases* my admiration of the ancients.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

This *increases* the difficulties tenfold.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 286.

increase (in′krēs, formerly also in-krēs′), *n.* [< ME. *encres*, *encrese*, *encresse*, < OF. (AF.) *encresse*, *encrece*, *encreas*, increase; from the verb.] **1.** A growing larger, as in size, number, quantity, degree, etc.; augmentation; enlargement; extension; multiplication.

Dear goddess, hear!
Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature fruitful! . . .
Dry up in her the organs of *increase*.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

God made the woman for the use of man,
And for the good and *increase* of the world.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

2. The amount or number added to the original stock, or by which the original stock is augmented; increment; profit; interest; produce; issue; offspring.

Take thou no usury of him, or *increase*. Lev. xxv. 36.

All the *increase* of thine house shall die in the flower of their age. 1 Sam. ii. 33.

Beyond Roanoak are many Isles full of fruits and other Naturall *increases*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 85.

3. In *astron.*, the period of increasing light or an increasing luminous phase; the waxing, as of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Imperceptible increase. See *imperceptible*. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Enlargement, growth, addition, accession, expansion.

increasefult (in-krēs′fûl), *a.* [< *increase*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of increase; abundantly productive.

To cheer the ploughman with *increasefull* crops.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 958.

increasement† (in-krēs′ment), *n.* [< *increase* + *-ment*.] Increase; aggrandizement.

Then it is worthy the consideration, how this may import England in the *increasement* of the greatnesse of France, by the addition of such a countrey.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 56.

increaser (in-krē′sėr), *n.* One who or that which increases.

The medicine being the *increaser* of the disease, as when fire is quenched with oile. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

Craven's traction-*increaser* . . . has lately been tried on the New York, Lake Erie, and Western.
The Engineer, LXV. 425.

increase-twist (in′krēs-twist), *n.* In *firearms* and *ordnance*, a system of rifling in which the twist or inclination of the spiral grooves to the axis of the bore increases from the breech to the muzzle. See *twist*.

increasingly (in-krē′sing-li), *adv.* In an increasing manner; growingly: as, *increasingly* uncomfortable.

increate (in′krē-āt), *a.* [ME. *increate*; = F. *increé* = Sp. Pg. *increado* = It. *increato*; < L. *in-* priv. + *creatus*, created: see *create*.] Not created; uncreated. [Poetical.]

Myn owen sone with me *increate*
Schalle doun be sente to be incarnate. *Lydgate*.

Since God is light,
And never but in unapproached light
Dwelt from eternity, dwelt then in thee,
Bright effluence of bright essence *increate*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 6

increated† (in-krē-ā′ted), *a.* Same as *increate*.

The unexpressible notions rising out of a fruitive contemplation of the *increated* verity.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xxi. § 1.

incredibile dictu (in-krē-dib′i-lē dik′tū). [L.: *incredibile*, neut. of *incredibilis*, incredible; *dictu*, abl. supine of *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] Incredible to relate; strange to say.

incredibility (in-kred-i-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incredibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *incrédibilité* = Sp. *incredibilidad* = Pg. *incredibilidade* = It. *incredibilità*, < LL. *incredibilita(t-)s*, incredibility, incredulity, < L. *incredibilis*, incredible: see *incredible*.] **1.** The quality of being incredible or beyond belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede.
Dryden.

2. That which is incredible.

Heat his mind with *incredibilities*. *Johnson*.

incredible (in-kred′i-bl), *a.* [= OF. *incredible* (also vernacularly *increable*, F. *incroyable*) = Sp. *increible* = Pg. *incredivel*, *increivel*, *incrivel* = It. *incredibile*, < L. *incredibilis*, not to be believed, < *in-* priv. + *credibilis*, to be believed: see *credible*.] **1.** Not credible; that cannot be credited; surpassing the possibility of belief.

Which might amaze the beholders, and seeme *incredible* to the hearers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

Is it *incredible*, or can it seem
A dream to any, except those that dream,
That man should love his Maker?
Cowper, Conversation.

An oak growing in the sea, and a sea-weed on the top of a hill, are *incredible* combinations.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 27.

2. Surpassing belief as to what is possible; hard to believe; unimaginable; inconceivable.

In Asia there is no Beer drank at all, but Water, Wine, and an *incredible* variety of other Drinks.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

incredibleness (in-kred′i-bl-nes), *n.* Incredibility.

The very strangeness, or *incredibleness*, of the story.
Casaubon, Credulity and Incredulity (1668), p. 180.

incredibly (in-kred′i-bli), *adv.* **1.** In an incredible manner; in a manner to preclude belief.—**2.** Beyond prior belief or conception; unimaginably; inconceivably.

The arts are *incredibly* improved.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 245.

increditable† (in-kred′i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *creditable*.] Discreditable.

Hypocrisy and dissimulation are always *increditable*, but in matters of religion monstrous.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 145.

incredited† (in-kred′i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *credited*.] Discredited; disbelieved.

He [Hazael] was brought to this self-*incredited* mischief; as impossible as at first he judged it, at last he performed it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 364.

incredulity (in-krē-dlū′li-ti), *n.* [= OF. *encredulitet*, F. *incrédulité* = Pr. *incredulitat* = Sp. *incredulidad* = Pg. *incredulidade* = It. *incredulità*, < L. *incredulita(t-)s*, unbelief, < *incredulus*, unbelieving: see *incredulous*.] The quality of being incredulous or indisposed to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief; skepticism; unbelief.

Of every species of *incredulity*, religious unbelief is infinitely the most irrational.
Buckminster.

The human mind not infrequently passes from one extreme to another; from one of implicit faith to one of absolute *incredulity*. *Story*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

= **Syn.** Disbelief, distrust, doubt.

incredulous (in-kred′ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *incrédule* = Sp. Pg. It. *incredulo*, < L. *incredulus*, unbelieving, unbelievable, < *in-* priv. + *credulus*, believing: see *credulous*.] **1.** Not credulous; not disposed to admit the truth of what is related; not given to believe readily; refusing or withholding belief; skeptical.

These [witnesses] may be so qualified as to their ability and fidelity that a man must be a fantastical *incredulous* fool to make any doubt of them.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 1.

"I am the man." At which the woman gave
A half-*incredulous*, half-hysterical cry.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2†. Not easy to be believed; incredible.

No dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no obstacle, no *incredulous* or unsafe circumstance.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

incredulously (in-kred′ū-lus-li), *adv.* In an incredulous manner; with incredulity.

incredulousness (in-kred′ū-lus-nes), *n.* Incredulity.

incremable† (in-krem′ạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *incremable*, < LL. as if **incremabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *cremabilis*, combustible, < L. *cremare*, burn: see *cremate*.] Incapable of being burned; incombustible.

Incombustible sheets made with a texture of asbestos, *incremable* flax, or salamander's wool.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

incremate (in-krē′mat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incremated*, ppr. *incremating*. [< LL. as if **incrematus*, pp. of **incremare*, < L. *in*, in, + *cremare*, burn, cremate: see *cremate*.] To cremate.

incremation (in-krē-ma′shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **incremation(n-)*, < **incremare*, burn: see *incremate*.] The act of burning or of consuming by fire, as a dead body; cremation.

Not very long after we passed those *incremations* I was seated in the drawing-room of the Bengal Club, with mirrors and lights. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 126.

increment (in′krē-ment), *n.* [= F. *incrément* = Sp. Pg. It. *incremento*, < L. *incrementum*, growth, increase, < *increscere*, increase: see *increase*.] **1.** The act or process of increasing; a growing or swelling in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; augmentation.

Divers conceptions there are concerning its [the Nile's] *increment* or inundation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

Faith in every of its stages, at its first beginning, at its *increment*, at its greatest perfection, is a duty made up of the concurrence of the will and the understanding.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 146.

2. Something added; an increase or augmentation; specifically, in *math.*, the excess (positive or negative) of the value which a function would have if its independent variable were increased by any amount, especially by unity, over the value which it has for any particular value of the variable; the difference of a function; also, an arbitrary supposed increase of an independent variable.

Here heaps of gold, there *increments* of honours.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv 1.

All scale-readings begin at zero, and extend by practically uniform *increments* to the maximum reading.
Science, XIII. 99.

3. In *rhet.*, a species of amplification which consists in magnifying the importance of a subject (person or thing) by stating or implying that it has no superior, or that the greatest of all others is inferior to it: as, Thou hast slain thy mother. What more can I say? Thou hast slain thy mother.—**4.** In *Latin gram.*, a syllable in another form of a word additional to the number of syllables in the nominative singular of a noun, adjective, etc., or the second person singular of the present indicative active of a verb. The increment nearest the beginning of the word is called the first, and those succeeding it are the second and third respectively, the last syllable not being counted. Thus in *i-tis*, *2nc-3ri-tus* from *i-ter*, *au-di-en-s-tis* from *au-di-o*, *au-dis*, the increments are numbered as indicated.

5. In *her.*, the state of the moon when crescent: as, the moon in her *increment*.—**Method of increments**, the calculus of finite differences, especially that part which treats of the differences and sums of different forms of functions.

incremental (in-krē-men′tạl), *a.* [< *increment* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or in the nature of increment or increase.

The exclusion of the rule of "subtraction" and the substitution of what the writer calls "*incremental* or complementary addition." *Nature*, XXXIII. 29.

incrementation†, *n.* [ME. *incrementacion*, < ML. *incrementatio(n-)*, increase, < L. *incrementum*, increase: see *increment*.] Increase; growth.

In Marche and September putacion
To chastens is *incrementacion*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

increpate† (in′krē-pāt), *v. t.* [< L. *increpatus*, pp. of *increpare* (> It. *increpare* = Sp. Pg. *increpar* = OF. *increper*, *encreper*), make a noise, exclaim against, < *in*, on, + *crepare*, make a noise: see *crepitate*.] To chide: rebuke.

increpation† (in-krē-pā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *increpation* = Sp. *increpacion* = Pg. *increpação* = It. *increpazione*, < LL. *increpatio(n-)*, a chiding, < L. *increpare*, exclaim against, chide: see *increpate*.] A chiding or rebuking; censure.

God was angry; but yet . . . it was but such an anger as ended in an instruction rather than in an *increpation*.
Donne, Sermons, v.

When they desired to know the time of his restoring their kingdom, . . . his answer was a kinde of soft *increpation* to them, and a strong instruction to all times.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xvi. § 6.

Heraldic representation of the moon increscent, or crescent in ascendant.

increscent (in-kres′ent), *a.* [< L. *increscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *increscere*, increase: see *increase*.] Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling: specifically applied to the moon.

Between the *increscent* and decrescent moon.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

increst†(in-krest′), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *crest.*] To crest.

Two foaming billows flow'd upon her breast,
Which did their top with coral red *increst*.
Drummond, Sonnets, i. 13.

incriminate (in-krim′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incriminated*, ppr. *incriminating*. [< ML. *incriminatus*, pp. of *incriminare* (> It. *incriminare* = Sp. Pg. *incriminar* = Pr. *encriminar* = F. *incriminer*), accuse of crime, < L. *in*, on, + *criminare*, accuse of crime: see *criminate*.] **1.** To charge with a crime; accuse; criminate.

In cases in which the clerk . . . was accused, the clerical immunity from trial by the secular judge was freely recognised. If the ordinary claimed the *incriminated* clerk, the secular court surrendered him for ecclesiastical trial. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

The evidence, it is said, does not *incriminate* the higher members of the corporation as individuals, although it shows that they assented to a loose general application of the city's funds. *New York Times*, March 2, 1887.

2. To make a subject of accusation; charge as a crime. [Rare.]

Fifteen years had passed since the *incriminated* acts were committed. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

=Syn. 1. *Accuse, Charge, Indict*, etc. See *accuse*.

incriminatory (in-krim′i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *incriminate* + *-ory.*] Tending to criminate; accusatory. *Athenæum.*

incroach†, incroachment†, etc. Obsolete forms of *encroach*, etc.

incroyable (F. pron. aṅ-krwo-yä′bl), *n.* [F., lit. incredible: see *incredible.*] In France, during the time of the Directory (about 1795–9), a man or woman who affected a grotesque and extreme foppishness in dress.

The republican [French] young man of fashion, the *incroyable*. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 947.

incruciated† (in-krō′shi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *cruciated.*] Untormented; free from torture.

His ignorance gave him . . . a kind of innocence, whereby he (Œdipus) might have passed away his life *incruciated*, without the sense of so fatal misfortunes.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 31.

incruental† (in-krō-en′tal), *a.* [< L. *incruentus*, not made bloody, < *in-* priv. + *cruentus*, bloody, < *cruor*, blood.] Not bloody; not accompanied with blood.

He musters out as many places as he can find that make any mention of liturgy, oblation, holy victim, *incruental* sacrifice. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 408.

incrust, encrust (in-, en-krust′), *v. t.* [< OF. *encrouster*, F. *encrouter*, also *incruster* = Sp. Pg. *incrustar* = It. *incrostare*, < L. *incrustare*, cover with a rind or crust, < *in*, on, + *crusta*, crust: see *crust.*] **1.** To cover with a crust; form a crust or coating on the surface of; coat; overlay: as, an ancient coin *incrusted* with rust.

In the Persian Gulf a ship had her copper bottom *encrusted* in the course of twenty months with a layer of coral two feet in thickness. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 106.

All the wonderful acuteness and dialectics of the Greek mind were employed for centuries in *incrusting* the Christian faith with the subtile and curious conceits of the Oriental systems. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 256.

As Christianity spread over the Roman world, it became *encrusted* with pagan notions and observances.
J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 79.

2. In *decorative art*, to cover with a different and generally more precious material in plates or pieces of appreciable thickness, requiring to be held in place by cramps, hooks, cement, or other appliances.

The principal [chapels of St. Peter's] are four, *incrusted* with most precious marbles and stones of various colours. *Evelyn*, Diary, Rome, Nov. 19, 1644.

3. To apply or inlay, as mosaic, slabs of precious marbles, enameled tiles, or the like, so as to form a decoration or covering.

The form of the cross, the domes, the *incrusted* decoration [of St. Mark's], were all borrowed from the East, and all had their prototypes in Byzantine buildings.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 54.

In good [mosaic] work not a trace [of cement] should appear between the *encrusted* stones and the marble, not even when seen through a magnifying glass.
Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 49.

Incrusted enamel. See *enamel.*—**Incrusted work**, in metal, work the surface of which is decorated by attaching to it ornaments also in metal, as silver on copper, copper on brass, etc. In some instances one metal is incrusted on another, as tin on brass, and then cut through in figured patterns. A modern mechanical method consists in painting the design on the metal surface in watercolor, then varnishing the unpainted parts, and placing the object in a dilute bath of nitric acid. After the painted parts are bitten in by the acid, the object is electroplated, the deposit forming on the unvarnished parts. On removing the varnish, the plated parts appear as incrusted.

Incrustata (in-krus-tā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *incrustatus*, incrustate: see *incrustate*, *a.*] A division of cyclostomatous polyzoans: same as *Inarticulata*, 2: opposed to *Radicata*.

incrustate (in-krus′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *incrustatus*, pp. of *incrustare*, incrust: see *incrust.*] To incrust; form an incrustation on. [Rare.]

If it was covered with mud, it must have been *incrustated* mud. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxix.

Masses of calcareous tufa which have been formed upon the borders of *incrustating* springs.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 187.

incrustate (in-krus′tāt), *a.* [< L. *incrustatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Incrusted.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the grosser stick baked and *incrustate* upon the sides of the vessel. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Coated, as with earthy matter. (*b*) Growing so firmly to the pericarp as to appear to have but one integument: said of seeds. —**3.** Incrusting; forming a crust, as a polyzoan or a lichen.

incrustation (in-krus-tā′shọn), *n.* [Also rarely *encrustation*; = F. *incrustation* = Sp. *incrustacion* = Pg. *incrustação*, < LL. *incrustatio(n-)*, < L. *incrustare*, incrust: see *incrust.*] **1.** The act of incrusting; the act of covering or lining with any foreign substance; the state of being incrusted.

It [St. Mark's] is the purest example in Italy of the great school of architecture in which the ruling principle is the *incrustation* of brick with more precious materials.
Ruskin, Stones of Venice, II. iv. § 24.

2. A crust or coat of anything on the surface of a body; a covering, coating, or scale, as of mineral substances deposited by a spring or stream, or by the water in a steam-boiler; an efflorescence, as of salt or soda on the surface of the ground.

The application of hydrochloric acid removed the stalactite *encrustation* by which the letters had hitherto been obscured. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 235.

The country at this point is inexpressibly dreary and volcanic-looking, the salt *incrustations* lying thick upon the earth. *O'Donovan*, Merv, i.

A merely sceptical age will create nothing; but an age of uninquiring credulity will hand down to later generations its most sacred truths disfigured and imperilled by a thick *incrustation* of error.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 266.

3. An inlaying of anything, as a plaque, tile, lacquer, veneer, mosaic, or the like, into or upon the surface, as of a cabinet, mantelpiece, etc.

Had the whole church been finished as it was designed, it would have presented one splendid though bizarre effect of *incrustation*. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 251.

4. An incrusted or inlaid object or substance.

The material of the structure was brick, but the whole surface of the building [St. Mark's], within and without, was to be covered with precious *incrustations* of mosaic or of marble.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 54.

The doorways are a labyrinth of intricate designs, in which the utmost elegance of form is made more beautiful by *incrustations* of precious agates and Alexandrine glasswork. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 102.

Cameo incrustation. See *cameo.*

incrustive (in-krus′tiv), *a.* [< *incrust* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to a crust, or to the formation of a crust.

incrustment (in-krust′ment), *n.* [= It. *incrostamento*; as *incrust* + *-ment.*] That which is formed as a crust; incrustation; hence, any foreign matter with which something is overlaid or surrounded. Also *encrustment.*

The work of disengaging truth from its *encrustment* of error. *Is. Taylor.*

incubate (in′kū-bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incubated*, ppr. *incubating*. [< L. *incubatus*, pp. of *incubare* (> Sp. *encobar*, *incubar* = Pg. *incubar*), lie in or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *cubare*, lie.] **I.** *trans.* To sit upon for the purpose of hatching; hatch out, or produce by hatching: often used figuratively: as, to *incubate* eggs; to *incubate* a book or a project.

Still fewer [fishes] nidificate and *incubate* their ova.
Owen, Comp. Anat., viii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sit, as on eggs, for the purpose of hatching; brood: as, a bird that *incubates* for two weeks.—**2.** In *pathol.*, to go through the stage or process of incubation. See *incubation*, 2.

incubation (in-kū-bā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *incubation* = Sp. *incubacion* = Pg. *incubação* = It. *incubazione*, < L. *incubatio(n-)*, < *incubare*, lie in or upon: see *incubate.*] **1.** The act of sitting, as on eggs, for the purpose of hatching; brooding; hatching: often used figuratively, as of writings, schemes, etc.

First, the Swiss Republicks grew under the guardianship of the French monarch . . . The Dutch Republicks were hatched and cherished under the same *incubation*.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, ii.

Incubation is performed, as is well known, by the female of nearly all Birds. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 775.

2. In *pathol.*, the unnoticed or unknown processes or changes which occur in the interval between the exposure to an infectious disease and the development of its first symptoms.

This [whooping-cough] has generally one week, or even two, of *incubation* before the first febrile and catarrhal symptoms appear. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. A lying in or within; specifically, the act of sleeping in a temple for the purpose of obtaining revelations by dreams, or in the hope of being visited by the god and relieved of some ailment, as in the Greek sanctuaries of Æsculapius.

This place was celebrated for the worship of Æsculapius, in whose temple *incubation*, i. e. sleeping for oracular dreams, was practised. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 111.

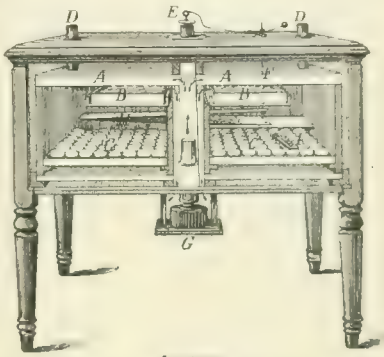
A type of the usual method, which was called *incubation* or ἐγκοίμησις, is the oracle of Amphiaraus near Oropus, beside the spring where the hero had risen from the earth to become a god. The inquirer, after abstaining from wine for three days and from all food for twenty-four hours, slept in the temple on the skin of a ram which he had sacrificed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 808.

Artificial incubation, the hatching of eggs by artificial warmth, as practised from antiquity in Egypt and China. Of late years this industry has become general in Europe and America.—**Period of incubation.** (*a*) In *ornith.*, the length of time required to hatch eggs, or during which a bird incubates them. (*b*) In *pathol.*, the period that elapses between the introduction of the morbific principle and the outbreak of the disease.

incubative (in′kū-bā-tiv), *a.* [< *incubate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to incubation or the period of incubation; of the nature of incubation; in *pathol.*, relating to the period during which a disease is supposed to be hatching in the system before manifesting itself.

The germs of all the *incubative* diseases are reproduced in the bodies of the sick. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

incubator (in′kū-bā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *incubator*, one who lies in a place, < L. *incubare*, lie in or upon, incubate: see *incubate.*] One who or that which incubates, as a bird. Specifically—(*a*) A bird that sits upon or shows a disposition to sit upon eggs. (*b*) A machine for the artificial incubation of eggs. While many different incubators are in use, they are essentially alike



Incubator.

A A, hot-air tank; *B B*, trays for holding pans of water; *C C*, egg-trays; *D*, *D*, ventilators; *E*, thermostat-regulator; *F*, pipe connecting thermostat with regulator; *G*, lamp; *H*, thermostat; *I*, chimney.

in principle, and comprise a case containing one or more drawers or trays for holding the eggs, some form of hot-water or hot-air apparatus (usually a lamp for heating), and, in the most practical forms, a thermostat of some kind for regulating the temperature, besides ventilators, appliances for saturating the heated air in the interior with moisture, etc. Some incubators are also fitted with appliances for turning the eggs without opening the machine.

The egg which the birds . . . cannot cover may be hatched artificially in an *incubator*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 37.

(*c*) A suitable appliance for the artificial development of germs in the cultivation of micro-organisms.

Artificial cultivations of micro-organisms in suitable nourishing media in the *incubator*.
E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 9.

(*d*) See *cancer*, 2.

incubatory (in-kū′bā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *incubate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to incubation; employed in the process of incubation. See *ovicyst.*

The ascidiozooids develop *incubatory* pouches.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 617.

incubet† (in-kūb′), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *cube.*] To make a cube of; place or fix as if forming part of a cube.

So that Prelaty . . . must be fain to inglobe or *incube* herself among the Presbyters.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

incubi, *n.* Latin plural of *incubus.*

in-cubic (in′kū-bik), *n.* [< *in*1- + *cubic.*] In *math.*, an inscribed cubic.

incubiture† (in-kū′bi-tūr), *n.* [< L. *incubitus*, pp. of *incubare*, lie upon: see *incubate.*] **1.** The act of incubating; incubation.

The *incubiture* of the female [bird] on the back of the male. *Ellis*, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 153.

2. The state of being covered, as in incubation; a covering.

The last 'circumstance' is the use of those strings, as Cardan supposes, for the better keeping them together in this *incubiture*.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

incubous (ing'- or in'kū-bus), *a.* [< NL. *incubus*, adj., lying upon: see *incubus*.] In *bot.*, imbricate in such a manner that the apex of a leaf lies on the base of the next one above, as in the *Jungermanniacew*.

incubus (ing'- or in'kū-bus), *n.*; pl. *incubuses*, *incubi* (-bus-ez, -bī). [ME. *incubus*; = F. *incube* = Sp. *incubo* = Pg. It. *incubo*; < LL. *incubus*, nightmare, ML. a demon supposed to be the cause of nightmare, < L. *incubare*, lie upon: see *incubate*.] 1. The nightmare. — 2. An imaginary being or demon, supposed to be the cause of nightmare; especially, such a being of the male sex who was supposed to consort with women in their sleep. In the middle ages this belief was accepted by the church and the law. Deformed children were supposed to be the results of such association. Compare *succubus*.

For ther as wont to walken was an elf,
Ther walketh now the lymytour hym self, . . .
Wommen may now go saufly up and doun;
In every bussh or under every tree,
Ther is noon oother *incubus* but he,
And he ne wol doon hem but dishonour.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 24.

Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
The sensualest; and, after Asmodai,
The fleshliest *Incubus*. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 152.

A not less distinct product of the savage animistic theory of dreams, as real visits from personal spiritual beings, lasted on without a shift or break into the belief of mediæval Christendom. This is the doctrine of the *incubi* and succubi, those male and female demons which consort with men and women.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 173.

3. Figuratively, a heavy or oppressive burden; especially, a heavy weight on the mind; anything that prevents the free use of the faculties.

Debt and usury is the *incubus* which weighs most heavily on the agricultural resources of Turkey.
Farley, Resources of Turkey.

4. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of parasitic hymenopters of the family *Braconidæ*: synonymous with *Microgaster* of Latreille. *Schrank*, 1802.

incudal (ing'kū-dal), *a.* [< *incus* (*incud-*) + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the incus.

incudate (ing'kū-dāt), *a.* [< *incus* (*incud-*) + *-ate*[1].] Having an incus, as the mouth-parts of a rotifer: as, trophi *incudate*.

incudes, *n.* Plural of *incus*.

incudius (ing-kū'di-us), *n.*; pl. *incudii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *incus* (*incud-*), anvil: see *incus*.] A muscle or ligament of the tympanum, oftener called *laxator tympani*: correlated with *malleus* and *stapedius*. *Coues*, 1887.

in cuerpo. See *cuerpo*.

inculcate (in-kul'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inculcated*, ppr. *inculcating*. [< L. *inculcatus*, pp. of *inculcare* (> It. *inculcare* = Sp. Pg. *inculcar* = F. *inculquer*), tread in, tread down, force upon, < *in*, in, on, + *calcare*, tread, < *calx*, heel: see *calk*[1].] To impress by frequent admonitions, or by forcible statement or argument; enforce or stamp upon the mind.

I shall be pardoned if I have dwelt long on an argument which I think . . . needs to be *inculcated*.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. v. 16.

Innocent had sent to London two persons charged to *inculcate* moderation, both by admonition and example.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. *Inoraft*, *Instil*, etc. See *implant*.

inculcation (in-kul-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inculcation* = Sp. *inculcacion* = It. *inculcazione*; from the verb.] The act of inculcating or impressing by repeated admonitions; forcible or persistent teaching.

By these frequent *inculcations* of the Archbishop and some of his fellow Bishops, and by their discreet behaviour towards the Queen, she was at length brought off from the fancy of images. *Strype*, Abp. Parker, I. 193.

The days that are to follow must pass in the *inculcation* of precepts already collected, and assertions of tenets already received. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 151.

inculcator (in-kul'kā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *inculcador* = It. *inculcatore*, < LL. *inculcator*, < L. *inculcare*, tread in or down: see *inculcate*.] One who inculcates or enforces.

Des Cartes, . . . the greatest example and *inculcator* of this suspension [of assent], declares that he would have it practised only about human speculations, not about human actions. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 183.

inculcatory (in-kul'kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inculcate* + *-ory*.] Intended or fitted to inculcate.

As typical and *inculcatory*, nothing could have been more admirable than these sacrifices.
Mark Hopkins, Discussions for Young Men, p. 233.

inculk† (in-kulk'), *v. t.* [< F. *inculquer*, < L. *inculcare*, tread in or down: see *inculcate*.] To inculcate.

I am here compelled to *inculk* and iterate it with so many words.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 245.

Pride and covetousnesse, by corrupt blast blowne,
Into my hart *inculked* by fancie fond.
J. Heywood, The Spider and the Flie (1556).

inculpt, *v. t.* [< F. *inculper*, < ML. *inculpare*, inculpate: see *inculpate*.] To inculpate.

For if Chrysostom's impatience and headlong desire slew him, why shuld mine honest proceeding and care be *inculped* therewithal? *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, ii. 6.

inculpable (in-kul'pa-bl), *a.* [= OF. *incoupable*, F. *inculpable* = Sp. *inculpable* = Pg. *inculpavel* = It. *incolpabile*, < LL. *inculpabilis*, unblamable, < L. *in-* priv. + *culpabilis*, blamable: see *culpable*.] Not culpable; not meriting blame; innocent.

The case is such in the rules of morality that no ignorance of things lying under necessary practice can be totally *inculpable*. *South*, Works, VII. x.

inculpableness (in-kul'pa-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inculpable; blamelessness.

True puritee consisteth in the *inculpablenesse* and innocencie of the heart. *J. Udall*, On Luke xi.

inculpably (in-kul'pa-bli), *adv.* In an inculpable manner; without blame; innocently.

Those things which are not in our power — that is, such things in which the flesh is *inculpably* weak.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 675.

inculpate (in-kul'pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inculpated*, ppr. *inculpating*. [< ML. *inculpatus*, pp. of *inculpare* (> It. *incolpare* = Sp. *inculpar* = Pr. *encolpar* = F. *inculper*), bring in fault, < L. *in*, in, + *culpa*, fault: see *culpable*, *culprit*.] To expose to blame or imputation of wrongdoing; incriminate.

They renewed their prayers to be excused from serving in the council of state, in order that they might not be afterwards *inculpated* for the faults of others.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 385.

inculpation (in-kul-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inculpation* = It. *incolpazione*, < ML. **inculpatio(n-)*, < *inculpare*, inculpate: see *inculpate*.] The act of inculpating, or the state of being inculpated; incrimination.

Among the lower, or rather the lowest, political tactics, *inculpation* of a retiring administration has often been resorted to for promoting the success of the opposite party. *G. T. Curtis*, Buchanan, II. 246.

inculpatory (in-kul'pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inculpate* + *-ory*.] Tending to inculpate or criminate; criminatory: opposed to *exculpatory*: as, *inculpatory* disclosures.

It furnished especial facilities for destroying *inculpatory* evidence. *The American*, VIII. 69.

incult (in-kult'), *a.* [= F. *inculte* = Sp. Pg. *inculto* = It. *incolto*, *inculto*, < L. *incultus*, untilled, uncultivated, < *in-* priv. + *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, till, cultivate: see *cult*.] Untilled; uncultivated; wild; hence, unpolished; unrefined; rude, as style. [Rare.]

Let them be rude, stupid, ignorant, *incult*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 62.

Her forests huge,
Incult, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 884.

incultivate (in-kul'ti-vāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + ML. *cultivatus*, pp. of *cultivare*, cultivate: see *cultivate*.] Uncultivated; untaught. [Rare.]

Hence grew the impostures of charms, and amulets, and other insignificant ceremonies: which to this day impose upon common belief, as they did of old upon the barbarism of the *incultivate* heathen.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

incultivated (in-kul'ti-vā-ted), *a.* [< *incultivate* + *-ed*[2].] Uncultivated.

The soil, though *incultivated*, so full of vigour that it procreates without seed.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 380.

incultivation† (in-kul-ti-vā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *cultivation*.] Lack or neglect of cultivation.

In that state of *incultivation* which nature in her luxuriant fancies loves to form.
Berington, Hist. Abeillard, p. 108.

inculture† (in-kul'tūr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *inculturа*; < L. *in-* priv. + *cultura*, culture: see *culture*.] Lack or neglect of culture.

The *inculture* of the world would perish into a wilderness, should not the activeness of commerce make it an universal city. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 49.

incumbency (in-kum'ben-si), *n.*; pl. *incumbencies* (-siz). [= Sp. Pg. *incumbencia* = It. *incumbenza*; as *incumben(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being incumbent; a lying or resting on something: as, the *incumbency* of a burden. [Rare or obsolete.] — 2. That which is incumbent; a superincumbent weight, physical, mental, or moral; hence, a grave duty, responsibility, or obligation. [Rare.]

We find them more fragil, and not so well qualified to support great *incumbencies* and weights.
Evelyn, Sylva, I. iii. § 17.

The duties of a man, of a friend, of a husband, of a father; and all the *incumbencies* of a family.
Donne, Letters, xxvii.

3. The state of being an incumbent or holder of an office; the discharge of official or stated functions of any kind, especially of ecclesiastical functions; specifically, the state of holding or being in possession of a church benefice.

Some things are mine by possession, some by use; some by title, some by *incumbency*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 3.

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop during his *incumbency* in the same see. *Swift*.

incumbent (in-kum'bent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *incumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *incumbere*, lay oneself down upon, recline upon, < *in*, on, + **cumbere*, nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down: see *cumbent*. Cf. *incubate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Lying or resting on something.

He steers his flight
Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air.
Milton, P. L., i. 226.

Meanwhile, *incumbent* o'er the shining share
The master leans. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 41.

Specifically — 2. Lying, leaning, or resting lengthwise, in whole or in part, upon a surface to which there is only one point of actual attachment or none. (*a*) In *bot.*, said of cotyledons when the back of one is applied to the radicle, as in some of the *Cruciferæ*; said of an anther when it is fixed by the middle or any other part of the back, and lies along the inner side of the filament. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, said of hairs, spines, etc., and of organs which lie against the surface to which they are joined. (*c*) In *ornith.*, said of the hallux or hind toe of a bird when its whole length rests on the ground or is applied to a supporting object, owing to its insertion on a level with the anterior toes. (*d*) In *entom.*, said of wings which, in repose, lie horizontally one over the other.

3. Lying or resting as a duty or obligation; imposed, and pressing to performance.

The goodness and excellency of God are more *incumbent* and actually pressing upon their spirit than any considerations of reward. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 842.

It . . . appeared a duty *incumbent* upon me to attempt to reclaim them. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvi.

II. *n.* One who discharges stated functions; the holder of an office of any kind; especially, one who discharges ecclesiastical functions; one who holds a benefice.

Many livings in Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Northampton were rendered vacant by the suspension of the *incumbents* from the steeples of their churches. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

incumbentess† (in-kum'ben-tes), *n.* [< *incumbent* + *-ess*.] A female incumbent. [Rare.]

You may make your court to my Lady Orford by announcing the ancient barony of Clinton, which is fallen to her by the death of the last *incumbentess*.
Walpole, Letters (1760), III. 371.

incumbently (in-kum'bent-li), *adv.* In an incumbent manner.

incumber, incumberingly. See *encumber*, *encumberingly*.

incumbition† (in-kum-bish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *incumbere*, lie or lean upon (see *incumbent*), + *-ition*.] A lying upon or among something.

The souls of connoisseurs themselves, by long friction and *incumbition*, have the happiness, at length, to get all be-virtued, be-pictured, be-butterflied, and be-fiddled.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 3.

incumbrance, incumbrancer. See *encumbrance*, *encumbrancer*.

incumbrous†, *a.* Same as *encumbrous*.

incunabula (in-kū-nab'ū-lä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl., cradle-clothes, swaddling-clothes, hence a cradle, birthplace, origin, < *in*, in, + *cunabula*, neut. pl., a cradle, dim. of *cunæ*, fem. pl., a cradle. Cf. *cunabula*.] 1. The cradle or early abode; the place in which a thing had its earliest development, as a race, an art, etc.; hence, first trace; beginning; origin.

It is also in Orissa, if anywhere, that we may hope to find the *incunabula* that will explain much which is now mysterious in the forms of the temples and the origin of many parts of their ornamentation.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 435.

2. In *ornith.*, a breeding-place; the resort of a bird to breed. — 3. In *bibliography*, books printed in the infancy of the art; generally, books printed before the year 1500: in this sense rarely with a singular *incunabulum*.

Including such rare works as 430 *Incunabula*, from A. D. 1469 to 1510. *Cat. Union Theol. Sem.*, 1882–3.

incur (in-kėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incurred*, ppr. *incurring*. [Early mod. E. also *incurr*, *incurre*; < ME. *incurren*, *encorren*, < OF. *encorre*, *encorir*, *encourir*, F. *encourir* = Pr. *encorre*, *encorrer* = Sp. *incurrir* = Pg. *incorrer* = It. *incorrere*, < L. *incurrere*, run into, run toward, meet, < *in*, into, on, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†.

To run upon; impinge upon; run against or strike.

He that is no longer affected with a benefit than it *incurs* the sense, and suffers not itself to be disregarded, is far from being gratefull. *Barrow*, Works, I. viii.

2. To encounter, as some undesirable or injurious consequence; become liable or subject to through one's own action; bring upon one's self: as, to *incur* liabilities.

For so Actæon, by presuming far,
Did, to our grief, *incur* a fatal doom.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

I know I *incur* the imputation of unnecessary hardness and stoicism from those who compose the Court and Parliament of Love. *Emerson*, Love.

Sweden was slow in *incurring* the resentment of Napoleon. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 407.

II.† *intrans.* To enter; pass; occur; come to pass.

If anything *incurr* to you of curious, . . . you will greately oblige that assembly of virtuosi [the Royal Society] in communicating any productions of the places you travell thro. *Evelyn*, To Mr. William London at Barbados.

Light is discerned by itself, because by itself it *incurrs* into the eye. *South*, Works, V. vii.

incurability (in-kūr-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incurabilité* = Pg. *incurabilidade*; as *incurable* + *-ity*; see *-bility*.] The state of being incurable.

incurable (in-kūr′ạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *incurable*, < OF. (also F.) *incurable* = Pr. Sp. *incurable* = Pg. *incuravel* = It. *incurabile*, < LL. *incurabilis*, not curable, < *in-* priv. + *curabilis*, curable: see *curable*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not curable; beyond the power of skill or medicine: as, an *incurable* disease.

Your Absence, if it continue long, will prove to me like the Dust of Diamonds, which is *incurable* Poison. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 3.

It is . . . the last attempt that God uses to reclaim a people by, and if these Causticks [fires] will not do, it is to be feared he looks upon the wounds as *incurable*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

2. Not admitting correction: as, *incurable* evils.

=Syn. Irremediable, remediless, hopeless, irreparable, incorrigible.

II. *n.* A person diseased beyond the possibility of cure.

If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hospital. *Swift.*

incurableness (in-kūr′ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Incurability.

incurably (in-kūr′ạ-bli), *adv.* So as to be incurable; to an extent or degree that renders cure or remedy impossible; irretrievably.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke.*

incuriosity (in-kū-ri-os′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incuriosité* = It. *incuriosità*, < LL. *incuriosita(t-)s*, carelessness, < L. *incuriosus*, careless: see *incurious*.] The state or character of being incurious; want of curiosity; inattentiveness; indifference.

But his [Pilate's] *incuriosity* or indifference, when truth was offered to be laid before him as a private man, . . . shews him in a light much less excusable. *Warburton*, Works, IX. i.

incurious (in-kū′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *incurieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *incurioso*, < L. *incuriosus*, careless, negligent, < *in-* priv. + *curiosus*, careful: see *curious*.] **1.** Not curious; careless; negligent; indifferent.

The gods look down,
Incurious of themselves.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

Of immortality the soul when well employed is *incurious*. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

His faint *incurious* ease he nursed.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 177.

2. Not curious or striking; deficient in interest.

In confirmation of these truths, we may conclude this part of our subject with a not *incurious* anecdote. *John Brown*, An Estimate, etc., I. 57.

It is no *incurious* part of the economy of nature that manure and high cultivation should banish those coarse hardy plants, and substitute the finer grasses in their room, in a scanty degree, which are commonly gone by November. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 196.

incuriously (in-kū′ri-us-li), *adv.* In an incurious manner.

incuriousness (in-kū′ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being incurious; incuriosity.

incurrence (in-kur′ens), *n.* [< *incurren(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** The act of incurring, bringing on, or subjecting one's self to something: as, the *incurrence* of guilt.—**2.** Incursion; entrance. *Davies.* [Rare in both uses.]

We should no more think of the Blessed Deity without the conceit of an infinite resplendence than we can open our eyes at noonday without an *incurrence* and admission of an outward light. *Bp. Hall*, Works, V. 421.

incurrent (in-kur′ent), *a.* [< L. *incurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *incurrere*, run into or upon: see *incur*.] Running inward; entrant: with reference to the place of entrance or inflow: as, an *incurrent* orifice.

Running down the middle of the triangular plate is the central string of tissue, the rachis, and at its end the *incurrent* blood-vessel. *Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins*, III. 39.

incursion (in-kėr′shọn), *n.* [= F. *incursion* = Sp. *incursion* = Pg. *incursão* = It. *incursione*, < L. *incursio(n-)*, a running against, onset, < *incurrere*, run against: see *incur*.] A running in or into something; an inroad or invasion.

The Moorish cavaliers, whose greatest delight was a tala, or predatory *incursion* into the Christian territories. *Irving*, Granada, p. 7.

Sins of daily *incursion*, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South*, Sermons.

=Syn. Irruption, raid.

incursive (in-kėr′siv), *a.* [= F. *incursif*, < L. *incursus*, pp. of *incurrere*, run in (see *incur*), + *-ive*.] Making incursions; invading; aggressive.

incurtain† (in-kėr′tān), *v. t.* Same as *encurtain*.

incurvate (in-kėr′vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incurvated*, ppr. *incurvating*. [< L. *incurvatus*, pp. of *incurvare*, bend in: see *incurve*.] To turn from a right line or straight course; curve; crook.

Age doth not rectify, but *incurvate* our natures, turning bad dispositions into worser habits. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 42.

incurvate (in-kėr′vāt), *a.* [< L. *incurvatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Curved inward or upward.

incurvation (in-kėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *incurvation* = It. *incurvazione*, < L. *incurvatio(n-)*, a bending, < *incurvare*, bend: see *incurve*.] **1.** The act of incurving or bending.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated, as *incurvation* and sacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The state of being incurved or bent; curvature, as of the spine; crookedness.

The first reflections of a crooked tree are not to straightness, but to a contrary *incurvation*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 252.

incurvature (in-kėr′vạ-tūr), *n.* [= Sp. *encorvadura* = It. *incurvatura*, incurvature, < ML. *incurvatura*, incurvature (applied to a bishop's staff); as *incurvate* + *-ure*.] A curving or the state of being curved.

The greater *incurvature* of the wind in rear than in front of hurricanes in the southern Indian Ocean is next considered. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 359.

Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) The state of being curved inward. (*b*) A part or margin curved inward, or toward the median line.

incurve (in-kėrv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incurved*, ppr. *incurving*. [= Sp. *encorvar* = Pg. *encurvar*, < L. *incurvare*, bend in, < *in*, in, + *curvare*, bend: see *curve*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make crooked; bend; curve; specifically, to cause to curve or bend inward: as, the *incurved* antennæ of an insect.

Yon hollow trunk,
That with its hoary head *incurv'd* salutes
The passing wave. *Somerville*, The Chase.

II. *intrans.* To curve or bend inward.

To find the direction of the storm-centre, we must know the *incurving* angle of the wind's spiral. *Science*, III. 42.

incurvity (in-kėr′vi-ti), *n.* [< L. *incurvus*, bent (< *in*, in, + *curvus*, bent, curved: see *curve*, *a.*), + *-ity*.] The state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending inward.

Being the hieroglyphick of celerity, and swifter than other animals, men best expressed their [the dolphins'] velocity by *incurvity*, and under some figure of a bow. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

incus (ing′kus), *n.*; pl. *incudes* (ing′kū-dēz). [L., an anvil, < *incudere*, forge with a hammer: see *incuse*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) One of the bones of the inner (middle) ear of a mammal: so named from its fancied resemblance to an anvil. It is the middle one of the chain of bones, or ossicula auditus, the other two being the malleus and the stapes. The human incus strikingly resembles a bicuspid tooth; it has a body and two processes, short and long, diverging from each other at nearly a right angle. The long process ends in a small globular head, the *orbicular* or *lenticular process*, tipped with cartilage and articulated with the head of the stapes. The body of the incus articulates with the malleus. Both articulations are movable. The lenticular process exists as a separate ossification in early life. In vertebrates below mammals the homologies of the incus are much disputed, and different bones or cartilages have been taken as its representative, especially those which constitute a proximal element of the hyoidean arch. See *carl*, and cut under *tympanic*. (*b*) In *Rotifera*, the anvil or median piece of the trophi of a wheel-animalcule, upon which the mallei work. See *malleus*, *mastax*.

incuse (in-kūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incused*, ppr. *incusing*. [< L. *incusus*, pp. of *incudere*, forge with a hammer, lit. pound down, < *in*, on, + *cudere*, strike, pound.] To impress by striking or stamping, as a coin. [Rare.]

The back of this coin is *incused* with a rudely-executed impression of a lion's head. *H. N. Humphreys.*

incuse (in-kūz′), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *incusus*, pp. of *incudere*, forge with the hammer: see *incuse*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Hammered, stamped, or struck in; having a pattern impressed or stamped upon the surface.

The coin has been driven into the die, and not struck with it, and the *incuse* impression has been made before or after the other. *Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 63.

In some few instances the types of two cities are combined on the same coin, in token of an alliance. As art advanced, the *incuse* repetition fell into disuse, and a type in relief was substituted for it.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 407.

The reverse type [of a coin] is a flaming torch in an *incuse* square. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 640.

Incuse square, in *numis.*, the intaglio impression or sinking produced on Greek coins by the punch or die from which they were struck. Such rude sinkings constituted the sole "type" of one side of many of the earliest Greek coins; but later Greek coins have a design in relief placed within the incuse square. The incuse square is chiefly found on coins issued before 400 B. C.

1

2

1. Reverse of coin of Ægina, with early incuse square.—British Museum. 2. Reverse of coin of Phocis, with later incuse square, inclosing the type.—British Museum. Each coin size of the original.

II. *n.* An impression; a stamp, as that on a coin made by the surface upon which the object rests to be struck by the die.

Antiquaries have supposed this *incuse* to be merely the impression of something put under the coin to make it receive the stroke of the die more steadily. *Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 63.

incusst, *v. t.* [< L. *incussus*, pp. of *incutere*, strike upon: see *incute*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*, *percuss*.] To strike. *Halliwell.*

The first events are those which *incusse* a dauntingnesse or daring. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 4.

in custodia legis (in kus-tō′di-ạ lē′jis). [L.: *in*, in; *custodiā*, abl. of *custodia*, custody; *legis*, gen. of *lex*, law: see *custodia*, *custody*, *legal*, *lex*.] In the custody of the law; taken into the charge of an officer of the court under its authority: said of property of which the court thus assumes charge pending litigation about it.

incut (in′kut), *a.* Set in by or as if by cutting; specifically, in *printing*, inserted in a reserved space of the text instead of in the margin: as, *incut* notes at the sides of the pages in a book.

incutet, *v. t.* [= It. *incutere*, < L. *incutere*, strike upon or into, inspire with, < *in*, in, on, + *quatere*, shake, strike.] Same as *incuss*.

This doth *incute* and beat into our hearts the fear of God, which expelleth sin. *Becon*, Works (1843), p. 63.

ind. An abbreviation (*a*) of *indicative*; (*b*) of the Latin *in dies*, daily, every day, used in medical prescriptions.

indagate† (in′dạ-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *indagatus*, pp. of *indagare* (> It. *indagare* = Sp. Pg. *indagar*), trace out, track, investigate.] To seek or search out. *Bailey.*

indagation† (in-dā-gā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *indagacion* = Pg. *indagação* = It. *indagazione*, < L. *indagatio(n-)*, a searching, investigation, < *indagare*, search: see *indagate*.] The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination.

In her [the soul's] *indagations* ofttimes new scents put her by. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Chymists seem not to have taken notice of what importance such experiments may be in the *indagation* of the nature, and especially of the number of the elements. *Boyle*, Works, I. 483.

indagative† (in′dā-gā-tiv), *a.* [< *indagate* + *-ive*.] Searching or inclined to search into or after; investigating.

The church might not be ambitious or *indagative* of such employment. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 244.

indagator† (in′dā-gā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *indagador* = It. *indagatore*, < L. *indagator*, < *indagare*, search: see *indagate*.] A searcher; one who seeks or inquires with diligence.

Awake, ye curious *indagators*, fond
Of knowing all but what avails you known.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

indagatory† (in′dā-gā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *indagate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to indagation. **Indagatory suspension of opinion**, reserve of definitive judgment with the intention of further inquiry.

indamage†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endamage*.

indanger†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endanger*.

indart (in-därt′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endart*; < *in-*2 + *dart*.] To dart inward.

But no more deep will I *endart* mine eye
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly.
Shak., R. and J., I. 3.

indet, *a.* [ME., also *ynde*, < OF. *inde*, *ynde*, azure, violet-colored, < L. *India*, India: see *India*.] Azure-colored.

> It had bewes an hundred payre
> Of ynde and flouris, *ynde* and pers.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 67.
>
> The tother hew next to fynde
> Is al blew, men callen *ynde*. *Cursor Mundi*.

indeart, indearingt, etc. Obsolete forms of *endear*, etc.

indeavourt (in-dev'ȯr), *v.* An obsolete form of *endeavour*.

indebtt (in-det'), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *debt*. Earlier in p. a. *indebted*.] To place in debt; bring under obligation.

> Thy fortune hath *indebted* thee to none.
> *Daniel*, To the King's Majesty.

indebted (in-det'ed), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. *indetted*, < ME. *endetted*, after OF. *endeté*, *endebté*, F. *endetté* = Sp. *endeudado* = Pg. *endividado* = It. *indebitato*, < ML. *indebitatus*, pp. of *indebitare*, charge with debt, *indebitari* (> It. *indebitare* = Sp. *endeudar* = Pg. *endividar* = Pr. *endeptar* = OF. *endetar*, *endetter*), be in debt, < L. *in*, in, + *debitum*, debt: see *debt*.] **1.** Owing; being under a debt or obligation; having incurred a debt; held to payment or requital.

> And yet I am *endetted* so therby
> Of gold that I have borowed, trewely,
> That whyl I lyve, I shal it quyte never.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 181.
>
> A grateful mind
> By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
> *Indebted* and discharged. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 57.

2. Beholden; under obligation; owing gratitude, care, recognition, and the like.

> Few consider how much we are *indebted* to government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Bp. Atterbury*.
>
> *Indebted* to some smart wig-weaver's hand
> For more than half the tresses it [her head] sustains.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 543.

indebtedness (in-det'ed-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being indebted, without regard to ability or inability to pay the debt.—**2.** The amount owed; debts collectively: as, the *indebtedness* of an individual or a corporation.

indebtment (in-det'ment), *n.* [< *indebt* + *-ment*.] The state of being indebted; indebtedness.

> Fear thou a worse prison, if thou wilt needs willingly live and die in a just *indebtment*, when thou mayest be at once free and honest. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead.
>
> The gentlemen of this country had . . . become deeply involved in that state of *indebtment* which has since ended in so general a crush of their fortunes.
> *Jefferson*, in Wirt's Patrick Henry (ed. 1841), p. 45.

indecencet (in-dē'sens), *n.* [< F. *indécence* = Sp. Pg. *indecencia* = It. *indecenza*, < L. *indecentia*, unbecomingness, unseemliness, < *indecen(t-)s*, unbecoming, unseemly, indecent: see *indecent*.] Same as *indecency*.

> Carried to an *indecence* of barbarity.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, III., Int.

indecency (in-dē'sen-si), *n.*; pl. *indecencies* (-siz). [As *indecence*: see *-cy*.] **1.** The quality or condition of being indecent; want of decency; unbecomingness; especially, extreme vulgarity or obscenity of speech, action, or representation; immorality.

> Pope . . . was shocked at the *indecency* of a rake who, at seventy, was still the representative of the monstrous profligacy of the Restoration. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

2. That which is indecent or unbecoming; language, or behavior, or pictorial representation, etc., that violates modesty or decorum; specifically, that which is obscene or grossly vulgar.

> They who, by speech or writing, present to the ear or to the eye of modesty any of the *indecencies* I allude to, are pests of society. *Beattie*, Moral Science, I. ii. 5.

Public indecency, in *law*, the exhibition of something indecent: an indefinite term, ordinarily excluding mere indecency of language. The courts, by a kind of judicial legislation, in England and the United States, have usually limited the operation of the term to public displays of the naked person, the publication, sale, or exhibition of obscene books or prints, or the exhibition of a monstrous acts which have a direct bearing on public morals, and affect the body of society. *Mulkanbus v. State*, 5 Ind. 11.

=Syn. **1.** *Indelicacy*, etc. (see *indecorum*); immodesty, grossness, obscenity.

indecent (in-dē'sent), *a.* [= F. *indécent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indecente*, < L. *indecen(t-)s*, unbecoming, unseemly, indecent, < *in-* priv. + *decen(t-)s*, becoming, seemly, decent: see *decent*.] Not decent. (*a*) Unbecoming; unseemly; violating propriety in language, behavior, etc.

> Who [Job] behaved himself with admirable patience and submission to the will of God, under all his severe afflictions, insomuch that he did not suffer an *indecent* expression to come from him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

(*b*) Grossly vulgar; offensive to modesty; obscene; lewd.

> When wine has given *indecent* language birth,
> And forced the floodgates of licentious mirth.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 263.

=Syn. (*b*) Indelicate, indecorous, immodest, gross, shameful, impure, filthy, obscene, nasty.

Indecidua (in-dē-sid'ū-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *indeciduus*, not deciduous: see *indeciduous*.] A series of placental mammalians which are indeciduate; the *Nondeciduata*: opposed to *Deciduata*.

indeciduate (in-dē-sid'ū-āt), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *deciduate*.] Not deciduate, as a placenta: applied also to those placental mammals in which the uterus develops no decidua or deciduous membrane. See *deciduate*.

indeciduous (in-dē-sid'ū-us), *a.* [< NL. *indeciduus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *deciduus*, falling: see *deciduous*.] Not deciduous or liable to fall, as leaves; lasting; evergreen.

> The *indeciduous* and unshaven locks of Apollo.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

indecimablet (in-des'i-ma-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *decimable*, < *decima(te)* + *-able*.] Not liable to decimation; not liable to the payment of tithes. *Cowell*.

indecipherable (in-dē-sī'fėr-ą-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *decipherable*.] Not decipherable; incapable of being deciphered or interpreted.

indecision (in-dē-sizh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *indécision* = Sp. *indecisión* = Pg. *indecisão*; as *in*-3 + *decision*.] Want of decision; vacillation of purpose; irresolution.

> *Indecision* . . . is the natural accomplice of violence.
> *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

=Syn. *Irresolution*, etc. (see *decision*); vacillation, hesitation, uncertainty.

indecisive (in-dē-sī'siv), *a.* [= F. *indécisif*; as *in*-3 + *decisive*.] Not decisive; not bringing to a decision; inconclusive.

> Hence it was that operations languid and *indecisive* beyond any recorded in history . . . make up the military history of Italy during the course of nearly two centuries.
> *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

indecisiveness (in-dē-sī'siv-nes). *n.* The state of being indecisive; an unsettled state.

indeclinable (in-dē-klī'na-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indéclinable* = Sp. *indeclinable* = Pg. *indeclinavel* = It. *indeclinabile*, < L. *indeclinabilis*, inflexible, unchangeable, indeclinable, < *in-* priv. + *declinabilis*, declinable: see *declinable*.] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, not declinable; not varied by declension; showing no variety of form for case, number, or the like.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that is not declined.

> In ways first trodden by himself excels,
> And stands alone in *indeclinables*:
> Conjunction, preposition, adverb.
> *Churchill*, Rosciad.

indeclinably (in-dē-klī'na-bli), *adv.* **1†.** Without declining or turning aside.

> To follow *indeclinably* . . . the discipline of the Church of England. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 111.

2. Without grammatical declension.

indecomposable (in-dē-kom-pō'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *indécomposable*; as *in*-3 + *decomposable*.] Not decomposable; incapable of decomposition, or of being resolved into parts or elements.

> The general *indecomposable* character of the lava in this Archipelago. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 120.

indecorous (in-dē-kō'rus or in-dek'ọ-rus), *a.* [= It. *indecoro* (cf. Sp. Pg. It. *indecoroso*, < ML. *indecorosus*), < L. *indecorus*, unseemly, unbecoming, < *in-* priv. + *decorus*, seemly, becoming: see *decorous*.] Not decorous; violating propriety or the accepted rules of conduct; unseemly.

> Graceful and becoming in children, but in grown . . . men *indecorous*, as the sports of boyhood would seem in advanced years. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 123.

=Syn. Unbecoming, unseemly, improper, rude, unmannerly.

indecorously (in-dē-kō'rus-li or in-dek'ọ-rus-li), *adv.* In an indecorous manner.

indecorousness (in-dē-kō'rus-nes or in-dek'ọ-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being indecorous; violation of propriety or good manners.

indecorum (in-dē-kō'rum), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *indecoro*, indecorum, < L. *indecorum*, neut. of *indecorus*: see *indecorous*.] **1.** Lack of decorum; impropriety of behavior; violation of the accepted rules of conduct.—**2.** An indecorous or unbecoming act; a breach of decorum.

> As if a herald, in the atchievement of a king, should commit the *indecorum* to set his helmet sideways and close, not full-faced and open in the posture of direction and command. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.
>
> *Indecorums* in respect of style may possibly be accounted for as attempts at humor by one who has an imperfect notion of its ingredients.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 261.

=Syn. *Indecorum*, *Indelicacy*, *Indecency*. An *indecorum* violates a rule or rules of civility or order: as, it is an *indecorum* to interrupt a speaker in debate; an *indelicacy* and an *indecency* are a low and a high degree of violation of the rules of modesty: as, there would be a manifest *indelicacy*, not to say *indecency*, in his putting himself forward for a public office; *indelicacies* or *indecencies* in speech or action. *Indecency* is used rather freely for anything shameful in conduct.

indeed (in-dēd'), *adv.* [< ME. *indede*; being the prep. phrase *in deed*, sometimes with adj. *in very deed*, in fact: see *in*1 and *deed*.] In fact; in reality; in truth: used emphatically, or as noting a concession or admission; or interjectionally, as an expression of surprise; or interrogatively, for the purpose of obtaining confirmation: as, do you believe it? yes, *indeed*; *indeed!* that is surprising; *indeed?* I can hardly believe it.

> Be it done euyn *in dede* as thi dissire is!
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2426.
>
> Behold an Israelite *indeed*, in whom is no guile!
> John i. 47.
>
> No man can justly censure or condemn another, because *indeed* no man truly knows another.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 4.
>
> The name of freedom, *indeed*, was still inscribed on their banners, but the spirit had disappeared.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

[Originally written separately as two words, as still when an adjective, as *very*, qualifies the noun.

> And *in very deed* for this cause have I raised thee up, for to shew in thee my power. Ex. ix. 16.

indefatigability (in-dē-fat'i-gą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indefatigable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being indefatigable; unweariedness; persistency.

> His *indefatigability* of study cannot be paralleled.
> *Life of Bp. Andrews* (1650).

indefatigable (in-dē-fat'i-gą-bl), *a.* [= OF. *indefatigable*, < L. *indefatigabilis*, that cannot be tired out, < *in-* priv. + **defatigabilis*, that can be tired out: see *defatigable*.] Not defatigable; incapable of being fatigued; not easily exhausted; not yielding to fatigue; unremitting in labor or effort.

> Of all men they [learned men] are the most *indefatigable*, if it be towards any business that can hold or detain their mind. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 21.
>
> The French were *indefatigable* in their efforts to obtain a naval ascendency on the coast.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

=Syn. Unwearied, untiring, tireless, unflagging, persevering, assiduous, persistent, sedulous.

indefatigableness (in-dē-fat'i-gą-bl-nes), *n.* Indefatigability.

indefatigably (in-dē-fat'i-gą-bli), *adv.* In an indefatigable manner; without weariness; without yielding to fatigue.

> A man *indefatigably* zealous in the service of the church and state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dryden*.

indefatigationt (in-dē-fat-i-gā'shọn), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *defatigation*.] Unweariedness.

> Holding themselves to be not inferiour (as indeed they were not) either to the *indefatigation* or skill of the Greek geographers. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma (1650), p. 267.

indefeasibility (in-dē-fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indefeasible*: see *-bility*.] The quality or character of being indefeasible, or not liable to be made void: as, the *indefeasibility* of a title.

indefeasible (in-dē-fē'zi-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *indefeisible*; < *in*-3 + *defeasible*.] Not defeasible; not to be defeated or made void; that cannot be set aside or overcome.

> Others objected that, if the blood gave an *indefeasible* title, how came it that the Lady Jane's mother did not reign? *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1553.

indefeasibleness (in-dē-fē'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Indefeasibility.

indefeasibly (in-dē-fē'zi-bli), *adv.* In an indefeasible manner; so as not to be defeated or made void; so as not to be set aside or overcome.

> As truly and as *indefeasibly* royal as the House of Stuart. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

indefectibility (in-dē-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indefectibilité* = Sp. *indefectibilidad* = Pg. *indefectibilidade* = It. *indefettibilità*; as *indefectible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being indefectible, or subject to no defect or decay.

> His [God's] unity first, then his eternity and *indefectibility*, his immense omnipresence.
> *Barrow*, Works, II. viii.

indefectible (in-dē-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *indéfectible* = Sp. *indefectible* = Pg. *indefectivel* = It. *indefettibile*, < ML. **indefectibilis* (in deriv. *indefectibiliter*), < L. *in-* priv. + ML. **defectibilis*, defectible: see *defectible*.] Not defectible; not liable to defect, failure, or decay; unfailing; not defeasible.

Certitudes, indeed, do not change, but who shall pretend that assents are *indefectible*?
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 232.

indefective (in-dē-fek'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *indefectivo* = It. *indefettivo*, < ML. *indefectivus*, not defective, imperishable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *defectivus*, imperfect: see *defective*.] Not defective; perfect; complete. [Rare.]

Repentance and forgiveness stand in the breach, and supply the impossibilities of *indefective* obedience.
South, Works, VIII. xii.

indefeisible†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *indefeasible*. *Dr. H. More*.

indefensibility (in-dē-fen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being indefensible.

indefensible (in-dē-fen'si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *indefensible*, also *indefensable*; as *in-*[3] + *defensible*.] Not defensible; that cannot be defended, maintained, or justified, by either force or speech: as, an *indefensible* frontier; conduct that is *indefensible*.

Thomas . . . had seen three instances of persons raised from the dead by our Saviour, . . . which must needs . . . render his unbelief and doubting of our Saviour's own resurrection (so unquestionably attested) utterly *indefensible*.
South, Works, V. iv.

indefensibleness (in-dē-fen'si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being indefensible; indefensibility.

indefensibly (in-dē-fen'si-bli), *adv.* In an indefensible manner; so as to admit of no defense.

If there is propriety, however, in thus representing the amours of guilty intoxication, by which figure Milton calls it, some of the terms of expression are still *indefensibly* indelicate.
Mickle, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, ix., note 32.

indefensive†, (in-dē-fen'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *defensive*.] Having no defense; undefended.

The sword awes the *indefensive* villager.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 337.

indeficiency†, (in-dē-fish'en-si), *n.* [< *indeficien(t)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being indeficient or unfailing.

A sermon about the *indeficiency* of faith, final perseverance, etc.
Strype, Abp. Parker, an. 1595.

indeficient†, (in-dē-fish'ent), *a.* [= OF. *indeficient* = Sp. Pg. It. *indeficiente*, < LL. *indeficien(t-)s*, not deficient, < L. *in-* priv. + *deficien(t-)s*, deficient: see *deficient*.] Unfailing.

In this field [Heaven]
The *indeficient* spring no winter fears.
Fletcher, Christ's Triumph after Death, st. 37.

indefinable (in-dē-fī'na-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *definable*.] Not definable; incapable of being defined or exactly described; not susceptible of definition: as, an *indefinable* boundary; an *indefinable* word; *indefinable* sensations.

That scramble after the undefined and *indefinable* rights that ends always in despotism.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 107.

indefinably (in-dē-fī'na-bli), *adv.* In an indefinable manner; so as not to be capable of definition.

indefinite (in-def'i-nit), *a.* [= F. *indéfini* = Sp. *indefinido* = Pg. *indefinido*, *indefinito* = It. *indefinito*, < L. *indefinitus*, indefinite, < *in-* priv. + *definitus*, limited, definite: see *definite*.] **1.** Not definite; not defined; not precise; vague: as, an *indefinite* time, proposition, term, or sensation.

It were to be wished that, now that those begin to quote chymical experiments that are not themselves acquainted with chymical operations, men would leave off that *indefinite* way of vouching "the chymists say this" or "the chymists affirm that."
Boyle, Works, I. 460.

2. Infinite in number. The term was introduced by Pascal. Descartes distinguished between the *indefinite*, which has no particular limit, and the *infinite*, which is incomparably greater than anything having a limit. The distinction is considered as highly important by many metaphysicians.

The *indefinite* is sometimes confounded with the infinite; though there are hardly two notions which, without being contradictory, differ more widely. The indefinite has a subjective, the infinite an objective relation. The one is merely the negation of the apprehension of limits, the other the negation of the existence of limits.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, iv.

The strength of a bar of metal is the total effect of an *indefinite* number of molecular adhesions.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 29.

3. Specifically, in *bot.*, uncertain in number or too great to be easily counted: for example, the stamens when more than 10, and not clearly in multiples of the ground number of the flower, are said to be *indefinite*.—**4.** In *logic*, indeterminate in logical quantity; not distinguishing between "some" and "all."

Indefinite propositions, those in which the subject is not overtly or articulately declared to be either universal, particular, or individual.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xiii.

Indefinite article. See *article*, 11.—**Indefinite growth of branches**, the mode of growth of those branches that grow onward indefinitely until arrested by the cold of autumn, as in the rose, raspberry, sumac, and honey-locust. The terminal or uppermost buds are consequently young and unmatured, and are usually killed by the frosts of winter. **Indefinite inflorescence**, a flower-cluster that develops internode after internode of the axis, and one or more bracts at each node, with a flower in the axil of each bract, until its strength or capability is exhausted. Also called *indeterminate inflorescence*.—**Indefinite integral**, in *math.*, an integral in which the limits of integration are not fixed, the upper limit being variable and the lower limit being usually left arbitrary.—**Indefinite numeral, pronoun**, etc. See the nouns.—**Indefinite proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which has for its subject a common term without any sign to indicate distribution or non-distribution: as, "man is mortal."—**Indefinite term**, in *logic*, an infinite or infinitated term: a term with a sign of negation prefixed, as *non-man*.=**Syn. 1.** Undefined, loose, unlimited, indeterminate, uncertain, vague, inexact, obscure, indistinct, confused.

indefinitely (in-def'i-nit-li), *adv.* With indefiniteness; without settled limitation or precision; infinitely.

In his [Theobald's] reports of copies and editions he is not to be trusted without examination. He speaks sometimes *indefinitely*, when he has only one.
Johnson, Pref. to Shakespeare.

indefiniteness (in-def'i-nit-nes), *n.* The character of being indefinite, undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

The *indefiniteness* of the charge implies a generality.
Bp. Hall, Best Bargain.

indefinitude (in-dē-fin'i-tūd), *n.* [= It. *indefinitudine*; as *in-*[3] + *definitude*.] **1.** Number or quantity beyond determination or estimation. [Rare.]

They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Indefiniteness; want of precision.

This is indeed shown in the vacillation or *indefinitude* of Aristotle himself in regard to the number of the modes.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, iv.

indefinity†, (in-dē-fin'i-ti), *n.* [< *indefinite* + *-ity*.] Vagueness; indefinitude.

He can insinuate the vilest falsehoods in the world, and upon trial come off upon the ambiguity or *indefinity* of his expressions.
Roger North, Examen, p. 144.

indeformable (in-dē-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *deformable*.] Rigid; incapable of deformation.

No visible motion is produced in an ordinary *indeformable* body, such as we meet in nature, by the action of two equal forces acting in opposite directions along the same line.
Minchin, Statics, I. 5.

indehiscence (in-dē-his'ens), *n.* [< *indehiscen(t)* + *-ce*.] In *bot.*, the property of being indehiscent.

indehiscent (in-dē-his'ent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *dehiscent*.] In *bot.*, not dehiscent; not opening spontaneously when mature, as a capsule or anther.

The capsule is *indehiscent*, and the spores are set free only by its decay.
Bessey, Botany, p. 358.

indelebility, indeleble, etc. See *indelibility*, etc.

indelectable (in-dē-lek'ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. *indelectable*; as *in-*[3] + *delectable*.] Not delectable; unpleasant; unamiable.

Then stiffened and starched . . . into dry and *indelectable* affectation, one sort of these scholars assume a style as rough as frequently are their manners.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 327.

indeliberate (in-dē-lib'e-rāt), *a.* [= F. *indélibéré* = Sp. Pg. *indeliberado* = It. *indeliberato*; as *in-*[3] + *deliberate*.] Not deliberate; unpremeditated.

A man drinks himself into a present rage, or distraction of mind; in which condition he is perhaps carried to commit a rape or a murder, which action is indeed in itself sudden and *indeliberate*.
South, Works, VII. x.

indeliberated†, (in-dē-lib'e-rā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *deliberated*.] Not deliberated upon.

Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persuasions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children who want the use of reason, are not presently free actions.
Abp. Bramhall.

indeliberately (in-dē-lib'e-rāt-li), *adv.* In an indeliberate manner; without deliberation or premeditation.

indeliberation (in-dē-lib-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *indélibération* = Sp. *indeliberacion* = Pg. *indeliberação* = It. *indeliberazione*; as *in-*[3] + *deliberation*.] Lack of deliberation.

She should have no liturgy at all, but the worship of God be left to the managing of chance, and *indeliberation*, and a petulant fancy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 233.

indelibility, indelebility (in-del-i-bil'i-ti, -ē-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indelible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being indelible.

My lords, upon a late occasion this question of the *indelibility* of the sacred character came to be much agitated in this house.
Horsley, Speech, April 13, 1804.

indelible, indeleble (in-del'i-bl, -ē-bl), *a.* [Prop. *indeleble*; = F. *indélébile* = Sp. *indeleble* = Pg. *indelevel* = It. *indelebile*, < L. *indelebilis*, that cannot be destroyed, < *in-* priv. + *delebilis*, that can be destroyed: see *deleble*.] **1.** Not deleble; not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced or obliterated.

Moreover, the character of the chancellour is esteemed so sacred and inviolable that it remains altogether *indelebile* but by death onely.
Evelyn, State of France.

There is an *indelible* mark of goodness in those who sincerely possess it.
Steele, Tatler, No. 211.

He carried with him into his new service the brand not only of failure, but of *indelible* disgrace.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Not to be annulled. [Rare.]

They are endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this household.
Bp. Sprat.

Indelible ink. See *ink*[1].=**Syn. 1.** Ineffaceable, ingrained, abiding.

indelibleness, indelebleness (in-del'i-bl-nes, -ē-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being indelible.

indelibly, indelebly (in-del'i-bli, -ē-bli), *adv.* So as to be indelible; so as not to be blotted out or effaced.

Let the characters of good things stand *indelibly* in thy mind.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 10.

indelicacy (in-del'i-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *indelicacies* (-siz). [< *indelica(te)* + *-cy*.] The character or quality of being indelicate; want of delicacy; coarseness of manners or language; offensiveness to modesty or refined taste.

There is no wonder, therefore, that Lord Kaimes . . . should have expressed himself upon this subject of the *indelicacy* of English comedy.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xlvii.

=**Syn.** *Indecency*, etc. (see *indecorum*), grossness, vulgarity.

indelicate (in-del'i-kāt), *a.* [= F. *indélicat*; as *in-*[3] + *delicate*.] Not delicate; wanting delicacy; offensive to a refined sense of propriety, or to modesty or purity of mind; beyond the bounds of proper reserve or restraint.

He . . . seemed . . . most eager to preserve the acquaintance, and without any *indelicate* display of regard . . . was soliciting the good opinion of her friends.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 225.

Immorality and indelicacy are different things. Rabelais is *indelicate* to the last degree, but he is not really immoral. Congreve is far less *indelicate*, but far more immoral.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 347.

indelicately (in-del'i-kāt-li), *adv.* In an indelicate manner; with indelicacy; unbecomingly; indecently.

indemnification (in-dem ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *indemnify* + *-ation*: see *-fication*.] **1.** The act of indemnifying or securing against loss, damage, or penalty.—**2.** That which indemnifies; reparation; reimbursement.

indemnify (in-dem'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indemnified*, ppr. *indemnifying*. [< L. *indemnis*, unhurt, + *facere*, make: see *indemnity* and *-fy*.] **1.** To preserve or secure against loss, damage, or penalty; save harmless: followed by *against*, formerly by *from*.

I believe the states must at last engage to the merchants here that they will *indemnify* them *from* all that shall fall out.
Sir W. Temple, To Lord Arlington.

2. To make good to; reimburse; remunerate: followed by *for*.

Its enterprising navy *indemnified* the nation *for* the scantiness of its territory at home.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Of the servile Hindoos we are told that "they *indemnify* themselves *for* their passiveness to their superiors by their tyranny, cruelty, and violence to those in their power."
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 461.

3. To engage to make good or secure against anticipated loss; give security against (future damage or liability).=**Syn.** *Compensate*, *Recompense*, *Remunerate*, *Reimburse*, *Indemnify*, *Requite*, *Compensate* and *recompense* are very general words for paying or rendering an equivalent, in money or otherwise. Either of them may mean to make a loss good to one. *Remunerate* has not this meaning, being confined to the idea of payment for expense or service with money or its equivalent. To *reimburse* a person is to make a loss or expenditure good to him with money. *Indemnify* formerly meant to save a person from damage or loss, but now much more often means to make good after loss or the damage of property. To *requite* is to render a full return. *Requite* is perhaps more often used in a bad sense. Archaically *recompense* may be used in a good or a bad sense for *return*: as, "*Recompense* to no man evil for evil." Rom. xii. 17; "*Recompense* injury with justice, and *recompense* kindness with kindness," *Confucius*, Analects (trans.), i. 4. The others are always used in a good sense. See *requital*.

indemnitee (in-dem-ni-tē'), *n.* [Irreg. < *indemnit(y)* + *-ee*.] The person to whom indemnity or promise of indemnity is given. [This word is of recent origin; and although objection has been made to its formation, its analogy to other legal terms and its convenience have given it considerable currency.]

indemnitor (in-dem'ni-tor), *n.* [Irreg. < *indemnit(y)* + *-or*.] One who has promised to indemnify another person against loss or liability.

indemnity (in-dem'ni-ti), *n.* [< F. *indemnité* = Sp. *indemnidad* = Pg. *indemnidade* = It. *indennità*, < LL. *indemnita(t-)s*, security from loss or damage, . . . L. *indemnis*, unhurt, undamaged, < *in-* priv. + *damnum*, hurt, damage: see *damage*.] 1. Security given against or exemption granted from damage, loss, injury, or punishment.

I am content to graunt him for the while that they wyl sufficiently provide for the indemnyte of the witnesses.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 970.

2. Indemnification; compensation for loss, damage, or injury sustained; reimbursement.

Austria is held out of an *indemnity*, in the shape of new territory, for the expenses of Prussia in the war, should it come to a happy issue.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 408.

3. In *law*, that which is given to a person who has assumed or is about to assume a responsibility at the request or for the benefit of another, in order to make good to him any loss or liability which has or may come upon him by so doing. More specifically—(*a*) The actual reimbursement of such loss or discharge of such liability. (*b*) A transfer, mortgage, or pledge of property, or the giving of an obligation, to provide for future reimbursement or discharge in case loss or liability should occur. There is an important distinction, in this latter use of the term as designating a contract for future protection, between indemnity against loss and indemnity against liability. If the object of a contract for indemnity is expressed as being to secure against loss or damage, or in other equivalent words, the obligation becomes enforceable only when actual loss or damage has been incurred. If it is expressed to be against liability, or in equivalent words, the obligation is enforceable whenever the person to whom it is given becomes liable, by conduct or forbearance such as was contemplated, and the other does not promptly relieve him of the liability by satisfying it at once, so as to prevent his incurring loss or damage. Thus, upon an indemnity "against costs," the party is entitled to receive not what costs he is liable to pay, but only what costs he has actually paid.—**Act of indemnity**, an act or decree absolving a public officer or other person who has used doubtful powers, or usurped an authority not belonging to him, from the technical legal penalties or liabilities therefor, or from making good losses incurred thereby. In Great Britain an indemnity act was formerly passed every year, until the general act of 31 and 32 Vict., c. 72, § 16, was passed to absolve those who had failed to take an oath of office required of them. **Bond of indemnity.** See *bond*1.

indemonstrability (in-dē-mon-stra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indemonstrable*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being indemonstrable.

indemonstrable (in-dē-mon'stra-bl), *a.* [= F. *indemontrable* = Sp. *indemostrable*, < LL. *indemonstrabilis*, that cannot be proved, < *in-* priv. + *demonstrabilis*, that can be proved: see *demonstrable*.] 1. Not demonstrable; incapable of being demonstrated.

Because the degree of malignity in every errour was oftentimes undiscernable, and most commonly *indemonstrable*, their zeal was alike against all.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, § 2.

2. Immediately evident; axiomatical; not capable of being made more evident.

We find likewise some of the axioms of geometry mentioned by Aristotle as axioms, and as *indemonstrable* principles of mathematical reasoning.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, vi. 7.

indemonstrableness (in-dē-mon'stra-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being indemonstrable.

indenization (in-den-i-zā'shon), *n.* Same as *endenization*.

indenize† (in-den'īz), *v. t.* Same as *endenize*.

indenizen (in-den'i-zn), *v. t.* Same as *endenizen*.

indent1 (in-dent'), *v. t.* [< *in-*1 + *dent*1, after *indent*2.] 1. To make a dent or depression in, as by a blow or by pressure; dent or dint.

With shields *indented* deep in glorious wars.
Pope, Odyssey, xix.

2. To dent or press in; form as a dent or depression.

There was a struggle within her, which found expression in the depth of the few last lines the parasol *indented* into the table-cloth.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 2.

indent2 (in-dent'), *v.* [< ME. *indenten*, *endenten*, indent (def. I., 2), < OF. *endenter*, F. *endenter* = Sp. Pg. *endentar* = It. *indentare*, < ML. *indentare*, make notches in like teeth, notch, jag, indent (a document), < L. *in*, in, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*2.] I. *trans.* 1. To make notches in resembling teeth; cut into points or jags like a row of teeth; notch; jag; serrate.

Our siluer Medway (which doth deepe *indent*
The Flowrie Medowes of My natiue Kent).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Thus did he *indent* a passage for this Riuer.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 83.

Fold upon fold of the *indented* hills and islands melting from the brightness of the sea into the untempered brilliance of the sky.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 208.

The niches which surround the three high doors . . . and *indent* the four great buttresses.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 11.

Specifically—2. Formerly, to notch the edges of two copies of a writing, as a deed, covenant, articles of agreement, etc., in which two parties had an interest), as a conventional means of identification and security. It was the custom to write duplicates of the deed or covenant on one sheet, and then cut them apart by a waving or jagged line. One part was given to each party in interest, and its genuineness could be subsequently attested by the coincidence of its indented margin with the indented margin of the other part.

And for to deliuere, be bill *endented*, to the newe Aldirman and maistres, alle manere of ornemens and other diuerse nescesaries to the fraternite longynge.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 450.

Articles of agreement, *indented*, between the spectators or hearers . . . and the author.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

Hence—3. To covenant or bargain for; transfer by covenant; indenture.

We should follow his word in serving of him, and take it no less than idolatry or image-service, whatsoever thing is *indented* by man, saint, or angel, and not by him, concerning his worship and service.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 318.

Below them [the upper and ruling classes] were the *indented* servants, some of whom were convicts, and some of whom had bound themselves for a term of years to defray the expenses of their transportation.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. ii.

4. In *type-setting* and *writing*, to throw or sink inward by a blank space in the margin, as the first line of a paragraph; hence, to begin, or exceptionally to begin and end, with a fixed amount of blank space, whether evenly or unevenly, as lines of poetry or of type specially arranged. See *indention*2.

Indenting after a Break . . . is an m Quadrat . . . set at the beginning of a line. But when verses are *indented*, two, three, or four m Quadrats are used.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises, II. 226.

Authors should make the beginning of a new paragraph conspicuous to the compositor, by *indenting* the first line of it far enough to distinguish it from the preceding line.
Stower, Printer's Grammar, p. 164.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To move in a zigzag course; wind in and out; double in moving.

His head growes giddy, and his foot *indents*,
A mighty fume his troubled brain torments.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch [the hare]
Turn and return, *indenting* with the way.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 704.

2. To contract; bargain; make a compact.

Shall we buy treason? and *indent* with feres?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

The Polanders *indented* with Henry Duke of Anjou, their new chosen king, to bring with him an hundred families of artificers into Poland.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 58.

I fire with indignation, when I see persons wholly destitute of education and genius *indent* to the press.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, xi.

indent2 (in-dent'), *n.* [< *indent*2, *v.*] 1. A cut or notch in the margin, or a recess like a notch; an indentation.

It [the Trent] shall not wind with such a deep *indent*,
To rob me of so rich a bottom here.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

The deep-worn ruts
Of faith and habit, by whose deep *indent*
Prudence may guide if genius be not lent.
Lowell, The Brakes.

The Bay of Chaleurs or other important *indents* of the coasts.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 402.

2. A writing, as a deed, covenant, contract, order for goods, articles of agreement, etc., having the edges indented (see *indent*2, *v. t.*, 2, 3); hence, any covenant.

In negotiating with princes we ought to seeke their favour by humilitie, and not by sternnesse, nor to trafficke with them by way of *indent* or condition, but frankly, and by manner of submission to their wils.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 299.

3. An indented certificate issued by the United States government at the close of the Revolution, for the principal or interest due on the public debt. *Barrill.*

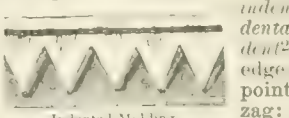
indentation1 (in-den-tā'shon), *n.* [< *indent*1 + *-ation*. In form the same as *indentation*2, which goes with *indent*2, the verbs *indent*1 and *indent*2 being partly confused: see *indent*1 and *indention*1.] A small hollow or depression; a dent or slight pit, as from a blow or from pressure; an impressed cavity: as, the *indentations* in a battered shield.

She showed the *indentations* made by the lieutenant-governor's sword-hilt in the door-panels of the apartment.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

An indistinct *indentation* of a round stamp, about the size of an American one-cent piece.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 270.

indentation2 (in-den-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *indentation* = Pg. *endentação*, < ML. as if **indentatio(n-)*, a notching, < *indentare*, notch, indent: see *indent*2.] 1. The act of indenting, or the state of being indented; the act of notching, or of cutting into points or inequalities like a row of teeth.—2. A cut or notch in a margin; a recess or depression.—3. In *printing*. See *indention*2.

indented (in-den'ted), *p. a.* [< *indent*2 + *-ed*2. Cf. equiv. F. *indenté* = Sp. Pg. *endentado*, < ML. *indentatus*, pp. of *indentare*, indent: see *indent*2.] 1. Having the edge or margin cut into points like teeth; zigzag: as, an *indented* paper; an *indented* molding. Indented moldings are a common ornamental feature in medieval architecture.


Indented Molding.

It [a snake] unlink'd itself,
And with *indented* glides did slip away.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3.

Specifically—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Having one or more angular notches: said of margins and of the edges of color-marks. (*b*) Having one or more sharp depressions: as, an *indented* stria or surface.—3. In *her.*, like dancetté, but cut with smaller teeth: thus, a fesse *indented* will have eight or nine points, as opposed to three or four of dancetté. Also *inraced* and *danché*.—**Indented at a distance**, in *her.*, having notches or projecting teeth with a short horizontal outline between them. It is usual to express in the blazon the number of dents—that is, notches or projections.—**Indented battery.** See *battery*.—**Indented embowed**, in *her.*, same as *hacked*.—**Indented in point**, in *her.*, having the dents or notches of the whole width of the bearing, so that the points reach alternately to the opposite sides. Thus, a fesse *indented in point*, or a fesse *indented per fesse in point*, is divided by a zigzag line which touches both of its edges.—**Indented line**, in *fort.*, a serrated line having salient and reentering angles and sides which defend each other.—**Indented parapet**, a parapet having vertical recesses in its interior slope, forming standing-places for the men to fire along the front of the work.

Indentee border-wise.

indentee (in-den-tē'), *a.* [< F. *indenté*, indented: see *indented*.] In *her.*, having indents not joined to each other, but set apart.

indentilly (in-den-til'i), *a.* [< OF. *endentelé*, equiv. to *endenté*, indented: see *indented*, and cf. *dentil*, *dentel*.] In *her.*, having long indents, somewhat resembling piles conjoined: as, a fesse *indentilly* at the bottom.

Fesse Indentilly at the bottom.

indention1 (in-den'shon), *n.* [< *indent*1 + *-ion*.] A dent or denting in; an impressed hollow; a slight depression.

Should the piece of paper [adhering to the block] remain unnoticed for some time, it will make a small *indention* in the block, and occasion a white or grey speck in the impressions printed after its removal.
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 564.

indention2 (in-den'shon), *n.* [A short form for *indentation*2, with ref. to *indent*2, *indenting*, in printers' use.] In *type-setting* and *writing*, an indenting or sinking inward by a blank space, as of the beginning of a line beyond that of adjoining lines; hence, any determinate space left before the beginning, or exceptionally after the end, of lines, whether alternating or equal throughout, as in poetry, etc.

The mere *indention* of an em [is] scarcely perceptible when the measure is very long.
Adams, Typographia, p. 113.

Diamond indention, in *printing*, an indenting of every line after the first with even shortening on both sides, and with an increasing blank, so that the printed lines tend to a point on the last line.—**Hanging indention**, an indention of uniform amount at the beginning of each line except the first, that one being of full width, and so overhanging the others, as with the matter below a title-word in this dictionary. A paragraph so indented is called a *hanging paragraph*.—**Motto indention**, an indention forming a blank of about one half the width of the measure on the left-hand side.

indentment† (in-dent'ment), *n.* [< *indent*2 + *-ment*.] Indenture. *Bp. Hall.*

indenture (in-den'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *endenture*, < ML. *indentura* (cf. It. *indentatura*), an indenture, < *indentare*, indent: see *indent*2.] 1. The act of indenting, or the state of being indented; indentation.

The general direction of the shore . . . is remarkably direct east and west, with only occasional *indentures* and projections of bays and promontories.
Mitford, Hist. Greece (ed. 1829), VIII. 317.

Till lips and teeth bite in their sharp *indenture*.
A. C. Swinburne, A Cameo.

2. In *law:* (*a*†) A deed between two or more parties with mutual covenants, having the edge indented for identification and security. See *indent*[2], *n.*, 2.

Their [the Javans'] Crisses or Daggers are two foote long, waued *Indenture* fashion.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 547.

Each [deed] should be cut or indented . . . on the top or side, to tally or correspond with the other; which deed so made is called an *indenture*. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xx.

(*b*) Now, in general, a deed or sealed agreement between two or more parties.

It was a common clause in the *indentures* of children apprenticed in Hereford that they should not be compelled to live on Salmon more than two days in a week.
Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 126.

Then, strongly fencing ill-got wealth by law,
Indentures, Cov'nants, Articles they draw.
Pope, Satires of Donne, ii. 94.

The sheriff is himself to bring up the names of the persons chosen and the writ, until by the statute of Henry IV. in 1406 the *indenture* tacked to the writ is declared to be the sheriff's return. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 419.

indenture (in-den'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indentured*, ppr. *indenturing*. [< *indenture*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To indent; wrinkle; furrow.

Though age may creep on, and *indenture* the brow.
Woty, Autumnal Song.

2. To bind by indenture: as, to *indenture* an apprentice.

I was suspected to be some runaway *indentured* servant.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 37.

II.† *intrans.* To run in a zigzag course; double in running.

They took
Their staves in hand, and at the good man strook;
But, by *indenturing*, still the good man scap'd.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 134.

indepartable†, *a.* [ME., < *in*-[3] + *departable*.] Not to be parted; indivisible.

Thre persons *in-departable* perpetuel were euere,
Of o wyl, of o wit. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 27.

independence (in-dē-pen'dens), *n.* [= F. *indépendance* = Sp. Pg. *independencia* = It. *independenza*, *indipendenza*, < NL. **independentia*, < **independen(t-)s*, independent: see *independent*.] 1. The state of being independent; exemption from dependence upon another or others, or from another's control; self-support or self-government.

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence*. *Pope.*

We commonly say that the rich man can speak the truth, can afford honesty, can afford *independence* of opinion and action; — and that is the theory of nobility.
Emerson, Farming.

By *independence* we intend to set forth the negative side of sovereignty — that is, to deny that any other state has any right to interfere with the exercise of a state's rights and sovereign powers. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 37.

2. That which renders one independent; property or income sufficient to make one independent of others; a competency.

In old-fashioned times an *independence* was hardly ever made without a little miserliness as a condition.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

Declaration of Independence, in *U. S. hist.*, a document promulgated by the second Continental Congress, setting forth the reasons for severing the connection of the thirteen colonies with Great Britain, and proclaiming their existence as "free and independent states." The Declaration opens with a preamble in regard to human rights, recapitulates the offenses of the reigning king (George III.) toward the colonies, recounts the efforts made by them for reconciliation, and closes with a solemn assertion of independence. A resolution in favor of independence was introduced by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, June 7th, 1776, and after debate was referred to a committee of five. The chairman of this committee, Thomas Jefferson, drafted the Declaration, which was reported June 28th, debated from the 1st to the 3d of July, slightly modified, and, after considerable opposition, passed on July 4th by the votes of 12 of the 13 colonial delegations (the New York delegation refusing to vote). The signatures of the members were affixed at different times. — **Independence day.** See *day*, 1. — **Law of independence.** See *laws of motion*, under *motion*. = **Syn. 1.** *Liberty*, etc. See *freedom*.

independency (in-dē-pen'den-si), *n.* [As *independence*: see *-cy*.] 1. Independence.

To support the *independency* of the other powers of Europe. *Goldsmith*, Seven Years' War, i.

There is no such thing as an absolute *independency* of antecedents. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

2. *Eccles.*, the principle that the individual congregation or church is a society strictly voluntary and autonomous, standing directly under the authority of Jesus Christ, living in immediate dependence on him, and responsible to him alone for its beliefs and acts as a Christian society; specifically, the principles of the Independents or English Congregationalists, as distinguished from those of the Congregationalists of the United States. Independency is distinguished from Episcopacy by having no gradation of ministerial or clerical orders, and no officials superior to the laity and invested with administrative or judicial authority; and from Presbyterianism by having no gradation of courts or representative bodies possessed of legislative and judicial functions. (See *Independent*, *n.*, and *congregationalism*.) In its extreme form it is the absolute freedom of the local church from external control of any kind. Also *independentism*.

The Leyden church is the purest of *Independency*, alike in England and America. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 725.

Independency is possible without Congregationalism.
R. W. Dale, Manual of Cong. Principles, p. 76.

independent (in-dē-pen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *independant*; = F. *indépendant* = Sp. Pg. *independente* = It. *independente*, *indipendente*, < NL. **independen(t-)s*, not dependent, < L. *in-* priv. + *dependen(t-)s*, dependent: see *dependent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not dependent; not requiring the support or not subject to the control or controlling influence of others; not relying on others for direction or guidance; not subordinate; of things, not standing in a relation of dependence to something else: used absolutely or followed by *of*, formerly sometimes by *on:* as, a person's fortunes in life are quite *independent of* the configuration of the planets at his nativity.

The town of St. Gaul is a Protestant republick, *independent of* the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addison.*

Let us, for a moment, imagine the legislature of New York *independent on* that of Great Britain.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 55.

I am *independent*, sir, as well as rich; I am my own mistress. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

2. Not due to or connected with dependence; pertaining to or permitting freedom of action; free of control or restraint: as, an *independent* income, estate, or position; *independent* action.

Choosing rather far
A dry but *independent* crust, hard earn'd.
Cowper, Task, iv. 409.

3. Not subject to bias or influence; self-directing.

For a' that, an' a' that,
His riband, star, an' a' that,
The man o' *independent* mind,
He looks an' laughs at a' that.
Burns, For A' That.

4. Proceeding from or expressive of a spirit of independence; free; easy; self-confident; bold; unconstrained: as, an *independent* air or manner. — 5. Irrespective; exclusive; without taking note or notice: followed by *of*.

A gradual change is also more beneficial, *independent of* its being more safe. *Brougham.*

I mean the account of that obligation in general under which we conceive ourselves bound to obey a law, *independent of* those resources which the law provides for its own enforcement. *R. Ward.*

6. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists; belonging to the Independents.

A very famous *Independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison*, Spectator.

How had that man of God and exemplary *Independent* minister, Mr. Ainsworth, of persecuted sanctity, conducted himself when a similar occasion had befallen him at Amsterdam? *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xv.

7. In *math.*, not depending upon another for its value: said of a quantity or function. — 8. Having a competency; able to live well without labor; well-to-do.

As I am an idle personage, . . . and pay my bill regularly every week, I am looked upon as the only *independent* gentleman of the neighborhood.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

Functions independent of a group of operations, a set of *n* functions such that none of the *n* operations of the group performed on any one of them gives another of them. — **Independent chord** or **harmony**, in *music*, a chord that is complete, concordant, and final in itself, not needing another chord to form a resolution or completion of it. — **Independent circuits**, in *math.* See *circuit*. — **Independent company, contractor, covenant.** See the nouns. — **Independent drill**, a machine-tool containing four drills so arranged that each drill in turn may be used in forming the same hole. See *drill*. — **Independent equations.** See *equation*. — **Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel.** See *church*. — **Independent party.** Same as *Greenback party* (which see, under *greenback*). — **Independent treasury, variable**, etc. See the nouns. = **Syn. 6.** *Congregational, Independent.* See *congregational*.

II. *n.* 1. One who acts with independence; one who acts in accordance with his own will, judgment, or conscience. 2. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, one who maintains the principles of independency, or the freedom of the local church from external control; specifically, in England, a name given to a Congregationalist. The Independents of England differ from the Congregationalists of the United States in having less stress upon and making less provision for the fellowship of the local churches. The name *Congregationalists* is claimed by both the English and American bodies, the use of the name *Independent* as a denominational title is almost exclusively confined to Great Britain. The English Independents attained great political power at the time of the Long Parliament and the Commonwealth.

3. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *politics:* (*a*) One who acts independently of any organized party; one who opposes or supports measures or men on independent grounds.

When the Chicago convention was held, the Young Republicans of Massachusetts and the *Independents* of Pennsylvania joined with the scratchers of New York in sending a representation. *The Nation*, XXXV. 422.

(*b*) One of an organized party assuming the name "Independent"; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, a member of the party otherwise called the Greenback party.

The ground being . . . cleared for the work of reform, the *Independents* propose in their resolutions to get rid of "the gold base fallacy," and issue paper money on "the faith and resources of the Government."
The Nation, XVIII. 388.

independented† (in-dē-pen'den-ted), *a.* [< *independent* + *-ed*[2].] Governed by the principles of the Independents.

The new titles or style of bodyed and congregated, associated or *independented*, and new-fangled Churches.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 43.

independentism (in-dē-pen'den-tizm), *n.* [< *independent* + *-ism*.] Same as *independency*, 2.

Anabaptisme or Presbyterisme, or *Independentisme*, . . . rudely justled Episcopacy out of the Church of England.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 564.

independently (in-dē-pen'dent-li), *adv.* 1. In an independent manner; with independence. — 2. Apart from or without regard to something else: followed by *of*: as, *independently of* being safe, it is more beneficial.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing everything *independently* the one *of* the other. *Dryden.*

Independently of the strength of its works, it [Tarento] was rendered nearly inaccessible by its natural position.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

independing† (in-dē-pen'ding), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *depending*.] Not depending or dependent; independent.

These, therefore, being distinct and proper actions, do necessarily evince an *independing* and self-subsisting agent. *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World, ii. 1.

indepravate† (in-dep'rā-vāt), *a.* [< LL. *indepravatus*, uncorrupted, < L. *in-* priv. + *depravatus*, pp. of *depravare*, corrupt, deprave: see *deprave*.] Undepraved; pure.

O let these Wounds, these Woundes *indeprauate*,
Be holy Sanctuaries for my whole Man.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

indeprecable (in-dep'rē-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. *indeprecabilis*, that cannot be averted by prayer, < *in-* priv. + *deprecabilis* (LL.), that may be entreated: see *deprecable*.] Incapable of being deprecated. *Coles*, 1717.

indeprehensible† (in-dep-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [< LL. *indeprehensibilis*, indiscoverable, < *in-* priv. + **deprehensibilis*, that can be seized: see *deprehensible*.] Incapable of being seized or apprehended; incomprehensible.

A case perplexed and *indeprehensible*.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 174.

indeprivable (in-dē-prī'va-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *deprivable*.] 1. Incapable of being deprived. — 2. Incapable of being taken away. [Rare.]

It [the sovereign good] should not be transient nor derived from the will of others, nor in their power to take away; but be durable, self-derived, and . . . *indeprivable*.
Harris, Happiness, i.

inder (in'dėr), *a.* and *n.* [ME. **inder* (in adv. *inderly*), var. of *enter*, entire: see *entire*.] **I.**† *a.* Entire.

II. *n.* A large quantity. [Prov. Eng.]

inderly†, *adv.* [ME., a var. of *enterly*, *entirely*.] Entirely; fully.

For certeyne she was right *inderly* fayre,
And, as the writeng makith remembraunce,
ffull womanly of speche and countenaunce.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 675.

Than whan sche wiste it *indirly*,
Myn hope schulde be the more.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

indescribable (in-des-krī'ba-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *describable*.] **I.** *a.* Not describable; incapable of being described.

II. *n. pl.* Trousers. [A humorous euphemism.]

A pair of *indescribables* of most capacious dimensions.
Dickens, Sketches (Greenwich Fair).

indescribably (in-des-krī'ba-bli), *adv.* In an indescribable manner; so as not to admit of description.

indescriptive (in-des-krip'tiv), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *descriptive*.] Not descriptive; not containing a just description. [Rare.]

indesert (in-dē-zėrt'), *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *desert*[2].] Lack of merit or desert. [Rare.]

Tis my own *indesert* that gives me fears.
Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

indesignate (in-des'ig-nāt), *a.* Not designate; indefinite.

indesinent (in-des'i-nent), *a.* [= It. *indesinente*; < L. *in-*[3] + *desinent-*.] Not ceasing; perpetual. [Rare.]

The last kind of activity . . . is much more noble, more [illegible] and indefeasible than the first
J. Baxter, Human Souls, I. 351.

indesinently (in-des'i-nent-li), *adv.* Without cessation. [Rare.]

His verdant blood
In brisk saltation circulates and flows
Indesinently vigorous.
C. Smart, The Hop-Garden, i.

indesirable† (in-dē-zīr'a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *desirable*.] Undesirable.

indestructibility (in-dē-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indestructibilité* = Sp. *indestructibilidad* = Pg. *indestructibilidade*; as *in-*[3] + *destructibility*.] The character of being indestructible: as, the *indestructibility* of matter and energy.

indestructible (in-dē-struk'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *indestructible* = Sp. *indestructible* = Pg. *indestructivel* = It. *indistruttibile*; as *in-*[3] + *destructible*.] Not destructible; incapable of being destroyed.

Our consciousness of the Absolute is not negative but positive, and is the one *indestructible* element of consciousness, "which persists at all times, under all circumstances, and cannot cease until consciousness ceases."
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 455.

indestructibleness (in-dē-struk'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Indestructibility.

indestructibly (in-dē-struk'ti-bli), *adv.* So as to be indestructible.

indeterminable (in-dē-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *indéterminable* = Sp. *indeterminable* = Pg. *indeterminavel* = It. *indeterminabile*, < LL. *indeterminabilis*, that cannot be defined, < *in-* priv. + *determinabilis*, that can be defined: see *determinable*.] **1.** Incapable of being determined, ascertained, or fixed.

Either the question is *indeterminable*, or, which is worse, men will never be convinced.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 3, Ded.

2. Not to be determined or ended; interminable. [Rare.]

His memory is *indeterminable* and unalterable, ever remembering to do us good.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 37.

3. In *nat. hist.*, not definable; incapable of specialization: said of a specimen which, from its nature or condition, cannot be properly classified and named.

indeterminableness (in-dē-tėr'mi-na-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being indeterminable.

indeterminate (in-dē-tėr'mi-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *indeterminat* = F. *indéterminé* = Sp. Pg. *indeterminado* = It. *indeterminato*, < LL. *indeterminatus*, undefined, unlimited, < L. *in-* priv. + *determinatus*, defined, limited: see *determinate*, *a.*] Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; not precise; not exclusively possessing either of a pair of contradictory attributes.

The greatest part of the questions and controversies that perplex mankind, depending on the doubtful and uncertain use of words, or (which is the same) *indeterminate* ideas, which these are made to stand for.
Locke, Human Understanding, To the Reader.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions.
Newton, Opticks.

Indeterminate analysis, a branch of algebra in which there is always given a greater number of unknown quantities than of independent equations, on which account the number of solutions is indefinite. **Indeterminate coefficients**, in *math.*, a method of analysis invented by Descartes, the principle of which consists in this, that if we have an equation of the form

$$A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + \&c. = 0,$$

in which the coefficients A, B, C are constant, and x a variable which may be supposed as small as we please, each of these coefficients, taken separately, is necessarily equal to 0.—**Indeterminate constant, contract, curvature, equation,** etc. See the nouns.—**Indeterminate form**, in *math.*, one of the forms

$$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{x}{x}=0, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, 0\cdot\infty, \infty^0, 1^\infty, \text{etc.},$$

whose values are indeterminate until some equation is established between the two quantities which enter into each of them.—**Indeterminate inflorescence**, in *bot.*, same as *indefinite inflorescence*. See *indefinite*. Indeterminate multiplier, in *alg.*, a multiplier whose value is at first left undetermined, and afterward fixed to suit the exigencies of the problem. **Indeterminate problem**, in *math.*, a problem which admits of an infinite number of solutions or one in which there are fewer relations or conditions than there are unknown or required results. **Indeterminate quantity**, in *math.*, a quantity that admits of an infinite number of values. **Indeterminate series**, in *math.*, a series whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity.

indeterminately (in-dē-tėr'mi-nāt-li), *adv.* So as to be indeterminate; indefinitely; without precision.

The unpractised mind . . . *indeterminately* feels and thinks about itself and the field of its existence.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 18.

indeterminateness (in-dē-tėr'mi-nāt-nes), *n.* The character of being indeterminate; lack of settled limits; want of precision; indefiniteness.

We have but to remember that, growing clustered together as Oysters do, they must interfere with one another in various ways and degrees, to see how the *indeterminateness* of form and the variety of form are accounted for.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 251.

Index of indeterminateness. See *index*.

indetermination (in-dē-tėr-mi-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *indétermination* = Sp. *indeterminacion* = Pg. *indeterminação* = It. *indeterminazione*; as *in-*[3] + *determination*.] Lack of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done and may not be done, may happen or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the cause.
Abp. Bramhall, Ans. to Hobbes.

indetermined (in-dē-tėr'mind), *a.* Undetermined.

The eternal height of *indetermin'd* space!
The eternal depth of condescending grace!
Brooke, Universal Beauty, v.

indeterminism (in-dē-tėr'mi-nizm), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *determinism*.] The doctrine that, though the will is somewhat influenced by motives, it is not entirely governed by them, but has a certain freedom and spontaneity.
Hodgson.

The cloisters of Christendom resounded . . . with disputations about determinism and *indeterminism*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 441.

indeterminist (in-dē-tėr'mi-nist), *n.* [As *indetermin-ism* + *-ist*.] A believer in indeterminism.

indevirginate† (in-dē-vėr'ji-nāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *devirginate*.] Not devirginate or deprived of virginity.

Pallas, . . .
Who still lives *indevirginate*.
Chapman, Homeric Hymn to Venus.

indevote† (in-dē-vōt'), *a.* [= F. *indévot* = Sp. Pg. *indevoto* = It. *indevoto*, *indivoto*, < LL. *indevotus*, undevout, < *in-* priv. + L. *devotus*, attached, faithful, LL. devout: see *devote*, *devout*, *a.*] Not devout; indevout.

There are so many of the same arguments, and so *indevote* an age.
Bentley, Letters, p. 181.

indevoted† (in-dē-vō'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *devoted*.] Not devoted.

Mr. Cowley's connections with some persons *indevoted* to the excellent chancellor.
Bp. Hurd, Dialogues, iii., note.

indevotion (in-dē-vō'shọn), *n.* [= F. *indévotion* = Sp. *indevocion* = Pg. *indevoção* = It. *indevozione*, *indivozione*; as *in-*[3] + *devotion*.] Lack of devotion; absence of devout affections; impiety; irreligion.

If we live in an age of *indevotion*, we think ourselves well assoiled if we be warmer than their ice.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 57.

The greatness of the example may entice us on a little farther than the customs of the world, or our own *indevotions*, would engage us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 84.

indevout (in-dē-vout'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *devout*. Cf. *indevote*.] Not devout; irreligious.

A wretched, careless, *indevout* spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Sermon (1653).

index (in'deks), *n.*; pl. *indexes*, *indices* (in'dek-sez, -di-sēz). [Formerly also *indice* (< F.); = F. *index*, formerly *indice* = Sp. *indice* = Pg. It. *indice*, an index, < L. *index* (*indic-*), a discoverer, informer, spy; of things, an indicator, the forefinger, a title, superscription; < *indicare*, point out, show: see *indicate*.] **1.** That which points out; anything that shows, indicates, or manifests.

Whatever stripes of ill-luck La Fleur met with in his journeyings, there was no *index* in his physiognomy to point them out by.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 34.

The standing army, the arsenal, the camp, and the gibbet do not appertain to man. They only serve as an *index* to show where man is now: what a bad, ungoverned temper he has, what an ugly neighbor he is; how his affections halt; how low his hope lies.
Emerson, War.

2. In *logic*, a sign which signifies its object by virtue of being really connected with it. Demonstrative and relative pronouns are nearly pure indices, because they denote things without describing them; so are the letters on a geometrical diagram, and the subscript numbers which in algebra distinguish one value from another without showing what those values are.

3. Something intended to point out, guide, or direct, as the hand of a clock or a steam-gage, the style of a sun-dial, an arm of a guide-post, or the figure of a hand (☞).

There was a sun-dial in the centre of the court; the sun shone on the brazen plate, and the shadow of the *index* fell on the line of noon.
Peacock, Melincourt, xxxii.

4. A detailed alphabetic (or, rarely, classified) list or table of the topics, names of persons, places, etc., treated or mentioned in a book or a series of books, pointing out their exact positions in the volume.

Methinks 'tis a pitiful piece of knowledge that can be learnt from an *index*, and a poor ambition to be rich in the inventory of another's treasure.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

English grammars usually draw the distinction that *indexes* is the form used in speaking of the plural of *index*, as of a book, while *indices* is the scientific term, as in algebra.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 69.

5†. Prelude; prologue.

Ah me, what act,
That roars so loud, and thunders in the *index*?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

An *index* and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

6. (*a*) In *anat.*, the forefinger or pointing finger. (*b*) In *ornith.*, the principal or middle digit of the wing of a bird: so called by those who hold that it is homologous with the forefinger of a mammal; by those who hold that the middle digit of the wing is the middle digit of a mammal, the pollex or thumb of a bird's wing is called the *index*.—**7.** In *math.*, the figure or letter which shows to what power a quantity is involved; the exponent. In the *theory of numbers* the *index* of a number to a given base for a given prime modulus of which that base is a prime root is the *index* of the power of the base which is congruous to the number. (See *exponent*, 3.) The *index-law* is the principle that $a^b a^c = a^{b+c}$. The word *index* is, besides, used in various special senses in mathematics. See phrases below.

8. In *crystal.*, in the notation of Whewell and Miller, one of three whole numbers which define the position of a face of a crystal: in the notation of Bravais, four numbers constitute the indices of a face of a hexagonal crystal.—**9.** In *musical notation*, a direct.—**10.** [*cap.*] Same as *Index Expurgatorius*.

The *Index* and Inquisition still survive, and the censures of the Church are not obsolete, though her last offices are more frequently rejected than withheld.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 297.

Alveolar, basilar, cephalic, facial, etc., **index.** See *craniometry*. **Discriminantal index.** See *discriminantal*. **Index finger.** See def. 6 (*a*), and *index-finger*. —**Index Librorum Prohibitorum** (Index of Prohibited Books), **Index Expurgatorius** (Expurgatory Index), catalogues of books comprising respectively those which Roman Catholics are absolutely forbidden to read, and those which they must not read unless in editions expurgated of objectionable passages. They are prepared by the Congregation of the Index, a body of cardinals and their assistants. Pope Paul IV. published a list of forbidden books in 1557 and 1559. The Council of Trent in 1562 attempted the regulation of the matter, but finally referred it to the Pope. He (Pius IV.) published the "Index Tridentinus" in 1564, often reprinted with additions under the title "Index Librorum Prohibitorum."—**Index of a line** relatively to a quadric surface, the quotient of the square of its secant by the fourth power of the parallel semidiameter. **Index of a logarithm**, otherwise called *the characteristic*, the integral part which precedes the logarithm, and is always one less than the number of integral figures in the given number. Thus, if the given number consist of four figures, the index of its logarithm is 3, if of five figures the index is 4, and so on. See *logarithm*.—**Index of a plane** relatively to a quadric surface, the product of its distances from its pole and from the center of the quadric.—**Index of a point** relatively to a quadric surface, the product of its two distances from the surface in any direction divided by the square of the parallel semidiameter.—**Index of a series of curves** of order n satisfying $\frac{1}{2}n(n+3)-1$ conditions, the number of these curves passing through an arbitrary point.—**Index of friction.** Same as *coefficient of friction* (which see, under *coefficient*).—**Index of indeterminateness** of a problem, the excess of the number of unknowns over that of the really independent equations.—**Index of refraction**, in *optics*, the ratio between the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction for a ray of light passing from one medium (usually the air) into another. Thus, this ratio for a ray passing from air into water is about 4/3, or more exactly, 1.336, which is therefore the index of refraction of water. Also called *refractive index*. See *refraction*.

The *index of refraction* in the passage of light from one medium into another must be equal to the relation that the rapidity of propagation of light in the first medium bears to its rapidity in the second.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 236.

Index rerum, an index of subjects.—**Index verborum**, an index of words; a verbal index.

index (in'deks), *v. t.* [< *index*, *n.*] **1.** To point out, as an index: indicate. [Rare.]

Whose iron-gray wool and wrinkled face *indexed* his age at near seventy years.
The Century, XXIX. 683.

2. To make an index to, or place in an index: as, to *index* a book, or the contents of a book.

Where are the Somerset County records kept? Have they been *indexed* and calendared; or are they still in utter confusion? *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 69.

index-correction (in'deks-kọ-rek″shọn), *n.* In *astron.*, the correction that has to be applied to an observation taken with an instrument that has an index-error.

index-digit (in'deks-dij″it), *n.* The forefinger; the index-finger; also, that digit in other animals which represents the human index.

index-error (in'deks-er″ọr), *n.* The reading of the graduated limb of an astronomical or other instrument in the position of the telescope in which the reading ought to be zero.

index-finger (in'deks-fing″gėr), *n.* The forefinger: so called from its being used in pointing.

index-gage (in'deks-gāj), *n.* A measuring instrument with a pointer and dial, or some other means of indicating the distance between its jaws. The object to be measured is placed between the jaws, and the scale gives the measurement.

index-glass (in'deks-glàs), *n.* In reflecting astronomical instruments, a plane speculum, or mirror of quicksilvered glass, which moves with the index, and is designed to reflect the image of the sun or other object upon the horizon-glass, whence it is again reflected to the eye of the observer. See *sextant*.

indexical (in-dek'si-kạl), *a.* [< *index* + *-ic-al*.] Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

Besides lists of indexes and *indexical* works.
The American, VIII. 267.

indexically (in-dek'si-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of an index.

I would have the names of those scribblers printed *indexically* at the beginning or end of the poem, with an account of their works for the reader. *Swift.*

index-law (in'deks-lâ), *n.* In *math.* See *index*, 7.

indexless (in'deks-les), *a.* [< *index* + *-less*.] Destitute of an index.

My bewildering *indexless* state. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

indexlessness (in'deks-les-nes), *n.* The state of being without an index. [Rare.]

Certainly no reader of the last year's volume of the Gazette can complain, in Carlylean phrase, of its *indexlessness*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 174.

index-machine (in'deks-mạ-shēn″), *n.* In *weaving*, a modification of the Jacquard loom mechanism, in which the cards of the original Jacquard device are replaced by a shedding motion, effecting the same results as the cards so far as the pattern is concerned, but affording some advantages not obtainable in the primitive device; a dobby. In one form of index-machine pins arranged in accordance with the prescribed pattern are inserted in the bars or slats of a lath-work, the bars corresponding to the cards of the older device. In all kinds of index-machines the devices employed have for their object to throw in or out of action a series of hooks or bars which actuate the healds to form a shed for the passage of the shuttle according to a previously conceived system. The attachment is sometimes placed at the top and sometimes at the end of the loom. In Eccles's improvement a device is added for throwing the shedding motion out of action, and to permit the weaving of plain borders for handkerchiefs, etc.

indexterity (in-deks-ter'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indextérité*; as *in*-3 + *dexterity*.] Lack of dexterity, skill, or readiness in any respect; clumsiness; awkwardness; unskilfulness.

The *indexterity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes.
Harvey, Consumptions.

indfine (ind'fin), *n.* [Ir., < *ind*, head, + *fine*, tribe, family.] One of the groups into which the ancient Irish clans were divided. See *geilfine*.

The eldest member of the Iarfine moved into the *Indfine;* and the eldest member of the *Indfine* passed out of the organization altogether.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 209.

India (in'di-ạ), [< L. *India*, < Gr. Ἰνδία, India: see *Indian*.] In an attributive use: Indian; pertaining to India or the East Indies; made in, named from, or connected with India: as, *India* goods; the *India* trade. In English law or usage India generally means "all territories and places within her Majesty's dominions which are subject to the Governor-General of India." The principal territories under British administration are Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Northwestern Provinces, Central Provinces, Panjab, Assam, and Burma. Many native states are under British protection. **East India Company**, a company formed for carrying on commerce in India and the East Indies. Various companies were organized under this name about the seventeenth century, as the Dutch, Swedish, Danish, French, etc., East India Companies. The most famous was the English East India Company, chartered in 1600; it founded many factories in India in the seventeenth century, and in the eighteenth acquired extensive political power over a large part of the country. It was governed by a court of directors, chosen from the wealthiest stockholders. A joint share in the government was in 1784 given to a board of control in London, and in 1834 the property of the company was vested in the crown and administered for it by the company; but in consequence of the Indian mutiny of 1857–58 all power was in 1858 transferred to the crown.—**India cotton**, a heavy kind of figured chintz, used for upholstering.—**India docks**, in London, extensive docks and warehouses for the accommodation of the shipping engaged in the East and West India trade. **India ink**, or **China ink**, or **Chinese ink**, a black pigment made originally and principally in China and Japan (though inferior imitations are made elsewhere). It is probably made from a carefully prepared lampblack, which is formed into a paste with a solution of gum in water and pressed into and dried in molds, forming sticks of various shapes. Also *Indian ink*.—**India matting**, a kind of grass matting made in India, usually from *Cyperus corymbosus*.—**India mull**, a thin, soft muslin made in India, and used for dresses and trimmings. See *mull*.—**India myrrh**. See *myrrh*.—**India opium**. See *opium*.—**India paper**, a thin, soft, absorbent paper, usually of a pale-buff tint, made in China and Japan, and imitated in Europe and the United States, where it is used for the first or finest impressions of engravings, called *India proofs*.—**India proof**, an early and choice impression taken from an engraved plate or block on India paper.—**India rubber**. See *india-rubber*.—**India senna**. See *senna*.—**India shawl**, a Cashmere shawl. See *Cashmere*.

indiadem (in-di'ạ-dem), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *diadem*.] To place or set in a diadem, as a gem. [Rare.]

Whereto shall that be likened? to what gem
Indiademed? *Southey.*

Indiaman (in'di-ạ-man), *n.*; pl. *Indiamen* (-men). In general, a ship engaged in the India trade; specifically and strictly, a ship of large tonnage, formerly officered and armed by the East India Company for that trade.

Indian (in'di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [Also in U. S. colloq. or dial. use *Injin, Injun;* = F. *Indien* = Sp. Pg. It. *Indiano* (cf. D. *Indiaansch* = G. *Indianisch* = Dan. Sw. *Indiansk*, a.), < LL. *Indianus*, < L. *India*, Gr. Ἰνδία, India, L. *Indus*, Gr. Ἰνδός, an Indian, < L. *Indus*, Gr. Ἰνδός, the river so called, OPers. *Hindu*, Zend *Hindu*, Pers. Hind. *Hind*, < Skt. *sindhu*, a river.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining, or relating to India or to the Indies (now specifically called the *East Indies* in distinction from the *West Indies*), or to the languages of India.

The springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, *Indian* streams.
Milton, P. L., iii. 436.

Ere yet the morn
Breaks hither over *Indian* seas.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvi.

2. Pertaining or relating (*a*) originally to the West Indies or their inhabitants; (*b*) now, in an extended sense, to the whole race of American Indians or aborigines: as, *Indian* arrows; an *Indian* blanket; an *Indian* name.

Then smote the *Indian* tomahawk
On crashing door and shattering lock.
Whittier, Pentucket.

Listen to this *Indian* Legend,
To this Song of Hiawatha!
Longfellow, Hiawatha, Prol.

3. Made of maize or Indian corn: as, *Indian* meal; *Indian* bread.

If I don't make a johnny-cake every day, Kier says, "Ma, why don't you make some *Indian* bread?"
Mrs. Whitcher, Widow Bedott, p. 70.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, an officer of the Interior Department of the United States government charged with the management of the Indian tribes and of the transactions of the government with them.—**East Indian cork-tree**. See *cork-tree*.—**Indian aconite**. Same as *Nepal aconite* (which see, under *aconite*).—**Indian agency**. See *agency*, 4. **Indian apple**, the May apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.—**Indian architecture**, the architecture peculiar to India or Hindustan. It comprehends a great variety of styles, which have been classified as the Buddhist styles, as exemplified not only in the Buddhist works within the borders of Hindustan, but also in those of Burma, Ceylon, Java, China, and Tibet (see *Buddhist*); the Jain style, developed from preexisting styles after A. D. 450; the Dravidian or Tamul style of southern India (see *Tamul*); the Northern Hindu, Indo-Aryan, or Sanskrit style, a cognate style occurring in the valley of the Ganges and its tributaries (see *Sanskrit*); the Chalukyan style, prevailing in the intermediate region between the last two; the Modern Hindu, Indian-Saracenic, or Mohammedan, comprehending the forms assumed by Indian architecture under the influence of Mohammedan ideas and traditions; and the local developments peculiar to Cashmere and some other districts. No stone architecture existed in India before 250 B. C. The earliest stone buildings reproduce closely the details and constructive forms of the elaborately framed and decorated wooden architecture previously practised, forms more proper to construction in stone being gradually developed. The buildings of the first five or six centuries of stone architecture are Buddhist. Among the most remarkable of the works of Indian architecture are the rock-cut temples and halls, such as those at Ellora, where series of courts, pillared chambers, porches, cells, and cloisters extend for miles, all excavated from the solid rock, and covered with elaborate carving. Lofty towers and pagodas, and the conical pseudo-domes of the Jains, built in horizontal courses, are also characteristic. A system of horizontal architraves is consistently applied; and many of the piers and columns in the later works display capitals resembling closely those of some medieval styles of Europe. But no regular order appears, like those of the classical styles; nor can the development of an arched style be consecutively traced, in spite of many patent resemblances to European art, as in the palace of Madura. The carved decoration is usually exceedingly rich and varied, introducing freely human and animal forms, and often cov-

Indian Architecture, Dravidian style.
Detail of Horse Court, Temple of Madura.

ering piers, arches, and flat surfaces, both without and within. Sculpture was at its best in the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., but shows the Oriental characteristic of decline almost from the beginning. Animals and botanical details are well done; the human figure, though life-like, is conventionalized and not beautiful. Indian architecture has been very thoroughly and intelligently treated by native writers.—**Indian balm**, the purple trillium or birthroot, a native of North America. See *Trillium*.—**Indian bark, bay, bean, bee-king**. See the nouns.—**Indian berry**, *Anamirta paniculata*, a climbing shrub of the natural order *Menispermaceæ*, a native of India and the Malay islands. It bears panicles of flowers 1 to 1½ feet long. The fruit, when dried, is known as *Cocculus Indicus*. See *Cocculus*.—**Indian blue**. Same as *indigo*. **Indian bread**. See def. 3.—**Indian chickweed**. See *chickweed*.—**Indian chocolate**. See *Geum*.—**Indian club**, a heavy club shaped somewhat like a large bottle, used in gymnastic exercises to develop the muscles of the arms, chest, etc.—**Indian copal**. Same as *white dammar-resin* (which see, under *dammar-resin*).—**Indian corn**, a native American plant, *Zea Mays*, otherwise called *maize*, and its fruit. See *maize*.

The Summers [in New England] are commonly hot and dry, there being seldom any Rain, yet are the Harvests good, the *Indian Corn* requiring more heat than wet to ripen it. *S. Clarke*, Plantations of the English in [America (1670), p. 29.

Indian couch-grass, a name sometimes given to the Bermuda grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*. See *Bermuda grass*, under *grass*.—**Indian Councils Act**. See *council*.—**Indian country**, a term which has varied in application with the changes in Indian occupation of lands within the territory of the United States. It is now understood as meaning all the country to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, whether within a reservation or not, except, perhaps, the regions occupied by Indians in Alaska, whose title to the soil, or right of occupancy, is disputed.—**Indian cress**. See *cress*.—**Indian crocus**, a name for some of the species of the genus *Cœlogyne* (*Pleione*), of the *Orchideæ*. They are dwarf epiphytal plants with large, handsomely colored flowers, and are natives of the alpine regions of northern India.—**Indian cucumber**. Same as *cucumber-root*.—**Indian currant**. See *currant*2.—**Indian dart or dart-iron**, a peculiar harpoon used in killing swordfish.—**Indian drug**1, a name for tobacco. *Nares*.

His breath compounded of strong English beere
And th' *Indian drug* would suffer none come neere.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

Indian elm, the slippery elm, *Ulmus fulva*.—**Indian fan-palm, fig**. See the nouns.—**Indian file**. See *file*3.

The party . . . moved up the pathway in single or *Indian file*. *Scott*, Waverley, xxxviii.

Indian fire, a pyrotechnic composition, used as a signal-light, consisting of sulphur, realgar, and niter. It burns with a brilliant white flame.—**Indian fort**. See *mound-builder*.—Indian geranium. See *geranium*.—**Indian ginger**. Same as *wild ginger*. See *ginger*.—**Indian giver**, one who takes back a gift after having bestowed it upon another: in allusion to the fact that an Indian expects an equivalent for his gift, or its return. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Indian grass**. See *millet*.—**Indian greenfinch**. Same as *yellow finch* (which see, under *finch*1).—**Indian hazelnuts**. Same as *bonduc seeds*.—**Indian heliotrope, hemp, indigo**. See the nouns.—**Indian hen**, the American bittern *Ixobrychus exilis* or *I. lentiginosus*. See *bittern*2.—**Indian ink**. See *India ink*, under *India*.—**Indian ipecac, ivy, jalap, lake**, etc. See the nouns.—**Indian meal**, meal made from maize or Indian corn.—**Indian millet**. See *millet*.—**Indian mound**. See *mound-builder*.—Indian myrobalan. Same as *chebulic nut*.—**Indian oak**, the teak-tree, *Tectona grandis*. See *teak*.—**Indian ocher**. Same as *Indian red* (which see, under *red*).—**Indian ox**, the brahminy bull.—**Indian physic**. See *Gillenia*.—Indian pipe. See *Monotropa*.—**Indian plague**. See *plague*.—**Indian plantain**. See *Cacalia*.—**Indian pudding**. (*a*) Same as *hasty pudding*, 2. [Rare.]

He was making his breakfast from a prodigious earthen dish, filled with milk and *Indian pudding*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 152.

(*b*) A baked, boiled, or steamed pudding made with Indian meal, molasses, and suet, and in New England in former times almost universally, and still quite extensively, forming a part of the Sunday dinner.

The Indian pudding with its gelatinous softness, matured by long and patient brooding in the motherly old oven. *H. B. Stowe*, Minister's Wooing, xvi

Indian red, reed, reservation, rice, etc. See the nouns. **Indian ringworm.** Same as *dhobie's itch* (which see, under *dhobie*). **Indian shot.** See *Indian shot*. **Indian steel.** See *steel*. **Indian summer,** in the United States, a period in autumn characterized by calm and abnormal haze. This condition is especially well manifested in the upper Mississippi valley, where it is in conspicuous contrast with the climatic phenomena which precede and follow it. West of the belt of States lying adjacent to the Mississippi the rainfall is so small that the chief characteristic of the Indian summer is not exceptional enough to excite attention; and from the Mississippi valley eastward, the autumnal periods of calm and dryness become more and more irregular in their occurrence, and are, on the whole, of shorter duration. Hence in the Eastern States any period of unusually quiet, dry, and hazy weather, even if it lasts only a few days, may be designated the Indian summer, provided it occurs at any time between the middle of September and the early part of December. The haze which fills the air at such times is simply the dust and smoke which are not blown away by the wind, but float near the earth's surface. The name is due to the fact that the phenomena of the Indian summer are much more distinctly marked in the region chiefly occupied by the Indians at the time this term became current than they are in the more eastern regions, to which the white population was chiefly limited prior to the beginning of the present century.

That delicious season known as "*Indian Summer*" is often prolonged into December, when a calm, soft, hazy atmosphere fills the sky, through which, day after day, the sun, shorn of his beams, rises and sets like a globe of fire.
J. W. Foster, The Mississippi Valley, p. 205.

What visionary tints the year puts on,
When falling leaves falter through motionless air!
Lowell, An *Indian-Summer* Reverie.

The warm, late days of *Indian Summer* came in, dreamy and calm and still, with just frost enough to crisp the ground of a morning, but with warm trances of benignant, sunny hours at noon. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 257.

Indian tobacco, a plant, *Lobelia inflata*: same as *gagroot*. —**Indian turnip,** a North American plant, *Arisæma triphyllum*, which has a very acrid root resembling a small turnip, one or two leaves, divided into three leaflets, and blossoms resembling those of plants of the genus *Arum*. —**Indian walnut.** See *walnut*. —**Indian yellow.** See *yellow*. —**Order of the Indian Empire,** an order instituted in 1878 for British subjects in India, to commemorate the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India, and open to natives as well as to persons of European extraction. —**West Indian bark.** See *bark*[2].

Indian Turnip (*Arisæma triphyllum*). *a*, pistillate spadix; *b*, staminate spadix.

II. *n.* 1. A member of one of the native races of India or the East Indies: an East Indian.

The fig-tree, not that kind for fruit renown'd,
But such as at this day, to *Indians* known,
In Malabar or Decan spreads her arms.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1102.

2. A European who resides or has resided in the East Indies; an Anglo-Indian.

He [Colonel Newcome] appeared at Bath and at Cheltenham, where, as we know, there are many old *Indians*.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxi.

Our best *Indians*, . . . in the idleness and obscurity of home [Great Britain], . . . look back with fondness to the country where they have been useful and distinguished.
Elphinstone, in Colebrooke, I. 366.

3. An aboriginal native of North or South America: so named by Columbus and other early navigators, who thought that the lands discovered by them were parts of India. In English writers of the sixteenth century this name is confined to those tribes with whom the Spaniards came in contact; after 1600 it is applied also to the aboriginal inhabitants of North America generally.

Now we are ready, I think, for any assault of the *Indians*; . . .
Let them come, if they like, be it sagamore, sachem, or pow-wow. *Longfellow*, Courtship of Miles Standish, i.

He was an *Indian* of the Llanos, . . . and had actually been upon the Orinoco. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxi

Mr. Prescott, in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, also states that the North American *Indians* do not pray to the Great Spirit. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilization, p. 254.

East Indian, a native or an inhabitant of the East Indies. **Red Indian,** one of the aborigines of America: so called from the copper color of their skin. Also called *red man* and, colloquially, *redskin*. **West Indian,** a native or an inhabitant of the West Indies.

Indian (in'di-an), *v. i.* [< *Indian*, *n.*, 3.] To prowl about or live like an Indian. [Colloq., U. S.]

Jake Marshall and me has been *Indianing* round these 'ere woods more times 'n you could count.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 189.

indianaite (in-di-an'a-īt), *n.* [< *Indiana* + *-ite*[2].] A kind of white clay found in Lawrence county, Indiana, and used in making porcelain.

Indian-arrow (in'di-an-ar″ō), *n.* The burning-bush, *Euonymus atropurpurea*, a small ornamental American shrub.

Indian-cup (in'di-an-kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sarracenia*; a pitcher-plant.

Indianeer (in″di-a-nēr′), *n.* [< *Indian* + *-eer*.] An Indiaman. [Rare.]

Indian-eye (in'di-an-ī), *n.* A pink, *Dianthus plumarius*: so called from the eye-shaped marking of the corolla.

Indian-heart (in'di-an-härt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cardiospermum*, particularly *C. corindum*: so called from the prominent, white, heart-shaped scars on the seed, which mark the point of attachment.

Indianian (in-di-an'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Indiana* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Indiana, one of the interior States of the United States.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of the State of Indiana.

Indianist (in'di-an-ist), *n.* [< *Indian* + *-ist*.] A student of, or an expert in, the languages and history of India.

The problems remained unsolved, because the Sinologues had known no Sanskrit and the *Indianists* had known no Chinese.
F. W. Farrar, Families of Speech, p. 13.

indianite (in'di-an-īt), *n.* [< *Indian*, *a.*, 1, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of anorthite found in the Carnatic, where it is the gangue of corundum.

Indian-pipe (in'di-an-pīp), *n.* The corpse-plant or pine-sap, *Monotropa uniflora*: so named from the resemblance of the plant when in flower to a white clay pipe. See cut under *Monotropa*.

Indian-poke (in'di-an-pōk), *n.* The American white or false hellebore, *Veratrum viride*.

Indian-root (in'di-an-röt), *n.* The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*.

Indian-sal, Indian-saul (in'di-an-sal, -sâl), *n.* A large East Indian tree, *Shorea robusta*, the wood of which is widely used in Bengal, and ranks next to teak. Also called *sal-tree*.

Indian's-dream (in'di-anz-drēm), *n.* A North American fern, *Pellæa atropurpurea*.

Indian-shoe (in'di-an-shö), *n.* The moccasin-flower, *Cypripedium*: so called from the resemblance of the inflated lip to a moccasin.

Indian-shot (in'di-an-shot), *n.* A plant of the genus *Canna*, particularly *C. Indica*: so called from the hard shot-like seeds, of which there are several in the pod. See cut under *Canna*.

india-rubber (in'di-ā-rub'ėr), *n.* **1.** An elastic gummy substance, the inspissated juice of various tropical plants; caoutchouc; gum elastic. There are several plants which produce india-rubber: an Indian plant, *Ficus elastica*; several African plants of the genus *Landolphia*, the most important of which are *L. Kirkii* and *L. Petersiana*; and a Central American species, *Castilloa elastica*. Brazilian or Ceara rubber is the product of *Manihot Glaziovii*. The Para rubber is the product of several species of the genus *Hevea*, particularly *H. Brasiliensis* and *H. Guianensis*. Pure india-rubber is whitish, and in thin sheets is semi-transparent. Its specific gravity is given as 0.925; its density is not permanently increased by pressure. It is the most freely elastic of all known substances. Its elasticity may be removed by stretching it and placing it in this condition in cold water, but is regained by immersion in warm water. It yields to pressure in any direction, and returns instantly to its original form when the pressure is removed. Cold renders it hard and stiff, but never brittle. Heat makes it supple. It melts at a temperature of 248° F., partially decomposing, and forming a viscous mass which does not again become solid when cold. It vaporizes at 600° F. At a red heat it yields a gas at the rate of 30,000 cubic feet per ton, which has a high illuminating power. When ignited in contact with the air it burns freely, with a bright flame and a great deal of smoke. India-rubber dissolves in bisulphid of carbon, naphtha, benzol, washed ether, and chloroform, and in the oils of cajeput, lavender, sassafras, and in turpentine. An oily liquid which is an excellent solvent is obtained from the gum itself by exposing it to a temperature of 600° F. in a close vessel. When treated with sulphur, as in the process of vulcanizing, india-rubber becomes black and takes a horny consistence, retaining its elasticity even when cold, and is more easily worked, so that its value for many commercial purposes is greatly increased. Since the process of vulcanization was discovered (by Charles Goodyear in 1844), pure rubber is rarely used, the vulcanized or changed rubber being far preferable for almost every use.

2. An overshoe made of india-rubber. [Colloq., U. S.] —**India-rubber tree,** the name of several trees which produce india-rubber, but particularly of *Ficus elastica*. In Florida and the West Indies *F. pedunculata* is so designated. —**India-rubber vine,** an East Indian twining asclepiadaceous plant, *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, now also introduced sparingly into the West Indies. It yields a very pure caoutchouc.

Indic (in'dik), *a.* [< L. *Indicus*, < Gr. *Ἰνδικός*, pertaining to India or the Indians, < *Ἰνδία*, India, *Ἰνδός*, Indian: see *Indian*.] Originating or flourishing in India: a comprehensive epithet sometimes applied to the Indo-European (Aryan) languages of India, including the ancient Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Pali, and the modern Hindi, Hindustani, Marathi, Bengali, etc.

indicalt (in'di-kal), *a.* [< L. *index* (*indic-*), an index, + *-al*.] Related to or derived from indexes.

I confess there is a lazy kind of Learning which is only *indical*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Norfolk.

indican (in'di-kan), *n.* [< NL. *indicum*, indigo (see *indigo*), + *-an*.] The natural glucoside ($C_{26}H_{31}NO_{17}$) by the decomposition of which indigo blue is produced from the various species of indigo-producing plants. It forms a transparent brown syrup, the aqueous solution of which has a yellow color, bitter taste, and slightly acid reaction. By the action of dilute mineral acids it splits up, forming indigo blue, indigo red, and indiglucin.

indicant (in'di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *indican(t-)s*, ppr. of *indicare*, show, point out: see *indicate*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to indicate, point out, or suggest.

II. *n.* That which serves to point out or indicate; specifically, in *med.*, that which indicates a suitable remedy or treatment, as a symptom or combination of symptoms, or the history of the case.

indicate (in'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indicated*, ppr. *indicating*. [< L. *indicatus*, pp. of *indicare* (> It. *indicare* = Sp. Pr. *indicar* = F. *indiquer*), point out, indicate, < *in*, in, to, + *dicare*, declare, orig. point: see *diction*. Cf. *index*.] **1.** To point out; show; suggest, as by an outline or a word, etc.: as, the length of a shadow *indicates* the time of day; to *indicate* a picture by a sketch.

Above the steeple shines a plate
That turns and turns to *indicate*
From what point blows the weather.
Cowper, The Jackdaw (trans.).

A white-washed, high-roofed, one-storied building in front was *indicated* as the dāk bungalow and posting station.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 135.

2. Especially, to give a suggestion of; serve as a reason or ground for inferring, expecting, using, etc.; also, merely suggest; hint: as, a falling barometer *indicates* rain or high wind; certain symptoms *indicate* certain remedies in the treatment of disease.

Surely the uniformity of the phænomenon *indicates* a corresponding uniformity in the cause. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Indicated duty, the work done by a steam-engine per unit weight of coal consumed, as shown by the steam-engine indicator. —**Indicated horse-power.** See *horse-power*. **Indicated power,** the power of the steam engine as measured by the instrument called an *indicator*. = Syn. To mark, signify, denote, manifest, evidence, betoken.

indication (in-di-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *indication* = Pr. *indicatio* = Sp. *indicacion* = Pg. *indicação* = It. *indicazione*, < L. *indicatio(n-)*, a showing, < *indicare*, show: see *indicate*.] **1.** The act of indicating or pointing out; a showing; exhibition; manifestation; prognostication.

Without which you cannot make any true analysis and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. That which serves to indicate or point out; intimation; information; mark; token; sign; symptom.

And that in the plain table there had not been only the description and *indication* of hours, but the configurations and *indications* of the various phases of the moon, the motion and place of the sun in the ecliptick, and divers other curious *indications* of celestial motions.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 340.

There is a wonderful passion, if I may so speak, in human nature for the Immutable and Unchangeable, that gives no slight *indication* of its own Immortality.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 109.

indicative (in-dik'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indicatif* = Pr. *indicatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *indicativo* = G. *indicativ*, < LL. *indicativus*, serving to point out, < L. *indicare*, pp. *indicatus*, point out.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pointing out; bringing to notice; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious; showing.

And I understand . . . the truth of this manner of operation in the instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, *indicative*, optative, enunciative.
Jer. Taylor, Divine Institution of the Office Ministerial.

It often happens that clouds are not so *indicative* of a storm as the total absence of clouds.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXV. 674.

2. In *gram.*, noting that mode of the verb which indicates (that is, simply predicates or affirms), without any further modal implication: as, he *writes;* he *is writing;* they *run; has* the mail *arrived?*

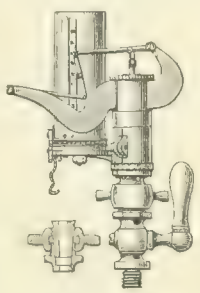
II. *n.* In *gram.*, the indicative mode. See I., 2. Abbreviated *ind.*

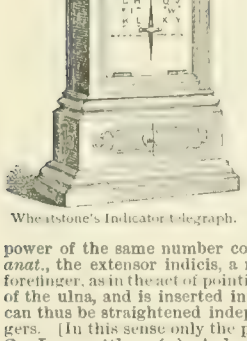
indicatively (in-dik'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner to show or signify.

indicator (in'di-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *indicateur* = Sp. Pg. *indicador* = It. *indicatore*, < LL. *indicator*, one who points out, < L. *indicare*, point out: see *indicate.*] 1. One who indicates or points out; that which points out, directs, or reports, as a grade-post on a railroad, the pointer on a steam-gage, etc. It is used in compound names to describe a number of gaging or indicating appliances: as, leak-*indicator*, speed-*indicator*, etc.

Reasoning by analogy, we find that, in many cases of bodily disease, the state of the mind is the first *indicator* of the mischief going on in the system.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 213.

Specifically—(*a*) A steam (cylinder) pressure-gage. It is an apparatus for recording the variations of pressure or vacuum in the cylinder of a steam-engine. The accompanying cut represents a type of the indicator. The pipe with the stop-cock is screwed to the cylinder so that when the cock is opened the pressure of the steam within may enter the cylinder above, press the piston upward against the action of a spring constructed to give a definite resistance in pounds per square inch, and cause the lever-arm to rise and mark on the hollow cylinder at the left a vertical trace, the altitude of which measures the pressure. A card or a sheet of paper may be fitted to this cylinder, and the trace be made on the paper. The hollow cylinder is free to revolve, if drawn by the loose cord hanging from it. To operate the indicator, the cord is connected with some moving part of the engine so that a single stroke of the piston causes the cylinder and the card to revolve once (the return being secured by a spring) as the pencil makes one mark. Since the pencil-mark is timed to one stroke of the engine, the resulting curved line on the card gives a graphic report of the pressure or vacuum of the steam during one complete stroke. Such graphic curves are called *indicator-diagrams*, the marked card being called an *indicator-card*. See *indicator-diagram*, under *diagram*. (*b*) The dial and pointer of a signal-telegraph used on private lines, where rapidity of delivery of the messages is not important. It consists of a dial having the letters of the alphabet printed upon it, and a pointer that traverses the circle, pausing before the letters of the word transmitted, thus spelling out the message. See *telegraph*. (*c*) In a microscope, an arrangement for marking the position of a particular object in the field of view. Quekett's indicator was a steel finger connected with the eyepiece. (*d*) In *mining*, an arrangement by means of which the position of the cage in the shaft is known to the man in charge of the winding-engine. (*e*) In the *theory of numbers*, the exponent of that power of any number less than and prime to any modulus, which power is the least power of the same number congruous to unity. (*f*) In *anat.*, the extensor indicis, a muscle which extends the forefinger, as in the act of pointing. It arises from the back of the ulna, and is inserted into the index-finger, which can thus be straightened independently of the other fingers. [In this sense only the plural is *indicatores.*]


Indicator.


Wheatstone's Indicator Telegraph.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A honey-guide; a species of the genus *Indicator* or family *Indicatoridæ*. (*b*) [*cap.*] The typical and leading genus of *Indicatoridæ*, established by Vieillot in 1816. *I. major* and *I. minor* are examples. See *Indicatoridæ*.—**Celestial indicator**, an apparatus for finding the relative positions of the principal stars and constellations.—**Hydraulic indicator.** See *hydraulic.*—**Indicator-card.** See def. 1 (*a*), above.—**Indicator-diagram.** See def. 1 (*a*), above.—**Indicator muscle**, the extensor indicis.—**Low-water indicator**, a device for showing the depth of water in a steam-boiler. The usual form is a glass tube, placed vertically at the end of the boiler, in which the water rises: commonly called a *water-gage*. In another form the depth of water is indicated by a pointer on a dial.—**Stock indicator**, an electric-telegraph machine which records automatically in letters and figures, on a strip of paper called a tape, the names and prices of stock and other funds sent out from a central office, and, in general, news of a character likely to affect the money-market. Also called *ticker.*

Indicatoridæ (in"di-kā-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Indicator* + *-idæ.*] A family of zygodactyl picarian birds, related to the barbets (*Capitonidæ*) and woodpeckers (*Picidæ*); the honey-guides or indicators. It is a small family of about 12 species of small dull-colored birds, noted for serving as guides to places where honey may be found. They build pensile nests, lay white eggs, and some are said to be parasitic, like cuckoos. Three species inhabit the Oriental region, *Indicator xanthonotus* of India, *I. malayanus* of Malacca, and *I. archipelagicus* of Borneo. The rest are African, as *I. major*, etc.

Indicatorinæ (in-di-kā-tō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Indicator* + *-inæ.*] The honey-guides as a subfamily of *Cuculidæ*, or of some other family of zygodactyl birds. *W. Swainson; G. R. Gray; J. H. Garrod.*

indicatory (in'di-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *indicate* + *-ory.*] Serving to show or make known; showing.

The box which covers the coil and *indicatory* part of the thermometer is merely to protect it from accidental injury. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 294.

indicatrix (in-di-kā'triks), *n.* [NL., fem. to *indicator.*] 1. In *geom.*, the curve of intersection of any surface with a plane indefinitely near and parallel to the tangent-plane at any point. The indicatrix is a hyperbola, a pair of parallel lines, or an ellipse, according as the surface is anticlastic, cylindrical, or synclastic, at the point of tangency.

2. In the theory of equations, a curve which exhibits the joint effect of the two middle criteria of Newton's rule, in the case of an equation of the fifth degree having all its roots imaginary.—**Spherical indicatrix**, the spherical curve traced on a unit sphere by the extremity of a radius drawn parallel to the tangent of a tortuous curve.

indicavit (in-di-kā'vit), *n.* [L., he has shown, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *indicare*, show: see *indicate.*] In *Eng. eccles. law*, a variety of the writ of prohibition.

indice† (in'dis), *n.* [< F. *indice*, < L. *index*, index: see *index.*] An index.

Too much talking is ever the *indice* of a foole.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

indices, *n.* Latin plural of *index.*

indicia (in-dish'i-ą), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *indicium*, a notice, information, discovery, sign, mark, token, < *index* (*indic-*), index: see *index.*] Discriminating marks; badges; tokens; indications; symptoms: as, *indicia* of fraud; *indicia* of disease.

indicible† (in-dis'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *indicible*, < ML. *indicibilis*, that cannot be said, < *in-* priv. + *dicibilis*, < L. *dicere*, say: see *diction.*] Unspeakable; inexpressible.

If the malignity of this sad contagion spend no faster before winter, the calamity will be *indicible.*
Evelyn, To Lord Cornebery, Sept. 9, 1665.

indicot, *n.* An obsolete form of *indigo.*

indicolite (in-dik'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰνδικόν*, indigo, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *mineral.*, a variety of tourmaline of an indigo-blue color, sometimes with a tinge of azure or green. Also *indigolite.*

indict (in-dīt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endict;* the *c* is a mod. insertion, in imitation of the orig. L.; prop., as the pron. shows, *indite*, *endite*, the older form being now differentiated in sense; < OF. *enditer*, *endicter*, *inditer*, *indicter*, indict, accuse, point out, < L. *indictare*, declare, accuse, freq. of *indicere*, pp. *indictus*, declare, appoint (in sense appar. in part confused with L. *indicare*, point out), < *in*, in, + *dicere*, say: see *diction.*] 1. To compose; write: properly and still usually written *indite* (which see.) [Obsolete or archaic.]—2†. To appoint publicly or by authority; proclaim.

And therefore, as secular princes did use to *indict* or permit the indiction of synods of bishops, so, when they saw cause, they confirm'd the sentences of bishops and pass'd them into laws. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4.

I am told we shall have no Lent *indicted* this year.
Evelyn.

3. To find chargeable with a criminal offense, and in due forms of law to accuse of the same, as a means of bringing to trial: specifically said of the action of a grand jury. See *indictment.*

No matter in the phrase that might *indict* the author of affectation. *Shak.*, Hamlet (Globe ed.), ii. 2.

About the same Time, Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice, came to Coventry, where he *indicted* two thousand Persons. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 143.

You are here *indicted* by the names of Guildford Dudley, Lord Dudley, Jane Gray, Lady Jane Gray, of capital and high treason against our most sovereign lady the queen's majesty. *Dekker and Webster*, Sir Thomas Wyat.

=Syn. 3. *Charge*, *Indict*, etc. See *accuse.*

indictable (in-dī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *indict* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being indicted; liable to indictment: as, an *indictable* offender.—2. That may subject one to an indictment; that may be punished by a proceeding commenced by indictment: as, an *indictable* offense.

indictee (in-dī-tē'), *n.* [< *indict* + *-ee*1.] One who is indicted.

indicter, indictor (in-dī'tėr, -tọr), *n.* One who indicts.

And then maister More saith yet further that vpon indightmentes at Sessions the *indighters* vse not to shewe ye names of them that gaue them informacion.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 987.

indiction (in-dik'shon), *n.* [= F. *indiction*, < L. *indictio(n-)*, a declaration of imposition of a tax, LL. a space of 15 years, < *indicere*, declare: see *indict.*] 1†. A declaration; proclamation.

After a legation "ad res repetendas," and a refusal, and a denunciation, and *indiction* of war, the war is left at large. *Bacon.*

The emperor subscribed with his own hand, and in purple ink, the solemn edict or *indiction.*
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xvii.

2. A fiscal period of fifteen years, established by Constantine the Great after the reorganization of the Roman Empire, being the term during which the annual tax on real property was paid on the basis of a valuation made and proclaimed at the beginning of each quindecennial period. This became a common and convenient means for dating ordinary transactions.

By a very easy connection of ideas, the word *indiction* was transferred to the measure of tribute which it prescribed, and to the annual term which it allowed for payment. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, xvii.

Hence—3. In *chron.*, a year bearing a number, or the number attached to the year, showing its place in a cycle of fifteen years, counting from A. D. 313. To find the indiction, add 3 to the number of the year in the vulgar era, and divide by 15; the remainder is the indiction, or, if there is no remainder, the indiction is 15. There were three varieties, differing only in the commencement of the year: the original *Greek* or *Constantinopolitan*, reckoned from September 1st of what we consider the previous year; the *Roman* or *Pontifical* (a bad designation, since it was not used preferentially in the bulls of the popes), beginning with the civil year, January 1st, December 25th, or March 25th; and the *Constantinian*, *Imperial*, or *Cæsarean* (due to a blunder of the Venerable Bede), beginning September 24th.

Giuen in the moneth of November, and vpon the tenth *Indiction.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 20.

The name and use of the *Indictions*, which serve to ascertain the chronology of the middle ages, was derived from the regular practice of the Roman Tributes.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xvii.

indictive† (in-dik'tiv), *a.* [< LL. *indictivus*, < L. *indicere*, pp. *indictus*, declare: see *indict*, *indiction.*] Proclaimed; declared.

In all the funerals of note, especially in the publick or *indictive*, the corpse was first brought, with a vast train of followers, into the forum.
Kennet, Antiquities of Rome, ii. 5.

indictment (in-dīt'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *endictment;* < *indict* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of indicting; accusation; formal charge or statement of grievances; formal complaint before a tribunal.

All their lives,
That by *indictment*, and by dint of sword,
Have since miscarried under Bolingbroke.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. In *law*, the formal complaint by which a criminal offense, found by the grand jury to have been committed, is by it charged against the supposed offender for presentation to the court, that he may be put on trial. It is generally drafted by the public prosecutor, and is termed a *bill* until it has received the sanction of the grand jury, which must be by the concurrence of at least twelve of the jurors, attested by oath or affirmation.

An *indictment* is a written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to, and presented upon oath by, a grand jury.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxiii.

3. In *Scots law*, a form or process by which a criminal is brought to trial at the instance of the lord advocate. It runs in the name of the lord advocate, and, addressing the panel by name, charges the latter with being guilty of the crime for which he is to be brought to trial.—**Bill of indictment.** See def. 2.—**Finding an indictment**, the act of the grand jury, on investigating an offense, in approving an indictment of the supposed offender.

indictor, *n.* See *indicter.*

indienne (F. pron. an-di-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Indien*, Indian: see *Indian.*] Printed calico, especially that printed in bright colors with a rather small pattern: the French term, often used in English.

indifference (in-dif'e-rens), *n.* [< F. *indifférence* = Sp. *indiferencia* = Pg. *indifferença* = It. *indifferenza*, < L. *indifferentia*, < *indifferen(t-)s*, indifferent: see *indifferent.*] 1. The state of

being indifferent, as between persons or things; absence of prepossession or bias; impartiality.

He is throughe such pryde farre fro such *indifference* & equitie as ought and must be in the judges which he sayth I assume. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1008.

After praise and scorn,
As one who feels the immeasurable world,
Attain the wise *indifference* of the wise.
Tennyson, A Dedication.

2. The state of being indifferent or apathetic; the absence of definite preference or choice; want of differentiation or variation of feeling; absence of special interest; apathy; insensibility.

Many, we may easily suppose, have manifested this willingness to die from an impatience of suffering, or from that passive *indifference* which is sometimes the result of debility and bodily exhaustion. *Sir H. Halford.*

This absolute *indifference* to the sight of human suffering does not represent the full evil resulting from the gladiatorial games. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 295.

3. The character of being indifferent or immaterial; want of essential difference with respect to choice, use or non-use, etc.; immateriality; unimportance: as, the *indifference* of particular actions or things.—**4.** The condition of being indifferent in character or quality; a falling short of the standard of excellence; comparative mediocrity: as, the *indifference* of one's penmanship or work.

Also *indifferency*.

Doctrine of indifference, an opinion current in the twelfth century concerning the question of the nature of universals: namely, that nothing exists except individuals, but that, if the mind neglects the peculiar properties of this or that individual, and considers only those characters wherein one individual agrees with others, the object of thought, though still the individual, is in the state of being a species or genus.—**Liberty of indifference**, freedom from necessity; the freedom of the will: so called because before the choice or election is made the action of the will is undetermined as to acting or not acting, a state called *indifference of action*.—**Point of magnetic indifference.** See *magnetic*.=**Syn. 1.** *Neutrality*, etc. See *neutrality*. **2.** *Insensibility*, *Impassibility*, etc. (see *apathy*); *Inattention*, etc. (see *negligence*); carelessness, coolness, coldness, heedlessness, nonchalance.—**4.** Poorness, low grade.

indifferenced† (in-dif'e-renst), *a.* Having an appearance of indifference. *Davies.*

I again turned to her, all as *indifferenced* over as a girl at the first long-expected question, who waits for two more. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 186.

indifferency (in-dif'e-ren-si), *n.* Same as *indifference*.

An I had but a belly of any *indifferency*, I were simply the most active fellow in Europe. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Thus do all things preach the *indifferency* of circumstances. The man is all. *Emerson*, Compensation.

indifferent (in-dif'e-rent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *indifferent*, < OF. *indifferent*, F. *indifférent* = Sp. *indiferente* = Pg. It. *indifferente*, < L. *indifferen(t-)s*, not different, < *in-* priv. + *differen(t-)s*, different: see *different*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Without difference of inclination; not preferring one person or thing to another; neutral; impartial; unbiased; disinterested: as, an *indifferent* judge, juror, or arbitrator.

My lords, be as the law is,
Indifferent, upright; I do plead guilty.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

This general and *indifferent* temper of mine doth more nearly dispose me to this noble virtue.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

2. Feeling no interest, anxiety, or care; unconcerned; apathetic: as, a man *indifferent* to his eternal welfare.

I'll give you your Revenge another time, when you are not so *indifferent*; you are thinking of something else now, and play too negligently.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 1.

In every man's career are certain points
Whereon he dares not be *indifferent*.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

3. Not making a difference; having no influence or preponderating weight; immaterial; of no account: as, it is *indifferent* which road we take.

Dangers are to me *indifferent*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

4. Regarded without difference of feeling; not exciting special interest; uninteresting.

Mutual love gives an importance to the most *indifferent* things, and a merit to actions the most insignificant.
Steele, Spectator, No. 263.

I cannot say that I particularly wish him to have more affection for me than he has. . . . When people are long *indifferent* to us, we grow indifferent to their indifference.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxi.

5. Falling short of any standard of excellence; of common or mediocre quality or kind; only passable or tolerable; ordinary.

Ham. Good lads, how do ye both?
Ros. As the *indifferent* children of the earth.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things that it were better my mother had not borne me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

A man who has been brought up among books, and is able to talk of nothing else, is a very *indifferent* companion. *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

6. In *biol.*, undifferentiated; primitive; common; not specialized.—**Indifferent cells** or **tissues.** See *cell*.—**Indifferent equilibrium.** See *equilibrium*, 1. **Syn. 2.** Cold, cool, lukewarm, inattentive, heedless.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is indifferent or apathetic.

The mass of Christians throughout the world are even now no better than *indifferents*.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 180.

2. That which is indifferent or an object of indifference; that which affords no decisive ground of choice.

Now, where there are no *indifferents* and no choice between them, rights are never wider than duties.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 191.

indifferentiated (in-dif-e-ren'shi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *differentiate* + *-ed*[2].] Not differentiated.

indifferentism (in-dif'e-ren-tizm), *n.* [< *indifferent* + *-ism*.] **1.** Systematic indifference; avoidance of choice or preference; specifically, the principle that differences of religious belief are essentially unimportant; adiaphorism.

The zeal for liberal studies, the luxury of life, the religious *indifferentism*, the bureaucratic system of state government, which mark the age of the Italian Renaissance. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 171.

A large number of voters abstained from *indifferentism* rather than from real hostility to Home Rule.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 599.

2. In *metaph.*, the doctrine of absolute identity; the doctrine that to be in idea or thought and to exist are one and the same thing. See *absolute identity*, under *absolute*.

indifferentist (in-dif'e-ren-tist), *n.* [< *indifferent* + *-ist*.] One who is indifferent or neutral in any cause; specifically, one who adopts the attitude of religious indifferentism.

indifferently (in-dif'e-rent-li), *adv.* **1.** In an indifferent manner; without difference or distinction; impartially; without concern or preference.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' the other,
And I will look on both *indifferently*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

You are both equal and alike to me yet, and so *indifferently* affected by me as each of you might be the man if the other were away. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

Grant . . . that they may truly and *indifferently* minister justice.
Book of Common Prayer, [English] Communion Service, [Prayer for Church Militant.

2. Not particularly well, but still not ill; tolerably; passably.

I hope we have reformed that *indifferently* with us.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

But I am come to myself *indifferently* well since, I thank God for it. *Howell.*

I took my leave very *indifferently* pleased, but treated with wondrous good breeding. *Gray*, Letters, I. 123.

indiffusible (in-di-fū'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *diffusible*.] Not diffusible.

indigence (in'di-jens), *n.* [< F. *indigence*, < L. *indigentia*, need, want, < *indigen(t-)s*, needy: see *indigent*.] The condition of being indigent; insufficiency of means of subsistence; poverty; penury.

It is the care of a very great part of mankind to conceal their *indigence* from the rest. *Johnson.*

=Syn. *Penury*, *Want*, etc. See *poverty*.

indigency (in'di-jen-si), *n.* Same as *indigence*. *Bentley.*

indigene (in'di-jēn), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *indigène*, < L. *indigenus*, born in a country, native: see *indigenous*.] **I.** *a.* Indigenous; native.

They were *Indigene*, or people bred vpon that very soyle. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 491.

II. *n.* One who or that which is native or indigenous; a native or aborigine; an autochthon.

It might have been expected that the plants which would succeed in becoming naturalized in any land would generally have been closely allied to the *indigenes*; for these are commonly looked at as specially created and adapted for their own country.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 112.

indigenous (in-dij'e-nus), *a.* [= F. *indigène* = Sp. *indigena* = Pg. *indigena* = It. *indigeno*, < LL. *indigenus*, born in a country, native, L. *indigena*, a native, < *indu*, within (< *in*, in), + *gignere*, *genere*, bear: see *-genous*.] **1.** Born or originating in a particular place or country; produced naturally in a country or climate; native; not exotic.

Negroes . . . are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Sir T. Browne.*

He belonged to the genuinely *indigenous* school of Spanish poetry. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 335.

Under the Frankish law, "the tything-man is Decanus, the hundred-man Centenarius"; and whatever may have been their *indigenous* names, divisions into tens and hundreds appear to have had . . . an independent origin among Germanic races. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 512.

2. Figuratively, innate; inherent; intrinsic.

Joy and hope are emotions *indigenous* to the human mind. *Is. Taylor.*

=Syn. *Native*, etc. See *original*, *a.*

indigenously (in-dij'e-nus-li), *adv.* In an indigenous manner; by indigenous means.

The art seems not to have *indigenously* extended beyond that stage in any but arid regions. *Science*, XI. 220.

indigent (in'di-jent), *a.* [< F. *indigent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indigente*, < L. *indigen(t-)s*, needy, ppr. of *indigere*, need, be in want of, < *indu*, in, + *egere*, need, be in want.] **1**†. Wanting; lacking: followed by *of*.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent of* moisture.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

How do I see that our Sex is naturally *indigent of* Protection? *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

2. Lacking means of comfortable subsistence or support; wanting necessary resources; needy; poor.

The nakedness of the *indigent* world may be clothed from the trimmings of the vain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

=Syn. Destitute, necessitous, reduced.

indigently (in'di-jent-li), *adv.* In an indigent or destitute manner.

indigest† (in-di-jest'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indigeste* = Pr. *indigest* = Sp. Pg. It. *indigesto*, < L. *indigestus*, unarranged, < *in-* priv. + *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, arrange, digest: see *digest*.] **I.** *a.* Not digested; crude; unformed; shapeless.

To fortify the most *indigest* and crude stomach.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Me thinkes a troubled thought is thus exprest,
To be a chaos rude and *indigest*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

II. *n.* A crude mass; a disordered state of affairs.

Be of good comfort, prince; for you are born
To set a form upon that *indigest*
Which he hath left so shapeless and so rude.
Shak., K. John, v. 7.

indigested (in-di-jes'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *digested*.] **1.** Not digested in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undigested; crude.

All dreams, as in old Galen I have read,
Are from repletion and complexion bred,
From rising fumes of *indigested* food.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 142.

2. Not regularly disposed or arranged; not reduced to form and method; mentally crude: as, an *indigested* scheme.

They cannot think any doubt resolv'd, and any doctrine confirm'd, unlesse they run to that *indigested* heap and frie of Authors which they call Antiquity.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

In hot reformations, in what men more zealous than considerate call making clear work, the whole is generally crude, harsh, and *indigested*. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

3. In *phar.*, not digested; not prepared or softened with the aid of heat, as chemical substances.—**4**†. In *med.*, not advanced to suppuration: as, an *indigested* wound.

indigestedness (in-di-jes'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being indigested.

They looked on the Common Law as a study that could not be brought into a scheme, nor formed into a rational science, by reason of the *indigestedness* of it.
Quoted in *Bp. Burnet's* Life of Hale.

indigestibility (in-di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indigestibilité* = Pr. *indigestibilitat* = It. *indigestibilità*; as *indigestible* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being indigestible.

indigestible (in-di-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [< F. *indigestible* = Sp. *indigestible* = It. *indigestibile*, < LL. *indigestibilis*, < *in-* priv. + *digestibilis*, digestible: see *digestible*.] **1.** Not digestible physically; unassimilable, as food.

Brown bread, oatmeal porridge, etc., are taken for the very aperient action they induce, owing to the irritating nature of the *indigestible* husks they contain.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. Not digestible mentally; not to be assimilated by the mind; not to be stomached or brooked; incomprehensible or unendurable: as, an *indigestible* statement; an *indigestible* affront.

Who but a boy, fond of the florid and the descriptive, could have poured forth such a torrent of *indigestible* similes? *T. Warton*, Poems attributed to Rowley, p. 79.

indigestibleness (in-di-jes'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Indigestibility.

indigestibly (in-di-jes'ti-bli), *adv.* Not digestibly; so as not to be digested.

indigestion (in-di-jes'chon), *n.* [= F. *indigestion* = Sp. *indigestion* = Pg. *indigestão* = It. *in-*

digestione, < LL. *indigestio(n-)*, indigestion, < *in-* priv. + *digestio(n-)*, digestion.] Want of digestion; incapability of or difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

Fat Brom Van Bummel, who was suddenly carried off by an *indigestion*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 393.

indigestive (in-di-jes'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *indigestif*; as *in-*[3] + *digestive*.] Affected by indigestion; dyspeptic.

She was a cousin, an *indigestive* single woman, who called her rigidity religion. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxv.

indigitate† (in-dij'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *indigitatus*, pp. of *indigitare*, < L. *in*, in, on, + *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] To indicate with or as if with the finger; point out.

Horace, . . . Juvenal, and Persius were no prophets, although their lines did seem to *indigitate* and point at our times. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmitted. *Harvey*.

indigitation† (in-dij-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *indigitate* + *-ion*.] The act of pointing out with or as if with the finger; indication.

We shall find them [the stewards of Christ] out by their proper direction and *indigitation*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 30.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation* of providence. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

indiglucin (in-di-glō'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰνδικόν*, indigo, + *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-in*[2].] A pale-yellow syrupy mass ($C_6H_{10}O_6$) obtained from the liquid from which indirubin has been separated, by adding excess of acetate of lead, filtering, and treating with excess of ammonia. This precipitate is decomposed with sulphureted hydrogen and purified with animal charcoal.

indign† (in-dīn'), *a.* [< ME. *indign*, *indigne* (also *undign*), < OF. (also F.) *indigne* = Sp. Pg. *indigno* = It. *indegno*, < L. *indignus*, unworthy, < *in-* priv. + *dignus*, worthy: see *digne*, and cf. *condign*.] Unworthy.

It were the most *indigne* and detestable thinge that good lawes shulde be subiecte and under euyll men.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vi.

And all *indign* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation!
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

She her selfe was of his grace *indigne*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 30.

indignance† (in-dig'nans), *n.* [< ML. *indignantia*, indignation, < L. *indignan(t-)s*, indignant: see *indignant*.] The quality of being indignant; indignation.

With great *indignaunce* he that sight forsook.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 13.

indignancy† (in-dig'nan-si), *n.* Same as *indignance*.

Engrossed by the pride of self-defence, and the *indignancy* of unmerited unkindness, the disturbed mind of Camilla had not yet formed one separate reflection.
Miss Burney, Camilla, iii. 1.

indignant (in-dig'nant), *a.* [< L. *indignan(t-)s*, ppr. of *indignari* (> It. *indignare*, *indegnare* = Sp. Pg. *indignar* = Pr. *indignar*, *endignar* = F. *indigner*), consider as unworthy, be angry or displeased at (cf. *indignus*, unworthy: see *indign*), < *in-* priv. + *dignari*, consider as worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *digne*.] Affected with indignation; moved by mixed emotions of anger and scorn; provoked by something regarded as unjust, ungrateful, or unworthy.

When the British warrior queen,
Bleeding from the Roman rods,
Sought, with an *indignant* mien,
Counsel of her country's gods.
Cowper, Boadicea.

=Syn. Incensed, provoked, exasperated.

indignantly (in-dig'nant-li), *adv.* **1.** In an indignant manner; with indignation.—**2**†. Unworthily; disgracefully; with indignity. [An erroneous use.]

To others he wrote not, especially the mayor, because he took himself so *indignantly* used by him as he disdained so far to grace him.
Strype, Abp. Whitgift, an. 1602.

indignation (in-dig-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *indignacion*, *indignacioun*, < OF. (also F.) *indignation* = Pr. *indignacio*, *endignacio* = Sp. *indignacion* = Pg. *indignação* = It. *indignazione*, < L. *indignatio(n-)*, displeasure, < *indignari*, pp. *indignatus*, be displeased at: see *indignant*.] **1.** Anger, especially anger excited by that which is unjust, ungrateful, or base; anger mingled with contempt or abhorrence; scornful displeasure.

And why that he maked hyt thus,
This was the resoun y-wyss—
That no man schulde sytt aboue other,
Ne haue *indignacioun* of hys brother.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 48.

When Haman saw Mordecai in the king's gate, that he stood not up, nor moved for him, he was full of *indignation* against Mordecai. Esther v. 9.

The resentful feeling sometimes receives the name of "Righteous *Indignation*," from the circumstance that some great criminality or flagrant wrong has been the instigating cause. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 144.

2. Effect of indignant feeling; anger expressed or manifested in judgment, punishment, or violence.

O, let them [the heavens] . . . hurl down their *indignation*
On thee, the troubler of the poor world's peace!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

The face [of the Colossus] is something disfigured by time, or *indignation* of the Moores, detesting images.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 102.

Indignation meeting, a meeting of the public, or of any particular class of citizens, called for the purpose of giving formal expression to indignation against something done or threatened, and to devise means to correct or prevent it. [U. S.]

Instead of those *indignation meetings* set on foot in the time of William the Testy, where men met together to rail at public abuses, groan over the evils of the time, and make each other miserable, there were joyous meetings of the two sexes to dance and make merry.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 404.

=Syn. 1. *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. See *anger*[1].

indignify† (in-dig'ni-fī), *v. t.* [< *in-*[3] + *dignify*; or as *indign* + *-ify*.] To treat unworthily or unbecomingly.

Where that discourteous Dame with scornfull pryde
And fowle entreaty him *indignifyde*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 30.

indignity (in-dig'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *indignities* (-tiz). [= F. *indignité* = Sp. *indignidad* = Pg. *indignidade* = It. *indignità*, *indegnità*, < L. *indignita(t-)s*, unworthiness, unworthy behavior, < *indignus*, unworthy: see *indign*.] **1**†. Unworthiness; shamefulness; base character or conduct.

Fie on the pelfe for which good name is sold,
And honour with *indignitie* debased!
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 63.

He had rather complaine than offend, and hates sin more for the *indignity* of it than the danger.
Bp. Hall, An Humble Man.

2. Contemptuous conduct unjustly directed toward another; any action designed to lower the dignity of another; injury accompanied with insult.

Stung with the thousand *indignities* I had met with, I was willing to cast myself away. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

To a native of rank, arrest was not merely a restraint, but a foul personal *indignity*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. *Insult*, *Indignity*, etc. (see *affront*); contumely, slight, disrespect, dishonor.

indignly† (in-dīn'li), *adv.* In an indign manner; unworthily.

O Saviour, didst thou take flesh for our redemption to be thus *indignly* used? *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion.

The Israelites were but slaues, and the Philistins were theire masters: so much more *indignely*, therefore, must they needs take it, to be thus affronted by one of theire owne vassals. *Bp. Hall*, Samson's Victory.

indigo (in'di-gō), *n.* [Formerly also *indico*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *indigo* = F. *indigo*, < Sp. *indigo*, *índico*, OSp. *endico* = Pg. *indico* = It. *indico*, OIt. *indigo*, *endego* = MHG. *indich*, G. *indich*, < L. *indicum*, < Gr. *ἰνδικόν*, indigo, lit. Indian (sc. *φάρμακον*, dye), neut. of *Ἰνδικός*, L. *Indicus*, Indian, < *Ἰνδία*, India: see *Indic*, *Indian*.] **1.** A substance obtained in the form of a blue powder from leguminous plants of the genus *Indigofera*, and used as a blue dye. See *indigo-plant*. Indigo does not exist ready-formed in the indigo-plant, but is produced by the decomposition of a glucoside called *indican*. The plant is bruised and fermented in vats of water, depositing a blue substance, which is collected and dried in the form of the cubic cakes seen in commerce. In this state indigo has an intensely blue color and an earthy fracture, the hard most esteemed being that which, when rubbed by a hard body, assumes a fine copper-red polish. The indigo of commerce, besides indigo blue, consists of indigo red, indigo brown, and some earthy glutinous matters. Also called *Indian blue*.

2. The violet-blue color of the spectrum, extending, according to Helmholtz, from G two thirds of the way to F in the prismatic spectrum. The name was introduced by Newton, but has lately been discarded by the best writers.—**Bastard indigo** or **false indigo**, an American leguminous shrub, *Amorpha fruticosa*. Also called *wild indigo*. See *Amorpha*. **Carmine of indigo**. See *indigo carmine*. **Egyptian indigo**, a leguminous plant, *Tephrosia Apollinea*, a native of Egypt. It is narcotic, and yields a fine blue dye. The leaves are often mixed with Alexandrian senna, and the plant is commonly cultivated in Nubia for its indigo. **False indigo**. (*a*) See *bastard indigo*. (*b*) An American leguminous plant, *Baptisia australis*. See *Baptisia*. Also called *blue false indigo* and *wild indigo*. **Indian indigo**, the common indigo of cultivation, *Indigofera tinctoria*. **Indigo blue**, the blue coloring matter of indigo ($C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$); the constituent on which the value of the natural indigo depends. It is a crystalline solid, without color or taste, and insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether; but when exposed to the action of certain deoxidizing agents, it becomes soluble in alkaline solutions, losing its blue color. It is precipitated without color by the acids, and instantly becomes blue again on exposure to the air. Indigo blue may be prepared from commercial indigo by treating it with dilute acids, alkalis, and alcohol, or by acting with oxidizing agents upon indigo white. It forms fine right rhombic prisms which have a blue color and metallic luster. In solution it is employed occasionally in dyeing, under the name of *Saxony* or *liquid blue*. Also called *vat-blue* and *indigotin*. **—Indigo brown**, a brown resinous compound obtained by boiling an aqueous solution of indican for some time, and then treating with an acid. It consists of a mixture of indihumin, $C_{16}H_7NO_2$, soluble in alcohol, and indiretin, $C_{18}H_{17}NO_{10}$, insoluble in alcohol. Indihumin is probably the indigo brown of Berzelius. **Indigo carmine**, the sodium salt of indigotin disulphonic acid (see *indigo extract*, below), which is used for dyeing silk in a sulphuric-acid bath. It is sometimes used as a water-color in painting, and as a washing-blue in laundries. **—Indigo extract**, the solution obtained by dissolving indigo in strong sulphuric acid. It is the indigotin disulphonic acid. It is used in dyeing wool. **—Indigo red**, a substance (C_8H_5NO) obtained by the decomposition of indican, especially when oxalic or tartaric acid is used. It forms long red needles, insoluble in caustic alkalis, but soluble in cold concentrated sulphuric acid, giving a beautiful purple color. This solution, on dilution with water, can be used for dyeing silk, cotton, and wool. It is not affected by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid and bichromate of potassium, a character which distinguishes it from indigotin. Also called *indigo purple* and *indirubin*. **—Indigo white**, a crystalline substance ($C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2$) obtained by subjecting commercial indigo to the action of reducing agents, such as alkaline fluids containing iron protosulphate, or a mixture of grape-sugar, alcohol, and strong soda lye. It forms a yellow solution in alkaline fluids, but on free exposure to the air absorbs oxygen and is reconverted into indigo blue. This is the best method of obtaining the latter in a pure state, whence indigo white is also called *indigogen*. **—Soluble indigo**. Same as *indigo carmine*. **—Sulphate of indigo**, a dyers' name for *indigo extract*. (See above.) **—Wild indigo**. See *Amorpha* and *Baptisia*.

indigo-berry (in'di-gō-ber"i), *n.* **1.** The name of the fruit of several species of East Indian rubiaceous trees of the genus *Randia*, particularly *R. dumetorum* and *R. uliginosa*. The name is of no obvious application, as the berry is yellow.—**2.** The fruit of the South American plant *Passiflora tuberosa*.

indigo-bird (in'di-gō-bėrd), *n.* A painted-finch of North America, *Cyanospiza* or *Passerina cyanea*, belonging to the family *Fringillidæ*. It is about 6¼ inches long. The male is indigo-blue, rich and constant on the head, glancing greenish on some parts, and the face, back, wings, and tail are blackish. The female is plain brown, with a black stripe along the gonys. It inhabits the eastern United States and Canada, nests in bushes, lays 4 or 5 bluish-white eggs, and is often kept as a cage-bird for the beauty of its plumage and song. Also called *indigo-finch*.

Indigo-bird (*Passerina cyanea*).

indigo-broom (in'di-gō-bröm), *n.* The wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*.

indigo-copper (in'di-gō-kop"ėr), *n.* In *mineral.*, same as *covellin*.

Indigofera (in-di-gof'e-rā), *n.* [NL., < *indigo* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A large genus of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Galegeæ*, and type of the subtribe *Indigoferæ*, including about 220 species, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and America. They are herbs or shrubs, with pinnate or digitate leaves, and small rose-colored or purplish flowers in axillary spikes or racemes. Some of the species yield indigo. See *anil*, 2, and *indigo*, 1.

Indigofereæ (in-di-gō-fer'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham), < *Indigofera* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ* and tribe *Galegeæ*, typified by the genus *Indigofera*. They are herbs or shrubs having axillary flowers in racemes or spikes and a two-valved legume. Also called *Lasiereæ*.

indigo-finch (in'di-gō-finch), *n.* Same as *indigo-bird*.

indigogen, indigogene (in'di-gō-jen, -jēn), *n.* [= F. *indigogène*; as *indigo* + *-gen*.] Same as *indigo white*.

indigolite (in'di-gō-līt), *n.* Same as *indicolite*.

indigometer (in-di-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *indigo* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the coloring power of indigo.

indigometry (in-di-gom'e-tri), *n.* [< *indigo* + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The art of

method of determining the coloring power of indigo.

indigo-mill (in'di-gō-mil), *n.* A mill for grinding indigo into a paste. It is a quadrangular tank with semi-circular bottom, having two lids so arranged as to leave between their inner margins a parallel-sided opening. A set of six iron rollers pivoted to a swinging frame operate upon the indigo at the bottom of the tank, the frame being caused to oscillate by a bar attached to it and extending upward through the opening between the lids, the bar being pivoted to a support at the upper end and actuated by a crank-mechanism. The paste when sufficiently triturated is drawn off through a stop-cock.

indigo-plant (in'di-gō-plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Indigofera*, from which indigo is obtained. The species most commonly cultivated under this name is *I. tinctoria*, a native of the East Indies and other parts of Asia, and grown in many parts of Africa and America. It is a shrubby plant about 3 or 4 feet high, with narrow pinnate leaves and long narrow pods. The West Indian indigo-plant is *I. Añil*, a short-podded plant, native of the West Indies and the warmer parts of America, and cultivated in Asia and Africa. Both are extensively grown for making indigo.

Indigo-plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

indigo-snake (in'di-gō-snāk), *n.* The gopher-snake, *Spilotes couperi*. [Local, southern U. S.]

indigotate (in'di-gō-tāt), *n.* [= F. *indigotate;* as *indigot(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of indigotic acid with a salifiable base or a metallic oxid: as, *indigotate* of ammonia or of mercury.

indigotic (in-di-got'ik), *a.* [= F. *indigotique* = Sp. *indigótico;* as *indigot(in)* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or derived from indigotin.—2. In *bot.*, very deep blue.—**Indigotic acid**, an acid prepared by treating indigotin with oxidizing agents.

indigotin (in'di-gō-tin), *n.* [< *indigo* + *-t-* inserted + *-in*[2].] Same as *indigo blue* (which see, under *indigo*).

indigo-weed (in'di-gō-wēd), *n.* The wild or false indigo. See *Baptisia*.

indihumin (in-di-hū'min), *n.* [< *indi(go)* + *humus* + *-in*[2].] See *indigo brown*, under *indigo*.

indilatory† (in-dil'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *dilatory.*] Not dilatory or slow.

Since you have firmed new orders you would be pleased in like manner to give them a new form of *indilatory* execution.
Cabbala, Sup., Cornwallis to the Span. King, an. 1654.

indiligence† (in-dil'i-jens), *n.* [= F. *indiligence* = Sp. Pg. *indiligencia* = It. *indiligenza;* as *in-*[3] + *diligence*[1].] Lack of diligence; slothfulness.

If we put off our armour too soon, we . . . are surprised by *indiligence* and a careless guard.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 641.

Is it not . . . an indignity, that an excellent conceit and capacity, by the *indiligence* of an idle tongue, should be disgraced?
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

indiligent† (in-dil'i-jent), *a.* [= F. *indiligent* = Pg. *indiligente;* as *in-*[3] + *diligent.*] Not diligent; idle; slothful.

A person that hath right on his side is cold, *indiligent*, lazie, and unactive, trusting that the goodness of his cause will do it alone.
Jer. Taylor, Works, II. vii.

indiligently† (in-dil'i-jent-li), *adv.* Without diligence.

I had spent some years (not altogether *indiligently*) under the ferule of such masters as the place afforded.
Bp. Hall, Account of Himself.

indiminishable† (in-di-min'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *diminishable.*] Undiminishable.

Have they not been bold of late to check the Common Law to slight and brave the *indiminishable* Majestie of our highest Court, the Law-giving and Sacred Parliament?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

indin (in'din), *n.* [< *ind(igo)* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline substance ($C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$) of a beautiful rose color, isomeric with indigo blue.

indirect (in-di-rekt'), *a.* [= F. Pr. *indirect* = Sp. Pg. *indirecto* = It. *indiretto*, < L. *indirectus*, not direct, < *in-* priv. + *directus*, direct: see *direct.*] 1. Not direct in space; deviating from a straight line; devious; circuitous: as, an *indirect* course in sailing.

O pity and shame, that they, who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths *indirect*, or in the midway faint!
Milton, P. L., xi. 631.

2. Not direct in succession or descent; not lineal; of irregular derivation; out of direct line from the prime source or origin: as, *indirect* descent or inheritance; an *indirect* claim; *indirect* information.

His title, the which we find
Too *indirect* for long continuance.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

3. Not direct in relation or connection; not having an immediate bearing or application; not related in the natural way; oblique; incidental; inferential: as, an *indirect* answer; an *indirect* effect; *indirect* taxes.

The direct effect of this change was important. The *indirect* effect has been more important still.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

The second kind of *indirect* labour is that employed in making tools or implements for the assistance of labour.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 4.

The direct losses occasioned by the decay of our ocean commercial marine are insignificant in comparison with the *indirect* losses due to the loss of trade from an inability to make exchanges promptly, regularly, and cheaply with foreign countries.
D. A. Wells, Merchant Marine, p. 39.

4. Not direct in action or procedure; not in the usual course; not straightforward; not fair and open; equivocal: as, *indirect* means of accomplishing an object.

He needs no *indirect* or lawless course
To cut off those that have offended him.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

They [the covetous] made new principles, and new discourses, such which were reasonable in order to their private *indirect* ends, but not to the public benefit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 11, Pref.

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other.
Tillotson.

The judges ought to be plentifully provided for, that they may be under no temptation to supply themselves by *indirect* ways.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, Conclusion.

Indirect demonstration. See *demonstration.*—**Indirect discourse**, the form in which, in any language, the words or thoughts of another are reported, as distinguished from *direct discourse*, or the reporting of them in the other's own words. It involves subordinate or dependent construction, the use of certain tense or mode forms, etc. Thus, *he said he was on the way and should soon arrive* is indirect discourse; *he said, "I am on the way and shall soon arrive,"* is direct. Also called, in Latin, *oratio obliqua.*—**Indirect equilibration**, the adjustment of a group of organisms to changing circumstances by the destruction of members of the group or by atrophy of organs which are not adapted to those circumstances.—**Indirect evidence**, in *law*, evidence which raises an inference as to the truth of a matter in dispute, not by means of the actual knowledge which any witness had of the fact, or actual statement of it by a competent document, but by showing collateral facts which render the main fact more or less probable or certain.—**Indirect inference.** See *inference.*—**Indirect object**, in *gram.*, a substantive word dependent on a verb less immediately than an accusative governed by it: usually said of a dative, answering to an English noun with *to* or *for.*—**Indirect predication.** See *direct predication*, under *direct.*—**Indirect proof**, in *logic*, same as *apagoge*, 1 (*b*).—**Indirect syllogism**, a syllogism whose cogency can be made more evident by a reduction.—**Indirect tax.** See *tax.*—**Indirect testimony**, testimony given for another purpose than that of making known the fact directly testified to.=**Syn. 1–3.** Roundabout, tortuous.—**4.** Unfair, dishonest, dishonorable.

indirection (in-di-rek'shon), *n.* [= F. *indirection;* as *indirect* + *-ion.*] Oblique or irregular course or means; unfair or deceitful action or proceeding; indirectness.

I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash
By any *indirection!*
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

He [Franklin] was . . . a Statesman . . . who never solicited an office, nor used any *indirection* to retain one when it was in his possession.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 16.

indirectly (in-di-rekt'li), *adv.* **1.** In an indirect manner; not in a straight line or course; not expressly; not by direct or straightforward means.

St. Paul, that calls the Cretans liars, doth it but *indirectly*, and upon quotation of their own poet.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

Political control *indirectly* entails evils on those who exercise it, as well as on those over whom it is exercised.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 443.

The University of Oxford finds in Aristotle one of her most powerful engines of ethical, and *indirectly* of Christian teaching.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 129.

2. Unfairly; crookedly.

If any reports have come unto your Lordship's ears that in the causes of my Lord of Essex I have dealt *indirectly*, I assure your Lordship they have done me wrong.
E. Waterhouse (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 472).

indirectness (in-di-rekt'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being indirect; obliquity; unfairness; dishonesty.

indiretin (in-di-rē'tin), *n.* [< *indi(go)* + *ret-* for *res(in)* + *-in*[2].] See *indigo brown*, under *indigo*.

indirubin (in-di-rō'bin), *n.* Same as *indigo red* (which see, under *indigo*).

indiscernible (in-di-zėr'ni-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indiscernable* = Sp. *indiscernible* = Pg. *indiscernivel* = It. *indiscernibile;* as *in-*[3] + *discernible.*] **I.** *a.* Not discernible; incapable of being discerned; not visible or perceptible.

These small and almost *indiscernible* beginnings and seeds of ill humour have ever since gone on in a very visible increase and progress.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1689.

II. *n.* That which is not discernible.—**Principle of the identity of indiscernibles**, the doctrine of Leibnitz that things altogether alike are one and the same individual.

indiscernibleness (in-di-zėr'ni-bl-nes), *n.* Incapability of being discerned.

I should haue shew'd you also the *indiscernibleness* (to the eye of man) of the difference of these distant states, till God by his promulgate sentence haue made the separation.
Hammond, Works, IV. 494.

indiscernibly (in-di-zėr'ni-bli), *adv.* In an indiscernible manner; so as not to be seen or perceived.

indiscerpibility (in-di-sėr-pi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indiscerpible:* see *-bility.*] The condition or quality of being indiscerpible.

Endowing it [a being] with such attributes as are essential to it, as *indiscerpibility* is to the soul of man.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, Pref.

indiscerpible (in-di-sėr'pi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discerpible.*] Not discerpible; incapable of being destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts.

I have taken the boldness to assert, that matter consists of parts *indiscerpible*, understanding by *indiscerpible* parts particles that have indeed real extension, but so little that they cannot have less and be anything at all, and therefore cannot be actually divided.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, Pref.

Which supposition is against the nature of any immaterial being, a chief property of which is to be *indiscerpible.*
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iii.

indiscerpibleness (in-di-sėr'pi-bl-nes), *n.* Indiscerpibility. Also *indiscerptibleness.*

indiscerpibly (in-di-sėr'pi-bli), *adv.* In an indiscerpible manner. Also *indiscerptibly.*

indiscerptibility (in-di-sėrp-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indiscerptible:* see *-bility.*] Same as *indiscerpibility.*

indiscerptible (in-di-sėrp'ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discerptible.*] Same as *indiscerpible.*

Truth or absolute existence is one, immutable, unconditioned, *indiscerptible.*
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 124.

He also [E. Montgomery], taught by biological research, is quite convinced that the feeling and thinking subject is an identically enduring, *indiscerptible* unity.
Mind, IX. 367.

indisciplinable (in-dis'i-plin-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *indisciplinable* = Sp. *indisciplinable* = Pg. *indisciplinavel* = It. *indisciplinabile*, < ML. *indisciplinabilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *disciplinabilis*, disciplinable: see *disciplinable.*] Incapable of being disciplined, or subjected to discipline; undisciplinable.

Necessity renders men of phlegmatick and dull natures stupid and *indisciplinable.*
Sir M. Hale, Provision for the Poor, Pref.

indiscipline (in-dis'i-plin), *n.* [= F. *indiscipline* = Sp. Pg. *indisciplina*, < LL. *indisciplina*, want of education, < L. *in-* priv. + *disciplina*, education: see *discipline.*] Lack of discipline or instruction; disorder.

The [army of the] Scots . . . not only exacting contributions, but committing . . . great excesses of *indiscipline.*
Hallam, Const. Hist., II. 176.

But there were degrees in demoralization; the émigrés and the English contended for the prize of *indiscipline.*
Athenæum, No. 3074, p. 393.

indiscoverable (in-dis-kuv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discoverable.*] Undiscoverable.

Nothing can be to us a law which is by us *indiscoverable.*
Conybeare, Sermons, II. 166.

indiscovery† (in-dis-kuv'ėr-i), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *discovery.*] Want of discovery; failure of a search or an inquiry.

Although in this long journey we miss the intended end, yet are there many things of truth disclosed by the way; and the collateral verity may, unto reasonable speculations, requite the capital *indiscovery.*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

indiscreet (in-dis-krēt'), *a.* [= F. *indiscret* = Sp. Pg. It. *indiscreto;* as *in-*[3] + *discreet.*] Not discreet; wanting in discretion or prudence; not in accordance with sound judgment.

By the *indiscreet* steering of Ralph Skinner, their boat was overset. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 103.

A devotee is one of those who disparage religion by their *indiscreet* and unseasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions.
Steele, Spectator, No. 354.

It is on these occasions that the wise man shows his wisdom above the *indiscreet*, who must needs tell all he knows at all times. *Hoyt*, Table-Talk, p. 55.

=Syn. Imprudent, unwise, injudicious, inconsiderate, rash.

indiscreetly (in-dis-krēt'li), *adv.* In an indiscreet manner; without prudence or judgment.

To speak *indiscreetly* what we are obliged to hear, by being hasped up with thee in this publick vehicle, is in some degree assaulting us on the high road. *Spectator*, No. 132.

indiscreetness (in-dis-krēt'nes), *n.* Want of discreetness; indiscretion.

indiscrete (in-dis-krēt'), *a.* [< L. *indiscretus*, not separated, < *in-* priv. + *discretus*, separated: see *discrete*.] Not discrete or separated.

The terrestrial elements were all in an *indiscrete* mass of confused matter. *Pownall*, Antiquities, p. 132.

indiscretion (in-dis-kresh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *indiscrétion* = Pr. *indiscretio* = Sp. *indiscrecion* = Pg. *indiscrição* = It. *indiscrezione*, *indiscrizione*; as *in-*[3] + *discretion*.] 1. The condition or quality of being indiscreet; want of discretion or judgment; imprudence; rashness.

My friend's rash *indiscretion* was the bellows
Which blew the coal, now kindled to a flame.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

Misfortune is not crime, nor is *indiscretion* always the greatest guilt. *Burke*.

2. An indiscreet or imprudent act; a step showing lack of judgment or caution.

By what they haue done in his absence, the world may see what they would haue done in his presence, had he not prevented their *indiscretions*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 233.

indiscriminate (in-dis-krim'i-nāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discriminate*.] Not discriminate; not carefully discriminated or discriminating; undistinguishing; promiscuous: as, *indiscriminate* praise; an *indiscriminate* faultfinder.

Could ever wise man wish, in good estate,
The use of all things *indiscriminate*?
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. iii. 25.

All parties strangely rushed into a war, destined . . . to subvert, crush, and revolutionize, with *indiscriminate* fury, every continental party and government drawn into its vortex. *Everett*, Orations, I. 497.

indiscriminately (in-dis-krim'i-nāt-li), *adv.* In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; confusedly; promiscuously.

The common people call wit mirth, and fancy folly: fanciful and folliful they use *indiscriminately*. *Shenstone*.

Luxurious mansions are dropped down *indiscriminately* among mean abodes and the homes of dirt.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 104.

indiscriminating (in-dis-krim'i-nā-ting), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discriminating*.] Undiscriminating; not making distinctions.

Undeveloped intellectual vision is just as *indiscriminating* and erroneous in its classings as undeveloped physical vision. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 5.

The confiscation was absolutely *indiscriminating*.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

indiscrimination (in-dis-krim-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *discrimination*.] The quality of being indiscriminate; want of discrimination or distinction.

Since God already had hindered him [Herod] from the executions of a distinguishing sword, he resolved to send a sword of *indiscrimination* and confusion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

indiscriminative (in-dis-krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discriminative*.] Not discriminative; making no distinction.

indiscussed† (in-dis-kust'), *a.* [< LL. *indiscussus*, not discussed, < L. *in-* priv. + *discussus*, pp. of *discutere*, discuss: see *discuss*.] Not discussed.

But upon reasons light in themselves or *indiscussed* in me I might mistake your often long and busie letters.
Donne, To Sir H. G.

indisin (in'di-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < *indi(go)* + *-s-* inserted + *-in*[2].] A violet coloring matter obtained when aniline containing toluidine is oxidized. Also called *mauvein* and *Perkin's violet*, having been discovered by Perkin in 1856. It is little used in dyeing at the present day.

in disparte (in dis-pär'tē). [It.: *in*, in; *disparte*, apart, aside; cf. *dispart*.] In *dramatic music*, aside.

indispensability (in-dis-pen-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indispensabilité* = Sp. *indispensabilidad* = Pg. *indispensabilidade* = It. *indispensabilità*; as *indispensable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] 1. The state or quality of being indispensable; indispensableness.

Contrary to all their notions about the eternity and *indispensability* of the natural law.
P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, iii.

I have nothing to do with its possibility, but only with its *indispensability*. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art.

2†. The condition of being without dispensation or license.

The *indispensability* of the first marriage.
Lord Herbert.

indispensable (in-dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* [Formerly also improp., *undispensable*; = F. *indispensable* = Sp. *indispensable* = Pg. *indispensavel* = It. *indispensabile*, < ML. **indispensabilis* (in adv. *indispensabiliter*), < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *dispensabilis*, dispensable: see *dispensable*.] 1†. Not to be set aside, evaded, or escaped; inevitable.

Age and other *indispensable* occasions. *Fuller*.

All other learned men thought the law was moral and *indispensable*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1532.

2. Not to be dispensed with; not to be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite.

I went as far as Hounslow with a sad heart, but was obliged to return upon some *indispensable* affaires.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 17, 1678.

I find from experiments that humble-bees are almost *indispensable* to the fertilization of the heart's-ease (Viola tricolor), for other bees do not visit this flower.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 79.

All of us alike, Pagan, Mussulman, Christian, have practised the arts of public speaking as the most *indispensable* resource of public administration and of private intrigue. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

3†. Not permissible by dispensation or license; incapable of being legalized.

Zanchius . . . absolutely condemns this marriage, as incestuous and *indispensable*.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, Add. i.

indispensableness (in-dis-pen'sa-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indispensable or absolutely necessary.

Thus these fathers bore witness to the *indispensableness* of classical literature for a higher Christian education, and the church has ever since maintained the same view.
P. Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 4.

The Presbyterians in England were the first to assert the *indispensableness* of a particular form of organization.
The Century, XXXII. 488.

indispensably (in-dis-pen'sa-bli), *adv.* In an indispensable manner; necessarily; unavoidably.

It was thought *indispensably* necessary that their appearance should equal the greatness of their expectations.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv.

indispersed†, *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *dispersed*.] Unscattered; not dispersed abroad. *Dr. H. More*.

indispose (in-dis-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indisposed*, ppr. *indisposing*. [< F. *indisposer* (cf. Sp. *indisponer* = Pg. *indispor*), indispose, < *in-* priv. + *disposer*, dispose: see *dispose*.] 1. To render averse or unfavorable; disincline.

The capricious operation of so dissimilar a method of trial in the same cases, under the same government, is of itself sufficient to *indispose* every well regulated judgment towards it. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. lxxxiii.

When our hearts are in our work, we shall be *indisposed* to take the trouble of listening to curious truths (if they are but curious), though we might have them explained to us. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 214.

Professor Dowden's pleadings for Shelley, though they may sometimes *indispose* and irritate the reader, produce no obscuring of the truth.
M. Arnold, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 25.

2. To render unfit or unsuited; disqualify.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life any farther than that it prepares or *indisposes* us for the enjoyments of another. *Bp. Atterbury*.

indisposed (in-dis-pōzd'), *p. a.* Affected with indisposition or illness; somewhat ill; slightly disordered.

It made him rather *indisposed* than sick. *I. Walton*.

Acres. Odds blushes and blooms! she has been as healthy as the German spa.
Faulk. Indeed!—I did hear that she had been a little *indisposed*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

indisposedness (in-dis-pō'zed-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being indisposed; disinclination; indisposition.

Not that we should in the midst of a sensible *indisposedness* of heart fall suddainly into a fashionable devotion. *Bp. Hall*, Extremes of Devotion.

indisposition (in-dis-pō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *indisposition* = Sp. *indisposicion* = Pg. *indisposição* = It. *indisposizione*, < ML. *indispositio(n-)*, unsuitableness, < L. *in-* priv. + *dispositio(n-)*, disposition: see *disposition*, *indispose*.] 1. The state of being indisposed in mind; disinclination; unwillingness; aversion; dislike: as, an *indisposition* to travel.

The mind by every degree of affected unbelief contracts more and more of a general *indisposition* towards believing. *Bp. Atterbury*.

2. Lack of tendency or appetency: as, the *indisposition* of two substances to combine.—3†. Unsuitableness; inappropriateness.

This is not from any failure or defect in the illumination itself, but from the *indisposition* of the object, which, being thus blacken'd, can neither let in nor transmit the beams that are cast upon it. *South*, Works, III. ii.

4. Slight illness or ailment; tendency to sickness.

He [the Prince] came back with Victory, yet he brought back with him such an *Indisposition* of Body that he was never thoroughly well after. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 125.

Two kinds of disease are apt to beset the emigrant: the first is the climatic *indisposition* already mentioned; the second, the real climatic disease. *Science*, VII. 169.

=Syn. 1. Reluctance, backwardness.—4. *Distemper*, *Malady*, etc. See *disease*.

indisputability (in-dis-pū'- or in-dis"pū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indisputabilité* = Pg. *indisputabilidade*; as *indisputable* + *-ity*.] Indisputableness.

indisputable (in-dis-pū'- or in-dis'pū-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *indisputable* = Sp. *indisputable* = Pg. *indisputavel* = It. *indisputabile*, < LL. *indisputabilis*, indisputable, < L. *in-* priv. + *disputabilis*, disputable: see *disputable*.] Not disputable; not to be disputed; undoubtedly true; incontrovertible; incontestable.

For it shall be sufficient for him to have . . . the king's *indisputable* prerogative. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Introd. Dis.

The two regions of *indisputable* certainty are the two extremes of the mental world, Sensation and Abstraction.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind (ed. 1874), I. 266.

=Syn. Unquestionable, undeniable, irrefragable, indubitable, certain, positive, obvious.

indisputableness (in-dis-pū'- or in-dis'pū-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable.

indisputably (in-dis-pū'- or in-dis'pū-ta-bli), *adv.* In an indisputable manner; in a manner or degree not admitting of dispute; unquestionably.

Physical pain is *indisputably* an evil, yet it has been often endured, and even welcomed.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

indisputed† (in-dis-pū'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *disputed*.] Undisputed.

This moral principle of doing as you would be done by is certainly the most *indisputed* and universally allowed of any other in the world, how ill soever it may be practised by particular men.
Sir W. Temple, Popular Discontents.

indissipable (in-dis'i-pa-bl), *a.* [= It. *indissipabile*; as *in-*[3] + *dissipable*.] Incapable of being dissipated. *Imp. Dict.*

indissociable (in-di-sō'shia-bl), *a.* [< LL. *indissociabilis*, inseparable, < L. *in-* priv. + *dissociabilis*, separable: see *dissociable*.] Incapable of being dissociated or separated; inseparable: as, *indissociable* states of consciousness. *H. Spencer*.

indissolubility (in-dis"ō-lū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indissolubilité* = Sp. *indisolubilidad* = Pg. *indissolubilidade* = It. *indissolubilità*; as *indissoluble* + *-ity*.] The quality of being indissoluble. (*a*) Incapability of being dissolved or liquefied. See *dissolve*, 1, and *solution*.

From whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility*. *Locke*.

(*b*) Perpetuity of obligation or binding force.

To give this contract [marriage] its most essential quality, namely *indissolubility*. *Warburton*, Works, IX. xvii.

indissoluble (in-dis'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [= F. *indissoluble* = Sp. *indisoluble* = Pg. *indissoluvel* = It. *indissolubile*, < L. *indissolubilis*, that cannot be dissolved, < *in-* priv. + *dissolubilis*, that can be dissolved: see *dissoluble*.] 1. Not dissoluble or dissolvable; incapable of being dissolved. See *dissolve*, 1, and *solution*.

Their union will be so *indissoluble* that there is no possible way of separating the diffused elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle*.

2. Not dissoluble in force or obligation; not to be rightfully broken or violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; firm; stable: as, an *indissoluble* covenant.

I do not find in myself such a necessary and *indissoluble* sympathy to all those of my blood.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

The most distant provinces of the Peninsula were knit together by a bond of union which has remained *indissoluble*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

Indissoluble association. See *association*.

indissolubleness (in-dis'ō-lū-bl-nes), *n.* Indissolubility.

The most durable perseverance of the *indissolubleness* of the alcalisate salt . . . is (in great part) a lasting effect of the same violence of the fire. *Boyle*, Works, V. 209.

indissolubly (in-dis'ō-lū-bli), *adv.* In an indissoluble manner; so as not to be dissolved, sundered, or broken.

On they move
Indissolubly firm. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 69.

indissolvable (in-di-zol'va-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *indissolvible*, < *in-*[3] + *dissolvable*.] That cannot be dissolved or loosened; indissoluble.

It is from God that two are made one by an *indissolvable* tie. *Warburton*, Works, IX. xvii.

indissolvableness (in-di-zol'va-bl-nes), *n.* Indissolubility.

indistancy† (in-dis'tan-si), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *distance*.] Lack of distance or separation; closeness.

By way of determination and *indistancy*. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, v.

indistinct (in-dis-tingkt'), *a.* [< ME. **indistinct* (in adv. *indistinctly*); = F. Pr. *indistinct* = Sp. *indistinto* = Pg. *indistincto* = It. *indistinto*, < L. *indistinctus*, not distinguishable, obscure, < *in-* priv. + *distinctus*, distinct: see *distinct*.] **1.** Not distinct to the senses; not clearly distinguishable or perceptible; not to be discriminated; confused; blurred; obscure: as, *indistinct* outlines; an *indistinct* sound.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack dislimns, and makes it *indistinct*,
As water is in water. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12.

Nature speaks her own meaning with an *indistinct* and faltering voice. *J. Caird.*

2. Not distinct to the mind; not clearly defined as to parts or details; indefinite; confused: as, *indistinct* notions. See *clear*, 6.—**3.** Not giving or having distinct impressions, images, or perceptions; dim; dull; imperfect: as, *indistinct* vision; an *indistinct* remembrance.

Thy *indistinct* expressions seem
Like language utter'd in a dream.
Cowper, To Mary (1793).

=**Syn.** Undefined, indistinguishable, dim, vague, uncertain, ambiguous.

indistinctible† (in-dis-tingk'ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinct* + *-ible*.] Indistinguishable.

A favourite old romance is founded on the *indistinctible* likeness of two of Charlemagne's knyghtes, Amys and Amelion. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III., Dis. on [the Gesta Romanorum.

indistinction (in-dis-tingk'shon), *n.* [= F. *indistinction* = Sp. *indistincion* = Pg. *indistincção* = It. *indistinzione*; as *in-*[3] + *distinction*.] **1.** Lack of distinction in kind or character; confusion; indiscrimination.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name . . . hath made some doubt. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

There is nothing in any one of these so numerous love songs to indicate who or what the lady was. . . . Was it always one woman? or are there a dozen here immortalized in cold *indistinction*? *R. L. Stevenson*, Charles of Orleans.

2. Absence of distinction in condition or rank; equality; sameness.

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from agreeable to the will of God. *Bp. Sprat.*

3. Indistinctness; obscurity; dimness. [Rare.]

The winds bore the warning sounds away;
Wild *indistinction* did their place supply;
Half heard, half lost, th' imperfect accents die.
W. Harte, Eulogius.

indistinctive (in-dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinctive*.] **1.** Indistinguishable from others. —**2.** Not capable of distinguishing or of making distinction.

indistinctiveness (in-dis-tingk'tiv-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being indistinguishable from others.

The general *indistinctiveness* from distance. *De Quincey.*

2. Incapacity for distinguishing or making distinctions. *Worcester*, Supp.

indistinctly (in-dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *indistinctly*; < *indistinct* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In an indistinct manner; not clearly or definitely; obscurely; dimly: as, the border is *indistinctly* marked; the words were *indistinctly* pronounced.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly*. *Newton*, Opticks.

2†. Without distinction or preference.

The hoore [white]
And every hewe [of swine] to have in places warme
Is *indistinctly* good, and may not harme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

indistinctness (in-dis-tingkt'nes), *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being indistinct; confusion; uncertainty; obscurity; faintness; dimness: as, *indistinctness* of vision or of voice.—**2.** In *psychol.*, that character of apprehension which consists in a deficiency of consciousness of the parts of the concept or idea apprehended. *Sensuous indistinctness* is the want of distinction between the parts of a sensuous cognition; *intellectual indistinctness* is the want of distinction between the parts of an intellectual cognition.

As a last source of *indistinctness* may be mentioned the intrusion of feeling into the intellectual domain.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 407.

indistinguishable (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinguishable*.] Not distinguishable; incapable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated.

The screams which accompany bodily suffering are *indistinguishable* from those which accompany suffering of mind. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 486.

indistinguishableness (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indistinguishable. *H. Spencer.*

indistinguishably (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be distinguishable.

indistinguished† (in-dis-ting'gwisht), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinguished*.] Indiscriminate; confused.

In that *indistinguisht* mass all things seemed one.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 14.

indistinguishing† (in-dis-ting'gwish-ing), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinguishing*.] Undistinguishing; indiscriminative. *Johnson.*

indistributable (in-dis-trib'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distributable*.] Incapable of distribution or apportionment.

That in respect of which all are to count alike cannot be happiness itself, which is *indistributable*.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 236.

indisturbance (in-dis-tėr'bans), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *disturbance*.] Freedom from disturbance; repose; tranquillity; calmness.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Scepticks *indisturbance*, seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

inditch (in-dich'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *ditch*.] To bury in a ditch.

Deserv'dst thou ill? well were thy name and thee,
Wert thou *inditched* in great secrecie.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 2.

One was cast dead into the Thames at Stanes, and drawne with a boat and a rope downe some part of the river, and dragged to shore and *indiched*.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

indite (in-dīt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indited*, ppr. *inditing*. [Formerly also *endite*; < ME. *enditen*, < OF. *enditer*, *enditier*, *initer*, etc., write, accuse: see *indict*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put into verbal form; compose; write.

He cowde songes make and wel *endite*,
Juste and eek daunce, and wel purtreye and write.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 95.

Nigel writing his verses, polishing the great medieval satire Burnellus, or *inditing* the prose letter in which he castigates the faults of the secular clergy.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

2. To conceive the form of; arrange for utterance or writing: only in the place cited.

My heart is *inditing* a good matter. [Revised version, "My heart overfloweth with a goodly matter."] Ps. xlv. 1.

3†. In the following passage, to invite: perhaps a misprint.

She will *indite* him to some supper.
Shak. (Globe ed.), R. and J., ii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To compose; write.

Thou art young and handsome yet, and well enough
To please a widow; thou canst sing, and tell
These foolish love-tales, and *indite* a little.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

inditement (in-dīt'ment), *n.* [< *indite* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of inditing.—**2**†. That which is indited; an indictment.

The *inditement* was drawn, and the case pleaded before the governour of Macedon, for that the Romans did send no governours at that time into Greece.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 410.

inditer (in-dī'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *enditer*; < ME. *enditer*, *enditour*, < OF. *enditour*, < *enditer*, indite: see *indite*.] One who indites; a writer or scribbler.

The first were of *enditours*
Of olde Cronike, and eke auctours.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

Himself will be acknowledged, by all that read him, the basest and hungriest *enditer* that could take the boldness to look abroad. *Milton*, Colasterion.

The Muses are no longer invoked by every unhappy *inditer* of verse. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 367.

indium (in'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *ind(icum)*, indigo, a blue pigment (see *indigo*), + *-ium*.] Chemical symbol, In; atomic weight, 114. A rare metallic element found in the zinc-blende of Freiberg, Saxony, and some other localities, and discovered by means of the spectroscope: so called from its giving a blue line in the spectrum. It is a very soft lead-colored metal, with metallic luster, and much resembles lead in its physical qualities. Its compounds impart a violet tint to flame.

indivertible (in-di-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *divertible*.] Not divertible; incapable of being turned aside or out of a course.

Thomas Coventry, . . . *indivertible* from his way as a moving column. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 152.

individable† (in-di-vī'da-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *dividable*.] Not dividable; indivisible.

The best actors in the world . . . for . . . scene *individable*, or poem unlimited. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

individed† (in-di-vī'ded), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *divided*.] Undivided.

St. Cyril, in his first book against Julian, thinks there was a representation of the blessed *individed* Trinity.
Bp. Patrick, On Gen. xviii. 2.

individual (in-di-vid'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *individuel* = Sp. Pg. *individual* = It. *individuale*, < ML. *individualis* (cf. F. *individu* = Sp. Pg. It. *individuo*), < L. *individuum*, an indivisible thing, neut. of *individuus*, indivisible, undivided, < *in-* priv. + *dividuus*, divisible: see *dividuous*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Indivisible; inseparable.

He [Don Carlos] hath neither Office, Command, Dignity, or Title, but is an *individual* Companion to the King.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 9.

To have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear.
Milton, P. L., iv. 486.

2. Not susceptible of logical subdivision; determinate in every respect; having a continuity of existence in all its changes; not divisible without loss of identity.

Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul.
Milton, P. L., v. 610.

Everything in nature is *individual*, and 'tis utterly absurd to suppose a triangle really existent which has no precise proportion of sides and angles.
Hume, Human Nature, I. § 7.

3. Of but one person or thing; pertaining or peculiar to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing, or each separate person or thing: opposed to *collective*: as, *individual* character; *individual* labor or effort; *individual* action.

As touching the manners of learned men, it is a thing personal and *individual*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 29.

Their *individual* imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their aggregation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The members of a primitive horde, loosely aggregated, and without distinctions of power, cooperate for immediate furtherance of *individual* sustentation, and in a comparatively small degree for corporate sustentation.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

4. Serving or intended for the use of one person only: as, an *individual* salt-cellar. [Colloq.]—**5.** Of which each is different or of a different design from the others: as, a set of *individual* coffee-cups (that is, a harlequin set).—**Individual difference, liability**, etc. See the nouns.—**Individual property**, property which belongs to one person and is not shared by others with whom he is united: as, the *individual property* of a partner.

II. *n.* A single thing; a being, animate or inanimate, that is or is regarded as a unit.

And the *individual* withers, and the world is more and more. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

(*a*) That which is not susceptible of logical subdivision, but is completely determinate, so that only one of a pair of contradictory attributes can be possessed by it.

Every genus, though one, is multiplied into many; and every species, though one, is also multiplied into many, by reference to those beings which are their proper subordinates. Since then no *individual* has any such subordinates, it can never in strictness be considered as many, and so is truly an *individual* as well in nature as in name.
Harris, Hermes, iv.

(*b*) A thing which by being in only one place at one time, or otherwise, has a continuity of existence in time. (*c*) Especially, a human being; a person.

The tyranny of an *individual* is far more supportable than the tyranny of a caste. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

A "nation" is really changed, so far as the *individuals* composing it are concerned, every moment of time by the operation of the laws of population.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 464.

(*d*) In *biol.*, any organism or part of an organized whole regarded as having (actually or in certain relations) an independent existence. The word is often applied specifically to one of a group or colony of organisms to distinguish it from the colony or group. Thus, many botanists regard each bud as a true individual, the whole plant or tree constituting a colony or compound organism.

A biological *individual* is any concrete whole having a structure which enables it, when placed in appropriate conditions, to continuously adjust its internal relations to external relations, so as to maintain the equilibrium of its functions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 74.

(*e*) A person merely; a man. [Colloq.]—**Vague individual**, something indicated as individual, but not explicitly designated, as "that man": opposed to *determinate individual*. See *determinate*.=**Syn.** *Person*, *n.*, etc. See *person*.

individualisation, individualise, etc. See *individualization*, etc.

individualism (in-di-vid'ū-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *individualisme* = Sp. Pg. *individualismo*; < *individual* + *-ism*.] **1.** The quality of being dis-

tinct or individual; subsistence as a distinct entity; individual character.—2. Individuality or independence in action; the principle of acting according to one's own will or for one's own ends; individual as opposed to associate action or common interests.

The institution [communism] provides that there shall be no quarrelling about material interests; *individualism* is excluded from that department of affairs.
J. S. Mill, Socialism, p. 114.

Human progress has been by strong societies with a well-developed social and public virtue. The excessive development of *individualism* within a society has been its weakness and ruin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 219.

Hence—3. That theory of government which favors the non-interference of the state in the affairs of individuals: opposed to *socialism* or *collectivism*.

Socialism and *individualism* are merely two contrary general principles, ideals, or methods, which may be employed to regulate the constitution of economical society.
Rae, Contemporary Socialism, p. 209.

4. In *logic*: (*a*) The tendency to the doctrine that nothing is real but individual things. The doctrine is, for example, that the laws of nature are not real, but only the things whose mode of behavior is formulated in these laws.

Is such a more adequate philosophy to be found in the idealistic *individualism* of Leibnitz?
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 71.

(*b*) The doctrine of pure egoism, or that nothing exists but the individual self.

individualist (in-di-vid′ū-al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *individualiste* = Sp. Pg. *individualista*; as *individual* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* One who accepts any theory or doctrine of individualism.

The extremest *individualist* would shrink from destroying government altogether, and repealing the whole of the criminal law. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 148.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to individualism; individualistic.

The world has not been made on this Socialist principle alone, nor on this *individualist* principle alone.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 380.

individualistic (in-di-vid″ū-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *individual* + *-ist-ic.*] Of or pertaining to individualism or to individualists.

English socialism is *individualistic*, but tends toward a gradual elimination of the personal element from politics, industry, and commerce. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 280.

individuality (in-di-vid-ū-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *individualities* (-tiz). [= F. *individualité* = Sp. *individualidad* = Pg. *individualidade* = It. *individualità*, < ML. *individualita(t-)s*, < *individualis*, individual: see *individual* and *-ity.*] 1. The condition or mode of being individual. (*a*) The being individual in contradistinction to being general. (*b*) Existence independent of other things; that which makes the possession of characters by the subject a distinct fact from their possession by another subject. (*c*) The unity of consciousness; the connection between all the different feelings and other modifications of consciousness which are present at any one instant of time. (*d*) The simplicity of the soul; the indivisible unity of the substance of the mind as it exists at any instant. (*e*) Personality; the essential characters of a person. [This use of the word, which has not a wide currency, tends to vagueness, owing to confusion with the meaning (*b*).]

According to Kant, it cannot be properly determined whether we exist as substance or as accident, because the datum of *individuality* is a condition of the possibility of our having thoughts and feelings.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xix.

Individuality, like personal identity, belongs properly to intelligent and responsible beings. Consciousness reveals it to us that no being can be put in our place, nor confounded with us, nor we with others. We are one and indivisible. *Fleming*, Vocab. of Philos.

Any one of the myriads of millions of molecules might take the place of any other. But if each is considered as having some destiny to fulfill, some end to which it is adapted, that end defines its *individuality*.
N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 627.

Individuality in its highest form is not merely negative and exclusive, but also positive and inclusive; it is not merely the consciousness of a self in opposition to other things and beings, but also the consciousness of a self in relation to and unity with them.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 80.

2. The particular or distinctive character of an individual; that quality, or aggregate of qualities, which distinguishes one person or thing from another; idiosyncrasy: as, a person of marked *individuality*.

I have heretofore been proud of my *individuality*, and resisted, so far as one may, all the world's attempts to merge me in the mass.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 2.

3. A personality; a personage; an individual. [Rare.]

Crispi's . . . tall figure and snow-white mustache make him one of the striking *individualities* of the Chamber, and he has in his face the unmistakable look of a man of power and courage. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 183.

4. The existence, efforts, interests, or concerns of the individual as distinguished from the interests or concerns of the community.

To them the will, the wish, the want, the liberty, the toil, the blood of individuals is as nothing. *Individuality* is left out of their scheme of government. The state is all in all. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

individualization (in-di-vid″ū-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *individualisation* = Sp. *individualizacion* = Pg. *individualisação.*] The act of individualizing, or the state of being individualized. Also spelled *individualisation*.

That minuteness of *individualisation* which we have no sufficient store of similars to entrap.
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, II. v. § 2.

individualize (in-di-vid′ū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *individualized*, ppr. *individualizing.* [= F. *individualiser* = Sp. *individualizar* = Pg. *individualisar*; as *individual* + *-ize.*] 1. To note or consider separately or as individuals: as, careful observation *individualizes* the features of a landscape.—2. To stamp with individual character; give a distinctive character to; distinguish: as, Carlyle's peculiar style strongly *individualizes* his works.

Also spelled *individualise*.

individualizer (in-di-vid′ū-al-ī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which individualizes. Also spelled *individualiser*. *Imp. Dict.*

individually (in-di-vid′ū-al-i), *adv.* 1. In an individual or distinctive manner; as individuals; separately: as, apple-trees differ *individually*, but not specifically; all were *individually* summoned.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Indivisibly; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead.
Hakewill, Apology.

3. Personally; in an individual capacity, as distinguished from official or corporate capacity. See *individual*, *a.*, 3.

individuand (in-di-vid′ū-and), *a.* [< ML. *individuandus*, gerundive of *individuare*, individuate: see *individuate.*] In *logic*, capable of being embodied in an individual; bringing a general form into individual existence.—**Individuand and nature**, any general form or character constituting the essence of a species or other general class.

individuant (in-di-vid′ū-ant), *a.* [< ML. *individuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *individuare*: see *individuate.*] Bringing a general form into individual existence.—**Individuant difference**, a special form or individual difference, conceived as the principle of individuation.

individuate (in-di-vid′ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *individuated*, ppr. *individuating.* [< ML. *individuatus*, pp. of *individuare* (> It. *individuare* = Sp. Pg. *individuar* = F. *individuer*), make individual, < L. *individuus*, individual: see *individual.*] To make individual; give the character of individuality to; discriminate or mark as distinct; individualize.

Two or more such aggregates, . . . well *individuated* by their forms and structures, are united together.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 185.

The conception of the most complex matter and its manifold energies *individuated* as a living organism.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 18.

individuate (in-di-vid′ū-āt), *a.* [< ML. *individuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Undivided; indivisible.

O Thou, the third in that eternal trine,
In *individuate* unity divine!
The Student (1751), II. 311.

2. In *metaph.*, rendered individual; brought down from the ideal world of forms to the world of individual existence; individuated.

See the wonder of beauty matched with the *individuate* [*i. e.*, peculiar to this individual] adjunct, unsoiled constancy. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iii.

Individuate nature, a general form as it exists in an individual.

individuation (in-di-vid-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *individuation* = Sp. *individuacion* = Pg. *individuação* = It. *individuazione*, < ML. *individuatio(n-)*, < *individuare*, individuate: see *individuate.*] 1. In *metaph.*, the determination or contraction of a general nature to an individual mode of existence; the development of the individual from the general. The *principle of individuation* is the (supposed) general cause of such transformation of the general into the individual. During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries there was much controversy among the scholastic philosophers as to what this principle may be, whether matter or form, or a peculiar and indescribable hæccéity. The difficulty has reappeared in later metaphysical thought, as in the philosophy of Schopenhauer; it is, indeed, inherent in every idealistic system which begins with thought, or the general, as the first principle.

What is the *individuation* of the soul in the state of separation? *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 62.

2. Separate or individual existence or independence; that by which such individuality is developed and maintained.

Grouping under the word *Individuation* all processes by which individual life is completed and maintained, and enlarging the meaning of the word Genesis so as to include all processes aiding the formation and perfecting of new individuals, we see that the two are fundamentally opposed. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 327.

individuator (in-di-vid′ū-ā-tor), *n.* One who or that which individuates.

He is composed of the same **individual matter**, for it hath the same distinguisher and *individuator*, to wit, the same form or soul.
Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici.

individuify† (in-di-vid′ū-i-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *individuus*, individual, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To individualize.

The statute of additions was made in the first of King Henry the Fifth to *individuifie* (as I may say) and separate persons from those of the same name.
Fuller, General Worthies.

individuity† (in″di-vi-dū′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *individuité* = Sp. (obs.) *individuidad* = It. *individuità*, < LL. *individuita(t-)s*, indivisibility, < L. *individuus*, indivisible: see *individual.*] Separate existence; individual character.

Zorobabel's Temple, acquiring by Herod's bounty more beauty and bigness, continued the same Temple, God's unintermitted service (the life and soul thereof) preserving the *individuity* or oneness of this Temple with the former. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, III. iv. § 6.

indivine† (in-di-vīn′), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *divine.*] Ungodly; unholy.

His brother Clarence (O crime capitall!)
He did rebaptize in a butt of wine,
Being jelous of him (how soere loiall):
A Turkish providence most *indivine*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 57.

indivinity† (in-di-vin′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indivinité*; as *in-*3 + *divinity.*] Lack of divinity or divine power.

How openly did he [Ammon] betray his *indivinity* unto Crœsus . . . [with] the excuse of his impotency upon the contradiction of fate! *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

indivisibility (in-di-viz-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indivisibilité* = Sp. *indivisibilidad* = Pg. *indivisibilidade* = It. *indivisibilità*; < *indivisible* + *-ity.*] The state or property of being indivisible.

When I speak of *indivisibility*, that imagination create not new troubles to herself, I mean not such an *indivisibility* as is fancied in a mathematical point; but as we conceive in a sphere of light made from one lucid point or radiant center.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App., x.

A pestle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician. *Locke.*

indivisible (in-di-viz′i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indivisible* = Pr. *endivisible* = Sp. *indivisible* = Pg. *indivisivel* = It. *indivisibile*, < LL. *indivisibilis*, not divisible, < *in-* priv. + *divisibilis*, divisible: see *divisible.*] **I.** *a.* Not divisible into parts or fragments; incapable of being divided, separated, or broken; inseparable.

Let there be, therefore, betweene our selves and our subjects, an *indiuisible* vnitie of friendship and peace, and safe trade of marchandise. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 128.

The right of sovereignty in all nations is inalienable and *indivisible*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 308.

II. *n.* That which is indivisible; specifically, in *geom.*, one of the elements, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved.

It is not with evidences of fact as it is with logical or mathematical demonstrations, which seem to consist in *indivisibles*, for that which thus is demonstratively true is impossible to be false.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

The method of indivisibles, a method of calculating areas, volumes, centers of gravity, etc., invented by Bonaventura Cavalieri in 1635, and more or less used until the invention of the integral calculus. It is a modification of the ancient method of exhaustions.

indivisibleness (in-di-viz′i-bl-nes), *n.* Indivisibility.

indivisibly (in-di-viz′i-bli), *adv.* In an indivisible manner; so as not to be capable of division.

indivision (in-di-vizh′on), *n.* [= OF. *indivision* = Sp. *indivision*; < L. *in-* priv. + *divisio(n-)*, division: see *division.*] The state of being undivided. [Rare.]

I will take leave to maintain the *indivision* of the Church of England [the undivided portion of it]. *Bp. Hall.*

indivulsively† (in-di-vul′siv-li), *adv.* [< *in-*3 + *divulsive* + *-ly*2.] Inseparably; so as not to be torn or rent asunder.

They [the highest souls] are so near akin to that highest good [illegible] naturally and indiscretely cleave to [illegible] intellectual system, p. 16.

Indo- [< ML. *Indo-*, stem of *Indus*, Indian: see *Indian*.] An element in compound geographical and ethnological adjectives and nouns, meaning 'Indian,' concerning or involving India (together with some other country or people): as, *Indo*-Chinese, Indian and Chinese, relating to India and China.

Indo-Briton (in'do-brit'on), *n.* A person of British parentage born in India.

Indo-Chinese (in'dō-chī-nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Indo-China, the southeastern peninsula of Asia, or to its people or their languages.

indocibility (in-dos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *indocibilita(t-)s*, unteachableness, < *indocibilis*, unteachable: see *indocible*.] The state or quality of being indocible or unteachable; indocility; unteachableness. [Rare.]

indocible† (in-dos'i-bl), *a.* [= OF. *indocible*, < LL. *indocibilis*, unteachable, < *in-* priv. + *docibilis*, teachable: see *docible*.] Not docible; not capable of being taught or trained, or not easily instructed; intractable; unteachable. [Rare.]

Enough, if nothing else, to declare in them a disposition not only sottish, but *indocible*, and averse from all civility and amendment.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

They are as ignorant and *indocible* as any fool.
M. Griffith, Fear of God and the King (1660), p. 72.

indociblenessst (in-dos'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indocible. [Rare.]

Peevishness and *indocibleness* of disposition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 312.

indocile (in-dos'il or in-dō'sil), *a.* [= F. *indocile* = Sp. *indócil* = Pg. *indocil* = It. *indocile*, < L. *indocilis*, unteachable, < *in-* priv. + *docilis*, teachable: see *docile*.] Not teachable; not submissive to instruction or guidance; intractable.

Some of the Elephants are very gentle and governable, others are more *indocil* and unruly.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 69.

It was an *indocile*, a scornful, and a sarcastic face; the face of a man difficult to lead, and impossible to drive.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iv.

indocility (in-dō-sil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indocilité* = Sp. *indocilidad* = Pg. *indocilidade* = It. *indocilità*, < LL. *indocilita(t-)s*, < L. *indocilis*, unteachable: see *indocile*.] The state or quality of being indocile; unteachableness; intractableness.

If I still persevere in my old opinions, it is no small comfort to me that it is not with regard to doctrines properly yours that I discover my *indocility*.
Burke, To Sir H. Langrishe.

indoct† (in-dokt'), *a.* [= Sp. *indocto* = It. *indotto*, < L. *indoctus*, unlearned, < *in-* priv. + *doctus*, learned, taught, pp. of *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] Unlearned.

Sick stomachs much receive, not much concoct;
So thou know'st much, I know, yet art *indoct*.
Owen, Epigrams (1677).

indoctrinate (in-dok'tri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indoctrinated*, ppr. *indoctrinating*. [Formerly also *endoctrinate*; < ML. **indoctrinatus*, pp. of **indoctrinare* (> It. *indottrinare* = Sp. *indoctrinar* = OF. *endoctriner*, *endotriner*), indoctrinate, < *in*, in, + *doctrinare*, teach, < *doctrina*, teaching: see *doctrine*.] To imbue with learning, or with a particular doctrine or principle; cause to hold as a doctrine or belief; instruct.

A master that . . . took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite. *Clarendon*.

If a teacher have any opinion which he wishes to conceal, his pupils will become as fully *indoctrinated* into that as into any which he publishes.
Emerson, Spiritual Laws.

indoctrination (in-dok-tri-nā'shon), *n.* [< *indoctrinate* + *-ion*.] The act of indoctrinating, or the state of being indoctrinated; instruction in doctrines or principles.

indoctrinator (in-dok'tri-nā-tor), *n.* [< *indoctrinate* + *-or*.] One who indoctrinates, or instructs in principles or doctrines.

indoctrinet (in-dok'trin), *v. t.* [Also *endoctrine*; < ML. **indoctrinare*, indoctrinate: see *indoctrinate*.] To indoctrinate.

Ptolemæus Philadelphus was *endoctrined* in the science of good letters by Strabo
Donne, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 2.

indoctrinization (in-dok"tri-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *indoctrine* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Instruction in doctrine; indoctrination.

We have, Protestant and Romanist alike, a common essential Christianity abundantly sufficient for the purposes of the public schools, and all that remains for specific *indoctrinization* may easily be left to the Sabbath-schools and the churches respectively.
A. A. Hodge, New Princeton Rev., III. 32.

Indo-English (in'do-ing'glish), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the English who are born or reside in India.

II. *n. pl.* English who are born or reside in India.

Indo-European (in'dō-ū-rō-pē'an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of India and Europe: a term applied to a family of languages also called *Aryan* and sometimes *Japhetic* or *Sanskritic* or (by the Germans) *Indo-Germanic*, and generally classified into seven chief branches, viz. Indic or Indian (Sanskrit, Hindustani, etc.), Iranian or Persic (Zend, Pehlevi, Parsi, Persian, etc.), Celtic, Greek, Italic (Latin, Oscan, Umbrian, and the Romance tongues), Slavo-Lettic (Russian, Lithuanian, Lettish, etc.), and Teutonic or Germanic (including English, German, etc.). But the Slavo-Lettic branch is also divided into two, Slavic and Lettish; the Armenian is better separated from the Iranian, in which it has been generally included; and the Albanian is now regarded as belonging to the family, and an independent branchlet.

II. *n.* A member of one of the races speaking the Indo-European languages; an Aryan.

Indogæa (in-dō-jē'ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *Indus* (*India*) + Gr. *γαῖα*, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, the Indogæan realm. See *Indogæan*.

Indogæan (in-dō-jē'an), *a.* [< *Indogæa* + *-an*.] In *zoögeog.*, Indian or Oriental: noting a prime division or zoölogical realm of the earth's land-surface, including in general terms Asia south of the Himalayas (south of the isotherm separating the Eurygæan realm) and eastward through Farther India and the Indomalayan archipelago to Wallace's line.

indogene (in'dō-jēn), *n.* [For **indigene*, < *indigo* + *-ene*; or for **indigogene*, < *indigo* + *-gene*, *-gen*.] An intermediate product obtained from propiolic acid, which is converted into indigo-blue by dilute acids and alkalis in the presence of air.

Indo-Germanic (in'dō-jėr-man'ik), *a.* A word sometimes used, especially by German scholars, as equivalent to *Indo-European* or *Aryan*.

indoin (in'dō-in), *n.* [< *ind(ig)o* + *-in*[2].] A blue flocculent precipitate obtained when propiolic acid in sulphuric-acid solution is treated with reducing agents such as metallic iron, zinc, or copper. It differs from indigo in not easily yielding a sulphonic acid on heating.

indol (in'dol), *n.* [< *ind(igo)* + *-ol*.] A crystalline compound, having feeble basic properties, formed artificially in the reduction of indigo-blue by zinc-dust. It is also produced in the putrefaction of albuminoids, but is antiseptic in its effect. It is largely used in an aqueous solution as a test for lignified cell-walls, staining them a bright red.

indolence (in'dō-lens), *n.* [= F. *indolence* = Sp. Pg. *indolencia* = It. *indolenza*, *indolenzia*, idleness, < L. *indolentia*, freedom from pain, < **indolen(t-)s*, free from pain: see *indolent*.] The state of being indolent. (*a*) Freedom from pain, grief, care, or trouble. [Obsolete except in medical use. See *indolent*, 1.]

I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence*.
Bp. Hough.

Indolence is methinks an intermediate state between pleasure and pain, and very much unbecoming any part of our life after we are out of the nurse's arms.
Spectator, No. 100.

For mere *indolence* resulting from insensibility, or join'd with it, if it be happiness, is a happiness infinitely diminish'd: that is, it is no more a happiness than an unhappiness, upon the confine of both, but neither.
Wollaston, Religion of Nature, § 17.

(*b*) Love of ease; indisposition to labor; avoidance of exertion of mind or body; idleness; laziness.

Their houses [in Nicomedia] are mostly up the side of the hills, and the Christians live towards the top, as it does not suit so well with the Turkish *indolence* to take the pains to ascend so high.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 96.

They passed their lives in voluptuous *indolence*.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 322.

=**Syn.** Sloth, slothfulness, inertness, sluggishness. See *idle*.

indolency (in'dō-len-si), *n.* Same as *indolence*.

As there must be *indolency* where there is happiness, so there must not be indigency. *Bp. Burnet*.

Let Epicurus give *indolency* as an attribute to his gods, and place in it the happiness of the blest. *Dryden*.

Even these men themselves have had recourse to *indolency* [*ἀπονία*], and the good state and disposition of the body. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 480.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds; sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and *indolency*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xx. 11.

indolent (in'dō-lent), *a.* [= F. *indolent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indolente*, < L. **indolen(t-)s*, free from pain, < *in-* priv. + *dolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dolere*, be in pain, grieve: see *dolent*.] 1. In *med.*, causing little or no pain: as, an *indolent* tumor.—2. Avoiding, or characterized by the avoidance of, exertion; indulging or given to indulgence in ease; indisposed to labor; lazy; listless; sluggish: as, an *indolent* person or life.

Ill fits a chief who mighty nations guides . . .
To waste long nights in *indolent* repose.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 30.

Some are too *indolent* to read anything till its reputation is established. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 2.

They [Indians] become drunken, *indolent*, feeble, thievish, and pusillanimous. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 344.

=Syn. *Lazy*, *Slothful*, etc. (see *idle*); *Supine*, *Careless*, etc. (see *listless*).

indolently (in'dō-lent-li), *adv.* In an indolent manner; without activity or exertion; lazily.

Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison*.

indoles (in'dō-lēz), *n.* [L., an inborn or native quality, < *indu*, within (< *in*, in), + **olere*, grow: see *adolescent*.] Natural disposition or temperament; natural tendencies or proclivities, whether of mind or body. [Rare.]

indomablet (in-dom'a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *indomable* = Sp. *indomable* = Pg. *indomavel* = It. *indomabile*, < L. *indomabilis*, untamable, < *in-* priv. + *domabilis*, tamable: see *domable*.] Indomitable. *Coles*, 1717.

indomitable (in-dom'i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *indomptable*, < ML. **indomitabilis*, untamable, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. **domitabilis*, tamable, < *domitare*, tame: see *domable*.] That cannot be tamed, subdued, or repressed; untamable: applied chiefly to human beings and their attributes: as, *indomitable* energy, obstinacy, courage, etc.

He [Warren Hastings] pursued his plan with that calm but *indomitable* force of will which was the most striking peculiarity of his character. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Of his perilous adventures,
His *indomitable* courage.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, iv.

indomptablet (in-domp'ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *indomptable*, < ML. *indomitabilis*, untamable: see *indomitable*.] Indomitable. *Tooke*.

indomptiblet (in-domp'ti-bl), *a.* An erroneous form of *indomptable*. *Irving*.

Indonesian (in-dō-nē'si-an), *a.* [< L. *Indi*, < Gr. Ἰνδός, Indian, + *νῆσος*, island.] Of or from the East Indian islands. [Rare.]

The presence of this [pre-Malay Caucasic] *Indonesian* element, as it is called by Dr. Hamy, may now be regarded as an ascertained fact. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 324.

indoor (in'dōr), *a.* [< *in doors*, prep. phrase.] 1. Situated, carried on, performed, employed, etc., within doors, and not in the open air: as, an *indoor* service.

Indoor amusements only became more lively and varied in consequence of the stop put to outdoor gayety.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

2. Downward (into the cylinder): as, the *indoor* stroke of the piston of a Cornish engine. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Indoor relief, stroke,** etc. See the nouns.

indoors (in'dōrz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *doors*; cf. *adoors* and *outdoors*.] Within doors; into or inside a house or building.

A pretty face is well, and this is well,
To have a dame *indoors*, that trims us up,
And keeps us tight. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

Indo-Pacific (in'dō-pā-sif'ik), *a.* Relating to the Indian and Pacific oceans.—**Indo-Pacific region**, the tropical portion of the confluent Indian and Pacific oceans regarded as a continuous ocean or area.

indophenol (in-dō-fē'nol), *n.* [< *ind(ig)o* + *phenol*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, produced by the simultaneous oxidation of a phenol and a paradiamine. It comes into commerce as a blue powder resembling indigo. It produces on cotton and wool indigo-blue shades, fast to light and bleaching-powder, but destroyed by even weak acids.—**Indophenol blue.** Same as *naphthol blue* (which see, under *naphthol*).

indorsable, endorsable (in-, en-dôr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *indorse*, *endorse*, + *-able*.] Capable of being indorsed.

indorsation, endorsation (in-, en-dôr-sā'shon), *n.* [< *indorse*, *endorse*, + *-ation*.] The act of indorsing.

Endorsation means the act of endorsing, endorsement the result of that act. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 96.

indorse, endorse (in-, en-dôrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indorsed*, *endorsed*, ppr. *indorsing*, *endorsing*. [= F. *endosser*, OF. *endosser*, *endoser* = Pr. *endossar* = Sp. *endosar* = Pg. *endossar* = It. *indossare*, < ML. *indorsare* (also *indossare*, after Rom.), put on the back, indorse, < L. *in*, on, + *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*[1].] 1†. To place something on the back of; burden; load.

Nor wanted . . . elephants *indorsed* with towers
Of archers. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 329.

2. To write one's name, or some brief remark, statement, or memorandum, on the back of (a paper or document), as in assigning, or guaranteeing the payment of, a note or bill of exchange, or in briefing or docketing legal papers, invoices, etc.: as, the bill was *indorsed* to the bank; he was looking for a friend to *indorse* his note; a letter *indorsed* "London, 1868": loosely used of writing added upon any part of a document.

The direction is individuall, as Beza himself takes it; as if a letter be *indorsed* from the lords of the counsell to the Bishop of Durham or Salisbury. *Bp. Hall*, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

What he [Hastings] has *endorsed* on the bonds, or when he made the endorsement, or whether in fact he has made it at all, are matters known only to himself. *Burke*, Affairs of India.

3. To sanction; ratify; approve: as, to *indorse* a statement or the opinions of another.

This perchance may be your policy, to *endorse* me your brother, thereby to endear me the more to you. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 1.

Mr. Mill does not *endorse* the Berkeleian denial of the objective reality. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 82.

4. In *her.*, to place back to back.

Terrible creatures to the rabble rout, but which couch or rise, turn the head regardant or extend the paw, display or *indorse* their wings, at Merlin's beck. *The Century*, XXIX. 178.

Indorsed writ, in *Eng. law practice*, a process for commencing an action, bearing an indorsement showing the demand sued for: used in some cases to dispense with the formality and delay of pleading.

indorse, endorse (in-, en-dôrs'), *n.* [< *indorse, endorse, v.*] In *her.*, a bearing like the pale, but of one fourth its width. It may be borne in any part of the field, and is commonly charged one indorse on each side of the pale. It is often considered a subordinary.

indorsed, endorsed (in-, en-dôrst'), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Placed back to back: same as *adorsed*. (*b*) Having an indorse on each side: said of the pale.

indorsee, endorsee (in-, en-dôr-sē'), *n.* [< *indorse, endorse*, + *-ee*[1].] The person or party to whom any right is assigned or transferred by indorsement, as by indorsing a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument.

indorsement, endorsement (in-, en-dôrs'-ment), *n.* [= F. *endossement* = Pg. *endossamento*, < ML. **indorsamentum* (also, after Rom., *indossamentum*), < *indorsare*, indorse: see *indorse*.] **1.** Superscription; a noting of the contents of any paper on its back; a docketing; briefing.

As this collection will grow daily, I have digested it into several bundles, and made proper *endorsements* on each particular letter. *Tatler*, No. 164.

2. In *law*, an incidental or subsidiary writing upon the back of a paper, writing, or other document, to the contents of which it relates or pertains. A memorandum indorsed is more permanently and inseparably connected with the principal document than one made upon another paper and annexed.

More specifically—**3.** In *commercial law*: (*a*) The signature of the payee of a note, bill, or check, or that of a third person, written on the back of the note or bill in evidence of his transfer of it, or of his assuring its payment, or both. An indorsement may be: (1) *in full*, mentioning the name of the person in whose favor the indorsement is made; (2) *in blank*, consisting simply of the name of the indorser written on the back of the instrument without qualifying words; (3) *absolute*, binding the indorser to pay on no other condition than the failure of the prior parties to do so, and of due notice to him of their failure (an indorsement in blank by a party or holder is in legal effect absolute); (4) *conditional*, containing some other condition to the indorser's liability; (5) *restrictive*, so worded as to restrict the further negotiability of the instrument; (6) *qualified*, without recourse; (7) *joint*, made when a note is payable to several persons who are not partners. *Successive indorsements* are made by several persons rendering themselves liable in the order in which they indorse. (*b*) The transfer or assurance so manifested.—**4.** Ratification; sanction; approval.

It has so narrow a basis, therefore, that it can never receive the *endorsement* of the public. *American Publishers' Circular.*

He [Classen] gives Bottticher's work a hearty *indorsement*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 506.

Accommodation indorsement. See *accommodation bill*, under *accommodation*.—**Blank indorsement.** See def. 3 (*a*) (2).—**Indorsement without recourse**, an indorsement by which a payee or holder, by writing "without recourse," or similar words, with his name, merely transfers the paper without assuming any liability upon it.—**Irregular indorsement**, an indorsement made by a stranger before indorsement by the payee and usually intended to be a mere assurance of payment to the payee without the indorser becoming an apparent party to any transfer of the paper.—**Special indorsement**, an indorsement with qualifying words, such as, "pay to A. B. or order," or "for collection."

indorser, endorser (in-, en-dôr'sėr), *n.* The person who indorses or writes his name on the back of a note or bill of exchange.

indorsor, endorsor (in-, en-dôr'sor), *n.* Same as *indorser*.

indotint (in'dō-tint), *n.* and *a.* [< *Ind(ia ink)* + *tint*.] **I.** *n.* In *photog.*, a print produced in printing-ink by a special process from a gelatin surface bearing an image in relief, or the process by which such prints are produced: as, an *indotint*, or a picture in *indotint*.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or noting such pictures, or the process by which they are produced.

indowt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endow*.

Indra (in'drā), *n.* [Skt., of unknown derivation.] In *Hindu myth.*, in the oldest or Vedic religion, the god of the thunder-storm, whose office it is to transfix the demon that hides and keeps back the rain, and to pour this out upon the earth. He is the most conspicuous and most lauded god in the Vedic pantheon. In the later religion he is the chief of the gods of second rank. He is represented in various ways in painting and sculpture.

indraft, indraught (in'drâft), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *draft*[1], *draught*[1].] **1.** A drawing in; a draft or drawing of something into a place or situation; an inward flow or current, as of air, caused by some attracting or impelling force or an undercurrent of sea-water.

Those foure *Indraughts* were drawne into an inward gulfe or whirlepoole. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 122.

Having been long tossed in the ocean of this world, he will by that time feel the *indraught* of another. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 22.

A new *indraft* of rough barbaric blood was poured into the population. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 35.

2†. An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet; a passage inward.

Ebbs and floods there could be none when there were no *indraughts*, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh.*

Navigable rivers are *indraughts* to obtain wealth. *Bacon.*

indraw (in-drâ'), *v. i.* [< *in*[1] + *draw*.] To draw in or inward.

He trauailed alone, and purposely described all the Northerne Islands, with the *indrawing* seas. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 122.

The moon is continually moving faster and faster, as if upon an *indrawing* spiral which ultimately would precipitate her upon the earth. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 51.

indrawn (in'drân), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *drawn*.] Drawn in; introverted; manifesting or indicative of mental abstraction or introspection: as, an *indrawn* look. [Rare.]

"Lancaster—the name is not unknown to me," remarked Mr. Grant, but in an *indrawn* tone, characteristic of a man accustomed to communing with himself. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 17.

A pace or two behind him stood Mr. Peck, regarding the effect of this apparition upon the company with the same dreamy, *indrawn* presence he had in the pulpit. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xviii.

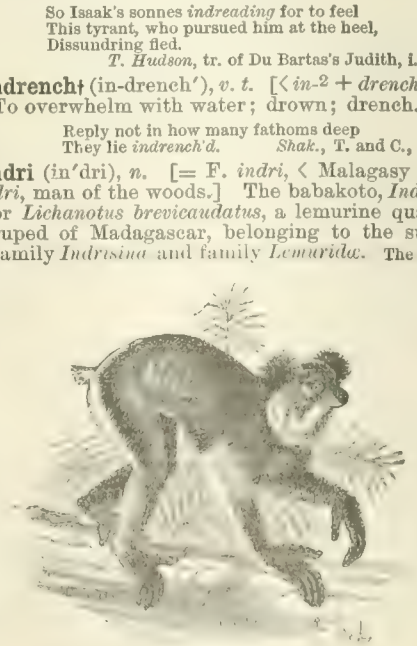
indreadt (in-dred'), *v. i.* [< *in*-[2] + *dread*. Cf. *adread*.] To fear or be afraid.

So Isaak's sonnes *indreading* for to feel
This tyrant, who pursued him at the heel,
Dissundring fled. *T. Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i. 57.

indrench† (in-drench'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *drench*[1].] To overwhelm with water; drown; drench.

Reply not in how many fathoms deep
They lie *indrench'd*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1.

indri (in'dri), *n.* [= F. *indri*, < Malagasy *indri*, man of the woods.] The babakoto, *Indris* or *Lichanotus brevicaudatus*, a lemurine quadruped of Madagascar, belonging to the subfamily *Indrisinæ* and family *Lemuridæ*. The tail is extremely short; the hind limbs are disproportionately long; and both hands and feet are, on account of their large size and the separation of the thumbs and great toes, well fitted for grasping. The muzzle is short and nearly naked; the pelage is soft and woolly, and very variable in coloration. The animal is of about the size of a cat, lives in trees, and has a wailing cry.



Indri, or Babakoto (*Indris brevicaudatus*).

Indris (in'dris), *n.* [NL., < *indri*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Indrisinæ*, having 30 teeth, a rudimentary tail, long hind limbs, prehensile paws, a short snout, and a woolly coat. *Geoffroy St. Hilaire.* See *indri*. Also called *Lichanotus*.

Indrisinæ (in-dri-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Indris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*, comprising the genera *Indris* or *Lichanotus*, *Avahis* or *Microrhynchus*, and *Propithecus*. The indri and avahi are leading representatives.

indubious (in-dū'bi-us), *a.* [< L. *indubius*, not doubtful, < *in-* priv. + *dubius*, doubtful: see *dubious*.] **1.** Not dubious or doubtful; certain. —**2.** Not doubting; unsuspecting.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those antipestilential spirits. *Harvey.*

indubiously (in-dū'bi-us-li), *adv.* Without doubt; undoubtedly.

Clearly and *indubiously* the election of bishops and presbyters was in the apostles' own persons. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 219.

indubitable (in-dū'bi-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *indubitable* = Sp. *indubitable* = Pg. *indubitavel* = It. *indubitabile*, < L. *indubitabilis*, that cannot be doubted, < *in-* priv. + *dubitabilis*, that can be doubted: see *dubitable*.] Not dubitable; too plain to admit of doubt: as, *indubitable* proof.

There may be an *indubitable* certainty where there is not an infallible certainty. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, i. 3.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

=**Syn.** See list under *indisputable*.

indubitableness (in-dū'bi-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indubitable.

indubitably (in-dū'bi-ta-bli), *adv.* In an indubitable manner; unquestionably; without or beyond doubt; evidently.

These are oracles *indubitably* clear and infallibly certain. *Barrow.*

Had he lived in the age of the crusades, he would *indubitably* have headed one of those expeditions himself. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 21.

An inference of this kind could not so *indubitably* be drawn. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, ii.

indubitate[1]† (in-dū'bi-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *indubitatus*, pp. of *indubitare*, doubt of, < *in*, in, + *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*.] To cause to be doubted; bring into doubt. *Sir T. Browne.*

indubitate[2]† (in-dū'bi-tāt), *a.* [< L. *indubitatus*, not doubted, < *in-* priv. + *dubitatus*, pp. of *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *n.*] Undoubted; evident; certain.

Thou hast an heir *indubitate*,
Whose eyes already sparkle majesty.
Chapman, Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, iv. 3.

induce (in-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *induced*, ppr. *inducing*. [< ME. *enducen* (= OF. *induire* (> E. *endue*[3]), F. *enduire* = Pr. *enduire, endurre* = Sp. *inducir* = It. *indurre, inducere*), < L. *inducere*, lead in, bring in or to, introduce, < *in*, in, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. *abduce, adduce, conduce, produce*, etc. Cf. also *induct*.] **1**†. To lead in; bring in; introduce.

In til a potte of erthe *enduce* a floure,
Uppon his bough downe bounden ther to dwelle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 152.

In place of these foure Trocheus ye might *induce* other feete of three times, as to make the three sillables. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 105.

These *induced* the masquers, which were twelve nymphs. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

2†. To draw on; place upon.

There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mould on their ill-natur'd land
Induce laborious. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

And o'er the seat, with plenteous wadding stuff'd,
Induc'd a splendid cover. *Cowper*, Task, i. 82.

3. To lead by persuasion or influence; prevail upon; incite.

I do believe,
Induc'd by potent circumstances, that
You are mine enemy. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

Pray what could *induce* him to commit so rash an action? *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

4. To lead to; bring about by persuasion or influence; bring on or produce in any way; cause: as, his mediation *induced* a compromise; opium *induces* sleep.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive apace to exceed our pattern. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

[illegible] the excesses of the preceding night, Spe[illegible] to be the cause of his sickness.

Lockhart, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 18.

[illegible] deduction, a reliance of the mind on its own [illegible] or invariability of character.

[illegible], Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

5. In *physics*, to cause or produce by proximity without contact or apparent transmission, as a magnetic or electric condition in a body, by the approach of another body which is in the opposite electric or magnetic state.—

6. To infer by induction.

[illegible] a sufficient number of results a proposition or law is established, the authority of which increases with the number and variety of those results. *Science*, XII. 393.

Syn. 3 and 4. *Impel, Induce*, etc. See *actuate*, and list under *motive*.

induced (in-dūst'), *p. a.* Caused by induction.

Induced current, in *elect.*, a current excited by the variation of an adjacent current or of the surrounding magnetic field. See *induction*, 6.—**Induced magnetism**, magnetism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire through which a current is passing is coiled round it. See *induction*, 6.

inducement (in-dūs'ment), *n.* [< *induce* + *-ment*.] 1. That which induces; anything that leads the mind to will or to act; that which influences one's conduct; motive; incentive.

If this *inducement* move her not to love,
Send her a letter of thy noble deeds.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

All Mankind abhorr suffering so much that one of the great *Inducements* to the study of Morality of old was to find out some Antidotes against the common Accidents of Life. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. v.

2†. A preamble, preface, or introductory explanation; an induction. See *induction*, *n.*, 4.

Howsoeuer (in these wretched daies) the dedication of Bookes is growne into a wretched respect; because the *Inducements* looke a wrie, sometimes from vertue, pointing at ostentation (which is grosse), or at flatterie (which is more base), or else at gaine, which is the most sordid of all other. *Sir T. More*, Dedication, Int. to Utopia, p. clxxi.

3. In *law*, a statement which leads to the main statement; facts and circumstances stated by way of preliminary to show out of what the act or transaction directly in question arose.=**Syn.** 1. *Incentive*, etc. (see *motive*), incitement. See *actuate*.

inducer (in-dū'sėr), *n.* One who or that which induces, persuades, or influences.

induciæ (in-dū'shi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., more correctly *indutiæ*, a cessation of hostilities, a cessation, pause, delay.] In *Scots law*, the days which intervene between the citation of a defender and the day of his appearance in the action or process: more fully called *induciæ legales*.

inducible (in-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< *induce* + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being induced; that may be caused, brought about, or made to take place. —2. Capable of being inferred by induction; that may be concluded or inferred.

That the extreme and remote parts of the earth were in this time inhabited is also *inducible* from the like testimonies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

induct (in-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *inductus*, pp. of *inducere*, lead in: see *induce*.] 1. To introduce; initiate.

We may be pretty certain that Mr. Rowson profited, in his turn, by his young master's liberality and gratitude for the pleasures to which the footman *inducted* him. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lvi.

2. To introduce, especially into an office or employment; put formally in possession; inaugurate or install.

The prior, when *inducted* into that dignity, took an oath not to alienate any of their lands. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1553.

Malone . . . *inducted* himself into the corresponding seat on the other side. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

inductance (in-duk'tans), *n.* [< *induct* + *-ance*.] Power of induction; specifically, the coefficient of self-induction. See *induction*, 6.

The term commonly employed to denote the electrical inertia-like effect is "self-induction," which is becoming gradually shortened to *inductance*. *Science*, XII. 18.

inductative† (in-duk'tā-tiv), *a.* [ME. *inductatif*; appar. < *induct* + *-ative*, but prob. intended for *inductive*.] Serving to induct.

Or natural goodnes of euery substance, is nothing els than his substaunciall being, which is ycleaped goodnes, so as it is *inductatyf*, by meanes into the first goodnes. *Chaucer*, Testament of Love, ii.

inducteous (in-duk'tē-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *induct* + *-eous*.] In *elect.*, rendered electropolar by induction, or brought into the opposite electric state by the influence of inductive bodies.

inductile (in-duk'til), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *ductile*.] Not ductile; not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal.

inductility (in-duk-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *inductile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being inductile.

induction (in-duk'shon), *n.* [< ME. *induccion*, < OF. also F. *induction* = Pr. *inductio* = Sp. *inducion* = Pg. *inducção* = It. *induzione*, < L. *inductio(n-)*, a leading in, bringing in or upon, an introduction, < Gr. [illegible], < *inducere*, lead in: see *induce*, *induct*.] 1. The act of inducting or bringing in.—2. Specifically, the introduction of a person into an office with the customary forms and ceremonies; installation; especially, the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or the official act of putting a clergyman in actual possession of the church and its temporalities, to which he has been presented: usually performed by virtue of a mandate under the seal of the bishop.—3†. Beginning; commencement; introduction.

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Plots have I laid, *inductions* dangerous,
By drunken prophecies, libels, and dreams,
To set my brother Clarence and the king
In deadly hate the one against the other.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

Some straight way said (their tungs with enuy fret)
Those wanton layes *inductions* were to vice.
G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne. (*Arber.*)

4. In a literary work, an introduction or preface; a preamble; a prologue; a preliminary sketch or scene; a prelude, independent of the main performance, but exhibiting more or less directly its purpose or character: as, the *induction* to Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew."

Gentlemen, *Inductions* are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak and a bay garland. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, Prol.

The opening or *induction* to these tales contains perhaps the most poetical passages in Berceo's works. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 28.

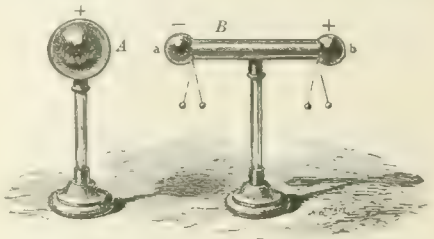
5. In *logic*, the process of drawing a general conclusion from particular cases; the inference from the character of a sample to that of the whole lot sampled. Aristotle's example is: Man, the horse, and the mule are animals lacking a gall-bladder; now, man, the horse, and the mule are long-lived animals; hence, all animals that lack the gall-bladder are long-lived. Logicians usually make it essential to induction that it should be an inference from the possession of a character by all the individuals of the sample to its possession by the whole class; but the meaning is to be extended so as to cover the case in which, from the fact that a character is found in a certain proportion of individuals of the sample, its possession by a like proportion of individuals of the whole lot sampled is inferred. Thus, if one draws a handful of coffee from a bag, and, finding every bean of the handful to be a fine one, concludes that all the beans in the bag are fine, he makes an induction; but the character of the inference is essentially the same if, instead of finding that all the beans are fine, he finds that two thirds of them are fine and one third inferior, and thence concludes that about two thirds of all the beans in the bag are fine. On the other hand, induction, in the strict sense of the word, is to be distinguished from such methods of scientific reasoning as, first, reasoning by signs, as, for example, the inference that because a certain lot of coffee has certain characters known to belong to coffee grown in Arabia, therefore this lot grew in Arabia; and, second, reasoning by analogy, where, from the possession of certain characters by a certain small number of objects, it is inferred that the same characters belong to another object, which considerably resembles the objects named, as the inference that Mars is inhabited because the earth is inhabited. But the term *induction* has a second and wider sense, derived from the use of the term *inductive philosophy* by Bacon. In this second sense, namely, every kind of reasoning which is neither necessary nor a probable deduction, and which, though it may fail in a given case, is sure to correct itself in the long run, is called an *induction*. Such inference is more properly called *ampliative inference*. Its character is that, though the special conclusion drawn might not be verified in the long run, yet similar conclusions would be, and in the long run the premises would be so corrected as to change the conclusion and make it correct. Thus, if, from the fact that female births are generally in excess among negroes, it is inferred that they will be so in the United States during any single year, a probable deduction is drawn, which, even if it happens to fail in the special case, will generally be found true. But if, from the fact that female births are shown to be in excess among negroes in any one census of the United States, it is inferred that they are generally so, an induction is made, and if it happens to be false, then on continuing that sort of investigation, new premises will be obtained from other censuses, and thus a correct general conclusion will in the long run be reached. Induction, as above defined, is called *philosophical* or *real induction*, in contradistinction to *formal* or *logical induction*, which rests on a complete enumeration of cases and is thus induction only in form. A real induction is never made with absolute confidence, but the belief in the conclusion is always qualified and shaded down. *Socratic induction* is the formation of a definition from the consideration of single instances. *Mathematical induction*, so called, is a peculiar kind of demonstration introduced by Fermat, and better termed *Fermatian inference*. This demonstration, which is indispensable in the theory of numbers, consists in showing that a certain property, if possessed by any number whatever, is necessarily possessed by the number next greater than that number, and then in showing that the property in question is in fact possessed by some number, N; whence it follows that the property is possessed by every number greater than N.

Socrates used a kind of *inducction* by askyng many questions, the whiche when thei were graunted he broughte therupon his confirmacion concerning the present controversie; which kinde of argumente hath his name of Socrates himself, called by the learned *Socrates induction*. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

Our memory, register of sense,
And mould of arts, as mother of *induction*.
Lord Brooke, Human Learning (1633), st. 14.

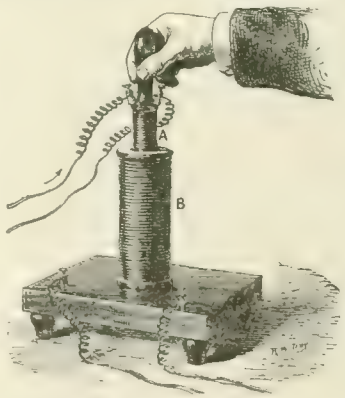
Inductions will be more sure, the larger the experience from which they are drawn. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 5.

6. In *physics*, the process by which a body having electrical or magnetic properties calls forth similar properties in a neighboring body without direct contact; electrical influence. *Statical* or *electrostatic induction* is the production of an electrical charge upon a body by the influence of another body which is charged with statical electricity. For example, if a brass sphere *A* charged with electricity is brought near to a neutral conductor *B*, it calls forth or induces in it a state of electrification opposite to that of *A* on the nearer end *a*, and of the same kind on *b*. The presence of electricity on the surface of *B* may be shown by the divergence of the pith balls. The electricity at *a* is bound by the charge on *A*, while that at *b* is free. If a ground connection is made, as by touching *B* with the finger, that at *b* will pass off, leaving only the opposite kind of electricity on *B*, which, if the sphere *A* is removed, will then diffuse itself over the whole surface and be free, *B* becoming charged by



Statical Induction.

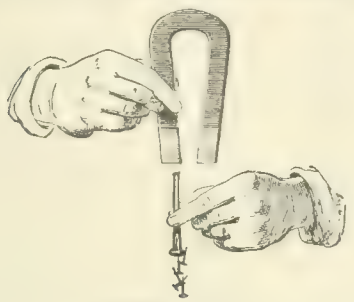
induction with negative electricity if that of *A* be positive. It can be shown by experiment that the inductive influence is transmitted through the non-conducting medium, which may be considered as in a state of strain or tension. It is found, further, that the character of the medium determines the amount of induced electricity. The power of a non-conducting substance to transmit this influence, as compared with that of dry air, is called its *specific inductive capacity*, or *dielectric capacity*. For example, for glass it is several times that of dry air. The principle of *statical induction* is involved in the electrophorus, in the Holtz and other influence or induction machines, and in the condenser, as in the Leyden jar. *Voltaic* or *electrodynamic induction* is the production of an electric



Voltaic Induction.

current by the influence of another independent current. When the current is induced by the action of a magnet, or when a magnetic condition is induced by an electric current, the phenomenon is spoken of as *electromagnetic induction*. Suppose we have a small coil or bobbin of rather coarse insulated copper wire connected with a voltaic battery, called the *primary coil*, *A*, and another larger hollow coil of finer wire, also insulated, called the *secondary coil*, *B*, whose poles are connected with a galvanometer. It will be found that if *A* is first inserted within *B*, and then a current is sent through *A*, at the instant when the circuit is made a momentary current (*induced current*) will be induced in *B*, opposite in direction to that of *A*; also that, when the primary circuit is broken, there will be a momentary induced current in the same direction as that in *A*—that is, a *direct current* will be induced in *B*. If, further, the primary current is rapidly made and broken, the wire of the secondary coil will be continually traversed by a current, but one whose direction is continually alternating. A similar result will be produced if the primary current is varied rapidly in strength, an increase in strength producing an inverse, and a decrease a direct current. Thirdly, if while *A* is continually traversed by a current it is first inserted within *B* and then withdrawn, an induced current will be caused in *B*, first inverse and on the withdrawal direct, and so on. Similarly, if a magnet is first introduced within *B* and then withdrawn, the result is to induce in *B* a current respectively inverse and direct to the amperian currents of the magnet considered as a solenoid. (See *Ampère's theory*, under *theory*.) Again, if a piece of soft iron is placed within the coil *B*, and a magnet is rapidly approached and withdrawn from it, the

effect (see *magnetic induction*, below) is to magnetize the soft iron, and with the approach of the magnet this magnetism increases in strength, and (analogous to case 3, above) a current inverse to the amperian current is induced, and conversely when the magnet is taken away. The principles of *voltaic* and *electromagnetic induction* are used in the induction-coil (which see), in all magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines (see under *electric*), and also in the telephone (which see), and in many other devices. Induced currents can be made to have a very high electromotive force, it being in many cases comparable with that produced by a Holtz machine; but this depends upon the relative fineness of the wire of the secondary coil as compared with that of the primary coil. An electric current may also induce (as when it is made and broken) a current, called an *extra current*, in the conductor through which it itself passes; this is called *self-induction*. *Magnetic induction* is the production of magnetic properties in a mag-



Magnetic Induction.

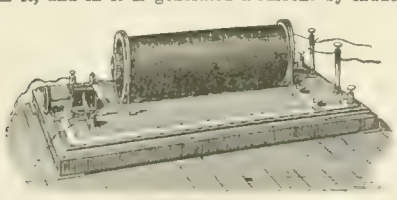
netic substance, as a bar of soft iron, by a neighboring magnet. The effect of the magnet is to develop the magnetic polarity of each molecule of the soft iron, and hence to make the whole bar a magnet, with poles reversed as compared with the inducing magnet. If several pieces of soft iron are placed near together, the inductive effect is transmitted from the first to the second, and so on. The *magnetic induction* in a magnet, or magnetic medium, is the force which would exist within a narrow crevice cut out of the magnet with its plane sides normal to the direction of force. See *magnetic*.—**Flow of induction.** See *flow*[1].—**Induction by simple enumeration.** See *enumeration*.—**Mutual induction,** the reaction of two electric circuits upon each other, due to variations in the distance between them or in the strength of the current carried by them.—**Peristaltic induction,** a term applied by Thomson to the mutual electrostatic induction between the wires of a multiple cable.—**Self-induction,** the reaction of different parts of the same circuit upon one another, due to variations in distance or current strength. See def. 6, above.

inductional (in-duk'shon-al), *a.* [< *induction* + *-al*.] Relating to or characterized by induction; inductive.

induction-balance (in-duk'shon-bal″ans), *n.* An electrical device consisting of two primary coils through which an alternating current is sent, and two secondary coils so connected that the currents induced in them just balance or neutralize each other. This condition is indicated by the silence of a telephone connected with the secondary coils; but if the current in one of the coils is varied in intensity, as by introducing within it a piece of metal, the balance will be disturbed, and this is announced by the telephone. The instrument has been used to measure the change of conductivity of metals by certain alloys. A simplified modification of it was employed to search for a bullet in a human body, the proximity of the metal being sufficient to disturb the balance.

induction-bridge (in-duk'shon-brij), *n.* An induction-balance arranged in a manner similar to a Wheatstone's bridge and used for induction and other electrical measurements.

induction-coil (in-duk'shon-koil), *n.* In *elect.*, an apparatus for producing currents by induction, and for utilizing them. It consists essentially of two coils wound on a hollow cylinder, within which is a core formed of a bar of soft iron or a bundle of soft iron wires. One of the coils (see *induction*, 6), called the *primary coil*, of comparatively coarse wire, is connected with the battery by means of an arrangement for making and breaking connection with it, so as to produce temporary currents; the other, the *secondary coil*, of very fine wire, is wound round the first, but carefully insulated from it, and in it is generated a current by induction



Induction coil.

every time the current begins or stops in the primary coil. The currents produced by the induction-coil may have a very high electromotive force and hence great power of overcoming resistance. With a very large induction-coil, in the construction of the secondary coil of which nearly 300 miles of wire were used, sparks over 40 inches in length have been obtained. The induction-coil is often called the *Ruhmkorff coil*, or *inductorium*. See *transformer*.

induction-machine (in-duk'shon-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for generating electricity by means of induction: generally applied to machines generating static electricity by induction.

induction-pipe (in-duk'shon-pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe through which the live steam passes to the steam-chest.

induction-port (in-duk'shon-pōrt), *n.* The opening from the steam-chest of a steam-engine, into the cylinder through which live steam flows: also analogously used for similar openings in air-engines, gas-engines, etc.

induction-valve (in-duk'shon-valv), *n.* In an engine, the valve controlling the induction of live steam to the cylinder.

inductive (in-duk'tiv), *a.* [= OF. and F. *inductif* = Pr. *inductiu* = Sp. Pg. *inductivo* = It. *induttivo*, < LL. *inductivus*, serving to induce or to infer, < L. *inducere*, pp. *inductus*, induce, induct: see *induce*, *induct*.] **1.** Leading or drawing; inducing; tempting: with *to*. [Rare.]

> A brutish vice,
> *Inductive* mainly *to* the sin of Eve.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 519.

2. Tending to induce or cause; productive: with *of*. [Rare.]

> They may be probable and *inductive of* credibility.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

3. In *logic*, pertaining to or of the nature of induction: as, *inductive* syllogism, reasoning, or proof.

> To fulfil the conditions of *inductive* inquiry, we ought to be able to observe the effects of a cause coming singly into action, while all other causes remain unaltered.
> *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 20.

4. Having the character of an induction or prologue; introductory.

> The introduction or exposition forms an integral part of the action, even if (as with the Greeks) it be presented in the form of a Prologue, or (as in some of our older English plays and in many modern dramas) by means of a separate Induction, or even by an *inductive* Dumb-show.
> *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xi.

5. In *elect.*: (*a*) Able to produce electricity by induction: as, *inductive* force. (*b*) Operating by induction: as, an *inductive* electrical machine. (*c*) Facilitating induction; susceptible of being acted on by induction: as, certain substances have a great *inductive* capacity. See *induction*, 6.

> Those substances which are good dielectrics are said to possess a high *inductive* capacity.
> *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 56.

> Dr. John Hopkinson is pursuing his examination of the specific *inductive* capacity of oils and other liquids.
> *Nature*, XXXVII. 303.

Inductive inference. See *induction*, 5.—**Inductive philosophy,** the name given by Bacon to science founded on induction or observation; experimental science.—**Inductive reasoning.** See *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.—**Inductive retardation,** in *telegraphy*, the retardation of speed, or the slowness of signaling, caused by the electrostatic capacity of the line.—**Inductive science,** any special branch of science founded on positive observed fact. Formerly, when induction was supposed to be peculiarly appropriate to physics and natural history, the phrase was usually restricted to those sciences, but at the present day it would be understood to embrace almost every science, when properly pursued, except mathematics and perhaps theology and law.—**Specific inductive capacity.** See *capacity* and *induction*.

inductively (in-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an inductive manner; by induction or inference.

> It [reviling] is utterly useless to all rational intents and purposes, and this I shall make appear *inductively*, by recounting the several ends and intents to which with any colour of reason it may be designed; and then, by showing how utterly unfit it is to reach or affect any of them.
> *South*, Works, VIII. vii.

inductivity (in-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *inductive* + *-ity*.] The power or capacity for induction; specifically, a measure or coefficient of induction, as of magnetic induction; specific inductive capacity.

> When the *inductivities* are equal, there is a material simplification.
> *Philos. Mag.*, XXVI. 367.

inductometer (in-duk-tom'e-tèr), *n.* [Irreg. < *induct*(*ion*) + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument used by Faraday for measuring the degree or rate of electric induction, or for comparing the specific inductive capacities of various substances, consisting of three insulated metallic plates, placed parallel to and at equal distances from one another, each exterior plate being connected with an insulated gold leaf of an electroscope.

inductor (in-duk'tor), *n.* [< L. *inductor*, one who stirs up, an instigator, lit. 'one who leads in,' < *inducere*, pp. *inductus*, lead in: see *induce*, *induct*.] **1.** One who inducts; the person who inducts another into an office or charge.—**2.** In *elect.*, any part of an instrument or apparatus which acts inductively on another or is so acted upon. See *earth-inductor*.

inductorium (in-duk-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *inductoria*, *inductoriums* (-ä, -umz). [NL. (cf. L. *inductorium*, a covering), < L. *inducere*, pp. *inductus*, lead in, bring on: see *induce*, *induct*.] Same as *induction-coil*.

> A large *inductorium*, capable of giving a spark in air of about twenty inches in length.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI., Supp., p. 43.

inductoscope (in-duk'tō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < *induct*(*ion*) + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for detecting magnetic or electric induction.

induct-pipe (in-dukt'pīp), *n.* A pipe which inducts or lets in air, etc.

inductric (in-duk'trik), *a.* [Irreg. < *induc*(*tion*) + (*elec*)*tric*.] In *elect.*, acting on other bodies by induction, as an electrified body; relating to induction. *Faraday.*

indue[1] (in-dū'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indued*, ppr. *induing*. [Also *endue* (see *endue*[1]); < L. *induere*, put on (dress), get into, prob. < *indu*, in, < *in*, in: see *in*[1]. Cf. Gr. ἐνδύειν, get into.] **1.** To put on, as a garment. [Archaic.]

> That with a clean and purified heart
> The fitlier I may *indue* my robe.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 2.

> By this time the baron had *indued* a pair of jackboots of large dimensions.
> *Scott.*

2. To clothe; invest. [Archaic.]

> *Indu'd* with robes of various hue she flies,
> And flying draws an arch (a segment of the skies).
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

> See where she stands! a mortal shape *indued*
> With love and life and light and deity.
> *Shelley*, Epipsychidion.

> The more I strove to *indue* myself in actual righteousness, the wider gaped the jaws of hell within me.
> *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 126.

indue[2] (in-dū'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indued*, ppr. *induing*. [A var. of *endue*[2], q. v.] **1.** To furnish; supply; endow.

> He it *indued*, of his liberality,
> With pleasant possessions & large liberty.
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, II. 597, App.

> Of those, some were so from their sourse *indewd*
> By great Dame Nature. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 6.

> Lords of the wide world, and wild watery seas,
> *Indued* with intellectual sense and souls.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1.

2†. To inure; accustom.

> Her clothes spread wide;
> And, mermaid-like, a while they bore her up:
> Which time she chanted snatches of old tunes,
> As one incapable of her own distress,
> Or like a creature native and *indued*
> Unto that element. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

induement (in-dū'ment), *n.* [< *indue*[1] + *-ment*.] Same as *enduement*.

> They sit still, and expect guifts, and prostitute every *induement* of grace, every holy thing to sale.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

indulge (in-dulj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indulged*, ppr. *indulging*. [= It. *indulgere*, < L. *indulgere*, be kind or complaisant to, give oneself up to, appar. < *in*, in, on, + **dulgere*, of uncertain origin, connected by some with *dulcis*, sweet, gracious, by others with Gr. δολιχός, long, Skt. *dīrgha*, long.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be kind or complaisant to; yield to the wish or humor of; gratify by compliance; refrain from restraining; humor: as, to *indulge* a child.

> Pelham . . . felt that an ally [like Pitt] so little used to control, and so capable of inflicting injury, might well be *indulged* in an occasional fit of waywardness.
> *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

> Georgiana, who had a spoiled temper, a very acrid spite, a captious and insolent carriage, was universally *indulged*.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ii.

2†. To grant, as a favor; bestow in compliance with desire or petition; accord.

> But we *indulge* ourselves no such liberties as these.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

> Ancient privileges, favours, customs, and acts of grace *indulged* by former kings to their people must not without high reason and great necessities be revoked by their successors. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iii. § 2.

3. To give way to; give free course to: as, to *indulge* a propensity or a passion.

> In the first ranks *indulge* thy thirst of fame;
> Thy brave example shall the rest inflame.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xv. 558.

> [They] think if they are abstemious with regard to . . . wine, they may *indulge* their other appetites.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lviii.

The Indulged, in *Scottish hist.*, those ministers of the Presbyterian Church who in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. accepted government toleration and protection. See *indulgence*, 5.

> The feud between *the Indulged* and the "non-Indulged" took the place of that between Resolutioners and Protesters.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 683.

=Syn. 1. *Humor*, etc. (see *gratify*); favor, pamper.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To gratify one's self freely; give free course to the gratification of one's desires or appetites: followed by *in* before the object of desire, etc.: as, to *indulge in* the use of tobacco.

Most men are more willing to *indulge in* easy vices than to practise laborious virtues. *Johnson.*

2†. To yield; give way: with *to*.

He must by *indulging to* one sort of reprovable discourse hinder it, defeat his endeavours against the rest. *Government of the Tongue.*

indulgement (in-dulj'ment), *n.* [< *indulge* + *-ment*.] Indulgence. [Rare.]

indulgence (in-dul'jens), *n.* [< ME. *indulgence* = F. *indulgence* = Pr. *indulgencia, endulgencia, endulgensa* = Sp. Pg. *indulgencia* = It. *indulgenza*, < L. *indulgentia*, < *indulgen(t-)s*, indulgent: see *indulgent*.] **1.** The act of indulging; forbearance of restraint or control; gratification of desire or humor; also, the character of being indulgent.

As you from crimes would pardon'd be,
Let your *indulgence* set me free.
Shak., Tempest, Epil.

Some sons
Complain of too much rigour in their mothers:
I of too much *indulgence*.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, i. 1.

It was by this *indulgence* of men in their sins, that vile Sect of the Gnosticks gained so much ground in the beginnings of Christianity. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

2. Something with which one is indulged or gratified; a favor granted; an act of grace.

Hee was for his blinde zeal punished with blindnesse; of which, soone after hee recouered by diuine *indulgence*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 327

3. In *com.*, forbearance of present payment; an extension, through favor, of the time in which a debt can be paid: as, to grant an *indulgence* of three months on a note.—**4.** In *Rom. Cath. theol.*: (*a*) Remission of sins: used in this sense by the earlier ecclesiastical writers. (*b*) A remission of the punishment which is still due to sin after sacramental absolution, this remission being valid in the court of conscience and before God, and being made by an application of the treasure of the church on the part of a lawful superior. *Eusebius Amort*, History of Indulgences, quoted in Cath. Dict.

Indulgences are classed as *plenary* or *partial*, *general* (that is, for the whole church) or *particular*, etc.

An *Indulgence* is a remission, granted out of the Sacrament of Penance, of that temporal punishment which, even after the sin is forgiven, we have yet to undergo either here or in Purgatory. *Full Catechism of Catholic Religion* (1863).

Indulgence cannot be obtained for unforgiven sin. Before any one can obtain for himself the benefit of an *indulgence* the guilt must have been washed away and the eternal punishment, if his sin has been mortal, must have been forgiven. *Cath. Dict.*

(*c*) Relaxation of an ecclesiastical law, or exemption of a particular individual from its provisions: properly called *dispensation*.—**5.** In *Scottish hist.*, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., permission to hold religious services.

His uncle's family attended the ministry of one of those numerous Presbyterian clergymen who, complying with certain regulations, were licensed to preach without interruption from the government. This *indulgence*, as it was called, made a great schism among the Presbyterians, and those who accepted of it were severely censured by the more rigid sectaries, who refused the proffered terms. *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

Congregation of Indulgences. See *congregation*, 6 (*a*). —**Declaration of Indulgence,** in *Eng. hist.*, a royal proclamation promising greater religious freedom to nonconformists. The principal were: (*a*) A proclamation by Charles II. in 1671 or 1672, promising the suspension of penal laws relating to ecclesiastical matters which were directed against nonconformists. It was rejected by Parliament. (*b*) A proclamation by James II. in 1687, annulling penal laws against Roman Catholics and nonconformists, and abolishing religious tests for office. The refusal to read this declaration by several prelates led to their trial, and was one of the causes of the revolution of 1688.—**Sale of indulgences,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, formerly, the granting of the remission of temporal penalties for sins by authorized agents of the Pope in return for certain payments. This was at times largely practised to raise money for various ecclesiastical purposes, and was often accompanied by great abuses. The sale of indulgences by the Dominican preacher Tetzel in 1517 called forth the opposition of Luther and the publication of his theses, and thus led to the German Reformation.=**Syn. 1.** Lenience, tenderness, kindness. See *gratify*.

indulgency† (in-dul'jen-si), *n.* Indulgence.

indulgent (in-dul'jent), *a.* [= F. *indulgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indulgente*, < L. *indulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *indulgere*, indulge: see *indulge*.] Disposed or prone to indulge, humor, gratify, or give way to one's own or another's desires, etc., or to be compliant, lenient, or forbearing; showing or ready to show favor; favorable; indisposed to be severe or harsh, or to exercise necessary restraint: as, an *indulgent* parent; to be *indulgent* to servants.

God or angel guest
With man, as with his friend, familiar used
To sit *indulgent*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 3.

The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 936.

Indulgent gales,
Supply'd by Phœbus, fill the swelling sails.
Pope, Iliad, i. 624.

He was quick to discern the smallest glimpse of merit; he was *indulgent* even to gross improprieties, when accompanied by any redeeming talent. *Macaulay*, Dryden. =**Syn.** Lenient, forbearing, tolerant, gentle. See *gratify*.

indulgential (in-dul-jen'shal), *a.* [< L. *indulgentia*, indulgence, + *-al*.] Relating to ecclesiastical indulgences.

Tis but getting some of those rusty pieces which Pope Sixtus the Fifth found once under the rubbish of an old wall, then presently you are fitted with rare *indulgential* privileges. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel, x.

indulgently (in-dul'jent-li), *adv.* In an indulgent manner; with indulgence, leniency, or compliance, or without severity or restraint.

My mother, father,
And uncle love me most *indulgently*,
Being the only branch of all their stocks.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

indulger (in-dul'jėr), *n.* One who indulges.

And if (as Saint Peter saith) the severest watchers of their nature have task hard enough, what shall be hoped of the *indulgers* of it? *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xiii. § 5.

indulgiate†, *v. t.* [Irreg. < *indulge* + *-ate*2.] To indulge. *Davies.*

Sergius Oratus was the first that made pits for them about his house here, more for profit than to *indulgiate* his gluttony. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 293.

induline (in'dū-lin), *n.* [< *ind(igo)* + *-ul-*, L. dim. suffix, + *-ine*2.] A name of various coal-tar colors used in dyeing. The various members of the group called *indulines* are made by different processes, but all possess somewhat similar dyeing properties. Those used for dyeing cotton are insoluble in water, and require to be dissolved in alcohol. For dyeing wool and silk they are made soluble in water by strong sulphuric acid. They all yield dark dull-blue colors similar to indigo. They are fairly fast to light, only moderately so to weak alkalis, but withstand the action of acids perfectly. These colors are all closely related to violaniline (which see). Those soluble in alcohol are obtained by phenylizing violaniline. They are known by a variety of commercial names, as *violaniline, nigrosine, Elberfeld blue, bengaline, aniline gray, Coupier's blue, Roubaix blue*, etc.

indult (in-dult'), *n.* [= F. *indult* = Sp. Pg. It. *indulto*, < LL. *indultum*, an indulgence, privilege, neut. of L. *indultus*, indulged, pp. of *indulgere*, indulge: see *indulge*.] **1**†. An indulgence; license; permission; grant.

The free and voluntary *indult* of temporal princes. *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, II. 246.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a license or permission granted by the Pope for the performance of some act not sanctioned by the common law of the church; an exemption; a privilege.

In former times *indults* chiefly related to the patronage of church dignities or benefices. *Cath. Dict.*

Of course every Roman Catholic knows that now mass may not be said after midday, except by a special *indult*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 271.

3. In Spain, an impost formerly paid to the king on everything brought in galleons from America.

indult† (in-dult'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *indultar* = It. *indultare*, < L. *indultus*, pp. of *indulgere*, indulge: see *indulge*.] To indulge; grant; permit; accord.

So many magnificent colleges, athenæes, houses and schooles, founded and erected for them and their professors, and endowed with lands, . . . and vnto them royale priuiledges *indulted*. *Stow*, Universities, xlviii.

indultif†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **indultif*, < L. *indultus*, pp. of *indulgere*, indulge: see *indult*, *indulge*.] Indulgence; luxury.

Than of brod cloth a gerde, be my lyf;
Me thinketh this is a verry *indultyf*.
Occleve. (*Halliwell.*)

indulto (in-dul'tō), *n.* [< It. *indulto*, indult: see *indult*.] Same as *indult*.

indumentum (in-dū-men'tum), *n.* [L., a garment, < *induere*, put on (clothes): see *indue*1.] **1.** In *bot.*, any hairy covering or pubescence which forms a coating. *Gray.*—**2.** In *ornith.*, plumage; a bird's feathers, collectively considered.

induperator (in-dū'pe-rā-tor), *n.* [L., var. of *imperator*, emperor: see *imperator*, *emperor*.] An emperor: used affectedly in the passage quoted.

To chaunt and carroll forth the alteza and excelsitude of this monarchall fludy *induperator*. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

induplicate (in-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, on, + *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, double: see *duplicate*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the edges bent abruptly toward the axis: said of the parts of the calyx or corolla in estivation. (*b*) Having the edges rolled inward and then arranged about the axis without overlapping: said of leaves in vernation.

induplication (in-dū-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [< *induplicate* + *-ion*.] The state of being induplicate; something induplicate.

The whole *induplication* is enclosed in a transparent structureless membrane. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 389.

induplicative (in-dū'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [As *induplicate* + *-ive*.] Same as *induplicate*.

indurable† (in-dūr'a-bl), *a.* An obsolete form of *endurable*.

indurance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *endurance*.

indurascent† (in-dū-ras'ent), *a.* [< *indur(ate)* + *-ascent*, equiv. to *-escent*.] In *bot.*, hardening by degrees, as the permanent petioles of a tragacanth-bush. *Lindley.*

indurate (in'dū-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indurated*, ppr. *indurating*. [< L. *induratus*, pp. of *indurare*, harden, < *in*, in, + *durare*, harden: see *dure* and *endure*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To grow hard; harden; become hard: as, clay *indurates* by drying and by extreme heat.—**2**†. To become fixed or habitual; pass into use; inure.

And now, through custom or rather corruption, it has *indurated* that a mass priced at three or four denars or one shilling is bought and sold by a blind people and by wicked simoniacal priests. Quoted in *Pusey's* Eirenicon, p. 37.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make hard: as, extreme heat *indurates* clay.

On the flood,
Indurated and fix'd, the snowy weight
Lies undissolv'd. *Cowper*, Task, v. 98.

2. To make hard in feeling; deprive of sensibility; render obdurate.

And love's and friendship's finely pointed dart
Fall blunted from each *indurated* heart.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 232.

indurate† (in'dū-rāt), *a.* [= OF. *endure*; < L. *induratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Hardened; unfeeling; indurated.

And if he persever with *indurate* minde the space of twoo yeares. *Holinshed*, Chron.

The nature of those hard and *indurate* adamant stones is to draw all to them. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 13.

indurated (in'dū-rā-ted), *p. a.* In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, hardened; made thick and dense; calloused: as, an *indurated* swelling: applied in entomology to hard spots or elevations on a soft surface, etc.

induration (in-dū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *induration* = Sp. *induracion* = Pg. *induração*; as *indurate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The act of hardening, or the process of growing hard; the state of being indurated or of having become hard.

Fire is the cause of *induration*, but respective to clay. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 161.

2. Hardness of heart; insensibility; obduracy; want of pliancy.

A certain *induration* of character which had arisen from long habits of business. *Coleridge.*

3. An indurated, hardened, or callous part.—**Brown induration of the lungs,** a hardening or induration of the lung-tissue, which becomes red in color with brown spots scattered through it. The capillaries are dilated, and there is more or less increase of the connective tissue and epithelial proliferation. The brown spots are due to small extravasations of blood. Such tissue occurs in the lungs of persons affected with mitral disease, and is produced by the passive hyperemia consequent on the cardiac lesion.

indurative (in'dū-rā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *indurativo*; as *indurate* + *-ive*.] Producing induration; hardening: as, an *indurative* process.

Indurative changes in the solid viscera lead to venous obstruction. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 255.

indure†, *v.* An obsolete form of *endure*.

indusia, *n.* Plural of *indusium*.

indusial (in-dū'zi-al), *a.* [< *indusium* + *-al*.] Composed of or containing indusia or the cases of larvæ.—**Indusial limestone,** in *geol.*, a fresh-water limestone found in Auvergne, France, supposed to be composed of the agglomerated indusia or cases of the larvæ of caddis flies.

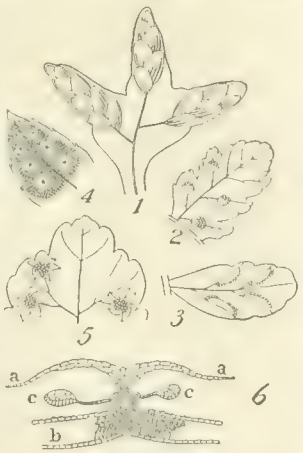
indusiate (in-dū'zi-āt), *a.* In *bot.*, having an indusium.

The *indusiate* sorus of this family of Ferns. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 395.

indusiated (in-dū'zi-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *indusiate*.

indusium (in-dū'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *indusia* (-ä). [L., a tunic, < *induere*, put on: see *indue*1.] **1.** In

Rom. antiq., one of the two tunics commonly worn by both men and women, probably the outer tunic, though some archæologists have contended that it was the inner tunic of the women.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) The covering of the sori or fruit-dots in ferns. Frequently the indusium is only an excrescence of the epidermis—that is, the epidermis is simply lifted up and forms a covering of various shapes, being sometimes lateral, sometimes shield-shaped, sometimes spherical, etc. In other cases it is formed by an outgrowth of the tissue of the frond itself, and may then be composed of several layers of cells, and its border may be entire or ciliate. In the *Lygodiceæ* each sporangium is inclosed in a pocket-shaped formation from the tissue of the leaf, as if in a bract. In certain genera, as *Allosorus*, *Cheilanthes*, *Pteris*, etc., the margin of the frond is folded or rolled back over the sori, forming a sort of false indusium, as there is no new formation from the frond. In certain other forms it is beneath the sporangia, as in *Woodsia*, when it is said to be *inferior*. Called by Cooke *hyposporangium*. (*b*) A collection of hairs united so as to form a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma of a flower.—3. In *entom.*, the coat or covering of a larval insect, as the case of a caddis-worm.—4. In *anat.*, the amnion, the innermost membrane enveloping the fetus.



Indusium.

1, part of a fertile pinnule of *Lygodium palmatum* showing the scale-like imbricate indusia. 2, pinnule of *Cystopteris bulbifera* with hood-like indusium. 3, part of a pinnule of *Asplenium Trichomanes* with linear indusium. 4, pinnule of *Asplidium acrostichoides* with orbicular indusium. 5, pinnule of *Woodsia obtusa* showing the inferior indusium which early bursts into irregular lobes. 6, section of a pinnule of *Lastrea pilosa* through the sorus, showing the origin of the indusium from the tissues of the frond: *a*, *a*, indusium; *b*, frond; *c*, *c*, sporangia. (Fig. 6 highly magnified.)

industrial (in-dus'tri-al), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *industrial*, F. *industriel* = Sp. Pg. *industrial* = It. *industriale*, < ML. *industrialis*, pertaining to industry, < L. *industria*, industry: see *industry*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to industry or its results; relating to or connected with productive industry or the manufacture of commodities: as, the *industrial* arts; an *industrial* exhibition; *industrial* activity or depression.

Much of the national loan has been taken by citizens of the *industrial* classes. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 168.

The breaking down of the ancient political divisions . . . is furthered by that weakening of them consequent on the growing spirit of equality fostered by *industrial* life. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 462.

Industrial accession, in *Scots law*, the addition made to the value of a subject by human art or labor exercised thereon.—**Industrial school**, a school for teaching one or more branches of industry; also, a school for educating neglected children, reclaiming them from evil habits, and training them to habits of industry. =Syn. *Industrious*, *Industrial*. See *industrious*.

II. *n.* A person engaged in an industrial pursuit; a producer of commodities; a handicraftsman.

Of Comte's three fundamental classes of society, . . . the second or proletariate was subdivided into merchants, *industrials*, and agriculturists. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 266.

In the modest houses scattered along the mountain-slopes may be found the establishments of these *industrials*, in which the working force of the whole family finds active employment. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 350.

industrialism (in-dus'tri-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *industrialisme*; as *industrial* + *-ism*.] Devotion to industrial pursuits and interests; predominance of industrial interests or activity; also, the characteristics of industrial life, especially of the manufacturing industry.

Has he not seen the Scottish Brassmith's Idea [the steam-engine] . . . rapidly enough overturning the whole system of Society; and for Feudalism and Preservation of the Game, preparing us, by indirect but sure methods, *Industrialism* and the Government of the Wisest? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 4.

When *industrialism* has grown predominant, the violence and the deception which warriors glory in come to be held criminal. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 38.

That vindictive and short-sighted revolution which is extirpating it [the monastic system] from Europe is destroying one of the best correctives of the excessive *industrialism* of our age. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, III. 156.

industrialist (in-dus'tri-al-ist), *a.* [= F. *industrialiste*; as *industrial* + *-ist*.] Marked by the influence of industrialism; characterized by industry.

What Saint-Simon desired . . . was an *industrialist* state directed by modern science. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 197.

industrialize (in-dus'tri-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *industrialized*, ppr. *industrializing*. [< *industrial* + *-ize*.] To imbue with the spirit of industrialism; interest in industrial pursuits.

Contempt of civilians, patronage of "trades-people," survive from the middle-age predominance of the noblesse, through this necessity, with a persistence that strikes our *industrialized* sense as puerile. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 328.

industrially (in-dus'tri-al-i), *adv.* In an industrial manner; with reference to industrial pursuits or interests.

industrious (in-dus'tri-us), *a.* [= F. *industrieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *industrioso*, < L. *industriosus*, diligent, active, industrious, < *industria*, diligence, industry: see *industry*.] **1.** Given to industry; acting or working with diligence; sedulous: as, a person *industrious* in business.

He himself, . . . being very excellently learned, and *industrious* to seeke out the trueth of these thinges concerning the originall of his owne people, hath . . . sett downe the testimonyes of the auncientes truely. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

He is not so well opinion'd of himselfe as *industrious* to make other, and thinke [thinks] no vice so preiudiciall as blushing. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Forward Bold Man.

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Sir W. Temple.*

Supply
Is obvious, plac'd within the easy reach
Of temperate wishes and *industrious* hands.
Cowper, Task, i. 599.

2. Marked by industry; done with or characterized by diligence; busily pursued, performed, or employed: as, an *industrious* life; *industrious* researches.

They gape and point
At your *industrious* scenes and acts of death.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Yet man, laborious man, by slow degrees . . .
Plies all the sinews of *industrious* toil.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 69.

3†. Expert; clever; shrewd.

They that be called *industrious* do most craftely and depely vnderstande in al affayres what is expedient, and by what meanes & wayes they may sonest exployte them. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 23.

=Syn. *Industrious*, *Industrial*; busy, laborious, active, hard-working, sedulous. *Industrious*, having the activity or the moral quality of industry; *industrial*, connected with the application of industry to manufactures: as, the *industrious* ant; *industrial* statistics.

Headlong sent
With his *industrious* crew to build in hell.
Milton, P. L., i. 751.

An *industrial* spirit creates two wholly different types of character—a thrifty character and a speculating character. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 146.

industriously (in-dus'tri-us-li), *adv.* In an industrious manner; with habitual diligence; assiduously.

Principles, let me add, which were still more *industriously* disseminated at the Revolution by Locke, at the Accession by Hoadly, and a hundred years before either by Hooker. *Mason*, Ded. to Soame Jenyns.

industriousness (in-dus'tri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being industrious; diligence.

Industrialism is not to be confounded with *industriousness*. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 1.

industry (in'dus-tri), *n.*; pl. *industries* (-triz). [Early mod. E. also *industrie*, *industree*; = D. G. *industrie* = Dan. Sw. *industri*, < F. *industrie* = Pr. *industria*, *endustria* = Sp. Pg. It. *industria*, < L. *industria*, diligence, activity, industry, < *industrius*, OL. *indostruus*, diligent, active, industrious; formation unknown.] **1.** Habitual diligence in any employment or task, whether bodily or mental; sedulous attention to business; assiduity.

During which time, in every good behest,
And godly worke of Almes and charitee,
Shee him instructed with great *industree*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 45.

Sterile with idleness, or manured with *industry*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

2. Productive labor; specifically, labor employed in manufacturing; manufacture; hence, a particular branch of work; a trade: as, the iron *industry*; the cotton *industry*: often used, in the plural, of trades in general: as, the arts and *industries* of a country.

The food of labourers and the materials of production have no productive power; but labour cannot exert its productive power unless provided with them. There can be no more *industry* than is supplied with materials to work up and food to eat. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. v. 1.

The *industry* of making straw hats began at Hatboro', as many other *industries* have begun in New England, with no great local advantages. *Howells*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 130.

= Syn. 1. *Application*, *Diligence*, etc. (see *assiduity*); activity, laboriousness.

indute† (in-dūt'), *a.* [< L. *indutus*, pp. of *induere*, clothe: see *indue*[1].] Clothed; induced. *Halliwell.*

indutive (in-dū'tiv), *a.* [< L. *induere*, pp. *indutus*, put on: see *indue*[1].] In *bot.*, having the usual integumentary covering: said of seeds. [Rare.]

induviæ (in-dū'vi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., clothes, < *induere*, put on: see *indue*[1].] In *bot.*, the withered leaves which remain persistent on the stems of some plants.

induvial (in-dū'vi-al), *a.* [< *induviæ* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, persistent as an envelop: applied to a calyx when it is persistent and covers the fruit, as that of *Physalis Alkekengi*. [Rare.]

induviate (in-dū'vi-āt), *a.* [< *induviæ* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, covered with induviæ.

indweller (in'dwel″ėr), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *dweller*.] One who dwells in a place; an inhabitant. [Chiefly poetical.]

Since which, those Woods, and all that goodly Chase,
Doth to this day with Wolves and Thieves abound:
Which too-too true that lands *in-dwellers* since have found.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 55.

An house ready to fall on the head of the *indweller*.
Bp. Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 110.

indwelling (in'dwel″ing), *a.* Dwelling within; living interiorly; specifically, abiding in the mind or soul; having a permanent mental lodgment: as, an *indwelling* faith.

These souls may become temples for *indwelling* Divinity. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 25.

Energy . . . is the symbol expressive of that *indwelling* capacity of doing work possessed by every agent. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., V. i. § 4.

Indwelling grace. See *grace*.

indwelling (in'dwel″ing), *n.* [< ME. *indwelling*, < *in*[1] + *dwelling*.] A dwelling within; especially, lodgment or habitation in the mind or soul.

The personal *indwelling* of the Spirit in believers.
South, Works, V. vii.

Then will humanity on earth be the partner of its Redeemer's love, the sanctuary for his *indwelling*.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 506.

ine†, *n. pl.* A Middle English form of *eyen*, former plural of *eye*[1].

-ine[1]. See *-in*[1].

-ine[2]. See *-in*[2].

inearth (in-ėrth'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *earth*[1]. Cf. *inter*[1].] To put into the earth; inter. [Poetical.]

Nor did I then comply, refusing rest,
Till I had seen in holy ground *inearth'd*
My poor lost brother. *Southey.*

The Ethiop, keen of scent,
Detects the ebony,
That deep-*inearth'd*, and hating light,
A leafless tree, and barren of all fruit,
With darkness feeds her boughs of raven grain.
Southey, Thalaba, i.

inebriacy (in-ē'bri-ā-si), *n.* [< *inebria(te)* + *-cy*.] The habit of drunkenness.

No faith in any remedy for *inebriacy*, except as an aid to . . . strong purpose . . . of the one who suffers from it. *Christian Union*, Dec. 27, 1876.

inebriant (in-ē'bri-ant), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *inebriant*, < L. *inebrian(t-)s*, ppr. of *inebriare*, make drunk: see *inebriate*.] **I.** *a.* Intoxicating.

II. *n.* Anything that intoxicates, as opium.

inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inebriated*, ppr. *inebriating*. [< L. *inebriatus*, pp. of *inebriare* (> It. *inebriare* = Sp. Pg. *inebriar* = Pr. *enieurar*, *eniurar* = F. *enivrer*), make drunk, < *in*, in, + *ebriare*, make drunk, < *ebrius*, drunk: see *ebrious*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make drunk; intoxicate.

The bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups
That cheer but not *inebriate* wait on each.
Cowper, Task, iv. 40.

2. Figuratively, to exhilarate extravagantly; intoxicate mentally or emotionally.

Let me be wholly *inebriated* with love, and that love wholly spent in doing such actions as best please thee. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

The Water blush'd, and started into Wine
Full of high sparkling vigour, taught by mee
A sweet *inebriated* extasy.
Crashaw, tr. of Grotius, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., V. 301.

The *inebriating* effect of popular applause. *Macaulay.*

II.† *intrans.* To become intoxicated or stupefied.

Fish that come from the Euxine Sea into the fresh water do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies. *Bacon.*

inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *inebriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Drunk; intoxicated, literally or figuratively.

Thus spake Peter as a man *inebriate* and made drounken with wyn, and swemmed of the vision, not knowing what he sayed. *J. Udall*, On Luke ix.

II. *n.* A habitual drunkard.

Some [of them] have their paroxysms of inebriety terminated by [a] copious urine, profuse sweats, etc. *Darwin.*

inebriation (in-ē-bri-ā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *inebriation*, *enibriation* = It. *inebriazione*, < LL. *inebriatio(n-)*, drunkenness, < L. *inebriare*, pp. *inebriatus*, make drunk: see *inebriate*.] The act of inebriating, or the state of being inebriated; drunkenness; hence, extravagant exhilaration of any kind; mental or moral intoxication.

Reason and philosophy . . . did not preserve him [Napoleon] from the *inebriation* of prosperity, or restrain him from indecent querulousness in adversity. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

"Thou art an homunculus, Abel," responded Master Ellman, waving to and fro betwixt *inebriation* and an attempt to be merry. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 6.

inebriety (in-ē-brī'e-ti), *n.* [< L. *in-* intensive + *ebrietā(t-)s*, drunkenness: see *ebriety*, and cf. *inebrious*.] Drunkenness; intoxication.

Sudden partial loss of consciousness of variable duration he believes to occur in the majority of cases of *inebriety* when there are no symptoms of intoxication. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 518.

inebriism (in-ē'bri-izm), *n.* [Irreg. < *inebrious* + *-ism*; or abbr. of **inebriatism*.] Habitual inebriety.

Dr. ——— has written an original and instructive book, and he can be congratulated upon having made a permanent contribution to the subject of *inebriism*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VII. 716.

inebrious (in-ē'bri-us), *a.* [= It. *inebrioso*, < L. *in-* intensive + *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*.] 1. Drunk or partly drunk; inebriated.

The worthy but *inebrious* burgomaster Vandunk. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., II. 217.

2. Causing drunkenness; intoxicating.

Whilst thou art mixing fatal wines below,
Such that with scorching fever fill our veins,
And with *inebrious* fumes distract our brains.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 331.

inechet, *v. t.* [ME., < *in*[1] + *eche*, now *eke*: see *eke*, *v.*] To add; insert.

If that I at loves reverence
Have any word *ineched* for the beste,
Doth therwithal ryght as youreselven leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1329.

inedia (in-ē'di-ą), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *inedia*, < L. *inedia*, abstinence from food, fasting, starvation, < *in-* priv. + *edere*, eat: see *eat*, *edible*.] 1. Starvation.—2. Abstinence; an eating less than usual. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

inedibility (in-ed-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inedible*: see *-bility*.] The quality or condition of being inedible.

A great many species [of beetles] with a soft shell, that invites attack, are protected by their *inedibility*, and are usually lustrous and bright. *Science*, VIII. 561.

inedible (in-ed'i-bl), *a.* [< ML. *inedibilis*, not eatable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *edibilis*, eatable: see *edible*.] Not eatable; unfit or unsuitable for food: as, *inedible* roots; an *inedible* fruit.

A very peculiar and yet widely current mode of protection is by becoming distasteful and *inedible* to the attacking animal. *Science*, VIII. 561.

inedita (in-ed'i-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *ineditus*, not made known, unpublished, < *in-* priv. + *editus*, pp. of *edere*, give out, make known: see *edit*.] Unpublished compositions; pieces written but not published.

The luminous exposition of the grammar and the happy choice of the pieces in the chrestomathy — all *inedita* — with the admirable notes drawn from an enormous reading in MS. sources, make them altogether different from ordinary text-books. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 141.

inedited (in-ed'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *edited*, after L. *ineditus* (> It. Pg. *inedito* = Sp. *inédito* = F. *inédit*), not made known: see *inedita*.] Not edited; unpublished; not made known by publication; not issued: as, an *inedited* manuscript.

An *inedited* coin of Michael Palæologus, Emperor of Nicæa. *Numis. Chron.*, 3d ser., I. 277.

Ineducabilia (in-ed-ū-kā-bil'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ineducabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *educabilis*, educable: see *Educabilia*.] The lower one of two main series of monodelphian or placental mammals, consisting of the orders *Chiroptera*, *Insectivora*, *Glires* or *Rodentia*, and *Bruta* or *Edentata*, whose cerebrum is comparatively small, leaving much of the olfactory lobes and of the cerebellum exposed, and whose corpus callosum is oblique, ends before the vertical of the hippocampal sulcus, and has no well-defined rostrum. The series exactly corresponds with the *Monotremata* of Dana, and with the *Lissencephala* of Owen. See *Educabilia*. *C. L. Bonaparte*; *T. N. Gill.*

ineducabilian (in-ed-ū-kā-bil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Ineducabilia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* An ineducabilian mammal.

ineducable (in-ed'ū-kā-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *educable*.] Not educable; not capable of being taught.

Hopelessly childish, not to say babyish, in intellect, and *ineducable* beyond the first standard. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 272.

ineffability (in-ef-ą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ineffabilité* = Sp. *inefabilidad* = Pg. *ineffabilidade* = It. *ineffabilità*; as *ineffable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being ineffable; unspeakableness.

ineffable (in-ef'ą-bl), *a.* [= F. *ineffable* = Sp. *inefable* = Pg. *ineffavel* = It. *ineffabile*, < L. *ineffabilis*, unutterable, < *in-* priv. + *effabilis*, that can be uttered: see *effable*.] 1. Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable; inexpressible: as, the *ineffable* joys of heaven; *ineffable* disgust.

A book which comes from God . . . is given to us, on purpose to open to us some discoveries concerning the divine nature, its essence, and *ineffable* perfections. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.

In their branching veins
The eloquent blood told an *ineffable* tale.
Shelley, Alastor.

2. That must not be spoken: as, the *ineffable* name. See *Jehovah*.

ineffableness (in-ef'ą-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being ineffable or unutterable; unspeakableness.

ineffably (in-ef'ą-bli), *adv.* In an ineffable manner; so as not to be expressed in words; unspeakably.

But in this indefinite description there is something *ineffably* great and noble. *Guardian*, No. 89.

ineffaceable (in-e-fā'sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *ineffaçable*; as *in-*[3] + *effaceable*.] Not effaceable; incapable of being effaced.

The mediæval systems of education have left marks in history as *ineffaceable* as mediæval theories of government in Church and State. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 361.

ineffaceably (in-e-fā'sa-bli), *adv.* In an ineffaceable manner; so as not to be effaceable.

ineffectible† (in-e-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [Also *ineffectable*; < *in-*[3] + *effectible*.] 1. That cannot be effected; impracticable.—2. That cannot be effected by ordinary physical means; supernatural; occult.

There he, in an *ineffectible* manner, communicates himself to blessed spirits, both angels and men. *Bp. Hall*, Soul's Farewell to Earth.

ineffective (in-e-fek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *ineffectif* = Pg. *ineffectivo*; as *in-*[3] + *effective*.] Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect desired; wanting effective energy or operation; inefficient; impotent: as, *ineffective* efforts; an *ineffective* blow.

An *ineffective* pity and a lazy counsel, an empty blessing and gay words, are but deceitful charity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, I. xii.

The rules and prohibitions of morality, taken by themselves, are *ineffective*, but heaven and hell all can understand. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 161.

ineffectively (in-e-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an ineffective manner; without effect; weakly.

ineffectiveness (in-e-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being ineffective.

ineffectual (in-e-fek'tū-al), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *effectual*.] Not effectual; not producing or not able to produce the desired effect; of no efficacy; inefficient: as, an *ineffectual* remedy.

Thou thyself with scorn
And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong,
Though *ineffectual* found. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 301.

Even our blessed Saviour's preaching, who spake as never man spake, was *ineffectual* to many. *Stillingfleet*, Works, II. x.

All day they [the army of the Christians] made *ineffectual* attempts to extricate themselves from the mountains. *Irving*, Granada, p. 92.

=Syn. *Fruitless*, *Unavailing*, etc. See *useless*.

ineffectuality (in-e-fek-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *ineffectual* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being ineffectual; ineffectualness.—2. That which is ineffectual; something that fails to produce the desired effect. [Rare.]

Lope de Vega . . . plays at best, in the eyes of some few, as a vague aurora borealis, and brilliant *ineffectuality*. *Carlyle*, Sir Walter Scott.

ineffectually (in-e-fek'tū-al-i), *adv.* In an ineffectual manner; without effect; in vain.

Hereford was surprised on the 18th of December by Colonel Birch and Colonel Morgan, after it had been besieged for about two months *ineffectually* by the Scotts. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 145.

ineffectualness (in-e-fek'tū-al-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being ineffectual; want of power to produce effect; inefficacy.

The *ineffectualness* of the mountebank's medicines was soon discovered. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1548.

ineffervescence (in-ef-èr-ves'ens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *effervescence*.] Lack of effervescence; a state of not effervescing.

ineffervescent (in-ef-èr-ves'ent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *effervescent*.] Not effervescent or effervescing; not subject to effervescence.

ineffervescibility (in-ef-èr-ves-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ineffervescible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being ineffervescible.

ineffervescible (in-ef-èr-ves'i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *effervescible*.] Not capable of effervescence.

inefficacious (in-ef-i-kā'shus), *a.* [< L. *inefficax* (> It. *inefficace* = Sp. *ineficaz* = Pg. *inefficaz* = Pr. *ineficax* = F. *inefficace*), inefficacious, < *in-* priv. + *efficax*, efficacious: see *efficacious*.] Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired; of inadequate force.

The authority of Parliament must become *inefficacious*, as all other authorities have proved, to restrain the growth of disorders either in India or in Europe. *Burke*, Affairs of India.

inefficaciously (in-ef-i-kā'shus-li), *adv.* In an inefficacious manner; without efficacy or effect.

inefficaciousness (in-ef-i-kā'shus-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being inefficacious; lack of effect, or of power to produce the desired effect.

To this we may probably impute that strange *inefficaciousness* we see of the word. Alas! men rarely apply it to the right place. *Lively Oracles*, p. 194.

inefficacy (in-ef'i-kā-si), *n.* [= Sp. *ineficacia* = Pg. It. *inefficacia*, < LL. *inefficacia*, < L. *inefficax*, inefficacious: see *inefficacious*.] Lack of efficacy or power to produce the desired effect; ineffectualness; failure of effect.

I suppose they must talk of assignats, as no other language would be understood. All experience of their *inefficacy* does not in the least discourage them. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

inefficiency (in-e-fish'en-si), *n.* [< *inefficien(t)* + *-cy*.] The condition or quality of being inefficient; lack of efficiency; incompetency; inadequacy.

The *inefficiency* of our own minds as causal agents. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 332.

inefficient (in-e-fish'ent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *efficient*.] Not efficient; not producing or not capable of producing the desired effect; incapable; incompetent; inadequate: as, *inefficient* measures; an *inefficient* police.

He is as insipid in his pleasures as *inefficient* in every thing else. *Chesterfield.*

inefficiently (in-e-fish'ent-li), *adv.* In an inefficient or incapable manner.

inelaborate (in-ē-lab'ō-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *elaborate*.] Not elaborate; not wrought with care. *Coles*, 1717.

inelastic (in-ē-las'tik), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *elastic*.] 1. Not elastic; not returning after a strain; lacking elasticity.—2. Incompressible; rigid; unyielding.—**Inelastic fluids.** See *fluid*, 1.

Doubtless the period is not far distant when the elastic and the *inelastic fluids* will be distinguished by appropriate designations in English. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., ix.

inelasticate (in-ē-las'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inelasticated*, ppr. *inelasticating*. [< *inelastic* + *-ate*[2].] To make inelastic; deprive of elasticity.

Each thread [of caoutchouc] is *inelasticated* individually in the act of reeling. *Ure*, Dict., I. 701.

inelasticity (in-ē-las-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *elasticity*.] The character of being inelastic; lack of elasticity.

inelegance (in-el'ē-gans), *n.* [= F. *inélégance* = It. *ineleganza*, < LL. *inelegantia*, inelegance, < L. *in-* priv. + *elegantia*, elegance: see *elegance*.] 1. The state or character of being inelegant; want of elegance or refinement; lack of any quality required by good taste.

Whene'er his images betray'd
Too strong a light, too weak a shade,
Or in the graceful and the grand
Confess'd *inelegance* of hand.
Cawthorne, Birth and Education of Genius.

She was conspicuous from the notorious *inelegance* of her figure. *T. Hook*, Jack Brag.

2. That which is inelegant or ungraceful: as, *inelegances* of style.

inelegancy (in-el'ē-gan-si), *n.* Same as *inelegance*.

inelegant (in-el'ē-gant), *a.* [= F. *inélégant* = Sp. Pg. It. *inelegante*, < L. *inelegan(t-)s*, not elegant, < *in-* priv. + *elegan(t-)s*, elegant: see *ele-*

gant.] Not elegant; ungraceful; unrefined; deficient in any quality required by correct taste. [Obsolete as used in the first extract.]

Most ample fruit,
Of beauteous form, . . . pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue *inelegant* and flat
J. Philips, Cider, i.

Modern criticks, having never read Homer but in low and *inelegant* translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet. *W. Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey.

=Syn. Ungraceful, homely, plain, clumsy, ungainly, rough, awkward

inelegantly (in-el'ē-gant-li), *adv.* In an inelegant manner; ungracefully; rudely.

Nor will he, if he have the least taste or application, talk *inelegantly*. *Chesterfield.*

The pediment of the southern transept is pinnacled, not *inelegantly*, with a flourished cross.
T. Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 8.

ineligibility (in-el″i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inéligibilité*, < ML. *ineligibilita(t-)s*, < *ineligibilis*, ineligible: see *ineligible.*] 1. Lack of eligibility in any respect; the character of being unworthy to be selected or chosen; unfitness; inexpediency: as, the *ineligibility* of a suitor.—2. Specifically, the condition of being ineligible to a specified office or employment; disqualification for election or choice: as, the *ineligibility* of a candidate.

ineligible (in-el'i-ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *inéligible* = Pg. *inelegivel* = It. *ineligibile*, < ML. *ineligibilis*, that cannot be chosen, < *in-* priv. + **eligibilis*, that can be chosen: see *eligible.*] 1. Not eligible, in general; unworthy of choice; unsuitable; inexpedient: as, an *ineligible* site for a building.

In the first view, appeals to the people at fixed periods appear to be nearly as *ineligible* as appeals on particular occasions as they emerge. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 50.

2. Specifically, not eligible to a specified office or post of honor; legally or otherwise disqualified.

He that cannot be admitted cannot be elected; and, the votes given to a man *ineligible* being given in vain, the highest number of an eligible candidate becomes a majority. *Johnson*, The False Alarm.

I wish that at the end of the four years they had made him [the President] forever *ineligible* a second time.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 266.

ineligibly (in-el'i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an ineligible manner.

ineliminable (in-ē-lim'i-na-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *eliminable.*] Not eliminable; that cannot be eliminated, thrown out, or set aside.

The number of laborers is an *ineliminable* element in the problem. What is the amount of possible wages?
F. A. Walker, N. A. Rev., CXX. 108.

ineloquence (in-el'ō-kwens), *n.* [< *ineloquen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state or quality of being ineloquent; want of eloquence; a habit of silence or reserve in speech.

To us, as already hinted, the Abbot's eloquence is less admirable than his *ineloquence*, his great invaluable talent of silence. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 11.

ineloquent (in-el'ō-kwent), *a.* [= F. *inéloquent* = Pg. It. *ineloquente*, < LL. *ineloquen(t-)s*, < L. *in-* priv. + *eloquen(t-)s*, eloquent: see *eloquent.*] Not eloquent; wanting the quality or characteristics of eloquence.

To whom thus Raphael answer'd heavenly meek:
Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men,
Nor tongue *ineloquent*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 219.

ineloquently (in-el'ō-kwent-li), *adv.* In an ineloquent manner; without eloquence.

ineluctable (in-ē-luk'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *inéluctable* = Pg. *ineluctavel* = It. *ineluttabile*, < L. *ineluctabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *eluctabilis*, that may be escaped from, < *eluctari*, struggle out: see *eluctate.*] Not to be overcome or escaped from.

She realized that she and he were alike helpless—both struggling in the grip of some force outside themselves, inexorable, *ineluctable*.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xxviii.

ineludible (in-ē-lū'di-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *ineludible*; as *in-*[3] + *eludible.*] Not eludible; not to be eluded or escaped.

One would think that an opinion so very obnoxious, and so lyable to such grand inconveniences, should not be admitted but upon most pressing reasons and *ineludible* demonstrations. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, ii.

inembryonate (in-em'bri-on-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *embryonate.*] Not embryonate; not formed in embryo. [Rare.]

inemendable† (in-ē-men'da-bl), *a.* [= It. *inemendabile*; as *in-*[3] + *emendable.*] Not to be emended; not to be atoned for: said formerly of certain crimes. *Kersey*, 1708.

inenarrable†, *a.* [< OF. *inenarrable*, F. *inénarrable* = Sp. *inenarrable* = Pg. *inenarravel* = It. *inenarrabile*, < L. *inenarrabilis*, that cannot be described, < *in-* priv. + *enarrabilis*, that can be described, < *enarrare*, describe, relate in detail: see *enarration.*] Incapable of being narrated or told.

This blyssed Lorde is to be set by aboue al thynge, he is to be loued best, for his *inenarrable* goodnes.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. cxlvii.

The princes then, and nauie that did bring
These so *inenarrable* troopes, and all their soyles, I sing.
Chapman, Iliad, ii.

inenchyma (in-eng'ki-mā), *n.* [NL., < L. *in*, in, + Gr. ἔγχυμα, an infusion: see *enchymatous.*] In *bot.*, a fibrocellular tissue the elements of which have the appearance of spiral vessels. *Baillon.*

inept (in-ept'), *a.* [= F. *inepte* = Sp. Pg. *inepto* = It. *inetto*, < L. *ineptus*, unsuitable, improper, senseless, < *in-* priv. + *aptus*, suitable: see *apt.* Cf. *inapt.*] 1. Not apt, fit, or suitable; inapt.

The Aristotelian philosophy is *inept* for new discoveries, and therefore of no accommodation to the use of life.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

The genius of the order [of Druids] admitted of no *inept* member. For the acolyte unendowed with the faculty of study, all initiation ceased.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 18.

2. Inappropriate; out of place; foolish.

To view attention as a special state of intelligence, and to distinguish it from consciousness, is utterly *inept*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

The suggestion which from a later standpoint appears *inept* may be recognized as ingenious from the earlier.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 303.

Inepti (in-ep'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *ineptus*, stupid: see *inept.*] 1. A term proposed by Illiger (1811) to include birds related to the dodo, *Didus ineptus.*—2. In Bonaparte's system of classification (1854), the fourth order of *Aves*, of his subclass *Insessores* (see *Altrices*), consisting of the family *Dididæ*, in which he misplaces the genera *Æpyornis* and *Pezophaps*, together with his *Ornithoptera* and *Cyanornis:* the last two are equivalent to *Apterornis* of Selys. The group is thus an artificial one.

ineptitude (in-ep'ti-tūd), *n.* [= OF. and F. *ineptitude* = Sp. *ineptitud* = It. *inettitudine*, < L. *ineptitudo*, < *ineptus*, inept: see *inept.* Cf. *inaptitude.*] The quality or state of being inept; lack of aptness or adaptation; unfitness; unsuitableness; inaptitude; foolishness.

To avoid therefore that *ineptitude* for society, which is frequently the fault of us scholars, . . . I take care to visit all publick solemnities. *Tatler*, No. 203.

The unthinking *ineptitude* with which even the routine of life is carried on by the mass of men.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 303.

It would seem likely that the French word [Topinambour] is an endeavour to imitate phonetically the red Indian name of the plant [artichoke], a process for which the French usually show an extraordinary *ineptitude*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 110.

ineptly (in-ept'li), *adv.* In an inept manner; unsuitably; awkwardly; foolishly.

They [the Peripateticks] *ineptly* fansied . . . [the crystalline humour of the eye] to be the immediate organ of vision wherein all the species of external objects were terminated. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

ineptness (in-ept'nes), *n.* The quality of being inept; unfitness; awkwardness; ineptitude.

The feeblenesse and miserable *ineptnesse* of Infancy.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existency of the Soul, Pref.

inequable (in-ē'kwa-bl or in-ek'wa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *equable.*] Not equable; not uniform; changeable; fitful: as, an *inequable* climate or temper.

inequal (in-ē'kwal), *a.* [< ME. *inequal*, < OF. *inequal*, F. *inégal* = Sp. *inigual* = It. *ineguale*, *inuguale*, *inequale*, < L. *inæqualis*, not equal, uneven, < *in-* priv. + *æqualis*, equal: see *equal.*]

1†. Unequal; unjust.

Welcome all toils the *inequal* fates decree,
While toils endear thy faithful charge to thee.
Shenstone, Judgment of Hercules.

Such a divulsion may be made in glass by but an *inequal* motion between the neighbouring parts.
Boyle, Works, I. 459.

2. In *entom.*, covered with irregular elevations and depressions: said of a surface.—**Inequal hour**, an hour formed by dividing the day (from sunrise to sunset) and the night (from sunset to sunrise) into twelve parts each.

inequalitarian (in-ē-kwol-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *inequality* + *-arian.*] A believer in inequality; one who upholds the principle of social or political inequality. [Rare.]

In practice they [the English people] are what I may call determined *inequalitarians*.
Gladstone, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 202.

inequality (in-ē-kwol'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *inequalities* (-tiz). [= OF. *inequalite*, F. *inégalité* = Sp. *inigualdad* = It. *inequalità*, < L. *inæqualita(t-)s*, unequalness, unevenness, < *inæqualis*, unequal: see *inequal.*] 1. Lack of equality in character or attributes; unlikeness between things of the same kind; diversity; disparity: as, *inequality* in size, numbers, etc.; the *inequality* of the fingers.

Though human souls are said to be equal, yet is there no small *inequality* in their operations.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 14.

2. Lack of equality in the state or condition of a person or thing; want of uniformity of relation, level, surface, etc.; variation or variableness; unevenness: as, *inequalities* of temper; *inequalities* of rank or fortune; *inequalities* of the earth's surface.

An infinite variety of *inequalities* and shadowings, that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and valleys. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 483.

Inequality of condition is . . . indispensable to progress. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 56.

The *inequality* . . . desired by the artist and the man of science is an *inequality* in fame; that desired by the productive laborer is an *inequality* in riches.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 123.

3. Injustice; partiality.

We sometimes find men complaining of *inequalities* in events, which were indeed the effects of a most equal providence. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. § 4.

4. In *astron.*, the deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.—5. In *alg.*, an expression of two unequal quantities connected by either of the signs of inequality > or <; thus, $a > b$, signifying that a is greater than b, and $a < b$, signifying that a is less than b, are *inequalities.*—**Diurnal inequality.** See *diurnal.*—**First inequality**† (*inæqualitas solaris*), that inequality in the motion of a planet or of the moon which is irrespective of its angular distance from the sun. In the case of a planet it is corrected by the equation of the argument, in that of the moon by the equation of the orbit (see both, under *equation*).—**Second inequality**† (*inæqualitas altigata*), that inequality in the motion of a planet or of the moon which depends upon its angular distance from the sun, and disappears at oppositions and conjunctions. In the case of the moon it is the evection (which see).—**Third inequality**† of the motion of the moon, the variation (which see).—**Fourth inequality**† of the motion of the moon, an inequality discovered by Tycho Brahe, consisting in a quicker motion of the moon while the sun is in perigee than while he is in apogee. Its greatest effect upon the longitude is about 12′.

inequation (in-ē-kwā'shon or -zhon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *equation.*] In *math.*, an inequality. See *inequality*, 5.

inequidistant (in-ē-kwi-dis'tant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *equidistant.*] Not equidistant; not equally distant.

inequilateral (in-ē-kwi-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *equilateral.*] 1. Not equilateral; having unequal sides: as, an *inequilateral* triangle.—2. In *conch.*, specifically, having the anterior and posterior ends of each valve, as divided by an imaginary vertical line from the umbones, unequal. All true or lamellibranch bivalves are more or less inequilateral, while the brachiopods, with very few exceptions, are equilateral. Those lamellibranchs which are least inequilateral, as for example the *Lucinidæ*, are described as subequilateral. See *inequivalve.*

3. In *Foraminifera*, not having the convolutions of the shell in the same plane, but obliquely wound around an axis.—4. In *bot.*, unsymmetrical from the greater development of one side, as the leaves of *Begonia*, the elm, etc.

in equilibrio (in ē-kwi-lib'ri-ō). See *equilibrium*, 1.

inequilobate (in-ē-kwi-lō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *æquus*, equal, + NL. *lobus*, lobe: see *lobate.* Cf. *equilobed.*] Unequally lobed; having unequal lobes.

inequipotential (in-ē″kwi-pō-ten'shal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *equipotential.*] In a condition of unequal stresses; potentially unstable.

inequipotentiality (in-ē″kwi-pō-ten-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *inequipotential* + *-ity.*] A condition of potential instability, as that of a glacier.

inequitable (in-ek'wi-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *equitable.*] Not equitable; not according to the principles of equity; unjust.

Nor when they were in partnership with the farmer, as often was the case, have I heard that they had taken the lion's share. The proportions seemed not unequitable.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Inequitable government can be upheld only by the aid of a people correspondingly *inequitable* in its sentiments and acts. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 398.

inequitably (in-ek'wi-ta-bli), *adv.* In an inequitable manner; unjustly; unfairly.

Conditions which if passed into law would, it is contended, press *inequitably* upon employers.
The Engineer, LXV. 303.

inequitate† (in-ek'wi-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inequitatus*, pp. of *inequitare*, ride upon or over, < *in*, on, + *equitare*, ride: see *equitation.*] To ride on; ride over or through. *Sir T. More.*

Inequitelæ (in-ek-wi-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Inequitela*, L. *inæquus*, unequal (see *iniquous*), + *tela*, web.] A group of true spinning-spiders, having conical, convergent, slightly exserted spinnerets arranged in a rosette, eight unequally large eyes arranged in two transverse rows, and very slender legs: opposed to *Tubitelæ* and *Orbitelæ*. These spiders spin irregular webs, the threads of which cross in all directions, whence the name.

inequity (in-ek'wi-ti), *n.*; pl. *inequities* (-tiz). [< *in*-3 + *equity*. Cf. *iniquity*, ult. of the same formation.] Lack of equity or abstract justice; disagreement with equitable principles; injustice; also, an unjust action or proceeding.

The *inequity* implied by it (militant organization) ramifies throughout all social relations.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 109.

The looseness, the uncertainty, the recklessness, the possible misapprehension, of this form of vengeance [the vendetta], apart from higher considerations, is its condemnation. To this we must add its radical *inequity*.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 74.

inequivalve (in-ē'kwi-valv), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *equivalve*.] In *conch.*, having unequal valves, as a bivalve mollusk; having one of the valves larger than the other: applied both to lamellibranch bivalves, in which the valves are lateral, and to brachiopods, in which the valves are a dorsal and a ventral one. An *inequilateral* valve is unsymmetrical in itself; an *inequivalve* bivalve has one valve unsymmetrical with the other. An oyster-shell is both inequilateral and inequivalve, having a flat valve and a deep valve, neither of which is equal-sided.

The shell [of a brachiopod] is always *inequivalve* and equilateral: that is to say, each valve is symmetrical within itself, and more or less unlike the other valve.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 397.

inequivalved (in-ē'kwi-valvd), *a.* [< *inequivalve* + *-ed*2.] Same as *inequivalve*.

inequivalvular (in-ē-kwi-val'vū-lär), *a.* [< *inequivalve*, after *valvular*.] Same as *inequivalve*.

ineradicable (in-ē-rad'i-ka-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *eradicable*.] Not eradicable; incapable of being eradicated.

An *ineradicable* bloodstain on the oaken stair yet bids defiance to the united energies of soap and sand.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 16.

ineradicably (in-ē-rad'i-ka-bli), *adv.* In an ineradicable manner; so as not to be eradicable.

inerasable (in-ē-rā'sa-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *erasable*.] Not to be erased or obliterated: as, the *inerasable* records of sin.

inergetical† (in-ėr-jet'i-kal), *a.* Having no energy or activity.

Those eminent stars and planets that are in the heavens are not to be considered by us as sluggish *inergetical* bodies, or as if they were set only to be as bare candles to us, but as bodies full of proper motion, of peculiar operation, and of life. *Boyle*, Works, V. 640.

inerm (in-ėrm'), *a.* [= F. *inerme* = Sp. Pg. It. *inerme*, < L. *inermis*, unarmed, < *in-* priv. + *arma*, arms: see *arm*2.] In *bot.*, unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf. Also *inermous*.

Inermes (in-ėr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *inermis*, unarmed: see *inerm*.] A group of achætous gephyrean worms, represented by such genera as *Sipunculus* and *Priapulus;* the spoon-worms, or *Sipunculacea* proper: opposed to *Armata* or *Chætifera*. Also *Inermi*.

Inermia (in-ėr'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *inermis*, unarmed: see *inerm*.] A tribe of dictyonine silicious sponges without uncinates and scopulæ. It contains the family *Meandrospongidæ*.

inermian (in-ėr'mi-an), *a.* [< *Inermia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Inermia*.

inermous (in-ėr'mus), *a.* Same as *inerm*.

inerrability (in-ėr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inerrable*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being inerrable; freedom or exemption from error or from the possibility of erring; infallibility.

It is now meet, that I add some few words: viz., what our opinion is of the *inerrability* of a General Council, truly so called, and qualified as hath been formerly described. *Hammond*, A Parænesis, v. § 13.

inerrable (in-ėr'a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inerrable* = It. *inerrabile*, < LL. *inerrabilis*, unerring, < *in-* priv. + **errabilis*, erring: see *errable*.] Incapable of erring; exempt from error or mistake; infallible.

He [the sonne] is the profoundite of thy *inerrable* wysedom, so yt he knew what was profytable for us, and what was acceptable to thee.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms.

inerrableness (in-ėr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Inerrability.

Infallibility and *inerrableness* . . . [are] assumed and inclosed by the Romish Church. *Hammond*, Works, I. 479.

inerrably (in-ėr'a-bli), *adv.* With freedom from error; infallibly.

inerrancy (in-er'an-si), *n.* [= Sp. *inerrancia;* as *inerran(t)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being inerrant; freedom from error.

In neither case does it [Article XIX.] militate against the *inerrancy* of the whole Church collectively.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 40.

A writer must be enviably confident of his own perceptive *inerrancy*, thus to set up . . . his individual aversion and approbation as criteria for the decisions of his fellow-beings. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 196.

inerrant (in-er'ant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inerrante;* as *in*-3 + *errant*1.] Unerring; free from error.

Is there any one who does not hold that the original autograph manuscripts of the Holy Scriptures were absolutely *inerrant?* *Christian Union*, XXXV. 20.

inerratic (in-e-rat'ik), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *erratic*.] Not erratic or wandering; fixed.

inerring† (in-ėr'ing), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *erring*, ppr. of *err*, *v.*] Unerring.

inerringly† (in-ėr'ing-li), *adv.* Unerringly. *Glanvill*.

inert (in-ėrt'), *a.* [= F. *inerte* = Sp. Pg. It. *inerte*, < L. *iner(t-)s*, unskilled in any art, inactive, indolent, < *in-* priv. + *ar(t-)s*, art: see *art*2.] **1.** Having no inherent power of action, motion, or resistance; without inherent force; inanimate; lifeless: applied to matter in its intrinsic character: as, an *inert* mass of clay; an *inert* corpse.

But if you'l say that motion is not of the nature of matter, but that it is *inert* and stupid of it self—then it must be moved from some other.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 1.

Then the head fell back upon his shoulder, and there was a piteous murmur and a flutter, as he laid his *inert* burden on the grass. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 291.

2. Indisposed or unable to move or act; inactive; sluggish: as, an *inert* drug.

Accordingly, as we ascend from creatures that are *inert* to creatures that are vivacious, we advance from weak to strong skeletons, internal or external.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 2.

Is it not strange, if the albuminate of mercury is so *inert*, that the disinfection of these cultures should be so successful? *Science*, XIII. 64.

Inert pupa, in *entom.*, a pupa which exhibits no movements, or only very slight ones: opposed to *active pupa*. =**Syn.** *Inactive, Lazy*, etc. (see *idle*); lifeless, passive.

inertia (in-ėr'shiä), *n.* [= F. *inertie* = Sp. Pg. *inercia* = It. *inerzia*, < L. *inertia*, lack of art or skill, inactivity, indolence, NL. inertia (def. 2), < *iner(t-)s*, unskilled, inactive: see *inert*.] **1.** Lack of activity; sluggishness; passiveness; inertness.—**2.** In *physics*, that property of matter by virtue of which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no foreign cause changes that state. Also called *vis inertiæ* (force of inertia). Quantitatively considered, inertia is the same as mass. The term was introduced by Kepler. See *mass*2 and *momentum*.

How the force must be applied which causes a body, in spite of its *inertia*, to move on a curve, is easily understood from some common instances.
Tait, Properties of Matter, § 115.

The ether by means of which light is transmitted, though possessed of *inertia*, is not, like the atmosphere, affected by the force of gravity.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. 141.

3. In *med.*, want of activity; sluggishness: a term especially applied to the condition of the uterus when it does not contract properly in parturition.—**Center of inertia.** See *center*1.—**Electric inertia**, the resistance offered by a circuit to sudden changes of current, due to self and mutual induction, but not to electrostatic charge.—**Ellipsoid of inertia.** See *ellipsoid*.—**Inverse ellipsoid of inertia.** See *momental ellipsoid*, under *ellipsoid*.—**Magnetic inertia**, that property of a magnetic substance which prevents its being instantaneously magnetized when subjected to magnetic force.—**Moment of inertia.** (*a*) Of a body or system of bodies upon or round an axis, the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each element of mass by the square of its distance from the axis. (*b*) With regard to a plane or point, the sum of the elements of mass each multiplied by the square of its distance from the given plane or point.—**Principal screw of inertia**, one of a system of screws equal in number to the degrees of freedom of the body whose inertia is considered, such that an impulsive wrench about any one of these screws will make the body begin to twist about that screw alone. See *screw*.—**Product of inertia**, with reference to two orthogonal axes or two planes perpendicular to those axes, the sum of the elements of mass each multiplied by the product of its distances from the two planes.—**Reduced inertia** of a machine, the mass which, concentrated at the driving-point, would have the same kinetic energy as the entire machine.—**The principal axes of inertia.** See *axis*1.

inertial (in-ėr'shial), *a.* [< *inertia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to inertia; of the nature of inertia.

This the author attempts by means of the subsidiary conceptions which he puts forward of "the *inertial* system, the *inertial* scale, *inertial* rotation, and *inertial* rest." *Mind*, XII. 151.

inertion (in-ėr'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *inert* + *-ion*.] Inertia; inertness; absence of exertion. [Rare.]

Inaction, bodily and intellectual, pervading the same character, cannot but fix disgust upon every stage and every state of life. Vice alone is worse than such double *inertion*. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, i. 5.

The young and impatient poet was mortified with the *inertion* of public curiosity.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 75.

inertitude† (in-ėr'ti-tūd), *n.* [< LL. **inertitudo* (given from a glossary in the erroneous form *inersitudo*), inertia, < L. *iner(t-)s*, inert: see *inert*.] Inertness. *Coles*, 1717.

inertly (in-ėrt'li), *adv.* In an inert manner; inactively; sluggishly.

Dread Chaos, and eternal Night! . . .
Suspend awhile your force *inertly* strong.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 7.

inertness (in-ėrt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inert. (*a*) Lack of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness.

It is not humanity, but laziness and *inertness* of mind, which produces the desire of this kind of indemnities.
Burke, Policy of the Allies.

The Universities are not, as in Hobbes's time, "the core of rebellion," no, but the seat of *inertness*.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

(*b*) The state of being inherently destitute of the power of motion or action; that property by which bodies tend to persist in a state of rest, or of motion derived from external force. See *inertia*.

So long and deep a swoon as is absolute insensibility and *inertnesse* may much more reasonably be thought to blot out the memory of another life.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

The especial characteristic by which we distinguish dead matter is its *inertness*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 53.

inerudite (in-er'ö-dīt), *a.* [= It. *inerudito*, < L. *ineruditus*, uninstructed, < *in-* priv. + *eruditus*, instructed: see *erudite*.] Not erudite; unlearned. *Imp. Dict.*

inescapable (in-es-kā'pa-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inescha-pable;* as *in*-3 + *escapable*.] Not to be eluded or escaped, or escaped from; inevitable.

She was looking along an *inescapable* path of repulsive monotony. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxvi.

Looking back over the history of the nation, we can now see that the civil war was *inescapable*.
The Century, XXXIV. 155.

inescate† (in-es'kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inescatus*, pp. of *inescare* (> It. *inescare*), allure with bait, < *in*, in, + *esca*, bait.] To bait; allure with bait; allure; tempt.

Proteus like in all formes and disguises [they] goe abroad in the night, to *inescate* and beguile young women.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 496.

inescation† (in-es-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *inescatio(n-)*, < *inescare*, allure with bait: see *inescate*.] The act of baiting or alluring; temptation.

Herein lies true fortitude and courage, in overcoming all the deceitful allurements and *inescations* of flesh and blood. *Hallywell*, Excellence of Moral Virtue (1692), p. 107.

inescutcheon (in-es-kuch'on), *n.* [< *in*-2 + *escutcheon*.] In *her.*, a small escutcheon, or the representation of a shield, used either as a bearing or charged upon the escutcheon for a special purpose, as an escutcheon of pretense, or very small and borne in chief by a baronet, in which case it is charged with the red hand of Ulster. When there are several inescutcheons, they are usually called escutcheons.

Inescutcheon.

inesite (in'e-sīt), *n.* A hydrated silicate of manganese and calcium, occurring in masses having a fibrous and radiated structure and flesh-red color. It is found in the Dillenburg region, Germany, and also in Sweden, where it has been called *rhodotilite*.

inespecially†, *adv.* [An erroneous form, due to a confusion of *in especial*, improp. written as one word, with *especially*.] Especially.

Inespecially for as muche as, a great number of hys souldyers beinge eyther deade or maymed wyth woundes, the matter was driuen to so hard a point that fewe remayned able to make defence. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 136.

in esse (in es'ē). [L. (NL.): *in*, in; *esse*, be (here used as a noun, being): see *ens*, *essence*.] In being; in actuality; actually existing. Compare *in posse*.

Over the sofa, Mrs. Bayham Badger when Mrs. Dingo. Of Mrs. Bayham Badger *in esse* I possess the original, and have no copy. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xiii.

inessential (in-e-sen'shal), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *essential*.] **1.** Not essential; unessential.

The setting of flowers in hair, and of ribands on dresses, were also subjects of frequent admiration with you, not *inessential* to your happiness. *Ruskin*.

2. Immaterial. [Rare.]

His *inessential* figure cast no shade
Upon the golden floor. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, vii.

Prime sister of th' *inessential* bands,
Erect, persuasive Expectation stands.
Brooke, Constantia.

inestimable (in-es'ti-ma-bl), *a.* [< ME. *inestimable*, < OF. (also F.) *inestimable* = Pr. *inestimable* = Sp. *inestimable* = Pg. *inestimavel* = It. *inestimabile*, < L. *inæstimabilis*, inestimable, < *in-* priv. + *æstimabilis*, worthy of estimation: see *estimable*.] 1. Not to be estimated or computed; beyond measure.

'The *inestimable* wasting and consumption of the ancient revenues of the realm" was noticed as "manifestly apparent" by the Commons on their first grant of a subsidy to queen Elizabeth.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 28.

2. Of very great value or excellence: as, *inestimable* blessings.

A most *inestimable* rich crosse, very gorgeously adorned with wondrous abundance of pretious stones.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 46.

Heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

The heathen Philosophers thought that vertue was for its owne sake *inestimable*, and the greatest gaine of a teacher to make a soule vertuous.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

inestimably (in-es'ti-ma-bli), *adv.* So as to be incapable of being estimated or rated.

A crown in some sort proportionate to, and yet *inestimably* outvaluing, the toils and difficulties requisite to obtain it.
Boyle, Works, II. 388.

ineunt (in'ē-unt), *n.* [< L. *iniens* (*ineunt-*), ppr. of *inire*, go in, begin: see *initial*.] In *math.*, a point of a curve.

The line through two consecutive *ineunts* of the curve is the tangent at the *ineunt*. The point of intersection of two consecutive tangents is the *ineunt* on the tangent.
Cayley, Sixth Memoir on Quantics (1859), § 185.

ineunt-point (in'ē-unt-point), *n.* Same as *ineunt*.

inevasible (in-ē-vā'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *evasible*.] Not evasible; incapable of being evaded.

inevidence† (in-ev'i-dens), *n.* [= Pg. *inevidencia*; as *in-*[3] + *evidence*.] The quality of being inevident; lack of evidence; obscurity.

Charge them, says St. Paul, that they trust not in uncertain riches — that is, in the obscurity or *inevidence* of riches.
Barrow, Works, I. 1449.

inevident† (in-ev'i-dent), *a.* [= Pg. *inevidente*; < *in-*[3] + *evident*.] Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure. [Rare.]

They may as well be deceived by their own weakness as persuaded by the arguments of a doctrine which other men, as wise, call *inevident*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 294.

inevitability (in-ev″i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *inevitabilite*, < ML. *inevitabilita(t-)s*, < L. *inevitabilis*, inevitable: see *inevitable*.] The state or character of being inevitable; inevitableness.

Ambition . . . falls under the *inevitability* of such accidents, which either could not be foreseen or not prevented.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 77.

inevitable (in-ev'i-ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inevitable*, F. *inévitable* = Sp. *inevitable* = Pg. *inevitavel* = It. *inevitabile*, < L. *inevitabilis*, unavoidable, < *in-* priv. + *evitabilis*, avoidable: see *evitable*.] Not evitable; unavoidable; admitting of no escape or evasion: as, *inevitable* calamities.

Thei would destroy ye fre wil of man & lay ye weight of their owne synnes to ye charge of God's *ineuytable* presciens, & their own *ineuitable* destiny.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 645.

Alcides bore not long his flying foe,
But, bending his *inevitable* bow,
Reach'd him in air, suspended as he stood,
And in his pinion fix'd the feather'd wood.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

Not warped . . . into that constraint or awkwardness which is the *inevitable* effect of conscious exposure to public gaze.
De Quincey, Style, i.

The profound ignorance of all agricultural pursuits *inevitable* in a man who had passed life hitherto in towns.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, v.

Inevitable accident. (*a*) An accident which ordinary and reasonable human care or foresight could not guard against. (*b*) In a more strict sense, equivalent to an *act of God* (which see, under *act*). — **The inevitable**, that which cannot be avoided or evaded; that which is sure to happen: as, it is in vain to fight against *the inevitable*.

inevitableness (in-ev'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being inevitable; inevitability.

There was such an infallibility, *inevitableness*, in that which he [a prophet] had said, as that his very saying of it seemed to them some kind of cause to the accomplishing thereof.
Donne, Sermons, vi.

inevitably (in-ev'i-ta-bli), *adv.* In an inevitable manner; so as to render escape or evasion impossible; unavoidably.

Power is as *inevitably* lost by inactivity as it is gained by activity.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 310.

inewe† (i-nū'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *ineaw*; < *in-*[2] + *ewe*[2].] To dip or plunge into water.

And [when] the sharp, cruel hawks they at their backs do view,
Themselves for very fear they instantly *ineawe*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xx. 234.

in ex. An abbreviation of *in* (*the*) *exergue*. See *exergue*.

inexact (in-eg-zakt'), *a.* [= F. *inexact* = Sp. Pg. *inexacto* = It. *inesatto*; as *in-*[3] + *exact*.] Not exact; not precisely correct, accurate, or punctual.

inexactitude (in-eg-zak'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *inexactitude* = Sp. *inexactitud*; as *in-*[3] + *exactitude*.] The state or character of being inexact or inaccurate; inexactness.

This résumé will afford me a suitable opportunity of exhibiting the numerous *inexactitudes* into which both Kupffer and Meynert have fallen.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 315.

We have another example furnished of geographical *inexactitude*.
The American, VIII. 379.

inexactly (in-eg-zakt'li), *adv.* In an inexact manner; not exactly; not with accuracy or precision; not correctly.

He [William of Orange] spoke and wrote French, English, and German, inelegantly, it is true, and *inexactly*, but fluently and intelligibly.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

This element of earthquake motion, the velocity of transmission through the earth's crust, is very *inexactly* known.
Science, IV. 518.

inexactness (in-eg-zakt'nes), *n.* The quality of being inexact; incorrectness; want of precision.

inexcitability (in-ek-sī-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inexcitable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being inexcitable. *Roget*.

inexcitable (in-ek-sī'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexcitable*, < L. *inexcitabilis*, < *in-* priv. + LL. *excitabilis*, that may be excited: see *excitable*.] Unexcitable; not to be easily excited or roused.

What pleasure, late emploid, letts humour steepe
Thy lidds in this *inexcitable* sleepe?
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Venus.

inexcusability (in-eks-kū-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inexcusable*: see *-bility*.] The quality or state of being inexcusable or unjustifiable.

The worst of all the sins committed by the Leaguers in history, surpassing murder itself in criminality and *inexcusability*, was breaking up the Harkhallow hunt.
The Academy, Dec. 8, 1888, p. 368.

inexcusable (in-eks-kū'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexcusable* = It. *inescusabile*, < L. *inexcusabilis*, < *in-*[3] + *excusabilis*, excusable: see *excusable*.] Not excusable; incapable of being excused or justified: as, *inexcusable* folly.

Therefore thou art *inexcusable*, O man, whosoever thou art, that judgest.
Rom. ii. 1.

Of all hardnesses of heart, there is none so *inexcusable* as that of parents towards their children.
Spectator, No. 181.

=**Syn.** Unjustifiable, unpardonable, indefensible.

inexcusableness (in-eks-kū'za-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being inexcusable.

Their *inexcusableness* is stated upon the supposition of this very thing, that they knew God, but for all that did not glorify him as God.
South, Sermons, II. 263.

inexcusably (in-eks-kū'za-bli), *adv.* In an inexcusable manner; unpardonably.

He that sins against these inward checks presumes, and, what is more, he presumes *inexcusably*.
South, Works, VII. xi.

inexcussible† (in-eks-kus'i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *excuss* + *-ible*.] Not to be seized and detained by law.

inexcussibly† (in-eks-kus'i-bli), *adv.* In an inexcussible manner.

inexecrable (in-ek'sē-kra-bl), *a.* [Appar. < *in-*[2] intensive + *execrable*; but prob. an orig. misprint for *inexorable*.] Most execrable. The form occurs only in the following passage, where some modern editions substitute *inexorable*.

O, be thou damn'd, *inexecrable* dog!
And for thy life let justice be accus'd.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

inexecutable (in-ek-sē-kū'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *executable*.] Not executable; incapable of being executed, performed, or enforced.

The king has accepted this constitution, knowing beforehand that it will not serve; he studies it, and executes it in the hope mainly that it will be found *inexecutable*.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 5.

inexecution (in-ek-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *execution*.] Lack or neglect of execution; nonperformance: as, the *inexecution* of a treaty.

He . . . decided quarrels arising between husbands and wives, without there ever being any *inexecution* or complaint against his decisions and decrees.
Spence, tr. of Varilla's Hist. Medici (1686), p. 306.

inexertion (in-eg-zėr'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *exertion*.] Want of exertion; defect of effort or action. *Imp. Dict.*

inexhalable (in-eks-hā'la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *exhalable*.] Not exhalable; incapable of being exhaled or evaporated.

A new-laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a greater stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into consistence.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 28.

inexhausted† (in-eg-zâs'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *exhausted*.] Unexhausted.

A quarre of free stone . . . ministreth that *inexhausted* plenty of stone for their houses.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 27.

Nay, we might yet carry it farther, and discover, in the smallest particle of this little world, a new *inexhausted* fund of matter, capable of being spun out into another universe.
Spectator, No. 420.

inexhaustibility (in-eg-zâs-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inexhaustible*: see *-bility*.] Inexhaustibleness.

inexhaustible (in-eg-zâs'ti-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inexhaustible*: < *in-*[3] + *exhaustible*.] Not exhaustible; incapable of being exhausted, spent, or wearied; unfailing: as, an *inexhaustible* supply of water; *inexhaustible* patience.

An *inexhaustible* flow of anecdote.
Macaulay.

They [mountaineers] are, however, almost *inexhaustible* by toil.
A. B. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 207.

Inexhaustible bottle, a toy used by conjurers, consisting of an opaque bottle, usually of sheet-iron or gutta-percha, with several inclosed vials, which communicate with the exterior by small finger-holes, each vial having a neck or tube which passes up into the neck of the bottle. Different kinds of liquor are put into the vials, and any one of these can be poured out at pleasure by removing the finger from the corresponding hole, thus admitting air to the bottom of the vial, and permitting the liquor to escape.

inexhaustibleness (in-eg-zâs'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inexhaustible. *Bailey*, 1727.

inexhaustibly (in-eg-zâs'ti-bli), *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

Cambridge is delightfully and *inexhaustibly* rich.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 302.

It [a scientific pursuit] may be full of an occupation for the thoughts so *inexhaustibly* interesting as to make ennui, in such a man's life, an extinct and almost fabulous form of evil.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 116.

inexhaustive (in-eg-zâs'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *exhaustive*.] 1. Not exhaustive; that does not exhaust, empty, or totally consume. — 2†. Not to be exhausted or spent.

Those aromatick gales
That *inexhaustive* flow continual round.
Thomson, Spring, l. 477.

inexist (in-eg-zist'), *v. i.* [< *in-*[2] + *exist*.] To exist in something else; inhere. [Rare.]

The ancients, holding the eternity of forms and ideas, supposed them substances *inexisting* within the divine mind.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 11.

inexistence[1]† (in-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [= Sp. *inexistencia*; as *in-*[2] + *existence*.] Existence within; inherence. Also *inexistency*.

Concerning these gifts we must observe also that there was no small difference amongst them, as to the manner of their *inexistence* in the persons who had them.
South, Sermons, III. 414.

They [spirits] are not divided from the subsistence of the Father, but are in the Father, and the Father in them, by a certain *inexistence*, or inhabitation so called.
Bp. Bull, Works, II. v.

inexistence[2] (in-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [= F. *inexistence*; as *in-*[3] + *existence*.] Lack of existence; non-existence.

When we talk of these as instances of *inexistence*, we do not mean that, in order to live, it is necessary we should be always in jovial crews.
Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

inexistency† (in-eg-zis'ten-si), *n.*; pl. *inexistencies* (-siz). Same as *inexistence*[1].

If you examine what those forms and ideas were, you will find they were not God, nor attributes, nor yet distinct substances, but *inexistencies* in him: which *inexistency* was a very convenient term, implying somewhat that was both a substance and not a substance, and so carrying the advantages of either.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 15.

inexistent[1]† (in-eg-zis'tent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inexistente*; as *in-*[2] + *existent*.] Existing in something else; inherent. Also *inexisting*.

Though it could be proved that earth is an ingredient actually *inexistent* in the vegetable and animal bodies, . . . yet it would not necessarily follow that earth, as a preexistent element, does with other principles convene to make up those bodies.
Boyle, Works, I. 578.

inexistent[2] (in-eg-zis'tent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *existent*.] Not existing; having no existence; pertaining to non-existence.

Oh sleep! thou sweetest gift of heaven to man,
Still in thy downy arms embrace my friend,
Nor loose him from his *inexistent* trance.
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

inexorability (in-ek″sō-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inexorabilité* = Pg. *inexorabilidade* = It. *inesorabilità*: see *inexorable* and *-bility*.] The character or quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.

Your father's *inexorability* not only grieves but amazes me.
Johnson, in Boswell.

inexorable (in-ek'sō-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexorable* = Sp. *inexorable* = Pg. *inexoravel* = It. *inesorabile*, < L. *inexorabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *exorabilis*, that can be moved by entreaty: see *exorable*.] Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; unrelenting: as, an *inexorable* creditor; *inexorable* law.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
O, ten times more, than tigers of Hyrcania.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Thus pay off their protection to great crimes and great criminals by being *inexorable* to the paltry frailties of little men. *Burke*, Nabob of Arcot.

But she
No saint — *inexorable* — no tenderness —
Too hard, too cruel. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

=Syn. *Inexorable*, *Unrelenting*, *Relentless*, *Implacable*; immovable. *Inexorable*, literally not to be moved or changed by prayer or petition, expresses an immovable firmness in refusing to do what one is entreated to do, whether that be good or bad; it is also used figuratively: as, *inexorable* death, time, fate. The other three words apply to feeling, which is generally bad, but *unrelenting* and *relentless* may by figure apply also to action: as, an *unrelenting* pursuit; a *relentless* massacre. *Implacable* applies wholly to feeling, meaning unappeasable, and in this use is the strongest of the three; it goes with such strong words as *animosity* and *resentment*.

Kieft was *inexorable*, and demanded the murderer.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 289.

Slaughter'd by the ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Only in destroying I find ease
To my *relentless* thoughts. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 130.

Let there be nothing between us save war and *implacable* hatred. *Longfellow*, Courtship of Miles Standish, iv.

inexorableness (in-ek'sō-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inexorable.

The former aversation and *inexorableness* is taken away.
Chillingworth, Sermon on Rom. viii. 34.

inexorably (in-ek'sō-ra-bli), *adv.* In an inexorable manner; so as to be immovable by entreaty.

There find a Judge *inexorably* just.
Cowper, Hope, l. 227.

inexpansible (in-eks-pan'si-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *expansible*.] Incapable of being expanded, dilated, or diffused. *Tyndall.*

inexpectable† (in-eks-pek'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *expectable*.] Not to be expected; not to be looked for.

With what *inexpectable*, unconceivable mercy were they answered! *Bp. Hall*, Works, V. 223.

inexpectant (in-eks-pek'tant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *expectant*.] Not expecting; unexpectant.

Loverless and *inexpectant* of love.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xiii.

inexpectation† (in-eks-pek-tā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *expectation*.] The state of having no expectation or prevision.

It is therefore fit we take heed of such things as are like Multiplying-glasses, and shew fears either more numerous or bigger far than they are. Such are *inexpectation*, unacquaintance, want of preparation.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 5.

inexpected† (in-eks-pek'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *expected*.] Not expected; unexpected.

An imposed and *inexpected* end. *Ford*, Line of Life.

inexpectedly† (in-eks-pek'ted-li), *adv.* [< *in-*[3] + *expected* + *-ly*[2].] Unexpectedly.

How could it bee otherwise, when those great spirits of hers, that had beene long used to an uncontrolled soveraignitie, finde themselves so *inexpectedly* suppressed.
Bp. Hall, Athalia and Joash.

inexpectedness† (in-eks-pek'ted-nes), *n.* Unexpectedness.

The *inexpectedness* of pleasing objects makes them many times the more acceptable. *Bp. Hall*, Esther Suing.

inexpectly† (in-eks-pekt'li), *adv.* [< *in-*[3] + *expect(ed)* + *-ly*[2].] Same as *inexpectedly*.

I startled to meet so *inexpectly* with the name of Bishop Hall disgracefully ranked with Priests and Jesuits.
Bp. Hall, Works, VIII. 3xv.

inexpedible† (in-eks-ped'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *inexpedibilis*, that cannot be extricated, < *in-* priv. + **expedibilis*, < *expedire*, expedite, extricate: see *expede*.] Cumbersome; not to be got rid of. *Bailey.*

inexpedience (in-eks-pē'di-ens), *n.* [< *inexpedien(t)* + *-ce*.] Inexpediency. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

inexpediency (in-eks-pē'di-en-si), *n.* [< *inexpedien(t)* + *-cy*.] The condition or quality of being inexpedient, inappropriate, or unadvisable; unsuitableness to the purpose or circumstances; inadvisability.

By this subscription they seemed to allow the lawfulness of the garments, though on account of the *inexpediency* of them they declined to use them.
Strype, Abp. Parker, an. 1654.

It is not the rigour but the *inexpediency* of laws and acts of authority which makes them tyrannical.
Paley, Moral Philos., vi. 5.

inexpedient (in-eks-pē'di-ent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *expedient*.] Not expedient; not suited to the purpose or the circumstances; not judicious or advisable.

A little reflexion will shew that they [certain pursuits] are indeed *inexpedient*—that is, unprofitable, unadvisable, improper in a great variety of respects.
Bp. Hurd, Works, VII. xlviii.

It is indeed possible that a tax might be laid on a particular article by a state which might render it *inexpedient* that a further tax should be laid on the same article by the union. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxxii.

=Syn. Unadvisable.

inexpediently (in-eks-pē'di-ent-li), *adv.* Not expediently; unfitly.

inexpensive (in-eks-pen'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *expensive*.] Not expensive or costly.

Leaving Millicent to bemoan his want of appetite, and to devise elegant but *inexpensive* suppers.
E. S. Sheppard, Charles Auchester, iii. 1.

inexperience (in-eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* [= F. *inexpérience* = Sp. *inexperiencia* = Pg. *inexperiencia* = It. *inesperienza*, < LL. *inexperientia*, inexperience, < L. *in-* priv. + *experientia*, experience: see *experience*.] Want of experience, or of knowledge gained by experience: as, the *inexperience* of youth.

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world and ignorance of mankind.
Addison.

We hug the hopes of constancy and truth,
But soon, alas! detect the rash mistake
That sanguine *inexperience* loves to make.
Cowper, Valediction, l. 56.

inexperienced (in-eks-pē'ri-enst), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *experienced*.] Lacking, or characterized by lack of, experience or the knowledge or skill gained by experience; not experienced.

But (as a child, whose *inexperienc'd* age
Nor evil purpose fears nor knows) enjoys
Night's sweet refreshment, humid sleep sincere.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

In his letter introductory to Green's Arcadia, Nash uses the expression "in my *inexperienced* opinion."
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 32.

Left . . . the poor *inexperienced* bride
To her own devices.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 67.

=Syn. Unpractised, unversed, "raw," "green."

inexperiencedness (in-eks-pē'ri-enst-nes), *n.* Lack of experience; inexperience. [Rare.]

The damsel has three things to plead in her excuse: the authority of her parents, the persuasion of her friends, and the *inexperiencedness* of her age.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 318.

inexpert (in-eks-pėrt'), *a.* [= F. *inexpert* = Sp. Pg. *inexperto* = It. *inesperto*, < L. *inexpertus*, untried, unaccustomed, unproved, < *in-* priv. + *expertus*, tried, experienced: see *expert*.] Not expert; not skilled; not having knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

By this means the secrets of state are frequently divulg'd, and matters of greatest consequence committed to *inexpert* and novice counsellors, utterly to seek in the full and intimate knowledge of affairs past.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

O [Albion] *inexpert* in arms,
Yet vain of freedom, how dost thou beguile
With dreams of hope these near and loud alarms!
Akenside, To the Country Gentlemen of England.

In letters and in laws
Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

inexpertness (in-eks-pėrt'nes), *n.* Lack of expertness.

inexpiable (in-eks'pi-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexpiable* = Sp. *inexpiable* = Pg. *inexpiavel* = It. *inespiabile*, < L. *inexpiabilis*, that cannot be atoned for, < *in-* priv. + **expiabilis*, that can be atoned for: see *expiable*.] **1.** Not to be expiated; admitting of no expiation or atonement: as, an *inexpiable* crime or offense.

If they do follow him into error, the matter is not so *inexpiable*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 372.

Should I offend, by high example taught,
'Twould not be an *inexpiable* fault
Pomfret, Love's Triumph over Reason.

2. Not to be satisfied or appeased by expiation; implacable.

They will not speake one to another: so *inexpiable* hatred doe the other Iewes conceiue against them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 143.

My love how couldst thou hope, who took'st the way
To raise in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton*, S. A., l. 839.

As well might we in England think of waging *inexpiable* war upon all Frenchmen for the evils which they have brought upon us in the several periods of our mutual hostilities. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Inexpiable war, a war between Carthage and its mercenary troops which lasted for about three years after the close of the first Punic war (241 B. C.).

inexpiableness (in-eks'pi-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inexpiable.

inexpiably (in-eks'pi-a-bli), *adv.* In an inexpiable manner or degree; so as to admit of no atonement.

Excursions are *inexpiably* bad;
And 'tis much safer to leave out than add.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

inexpiate† (in-eks'pi-āt), *a.* [< LL. *inexpiatus*, not expiated, < L. *in-* priv. + *expiatus*, pp. of *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] Not expiated, appeased, or pacified.

To rest *inexpiate* were much too rude a part.
Chapman, Iliad, ix.

inexplainable (in-eks-plā'na-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *explainable*.] Not explainable; incapable of being explained; inexplicable. *Bailey*, 1731.

inexpleably† (in-eks'plē-a-bli), *adv.* [Irreg. < L. *inexplebilis*, insatiable, < *in-* priv. + **explebilis*, < *explere*, fill up: see *expletive*.] Insatiably.

What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous? *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 8.

inexplicability (in-eks'pli-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inexplicabilité*; as *inexplicable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or quality of being inexplicable; also, something that is inexplicable.

The insistence upon this one ultimate *inexplicability* left no solid basis for the natural science of mind or body.
Mind, IX. 370.

inexplicable (in-eks'pli-ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inexplicable* = Sp. *inexplicable* = Pg. *inexplicavel* = It. *inesplicabile*, < L. *inexplicabilis*, that cannot be unfolded or loosed, < *in-* priv. + *explicabilis*, that can be unfolded: see *explicable*.] **I.** *a.* Not explicable; incapable of being explained or interpreted; not to be made plain or intelligible: as, an *inexplicable* mystery.

The groundlings, who for the most part are capable of nothing but *inexplicable* dumb shows and noise.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Their views become vast and perplexed, to others *inexplicable*, to themselves uncertain.
Burke, Rev. in France.

That night, by chance, the poet watching
Heard an *inexplicable* scratching.
Cowper, Retired Cat.

There is always a charm to me in the *inexplicable* windings of these wayward tracks.
Higginson, Oldport Days, p. 242.

=Syn. Unaccountable, incomprehensible, inscrutable, mysterious.

II. *n. pl.* Trousers; "inexpressibles." [A humorous euphemism.]

He usually wore a brown frock-coat without a wrinkle, light *inexplicables* without a spot.
Dickens, Sketches (Mr. Minns).

inexplicableness (in-eks'pli-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inexplicable.

inexplicably (in-eks'pli-ka-bli), *adv.* In an inexplicable manner; in a way or to a degree that cannot be explained.

But what of all this, now the power of godliness is denyed by wicked men. How then? what is their case? Surely *inexplicably*, inconceivably fearefull.
Bp. Hall, The Hypocrite.

inexplicate (in-eks'pli-kāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *explicate*.] In *bot.*, not completely rolled or closed up, as the apothecia of some lichens. [Rare.]

inexplicit (in-eks-plis'it), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *explicit*.] Not explicit or clear in terms or statement; not clearly stated.

inexplorable (in-eks-plōr'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexplorable*; as *in-*[3] + *explorable*.] Not explorable; incapable of being explored, searched, or discovered.

inexplosive (in-eks-plō'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *explosive*.] Not liable to explode; not of an explosive nature or character; free from explosions.

Going forth to enjoy themselves in the mild, *inexplosive* fashion which seems to satisfy Italian nature.
Howells, Venetian Life, xvii.

The *inexplosive* materials of which dynamite is compounded. *The American*, VIII. 38.

inexposable† (in-eks-pō'za-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *expose* + *-able*.] Secure or free from exposure.

Those whom nature or art, strength or sleight, have made *inexposable* to easy ruin may pass unmolested.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 83.

inexpressible (in-eks-pres'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *expressible*.] **I.** *a.* Not expressible; incapable of being expressed; that cannot be uttered or represented in words; unspeakable; unutterable: as, *inexpressible* grief or joy.

Distance *inexpressible*
By numbers that have name.
Milton, P. L., viii. 118.

She bore an *inexpressible* cheerfulness and dignity in her aspect. *Addison*, Religions in Waxwork.

=Syn. Unspeakable, indescribable, ineffable.

II. *n. pl.* Trousers; "unmentionables." [A humorous euphemism.]

Such "mixed spirits" . . . as could condescend to don at the same time an Elizabethan doublet and Bond-street *inexpressibles*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 39.

inexpressibly (in-eks-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In an inexpressible manner or degree; unspeakably; unutterably: as, an *inexpressibly* dreary day.

It [the hair] is . . . fastened with a bodkin, in a taste which we thought *inexpressibly* elegant. *Cook*, Second Voyage, II. xii.

inexpressive (in-eks-pres'iv), *a.* [= F. *inexpressif* = Pg. *inexpressivo*; as *in-*[3] + *expressive*.] **1.** Not expressive; wanting expression; not distinctly significant or representative: as, an *inexpressive* gesture or portrait.

The *inexpressive* semblance of himself. *Akenside*.

2. Not to be expressed; inexpressible; ineffable. [Rare.]

The *inexpressive* strain
Diffuses its enchantment.
Akenside, Pleasures of the Imagination, i. 124.

Harpings high of *inexpressive* praise.
W. Mason, Elfrida, Chorus, Ode.

inexpressiveness (in-eks-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inexpressive.

inexpugnable (in-eks-pug'- or in-eks-pū'na-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexpugnable* = Sp. *inexpugnable* = Pg. *inexpugnavel* = It. *inespugnabile*, < L. *inexpugnabilis*, that cannot be taken by assault, < *in-* priv. + *expugnabilis*, that can be taken by assault: see *expugnable*.] Not expugnable; that cannot be overcome by force, nor taken by assault; unconquerable; impregnable.

Its lofty embattled walls, its bold, projecting, rounded towers, that pierce the sky, strike the imagination, and promise *inexpugnable* strength. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

This had been not only acknowledged by his Highness himself, but with vehement and *inexpugnable* reasons and authorities defended. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

inexpugnably (in-eks-pug'- or in-eks-pū'na-bli), *adv.* In an inexpugnable manner; impregnably: as, "*inexpugnably* lodged," *Dr. H. More*.

inexsuperable† (in-ek-sū'pe-ra-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *inexuperable*; < L. *inexsuperabilis*, insurmountable, < *in-* priv. + *exsuperabilis*, surmountable: see *exsuperable*.] Not to be passed over or surmounted; impassable; insurmountable. *Coles*, 1717.

inextended (in-eks-ten'ded), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *extended*.] Unextended; without extension.

They suppose it [the soul] to be *inextended*, or to have no parts or quantity. *Watts*, Essay towards Proof of a Separate State, § 1.

inextensibility (in-eks-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inextensible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being inextensible.

Its quality of *inextensibility* [that of timber] is greatly diminished in value to the constructor on account of the comparatively slight resistance it offers to compressing power. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 448.

inextensible (in-eks-ten'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextensible* = Pg. *inextensivel*; as *in-*[3] + *extensible*.] That cannot be stretched; not extensible: applied in geometry to a surface which can be bent in any way, but only so that each element remains unchanged in magnitude and shape.

A physical line is flexible and *inextensible*, and cannot be cut. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 127.

The famous theorem that, in whatever way a flexible and *inextensible* surface may be deformed, the sum of the principal curvatures at each point will always be the same. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 698.

inextension (in-eks-ten'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *extension*.] Lack of extension; unextended state.

in extenso (in eks-ten'sō). [ML. (NL.): L. *in*, in; ML. *extenso*, abl. of *extensum*, a full statement, an original from which an abridgment is made, neut. of L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, stretch out: see *in*[1], *in*[2], *extend*.] At full length; in full; without abridgment: as, to print a paper *in extenso*.

inexterminable (in-eks-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexterminable*, < LL. *inexterminabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *exterminabilis*, exterminable: see *exterminable*.] Not exterminable; incapable of being exterminated.

inextinct (in-eks-tingkt'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *extinct*.] Not extinct or quenched.

inextinguible† (in-eks-ting'gwi-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextinguible* = Sp. *inestinguible* = Pg. *inextinguivel* = It. *inestinguibile*; as *in-*[3] + *extinguible*, < L. *extinguere*, extinguish (see *extinguish*), + *-ible*.] Inextinguishable.

The chaffe and strawe he shall burne up with *inextinguible* fyre. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 883.

Being once afire, it [bitumen] is *inextinguible*, unlesse it be by throwing dust upon it. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 141.

inextinguishable (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *extinguishable*.] Not extinguishable; incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

So under fiery cope together rush'd
Both battels main, with ruinous assault
And *inextinguishable* rage. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 217.

The just Creator condescends to write,
In beams of *inextinguishable* light,
His names of wisdom, goodness, pow'r, and love,
On all that blooms below, or shines above.
Cowper, Hope, l. 134.

inextinguishably (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* In an inextinguishable manner; so as not to be extinguished.

inextirpable† (in-eks-tėr'pa-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextirpable* = Pg. *inextirpavel* = It. *inestirpabile*, < L. *inexstirpabilis*, that cannot be rooted out, < *in-* priv. + **exstirpabilis*, that can be rooted out, < *exstirpare*, root out: see *extirp*, *extirpate*.] Not extirpable; incapable of being extirpated. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

in extremis (in eks-trē'mis). [L.: *in*, in; *extremis*, abl. pl. of *extremus*, extreme: see *in*[1], *in*[2], *extreme*.] In extremity. Used specifically—(*a*) Of a person at the point of death, implying a mortal wound or illness under which the sufferer, if conscious, is aware that his end is near. (*b*) Of a person or thing in extreme danger.

inextricable (in-eks'tri-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextricable* = Sp. *inextricable* = Pg. *inextricavel* = It. *inestricabile*, *inestrigabile*, < L. *inextricabilis*, that cannot be disengaged or disentangled, < *in-* priv. + **extricabilis*, that can be disengaged: see *extricable*.] Not extricable; that cannot be freed from intricacy or perplexity; not permitting extrication.

To deceive him
Is no deceit, but justice, that would break
Such an *inextricable* tie as ours was.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze,
Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore*.

Man
To man, were grappled in the embrace of war,
Inextricable but by death or victory. *Shelley*, Hellas.

inextricableness (in-eks'tri-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inextricable.

There is no perplexity in thee, my God, no *inextricableness* in thee. *Donne*, Devotions (1625), p. 122.

inextricably (in-eks'tri-ka-bli), *adv.* In an inextricable manner; beyond extrication or disentanglement.

Her adamantine grapple from their decks
Fate threw, and ruin on the hostile fleet
Inextricably fasten'd. *Glover*, Leonidas, vii.

The æsthetic and religious elements were *inextricably* interwoven. *J. Caird*.

inextricate† (in-eks'tri-kāt), *a.* [< LL. *inextricatus*, unextricated, undeveloped, < L. *in-* priv. + *extricatus*, pp. of *extricare*, extricate: see *extricate*.] Permitting no extrication or escape; inextricable.

But the equall fate
Of God withstood his stealth; *inextricate*
Imprisoning bands, and sturdy churlish swaines,
That were the heardsmen, who withheld with chains
The stealth attempter. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xi.

inexuperable†, *a.* Same as *inexsuperable*. *Cockeram*.

ineye† (in-ī'), *v. t.* [Late ME. *eneye*; < *in-*[1], *en-*[1], + *eye*[1]. Cf. *inoculate*.] To inoculate or bud; propagate, as a tree or plant, by the insertion of a bud.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *in-eyeing*. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

inf. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *infra*, below; (*b*) of *infinitive*; (*c*) of *infantry*.

in facie curiæ (in fā'shi-ē kū'ri-ē). [L.: *in*, in; *facie*, abl. of *facies*, face; *curiæ*, gen. of *curia*, court: see *in*[1], *in*[2], *face*[1], *facies*, *curia*.] Before the court.

in facie ecclesiæ (in fā'shi-ē e-klē'zi-ē). [L.: *in*, in; *facie*, abl. of *facies*, face; *ecclesiæ*, gen. of *ecclesia*, church: see *in*[1], *in*[2], *face*[1], *facies*, *ecclesia*.] Before the church; with priestly sanction; with ecclesiastical publicity: said of marriage solemnized by the church, as distinguished from a clandestine or a purely secular contract.

infair, *n.* See *infare*.

infall† (in'fâl), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *fall*[1].] An incursion; an inroad. [Rare.]

Lincolnshire, infested with *infalls* of Camdeners, has its own Malignancies too. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, Letters, May, 1643.

infallibilism (in-fal'i-bi-lizm), *n.* [< *infallible* (ML. *infallibilis*) + *-ism*.] The principle of papal infallibility; belief in or adherence to the dogma of infallibility.

infallibilist (in-fal'i-bi-list), *n.* [< *infallible* (ML. *infallibilis*) + *-ist*.] One who maintains the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope.

Plantier, Archbishop of Nismes, . . . was a zealous *infallibilist*. *Harper's Weekly*, June 19, 1875.

infallibility (in-fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infaillibilité* = Sp. *infalibilidad* = Pg. *infallibilidade* = It. *infallibilità*, < NL. *infallibilita(t-)s*, < ML. *infallibilis*, infallible: see *infallible*.] **1.** The quality of being infallible, or incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error. In theology the doctrine of the *infallibility of the church* is the doctrine that the church as a whole cannot err in its spiritual faith and its religious teaching, and that consequently the religious teaching of the church is infallibly true. In Roman Catholic theology the doctrine of the *infallibility of the Pope* is the doctrine that when the Pope speaks ex cathedra (that is, when he speaks officially and on matters of faith and morals) he is divinely guarded from all error. The theory of the Pope's official infallibility was long maintained by ultramontane theologians as the basis of pontifical supremacy; but it was first promulgated as a binding dogma by the Vatican Council in 1870, in the restricted form above given. See *Old Catholics*, under *catholic*.

Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent. *Tillotson*.

The highest *infallibility* in the teachers doth not prevent the possibility or the danger of mistaking in the hearers. *Stillingfleet*, Works, IV. ii.

Infallibility . . . is just that which certitude is not; it is a faculty or gift, and relates not to some one truth in particular, but to all possible propositions in a given subject-matter. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 214.

2. Incapability of failure; absolute certainty of success or effect: as, the *infallibility* of a remedy.

The prestige of the gun with a savage is in his notion of its *infallibility*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 216.

infallible (in-fal'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *infaillible* = Sp. *infalible* = Pg. *infallivel* = It. *infallibile*, < ML. *infallibilis*, not fallible, < *in-* priv. + *fallibilis*, fallible: see *fallible*.] **1.** Not fallible in knowledge, judgment, or opinion; exempt from fallacy or liability to error; unerring.

It is humane frailty to err, and no man is *infallible* here on earth. *Milton*, True Religion.

For not two or three of that order, . . . but almost the whole body of them, are of opinion that their *infallible* master has a right over kings, not only in the spirituals but temporals. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

A man is *infallible* whose words are always true, . . . but a man who is certain in some one definite case is not on that account *infallible*. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 215.

2. Unfailing in character or effect; exempt from uncertainty or liability to failure; absolutely trustworthy.

To whom also he shewed himself alive after his passion by many *infallible* proofs. Acts i. 3.

There is scarcely a disorder incident to humanity against which our advertising doctors are not possessed with a most *infallible* antidote. *Goldsmith*, Quack Doctors.

His face, that *infallible* index of the mind.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 150.

He . . . mended china with an *infallible* cement.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 64.

infallibleness (in-fal'i-bl-nes), *n.* Infallibility; exemption from liability to failure or error.

I have not at all said enough of the *infallibleness* of fine technical work as a proof of every other good power. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art.

infallibly (in-fal'i-bli), *adv.* In an infallible manner; without failure or mistake; certainly; surely.

If this disorder continues, learning and philosophy is *infallibly* torn to pieces. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

The lessening of the sun's heat would *infallibly* diminish the quantity of aqueous vapour, and thus cut off the glaciers at their source. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 21.

infamation† (in-fā-mā'shon), *n.* [< F. *infamation* = Sp. *infamacion* = Pg. *infamação* = It. *infamazione*, < LL. *infamatio(n-)*, calumny, defamation (not found in sense of 'reproach, rebuke'), < *infamare*, disgrace, defame, also reproach, rebuke, blame: see *infame*, *v.*] Reproach; blame; censure.

For vpon thys lesson he bryngeth in, as you see, his charitable *infamacion* of the clergies crueltie. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 915.

infame† (in-fām'), *a.* [< F. *infâme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *infame*, < L. *infamis*, without (good) fame, of ill fame, < *in-* priv. + *fama*, fame: see *fame*. Cf. *infamous*.] Infamous.

I believe it is the first time that a scandalous *infame* state libel was honoured with a direct encomium in a solemn History that titles itself compleat. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 142.

infame† (in-fām'), *v. t.* [< F. *infamer* = Pr. *infamar*, *enfamar* = Sp. Pg. *infamar* = It. *infamare*, < L. *infamare*, bring into ill repute, de-

fame, < *infamous*, of ill fame: see *infame*, *a.*, *infamous*.] To reproach; censure; defame.

Yet beauteous he was not by nature, he was *infamed* by writers *Holinshed*, Chron., I. 8.

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband. *Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

Hitherto obscured, *infamed*,
And to the last must let hang, as to no end
Created *Milton*, P. L., ix. 797.

infamed (in-fāmd'), *p. a.* Defamed or disgraced: specifically applied in heraldry to a hog or other beast shown without a tail.

infamize (in'fa-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infamized*, ppr. *infamizing*. [< *infame*, *a.*, + *-ize*.] To make infamous; defame. [Rare.]

With scornfull laughter (grace-less) thus began
To *infamize* the poor old drunken man.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Ark.

Is some knot of riotous slanderers leagued
To *infamize* the name of the king's brother?
Coleridge, Zapolya, i. 1.

infamonize† (in-fam'ō-nīz), *v. t.* A perverse extension of *infamize*. [Ludicrous.]

Dost thou *infamonize* me among potentates? thou shalt die. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

infamor†, *n.* [< *infame*, *v.*, + *-or*.] One who brings infamy or disgrace.

Nor Rome shall not repute theim as hir naturall children, but as cruell enemies; and not for augmentours of the commonwelth, but *infamours* and robbers of clemency. *Golden Book*, xi.

infamous (in'fā-mus, formerly also in-fā'mus), *a.* [< OF. *infamous*, < ML. *infamosus*, equiv. L. *infamis*, of ill fame, ill spoken of: see *infame*, *a.*, *famous*.] 1. Of ill fame; famous or noted for badness of any kind; notoriously evil; of vile character or quality; odious; detestable: applied to persons or things.

Is it not pity, I should lose my life
By such a bloody and *infamous* stroake?
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

We had a very *infamous* wretched lodging.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

As the Christians are worse here than in any other parts, so also the Turks indulge those vices here to the highest degree for which they are generally *infamous;* with many of them, drinking wine takes the place of opium; but they are secret in this practice.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 125.

The islanders, however, were not alone guilty of this *infamous* trade in men. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvi.

After all, perhaps, the next best thing to being famous or *infamous* is to be utterly forgotten, for this also is to achieve a kind of definite result by living.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 347.

2. Involving or attributing infamy; branded, or that brands, with infamy: as, an *infamous* crime; *infamous* punishment.

Infamous punishments are mismanaged in this country, with respect both to the crimes and the criminals.
Paley, Moral Philos., vi. 9.

Infamous crime or offense, in *law*: (*a*) In the common-law rule of evidence disqualifying convicts to testify as witnesses or serve as jurors, an offense a conviction of which would at common law disqualify the person as a witness or juror, because creating a strong presumption against truthfulness; in general, an offense punishable in a state prison. (*b*) In the constitutional provision that no one can be held to answer for an infamous offense without presentment or indictment by grand jury, a crime punishable capitally or by imprisonment in a state prison or penitentiary, with or without hard labor. In this sense restricted by some authorities to those offenses which involve falsehood and are calculated to affect injuriously the public administration of justice.=**Syn. 1.** *Wicked*, *Heinous*, etc. (see *atrocious*); disgraceful, shameful, grossly dishonorable, nefarious, execrable, ignominious.

infamously (in'fā-mus-li), *adv.* In an infamous manner or degree; odiously; scandalously; disgracefully.

Now was the time to unlock the sealed fountain of royal bounty which had been *infamously* monopolized and huckstered. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

infamousness (in'fā-mus-nes), *n.* The condition, quality, or character of being infamous; infamy. *Bailey*, 1727.

infamy (in'fā-mi), *n.* [= F. *infamie*, OF. *infame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *infamia*, < L. *infamia*, ill fame, < *infamis*, of ill fame: see *infame*, *a.*, *infamous*.] 1. Evil fame; public reproach or disgrace; scandalous repute.

Fie, what dishonour seek ye! what black *infamy!*
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 6.

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand with most indelible characters of *infamy* the name and memory to posterity. *Eikon Basilike.*

2. Infamous character; disgracefulness; scandalousness; extreme baseness or vileness: as, the *infamy* of an action.—3. In *law*, the public disgrace or loss of character incurred by conviction of an infamous offense. See *infamous*.—**Syn. 1.** *Obloquy*, *Opprobrium*, etc. (see *ignominy*), dishonor. 2. Wickedness, atrocity, villainy, shamefulness. See *atrocious*.

infancy (in'fan-si), *n.* [= F. *enfance* = Sp. Pg. *infancia* = It. *infanzia*, < L. *infantia*, inability to speak, infancy, < *infant(-)s*, unable to speak, an infant: see *infant*.] 1†. Inability to speak distinctly; want of utterance; verbal hesitation.

So darkly do the Saxon Annals deliver their meaning with more than wonted *infancy.* *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

2. The state of being an infant; the earliest period of life, in formal classification reckoned as extending to the seventh year, but commonly or popularly as including only about two years, or the time of teething, after which childhood begins.

Great God, which hast this World's Birth made me see,
Vnfold his Cradle, shew his *Infancy.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The Babe yet lies in smiling *infancy.*
Milton, Nativity, l. 151.

Heaven lies about us in our *infancy.*
Wordsworth, Immortality, st. 5.

3. In *common law*, the period of a person's life from birth to the age of majority or legal capacity, at the end of the twenty-first year; nonage; minority.—4. Figuratively, that period in the history, existence, or development of a thing which corresponds to the earliest years of childhood; the first age, beginning, or early period: as, the *infancy* of the world; the *infancy* of an institution or an art.

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the estates afterwards possessed. *Arbuthnot*, Weights and Measures.

infandous† (in-fan'dus), *a.* [< L. *infandus*, unspeakable, < *in-* priv. + *fandus*, gerundive of *fari*, speak: see *fate*.] Unspeakable; unspeakably odious.

This *infandous* custom of swearing, I observe, reigns in England lately more than anywhere else.
Howell, Letters (10th ed.), I. v. 11.

infangtheft† (in'fang-thef), *n.* [ME. (ML.), repr. AS. *infangenetheóf*, < *infangen*, pp. of *infón*, *onfón*, seize (< *in*, *on*, on, + *fōn*, pp. *fongen*, seize: see *fang*), + *theóf*, thief. Cf. *outfangthef*.] In *old Eng. law*, the privilege of the lord of a manor to sit in judgment upon thieves taken on his manor.

They shall haue *Infangthefe*, and that they shall be wreckefree, lastagefree, and louecopfree.
Charter granted by Edw. I. to Barons of the Cinque Portes, [quoted in Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 117.

In 20 Edward I. (1292), the prior of Kertmel was called, on a Quo Warranto, to show his right to have sheriff's turn, assize of bread and beer, wreck of sea, waif, *infangenthef*, to hold pleas of withernam, in Kertmel in Furneys, and to be exempt for himself and men from fines and amerciaments, and from suit and service to county and wapentake. Quoted in *Baines's* Hist. Lancashire, II. 678.

infant (in'fant), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *enfant*, OF. *enfant* (> ult. ME. *faunt*) = Pr. *enfan*, *effan*, *efan* = Sp. Pg. It. *infante*, < L. *infan(t-)s*, a child that cannot yet speak, an infant, prop. adj., not speaking, < *in-* priv. + *fan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fari*, speak: see *fable*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A child during the earliest period of its life; a young child. See *infancy*.

And the stretis of the citee schulen be fillid with *infauntis* and maydens pleynge in the stretis of it.
Wyclif, Pistil on the IId Wednesday of Advent, Zech. viii.

From fields of death when late he shall retire,
No *infant* on his knees shall call him sire.
Pope, Iliad, v. 498.

2. In *law*, a person who is not of full age; specifically (in Great Britain, the United States, etc.), one who has not attained the age of twenty-one years. Technically, by an application of the old rule that the law does not regard fractions of a day, it has been settled that a person becomes of age at the beginning of the last day of the twenty-first year. See *age*, *n.*, 3.

3†. A noble youth. See *child*, *n.*, 8.

The *Infant* [Arthur] hearkned wisely to her tale.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 25.

The noble *infant* [Rinaldo] stood a space
Confused, speechless.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xvi. 34.

Infant-class, infant-school, a class of or school for infants or young children, usually under seven years of age.

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or characteristic of infancy; hence, tender; infantile; incipient: as, *infant* beauty; *infant* fortunes.—2. Of or pertaining to the legal state of infancy; minor.

A very important part of the law of infancy . . . is that which determines the obligation of the parents in respect to *infant* children. *Amer. Cyc.*, IX. 267.

3. Figuratively, not yet fully grown; still in an early stage of development or growth: as, *infant* colonies; an *infant* bud.

Within the *infant* rind of this weak flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

Our humble petition to your honors . . . is, that you will be pleased to continue your favorable aspect upon these poor *infant* plantations.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 363.

Shall I shriek if a Hungary fall?
Or an *infant* civilisation be ruled with rod or with knout?
Tennyson, Maud, iv.

infant† (in'fant), *v. t.* [< F. *enfanter* = Pr. *enfantar*, *effantar*, *efantar* = It. *infantare*, bring forth, < LL. *infantare*, nourish as an infant, < L. *infan(t-)s*, an infant: see *infant*, *n.*] To bring forth as an infant; hence, to give origin or rise to.

But newly he was *infanted*,
And yet already he was sought to die.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory in Heaven.

If we imagine that all the godly Ministers of England are not able to new mould a better and more pious Liturgy then this which was conceav'd and *infanted* by an idolatrous Mother, how basely were that to esteeme of Gods Spirit! *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Have not I invention afore him? learning to better that invention above him? and *infanted* with pleasant travel?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

infanta (in-fan'tä), *n.* [Sp. Pg., fem. of *infante*: see *infante*.] A Spanish or Portuguese princess of the royal blood. See *infante*.

infante (in-fan'te), *n.* [Sp. Pg., an infant, child; specifically, as in def.: see *infant*, and cf. *child*, *n.*, 8.] A son of a Spanish or Portuguese sovereign; in specific use as a title, a younger prince of the royal blood. The oldest son or heir apparent in Spain is called Prince of Asturias, and the heir apparent of Portugal was called Prince of Brazil until that country became independent.

infanthood (in'fant-hūd), *n.* [< *infant* + *-hood*.] The state of being an infant; infancy.

infanticidal (in-fan'ti-sī-dal), *a.* [< *infanticide* + *-al*.] Relating to infanticide.

infanticide[1] (in-fan'ti-sīd), *n.* [= F. *infanticide* = Sp. Pg. It. *infanticida*, < LL. *infanticida*, one who kills an infant, < *infan(t-)s*, an infant, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills an infant.

Christians accounted those to be *infanticides* . . . who did but only expose their own infants.
Christophalgia (1680), p. 52.

infanticide[2] (in-fan'ti-sīd), *n.* [= F. *infanticide* = Sp. Pg. It. *infanticidio*, < LL. *infanticidium*, the killing of an infant, < L. *infan(t-)s*, an infant, + *-cīdium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of an infant; specifically, the destruction of a child, whether newly born, in the course of parturition, or still in utero; child-murder. In Christian and Hebrew communities infanticide has always been regarded as not less criminal than any other kind of murder; but in most others, in both ancient and modern times, it has been practised and regarded as even excusable, and in some enjoined and legally performed, as in cases of congenital weakness or deformity among some of the communities of ancient Greece.

Infanticide, as is well known, was . . . admitted among the Greeks, being sanctioned, and in some cases enjoined, upon what we should now call "the greatest happiness principle," by the ideal legislations of Plato and Aristotle, and by the actual legislations of Lycurgus and Solon.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 27.

Though among the Tasmanians the paternal instinct is described as having been strong, yet there was *infanticide*, and a new-born infant was buried along with its deceased mother. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 57.

infantile (in'fan-til or -tīl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *infantil* = It. *infantile*, < L. *infantilis*, of or belonging to infants, < *infan(t-)s*, an infant: see *infant*.] 1. Of or belonging to infants or little children; pertaining to or characteristic of infancy or an infant.

The flie lies all the winter in these balls in its *infantile* state, and comes not to its maturity till the following spring. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii. 6.

2. Of the character of an infant; infant-like.

The children at any age, however incapable of choice in other respects, however immature, or even *infantile*, are yet considered sufficiently capable to disinherit their parents. *Burke*, Popery Laws.

Hectic infantile fever, infantile remittent fever. See *fever*[1]. **Infantile paralysis.** See *paralysis*.=**Syn.** *Infantine*, etc. See *childlike*.

infantine (in'fan-tin or -tīn), *a.* [< *infant* + *-ine*.] Same as *infantile*.

The sole comfort of his declining years, almost in *infantine* imbecility. *Burke*, Marriage Act.

infantly† (in'fant-li), *a.* [< *infant* + *-ly*[1].] Infant-like; infantile; childish.

He utters such single matter in so *infantly* a voice.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

infantry (in'fan-tri), *n.* [< F. *infanterie*, < Sp. *infanteria* = Pg. *infanteria* = It. *infanteria*, *fanteria*, infantry; < Sp. Pg. *infante* = It. *infante*, *fante*, a young person, a foot-soldier (orig. appar. a page to a knight: see *infant*, *n.*, 3), < L. *infan(t-)s*, an infant: see *infant*.] 1. Soldiery

serving on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; that part of a military establishment using small-arms, and equipped for marching and fighting on foot, constituting the oldest of the "arms" into which armies are conventionally divided: as, a company, regiment, or brigade of *infantry*. Abbreviated *inf.*

Claverhouse, . . . leading them [his cavalry] in squadrons through the intervals and round the flanks of the royal *infantry*, formed them in line on the moor.
Scott, Old Mortality, xix.

As soon as mounted *infantry* begins to attempt manœuvres on horseback, it necessarily becomes a very inferior cavalry. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 359.

2. [As if directly < *infant*, *n.*, 1, + *-ry*.] Infants in general; an assemblage of children. [Humorous.]

There's a schoolmaster
Hangs all his school with his sharp sentences,
And o'er the execution place hath painted
Time whipt, as terror to the *infantry*.
B. Jonson, Masques, Time Vindicated.

infantryman (in'fan-tri-man), *n.*; pl. *infantrymen* (-men). A foot-soldier.

To re-enforce his own small body of cavalry with picked *infantrymen*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, xv. 53.

infarce† (in-färs'), *v. t.* Same as *enfarce*.

By fury changed into a horrible figure, his face *infarced* with rancour. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, fol. 99 b.

My facts [deeds] *infarst* my life with many a flaw.
Mir. for Mags., p. 145.

Betweene which . . . they are rather *infarced* . . . than otherwise laid and reared orderly.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 13.

infarct (in-färkt'), *n.* [< L. **infarctus*, prop. *infartus* or *infarsus*, pp. of *infarcire*, stuffed: see *enfarce*.] In *pathol.*, that which stuffs; the substance of an infarction.

A hemorrhagic *infarct* is a firm, red, usually wedge-shaped patch, which is found in certain organs as the effect of arterial embolism. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 434.

infarcted (in-färk'ted), *a.* [< LL. **infarctus*, pp. (see *infarct*), + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by infarction; stuffed; obstructed.

Sclerosis of the cortex in infantile syphilis . . . may possibly be sometimes primary, although generally it is the result of inflammation in *infarcted* areas.
The Lancet, No. 3411, p. 64.

infarction (in-färk'shon), *n.* [< *infarct* + *-ion*.] The act of stuffing or filling; the condition of being stuffed; the substance with which something is stuffed or filled. Formerly applied in pathology to a variety of morbid local conditions; now usually restricted to certain conditions caused by a local fault in the circulation.

An hypochondriack consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen. *Harvey.*

The congestion and *infarction* following embolism are produced by an afflux of arterial blood into the territory from collateral channels. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

Just as a capsule forms around any foreign body, as around a bullet or an old *infarction*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 413.

Embolic infarction, the morbid condition in the area of distribution of an end-artery after it is obstructed as by an embolus. This may be red by reflux engorgement of its vessels and hemorrhage into the tissues (*hemorrhagic infarction*), or this engorgement may be wanting and the color of the necrosed tissue may be light (*white infarction*). The term *hemorrhagic infarction* is sometimes applied to simple hemorrhage into the tissues.

infare (in-fär'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *infared*, ppr. *infaring*. [< ME. *infaren*, < AS. *infaran* (= OFries. *infara* = D. *invaren* = MLG. *invaren* = G. *einfahren*), < *in*, in, + *faran*, fare, go: see *fare*[1].] To go in; enter. [Local, Eng.]

infare (in'fär), *n.* [< ME. *infare*, < AS. *infaru*, a going in, invasion, *infær*, entrance, < *infaran*, go in: see *infare*, *v.*] 1. An entertainment given to friends upon newly entering a house; a housewarming. *Jamieson.*

And quhen the houssis biggit wer,
He gert purway him rycht weill thar;
For he thoucht to mak an *infar*,
And to mak gud cher till his men.
Barbour, The Bruce, xvi. 340 (MS.).

2. A wedding reception; the housewarming entertainment given by a newly married couple. [Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S.]

Infare (groom's wedding dinner).
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46.

There could be no wedding in a Hoosier village thirty or forty years ago without an *infare* on the following day. In those days the faring into the house of the bridegroom's parents was observed with great rejoicing.
E. Eggleston, Roxy, xxix.

Also *infair*.

infashionable† (in-fash'on-a-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *fashionable*.] Unfashionable.

infatigable† (in-fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* [= F. *infatigable* = Sp. *infatigable* = Pg. *infatigavel* = It. *infaticabile*, *infatigabile*, < L. *infatigabilis*, that cannot be wearied, < *in*- priv. + (LL.) *fatigabilis*, that may be wearied: see *fatigable*.] Indefatigable.

Th' *infatigable* hand that never ceas'd.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.

infatuate (in-fat'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infatuated*, ppr. *infatuating*. [< L. *infatuatus*, pp. of *infatuare* (> It. *infatuare* = Sp. Pg. *infatuar* = F. *infatuer*), make a fool of, < *in*, in, + *fatuus*, foolish: see *fatuous*.] 1†. To make foolish; reduce to foolishness, or show the foolishness of.

God hath *infatuated* your high subtle wisdom.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 234.

We are furnished with answer enough to *infatuate* this pretence for lay-elders.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 249.

Almighty God . . . *infatuated* his [Shaftesbury's] counsels, and made him slip his opportunity.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

2. To affect with folly; inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion beyond the control of reason; excite to extravagant feeling or action: as, to be *infatuated* with pride, or with a woman.

Certainly then that people must needs be mad or strangely *infatuated* that build the chief hope of thir common happiness or safety on a single Person.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

Such is the bewitching nature of spiritual Pride and Hypocrisie that it *infatuates* the minds of Men to their ruin. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

Some the style [of a book]
Infatuates, and through labyrinths and wilds
Of error leads them, by a tune entranc'd.
Cowper, Task, vi. 103.

infatuate (in-fat'ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *infatuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Infatuated.

There was never wicked man that was not *infatuate*.
Bp. Hall, Asa.

infatuated (in-fat'ū-ā-ted), *p. a.* Manifesting extravagant folly; caused by infatuation: as, an *infatuated* passion for cards.=**Syn.** *Absurd*, *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*); deluded, doting. See also list under *foolish*.

infatuation (in-fat-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *infatuation* = Sp. *infatuacion* = Pg. *infatuação*, < LL. *infatuatio*(*n*-), < L. *infatuare*, infatuate: see *infatuate*.] The act of infatuating, or the state of being infatuated; extravagant folly; fatuous devotion or passion: as, *infatuation* for an unworthy object.

Such is the *infatuation* of self-love, that, though in the general doctrine of the vanity of the world all men agree, yet almost every one flatters himself that his own case is to be an exception from the common rule.
H. Blair, Works, II. vii.

The *infatuations* of the sensual and frivolous part of mankind are amazing; but the *infatuations* of the learned and sophistical are incomparably more so. *Is. Taylor.*

infaust (in-fâst'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *infausto*, < L. *infaustus*, unfortunate, unpropitious, < *in*-, not, + *faustus*, propitious.] Unlucky; unfortunate; inauspicious. [Rare.]

It was an *infaust* and sinister augury for Austin Caxton.
Bulwer, The Caxtons, vii. 1.

Taurus, . . . whose *infaust* aspect may be supposed to preside over the makers of bulls and blunders.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 303.

infausting† (in-fâs'ting), *n.* [< *infaust* + *-ing*[1].] Unluckiness; ill fortune.

Hee did with all bring a kind of malediction and *infausting* upon the marriage as an ill prognosticke.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 196.

infeasibility (in-fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *infeasible*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being infeasible; impracticability.

The *infeasibility* of the thing they petitioned for to be done with justice gave the denyall to their petition.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. v. 42.

infeasible (in-fē'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *feasible*.] Not feasible; incapable of accomplishment; impracticable.

It was a conviction of the king's incorrigible and infatuated adherence to designs which the rising spirit of the nation rendered utterly *infeasible*. *Hallam.*

infeasibleness (in-fē'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Infeasibility.

Presently then, in conformitie to this order, he began the work; and being disabus'd in point of the *infeasableness*, pursu'd his task, and perfected it in less time than he had before lost in sleeping.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. vi. § 3.

infect (in-fekt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *infecten*, *enfecten*, < OF. *infecter*, F. *infecter* = Sp. Pg. *infectar* = It. *infettare*, infect, < L. *infectus*, pp. of *inficere*, put in, dip in, dye, mix, spoil, infect, < *in*, in, + *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. Cf. *affect*, *confect*, etc.] 1. To affect as with something infused or instilled; imbue; impregnate; permeate: used especially of that which is bad or hurtful, but sometimes also of that which is good or indifferent.

He [a dead dragon] *Enfecte* the firmament with his felle noise [offensive savor].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 936.

One droppe of poyson *infecteth* the whole tunne of Wine; one leafe of Colloquintida marreth and spoyleth the whole pot of porredge. *Lyly*, Euphues (1579), p. 39.

Breathing . . . a holy vow
Never to taste the pleasures of the world,
Never to be *infected* with delight.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

Men have used to *infect* their meditations, opinions, and doctrines with some conceits which they have most admired. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 56.

Our sweating hinds their salads now defile,
Infecting homely herbs with fragrant oil.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 91.

I had been reading Fichte, and Emerson, and Carlyle, and had been *infected* by the spirit of these great men.
Tyndall, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 334.

Specifically—2. To taint with disease or the seeds of disease, either physical or moral: as, to *infect* a person with smallpox; literature *infected* with immorality.

Infected be the air whereon they ride.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Till I [Sin] in man residing, through the race,
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all *infect*.
Milton, P. L., x. 608.

But vice and misery now demand the song,
And turn our view from dwellings simply neat
To this *infected* row we term our street.
Crabbe, Works, I. 42.

3. In *law*, to taint or contaminate with illegality, or expose to penalty, seizure, or forfeiture. =**Syn.** To poison, pollute, defile.

infect† (in-fekt'), *a.* [< ME. *infect*, *enfecte*, < OF. *infect*, < L. *infectus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Infected; tainted; affected unfavorably.

A grete laboure is to correcte
A molde in this maner that is *enfecte*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

Beware of subtle craft and guyle, therewith be not *infect*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

And in the imitation of these twain . . . many are *infect*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

2. Contaminated with illegality; having a flaw in the title.

Al was fee symple to him in effecte,
His purchasyng mighte nought ben *enfecte* [var. *suspect*].
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 320.

3. Marred; discolored; darkened.

The hornes of the fulle moene waxen pale and *infect* by the boundes of the derke nyght.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 5.

infectedness (in-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The fact or state of being infected.

The *infectedness* of the patient is first made known to the observer by . . . general pyrexia. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

infecter (in-fek'tèr), *n.* One who or that which infects.

infectible (in-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *infect* + *-ible*.] Capable of being infected.

Such was the purity and perfection of this thy glorious guest [Christ] that it was not possibly *infectible*, nor any way obnoxious to the danger of others' sin.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations.

infection (in-fek'shon), *n.* [= F. *infection* = Pr. *infectio*, *infeccio* = Sp. *infeccion* = Pg. *infecção* = It. *infezione*, < LL. *infectio*(*n*-), a dyeing (infection), < L. *inficere*, pp. *infectus*, dye, mix, infect: see *infect*.] 1. The act of infecting. (*a*) Communication of some quality, property, or state, whether good or bad, by contact, diffusive or emanative influence, example, etc.; more especially, the communication of some taint, or noxious or pernicious quality or element, etc.; contamination; taint.

There, while her tears deplor'd the godlike man
Through all her train the soft *infection* ran;
The pious maids their mingled sorrows shed,
And mourn the living Hector, as the dead.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 645.

Mankind are gay or serious by *infection*.
Johnson, Rambler.

(*b*) The communication of disease or of disease-germs, whether by contact with a diseased person or with morbid or noxious matter, contaminated clothing, etc., or by poisonous exhalations from any source. Compare *contagion*, 1.

There was a strict order against coming to those pits, and that was only to prevent *infection*. *De Foe.*

(*c*) Contamination by illegality, as in possessing contraband goods, etc.

In 1744, under Louis XV., a regulation freed neutral ships from the *infection* of the hostile cargo, but the same enactment ordained that neutral goods, the growth or fabric of enemies, should be confiscated.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 174.

2. That which infects, or by which some quality or state is communicated. (*a*) That which taints, poisons, or corrupts by communication from one to another; contaminating influence: as, the *infection* of error, or of an evil example.

It was her [Queen Margaret's] chance to light
Amidst the gross *infection* of those times.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

(*b*) That by which disease is or may be communicated; an infecting agency; morbific emanation or influence; virus.

Thou hast eyes
Like flames of sulphur, which, methinks, do dart *Infection* on me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

If he bring with him his bill of health, and that he is now clean of *infection* and of no danger to the other sheep, then with incredible expressions of joy all his brethren receive him. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Finding that the sickness had been ceased at Christophers three months before they came forth, so as there could be no danger of *infection* in their persons, they gave them liberty to continue on shore.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 381.

3. In *gram.*, a modification of a vowel-sound by another following, whereby the first takes on the sound of the second: applied to such modification in Celtic speech. *Windisch*, Irish Gram. (trans.).

infectious (in-fek'shus), *a.* [= F. *infectieux*; as *infecti(on)* + *-ous*.] 1. Communicable by infection; easily diffused or spread from person to person or from place to place, as a disease, a moral influence, or a mental condition: specifically applied to diseases which are capable of being communicated from one to another, or which pervade certain places, attacking persons there, independently of any contact with those already sick. Infectious diseases include contagious and miasmatic diseases.

In a house
Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign.
Shak., R. and J., v. 2.

Grief as well as joy is *infectious*. *Kames.*

Infectious horrour ran from face to face,
And pale despair.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health.

His gayety was so irresistible and so *infectious* that it carried everything before it.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

2. Capable of communicating infection; that infects, taints, or corrupts; contaminating: as, *infectious* clothing; *infectious* air; an *infectious* vice.

Which haue made all the worlde druncken and mad with her poyson and *infectious* drincke
J. Udall, On Rev. xviii.

Thy flatteries are *infectious*, and I'll flee thee
As I would do a leper.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

It [the court] is necessary for the polishing of manners, . . . but it is *infectious* even to the best morals to live always in it. *Dryden*, Ded. of Virgil's Georgics.

Every sewage contamination which chemistry can trace ought, prima facie, to be held to include the possibility of *infectious* properties.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 611.

3. In *law*, capable of contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure or forfeiture.

Contraband articles are said to be of an *infectious* nature. *Kent.*

=**Syn.** 1. Catching, communicable.—2. Contaminating, poisoning, defiling.

infectiously (in-fek'shus-li), *adv.* In an infectious manner; by infection.

The will dotes that is inclinable
To what *infectiously* itself affects,
Without some image of the affected merit.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

infectiousness (in-fek'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being infectious: as, the *infectiousness* of a disease, of an evil example, or of mirth.

Sometimes the plague ceases, or at least very notably abates of its *infectiousness* and malignity.
Boyle, Works, V. 65.

infective (in-fek'tiv), *a.* [< ME. *infectif* = Sp. *infectivo* = It. *infettivo*, < L. *infectivus*, serving to dye (in neut. pl. as noun, dyestuffs), < *infectus*, pp. of *inficere*, dye, infect: see *infect*.] †1. Of a nature to infect or affect injuriously; injurious.

Whenne it is uppe and hath fertilitee,
Turne it efte in, it doungeth best the vynes,
All other dounge is *infectif* of wynes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

2. Infectious; tending to communicate or spread, or capable of communicating, infection.

Yt is ordered that all such persons as have any notorious *infective* decease uppon him shall not be sente to the said house of correction to remayne there.
Harl. MS., quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 115.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power.
Sir P. Sidney.

All *infective* material . . . should be destroyed.
Science, IV. 441.

The morbid products are absorbed, and originate tuberculosis by an *infective* process. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 697.

infectiveness (in-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* Infective quality or power.

The conversion of ordinarily harmless microphytes into agents of deadly *infectiveness*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 715.

The essential feature of malignancy was due not to *infectiveness*, but to the indefinitely sustained activity of certain lowly organised cells. *The Lancet*, No. 3414, p. 222.

infectivity (in-fek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *infective* + *-ity*.] Tendency or capacity to infect; infectiousness.

It is from the London Congress that another important advance dates its confirmation, namely the possibility of attenuating the different viruses, varying their *infectivity*, and preserving them by means of suitable cultures.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 306.

infecund (in-fē-kund' or in-fek'und), *a.* [< ME. *infecunde* = F. *infécond* = Sp. Pg. *infecundo* = It. *infecondo*, < L. *infecundus*, unfruitful, < *in-* priv. + *fecundus*, fruitful: see *fecund*.] Not fecund; not bearing; unfruitful; barren.

Fesanntes up to bringe is thus to doo:
Take noon but of oon yere; for, *infecunde*
Are olde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

infecundity (in-fē-kun'di-ti), *n.* [= F. *infécondité* = Sp. *infecundidad* = Pg. *infecundidade* = It. *infecondità*, < L. *infecundita(t-)s*, unfruitfulness, < *infecundus*, unfruitful: see *infecund*.] The state of being infecund; absence of fecundity; unfruitfulness; barrenness.

Such a state of original promiscuity as that which McLennan and Morgan postulate tends nowadays to a pathological condition very unfavourable to fecundity; and *infecundity*, amid perpetually belligerent savages, implies weakness and ultimate destruction.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 205.

infecundous† (in-fē-kun'dus), *a.* [< L. *infecundus*, unfruitful: see *infecund*.] Unfruitful; infecund.

That the Aristotelian physiology cannot boast itself the proper author of any one invention, is pregnant evidence of its *infecundous* deficiency.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

infeeble† (in-fē'bl), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enfeeble*.

infeftment (in-feft'ment), *n.* [< *infeft*, pp. of **infeff*, *infeoff*, + *-ment*.] In *Scots law*, the old process of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the legal evidence of which is an instrument of sasine.

The Sacrament [the Lord's Supper] is one of the seals of the covenant of grace which God makes with believers in Christ; & by it He gives them seisine and *infeftment* of all the benefits of the covenant, and of the glorious inheritance purchased for them by Christ.
Rec. J. Willison, Practical Works.

Base infeftment, a disposition of lands by a vassal, to be held of himself.—**Infeftment in security**, a temporary infeftment to secure payment of some debt.—**Infeftment of relief**, a similar security to relieve a cautioner.

infelicific (in-fē-li-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *infelix* (*-ic-*), unhappy (see *infelicity*), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Productive of unhappiness. [Rare.]

The breach of any moral rule is pro tanto *infelicific*, from its injurious effects on moral habits generally.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 423.

infelicitous (in-fē-lis'i-tus), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *felicitous*.] 1. Not felicitous, happy, or fortunate; unhappy: as, an *infelicitous* marriage.—2. Unskilful; inapt; inappropriate; ill-timed: as, an *infelicitous* expression.

infelicity (in-fē-lis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *infelicities* (-tiz). [= F. *infélicité* = Sp. *infelicidad* = Pg. *infelicidade* = It. *infelicità*, < L. *infelicita(t-)s*, misfortune, unhappiness, ill luck, < *infelix*, unfruitful, unfortunate, unhappy, < *in-* priv. + *felix*, happy: see *felicity*.] 1. Lack of felicity or good fortune; unhappiness; misfortune; misery.

To suppresse and hide a mans mirth, and not to haue therein a partaker, or at least wise a witnes, is no little griefe and *infelicity*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 36.

One of the first comforts which one neighbour administers to another is a relation of the like *infelicity*, combined with circumstances of greater bitterness.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 52.

2. Unfavorableness; inappropriateness; inaptness: as, the *infelicity* of the occasion.

With characteristic *infelicity* he blundered into the room. *Bret Harte*, Shore and Sedge, p. 171.

3. An inapt, unskilful, or imperfect mode of expression, or the expression itself: as, *infelicities* of style.

Errors and *infelicities* are . . . thoroughly wrought into our minds, as parts of our habitual mode of expression.
Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 16.

infelonious (in-fē-lō'ni-us), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *felonious*.] Not felonious; not legally punishable.

The thought of that *infelonious* murder [of a canary-bird] had always made her wince.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, iii.

infelt (in'felt), *a.* [< *in*1 + *felt*.] Felt within or deeply; heartfelt.

The gentle whispers of murmuring love, the half-smothered accents of *in-felt* passion.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 37.

infeodation†, *n.* Same as *infeudation*.

infeoff†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enfeoff*.

infeoffment†, **infeofment**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *enfeoffment*.

infer (in-fėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inferred*, ppr. *inferring*. [= F. *inférer* = Sp. Pg. *inferir* = It. *inferire*, < L. *inferre*, bring in or upon, bring against, infer, < *in*, in, on, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1. Cf. *illation*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To bring in, on, or about; lead forward or advance; adduce.

One day *inferres* that foile
Whereof so many yeares of yore were free.
Arthur, A Tragedy, F 4, b. (*Nares.*)

Without doing, *inferring*, or inflicting, or suffering to be done, *inferred*, or inflicted, to them or any of them, in body or goods, any disturbance or impeachment.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 212.

What need I *infer* more of their prodigal glisterings and their spangled damnations, when these are arguments sufficient to show the wealth of sin?
Middleton, Black Book.

When the King preferreth any to the dignitie of a Mandarine, or to a higher office, their custome is to put vp a libell of supplication, *inferring* their insufficiencie, with many modest refusals. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

2. To form as an opinion or belief in consequence of something else observed or believed; derive as a fact or consequence, by reasoning of any kind; accept from evidence or premises; conclude.

The wit no sooner conceiueth that there is a God, but the will *inferreth* that he ought to be worshipped.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 31.

Judging from the past, we may safely *infer* that not one living species will transmit its unaltered likeness to a distant futurity. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 436.

From mere difference we can *infer* nothing.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 415.

3. To bear presumption or proof of; imply.

To stay with follies, or where faults may be,
Infers a crime, although the party free.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Creation *inferring* providence (for what father forsaketh the child that he hath begotten), and providence presupposing creation. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 44.

What he dared not do *inferred* some peril, I suppose.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 292.

II. *intrans.* To conclude; reach a conclusion by reasoning.

I do not, brother,
Infer as if I thought my sister's state
Secure. *Milton*, Comus, l. 408.

To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xvii. 4.

inferable (in-fėr'a-bl), *a.* [< *infer* + *-able*. Cf. *inferrible*.] Capable of being inferred or deduced; that may be concluded from evidence or premises. Sometimes *inferrible*.

I have seen much of human prejudice, suffered much from human persecution, yet I see no reason hence *inferable* which should alter my wishes for their renovation.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 218.

If excess of pressure arrests nerve-action, and if the normal amount of pressure allows the normal amount of nerve-action; then it is *inferable* that nerve-disturbances will pass with undue facility if the pressure is deficient.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 26.

inferet†, *adv.* See *in fere*, under *feer*1.

inference (in'fėr-ens), *n.* [= F. *inférence* = Sp. Pg. *inferencia*, < ML. *inferentia*, inference, < L. *inferre*, infer: see *infer*.] 1. The formation of a belief or opinion, not as directly observed, but as constrained by observations made of other matters or by beliefs already adopted; the system of propositions or judgments connected together by such an act in a syllogism—namely, the premises, or the judgment or judgments which act as causes, and the conclusion, or the judgment which results as an effect; also, the belief so produced. The act of inference consists psychologically in constructing in the imagination a sort of diagram or skeleton image of the essentials of the state of things represented in the premises, in which, by mental manipulation and contemplation, relations that had not been noticed in constructing it are discovered. In this respect inference is analogous to experiment, where, in place of a diagram, a simplified state of things is used, and where the manipulation is real instead of mental. *Unconscious inference* is the determination of a cognition by previous cognitions without consciousness or voluntary control. The lowest kind of conscious inference is where a proposition is recognized as inferred, but without distinct apprehension of the premises from which it has been inferred. The next lowest is the simple consequence, where a belief is recognized as caused by another belief, according to some rule or psychical force, but where the nature of this rule or leading principle is not recognized, and it is in truth some observed fact embodied in a habit of inference. Such, for example, is the celebrated inference of Descartes, *Cogito, ergo sum* ('I think, therefore I exist'). Higher forms of inference are the direct syllogism (see *sullogism*); apagogic inference, or the reductio ad absurdum, which involves the principle of contradiction: dilemmatic inference, which involves the principle of excluded middle; simple inferences turning upon relations; inferences of transposed quantity (see below); and

the Fermatian inference (see *Fermatian*). Scientific inferences are either inductive or hypothetic. See *induction*, 5, and *analogy*, 3.

2. Reasoning from effect to cause; reasoning from signs; conjecture from premises or criteria; hypothesis.

An excellent discourse on . . . the inexpressible happiness and satisfaction of a holy life, with pertinent *inferences* to prepare us for death and a future state.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 21, 1703.

He has made not only illogical *inferences*, but false statements. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

Take, by contrast, the word *inference*, which I have been using: it may stand for the act of inferring, as I have used it; or for the connecting principle, or inferentia, between premises and conclusions; or for the conclusion itself.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 254.

Alternative inference. See *alternative*.—**Ampliative inference.** See *explicative inference*, below.—**Analogical inference**, the inference that a certain thing, which is known to possess a certain number of characters belonging to a limited number of objects or to one only, also possesses another character common to those objects. Such would be the inference that Mars is inhabited, owing to its general resemblance to the earth. Mill calls this inference from particulars to particulars, and makes it the basis of induction.—**Apagogical inference**, an inference reposing on the principle of contradiction, that A and not A cannot be predicated of the same subject; the inference that a proposition is false because it leads to a false conclusion. Such is the example concerning mercury, under *deductive inference*, below.—**Comparative inference.** See *comparative*.—**Complete inference**, an inference whose leading principle involves no matter of fact over and above what is implied in the very conception of reasoning or inference: opposed to *incomplete inference*, or *enthymeme*. Thus, if a little girl says to herself, "It is naughty to do what mamma tells me not to do; but mamma tells me not to squint; therefore, it is naughty to squint," this is a complete inference; while if the first premise does not clearly and explicitly appear in her thought, although really operative in leading her to the conclusion, it ceases to be properly a premise, and the inference is incomplete.—**Correct inference**, an inference which conforms to the rules of logic, whether the premises are true or not.—**Deductive inference**, inference from a general principle, or the application of a precept or maxim to a particular case recognized as coming under it: a phrase loosely applied to all explicative inference. Example: Mercury is a metal, and mercury is liquid; hence, not all metals are solid. The general rule here is that all metals are solid, which is concluded to be false, because the necessary consequence that mercury would be solid is false.—**Direct deductive inference**, the simple inference from an antecedent to a consequent, in virtue of a belief in their connection as such. Example: All men die; Enoch and Elijah were men; therefore they must have died.—**Disjunctive inference.** Same as *alternative inference*.—**Explicative inference**, an inference which consists in the observation of new relations between the parts of a mental diagram (see above) constructed without addition to the facts contained in the premises. It infers no more than is strictly involved in the facts contained in the premises, which it thus unfolds or explicates. This is the opposite of *ampliative inference*, in which, in endeavoring to frame a representation, not merely of the facts contained in the premises, but also of the way in which they have come to present themselves, we are led to add to the facts directly observed. Thus, if I see the full moon partly risen above the horizon, it is absolutely out of my power not to imagine the entire disk as completed, and then partially hidden; and it will be an addition to and correction of this idea if I then stop to reflect that since the moon rose last the hidden part may have been torn away: the inference that the disk of the moon is complete is an irresistible ampliative inference. All the demonstrations of mathematics proceed by explicative inferences.—**Fermatian inference.** See *Fermatian*.—**Hypothetic inference**, the inference that a hypothesis, or supposition, is true because its consequences, so far as tried, have been found to be true; in a wider sense, the inference that a hypothesis resembles the truth as much as its consequences have been found to resemble the truth. Thus, Schliemann supposes the story of Troy to be historically true in some measure, on account of the agreement of Homer's narrative with the findings in his excavations, all of which would be natural results of the truth of the hypothesis.—**Immediate inference.** See *immediate*.—**Incomplete inference.** See *complete inference*, above.—**Indirect inference**, any inference reposing on the principle that the consequence of a consequence is itself a consequence. The same inference will be regarded as direct or indirect, according to the degree of importance attached to the part this principle plays in it. Example: All men die; but if Enoch and Elijah died, the Bible errs; hence, if Enoch and Elijah were men, the Bible errs.—**Inductive inference.** See *induction*, 5.—**Inference of transposed quantity**, any inference which reposes on the fact that a certain lot of things is finite in number, so that the inference would lose its cogency were this not the case. The following is an example: Every Hottentot kills a Hottentot; but nobody is killed by more than one person; consequently, every Hottentot is killed by a Hottentot. If the foolish first premise is supposed to hold good of the finite number of Hottentots who are living at any one time, the inference is conclusive. But if the infinite succession of generations is taken into account, then each Hottentot might kill a Hottentot of the succeeding generation, say one of his sons, and yet many might escape being killed.—**Leading principle of inference**, the formula of the mental habit governing an inference.—**Necessary inference**, an explicative inference in which it is logically impossible for the premises to be true without the truth of the conclusion.—**Probable inference**, a kind of inference embracing all ampliative and some explicative inference, in which the premises are recognized as possibly true without the truth of the conclusion, but in which it is felt that the reasoner is following a rule which may be trusted to lead him to the truth in the main and in the long run.—**Ricardian inference**, the mode of inference employed by Ricardo to establish his theory of rent. See *Ricardian*.—**Statistical inference**, an inference in regard to the magnitude of a quantity, where it is concluded that a certain value is the most probable, and that other possible values gradually fall off in probability as they depart from the most probable value. All the inferences of those sciences which are dominated by mathematics are of this character.=**Syn.** *Analysis, Anticipation, Argument, Argumentation, Assay, Assent, Assumption, Conclusion, Conjecture, Conviction, Corollary, Criterion, Decision, Deduction, Demonstration, Dilemma, Discovery, Elench, Enthymeme, Examination, Experiment, Experimentation, Finding, Forecast, Generalization, Guess, Hypothesis, Illation, Induction, Inquiry, Investigation, Judgment, Lemma, Moral, Persuasion, Porism, Prediction, Prevision, Presumption, Probation, Prognostication, Proof, Ratiocination, Reasoning, Research, Sifting, Surmise, Test, Theorem, Verdict.* Of these words, *illation* is a strict synonym for *inference* in the first and principal meaning of the latter word, but is pedantic and little used. *Reasoning* has the same meaning, but is not used as a relative noun with *of*; thus, we speak of the *inference of* the conclusion from the premises, and of *reasoning from* the premises to the conclusion. A *reasoning* may consist of a series of acts of *inference*. *Ratiocination* is abstract and severe reasoning, involving only necessary inferences. *Conclusion* differs from *inference* mainly in being applied preferentially to the result of the act called *inference*; but *conclusion* would further usually imply a stronger degree of persuasion than *inference*. *Conviction* and *persuasion* denote the belief attained, or its attainment, from a psychological point of view, while *inference, illation, reasoning, ratiocination*, and *conclusion* direct attention to the logic of the procedure. *Conviction* is perhaps a stronger word than *persuasion*, and more confined to serious and moral inferences. *Decision, judgment, finding*, and *verdict* are inferences from which practical results will immediately follow. *Discovery* is the inferential or other attainment of a new truth. *Analysis, assay, examination, experiment, experimentation, inquiry, investigation*, and *research* are processes analogous to inference, and also involving acts of inference. *Anticipation, assent, assumption*, and *presumption* express the attainment of belief either without inference or considered independently of any inference. *Presumption* is used for a probable inference or for the ground of it. *Argument, argumentation, demonstration, probation*, and *proof* set forth the logic of inferences already drawn. *Criterion* and *test* are rules of inference. *Elench* is that relation between the premises which compels assent to the conclusion; it is translated "evidence" in Heb. xi. 1, where an intellectual perception is meant. *Corollary, deduction, dilemma, enthymeme, forecast, generalization, induction, lemma, moral, porism, prediction, prevision, prognostication, sifting*, and *theorem* are special kinds of inference. (See these words.) *Conjecture, guess, hypothesis*, and *surmise* are synonyms of *inference* in its secondary sense. *Guess* and *surmise* are weaker words.

inferential (in-fe-ren'shal), *a.* [< ML. *inferentia*, inference, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an inference; deduced or deducible by inference.

It is not an *inferential*, but a palpable fact, that England is crowded. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 15.

The faith of Christ is not identical with the body of *inferential* theology which is the growth of later ages.
Contemporary Rev., L. 356.

inferentially (in-fe-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In an inferential manner; by way of inference.

It is shown *inferentially* that movements correspond to the action of the central nerve-mechanism.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 50.

inferiæ (in-fē'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [L., < *inferi*, the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead: see *inferior, infernal*.] Among the ancient Romans, sacrifices offered to the souls of deceased members of their families.

inferior (in-fē'ri-or), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inférieur* = Sp. Pg. *inferior* = It. *inferiore*, < L. *inferior*, lower, inferior, compar. of *inferus*, low, nether, underground, orig. a compar. Cf. Skt. *adhara*, lower, related with *adhas*, down, beneath.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lower in space; situated below or in a lower position; subjacent: as, the *inferior* maxillary bone; the *inferior* limb of the moon.

The right membrana tympani was entirely destroyed, with the exception of a narrow rim, the remains of the *inferior* and posterior portions of the membrane.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 245.

The mouth, instead of opening in the *inferior* part of the head, as in common sharks, was at the extremity of the head, the jaws having the same bend.
Nature, XXX. 365.

2. Lower in grade or in any scale of reckoning; less important or valuable; of smaller consideration; subordinate: as, goods of *inferior* quality; a man of *inferior* rank.

Our nation is in nothing *inferiour* to the French or Italian for copie of language, subtiltie of deuice, good method and proportion in any forme of poeme.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 48.

The body, or, as some love to call it, our *inferiour* nature, is wiser in its own plain way, and attends its own business more directly than the mind, with all its boasted subtilty.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Why be at the charge of providing logic of the best quality, when a very *inferior* article will be equally acceptable? *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

3. In *bot.*, growing below some other organ. An *inferior calyx* is one that is inserted below the ovary, or free; an *inferior ovary* is one with adnate or superior calyx. Compare *superior*.

4. In *astron.*: (*a*) Situated or occurring between the earth and the sun: as, the *inferior* planets; an *inferior* conjunction of Mercury and Venus. (*b*) Lying below the horizon: as, the *inferior* part of a meridian.—**5.** In *music*, lower in pitch.—**6.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the lower or ventral surface of an insect; below; nearer the ventral surface than other parts.—**7.** In *printing*, occupying the lower part of the shank of the type; standing below other type in the same line: as, the *inferior* figures used in chemical notation.—**Inferior antennæ or eyes**, antennæ or eyes situated on the lower surface of the head.—**Inferior court.** (*a*) A court not of general jurisdiction. (*b*) A court the proceedings or determinations of which are subject to the supervision or review of another court, of general jurisdiction, of the same state. Few phrases in law are more indeterminate than this. It is a well-settled maxim that jurisdiction is presumed in favor of the proceedings of superior, but not those of inferior, courts. The rule originated in England, where the courts of Chancery, Queen's (or King's) Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, all having an ancient common-law existence, and general, though not identical, jurisdiction, were known as the superior courts; and the distinction between them and inferior courts of special or limited jurisdiction was clear. In American law the term is variously used, without an exact meaning, except as afforded by the context.—**Inferior margin of a wing**, the margin lying beneath when the wing is folded against the body; the anterior margin: used principally in describing the tegmina of grasshoppers, etc.—**Inferior surface of a wing**, the surface lying beneath when the wing is spread.—**Inferior valve**, in *zool.*, the valve of an adherent bivalve by which it is united to other substances.—**Inferior wings**, in *entom.*, the posterior or hind wings: so called because they fold under the anterior pair.

II. *n.* A person who ranks below another; one who holds a lower place; a subordinate: as, an *inferior* in qualifications or experience; the *inferiors* in a great household.

It is fit I should commit offence to my *inferiors*.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 1.

A person gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by disdaining him. *South*, Sermons.

The man who chooses to be with his *inferiors* is degraded. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 248.

inferiority (in-fē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infériorité* = Sp. *inferioridad* = Pg. *inferioridade* = It. *inferiorità*, < ML. *inferiorita(t-)s*, < L. *inferior*, lower: see *inferior*.] **1.** The state of being inferior, especially in degree or quality; a lower state or condition.

The genuine effect of a nearer or more attentive view of infinite excellency is a deep sense of our own great *inferiority* to it. *Boyle*, Works, V. 154.

I declare I always feel my *inferiority* almost too much when I am with people who can really talk—talk like that. *C. F. Woolson*, Jupiter Lights, xv.

2. In *logic*, the character of a sign, name, proposition, or inference which is applicable to only a part of the cases to which another is applicable.

inferiorly (in-fē'ri-or-li), *adv.* In an inferior manner, position, or relation; on or in the direction of the lower part or the inferior surface: as, an insect marked *inferiorly* with black, or having a band dilated *inferiorly*.

infernal (in-fėr'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *infernal*, < OF. *enfernal, infernal*, F. *infernal* = Pr. *infernal, yfernal* = Sp. Pg. *infernal* = It. *infernale*, < LL. *infernalis*, belonging to the lower regions, < L. *infernus*, lower, underground, belonging to the lower regions, < *inferus*, low: see *inferior*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients.

The flocking shadows pale
Troop to the *infernal* jail;
Each fetter'd ghost slips to his several grave.
Milton, Nativity, l. 233.

As deep beneath th' *infernal* centre hurl'd
As from that centre to th' ethereal world.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 19.

O thou, whose worth thy wond'rous works proclaim;
The flames, thy piety; the world, thy fame;
Though great be thy request, yet shalt thou see
Th' Elysian fields, th' *infernal* monarchy.
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

2. Pertaining to or resembling hell; inhabiting hell; suitable or appropriate to hell or its inhabitants; hellish; fiendish; diabolical: as, *infernal* cruelty. [Often used colloquially as an adjective of emphasis, equivalent to *outrageous*: as, an *infernal* shame; an *infernal* nuisance.]

A goat's rough body bore a lion's head;
Her pitchy nostrils flaky flames expire;
Her gaping throat emits *infernal* fire.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 224.

The instruments or abettors in such *infernal* dealings.
Addison, Spectator, No. 243.

To look at Him who form'd us and redeem'd, . . .
To recollect that, in a form like ours,
He bruis'd beneath his feet th' *infernal* powers.
Cowper, Charity, l. 584.

Well, it is the most unaccountable affair! 'sdeath! there is certainly some *infernal* mystery in it I can't comprehend! *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 1.

Infernal fig, *Argemone Mexicana*, the prickly poppy or Mexican poppy: probably so called on account of the very prickly pod. Also called *devil's-fig*.—**Infernal machine**, a machine or apparatus, usually disguised as some familiar and harmless object, contrived to produce explosion, for the purpose of assassination or other mischief.—**Infernal stone** (*lapis infernalis*), a name formerly given to lunar caustic, as also to caustic potash.=**Syn. 1.** Tartarean, Stygian.—**2.** Devilish, satanic, fiendlike, nefarious.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of hell or of the lower regions.

That instrument ne'er heard,
Struck by the skilful bard,
It strongly to awake;
But it th' *infernals* scar'd,
And made Olympus quake.
Drayton, To Himself and the Harp.

2. A person or thing of an infernal character in any sense, or of supposed infernal appearance: specifically applied to a fire-ship, torpedo, infernal machine, or the like.

This [part of the line] the commodore ordered to be instantly cut away, for fear of hauling up another of the *infernals*, as he termed it.
Manners and Manners in America, p. 189.

infernality (in-fėr-nal'i-ti), *n.* [=Sp. *infernalidad* = Pg. *infernalidade* = It. *infernalità*; as *infernal* + *-ity*.] The character or condition of being infernal; hellishness.

The appalling union of the infallibility of Heaven with the *infernality* of Hell. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 261.

infernally (in-fėr'nal-i), *adv.* In an infernal or devilish manner; diabolically; outrageously.

All this I perceive is *infernally* false. *Bp. Hacket.*

inferno (in-fėr'nō), *n.* [< It. *inferno*, hell (the title and subject of one part of Dante's "Divina Commedia"), < L. *infernus*, of the lower regions, *inferna*, the lower regions: see *infernal*.] Hell; the infernal regions.

The lights of the town dotted and flecked a heaving *inferno* of black sea with their starlike specks, beyond which tumbled the upward avalanches of the breakers.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 19.

infero-. [Mod. combining form of L. *inferus*, low, or *inferior*, lower.] An element in some recent scientific compounds, meaning 'low' or 'lower,' and implying that something is below, on the lower side, or inferior in position or relation.=**Syn.** *Infero-*, *Infra-*. In zoölogy these prefixes refer to position or relation of parts, not to quantity, quality, or degree. *Infero-* generally means low or down with reference to the thing itself; *infra-* means below or under something else; but this distinction is not always observed. Thus, *infero*branchiate means having the gills low down; *infra*branchial would mean being below the gills.

infero-anterior (in″fe-rō-an-tē'ri-or), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *anterior*, that is in front: see *anterior*.] Situated below and in front.

inferobranch (in'fe-rō-brangk), *n.* One of the *Inferobranchiata*. *S. P. Woodward.* Also *inferobranchian*.

Inferobranchia (in″fe-rō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *branchia*, gills.] Same as *Inferobranchiata*, 2. *Latreille*, 1825.

inferobranchian (in″fe-rō-brang'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *inferobranchiate*.

II. *n.* Same as *inferobranch*.

Inferobranchiata (in″fe-rō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *inferobranchiatus*: see *inferobranchiate*.] **1.** In the old systems of De Blainville and Cuvier, an order of nudibranchiate gastropods having lamellar gills under an expanded mantle, as the families *Phyllidiidæ* and *Diphyllidiidæ*. In De Blainville's classification (1825) they were the fourth order of his second section of *Paracephalophora monoica*, composed of the two genera *Phyllidia* and *Linguella*.

2. In later systems, a suborder of nudibranchiates extended to include forms without branchiæ, but otherwise resembling the typical forms. Thus extended, the order embraces the families *Phyllidiidæ*, *Hypobranchiidæ*, *Pleurophyllidiidæ*, and *Dermatobranchidæ*.

Also called *Inferobranchia*, *Hypobranchia*, *Hypobranchiata*, *Diplecobranchia*.

inferobranchiate (in″fe-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *inferobranchiatus*, < L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having the gills inferior in position; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Inferobranchiata*. Also *inferobranchian*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Inferobranchiata*.

inferolateral (in″fe-rō-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] Situated below and to one side; inferior and lateral. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 122.

inferomedian (in″fe-rō-mē'di-an), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *medianus*, that is in the middle, < *medius*, middle: see *median*.] Situated in the middle of the under side.

inferoposterior (in″fe-rō-pos-tē'ri-or), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, coming after: see *posterior*.] Situated below and behind.

inferrible (in-fėr'i-bl), *a.* [< *infer*(*r*) + *-ible*.] See *inferable*.

From this experiment made in two receivers, it seems to be *inferrible* that air produced from cherries doth promote the alteration both of colour and also of firmness in apricocks. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 534.

infertile (in-fėr'til), *a.* [= F. *infertile* = Pg. *infertil* = It. *infertile*, < LL. *infertilis*, not fertile, < L. *in-* priv. + *fertilis*, fertile: see *fertile*.] Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren; sterile: as, an *infertile* soil; *infertile* ideas.

Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an *infertile* soil, when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable. *Government of the Tongue.*

If we say "Man is man," the proposition is *infertile*, because the identity is simply affirmed.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 79.

The offspring are usually entirely *infertile*.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 129.

infertility (in-fėr-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infertilité* = Pg. *infertilidade*, < LL. *infertilita(t-)s*, < *infertilis*, not fertile: see *infertile*.] The condition of being infertile; unproductiveness; barrenness: as, the *infertility* of land.

Commonly the same distemperature of the air that occasioned the plague occasioned also the *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholesom.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 214.

infest† (in-fest'), *a.* [< L. *infestus*, disturbed, molested, unsafe, attacking, hostile, troublesome, < *in*, in, on, + **festus*, for **fedtus*, < *fendere*, strike: see *fend*[1].] Hostile; hurtful; mischievous; harassing; troublesome.

But with fierce fury and with force *infest*,
Upon him ran. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 5.

For well she knew the wayes to win good will
Of every wight, that were not too *infest*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 41.

Toward others he was so *infest* and cruell.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

infest (in-fest'), *v.* [< OF. (also F.) *infester* = Sp. Pg. *infestar* = It. *infestare*, < L. *infestare*, attack, molest, < *infestus*, hostile: see *infest*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To attack; molest; harass; haunt or prowl around mischievously or hurtfully; attack parasitically.

The part of the desert towards the convent was very much *infested* with a large yellow hornet, call'd Dembeh, that stings the beasts as well as men.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 158.

The cares that *infest* the day
Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.
Longfellow, The Day is Done.

This cow was soon after stolen by a notorious thief named Drac, who *infested* the neighbourhood.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xx.

The county of Suffolk was especially agitated, and the famous witch-finder, Matthew Hopkins, pronounced it to be *infested* with witches. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 125.

=**Syn.** To annoy, harass, torment, plague, vex, molest, overrun.

II.† *intrans.* To become confirmed in evil; become habitually vicious.

Their vitious living shamefully increaseth and augmenteth, and by a cursed custome so grown and *infested* that a great multitude of the religious persons in such small houses do rather choose to rove abroad in apostasie than to conform themselves to the observation of good religion.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., vi. 310.

infestation (in-fes-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *infestation* = Sp. *infestacion* = Pg. *infestação* = It. *infestazione*, < LL. *infestatio*(*n-*), a molesting, troubling, < L. *infestare*, molest: see *infest*, *v.*] **1.** The act of infesting or harassing; harassment; molestation.

Touching the *infestation* of pirates, he hath been careful. *Bacon*, Speech in the Star-Chamber, 1617.

Infranchiz'd with full liberty equal to their conquerors, whom the just revenge of ancient pyracies, cruel captivities, and the causeless *infestation* of our coast had warrantably call'd over, and the long prescription of many hundred years. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

2. A harassing inroad; a malignant or mischievous invasion.

The experiences of remorse and horror I was undergoing were diabolic *infestations*, rather than any legitimate operation of the Divine spirit within me.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 123.

infester (in-fes'tėr), *n.* One who or that which infests.

infestered† (in-fes'tėrd), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *fester*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Rankling; inveterate.

infestive[1]† (in-fes'tiv), *a.* [< *infest* + *-ive*.] Troublesome; annoying.

For I will all their ships inflame, with whose *infestive* smoke,
Fear-shrunk, and hidden near their keels, the conquer'd Greeks shall choke. *Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 151.

infestive[2] (in-fes'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *infestivo*, < L. *infestivus*, not festive, not agreeable, < *in-* priv. + *festivus*, festive: see *festive*.] Not festive; cheerless; joyless. *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

infestivity (in-fes-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *infestive* + *-ity*.] Lack of festivity; lack of cheerfulness or mirth. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

infestuous† (in-fes'tū-us), *a.* [As *infest*, *a.*, + *-u-ous*.] Mischievous; harmful; noxious. Also *infestious*.

The natural pravity and clownish malignity of the vulgar sort are, unto princes, as *infestuous* as serpents.
Bacon.

Caus'd them from out his kingdom to withdraw,
With this *infestious* skill, some other-where.
Daniel, To Sir Thos. Egerton.

infeudation (in-fū-dā'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *infeodation*; = F. *infféodation* = Sp. *enfeudacion* = Pg. *enfeudação* = It. *infeudazione*, < ML. *infeudatio*(*n-*), < *infeudare*, *infeodare*, confer in fee, < *in*, in, + *feudum*, a feud, fee: see *feud*[2].] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) The act of conferring an estate in fee; the relation of lord and vassal established by the grant and acceptance of an estate in fee.

The relation of the lord to the vassals had originally been settled by express engagement, and a person wishing to engraft himself on the brotherhood by commendation or *infeudation* came to a distinct understanding as to the conditions on which he was to be admitted.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 353.

(*b*) The granting of tithes to laymen.

A decree of the Council of Lateran, held A. D. 1179, only prohibited what was called the *infeodation* of tithes, or their being granted to mere laymen.
Blackstone, Com., II. iii.

infibulate (in-fib'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infibulated*, ppr. *infibulating*. To clasp or confine with or as with a buckle or padlock; attach a clasp, buckle, or ring to.

infibulation (in-fib-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *infibulation* = Pg. *infibulação* = It. *infibulazione*, < ML. **infibulatio*(*n-*), < L. *infibulare*, put a clasp or buckle on, < *in*, on, + *fibula*, a clasp: see *fibula*.] **1.** The act of clasping or confining with or as with a buckle or padlock.—**2.** The attachment of a ring, clasp, buckle, or the like to the sexual organs in such manner as to prevent copulation. This operation was very generally practised in antiquity upon both young men and young women, but in later times chiefly upon the latter; and it is said to be still in use in some parts of the East.

infidel (in'fi-del), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *infidèle* = Sp. Pg. *infiel* = It. *infedele*, faithless, unfaithful, unbelieving, < L. *infidelis*, unfaithful, faithless (LL. unbelieving, ML. also as noun, an unbeliever), < *in-* priv. + *fidelis*, faithful: see *fidelity*, *feal*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Without faith; unbelieving; disbelieving; especially, rejecting the distinctive doctrines of a particular religion, while perhaps an adherent of some other religion.

The barbarous Turk is satisfied with spoil;
And shall I, being possess'd of what I came for,
Prove the more *infidel*?
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 1.

Specifically—**2.** Rejecting the Christian religion while accepting no other; not believing in the Bible or any divine revelation: used especially of persons belonging to Christian communities.—**3.** Due to or manifesting unbelief.

Through profane and *infidel* contempt
Of holy writ. *Cowper*, Task, I. 740.

II. *n.* **1.** An unbeliever; a disbeliever; one who denies the distinctive tenets of a particular religion.

And sore we war offeryd to be dryff in to Barbaris, where Dwellyth ower Mortall Enimys, as Turkes, Mamnoluks, Sarrazyns, and other *infidelys*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

Now, *infidel* [Shylock], I have thee on the hip.
Shak., M. of V., iv 1.

On her white breast a sparkling cross she wore,
Which Jews might kiss, and *infidels* [Mohammedans] adore. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 7.

Mohammed . . . now began to threaten the *infidels* with the judgment of God for their contempt of His message and His messenger. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 549.

Specifically—**2.** A disbeliever in religion or divine revelation in general; especially, one who denies or refuses to believe in the Christian religion while accepting no other; one who rejects the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine origin and authority of Christianity as revealed in the Bible.

Have mercy upon all Jews, Turks, *Infidels*, and Heretics.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Good Friday.

3†. In *feudal law*, one who violated fealty. *Rapalje and Lawrence.* = **Syn.** *Infidel, Unbeliever, Disbeliever, Deist, Atheist, Agnostic, Skeptic, Free-thinker.* The word *infidel* is generally used in opprobrium. It may mean either a disbeliever in one's own religion as opposed to another (as a Christian in the view of a Mohammedan, or the contrary), or a deist, an atheist, or an agnostic. (See below.) In strict use, however, it is not applicable to one who has never heard of Christianity, nor to one who rejects some particular doctrine of the Christian church, while he accepts Christianity as a divinely revealed religion, nor to one who is in avowed doubt respecting the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, but willing to be taught and persuaded. The first is a heathen, the second a heretic, the third a skeptic. *Unbeliever* and *disbeliever* are negative in form, but *disbeliever* is positive in its implication that one actually refuses to believe; the *unbeliever* only fails to believe. (See *disbelief.*) *Unbeliever* is almost always general, applying to Christianity as a whole; *disbeliever* is specific, but has a wider range of possible application: as, a *disbeliever* in the divine right of kings. A *deist* believes in a God, but denies the fact or possibility of a revelation. An *atheist* denies the existence of a God. An *agnostic* denies (*a*) any possible or (*b*) any actual knowledge concerning God and a future life. A *skeptic* either doubts whether any truth or principle can be philosophically established, or, specifically, doubts the truth of all propositions in the field of religion. *Free-thinker*, though inoffensive by derivation, is opprobriously used, the freedom of thinking being held to be lawlessness or license. None of these words draws the line distinctly between honesty and dishonesty in the treatment of the evidences of Christianity.

The Saxons were *Infidels*, and brought in with them Diversity of Idols, after whose names they gave Appellations to the several Days of the Week. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 2.

I love to consider an *infidel*, whether distinguished by the title of *deist, atheist*, or *free-thinker*, in three different lights: in his solitudes, his afflictions, and his last moments. *Addison and Steele*, Tatler, No. 111.

By night an *atheist* half believes a God.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 172.

He on the thought-benighted *skeptic* beamed
Manifest Godhead.
Coleridge, Religious Musings, l. 31.

infidelity (in-fi-del'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *infidelities* (-tiz). [< F. *infidélité* = Pr. *infidelitat* = Sp. *infidelidad* = Pg. *infidelidade* = It. *infedelità, infedeltà, infidelità*, unfaithfulness, unbelief, < L. *infidelita(t-)s*, unfaithfulness, < *infidelis*, unfaithful, unbelieving: see *infidel.*] **1.** Lack of faith or belief; unbelief; disbelief: with reference to the essential tenets of any religion.

The promyses of God can not be disapointed by mannes *infidelite*, as S. Paule saith.
Bp. Gardiner, Explication, fol. 78.

That the fume of an Agath will avert a tempest, or the wearing of a Chrysoprase make one out of gold, as some have delivered, we are yet, I confesse, to believe, and in that *infidelity* are likely to end our days.
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid. (1646), ii. 5.

Specifically—**2.** Disbelief in revealed religion; rejection of the doctrine of inspiration of the Scriptures or of the divine origin of Christianity; or, yet more broadly, disbelief in all forms of religious faith. Thus, infidelity includes atheism, or disbelief in God; deism, or belief in God accompanied with disbelief in Christianity; and agnosticism, or disbelief in the possibility of extramundane knowledge.

I hear with sorrow . . . that a very anti-christian article has crept in the last number of the Edinburgh Review. . . . You must be thoroughly aware that the rumour of *infidelity* decides not only the reputation, but the existence of the Review. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, viii.

3. Breach of trust; unfaithfulness to a charge or an obligation; dishonesty; disloyalty; deceit: as, the *infidelity* of a friend or a servant.

I have had, in twenty years' experience, enough of the uncertainty of princes, the caprices of fortune, . . . and the *infidelity* of friends.
Sir W. Temple, Memoirs from the Peace in 1697.

The *infidelities* of the post-offices, both of England and France, are not unknown to you.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 325.

Specifically—**4.** Unfaithfulness to the marriage-vows; adultery.

Too much indulgence has been shown to the extravagance, dishonesty, and domestic *infidelity* of men of wit.
Lord John Russell, in Lady Holland's Sydney Smith, vi., [note.

infield† (in-fēld'), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *field.*] To inclose, as a piece of land; make a field of.

infield (in'fēld), *a.* [< *in*1 + *field.*] Under crop; noting arable land which is still kept under crop: distinguished from *outfield.* [Scotch.]

The rich *infield* ground produced spontaneously rib grass, white, yellow, and red clover, with the other plants of which cattle are fondest. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 196.

in-field (in'fēld), *n.* [< *in*1 + *field.*] In *base-ball.* See *field*, *n.*, 3.

in fieri (in fī'e-rī). [L.: *in*, in; *fieri*, become (here as a noun, becoming), used as pass. of *facere*, make, do: see *fiat.*] In process; yet in the making: said of legal proceedings which, though actually pending, have not yet been completed, and therefore may yet be molded as accuracy and justice require.

infile† (in-fīl'), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *file*3. Cf. *enfile.*] To place in a file; arrange in a file or rank. *Holland.*

infill (in'fil), *v. t.* [< *in*1 + *fill*1, *v.*] To fill in; fill.

The impressions have been produced by the *infilled* tracks and burrowings of marine animals.
Geol. Mag., N. S., IV. 89.

infilling (in'fil-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *infill, v.*] That which fills in, or has been made to occupy cavities or vacant places of any kind or dimensions: same as *filling.*

The skeleton is more or less extensively composed of phosphate of lime, with the chambers occupied, throughout or in part, by phosphatic *infilling.*
Amer. Geologist, I. 255.

infilm (in-film'), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *film.*] To cover with a film, as in gilding.

infilter (in-fil'tėr), *v. t.* [= F. *infiltrer* = Sp. Pg. *infiltrar* = It. *infiltrare*; as *in*-2 + *filter*1.] To filter or sift in.

infiltrate (in-fil'trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *infiltrated*, ppr. *infiltrating.* [< *in*-2 + *filtrate.* Cf. *infilter.*] **I.** *intrans.* To pass by filtration; percolate through pores or interstices.

The water *infiltrates* through the porous rock.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

II. *trans.* To pass into or through the pores or interstices of; filter into or through.

The quantity [of rain] which *infiltrated* the chalk district in the neighbourhood of King's Langley to replenish the springs and rivers of that neighbourhood was ascertained and recorded.
T. Bailey Denton, Sanitary Engineering, p. 25.

infiltrate (in-fil'trāt), *n.* [< *infiltrate, v.* Cf. *filtrate, n.*] That which infiltrates; specifically, in *pathol.*, the substance which passes into the tissues to form a morbid accumulation, as the fat of fatty infiltration.

infiltration (in-fil-trā'shon), *n.* [= F. *infiltration* = Sp. *infiltracion* = Pg. *infiltração* = It. *infiltrazione*; as *infiltrate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act or process of infiltrating.

The landslips are occasioned by *infiltrations* of water into ground which retains it in great quantity.
Trans. in *J. C. Brown's* Reboisement in France, p. 249.

2. In *pathol.*, a morbid condition of any portion of tissue produced by the accumulation in it of substances introduced from without: distinguished from *degeneration*, where the substance abnormally present is produced from the tissue itself through faulty metabolism.—**3.** That which infiltrates; a fluid, or matter carried by a fluid, which enters the pores or cavities of a body.

Calcareous *infiltrations* filling the cavities of other stones. *Kirwan.*

Albuminous infiltration. Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Amyloid infiltration.** Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Fatty infiltration,** the deposit in the cells of globules of fat, taken up by the cell from without, and not formed by the degeneration of the proteid substance of the cell.

infinitant (in-fin'i-tant), *a.* [< ML. *infinitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *infinitare*, infinitate: see *infinitate.*] In *logic*, applied to a sign of negation which is closely connected with a general term, as the *non* in *non*-existent.

infinitary (in-fin'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< *infinite* + *-ary.*] Pertaining to infinite quantity.—**Infinitary property of a function,** in *math.*, a property belonging to the function when the variable becomes infinite.—**Infinitary type of fx,** a quantity having a finite ratio to $fx : f'x$ when x becomes infinite.

infinitate (in-fin'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infinitated*, ppr. *infinitating.* [< ML. *infinitare* (Abelard), negate, mark as infinite, < L. *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite.*] To render infinite; in *logic*, to negate by attaching a sign of negation to: said particularly of terms, as objects of the action, and also of propositions.

infinitation (in-fin-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *infinitate* + *-ion.*] The act or result of infinitating.

infinite (in'fi-nit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *infinite, infynyte* = F. *infini* = Pr. *infinit, enfenit* = Sp. Pg. It. *infinito*, < L. *infinitus*, boundless, unlimited, without end, endless, indefinite, < *in-* priv. + *finitus*, bounded, ended: see *finite.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Immeasurably or innumerably great; so great as to be absolutely incapable of being measured or counted. Space is the most familiar example of an object ordinarily conceived to be infinite. Anaximander and other early Greek philosophers appear to have called this *ἄπειρον*, unbounded, and the Latin *infinitum* is a translation of the Greek word. The two ideas, that of the immeasurable and that of the unbounded, were confused by the early Greeks, and also by some modern philosophers, as Hobbes and Hegel. Ordinary geometry regards space as both unbounded and immeasurable; but the hypothesis of modern geometers concerning the properties of space, called elliptic non-Euclidean geometry, makes space measurable (in that it supposes that a point proceeding along a straight line, after having traversed a vast but finite distance, would return from behind to its original starting-point), and this supposition, which is entirely self-consistent, leaves space unbounded just as the surface of a spherical body, such as a pea, or the circumference of a circle is unbounded. But it is no more the usage of ordinary language than of mathematics to call the surface of a pea *infinite.* On the other hand, geometers conceive that if from an unbounded and immeasurable (infinite) right line a small part be cut off, what remains, having two terminals, is bounded but immeasurable; and in ordinary as in mathematical language such a line would be called *infinite.* Thus, the usual and mathematical meaning of the word *infinite* departs from the suggestion of its etymology. Mathematicians speak of the ratios of infinite quantities; such an expression supposes that the arrangement of the units or elements remains essentially unchanged in the measurement. Thus, a line two inches long, comprising an infinity of points, may be said to have twice as many points as one which measures only one inch and also comprises an infinity of points; but this only means that the former multitude appears twice as great as the latter when the points are not completely disintegrated. So *orders of infinity* are spoken of. (See *infinitesimal.*) These expressions have led metaphysicians to suppose that the infinite quantity of the mathematicians is not the maximum, and consequently is not truly infinite. But the points of a line, however short, can be brought into a one-to-one correspondence with those of all space—that is, for every point in all space there is a distinct and separate point in the line, and that although the space considered have an infinite multitude of dimensions; so that the multitude of points in a line is the greatest possible quantity. Mathematicians distinguish, however, two kinds of infinity. The multitude of finite whole numbers may be said to be *infinite*, since the counting of them cannot be completed. But the multitude of points upon a line, which corresponds to the multitude of numbers expressible by an infinite series of decimals, is infinitely greater, in that it cannot be brought into a one-to-one correspondence with the former. If ∞ represents the former multitude, 10^{∞} will represent the latter, so that the former is analogous to a logarithmic infinite, or infinite of order zero. The former is said to be *improperly* or *discretely infinite*, the latter *properly* or *continuously infinite.*

In the extension of space-construction to the infinitely great, we must distinguish between unboundedness and *infinite* extent; the former belongs to the extent-relations, the latter to the measure-relations.
Riemann, Hypotheses at the Bases of Geometry (tr. by [W. K. Clifford), III. § 2.

2. All-embracing; lacking nothing; the greatest possible; perfect; absolute: applied only to Divinity.

But shining with such vast, such various Light,
As speaks the Hand that form'd them [stars] *Infinite.*
Prior, Solomon, i.

That which is conceived as absolute and *infinite* must be conceived as containing within itself the sum not only of all actual, but of all possible modes of being.
Mansell, Limits of Religious Thought.

3. Boundless; unbounded; endless; without limit; interminable. In this sense the surface of a pea is infinite, while a plane of immeasurable extent whose continuity is interrupted by one small hole is finite. [Rare, except by confusion with def. 1 (which see).]

The environment of any finite portion of space is and must be necessarily other portions of space. But if any limited space has space for its environment, it is not limited by it, but continued by it. Any possible limited or finite space is continued by an environment of space, and the whole of space is *infinite.* . . . Self-environment is the characteristic of the *infinite.*
W. T. Harris, Philos. in Outline, § 10.

4. By hyperbole, indefinitely extensive; beyond our powers of measuring or reckoning.

Gratiano speaks an *infinite* deal of nothing.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason! how *infinite* in faculty! *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Man differs from man; generation from generation; nation from nation. Education, station, sex, age, accidental associations, produce *infinite* shades of variety.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

5. [Tr. Gr. *ἀόριστος*: see *aorist.*] In *logic*, modified, as a term, by a sign of negation. **Infinite being,** a being in whose mode of existence there is no defect; specifically (the *Infinite Being*), God; the absolute Deity.—**Infinite decimal,** a decimal which is interminate, or which may be carried to infinity. Thus, if the diameter of a circle be 1, the circumference is 3.14159265, etc., carried to infinity.—**Infinite distress, divisibility, group, hyperbola,** etc. See the nouns.—**Infinite ellipse.** Same as *elliptois.*—**Infinite series,** a series the terms of which go on increasing or diminishing without coming to an end. See *series.* = **Syn.** Boundless, immeasurable, illimitable, interminable, limitless, unlimited, unbounded.

II. *n.* Anything which is infinite, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *philos.*, the Infinite Being; the absolute Deity.

The nothingness of the finite is due to an implicit consciousness of the *Infinite* that is rising within the spirit.
J. Caird, in Faiths of the World.

The finite is relative to something else; the *infinite* is self-related. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 71.

The being of the *Infinite* may be a consciousness, but it is not our consciousness, nor is ours related to it as the part to the whole, or in any way necessary to it.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxliii.

(*b*) In *math.*, a fictitious or supposed quantity, too great to be capable of measurement. See *infinitesimal.*

It is already a doctrine of Aristotle's that an infinity can never be actu (i. e. actual and given), but only potentia. . . . He expounds the antinomies in his short way,

and then says, "A mediator is required"; upon which he gives the solution that the *infinite*, both of the world in space, and of time and in division, is never before the regressus, or progressus, but in it. Thus truth then lies in the rightly apprehended conception of the *infinite*. Thus one tarnishes himself if he imagines that he can think the infinite of whatever kind it may be, as something objectively present and complete, and independent of the regressus.

Schopenhauer, Will, tr. by Haldane and Kempe, ii. 115.

If Zero is the sign of a vanished quantity, the *Infinite* is the sign of that continuity of Existence which has been ideally divided into discrete parts in the affixing of limits.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 5.

infinite (in'fi-nit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *infinit*, < OF. *infinit*, F. *infini* = Pr. *infinit* = Sp. Pg. It. *infinito* = D. *infinitus* = G. Dan. Sw. *infinit*, < L. *infinitus*, unlimited, < *in-* priv. + *finitus*, limited: see *finite*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Without limit; unlimited; boundless; endless; immeasurable; unbounded; illimitable: as, *infinite* space; *infinite* time; *infinite* power; *infinite* wisdom; *infinite* goodness.

Infinite riches in a little room.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, Prol.

Infinite pity and infinite shame.

Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 3.

2. Very great; very large; very numerous; very much: as, *infinite* pains; *infinite* trouble; *infinite* delight; *infinite* variety.

Infinite thanks, my lord.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

3. In *math.*, greater than any assignable quantity; having no limit in magnitude; increasing beyond all bounds: as, an *infinite* series; an *infinite* function.

4. In *math.*, of the nature of an infinitesimal; infinitely small; indefinitely small; having no magnitude: as, an *infinite* line.

5. In *bot.*, indefinite in number: said of parts of a flower.

6. In *logic*, not limited by any of the predicates of the class to which it belongs: said of a term or proposition.

7. In *gram.*, unlimited in signification: said of the infinitive mood.

II. *n.* That which is infinite; infinity; immensity.

Infinite was but a word to express a thing so far from our reach.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 7.

infinitely (in'fi-nit-li), *adv.* Immeasurably; incomparably; in the highest conceivable degree: often used in hyperbole: as, to be *infinitely* obliged for favors.

I am a soldier, and a bachelor, lady;
And such a wife as you I could love *infinitely*.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 6.

We know that a good constitution is *infinitely* better than the best despot. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Matter is concluded not to be *infinitely* divisible.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Phys., p. 194.

infiniteness (in'fi-nit-nes), *n.* The state of being infinite; infinity; immensity.

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Almightiness, and express that infinite distance between his *infiniteness* and our weaknesses. *Jer. Taylor.*

If we consider the quality of the person appearing, that he was no other than the eternal Son of God, how ought we to be wrapt with wonder and astonishment at the *infiniteness* of the divine condescention!

Abp. Sharp, Works, I. xi.

infinitesimal (in"fi-ni-tes'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *infinitésimal* = Sp. Pg. *infinitesimal* = It. *infinitesimale*, < NL. *infinitesimalis*, infinitesimal, < *infinitesimus* (fem. *infinitesima* (> It. *infinitesima* = Pg. *infinitesima* = F. *infinitésime*), sc. *pars*, an infinitesimal), a quasi-ordinal numeral, a term of an infinite convergent series which is preceded by an infinite number of terms, hence infinitely small, < *infinitum*, a quasi-cardinal, neut. of L. *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite*. For the ordinal termination, cf. *centesimal*, *millesimal*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Infinitely or indefinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

The distance between them may be either infinite or *infinitesimal*, according to the measure used.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

Its [homeopathy's] leaders have long ceased to insist upon *infinitesimal* dosage as an essential principle of treatment. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 537.

Infinitesimal analysis, in *math.* See *analysis*, 3 (*c*).—**Infinitesimal transformation.** See *transformation*.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a fictitious quantity so small that by successive additions to itself no sensible quantity, such as the unit of quantity, could ever be generated. If a is a finite quantity, and i an infinitesimal, we always assume $a + i = a$, a fundamental proposition of the infinitesimal calculus; but whether this is because the infinitesimal is a fictitious quantity strictly zero, or because equality is used in a generalized sense in which this is true, is a question of logic, concerning which mathematicians are not agreed. Most writers use the *method of limits* (which see, under *limit*), which avoids this and other difficulties. It is assumed that all the mathematical operations can be performed on these quantities. Every power of an infinitesimal is infinitely smaller than any inferior power of the same infinitesimal. (See *infinite*, 1.) Any infinitesimal may be assumed as a base or standard, by comparison with which the magnitudes of others are estimated. The base itself is said to be of the first order, its square of the second order, its cube of the third order, etc. Finite quantities are of the zero order of infinitesimals, and infinite quantities are generally of negative orders. The logarithm of any infinitesimal of a finite order is of order zero, although it is infinite. In like manner, in every order of infinitesimals there are quantities infinitely greater and quantities infinitely smaller than the power of the base of that order. The square, cube, etc., of an infinitesimal of the zero order remains of the zero order: yet there is nothing peculiar about these infinitesimals; any one of them might have been taken as the base, and then its square would have been reckoned as of the second order, while the infinitesimal in comparison with which it was of the zero order would now appear as of the infinite order.

Infinites are composed of finites in no other sense than as finites are composed of *infinitesimals*.

Dr. Clark, Fourth Reply to Leibnitz.

infinitesimally (in"fi-ni-tes'i-mal-i), *adv.* By infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities; to an infinitesimal extent or in an infinitesimal degree.

Just as he himself forms an *infinitesimally* small part of the universe, so his personal knowledge is utterly incommensurate with the sum total of existence.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 13.

infinition† (in-fi-nish'on), *n.* [= OF. *infinicion*, < L. *infinitio(n-)*, boundlessness, infinity, < *infinitus*, boundless: see *infinite*.] Infinitation; negation.

For what joy is so great but the conceipt
Of falling to his *Infinition*
Of blacke Non-essence will confound it streight?

Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 23.

infinitival (in-fin-i-tī'val or in-fin'i-ti-val), *a.* [< *infinitive* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, of or belonging to the infinitive.

To all verbs, then, from the Anglo-Saxon, to all based on the uncorrupted *infinitival* stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and to all substantives, whencesoever sprung, we annex -able only.

F. Hall, -Able and Reliable, p. 47.

infinitive (in-fin'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *infinitif* = Pr. *infinitiu*, *enfenitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *infinitivo* = D. *infinitivus* = G. Dan. Sw. *infinitiv*, < LL. *infinitivus*, unlimited, indefinite (*modus infinitivus* or simply *infinitivus*, the infinitive mode), < L. *infinitus*, unlimited: see *infinite*.] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, unlimited; indefinite: noting a certain verb-form sometimes called the *infinitive mode*. See II.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, a certain verb-form expressing the general sense of the verb without restriction in regard to person or number, as English *give*, German *geben*, French *donner*, Latin *dare*, Greek δόδναι. In the grammar of Latin and of the most familiar modern languages, it is used as the representative form of the whole verb-system. It is by origin simply a verbal noun in an oblique case (oftenest dative); and hence its tendency to use with a stereotyped prefixed preposition, as *to* in English, *zu* (= English *to*) in German, *at* (= English *at*) in Scandinavian, *de* ('of') or *à* ('to') in French, and so on; but the preposition is no part of the infinitive. In the old grammars, and in many recent ones, it is called a *mode;* but the term is objectionable, and is going out of use. Abbreviated *inf.*

2†. An endless quantity or number; an infinity.

Fie, that the spyrit of a single man
Should contradict innumerable wills;
Fie, that *infinitiues* of forces can
Nor may effect what one conceit fulfills.

G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile, p. 69.

Historical infinitive. See *historical*, 4.

infinitively (in-fin'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In *gram.*, in the manner of an infinitive.

infinito (in-fi-nē'tō), *a.* [It., = E. *infinite*, q. v.] In *music*, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.

infinitude (in-fin'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *infinitude*, < ML. as if **infinitudo*, < L. *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite*.] **1.** The state or quality of being the greatest possible, or inconceivably great: as, the *infinitude* of power or grace.

And thou the third subsistence of Divine *Infinitude*, illumining Spirit, the joy and solace of created things.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Such wide and undetermined prospects are as pleasing to the fancy as speculations of eternity or *infinitude* are to the understanding. *Spectator*, No. 412.

2. Infinite extension; infinity; innumerable or immeasurable quantity: as, an *infinitude* of space or of stars.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions.

Addison, Spectator.

The *infinitude* of the universe, in which our system dwindles to a grain of sand.

Sumner, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

infinituple (in-fin'i-tū-pl), *a.* [< *infinite* + *-uple*, as in *duple*, *quadruple*, etc.] Multiplied an infinite number of times. *Wollaston.* [Rare.]

infinity (in-fin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infinité* = Pr. *infinitat*, *enfenitat* = Sp. *infinidad* = Pg. *infinidade* = It. *infinità*, < L. *infinita(t-)s*, boundlessness, endlessness, < *infinitus*, boundless, endless: see *infinite*.] **1.** The condition of being infinite or the greatest possible; immeasurableness; innumerability; perfection: as, the *infinity* of God; *infinity* of duration.

One whose eternity passeth al time, and whose *infinity* passeth all nombre, that is almightye.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 636.

If we dare not trust God with the circumstance of the event, and stay his leisure, . . . we disrepute the *infinity* of his wisdom. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 35.

This endless addition or addibility . . . of numbers . . . is that . . . which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of *infinity*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xvi. 8.

2. Unlimited extension; figuratively, exhaustless quantity or number: as, inconceivable *infinity;* an *infinity* of details.

Here has been that *infinity* of strangers!

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 1.

Adorn'd with an *infinity* of statues, pictures, stately altars, and innumerable reliques.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 19, 1644.

In an *infinity* of things thus relative, a mind which sees not infinitely can see nothing fully.

Shaftesbury, Moralists, ii. § 4, quoted in Fowler, p. 111.

3. In *geom.*, the part of space at an infinite distance from the part chiefly considered. Owing to the mechanical properties of the straight line, the most important mode of geometrical transformation is that which transforms every straight line into a straight line, its position only being changed. But this transforms the part of space at infinity into a plane, just as in a perspective view of an unbounded plane the infinitely distant parts are compressed into a line. Hence, mathematicians generally speak of the *plane at infinity*, or the *line at infinity* in a plane. In analytical geometry the plane at infinity is best considered as two coincident planes, fastened together at an imaginary nodal circle, and constituting a degenerate sphere, called the *sphere at infinity*. (See *absolute*, *n.*, 2.) In the theory of functions, the most important mode of transformation of the plane is one which preserves the magnitudes of all angles, and this transforms the infinitely distant parts of the plane into a point; hence, in that branch of mathematics, the *point at infinity* is spoken of.—**Infinity plug**, in *elect.*, a plug in a resistance box which when removed from its seat opens the circuit (makes the resistance infinite).

infirm (in-fėrm'), *a.* [< ME. *infirm*, < OF. *infirm*, *enferm*, *anferm*, *emfarm*, F. *infirme* = Pr. *eferm*, *enferm* = Sp. Pg. *enfermo* = It. *infermo*, *infirmo*, < L. *infirmus*, not strong or firm, < *in-* priv. + *firmus*, strong: see *firm*.] **1.** Not firm, stable, or strong; lacking stability or solidity; faltering; feeble: as, an *infirm* support; an *infirm* judgment.

The sonne . . . may . . . nat by the *infirme* lyht of his beemes brekyn or percen the inward entrailes of the erthe.

Chaucer, Boëthius, v. meter 2.

Lady M. *Infirm* of purpose!
Give me the daggers. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Infirm the stalks, unsolid are the leaves.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 307.

He who fixes on false principles treads on *infirm* ground.

South, Sermons.

Specifically—**2.** Not sound in health; impaired in health or vitality; enfeebled; weak: as, *infirm* in body or constitution.

Here I stand, your slave,
A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despis'd old man.

Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

The unhealthful east,
That breathes the spleen, and searches ev'ry bone
Of the *infirm*, is wholesome air to thee.

Cowper, Task, iv. 365.

3. Voidable; obnoxious to legal objection that may destroy apparent efficacy.—**Syn. 1.** Vacillating, wavering, shaky.—**2.** Enfeebled, debilitated, sickly, decrepit, shackly.

infirm† (in-fėrm'), *v. t.* [< F. *infirmer* = Pr. *enfermar*, *enfirmar* = Sp. Pg. *enfermar*, *infirmar* = It. *infirmare*, < L. *infirmare*, make infirm, weaken, ML. also be infirm or sick, < *infirmus*, infirm: see *infirm*, *a.*] **1.** To weaken; enfeeble.

If they be strong, you do what you can to *infirm* their strength. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 120.

2. To make less firm or certain; render doubtful, questionable, or dubious.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points. *Raleigh*, Essays.

This is not *infirmed* because we read how God doth seem in some things to alter his will, before not determined, but dependant upon man's behaviour.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 130.

Socrates, . . . professing to affirm nothing, but to *infirm* that which was affirmed by another, hath exactly expressed all the forms of objection, fallacy, and redargution.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 224.

infirmarer† (in-fėr'ma-rėr), *n.* [< ML. *infirmarius* (see *infirmarian*) + E. *-er*[1].] Same as *infirmarian*. *I. Campbell*, St. Giles Lect., 1st ser., p. 78.

infirmarian (in-fėr-mā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *infirmarius* (as defined) (see *infirmary*) + *-an*.] An officer in a monastery who has charge of the quarters for the sick.

Antony de Madrid . . . had to nurse St. Stanislaus in his last illness, as *infirmarian* of Sant' Andrea.

Life of St. Kotka, p. 83.

The Community [Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes], which during the whole time of the war had sent five hundred *infirmarians* into the battle fields.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 354.

infirmary (in-fėr'ma-ri), *n.*; pl. *infirmaries* (-riz). [Formerly *enfermerie*, by apheresis *fermary*, *fermery*, *fermory*, *firmary*, etc. (see *fermery*); < OF. *enfermerie* (also *fermerie*), F. *infirmerie* = Pr. *effermeria*, *efermaria* = Sp. *enfermeria* = Pg. *enfermaria* = It. *infermeria*, < ML. *infirmarium*, an infirmary or hospital (cf. *infirmarius*, m., one in charge of the sick), < L. *infirmus*, infirm: see *infirm*, *a.*] A place for the treatment of the infirm, or persons suffering from disease or injury.

Here, in the farthest Nook of the Meadow, is a little Banquetting House; there I sup sometimes in Summer, and I make Use of it, as an *Infirmary*, if any of my Family be taken ill with any infectious Disease.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 200.

More particularly — (*a*) A general hospital for the inhabitants of a small town, or for the members of an institution, as a convent or school. (*b*) A bureau or office for gratuitous aid and advice to outdoor patients in general, or for the treatment of special infirmities or deformities, as of the eye, ear, throat, etc.

infirmative† (in-fêr′ma-tiv), *a.* [= F. *infirmatif;* as *infirm* + *-ative*.] Weakening; tending to make void. *Cotgrave.*

infirmatory† (in-fêr′ma-tọ-ri), *n.* [Also *infirmitory;* < ML. *infirmatorium*, also *infirmitorium*, an infirmary, < L. *infirmus*, infirm: see *infirm, a.*] An infirmary.

The *Infirmitory* where the sick lay was paved with various colour d marbles. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

infirmity (in-fêr′mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *infirmities* (-tiz). [< ME. *infirmite*, < OF. *enfermete, enfermeteit*, F. *infirmité* = Pr. *enfermetat, infermetat* = Sp. *enfermedad* = Pg. *enfermidade* = It. *infermità*, < L. *infirmita(t-)s*, infirmity, < *infirmus*, infirm: see *infirm.*] 1. The state of being infirm; weakness; especially, an unsound or unhealthy state of the body; a malady: as, the *infirmities* of age.

A certain man was there which had an *infirmity* thirty and eight years. John v. 5.

2. A weakness; failing; fault; foible.

We then that are strong ought to bear the *infirmities* of the weak, and not to please ourselves. Rom. xv. 1.

We cannot "be perfect, as our heavenly Father is," but shall have more of human *infirmities* to be ashamed of than can be excused by the accrescences and condition of our nature. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 89.

Natural infirmity, a natural incapacity of regulating one's actions according to a natural law. =**Syn.** *Indisposition, Malady*, etc. (see *disease*); *Imbecility*, etc. (see *debility*).

infirmly (in-fêrm′li), *adv.* In an infirm manner.

The chosen sceptre is a withered bough,
Infirmly grasped within a palsied hand.
Wordsworth, French Army in Russia.

infirmness (in-fêrm′nes), *n.* The state of being infirm; infirmity; weakness.

The *infirmness* and insufficiency of the common peripatetick doctrine (about colour). *Boyle*, Works, I. 695.

infistulated (in-fis′tū-lā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *infistulatus*, pp. of *infistulare* (> OF. *infistuler*), produce a fistula in, < L. *in*, in, on, + *fistula*, a fistula: see *fistula.*] Converted into a fistula; full of fistulas. *Bailey.*

infit (in′fit), *v. t.* [< *in*[1] + *fit*[1]. Cf. *outfit.*] To furnish with supplies for use on shore. [Local.]

The merchant is as anxious to "*infit*" as he was to "outfit" him, but the man must now bring an order from the agent or owner of the vessel. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 226.

infitter (in′fit-ėr), *n.* One who furnishes men with such supplies and articles of clothing as they may need when their vessel returns from a fishing-cruise. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 226. [Local.]

infix (in-fiks′), *v. t.* [< OF. *infixer*, < L. *infixus*, pp. of *infigere*, fix in, thrust in, < *in*, in, + *figere*, fix: see *fix.*] 1. To fix or fasten in; insert forcibly; implant firmly: as, to *infix* a dart; to *infix* facts in the memory.

The poysnous sting which infamy
Infixeth in the name of noble wight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 1.

How vain those cares! when Meges in the rear
Full in his nape *infix'd* the fatal spear.
Pope, Iliad, v. 96.

2. To insert additionally or accessorily. See *infix, n.*

Of the *infixing* of a letter between the first and third radical there seems to be no sure proof.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 347.

infix (in′fiks), *n.* [< *infix, v.*] Something infixed; in *gram.*, an element having the value of a suffix or a prefix, but inserted in the body of a word, as practised in some languages.

Sometimes it [the derivative element] is intercalated in the body of the word, and is then called an *infix;* but that method of derivation is rare. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 103.

infixion (in-fik′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **infixio(n-)*, < *infigere*, pp. *infixus*, infix: see *infix.*] The act of infixing; insertion. See *infix, n.*

The *infixion* of a nasal in the formation of tense-stems. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 789.

inflame (in-flām′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inflamed*, ppr. *inflaming*. [Formerly also *enflame;* < ME. **enflammen, enflawmen*, < OF. *enflammer*, F. *enflammer* = Pr. *enflamar* = Sp. *inflamar* = Pg. *inflammar* = It. *infiammare*, < L. *inflammare*, set on fire, inflame, < *in*, in, on, + *flamma*, flame: see *flame.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To set on fire; kindle; cause to burn with a flame.

Old wood *inflam'd* doth yield the bravest fire.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

A flash
Of *enflamed* powder, whose whole light doth lay it
Open to all discovery. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

The sunlight may then be shut off, and a photo made on the lower half of the plate of the spectrum of any substance *inflamed* in the electric light.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 17.

2. To raise to an unnatural or morbid heat; make hot or red as if from flame; excite inflammation in: as, wine *inflames* the blood; the skin is *inflamed* by an eruption.

For not the bread of man their life sustains,
Nor wine's *inflaming* juice supplies their veins.
Pope, Iliad, v. 426.

3. To excite to a high degree; stimulate to high or excessive action or emotion; exacerbate; make violent: as, to *inflame* the passions; to *inflame* the populace.

But howe Pryde, Covetyse and Envye han so *enflawmed* the Hertes of Lordes of the World.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.

Such continued ill usage was enough to *inflame* the meekest spirit. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

The particular skill of this lady has ever been to *inflame* your wishes, and yet command respect.
Steele, Spectator, No. 113.

The meditations of a single closet, the pamphlet of a single writer, have *inflamed* or composed nations and armies. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 129.

4. To aggravate in amount; magnify; exaggerate. [Rare.]

I have often seen a good sideboard, or a marble chimneypiece, though not actually put in the bill, *inflame* the reckoning confoundedly.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

=**Syn.** 3. To fire, arouse, nettle, incense, enrage.

II. *intrans.* To take fire; burst into flame; glow with ardor of action or feeling.

Fierce Phlegethon,
Whose waves of torrent fire *inflame* with rage.
Milton, P. L., ii. 581.

inflamed (in-flāmd′), *p. a.* In *her.*, either burning, as a torch (see *flamant*), or decorated with separate flames along the edge, as a bend, fesse, or the like.

Bend inflamed.

inflamer (in-flā′mėr), *n.* One who or that which inflames.

Interest is . . . a great *inflamer*, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal.
Addison, Spectator, No. 185.

inflammability (in-flam-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inflammabilité* = Sp. *inflamabilidad* = Pg. *inflammabilidade* = It. *infiammabilità;* as *inflammable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] 1. The state or quality of being inflammable; susceptibility of taking fire: as, the *inflammability* of alcohol.—2. Liability to sudden excitement; excitability; fieriness.

He has one foible, an excessive *inflammability* of temper. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 90.

inflammable (in-flam′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *inflammable* = Sp. *inflamable* = Pg. *inflammavel* = It. *infiammabile*, < L. as if **inflammabilis*, < *inflammare*, set on fire: see *inflame.*] 1. Capable of being set on fire; susceptible of combustion; easily fired.

The term "naphtha" originally included all *inflammable* fluids produced during the destructive distillation of organic substances. *Ure*, Dict., III. 386.

2. Easily excited or inflamed; highly excitable.

In this *inflammable* state of public feeling, an incident occurred which led to a general explosion.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

Mrs. Ducklow's *inflammable* fancy was so kindled by it that she could find no comfort in prolonging her visit.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 43.

Inflammable air†, hydrogen: formerly so called on account of its inflammability.—**Inflammable cinnabar.** Same as *idrialite.*

inflammableness (in-flam′a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inflammable; inflammability.

I do not think the easy *inflammableness* of bodies to be always a sure proof of the actual sensible warmth of the minute parts it consists of. *Boyle*, Works, III. 336.

inflammably (in-flam′a-bli), *adv.* In an inflammable manner.

inflammation (in-fla-mā′shọn), *n.* [= D. *inflammatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *inflammation* (in sense 3), < F. *inflammation* = Pr. *enflamacio, inflamacio* = Sp. *inflamacion* = Pg. *inflammação* = It. *infiammagione, infiammazione*, < L. *inflammatio(n-)*, a setting on fire, < *inflammare*, set on fire: see *inflame.*] 1. The act of inflaming; the act of setting on fire or of taking fire, actually or figuratively.

For prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation; and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 34.

Inflammations of air from meteors may have a powerful effect upon men. *Sir W. Temple.*

The temperature at which *inflammation* occurs varies widely with different substances.
Roscoe and Schorlemmer, Chemistry, I. 182.

2. A fiery, heated, or inflamed condition, especially as resulting from passion, excessive stimulation, as by intoxicating liquors, etc. [Rare.]

They are generally fools and cowards: which some of us should be too, but for *inflammation.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

The *inflammation* of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish. *Bp. Wilkins*, Dædalus.

I like London better than ever I liked it before, and simply, I believe, from water-drinking. Without this, London is stupefaction and *inflammation.*
Sydney Smith, Letters, cvii.

3. In *pathol.*, a morbid condition usually characterized by swelling, pain, heat, and redness. The inflamed tissue contains blood in excess, or is hyperemic, and the blood-vessels are so modified as to allow a large transit of plasma and blood-corpuscles through their walls; these extravasated materials accumulate in the surrounding tissues, which exhibit more or less profound derangement of nutrition.

This acrimonious soot produces another sad effect, by rendering the people obnoxious to *inflammations.*
Evelyn, Fumifugium, i.

Adhesive inflammation, croupous inflammation, etc. See the adjectives.—**Parenchymatous inflammation.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).

inflammative (in-flam′a-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *inflammatif;* as *inflammat(ion)* + *-ive.*] Causing inflammation; having a tendency to inflame; inflammatory. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

inflammatory (in-flam′a-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *inflammatoire* = Sp. *inflamatorio* = Pg. *inflammatorio* = It. *infiammatorio*, < ML. as if **inflammatorius*, < L. *inflammare*, inflame: see *inflame.*] 1. Tending to inflame, or to excite or produce inflammation: as, *inflammatory* medicines.—2. Of the nature of, or accompanied or caused by, the morbid condition called inflammation: as, *inflammatory* rheumatism.—3. Of, pertaining to, or indicative of inflammation, or an inflamed condition: as, *inflammatory* symptoms.—4. Tending to excite passion, desire, etc.; of a nature to rouse anger, animosity, tumult, sedition, etc.: as, an *inflammatory* harangue.

Far from anything *inflammatory*, I never heard a more languid debate in this house. *Burke*, American Taxation.

Who, kindling a combustion of desire,
With some cold moral think to quench the fire, . . .
Howe'er disguised th' *inflammatory* tale.
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 327.

Inflammatory fever. See *fever*[1].

inflatable (in-flā′ta-bl), *a.* [< *inflate* + *-able.*] Capable of inflation; that may be inflated or distended.

An *inflatable* proboscis overhanging the mouth [of the hooded seal]. *Science*, IV. 340.

inflate (in-flāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inflated*, ppr. *inflating*. [< L. *inflatus*, pp. of *inflare* (> It. *enfiare* = Sp. Pg. *inflar* = Pr. *enflar, eflar* = F. *enfler*), blow into, puff up, < *in*, in, + *flare*, blow: see *flatus.*] 1. To swell or distend by inhaling or injecting air or gas; distend in any manner: as, to *inflate* the lungs, a bladder, or a balloon.

When passion's tumults in the bosom rise,
Inflate the features, and enrage the eyes,
To nature's outline can we draw too true,
Or nature's colours give too full to view?
J. Scott, Essay on Painting.

Notwithstanding the enormous size of the balloon, M. Godard asserted that it could be *inflated* in half an hour.
Encyc. Brit., I. 193.

2. To swell or extend unduly; expand beyond proper or natural limits; raise above the just amount or value: as, to *inflate* the currency or prices; to *inflate* the market (that is, the price of marketable commodities, as stocks).—3. To puff out or up; make swollen or turgid.

Poems . . . so *inflated* with metaphor that they may be compared to the gaudy bubbles blown up from a solution of soap. *Goldsmith*, Metaphors.

4. To puff up; elate: as, to *inflate* one with pride or self-importance.

The crowd, . . . if they find
Some stain or blemish in a name of note, . . .
Inflate themselves with some insane delight.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Are we to refrain from acts of benevolence, because we may *inflate* ourselves upon them with our insane pride?
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 289.

inflate (in-flāt′), *a.* [< L. *inflatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Inflated. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

inflated (in-flā′ted), *p. a.* 1. Swollen or puffed out by air or gas; hence, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, distended or dilated in every direction, and hollowed out, as if by inflation: as, *inflated* petioles;

inflated bladderwort: applied in conchology to rotund shells of light, thin texture, in contradistinction from *ventricose*.—2. Turgid; bombastic; pompous: as, *inflated* oratory.—**Inflated antenna** or **pedipalp**, one having the terminal joint much larger than the rest and irregularly globular.—**Inflated joint**, a joint that is round and bladder-like.

inflater (in-flā′tėr), *n.* [< *inflate* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which inflates or distends; specifically, one who inflates prices. As applied to certain mechanical appliances, also spelled *inflator*.

The clamor of contending *inflaters* . . . at the stock exchange. *The American*, VIII. 84.

inflatile (in-flā′til), *a.* [= OF. *inflatil*, < LL. *inflatilis*, of or for blowing, < *inflare*, blow in: see *inflate* and *flatile*.] In *music*, sounded by means of air: as, *inflatile* instruments (that is, wind-instruments).

inflatingly (in-flā′ting-li), *adv.* In a manner tending to inflate.

inflation (in-flā′shon), *n.* [= F. *inflation* = Pr. *inflacio*, *enflazon* = Sp. *inflacion* = Pg. *inflação* = It. *enfiagione*, < L. *inflatio*(*n*-), a blowing into, blowing up, < *inflare*, blow into: see *inflate*.] 1. The act of inflating or distending with air or gas.

The improvements that have been made in the management and *inflation* of balloons in the last ninety years have only had reference to details. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 189.

2. The state of being inflated or distended; distention: as, the *inflation* of the lungs.—3. Undue expansion or elevation; increase beyond the proper or just amount or value: as, *inflation* of trade, currency, or prices; *inflation* of stocks (that is, of the price of stocks).—4. The state of being puffed up; turgidness; pretentiousness; conceit: as, *inflation* of style or manner.

If they should confidently praise their works,
In them it would appear *inflation*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

inflationist (in-flā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *inflation* + *-ist*.] One who inflates; one who causes or favors inflation; specifically, in the United States, one who favors increased issues of paper money: opposed to *contractionist*.

Mr. M. . . . will have double work to do trying to get the *inflationists* to be satisfied with the "Fathers' Dollar." *The Nation*, XXVII. 169.

The cry that we want "sufficient money for the demands of trade" is the cry of the *inflationist*, the demagogue, or the ignoramus. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 100.

inflator, *n.* See *inflater*.

inflatus (in-flā′tus), *n.* [L., a blowing into, < *inflare*, blow into: see *inflate*.] A blowing or breathing into; hence, inspiration; afflatus: as, "ineffable *inflatus*," *Mrs. Browning*.

inflect (in-flekt′), *v.* [= F. *infléchir* = It. *inflettere*, < L. *inflectere*, bend, inflect, < *in*, in, + *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bend; turn from a direct line or course.

Are they [rays of light] not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle? *Newton*, Opticks.

The outer integument is *inflected* inwards, . . . and becoming of excessive tenuity, runs to near the bottom of the sack. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 55.

2. In *gram.*, to vary, as a noun or verb, by change of form, especially in regard to endings; decline, as a noun or adjective, or conjugate, as a verb; more specifically, to denote a change of office in (words), not by added elements only, but more or less by alteration of the stem or root itself.

The irreconcilability of the Norman and the Saxon modes of *inflecting* adjectives compelled the English to discard them both. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxiv.

3. To modulate, as the voice.

II. *intrans.* To receive inflection; undergo grammatical changes of form.

The verb *inflects* with remarkable regularity. *Science*, III. 550.

inflected (in-flek′ted), *p. a.* 1. Bent or turned from a direct line or course: as, an *inflected* ray of light.—2. In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, bent or turned inward or downward: as, the *inflected* mandibular angle of marsupials; *inflected* leaves, stamens, or petals.—3. In *gram.*, denoting change of office by variation of form: as, an *inflected* verb.—**Inflected arch** or **curve**, an ogee arch or curve.

inflection, inflexion (in-flek′shon), *n.* [Prop. *inflexion* (cf. *flection*, *flexion*); = F. *inflexion* = Sp. *inflexion* = Pg. *inflexão* = It. *inflessione*, < L. *inflexio*(*n*-), a bending, < *inflectere*, pp. *inflexus*, bend: see *inflect*.] 1. The act of inflecting, or the state of being inflected; a bend or bending.

They affirm it [the elephant] hath no joynt, and yet concede it walks and moves about; whereby they conceive there may be a progression or advancement made in motion without *inflexion* of parts.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 1.

The first step is seen to be the subdivision of the endochrome, and the *inflexion* of the ectoplasm around it.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 252.

2. In *optics*, the peculiar modification or deviation which light undergoes in passing the edges of an opaque body, usually attended by the formation of colored fringes: more commonly called *diffraction*.

The course of Light-rays is altered not only by refraction when they pass from one transparent medium into another, and by reflexion when they fall on polished surfaces which they do not enter, but also by *inflection* at the edges of objects by which they pass.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 156.

3. In *gram.*, the variation of nouns, etc., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation; more specifically, variation in part by internal change, and not by added elements alone.

Inflections are the changes made in the forms of words, to indicate either their grammatical relations to other words in the same period, or some accidental condition of the thing expressed by the inflected word.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xv.

We have . . . as corresponding present and preterit, I lead and I led, . . . I give and I gave. These two are the only tenses distinguished by real *inflection* in our verb.
Whitney, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, p. 103.

4. Modulation of the voice in speaking, or any change in the pitch or tone of the voice in singing.

The airs [of the Spanish muleteer] are rude and simple, consisting of but few *inflections*. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 13.

5. In *geom.*, the place on a curve where a tangent moving along the curve by a rolling motion changes the direction of its turning, and begins to turn back; a stationary tangent. The point of tangency at an inflection is called a *point of inflection* or *point of contrary flexure*; but as it is now usual to consider a curve as being as much generated by the rolling tangent as by the moving point, geometricians speak of the inflection, meaning the tangent which becomes here for an instant stationary, and do not mention the point without special reason for doing so.—**Plane inflection**, a stationary osculating plane in the generation of a non-plane curve. Through three consecutive points of the curve let a plane be described; then, if the infinitely neighboring parts of the curve preceding and following these points lie on opposite sides of the plane, there is a *plane inflection* at that place; otherwise, not. Or, the tortuous curve may be considered as the envelop of a moving plane, and this plane as always turning about an instantaneous axis lying within itself; then, where the direction of rotation of the plane is reversed, there is a *plane inflection*.—**Syn. 4.** *Inflection*, *Modulation*, *Accent*. *Inflection* and *modulation* may be the same, but *modulation* is always musical and agreeable, while *inflection* may be harsh; *modulation* also may refer to more delicate changes of pitch in the voice than are expressed by *inflection*. *Accent* is used to express such habitual *inflections* or *modulations* as mark a person, district, race, rank, etc.: as, an Irish *accent*; the Parisian *accent*. See *emphasis*.

inflectional, inflexional (in-flek′shon-al), *a.* [< *inflection*, *inflexion*, + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or having inflection.—2. In *gram.*, exhibiting inflection; inflective; pertaining to inflection.

The radical nature of the vowel sounds, together with the delicate *inflexional* machinery of the Aryan languages, must be reckoned among the chief reasons why the final stages of alphabetic development should in so many cases have been effected by Aryan nations.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 49.

Inflectional languages. See under *agglutinate*.—**Inflectional tangent of a plane curve**, the tangent at inflection. See *inflection*, 5.—**Inflectional tangents** to a surface at any given point, in *geom.*, two lines having each a three-point contact with the surface: they are the asymptotes of the indicatrix, and of course are only real in case the surface is saddle-shaped.

inflectionless, inflexionless (in-flek′shon-les), *a.* [< *inflection*, *inflexion*, + *-less*.] Characterized by loss or absence of inflection.

The language [modern English] had at length reached the all but *inflexionless* state which it now presents.
J. A. H. Murray, Encyc. Brit., VIII. 398.

inflective (in-flek′tiv), *a.* [< *inflect* + *-ive*. Cf. *inflexive*[1].] 1. Having the power of bending.

Although this *inflective* quality of the air be a great incumbrance and confusion of astronomical observations, yet is it not without some considerable benefit to navigation.
R. Hooke, Posth. Works (ed. Derham), Navigation, p. 446.

2. In *gram.*, exhibiting or characterized by inflection, or variation of the grammatical character of words in part by internal change: distinguished from *agglutinative*.

The Caucasian dialects present many exceptional and difficult features, and are in great part of so high a grade of structure as to have been allowed the epithet *inflective* by those who attach special importance to the distinction thus expressed. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 780.

infledged (in-flejd′), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *fledged*.] Not feathered; unfledged. [Rare.]

He therein made nests for many birds which otherwise, being either *infledged* or maimed, must have been exposed to wind and weather. *Fuller*, Worthies, Berkshire.

inflesh (in-flesh′), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *flesh*.] Same as *enflesh*.

Who th' Deity *inflesht*, and man's flesh deified.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vi.

Himself a fiend *infleshed*. *Southey*.

inflex (in-fleks′), *v. t.* [< L. *inflexus*, pp. of *inflectere*, bend: see *inflect*.] To inflect; bend; flex or curve inward.

David's right-heartedness became *inflex'd* and crooked.
Feltham, On Luke xiv. 20.

inflexed (in-flekst′), *p. a.* Turned; bent. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, bent inward. An inflexed leaf is one that is curved upward and has the apex turned inward toward the stem. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, inflected; bent or folded downward or inward: as, an *inflexed* margin.

The *inflexed* portions of the elytra, along the sides, are called epipleuræ. *Leconte*.

Inflexed head, in *entom.*, a head so much bent that the superior surface forms an acute angle with the pronotum, as in a roach.

inflexibility (in-flek-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inflexibilité* = Sp. *inflexibilidad* = Pg. *inflexibilidade* = It. *inflessibilità*; as *inflexible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being inflexible; incapability of being bent; unyielding stiffness; obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose.

That grave *inflexibility* of soul
Which reason can't convince, nor fear control.
Churchill.

=**Syn.** Tenacity, resolution, perseverance; doggedness, stubbornness, obstinacy.

inflexible (in-flek′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *inflexible* = Sp. *inflexible* = Pg. *inflexivel* = It. *inflessibile*, < L. *inflexibilis*, that cannot be bent, < *in*- priv. + *flexibilis*, that can be bent: see *flexible*.] 1. Not flexible; incapable of bending or of being bent; rigid: as, an *inflexible* rod.

I had previously seen snakes in frosty mornings in my path with portions of their bodies still numb and *inflexible*, waiting for the sun to thaw them out.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 46.

2. Unyielding in temper or purpose; that will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; incapable of being turned; not to be prevailed on.

Let him look into the errors of Phocion, and he will beware how he be obstinate or *inflexible*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 20.

Be not unlike all others, not austere
As thou art strong, *inflexible* as steel.
Milton, S. A., l. 816.

A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the executions of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. *Addison*.

3. Not to be changed or altered; unalterable; not permitting variation.

The nature of things is *inflexible*. *Watts*.

In religion the law is written and *inflexible*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxi.

=**Syn. 1.** Rigid, stiff.—2. Inexorable, inflexible, resolute, steadfast, unbending, unyielding, immovable, unrelenting; obstinate, stubborn, dogged.

inflexibleness (in-flek′si-bl-nes), *n.* Inflexibility.

inflexibly (in-flek′si-bli), *adv.* In an inflexible manner; rigidly; inexorably.

All those who adhered *inflexibly* to the Jacobite interest opposed every step that was made with great vehemence. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1706.

inflexion, inflexional, etc. See *inflection*, etc.

inflexive[1] (in-flek′siv), *a.* [< *inflex* + *-ive*.] Inflective. [Rare.]

inflexive[2] (in-flek′siv), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *flexive*.] Inflexible; inexorable. [Rare.]

And to beare safe the burthen undergone
Of foes *inflexive*, and inhuman hates,
Secure from violent and harmeful fates.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Ode to Mars.

inflexure (in-flek′shūr), *n.* [< *inflex* + *-ure*. Cf. *flexure*.] An inflection; a bend or fold.

The contrivance of nature is singular in the opening and shutting of bindeweeds, performed by five *inflexures*.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

inflict (in-flikt′), *v. t.* [< L. *inflictus*, pp. of *infligere* (> It. *infliggere* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *infligir* = F. *infliger*), strike on or against, < *in*, on, + *figere*, strike. Cf. *afflict*, *conflict*.] To lay on or impose as something that must be borne or suffered; cause to be suffered: as, to *inflict* punishment on offenders; to *inflict* a penalty on transgressors.

On him, amidst the flying numbers found,
Eurypylus *inflicts* a deadly wound.
Pope, Iliad, v. 104.

Death . . . was never *inflicted* except for murder.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 251.

So ended the year 1744, during which a fearful sum of human misery had been *inflicted* on the world.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th. Cent., iii.

inflicter (in-flik′tėr), *n.* One who inflicts.

But yet, with fortitude resign'd,
I'll thank th' *inflicter* of the blow.
Chatterton, The Resignation.

infliction (in-flik'shon), *n.* [= F. *infliction* = Sp. *infliccion* = Pg. *inflicção* = It. *inflizione*, < LL. *inflictio(n-)*, < L. *infligere*, pp. *inflictus*, strike on or against, inflict: see *inflict*.] **1.** The act of inflicting or imposing: as, the *infliction* of punishment.

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *infliction*. *South*, Sermons.

2. That which is inflicted; suffering or punishment imposed.

Gods, let me ask ye what I am, ye lay
All your *inflictions* on me? hear me, hear me!
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 2.

God doth receive glory as well from his *inflictions* and punishments as from his rewards.
Abp. Sharp, Works, III. xii.

inflictive (in-flik'tiv), *a.* [= F. *inflictif* = Sp. Pg. *inflictivo*; as *inflict* + *-ive*.] Tending or able to inflict.

Though Britain feels the blows around,
Ev'n from the steel's *inflictive* sting
New force she gains.
Whitehead, Ode, For his Majesty's Birthday, June 4, 1779.

inflorescence (in-flō-res'ens), *n.* [= F. *inflorescence* = Pg. *inflorescencia*, < LL. *inflorescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *inflorescere*, begin to blossom, < L. *in*, in, + *florescere*, begin to blossom: see *florescence*.] **1.** A beginning to blossom; a flowering; the unfolding of blossoms.—**2.** In *bot.*, the arrangement of flowers on the axis and in relation to each other. This term, meaning literally time of flower-bearing, was first proposed by Linnæus, and should be replaced by the more correct term *anthotaxis*, which is formed on the analogy of *phyllotaxis*. Inflorescence is really the subject of ramification or branching, but is also interested in part in foliation and phyllotaxy. Notwithstanding the seemingly many diverse kinds of inflorescence, they are all reducible to two fundamental types, the *definite* or *cymose* and the *indefinite* or *botryose*. The figures above illustrate some of the most important modifications of the two types.

Inflorescence.

1, spike of *Plantago*; 2, simple umbel of *Asclepias*; 3, corymb of *Pyrus arbutifolia*; 4, raceme of *Convallaria majalis*; 5, spadix of *Calla* within the spathe; 6, head of *Cephalanthus*; 7, female catkin of *Salix*; 8, anthodium of *Solidago*; 9, compound umbel of *Sium*; 10, panicle of *Cantophyllum*; 11, cyme of *Cerastium*.

We may properly count those deviations of structure which constitute *inflorescence* as among the morphological differentiations produced by local innutrition.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 240.

Acropetal or **centripetal inflorescence.** See *centripetal*.—**Centrifugal, definite,** or **determinate inflorescence.** See *centrifugal*.—**Conglobate, indefinite,** etc., **inflorescence.** See the adjectives.—**Indeterminate inflorescence.** Same as *indefinite inflorescence*.

inflow (in'flō), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *flow*[1], *n.*] The act of flowing in or into; that which flows in; influx.

The sole communication . . . with the arctic basin is a strait so shallow as only to permit an *inflow* of warm surface water. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 137.

inflowed (in-flōd'), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *flow*[1] + *-ed*[2].] That has flowed in. [Rare.]

Either of these [prescriptions], if timely applied, will not only resist the influx, but dry up the *inflowed* humour. *Wiseman*, Chirurgical Treatises, i. 3.

inflowering (in-flou'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *in*-[2] + *flower* + *-ing*[1].] In *perfumery*, the process of extracting the aroma of flowers by absorbing the essential oils in an inodorous fatty body, without recourse to heat; enfleurage.

Certain flowers, such as jasmine, tuberose, violet, cassia, either do not yield their attars by distillation at all, or do it so sparingly as not to admit of its collection for commercial purposes. . . . In these cases the odours are secured by the processes of *inflowering* (enfleurage), or by maceration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 526.

influence (in'flō-ens), *n.* [< ME. *influence*, < OF. *influance*, *influence*, F. *influence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *influencia* = It. *influenza*, < ML. *influentia*, a flowing in, < L. *influen(t-)s*, flowing in: see *influent*.] **1**†. A flowing in; direct influx of energy: followed by *into*.

God hath his *influence into* the very essence of all things. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, V. 56.

Those various temperaments that have ingredience and *influence into* him [man].
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 158.

2. In *astrol.*, the radiation of power from the stars in certain positions and collocations, affecting human actions and destinies; a supposed positive occult power exerted by the stars over human affairs.

Influence [F.], a flowing in, and particularly an *influence*, or influent course, of the planets; their vertue infused into, or their course working on, inferiour creatures.
Cotgrave.

The astrologers call the evill *influences* of the starrs, evil aspects. *Bacon*, Envy.

He is my star; in him all truth I find,
All *influence*, all fate.
J. Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

3. Outgoing energy or potency that produces effects (primarily internal), or affects, modifies, or sways by insensible or invisible means that to which it is directed or on which it operates: sometimes used for the effect produced: as, the *influence* of heat on vegetation; the *influence* of climate on character; the *influence* of the moon on the tides; the *influence* of example on the young.

Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault.
Milton, P. L., iii. 118.

It was not without the *influence* of a Divinity that his decessor Augustus, about the time of Christ's nativity, refused to be called Lord.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 43.

We do not yet know precisely how early the Bactrian kingdom extended to the Indus, but we feel its *influence* on the coinage, on the sculpture, and generally on the arts of India, from a very early date.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 48.

4. Capacity or power for producing effects by insensible or invisible means; authority; power; ascendancy over others; sway: as, a man of *influence*; a position of great *influence*.

This town [Bayreut] is under the *influence* of the Maronites and Druses, as many other places are under the Arabs.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 91.

She was wise, shrewd, and loving, and she gradually controlled her little charge more and more by simple *influence*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 299.

5. In *elect.* and *magnetism*, same as *induction*, 6.

When any magnetic body is placed in a magnetic field, it becomes itself a magnet. This is a magnetisation by *influence*, or induced magnetisation.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 289.

Physical influence, in *metaph.* See *physical influx*, under *influx*.=**Syn. 4.** *Influence, Authority, Ascendancy,* etc. See *authority*.

influence (in'flō-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *influenced*, ppr. *influencing*. [= F. *influencer*; from the noun.] To exercise influence on; modify, affect, or sway, especially by intangible or invisible means; act on or affect by the transmission of some energy or potency: as, the sun *influences* the tides; to *influence* a person by the hope of reward or the fear of punishment.

These experiments succeed after the same manner in vacuo as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton*.

This standing revelation . . . is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice if they attend. *Bp. Atterbury*.

Who will say that the esteem and fear of the world's judgment and the expectation of worldly advantages, do not at present most powerfully *influence* the generality of men in their profession of Christianity?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 130.

The career of Charles the Great has *influenced* the history of the world ever since.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 222.

=**Syn.** To lead, induce, move, impel, actuate, prevail upon.

influence-machine (in'flō-ens-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *elect.*, a machine for producing charges of electricity by induction. See *induction*, 6, and *electric*.

influencer (in'flō-en-sėr), *n.* One who or that which influences.

influencive (in-flō-en'siv), *a.* [< *influence* + *-ive*.] Tending to influence; influential. [Rare.]

How *influencive* and inevitable the sympathy!
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 168.

influent (in'flō-ent), *a.* [< ME. *influent*, influential, < OF. *influent*, F. *influent* = Sp. Pg. It. *influente*, influential, < L. *influen(t-)s*, flowing in, ppr. of *influere*, flow in, < *in*, in, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **1.** Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just æquilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v. 3.

They . . . laid down the reported lake in its supposed position, showing the Nile both *influent* and effluent.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 163.

2†. Exerting influence; influential.

I find no office by name assigned unto Dr. Cox, who was virtually *influent* upon all, and most active. *Fuller*.

And as it [humility] is healthful for their own minds, so it is more operative and *influent* upon others than any other vertue. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. ix. § 2.

influential (in-flō-en'shal), *a.* [< *influence* (ML. *influentia*) + *-al*.] Having or exerting power or influence; possessing or characterized by the possession of influence, or of power to influence: as, *influential* friends.

Thy *influential* vigour reinspires
This feeble flame. *W. Thompson*, Sickness, iii.

With a discontented people, the wrong-thinkers are certain to be most *influential*, and they may therefore come to have the making of our laws.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 514.

influentially (in-flō-en'shal-i), *adv.* In such a manner as to exercise influence; so as to affect, sway, incline, or direct.

Of those who are to act *influentially* on their fellows we should expect always something large and public in their way of life, something more or less urbane and comprehensive in their sentiment for others.
R. L. Stevenson, John Knox.

influenza (in-flō-en'zä), *n.* [= F. *influenza*, < It. *influenza*, influenza, lit. influence: see *influence*.] **1.** An epidemic catarrh of an aggravated kind, attended with serious febrile symptoms and rapid prostration. It attacks all ages and conditions of life, but is not frequently fatal except to the aged, or the very young, or to those suffering from other diseases. So called because supposed to be due to some peculiar atmospheric influence.

In all cases of *influenza* all depressing treatment should be avoided. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

The year [1837] began with the *influenza*. Everybody had it. The offices of the various departments of the Civil Service were deserted because all the clerks had *influenza*. Business of all kinds was stopped because merchants, clerks, bankers, and brokers all had *influenza*; at Woolwich fifty men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers were taken into hospital daily, with *influenza*. The epidemic seems to have broken out suddenly, and suddenly to have departed. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 19.

2†. A prevailing influence; an epidemic.

The learned Michaelis has taken notice of this fatal attachment, and speaks of it as a strange illusion; he says that it is the reigning *influenza*, to which all are liable who make the Hebrew their principal study.
J. Bryant, New System (1774), I. 199.

influing†, *n.* [< L. *influere*, flow in: see *influent*.] Influence. *Davies*.

Canst thou restrain the pleasant *influing*
Of Pleiades (the Ushers of the Spring)?
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, iv. 451.

influx (in'fluks), *n.* [= F. *influx* = Sp. *influjo* = Pg. *influxo* = It. *influsso*, < L. *influxus*, a flowing in, < *influere*, pp. *influxus*, flow in: see *influent*.] **1.** The act of flowing in; an inflow: as, an *influx* of light.

The *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Sir M. Hale*.

It is man's power to combine and direct the spiritual elements of his being, his power to free the intellect from prejudice and open it to the *influx* of Truth.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 16.

2. Infusion; intromission.

Up to the present time philosophers have inferred the existence of a spiritual *influx* proceeding from the soul into the body.
Swedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 101.

3†. Influence; power.

Your Lordship knows that there be divers Meridians and Climes in the Heavens, whence Influxes of differing Qualities fall upon the Inhabitants of the Earth.
Howell, Letters, ii. 60.

4. A flowing or coming in; continuous introgression: as, a great *influx* of goods into a country.

The *influx* of food into the Celtic region, however, was far from keeping pace with the *influx* of consumers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvii.

Henry II. avoided either ruling or controlling England by foreign ministers, and did very little to encourage an *influx* of foreign ecclesiastics.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 136.

5. The place or point at which one stream flows into another or into the sea: as, at the *influx* of the brook. Physical influx or influence, in *metaph.*, the process of producing effects of sensation upon the mind by a causal action through the brain. The doctrine is that matter can act immediately upon mind, and be acted upon by it by direct transition.

influxion (in-fluk'shon), *n.* [= F. *influxion*, < LL. *influxio(n-)*, a flowing in, < L. *influere*, pp. *influxus*, flow in: see *influx*.] An influx or flowing in; inflow; infusion; intromission.

The retaining of the mind within itself is the state which is most susceptible of divine *influxions*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.

Preserve the brain from those sudden *influxions* of blood to which it would . . . be . . . exposed.
Holden, Anat. (1885), p. 735.

influxionism (in-fluk'shon-izm), *n.* [< *influxion* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of physical influx. See *influx*.

influxionist (in-fluk'shon-ist), *n.* [< LL. *influxionista*; as *influxion* + *-ist*.] An adherent of the metaphysical theory of physical influx. See *influx*.

influxious† (in-fluk'shus), *a.* [< *influx* + *-ious*.] Influential.

Men will be men while there is a world, and as long as the moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours, they will be ever greedy and covetous of novelties and mutation. *Howell*, England's Tears.

influxive† (in-fluk'siv), *a.* [< *influx* + *-ive*.] **1.** That flows or tends to flow in.—**2.** Influential; that has or exerts a modifying, directing, or swaying influence.

He is the *influxive* head, who both governs the whole body, and every member which is in any way serviceable to the body. *Holdsworth*, Inauguration Sermon (1642), p. 9.

influxively† (in-fluk'siv-li), *adv.* In an influxive manner; by influxion.

infold (in-fōld'), *v. t.* [Also *enfold*; < *in-*[1] + *fold*[1].] **1.** To wrap up or inwrap; involve; inclose.

So were the weeds *infolded* with the water, not to be waded, nor by boat to be past thorow.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 73.

So that first intelligible world *infoldeth* the second: in this are nine Spheres, moued of the immoueable Empyrean. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 175.

Doth gouty Mammon's griping hand *infold*
This secret saint in sacred shrines of sov'reign gold?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 13.

Infold his limbs in bands. *Blackmore.*

2. To clasp with the arms; embrace.

Let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 4.

infoldment (in-fōld'ment), *n.* [< *infold* + *-ment*.] The act of infolding, or the state of being infolded. [Rare.]

infoliate (in-fō'li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infoliated*, ppr. *infoliating*. [Also *enfoliate*; < *in-*[2] + *foliate*.] To cover or overspread with leaves. [Rare.]

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements. *Howell.*

inforce†, **inforcement**†. Obsolete forms of *enforce*, *enforcement*.

in fore (in fō'rē). [L. (NL.): *in*, in; *fore*, fut. inf. of *esse* (ind. *sum*), be: see *ens* and *be*[1].] In prospect; prospective; future: as, the governor *in fore* (the future governor). Compare *in esse*, *in posse*.

forest†, (in-for'est), *v. t.* Same as *enforest*.

All such [forests] as were found to haue been *inforested* since the first coronation of Henry the second to be disafforested. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 128.

inform[1] (in-fôrm'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *enform*; < ME. *informen*, *enformen*, < OF. *enformer*, *enfourmer*, *informer*, F. *informer* = Sp. Pg. *informar* = It. *informare* (cf. D. *informeren* = G. *informiren* = Dan. *informere* = Sw. *informera*), < L. *informare*, give form to, delineate, sketch, inform, instruct, < *in*, in, on, + *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To impart form or essence to, the object of the verb denoting some kind of matter, and the result being the production of a thing of some definite kind; determine the character or quality of; hence, to animate; actuate.

If the potter please t' *inform* the clay, . . .
That proves a vessel, which before was mire.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

If one soul were so perfect as to *inform* three distinct bodies, that were a petty trinity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 12.

Her constant beauty doth *inform*
Stillness with love, and day with light.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, Sleeping Beauty.

2. To enlighten; teach; instruct; advise: as, to *inform* one how he should proceed.

Thou shalt observe to do according to all that they *inform* thee. Deut. xvii. 10.

Princesse, my Muse thought not amys
To *informe* your noble mynde of this.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xiii.

That you are poor and miserable men
My eyes *inform* me.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

3. To communicate information to; acquaint with facts; apprise.

Tertullus . . . *informed* the governor against Paul.
Acts xxiv. 1.

4†. To make known; disclose; tell of or about.

He commanded, of his specyalle grace, to all his Subgettes, to lete me seen alle the places, and to *informe* me pleynly alle the Mysteries of every place.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 82.

Haply thou mayst *inform*
Something to save thy life.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1.

At the court it was *informed* that some of Salem had taken out a piece of the cross in their ensign.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 462.

My servant talk'd to a favourite janizary of the Aga's he had appointed to be with me, as if he was a spy, and had *inform'd* what presents I had made.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 119.

5†. To guide; direct.

If old respect,
As I suppose, towards your once gloried friend,
My son, now captive, hither hath *inform'd*
Your younger feet, . . . say if he be here.
Milton, S. A., l. 335.

=**Syn. 1.** To inspire, quicken.—**2** and **3.** Of *inform of*: To apprise of, signify, communicate, disclose, reveal, acquaint with, advise of, notify or notify of, teach.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To take form or shape; become visible.

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

2. To give intelligence or information: generally with *against* or *on*.

Alb. Knows he the wickedness?
Mess. Ay, my good lord; 'twas he *inform'd against* him.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2.

Informing form, in *metaph.* See *form*.

inform[2]† (in-fôrm'), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *informe* = Sp. Pg. It. *informe*, < L. *informis*, that has no form, < *in-* priv. + *forma*, form, shape. Cf. *deform*[1], *a.*] Without regular form; shapeless; deformed.

An office that . . . joins in marriage as Cacus did his oxen, in rude, *inform*, and unhallowed yokes.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 261.

You . . . who are able to make even these *informe* blocks and stones daunce into order. *Evelyn*, To A. Cowley.

informal (in-fôr'mal), *a.* [= Sp. *informal*; as *in-*[3] + *formal*.] **1.** Not formal; not in the regular or usual form or manner; not according to rule or custom; unceremonious; irregular: as, an *informal* writing; *informal* proceedings; an *informal* visit.

The proffered cession of Venetia was neither accepted nor refused, and there ensued a sort of *informal* suspension of hostilities, which was neither war nor peace.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel p. 292.

I saw everything up to Gravelotte in virtue of an *informal* scrap of permission General von Goeben had given me as I passed through Coblentz on my way to the front.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 39.

2†. Distracted or deranged in mind.

These poor *informal* women are no more
But instruments of some more mightier member
That sets them on. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

informality (in-fôr-mal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *informalities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *informalidad*: as *informal* + *-ity*.] The state of being informal; want of regular or customary form; an informal act or procedure: as, the *informality* of legal proceedings may render them void.

But they concluded that, whatever *informalities* or nullities were pretended to be in the bulls or breves, the Pope was the only competent judge of it.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1531.

informally (in-fôr'mal-i), *adv.* In an informal manner; irregularly; without the usual forms; unceremoniously.

informant (in-fôr'mant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *informante*, < L. *informan(t-)s*, ppr. of *informare*, inform: see *inform*[1].] **I.** *a.* Giving form; transmuting matter by communicating to it a form; informing. — **Informant act**, in *metaph.*, see *act*. **Informant form**, in *metaph.*, a form which affects the specific essence of a thing, which penetrates the being of the matter, and is not merely extrinsically joined to it, as an assistant form, producing only motion.

II. *n.* One who informs or gives information; an informer.

It was the last evidence of the kind. The *informant* was hanged. *Burke*, Affairs of India.

"Ahmed," said the *informant*, "spurns at restraint, and scoffs at thy authority." *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 466.

=**Syn.** *Informant*, *Informer*. *Informant* is special, relating only to a given occasion: as, who was your *informant*? *Informer* may be special or general, relating to one occasion or, more commonly, to a practice or occupation, as implying a habit of informing, or a dishonorable betrayal of knowledge gained in confidence. It has acquired odious associations.

This sour *informer*, this bate-breeding spy, . . .
This carry-tale, dissentious Jealousy.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 655.

in forma pauperis (in fôr'mä pâ'pe-ris). [L.: *in*, in; *formā*, abl. of *forma*, form; *pauperis*, gen. of *pauper*, poor: see *form* and *pauper*.] In the character of a pauper. Courts of equity having discretionary power to award or refuse costs adopted the practice of granting leave to sue, without liability to costs in case of unsuccess, to suitors showing a good cause of action, and making oath to poverty, the privilege being confined to those not having above £5 or £20. The power to grant such leave is now generally extended by statute to common-law courts, and in some jurisdictions the limit has been increased.

information (in-fôr-mā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *informacion*, *enformacion* (= D. *informatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *information*), < OF. *information*, F. *information* = Sp. *informacion* = Pg. *informação* = It. *informazione*, < L. *informatio(n-)*, outline, sketch, idea, conception, representation, < *informare*, sketch, inform: see *inform*.] **1.** Communication of form or element; infusion, as of an animating or actuating principle. [Rare.]

There does not seem any limit to these new *informations* of the same Spirit that made the elements at first.
Emerson, Works and Days.

2. Knowledge communicated or received; particular intelligence or report; news; notice: as, to get *information* of a shipwreck.

Also whan the Prelate of the Abbeye is ded, I have undirstonden, be *informacioun* that his Lampe quenchethe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 60.

I went, in Suez, to the house of a Greek priest, and the next day met with a Turkish captain of a ship, a very obliging man, who gave me several *informations* in relation to the navigation of the Red sea.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 138.

H—— was at a loss in what manner to communicate his *information* to the officer in command at Bedford.
Cooper, The Spy, vi., note.

3. Knowledge inculcated or derived; known facts or principles, however communicated or acquired, as from reading, instruction, or observation: as, a man of various *information*; the *information* gathered from extended travel.

Sweet bashfulness! it claims at least this praise:
The dearth of *information* and good sense
That it foretells us always comes to pass.
Cowper, Task, iv. 71.

His *information* is various, and his learning catholic, as well as profound. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 595.

4. In *law*: (*a*) An official criminal charge presented, usually by the prosecuting officers of the state, without the interposition of a grand jury. *Wharton.* This is the sense in which it is more commonly used in American law. In American constitutional law, clauses securing trial by jury in prosecutions by indictment or *information* are construed as excluding complaints before local magistrates for minor offenses, such as have always been summarily tried. (*b*) A criminal charge made under oath, before a justice of the peace, of an offense punishable summarily.

Seeking tales and *informations*
Against this man. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3.

Informations were given in to the magistrates against him [Fust] as a magician, and searching his lodgings a great number of copies [of the Bible] were found.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 133.

(*c*) A complaint, in a qui tam action in a court of common-law jurisdiction, to recover a penalty prescribed by statute or ordinance. (*d*) In *Eng. law*, a complaint in the name of the crown, in a civil action, to obtain satisfaction of some obligation to, or for some injury to the property or property rights of, the crown. (*e*) In *Scots law*, a written argument in court.—**5.** In *metaph.*, the imparting of form to matter. In logic the information of a term is the aggregate of characters predicable of it over and above what are implied in the definition. [This meaning is found in Abelard.]

The sum of synthetical propositions in which the symbol is subject or predicate is the *information* concerning the symbol. *C. S. Peirce.*

Bill of information, an information; the document or pleading stating the ground of complaint.—**Criminal information**, in *law*, see *criminal*.—**Ex officio informations**, in *Eng. law*, the term by which purely public prosecutions by information were designated (usually had in the King's Bench), as distinguished from *crown informations*, by which prosecutions in the interest of private or property rights were designated had in the Exchequer) and from *quo tam informations*, or *informations qui tam*, those prosecuted for a penalty which the informer is entitled to take or share.—**Information of intrusion**, a suit in the English Exchequer against a trespasser on crown lands, or the pleading by which such a suit was instituted.

informative (in-fôr'mą-tiv), *a.* [= F. *informatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *informativo*; as *inform* + *-ative*.] **1.** Having power to form or animate.

Many put out their force *informative*
In their ethereall corporeity.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 24.

2. Didactic; instructive: as, a simply *informative* rather than dogmatic spirit.

Mr. ——'s editorial notes are, moreover, precisely what editorial notes should be — *informative*, elucidatory, sometimes speculative and suggestive.
The Academy, June 29, 1889, No. 895, p. 439.

informatory (in-fôr'mą-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inform* + *-at-ory*.] Full of information; affording knowledge; instructive.

The passage is *informatory*, but too long to quote fully.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 301.

informed[1] (in-fôrmd'), *p. a.* [< *inform*[1], *v.*, + *-ed*[2].] Formed; animated; actuated.

Man is a soul, *informed* by divine ideas, and bodying forth their image. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 166.

Informed breadth and depth, the logical breadth and depth of a term in a given state of positive knowledge or information.

informed[2] (in-fôrmd'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *formed*. Cf. *inform*[2].] Unformed; formless; shapeless.

So, after Nilus inundation,
Infinite shapes of creatures men doe fynd
Informed in the mud on which the Sunne hath shynd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 8.

Conceptions, whether animate or inanimate, formed or *informed*. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, ii. 3.

Informed stars, in *astron.*, stars not included within the figures of any of the ancient constellations. Ptolemy, in his star-catalogue, under each constellation begins with a list of stars each described as being situated in this or that part of the human or other figure supposed to be represented. After this follows another list, headed οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν ἀμόρφωτοι, stars lying without the figure, Latin *stellæ informes*, informed stars.

informer (in-fôr'mėr), *n.* **1.** One who informs or animates.

Informer of the Planetary Train!
Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs
Were brute unlovely mass, inert and dead.
Thomson, Summer, l. 104.

2. One who imparts intelligence or gives information; an informant.—**3.** In *law*, one who communicates to a magistrate a knowledge of a violation of law; a person who lays an information against or prosecutes in the courts one who offends against the law or any penal statute. Such a person is generally called a *common informer*, if he makes it his business to lay informations for the purpose of obtaining a reward.

But these are call'd *informers;* men that live
By treason, as rat-catchers do by poison.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

Hence—**4.** One who makes a business of informing against others; a mischief-maker.

But woo to suche *informers*, who they be,
That maketh their malice the mater of the power.
Skelton, Euell Information.

=**Syn.** *Informant*, *Informer*. See *informant*.

informidable† (in-fôr'mi-dą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *formidable*.] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded.

Of limb
Heroic built, though of terrestrial mould;
Foe not *informidable!* *Milton*, P. L., ix. 486.

informity† (in-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [= OF. *informité* = Sp. *informidad* = It. *informità*, < LL. *informita(t-)s*, unshapeliness, < L. *informis*, unshapely, shapeless: see *inform*[2].] Lack of form; shapelessness.

If we affirm a total *informity*, it cannot admit so forward a term as an abortment. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

informous† (in-fôr'mus), *a.* [< L. *informis*, shapeless: see *informity*.] Of no regular form or figure; formless; shapeless.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen . . . is an opinion . . . delivered by ancient writers.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

in foro conscientiæ (in fō'rō kon-si-en'shi-ē). [L.: *in*, in; *foro*, abl. of *forum*, a court; *conscientiæ*, gen. of *conscientia*, conscience: see *forum* and *conscience*.] In the court of the conscience; according to the verdict of the moral sense.

in foro domestico (in fō'rō dō-mes'ti-kō). [L.: *in*, in; *foro*, abl. of *forum*, a court; *domestico*, abl. neut. of *domesticus*, domestic: see *forum* and *domestic*.] In a domestic court; in a tribunal of the home jurisdiction, as distinguished from a foreign court.

in foro seculari (in fō'rō sek-ū-lā'rī). [L.: *in*, in; *foro*, abl. of *forum*, a court; *seculari*, abl. neut. of *secularis*, secular: see *forum* and *secular*.] In a secular court; according to the law of a civil tribunal, as distinguished from that of an ecclesiastical court.

infortunate† (in-fôr'tū-nāt), *a.* [ME. *infortunate* = Pr. *infortunat* = Sp. Pg. *infortunado* = It. *infortunato*, < L. *infortunatus*, unfortunate, < *in-* priv. + *fortunatus*, fortunate: see *fortunate*.] Unfortunate.

I was
Of alle lovers the most *infortunate*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 53.

infortunately† (in-fôr'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* Unfortunately.

infortune† (in-fôr'tūn), *n.* [< ME. *infortune*, < OF. *infortune*, F. *infortune* = Sp. Pg. *infortunio* = It. *infortunio*, *infortuno*, < L. *infortunium*, mischance, misfortune, < *in-* priv. + *fortuna*, chance, fortune: see *fortune*.] **1.** Ill fortune; misfortune.

Yf thei be merchauntes, dyvision of heritage is bettyr than commvnion, that the *infortune* of oone hurte not the other. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 33.

For of Fortunes sharp adversite
The worste kynde of *infortune* is this:
A man to han ben in prosperite,
And it remembren, when it passed is.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1626.

The *infortune* is threatened by the malignant and adverse aspect, through means of a youth, and, as I think, a rival. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xviii.

2. In *astrol.*, the planet Saturn or Mars, or even Mercury when he is much afflicted. *W. Lilly.*

infortuned†, *a.* [ME., < *infortune* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *infortunate*.] Unfortunate.

I, woful wrech and *infortuned* wight.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 744.

infortunity (in-fôr-tū'ni-ti), *n.* [= OF. *infortunite*, < L. *infortunita(t-)s*, misfortune, < *in-* priv. + *fortuna*, fortune. Cf. *infortunate*.] Misfortune.

Other there be that ascribe his *infortunitie* only to the stroke and punishment of God. *Hall*, Edward IV., an. 9.

They [the Romans] are well tamed with the *infortunitie* of this battell. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1152.

infossous (in-fos'us), *a.* [< L. *infossus*, pp. of *infodere*, dig into, < *in*, in, + *fodere*, dig: see *foss*[2].] In *bot.*, sunk in, as veins in some leaves, leaving a channel.

infound† (in-found'), *v. t.* [< ME. *infounden*, < OF. *infondre*, *infundre* = Sp. Pg. *infundir*, < L. *infundere*, pp. *infusus*, pour in, < *in*, in, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3]. Cf. *infund*, *infuse*.] To pour into; infuse.

Wynedregges olde in water let *infounde;*
Yeve hem this drinke, anoon thai wol be sounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

But I say God is hable in such wyse to inspire and *infounde* the faythe, if that him lyste.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 582.

infra. [L. *infra*, adv. and prep., on the under side, below, LL. ML. also 'within,' contr. of *inferā*, abl. fem. (sc. *parte*) of *inferus*, low, below: see *inferior*.] A Latin preposition meaning 'below, beneath,' occurring in some phrases occasionally used in English.

infra-. [L. *infra*, prep. and adv., used as a prefix: see *infra*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'below, beneath.'=**Syn.** *Infero-*, *Infra-*. See *infero-*.

infra actionem (in'frą ak-shi-ō'nem). [L.: *infra*, below, within; *actionem*, acc. of *actio(n-)*, action (canon): see *action*.] In the canon of the Roman mass, a prayer: same as *communicantes*.

infra-axillary (in″frą-ak'si-lą-ri), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *axilla*, axil: see *axilla*, *axillary*.] **1.** In *bot.*, situated beneath the axil, as a bud. —**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, situated below the axilla or armpit.

infrabranchial (in-frą-brang'ki-ąl), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchial*.] In *conch.*, situated below the gills: applied especially to the inferior chamber of the pallial cavity.

infrabuccal (in-frą-buk'ąl), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *bucca*, cheek (mouth): see *buccal*.] Situated beneath the buccal mass or organ of a mollusk: as, an *infrabuccal* nerve.

infraclavicular (in″frą-klą-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *clavicula*, clavicle: see *clavicular*.] Situated below or beneath the clavicle or collar-bone.—**Infraclavicular fossa** or **triangle**, a space below the clavicle bounded by that bone above, by the upper border of the great pectoral muscle below and on the inner side, and by the fore border of the deltoid muscle on the outer side. Deep pressure in this region compresses the axillary artery against the second rib.—**Infraclavicular region**, a region of the front of the chest bounded above by the clavicle and below (in ordinary usage) by the third rib.

infraconstrictor (in″frą-kon-strik'tor), *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *constrictor*, q. v.] The inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx.

infracortical (in-frą-kor'ti-kąl), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark (NL. cortex): see *cortical*.] Lying or occurring below the cerebral cortex.

infracostal (in-frą-kos'tąl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *infracostalis*, < L. *infra*, below, + *costa*, rib.]

I. *a.* In *anat.*, situated below or beneath a rib; subcostal: as, an *infracostal* artery, nerve, or muscle.

II. *n.* An infracostal muscle.

infracostalis (in″frą-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *infracostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *infracostal*.] An infracostal muscle. In man there are a series of infracostales, arising from the under side of a given rib, and inserted into the first, second, or third rib next below. In their oblique direction they resemble internal intercostal muscles. They occur most frequently on the lower ribs.

infract[1] (in-frakt'), *v. t.* [< L. *infractus*, pp. of *infringere*, break off, break, weaken: see *infringe*.] To break off; violate; interrupt. [Rare.]

Falling fast from gradual slope to slope,
With wild *infracted* course, and lessen'd roar,
It gains a safer bed, and steals at last
Along the mazes of the quiet vale.
Thomson, Summer, l. 604.

infract[2]† (in-frakt'), *a.* [< L. *infractus*, unbroken, < *in-* priv. + *fractus*, broken: see *fraction*.] Unbroken; sound; whole.

Had I a brazen throat, a voice *infract*,
A thousand tongues, and rarest words refin'd.
Mir. for Mags., p. 785.

Their [martyrs'] faith *infract* with their owne bloods did seal,
And never did to any Tyrant stoop.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 23.

infracted (in-frak'ted), *a.* In *zoöl.*, bent suddenly inward, as if partly broken; geniculate.

infractible (in-frak'ti-bl), *a.* [< *infract*[1] + *-ible*.] Capable of being infracted or broken. [Rare.]

infraction (in-frak'shon), *n.* [= F. *infraction* = Sp. *infraccion* = Pg. *infracção* = It. *infrazione*, < L. *infractio(n-)*, a breaking, < *infringere*, pp. *infractus*, break: see *infract*[1].] **1.** The act of infracting or breaking; a breakage or fracture. [Rare.]

Very distinct in type from the *infractions* and extravagant distortions of the osteomalveic skeleton.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 967.

2. Breach; violation; infringement: as, an *infraction* of a treaty, compact, or law.

An *infraction* of God's great law of Right and of Love.
Sumner, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

Whoso suggests or urges the *infraction* of another's rights must be held to have transgressed the law of equal freedom. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 167.

infractor (in-frak'tor), *n.* [= F. *infracteur* = Sp. Pg. *infractor*, < ML. *infractor*, one who breaks or violates, < L. *infringere*, pp. *infractus*, break: see *infract*[1].] One who infracts or infringes; a violator; a breaker.

Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjur'd *infractors* of them? *Lord Herbert*, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 363.

infractous (in-frak'tus), *a.* [< L. *infractus*, pp. of *infringere*, break: see *infract*[1], *infringe*.] In *bot.*, bent abruptly inward. [Rare.]

infra dig. (in'frą dig). [An abbr. of L. *infra dignitatem* : *infra*, below; *dignitatem*, acc. of *dignita(t-)s*, dignity: see *dignity*.] Beneath one's dignity; unbecoming to one's character, position, or status in society. [Colloq.]

infra-esophageal (in″frą-ē-sō-faj'ē-ąl), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *œsophagus*, esophagus: see *esophageal*.] Same as *subesophageal*.

The nervous system in the Amphipoda consists of supra-œsophageal or cerebral ganglia, united by commissures with an *infra-œsophageal* mass.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 316.

infraglottic (in-frą-glot'ik), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *glottis*, glottis: see *glottis*, *glottic*[2].] Situated below the glottis.

infragrant (in-frā'grant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *fragrant*.] Not fragrant; inodorous.

We shall both be a brown *infragrant* powder in thirty or forty years. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, xii.

infragular (in-frą-gū'lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *gula*, the throat: see *gular*.] Subesophageal, as a ganglion of certain mollusks.

The under part of the *infragular* ganglion is 6-lobed [in *Helicidæ*], whilst it is 4-lobed in Limacidæ.
Knight's Cyc. Nat. Hist. (1855), III. 65.

infrahuman (in-frą-hū'man), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *humanus*, human: see *human*.] Having attributes or qualities lower than the human in the scale of being: the opposite of *superhuman*.

We must conceive of it [ultimate entity] as either intellectual or unintellectual, and if it is not human, then as superhuman or *infrahuman*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 65.

infrahyoid (in-frą-hī'oid), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *hyoides*, hyoid: see *hyoid*.] Situated below the hyoid bone: specifically applied in human anatomy to a region of the front of the neck, and to a group of muscles in this region,

as the sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyrohyoid, and omohyoid, collectively known as *depressors of the os hyoides*: opposed to *suprahyoid*.

infralabialis (in-frā-lā-bi-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *infralabiales* (-ēz). [NL., < L. *infra*, below, + *labium*, lip: see *labial*.] A muscle of the lower lip, commonly called the *depressor labii inferioris*. *Cones and Shute.*

infralapsarian (in-frā-lap-sā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *infra*, below (after), + *lapsus*, fall, lapse (see *lapse*, *n.*), + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to infralapsarianism or to those who hold it.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] One who believes in infralapsarianism.

infralapsarianism (in″frā-lap-sā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *infralapsarian* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine, held by Augustinians and by many Calvinists, that God planned the creation, permitted the fall, elected a chosen number, planned their redemption, and suffered the remainder to be eternally punished. The Sublapsarians believe that God did not permit but foresaw the fall, while the supralapsarians hold that God not only permitted but decreed it.

Even the Canons of Dort, the Westminster Confession, and the Helvetic Consensus Formula, which are most pronounced on the doctrine of decrees, stop within the limits of *infralapsarianism*.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 162.

inframammary (in-frā-mam′ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *mamma*, breast: see *mammary*.] Lying below the breasts.—**Inframammary region**, the region of the front of the chest bounded above by the sixth rib and below by the lower limit of the chest.

inframarginal (in-frā-mär′ji-nal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *margo* (*-gin-*), breast: see *marginal*.] In *entom.*, below or posterior to the marginal cell in an insect's wing.—**Inframarginal cell**, an outer cell in the anterior wing of certain aphids, or plant-lice, behind the marginal cell, and limited posteriorly by the furcal vein.—**Inframarginal convolution**, the superior temporal convolution.

inframaxillary (in-frā-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *maxilla*, jaw: see *maxillary*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated under the jaws; submaxillary: as, the *inframaxillary* nerves.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the inferior maxillary or lower jaw-bone in general; mandibular.—**Inframaxillary nerve**, the third or lower division of the fifth cranial or trifacial or trigeminus nerve, more commonly called the *inferior maxillary division*.

II. *n.*; pl. *inframaxillaries* (-riz). The mandible or lower jaw-bone of a vertebrate; the inferior maxillary bone. See *intermaxillary*.

inframe (in-frām′), *v. t.* Same as *enframe*.

This nature in which we are *inframed* answers to the subjective frame-work of our own mind.

Hoppin, Old England, p. 198.

inframedian (in-frā-mē′di-an), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *medius*, middle: see *median*.] In *zoögeog.*, below the median belt or zone: applied to one of five zones into which the sea-bottom has been divided with reference to its fauna. The inframedian is succeeded by the abyssal zone. See *zone*.

inframercurial (in″frā-mėr-kū′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *Mercurius*, Mercury: see *mercurial*.] Same as *intramercurial*.

inframundane (in-frā-mun′dān), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] Lying or being beneath the world; belonging to the lower regions or infernal world.

infranatural (in-frā-nat′ū-ral), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *natura*, nature: see *natural*.] Below nature; subnatural; hypophysical: the opposite of *supernatural*. See *hypophysical*.

If there is a craving in man for the preternatural generally, there seems to be a special tendency in the human mind, when left to itself, to hanker after the *infra-natural* forms of it. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 421.

infranchise†, infranchisement†. Obsolete forms of *enfranchise*, *enfranchisement*.

infrangibility (in-fran-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *infrangible*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being infrangible; infrangibleness.

infrangible (in-fran′ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *infrangible* = Sp. *infrangible* = It. *infrangibile*; as *in-*[3] + *frangible*.] **1.** Not capable of being broken or separated into parts.

The primitive atoms are supposed *infrangible*.

G. Cheyne.

The sword broke short, nor could the force withstand
(No earthly temper of a mortal hand
Could arms divine, *infrangible* sustain);
The brittle weapon shiver'd on the plain.

Hoole, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, vii.

2. Not to be violated or infringed; inviolable: as, an *infrangible* oath.

infrangibleness (in-fran′ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being infrangible.

infra-obliquus (in″frā-ob-lī′kwus), *n.*; pl. *infra-obliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < L. *infra*, below, + *obliquus*, oblique: see *obliquus*.] The lower oblique muscle of the eyeball; the obliquus inferior.

infra-ocular (in″frā-ok′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] In *entom.*, below the compound eyes: said of antennæ when they are inserted beneath these eyes.

infra-orbital (in″frā-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital*.] Situated on the floor of, or below, the orbit of the eye; suborbital: chiefly applied to a branch of the trifacial nerve, to the track of that nerve along the floor of the orbit, and to a foramen on the cheek just under the orbit, whence the nerve emerges.—**Infra-orbital canal, foramen**, etc. See the nouns.

infra-orbitar (in″frā-ôr′bi-tär), *a.* Same as *infra-orbital*.

infra-orbitary (in″frā-ôr′bi-tā-ri), *a.* Same as *infra-orbital*.

infrapatellar (in″frā-pā-tel′är), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *patella*, the kneepan.] Below the patella.

infrapose (in-frā-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infraposed*, ppr. *infraposing*. [< L. *infra*, below, + E. *pose*: see *pose*[2].] To place under or beneath.

I had further an opportunity of seeing . . . his own discovery of an instance of terrestrial surface *infraposed* to the drift-gravels at the east end of the Isle of Wight.

Austen, Proc. Geol. Soc., No. 42.

infraposition (in″frā-pō-zish′on), *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *positio*(*n-*), position: see *position*.] Position or situation beneath or under.

infraradular (in-frā-rad′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *radula*, q. v.] Situated under or below the radula or lingual ribbon of a mollusk.

On the top of the muscles of the *infraradular* sheet there are two ganglia united to each other and to their fellows on the opposite side.

R. J. H. Gibson, Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edin., XXXII. 627.

infrarectus (in-frā-rek′tus), *n.*; pl. *infrarecti* (-tī). [< L. *infra*, below, + *rectus*, right: see *rectus*.] The lower straight muscle of the eyeball; the rectus inferior. See cut under *eyeball*.

infra-red (in′frā-red), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + E. *red*[1].] Below the red. The infra-red rays of the spectrum are those invisible rays which have a greater wave-length and are less refrangible than the red rays at the lower end of the visible spectrum. (See *spectrum*.) Contrasted with *ultra-violet*.

infrascapular (in-frā-skap′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *scapula*, shoulder-blade: see *scapular*.] Situated beneath the scapula—that is, on its under surface or venter; lying beneath the shoulder-blade; subscapular.

infrascapularis (in-frā-skap-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *infrascapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *infrascapular*.] The teres minor. See *teres*.

infraserratus (in″frā-se-rā′tus), *n.*; pl. *infraserrati* (-tī). [< L. *infra*, below, + *serratus*, serrate: see *serrate*.] The serratus posticus inferior.

infraspinal (in-frā-spī′nal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal*.] Same as *infraspinous*.

infraspinate (in-frā-spī′nāt), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *spina*, spine: see *spinate*.] Same as *infraspinous*.

infraspinatus (in″frā-spī-nā′tus), *n.*; pl. *infraspinati* (-tī). [NL.: see *infraspinate*.] The muscle which occupies the infraspinous fossa, and is inserted into the middle facet of the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

infraspinous (in-frā-spī′nus), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *spina*, spine: see *spinous*.] Situated below the spine of the scapula. Also *infraspinal*, *infraspinate*.—**Infraspinous fascia, fossa**, etc. See the nouns.

infrastapedial (in″frā-stā-pē′di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *stapes*, stirrup, mod. stapes.] **I.** *a.* Situated below the axis or main part of the stapes or columella auris: specifically applied to an element or part of that bone in some animals, as birds, supposed by Flower to represent the stylohyal bone of a mammal.

The stylo-hyal of a mammal is not fairly developed in a bird, unless contained in or represented by another claw of the stapes (an *infra-stapedial* element).

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 186.

II. *n.* An inferior element of the columella auris; an infrastapedial bone.

Infra-stapedial, which will unite with . . . the stylohyal. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 154.

infrastigmatal (in-frā-stig′ma-tal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *stigma*, q. v.] In *entom.*, situated below the stigmata or breathing-pores: as, an *infrastigmatal* line on a larva.

infrastipular (in-frā-stip′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *stipula*, q. v.] In *bot.*, situated below the stipules: applied to outgrowths, usually in the nature of spines, below the stipules, as in some roses.

infrathoracic (in″frā-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *thorax*, q. v.] **1.** Situated below the thorax.—**2.** Situated on the lower part of the thorax: specifically applied to the lower six pairs of thoracispinal nerves.

infratrochlear (in-frā-trok′lē-är), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *trochlea*, pulley: see *trochlea*.] Situated below the trochlea or pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, at the inner corner of the orbit of the eye: as, the *infratrochlear* nerve, a branch of the fifth cranial nerve, which issues from the orbit below the trochlea.

He had relieved the pain in a glaucoma absolutum by lacerating the *infratrochlear* nerve—Badal's operation.

Medical News, XLIX. 136.

in fraudem legis (in frâ′dem lē′jis). [L.: *in*, in; *fraudem*, acc. of *fraus*, fraud; *legis*, gen. of *lex*, law: see *fraud* and *lex*.] In fraud of the law: said of something devised so as to evade or circumvent the law or to pervert its proceeding, in such sense as to be void on that account.

infravaginal (in-frā-vaj′i-nal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *vagina*, vagina: see *vaginal*.] Situated below the vaginal junction: as, the *infravaginal* cervix uteri.

infrequence (in-frē′kwens), *n.* [= F. *infréquence* = Sp. *infrecuencia* = Pg. *infrequencia* = It. *infrequenza*, < L. *infrequentia*, a small number, fewness, solitariness, < *infrequen*(*t-*)*s*, seldom, rare, infrequent: see *infrequent*.] Same as *infrequency*. [Rare.]

Is it solitude and *infrequence* of visitation? This may perhaps be troublesome to a man that knows not to entertain himself. *Bp. Hall*, Free Prisoner, § 4.

infrequency (in-frē′kwen-si), *n.* [As *infrequence*: see *-ency*.] **1.** The state of being infrequent or of rarely occurring; uncommonness; rareness.

Either through desuetude, or *infrequency*, or meer formality of devotion, he has suffered his mind to grow alienated from God. *Young*, Sermons (1678), p. 18.

2†. The state of being little frequented; seclusion; solitude.

It was the solitude and *infrequency* of the place that brought the dragon thither.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1078.

infrequent (in-frē′kwent), *a.* [= F. *infréquent* = Sp. *infrecuente* = Pg. It. *infrequente*, < L. *infrequen*(*t-*)*s*, infrequent, seldom, rare, < *in-* priv. + *frequen*(*t-*)*s*, crowded, frequent: see *frequent*.] **1.** Not frequent or customary; rare; uncommon; unaccustomed.

The acte where of [frugality] is at this daye as *infrequent* or out of use amonge all sortes of men as the termes be Straunge vnto them which haue not bene well instructed in Latyn. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 21.

A sparing and *infrequent* worshipper of the Deity betrays an habitual disregard of him.

Wollaston, Religion of Nature, § 1.

2. In *zoöl.*, being, as component parts, far removed from one another; distant; not numerous or close: as, *infrequent* spines, punctures, etc.

infrequently (in-frē′kwent-li), *adv.* Not frequently.

infriction (in-frik′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *friction*.] A rubbing in, as of a medicine.

The inflammation, he said, set in after the fourth *infriction*. *Medical News*, LIII. 101.

infrigidate† (in-frij′i-dāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *infrigidatus*, pp. of *infrigidare*, make cold, < L. *in*, in, to, + *frigidare*, make cold, < *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*.] To chill; make cold: refrigerate.

Whose coldness as it seems did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass to whose level the liquor itself did not reach. *Boyle*, Works, I. 393.

infrigidation† (in-frij-i-dā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *infrigidation*, < LL. *infrigidatio*(*n-*), a cooling, < *infrigidare*, make cold: see *infrigidate*.] The act of infrigidating or making cold; refrigeration.

The *infrigidation* of that air by the snow.

Boyle, Works, II. 513.

Madame de Bourignon . . . used to boast that she had not only the spirit of continency in herself, but that she had also the power of communicating it to all who beheld her. This the scoffers of those days called the gift of *infrigidation*. *Tatler*, No. 126.

infringe (in-frinj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *infringed*, ppr. *infringing*. [< L. *infringere* (> It. *infringere* = Sp. Pg. *infringir* = F. *enfreindre*), break off, break, bruise, weaken, destroy, < *in*, in, + *frangere*, break: see *fraction*, and cf. *infract*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To commit a breach or infraction of; act contrary to, as a law, right, or obligation; transgress, either by action or by negligence; violate; break.

The King told them it never was in his Thought to *infringe* their Liberties. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 130.

Why should we attempt to *infringe* the rights and properties of our neighbors?
Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 456.

He could *infringe* the franchises of the fellows of a college and take away their livings.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

2†. To annul or hinder.

Homilies . . . do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

All our power
To be *infringed*, our freedom and our being.
Milton, P. R., i. 62.

II. *intrans.* To encroach; trespass; intrude: followed by *on* or *upon*: as, to *infringe upon* one's rights.

The sides of the front are dilated, *infringing on* the eyes. *Horn.*

=**Syn.** *Encroach upon*, *Trench upon*, etc. See *trespass*, *v. i.*

infringement (in-frinj'ment), *n.* [< *infringe* + *-ment*.] A breach or infraction, as of a law, right, or obligation; violation; transgression.

We scarce ever had a prince who, by fraud or violence, had not made some *infringement* on the constitution.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Where an attempt at *infringement* was made, the aggressor found himself matched against a wide and powerful union of powers instinctively actuated by the intention of right. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 213.

Infringement of copyright, patent, or **trade-mark,** such a copying, imitation, or reproduction as violates the exclusive right of the owner, and therefor will sustain an action. =**Syn.** Breach, non-fulfilment, invasion, intrusion, trespass, encroachment.

infringer (in-frin'jėr), *n.* One who infringes or violates; a violator.

To see the *infringers* of this commandment to be imprisoned, he gave charge to all justices, maiors, sheriffs, bailifs, and constables.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1548.

infringible† (in-frin'ji-bl), *a.* [< OF. *infringible*, *infrangible*, < L. *in-* priv. + *frangere*, break.] Unbreakable; indissoluble. [Rare.]

Hauing betwixt themselues sealed with their hands the *infringible* band of faith and troth in the heart, . . . hee tooke leaue of his faire lady.
Breton, An Olde Man's Lesson, p. 13.

infructuose (in-fruk'tū-ōs), *a.* Same as *infructuous*.

infructuous (in-fruk'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *infructueux* = Pr. *infructuos* = Sp. Pg. *infructuoso* = It. *infruttuoso*, < L. *infructuosus*, unfruitful, < *in-* priv. + *fructuosus*, fruitful: see *fructuous*.] Not fruitful; unproductive; unprofitable.

Lutheranism . . . bound itself hastily to definitions and formulæ which produced new divisions, and a scholasticism more bitter, controversial, and *infructuous* than the old. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 715.

infructuously (in-fruk'tū-us-li), *adv.* In an infructuous manner; uselessly; unprofitably.

He [the actor] soon found that his art was *infructuously* employed in obtaining applause; his reputation began to depend upon press notices.
Dion Boucicault, N. A. Rev., CXLV. 36.

infrugal (in-frö'gal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *frugal*.] Not frugal; extravagant; prodigal; wasteful.

What should betray them to such *infrugal* expences of time, I can give no account without making severe reflexions on their discretion.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 21.

infrugiferous† (in-frō-jif'e-rus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *frugiferous*.] Not bearing fruit. *Bailey*, 1727.

infucate† (in'fū-kāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *infucatus*, painted, as if pp. of **infucare*, paint, < *in*, in, on, + *fucare*, paint, < *fucus*, paint: see *fucus*.] To paint; stain; daub. *Coles*, 1717.

infucation† (in-fū-kā'shon), *n.* [< *infucate* + *-ion*.] The act of painting or staining, especially the face. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

infula (in'fu-lä), *n.*; pl. *infulæ* (-lē). [L., a band, a woolen fillet.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a flock of white and red wool, drawn into the form of a wreath or fillet, worn on the head on solemn occasions, as by priests and vestals, and bound to the head of sacrificial victims. Brides also carried wool on a distaff, which they twisted into an infula and fixed upon the husband's door on entering his house.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the *ancient church*, a head-covering of Christian priests or bishops. (*b*) In medieval times, a chasuble. (*c*) One of the two lappets of a miter. Formerly called *fanon*. —**3.** In *her.*: (*a*) A cap or head-dress used as a bearing. Many different forms have been used. (*b*) One of the ribbons of a miter or of the electoral crown, generally represented as fringed.

Two short bands of some rich material, fringed at the ends, form the *infulæ* of a mitre, and depend from it, one on either side. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 463.

infumate (in'fū-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infumated*, ppr. *infumating*. [< L. *infumatus*, pp. of *infumare*, smoke: see *infume*.] To dry by smoking; smoke.

Infumated, smoked; dried in the smoke. *Bailey*, 1737.

infumate (in'fū-māt), *a.* [< L. *infumatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, clouded slightly with brownish black; shaded as if with smoke.

infumated (in'fū-mā-ted), *a.* Same as *infumate*.

infumation (in-fū-mā'shon), *n.* [< *infumate* + *-ion*.] The act of drying or curing in smoke; smoking. *Bailey*, 1731.

infume† (in-fūm'), *v. t.* Same as *enfume*.

infund (in-fund'), *v. t.* [< L. *infundere*, pour in: see *infound*, an older form. Cf. *fuse*[1].] To pour in. *Davies*.

They are . . . only the ministers of Him which *infundeth* and poureth into all men grace. *Becon*, Works, II. 562.

infundibula, *n.* Plural of *infundibulum*.

infundibular (in-fun-dib'ū-lär), *a.* [< *infundibulum* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *infundibuliform*.

Infundibulata (in-fun-dib-ū-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *infundibulatus*: see *infundibulate*.] Gervais's name for the marine polyzoans as an order of *Polyzoa* which have the cell-mouth circular and infundibulate. It corresponds to the modern order *Gymnolæmata*, and contains the *Chilostomata*, *Cyclostomata*, and *Ctenostomata*, as distinguished from the *Phylactolæmata*.

infundibulate (in-fun-dib'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *infundibulatus*, < L. *infundibulum*, funnel: see *infundibulum*.] **1.** Having a funnel or infundibulum; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Infundibulata*.—**2.** Same as *infundibuliform*.

infundibuliform (in-fun-dib'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *infundibulum*, a funnel, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a funnel; funnel-shaped.

Infundibuliform Caecum of *Datura Stramonium*.

Where the sac of an inguinal hernia passes through the internal ring, the *infundibuliform* process of the transversalis fascia forms one of its coverings.
H. Gray, Anat.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having the form of a tube enlarging gradually upward and spreading widely at the summit: said of a gamopetalous corolla, as that of a morning-glory. (*b*) In *entom.*, applied to joints of the antennæ, etc., when the basal part is cylindrical or nearly so, and the apical part gradually increases in diameter: distinguished from *crateriform*. Also *infundibular*, *infundibulate*.

Certain ciliated *infundibuliform* organs . . . occur on the intestinal mesentery of Sipunculus.
Encyc. Brit., II. 70.

Infundibuliform fascia. See *fascia*.

infundibulum (in-fun-dib'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *infundibula* (-lä). [L., a funnel, lit. that which is poured into, < *infundere*, pour into, < *in*, into, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*[1]. Hence ult. *funnel*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a funnel-shaped organ or part.—**2.** In *zöol.*: (*a*) The funnel or siphon of a cephalopod, formed by the coalescence or apposition of the epipodia: supposed by Huxley to be formed by the union and folding into a tubular form of processes which correspond to the epipodia of pteropods and branchiogastropods. See cut under *Dibranchiata*. (*b*) One of the gastric cavities of the *Ctenophora*, into which the gastric sac leads; a chamber connecting the gastric cavity with the entire system of canals of the body, and also leading to the aboral pores. It corresponds to the common axial cavity of actinozoans. See cut under *Ctenophora*. (*c*) The dilated upper extremity of the oviduct of a bird, which receives the ovum from the ovarium, corresponding to the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube of a mammal.—**3.** [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks.—**Infundibula of the kidney.** (*a*) The calyces. (*b*) The two or three main divisions of the pelvis of the kidney, formed by the coalescence of the calyces. **Infundibula of the lungs,** the elongated and funnel-shaped sacs set with air cells which terminate the air passages of the lungs.—**Infundibulum of the brain,** the funnel-shaped downward prolongation of the floor of the third ventricle, which it connects with the pituitary body. **Infundibulum of the cochlea,** the thin plate of bone, shaped like one half of a funnel divided longitudinally at the apex of the modiolus of the ear. It is the termination of the lamina of bone which divides the turns of the cochlea from one another. **Infundibulum of the ethmoid bone,** the passage in the ethmoid bone which leads up from the middle meatus of the nose to the anterior ethmoid cells. —**Infundibulum of the heart,** the conical upper part of the right ventricle, from which the pulmonary artery arises. Also called *conus arteriosus* (arterial cone).

infuneral† (in-fū'ne-ral), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *funeral*.] To bury with funeral rites.

As though her flesh did but *infuneral*
Her buried ghost. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victory.

infurcation (in-fėr-kā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *furcation*. Cf. ML. *infurcare*, suspend on a gibbet, < L. *in*, on, + *furcare*, fork, gibbet.] A forked expansion or divergence. *Craig.*

infuriate (in-fū'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infuriated*, ppr. *infuriating*. [< ML. *infuriatus*, pp. of *infuriare*, enrage, < L. *in*, in, + *furiare*, enrage, < *furia*, rage, fury: see *fury*.] To render furious or mad; enrage; make raging.

They tore the reputation of the clergy to pieces by their *infuriated* declamations and invectives, before they lacerated their bodies by their massacres.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, ii.

infuriate (in-fū'ri-āt), *a.* [< ML. *infuriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Enraged; raging; mad: as, an *infuriate* lunatic.

A mine with deadly stores
Infuriate burst, and a whole squadron'd host
Whirl'd through the riven air.
B. Thompson, Sickness, v.

infuscate (in-fus'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infuscated*, ppr. *infuscating*. [< L. *infuscatus*, pp. of *infuscare*, make dark or dusky, < *in*, in, + *fuscare*, make dark, < *fuscus*, dark, dusky: see *fuscous*. Cf. *obfuscate*.] To darken; make dusky; obscure. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

infuscate (in-fus'kāt), *a.* [< L. *infuscatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, clouded with brown; darkened with a fuscous shade or cloud: as, apex of the wing *infuscate*.

infuscation (in-fus-kā'shon), *n.* [< *infuscate* + *-ion*.] The act of darkening; obscuration; the state of being dusky or clouded. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

infuse (in-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infused*, ppr. *infusing*. [< ME. *enfusen* = F. *infuser*, < L. *infusus*, pp. of *infundere*, pour in, spread over: see *infund*, *infound*.] **1.** To pour in or into, as a liquid; introduce and pervade with, as an ingredient: as, to *infuse* a flavor into sauce.

'Tis born with all: the love of Nature's works
Is an ingredient in the compound man
Infus'd at the creation of the kind.
Cowper, Task, iv. 733.

2. To introduce as by pouring; cause to penetrate; insinuate; instil: with *into*: chiefly in figurative uses.

Many other axioms and advices there are touching those proprieties and effects which studies do *infuse* and instil *into* manners. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 299.

It is tropically observed by honest old Socrates that heaven *infuses into* some men at their birth a portion of intellectual gold. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 312.

It [Alexander's conquest] had the effect of uniting into one great interest the divided commonwealths of Greece, and *infusing* a new and more enlarged public spirit *into* the councils of their statesmen. *Emerson*, War.

3. To steep; extract the principles or qualities of, as a vegetable substance, by pouring a liquid upon it; make an infusion of.

Yet such [Rack] as they have they esteem as a great Cordial; especially when Snakes and Scorpions have been *infused* therein, as I have been informed.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 53.

One ounce of dried leaves is *infused* in ten ounces of warm water. *Coxe.*

4. To affect or modify by infusion; mingle; hence, to imbue; tinge: followed by *with*.

Drink *infused with* flesh will nourish faster and easier than drink and meat together. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Methinks a woman of this valiant spirit
Should, if a coward hear her speak these words,
Infuse his breast *with* magnanimity.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4.

Besides, the Briton is so naturally *infus'd*
With true poetic rage that in their measures art
Doth rather seem precise than comely.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 252.

5†. To pour, or pour out; shed; diffuse.

Yf ofte uppon the rootes as thai stonde
The ladye [illegible]
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

With those clear rays which she *infus'd* on me,
That beauty am I bless'd with which you may see.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Infused cognition. See *cognition*.=**Syn. 2.** *Instil*, *Inculcate*, etc. See *implant*.

infuse† (in-fūz'), *n.* [< L. *infusus*, a pouring in, < *infundere*, pp. *infusus*, pour in: see *infuse*, *v.*] An infusion.

Vouchsafe to shed into my barren spright
Some little drop of thy celestiall dew,
That may my rymes with sweet *infuse* embrew.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 47.

infuser (in-fū′zėr), *n.* One who or that which infuses.

It was a [illegible] explanation of Nebuchadnezzar upon his magi to declare to him not only the meaning, but the very dreams as well, they had been the *infusers* of it.
R. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xvi. § 6.

infusibility[1] (in-fū-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *infusible*[1] + *-ity*; see *-bility*.] Capability of being infused or poured in.

infusibility[2] (in-fū-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infusibilité* = Sp. *infusibilidad* = Pg. *infusibilidade* = It. *infusibilità*; as *infusible*[2] + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Incapability of being fused or dissolved.

infusible[1] (in-fū′zi-bl), *a.* [As *infuse* + *-ible*.] Capable of being infused. [Rare.]

From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them.
Hammond.

infusible[2] (in-fu′zi-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *infusible* = Pg. *infusivel* = It. *infusibile*; as *in-*[3] + *fusible*.] Not fusible; incapable of fusion or of being dissolved or melted: as, an *infusible* crucible.

infusibleness (in-fū′zi-bl-nes), *n.* Infusibility.

infusion (in-fū′zhon), *n.* [= F. *infusion* = Pr. *infusio*, *enfuzio* = Sp. *infusion* = Pg. *infusão* = It. *infusione*, < L. *infusio*(*n-*), a pouring in, a watering, < *infundere*, pp. *infusus*, pour in: see *infound*, *infuse*.] **1.** The act of infusing, pouring in, imbuing, or instilling: as, the *infusion* of good principles.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in Holy Writ.
Addison.

In Italy the question of rights had become so complicated that nothing but the *infusion* of an element of idea could have produced even a semblance of order out of the chaos.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

2. That which is infused or diffused; something poured in or mingled.

With what *infusion* doth it [deceitfulness] so far intoxicate mankind to make them dote upon it, against the convictions of reason and dictates of Conscience.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

She could not conceive a game wanting the spritely *infusion* of chance.
Lamb, Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist.

There is then an undoubted British *infusion* in the English people.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

3. The process of steeping a substance, as a plant, in water, in order to extract its virtues. —**4.** A liquid extract or essence obtained by steeping a vegetable substance.

Infusions are generally prepared by pouring boiling water upon the vegetable substance, and macerating in a tightly closed vessel till the liquid cools.
U. S. Dispensatory, p. 788.

5. A pouring, or pouring out, as upon an object; affusion: formerly used of that method of baptism in which the water is poured upon the person.

The priests, when they baptize, shall not only pour water on the head of the children, but shall plunge them into the laver. This shows that baptism by *infusion* began to be introduced in cold climates.
Jortin, On Eccles. Hist.

The infant is represented as seated naked in the font, while from a vessel the priest pours the water upon the head. Originally used only for sick or infirm persons, the method of baptism by *infusion* became gradually the established practice, and all doubts as to its validity were removed by appeal to papal and other high authority.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 361.

Method of infusion, in *beer-manuf.*, a method of preparing the mash by treating the bruised malt with water at a temperature of 70° to 75°.

infusive (in-fū′siv), *a.* [< *infuse* + *-ive*.] Having the power of infusion; capable of infusing or imbuing.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing th' *infusive* force of Spring on Man.
Thomson, Spring, l. 866.

Infusoria (in-fū-sō′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *infusorium*, q. v.] **1.** A name given by Otho Fr. Müller to an indiscriminate assemblage of minute, and for the most part microscopic, animal and vegetable organisms frequently developed in infusions of decaying organic substances. The *Infusoria* in this sense comprehended various desmids, diatoms, and other low plants, with many protozoan animalcules, and also rotifers or wheel-animalcules. Some of these organisms were known to Linnæus, and thrown by him into a genus which he called *Chaos*, at the end of his class *Vermes*. Lamarck, Gmelin, and others followed Müller in his understanding of *Infusoria*. Cuvier made *Infusoria* the fifth class of *Radiata*, divided into two orders, *Rotifera* and *Homogenea*. See *Microzoa*, *Polygastrica*.

2. A class of minute, mostly microscopic, animalcules, provisionally regarded as the highest class of *Protozoa*. They are endoplastic, having a nucleus; there is a mouth and a rudimentary stomach or gastric cavity; there are vibratile cilia or flagella, but no proper pseudopodia. Most are aquatic and free-swimming, and some are internal parasites; but others form colonies by budding, and when adult are fixed to some solid object. The body consists of an outer transparent cuticle, a cortical layer of firm sarcode, and a central mass of soft or semi-liquid sarcode, which acts as a stomach and in which vacuoles may appear. A nucleus, which is supposed to be an ovary, having attached to it a spherical particle, the

Infusoria in a Drop of Water, highly magnified.

1, 1, *Actinophrys sol*, stages; 2, 2, *Physcus longicaudus*; 3, 3, *Stentor polymorphus*; 4, *Codonella lacrymalis*; 5, *Dinobryon sertularia*; 6, *Epistylis leucoa splendidum*; 7, *Anthophysa vegetans*; 8, *Dendrosoma radians*; 9, *Acineta ferrum equinum*; 10, *Podophrya cyanea*; 11, *Chilodon cucullus*; 12a, *Stylonichia mytilus*; 12b, the same, about to separate; 12c, the same, full of *Sphærophrya* parasites; 13a, *Vorticella microstoma*; 13b, the same, individuals separating; 14, *Aspidisca lynceus*.

nucleolus, supposed to be a spermatic gland, is embedded in the cortical substance. Contractions of the body are effected by sarcode fibers. Reproduction takes place variously. The cilia or flagella are not only organs of locomotion, but form currents by which food is carried into the mouth. The *Infusoria* have been variously subdivided. A current classification is by division of the class into four orders, based on the character of their cilia or flagella, namely, *Ciliata*, *Flagellata*, *Choanoflagellata*, and *Suctoria* or *Tentaculifera*. By S. Kent, the latest monographer, the *Infusoria* are called a "legion" or superclass of *Protozoa*, and include the sponges; and they are divided into three classes, *Flagellata* or *Mastigophora*, *Ciliata* or *Trichophora*, and *Tentaculifera*.

Excluding from the miscellaneous assemblage of heterogeneous forms which have passed under this name the Desmideæ, Diatomaceæ, Volvocineæ, and Vibrionidæ, which are true plants, on the one hand, and the comparatively highly organized Rotifera on the other, there remain three assemblages of minute organisms, which may be conveniently comprehended under the general title of *Infusoria*. These are—(*a*) The so-called "Monads," or *Infusoria flagellata*; (*b*) the Acinetæ, or *Infusoria tentaculifera*; and (*c*) the *Infusoria ciliata*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 89.

infusorial (in-fū-sō′ri-ąl), *a.* [< *infusorium* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Developed in infusions, as animalcules. (*b*) Containing or consisting of infusorians: as, *infusorial* earth. (*c*) Having the characters of the *Infusoria*; pertaining in any way to the *Infusoria*.—**Infusorial earth**, a very fine white earth resembling magnesia, but composed largely of the microscopic silicious shells of the vegetable organisms called diatoms. Deposits are found not infrequently under peat-beds, and also on a large scale in certain parts of the United States, especially in the western part of the Great Basin in Nevada, Oregon, and California, where there are masses of rock, hundreds of feet in thickness, largely made up of infusorial earth, occurring usually interstratified with volcanic materials, and often in connection with a fine-grained white ash, from which the infusorial beds are not easily distinguished by the eye. This earth is used for polishing articles of metal, and as an absorbent in making explosives with nitroglycerin. Also called *infusorial silica* and *fossil flour*, and sold in the United States with the trade name of *electro-silicon*. See *Diatomaceæ*, *dynamite*.

The mixture of nitro-glycerin and *infusorial earth* (Kieselguhr) called dynamite or giant powder is now one of the commonest explosives met with.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 445.

infusorian (in-fū-sō′ri-ąn), *n.* and *a.* [< *infusorium* + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* An infusorial animalcule; one of the *Infusoria*.

II. *a.* Same as *infusorial*.

infusoriform (in-fū-sō′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< *infusorium* + *-form*.] Infusorial in form; resembling an infusorian.

As Kölliker first pointed out, the Dicyemids produce two very distinct kinds of embryos, which he distinguished by the terms vermiform and *infusoriform*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 197.

Infusoriform embryo, in *Dicyemida*, the embryo of a rhombogenous dicyema. It is bilaterally symmetrical, and consists of an urn, a ciliated body, and two refractive bodies. See cut under *Dicyema*.

infusorium (in-fū-sō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of *infusorius* (cf. LL. *infusorium*, equiv. to *suffusorium*, a vessel for pouring, < *infusor*, one who pours), < L. *infundere*, pp. *infusus*, pour in: see *infuse*, *infusion*.] One of the *Infusoria*; an infusorial animalcule.

An *infusorium* swims randomly about.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 10.

infusory (in′fū-sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *"infusorius*: see *infusorium*.] **I.** *a.* Infusorial, as an animalcule, or as earth containing infusorial shells.

II. *n.*; pl. *infusories* (-riz). An infusorian.

in futuro (in fū-tū′rō). [L.: *in*, in; *futuro*, dat. of *futurus*, future: see *future*.] In the future; at a future time; for the future.

ing (ing), *n.* [< ME. *ing*, < AS. *ing* = Icel. *eng*, f., a meadow, *engi*, neut., meadow-land, = Dan. *eng* = Sw. *äng*, a meadow.] A meadow; especially, a low meadow near a river. The word is found in some local names, as *Ingham*, *Ingthorpe*, *Dorking*, *Deeping*, *Wapping*, etc. *Coles*; *Bailey*. [Prov. Eng.]

Bill for dividing and inclosing certain open common fields, *ings*, common pastures, and other commonable lands, within the manors or manor and township of Hemingby, in the county of Lincoln.
Journals of the House of Commons, 1773

Those alluvial flats which are locally known as *ings*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 250.

In the lowest situation, as in the water-formed base of a rivered valley, or in swampy dips, shooting up among the arable lands, lay an extent of meadow grounds, or *ings*, to afford a supply of hay, for cows and working stock, in the winter and spring months.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 91.

-ing[1]. [< ME. *-ing*, *-yng*, *-inge*, *-ynge*, < AS. *-ung*, later also *-ing* (= OS. *-ung* = OFries. *-ing* = D. *-ing* = MLG. LG. *-ung* = OHG. *-ungo*, MHG. *-unge*, *-ung*, G. *-ung* = Icel. *-ung* = Dan. *-ing* = Sw. *-ing*), a suffix forming nouns of action or being from verbs.] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, usually forming nouns from verbs, expressing the action of the verb. Such nouns may be formed from any verb whatever, and are usually called *verbal nouns*, being in grammars and dictionaries usually accounted a part of the verb-inflection. It is often a mere chance whether, in a particular instance, the form in *-ing* is treated as a noun or as a verb. These verbal nouns are now identical in form with the present form of adjectives (present participles) in *-ing*[2]. In sentences like "he is *building* a house," the form in *-ing*[2], though originally a noun in *-ing*[1], is now regarded as a present participle in *-ing*[2], and treated, with the auxiliary *is*, as a finite transitive verb. Strictly, all verbal nouns in *-ing*[1], being independent words, and no part of the verb, should be entered and defined separately in the dictionaries; but their great number (limited only by the number of verbs) makes this impracticable, and their mixture with the verb, from which their meaning can always be inferred, makes it unnecessary. In this dictionary verbal nouns are entered when there is anything noteworthy in their use or history; others are, to save space, ignored, or if noticed, as in quotations, are included under the original verb. The suffix *-ing* as attached to verbs is equivalent in force to the Latin suffix *-tio*(*n-*), E. *-tion* (*-ation*, etc.). In some words, as *evening*, *morning*, no accompanying verb is in use.

-ing[2]. [< ME. *-ing*, *-yng*, *-inge*, *-ynge*, an alteration, through confusion with the verbal-noun suffix *-ing*[1], of orig. *-end*, *-ende*, *-inde* (*-and*, *-ande*), < AS. *-ende* (in derived nouns *-end*) = OS. *-ende* = OFries. *-and* = D. *-end* = MLG. *-ende*, LG. *-end* = OHG. *-anti*, *-enti*, *-ende*, MHG. G. *-end* = Icel. *-andi* = Dan. *-ende* = Sw. *-ande* = Goth. *-ands* (*-jands*, *-ōnds*, *-jōnds*) = L. *-an*(*t-*)*s*, *-en*(*t-*)*s*, *-ien*(*t-*)*s* = Gr. *-ων* (*-οντ-*), suffix of ppr. of verbs, all such present participles being also usable as simple adjectives, and such adjectives as nouns of agent: see *-ant*[1], *-ent*, which are thus ult. identical with *-ing*[2].] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, the regular formative of the English present participle of verbs, as in *coming*, *blowing*, *hearing*, *leading*, etc., such participles being often used as ordinary adjectives, as in 'the *coming* man,' 'a *leading* citizen,' 'a *charming* woman,' etc. It corresponds to the Latin suffixes *-ant*, *-ent* (which see). By reason of the alteration and the mixture of idiomatic uses of the verbal noun (in *-ing*[1]) and the verbal adjective (present participle), great confusion has resulted, and in many constructions the form in *-ing* may be referred with equal propriety to either origin. See *-ant*.

-ing[3]. [< ME. *-ing*, < AS. *-ing* = OHG. *-ing*, *-inc*, MHG. *-ing*, *-ung*, G. *-ung* = Icel. *-ungr*, *-ingr*, orig. an adj. suffix.] A suffix of nouns, denoting origin, and hence a common patronymic, remaining in some English family or local names and having usually a derivative or patronymic force, 'son of . . . ,' as in Anglo-Saxon *Billing*, son of Bill (literally, 'a sword'); *Beorming*, son of Beorm; *Æthelwulfing*, son of Ethelwulf; *æthling*, son of a noble, etc. Such patronymic names, extending to all the members of a particular family, or tribe, or community, gave rise to many local names formed of such patronymics, properly in genitive plural, with *-ham*, home (village), as in Anglo-Saxon *Beormingaham*, 'the Beormings' town,' Birmingham; *Wælsingaham*, Walsingham; *Suttingaham*, Nottingham; etc. In some words, as *hatching*, *herring*, *gelding*[2] *whiting*[2] (a fish), *lording*, *sibling*, the suffix is less definite. In *penny* and *king* the suffix is disguised.

-ing[4]. An apparent suffix in some local names, being *ing*, a meadow, in composition, as in *Dorking*, etc.

Inga (ing'gä), *n.* [NL., of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, type of the tribe *Ingeæ*. They are large unarmed shrubs, or trees growing to a height of 60 feet or more, with spikes or heads of large red or white flowers, and abruptly pinnate leaves. The pods are flattened or roundish, with thickened edges, and the seeds are enveloped in a sweet, generally white, pulp. About 150 species are known, all natives of South America. *I. ferruginea* is a beautiful species sometimes cultivated in conservatories. *I. vera*, called *inga-tree* and *coco-wood*, has pods about 6 inches long, curved like a sickle, and leaves with winged stalks. *I. spectabilis* is a large showy tree of the Isthmus of Panama, and is cultivated for its edible pods, as is also *I. Feuillei* of Peru. It is an ancient form, five extinct species having been recognized in a fossil state in the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of Europe.

Flowering Branch of *Inga ferruginea*. *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

ingage†, ingagement†. Obsolete forms of *engage, engagement*.

ingalley†, *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *galley*.] To confine in the galleys.

It pleased the judge in favour of life to *ingally* them for seaven yeares. *Copley*, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614).

ingan, ingun (ing'gan, -gun), *n.* Dialectal corruptions of *inion*1, a variant of *onion*.

And if frae hame
My pouch produc'd an *ingan* head,
To please my wame.
Ramsay, A Miser's Last Speech.

ingang† (in'gang), *n.* [< ME. *ingang, ingong*, < AS. *ingang* (= OFries. *ingang, ingung* = D. *ingang* = MLG. *ingank* = OHG. *ingang, inkang, incanc*, MHG. *ingange*, G. *eingang* = Icel. *inngangr* = Dan. *indgang* = Sw. *ingång*), < *in*, in, + *gang*, a going: see *gang*.] An entrance or entranceway; specifically, the porch of a church.

ingannation† (in-ga-nā'shon), *n.* [= It. *ingannagione*, < *ingannare*, cheat, dupe, < *inganno*, fraud: see *inganno*.] Cheat; fraud.

Whereunto whosoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, . . . yet are they still within the line of vulgarity, and democratical enemies of truth. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

inganno (in-gän'nō), *n.* [It., fraud, error, = OF. *engan, engaing, engen*, m., etc., *engaigne, engane*, etc., f., address, trick, ruse, dexterity, etc.; ult. < L. *ingenium*, ingenuity: see *engine*, etc.; also *ingannation*.] In *music*, an interrupted cadence (which see, under *cadence*); also, an unexpected or sudden resolution or modulation.

ingaol†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enjail*.

ingate (in'gāt), *n.* [< *in*1 + *gate*1.] **1†.** Entrance; passage inward.

One noble person, who . . . stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evill that is looked for. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. In *founding*, the aperture in a mold through which fused metal is poured: also called *inset* and *tedge*. —**3.** In *coal-mining*, an entrance to a mine from the shaft.

ingather (in-gaтн'ėr), *v.* [< *in*1 + *gather*.] **I.** *trans.* To gather in; bring together.

Two senatus consults . . . enabled the [beneficiary] . . . to treat directly with debtors and creditors of the testator's and himself *ingather* the corporeal items of the inheritance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 707.

II. *intrans.* To gather together.

Then the *ingathering* streams are to branch off like the Nile into as many channels to empty the river as had united to fill it. *The Advance*, March 24, 1887.

ingathering (in'gaтн"ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ingather*, *v.*] The act of gathering or collecting together; specifically, the gathering in or storing of a harvest.

I require you in God's behalf to consider the great need the prisoners of God are in the prisons at London, and make some *ingatherings* amongst your neighbours for the relief of them.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 400.

Feast of Ingathering. Same as *Feast of Tabernacles* (which see, under *tabernacle*).

The *feast of ingathering*, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. Ex. xxiii. 16.

Ingeæ (in'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inga* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, typified by the genus *Inga*, having regular flowers, a valvate calyx and corolla, many, often very numerous, stamens, and the pollen-grains aggregated.

ingelable (in-jel'a-bl), *a.* [< L. **ingelabilis*, < *in-* priv. + **gelabilis*, that may be frozen, < *gelare*, freeze: see *geal*1.] Incapable of being congealed.

ingeminate† (in-jem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *ingeminatus*, pp. of *ingeminare*, redouble, repeat, < *in*, in, + *geminare*, double: see *geminate*.] To redouble; repeat.

Euclia . . . appears in the heavens singing an applausive Song or Pæan of the whole, which she takes occasion to *ingeminate* in the second chorus.
B. Jonson, Love's Triumph.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace!
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

ingeminate† (in-jem'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *ingeminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Redoubled; repeated.

In this we are sufficiently concluded by that *ingeminate* expression used by St. Paul: "In Jesus Christ nothing can avail but a new creature."
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 185.

ingemination† (in-jem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *ingeminate* + *-ion*.] Repetition; reduplication; iteration.

The iteration and *ingemination* of a given effect, moving through subtile variations that sometimes disguise the theme. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

ingent†, *n.* A Middle English form of *engine*.

Agaynste jeauntis on-gentill haue we joined with *ingentis*. *York Plays*, p. 292.

ingender†, ingenderer†. Obsolete forms of *engender, engenderer*.

ingendrure†, *n.* See *engendrure*.

ingenet†, *n.* [< L. *ingenium*, genius: see *ingenious, engine, ingine*.] Genius; wit; ingenuity.

ingener†, *n.* Same as *enginer*.

ingenerability1 (in-jen"ė-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ingenerable*1: see *-bility*.] Capability of being ingenerated or produced within. [Rare.]

ingenerability2† (in-jen"ė-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ingenerable*2: see *-bility*.] Incapability of being generated.

ingenerable1 (in-jen'ė-ra-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **ingenerabilis*, that may be generated, < *ingenerare*, ingenerate, generate: see *ingenerate*1.] That may be ingenerated or produced within. [Rare.]

ingenerable2† (in-jen'ė-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *ingénérable* = Sp. *ingenerable* = It. *ingenerabile*; as *in-*3 + *generable*.] Not generable; incapable of being engendered or produced.

Xenophanes holdeth the world to be eternall, *ingenerable*, uncreated, and incorruptible.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 670.

I must mind you that, if you will not disbelieve Helmont's relations, you must confess that the tria prima are neither *ingenerable* nor incorruptible substances.
Boyle, Works, I. 502.

ingenerably† (in-jen'ė-ra-bli), *adv.* Not by generation; so as not to be generable.

Endued with all those several forms and qualities of bodies *ingenerably* and incorruptibly.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 35.

ingenerate1 (in-jen'ė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingenerated*, ppr. *ingenerating*. [< L. *ingeneratus*, pp. of *ingenerare* (= It. *ingenerare*, etc.: see *engender*), generate within, generate, engender, < *in*, in, + *generare*, generate: see *generate*, and cf. *engender, gender, v.*] To generate or produce within. [Rare.]

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

The Spirit of God must . . . *ingenerate* in us a true humility, and a christian meekness of spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 6.

ingenerate1 (in-jen'ė-rāt), *a.* [< L. *ingeneratus*, pp. of *ingenerare*, generate within: see *ingenerate, v.*] Generated within; inborn; innate.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve his ambition than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgement or nature. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

By your Allegiance and *ingenerate* worth, . . .
By everything, I vow me to be
True to yourselves. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 204.

ingenerate2 (in-jen'ė-rāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] Not generated; unbegotten; not brought into existence or not receiving being by generation. At the time of the Arian controversy the Arians used a corresponding word (ἀγέννητος) of God the Son in the sense 'not receiving being by generation,' while the orthodox understood it, as so applied, in the sense 'not brought into existence, increate,' and discriminated the word from [illegible], unbegotten.

ingeneration (in-jen-ė-rā'shon), *n.* [= It. *ingenerazione*, < L. as if **ingeneratio(n-)*, < *ingenerare*, produce, engender: see *engender* and *generate*.] The act of ingenerating or producing within. *Bushnell*.

in genere (in jen'ė-rē). [L.: *in*, in; *genere*, abl. of *genus*, kind: see *genus*.] In kind; in like or similar articles, as distinguished from *in specie*, or the very same article.

ingeniate† (in-jē'ni-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *ingeniatus*, pp. of *ingeniare*, contrive: see *engine, v.*] To contrive; plan.

I must all I can *ingeniate*
To answer for the same.
Daniel, Funeral Poem.

ingenio (in-jē'ni-ō; Sp. pron. in-hā'ni-ō), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *engenho, engenho:* see *engine*.] Engine; mill; works; specifically, sugar-works; a sugar-plantation. [Cuba.]

The *ingenios* or sugar estates, with large buildings and mills for sugar-refining and distillation of rum, are the most important industrial establishments of the island [Cuba]. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 681.

ingeniosity† (in-jē-ni-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ingéniosité* = Sp. *ingeniosidad*, < ML. *ingeniosita(t-)s*, < L. *ingeniosus*, ingenious: see *ingenious*.] The quality of being ingenious; wit; ingenuity; contrivance; ingeniousness.

The like straine of wit was in Lucian and Julian, whose very images are to bee had in high repute for their *ingeniosity*, but to be spurned at for their grand impiety.
Optick Glasse of Humours (1639).

Whose cunning or *ingeniosity* no art or known specific can possibly reach to by imitation.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 68. (*Latham.*)

ingenious (in-jē'nius), *a.* [= F. *ingénieux* = Pr. *enginhos* = Sp. *engeñoso, ingenioso* = Pg. *engenhoso, ingenioso* = It. *ingenioso*, < L. *ingeniosus, ingenuosus*, endowed with good natural capacity, gifted with genius, < *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, nature, natural capacity, genius, a genius, an invention (> ult. E. *engine*, obs. *ingine, ingen*, and contr. *gin*4, q. v.), < *in*, in, + *gignere*, OL. *genere*, produce: see *genus*.] **1.** Possessing inventive genius or faculty; apt in inventing, contriving, or constructing; skilful in the use of things or words: as, an *ingenious* mechanic; an *ingenious* author.

The Natives [of Guam] are very *ingenious* beyond any People in making Boats, or Proes, as they are called in the East-Indies, and therein they take great delight.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 298.

As chance is the operator assigned in a fortuitous concourse of atoms, we would know what this chance, this wise and *ingenious* artist, is. *Brooke*, Universal Beauty, ii., note.

2†. Mentally bright or clever; witty; conversable.

We had y^e^ greate poet Mr. Waller in our companie, and some other *ingenious* persons. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 5, 1646.

3. Marked or characterized by inventive genius: displaying or proceeding from skill in contrivance or construction; witty or clever in form or spirit; well conceived; apt: as, an *ingenious* machine; an *ingenious* process or performance; *ingenious* criticism. —**4†.** Manifesting or requiring mental brightness or cleverness; intellectual; improving.

Here let us breathe, and haply institute
A course of learning, and *ingenious* studies.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

5†. Ingenuous. [*Ingenious* and *ingenuous* were formerly often used interchangeably, and sometimes it is difficult to determine which sense was really intended.]

Amintor, thou hast an *ingenious* look,
And shouldst be virtuous: it amazeth me
That thou canst make such base malicious lies.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

Such was the Operation of your most *ingenious* and affectionate Letter, and so sweet an Entertainment it gave me. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 32.

The [early] printers did not discriminate between . . . ingenuous and *ingenious*.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xx.

= **Syn. 1.** Inventive, bright, acute, constructive. See *genius*.

ingeniously (in-jē'nius-li), *adv.* **1.** In an ingenious manner; with ingenuity; with skill; wittily; cleverly.

It was [illegible] said of Vaucanson that he was as much an automaton as any which he made.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 137.

2†. Ingenuously; frankly.

For my part, I *ingeniously* acknowledge that hitherto . . . I never fawned upon any man's fortunes, whose person and merit I preferred not. *Ford*, Line of Life.

ingeniousness (in-jē'nius-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity. —**2†.** Cleverness; brightness; aptness.

He shewed as little ingenuity as *ingeniousnesse* who cavilled at the map of Grecia for imperfect because his father's house in Athens was not represented therein.
Fuller, General Worthies, xxv.

3†. Ingenuousness; candor.

The greatest appearance of *ingeniousness*, as well as innocence, . . . the practice I am disapproving, the most . . . .
Boyle, Works, II. 444.

ingenite† (in-jen'it), *a.* [= Sp. *ingénito* = Pg. It. *ingenito*, < L. *ingenitus*, inborn, pp. of *ingignere* (OL. *ingenere*), ingenerate, implant, < *in*, in, + *gignere* (OL. *genere*), produce, generate, pp. *genitus*, born: see *genus*. Cf. *ingenuous*.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

It is natural or *ingenite*, which comes by some defect of the organs and over-much brain.
Burton.

So what you impart
Comes not from others principles, or art,
But is *ingenite* all, and still your owne.
Cartwright, Poems (1651).

Since their *ingenite* gravity remains,
What girder binds, what prop the frame sustains?
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, iv.

ingenium (in-jē'ni-um), *n.* [L., ability, genius: see *ingenious*, *engine*.] Bent or turn of mind; innate talent. [Rare.]

It [a poem] will serve to show something of Jan's youthful *ingenium*.
Geo. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 96.

ingénue (aṅ-zhā-nü'), *n.* [F., fem. of *ingénu*, < L. *ingenuus*, ingenuous: see *ingenuous*.] An ingenuous, artless girl or young woman; a woman or girl who displays innocent candor or simplicity; specifically, such a character represented on the stage, or the actress who plays it.

Was this lady more or less of a woman of the world than he had imagined? Was there not after all something of the *ingénue* about her? To be sure, a widow cannot as a general thing, be accurately described as an *ingénue;* but, practically, this widow might be so.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 67.

He must be entreated . . . to permit us more of beauty and of charm than is vouchsafed by the scanty utterances of the *ingénue* of the present play.
The Academy, April 6, 1889, p. 245.

ingenuity (in-jē-nū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ingénuité* = Sp. *ingenuidad* = Pg. *ingenuidade* = It. *ingenuità*, ingenuity, cleverness, < L. *ingenuita(t-)s*, the condition or character of a free-born man, frankness, < *ingenuus*, native, free-born: see *ingenuous*. The senses are in part (2, 3) dependent on the related adjective *ingenious*.] **1†.** Ingenuousness; frankness; openness of heart.

He had found upon Oath such a Clearness of *Ingenuity* in the Duke of Buckingham that satisfied him of his Innocency.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 29.

See the *ingenuity* of Truth, who, when she gets a free and willing hand, opens herself faster than the pace of method and discours can overtake her.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 22.

True faith is full of *ingenuity* and hearty simplicity, free from suspicion, wise and confident.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 1.

2. The quality of being ingenious; inventive capacity or faculty; aptness in contrivance or combination, as of things or ideas; skill; cleverness: as, *ingenuity* displayed in the construction of machines, or of arguments or plots.

I think their greatest *ingenuity* [that of the Achinese] is in building their Flying Proes; which are made very smooth, kept neat and clean, and will sail very well.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 127.

I do not know what can occur to one more monstrous than to see persons of *ingenuity* address their services and performances to men no way addicted to liberal arts.
Steele, Spectator, No. 188.

There is no limit to the *ingenuity* of a lover in framing excuses for the actions of the person beloved.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xli.

3. Ingenious contrivance; skilfulness of design, construction, or execution: as, the *ingenuity* of a machine; the *ingenuity* of a puzzle or a poem. =**Syn. 2.** *Abilities*, *Cleverness*, etc. (see *genius*); inventiveness, turn, knack, smartness.

ingenuous (in-jen'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *ingénu* = Sp. Pg. It. *ingenuo*, < L. *ingenuus*, native, free-born, noble, upright, frank, candid, < *ingignere* (OL. *ingenere*), ingenerate: see *ingenite*.] **1†.** Free-born; of honorable extraction.

Rods and ferulas were not used by Ammonius, as being properly the punishment of slaves, and not the correction of *ingenuous* freeborn men.
Dryden, Plutarch, II. 359.

2. Generous; noble: as, an *ingenuous* ardor or zeal.

Nothing depraves *ingenuous* Spirits, and corrupts clear Wits, more than Want and Indigence.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 14.

3. Free from restraint or reserve; frank; open; candid: used of persons or things: as, an *ingenuous* mind; an *ingenuous* confession.

And in 's *ingenuous* countenance having read
Pure characters of Worth, he doubted not
All freest Trust in his fair Slave to put.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 140.

That finest color in nature, according to the ancient Greek, the blush of an *ingenuous* youth.
Sumner, Orations, I. 169.

Elaborate sculptures, full of *ingenuous* intention and of the reality of early faith, are in a remarkable state of preservation.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 79.

4†. Same as *ingenious*.

Let us spend . . . all our desires and stratagems, all our witty and *ingenuous* faculties, . . . towards the arriving thither.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. § 4.

=Syn. 3. *Frank*, *Naive*, etc. (see *candid*); unreserved, artless, guileless, straightforward, truthful.

ingenuously (in-jen'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an ingenuous manner; frankly; openly; candidly.

ingenuousness (in-jen'ū-us-nes), *n.* **1.** The character of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness; candor.

In Petrarch's [sonnets] all *ingenuousness* is frittered away into ingenuity.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 369.

2†. Same as *ingenuity*, 2.

By his *ingenuousness* he [the good handicraftsman] leaves his art better than he found it.
Fuller, Holy State, ii. 19.

ingeny†, *n.* [< L. *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, genius: see *ingene*, *ingine*, *engine*.] Wit; ingenuity; genius.

According to the nature, *ingeny*, and property of Satan, which is a liar, and the father of all lying.
Becon, Works, p. 277.

Sir, I receive your son, and will wind up his *ingeny*, fear it not.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

ingere (in-jēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingered*, ppr. *ingering*. [Also *ingire*, *injeer*; < F. *ingérer* = Sp. Pg. *ingerir* = It. *ingerire*, thrust in, refl. thrust oneself in, meddle, < L. *ingerere*, carry or put in: see *ingest*.] To thrust in or introduce by indirect means; insinuate. [Scotch.]

To *ingire* hymself to Latyne King.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 315.

This is a shaft out of the heretic's quiver—a stratagem from first to last, to *injeer* into your confidence some espial of his own.
Scott, Abbot, xvii.

ingerminate (in-jėr'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingerminated*, ppr. *ingerminating*. [< *in*-2 + *germinate*.] To cause to germinate or sprout.
North British Rev.

ingest (in-jest'), *v. t.* [< L. *ingestus*, pp. of *ingerere*, carry, put, pour, or throw into or upon, < *in*, in, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*2.] To put, bring, or throw in: used chiefly of the introduction of substances, as food, into the body.

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend.
Blackmore.

It may be premised that the fate which befalls a given example of *ingested* food does not depend solely upon the theoretical power of the digestive juices to act upon it.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 676.

ingesta (in-jes'tą), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *ingestus*, pp. of *ingerere*, carry or put in: see *ingest*.] Substances introduced into an organic body, especially through the alimentary passage; hence, any things put or taken in and incorporated, as into the mind: opposed to *egesta*.

Objects are taken up from without into the interior of the growing and moving plasmodium, one may say engulfed by it, . . . and they may be provisionally termed the solid *ingesta*.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 425.

For the time being, the bulk of the *ingesta* must be determined by the existing capacity.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 244.

ingestion (in-jes'chọn), *n.* [= F. *ingestion* = Sp. *ingestion* = Pg. *ingestão*, ingestion, < LL. *ingestio(n-)*, an uttering, < *ingerere*, pp. *ingestus*, carry or pour in: see *ingest*.] The act of throwing, putting, or taking in, as into the stomach: as, the *ingestion* of milk or other food: opposed to *egestion*.

ingestive (in-jes'tiv), *a.* [< *ingest* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to ingestion; having the function of ingestion.

The dermal pores take on the function of *ingestive* canals.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 113.

Inghamite (ing'ąm-īt), *n.* [< *Ingham* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A member of an English denomination founded by Benjamin Ingham (1712–72), which combines elements of Methodism and Moravianism. The conversion of Ingham to Sandemanian views led to the disruption and nearly total extinction of the denomination.

ingine (in'jin or in-jīn'), *n.* [< ME. *ingyne;* a var. of *engine*, ult. < L. *ingenium*, ability, genius, ML. an ingenious contrivance, an engine: see *engine*, *ingenious*, *ingeny*, etc.] **1†.** Mental endowment; natural ability; ingenuity: same as *engine*, 1.

A tyrant carst, but now his fell *ingine*
His graver age did somewhat mitigate.
Fairfax, Tasso, i. 83.

And this is there counted for a grete myracle, bycause it is done without mannes *ingyne*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

Sejanus labours to marry Livia, and worketh (with all his *ingine*) to remove Tiberius from the knowledge of public business.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, Argument.

Thou may'st find . . . a strop whereon to sharpen thine acute *ingine*.
Scott, Monastery, xv.

2†. An artful contrivance; a subtle artifice: same as *engine*, 2.

This boast of law, and law, is but a form,
A net of Vulcan's filing, a mere *ingine*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

3 (in'jin). A mechanical contrivance; a machine: same as *engine*, 4. [Now only a prov. Eng. and U. S. pronunciation of *engine*.]

inginer†, *n.* Same as *enginer*.

He is an architect, an *inginer*,
A soldier, a physician, a philosopher.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

inginous†, *a.* Same as *enginous*.

ingire, *v. t.* See *ingere*.

ingirt† (in-gėrt'), *v. t.* Same as *engirt*.

ingle[1] (ing'gl), *n.* [< Gael. *aingeal*, fire, light, sunshine, = Corn. *engil*, fire; prob. < L. *ignis* = Skt. *agni*, fire: see *igneous*.] **1†.** Fire; flame; blaze. [Scotch.]

Sum vtheris brocht the fontanis wattir fare,
And sum the haly *ingil* with thame bare.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 410.

2. A household fire or fireplace. [Scotch.]

His wee bit *ingle*, blinkin' bonnily,
His clean hearth-stane, his thriftie wifie's smile, . . .
Does a' his weary kiaugh an' care beguile.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

ingle[2]† (ing'gl), *n.* [Also *engle* (irreg. *enghle*): in form exactly as if < ME. *engle*, *engel*, < AS. *engel*, angel (see *angel*); but the connection lacks confirmation. Also, with epithesis of *n* (from the art. *an*, or poss. *mine*), *ningle*. The history is obscure, the word being usually taken in a sinister sense.] **1.** A favorite, particularly a male favorite, in a bad sense; a paramour.

What! shall I have my son a stager now? an *enghle* for players?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

2. In a general sense, a person beloved; a friend.

Ingle, I prithee make recourse unto us; we are thy friends and familiars, sweet *ingle*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 4.

His quondam patrons, his dear *ingles* now.
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 1.

"Ha! my dear friend and *ingle*, Tony Foster!" he exclaimed, seizing upon the unwilling hand.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

ingle[2]† (ing'gl), *v. t.* [Also *engle*; < *ingle*[2], *n.*] To wheedle; coax.

Do not *ingle* me; do not flatter me.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

I'll presently go and *enghle* some broker for a poet's gown.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

ingle-cheek (ing'gl-chēk), *n.* The fireside. [Scotch.]

There, lanely, by the *ingle-cheek*,
I sat and ey'd the spewing reek.
Burns, The Vision.

ingle-nook (ing'gl-nůk), *n.* A corner by the fire. [Scotch.]

The *ingle-nook* supplies the simmer fields,
An' aft as mony gleefu' maments yields.
Fergusson, An Eclogue.

ingleside (ing'gl-sīd), *n.* A fireside. [Scotch.]

It s an auld story now, and everybody tells it, as we were doing, their ain way by the *ingleside*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xii.

inglobate (in-glō'bāt), *a.* [< *in*-2 + *globate*.] Formed into a globe or sphere, as nebulous matter aggregated by the force of gravity.

inglobe (in-glōb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inglobed*, ppr. *inglobing*. [< *in*-2 + *globe*.] To make a globe of; fix within or as if within a globe.

So that Prelaty . . . must be fain to *inglobe* or incube herself among the Presbyters.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

inglorious (in-glō'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *inglorieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *inglorioso*, < ML. **ingloriosus*, inglorious, < L. *in-* priv. + *gloriosus*, glorious. Cf. L. *inglorius*, without glory, < *in-* priv. + *gloria*, glory.] **1.** Not glorious; without fame or renown; obscure.

The *inglorious* arts of peace.
Marvell, Cromwell's Return from Ireland.

Some mute, *inglorious* Milton here may rest.
Gray, Elegy.

2. Dishonorable; disgraceful; ignominious.

Inglorious shelter in an alien land.
J. Philips, Blenheim.

Me would'st thou move to base *inglorious* flight?
Pope, Iliad, v. 311.

=**Syn. 1.** Undistinguished, unhonored.—**2.** Discreditable, disreputable.

ingloriously (in-glō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In an inglorious manner; without glory, fame, or honor.

ingloriousness (in-glō′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inglorious; want of fame or honor.

inglut†, *v. t.* Same as *englut*.

But alasse, Devouring Time, that swalloweth his owne off spring, was not content to haue *inglutted* his insatiable paunch with the flesh of those beasts and men.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 628.

ingluvial (in-glö′vi-al), *a.* [< *ingluvies* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ingluvies.

ingluvies (in-glö′vi-ēz), *n.* [L., perhaps < *in*, in, + *glutire*, swallow: see *glut*.] In *zoöl.*, a crop, craw, or some other dilatation of the digestive tube situated in advance of the true stomach or digestive cavity proper. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, the crop or craw.

The œsophagus of many birds becomes modified into a special pouch—the crop or craw, *ingluvies*, where the food is detained to be macerated in a special secretion before passing on to the true stomach.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 212.

(*b*) In *mammal.*, the paunch or rumen of a ruminant. (*c*) In *entom.*, an expansion of the œsophagus forming a kind of preliminary stomach or crop, before the proventriculus. In many haustellate insects it is transformed into an expansible sucking-stomach, and in some groups it is wanting. The ingluvies lies in the posterior part of the thorax or partly in the abdomen. See cut under *Blattidæ*.

ingluvin (in-glö′vin), *n.* [< L. *ingluvies*, the crop, maw, + *-in*2.] A preparation made from the gizzards of fowls, used as a substitute for pepsin and to allay vomiting.

ingoing (in′gō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *ingoing*; verbal n. of **ingo*, v.] The act of entering; entrance.

Hit is ful hard, bi myn hed! eny of ow alle
To gete *in-goynge* at that gat bote grace beo the more.
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 117.

The ushers on his path would bend
At *ingoing* as at going out.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

ingoing (in′gō-ing), *a.* Going in; entering: opposed to *outgoing*: as, an *ingoing* tenant.

ingoret, *v. t.* Same as *engore*1.

ingorget, *v.* See *engorge*.

ingot (ing′got), *n.* [< ME. *ingot*, a mold for molten metal, orig. that which is poured in (= MHG. *înguz*, G. *einguss*, a pouring in, an ingot), < AS. **ingoten*, pp. of **ingeótan* (not found) (= D. *ingieten* = G. *eingiessen* = Dan. *indgyde* = Sw. *ingjuta*), pour in, < *in*, in, + *geótan* (= D. *gieten* = G. *giessen* = Icel. *gjota* = Dan. *gyde* = Sw. *gjuta* = Goth. *giutan*), pour: see *gush*, and cf. *gut*, from the same AS. verb *geótan*. The F. *lingot*, ingot, orig. *l'ingot*, i. e. *le* (def. art.) *ingot*, is from E.] 1†. A mold into which to pour metals; an ingot-mold.

And for I wot wel *ingot* have I noon,
Goth, walketh forth, and brynge us a chalk-stoon;
For I wol make oon of the same shap
That is an *ingot*, if I may han hap.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 195.

2. A mass of metal cast in a mold. Ingots of gold and silver are of various sizes and shapes. Those produced in the United States mint for coining are about 12 inches long and ½ inch thick, the width varying from 1 to 2½ inches, according to the size of the coin to be made.

Some others [heaps of gold] were new driven, and distent
Into great *Ingowes* [read *ingotes*] and to wedges square.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 5.

Whoso . . . hath seen rich *Ingots* tride,
When forc'd by Fire their treasures they diuide
(How fair and softly Gold to Gold doth pass,
Siluer seeks Siluer, Brass consorts with Brass).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Again I say to thee, aloud, Be rich.
This day thou shalt have *ingots*; and, to-morrow,
Give lords th' affront. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

ingot-mold (ing′got-mōld), *n.* A flask in which metal is cast into blocks or ingots. Those for cast-steel are made of cast-iron, in two parts separating longitudinally, and secured by collar-clamps and wedges. *E. H. Knight.*

ingowet, *n.* An error for *ingot*, found in Spenser. It is a mere misprint, or else one of his sham archaisms. See quotation under *ingot*, 2.

ingracious†, *a.* Ungracious. *Holland.*

ingraff† (in-gräf′), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *graff*2.] To ingraft.

According to our humanitie and gracious *ingraffed* disposition, the requests of her Maiestie were accepted of vs.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 143.

His [King Richard's] greatest Trouble was with Philip King of France, in whom was . . . *ingraffed* a Spleen against K. Richard. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 65.

ingraft, engraft (in-, en-gräft′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *engraff*; < *in*-2 + *graft*2.] 1. To insert, as a scion of one tree or plant into another, for propagation; propagate by insertion; hence, to fix as on or in a stock or support; embed; insert: as, to *ingraft* a peach on a plum.

Faith *ingrafts* us into Christ.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 23.

This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

2. To subject to the process of grafting, as a tree; furnish with a graft.—3. Figuratively, to set or fix deep and firm; infix; implant.

The *ingrafted* love he bears to Cæsar. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

For a spur of diligence therefore we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

The most frightful maxims were deliberately *engrafted* into the code of morals. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

The dialogue [in the Greek drama] was *ingrafted* on the chorus, and naturally partook of its character.
Macaulay, Milton.

4†. To inoculate. Compare *inoculate*, 1.

The small-pox, so fatal and so general amongst us, is here entirely harmless, by the invention of *ingrafting*, which is the term they give it.
Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, xxxi.

=Syn. 3. *Inoculate*, etc. See *implant*.

ingraft†, **engraft**† (in-, en-gräft′), *p. a.* Ingrafted. [Rare.]

Hatred is *ingraft* in the heart of them all.
Lord Buckhurst, quoted in Motley's United Netherlands, [II. 123.

ingraftation (in-gräf-tā′shon), *n.* [< *ingraft* + *-ation*.] Same as *ingraftment*. [Rare.]

ingrafter, engrafter (in-, en-gräf′tėr), *n.* One who ingrafts.

ingraftment, engraftment (in-, en-gräft′-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *engraffment*; < *ingraft* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of ingrafting.

In the planting and *engraftment* of Classical learning in England at that time, St. John's College, Cambridge—founded on 9th April 1511—had a most distinguished share. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 3.

2. That which is ingrafted.

ingrail, ingrailed, etc. Same as *engrail*, etc.

ingrain, engrain (in-, en-grān′), *v. t.* [< ME. *engreynen*; < *in*-2 + *grain*1, *v.*; with special ref. to the phrase *in grain*: see under *grain*1, *n.*] 1. To dye with grain or the scarlet dye produced by the kermes-insect; hence, from the permanence and excellence of this dye, to dye in any deep, permanent, or enduring color.

And round about he taught sweete flowres to growe:
The Rose *engrained* in pure scarlet die.
Spenser, Virgils Gnat.

Seest how fresh my flowers bene spredde,
Dyed in Lilly white and Cremsin redde,
With Leaves *engrained* in lusty greene?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

2. To dye in the grain or raw material before manufacture. Hence—3. To work into the natural texture; imbue thoroughly; impregnate the whole substance or nature of, as the mind.

Our fields *ingrain'd* with blood, our rivers dy'd.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

Mere sensuality, and even falsehood, would vanish away in a new state of existence; but cruelty and jealousy seem to be *ingrained* in a man who has these vices at all.
Helps.

It may be admitted that this taste for calling names is deeply *ingrained* in human nature.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 4.

The virtue of dogmas had been so *ingrained* in all religious thought, by the teaching of more than twelve centuries, that it required a long and painful discipline to weaken what is not yet destroyed.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 80.

4†. To lay on, as color.

Thenne *engreyne*
A smaller coote [of whitewash] above on that, and thenne
A thridde on alle, as small as it may renne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

=Syn. 3. *Ingrained, Inbred, Inborn*, etc. See *inherent*.

ingrain (in′grān), *a.* and *n.* [< *ingrain*, *v.*, or the phrase *in grain*.] I. *a.* 1†. Dyed with grain or kermes. See *grain*1, 11.—2. Dyed in the yarn or thread before manufacture: said of a textile fabric.—3. Belonging to the fabric from the beginning; imparted to it in the thread or yarn: said of a color used in dyeing.—**Ingrain carpet.** See *carpet*.

II. *n.* 1. A yarn or fabric dyed with fast colors before manufacture.—2. A quarter of a chaldron of coals given in excess of the measure when the total exceeds 5 chaldrons.

ingrammaticism (in-gra-mat′i-sizm), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *grammatic* + *-ism*.] An ungrammatical form or construction. [Rare.]

She has discarded the present tense, but remains constant to her quotations and *ingrammaticisms*.
Athenæum, No. 3150, p. 304.

ingrapple† (in-grap′l), *v.* [< *in*-2 + *grapple*.] I. *trans.* To grapple; seize on.

Look how two lions fierce, both hungry, both pursue
One sweet and selfsame prey, at one another fly,
And with their armed paws *ingrappled* dreadfully.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii. 292.

II. *intrans.* Same as *engrapple*.

Ingrassian (in-gras′i-an), *a.* [< *Ingrassias* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Italian anatomist Ingrassias (sixteenth century).—**Ingrassian processes**, the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone, the orbitosphenoids.

ingrate (in′grāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ingrat*, < OF. (and F.) *ingrat* = Sp. Pg. It. *ingrato*, < L. *ingratus*, unpleasant, disagreeable, unthankful, < *in-* priv. + *gratus*, pleasing, thankful: see *grate*3, *grateful*.] I. *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful.

Porchase al the pardoun of Paumpelon and of Rome,
And indulgences yknowe and be *ingrat* to thy kynde.
The holygost huyreth the nat ne helpeth the, be thow certayn. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 219.

Who, for so many benefits received,
Turn'd recreant to God, *ingrate* and false.
Milton, P. R., iii. 138.

II. *n.* An ungrateful person; one who rewards favors with enmity or treachery.

Ingrate, he had of me
All he could have. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 97.

ingrateful† (in-grāt′fûl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *grateful*. Cf. *ingrate*.] Ungrateful.

Ingrateful to heaven's bounty.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, v. 3.

What he gives
(Whose praise be ever sung) to man in part
Spiritual, may of purest spirits be found
No *ingrateful* food. *Milton*, P. L., v. 407.

ingratefully†(in-grāt′fûl-i), *adv.* Ungratefully.

ingratefulness† (in-grāt′fûl-nes), *n.* Ungratefulness.

ingrately†, *adv.* Ungratefully.

Nor may we smother or forget, *ingrately*,
The heaven of silver that was sent but lately
From Ferdinando.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, p. 135.

ingratiate (in-grā′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingratiated*, ppr. *ingratiating*. [< ML. as if **ingratiatus*, pp. of **ingratiare* (> It. *ingraziare*), bring into favor, < L. *in*, in, + *gratia*, favor, grace: see *grace*.] 1. To establish in the confidence, favor, or good graces of another; make agreeable or acceptable: used reflexively, and followed by *with*.

The Alcmaeonides, to *ingratiate themselves with* the oracle, . . . rebuilt it [the temple of Delphi] with Parian marble. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 486.

I wanted, at first, only to *ingratiate myself with* Lady Teazle, that she might not be my enemy with Maria.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

2. To introduce by exciting gratitude or good will; insinuate or recommend by acceptable conduct or sentiments: absolute or with *into*.

The old man . . . had already *ingratiated* himself *into* our favor. *Cook.*

In order to *ingratiate* myself, I stept in to his assistance. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

Perhaps the mention of the duke's name was designed to *ingratiate* him *into* their toleration.
I. D'Israeli, Curiosities of Lit., IV. 398.

3†. To recommend.

What difficulty would it [the love of Christ] not *ingratiate* to us? *Hammond*, Works, IV. 564.

4†. To bring into a state of grace.

God hath *ingratiated* us; He hath made us gracious in the Son of His love. *T. Brooks*, Works, V. 220.

ingratitude (in-grat′i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *ingratitude* = Pr. *ingratitut* = Sp. *ingratitud* = Pg. *ingratitude* = It. *ingratitudine*, < LL. *ingratitudo* (*-din-*), unthankfulness, < L. *ingratus*, unthankful: see *ingrate*. Cf. *gratitude*.] Lack of gratitude; indisposition to acknowledge or reciprocate favors; a state of unthankfulness for benefits conferred.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's *ingratitude*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7 (song).

You have a law, lords, that without remorse
Dooms such as are beloper'd with the curse
Of foul *ingratitude* unto death.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

It is the *ingratitude* of mankind to their greatest benefactors, that they who teach us wisdom by the surest ways . . . should generally live poor and unregarded.
Dryden, Plutarch.

=Syn. See *grateful*.

ingratuity†, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *ingratus*, ungrateful: as if < *in*-3 + *gratuity*.] Ingratitude.

Did Curtius more for Rome than I for thee,
That willingly (to sauc thee from annoy
Of dire dislike [or *ingratuitie*])
Do take vpon me to expresse thy joy?
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 19.

ingrave1† (in-grāv′), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *grave*1. Cf. *engrave*1.] An obsolete form of *engrave*1.

ingrave2† (in-grāv′), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *grave*2. Cf. *engrave*2.] Same as *engrave*2.

Or els so glorious bombe how could my youth have craved,
As in one selfe-same vaine with thee chiefly to be *ingraved*?
Lamentable Tragedie of Dido, i. 538. (*Nares.*)

At last they came where all his watry store
The flood had [illegible] deep channel did ingrave.
Fairfax.

ingravescent (in-grā-ves'ent), *a.* [< L. *ingravescent-s*, ppr. of *ingravescere*, grow heavier, < *in*, in, + *gravescere*, grow heavy, < *gravis*, heavy, grave: see *grave*.] In *pathol.*, increasing in gravity; growing more severe: as, *ingravescent* apoplexy.

ingravidate† (in-grav'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *ingravidatus*, pp. of *ingravidare*, make heavy, make gravid, impregnate, < *in*, in, + *gravidare*, make gravid, < *gravidus*, gravid: see *gravid*.] To impregnate.

ingravidation† (in-grav-i-dā'shon), *n.* [< *ingravidate* + *-ion*.] The act of ingravidating or impregnating, or the state of being pregnant or impregnated.

ingreat† (in-grāt'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *great*.] To make great.

It appeareth that there is, in all things, a desire to dilate and to *ingreat* themselves.
Fotherby, Atheomastix (1622), p. 174.

ingredience† (in-grē'di-ens), *n.* [< *ingredien(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. A going or entering into as an ingredient.

Those various temperaments that have *ingredience* and influence into him [man].
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 158.

2. [Appar. orig. an erroneous spelling of *ingredients*.] An ingredient.

No poorer *ingrediences* than the liquor of coral [or] clear amber. *Middleton*, Mad World, iii. 2.

ingredienced (in-grē'di-enst), *a.* [< *ingredience* + *-ed*[2].] Having ingredients; compounded. [Rare.]

May the descending soot never taint thy well *ingredienced* soups. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 187.

ingrediency† (in-grē'di-en-si), *n.* [As *ingredience*: see *-cy*.] The state of being an ingredient; ingredience.

It should be upon the account of its *ingrediency*, and not of its use, that anything should be affirmed or denied to be an element. *Boyle*, Works, I. 516.

ingredient (in-grē'di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ingrédient* = Sp. Pg. It. *ingrediente*, an ingredient (II., 2); < L. *ingredien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ingredi*, go into, enter, engage in, begin, < *in*, into, + *gradi*, go, walk: see *grade*[1], *gradient*.] **I.**† *a.* Entering as a component part; constituent.

He makes a bishop to be *ingredient* into the definition of a church. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 234.

II. *n.* 1†. A person entering; an incomer.

If sin open her shop of delicacies, Solomon shews the trap-door and the vault; . . . if she discovers the green and gay flowers of delice, he cries to the *ingredients*, Latet anguis in herbâ — The serpent lurks there.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 159.

2. That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of a compound or mixture; one of the elements of a combination or composition, as a dish, drink, or medicine.

This even-handed justice
Commends the *ingredients* of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

There's one main *ingredient*
We have forgot, the artichoke.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

She thought him . . . a very fine gentleman; and such as consider what powerful *ingredients* a good figure, fine clothes, and fortune are, in that character, will easily forgive her. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

ingress (in'gres), *n.* [< ME. *ingress*; = Sp. *ingreso* = Pg. It. *ingresso*, < L. *ingressus*, a going into, < *ingredi*, pp. *ingressus*, go into: see *ingredient*. Cf. *congress*, *egress*, etc.] 1. A going in; the act of entering or passing in; entrance.

Til Octob'r from the *ingresse* of this moone
Ys Coriander (sette) is [in ?] fatty londe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

The phænomena seem very favourable to their hypothesis that suppose congelation to be effected by the *ingress* of frigorifick atoms into the water or other bodies to be congealed. *Boyle*, Works, II. 530.

For your *ingress* here
Upon the skirt and fringe of our fair land,
You did but come as goblins in the night.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Provision for going in; a place of entrance: as, the *ingress* and egress are on opposite sides.

Whenne thou dredest hail or hevynesse
Lete honge it in thi yates or *ingress*
Of hous or towne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

3. In *astron.*, the entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac, or of a planet upon the disk of the sun in a transit; in *astrol.*, the transit over the part of the zodiac occupied by the sun, moon, medium cæli, or ascendant. — 4. In *canon law*. See *access*, 7. **Ingress paper.** See *paper*.

ingress (in-gres'), *v. i.* [< L. *ingressus*, pp. of *ingredi*, go into, enter: see *ingredient*.] To go in or enter. *Dwight.* [Rare.]

ingression (in-gresh'on), *n.* [= OF. *ingression* = Sp. *ingresion*, < L. *ingressio(n-)*, an entering, < *ingredi*, pp. *ingressus*, enter: see *ingress*.] The act of entering, as into union or incorporation with something; a passing into or within.

Mercury . . . may happily have a more powerful *ingression* into gold than any other body.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, c. 15.

Traces are manifest [among critics of the Iliad] of an inclination to suffer the *ingression* of antique forms.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 371.

ingressive (in-gres'iv), *a.* [< *ingress* + *-ive*.] Entering; denoting entering on or beginning.

The sigmatic aorist is decidedly *ingressive*, and we do not want the *ingressive* action here, however desirable it may be in the final sentence proper.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 71.

ingressu (in-gres'ū), *n.* [That is, a writ *de ingressu*, of entry: L. *de*, of; *ingressu*, abl. of *ingressus*, entry, ingress: see *ingress*, *n.*] In *law*, a former writ of entry into lands and tenements.

ingressus (in-gres'us), *n.* [L., ingress: see *ingress*.] In *Eng. law*, the relief which the heir at full age formerly paid to the head lord for being allowed to enter as owner of the fee, after lands had reverted by the tenant's death or by forfeiture.

Ingrian falcon. See *falcon*.

ingrieve† (in-grēv'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *grieve*[1].] To make more grievous.

Phalantus' disgrace was *ingrieved*, in lieu of comfort, of Artesia, who, telling him she never looked for other, bade him seek some other mistress. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

ingroove (in-grōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingrooved*, ppr. *ingrooving*. [< *in*[1] + *groove*.] To groove in; join or fix as in a groove.

So let the change which comes be free
To *ingroove* itself with that which flies,
And work, a joint of state, that plies
Its office, moved with sympathy.
Tennyson, Love Thou thy Land.

ingross†, **ingrosser**†. Obsolete forms of *engross*, *engrosser*.

ingrowing (in'grō-ing), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *growing*.] Growing inward; in *surg.*, growing into the flesh: as, an *ingrowing* nail.

ingrowth (in'grōth), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *growth*.] Growth inward; also, that which grows inward.

In embryonic development the [retina] . . . is an outgrowth from the brain, the [lens] . . . an *ingrowth* from the epidermis and cutaneous tissues.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 24.

The pouch is nothing but an *ingrowth* of part of the blastoderm. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 209.

ingrum†, *a.* A provincial corruption of *ignorant*.

Pray, take my fellow, Ralph; he has a psalm-book; I am an *ingrum* man.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 1.

inguen (ing'gwen), *n.* [L.] The groin. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

inguilty† (in-gil'ti), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *guilty*.] Guiltless; innocent. *Bp. Hall*, Cont. Haman Hanged.

inguinal (ing'gwi-nal), *a.* [= F. *inguinal* = Sp. Pg. *inguinal* = It. *inguinale*, < L. *inguinalis*, < *inguen* (*inguin-*), the groin.] Of or pertaining to the groin: as, an *inguinal* tumor or hernia. — **Inguinal arch.** Same as *crural arch* (which see, under *crural*). — **Inguinal canal.** See *canal*[1]. — **Inguinal glands.** See *gland*. — **Inguinal hernia.** See *hernia*. — **Inguinal rings**, *external* and *internal*, the abdominal rings. See *abdominal*.

ingulf, *v. t.* See *engulf*.

ingulfment, *n.* See *engulfment*.

ingun, *n.* See *ingan*.

ingurgitate (in-gėr'ji-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ingurgitated*, ppr. *ingurgitating*. [< L. *ingurgitatus*, pp. of *ingurgitare* (> It. *ingurgitare* = Sp. *ingurgitar* = F. *ingurgiter*), plunge into, gorge, < *in*, in, + *gurges* (*gurgit-*), a gulf: see *gorge*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To swallow greedily or in great quantity.

Ingurgitating sometimes whole half glasses.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 112.

2. To plunge; engulf.

If a man do but once set his appetite upon it [pleasure], let him *ingurgitate* himself never so deep into it, yet shall he never be able to fill his desire with it.
Fotherby, Atheomastix (1622), p. 206.

II. *intrans.* To drink largely; swill.

Nothing pesters the body and mind sooner than to be still fed, to eat and *ingurgitate* beyond all measure.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 283.

ingurgitation (in-gėr-ji-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *ingurgitation* = Sp. *ingurgitacion*, < LL. *ingurgitatio(n-)*, immoderate eating and drinking, < L. *ingurgitare*, plunge into, gorge: see *ingurgitate*.] 1. The act of swallowing greedily or in great quantity. — 2. That which is thus swallowed.

It is written of Epicurus that, after his disease was judged desperate, he drowned his stomach and senses with a large draught and *ingurgitation* of wine.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 197.

ingustable (in-gus'ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *ingustabilis*, that cannot be tasted, < *in-* priv. + *gustabilis*, that may be tasted: see *gustable*.] That cannot be tasted; tasteless; insipid. Also, less properly, *ingustible*.

The body of that element [air] is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

ingwort† (ing'wėrt), *n.* [< *ing* + *wort*.] The meadowwort or meadowsweet.

inhabile† (in-hab'il), *a.* [= F. *inhabile* = Sp. Pg. *inhabil* = It. *inabile*, < L. *inhabilis*, that cannot be managed, unfit, unable, < *in-* priv. + *habilis*, that can be managed, fit: see *habile*, *hable*, *able*[1]. Cf. *inable*.] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient: as, *inhabile* matter. — 2. Unskilled; unready; unqualified: used of persons. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

inhability† (in-ha-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inhabilité*, *inhabileté* = Sp. *inhabilidad* = Pg. *inhabilidade* = It. *inabilità*, < L. as if **inhabilita(t-)s*, < *inhabilis*, inhabile: see *inhabile*. Cf. *inability*.] The quality of being inhabile; unfitness; inaptness; want of skill; inability.

Whatever evil blind ignorance, . . . *inhability*, unwieldiness, and confusion of thoughts beget, wisdom prevents. *Barrow*, Works, I. i.

inhabit (in-hab'it), *v.* [Formerly also *enhabit*; < ME. *inhabiten*, *enhabiten*, *enabiten*, < OF. *inhabiter*, *enhabiter* = It. *inabitare*, < L. *inhabitare*, dwell in, < *in*, in, + *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To live or dwell in; occupy as a habitation or dwelling-place; have an abode or residence in.

Zif it hadde Ryveres and Welles, and the Lond also were as it is in other parties, it scholde ben als fulle of Peple and als fulle *enhabyted* with Folk as in other Places.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 43.

With Riches full Rife & myche Ranke godys,
The yle well *enabit* & onest with in,
And lyuet after law of the lell gentils.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2858.

Thus saith the high and lofty One that *inhabiteth* eternity. Isa. lvii. 15.

To *inhabit* a mansion remote
From the clatter of street-pacing steeds.
Cowper, Catharina.

2†. To make at home; hence, figuratively, to be bound by the tie of residence.

She that I serve, ywis, what so thou seye,
To whom myn herte *enhabit* is by right,
Shal han me holly hires, til that I deye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 443.

II. *intrans.* 1. To dwell; live; abide.

Nother man ne woman durste ther-ynne *enhabite*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 666.

O thou that dost *inhabit* in my breast.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

2†. To rest or be kept fixedly.

Her eye *inhabits* on him. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii. 4.

inhabitable[1] (in-hab'i-ta-bl), *a.* [Cf. AF. *enhabitable*, inhabitant; < LL. *inhabitabilis*, that can be inhabited, < L. *inhabitare*, inhabit: see *inhabit*.] Capable of being inhabited, or of affording habitation; suitable for habitation; habitable.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke*.

inhabitable[2]† (in-hab'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *inhabitable*, < OF. (also F.) *inhabitable* = Sp. *inhabitable* = Pg. *inhabitavel* = It. *inabitabile*, *inabitevole*, < L. *inhabitabilis*, that cannot be inhabited, < *in-* priv. + *habitabilis*, habitable: see *habitable*.] Not habitable; uninhabitable.

He caused it [the town] to be defaced and razed flat to the earth, and made it *inhabitable*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

In Ynde and abouten Ynde ben mo than 5000 iles gode and grete, that men duellen in, withouten tho that ben *inhabitable*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 161.

Some *inhabitable* place,
Where the hot sun and slime breeds nought but monsters.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 1.

inhabitance, inhabitancy (in-hab'i-tans, -tan-si), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-ance*, *-ancy*.] 1. Residence; abode in a dwelling-place for the time being. It is distinguished from the temporary sojourn of a transient person; but, as often used, it does not necessarily imply the finality of intention respecting abode that is implied by *domicile*. *Inhabitance* refers rather to the actual abiding; *domicile* to the legal relation, which is not necessarily suspended by absence.

Persons able and fit for so great an employment ought to be preferred without regard to their *inhabitancy*.
Hallam.

He [Sterling] is come to look at some habitations with an eye to *inhabitancy*. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 132.

2†. The state of being inhabited; inhabitation.

Here's nothing, sir, but poverty and hunger;
No promise of *inhabitance;* neither track
Of beast nor foot of man.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 1.

inhabitant (in-hab'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< AF. OF. *inhabitant*, < L. *inhabitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *inhabitare*, inhabit: see *inhabit*.] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting; resident. [Rare.]

The *inhabitant* householders resident in the borough. . . . It is highly probable the word burgess . . . meant literally the free *inhabitant* householder of a borough.
Hallam, Hist. Eng., III. 46.

The rates were levied by select vestries of the *inhabitant* householders. *Macaulay*, St. Denis and St. George.

II. *n.* A resident; one who dwells in a place, as distinguished from a transient or occasional lodger or visitor. In law the term *inhabitant* is used technically with varying meaning in respect of permanency of abode. In some of the New England States the word is used (in the plural) of the citizens of a town in their collective capacity as a body corporate.

To this [parish] meeting all those who had benefit of the things there transacted might come: that is to say, all householders, and all who manured land within the parish. Such were technically termed *inhabitants*, even though they dwelt in another town.
E. Channing, Town and County Gov't in Eng. Colonies [of North America.

The Jackal is not an importation from anywhere else into Curzola; he is an old *inhabitant* of Europe, who has kept his ground in Curzola after he has been driven out of other places. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 204.

Capital inhabitant, in English municipal corporation law, a chief inhabitant; an inhabitant or citizen chosen as a member of the common council of the city, from among the inhabitants and citizens at large, and corresponding to the common-councilmen or assistant aldermen of American municipalities.

inhabitate† (in-hab'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inhabitatus*, pp. of *inhabitare*, dwell in: see *inhabit*.] To inhabit; dwell in.

Of all the people which *inhabitate* Asia.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 992.

inhabitation (in-hab-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= AF. *enhabitacion* = It. *inabitazione*, < LL. *inhabitatio(n-)*, a dwelling, < L. *inhabitare*, dwell in: see *inhabit*.] **1.** The act of inhabiting, or the state of being inhabited.

Temporary hollow clay idols . . . which receive no veneration for themselves, and only become objects of worship when the officiating brahman has invited the deity to dwell in the image, performing the ceremony of the "adhivâsa" or *inhabitation*.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 163.

2†. Population; the mass of inhabitants.

Noise call you it, or universal groan,
As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd!
Milton, S. A., l. 1512.

inhabitative (in-hab'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *inhabitate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to inhabitation.

inhabitativeness (in-hab'i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-ative-ness*.] Inhabitiveness.

inhabited[1] (in-hab'i-ted), *p. a.* [< *inhabit* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Dwelt in; having inhabitants: as, a thinly *inhabited* country.

How had the world
Inhabited, though sinless, more than now,
Avoided pinching cold and scorching heat?
Milton, P. L., x. 690.

2†. Lodged.

Touch. I am here with thee and thy goats, as the most capricious poet, Ovid, was among the Goths.
Jaq. [Aside.] O knowledge ill-*inhabited!* worse than Jove in a thatched house! *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3.

inhabited[2]† (in-hab'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *habited*. Cf. F. *inhabité* = Sp. Pg. *inhabitado* = It. *inabitato*, uninhabited.] Not habited; uninhabited.

Posterity henceforth lose the name of blessing,
And leave th' earth *inhabited*, to purchase heav'n.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 1.

inhabitedness (in-hab'i-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being inhabited or occupied.

inhabiter†, **inhabitor**† (in-hab'i-tėr, -tor), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-er*[1], *-or*.] An inhabitant.

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth! Rev. viii. 13.

The length of this side is (according to the opinion of the *Inhabiters*) seuen hundred miles.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 247.

inhabitiveness (in-hab'i-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-ive* + *-ness*.] In *phren.*, a propensity for remaining in an accustomed place of habitation; love of locality, country, and home: supposed to be indicated by a posterior cranial development called the *organ of inhabitiveness*. Combe gives the propensity a larger scope, as indicated by the same development, and calls it *concentrativeness*. See cut under *phrenology*.

Some persons think that *inhabitiveness* may give the delight to see foreign countries, and to travel, but it is quite the reverse; the former delight depends on Locality. Those who have *Inhabitiveness* large, and Locality small, do not like to leave home; those who have both organs large, like to travel, but to return home and settle at last.
Combe, System of Phrenol. (ed. 1843), I. 213.

inhabitor†, *n.* See *inhabiter*.

inhabitress† (in-hab'i-tres), *n.* [< *inhabiter* + *-ess*.] A female inhabitant.

The church here called the *inhabitress* of the gardens.
Bp. Richardson, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 350.

inhable†, *v. t.* [< **inhable, inable, a.*] To make unable; disable.

Sik fault as *inhables* the person of the giuer to be a distributer of the sacrament.
Acts James VI., 1597 (ed. 1814), p. 167.

in hac parte (in hak pär'tē). [L.: *in*, in; *hac*, abl. fem. of *hic*, this (see *he*[1]); *parte*, abl. of *pars*, a part: see *part*.] On this part or side; in this behalf.

inhalant (in-hā'lant), *a.* [= It. *inalante*, < L. *inhalan(t-)s*, ppr. of *inhalare*, breathe on (breathe in): see *inhale*.] That inhales; serving for inhalation: as, the *inhalant* end of a duct; the *inhalant* pores of sponges (that is, the pores through which streams of water enter). See cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla*. Also spelled *inhalent*.

These *inhalent* and exhalent currents go on, so long as the animal [the fresh-water mussel] is alive and the valves are open. *Huxley*, Biology, xi.

inhalation (in-hā-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inhalation* = Sp. *inhalacion* = Pg. *inhalação* = It. *inalazione*, < L. as if **inhalatio(n-)*, < *inhalare*, inhale: see *inhale*.] **1.** The act of inhaling; inspiration; an indrawing, as of air or medicinal vapors into the lungs.

The medicine of *inhalation* is still in its infancy.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 166.

2. In *phar.*, a preparation intended to be inhaled in the form of vapor.

Stimulating moist *inhalations* can be prepared with various volatile oils. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

inhale (in-hāl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhaled*, ppr. *inhaling*. [= F. *inhaler* = Pg. *inhalar* = It. *inalare*, < L. *inhalare*, breathe on (breathe in), < *in*, in, into, on, + *halare*, breathe. Cf. *exhale*[1].] To draw in, as air into the lungs; draw in by breathing, or by some analogous process.

That play of lungs, *inhaling* and again
Respiring freely the fresh air. *Cowper*, Task, i. 137.

inhalent (in-hā'lent), *a.* Same as *inhalant*.

inhaler (in-hā'lėr), *n.* **1.** One who inhales.—**2.** In *med.*, an apparatus for inhaling vapors and volatile substances, as steam of hot water, vapor of chloroform, iodine, etc.—**3.** An apparatus which enables a person to breathe without injury in a deleterious atmosphere, as that used by persons of delicate lungs to prevent damp or cold air from entering the lungs, or that used by cutlers and others who breathe an atmosphere charged with metallic particles; a respirator.

inhance†, **inhancement.** Obsolete forms of *enhance*, *enhancement*.

inharmonic (in-här-mon'ik), *a.* [= Pg. *inharmonico;* as *in-*[3] + *harmonic*.] Not harmonic; not according to the principles of harmony in music; inharmonious; discordant.—**Inharmonic relation.** Same as *false relation* (which see, under *false*).

inharmonical (in-här-mon'i-kal), *a.* [< *inharmonic* + *-al*.] Same as *inharmonic*.

inharmonious (in-här-mō'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *inharmonieux* = Sp. Pg. *inharmonioso;* as *in-*[3] + *harmonious*.] **1.** Not harmonious in sound; destitute of musical harmony; discordant: as, *inharmonious* voices; *inharmonious* verse.

Sounds *inharmonious* in themselves and harsh.
Cowper, Task, i. 207.

2. Not harmonious in sentiment, action, or relation; disagreeing; conflicting: as, *inharmonious* proceedings; *inharmonious* colors.

inharmoniously (in-här-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In an inharmonious manner; without harmony; discordantly.

inharmoniousness (in-här-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being inharmonious; want of harmony; discord. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, I. i. 13.

inharmony (in-här'mō-ni), *n.* [= F. *inharmonie* = Sp. *inharmonia;* as *in-*[3] + *harmony*.] Want of harmony; discord; disharmony. [Rare.]

inhauler (in'hâ-lėr), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *hauler*.] *Naut.*, a rope employed to haul in the jib-boom.

inhaunt† (in-hänt' or -hânt'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *haunt*.] To frequent; haunt.

This creeke with runing passadge thee channel *inhaunteth*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 108.

inhaust (in-hâst'), *v. t.* [< L. *in*, in, + *haustus*, pp. of *haurire*, draw: see *haust*[2]. Cf. *exhaust*.] To draw or drink in. [A humorous coinage.]

He was *inhausting* his smoking tea, which went rolling and gurgling down his throat.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxii.

inhearse (in-hėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhearsed*, ppr. *inhearsing*. [Formerly also *inherse;* < *in-*[2] + *hearse*[1].] To put into a hearse.

See, where he lies, *inhersed* in the arms
Of the most bloody nurser of his harms.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

inheeld†, **inhield**†, *v. t.* [ME. *inhilden, inhielden, inhelden;* < *in*, in, + *hilden, helden*, pour, incline: see *heeld*.] To pour in.

Ye in my nakyd herte sentement
Inhilde [var. *inhield*.]
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 44.

inhell†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *hell*[1].] To consign to hell; put in hell.

She, for whose sake
A man could finde in his heart to *in-hell* him-selfe.
Marston, What you Will, iv. 1.

inhere (in-hēr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *inhered*, ppr. *inhering*. [< L. *inhærere* (> It. *inerire* = Pg. *inherir*), stick in, stick, inhere, < *in*, in, + *hærere*, stick: see *hesitate*. Cf. *adhere, cohere*.] **1.** To be in, as an accident is in a substance; be related as an accident to a substance, as the predicate of a proposition is related to its subject, or an adjective to its substantive.

An accident cannot *inhere* in another accident.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, Monitio Logica, I. v. § 1.

2. To dwell or exist as an element; have place as a quality or attribute; belong intrinsically; be innate or characteristic.

So fares the soul which more that power reveres
Man claims from God than what in God *inheres*.
Parnell, Donne's Third Satire versified.

The leading influence of Roman absolutism, a tendency that *inhered* in it from the start, aided essentially in producing a sense of equality among men.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 52.

inherence (in-hēr'ens), *n.* [= F. *inhérence* = Sp. Pg. *inherencia* = It. *inerenza*, < ML. *inhærentia*, < L. *inhæren(t-)s*, inherent: see *inherent*.] **1.** The state of being inherent or of inhering; intrinsic existence.—**2.** The relation to its subject of an accident, or that which cannot exist out of a substance as subject. Thus, the relation of mortality to man is *inherence*.

inherency (in-hēr'en-si), *n.* Same as *inherence*.

Borrowing his little and imaginary complacency from the delight that I have, not from any *inherency* of his own possession. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. xviii.

inherent (in-hēr'ent), *a.* [= F. *inhérent* = Sp. Pg. *inherente* = It. *inerente*, < L. *inhæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *inhærere*, stick in, inhere: see *inhere*.] **1.** Inhering; infixed; sticking within; strongly lodged or incorporated. [Rare.]

I will not do 't:
Lest I surcease to honour mine own truth,
And, by my body's action, teach my mind
A most *inherent* baseness. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

Ful. I can forgo things nearer than my gold.
Piero. But not your love, Fulgoso.
Ful. No, she's *inherent*, and mine own past losing.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

2. Existing as an element, quality, or attribute; innately characteristic; intrinsic: as, *inherent* color; *inherent* beauty of character.

There was *inherent* in them [the bishops] a power of cognition of causes, and coercion of persons.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 206.

I consider an human soul without education like marble in a quarry, which shows none of its *inherent* beauties till the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours.
Spectator, No. 215.

The forms . . . have an *inherent* power of adjustment to each other and to surrounding nature.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 268.

Condition inherent. See *condition*.—**Inherent form**, in *metaph.* See *form*.—Syn. 2. *Inherent, Innate, Inborn, Inbred, Ingrained*, native, natural. *Inherent* implies permanence and inseparableness: as, an *inherent* weakness or defect. *Innate* and *inborn* are literally the same, but *innate* is chiefly the word of philosophy, while *inborn* is the word of common life and literature: as, it is disputed whether there are *innate* ideas or an *innate* belief in a God, but few deny that there are *inborn* aptitudes for excellence in certain kinds of work; he has an *inborn* love of truth. *Inbred* applies to that which is worked into one by breeding or training, or, more figuratively, by habit: as, *inbred* laziness. *Ingrained* applies to that which has become thoroughly worked into the texture or fiber, literally or figuratively: as, *ingrained* baseness. See *intrinsic*, under *inner*.

inherently (in-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* By inherence; inseparably.

inherit (in-her'it), *v.* [< ME. *inheriten, enheriten*, < OF. *enheriter, inheriter*, < LL. *inhereditare*, appoint as heir, ML. also put in possession, inherit, < L. *in*, in, + *heres* (*hered-*), heir: see *heir* and *heritage*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *law*, to take by descent from an ancestor; get by succession, as the representative of the former possessor;

receive as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his decease: as, the eldest son of a landowner may *inherit* his father's title. In law the distinction between acquiring by will and by descent is contradistinction to acquiring by purchase; but in popular use this distinction is often disregarded.

We can make the son to *inherit* that which he hath, . . . and make the son of the beloved husborn be heir to the hated, which is indeed the firstborn.
Deut. xxi. 16.

[illegible] body is not a property that can be [illegible] constitution may fitly be compared to an entailed estate. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 71.

2. To receive from one's progenitors as part of one's physical or mental constitution; possess intrinsically through descent.

Characters are *inherited* and have a decided influence, as in the period of the flowering of plants when transported from one climate to another. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 2[illegible].

Some peculiar mystic grace
Made her only the child of her mother,
And heap'd the whole *inherited* sin . . .
All, all upon the brother. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

3. To receive by transmission in any way; have imparted to or conferred upon; acquire from any source.

Good Master, what shall I do that I may *inherit* eternal life? Mark x. 17.

An Generall Instructioun to Kyngis, how thay sal alsweill *inherit* the Heuin as the erth.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), To the Redar.

4. To succeed by inheritance. [Rare.]

For surely now our household hearths are cold:
Our sons *inherit* us; our looks are strange.
Tennyson, Lotos Eaters, Choric Song.

5†. To put in possession; seize: with *of*.

It must be great, that can *inherit* us
So much as *of* a thought of ill in him.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be vested with a right to a thing (specifically to real property) by operation of law, as successor in interest on the death of the former owner; have succession as heir: sometimes with *to*.

Thou shalt not *inherit* in our father's house.
Judges xi. 2.

The king and all our company else being drowned, we will *inherit* here. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

The children of a deceased son *inherited to* the grandfather in preference to a son or jointly with him.
Brougham.

inheritability (in-her″i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inheritable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being inheritable, or of being descendible to heirs.

inheritable (in-her′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. (AF.) *inheritable*, *enheritable*, < *inheriter*, inherit: see *inherit* and *-able*.] 1. Capable of being inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; heritable: as, an *inheritable* estate or title.

While property continued only for life, testaments were useless and unknown; and, when it became *inheritable*, the inheritance was long indefeasible.
Blackstone, Com., II. i.

2. Capable of being transmitted by or received from progenitors: as, *inheritable* qualities or infirmities.

All organic beings are modifiable, [and] all modifications are *inheritable*. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 338.

3. Capable of inheriting; qualified to inherit.

By attainder . . . the blood of the person attainted is so corrupted as to be rendered no longer *inheritable*.
Blackstone.

inheritably (in-her′i-ta-bli), *adv.* By inheritance; by way of inheritance; so as to be capable of being inherited.

He resumed the grants at pleasure, nor ever gave them even for life, much less *inheritably*. *Brougham*.

inheritage† (in-her′i-tāj), *n.* [< ME. *inheritage*, *enheritage*; < *inherit* + *-age*. Cf. *heritage*.] Possession.

I graunte yow *inheritage*
Peaceably without strive.
Isle of Ladies, l. 1192.

Where standeth a little Chappell. . . . the *inheritage* of the Calargy, a family that for this thousand yeers have retained a prime repute in this Island.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 174.

inheritance (in-her′i-tans), *n.* [Formerly also *enheritance*; < OF. (AF.) *enheritance*, *enheritaunce*, inheriting, < *enheriter*, inherit: see *inherit*.] 1. The act of inheriting, in any sense of that word: as, the *inheritance* of property or of disease.

You shall understand that Darius came not to his empyre by *inheritance*, but got into ye seate of Cyrus by the benefite of Bagoas, hys eunuche.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 143.

In these laws of *inheritance*, as displayed under domestication, we see an ample provision for the production, through variability and natural selection, of new specific forms. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 61.

Or how should England, dreaming of his sons,
Hope more for these than some *inheritance*
Of such a make, a heart, a mind?
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

We are led to the conclusion that the oldest customs of . . . in England and Germany were in their remote beginnings connected with a domestic religion and based upon worship of ancestral spirits, of which the hearth-place was essentially the shrine and altar.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 210.

2. In *law*, the estate cast upon the heir by law immediately on the death of the ancestor (*Broom and Hadley*); a legal right to real property not limited by years or the owner's life, so that it will pass by descent; an estate inuring to a person and his heirs; real estate. See *estate of inheritance*, under *estate*.

The commons prayed that neither in parliament nor council should any one be put on trial for articles touching freehold and *inheritance*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 371.

3. That which is or may be inherited; the immovable property passing in a family by descent; in a more general sense, any property passing by death to those entitled to succeed; a patrimony; a heritage.

And Rachel and Leah answered and said unto him, Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house? Gen. xxxi. 14.

In all his ancient *inheritances*, he hath houses built after their manner like arbours.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 142.

My father's blessing and this little coin
Is my *inheritance*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

4. A possession received by gift or without purchase; a permanent possession.

Meet to be partakers of the *inheritance* of the saints in light. Col. i. 12.

5†. Possession; ownership; acquisition.

You will rather show our general lowts
How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

Against the which, a moiety competent
Was gaged by our king; which had return'd
To the *inheritance* of Fortinbras,
Had he been vanquisher. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Canons of inheritance. See *canon*[1].—**Inheritance Act**, an English statute of 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 106) recasting the law of descent.—**Inheritance tax law**, a statute imposing a tax on those acquiring property by inheritance or will: sometimes taxing only collateral relatives and strangers, and in such case commonly called a *collateral-inheritance tax law*.—**Several inheritance**, a several estate of inheritance: as, where a partition between two heirs allotted the land for half of the year to each in turn, their cotenancy was terminated and each was said to have a several inheritance; or where land was given to two persons (who could not possibly intermarry) and their issue, they had a joint inheritance for their joint lives, and their issue had several inheritance.—**Words of inheritance**, expressions in a conveyance or will manifesting an intent that the grantee or devisee should take more than a life estate, the usual words being "and to his heirs forever," added after the designation of the grantee; commonly also with the words "and assigns," to manifest intent that the estate is assignable. By statute in many of the United States words of inheritance are not required in order to pass an estate of inheritance.

inheritor (in-her′i-tor), *n.* [< ME. *enheritour*, < AF. **enheritour*, an heir, < *enheriter*, inherit: see *inherit*.] An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.

Thierry was tho a full noble knyght;
Gaffray ther hym made hys *enheritour*
Off all the contre which he hild hym dyght.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6120.

From that time forward the priests were not chosen out of the whole number of Levites, as our bishops, but were born *inheritors* of the dignity.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 4.

inheritress (in-her′i-tres), *n.* [< *inheritor* + *-ess*.] An heiress; a female who inherits or is entitled to inherit. Also *inheritrix*.

Joanna II., the *inheritress* of the name, the throne, the licentiousness, and the misfortunes of Joanna I.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xiii. 10.

inheritrix (in-her′i-triks), *n.* [< AF. *inheritrix*; fem. form of *inheritor*.] Same as *inheritress*.

Thou then whom partial heavens conspired in one to frame
The proof of beauty's worth, th' *inheritrix* of fame.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 565).

inherset†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *inhearse*.

inhesion (in-hē′zhon), *n.* [= It. *inesione*, < LL. *inhæsio(n-)*, a hanging or adhering to, < L. *inhærere*, pp. *inhæsus*, inhere: see *inhere*.] The state of existing or being fixed in something; inherence.

Many have maintained that body is only a collection of qualities to which we give one name; and that the notion of a subject of *inhesion*, to which those qualities belong, is only a fiction of the mind.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, ii. 5.

in-hexagon (in′hek′sa-gon), *n.* [< *in(scribed)* + *hexagon*.] An inscribed hexagon.

inhiate†, *v. i.* [< L. *inhiatus*, pp. of *inhiare*, gape, stand open, < *in*, in, on, + *hiare*, gape: see *hiatus*.] To open the jaws; gape.

How like gaping wolves do many of them *inhiate* and gape after wicked mammon. *Bacon*, Works (1860), I. 583.

inhiation† (in-hi-ā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *inhiatio(n-)*, an opening of the mouth, < L. *inhiare*, open the mouth, gape: see *inhiate*.] An opening of the jaws; a gaping, as in eager desire.

A thirst and *inhiation* after the next life, and a frequency of prayer and meditation in this. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

inhibit (in-hib′it), *v. t.* [< L. *inhibitus*, pp. of *inhibere* (> It. *inibire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *inhibir* = F. *inhiber*), hold back, restrain, forbid, < *in*, in, on, + *habere*, have, hold: see *habit*. Cf. *exhibit*, *prohibit*.] 1. To hold back; hinder by obstruction or restriction; check or repress.

Rather than they would be suspected of any lothsome infirmity, which might *inhibit* them from the Princes presence, or enterteinment of the ladies.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 252.

What shall be done to *inhibit* the multitudes that frequent those houses where drunk'nes is sold and harbour'd?
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 24.

2. To forbid; prohibit; interdict.

Inhibityng them upon a greate payn not once to approche ether to his speche or presence.
Hall, Union, etc., 1548, Hen. V., fol. 1. (*Halliwell*.)

Humaine weakenes, that pursueth still
What is *inhibited*. *Marston*, The Fawne, v.

It [the treaty-making power vested in the government of the United States] is . . . limited by all the provisions of the constitution which *inhibit* certain acts from being done by the government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 203.

inhibiter, inhibitor (in-hib′i-tėr, -tor), *n.* 1. One who or that which inhibits.

They operated as *inhibitors* of digestion.
Medical News, LIII. 23.

2. Specifically, in *Scots law*, a person who takes out inhibition, as against a wife or a debtor.

inhibition (in-hi-bish′on), *n.* [= F. *inhibition* = Sp. *inhibicion* = Pg. *inhibição* = It. *inibizione*, < L. *inhibitio(n-)*, a restraining, < *inhibere*, restrain: see *inhibit*.] 1. The act of inhibiting, or the state of being inhibited; prohibition; restraint; embargo.

Mahomet . . . made a strict *Inhibition* to all his Sect from drinking of Wine, as a Thing profane.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

This is the Question heer, or the Miracle rather, why his onely not agreeing should lay a negative barr and *inhibition* upon that which is agreed to by a whole Parlament. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

2. In *Eng. law*, a writ to forbid a judge from further proceedings in a cause depending before him, issuing usually from a higher ecclesiastical court to an inferior one, on appeal.—3. In *physiol.*, the lowering of the action of a nervous mechanism by nervous impulses reaching it from a connected mechanism.

Now, however skilfully we may read older statements between the lines, no scientific—that is, no exact—knowledge of *inhibition* was possessed by any physiologist until Weber, by a direct experiment on a living animal, discovered the inhibitory influence of the pneumogastric nerve over the beating of the heart.
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 23.

It is evident, therefore, that reflex actions may be restrained or hindered in their development by the action of higher centres. This is termed the "*inhibition* of reflex action." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 28.

Inhibition against a debtor, in *Scots law*, a writ passing under the signet, whereby the debtor is prohibited from contracting any debt which may become a burden on his heritable property, or whereby his heritage may be attached or alienated to the prejudice of the inhibiter's demand. **Inhibition against a wife**, at the instance of a husband in *Scots law*, a writ passing the signet which prohibits all persons from dealing with the wife or giving her credit.

inhibitive (in-hib′i-tiv), *a.* [< *inhibit* + *-ive*.] Inhibitory.

inhibitor, *n.* See *inhibiter*.

inhibitory (in-hib′i-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *inhibitoire* = Sp. Pg. *inhibitorio* = It. *inibitorio*, < ML. *inhibitorius*, inhibitory, < L. *inhibere*, inhibit: see *inhibit*.] Inhibiting or tending to inhibit; holding back; curbing, restraining, or repressing; checking or stopping.

Pain . . . has an *inhibitory* effect on all the reflex actions. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 101.

We referred a short time back to the phenomena of "inhibition." It is not too much to say that the discovery of the *inhibitory* function of certain nerves marks one of the most important steps in the progress of physiology during the past half-century.
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 23.

Inhibitory nerves, nerves which, when stimulated, diminish or repress action. Thus, the vagus contains fibers which on stimulation lower the pulse-rate.

inhield†, **inhilde**†, *v. t.* See *inheeld*.

inhive (in-hīv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhived*, ppr. *inhiving*. [< *in*-[1] + *hive*.] To put into a hive; hive. [Rare.]

in hoc (in hok). [L.: *in*, in; *hoc*, abl. of *hoc*, neut. of *hic*, this: see *hic jacet*.] Herein; in this respect.

inhold (in-hōld′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inheld*, ppr. *inholding*. [< *in-*[1] + *hold*[1].] To have inherent; contain within. [Rare.]

Light . . . which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth. *Raleigh.*

inholder† (in-hōl′dėr), *n.* An indweller, or anything indwelling; an inhabitant or occupant; in the extract, the active forces of nature.

I [Dame Nature] do possesse the worlds most regiment;
As if ye please it into parts divide,
And every parts *inholders* to convent,
Shall to your eyes appeare incontinent.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 17.

inhoop† (in-höp′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *hoop*[1].] To confine or inclose as with a hoop or hoops; coop up.

His quails ever
Beat mine, *inhoop'd*, at odds.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 3.

inhospitable (in-hos′pi-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *inhospitable* = Sp. *inhospitable*; as *in-*[3] + *hospitable*.] Not hospitable; indisposed to exercise hospitality; unfavorable or inimical to visitors; not affording accommodation or shelter: as, an *inhospitable* tribe; *inhospitable* wilds.

Since toss'd from shores to shores, from lands to lands,
Inhospitable rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden*, Æneid.

Jael, who with *inhospitable* guile
Smote Sisera sleeping, through the temples nail'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 989.

Have you no touch of pity, that the poor
Stand starv'd at your *inhospitable* door?
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 250.

inhospitableness (in-hos′pi-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inhospitable.

inhospitably (in-hos′pi-ta-bli), *adv.* In an inhospitable manner; unkindly.

inhospitalt, *a.* [< OF. *inhospital* = Sp. *inhospital*; as *in-*[3] + *hospital*.] Inhospitable.

Lonely hermit's cage *inhospitall.*
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 5.

inhospitality (in-hos-pi-tal′i-ti), *n.* Inhospitableness. *Jer. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, x. § 2.

inhuman (in-hū′man), *a.* [= F. *inhumain* = Sp. Pg. *inhumano* = It. *inumano*, inhuman, < L. *inhumanus*, not suitable to the human condition, rude, savage, ill-bred, also LL. superhuman, < L. *in-* priv. + *humanus*, human: see *human*. Cf. *inhumane*.] **1.** Not human; not governed by feelings proper to human nature; specifically, not humane; hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel.

He did not only scorn to read your letter,
But, most *inhuman* as he is, he curs'd you,
Curs'd you most bitterly.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 2.

Princes and peers, attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart.
Pope, Odyssey, vii. 246.

2. Not proper to human nature; destitute of human quality; specifically, showing want of humanity; marked by unfeelingness or cruelty.

Thy deed, *inhuman* and unnatural,
Provokes this deluge most unnatural.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Thou most unjust, most odious in our eyes!
Inhuman discord is thy dire delight,
The waste of slaughter, and the rage of fight.
Pope, Iliad, v. 1098.

The place yielded to the Emperor, whose soldiers soon surrendered themselves to the *inhuman* excesses of war.
Sumner, Orations, I. 221.

=**Syn.** Pitiless, merciless, brutal, ruthless, remorseless.

inhumane (in-hū-mān′), *a.* [Formerly identical with *inhuman*, but in present form and accent like *humane*, directly from the L.; < L. *inhumanus*, savage, inhuman, < *in-* priv. + *humanus*, human, humane: see *inhuman*.] Not humane; inhuman; hard-hearted; cruel.

Bloud was so odious in each Ethnicke's sight,
That who did kill (as *inhumane*) none lov'd.
Stirling, Doomes-day, The Fifth Hour.

inhumanely† (in-hū-mān′li), *adv.* Inhumanly.

inhumanity (in-hū-man′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inhumanité* = Sp. *inhumanidad* = Pg. *inhumanidade* = It. *inumanità*, < L. *inhumanita(t-)s*, inhuman conduct, barbarity, ill breeding, < *inhumanus*, inhuman: see *inhuman*.] The state or quality of being inhuman or inhumane; cruelty; barbarity.

Howsoeuer the bodies of these men before the Floud were composed, certain their mindes were disposed to all monstrous *inhumanity*, which hastened their destruction.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

Man's *inhumanity* to man
Makes countless thousands mourn!
Burns, Man was made to Mourn.

=**Syn.** Unkindness, brutality, ruthlessness.

inhumanly (in-hū′man-li), *adv.* In an inhuman manner; with cruelty; barbarously.

inhumate† (in′hū-māt), *v. t.* [< L. *inhumatus*, pp. of *inhumare*, bury: see *inhume*.] To inhume. *Bailey*, 1731.

inhumation (in-hū-mā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *inhumacion* = It. *inumazione*, < L. as if **inhumatio(n-)*, < *inhumare*, bury: see *inhumate*.] **1.** The act of burying in the ground, especially as opposed to incremation; interment.

The soberest nations have rested in two ways, of simple *inhumation* and burning. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

In the year 1810, a case of living *inhumation* happened in France, attended with circumstances which go far to warrant the assertion that truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction. *Poe*, Tales, I. 327.

2. In *chem.*, a method, now obsolete, of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth or manure.

inhume (in-hūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhumed*, ppr. *inhuming*. [= F. *inhumer* = Sp. *inhumar* = It. *inumare*, < L. *inhumare*, bury in the ground, < *in*, in, + *humus*, ground: see *humus*. Cf. *exhume*.] **1.** To deposit in the earth, as a dead body; bury; inter.

They had a neate Chapell, in which the heart of the Duke of Cleve, their founder, lies *inhum'd* under a plate of brasse. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1641.

No hand his bones shall gather or *inhume*.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 376.

2. In *chem.*, to digest in a vessel surrounded with warm earth or manure.—**3**†. To serve as a tomb for.

We took notice of an old-conceited tomb, which *inhumed* a harmless shepherd.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 126.

-ini. [NL., L., masc. pl. of *-inus*: see *-in*[1], *-ine*[1].] A suffix forming New Latin names of some groups in zoölogy, as in *Acanthurini*, *Salmonini*, *Stenini*.

Inia[1] (in′i-ą), *n.* [NL., from a S. Amer. name.] A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, type of the family *Iniidæ*. It contains the Amazonian dolphin, *I. geoffrensis* or *I. boliviensis*, about 8 feet long, with the dorsal fin a mere ridge, a long cylindrical snout, the jaws armed with from 104 to 132 teeth, the vertebræ about 40, the ribs 13, and the sternum consisting of a single piece. *F. Cuvier*, 1836.

inia[2], *n.* Plural of *inion*[2].

inial (in′i-al), *a.* [< *inion*[2] + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the inion.

iniid (in′i-id), *n.* A member of the family *Iniidæ*.

Iniidæ (i-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inia* (native name in Bolivia) + *-idæ*.] A family of dolphins, of the order *Cete* and suborder *Denticete*, typified by the genus *Inia*. They have the prolonged rostrum and other characters of the *Delphinoidea*, lacrymal bones coalesced with the jugals, the tubercular and capitular articulations of the ribs blending posteriorly, unossified costal cartilages, rudimentary maxillary crests, teeth mostly with complete cingulum, eyes of moderate size, and a transversely crescent-shaped blow-hole. Also *Iniinæ*, as a subfamily of *Platanistidæ*.

inimaginable† (in-i-maj′i-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *inimaginable* = Sp. *inimaginable* = It. *inimaginabile*; as *in-*[3] + *imaginable*.] Unimaginable; inconceivable. *Bp. Pearson.*

inimical (i-nim′i-kal), *a.* [< ML. *inimicalis*, unfriendly, hostile, < L. *inimicus*, unfriendly, an enemy: see *inimicous*, *enemy*[1].] **1.** Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly; hostile: chiefly applied to private enmity.

I am sorry the editors of the Review should so construe my article as to suppose it *inimical* to the free circulation of the Scriptures. *Sydney Smith*, To John Murray.

2. Adverse; hurtful; repugnant.

Associations in defence of the existing power of the sovereign are not, in their spirit, *inimical* to the constitution.
Brand, Political Associations (1796).

The reaction which ensued throughout the continent upon the collapse of the revolutionary outbreak was *inimical* to the political principles for which Sardinia had contended. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 109.

=**Syn.** *Averse*, *Adverse*, etc. (see *hostile*), unfriendly, antagonistic, opposed, hurtful.

inimicality (i-nim-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *inimical* + *-ity*.] The state of being inimical; hostility; unfriendliness. *Boucher.*

inimically (i-nim′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an inimical, adverse, or unfriendly manner.

inimicitious†, *a.* [< L. as if **inimicitiosus*, < *inimicitia*, hostility, < *inimicus*, hostile: see *inimicous*.] Inimical; unfriendly.

His majesty's subjects, with all the *inimicitious* passions which belong to them. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 23.

inimicous† (i-nim′i-kus), *a.* [< L. *inimicus*, unfriendly, hostile, < *in-* priv. + *amicus*, friendly, a friend, < *amare*, love: see *amor*. Cf. *enemy*[1], ult. < L. *inimicus*.] Inimical.

And indeed (besides that they [radishes] decay the teeth) experience tells us that . . . it is hard of digestion, *inimicous* to the stomach. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

inimitability (in-im″i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inimitabilité*: see *inimitable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being inimitable.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding: or rather they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously representative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

inimitable (in-im′i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *inimitable* = Sp. *inimitable* = Pg. *inimitavel* = It. *inimitabile*, < L. *inimitabilis*, that may not be imitated, < *in-* priv. + *imitabilis*, that may be imitated: see *imitable*.] Not imitable; incapable of being imitated or copied; surpassing imitation.

Thick with sparkling orient gems
The portal shone, *inimitable* on earth
By model or by shading pencil drawn.
Milton, P. L., iii. 508.

The original national genius may now come forward in perfectly new forms, without the sense of oppression from *inimitable* models. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

=**Syn.** Matchless, peerless.

inimitableness (in-im′i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* Inimitability.

inimitably (in-im′i-ta-bli), *adv.* In an inimitable manner; to a degree beyond imitation.

Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

These two small but *inimitably* fine Poems ["L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso"] are as exquisite as can be conceived.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xl.

in infinitum (in in-fi-nī′tum). [L.: *in*, in; *infinitum*, acc. neut. of *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite*.] Without limit; indefinitely.

in initio (in i-nish′i-ō). [L.: *in*, in; *initio*, abl. of *initium*, a beginning: see *initial*.] In the beginning; at the outset.

in integrum (in in′tē-grum). [L.: *in*, in; *integrum*, acc. neut. of *integer*, entire: see *integer*, *entire*.] Entire.

in invitum (in in-vī′tum). [L.: *in*, in; *invitum*, acc. of *invitus*, unwilling, reluctant.] Against the unwilling; compulsory. A decree divesting an insolvent or bankrupt of his property by adverse proceedings is said to be *in invitum*, as contrasted with a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors.

iniome (in′i-ōm), *n.* Any member of the *Iniomi*.

Iniomi (in-i-ō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰνίον*, the muscle at the back of the neck (see *inion*[2]), + *ὦμος*, shoulder: see *humerus*.] A suborder or an order of teleost fishes, having the shoulder-girdle disconnected from the side of the cranium and at most impinging upon the back of the cranium at the nape or nuchal region, and the coracoid bones and actinosts normally developed. It includes fishes of the families *Synodontidæ*, *Scopelidæ*, *Chauliodontidæ*, *Alepisauridæ*, *Sternoptychidæ*, and a number of others.

iniomous (in-i-ō′mus), *a.* [< *Iniomi* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Iniomi*, or having their characters.

The characteristics and families of *iniomous* fishes.
Science, VII. 374 a.

inion[1]† (in′yon), *n.* [Also corruptly *ingan*, *ingen*, *ingun*; var. of *onion*: see *onion*.] An onion. This pronunciation is shown, without the changed spelling, in the second extract.

Your case in lawe is not worth an *inion*.
J. Heywood, Spider and Flie (1556).

And you that delight in trulls and minions,
Come buy my four ropes of hard St. Thomas's *onions*.
R. Taylor, Hog hath Lost his Pearl (Hazlett's Dodsley, [XI. 436).

inion[2] (in′i-on), *n.*; pl. *inia* (-ą). [< Gr. *ἰνίον*, the muscle between the occiput and the back, the back of the head, the nape of the neck, < *ἶς* (*ἰν-*), a sinew, fiber, lit. strength, force, orig. **Fις* = L. *vis* (*vir-*), force: see *vim*.] In *anat.*, a ridge of the occiput to which muscles of the nape are attached; now, specifically, the external occipital protuberance.

Iniophthalma† (in″i-of-thal′mą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰνίον*, the muscle at the back of the neck, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A tribe of proboscidiferous gastropods, having the eyes sessile behind the tentacles. The principal families are *Actæonidæ*, *Pyramidellidæ*, and *Solariidæ*.

iniquitable†, *a.* [Var. of *inequitable*, after *iniquity*.] Same as *inequitable*.

Who ever pretended to gainsay or resist an Act of Parliament, although . . . it may be as *iniquitable* as any action of a single person can be?
Roger North, Examen, p. 3[illegible].

iniquitous (i-nik′wi-tus), *a.* [< *iniquity* + *-ous*.] Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked: as, an *iniquitous* bargain.

In this city Athens there were parties, and avowed ones too, for the Persians, Spartans, and Macedonians, supported each of them by one or more demagogues pensioned and bribed to this *iniquitous* service.
Buck, Mind of Nat. Society

Let [illegible] to repent. . . . declaring afterwards that the captivity of black men is as *unjust* as that of Indians. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 135.

Syn. [illegible] etc. (see *criminal*); unfair, inequitable, unrighteous, unprincipled, nefarious.

iniquitously (in-ik'wi-tus-li), *adv.* In an iniquitous manner; unjustly; wickedly.

His [illegible] were from the aggregate and consolidated funds [illegible] *iniquitously* levied.
Burke, To a Noble Lord

iniquity (i-nik'wi-ti), *n.*; pl. *iniquities* (-tiz). [< ME. *iniquite*, < OF. *iniquiteit*, *iniquité*, F. *iniquité* = Pr. *iniquitat*, *inequitat* = Sp. *iniquidad* = Pg. *iniquidade* = It. *iniquità*, < L. *iniquita(t-)s*, unevenness, injustice, < *iniquus*, unequal, unjust: see *iniquous*. Cf. *equity*, *inequity*.] **1.** Lack of equity; gross injustice; unrighteousness; wickedness; as, the *iniquity* of the slave-trade.

Some contesting for privileges, customs, forms, and that old entanglement of *iniquity*, their gibberish laws, though the badge of their ancient slavery.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

There is a greater or less probability of an happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced. *Bp. Smalridge.*

2. A violation of right or duty; an unjust or wicked action; a wilful wrong or crime.

Your *iniquities* have separated between you and your God. Isa. lix. 2.

He himself dispatches post after post to demand justice, as upon a traitor; using a strange *iniquity* to require justice upon him whom he then way-laid and debarred from his appearance. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

3†. In *Scots law*, inequity; a judicial act or decision contrary to law or equity.—**4†.** [*cap.*] A comic character or buffoon in the medieval English moralities or moral plays, often otherwise called the *Vice*, and sometimes by the name of the particular vice he represented. His chief business was to make sport by tormenting the impersonated Devil, and he was the prototype of the later clown or fool, Punch, and Harlequin.

Thus, like the formal Vice, *Iniquity*,
I moralise two meanings in one word.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

That was the old way, gossip, when *Iniquity* came in, like Hokos Pokos, in a juggler's jerkin, with false skirts, like the knave of clubs. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News.

=Syn. **1** and **2**. *Sin*, *Transgression*, etc. See *crime*.

iniquous† (in-ī'kwus), *a.* [= F. *inique* = Pr. *inic*, *enic* = Pg. It. *iniquo*, < L. *iniquus*, unequal, uneven, unjust, < *in-* priv. + *æquus*, equal: see *equal*.] Unjust; wicked; iniquitous.

Whatsoever is done thro' any unequal affection is *iniquous*, wicked, and wrong.
Shaftesbury, Inquiry concerning Virtue, I. ii. § 3.

inirritability (in-ir″i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inirritable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being inirritable; good nature.

inirritable (in-ir'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *irritable*.] Not irritable; good-natured; in *physiol.*, not reacting to stimulation.

inirritative (in-ir'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *irritative*.] Not irritative; not producing or attended with irritation or excitement.

inisle (in-īl'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *isle*[1].] Same as *enisle*.

Into what sundry gyres her wonder'd self she throws,
And oft *inisles* the shore, as wantonly she flows.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 448.

Gambia's wave *inisles*
An ouzy coast, and pestilential ills
Diffuses wide. *Dyer*, The Fleece, iv.

initial (i-nish'al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *initial* = Sp. Pg. *inicial* = It. *iniziale*, < L. *initialis*, of the beginning, incipient, initial, < *initium*, beginning, < *inire*, go in, enter upon, begin, < *in*, in, + *ire*, go: see *iter*, *iterate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the beginning; incipient: as, the *initial* step in a proceeding.

The highest form of the incredible is sometimes the *initial* form of the credible.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

In the case of voluntary attention the *initial* stimulus is some internal motive.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 91.

Even when the *initial* move has been made by the missionary, the trader, scenting the chance for gain, is not slow to follow. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 235.

2. Placed at the beginning; standing at the head: as, the *initial* letter of a word, or of a chapter in a book.

There, now, is an *initial* letter!
Some lover hath put himself never made a better!
Finished down to the leaf and the snail,
Down to the eyes on the peacock's tail!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iv.

Initial cells, in *bot.*, the cells from which the primordial cells or masses of tissue first arise. **Initial letter.** See II., 1. **Initial line.** See *polar coordinates in a plane*, under *coordinate*. **Initial stress.** See *stress*. **Initial tension**, the stress developed in the consecutive elementary cylinders of a composite cylinder, or the body of a built-up gun, by the method of fabrication, or, in the case of a cast gun, by cooling from the interior. Initial tension is produced by shrinking over another a heated tube or hoop that will have a slightly smaller diameter when cold, or by forcing it over by hydrostatic pressure. Each cylindrical layer compresses the one beneath it. In a properly constructed gun the greatest initial tension exists in the exterior cylindrical layer, and decreases progressively toward the bore, where the initial tension is *negative*, or becomes an *initial compression*. The initial tension should never exceed the elastic limit of the material.

II. *n.* **1.** The initial or first letter of a word; an initial letter. A person's initials are the first letters in proper order of the words composing his name. To sign a paper with one's initials is to write only the first letter of each of one's names, including the surname. A person's surname being known or separately written, his initials are the first letters of his other names: as, what are Mr. Jones's *initials*?

2. The first letter of a book or writing, or of any division of it, distinguished from the body of the text by larger size or more ornamental character, or both. The initials of medieval manuscript books are often works of high art, elaborate in design and bright in color, generally red. Ornamented and colored initials were also used in many early printed books, sometimes separately executed by hand. In modern books initials, when used, are either plain or ornamental; and they are still sometimes printed in red.

No book or document was approved unless it had some ornamented and illuminated *initials* or capital letters.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 682.

3. In *plain-song*, a tone with which a melody may begin. In strict usage the initials for each mode are prescribed, and called *absolute initials*.

initial (i-nish'al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *initialed* or *initialled*, ppr. *initialing* or *initialling*. [< *initial*, *n.*] To put one's initial or initials to or on; sign or mark with initials: as, an *initialed* handkerchief; *initialed* paper.

Oval plaque, . . . *initialed* by the artist.
Cat. Soulages Coll., p. 100.

initially (i-nish'al-i), *adv.* In an initial manner; at the beginning; at first.

The vibration of the ether is *initially* of the nature of a forced vibration. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 432.

initiate (i-nish'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *initiated*, ppr. *initiating*. [< LL. *initiatus*, pp. of *initiare* (> It. *iniziare* = Sp. Pg. *iniciar* = F. *initier*), begin, originate (in classical L. only the special sense 'initiate'), < L. *initium*, beginning: see *initial*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To begin or enter upon; make a beginning of; introduce; set going or on foot.

Mutual dependence of parts is that which *initiates* and guides organization of every kind.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 331.

A few gentlemen met at a room, or office, in "the Kremlin," a building so called, in Buffalo, and then and there *initiated* the "Anti-Masonic party."
N. Sargent, Public Men and Events, I. 140.

2. To introduce by preliminary instruction or forms; guide primarily; admit formally; induct: as, to *initiate* a person into an art, or into a society.

The first Element of his knowledge is to be shewne the Colledges, and *initiated* in a Tauerne by the way, which hereafter hee will learne of himselfe.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A meere young Gentleman of the Vniuersitie.

You are not audacious enough; you must frequent ordinaries a month more, to *initiate* yourself.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

I was not *initiated* into any rudiments till neere four yeares of age. *Evelyn*, Diary, p. 7.

The bookseller . . . *initiated* Leonard into many of the mysteries of the bibliographist.
Bulwer, My Novel, vi. 16.

The initiated, those who have been formally instructed on any particular subject, or in the theories of any particular association, especially a secret one; specifically, in the *early church*, those who had been baptized and admitted to the full privileges of the church, and to a knowledge of the more exalted teachings of Christianity.

II.† *intrans.* To do the first act; perform the first rite; take the initiative.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r
Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour.
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 564.

initiate (i-nish'i-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *initiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Pertaining or incident to the beginning or introduction; initial or initiatory.

Come, we'll to sleep: my strange and self abuse
Is the *initiate* fear, that wants hard use.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

2. Initiated; commencing; introduced to knowledge; prepared for instruction.

To rise in science, as in bliss,
Initiate in the secrets of the skies!
Young, Night Thoughts, vi.

Initiate tenancy by the courtesy. See *courtesy of England*, under *courtesy*.

II. *n.* One who is initiated; specifically, one who has been admitted to a knowledge of or participation in secret doctrines, mystic rites, or the like.

initiation (i-nish-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *initiation* = Sp. *iniciacion* = Pg. *iniciação* = It. *iniziazione*, < L. *initiatio(n-)*, an initiation (in mysteries or sacred rites), < *initiare*, begin, initiate: see *initiate*.] **1.** The act of initiating or setting on foot; a beginning or starting: as, the *initiation* of a new enterprise.—**2.** Introduction by preliminary instruction or ceremony; initial guidance or admission, especially in some set or formal way, as into knowledge of or participation in anything, membership in an association, or the like.

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into the sacred mysteries.
W. Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.

John Ogilby was one who, from a late *initiation* into literature, made such a progress as might well style him the prodigy of his time.
Winstanly, quoted in Pope's Dunciad, i. 141, notes.

In cases of children, and much more so in the case of strangers, a special *initiation* was required before any person could be admitted as a member of the Household.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 131.

initiative (i-nish'i-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *initiative*, n., = Sp. *iniciativo*, a., = Pg. *iniciativa*, n., = It. *iniziativo*, a., < ML. **initiativus*, serving to initiate, < LL. *initiare*, begin, L. initiate: see *initiate*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to initiate; initiatory.

II. *n.* **1.** An introductory act or step; the first procedure in any enterprise; leading movement: as, to take the *initiative*.

When all reinforcements should have arrived, I expected to take the *initiative* by marching on Corinth, and had no expectation of needing fortifications.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 332.

She was the only one whose mind was disengaged and free to follow every new *initiative*.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlvi.

2. The power of commencing, originating, or setting on foot; the power of taking or the ability or disposition to take the lead: as, the popular branch of a legislature usually has the *initiative* in making appropriations.

And if private enterprise is more advantageous than joint-stock management, because it has more *initiative* and adaptability, so joint-stock management is for the same reason more advantageous than the official centralised management of all industry.
J. Rae, Contemporary Socialism, p. 361.

The Emperor reserves the *initiative* concerning the rights of the Serbs on the basis of the wishes of their National Congress. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 457.

Nobody felt so deeply as Mr. Lincoln the terrible embarrassment of having a general in command of that magnificent army who was absolutely without *initiative*.
The Century, XXXVI. 919.

initiator (i-nish'i-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *initiateur* = It. *iniziatore*, *inizzatore*, < LL. *initiator*, a beginner, founder, < *initiare*, begin, L. initiate: see *initiate*.] One who or that which initiates.

An absolutely uniform species . . . would be deprived of that *initiator* of change which maintains its existence as a species. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 96.

Gaetano Cenni, in vol. i. of his "Dissertations," does not agree with Benedict XIV., but thinks Leo IX. was the *initiator* of the Golden Rose. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 114.

Those sublime *initiators* without whom the Academy would be but a collection of fossils.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 9085.

initiatory (i-nish'i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *initiate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a beginning or introduction; introductory: as, an *initiatory* step.

The *initiatory* movements of the States General were concerted by Lafayette and a small circle of friends.
Everett, Orations, I. 487.

2. Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by prescribed formalities.

It hath been euer the fashion of God to exercise his champions with some *initiatory* incounters.
Bp. Hall, Samson's Marriage.

Two *initiatory* rites of the same general import cannot exist together. *J. M. Mason.*

II. *n.*; pl. *initiatories* (-riz). An introductory process or form.

Baptism is a constant *initiatory* of the proselyte.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 67.

initiatrix (i-nish'i-ā-triks), *n.* [= It. *iniziatrice*, *inizzatrice*, < LL. *initiatrix*, fem. of *initiator*, a beginner, a founder: see *initiator*.] A female initiator.

inition† (i-nish'on), *n.* [< OF. *inition*, *inicion*, < ML. **initio(n-)*, a beginning, < L. *inire*, pp. *initus*, begin: see *initial*.] A beginning.

Here I note the *inition* of my lord's friendship with Mountjoy. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Reg., Lord Essex.

injealous† (in-jel'us), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *jealous.*] To make jealous.

They liued together in that amitie as on[e] bed and boord is sayd to haue serued them both, which so *inioalosed* the olde king as he called home his sonne.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 93.

inject (in-jekt'), *v. t.* [< F. *injecter* = Sp. *injectar* = Pg. *injectar* = It. *injettare*, < L. *injectare*, lay on, apply, freq. of *injicere*, *inicere*, pp. *injectus*, throw or put in, into, or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *adject*, *conject*, *deject*, *eject*, etc.] **1.** To throw in; cause to pass in by impulsion or driving force, as a fluid into a passage or cavity: as, to *inject* medicine by means of a syringe; to *inject* cold water into a steam-condenser.

I observed three vertical dikes, so closely resembling in general appearance ordinary volcanic dikes that I did not doubt, until closely examining their composition, that they had been *injected* from below.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 439.

2. To treat by injection; charge with an impelled fluid.

Another method of anatomical preparation consists of *injecting* the vessels with some colored substance.
Amer. Cyc., I. 459.

Since almost any animal *injected* may afford some organ worth preserving, it seems better to employ permanent colors for tinging the mass.
C. O. Whitman, Microscopical Methods, p. 224.

When the whole brain is to be preserved, its vessels should be *injected* under slow pressure till the fluid comes out of the veins. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 561.

3. Figuratively, to introduce arbitrarily or inappropriately; insert out of place or unseasonably; lug in: as, to *inject* a polemical argument into a prayer.

Cæsar also, then hatching tyranny, *injected* the same scrupulous demurs to stop the sentence of death.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

The District Attorney tried to *inject* an objection.
New York Evening Post, April 27, 1885.

4†. To cast or throw in general.

They . . . surround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound.
Pope, Odyssey.

injecta (in-jek'tä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *injectus*, thrown in: see *inject.*] Things thrown in; substances injected: opposed to *ejecta*.

injected (in-jek'ted), *p. a.* Filled as by injection; hyperemic; bloodshot.

After massage the eyes were still more *injected*, but on the day following were less so than before massage.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 660.

The whole eyeball was highly *injected*, and tender to the touch. *The Lancet*, No. 3421, p. 570.

injection (in-jek'shon), *n.* [= F. *injection* = Sp. *inyeccion* = Pg. *injecção* = It. *injezione*, < L. *injectio(n-)*, a throwing in, < *injicere*, *inicere*, pp. *injectus*, throw in: see *inject.*] **1.** The act of injecting or throwing in; the act of forcing in, as a fluid into a passage, cavity, or substance of loose texture: as, the *injection* of a drug by means of a syringe; the *injection* of cold water into a steam-condenser to produce a vacuum. —**2.** In *anat.*, the act of injecting a body for dissection; the process of filling the vessels or other cavities of a body, or some part of a body, with a preservative, coloring, or other fluid.— **3.** Specifically, in *med.*, the giving of an enema; also, the enema given.—**4.** That which is injected, as a fluid; specifically, any substance or preparation forced into an animal body to preserve it, display it, or otherwise fit it for dissection or other examination. There are many kinds of injections, all reducible to three categories: (1) Preservative injections, which retard or arrest decomposition, thus keeping a subject, or any part of one, fit for dissection. Arsenic is the usual basis of such injections. (2) Pigmentary injections, which contain coloring matters that tinge or stain certain parts of a different color from their surroundings, thus displaying them. Injections often combine the preservative and coloring properties. (3) Gaseous injections, as air, used to display a tissue or organ by distention or inflation. Quicksilver is also used as an injection to infiltrate and distend minute vessels.

5. The state of being hyperemic or bloodshot: as, the *injection* of the conjunctiva of an inflamed eye.

Massage is contra-indicated when it is found to cause excessive *injection*, and especially if there be photophobia and lachrymation; and it must not be employed in the presence of iritis.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 660.

6. Figuratively, a throwing in, as of a remark, hint, or suggestion; an injected saying or influence. [Rare.]

One thing he hath irrefragably proved, That there is no temptation which a man is subject to, but what might be suggested by our own corruption, without any *injection* of Satan. *Fuller*, Worthies, Gloucestershire.

Hard injection, an injection which is used in a fluid state, and afterward solidifies or sets, on cooling or drying. Plaster of Paris, white or colored, makes the usual hard injection. **Hypodermic injection.** See *hypodermic*, 1.

injection-cock (in-jek'shon-kok), *n.* In a steam-engine, the cock by which cold water is thrown into a condenser.

injection-condenser (in-jek'shon-kon-den"sėr), *n.* A vessel in which steam is condensed by the direct contact of water.

injection-engine (in-jek'shon-en"jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the steam is condensed by a jet of cold water thrown into the condenser.

injection-pipe (in-jek'shon-pīp), *n.* A pipe through which water is injected into the condenser of a steam-engine, to condense the steam.

injection-syringe (in-jek'shon-sir"inj), *n.* In *anat.*, a syringe used in injecting.

injection-valve (in-jek'shon-valv), *n.* The valve controlling the entrance of water into the condenser of a steam-engine.

injection-water (in-jek'shon-wâ"tėr), *n.* The water which is injected into the condenser of a steam-engine in order to condense the steam.

injector (in-jek'tor), *n.* [= F. *injecteur*, < L. as if **injector*, < *injicere*, pp. *injectus*, throw in: see *inject.*] One who or that which injects; specifically, an apparatus for forcing water into a steam-boiler. It was first reduced to practical form by Giffard, hence often called *Giffard's injector*. It is essentially a jet-pump, in which a jet of steam is continuously changed by rapid condensation to a water-jet, the molecules of which are obliquely directed toward the longitudinal axis of the jet by the conical nozle through which the steam issues. There results from this a jet of water very much smaller than the steam-jet from which it is condensed, but retaining the same velocity. The entire energy of the jet is thus applied to a much smaller area than the cross-section of the steam-jet, this area being inversely as the density of the water is to that of the steam before condensation. Thus, a considerable part of the pressure upon the area of the steam-jet being concentrated upon a much smaller area by the conversion of the energy in the water-jet into work, the latter is competent to force other water into the boiler. The essential parts of

Giffard's Injector.

the Giffard injector are shown in the diagram, in which *a* is the steam-pipe with conical nozle *c*, *b* the water-supply pipe, *d d* a combining-tube, *e* a water-tube leading to the interior of the boiler, and *f* an overflow for water and steam. A check-valve prevents back-flow. Adjustability of the steam-nozle and various modifications which increase efficiency and render the injector more convenient in use have been added by other inventors. In operation steam flows through the pipe *a*, and, driving the air out of *d*, produces a partial vacuum in *b*. Water rising through *b* to fill the partial vacuum surrounds the steam-nozle and steam-jet, sudden condensation follows, and the energy of the water-jet so produced drives it and the water which has entered *d* past the central opening in *d d* and past the check-valve into the tube *e*, and thence into the boiler. The proportion of water to steam requires careful adjustment. In the Sellers injector the combining-tube is self-acting, and regulates the supply of water to the pressure of the steam. In other injectors a separate lever must be moved to adjust the apparatus to the pressure, to prevent waste of steam or water. In the diagram the excess of either water or steam escapes between the opposed nozles at *f*. Injectors are also used to obtain a vacuum in continuous railroad-brakes, but in this instance the apparatus seems to be more properly an ejector. See *ejector*.

injector-valve (in-jek'tor-valv), *n.* The valve between the boiler and the injector in the supply-pipe of a steam-boiler, which prevents the back-flow of the water.

injeer, *v. t.* See *ingere*.

injelly (in-jel'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *injellied*, ppr. *injellying*. [< *in-*[2] + *jelly.*] To bury in jelly.

A pasty costly-made,
Where quail and pigeon, lark and leveret lay,
Like fossils of the rock, with golden yolks
Imbedded and *injellied*. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

injoint†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enjoin*.

injoint[1] (in-joint'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *joint.*] To unite together as with joints; join. [Rare.]

The Ottomites, reverend and gracious,
Steering with due course toward the isle of Rhodes,
Have there *injointed* them with an after fleet.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

injoint[2]†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[3] + *joint.*] To unjoint; disjoin.

Those miserable wretches had their ears cropt and their noses cut off, for that the foresaid bridge by a mighty tempest was *injointed* and broken.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 126.

injoy†, *v.* An obsolete form of *enjoy*.

injucund† (in-jō'kund), *a.* [< L. *injucundus*, unpleasant, < *in-* priv. + *jucundus*, pleasant: see *jocund.*] Unpleasant. *Bailey.*

injucundity† (in-jō-kun'di-ti), *n.* [< L. *injucundita(t-)s*, unpleasantness, < *injucundus*, unpleasant: see *injucund.*] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. *Cockeram.*

injudicable (in-jō'di-ka-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *judicable.*] Not cognizable by a judge. *Bailey.*

injudicial (in-jō-dish'al), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *judicial.*] Not judicial; not according to the forms of law.

in judicio (in jō-dish'i-ō). [L.: *in*, in; *judicio*, abl. of *judicium*, judicial investigation, trial: see *judicial*, *juise.*] In court; in judicial proceedings.

injudicious (in-jō-dish'us), *a.* [= F. *injudicieux*; as *in-*[3] + *judicious.*] **1.** Not judicious in thought, speech, or action; deficient in judgment; imprudent: as, an *injudicious* ally.

It is painful to be thus obliged to vindicate a man who, in his heart, towered above the petty arts of fraud and imposition, against an *injudicious* biographer, who undertook to be his editor, and the protector of his memory.
A. Murphy, On the Life and Genius of Dr. Johnson.

2. Not judicious in character or kind; ill-judged or ill-advised; contrary to sound judgment or discretion; unwise: as, an *injudicious* measure.

One of the victims of his [James II.'s] *injudicious* parsimony was the poet laureate. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The most *injudicious* charity . . . has commonly a beneficial and softening influence upon the donor.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 80.

=**Syn.** Indiscreet, inconsiderate, imprudent, rash, hasty.

injudiciously (in-jō-dish'us-li), *adv.* In an injudicious manner; unwisely.

The artillery, also, was so *injudiciously* placed as to be almost entirely useless. *Irving*, Granada, p. 66.

injudiciousness (in-jō-dish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being injudicious or unwise.

injunction (in-jungk'shon), *n.* [= F. *injonction* = Pr. *injunction* = Cat. *injuncio*, < LL. *injunctio(n-)*, a command, < L. *injungere*, pp. *injunctus*, command, enjoin: see *enjoin.*] **1.** The act of enjoining or directing; admonition as to action or duty; requirement.

The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn *injunction*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. That which is enjoined; a command, order, or admonition.

I shall most willingly conform to any other *Injunctions* of your Lordship's, and esteem them always as Favours.
Howell, Letters, ii. 17.

My wife always generously let them have a guinea each, to keep in their pockets, but with strict *injunctions* never to change it. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

3†. An obligation; engagement; imposition.

Ar. I am enjoin'd by oath to observe three things. . . .
Por. To these *injunctions* every one doth swear
That comes to hazard for my worthless self.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

His error was imperious, and would command all other men to renounce their own reason and understanding, till they perish'd under the *injunction* of his all-ruling error.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

4. In *law*, a judicial process or order requiring the person to whom it is directed to do or to refrain from doing a particular thing.

She is always contriving some improvements of her jointure land, and once tried to procure an *injunction* to hinder me from felling timber upon it for repairs.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 35.

5†. Conjunction; union.

It can be but a sorry and ignoble society of life whose inseperable *injunction* depends meerly upon flesh and bones. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 9.

Ad interim injunction, **injunction pendente lite**, **interlocutory injunction**, **preliminary injunction**, **provisional injunction**, **temporary injunction**, an injunction granted in an action, before the rights of the parties have been tried, as a provisional remedy, for the purpose of maintaining the subject of the action in statu quo meanwhile, as distinguished from a final injunction, which is awarded only by judgment. The terms are interchangeably used, except that *preliminary injunction* is more appropriate where the application is made at the commencement of the action than where it is delayed; *temporary*, *ad interim*, and *preliminary* are more appropriate to indicate an injunction for a transient period, as until further order, or until a hearing of the defendant in opposition, while *pendente lite* indicates that the injunction is intended to continue till judgment, and *interlocutory* is not often used of an ex parte injunction.— **Common injunction**, an injunction such as is ordinarily incident to actions of a class (such, for instance, as creditors' suits), and commonly granted in default of opposition, or even without notice, and which remains in force until answer and the further order of the court: distinguished from a *special injunction*, which is ordinarily expressed to continue in force until answer or to the order. **Mandatory injunction**, an injunction which in effect commands the doing of an act, as for instance, the removal of a wall, by forbidding the person to whom the injunction is addressed to permit the wall to remain. **Permanent injunction**. (*a*) An injunction which is final or perpetual, as distinguished from one pending the action. (*b*) An injunction granted to continue pending the action, as distinguished from one merely *temporary*, or until opposition can be heard. **Special injunction**, a prohibi-

tory writ or injunction against some act of a party, such as waste, nuisance, piracy, etc.

injure†, *v.* A Middle English form of *injury*.

injure (in-jūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *injured*, ppr. *injuring*. [Formerly also *injury*, q. v.; < OF. *injurer*, *enjurer*, F. *injurier* = Pr. *enjuriar* = Sp. Pg. *enjuriar* = It. *ingiuriare*, < L. *injuriari*, do an injury, injure, < *injuria*, an injury: see *injury*.] To inflict damage or detriment upon; impair or deteriorate in any way; subject to any deleterious or noxious action or influence; hurt; harm; a word of very wide application: as, to *injure* property by misuse or neglect; to *injure* the health by overwork or dissipation; to *injure* another's reputation by slander; to *injure* the cause of morality by bad example.

> When have I *injur'd* thee? when done thee wrong?
> Or thee? — or thee? — or any of your faction?
> A plague upon you all! *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.
>
> Ay me! can Pity *injure* Justice so
> As to relieve me with a gracious glance?
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 148.
>
> He [Bacon] thought he could serve Essex without *injuring* himself. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

=Syn. To mar, disfigure, abuse, maltreat, wrong.

in jure (in jö′rē). [L.: *in*, in; *jure*, abl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right, law: see *just*1.] In law; in jurisprudence. **Confession in jure**, in *Rom. law*. See *confession*, 1 (*c*).

injured (in′jörd), *p. a.* Manifesting a sense of injury; hurt; offended.

> The keeper had fired four times at an Indian, but he said, with an *injured* air, that the Indian had skipped around so 's to spile everything *S. L. Clemens*, Roughing It, iv.

injurer (in′jör-ėr), *n.* One who or that which injures or harms.

> Ill deeds are well turned back upon their authors;
> And 'gainst an *injurer* the revenge is just.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 4.
>
> The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or sufferer.
> *Bp. Atterbury.*
>
> An injured man may be moved by an impulse of pity to spare his *injurer*, while a regard for justice and a desire of revenge combined impel him to inflict punishment.
> *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 349.

injuria (in-jö′ri-ä), *n.* [L.: see *injury*.] In *law*, a violation of rights; a wrong of such nature that the law will take cognizance of it. *Injury* includes all kinds of hurt. *Injuria* does not include those that are done without any violation of right, as where one consents to undergo a surgical experiment, or where a child is punished by its parent, or where public authority changes the grade of a road which it has free right to change, impairing the use and value of the property of the abutting owner. In all these cases there may be *injury*, but no *injuria*. Such a case is *damnum absque injuria*. —**Injuria absque damno** [L.: *injuria*, injury (see *injury*); *absque* (< *abs*, off, from, with generalizing suffix *-que*), without; *damno*, abl. of *damnum*, harm: see *damnum*], a violation of one's rights without causing any harm, as where, to a stream which was already sufficiently polluted by others to complete the nuisance to an owner below, another wrong-doer adds other foul matter; or where one sets his foot on another's land against objection, but doing no harm. In such cases the law gives a remedy, but the absence of damage is considered in determining the measure of relief or redress.

injurious (in-jö′ri-us), *a.* [< F. *injurieux* = Pr. *enjurios* = Sp. Pg. *injurioso* = It. *ingiurioso*, < L. *injuriosus*, acting unjustly, wrongful, injurious, < *injuria*, wrong, injury: see *injury*.] **1.** Tending to injure or impair; inflicting harm, wrong, or mischief; of a harmful nature or quality; deleterious; detrimental; hurtful: as, an *injurious* action or speech; conduct *injurious* to health or morality.

> Tho' I have been content to let you debate the Matter of Succession, yet I advise you to beware, that you be not *injurious* to your Prince's Patience.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 335.
>
> One part of carbonic acid in a thousand parts of respired air indicates the presence of an amount of organic matter which, according to Dr. Parkes, is perceptible to the senses and positively *injurious* to health.
> *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 88.

2. Prone to injure; having disposition or capacity to inflict harm or suffering; hostile; dangerous.

> Did *injurious* nature bind
> My soul earth's 'prentice, with no clause to leave her?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 13.
>
> The result is the death of his proud and *injurious* enemy. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 130.
>
> Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,
> After offence returning, to regain
> Love once possess'd. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1003.

3. Abusive; insulting.

> *Injurious* duke, that threat'st where is no cause.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.
>
> Sharp was his voice, which, in the shrillest tone,
> Thus with *injurious* taunts attack'd the throne.
> *Pope*, Iliad, ii. 274.

=Syn. **1.** Damaging, disadvantageous, prejudicial, mischievous, destructive.

injuriously (in-jö′ri-us-li), *adv.* In an injurious or hurtful manner; wrongfully; mischievously; abusively; maliciously.

> I mean that defence of myself to which every honest man is bound when he is *injuriously* attacked in print
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, Pref.
>
> The poison of the cobra acts far more *injuriously* on the protoplasm of the higher animals than on that of Drosera.
> *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 209.

injuriousness (in-jö′ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being injurious or harmful; hurtfulness.

> Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression. *Eikon Basilike.*

injury (in′jö-ri), *n.*; pl. *injuries* (-riz). [< ME. *injurie*, also *injure*; < OF. (and F.) *injure* = Pr. *injuria*, *enjuria* = Sp. Pg. *injuria* = It. *ingiuria*, < L. *injuria*, wrong, violence, harm, injury, < *injurius*, acting unlawfully or wrongfully, injurious, < *in-* priv. + *jus* (*jur-*), law, right: see *just*1.] **1.** That which injures; harm inflicted or suffered; mischief; damage; hurt.

> And put to all *iniuryes* yt myght be deuysed, and fynally condempned to deth.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 29.
>
> She us'd few words,
> But yet enough to make me understand
> The baseness of the *injury* you did her.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.
>
> There is no such *injury* as revenge, and no such revenge as the contempt of an *injury*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 7.
>
> The former [private] wrongs are an infringement or privation of the private or civil rights belonging to individuals considered as individuals; and are thereupon frequently termed civil *injuries*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. i.

2†. Injurious speech; detraction; calumny.

> He fell to bitter invectives against the French king, and spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*
>
> *Mess.* "Tell him," quoth she, "my mourning weeds are done,
> And I am ready to put armour on."
> *K. Edw.* . . . But what said Warwick to these *injuries*?
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Civil injury, a violation of a right of a party, as distinguished from a criminal offense; a wrong in respect of which the law entitles the injured party to redress for his own benefit against the wrong-doer, as distinguished from the amenability of the wrong-doer to punishment by the state. The same act may be both a civil injury and a criminal offense, as an assault or a libel. Civil injury has been sometimes defined as the violation of the right of an individual as an individual; but by this is meant only the same distinction. The violation of a private right of a corporation, or even of the state, such as the breach of a contract with the government, is a civil injury as truly as if it affected only an individual.—**Irreparable injury**. See *irreparable*.=Syn. **1.** *Injury*, *Detriment*, *Damage*, *Hurt*, *Harm*, *Mischief*, *Injustice*. These words represent evil inflicted with or without intention, except that in the last three instances it is presumably intentional. Each has considerable range of meaning. *Injury* is the general word, but usually expresses more than slight loss; *damage* is a diminution of value greater than *detriment*; *harm* is presumably less in degree and kind; by *hurt* we mean something more serious, especially something physical and attended with pain; *mischief* may be great, especially widespread, and is often the result of wantonness or love of evil. *Injustice* is the strongest in its expression of intention. *Detriment* is chosen when the smallest degree of *harm* is to be included: as, it is the duty of the dictator to see that the state suffers no *detriment*. See *loss*.

injury† (in′jö-ri), *v. t.* [< *injury*, *n.*] To injure; hurt; harm.

> They are always in mutuall wars one with another, yet will not they *iniury* a stranger.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 624.
>
> That accordingly iustice may equally be done vnto our marchants by you & your subiects, which marchants haue in like sort bene *iniuried*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 159.
>
> Pray, use me like a gentleman; take all, but *injury* not my body. *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iii. 2.

injust†, *a.* [< ME. *injust*, < OF. (and F.) *injuste* = Pr. *injust* = Sp. Pg. *injusto* = It. *ingiusto*, < L. *injustus*, not just, < *in-* priv. + *justus*, just: see *just*1.] Unjust.

> This is the descripcion of a wyked and *iniust* iudge.
> *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, iii.

injustice (in-jus′tis), *n.* [< F. *injustice* = Pr. Sp. *injusticia* = Pg. *injustiça* = It. *ingiustizia*, < L. *injustitia*, injustice, < *injustus*, not just: see *injust*.] Lack of justice or equity; unjust action; violation of another's rights; wrong inflicted.

> Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just,
> And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
> Whose conscience with *injustice* is corrupted.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.
>
> It were great *injustice* . . . that honest creditors should be cousened and defrauded of the summe of thirty or forty thousand duckats. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 167.
>
> The idea to which the name *injustice* is given being the invasion or violation of that right [property].
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. iii. 18.

=Syn. *Damage*, *Harm*, etc. (see *injury*); unfairness, foul play, grievance.

injustifiable†, *a.* [< *in-*3 + *justifiable*.] Not justifiable; unjustifiable.

> Or whether it was that they blindly resolved to follow that *injustifiable* precedent of passing over so necessary a rule to all courts, of giving the partys accused an hearing.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1540.

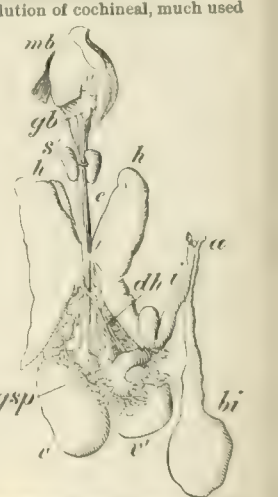
injustly†, *adv.* Unjustly.

> The Burgonions beynge sore displeased assembled a greate army, bothe to reuenge their querrelles, and also to recouer againe the tounes from theim *injustely* taken.
> *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 11.

ink1 (ingk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *inck*; < ME. *inke*, *ynke*, *enc*, *enk*, *enke*, *encke* = D. *inkt*, < OF. *enque*, *enche*, F. *encre* = Pr. *encaut* = It. *inchiostro*, ink, < LL. *encaustum*, < LGr. ἔγκαυστον, purple ink, later (MGr.) any ink, neut. of ἐγκαυστος (> L. *encaustus*), burnt in: see *encaustic*. Other words for 'ink' are Sp. Pg. *tinta*, G. *tinte*, *dinte* (see *tint*); Sw. *bläk*, Dan. *blæk* (see *black*); NGr. μελάνη (black), etc.] **1.** A colored fluid of slight viscosity used for writing or drawing, or a more viscous colored substance used in printing: distinguished as *writing-ink* and *printing-ink*. Common black writing-ink is generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas, and gum arabic. The coloring matter is the gallotannate of iron, which is suspended in water by gum arabic; a little logwood is generally added to deepen and improve the color. Sulphate of copper is also sometimes used in making writing-ink, but is rather injurious than otherwise. Printing-ink is a mechanical mixture of boiled oil and a black or colored pigment. For most inks linseed-oil is used, generally with some rosin; but rosin alone is used for the coarsest inks, and nut-oil or other fine oil for the finest. The pigment for black ink is lampblack or other carbonaceous matter. Soap is added to increase the facility of impression.

> Y haue mo thingis to write to 3ou, and I wolde not bi parchemyn and *enke* [var. *ynke*]. *Wyclif*, 2 John 12 (Purv.).
>
> And where also he asked penne and *ynke*, and wrote of his sone. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 39.
>
> He pronounced all these words unto me with his mouth, and I wrote them with *ink* in the book. Jer. xxxvi. 18.

2. In *zoöl.*, the inky fluid of a cephalopod, as the cuttlefish.—**Blue writing-ink**, an ink consisting of sulphate of indigo dissolved in water or of Chinese blue made soluble with oxalic acid.—**Book-ink**, a printing-ink prepared from refined gas-black and other ingredients mixed with a thicker and more carefully prepared oil than news-ink.—**China ink**. See *India ink*, under *India*.—**Copying-ink**, an ink composed partly of a soluble material, as gum arabic, sugar, or glycerin, to prevent it from drying too rapidly or thoroughly. When letters or manuscripts written with it are placed against a moistened sheet, a part of the ink is transferred, making a reversed copy. Translucent paper is used for taking the copy, which is turned over to bring the copied letters into their normal position, and read from the opposite side.—**Diamond ink**, a dilute solution of hydrofluoric acid, preserved in guttapercha bottles, and used for writing on glass.—**Gold** or **silver ink**, writing-fluid in which gold or silver, or some imitation of either metal, is suspended in a state of fine division in water by means of gum arabic or honey.—**Indelible ink**, a special ink so made as to make a mark that cannot easily be obliterated by washing or use: used especially for marking linen, etc. Such ink is usually made efficacious by the incorporation of a chemical agent, as nitrate of silver. Also called *marking-ink*.—**India** or **Indian ink**. See *India*, *a.*—**Invisible ink**. Same as *sympathetic ink*.—**Lithographic ink**, an ink used in lithography for writing on stone, or for transferring autographically from paper to stone. It is a composition of virgin wax, dry white soap, tallow or lard, shellac, mastic, and lampblack.—**Marking-ink**. (*a*) Same as *indelible ink*. (*b*) A mixture of lampblack and turpentine used with a brush or stencil for marking packing-cases and other packages.—**News-ink**, a printing-ink usually made of lampblack and linseed-oil slightly boiled.—**Permanent ink**. Same as *indelible ink*.—**Red writing-ink**, a solution of alum colored with brazil-wood or an ammoniacal solution of cochineal, much used for the specific parts of formal writings, as records, deeds, diplomas, etc.—**Safety-ink**. (*a*) A delicate printing-ink for checks, to prevent tampering. (*b*) A writing-ink which cannot be changed by chemicals.—**Sympathetic ink**, a writing-fluid which remains invisible on the paper until it is developed by some means, such as exposure to heat, strong light, or chemical reaction. Solutions of cobalt thus become blue or green, a very dilute sulphuric acid blackens, and lemon-juice turns brown. Also called *invisible ink*.—**To sling ink**, to write, especially to make a business of writing. [Slang, U. S.]



Alimentary Canal of Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*).

a, anus; *hi*, ink-bag; *mb*, buccal mass; *gb*, buccal ganglion; *s*, posterior salivary glands; *c*, œsophagus; *h*, liver; *dh*, hepatic duct; *v*, stomach; *v'*, pyloric cæcum; *gsp*, splanchnic ganglion; *i*, intestine.

ink1 (ingk), *v. t.* [< *ink*1, *n.*] **1.** To color with ink.—**2.** To spread ink over; daub with ink.—**To ink fat**†. See *fat*1, *a.*

ink[2] (ingk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** In *falconry*, the neck, or that part from the head to the body of the bird that a hawk preys upon. *Halliwell.*—**2.** The socket of a mill-spindle. *Bailey.*

ink-bag (ingk'bag), *n.* A bladder-shaped sac found in some dibranchiate cephalopods, containing a black and viscid fluid resembling ink, by ejecting which, in case of danger or pursuit, they can render the surrounding water opaque and thus conceal themselves. This fluid is used to some extent in the fine arts, under the name of *sepia*, from the genus which first supplied it for commerce. Also *ink-gland*, *ink-sac*. See cut on preceding page.

ink-ball (ingk'bâl), *n.* **1.** Same as *ball*[1], 9.—**2.** A kind of round oak-gall, produced by some cynipid, and containing tannin enough to be used in making a poor quality of ink.

The juice of poke-berries, compounded with vinegar, or the distillation of a vegetable product known as "*ink balls*," usurped the place of ink. *The Century*, XXXVI. 765.

ink-bench (ingk'bench), *n.* The inking-table of a printing-press.

inkberry (ingk'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *inkberries* (-iz). **1.** An elegant shrub, *Ilex glabra*, found on the Atlantic coast of North America. It grows from 2 to more than 4 feet high, has slender, flexible stems and leathery evergreen leaves, shining on the surface and of a lanceolate form, and produces small black berries.

2. The plant *Randia aculeata*, called the *West Indian inkberry*.—**3.** The plant *Mollinedia macrophylla* (*Kibara macrophylla* of authors), called the *Australian* or *Queensland inkberry*.

inkberry-weed (ingk'ber″i-wēd), *n.* The pokeweed, *Phytolacca decandra*.

ink-block (ingk'blok), *n.* In *printing*, a small square table, sometimes with a slightly raised rim, used with some hand-presses, on which printing-ink is spread out or distributed in a thin film, to be taken up by the inking-roller.

ink-bottle (ingk'bot″l), *n.* An inkstand; also, the receptacle for ink in an inkstand. [Eng.]

Take a little bit of glass, as a wine-glass, or the *ink-bottle*, and play it about a little on the side of your hand farthest from the window.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, p. 54.

ink-brayer (ingk'brā″ėr), *n.* In *printing*, a short wooden cylinder fitted with a handle, used to spread ink on an ink-block.

ink-cup (ingk'kup), *n.* A dip-cup for ink, usually of glass or india-rubber.

ink-cylinder (ingk'sil″in-dėr), *n.* In a printing-machine, a revolving drum of iron, usually placed between the inking-trough and the inking-rollers to facilitate the even distribution of printing-ink.

ink-duct (ingk'dukt), *n.* A contrivance which conducts printing-ink from an ink-fountain to the distributing-table or rollers. It is usually an iron roller made to vibrate and revolve at stated intervals.

inker (ing'kėr), *n.* **1.** A device on a recording instrument by which the dot or trace is made. *Knight.*—**2.** One of the large rollers on a printing-press which apply the ink to the type.

inket (ing'ket), *n.* [< *ink*[1] + *-et.*] An inkstand. [Eng.]

A small mahogany table furnished with a papier mâche *inket* and blotting-case.
Mrs. Riddell, Her Mother's Darling, iv.

inkfish (ingk'fish), *n.* Same as *calamary*, 1.

ink-fountain (ingk'foun″tān), *n.* An iron trough attached to a printing-press to contain ink and control its flow to the inking-rollers; an inking-trough.

ink-gland (ingk'gland), *n.* Same as *ink-bag*.

inkholder (ingk'hōl″dėr), *n.* A vessel for holding ink; the part of an inkstand that contains the ink.

inkhorn (ingk'hôrn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **ynkhorn, enkhorn*; < *ink*[1] + *horn.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A portable case for ink and writing-instruments, made of a horn, or (usually) of wood or metal, formerly in common use in Europe, and still in some parts of the East. See *kalamdan*.

One man among them was clothed with linen, with a writer's *inkhorn* by his side. Ezek. ix. 2.

Hang him with his pen and *inkhorn* about his neck.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

The notary had his small table, his *ink-horn* and quills, his books, papers, and assistant scrivener, in an angle of the lower hall. *The Century*, XXXVII. 87.

2. In *her.* See *penner*.

II.† *a.* Pertaining to an inkhorn, or to a writer or pedant; bookish; pedantic.

Hee that can catche an *ynke horne* terme by the taile, him they coumpt to be a fine Englishman and a good rhetorician. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 165.

Strange and *inkhorne* tearmes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 111.

Inkhorn mate, a fellow who carries an inkhorn; a bookish or pedantic man.

And ere that we will suffer such a prince,
So kind a father of the commonweal,
To be disgraced by an *inkhorn mate*,
We, and our wives, and children, all will fight.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

inkhornism† (ingk'hôrn-izm), *n.* [< *inkhorn* + *-ism.*] A bookish, pedantic, or bombastic expression.

Singing his love, the holy Spouse of Christ,
Like as she were some light-skirts of the rest,
In mightiest *inkhornisms* he can thither wrest.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. viii. 12.

inkhornize† (ingk'hôrn-īz), *v. i.* [< *inkhorn* + *-ize.*] To use inkhorn terms. *Cotgrave.*

Escorcher le Latin [F.], to *inkhornize* it, or use inkhorn tearmes. *Cotgrave.*

inkhornizer† (ingk'hôrn-ī-zėr), *n.* One who inkhornizes. *Cotgrave.*

inkindle† (in-kin'dl), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enkindle*.

inkiness (ing'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inky.

inking-ball (ing'king-bâl), *n.* Same as *ball*[1], 9.

inking-pad (ing'king-pad), *n.* An absorbent pad of felt or other porous material for holding and supplying ink to hand-stamps and other printing and recording devices.

inking-roller (ing'king-rō lėr), *n.* In *printing*, an elastic cylinder made of a composition of glue and molasses, or of glue, glycerin, and sugar, cast in a mold around a spindle or stock, for applying ink to type by being rolled over it. Inking-rollers (first made of cloth covered with leather) did not entirely supersede inking-balls for ordinary use till the early part of the nineteenth century. The stock was originally of wood, but is now usually of wrought-iron. The diameter of inking-rollers for power-presses is about 3½ inches, but as formerly made for hand-presses it was considerably more. Inking-rollers are rotated on a table or in contact with other rollers to spread the ink evenly before they are rolled over the types or plates for the impression. On different kinds of presses they are used either singly or in gangs of two or more. Also *ink-roller*.

inking-table (ing'king-tā″bl), *n.* In *printing*, a table of wood, iron, or stone, used with some kinds of hand- and power-presses, on which printing-ink is evenly spread out in a thin film, to be taken up by the inking-roller or gang of rollers, which conveys it to the type.

inking-trough (ing'king-trôf), *n.* The reservoir from which an inking-roller is supplied with ink: called by American printers *ink-fountain*.

ink-knife (ingk'nif), *n.* In *printing*, a long blade in the ink-duct regulated by means of keys so as to govern the amount of ink to be given at each impression.

inkle[1] (ing'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inkled*, ppr. *inkling*. [< ME. **inklen, inclen*, hint at; origin uncertain.] **1.** To hint at; disclose. In this use somewhat uncertain, being found only in the following passage:

A brem brasen borde bringes hee soone,
Imped in iuory, too *incle* the truthe,
With goode siluer & golde gailich atired.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 615.

2. To have a hint or inkling of; divine. [Rare.]

"He has stolen a hundred thousand pounds." "John," cried my mother, "you are mad!" And yet she turned as pale as death, . . . and she *inkled* what it was.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lii.

inkle[2] (ing'kl), *n.* [Also *incle*, appar. for **ingle*, which stands for *lingle* (the *l* being appar. mistaken for the F. def. art. *le*, before a vowel *l'*), thread, shoemakers' thread: see *lingle*, *lingel*.] **1.** A kind of tape or braid formerly employed as a trimming, being sewed upon the surface as in modern braided work. It was either of a single color or of several in stripes.

He hath ribands of all the colours i' the rainbow: . . . *inkles*, caddisses, cambrics, lawns. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4.

My wife is learning now, sir, to weave *inkle*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 3.

'I twitch'd his dangling Garter from his Knee;
He wist not when the hempen String I drew;
Now mine I quickly doff of *Inkle* Blue.
Gay, Shepherd's Week (1714), p. 37.

2. A material formerly used for decorative needlework, either crewel or embroidery-wool, or perhaps silk or flax.

Her art sisters the natural roses;
Her *inkle*, silk, twin with the rubied cherry.
Shak., Pericles, v., Prol.

He can thread needles on horseback, or draw a yard of *inkle* through his nose.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

3. In modern use, a broad linen tape; wrought spinel.

Spinel is bleached yarn for the manufacture of the tape, and is known as unwrought *inkle*. *E. H. Knight.*

The majority [of wicks] consist of *inkle*, a fine flax yarn.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 590.

inkling (ingk'ling), *n.* [< ME. *inkling, ynkiling*; verbal n. of *inkle*[1], *v.*] **1.** A hint; an intimation; a slight or imperfect idea or notion.

He was thither come with all his hoste and power before the confederates hearde any *inkelyng* of his marchyng forward. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Whilst these Things were enacted, Cardinal Wolsey had an *Inkling* of the King's Affection to Anne Bullen, Daughter of the Viscount Rochford. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 277.

Aug. I thought you, Julio, would not thus have stolen a marriage without acquainting your friends.
Jul. Why, I did give thee *inklings*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, v. 5.

2†. Inclination; desire. *Grose.*

ink-mushroom (ingk'mush″röm), *n.* A name given to species of the genus *Coprinus*, which is closely allied to the genus *Agaricus* or common mushrooms, from which it differs by the habit of deliquescing into a blackish fluid resembling ink, whence the popular name.

in-kneed (in'nēd), *a.* Knock-kneed.

inknit (in-nit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inknitted* or *inknit*, ppr. *inknitting*. [< *in*[1] + *knit.*] To knit in. *Southey.*

inknot (in-not'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inknotted*, ppr. *inknotting*. [< *in*[1] + *knot*[1].] To bind with or as if with knots.

John Stafford, archbishop of Canterbury, when the land was more replenished with silver, *inknotteth* that priest in the greater excommunication that should consecrate "poculum stanneum." *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 131.

ink-nut (ingk'nut), *n.* The astringent fruit of several species of *Terminalia*, as *T. Chebula*, *T. Bellerica*, etc., used by the natives of India in producing a permanent black. It is exported under the name of *myrobalan*.

ink-pad (ingk'pad), *n.* Same as *inking-pad*.

ink-pencil (ingk'pen″sil), *n.* A pencil filled with a coloring material of varied composition that makes an ink-like mark, which is indelible and can be reproduced in the copying-press.

ink-plant (ingk'plant), *n.* A low European shrub, *Coriaria myrtifolia*, used in dyeing black.

ink-pot† (ingk'pot), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An inkhorn; an inkholder.

II. *a.* Pedantic: same as *inkhorn*.

To use many metaphors, poetical phrases in prose, or *incke-pot* termes, smelleth of affectation.
Wright, Passions of the Mind (Cens. Lit., IX. 175).

ink-powder (ingk'pou″dėr), *n.* A powder from which ink can be readily made by steeping it in water. This is generally supposed to be a modern invention, but in 1718 James Austen introduced in London "Persian ink-powder."

ink-roller (ingk'rō″lėr), *n.* Same as *inking-roller*.

Turning the *ink-roller* on the left, which takes its supply from another roller. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 683.

ink-root (ingk'röt), *n.* The marsh-rosemary, *Statice Limonium*, var. *Carolinana*.

ink-sac (ingk'sak), *n.* Same as *ink-bag*.

inkshed (ingk'shed), *n.* A shedding or spilling of ink: a facetious imitation of *bloodshed*.

What *inkshed* springs from altercation!
What loppings off of reputation!
Lloyd, A Familiar Epistle, To J. B., Esq.

ink-slinger (ingk'sling″ėr), *n.* A professional writer; one who makes a business of writing. [Slang, U. S.]

inkstand (ingk'stand), *n.* A small cup-like receptacle, with or without a cover, for holding the ink used in writing. Inkstands are of various materials, as glass, porcelain, metal, etc., or of combinations of materials (as a glass cup or ink-well in a wooden or metallic container), and of many forms, as the globular, the well, the fountain, the chambered, and the invertible inkstands.

ink-stone (ingk'stōn), *n.* **1.** Native copperas or iron sulphate (also called *iron vitriol* and, in mineralogy, *melanterite*), or a stone containing this substance: used in making ink.—**2.** A slab of slate, sometimes of marble or other stone, used for rubbing down the Chinese and Japanese solid ink known in Europe as India ink, usually made with a gradual slope terminating in a well at one end. Occasionally it is carved around the edge, or has a border of sculpture. See *writing-box*.

ink-table (ingk'tā″bl), *n.* An inking-table.

ink-well (ingk'wel), *n.* A cup or reservoir for ink in use, fitted into the top of a desk, an inkstand, or other convenient receptacle; the containing part of an inkstand, as distinguished from the fittings.

inkwood (ingk'wùd), *n.* A small tree, *Hypelate paniculata*, a native of southern Florida and the West Indies.

ink-writer (ingk'rī'tėr), *n.* In *telegy.*, a recording instrument using ink.

The [illegible] instrument [telegraph recorder] almost universally in Europe makes the record in ink, and hence is commonly called the *ink-writer*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 119.

inky (ing'ki), *a.* [< *ink*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of ink; containing ink; smeared or stained with ink: resembling ink; black.

Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother, . . .
[illegible] denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Seing these North-easterne Seas are so frozen and impassable, I will therefore in an *inky* Sea finde an easier passage for the Reader. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 445.

Peter had a son, who . . . would needs exchange the tobacco-stopper and fustian sleeves for the blue jacket and white lapelle. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. i.

Strew'd were the streets around with milk-white reams,
Flow'd all the Canongate with *inky* streams.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

inlace (in-lās'), *v. t.* Same as *enlace*.

inlagary† (in-lag'a-ri), *n.* [< ML. (AL.) *inlagaria* (E. as if **inlawry*), < **inlagus*, inlaw: see *inlaw*. Cf. *utlagary*.] The restitution of an outlaw to the protection and benefit of the law. *Minsheu*.

inlagation† (in-lā-gā'shon), *n.* [< ML. (AL.) *inlagatio(n-)*, < *inlagare*, inlaw: see *inlaw*. Cf. *utlagation*.] Same as *inlagary*. *Coles*, 1717.

inland (in'land), *n.* and *a.* [< *in*[1] + *land*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The interior part of a country.

Besides, her little rills, her *in-lands* that do feed,
Which with their lavish streams do furnish every need.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 403.

The rest were all
Far to the *inland* retired, about the walls
Of Pandæmonium, city and proud seat.
Milton, P. L., x. 423.

2. In *feudal law*, land reserved by the lord of the manor to be cultivated by his serfs or used for the manor, as distinguished from the lands occupied or enjoyed by the tenants. See *outland*.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the interior, as distinguished from the coast; away or retired from the sea or the main ocean: as, an *inland* town or lake.

In this wide *Inland* sea, that hight by name
The Idle lake, my wandring ship I row.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 10.

Where brief sojourners, in the cool, soft air,
Forgot their *inland* heats, hard toil, and year-long care.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

The Istrian hills, . . . and the higher mountains beyond them, tell us something of the character of the *inland* scenery. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 98.

In the act of July 2, 1864, § 7, that no property seized upon "any of the *inland* waters of the United States" by the naval forces shall be regarded as maritime prize, "*inland*" applies to all waters upon which a naval force could go, other than bays and harbors on the sea-coast.
Anderson, Law Dict.

2. Carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign: as, *inland* trade.—**3.** Confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country: as, an *inland* bill of exchange (distinguished from a *foreign* bill, which is drawn in one country on a person living in another).—**4**†. Somewhat refined or polished; civilized: opposed to *upland*, the old expression for 'rustic.'

An old religious uncle of mine taught me to speak, who was in his youth an *inland* man, one that knew courtship too well. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Inland ice. See *ice-cap*, 1.—**Inland navigation, revenue**, etc. See the nouns.—**Inland sea**, a large body of salt water only slightly or not at all connected with the ocean. The only true inland seas are the Black (with that of Azov), Caspian, and Aral, in Europe and Asia; but the name is sometimes applied to great lakes, as Lake Superior in North America. The Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee are small lakes, the former of salt water. The so-called Inland Sea of Japan (the Suwonada) is a part of the Pacific ocean inclosed by three of the principal islands.

inland (in'land), *adv.* [< *inland*, *a.*] In or toward the interior of a land.

Yet am I *inland* bred,
And know some nurture.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

The greatest waves of population have rolled *inland* from the east. *Sharon Turner*, Hist. Anglo-Saxons, I. 1.

inlander (in'lan-dėr), *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.

The *inlanders* . . . live of milke and flesh, and clad themselves in skins. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 29.

inlandish† (in-lan'dish), *a.* [< *inland* + *-ish*[1].] Inland; native: opposed to *outlandish*.

Thou art all for *inlandish* meat, and outlandish sawces.
Heide, God's Plea for Nineveh (1657). (*Latham.*)

inlapidate† (in-lap'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *in*, in, + *lapis* (*lapid-*), stone: see *lapidate*.] To convert into a stony substance; petrify.

There are some natural spring waters that will *inlapidate* wood. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 55.

inlard† (in-lärd'), *v. t.* Same as *enlard*.

inlarge†, **inlargement**†. Obsolete forms of *enlarge*, *enlargement*.

inlate†, *n.* An obsolete form of *inlet*.

inlaw†, *n.* [ME. *inlagh*, *inlage* (ML. (AL.) **inlagus*), < AS. *in*, in, + *lagu*, law. Cf. *outlaw*.] One being within or restored to the protection and benefit of the law.

inlaw (in-lâ'), *v. t.* [< ME. *inlawen*, **inlazen* (> ML. (AL.) *inlagare*: see *inlagary*, *inlagation*), inlaw; < *inlaw*, *n.* Cf. *outlaw*.] To clear of outlawry or attainder; restore to the protection and benefit of the law.

It should be a great incongruitie to haue them to make lawes who themselves were not *inlawed*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 12.

Swegen was *inlawed*—that is, his outlawry was reversed.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 75.

The scandalous *inlawing* of such a criminal.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 98.

inlay (in-lā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inlaid*, ppr. *inlaying*. [Formerly also *enlay*; < *in*-[1] + *lay*[1].] **1**†. To lay in, as a hiding-place; conceal.

From the world's common having sever'd thee,
Inlaid thee, neither to be seen nor see.
Donne, Elegy.

Of all the *inlaid* Isles her sovereign Severne keeps,
That bathe their amorous breasts within her secret deeps.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 19.

2. To lay in; provide; store up. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To lay or insert in something; fix into or upon something, as for ornamentation.

When I every day see Greek, and Roman, and Italian, and Chinese, and Gothic architecture embroidered and *inlaid* upon one another. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 455.

4. To decorate with ornamental materials laid in a common groundwork; ornament with inserted work: as, to *inlay* a cabinet with ivory or ebony; an *inlaid* table.

A broad rich Baldrick there extendeth round,
In-laid with gold vpon an azure ground.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

But these are things related of Alexander and Caesar, and, I doubt, thence borrow'd by the Monks to *inlay* thir story. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

A thousand tumbling rills *inlay*
With silver veins the vale.
T. Warton, The First of April.

Inlaid appliqué, appliqué embroidery in which the pieces of cloth are fitted close together, so as to make a sort of mosaic.

inlay (in'lā or in-lā'), *n.* [< *inlay*, *v.*] **1.** That which is inserted or laid in something else, especially for the production of ornamental effect.

The sloping of the moon-lit sward
Was damask-work and deep *inlay*
Of braided blooms unmown, which crept
Adown to where the waters slept.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

In the Crimean tombs have been found many precious fragments, showing how ivory *inlays*, gilding, and colour were applied for the decoration of wood.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 398.

2. An ornamental design produced by inlaying one material in another, or by inserting several materials in combination, as in a mosaic.

This delicate and beautiful work belongs to the time of Aurangzib (the sixth Mogul Emperor, A. D. 1658–1707). . . . The *inlay*, much of which has unfortunately been destroyed, is remarkable for excessive minuteness and finish of execution. *Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 43.

inlayer (in'lā-èr), *n.* **1.** One who produces inlaid work for artistic decoration.

The swelling bunches which are now and then found on the old trees afford the *inlayer* pieces curiously chambletted. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xviii. § 5.

2. Something laid in; something forming an inner layer, sheathing, or coating.

The two ends joined by overlapping with a proper *inlayer* of paper. *J. Thomson*, Hats and Felting, p. 63.

Into each cone of wool or bat an *inlayer* is now placed to prevent the inside from matting. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 519.

3. In *zoöl.*, an entoderm: correlated with *mantlayer* and *outlayer*.

inlaying (in-lā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *inlay*, *v.*] The art of decorating articles, as arms, furniture, objects of art, etc., with pieces of wood, metal, marble, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., disposed in patterns and let into the surface. See *buhl*, *damascene work* (under *damascene*), and *marquetry*.

When I was at Florence the celebrated masters were, for Pietra Commessa (a kind of mosaiq or *inlaying* of various coloured marble, and other more precious stones), Dominico Benetti and Mazzotti. *Evelyn*, Diary, May, 1645.

inleague† (in-lēg'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *league*[1].] An obsolete form of *enleague*.

With a willingness *inleague* our blood
With his, for purchase of full growth in friendship.
Ford.

inleaguer† (in-lē'gėr), *v. i.* [< *in*-[2] + *leaguer*[2].] To encamp with an army; lay siege.

Scylla did *inleaguer* before the City of Athens.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 161.

inleak† (in'lēk), *n.* [Also *inleck*; < *in*[1] + *leak*.] A hole where water leaks in.

Graunt plancks from forrest too clowt oure battered *inlecks*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 538.

inlet (in-let'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inlet*, ppr. *inletting*. [< ME. *inleten* (= D. LG. *inlaten*); < *in*-[1] + *let*[1], *v.*] **1**†. To let in; admit.

Upon the *inletting* of this external air, the water was not again impelled to the very top of the tube whence it began to fall, but was stopped in its ascent near an inch beneath the top. *Boyle*, Works, I. 48.

2. To insert; inlay.

All round the framing of the doors tablets of solid ivory, chased with arabesques, are *inlet*, and the topmost part of each panel is marked off for an even richer display of chased tablets and crosses.
Quoted in *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 39.

inlet (in'let), *n.* [< ME. *inlate* (= LG. *inlat* = G. *einlass*); < *inlet*, *v.* Cf. *outlet*.] **1.** A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple together. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

He commanded us rather to "put our eyes out" than to suffer them to become an offence to us—that is, an *inlet* of sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

An increase of our possessions is but an *inlet* to new disquietudes. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

Though barks or plaited willows make you hive,
A narrow *inlet* to their cells contrive.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. A waterway leading into a sea or lake, and forming part of it; a strip of water running from a larger body into the land; a creek; a channel.

On the inmost shore of one of the lake-like *inlets* of the Hadriatic . . . lay his own Salona, now desolate, then one of the great cities of the Roman world.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 140.

Shallows on a distant shore,
In glaring sand and *inlets* bright.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

3. Inserted material. *Simmonds*.

inletter† (in-let'ėr), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *letter*.] To engrave with or in letters; inscribe.

When he had razed the walls of Thebes, she offer'd to re-edify them, with condition this sentence might but on them be *inletter'd*: "Alexander pulled them down, but Phryne did rebuild them." *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 46.

inliche[1]†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *inly*.

inliche[2]†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *alike*.

inlier (in'lī-ėr), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *lier*.] In *geol.*, a part of one formation completely surrounded by another that rests upon it: opposed to *outlier*.

inlight†, *v. i.* [ME. *inligten*, < AS. *inlihtan*, *inlȳhtan*, *inleóhtan*, enlighten, < *in*, on, + *lihtan*, light: see *light*[1], *v.*] To shine.

He hath *inligted* in oure hertis.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. iv. 6 (Oxf.).

inlighten† (in-lī'tn), *v. t.* [< ME. *inligtnen*; < *in*-[1] + *lighten*[1]. Cf. *inlight* and *enlighten*.] An obsolete form of *enlighten*.

in limine (in lim'i-nē). [L.: *in*, in; *limine*, abl. of *limen*, threshold: see *eliminate*.] On the threshold; at the outset. Technical objections to the regularity of legal proceedings are for the most part required to be taken *in limine*, and are waived by going on without objecting.

inlist†, **inlistment**†. Obsolete forms of *enlist*, *enlistment*.

inlive† (in-līv'), *v. t.* Same as *enlive*.

What she did here, by great example, well,
T' *inlive* posteritie, her fame may tell.
Ben Jonson, Elegy on Lady Anne Pawlet.

inlock† (in-lok'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *lock*[1].] Same as *enlock*. *Cotgrave*.

in loco (in lō'kō). [L.: *in*, in; *loco*, abl. of *locus*, place: see *locus*.] In place; in the particular place in question.

in loco parentis (in lō'kō pā-ren'tis). [L.: *in*, in; *loco*, abl. of *locus*, place; *parentis*, gen. of *parent*(*-s*), parent.] In place of a parent. One who has voluntarily assumed to stand *in loco parentis* cannot ordinarily claim to be reimbursed from the child's property for support.

inlook (in'lůk), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *look*.] Introspection.

A hearty sincere *inlook* tends . . . in no manner to self-glorification. *Caroline Fox*, Journal.

in-lot (in'lot), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *lot*.] In parts of the United States acquired from France, one of the lots in a village, large enough for houses, outhouses, and gardens, and so occupied. Such lots generally contain about half an arpent.

inlumine† (in-lū'min), *v. t.* Same as *enlumine*.

inly† (in'li), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Internal: inward.

Didst thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou wouldst as soon go kindle fire with snow
As seek to quench the fire of love with words.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

inly (in'li), *adv.* [< ME. *inly, indly, inliche*; < *in*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. Internally; inwardly; within; secretly.

So *inly* ful of drede. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 31.

I will do . . . whatever *inly* rejoices me and the heart approves. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

I *inly* curse the bore
Of hunting still the same old coon.
Lowell, Without and Within.

2†. Heartily; fully; hence, extremely.

Then vnto ther way went thay ful nere,
For the mone gan shine *inly* fair and clere.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 168.

Perdie, so farre am I from envie,
That their fondnesse *inly* I pitie.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

inmantle† (in-man'tl), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *mantle*.] To inwrap as in a mantle; enshroud.

The dewy night had with her frosty shade
Inmantled all the world. *G. Fletcher.*

inmate (in'māt), *n.* and *a.* [< *in*[1] or *inn* + *mate*[1].] I. *n.* One who is a mate or associate in the occupancy of a place; hence, an indweller; an associated lodger or inhabitant: as, the *inmates* of a dwelling-house, factory, hospital, or prison.

Religion, which before had bin a priuate *in-mate* in Adams houshold, was now brought into publike exercise.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

He is but a new fellow,
An *inmate* here in Rome, as Catiline calls him.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

Without acquaintance of more sweet companions
Than the old *inmates* to my love, my thoughts.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

So spake the enemy of mankind, enclosed
In serpent, *inmate* bad! *Milton*, P. L., ix. 495.

II.† *a.* Dwelling in the same place; residing jointly.

Now grown
Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests
Too numerous. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 166.

None but an *inmate* foe could force us out.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Unknowing that beneath thy rugged rind
Conceal'd an *inmate* spirit lay confin'd.
Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, vi.

inmatecy† (in'māt-si), *n.* [< *inmate* + *-cy*.] The state or condition of being an inmate. [Rare.]

As became a great mind, thither the Doctor repaired, like a good Christian, and found our laughing philosopher in the usual plight of such an *inmatecy*, poor and pennyless. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. clxvii., note.

inmeat (in'mēt), *n.* [< ME. *inmete, inmette* = Sw. *inmäte*, intestines; as *in*[1] + *meat*.] 1. *pl.* The entrails.

Ewyne into *inmette* the gyaunt he hyttez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1122.

I shall try six inches of my knife
On thine own *inmeats*.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 1.

2. Part of the intestines of an animal used for food, as the sweetbread, kidneys, etc. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The hide, head, feet, and *in-meat* were given for attendance. *Maxwell's Select Transactions*, p. 275.

in medias res (in mē'di-as rēz). [L.: *in*, in; *medias*, acc. fem. pl. of *medius*, that is in the middle; *res*, acc. pl. of *res*, a thing: see *res*.] Into the midst of things or matters.

inmellet, *adv.* and *prep.* A variant of *imell*.

in memoriam (in mē-mō'ri-am). [L.: *in*, in, to; *memoriam*, acc. of *memoria*, memory.] In memory (of); to the memory (of); as a memorial (to): a phrase often put at the beginning of epitaphs or obituary inscriptions or notices.

inmesh (in-mesh'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *mesh*. Cf. *immesh*.] Same as *immesh*.

inmew† (in-mū'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *mew*[4].] Same as *immew*.

I have seen him scale
As if a falcon had run up a traine,
Clashing his warlike pinions, his steel'd curasse,
And at his pitch *inmew* the town below him
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

in-mid†, *prep.* [ME.: see *amid*.] Amid.

He fel wete
In-myd the see, and ther he dreynte.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 923.

in-middes†, *prep.* [ME.: see *amidst*.] Amidst.

Ryght even *in-myddes* of the wey
Betwexen hevene and erthe and see.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 714.

inmoevablete†, *n.* An obsolete form of *immovability*. *Chaucer.*

inmong†, *prep.* A Middle English form of *among*.

inmongest, *prep.* A Middle English form of *amongst*.

inmore†, *a.* [< *in*[1] + *-more*. Cf. *inmost*.] Inner.

Of these Angles, some part having passed forward into the *inmore* quarters of Germany, . . . went as farre as Italie. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 131.

inmortal†, *a.* An obsolete form of *immortal*.

in mortua manu (in môr'tū-ä mā'nū). [L.: *in*, in; *mortua*, abl. fem. of *mortuus*, dead; *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand: see *mortmain*.] In a dead hand; in mortmain.

inmost (in'mōst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *inmost, inmest, ynmast, inemast, innemest*, < AS. *innemest*, with superl. suffix *-est*, < **innema*, superl. of *inne*, in: see *in*[1] and *-most*.] I. *a. superl.* 1. Furthest within; remotest from the boundary, surface, or external part: as, the *inmost* recesses of a forest.

The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

2. Deepest; most interior or intimate; most real or vital.

From thy *inmost* soul
Speak what thou know'st, and speak without controul.
Pope, Iliad, i. 107.

O ye powers that search
The heart of man, and weigh his *inmost* thoughts,
If I have done amiss, impute it not!
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

To enthrone God in our *inmost* being is an immeasurably grander aim than to dispose of all outward realms.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 16.

After a calm of fifteen years the spirit of the nation was again stirred to its *inmost* depths.
Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

II. *n.* The most interior part. [Rare.]

He shot through the shild & the shene maile,
To the *ynmast* of his armur, angardly fast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6402.

Briefly partake a secret; but be sure
To lodge it in the *inmost* of thy bosom.
Ford, Fancies, ii. 2.

inn[1] (in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *in*; < ME. *inn, in*, < AS. *inn, in* (= Icel. *inni*), an inn, a house, a chamber, < *in, inn*, in, within: see *in*[1], *prep.* and *adv.*] 1†. A house; a dwelling; a dwelling-place; an abode.

For who-so wolde senge a cattes skyn,
Than wolde the cat wel dwellen in his *in*;
And if the cattes skyn be slyk and gay,
She wol nat dwelle in house half a day.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 350.

Thou most beauteous *inn*,
Why should hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an alehouse guest?
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1.

2†. Habitation; abode; residence.

Which good fellowes will sone take a man by the sleve, and cause him to take up his *inne* some with beggary, etc.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 47.

Therefore with me ye may take up your *In*
For this same night. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 33.

3. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; in *law*, a public house kept for the lodging and entertainment of such as may choose to visit it, and providing what is necessary for their subsistence, for compensation; a tavern; a public hotel. In consequence of thus holding out the house as a place of public entertainment, the keeper comes under obligation to serve all comers, and to answer, within restrictions provided by the law, for the safety of their property.

And she brought forth her firstborn son . . . and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the *inn*. Luke ii. 7.

When I leave this Life, I leave it as an *Inn*, and not as a Place of Abode. For Nature has given us our Bodies as an *Inn* to lodge in, and not to dwell in.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 183.

4†. A college or building in which students were lodged and taught: now retained only for the Inns of Court, in London. See below. [Eng.] —5†. The town residence of a person of quality; a private hotel: as, Leicester *Inn*. [Eng.]

Clifford's *Inn* was the residence of the Lords Clifford, Scrope's *Inn* of the family of the Scropes, and Mackworth's *Inn* may have been, and in all probability was, the town residence of the Mackworths.
Notes and Q., 7th ser., II. 141.

Inns a court†. See *Inns of court*.

Inns of chancery, colleges in London in which young students formerly began their law studies. These are now occupied chiefly by attorneys-solicitors. †

Inns of court (*a*) Non-corporate legal societies which have the exclusive privilege of calling candidates to the bar, and maintain instruction and examinations for that purpose.

Shal. He is at Oxford still, is he not?
Sil. Indeed, sir, to my cost.
Shal. He must, then, to the *inns of court* shortly. I was once of Clement's Inn. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Much desired in England by ladies, *inns a court* gentlemen, and others. *Wit's Interpreter* (1655), p. 27.

(*b*) The precincts or premises occupied by these societies respectively. They are the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. The first two originally belonged to the Knights Templars, whence the name *Temple*.

The Queen [Dulness] confers her titles and degrees.
Her children first of more distinguished sort,
Who study Shakespear at the *Inns of Court*, . . .
Shine in the dignity of F. R. S. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 568.

=Syn. 3. *Hotel, House*, etc. See *tavern*.

inn[1]† (in), *v.* [< ME. *innen*, < AS. *innian*, put in, lodge, < *in, inn*, in: see *in*[1], *v.* Now taken as directly < *inn*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To furnish entertainment and lodging to; place in shelter.

He hadde brought hem into his cite,
And *ynned* hem. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1334.

Eche man al nigt *inned* him where he migt,
& whan hit dawed deliuerli dede hem homward.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2479.

Cock. When came you?
Easy. I have but *inn'd* my horse since.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To take up lodging; lodge.

Art sure old Mayberry *inns* here to-night?
Dekker and Webster, North-ward Ho, i. 1.

Where do you intend to *inn* to-night?
Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

inn[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *in*[1].

innascibility† (i-nas-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< **innascible* (= Sp. *inacible*), < LL. *innascibilis*, that cannot be born, < L. *in-* priv. + *nascibilis*, that can be born, < *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*.] Incapability of being born; hence, self-existence.

Innascibility we must admitt
The Father. *Davies*, Mirum in Modum, p. 17.

innatable† (i-nā'ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *natabilis*, that can swim, < *nare*, pp. *natus*, swim. Cf. L. *innabilis*, that cannot be swum in, < *in-* priv. + *nare*, swim.] That cannot be swum in. *Bailey.*

innate (in'nāt or i-nāt'), *a.* [= F. *inné* = Sp. Pg. It. *innato*, < L. *innatus*, inborn, pp. of *innasci*, be born in, grow up in, < *in*, in, + *nasci*, be born: see *natal, native*. Cf. *agnate, cognate*.] 1. Inborn; natural; pertaining to the inherited constitution of body or mind; not derived or acquired from any external source; especially, native to the mind; instinctive: as, an *innate* tendency to virtue or vice; *innate* ideas.

There is a great deal of difference between an *innate* law and a law of nature; between something imprinted on our minds . . . and something that we, being ignorant of, may attain to the knowledge of by the use and due application of our natural faculties.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. 13.

Now shine these Planets with substantial Rays?
Does *innate* Lustre gild their measur'd Days?
Prior, Solomon, i.

The greater height, weight, and fertility of the crossed plants may be attributed to their possessing greater *innate* constitutional vigour.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 285.

So far from the mathematical intuitions being *innate*, the majority of mankind pass to the grave without a suspicion of them. *Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, i. § 189.

Dryden knew Latin literature very well, but that *innate* scepticism of his mind which made him an admirable critic would not allow him to be subjugated by antiquity.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Borne on the apex of the supporting part: as, an *innate* anther, which is one that directly continues and corresponds to the apex of the filament. (*b*) Born within; originating within the matrix, or within the substance of the plant.—**Innate idea**, an idea which arises not from sensuous experience, but from the constitution of the mind; an idea which the mind possesses independently of sense-experience, though it may not be conscious of it except on the occasion of such experience. The question of the existence of such ideas is a much-disputed point in philosophy. Their existence is denied especially by the followers of Locke, who affirm that sense-experience is the source of all ideas; that without the senses the mind is an unwritten tablet—*tabula rasa*. None of their opponents, however, not even the Platonists, who have attributed some of our ideas to a reminiscence of a previous state of existence, have maintained that there are ideas innate in the sense that they are actually in the consciousness at birth, and do not require any occasion to call them forth. Nor has any one, on the other hand, carried the doctrine of the tabula rasa to such an extreme as to deny that the character of the feelings excited in us by given excitations depends to some extent upon the nature of the mind. Accordingly, there are strictly only differences of degree between the opinions of philosophers in regard to this matter. Modern scientific psychologists carry the belief in innate ideas further than did any of its older metaphysical advocates; but their attitude toward the question is a radically different one, being based not upon metaphysical presuppositions and natural judgments, but upon the principles and methods of modern science. =Syn. 1. *Inborn, Inbred*, etc. See *inherent*.

innate† (i-nāt'), *v. t.* [< *innate, a.*] To bring or call into existence; inform.

The First *Innatour* Cause. *Marston*, Antonio's Revenge.

innated† (i-nā'ted), *a.* [< *innate* + *-ed*².] Innate; inborn.

Their [illegible] labouring to smother an *innated* sweetness [illegible] qualities.
Bp. Barlow, Entertainment of James I. (1604), sig. E, 4.

In the true regard of those *innated* virtues, and fair parts which [illegible] strive to express themselves in you, I am resolved to entertain you to the best of my unworthy power. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 3.

innately (in'nāt- or i-nāt'li), *adv.* In an innate manner; by birth.

innateness (in'nāt- or i-nāt'nes), *n.* The quality of being innate. *Bailey.*

innative (i-nā'tiv), *a.* [< *in*-² + *native*, after *innate*.] Native or natural. [Rare.]

All that love
Which by *innative* duty I did owe her
Shall henceforth be converted into hate.
Marlowe, Lust's Dominion, iv. 2.

And some *innative* weakness there must be
In him who condescends to victory
Such as the Present gives, and cannot wait.
Lowell, Abraham Lincoln.

innaturally† (i-nat'ū-ral-i), *adv.* Unnaturally. *Fabyan.*

innavigable (i-nav'i-ga-bl), *a.* [= F. *innavigable* = Sp. *innavegable* = Pg. *innavegavel* = It. *innavigabile*, < L. *innavigabilis*, not navigable, < *in-* priv. + *navigabilis*, navigable: see *navigable*.] Not navigable; unnavigable.

If you so hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass the *innavigable* lake.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 204.

inne[1]†, *prep.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *in*[1].

inne[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *inn*[1].

innect†, *v. t.* [< L. *innectere*, fasten together, < *in*, in, to, + *nectere*, tie, fasten; cf. *annect*, *connect*.] To fasten together.

He . . . gave (in allusion of his two Bishopricks, which he successively enjoyed) two annulets *innected* in his paternal coat. *Fuller*, Worthies, Durham.

inner (in'ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *inner*, *innere*, *inre*, < AS. *innera*, *innra*, *inra*, adj. (*innor*, adv.) (= OFries. *inre* = OHG. *innar*, *innaro* (also *innarôro*, *innerero*), MHG. *inner*, G. *inner* = Dan. *indre* = Sw. *inre*), compar. of *inne*, *in*, in: see *in*[1].]

I. *a.* **1.** Further inward; interior: as, an *inner* chamber; the *inner* court of a temple or palace: opposed to *outer*.

They cast them into prison, charging the jailor to keep them safely: who, having received such a charge, thrust them into the *inner* prison. Acts xvi. 24.

2. Inward; internal; not outward: as, to refresh the *inner* man, physically or spiritually.

This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part.
Milton, P. R., ii. 477.

Some o'erflowing rays,
Streamed from the *inner* glory, shall abide
Upon thy spirit through the coming days.
Bryant, The Life that Is.

3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, lying nearer the median line.—**4.** Coming from within; inward; not loud; smothered, as if coming from far within. [Rare.]

With an *inner* voice the river ran.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

5. Not obvious; dark; esoteric: as, an *inner* meaning.—**Inner apical nervures**, in the anterior wings of certain *Hymenoptera*, two diagonal cross veins, between the median and submedian veins, inclosing the apical cell. Also called the *submarginal nervures*. **Inner barrister.** Same as *boucher*, 1.—**Inner form, house, light**, etc. See the nouns.—**Inner marginal cell**, an apical cell behind the first longitudinal vein, and limited posteriorly by the second longitudinal, found in the wings of certain *Diptera*. **Inner margin of the wing**, in *entom.*, the part of the posterior margin extending from the base to the posterior angle or to the anal angle, when either of these is present. In the *Hymenoptera* it includes the edge from the base to the inner angle, which is a notch in the posterior border of the wing, formed by the junction of the internal and submedian veins.—**Inner part or voice**, in *music*, a voice-part intermediate between the highest and the lowest, as, in ordinary four-part music, the alto or the tenor. **Inner pedal**, in *music*, a pedal or organ-point in an inner voice-part. See *organ-point*.—**Inner peridium.** See *peridium*.—**Inner sense.** Same as *internal sense* (which see, under *internal*).—**Inner tunic.** See *tunic*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Inner*, *Inward*, *Internal*, *Interior*, *Intrinsic*. *Inner*, *internal*, and *interior* are primarily physical, the others moral. *Inner*, as a comparative, is opposed to *outer*: as, the *outer* door was of oak, and the *inner* of baize. Within the *inner* may be an *innmost* or *innermost*. *Inward* is opposed to *outward* or *visible*. An example of the occasional use of *inward* in a physical sense is:

The sovereign'st thing on earth
Was parmaceti for an *inward* bruise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Internal is opposed to *external*: as, the *internal* arrangements of a house; an *internal* injury; the *internal* fires of a volcano. *Internal* applies to all that is within the surface or boundary; *interior* generally applies to that which is at some distance within it: as, they pressed on into the *interior* districts. *Intrinsic* indicates that a quality is in or belongs to a person or thing by nature, as opposed to that which is *extrinsic*, or added in any way from without: the *intrinsic* worth of an honorary medal may be very small in proportion to the esteem in which it is held. See *inherent*.

The cloud filled the *inner* court. Ezek. x. 3.

How angerly I taught my brow to frown,
When *inward* joy enforc'd my heart to smile!
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

For nearly two hundred years after the age of Tacitus very little is known of the *internal* history of the German tribes, and nothing new of their political institutions.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 20.

With Shakespeare the plot is an *interior* organism, in Jonson an external contrivance.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 198.

Among the many noted critics and essayists . . . there is none who has . . . justified his popularity by compositions of more *intrinsic* excellence than Thomas Babington Macaulay. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 12.

II. *n.* **1.** The division of a target next to and outside of the center. See *target*.—**2.** A shot which strikes the inner of a target.

innert, *adv.* [ME. *innere* (= MHG. *innere*); < *inner*, *a.*] Further within.

Wolde they . . . lete hem pleye in the porche, and presse non *ynnere*. *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 195.

innerest†, *a. superl.* [ME., also *inrest* (= OFries. *inrest*, *inrest* = OHG. *innôrôst*, *innerost*, MHG. *innerest*, *innerst*, G. *innerest*, *innerst* = Dan. *inderst* = Sw. *innerst*); < *inner* + *-est*[1].] Inmost.

Thilke cercle that is *innerest* or most withinne.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

innerly (in'ėr-li), *a.* [= D. *innerlijk* = MHG. G. *innerlich* = Dan. *inderlig* = Sw. *innerlig*; as *inner* + *-ly*[1].] Inward; deep-seated. [Rare.]

So mature, so large, and so *innerly* was his [Dr. W. H. Scott's] knowledge, that after his death letters of sorrow came . . . indicating that he was considered twice his real age. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 286.

innerly (in'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *innerly*, inwardly (= D. *innerlijk*, intrinsically, = Dan. *inderlig*, excessively); < *inner* + *-ly*².] Within; inwardly. [Rare.]

The sword of the Lord . . . *innerly* fattid [L. *incrassatus est adipe*, Vulgate] it is with tabz of blod of lombis and of get [goats]. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxxiv. 6 (Oxf.).

The white hardhack, a cream-like flower, *innerly* blushing. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

innermoret, *adv.* [ME., also *innermare*; < *inner* + *-more*.] Further within.

Wold come non *innermare*
For to kythe what he war.
Sir Perceval (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell), l. 1233.

innermost (in'ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *inner* + *-most*.] Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part.

The words of a talebearer are as wounds, and they go down into the *innermost* parts of the belly. Prov. xviii. 8.

innermostly (in'ėr-mōst-li), *adv.* In the innermost part or place. [Rare.]

His ebon cross worn *innermostly*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

innervate (i-nėr'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *innervated*, ppr. *innervating*. [< L. *in*, in, + *nervus*, nerve (see *nerve*), + *-ate*².] To give nervous influence to; stimulate through nerves; innerve: as, the facial nerve *innervates* the muscles of expression.

The olfactory ganglion in the lamellibranch would *innervate* the gills, adductor muscle, mantle, and rectum, parts which in gastropods are *innervated* from the visceral ganglia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 106.

We not only dream of speaking and being spoken to, but we actually *innervate* the appropriate muscles and talk in our sleep. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 25.

The digestive organs are mainly *innervated* by the pneumogastrics. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIV. 643.

innervation[1] (in-ėr-vā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *innervis*, nerveless (< *in-* priv. + *nervus*, nerve), + *-ation*.] A state of nervelessness. *Ogilvie.*

innervation[2] (in-ėr-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *innervation*; < *innerve* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of innervating or innerving; in *physiol.*, supply of nervous influence or control: the sending of stimulation to some organ through its nerves.

Counting requires a series of *innervations*, if not of actual muscular contractions. *Mind*, XI. 59.

Unequal *innervation* of the two sides of the face is common. *Mind*, IX. 96.

Derangements of function precede abnormalities of structure, hence the *innervation* must be at fault before the organ fails. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 529.

2. In *anat.*, the disposition of the nervous system in an animal body or any part of it.—**Feeling or sensation of innervation**, a feeling which is supposed by many psychologists to accompany acts of innervation, and to account in the main for the sense of effort. Others deny that there is any sense of effort apart from ordinary sensations from the part.

The *sensations of innervation* constitute a uniform state of mind, though there are appreciable differences of degree at different stages of the movement.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 158.

innerve (i-nėrv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *innerved*, ppr. *innerving*. [= It. *innervare*; as *in-*² + *nerve*.] To give nerve to; invigorate; strengthen.

inness (in'nes), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *-ness*.] The condition or state of being in or within; inwardness; interiority. [Rare.]

Gravitation knows nothing of *inness* and outness.
Argyll, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 156.

It is the inversion only, the position of *inness* which is called for. *J. W. Dale*, Classic Baptism, p. 100.

innest†, *a.* [ME., also *ynnest*; < *in*[1] + *-est*[1]. Cf. *innerest*, *inmost*.] Inmost.

He hath cast awai hise *ynneste* thingis.
Wyclif, Ecclus. x. 9 (Purv.).

innholder (in'hōl-dėr), *n.* A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers; an innkeeper; a taverner.

You shall also inquire whether . . . butchers, *inn-holders*, and victuallers, do sell that which is wholesome and at reasonable prices. *Bacon*, The Judicial Charge, etc.

No *innholder*, vinter, alehouse-keeper, common victualler, common cook, or common table-keeper shall utter or put to sale upon any Friday . . . any kind of flesh victuals.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 306).

The "Licensed Victuallers' Association," as the Guild or Trades society of *inn-holders* and keepers of public houses is termed, is a wealthy and powerful body.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 210.

inning (in'ing), *n.* [< ME. *inninge*, < AS. *inning*, a putting in, verbal n. of *innian*, put in: see *in*[1], *v.*, *inn*[1], *v.* The second sense is recent.] **1**†. A bringing or taking in; an ingathering, as of grain; a winning or gaining. *Tusser Redivivus.*

By the ill-judged gaining, or, as the old technical phrase is, *inning*, of two thousand acres of marsh out of the sea.
Campbell, Survey. (*Latham.*)

2. The time during which a person or party is in, or in action, in a game or an operation; a turn: usually (in Great Britain always) in the plural form, whether with a singular or a plural sense. Specifically (*a*) In *cricket*, *base-ball*, and similar games, as much of the game as is played (1) while one side is at the bat (in this case often called a *half-innings* with respect to the next use), or (2) while each side in turn is at the bat—that is, between the appearance of one side at the bat and its reappearance.

The Marylebone men played carelessly in their second *innings*, but they are working like horses now to save the match. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

All-Muggleton had the first *innings*.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, vii.

(*b*) The term of office of a person; the time during which a party is in power; more generally, any opportunity for activity or influence: as, it is your *innings* now.

3. Land inclosed, when recovered from the sea. *Halliwell.*

innis. See *ennis*.

innitency† (i-nī'ten-si), *n.* [< L. *inniten(t-)s*, ppr. of *inniti*, lean upon, rest upon, < *in*, on, + *niti*, lean.] A resting upon; pressure.

The *innitency* and stresse being made upon the hypomochlion or fulciment in the decussation.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

innixion† (i-nik'shon), *n.* [< L. *innixus*, pp. of *inniti*, rest upon: see *innitency*.] Incumbency; a resting upon. *Dorham.*

innkeeper (in'kē'pėr), *n.* The keeper of an inn: an innholder; a taverner; in *law*, one who holds himself out to the public as ready to accommodate all comers with the conveniences usually supplied to travelers on their journeys.

The shirt, to say the truth, stolen from my host of Saint Alban's, or the red-nose *innkeeper* of Daventry.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

innoblet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ennoble*.

innocence (in'ō-sens), *n.* [< ME. *innocence*, < OF. (also F.) *innocence* = Pr. *innocencia*, *ignocencia* = Sp. *inocencia* = Pg. *innocencia* = It. *innocenza*, *innocenzia*, < L. *innocentia*, harmlessness, blamelessness, uprightness, < *innocen(t-)s*, harmless: see *innocent*.] **1.** Harmlessness; innoxiousness: as, the *innocence* of a neutral article of diet in disease.—**2.** Freedom from moral wrong; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity; sinlessness; artlessness: as, the *innocence* of childhood; angelic *innocence*.

Is all the counsel that we two have shar'd,
The sisters' vows, the hours that we have spent,
When we have chid the hasty-footed time
For parting us—O, is it all forgot?
All school-days' friendship, childhood *innocence*?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Receive him pleasantly, dress up your Face in *Innocence* and Smiles; and dissemble the very want of Dissimulation.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iii. 1.

In Eden, ere yet *innocence* of heart
Had faded, poetry was not an art.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 585.

3. Freedom from legal or specific wrong; absence of particular guilt or taint; guiltlessness: as, the prisoner proved his *innocence*.

It was . . . [the king's] interest to sacrifice Bacon on the supposition of his guilt; but not on the supposition of his *innocence*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

4. Freedom from legal taint; absence of illegality: said of things, particularly of property that might be contraband of war: as, the *innocence* of a cargo or of merchandise.—**5.** Simple-mindedness; mental imbecility; want of knowledge or of sense; ignorance or idiocy.

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the shepherd's son; who has not only his *innocence* (which seems much) to justify him, but a handkerchief, and rings, of his, that Paulina knows. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2.

6. The bluet, *Houstonia cærulea*. See *Houstonia*.

innocency (in′ō-sen-si), *n.*; pl. *innocencies* (-siz). The state or quality of being innocent; innocence; an innocent trait or act.

If euer the nature of man be giuen at any tyme more than other to receiue goodnes, it is in *innocencie* of yong yeares. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 45.

Ruthless stare turned in upon one's little *innocencies* of heart. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xvi.

innocent (in′ō-sent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *innocent*, *innosent*, < OF. (also F.) *innocent* = Pr. *innocent*, *ignocen* = Sp. *inocente* = Pg. *innocente* = It. *innocente*, < L. *innocen(t-)s*, harmless, blameless, upright, disinterested, < *in-* priv. + *nocen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nocere*, harm, hurt: see *nocent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Free from any quality that can cause physical or moral injury; harmless in effect; innoxious.

Down dropp'd the bow; the shaft with brazen head
Fell *innocent*, and on the dust lay dead.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 547.

I hope scarcely any man has known me but for his benefit, or cursorily but to his *innocent* entertainment.
Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale, July 9, 1783.

2. Free from any moral wrong; not tainted with sin; upright; pure: as, *innocent* children; an *innocent* action.

The aidless *innocent* Lady, his wish'd prey.
Milton, Comus, l. 574.

3. Free from legal or specific wrong; guiltless: as, to be *innocent* of crime.

Of all this werk the kyng was *innocent*,
And of ther falsed no thing perseyuyd,
The more pite he shuld be so disseyued.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 957.

I am *innocent* of the blood of this just person; see ye to it. Mat. xxvii. 24.

4. Free from illegality: as, *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent.—**5.** Artless; naïve.

Shall I tell you your real character? . . . You are an *innocent* fox! *C. Reade*, Love me Little, xiv.

Chaucer indeed made a very *innocent* use of the words tragedy and comedy when he applied them simply to poems ending happily or unhappily.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 7.

6. Simple; wanting knowledge or sense; imbecile; idiotic.

I can find out no rhyme to "lady" but "baby," an *innocent* rhyme. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

That same he is an *innocent* fool.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 69).

7. Small, modest, and pretty: applied to children and flowers. [Colloq.]—**Innocent conveyance.** See *conveyance*.—**Syn.** Guiltless, spotless, immaculate, sinless, unblamable, blameless, faultless, clean, clear.

II. *n.* **1.** An innocent person, especially a little child, as free from actual sin.

Also in thy skirts is found the blood of the souls of the poor *innocents*. Jer. ii. 34.

Oh, wicked men!
An *innocent* may walk safe among beasts;
Nothing assaults me here.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

2. An artless or simple person; a natural; a simpleton; an idiot.

The shrieve's fool, . . . a dumb *innocent*, that could not say him nay. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

Then she hits me a blow o' the ear, and calls me *Innocent!* *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

3. Same as *innocence*, 6. [U. S.]

Filling his hat with wild violets, sorrel, and the frail, azure *Innocents*.
Marion Harland, The Hidden Path, p. 410.

Innocents' day, a church festival celebrated in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the innocents murdered by Herod. Also called *Holy Innocents* and *Childermas*.—**Massacre or slaughter of the innocents**, the murder of the children of Bethlehem by Herod, as recorded in Mat. ii. 16.

innocently (in′ō-sent-li), *adv.* In an innocent manner; harmlessly; guilelessly.

Innocua (i-nok′ū-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *innocuus*, innocuous: see *innocuous*.] The innocuous serpents; the colubriform or non-venomous serpents; in some systems, one of three suborders of *Ophidia* (the other two being *Suspecta* and *Venenosa*). The *Innocua* have no poison-fangs or venom-glands; they have solid hooked teeth in both jaws, the body scaled, and the head plated. The term is equivalent to *Colubrina* or *Colubriformia*, and most snakes belong to this group of ophidians.

innocuity (i-no-kū′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *innocuité*, < L. as if **innocuita(t-)s*, < *innocuus*, harmless: see *innocuous*.] The quality of being innocuous; harmlessness. [Rare.]

innocuous (i-nok′ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. It. *innocuo*, < L. *innocuus*, harmless, < *in-* priv. + *nocuus*, harmful, < *nocere*, hurt: see *nocent*.] **1.** Harmless; producing no ill effect; incapable of harm or mischief.

A generous lion will not hurt a beast that lies prostrate, nor an elephant an *innocuous* creature.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 348.

The doves and squirrels would partake
From his *innocuous* hand his bloodless food.
Shelley, Alastor.

Under the guidance of a forester armed with an *innocuous* gun. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 117.

Specifically—**2.** In *herpet.*, not venomous.

innocuously (i-nok′ū-us-li), *adv.* In an innocuous manner; harmlessly; without injurious effects.

Where the salt sea *innocuously* breaks.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

innocuousness (i-nok′ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being innocuous; harmlessness.

Their [Dominicans'] *innocuousness* in Ireland is surprising, because one can trace in them ancestral traits of paganism which might have held on in Ireland as many others did. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 117.

innodate† (in′ō-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *innodatus*, pp. of *innodare* (> Pg. *innodar*), fasten with a knot, < *in*, in, + *nodare*, < *nodus* = E. *knot*: see *node*.] To bind up in or as if in a knot; knot up.

Those which shall do the contrary we do *innodate* with the like sentence of anathema.
Fuller, Church Hist., IX. ii. 24.

innominable (i-nom′i-nạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *innominable*, < OF. *innominable* = It. *innominabile*, < LL. *innominabilis*, that cannot be named, < L. *in-* priv. + **nominabilis*, that can be named, < *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] **I.**† *a.* Not to be named; unnamable.

And then namely of foule thyngs *innominable*.
Testament of Love, i.

II. *n. pl.* "Inexpressibles"; trousers. [Humorous.]

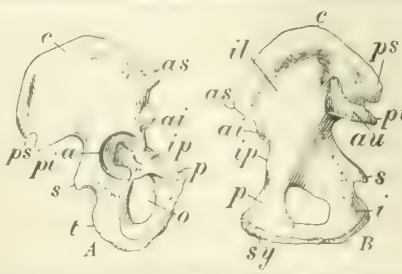
The lower part of his dress represented *innominables* and hose in one. *Southey*, The Doctor, p. 688.

innominata[1] (i-nom-i-nā′tą), *n.*; pl. *innominatæ* (-tē). [NL., fem. sing. of LL. *innominatus*, nameless: see *innominate*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The innominate or brachiocephalic artery; the anonyma; one of the great arteries arising from the arch of the aorta. In man there is but one innominata, the right, arising from the beginning of the transverse part of the arch of the aorta, ascending obliquely to the right for an inch and a half or two inches, and dividing opposite the sternoclavicular articulation into the right subclavian and right common carotid artery. It rests upon the trachea behind, has the left common carotid to its left and the right lung and pleura to its right, and is covered in front by the manubrium sterni, the right sternoclavicular articulation, the origins of the sternohyoid and sternothyroid muscles, the remains of the thymus gland, the left brachiocephalic vein, the right inferior thyroid vein, and the right inferior cervical cardiac branch of the pneumogastric nerve. See cut under *lung*. (*b*) An innominate or brachiocephalic vein; a vein which joins another to form a precava or superior caval vein. In man there are two innominatæ, right and left, each formed primarily by the union of the internal jugular with the subclavian vein, and usually receiving other veins, as vertebral, thyroid, thymic, mammary, pericardiac, and intercostal, especially on the left side. The right and the left vein differ much in length and direction: the former is nearly vertical, lying alongside the innominate artery, and about an inch and a half long; the latter crosses the root of the neck nearly horizontally, passing in front of the origins of the three great branches of the aortic arch, and is about three inches long. See cut under *lung*.

innominata[2], *n.* Plural of *innominatum*.

innominate (i-nom′i-nāt), *a.* [= F. *innominé* = Sp. Pg. *innominado* = It. *innominato*, < LL. *innominatus*, unnamed, nameless, < L. *in-* priv. + *nominatus*, named: see *nominate*.] Having no name; anonymous: in *anat.*, specifically noting an artery, a vein, and a bone. See *innominata*[1], *innominatum*. **Innominate artery.** Same as *innominata*[1] (*a*). **Innominate bone.** Same as *innominatum*.—**Innominate contract, cause of action, right.** In *Roman law*, an innominate contract was an unclassified contract. Some transactions more complex than the ordinary classes of contracts were thus termed, such as exchange, compromise, etc. In modern usage the term *innominate cause of action, contract*, or *right* is sometimes used to designate one which has not some recognized short name like *bond* or *deed*, *foreclosure* or *partition*, but requires description, such as a contract for support during life, or an action to determine conflicting claims to real property.—**Innominate vein.** Same as *innominata*[1] (*b*).

innominatum (i-nom-i-nā′tum), *n.*; pl. *innominata* (-tą). [NL., neut. of LL. *innominatus*, nameless: see *innominate*. The bone was prob. so called as being left nameless after the concrescence of the three named bones of which it is composed.] **1.** In *anat.*, the innominate bone, more expressly called *os innominatum*; the haunch-bone, flank-bone, hip-bone, or os coxæ. It is formed of three confluent bones, the ilium, ischium, and pubis; it forms, with its fellow of the opposite side and with the sacrum and coccyx, the bony basin called the pelvis; and it furnishes the socket for the femur or thigh-bone, thus making the hip-joint. The two innominata form the hip-girdle or pelvic arch. In man each innominatum is articulated behind with the sacrum by the sacro-iliac synchondrosis, and joined in front with its fellow by the pubic symphysis. The iliac part is flattened and expansive; the ischiac and pubic parts are narrower, and by their rami meet again to circumscribe the obturator



Outer (*A*) and Inner (*B*) Surface of Right Human Innominate Bone.

a, acetabulum; *as*, anterior superior spinous process of ilium; *ai*, anterior inferior spinous process of ilium; *au*, auricular surface for articulation with sacrum; *il*, crest of ilium; *i*, ischium; *il*, iliac fossa; *ip*, iliopectineal eminence; *n*, cotyloid notch; *o*, obturator foramen; *p*, horizontal ramus of pubis; *pi*, posterior inferior spinous process of ilium; *ps*, posterior superior spinous process of ilium; *s*, spine of ischium; *t*, tuberosity of ischium; *sy*, symphysis pubis. Between *s* and *t* is the lesser sciatic notch; between *s* and *pi* is the greater sciatic notch.

foramen. The three parts of the compound bone come together at the acetabulum or cotyloid cavity. The main axis of the bone is in the direction of the iliopectineal line, which forms the brim of the true pelvis. The right and left innominate bones are together called *ossa innominata*. See also cut under *pelvis*.

2. Something whose use and name are unknown: a term used frequently in schedules and the like with respect to objects of antiquity.

in nomine (in nom′i-nē). [L.: *in*, in; *nomine*, abl. of *nomen*, name: see *nomen*.] **1.** In the name (of a person mentioned).—**2.** In *medieval music*: (*a*) A certain kind of motet or antiphon: probably so called because once written for a text containing the words "in nomine." (*b*) Noting a fugue in which the answer does not exactly correspond to the subject; a free or "nominal" fugue.

innovate (in′ō-vāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *innovated*, ppr. *innovating*. [< L. *innovatus*, pp. of *innovare* (> It. *innovare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *innovar* = F. *innover*), renew, < *in*, in, + *novare*, make new, < *novus* = E. *new*: see *novel*. Cf. *ennew*.] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To change or alter by bringing in something new.

It is objected that to abrogate or *innovate* the Gospel of Christ, if men or angels should attempt it, were most heinous and cursed sacrilege.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

Wherein Moses had *innouated* nothing, as some will haue him, neither in the letters, nor in the Language, but vsed them as they were long before his time.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

2. To bring in as new; introduce or perform by way of innovation.

So that if any other do *innouate* and brynge vp a woorde to me afore not vsed or not hearde, I would not dispraise it. *J. Udall*, On Luke, Pref.

Every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* some act till then unknown.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 277.

II. *intrans.* To bring in something new; make changes in anything established: with *on* and sometimes *in* before an object.

It were good . . . that men in their innovations would follow the example of time itself, which indeed *innovateth* greatly, but quietly. *Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

Though he [Horace] *innovated* little, he may justly be called a great refiner of the Roman tongue.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to Conq. of Granada, ii.

The Bill, however, does indirectly *innovate upon* the British practice. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 702.

innovation (in-ō-vā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *innovation* = Pr. *enovacio* = Sp. *innovacion* = Pg. *innovação* = It. *innovazione*, < LL. *innovatio(n-)*, < *innovare*, renew: see *innovate*.] **1.** The act of innovating; the introduction of new things or methods.

Some of them desirous of *innovation* in the state, others aspiring to greater fortunes by her libertie and life.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 207.

Innovation is not necessarily improvement.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 359.

2. A novel change in practice or method; something new introduced into established arrangements of any kind; an unwonted or experimental variation.

There can hardly be discovered any radical or fundamental alterations and *innovations* in nature.
Lucan, Advancement of Learning, ii. 173.

Private property, though an *innovation*, may still be a wholesome *innovation*. But an *innovation* it certainly is; the property of the tribe is older than the property of the individual. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 284.

3. In *Scots law*, the exchange, with the creditor's consent, of one obligation for another, so as to make the second obligation come in the place of the first, and be the only subsisting obligation against the debtor, both the original obligants remaining the same. Also called *novation*.—4. In *bot.*, a newly formed shoot or extension of the stem: used especially with reference to the mosses, in which the new shoot becomes independent by the dying off behind of the parent axis.

innovationist (in-ō-vā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *innovation* + *-ist*.] One who favors or practises innovation; a believer in or advocate of experimental change.

innovative (in'ō-vā-tiv), *a.* [< *innovate* + *-ive*.] Tending to bring in something new; introducing or tending to introduce innovations; characterized by innovations.

Some writers are, as to manner and diction, conservative, while others are *innovative*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 27.

innovator (in'ō-vā-tor), *n.* [= F. *innovateur* = Sp. Pg. *innovador* = It. *innovatore*, < L. as if **innovator*, < *innovare*, renew: see *innovate*.] One who innovates; an introducer of changes.

Myself
Attach thee as a traitorous *innovator*,
A foe to the public weal. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

innoxious (i-nok'shus), *a.* [= Pg. *innoxio*, < L. *innoxius*, harmless, < *in-* priv. + *noxius*, harmful: see *noxious*. Cf. *innocuous*.] Not noxious or harmful; doing no harm; innocuous: as, an *innoxious* drug.

Thrice happy race! that, innocent of blood,
From milk, *innoxious*, seek their simple food.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 12.

innoxiously (i-nok'shus-li), *adv.* In an innoxious manner; harmlessly.

innoxiousness (i-nok'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being innoxious; harmlessness.

innuate†, *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *innuere*, nod to, intimate (see *innuent*), + *-ate*[2].] To intimate; signify; insinuate.

As if Agamemnon would *innuate* that, as this sow (being spayed) is free from Venus, so had he never attempted the dishonour of Briseis. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix., Comment.

innubilous (i-nū'bi-lus), *a.* [< L. *innubilus*, unclouded, < *in-* priv. + *nubila*, a cloud.] Free from clouds; clear. *Blount.* [Rare.]

in nuce (in nū'sē). [L.: *in*, in; *nuce*, abl. of *nux*, nut.] In a nutshell.

innuendo (in-ū-en'dō). [L., abl. ger. of *innuere*, give a nod or sign, intimate, hint: see *innuent*.] 1. [L.] Intimating; insinuating; signifying: a word used at the beginning of an explanatory parenthetical clause in Latin (Middle Latin), and still occasionally in English, pleadings, introducing the person or thing meant: as, he (*innuendo* the plaintiff) did so and so.—2. *n.*; pl. *innuendos* or *innuendoes* (-dōz). An oblique hint; an indirect intimation about a person or thing; an allusive or inferential suggestion: commonly used in a bad sense, but sometimes in an innocent one. Also, erroneously, *inuendo*.

Pursue your trade of scandal picking, . . .
Your *innuendoes*, when you tell us
That Stella loves to talk with fellows.
Swift, Stella's Birthday.

What is the universal sense of want and ignorance, but the fine *innuendo* by which the soul makes its enormous claim? *Emerson*, The Over-Soul.

Solomon's Proverbs, I think, have omitted to say, that as the sore palate findeth grit, so an uneasy consciousness heareth *innuendoes*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 327.

=**Syn.** See *hint*[1], *v. t.* (end of comparison).

innuent† (in'ū-ent), *a.* [< L. *innuen(t-)s*, ppr. of *innuere*, give a nod, nod, intimate by a nod or sign, hint, < *in*, in, to, + **nuere*, = Gr. *νεύειν*, nod: see *nod*.] Conveying a hint; insinuating; significant.

Innuit (in'ū-it), *n.* [Eskimo, lit. the people.] The native name of the Eskimos.

The Eskimo do not speak of themselves by the name so commonly given them by foreigners, but simply and generally as *Innuit*, that is 'the people,' as though they were the only people on the face of the earth.
Quarterly Rev.

innumerability (i-nū"me-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *innumerabilidad* = Pg. *innumerabilidade* = It. *innumerabilità*: as *innumerable* + *-ity*.] The state of being innumerable.

innumerable (i-nū'me-ra-bl), *a.* [< ME. *innumerable*, < OF. *innumerable*, also *innombrable*, F. *innombrable* = Sp. *innumerable* = Pg. *innumeravel* = It. *innumerabile*, < L. *innumerabilis*, that cannot be numbered, < *in-* priv. + *numerabilis*, that can be numbered: see *numerable*.] 1. That cannot be counted; incapable of being enumerated or numbered for multitude; countless; hence, indefinitely, very numerous.

Beholdyng them with countenaunce right stabill,
Hym semyd they were pepill *innumerable*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1988.

Ye cedars, with *innumerable* boughs
Hide me, where I may never see them more!
Milton, P. L., ix. 1089.

2. Not measurable by rhythmical numbers; unmusical; tuneless. [Rare.]

The grasshoppers spin into mine ear
A small *innumerable* sound.
A. Lampman, quoted in Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 822.

=**Syn. 1.** Unnumbered, numberless, myriad.

innumerably (i-nū'me-ra-bli), *adv.* Without number; in numbers so great as to be beyond counting.

innumerous (i-nū'me-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *innúmero* = Pg. It. *innumero*, < L. *innumerus*, numberless, countless, < *in-* priv. + *numerus*, number: see *number*. Cf. *numerous*.] Without number; numberless; innumerable. [Poetical.]

In this close dungeon of *innumerous* boughs.
Milton, Comus, l. 349.

As in a poplar grove when a light wind wakes
A lisping of the *innumerous* leaf and dies.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

innutrition (in-ū-trish'on), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *nutrition*.] Lack of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

Innutrition will afterwards cause prostration or paralysis. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 26.

innutritious (in-ū-trish'us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *nutritious*.] Not nutritious; deficient in nourishing qualities; supplying little or no nourishment.

The *innutritious* residuum is eventually cast out by the way it entered. *Huxley and Martin*, Elem. Biology, p. 96.

innutritive (i-nū'tri-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *nutritive*.] Not nutritive or nourishing; supplying little or no nutriment.

Ino (ī'nō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἰνώ, a sea-goddess, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, also called *Leucothea*.] 1. A genus of crustaceans. *Oken*, 1815.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Zygænidæ*: synonymous with *Procris*. *W. E. Leach*, 1819.—3. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1835.—4. A genus of mollusks. *Hinds*, 1843.

-ino. [Sp. Pg. It. *-ino*, m., < L. *-inus*, m., *-inum*, neut.: see *-in*[1], *-ine*[1].] The Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian form of the suffix *-in*[1], *-ine*[1], occurring in some nouns more or less current in English, as in *albino*, *bambino*, *casino*, *merino*, etc.

inobedience† (in-ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* [< ME. *inobedience*, < OF. *inobedience* = Sp. Pg. *inobediencia* = It. *inobbedienzia*, < LL. *inobœdientia*, *inobaudientia*, < *inobœdien(t-)s*, not obedient: see *inobedient*.] Disobedience; neglect of obedience.

I hadde in custom to come to scole late; . . .
Wex obstynat by *inobedience*.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xliv.

Ther is *inobedience*, avauntynge, ypocrisie, despit, arrogance, impudence, etc. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

inobedient† (in-ō-bē'di-ent), *a.* [< ME. *inobedient*, < OF. *inobedient* = Sp. Pg. *inobediente* = It. *inobediente*, < LL. *inobœdien(t-)s*, not obedient, ppr. of *inobœdire*, not to obey, < L. *in-* priv. + *obœdire*, obey: see *obedient*.] Disobedient.

In-obedient to holy churche and to hem that ther seruen.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 19.

Inobedient is he that disobeyeth for despit to the commandementz of God and to hise sovereyns and to his goostly fader. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

inobediently† (in-ō-bē'di-ent-li), *adv.* In a disobedient manner; disobediently.

Whom I have obstinately and *inobediently* offended.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1536.

inobeisance†, *n.* [ME. *inobeishaunce*, < OF. *inobaissance*, disobedience; as *in-*[3] + *obeisance*.] Disobedience. *Wyclif.*

inobeisant†, *a.* [ME. *inobeisant*, < OF. *inobeissant*, disobedient; as *in-*[3] + *obeisant*.] Disobedient. *Wyclif.*

inobservable (in-ob-zėr'va-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *observable*.] Incapable of being directly observed even with the aid of instruments.

inobservance (in-ob-zėr'vans), *n.* [= F. *inobservance* = Sp. Pg. *inobservancia*, < L. *inobservantia*, inattention, < (LL.) *inobservan(t-)s*, inattentive: see *inobservant*.] Lack of observance; neglect of observing; nonobservance.

Breach and *inobservance* of certain wholesome and politic laws for government. *Bacon*, The Judicial Charge.

Infidelity doth commonly proceed from negligence, or drowsy *inobservance* and carelessness. *Barrow*, The Creed.

inobservancy (in-ob-zėr'van-si), *n.* The act or habit of nonobservance; inobservance.

This unpreparedness and *inobservancy* of mind.
Hodgson, quoted in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 727, note.

inobservant (in-ob-zėr'vant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inobservante*, < LL. *inobservan(t-)s*, inattentive, unobserving, < L. *in-* priv. + *observan(t-)s*, attentive: see *observant*.] Not taking notice; not quick or keen in observation; unobservant.

If they are petulant or unjust, he, perhaps, has been *inobservant* or imprudent. *Bp. Hurd*, Works, VI. xxiii.

inobservation (in-ob-zėr-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inobservation*; as *in-*[3] + *observation*.] Neglect or lack of observation. [Rare.]

These writers are in all this guilty of the most shameful *inobservation*. *Shuckford*, The Creation, p. 118.

inobtrusive (in-ob-trö'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *obtrusive*.] Unobtrusive.

inobtrusively (in-ob-trö'siv-li), *adv.* Unobtrusively.

inobtrusiveness (in-ob-trö'siv-nes), *n.* Unobtrusiveness.

Inocarpeæ (ī-nō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1841), < *Inocarpus* + *-eæ*.] A section of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, including the genus *Inocarpus*. This arrangement is no longer accepted, the genus *Inocarpus* being referred to the tribe *Dalbergieæ*.

inocarpin (ī-nō-kär'pin), *n.* [< NL. *Inocarpus*, < Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), a fiber, nerve, lit. strength, force (orig. **Fίς*, = L. *vis* (*vir-*), force: see *vim*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A red coloring matter contained in the juice of *Inocarpus edulis*, a tree growing in Tahiti.

Inocarpus (ī-nō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), < Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), a fiber (see *inion*[2]), + *καρπός*, a fruit, in allusion to the fibrous envelops.] A small genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Dalbergieæ*, type of the old section *Inocarpeæ*. They are large unarmed trees, with unifoliate coriaceous leaves and yellow flowers in axillary spikes. Only three species are known, natives of the Pacific islands and the Indian archipelago. *I. edulis*, the Fiji chestnut, which is a large tree, furnishes seeds that are much prized as food by the natives of the Indian archipelago. When roasted they taste not unlike chestnuts. The juice yields the red coloring matter inocarpin.

inoccupation (in-ok-ū-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inoccupation*; as *in-*[3] + *occupation*.] Lack of occupation. *Sydney Smith.*

Inoceramus (ī-nō-ser'a-mus), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), a fiber, + *κέραμος*, a tile, shell: see *ceramic*.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks of the family *Aviculidæ*, characteristic of the Cretaceous period. The genus was founded by Sowerby. The shell has a long straight hinge furnished with numerous ligamentary pits, and the form is oval or oblong with prominent umbones. The internal layer of the shell is nacreous and the external thick, prismatic, and fibrous. Numerous species are described.

Inoceramus sulcatus.

inoculability (in-ok"ū-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inoculabilité*; as *inoculable* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being inoculable.

The *inoculability* of tubercle.
Austin Flint, Pract. of Medicine, p. 41.

inoculable (in-ok'ū-la-bl), *a.* [< *inocul(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being inoculated, as a person, or of being communicated by inoculation, as a disease.

inocular (in-ok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] In *entom.*, within the compound eyes: said of the antennæ of insects when they are inserted in notches in the inner margins of the eyes, which partly surround their bases, as in many *Cerambycidæ*.

inoculate (in-ok'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inoculated*, ppr. *inoculating*. [< ME. *inoculate*, < L. *inoculatus*, pp. of *inoculare*, ingraft an eye or bud of one plant into (another), implant, < *in*, in, + *oculus*, an eye: see *ocular*. Cf. *inocule* and *ineye*.] 1. To graft by budding; insert a bud or germ in, as a tree or plant, for propagation.

In Aprill figtreen *inoculate*
May best be there as drie landes be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Virtue cannot so *inoculate* our old stock but we shall relish of it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1, 119.

Hence — 2. To introduce a foreign germ or element into; specifically, to impregnate with disease by the insertion of virus; treat by inoculation for the purpose of protecting from a more malignant form of the disease: as, to *inoculate* a person for the smallpox: often used figuratively.

inoculation (in-ok-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *inoculacion* = F. *inoculation* = Sp. *inoculacion* = Pg. *inoculação* = It. *inoculazione*, < LL. *inoculatio(n-)*, an inoculating, ingrafting, < L. *inoculare*, pp. *inoculatus*, ingraft, implant: see *inoculate*.] 1. The act or practice of grafting by budding.

Nowe have I made *inoculacion*
Of pere and appultree; the experience
Hath preved wel.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

Fruit comes slowly from the kernel, but soon by *inoculation* or incision. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iv., Expl.

Hence — 2. The ingrafting of any minute germ in a soil where it will grow; especially, the act or practice of communicating disease by introducing through puncture infectious matter into the tissues; the introduction of a specific animal poison into the tissues by puncture or through contact with a wounded surface; specifically, in *med.*, the direct insertion of the virus of smallpox in order, by the production of a mitigated form of it, to prevent a more severe attack of the disease in the natural way. The operation was introduced into Europe from the East by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and was first performed in London in 1721. It was superseded about 1800 by the milder and more successful practice of inoculating with vaccine virus. See *vaccination*. — **Inoculation of grass-lands**, in *agri.*, a process for securing a luxuriant growth of grass, consisting in preparing the soil as if it were to be seeded down with grass-seed, but covering it first with small fragments of turf taken from the best old pasture-land, after which grass-seed mixed with clover in the ordinary way is scattered over the surface, and the field is rolled to press down the pieces of sod and press in the seed.

inoculative (in-ok′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *inoculate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to inoculation; inoculatory.

Cultivation of spores of molds, etc., is . . . found to cause a depreciation of their *inoculative* efficacy.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 425.

The few *inoculative* experiments that have been made upon monkeys have been unsuccessful. *Science*, XI. 140.

inoculator (in-ok′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *inoculateur* = Sp. Pg. *inoculador*, < L. *inoculator*, an ingrafter, < *inoculare*, ingraft: see *inoculate*.] A person who or a thing which inoculates; one who or that which propagates by inoculation.

Holy relics . . . are *inoculators* of all manner of contagious diseases. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 52.

inoculet, *v. t.* [ME. *inoculen*, < OF. (and F.) *inoculer* = Sp. Pg. *inocular* = It. *inocchiare*, *inoculare*, < L. *inoculare*, ingraft: see *inoculate*.] Same as *inoculate*, 1. *Palladius*.

inodiate† (in-ō′di-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. **inodiatus*, pp. of **inodiare*, > It. *inodiare*, *innodiare* (rare), bring into hatred, make hateful, annoy, < L. *in*, in, + *odium*, hate: see *odium*. Cf. *annoy*, ult. < ML. **inodiare*.] To make hateful.

God intends, in the calamities which he inflicts upon a pardoned person, partly to give the world fresh demonstrations of his hatred of sin, and partly to *inodiate* and imbitter sin to the chastised sinner. *South*, Works, VI. vi.

inodorate† (in-ō′dọ-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *odorate*.] Inodorous.

Whites are more *inodorate* (for the most part) than flowers of the same kind coloured. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 507.

inodorous (in-ō′dọ-rus), *a.* [= F. *inodore* = Sp. *inódoro* = Pg. It. *inodoro*, < L. *inodōrus*, without smell, < *in-* priv. + *odor*, smell: see *odor*, *odorous*.] Destitute of odor; having no scent or smell.

The white of an egg is a viscous . . . *inodorous* liquor.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

inodorousness (in-ō′dọ-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inodorous; absence of odor.

inoffensive (in-ọ-fen′siv), *a.* [= F. *inoffensif* = Sp. *inofensivo* = Pg. *inoffensivo*; as *in-*3 + *offensive*.] Not offensive; giving no offense; doing no harm; not causing disturbance or uneasiness; free from anything of a displeasing or disturbing nature: as, an *inoffensive* animal; *inoffensive* remarks.

For drink the grape
She crushes, *inoffensive* must, and meaths
From many a berry. *Milton*, P. L., v. 345.

Tillotson, the most popular preacher of that age, and in manners the most *inoffensive* of men.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

inoffensively (in-ọ-fen′siv-li), *adv.* In an inoffensive manner; without giving offense; in a manner not to offend, disturb, or displease.

inoffensiveness (in-ọ-fen′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being inoffensive; harmlessness.

inofficial (in-ọ-fish′al), *a.* [= F. *inofficiel*; as *in-*3 + *official*.] Not official; destitute of official character or authority; unofficial: as, *inofficial* intelligence.

It raised him into a new moral power in the state; an *inofficial* dictator of principle. *Everett*, Orations, I. 515.

inofficially (in-ọ-fish′al-i), *adv.* In an inofficial manner; without official character or authority.

inofficious (in-ọ-fish′us), *a.* [= F. *inofficieux* = Sp. *inoficioso* = Pg. *inofficioso* = It. *inofficioso*, *inoffizioso*, < ML. *inofficiosus*, contrary to duty, harmful, < L. *in-* priv. + *officiosus*, dutiful, officious: see *officious*.] Regardless of the obligations incident to one's office or position; contrary or inattentive to duty. [Rare.]

Up, thou tame river, wake;
And from thy liquid limbs this slumber shake;
Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep.
B. Jonson, K. James's Coronation Entertainment.

Let not a father hope to excuse an *inofficious* disposition of his fortune by alleging that "every man may do what he will with his own." *Paley*, Moral Philos., III. iii. 9.

Inofficious testament or **will**, a testament or will disposing of property contrary to the dictates of natural affection and to just expectations.

inogen (in′ọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), nerve, fiber, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A hypothetical complex substance which is assumed by certain physiologists to decompose in the muscular tissue during contraction, yielding carbonic acid and lactic acid and a nitrogenous body, and to be re-formed during repose.

inogenic (in-ọ-jen′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to inogen.

inoilt, *v. t.* Same as *enoil*. *Davies*.

If it [the oil] be wanting, that king is yet a perfect monarch notwithstanding, and God's anointed, as well as if he was *inoiled*. *Strype*, Cranmer, ii. 1.

inomet. A Middle English past participle of *nim*.

Inomycetes (ī-nọ-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Martius, 1817), < Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), a fiber, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom.] A former division of hyphomycetous fungi.

inoperable (in-op′ẹ-ra-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *operable*.] That cannot be operated on. [Rare.]

The treatment of *inoperable* uterine cancer.
Medical News, XLVIII. 462.

inoperationt (in-op-ẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **inoperatio(n-)*, < *inoperari*, effect, produce, < L. *in*, in, + *operari*, work, operate: see *operate*.] Agency; intimate influence; inworking.

A true temper of a quiet and peaceable estate of the soul upon good grounds can never be attained without the *inoperation* of that Holy Spirit from whom every good gift, and every perfect giving, proceedeth.
Bp. Hall, Remedy of Discontentment, § 25.

inoperative (in-op′ẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *operative*.] Not operative or operating; destitute of activity or of effect; inert: as, laws rendered *inoperative* by neglect; *inoperative* remedies.

I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be *inoperative*, like the Pope's bull against the comet! *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 213.

inopercular (in-ọ-pėr′kū-lär), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *opercular*.] Same as *inoperculate*. *Sir R. Owen*.

Inoperculata (in-ọ-pėr-kū-lā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *inoperculatus*, without an operculum: see *inoperculate*.] A division of *Pulmonifera* containing those univalves the shell of which has no operculum, such as snails. Most of these mollusks are inoperculate, as the families *Helicidæ* or snails, *Limacidæ* or slugs, *Limnæidæ* or pond-snails, and others. In many species which hibernate, however, there is formed a temporary operculum called the *epiphragm*. See *Operculata*.

inoperculate (in-ọ-pėr′kū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *inoperculatus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *operculatus*, covered: see *operculate*.] 1. Having no true operculum, as a snail; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Inoperculata*.

The rest [of the *Pulmonifera*] are *inoperculate*, and sometimes shell-less. *S. P. Woodward*, Mollusca (1875), p. 285.

2. In *bot.*, not provided with an operculum or lid.

Also *inopercular*, *inoperculated*.

inoperculated (in-ọ-pėr′kū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *inoperculate*.

inopinablet (in-ọ-pī′na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *inopinable* = Sp. *inopinable* = Pg. *inopinavel* = It. *inopinabile*, < L. *inopinabilis*, not to be supposed, < *in-* priv. + *opinabilis*, that is supposed, imaginary, < *opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] Not to be expected. *Latimer*, Works, I. 476.

inopinatet (in-op′i-nāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inopinado* = It. *inopinato*, *innopinato*, < L. *inopinatus*, not expected, < *in-* priv. + *opinatus*, pp. of *opinari*, suppose, expect: see *opine*.] Unexpected.

Casualties and *inopinate* cases, as wounds, poysons, burnings, plagues, and other popular harmes.
Time's Storehouse, 760, 2. (*Latham*.)

inopportune (in-op-ọr-tūn′), *a.* [= F. *inopportun* = Sp. *inoportuno* = Pg. It. *inopportuno*, < L. *inopportunus*, unsuitable, < *in-* priv. + *opportunus*, suitable: see *opportune*.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable; unsuitable; inappropriate; unfit.

God at first makes all alike; but an indisposed body, or an *inopportune* education, or evil customs superinduce variety and difference. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

=Syn. Untimely, ill-timed, malapropos.

inopportunely (in-op-ọr-tūn′li), *adv.* In an inopportune manner; unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.

inopportuneness (in-op-ọr-tūn′nes), *n.* The character or quality of being inopportune.

The *inopportuneness* of the proposal at a time of foreign war, when the rebellion, too, in Ireland was not completely suppressed, was the main argument of Fox and his followers in opposition at Westminster.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 529.

inopportunity (in-op-ọr-tū′ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *inopportunité* = Sp. *inoportunidad* = It. *inopportunità*; as *inopportune* + *-ity*, after *opportunity*.] Lack of opportuneness; unseasonableness. [Rare.]

The light, . . . hidden under the bushel of misapprehension or *inopportunity*, flames forth at fitting moment.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 146.

inoppressive (in-ọ-pres′iv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *oppressive*.] Unoppressive; not burdensome.

inopulent (in-op′ū-lent), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *opulent*.] Not opulent; not wealthy; not affluent or rich.

inorb (in-ôrb′), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *orb*.] To form or constitute as an orb.

Sceptred genius, aye *inorbed*,
Culminating in her sphere.
Emerson, Hermione.

inordert, *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *order*.] To order; arrange. *Howell*.

inordinacy (in-ôr′di-nā-si), *n.* [< *inordina(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being inordinate; a going beyond prescribed order or proper bounds; disorderly excess; immoderateness: as, the *inordinacy* of desire or other passion.

Tis, I say, great odds, but that we should be carried to *inordinacy*, and exceed the bounds the divine laws have set us. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, ii.

inordinancyt (in-ôr′di-nan-si), *n.* Same as *inordinacy*. *Davies*.

inordinate (in-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* [= OF. *inordoné* = Sp. *inordenado* = It. *inordinato*, < L. *inordinatus*, not arranged, disordered, irregular, < *in-* priv. + *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordinare*, arrange, order: see *ordinate*, *order*, *v.*] Beyond prescribed order or proper bounds; not adequately limited or restrained; disorderly; excessive; immoderate: as, *inordinate* demands; *inordinate* vanity: rarely applied to persons.

Marcus Antonius . . . was indeed a voluptuous man, and *inordinate*. *Bacon*, Love (ed. 1887).

Sir, this is from your wonted course at home:
When did you there keep such *inordinate* hours?
Go to bed late, start thrice, and call on me?
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

Much incapacity to govern was revealed in this *inordinate* passion to administer.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 513.

Inordinate proportion, a statement of equality of ratios in which the order of statement of the terms is irregular.

inordinately (in-ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* In an inordinate manner; excessively; immoderately.

The commons thought they had a right to the things that they *inordinately* sought to have.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

inordinateness (in-ôr′di-nāt-nes), *n.* Inordinacy; immoderateness; excess. *Bp. Hall*.

inordinationt (in-ôr-di-nā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *inordinazione*, < LL. *inordinatio(n-)*, disorder, irregularity, < L. *inordinatus*, disordered: see *inordinate*.] Irregularity; deviation from rule or right; inordinateness.

Some things were made evil by a superinduced prohibition, as eating one kind of fruit; some things were evil by *inordination*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 10, Pref.

inorganic (in-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [= F. *inorganique* = Sp. *inorgánico* = Pg. It. *inorganico*; as *in-*3 + *organic*.] 1. Not organic; not organized; specifically, not having that organization which characterizes living bodies. See *organic* and *organism*.

The horizontal lines of surface decoration break injuriously upon the vertical lines of the windows, and the forms of the highly ornamented gables are curiously *inorganic*.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 229.

Both [Comte and Spencer] saw that Evolution begins with *inorganic* matter, and ends with human society.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 145.

2. Not produced by vital processes: as, an *inorganic* compound. —3. In *philol.*, of unintended or accidental origin; not normally developed: as, the distinctions of *lead* and *led*, of *man* and *men*, of *was* and *were*, which are of phonetic origin; or the *s* of Fr. *vent* (L. *ventus*), as compared with that of *mars* (L. *mapis*).

Inorganic chemistry, the branch of chemistry which treats of those substances which do not contain carbon. Formerly organic chemistry treated of substances produced by animal or vegetable organisms or formed by metamorphoses of such organisms, which invariably contained carbon, and usually both hydrogen and oxygen, while nitrogen was present in very many of them. They were called *organic compounds*. Inorganic chemistry treated of all other substances. It was the prevalent opinion that organic substances could be produced only by a force peculiar to living organisms, called *vital force*. But since many so-called organic compounds have been made artificially from inorganic materials, the distinction has disappeared. Organic chemistry is now the chemistry of carbon and all its compounds, and inorganic chemistry is the chemistry of all other elements and compounds.

inorganical (in-ôr-gan'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *organical*.] Same as *inorganic*. *Boyle*.

inorganically (in-ôr-gan'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* Without organs or organization.

inorganisable, inorganisation, etc. See *inorganizable*, etc.

inorganity† (in-ôr-gan'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *inorgan(ic)* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being inorganic.

This is a sensible and no inconsiderable argument of the *inorganity* of the soul.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 36.

inorganizable (in-ôr'ga-nī-za-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *organizable*.] Not organizable; incapable of being organized. Also spelled *inorganisable*.

It [the brain] is exposed to the effects of anæmia and hyperæmia, the latter being sometimes accompanied by organizable or *inorganizable* exudates.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 34.

inorganization (in-ôr″gan-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *organization*.] The state of being unorganized; absence of organization. Also spelled *inorganisation*.

No other department of study will do so much [as that of chemical action] to take away the idea of grossness, of *inorganization*, which the untrained mind applies to the world of matter. *Science*, VI. 66.

inorganized (in-ôr'gan-izd), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *organized*.] Not having organic structure; unorganized. Also spelled *inorganised*.

inornate (in-ôr-nat'), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *ornate*.] Not ornate; plain.

His [Lord Stowell's] style is chaste, yet not *inornate*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 580.

inorthography† (in-ôr-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *orthography*.] Incorrect orthography; a misspelling. *Feltham*.

inosculate (in-os'kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inosculated*, ppr. *inosculating*. [< L. *in*, in, on, + *osculum*, dim. of *os*, mouth (> *osculari*, kiss): see *osculate*.] **I.** *trans.* To unite by openings, as two vessels in an animal body; anastomose.

It is an opinion . . . that the sap circulates in plants as the blood in animals; that it ascends through capillary arteries in the trunk, into which are *inosculated* other vessels of the bark answering to veins.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 34.

The latter [the Roman code] has been adopted, or, if I may say so, *inosculated*, into the juridical polity of all continental Europe, as a fundamental rule.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 505.

II. *intrans.* 1. In *anat.*, to unite by little openings; have intercommunication by running together, as the vessels of the body; anastomose: as, one vein or artery *inosculates* with another.

The underlying muscles and *inosculating* fibrous tissue.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 190

Hence—2. To unite or be connected so as to have intercommunication or continuity; run together; blend by being connected terminally.

Drear, dark, *inosculating* leaves. *Crabbe*.

The several monthly divisions of the journal may *inosculate*, but not the several volumes. *De Quincey*.

inosculation (in-os-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *inosculation* = It. *inosculazione*; as *inosculate* + *-ion*.] 1. The union of two vessels of an animal body by openings into each other, so as to permit the passage of a fluid; anastomosis. Hence—2. Some analogous union or relation; a running together; junction: as, in botany, the *inosculation* of the veins of a leaf, or of a scion with the stock in grafting.

There has been a perpetual *inosculation* of the sciences and the arts. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 188.

inosic (i-nos'ik), *a.* [Appar. < **inose* (< Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), strength, force, nerve, fiber, + *-ose*) + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, a word used only in the following phrase.—**Inosic acid**, a name given by Liebig to an acid found in the mother-liquor of the preparation of creatine from flesh juice. Its existence as a definite compound is doubtful.

inosite (in'ō-sīt), *n.* [< *inos-ic* + *-ite*2.] A saccharine substance ($C_6H_{12}O_6 + 2H_2O$) found in the muscular substance of the heart and in the lungs, kidneys, brain, etc. It has been found in the urine in some cases of glucosuria and of albuminuria, and it exists also in several plants. It is very sweet, and does not undergo alcoholic fermentation, but yields lactic acid when fermented.

inought†, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An obsolete form of *enough*.

in-over (in-ō'vėr), *adv.* [< *in*1 + *over*.] 1†. Also; besides. *Withals*.—2. Nearer to any object; close: opposed to *out-over*. [Scotch.]

Syne she sets by the spinning-wheel,
Taks them *in-o'er*, and warms them weel.
W. Beattie, Tales, p. 32.

in-over (in'ō″vėr), *a.* Same as *inby*.

in ovo (in ō'vō). [L.: *in*, in; *ovo*, abl. of *ovum*, an egg: see *ovum*.] In the egg; in an inchoative state.

inower (in-ō'ėr), *adv.* Same as *in-over*.

inoxidizable (in-ok'si-dī-za̤-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *oxidizable*.] In *chem.*, that cannot be oxidized or converted into an oxid.

inoxidized (in-ok'si-dīzd), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *oxidized*.] Not oxidized.

The newly-formed pigment is separated from the *inoxidized* copper by washing on a sieve.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 411.

inp-. For words formerly so beginning, see *imp-*.

in-parabola (in'pa-rab″ō-la̤), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *parabola*.] An inscribed parabola.

inpart†, *n.* [< *in*2 + *part*.] An inward part.

O, my breast, break quickly;
And shew my friends my *in-parts*, lest they think
I have betrayed them. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

in partibus infidelium (in pär'ti-bus in-fi-dē'li-um). [L.: *in*, in; *partibus*, abl. pl. of *par*(*t-*)*s*, a part, portion, region; *infidelium*, gen. pl. of *infidelis*, unbelieving, infidel: see *infidel*.] In the regions of infidels; in countries inhabited by unbelievers: in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a phrase describing titular bishops (called briefly *bishops in partibus*) consecrated to a see which formerly existed but has been lost to the church.

inpath† (in'pȧth), *n.* [< *in*1 + *path*.] An intricate way. *Davies*.

Italy is hence parted by long crosse dangerous *inpaths*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 396.

in-patient (in'pā″shent), *n.* [< *in*1 + *patient*.] A patient who is lodged and fed as well as treated in a hospital or infirmary. See *out-patient*.

in pectore (in pek'tō-rē). [L.: *in*, in; *pectore*, abl. of *pectus*, breast, bosom: see *pectoral*.] In or within the breast; in reserve: as, a cardinal *in pectore* (one whose appointment has not been promulgated).

in-pensioner (in'pen″shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pensioner*.] In the *British army*, a pensioned man who is lodged and maintained in a public institution: opposed to *out-pensioner*, who lives where he pleases.

in-pentahedron (in'pen-ta̤-hē″drọn), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *pentahedron*.] An inscribed pentahedron.

inperfit†, *a.* A Middle English form of *imperfect*.

in perpetuum (in pėr-pet'ū-um). [L.: *in*, in, on, for; *perpetuum*, acc. of *perpetuus*, perpetual: see *perpetual, perpetuity*.] In perpetuity; for ever.

in persona (in pėr-sō'nä). [L.: *in*, in; *personā*, abl. of *persona*, person: see *person*.] In person. See *in propria persona*.

in personam (in pėr-sō'nam). [L.: *in*, in, to, against; *personam*, acc. of *persona*, person: see *person*.] Against the person: used in law of a right resting in a purely personal obligation of another, and of proceedings to enforce a right by judgment binding only on the party proceeded against, such as a suit to recover a debt: in contradistinction to a right or a proceeding *in rem*, which binds all the world, such as a proceeding to condemn a ship or to dissolve a marriage. See *action*, 8 (*b*).

in petto (in pet'tō). [It.: *in*, in; *petto*, < L. *pectus*, breast. Cf. *in pectore*.] In or within the breast; in reserve; not disclosed.

in-polygon (in'pol″i-gon), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *polygon*.] An inscribed polygon.

in posse (in pos'ē). [NL.: L. *in*, in; *posse*, be able, can (used as a noun): see *posse, possible*.] In a potential state of being; not yet actually existing, but ready to come into existence when certain conditions are fulfilled.

in potentia (in pō-ten'shiä). [L.: *in*, in; *potentiā*, abl. of *potentia*, power: see *potent, power*, etc.] Potentially; in possibility.

in potestate parentis (in pō-tes-tā'tē pā-ren'tis). [L.: *in*, in; *potestate*, abl. of *potesta*(*t-*)*s*, power; *parentis*, gen. of *paren*(*t-*)*s*, a parent: see *potestat, parent*.] Subject to the authority of a parent.

inpour (in'pōr), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pour*.] Same as *inpouring*.

The perpetual *inpour* of a coin made full legal tender for its face. *Report Sec. Treasury*, 1886, I. xxxvii.

inpouring (in'pōr″ing), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pouring*.] A pouring in; a great influx.

With this *inpouring* of labor came railroads, factories, and a thousand prolific industries.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 4.

May we describe Christianity as a vast extension and deepening of all the higher ranges of human consciousness, by means of which the *inpouring* of divine influence, in greatly increased volume, was made possible?
F. H. Johnson, Andover Rev., VII. 290.

in præsenti (in prē-zen'tī). [L.: *in*, in; *præsenti*, abl. of *præsen*(*t-*)*s*, present: see *present*.] Now; at the present time: in contradistinction to *in futuro*. The promise of marriage at the betrothal is a promise *in futuro*; that at the wedding is a promise *in præsenti*.

inpravable† (in-prā'va̤-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *pravable*.] Not capable of being corrupted.

He . . . set before his eyes alway the eye of the everlasting judge and the *inpravable* judging-place.
Becon, Works, I. 105.

in propria causa (in prō'pri-ä̤ kâ'zä̤). [L.: *in*, in; *propriā*, abl. fem. of *proprius*, own, proper; *causā*, abl. of *causa*, cause: see *proper* and *cause*.] In his or her own suit.

in propria persona (in prō'pri-ä̤ pėr-sō'nä̤). [L.: *in*, in; *propriā*, abl. fem. of *proprius*, own, proper; *personā*, abl. of *persona*, person.] In one's own person; by or through one's self and not another.

in puris naturalibus (in pū'ris nat-ū-ral'i-bus). [L.: *in*, in; *puris*, abl. neut. pl. of *purus*, pure, mere; *naturalibus*, abl. neut. pl. of *naturalis*, natural.] In mere natural guise; entirely unclothed; naked.

inpushing (in'pụsh″ing), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pushing*.] A pushing in.

This is accomplished by *inpushings* of the epiblast at the extremities of the body. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, Int., p. xi.

input† (in-pụt'), *v. t.* [ME. *inputten*; < *in*1 + *put*1.] To put in; put on. *Wyclif*.

input (in'pụt), *n.* [< *input*, *v.*] Contribution, or share in a contribution. [Scotch.]

An ilka friend wad bear a share o' the burthen, something might be dune—ilka ane to be liable for their ane *input*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

in-quadric (in'kwod″rik), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *quadric*.] An inscribed quadric surface.

in-quadrilateral (in'kwod-ri-lat″e-ra̤l), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *quadrilateral*.] An inscribed quadrilateral.

inquartation (in-kwâr-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *in*-2 + *quartation*.] In *metal.*, same as *quartation*.

inquere†, *v.* See *inquire*.

inquest (in'kwest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *inquist*; < ME. *enquest, enqueste*, < OF. *enqueste*, F. *enquête* = Pr. *enquesta* = It. *inchiesta*, inquiry, < L. *inquisita*, ML. *inquista* (sc. *res*), a thing inquired into, an inquiry, prop. fem. of *inquisitus, inquistus*, pp. of *inquirere*, inquire into: see *inquire*. Cf. *quest*.] 1. Inquiry; search; quest.

For-thy, syr, this *enquest* I require yow here,
That ȝe me telle with trawthe, if euer ȝe tale herde
Of the grene chapel.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1056.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South*, Works, I. vi.

2. In *law*: (*a*) A judicial inquiry, especially an inquiry held before a jury; specifically, a proceeding before a jury to determine the amount to be recovered in an action, when there is no trial in the ordinary sense, because the right to recover has been admitted; in common use, a coroner's inquest.

Also that the Baillies from this tyme take [not] eny *enquest* for the kynge, but by xij trewe just and lawfulle men.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

(*b*) The jury itself.

The next day the governour charged an *inquest*, and sent them aboard with two of the magistrates.
Winthrop, Hist. New Eng., I. 271.

Coroner's inquest. See *coroner*.—**Great inquest**†, a grand jury.

And that the price of ale be sessed at euery lawday by the *gret enquest*, or by the moste party of them.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 382.

Halifax inquest. See *Halifax law*, under *law*[1].—**Inquest of office**, an inquiry made by the sheriff, coroner, or escheator, or by commissioners specially appointed, acting with the aid of a jury, concerning any matter that entitles the state or sovereign to the possession of real or personal property, as to determine the right to lands claimed to be held by aliens. The term is also loosely used of an inquiry into a person's right to the possession of an office held by the government to be forfeited.

The proceeding [impeachment of Judge Pickering] was a mere *inquest of office* under a judicial form.
H. Adams, John Randolph, p. 133.

inquiet† (in-kwī′et), *v. t.* [< F. *inquiéter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *inquietar* = It. *inquietire, inquietare*, < L. *inquietare*, make unquiet, disturb, < *inquietus*, unquiet: see *inquiet*, *a.*] To disturb; disquiet.

That no person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, &c., be troubled, impeached, sued, *inquieted*, or molested, for or by reason of any offence.
Milton, Articles of Peace with Irish.

inquiet† (in-kwī′et), *a.* [< F. *inquiet* = Sp. Pg. It. *inquieto*, < L. *inquietus*, restless, unquiet, < *in-* priv. + *quietus*, quiet: see *quiet*, *a.*] Unquiet.

inquietation† (in-kwī-e-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *inquiétation* = Sp. *inquietacion* = Pg. *inquietação* = It. *inquietazione*, < L. *inquietatio(n-)*, disturbance, < *inquietare*, disturb: see *inquiet*, *v.*] The act of disquieting; disturbance.

To the high displeasure of God, the *inquyetacon* & damage of the Kyngis People, & to the marvaylous disturbance of the Comon Weale of this Realme.
Laws of Hen. VIII. (1530), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 73.

How many semely personagis, by outrage in riote, gaminge, and excesse of apparaill, be induced to theft and robry, and somtime to murder, to the *inquietation* of good men?
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 7.

inquietness†, *n.* Inquietude; disturbance.

It will gender sedicions and vprores and miche *inquietenes* in thy realme.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vi.

inquietude (in-kwī′e-tūd), *n.* [< F. *inquiétude* = Pr. *inquietut* = Sp. *inquietud* = It. *inquietudine*, < LL. *inquietudo*, restlessness, < L. *inquietus*, restless, unquiet: see *inquiet*, *a.*] 1. Lack of quietude or tranquillity; restlessness of manner or feeling; unrest.—2. Disturbance of mind or body; a feeling of uneasiness or apprehension; disquietude.

There mighty Love
Has fix'd his hopes, *inquietudes*, and fears.
Johnson, Irene, iii. 1.

Inquilinæ (in-kwi-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *inquilinus*, a sojourner, tenant, lodger: see *inquiline*.] A group of hymenopterous insects, the guest gall-flies, a division of *Cynipidæ*, containing those cynipids which are unable to produce galls themselves, and consequently lay their eggs in galls made by other insects.

inquiline (in′kwi-lin), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *inquilino*, < L. *inquilinus*, an inhabitant of a place which is not his own, for **incolinus*, < *incola*, an inhabitant, < *in*, in, + *colere*, inhabit: see *culture*.] **I.** *n.* In *zoöl.*, an animal that lives in an abode properly belonging to another, either at its expense, as certain insects that live in galls made by the true gall-insects, or merely as a cotenant, as a pea-crab which lives in an oyster-shell, or a sea-anemone growing on a crab's back; a commensal. See cut under *cancrisocial*.

There are several genera of gall-flies which, although they live in galls, do not produce them. These are known as guest gall-flies or *inquilines*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 510.

II. *a.* Having the character of an inquiline; commensal.—**Inquiline gall-fly.** Same as *guest-fly*.

inquilinous (in-kwi-lī′nus), *a.* [< *inquiline* + *-ous*.] Same as *inquiline*. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 46.

inquinate† (in′kwi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inquinatus*, pp. of *inquinare* (> It. *inquinare* = Sp. Pg. *inquinar*), defile, befoul, < *in*, in, on, + OL. *cunire*, void excrement.] To pollute; contaminate.

For an opinion it was of that nation [the Ægyptian] that Ibis feeding upon serpents, that venemous food so *inquinated* their ovall conceptions, or eggs within their bodies, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 7.

inquination† (in-kwi-nā′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *inquinação*, < LL. *inquinatio(n-)*, < *inquinare*, defile: see *inquinate*.] The act of defiling, or the state of being defiled; pollution; corruption.

And the middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called (by some of the ancients) *inquination* or incoction. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 837.

inquirable (in-kwīr′a-bl), *a.* [< *inquire* + *-able*.] Capable of being inquired into; subject to inquisition or inquest.

Taking in hand to shewe the articles *inquirable* before the Iustice. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 17.

inquirance†, **enquirance**†, *n.* [ME. *enquirance, enquerraunce*; as *inquire* + *-ance*.] Inquiry.

Of Goddes mystery and his werking
Make never, my childe, to ferre *enqueraunce*.
MS. Cantab Ff. i. 6, f. 156. (*Halliwell.*)

inquiration (in-kwi-rā′shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *inquire* + *-ation*.] Inquiry. [Prov. Eng.]

A decent woman as spoke to her about . . . making secret *inquiration* concerning of me.
Dickens, David Copperfield, li.

inquire (in-kwīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inquired*, ppr. *inquiring*. [Also *enquire*; < ME. *inqueren, enqueren*, < OF. *enquerre, enquerir*, F. *enquérir* = Pr. *enquerer, enquerir, enquerre, inquerer* = Sp. Pg. *inquirir* = It. *inquerire, inquirere, inchierere*, < L. *inquirere*, seek after, search for, inquire into, < *in*, into, + *quærere*, seek: see *query*, *quest*. Cf. *acquire, exquire, require, conquer*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To search for; seek out; make investigation concerning.

She pulled off her gowne of greene,
And put on ragged attire,
And to faire London she would go,
Her true love to *enquire*.
The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington (Child's Ballads, IV. 159).

2. To ask about (a thing or person); seek knowledge of by asking.

Of euery man he *enqueryd* the certente,
Whiche of his men were ded and which were take.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2565.

Into whatsoever city or town ye shall enter, *enquire* who in it is worthy. Mat. x. 11.

There mighty nations shall *inquire* their doom.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 381.

3†. To call; name.

Now Cantium, which Kent we comenly *inquyre*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 12.

4†. To ask of; question.

She asked and *enquered* hym of many thinges, and he her taught all her askynge for the grete love that he hadde to hir. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 418.

To inquire out, to find or find out by question; gain knowledge of by inquiry or investigation: as, to *inquire out* the plans of an enemy.

Enquire her *out*, do'st hear, Fellow? And tell her her Nephew, Sir Wilfull Witwoud, is in the House.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 14.

=**Syn.** *Ask, Inquire, Question*, etc. See *ask*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To seek for knowledge or information; make inquisition or investigation; use means for discovering or learning something.

That is the path of righteousness,
Though after it but few *enquires*.
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, I. 111).

The most Antichristian Councel, and the most tyrannous Inquisition that ever *inquir'd*.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 12.

He who *inquires* has not found; he is in doubt where the truth lies. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 181.

2. To ask for information; seek knowledge of something by asking a question or questions: as, I will *inquire* about it.

Sir, it seems your nature is more constant than to *inquire* after state-news. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.

[The principal prepositions used after *inquire* are *of* before the person or subject questioned; *for*, and sometimes *after*, before a thing the discovery or possession of which is desired; *about, concerning*, or *after*, and sometimes *of*, before a thing about which information is sought; and *into* before a subject for detailed investigation or examination. *At* is used before the place where or source whence information is sought, and *by* (in the Bible) before the person through whose agency inquiry is made.]

inquire†, *n.* [< *inquire*, *v.*] Inquiry; search; investigation.

At last from Tyre,
Fame answering the most strange *inquire*, . . .
Are letters brought. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 22.

inquirendo (in-kwi-ren′dō), *n.* [< L. (*de*) *inquirendo*, (of) inquiring, abl. ger. of *inquirere*, inquire: see *inquire*.] In *law*, an authority given in general to some person or persons to inquire into something for the advantage of the crown or state.

inquirent† (in-kwīr′ent), *a.* [< L. *inquiren(t-)s*, ppr. of *inquirere*, inquire: see *inquire*.] Making inquiry; inquiring; seeking to know.

Delia's eye,
As in a garden roves of hues alone
Inquirent, curious. *Shenstone*, Economy, ii.

inquirer (in-kwīr′ėr), *n.* One who inquires, searches, or examines; a seeker; an investigator. Also *enquirer*.

Expert *inquirers* after truth;
Whose only care, might truth presume to speak,
Is not to find what they profess to seek.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 192.

inquiring (in-kwīr′ing), *p. a.* Given to inquiry or investigation; searching; inquisitive: as, an *inquiring* mind or look. Also *enquiring*.

inquiringly (in-kwīr′ing-li), *adv.* In an inquiring manner; by way of inquiry. Also *enquiringly*.

inquirist† (in-kwīr′ist), *n.* [< *inquire* + *-ist*.] An inquirer.

But the *inquirist* keeping himself on the reserve as to employers, the girl refused to tell the day or to give him other particulars. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 321.

inquiry (in-kwīr′i), *n.*; pl. *inquiries* (-iz). [Also *enquiry*; an extended form of *inquire, enquire, n.*, perhaps suggested by *query*.] 1. Search for truth, information, or knowledge; examination into facts or principles: as, an *inquiry* into the truth of a report.

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries*. *Locke.*

Learning stimulated *inquiry*; *inquiry* created doubt.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 431.

2. The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation; inquisition.

He could no path nor tract of foot descry,
Ne by *inquirie* learne, nor ghesse by ayme.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 24.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *enquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate.
Acts x. 17.

3. A question; an interrogation; a query.

It is an *inquiry* of great wisdom, what kinds of wits and natures are most apt and proper for what sciences.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 257.

Inquiries none they made; the dreadful day
No pause of words admits, no dull delay.
Pope, Iliad, v. 631.

Court of inquiry. See *court*.—**Writ of inquiry**, a writ directing an inquest; more specifically, a process addressed to the sheriff of the county in which the venue in the action is laid, stating the former proceedings in the action, and commanding the sheriff that by the oath of twelve honest and lawful men of his county he diligently inquire what damages the plaintiff has sustained, and return the inquisition into court. This writ is necessary after an interlocutory judgment, the defendant having let the proceedings go by default, to ascertain the question of damages.=**Syn. 1.** *Investigation, Scrutiny*, etc. (see *examination* and *inference*), study.—3. *Query, Interrogation.* See *question*.

inquisible† (in-kwiz′i-bl), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, inquire into (see *inquire*), + *-ible*.] Admitting of judicial inquiry. *Sir M. Hale.*

inquisite†, *v. i.* [< L. *inquisitus*, pp. of *inquirere*, inquire into: see *inquire, v.*] To make inquisition; inquire. *Barnes.*

He *inquisited* with justice and decorum, and determined with as much lenity towards his enemies as ever prince did. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 40.

inquisition (in-kwi-zish′on), *n.* [= F. *inquisition* = Pr. *inquisicio* = Sp. *inquisicion* = Pg. *inquisição* = It. *inquisizione*, < L. *inquisitio(n-)*, a seeking or searching for, a seeking for grounds of accusation, < *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, seek for, inquire into: see *inquire*.] 1. The act of inquiring; close search or examination; investigation; inquiry.

The two principal senses of *inquisition* [are] the eye and the ear. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 8.

But what concerns it thee, when I begin
My everlasting kingdom? Why art thou
Solicitous? What moves thy *inquisition?*
Milton, P. R., iii. 200.

But it is dangerous to institute an *inquisition* into the motives of individuals. *Everett*, Orations, I. 289.

2. In *law*: (*a*) Inquiry by a jury impaneled by the sheriff, a coroner, or a board of commissioners, to ascertain facts necessary for judicial or legal purposes other than the trial of an action. The term is used of a proceeding, or the verdict on a proceeding, taken by a magistrate or administrative officer and a jury to inquire into a matter of fact concerning any special case, as distinguished from the trial by jury in court of a contested issue between parties. (*b*) The document embodying the result of such inquiry.—3. [*cap.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical court, officially styled the Holy Office, for the suppression of heresy by the detection and punishment of heretics and by other means. Punishment of heretics, even by death, was practised from the fourth century onward, but the Inquisition proper arose in the twelfth century. It was developed in the thirteenth century by Pope Innocent III. and the synod of Toulouse, and extended to France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and other countries. The original inquisitors were the bishops in their own dioceses, with special assistants. On the formal organization of the Inquisition, it was placed in charge of the Dominican order, under a central governing body at Rome called the Congregation of the Holy Office. The Spanish Inquisition was reorganized and put under the control of the state at the end of the fifteenth century, and became especially noted for its severity and the number of its victims, who (as elsewhere) were burned or otherwise punished, according to sentence, by the secular authority. (See *auto de fe*.) The proceedings of the court were conducted with the utmost secrecy; and the confidential officers employed by it were called *familiars*. It was at its height in the sixteenth century, and its methods were extended into Por-

tugal the Netherlands and the Spanish and Portuguese colonies. The influence of the Inquisition diminished in the eighteenth century. It was suppressed in France in 1772 by Leopold, under John VI. (died 1826), and in Spain finally in 1834. The Congregation of the Holy Office still exists as a tribunal of the papal system, but its chief concern is now with heretical literature.—**Inquisition of the dead, inquisition post mortem,** in *law*, an inquest held to determine the devolution of property by escheat on the death of one leaving no heirs.—**Syn. 1.** *Investigation, scrutiny,* etc. See *examination.*

inquisition† (in-kwi-zish′on), *v. t.* [< *inquisition*, *n.*] To subject to inquisition or inquiry; investigate. *Milton.*

inquisitional (in-kwi-zish′on-al), *a.* [< *inquisition* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by inquisition; especially, marked by strict or harsh inquiry; inquisitorial.

It is thought irony, addressed to some hot bigots then in power, to show them what dismal effects that *inquisitional* spirit with which they were possessed would have on literature in general, at a time when public liberty looked with a very sickly face!

Warburton, Ded. to the Freethinkers, an. 1738.

2. Of or pertaining to the Inquisition.

inquisitionary (in-kwi-zish′on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *inquisition* + *-ary.*] Inquisitional. [Rare.]

inquisitive (in-kwiz′i-tiv), *a.* [< ME. *enquesitif*, < OF. *inquisitif*, F. *inquisitif* = Sp. *inquisitivo*, < L. as if **inquisitivus*, < *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, inquire into: see *inquire.*] **1.** Addicted to inquiry or research; disposed to seek information; given to prying into matters; eagerly curious.

Whan these four hundred of the castell come to these sex score, Ewein white honde, that was more *enquesitif*, asked of whens thei were. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 292.

Sir, I am not *inquisitive*
Of secrecies without an invitation.

Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

Errors . . . are incident oftentimes even to the best and most *inquisitive* of men.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 418.

2. Marked by inquiry; questioning; curious; hence, searching out; bringing to view.

That our desires of serving Christ be quick-spirited, active, and effective, *inquisitive* for opportunities.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 181.

That holds
Inquisitive attention while I read.

Cowper, Task, iv. 52.

A girl in a white-figured gown at work, . . . white window-curtains about her, and the *inquisitive* light streaming around her. *Mag. of Art,* VII. 163.

=**Syn.** *Prying,* etc. (see *curious*), inquiring.

inquisitively (in-kwiz′i-tiv-li), *adv.* In an inquisitive manner; with curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

inquisitiveness (in-kwiz′i-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being inquisitive; the disposition to inquire, ask questions, or investigate; curiosity to learn: as, the *inquisitiveness* of the human mind.

inquisitor (in-kwiz′i-tor), *n.* [= F. *inquisiteur* = Sp. Pg. *inquisidor* = It. *inquisitore*, < L. *inquisitor*, a seeker, searcher, < *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, inquire into: see *inquire.*] **1.** One who inquires or investigates; particularly, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine: as, the *inquisitors* of the Holy Office or Inquisition.

Whereas God hath appointed them ministers of holy things, they make themselves *inquisitors* of men's persons a great deal farther than need is.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 64.

He dismissed the impertinent *inquisitors.*

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 268.

Where they looked for proof, it was in a way more becoming *inquisitors* than judges.

Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1690.

2†. An inquisitive or curious person. *Feltham.*

—**Grand Inquisitor,** a director of a court of inquisition in certain countries, particularly in Portugal and Spain.

inquisitor-general (in-kwiz′i-tor-jen′e-ral), *n.* The head of the court of inquisition in several European countries, as Spain, the Netherlands, etc. The most noted in history were Torquemada (appointed in 1483) and his successors in the Spanish Inquisition.

inquisitorial (in-kwiz-i-tō′ri-al), *a.* [= F. *inquisitorial* = Sp. *inquisitorial*; as *inquisitor* + *-ial.*] Pertaining to inquisition; specifically, pertaining to the Inquisition, or resembling its practices; making strict or searching inquiry.

For a while the latter [Marsh] was unobservant of the *inquisitorial* survey with which he was regarded.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 138.

The bishops themselves could and did exercise stringent *inquisitorial* powers. *Catholic Dict.*

The council of five [at Carthage] had criminal jurisdiction and *inquisitorial* power. *J. Adams,* Works, IV. 471.

inquisitorially (in-kwiz-i-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In an inquisitorial manner.

inquisitorious† (in-kwiz-i-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< ML. **inquisitorius*, < L. *inquisitor*, an inquisitor: see *inquisitor.*] Making strict inquiry; inquisitorial.

Under whose *inquisitorious* and tyrannical duncery no free and splendid wit can ever flourish.

Milton, Church Government, ii.

inquisitress (in-kwiz′i-tres), *n.* [< *inquisitor* + *-ess.*] A female inquisitor; an inquisitive or curious woman.

Little Jesuit *inquisitress* as she was, she could see things in a true light. *Charlotte Brontë,* Villette, xxvi.

inquisiturient† (in-kwiz-i-tū′ri-ent), *a.* [< L. as if **inquisiturien(t-)s*, ppr. of **inquisiturire*, desire to inquire, a desiderative verb, < *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, inquire: see *inquire.*] Given to inquisition, or making strict inquiry; inquisitorial.

This was the rare morsell so officiously snatcht up and so illfavourdly imitated by our *inquisiturient* Bishops.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 13.

inraced (in-rāst′), *a.* [< *in-*2 + *race* = *rase.*] In *her.*, same as *indented*, 3.

inracinate (in-ras′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inracinated*, ppr. *inracinating.* [< F. *inraciner*, enroot (< L. *in*, in, + *racine*, a root), + *-ate*2. Cf. *deracinate.*] To root; implant. *Imp. Dict.*

inragе†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enrage.*

inrail† (in-rāl′), *v. t.* [< *in-*1 + *rail*1.] Same as *enrail.*

It plainly appeareth that in things indifferent, what the whole Church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, iv. 13.

inrapture†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enrapture.*

in re (in rē). [L.: *in*, in; *re*, abl. of *res*, a thing: see *res.*] In the matter of: used especially in legal phraseology.

inred†, *a.* [ME. *inred, inread*; < *in-*1 (intensive) + *red.*] Very red.

He was nowthir whyit no blake,
And [an] *inred* man he was.

Seven Sages, l. 60.

inregister†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enregister.*

in rem (in rem). [L.: *in*, in, to; *rem*, acc. of *res*, a thing: see *res.*] In relation to a thing: as, an action *in rem*: opposed to *in personam.* See *action*, 8 (*b*).

in rerum natura (in rē′rum nā-tū′rä). [L.: *in*, in; *rerum*, gen. pl. of *res*, a thing; *naturā*, abl. of *natura*, nature.] In the nature of things; from the very constitution of things.

I. N. R. I. An abbreviation of Latin *Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum* (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews): an ecclesiastical inscription in designation of Christ in the Christian church, taken from the writing placed by Pilate over Christ's cross (John xix. 19).

inricht, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enrich.*

iringt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enring.*

inrise†, *v. i.* [ME. *inrisen* (tr. L. *insurgere*); < *in-*1 + *rise*1.] To rise up. *Wyclif.*

inriser†, *n.* [ME. *inrisere* (tr. L. *insurgen(t-)s*); < *inrise* + *-er*1.] One who rises up. *Wyclif.*

inro (in′rō), *n.* [Jap., < Chin. *yin*, a seal or stamp, + *lung*, a basket. Chin. *i* becomes Jap. *e*, and Chin. *-ang*, *-ing*, *-ung*, and *-ūng* usually become Jap. *-ō.*] A small ornamental nest of boxes of lacquer-ware, ivory, etc., carried by Japanese at the girdle, and used to hold the seal (hence the name), medicines, perfumes, or the like. The boxes fit upon one another in such a way as to form a single flattened cylinder with almost invisible lines of division, and are held together by a silk cord which passes through tubular holes at the sides, and to which is fastened the netsuke or "bob" by which the inro is suspended from the girdle.

inroad (in′rōd), *n.* [< *in*1 + *road.*] **1.** A predatory or hostile incursion; a raid by public enemies; a temporary or desultory invasion.

Neither wer there any more *inrodes* now by land as they were wont to be from Corinth side by the way of Megara along into their territories.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 785.

In the 1st century B. C. the great Scythian *inroad* expelled the Macedonians from Bactria.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 326.

2. Forcible entrance; powerful or sudden influx or incursion; forcible or insidious encroachment.

The luminous inferior orbs, inclosed
From Chaos, and the *inroad* of Darkness old.

Milton, P. L., iii. 421.

A fierce banditti, . . .
That with a black, infernal train,
Make cruel *inroads* in my brain.

Cowper, To Robert Lloyd.

All Englishmen who valued liberty and law saw with uneasiness the deep *inroad* which the prerogative had made into the province of the legislature.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

inroad (in′rōd), *v.* [< *inroad*, *n.*] **I.**† *trans.* To make an inroad into; invade.

The Saracens . . . conquered Spain, *inroadea* Aquitain.

Fuller.

II. *intrans.* To make an inroad; encroach: depredate. [Rare.]

A growing liberalization is *inroading* upon the old doctrine of future everlasting punishment.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 269.

inroader (in′rō-der), *n.* [< *inroad* + *-er*1.] An invader. [Rare.]

The Danes never acquired in this land a long and peaceable possession thereof, living here rather as *inroders* than inhabitants. *Fuller,* Worthies, xxiv.

inroll†, **inrolt**, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *enroll.*

inrolled (in′rōld), *a.* [< *in*1 + *rolled.*] In *bot.*, rolled in, as the apex or margin of a leaf.

Fertile specimens [of *Hypnea musciformis*] from the West Indies are more robust and do not so frequently have *inrolled* apices. *Farlow,* Marine Algæ, p. 157.

inroller†, **inrolment**†. Obsolete forms of *enroller, enrolment.*

inruption (in-rup′shon), *n.* [A 'restored' form of *irruption.*] A breaking in; irruption. [Rare.]

The true mouth [in the development of an aurelia] then forms by *inruption* at the opposite pole.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 557.

inrush (in′rush), *n.* [< *in*1 + *rush*, *n.*] A rushing in; a sudden invasion or incursion; an irruption.

Mordecai was so possessed by the new *inrush* of belief that he had forgotten the absence of any other condition to the fulfilment of his hopes.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxviii.

inrush† (in-rush′), *v. i.* [< *in*1 + *rush*, *v.*] To rush in.

The sea . . . *inrusheth* upon a little region called Keimes. *Holland,* tr. of Camden, p. 654.

in sæcula sæculorum (in sek′ū-lä sek-ū-lō′rum). [L.: *in*, in, unto; *sæcula*, acc. pl., *sæculorum*, gen. pl., of *sæculum*, an age: see *secular.*] To ages of ages; to all eternity: a phrase occurring in a common Latin form of doxology.

insafety† (in-saf′ti), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *safety.*] Lack of safety. *Naunton.*

insalivate (in-sal′i-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insalivated*, ppr. *insalivating.* [< *in-*2 + *salivate.*] To salivate, or mix with the saliva, as food.

Meal, if fed alone, especially to young calves, should be spread thinly on the bottom of troughs, so that it will be eaten slowly, and be *insalivated.* *Science,* IV. 576.

insalivation (in-sal-i-vā′shon), *n.* [< *in-*2 + *salivation.*] In *physiol.*, the mixing of the saliva with the food in the act of eating.

insalubrious (in-sā-lū′bri-us), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *salubrious.*] Not salubrious; unfavorable to health; unwholesome: as, *insalubrious* air.

I was perswaded not to venture over land by reason of the *insalubrious* season, the dog-star then raging.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 234.

=**Syn.** See *healthy.*

insalubrity (in-sā-lū′bri-ti), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *salubrity.*] Lack of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness.

Where the soil was rich it was generally marshy, and its *insalubrity* repelled the cultivators whom its fertility attracted. *Macaulay,* Frederic the Great.

insalutary (in-sal′ū-tā-ri), *a.* [= OF. *insalutaire*, < LL. *insalutaris*, not salutary, < L. *in-* priv. + *salutaris*, salutary: see *salutary.*] **1.** Not salutary; not favorable to health or soundness; unwholesome.

So *insalutary* are the conditions of the environment of the poor in the cities that only by fitting themselves to unfavorable conditions is life worth living.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 487.

2. Not safe; not tending to safety; productive of evil.

insalveable (in-sal′va-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *salveable.*] That cannot be salved or healed; irremediable. [Rare.]

A disgrace *insalveable.* *Middleton,* Family of Love, iv. 4.

in-samet, *adv.* [ME., < *in*1 + *same.*] Together; in one place.

Women that be of yuell name,
Be ȝe not to-gedere *in-same.*

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 48.

insanability (in-san-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *insanabilidade*; as *insanable* + *-ity*: see *-bility.*] The state of being insanable or incurable.

insanable (in-san′a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *insanable* = Sp. *insanable* = Pg. *insanavel* = It. *insanabile*, < L. *insanabilis*, incurable, < *in-* priv. + *sanabilis*, curable: see *sanable.*] Not sanable; incapable of being cured or healed; incurable. For the legal sense, see *insanity.*

insanableness (in-san′a-bl-nes), *n.* Insanability.

insanably (in-san′a-bli), *adv.* So as to be incurable.

insane (in-sān′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *insano*, < L. *insanus*, unsound in mind, insane, < *in-* priv. +

sanus, sound, sane: see *sane*.] 1. Not sane; unsound or deranged in mind; crazy.

Soon after Dryden's death she [Lady Elizabeth] became *insane*, and was confined under the care of a female attendant. *Malone*, Dryden.

2. Characteristic of a person mentally deranged; hence, wild; insensate; senseless.

The crowd, that if they find
Some stain or blemish in a name of note, . . .
Inflate themselves with some *insane* delight.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. [Attrib. use of *insane* used as a noun in the pl.] Devoted to the use or care of the insane: as, an *insane* asylum.—4†. Making insane; causing insanity.

Or have we eaten on the *insane* root
That takes the reason prisoner?
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

=Syn. 1. Crazed, lunatic, demented, maniacal.

insanely (in-sān'li), *adv.* In an insane manner; madly; without reason.

insaneness (in-sān'nes), *n.* Insanity.

insaniate† (in-sā'ni-āt), *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *insanire*, be insane, < *insanus*, insane: see *insane*.] To make unsound, distempered, or insane.

Does not the distemper of the body *insaniate* the soul? *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 64.

insanie† (in-sā'ni), *n.* [< OF. *insanie* = Sp. Pg. It. *insania*, < L. *insania*, unsoundness of mind, insanity, < *insanus*, insane: see *insane*.] Insanity; madness; insane folly.

He clepeth a calf, cauf; . . . This is abhominable (which he would call abominable); it insinuateth me of *insanie*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

In the days of sixth Henry, Jack Cade made a brag,
With a multitude of people; but in the consequence,
After a little *insanie* they fled tag and rag,
For Alexander Iden he did his diligence.
Wilfred Holme, Fall and Evil Successe of Rebellion.

insanify (in-san'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insanified*, ppr. *insanifying*. [< *insane* + *-ify*.] To make insane; madden. [Rare.]

There may be at present some very respectable men at the head of these maniacs, who would *insanify* them with some degree of prudence, and keep them only half mad if they could. *Sydney Smith.*

insanitary (in-san'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *sanitary*.] Not sanitary; not salubrious; violating sanitary rules or requirements.

Misery, *insanitary* dwellings, and want of food account for this high mortality. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 81.

Mr. Punch draws attention to the *insanitary* state of London slums. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 64.

insanitation (in-san-i-tā'shon), *n.* An insanitary condition; lack of proper sanitary arrangements. [Rare.]

Insanitation, he said, did not cause the disease [cholera]. *The American*, IX. 25.

insanity (in-san'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insanité*, < L. *insanita(t-)s*, unsoundness of mind, insanity, < *insanus*, insane: see *insane*.] A seriously impaired condition of the mental functions, involving the intellect, emotions, or will, or one or more of these faculties, exclusive of temporary states produced by and accompanying acute intoxications or acute febrile diseases. From the denotation of the word are also usually excluded mental defects resulting from arrested development and idiocy, and such conditions as simple trance, ecstasy, and catalepsy, and often senile dementia. The forms of mental disease are very varied, and no classification is universally accepted. The following is that of Krafft-Ebing (1888): **A.** Mental disease in the developed brain. (*a*) Functional psychoses, or mental diseases without recognizable anatomical lesion. (1) Psychoneuroses, mental diseases developed in brains not congenitally weak, nor impaired by early disease, such as meningitis and other cerebral diseases, including melancholia, mania, mania hallucinatoria, acute dementia. (2) Psychical degenerations, diseased states developing in brains weak from birth or from early disease, including reasoning mania, paranœa, periodical insanity, and insanities consequent on certain neurotic conditions, as neurasthenia, hypochondria, hysteria, or epilepsy. (*b*) Mental diseases with recognized anatomical lesions, including delirium acutum, dementia paralytica, senile dementia, cerebral syphilis. To these may be added, as constituting, however, a link between *a* and *b*, mental derangement forming part of chronic alcoholism and morphinism. **B.** Mental defect from arrested development, or idiocy. Insanity develops at all ages, but most frequently in women between twenty-five and thirty-five, and in men between thirty-five and fifty. The age of puberty, the menopause, and old age are times of peculiar liability to mental disease. Among the factors of insanity may be mentioned congenital predisposition; the nervous strain of modern life; lack of rest and amusement, and consequent indulgence in stimulants of various kinds; poor food; severe illness; failure of organs other than the brain, resulting in prolonged cerebral anemia and toxemia; poisons, such as alcohol, opium, ergot, chloral, absinthe, lead, and mercury; sexual excesses; child-bearing and lactation; injuries to the head; and severe and depressing emotions. Ordinarily several of these factors combine to produce the derangement. The percentage of cures varies in different hospitals from 20 to 60, depending largely on the classes of cases which predominate.

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of *insanity*. *Johnson*, Rasselas, xliii.

The frenzy of the brain may be redress'd,
By med'cine well applied; but, without grace,
The heart's *insanity* admits no cure.
Cowper, Task, vi. 523.

Insanity is an expression only of functional and organic disorder; remove the disorder upon which the *insanity* depends, and the return to mental soundness is secured. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 543.

In its legal use, insanity consists in the lack of such mental soundness as renders a person criminally responsible, or capable of making a valid contract, conveyance, or will, or of managing his own affairs. There is great difference of opinion as to what extent of disease or imperfect development, and what, if any, aberrations of mind not traceable to disease or imperfection of the brain, should be regarded as constituting this degree of mental unsoundness. The tendency of legal opinion has long been to enlarge the scope of the word, and extend the rules as to insanity to derangements not recognized in earlier times, when *insane* was used as the equivalent of *mad* or *lunatic*, and *insanity* generally implied *furor* or *mania*, or, at least, obvious forms of total defect of responsible understanding. What constitutes legal insanity—that is, exonerative or incapacitating insanity—in doubtful cases is now universally regarded as depending upon the relation between the defect in the particular mind and the nature of the act in question. Thus, insanity, as a defense in criminal law, means, according to the rule in England and in many of the United States, incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong, in respect to the act in question, or incapacity to be conscious of acting contrary to law; while by some authorities inability to control the will (irresistible morbid impulse) also is recognized as insanity. Insanity in reference to the law of contracts is generally understood to mean such a defect as incapacitates from a rational assent, considering the nature of the contract, whether marriage, partnership, sale, etc. Insanity (or, as more commonly expressed, unsoundness of mind) in reference to the law of wills is generally understood to mean such a defect as incapacitates from knowing or collecting in mind the facts respecting the property to be disposed of and the persons naturally and justly to be considered in its disposal, or from making an intelligent and rational choice as to its disposal. It has often been defined too narrowly, as consisting only in delusion. It is a disputed question whether the existence of disease or defect in the brain itself is an essential fact. Some of those who hold that one or the other always characterizes insanity are understood to assert that the disease or defect may be inferred from the irrationality of conduct, without other independently adequate evidence.

That insane persons accused of crimes sometimes feign *insanity* has long been recognized, and the examiner must remember that the discovery of deceit on the part of a suspected feigner is not proof of sanity.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 88.

Affective insanity, moral insanity.—**Circular insanity.** See *circular*.—**Communicated insanity**, insane delusions communicated by an insane person to a person predisposed to insanity, who thereby becomes insane.—**Emotional insanity**, derangement of the emotional powers, or inability to control one's impulses.—**Homicidal insanity**, an irresistible desire to kill.—**Impulsive insanity**, instinctive monomania.—**Insanity of action**, moral insanity.—**Insanity of adolescence**, hebephrenia.—**Insanity of doubt.** See the extract.

The peculiar borderland of insanity known as the *insanity of doubt*. The patient has a morbid impulse to do things over and over again, for fear they are not done exactly right. *Science*, X. 53.

Insanity of grandeur, megalomania.—**Insanity of persecution**, insanity in which delusions of being persecuted are prominent features.—**Insanity of puberty**, hebephrenia.—**Katatonic insanity**, katatonia.—**Moral insanity**, irresistible inclination to perverse and illegal action.

What is most difficult to deal with in the way of legal responsibility is the state termed *moral insanity*, where the subject is not beyond being influenced by motives of prospective pain or pleasure, but has contracted such a furious impulse towards some one crime that the greatest array of motives that can be brought to bear is not sufficient. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 490.

Partial insanity, monomania.—**Pellagrous insanity**, insanity appearing as a feature of pellagra.—**Periodical insanity**, a form of mental degeneration in which similar periods of mania or melancholic condition recur at regular intervals. Between such attacks the nervous system shows more or less extensive departure from a normal condition. It includes circular insanity.—**Primary delusional insanity**, a primary derangement characterized by somewhat fixed, systematized, and limited delusions. There is little or no mental enfeeblement at first.—**Primary insanity**, paranœa.—**Secondary delusional insanity**, a form of insanity characterized by the presence of delusions with mental enfeeblement, and developed out of various other forms of derangement, such as mania or melancholia. It either constitutes the final term in the mental decline, or is succeeded by terminal dementia.—**Suicidal insanity**, a form of instinctive monomania characterized by an intense desire to commit suicide. =Syn. *Insanity*, *Lunacy*, *Derangement*, *Craziness*, *Madness*, *Mania*, *Frenzy*, *Delirium*. *Insanity* is the scientific and colorless word for marked disturbance of the mental functions as above described. Its various forms are enumerated in the classification given, and will be found defined under those names. *Lunacy*, aside from its derivation, suggests a condition of some permanence, and is in literary and legal use. *Derangement* is a softened form of expression for *insanity*. *Craziness* expresses [illegible], but with a suggestion of contempt and an implication of peculiar and absurd behavior. It seems to imply a certain amount of incoherence and dementia. *Madness*, as far as it goes beyond the generic meaning of *insanity*, suggests violence in act or expression; so too, and to a greater degree, do *mania* (especially in its popular use) and *frenzy*. *Delirium* indicates a lack of attention to surrounding things and the presence of accredited illusions and hallucinations, with more or less extensive delusions. It is applied especially to temporary states, as in fevers. Most or all of these words may be used by hyperbole to denote foolish or peculiar actions not indicative of insanity.

Blasting the long quiet of my breast
With animal heat and dire *insanity?*
Tennyson, Lucretius.

I have found
The very cause of Hamlet's *lunacy*.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 49.

The wretch who neglects or maltreats the unfortunate subject of mental *derangement* intrusted to his care, if not himself insane and irresponsible, should be regarded with universal contempt.
Chambers, Library of Universal Knowledge, VIII. 41.

There is no *craziness* we feel, that is not a record of God's having been offended by our nature.
Bp. Mountagu, Devoute Essays, II. x. 2.

Madness in great ones must not unwatched go.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 197.

It is perfectly certain that the brain of a man suffering from melancholia differs altogether from that of one in acute *mania*. *Quain*, Dict. of Med., p. 71.

Demoniac *phrensy*, moping melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 485.

Delirium this is call'd which is mere dotage,
Sprung from ambition first.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

insapory† (in-sap'ō-ri), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *sapor*, taste (< *sapere*, taste, know), + *-y*1.] Tasteless; wanting flavor; insipid.

However ingrate or *insapory* it seems at first, it becomes grate and delicious enough by custom.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 311.

insatiability (in-sā-shia-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insatiabilité* = Sp. *insaciabilidad* = Pg. *insaciabilidade* = It. *insaziabilità*, < LL. *insatiabilita-* (*t-*)*s*, < L. *insatiabilis*, insatiable: see *insatiable*.] The state of being insatiable; unappeasable desire or craving; insatiableness.

He [Mr. Sverdrup] is believed to recognize the folly of Radical *insatiability*, and the mischief that would result were Norway to insist on measures which Sweden thinks it impossible to accept. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 61.

insatiable (in-sā'shia-bl), *a.* [= F. *insatiable* = Sp. *insaciable* = Pg. *insaciavel* = It. *insaziabile*, < L. *insatiabilis*, that cannot be satisfied, < *in-* priv. + **satiabilis*, that can be satisfied: see *satiable*.] Not satiable; incapable of being satisfied or appeased; inordinately greedy: as, *insatiable* desire; *insatiable* thirst.

She was a rhymer at the age of ten. . . . Apparently, too, she had a mind of that fine northern type which hungers after learning for its own sake, and to which the study of books or nature is an instinctive and *insatiable* desire. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 116.

The populace are instinctive, free-born, *insatiable* beggars. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 57.

=Syn. Unappeasable, unquenchable, voracious.

insatiableness (in-sā'shia-bl-nes), *n.* Insatiability; unappeasable craving or greed.

As the eye in its owne nature is covetous, in that it is not satisfied with seeing (Eccl. i. 8), so the eye of the covetous hath a more particular *insatiablenesse*.
Bp. Hall, Fashions of the World.

insatiably (in-sā'shia-bli), *adv.* In an insatiable manner; so as to be insatiable.

We lounged about the gentle close, and gazed *insatiably* at that most soul-soothing sight, the waning, wasting afternoon light. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 44.

insatiate (in-sā'shiāt), *a.* [< LL. *insatiatus*, unsatisfied, < L. *in-* priv. + *satiatus*, pp., satisfied: see *satiate*.] Not to be satisfied or sated; insatiable: as, *insatiate* greed.

The *insaciate* couetous men are neuer content, nor wyll open their affection, but locke vp theyr treasures.
Golden Book, xvii.

Hate
Bred in woman is *insatiate*.
Lust's Dominion, ii. 3.

Insatiate archer! could not one suffice?
Thy shaft flew thrice: and thrice my peace was slain.
Young, Night Thoughts, i. 212.

insatiately (in-sā'shiāt-li), *adv.* In an insatiate manner; so as not to be satisfied.

But youth had not us therewith to suffice;
For we on that *insatiately* did feed
Which our confusion afterwards did breed.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

He [Mahomet] was so *insatiately* libidinous that he is not ashamed to countenance his incontinency by a law.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 321.

insatiateness (in-sā'shiāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being insatiate or insatiable.
Bailey, 1727.

insatiety† (in-sā-ti'e-ti), *n.* [= OF. *insatiete*, < L. *insaticta(t-)s*, < *in-* priv. + *saticta(t-)s*, satiety: see *satiety*.] Absence of satiety; unsatisfied desire or demand.

A confirmation of this *insatiety*, and consequently unprofitableness by a cause thereof: "when goods increase, they are increased that eat them."
Gataker, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 102.

insatisfaction (in-sat-is-fak'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *satisfaction*.] Lack of satisfaction; dissatisfaction.

In all [illegible] you breed a farther expectation than can hold out [illegible] *insatisfaction* in the end.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 296.

Not [illegible] the *insatisfaction* of those which quarrel with all things. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

insaturable (in-sat'ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *saturable*.] Incapable of being saturated or glutted; insatiable.

Enemies . . . whose hatred is *insaturable*. *Tooker.*

insciencet (in'siens), *n.* [= OF. *insience* = Pg. *insciencia*, < L. *inscientia*, ignorance, < *inscien(t-)s*, ignorant: see *insciont*[2].] Ignorance; want of knowledge or skill; nescience.

insciont[1] (in'sient), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *scient(t-)s*, ppr. of *scire*, know.] Endowed with insight or discernment. [Rare.]

Gaze on, with *insciont* vision, toward the sun.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ix.

insciont[2]† (in'sient), *a.* [= OF. and F. *insciont* = Pg. It. *inciente*, < L. *inscien(t-)s*, not knowing, ignorant, < *in-* priv. + *scien(t-)s*, knowing, ppr. of *scire*, know: see *science*.] Not knowing; ignorant; unskilful. *Coles*, 1717.

insconcet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ensconce*.

inscribable (in-skrī'ba-bl), *a.* [< *inscribe* + *-able*.] Capable of being inscribed.

inscribableness (in-skrī'ba-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inscribable.

inscribe (in-skrīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inscribed*, ppr. *inscribing*. [= F. *inscrire* = Pr. *inscrire* = Sp. *inscribir* = Pg. *inscrever* = It. *inscrivere*, *iscrivere*, < L. *inscribere*, write in or upon, < *in*, in, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] **1.** To write or engrave; mark, as letters or signs, by writing or engraving; specifically, to display in writing on something durable or conspicuous: as, to *inscribe* a name on a roll, tablet, or monument.

In all you writ to Rome, or else
To foreign princes, "Ego et Rex meus"
Was still *inscrib'd*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2, 315.

And 'midst the stars *inscribed* Belinda's name.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 150.

2. To write or engrave the name of, as on a list or tablet; enroll in writing: as, to be *inscribed* among the councilors.

Am I *inscribed* his heir for certain?
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

3. To mark with characters or words.

Oh let thy once loved friend *inscribe* thy stone,
And with a father's sorrows mix his own.
Pope, Epitaph on Harcourt.

The finest collections of *inscribed* Greek marbles are of course at Athens. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 124.

4. To dedicate or commend (a book or other writing) by a short address less formal than a dedication.

One ode, which pleased me in the reading, . . . is *inscribed* to the present Earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

5. To imprint deeply; impress: as, to *inscribe* something on the memory.—**6.** In *geom.*, to draw or delineate in or within, as chords or angles within a circle, or as a rectilinear figure within a curvilinear one. A figure having angular points or vertices (as a polygon or polyhedron) is said to be inscribed in a figure having lines, curves, or surfaces, when every vertex of the former is incident upon the latter; a curved figure is said to be inscribed in a polygon or polyhedron when every side (in the former case) or every face (in the latter) is tangent to it.—**Inscribed hyperbola.** See *hyperbola*.

inscribed (in-skrībd'), *p. a.* In *entom.*, having conspicuous, more or less angulated, colored lines or marks, somewhat resembling written letters.

inscriber (in-skrī'bėr), *n.* One who inscribes.

Diagrams . . . which Kircher has passed by unnoticed, as though making no part of the *inscriber's* intention.
Pownall, Study of Antiquities, p. 48.

inscriptible (in-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *inscriptible* = It. *inscrittibile*; < L. *inscriptus*, pp. of *inscribere*, inscribe, + *-ible*.] Capable of being inscribed or drawn in or within anything: specifically applied in geometry to certain plane figures and solids capable of being inscribed in other figures or solids.—**Inscriptible quadrilateral**, a quadrilateral four of whose vertices lie on the circumference of a circle.

inscription (in-skrip'shon), *n.* [= F. *inscription* = Pr. *escriptio* = Sp. *inscripcion* = Pg. *inscripção* = It. *inscrizione*, *iscrizione*, < L. *inscriptio(n-)*, a writing upon, inscription, title, < *inscribere*, pp. *inscriptus*, write upon: see *inscribe*.] **1.** The act of inscribing, in any sense of that word.—**2.** Inscribed symbols, letters, or words; specifically, a descriptive, explanatory, or illustrative memorandum, as a name, title, motto, panegyric, etc., written, engraved, or stamped, as on a monument, a medal, etc.: as, an *inscription* on a tombstone, on a gem, a book, or a picture; the *inscriptions* on the obverse and reverse of a coin or a medal.

Upon the highest Mountain amongst the Alps She left this ostentous *Inscription*, upon a great Marble Pillar.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 29.

With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries pore,
Th' *inscription* value, but the rust adore.
Pope, Epistle to Addison, l. 36.

Monna Giovanna, his beloved bride, . . .
Enthroned once more in the old rustic chair,
High-perched upon the back of which there stood
The image of a falcon carved in wood,
And underneath the *inscription*, with a date,
"All things come round to him who will but wait."
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Student's Tale.

Specifically—**3.** In *archæol.*, a historical, religious, or other record cut, impressed, painted, or written on stone, brick, metal, or other hard surface: as, the *inscription* on the Rosetta or the Moabite stone; the cuneiform *inscriptions* on rocks or brick cylinders; the *inscriptions* on the Egyptian temples or in the Roman catacombs; the *inscriptions* on Greek vases, votive tablets of terra-cotta, etc. It is to such inscriptions that our knowledge of Egyptian, Assyrian, and some other ancient languages and institutions is chiefly due; and study of the mass of such records left by the Greeks and Romans has corrected and completed an understanding of the history and civilization of these peoples, and contributed greatly to what we know of their language, their laws, their methods of thought, their traditions, and their public and private institutions and industries of all kinds.

Roman *Inscriptions* (by which general name are designated, in classical archæology, all non-literary remains of the Latin language, with the exception of coins, letters, and journals) fall into two distinct classes, viz. (1) those which were written upon other objects of various kinds, to denote their peculiar purpose, and in this way have been preserved along with them; and (2) those which themselves are the objects, written, to be durable, as a rule, on metal or stone. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 124.

4. A form of complimentary presentation or offering of a book or work of art, less elaborate than a dedication.—**5.** In *early church music*, a sign or motto, or both combined, placed at the beginning of a canon written in an enigmatical manner, to show how it was to be resolved. The inscription was often designedly more puzzling than the canon itself.—**6.** In the *civil law*, a consent by an accuser that, if the accusation be false, he will submit to the same punishment which would have been inflicted upon the accused had he been guilty.—**7.** Entry on the calendar, as of a cause in court.—**Ancyrene inscription.** See *Ancyrene*.

inscriptional (in-skrip'shon-al), *a.* [< *inscription* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an inscription; having the character of an inscription.

Inscriptional hexameters.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 510.

inscriptive (in-skrip'tiv), *a.* [< L. *inscriptus*, pp. of *inscribere*, inscribe, + *-ive*.] Of the character of an inscription; inscribed.

When the bells of Rylstone played
Their Sabbath music—"God us ayde!"
That was the sound they seemed to speak;
Inscriptive legend which I ween
May on those holy bells be seen.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

inscroll (in-skrōl'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *scroll*.] To write on a scroll. [Rare.]

Had you been as wise as bold,
Young in limbs, in judgment old,
Your answer had not been *inscroll'd*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7, 72.

inscrutability (in-skrö-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inscrutable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being inscrutable or not subject to scrutiny.

So let all our speculations, when they are admitted to the most familiaritie with these mysteries, be still afraid to inquire directly what they are, remembering that they are God's own *inscrutabilitie*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. i. § 3.

inscrutable (in-skrö'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *inscrutable* = Sp. *inscrutable* = Pg. *inscrutavel* = It. *iscrutabile*, *inscrutabile*, < LL. *inscrutabilis*, inscrutable, < L. *in-* priv. + **scrutabilis*, scrutable: see *scrutable*.] Incapable of being searched into or scrutinized; impenetrable to inquiry or investigation; incognizable: as, the ways of Providence are often *inscrutable*.

The historian undertook to make us intimately acquainted with a man singularly dark and *inscrutable*.
Macaulay, History.

Every mind is thus *inscrutable* to every other mind.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 15.

=**Syn.** Impenetrable, undiscoverable, incomprehensible, unsearchable, mysterious.

inscrutableness (in-skrö'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being inscrutable; inscrutability.

inscrutably (in-skrö'ta-bli), *adv.* In an inscrutable manner; so as not to be discovered or explained; mysteriously.

But there are cases in which it is *inscrutably* revealed to persons that they have made a mistake in what is of the highest concern to them.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 58.

insculpt† (in-skulp'), *v. t.* [= OF. *insculper* = Sp. Pg. *insculpir* = It. *insculpere*, < L. *insculpere*, cut or carve in or upon, engrave, < *in*, in, + *sculpere*, cut, engrave: see *sculp*, *sculpture*.] To engrave; carve.

Engraven more lyvely in his minde than any forme may be *insculped* upon metall or marble.
Palace of Pleasure, II. 84. (*Nares.*)

And what's the crown of all, a glorious name
Insculp'd on pyramids to posterity.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, iv. 1.

insculpsit (in-skulp'sit). [L., 3d pers. perf. ind. of *insculpere*, carve in, engrave: see *insculp*.] He engraved (it): a word appended to an engraving, with the engraver's name or initials prefixed.

insculpt (in-skulpt'), *a.* [< L. *insculptus*, pp. of *insculpere*, cut or carve in: see *insculp*.] In *bot.*, embedded in the rock: said of some saxicolous lichens.

insculptiont (in-skulp'shon), *n.* [< LL. *insculptio(n-)*, a cutting or carving, < L. *insculpere*, cut or carve in: see *insculp*.] The act of engraving, or that which is engraved; carved inscription.

What is it to have
A flattering, false *insculption* on a tomb,
And in men's hearts reproach?
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i.

insculpture (in-skulp'tūr), *n.* [= OF. *insculpture* = Pg. *insculptura*; as *insculp* + *-ture*, after *sculpture*.] Sculpture; an engraved inscription.

My noble general, Timon is dead;
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' the sea;
And on his grave-stone this *insculpture*.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4, 67.

insculpture (in-skulp'tūr), *v. t.* Same as *ensculpture*. *Glover*, Athenaid, viii.

in se (in sē). [L.: *in*, in; *se*, refl. pron., sing. and pl., abl., itself.] In itself; in themselves.

inseat (in-sēt'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *sea*.] To engulf in the sea.

Horse and foot *insea'd* together there.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 637.

inseal (in-sēl'), *v. t.* Same as *enseal*.

inseamt, *v. t.* See *enseam*[1].

insearcht (in-sėrch'), *v.* Same as *ensearch*.

insecablet (in-sek'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *insécable* = Sp. *insecable* = Pg. *insecavel* = It. *insecabile*, < L. *insecabilis*, that cannot be cut up, < *in-* priv. + (LL.) *secabilis*, that can be cut, < *secare*, cut: see *section*.] Incapable of being divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible. *Bailey.*

insect (in'sekt), *n.* and *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *insekt* = F. *insecte* = Sp. Pg. *insecto* = It. *insetto*, < L. *insectum*, an insect (cf. Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, of same lit. sense), prop. neut. of *insectus*, pp. of *insecare*, < *in*, in, + *secare*, cut: see *section*. The name was orig. applied to those insects whose bodies seem to be cut in or almost divided in segments. See *Entoma*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A small, usually winged and many-legged, invertebrate creature whose body appears to consist of several segments: a term used in popular speech without exactitude, being applied not only to flies, fleas, dragon-flies, butterflies, moths, bees, wasps, crickets, grasshoppers, roaches, beetles, bugs, lice, and other familiar creatures properly called insects, but also, improperly, to other small creatures whose structure and relations are not popularly understood, as the so-called coral *insect*, which is an actinozoan.

So morning *insects*, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 27.

May *insects* prick
Each leaf into a gall. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

2. In *zoöl.*, any member of the class or other division of animals called *Insecta*; an arthropod; a condylopod; an articulated animal with articulated legs, especially one with six such legs; a hexapod. See *Insecta* and *Hexapoda*, 1.—**Compound eyes of insects.** See *eye*[1].—**Coral insect, deciduous insects,** etc. See the adjectives.—**To expand an insect.** See *expand*.

II. *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an insect or insects: as, *insect* transformations; *insect* architecture.

The *insect* youth are on the wing,
Eager to taste the honied Spring.
Gray, Spring.

2. Like an insect in any respect; small; mean; contemptible.

Insecta (in-sek'tä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *insectum*, insect: see *insect*.] A class or other large division of invertebrated animals, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) With Linnæus, a class divided into eight orders: *Coleoptera*, *Hemiptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Neuroptera*, *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, and *Aptera*. But the last of these orders included crustaceans and arachnidans, so that in this sense *Insecta* corresponds to the Cuvierian *Articulata*, the Latreillean *Coadylopoda*, or the modern *Arthropoda*, one of the main branches of the animal kingdom. (*b*) With Latreille, by exclusion of *Crustacea* and *Arachnida* (but with retention of *Myriapoda*), the third class of articulated animals with articulated legs, divided into twelve orders: *Myriapoda*, *Thysanura*, *Parasita*, *Suctoria*, *Coleoptera*, *Orthoptera*, *Hemiptera*, *Neuroptera*, *Hymenoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Rhipiptera*, and *Diptera*. (*c*) By exclusion of *Myriapoda*, the six-footed articulated animals; hexapod arthropods, or *Hexapoda*. In this, the current use of the word, the *Insecta* constitute the largest class of the *Arthropoda*. They have the head, thorax, and abdomen distinct or distinguishable from one another; 3 pairs of legs in the adult, all situated upon the thorax; a pair of antennæ; tracheal respiration; and distinct sexes. The somites or segments of the body number not more than 20, 11 being assumed as the typical number. The head, apparently a single segment, is presumed to consist of several coalesced somites: besides the antennæ, it bears a pair of eyes, simple or oftener compound, and the usually complicated mouth-parts. The thorax is composed of three definable segments, the prothorax, mesothorax, and metathorax, the last two of which usually bear each a pair of wings, either fitted for flight, or, in the case of the anterior pair, modified into wing-covers or elytra, which may or may not cover all the abdominal segments. The abdominal segments, in adult insects, have no wings or legs; but some of the terminal segments may be modified into external sexual organs (of either sex), as ovipositor, etc., or bear long filaments. The legs are always jointed, and normally consist of 5 principal divisions: coxa, trochanter, femur, tibia, and tarsus; the tarsal segment being composed of from 1 to 5 joints, and usually ending in a pair of claws. Insects are always produced from eggs, though in some the phenomenon of parthenogenesis occurs, as in plant-lice. Nearly all insects undergo metamorphosis, or more or less complete transformation from the embryo to the imago. Among the many classifications of *Insecta* which have been proposed, that which is primarily based upon the absence, incompleteness, or perfection of metamorphosis is now usually adopted, giving the three subclasses *Ametabola*, *Hemimetabola*, and *Metabola* (*Holometabola*). The *Ametabola* are wingless as well as not subject to metamorphosis. By some they are made to include four orders, *Anoplura*, *Mallophaga*, *Collembola*, and *Thysanura*; but the first two of these orders are often differently placed, and the last two merged in one. The *Hemimetabola* undergo incomplete metamorphosis, the larva differing from the imago chiefly in being smaller and wingless, and the pupa being generally active, or at least capable of movement. The orders *Hemiptera* (*Homoptera* and *Heteroptera*), *Orthoptera*, and *Pseudoneuroptera* are hemimetabolous. The *Metabola* (*Holometabola*) undergo complete transformation, the larva being worm-like, as a caterpillar, maggot, or grub, and the pupa quiescent. These have five leading orders: *Neuroptera*, *Diptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Coleoptera*, and *Hymenoptera*, to which *Aphaniptera* and *Strepsiptera* are sometimes added. Sundry other orders of *Insecta* are adopted by some writers, as *Thysanoptera*, *Euplexoptera*. The class *Insecta* is by far the largest class of animals, outnumbering all the rest of the animal kingdom in genera, species, and individuals. There are known to be more than 200,000 species, and there are doubtless many thousands undescribed. They exist in all parts of the world, and play a most important part in the economy of animated nature, furnishing food to one another and to numberless other animals, and affecting vegetable life, both by assisting in the fertilization of plants and by devouring or otherwise destroying them.

Morphology of Parts of the Head of an Insect, giving nomenclature

I., II., III., side, upper, and under views of head of cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*). I. and II.: *a*, epicranial suture on the epicranium, *c*, branching to *b*, the fenestræ; *f*, antennæ; *g*, eyes; *lb*, labrum; *mn*, mandibles; *ca*, cardo; *st*, stipes; *ga*, galea; *pl*, palpus of maxilla; *p*, palpus of labium, or labial palp, borne upon the palpiger; *q*, mentum and submentum of labium; *k*, the margins of the occipital foramen; *ic*, two inferior cervical sclerites; *lc*, lateral cervical sclerites; *pn*, pronotum of prothorax. III. Labium and right maxilla, from below: letters as before, except *la*, lacinia of maxilla; *pg*, paraglossa; *li*, ligula; *m*, mentum; *sm*, submentum.

insectarium (in-sek-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *insectaria* (-ä), *insectariums* (-umz, -ä). [NL., < L. *insectum*, insect, + *-arium*.] A place in which a collection of living insects is kept; an entomological vivarium; also, the collection itself.

The *insectarium* at the Zoölogical Gardens.
W. A. Forbes.

insectary (in'sek-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *insectaries* (-riz). [< NL. *insectarium*, q. v.] Same as *insectarium*.

We hope that the time is near when the need of an *Insectary* for entomological work will be as fully appreciated as is the necessity for a propagating house for the horticulturist or a conservatory for the botanist.
J. H. Comstock, Amer. Nat., Dec., 1888, p. 1129.

insectation† (in-sek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *insectatio(n-)*, a pursuing, pursuit, < *insectari*, pursue, follow upon, freq. of *insequi*, follow upon: see *insequent*.] Persecution; calumniation; backbiting.

My soule stirred by mine owne conscience (without *insectation*, or reproche laieng to any other mans).
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1431.

insectator† (in'sek-tā-tor), *n.* [< L. *insectator*, a pursuer, < *insectari*, pursue: see *insectation*.] 1. A prosecutor or adversary at law.—2. A persecutor. *Bailey.*

insectean (in-sek'tē-an), *a.* [< *insect* + *-e-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Insecta*; insectiform: as, an *insectean* form or organ.

insected† (in-sek'ted), *a.* [< L. *insectus*, pp. of *insecare*, cut in: see *insect*.] Incised; cut into segments like an insect.

We can hardly endure the sting of that small *insected* animal [the bee]. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 6.

insect-fungi (in'sekt-fun″jī), *n. pl.* Fungi parasitic upon insects, as the *Entomophthoreæ*, of which the principal genus is *Empusa*, which attack the house-fly and other insects, and *Botrytis Bassiana*, which produces the disease known as muscardine in silkworms. See cut under *Cordyceps*.

insect-gun (in'sekt-gun), *n.* A small bellows for blowing insect-powder into crevices in walls and furniture, or for distributing it upon house-plants; a powder-blower.

insecticidal (in-sek-ti-sī'dal), *a.* Pertaining to the killing of insects, or having the property of killing them.

insecticide[1] (in-sek'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who or that which kills insects.

Its [the starling's] varied song, its sprightly gestures, its glossy plumage, and, above all, its character as an *insecticide*—which last makes it the friend of the agriculturist and the grazier—render it an almost universal favourite.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 457.

When the value of Paris green as an *insecticide* was first discovered. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 354.

insecticide[2] (in-sek'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of killing insects.

insectiform (in-sek'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an insect; insect-like; insectile.

Illustrated with the marvelous likenesses of two hundred figured or rather *insectiform* stones.
A. D. White, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 440.

insectifuge (in-sek'ti-fūj), *n.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *fugare*, cause to flee.] A substance which serves as a preventive or protective remedy against insects by expelling them, but not necessarily killing them.

insectile (in'sek-til), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *insectil*; as *insect* + *-ile*.] **I.** *a.* Insect-like; having the nature or character of an insect; insectiform: as, *insectile* animals.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*

II. *n.* An insect. [Rare.]

It is destruction of all the hopes and happiness of infants, a denying to them an exemption from the final condition of beasts and *insectiles*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 388.

Insectivora (in-sek-tiv'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *insectivorus*: see *insectivorous*.] 1. In *mammal.*: (*a*) An order of placental quadrupeds, comprising small mammals of the most varied forms, aspects, and habits, terrestrial and fossorial, arboreal, or natatorial, and mostly insectivorous, but in one group flying and frugivorous. They have a relatively small, smooth cerebrum, the hemispheres of which are one-lobed and do not cover the cerebellum; the uterus bicornuate; the testes abdominal or inguinal; the penis pendent or suspended; the placenta discoidal deciduate; the dentition diphyodont and heterodont; the teeth enameled, and typically 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each side of each jaw, but variable (always more than two lower incisors, and the molars tuberculate and rooted); limbs well developed, and ambulatorial or modified for climbing, swimming, or flying; clavicles present (except in *Potamogalidæ*); the carpal and metacarpal bones well developed and differentiated; the feet unguiculate and nearly always five-toed; and the body furry or spiny. The order is divisible into two suborders, *Dermoptera* or *Pterophora*, containing the *Galeopithecidæ* or flying-lemurs, and *Insectivora vera* or *Bestiæ*, including all the rest, which consist of ten families with many genera and numerous species, the most familiar of which are the shrews, moles, and hedgehogs. (*b*) A division of the order *Chiroptera*, including the insectivorous as distinguished from the frugivorous bats. The name being preoccupied by another order of animals, the term *Animalivora* has been proposed as a substitute for *Insectivora* in this sense.

2. In *entom.*, a group of insectivorous hymenopterous insects. *J. O. Westwood.*

Insectivoræ (in-sek-tiv'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.] In Temminck's classification (1815), an order of insectivorous birds, such as swallows. Also *Insectivores*. [Not in use.]

insectivore (in-sek'ti-vōr), *n.* An insectivorous animal; one of the *Insectivora* or *Insectivoræ*; especially, a member of the order *Insectivora*.

Insectivores (in-sek-tiv'ō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Insectivora*.] Same as *Insectivoræ*.

insectivorous (in-sek-tiv'ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *insectivore* = Sp. *insectivoro* = Pg. *insectivoro* = It. *insettivoro*, < NL. *insectivorus*, < L. *insectum*, insect, + *vorare*, devour.] 1. Feeding or subsisting on insects, as an animal or a plant. A number of insectivorous plants have in recent times been shown to exist, as the genera *Dionæa* and *Drosera*.

Drosera is properly an *insectivorous* plant.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 134.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Insectivora*, in any use of that name, or having their characters.

insect-net (in'sekt-net), *n.* A light hand-net used for the capture of insects. A usual form consists of a hoop of wire attached by a ferrule to a wooden handle, and carrying a bag of mosquito-netting, thin muslin, or bobbin-net lace. The depth of the bag is a little more than twice its diameter.

insectologer† (in-sek-tol'ō-jėr), *n.* [As *insectology* + *-er*.] One who studies insects; an entomologist.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologers*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham*, Physico-Theology.

insectology† (in-sek-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *insectologie* = Pg. *insectologia*, < L. *insectum*, insect, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of insects; entomology.

insect-powder (in'sekt-pou″dėr), *n.* A dry powder used to kill or expel insects; an insecticide or insectifuge. The principal kinds, used against museum and household pests, are the Persian, made from the dry flowers of *Pyrethrum roseum*; the Dalmatian (also called Persian), from those of *Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium*; and the Californian, also made from the last-named plant, all of which are known as *buhach*.

insecure (in-sē-kūr'), *a.* [= Sp. *inseguro*; as *in-*[3] + *secure*.] 1. Not secure, firm, or safe; liable to give way; unsafe.

Am I going to build on precarious and *insecure* foundations? *Bp. Hurd.*

Four columns had shown such weakness that the vaulting arches and the walls that rested upon them had become *insecure*.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 171.

2. Not fully assured; not free from apprehension, fear, uncertainty, or doubt; uncertain.

He . . . is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

But is she truly what she seems?
He asks with *insecure* delight,
Asks of himself and doubts.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, i.

insecure†, *v. t.* [< *insecure*, *a.*] To make insecure; imperil.

Every degree of recession from the state Christ first put us in, is a recession from our hopes, and an *insecuring* our condition. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), Great Exemplar, I. 187.

insecurely (in-sē-kūr'li), *adv.* In an insecure manner; without security or safety.

When I say secured, I mean in the sense in which the word should always be understood at courts, that is *insecurely*. *Chesterfield.*

insecureness (in-sē-kūr'nes), *n.* Insecurity.

insecurity (in-sē-kū'ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *insécurité*; as *in-*[3] + *security*. Cf. *insecure*.] 1. The state of being insecure or unsafe; liability to give way, be lost, or become unsafe or fraught with danger; want of secureness or stability; instability; liability to damage or loss: as, the *insecurity* of a staircase or of a foundation.

There is also [illegible], when interests of all sorts become objects of speculation.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

In drawing, the picture is not faultless; there is a touch of *insecurity* in some of the outlines.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 176.

2. Lack of assurance or confidence, especially in regard to one's safety, or the security or

stability of something; apprehensiveness of change, loss, or damage; doubt; uncertainty: as, a feeling of *insecurity* pervaded the community.

With what [illegible] of truth we ascribe effects . . . unto [illegible] causalations. *Sir T. Browne.*

insecution† (in-sē-kū′shon), *n.* [< LL. *insecutio*(*n-*), a pursuing, < L. *insequi*, pp. *insecutus*, pursue: see *insecutation*.] A following after something; close pursuit.

[illegible] ladies, that wishly did intend
[illegible] has tall neckt ship) how deepe the skir-
[illegible] drew
And [illegible] the Greeks, and with what ruth the *insecution*
grew. *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

inseminate (in-sem′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inseminated*, ppr. *inseminating*. [< L. *inseminatus*, pp. of *inseminare*, sow or plant in, < *in-*, in, + *seminare*, sow, plant, < *semen*, seed: see *semen*. Cf. *disseminate*.] To sow; inject seed into; impregnate. *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

insemination (in-sem-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *insémination*, < L. as if **inseminatio*(*n-*), < *inseminare*, sow or plant in: see *inseminate*.] The act of sowing or of injecting seed; impregnation. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

insensate (in-sen′sāt), *a.* [< LL. *insensatus*, < *in-* priv. + *sensatus*, endowed with sense, < L. *sensus*, sensation, sense: see *sense*.] 1. Not endowed with sense; destitute of the power of feeling; naturally senseless; inanimate.

The silence and the calm
Of mute *insensate* things. *Wordsworth.*

2. Wanting or deprived of sense; destitute of natural sense or feeling; stupid.

As their own ruin on themselves to invite,
Insensate left, or to sense reprobate.
Milton, S. A., l. 1685.

We wonder that a man could possibly be so sottish; and yet we ourselves by temptation become no less *insensate*.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. 1836), ii. 47.

3. Marked by want of sense or feeling; manifesting insensibility; irrational; maniacal.

Wisely they
Despise the *insensate* barbarous trade of war.
Thomson, Winter, l. 844.

The vast, black, raging spaces, torn and wild,
With an *insensate* fury answer back
To the gale's challenge.
C. Thaxter, At the Breaker's Edge.

insensateness (in-sen′sāt-nes), *n.* The state of being insensate or senseless; want of sense or feeling; stupidity.

insense[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *incense*[1].

insense[2] (in-sens′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insensed*, ppr. *insensing*. [Appar. < *in-*[2] + *sense;* but most instances cited are certainly to be referred to *incense*[1] (formerly often spelled *insense*), in a similar meaning. Prob. the more mod. instances (dial.) are understood as < *in-*[2] + *sense*.] To instruct; inform; make to understand. *Grose.*

insenseless† (in-sens′les), *a.* [< *in-*[3] (here cumulative) + *senseless*.] Senseless; without feeling; insensible. [Rare.]

In other men 'tis but a huff
To vapour with, instead of proof,
That, like a wen, looks big and swells,
Insenseless, and just nothing else.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 394.

insensibility (in-sen-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insensibilité* = Sp. *insensibilidad* = Pg. *insensibilidade* = It. *insensibilità;* as *insensible* + *-ity*.] 1. Lack of physical sensibility; the state of being insensible to physical impressions; absence of feeling or sensation.

There holdeth me sometyme by Almighty God as it were euen a swone, and an *insensibilitie* for woonder.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 12.

Insensibility to suffering was no longer professed; indomitable strength was no longer idolised; and it was felt that weakness and sorrow have their own appropriate virtues. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. [illegible]

2. Lack of moral sensibility, or the power to be moved or affected; lack of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion.

Perverse *insensibility* may claim
A right to the meek honours of her name).
Cowper, Hope, l. 235.

One great cause of our *insensibility* to the goodness of our Creator is the very extensiveness of his bounty.
Paley.

Man only can be aware of the *insensibility* of man towards a new gown. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. [illegible]

Syn. *Indifference, Insensibility, Impassibility*, etc. See *apathy*.

insensible (in-sen′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *insensible* = Sp. *insensible* = Pg. *insensivel* = It. *insensibile*, < LL. *insensibilis*, that cannot be felt, that cannot feel, < L. *in-* priv. + *sensibilis*, sensible: see *sensible*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not perceptible by the senses; imperceptible; inappreciable.

The delicate graduation of curves that melt into each other by *insensible* transitions *J. Caird.*

Already in the distance the white waves, the "skipper's daughters," had begun to flee before a breeze that was still *insensible* on Aros. *R. T. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

In inland seas, such as the Mediterranean, the tides are nearly *insensible* except at the ends of long bays.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 354.

2. Not sensible to the mind; not consciously apprehended or appreciated; unconscious.

How many persons do you meet, the *insensible* influence of whose manners and character is so decided as often to thwart their voluntary influence!
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 191.

There are *insensible* transitions between the humble salaams of the Hindoo, the profound bow which in Europe shows great respect, and the moderate bend of the head expressive of consideration.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 385.

3. Without the power of feeling or sensation; without corporeal sensibility.

How gladly would I meet
Mortality my sentence, and be earth
Insensible! *Milton*, P. L., x. 777.

Anything which renders a human being totally *insensible*, sometimes for hours, to the sharpest pain, must be attended with considerable danger to life.
E. T. Tibbits, Med. Fashions, p. 21.

4. Not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling or tenderness: as, to be *insensible* to the sufferings of others.

Art thou grown
Insensible in ill, that thou goest on
Without the least compunction?
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

Nothing disturbs the tranquillity of their souls, equally *insensible* to disasters and to prosperity.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 68.

Laura was . . . not *insensible* to the renown which his sonnets brought her.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 9.

5†. Void of sense or meaning; meaningless.

If it make the indictment *insensible* or uncertain, it shall be quashed. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Pleas of the Crown, ii. 24.

Insensible caloric, an obsolete term for *latent heat*. See *heat*. = **Syn. 1.** Imperceivable. — **4.** Dull, torpid, senseless, unconscious, unfeeling, unsusceptible, indifferent, hard, callous.

II.† *n.* One who is lacking in sensibility; a thoroughly apathetic person.

His reason and the force of his resolutions enabled him on all occasions to contain himself, and to curb the very first risings of passion — and that in such a degree that he was taken almost for an *insensible*.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 53.

What an *insensible* must have been my cousin, had she not been proud of being Lady Grandison.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 405.

insensibleness (in-sen′si-bl-nes), *n.* Insensibility.

And Panætius, one of the wisest of the Stoicks, is so far from making *insensibleness* of pain the property of a wise man that he makes it not the property of a man.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

insensiblist (in-sen′si-blist), *n.* [< *insensible* + *-ist*.] One who is insensible to emotion or passion; one who is apathetic or who affects apathy. [Rare.]

Mr. Meadows, . . . since he commenced *insensiblist*, has never once dared to be pleased.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, iv. 2.

insensibly (in-sen′si-bli), *adv.* In an insensible manner; so as not to be felt or perceived; imperceptibly.

His behaviour in an assembly [is] peculiarly graceful in a certain art of mixing *insensibly* with the rest, and becoming one of the company, instead of receiving the court-ship of it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

The war of Granada had *insensibly* trained up a hardy militia. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

insensitive (in-sen′si-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *insensitivo;* as *in-*[3] + *sensitive*.] Not sensitive; having little or no sensibility.

In certain cases the hypnotic is *insensitive*.
Science, XIII. 50.

People have lived and died without the use of eyes, but nobody has ever grown up with an *insensitive* skin.
G. C. Robertson, Mind, XIII. 423.

insensitiveness (in-sen′si-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being insensitive.

The relation between depth of sleep and frequency of dreams seems explicable on the supposition that the *insensitiveness* to outside excitations present in deep sleep also induces *insensitiveness* to internal impressions.
Science, XIII. 88.

insensuous (in-sen′sū-us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sensuous*.] Not sensuous; not addressing itself to or affecting the senses.

That intermediate door
Betwixt the different planes of sensuous form
And form *insensuous.* *Mrs. Browning.*

insentient (in-sen′shient), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sentient*.] Not sentient; not having perception, or the power of feeling.

The mind is the sentient being; and as the rose is *insentient*, there can be no sensation, nor any thing resembling sensation, in it. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, ii. 16.

inseparability (in-sep″a-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inséparabilité* = Sp. *inseparabilidad* = Pg. *inseparabilidade*, < LL. *inseparabilita*(*t-*)*s*, inseparableness, < L. *inseparabilis*, inseparable: see *inseparable*.] The condition or quality of being inseparable or incapable of disjunction.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. § 14.

inseparable (in-sep′a-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *inséparable* = Sp. *inseparable* = Pg. *inseparavel* = It. *inseparabile*, < L. *inseparabilis*, that cannot be separated, < L. *in-* priv. + *separabilis*, separable.] Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined; not to be parted.

He fell into a sort of criticism upon magnanimity and courage, and argued that they were *inseparable*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 350.

Clouds, and intermingling mountain-tops,
In one *inseparable* glory clad.
Wordsworth, Prelude, x.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and *inseparable*. *Webster*, Second Speech on Foote's Resolution.

Inseparable accident, in *logic*, an accident which cannot be separated from its subject. — **Inseparable adjunct**, in *logic*, an adjunct which cannot really be separated from its subject, although the latter may be conceived without the adjunct. — **Inseparable association.** See *association*. — **Inseparable prefix**, in *gram.*, a prefix not having also the character of an independent word, and so not separable or to be separated from the forms to which it is added: as *be-* (of *begin*, etc.) in English and German, *re-* and *con-* in Latin, etc.

inseparableness (in-sep′a-ra-bl-nes), *n.* Inseparability.

inseparably (in-sep′a-ra-bli), *adv.* In an inseparable manner; so as not to be capable of being separated.

Which shall I first bewail,
Thy bondage or lost sight?
Prison within prison
Inseparably dark? *Milton*, S. A., l. 154.

The wheat and the tares grow together *inseparably*, and must either be spared together or rooted up together.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

inseparate (in-sep′a-rāt), *a.* [= It. *inseparato*, < LL. *inseparatus*, not separate, < L. *in-* priv. + *separatus*, separate: see *separate*.] Not separate; united.

Joy, which is *inseparate* from those eyes.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 553).

inseparation (in-sep-a-rā′shon), *n.* [< *inseparate* + *-ion*.] In *bot.*, the congenital union of contiguous organs, as the petals of a gamopetalous corolla: a term proposed by Masters as a substitute for the terms *coalescence* and *adnation*.

inseparized†, *a.* [Irreg. < *insepar*(*ate*) + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Inseparable.

Knew well the Cares from Crowns *inseparized*.
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. 43.

insequent† (in′sē-kwent), *a.* [< L. *insequen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *insequi*, follow upon, pursue, < *in*, on, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] Following on; subsequent.

The debt was not cancell'd to that rigid and hard servant, for if he had his Apocha or quietance, to speak after the manner of men, he were free from all *insequent* demands. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 25.

inserene† (in-sē-rēn′), *a.* [< L. *inserenus*, not serene, < *in-* priv. + *serenus*, serene: see *serene*.] Not serene; unserene.

inserene† (in-sē-rēn′), *v. t.* [< *inserene*, *a.*] To deprive of serenity; disturb.

Death stood by,
Whose gastly presence *inserenes* my face.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 18.

insert (in-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *insertus*, pp. of *inserere* (> It. *inserire* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *inserir* = F. *insérer*), put, bring, or introduce into, insert, < *in*, in, + *serere*, join: see *series*. Cf. *exsert*.] 1. To put in; place or cause to be placed in or among; introduce: as, to *insert* a key in a lock; to *insert* an advertisement in a newspaper.

I will not here *insert* any consolatory sentences.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 580.

Now the cleft rind *inserted* graffs receives,
And yields an offspring more than Nature gives.
Pope, Vertumnus and Pomona, l. 13.

Since I have communicated to the world a plan which has given offence to some gentlemen whom it would not be very safe to disoblige, I must *insert* the following remonstrance. *Addison*, The Tall Club

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, to attach, as a muscle or ligament to a bone. See *insertion*, 3.—**Inserted column.** Same as *engaged column* (which see, under *column*).

insert (in′sėrt), *n.* [< *insert*, *v.*] Something inserted. Specifically—(*a*) An additional sentence or passage annexed to a proof to be inserted in the print; a rider. (*b*) In the postal service, a paper, circular, etc., placed within the folds of a newspaper or the leaves of a book, periodical, etc.

inserted (in-sėr′ted), *p. a.* Put or set in. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, attached to or growing out of some part: said especially of the parts of a flower: as, the calyx, corolla, and stamens of many flowers are *inserted* on the receptacle. (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) Having the base covered by the parts behind: opposed to *free*. as, an *inserted* head. (2) Situated in; springing from: as, antennæ *inserted* at the sides of the front. (*c*) In *anat.*, having an insertion, as a muscle or ligament; attached, as the smaller or more movable end of a muscle: as, the muscle arises from the humerus and is *inserted* in the ulna.

insertion (in-sėr′shọn), *n.* [= F. *insertion* = Pr. *insercio* = Sp. *insercion* = Pg. *inserção* = It. *inserzione*, < LL. *insertio*(*n-*), a putting in, ingrafting, < L. *inserere*, pp. *insertus*, put in, insert: see *insert*.] 1. A putting in; the act of inserting, or placing, or setting something in or among other things: as, the *insertion* of a beam in a wall.

I would not be understood to speak in prejudice of Lucan, who has not only adorned his subject by this digression from it, but fully compensated for its unseasonable *insertion*.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, iv. 667, note.

2. That which is inserted. Specifically—(*a*) A passage or paragraph inserted in the text of a writing.

He softens the relation by such *insertions*, before he describes the event. *Broome.*

The redactional *insertion* displaced it [the prayer of Solomon in 1 Ki. viii.] in one recension and led to its mutilation in the other. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 84.

(*b*) A band of lace or other ornamental material inserted in a plain fabric for decorative purposes. Such bands are often made with both edges alike, and with a certain amount of plain stuff on either side, to allow them to be sewed on strongly.

3. Place or manner of attachment. (*a*) In *bot.*, the place or the mode of attachment of an organ to its support. (*b*) In *anat.*, the place or the mode of attachment of a muscle to the part to be moved: opposed to *origin*. There is no absolute distinction between the origin and the insertion of a muscle, these being convertible terms, as referring to the two ends of the muscle; but the more movable point of attachment is usually considered the insertion. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, attachment of a part or organ, with special reference to the site or manner of such attachment.—**Epigynous insertion,** in *bot.*, an insertion on the summit of the ovary. See cut under *epigynous*.—**Hypogynous insertion,** in *bot.*, an insertion beneath the ovary.—**Perigynous insertion,** in *bot.*, an insertion upon the calyx surrounding the ovary.

insertor†, insertour† (in-sėr′tọr), *n.* See the quotation.

Your first figure of tollerable disorder is [Parenthesis], or by an English name the *[Insertour]*, and is when ye will seeme for larger information or some other purpose, to peece or graffe in the midst of your tale an vnnecessary parcell of speach. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 140.

inserve† (in-sėrv′), *v. t.* [< L. *inservire*, be of service to, serve, be devoted to, < *in*, in, to, + *servire*, serve: see *serve*.] To conduce to; be of use to.

He had *inserved* to the Villany to please the Tyrant.
E. Phillips, World of Words (1706).

inservient† (in-sėr′vi-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *inservi-en(t-)s*, ppr. of *inservire*, serve: see *inserve*.] Of use in the attainment of an end; assisting.

The other (by which tis conceived the drink doth pass) is the weazon, rough artery, or wind-pipe, a part *inservient* to voice and respiration.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 8.

By conducting the spirits into the nerves and muscles *inservient* to the motion of the limbs, [music] doth make the patient leap and dance. *Boyle*, Works, II. 181.

insession† (in-sesh′ọn), *n.* [< LL. *insessio*(*n-*), < L. *insidere*, pp. *insessus*, sit in or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *sedere*, sit: see *session*.] 1. The act of sitting in, on, or upon; especially, the act of sitting in a bath; a sitz-bath.

Also ointments, baths, *insessions*, foments, and other such like medicines made of things having restrictive vertue, do profit. *Burrough's Method of Physick* (1624).

2. That in, on, or upon which one sits.

Insessions be bathing-tubs half full, wherein the patient may sit. *Holland.*

Insessores (in-se-sō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *insessor*, a besetter, waylayer, lit. 'one who sits upon.' < L. *insidere*, pp. *insessus*, sit in or upon: see *insession*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) The perchers; in Vigors's system of classification, adopted by Swainson and many others, an extensive order of birds, of arboreal habits, having the feet fitted for perching, with 3 toes in front and 1 behind, and not raptorial. A majority of all birds were included in this order, of which the leading types were *Conirostres*, *Dentirostres*, *Tenuirostres*, and *Fissirostres*. The group thus constituted corresponds exactly to no modern order, but is nearly equivalent to *Passeres* together with those *Picariæ* which are not yoke-toed, thus including all the true passerine or passeriform birds, and many others. The term has been used with varying latitude of definition, and is now obsolete, the group of birds it designated being an artificial one. (*b*) In Bonaparte's dichotomous physiological classification of birds, one of two subclasses of *Aves* (the other being called *Grallatores*), including those (chiefly monogamous) birds which rear their young in the nest. As the term had been before employed in a very different sense, it was subsequently changed to *Altrices*. (*c*) In Coues's system of classification (1884), the perchers proper: same as *Passeres*.

insessorial (in-se-sō′ri-ạl), *a.* [As *Insessor-es* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the *Insessores;* habitually perching, as a bird; suited for perching, as a bird's foot.

In the most accomplished *insessorial* foot, the front toes are cleft to the base, or only coherent to a slight extent; the hind toe is completely incumbent, and as long and flexible as the rest. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 129.

inset (in-set′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inset*, ppr. *insetting*. [< ME. *insetten*, < AS. *insettan*, ONorth. *insetta*, appoint, lit. set in (= D. *inzetten* = MLG. LG. *insetten* = G. *einsetzen* = Dan. *indsætte* = Sw. *insätta*), < *in*, in, + *settan*, set: see *set*[1].] To set in; infix or implant.

The sorwe that is *inset* greveth the thought.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

inset (in′set), *n.* [< *inset*, *v.*] 1. That which is set in; an insertion; specifically, in *bookbinding*, a leaf or leaves inserted in other leaves previously folded, usually in the center of the folding. The inset of a sheet of duodecimo consists of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth pages of the sheet. A map or print specially inserted in a book is also an inset.
2. Influx, as of the tide.

The *inset* into the Bay of Biscay, which, when it exists, runs at the rate of a mile the hour.
T. G. Bowles, Flotsam and Jetsam, p. 244.

3. Same as *ingate*, 2.

inseverable (in-sev′ėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *severable*.] Incapable of being severed.

We had suffered so much together, and the filaments connecting them with my heart were . . . so *inseverable*.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, i. 88.

inshade†, *v. t.* See *enshade*.

inshave (in′shāv), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *shave*.] A coopers' tool for dressing the inner sides of barrel-staves.

insheathe, ensheathe (in-, en-shēŦH′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insheathed, ensheathed*, ppr. *insheathing, ensheathing*. [< *in*-[1], *en*-[1], + *sheathe*.] To sheathe; put into a sheath. [Rare.]

On high he hung the martial sword *insheath'd*.
J. Hughes, Triumph of Peace.

The outer lobe *ensheathing* the long, sharp-toothed inner lobe. *Packard.*

inshell (in-shel′), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *shell*.] To hide in or as in a shell.

Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome.
Shak., Cor., iv. 6, 45.

inshelter (in-shel′tėr), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *shelter*.] To place in shelter; shelter. *Shak.*

inship (in-ship′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inshipped*, ppr. *inshipping*. [< *in*-[1] + *ship*.] To place on board a ship; ship; embark.

See them guarded,
And safely brought to Dover, where *inshipp'd*,
Commit them to the fortune of the sea.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1, 49.

When she was thus *inshipp'd*, and woefully
Had cast her eyes about.
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

inshore (in′shōr′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *shore*[1]; cf. *ashore*.] Near the shore; toward the shore; on the shore side: as, the ship lay, or was moving, *inshore*.

In-shore their passage tribes of sea-gulls urge.
Crabbe, Works, II. 12.

The Polaris was anchored just *inshore* of the largest iceberg seen since entering Kennedy channel.
C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 110.

inshore (in′shōr), *a.* [< *inshore*, *adv.*] Situated near the shore; relatively near to the shore; specifically, as applied to fishing or fisheries, situated within about five miles of the shore: opposed to *offshore:* as, *inshore* fishing. In the mackerel-fishery, when a school is raised within the limit, it is still *inshore* fishing, no matter how far out the school may be followed.

With a high tide and an *inshore* wind, their homes and lives were always in danger of destruction.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 51.

In former days the *inshore* cod and halibut fisheries on the coast of New England were exceedingly valuable.
Science, XII. 220.

inshrine†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enshrine*.

inshroud†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *enshroud*.

insiccation (in-si-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *siccare*, pp. *siccatus*, dry: see *siccate*.] The act of drying in.

inside (in′sīd or in-sīd′), *n.* and *a.* [< *in*[1] + *side*, *n.*] I. *n.* 1. The inner side or part; the interior, as opposed to the outside or exterior: as, the *inside* of the hand; the *inside* of a house; the *inside* of a newspaper.

Show the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3, 833.

If I had an ostrich in my *inside* I would drink till twelve every night, and eat broiled-bones till six every morning. *Trollope*, The Claverings, I. 277.

2. *pl.* Interior parts or appurtenances; things within. Specifically—(*a*) The entrails. (*b*) Internal thoughts or feelings, etc.

We count him a wise man that knows the minds and *insides* of men. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 100.

3. An inside passenger in a vehicle.

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides
The Derby dilly, carrying three *insides*.
G. Canning, in Loves of the Triangles, l. 178.

The lord lieutenant . . . alone pretended to the magnificence of a wheel-carriage . . . bearing eight *insides* and six outsides. The *insides* were their Graces in person.
Scott, Old Mortality, ii.

Inside of a sheet, in *printing*, the side which is folded in; that side of a sheet which contains the second page; an inner form. See *form*, 6.—**Inside of a sword-hilt,** that part of a sword-hilt which corresponds to the inside or palm of the hand when the sword is held as on guard. Compare *outside*.—**Patent inside.** See *patent*.

II. *a.* Being on the inside; inner; interior; internal: as, an *inside* view; an *inside* seat in a coach.

Is whispering nothing?
Is leaning cheek to cheek? is meeting noses?
Kissing with *inside* lip? . . . is this nothing?
Shak., W. T., i. 2, 287.

Inside gear. See *gear*.—**Inside gearing,** teeth cut on the concave side of an arc.—**Inside tin,** in *bookbinding*, a sheet of thin metal placed between the cover and the fly-leaf, before the process of pasting down, with intent to keep the leaves smooth and prevent dampness.—**To have the inside track,** to have the inner side of a track or course in racing and running; hence, colloquially (as the inner side is shorter on the curves than the outer), to have the advantage; be in a position of superiority.

inside (in′sīd), *adv.* and *prep.* [< *inside*, *n.*] I. *adv.* 1. Of space: To, into, or in the interior; within.

A woman asked the coachman, "Are you full *inside?*" . . . Lamb put his head through the window and said, "I am quite full *inside;* that last piece of pudding at Mr. Gilman's did the business for me."
Leslie, Autobiographical Recollections.

2. Of time or space: Within the limit: followed by *of*. [U. S.]

Both animals had been killed *inside of* five minutes.
Hartford Courant, Jan. 13, 1887.

II. *prep.* In the interior of; within: as, *inside* the circle; *inside* the letter.

insider (in-sī′dėr), *n.* [< *inside* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who is inside; one who is within the limits of some place, structure, society, organization (as a church), etc.

Yet he was, or he meant to be, as pious as he was aggressive, and he cordially believed that his interest in the welfare of souls, outsiders and nominal *insiders*, was as good as the best. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 891.

Hence—2. One who has some special advantage, as in a business enterprise. [Colloq.]

insidiate† (in-sid′i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *insidiatus*, pp. of *insidiari* (> It. *insidiare* = Sp. Pg. *insidiar*), lie in wait, lie in ambush, < *insidiæ*, an ambush: see *insidious*.] To lie in ambush for. *Heywood.*

insidiation† (in-sid-i-ā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *insidiation*, < ML. **insidiatio*(*n-*), < L. *insidiari*, lie in wait: see *insidiate*.] An insidious or treacherous act.

Though heaven be sure and secure from violent robbers, yet these by a wily *insidiation* enter into it, and rob God of His honour. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 131.

insidiator† (in-sid′i-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *insidiateur* = Sp. Pg. *insidiador* = It. *insidiatore*, < L. *insidiator*, one who lies in wait, < *insidiari*, lie in wait: see *insidiate*.] One who insidiates or lies in ambush.

They [kings] are most exposed to dangers and disasters, . . . having usually . . . many both open enemies and close *insidiatours*. *Barrow*, Works, I. x.

insidious (in-sid′i-us), *a.* [= F. *insidieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *insidioso*, < L. *insidiosus*, cunning, artful, deceitful, < *insidiæ*, a lying in wait, an ambush, artifice, stratagem, < *insidere*, lit. sit in or upon: see *insession*.] 1. Lying in wait; hence, deceitful; sly; treacherous.

Till, worn by age, and mouldering to decay,
The *insidious* waters wash its base away. *Canning*

I wished never to see the face again of that *insidious*, good-for-nothing, old grey impostor. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

2. Designed or adapted to entrap; deceptive; insnaring: as, *insidious* arts.

[illegible] she felt her spirits droop,
And took, *insidious* aid! th' inspiring cup.
Crabbe, Works, I. 125.

What [illegible] detected is exterminated, or passed by without [illegible] even are sometimes made; but this [illegible] only increases the effect of the vast [illegible] Macaulay, History.

Insidious disease, disease progressing to a serious condition without exciting the notice or alarm of the patient or his friends. =Syn. Crafty, wily, cunning, artful, guileful, sly, foxy.

insidiously (in-sid'i-us-li), *adv.* In an insidious manner; deceitfully; treacherously.

Pope was not the only man he [Addison] *insidiously* injured, though the only man of whom he could be afraid. *Johnson*, Addison.

insidiousness (in-sid'i-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being insidious; deceitfulness; treachery.

insight (in'sīt), *n.* [< ME. *insiht, insizt, insight* (= D. *inzigt* = G. *einsicht* = Dan. *indsigt* = Sw. *insigt*); < *in*[1] + *sight*.] **1†.** Perception; observation.

So that to fore ne behynde
He seeth no thyng, but as the blynde,
Withoute *insight* of his courage,
He doth merualles in his rage.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

2. Mental vision; intellectual discernment or penetration.

Man, y sente thee kindeli *in-sizte*
Of vndir-stondyng, skil, & witt,
To rewle thi silf bi resoun riȝt.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

Franklin had an immense reason, which gave him a great *insight* and power in all practical, philosophic, and speculative matters.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 38.

Could ever a man of prodigious mathematical genius convey to others any *insight* into his methods?
Emerson, Spiritual Laws.

3. The immediate cognition of an object; intuition. [Rare.] =Syn. 2. See list under *acumen*.

insighted† (in'sī-ted), *a.* [< *insight* + *-ed*[2].] Possessed of insight.

Justus Lipsius, deepely *insighted* in understanding old authors. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 687.

insign (in'sīn), *v. t.* In *her.*, same as *ensign*, 2.

insignia (in-sig'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [= F. *insigne* = Sp. Pg. *insignia*; < L. *insignia*, insignia, pl. of *insigne*, a badge of honor or of office, neut. of *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, remarkable, distinguished, < *in*, in, on, + *signum*, mark, sign: see *sign*. Cf. *ensign*.] **1.** Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor: as, the *insignia* of an order of knighthood. The insignia of an honorary order are the crosses, medallions, stars, ribbons, etc., which are worn by its members on occasions of ceremony. Military men wear these when in uniform, and civilians when in evening dress. The size of each badge is fixed by statute of the order; but there has been introduced a custom of wearing miniature crosses, medallions, etc., a number of which can be worn at once suspended from a gold chain round the neck and hanging on the shirt-bosom, or attached to the lapel of the coat. When the cross, medallion, etc., is not worn, it is customary to wear a small rosette or knot of ribbon in the buttonhole, the color being that of the ribbon of the order. The knot or rosette is worn by members of the lowest class, the ribbon by all others. See *cordon, cross, star, collar, rosette, ribbon*, and cut under *garter*.

2. Marks, signs, or visible tokens by which anything is known or distinguished.

Rags, which are the reproach of poverty, are the Beggar's robes, and graceful *insignia* of his profession.
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

insignificance (in-sig-nif'i-kans), *n.* [= F. *insignifiance* = Sp. Pg. *insignificancia*; as *insignifican(t)* + *-ce*.] The quality or condition of being insignificant; lack of significance or import; unimportance; triviality; meanness; want of force, influence, or consideration.

Higher motives and deeper thoughts, such as engross the passions and the souls of men, and sink into comparative *insignificance* the comforts of social life.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 410.

insignificancy (in-sig-nif'i-kan-si), *n.* Same as *insignificance*.

There is hardly a rich man in the world who has not such a led friend of small consideration, who is a darling for his *insignificancy*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

insignificant (in-sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* [= F. *insignifiant* = Sp. Pg. It. *insignificante*; as *in*-[3] + *significant*.] **1.** Not significant; void of signification; without meaning.

Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are *insignificant* and vain.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Answering no purpose; having no weight or effect; unimportant; trivial.

Laws must be *insignificant* without the sanction of rewards and punishments, whereby men may be induced to the observance of them.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 11.

He considers no anecdote, no peculiarity of manner, no familiar saying, as too *insignificant* to illustrate the operation of laws, of religion, and of education, and to mark the progress of the human mind. *Macaulay*, History.

3. Without weight of character; mean; contemptible: as, an *insignificant* fellow. =Syn. 2. Immaterial, inconsiderable, trifling, paltry, petty.

insignificantly (in-sig-nif'i-kant-li), *adv.* In an insignificant manner; without meaning; without importance or effect.

The vulgar may thus heap and huddle terms of respect, and nothing better be expected from them; but for people of rank to repeat appellatives *insignificantly* is a folly not to be endured. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 204.

insignificative (in-sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *insignificativus*, not significative (only as a noun (sc. *modus*), applied to the infinitive), < *in-* priv. + *significativus*, significative: see *significative*.] Not significative; signifying nothing; not expressive by means of external signs. [Rare.]

The ordinary sort of the unmeaning eyes are not indeed utterly *insignificative*: for they shew their owners to be persons without any habitual vices or virtues.
Philosophical Letters upon Physiognomy (1751), p. 230.

insimulate† (in-sim'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *insimulatus*, pp. of *insimulare*, accuse, charge, < *in*, against, + *simulare*, represent, pretend: see *simulate*.] To accuse; charge.

That he [Christ] might give spiritual comfort to all sorts of women, first to those who should be unjustly suspected and *insimulated* of sin and incontinency, when indeed they were innocent, he was content to come of a mother who should be subject to that suspicion. *Donne*, Sermons, iii.

insincere (in-sin-sēr'), *a.* [< L. *insincerus*, not genuine, not candid, < *in-* priv. + *sincerus*, genuine, candid, sincere: see *sincere*.] **1†.** Not genuine; unsound; imperfect.

But, ah! how *insincere* are all our joys!
Which, sent from heaven, like lightning make no stay.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Oh, why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessing *insincere*?
Pope, Odyssey, iv. 1060.

2. Not sincere in character; making a false or hypocritical show of opinions or feelings.

We might call him [Horatio] *insincere*: not that he was in any sense a hypocrite, but only that he never was and never could be in earnest.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 217.

3. Not sincere in quality; simulated; deceptive; false.

Tell her again, the sneer upon her face,
And all her censures of the work of grace,
Are *insincere*, meant only to conceal
A dread she would not, yet is forc'd to feel.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 785.

=Syn. 2. Disingenuous, uncandid, double-faced, hollow.

insincerely (in-sin-sēr'li), *adv.* In an insincere manner; without sincerity; with duplicity.

insincerity (in-sin-ser'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *insincerities* (-tiz). [= F. *insincérité* = Pg. *insinceridade*, < L. as if **insincerita(t-)s*, < *insincerus*, insincere: see *insincere*.] The quality of being insincere; want of sincerity or ingenuousness; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness; duplicity.

What men call policy and knowledge of the world is commonly no other thing than dissimulation and *insincerity*. *H. Blair*, Works, V. xvii.

He raised his voice unceasingly in condemnation of the fashionable *insincerities* of his day.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xi.

insinew† (in-sin'ū), *v. t.* [< *in*[1] + *sinew*.] To strengthen; give vigor to.

All members of our cause, both here and hence,
That are *insinew'd* to this action,
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1, 172.

insinking (in'sing"king), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *sinking*.] A sinking in; a depression.

An *insinking* of the surface of the body.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 400.

That the primary stigma formed by the *insinking* of the respiratory book is not the functional one of the adult.
J. S. Kingsley, Micros. Science, N. S., XXV. 538.

insinuant† (in-sin'ū-ant), *a.* [= F. *insinuant* = Sp. Pg. It. *insinuante*, < L. *insinuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *insinuare*, insinuate: see *insinuate*.] Insinuating.

Commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever proving very plausible, *insinuant*, and fortunate men.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 78.

insinuate (in-sin'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *insinuated*, ppr. *insinuating*. [< L. *insinuatus*, pp. of *insinuare* (> It. *insinuare* = Sp. Pg. *insinuar* = Pr. *insinuar, ensinuar* = F. *insinuer*), bring in by windings or turnings, wind or creep in, steal in, < *in*, in, + *sinus*, a winding, bend, bay, fold, bosom: see *sinus, sine*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring in tortuously or indirectly; introduce by devious means or by imperceptible degrees; worm in.

There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness whereby to *insinuate* itself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

He *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the Duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2. To hint obliquely; suggest indirectly, or by remote allusion.

Wilt thou *insinuate* what I am, and praise me,
And say I am a noble fellow?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Elohim; which word, as is sayd, is of the plural number, *insinuating* the Holy Trinity.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 6.

You would seem to *insinuate*, Madam, that I have particular reasons. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

=Syn. 2. *Intimate, Suggest*, etc. See *hint*[1], *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move tortuously; wind. [Rare.]

Close the serpent sly,
Insinuating, wove with Gordian twine
His braided train. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 348.

2. To creep or flow softly in; enter imperceptibly or stealthily. [Rare.]

Pestilential miasmas *insinuate* into the humours and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey*.

3†. To gain on the affections or confidence by cautious or artful means; ingratiate one's self.

He would *insinuate* with thee, but to make thee sigh.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4, 152.

I, . . . to *insinuate* with my young master, . . . have got me afore in this disguise.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

4. To make hints or indirect suggestions.

insinuating (in-sin'ū-ā-ting), *p. a.* Tending to enter treacherously; insensibly winning favor or confidence.

His sly, polite, *insinuating* style
Could please at Court, and make Augustus smile.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 19.

He warns us against it [hypocrisy] as leaven, as a subtle *insinuating* evil which will silently spread itself throughout the whole character.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 134.

insinuatingly (in-sin'ū-ā-ting-li), *adv.* In an insinuating manner; by insinuation.

insinuation (in-sin-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *insinuation* = Pr. *insinuation* = Sp. *insinuacion* = Pg. *insinuação* = It. *insinuazione*, < L. *insinuatio(n-)*, < *insinuare*, insinuate: see *insinuate*.] **1.** The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a tortuous or stealthy passage, as into crevices, or (figuratively) into favor or affection.

Their defeat
Does by their own *insinuation* grow.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2, 59.

2. The art or power of pleasing and stealing into the affections.

He had a natural *insinuation* and address which made him acceptable in the best company.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

3. That which is insinuated; a suggestion or intimation by indirect allusion; an oblique hint; an innuendo.

For he gaue them an *insinuacion* & signification therof, in that he said, And yᵗ bred that I shall geue you is my fleshe. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1112.

As Fear moves mean Spirits, and love prompts Great ones to obey, the *Insinuations* of Malecontents are directed accordingly. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, Ded.

4. In *civil law*, the lodging of an alleged will with the officer charged with the duty of registering wills, as a step toward procuring its probate, and establishing it as a part of the records.—**5.** In *rhet.*, a kind of exordium, in which the favor of the judge or hearers is sought to be gained indirectly or by special considerations, in spite of a discreditable client, an unfavorable case, prejudice or weariness on the part of the judge, etc.: distinguished from the exordium or proem in the narrower sense, in which a favorable hearing is claimed or solicited directly and openly.

His *insinuation* being of blushing, and his division of sighs, his whole oration stood upon a short narration.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

=Syn. 3. *Intimation, Suggestion*, etc. See *hint*[1], *v. t.*

insinuative (in-sin'ū-ā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *insinuativo*; as *insinuate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Making insinuations; hinting; insinuating.

Is a man conscionable? he is an hypocrite; . . . is he wisely *insinuative*? he is a flatterer.
Bp. Hall, Great Impostor.

2. Stealing into the affections; ingratiating.

Any popular or *insinuative* carriage of himself.
Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

insinuator (in-sin'ū-ā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *insinuador*, < LL. *insinuator*, an introducer, < L. *insinu-*

are, bring in, insinuate: see *insinuate*.] One who or that which insinuates. *Defoe*.

insinuatory (in-sin'ū-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *insinuate* + *-ory*.] Insinuating; insinuative. *Westminster Rev.*

insipid (in-sip'id), *a.* [= F. *insipide* = Pr. *insipid* = Sp. *insípido* = Pg. It. *insipido*, < LL. *insipidus*, tasteless, < L. *in-* priv. + *sapidus*, having a taste, savory: see *sapid*.] **1.** Without any taste; not exciting the sense of taste; without flavor or savor.

I could propose divers ways of bringing this to trial, there being several *insipid* bodies which I have found this way diversifiable. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 263.

2. Without a definite taste; having a taste which from its faintness and undecided character appears negative, insufficient, or slightly disagreeable; flat in taste.

A faint blossom and *insipid* fruit. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

Hence—**3.** Without power to excite interest or emotion; without attraction; uninteresting; dull; flat.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows *insipid*, and has lost its relish.
Addison, Cato, ii. 3.

A refined, *insipid* personage, however exalted in station, was his aversion. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iv.

=Syn. 3. Lifeless, stale, tame, prosaic, stupid.

insipidity (in-si-pid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insipidité* = Pr. *insipiditat*, < LL. as if **insipidita(t-)s*, < *insipidus*, tasteless: see *insipid*.] The quality of being insipid. (*a*) Tastelessness.

My friend led the way up the slopes of his olive-orchard, . . . and rewarded my curious palate with the *insipidity* of the olive which has not been salted.
The Century, XXX. 207.

(*b*) Dullness; lack of interest.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope*.

insipidly (in-sip'id-li), *adv.* In an insipid manner; without spirit or life; without flavor.

insipidness (in-sip'id-nes), *n.* Insipidity. *Boyle*.

insipience (in-sip'i-ens), *n.* [< ME. **insipience*, *incypyens*, < OF. *insipience* = Sp. Pg. *insipiencia* = It. *insipienza*, *insipienzia*, < L. *insipientia*, unwisdom, < *insipien(t-)s*, unwise: see *insipient*.] Lack of sapience or wisdom; folly; foolishness. [Rare.]

Whan in women be fownd no *incypyens*,
Than put hem in trust and confydens.
Songs and Carols (ed. Wright), p. 67.

Your accession is grateful, my most gentle lump of *insipience*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

insipient (in-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *insipient* = Sp. Pg. It. *insipiente*, < L. *insipien(t-)s*, unwise, < *in-* priv. + *sapien(t-)s*, wise: see *sapient*.] **I.** *a.* Not sapient or wise; unwise; foolish. [Rare.]

There are very learned men who distinguished and put a great difference between the *insipient* man and the fool. *Clarendon*, Tracts. (*Latham*.)

II. *n.* An unwise person. [Rare.]

Verely, if he admitte the booke of Sapience to be true and autentike, I feare me it will go nye to proue hym an *insipient* for grauntyng that there is a purgatory.
Fryth, Works, p. 40.

insist (in-sist'), *v. i.* [< F. *insister* = Sp. Pg. *insistir* = It. *insistere*, < L. *insistere*, stand upon, follow, pursue, apply oneself to, persevere, persist, < *in*, in, on, + *sistere*, stand, < *stare*, stand: see *state*. Cf. *assist*, *consist*, *desist*, etc.] **1†.** To stand or rest; find support: with *on* or *upon*.

The angles on one side *insist upon* the centres of the bottom of the cells [of a honeycomb] on the other side. *Ray*.

2. To rest, dwell, or dilate earnestly or repeatedly; urge: with *on* or *upon*: as, I must *insist upon* your coming.

We *insist* rather *upon* what was actual then what was profitable. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

I shall not *insist upon* the clime nor soil of the country, its commodities, or discommodities.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 11.

3. To assert or argue emphatically; express a desire or a belief with urgency or persistence.

Yet I *insisted*, yet you answer'd not.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1, 245.

Now, as I have already *insisted*, the presence in our consciousness of the first principles of morality is an indubitable fact. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 73.

4†. To be urgent in action; proceed persistently; persevere.

Nor still *insist*
To afflict thyself in vain. *Milton*, S. A., l. 913.

He first trod this winepress, and we must *insist* in the same steps. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 70.

insistence (in-sis'tens), *n.* [= F. *insistance* = Sp. Pg. *insistencia* = It. *insistenza*, *insistenzia*: as *insisten(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** The act of insisting; urgent or persistent maintenance of an opinion, principle, right, or the like; perseverance in pressing or supporting anything.

He [Turgot] habitually corrected the headlong *insistence* of the revolutionary philosophers.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 173.

2. Persevering action; demonstrative persistence; pertinacity.

What tones were those that caught our own,
Filtered through light and distance,
And tossed them gayly to and fro
With such a sweet *insistence*?
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 14.

insistent (in-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *insistant* = Pg. *insistente*, < L. *insisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *insistere*, insist: see *insist*.] **1†.** Standing or resting on something.

That the breadth of the substruction be double to the *insistent* wall. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 19.

2. Urgent in dwelling upon anything; persistent in urging or maintaining.

The British shopkeeper has been *insistent* on a purchase.
The Century, XXI. 947.

I suspect that Virgil . . . was also an *insistent* questioner of every sagacious landholder.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days, Virgil.

Hence—**3.** Extorting attention or notice; coercively staring or prominent; vivid; intense.

A world of colonial and Queen Anne architecture, where conscious lines and *insistent* colors contributed to an effect of posing which she had never seen off the stage.
W. D. Howells, Annie Kilburn, x.

4. In *ornith.*, standing on end: specifically said of the hind toe of a bird when its base is inserted so high on the shank that only its tip touches the ground: correlated with *incumbent*.

insistently (in-sis'tent-li), *adv.* In an insistent manner; pressingly.

"Then tell me what better I could do," said Gwendolen, *insistently*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxvi.

insisture† (in-sis'tūr), *n.* [< *insist* + *-ure*.] A dwelling or standing on something; fixedness.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office, and custom, in all line of order.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3, 87.

insitiency† (in-sish'i-en-si), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *sitien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sitire*, thirst, < *sitis*, thirst.] Freedom from thirst.

The *insitiency* of a camel. *Grew*.

insition† (in-sish'on), *n.* [< L. *insitio(n-)*, an ingrafting, < *inserere*, pp. *insitus*, sow or plant, implant, ingraft, < *in*, in, + *serere*, sow.] The insertion of a scion in a stock; ingraftment.

The flesh of one body transmuted by *insition* into another. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

in situ (in sī'tū). [L.: *in*, in; *situ*, abl. of *situs*, site: see *site*.] In its site or position; in its original or proper location; in place; in the place which it occupied at the time it was formed or (in speaking of artificial constructions) built: in geological use applied to a mass of rock which is in its proper place, as a part of the formation to which it belongs, whether stratified or unstratified.

inskonse†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ensconce*.

insmite†, *v. t.* [ME. *insmiten* (awkwardly tr. L. *inmittere*); < *in-*[1] + *smite*.] To strike in. *Wyclif*.

insnare, ensnare (in-, en-snār'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insnared*, *ensnared*, ppr. *insnaring*, *ensnaring*. [< *in-*[1], *en-*[1], + *snare*.] To take in a snare; allure; entrap.

That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *ensnared*. Job xxxiv. 30.

That bottled spider
Whose deadly web *ensnareth* thee about.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3, 243.

insnarer, ensnarer (in-, en-snār'ėr), *n.* One that insnares.

insnaringly (in-snār'ing-li), *adv.* So as to insnare.

insnarl† (in-snärl'), *v. t.* Same as *ensnarl*[2].

insobriety (in-sō-brī'e-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *insobriedade*; as *in-*[3] + *sobriety*.] Lack of sobriety; intemperateness; drunkenness.

No sooner had we parted than he had visibly lapsed again into hiccoughs, incoherency, and other ugly testimonials to *insobriety*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 121.

insociability† (in-sō-shia-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insociabilité* = Sp. *insociabilidad* = Pg. *insociabilidade*; as *insociable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Unsociability. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. 4.

insociable† (in-sō'shia-bl), *a.* [= F. *insociable* = Sp. *insociable* = Pg. *insociavel* = It. *insociabile*, < L. *insociabilis*, that cannot be joined together, unsociable, < *in-* priv. + *sociabilis*, that can be joined together, sociable: see *sociable*.] **1.** Unsociable; not inclined to society or conversation.

If this austere *insociable* life
Change not your offer made in heat of blood.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2, 809.

2. Incapable of being associated or conjoined.

Lime and wood are *insociable*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 19.

insociably† (in-sō'shia-bli), *adv.* Unsociably.

insociate† (in-sō'shi-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sociate*.] Not associated; unsocial; solitary.

The most honoured state of man and wife
Doth far exceed the *insociate* virgin-life.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

insolate (in'sō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insolated*, ppr. *insolating*. [< L. *insolatus*, pp. of *insolare* (> Pg. Sp. *insolar* = F. *insoler*), place in the sun, expose to the sun, < *in*, in, + *sol*, sun: see *sol*, *solar*.] To expose to the rays of the sun; affect by exposure to the sun, as for drying, ripening, arousing or stimulating (as the vital forces of a patient), or the like.

Insolated paper retains the power of producing an impression for a very long period, if it is kept in an opaque tube hermetically closed.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 125.

insolation (in-sō-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *insolation* = Sp. *insolación* = Pg. *insolação*, < L. *insolatio(n-)*, < *insolare*, place in the sun: see *insolate*.] **1.** Exposure to the sun's rays; subjection to the influence of solar heat and light, as for drying, maturing, or the production of chemical action; in *med.*, treatment by exposure to the sun, in order to stimulate the vital forces.

I am almost become confident that one of my thermometers, by such *insolation* as may be had in England from our stone walls, hath lost some inches of liquor.
Boyle, Works, VI. 394.

The *insolation* [of the ground in northern valleys] during the day interferes but slightly . . . with the equilibrium of air strata obtained during the night.
Science, III. 563.

2. A local injury of plants caused by exposure to too strong light, or to the rays of the sun concentrated as by inequalities in the glass of a greenhouse, producing excessively rapid evaporation which kills the part affected.—**3.** The state of being heated by the sun; the effect of exposure to the sun's rays; specifically, as applied to persons, sunstroke.

The comparative calmness of the atmosphere, the clearness of the sky, the dryness of the air, and the strong *insolation* which took place under these circumstances.
Encyc. Brit.

Disabled in the deserts by *insolation* produced by excessive heat. *The Century*, XXIX. 661.

in-sole (in'sōl), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *sole*[1].] **1.** The inner sole of a boot or shoe: opposed to *outsole*. See cut under *boot*.—**2.** A thickness of some warm or water-proof material laid inside a shoe.

insolence (in'sō-lens), *n.* [< ME. *insolence*, < OF. (also F.) *insolence* = Sp. Pg. *insolencia* = It. *insolenza*, *insolenzia*, < L. *insolentia*, unaccustomedness, unusualness, excess, immoderation, arrogance, insolence, < *insolen(t-)s*, unaccustomed, unusual: see *insolent*.] **1†.** The quality of being rare; unusualness. *Spenser*. —**2.** Overbearing or defiant behavior; scornful or presumptuous treatment of others; insulting speech or conduct.

Then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with *insolence* and wine.
Milton, P. L., i. 502.

O monster! mix'd of *insolence* and fear,
Thou dog in forehead, but in heart a deer!
Pope, Iliad, i. 297.

3. An insolent act; an instance of insolent treatment; an insult. [Rare.]

Loaded with fetters and *insolences* from the soldiers.
Fuller.

=Syn. 2. *Pride*, *Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*), rudeness, abusive language or conduct, sneering.

insolence† (in'sō-lens), *v. t.* [< *insolence*, *n.*] To treat with haughty contempt. [Rare.]

The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted. *Milton*, Eikon Basilike.

insolency (in'sō-len-si), *n.* **1†.** Same as *insolence*, 1. [Rare.]

Every evil example . . . is a scandal: because it invites others to do the like, leading them by the hand, taking off the strangeness and *insolency* of the act.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 277.

2. Insolent character or quality; manifestation of insolence. [Rare.]

No laws will serve to repress the pride and *insolency* of our days. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 476.

insolent (in'sō-lent), *a.* [< ME. *insolent*, < OF. (and F.) *insolent* = Sp. Pg. It. *insolente*, < L. *insolen(t-)s*, unaccustomed, unwonted, unusual, immoderate, excessive, arrogant, insolent, < *in-* priv. + *solen(t-)s*, ppr. of *solere*, be accustomed,

be wont.] 1†. Unwonted; unusual; uncommon.

They abanted all men that desired it: . . . sometimes with some little restraint in great or *insolent* cases (as in the case of perjury, in which the council of Arles denied absolution). *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 4.

2. Showing haughty disregard of others; overbearing; contemptuously impertinent.

Law. A paltry, *insolent* fellow!
Nest. How he describes himself!
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3, 218.

Does not the *insolent* soldier
Call for command his donative? and what can take
More from an honour?
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v. 1.

3. Proceeding from insolence; insulting; supercilious: as, *insolent* words or behavior.

The rugged frowns and *insolent* rebuffs
Of knaves in office, partial in the work
Of distribution. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 411.

4. Producing the effect of insolence; excessive; unbearable. [Rare.]

I shall hate the *insolent* monotony of ocean all my days.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, viii.

5†. Unfrequented; lonely.

Where is lande unkept & *insolent*,
Take from the trunncke al clene until so hie
As beestes may by noon experiment
Attayne, and there let bowes multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Insolent*, *Insulting*; abusive, impudent, contemptuous. *Insolent* is now chiefly used of language that is intentionally and grossly rude, defiant, or rebellious. Where it applies to conduct, the conduct includes language as the most offensive thing. *Insulting* is freely applicable to either words or deeds that are intended to lower a person's self-respect: as, an *insulting* gesture. *Insolent* generally implies pride, but *insulting* does not. A man may be *insolent* or *insulting* to his superior, his inferior, or his equal. See *arrogance* and *affront*, *n.*

insolently (in'sō-lent-li), *adv.* 1†. Unusually; strangely.

The interpreter of Hans Bloome names it [Tænia] the top of a pillar, but very *insolently*; it being indeed the small fascia part of the Doric architrave.
Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

2. In an insolent manner; with contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

insoliblet, *a.* An obsolete form of *insoluble*.

insolidt (in-sol'id), *a.* [= OF. *insolide*; < L. *insolidus*, not solid, < *in-* priv. + *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] Not solid; incoherent; flimsy.

The second defect in the eye is an *insolid* levity.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 381.

insolidity (in-sō-lid'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *insolidité*; as *in-*3 + *solidity*.] Lack of solidity; weakness: as, the *insolidity* of a wall.

in solido (in sol'i-dō). [L.: *in*, in; *solido*, neut. abl. of *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] Jointly. A number of persons are said to be liable *in solido* when they are liable severally to the same extent, each for the whole.

insolubility (in-sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insolubilité* = Sp. *insolubilidad* = Pg. *insolubilidade* = It. *insolubilità*, < LL. *insolubilita(t-)s*, insolubility, < L. *insolubilis*, insoluble: see *insoluble*.] 1. Lack of solubility; incapability of being dissolved.

Cocaine itself is not employed for administration on account of its *insolubility*, but its salts dissolve in water readily and several are in use.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, II. 210.

2. Incapability of being solved, as a problem or a doubt; inexplicability.

insoluble (in-sol'ū-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *insoluble*, *insolible*, < OF. (and F.) *insoluble* = Sp. *insoluble* = Pg. *insoluvel* = It. *insolubile*, < L. *insolubilis*, that cannot be loosed, < *in-* priv. + *solubilis*, that can be loosed: see *soluble*.] I. *a.* 1†. That cannot be loosed or undone.

Another prest, . . . the which is not maad vp the laws of this[hly maundement, but vp vertu of lyf *insoluble* or that may not be vndon. *Wyclif*, Heb. vii. 16.

2. Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved.

Absolutely *insoluble* bodies are, without exception, tasteless. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 312.

3. Incapable of being solved or explained; not susceptible of solution or explanation.

Freres fele sithes to the folke that thei prechen
Meuen [move] motifs meny tymes *insolibles* and fallaces,
That bothe lered and lewed of here by-leyue douten.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 231.

For one great *insoluble* problem of astronomy or geology there are a thousand *insoluble* problems in the life, in the character, in the face of every man that meets you in the street. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 74.

II. *n.* A thing which is insoluble; a problem that cannot be solved.

This is an *insolible*;
If I stroged slaundred shal I be;
To satisfye it is but impossible.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 43.

insolubleness (in-sol'ū-bl-nes), *n.* Insolubility. *Boyle*, Works, III. 624.

insolvable (in-sol'va-bl), *a.* [= F. *insolvable*; as *in-*3 + *solvable*.] 1. Not solvable; incapable of being solved or explained: as, an *insolvable* problem or difficulty.—2. Incapable of being paid or discharged. *Johnson.*—3. Incapable of being loosed.

To guard with bands
Insolvable these gifts thy care demands:
Lest, in thy slumbers on the wat'ry main,
The hand of rapine make our bounty vain.
Pope, Odyssey, viii.

insolvency (in-sol'ven-si), *n.* [= OF. *insolvence* = Sp. Pg. *insolvencia*; as *insolven(t)* + *-cy*. Cf. *solvency*.] 1. The condition of being insolvent; want of means or of sufficiency for the discharge of all debts or obligations; bankruptcy; failure of resources: as, the *insolvency* of a person or of an estate. When used of traders or merchants, and in bankrupt and insolvent laws generally, *insolvency* signifies the inability of a person to pay his debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business. But the mere fact that a debtor having ample assets is unable in an emergency to pay every existing obligation as it becomes due, is not regarded as insolvency if he is able to avoid making any actual default by obtaining further credit, or if the exigency is a general panic suspending all business, and his suspension of payment is temporary and terminates with the restoration of a reasonable degree of general confidence.

2. A proceeding for the application of all the assets to the payment of debts by judicial authority: as, a petition in *insolvency*.—**Assignee in insolvency.** See *assignee*.—**Discharge in insolvency.** See *discharge*. = Syn. *Bankruptcy*, etc. See *failure*.

insolvent (in-sol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *insolvente*; as *in-*3 + *solvent*.] I. *a.* 1. Not solvent; unable or inadequate to satisfy all claims; bankrupt: as, an *insolvent* debtor or estate.

When a person is unable to pay his debts, he is understood to be *insolvent*. Thus an instrument executed by an indebted person, reciting that "he is indebted to divers persons in considerable sums of money, which he is at present unable to pay in full," admits his insolvency.
Cunningham v. Norton, 125 U. S., 77.

We see that most nations are *insolvent*, cannot satisfy their own wants, have an ambition out of all proportion to their practical force. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

Of positive truth he was born *insolvent*.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 72.

2. Of or respecting insolvency or bankruptcy: as, *insolvent* laws.—**Insolvent law**, a law providing for the release of a debtor from imprisonment for debt, or from debt itself, on a surrender of his property. The term is often defined as extending only to laws which do this at the application of the debtor. In the United States the term has recently become extended to cover State laws which release the debtor at the application of either party, in contradistinction to the United States or national bankruptcy laws, which, wherever in force, suspend the State laws to a considerable extent. See *bankruptcy laws*, under *bankruptcy*.

II. *n.* A debtor who is not solvent. See *insolvency*.

insomnia (in-som'ni-ă), *n.* [= F. *insomnie* = Sp. *insomnio* = Pg. *insomnia* = It. *insonnio*, < L. *insomnia*, sleeplessness, < *insomnis*, sleepless, < *in-* priv. + *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*.] Sleeplessness; inability to sleep, especially when chronic.

Various cases are on record in which absolute *insomnia* has lasted not only for days but even for weeks, interrupted only by mere snatches of sleep. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

insomnious (in-som'ni-us), *a.* [< L. *insomniosus*, < *insomnia*, sleeplessness: see *insomnia*.] Affected with insomnia; sleepless, or restless in sleep: as, *insomnious* patients. *Blount.*

insomnolence (in-som'nō-lens), *n.* [= Pg. *insomnolencia*; as *in-*3 + *somnolence*.] Sleeplessness; insomnia. [Rare.]

Twelve by the kitchen clock!—still restless!—One! O, Doctor, for one of thy comfortable draughts!—Two! here's a case of *insomnolence!* *Southey*, The Doctor, vi. A. 1.

insomuch (in'sō-much'), *adv.* [Orig. written separately, *in so much*. Cf. *inasmuch*.] To such a degree; in such wise; so: followed by *that*, and formerly sometimes by *as*.

There wee found a mightie riuer, *insomuch that* wee were constrained to imbarke our selues, and to saile ouer it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 113.

And he answered him to never a word; *insomuch that* the governor marvelled greatly. Mat. xxvii. 14.

insouciance (in-sö'si-ans, F. aṅ-sö-syoṅs'), *n.* [< F. *insouciance*, < *insouciant*, careless, heedless: see *insouciant*.] The quality of being insouciant; heedless indifference or unconcern; carelessness of feeling or manner.

It was precisely this gay *insouciance*, this forgetfulness that the world existed for any but a single class in it, and this carelessness of the comfort of others, that made the catastrophe [the French Revolution] possible.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 164.

insouciant (in-sö'si-ant, F. aṅ-sö-syoṅ'), *a.* [< F. *insouciant*, careless, heedless, < *in-* priv. + *souciant*, ppr. of *soucier*, care, < *souci*, care.] Destitute of care or forethought; heedless of consequences or of the future; indifferent; unconcerned.

What race would not be indolent and *insouciant* when things are so arranged that they derive no advantage from forethought or exertion? *J. S. Mill.*

insoul (in-sōl'), *v. t.* [< *in-*1 + *soul*.] 1. See *ensoul*. *Jer. Taylor.*—2. To place one's soul, or the affections of one's soul, in.

Modest she was, and so lovely; That whosoever look't but stedfastly upon her, could not, but *insoul* himself in her. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 9.

inspan (in'span), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inspanned*, ppr. *inspanning*. [< D. *inspannen* (= G. *einspannen*), yoke, as draft-oxen, < *in*, in, + *spannen*, stretch, tie, join, = E. *span*: see *in*1 and *span*.] I. *trans.* To yoke to a vehicle; make ready by yoking up: as, to *inspan* the oxen or the wagon. See *outspan*. [S. African Eng.]

The oxen and they [the Kafirs] reached us undrowned, however, and were *inspanned* to our cart.
Froude, Sketches, p. 221.

II. *intrans.* To yoke oxen to a cart, especially in preparation for a journey: as, they *inspanned* and started. [S. African Eng.]

inspect (in-spekt'), *v.* [= F. *inspecter*, < L. *inspectare*, look at, observe, view, freq. of *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at, inspect, < *in*, in, on, at, + *specere*, look, view: see *species*, *spectacle*, etc. Cf. *aspect*, *expect*, etc.] I. *trans.* To view closely and critically; examine (a thing or place) in order to ascertain its quality or condition; especially, to examine officially in order to make a formal report.

The eye of the mistress was wont to make her pewter shine, and to *inspect* every part of her household furniture as much as her looking-glass.
Addison, Pretty Disaffection.

=Syn. To scrutinize, investigate, oversee.

II.† *intrans.* To look closely; examine: with *into*. *Davies.*

Their General . . . was a great Mandarin, and was the person appointed by the King to *inspect into* our English Traffick. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 79.

He had not more vigilantly *inspected into* her sentiments than he had guarded his own from a similar scrutiny.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, i. 1.

inspect† (in'spekt), *n.* [< L. *inspectus*, a looking at, inspection, < *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at: see *inspect*, *v.*] Inspection.

Not so the Man of philosophic eye,
And *inspect* sage. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1134.

inspectingly (in-spek'ting-li), *adv.* In an examining manner.

inspection (in-spek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *inspeccioun*, < OF. (and F.) *inspection* = Pr. *inspeccion* = Sp. *inspeccion* = Pg. *inspecção* = It. *ispezione*, *inspezione*, < L. *inspectio(n-)*, an examination, inspection, < *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at: see *inspect*.] The act of inspecting; critical examination; close or careful survey; specifically, a formal or official inquiry by actual observation into the state, efficiency, safety, quality, etc., of something of special moment, as troops, police, buildings, steam-vessels, drugs, etc.

Lat hym advert and have *inspeccioun*
What ther befyl in Awstynes tyme.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 137.

Conceal yoursel' as well 's ye can
Frae critical dissection;
But keek through ev'ry other man
Wi' sharpen'd, sly *inspection*.
Burns, To a Young Friend.

=Syn. *Investigation*, *Search*, etc. See *examination*.

inspectional (in-spek'shon-al), *a.* [< *inspection* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to inspection; giving results by direct inspection: applied to an instrument from which results are read directly or by inspection, no reduction or calculation being required.

inspection-car (in-spek'shon-kär), *n.* On railroads, a large hand-car provided with seats, or a platform car fitted with a hood and seats designed to be pushed before an engine, for use in inspecting the road.

inspective (in-spek'tiv), *a.* [< LL. *inspectivus*, contemplative, considering, < L. *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at: see *inspect*.] Pertaining to inspection; inspecting; that may be inspected.

These three draughts upon paper belong as much to the ordonance as the disposition, shewing and describing the measures and dimensions of the *inspective* parts, order, and position. *Evelyn*, Architects and Architecture.

inspector (in-spek'tor), *n.* [= F. *inspecteur* = Sp. Pg. *inspector* = It. *ispettore*, *inspettore*, < L. *inspector*, one who views or observes, < *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, view: see *inspect*.] 1. One who inspects or oversees; one whose duty it is to secure by supervision the proper performance of work of any kind, or to ascertain by

examination the quality or condition of the work, or of any article offered for sale or transfer; a public officer charged with such duties: as, the *inspectors* of election or of police; an *inspector* of weights and measures. Specifically —**2.** An initiate in the mysteries of Eleusis; an epopt or seer.

These doctrines were conveyed under allegories and symbols, and . . . the completely initiated were called *inspectors*. *R. P. Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 5.

inspectorate (in-spek'tor-āt), *n.* [< *inspector* + *-ate*[3].] **1.** A district under the charge or supervision of an inspector; specifically, one of the two larger administrative districts into which western Greenland is divided.—**2.** A body of inspectors or overseers.

inspector-general (in-spek'tor-jen'e-ral), *n.* An officer charged with the oversight of some system of inspection, as that of an army, a class of public works or of machinery, etc.—**Supervising inspector-general of steam-vessels**, an officer of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, who, with the aid of a board of inspectors, administers the steamboat-inspection laws.

inspectorial (in-spek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *inspector* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to an inspector; relating to inspectors.

We are then confronted by a question which was once proposed in an *inspectorial* report. *The Times* (London).

inspectorship (in-spek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *inspector* + *-ship.*] The office of an inspector; the district embraced under the jurisdiction of an inspector.—**Deed of inspectorship**, an agreement between an embarrassed debtor and his creditors, providing for forbearance, and the carrying on of the business meanwhile by the debtor, under the inspection and control of a committee of the creditors, called *inspectors*, to whom power is usually given to extend the period fixed by the deed.

inspectress (in-spek'tres), *n.* [= F. *inspectrice;* as *inspector* + *-ess.*] A female inspector.

Inspectress General of the royal geer.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 36.

insperse† (in-spėrs'), *v. t.* [< L. *inspersus*, pp. of *inspergere*, scatter into or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*. Cf. *asperse*, *disperse*.] To sprinkle upon. *Bailey.*

inspersion† (in-spėr'shon), *n.* [< LL. *inspersiō(n-)*, a scattering or sprinkling upon, < L. *inspergere*, pp. *inspersus*, scatter upon: see *insperse*.] The act of sprinkling; a sprinkling. *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

inspeximus† (in-spek'si-mus), *n.* [L., we have inspected (1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *inspicere*, look into, inspect: see *inspect*): the first word in many old charters and letters patent.] An exemplification; a royal grant.

An *inspeximus* consists of a recital that a previous document has been inspected, and a confirmatory regrant thereof. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 411.

insphere, *v. t.* See *ensphere.*

in-sphere (in'sfēr), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *sphere.*] An inscribed sphere.

inspirable (in-spīr'a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inspirable* = Pg. *inspiravel;* as *inspire* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being inspired or breathed; that may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable, as air or vapors.

To these *inspirable* hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steams. *Harvey.*

2. That may become inspired or infused with something; capable of being affected by or as if by inspiration.

inspirant (in-spīr'ant), *n.* [< L. *inspiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *inspirare*, inspire: see *inspire.*] An inspirer; one who inspires or incites. [Rare.]

He presented and read the following lines which he [Hartley Coleridge] had written, . . . Aunt Charles being the *inspirant*. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 8.

inspiration (in-spi-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *inspiracioun*, < OF. (also F.) *inspiration* = Pr. *inspiratio* = Sp. *inspiracion* = Pg. *inspiração* = It. *ispirazione, inspirazione*, < LL. *inspiratio(n-)*, inspiration, < L. *inspirare*, inspire: see *inspire.*] **1.** The act of inspiring or breathing in; a drawing into the lungs, as of air; inhalation; the first movement in the act of respiration, followed by expiration.—**2.** A breathing or infusion into the mind or soul; an awakening or creation of thought, purpose, or any mental condition, by some specific external influence; intellectual exaltation; an inexplicable cognition, as the knowledge of an axiom, according to a priori philosophers.

Thei hopen that thorghe *inspiracioun* of God and of him thei schulle have the better Conseille.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 16.

The *inspiration* of the Almighty giveth them understanding. Job xxxii. 8.

Childhood, that weeps at the story of suffering, that shudders at the picture of wrong, brings down its *inspiration* "from God, who is our home." *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 92.

3. In *theol.*, an influence directly and immediately exerted by the Spirit of God upon the soul of man: in Christian theology, used especially with reference to the Old and New Testaments, regarded as written under the direct influence of God exercised upon the thoughts and feelings of the writers. This doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures has been maintained in various forms, and with various definitions of the nature and extent of the divine influence, the principal being the following: (*a*) *verbal inspiration*, the immediate communication or dictation to the writers of every word written; (*b*) *plenary inspiration*, inspiration which is full, complete, entire: involving the doctrine that the Bible was inspired in all its parts and the writers in all their faculties, so that every statement of the inspired writers, whether moral and religious, or only chronological or scientific, is to be accepted as true and authoritative; (*c*) *moral inspiration*, inspiration only for a definite purpose, namely, the moral and spiritual redemption and development of the race, so that the Bible is to be accepted as authoritative only in matters of religious faith and practice; (*d*) *dynamical inspiration*, inspiration regarded as acting upon and through the natural faculties: in contrast to (*e*) *mechanical inspiration*, inspiration regarded as an influence which merely uses human organs as an instrument for expression. Thus, *dynamical* inspiration is nearly equivalent to *moral* inspiration, the one word indicating, however, rather the method employed, the other the themes to which inspiration is supposed to be limited; while *mechanical* inspiration is nearly synonymous with *verbal* inspiration.

All scripture is given by *inspiration* of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. [In Wyclif, "Al scripture of God ynspired is profitable," etc.; in the revised version, "Every scripture inspired of God is also profitable," etc.] 2 Tim. iii. 16.

Inspiration then, according to its manifestation in Scripture, is *Dynamical* and not *Mechanical:* the human powers of the divine messenger act according to their natural laws, even when these powers are supernaturally strengthened. Man is not converted into a mere machine, even in the hand of God.
Westcott, Introd. to Study of Gospels, Int., p. 14.

4. The state or condition of being inspired; determination or purpose excited by a specific external influence; communicated bent of mind.

The knights . . .
On Emily with equal ardour look,
And from her eyes their *inspiration* took.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 433.

5. That which is impressed by an inspiring influence; a thought or an emotion borne in upon one by an occult prompting or impulse.

Holy men at their death have good *inspirations*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2, 31.

The age which we now live in is not an age of *inspirations* and impulses. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, IV. iv.

It is ever an *inspiration*, God only knows whence; a sudden, undated perception of eternal right coming into and correcting things that were wrong; a perception that passes through thousands as readily as through one.
Emerson, Misc., p. 408.

inspirational (in-spi-rā'shon-al), *a.* [< *inspiration* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to inspiration; partaking of inspiration.

In their *inspirational* states they [the sacred writers] were sometimes dynamical, sometimes mechanical.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 321.

inspirationist (in-spi-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *inspiration* + *-ist.*] One who believes in the inspiration of the Scriptures, or in direct supernatural prompting of any kind.

inspirator (in'spi-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *inspirateur* = Sp. Pg. *inspirador* = It. *ispiratore, inspiratore*, < LL. *inspirator*, inspirer, < L. *inspirare*, breathe in, inspire: see *inspire.*] In a steam-engine, a double injector, or two combined injectors coöperating, the one raising the water from the pump-chambers or reservoirs and delivering it to the other, which forces it into the boiler. Instead of delivering the water to the boiler, the second injector might throw the water outboard, in which mode of operation it would be an *ejector*, and it is sometimes so called. See *injector.*

inspiratory (in-spīr'a-tō-ri or in'spi-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inspire* + *-atory.*] Pertaining to inspiration or inhalation.

inspire (in-spīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inspired*, ppr. *inspiring.* [< ME. *inspiren, ynspyren, enspiren*, < OF. *inspirer, espirer*, F. *inspirer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *inspirar* = It. *inspirare, ispirare*, < L. *inspirare*, blow or breathe into or upon, animate, excite, inflame, < *in*, in, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spirit.* Cf. *aspire, conspire, expire*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To breathe in; draw into the lungs; inhale: as, to *inspire* pure air: opposed to *expire.*

By means of sulphurous coal smoaks the lungs are stifled and oppressed when they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty. *Harvey.*

It seems as if the intellect resembled that law of nature by which we now *inspire*, now expire the breath.
Emerson, Intellect.

2. To breathe into; infuse by or as if by breathing.

Her harty wordes so deepe into the mynd
Of the yong Damzell sunke, that great desire
Of warlike armes in her forthwith they tynd,
And generous stout courage did *inspyre.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 57.

Still he breatheth and *inspireth* light into the face of his chosen. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887)

The buildings have an aspect lugubrious,
That *inspires* a feeling of awe and terror
Into the heart of the beholder.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

Hence—**3.** To actuate or influence; animate; affect, rouse, or control by an infused, animating, or exalting influence.

Zephirus eek with his swete breethe
Enspired hath in every holte and heethe
The tendre croppes.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 7

What zeal, what fury, hath *inspir'd* thee now?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3, 229.

Descend, ye Nine, descend and sing;
The breathing instruments *inspire.*
Pope, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 2.

The expression, the sentiment, the thought, the soul, which *inspires* the work.
Sumner, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

Specifically—**4.** To guide or control by divine influence; instruct or infuse with spiritual or divine knowledge.

A prophet then, *inspir'd* by heav'n, arose,
And points the crime, and thence derives the woes.
Pope, Iliad, i. 498.

Any one is *inspired*, as we now speak, just as far as he is raised internally, in thought, feeling, perception, or action, by a Divine movement within.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 30.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To inhale air; draw air into the lungs: opposed to *expire.*

If the *inspiring* and expiring organ of any animal be stopped, it suddenly yields to nature.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

2†. To blow; blow in.

Her yellow lockes, crisped like golden wyre,
About her shoulders weren loosely shed,
And, when the winde emongst them did *inspyre*,
They waved like a penon wyde dispred.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 30.

inspired (in-spīrd'), *p. a.* **1.** That is or has been inhaled; taken into the lungs: as, *inspired* air.—**2.** Actuated, guided, or controlled by divine influence; informed, instructed, or directed by the Holy Spirit: as, an *inspired* teacher. —**3.** Produced under the direction or influence of inspiration: as, the *inspired* writings (that is, the Scriptures).

inspirer (in-spīr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which inspires.

Inspirer and hearer of prayer,
Thou Shepherd and Guardian of thine.
Toplady, Hymn.

inspiring† (in-spīr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *inspire.*] Inspiration.

Attributed to a secret instinct and *inspiring* . . . touching the happinesse thereby to ensue in time to come.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 207.

inspiringly (in-spīr'ing-li), *adv.* In an inspiring manner; in such a way as to inspire, as with courage, hope, etc.

inspirit (in-spir'it), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *spirit.* Cf. *inspire.*] To infuse or excite spirit within; enliven; animate; give new life to; encourage; invigorate.

But a discreet use of proper and becoming ceremonies . . . *inspirits* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xiii.

The life and literature of a people may be *inspirited*, stimulated, modified, but not habitually sustained and nourished, by exotic food or the dried fruits of remote ages. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., i.

=**Syn.** To inspire, rouse, cheer, stimulate, fire.

inspissate (in-spis'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inspissated*, ppr. *inspissating.* [< LL. *inspissatus*, pp. of **inspissare*, thicken, < L. *in*, in, + *spissare*, thicken: see *spissate.*] To thicken, as a fluid, by evaporation; bring to greater consistence by evaporation.

Wine sugred inebriateth less than wine pure — the cause is, for that the sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easie to resolve into vapour. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 726.

inspissate (in-spis'āt), *a.* [< LL. *inspissatus*, thickened: see the verb.] Thick; inspissated.

inspissation (in-spi-sā'shon), *n.* [< *inspissate* + *-ion.*] The act of inspissating, or the state of being inspissated; increased consistence, as of a fluid substance.

What more opposite to subtilization and rarefaction than *inspissation* and condensation?
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 881.

in-square (in'skwār), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *square.*] An inscribed square.

inst. An abbreviation (*a*) of the adjective *instant*, *b* of [illegible] *instantial*.

instability (in-stā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *instabilité* = Sp. *instabilidad* = Pg. *instabilidade* = It. *instabilità*, < L. *instabilita(t-)s*, unsteadiness, < *instabilis*, unsteady: see *instable*.] The state of being unstable; want of stability or firmness, physical or moral; liability to fall, fail, give way, or suffer change.

The [illegible] instability, and fluctuating state of human life, which is aptly represented by sailing the ocean. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

instable† (in-stā'bl), *a.* [= F. *instable* = Sp. *instable* = Pg. *instavel* = It. *instabile*, < L. *instabilis*, unsteady, < *in-* priv. + *stabilis*, steady, stable: see *stable*².] Not stable; unstable.

instableness† (in-stā'bl-nes), *n.* Unstableness; instability. *Howell.*

install, instal (in-stâl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *installed*, ppr. *installing*. [Formerly also *enstall*; < F. *installer* = Sp. *instalar* = Pg. *installar* = It. *installare*, < ML. *installare*, put in a place or seat, < *in*, in, + *stallum*, < OHG. *stal*, a place, = E. *stall*: see *stall*.] **1.** To place in a seat; give a place to.

Mr. Weller, after duly *installing* Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Winkle inside, took his seat on the box by the driver. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxix.

2. To set, place, or instate in an office, rank, or order; invest with any charge, office, or rank with the customary ceremonies.

And, to be had in the more reputacion among the people, he [the cardinal] determined to be *installed* or inthronised at Yorke with all the pompe that might be. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 22.

3. To place in position for service or use. [A Gallicism.]

This road has recently been *installed* by the . . . Electric Railway and Motor Company. *Science*, XIII. 116.

installation (in-stâ-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *installation* = Sp. *instalacion* = Pg. *installação* = It. *installazione*, < ML. *installatio(n-)*, < *installare*, install: see *install*.] **1.** The act of installing; the formal induction of a person into a rank, an order, or an official position: as, the *installation* of a Knight of the Garter; the *installation* of a clergyman over a charge. In the Church of England the installation of a canon or prebendary of a cathedral consists in solemnly inducting him into his stall in the choir and his place in the chapter. The installation of an archbishop or a bishop is called *enthronization*. Installation differs from *institution*, which is the act by which a bishop commits the spiritual care of a parish to the clergyman nominated, and also from *induction* into a parish, which gives him temporal possession of the goods and income annexed to the cure of souls. In non-episcopal churches installation is a religious service placing the minister elect over his particular charge, and differs from *ordination* in that the latter inducts the clergyman into the pastoral office generally, while *installation* places him over the particular church or parish to which he is called: he is *ordained* but once; he is *installed* whenever he takes a new parish.

2. A placing in position for service or use; also, a complete mechanical apparatus or "plant" in position and ready for use: especially used of electrical apparatus. [A Gallicism.]

instalment, installment (in-stâl'ment), *n.* [< *install* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of installing or giving possession of an office with the usual ceremonies or solemnities; installation.

The *instalment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1, 163.

2. The seat in which one is installed. [Rare.]

The several chairs of order look you scour
With juice of balm and every precious flower.
Each fair *instalment*, coat, and several crest,
With loyal blazon, evermore be blessʼd!
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5, 67.

3. A partial payment on account of a debt due; one of several parts into which a debt is divided for payment at different times: as, to pay for a purchase by or in *instalments*; to sell goods on *instalments* (that is, on condition of taking pay by instalments, sometimes with a stipulation that in default of payment of an instalment the seller may retake the goods and keep by way of forfeiture what has been paid). —**4.** A part of anything produced or furnished in advance of the remainder; one of a number of parts produced at different times: as, to publish a novel or to deliver stores in or by *instalments*.

An acquisition of exclusive privilege may be an assertion of a right which, if the surrounding classes were already free, would look like usurpation, but which, when they are downtrodden, gives a glimpse and is itself an *instalment* of liberty. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 485.

Instalment plan, a system adopted by some traders in substantial articles, such as furniture, sewing-machines, pianos, etc., by which the seller retains the ownership until payment, and stipulates for the right to retake the article, without return of some or any part of what has already been paid, if the buyer makes default in any instalment.

instamp (in-stamp'), *v. t.* Same as *enstamp*.

instance (in'stans), *n.* [< ME. *instaunce*, < OF. (and F.) *instance* = Pr. *instanssa*, *instancia* = Sp. Pg. *instancia* = It. *istanza*, *instanza*, *istanzia*, *instanzia*, < L. *instantia*, a being near, presence, also perseverance, earnestness, importunity, urgency, LL. also objection, instance, < *instan(t-)s*, urgent: see *instant*.] **1**†. Presence; present time.

Thou ne shalt nat demen it as prescience of thinges to comen, but thou shalt demen it more ryȝtfully that it is science of presence or of *instaunce* that neuer ne fayleth. *Chaucer*, Boethius, p. 174.

2. A happening or occurring; occurrence; occasion: as, it was correct in the first *instance*; a court of first *instance* (that is, of primary jurisdiction). —**3.** A case occurring; a case offered as an exemplification or a precedent; an example; originally, a case offered to disprove a universal assertion: as, this has happened in three *instances*.

It is almost without *instance* contradictory, that ever any government was disastrous that was in the hands of learned governors. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 17.

With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern *instances*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7, 156.

As to the puff oblique, or puff by implication, it is too various and extensive to be illustrated by an *instance*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

Hence —**4**†. Evidence; proof; token.

I have receiv'd
A certain *instance* that Glendower is dead.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1, 103.

For *instance* of thy safety,
I offer thee my hand. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

5†. An impelling motive; influence; cause.

But he that temper'd thee bade thee stand up,
Gave thee no *instance* why thou shouldst do treason.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2, 119.

6†. The process of a suit.

The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the contestation of a suit even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

7. In *Scots law*, that which may be insisted on at one diet or course of probation. —**8.** The act or state of being instant or urgent; insistence; solicitation; urgency. [Now only archaic or technical except in the phrase *at the instance of*.]

The puple criede to the Lord with gret *instaunce*. *Wyclif*, Judith iv. 8 (Oxf.).

It becomes vs Councellors better to vse *instance* for our friend then for the Iudges to sentence at *instance*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 235.

But, Mr. Todd, surely there is no such *instance* in the business that ye could no' wait and look about you. *Galt.*

At the instance of, at the solicitation or suggestion of.

Edmund Earl of Arundel, John Daniel, and Thomas Micheldene, *at the Instance of* Mortimer, are all three beheaded. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 112.

Causes of instance, causes which proceed at the solicitation of some party. —**For instance**, for example: introducing a case to illustrate a general statement. —**Instance court**, a branch of the former court of admiralty in England, distinct from the prize-court, and having jurisdiction in cases of maritime contracts and torts committed at sea, or intimately connected with maritime subjects. See *admiralty court*, under *admiralty*. —**Instance side of the court**, a district court of the United States sitting in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction in admiralty to determine questions of private right, etc., as distinguished from prize causes. = **Syn. 3.** *Pattern*, *Model*, etc. See *example*.

instance (in'stans), *v.*; pret. and pp. *instanced*, ppr. *instancing*. [< *instance*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cite as an instance; adduce in illustration or confirmation; mention as an example.

I shall not *instance* an abstruse author. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

It is not a natural, but a religious sobriety, and may be *instanced* in fasting or abstinence from some kinds of meat. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, I., Pref.

He *instances* some lewd Practices at Feasts, and by the bye touches the Nobility. *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., Arg.

2. To furnish an instance or example of; exemplify; manifest. [Rare.]

Never think yourself safe because you do your duty in ninety-nine points; it is the hundredth which is to be the ground of your self-denial, which must evidence, or rather *instance* and realize, your faith. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 68.

II.† *intrans.* To take or receive example or examples; give or find illustration: followed by *in*.

This story doth not only *instance in* kingdoms, but *in* families too. *Jer. Taylor.*

A teacher . . . (I might *instance in* St. Patrick's dean)
Too often rails to gratify his spleen. *Cowper*, Charity, l. 499.

instancy (in'stan-si), *n.* Instance; insistency.

Those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

You will bear me out with what *instances* I besought you to depart. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 146.

instant (in'stant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *instant* = Sp. Pg. It. *instante*, < L. *instan(t-)s*, standing by, being near, present, also urgent, importunate, ppr. of *instare*, stand upon, press upon, urge, pursue, insist, < *in*, on, upon, + *stare*, stand: see *state*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Present; current; now passing: as, on the 8th of June *instant*; the 10th *instant* (that is, the 10th day "in the present month," Latin *instante mense*). [Now rare or obsolete except as opposed to *ultimo* or *proximo* after the name of a month, or with the word *month* understood (then often abbreviated *inst.*).]

I never knew
The perfect treasure thou brought'st with thee more
Than at this *instant* minute.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

The bride-day, you say, is to be on the thirtieth of the *instant* month. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxvii.

2. Immediate; with no interval of time intervening; instantaneous.

The wreath he won drew down an *instant* curse.
Cowper, Charity, l. 61.

The victories of character are *instant*.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

3†. Immediate in succession; very next.

Upon the *instant* morrow of her nuptials.
Marston, Insatiate Countesse, v.

4. Insistent; urgent; earnest; pressing. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Preach the word; be *instant* in season, out of season.
2 Tim. iv. 2.

We are too much wearied and disquieted with the importunate and *instant* complaints of our subiects.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 161.

Say our rites are *instant*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 1.

II. *n.* **1.** A particular point of time regarded as present.

I can, at any unseasonable *instant* of the night, appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber-window.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 2, 16.

The great rule, methinks, should be, to manage the *instant* in which we stand with fortitude, equanimity, and moderation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 374.

2. A point in duration; a moment; a very small period or interval of time: as, he will return in an *instant*.

This gracious all-commanding beauty fades in an *instant*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 536.

An *instant* . . . is that which takes up the time of only one idea in our minds without the succession of another, wherein therefore we perceive no succession at all.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 10.

3†. Application; instance.

Upon her *instant* unto the Romanes for aide.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 687.

= **Syn. 2.** *Minute*, etc. See *moment*.

instant† (in'stant), *adv.* [< *instant*, *a.*] Instantly; very soon.

Here he will *instant* be; let's walk a turn.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

Instant he flew with hospitable haste.
Pope, Odyssey, i. 157.

instant† (in'stant), *v. t.* [< OF. *instanter*, press upon, < L. *instan(t-)s*, pp. of *instare*, press upon: see *instant*, *a.*] To importune; urge.

Pilate would shed no innocent blood, but laboured to mitigate the bishops' fury, and *instanted* them, as they were religious, to shew godly favour.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 242.

instantaneity (in"stan-tā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [< *instantaneous* + *-ity*.] The quality of being instantaneous; instantaneousness. *Shenstone.*

instantaneous (in-stan-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< ML. **instantaneus*, instantaneous, < L. *instan(t-)s*, instant: see *instant* and *-aneous*. Cf. *momentaneous*, *contemporaneous*, etc.] **1.** Done or produced in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible lapse of time.

The work is done by *instantaneous* call;
Converts at once are made, or not at all.
Crabbe, Works, II. 65.

2. In *mech.*, existing in or referring to an instant of time; momentary: as, *instantaneous* position, displacement, velocity, acceleration, etc. (that is, the position, etc., at any instant).

Instantaneous axis, instantaneous sliding axis. See *axis*¹. **Instantaneous center of rolling.** See *center*¹. **Instantaneous photograph.** See *photography*.

instantaneously (in-stan-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration.

instantaneousness (in-stan-tā'nē-us-nes), *n.* The character of being instantaneous.

instantany†, *a.* [< ML. **instantaneus*: see *instantaneous*.] Instantaneous.

An *instantany* and entire creation of the world.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 10.

instanter (in-stan'tėr), *adv.* [< L. *instanter*, urgently, pressingly, ML. also presently, at once,

〈 *instan(t-)s*, present, urgent: see *instant*, *a.*] At the present time; immediately; without delay: as, the party was compelled to plead *instanter*. When used of legal proceedings, it is usually deemed to mean within twenty-four hours. In some jurisdictions, when said of an act to be done in open court, it is construed to mean before the rising of the court for the day; of any other act affecting the record, before the hour for closing the clerk's office for the day.

Ay, marry will I, and that *instanter*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 84.

instantial (in-stan′shal), *a.* [〈 *instance* (L. *instantia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an instance or example; illustrating by instances. [Rare.]

At length all these are found to be *instantial* cases of this great law of attraction acting in various modes.
Theodore Parker, Sermons.

instantly (in′stant-li), *adv.* **1†.** At the same time; simultaneously.

He . . . chid his truant youth with such a grace
As if he master'd there a double spirit
Of teaching, and of learning, *instantly*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2, 55.

2. Immediately after; without any intervening time: as, to be *instantly* killed.

Be not too hasty when ye face the enemy,
Nor too ambitious to get honour *instantly*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

3†. With urgency; insistently; earnestly; assiduously.

And when they came to Jesus, they besought him *instantly*, saying, That he was worthy for whom he should do this. Luke vii. 4.

instar (in-stär′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instarred*, ppr. *instarring*. [〈 *in*-1 + *star*.] **1.** To set or adorn with stars or with brilliants; star.

Where pansies mixt with daisies shine,
And asphodels *instarr'd* with gold.
W. Harte, The Ascetic.

2. To make a star of; set as a star.

Our heart is high *instarr'd* in brighter spheres.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iv. 2.

instate (in-stāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instated*, ppr. *instating*. [Formerly also *enstate*; 〈 *in*-2 + *state*.] **1.** To set or place; establish, as in a rank or condition.

Hard was the thing that he could not persuade,
In the king's favour he was so *instated*.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

Do what you please — only oust Roguery and *instate* Honesty. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.

2†. To invest.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do *instate* and widow you withal.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1, 249.

He knew the place to which he was to go
Had larger titles, more triumphant wreathes
To *instate* him with. *Webster*, Monumental Column.

instatement (in-stāt′ment), *n.* [〈 *instate* + *-ment*.] The act of instating; establishment.

We expect an *instatement* of the latter.
Hervey, Meditations, I. 83.

in statu pupillari (in stā′tū pū-pi-lā′rī). [L.: *in*, in; *statu*, abl. of *status*, condition, state; *pupillari*, abl. of *pupillaris*, pupilary: see *pupilary*.] In the English universities, in a state of pupilage; subject to collegiate laws, discipline, and officers.

in statu quo (in stā′tū kwō). [L.: *in*, in; *statu*, abl. of *status*, condition, state; *quo*, abl. of *qui*, who, which.] In the condition in which (it was before): a part of the phrase *in statu quo ante fuit*, or *ante bellum*, in the condition in which it was before, or before the war, used with reference to the restoration of any person or property to the situation existing at a previous time (in this case, sometimes, *in statu quo ante*), or to the maintenance of the present situation unchanged.

instaurate† (in-stâ′rāt), *v. t.* [〈 L. *instauratus*, pp. of *instaurare* (〉 It. *instaurare* = Sp. Pg. *instaurar* = F. *instaurer*, 〉 E. *instaure*, and ult. *instore*, *enstore*), set up, restore, repair, renew, repeat, 〈 *in*, in, + **staurare*, set up, found also in *restaurare*, set up again, restore: see *store*, *enstore*, *restore*.] To restore; repair.

instauration (in-stâ-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *instauration* = Sp. *instauracion* = Pg. *instauração* = It. *instaurazione*, 〈 L. *instauratio(n-)*, a renewal, repetition, restoration, 〈 *instaurare*, renew: see *instaurate*.] Restoration; renewal; repair.

I rather thought, and with religion think,
Had all the characters of Love been lost, . . .
That both his nature and his essence might
Have found their mighty *instauration* here.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

instaurator† (in′stâ-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *instaurateur* = Sp. Pg. *instaurador* = It. *instauratore*, 〈 L. *instaurator*, a restorer, renewer, 〈 *instaurare*, renew, restore: see *instaurate*.] A restorer.

They pretend to be the great *instaurators* of his empire. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 203.

instaure† (in-stâr′), *v. t.* [〈 L. *instaurare*, restore, renew: see *instaurate*.] To renew or renovate.

All things that show or breathe
Are now *instaur'd*, saving my wretched brest.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

instead (in-sted′), *prep. phr.* [Prop., as orig. (ME. *in stede*), two words, *in stead*, and still so written when the article or a pron. is used (*in the stead*, *in his stead*, etc.): see *in*1 and *stead*.] **1.** In the stead; in place or room; hence, in equivalence or substitution: followed by *of*.

In that Valeye is a Feld where Men drawen out of the Erthe a thing that men clepen Cambylle; and thei ete it *in stede of* Spice, and thei bere it to selle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 67.

Let thistles grow *instead of* wheat, and cockles *instead of* barley. Job xxi. 40.

Especially he [the orator] consults his power by making *instead of* taking his theme. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

2. In its stead; in place of it, or of the thing or act mentioned.

To rase
Quite out their native language, and *instead*
To sow a jangling noise of words unknown.
Milton, P. L., xii. 54.

insteadfast (in-sted′fast), *a.* [〈 *in*-3 + *steadfast*.] Not steadfast or firm. *Cooke*, Theogony of Hesiod. [Rare.]

insteep (in-stēp′), *v. t.* [〈 *in*-1 + *steep*2.] To steep or soak; drench.

York, all haggled over,
Comes to him, where in gore he lay *insteep'd*,
And takes him by the beard.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6, 12.

instellation (in-ste-lā′shon), *n.* [〈 L. *in*, in, + *stellatus*, starred: see *stellate*, and cf. *constellation*.] A putting among the stars. [Rare.]

Shakspere has been long enthroned in *instellation*.
J. Wilson, Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1832.

instep (in′step), *n.* [Formerly *instup*, *instop* (*instep* being perhaps in simulation of *step*), perhaps orig. **instoop*, i. e. in-bend, 〈 *in*1 + *stoop*1.] **1.** The arch of the foot; the highest part of the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg; technically, the upper surface of the tarsus.

Low at leave-taking, with his brandish'd plume
Brushing his *instep*, bow'd the all-amorous Earl.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence — **2.** A corresponding part of the hind limb of some animals, as the front of the horse's hind leg from the hock to the pastern.

instigate (in′sti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instigated*, ppr. *instigating*. [〈 L. *instigatus*, pp. of *instigare* (〉 It. *instigare*, *istigare* = Sp. Pg. *instigar* = Pr. *instigar*, *istiguar* = F. *instiguer*), stimulate, set on, incite, urge, 〈 *in*, on, + **stigare*, akin to *stinguere*, push, goad: see *distinguish*, *stigma*, *stimulus*.] **1.** To stimulate to an action or course; incite to do something; set or goad on; urge: generally in a bad sense: as, to *instigate* one to commit a crime.

By . . . vaunts of his nobility [the duke]
Did *instigate* the bedlam brain-sick duchess
By wicked means to frame our sovereign's fall.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1, 51.

If a servant *instigates* a stranger to kill his master, . . . the servant is accessory. *Blackstone*.

2. To stir up; foment; bring about by incitement or persuasion: as, to *instigate* crime or insurrection; to *instigate* a quarrel. = **Syn.** *Impel*, *Induce*, etc. (see *actuate*); tempt, prevail upon. See list under *incite*.

instigatingly (in′sti-gā-ting-li), *adv.* Incitingly; temptingly.

instigation (in-sti-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *instigation* = Sp. *instigacion* = Pg. *instigação* = It. *istigazione*, *instigazione*, 〈 L. *instigatio(n-)*, 〈 *instigare*, instigate: see *instigate*.] The act of instigating; incitement, as to wrong-doing; temptation; prompting.

As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

All the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to. *South*, Sermons.

What wonder, then, that the words of that prediction should have succeeded in setting and keeping at variance two families already predisposed to quarrel by every *instigation* of hereditary jealousy. *Poe*, Tales, I. 476.

instigator (in′sti-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *instigateur* = Pr. *istiguador* = Sp. Pg. *instigador* = It. *istigatore*, *instigatore*, 〈 L. *instigator*, an instigator, 〈 *instigare*, instigate: see *instigate*.] One who or that which instigates; an inciter.

He aggravated the guilt of his perfidy, in the most atrocious degree, by being himself the first mover and *instigator* of that injustice.
Burke, Charge against Warren Hastings.

instil, instill (in-stil′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instilled*, ppr. *instilling*. [〈 F. *instiller* = Sp. *instilar* = Pg. *instillar* = It. *instillare*, 〈 L. *instillare*, pour in by drops, 〈 *in*, in, on, + *stillare*, drop, 〈 *stilla*, a drop: see *still*2. Cf. *distil*.] **1.** To pour in by drops.

The juice of it being boiled with oile, and so dropped or *instilled* into the head, is good for the paines thereof.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 17

The starlight dews
All silently their tears of love *instil*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 87.

Hence — **2.** To infuse slowly or by degrees into the mind or feelings; cause to be imbibed; insinuate; inject.

How hast thou *instill'd*
Thy malice into thousands!
Milton, P. L., vi. 269.

= **Syn.** *Infuse*, etc. See *implant*.

instillation (in-sti-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *instillation* = Sp. *instilacion* = Pg. *instillação*, 〈 L. *instillatio(n-)*, 〈 *instillare*, pour in by drops: see *instil*.] **1.** The act of instilling or of pouring in by drops or by small quantities; the act of infusing or insinuating into the mind.

Those petty qualities . . . are every moment exerting their influence upon us, and make the draught of life sweet or bitter by imperceptible *instillations*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 72.

2. That which is instilled or infused.

instillator (in′sti-lā-tor), *n.* [〈 L. as if **instillator*, 〈 *instillare*, pp. *instillatus*, instil: see *instil*.] One who instils or infuses; an instiller. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

instillatory (in-stil′ā-tō-ri), *a.* [〈 *instil* + *-atory*.] Relating to instillation. *Imp. Dict.*

instiller (in-stil′ėr), *n.* One who instils.

Never was there such a juggle as was played in my mind, nor so artful an *instiller* of loose principles as my tutor.
P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, viii.

instilment, instillment (in-stil′ment), *n.* [〈 *instil* + *-ment*.] The act of instilling; also, that which is instilled.

instimulate† (in-stim′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [〈 L. *instimulatus*, pp. of *instimulare*, push or urge on, 〈 *in*, on, + *stimulare*, prick, urge: see *stimulate*.] To stimulate; excite. *Coles*, 1717.

instimulation† (in-stim-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [〈 *instimulate* + *-ion*.] The act of stimulating, inciting, or urging. *Bailey*, 1731.

instinct (in-stingkt′), *a.* [〈 L. *instinctus*, pp. of *instinguere*, incite, instigate, 〈 *in*, in, on, + *stinguere*, prick: see *sting*, *stimulus*, etc. Cf. *distinct*, *extinct*.] Urged or animated from within; moved inwardly; infused or filled with some active principle: followed by *with*.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal Deity, . . .
Itself *instinct with* spirit. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 752.

What betrays the inner essence of the man must be so grasped and rendered [by the painter] that all that meets the eye — look, attitude, action, expression — shall be *instinct with* meaning. *J. Caird*.

The close buds,
That lay along the boughs, *instinct with* life, . . .
Feared not the piercing spirit of the North.
Bryant, Winter Piece.

instinct† (in-stingkt′), *v. t.* [〈 L. *instinctus*, pp. of *instinguere*, impel, instigate: see *instinct*, *a.*] To impress as by an animating influence; communicate as an instinct.

Unextinguishable beauty, . . . impressed and *instincted* through the whole. *Bentley*.

instinct (in′stingkt), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *instinkt* = F. *instinct* = Sp. *instinto* = Pg. *instincto* = It. *instinto*, *istinto*, 〈 L. *instinctus*, impulse, instigation, 〈 *instinguere*, pp. *instinctus*, impel: see *instinct*, *a.*] **1.** A special innate propensity, in any organized being, but more especially in the lower animals, producing effects which appear to be those of reason and knowledge, but which transcend the general intelligence or experience of the creature; the sagacity of brutes. Instinct is said to be blind — that is, either the end is not consciously recognized by the animal, or the connection of the means with the end is not understood. Instinct is also, in general, somewhat deficient in instant adaptability to extraordinary circumstances.

The lion will not touch the true prince. *Instinct* is a great matter. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 299.

Habit differs from *instinct*, not in its nature, but in its origin; the last being natural, the first acquired. *Reid*.

It will be universally admitted that *instincts* are as important as corporeal structures for the welfare of each species under its present conditions of life. Under changed conditions of life it is at least possible that slight modifi-

cations of *instinct* might be profitable to a species; and if it can be shown that *variations* do vary ever so little, then I can see no reason why natural selection preserving and continually accumulating variations of *instinct* to any extent that is useful should be incredible. It is thus, as I believe, that all the most extraordinary and wonderful *instincts* have originated.
Darwin, Origin of Species (1869), p. 187.

Instinct is purposive action without consciousness of the purpose. . . . The end to which a definite kind of instinctive action is subservient is not conceived once for all by a mental finding outside the individual like a providence, and the necessity to act conformably thereto externally thrust upon the individual as something foreign to him; but the end of the *instinct* is in each single case unconsciously willed and imagined by the individual, and the choice of means suitable to each special case unconsciously made.
E. von Hartmann, Philosophy of the Unconscious, tr. by [Coupland, A. iii.

Every animal that has well-developed eyes presents an instance of the adaptation of means to purpose by unconscious formative intelligence, which is quite as definite as that shown in any motor *instinct*, and far more delicate and subtle. *Murphy*, Habit and Intelligence, xxvii.

All *instincts* probably arose in one or other of two ways. (1) By the effects of habit in successive generations, mental activities which were originally intelligent become, as it were, stereotyped into permanent *instincts*. . . . (2) The other mode of origin consists in natural selection, or survival of the fittest, continuously preserving actions which, although never intelligent, yet happen to have been of benefit. *Romanes*, Encyc. Brit., XIII. 157.

2. Natural intuitive power; innate power of perception or intuition.

They [poets] came by *instinct* diuine, and by deepe meditation, and much abstinence (the same assubtiling and refining their spirits), to be made apt to receaue visions.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

Willingly would I now have gone and asked Mrs. Reed's pardon; but I knew, partly from experience and partly from *instinct*, that was the way to make her repulse me with double scorn. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv.

The truth was felt by *instinct* here—
Process which saves a world of trouble and time.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 182.

instinction† (in-stingk′shon), *n.* [< OF. *instinction(n-)*, < L. as if **instinctio(n-)*, < *instinguere*, pp. *instinctus*, impel: see *instinct*.] 1. Instinct.—2. Instigation; inspiration.

Tulli in his Tusculane questions supposeth that a poete can not abundantly expresse verses sufficiente and complete, or that his eloquence may flowe without labour, wordes well sounyng and plentuouse, without celestial *instinction*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

instinctive (in-stingk′tiv), *a.* [< *instinct* + *-ive*.] Prompted by or of the nature of instinct.

Raised
By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung.
Milton, P. L., viii. 259.

An action which we ourselves should require experience to enable us to perform, when performed by an animal, more especially by a very young one, without any experience, and when performed by many individuals in the same way, without their knowing for what purpose it is performed, is usually said to be *instinctive*.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 201.

A sceptre once put in the hand, the grip is *instinctive*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 232.

Whether young children have an *instinctive* dread of the dark might of course be determined by a careful collection of testimony.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 13.

instinctively (in-stingk′tiv-li), *adv.* In an instinctive manner; by force of instinct.

They prepar'd
A rotten carcase of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sail, nor mast; the very rats
Instinctively have quit it.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 148.

We *instinctively* demand that everything in God's plan shall stand in the strict unity of reason.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 261.

instinctivity (in-stingk-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *instinctive* + *-ity*.] The character of being instinctive or prompted by instinct. [Rare.]

There is growth only in plants; but there is irritability, or—a better word—*instinctivity*, in insects. *Coleridge*.

instipulate (in-stip′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *stipulate*.] In *bot.*, having no stipules: same as *exstipulate*.

institorial (in-sti-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *institorius*, < *institor*, an agent, factor, broker, huckster, < *insistere*, pp. *institus*, stand upon, follow, pursue: see *insist*.] In *law*, pertaining to an agent or factor. **Institorial action**, an action allowed in Roman law against the principal upon contracts of those whom he employed as managers or superintendents of a farm or any other particular branch of business.

institute (in′sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instituted*, ppr. *instituting*. [< L. *institutus*, pp. of *instituere* (> It. *instituire*, *istituire* = Sp. Pg. *instituir* = F. *instituer*), set up, place or set upon, purpose, begin, institute, < *in*, in, on, + *statuere*, set up, establish: see *statute*. Cf. *constitute*.] 1. To set up; establish; put into form and operation; set afoot: as, to *institute* laws, rules, or regulations; to *institute* a government or a court; to *institute* a suit or an investigation.

The last particular in the fable is the Games of the torch, *instituted* to Prometheus.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*
A course of learning. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1, 8.

The monastic and hermit's life was *instituted* here in the fourth century by St. Saba; they say, there have been ten thousand recluses here at one time.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 34.

2. To establish in an office; appoint; in ecclesiastical use, to assign to a spiritual charge; invest with the cure of souls: used absolutely, or followed by *to* or *into*.

When Timothy was *instituted into* that office [to preach the word of God], then was the credit and trust of this duty committed unto his faithful care.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

Cousin of York, we *institute* your grace
To be our regent in these parts of France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1, 162.

A Rev. Alexander Pope was *instituted to* the living of Thruxton, Hants, Jan. 5, 1630. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 74.

3†. To ground or establish in principles; educate; instruct.

A painfull School-master, that hath in hand
To *institute* the flowr of all a Land,
Giues longest Lessons vnto those where Heav'n
The ablest wits and aptest wills hath giv'n.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

They have but few laws. For to people to instruct and *institute* very few do suffice.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 9.

Instituted sign, in *logic*, a sign which is not natural, but established, either by human convention (as a clock-bell to strike the hours) or by divine ordinance, as a sacrament, which is a visible sign of an invisible grace, according to St. Augustine. =**Syn. 1.** To ordain, settle, fix, set in motion.

institutet, *a.* [ME. *institut*; < L. *institutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Instituted; established.

When this newe parsoun is *institut* in his churche,
He bithenketh him hu he may shrewedlichest worche.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 326.

institute (in′sti-tūt), *n.* [= D. *instituut* = G. Dan. Sw. *institut*, < F. *institut* = Pr. *istitut* = Sp. Pg. *instituto* = It. *instituto*, *istituto*, < L. *institutum*, a purpose, design, regulation, ordinance, instruction, etc., prop. neut. of *institutus*, pp. of *instituere*, set up, institute: see *institute*, *v.*] 1. An established principle, rule, or law; a settled order.

Water sanctified by Christ's *institute*, [was] thought little enough to wash off the original spot.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

We profess ourselves servants of so meek a Master, and disciples of so charitable an *institute*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 293.

Greek *institutes* require
The nearest kindred on the fun'ral stage
The dead to lay. *Glover*, Athenaid, xxvi.

2. *pl.* A collection of established laws, rules, or principles; a book of elements, especially in jurisprudence: as, the *Institutes* of Justinian; Erskine's "*Institutes* of the Law of Scotland"; Calvin's "*Institutes* of the Christian Religion." The word implies a systematic statement of the law or of the principles of the subject treated, in analytic form, in a single and complete work, as distinguished from a mere compilation or collection, and from a commentary; but it does not necessarily imply that it is established by any formal authority.

3. An established body of persons; an institution; a society or association organized for some specific work, especially of a literary or scientific character: as, a philosophic or educational *institute*; a mechanics' *institute*; the *Institute* of Civil Engineers; the National *Institute* of France, or specifically the *Institute* (see below).

The title of Member of the *Institute* is the highest distinction to which a Frenchman of culture can aspire; it is the crowning honor of his career.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 501.

4. In *Scots law*, the person to whom the estate is first given in a destination. Thus, where a person executing a settlement dispones his lands to A, whom failing, to B, whom failing, to C, etc., A is termed the *institute*, and all who follow him in the succession are *heirs*, or *substitutes*, as they are also termed.—**Institute of France**, an organization formed in 1795 to bring into one body the previously existing national academies, and called at first the *National Institute*. It was at first divided into three and afterward four classes. It underwent various modifications, and, as finally constituted in 1832, consists of the five great academies. See *academy*, 3.—**Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary**, a Roman Catholic order of women, founded by Mary Ward in England in 1611. It is thought to be the only Roman Catholic order of English origin since the Reformation. Also called *English Ladies* and *English Virgins*. **Institutes of Justinian**, an elementary work on Roman law composed in the reign of the Emperor Justinian (who reigned 527–65), and forming part of the Corpus Juris Civilis. **Institutes of medicine**, a name for the more scientific parts of medical teaching.—**Teachers' institute**, in the system of common schools in the United States, an assembly of teachers of elementary or district schools, convened by a county superintendent or other school authority, to receive or give normal instruction. The work consists of a brief course of class exercises, lectures, and examinations.

instituter (in′sti-tū-tėr), *n.* [< *institute*, *v.*, + *-er*1. Cf. *institutor*.] See *institutor*.

institution (in-sti-tū′shon), *n.* [< ME. *institucion*, < OF. (and F.) *institution* = Pr. *institutio*, *istitutio* = Sp. *institucion* = Pg. *instituição* = It. *istituzione*, *istituzione*, < L. *institutio(n-)*, < *instituere*, pp. *institutus*, set up: see *institute*, *v.*] 1. The act of instituting or setting up; establishment; effective ordination: as, the *institution* of laws or government; the *institution* of an inquiry.

There is no right in this partition,
Ne was it so by *institution*
Ordained first, ne by the law of Nature.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 144.

That the *institution* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Establishment in office; in ecclesiastical use, instatement in a spiritual charge; investment with the cure of souls. See *installation*.

For *institucion* & induccion he schal zeue moche of this god that is pore mennus.
Wyclif, Works Hitherto Unprinted, p. 248.

I, A. B., receive these keys of the House of God at your hands, as the pledges of my *Institution*.
Book of Common Prayer, Office of Institution.

3†. Establishment in learning; instruction.

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*.
Bentley.

4. Established rule or order; a principle of procedure in any relation; custom; more specifically, an established habit of action, or body of related facts, regulating human conduct in the attainment of a social end, and constituting an element in the social organization or civilization of a community: as, government, the family, a language, is an *institution*.

Never any Religion or *Institution* in the World made it so much its business to keep men from doing evil, and to perswade them to do good, as the Christian doth.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

Literary fosterage was an *institution* nearly connected with the existence of the Brehon law schools.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 242.

5. An established custom or usage, or a characteristic. [Chiefly colloq.]

The camels form an *institution* of India—possibly a part of the traditional policy—and they must be respected accordingly. *Times* (London), April, 1858.

The pillory was a flourishing and popular *institution* in those days. Authors stood in it in the body sometimes.
Thackeray, Eng. Humorists, p. 207.

6. An establishment for the promotion of some object; an organized society or body of persons, usually with a fixed place of assemblage and operation, devoted to a special pursuit or purpose: as, an educational *institution*; a charitable *institution*; the Smithsonian *Institution* at Washington.

This led in 1796 to the formation of a Trade-Society, the so-called *Institution*, among the Clothworkers at Halifax, to prevent people from carrying on the trade in violation of custom and law.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxii.

Institution, in a statute exempting property of charitable *institutions* from taxation, signifies an organization which is permanent in its nature, as contradistinguished from an undertaking which is transient or temporary. It designates corporations or other organized bodies created to administer charities, and exempts the property which they own and use for their charitable purposes, and that only.
Humphries v. Little Sisters of the Poor, 29 Ohio Statutes, [201.

7†. A system of the elements or rules of any art or science; a treatise or text-book.

There is another manuscript of above three hundred years old, . . . being an *institution* of physic. *Evelyn*.

8. *Eccles.*: (*a*) (1) The origination of the eucharist, and enactment of its observance, by Christ. (2) The words used by Christ in instituting the eucharist, in the various forms as recorded in Scripture (Mat. xxvi. 26–28; Mark xiv. 22–24; Luke xxii. 19, 20; 1 Cor. xi. 23–25), or transmitted by tradition; in *liturgics*, the part of the prayer of consecration of the eucharistic elements in which these words are repeated. Also called more fully the *commemoration, recital*, or *words of institution*. In its fullest form, as exemplified in Oriental liturgies, in the Scotch communion office of 1764, and in the American Prayer-book, the prayer of consecration consists of three principal parts, the institution, oblation, and epiclesis or invocation. In nearly all the older liturgies (except the Roman) the institution seems principally conceived in the character of a recital of Christ's words and actions at the last supper, the great oblation and epiclesis consummating the observance commanded by him; while in the Western liturgies, including the Roman and that of the Church of England, but not the Mozarabic in its original form, nor the Scotch and American offices, the institution, with the

manual acts, is regarded as the full and complete act of consecration, and there is no invocation.

The true Eastern doctrine seems to be that there must be co-operation of the words of *institution* and of the invocation of the Holy Ghost, before the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 485.

(*b*) The act by which a bishop commits the cure of souls under himself in a parish within his diocese to a priest as rector or vicar. In the Church of England the presentee must previously have made the declaration of assent, taken the oaths of allegiance and canonical obedience, and made the declaration against simony. Institution is given by the bishop or his commissary reading an instrument, the seal of which the clergyman being instituted holds, kneeling before him. When the bishop is patron of the benefice, the same act becomes collation instead of institution. After institution induction admits to temporal possession of the goods and income attached to the cure of souls. In the American Episcopal Church induction is not separate from institution, and there is a public office of institution, set forth in 1804 as the office of induction and revised in 1808 and 1886. The bishop, if satisfied that a clergyman is a qualified minister and duly elected, may act as institutor himself or appoint a presbyter to act in his stead. The office consists in reading the letter of institution, presentation by the senior warden or other vestryman of the keys of the church to the new incumbent, his reception within the altar-rails by the institutor, who presents him with the Bible, Prayer-book, and books of canons, and in the use of proper psalms, lessons, anthem, and prayers, after which the instituted minister offers special prayers, and, after a sermon, celebrates the holy communion.—**Literary and Scientific Institutions Act**, an English statute of 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., c. 112) which authorizes the gift or sale of land (not more than one acre) to institutions established for the promotion of science, literature, art, etc.

institutional (in-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* [< *institution* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an institution or to institutions; of the nature of an institution; instituted; organized.

Some day patriotism may justify itself, but it cannot yet be expressed except in the form of devotion to some *institutional* fetish or to a particular flag.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, § 16.

Throughout many ages French and English history, both external and *institutional*, are bound together as closely as any two national histories can be.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 66.

2. Relating to elementary knowledge; elementary; institutionary.—**3.** Relating to the office of institution.

institutionalism (in-sti-tū'shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *institutional* + *-ism.*] The character of being institutional; in *theol.*, the spirit which lays great emphasis on the institutions of religion.

institutionary (in-sti-tū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *institution* + *-ary.*] **1.** Of or relating to an institution or to institutions; institutional.

Events are by no means more important than the *institutionary* development which they cause or accompany.
H. H. Bancroft, Cent. America, Int.

2. Containing the first principles or doctrines; elementary; rudimentary.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politicks, amongst the *institutionary* rules of youth.
Sir T. Browne.

3. Pertaining to appointment to an ecclesiastical office. *Davies.*

Dr. Grant had brought on apoplexy and death by three great *institutionary* dinners in one week.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xlvii.

institutist (in'sti-tū-tist), *n.* [< *institute* + *-ist.*] A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions. [Rare.]

Green gall the *institutists* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

institutive (in'sti-tū-tiv), *a.* [< *institute* + *-ive.*] **1.** Tending or intended to institute or establish.

These words seem *institutive*, or collative of power.
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy.

2. Established; depending on institution.

As for that in Leviticus of marrying the brother's wife, it was a penal statute rather than a dispense; and commands nothing injurious or in it self unclean, only prefers a special reason of charity before an *institutive* decency.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 5.

institutively (in'sti-tū-tiv-li), *adv.* In an institutive manner; by way of institution; in accordance with an institution. *Harrington*, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 146.

institutor (in'sti-tū-tor), *n.* [= F. *instituteur* = Sp. Pg. *instituidor* = It. *institutore, istitutore*, < L. *institutor*, a founder, an erector, < *instituere*, pp. *institutus*, set up, begin, found: see *institute.*] **1.** One who institutes, establishes, or founds; a founder, organizer, or originator.—**2.** In the *Anglican Ch.*, one who institutes a clergyman as rector or vicar of a parish; the bishop instituting or a presbyter appointed by him to perform the office of institution.

Then shall the Priest who acts as the *Institutor* receive the Incumbent within the rails of the Altar.
Book of Common Prayer, Office of Institution

3†. An instructor; one who educates.

Neither did he this for want of better instructions, having had the learnedest and wisest man reputed of all Britain the *instituter* of his youth. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at. *Walker.*

Also spelled *instituter.*

institutress (in'sti-tū-tres), *n.* [< *institutor* + *-ess.*] A female institutor; a foundress. *Archæologia*, XXI. 549.

instop† (in-stop'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *stop.*] To stop; close; make fast.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
(From friendly Sweden brought) the seams *instops.*
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

instore†, *v. t.* See *enstore.*

instr. An abbreviation of *instrumental.*

instreaming (in'strē-ming), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *streaming.*] A flowing in; influx.

There is first the *instreaming* of the external world through the senses, as impressions.
J. Le Conte, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 312.

He put out his ungloved hand. Mordecai, clasping it eagerly, seemed to feel a new *instreaming* of confidence.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xl.

instrew†, *v. t.* [ME. **instrewen*, **instruen*, *instrien*; < *in-*[1] + *strew.*] To strew about; spread.

Sum lande is wont salt humoure up to throwe
That sleeth the corne. There douves dounge *instrie*,
And leves of cupresse eke on it sowe,
And eree it ynne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

instruct (in-strukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *instructus*, pp. of *instruere* (> It. *instruire, istruire* = Sp. Pg. *instruire* = Pr. *estruyre* = F. *instruire*), build, erect, construct, set in order, prepare, furnish, teach, instruct, < *in*, in, + *struere*, join together, pile up, build: see *structure.* Cf. *construct, destruct.*] **1†.** To put in order; form; prepare; guide.

The Maids in comely Order next advance;
They bear the Timbrel, and *instruct* the Dance.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. To impart knowledge or information to; inform; teach; specifically, to train in knowledge or skill; teach or educate methodically.

Paul writeth unto Timothy, to *instruct* him, to teach him, to exhort, to courage him.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 19.

Sir, if I have made
A fault of ignorance, *instruct* my youth.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

At present the most . . . *instructed* intellect has neither the knowledge nor the capacity required for symbolizing in thought the totality of things.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 351.

3. To direct or command; furnish with orders or directions: as, to *instruct* an envoy or a body of delegates.

She, being before *instructed* of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger. Mat. xiv. 8.

4†. To notify; apprise.

I have partly *instructed* Sir F. Drake of the state of these countries.
Wilkes, quoted in Motley's Netherlands, II. 103.

5. In *Scots law*, to adduce evidence in support of; confirm; vouch; verify: as, to *instruct* a claim against a bankrupt estate.=**Syn. 2.** To indoctrinate, school, drill, train. See *instruction.*—**3.** To prescribe to.

instruct† (in-strukt'), *a.* [< L. *instructus*, pp. of *instruere*, build, furnish, instruct: see *instruct, v.*] **1.** Furnished; equipped.

Ships *instruct* with oars. *Chapman.*

2. Instructed; taught.

Who ever by consulting at thy shrine
Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct*,
To fly or follow what concern'd him most?
Milton, P. R., i. 439.

instructer† (in-struk'tėr), *n.* [< *instruct* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *instructor.*] A teacher; an instructor.

What need we magnifie the humane nature as the great *instructer* in this business, since we may with a little observation find very much the like in brutes as well as men?
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 32.

instructible (in-struk'ti-bl), *a.* [< *instruct* + *-ible.*] Capable of being instructed; teachable; docile.

A king of incomparable clemency, and whose heart is *instructible* for wisdom and goodness.
Bacon, Submission to the House of Lords.

instruction (in-struk'shon), *n.* [= F. *instruction* = Pr. *instruccio* = Sp. *instruccion* = Pg. *instrucção* = It. *instruzione, istruzione*, < L. *instructiō(n-)*, building, erecting, constructing, arranging, LL. instruction, < *instruere*, pp. *instructus*, build, instruct: see *instruct.*] **1.** The act of instructing or teaching; communication of knowledge; education; enlightenment.

My *instruction* shall serve to naturalize thee, so thou wilt be capable of a courtier's counsel.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1, 222.

Those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction.* *Locke.*

2. Knowledge imparted; edifying discourse or precepts; teaching.

And, also, geue ze do pretende
Haue heuinlie loye vnto zour ende,
Than follow this nyxt *Instructioun*,
Maid for zour Eruditioun.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 159.

Receive my *instruction*, and not silver. Prov. viii. 10.

3. Direction given; order; command; mandate: commonly in the plural.

The admiral had received *instructions* not to touch at Hispaniola on his outward voyage.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

My *instructions* are that this boy is to move on.
Dickens, Bleak House, xix.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Training, Discipline, Nurture, Cultivation, Instruction, Teaching, Education;* indoctrination, schooling, breeding, advice, counsel. *Training* is the development of the mind or character or both, or some faculty, at some length, by exercise, as a soldier is trained or drilled. *Discipline* is essentially the same as *training*, but more severe. *Nurture*, by its derivation, expresses a tender, continuous, and protracted training, beginning at an early age. *Cultivation*, in the active sense, is often used of the training, discipline, or development of some single department of the nature: as, the *cultivation* of the understanding, the taste, the conscience. (See *culture.*) *Teaching* is the general word for the imparting of knowledge: as, the profession of *teaching*. *Instruction* has the imparting of knowledge for its object, but emphasizes, more than *teaching*, the employment of orderly arrangement in the things taught. *Tuition* is the most external or formal of these words, representing the act. *Education* is the largest word of all the list, having for its object, like *training* and *discipline*, the development of the powers of the man, but generally also a symmetrical development of the whole man, the mind and the moral nature, by instruction, exercise, etc. *Education* is the word chosen to express the best ideas that men have of the process of teaching and discipline that shall make the wisest, noblest, and most effective kind of man.

instructional (in-struk'shon-al), *a.* [< *instruction* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to instruction; promoting education; educational.

Of the *instructional* work it is hardly necessary to speak, further than to say that it follows the modern methods of teaching the physical sciences. *Science*, VIII. 574.

instructive (in-struk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *instructif* = Pr. *instructiu* = Sp. Pg. *instructivo* = It. *instruttivo, istruttivo*, < ML. as if **instructivus*, < L. *instruere*, pp. *instructus*, instruct: see *instruct.*] Serving to instruct or inform; conveying knowledge.

Say Memory! thou from whose unerring tongue
Instructive flows the animated song.
Falconer, The Shipwreck, iii.

In both cases the confusion is *instructive*, as pointing to the way in which Slavonic and Turanian nations were mixed up together, as allies and as enemies, in the history of these lands. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 160.

There was a lecture occasionally on an *instructive* subject, such as chemistry, or astronomy, or sculpture.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 87.

instructively (in-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an instructive manner; so as to afford instruction.

instructiveness (in-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being instructive; power of instructing.

instructor (in-struk'tor), *n.* [= F. *instructeur* = Pr. *istruidor* = Sp. Pg. *instructor* = It. *instruttore*, < L. *instructor*, a preparer, ML. an instructor, < *instruere*, pp. *instructus*, prepare, instruct: see *instruct.*] **1.** One who instructs; a teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information.

Wisdom was Adam's *instructor* in Paradise, wisdom endued the fathers who lived before the law with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind,
Brought all things to their proper native use.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

2. Specifically, in American colleges, a teacher inferior in rank to a professor. The exact meaning of the term varies in different institutions. See *tutor.*

instructress (in-struk'tres), *n.* [< *instructor* + *-ess.* Cf. *instructrice.*] A female instructor; a preceptress.

instructrice† (in-struk'tris), *n.* [= It. *instruttrice*, < ML. as if **instructrix*, fem. of *instructor*: see *instructor.*] Same as *instructress.*

Knowledge also, as a perfeyt *instructrice* and mastresse, . . . declareth by what meane the sayde preceptes of reason and [illegible] may be well understande.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 3.

instrument (in'strō-ment), *n.* [< ME. *instrument, instrewment* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *instrument*, < OF. *instrument, estrument*, F. *instrument* = Pr. *instrament, estrament, estrumen, estrum* = Sp. Pg. *instrumento* = It. *instrumento, istrumento, strumento*, < L. *instrumentum*, a tool,

instrument, means, furtherance, dress, apparel, document, assistance, construct, prepare, furnish: see the etymology.] 1. Something that serves as a means to the effecting of an end; anything that contributes to the production of an effect or the accomplishment of a purpose; a means; a agency.

Then were all the *instruments* of the senses, as the eies, the ears, the nostrils, the mouth, the tongue, the teeth, and all the [illegible] with cold water

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 255.

Neither yield ye your members as *instruments* of unrighteousness unto sin, but . . . as *instruments* of righteousness unto God. Rom. vi. 13.

The lowly classes, clouded by despair, were driven sometimes to admit the terrible thought that religion, which is the poor man's consolation and defence, might after all be but an *instrument* of government in the hands of their oppressors. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 366.

Intellect is not a power, but an *instrument* — not a thing which itself moves and works, but a thing which is moved and worked by forces behind it.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 382.

Specifically—2. Something used to produce a mechanical effect; a contrivance with which to perform mechanical work of any kind; a tool, implement, utensil, or machine.

Sound all the lofty *instruments* of war,
And by that music let us all embrace.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2, 98.

The agriculture appeared to me extremely good, the *instruments* very clumsy.

Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith

Among their *instruments* [in the Hippocratic era] were forceps, probes, directors, syringes, rectal speculum, catheter, and various kinds of cautery. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 674.

Specifically—3. In *music*, a mechanical contrivance or apparatus for producing musical sounds—that is, for setting up, either in a solid body or in a confined body of air, vibrations sufficiently rapid, regular, and definite to produce tones systematically related to one another. An instrument involves a vibration-producing agency, a vibratile body, usually a resonator of some kind, and various appliances for regulating the pitch, the force, the duration, and often the quality of the tones produced. Instruments may be grouped by reference to any one of these characteristics. Thus, with respect to the vibration-producing agency they are (*a*) *inflatile*, blown by the breath, as a flute; by mechanically compressed air, as an organ or a concertina; or by the wind, as an æolian harp; (*b*) *percussive* or *pulsatile*, struck together, as cymbals; by a hammer, as a pianoforte, a bell, or a drum; or by the hand, as a tambourine; (*c*) *plucked*, pulled aside and then released, as the strings of a harp or guitar, or the teeth of a music-box; (*d*) *fricative*, rubbed by the finger, as musical glasses; by a bow (bow-instruments), as a violin and its many relatives; or by a wheel, as a hurdy-gurdy. Again, with respect to the vibratile body, instruments are—(*a*) *pneumatic*, as the foundation-stops in a pipe-organ; (*b*) *stringed*, as a harp, a violin, or a pianoforte; (*c*) *tongued* or *reed*, as an oboe, a clarinet, or a reed-organ (properly all the metal wind-instruments belong here); (*d*) *tympanic*, as a drum or a tambourine; (*e*) *vibrating entire*, as a bell or a tuning-fork. The resonators used are various, and difficult of classification. Again, with respect to the means of fixing the desired pitch of the tone, instruments are—(*a*) *of fixed intonation*, as the lyre, which has a separate string for each tone desired; the pianoforte and organ (keyed instruments), which are fitted with keys or levers to determine which of several vibratile bodies shall be used; the guitar, which is fitted with frets over which the strings can be shortened; the flute, which has finger-holes by stopping which the effective length of the vibrating column of air can be altered; the cornet-à-pistons, which has valves by which the air-column can be supplemented; or the trombone, the tube of which slides into itself, etc.; (*b*) *harmonic*, producing the tones of a harmonic scale according to the method of blowing, as the horn, trumpet, etc.; (*c*) *of free intonation*, as the violin and its relatives, on which (although the strings are first tuned to fixed pitches) the player may produce any conceivable gradation of pitch. Instruments may also be grouped as—(*a*) *solo*, *melodic*, producing usually but one tone at a time, as a violin, a flute, a horn, etc.; (*b*) *concerted*, *harmonic*, *polyphonic*, producing many tones at once, as a pianoforte, an organ, a harp, a lute, etc. Finally, they may be grouped as—(*a*) *popular*, used for comparatively crude music; or (*b*) *orchestral*, developed into great perfection of form, and applied to the performance of highly artistic music, especially in orchestral combination. Popular instruments everywhere belong to the classes represented by the pipe, the harp, the lute, the drum, and the cymbals. The modern orchestra is composed of the following classes: (*a*) *Stringed*, including violins, violas, violoncellos, bass viols, and harps; (*b*) *wood wind*, including flutes, oboes, English horns, clarinets, bassoons; (*c*) *brass wind*, including French horns, trumpets (cornets), trombones, ophicleides, etc.; (*d*) *percussive*, including tympani, long drums, triangles, etc. For an account of the human voice as a musical instrument, see *voice*.

In that place was had ful gret mynstracy;
Both hye and bas *instrumentes* sondry.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 945.

Tantrum Clangley,—a place long celebrated for the skill of its inhabitants as performers on *instruments* of percussion. *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, v. 2.

4. One who is used by another; a human tool.

The finest Device of all was, to have five of the Duke of Gloucester's *Instruments* manacled and pinioned like Traitors. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 221.

The bold are but the *instruments* of the wise. *Dryden.*

When the Protector wished to put his own brother to death, without even the semblance of a trial, he found a ready *instrument* in Cranmer.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. In *law*, a writing given as the means of creating, securing, modifying, or terminating a right, or affording evidence, as a writing containing the terms of a contract, a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, etc.

One of the first acts performed by the new solicitor general was to draw up an *instrument* which authorized Walker and his proselytes to hold their benefices, notwithstanding their apostasy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The curious *instrument* by which Manfred, in May, 1259, undertook the protection of the city still exists in the Sienese archives.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 107.

Absolute, active, chromatic instrument. See the adjectives. – **Brass instrument.** See *wind-instrument*. – **Circular instruments.** See *circular*. – **Diatonic instruments.** See *diatonic*. – **Equatorial instrument.** See *equatorial*, *n.* – **Instruments of evidence.** See *evidence*. – **Negotiable, notarial,** etc., **instrument.** See the adjectives. = **Syn. 2.** *Implement*, *Utensil*, etc. See *tool*.

instrument (in′strȯ-ment), *v. t.* [= OF. *instrumenter*, play on an instrument; from the noun.] In *music*, to compose or arrange for instruments, especially for an orchestra; score.

instrumental (in-strȯ-men′tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *instrumental* = Pr. *instrumental*, *istrumental* = Sp. Pg. *instrumental* = It. *instrumentale*, *istrumentale*, *strumentale*, < ML. **instrumentalis* (in adv. *instrumentaliter*), < L. *instrumentum*, instrument: see *instrument*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of an instrument or tool; serving as an instrument or means; used or serving to promote or effect an object; helpful; serviceable: as, the press has been *instrumental* in enlarging the bounds of knowledge.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtueless, and dead. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

My chief inducement . . . was to be *instrumental* in forwarding your happiness.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

The *instrumental* weapon of investigation, the spectroscope, has made important advances. *Science*, IV. 182.

2. Pertaining to, made by, or prepared for instruments, especially musical instruments. Specifically, in *music*, noting a composition or a passage intended for instruments rather than for the voice, or in a style not germane to the voice: opposed to *vocal*.

Sweet voices, mixed with *instrumental* sounds,
Ascend the vaulted roof.

Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 579.

The Nightingale . . . breathes such sweet loud music out of her little *instrumental* throat.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26.

Among the earliest specimens of *instrumental* accompaniment that have descended to us may be mentioned the organ parts to some of the services and anthems by English composers of the middle of the 16th century.

Grove, Dict. Music, I. 20.

3. In *gram.*, serving to indicate the instrument or means: applied to a case, as in Sanskrit, involving the notion of *by* or *with*. In Anglo-Saxon and other Teutonic tongues this case is merged, with a few exceptions, in the dative; in the Latin, with the ablative. Abbreviated *inst.* or *instr.*

Could we make out the Teutonic as it was a thousand years earlier, we might perhaps find a complete *instrumental* form, with an ablative and a locative, the perfect apparatus of Indo-European noun-inflection.

J. Hadley, Essays, p. 50.

Instrumental score. See *score*.

II. *n.* **1†.** An instrument.

Unto the deep, fruitful, and operative study of many sciences . . . books be not the only *instrumentals*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 112.

2. The instrumental case. Compare I., 3.

The other treats similarly the *instrumental*, considering the A. S. dative-*instrumental* as corresponding to an older *instrumental*, under the *instrumental* of accompaniment, of means, of cause, of manner.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 3.

instrumentalist (in-strȯ-men′tal-ist), *n.* [< *instrumental* + *-ist*.] In *music*, a performer upon an instrument: opposed to *vocalist*.

Our own early minstrels . . . [united] the now separate offices of poet, vocalist, and *instrumentalist*.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 26.

instrumentality (in″strȯ-men-tal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *instrumentalities* (-tiz). [< *instrumental* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or character of being instrumental; subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency of anything as means to an end.

This I set down, to let the world see that Cranmer was not at all concerned in those niceties which have been so much inquired into since that time, about the *instrumentality* of faith in justification.

Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1540.

2. An instrumental means or agency; something serving as an instrument: as, preaching is the great *instrumentality* in the spread of religion.

instrumentalize† (in-strȯ-men′tal-īz), *v. t.* [< *instrumental* + *-ize*.] To form as an instrument; produce as an agent or agency.

In the making of the first man, God first *instrumentalised* a perfect body, and then infused a living soul.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 147.

instrumentally (in-strȯ-men′tal-i), *adv.* **1.** As an instrument, means, or tool; by way of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

From thence they will argue that, the end being essentially beneficial, the means become *instrumentally* so.

Burke, Popery Laws.

2. By means of an instrument, a tool, or a machine.

The 13th I took the height of it *instrumentally*, standing near the sea side, which I found to be 34 minutes, the sun being 28 degrees high. *Boyle*, Works, V. 709.

3. With instruments of music.

The earlier fathers of the church . . . condemned musical devotion when *instrumentally* accompanied.

W. Mason, Church Musick, p. 27.

instrumentalness (in-strȯ-men′tal-nes), *n.* Instrumentality; usefulness to an end or purpose.

The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity.

Hammond.

instrumentary (in-strȯ-men′ta-ri), *a.* [= OF. *instrumentaire*, < ML. **instrumentarius* (in neut. *instrumentarium*, a chartulary), < L. *instrumentum*, an instrument: see *instrument*.] **1.** Conducive to an end; instrumental. [Rare.]—**2.** In *Scots law*, of or pertaining to a legal instrument: as, *instrumentary* witnesses.

instrumentation (in-strȯ-men-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *instrumentation* = Pg. *instrumentação*; as *instrument* + *-ation*.] **1.** Use of instruments; work done by means of instruments, especially in surveying and the like.

Something more is needed than the Engineer, stiff with his *instrumentation* and his equations and his economies of line.

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together (Highways and Parks).

2. Instrumental means or aid; facility furnished by instruments; intermediate agency. [Rare.]

Otherwise we have no sufficient *instrumentation* for our human use or handling of so great a fact and our personal appropriation of it, . . . no fit medium of thought respecting it. *H. Bushnell.*

3. In *music*, the process, act, or science of composing or arranging music for instruments, especially for an orchestra. It includes a knowledge of the technical manipulation, compass, tone-quality, and mutual adaptability of all recognized instruments. It is one of the most advanced branches of the general science of composition.

instrumentist (in′strȯ-men-tist), *n.* [= F. *instrumentiste* = Sp. Pg. *instrumentista*; as *instrument* + *-ist*.] A performer upon a musical instrument; an instrumentalist.

instup†, *n.* An obsolete form of *instep*.

instyle† (in-stīl′), *v. t.* [Also *instile*; < *in-*[2] + *style*[1].] Same as *enstyle*.

This Robbin (so much talked on)
Was once a man of fame,
Instiled earle of Huntington,
Lord Robert Hood by name.

True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 355).

Whereof, I avow, I account nought at all, knowing no age so justly to be *instiled* golden as this of our sovereign lady queen Anne. *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Proem.

insuavity† (in-swav′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *insuavidade* = It. *insuavità*; as *in-*[3] + *suavity*.] Lack of suavity; unpleasantness.

All fears, griefs, suspicions, discontents, imbonities, *insuavities*, are swallowed up and drowned in this Euripus, this Irish Sea, this Ocean of Misery.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

insubjection (in-sub-jek′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *subjection*.] Lack of subjection; a state of disobedience to authority or control. *Todd.*

insubmergible (in-sub-mėr′ji-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *submergible*.] Incapable of being submerged.

The latter, *insubmergible*—so designated, although actually overflowed by the torrent, and expected and intended to be so at times, and it may be frequently—belong to a class of embankments which have been long in use. Quoted in *J. C. Brown's* Reboisement in France, p. 80.

insubmission (in-sub-mish′on), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *submission*.] Want of submission; disobedience; insubordination. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

insubordinate (in-sub-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* [= F. *insubordonné* = Sp. Pg. *insubordinado* = It. *insubordinato*; as *in-*[3] + *subordinate*.] Not subordinate or submissive; not submitting to authority; refractory. = **Syn.** Disobedient, unruly, disorderly, turbulent, mutinous.

insubordination (in-sub-ôr-di-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *insubordination* = Sp. *insubordinacion* = Pg. *insubordinação* = It. *insubordinazione*.] The

quality of being insubordinate; want of subordination; refractoriness; disobedience; resistance to lawful authority.

The *insubordination* of the demoralized army was beyond the influence of even the most popular of the generals. *Arnold*, Hist. Rome.

Military *insubordination* is so grave and, at the same time, so contagious a disease, that it requires the promptest and most decisive remedies to prevent it from leading to anarchy. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

insubstantial (in-sub-stan'shal), *a.* [= F. *insubstantiel* = Sp. *insubstancial*, < ML. *insubstantialis*, not substantial, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *substantialis*, substantial: see *substantial*.] Unsubstantial.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this *insubstantial* pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1, 155.

We elders . . . are apt to smile at the first sorrow of lad or lass, as though it were some *insubstantial* creature of the element, which has no touch of our afflictions.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 98.

insubstantiality (in-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *insubstantial* + *-ity*.] The quality of being insubstantial; unsubstantiality.

insubstantiated (in-sub-stan'shi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *substantiate* + *-ed*[2].] Embodied in substance or matter; substantially manifested.

A mind or reason . . . *insubstantiated* or embodied.
Grote.

insuccation† (in-su-ka'shon), *n.* [< L. *insucatus*, pp. of *insucare*, improp. *insuccare*, soak in, < *in*, in, + *sucus*, improp. *succus*, juice: see *succulent*.] The act of soaking or moistening; maceration.

As concerning the medicating and *insuccation* of seeds, . . . I am no great favourer of it. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. i. § 5.

insuccess (in-suk-ses'), *n.* Same as *unsuccess*.

insuccessfulness† (in-suk-ses'fûl-nes), *n.* Unsuccessfulness. *Davenant*, Gondibert, Pref.

insucken (in'suk-n), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *sucken*.] In *Scots law*, in the servitude of thirlage, pertaining to a district astricted to a certain mill: as, an *insucken* multure or toll. See *multure*, *outsucken*, *sucken*, and *thirlage*.

insudate†, *v.* [< L. *insudatus*, pp. of *insudare*, sweat in or at a thing, < *in*, in, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] Accompanied with sweating. *Nares.*

And such great victories attain'd but seild,
Though with more labours, and *insudate* toyles.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

insuet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ensue*.

insuetude (in'swē-tūd), *n.* [= It. *insuetudine*, < L. *insuetudo* (*-din-*), < *insuetus*, unaccustomed, < *in-* priv. + *suetus*, accustomed, pp. of *suescere*, be accustomed; cf. *consuetude*, *desuetude*.] The state of being unaccustomed or unused; unusualness. [Rare.]

Absurdities are great or small in proportion to custom or *insuetude*. *Landor.*

insufferable (in-suf'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sufferable*.] Not sufferable; not to be endured; intolerable; unbearable: as, *insufferable* cold or heat; *insufferable* wrongs.

Then turn'd to Thracia from the field of fight
Those eyes that shed *insufferable* light.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 6.

Though I say nothing to your own conduct, that of your servants is *insufferable*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

The fine sayings and exploits of their heroes remind us of the *insufferable* perfections of Sir Charles Grandison.
Macaulay, History.

insufferably (in-suf'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an insufferable manner; to an intolerable degree: as, *insufferably* bright; *insufferably* proud.

His [Persius's] figures are generally too bold and daring; and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, *insufferably* strained. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

insufficience (in-su-fish'ens), *n.* [< ME. *insufficiens* (in older form *insuffisance*, q. v., < OF. (also F.) *insuffisance*); < OF. *insufficience* = Pr. Pg. *insuficiencia* = Sp. *insuficiencia* = It. *insufficienza*, < LL. *insufficientia*, insufficience, < *insufficien(t-)s*, insufficient: see *insufficient*.] Insufficiency. [Rare.]

And I confess my simple *insufficience*
Litil haf I sene, and reportit weil less,
Of this materis to haf experience.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 102.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficience*, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1, 16.

insufficiency (in-su-fish'en-si), *n.* [As *insufficience*: see *-cy*.] Lack of sufficiency; deficiency in amount, force, or fitness; inadequateness; incompetency: as, *insufficiency* of supplies; *insufficiency* of motive.

If they shall perceiue any *insufficiencie* in you, they will not omitte any occasion to harm you.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 172.

At the time when our Lord came, the *insufficiency* of the Jewish religion, of natural religion, of antient tradition, and of philosophy, fully appeared.
Jortin, Christian Religion, iv.

Active insufficiency of a muscle, the inability of the muscle to act, owing to too close approximation of the points of origin and insertion, as in the case of the gastrocnemius when the knee is bent.

insufficient (in-su-fish'ent), *a.* [< ME. *insufficient* (also *insuffisant*, q. v., < OF. (also F.) *insuffisant*); < OF. *insufficient* = Sp. *insuficiente* = Pg. It. *insufficiente*, < LL. *insufficien(t-)s*, not sufficient, < L. *in-* priv. + *sufficien(t-)s*, sufficient: see *sufficient*.] Not sufficient; lacking in what is necessary or required; deficient in amount, force, or fitness; inadequate; incompetent: as, *insufficient* provision or protection; *insufficient* motives.

All other *insufficiant* [to play in the pageants] personnes, either in connyng, voice, or personne, to discharge, ammove, and avoide.
Quoted in *York Plays*, Int., p. xxxvii.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

It may come one day to be recognized that the number of legs, the villosity of the skin, or the termination of the os sacrum, are reasons *insufficient* for abandoning a sensitive being to the caprice of a tormentor.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 145.

insufficiently (in-su-fish'ent-li), *adv.* In an insufficient manner; inadequately; with lack of ability, skill, or fitness.

insuffisance†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *insuffisance*, insufficience: see *insufficience*.] Insufficiency. *Halliwell.*

Alle be it that I dide none my self for myne unable *insuffisance*, now I am comen hom.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 315.

insuffisant†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *insuffisant*, insufficient: see *insufficient*.] Insufficient.

What may ben ynow to that man, to whom alle the world is *insuffisant*? *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 293.

insufflate (in-suf'lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insufflated*, ppr. *insufflating*. [< LL. *insufflatus*, pp. of *insufflare*, blow or breathe into, < L. *in*, in, into, upon, + *sufflare*, blow from below, < *sub*, below, under, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1]: see *flatus*.] 1. To blow into; specifically, in *med.*, to treat by insufflation. See *insufflation*, 3.—2. *Eccles.*, to breathe upon, especially upon catechumens or the water of baptism. See *insufflation*, 2.

insufflation (in-su-flā'shon), *n.* [= F. *insufflation* = Pg. *insuflação* = It. *insufflazione*, < LL. *insufflatio(n-)*, a blowing into, < *insufflare*, pp. *insufflatus*, blow or breathe into: see *insufflate*.] 1. The act of blowing or breathing on or into.

The Journal of the Franklin Institute observes the method of *insufflation* and evaporation referred to is simply the blowing of streams of air, not necessarily heated, into a liquid warmed by some usual means to some desired temperature, which may or may not be the boiling point of the liquid. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 850.

2. *Eccles.*, the act or ceremony of breathing upon (a person or thing), symbolizing the influence of the Holy Ghost and the expulsion of an evil spirit. This ceremony is used in some ancient and Oriental rites, in exorcism of the water of baptism, and in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches and elsewhere in exorcism of catechumens. See *exsufflation*.

Thus St. Basil, expressly comparing the divine *insufflation* upon Adam with that of Christ, John xx. 22, upon the apostles, tells us it was the same Son of God, "by whom God gave the *insufflation*, then indeed together with the soul, but now into the soul."
Bp. Hall, State of Man before the Fall.

They would speak less slightingly of the *insufflation* and extreme unction used in the Romish Church. *Coleridge.*

3. In *med.*, the act of blowing air into the mouth of a new-born child to induce respiration, or of blowing a gas, vapor, or powder into some opening of the body.

insufflator (in'su-flā-tor), *n.* [NL., < LL. *insufflatus*, pp. of *insufflare*, blow into: see *insufflate*.] 1. A form of injector for impelling air into a furnace. It is practically an injector blower. By a slight change in the apparatus it becomes a hydrocarbon burner or blower, for delivering a stream of oil mingled with air and steam under pressure to a furnace. 2. A medical instrument for blowing air, or a gas, vapor, or powder, into some opening of the body. See *insufflation*, 3.

insuit† (in'sūt), *n.* A word found only in the place cited, and undoubtedly a printer's error. Most modern editions have "infinite cunning" in place of the old "infinite comming."

And, in fine,
Her *insuit* coming with her modern grace,
Subdued me to her rate.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3, 215.

insuitability (in-sū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *insuitable*: see *-bility*.] Unsuitableness; incongruity.

The inequality and the *insuitability* of his arms, and his grave manner of proceeding.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 10.

insuitable† (in-sū'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *suitable*.] Unsuitable.

Many other rites of the Jewish worship seemed to him *insuitable* to the divine nature.
Bp. Burnet, Life of Rochester.

insula (in'sū-lä), *n.*; pl. *insulæ* (-lē). [L., an island: see *isle*[1].] In *anat.*, a portion of the cerebral cortex concealed in the Sylvian fissure, consisting of five or six radiating convolutions, the gyri operti. It lies just out from the lenticular nucleus. Also called *island of Reil*, *lobule of the Sylvian fissure*, *lobule of the corpus striatum*, and *central lobe*. See cut under *gyrus*.—Insula Reilii. Same as *insula*.

insular (in'sū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *insulaire* = Sp. Pg. *insular*, < L. *insularis*, of or belonging to an island, < *insula*, an island, perhaps < *in*, in, + *salum*, the main sea, = Gr. σάλος, surge, swell of the sea. Hence ult. (< L. *insula*) E. *isle*[1], *isolate*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an island; surrounded by water: opposed to *continental*.

Their *insular* situation defended the people from invasions by land. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 505.

2. Hemmed in like an island; standing alone; surrounded by what is different or incongruous: as, an *insular* eminence in a plain.

But how *insular* and pathetically solitary are all the people we know! *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

3. Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of an island; characteristic of insulated or isolated persons; hence, narrow; contracted: as, *insular* prejudices.

England had long been growing more truly *insular* in language and political ideas when the Reformation came to precipitate her national consciousness.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 149.

4. In *entom.*, situated alone: applied to galls which occur singly on a leaf.—5. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the insula of the brain, or island of Reil.—Insular sclerosis. See *sclerosis*.

II. *n.* One who dwells in an island; an islander.

It is much to be lamented that our *insulars* . . . should yet, from grossness of air and diet, grow stupid or doat sooner than other people. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 109.

insularism (in'sū-lär-izm), *n.* [< *insular* + *-ism*.] The quality of being insular in personal character; narrowness of opinion or conception; mental insularity.

His [Alfred's] freedom from a narrow *insularism*.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 95.

insularity (in-sū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insularité*; as *insular* + *-ity*.] The state of being an island, or of being insular in situation or character; restriction within or as within an island; that which is characteristic of an island or of the inhabitants of an island; insularism.

In his first voyage to the South Seas, he discovered the Society Islands, determined the *insularity* of New Zealand, . . . and made a complete survey of both.
Cook, Third Voyage, v. 3.

We may rejoice in and be grateful for the *insularity* of our position, but we cannot escape from the inherent solidarity of all civilised races.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 60.

Cosmopolitanism is greater than selfish *insularity*.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 515.

insularly (in'sū-lär-li), *adv.* In an insular manner.

insulary (in'sū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *insularis*, insular: see *insular*.] I. *a.* Same as *insular*. [Rare.]

Druina, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *insulary* advantages. *Howell.*

II. *n.* Same as *insular*. [Rare.]

Clearly, therefore, it is not for us, poor *insularies* that we are, to judge of the moral aspect of the "Naturalist" movement. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 61.

insulate (in'sū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insulated*, ppr. *insulating*. [< LL. *insulatus*, made like an island, pp. of *insulare* (> F. *isoler*), ult. E. *isolate*) = F. *insuler*), make like an island, < *insula*, island: see *insular*.] 1. To make an island of (a place) by surrounding it with water.

An impetuous torrent boiled through the depth of the chasm, and, after eddying round the base of the castle-rock, which it almost *insulated*, disappeared in the obscurity of a woody glen. *Peacock*, Melincourt, i.

2. To place in an isolated situation or condition; set apart from immediate contact or association with others; detach; segregate.

In Judaism the special and *insulated* situation of the Jews has unavoidably impressed an exclusive bias upon its principles. *De Quincey.*

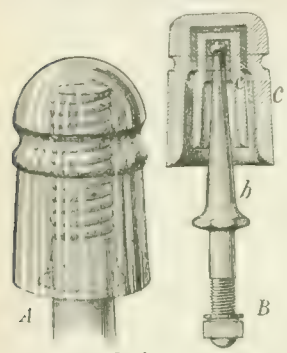
Everything that tends to *insulate* the individual — to surround him with barriers of natural respect, so that each man shall feel the world as his, and man shall treat with man as sovereign state with a sovereign state — tends to the maintenance as well as greatness.
Emerson, Misc., p. 95.

3. In *elect.* and *thermotics*, to separate, as an electrified or heated body, from other bodies by the interposition of a non-conductor; more specifically, in the case of electricity, to separate from the earth (since an electrified body tends to part with its electricity to the earth). This is accomplished by supporting the body by means of silk, glass, resin, or some other non-conductor, or surrounding it with such materials. See *insulator*. Also *isolate*.
4. In *chem.*, to free from combination with other substances.

insulate (in′sū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *insulatus*, insulated: see the verb.] In *entom.*, detached from other parts or marks of the same kind. — **Insulate vein**, a discal vein or nervure of the wing not connected with another.

insulation (in-sū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *insulate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of insulating or detaching, or the state of being detached, from other objects. — 2. In *elect.* and *thermotics*, that state in which the communication of electricity or heat to other bodies is prevented by the interposition of a non-conductor; also, the material or substance which insulates. See *insulate* and *insulator*. — 3. The act of setting free from combination, as a chemical body; isolation.

insulator (in′sū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *insulate* + *-or*.] One who or that which insulates; specifically, a substance or body that interrupts the communication of electricity or heat to surrounding objects; a non-conductor; anything through which an electric current will not pass. The figures show the usual forms of insulators employed in telegraph-lines to support the wire on the post. They are frequently made of porcelain or glass, and in the shape of an inverted cup, round which the wire is wrapped or is attached by a hook depending from it, or the like. In the case of electricity the commonest insulators for supports are glass, porcelain, and vulcanized rubber; and for covering wires conveying currents, silk, cotton, gutta-percha, and rubber. These substances do not absolutely prevent the communication of electricity, but a good glass Leyden jar, for example, will hold a charge for months. No perfect insulator for either electricity or heat is known, and the distinction between conductors and insulators is somewhat arbitrary.



Insulators.
A, glass insulator used on Western Union lines, usually supported by an oak stalk. *B*, double-cup insulator used on English lines: *c*, *c′*, cups of brown earthenware; *b*, an iron stalk by means of which the insulator is fixed to the cross-arm of the telegraph-pole.

insulous† (in′sū-lus), *a.* [< LL. *insulosus*, full of islands, < L. *insula*, island: see *insular*.] Abounding in islands. *Bailey.*

insulse† (in-suls′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *insulso*, < L. *insulsus*, unsalted, insipid, < *in-* priv. + *salsus*, salted, pp. of *salere*, salt: see *salt*[1], *sauce*.] Dull; insipid; stupid: as, "*insulse* and frigid affectation," *Milton.*

insulsity† (in-sul′si-ti), *n.* [< L. *insulsita(t-)s*, tastelessness, insipidity, < *insulsus*, unsalted, insipid: see *insulse*.] Dullness; insipidity; stupidity.

To justify the councils of God and fate from the *insulsity* of mortal tongues. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 3.

insult (in-sult′), *v.* [< F. *insulter* = Sp. Pg. *insultar* = It. *insultare*, < L. *insultare*, leap or spring at or upon, behave insolently toward, insult, ML. attack, freq. of *insilire*, leap at or upon, < *in*, on, at, + *salire*, leap: see *salient*, and cf. *assault*, *exult*, *result*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To leap upon; specifically, to make a sudden, open, and bold attack upon; attack in a summary manner, and without recourse to the usual forms of war. [Rare.]

An enemy is said to *insult* a coast when he suddenly appears upon it, and debarks with an immediate purpose to attack. *Stoequeler.*

2. To offer an indignity to; treat contemptuously, ignominiously, or insolently, either by speech or by action; manifest scorn or contempt for.

Not so Atrides: he, with wonted pride,
The sire *insulted*, and his gifts deny'd.
Pope, Iliad, I. 493.

A stranger cannot so much as go into the streets of the town [Damiata] that are not usually frequented by them without being *insulted*.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 19.

I shall not dare *insult* your wits so much
As think this problem difficult to solve!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 271.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To leap or jump.

And they know how,
The lion being dead, even hares *insult*.
Daniel, Funeral Poem.

There shall the Spectator see some *insulting* with joy; others fretting with melancholy. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. To behave with insolent triumph; exult contemptuously: with *on*, *upon*, or *over*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

You I afford my pity; baser minds
Insult on the afflicted.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, iv. 5.

I *insult* not *over* his misfortunes, though he has himself occasioned them. *Dryden*, Duke of Guise.

What then is her reward, that out of peevishness,
Contemns the honest passion of her lover,
Insults upon his virtue? *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iv. 2.

insult (in′sult), *n.* [< LL. *insultus*, insult, scoffing, lit. a leaping upon, < L. *insilire*, pp. *insultus*, leap upon, insult: see *insult*, *v.*] 1†. The act of leaping on anything.

The bull's *insult* at four she may sustain.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 99.

2. An assault; a summary assault; an attack. [Rare.]

Many a rude tower and rampart there
Repelled the *insult* of the air.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 2.

3. An affront, or a hurt inflicted upon one's self-respect or sensibility; an action or utterance designed to wound one's feelings or ignominiously assail one's self-respect; a manifestation of insolence or contempt intended to provoke resentment; an indignity.

To refuse a present would be a deadly *insult* — enough to convert the would-be donor into an inveterate and implacable enemy. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xiv.

And I heard sounds of *insult*, shame, and wrong,
And trumpets blown for wars.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

4. Contemptuous treatment; outrage.

Yet e'en these bones from *insult* to protect.
Gray, Elegy.

To take an insult, to submit without retaliation to something regarded as insulting: as, I will *take* no *insults* from you. = **Syn.** 3. *Indignity*, etc. See *affront*.

insultable (in-sul′ta-bl), *a.* [< *insult* + *-able*.] Capable of being insulted; apt to feel insulted; quick to take insult.

Civility has not completed its work if it leave us unsocial, morose, *insultable*. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 71.

insultance† (in-sul′tans), *n.* [< *insultan(t)* + *-ce*.] Insult; insolence.

I staid our ores, and this *insultance* vsede;
Cyclop! thou shouldst not haue so much abusde
Thy monstrous forces. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ix.

insultant (in-sul′tant), *a.* [< L. *insultan(t-)s*, ppr. of *insultare*, insult: see *insult*, *v.*] Inflicting insult; wounding honor or sensibility; insulting. [Rare.]

Meanwhile for thy *insultant* ambassage,
Cherub, abide in chains, a spy's desert.
Bickersteth, Yesterday, To-day, and Forever, viii. 376.

insultation† (in-sul-tā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *insultation* = It. *insultazione*, < L. *insultatio(n-)*, a leaping upon, a scoffing, < *insultare*, leap upon: see *insult*, *v.*] The act of insulting or treating with indignity; manifestation of contempt or scorn.

When he looks upon his enemies dead body, 'tis with a kind of noble heavines, not *insultation*.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Worthy Commander.

The impudent *insultations* of the basest of the people.
Prideaux, Euchologia, p. 185.

insulter (in-sul′tėr), *n.* 1†. One who attacks.

Her lips are conquerors, his lips obey,
Paying what ransom the *insulter* willeth.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 550.

2. One who insults or offers an indignity.

insulting (in-sul′ting), *p. a.* 1†. Attacking; injurious.

And the fire could scarcely preuaile against the *insulting* tyrannie of the cold, to warme them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

2. Containing or inflicting insult; derogatory or abusive: as, *insulting* language. = **Syn.** *Insolent*, *Insulting* (see *insolent*); abusive, blackguard, ribald.

insultingly (in-sul′ting-li), *adv.* In an insulting manner; with insolent contempt.

insultment† (in-sult′ment), *n.* [< *insult* + *-ment*.] The act of insulting; an insult.

He on the ground, my speech of *insultment* ended on his dead body. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 5, 145.

insume† (in-sūm′), *v. t.* [< L. *insumere*, take, assume, < *in*, in, + *sumere*, take: see *sumption*. Cf. *assume*, *consume*, etc.] To take in; absorb.

In dressing the roots be as sparing as possible of the fibres, . . . which are as it were the emulgent veins, which *insume* and convey the nourishment to the whole tree.
Evelyn, Terra (ed. 1825), p. 25.

insuperability (in-sū″pe-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *insuperable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being insuperable.

insuperable (in-sū′pe-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *insuperable*, *insoperable* = Sp. *insuperable* = Pg. *insuperavel* = It. *insuperabile*; as *in-*[3] + *superable*.] Not superable; incapable of being passed over, overcome, or surmounted.

Overhead up grew
Insuperable highth of loftiest shade,
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 138.

The difficulties of his task had been almost *insuperable*, and his performance seemed to me a real feat of magic.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 278.

= **Syn.** Insurmountable, impassable, unconquerable, invincible.

insuperableness (in-sū′pe-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being insuperable or insurmountable; insuperability.

insuperably (in-sū′pe-ra-bli), *adv.* In an insuperable manner; insurmountably; inextricably.

Many who toil through the intricacy of complicated systems are *insuperably* embarrassed with the least perplexity in common affairs. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 180.

insupportable (in-su-pōr′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *insupportable* = Pg. *insupportavel*, < LL. *insupportabilis*, not supportable, < *in-* priv. + **supportabilis*, supportable: see *supportable*.] 1. Not supportable; incapable of being supported or borne; insufferable; intolerable.

To those that dwell under or near the Equator this spring would be a most pestilent and *insupportable* Summer. *Bentley.*

Too weak to bear
The *insupportable* fatigue of thought.
Cowper, Task, vi. 106.

2†. Irresistible.

That when the knight he spide, he gan advance,
With huge force and *insupportable* mayne,
And towardes him with dreadfull fury praunce.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 2.

insupportableness (in-su-pōr′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being insupportable; insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

insupportably (in-su-pōr′ta-bli), *adv.* 1. So as not to be supported or endured; intolerably.

Who follows his desires, such tyrants serves
As will oppress him *insupportably*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

2†. Irresistibly.

When *insupportably* his foot advanced.
Milton, S. A., l. 136.

insupposable (in-su-pō′za-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *supposable*.] Not supposable; incapable of being supposed.

insuppressible (in-su-pres′i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *suppressible*.] Not suppressible; incapable of being suppressed or removed from observation.

insuppressibly (in-su-pres′i-bli), *adv.* So as not to be suppressed or concealed.

insuppressive (in-su-pres′iv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *suppressive*.] Incapable of being suppressed; insuppressible. [Rare.]

But do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprise,
Nor th' *insuppressive* metal of our spirits.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1, 134.

Man must soar;
An obstinate activity within,
An *insuppressive* spring, will toss him up
In spite of fortune's load.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

insurable (in-shōr′a-bl), *a.* [< *insure* + *-able*.] Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, and the like; proper to be insured. — **Insurable interest.** See *insurance*, 2.

The French law annuls the latter policies so far as they exceed the *insurable interest* which remained in the insured at the time of the subscription thereof. *Walsh.*

insurance (in-shōr′ans), *n.* [= OF. *enseurance*, assurance, < *enseurer*, insure: see *insure*.] 1. The act of insuring or assuring against loss: a system of business by which a company or corporation (called an *insurance company*, or, rarely, *assurance company* or *society*) guarantees the insured to a specified extent and under stipulated conditions against pecuniary loss arising from such contingencies as loss of or damage to property by fire or the efforts to extinguish fire (*fire-insurance*), or by shipwreck or disaster at sea (*marine insurance*), or by explosion, breakage, or other accidents to property, or the loss of future earnings, either through disablement (*accident-insurance*) or through death (*life-insurance*), etc. Also called *assurance*. Specifically — 2. In *law*, a contract by which one party, for an agreed consideration (which is proportioned

to the risk involved), undertakes to compensate the other for loss on a specified thing, from specified causes. The party agreeing to make the compensation is usually called the *insurer* or *underwriter*, the other the *insured* or *assured*, the agreed consideration the *premium*, the written contract a *policy*, the events insured against *risks* or *perils*, and the subject, right, or interest to be protected the *insurable interest*. *Bouvier*.

3. The premium paid for insuring property, life, etc.—4†. Engagement; betrothal.

Dyd I not knowe afore of the *insurance*
Betweene Gawyn Goodlucke and Christian Custance?
Udall, Roister Doister, iv. 6.

Agreement for insurance. See *agreement*.—**Co-insurance**, insurance in which two or more parties are jointly responsible for any loss which may come upon certain specified property; specifically, a form of insurance in which the insured, in consideration of a reduced rate of premium, agrees to maintain insurance upon his property to a certain specified extent, say 80 per cent. of its actual cash value, and failing to do so becomes his own insurer for the difference, and in case of partial loss is jointly responsible with the insurance company in that proportion.—**Graveyard insurance**, a method of swindling insurance companies by means of insurance effected on the life of a very old or infirm person, who, through collusion with the medical examiner, may be personated by one of robust health, or otherwise falsely passed upon.—**Hazardous insurance**. See *hazardous*.—**Insurance broker**, one whose business it is to procure insurance for other persons, or to act as broker between owners of property and insurance companies.—**Insurance commissioner**, in some of the United States, a State officer who in behalf of the public maintains a supervision over the affairs of insurance companies.—**Insurance company**, a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage.—**Insurance policy**. See def. 2, above.=**Syn.** *Assurance*, *Insurance*. See the extract.

The terms *insurance* and *assurance* have been used indiscriminately for contracts relative to life, fire, and shipping. As custom has rather more frequently employed the latter term for those relative to life, I have in this volume entirely restricted the word *assurance* to that sense. If this distinction be admitted, *assurance* will signify a contract dependent on the duration of life, which must either happen or fail, and *insurance* will mean a contract relating to any other uncertain event, which may partly happen or partly fail.
Babbage, Comparative View of Institutions for Assurance [of Lives (1826), quoted in Encyc. Brit., XIII. 169.

[The distinction here made has not become established, although it is observed to some extent, especially in Great Britain.]

insurancer† (in-shör'an-sėr), *n.* [< *insurance* + *-er*[1].] An insurer; an underwriter.

The far-fam'd sculptor, and the laurell'd bard,
Those bold *insurancers* of deathless fame,
Supply their little feeble aids in vain.
Blair, The Grave.

insure (in-shör'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *insured*, ppr. *insuring*. [Also *ensure*; ME. *insuren*, *ensuren*, *enseuren*, < OF. (AF.) *enseurer*, assure, < *en-* + *seur*, sure. Cf. *assure*, which is earlier.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make sure, certain, or secure; give assurance of; assure: as, to *insure* safety to any one.

The knyght *ensured* hym his feith to do in this maner.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 684.

I *ensure* you, very many godly men in divers places give daily thanks unto God in prayer for you.
T. Lever, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 137.

It is easy to entail debts on succeeding ages, but how to *ensure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough.
Swift.

Specifically—2. To guarantee or secure indemnity for future loss or damage (as to a building from fire, or to a person from accident or death) on certain stipulated conditions; make a subject of insurance; assure: as, to *insure* a ship or its cargo, or both, against the dangers of the sea; to *insure* a house against fire.

Take a whiff from our fields, and your excellent wives
Will declare it's all nonsense *insuring* your lives.
O. W. Holmes, Berkshire Festival.

3†. To pledge; betroth.

There grew such a secret love between them that at length they were *insured* together, intending to marry.
G. Cavendish, Wolsey (ed. Singer, 1825), I. 57.

=**Syn.** *Insure*, *Assure*. *Assure* may express the making certain in mind: as, I was *assured* of safety by his friendly manner; *insure* has not this sense. *Insure* is a possible word to express the making certain in fact, and is more common than *ensure*: as, his lack of money *insured* his early return; *assure* has not this sense. *Insure* and *assure* are both used of the act of pledging a payment of money upon loss or death, but *assure* is rarely used in that sense in the United States.

II. *intrans.* To undertake to secure or assure against loss or damage on receipt of a certain payment or premium; make insurance: as, the company *insures* at a low premium.

insurer (in-shör'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which insures or makes sure or certain.

The mysterious Scandinavian standard of white silk, having in its centre a raven, . . . the supposed *insurer* of victory. *Preble*, Hist. of the Flag, p. 164.

2. One who contracts, in consideration of a stipulated payment called a *premium*, to indemnify a person or company against certain perils or losses, or against a particular event; an underwriter.

That the chance of loss is frequently undervalued, and scarce ever valued more than it is worth, we may learn from the very moderate profit of *insurers*.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

insurge (in-sėrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *insurged*, ppr. *insurging*. [Early mod. E. *insourge*; < F. *insurger* = Sp. Pg. *insurgir* = It. *insurgere*, < L. *insurgere*, rise upon, rise up against, < *in*, upon, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To rise against anything; engage in a hostile uprising; become insurgent.

It is the devilishe sort of men that *insourgeth* and reiseth garboile against the veritie. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiii.

What mischief hath *insurged* in realmes by intestine devision. *Hall*, Hen. IV., Int.

If in the communicacion or debating therof, either with her sonne or his counsail, ther shulde *insurge* any doubte or difficulte, . . . she wolde interpone her authority. *State Papers*, Wolsey to Hen. VIII., 1527.

II. *trans.* To stir up to insurrection. [Rare.]

The news of the dispute between England and Spain about Nootka Sound in 1790 recalled him [Miranda] to England, where he saw a good deal of Pitt, who had determined to make use of him to *insurge* the Spanish colonies, but the peaceful arrangement of the dispute again destroyed his hopes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 498.

insurgence (in-sėr'jens), *n.* [= F. *insurgence*; as *insurgen(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *insurgency*.

There was a moral *insurgence* in the minds of grave men against the Court of Rome.
George Eliot, Romola, lxxi.

insurgency (in-sėr'jen-si), *n.* The state or condition of being insurgent; a state of insurrection.

Our neighbors, in their great revolutionary agitation, if they could not comprehend our constitution, imitated our arts of *insurgency*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 363.

insurgent (in-sėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *insurgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *insurgente*, < L. *insurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *insurgere*, rise up or to, rise up against: see *insurge*.] **I.** *a.* Rising against lawful authority or established government; engaged in insurrection or rebellion: as, *insurgent* chiefs.

In the wildest anarchy of man's *insurgent* appetites and sins, there is still a reclaiming voice. *Chalmers*.

Many who are now upon the pension rolls, and in receipt of the bounty of the Government, are in the ranks of the *insurgent* army, or giving them aid and comfort.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 174.

II. *n.* One who rises in forcible opposition to lawful authority; one who engages in armed resistance to a government or to the execution of laws.

Rich with her spoils, his sanction will dismay,
And bid the *insurgents* tremble and obey.
Falconer, The Demagogue.

The *insurgents* rode about the town, and cried, Liberty! liberty! and called upon the people to join them.
J. Adams, Works, I. 103.

To advance is the only safety of *insurgents*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

=**Syn.** *Insurgent*, *Rebel*, *Traitor*. An *insurgent* differs from a *rebel* chiefly in degree. The *insurgent* opposes the execution of a particular law or scheme of laws, or the carrying out of some particular measure, or he wishes to make a demonstration in favor of some measure or to express discontent; the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction. A *traitor* is one who breaks faith or trust by betraying his country or violating his allegiance, especially a sworn allegiance: the word is applied in strong reprobation to one who, even without express breach of faith, makes war upon his sovereign or country, or goes over from the side to which his loyalty is due. See *insurrection*.

insurmountability (in-sėr-moun-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *insurmountable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being insurmountable.

insurmountable (in-sėr-moun'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *insurmontable*; as *in-*[3] + *surmountable*.] Not surmountable; incapable of being surmounted, passed over, or overcome.

The face of the mountain towards the sea is already by nature, or soon will be by art, an *insurmountable* precipice. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, viii.

insurmountableness (in-sėr-moun'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being insurmountable.

insurmountably (in-sėr-moun'ta-bli), *adv.* So as not to be surmounted or overcome.

insurrect (in-su-rekt'), *v. i.* [< L. *insurrectus*, pp. of *insurgere*, rise up: see *insurge*, *insurgent*.] 1†. To rise up.

Richard Franck, in his Northern Memoirs, p. 202, uses *insurrect* of "vapours." *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 73.

2. To rise; make an insurrection. [Colloq.]

If there's any gratitude in free niggers, now they'll *insurrect* and take me out of prison.
Vanity Fair, April 5, 1862.

insurrection (in-su-rek'shon), *n.* [= F. *insurrection* = Sp. *insurreccion* = Pg. *insurreição* = It. *insurrezione*, < LL. *insurrectio(n-)* (in a gloss), a rising up, insurrection, < L. *insurgere*, pp. *insurrectus*, rise up: see *insurgent*.] 1†. A rising up; uprising.

He [an impulsive man] lies open to every *insurrection* of ill humour, and every invasion of distress.
H. Blair, Works, II. ii.

2. The act of rising against civil authority or governmental restraint; specifically, the armed resistance of a number of persons to the power of the state; incipient or limited rebellion.

It is found that this city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. Ezra iv. 19.

In the autumn of 1806 his [Napoleon's] troops penetrated into Prussian Poland, where French agents had stirred up an *insurrection*, and in 1807 the Russians, Prussia's only hope, were defeated at Friedland.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 403.

It is not the *insurrections* of ignorance that are dangerous, but the revolts of intelligence. *Lowell*, Democracy.

Whisky Insurrection or **Rebellion**, an outbreak in Pennsylvania in 1794 against the enforcement of an act of Congress of 1791 imposing an excise duty on all spirits distilled within the United States. A large body of militia was sent to the disturbed district, but the insurrection was suppressed without bloodshed.=**Syn. 2.** *Insurrection*, *Sedition*, *Rebellion*, *Revolt*, *Mutiny*, *Riot*. The first five words are distinguished from the last in that they express action directed against government or authority, while *riot* has this implication only incidentally if at all. They express actual and open resistance to authority, except *sedition*, which may be secret or open, and often is only of a nature to lead to overt acts. An *insurrection* goes beyond *sedition* in that it is an actual rising against the government in discontent, in resistance to a law, or the like. (See *insurgent*, *n.*) *Rebellion* goes beyond *insurrection* in aim, being an attempt actually to overthrow the government, while an *insurrection* seeks only some change of minor importance. A *rebellion* is generally on a larger scale than an *insurrection*. A *revolt* has generally the same aim as a *rebellion*, but is on a smaller scale. A *revolt* may be against military government, but is generally, like *insurrection*, *sedition*, and *rebellion*, against civil government. A *mutiny* is organized resistance to law in an army or navy, or sometimes a similar act by an individual. All these words have figurative uses. When literally used, only *insurrection* and *revolt* may be employed in a good sense. The success of a *rebellion* often dignifies it with the name of a *revolution*. A *riot* is generally a blind and unguided outburst of fury, with violence to property and often to persons: as, the draft-*riots* in New York city in 1863.

insurrectional (in-su-rek'shon-al), *a.* [= F. *insurrectionnel* = Sp. *insurreccional*; as *insurrection* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection.

insurrectionary (in-su-rek'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *insurrection* + *-ary*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of insurrection; favoring or engaged in insurrection: as, *insurrectionary* acts.

The author writes that on their murderous *insurrectionary* system their own lives are not sure for an hour, nor has their power a greater stability.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

A proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the *insurrectionary* districts by proceedings in the nature of a blockade. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 143.

insurrectionert† (in-su-rek'shon-ėr), *n.* An insurrectionist. [Rare.]

What had the people got if the Parliament, instead of guarding the Crown, had colleagued with Venner and other *insurrectioners*? *Roger North*, Examen, p. 115.

insurrectionise, *v. t.* See *insurrectionize*.

insurrectionist (in-su-rek'shon-ist), *n.* [< *insurrection* + *-ist*.] One who favors, excites, or is engaged in insurrection; an insurgent.

It would tie the hands of Union men, and freely pass supplies from among them to the *insurrectionists*.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 143.

insurrectionize (in-su-rek'shon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insurrectionized*, ppr. *insurrectionizing*. [< *insurrection* + *-ize*.] To cause an insurrection in. Also spelled *insurrectionise*. [Rare.]

"The Western Powers," he [Bismarck] wrote, "are not capable of *insurrectionising* Poland."
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 201.

insusceptibility (in-su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *insusceptible*: see *-bility*.] The character or quality of being insusceptible; want of susceptibility.

The remarkable *insusceptibility* of our household animals to cholera. *Science*, III. 17.

insusceptible (in-su-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *insusceptible*; as *in-*[3] + *susceptible*.] Not susceptible. (*a*) Incapable of being moved or affected in some way or by something: with *of*.

It is not altogether *insusceptible of* imitation, but a friend to it. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 584.

Who dares struggle with an invisible combatant? . . . It acts and is *insusceptible* of any reaction.
Colton, quoted in Choate's Addresses, p. 165.

(*b*) Not liable to be moved or affected by something: with *to*.

Venomous snakes are *insusceptible to* the venom of their own species. *The Academy*, May 28, 1881, p. 393.

insusceptive (in-su-sep'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *susceptive*.] Insusceptible. [Rare.]

The sailor was wholly *insusceptive* of the softer passions, and, without regard to tears or arguments, persisted in his resolution to make me a man.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 198.

insusurration† (in-su-su-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *insusurratio(n-)*, a whispering to or into, < *insusurrare*, whisper into or to, insinuate, suggest, < L. *in*, in, to, + *susurrare*, whisper, murmur: see *susurration*.] The act of whispering into the ear; insinuation.

The [the] party insinuates their Roman principles by whispers and private *insusurrations*.
Leonardo Lagnez, Pref. A. 4 b; 1653. (*Latham*)

inswathe (in-swāᵺ′), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *swathe*.] Same as *enswathe*.

int. An abbreviation (*a*) of *interest* and (*b*) of *introduction*.

intack (in′tak), *n.* Same as *intake*, 4.

intact (in-takt′), *a.* [= F. *intact* = Sp. Pg. *intacto* = It. *intatto*, < L. *intactus*, untouched, uninjured, < *in-* priv. + *tactus*, pp. of *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, *tact*.] Untouched, especially by anything that harms or defiles; uninjured; left complete, whole, or unimpaired.

When the function is needless or even detrimental, the structure still keeps itself *intact* as long as it can.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 444.

intactable (in-tak′ta-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *tactable*.] Not perceptible to the touch.

intactile (in-tak′ti-bl), *a.* Same as *intactable*.
E. Phillips, 1706.

intactness (in-takt′nes), *n.* The state of being intact or unimpaired; completeness.

The *intactness* of the cortical motor region is a necessary condition for the development of a complete epileptic attack.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 146.

Intæniolata (in-tē″ni-ō-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.; < *in*-3 + *Taeniolata*.] A group of *Hydrozoa* containing such as the *Campanularida* and the *Sertularidæ*; opposed to *Taeniolata*, *Haeckel*.

intagliate (in-tal′yāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intagliated*, ppr. *intagliating*. [< It. *intagliato*, pp. of *intagliare*, cut in, carve: see *intaglio*.] To engrave or cut in the surface of, as a stone, or to form by engraving or cutting in, as a design on the stone.

Clay, plaster-of-Paris, or any artificial stone compound may be used, which is pressed into the mould, so that the *intagliated* lines in this will appear upon the plaque or tile.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tile, p. 147.

intaglio (in-tal′yō), *n.*; pl. *intaglii*, *intaglios* (-yē, -yōz). [< It. *intaglio* (= F. *intaille*), intaglio, < *intagliare*, cut in, carve: see *intail*, *entail*.] 1. Incised engraving as opposed to carving in relief; ornamentation by lines, patterns, figures, etc., sunk or hollowed below the surface.

Two large signet rings, on one of which a hunting scene and on the other a battle were engraved in *intaglio*.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 263.

Hence—2. A figure or work so produced; an incised representation or design. Specifically—(*a*) A precious or semi-precious stone in the surface of which a head, figure, group, or other design is cut; an incised gem. (*b*) Any object ornamented by incised engraving. (*c*) In a more industrial sense, any incised or sunk design intended as a mold for the reproduction of the design in relief; an incised or countersunk die.

Bas reliefs beaten into a corresponding *intaglio* previously incised in stone or wood.
C. D. E. Fortnum, S. K. Cat. Bronzes of European Origin.

intaglio (in-tal′yō), *v. t.* [< *intaglio*, *n.*] To incise; engrave with a sunk pattern or design. [Rare.]

The device *intaglioed* upon it [a finger-ring] is supposed to be flowers bursting from the bud.
Art Jour., N. S., VIII. 46.

intaglio-rilevato (in-tal′yō-rē-le-vä′tō), *n.* [It.] In *sculp.*, same as *cavo-rilievo*.

intagliotype (in-tal′yō-tīp), *n.* [< *intaglio* + *type*.] A process of producing a design in intaglio on a metallic plate, resembling somewhat the graphotype process. The plate is first coated with zinc oxid rendered very uniform and smooth by hydraulic pressure. Upon this surface the design is traced with an oily ink. The coating is then washed with a solution of zinc chlorid, the effect of which upon the parts not protected by the ink is to harden them, leaving the parts under the ink-tracings in a friable condition. When these friable parts are removed by brushes or other implements, the design is left in intaglio. From the plate so prepared stereotype or electrotype plates are obtained for use in printing. Other solutions are sometimes substituted for the zinc chlorid.

intail†, *v.* and *n.* See *entail*.

intake (in′tāk), *n.* [< *in*1 + *take*.] 1. A taking or drawing in.—2. That which is taken in. Specifically—3. Quantity taken in.

The annual *in-take* and out-put of these constituents on a hectare of beech forest.
Nature, XXXIX. 511.

4. A tract of land, as of a common, inclosed; an inclosure; part of a common field planted or sown when the other part lies fallow. *Halliwell*. Also *intack*. [North. Eng.]—5. The point at which a narrowing or contraction begins, as in a tube or a stocking.

After the Norman Conquest, when a great part of the first City was turned into a Castle by King William I, it is probable they added the last *intake* southward in the angle of the Witham.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, III. 4.

6. In *hydraul.*, the point at which water is received into a pipe or channel: opposed to *outlet*.

The *intakes* [of the London water-supply] were removed further from sources of pollution, and more efficient arrangements for filtration were adopted.
Nature, XXX. 165.

7. In *mining*: (*a*) The airway going inbye, or toward the interior of the mine. (*b*) The air moving in that direction.

intakeholder (in′tāk-hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds or possesses an intake. Also *intackholder*. [Prov. Eng.]

Poor People, as Cotlers, *Intackholders*, Prentices, and the like, who are engaged by Trades [Isle of Man].
Statute (1664), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 446.

intaker (in′tā-kėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which takes or draws in.—2†. A receiver of stolen goods. *Spell. Gloss.*

intaminated† (in-tam′i-nā-ted), *a.* [= It. *intaminato*, < L. *intaminatus*, unsullied, < *in-* priv. + **taminatus*, pp. of **taminare* in comp. *contaminare*, sully, contaminate: see *contaminate*.] Uncontaminated.

The inhabitants use the antient and *intaminated* Frisic language, which is of great affinity with the English Saxon.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

intangibility (in-tan-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *intangible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being intangible.

intangible (in-tan′ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *intangible* = Sp. *intangible* = It. *intangibile*; as *in*-3 + *tangible*.] Not tangible; incapable of being touched; not perceptible to the touch: often used figuratively.

Tom was not given to inquire subtly into his own motives, any more than into other matters of an *intangible* kind.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

A point imperceptible to the eye, a touchstone *intangible* by the finger, alike of a scholiast and a dunce.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 244.

intangibleness (in-tan′ji-bl-nes), *n.* Intangibility.

intangibly (in-tan′ji-bli), *adv.* So as to be intangible.

intangle† (in-tang′gl), *v. t.* See *entangle*.

intanglement† (in-tang′gl-ment), *n.* Same as *entanglement*.

intastable† (in-tās′ta-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *tastable*.] Tasteless; unsavory.

Something which is invisible, *intastable*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superiour to that of sense.
Grew.

integer (in′tē-jėr), *n.* [= F. *intègre* = Pr. *integre*, *entegre* = Sp. *integro* = Pg. It. *integro*, < L. *integer*, untouched, unhurt, unchanged, sound, fresh, whole, entire, pure, honest, < *in-* priv. + *tangere*, touch: see *tangere*, *tact*. From L. *integer*, through OF., comes E. *entire*: see *entire*.] An entire entity; particularly, in *arith.*, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction. Thus, in the number 54.7, 54 is an *integer*, and .7 a fraction (seven tenths of a unit).

integrability (in″tē-grą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *integrable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being integrable; capability, as of a differential equation, of being solved by means of known functions.

integrable (in′tē-grą-bl), *a.* [= F. *intégrable* = Pg. *integravel*; as *integr(ate)* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being integrated; that may be formed into, or assimilated to, a whole.

An organism whose medium, though unceasingly disintegrating it, is not unceasingly supplying it with *integrable* matter.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 134.

2. In *math.*, capable of being integrated, as a mathematical function or differential equation.

Integrable function. See *function*.—Integrable in finite terms. See *finite*.

integral (in′tē-gral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intégral* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *integral* = It. *integrale*, < ML. *integralis*, < L. *integer*, entire: see *integer*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to a whole composed of parts spatially distinct (as a human body of head, trunk, and limbs), or of distinct units (as a number).

The *integrale* partes make perfeicte the whole, and cause the bigness thereof.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1552).

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral* and their parts together.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

An *integral* whole is that which has part out of part. Parts *integral*, because each is endued with his proper quantity, not only differ in themselves, but also in site, or at least order; so that one is not contained in another. For this it is to have part out of part. . . . This whole is termed mathematical, because quantity is of mathematical consideration: vulgarly, *integral*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, Monitio Logica, [I. xiv. 12.

Whole *integral* is that which consisteth of *integral* parts, which though they cleave together yet they are distinct and severall in number, as mans body, consisting of head, brest, belly, legs, etc.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke.

Hence, and by a reversion to the classical meaning of *integer*—2. Unmaimed; unimpaired.

No wonder if one . . . remain speechless . . . (though of *integral* principles) who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching.
Holder, Elem. of Speech, App., p. 115.

3. Intrinsic; belonging as a part to the whole, and not a mere appendage to it.

It is a little uncertain whether the groups of figures at either end of the verandah are *integral*, or whether they may not have been added at some subsequent period.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 261.

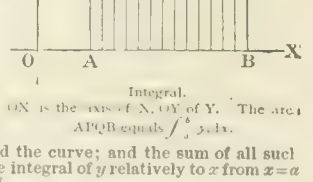
All the Teutonic states in Britain became first dependencies of the West-Saxon king, then *integral* parts of his kingdom.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 185.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) Of, pertaining to, or being a whole number or undivided quantity. (*b*) Pertaining to or proceeding by integration: as, the *integral* method.—**Integral calculus**, a branch of the infinitesimal or differential calculus, which is partly the inverse of the pure differential calculus in the narrower sense. The integral calculus is sometimes taken to include the solution of differential equations, and in that case a comprehensible definition of it can be given: namely, it is the complete discussion of differential equations. So considered, it has the theory of functions as an outgrowth. But the subject of differential equations is sometimes excluded from the integral calculus; and then the latter is left without any clear unity, including the finding and discussion of integrals, a part of the theory of functions, the theory of spherical harmonics, the theory of residuation, etc. The integral calculus is distinguished from the differential calculus in the narrow sense by the far greater importance in it of imaginaries. Compare *calculus*, 3.—**Integral curvature, function,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. An integral whole; a whole formed of parts spatially distinct, or of numerical parts.—2†. An integral part.

They all make up a most magnificent and stately temple, and every *integral* thereof full of wonder.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 372.

3. In *math.*, the result of integration, or the operation inverse to differentiation. An integral is either the integral of a quantity or the integral of an equation; and the latter phrase has two senses. (*a*) The integral of a function is relative to an independent variable, and is taken between limits, which, however, may remain indefinite. A *definite integral* is conceived as resulting from the multiplication of each value of the function by the corresponding value of the differential of the independent variable, as this variable passes through a continuous series of values from one of the limits, called the *first*, *lower*, or *inferior*, to the other, called the *second*, *upper*, or *superior*, followed by the addition of all the infinitesimal products so obtained. Suppose, for example, that the value of a quantity y depends upon that of another quantity x, so that $y = Fx$, where F signifies some operation performed on x; then, measuring off x and y, upon the axes of a system of two rectangular coordinates, we shall get a plane curve. (See the figure.) Let OX and OY be the axes of x and y respectively. Let A be the point for which $x = a$, $y = 0$; and B the point for which $x = b$, $y = 0$. Let P be the point for which $x = a$, while $y = Fa$; and let Q be the point for which $x = b$, while $y = Fb$. Then conceive the whole space APQB to be filled up with lines parallel to the axis of Y, at infinitesimal distances from one another. Then $y.dx$ will measure the infinitesimal area between two of these lines, the axis of abscissas and the curve; and the sum of all such infinitesimals, or the integral of y relatively to x from $x = a$ to $x = b$, written $\int_a^b y dx$, will measure the whole area APQB. It is to be understood that we never pass from one limit to the other through infinity; but if the first limit is greater than the second, the sign of the definite integral is reversed. This gives a distinct idea of a definite integral, in case the variable is real. If the variable is imaginary, the definite integral is still conceived as the sum of all the values of ydx from one limit to the other; only there is in this case an infinite variety of different paths by which the variable can pass from one limit to the other. It is found, however, that in the plane of the imaginary variable there are generally certain points such that integration round one of them in a closed contour gives a constant value not zero, and but for that the path of integration does not affect the result, for all ordinary functions. An *indefinite integral* is a function of the independent variable with an arbitrary constant or wholly indeterminate constant added to it, and such that if its value for one value of the independent variable is sub-



Integral.
OX is the axis of X, OY of Y. The area APQB equals $\int_a^b y dx$.

tracted from another, the difference is the definite integral from the first value of the independent variable to the second. If A is the indefinite integral of B relative to C, then also B is the differential coefficient of A relative to C. (*b*) An integral of a differential equation or system of such equations is a system of a lower order (it may be a single equation, and it may be one or more ordinary equations) from which the first system is deducible. If the order of the second system is lower than the first by one, the former is a *first integral;* if by two, a *second integral*, etc. A *complete integral* is one which contains the greatest possible number of arbitrary constants for an integral of that order. A *singular integral* is one which contains a smaller number of arbitrary constants, but is not a particular case of any irreducible complete integral. A *general integral* is one which contains the greatest possible number of arbitrary functions; but the complete integral of an ordinary differential equation is also termed a general integral. A *particular integral* is a particular case of a complete integral having a smaller number of arbitrary constants. (*c*) A quantity or expression which a system of differential equations makes to be constant is also termed an integral of that system.—**Abelian integral.** See *Abelian.*—**Circular integral,** an integral taken round a circle in the plane of the imaginary variable, any pole of the function being the center.—**Closed integral,** an imaginary integral whose upper and lower limits coincide, a circuit being described by the variable in the course of the integration.—**Complete integral.** See *complete.*—**Cosine integral.** See *cosine.*—**Dirichletian integral,** an integral of the form

$$\int_0^a \Phi(x, h)\mathrm{d}x,$$

which for $h = \infty$ has a finite and determinate value other than zero and independent of a. Such, for example, is

$$\int_0^a \frac{\sin hx}{x}\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

Elliptic, Eulerian, exponential integral. See the adjectives.—**First integral,** the result of performing the operation of taking the integral once.—**Fourierian integral,** a double integral of the form

$$\int_0^h \mathrm{d}y \int_0^a \mathrm{d}x.\,\phi(x, y),$$

which, after the performance of the integration relatively to y, becomes a Dirichletian integral.—**Hyperelliptic, imaginary,** etc., **integral.** See the adjectives.—**Integral of the first kind,** an Abelian integral for which the second member of Abel's formula vanishes.—**Integral of the second kind,** an Abelian integral for which the second member of Abel's formula is rational.—**Integral of the third kind,** an Abelian integral for which the second member of Abel's formula involves a logarithmic function.—**Irreducible integral,** an integral not a rational integral homogeneous function of integrals of lower degree.—**Linear integral,** an integral along one or more straight lines in the plane of the imaginary variable.—**Line-integral, surface-integral, volume-integral,** having different values at different points of space, the integral obtained by breaking a curve, a surface, or a solid into equal elementary portions, and taking the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each by the value of the quantity integrated at that point.—**Open integral,** an integral whose two limits are unequal.

integralism (in′tē-gral-izm), *n.* [< *integral* + *-ism.*] Same as *integrality.*

> The philosophy developed from universology he [Stephen Pearl Andrews] called *integralism.*
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 663.

integrality (in-tē-gral′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intégralité;* as *integral* + *-ity.*] The quality of being integral; entireness. [Rare.]

> Such as in their *integrality* support nature.
> *Whitaker,* Blood of the Grape.

integrally (in′tē-gral-i), *adv.* In an integral manner; wholly; completely.

integrant (in′tē-grant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intégrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *integrante,* < L. *integran(t-)s,* ppr. of *integrare,* make whole, repair, renew: see *integrate.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Going to the formation of an integral whole.

> In the integrate whole of a human body, the head, body, and limbs, its *integrant* parts, are not contained in, but each lies out of, each other. *Hamilton.*

> If the sun was not created till the Fourth Day, what becomes of the astronomic teaching that earth has been from the beginning an *integrant* part of the solar system?
> *G. D. Boardman,* Creative Week, p. 140.

2. Intrinsic: same as *integral,* 3, but modified in form by an affectation of precision.

> A process . . . of degeneration is an *integrant* and active part of the economy of nature.
> *Maudsley,* Body and Will, p. 237.

Integrant molecule, in Haüy's theory of crystals, the smallest particle of a crystal that can be arrived at by mechanical division.

II. *n.* An integral part.

integrate (in′tē-grāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *integrated,* ppr. *integrating.* [< L. *integratus,* pp. of *integrare* (> It. *integrare* = Sp. Pg. *integrar* = F. *intégrer*), make whole, renew, repair, begin again, < *integer,* whole, fresh: see *integer.*] 1. To bring together the parts of; bring together as parts; segregate and bring together like particles.

> All the world must grant that two distinct substances, the soul and the body, go to compound and *integrate* the man. *South,* Works, VII. i.

> There is a property in the horizon which no man has but he whose eye can *integrate* all the parts—that is, the poet. *Emerson,* Nature.

2. To perform the mathematical operation of integration. The mean value of a quantity over a space or time is obtained by integrating that quantity; hence, instruments which register the mean values of quantities or the totals of their instantaneous effects are called *integrating instruments:* as, an *integrating* thermometer.—**Integrating factor.** See *factor.*—**To integrate a differential,** in the integral calculus, to determine from that differential its primitive function.

integrate (in′tē-grāt), *a.* [< L. *integratus,* pp.: see the verb.] Summed up; resulting from the aggregation of separate parts; complete.

> *Phi.* How liked you my quip to Hedon, about the garter? Was't not witty?
> *Mor.* Exceeding witty and *integrate.*
> *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

> This whole is termed mathematical, because quantity is of mathematical consideration: vulgarly, integral, more properly, *integrate.* *Burgersdicius,* tr. by a Gentleman.

integration (in-tē-grā′shon), *n.* [= F. *intégration* = Sp. *integracion* = Pg. *integração* = It. *integrazione,* < LL. *integratio(n-),* a renewing, restoring, < L. *integrare,* renew, restore: see *integrate.*] 1. The act of integrating, or bringing together the parts of an integral whole; the act of segregating and bringing together similar particles.

> *Integration* of parts means the connected play of them, so that, one being affected, the rest are affected.
> *W. K. Clifford,* Lectures, I. 95.

> The term *integration* we have already partly defined as the concentration of the material units which go to make up any aggregate. But a complete definition must recognize the fact that, along with the *integration* of wholes, there goes on (in all cases in which structural complexity is attained) an *integration* of parts. This secondary *integration* may be defined as the segregation, or grouping together, of those units of a heterogeneous aggregate which resemble one another. A good example is afforded by crystallization. . . . *Integration* is seen in the rising of cream upon the surface of a dish of milk, and in the frothy collection of carbonic acid bubbles covering a newly-filled glass of ale. *J. Fiske,* Cosmic Philos., I. 336.

2. In *math.,* the operation inverse to differentiation; the operation of finding the integral of a function or of an equation.—3. The inference of subcontrariety from "Some A is B" to "Some A is not B."—**Constant of integration,** the constant which must be added to every integral with one limit fixed, in order to get the complete expression for an indefinite integral: denoted by the letter C.—**Finite integration,** the summation of any number of terms of a series whose law is known.—**Gaussian method of approximate integration.** See *Gaussian.*—**Indefinite, definite integration.** See *indefinite integral,* under *integral.*—**Integration by parts,** integration by the formula

$$\int uv\,\mathrm{d}t = u\int v\,\mathrm{d}t - \int\left(\int v\,\mathrm{d}t\right)\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}.\,\mathrm{d}t,$$

by means of which many expressions are integrated.—**Integration by quadratures,** the numerical approximation to the value of an integral.—**Limits of integration,** the initial and terminal values of the variable, between which a definite integral is taken.—**Path of integration,** the path on the plane of imaginary quantity along which a complex variable is supposed to vary in integration.—**Sign of integration,** the character ∫, modified from a long S for *summa* (sum), used to signify the process of integration. It was invented by Leibnitz.

integrative (in′tē-grā-tiv), *a.* [< *integrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to integrate or complete; conducive to integration or the formation of a whole.

> The *integrative* process which results in individual evolution. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 333.

integrator (in′tē-grā-tor), *n.* [< *integrate* + *-or.*] An instrument for performing numerical integrations. There are a great variety of such instruments, as planimeters, tide-integrating machines, integrating thermometers, etc.

integripalliate (in″tē-gri-pal′i-āt), *a.* An infrequent but more correct form of *integropalliate.*

integrity (in-teg′ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *intégrité* = Pr. *integritat* = Sp. *integridad* = Pg. *integridade* = It. *integrità,* < L. *integrita(t-)s,* unimpaired condition, wholeness, entireness, purity, innocence, honesty, < *integer,* untouched, unimpaired, whole: see *integer.* From L. *integrita(t-)s,* through the OF., comes E. *entirety,* q. v.] 1. The state of being integral; unimpaired extent, amount, or constitution; wholeness; completeness.

> In Japanese eyes every priest became a Bateren (padre), and therefore an evil person harbouring mischievous designs against the *integrity* of the empire.
> *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLI. 681.

> To violate the *integrity* of one part of the Key of India is to impair the value of the whole of it.
> *Marvin,* Gates of Herat, v.

2. Unimpaired condition; soundness of state; freedom from corruption or impurity.

> Your dishonour
> Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
> Of that *integrity* which should become it.
> *Shak.,* Cor., iii. 1, 158.

> We plead for no more but that the Church of God may have the same purity and *integrity* which it had in the primitive times. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. ix.

3. Unimpaired morality; soundness of moral principle and character; entire uprightness or fidelity.

> The moral grandeur of independent *integrity* is the sublimest thing in nature. *Buckminster.*

> Our foe,
> Tempting, affronts us with his foul esteem
> Of our *integrity.* *Milton,* P. L., ix. 329.

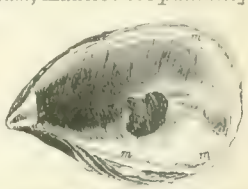
> There is no surer mark of *integrity* than a courageous adherence to virtue in the midst of a general and scandalous apostacy. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, II. xii.

Law of integrity, in *logic,* the principle that in any inquiry all the known facts should be taken into account.—Syn. 1. Completeness. 3. *Probity, Uprightness,* etc. See *honesty.*

Integropallia (in″tē-grō-pal′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *integropallis:* see *integropallial.*] A subdivision of the lamellibranchiate mollusks, in which the pallial line in the interior of the shell is unbroken in its curvature and presents no indentation, and which have either no siphons or short unretractile ones.

integropallial (in″tē-grō-pal′i-ạl), *a.* [< L. *integer,* whole, + *pallium,* mantle.] Same as *integropalliate.*

integropalliate (in″tē-grō-pal′i-āt), *a.* [< L. *integer,* whole, + *pallium,* mantle: see *palliate.*] In *conch.,* having the pallial line integral or unbroken by a notch or sinus, as a bivalve mollusk or lamellibranch: opposed to *sinupalliate.* Also *integripalliate, integropallial.*



Left Valve of Oyster (*Ostrea virginiana*), showing adductor pallial impression, *m, m, m.*

> *Integropalliate* and sinupalliate, . . . applied to Lamellibranchs which have the pallial line evenly rounded or notched. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 413.

integument (in-teg′ū-ment), *n.* [= F. *intégument* = Sp. It. *integumento,* < L. *integumentum,* a covering, < *integere,* cover, < *in,* upon, + *tegere,* cover: see *tegmen, tegument.*] 1. In general, a covering; that which covers or clothes.

> Many and much in price
> Were those *integuments* they wrought, t' adorne thy exequies. *Chapman,* Iliad, xxii.

Specifically—2. That which naturally covers or invests any animal or vegetable body, as a skin, shell, case, crust, or rind; especially, a continuous investment or covering, as the cutaneous envelop or skin of an animal body, with or without its special appendages. The integument may be thin, soft, and membranous, as a flexible skin, or variously thickened, hardened, crustaceous, chitinous, etc., as the shells of crustaceans and mollusks or the hard cases of insects; and it often bears particular outgrowths or appendages, as hairs, feathers, or scales.

integumental (in-teg-ū-men′tal), *a.* [< *integument* + *-al.*] Same as *integumentary.*

> An *integumental* pit or genital cloaca.
> *Huxley and Martin,* Elementary Biology, p. 276.

integumentary (in-teg-ū-men′ta-ri), *a.* [< *integument* + *-ary.*] 1. Covering or investing in general, as a skin, rind, or peel.—2. Pertaining to or consisting of integument; tegumentary; integumental; cutaneous.

integumentation (in-teg″ū-men-tā′shon), *n.* [< *integument* + *-ation.*] The act of covering with integument; the covering itself.

intellect (in′te-lekt), *n.* [= F. *intellect* = Sp. (obs.) *intelecto* = Pg. *intellecto* = It. *intelletto,* < L. *intellectus,* a perceiving, perception, understanding, < *intelligere, intellegere,* perceive, understand: see *intelligent.*] 1. The understanding; the sum of all the cognitive faculties except sense, or except sense and imagination. The Latin word *intellectus* was used to translate the Greek νους, which in the theory of Aristotle is the faculty of the cognition of principles, and that which mainly distinguishes man from the beast. Hence the psychologists of the Scotch school use *intellect* as the synonym of *reason sense,* or the faculty of apprehending a priori principles. The *agent* or *active intellect,* according to Aristotle, is the impersonal intellect that has created the world (see phrase below); the *passive, patient,* or *possible intellect* is that which belongs to the individual and perishes with him. But with St. Thomas Aquinas the distinction is quite different, the [illegible] being the faculty receptive of the intelligible species emitted by things, while the *agent intellect* is the power of operative thought. The term *pure intellect,* said to be used by St. Augustine, and certainly as early as Scotus Erigena, had always denoted the divine intellect unmixed with matter, until Kant, adopting, as was his frequent practice, the terminology of Loscher) applied it to intellect as separated, in its use or application, from

sense. *Pra tical intellect* is distinguished from *theoretical* or *speculative* by Aristotle and all other psychologists, as having [illegible] view. The Platonists at all periods during the [illegible] made intellect a special cognitive faculty, high [illegible] reason and lower than intelligence — namely, the faculty of understanding and conceiving of things natural but invisible, as soul and its faculties and operations. (*Intellectus* more often means the cognitive act, product (concept), or habit than the faculty.) With Kant the intellect is, first, in a general sense, the non-sensuous, self-active faculty of cognition; the faculty of producing representations, of bringing unity into the matter given in sense, of conceiving objects, and of judging; the faculty of concepts, or rules, of discursive cognition; the faculty of a priori synthesis, of bringing the manifold of given representations under the unity of self-consciousness; and secondly, in a narrower sense, the faculty of conceiving of intuited objects and of forming concepts and judgments concerning them, but excluding the pure use of the understanding, which in the Kantian system is *reason*.

Intellect, sensitivity, and will are the three heads under which the powers and capacities of the human mind are now generally arranged. In this use of it the term *intellect* includes all those powers by which we acquire, retain, and extend our knowledge, as perception, memory, imagination, judgment, &c. *Fleming*, Vocab. of Philos.

The *intellect* is only a subtler and more far-seeing sense, and the sense is a short-sighted and grosser *intellect*.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 93.

I was readily persuaded that I had no idea in my *intellect* which had not formerly passed through the senses.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), vi.

2. Mind collectively; current or collective intelligence: as, the *intellect* of the time.

The study of barbaric languages and dialects — a study that now absorbs so much of the most adventurous *intellect* of philology. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 255.

3. *pl.* Wits; senses; mind: as, disordered in his *intellects*. [Obsolete or vulgar.]— **Agent intellect** [L. *intellectus agens*, tr. Gr. νοῦς ποιητικός, creative reason], in the Peripatetic philosophy, a being, faculty, or function, the highest form of mind, or the highest under the Deity. To determine with precision what Aristotle meant by it is an insoluble problem, and it has been understood in the most widely different senses by different philosophers: sometimes it is regarded as consisting of the intellectual relations really existing in outward things and acting upon the understanding as upon a perceptive faculty; sometimes it is conceived as a divine life which at once animates the soul and creates the objects of its knowledge; sometimes it is believed to be a living being, a sort of angel, imparting knowledge to the mind; sometimes it is made a faculty creative of the ideas which the possible intellect then apprehends; sometimes it is little more than the power of abstracting general notions from singulars; sometimes it is treated as an unconscious activity of thought: and each of the senses of the term has had its varieties. =**Syn. 1.** *Soul, Spirit*, etc. See *mind*.

intellected (in'te-lek-ted), *a.* [< *intellect* + *-ed*².] Endowed with intellect; having intellectual powers or capacities. [Rare.]

In body and in bristles they became
All swine, yet *intellected* as before.
Cowper, Odyssey, x. 297.

intellectible (in-te-lek'ti-bl), *a.* [< ML. *intellectibilis*, < L. *intelligere*, pp. *intellectus*, understand: see *intellect*.] In *metaph.*, of the nature of a pure self-subsistent form, apprehended only by the reason. See *intelligible*, 2.

intellection (in-te-lek'shon), *n.* [= F. *intellection* = Pr. *entellectio* = Sp. *inteleccion* = Pg. *intellecção* = It. *intellezione*, < L. *intellectio(n-)*, understanding (in L. used only in a technical sense, synecdoche, but in ML. in lit. sense), < *intellegere*, *intelligere*, perceive, understand: see *intellect*, *intelligent*.] 1. An act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas; mental activity; exercise of or capacity for thought.

I may say frustra to the comprehension of your *intellection*. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

The immortality of man is as legitimately preached from the *intellections* as from the moral volitions.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 301.

So exquisite was his [Spenser's] sensibility that with him sensation and *intellection* seem identical, and we "can almost say his body thought."
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 176.

In thinking, or *intellection*, as it has been conveniently termed, there is always a search for something more or less vaguely conceived, for a clue which will be known when it occurs by seeming to satisfy certain conditions.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 75.

2. In *rhet.*, the figure also called synecdoche.

Intellection . . . is a trope, when we gather or judge the whole by the part or part by the whole.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric (1553), p. 177.

intellective (in-te-lek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *intellectif* = Pr. *intellectiu* = Sp. *intelectivo* = Pg. *intellectivo* = It. *intellettivo*, < ML. as if **intellectivus*, < L. *intellegere*, *intelligere*, pp. *intellectus*, understand: see *intellect*, *intelligent*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the intellect; having power to understand, know, or comprehend.

According to his power *intellective*, to understand, to will, to nill, and such like. *Blundeville*.

For the total man, therefore, the truer conception of God is as "the Eternal Power, not ourselves, by which all things fulfil the law of their being;" by which, therefore, we fulfil the law of our being so far as our being is æsthetic and *intellective*, as well as so far as it is moral.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma

2. Produced by the understanding. *Harris.*— 3. Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses.

Instead of beginning with arts most easy, . . . they present their young unmatriculated novices with the most *intellective* abstractions of logick and metaphysicks.
Milton, Education.

4†. Intellectual; intelligent.

In my iudgment there is not a beast so *intellectiue* as are these Eliphants. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 235.

Intellective cognition. See *cognition*.

intellectively (in-te-lek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an intellective or intelligible manner.

Not *intellectively* to write
Is learnedly they troe.
Warner, Albion's England, ix. 44.

intellectual (in-te-lek'tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intellectuel* = Pr. *intellectual* = Sp. *intelectual* = Pg. *intellectual* = It. *intellettuale*, < LL. *intellectualis*, pertaining to the understanding, < L. *intellectus*, understanding: see *intellect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; appealing to or engaging the intellect or the higher capacities of man; mental: as, *intellectual* powers or operations; *intellectual* amusements.

What is the whole history of the *intellectual* progress of the world but one long struggle of the intellect of man to emancipate itself from the deceptions of nature?
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 56.

Knowledge of books, and a habit of careful reading, is a most important means of *intellectual* development.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 312.

2. Perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding; ideal.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene. *Cowley*.

3. Having intellect, or the power of understanding; characterized by intellect, or the capacity for the higher forms of knowledge: as, an *intellectual* being.

Could have approach'd the eternal light as near
As th' *intellectual* angels could have done.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality, Int.

Intellectual cognition. See *cognition*.—**Intellectual distinctness**, the separate apprehension of the different marks which enter into any idea.—**Intellectual feelings.** See the extract.

It will also be convenient to include under the one term *intellectual feelings* not only the feelings connected with certainty, doubt, perplexity, comprehension, and so forth, but also what the Herbartian psychologists — whose work in this department of psychology is classical — have called par excellence the formal feelings — that is to say, feelings which they regard as entirely determined by the form of the flow of ideas, and not by the ideas themselves.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 69.

Intellectual indistinctness. See *indistinctness*, 2.—**Intellectual intuition**, an immediate cognition, or an intuition of a general truth: a phrase invented by Kant for the purpose of denying the existence of the thing, which was afterward asserted by Fichte.

II. *n.* The intellect or understanding; mental powers or faculties: commonly in the plural. [Now rare.]

By these Extravagancies and odd Chimera's of my Brain you may well perceive that I was not well, but distemper'd, especially in my *Intellectuals*.
Howell, Letters, ii. 29.

Her husband, . . . not nigh,
Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun.
Milton, P. L., ix. 483.

A person whose *intellectuals* were overturned, and his brain shaken out of its natural position.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

intellectualisation, intellectualise. See *intellectualization*, *intellectualize*.

intellectualism (in-te-lek'tū-al-izm), *n.* [< *intellectual* + *-ism*.] 1. Exercise of intellectuality; devotion to intellectual occupation or thought.

The whole course of study is narrowed to a dry *intellectualism*. *The American*, V. 78.

2. Belief in the supremacy of the intellect; the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Here again he [Carneades] opposed a free *intellectualism* to what was, in reality, the slavish materialism of the Stoics. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 314.

intellectualist (in-te-lek'tū-al-ist), *n.* [< *intellectual* + *-ist*.] One who intellectualizes; a devotee of the intellect or understanding; one who believes or holds that all knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Upon these *intellectualists*, which are, notwithstanding, commonly taken for the most sublime and divine philosophers, Heraclitus gave a just censure.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

These pure and seraphic *intellectualists* forsooth despise all sensible knowledge as too grosse and materiall for their nice and curious faculties.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 62.

To satisfy all those *intellectualists* who might wish to do the computing and theorizing for themselves.
Piazzi Smyth, Pyramid, p. 172.

intellectualistic (in-te-lek″tū-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *intellectualist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to intellectualism, or the doctrine of the intellectualists.

Of what may be called spiritualistic or *intellectualistic* pantheism. *T. Whittaker*, Mind, XII. 455.

intellectuality (in-te-lek-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intellectualité* = Sp. *intelectualidad* = Pg. *intellectualidade* = It. *intellettualità*, < LL. *intellectualita(t-)s*, < *intellectualis*, intellectual: see *intellectual*.] The state of being intellectual; intellectual endowment; force or power of intellect.

A certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious *intellectuality*.
Hallywell, Melampronœa (1681), p. 84.

He [Hogg] was protected by a fine non-conducting web of *intellectuality* and of worldliness from all those influences which startle and waylay the soul of the poet, the lover, the saint, and the hero. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 57.

intellectualization (in-te-lek″tū-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *intellectualize* + *-ation*.] A making intellectual; development of the intellect. Also spelled *intellectualisation*.

A superficial *intellectualization* is to be secured [in schools] at the cost of a deep-seated demoralization.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 373.

intellectualize (in-te-lek'tū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intellectualized*, ppr. *intellectualizing*. [= F. *intellectualiser*; as *intellectual* + *-ize*.] 1. To treat or reason upon in an intellectual manner.—2. To inform or endow with intellect; cause to become intellectual; develop the intellect or intellectuality of.—3. To give or attribute an intellectual or ideal character or aspect to; idealize.

Leibnitz *intellectualised* perception, just as Locke sensualised the conceptions of the understanding.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 506.

The biological bond which binds man to the past and to the outer world has an *intellectualizing* effect upon our conceptions. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 259.

Also spelled *intellectualise*.

intellectually (in-te-lek'tū-al-i), *adv.* In an intellectual manner; by means of the understanding; with reference to the intellect.

intellectualness (in-te-lek'tū-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being intellectual; intellectuality.

Is it impossible to combine the hardiness of these savages with the *intellectualness* of the civilized man?
Thoreau, Walden, p. 16.

intelligence (in-tel'i-jens), *n.* [< ME. *intelligence*, *intelligens*, < OF. (also F.) *intelligence* = Pr. *intelligencia*, *entelligencia* = Sp. *inteligencia* = Pg. *intelligencia* = It. *intelligenza*, < L. *intellegentia*, *intelligentia*, discernment, understanding, intelligence, < *intellegen(t-)s*, *intelligen(t-)s*, discerning, intelligent: see *intelligent*.] 1. The quality of being intelligent; understanding; intellect; power of cognition.

God, of himselfe incapable to sense,
In 's Works, reueales him t' our *intelligence*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The *intelligence* is not one thing among others in the intelligible world, but the principle in reference to which alone that world exists, and, . . . therefore, there is nothing in the nature of *intelligence* to prevent it from understanding a universe which is essentially the object of *intelligence*. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 153.

Intelligence is that which sees itself, or is at once object and subject.
J. Watson, Schelling's Transcendental Idealism, p. 37.

2. Cultivated understanding; acquired knowledge; information stored up in the mind.

An ancient, not a legendary tale,
By one of sound *intelligence* rehears'd.
Cowper, Task, vi. 480.

Common instinct is sufficient to guard against palpable causes of injury; *intelligence* alone can protect us from the latent and deeper agencies of physiological mischief.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 380.

3. Exercise of superior understanding; address; skill: as, he performed his mission with much *intelligence*.

Oedes regned in the marches tho;
Sagilly hym ruled to *intelligens*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5315.

4. Mutual understanding; interchange of information or sentiment; intelligent intercourse: as, a glance of *intelligence* passed be-

tween them; to have *intelligence* with the enemy.

From whence I found a secret means to have
Intelligence with my kind lord, the king.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

The inhabitants could not long live in good *intelligence* among themselves; they fell into dissentions.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 516.

5. Information received or imparted; communicated knowledge; news: as, *intelligence* of a shipwreck.

I can give you *intelligence* of an intended marriage.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3, 46.

6. An intelligent being; intellectual existence; concrete understanding: as, God is the Supreme *Intelligence*.

How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heaven, angel serene!
Milton, P. L., viii. 181.

The great *Intelligences* fair
That range above our mortal state.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

Intelligence department, a bureau of statistics or of information with regard to certain specified matters; especially, in the military and naval establishments of several countries, a department which collects and prepares abstracts of all the information attainable concerning the resources of all civilized nations for waging offensive or defensive wars. The subjects of information relate chiefly to organization of armies, topography and routes, speed and armament of naval vessels, defenses, strategy and tactics, etc.—**Intelligence office**, an office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired.—**Syn. 1.** Understanding, intellect, mind, perception, common sense.—**5.** *Advice, Tidings*, etc. (see *news*), notification.

intelligence† (in-tel'i-jens), *v. t.* [< *intelligence*, *n.*] To convey intelligence; tell tales; tattle.

If you stir far in this, I'le have you whipt, your ears nail'd for *intelligencing* o' the pillory, and your goods forfeit. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

intelligencer (in-tel'i-jen-sėr), *n.* [< *intelligence*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sends or conveys intelligence; one who or that which gives notice of private or distant transactions; a messenger or spy. [The word was formerly much used in the specific sense of 'a newspaper.']

Alas, I know not how to feign and lie,
Or win a base *intelligencer's* meed.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

It was a carnival of intellect without faith, . . . when prime ministers and commanders-in-chief could be *intelligencers* of the Pretender, nay, when even Algernon Sidney himself could be a pensioner of France.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 400.

intelligency† (in-tel'i-jen-si), *n.* Same as *intelligence*.

From flocks, herds, and other natural assemblages or groups of living creatures, to human *intelligencys* and correspondencys, or whatever is higher in the kind.
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflect., iii. 2.

intelligent (in-tel'i-jent), *a.* [< F. *intelligent* = Sp. Pg. It. *intelligente*, < L. *intellegen(t-)s*, *intelligen(t-)s*, discerning, understanding, ppr. of *intellegere*, *intelligere*, see into, perceive, discern, distinguish, discriminate, understand, < *inter*, between, + *legere*, gather, collect, pick, choose, read: see *legend*.] **1.** Having the faculty of understanding; capable of comprehending facts or ideas: as, man is an *intelligent* being.

If worms have the power of acquiring some notion, however rude, of the shape of an object and of their burrows, as seems to be the case, they deserve to be called *intelligent*. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 97.

2. Having an active intellect; possessing aptitude or skill; well informed: as, an *intelligent* artisan or officer.

There is nothing that . . . may more easily deceive the unwary, or that may more amuse the most *intelligent* observer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 331.

3. Marked by or indicating intelligence; guided by knowledge or comprehension: as, the *intelligent* actions of ants; an *intelligent* answer.

Vallandigham . . . was too far away for *intelligent* and efficient direction. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 553.

4†. Having knowledge; cognizant: followed by *of*.

The eagle and the stork
On cliffs and cedar-tops their eyries build:
Part loosely wing the region; part, more wise,
In common, ranged in figure, wedge their way,
Intelligent of seasons. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 427.

5†. Bearing intelligence; giving information; communicative.

Servants, who seem no less;
Which are to France the spies and speculations
Intelligent of our state. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1, 25.

=**Syn. 2.** *Common-sense*, etc. (see *sensible*); quick, bright, acute, discerning, sharp-witted, clear-headed.

intelligential (in-tel-i-jen'shal), *a.* [< *intelligence* (L. *intelligentia*) + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to the intelligence; relating to or capable of understanding; intellectual.

That grand prerogative of our nature, a hungering and thirsting after truth, as the appropriate end of our *intelligential*, and its point of union with our moral, nature.
Coleridge, The Friend, ii. 9.

The generality of men attend . . . hardly at all to the indications . . . of a true law of our being on its æsthetic and *intelligential* side.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

2. Consisting of intelligence or concrete mind.

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require.
Milton, P. L., v. 408.

3†. Intelligent.

In at his mouth
The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,
In heart or head, possessing, soon inspired
With act *intelligential*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 190.

4. Conveying intelligence; serving to transmit information.

The New York telegraph office, radiating 250,000 miles of *intelligential* nerves to ten thousand mind-centers in America. *The Century*, XXVI. 692.

intelligentiary† (in-tel-i-jen'shi-ā-ri), *n.* [< *intelligence* (L. *intelligentia*) + *-ary*.] One who conveys intelligence; one who communicates information; an intelligencer. *Holinshed.*

intelligently (in-tel'i-jent-li), *adv.* In an intelligent manner; so as to manifest knowledge or understanding.

intelligibility (in-tel″i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intelligibilité* = It. *intelligibilità*, < L. as if **intelligibilita(t-)s*, < *intellegibilis*, intelligible: see *intelligible*.] **1.** The quality or character of being intelligible; capability of being understood.

I call it outline, for the sake of immediate *intelligibility*; strictly speaking, it is merely the edge of the shade.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing.

2†. The property of possessing intelligence or understanding; intellection.

The soul's natufe consists in *intelligibility*. *Glanville.*

intelligible (in-tel'i-ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *intelligible* = Sp. *inteligible* = Pg. *intelligivel* = It. *intelligibile*, < L. *intellegibilis*, *intelligibilis*, that can be understood, < *intellegere*, *intelligere*, understand: see *intelligent*.] **1.** That can be understood; capable of being apprehended by the intellect or understanding; comprehensible.

If Charles had been the last of his line, there would have been an *intelligible* reason for putting him to death.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. In the Kantian philosophy, capable of being apprehended by the understanding only; incapable of being given in sense or applied to it. In the middle ages *intelligible* and *intellectible* were carefully distinguished, the former word having its ordinary present sense, and the latter that of being apprehended only by the intellect acting alone, without the senses. The distinction became later somewhat broken down, and finally Kant introduced the use of *intelligible* defined above.

A real division of objects into phenomena and noumena, and of the world into a sensible and *intelligible* world, is therefore quite inadmissible, although concepts may very well be divided into sensible and *intelligible*. No objects can be assigned to noumena, nor can they be represented as objectively valid. . . . With all this, the concept of a noumenon, if taken as problematical only, remains not only admissible, but, as a concept to limit the sphere of sensibility, indispensable. In this case, however, it is not a purely *intelligible* object for our understanding, but an understanding to which it could belong is itself a problem, if we ask how I could know an object not discursively by means of categories, but intuitively, and yet in a non-sensuous intuition—a process of which we could not understand even the bare possibility. . . . If by purely *intelligible* objects we understand things which, without all schemata of sensibility, are thought by mere categories, such objects are simply impossible.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, II. iii.

Intelligible form, in *metaph.* See *form*.—**Intelligible matter**, in *metaph.*, that which is distinguished as matter by the understanding.

Aristotle divides *matter* into *intelligible* and sensible: and *intelligible* is that when in accidents or other simple things the mind distinguishes between material and formal. So letters are said to be the matter of words, words of speech. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Intelligible species. See *species*.—**Syn. 1.** Comprehensible, perspicuous, plain, clear.

intelligibleness (in-tel'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being intelligible; intelligibility.

intelligibly (in-tel'i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an intelligible manner; so as to be understood; clearly; plainly: as, to write or speak *intelligibly*.

intemerate† (in-tem'e-rāt), *a.* [= OF. *intemeré* = Pg. It. *intemerato*, < L. *intemeratus*, undefiled, < *in-* priv. + *temeratus*, pp. of *temerare*, defile: see *temeration*.] Pure; undefiled.

The entire and *intemerate* comeliness of virtues.
Partheneia Sacra, Pr. A. iiij. b: 1633. (*Latham.*)

intemerateness† (in-tem'e-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being intemerate, pure, or undefiled.

They [letters] shall therefore ever keep the sincerity and *intemerateness* of the fountain whence they are derived.
Donne, Letters, x.

intemperament (in-tem'pėr-a-ment), *n.* [= Pg. *intemperamento*; as *in-*[3] + *temperament*.] A physically bad state or constitution. [Rare.]

The *intemperament* of the part ulcerated. *Harvey.*

intemperance (in-tem'pėr-ans), *n.* [= F. *intempérance* = Sp. *intemperancia* = Pg. *intemperança* = It. *intemperanza*, < L. *intemperantia*, want of mildness, inclemency (as of weather), want of moderation, excess (*intemperantia vini*, immoderate use of wine), insolence, arrogance, < *intemperan(t-)s*, immoderate, given to excess, intemperate, incontinent, profligate: see *intemperant*, *temperance*.] **1.** The quality of being intemperate; lack of temperance or moderation; immoderateness or excess in any kind of action; excessive indulgence of any passion or appetite.

Boundless *intemperance*
In nature is a tyranny. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3, 67.

God is in every creature; be cruel toward none, neither abuse any by *intemperance*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Their fierce and irregular magnificence, their feverish and strenuous *intemperance* of rhetoric.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 536.

2. In a restricted sense, excessive indulgence in intoxicating drink; habitual lack of temperance in drink, with or without actual drunkenness.

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and *intemperance* by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

intemperancy† (in-tem'pėr-an-si), *n.* Same as *intemperance*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 619.

intemperant (in-tem'pėr-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *intemperan(t-)s*, ppr., intemperate, immoderate, given to excess, profligate, < *in-*, not, + *temperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *temperare*: see *temper*, *temperate*.] **I.**† *a.* Intemperate.

Soche as be *intemperaunt*—that is, foloers of their naughtie appetites and lustes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 15.

II. *n.* One who is intemperate; especially, one who uses alcoholic liquors intemperately. *Dr. Richardson.*

intemperate (in-tem'pėr-āt), *a.* [< ME. *intemperat* = F. *intempéré* = It. *intemperato*, < L. *intemperatus*, untempered, inclement (of the weather), immoderate, excessive, < *in-* priv. + *temperatus*, tempered, moderate, temperate: see *temperate*.] **1.** Immoderate in conduct or action; not exercising or characterized by proper moderation: as, *intemperate* in labor or in zeal; *intemperate* in study.

They understand it not, and think no such matter, but admire and dote upon worldly riches and honours, with an easie and *intemperat* life.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Concl.

2. In a restricted sense, immoderate in the use of intoxicating drink; given to excessive drinking.—**3.** Immoderate in measure or degree; excessive; inordinate; violent: as, *intemperate* language; *intemperate* actions; an *intemperate* climate.

The fitful philosophy and *intemperate* eloquence of Tully. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 143.

Intemperate habits, habitual and excessive indulgence in the use of alcoholic drinks; in *law*, the habit of drinking to intoxication when occasion offers, sobriety or abstinence being the exception. *Stone*, J., in Tatum vs. State, 63 Ala., 152.

intemperately (in-tem'pėr-āt-li), *adv.* In an intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively.

As little or rather less am I able to coerce the people at large, who behaved very unwisely and *intemperately* on that occasion. *Burke*, Conduct of the Minority.

intemperateness (in-tem'pėr-āt-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being intemperate; want of moderation; excessive indulgence: as, the *intemperateness* of appetite or passion.

For a Christian to excuse his *intemperatenesse* by his natural inclination, and to say I am borne colericke, sullen, amorous, is an apology worse than the fault.
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 7.

2†. Disturbance of atmospheric conditions; excess of heat or cold.

I am very well aware that divers diseases . . . may be rationally referred to manifest *intemperatenesses* of the air. *Boyle*, Works, V. 50.

intemperature† (in-tem'pėr-ā-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *intemperature*; < *in-* priv. + *temperature*, temperature: see *temperature*.] Intemperance; excess.

The prince was layed vpon his bed bare headed, in his ierkin, for the great heat and *intemperature* of the weather. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 37.

Yet doth it not follow that any one man, with the multitude, should run to Rome to suck the infection of dissolute *intemperature*. *Ford*, Line of Life.

Great *intemperatures* of the air, especially in point of heat. *Boyle*, Works, V. 58.

intemperous† (in-tem′pėr-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *intemper(ate)* + *-ous*.] Intemperate.

And rather would, hearts so *intemperous*
Should not enjoy mee, than imploy mee thus.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

intempestive† (in-tem-pes′tiv), *a.* [= F. *intempestif* = Sp. Pg. It. *intempestivo*, < L. *intempestivus*, untimely, unseasonable, < *in-* priv. + *tempestivus*, timely, seasonable: see *tempestive*.] Unseasonable; untimely.

Intempestive laughing, weeping, sighing.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 233.

intempestively† (in-tem-pes′tiv-li), *adv.* Unseasonably.

That sound true opinion that in all Christian professions there is way to salvation (which I think you think) may have been so incommodiously or *intempestively* sometimes uttered by you. *Donne*, Letters, xc.

intempestivity† (in-tem-pes-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *intempestivita(t-)s*, untimeliness, < *intempestivus*, untimely: see *intempestive*.] Untimeliness; unseasonableness.

Our moral books tell us of a vice which they call ἀκαιρία, *intempestivity*; an indiscretion by which unwise and unexperienced men see not what befits times, persons, occasions. *Hales*, Sermon at Eton, p. 4.

in tempo (in tem′pō). [It.: *in*, in; *tempo*, time: see *tempo*.] In *music*, in strict rhythm.

intenable† (in-ten′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *intenable*; as *in-*[3] + *tenable*.] **1.** Not tenable; untenable; not to be held or maintained.

His Lordship's proposition may be expressed in plainer terms, "That the more the world has advanced in real knowledge, the more it has discovered of the *intenable* pretensions of the Gospel." *Warburton*, Works, IX. xiii.

2. Incapable of containing. Also *intenible*.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope;
Yet, in this captious and *intenible* sieve,
I still pour in the waters of my love,
And lack not to lose still.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3, 208.

intend (in-tend′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *entend*; < ME. *intenden*, *entenden*, < OF. *entendre*, F. *entendre* = Pr. *entendre* = Sp. Pg. *entender* = It. *intendere*, intend, < L. *intendere*, stretch out, extend, aim at, stretch toward, direct toward, turn to, purpose, intend, ML. also attend, < *in*, in, upon, to, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*[1]. Cf. *attend*, *contend*, *extend*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To stretch forth or out; extend or distend.

With sharpe *intended* sting so rude him smott
That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 38.

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, damp my *intended* wing.
Milton, P. L., ix. 45.

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To direct; turn; fix in a course or tendency. [Archaic.]

Tyre, I now look from thee then, and to Tharsus
Intend my travel. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 2, 116.

Guide him to Fairy-land who now *intends*
That way his flight. *Crabbe*, Works, I. 193.

For example, a man explores the basis of civil government. Let him *intend* his mind without respite, without rest, in one direction. *Emerson*, Intellect.

Our forefathers, by *intending* their minds to realities, have established a harmony of thought with external nature which is a pre-established harmony in our nature.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 11.

3†. To fix the attention upon; attend to; superintend.

There were Virgins kept which *intended* nothing but to weaue, and spinne, and dye clothes, for their Idolatrous seruices. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 882.

Herodicus . . . did nothing all his life long but *intend* his health. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 270.

I pray you *intend* your game, sir; let me alone.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Intend at home,
While here shall be our home, what best may ease
The present misery. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 457.

4. To fix the mind upon, as something to be done or brought about; have in mind or purpose; design: often used with the infinitive: as, I *intend* to write; no deception was *intended*.

Whatsoeuer mischiefe they *entend* to practise against a man, they keepe it wonderfully secrete.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 55.

When he *intends* any warres, he must first have leave of the Great Turke. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 38.

Sir John North delivered me one lately from your Lordship, and I send my humble Thanks for the Venison you *intend* me. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 21.

For why should men ever *intend* to repent, if they did not think it necessary? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

5. To design to signify; mean to be understood; have reference to.

The words . . . sounded so as she could not imagine what they might *intend*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

By internal war we *intend* movements more serious and lasting than sedition. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 136.

6†. To pretend; make believe; simulate.

Intend a kind of zeal both to the prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 2, 35.

Ay, and amid this hurly I *intend*
That all is done in reverend care of her.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1, 206.

7†. To look for; expect.

I that alle trouthe in yow *entende*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1649.

8†. To intensify; increase.

The magnified quality of this star [Sirius], conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To stretch forward; extend; move; proceed.

When your mayster *intendeth* to bedward, see that you haue Fyre and Candell suffycyent.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

He *intended* homewards. He by this
Needs must have gain'd the city.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, iii. 1.

Now breaks, or now directs, *intending* lines.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 63.

2†. To attend; pay attention.

Ech to his owen nedes gan *entende*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 424.

A man that *Intendyth* to mynstrels, shalle soone be weddyd to poverte, & his sonne shalle hyte derisione.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

They were the first that *entended* to the obseruation of nature and her works.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

3. To have intention; be inclined or disposed. [Rare.]

If you *intend* so friendly as you say, send hence your armes. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 210.

To intend for†, to design to go to.

I shall make no stay here, but *intend for* some of the electoral courts. *Richardson.*

intendable† (in-ten′da-bl), *a.* [< *intend* + *-able*.] Attentive. *Halliwell.*

intendance (in-ten′dans), *n.* [< ME. *entendaunce*, < OF. (and F.) *intendance* = Sp. Pg. *intendencia* = It. *intendenza*; as *intend* + *-ance*.] **1.** Intendancy; superintendence; direction; business management; specifically, in France, official superintending authority, or a body of official intendants, especially of the army.

Probably in the history of modern organisations there is no greater instance of stupendous and abject failure than the French *Intendance*.
Arch. Forbes, Experiences of War, 1871, II. 338.

As to improving the arrangements . . . for making the staff and the *intendance* [in France, 1867] more efficient, not a thought was bestowed on these important matters.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 303.

2†. Attention; care; guidance.

But the maide whom wee would haue specially good requireth all *intendance* both of father and mother.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, i. 1.

intendancy (in-ten′dan-si), *n.* [Formerly also *intendency*; < *intendan(t)* + *-cy*. Cf. *intendance*.] The office or employment of an intendant; the district, duties, direction, etc., committed to the charge of an intendant.

Hence we went to see Dr. Gibbs, a famous poet and countryman of ours, who had some *intendency* in an Hospital built on the Via Triumphalis.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

Promoted to the *intendancy* of Hispaniola.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 234.

intendant (in-ten′dant), *n.* [Formerly also *intendent*; < F. *intendant* = Sp. Pg. It. *intendente*, a steward, surveyor, intendant, < L. *intenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *intendere*, exert oneself, endeavor, intend, ML. also attend: see *intend*. *Intendant*, after the F., is the common form, while *intendent*, after the L., is the reg. form in the compound *superintendent*. Cf. *dependant*, *dependent*.] One who has the oversight, direction, or management of some public business; a superintendent; a manager: used as a title of many public officers in France and other European countries: as, an *intendant* of marine; an *intendant* of finance.

Subordinate to him are four other *intendents*.
Evelyn, State of France, Lewis XIV.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

Yon young gallant —
Your miserly *intendant* and dense noble —
All — all suspected me. *Byron*, Werner, iii. 1.

A French medical officer of the navy who was going back to his duties as *Intendant* of Pondicherry.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 5.

Specifically — (*a*) In *Canadian law*, the second officer in Canada under the French rule, having civil and maritime jurisdiction. (*b*) In *Mexican law*, the chief officer of the treasury or of the district; a high functionary having administrative and some judicial power: in this use also written, as Spanish, *intendente*.

intended (in-ten′ded), *p. a.* and *n.* **I.** *p. a.* Purposed; to be, or to be done, according to an agreement or design: as, an *intended* entertainment; her *intended* husband.

II. *n.* An intended husband or wife: with a possessive pronoun preceding. [Colloq.]

If it were not that I might appear to disparage *her intended*, . . . I would add that to me she seems to be throwing herself away. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xxii.

intendedly (in-ten′ded-li), *adv.* With purpose or intention; intentionally.

To add one passage more of him, which is *intendedly* related for his credit. *Strype*, Abp. Parker.

intendency†, **intendent**†, *n.* See *intendancy*, *intendant*.

intender[1] (in-ten′dėr), *n.* One who intends.

intender[2]† (in-ten′dėr), *v. t.* Same as *entender*.

Night opes the noblest scenes, and sheds an awe
Which gives those venerable scenes full weight,
And deep reception in th' *intendered* heart.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 731.

intendiment† (in-ten′di-ment), *n.* [< ML. *intendimentum*, attention: see *intendment*.] Attention; patient hearing; consideration; understanding; knowledge; intention.

Into the woods thenceforth in haste shee went,
To seeke for hearbes that mote him remedy;
For shee of herbes had great *intendiment*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 32.

The noble Mayd still standing all this vewd,
And merveild at his straunge *intendiment*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 5.

intending (in-ten′ding), *p. a.* Designing or purposing to be or become.

If the *intending* entomologist should content himself with merely learning a string of names by rote, he must expect to find his lesson a hard and repulsive one.
J. G. Wood, Insects at Home, p. 13.

And what to *intending* emigrants will prove very useful.
Contemporary Rev., L. 303.

The construction of a roof for an equatorial room (technically called the "dome," whatever may be its precise form) is a great crux to the *intending* builder of an observatory. *Nature*, XXXIII. 57.

intendment (in-tend′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *entendment*; < ME. *entendement*, understanding, sense, < OF. (also F.) *entendement* = Pr. *entendement*, *entendemen*, *intendemen* = Sp. *entendimiento* = Pg. *entendimento* = It. *intendimento*, < ML. *intendimentum*, attention, intent, purpose, understanding, < L. *intendere*, intend, ML. also attend: see *intend*. Cf. *intendiment*.] **1**†. Understanding; intelligence.

Mannes hedde imaginen ne can,
Ne *entendement* considere, ne tonge telle
The cruel peynes of this sorwful man.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1696.

By corruption of this our flesh, man's reason and *entendment* . . . were both overwhelmed.
Sir T. Wilson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 464).

2†. Intention; design; purpose.

We do not mean the coursing snatchers only,
But fear the main *intendment* of the Scot,
Who hath been still a giddy neighbour to us.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2, 144.

See the privacy of this room, how sweetly it offers itself to our retired *intendments*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Therefore put in act your resolute *intendments*.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

3. True intention or meaning: specifically used of a person or a law, or of any legal instrument. — **In the intendment of law**, in the judgment of law; according to the legal view; by a presumption of law.

The time of their absence is *in the intendment of law* bestowed to the Church's great advantage and benefit.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

intenebrate† (in-ten′ē-brāt), *v. t.* [Cf. It. *intenebrare*, darken; < L. *in*, in, + *tenebrare*, darken, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ*.] To darken; obscure; make shadowy.

A pretty conjecture *intenebrated* by antiquity.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 251.

intenerate (in-ten′ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intenerated*, ppr. *intenerating*. [< ML. **intenera-tus*, pp. of **intenerare* (> It. *intenerare*), make tender, < L. *in*, in, + *tener*, tender: see *tender*.] To make tender; soften. [Rare.]

So have I seen the little purls of a stream sweat through the bottom of a bank and *intenerate* the stubborn pavement till it hath made it fit for the impression of a child's foot.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons (1651), p. 204.

Thus she [Nature] contrives to *intenerate* the granite and feldspar. *Emerson*, Compensation.

intenerate† (in-ten′ē-rāt), *a.* [< ML. **intenera-tus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made tender; tender; soft; intenerated.

inteneration (in-ten-ę-ra'shọn), *n.* [< *intenerate* + *-ion.*] The act of intenerating or making soft or tender. [Rare.]

Restauration of some degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 55.

intenible† (in-ten'i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + **tenible* for *tenable*: see *tenable*.] Same as *untenable*, 2.

intensate (in-ten'sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intensated*, ppr. *intensating*. [< *intense* + *-ate*[2].] To make intense or more intense; intensify. [Rare.]

Poor Jean Jacques! . . . with all misformations of Nature *intensated* to the verge of madness by unfavourable fortune. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

intensation (in-ten-sā'shọn), *n.* [< *intense* + *-ation.*] The act of intensating; elevation to a higher degree of intensity. [Rare.]

There are cooks too, we know, who boast of their diabolic ability to cause the patient, by successive *intensations* of their art, to eat with new and ever new appetite, till he explode on the spot. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

intensative (in-ten'sā-tiv), *a.* [< *intensate* + *-ive.*] Making intense or more intense; adding intensity; intensifying. [Rare.]

intense (in-tens'), *a.* [< F. *intense* = Sp. Pg. It. *intenso*, < L. *intensus*, stretched tight, pp. of *intendere*, stretch out: see *intend.*] **1.** Existing in or having a high degree; strong; powerful: as, *intense* pain; *intense* activity; hence, extreme or absolute of its kind; having its characteristic qualities in a high degree.

I fear that your Love to me doth not continue in so constant and *intense* a Degree. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 1.

The national and religious prejudices with which the English were regarded throughout India were peculiarly *intense* in the metropolis of the Brahminical superstition. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

From the *intense*, clear, star-sown vault of heaven,
O'er the lit sea's unquiet way.
M. Arnold, Self-dependence.

A passion so *intense*
One would think that it well
Might drown all life in the eye.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 8.

I prefer a winter walk that takes in the nightfall and the *intense* silence that ere long follows it.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 51.

2. Exhibiting a high degree of some quality or action.

[He was] studiously *intense* in acquiring more knowledge. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 341.

3. Susceptible to strong emotion; emotional. [Recent cant.]

Scene, a drawing-room in Passionate Brompton.
Fair Æsthetic (suddenly, and in deepest tones, to Smith, who has just been introduced to take her in to dinner). Are you *Intense?*
Du Maurier, English Society at Home, pl. 49.

4. In *photog.*, same as *dense*, 3.

intensely (in-tens'li), *adv.* **1.** In an intense degree; with intensity; extremely; very: as, weather *intensely* cold.—**2**†. Attentively; earnestly; intently.

To persons young, and that look *intensely* if it be dark, there appear many strange images moving to and fro.
J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies, p. 103.

3. With intense feeling or emotion.

He lived *intensely* in his own imaginings, wise or idle, beautiful or feebly extravagant. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 41.

intenseness (in-tens'nes), *n.* The state or character of being intense, in any sense of that word; intensity.

He was in agony, and prayed with the utmost ardency and *intenseness*. *Jer. Taylor.*

intensification (in-ten″si-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [As *intensify* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act of intensifying or of making intense.

The result of training for prize-fights and races is more shown in the prolongation of energy than in the *intensification* of energy. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 303.

Specifically—**2.** In *photog.*, the process of thickening or rendering more opaque the chemical deposits in the film of a picture. Intensification is required to improve the printing quality of a negative, when the exposure has been ill-timed or the subject badly lighted. It is sometimes effected, in the case of too short exposure, by carrying the development to an extreme, but more commonly the negative is intensified by a new chemical process after development.

intensifier (in-ten'si-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which intensifies. Specifically—(*a*) In *photog.*, one of the substances which, when applied to a negative, increase the opacity of the deposit already formed. (*b*) In physical and mechanical appliances, an apparatus for intensifying or increasing the pressure upon a mass of confined air or other fluid. Two directly connected pistons of different areas, working in separate cylinders supplied with proper valves, constitute the main features of the apparatus. The smaller cylinder receiving the fluid at a given pressure on one side of its piston, the latter is thereby moved to the end of its stroke, and its valve is closed to prevent escape of the fluid. Next, the fluid is, at the same pressure, admitted into the larger cylinder, on the opposite side of its piston to that upon which the admission was effected in the smaller cylinder. The fluid in the smaller cylinder is thus compressed, and its pressure upon each unit of interior surface of the cylinder is intensified in the exact ratio of the areas of the pistons. By a series of these intensifiers, or by properly proportioning the cylinders and pistons, pressure is thus increased without limit, except such as is introduced by the limits of strength in materials.

intensify (in-ten'si-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intensified*, ppr. *intensifying*. [= F. *intensifier*; < L. *intensus*, intense, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To render intense or more intense; heighten the action or some quality of.

We have seen the influence of universal empire expanding, and the influence of Greek civilisation *intensifying*, the sympathies of Europe. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 290.

2. Specifically, in *photog.*, to render more opaque, as the chemically affected parts of a negative. See *intensification*, 2.

II. *intrans.* To become intense or more intense; act with greater effort or energy.

intension (in-ten'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *intension* = Pg. *intensão* = It. *intensione*, < L. *intensio(n-)*, a stretching out, < *intendere*, pp. *intensus*, stretch out: see *intend*, *intense.*] **1.** Intensity, quantity, or degree of a quality, action, or effect.

The greatness of the glory eternal consists not only in the eternity of its duration, but in its *intension* also, as being supreme. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 376.

Art demands, in addition to the dimension of extension, a dimension of *intension* or degree.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 348.

2. The act of making intense; intensification. [Rare.]

It is by alternate *intension* and remission of effort that rhythm is made obvious to our senses.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 95.

3. In *logic*, a term used by Sir William Hamilton for the sum of the characters given in the definition of a term: intended to replace the term *comprehension*.—**Intension and remission of forms**†, in *metaph.*, higher and lower degrees of substantial forms as they exist in the individuals: for instance, one thing may be supposed to possess the elemental form of fire in a more intense state than another thing. This doctrine was held by Duns Scotus and his followers, but was denied by the rest of the scholastic doctors.

intensity (in-ten'si-ti), *n.* [= F. *intensité* = Sp. *intensidad* = Pg. *intensidade* = It. *intensità*, < L. as if **intensita(t-)s*, < *intensus*, tight: see *intense.*] **1.** The character or state of being intense; the quantity or degree of a quality, action, or effect; degree; specifically, a high degree. Intensity (as opposed to *extension*) is a quantity which is not apprehended by a successive synthesis, but all at once; a quantity the parts of which are not separately identifiable, and which has an absolute minimum.

The *intensity* of the heat was tremendous: the tar melted in the seams of the deck; we could scarcely bear it even when we were under the awning.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 2.

It is no doubt also true that *intensity* of antecedent desire intensifies the pleasure of fruition when that comes—the pleasure not only appears, as Plato thought, but actually is greater. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 124.

The *intensity* and persistence of grief at the loss of a friend measures the depth of the affection.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 491.

Wealth of expanded and convoluted cerebral hemispheres is, in some general way, a measure of the richness and *intensity* of mental life.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 246.

2. In *physics* and *mech.*, the amount or degree of energy with which a force operates or a cause acts; effectiveness, as estimated by the result; the magnitude of a force, measured in appropriate units: as, the *intensity* of gravitation. In electricity, the *intensity of a current* is properly its strength (expressed in amperes); in popular language, however, it is often used of the electromotive force or potential-difference of the current, as when a voltaic battery, coupled in series, is said to be arranged for *intensity*.

The *intensity* of light depends upon the extent of the vibrations of the height of the waves.
Spottiswoode, Polarization, p. 32.

The *intensity* of magnetization of a uniformly magnetized body is defined as the quotient of its moment by its volume. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Constants, p. 121.

3. Used absolutely: Intense feeling or emotion; also, the exhibition or embodiment of intense feeling or emotion.

But this led him to search the Bible and dwell upon it with an earnestness and *intensity* which no determination of a calmer mind could have commanded.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 32.

In proportion to the *intensity* needful to make his [Wordsworth's] nature thoroughly aglow is the very high quality of his best verses.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

4. In *photog.*, opacity or density, as of a negative. See *intensification*, 2. **Chromatic, colorific, magnetic**, etc., **intensity.** See the adjectives. **Intensity of a pressure** or other stress, the total force divided by the area over which it is distributed.

intensive (in-ten'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intensif* = Sp. Pg. It. *intensivo*, < NL. *intensivus*, < L. *intensus*, intense: see *intense.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or referable to intensity or degree; increasing in intensity or degree; making or becoming intense; intensifying.

The pressure [of population], from being simply extensive, has also become *intensive*.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 17.

Those persons requiring the *intensive* treatment [in vaccination] have to come again in the afternoon.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 853.

2. Intense.

A very *intensive* pleasure follows the passion or displeasure. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 255.

The elevating force is more *intensive* in the Chilian Andes than in the neighboring countries.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 90.

3†. Intent; unremitted; assiduous.

Hereupon Salomon said, kisse me with the kisse of thy mouth, to note the *intensive* desire of the soule.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

4. In *gram.*, expressing intensity or a high degree of action or quality; serving to give force or emphasis: as, an *intensive* particle or prefix. Many particles and prefixes, as well as verbs, are called *intensive*, especially in Latin and Greek grammar, even when their force is not expressible by paraphrase or translation. Prefixes originally intensive often become neutral.—**Intensive distance**, difference in the degree of some quality.

The *intensive distance* between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Sir M. Hale.*

Intensive distinctness, distinctness and completeness in logical depth.—**Intensive gas-burner.** See *gas-burner.*—**Intensive proposition**, a proposition in which the subject is viewed as the containing whole.—**Intensive quantity.** (*a*) A continuous quantity the parts of which cannot be separately identified, and which has an absolute minimum; degree; intensity.

That quantity which can be apprehended as unity only, and in which plurality can be represented by approximation only to negation = 0, I call *intensive quantity*. Every reality therefore in a phenomenon has *intensive quantity*—that is, a degree.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Muller.

(*b*) Logical comprehension or depth; the sum of the characters predicable of a term; the sum of consequences from a given fact.—**Intensive sublimity**, sublimity due to the high degree of some quality.

II. *n.* Something serving to express intensity, or to give force or emphasis; specifically, in *gram.*, an intensive particle, word, or phrase.

intensively (in-ten'siv-li), *adv.* In an intensive manner; by increase of degree; as regards intensity or degree.

An object is *intensively* sublime when it involves such a degree of force or power that the Imagination cannot at once represent, and the Understanding cannot bring under measure, the quantum of this force; and when, from the nature of the object, the inability of the mind is made at once apparent, so that it does not proceed in the ineffectual effort, but at once calls back its energies from the attempt. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xlvi.

Frequently the linguistic material available is of a precarious quality, *intensively* and extensively.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI., App., p. xii.

intensiveness (in-ten'siv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being intensive; intensity.

He chose a solitary retired garden, where nothing might or could interrupt or divert the *intensiveness* of his sorrow and fear. *Sir M. Hale*, Christ Crucified.

intent (in-tent'), *a.* [= OF. *intent* = Sp. Pg. It. *intento*, < L. *intentus*, stretched, strained, eager, intent, pp. of *intendere*, stretch, intend, attend: see *intend.* Cf. *intent*, *n.*] **1.** Firmly or steadfastly fixed or directed (upon something); fixed with strained or earnest attention: as, an *intent* look or gaze; his thoughts are *intent* upon his duty.

People whose hearts are wholly bent towards pleasure, or *intent* upon gain, never hear of the noble occurrences among men of industry and humanity.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

But this whole hour your eyes have been *intent*
On that veiled picture.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Having the mind bent or earnestly fixed upon something; sedulously engaged or settled: usually with *on* or *upon*: as, a person *intent upon* business or pleasure.

The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his angle trembling in his hand.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 138.

Her head erect, her face turned full to me,
Her soul *intent on* mine through two wide eyes.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 302.

3†. Earnestly attentive; strongly devoted: with *to*.

Distractions in England made most men *intent to* their own safety. *Eikon Basilike.*

intent (in-tent'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *entent*; < ME. *intent*, usually *entent*, *entente*, < OF. *entent*, m., *entente*, F. *entente*, f., = Pr. *enten*, m., *ententa*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *intento*, m., intent, < L.

intentus, m., purpose, intent, ML. also a stretching out, < L. *intendere*, pp. *intentus*, stretch out, intend: see *intend*. Cf. *intent*, *a.*] **1.** That which is intended; purpose; aim; design; intention: meaning.

> Never thing wist thai what it ment
> That thai homird with gride *entent*.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.
>
> I ask therefore for what *intent* ye have sent for me?
> Acts x. 29.
>
> He [my guide] too went readily in with me; it may be not knowing my *intent* was to buy.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 91.
>
> But Dante recked not of the wine;
> Whether the women stayed or went,
> His visage held one stern *intent*.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, Dante at Verona.

2. In *law:* (*a*) Personal intention; the state of mind in respect of intelligent volition; the voluntary purposing of an act: often distinguishable from the motive which led to the formation of the intent. See *criminal intent*, below. (*b*) The tendency imputable by law to an act; the constructive purpose of an action, for which the doer may be responsible, although the actual intent was not wrongful: as when a conveyance is said to be intended to defraud creditors, because, although it may have been without actual dishonest intention, it necessarily has that tendency.—**3†.** Notion; idea; thought; opinion.

> To myn *entent* ther is best abydeng,
> I wote he will be gladde of your comyng.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 629.

4†. Attention; heed.

> Awake, dougter myne,
> And to my talkyng take *entent*.
> *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 141.
>
> The lesse lyght all-way to the nyght sall take *entent*.
> *York Plays*, p. 11.

Criminal intent, the intent to do the criminal act or to omit the duty, if the law makes the act or omission an offense, irrespective of whether the person knew of the law, and in many cases irrespective of whether he knew the facts which bring the act or omission within the law, and irrespective of motive. Thus, for example, if a person, whether from the motive of pleasure in the noise, or anger at a cat, discharges a firearm from his window in a city with reckless disregard of human life, and kills a person who is unknown to him, within range the *criminal intent* is the intelligent purpose to discharge the gun in a highly dangerous manner, as distinguished alike from the motive, from any purpose to violate law, and from any purpose to kill a human being. If he was insane in the legal sense, or if the discharge was accidental, there was no criminal intent; otherwise the intent was criminal, although he had an innocent motive, and was ignorant of the law and of the existence of the bystander.—**Specific intent**, actual intent.—**To all intents and purposes**, in every respect; in all applications or senses; in a looser use, practically; substantially, but not literally.

> *To all intents and purposes*, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot.
> *South*, Sermons.

intent†, *v. t.* [< L. *intentare*, stretch out toward, freq. of *intendere*, stretch out: see *intend*.] To accuse; charge. *Nares.*

> For of some former she had now made known
> They were her errors, whilst she *intented* Browne.
> Verses prefixed to *Browne's* Pastorals.

intentation† (in-ten-tā′shon), *n.* [= It. *intentazione*, < L. *intentatio(n-)*, a stretching out toward, < *intentare*, stretch out toward: see *intent*.] The act of intending, or the result of such an act; intention. *Bp. Hall*, Ahab and Naboth.

intentio (in-ten′shi-ō), *n.* [L., a stretching out: see *intention*.] In *anc. music*, the process or act of passing from a lower to a higher pitch.

intention (in-ten′shon), *n.* [< ME. *intencion*, *entencioun*, < OF. *intencion*, *entencion*, *intention*, F. *intention* = Pr. *entencio*, *entensio* = Sp. *intencion* = Pg. *intenção* = It. *intenzione*, < L. *intentio(n-)*, a stretching out, exertion, attention, design, purpose, intention, < *intendere*, pp. *intentus*, stretch out, intend: see *intend*.] **1.** Direction of the mind; attention; hence, uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness. [Archaic.]

> O, she did so course o'er my exteriors with such a greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3, 73.
>
> I suffer for their guilt now, and my soule
> (Like one that lookes on ill-affected eyes)
> Is hurt with mere *intention* on their follies.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 5.
>
> When the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on all sides, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas, it is that we call *intention* or study.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.
>
> It [reading well] requires a training such as the athletes underwent, the steady *intention* almost of the whole life to this object. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 110.

2. The act of intending or purposing.

> It is evident that "good *intention*" is of the very essence of an act of duty, and not "good results" nor "pleasurable feelings" felt in its performance.
> *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 150.

3. That which is intended, purposed, or meant; that for which a thing is made, designed, or done; intent; purpose; aim; meaning; desire: often in the plural, especially (in colloquial use) with regard to marriage.

> The chief *intention* of pillars, in Egyptian buildings, being to support a weighty covering, it was necessary they should be very strong.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 216.
>
> Therefore have they ever been the instruments of great designs, yet seldom understood the true *intention* of any.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.
>
> So little *intention* had we of shooting bears that we had not brought rifle or even gun with us.
> *Froude*, Sketches, p. 79.
>
> He unbosomed himself with the simplicity of a rustic lover called upon by an anxious parent to explain his *intentions*. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 109.

4†. A straining or putting forth of action; exertion; intension.

> The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission. *Locke.*

5. In *surg.*, and figuratively in other uses, natural effort or exertion; course of operation; process: as, the wound healed by first or by second *intention*. See below.

> The third *intention* is deligation, or retaining the parts so joined together. *Wiseman*, Surgery.
>
> You discern at a glance that it is only what was natural to him and reached by the first *intention*.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 45.

6†. A mental effort or exertion; notion; conception; opinion.

> A monke, by our Lordes gras,
> Off Maillers it is myn *entencion*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2643.

7†. Understanding; attention; consideration.

> Thi passioun & thi mercy
> We take to oure *entensioun*.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

8. In *law*, intent; the fixing of the mind upon the act and thinking of it as of one which will be performed when the time comes. *Stephen; Harris.* It depends on a joint exercise of the will and the understanding.—**9.** In *scholastic logic*, a general concept of the mind. [This use of the word (Latin *intentio*), first found in a translation from Avicenna, was common throughout the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. Aquinas says that the intelligible species or first apprehension is the beginning, while the intention is the end of the process of thought.]

Declaration of intention. See *declaration*.—**First intention**, in *logic*, a general conception obtained by abstraction from the ideas or images of sensible objects.—**Second intention**, in *logic*, a general conception obtained by reflection and abstraction applied to first intentions as objects. Thus, the concepts man, animal, and thing are first intentions; but if we reflect that man is a species of animal, and animal a species of organism, we see there is no reason why this process should not be continued until we have a concept embracing every other object or being (ens); and this concept, not obtained by direct abstraction from the species offered by the imagination, but by thinking about words or concepts, is a second intention. In particular, the concepts of a genus, of a species, of a specific difference, of a property, and of an accident were considered to be derived from the consideration of particular genera, species, differences, properties, and accidents, and so to be second intentions par excellence. At the present day such terms as *being*, *nothing*, *identity*, *negation*, and the like are called terms of second intention when it is desired to emphasize the fact that they are obtained by abstraction from the logical relations of other terms.—**Special intention**, the celebration of the eucharist for a specific object. *Lee's Glossary.*—**To heal by first intention**, in *surg.*, to cicatrize without suppuration, as a wound.—**To heal by second intention**, in *surg.*, to unite after suppuration, as the borders of a wound.

intentional (in-ten′shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *intencional* = It. *intenzionale* = F. *intentionnel*; as *intention* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Done with intention, design, or purpose; intended; designed.

> The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and *intentional* service. *Rogers.*

2. In *metaph.*, pertaining to an appearance, phenomenon, or representation in the mind; phenomenal; representational; apparent.—**Intentional abstraction, being**, etc. See the nouns.—**Intentional ens†**. Same as *intentional*, *n.*—**Intentional existence**, existence as an immediate object of consciousness.=**Syn. 1.** Premeditated, contemplated, studied.

II.† *n.* In *metaph.*, an appearance having no substantial existence.

> To a true being are opposed beings of reason, as genus, species, etc., . . . secondly, the fictitious or feigned, as chimæra, centaure, etc., . . . thirdly, appearances, or as they commonly say *intentionals*, as the rainbow, colours appearing, species's and spectres of the senses and understanding, and other things whose essence only consists in their apparition. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

intentionality (in-ten-sho-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *intentional* + *-ity*.] The character or fact of being intentional; designedness.

> To render the analysis here given of the possible states of the mind in point of *intentionality* absolutely complete, it must be pushed to such a farther degree of minuteness, as to some eyes will be apt to appear trifling.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Principles of Morals, viii.

intentionally (in-ten′shon-al-i), *adv.* In an intentional manner; with intention or design; of purpose; not casually.

intentioned (in-ten′shond), *a.* [< *intention* + *-ed*².] Having intentions or designs, of a kind specified by some qualifying term: as, well-*intentioned*; ill-*intentioned*.

intentive† (in-ten′tiv), *a.* [< ME. *ententif*, < OF. *ententif* = Pr. *ententiu* = It. *intentivo*, < LL. *intentivus*, intensive (said of adverbs), < L. *intendere*, pp. *intentus*, stretch out: see *intend*. Cf. *intensive*.] **1.** Having an intent or purpose; intent; attentive.

> Who is so trewe and eke so *ententyf*
> To kepe him, syk and hool, as is his make?
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 44.
>
> While Vortimer was thus *intentive* for his Countrey's Liberty, Rowena the former King's Wife, being Daughter to Hengist, was as *intentive* to bring it into Servitude.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 4.
>
> But her most *intentive* care was how to unite England and Scotland in a solid friendship.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 367.
>
> Objects
> Worthy their serious and *intentive* eyes.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

2. Of or pertaining to attention.

> Our souls for want of spirits cannot attend exactly to so many *intentive* operations. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 256.

intentively† (in-ten′tiv-li), *adv.* [< ME. *ententifly*; < *intentive* + *-ly*².] Attentively; intently.

> And for his grete bewte the maydenys be-hilde hym often *ententifly*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 108.
>
> Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
> But not *intentively*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3, 155.

intentiveness† (in-ten′tiv-nes), *n.* Closeness of attention or application of mind; attentiveness. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, ii. 224.

intently (in-tent′li), *adv.* In an intent manner; with close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness; fixedly.

> And he be-heilde hym *ententely* that he loked on noon other, and after that he be-heilde his felowes, that were stille and koy, that seiden not o worde, but be-heilde hym that spake. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

intentness (in-tent′nes), *n.* The state of being intent; close or earnest attention or application.

inter¹ (in-tėr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interred*, ppr. *interring*. [Formerly *enter*; < ME. *enteren*, < OF. *enterrer*, F. *enterrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *enterrar* = It. *interrare*, < ML. *interrare*, put in the earth, bury, < L. *in*, in, + *terra*, earth: see *terra*.] **1.** To place in the earth and cover with it. [Rare in this general sense.]

> The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Specifically—**2.** To bury; inhume; place in a grave, or, by extension, in a tomb of any kind.

> The princes entred in to the town gladde and ioyfull, and dide *entere* the deed corps.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 603.
>
> To be *enterit* in a towmbe, as a triet qwene,
> And laid by hir legis, that the lond aght.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11538.
>
> The evil that men do lives after them;
> The good is oft *interred* with their bones.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2, 81.

inter² (in′tėr), *prep.* [L., in the midst, between, during, among (in comp. also under, down: see *inter-*) (= Skt. *antar*, within), < *in*, in, within, + *-ter*, a compar. suffix, = E. *-der*, *-ther*, *-ter*, in *under*, *other*, *after*, etc. Cf. *under*.] A Latin preposition meaning 'between' or 'among,' used in some Latin phrases occurring in English books, as in *inter nos* (between or among ourselves), *inter arma silent leges* (laws are silent among arms—that is, in time of war), etc., and very common as a prefix. See *inter-*.

inter³†, *v.* A Middle English form of *enter*¹.

inter-. [Early mod. E. also *enter-* (a form still extant in *entertain*, *enterprise*, etc.); ME. *enter-*, *entre-*, rarely *inter-*, < OF. *entre-*, *inter-*, < F. *entre-*, *inter-* = Sp. Pg. *entre-*, *inter-* = It. *enter-*, *inter-*, < L. *inter-* (changed to *intel-* before *l*, namely, in *intellegere*, *intelligere*, understand: see *intellect*, *intelligent*, etc.), a very common pre-

fix, being the adv. and prep. *inter* used with verbs and nouns, with the meaning 'between, among, amid, during,' in some instances 'under, down': see *inter*-2.] A common prefix meaning 'between' or 'among' or 'during,' occurring in many English words taken from the Latin, either directly or through Middle English and Old French or French forms (being then in Middle English also *enter*-, and so retained in some modern forms: see *enter*-), or formed in English on the Latin model. Words formed in English with this prefix may have the second element of non-Latin origin, as in *interdash*, *interknow*, *intertangle*, *interweave*, etc. The second element is (in the original) either a verb, as in *interact*, *v.*, *intercalate*, *intercept*, *interchange*, etc., or a noun, as in *interact*, *n.*, *interaxis*, *interval*, *intervale*, etc. The prefix is freely used in English in the making of new compounds, often without immediate reference to its Latin status. In such cases, in the following etymologies, it is, for the sake of brevity, usually treated as an English prefix, and not carried back to the Latin preposition, as in other cases. For the relation of *inter*- to the second element in adjectives, compare the similar relation of *ante*-, *anti*-, etc.

interaccessory (in″tėr-ak-ses′o̤-ri or in-tėr-ak′-se-sō-ri), *a.* [< *inter*- + *accessory*.] In *anat.*, situated between accessory processes of vertebræ: as, an *interaccessory* muscle.

interacinous (in-tėr-as′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + NL. *acinus*, q. v.] Situated or occurring between the acini.

> The growth [of a tumor] is accompanied by a strong vascularization of the *interacinous* connective tissue.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 353.

interact (in-tėr-akt′), *n.* [= F. *entr'acte* = Sp. Pg. *entreacto*; as *inter*- + *act*, *n.*] In the *drama*, the interval between two acts, or a short piece between others; an interlude; hence, any intermediate employment or time.

interact (in-tėr-akt′), *v. i.* [< *inter*- + *act*, *v.*] To act reciprocally; act on each other.

> The two complexions, or two styles of mind—the perceptive class, and the practical finality class—are ever in counterpoise, *interacting* mutually.
> *Emerson*, English Traits, xiv.

interaction (in-tėr-ak′shọn), *n.* [< *interact*, *v.*, after *action*.] Mutual or reciprocal action; action or influence of things upon each other.

> The *interaction* of the atoms throughout infinite time rendered all manner of combinations possible. *Tyndall.*
>
> There can be no morality when there is not *interaction* between the moral subject and the moral object.
> *H. N. Day*, Princeton Rev., Sept., 1879, p. 311.

interactional (in-tėr-ak′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *interaction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of interaction. [Rare.]

> The sum of being consists of the two systems of substantial forms and *interactional* relations, and it reappears in the form of concept and judgment, the concept representing being and the judgment being in action.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 412.

interactive (in-tėr-ak′tiv), *a.* [< *inter*- + *active*.] Mutually active; acting upon or influencing each other.

> These phenomena are ever intermingled and *interactive*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 39.

interadditive (in-tėr-ad′i-tiv), *a.* [< *inter*- + *additive*.] Inserted parenthetically, or between other things, as a clause in a sentence. *Coleridge.*

interagency (in-tėr-ā′jẹn-si), *n.* [< *inter*- + *agency*.] The act or acts of one acting as an interagent; intermediate agency.

interagent (in-tėr-ā′jẹnt), *n.* [< *inter*- + *agent*.] An intermediate agent.

> Domitian . . . tried by secret *interagents* to corrupt the fidelity of Cerialis. *Gordon*, tr. of Tacitus.

inter alia (in′tėr ā′li-ạ). [L.: *inter*, among; *alia*, neut. pl. acc. of *alius*, other: see *alias*.] Among other things or matters: as, he spoke, *inter alia*, of the slavery question.

interall†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *entrail*1.

> When zephyr breathed into the watery *interall*.
> *G. Fletcher.*

interalveolar (in″tėr-al-vē′ō-lạr), *a.* [< *inter*- + *alveolar*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, situated between the alveoli: applied to the transverse muscles which connect the apposed surfaces of the five alveoli of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*.—**2.** In *anat.*, situated between or among the alveoli of the lungs.

interambulacra, *n.* Plural of *interambulacrum*.

interambulacral (in-tėr-am-bū-lā′krạl), *a.* [= F. *interambulacral*; as *inter*- + *ambulacral*.] **1.** In echinoderms, situated between ambulacra; interradial. See cut under *Astrophyton*.

> Transverse muscles connect the two *interambulacral* pieces, the oral edges of which are articulated with a long narrow plate, the torus angularis.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 483.

2. Of or pertaining to interambulacra.

interambulacrum (in-tėr-am-bū-lā′krum), *n.*; pl. *interambulacra* (-krạ). [< *inter*- + *ambulacrum*.] In *zoöl.*, one of the imperforate plates which occupy the intervals of the perforate plates, or ambulacra, in the shells of echinoderms. See *ambulacrum*.

interamnian (in-tėr-am′ni-ạn), *a.* [< LL. *interamnus*, between two rivers, < L. *inter*, between, + *amnis*, a river.] Situated between two rivers: applied specifically to Mesopotamia.

> From one end of the *Inter-amnian* country to the other.
> *Piazzi Smyth*, Pyramid, p. 75.

interanimate (in-tėr-an′i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interanimated*, ppr. *interanimating*. [< *inter*- + *animate*.] To animate mutually.

> When love with one another so
> *Interanimates* two souls.
> *Donne*, The Ecstasy.

interantennal (in″tėr-an-ten′ạl), *a.* [< *inter*- + *antennæ* + *-al*.] Situated between the antennæ: as, the *interantennal* clypeal region of a myriapod. **Interantennal ridge**, a longitudinal ridge or carina between the antennæ, seen in many *Hymenoptera*.

interarboration† (in-tėr-är-bō-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *inter*- + *arbor*1 + *-ation*.] The intermixture of the branches of trees standing in opposite ranks.

> And though the *inter-arboration* do imitate the Areostylos, or thin order, not strictly answering the proportion of intercolumniations; yet in many trees they will not exceed the intermission of the columnes in the court of the Tabernacle. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

interarticular (in″tėr-är-tik′ū-lạr), *a.* [= F. *interarticulaire*; as *inter*- + *articular*.] Situated in a joint (that is, between the articular ends of the bones that compose the joint).—**Interarticular cartilage, fibrocartilage.** See *cartilage*.

interarytenoid (in-tėr-ar-i-tē′noid), *a.* [< *inter*- + *arytenoid*.] Situated between the arytenoids.

> This inflammatory action in the *interarytenoid* space is responsible for the spasmodic attacks characterizing pertussis. *Medical News*, LII. 601.

interatomic (in″tėr-a-tom′ik), *a.* [< *inter*- + *atom* + *-ic*.] Existing or acting between atoms, especially those of a single molecule.

> It may be also [admitting] an *interatomic* energy, between the atoms of the individual molecules.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 611.

interaulic (in-tėr-â′lik), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *aula*, a hall: see *aulic*.] Existing between royal courts: as, "*interaulic* politics," *Motley*. [Rare.]

interauricular (in″tėr-â-rik′ū-lạr), *a.* [< *inter*- + *auricula*, auricle, + *-ar*3.] In *anat.*, situated between the auricles of the heart: as, the *interauricular* septum.

interaxal (in-tėr-ak′sạl), *a.* [< *interaxis* + *-al*.] In *arch.*, situated in an interaxis.

interaxillary (in-tėr-ak′si-lạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *axilla*, axil, + *-ary*.] In *bot.*, situated between the axils of leaves.

interaxis (in-tėr-ak′sis), *n.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *axis*, axis: see *axis*1.] In *arch.*, the space between axes.

interbastation† (in″tėr-bas-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *inter*- + *baste*3 + *-ation*.] Patchwork. [Rare.]

> A metaphor taken from *interbastation*, patching or piecing, sewing or clapping close together.
> *J. Smith*, Portrait of Old Age (1666), p. 184.

interbedded (in-tėr-bed′ed), *a.* Same as *interstratified*.

> *Interbedded* or contemporaneous [rock].
> *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 307.

interblend (in-tėr-blend′), *v. t.*; pret. *interblended*, pp. *interblended* or *interblent*, ppr. *interblending*. [< *inter*- + *blend*1.] To blend or mingle so as to form a union.

> Three divisions of the Apocalypse, though the first and second *interblend* imperceptibly with each other.
> *E. H. Sears*, Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 100.

interbrachial (in-tėr-brā′ki-ạl), *a.* [< *inter*- + *brachium* + *-al*.] Situated between brachia, arms, or rays, as of a starfish; interradial; interambulacral: as, the *interbrachial* area of an ophiurian.

> The reproductive organs . . . open by orifices on the ventral surface of the body or in the *interbrachial* areas.
> *H. A. Nicholson*, Zoöl. (4th ed.), p. 136.

interbrain (in′tėr-brān), *n.* [< *inter*- + *brain*.] The diencephalon.

interbranchial (in-tėr-brang′ki-ạl), *a.* [< *inter*- + *branchiæ* + *-al*.] Situated between or among branchiæ or gills.

interbreed (in-tėr-brēd′), *v.* [< *inter*- + *breed*.] **I.** *trans.* To breed by crossing species or varieties; cross-breed.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise cross-breeding, as a farmer.—**2.** To procreate with an animal of a different variety or species: as, hens and pheasants *interbreed*.

interbreeding (in-tėr-brē′ding), *n.* The process of breeding between different species or varieties; cross-breeding; hybridization.

interbring† (in-tėr-bring′), *v. t.* [< *inter*- + *bring*.] To bring mutually.

> Bless'd pair of swans, oh, may you *interbring*
> Daily new joys, and never sing.
> *Donne*, Eclogue, Dec. 25, 1613.

intercalar (in-tėr′kā-lạr), *a.* [= F. *intercalaire* = Sp. Pg. *intercalar* = It. *intercalare*, < L. *intercalaris* (also *intercalarius*), of or for insertion (*dies* or *mensis intercalaris*, an inserted day or month), < *intercalare*, insert: see *intercalate*.] Intercalary.

> Which is the cause that the king's reputing the third of these *intercalar* daies to be desasterous and dismal.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1052.

intercalare (in-tėr-kā-lā′rē), *n.*; pl. *intercalaria* (-ri-ạ). [NL., neut. of L. *intercalaris*: see *intercalary*.] The opisthotic bone of the skull. *Gegenbaur*; *Cope*.

intercalary (in-tėr′kā-lā-ri), *a.* [= It. *intercalario*, < L. *intercalarius*, equiv. to *intercalaris*: see *intercalar*.] **1.** In *chron.*, inserted in the calendar out of regular order, as an extra day or month; having an additional day or month, as one of a cycle of years. The lunar reckoning and other features of the Greek, Roman, and other ancient calendars made the year of twelve months too short, and intercalary days and months were officially added at intervals to adjust the difference. Since the reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar, in 46 B. C., only one intercalary day in every fourth year, or leap-year, has been required, the 29th of February.

> Ve Adar was an *intercalary* month, added, some years, unto the other twelve, to make the solar and lunary year agree. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. iii. § 6.
>
> The names of the Parthian months were as follows: . . . together with an *intercalary* month inserted occasionally, called Embolimus.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 692.

Hence—**2.** Inserted or coming between others; introduced or existing interstitially: as, *intercalary* beds in geology.

> How shall these chapters be annominated? *Intercalary* they shall not. That word will send some of my readers to Johnson's Dictionary for its meaning; and others to Sheridan or Walker for its pronunciation.
> *Southey*, Doctor, interchapter i.
>
> The truth was that the poet began his career at an *intercalary* transition period. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 209.

3. In *biol.*, intermediate in character between two types, yet not representing the actual genetic passage from one form to the other; interposed or intercalated, yet not biologically transitional.

> It seems not improbable that these ancient corals represent an *intercalary* type between the Hexacoralla and the Octocoralla. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 149.

Intercalary days. (*a*) In *chron.*, see def. 1, and *bissextus*. (*b*) In *med.*, the days intervening between the critical days or crises of a disease.—**Intercalary growth**, in *bot.*, a form of growth observed in certain fungi and algæ, in which the new part is intercalated into the old. In *Edogonium*, for example, the cells frequently present a striated appearance at one extremity, the striation being the result of *intercalary growth*—that is, just below the septum of the cell a ring or cushion of cellulose is formed, and at this point the cell-wall splits, as if by a circular cut, into two pieces, which separate from each other, but remain attached to the ring or cushion. The process is repeated, the next ring forming a little further away from the septum.

> The typical form of *intercalary growth* takes place in definite belts which surround the cell.
> *Bessey*, Botany, p. [illegible].

Intercalary verse, a refrain.

intercalate (in-tėr′kā-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intercalated*, ppr. *intercalating*. [< L. *intercalatus*, pp. of *intercalare* (> It. *intercalare* = Sp. Pg. *intercalar* = F. *intercaler*), proclaim the insertion of a day or month in a calendar, < *inter*, between, + *calare*, call: see *calends*.] **1.** In *chron.*, to insert in the calendar by proclamation or authority, as an extra day or month. See *intercalary*, 1.

> In the time of Solon, and probably that of Herodotus also, it was the custom with Greeks to add, or, as it is termed, to *intercalate* a month every other year.
> *Priestley*, History, xiv.

Hence—**2.** To insert between others; introduce interstitially; interject or interpolate, as something irregular or unrelated.

> So wrote Theodoret in days when men had not yet *intercalated* into Holy Writ that fine line of an obscure modern hymn, which proclaims . . . that "There is no repentance in the grave." *C. Kingsley*, Hypatia.

intercalation (in-tėr-kā-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *intercalation* = Sp. *intercalacion* = Pg. *intercalação* = It. *intercalazione*, < L. *intercalatio*(*n*-), <

intercalare, intercalate: see *intercalate*.] **1.** In *chron.*, an official insertion of additional time, as a day or a month, in the regular reckoning of the calendar, to make the year of the right length. See *intercalary*, 1.

The number of days required to bring the lunar year into correspondence with the solar had been supplied by irregular *intercalations* at the direction of the Sacred College. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 472.

Hence — **2.** The insertion of anything between other things; irregular interposition or interjection, as, in geology, the intrusion of layers or beds between the regular rocks of a series.

Intercalations of fresh-water species in some localities. *Mantell.*

Effective scale of intercalations, in *math.* See *effective*.

intercalative (in-tėr'kā-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *intercalate* + *-ive*.] Tending to intercalate; that intercalates; in *philol.*, same as *incorporative*.

intercanal (in″tėr-ka-nal′), *n.* [< *inter-* + *canal*[1].] In sponges, an incurrent canal.

These canals are the *intercanals* of Haeckel, now generally known by their older name of incurrent canals. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 413.

intercarotic (in″tėr-ka-rot′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *carot(id)* + *-ic*.] Situated between the external and internal carotid arteries: as, the *intercarotic* ganglion or glandule. See *ganglion*.

This gland [Luschka's] should be considered as an arterial gland, of which the *intercarotic* ganglion is another example. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 507.

intercarotid (in″tėr-ka-rot′id), *a.* [< *inter-* + *carotid*.] Same as *intercarotic*.

intercarpal (in-tėr-kär′pal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *carpus* + *-al*.] Situated between or among carpal bones: as, *intercarpal* ligaments.

intercede (in-tėr-sēd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interceded*, ppr. *interceding*. [= F. *intercéder* = Sp. Pg. *interceder* = It. *intercedere*, < L. *intercedere*, come between, intervene, interpose, become surety, etc., < *inter*, between, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To come between; pass or occur intermediately; intervene.

Miserable losses and continual had the English, by their frequent eruptions, from this time till the Norman conquest: 'twixt which *intercedes* two hundred and seventy-nine years. *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, i.

2. To make intercession; act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; plead in favor of another; interpose; mediate: followed by *with*, formerly sometimes by *to*.

I *to* the lords will *intercede*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 920.

She being certainly informed, that they first sued to the French K. for help, denied the Request, yet promised to *intercede* earnestly *with* the K. of Spain for Peace. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 351.

II.† *trans.* To pass between.

Those superficies reflect the greatest quantity of light which have the greatest refracting power; that is, which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refractive densities. *Newton*, Opticks, II. iii. 1.

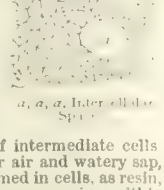
intercedence† (in-tėr-sē′dens), *n.* [< *intercede* + *-ence*.] Intercession; intervention; intermediation.

Without the *intercedence* of any organ. *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions.

intercedent (in-tėr-sē′dent), *a.* [= OF. *intercedent*, < L. *interceden(t-)s*, ppr. of *intercedere*, go between: see *intercede*.] Passing between; mediating; pleading. *Ash.* [Rare.]

interceder (in-tėr-sē′dėr), *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator; an intercessor.

intercellular (in-tėr-sel′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + NL. *cellula*, cellule, + *-ar*[3].] Situated between or among cells; interstitial in a cellular tissue: as, the *intercellular* substance or matrix of cartilage. In a broad sense, all tissues or histological structures consist of intercellular substance except in so far as they are composed of cells themselves. — **Intercellular passages**, in *anat.*, the ultimate ramifications of the lobular bronchial tubes, beset with air-cells or alveoli. — **Intercellular spaces**, in *bot.*, spaces or passages of greater or less size which occur within the tissues of plants. They are formed by the separation of the walls of the cells through unequal growth, or by the breaking down of intermediate cells These spaces may contain only air or air and watery sap, or some of the substances usually formed in cells, as resin, crystals, etc. The intercellular spaces occurring within plants of loose tissue are generally connected with one another, and with the outer air by means of stomata.



a, *a*, *a*, Inter-cellular Spaces.

intercensal (in-tėr-sen′sal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *census*, census: see *census*.] Occurring between the taking of one census and another. [Rare.]

Experience, however, has shown the rate of increase of the London population to have been very steady in previous *intercensal* periods. *The Lancet*, No. 3436, p. 26.

intercentra, *n.* Plural of *intercentrum*.

intercentral (in-tėr-sen′tral), *a.* [< *intercentrum* + *-al*.] Passing between or connecting centers; situated between vertebral centra; having the character of an intercentrum.

Intercentral Nerve-Fibres. These, which do not convey impulses to or from peripheral parts and nerve-centres, but connect one centre with another, form a final group in addition to efferent and afferent nerve-fibres. *Martin*, Human Body (3d ed.), p. 187.

intercentrum (in-tėr-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *intercentra* (-trä). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + *centrum*, center (centrum).] In *anat.*, an intermediate vertebral centrum; a centrum interpolated between two others, as in the extinct batrachian order *Ganocephala*. Such a centrum occupies the position, and to some extent has the relations, of the intervertebral substance of ordinary vertebræ.

intercept (in-tėr-sept′), *v. t.* [< F. *intercepter* = Sp. Pg. *interceptar* = It. *intercettare*, < L. *intercipere*, pp. *interceptus*, take between, intercept, < *inter*, between, + *capere*, take: see *capable*.] **1.** To take or seize by the way; interrupt the passage or the course of; bring to a halt or a stop: as, to *intercept* a letter or a messenger; to *intercept* rays of light.

I then . . .
March'd toward Saint Alban's to *intercept* the queen. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1, 114.

I believe in my conscience I *intercept* many a thought which heaven intended for another man. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 11.

If we take any gas, such as oxygen, and pass light through it, we find that that gas *intercepts*, or weakens, certain particular colors. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 169.

2. To interrupt connection with or relation to; cut or shut off by interposition or interference; obstruct: as, to *intercept* one's view or outlook.

We must meet first and *intercept* his course. *Dryden.*

From the dry fields thick clouds of dust arise,
Shade the black host, and *intercept* the skies.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 196.

3†. To interrupt; break off; put an end to.

To *intercept* this inconvenience,
A piece of ordnance 'gainst it I have plac'd. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4, 14.

God will shortly *intercept* your brethe. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, x.

4. In *math.*, to hold, include, or comprehend.

Right ascension is an arc of the equator, reckoning toward the east, *intercepted* between the beginning of Aries and the point of the equator which rises at the same time with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Bailey.*

Intercepted axis, in *geom.*, the abscissa. — **Intercepting trochanter**, a trochanter intervening between the coxa and the femur so as to separate them entirely.

intercept (in′tėr-sept), *n.* [< *intercept*, *v.*] That which is intercepted; specifically, in *geom.*, the part of a line lying between the two points at which it is intersected by two other lines, by a curve, by two planes, or by a surface.

intercepted (in-tėr-sep′ted), *p. a.* In *astrol.*, included between two cusps. — **Intercepted sign**, in *astrol.*, a sign found between the cusps of two houses and not in either of them.

intercepter (in-tėr-sep′tėr), *n.* One who or that which intercepts; an opponent.

Thy *intercepter*, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard end. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4, 242.

interception (in-tėr-sep′shon), *n.* [= F. *interception* = Pr. *interceptio* = Sp. *intercepcion* = Pg. *intercepção* = It. *intercezione*, < L. *interceptio(n-)*, a taking away (interception), < *intercipere*, take between, intercept: see *intercept*.] **1.** The act of intercepting; a stopping or cutting off; obstruction; hindrance.

The pillars, standing at a competent distance from the outmost wall, will, by *interception* of the sight, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

Loving friends, as your sorrows & afflictions have bin great, so our croses & *interceptions* in our proceedings hear have not been small.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 138.

2†. Intrusion; intervention.

We might safely suppose the ice to be as solid as entire pieces of ice are wont to be with us, and not to be made up of icy fragments cemented together, with the *interception* of considerable cavities filled with air. *Boyle*, Works, II. 542.

interceptive (in-tėr-sep′tiv), *a.* [< *intercept* + *-ive*.] Serving to intercept or obstruct.

intercerebral (in-tėr-ser′ē-bral), *a.* [< *inter-* + *cerebral*.] Situated between the right and left cerebral hemispheres, or connecting two cerebral ganglia: as, an *intercerebral* commissure.

intercession (in-tėr-sesh′on), *n.* [= F. *intercession* = Sp. *intercesion* = Pg. *intercessão* = It. *intercessione*, < L. *intercessio(n-)*, a coming between, intervention, intercession, < *intercedere*, pp. *intercessus*, come between, intercede: see *intercede*.] **1.** The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties; solicitation or entreaty in behalf of, or sometimes against, a person or an action.

And when he was in tribulacion, he besought the Lorde hys God, and humbled hymselfe exceadynglie before the God of his fathers, and made *intercession* to hym. *Bible of* 1551, 2 Chron. xxxiii. 13.

His perpetual *intercession* for us (which is an article of faith contained in plainest words of Holy Scripture) does not interfere with that one atonement made upon the Cross. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 35.

2. In *liturgics*, a petition or group of petitions for various orders of men and classes in the church, whether living or departed; a form of conjoint or mutual prayer for or with the living, the departed, saints, and angels. — **Great intercession**, in *liturgics*, the intercession in the canon of the liturgy, as distinguished from intercessions outside the canon. — **Intercession of Christ**, the pleading of Christ with God in heaven on behalf of the redeemed (Heb. vii. 25). — **Intercession of saints**, prayer offered in behalf of Christians living on earth by saints — that is, by the faithful departed in the intermediate state or in heaven (especially those canonized as saints) and by angels. The doctrine of the intercession of saints was generally believed in among the Jews and early Christians, and is authoritatively taught by the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches and by the Roman Catholic Church.

intercessional (in-tėr-sesh′on-al), *a.* [< *intercession* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing intercession or entreaty: as, an *intercessional* hymn.

intercessionate† (in-tėr-sesh′on-āt), *v. t.* [< *intercession* + *-ate*[2].] To intercede with. [Rare.]

To *intercessionate* God for his recovery. *Nash*, Terrors of the Night.

intercessor (in-tėr-ses′or), *n.* [= F. *intercesseur* = Sp. *intercesor* = Pg. *intercessor* = It. *intercessore*, < L. *intercessor*, one who intervenes, a mediator, surety, fulfiller, performer, etc., < *intercedere*, pp. *intercessus*, intervene, intercede: see *intercede*.] **1.** One who intercedes or makes intercession, especially with the stronger for the weaker; a person who pleads with one in behalf of another, or endeavors to reconcile parties at variance; a mediator.

Christ doth remain everlastingly a gracious *intercessor*, even for every particular penitent. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 5.

The generality of the Moos'lims regard their deceased saints as *intercessors* with the Deity. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 304.

2. *Eccles.*, in the early African Church, an officer who during a vacancy of a see administered the bishopric till a successor was elected. Also called *interventor*.

intercessorial (in″tėr-se-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *intercessory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an intercessor or to intercession; intercessory. [Rare.]

intercessory (in-tėr-ses′ō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *intercessoire*, < ML. *intercessorius*, intercessory, < L. *intercessor*, intercessor: see *intercessor*.] Containing intercession; interceding.

The Lord's prayer has an *intercessory* petition for our enemies. *Earbery*, Modern Fanaticism (1720), p. 39.

interchain (in-tėr-chān′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *chain*.] To chain or link together; unite firmly.

Two bosoms *interchained* with an oath. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 3, 49.

interchange (in-tėr-chānj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interchanged*, ppr. *interchanging*. [Formerly also *enterchange*; < ME. *enterchangen*, *entrechaungen*, < OF. *entrechangier*, < *entre*, between, + *changier*, *changer*, change: see *change*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To exchange mutually or reciprocally; put each of in the place of the other; give and take in reciprocity: as, to *interchange* commodities; to *interchange* compliments or duties.

The hands the spears that lately grasp'd,
Still in the mailed gauntlet clasp'd,
Were *interchanged* in greeting dear. *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 6.

With whom, friends
And foes alike agree, throughout his life
He never *interchanged* a civil word. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 179.

Sweet is the scene where genial friendship plays
The pleasing game of *interchanging* praise. *O. W. Holmes*, An After-Dinner Poem.

2. To cause to follow one another alternately: as, to *interchange* cares with pleasures.

But then hee had withall a strange kind of *interchanging* of large and inexpected pardons with seuere executions. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 236.

II. *intrans.* To change reciprocally; succeed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came so mightily to his succour that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a just war the best child — peace.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

interchange (in'tėr-chānj), *n.* [= OF. *entrechange;* from the verb.] **1.** The act of exchanging reciprocally; the act or process of giving and receiving with reciprocity: as, an *interchange* of civilities or kind offices.

Ample *interchange* of sweet discourse.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3, 99.

Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attorneyed with *interchange* of gifts, letters, loving embassies. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1, 30.

It is this recognition of something like our own conscious self, yet so widely sundered from it, which gives something of their exquisite delight to the *interchanges* of feeling even of mature men and women.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 252.

2. Alternate succession: as, the *interchange* of light and darkness.

Sweet *interchange*
Of hill, and valley, rivers, woods, and plains.
Milton, P. L., ix. 115.

Syn. 1. See *exchange*.

interchangeability (in-tėr-chān-jạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *interchangeable:* see *-bility.*] The state of being interchangeable; interchangeableness.

interchangeable (in-tėr-chān'jạ-bl), *a.* [= OF. *entrechangeable;* as *interchange* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being interchanged; admitting of exchange.

So many testimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counterrolments, running through the hands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood.
Bacon, Office of Alienations.

2. Appearing in alternate succession.

Darkness and light hold *interchangeable* dominions.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus.

interchangeableness (in-tėr-chān'jạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being interchangeable.

interchangeably (in-tėr-chān'jạ-bli), *adv.* In an interchangeable manner; reciprocally; alternately.

The lovers *interchangeably* express their loves.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Arg.

The terms clearness and distinctness seem to be employed almost *interchangeably*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 228.

Interchangeably posed, in *her.*, placed or lying across one another, as three fishes, three swords, three arrows, etc., the head of each appearing between the tails, hilts, or butts of the others.

Interchangeably posed.

interchanged (in-tėr-chānjd'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*, 2.

interchangement (in-tėr-chānj'-mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *entrechangement;* as *interchange* + *-ment.*] Interchange; mutual transfer. [Rare.]

A contract . . .
Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings.
Shak., T. N., v. 1, 162.

interchanger (in-tėr-chān'jėr), *n.* One who or that which interchanges; specifically, in artificial ice-making, a tank containing a coil of pipes, or its equivalent, through which the brine cooled by the ice-machine, after extracting all the heat possible from the ice-molds in the ice-making tank, is caused to flow. Water placed in the interchanger in contact with the exterior surface of the coil is cooled preparatory to being placed in the molds for freezing it, thus increasing the economical efficiency of the apparatus.

interchapter (in'tėr-chap-tėr), *n.* [< *inter-* + *chapter.*] An interpolated chapter. *Southey.*

interchondral (in-tėr-kon'dral), *a.* [< *inter-* + *chondrus* + *-al.*] Situated between any two costal cartilages: as, an *interchondral* articulation.

intercidence† (in-tėr'si-dẹns), *n.* [< *interciden(t)* + *-ce*[3].] A coming or falling between; an intervening occurrence.

Talking of the instances, the insults, the *intercidences*, communities of diseases, and all to shew what books we have read, and that we know the words and tearmes of physick. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 508.

intercident† (in-tėr'si-dẹnt), *a.* [< L. *interciden(t-)s*, ppr. of *intercidere*, fall between, < *inter*, between, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent, case*[1].] Falling or coming between other things; intervening.

Nature rouses herself up to make a crisis, not only upon improper, and, as physicians call them, *intercident* days, such as the third, fifth, ninth, &c., . . . but also when there appear not any signs of coction.
Boyle, Free Enquiry, p. 226.

intercilium (in-tėr-sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *intercilia* (-ä). [LL., < L. *inter*, between, + *cilium*, eyelid: see *cilium.*] The space between the eyebrows; the glabella. See cut under *craniometry*.

intercipient† (in-tėr-sip'i-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *intercipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *intercipere*, intercept: see *intercept.*] **I.** *a.* Intercepting; seizing or stopping on the way.

II. *n.* One who or that which intercepts or stops on the way. *Wiseman.*

intercision (in-tėr-sizh'ọn), *n.* [= OF. *intercision* = It. *intercisione*, < LL. *intercisio(n-)*, a cutting through, < L, *intercidere*, pp. *intercisus*, cut through, cut asunder, < *inter*, between, + *cædere*, cut.] A cutting off; interception. [Rare.]

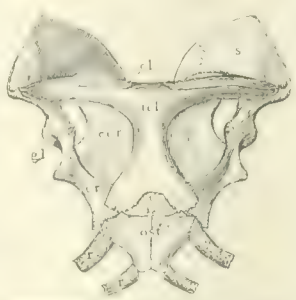
Whenever such *intercision* of a life happens to a vicious person, let all the world acknowledge it for a judgment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 257.

Some sudden *intercisions* of the light of the sun.
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 233.

intercitizenship (in-tėr-sit'i-zn-ship), *n.* [< *inter-* + *citizenship.*] The principle of citizenship of a person in different political communities at the same time; the right to the privileges of a citizen in all the states of a confederation.

The Articles of Confederation were framed with the grand principle of *intercitizenship*, which gave to the American confederation a superiority over every one that preceded it. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 121.

interclavicle (in-tėr-klav'i-kl), *n.* [< *inter-* + *clavicle.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a median membrane bone developed between the clavicles, or in front of the breast-bone, in many *Vertebrata*. Different names have been given to a bone answering to this definition. In the monotremes, where alone in *Mammalia* a true interclavicle occurs, it is the large T-shaped bone which prolongs the sternum anteriorly, bearing upon its arms the small splint-like clavicles. In a bird, when developed, it is always incorporated with the clavicles, as the *hypoclidium*. (See cut under *furcula.*) In a reptile, when developed, it is distinct from the clavicles, and in a turtle it is the *entoplastron* or *entosternum*, the median anterior piece of the plastron. (See second cut under *Chelonia.*) In a frog it appears to be represented by the *omosternum*. (See cut under *omosternum.*) Certain presternal elements in placental mammals are sometimes called *interclavicles*. In some fishes the interclavicle is an intermediate element of the scapular arch, and, like the supraclavicle and postclavicle, is variously homologized by different writers. See *postclavicle*, and quotation under *supraclavicle*.


Ventral View of Shoulder-girdle of a Young Dog-fish (*Scyllium canicula*).

cl, interclavicle, or tau-bone; *cl*, clavicle; *s*, scapula; *cr*, coracoid; *ep*, epicoracoid; *st*, sternum; *r*, *r*, two pairs of sternal ribs; *gl*, glenoid fossa of shoulder-joint.

interclavicula (in"tėr-klā-vik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *interclaviculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + NL. *clavicula*, q. v.] Same as *interclavicle*.

In many Vertebrata, the inner ends of the clavicles are connected with, and supported by, a median membrane bone which is closely connected with the ventral face of the sternum. This is the *interclavicula*, frequently called episternum. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 36.

interclavicular (in"tėr-klā-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *interclaviculaire;* < L. *inter*, between, + NL. *clavicula*, q. v., + *-ar*[3].] **1.** Situated between clavicles: as, the *interclavicular* space; *interclavicular* ligament. Specifically used — (*a*) In *herpet.*, with reference to the entoplastron of a tortoise or turtle: as, the *interclavicular* scute. See *plastron*, and cut under *carapace* (fig. 2). (*b*) In *ornith.*, with reference to the internal inferior air-sac of the neck of birds.

2. Of or pertaining to an interclavicle.

interclose† (in-tėr-klōz'), *v. t.* [Also *enterclose* (cf. OF. *entreclos*, pp.); < *inter-* + *close*[1]. Cf. *interclude.*] To shut in or within; confine.

I see not why it should be impossible for art to *interclose* some very minute and restless particles, which, by their various and incessant motions, may keep a metalline body in a state of fluidity. *Boyle*, Works, I. 638.

intercloud† (in-tėr-kloud'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *cloud*[1].] To shut within clouds.

None the least blackness *interclouded* had
So fair a day, nor any eye look'd sad.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

interclude† (in-tėr-klöd'), *v. t.* [= OF. *entreclore, entreclorre* = It. *interchiudere, intercludere*, < L. *intercludere*, shut off, shut in, < *inter*, between, + *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*[1]. Cf. *interclose.*] To shut off from a place or course by something intervening; intercept; cut off.

Laying siege against their cities, *intercluding* their ways and passages, and cutting off from them all commerce with other places of nations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 53

interclusion† (in-tėr-klö'zhọn), *n.* [= Sp. *interclusion*, < L. *interclusio(n-)*, < *intercludere*, pp. *interclusus*, shut off: see *interclude.*] Interception; a cutting or shutting off.

The *interclusion* of commerce. *Bisset*, Burke, I. 411.

intercoccygeal (in"tėr-kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-e-al.*] Situated between portions of the coccyx. — **Intercoccygeal fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.

intercoccygean (in"tėr-kok-sij'ē-an), *a.* Same as *intercoccygeal*.

intercollegiate (in"tėr-kọ-lē'ji-āt), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *collegium*, college: see *collegiate.*] Between colleges; of or pertaining to different colleges in participation: as, an *intercollegiate* contest or discussion.

intercolline (in-tėr-kol'in), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *collis*, a hill: see *colline.*] Lying between hills or hillocks: as, an *intercolline* hamlet. Specifically, in geology, applied by Lyell to the hollows which lie between the conical hillocks made up of accumulations from volcanic eruptions. [Rare.]

intercolonial (in"tėr-kọ-lō'ni-al), *a.* [= F. *intercolonial;* < L. *inter*, between, + *colonia*, colony, + *-al.*] Between colonies; of or pertaining to different colonies in intercourse: as, *intercolonial* commerce.

Happily for the national interests of British North America, its public men agreed at this critical juncture in their affairs to a political union, which has stimulated *intercolonial* trade. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 404.

intercolonially (in"tėr-kọ-lō'ni-al-i), *adv.* As between colonies.

intercolumnar (in"tėr-kō-lum'nar), *a.* [= F. *intercolumnaire* = Pg. *intercolumnar*, < L. *inter*, between, + *columna*, column: see *columnar.*] Between two columns; specifically, in *anat.*, extending between the pillars or columns of the external abdominal ring.

Recumbent figures fill the spandrils of the arches thrown over the *inter-columnar* spaces.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 190.

Intercolumnar fascia. See *fascia.* — **Intercolumnar fibers**, transverse fibers on the surface of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, extending across the upper part of the external abdominal ring, between its pillars or columns.

intercolumniation (in"tėr-kō-lum-ni-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *intercolumnium*, the space between two columns (< *inter*, between, + *columna*, column: see *column*), + *-ation.*] **1.** In *arch.*, the space between two columns, measured at the lower part of their shafts, usually taken as from center to center. This space, in the practice of the ancients, varied in proportion in almost every building. Vitruvius enumerates five varieties of intercolumniations, and assigns to them definite proportions expressed in measures of the inferior diameter of the column. These are: the *pycnostyle*, of one diameter and a half; the *systyle*, of two diameters; the *diastyle*, of three diameters; the *areostyle*, of four or sometimes five diameters; and the *eustyle*, of two and a quarter diameters. It is found, however, on examining the remains of ancient architecture, that the intercolumniations rarely if ever agree with the Vitruvian dimensions, which must therefore, like nearly all other theories of Vitruvius, be regarded as arbitrary.

Intercolumniation.

A, areostyle; *B*, eustyle; *C*, diastyle; *D*, systyle.

2. The system of spacing between columns, particularly with reference to a given building.

The position of the other two [columns] must be determined either by bringing forward the wall enclosing the stairs, so as to admit of the *intercolumniation* east and west being the same as that of the other columns, or of spacing them so as to divide the inner roof of the pronaos into equal squares. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 269.

intercombat† (in-tėr-kom'bat), *n.* [< *inter-* + *combat.*] A combat; fight.

The combat granted, and the day assign'd,
They both in order of the field appear,
Most richly furnish'd in all martial kind,
And at the point of *intercombat* were.
Daniel, Civil Wars, i.

intercome† (in-tėr-kum'), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *come.*] To intervene; interpose; interfere.

Notwithstanding the pope's *intercoming* to make himself a party in the quarrel, the bishops did adhere to their own sovereign. *Proc. against Garnet* (1606), *Rr. b.* (*Rich.*)

intercommon (in-tėr-kom'ọn), *v.* [< ME. *entercomenen, entercombnen*, < OF. *entrecommuner, entrecomuner*, intercommon; as *inter-* + *common*, *v.* Cf. *intercommune.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To participate or share in common; act by interchange; also, to keep commons or eat together. [Rare.]

That thowe cannyst nat, percaase anoder can,
To *entercommon* as a broodyr dothe with a-noder.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

To this add that precept of Aristotle, that wine be forborne in all consumptions: for that the spirits of the wine do play upon the same principles of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body, and so deceive and rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 55.

2. In *Eng. law*, to graze cattle reciprocally on each other's common; use two commons interchangeably or in common.

Common because of vicinage, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships which lie contiguous to each other have usually *intercommoned* with one another. *Blackstone*, Com., II. iii.

II.† *trans.* To denounce for criminal communication or fellowship. See *intercommoning*.

But it appeared that there had been no such designs, by this, that none came into it but those desperate *intercommoned* men who were as it were hunted from their houses into all those extravagances that men may fall in. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1679.

intercommonage (in-tėr-kom′ǫn-āj), *n.* [< *intercommon* + *-age*.] Mutual commonage; in *Eng. law*, a privilege enjoyed by the inhabitants of two or more contiguous manors or townships of pasturing their cattle in common.

intercommoner† (in-tėr-kom′ǫn-ėr), *n.* One who intercommons or intercommunes; specifically, a joint communicant.

They are *intercommoners* by suffrance with God, children, and servants. *Gataker*.

intercommoning† (in-tėr-kom′ǫn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *intercommon*, *v.*] Denunciation or outlawing for criminal communication or fellowship.

And upon that great numbers were outlawed: and a writ was issued out, that was indeed legal, but very seldom used, called *intercommoning;* because it made all that harboured such persons, or did not seize them, when they had it in their power, to be involved in the same guilt. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1676.

intercommune (in″tėr-kǫ-mūn′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intercommuned*, ppr. *intercommuning*. [In older form *intercommon*, q. v.; < OF. *entrecommuner*, < ML. *intercommunicare*, communicate, < L. *inter*, between, + *communicare*, communicate, commune: see *commune*[1].] **1.** To commune together or jointly; unite in communion or intercourse.—**2.** To hold communication or intercourse: as, to *intercommune* with rebels. [Scotch.]—**Letters of intercommuning**, in *Scotch hist.*, letters from the Privy Council prohibiting all persons from holding any kind of intercourse or communication with those therein denounced, under pain of being regarded as art and part in their crimes. *E. D.*

In the year 1676 *letters of intercommuning* were published. *Hallam*.

intercommunicability (in″tėr-kǫ-mū″ni-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *intercommunicable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being intercommunicable; capability of being mutually communicated.

The *intercommunicability* of scarlet fever and diphtheria. Quoted in *Millican's* Morbid Germs, p. 28.

intercommunicable (in″tėr-kǫ-mū′ni-ka-bl), *a.* [< *intercommunic(ate)* + *-able*. Cf. *communicable*.] Capable of being mutually communicated. *Coleridge*.

intercommunicate (in″tėr-kǫ-mū′ni-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intercommunicated*, ppr. *intercommunicating*. [< ML. *intercommunicatus*, pp. of *intercommunicare*, communicate: see *intercommune* and *communicate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To have or hold reciprocal communication.

II. *trans.* To communicate reciprocally; transmit to and from each other.

The rays coming from the vast body of the sun, and carried to mighty altitudes, receive one from another and *intercommunicate* the lights, as they be sent to and fro. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 954.

intercommunication (in″tėr-kǫ-mū-ni-kā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *intercommunication*, < ML. *intercommunicatio(n-)*, < *intercommunicare*, communicate: see *intercommunicate*.] Reciprocal communication or intercourse.

The free *intercommunication* between the basal spaces into which the auricles open and from which the arteries proceed *Quain*, Anat.

It is hard to say what . . . may be due to the more highly organised state of society, the greater activity of its forces, the readier *intercommunication* of its parts. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 136.

Common felons are allowed almost unrestricted *intercommunication* and association in the forwarding prisons, and are deported as speedily as practicable to Siberia. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 761.

intercommunion (in″tėr-kǫ-mū′nyǫn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *communion*.] Communion one with another; intimate intercourse.

That seemingly unsociable spirit so necessary in them to prevent . . . an entire *intercommunion* with the idolatrous religions round them. *Law*, Theory of Religion, ii.

intercommunity (in″tėr-kǫ-mū′ni-ti), *n.* [< *inter-* + *community*.] **1.** Reciprocal communication or possession; community.

It admits of no tolerance, no *intercommunity* of various sentiments, not the least difference of opinion. *Bp. Lowth*, To Warburton, p. 13.

2. The state of living or existing together in harmonious intercourse.

When, in consequence of that *intercommunity* of Paganism, . . . one nation adopted the gods of another, they did not always take in at the same time the secret worship or mysteries of that god. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

intercomplexity (in″tėr-kǫm-plek′si-ti), *n.* [< *inter-* + *complexity*.] A mutual involvement or entanglement.

Intercomplexities had arisen between all complications and interweavings of descent from three original strands. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, § 20.

intercondylar (in-tėr-kon′di-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *condyle* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *intercondyloid*.

intercondyloid (in-tėr-kon′di-loid), *a.* [< *inter-* + *condyle* + *-oid*.] In *anat.*, situated between two condyles: as, the *intercondyloid* fossa of the femur, a depressed space between the inner and the outer condyle of that bone.

interconnect (in″tėr-kǫ-nekt′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *connect*.] To connect or conjoin mutually and intimately.

So closely *interconnected*, and so mutually dependent. *H. A. Nicholson*.

interconnection (in″tėr-kǫ-nek′shǫn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *connection*.] The state or condition of being interconnected; intimate or mutual connection.

There are cases where two stars dissemble an *interconnection* which they really have, and other cases where they simulate an *interconnection* which they have not. *De Quincey*, System of the Heavens.

intercontinental (in-tėr-kon-ti-nen′tal), *a.* [= F. *intercontinental*, etc.; < *inter-* + *continental*.] Subsisting between different continents: as, *intercontinental* trade.

intercontradictory (in-tėr-kon-tra-dik′tǫ-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *contradictory*.] Contradictory one of the other, as statements or depositions.

interconversion (in″tėr-kǫn-vėr′shǫn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *conversion*.] Reciprocal conversion; interchange of form or constitution.

Till it shall be shown . . . how their *interconversion* [that of forms of molecular movement] is effected. *Sir J. Herschel*, Pop. Lects., p. 473.

interconvertible (in″tėr-kǫn-vėr′ti-bl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *convertible*.] Convertible each into the other; capable of being exchanged equivalently, the one for the other: as, *interconvertible* terms.

intercoracoid (in-tėr-kor′a-koid), *a.* [< *inter-* + *coracoid*.] Situated between the coracoids: as, the *intercoracoid* part of the sternum.

intercorallite (in-tėr-kor′a-līt), *a.* [< *inter-* + *corallite*.] Situated between corallites; noting space or substance so placed: as, *intercorallite* walls; *intercorallite* tissue.

intercosmic, intercosmical (in-tėr-koz′mik, -mi-kal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *cosmos*, the universe: see *cosmical*.] Between the constituent parts of the universe.

The doctrine of attenuated matter scattered through the *intercosmical* spaces of organized systems is distinct. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 49.

intercostal (in-tėr-kos′tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intercostal* = Sp. Pg. *intercostal* = It. *intercostale*, < NL. *intercostalis*, < L. *inter*, between, + *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] **I.** *a.* Situated or intervening between successive ribs of the same side of the body: as, *intercostal* muscles, vessels, spaces.—**Intercostal artery**, an artery, generally a branch of the thoracic aorta, situated in an intercostal space. There are generally as many such arteries as there are such spaces, and the artery usually hugs the under border of a rib. In man there are 11 pairs, the one or two uppermost of which are branches of the subclavian artery, the remaining pairs being derived directly from the aorta. They run to some extent in a groove inside the lower border of the rib, and between the external and the internal layer of intercostal muscles.—**Intercostal fasciæ**. See *fascia*.—**Intercostal gland**, a lymphatic gland situated in an intercostal space. In man there are several intercostal glands, of small size, near the heads of the ribs, and between the layers of intercostal muscles. They empty for the most part into the thoracic duct.

We have seen these *intercostal glands* enlarged and diseased in phthisis. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 213.

Intercostal keelson, muscle, etc. See the nouns.—**Intercostal nerve**, an anterior branch of any spinal nerve which runs in an intercostal space to a greater or less extent. In man there are 12 pairs of such nerves. They are sometimes divided into upper and lower, or pectoral and abdominal, sets of 6 pairs each.—**Intercostal neuralgia**, neuralgia of an intercostal nerve.—**Intercostal vein**, a vein running with and corresponding to an intercostal artery, and usually emptying into an azygous vein.—**Intercostal vessel**, an intercostal artery, vein, or lymphatic duct.

II. *n.* An intercostal structure, as an artery, and especially a muscle; an intercostalis. The intercostals are two layers of muscular fibers occupying the intercostal spaces, running obliquely, and for the most part between any two successive ribs. They are respiratory in function.—**External intercostals**, the outer layer of intercostal muscles, running obliquely downward and forward from one rib to another. In man there are 11 on each side of the chest.—**Internal intercostals**, the inner layer of intercostal muscles, the direction of whose fibers crosses that of the external layer. Some of them usually run over more than one intercostal space; such are called *subcostals* or *infracostals*.

intercostalis (in″tėr-kos-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *intercostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *intercostal*.] In *anat.*, an intercostal; one of the intercostal muscles.

intercostohumeral (in-tėr-kos-tō-hū′mę-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< *intercost(al)* + *humeral*.] **I.** *a.* Proceeding from an intercostal space to the upper arm: specifically applied to certain nerves.

II. *n.* An intercostohumeral nerve.

The posterior lateral branch of the second intercostal nerve . . . is larger than the others, and is called the *intercosto-humeral*, because it supplies the integuments of the arm. . . . The corresponding branch of the third intercostal is also an intercosto-humeral nerve. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 332.

intercostohumeralis (in-tėr-kos-tō-hū-mę-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *intercostohumerales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *intercostohumeral*.] An intercostohumeral nerve.

intercourse (in′tėr-kōrs), *n.* [Formerly also *entercourse*; < ME. *entercourse*, *entrecourse* (also *intercurse*, after L.), < OF. *entrecors*, *entrecours*, *intercours*, intercourse, < L. *intercursus*, a running between, intervention, interposition (ML. also intercommunication), < *intercurrere*, pp. *intercursus*, run between, intervene: see *intercur*, *intercurrent*.] **1.** Communication between persons or places; frequent or habitual meeting or contact of one person with another, or of a number of persons with others, in conversation, trade, travel, etc.; physical interchange; reciprocal dealing: as, the *intercourse* between town and country.

At the last shall ye come to people, cities, and towns, wherein is continual *intercourse* and occupying of merchandize and chaffare. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Euen then when in Assyria it selfe it was corrupted by *entercourse* of strangers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

By which [bridge] the spirits perverse
With easy *intercourse* pass to and fro.
Milton, P. L., ii. 1031.

2. Mental or spiritual interchange; reciprocal exchange of ideas or feelings; intercommunion.

Food of the mind [talk] or this sweet *intercourse*
Of looks and smiles. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 238.

Thou wast made for social *intercourse* and gentle greetings. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 54.

The neighboring Indians in a short time became accustomed to the uncouth sound of the Dutch language, and an *intercourse* gradually took place between them and the new comers. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 101.

His *intercourse* with heaven and earth becomes part of his daily food. *Emerson*, Nature.

Sexual intercourse, coition.

intercoxal (in-tėr-kok′sal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *coxa* + *-al*.] In *entom.*, situated between the coxæ or bases of the legs.—**Intercoxal process**, a projection of the hard integument between the coxæ: specifically applied to a process of the first ventral segment of the abdomen extending between the posterior coxal cavities. It is found especially in many *Coleoptera*.

intercross (in-tėr-krôs′), *v.* [< *inter-* + *cross*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To cross reciprocally; specifically, in *biol.*, to fertilize by impregnation of one species or variety by means of another; interbreed.

These plants [those capable of self-fertilization] are frequently *intercrossed*, owing to the prepotency of pollen from another individual or variety over the plant's own pollen. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 2.

Natural species . . . are nearly always more or less sterile when *intercrossed*. *A. R. Wallace*, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 301.

II. *intrans.* In *biol.*, to become impregnated by a different variety or species, or, in the case of hermaphrodites, by a different individual.

Cultivated plants like those in a state of nature frequently *intercross*, and will thus mingle their constitutional peculiarities. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 255.

intercross (in′tėr-krôs), *n.* [< *intercross*, *v.*] An instance of cross-fertilization. *Darwin*.

intercrural (in-tėr-krö′ral), *a.* [< *inter-* + *crura* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the space between the crura or rami of the under jaw; interramal; submental. (*b*) Situated between the crura cerebri, as the interpeduncular space or area at the base of the brain.

intercultural (in-tėr-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *culture* + *-al.*] Intermediate in the process of cultivation.

By "*intercultural* tillage," Dr. Sturtevant means tilling, stirring the soil, while the plant is growing. The value of *intercultural* tillage has long been understood.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 376.

The *intercultural* tillage should be applied whenever the upper soil has regained . . . its connection with the lower soil. *Nature*, XXXVII. 524.

intercur† (in-tėr-kėr'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *entercorre*, < OF. *entrecorre, entrecourre*, < L. *intercurrere*, run between, run along with, mingle with, intercede, < *inter*, between, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1]. Cf. *concur, decur, incur*, etc.] To run or come between; intervene.

I [Wolsey] as your lieutenaunt being alwaies propice and redy to *entercorre*, as a loving mynister for the stablishing &c. of good amyte bitwene your hignes and hym.
State Papers, Wolsey to Hen. VIII., 1527.

So that there *intercur* no sin in the acting thereof.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 9.

intercurl (in-tėr-kėrl'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *curl.*] To curl or twine between; entwine.

Queen Helen, whose Jacinth-hair curled by nature, but *intercurled* by art (like a fine brook through golden sands), had a rope of fair pearl. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

intercurrence (in-tėr-kur'ens), *n.* [< *intercurren(t)* + *-ce.*] **1.** A running or coming between; intervention. [Rare.]

We may . . . consider what fluidity salt-petre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor.
Boyle, Hist. Fluidity, xvi.

2†. An intervening occurrence; an incident.

To be sagacious in such *intercurrences* is not superstition, but wary and pious discretion.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 29.

intercurrent (in-tėr-kur'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intercurrent* = Sp. *intercurrente* = Pg. *intercorrente*, < L. *intercurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *intercurrere*, run between, intervene: see *intercur.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Running between or among; occurring between; intervening. [Rare.]

Transacts with the Dane, with the French, the rupture with both; together with all the *intercurrent* exploits at Guiny, the Mediterranean, West Indies, and other signal particulars. *Evelyn*, To my Lord Treasurer.

The ebbing and flowing of the sea Des Cartes ascribeth to the greater pressure made upon the air by the moon, and the *intercurrent* ethereal substance, at certain times (of the day, and of the lunary month) than at others.
Boyle, Works, I. 41.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, occurring in a patient already suffering from some disease: said of a second disease.

He died of *intercurrent* disease.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 404.

II.† *n.* Something that intervenes; an intercurrence; an incident.

[Fortune] having diversified and distinguished even from the beginning our enterprise, like a play or enterlude, with many dangerous *intercurrents*, was assistant and ran with us, at the very point and upshot of the execution thereof. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 998.

intercurse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *intercourse.*

intercut† (in-tėr-kut'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *cut.*] To intersect.

The countrey whence he sprung . . . is so inlayed and everywhere so *intercutt* and indented with the sea or fresh navigable rivers that one cannot tell what to call it, either water or land. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 5.

intercystic (in-tėr-sis'tik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *cyst* + *-ic.*] Lying or occurring between cysts: as, the *intercystic* tissue of a cystic tumor.

interdash (in-tėr-dash'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *dash.*] To intersperse. [Rare.]

A prologue *interdash'd* with many a stroke.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 538.

interdeal† (in'tėr-dēl), *n.* [Also *enterdeal*; < *inter-* + *deal*[1].] **1.** Intercourse; conduct.

To learne the *enterdeale* of Princes strange,
To marke th' intent of counsells, and the change
Of states. *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 785.

2. Commerce; traffic.

The trading and *interdeale* with other nations rounde about have chaunged and greatly altered the dialect therof. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

interdental (in-tėr-den'tal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dental.*] Occurring or produced between the teeth.

The *interdental* sound of z. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 350.

Interdental space, the space or interval between the cogs of a geared wheel.

interdentil, interdentel (in-tėr-den'til, -tel), *n.* [< *inter-* + *dentil, dentel.*] In *arch.*, the space between two dentils.

interdependence, interdependency (in"tėr-dē-pen'dens, -den-si), *n.* [= F. *interdépendance;* as *inter-* + *dependence, dependency.*] Mutual dependence.

There is an intimate *interdependence* of intellect and morals. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

The wonderful *interdependence* shown by Darwin to exist between insects and plants in the fertilization of the latter. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 145.

interdependent (in"tėr-dē-pen'dent), *a.* [< *inter-* + *dependent.*] Mutually dependent.

And this because phenomena are independent not less than *interdependent.*
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 88.

Ignorance, intemperance, immorality, and disease—these things are all *interdependent* and closely connected.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 16.

Painting, for example, is an *interdependent* process, and both in its execution and results its interdependence lies in purely physical combinations of visible and touchable materials. *Argyll*, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 152.

interdestructiveness (in-tėr-dē-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* [< *inter-* + *destructiveness.*] Mutual destructiveness. *Godwin*, Mandeville, II. 103.

interdict (in-tėr-dikt'), *v. t.* [In ME. *entrediten*, < OF. *entredit* (pp. of *entredire*); < L. *interdictus*, pp. of *interdicere* (> It. *interdicere, interdire* = Sp. *entredicer, interdecir* = Pg. *entredizer, interdizer* = OF. *entredire*, F. *interdire*), interpose by speaking, contradict, forbid, < *inter*, between, + *dicere*, speak, say: see *diction.*] **1.** To declare authoritatively against, as the use or doing of something; debar by forbidding; prohibit peremptorily.

Let the brave chiefs their glorious toils divide,
And whose the conquest, mighty Jove decide;
While we from *interdicted* fields retire,
Nor tempt the wrath of heav'n's avenging sire.
Pope, Iliad, v. 43.

Nature, however, . . . is an excellent friend in such cases; sealing the lips, *interdicting* utterance, commanding a placid dissimulation. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

2. To prohibit from some action or proceeding; restrain by prohibitory injunction; estop; preclude.

To prevent their seeking relief from the slow agonies of this torture, they would be *interdicted* the use of knives and forks, and every other instrument of self-destruction.
Everett, Orations, I. 500.

They [the Plantagenets] were *interdicted* from taxing; but they claimed the right of begging and borrowing.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

Specifically—**3.** *Eccles.*, to cut off from communion with a church; debar from ecclesiastical functions or privileges.

The reame was therefore nygh thre yere *enderdited*, and stode a-cursed that neuer manes body ne womans was byried in noon halowed place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 466.

Becket had gotten him more Friends at Rome, and by their means prevailed with the Pope to give him Power to *interdict* some Bishops in England that had done him Wrong. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 57.

=Syn. *Prohibit*, etc. See *forbid.*

interdict (in'tėr-dikt), *n.* [In ME. *enterdit*, < OF. *entredit*, F. *interdit* = Pr. *entredich* = Sp. *entredicho, interdicto* = Pg. *interdicto* = It. *interdetto;* < L. *interdictum*, a prohibition, neut. of *interdictus*, pp. of *interdicere*, forbid, prohibit: see *interdict, v.*] **1.** An official or authoritative prohibition; a prohibitory order or decree.

No *interdict*
Defends the touching of these viands pure.
Milton, P. R., ii. 369.

2. In *Rom. law*, an adjudication, by a solemn ordinance issued by the pretor, in his capacity of governing magistrate, for the purpose of quieting a controversy, usually as to peaceable possession, between private parties. More specifically—(*a*) in earlier times, a prohibition or injunction incidental or introductory to an action, forbidding interference with possession until the right should have been determined; (*b*) in later times, the extension of this remedy so as to include not merely such injunctive relief, but also production or discovery (called *exhibitory interdict* or *interdict for production*), and the delivery of possession, the reinstatement of a previous situation, or other undoing of a wrong (called *interdict of restitution*). Throughout the various extensions of the term the characteristic idea seems to have been the act of the pretor in assuming in some sense the functions of a plaintiff or a prosecutor on grounds of public policy, somewhat as in modern practice the court makes orders or decrees upon some subjects, which, though made in a private controversy, it will enforce in the name of the people by proceedings for contempt.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical sentence which forbids the right of Christian burial, the use of the sacraments, and the enjoyment of public worship, or the exercise of ecclesiastical functions. Interdicts may be *general*, as applied to a country or city, or *particular*, as applied to a church or other locality; they may be *local*, as applied to places, *personal*, as applied to a person or some class of persons, or *mixed*, as directed against both places and persons. General and local interdicts have rarely been pronounced since the middle ages.

The pope sent his nuncio to no purpose, and then put the city under an *interdict.* *J. Adams*, Works, V. 22.

4. In *Scots law*, an injunction. See *suspension.*

interdiction (in-tėr-dik'shon), *n.* [= F. *interdiction* = Sp. *interdiccion* = Pg. *interdicção* = It. *interdizione*, < L. *interdictio(n-)*, a prohibiting, < *interdicere*, pp. *interdictus*, prohibit, forbid: see *interdict, v.*] **1.** The act of interdicting; authoritative prohibition; declaratory estoppel.

The truest issue of thy throne
By his own *interdiction* stands accurs'd.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3, 106.

Sternly he pronounced
The rigid *interdiction*, which resounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 334.

By this means the Kingdom was released of the *interdiction.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 73.

2. In *law*, judicial restraint imposed upon one who, from unsoundness of mind, weakness, or improvidence, is incapable of managing his own affairs, or is liable to imposition. An inquisition of lunacy relates to the present or past. The interdiction expressed or implied by the confirmation of the inquisition and the appointment of a guardian relates to the future, and from the time of interdiction no act of the person is valid without the intervention of the court.

3. In *Rom. law*, an edict or decree of the pretor to meet the circumstances of a particular case, but granted usually from considerations of a public character. See *interdict, n.*, 2.—**4.** Same as *interdict, n.*, 4.—**Interdiction of fire and water**, banishment by an order that no man should supply the person banished with fire or water, the two necessaries of life. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

interdictive (in-tėr-dik'tiv), *a.* [< *interdict* + *-ive.*] Of the nature of an interdict; constituting an interdict; prohibitory.

A timely separation from the flock by that *interdictive* sentence; lest his conversation unprohibited, or unbranded, might breathe a pestilential murrain into the other sheep. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

interdictory (in-tėr-dik'tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *interdictorius*, prohibitory, < L. *interdicere*, pp. *interdictus*, prohibit: see *interdict, v.*] Serving to interdict or prohibit.

interdifferentiation (in-tėr-dif-ę-ren-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *differentiation.*] Differentiation between or among.

interdiffuse (in"tėr-di-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interdiffused*, ppr. *interdiffusing.* [< *inter-* + *diffuse.*] To diffuse or spread among or between. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

interdiffusion (in"tėr-di-fū'zhon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *diffusion.*] The act of interdiffusing; mutual diffusion.

In the case of molten metals the *interdiffusion* may be extremely rapid. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8788.

interdigital (in-tėr-dij'i-tal), *a.* [= F. *interdigital;* < L. *inter*, between, + *digitus*, finger: see *digital.*] Situated between digits; connecting fingers or toes one with another. The webbing of a duck's foot is *interdigital;* so is most of the membrane of a bat's wing.

interdigitate (in-tėr-dij'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interdigitated*, ppr. *interdigitating.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate.*] **I.** *trans.* To insert between the fingers; interweave like the joined fingers of the two hands. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be interwoven; commingle like interlocked fingers.

The groups of characters that are essential to the true definition of a plant and animal *interdigitate*, so to speak, in that low department of the organic world from which the two great branches rise and diverge. *Owen.*

2. In *anat.*, specifically, to interpose finger-like processes or digitations between similar processes of another part, as one muscle may do to another; inosculate by means of reciprocal serrations: followed by *with.* Thus, the human serratus magnus muscle *interdigitates* by several of its serrations *with* similar processes of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen.

In certain species of Mustelus . . . a rudimentary placenta is formed, the vascular walls of the umbilical sac becoming plaited, and *interdigitating with* similar folds of the wall of the uterus. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 120.

interdigitation (in-tėr-dij-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *interdigitate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of inserting between the fingers, or of inserting the fingers of one hand between those of the other; hence, the state of being inextricably interwoven or run into each other, as is the case with the characters of the lowest classes of plants and animals; intermixture.—**2.** In *anat.*, specifically—(*a*) Reciprocal digitation; the state or quality of being interdigitated or reciprocally interposed by means of digitate processes. Interdigitation presents an appearance as of two saws with the teeth of one set in the spaces between the teeth of the other. (*b*) The set of spaces between digits or finger-like processes.

interduce (in'tėr-dūs), *n.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] In *carp.*, same as *intertie*.

interepimeral (in-tėr-ep-i-mē'ral), *a.* [< *inter-* + *epimera* + *-al*.] Situated between epimera: as, the *interepimeral* membrane. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 269.

interepithelial (in-tėr-ep-i-thē'li-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *epithelial*.] Situated between or among epithelial cells. Also *intra-epithelial*.

interequinoctial (in-tėr-ē-kwi-nok'shal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *equinoctial*.] Coming between the equinoxes.

Spring and autumn I have denominated equinoctial periods: summer and winter I have called *interequinoctial* intervals. *Asiatic Researches*

interesst (in'tėr-es), *v. t.* [Also *interesse*; < OF. *interesser*, F. *intéresser* (formerly chiefly in pp. *intéressé*), interest, concern, OF. also damage, = Pr. *interessar* = Sp. *interesar* = Pg. *interessar* = It. *interessare*, concern, interest, < L. *interesse*, be between, be distant, be different, be present at, be of importance, import, concern (impers. *interest*, it concerns), < *inter*, between, + *esse*, be: see *be*[1]. Cf. *interest*.] To interest; concern; affect; especially, to concern or affect deeply.

To whose young love
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy
Strive to be *interess'd*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1, 187.

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be *interessed* in its concerns, is natural to all men, and is indeed our common duty.
Dryden, Epick Poetry.

interesst (in'tėr-es), *n.* [Also *interesse*; < ME. *interesse* (= G. Dan. *interesse* = Sw. *intresse*), < OF. *interesse* = Pr. *interesse* = Sp. *interés* = Pg. It. *interesse*, < ML. *interesse*, n., concern, interest, premium on money lent, right, etc., < L. *interesse*, v., concern: see *interess*, *v.*] Interest; concern; deep concern.

That false forsweryng have there noon *interesse*.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 210.

But wote thou this, thou hardy Titanesse,
That not the worth of any living wight
May challenge ought in Heavens *interesse*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 33.

interesse termini (in-tėr-es'ē tėr'mi-nī). [ML.: *interesse*, interest (see *interess*, *n.*); *termini*, gen. of *terminus*, end, ending: see *term*, *n.*] The right of entry upon land vested in a lessee. It is not an estate, but an interest for the term; and the right may be exercised by the executors or administrators of the owner if he dies without having entered.

interest (in'tėr-est), *n.* [Late ME. *interest* (= D. *interest*), < OF. *interest*, interest, concern, also damage, prejudice, F. *intérêt*, interest, profit, advantage, < L. *interest*, it concerns, it is to the advantage, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. impers. of *interesse*, concern: see *interess*, *v.* Practically *interest* is a later var. of *interess*, *n.*] **1.** That which concerns or is of importance; that which is advantageous, or connected with advantage or welfare; concern; concernment; behoof; advantage: as, the common *interests* of life; to act for the public *interest*.

We destroy the Common-wealth, while we preserve our own private *Interests*, and neglect the Publick.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 58.

'Tis for the fowler's *interest* to beware
The bird intangled should not 'scape the snare.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 444.

Inglorious slave to *int'rest*, ever join'd
With fraud, unworthy of a royal mind!
Pope, Iliad, i. 195.

By the term *interests* I mean not only material well-being, but also all those mental luxuries, all those grooves or channels for thought, which it is easy and pleasing to follow, and painful and difficult to abandon.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 203.

The provinces were ruled, or rather plundered, in the *interest* of the privileged class, above all in the *interest* of the leading members of the privileged class.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 332.

2. The feeling that something (the object of the feeling) concerns one; a feeling of the importance of something with reference to one's self; a feeling of personal concernment in an object, such as to fix the attention upon it; appreciative or sympathetic regard: as, to feel an *interest* in a person; to excite one's *interest* in a project; a subject of absorbing *interest*.

From all a closer *interest* flourish'd up,
Tenderness touch by touch.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

Something further is necessary to that lively interaction of mind and object which we call a state of attention, and this is *interest*. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 92.

A little more than a year ago the whole world was following with intense *interest* the fortunes of the English flying column dispatched by Lord Wolseley from Korti to cross the desert of Matammeh.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 557.

3. Personal or selfish consideration; regard to private benefit or profit: as, his actions are controlled by *interest*; the clashing of rival *interests*.

"*Interest* and passion" may "come in, and be too strong for reflection and conscience," but still reflection and conscience are always present with us to bear witness against them. *Fowler*, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 145.

A man never pleads better than where his own personal *interest* is concerned. *Addison*, Trial of the Wine-brewers.

Interest . . . ought in reason to be treated as an objection to the credit of a witness, and not to his competence.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 455.

4. Influence from personal importance or capability; power of influencing the action of others: as, he has *interest* at court; to solicit a person's *interest* in behalf of an application.

Come, come, Lydia, hope for the best — Sir Anthony shall use his *interest* with Mrs. Malaprop.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

Ingeniously made *interest* with the Pope
To set such tedious regular forms aside.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 191.

5. Personal possession or right of control; share or participation in ownership: as, to have great *interests* in a county; an *interest* in a stock company; also, anything that is of importance from a commercial or financial point of view; a business; property in general: as, the mining *interests*.

Anjou, a Dutchy, Main, a County great,
Of which the English long had been possest;
And Manus, a city of no small receit,
To which the duke pretended *interest*.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

All your *interest* in those territories
Is utterly bereft you: all is lost.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1, 84.

The Priests and Levites they bid consider what would become of them all if the Law of Moses was abrogated, by which their *interest* was upheld.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

The contest was for an *interest* then riding at single anchor. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

6. In *law*, in the most general sense, legal concern of a person in a thing or in the conduct of another person, whether it consist in a right of enjoyment in or benefit from property, or a right of advantage, or a subjection to liability in the event of conduct; more specifically, a right in property, or to some of those uses or benefits from which the property is inseparable. In a narrower sense it was used in the English common law of real property, to designate a right less than an estate, such as a lease or an easement, etc.

7. Payment, or a sum paid, for the use of money, or for forbearance of a debt. The interest bears a fixed ratio (agreed upon by the parties) to the sum loaned, and is to be paid at certain stated times, as once or twice a year. The money lent or due is called the *principal*, the sum paid for the use of it the *interest*, the fixed ratio, which is so many units in one hundred, the *rate per cent.*, or simply the *per cent*. The rate per cent. is usually so much a year, or per annum. Sometimes the rate is mentioned as so much per month; $100 at 1 per cent. per month is equal to $100 at 12 per cent. per annum. *Legal interest* is the rate established by law, and it is always understood that legal interest is intended when no specific rate is mentioned. Interest greater than the legal rate is usury, and is prohibited by law. In certain jurisdictions, however, it is allowable to give and receive higher than legal rates by special contract between the parties. Interest may be either *simple* or *compound*. *Simple interest* is the interest arising from the principal sum only, and, though not paid, is not itself chargeable with interest. *Compound interest* is the interest paid not only on the original or principal sum, but also on the interest as it falls due and, remaining unpaid, is added to the principal.

Who pawn their souls and put them out at *interest* for a very small present advantage, although they are sure in a very little time to lose both their *Interest* and the Principal too. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

Hence — **8.** Something added or thrown in by way of premium or enhancement; an added quantity over and above what is due, deserved, or expected.

With all speed,
You shall have your desires, with *interest*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3, 49.

Beneficial interest, a right or interest to be enjoyed for one's own benefit, as distinguished from the right of a trustee for the benefit of another. — **Chattel interest.** See *chattel*. **Equitable interest**, such an interest as is recognized and protected by courts of equity, although it might not be at common law. — **Insurable interest.** See *insurable*, 2. **Interest or no interest**, a provision in a policy of insurance signifying that the contract will be executed even though the insured have no insurable interest in the subject-matter. — **Landed interest.** See *landed*. — **Maritime interest.** See *maritime*. — **Party in interest**, a person who, though he may not be named in a contract as a contracting party, or in a suit as a party on the record, has a legal interest in the subject. — **To make interest** for a person, to secure influence on his behalf.

I *made interest* with Mr. Blogg the beadle to have him as a Minder. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 16.

Vested in interest, conferred in title or ownership, although it may be as yet expectant, and not with a present right of possession. See *vested*. — **Vested interest**, an interest completely assured, and constituting such a right as a change in the law generally ought not to take away except for public use and upon compensation.

interest (in'tėr-est), *v. t.* [A var. of earlier *interess*, *v.*, prob. through confusion of *interessed* = *interest*, pret. and pp. of the verb, with *interest*, *n.*: see *interess*.] **1†.** To concern; affect; be of advantage or importance to.

After his returne for England, he endevoured by his best abilities to *interest* his Countrey and state in those faire Regions. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 266.

Or rather, gracious sir,
Create me to this glory, since my cause
Doth *interest* this fair quarrel. *Ford*.

2. To engage the attention of; excite concern in; stimulate to feeling or action in regard to something.

The multitude is more easily *interested* for the most unmeaning badge, or the most insignificant name, than for the most important principle. *Macaulay*, Milton.

To *interest* the reader in a contest against heresy in the East, and then transport him to a battle against Erastianism in the West. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 5.

We are *interested* in a thing when we are affected by it either pleasurably or painfully.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 83.

3. To cause to take a personal concern or share; induce to participate: as, to *interest* a person in an enterprise. — **4†.** To place or station.

Interested him among the gods. *Chapman*.

interested (in'tėr-es-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Concerned in a cause or in consequences; hence, biased by personal considerations; concerned chiefly for one's private advantage; also, springing from or influenced by self-interest or selfishness: as, an *interested* witness.

His familiars were his entire friends, and could have no *interested* views in courting his acquaintance.
Steele, Spectator, No. 497.

Ill successes did not discourage that ambitious and *interested* people. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

We have no *interested* motive for this undertaking, being a society of gentlemen of distinction.
Goldsmith, Magazine in Miniature.

2. Having an interest or share; having money involved: as, one *interested* in the funds.

interestedly (in'tėr-es-ted-li), *adv.* In an interested manner; with interest.

interestedness (in'tėr-es-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being interested, or of having an interest in a question or an event; hence, regard for one's own private views or profit.

I might give them what degree of credit I pleased, and take them with abatement for Mr. Solmes's *interestedness*, if I thought fit. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 243.

interesting (in'tėr-es-ting), *p. a.* Exciting or adapted to excite interest; engaging the attention or curiosity: as, an *interesting* story.

Our pleasures and pains make up the *interesting* side of our experience. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 450.

interestingly (in'tėr-es-ting-li), *adv.* In an interesting manner.

interestingness (in'tėr-es-ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being interesting.

No special beauty or *interestingness* of the locality can directly cause the delight.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 54.

interface (in'tėr-fās), *n.* [< *inter-* + *face*.] A plane surface regarded as the common boundary of two bodies.

The *interface* of the two liquids in the axial line.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 264.

interfacial (in-tėr-fā'shial), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *facies*, face: see *facial*, and cf. *interface*.] **1.** In *geom.*, included between two faces: thus, an *interfacial* angle is formed by the meeting of two planes. — **2.** Pertaining to an interface.

interfascicular (in″tėr-fa-sik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *fascicle* + *-ar*[3].] **1.** In *anat.*, situated or occurring between fascicles: as, *interfascicular* veins; *interfascicular* spaces. — **2.** In *bot.*, lying between the fascicles or fibrovascular bundles. Interfascicular cambium is that part of the cambium zone which lies between the fibrovascular bundles in the stems of gymnosperms and dicotyledons. *Bastin*.

interfection† (in-tėr-fek'shon), *n.* [< L. *interfectio(n-)*, a killing, < *interficere*, pp. *interfectus*, kill, destroy, interrupt, lit. put between, < *inter*, between, + *facere*, do: see *fact*.] Killing; murder. *Bailey*.

interfemoral (in-tėr-fem'ō-ral), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *femur*, pl. *femora*, thigh: see *femoral*.] Situated between the thighs; connecting the hind limbs: as, the *interfemoral* membrane of a bat.

interfere (in-tėr-fēr′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interfered*, ppr. *interfering*. [Formerly also *enterfere;* < ME. *enterferen*, < OF. *entreferir*, exchange blows, F. *interférer*, interfere, < ML. **interferire*, strike between, < L. *inter*, between, + *ferire*, strike.] **1.** To take a part in the affairs of others; especially, to intermeddle; act in such a way as to check or hamper the action of other persons or things.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the state. *Swift.*

Our war no *interfering* kings demands,
Nor shall be trusted to Barbarian hands.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, viii.

A Sheik Arab, who lives here [Suez], has really all the power, whenever he pleases to *interfere*.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 133.

2. To clash; come in collision; be in opposition: as, the claims of two nations may *interfere;* the two things *interfere* with each other.

Nature is ever *interfering* with Art. *Emerson*, Art.

3. In *farriery*, to strike one hoof or the shoe of one hoof against the fetlock of the opposite leg (of the same pair): said of a horse.—**4.** In *physics*, to act reciprocally upon one another so as to modify the effect of each, by augmenting, diminishing, or nullifying it: said of waves of light, heat, sound, water, etc. See *interference*, 5.

When two similar and equal series of waves arrive at a common point, they *interfere*, as it is called, with one another, so that the actual disturbance of the medium at any instant is the resultant of the disturbances which it would have suffered at that instant from the two series separately. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 606.

=Syn. 1. *Intermeddle, Intervene*, etc. See *interpose*.

interference (in-tėr-fēr′ens), *n.* [= F. *interférence* = Pg. *interferencia* = It. *interferenza;* as *interfere* + *-ence*.] **1.** The act of interfering; interposition; especially, intermeddling.

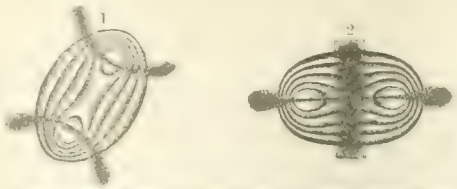
This circumstance, which is urged against the bill, becomes an additional motive for our *interference*.
Burke, On Fox's East India Bill.

A part of the European powers have attempted to establish a right of *interference* to put down revolutionary principles in that continent.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 45.

2. A clashing or collision; the act of coming into violent contact.—**3.** In *farriery*, a striking of one foot against the one next to it, as one hind foot against the other.—**4.** In *Amer. patent law*, the conflict between two patents or applications for patent which claim in whole or in part the same invention. Hence, *to go into interference* (of an application for a patent) is to be reserved for the purpose of litigating the question in the patent office before the application shall be granted.

5. In *physics*, the mutual action of waves of any kind (whether those in water, or sound-, heat-, or light-waves) upon one another, by which, under certain conditions, the vibrations and their effects are increased, diminished, or neutralized. The term was first employed by Dr. Young to express certain phenomena which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on one another. In general, if two systems of waves come together, they *interfere*—that is, they unite to reinforce or destroy one another, the actual disturbance of the medium at any instant being the resultant of the two disturbances considered separately. For example, if the two systems are of equal intensity and in the same phase, the result will be a doubled disturbance; if, however, they are half a wave-length apart, the result will be rest. Thus, two sounds of the same pitch and intensity produce a note of double the intensity when they meet in the same phase, the point of condensation of one corresponding to that of the other; when, on the other hand, the point of maximum condensation of the first corresponds to that of rarefaction of the other, they destroy each other. Again, if two notes differing but slightly in pitch (say one vibration per second) are sounded together, there will be one instant in each second when the two wave-systems will nearly coincide in phase, and one when they will be half a wave-length apart; the result is that they alternately strengthen and weaken each other at these moments, and the ear perceives the pulsations in the note called *beats* (see *beat*[1], 7). The same principles hold true in the case of light, as was first shown by Young. The interference of light-waves is illustrated by the phenomena of diffraction (see *diffraction*): thus, a diffraction grating gives with monochromatic light a series of light and dark bands (*interference fringes*), corresponding respectively to the points of maximum and minimum motion resulting from the mutual action of the two wave-systems; for the former they are in the same phase, for the latter they differ in phase by half a wave-length. If white light is employed, a series of spectra (*interference spectra*) of different orders is obtained. Newton's rings, obtained, for example, when ordinary light is reflected from a convex lens of long focus pressed upon a plate of glass, are circular interference spectra. The colors of thin films, as of oil on water or of a soap-bubble, are due to interference, as is also the iridescence of some antique glass or of mother-of-pearl. Still again, the beautiful figures produced when a section of a uniaxial crystal cut normal to the axis, or of a biaxial crystal cut normal to the bisectrix, is viewed in converging polarized light are similar phenomena, and are hence called *interference figures*. Recently (1888–9) Hertz

Interference Figure of a Uniaxial Crystal.



Interference Figure of a Biaxial Crystal: (1) when the axial plane [illegible] inclined 45° to the vibration-planes of the [illegible]; (2) when it is respectively parallel and perpendicular to them.

has shown that electric waves, produced, for example, by induction discharges between two metal surfaces and propagated through space, also exhibit under proper conditions interference phenomena. These waves may have a length of several feet. See *wave*.=**Syn. 1.** *Mediation, Intervention*, etc. See *interposition*.

interferer (in-tėr-fēr′ėr), *n.* One who or that which interferes.

interferingly (in-tėr-fēr′ing-li), *adv.* In an interfering manner; by interference; by intermeddling.

interfibrillar (in″tėr-fī-bril′ăr), *a.* [= F. *interfibrillaire;* as *inter-* + *fibrilla* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between fibrils.

Tumours in which we have . . . a swollen and semi-liquid condition of the *interfibrillar* substance.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 143.

interfibrillary (in-tėr-fī′bri-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *interfibrillar*.

interfibrous (in-tėr-fī′brus), *a.* [< *inter-* + *fiber*[1] + *-ous*.] Situated between fibers.

Pressing the combined lime and *interfibrous* matter out of the tissue. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 384.

interfilamentar (in-tėr-fil-a-men′tăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *filament* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between filaments. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 689.

interfillet (in-tėr-fil′et), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *fillet*.] To bind in and over; weave. [Rare.]

There is an actual predominance of the practical or ethical aim, not only as the immediate motive and ultimate goal of his endeavor, but constantly *interfilleted* and interwoven with the theoretical tissue.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 387.

interflow (in-tėr-flō′), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *flow*[1].] To flow between.

What way the current cold
Of Northern Ocean with strong tides doth *interflow* and swell. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 12.

interfluent (in-tėr′flō̤-ent), *a.* [< L. *interfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *interfluere*, flow between, < *inter*, between, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **1.** Flowing between; flowing back and forth.

The agitation of some *interfluent* subtile matter.
Boyle, Works, II. 503.

2. Flowing together; harmoniously blending: of sounds, forms, etc.

As written by Chaucer, it was picturesque, full of music and color—the *interfluent*, luxurious pentameter couplet, revived by Hunt and Keats.
Stedman, The Century, XXIX. 508.

interfluous (in-tėr′flō̤-us), *a.* [< L. *interfluus*, flowing between, < *interfluere*, flow between: see *interfluent*.] Same as *interfluent*.

Hated to hear, under the stars or moon,
One nightingale in an *interfluous* wood
Satiate the hungry dark with melody.
Shelley, The Woodman and the Nightingale.

interfold (in-tėr-fōld′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *fold*[1].] To fold one into the other; fold together.

Life's most beautiful Fortune
Kneels before the Eternal's throne; and, with hands *interfolded*,
Praises thankful and moved the only Giver of blessings.
Longfellow, tr. of Tegnér's Children of the Lord's Supper.

interfoliaceous (in-tėr-fō-li-ā′shius), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliaceous*.] In *bot.*, situated between opposite leaves: as, *interfoliaceous* stipules in the *Rubiaceæ*.

interfoliate (in-tėr-fō′li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interfoliated*, ppr. *interfoliating*. [< L. *inter*, between, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliate*.] To interleave.

So much [improvement of a book] as I conceive is necessary, I will take care to send you with your *interfoliated* copy. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Place, Aug. 17, 1696.

Almost immediately upon receiving information that a new work is to be produced [i. e. the stage-manager] *interfoliates* the piano score with blank leaves, upon which he notes what is to occur simultaneously with the playing of certain bars of music on the page opposite.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 443.

interfretted (in-tėr-fret′ed), *a.* [< *inter-* + *fret*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *interlaced*, but applied especially to objects which are closed so that the interlacing cannot be separated: as, two keys *interfretted* by their bows.

interfriction (in-tėr-frik′shon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *friction*.] A rubbing together; mutual friction. [Rare.]

Kindling a fire by *interfriction* of dry sticks.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 16.

interfrontal (in-tėr-fron′tal), *a.* [= F. *interfrontal;* as *inter-* + *frontal*.] Situated between the right and left frontal bones, or the right and left halves of the frontal bone: as, an *interfrontal* suture.

interfulgent† (in-tėr-ful′jent), *a.* [< L. *interfulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *interfulgere*, shine between, < *inter*, between, + *fulgere*, shine: see *fulgent*.] Shining between. *Bailey.*

interfuse (in-tėr-fūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interfused*, ppr. *interfusing*. [< L. *interfusus*, pp. of (LL.) *interfundere*, pour between, < *inter*, between, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*[1].] **1.** To pour or spread between or among; diffuse throughout; permeate or cause to permeate.

The kingdom of China is in all parts thereof *interfused* with commodious riuers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 89.

The ambient air, wide *interfused*,
Embracing round this florid earth.
Milton, P. L., vii. 89.

Ice upon ice, the well-adjusted parts
Were soon conjoin'd, nor other cement ask'd
Than water *interfus'd* to make them one.
Cowper, Task, v. 148.

And through chaos, doubt, and strife,
Interfuse Thy calm of life
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

2. To fuse together or interblend; associate; make interdependent.

A people amongst whom religion and law were almost identical, and in whose character both were so thoroughly *interfused*. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, ii.

interfusion (in-tėr-fū′zhon), *n.* [< LL. *interfusio(n-)*, < *interfundere*, pp. *interfusus*, pour between: see *interfuse*.] The act of pouring or spreading between; an intimate intermingling.

I foresaw that I should find him a true American, full of that perplexing *interfusion* of refinement and crudity which marks the American mind.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 24.

interganglionic (in-tėr-gang-gli-on′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *ganglion* + *-ic*.] Situated between ganglia; connecting ganglia: specifically applied to the commissures or connecting nervous cords of ganglia, especially of the sympathetic system.

intergatory† (in-tėr′gā-tō-ri), *n.* A contraction of *interrogatory*.

Let us go in;
And charge us there upon *inter'gatories*,
And we will answer all things faithfully.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1, 99.

I have an entrapping question or two more
To put unto them, a cross *intergatory*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 2.

intergenital (in-tėr-jen′i-tal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *genital*.] Situated between the genitals: applied to the calcareous plates of echinoderms which are attached to and come more or less between those which bear the orifices of the genital organs.

intergern† (in-tėr-gėrn′), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *gern*.] To exchange grins or snarls. *Davies.*

The angry beast [a badger] to his best chamber flies,
And (angled there) sits grimly *inter-gerning*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

interglacial (in-tėr-glā′shial), *a.* [< *inter-* + *glacial*.] In *geol.*, formed or occurring between two periods of glacial action: as, *interglacial* beds; an *interglacial* period.

interglandular (in-tėr-glan′dū-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *glandular*.] Situated between glands.

interglobular (in-tėr-glob′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *globular*.] Situated between globules.

Interglobular spaces are represented as black marks.
Micros. Science, XXIX. i. 16.

intergradation (in″tėr-grā-dā′shon), *n.* [< *intergrade* + *-ation*.] Intermediate gradation.

intergrade (in-tėr-grād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intergraded*, ppr. *intergrading*. [< *inter-* + *grade*[1], *v.*] To become alike gradually, or approach in character by degrees, as one animal or plant compared with another; be graduated with diminishing degrees of difference, or graded into one another, as two or more species. See the extract.

I compromised the matter by reducing to the rank of varieties the nominal species that were known or believed to *intergrade*. . . . We treat as "specific" any form, however little different from the next, that we do not know or believe to *intergrade*. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 79.

intergrade (in'tėr-grād), *n.* [< *inter-* + *grade*[1], *n.*] An intermediate grade.

That nephelo- north of the belt, breeds true, is certain, because the *intergrades* and slope are not found here. *Nature*, XXXIX. 194.

intergrowth (in'tėr-grōth), *n.* [< *inter-* + *growth*.] A growing together; a growth between.

There are not wanting signs of an *intergrowth* of the two minerals. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 449.

intergyral (in-tėr-jī'ral), *a.* [< *inter-* + *gyrus* + *-al*.] Situated between gyri of the brain.

interhemal, interhæmal (in-tėr-hē'mal), *a.* and *n.* [< *inter-* + *hemal*.] **I.** *a.* Situated between hemal spines.—**Interhemal bone, interhemal spine,** in *ichth.*, one of the dermal bones or spines which support the rays of the median or unpaired fins of fishes on the ventral or lower side of the body; so called from their situation deep in the flesh between hemal spines. See *interneural*.

II. *n.* An interhemal bone.

A series of *interhæmals*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 641.

interhemicerebral (in-tėr-hem-i-ser'ē-bral), *a.* [< *inter-* + *hemicerebrum*.] Situated between the hemispheres of the brain.

interhyal (in-tėr-hī'al), *a.* and *n.* [< *inter-* + *hy(oid)* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Situated between or among parts of the hyoid arch of a fish, in relation with the hyomandibular and symplectic bones.

The lower part of the [hyoid] arch retains its connection with the upper part, in fishes, by means of an *interhyal* piece. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 21.

II. *n.* An intermediate osseous or cartilaginous element of the hyoid arch of a fish, connecting its upper and lower parts, in relation with the hyomandibular and symplectic bones; an element connecting the hyomandibular with the branchiostegal arch.

interim (in'tėr-im), *adv.* [L., in the mean while, meantime, < *inter*, between, + **im*, equiv. to *eum*, acc. of *is*, that: see *he*[1].] In the mean while; meantime.

I hope some gentleman will soon be appointed in my room here who is better able to serve the publick than I am. *Interim*, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

Benedict Arnold Letter, May 23, 1775 (Amer. Archives).

interim (in'tėr-im), *n.* and *a.* [< *interim*, *adv.*]

I. *n.* **1.** The mean time; time intervening.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion, all the *interim* is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1, 64.

2. A provisional arrangement for the settlement of religious differences between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Germany during the Reformation epoch, pending a definite settlement by a church council. There were three interims: the Ratisbon Interim, promulgated by the emperor Charles V., July 29th, 1541, but ineffective; the Augsburg Interim, proclaimed also by Charles V., May 15th, 1548, but not carried out by many Protestants; and the Leipsic Interim, carried through the diet of Saxony December 22d, 1548, by the efforts of the elector Maurice, and enlarged and published as the Greater Interim in March, 1549; it met with strenuous opposition. Religious toleration was secured for the Lutherans by the peace of Passau, 1552.

II. *a.* Belonging to or connected with an intervening period of time; temporary: as, an *interim* order.

The first and second *interim* reports of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the Depression of Trade. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 151.

Interim decree, in *Scots law*, a decree disposing of part of a cause, but leaving the remainder unexhausted.—**Interim factor,** a receiver or curator appointed for temporary service. In Scots law it was formerly usual for creditors of a bankrupt to appoint a manager, called an *interim factor*, to preserve the estate until a trustee should be chosen. This practice was superseded by that of the court appointing a judicial factor.

interimist (in'tėr-im-ist), *n.* [< *interim* + *-ist*.] *Eccles.*, a German Protestant who accepted one of the interims.

interimistic (in"tėr-i-mis'tik), *a.* [< *interimist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the decree of Charles V. in 1548 at Augsburg, known as the Interim, or to the subsequent agreement of Melanchthon and others partially in accord with this.

The Emperor had strongly urged upon the ambassadors the settling of a form of religion agreeable to the *Interimistic* doctrine.

Byrchman, to Bullinger, Dec., 1549, in R. W. Dixon, Hist. [Church of Eng., III. 98, note.

interinhibitive (in"tėr-in-hib'i-tiv), *a.* [< *inter-* + *inhibitive*.] Mutually inhibitive.

An impairment of the *interinhibitive* functions. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 267.

interior (in-tē'ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *interiour*, < OF. *interior*, *interieur*, F. *intérieur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *interior* = It. *interiore*, < L. *interior*, inner, compar. of **interus*, < *inter*, within, between: see *inter*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being within; inside of anything that limits, incloses, or conceals; internal; further toward a center: opposed to *exterior* or *superficial*: as, the *interior* parts of a house or of the earth.

Aiming, belike, at your *interior* hatred,
That in your outward action shows itself.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3, 65.

This fall of the monarchy was far from being preceded by any exteriour symptoms of decline. . . . The *interiour* were not visible to every eye. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

2. Inland; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore: as, the *interior* parts of a country; an *interior* town.—**3.** Of or pertaining to that which is within; inside: as, an *interior* view.

O that you could . . . make but an *interior* survey of your good selves! *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1, 43.

4. Pertaining to the immediate contents of consciousness; relating to that which one can perceive within one's self; inward; inner; inmost; mental.

The Earle of Northumberlande . . . began secretely to communicate his *interior* imaginacions and priuie thoughtes with Richard Scrop, Archebishop of Yorke. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Rather desiryng soner to die then lenger to liue, and perauenture for this cause, that her *interiour* iye sawe priuily, and gaue to her a secrete monicion of the great calamities and aduersities which then did hang ouer her hed. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 10.

Sense, inmost, *interior*, internal. This was introduced, as a convertible term with consciousness in general, by the philosophers of the Cartesian school, and thus came to be frequently applied to denote the source, complement, or revelation of immediate truths. It is however not only in itself vague, but is liable to be confounded with internal sense in other very different significations. We need not therefore regret that in this relation it has not (though Hutcheson set an example) been naturalized in British Philosophy. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

5. In *entom.*, inner; lying next to the body or the median line.—**Interior angle.** See *angle*[3], 1.—**Interior epicycloid,** in *geom.*, a hypocycloid.—**Interior palpi,** in *entom.*, the labial palpi.—**Interior planets,** in *astron.*, the planets that are between the earth's orbit and the sun.—**Interior screw,** a screw cut on the interior surface of anything hollow, as a nut or a tap-hole.—**Interior slope,** in *fort.*, the slope from the superior slope to the tread of the banquette. See cut under *parapet*.

= **Syn.** *Inward, Internal*, etc. See *inner*.

II. *n.* **1.** The internal part; the inside.

The fool multitude, that choose by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pries not to th' *interior*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9, 28.

2. In *art:* (*a*) An inside part of a building, considered as a whole from the point of view of artistic design or general effect, convenience, etc.

There is a grandeur and a simplicity in the proportions of this great temple [the Pantheon] that render it still one of the very finest and most sublime *interiors* in the world. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 311.

(*b*) A picture of such an inclosed space, or of any subject considered as within such an inclosure, or under the conditions of lighting, etc., obtaining therein.—**3.** That part of a country or state which is at a considerable distance from its frontiers.

Her frontier was terrible, her *interiour* feeble.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, ii.

In some regions . . . rivers afford, if not the only means of access to the *interior*, still by far the easiest means. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 112.

4. The internal or domestic affairs of a country as distinguished from its external or foreign affairs.—**Department of the Interior.** See *department*.

interiority (in-tē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intériorité* = Sp. *interioridad* = It. *interiorità*, < ML. *interiorita(t-)s*, < L. *interior*, being within: see *interior*.] The quality of being interior; inwardness. [Rare.]

He had been a breaker of the law in its essential spirit, in its *interiority*, all the way through.
H. W. Beecher, Plymouth Pulpit, March 19, 1884, p. 496.

interiorly (in-tē'ri-ọr-li), *adv.* In the interior part; internally; inwardly.

The divine nature sustains and *interiourly* nourisheth all things. *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint, p. 205.

interj. An abbreviation of *interjection*.

interjacence (in-tėr-jā'sens), *n.* [< *interjacen(t)* + *-ce*.] A lying or being between.

interjacency (in-tėr-jā'sen-si), *n.* **1.** Same as *interjacence*.

England and Scotland [are] . . . divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed and some desert ground. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. That which is interposed or lies between. [Rare.]

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient; which windes, stormes, shores, . . . and every *interjacency* irregulates. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

interjacent (in-tėr-jā'sent), *a.* [= Pg. *interjacente*; < L. *inter*, between, + *jacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *jacere*, lie: see *jacent*. Cf. *adjacent*, etc.] Lying or being between; intervening: as, *interjacent* isles.

Observations made at the feet, tops, and *interjacent* parts of high mountains. *Boyle*, Works, I. 89.

The Saxon forces were employed in subduing the midland parts of Britain, *interjacent* between their two first established colonies. *Sir W. Temple*, Hist. England, Int.

interjaculate (in-tėr-jak'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interjaculated*, ppr. *interjaculating*. [< *inter-* + *jaculate*.] To ejaculate in the midst of conversation; interject (a remark).

"O Dieu! que n'ai-je pu le voir?" *interjaculates* Mademoiselle. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, vii.

interjangle (in-tėr-jang'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interjangled*, ppr. *interjangling*. [< *inter-* + *jangle*.] To make a dissonant, harsh noise one with another.

The divers disagreeing cords
Of *interjangling* ignorance. *Daniel*, Musophilus.

interject (in-tėr-jekt'), *v.* [< L. *interjectus*, pp. of *interjacere*, *interjicere*, throw between, put between, < *inter*, between, + *jacĕre*, throw: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *abject, adject, conject, deject, eject, inject*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To throw in between other things; insert; interpolate.

But Athryllatus, the physician, a Thasian born, *interjected* some stay of farther searching into this cause. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 564.

II. *intrans.* To come between; interpose. [Rare.]

The confluence of soldiers, *interjecting*, rescued him. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 61.

interjection (in-tėr-jek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *interjection*(*n-*) = Pr. *interjectio* = Sp. *interjeccion* = Pg. *interjeição* = It. *interjezione*, < L. *interjectio*(*n-*), a throwing or placing between, in gram an interjection, in rhet. a parenthesis, < *interjacere, interjicere*, throw between: see *interject*.] **1.** The act of throwing between; an interjecting.—**2.** The act of ejaculating, exclaiming, or forcibly uttering.

Laughing causeth a continual expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

3. In *gram.*, an interjected or exclamatory word; a word thrown in between other words or expressions, but having no grammatical relation to them, or used independently, to indicate some access of emotion or passion, and commonly emphasized to the eye in writing by a mark of exclamation, as *oh! ah! alas! hurrah!* Interjections are regarded as constituting a part of speech by themselves, although they are properly no "part of speech," but holophrastic utterances, originally more or less instinctive, though coming, like the rest of speech, to be used conventionally. Some interjections, however, are transformations or abbreviations of ordinary words, as *alas, zounds, 'sdeath, gad*. Abbreviated *interj*.

Dij vestram fidem, O good Lord, it standeth always in the place of an *interjection* of meruayling, and not of callyng on. *Udall*, Flowers (trans.), fol. 98.

As I am cholerick, I forbear not only swearing, but all *interjections* of fretting, as pugh! pish! and the like. *Tatler*, No. 1.

4. A manner or means of expressing emotion with the effect of an interjection. [Rare.]

"He rent his garments" (which was the *interjection* of the country, and custom of the nation). *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 293.

interjectional (in-tėr-jek'shọn-al), *a.* [< *interjection* + *-al*.] **1.** Thrown in between other words or expressions; interjected: as, an *interjectional* remark.

Another explanation understands this clause as an *interjectional* suggestion of the evangelist himself. . . . But why should both evangelists make the same *interjectional* suggestion at the same place?
J. A. Alexander, On Mark xiii. 14.

2. Partaking of the character of an interjection; consisting in or characterized by exclamations.

Demosthenes, . . . in an *interjectional* form, . . . invokes the vengeance of the gods on Philip of Macedon. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

The staccato sharpness of *interjectional* croaks and brittle calls from the river edge and swamp.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 48.

interjectionally (in-tėr-jek'shọn-al-i), *adv.* In an interjectional manner; by way of interjection.

She had said *interjectionally* to her sister, "It would be a mercy, Fanny, if that girl were well married!"
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, ix.

interjectionary (in-tėr-jek'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *interjection* + *-ary*.] Same as *interjectional*.

interjectural (in-tėr-jek'tū-ral), *a.* [< **interjecture* (< L. *interjectura*, an insertion, < *interjacere, interjicere*, throw between: see *interject*) + *-al*.] Same as *interjectional*. [Rare.]

He started back two or three paces, rapt out a dozen *interjectural* oaths, and asked what the devil had brought you here. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

interjoin (in-tėr-join'), *v. t.* [< OF. *entrejoindre*, < L. *interjungere*, join together, < *inter*, between, + *jungere*, join: see *join*. Cf. *interjunction*.] To join one with another; combine.

So, fellest foes . . . shall grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their issues. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4, 22.

interjoist (in'tėr-joist), *n.* [< *inter-* + *joist*.] In *building*, the space or interval between two joists

interjunction (in-tėr-jungk'shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *junction*. Cf. *interjoin*.] A mutual joining. *Smart.*

interknit (in-tėr-nit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interknitted* or *interknit*, ppr. *interknitting*. [< *inter-* + *knit*.] To knit together. [Rare.]

interknot (in-tėr-not'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interknotted*, ppr. *interknotting*. [< *inter-* + *knot*[1].] To knot together mutually and intricately. [Rare.]

Millennial oaks *interknotted* their python roots below its surface, and vouchsafed protection to many a frailer growth of shrub or tree. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 743.

interknow† (in-tėr-nō'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *know*[1].] Same as *enter-know*.

How familiarly do these prophets *interknow* one another! *Bp. Hall*, Rapture of Elijah.

interknowledge† (in-tėr-nol'ej), *n.* [< *inter-* + *knowledge*.] Reciprocal knowledge.

See them in mutuall *inter-knowledge*, enjoying each other's blessednesse. *Bp. Hall.*

interlace (in-tėr-lās'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interlaced*, ppr. *interlacing*. [Formerly also *enterlace*; < ME. *entrelacen*, < OF. *entrelacier*, *entrelacer*, *entrelasser*, interlace, < *entre-*, between, + *lacier*, *lacer*, tie, entangle, lace: see *lace*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To cross one with another; interweave: as, to *interlace* wires; hence, to mingle; blend. In the mathematical theory of knots, to interlace three or more closed bands is to put them together so that no two are linked together, and yet so that they cannot be separated without a breach of continuity.

St. Paul, when he boasts of himself, doth oft *interlace* "I speak like a fool." *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

Very rich flesh coloured marble *interlaced* with veynes of white. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 52.

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seemed to reproach him. *Hayward.*

The innermost layer . . . is composed wholly of fine *interlaced* fibers of the optic nerve. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 55.

II. *intrans.* To cross one another as if woven together, as interlacing branches; intertwine; blend intricately.

Her bashful shamefastnesse ywrought
A great increase in her faire blushing face,
As roses did with lilies *interlace*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 23.

Interlacing arches, in *arch.*, an arcature of which the arches intersect as in the figure. They are frequent in mediæval architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Interlacing Arches, Norwich Cathedral, England.

interlaced (in-tėr-lāst'), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as interwoven: said of sickles, crescents, and the like, two or three in number. Compare *interfretted*.

Three Crescents Interlaced.

interlacement (in-tėr-lās'-mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *entrelacement*, *entrelassement*, an interlacing, < *entrelacer*, interlace: see *interlace* and *-ment*.] An interlacing; interweaving; intertwining. *Imp. Dict.*

interlacing (in-tėr-lā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *interlace*, *v.*] The act of interweaving or crossing threads or lines; the threads or lines so interwoven or crossed. —**Animal interlacings**, a name given to the decoration of early Northern and especially Irish manuscripts, and other works of art, distinguished by a free employment of interwoven bands which are finished with heads, paws, etc., of animals.

interlamellar (in-tėr-lam'e-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *lamella* + *-ar*[3].] Between lamellæ: as, the *interlamellar* spaces of the cornea.

interlaminar (in-tėr-lam'i-när), *a.* [< *inter-* + *laminar*.] Same as *interlaminated*.

interlaminated (in-tėr-lam'i-nā-ted), *a.* [< *inter-* + *laminated*.] Placed between laminæ or plates; inclosed by laminæ.

interlamination (in-tėr-lam-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *lamination*.] The state of being interlaminated.

interlap (in-tėr-lap'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interlapped*, ppr. *interlapping*. [< *inter-* + *lap*[2].] To fold or infold mutually; lap one with another.

Thus, in case of any serious accident, the whole of the mains can, by one turn of a screw, be disconnected from the dynamos, the *interlapping* pieces all dropping out. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 281.

interlapse (in'tėr-laps), *n.* [< *inter-* + *lapse*.] The lapse or flow of time between two events; interval. [Rare.]

These dregs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

interlard (in-tėr-lärd'), *v. t.* [< OF. *entrelarder*, mix in between, mingle (different things, as fat and lean) together, lit. put fat in between (the lean), < *entre*, between, + *lard*, fat: see *lard*, *n.* and *v.*] **1.** To mix, as fat with lean; hence, to insert between or among other things; sandwich.

Your fourth [verse] of one bissillable, and two monosillables *interlarded*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 103.

2. To mix; diversify by mixture or by interjection: as, to *interlard* discourse with oaths.

Those other Epistles lesse question'd are yet so *interlarded* with Corruptions as may justly indue us with a wholsome suspition of the rest.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

Ignorant and illogical persons are naturally very prone to *interlard* their discourse with these fragmentary expressions [expletives].
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

=**Syn. 2.** To intersperse, intermix.

interlardment (in-tėr-lärd'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *entrelardement*, an interlarding, < *entrelarder*, interlard: see *interlard* and *-ment*.] The act of interlarding, or the state of being interlarded; intermixture.

I know thou cheerest the hearts of all thy acquaintance with such detached parts of mine [letters] as tend not to dishonour characters or reveal names; and this gives me an appetite to oblige thee by *interlardment*.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 89.

interlay† (in-tėr-lā'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *lay*[1].] To lay or place among or between. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv.

interleaf (in'tėr-lēf), *n.*; pl. *interleaves* (-lēvz). [< *inter-* + *leaf*.] One of a number of (blank) leaves inserted between the leaves of a book for notes and additions.

interleague (in-tėr-lēg'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interleagued*, ppr. *interleaguing*. [< *inter-* + *league*[1].] To combine in a league; engage in joint action.

Their strength the Fire, the Water gave
In *interleagued* endeavor.
Budwer, Fridolin (tr. from Schiller).

interleave (in-tėr-lēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interleaved*, ppr. *interleaving*. [< *inter-* + *leaf* (*leave*[3]).] **1.** To insert a leaf or leaves in: as, to *interleave* a book with blank leaves or with illustrations.

If he may be said to have kept a commonplace, it was nothing more than a small *interleaved* pocket-almanack, of about three inches square.
Bp. Hurd (Warburton's Works, I. 87).

An *interleaved* copy of Bailey's Dictionary, in folio, he [Johnson] made the repository of the several articles.
Sir J. Hawkins.

2. To insert between leaves: as, to *interleave* engravings, or blank leaves for notes or additions, in a book.

interlibel (in-tėr-lī'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interlibeled*, *interlibelled*, ppr. *interlibeling*, *interlibelling*. [< *inter-* + *libel*.] To libel mutually or reciprocally. *Bacon.*

interline[1] (in-tėr-līn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interlined*, ppr. *interlining*. [< OF. *entreligner*, < ML. *interlineare*, write between lines, < L. *inter*, between, + *linea*, line: see *line*[2].] **1.** To insert between lines: as, to *interline* corrections in a writing.—**2.** To write or print between the lines of, as of something already written or printed.

Then the accuser will be ready to *interline* the schedules of thy debts, thy sins, and insert false debts.
Donne, Sermons, ix.

The minute they had signed was in some places dashed and *interlined*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1580.

3. To write or print in alternate lines: as, to *interline* Greek with Latin.

When, by . . . *interlining* Latin with English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced.
Locke, Education, § 168.

interline[1] (in'tėr-līn), *n.* [< OF. *entreligne;* as *inter-* + *line*[2], *n.* Cf. *interline*[1], *v.*] A line between other lines.

There is a network of wrinkles at the temple, and lines and *interlines* about the brow and side of the nose.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 11.

interline[2] (in-tėr-līn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interlined*, ppr. *interlining*. [< *inter-* + *line*[3], *v.*] To insert, as a thickness of fabric or material, between the lining and the outer surface of (a garment): as, a cloak lined with silk, and *interlined* with flannel.

interlineal (in-tėr-lin'ē-al), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *interlineal;* as *inter-* + *line*[2] + *-al*. Cf. *lineal*.] Between lines; interlinear. *Imp. Dict.*

interlinear (in-tėr-lin'ē-är), *a.* [= F. *interlinéaire* = Sp. *interlinear* = It. *interlineare*, < ML. *interlinearis*, being between lines, < L. *inter*, between, + *linea*, line: see *line*[2]. Cf. *interline*[1], *v.*] **1.** Situated between the lines; inserted between lines; hence, intermediate: as, *interlinear* corrections. Also *interlineary*.

He sometimes saved his cash
By *interlinear* days of frugal hash.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 110.

2. Having interpolated lines; interlined: as, an *interlinear* translation (one in which a line of the translated text is followed by a corresponding line of the translation).—**Interlinear system**, the Hamiltonian system of teaching languages, by using texts with interlined translations.

interlinearily (in-tėr-lin'ē-ā-ri-li), *adv.* Same as *interlinearly*. *Bp. Hall*, Great Impostor.

interlinearly (in-tėr-lin'ē-är-li), *adv.* In an interlinear manner; by interlineation.

interlineary (in-tėr-lin'ē-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *interlinearis*: see *interlinear*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *interlinear*.

Devotion is no marginal note, no *interlineary* gloss, no parenthesis that may be left out; it is no occasional thing, no conditional thing. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiii.

II. *n.*; pl. *interlinearies* (-riz). A book having interlined matter. [Rare.]

The infinit helps of *interlinearies*, breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 41.

interlineation (in-tėr-lin-ē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **interlineatio(n-)*, < *interlineare*, interline: see *interline*[1].] The act of interlining; alteration or correction, as of written or printed matter, by interlinear insertion; also, that which is interlined; specifically, in *law*, an alteration made in a written instrument by inserting any matter after it is engrossed.

Of these lines, and of the whole first book, I am told that there was yet a former copy, more varied, and more deformed with *interlineations*. *Johnson*, Pope.

Gerald took a slip of manuscript from his hand. It was written in pencil and showed many corrections and *interlineations*. *The Century*, XXXVII. 503.

interlining[1] (in-tėr-lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *interline*[1], *v.*] Same as *interlineation*.

We blot out this hand-writing of God's ordinances, or mingle it with false principles and *interlinings* of our own. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 800.

interlining[2] (in-tėr-lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *interline*[2], *v.*] A layer of textile fabric or other material placed between the lining and the outer surface, as of a garment.

interlink (in-tėr-lingk'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *link*[1], *v.*] To join together by or as by links; unite by strong ties, as of interest or affection.

These are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain and are at the same time contained.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, § 71.

Many an incomparable lovely pair
With hand in hand were *interlinked* seen,
Making fair honour to their sovereign queen.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

interlink (in'tėr-lingk), *n.* [< *inter-* + *link*[1], *n.*] A link in a chain; hence, an intermediate step in a process of reasoning. *Coleridge.*

interlobular (in-tėr-lob'ū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *lobule* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between or among lobules: specifically said of structures in the liver, and correlated with *intralobular*.—**Interlobular veins**, branches of the portal vein which ramify between the lobules of the liver. Also called *peripheral veins*, as distinguished from *central* or *intralobular veins*.

interlocation† (in"tėr-lō-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *location*.] A placing between; interposition.

Your eclipse of the sun is caused by an *interlocation* of the moon betwixt the earth and the sun.
Buckingham, Rehearsal.

interlock (in-tėr-lok'), *v.* [< *inter-* + *lock*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To be locked together; mutually engage, clasp, or cling; embrace: as, the *interlocking* boughs of a wood.

In the first, the edges of the bones are in close contact, often *interlocking* by means of projections of one bone fitting into corresponding depressions of the other.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 8.

Interlocking system of signals, in *railroading*, any system of [illegible] by signals denoting the positions of switches, junctions, and bridges are, by means of [illegible] connected with and controlled by the switch mechanism, in such manner that any movement of the switch operates the proper signal to indicate to engine-drivers and others the position in which the switch is set. Various systems have been introduced [illegible] have added greatly to the safety of [illegible] traffic.

II. *trans.* To lock or clasp together; lock or hitch one in another: as, cattle sometimes *interlock* their horns.

My lady with her fingers *interlock'd*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

interlocular (in-tėr-lok'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *loculus* + *-ar*.] Situated between loculi; of or pertaining to an interloculus.

The internal cavity of the corallites is divided into a series of closed longitudinal chambers or *interlocular* spaces. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 209.

interloculus (in-tėr-lok'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *interloculi* (-lī). [NL., < *inter-* + *loculus*.] A space or chamber between any two loculi, as of a coral.

This matrix usually infills the cups and some of the *interloculi* in the specimens. *Geol. Jour.*, XLV. 130.

interlocution (in″tėr-lō-kū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *interlocution* = Sp. *interlocucion* = Pg. *interlocução* = It. *interlocuzione*, < L. *interlocutio(n-)*, a speaking between, < *interloqui*, speak between, interrupt, < *inter*, between, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] 1. Interchange of speech; alternation in speaking; dialogue.

It [rehearsal of the Psalms] is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutuall returne of sentences from side to side. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 37.

A good continued speech, without a good speech of *interlocution*, shewes slownesse. *Bacon*, Discourse.

The Hearer of prayer invites *interlocution* with man. *Is. Taylor*, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm (ed. 1853), p. 47.

2. Intermediate discussion or argument; in *law*, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.

interlocutor (in-tėr-lok'ū-tọr), *n.* [= F. *interlocuteur* = Sp. Pg. *interlocutor* = It. *interlocutore*, < L. as if **interlocutor*, < *interloqui*, speak between: see *interlocution*.] 1. One who speaks in a dialogue or takes part in a conversation.

The *interlocutors* in this dialogue are Socrates and one Minos, an Athenian, his acquaintance. *Bentley*, On Phalaris.

2. In *Scots law*, a judgment or sentence pronounced in the course of a suit, but which does not finally determine the cause. The term, however, in Scotch practice, is applied indiscriminately to the judgments or orders of any court of record, whether they exhaust the question at issue or not.

interlocutory (in-tėr-lok'ū-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *interlocutoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *interlocutorio*, < L. as if **interlocutorius*, < *interloqui*, speak between: see *interlocutor*.] 1. Consisting in or partaking of the character of dialogue; pertaining to, characterized by, or participating in conversation; conversational: as, *interlocutory* instruction; an *interlocutory* encounter.

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the Holy Scriptures. *Fiddes.*

The recitative consequently is of two kinds, narrative and *interlocutory*. *Jago*, Adam, an Oratorio.

2. Spoken intermediately; interjected into the main course of speech; specifically, in *law*, uttered or promulgated incidentally; not determinative or final in purport: as, an *interlocutory* argument; an *interlocutory* order, decree, or judgment (that is, one relating to a particular question or point in a case, but not to the final issue).

It is easy to observe that the judgment here given is not final, but merely *interlocutory*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxiv.

The effect of the Governor's eloquence was much diminished, however, by the *interlocutory* remarks of De Herpt and a group of his adherents. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 359.

3. In *law*, intermediately transacted; taking place apart from the main course of a cause.

The *interlocutory* hearings before the judges in chambers were numerous. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. [illegible]

Interlocutory injunction. See *injunction*.—**Interlocutory judgment or decree**, a judgment or decree which, though it may determine the substantial rights of the parties, yet is preliminary to a further hearing and decision on details, or amounts, or other questions involving such matters, and necessary to be determined before a judgment can be awarded that can be executed or appealed from: as, a decree adjudging that plaintiff is entitled to an accounting from defendant and directing the account to be taken, in order that he may have a final decree for the balance found due.

interlocutress (in-tėr-lok'ū-tres), *n.* [< *interlocutor* + *-ess*. Cf. *interlocutrice*.] A female interlocutor.

For ten minutes Longmore felt a revival of interest in his *interlocutress*. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 367.

interlocutrice (in-tėr-lok'ū-tris), *n.* [= F. *interlocutrice* = It. *interlocutrice*, < L. as if **interlocutrix* · see *interlocutrix*.] An interlocutress.

Have the goodness to serve her as auditress and *interlocutrice*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xiv.

interlocutrix (in-tėr-lok'ū-triks), *n.* [As if L., fem. of **interlocutor*: see *interlocutor*.] An interlocutress.

interlope (in-tėr-lōp'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interloped*, ppr. *interloping*. [< *interloper*, q. v.] 1. To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; traffic without a proper license; forestall.

Saints may not trade, but they may *interlope*. *Dryden*, The Medal, l. 41.

The patron is desired to leave off his *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share. *Tatler.*

2. To obtrude one's self into a business in which one has no right.

interloper (in'tėr-lō-pėr), *n.* [< D. *enterlooper*, a coaster, a coasting vessel, hence a smuggler, smuggling vessel (one that runs in and out along the coast), < F. *entre*, between (see *enter-*, *inter-*), + D. *looper* (= E. *leaper*), a runner, < *loopen* = E. *leap*, run: see *leap*[1], *lope*. The F. *interlope*, Sp. *intérlope*, an interloper (vessel), interloping, are from E.] 1. One who trades without license.

Whatever privileges are allowed your company at Dort will be given by the other towns, either openly or covertly, to all those *interlopers* who bring their woollen manufacture directly thither. *Sir W. Temple*, To the Gov. and Comp. of Merchant [Adventurers, March 26, 1675.

2. One who interferes obtrusively or officiously; one who thrusts himself into a station to which he has no claim, or into affairs in which he has no interest.

The untrained man, . . . the *interloper* as to the professions. *Is. Taylor.*

interlucate† (in-tėr-lū'kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *interlucatus*, pp. of *interlucare*, let the light through (sc. trees, by cutting away some of the branches), < *inter*, between, + *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *light*[1].] To admit light through, as by removing branches of trees. *Cockeram.*

interlucation† (in″tėr-lū-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *interlucatio(n-)*, < *interlucare*: see *interlucate*.] The act of thinning a wood to let in light. *Evelyn.*

interlucent (in-ter-lū'sent), *a.* [< L. *interlucen(t-)s*, ppr. of *interlucere*, shine through, be visible, < *inter*, between, + *lucere*, be light, shine: see *lucid*.] Shining between.

interlude (in'tėr-lūd), *n.* [Formerly also *enterlude*; < ME. *entrelude*, < OF. *entrelude*, < ML. *interludium*, an interlude, < L. *inter*, between, + *ludus*, play: see *ludicrous*.] 1. In *dramatic art*, an intermediate entertainment; a short independent performance introduced on the stage between the parts or in the course of the main entertainment; also, any similar by-play or episode or incident occurring in other circumstances.—2. In the early English drama, a play; particularly, a play from real life, distinguished from the mysteries and moralities. They were generally short and coarse. The first plays distinctively so called were those of John Heywood, beginning about 1521, although the name had previously been applied occasionally to dramas of any kind, and at an early date to the moralities.

Their new comedies or ciuill *enterludes* were played in open pauilions or tents of linnen cloth or lether, halfe displayed that the people might see. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

Comedy is the immediate successor of the *Interludes*, which are themselves only a popularized form of the Moralities, abstractions having been converted into individual types. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xxi.

The *Interlude* — a short humorous piece, to be acted in the midst of the Morality for the amusement of the people — had been frequently used, but Heywood isolated it from the Morality, and made of it a kind of farce. Out of it, we may say, grew English comedy. *Stopford Brooke*, Primer of Eng. Lit., p. 79.

3. In *music*, a subordinate passage or composition inserted between the principal sections of a work or performance. Specifically — (*a*) A short instrumental or vocal piece inserted between the acts of a drama or an opera; an intermezzo. (*b*) An instrumental passage between the stanzas or the lines of a hymn or metrical psalm.

Interludes are played, in Germany, not between the verses of the Choral, but between the separate lines of each verse. *Grove*, Dict. Music.

(*c*) An instrumental piece between successive parts of a church service.

interluded (in'tėr-lū-ded), *a.* Inserted as an interlude; having interludes.

interluder (in'tėr-lū-dėr), *n.* One who performs in an interlude. [Rare.]

They make all their scholars play-boys! Is 't not a fine sight to see all our children made *interluders*? *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iii. 2.

Here are a certain company of players — . . . country comedians, *interluders*, sir. *Middleton (and another)*, Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

interludial (in-tėr-lū'di-al), *a.* [< ML. *interludium*, interlude, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an interlude.

At first [comedy was] wholly unregarded as a sphere for art uses, then admitted for *interludial* purposes in a fabrication styled intermezzo, that was played between the acts of a serious composition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 94.

interluency† (in-tėr-lū'ẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *interluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *interluere*, wash under, flow between, < *inter*, between, + *luere*, wash: see *lave*, *lotion*.] A flowing between; interposition of water. [Rare.]

Those parts of Asia and America which are not disjoyned by the *inter-luency* of the sea might have been formerly in some age of the world contiguous to each other. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 193.

interlunar (in-tėr-lū'năr), *a.* [= F. *interlunaire* = Pg. *interlunar*; < L. *inter*, between, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Pertaining to the moon's monthly interval of invisibility; between the periods of moonlight: as, *interlunar* nights. The *interlunar cave* is the place of seclusion into which the moon was anciently supposed to retire at such times.

And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar cave*.
Milton, S. A., l. 89.

Prometheus . . . repairs to a certain exquisite *interlunar cave*, and there dwells in tranquillity with his beloved Asia. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 100.

interlunary†, (in-tėr-lū'nạ-ri), *a.* Same as *interlunar*.

If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and plenilunary exemptions, eclipses of sun, etc. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

interly†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *entirely*.

He telles tham so that ilke aman may fele,
And what thei may *interly* knowe
Yf thei were dyme [obscure],
What the prophettis saide in ther sawe,
All longis to hym. *York Plays*, p. 206.

intermarriage (in-tėr-mar'āj), *n.* [< *inter-* + *marriage*.] 1. Marriage contracted between members of two families, classes, tribes, or races; connection or relation by virtue of such marriage: as, the estates of the families were united by *intermarriage*.—2. Consanguineous marriage; marriage between persons nearly related by blood. [Rare.]

Intermarriage certainly predisposes to disease. *Quain*, Dict. of Med., p. 384.

intermarry (in-tėr-mar'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intermarried*, ppr. *intermarrying*. [< *inter-* + *marry*[1].] To become connected by marriage, as two families, clans, classes, or tribes.

About the middle of the fourth century from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift*, Contests in Athens and Rome.

As the Gentoo tribe never *intermarry*, India may properly be said to contain four different nations. *Mickle*, Inq. into the Bramin Philosophy.

intermaxilla (in″tėr-mak-sil'ă), *n.*; pl. *intermaxillæ* (-ē). [< *inter-* + *maxilla*.] The intermaxillary or premaxillary bone; the premaxilla. See *intermaxillary*, *n.*

intermaxillary (in-tėr-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *maxilla*, jaw: see *maxillary*.] I. *a.* (*a*) Situated between the maxillary or upper jaw-bones: specifically applied to the intermaxilla or premaxilla. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the intermaxilla: as, *intermaxillary* teeth (that is, in mammals, incisors). (*c*) In *Crustacea*, situated between those somites of the head which bear the maxillæ: as, the *intermaxillary* apodeme (which is developed from the membrane connecting the two maxillary somites).—**Intermaxillary lobe**, in *entom.*, a name given by Straus-Durckheim to the maxillary lobe or apex of the maxilla.

II. *n.*; pl. *intermaxillaries* (-riz). 1. The intermaxilla or premaxilla; one of a pair of bones of the upper jaw, situated between or rather in front of the maxillary bones, and in relation with its fellow of the opposite side. In man it is small, and speedily unites with the supramaxillary, with obliteration of all signs of its previous distinctness. In most mammals it is large, permanently distinct, and prominent; and, being usually rather in front of the superior maxillaries than between them, it is oftener called *premaxillary*. Whatever its size, shape, or situation, it is the bone of the upper jaw which bears the incisor teeth, when these occur. In birds it is by far the largest and principal bone of the upper mandible. It is single and median, representing a coalesced pair of bones; it represents that part of the upper jaw which is sheathed in horn, and its shape conforms with that of the beak. It has usually three prongs, one of which mounts to the forehead, the other two running along the palate. See cuts under *Anura*, *Baleenidæ*, *Crotalus*, and *Gallinæ*.

2. One of the foremost pair of the upper jawbones in most teleostean fishes, once generally supposed to be homologous with the intermaxillary of the higher vertebrates.—**3.** The intermaxillary lobe of an insect. See I.

intermeant† (in'tėr-mēn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *mean*³.] Something done in the mean time; an interact.

The propensity to laugh at the expense of good sense and propriety is well ridiculed in the *Intermeane* at the end of the first act of the "Staple of Newes" by Jonson.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 232.

intermeation† (in″tėr-mē-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **intermeatio(n-)*, < *intermeare*, pass through or between, < *inter*, between, + *meare*, pass: see *meatus*.] A flowing or passing between. *Bailey*, 1731.

intermeddle (in-tėr-med'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intermeddled*, ppr. *intermeddling*. [< ME. *entermedlen, entremedlen*, < OF. *entremedler, entremesler, entremeller* (> ME. *intermellen:* see *intermell*), F. *entremêler* (= Pr. *entremesclar* = Sp. *entremezclar* = It. *intramischiare*), intermeddle, < *entre*, between, + *medler, mesler*, etc., mix, meddle: see *inter-* and *meddle*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To take part in some matter; especially, to interfere officiously or impertinently; take part in business with which one has no concern.

Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who, though on King Richard's Side, *intermeddled* not in the Battel, was incontinently taken into Favour, and made of the Council.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 233.

And [they] over boldly *intermeddle* with duties whereof no charge was ever given them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 62.

It is usually thought, with great justice, a very impertinent thing in a private man to *intermeddle* in matters which regard the state. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 128.

2†. To give one's self concern.

Through desire a man, having separated himself, seeketh and *intermeddleth* with all wisdom. Prov. xviii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Interfere, Intervene*, etc. See *interpose*.

II.† *trans.* To intermix; mingle; mix up.

Again the peple of Pounce Antonye, that alle were *entermedled* with the peple of Arthur, that foughten full harde on that oo part and the tother.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.

He hath *intermedled* in his historie certaine things contrary to the trueth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 572.

This kynde of workemanshippe *intermedled* of stone and timber . . . is no euil syght.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 191.

Veritie is perfect when it is not *intermedled* with falshood. *Devil Conjur'd* (1596).

intermeddler (in-tėr-med'lėr), *n.* One who intermeddles; a meddler in affairs which do not concern him, or with which he cannot properly interfere.

Nor did I ever know a Man that touch'd on Conjugal Affairs could ever reconcile the jarring Humours, but in a common hatred of the *Intermedler*.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, i. 1.

"The consequence was, as but too often happens," wrote the afflicted *intermeddler*, "that all concerned became inimical to me." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 106.

intermeddlesome (in-tėr-med'l-sum), *a.* [< *intermeddle* + *-some*.] Prone to intermeddle; meddlesome. *Imp. Dict.*

intermeddlesomeness (in-tėr-med'l-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being intermeddlesome. *Imp. Dict.*

intermedia, *n.* Plural of *intermedium*.

intermediacy (in-tėr-mē'di-ā-si), *n.* [< *intermedia(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being intermediate, or of acting intermediately; intermediate agency; interposition; intervention.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by the impressions made on the membrane by only the *intermediacy* of the columella. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 3, note 20.

intermedial (in-tėr-mē'di-al), *a.* [< L. *intermedius*, that is between (see *intermedium*), + *-al*.] Intermediate; intervening; intervenient.

Since all thy creatures obey thy word, I alone may not disorder the creation, and cancel those bands and *intermedial* links of subordination.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

Black, white, red, or any other of the *intermedial* colours.
Evelyn, Sculptura, i. 5.

intermediant† (in-tėr-mē'di-an), *a.* [< L. *intermedius*, that is between (see *intermedium*), + *-an*.] Lying between; intermediate. *Blount*.

intermediary (in-tėr-mē'di-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intermédiaire* = Sp. *intermediar* = It. *intermediario*; < L. *intermedius*, that is between (see *intermedium*), + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* Being or occurring between; having an intermediate position or action: as, an *intermediary* process.—**Intermediary function**, in *math.*, a function holomorphic in the whole plane which satisfies the conditions

$$f(x+\omega) = e^{ax+b} f x,$$
$$f(x+\omega') = e^{a'x+b'} f x,$$

where ω and ω' are quasi-periods.

II. *n.*; pl. *intermediaries* (-riz). One who or that which interposes or is intermediate; an intermediate agent; a go-between.

They [senates] have been instruments, but never *intermediaries*. *Lauder*.

England was acting only as an *intermediary*.
The Atlantic, XLIX. 701.

Sometimes two or three *intermediaries* would be employed. *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 183.

The enterprising Hellenes becoming the *intermediaries* between the native Libyan population of the interior and the outer world. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 725.

intermediate (in-tėr-mē'di-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intermediated*, ppr. *intermediating*. [< ML. *intermediatus*, pp. of *intermediare*, come between, act as a mediator, < L. *intermedius*, that is between: see *intermedium*. Cf. *mediate*.] To act intermediately; intervene; interpose.

I'll tell ye what conditions threaten danger,
Unless you *intermediate*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, v. 1.

By interposing your *intermediating* authority, endeavour to avert the horrid cruelty of this edict.
Milton, Letters of State, Oliver to Gustavus Adolphus.

intermediate (in-tėr-mē'di-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intermédiat*, < ML. *intermediatus:* see *intermediate, v.*] **I.** *a.* Situated between two extremes; coming between, in either position or degree; intervening; interposed: generally followed by *between* when the extremes are mentioned: as, an *intermediate* space; *intermediate* obstacles.

Arviragus, the king's son, . . . having escaped with life in the late battle, had employed the *intermediate* time in privately collecting his father's scattered forces, to put him again into a condition of facing the enemy.
W. Mason, Caractacus, Arg.

These plants are beautifully *intermediate between* the oxlip and the primrose.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 70.

Intermediate area, a part of an insect's wing between the subcostal and the internal vein.—**Intermediate genus**, in *logic*, a genus narrower than the widest and wider than the narrowest class.—**Intermediate grade** or **school**, in the system of graded common schools in the United States, the grade or department next above the primary and below the grammar grade. See *grammar-school*, 2.—**Intermediate palpi**, the maxillary palpi of those insects in which the outer lobes of the maxillæ are palpiform, so that apparently there are three pairs of palpi, two on the maxillæ and one on the labium, as in the *Cicindelidæ* and *Carabidæ*.—**Intermediate rafter.** See *rafter*.—**Intermediate state**, in *theol.*, the state or condition of souls after death and before the resurrection of the body; by extension of meaning, the place of departed spirits, as distinct from both earth and heaven; Hades.—**Intermediate terms**, in *arith.* and *alg.*, the terms of a progression or proportion between the first and last, which are called the *extremes:* thus, in the proportion 2 : 4 :: 6 : 12, four and six are the *intermediate terms*.—**Intermediate witness** or **authority**, one who witnesses to a thing not by virtue of his own direct knowledge of it, but resting on other testimony.

II. *n.* **1.** In *math.*, a syzygetic function: thus, if U and V are quantics of the same order, and if λ and μ are indeterminate constants, $\lambda U + \mu V$ is an *intermediate* of U and V.—**2.** An intermediary. [Rare.]

That sea he had read of, though never yet beheld, . . . gladly would he have hailed it as an *intermediate* betwixt the sky and the earth.
G. Macdonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

intermediately (in-tėr-mē'di-āt-li), *adv.* In an intermediate manner; by way of intervention. *Johnson*.

intermediation (in-tėr-mē-di-ā'shon), *n.* [< *intermediate* + *-ion*, after *mediation*.] The act of intermediating, or the state of being intermediate; intervention; interposition; intermediacy.

An external action being related to a feeling only through an intermediate nervous change, the *intermediation* cannot well be left out of sight.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 77.

The latter consists of a lateral arch upon each side, united . . . by the *intermediation* of medial basal elements below. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 114.

intermediator (in-tėr-mē'di-ā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *intermediator*, a middleman, < L. *inter*, between, + LL. *mediator*, one who mediates: see *mediator*.] A mediator between parties; any person or thing that acts intermediately.

In touch, it is the epidermis . . . which is the *intermediator* between the nerve and the physical agent.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 240.

intermedietto (in-tėr-mē-di-et'ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *intermedio*, an interlude: see *intermedious*.] A short interlude.

intermedious†, *a.* [= F. *intermède* = Sp. Pg. It. *intermedio*, intermediate; as a noun, an interlude; < L. *intermedius*, that is between: see *intermedium*.] Intermediate.

There was nothing *intermedious*, or that could possibly be thrust in between them.
Cudworth, Intellectual System.

intermedium (in-tėr-mē'di-um), *n.*; pl. *intermedia* (-ä). [< L. *intermedium*, neut. of *intermedius*, that is between, < *inter*, between, + *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] **1.** Intermediate space. [Rare.]—**2.** That which intervenes; an intervening agent or medium.

The influence of the elastic *intermedium* on the voltaic arc. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 7.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a median carpal or tarsal bone of the proximal row, so called from its situation between the ulnare and the radiale in the carpus, and between the tibiale and the fibulare in the tarsus. See cuts under *carpus* and *Ichthyosaurus*.

intermeet†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *entremeete;* appar. < *inter-* + *meet*¹, but perhaps for *intermete*, old form of *intermit*, mingle.] To meet together; mingle.

Upon her cheekes the Lillie and the Rose
Did *entremeete* with equall change of hewe.
Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

intermell† (in-tėr-mel'), *v.* [< ME. *intermellen, entermellen*, < OF. *entremeller*, var. of *entremesler* (F. *entremêler*), intermix: see *intermeddle*.] **I.** *trans.* To intermix; intermingle.

II. *intrans.* To interfere; meddle.

But thay loved eche other passynge well,
That no spyes durst with thame *intermell*.
MS. Lansd. 208, i. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

To . . . boldly *intermel*
With sacred things.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Satire ix. 110.

intermembral (in-tėr-mem'bral), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *membrum*, member, + *-al*.] Existing (as a relation) between the limbs: as, *intermembral* homology (the homological correspondence between the fore and hind limbs of vertebrates or the corresponding members of other animals).

intermenstrual (in-tėr-men'strö-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *menstrua* + *-al*.] Occurring between the menstrual periods.

interment (in-tėr'ment), *n.* [< ME. *enterment, entierment*, < OF. *enterrement*, < ML. *interramentum*, burial, < *interrare*, bury, inter: see *inter*¹ and *-ment*.] The act of interring or depositing in the earth; burial; sepulture.

Achilles hade appetite, & angardly dissiret,
The Citie for to se, and the solemne fare
At the *entierment* full triet of the tru prinse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3166.

Interment in churches of favourite martyrs and apostles was at one time much sought after. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 826.

intermention (in-tėr-men'shon), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *mention*.] To mention among others; include in mentioning. [Rare.]

There is scarce any grievance or complaint come before us in this place wherein we do not find him [Archbishop Laud] *intermentioned*. *Grimstone*. (*Latham.*)

intermesenterial (in-tėr-mez-en-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *mesentery* + *-al*.] Same as *intermesenteric*. *G. C. Bourne*, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 34.

intermesenteric (in-tėr-mez-en-ter'ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *mesentery* + *-ic*.] Situated between mesenteries; in *Actinozoa*, noting specifically the chambers between the partitions or mesenteries which radiate from the gastric sac to the body-wall. See cut under *Actinozoa*.

As the mesenteries increase in number, the tentacles grow out as diverticula of the *intermesenteric* spaces.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., I. 130.

intermess†, *n.* [< OF. *entremes*, F. *entremets*, something put between, a side dish: see *entremets*.] An interlude.

I likewise added my little History of Chalcography, a treatise of the perfection of Paynting, . . . with some other *intermesses* which might divert within doores.
Evelyn, To Lady Sunderland.

intermet†, *v.* [ME. *intermetten:* see *entermit*.] Same as *entermit*.

For loue of hir even cristene thei *intermettid* hem with worldely besynes in helpynge of hir sugettis; and sothly that was charite.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

intermetacarpal (in-tėr-met-a-kär'pal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *metacarpus* + *-al*.] Situated between metacarpal bones: as, *intermetacarpal* ligaments.

intermetatarsal (in-tėr-met-a-tär'sal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *metatarsal*.] Situated between metatarsal bones: as, *intermetatarsal* ligaments.

intermew (in-tėr-mū'), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *mew*².] Cf. LL. *intermutatus*, interchanged.] To molt while in confinement: said of hawks.

intermezzo (in-tėr-med'zō), *n.* [It., < L. *intermedius*, that is between: see *intermedium*.] **1.** A light and pleasing dramatic entertainment

introduced between the acts of a tragedy, comedy, or grand opera; later, a ballet divertissement introduced in like manner.

The theatre itself came to supplement its waning attractions by every species of illegitimate *intermezzo*.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 10.

2. In *music*: (*a*) A short musical work of light character inserted between the acts of a serious drama or opera; a burlesque or comedy. The intermezzo was the germ of the opera bouffe or comic opera. (*b*) A short composition, without any definite musical form, introduced in an extended musical work, or a piece composed in a similar style.

intermicate† (in-tėr-mī′kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *intermicatus*, pp. of *intermicare*, glitter among, < *inter*, between, among, + *micare*, glitter, shine: see *mica*.] To shine between or among. *Blount.*

intermication† (in″tėr-mī-kā′shon), *n.* [< *intermicate* + *-ion*.] A shining between or among. *Bailey.*

intermigration (in″tėr-mī-grā′shon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *migration*.] Reciprocal migration; exchange of persons or populations between districts or countries.

Nay, let us look upon men in several climates, though in the same continent, we shall see a strange variety among them in colour, figure, stature, complexion, humour; and all arising from the difference of the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access and mutual intercourse, and possibility of *intermigrations*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 200.

interminable (in-tėr′mi-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *interminable* = Sp. *interminable* = Pg. *interminavel* = It. *interminabile*, < LL. *interminabilis*, endless, < *in-* priv. + **terminabilis*, terminable: see *terminable*.] Without termination; endless; having no limits or limitation; unending; long drawn out: as, *interminable* space or duration; *interminable* sufferings.

As if they would confine the *Interminable*,
And tie him to his own prescript,
Who made our laws to bind us, not himself.
Milton, S. A., l. 307.

The word
That, finding an *interminable* space
Unoccupied, has filled the void so well.
Cowper, Task, v. 556.

=Syn. Limitless, illimitable.

interminableness (in-tėr′mi-na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being interminable; endlessness.

The *interminableness* of those torments which after this life shall incessantly vex the impious.
Annotations on Glanville, etc. (1682), p. 59.

interminably (in-tėr′mi-na-bli), *adv.* In an interminable manner or extent; endlessly.

interminate[1] (in-tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* [= OF. *interminé* = It. *interminato*, < L. *interminatus*, unbounded, < *in-* priv. + *terminatus*, bounded: see *terminate*, *a.*] Not terminated; unbounded; unlimited; endless.

Within a thicket I reposde; when round
I ruffled vp falne leaues in heape, and found
(Let fall from heauen) a sleepe *interminate*.
Chapman, Odyssey, vii.

The Epicurean hypothesis admits not of such an *interminate* division of matter, but will have it stop at certain solid corpuscles, which, for their not being further divisible, are called atoms, ἄτομοι.
Boyle, Works, III. 661.

Interminate decimal, a decimal conceived as carried to an infinity of places: thus, the decimal .010010001 +, where the number of ciphers between successive *ones* is conceived to increase in arithmetical progression to infinity, is an *interminate decimal*.

interminate[2]† (in-tėr′mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *interminatus*, pp. of *interminari*, also *interminare*, threaten, < *inter*, between, + *minari*, threaten: see *menace*.] To menace.

Enough, enough of these *interminated* judgements, wherewith . . . I might strike your hearts with just horrour.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 163.

interminationt (in″tėr-mi-nā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *interminatio(n-)*, < L. *interminari*, threaten: see *interminate*[2].] A menace or threat.

It were strange that it should be possible for all men to keep the commandments, and required and exacted of all men with the *intermination* or threatening of horrid pains.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 130.

intermine (in-tėr-mīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intermined*, ppr. *intermining*. [< *inter-* + *mine*[2].] To intersect or penetrate with mines.

Her large oaks so long green, as summer there her bowers
Had set up all the year, her air for health refin'd,
Her earth with allom veins so richly *intermin'd*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxviii. 344.

intermingle (in-tėr-ming′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intermingled*, ppr. *intermingling*. [< *inter-* + *mingle*.] **I.** *trans.* To mingle or mix together; mix up; intermix.

I'll *intermingle* everything he does
With Cassio's suit. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3, 25.

II. *intrans.* To be mixed or incorporated.

They will not admit any good part to *intermingle* with them. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2, 64.

So sportive is the light
Shot through the boughs, it dances as they dance,
Shadow and sunshine, *intermingling* quick.
Cowper, Task, i. 347.

intermingledom (in-tėr-ming′gl-dum), *n.* [< *intermingle* + *-dom*.] Something which intermingles. [Humorous.]

The case is filled with bits and ends to ribbons, patterns, and so forth, of all manner of colours, faded and fresh; with *intermingledoms* of gold-beater's skin plasters for a cut finger.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 184.

interministerium (in-tėr-min-is-tē′ri-um), *n.* [Formed after the analogy of *interregnum*; < L. *inter*, between, + *ministerium*, ministry: see *ministry*.] The period between the dissolution of one ministerial government and the formation of another. [Rare.]

The regency are so temporizing and timid, especially in this *interministerium*, that I am in great apprehension of our having the plague. *Walpole*, To Mann, July 31, 1743.

intermise† (in′tėr-mīz), *n.* [< F. *entremise*, intervention, interference, < *entremettre*, pp. *entremis*, intervene: see *intermit*.] Interference; interposition. *Bacon.*

intermiss†, *n.* [< L. *intermissus*, an intermission, < *intermittere*, pp. *intermissus*, intermit: see *intermit*.] Intermission.

In which short *intermiss* the King relapseth to his former errour. *E. Fannant*, Hist. Edw. II. (1680), p. 94.

intermission (in-tėr-mish′on), *n.* [= F. *intermission* = Pr. *intermissio* = Sp. *intermision* = Pg. *intermissão* = It. *intermissione*, < L. *intermissio(n-)*, a breaking off, interruption, intermission, < *intermittere*, pp. *intermissus*, break off: see *intermit*.] 1. The act of intermitting, or the state of being intermitted; temporary cessation; pause: as, to labor without *intermission*; *intermission* of the pulse.

Thou hast no *intermission* of thy sins,
But all thy life is a continued ill.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

The spirit of man cannot demean it selfe lively in this body without some recreating *intermission* of labour, and serious things. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

2. In *med.*, the temporary cessation or subsidence of a disease, as fever; interval between paroxysms. *Intermission* is an entire cessation, as distinguished from *remission* or abatement of fever.

3. Period of cessation; an intervening time; interval; specifically, recess at school.

But, gentle heavens,
Cut short all *intermission*; front to front
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3, 232.

Times have changed since the jackets and trousers used to draw up on one side of the road, and the petticoats on the other, to salute with bow and courtesy the white neckcloth of the parson or the squire, if it chanced to pass during *intermission*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 242.

4†. Interference.

No other . . . towns, whom those Countries did no way concern, shall in any part meddle by way of friendly *intermission* tending to an accord.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 126.

=Syn. 1 and 3. *Rest*, *Suspension*, etc. (see *stop*, *n.*), interval, interruption, respite.

intermissive (in-tėr-mis′iv), *a.* [< L. *intermissus*, pp. of *intermittere*, intermit, + *-ive*.] Intermitting; coming by fits or after temporary cessations; not continuous.

Wounds will I lend the French, instead of eyes,
To weep their *intermissive* miseries.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1, 88.

Make pleasure thy recreation or *intermissive* relaxation, not thy Diana, life, and profession.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 23.

intermit (in-tėr-mit′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intermitted*, ppr. *intermitting*. [< ME. *intermetten*, *entermeten*, < OF. *entremettre*, *intremettre*, F. *entremettre* = Pr. *entremetre* = It. *intermettere*, < L. *intermittere*, pp. *intermissus*, leave off, break off, interrupt, omit, leave an interval, cease, pause, < *inter*, between, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*. Cf. *amit*[2], *admit*, *commit*, *omit*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put a temporary stop to; suspend or delay; interrupt: as, to *intermit* one's efforts.

Yet once againe, my muse, I pardon pray,
Thine *intermitted* song if I repeate.
Wyatt, Death of the Countesse of Pembroke.

If nature should *intermit* her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the observation of her own laws, . . . what would become of man himself?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

Thou *intermittest* not
Thine everlasting journey.
Bryant, River by Night.

2†. To omit; pass by or over; neglect.

Pray to the gods to *intermit* the plague
That needs must light on this ingratitude.
Shak., J. C., i. 1, 59.

Wer't your case,
You being young as I am, would you *intermit*
So fair and sweet occasion?
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To cease or break off for a time; come to a temporary stop; stop or pause at intervals: as, a spring that *intermits* once in three minutes; an *intermitting* pulse.

Why *intermete*, of what thou hast to done?
Carturight, Ordinary, iv. 2.

That power [of self-dislocation] by which a sequence of words that naturally is directly consecutive commences, *intermits*, and reappears at a remote part of the sentence.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

=Syn. *Subside*, etc. See *abate*.

intermittence (in-tėr-mit′ens), *n.* [< *intermitten(t)* + *-ce*.] The state or condition of being intermittent; intermitting character or quality: as, the *intermittence* of a fever, or of a spring.

The *intermittence* [of the heart] continued until the end of the voyage. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 471.

intermittency (in-tėr-mit′en-si), *n.* Same as *intermittence*.

Thirteen [tobacco-users] had *intermittency* of the pulse.
Science, XII. 223.

intermittent (in-tėr-mit′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intermittent* = Sp. *intermitente* = Pg. It. *intermittente*, < L. *intermitten(t-)s*, ppr. of *intermittere*, leave off, cease, pause: see *intermit*.] **I.** *a.* Ceasing at intervals; that alternately stops and starts; intermitting: as, an *intermittent* fever; an *intermittent* spring.

As to me, I was always steadily of opinion that this disorder was not in its nature *intermittent*.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, ii.

Good water is spoiled and bad water rendered worse by the *intermittent* system of supply.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 557.

Intermittent current. See *electric current*, under *current*[1].—**Intermittent earth, fever,** etc. See the nouns.—**Intermittent gear,** any arrangement of geared wheels, as a mutilated gear, or a cog-wheel with a part of the cogs left out, or a rack, pinion, segment, or cam, devised to produce a regular pause or change of speed in the motion of any machine, as in many printing-presses, motors, counters, etc.; an intermittent wheel.—**Intermittent or intermitting spring,** a spring which flows for a time and then ceases, again begins to flow after an interval, and again ceases, and so on. Such alternations may depend directly on the rainfall; but the name of *intermittent spring* is more properly applied to a spring whose periods of flowing are pretty regular, and are determined by the fact that the water is conveyed from a reservoir in the interior of a hill or rising ground by a siphon-shaped channel which is able to discharge a greater quantity of water than the reservoir regularly receives. When the cavity is filled till the surface of the water is as high as the bend of the siphon, the water begins and continues to flow till it sinks as low as the inner aperture of the siphon, whereupon the outflow ceases till the water is again as high as the bend of the siphon, and so on.—**Intermittent wheel,** a general name for all kinds of escape-wheels, counting-wheels in registers and meters, stop-motions in watches, clocks, etc.

II. *n.* [L. *febris intermitten(t-)s*, an intermittent fever.] Intermittent fever.

The symptoms of *intermittents* are those of a decided and completely marked "cold stage." After this occurs the "hot stage." *Dunglison.*

intermittently (in-tėr-mit′ent-li), *adv.* In an intermittent manner; by alternate stops and starts.

intermitting (in-tėr-mit′ing), *p. a.* Ceasing for a time; stopping or pausing at intervals.

The vast intervals between the local points from which the *intermitting* voice ascends proclaim the storm-like pace at which he travels. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

Intermitting spring. See *intermittent*.

intermittingly (in-tėr-mit′ing-li), *adv.* In an intermitting manner; with intermissions; at intervals.

intermix (in-tėr-miks′), *v.* [< *inter-* + *mix*, after L. *intermiscere*, mix among, < *inter*, between, + *miscere*, mix.] **I.** *trans.* To mix together; intermingle.

They sing praises unto God, which they *intermix* with instruments of music.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

He doth ever *intermix* the correction and amendment of his mind with the use and employment thereof.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

II. *intrans.* To be mixed together; become intermingled.

intermix (in′tėr-miks), *n.* [< *intermix*, *v.*] An intermixing or intermixture. [Rare.]

Just so are the actions or dispositions of the soul, angry or pleasant, lustful or cold, querulous or passionate, according as the body is disposed by the various *intermixes* of natural qualities. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 41.

intermixedly (in-tėr-mik′sed-li), *adv.* In an intermixed manner; with intermixture; indiscriminately. *Locke.*

intermixtion†, *n.* [< *intermix* + *-tion.*] Same as *intermixture*.

The whole congregacion of true christen people in this world, which, without *intermixcion* of obstinate heresies, professe the ryghte catholike faith.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 202.

intermixture (in-tėr-miks′tūr), *n.* [< *intermix* + *-ture*, after *mixture*.] 1. The act of intermixing or intermingling.

But for *intermixture* of rivers, and contiguity of situation, the inlands of Montgomery, Radnor, and Brecknock are partly infolded.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, vi.

2. A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed.—3. Admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

intermobility (in″tėr-mō-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inter-* + *mobility*.] Capability of moving amongst each other, as the particles of fluids. *Brande.*

intermodillion (in″tėr-mō-dil′yon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *modillion*.] In *arch.*, the space between two modillions.

intermolecular (in″tėr-mō-lek′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *molecule* + *-ar*³.] Between molecules; among the smallest particles of a substance: as, "*intermolecular* action," *A. Daniell.*

intermontane (in-tėr-mon′tān), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *mon(t-)s*, a mountain: see *mountain*.] Lying between mountains: as, *intermontane* soil. *Mease.*

intermundane (in-tėr-mun′dān), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *mundus*, world: see *mundane*.] Lying between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies [sun, planets, and fixed stars] are called *intermundane* spaces.
Locke, Elem. of Nat. Phil., ii.

intermundian (in-tėr-mun′di-an), *a.* [< L. *intermundia*, neut. pl., spaces between the worlds (in which, according to Epicurus, the gods reside), < *inter*, between, + *mundus*, world. Cf. *intermundane*.] Intermundane. *Coleridge.*

intermural (in-tėr-mū′ral), *a.* [= Pg. *intermural*, < L. *intermuralis*, between walls, < *inter*, between, + *murus*, a wall: see *mural*.] Lying between walls.

intermure† (in-tėr-mūr′), *v. t.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *murus*, a wall. Cf. *immure*.] To surround with walls; wall in.

A bulwark *intermur'd* with walls of brass,
A like can never be, nor ever was.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

intermuscular (in-tėr-mus′kū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *musculus*, muscle: see *muscular*.] Situated between muscles or muscular fibers.—**Intermuscular fascia.** See *fascia*. **Intermuscular ligaments**, in lower vertebrates, tendinous bands separating myocommata.—**Intermuscular septum.** (*a*) An interspace between muscles, or between myotomes.

The interspaces between them appearing as *intermuscular septa*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 44.

(*b*) A fascia of white fibrous connective tissue separating two muscles or muscular fibers.

intermusculary (in-tėr-mus′kū-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *intermuscular*. *Beverley.*

intermutation (in″tėr-mū-tā′shon), *n.* [< LL. as if **intermutatio(n-)*, < *intermutare*, interchange, < L. *inter*, between, + *mutare*, change: see *mute*², *mutation*.] Interchange; mutual or reciprocal change.

Mutation is the replacement or substitution of elements, and when the change occurs between vowels we may term it *intermutation*. *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 17.

intermutual† (in-tėr-mū′tū-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *mutual*.] Mutual.

A solemn oath religiously they take,
By *intermutual* vows protesting there
This never to reveal, nor to forsake
So good a cause for danger, hope, or fear.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

intermutually† (in-tėr-mū′tū-al-i), *adv.* Mutually. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vii.

intern (in-tėrn′), *a.* and *n.* [Also *interne* (as F.); < F. *interne* = Sp. Pg. It. *interno*, < L. *internus*, inward, internal, < *inter*, between, < *in*, in, within: see *in*¹, *in*², *inter*², *interior*, etc. Cf. *extern*.]

I. *a.* Internal. [Rare.]

Your predicaments, substance and accident,
Series extern and *intern*, with their causes.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

II. *n.* An inmate, as of a school; especially, an assistant resident physician or surgeon in a hospital, usually a student or recent graduate, acting in the absence of the attending physician or surgeon. [A recent use, from the French.]

intern (in-tėrn′), *v. t.* [< F. *interner* = Sp. Pg. *internar* = It. *internare*, send into the interior, confine in a certain locality, < L. *internus*, internal: see *intern*, *a.*] 1. To send into the interior of a country, as merchandise.—2. To confine within fixed or prescribed limits; specifically, to cause to reside in an interior locality without permission to leave it. [Chiefly used in connection with French subjects, in either sense.]

Calderon is a greater poet than Goethe, but even in the most masterly translation he retains still a Spanish accent, and is accordingly *interned* (if I may Anglicize a French word) in that provincialism which we call nationality. *Lowell*, Wordsworth.

internal (in-tėr′nal), *a.* [= OF. *internel;* as *intern* + *-al*.] 1. Situated or comprised within, or in an inner part or place; inclosed; on the finite side of a bounding surface or line; within the outer boundary of; visceral.

If all depended upon the frame of our bodies, there must be some *internal* organs within us as far above the organs of brutes as the operations of our minds are above theirs.
Stillingfleet, Works, III. vii.

2. Pertaining to the subject itself, and independent, or relatively so, of other things. Thus, the *internal* affairs of a country are the affairs of its people with one another. [This is the most proper sense of the word, which no other expresses so well.]

Mine eyes he closed, but open left the cell
Of fancy, my *internal* sight. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 461.

His [Warren Hastings's] *internal* administration, with all its blemishes, gives him a title to be considered as one of the most remarkable men in our history.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The question of *internal* improvement within the States by the federal government took a new and large development after the war. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 3.

3. Inner; pertaining to the mind, or to the relations of the mind to itself. [In this sense the word *interior* is preferable.]

With our Saviour *internal* purity is everything. *Paley.*

Inasmuch as consciousness is the condition of all *internal* experience whatsoever, we cannot deduce or explain the essential nature of consciousness from other forms of such experience. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 544.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, in general, inner or interior; not superficial; deep-set; away from the surface or next to the axis of the body or of a part: as, the *internal* carotid or iliac artery; the *internal* head of the gastrocnemius. —5. In *entom.*: (*a*) Nearest the axis of the body: as, the *internal* angles of the elytra; the *internal* surfaces of the tibiæ. (*b*) On that surface of the tegumentary parts or organs which is opposed to the external or visible surface: as, the *internal* plicæ of the elytra in certain *Coleoptera*. [In all senses opposed to *external*.]—**Internal adjunct**, an adjunct which belongs to its subject irrespective of other things.

Adjuncts are divided into *internal* and external. *Adjuncts internal* are those which inhere in the subject. External, which are ordered and disposed externally about it. A subject receives *adjuncts internal* into itself: as snow, whiteness; the soul, science or knowledge;—external to itself: as the sight, colour; soldiers, arms, etc.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Internal bisector, capsule, carotid, etc. See the nouns.—**Internal cause**, a cause constituting a part of its effect; the matter or form, according to the peripatetic philosophy. See *internal proximate cause*, below.—**Internal cell**, a cell behind the internal vein, distinguished in many *Hymenoptera*. It is sometimes divided into two.—**Internal criticism**, judgment concerning the authenticity of a writing based on the contents thereof.—**Internal denomination**†. See *denomination*. **Internal epicondyle.** See *epicondyle*.—**Internal evidence**, evidence in regard to a thing or a subject afforded by its intrinsic character or quality.

There is strong *internal evidence* that he himself wrote the last part of the work. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 144.

Internal forces. See *force*¹.—**Internal friction.** See *friction*, 2.—**Internal gage, gear, good** etc. See the nouns.—**Internal intercostals.** See *intercostal*.—**Internal multiplication**, that kind of multiplication in which the order of the factors is indifferent. See *multiplication*.—**Internal necessity** a necessity springing from the very nature of the subject.—**Internal proximate cause**, a cause which resides in the same subject in which the effect is produced, as the emanative and synectic or continent cause of Galen and the physicians.—**Internal quantity**, in *logic*, the sum of the marks of a logical term; logical depth or comprehension.—**Internal revenue.** See *revenue*.—**Internal sense**, or *inner sense*, the impressions produced on the mind by what is within the soul or organism; immediate empirical consciousness; self-consciousness; the apprehension of what passes in the world of thought; reflex perception.

The other fountain from which experience furnisheth the understanding with ideas is the perception of the operations of our own mind within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got; which operations, when the soul comes to reflect on and consider, do furnish the understanding with another set of ideas, which could not be had from things without: and such are perception, thinking, doubting, believing, reasoning, knowing, willing, and all the different actings of our own minds; which we being conscious of, and observing in ourselves, do from these receive into our understandings as distinct ideas, as we do from bodies affecting our senses. This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself; and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called *internal sense*. But as I call the other sensation, so I call this reflection. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. 4.

Internal or **spiritual sense of the Word**, according to Swedenborg, the symbolic or spiritual meaning of those parts of the Bible which are written according to the correspondence of all natural things with spiritual principles or things in the spiritual world, and which alone, therefore, he regards as constituting the true Divine Word. These parts are the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, the books of Samuel and Kings, the Psalms and the prophets, the Gospels, and the Apocalypse.—**Internal triangle**, a small triangular cell, adjoining the inner side of the larger or discoidal triangle, found in the wings of some dragon-flies.—**Internal vein**, a longitudinal vein, nearly parallel with and close to the inner margin, found in the wings of many *Lepidoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.—**Internal wheel**, an annular cogged wheel, with presentation of the cogs on the interior periphery.—**Internal work**, in *physics*. See *work*.—**Policy of internal improvements.** See *improvement*.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Inward, Interior*, etc. See *inner*.

internality (in-tėr-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *internal* + *-ity*.] The quality of being internal; the state of being interior; inwardness.

All ligaments [of bivalve shells] are external [in relation to the body of the animal], and their *internality* or externality is in respect of the hinge-line.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 406.

internally (in-tėr′nal-i), *adv.* 1. Interiorly; within or inside of external limits; in an inner part or situation; in or into the interior parts: as, to take or administer medicine *internally*.—2. With regard to internal affairs.

There never was seen so strong a government *internally* as that of the French municipalities.
Burke, On French Affairs.

3. Inwardly; spiritually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the Spirit of God *internally* united to Christ. *Jer. Taylor.*

internarial (in-tėr-nā′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *nares*, nostrils: see *narial*.] Situated between or separating the nostrils; internasal.

internasal (in-tėr-nā′zal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Situated between nasal parts or passages, or dividing them right and left.

A thin vertical lamella—the *internasal* septum.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 546.

internation (in-tėr-nā′shon), *n.* [< Sp. *internacion;* as *intern* + *-ation*.] The act of interning; internment.

Importations and *internations* which are made from the 1st of April to the date on which this ordinance takes effect, through the frontier custom-house of Paso del Norte, shall be subjected to the provisions in the tariff laws of November 8, 1880. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 53½ (1885), p. 282.

international (in-tėr-nash′on-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *international* = Sp. Pg. *internacional* = It. *internazionale* (all after E.); as *inter-* + *national*.]

I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or mutually affecting two or more nations; concerning different nations in common: as, an *international* exhibition; *international* law; *international* relations.

With regard to the political quality of the persons whose conduct is the object of the law. These may, on any given occasion, be considered either as members of the same state, or as members of different states: in the first case, the law may be referred to the head of internal, in the second case, to that of *international* jurisprudence. . . . The word *international*, it must be acknowledged, is a new one; though, it is hoped, sufficiently analogous and intelligible. It is calculated to express, in a more significant way, the branch of law which goes commonly under the name of the law of nations: an appellation so uncharacteristic that, were it not for the force of custom, it would seem rather to refer to internal jurisprudence. The chancellor D'Aguesseau has already made, I find, a similar remark: he says that what is commonly called droit des gens ought rather to be termed droit entre les gens.
Bentham, Introd. to Principles of Morals, xvii. 25, note.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the society called the International.

The essence of the *International* movement was a federal association, a combination of movements in part already begun, with the social end in view of raising the operatives up over against the employers and capitalists.
Woolsey, Communism and Socialism, p. 133.

International alphabet. See *Morse alphabet*, under *alphabet*. **International copyright.** See *copyright*. **International embargo.** See *embargo*, 1.—**International law**, the law of nations; those maxims or rules which independent political societies or states observe, or ought to observe, in their conduct toward one another; "the system of rules which regulates the intercourse and determines the rights and obligations of sovereign states" (*Minor*). More specifically, international law is the aggregate of the rules which Christian states acknowledge as obligatory in their relations to each other's subjects. The rules also which they unite to impose on their subjects, respectively, for the treatment of one another, are included here, as being in the end rules of action for the states themselves.

The classical expression for *international law* is Jus Feciale, or the Law of negotiation and diplomacy.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 53.

International law, as we have viewed it, is a system of rules adopted by the free choice of certain nations for the

purpose of governing their intercourse with each other and not inconsistent with the principles of natural justice. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 203.

Private international law, the rules by which the laws of one state are determined and applied in the courts of another to cases of private rights of persons of, or property within, the former.

It is the province of *private international law* to decide which of two conflicting laws of different territories is to be applied in the decision of cases, and for this reason this branch is sometimes called the conflict of laws. It is called private because it is concerned with the private rights and relations of individuals.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 69.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] 1. A society (in full, "the International Workingmen's Association"), formed in London in 1864, designed to unite the working classes of all countries in promoting social and industrial reform by political means. Its chief aims were: (1) the subordination of capital to labor through the transference of industrial enterprises from the capitalists to bodies of workingmen; (2) the encouragement of men on strike by gifts of money, or by preventing laborers of one locality from migrating to another when the laborers in the latter are on strike; (3) the overthrow of all laws, customs, and privileges considered hostile to the working classes, and the encouragement of whatever aids them, as the shortening of hours of labor, free public education, etc.; (4) the end of all wars. By 1867 the International had become a powerful organization, though strenuously opposed by the continental European governments; but its manifestation in 1872 of sympathy with the doings of the Paris Commune in the preceding year, and internal dissensions, caused a great loss of reputation and strength.

Of the *International* Marx was the inspiring and controlling head from the beginning; and the German social democracy, though originated by Lassalle, before long fell under Marx's influence. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 214.

2. A member of the International, or a believer in its principles and methods.

Internationalism (in-tėr-nash′ọn-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *international* + *-ism.*] The principles, doctrine, or theory advocated by Internationalists.

internationalist (in-tėr-nash′ọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *international* + *-ist.*] 1. A student, expounder, or upholder of international law.

In the days of Elizabeth, the publicists of England, both as constitutionalists and *internationalists*, in so far as international law was then understood, had nothing to fear from a comparison with their continental rivals.

North British Rev.

2. [*cap.*] A member of or a believer in the International.

internationalize (in-tėr-nash′ọn-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *internationalized*, ppr. *internationalizing*. [< *international* + *-ize.*] To make international; cause to affect the mutual relations of two or more countries: as, to *internationalize* a war.

internationally (in-tėr-nash′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* With reference to the mutual relations or interests of nations; from an international point of view.

Internationally speaking, they may be looked upon as export duties. *J. S. Mill.*

interne, *n.* Same as *intern*.

interneciary (in-tėr-nē′shi-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *internecium*, slaughter (see *internecion*), + *-ary.*] Same as *internecine*. [Rare.]

internecinal (in-tėr-nes′i-nạl), *a.* [< *internecine* + *-al.*] Same as *internecine*. [Rare.]

internecine (in-tėr-nē′sin), *a.* [< L. *internecinus*, another reading of *internecivus*, deadly, murderous: see *internecive.*] Destructive; deadly; accompanied with much slaughter.

> Th' Egyptians worshipped dogs, and for
> Their faith made *internecine* war.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 772.

internecion† (in-tėr-nē′shọn), *n.* [< L. *internecio*(*n*-), *internicio*(*n*-), slaughter, destruction, < *internecare*, slaughter, kill, < *inter*, between, + *necare*, kill.] General slaughter or destruction. [Rare.]

The number of *internecions* and slaughters would exceed all arithmetical calculation.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 215.

internecive (in-tėr-nē′siv), *a.* [< L. *internecivus*, deadly, destructive, < *internecare*, kill: see *internecion.*] Internecine. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

internection† (in-tėr-nek′shọn), *n.* [< L. *internectere*, bind together, < *inter*, between, + *nectere*, tie, bind. Cf. *connection*, etc.] Reciprocal connection; interrelation.

He coupled his own goodness and man's evils by so admirable an *internection* that ev'n the worst parts of the chain drew some good after them.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. iv. 1.

interneural (in-tėr-nū′ral), *a.* and *n.* [< *inter-* + *neural.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, situated between the neural spines or spinous processes of successive vertebræ.—**Interneural spine**, in *ichth.*, one of the spiniform bones more or less interposed between the neural spines, and usually connecting with rays or spines of the dorsal fin or fins of fishes. They are generally dagger-shaped, and are plunged, as it were, up to the hilt in the flesh between the neural spines. See *interhemal.*

II. *n.* An interneural part or formation, as in a fish.

Groups of cartilaginous parts representing *interneurals*. *Bean*, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1887, p. 632.

A series of flat spines . . . called *interneurals*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 640.

internity (in-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [= It. *internità*, < L. *internus*, inner, internal: see *intern* and *-ity.*] The state or condition of being internal; inwardness. [Rare.]

The *internity* of His ever-living light kindled up an externity of corporeal irradiation. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 249.

internment (in-tėrn′mẹnt), *n.* [< *intern* + *-ment.*] The state or condition of being interned; confinement, as of prisoners of war, in the interior of a country.

internodal (in-tėr-nō′dạl), *a.* [< *internode* + *-al.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated on an internode, as a flower-stalk proceeding from the intermediate space of a branch between two leaves.—2. Constituting or including an internode, as the space between two nodes or joints in a plant or an animal.

internode (in′tėr-nōd), *n.* [= F. *entrenœud* = Sp. It. *internodio*, < L. *internodium*, the space between two knots or joints, < *inter*, between, + *nodus*, a knot, joint: see *node.*] A part or space between two knots or joints. (*a*) In *bot.*, the space which intervenes between two nodes or leaf-knots in a stem. (*b*) In *anat.*: (1) The continuity of a part, as a bone, between two nodes or joints. (2) Especially, one of the phalangeal bones of the fingers or toes, as extending between the nodes or joints of the digits.

Portion of Stem of *Hyacinth*, showing *a*, internode.

The individual bones of the fingers and thumb are termed *internodes*.

F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 155.

(*c*) In *zool.*, the part of a jointed stem between any two joints, as of a polyp, a polyzoan, etc.

internodia, *n.* Plural of *internodium*.

internodial† (in-tėr-nō′di-ạl), *a.* [< L. *internodium*, internode, + *-al.*] Same as *internodal*.

But the *inter-nodial* parts of vegetables, or spaces between the joynts, are contrived with more uncertainty.

Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

internodium (in-tėr-nō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *internodia* (-ạ). [NL.: see *internode.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, an internode; specifically, one of the phalanges or bones of a finger or toe.

internomedial (in-tėr-nō-mē′di-ạl), *a.* [< L. *internus*, inner, internal, + (LL.) *medialis*, middle: see *medial.*] Same as *internomedian*.

internomedian (in-tėr-nō-mē′di-ạn), *a.* [< L. *internus*, inner, internal, + *medianus*, middle: see *median.*] In *entom.*, within the median line or vein; between the median and the internal vein.—**Internomedian cell**, a basal cell of the wing, between the median and internal veins, distinguished in the *Hymenoptera*. Also called *submedian cell*. **Internomedian vein or nervure**, a strong longitudinal vein in the tegmina of orthopterous insects, running from the base obliquely or in a curve to the posterior margin beyond the middle, and limiting the anal or posterior area.—**Internomedian veinlet**, in *Lepidoptera*, a longitudinal veinlet between the internal and the median vein, found in a few butterflies.

inter nos (in′tėr nōs). [L.: *inter*, between, among; *nos*, acc. pl. of *ego*, I: see *I*[2].] Between ourselves: a parenthetical phrase implying that something is said in confidence. In French form, *entre nous*.

internuclear (in-tėr-nū′klē-ạr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *nucleus* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between or among nuclei.

By a parity of reasoning, muscular tissue may also be considered a cell aggregate, in which the *inter-nuclear* substance has become converted into striated muscle.

Huxley, Crayfish, p. 190.

internuncial (in-tėr-nun′shạl), *a.* [< *internuncio*, *internuncius*, + *-al.*] 1. Of or belonging to an internuncio or his office.—2. In *physiol.*, pertaining to, resembling, or possessing the function of the nervous system as communicating between different parts of the body.

It is more probable that "Kleinenberg's fibres" are solely *internuncial* in function, and therefore the primary form of nerve. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 62.

internuncio (in-tėr-nun′shi-ō), *n.* [Formerly also *internuntio*; < It. *internuncio*, now *internunzio*, < L. *internuntius*, less prop. *internuncius*, a messenger, mediator: see *internuncius.*] 1. An official representative or ambassador of the papacy at a minor court, in distinction from a *nuncio*, who is its representative at a more important court.

The *internuncio* at Brussels proceeded to censure those that were for it, as enemies to the papal authority.

Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1662.

Hence—2. A messenger between two parties. [Rare.]

They onely are the *internuntio's* or the go-betweens of this trim devis'd mummery.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

internuncius (in-tėr-nun′shi-us), *n.* [F. *internonce* = Sp. Pg. *internuncio* = It. *internunzio*, formerly *internuncio*; < L. *internuntius*, less prop. *internuncius*, a messenger between two parties, a mediator, < *inter*, between, + *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio.*] Same as *internuncio*.

interoceanic (in-tėr-ō-shē-an′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *ocean* + *-ic.*] Between oceans; extending from one ocean to another: as, *interoceanic* traffic; an *interoceanic* canal or railroad.

Difficulties concerning *interoceanic* transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 417.

interocular (in-tėr-ok′ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *oculus*, eye.] Situated between the eyes, as the antennæ of some insects; interorbital.

interolivary (in-tėr-ol′i-vā-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *olivary.*] Lying between the olivary bodies of the brain.

interopercle (in′tėr-ō-pėr″kl), *n.* Same as *interoperculum*.

interopercula, *n.* Plural of *interoperculum*.

interopercular (in″tėr-ō-pėr′kū-lạr), *a.* [< *interoperculum* + *-ar*[3].] Situated among opercular bones in the gill-cover of a fish; having the character of an interoperculum; pertaining to an interoperculum: as, an *interopercular* bone.

interoperculum (in″tėr-ō-pėr′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *interopercula* (-lạ). [< *inter-* + *operculum.*] In *ichth.*, one of the four bones of which a teleost fish's gill-cover usually consists. It lies behind the angle of the jaw, is more or less covered by the preoperculum, and generally has a posterior process interposed between the preoperculum in front and the subopercular and operculum behind. In some types it is rudimentary or lost. Also *interopercle*. See cut under *teleost*.

interoptic (in-tėr-op′tik), *a.* [< NL. *interopticus*, < L. *inter*, between, + NL. *opticus*, optic (lobe).] Situated between the optic lobes of the brain: applied to a lobe of the brain of some reptiles.

interopticus (in-tėr-op′ti-kus), *n.*; pl. *interoptici* (-sī). [NL.: see *interoptic.*] The interoptic lobe of the brain of some reptiles.

interorbiseptum (in-tėr-ôr-bi-sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *interorbiscepta* (-tạ). [< L. *inter*, between, + *orbis*, orb (orbit), + *septum*, partition.] An interorbital septum; a partition between the right and left orbits of the eyes.

interorbital (in-tėr-ôr′bi-tạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *orbit* + *-al.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, situated between the orbits of the eyes: as, the *interorbital* septum. See cut under *Esox*.—**Interorbital foramen**. See *foramen*.

interosculant (in-tėr-os′kū-lạnt), *a.* [< *inter-* + *osculant.*] Interosculating; connecting by or as if by osculation. The epithet is sometimes applied to a genus or family connecting two groups or families of plants or animals by partaking somewhat of the characters of each.

interosculate (in-tėr-os′kū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interosculated*, ppr. *interosculating*. [< *inter-* + *osculate.*] To form a connecting-link between two or more objects; be interosculant.

interosculation (in-tėr-os-kū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *interosculate* + *-ion.*] Interconnection by or as if by osculation.

Without allowing nearly enough for the intermediate stages and the infinite *interosculation* of emotional, intellectual, and associational disturbances.

G. Allen, Mind, XII. 121.

interosseal (in-tėr-os′ē-ạl), *a.* Same as *interosseous*. [Rare.]

interossei, *n.* Plural of *interosseus*.

interosseous (in-tėr-os′ē-us), *a.* [= F. *interosseux* = It. *interosseo*, < NL. *interosseus*, < L. *inter*, between, + *os* (*oss-*), bone: see *osseous.*] Situated between two bones, or among several bones: specifically applied to different ligaments, as the various intercarpal ligaments, the radio-ulnar and the tibiofibular ligaments, and others.—**Interosseous cartilage, ganglion**, etc. See the nouns.—**Interosseous muscle**. Same as *interosseus*.—**Interosseous saw**, a fine thin saw with which surgeons work between bones, as those of the forearms, the ribs, etc.

interosseus (in-tėr-os′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *interossei* (-ī). [NL.: see *interosseous.*] An interosse-

ous muscle; a muscle lying in an interosseous space, as between the metacarpal bones of the hand or the metatarsal bones of the foot. Those which appear upon the back of the hand or instep of the foot are called *dorsal interossei* or *dorsosi*; those appearing on the palm and sole are respectively called *palmar* and *plantar interossei* or *palmossi* and *plantossi*. In man there are 7 interossei of the hand, 4 dorsal and 3 palmar. They all arise from the sides of the metacarpals, and are inserted into the bases of the proximal phalanges and into the aponeuroses of the extensor tendons. They flex the proximal phalanges on the metacarpal bones, and extend the second and third phalanges. The dorsal interossei abduct the fingers from an imaginary line drawn through the middle finger, and the palmar adduct them toward the same. There are in man the same number of both dorsal and plantar interossei of the foot, arranged like those of the hand. In birds there are two muscles of the manus, called *interosseus palmaris* and *interosseus dorsalis*, which respectively flex and extend the phalanges of the longest digit.

interpage (in-tėr-pāj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interpaged*, ppr. *interpaging*. [< *inter-* + *page*[1].] **1.** To insert intermediate pages in.—**2.** To insert on intermediate pages.

"Troilus and Cressida" is *interpaged* between histories and tragedies. *Athenæum*, No. 3187, p. 707.

interpale† (in-tėr-pāl′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *pale*[1].] To divide by pales, as in heraldry; arrange with vertical divisions.

He ware upon his head a diademe of purple *interpaled* with white. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 151.

interpapillary (in-tėr-pap′i-lā-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *papilla* + *-ary*.] Lying or occurring between the papillæ: as, the *interpapillary* portion of the epidermis (that which lies between the papillæ of the corium).

interparenchymal (in″tėr-pa-reng′ki-mal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *parenchyma* + *-al*.] Situated in the parenchyma of an infusorian, as a vacuole. *S. Kent.*

interparietal (in″tėr-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *inter-* + *parietal*.] **I.** *a.* Situated between the right and left parietal bones of the skull: as, the *interparietal* suture.—**Interparietal bone**, a membrane bone lying between the supraoccipital and the parietal bones. It is peculiar to mammals. In man it coossifies with the rest of the occipital, and forms the uppermost part of the supraoccipital. It is occasionally separate, as in the Peruvian mummies, where it has been termed *os Incæ*. It is frequently separate in mammals other than man. The bone in fishes so called by some old authors is the supraoccipital. See cut under *Felidæ*.—**Interparietal crest.** Same as *parietal crest* (which see, under *crest*).

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, the median bone of the posterior part of the roof of the skull, now generally called *supraoccipital*. See cut under *parasphenoid*.

interparietale (in″tėr-pā-rī-e-tā′lē), *n.*; pl. *interparietalia* (-li-ä). [NL.: see *interparietal*.] An interparietal bone.

interparlet† (in′tėr-pärl), *n.* Same as *enterparle*.

interpause† (in′tėr-pâz), *n.* [< *inter-* + *pause*.] A stop or pause between; a temporary cessation.

Outwardly these inward hates agreed,
Giving an *interpause* to pride and spite;
Which breath'd but to break out with greater might.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.

interpeal† (in-tėr-pēl′), *v. t.* [< OF. *entrepeler*, interrupt: see *interpel*. Cf. *appeal*.] **1.** Same as *interpel*.—**2.** To intercede with.

Here one of us began to *interpeal*
Old Mnemon. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, iii. 31.

interpeduncular (in″tėr-pē-dung′kū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *pedunculus* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between peduncles; intercrural: specifically applied in anatomy to the space or area between the right and left crura cerebri.

interpel† (in-tėr-pel′), *v. t.* [< F. *interpeller*, OF. *interpeller, entrepeler* (> E. *interpeal*) = Sp. *interpelar* = Pg. *interpellar* = It. *interpellare*, < L. *interpellare*, interrupt in speaking, disturb, address, < *inter*, between, + *pellere*, drive, urge: see *appeal, compel, expel, impel, propel, repel*, etc.] To interrupt; break in upon; distract.

Why should my tongue or pen
Presume to *interpel* that fulness?
B. Jonson, Underwoods, cii.

No more now, for I am *interpelled* by many Businesses.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 1.

interpellate (in-tėr-pel′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interpellated*, ppr. *interpellating*. [< L. *interpellatus*, pp. of *interpellare*, interrupt in speaking: see *interpel*.] To address with a question; especially, to question formally or publicly; demand an answer or explanation from: used originally in connection with French legislative proceedings: as, the ministry were *interpellated* with regard to their intentions.

In the Chamber the Government was angrily *interpellated* as to the Convention between Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, which was described as highly detrimental to the interests of the Empire. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 492.

interpellation (in″tėr-pe-lā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *interpellation* = Sp. *interpelacion* = Pg. *interpellação* = It. *interpellazione*, < L. *interpellatio*(*n*-), an interruption, < *interpellare*, interrupt: see *interpel*.] **1.** The act of interpellating, or of interrupting or interfering by speech; verbal interruption.

Good sir, I crave pardon,
If I so chance to break that golden twist
You spin by rude *interpellation*.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, ii. 44.

2. The act of interceding; interposition by entreaty or request; solicitation.

"Praying without ceasing," St. Paul calls it: that is, with continual addresses, frequent *interpellations*, never ceasing renewing the request till I obtain my desire.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 231.

He was to mention the urgent *interpellations* made to him by the electors and princes of the Empire in their recent embassy. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 269.

3. A summons; a citation.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

4. A question put by a member of a legislative assembly to a minister or member of the government: used originally with reference to proceedings in the French legislature.

Interpellation followed upon *interpellation*, and Signor Mancini could only answer that the Red Sea expedition was a first step in the way to that colonial expansion which the country had shown its desire to achieve.
Contemporary Rev. (trans.), LI. 289.

interpenetrate (in-tėr-pen′ē-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interpenetrated*, ppr. *interpenetrating*. [< *inter-* + *penetrate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To penetrate or pass into reciprocally; unite with by mutual penetration.

We feel that in a work of art [classical poetry] thought and language, idea and form, so *interpenetrate* each other that the impression produced is a result of substance and expression subtly interblended. *J. Caird.*

2. To penetrate between or among (the component parts of a body or substance); pass into or within the different parts of (a body); penetrate in various directions or throughout.

II. *intrans.* To penetrate mutually; become united by mutual penetration.

interpenetration (in-tėr-pen-ē-trā′shọn), *n.* [< *interpenetrate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The act of interpenetrating; reciprocal or mutual penetration; the occupation of the same space by the parts of two bodies.

We meet as water meets water, or as two currents of air mix, with perfect diffusion and *interpenetration* of nature. *Emerson*, Compensation.

The view of Kant that matter is not absolutely impenetrable, and that chemical union consists in the *interpenetration* of the constituents.
C. S. Peirce, Amer. Jour. Sci., Jan., 1863.

2. In *late medieval arch.*, from the end of the fifteenth century, the system of continuing mouldings which meet each other independently past the intersection, and generally of considering the identity of various architectural members as preserved after one has come to coincide partly with another or to be swallowed up in it, so that, for instance, the angles and edges of a square member which has become united with a member having a curved surface are shown on the curved surface as if projecting through it. Interpenetration is characteristic of the so-called continuous impost. (See *impost*.) It is inartistic, and contrary to sound architectural principles, as purporting to represent a false method of construction.

interpenetrative (in-tėr-pen′ē-trā-tiv), *a.* [< *interpenetrate* + *-ive*.] Reciprocally penetrating; mutually penetrative.

interpersonal (in-tėr-pėr′sọn-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *person* + *-al*.] Existing or occurring between individuals. [Rare.]

A very pleasant chatty tea with the Owens, talking over phrenology, mesmerism, and *interpersonal* influence.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 171.

interpetalary (in-tėr-pet′a-lā-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *petal* + *-ary*.] In *bot.*, between the petals. *Thomas*, Med. Dict. [Rare.]

interpetaloid (in-tėr-pet′a-loid), *a.* [< *inter-* + *petal* + *-oid*.] Intervening between petaloid parts, as of an echinoderm.

The *interpetaloid* spaces on parts of recent and fossil crinoids] are plain, and devoid of sculpture.
Science, IV. 229.

interpetiolar (in-tėr-pet′i-ō-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *petiole* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.*, situated between the petioles.

interphalangeal (in″tėr-fā-lan′jē-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *phalanx* (*-ang-*) + *-e-al*.] Situated between any two successive phalanges of a finger or toe; nodal, of a digit: as, an *interphalangeal* articulation (one of the joints of a finger or toe).

interpilaster (in′tėr-pi-las″tėr), *n.* [< *inter-* + *pilaster*.] In *arch.*, the interval between two pilasters.

interplace† (in-tėr-plās′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *place*.] To place between or among.

Your nature, virtue, happy birth,
Have therein highly *interplac'd* your name,
You may not run the least course of neglect.
Daniel, To Lady Anne Clifford.

interplanetary (in-tėr-plan′et-ā-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *planet* + *-ary*[1].] Situated between the planets; within the solar system, but not within the atmosphere of the sun or any planet.

Light moves in *interplanetary* spaces with a speed of nearly 186,000 miles per second. *Tait*, Light, § 64.

interplay (in′tėr-plā), *n.* [< *inter-* + *play*.] Reciprocal action or influence; interchange of action and reaction, as between the parts of a machine; concurrent operation or procedure; interaction.

Indicating rhythms merely with the *interplay* of strokes between hands and thighs, feet and floor, is capable of a considerable degree of complexity.
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 247.

The *interplay* of manly affection in the two admirals.
The Century, XXVI. 291.

interplead (in-tėr-plēd′), *v.* [Formerly also *enterplead*; < *inter-* + *plead*.] **I.** *intrans.* In *law*, to litigate with each other, in order to determine who is the rightful claimant. See *interpleader*[2].

Two several persons being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must *enterplead*: that is, try between themselves who is the right heir. *Cowell.*

II. *trans.* In *law*, to cause to litigate with each other.

interpleader[1] (in-tėr-plē′dėr), *n.* [< *interplead* + *-er*[1].] A party who interpleads.

interpleader[2] (in-tėr-plē′dėr), *n.* [Formerly also *enterpleader*; < *inter-* + *pleader*[2], a plea, < OF. *plaider*, plead, inf. as a noun: see *plead*.] **1.** A suit by which a person having property belonging to or subject to the claim of others, but uncertain which of adverse claimants is entitled, brings the adverse claimants before the court, that the right may be determined and himself exonerated: as, a bill of *interpleader*. The court usually allows him to surrender the property or pay the debt into the custody of the law, and be discharged, and allows the claimants to interplead—that is, to proceed to trial as against each other.

2. The process of trial between adverse claimants in such a case: as, the court awarded an *interpleader*.

interpledge (in-tėr-plej′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interpledged*, ppr. *interpledging*. [< *inter-* + *pledge*.] To give and take as a mutual pledge.

In all distress of various courts and war,
We *interpledge* and bind each other's heart.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, i. 5.

interpleural (in-tėr-plö′ral), *a.* [< *inter-* + *pleura* + *-al*.] Situated between the right and left pleuræ or pleural cavities.—**Interpleural space**, the mediastinum.

A space is left between them [the right and left pleuræ] extending from the sternum to the spine. . . . This interval is called by anatomists the *interpleural space* or the mediastinum. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 181.

inter pocula (in′tėr pok′ū-lä). [L.: *inter*, between, among; *pocula*, acc. pl. of *poculum*, a cup: see *poculent*.] Literally, between cups; during a drinking-bout.

interpoint† (in-tėr-point′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *point*.] To distinguish by stops or marks; punctuate.

Her heart commands her words should pass out first,
And then her sighs should *interpoint* her words.
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii.

interpolable (in-tėr′pō-la-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **interpolabilis*, < *interpolare*, interpolate: see *interpolate*.] Capable of being interpolated or inserted; suitable for interpolation. *De Morgan.*

interpolar (in-tėr-pō′lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *pole*[2] + *-ar*[3].] Situated between or connecting the poles, as of a galvanic battery.

Connect the [galvanic] battery with the *interpolar* wire of which the wire of a galvanometer forms a part.
J. Trowbridge, New Physics, p. 216.

interpolary (in-tėr′pō-lā-ri), *a.* [< *interpol(ate)* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to interpolation.—**Interpolary function.** See *function*.

interpolate (in-tėr′pō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interpolated*, ppr. *interpolating*. [< L. *interpolatus*, pp. of *interpolare* (> It. *interpolare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *interpolar* = F. *interpoler*), polish, furbish, or dress up, corrupt, < *interpolis*, also *interpolus*, dressed up, altered in form or appear-

ance, falsified, < *inter*, between, + *polire*, polish: see *polish*1.] 1. To insert in a writing; introduce, as a word or phrase not in the original text; especially, to foist in; introduce surreptitiously, as what is spurious or unauthorized.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

I should give here what I have thus found so strangely *interpolated* among the fragmentary remains of the Returns sent up by the old Gilds.
T. Smith, English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 134, note.

2. To alter, as a book or manuscript, by insertion of new matter; introduce new words or phrases into; especially, to corrupt or vitiate by spurious insertions or additions.

How strangely Ignatius is mangled and *interpolated* you may see by the vast difference of all copies and editions, Greek and Latin. *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 115.

3. In *math.* and *physics*, to introduce, in a series of numbers or observations (one or more intermediate terms), in accordance with the law of the series; make the necessary interpolations in: as, to *interpolate* a number or a table of numbers.

The word *interpolate* has been adopted in analysis to denote primarily the interposing of missing terms in a series of quantities supposed subject to a determinate law of magnitude, but secondarily and more generally to denote the calculating, under some hypothesis of law or continuity, of any term of a series from the values of other terms supposed given. *Boole*, Finite Differences (2d ed.).

4†. To carry on with intermissions; interrupt or discontinue for a time.

The alluvion of the sea upon these rocks might be eternally continued, but *interpolated*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 96.

5. To interpose; place in an intermediate position.

It is quite certain that one can pass from a high state of pleasure to one of intense pain without any *interpolated* neutral feeling. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 510.

interpolation (in-tėr-pō-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *interpolation* = Pr. *interpolacio* = Sp. *interpolacion* = Pg. *interpolação* = It. *interpolazione*, < L. *interpolatio(n-)*, a dressing up, alteration, < *interpolare*, dress up, alter: see *interpolate*.] 1. The act of interpolating; the insertion of new words or expressions in a book or manuscript; especially, the falsification of a text by spurious or unauthorized insertions.—2. That which is interpolated; new or (especially) spurious matter inserted; an unannounced or unauthorized insertion in a text.

Sir, I beseech you to accept or pardon these trifling *interpolations* which I have presumed to send you: not that they add any thing to your work, but testify the disposition I have to serve you.
Evelyn, To Mr. Aubrey, Feb., 1675.

3. In *math.*, the process of finding, from the given values of a function for certain values of the variable, its approximate value for an intermediate value of the variable. The formulæ ordinarily used for this purpose assume that the function is expressible as a polynomial in powers of the variable of the lowest order consistent with the given values.

interpolator (in-tėr′pō-lā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *interpolator*, one who corrupts or spoils, < L. *interpolare*, dress up, alter, spoil: see *interpolate*.] One who interpolates; one who inserts in a book or manuscript new or spurious words or passages; one who adds something deceptively or without authority to an original text.

interpolish† (in-tėr-pol′ish), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *polish*1, after L. *interpolare*, polish, furbish, or dress up: see *interpolate*.] To furbish up, as a writing; improve by interpolation or alteration.

All this will not fadge, though it be cunningly *interpolisht* by some second hand with crooks and emendations.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

interpolity (in-tėr-pol′i-ti), *n.* [< *inter-* + *polity*.] Intercourse between communities or countries; interchange of citizenship. [Rare.]

An absolute sermon upon emigration, and the transplanting and *interpolity* of our species.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xiii. 1.

interpone† (in-tėr-pōn′), *v. t.* [= Sp. *interponer* = Pg. *interpor* = It. *interporre*, < L. *interponere*, put, lay, or set between, < *inter*, between, + *ponere*, put, set, place: see *ponent*. Cf. *interpose*.] To set or insert between; interpose.

Porphyrius *interponed* it [the Psyche or soul] betwixt the Father and the Son, as a middle between both.
Cudworth, Intellectual System.

interponent† (in-tėr-pō′nent), *n.* [< L. *interponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *interponere*, put between: see *interpone*.] One who or that which interpones or interposes.

Lop downe these *interponents* that withstand
The passage to our throane
Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.

interportal (in-tėr-pōr′tal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *port*1 + *-al*.] Existing between ports; specifically, carried on between ports of the same country or region.

The total exports by sea exceeded 57 millions, of which 32 millions represent *interportal*, and 25 millions foreign trade. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 764.

Owing to the competition by foreigners in the *interportal* trade of the East, it is the cargo steamers which "rule the freight market." *The Engineer*, LXVI. 517.

interposal (in-tėr-pō′zal), *n.* [< *interpose* + *-al*.] The act of interposing; interposition.

How quickly all our designs and measures, at his [God's] *interposal*, vanish into nothing. *H. Blair*, Works, II. xiii.

interpose (in-tėr-pōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interposed*, ppr. *interposing*. [< OF. *interposer*, *entreposer*, F. *interposer*, < L. *inter*, between, + F. *poser*, place: see *inter-* and *pose*2, and cf. *interpone*.] I. *trans.* 1. To place between; cause to intervene: as, to *interpose* an opaque body between a light and the eye.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1, 98.

Were not this banke *interposed* like a bulwarke betwixt the Citie and the Sea, the waves would utterly overwhelm and deface the Citie. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 199.

The sun, though so near, is never seen, but a thick screen of watery clouds is constantly *interposed*, and yet the heat is such that Fahrenheit's thermometer rises to 100° in the shade. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 495.

2. To place between or among; intrude; present as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience, or for succor, relief, or the adjustment of differences: as, the emperor *interposed* his aid or services to reconcile the contending parties.

The Queen *interpos'd* her Authority, and would not suffer it to be enacted. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 345.

You, Sir, who listen but *interpose* no word,
Ask yourself, had you borne a baiting thus?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 89.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come between other things; assume an intervening position or relation; stand in the way.

Clouds *interpose*, waves roar, and winds arise.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 246.

2. To step in between parties at variance; interfere; mediate: as, the prince *interposed* and made peace.

A stout seaman who had *interpos'd* and saved the Duke from perishing by a fire-ship in the late warr.
Evelyn, Diary, May 25, 1673.

With clashing falchions now the chiefs had clos'd,
But each brave Ajax heard, and *interpos'd*.
Pope, Iliad, xvii. 601.

3. To put in or make a remark by way of interruption.

The office of this goddess consisted in *interposing*, like the Roman tribunes, with an "I forbid it" in all courses of constant and perpetual felicity.
Bacon, Political Fables, v., Expl.

=Syn. 2. *Interpose*, *Interfere*, *Intermeddle*, *Intervene*. To *intermeddle* is both unwelcome and impertinent. To *interfere* is unwelcome to the one interfered with, and often but not necessarily improper: as, the court *interfered* to prevent further injustice. In this sentence *interposed* would have been a very proper word to express the benevolence and helpfulness of the action of the court, while *interfere* suggests the checking of what was going on and the balking of selfish plans. *Interpose* in its personal application is generally used in a good sense. *Interfere* may be used of a person or of a thing; *intermeddle* only of a person or the act of a person. *Intervene* is used only of things literally or figuratively coming between, and hence without either praise or blame: as, several weeks *intervened*; an *intervening* piece of woods. A piece of woods may *interfere* with a view; we must *interfere* in a quarrel when life is threatened. See *intrude*.

interpose† (in′tėr-pōz), *n.* [< *interpose*, *v.*] Interposal; interposition.

Such frequent breakings out in the body politick are indications of many noxious and dangerous humours therein, which, without the wise *interpose* of state-physicians, presage ruin to the whole. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 119.

interposer (in-tėr-pō′zėr), *n.* One who interposes or comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties.

I must stand first champion for myself
Against all *interposers*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy.

interposit (in-tėr-poz′it), *n.* [< L. *interpositus*, a putting between, < *interponere*, pp. *interpositus*, put between: see *interpone*, *interpose*.] A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another. *Mitford.*

interposition (in-tėr-po-zish′on), *n.* [= F. *interposition* = Pr. *interpozicio* = Sp. *interposicion* = Pg. *interposição* = It. *interposizione*, < L. *interpositio(n-)*, < *interponere*, pp. *interpositus*, put between, interpose: see *interpone*, *interpose*.] 1. A being, placing, or coming between, as of something that obstructs or interferes; intervention.

It is a mere privation of the sun's light by reason of the *interposition* of the earth's opacous body.
Bp. Wilkins, That the Moon may be a World.

2. Intervenient agency; agency between parties; interference; mediation.

Great and manifold have the instances been of God's *interposition* to rescue this church and nation, when they most needed it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ix.

This evenhanded retribution of justice, so uncommon in human affairs, led many to discern the immediate *interposition* of Providence. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

3. That which is interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool
Interposition, as a summer's cloud.
Milton, P. R., iii. 222.

=Syn. 2. *Interposition*, *Interference*, *Intervention*, *Mediation*. The first three of these have the same differences as the corresponding verbs. (See *interpose*.) *Intervention* and *interference* are used of persons or things; *interposition* and *mediation* only of persons. *Mediation* is a friendly act performed in order to reconcile those who are estranged or opposed: as, France refused all offers of *mediation*, and seemed bent upon war. The word *mediation* is rarely used where the friendly *interposition* is not consented to by the parties to the controversy, or where it is not at least in some degree successful.

interposure† (in-tėr-pō′zūr), *n.* [< *interpose* + *-ure*.] Interposition.

Some extraordinary *interposure* for their rescue.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

interpret (in-tėr′pret), *v.* [< ME. *interpreten*, < OF. *interpreter*, F. *interpréter* = Pr. *interpretar*, *enterpretar* = Sp. Pg. *interpretar* = It. *interpretare*, < L. *interpretari*, explain, expound, interpret, < *interpres* (*interpret-*), an agent, broker, explainer, interpreter, < *inter*, between, + *-pres* (*-pret-*), prob. connected with Gr. φράζειν, point out, show, explain, declare, speak, > φραδή, understanding, φράσις, speech: see *phrase*.] I. *trans.* 1. To expound the meaning or significance of, as by translation or explanation; elucidate or unfold, as foreign or obscure language, a mystery, etc.; make plain or intelligible.

There were none that could *interpret* them [his dreams] to Pharaoh. Gen. xli. 15.

Emmanuel, which being *interpreted* is, God with us.
Mat. i. 23.

A third *interprets* motions, looks, and eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 15.

2. To show the purport of; develop or make clear by representation: as, to *interpret* a drama or a character by action on the stage.—3. To construe; attribute a given meaning to: as, the company *interpreted* his silence unfavorably.

Nothing new is free from detraction, and when Princes alter customes, even heavie to the subject, best ordinances are *interpreted* innovations.
Habington, Castara, Author's Preface.

No evil can befall the Parlament or Citty, but he positively *interprets* it a judgement upon them for his sake.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

=Syn. 1. *Render*, *Construe*, etc. (see *translate*); *Expound*, *Elucidate*, etc. (see *explain*).

II. *intrans.* To practise interpretation; make an interpretation or explanation; tell or determine what something signifies.

Do all speak with tongues? do all *interpret*?
1 Cor. xii. 30.

My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can *interpret* further. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 6, 2.

interpretable (in-tėr′pre-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *interprétable* = Sp. *interpretable*, < LL. *interpretabilis*, that can be explained or translated, < L. *interpretari*, explain, translate: see *interpret*.] Capable of being interpreted or explained.

But howsoever the law be in truth or *interpretable* (for it might ill beseem me to offer determination in matter of this kind), it is certain that, etc.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xvii. 207.

Even the differences arising among the limbs, originally alike, were seen to be *interpretable* by [a principle mentioned]. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 335.

interpretament† (in-tėr′pre-ta-ment), *n.* [< L. *interpretamentum*, explanation, < *interpretari*, explain: see *interpret*.] Interpretation. [Rare.]

This bold *interpretament*, how commonly soever sided with, cannot stand a minute with any competent reverence to God or his law, or his people.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

interpretate† (in-tėr′pre-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *interpretatus*, pp. of *interpretari*, interpret: see *interpret*.] To interpret.

How dare they *interpretate* these words, "my sheep," "my lambs," to be the universal church of Christ?
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 143.

If one consult the critics thereupon,
Some places have a note, some others none;
And when they take *interpretating* pains,
Sometimes the difficulty still remains.
Byrom, Critical Remarks on Horace.

interpretation (in-tėr-pre-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *interpretacion, interpretacioun,* < OF. *entrepretatiun, interpretation,* F. *interprétation* = Pr. *interpretacio* = Sp. *interpretacion* = Pg. *interpretação* = It. *interpretazione,* < L. *interpretatio(n-),* explanation, < *interpretari,* explain: see *interpret.*] **1.** The act of interpreting, expounding, or explaining; translation; explanation; elucidation: as, the *interpretation* of a difficult passage in an author; the *interpretation* of dreams or of prophecy.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our looks.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2, 13.

This habit, carried into the *interpretation* of things at large, affects it somewhat as the mathematical habit affects it. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 321.

2. The sense given by an interpreter; assumed meaning; apparent meaning; signification: as, varying *interpretations* of the same passage or event; to put a bad *interpretation* upon anything. In *law*, interpretation in this sense usually implies either (1) that a word or phrase, read in the light of other parts of the instrument or of extrinsic evidence, is found to have a meaning different from that first apparent on its face; or (2) that a word or passage not clear in itself is found, by transposition or reconstruction of the order of words or by different punctuation, to have a clear meaning; and hence the maxim that it is not allowable to interpret that which has no need of interpretation.

Knowing this first, that no prophecy of the scripture is of any private *interpretation*. 2 Pet. i. 20.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

3. The representation of a dramatic part or character, or the rendering of a musical composition, according to one's particular conception of it: as, an original and spirited *interpretation* of "Hamlet."—**Allegorical interpretation.** See *allegorical.*—**Interpretation clause.** See *clause.*—**Interpretation of nature,** in Bacon's philosophy, scientific reasoning leading to discovery. This, Bacon teaches, consists in successive inductive inferences, each carrying irresistible and immediate conviction, the entire series leading up to widely general principles.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Elucidation, construction, version, rendering. See *translate.*

interpretative (in-tėr′pre-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *interprétatif* = Pr. *interpretatiu* = Sp. Pg. *interpretativo,* < L. as if **interpretativus,* < *interpretari,* explain: see *interpret.*] **1.** Designed or fitted to explain; explaining; explanatory.

The rigour of *interpretative* lexicography requires that the explanation and the word explained should be always reciprocal. *Johnson*, Eng. Dict., Pref.

So that by this *interpretative* compact each party hath made that lawful in time of war which is unlawful in time of peace. *Sir M. Hale*, Cont., Mat. vii. 12.

2. Inferential; implied; constructive.

The rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* siding with heresies. *Hammond.*

interpretatively (in-tėr′pre-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* By interpretation; so as to interpret or give ground for interpretation; inferentially.

They have *interpretatively* joined in opposing his authority. *Clarke*, To Mr. Dodwell.

interpreter (in-tėr′pre-tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *interpretour,* < OF. *interpreteur, entrepreteur,* < LL. *interpretator,* an explainer, < L. *interpretari,* explain: see *interpret.*] One who or that which interprets; one who explains or expounds; an expositor; a translator; especially, one who explains what is said in a different language.

And they knew not that Joseph understood them; for he spake to them by an *interpreter*. Gen. xlii. 23.

It is therefore an error to suppose that the judiciary is the only *interpreter* of the Constitution, for a large field is left open to the other authorities of the government.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 365.

interprise†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enterprise.*

interprovincial (in″tėr-prō-vin′shal), *a.* [< L. *inter,* between, + *provincia,* province: see *provincial.*] Existing between provinces.

The state council . . . was to superintend all high affairs of government, war, treaties, foreign intercourse, internal and *interprovincial* affairs. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 209.

interpubic (in-tėr-pū′bik), *a.* [< L. *inter,* between, + *pubes,* pubes: see *pubic.*] Situated between the right and left pubic bones: as, the *interpubic* articulation, or symphysis pubis; an *interpubic* ligament or cartilage.—**Interpubic fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage.*

interpunction (in-tėr-pungk′shọn), *n.* [< L. *interpunctio(n-),* a placing of points between words, < *interpungere,* place points between words, < *inter,* between, + *pungere,* point: see *pungent, point.*] The pointing of sentences, or a point or mark placed between the parts or members of a sentence; intermediate punctuation.

The whole course of our life is full of *interpunctions* or commas; death is but the period or full point.
Jackson, Works, III. 499.

A various *interpunction*, a parenthesis, a letter, an accent, may much alter the sense.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 333.

Interpunction in the wider sense of the insertion of a distinguishing point is as old as the Moabite Stone, in which every word is divided from the rest by a single point, a fashion which we had occurring in Greek Mss. of late date. *J. Rendel Harris.*

interpunctuation (in-tėr-pungk-tū-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *punctuation.*] Same as *interpunction.*

The device of the letter, which by the false *interpunctuation* of the parasite conveys to the heroine the directly opposite meaning to that which his master intended it to bear, is amusing enough.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 142.

interracial (in-tėr-rā′shal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *race*[3] + *-ial.*] Existing or taking place between races, or members of different races.

If *interracial* marriages were legalized (as they are not yet), such unions would always be too exceptional to give ground for alarm. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 380.

interradial (in-tėr-rā′di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *inter,* between, + *radius,* ray: see *radial.*] **I.** *a.* Situated between the radii or rays: as, the *interradial* petals in an echinoderm. Compare *adradial.*

II. *n.* A ray situated between rays, as in some crinoids; an interradiale.

interradiale (in-tėr-rā-di-ā′lē), *n.*; pl. *interradialia* (-li-ă). [NL.: see *interradial.*] That which is situated between rays, as of an echinoderm; specifically, in *Crinoidea,* a plate or part between radialia.

In the calyx of the Tessellata there are plates, *interradialia,* present between the radialia. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 636.

interradially (in-tėr-rā′di-al-i), *adv.* Between or among rays: as, "an *interradially* placed madreporite." *Encyc. Brit.*

interradius (in-tėr-rā′di-us), *n.*; pl. *interradii* (-ī). [< *inter-* + *radius.*] An interradial part; specifically, one of the secondary or intermediate rays or radiating parts or processes of a hydrozoan, alternating with the perradii or primary rays.

The madreporite lies in the right anterior *interradius* of the sea-urchin. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 570.

interramal (in-tėr-rā′mal), *a.* [< L. *inter,* between, + *ramus,* a branch, + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*, situated between the forks or rami of the lower jaw; submental; intercrural.

interramicorn (in-tėr-ram′i-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *inter,* between, + *ramus,* a branch, + *cornu,* a horn.] In *ornith.*, a separate piece of the horny sheath of the bill which is found in some birds, as the albatrosses, between the rami of the lower mandible.

The *interramicorn* forms the gonal element of the bill. *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 276.

interreceive (in″tėr-rē-sēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interreceived,* ppr. *interreceiving.* [< *inter-* + *receive.*] To receive between or within. *Carlisle.* [Rare.]

interregal (in-tėr-rē′gal), *a.* [< L. *inter,* between, + *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *regal.*] Existing between kings.

When the crime [the massacre of the Huguenots] came at last, it was as blundering as it was bloody, at once premeditated and accidental; the isolated execution of an *interregal* conspiracy, existing for half a generation, yet exploding without concert.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 261.

interregency† (in-tėr-rē′jen-si), *n.* [< *inter-* + *regency.*] The space of time, or the government, while there is no lawful sovereign on the throne; an interregnum. *Blount.*

interregent† (in-tėr-rē′jent), *n.* [< *inter-* + *regent.*] One who governs during an interregnum; a regent. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 201.

interreges, *n.* Plural of *interrex.*

interregnum (in-tėr-reg′num), *n.* [< L. *interregnum,* < *inter,* between, + *regnum,* reign: see *reign.* Cf. *interreign.*] **1.** An intermission between reigns; an interval of time elapsing between the end of one reign and the beginning of the next, as in the case of a disputed or uncertain succession.

A great meeting of nobles and gentlemen who had property in Ireland was held, during the *interregnum*, at the house of the Lord Chancellor in Saint James's Square.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii.

Hence — **2.** An intermission in any order of succession; any breach of continuity in action or influence.

Thousand worse Passions then possest
The *Inter-regnum* of my breast.
Cowley, The Chronicle, st. 9.

Between the last dandelion and violet . . . and the first spring blossom . . . there is a frozen *interregnum* in the vegetable world. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 179.

interreign† (in′tėr-rān), *n.* [< F. *interrègne* = Sp. Pg. It. *interregno,* < L. *interregnum,* interregnum: see *interregnum.*] An interregnum.

Comparing that confused anarchy with this *interreign.*
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

interrelate (in″tėr-rē-lāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interrelated,* ppr. *interrelating.* [< *inter-* + *relate.*] To bring into reciprocal relation; connect intimately. [Rare.]

Spaces intervening between the areas may readily be conceived to be filled with fibrils and cells that *interrelate* these and other functions complexly.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 616.

It is a sine qua non that the experiments made with the object of solving such problems be throughout logically *interrelated.* *Nature*, XXXVII. 267.

interrelation (in″tėr-rē-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *relation.*] Reciprocal relation or correspondence; interconnection. *Athenæum.*

interrelationship (in″tėr-rē-lā′shọn-ship), *n.* [< *interrelation* + *-ship.*] The state of being interrelated; the condition of reciprocal relation or correspondence.

The *interrelationship* between Matthew, Mark, and Luke is perhaps the most complicated . . . problem in the history of literature. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 79.

interrepellent (in″tėr-rē-pel′ent), *a.* [< *inter-* + *repellent.*] Mutually or reciprocally repellent. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

interrer (in-tėr′ėr), *n.* One who inters or buries. *Cotgrave.*

interrex (in′tėr-reks), *n.*; pl. *interreges* (in-tėr-rē′jēz). [L., < *inter,* between, + *rex,* king: see *rex.*] In ancient Rome, a regent; a magistrate who governed during an interregnum. On the death of a king ten interreges were appointed by the senate, each holding the chief power five days, until a new king nominated by them was approved by the curiæ. Under the republic interreges were appointed to hold the comitia when successors to the consulate failed to be elected at the proper time, or a vacancy occurred otherwise.

interrogate (in-ter′ō-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interrogated,* ppr. *interrogating.* [< L. *interrogatus,* pp. of *interrogare* (> It. *interrogare* = Sp. Pg. *interrogar* = Pr. *interrogar, enterrogar* = F. *interroger*), ask, question, < *inter,* between, + *rogare,* ask: see *rogation.*] **I.** *trans.* To question; examine by asking questions: as, to *interrogate* a witness.

The traveller, . . . coming to the fortified habitation of a chieftain, would probably have been *interrogated* from the battlements. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

—**Syn.** *Inquire, Question,* etc. (see *ask*[1]); catechize.

II. *intrans.* To ask questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

interrogate† (in-ter′ō-gāt), *n.* [< *interrogate, v.*] A question; an interrogation. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 10.

interrogatedness (in-ter′ō-gā-ted-nes), *n.* That character of testimony which consists in its having been elicited, or at least supplemented and checked, by interrogation. *Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, II. iv. § 6.

interrogatee (in-ter″ō-gā-tē′), *n.* [< *interrogate* + *-ee*[1].] One who is interrogated. [Rare.]

interrogation (in-ter-ō-gā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *interrogation* = Pr. *interrogatio, enterrogacio* = Sp. *interrogacion* = Pg. *interrogação* = It. *interrogazione,* < L. *interrogatio(n-),* a questioning, a question, < *interrogare,* question: see *interrogate.*] **1.** The act of questioning; examination by questions.

Pray you, spare me.
Further *interrogation*, which boots nothing
Except to turn a trial to debate. *Baron.*

2. A question put; an inquiry.

How demurely soever such men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them: shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? *Government of the Tongue.*

3. Any proposition doubted or called in question in the disputations with which, during the prevalence of scholasticism, boys were exercised in the schools.—**4.** See *interrogation-point.*—**Fallacy of many interrogations.** See *fallacies in thesis* (under *fallacy*).—**Note or mark of interrogation.** Same as *interrogation-point.*

We are compelled to read them with more alertness, and with a greater number of mental *notes of interrogation.*
The Academy, Nov. 3, 1888, p. 283.

—**Syn. 2.** *Query, Inquiry,* etc. See *question, n.*

interrogation-point (in-ter-ō-gā′shon-point), *n.* A note, [illegible] placed after a question (or in Spanish both before and after it, in the form) [illegible] in writing or printing.

interrogative (in-te-rog′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. [illegible] = Pr. *interrogatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *interrogativo*, < L. *interrogativus*, serving to question, [illegible] question: see *interrogate*.]

I. *a.* Asking or denoting a question; pertaining to [illegible] questioning: as, an *interrogative* phrase, pronoun, or point; an *interrogative* look or tone of voice.

The regular place of the *interrogative* word, of whatever kind, is at the beginning of the sentence, or as near it as possible. *Whitney*, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, § 479.

Interrogative accent. See *accent*, 7.—**Interrogative** judgment, in *logic*, a mental product corresponding to an interrogative sentence: opposed to *determinative judgment* (which see, under *determinative*).

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a word (pronoun, pronominal adjective, or adverb) implying interrogation, or used for asking a question: as, *who? what? which? why?*—2. A question; an interrogation. [Rare.]

"Who are you, sir, and what is your business?" demanded the Marquis. . . . "That is a fair *interrogative*, my lord," answered Dalgetty.
Scott, Legend of Montrose, xii.

interrogatively (in-te-rog′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an interrogative manner; in the form of a question; questioningly.

interrogator (in-ter′ō-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *interrogateur* = It. *interrogatore*, < LL. *interrogator*, < L. *interrogare*, question: see *interrogate*.] One who interrogates or asks questions.

interrogatory (in-te-rog′a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *interrogatoire* = Pr. *interrogatori* = Sp. Pg. It. *interrogatorio*, < LL. *interrogatorius*, consisting of questions, < L. *interrogare*, question: see *interrogate*.]

I. *a.* Interrogative; containing or expressing a question; pertaining to or consisting of questions: as, an *interrogatory* sentence; the *interrogatory* method of instruction.

II. *n.*; pl. *interrogatories* (-riz). A question or inquiry; in *law*, usually, a question in writing: as, to file *interrogatories* to be answered by a party or a witness. Formerly also *intergatory*.

Their speech was cut off with this one briefe and short *interrogatorie*: whether Philip would quit those three cities aforesaid or no? *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 832.

Cross interrogatory. See *cross*1, *a.*—**Demurrer to interrogatory.** See *demurrer*2.—**Syn.** *Query*, *Inquiry*, etc. See *question*, *n.*

in terrorem (in te-rō′rem). [L.: *in*, in, to, for; *terrorem*, acc. of *terror*, terror: see *terror*.] As a warning; by way of intimidation.

interrule (in-tėr-rōl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interruled*, ppr. *interruling*. [< *inter-* + *rule*.] To rule between; mark with intervening ruled lines.

The picture being completed, it is ruled over in squares, each of about twelve inches. These are again *interruled* with small squares. *Ure*, Dict., III. 368.

interrupt (in-te-rupt′), *v. t.* [ME. *interrupten* (corruptly *intrippe*), < L. *interruptus*, pp. of *interrumpere* (> It. *interrompere* = Pg. *interromper* = Sp. *interrumpir* = Pr. *entrerompre* = F. *interrompre*), break apart, break to pieces, break off, interrupt, < *inter*, between, + *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *abrupt*, *corrupt*, etc.] 1. To make a break or gap in; break the course or continuity of; hence, to break off; bring to a pause or cessation; hinder the continuation of.

I'll *interrupt* his reading. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3, 63.

This would surpass
Common revenge, and *interrupt* his joy
In our confusion. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 371.

2. To break in upon or disturb the action of; stop or hinder in doing something.

Intrippe no man where so that thou wende,
No man in his tale, til he haue maade an eende.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

I'll hear you more, to the bottom of your story,
And never *interrupt* you. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1, 167.

Th' emphatic speaker . . . had a world of talk
With one he stumbled on, and lost his walk.
I *interrupt* him with a sudden bow,
Adieu, dear sir! lest you should lose it now.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 281.

interrupt† (in-te-rupt′), *a.* [ME. *interupt*, *inteript*, < OF. *interrupt*; < L. *interruptus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Gaping; spreading apart, as the sides of anything.

Our adversary, whom no bounds
Prescribed, no bars of hell, nor all the chains
Heap'd on him there, nor yet the main abyss
Wide, *interrupt*, can hold. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 84.

2. Irregular; interrupted.

Menacing, ghastly looks; broken pace; *interrupt*, precipitate, half turns. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 612.

3. Disturbed; interrupted.

We will do to yow cure homage and of yow holde cure heritages, and we beseke yow to respite yome sacringe [illegible] be *interrupt*, but that ye shull be cure lorde and oure kynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

They are in paradise for the time, and cannot well endure to be *interrupt*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 246.

interrupted (in-te-rup′ted), *p. a.* 1. Broken; intermitted; fitful; acting irregularly or unequally.

How is it that some wits are *interrupted*,
That now they dazzled are, now clearly see?
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxii.

All is silent, save the faint
And *interrupted* murmur of the bee.
Bryant, Summer Wind.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the principal leaflets divided by intervals of smaller ones: applied to compound leaves. (*b*) Having the larger spikes divided by a series of smaller ones: applied to flowers: opposed to *continuous*.—3. In *zoöl.*, suddenly stopped; having a gap or hiatus: as, an *interrupted* stria.—**Interrupted cadence, current, screw**, etc. See the nouns.

interruptedly (in-te-rup′ted-li), *adv.* With breaks or interruptions.—**Interruptedly pinnate**, in *bot.*, same as *abruptly pinnate* (which see, under *abruptly*).

interrupter (in-te-rup′tėr), *n.* One who or that which interrupts. Also *interruptor*.

For, on the theator of France,
The tragedie was ment
Of England too: wherefore our queene
Her *interruptors* sent.
Warner, Albion's England, x.

Specifically—(*a*) In *elect.*, any instrument for interrupting an electrical current, as the automatic arrangement used with the induction-coil.

The *interruptors* of induction coils are usually self-acting. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 364.

(*b*) In *milit. engin.*, an electrical device which forms part of a system of apparatus for determining the velocity of projectiles, used in connection with wire targets and chronographs. The passage of the ball or shell through a target serves to interrupt a closed electrical circuit, and thus release the automatic registering mechanism of the chronograph at the instant of passage. Often a number of targets are used, placed at accurately measured and uniform intervals in the path of the projectile, and the registered data serve as a basis for determining the variation of velocity in different parts of the path.

interruption (in-te-rup′shon), *n.* [< ME. *interrupcion*, < OF. (also F.) *interruption* = Sp. *interrupcion* = Pg. *interrupção* = It. *interruzione*, < L. *interruptio*(*n-*), an interrupting, < *interrumpere*, pp. *interruptus*, interrupt: see *interrupt*.] 1. The act of interrupting or breaking in upon anything.

Places severed from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

Dissonance, and captious art,
And snip-snap short, and *interruption* smart.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 240.

2. The state of being interrupted; the state of being impeded, checked, or stopped.

Had they held a steady hand upon his Matys restauration, as they might easily have don, the Church of England had emerg'd and flourish'd without *interruption*.
Evelyn, Diary, March 12, 1672.

Persons who eminently love, and meet with fatal *interruptions* of their happiness when they least expect it.
Steele, Tatler, No. 82.

3. Obstruction or hindrance caused by a breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion; stoppage: as, *interruptions* in the execution of a work.

They shall haue full power to geue sentence vpon ye same, & that sentence to be obeyed w'out *interrupcion*.
Fabyan, Car. 6, an. 1377. (*Richardson.*)

4. Cessation; intermission; interval.

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. *Addison*, Spectator.

No one, in the face of Church-history, can or does maintain that all *interruptions* of intercommunion destroy unity. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 62.

5†. A prorogation of Parliament: used in the seventeenth century. *Nares*.

interruptive (in-te-rup′tiv), *a.* [< *interrupt* + *-ive*.] Tending to interrupt; interrupting.

Interruptive forces. *Bushnell.*

interruptively (in-te-rup′tiv-li), *adv.* By interruption; so as to interrupt.

interruptor (in-te-rup′tor), *n.* See *interrupter*.

interscalm (in′tėr-skalm), *n.* [< L. *interscalmium*, the space between two oars in a galley, < *inter*, between, + *scalmus*, a peg to which an oar was strapped, a thole, a thole-pin.] In an ancient Roman galley, the space between any two successive oars.

interscapilium (in″tėr-skā-pil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *interscapilia* (-ä). [L., the space between the shoulders, < *inter*, between, + *scapulæ*, shoulder-blades: see *scapula*.] Same as *interscapulum*.

interscapula, *n.* Plural of *interscapulum*.

interscapular (in-tėr-skap′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *inter-* + *scapula* + *-ar*3.] I. *a.* Situated between the scapulæ or shoulder-blades.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, an interscapular feather; one of the feathers of the interscapulum.

interscapulary (in-tėr-skap′ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* Same as *interscapular*.

interscapulum (in-tėr-skap′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *interscapula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + *scapulæ*, shoulder-blades: see *scapula*. Cf. *interscapilium*.] In *ornith.*, the fore part of the back; the dorsum anticum; the region of the upper back between the shoulder-blades. Also *interscapilium*. See cut under *bird*1.

interscendent (in-tėr-sen′dent), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *scanden*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *scandere* (in comp. *-scendere*), climb: see *scan*.] In *alg.*, containing radicals in the exponents: thus, $x^{\sqrt{2}}$ or $x^{\sqrt{a}}$ is an *interscendent* expression: so called by Leibnitz as being intermediate between algebraic and transcendental quantities, but properly belonging to the latter category.

interscene (in′tėr-sēn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *scene*.] A pause, interval, or transition between two scenes, as in a play. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 348.

interscind† (in-tėr-sind′), *v. t.* [< L. *interscindere*, cut off, separate, break down, < *inter*, between, + *scindere*, cut: see *scission*. Cf. *excind*.] To cut in two in the midst. *Bailey*, 1731.

interscribe† (in-tėr-skrīb′), *v. t.* [< L. *interscribere*, write between, < *inter*, between, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] To write between; interline. *Bailey*, 1731.

interscription† (in-tėr-skrip′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **interscriptio*(*n-*), < *interscribere*, pp. *interscriptus*, write between, < *inter*, between, + *scribere*, write.] A writing between, or interlining. *Bailey*, 1731.

inter se (in′tėr sē). [L.] Among or between themselves.

intersecant (in-tėr-sē′kant), *a.* [= OF. *intersequant*, < L. *intersecan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *intersecare*, cut between, cut off: see *intersect*.] Dividing into parts; cutting across; crossing. [Rare.]

intersect (in-tėr-sekt′), *v.* [< L. *intersectus*, pp. of *intersecare* (> It. *intersecare* = Sp. (obs.) *intersecar*), cut between, cut off, < *inter*, between, + *secare*, cut: see *section*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To cut or divide into parts; lie or pass across: as, the ecliptic *intersects* the equator.

The surface of Norway, as it is shown flat upon a chart, is lined and *intersected* by these water-ways as the surface of England is by railways. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 64.

2. To cut apart; separate by intervening. [Rare.]

Lands *intersected* by a narrow frith
Abhor each other. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 16.

II. *intrans.* To cut into one another; meet and cross each other; have, as two geometrical loci, one or more points in common: as, *intersecting* lines. In the ordinary language of geometry a curve and its tangent are not said to *intersect*, but in a more careful use of language they no doubt would be said to do so. See extract under *intersection*, 2.

intersection (in-tėr-sek′shon), *n.* [= F. *intersection* = Sp. *interseccion* = Pg. *intersecção* = It. *intersecazione*, *intersezione*, < L. *intersectio*(*n-*), < *intersecare*, cut between, intersect: see *intersect*.] 1. The act of intersecting; a cutting or dividing, or cutting across: as, the *intersection* of a map by lines of latitude and longitude.

The frequent *intersections* of the sense which are the necessary effects of rhyme. *Johnson*, Thomson.

2. A place of crossing; specifically, a point common to two lines or a line and a surface, or a line common to two surfaces: as, a house at the *intersection* of two roads; the *intersection* of two geometrical lines or figures.

The locus (if any) corresponding to a given aggregate relation is the locus common to and contained in each of the loci corresponding to the several constituent relations respectively; or, what is the same thing, it is the *intersection* of these loci.
Cayley, On Abstract Geometry, § 27, Phil. Trans., 1870, p. 55.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two classes each of which partly excludes and partly includes the other.—**Apparent intersection**, a point where two curves not in one plane appear to intersect when viewed from any center of projection.

intersectional (in-tėr-sek′shon-al), *a.* [< *intersection* + *-al*.] Relating to or formed by an intersection or intersections.

intersegmental (in-tėr-seg'men-tal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *segmentum*, segment, + *-al*.] Pertaining to two or more segments; situated between, separating, or connecting segments: as, an *intersegmental* septum between myotomes or other metameric parts.

interseminate† (in-tėr-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *interseminatus*, pp. of *interseminare*, sow between or at intervals, < *inter*, between, + *seminare*, sow: see *seminate*.] To sow between or among. *Bailey*, 1731.

interseptal (in-tėr-sep'tal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *septum* + *-al*.] Situated between septa.

The interruption of the cavities of the loculi [in *Octocoralla*] may be more complete by the formation of shelves stretching from septum to septum, but lying at different heights in adjacent loculi. These are *interseptal* dissepiments. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., I. 150.

intersert† (in-tėr-sėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *intersertus*, pp. of *interserere* (> It. *'interserire* = Sp. *interserir*), put or place between, < *inter*, between, + *serere*, join, weave: see *series*. Cf. *insert*.] To insert, or set or put in between other things.

If I may *intersert* a short speculation. *Brerewood*.

intersertion† (in-tėr-sėr'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **intersertio(n-)*, < *interserere*, put or place between: see *intersert*.] The act of inserting between other things, or that which is inserted.

They have some *intersertions* which are plainly spurious, yet the substance of them cannot be taxt for other then holy and ancient. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

interset† (in-tėr-set'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *set*[1].] To set or put between. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, viii.

intershock† (in-tėr-shok'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *shock*[1].] To shock mutually. *Daniel*, Chorus in Philotas.

intersidereal (in″tėr-sī-dē'rē-al), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *sidus* (*sider-*), star: see *sidereal*.] Situated between or among the stars; interstellar: as, *intersidereal* space.

intersocial (in-tėr-sō'shal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *social*.] Pertaining to intercourse or association; having mutual relations or intercourse; social. [Rare.]

intersomnious (in-tėr-som'ni-us), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*.] Occurring between periods of sleep; done or happening in a wakeful interval. *Dublin Rev.* [Rare.]

intersonant (in-tėr'sō-nant), *a.* [< L. *intersonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *intersonare*, sound between or among, < *inter*, between, + *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] Sounding between. *Imp. Dict.*

intersour† (in-tėr-sour'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *sour*.] To mix with something sour. *Daniel*, Octavia to M. Antonius.

interspace (in'tėr-spās), *n.* [< ME. *enterspace*, < LL. *interspatium*, space between, interval, < L. *inter*, between, + *spatium*, space: see *space*.] 1. A space between objects; an intervening space; an interval.

Thyne *enterspace* in oon maner thou kepe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Posteriorly to the mouth, we come, in the larva, to a rather wide *interspace* without any apparent articulation or organ. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 26.

The lucid *interspace* of world and world,
Where never creeps a cloud.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

Specifically—2. In *entom.*, the space between two longitudinal veins or veinlets of the wings: used especially in describing the *Lepidoptera*.

interspace (in-tėr-spās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interspaced*, ppr. *interspacing*. [< *interspace*, *n.*] To make or fill the space between; occupy the interval between.

Fog and storms blur the glory of the sky, and foul days . . . *interspace* the bright and fair.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 192.

A series of circular zinc plates *interspaced* with the platinums. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 58.

interspatial (in-tėr-spā'shal), *a.* [< LL. *interspatium*, interspace, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an interspace; in *entom.*, situated on the interspaces of the wing: as, *interspatial* dots.

interspatially (in-tėr-spā'shal-i), *adv.* In the interspace or interspaces; in *entom.*, so as to correspond to the interspaces of an insect's wing: as, a mark *interspatially* angulated.

interspecific (in″tėr-spē-sif'ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *specific*.] Existing between species.

As the description of the relations of organs characterized the physiology of the individual, so that of *interspecific* adaptations is the physiology of the race.
Nature, XXXIX. 287.

interspeech (in'tėr-spēch), *n.* [< *inter-* + *speech*.] A speech interposed between others. *Blount*.

intersperse (in-tėr-spėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interspersed*, ppr. *interspersing*. [< L. *interspersus*, ppr. of *interspergere*, scatter or sprinkle between or among, < *inter*, between, + *spargere*, scatter, sprinkle: see *sparse*. Cf. *asperse*, *disperse*.] 1. To scatter between; place here and there among other things: as, to *intersperse* shrubs among trees.

There, *interspersed* in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees arise, that shun each other's shades.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 21.

2. To diversify by scattering or disposing various objects here and there.

The actors . . . *interspersed* their hymns with sarcastic jokes and altercation. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

interspersion (in-tėr-spėr'shon), *n.* [< *intersperse* + *-ion*. Cf. *aspersion*, *dispersion*, etc.] The act of interspersing, scattering, or placing here and there.

These sentiments have obtained almost in all ages and places, though not without *interspersion* of certain corrupt additaments. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 62.

For want of the *interspersion* of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

interspicular (in-tėr-spik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *spicule* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between or among spicules, as of a sponge.

interspinal (in-tėr-spī'nal), *a.* [= It. *interspinale*, < NL. *interspinalis*, < L. *inter*, between, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal*.] In *anat.*, situated between spines—that is, between spinous processes of successive vertebræ: as, an *interspinal* muscle.

interspinalis (in″tėr-spi-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *interspinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *interspinal*.] One of a number of small muscles situated between the spinous processes of any two contiguous vertebræ.

interspinous (in-tėr-spī'nus), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *spina*, spine: see *spinous*.] Situated between spines; interspinal. Specifically applied in ichthyology to certain bones of the dorsal fin of a teleost fish which are developed between the spines of the vertebræ. See the quotation. See also *shackle-joint*.

When the dorsal fin exists in the trunk, its rays are articulated with, and supported by, elongated and pointed bones—the *interspinous* bones. . . . Not unfrequently, the articulation between the fin-rays and the *interspinous* bone is effected by the interlocking of two rings, one belonging to the base of the fin-ray and its included dermal cartilage, the other to the summit of the *interspinous* bone—like the adjacent links of a chain.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 131.

interspiration† (in″tėr-spi-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *interspiratio(n-)*, < *interspirare*, fetch breath between, < *inter*, between, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spirant*. Cf. *inspiration*, etc.] A breathing-spell; an interval of rest or relief.

What gracious respites are here, what favourable *interspirations*, as if God bade me to recollect myself.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, ii.

interstaminal (in-tėr-stam'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *stamen*, a thread (NL. stamen), + *-al*.] In *bot.*, situated between the stamens. *Thomas*, Med. Dict. [Rare.]

interstate (in'tėr-stāt), *a.* [< *inter-* + *state*.] Existing or taking place between different states, or persons in different states; especially, carried on between the States of the American Union, or by persons in one State with persons in another.—**Interstate commerce.** See *commerce*.—**Interstate Commerce Commission,** a body of five commissioners appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, under act of Congress of February 4th, 1887. The commission is charged with the regulation of the business of common carriers as provided for under this act, with the investigation of complaints, and is required to render an annual report to the Department of the Interior.

interstellar (in-tėr-stel'ar), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *stella*, star: see *stella*.] Existing between stars; situated among the stars: as, *interstellar* spaces or worlds.

Such comets as have, by a trajection through the æther, for a long time wandered through the celestial or *interstellar* part of the universe. *Boyle*, Works, I. 379.

interstellary (in-tėr-stel'a-ri), *a.* Same as *interstellar*.

intersternal (in-tėr-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *sternum* + *-al*.] 1. In *anat.*, situated between the pieces of which the breast-bone is composed: as, an *intersternal* articulation.—2. In *zoöl.*, situated between the sternites or inferomedian parts of the successive somites of an arthropod.

When the abdomen is made straight, it will be found that these *intersternal* membranes are stretched as far as they will yield. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 97.

interstice (in'tėr-stis or in-tėr'stis), *n.* [< F. *interstice* = Sp. Pg. *intersticio* = It. *interstizio*, < L. *interstitium*, a space between, < *intersistere*, pp. *interstitus*, stand between, < *inter*, between, + *sistere*, stand: see *sist*, *assist*, etc.] 1. An intervening space; an opening; especially, a small or narrow space between apposed surfaces or things; a gap, chink, slit, crevice, or cranny.

Net. . . . Texture woven with large *interstices* or meshes, used commonly as a snare for animals. . . . Anything made with interstitial vacuities. . . . *Network.* . . . Anything reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with *interstices* between the intersections.
Johnson, Dictionary.

I will point out the *interstices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Every change of atmospheric pressure produces, from day to day, exits or entrances of the air into all the *interstices* of the soil. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 7.

2. In *canon law*, the interval of time required for promotion from a lower to a higher degree of orders.

intersticed (in'tėr-stist or in-tėr'stist), *a.* [< *interstice* + *-ed*[2].] Having an interstice or interstices: as, an *intersticed* ceiling; *intersticed* columns.

interstinctive† (in-tėr-stingk'tiv), *a.* [< L. *interstinctus*, pp. of *interstinguere*, separate, divide, distinguish, mark off by pricking, < *inter*, between, + *stinguere*, prick: see *distinguish*, *extinguish*.] Distinguishing; dividing.

The business of this letter . . . is to ask the favour of you . . . to consult that piece of Cyprian called "Expositio Bissexti" . . . whether the notes of Parenthesis ( ) be used; and what care is taken of the *interstinctive* points , ; : .
Wallis, To Dr. Smith (Aubrey's Letters, I. 78).

interstitial (in-tėr-stish'al), *a.* [< L. *interstitium*, interstice, + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to, situated in, or constituting an interstice or interstices: as, *interstitial* change.

How many chasms he would find of wide and continued vacuity, and how many *interstitial* spaces untilled, even in the most tumultuous hurries of business.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 8.

These snatches and *interstitial* spaces—moments literal and fleet—these are all the chances that we can borrow or create for the luxury of learning.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 211.

2. In *entom.*, situated between striæ, etc.: as, *interstitial* punctures on the elytra of beetles.—**Interstitial emphysema.** See *emphysema*.—**Interstitial growth** or **absorption** (as of bone), growth or absorption taking place throughout the substance of the organ, and not merely on its surface.—**Interstitial inflammation,** inflammation in which the morbid changes are diffuse and involve mainly the interstitial connective tissue, as distinct both from a circumscribed abscess and from parenchymatous inflammation. In this sense we have such terms as *interstitial hepatitis*, *interstitial nephritis*, *interstitial pneumonia*.—**Interstitial lines,** in *entom.*, the spaces between striæ.—**Interstitial tissue,** the fine connective tissue which occurs between the cells of other tissues and binds them together and supports their blood- and lymph-vessels.

interstitially (in-tėr-stish'al-i), *adv.* In or by interstices; in interstitial spaces.

It [water] may be deposited *interstitially*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 303.

This thickening takes place . . . *interstitially*.
R. Bentley, Botany p. 19.

Chalcedonic quartz is also present, sometimes *interstitially*. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 35.

interstition†, *n.* [ME., < L. *interstitio(n-)*, a pause, interval, < *intersistere*, pause: see *interstice*.] Interval.

The firste periferie of all
Engendreth mist, and ouermore
The dewes, and the frostes hore,
After thilke *interticion*,
In whiche thei take impression.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

interstratification (in-tėr-strat'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *interstratify*: see *-fication*.] The state of being interstratified, or of lying between other strata; in *geol.*, the condition of a bed, stratum, or member of an aqueous deposit, with reference to the overlying and underlying beds.

The *interstratification* . . . of loess with layers of pumice and volcanic ashes.
Sir C. Lyell, Manual of Elem. Geology, x.

interstratified (in-tėr-strat'i-fīd), *a.* [< *interstratify* + *-ed*[2].] Inclosed between or alternating with other strata; forming part of a group of stratified rocks. Also *interbedded*.

interstratify (in-tėr-strat'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interstratified*, ppr. *interstratifying*. [< *inter-* + *stratify*.] I. *trans.* In *geol.*, to cause to occupy a position among or between other strata; intermix as regards strata.

Adjacent to Mytchett the red sand is abundantly *interstratified* with the white, with which are also occasional seams of coarse pebbles.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 42.

Dolomitic limestone is *interstratified* with the gneissic rocks. *Nature*, XXX. 45.

But *interstratified* with these [sandstones and shales] are many beds containing marine fossils.
A. H. Green, Phys. Geol., p. 302.

II. *intrans.* To assume a position between or among other strata.

interstrial (in-tėr-strī'al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *stria* + *-al.*] In *entom.*, situated between striæ; interstitial: as, *interstrial* punctures on the elytra.

intersynapticular (in-tėr-sin-ap-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *synapticula* + *-ar*3.] Situated between or among synapticulæ.

These ligaments passing down through the *intersynapticular* spaces to be fastened, according to their position.
G. C. Bourne, Micros. Science, XXVII. 303.

intertalk† (in-tėr-tâk'), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *talk.*] To talk to one another; exchange conversation.

Among the myrtles as I walk'd,
Love and my sighs thus *intertalk'd*.
Carew, Enquiry.

intertangle (in-tėr-tang'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intertangled*, ppr. *intertangling*. [Formerly also *entertangle*; < *inter-* + *tangle.*] To intertwist; tangle together.

Now also haue ye in euery song or ditty concorde by compasse & concorde *entertangled* and a mixt of both.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 69.

Their *intertangled* roots of love.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

intertarsal (in-tėr-tär'sal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tarsus* + *-al.*] **1.** Situated between the proximal and distal rows of tarsal bones; mediotarsal: as, the *intertarsal* joint of a bird or a reptile. —**2.** Situated between or among any tarsal bones: as, *intertarsal* ligaments.

intertentacular (in″tėr-ten-tak'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle, + *-ar*3.] Placed between tentacles.—**Intertentacular organ of Farre**, a ciliated passage opening between two tentacles of the lophophore in *Membranipora*, *Alcyonidium*, and other forms of polyzoans.

intertergal (in-tėr-tėr'gal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *tergum*, back, + *-al.*] Situated between successive terga or tergites of an arthropod.

The transparent layer of the cuticle and the uppermost layer of the cells of the hypodermis are continued into the *intertergal* membrane. *Micros. Science*, XXIX. iii. 230.

interterritorial (in-tėr-ter-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *territory* + *-al.*] Between or among territories, or the people of different territories.

A call for an *inter-territorial* convention of the four north-western Territories—the two Dakotahs, Montana, and Washington. *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 4, 1888.

intertex† (in-tėr-teks'), *v. t.* [< L. *intertexere*, interweave, intertwine, < *inter*, between, + *texere*, weave: see *text.*] To interweave; intertwine.

Lilies and roses, flowers of either sex,
The bright bride's path, embellished more than thine,
With light of love this pair doth *intertex*.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xciv.

intertexture (in-tėr-teks'tūr), *n.* [< *intertex*, after *texture.*] The act of interweaving; the condition of being interwoven; joint or combined texture.

They understood not the salt and ingenuity of a witty and useful answer or reply, as is to be seen in the *intertextures* of Aristophanes' comedies.
Jer. Taylor, Works, I. xxiii.

And the close *intertexture* of the several parts is as strong a proof of unity in the design and execution as the intense life and consistency in the conception of Achilles.
De Quincey, Homer, iii.

intertidal (in-tėr-tī'dal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tide* + *-al.*] Living between high-water mark and low-water mark.

At low tide the limpet (being a strictly *intertidal* organism) is exposed to the air. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 648.

intertie (in'tėr-tī), *n.* [< *inter-* + *tie.*] A short piece of timber used in roofing, and in timber-framing generally, to bind upright posts together.

intertissued† (in-tėr-tish'ūd), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tissued.*] Same as *entertissued*.

intertrabecular (in″tėr-trā-bek'ū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *trabecula* + *-ar*3.] Situated between the cranial trabeculæ.

intertraffic (in'tėr-traf-ik), *n.* [< *inter-* + *traffic, n.*] Traffic between two or more persons or places; reciprocal trade.

intertraffic (in-tėr-traf'ik), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intertrafficked*, ppr. *intertrafficking*. [< *inter-* + *traffic, v.*] To trade together.

And *intertrafficke* with them, tunne for pound.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 61.

intertranspicuous (in″tėr-trans-pik'ū-us), *a.* [< *inter-* + *transpicuous.*] Transpicuous between. *Shelley.* [Rare.]

intertransversalis (in-tėr-trans-vėr-sā'lis), *n.*; pl. *intertransversales* (-lēz). [NL., < *intertransversus*, q. v.] In *anat.*, one of a series of muscles situated between the transverse processes of successive vertebræ.

intertransversarius (in-tėr-trans-vėr-sā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *intertransversarii* (-ī). [NL., < *intertransversus*, q. v.] Same as *intertransversalis*.

intertransverse (in″tėr-trans-vėrs'), *a.* [< NL. *intertransversus*, q. v.] Situated between the transverse processes of successive vertebræ: specifically applied to ligaments and muscles of the spinal column so placed.

intertransversus (in″tėr-trans-vėr'sus), *n.*; pl. *intertransversi* (-sī). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + *transversus*, transverse: see *transverse.*] Same as *intertransversalis*.

The anterior lymph-heart; lying in an interspace between the small muscles (*intertransversi*).
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 95.

intertribal (in-tėr-trī'bal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tribe* + *-al.*] Existing or taking place between tribes; passing from tribe to tribe: as, *intertribal* war or commerce.

It must ever be borne in mind that African slavery is of two distinct kinds: first, inland or *intertribal* slavery or serviture, which . . . is the normal condition of all rude nations divided into petty contiguous tribes.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 443.

intertrigo (in-tėr-trī'gō), *n.* [L., a chafing or galling of the skin in riding, walking, etc., < *inter*, between, + *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub: see *trite.*] A slight inflammation of the skin, occurring in creases or folds where one part of skin rubs on another. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 252.

intertrochanteric (in-tėr-trō-kan-ter'ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *trochanter* + *-ic.*] In *anat.*, situated between two trochanters: specifically applied to a line or ridge between the greater and the lesser trochanter of the femur. See cut under *trochanter*.

The posterior *intertrochanteric* ridge.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 621.

intertrochlear (in-tėr-trok'lē-är), *a.* [< *inter-* + *trochlear.*] Fitting into the middle of a trochlear or pulley-like surface of a joint: as, the *intertrochlear* ridge along the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna.

A tongue and groove ("*intertrochlear* crest") in the elbow-joint. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 348.

intertropical (in-tėr-trop'i-kal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tropic* + *-al.*] Situated between the tropics.

Round many *intertropical* islands, . . . the bottom of the sea is entirely coated by irregular masses of coral.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 79.

Intertropical portions of the old world. *Science*, III. 606.

intertubular (in-tėr-tū'bū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tubule* + *-ar*3.] Situated between tubes: as, the *intertubular* cells.

interturb†, *v. t.* [< L. *interturbare*, disturb by interruption, < *inter*, between, + *turbare*, disturb, trouble: see *trouble, disturb.*] To disturb.

Even so do I *interturb* and trouble you with my babbling. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 22.

interturber†, *n.* A disturber.

The world percase fantazing us to be an *interturber* of the peace rather than an indifferent mediator.
Henry VIII., To Wyatt, May, 1538.

intertwine (in-tėr-twīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intertwined*, ppr. *intertwining*. [< *inter-* + *twine, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To unite by twining or twisting one with another; interlace.

Wherever, under some concourse of shades,
Whose branching arms thick *intertwined* might shield
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.
Milton, P. R., iv. 405.

II. *intrans.* To twine together; be interwoven: as, *intertwining* vines.

My dwelling stands—a sweet recluse abode!
And o'er my darken'd casement *intertwine*
The fragrant briar, the woodbine, and the vine.
Scott, Eclogues, i.

intertwine (in'tėr-twīn), *n.* [< *intertwine, v.*] A mutual or reciprocal twining or winding. [Rare.]

Ill
Such *intertwine* beseems triumphal wreaths
Strewed before thy advancing.
Coleridge, To Wordsworth.

intertwiningly (in-tėr-twī'ning-li), *adv.* By intertwining or being intertwined.

intertwist (in-tėr-twist'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *twist.*] To twist one with another; twist or twine together.

Ye, with your tough and *intertwisted* roots,
Grasp the firm rocks ye sprung from.
W. Mason, Caractacus.

intertwistingly (in-tėr-twis'ting-li), *adv.* By intertwisting or being intertwisted.

interunion (in-tėr-ū'nyon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *union.*] An interblending. [Rare.]

The . . . more eloquent *interunion* of human voices in the choir. *G. W. Cable*, Creole Days, p. 18.

interval (in'tėr-val), *n.* [Formerly also *intervall*; = F. *intervalle* = Pr. *entreval* = Sp. *intervalo* = Pg. It. *intervallo*, < L. *intervallum*, space between, interval, distance, interval of time, pause, difference, lit. space between two palisades or walls, < *inter*, between, + *vallum*, palisade, wall: see *wall*1.] **1.** A vacant or unobstructed space between points or objects; an intervening vacancy; an open reach or stretch between limits: as, the *intervals* between the ranks of an army.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful *interval*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 105.

2. Specifically, a low level tract of land, as along a river, between hills, etc. Also *intervale*. [U. S.]

The winding Pemigewasset, . . .
. . . whitening down its rocks,
Or lazily gliding through its *intervals*.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

In a green rolling *interval*, planted with noble trees and flanked by moderate hills, stands the vast white caravansary. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 210.

There was no wind, except in the open glades between the woods, where the frozen lakes spread out like meadow *intervals*. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 22.

3. Any dividing tract in space, time, or degree; an intervening space, period, or state; a separating reach or stretch of any kind: with reference either to the space itself or to the points of separation or division: as, an *interval* of rocky ground between meadows; to fill up an *interval* in conversation with music; an *interval* of ease or of relapse in disease; a lucid *interval* in delirium; to set trees at *intervals* of fifty feet; to breathe only at long *intervals;* the clock strikes at *intervals* of an hour.

This is the freshest, the most busie and stirring *intervall* or time betweene, that husbandmen have.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 26.

Short as the *interval* is since I last met you in this place on a similar occasion, the events which have filled up that *interval* have not been unimportant. *Canning.*

There seems to be no *interval* between greatness and meanness. *Emerson*, Heroism.

4. Specifically, in *entom.*, one of the spaces between longitudinal striæ of the elytra. When the striæ are regular, both they and the intervals are numbered from the suture outward.—**5.** In *music*, the difference or distance in pitch between two tones. If the tones are sounded simultaneously, the interval is *harmonic;* if successively, *melodic.* An interval is acoustically described by the ratio between the vibration-numbers of the two tones: thus, an octave is represented by the ratio 2 : 1; a fifth, by the ratio 3 : 2, etc. Musically the intervals between the key-note of a major scale and its several tones are regarded as the standards with which all possible intervals are compared and from which they are named. The standard intervals are as follows: *do* to *do* (C to C, F to F, etc.) is called a *first, prime,* or *unison;* *do* to *re* (C to D, F to G, etc.), a *second;* *do* to *mi* (C to E, F to A, etc.), a *third;* *do* to *fa* (C to F, F to B♭, etc.), a *fourth;* *do* to *do'* (C to C', F to F', etc.), an *eighth* or *octave*, etc. These intervals are usually further designated thus: standard firsts, fourths, fifths, and octaves are *perfect;* standard seconds, thirds, sixths, sevenths, ninths, etc., are *major.* If an interval is a half-step longer than the corresponding standard interval, it is called *augmented* (or *sharp, superfluous, extreme, redundant*): thus, *do* to *fi* (C to F♯, F to B♯, etc.) is an *augmented fourth;* *do* to *li* (C to A♯, F to D♯, etc.) is an *augmented sixth.* If an interval is a half-step shorter than the corresponding major interval, it is called *minor* (or *flat*): thus, *do* to *me* (C to E♭, F to A♭, etc.) is a *minor third*, etc. If an interval is a half-step shorter than the corresponding perfect or minor interval, it is called *diminished:* thus, *do* to *sol*♭ (C to G♭, F to C♭, etc.) is a *diminished fifth* (also called *imperfect*); *di* to *le* (C♯ to A♭, F♯ to D♭, etc.) is a *diminished sixth*, etc. (This nomenclature is obviously inconsistent, and another is also in use, according to which all standard intervals are called *major*, all a half-step longer than the corresponding major intervals are called *augmented*, all a half-step shorter than the corresponding major are called *minor*, and all a half-step shorter than the corresponding minor are called *diminished.*) A given interval is measured and named by comparison with a major scale based on the lower tone of the interval. Intervals not greater than an octave are called *simple;* those greater than an octave, *compound*—compound intervals being reducible to simple ones by subtracting one or more octaves. When the upper tone of a simple interval is transposed an octave downward or its lower tone an octave upward, the interval is said to be *inverted:* inverted firsts become octaves, seconds become sevenths, thirds become sixths, etc.; and perfect intervals remain perfect, major intervals become minor, minor intervals become major, augmented intervals become diminished, and diminished intervals become augmented. Intervals are *consonant* or *dissonant:* the *perfect consonances* are standard firsts, fourths, fifths, and octaves; the *imperfect consonances* are major or minor thirds and sixths; and the *dissonances* are major or minor seconds and sevenths, with all augmented and diminished

intervals. The acoustical values of the more important recognized intervals are as follows:

		Pure.	*Tempered.*
Prime or unison	(C to C, F to F)	1:1	1:1
Augmented prime	(C to C♯, F to F♯)	24:25	1:$2^{\frac{1}{}}$
Minor second	(C to D♭, F to G♭)	15:16	1:$2^{\frac{1}{}}$
Major second	(C to D, F to G)	8:9 (or 9:10)	1:$2^{\frac{1}{6}}$
Augmented second	(C to D♯, F to G♯)	64:75	1:$2^{\frac{1}{4}}$
Minor third	(C to E♭, F to A♭)	5:6	1:$2^{\frac{1}{4}}$
Major third	(C to E, F to A)	4:5	1:$2^{\frac{1}{3}}$
Perfect fourth	(C to F, F to B♭)	3:4	1:$2^{\frac{5}{12}}$
Augmented fourth (tritone)	(C to F♯, F to B♮)	32:45 (or 18:25)	1:$2^{\frac{1}{2}}$
Diminished fifth	(C to G♭, F to C♭)	45:64 (or 25:36)	
Perfect fifth	(C to G, F to C)	2:3	1:$2^{\frac{7}{12}}$
Augmented fifth	(C to G♯, F to C♯)	16:25	1:$2^{\frac{2}{3}}$
Minor sixth	(C to A♭, F to D♭)	5:8	
Major sixth	(C to A, F to D)	3:5	1:$2^{\frac{3}{4}}$
Augmented sixth	(C to A♯, F to D♯)	128:225	1:$2^{\frac{5}{6}}$
Minor seventh	(C to B♭, F to E♭)	9:16 (or 5:9)	
Major seventh	(C to B, F to E)	8:15	1:$2^{\frac{11}{12}}$
Diminished octave	(C to C♭, F to F♭)	135:256	
Octave	(C to C′ F to F′)	1:2	1:2.

The values given in the first column are those of the ideal intervals, such as are secured by using *pure* intonation; those given in the second column are those of *equally tempered* intonation, such as is used on keyed instruments, like the pianoforte and the organ. (See *intonation*[2] and *temperament*.) A *diatonic* interval is one that occurs between two tones of a normal major or minor scale. A *chromatic* interval is one that occurs between a tone of such a scale and a tone foreign to that scale. An *enharmonic* interval is one on an instrument of fixed intonation, that is apparent only in the notation, being in fact a unison, as, on the pianoforte, the interval from F♯ to G♭. In musical science the theory of intervals is introductory to that of chords and to harmony in general.

6. In *logic*, a proposition. [Rare.]—**Angular intervals**, in *astron.* See *angular*.—**At intervals.** (*a*) After intervals. See def. 3. (*b*) During or between intervals; between whiles or by turns; occasionally or alternately: as, to rest *at intervals*.

> Miriam watch'd and dozed *at intervals*.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Consecutive or parallel intervals. See *consecutive*.—**Direct interval**, in *music*, an interval in its usual position: opposed to *inverted interval*. See def. 5.—**Implied interval.** See *imply*.—**Natural intervals**, in *music*, the intervals of the diatonic scale.—**The extremes of an interval.** See *extreme*.

intervale (in'tėr-vāl), *n.* [A var. of *interval*, as if < *inter-* + *vale*[1].] A low level tract of land, especially along a river; an interval. See *interval*, 2. [Local, U. S.]

> At one place along the bank of a stream, there was a broad tract which Albert thought would make . . . "a beautiful piece of *intervale*."
> *Jacob Abbott*, Mary Erskine, ii.
>
> The woody *intervale* just beyond the marshy land.
> *The Century*, XXIX. 769.

intervallic (in-tėr-val'ik), *a.* [< *interval* (L. *intervallum*) + *-ic*.] In *music*, pertaining to intervals; pertaining to pitch as distinguished from force, duration, or quality.

intervallum† (in-tėr-val'um), *n.* [< L. *intervallum*, an interval: see *interval*.] An interval.

> I will devise matter enough out of this Shallow to keep Prince Harry in continual laughter the wearing out of six fashions, which is four terms, or two actions, and a' shall laugh without *intervallums*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1, 91.

interveined (in-tėr-vānd'), *a.* [< *inter-* + *veined*.] Intersected with or as if with veins.

> Fair champain with less rivers *intervein'd*.
> *Milton*, P. R., iii. 257.

intervenant (in-tėr-vē'nant), *n.* [< F. *intervenant*, ppr. of *intervenir*, intervene: see *intervene*.] In *French law*, an intervener; one who intervenes.

intervene (in-tėr-vēn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intervened*, ppr. *intervening*. [= F. *intervenir* = Pr. *intervenir*, *entrevenir* = Sp. *intervenir* = Pg. *intervir* = It. *intervenire*, < L. *intervenire*, come between, < *inter*, between, + *venire*, come: see *come*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To come between; fall or happen between things, persons, periods, or events; be intermediate, or appear or happen intermediately.

> I proceed to those errors and vanities which have *intervened* amongst the studies.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 38.
>
> No pleasing intricacies *intervene*,
> No artful wildness to perplex the scene.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 115.
>
> Between the fall of the Duke of Bourbon and the death of Fleury, a few years of frugal and moderate government *intervened*.
> *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

2. To come between in act; act intermediately or mediatorially; interfere or interpose, as between persons, parties, or states.

> Another consideration must here be interposed, concerning the *intervening* of presbyters in the regiment of the several churches. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 230.
>
> But Providence himself will *intervene*
> To throw his dark displeasure o'er the scene.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 444.
>
> A magistrate possessed of the whole executive power . . . has authority to *intervene* between the nobles and commons. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 67.
>
> About the time Austria and Prussia proposed to the diet to *intervene* in the affairs of Schleswig on international grounds. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 429.

3. In *law*, to interpose and become a party to a suit pending between other parties: as, stockholders may *intervene* in a suit against directors.—**Intervening subject**, in *contrapuntal music*, an intermediate or secondary subject or theme.—**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Interfere*, *Intermeddle*, etc. See *interpose*.

II. *trans.* To come between; divide. [Rare.]

> Self-sown woodlands of birch, alder, &c., *intervening* the different estates. *De Quincey*.

intervene†, *n.* [< *intervene*, *v.*] A coming together; a meeting.

> They [Buckingham and Olivarez] had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an *intervene* of grandees, both vehement in the parts which they swayed. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 287.

intervener (in-tėr-vē'nėr), *n.* One who intervenes; specifically, in *law*, a third person who intervenes in a suit to which he was not originally a party.

intervenience (in-tėr-vē'niens), *n.* [< *intervenien(t)* + *-ce*.] A coming between; intervention. [Rare.]

> In respect of the *intervenience* of more successive instrumental causes. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 335.

intervenient (in-tėr-vē'nient), *a.* [< L. *intervenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *intervenire*, come between: see *intervene*.] Coming or being between; intervening. [Rare.]

> In the mathematics, that use which is collateral and *intervenient* is no less worthy than that which is principal and intended. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 172.
>
> On the horizon's verge,
> O'er *intervenient* waste, through glimmering haze
> Unquestionably kenned, that cone-shaped hill.
> *Wordsworth*, Near Aquapendente.

intervenium (in-tėr-vē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *intervenia* (-ä). [< L. *intervenium*, the space between veins (in the earth, in stones, etc.), < *inter*, between, + *vena*, vein: see *vein*.] In *bot.*, the space or area occupied by parenchyma between the veins of leaves. *Lindley*.

intervent† (in-tėr-vent'), *v. t.* [< L. *interventus*, pp. of *intervenire*, come between: see *intervene*.] To obstruct; thwart.

> To Ida he descends, and sees from thence
> Juno and Pallas haste the Greeks' defence:
> Whose purpose his command, by Iris given,
> Doth *intervent*. *Chapman*, Iliad, viii.
>
> I trust there is both day and means to *intervent* this bargaine. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 56.

intervention (in-tėr-ven'shon), *n.* [= F. *intervention* = Sp. *intervencion* = Pg. *intervenção* = It. *intervenzione*, < LL. *interventio(n-)*, an interposition, giving security, lit. a coming between, < L. *intervenire*, pp. *interventus*, come between: see *intervene*.] 1. The act or state of intervening; a coming between; interposition; mediatorial interference: as, light is interrupted by the *intervention* of an opaque body; the *intervention* of one state in the affairs of another.

> Till in soft steam
> From Ocean's bosom his light vapours drawn
> With grateful *intervention* o'er the sky
> Their veil diffusive spread.
> *Mallet*, Amyntor and Theodora.
>
> There was no pretext of a restraint upon the king's liberty for an armed *intervention* in the affairs of France.
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 46.
>
> Let us ever bear in mind that the doctrine of evolution has for its foundation not the admission of incessant divine *interventions*, but a recognition of the original, the immutable fiat of God.
> *J. W. Draper*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 189.

2. In *law*, the act by which a third person interposes and becomes a party to a suit pending between other parties.—**Syn.** *Interference*, *Mediation*, etc. See *interposition*.

interventionist (in-tėr-ven'shon-ist, *n.* [< *intervention* + *-ist*.] In *med.*, one who favors interfering with the course of a disease for therapeutic purposes under certain circumstances, as contrasted with one who under these circumstances would leave the patient to nature.

interventor (in-tėr-ven'tor), *n.* [< L. *interventor*, one who comes in, a visitor, LL. a surety, an intercessor, < *intervenire*, pp. *interventus*, come between: see *intervene*.] 1. *Eccles.*, same as *intercessor*, 2.—2. An inspector in a mine, whose duty it is to report upon the works carried on, and upon the use made of supplies. *Gregory Yale*. [Western U. S.]

interventricular (in"tėr-ven-trik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *ventriculus*, ventricle, + *-ar*[3].] 1. In *anat.*, placed between ventricles, as those of the heart or brain: as, an *interventricular* opening in the heart.—2. In *entom.*, coming between the chambers of the dorsal vessel or heart.—**Interventricular valvules**, in *entom.*, small valves opening toward the anterior end of the dorsal vessel, and separating the chambers.

intervenue†, *n.* [< OF. *intervenue*, *entrevenue*, intervention, < *intervenu*, pp. of *intervenir*, intervene: see *intervene*. Cf. *avenue*.] Intervention. *Blount*.

intervenular (in-tėr-ven'ū-lar), *a.* [< *inter-* + *venule* + *-ar*[3].] In *entom.*, lying between the veins of an insect's wing.

> With the usual marginal row of minute black *intervenular* lunules. *Packard*.

intervert† (in-tėr-vėrt'), *v. t.* [= F. *intervertir*, < L. *intervertere*, turn aside, turn in another direction, < *inter*, between, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *avert*, *divert*, *invert*, etc.] To turn to another course or to another use; divert; misapply.

> The good never *intervert* nor miscognize the favour and benefit which they have received.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 893.

intervertebra (in-tėr-vėr'tē-brä), *n.*; pl. *intervertebræ* (-brē). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + *vertebra*, vertebra: see *vertebra*.] In Carus's system of classification (1828), an intervertebral element of the skull; the skeleton of a sense-organ regarded as of vertebral nature and interposed between successive cranial vertebral segments. Carus had three such intervertebræ—auditive, optic, and olfactory. The distinction is perfectly sound, and still endures, though Carus's interpretation of the homologies of the parts is abandoned. The three intervertebræ are now regarded as the skeletons of the ear, eye, and nose: namely, the auditory or otic capsule or otocrane (the petrosal or petromastoid part of the temporal bone), the sclerotic coat of the eyeball (extensively ossified in many animals), and the ethmoid bone (mesethmoid and pair of ethmoturbinals).

intervertebral (in-tėr-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [= F. *intervertébral*; as *inter-* + *vertebra* + *-al*.] Situated between any two successive vertebræ.—**Intervertebral disk**, the intervertebral fibrocartilage or substance when of discoidal form, as in man.—**Intervertebral fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.—**Intervertebral foramina.** See *foramen*.—**Intervertebral substance**, in *human anat.*, concentric laminæ of fibrous tissue and more internally fibrocartilage, with soft pulpy matter in the interior, forming an elastic cushion between any two contiguous vertebral bodies.

interview (in'tėr-vū), *n.* [Early mod. E. *enterview*; < OF. *entrevue*, F. *entrevue*, interview, meeting, < *entrevoir*, refl., meet, visit, < *entre*, between, + *voir*, see, > *vue*, view, sight: see *view*.] 1. A meeting of persons face to face; usually, a formal meeting for conference.

> To bring your most imperial majesties
> Unto this bar and royal *interview*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2, 27.
>
> 'Twas in the temple where I first beheld her. . . .
> The church hath first begun our *interview*,
> And that's the place must join us into one.
> *Middleton*, Changeling, i. 1.
>
> But if the busie tell-tale day
> Our happy *enterview* betray
> Lest thou confesse too, melt away.
> *Habington*, Castara, i.

2. In *journalism*: (*a*) A conversation or colloquy held with a person whose views or statements are sought for the purpose of publishing them.

> Mr.——'s refusal was full notice . . . that there would be no use in trying to get out of him through an *interview* what he was not willing to furnish through his own pen.
> *The Nation*, Nov. 18, 1886.

(*b*) A report of such a conversation.

interview (in'tėr-vū), *v.* [Early mod. E. *entervieu*, *enterveu*; < *interview*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To have an interview with; visit as an interviewer, usually with the purpose of publishing what is said.

II.† *intrans.* To hold an interview; converse or confer together. [Rare.]

> Their mutuall frendes . . . exhorted theim . . . to mete and *enteruieu* in some place decent and conuenient.
> *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 12.

interviewer (in'tėr-vū-ėr), *n.* One who interviews; a person, especially a newspaper reporter, who holds an interview or practises interviewing for the purpose of publishing what is said to him.

> The *interviewer* is a product of over civilization.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LI. 72.

interviewing (in'tėr-vū-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *interview*, *v. t.*] The practice of seeking interviews and colloquy, especially with persons of some importance or conspicuousness, for the purpose of publishing their remarks in newspapers.

When *interviewing* began to be a regular enterprise a few years ago, English leader writers denounced it as [illegible] which American impertinence had [illegible]. *The Nation*, Nov. 29, 1883, p. 449.

[illegible] article on *interviewing* in the Nation of [illegible] which was the last formal notice of the [illegible] that name, and caused the adoption of the [illegible] in this country and in England.

The American, IX. 329.

intervisible (in-tėr-viz'i-bl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *visible*.] Mutually visible; that may be seen the one from the other: applied to signal- and surveying-stations.

intervisit (in-tėr-viz'it), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *visit*, *v.*] To exchange visits. [Rare.]

Here we trifled and bathed, and *intervisited* with the company who frequent the place for health.

Evelyn, Diary, June 27, 1654.

intervisit (in-tėr-viz'it), *n.* [< *intervisit*, *v.*] An intermediate visit. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

intervital (in-tėr-vī'tal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *vita*, life: see *vital*.] Between two lives; pertaining to the intermediate state between death and the resurrection. [Rare.]

If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's folded bloom
Thro' all its *intervital* gloom
In some long trance should slumber on.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.

intervocalic (in″tėr-vō-kal'ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + L. *vocalis*, a vowel: see *vocalic*.] Between vowels.

Showing that *intervocalic* i of the Provençal MSS. should not invariably be reproduced as j.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 490.

intervolution (in″tėr-vō-lū'shon), *n.* [< *intervolve*, after *volution*.] The state of being intervolved. [Rare.]

intervolve (in-tėr-volv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intervolved*, ppr. *intervolving*. [< L. *inter*, between, among, + *volvere*, roll: see *volute*.] To wind or involve reciprocally, or one within another.

Mystical dance, which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Resembles nearest, mazes intricate,
Eccentric, *intervolved*, yet regular
Then most when most irregular they seem.

Milton, P. L., v. 623.

Great Artist! Thou, whose finger set aright
This exquisite machine, with all its wheels,
Though *intervolv'd*, exact.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

interweave (in-tėr-wēv'), *v. t.*; pret. *interwove*, pp. *interwoven* (sometimes *interwove*, *interweaved*), ppr. *interweaving*. [< *inter-* + *weave*.] **1.** To weave together into a single fabric, as two or more different materials or strands: as, to *interweave* silk and cotton.

A mass of silvery gauze was thrown back, revealing Cicely attired in an old-fashioned ball dress made of lace *interwoven* with silver threads.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 254.

2. To intermingle as if by weaving; blend intimately; intertwine; interlace.

Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way.

Milton, P. L., i. 621.

He so *interweaves* truth with probable fiction that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. *Dryden.*

He has *interwoven* in the Body of his Fable a very beautiful and well invented Allegory.

Addison, Spectator, No. 273.

interwind (in-tėr-wīnd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interwound*, ppr. *interwinding*. [< *inter-* + *wind*[1], *v.*] To move in a serpentine course, as one among others moving in the same manner. [Rare.]

Uncounted sails which . . . pass and repass, wind and *interwind*. *E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders.

interwish† (in-tėr-wish'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *wish*.] To wish mutually.

The venome of all stepdames, gamesters' gall,
What tyrants and their subjects *interwish*.

Donne, The Curse.

interwork (in-tėr-wėrk'), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *work*.] **1.** To work together; act with reciprocal effect.—**2.** To work between; operate intermediately.

The doctrine of an *interworking* providence.

E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 335.

interworld (in'tėr-wėrld), *n.* [< *inter-* + *world*.] A world between other worlds.

Other worlds, or imaginary *inter-worlds* and spaces between. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 640.

interwound[1] (in-tėr-wönd' or -wound'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *wound*[1].] To wound mutually.

The Captain chuses but three hundred out:
And drawing each but with a Trump and Torch,
About a mighty Pagan Hoast doth march
Make, the same through their dead sedain sound,
With their owne Arms themselves to *interwound*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, n., The Captaines.

Hence discontented sects and schisms arise;
Hence *interwinding* controversies spring,
That teed the simple, and offend the wise

Daniel, Musophilus.

interwound[2] (in-tėr-wound'). Preterit and past participle of *interwind*.

interwove (in-tėr-wōv'). Preterit and occasional past participle of *interweave*.

interwoven (in-tėr-wō'vn). Past participle of *interweave*.

interwreathe (in-tėr-rēŦH'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interwreathed*, ppr. *interwreathing*. [< *inter-* + *wreathe*.] To twist or plait into a wreath. [Rare.]

Say, happy youth, crown'd with a heav'nly ray
Of the first flame, and *interwreathed* bay,
Inform my soul in labour to begin,
Ios or anthems, pæans or a hymn.

Lovelace, Posthuma, ii., To Mr. E. R.

interwrought (in-tėr-rât'). A preterit and past participle of *interwork*.

interzoœcial (in″tėr-zō-ē'siąl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *zoœcium* + *-al*.] Intervening between or among the zoœcia of a polyzoan: as, "the *interzoœcial* pores," *Nature*, XXX. 306.

interzygapophysial (in-tėr-zī″ga-pō-fiz'i-ąl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *zygapophysis* + *-al*.] Situated between the zygapophyses or articular processes of a vertebra.

intestable (in-tes'tą-bl), *a.* [= F. *intestable* = It. *intestabile*, < L. *intestabilis*, disqualified from witnessing or making a will, < *in-* priv. + *testabilis*, qualified to give testimony: see *testable*[2]. Cf. *intestate*.] Legally unqualified or disqualified to make a will: as, an idiot or a lunatic is *intestable*.

Such persons as are *intestable* for want of liberty or freedom of will are by the civil law of various kinds; as prisoners, captives, and the like. But the law of England does not make such persons absolutely *intestable*.

Blackstone, Com., II. xxxii.

intestacy (in-tes'tą-si), *n.* [< *intesta(te)* + *-cy*.] The condition of dying intestate or without leaving a valid will; the leaving of property not disposed of, or not effectually disposed of, by will. *Partial intestacy* exists where some of the property is effectually bequeathed, but not all.

The statute 31 Edward III. c. 11. provides that, in case of *intestacy*, the ordinary shall depute the nearest and most lawful friends of the deceased to administer his goods.

Blackstone, Com., II. xxxii.

intestate (in-tes'tāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intestat* = Sp. Pg. *intestado* = It. *intestato*, < L. *intestatus*, having made no will, < *in-* priv. + *testatus*, having made a will, pp. of *testari*, make a will: see *test*[2], *testament*. Cf. *intestable*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having made no will, or no valid will; having left property not effectually disposed of by will. The decedent is properly said to have died *intestate* as to any part of his property not so disposed of.

In case a person made no disposition of such of his goods as were testable, whether that were only part or the whole of them, he was, and is, said to die *intestate*.

Blackstone, Com., II. xxxii.

The ecclesiastical jurisdiction in testamentary matters and the administration of the goods of persons dying *intestate* was peculiar to England and the sister kingdoms.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 400.

Children inherited equally as co-partners the property of *intestate* parents, whether real or personal.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 334.

2. Not disposed of by will; not legally devised or bequeathed: as, an *intestate* estate.—**Intestates' Estates Act**, an English statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 71) relating to administration of personal estate, and escheat of real estate.

II. *n.* A person dying without making a valid will, or leaving any property not effectually bequeathed.

in testimonium (in tes-ti-mō'ni-um). [L.: *in*, in, for; *testimonium*, acc. of *testimonium*, witness, testimony: see *testimony*.] In witness.

Intestina (in-tes-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *intestinus*, internal: see *intestine*.] Intestinal worms—that is, worms living in the intestines of other animals; entozoa in general. It was the first Linnean order of the class *Vermes*, including worms which for the most part inhabit the bodies of other animals. The term has no exact technical meaning, and is not now in use. Also *Intestinalia*.

intestinal (in-tes'ti-nąl), *a.* [= F. *intestinal* = Sp. Pg. It. *intestinale*, < NL. *intestinalis*, < L. *intestinum*, an intestine: see *intestine*, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the intestine, or the intestines in general; enteric: as, the *intestinal* tube or tract; *intestinal* movements.

The cæcum has been called the second stomach, the idea once being that in it the final process of *intestinal* digestion was carried out.

B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 117.

2. Having an intestine or enteron: the opposite of *anenterous*: applied to nearly all the *Metazoa* as distinguished from the *Protozoa*. —**3.** Inhabiting the intestine; entozoic; of or pertaining to the *Intestina* or *Intestinalia*.

Intestinal fever. See *fever*[1]. **Intestinal follicle.** See *follicle*, 2. **Intestinal glands.** See *gland*. **Intestinal juice**, the secretion found in the intestine, or more strictly that secreted by the intestinal glands themselves, independently of the gastric, pancreatic, and hepatic contributions; succus entericus. It has some, but apparently unimportant, digestive power.—**Intestinal navel, worm**, etc. See the nouns.

Intestinales (in-tes-ti-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *intestinalis*, intestinal: see *intestinal*.] The intestinal ascidians, in which the intestinal canal lies entirely behind the small branchial sac, as in the salps: distinguished from the branchial ascidians.

Intestinalia (in-tes-ti-nā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *intestinalis*: see *intestinal*.] Same as *Intestina*.

intestine (in-tes'tin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intestin* = Sp. Pg. It. *intestino*, < L. *intestinus*, inward, internal, intestine (neut. *intestinum*, usually in pl. *intestina*, entrails), < *intus*, within, < *in* = E. *in*: see *in*[1]. Cf. *internal* and *entrails*, from the same source.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Internal; inward; pertaining to the interior part of something.

Epilepsies, fierce catarrhs,
Intestine stone and ulcer. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 484.

From chaos and parental darkness came
Light, the first fruits of that *intestine* broil,
That sullen ferment, which for wondrous ends
Was ripening in itself. *Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

2†. Inner; innate; inborn.

Everything labours under an *intestine* necessity.

Cudworth.

3. Internal with regard to a company, community, or nation; domestic: usually applied to what is evil: as, *intestine* feuds.

Thair was not sen King Keneths days
Sic strange *intestine* crewel stryf.

Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 189).

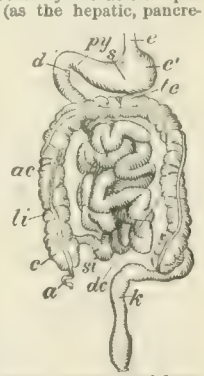
Hereof aryse these *intestine* batails betwixt the crysten kynges, to prepare the waye more esey for the Turke to inuade vs. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, v.

No country in Europe . . . was so sorely afflicted with *intestine* anarchy as Castile. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

The boycotter thus becomes the *intestine* enemy of society and its peace. *The Century*, XXXII. 321.

Intestine motion, the motion of very small parts of a body, as of molecules.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the lower part of the alimentary canal, extending from the pyloric end of the stomach to the anus; gut; bowel: in popular use usually in the plural: the guts; bowels; entrails. In a wider sense, in biology, the term is also used to include the whole alimentary canal or enteron. (See *alimentary* and *enteron*.) In man, as in other vertebrates and many invertebrates, the intestine is the tube into which partly digested food is received from the stomach, for the completion of the digestive process by the action upon the food of certain secretions (as the hepatic, pancreatic, and intestinal), the drawing off of the assimilable material by the blood-vessels and lacteals, and the ejection of the refuse or non-assimilable substances, as feces or excrement, by the anus. The length of the human intestine is five or six times that of the body, such extent representing, perhaps, an average of relative length; the intestine is generally shorter in carnivorous animals, and longer in those which are herbivorous. It is a musculomembranous tube invested with a peritoneal coat, lined with mucous membrane, and having in its walls both longitudinal and circular muscular fibers. It lies coiled in many convolutions in the abdomen, the coils being freely movable, though the tube as a whole is held in place by mesenteric folds of peritoneum. Into it are poured the secretions of the liver and pancreas, as well as those of its own numerous glandular structures. The character of the tube in man and mammals generally has caused its division into a small and a large intestine. The former extends from the pylorus to the ileocæcal valve, and is subdivided into duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. The latter consists of the cæcum or head of the colon, with its appendix vermiformis; of the colon proper, divided into ascending, transverse, and descending; and of the rectum or straight gut, continued from the descending colon by the sigmoid flexure. The small intestine is smoothly and simply tubular; the large is more or less extensively sacculated. This distinction does not hold as a rule below



Human Stomach and Intestines.

a, vermiform appendage; *ac*, ascending colon; *c*, cæcum; *c'*, cardiac end of stomach; *d*, duodenum; *dc*, descending colon; *k*, rectum, ending at anus; *li*, large intestine or colon, including *ac*, *c*, *dc*; *e*, termination of œsophagus; *py*, pyloric end of stomach, whence the coiled small intestine (duodenum, jejunum, and ileum) extends to *si*; *t*, transverse colon.

mammals, in many of which, also, the cæcum is of comparatively enormous extent. Thus, in birds, in which there are commonly a pair of cæca, the site of these organs marks the only distinction between the preceding and succeeding portions of the tube. In many lower vertebrates, as fishes, cæca may be very numerous, and situated near the pylorus. In all vertebrates the cavity of the intestine is primitively continuous with that of the umbilical vesicle, and in those which have an allantois with the cavity of that organ. In its simplest possible form the intestine represents the interior of a gastrula. See cut under *gastrula*.

The *intestines* appear to be affected with albuminoid disease next in frequency to the spleen, liver, kidneys, and lymphatic glands. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 750.

Clavate intestine. See *clavate*1. **Thick intestine,** in certain insects, a distention of the posterior end of the ileum, forming a large blind sac which is turned back toward the ventriculus. It is thickened, and ridged on the inner surface. Its function appears to be to subject the food to a second digestion before it is passed out of the body.

intestiniform (in-tes′ti-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *intestinum*, intestine, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling an intestine in form.

Stomach greatly elongated, *intestiniform*.
Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 415.

intext†, *n.* [< L. *intextus*, an interweaving, joining together, < *intexere*, interweave, weave into, < *in*, in, + *texere*, weave: see *text*, and cf. *context*.] The text of a book; the contents.

I had a book which none
Co'd reade the *intext* but my selfe alone.
Herrick, To his Closet-Gods, I. 6.

intextine (in-teks′tin), *n.* [< L. *intus*, within, + E. *extine*.] In *bot.*, a supplementary membrane which is sometimes present in the outer coat (extine) of pollen-grains, as in *Œnothera*, where the extine separates into a true extine and an intextine.

intextured (in-teks′tūrd), *a.* [< L. *intexere*, pp. *intextus*, inweave, < *in*, in, + *texere*, weave. Cf. *texture*.] Woven or worked in. *Wright*.

in thesi (in thē′sī). [L.: *in*, in; *thesi*, abl. of *thesis*, thesis: see *thesis*.] As a proposition; in the nature of a thesis.

inthirst† (in-thėrst′), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *thirst*.] To affect with thirst; make thirsty.

Using our pleasure as the traveller doth water, not as the drunkard does wine, whereby he is inflamed and *inthirsted* the more. *Bp. Hall*, Christian Moderation, i. 8.

inthrall, inthral, *v. t.* See *enthrall*.

inthralment, inthrallment, *n.* See *enthralment*.

inthrone (in-thrōn′), *v. t.* See *enthrone*.

inthrong (in-thrông′), *v. i.* [< *in*1 + *throng*.] To throng in.

His people like a flowing stream *inthrong*. *Fairfax*.

inthronizate†, *a.* [< ML. *inthronizatus*, pp. of *inthronizare*, enthrone: see *enthronize*.] Enthroned.

In the feast of all saintes, the archbishop was *inthronizate* at Canterburie.
Holinshed, Chron., II., V 5, col. 2. (*Nares*.)

inthronization (in-thrō-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* See *enthronization*.

inthronize (in-thrō′nīz), *v. t.* See *enthronize*.

intice†, **inticement**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *entice*, etc.

intil† (in-til′), *prep.* [< ME. *intil*, *intyl* (< OSw. *intil*, *in til*, Sw. *intill* = Dan. *indtil*), a var. of *until*: see *until*. Cf. *into*.] 1. Into; in.

It was *intill* a pleasant time,
Upon a simmer's day.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 171).

She's ta'en the keys *intill* her hand,
And threw them deep, deep in the sea.
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

2. Unto.

Although he sought oon *intyl* Inde.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 624.

But age, with his stealing steps,
Hath claw'd me in his clutch,
And hath shipped me *intil* the land,
As if I had never been such.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1, 81.

intima (in′ti-mă), *n.*; pl. *intimæ* (-mē). [NL., fem. of L. *intimus*, inmost: see *intimate*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, an intimate (that is, an innermost or lining) membrane, coating, or other structure of some part or organ; specifically, the innermost coat of an artery or vein, consisting of the endothelial lining backed by connective and elastic tissue. The full term is *tunica intima*.

When the larva undergoes ecdysis, the *intima* of a portion of the tracheal system is also cast off by means of some of these chords. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 89.

The coats which were found to have undergone morbid change were the *intima* and the middle coat.
Lancet, No. 3424, p. 749.

intimacy (in′ti-mā-si), *n.*; pl. *intimacies* (-siz). [< *intima(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being intimate; close union or conjunction.

Explosions occur only . . . where the elements concerned are . . . distributed among one another molecularly, or, as in gunpowder, with minute *intimacy*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 35.

2. Close familiarity or fellowship; intimate friendship.

Rectory and Hall,
Bound in an immemorial *intimacy*,
Were open to each other.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

The peculiar art of alternate gushing *intimacy* and cool obliviousness, so well known to London fashionable women. *Peep at Our Cousins*, iv.

=Syn. *Familiarity*, etc. See *acquaintance*.

intimado†, *n.* [Appar. < Sp. Pg. *intimado* (pp.) = E. *intimate* (*a.* and *n.*); but no such use of Sp. Pg. appears.] An intimate friend; a confidant.

Did not I say he was the Earl's *Intimado*?
Roger North, Examen, p. 23.

intimæ, *n.* Plural of *intima*.

intimate (in′ti-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intimated*, ppr. *intimating*. [< L. *intimatus*, pp. of *intimare* (> It. *intimare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *intimar* = F. *intimer*), put or bring into, press into, announce, publish, make known, intimate, < *intimus* (> ult. E. *intime*), inmost, innermost, most intimate, superl. (cf. *interior*, compar.) of *intus*, within, < *in*, in: see *interior*.] 1. To make known, especially in a formal manner; announce.

The coniuratoures . . . imagined wyth themselfes that their enterpryse was *intimate* and published to the kyng.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 1.

At last he found the most gracious Prince Sigismundus, with his Colonell at Lipswick in Misenland, who gave him his Passe, *intimating* the service he had done.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 43.

Each Highland family has a domestic spirit called banshee, who *intimates* approaching disaster by shrieks and wailings. *Chambers's Journal*, No. 746.

2. Specifically, to make known by indirect means or words; hint or suggest; indicate; point out.

This fable *intimates* an extraordinary and almost singular thing. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

We *intimated* our minds to them by signs, beckoning with our hand. *Rob. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 421).

He did not receive us very politely, but said he wonder'd for what end the Franks went up to the Cataracts, and ask'd if I had a watch to sell: which is a way they have of *intimating* that they want such a present.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 83.

=Syn. 2. *Suggest*, *Insinuate*, etc. See *hint*1, *v. t.*

intimate (in′ti-māt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *intimatus*, pp., made known, intimate: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. Inner; inmost; intrinsic; pertaining to minute details or particulars: as, the *intimate* structure of an organism; the *intimate* principles of a science.

Enough beauty of climate hangs over these Roman cottages and farm-houses. . . . but their charm for seekers of the picturesque is the way in which the lustrous air seems to illuminate their *intimate* desolation.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 148.

2. Pertaining to the inmost mind; existing in one's inner thoughts or feelings; inward: as, *intimate* convictions or beliefs; *intimate* knowledge of a subject.

They knew not
That what I motion'd was of God; I knew
From *intimate* impulse. *Milton*, S. A., l. 223.

His characteristics were prudence, coolness, steadiness of purpose, and *intimate* knowledge of men.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

3. Closely approximating or coalescing; near; familiar: as, *intimate* relation of parts; *intimate* union of particles; *intimate* intercourse.

When the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he [Moses] was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South*, Sermons.

I crown thee [Winter] king of *intimate* delights,
Fire-side enjoyments, homeborn happiness.
Cowper, Task, iv. 139.

4. Close in friendship or acquaintance; on very familiar terms; not reserved or distant.

I sent for three of my friends. We are so *intimate* that we can be company in whatever state of mind we meet, and can entertain each other without expecting always to rejoice. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 181.

Barbara . . . took Winifred's waist in the turn of her arm — as is the way of young women, especially of such as are *intimate* enemies.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 282.

5. Familiarly associated; personal.

These diminutive, *intimate* things bring one near to the old Roman life. . . . A little glass cup that Roman lips have touched says more to us than the great vessel of an arena. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 214.

II. *n.* A familiar friend, companion, or guest; one who has close social relations with another or others.

Poor Mr. Murphy was an *intimate* of my first husband's.
Mrs. Thrale-Piozzi, Aug. 29, 1810.

Thackeray was one of the *intimates* at Gore House.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 204.

I testify that our lord and his Prophet and our friend Mohham'mad is his servant, and his apostle, and his elect, and his *intimate*, the guide of the way, and the lamp of the dark.
Quoted in *E. W. Lane's* Modern Egyptians, I. 101.

intimated† (in′ti-mā-ted), *a.* Made intimate or friendly; intimate.

A goodly view of majesty it was
To see such *intimated* league betwixt them.
O, what a gladsome sight of joy it is
When monarchs so are link'd in amity!
Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarchs' Meeting.

intimately (in′ti-māt-li), *adv.* In an intimate manner; inwardly; closely; familiarly: as, to know anything *intimately*; two fluids *intimately* mixed; two writers *intimately* associated.

intimation (in-ti-mā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *intimation* = Pr. *intimation* = Sp. *intimacion* = Pg. *intimação* = It. *intimazione*, < L. *intimatio(n-)*, an announcement, < *intimare*, announce: see *intimate*.] 1. The act of intimating or announcing.—2. An announcement; a formal declaration or notification: as, an *intimation* from the Foreign Office.

The *intimations* and surveys necessary for obtaining drawbacks, debentures, or bounties, according to the Excise laws. *Ure*, Dict., I. 576.

3. Information indirectly or covertly imparted; a suggestion or hint; an implied meaning: as, an *intimation* that one's presence is not desired; *intimation* of danger.

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little *intimations* to be met with on medals, that are very pleasant to such as are conversant in this kind of study. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

If they [the Sadducees] had rejected the prophets, he [Josephus] would have charged them with it expressly, and not have left us to collect it from oblique hints and dark *intimations*. *Jortin*, Remarks on Eccles. Hist., App.

Let us compare with the exact details of Dante the dim *intimations* of Milton. *Macaulay*, Milton.

=Syn. 3. *Suggestion*, *Insinuation*, etc. See *hint*1, *v. t.*

intimet†, *a.* [< F. *intime* = Sp. *intimo* = Pg. It. *intimo*, < L. *intimus*, inmost, intimate: see *intimate*, *v.* and *a.*] Intimate; inward; close.

The composition or dissolution of mixed bodies . . . is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents. *Sir K. Digby*, On Bodies, v. § 6.

intimidate (in-tim′i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intimidated*, ppr. *intimidating*. [< ML. *intimidatus*, pp. of *intimidare* (> Sp. Pg. *intimidar* = F. *intimider*), make afraid, < L. *in*, in, + *timidus*, afraid, timid: see *timid*.] To make timid or fearful; make afraid; inspire with fear; deter by threats. See *intimidation*, 2.

When a government is firm, and factions are weak, the making some public examples may *intimidate* a faction otherwise disheartened.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1553.

One day a single man on horseback came and told me that there was a large cavern under the temple, where often a great number of rogues lay hid, and bid me take care, seeming to design to *intimidate* me.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 91.

=Syn. To abash, frighten, scare, daunt, cow.

intimidation (in-tim-i-dā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *intimidation* = Sp. *intimidacion* = Pg. *intimidação*, < ML. as if **intimidatio(n-)*, < *intimidare*, intimidate: see *intimidate*.] 1. The act of intimidating or making fearful, or the state of being intimidated; fear excited by threats or hostile acts.

Before the accession of James the First, or, at least, during the reigns of his three immediate predecessors, the government of England was a government by force: that is, the king carried his measures in parliament by *intimidation*. *Paley*, Moral Philos., vi. 7.

One party is acted on by bribery, the other by *intimidation*. *The Times* (London), Oct. 3, 1866.

2. In *law*, the wrongful use of violence or a threat of violence, direct or indirect, against any person with a view to compel him to do or to abstain from doing some act which he has a legal right to do or to abstain from doing.

intimidatory (in-tim′i-dā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *intimidate* + *-ory*.] Producing or intended to produce intimidation.

intinction (in-tingk′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *intinctio(n-)*, a dipping in, a baptizing, < L. *intingere*, *intinguere*, pp. *intinctus*, dip in, LL. baptize, < L. *in*, in, + *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, tinge, dye: see *tinge*.] 1†. The act of dyeing. *Blount*.—2. In the Greek and other Oriental churches, the act of steeping parts of the hosts or consecrated oblates in the chalice, in order thus to communicate the people with both species (of bread and of wine). For this purpose the cochlear or eucharistic spoon is used except by the Armenians. In the Western Church intinction is mentioned in the seventh century as a method of communion for the sick already in the fifth century, and was a general prac-

tice in the tenth and two succeeding centuries. It fell into disuse with the denial of the chalice to communicants. Intinction is to be distinguished from the act of *commixture*, which is done with a particle of the host or consecrated wine by the priest communicates himself.

intinctivity† (in-tingk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, dye (see *tinge*, *tinct*), + *-ive* + *-ity*. Formally, < *in-*[3] + **tinctivity*, < **tinctive* + *-ity*.] Lack of coloring quality: as, the *intinctivity* of fullers' earth. *Kirwan.*

intine (in'tin), *n.* [< L. *intus*, within, + *-ine*[2].] In *bot.*, the inner coat of the shell of the pollen-grains in phenogamous plants, of the spores of fungi, etc. It is a transparent, extensible membrane of extreme tenuity.

These become invested by a double envelope, a firm extine, and a thin *intine*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 386.

intire, intirely, etc. Obsolete or dialectal forms of *entire*, *entirely*, etc.

intise†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *entice*.

intitle†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *entitle*. *B. Jonson.*

intitulation†, *n.* [< ML. **intitulatio(n-)*, < *intitulare*, intitule: see *intitule*.] The act of entitling, or conferring a title. *Bailey.*

intitule (in-tit'ūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intituled*, ppr. *intituling*. [Also *entitule*; < F. *intituler* = Pr. *entitolar*, *intitular* = Sp. Pg. *intitular* = It. *intitulare*, *intitolare*, < ML. *intitulare*, entitle, < L. *in*, on, + *titulus*, a title: see *title*. Cf. *entitle*, a doublet of *intitule*.] To give a right or title to, or distinguish or call by, as a title or name; entitle or entitule. [Obsolete, or exceptionally used only in the latter sense, as in acts of the British Parliament.]

But beauty, in that white *intituled*,
From Venus' doves doth challenge that fair field.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 57.

I did converse this quondam day with a companion of the king's, who is *intituled*, nominated, or called Don Adriano de Armado. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1, 8.

That infamous rhapsody, *intituled*
"The Maid of Orleans." *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

into (in'tȫ), *prep.* [< ME. *into*, < AS. *in tō* (two words), in to: *in*, in; *tō*, to. Cf. *onto* and *unto*.] **1.** In and to; to and in: implying motion: used to express any relation, as of presence, situation, inclusion, etc., that is expressed by *in*, accompanied by the idea of motion or direction inward. Compare *in*[1]. (*a*) Of motion or direction inward: after such verbs as *go*, *come*, *run*, *fly*, *flee*, *fall*, *bring*, *lead*, *throw*, *put*, *look*, *show*, etc.

Thenne entreth *yn to* the Schyp azen, and by syde the Havene of Tyre, and come nought to Lande.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 126.

From God, the fountaine of all good, are deriued *into* the world all good things.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 79.

The governour and Mr. Winthrop wrote their letters *into* England to mediate their peace.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 163.

The Interpreter takes them apart again, and has them first *into* a room where was a man that could look no way but downward. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 250.

(*b*) Of change of condition: after such verbs as *pass*, *fall*, *grow*, *change*, *convert*, *transmute*, etc. *Into*, as thus indicating change, may when used with an intransitive verb give it a transitive force: as, to *talk* a man *into* submission; to *reason* one's self *into* error.

For many han *into* mischiefe fall,
And bene of ravenous Wolves yrent.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Know ye not that so many of us as were baptized *into* Jesus Christ were baptized *into* his death? Rom. vi. 3.

Samos is hilly, and, like all the other islands, is very rocky; it runs naturally *into* wood, of which there are all sorts that grow in Asia.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 24.

Those two blush-roses [on a girl's cheeks] . . . turned *into* a couple of damasks. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 239.

2. In: not implying motion: as, he fought *into* the Revolution. [Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S.]

Lord Ingram wooed the Lady Maiserey,
Into her father's ha'.
Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 73).

They hadna stayed *into* that place
A month but and a day.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

3†. Unto; until. Compare *intil*.

Heil be thou, Marie, gloriouse moder hende!
Meeknes & honeste, with abstynence, me sende,
With chastite & charite *into* my lyues eende.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Lete it stonde in a glas vpon a litil fier *into* the tyme that the vynegre be colourid reed.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

4. Within, implying deficiency: as, the pole was long enough *into* a foot. [Local, New Eng.]

intolerability (in-tol"e-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intolérabilité* = Sp. *intolerabilidad*; as *intolerable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state or character of being intolerable.

The goodness of your true pun is in the direct ratio of its *intolerability*. *Poe*, Marginalia, Int.

intolerable (in-tol'e-ra-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *intollerable*; < ME. *intollerable*, < OF. *intolerable*, F. *intolérable* = Sp. *intolerable* = Pg. *intoleravel* = It. *intollerabile*, < L. *intolerabilis*, that cannot bear, or cannot be borne, < *in-* priv. + *tolerabilis*, that can be borne: see *tolerable*.] Not tolerable; not to be borne or endured; insupportable; insufferable; insufferably objectionable or offensive: as, *intolerable* pain, heat, or cold; an *intolerable* burden.

For lenger to endure it is *intollerable*.
Lamentation of M. Magdalene, l. 372.

That huge amphitheatre wherein those constant servants of Jesus Christ willingly suffered many *intollerable* and bitter tortures for his sake. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 63.

O monstrous! but one halfpennyworth of bread to this *intolerable* deal of sack! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 592.

And in matters of Religion there is not any thing more *intolerable* then a learned foole, or a learned Hypocrite.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The hatred and contempt of the public are generally felt to be *intolerable*. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

=Syn. Unbearable, unendurable, insupportable.

intolerableness (in-tol'e-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being intolerable or insufferable.

intolerably (in-tol'e-ra-bli), *adv.* To an intolerable degree; beyond endurance: as, *intolerably* noisy.

He was *intollerably* angrie; and then most when he should have bashed to be angrie.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 353.

intolerance (in-tol'e-rans), *n.* [= F. *intolérance* = Sp. Pg. *intolerancia* = It. *intolleranza*, < L. *intolerantia*, intolerance, < *intoleran(t-)s*, intolerant: see *intolerant*.] **1.** The quality of being intolerant; incapacity or indisposition to bear or endure; non-endurance: as, *intolerance* of heat or cold.—**2.** Lack of toleration; indisposition to tolerate contrary opinions or beliefs; bigoted opposition or resistance to dissent.

Intolerance has its firmest root in the passion for the exercise of power. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 124.

A boundless *intolerance* of all divergence of opinion was united with an equally boundless toleration of all falsehood and deliberate fraud that could favour received opinions. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 16.

intolerancy (in-tol'e-ran-si), *n.* Same as *intolerance*. [Rare.]

intolerant (in-tol'e-rant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intolérant* = Sp. Pg. *intolerante* = It. *intollerante*, < L. *intoleran(t-)s*, intolerant, < *in-* priv. + *toleran(t-)s*, ppr. of *tolerare*, bear, tolerate: see *tolerant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Unable or indisposed to tolerate, endure, or bear: followed by *of*.

The powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant of* excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not tolerant; indisposed to tolerate contrary opinions or beliefs; impatient of dissent or opposition; denying or refusing the right of private opinion or choice in others; inclined to persecute or suppress dissent.

Intolerant, as is the way of youth
Unless itself be pleased.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

Religion harsh, *intolerant*, austere,
Parent of manners like herself severe.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 612.

The gloomiest and most *intolerant* of a stern brotherhood. *Hawthorne*, Snow Image.

II. *n.* One who does not favor toleration.

You might as well have concluded that I was a Jew, or a Mahometan, as an *intolerant* and a persecutor.
Bp. Lowth, Letters to Warburton, p. 62.

intolerantly (in-tol'e-rant-li), *adv.* In an intolerant manner; without toleration.

intolerate (in-tol'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intolerated*, ppr. *intolerating*. [< *in-*[3] + *tolerate*.] Not to tolerate or endure.

They who observed and had once experienced this *intolerating* spirit could no longer tolerate on their part.
Shaftesbury, Reflections, ii. 2.

I would have all intoleration *intolerated* in its turn.
Chesterfield.

intoleration (in-tol-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *toleration*.] Want of toleration; intolerance.

That narrow mob-spirit of *intoleration*. *Chesterfield.*

intombt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *entomb*.

intonaco, intonico (in-tō'nä-kō, -nē-kō), *n.* [It., rough-cast, plaster, < *intonacare*, *intonicare*, plaster, cover, < *in*, on, + *tonica*, tunic: see *tunic*.] The last coat of plaster laid on a wall as a ground for fresco-painting.

The *intonaco* being spread, the artist painted his subject in a slight manner with terra rossa, laying in the chiaroscuro and details, after which the plaster was allowed to dry. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 770.

intonate[1]†, *v. i.* [< L. *intonatus*, pp. of *intonare*, thunder, resound, cry out vehemently, < *in*, in, on, + *tonare*, thunder: see *thunder*. Cf. *detonate*.] To thunder; make a rumbling noise. *Bailey.*

intonate[2] (in'tō-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intonated*, ppr. *intonating*. [< ML. *intonatus*, pp. of *intonare* (> It. *intonare* = Pg. *entoar* = Sp. Pr. *entonar* = F. *entonner*), sing according to tone, intonate, < L. *in*, in, on, + *tonus*, tone: see *tone*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To intone.—**2.** To sound the tones of the musical scale; practise solmization.

II. *trans.* To pronounce with a tone; intone; utter with a sonant vibration of the vocal cords.

The great τετέλεσται [it is finished] shall be *intonated* by the general voice of the whole host of heaven.
S. Harris, On Isa. iii. (1739), p. 262.

The *l* sets the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, but leaves the sides open for the free escape of the *intonated* breath. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 66.

intonation[1]† (in-tō-nā'shon), *n.* [< *intonate*[1] + *-ion*.] A thundering; thunder.

intonation[2] (in-tō-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *intonation* = It. *intonazione*; as *intonate*[2] + *-ion*. Cf. *detonation*.] **1.** Utterance of tones; mode of enunciation; modulation of the voice in speaking; also, expression of sentiment or emotion by variations of tone: as, his *intonation* was resonant or harsh.

Erskine studied her [Mrs. Siddons's] cadences and *intonations*, and avowed that he owed his best displays to the harmony of her periods and pronunciation.
Doran, Annals of the Stage, II. 262.

To us, whose *intonations* belong not to the individual word, but to the whole period, it is difficult to conceive of the tone with which a word is uttered as a constant, essential, characteristic and expressive ingredient of the word itself. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

2. The act of intoning or speaking with the singing voice; specifically, the use of musical tones in ecclesiastical delivery: as, the *intonation* of the litany.—**3.** In *music*: (*a*) The process or act of producing tones in general or a particular series of tones, like a scale, especially with the voice. The term is often also used specifically to denote the relation in pitch of tones, however produced, to the key or the harmony to which they properly belong; and it is then applied both to vocal and to instrumental tones, and is characterized as *pure*, *just*, *true*, or as *impure*, *false intonation*. (*b*) In plain-song, the two or more notes leading up to the dominant or reciting-tone of a chant or melody, and usually sung by but one or a few voices. The proper intonation varies with the mode used, and also with the text to be sung.—**Fixed intonation**, fixed pitch: applied to the organ, pianoforte, and other instruments in which the pitch of each note is fixed, and not, as in the violin, horn, etc., subject to the will of the performer.

intonator (in'tō-nā-tor), *n.* [< *intonate*[2] + *-or*.] A monochord mathematically subdivided for the precise study of musical intervals.

intone (in-tōn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intoned*, ppr. *intoning*. [< ML. *intonare*, intone, intonate: see *intonate*[2]. Cf. *entune*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give tone or variety of tone to; vocalize.

It is a trite observation that so simple a thing as a clear, appropriate, and properly *intoned* and emphasized pronunciation in reading aloud is one of the rarest as well as most desirable of social accomplishments.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

2. To bring into tone or tune; figuratively, to imbue with a particular tone of feeling. [Rare.]

Everyone is penetrated and *intoned*, so to speak, by the social atmosphere of the particular medium in which he lives. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 156.

3. To speak or recite with the singing voice: as, to *intone* the litany.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To utter a tone; utter a protracted sound.

So swells each wind-pipe; ass *intones* to ass, . . .
Such [twang] as from lab'ring lungs the enthusiast blows,
High sound, attemper'd to the vocal nose.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 253.

Specifically—**2.** To use a monotone in pronouncing or repeating; speak or recite with the singing voice; chant.

I heard no longer
The snowy-banded, dilettante,
Delicate-handed priest *intone*.
Tennyson, Maud, viii.

People of this province [Toledo] *intone* rather than talk; their sentences are set to distinct drawling tunes.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 51.

3. In *music*: (*a*) To produce a tone, or a particular series of tones, like a scale, especially with the voice; sing or chant. (*b*) In plain-song, to sing the intonation of a chant or melody.

intorsion, *n.* See *intortion*.

intort† (in-tôrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *intortus*, pp. of *intorquere*, curl, twist, < *in*, in, + *torquere*, twist: see *torsion*. Cf. *distortion*.] To twist; wreathe; wind.

With reverend hand the king presents the gold,
Which round th' *intorted* horns the gilder roll'd.
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 555.

intortion (in-tôr'shọn), *n.* [Also *intorsion* (< F. *intorsion* = Pg. *intorsão*); < L. *intortio(n-)*, a curling, twisting, < *intortus*, pp. of *intorquere*, curl, twist: see *intort*.] A winding, bending, or twisting; specifically, in *bot.*, the bending or turning of any part of a plant toward one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical.

in totidem verbis (in tō̤-tī'dem vẽr'bis). [L.: *in*, in; *totidem*, just so many (< *tot*, so many, + demonst. syllable *-dem*); *verbis*, abl. pl. of *verbum*, a word: see *verb.*] In just so many words; in these very words.

in toto (in tō'tō). [L.: *in* = E. *in*; *toto*, abl. of *totum*, neut. of *totus*, all: see *total.*] In all; in the whole; wholly; without qualification.

intoxicable (in-tok'si-ka̤-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **intoxicabilis*, < *intoxicare*, intoxicate: see *intoxicate.*] Capable of being intoxicated or made drunk; hence, liable to be unduly excited or controlled by the passions.

If . . . the people [were] not so *intoxicable* as to fall in with their brutal assistance, no good could come of any false plot. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 314.

intoxicant (in-tok'si-kạnt), *n.* [< ML. *intoxican(t-)s*, ppr. of *intoxicare*, intoxicate: see *intoxicate.*] That which intoxicates; an intoxicating substance, as brandy, bhang, etc.

intoxicate (in-tok'si-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intoxicated*, ppr. *intoxicating*. [< L. *intoxicatus*, pp. of *intoxicare* (> It. *intossicare* = Sp. *entosigar, entosicar, atosigar, atosicar, intoxicar* = Pg. *entoxicar, atoxicar* = Pr. *entoyssegar, entuysegar, entoxiguar* = F. *intoxiquer*), poison, < L. *in*, in, + *toxicum*, poison: see *toxic.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To poison. [Rare.]

Meat, I say, and not poison. For the one doth *intoxicate* and slay the eater, the other feedeth and nourisheth him. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I. 35.

2. To make drunk, as with spirituous liquor; inebriate.

He *intoxicate* the leper-man,
With liquors very sweet.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 255).

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1008.

3. Figuratively, to excite to a very high pitch of feeling; elate to exaltation, enthusiasm, or frenzy: as, one *intoxicated* by success.

With grace of Princes, with their pomp and State,
Ambitious Spirits he doth *intoxicate*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Into what phrenzy lately art thou hapt,
That in this sort *intoxicates* thy brain?
Drayton, Pastorals, v.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To poison. [Rare.]

Because the poyson of this opinion does so easily enter, and so strangely *intoxicate*, I shall presume to give an antidote against it. *South*, Works, III. 144.

2. To cause or produce intoxication; have the property of intoxicating: as, an *intoxicating* liquor.

intoxicate† (in-tok'si-kāt), *a.* [< ML. *intoxicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Intoxicated.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude or *intoxicate*, collecting toys.
Milton, P. R., iv. 328.

intoxication (in-tok-si-kā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *intoxicacion*, < ML. *intoxicatio(n-)*, poisoning, < *intoxicare*, poison: see *intoxicate.*] **1.** Poisoning.

It has been supposed that only in the case of abraded surfaces could *intoxication* with solutions [of corrosive sublimate] of 1 to 1000 and 1 to 2000 occur.
E. P. Davis, Medical News, I. 310.

2. The act of inebriating, or the state of being inebriated; drunkenness; the state produced by drinking too much of an alcoholic liquid, or by the use of opium, hashish, or the like.—**3.** Figuratively, high excitement of mind; uncontrollable passion; frenzy.

A kind of *intoxication* of loyal rapture, which seemed to pervade the whole kingdom. *Scott.*

=Syn. **2.** Inebriety.—**3.** Infatuation, delirium.

intra (in'trä). [L. *intra*, adv. and prep., within, fem. abl. (sc. *parte*) of **interus*, within: see *inter-* and *interior.*] A Latin preposition and adverb, meaning 'within,' used in some phrases occasionally met in English.

intra-. [L. *intra-*, being the prep. and adv. as prefix: see *intra.*] A prefix in many words from the Latin, meaning 'within.' In the following etymologies it is treated much like *inter-*.

intra-abdominal (in″trä-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *abdomen*, abdomen: see *abdominal.*] Situated within the cavity of the abdomen.

intra-arterial (in″trä-är-tē'ri-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *arteria*, artery: see *arterial.*] Existing within an artery.

intrabranchial (in-trä-brang'ki-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchial.*] Situated between branchiæ or gills; lying within gills or among parts of the branchial apparatus.

intrabuccal (in-trä-buk'a̤l), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *bucca*, the cheek: see *buccal.*] Situated within the mouth or within the cheek.

intracalicular (in″trä-ka-lik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *caliculus*, a small cup: see *calicular, calycle.*] Placed within or inside the calycle of a polyp.

intracapsular (in-trä-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *capsula*, a small chest (NL. capsule): see *capsular.*] Lying or occurring within a capsule, as a fracture occurring within the capsular ligament of the hip-joint; specifically, in *Radiolaria*, situated within the central capsule.

intracardiac (in-trä-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*: see *cardiac.*] Lying or occurring within the heart.

intracarpellary (in-trä-kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *carpellum*, carpel: see *carpellary.*] Produced among or interior to the carpels. *Cooke*, Manual of Botanic Terms.

intracartilaginous (in-trä-kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *cartilago*, cartilage: see *cartilaginous.*] Lying or occurring within cartilage: as, *intracartilaginous* ossification.

intracavital (in-trä-kav'i-tal), *a.* [< *intra-* + *cavity* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, within the cavities: said of the supposed path of water in traversing the stems of plants.

intracellular (in-trä-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< *intra-* + *cellula* + *-ar*3.] Existing or done inside of a cell: opposed to *extracellular*: as, *intracellular* circulation or digestion; *intracellular* formation of spores in certain fungi. Most of the vital activities or functions of the *Protozoa* are intracellular.

The *intracellular* duct of the nephridium and the intercellular duct of the vas deferens may be explained by the different functions which the organs perform.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 683.

intracellularly (in-trä-sel'ū-lär-li), *adv.* Within the cells.

Endophytes which vegetate *intracellularly*.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 362.

intracephalic (in″trä-se-fal'ik or in-trä-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic.*] Placed within the head, or within the brain.

intracerebral (in-trä-ser'ē-bral), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *cerebrum*, the brain.] Situated or occurring within the cerebrum, or within the brain.

intraclitellian (in″trä-kli-tel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *clitellum*, q. v., + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Having the ducts of the testes opening in, and not before or behind, the clitellum, as certain terricolous annelids or earthworms.

II. *n.* An earthworm having this structure.

Perrier divided earthworms into three groups:—(1) Preclitellians (e. g. Lumbricus), where the male pores are situated in front of the clitellum; (2) *Intraclitellians* (e. g. Eudrilus), where the male pores are within the clitellum; and (3) Postclitellians (e. g. Perichæta), where the male pores open behind the clitellum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 683.

intraclitelline (in″trä-kli-tel'in), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *clitellum*, q. v., + *-ine*1.] Placed within the extent of the clitellum.

intracloacal (in″trä-klō̤-ā'ka̤l), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *cloaca*, cloaca: see *cloacal.*] Situated inside the cloaca, as the penis of a turtle or a crocodile.

intracœlomic (in″trä-sē-lom'ik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *cœloma* + *-ic.*] Contained in a cœloma: as, *intracœlomic* muscular bands of a worm. *Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, London, 1888, p. 217.

intracontinental (in-trä-kon-ti-nen'tal), *a.* [< *intra-* + *continent* + *-al.*] Within the borders or in the interior of a continental land-mass; inland; not pertaining to the sea-coast.

intracostalis (in″trä-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *intracostales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *intra*, within, + *costa*, rib: see *costal.*] An internal intercostal muscle; one of the intercostales interni.

intracranial (in-trä-krā'ni-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *cranium*, the skull: see *cranial.*] Situated within the cranium.

intracruræus (in″trä-krö-rē'us), *n.*; pl. *intracruræi* (-ī). [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *crurœus.*] The inner part of the crurœus muscle, commonly called the *vastus internus*. See *crurœus.*

intractability (in-trak-ta̤-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *intractable*: see *-bility.*] Same as *intractableness.*

He subdued the *intractability* of all the four elements, and made them subservient to the use of man.
Warburton, On Pope's Essay on Man (ed. 1751), iii. 219.

intractable (in-trak'ta̤-bl), *a.* [= It. *intrattabile*, < L. *intractabilis*, that may not be handled, unmanageable, < *in-* priv. + *tractabilis*, that may be handled: see *tractable.*] **1.** Not tractable or to be drawn or guided by persuasion; uncontrollable.

What comforte of life shall he have, when all his parishioners are soe unsociable, soe *intractable*, so ill-affected unto him, as they usually be to all the English?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Hee who is *intractable*, he whom nothing can perswade, may boast himself invincible. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

2. Not to be brought into the desired order or condition; unmanageable; resisting effort: as, an *intractable* disposition; an *intractable* subject for literary treatment.

It is amazing what money can do in the way of transforming a sterile and *intractable* place into beauty.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 321.

=Syn. *Stubborn, Refractory*, etc. (see *obstinate*); unruly, unmanageable, ungovernable, wilful.

intractableness (in-trak'ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being intractable. Also *intractability.*

intractably (in-trak'ta̤-bli), *adv.* In an intractable manner; uncontrollably; unmanageably.

intracted† (in-trak'ted), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *tractus*, drawn (see *tract*1), + *-ed*2.] Indrawn; sunken.

With hot *intracted* tongue and sonken een.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii. 299.

intractile† (in-trak'til), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *tractile.*] Not tractile; incapable of being drawn out. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 839.

intracystic (in-trä-sis'tik), *a.* [< *intra-* + *cyst* + *-ic.*] Situated or occurring within a cyst.

intrada (in-trä'dä), *n.* [For **intrata*, < It. *intrata*, an entrance, entry, prelude: see *entry.*] In *music*, an introduction, usually instrumental, often found in old operas and suites.

intrado† (in-trä'dō), *n.* [For **intrada*, < Sp. Pg. *entrada*, entry: see *entry.*] **1.** Entry.

And now my lady makes her *intrado*, and begins the great work of the day. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 117.

2. Income.

The statute of Mortmaine, and after it that of Premunire was made; . . . these much abated his *intrado*.
Fuller, Church Hist., V. iii. 35.

intrados (in-trā'dos), *n.* [< F. *intrados*, < L. *intra*, within, + *dorsum* (> F. *dos*), the back: see *dorse*1.] In *arch.*, the interior or lower line, curve, or surface of an arch or vault. The exterior or upper curve or surface is called the *extrados*. See *arch*1, 2.

intra-epithelial (in-trä-ep-i-thē'li-a̤l), *a.* Same as *intraepithelial.*

intrafoliaceous (in-trä-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliaceous.*] In *bot.*, growing between the leaves of a pair: as, *intrafoliaceous* stipules in the *Rubiaceæ*.

intragyral (in-trä-jī'ra̤l), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *gyrus*, a gyre: see *gyral, gyre.*] Situated in a gyre or convolution of the brain.

intrahepatic (in″trä-hē-pat'ik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *ἡπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver: see *hepatic.*] Situated or occurring within the liver.

intrail†, *v. t.* Same as *entrail*2.

intrails†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *entrails.*

intrain†, *v. t.* Same as *entrain.*

intralamellar (in-trä-lam'e-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *lamella*, a thin plate (NL. lamella): see *lamellar.*] In *bot.*, situated within the lamellæ. In the *Hymenomycetes* the *intralamellar tissue* is the same as the *trama.*

intralaryngeal (in″trä-lā-rin'jē-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *larynx*, larynx: see *larynx.*] Situated or occurring within the larynx.

intraligamentous (in-trä-lig-a̤-men'tus), *a.* [< *intra-* + *ligament* + *-ous.*] Situated in a ligament; specifically, occurring between the two layers of the broad ligament of the uterus, as a tumor. Also *intraligamentary.*

intralobular (in-trä-lob'ū-lär), *a.* [< *intra-* + *lobule* + *-ar*3.] Situated within a lobule: specifically applied to veins in the lobules of the liver. See *interlobular* and *sublobular.*

The *intralobular* vein returns the blood from the center of the lobule, and opens immediately into a sublobular vein. *Heitzmann*, Anat. (1885), p. 398.

intrals†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *entrails.*

intramandibular (in″trä-man-dib'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *mandibula*, lower jaw (mandible): see *mandibular.*] Situated in the man-

dible—that is, between the two sides of the lower jaw: interramal.

intramarginal (in-trä-mär'ji-nal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *margo* (*margin-*), margin: see *marginal*.] Situated within the margin: as, the *intramarginal* vein in the leaves of some of the plants belonging to the myrtle tribe.

intramatrical (in-trä-mat'ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *matrix* (*-ic-*), matrix, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, situated within a matrix or nidus.

intramedullary (in″trä-mē-dul'a-ri), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *medulla*, pith (medulla): see *medullary*.] Situated within the substance of the spinal cord: as, *intramedullary* tumors.

intramembranous (in-trä-mem'brā-nus), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *membrana*, membrane: see *membranous*.] Situated or occurring within the substance of a membrane: as, *intramembranous* ossification.

intrameningeal (in″trä-mē-nin'jē-al), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *μῆνιγξ*, the membrane inclosing the brain: see *meningeal*.] Situated or occurring within the meninges of the brain.

intramercurial (in″trä-mėr-kū'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *Mercurius*, Mercury: see *mercurial*.] Lying within the orbit of the planet Mercury. The existence of an intramercurial planet has been suspected both from irregularities in the movement of Mercury and from observations during eclipses; but at present the evidence is rather against the existence of such a planet.

intramercurian (in″trä-mėr-kū'ri-an), *a.* Same as *intramercurial*.

intramolecular (in″trä-mō-lek'ū-lär), *a.* [< *intra-* + *molecule* + *-ar*³.] Being or occurring within a molecule.

Intramolecular work [is] done within each several molecule [in the] production of *intramolecular* vibration.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 333.

intramundane (in-trä-mun'dān), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *mundus*, world: see *mundane*.] Being within the world; belonging to the material world. *Imp. Dict.*

intramural (in-trä-mū'ral), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *murus*, wall: see *mural*.] 1. Being within the walls or boundaries, as of a city or building: as, *intramural* interment is now prohibited in many cities.

The same sort of impressiveness as the great *intramural* demesne of Magdalen College at Oxford
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 184.

2. In *anat.* and *med.*, situated in the substance of the walls of a tubular or other hollow organ, as the intestine.

intramuscular (in-trä-mus'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *musculus*, a muscle: see *muscular*.] Located or occurring within a muscle.

A . . . very close-meshed network, the *intramuscular*, whose varicose fibrillæ occupy the narrow passages between the contractile cells.
Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 325.

intranasal (in-trä-nā'zal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Situated or occurring within the nose.

Neurotic asthma and other neurotic maladies in their relations to *intranasal* disease. *Medical News*, XLIX. 215.

intrance[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *entrance*[1].

intrance[2]†, **intrancement**†. Obsolete forms of *entrance*[2], *entrancement*.

intranquillity (in-trang-kwil'i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*³ + *tranquillity*.] Lack of tranquillity; unquietness; inquietude.

That *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Sir W. Temple.*

intrans. An abbreviation of *intransitive*.

intranscalency (in-tråns-kā'len-si), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *trans*, over, through, + *calescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *calescere*, grow hot, < *calere*, be hot: see *calescence*.] Imperviousness to heat. [Rare.]

This extraordinary *intranscalency* of aqueous vapour to rays issuing from water has been conclusively proved by Tyndall. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 967.

intranscalent (in-tråns-kā'lent), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *transcalent*.] Impervious to heat. [Rare.]

Water is *intranscalent* to rays of obscure heat.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 985.

intransformable (in-tråns-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* Not transformable; incapable of transformation.

The transformable gives place to the *intransformable*.
J. Sully, Mind, XII. 118.

intransgressible (in-tråns-gres'i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *transgressible*.] Not transgressible; incapable of being passed.

A divine reason or sentence *intransgressible* and inevitable, proceeding from a cause that cannot be diverted or impeached. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 859.

intransient (in-tran'shent), *a.* [< *in-*³ + *transient*.] Not transient; not passing suddenly away.

An unchangeable, an *intransient*, indefeasible priesthood. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 93.

intransigent (in-tran'si-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intransigeant*, also *intransigent* (after Sp.); < Sp. *intransigente*, not compromising, not ready to compromise, < L. *in-* priv. + *transigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *transigere*, pp. *transactus*, transact, come to a settlement: see *transact*.] **I.** *a.* Refusing to agree or come to an understanding; uncompromising; irreconcilable: used especially of some extreme political party. See *intransigentist*.

The opposition secured 83 seats out of 114 in the new Storthing, and was able to elect all its most *intransigent* members into the Lagthing.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 59.

II. *n.* Same as *intransigentist*.

intransigentism (in-tran'si-jen-tizm), *n.* [< *intransigent* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or program of the intransigentists.

Communism, *intransigentism*, and nihilism are not well represented in scientific reunions.
Goldwin Smith, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 757.

intransigentist (in-tran'si-jen-tist), *n.* [< *intransigent* + *-ist*.] 1. An irreconcilable person. — 2. Specifically, in *politics*: (*a*) A member of a radical party in Spain, which in 1873–74 fomented an unsuccessful insurrection. (*b*) A member of a faction in France whose parliamentary program includes various radical reforms and socialistic changes. Also *intransigent*.

intransitive (in-tran'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intransitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *intransitivo*, < LL. *intransitivus*, not transitive, < *in-* priv. + *transitivus*, transitive: see *transitive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *gram.*, not expressing an action that passes immediately over to an object; not taking a direct object: said of verbs that require a preposition before their object, or take one only indirectly, or in the manner of a dative: as, to *stand* on the ground; to *swim* in the water; to *run* away. But the distinction of transitive and intransitive is not a very sharp one in English. Every transitive verb is capable of being used also intransitively, or without an expressed object; and, on the other hand, many intransitives may be used transitively (the verb being usually causal), taking a direct object, as in to *run* a horse, or merely a cognate object, as in to *run* a race; or are used factitively with a more general object, as in to *breathe* a prayer, to *look* love, or with an objective predicate, as in to *sing* one's self hoarse, to *stare* one out of countenance, and so on. Owing, also, to the non-distinction of dative and accusative in modern English, a construction often seems transitive which is historically intransitive: as, to *forgive us*, where *us* is historically dative, the direct object being understood, or expressed as in "forgive us our *debts*." Abbreviated *intrans.*

2. Not transitive, in the logical or mathematical sense.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a verb which does not properly take after it an object, as *sit*, *fall*, *run*, *lie*.

intransitively (in-tran'si-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of an intransitive verb; without passing over to or governing an object.

in transitu (in tran'si-tū). [L.: *in* = E. *in*; *transitu*, abl. of *transitus*, passage: see *transit*.] In transit; on the way; in course of transportation: as, if one who buys goods without paying is insolvent, the seller has a right to stop the goods *in transitu*. In law the important question as to the scope of this phrase is in the very common controversy as to the point at which the transit is deemed to have ceased, and the goods to have come under the dominion of the buyer.

intransmissible (in-tråns-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *intransmissivel*; as *in-*³ + *transmissible*.] Not transmissible; incapable of being transmitted.

intransmutability (in-tråns-mū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *intransmutabilidad*; as *intransmutable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being intransmutable.

intransmutable (in-tråns-mū'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *intransmuable* = Sp. *intransmutable* = It. *intrasmutabile*; as *in-*³ + *transmutable*.] Not transmutable; incapable of being transmuted or changed into another substance.

Some of the most learn'd and experienc'd chymists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

intrant (in'trant), *n.* [< L. *intran(t-)s*, ppr. of *intrare*, go in, enter: see *enter*[1], and cf. *entrant*.] 1. Same as *entrant*.

A new oath was imposed upon *intrants*.
Hume, Hist. Eng., liii.

2. In English universities, an elector; one who is elected to choose with others a person to fill an office.

intranuclear (in-trä-nū'klē-ar), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *nucleus*, nucleus: see *nuclear*.] Situated within a nucleus: opposed to *extranuclear*.

intra-ocular (in-trä-ok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] Situated within the eye—that is, within the eyeball.

intra-orbital (in-trä-ôr'bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital*.] Situated in the orbit of the eye; lying in the eye-socket.

intra-osseous (in-trä-os'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *os* (*oss-*), bone: see *osseous*.] Situated within a bone.

intra-ovarian (in″trä-ō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< *intra-* + *ovary* + *-an*.] Contained in or not yet discharged from the ovary, as an ovum.

intrap (in-trap'), *v. t.* See *entrap*.

intraparacentral (in-trä-par-a-sen'tral), *a.* [< *intra-* + *paracentral*.] Lying in the paracentral gyre of the brain: as, an *intraparacentral* fissure.

intraparietal (in″trä-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *paries* (*pariet-*), a wall: see *parietal*.] 1. Situated or happening within walls or within an inclosure; shut out from public view; hence, private: as, *intraparietal* executions.—2. In *anat.*, situated in the parietal lobe of the brain: as, the *intraparietal* fissure of the cerebrum. See *fissure*.

intrapelvic (in-trä-pel'vik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *pelvis*, q. v.] Situated within the pelvis.

intraperitoneal (in-trä-per″i-tō-nē'al), *a.* [< *intra-* + *peritoneum* + *-al*.] Placed in the cavity of the peritoneum.

Intraperitoneal injections cause death in two or three days. *Medical News*, LII. 641.

intrapetalous (in-trä-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *petalum*, a petal: see *petal*.] In *zoöl.*, situated within a petaloid ambulacrum of a sea-urchin. See cut under *Spatangoida*.

intrapetiolar (in-trä-pet'i-ō-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *petiolus*, a little stalk, a petiole (see *petiole*), + *-ar*³.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Situated within or interior to a petiole: applied to a pair of stipules which unite by the margins that are nearest to the petiole, and thus seem to form a single stipule between the petiole and the stem or branch. (*b*) Inclosed by the expanded base of the petiole: applied to buds formed in the fall immediately under the base of the petiole of leaves of the previous summer, into a cavity of which they project and are not exposed until the fall of the leaf, as in *Platanus*, *Rhus*, etc. It is often confounded with *interpetiolar*.

Intrapetiolar.

intrapetiolary (in-trä-pet'i-ō-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *intrapetiolar*.

intraphilosophic (in-trä-fil-ō-sof'ik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *philosophia*, philosophy: see *philosophic*.] Within the limits of philosophic inquiry. [Rare.]

What is the nature of this or that existence in the superascientific but *intraphilosophic* region?
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, I. iii. § 1.

intraplantar (in-trä-plan'tär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *planta*, sole: see *plantar*.] Situated upon the inner side of the sole of the foot: opposed to *extraplantar*: as, the *intraplantar* nerve.

intraprotoplasmic (in-trä-prō-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *intra-* + *protoplasm* + *-ic*.] Being or occurring in the substance of protoplasm.

intrapulmonary (in-trä-pul'mō-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *pulmo(n-)*, lung: see *pulmonary*.] Situated within the lungs.

intraretinal (in-trä-ret'i-nal), *a.* [< *intra-* + *retina* + *-al*.] Situated within the substance of the retina.

intrasemital (in-trä-sem'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *semita*, path: see *semita*.] Situated within a semita of an echinoderm.

intraspinal (in-trä-spī'nal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *spina*, spine: see *spine*.] Lying, existing, or occurring within the spinal canal, or within the spinal cord.

intratarsal (in-trä-tär'sal), *a.* [< *intra-* + *tarsus* + *-al*.] Situated upon the inner side of the tarsus.

intratelluric (in-trä-te-lū'rik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth: see *telluric*.] In *lithol.*, a term first used by Rosenbusch to designate that period in the formation of an eruptive rock which immediately precedes its appearance on the surface. The mineral constituents which separate or become individualized at or during that time are called by him *intratelluric*.

It was after their slow development in the magma, during an *intratelluric* period that the mass in which they floated was upraised. *Nature*, XXXIX. 27.

intraterritorial (in-trä-ter-i-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *territorium*, territory: see *territorial*.] Existing within a territory: opposed to *extraterritorial*.

intrathecal (in-trä-thē′kal), *a.* [< *intra-* + NL. *theca*, q. v., + *-al*.] Contained in the theca, as a part of a coral.

The *intrathecal* parts of the polyp, the endoderm cells, are entirely converted into a parenchymatous tissue. *G. C. Bourne*, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 31.

intrathoracic (in″trä-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *thorax* (*-ac-*), thorax.] Situated or occurring within the thorax or chest: as, the heart and lungs are *intrathoracic* organs.

intratropical (in-trä-trop′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + LL. *tropicus*, tropic, + *-al*.] Situated within the tropics; of or pertaining to the regions within the tropics: as, an *intratropical* climate.

intra-urban (in-trä-ėr′ban), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *urbs*, city: see *urban*.] Situated within a city; relating to what is within the limits of a city.

The telephone is coming more and more into use for short distances and *intra-urban* communications. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 15.

intra-uterine (in-trä-ū′te-rin), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *uterus*, womb: see *uterine*.] Lying, existing, or occurring within the uterus.

intravalvular (in-trä-val′vū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *valvula*, a little valve: see *valvular*.] In *bot.*, placed within valves, as the dissepiments of many of the *Cruciferæ*.

intravasation (in-trav-ā-sā′shon), *n.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *vas*, vessel, + *-ation*. Cf. *extravasation*.] The entrance into vessels of matters formed outside of them or in their parietes. *Dunglison*. [Rare.]

intravascular (in-trä-vas′kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *vasculum*, a little vessel: see *vascular*.] Situated within a vessel, specifically within a blood-vessel.

intravenous (in-trä-vē′nus), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *vena*, vein: see *venous*.] Situated or occurring within veins.

intraventricular (in″trä-ven-trik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *ventriculus*, ventricle: see *ventricular*.] Existing or taking place within one of the ventricles of either the heart or the brain.

intravertebrated (in-trä-vėr′tē-brā-ted), *a.* [< *intra-* + *vertebrated*.] Having an endoskeleton, as a vertebrate; vertebrated, in a usual sense. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

intravesical (in-trä-ves′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *vesica*, bladder.] Situated or occurring within the bladder.

intravitelline (in″trä-vi-tel′in), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg.] Situated or occurring in the substance of the vitellus or yolk.

intraxylary (in-trä-zī′la-ri), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ary*[2].] In *bot.*, within the xylem: said of certain tissues that occur inside the xylem, as in the *Combretaceæ*, which are characterized, with a few exceptions, by the presence of an intraxylary soft bast provided with sieve-tubes.

intreasure†, *v. t.* See *entreasure*.

intreat†, *v.* An obsolete form of *entreat*. *Spenser*.

intreatance† (in-trē′tans), *n.* [< *intreat* + *-ance*.] Same as *entreatance*. *Holland*.

intreatful†, **intreatment**†. Same as *entreatful*, *entreatment*.

intreaty†, *n.* An obsolete form of *entreaty*. *Hakluyt*.

intrench (in-trench′), *v.* [Also *entrench*; < *in-*[2] + *trench*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To make a trench or furrow in; furrow; cut.

It was this very sword *entrenched* it [a wound]. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1, 46.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrench'd*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 601.

2. To surround as with a trench or ditch.

A little farther is a bay wherein falleth 3 or 4 prettie brookes and creekes that halfe *intrench* the Inhabitants of Warraskoyac. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 116.

I went to work . . . to build me another house, . . . and *intrenched* it round with a ditch, and planted an hedge. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 582).

3. To fortify with a trench or ditch and parapet; strengthen or protect by walls of defense: as, to *intrench* a camp or an army.

The English in the suburbs close *intrench'd*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4, 9.

The national troops were now strongly *intrenched* in Chattanooga Valley, with the Tennessee River behind them. *U. S. Grant*, The Century, XXXI. 129.

Hence—**4.** To fortify or defend by any protecting agency; surround with or guard by anything that affords additional security against attack.

Conscience has got safely *entrenched* behind the letter of the law. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

II. *intrans.* To invade; encroach: with *on* or *upon*.

Do you start
At my *entrenching on* your private liberty,
And would you force a highway through mine honour,
And make me prave it too? *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, iv. 2.

It *intrenches* very much *upon* impiety and positive relinquishing the education of their children, when mothers expose the spirit of the child . . . to . . . the carelessness of any less-obliged person. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 41.

=Syn. *Encroach upon, Infringe upon*, etc. See *trespass, v. i.*

intrenchant† (in-tren′chant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *trenchant*.] Not trenchant or cutting; also, incapable of being cut; indivisible by cutting.

As easy mayst thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8, 9.

intrencher (in-tren′chėr), *n.* One who intrenches; one who digs a trench, or is employed in intrenching.

Their fighting redeemed well their shortcomings as *intrenchers*. *The Century*, XXIX. 102.

intrenchment (in-trench′ment), *n.* [Also *entrenchment*; < *intrench* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of intrenching.—**2.** In *fort.*, a general term for a work consisting of a trench or ditch and a parapet (the latter formed of the earth dug from the ditch), constructed for a defense against an enemy. See cut under *parapet*.—**3.** Figuratively, any defense or protection.—**4.** Encroachment.

The slightest *intrenchment* upon individual freedom. *Southey*.

intrepid (in-trep′id), *a.* [= F. *intrépide* = Sp. *intrépido* = Pg. It. *intrepido*, < L. *intrepidus*, not alarmed, undaunted, < *in-* priv. + *trepidus*, alarmed, shaken, anxious: see *trepidation*.] **1.** Not moved by danger; free from alarm; undaunted: as, an *intrepid* soldier.—**2.** Indicating or springing from courage.

That quality [valour], which signifies no more than an *intrepid* courage. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

He [Stuyvesant] patrolled with unceasing watchfulness the boundaries of his little territory; repelled every encroachment with *intrepid* promptness. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 461.

=Syn. Daring, dauntless, courageous, valiant, undismayed, gallant, doughty, heroic.

intrepidity (in-trē-pid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intrépidité* = It. *intrepidità*; as *intrepid* + *-ity*.] The quality of being intrepid; freedom from alarm; coolness in encountering danger; undaunted courage or boldness.

While he assumes the appearance of *intrepidity* before the world, he trembles within himself. *H. Blair*, Works, III. vii.

He had the rare merit of combining sagacity with *intrepidity* in action. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

intrepidly (in-trep′id-li), *adv.* In an intrepid manner; fearlessly; daringly; resolutely.

in-triangle (in′trī″ang-gl), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *triangle*.] An inscribed triangle.

intricable† (in′tri-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **intricabilis*, < *intricare*, entangle: see *intricate*.] Entangling.

They shall remain captive, and entangled in the amorous *intricable* net. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 7.

intricacy (in′tri-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *intricacies* (-siz). [< *intrica*(*te*) + *-cy*.] The state of being intricate or entangled; perplexity; involution; complication; maze.

The modern tragedy excells that of Greece and Rome in the *intricacy* and disposition of the fable. *Spectator*, No. 39.

A science whose depths and *intricacies* he explored. *Sumner*, On Story.

Intricatæ (in-tri-kā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nylander, 1854), fem. pl. of L. *intricatus*, intricate: see *intricate*.] A series or division of lichens embracing the tribes *Usnei*, *Roccellei*, *Ramalinei*, and *Cetrariei*. They are now regarded as genera of the tribe *Palmellacei*.

intricate (in′tri-kāt), *a.* [= OF. *entriqué* = Sp. Pg. *intrincado*, entangled, < L. *intricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Perplexingly involved or entangled; hard to disentangle or disengage, or to trace out; complicated; obscure: as, an *intricate* knot; the *intricate* windings of a labyrinth; *intricate* accounts; the *intricate* plot of a tragedy.

You have put me upon such an odd *intricate* Piece of Business that I think there was never the like of it. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 19.

Being got about two thirds of the way up, we came to certain Grotto's cut with *intricate* Windings and Caverns under ground. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 104

2. In *entom.*, having unequal elevations and depressions placed irregularly and close together, but without running into each other: said of a sculptured surface.=Syn. **1.** *Intricate, Complex, Complicated, Compound.* Between *complex* and *complicated* there is the same difference as between *complexity* and *complication*. (See *complication*.) That is *complex* which is made up of many parts, whose relation is perhaps not easily comprehended; if this latter be true, especially if it be true to a marked degree, the thing is said to be *complicated*; it is also *complicated* if its parts have become entangled: as, the matter was still further *complicated* by their failure to protest against the seizure. That is *intricate* which, like a labyrinth, makes decision with regard to the right path or course to pursue difficult: as, an *intricate* question. *Compound* generally implies a mixture or union of parts in some way that makes a whole: as, a *compound* flower; *compound* motion; a *compound* idea; the word does not, like the others, suggest difficulty in comprehension. See *implicate*.

intricate (in′tri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intricated*, ppr. *intricating*. [< L. *intricatus*, pp. of *intricare*, entangle, perplex, embarrass, < *in*, in, + *tricæ*, trifles, vexations, perplexities. See *intrigue*, and cf. *extricate*.] To render intricate or involved; make perplexing or obscure. [Rare.]

Concerning original sin, . . . there are . . . many disputes which may *intricate* the question. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 130.

intricately (in′tri-kāt-li), *adv.* **1.** In an intricate manner; with involution or infoldings; with perplexity or intricacy.

The sword (whereto they only had recourse)
Must cut this knot so *intricately* ty'd,
Whose vain contrived ends are plain descry'd. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vii.

2. In *entom.*, with an intricate sculpture; closely but without coalescence: as, *intricately* punctured; *intricately* verrucose.

intricateness (in′tri-kāt-nes), *n.* Intricacy.

I understand your pleasure, Eugenius, and shall endeavour to comply with it; but the difficulty and *intricateness* of the subject of our discourse obliges me to do it by steps. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 413.

intrication† (in-tri-kā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *intrication* = Sp. (obs.) *entricacion*, *intricacion*, < L. as if **intricatio*(*n-*), < *intricare*, entangle: see *intricate*, *v.*] Entanglement. [Rare.]

I confess I do not see how the motus circularis simplex should need to be superadded to the contact or *intrication* of the cohering firm corpuscles, to procure a cohesion. *Boyle*, Works, I. 240.

intriet†, *v. t.* [< OF. *intruire*, *intrure*, contr. of *introduire*, introduce: see *introduce*.] To introduce; add.

To cley and chalk the firth part *intrie*
Of gipse, and doo the rootes to III yere,
And this wol make hir greynes white and clere. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

intrigant (in′trē-gant; F. pron. aṅ-trē-goṅ′), *n.* [Also *intriguant*; < F. *intrigant* (= Sp. Pg. It. *intrigante*), prop. ppr. of *intriguer*, intrigue: see *intrigue*, *v.*] A male intriguer.

Illiterate *intriguants*, conscious of the party strength behind them, insisted on shaping legislation according to their own fancy. *The Century*, XXXIII. 33.

intrigante (in′trē-gänt; F. pron. aṅ-trē-goṅt′) *n.* [< F. *intrigante*, fem. of *intrigant*, ppr. of *intriguer*, intrigue: see *intrigue*, *v.*] A woman given to intrigue; a female intriguer.

intrigue (in-trēg′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intrigued*, ppr. *intriguing*. [= D. *intrigueren* = G. *intriguiren* = Dan. *intrigere* = Sw. *intrigera*, < F. *intriguer*, OF. *intriquer*, *intricquer*, *intrinquer*, *entriquer* = Pr. *entricar*, *intricar* = Sp. Pg. *intrigar*, *intricar* = It. *intricare*, *intrigare*, perplex, puzzle, intrigue, < L. *intricare*, entangle, perplex, embarrass: see *intricate*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To entangle; involve; cause to be involved or entangled. [A Gallicism.]

How doth it [sin] perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of your lives! *J. Scott*, Christian Life, I. 4.

Because the drama has been in times past and in other conditions the creature, the prisoner, of plot, it by no means follows that it must continue so; on the contrary, it seems to us that its liberation follows; and of this we see signs in the very home of the highly *intrigued* drama. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 714.

2. To plot for; scheme for.

The buckhounds Queensberry has at last been at court: a point she has been *intriguing* these two years. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 89

II. *v. intrans.* 1. To practise underhand plotting or scheming; exert secret influence for the accomplishment of a purpose; seek to promote one's aims in devious and clandestine ways.

Chesterfield, towards the end of his career, *intrigued* against Newcastle with the Duchess of Yarmouth.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To have clandestine or illicit intercourse.

intrigue (in-trēg′), *n.* [= D. G. *intrigue* = Dan. *intrige* = Sw. *intrig*, < F. *intrigue*, a plot, intrigue, formerly also *intrigue*, intricateness, a maze, = Sp. Pg. *intriga* = It. *intrigo*, *intrico*, intricateness, a maze, plot, intrigue; from the verb: see *intrigue*, *v.*] 1†. Intricacy; complication; maze.

But though this vicinity of ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have thereby . . . much more advantage to know ourselves than to know other things without us.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 21.

2. Secret or underhand plotting or scheming; the exertion of secret influence for the accomplishment of a purpose.

Habits of petty *intrigue* and dissimulation might have rendered him incapable of great general views, but that the expanding effect of his philosophical studies counteracted the narrowing tendency. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3. A clandestine plot; a scheme for entangling others, or for gaining an end by the exertion of secret influence: as, to expose an *intrigue*.

His invention was ever busy in devising *intrigues*, which he recommended by his subtle, insinuating eloquence.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

In the first Hanoverian reigns the most important influences were Court *intrigues* or parliamentary corruption.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

4. The plot of a play, poem, or romance; the series of complications in which a writer involves his imaginary characters.

As these causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which make up the greatest part of the poem.
Le Bossu, tr. in pref. to Pope's Odyssey.

5. Clandestine intercourse between a man and a woman; illicit intimacy; a liaison.

Of the three companions I had this last half year, . . . I was obliged to send away the third, because I suspected an *intrigue* with the chaplain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

intriguer (in-trē′gėr), *n.* One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret means.

intriguery (in-trē′gėr-i), *n.* [< *intrigue* + *-ery*.] The practice of intrigue.

intriguess† (in-trē′ges), *n.* [< *intrigue* + *-ess*.] A woman who schemes or intrigues.

His family was very ill qualified for that place, his lady being a most violent *intriguess* in business.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 168.

intriguing (in-trē′ging), *p. a.* Forming secret plots or schemes; addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations: as, an *intriguing* disposition.

There is something more *intriguing* in the amours of Venice than in those of other countries.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 392.

=**Syn.** *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*1); insidious, designing, deceitful, plotting, scheming.

intriguingly (in-trē′ging-li), *adv.* With intrigue; with artifice or secret machinations.

intriguish† (in-trē′gish), *a.* [< *intrigue* + *-ish*1.] Intriguing; underhand; scheming

Considering the assurance and application of women, especially to affairs that are *intriguish*, we must conclude that the chief address was to Mrs. Wall.
Roger North, Examen, p. 193.

intriguist (in-trē′gist), *n.* An intriguer. *Lever.*

intrinse† (in-trins′), *a.* [Irreg. abbr. from *intrinsicate*.] Intricate; entangled.

Bite the holy cords atwain
Which are too *intrinse* t' unloose.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2, 81

intrinsecal†, *a.* See *intrinsical*.

intrinsecate†, *a.* See *intrinsicate*.

intrinsic (in-trin′sik), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **intrinsec* (the term. being conformed to *-ic*) = F. *intrinsèque* = Pr. *intrinsec* = Sp. *intrinseco* = Pg. *intrinseco* = It. *intrinseco*, *intrinsico*, < L. *intrinsecus*, on the inside, inwardly, < *inter* (**intrim*), within, + *secus*, by, on the side. Cf. *extrinsic*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being within; penetrating inward; intimate; familiar; intestine; domestic.

And though to be thus elemented arm
These creatures from home-born *intrinsic* harm.
Donne, Anatomy of the World, i.

Hence—2. Pertaining to the inner or essential nature; intimately characterizing; inherent; essential; genuine; belonging to the subject in its very existence: as, the *intrinsic* value of gold or silver; the *intrinsic* merit of an action.

As Coin, which bears some awful Monarch's Face,
For more than its *intrinsick* Worth will pass.
Congreve, To Dryden.

The intellect pierces the form, . . . detects *intrinsic* likeness between remote things, and reduces all things into a few principles. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 296.

3. In *Scots law*, intimately connected with the point at issue: applied to circumstances sworn to by a party on an oath of reference that make part of the evidence afforded by the oath, and cannot be separated from it.—4. In *anat.*, applied to those muscles of the limbs which take origin within the anatomical limits of the limb, such limits including the pectoral and pelvic arches. **Hosteler intrinsic†.** See *hosteler*.—**Intrinsic divisor.** See *divisor*.—**Intrinsic equation of a plane curve.** See *equation*.—**Intrinsic mode**, in *logic*, a mode which necessarily affects its subject as soon as the latter comes into actual existence, although the mode is no part of the definition, general conception, or formality of the subject, and, indeed, such a mode is incapable of any general description. The intrinsic modes, according to the Scotists, are nine—to wit, finite and infinite, act and power, necessary and contingent, existence, reality, and hæcceity.—**Intrinsic relation**, in the *Scotistic logic*, a relation which necessarily exists as soon as the related things exist: such relations are, for example, similitude and paternity.=**Syn. 1.** *Interior*, *Inward*, etc. See *inner*.

II.† *n.* A genuine or essential quality. *Warburton.*

intrinsical (in-trin′si-kal), *a.* and *n.* [Prop., as formerly, *intrinsecal*; < *intrinsic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *intrinsic*.

So *intrinsical* is every man unto himself, that some doubt may be made, whether any would exchange his being. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

How far God hath given Satan power to do good for the blinding of evill men, or what *intrinsecall* operations he found out, I cannot now dispute.
A. Wilson, Autobiography.

He falls into *intrinsecal* society with Sir John Graham, . . . who dissuaded him from marriage. *Sir H. Wotton.*

II.† *n.* That which is intrinsic or interior; inward being, thought, etc.

This history will display the very *intrinsicals* of the Castilian, who goes for the prime Spaniard.
Howell, Letters, iv. 11.

intrinsicality (in-trin-si-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *intrinsical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being intrinsic; essentiality. *Roget.*

intrinsically (in-trin′si-kal-i), *adv.* In an intrinsic manner; internally; in its nature; essentially.

intrinsicalness (in-trin′si-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being intrinsical; intrinsicality. *Bailey*, 1727.

intrinsicate† (in-trin′si-kāt), *a.* [Appar. < It. *intrinsecato*, *intrinsicato*, pp. of *intrinsicar*, make intimate, refl. become intimate, < *intrinseco*, *intrinsico*, inward, intimate, intrinsic: see *intrinsic*. The sense is appar. taken from *intricate*.] Entangled; perplexed. Also *intrinsecate*.

With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsicate*
Of life at once untie. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2, 307.

Yet there are certain punctilios, . . . certain *intrinsecate* strokes and wards, to which your activity is not yet amounted. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

intro-. [L. *intro*, prefix *intro-*, within, on the inside, inwardly, neut. abl. of **interus*, inner: see *intra-*, *interior*.] A Latin adverb used as a prefix, signifying 'within, into, in.'

introcession (in-trō-sesh′on), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *cessio*(*n-*), a yielding: see *cession*.] In *med.*, a depression or sinking of parts inward.

introconversion (in″trō-kon-vėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *conversio*(*n-*), conversion: see *conversion*.] In *chem.*, the transformation or conversion of one of two compounds into the other.

introconvertibility (in″trō-kon-vėr-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *intro-* + *convertible* + *-ity*.] In *chem.*, the property common to two or more compounds of being transformed or converted the one into the other through a change in their structural formula without change in ultimate composition.

The reactions and *introconvertibility* of maleic and fumaric derivatives cannot be brought in harmony with the assumption. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, IX. 371.

introd. An abbreviation of *introduction*.

introduce (in-trō-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *introduced*, ppr. *introducing*. [= F. *introduire* = Pr. *entroduire* = Sp. *introducir* = Pg. *introduzir* = It. *introdurre*, *introducere*, < L. *introducere*, lead in, bring into practice, bring forward, < *intro*, within, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] 1. To lead or bring in; conduct or usher in: as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing-room; to *introduce* foreign produce into a country.

Socrates is *introduced* by Xenophon severely chiding a friend of his for not entering into the public service when he was every way qualified for it.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iv.

Puff. Now, then, for soft music.
Sneer. Pray what's that for?
Puff. It shows that Tilburina is coming;—nothing *introduces* you a heroine like soft music.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

Homer has *introduced* into his Battel of the Gods every thing that is great and terrible in Nature.
Addison, Spectator, No. 333.

2. To pass in; put in; insert: as, to *introduce* one's finger into an aperture.—3. To make known, as one person to another, or two persons to each other; make acquainted by personal encounter or by letter; present, with the mention of names and titles.

A couple of hours later [you] find yourself in the "world," dressed, *introduced*, entertained, inquiring, talking.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 138.

4. To bring into notice, use, or practice; bring forward for acceptance: as, to *introduce* a new fashion, or an improved mode of tillage.

He first *introduced* the cultivation and dressing of vines.
Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.

5. To bring forward with preliminary or preparatory matter; open to notice: as, to *introduce* a subject with a long preface.—6†. To produce; cause to exist; induce.

Whatsoever *introduces* habits in children deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke*, Education.

introducement (in-trō-dūs′ment), *n.* [< *introduce* + *-ment*.] Introduction. [Rare.]

Without the *introducement* of new or obsolete forms or terms, or exotic models. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

introducer (in-trō-dū′sėr), *n.* One who or that which introduces; one who brings into notice, use, or practice.

Let us next examine the great *introducers* of new schemes in philosophy. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

introduct† (in-trō-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *introductus*, pp. of *introducere*, lead in: see *introduce*.] To introduce. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 29.

introduction (in-trō-duk′shon), *n.* [= F. *introduction* = Pr. *introductio* = Sp. *introduccion* = Pg. *introducção* = It. *introduzione*, < L. *introductio*(*n-*), a leading in, introduction, < *introducere*, lead in: see *introduce*.] 1. The act of introducing, or leading or ushering in; the act of bringing in: as, the *introduction* of manufactures into a country.

For the first *introduction* of youth to the knowledge of God the Jews even till this day have their Catechisms.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 18.

With regard to the *introduction* of specific types we have not as yet a sufficient amount of information.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 261.

2. The act of inserting: as, the *introduction* of a probe into a wound.—3. The act of making acquainted; the formal presentation of persons to one another, with mention of their names, etc.: as, an *introduction* in person or by letter.—4. The act of bringing into notice, use, or practice: as, the *introduction* of a new fashion or invention.

The Archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

5. Something that leads to or opens the way for the understanding of something else; specifically, a preliminary explanation or statement; the part of a book or discourse which precedes the main work, and in which the author or speaker gives some general account of his design and subject; an elaborate preface, or a preliminary discourse.

Thou soon shalt . . . see before thine eyes
The monarchies of the earth, their pomp and state;
Sufficient *introduction* to inform
Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts.
Milton, P. R., iii. 247.

Were it not that the study of Etruscan art is a necessary *introduction* to that of Roman, it would hardly be worth while trying to gather together and illustrate the few fragments and notices of it that remain.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 283.

6. A more or less elementary treatise on any branch of study; a treatise leading the way to more elaborate works on the same subject: as, an *introduction* to botany.—7. In *music*, a preparatory phrase or movement at the beginning of a work, or of a part of a work, designed to attract the hearer's attention or to foreshadow the subsequent themes or development. Introductions vary in length from one or two chords to an elaborated movement, with its own themes and development.

Biblical introduction, the technical designation of a work devoted to a consideration of subjects properly introductory to a detailed study and exposition of the books of the Bible, as their genuineness, credibility, integrity of

text, date and authorship, language, contents, and more important versions. A Biblical introduction properly includes an inquiry into the history (1) of each book, (2) of the canon or collection of the several books into the one book, (3) of the text, including a comparison of the various texts, and (4) of the translations and versions.=**Syn.** 5. *Exordium, Introduction, Preface, Prelude, Preamble, Prologue.* *Exordium* is the old or classic technical word in rhetoric for the beginning of an oration, up to the second division, which may be "narration," "partition," "proposition," or the like. *Introduction* is a more general word, in this connection applying to spoken or written discourse, and covering whatever is preliminary to the subject; in a book it may be the opening chapter. As distinguished from the *preface*, the *introduction* is supposed to be an essential part of the discussion or treatment of the theme, and written at the outset of composition. A *preface* is supposed to be the last words of the author in connection with his subject, and is generally explanatory or conciliatory, having the style of more direct address to the reader. A *prelude* is generally an introductory piece of music (see the definition of *overture*); a *preamble*, of a resolution, an ordinance, or a law: as, the *preamble* to the Declaration of Independence. A *prologue* is a conciliatory spoken preface to a play. All these words have some freedom of figurative use.

introductive (in-trō-duk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *introductif* = It. *introduttivo;* as *introduct* + *-ive.*] Serving to introduce; introductory: sometimes followed by *of*.

The action is of itself, or by reason of a public known indisposition of some persons, probably *introductive of* a sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

introductively (in-trō-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner serving to introduce.

introductor (in-trō-duk'tor), *n.* [= F. *introducteur* = Sp. Pg. *introductor* = It. *introduttore*, < LL. *introductor*, < L. *introducere*, lead in: see *introduce.*] One who introduces; an introducer.

We were accompanied both going and returning by y^e^ *introductor* of ambassadors and ayd of ceremonies. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, Paris, Sept. 15, 1651.

introductorily (in-trō-duk'tō-ri-li), *adv.* By way of introduction. *Baxter.*

introductory (in-trō-duk'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *introductorie* = Sp. (obs.) *introductorio* = It. *introduttorio*, < LL. *introductorius*, < *introductor:* see *introductor.*] **I.** *a.* Serving to introduce something; prefatory; preliminary: as, *introductory* remarks.

This *introductory* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. *Boyle*, Works, I. 303.

=**Syn.** *Preparatory*, etc. (see *preliminary*); precursory, proëmial.

II.† *n.*; pl. *introductories* (-riz). An introduction; a treatise giving the elements or simplest parts of a subject.

The 5 partie shal ben an *introductorie* aftur the statutz of owre doctours, in which thow maist lerne a gret part of the general rewles of theorik in astrologie. *Chaucer*, Prologue to Astrolabe.

introductress (in-trō-duk'tres), *n.* [= F. *introductrice* = It. *introduttrice;* as *introductor* + *-ess.*] A female introducer.

introflection, introflexion (in-trō-flek'shon), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *flexio(n-)*, a bending: see *flexion.*] A bending inward or within; inward curvature or flexure.

Small, spherical chambers, formed by the *introflexion* of the walls of the receptacle. *W. H. Harvey*, British Marine Algæ, p. 12.

introflexed (in-trō-flekst'), *a.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *flexus*, bent: see *flexed.*] Flexed or bent inward or within.

introflexion, *n.* See *introflection.*

introgression (in-trō-gresh'on), *n.* [< L. as if **introgressio(n-)*, < *introgredi*, pp. *introgressus*, go in, enter, < *intro*, within, + *gradi*, go: see *grade*[1].] The act of going in or of proceeding inward; entrance. *Blount.*

introit (in-trō'it), *n.* [= F. *introït* = Pr. *introit* = Sp. *introito* = Pg. It. *introito*, < L. *introitus*, a going in, entrance, < *introire*, go in, enter, < *intro*, within, + *ire*, go: see *iter*[1].] In *liturgics*, an antiphon sung by the priest and choir as the priest approaches the altar to celebrate the mass or communion. The name *introit* (*introitus*, literally 'entrance') is an abridgment of *antiphon at the introit* (*antiphona ad introitum*), and has been explained as referring to the entrance of the people into church rather than that of the priest into the sanctuary. The introit seems to have originated in the psalms sung at the beginning of the Jewish liturgy. The name *antiphon* has been given by preëminence to the introit, as in the Greek Church, where it is threefold, answering to the Western introibo, introit, and Gloria in Excelsis. The Greek antiphons consist of verses from the Psalms with a constant response or of the psalms called *Typica* and the *Beatitudes*. In the liturgies of St. Mark and St. James the hymn "Only begotten Son" is the introit, in the Armenian liturgy this followed by a psalm and hymn. The "Only-begotten Son" is also subjoined to the Greek second antiphon. The Roman introit (see *invitatory*) consists of a verse (the introit in the narrower sense) followed by a verse of a psalm, the Gloria Patri, and the repetition of the first verse. In the Ambrosian rite the introit is called the *ingressa*. An ancient Gallican name for it was the *prælegere*. In the Mozarabic liturgy, in certain monastic rites, and in Norman and English missals, it is called the *officium* or *office*. Psalms as special introits are appointed in the Prayer-book of 1549 and in the Nonjuror's communion office of 1718. In the Anglican Church at the present day a psalm or anthem is sung as the introit. The name is sometimes less properly used for a hymn or any musical composition sung or played at the beginning of the communion office.

Then shall the Clerkes syng in Englishe for the office, or *Introite* (as they call it), a Psalme appointed for that daie. *First Prayer Book of Edw. VI.* (1549), The Communion.

intromission (in-trō-mish'on), *n.* [= F. *intromission* = Pr. *intromissio* = It. *intromessione*, < ML. *intromissio(n-)*, < L. *intromittere*, pp. *intromissus*, send in: see *intromit.*] **1.** The act of sending or putting in; insertion, as of one body within another; introduction within.

The evasion of a tragic end by the invention and *intromission* of Mariana has . . . received high praise for its ingenuity. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 204.

2. The act of taking in or admitting; admission within.

Repentance is the first *intromission* into the sanctities of christian religion. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 85.

A general *intromission* of all sorts, sects, and persuasions into our communion. *South*, Works, II. xii.

3. In *Scots* and *old Eng. law*, an interfering with the effects of another. The assuming of the possession and management of property belonging to another without authority is called *vicious intromission*. The term is also applied to the ordinary transactions of an agent or subordinate with the money of his superior: as, to give security for one's *intromissions*.

intromit (in-trō-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intromitted*, ppr. *intromitting*. [< L. *intromittere*, send in, < *intro*, within, + *mittere*, send: see *mission.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To send or put in; insert or introduce within.—**2.** To allow to enter; be the medium by which a thing enters.

Glass in the window *intromits* light, without cold, to those in the room. *Holder.*

II. *intrans.* In *Scots* and *old Eng. law*, to interfere with the effects of another.

In any citie, borough, towne incorporate, or other place franchised or priuiledged, where the said officer or officers may not lawfully *intromit* or intermeddle. *Charter of Philip and Mary*, in Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 271.

We *intromitted*, as Scotch law phrases it, with many family affairs. *De Quincey.*

intromittent (in-trō-mit'ent), *a.* [< L. *intromitten(t-)s*, ppr. of *intromittere*, intromit: see *intromit.*] Throwing or conveying into or within something: as, an *intromittent* instrument.—**Intromittent organ,** in *comparative anat.*, that part of the male sexual apparatus which conveys the seminal fluid into the body of the female. It may be directly connected with the testes, or constitute a separate seminal reservoir on some other part of the body, as on the pedipalps of a male spider, or the second abdominal ring of a dragon-fly.

intromitter (in-trō-mit'ėr), *n.* One who intromits; an intermeddler.

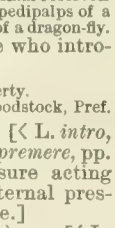
Sacrilegious *intromitters* with royal property. *Scott*, Woodstock, Pref.

intropression (in-trō-presh'on), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *pressio(n-)*, a pressing, < *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*[1].] Pressure acting within or inwardly; inward or internal pressure. *Battie*, Madness, § x. [Rare.]

introreception (in"trō-rē-sep'shon), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *receptio(n-)*, reception: see *reception.*] The act of receiving or admitting into or within something. [Rare.]

Were but the love of Christ to us ever suffered to come into our hearts (as species to the eye by *introreception*), . . . what would we not do to recompence . . . that love? *Hammond*, Works, IV. 564.

introrse (in-trôrs'), *a.* [< L. *introrsus, introrsum*, adv., toward the inside, contr. of *introversus*, < *intro*, within, + *versus*, turned, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse.* Cf. *extrorse.*] Turned or facing inward: an epithet used in describing the direction of bodies, to denote their being turned toward the axis to which they appertain. In botany it is applied to anthers when their valves are turned toward the style.



Introrse Anthers (A, B, C, D, with the valves turned toward the axis; all but four of the stamens removed).

introrsely (in-trôrs'li), *adv.* To or toward the interior in position or direction.

introspect (in-trō-spekt'), *v.* [< L. *introspectare*, freq. of *introspicere*, pp. *introspectus*, look into, < *intro*, within, + *spicere*, look.] **I.** *trans.* To look into or within; view the inside of.

II. *intrans.* To practise introspection; look inward; consider one's own internal state or feelings.

We cannot cogitate without examining consciousness, and when we do this we *introspect*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 257.

introspection (in-trō-spek'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **introspectio(n-)*, a looking into, < *introspicere*, pp. *introspectus*, look into: see *introspect.*] The act of looking inward; a view of the inside or interior; specifically, the act of directly observing the states and processes of one's own mind; examination of one's own thoughts or feelings. Introspection is employed in psychology as the only method of directly ascertaining the facts of consciousness; but the limits of its applicability and the value of the results attained by it are subjects of dispute.

I was forced to make an *introspection* into mine own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. Quoted in *Dryden's* Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

This mutual exclusiveness receives a further explanation from the fact so often used to discredit psychology, viz. that the so-called *introspection* and indeed all reflexion are really retrospective. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

Introspection of our intellectual operations is not the best of means for preserving us from intellectual hesitations. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 206.

The curious, critical *introspection* which marks every sensitive and refined nature, and paralyzes action. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme.

introspectionist (in-trō-spek'shon-ist), *n.* [< *introspection* + *-ist.*] One who practises introspection; one who follows the introspective method in psychological inquiry.

As a rule, skeptics . . . are keen *introspectionists*. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 312.

Little will they weigh with the *introspectionist*. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 91.

introspective (in-trō-spek'tiv), *a.* [< *introspect* + *-ive.*] Looking within; characterized or effected by introspection; studying or exhibiting one's own consciousness or internal state.

Most *introspective* poetry . . . wearies us, because it so often is the petty or morbid sentiment of natures little superior to our own. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 147.

Introspective method, in *psychol.*, the method of studying mental phenomena by attempting to observe directly what occurs in one's own consciousness. This method, though indispensable, is exposed to many difficulties, and requires the support of other methods, as those of experimental and comparative psychology.

He [Hume] further agrees with Descartes and all his predecessors in pursuing the simple *introspective method*: that is to say, in attempting to discover truth by simply contemplating his own mind. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 30.

introsume† (in-trō-sūm'), *v. t.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *sumere*, take: see *assume, consume*, etc.] To take in; absorb.

How they elect, then *introsume* their proper food. *Evelyn.*

introsumption† (in-trō-sump'shon), *n.* [< *introsume*, after *assumption* < *assume*, etc.] The act of taking into or within; a taking in, especially of nourishment.

introsusception (in"trō-su-sep'shon), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *susceptio(n-)*, a taking up or in, < *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up or in: see *susceptible.*] **1.** The act of receiving within.

The parts of the body . . . are nourished by the *introsusception* of . . . aliment. *J. Smith*, Portrait of Old Age, p. 160.

The person is corrupted by the *introsusception* of a nature which becomes evil thereby. *Coleridge.*

2. In *anat.* and *bot.*, same as *intussusception.*

introvenient (in-trō-vē'nient), *a.* [< LL. *introvenien(t-)s*, pp. of *introvenire*, come in, enter, < L. *intro*, within, + *venire*, come: see *come.*] Coming in or between; entering. [Rare.]

There being scarce any condition (but what depends upon clime) which is not exhausted or obscured from the commixture of *introvenient* nations either by commerce or conquest. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 10.

introvenium (in-trō-vē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *intro*, within, + *vena*, vein: see *vein.*] In *bot.*, a condition in which the veins of leaves are so buried in the parenchyma as to be only indistinctly or not at all visible from the surface. See *nervation, hyphodromous.*

introversibility (in-trō-vėr-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *introversible* + *-ity:* see *laxity.*] The quality of being introversible; capacity for introversion.

The telescopic introversibility of the lophophore does not advance beyond an initial stage. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 439.

introversible (in-trō-vėr'si-bl), *a.* [< *intro-* + *versible.*] Capable of being introverted.

The antero-ventral region of the body . . . *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 432.

introversion (in-trō-vėr'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *introversion* = Pg. *introversão* = It. *introversione*, < L. *intro*, within, + *versio(n-)*, a turning: see

version. Cf. *introvert*.] The act of introverting, or the state of being introverted; a turning or directing inward, physical or mental.

The introversion of my faculties wherein I regard my own soul as the image of her Creator.
Bp. Berkeley, Guardian, No. 89.

introversive (in-trō-vėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *introversus*, turned toward the inside, + *-ive*.] Turning within; having an inward or internal direction. Also *introvertive*.

When we come to mental derangements, *introversive* study is obviously fruitless. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 267.

introvert (in-trō-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *invert*, etc.] 1. To turn within; direct inward or interiorly.

His awkward gait, his *introverted* toes.
Cowper, Task, iv. 633.

Struggling, with *introverted* effort, to disentangle a thought. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 445.

2. In *zoöl.*, to turn in, or invert; insheathe a part of within another part.

introvert (in'trō-vėrt), *n.* [< *introvert*, *v.*] That which is introverted; in *zoöl.*, some part or organ which is turned in upon itself, or intussuscepted.

We find that the anterior portion of the body of the polypide can be pulled into the hinder part, as the finger of a glove may be tucked into the hand. It is in fact an *introvert*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 431.

introvertive (in-trō-vėr'tiv), *a.* [< *introvert* + *-ive*.] Same as *introversive*.

Natures reflective, *introvertive*, restless.
Faiths of the World, p. 37.

intrude (in-tröd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intruded*, ppr. *intruding*. [= OF. *intrure*, *intruire*, < L. *intrudere*, thrust in (refl. thrust oneself in), < *in*, in, + *trudere*, thrust, push, crowd: cf. *extrude*, *obtrude*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To thrust in; bring in forcibly.

An there come e'er a citizen gentlewoman in my name, let her have entrance, I pray you; . . . there she is! good master, *intrude* her. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

If it [a clyster] should be *intruded* up by force, it cannot so quickly penetrate to the superior parts.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 273.

2. To thrust or bring in without necessity or right; bring forward unwarrantably or inappropriately: often used reflexively.

Our fantasy would *intrude* a thousand fears, suspicions, chimeras, upon us. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 329.

The envy of the class which Frederic quitted, and the civil scorn of the class into which he *intruded himself*, were marked in very significant ways.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

3. To push or crowd in; thrust into some unusual, improper, or abnormal place or position: as, *intruded* rocks or dikes in a geological formation. In entomology an intruded part or organ is one that is nearly concealed in a hollow of the supporting parts, only the apex being visible.

Their capitals are *intruded* between the triforium arches, appearing as if the vault had pressed them from their proper station on the clerestory string-course.
The Century, XXXVI. 594.

4†. To enter forcibly; invade.

Why should the worm *intrude* the maiden bud?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 848.

Intruded head, a head nearly withdrawn into the prothorax, as in certain *Coleoptera*.

II. *intrans.* To come or appear as if thrust in; enter without necessity or warrant; especially, to come in unbidden and unwelcomely: as, to *intrude* upon a private circle; to *intrude* where one is not wanted.

Where you're always welcome, you never can *intrude*.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

Some men are placed in posts of danger, and to these danger comes in the way of duty; but others must not *intrude* into their honourable office.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 163.

=Syn. *Encroach upon*, *Infringe upon*, etc. See *trespass*, *v. i.* *Intrude*, *Obtrude*. The essential difference between these words lies in the prepositions: *intrude*, to thrust one's self *into* places, invading privacy or private rights; *obtrude*, to thrust one's self *out* beyond modesty or the limits proper to ourselves, and offensively *against* the attention, etc., of others.

intruder (in-trō'dėr), *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right or is not welcome.

Go, base *intruder!* overweening slave!
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1, 157.

intrudingly (in-trō'ding-li), *adv.* By intruding; intrusively.

I thrust myself *intrudingly* upon you.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

intrudress† (in-trō'dres), *n.* [< *intruder* + *-ess*.] A female intruder.

Joash should recover his rightful throne from the unjust usurpation of Athaliah, an idolatrous *intrudress* thereinto. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight.

intrunk† (in-trungk'), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *trunk*.] To inclose as in a trunk; incase.

Had eager lust *intrunked* my conquered soul,
I had not buried living joys in death.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, v. 3.

intruse (in-trös'), *a.* [< L. *intrusus*, pp. of *intrudere*, thrust in.] In *bot.*, pushed or projecting inward. *A. Gray.*

intrusion (in-trö'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *intrusion* = Sp. *intrusion* = Pg. *intrusão* = It. *intrusione*, < ML. *intrusio(n-)*, a thrusting in, < L. *intrudere*, pp. *intrusus*, thrust in: see *intrude*.] 1. The act of intruding; the act of entering without warrant or justification; unbidden, unwelcome, or unfit entrance into or upon anything.

Why this *intrusion*?
Were not my orders that I should be private?
Addison, Cato, v. 2.

Who feared the pale *intrusion* of remorse
In a just deed? *Shelley*, The Cenci, iii. 2.

2. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A wrongful entry after the determination of a particular estate, say for life, and before the freehold remainderman or reversioner can enter. *Minor.* (*b*) In *Eng. law*, any trespass committed on the public lands of the crown, as by entering thereon without title, holding over after a lease is determined, taking the profits, cutting down timber, and the like. (*c*) Usurpation, as of an office.—3. A thrusting or pushing in, as of something out of place; irregular or abnormal entrance or irruption: as, an *intrusion* of foreign matter; the *intrusion* of extrinsic rocks or dikes in a geological formation. See *intrusive rocks*, under *intrusive*.

The composition is thus better than that of the front itself, as there are two harmonious stages in the same style, without any *intrusion* of foreign elements.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 249.

Action of ejection and intrusion. See *ejectione*. **Information of intrusion.** See *information*.

intrusional (in-trö'zhọn-al), *a.* [< *intrusion* + *-al*.] Of or belonging to intrusion; noting intrusion.

intrusionist (in-trö'zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *intrusion* + *-ist*.] One who intrudes, or favors intrusion; specifically, one of those in the Established Church of Scotland who denied the right of a parish or congregation to resist or object to the settlement or appointment of an obnoxious minister by a patron. The exercise of this right of presenting or appointing a minister against the wishes of the congregation led to much controversy, and was one of the causes of the disruption in 1843, when the non-intrusionists formed themselves into the Free Church of Scotland. Church patronage was abolished in Scotland in 1874. See *non-intrusionist* and *patronage*.

intrusive (in-trö'siv), *a.* [< L. *intrudere*, pp. *intrusus*, thrust in (see *intrude*), + *-ive*.] 1. Apt to intrude; coming unbidden or without welcome; appearing undesirably: as, *intrusive* thoughts or guests.

Let me shake off the *intrusive* cares of day.
Thomson, Winter, l. 207.

2. Done or effected by intrusion; carried out by irregular or unauthorized entrance: as, *intrusive* interference.

The shaft sunk from the top [of a mound] showed several *intrusive* burials. *Science*, III. 79.

3. Thrust in out of regular place or order; introduced from an extraneous source; due to intrusion or irregular entrance.

The number and bulk of the *intrusive* masses of differently coloured porphyries, injected one into another and intersected by dikes, is truly extraordinary.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 513.

The greater gods of Greece . . . were the *intrusive* gods, the divinities of new comers into the land.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 214.

Intrusive rocks, in *geol.*, rocks which have made their way up from below into another rock or series of beds. As generally used by geologists at the present time, the phrase refers only to those rocks often styled *Plutonic*, or such as are revealed at the surface by erosion of a certain thickness of overlying rock. Masses which have come up to the surface in the manner of ordinary volcanic rock would not be called *intrusive*.

intrusively (in-trö'siv-li), *adv.* In an intrusive manner; by intrusion.

intrusiveness (in-trö'siv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being intrusive.

intrusor† (in-trö'sor), *n.* [ME. *intrusour*, < ML. *intrusor*, < L. *intrudere*, pp. *intrusus*, intrude: see *intrude*.] An intruder. *Lydgate.*

intrust (in-trust'), *v. t.* [Also *entrust*; < *in-*2, *en-*1, + *trust*.] 1. To consign or make over as a trust; transfer or commit in trust; confide: followed by *to*.

I hope . . . that I may have the liberty to *intrust* my neck *to* the fidelity of my own feet, rather than to those of my horse. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

Besides the loftiest part of the work of Providence, *entrusted to* the Hebrew race, there was other work to do, and it was done elsewhere. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 108.

2. To invest, as with a trust or responsibility; endue, as with the care or fiduciary possession of something: followed by *with*.

The joy of our Lord and master, which they only are admitted to who are careful to improve the talents they are *intrusted* withall. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 8.

In a republic, every citizen is himself in some measure *intrusted with* the public safety, and acts an important part for its weal or woe. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 513.

=Syn. 1. *Confide*, *Consign*, etc. See *commit*.

intubation (in-tū-bā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *tubus*, tube, + *-ation*.] The act of inserting a tube into some orifice.—**Intubation of the larynx**, the insertion of a specially designed tube into the glottis to keep it patent, as in diphtheritic obstruction: a substitute for tracheotomy.

intuit (in'tū-it), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intuited*, ppr. *intuiting*. [Also *intuite*; < L. *intuitus*, pp. of *intueri*, look at or upon, observe, regard, contemplate, consider, < *in*, in, on, + *tueri*, look: see *tuition*, *tutor*.] **I.** *trans.* To know intuitively or by immediate perception.

If there are no other origins for right and wrong than . . . [the] enunciated or *intuited* divine will, then, as alleged, were there no knowledge of the divine will.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 50.

II. *intrans.* To receive or assimilate knowledge by direct perception or comprehension.

God must see, he must *intuit*, so to speak.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

The passage from the Known to the Unknown is one of constant trial. We see, and from it infer what is not seen; we *intuite*, and conclude.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. 7.

intuition (in-tū-ish'on), *n.* [= F. *intuition* = Sp. *intuicion* = Pg. *intuição* = It. *intuizione*, < ML. *intuitio(n-)*, a looking at, immediate cognition, < L. *intueri*, look at, consider: see *intuit*.] 1†. A looking on; a sight or view.

His [Christ's] disciples must not only abstain from the act of unlawful concubinate, but from the impurer *intuition* of a wife of another man.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

2. Direct or immediate cognition or perception; comprehension of ideas or truths independently of ratiocination; instinctive knowledge of the relations or consequences of ideas, facts, or actions.

No doubt, with Philolaus the motion of the earth was only a guess, or, if you like, a happy *intuition*.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 1st ser., p. 29.

3. Specifically, in *philos.*, an immediate cognition of an object as existent.

The term *intuition* is not unambiguous. Besides its original and proper meaning (as a visual perception), it has been employed to denote a kind of apprehension, and a kind of judgment. Under the former head, *intuition* or intuitive knowledge has been used in the six following significations:—a.—To denote a perception of the actual and present, in opposition to the abstractive knowledge which we have of the possible in imagination and of the past in memory. b.—To denote an immediate apprehension of a thing in itself, in contrast to a representative, vicarious, or mediate apprehension of it, in or through something else. (Hence, by Fichte, Schelling, and others, *Intuition* is employed to designate the cognition as opposed to the conception of the Absolute.) c.—To denote the knowledge which we can adequately represent in imagination, in contradistinction to the symbolical knowledge which we cannot image, but only think or conceive, through and under a sign or word. (Hence, probably, Kant's application of the term to the forms of the sensibility—the imaginations of space and time—in contrast to the forms or categories of the understanding.) d.—To denote perception proper (the objective), in contrast to sensation proper (the subjective), in our sensitive consciousness. e.—To denote the simple apprehension of a notion, in contradistinction to the complex apprehension of the terms of a proposition. Under the latter head it has only a single signification, viz.: f.—To denote the immediate affirmation by the intellect, that the predicate does or does not pertain to the subject, in what are called self-evident propositions. All these meanings, however, with the exception of the fourth, have this in common, that they express the condition of an immediate in opposition to mediate knowledge.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, p. 759, note A, § 5.

The term *intuition* will be taken as signifying a cognition not determined by a previous cognition of the same object, and therefore so determined by something out of the consciousness. The word intuitus first occurs as a technical term in St. Anselm's Monologium. He wished to distinguish between our knowledge of God and our knowledge of finite things (and, in the next world, of God also); and, thinking of the saying of St. Paul, "Videmus nunc per speculum in aenigmate: tunc autem facie ad faciem," he called the former speculation and the latter *intuition*. This use of "speculation" did not take root, because that word already had another exact and widely different signification. In the middle ages the term "intuitive cognition" had two principal senses: 1st, as opposed to abstractive cognition, it meant the knowledge of the present as present, and this is its meaning in Anselm; but, 2d, as no intuitive cognition was allowed to be determined by a previous cognition, it came to be used as the opposite of discursive cognition (see Scotus), and this is nearly the sense in which I employ it. *C. S. Peirce.*

[Some writers hold that the German *Anschauung* should not be translated by *intuition*. But this term is a part of the Kantian terminology, the whole of which was framed in Latin and translated into German, and this word in particular was used by Kant in his Latin writings in the form *intuitus*, and he frequently brackets this form after *Anschauung*, to make his meaning clear. Besides, the *cognitio intuitiva* of Scotus, who anticipated some of Kant's most important views on this subject, is almost identical with Kant's own definition of *Anschauung*. *Intellectual intuition*, used since Kant for an immediate cognition of the existence of God, was by the German mystics employed for their spiritual illumination (the term *intuitio intellectualis* was borrowed by them from Cardinal de Cusa), or light of nature.]

4. Any object or truth discerned by direct cognition; a first or primary truth; a truth that cannot be acquired by but is assumed in experience.—**5.** Pure, untaught knowledge.

We denote this primary wisdom as *intuition*, whilst all later teachings are tuitions. *Emerson*, Self-Reliance, p. 56.

Intellectual intuition. See *intellectual*.

intuitional (in-tū-ish′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *intuition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or derived from intuition; based on intuition as a principle: as, the *intuitional* origin of knowledge; the *intuitional* school of philosophy.

intuitionalism (in-tū-ish′ọn-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *intuitional* + *-ism*.] In *metaph.*, the doctrine that the absolute is known, in its existence, by an immediate cognition of the understanding.

intuitionalist (in-tū-ish′ọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *intuitional* + *-ist*.] A believer in the doctrine of intuitionalism.

The great opposing theories of the experientialists and the *intuitionalists*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 73.

intuitionism (in-tū-ish′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *intuition* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Reid and other Scotch philosophers that external objects are immediately known in perception, without the intervention of a vicarious phenomenon.

intuitionist (in-tū-ish′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *intuition* + *-ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of Reid concerning immediate perception.

intuitive (in-tū′i-tiv), *a.* [= F. *intuitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *intuitivo*, < ML. *intuitivus*, < L. *intueri*, look at, consider: see *intuit*, *intuition*.] **1.** Perceiving directly, without a medium, vicarious representation, symbol, or phenomenon; perceiving the object immediately as it exists.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Pertaining to a knowledge (especially, but not exclusively, an immediate knowledge) of a thing as existent.—**3.** Not determined by other cognitions; not discursive; of the nature of a first premise; immediate; self-evident; reached without reasoning by an inexplicable and unconscious process of thought.

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive or *intuitive*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 488.

4. Presenting an object as an individual image; not general.—**Intuitive certainty, cognition, judgment,** etc. See the nouns.

intuitively (in-tū′i-tiv-li), *adv.* In an intuitive manner; by instinctive apprehension: as, to perceive truth *intuitively*.

God Almighty, who sees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. *Baker*, On Learning.

We feel *intuitively* that there is something not only imperfect, but absolutely repulsive, in the purely skeptical spirit. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 263.

intuitivism (in-tū′i-tiv-izm), *n.* [< *intuitive* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the fundamental principles of ethics are reached by intuition.

The difference between the two phases of *Intuitivism* in which these notions [of the relations between right and good, and that the right is always in our power] are respectively prominent is purely formal; their practical prescriptions are never found to conflict.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 99.

intuitivist (in-tū′i-tiv-ist), *n.* [< *intuitive* + *-ist*.] One who believes in intuition; one who believes in the intuitive character of ethical ideas.

The *intuitivist*, . . . by teaching the latent existence in the soul of the regulative moral idea, leaves open a door to a sudden, accidental, and semi-miraculous discovery of the path of duty.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 159.

intumesce (in-tū-mes′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intumesced*, ppr. *intumescing*. [= Sp. *entumecer* = Pg. *intumecer*, < L. *intumescere*, swell up, < *in*, in, on, + *tumescere*, inceptive of *tumere*, swell: see *tumid*.] To enlarge or expand, as with heat; swell up; become tumid.

A number of the vesicles being half filled up with a white, soft, earthy mesotypic mineral, which *intumesced* under the blowpipe in a remarkable manner.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 31.

intumescence (in-tū-mes′ens), *n.* [= F. *intumescence* = Pg. *intumecencia* = Sp. *intumescencia* = It. *intumescenza*, < NL. *intumescentia*, < L. *intumescen(t-)s*, swelling up: see *intumescent*.] **1.** The state or process of swelling or enlarging, as with heat; expansion; tumidity.

Had navigation been at that time sufficiently advanced to make so long a passage easily practicable, there is little reason for doubting but the *intumescence* of nations would have found its vent, like all other expansive violence, where there was least resistance.
Johnson, Taxation no Tyranny.

2. A swollen or tumid growth or mass; tumefaction.

intumescency (in-tū-mes′en-si), *n.* [As *intumescence*.] Same as *intumescence*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

intumescent (in-tū-mes′ent), *a.* [= Sp. *intumescente*, < L. *intumescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *intumescere*, swell up, < *in*, in, + *tumescere*, begin to swell: see *tumescent*.] Swelling up; becoming tumid.

The treatment consisted in reducing the size of the *intumescent* membranes. *Medical News*, LII. 665.

intumulate† (in-tū′mū-lāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *intumulatus*, pp. of *intumulare*, bury, entomb, < L. *in*, in, + *tumulatus*, pp. of *tumulare*, bury, < *tumulus*, a mound, tomb: see *tumulus*.] To place or deposit within a tomb or grave; inter or inhume; bury.

He also caused the corps of King Richard ye Second to be taken from the earth, whom King Henry the Fourth had *intumulate* in the friers Church of Langley.
Stow, Hen. V., an. 1413.

intumulate† (in-tū′mū-lāt), *a.* [< ML. *intumulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Interred; buried.

Whose corps was . . . on the right hand of the high aulter, princely enterred and *intumulate*.
Hall, Edw. IV., an. 23.

intumulated† (in-tū′mū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *intumulatus*, unburied, < *in-* priv. + *tumulatus*, pp. of *tumulare*, bury: see *intumulate*.] Not buried. *Cockeram*.

intunet, *v. t.* Same as *entune*.

inturbidate (in-tėr′bi-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inturbidated*, ppr. *inturbidating*. [< L. *in*, in, + *turbidatus*, pp. of *turbidare*, trouble, < *turbidus*, troubled: see *turbid*.] To render turbid, dark, or confused. [Rare.]

The confusion of ideas and conceptions under the same term painfully *inturbidates* his theology. *Coleridge*.

inturgescence† (in-tėr-jes′ens), *n.* [< LL. *inturgescere*, swell up, < L. *in*, in, on, + *turgescere*, begin to swell, < *turgere*, swell: see *turgid*.] A swelling; the act of swelling, or the state of being swollen.

inturgescency† (in-tėr-jes′en-si), *n.* Same as *inturgescence*.

Intergescencies caused first at the bottom [of the sea], and carrying the upper part before them.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

inturn (in′tėrn), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *turn*, *n.*] The act of a wrestler when he puts his thigh between the thighs of his adversary, and lifts him up.

Then with an *inturne* following that,
Upon his backe he threw him flat.
Lucan, Pharsalia (trans.), 1614.

inturned (in′tėrnd), *a.* Turned in.

This is, I believe, only an optical effect due to the *inturned* edges of the cuticle. *Micros. Sci.*, XXIX. iii. 265.

intuset, *n.* [< LL. *intusus*, pp. of *intundere*, pound, bruise, < L. *in*, in, + *tundere*, pound, bruise: cf. *contuse*.] A bruise.

And, after having searcht the *intuse* deepe,
She with her scarf did bind the wound from cold to keepe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 33.

intuspose (in-tus-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intusposed*, ppr. *intusposing*. [< L. *intus*, within, + *pose*[2].] To introduce; cause to occupy an interior position; place within. *J. W. Dale*, Classic Baptism, p. xxi.

intusposition (in″tus-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *intus*, within, + *positio(n-)*, a placing: see *position*. Cf. *intuspose*.] Situation within; the state or condition of being within, or surrounded on all sides, as by an enveloping space or element. *J. W. Dale*, Classic Baptism, p. xvii.

intussuscepted (in″tu-su-sep′ted), *a.* [< L. *intus*, within, + *susceptus*, pp. of *suscipere*, take up: see *susceptible*.] Taken up into itself or into something else; invaginated; introverted: specifically applied to a part of a bowel which suffers intussusception.

intussusception (in″tu-su-sep′shọn), *n.* [= F. *intussusception* = Sp. *intususcepcion* = Pg. *intussuscepção*, < L. *intus*, within, + *susceptio(n-)*, a taking up, < *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up: see *susceptible*.] A receiving within; reception of one part within another part of the same organ, or of one organ within another of the same kind; invagination; introversion; introsusception. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, the introduction of a part of the intestine into an adjacent part.

Having once commenced, the *intussusception* goes on increasing . . . as the result of peristaltic action.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*b*) In *physiol.*, reception of foreign matter by a living organism, and its conversion into living tissue; ingestion, digestion, and assimilation of food, including the whole process of nutrition and growth. It is the mode of interstitial growth characteristic of organic life, as distinguished from any process of accretion by which a mineral may increase in size. (*c*) In *bot.*, according to the theory proposed by Nageli, the growth of cell-walls by the intercalation of new solid particles between those already in existence. The intussusception theory is opposed to the theory of growth by apposition, which supposes that the new particles are deposited in layers on the inner side of the cell wall.

intussusceptive (in″tu-su-sep′tiv), *a.* [< L. *intus*, within, + *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up. Cf. *intussusception*.] In *physiol.*, of the nature of or characterized by intussusception; interstitial, as a mode of growth. See *intussusception* (*b*).

The consequence of this *intussusceptive* growth is the "development" or "evolution" of the germ into the visible bird. *Huxley*, Evol. in Biology.

intwine, *v.* See *entwine*.

intwist (in-twist′), *v. t.* Same as *entwist*.

inuendo, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *innuendo*, 2.

Inula (in′ū-lạ), *n.* [L., supposed to be a corrupt form of Gr. ἑλένιον, a plant, supposed to be elecampane: see *helenium*, *elecampane*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, type of the tribe *Inuloideæ*. They are usually inert, rather coarse herbs, with moderately large heads of yellow-rayed flowers, and radical or alternate entire or serrate leaves. About 60 species are known, natives of temperate Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. *I. Helenium*, the elecampane, elf-dock, horseheal, horse-elder, or scabwort, is a native of central and southern Europe, Siberia, and the Himalayas, and has been extensively naturalized in England (where it may possibly also be native) and North America. The root is an aromatic tonic and gentle stimulant, and has been supposed to possess diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, and emmenagogic properties. It was much employed by the ancients, but its use at present is confined to chronic diseases of the lungs. (See cut under *elecampane*.) *I. Conyza*, the rigid inule or plowman's spikenard, is a native of central and southern Europe; *I. dysenterica*, the ficabane or fleabane-mullet, has about the same distribution; *I. crithmoides*, the samphire-inule or golden samphire, is a native of western Europe and of all the region around the Mediterranean; *I. Pulicaria*, the fleabane or herb-christopher, ranges over Europe and Russian Asia; and *I. salicina*, the willow-leafed inule, is also widely distributed over Europe.

Inulaceæ (in-ū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Presl, 1822), < *Inula* + *-aceæ*.] A tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Inula*: now included in the *Inuloideæ*. Also *Inuleæ*.

inule (in′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *Inula*.] A plant of the genus *Inula*, particularly *I. Helenium*, the elecampane.

inulin (in′ū-lin), *n.* [< *Inula* + *-in*[2].] A vegetable principle ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) which is spontaneously deposited from a decoction of the roots of *Inula Helenium* and certain other plants. It is a white powder soluble in hot water, is colored yellow by iodine, and in its chemical properties appears to be intermediate between those of sugar and starch. Also called *dahlin* and *alantin*.

inulinoid (in′ū-lin-oid), *a.* [< *inul(in)* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to inulin.

Inuloideæ (in-ū-loi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inula* + *-oideæ*.] A large and somewhat heterogeneous tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Inula*.

inumbrate† (in-um′brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inumbratus*, pp. of *inumbrare*, cast a shadow upon, < *in*, on, + *umbrare*, shadow, shade, < *umbra*, a shadow: see *umbra*.] To cast a shadow upon. *Bailey*.

inumbration† (in-um-brā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *inumbratio(n-)*, an overshadowing, < L. *inumbrare*, overshadow: see *inumbrate*.] Shade; a shadow; an overshadowing.

The obstruction and *inumbration* beginneth on that side. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 956.

inuncate† (in-ung′kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inuncatus*, pp. of *inuncare*, hook, < *in*, in, + *uncus*, a hook: see *aduncate*.] To hook or entangle. *Bailey*, 1731.

inuncted† (in-ungk′ted), *a.* [< L. *inunctus*, anointed: see *inunction*, and cf. *anointed*.] Anointed.

inunction (in-ungk′shọn), *n.* [< L. *inunctio(n-)*, an anointing, a spreading on, < *inungere*, anoint, spread on, < *in*, on, + *ungere*, smear: see *unction*. Cf. *anoint*, from the same verb (L. *inungere*).] The action of anointing; unc-

tion: in *med.* the act of rubbing in an ointment or a liniment.

When the skin is cold and dry or cold and moist, and insensible perspiration is diminished, as well as in certain fevers and other morbid conditions, there can be no doubt of the value of inunction.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 646.

inunctuosity (in-ungk-tū-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *unctuosity*.] Lack of unctuosity; absence of greasiness or oiliness perceptible to the touch: as, the *inunctuosity* of porcelain-clay. *Knapp.*

inundant (in-un′dant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inundante*, < L. *inundan(t-)s*, ppr. of *inundare*, overflow: see *inundate*. Cf. *abundant*, *redundant*.] Overflowing; inundating. [Poetical.]

Days, and nights, and hours,
Thy voice, hydropick Fancy, calls aloud
For costly draughts, *inundant* bowls of joy.
Shenstone, Economy, 1.

Inundatæ (in-un-dā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1751), fem. pl. of L. *inundatus*, overflowed: see *inundate*.] A division (order) of water-plants or water-loving plants, containing the genera *Hippuris*, *Ceratophyllum*, *Potamogeton*, *Ruppia*, *Typha*, etc., which are now referred to the natural orders *Halorageæ*, *Naiadaceæ*, *Typhaceæ*, etc.

inundate (in-un′dāt or in′un-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inundated*, ppr. *inundating*. [< L. *inundatus*, pp. of *inundare* (> It. *inondare*, *innondare* = Sp. Pg. *inundar* = F. *inonder*), overflow, < *in*, on, + *undare*, rise in waves: see *ound*, and cf. *abound*, *redound*, *surround*.] **1.** To overspread with or as if with a flood; overflow; flood; deluge.

Nonnus reports, in the history of his embassy, that during the period when the Nile *inundates* Egypt there are very violent storms in the different parts of Æthiopia.
Beloe, tr. of Herodotus, ii. 39.

Hence—**2.** To gorge with excessive circulation or abundance; fill inordinately; overspread; overwhelm.

The calm and the magical moonlight
Seemed to *inundate* her soul with indescribable longings.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 3.

The whole system is *inundated* with the tides of joy.
Emerson, Success.

inundation (in-un-dā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *inondation* = Pr. *inundacion* = Sp. *inundacion* = Pg. *inundação* = It. *inundazione*, *inondazione*, < L. *inundatio(n-)*, an overflowing, < *inundare*, pp. *inundatus*, overflow: see *inundate*.] The act of inundating, or the state of being inundated; an overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds; hence, an overspreading of any kind; an overflow or superfluous abundance.

Her father, . . . in his wisdom, hastes our marriage,
To stop the *inundation* of her tears.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1, 12.

Seuen or eight weekes we withstood the *invndations* of these disorderly humors.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 101.

The greater portion of the cultivable soil is fertilized by the natural annual *inundation*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 24.

inunderstanding† (in-un-dėr-stan′ding), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *understanding*, ppr. of *understand*.] Void of understanding; unintelligent.

Can we think that such material and mortal, that such *inunderstanding* souls, should by God and nature be furnished with bodies of so long permansion?
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, x.

inurbane (in-ėr-bān′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *inurbano*, < L. *inurbanus*, not civil or polite, < *in-* priv. + *urbanus*, civil, polite: see *urbane*.] Not urbane; uncivil; discourteous; unpolished.

Just it would be, and by no means *inurbane*, but hardly, perhaps, Christian.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, vi.

inurbanely (in-ėr-bān′li), *adv.* Without urbanity; uncivilly.

inurbaneness (in-ėr-bān′nes), *n.* Lack of urbanity; incivility. *Bailey*, 1727.

inurbanity (in-ėr-ban′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inurbanité* = Sp. *inurbanidad* = It. *inurbanità*, < L. as if **inurbanitat(t-)s*, < *inurbanus*, inurbane: see *inurbane*, and cf. *urbanity*.] Lack of urbanity or courtesy; rude, unpolished manners or deportment; incivility.

Plautus abounds in pleasantries that were the delight of his own and of the following age, but which at the distance of one hundred and fifty years Horace scruples not to censure for their *inurbanity*.
Beattie, Laughter and Ludicrous Composition.

inure (in-ūr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inured*, ppr. *inuring*. [Also *enure*; < *in ure*, in the phrase *put in ure*, put in practice: *in*[1], *prep.*; *ure*, work, operation, practice: see *ure*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To establish by use; put into exercise or act; insure.

But us he sends upon his high behests
For state, as Sovran King; and to *inure*
Our prompt obedience. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 239.

2†. To use; adapt; qualify; practise; exercise; ply.

Inure the with them that byn wyse,
Then to Ryches thow shalt Aryse.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 70.

I also *inure* my pen sometimes in that kind.
Spenser, To G. Harvey.

A prince may animate and *inure* some meaner persons to be scourges to ambitious men.
Bacon, Ambition (ed. 1887).

3. To toughen or harden by exercise; deaden the sensibility of; accustom; habituate: followed by *to*.

A nation warlike, and *inured to* practice
Of policy and labour, cannot brook
A feminate authority. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 3.

Inur'd to hardships from his early youth,
Much had he done, and suffer'd for his truth.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 910.

The poor, *inur'd to* drudg'ry and distress,
Act without aim, think little, and feel less.
Cowper, Hope, l. 7.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pass in use; take or have effect; be applied; become available or serviceable: as, the land will *inure* to the heirs, or to the benefit of the heirs.

Speaking before of the figure [Synecdoche] wee called him [Quicke conceit] because he *inured* in a single word onely by way of intendment or large meaning, but such as was speedily discouered by euery quicke wit.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 193.

Almost every privilege conceded by neutrals would be apt to *inure* more to the benefit of one than of the other of two hostile nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 157.

2. In *law*, to devolve as a right. It is commonly used of a devolution by law not intended by the parties: as, if the holder of a lease with covenant for renewal assigns it, and afterward gets a renewal to himself, the renewal *inures* to the benefit of the assignee.

inurement (in-ūr′mẹnt), *n.* [< *inure* + *-ment*.] The act of inuring, or the state of being inured; practice; habit.

How much more may we hope, through the very same means (education being nothing else but a constant plight and *inurement*), to induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

inurn (in-ėrn′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *urn*.] To put into an urn, especially a funeral urn; hence, to bury; inter; intomb.

The sepulchre,
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurn'd*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4, 49.

-inus. [NL., L., a common adj. suffix: see *-in*[1], *-ine*[1].] A suffix forming Latin adjectives and nouns thence derived. It is frequent in New Latin generic and specific names, as in *Acanthinus*, etc.

inusitate† (in-ū′zi-tāt), *a.* [= F. *inusité*, < L. *inusitatus*, unused, unusual, < *in-* priv. + *usitatus*, used, usual, pp. of *usitari*, use often, freq. of *uti*, pp. *usus*, use: see *use*, *v.*] Unused; unusual.

I find some *inusitate* expressions about some mysteries.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, II. 61.

inusitation (in-ū-zi-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *inusitatus*, unusual (see *inusitate*), + *-ion*.] The state of being unused; neglect of use; disuse. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The mammæ of the male have not vanished by *inusitation*.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxiii.

inust†, *a.* [< L. *inustus*, pp. of *inurere*, burn in, brand, < *in*, in, on, + *urere*, burn.] Burnt in.

That furious hot *inust* impression.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 69.

inustion† (in-us′chọn), *n.* [< L. as if **inustio(n-)*, < *inurere*, pp. *inustus*, burn in: see *inust*.] The act of burning, or of marking by burning; a branding; in *med.*, cauterization.

A kingdom brought him to tyranny, tyranny to . . . *inustion* of other countries, among which Israel felt the smart in the burning of her cities and massacring her inhabitants. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 354.

in utero (in ū′tẹ-rō). [L.: *in*, in; *utero*, abl. of *uterus*, womb: see *uterus*.] In the womb; begotten, but yet to be born. See *in ventre*.

inutile† (in-ū′til), *a.* [= F. *inutile* = Pr. *inutil* = Sp. *inútil* = Pg. *inutil* = It. *inutile*, < L. *inutilis*, useless, < *in-* priv. + *utilis*, useful: see *utility*.] Unprofitable; useless.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

inutility (in-ū-til′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *inutilities* (-tiz). [= F. *inutilité* = Sp. *inutilidad* = Pg. *inutilidade* = It. *inutilità*, < L. *inutilita(t-)s*, uselessness, < *inutilis*, useless: see *inutile*.] **1.** The quality of being useless or unprofitable; lack of utility; uselessness; unprofitableness.

It is obvious that utility passes through *inutility* before changing into disutility, these notions being related as +, 0, and —. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 63.

Even on their own opinion of their *inutility* . . . I shall propose to you to suppress the board of trade and plantations. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

2. Something that is useless.

"Pshaw!" replied Arminius, contemptuously; "that great rope [the Atlantic cable], with a Philistine at each end of it talking *inutilities!*"
M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, vii.

inutilized (in-ū′ti-līzd), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *utilized*.] Not utilized. Also spelled *inutilised*.

The application [of native ultramarine, which is worth, weight for weight, more than gold], remained *inutilised* for several years.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 80.

in utroque jure (in ū-trō′kwē jō′rē). [L.: *in*, in; *utroque*, abl. of *uterque*, either; *jure*, abl. of *jus*, law.] In each or either law; under both laws.

inutterable (in-ut′ėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *utterable*.] Incapable of being uttered; unutterable.

All monstrous, all prodigious things,
Abominable, *inutterable*, and worse
Than fables yet have feign'd. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 626.

There,
If the wolf spare me, weep my life away,
Kill'd with *inutterable* unkindliness.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Inuus (in′ū-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Inuus*, a name of Pan.] A notable genus of old-world monkeys, of the family *Cynopithecidæ* and subfamily *Cynopithecinæ*, related to the macaques. *Inuus ecaudatus*, the well-known Barbary ape, inhabiting the rock of Gibraltar, is the only species. This animal is called an ape, and has been placed with the higher simians in the family *Simiidæ*; but its proper position is with the lower monkeys, near the baboons. See cut under *ape*.

in vacuo (in vak′ū-ō). [L.: *in*, in; *vacuo*, abl. of *vacuum*, vacuum: see *vacuum*.] In a vacuum; in empty space.

invade (in-vād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invaded*, ppr. *invading*. [= OF. *invader* = Sp. Pg. *invadir* = It. *invadere*, < L. *invadere*, go, come, or get into, enter into, attack, invade, < *in*, in, + *vadere*, go: see *evade*. Cf. *inveigh*.] **1**†. To go into or upon; enter.

Becomes a body, and doth then *invade*
The state of life, out of the grisely shade.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 37.

This contentious storm
Invades us to the skin. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4, 7.

2. To enter or penetrate into as an enemy; go or pass into or over with hostile intent, as in a military incursion.

By cordes let fal fast gan they slide adown:
And streight *inuade* the town yburied then
With wine and siepe. *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

Flur, for whose love the Roman Cæsar first
Invaded Britain. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Hence—**3.** To come into or upon as if by a hostile incursion; make an attack upon.

Jove can endure no longer
Your great ones should your less *invade*.
B. Jonson, Golden Age Restored.

Our Saviour himself, comming to reform his Church, was accus'd of an intent to *invade* Cæsar's right.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

The fumes of it [authority] *invade* the brain,
And make men giddy, proud, and vain.
S. Butler, Miscellaneous Thoughts.

4. To intrude upon; infringe; encroach on; violate: as, to *invade* the privacy of a family.

When . . . the rights of a whole people are *invaded*, the common forms of municipal law are not to be regarded.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 95.

invader (in-vā′dėr), *n.* One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher; an intruder.

Let Erin remember the days of old,
Ere her faithless sons betray'd her,
When Malachi wore the collar of gold
Which he won from the proud *invader*.
Moore, Let Erin Remember.

Heroes and patriots have successfully resisted the *invaders* of their country, or perished in its defence.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 341.

invadiate† (in-vā′di-āt), *v. i.* [< ML. *invadiatus*, pp. of *invadiare*, engage: see *engage*.] To engage or mortgage lands. *Bailey*, 1731.

invaginable (in-vaj′i-nạ-bl), *a.* [< *invagina(te)* + *-ble*.] Capable of being invaginated; susceptible of invagination.

The great proboscis of Balanoglossus may well be compared to the *invaginable* organ similarly placed in the Nemertines. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 137.

invaginate (in-vaj′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invaginated*, ppr. *invaginating*. [< L. *in*, in, +

vagina, a sheath: see *vagina*.] To sheathe; insert or receive as into a sheath; introvert: opposed to *evaginate*.

Dr. Kingsley claims that the compound eye arises as an *invaginated* pit of ectoderm. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXI. 1120.

invagination (in-vaj-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< *invaginate* + *-ion*.] The act of introverting or sheathing, or the state of being sheathed; insertion or reception as into a sheath; intussusception.

invalescence[1]† (in-vā-les′ens), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *valescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valescere*, grow strong. Cf. *convalescence*.] Lack of health. *Johnson.*

invalescence[2]† (in-vā-les′ens), *n.* [< L. *invalescere*, become strong, < *in-* intensive + *valescere*, inceptive of *valere*, be strong: see *valid*. Cf. *convalescence*.] Strength; health. *Bailey*, 1731.

invaletudinary† (in-val-ē-tū′di-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *invaletudinaire* = Sp. *invalitudinario*, < L. *invaletudinarius*, sick (used only as a noun), < *in-* intensive + *valetudinarius*, sick: see *valetudinary*.] Sick; ill; valetudinary.

Whether usually the most studious, laborious ministers be not the most *invaletudinary* and infirm?
Papers between the Commissioners for Review of the Liturgy [(1661), p. 127.

invalid[1] (in-val′id), *a.* [= F. *invalide* = Sp. *inválido* = Pg. It. *invalido*, < L. *invalidus*, not strong, weak, inefficient, < *in-* priv. + *validus*, strong: see *valid*. Cf. *invalid*[2].] **1.** Not valid; of no force, weight, or cogency; weak.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heavens, to show
Invalid that which thee to doubt it moved.
Milton, P. L., viii. 116.

The greater our obligations to such writers, the more desirable is it that their *invalid* judgments should be discriminated from their valid. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 2.

2. In *law*, having no validity or binding force; wanting efficacy; null; void: as, an *invalid* contract or agreement.

invalid[2] (in′va-lid or -lēd), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *invalide*; = D. *invaliede*, a., = G. *invalide* = Dan. Sw. *invalid*, n., < F. *invalide* (= Sp. *inválido* = Pg. It. *invalido*), a., not strong, sick, invalid; as a noun, a disabled soldier; < L. *invalidus*, not strong: see *invalid*[1].] **I.** *a.* Deficient in health; infirm; weak; sick.

II. *n.* **1.** An infirm or sickly person; one who is affected by disease or disabled by any infirmity. Hence—**2.** Something that is damaged, or the worse for wear, but not so much as to be wholly unserviceable. [Humorous.]

The carriages were old second-class *invalids* of English lines: but they were luxurious enough after the long journey in dust and sun.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 158.

invalid[2] (in′va-lid or -lēd), *v.* [< *invalid*[2], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To affect with disease; render an invalid: chiefly in the past participle.

Mr. Pickwick cut the matter short by drawing the *invalided* stroller's arm through his, and leading him away.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

Rheumatics, who so largely preponderate among the *invalided* visitors at our sulphur springs.
Harper's Mag., LXIX. 439.

2. To register as an invalid; enroll on the list of invalids in the military or naval service; give leave of absence from duty on account of ill health.

II. *intrans.* To cause one's self to be registered as an invalid. [Rare.]

He had been long suffering from the insidious attacks of a hot climate, and though repeatedly advised to *invalid*, he never would consent. *Marryat*, Peter Simple.

invalidate (in-val′i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invalidated*, ppr. *invalidating*. [< ML. **invalidatus*, pp. of **invalidare* (> It. *invalidare* = Sp. Pg. *invalidar* = F. *invalider*), make invalid, < L. *invalidus*, invalid: see *invalid*[1]. Cf. *validate*.] **1.** To render invalid; destroy the strength or validity of; render of no force or effect.

Argument is to be *invalidated* only by argument, and is in itself of the same force, whether or not it convinces him by whom it is proposed. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 14.

The force of the objection above set forth may be fully admitted, without in any degree *invalidating* the theory.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 41.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*, to deprive of binding force or legal efficacy: as, fraud *invalidates* a contract.

invalidation (in-val-i-dā′shon), *n.* [< F. *invalidation* = Sp. *invalidacion*; as *invalidate* + *-ion*.] The act of invalidating or of rendering invalid.

The thirty-four confirmations [of Magna Charta] would have been only so many repetitions of their absurdity, so many new links in the chain, and so many *invalidations* of their right.
Burke, Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels.

invalide†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *invalid*[2].

invalidhood (in′va-lid- or -lēd-hůd), *n.* [< *invalid*[2] + *-hood*.] The state of being an invalid; invalidism. [Rare.]

About twenty years ago she had an illness, and, on the strength of it, has kept up a character for *invalidhood* ever since. *R. Broughton*, Red as a Rose is She, ix.

invalidism (in′va-lid- or -lēd-izm), *n.* [< *invalid*[2] + *-ism*.] The condition of being an invalid; a state of debility or infirmity; especially, a chronic condition of poor health.

Invalidism is a function to which certain persons are born, as others are born to poetry or art as their calling.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 109.

invalidity (in-va-lid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *invalidité* = Pg. *invalidade* = It. *invalidità*, invalidity, < ML. *invalidita(t-)s*, weakness, infirmity (from a wound), < L. *invalidus*, not strong: see *invalid*[1], *invalid*[2].] **1**†. Weakness; infirmity.

He ordered that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Lack of validity; want of cogency, force, or efficacy; specifically, lack of legal force: as, the *invalidity* of an argument or of a will.

But, however, to prevent all cavillings, in this place I'le shew the *invalidity* of this objection.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

The penalty of *invalidity* attaching to unstamped documents of various kinds has proved a very effective deterrent to evasion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 88.

invalidly (in-val′id-li), *adv.* So as to be invalid; without validity.

Fraudulently bought, and therefore *invalidly* obtained.
Philadelphia Times, Oct. 26, 1885.

invalidness (in-val′id-nes), *n.* Invalidity: as, the *invalidness* of reasoning. [Rare.]

invalorous (in-val′ǫ-rus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *valorous*.] Not valorous; cowardly. *D. O'Connell.*

invaluable (in-val′ū-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *valuable*.] Above or beyond valuation; too valuable for exact estimate; inestimable.

The ancient amity & friendship betweene both our lands, with the *inualuable* commodity of sweet amiable peace.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 160.

There was an *invaluable* shrine for the head of St. John the Baptist, whose bones and another of his heads are in the cathedral at Genoa.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 363.

invaluableness (in-val′ū-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being invaluable.

Deny, if thou canst, the *invaluablenesse* of this heavenly gift. *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, ii.

invaluably (in-val′ū-a-bli), *adv.* Inestimably.

That *invaluably* precious blood of the Sonne of God.
Bp. Hall, Sermon of Thanksgiving, Jan., 1625.

invalued† (in-val′ūd), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *valued*.] Inestimable; invaluable.

The monument of worth, the angel's pleasure,
Which hoardeth glory's rich *invalu'd* treasure.
Ford, Fame's Memorial, Epitaphs.

invariability (in-vā″ri-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *invariabilité* = Sp. *invariabilidad* = Pg. *invariabilidade* = It. *invariabilità*; as *invariable* + *-ity*.] Lack of variability or of liability to change; invariableness.

Therfore, this *invariability* in the birds' operations must proceed from a higher intellect.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, xxxvii.

invariable (in-vā′ri-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *invariable* = Sp. *invariable* = Pg. *invariavel* = It. *invariabile*; as *in-*[3] + *variable*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not variable; constant; uniform; unchanging.

If taste has no fixed principles, if the imagination is not affected according to some *invariable* and certain laws, our labour is like to be employed to very little purpose.
Burke, On Taste, Int.

The only evidence of the shells having been naturally left by the sea consists in their *invariable* and uniform appearance of extreme antiquity.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 242.

2. Not capable of being varied; unalterable; unchangeable. Invariable antecedent, in *logic*. See *antecedent*, 3 (*c*). Invariable pendulum, a pendulum constructed to be transported unchanged from one station to another in order to determine the relative acceleration of gravity. Such a pendulum swings upon a knife-edge (which see).—**Invariable system**, in *dynam.*, a system of points whose relative distances remain constant.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a quantity that does not vary; a constant.

invariableness (in-vā′ri-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being invariable; constancy of state, condition, or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

A variety of dispensations [may] be consistent with an *invariableness* of design.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. iii. 24.

invariably (in-vā′ri-a-bli), *adv.* In an invariable manner; without alteration or change; constantly; uniformly.

It [time] is conceived by way of substance, or imagined to subsist of itself, independently and *invariably*, as all abstract ideas are. *Law*, Enquiry, Of Time, ii.

Death succeeds life inevitably and *invariably*.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 157.

invariance (in-vā′ri-ans), *n.* [< *invarian(t)* + *-ce*.] In *math.*, the essential character of invariants; persistence after linear transformation.

invariant (in-vā′ri-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *variant*.] **I.** *a.* Not varying or changing; remaining always the same.

However variable the visible antecedents may be, the real determinants—the cooperant factors—are in each case *invariants*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 94.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a function of the coefficients of a quantic such that, if the quantic is linearly transformed, the same function of the new coefficients is equal to the first function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation.—**Absolute, differential, skew,** etc., **invariant.** See the adjectives.—**Theory of invariants,** a branch of mathematics which studies the fundamental invariants of quantics.

invariantive (in-vā′ri-an-tiv), *a.* [< *invariant* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to an invariant; persisting after a linear transformation.

A curve u = 0 may have some *invariantive* property, viz. a property independent of the particular axes of coördinates used in the representation of the curve by its equation. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 722.

invaried (in-vā′rid), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *varied*.] Unvaried; not changing or altering. [Rare.]

Change of the particles, or the lesser *invaried* words, that add to the signification of nouns and verbs.
Blackwall, Sacred Classicks, I. 136.

invariod (in-vā′ri-ōd), *n.* [L., < *in-* priv. + *variare*, vary, + term. *-od*, < Gr. ὁδός, a path.] In *math.*, an ultracritical function.

Sir James Cockle suggests that . . . it may be possible by means of semicritical relations to form *invariods*, that is, ultra-critical functions of the calculus analogous to the invariants or ultra-critical functions of algebra.
R. Harley, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 57.

invasion (in-vā′zhon), *n.* [= F. *invasion* = Pr. *envazio* = Sp. *invasion* = Pg. *invasão* = It. *invasione*, < LL. *invasio(n-)*, an attack, invasion, < L. *invadere*, pp. *invasus*, invade: see *invade*.] **1.** The act of invading a country or territory as an enemy; hostile entrance or intrusion.

We made an *invasion* upon the south of the Cherethites.
1 Sam. xxx. 14.

No Mahratta *invasion* had ever spread through the province such dismay as this inroad of English lawyers.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Hence—**2.** A harmful incursion of any kind; an onset or attack, as of disease.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot.*

The *invasion* of the symptoms [in smallpox] is sudden and severe. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 163.

3. Infringement by intrusion; encroachment by entering into or taking away what belongs to another: as, an *invasion* of one's retirement or rights.

Here is no *invasion* and conquest of the weaker nature by the stronger, but an equal league of souls, each in its own realm still sovereign.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 329.

invasive (in-vā′siv), *a.* [= F. *invasif* = Sp. Pg. It. *invasivo*, < ML. *invasivus*, invasive, < L. *invasus*, pp. of *invadere*, invade: see *invade*.] Tending to invade; characterized by invasion; aggressive.

Prohibited by the magistrates and rulers to vse or weare any weapon, either *invasive* or defensiue.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 34.

He [Washington] had such admirable self-command that he was not at all *invasive* of the opinion of others.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 129.

invassal† (in-vas′al), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *vassal*.] Same as *vassal*.

Whilst I myself was free
From that intolerable misery
Which love's affection now *invassals* me.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, ii. 1.

invecked (in-vekt′), *a.* [Also *envecked*; cf. *invected*, *invexed*.] Bordered exteriorly by small rounded lobes of slight projection as compared with their width; invected.

The eastern window [of Whalley Church] . . . is *invecked* with ramified tracery. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 7.

It has [illegible] with *invecked* edges. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 97.

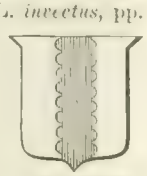
inveckée (in-vek'a), *a.* [Heraldic F.; cf. *invected.*] In *her.*, double-arched, or, more rarely, triple-arched: said of a heraldic line, or the edge of an ordinary, which is bent into large curves forming an angle with each other.

A Chief inveckée.

invect† (in-vekt'), *v. i.* [< L. *invectus*, pp. of *invehere*, inveigh: see *inveigh*.] To inveigh.

God that I am thus to *invect* against her!
Beau. and Fl. (*t*), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

invected (in-vek'ted), *a.* [< L. *invectus*, pp. of *invehere*, bring in or to, enter, penetrate, also attack: see *inveigh*. Cf. *invexed*, *convex*.] Formed exteriorly of small convex or outward curves, or slightly projecting rounded lobes: used in heraldry of a line or the edge of a bearing: the opposite of *engrailed*, in which the curves are concave or turned inward. Formerly *cancelle*.



A Pale invected.

invection† (in-vek'shon), *n.* [< L. *invectio(n-)*, a bringing, an attacking, < *invehere*, pp. *invectus*, bring in, attack: see *inveigh*.] Invective.

Many men wish Luther to have used a more temperate style sometimes, especially against princes and temporal estates; and he himself did openly acknowledge his fault therein, especially his immoderate *invection* against King Henry the 8th. *Fulke*, Answer to P. Frarine (1586), p. 28.

invective (in-vek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *invectif* = It. *invettivo*, invective (as a noun, F. *invective* = Sp. Pg. *invectiva* = It. *invettiva*, f., invective), < L. *invectivus*, scolding, abusive, invective, < *invehere*, pp. *invectus*, attack, scold, inveigh: see *inveigh*.] **I.** *a.* Censoriously abusive; vituperative; denunciatory.

This is most strangely *invective*,
Most full of spite and insolent upbraiding.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Let him rail on; let his *invective* muse
Have four and twenty letters to abuse.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 447.

II. *n.* Vehement denunciation; an utterance of violent censure or reproach; also, a railing accusation; vituperation.

In the Fathers' writings there are sundry sharp *invectives* against heretics. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

So desperate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out *invectives* 'gainst the officers.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4, 43.

A tide of fierce
Invective seem'd to wait behind her lips.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

=Syn. *Abuse*, *Invective* (see *abuse*); *Satire*, *Pasquinade*, etc. (see *lampoon*); philippic, objurgation, reproach, railing, diatribe.

invectively (in-vek'tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of invective; censoriously; abusively.

Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1, 58.

invectiveness (in-vek'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being invective or vituperative; abusiveness. [Rare.]

I related to them the bitter mockings and scornings that fell upon me, the displeasure of my parents, the *invectiveness* and cruelty of the priests.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

invectivist (in-vek'tiv-ist), *n.* [< *invective* + *-ist.*] One who employs invective.

It is the work of a very French Frenchman, of a gloomy and profoundly thoughtful and powerful satirist and *invectivist*. *The Independent* (New York), June 12, 1862.

inveigh (in-vā'), *v. i.* [Formerly also *enveigh*, *invaigh*, *invey*; < ME. **enveyen* (?) (not found), < OF. *envair*, *enveir*, attack, invade, press, undertake, prob. < L. *invadere*, attack, invade (see *invade*), but also appar. in part (like the E. *invect*, *invection*, *invective*, associated with *inveigh*) < L. *invehere*, pp. *invectus*, carry, bear or bring in or to, also attack with words, scold, inveigh, < *in*, in, to, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] To make a verbal attack; utter or write vehement denunciation or rebuke; exclaim or rail against persons or things; rail: with *against*, formerly with *at* or *on*.

Drances and Turnus vppon auncient hatred *inueigh* one *at* the other. *Phaer*, Æneid, xi., Arg.

T. S. . . . was so negligent that . . . I can hardly inhold from *inveighing on* his memory.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge Univ., viii. 25.

He never fails to *inveigh* with hearty bitterness *against* democracy as the source of every species of crime.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

inveigher (in-vā'ér), *n.* One who inveighs or denounces; a railer.

On their coin they stamped the figure of Sappho. Nor less [a more] they Abderis a bitter *inveigher* against the rage of tyrants that then oppressed this countrey.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 13.

inveigle (in-vē'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inveigled*, ppr. *inveigling*. [Formerly also *inveagle*, *enveigle*; < ME. (not found), < AF. *envegler*, blind, inveigle, equiv. to F. *aveugler* = Pr. *avogolar* = It. *avocolare*, blind, < L. *ab*, from, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] To lead astray by making blind to the truth or to consequences; mislead by deception; entice into violation of duty, propriety, or self-interest: now usually with *into*.

It was Cleopatra's sweet voice and pleasant speech which *inveigled* Antony. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 481.

And thus would he *inveigle* my belief to think the combustion of Sodom might be natural.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 19.

He had *inveigled* the lieges *into* revolt by a false assertion that the Inquisition was about to be established.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 153.

=Syn. To cajole, beguile, lure, insnare, decoy.

inveiglement (in-vē'gl-ment), *n.* [< *inveigle* + *-ment.*] The act of inveigling; seduction to evil; that which inveigles; enticement.

A person truly pious . . . may, thro' the *inveiglements* of the world and the frailty of his nature, be sometimes surprised, and for a while drawn into the way of sin.
South, Works, VI. iv.

inveigler (in-vē'glėr), *n.* One who inveigles, entices, or leads astray by arts and flattery.

When after, [the youth] being presented to the Emperour for his admirable beauty, he was known, and the Prince clapt up as his *inveigler*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 14.

inveil (in-vāl'), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *veil.*] Same as *enveil*.

invelop†, **invelope**†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *envelop*. *Jer. Taylor*.

invendibility (in-ven-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *invendible*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being invendible; unsalableness.

All that is terrible in this case is that the author may be laughed at, and the stationer beggared by the book's *invendibility*. *Brome*.

invendible (in-ven'di-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *vendible.*] Not vendible; unsalable.

invenom†, **invenome**†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *envenom*.

invent (in-vent'), *v. t.* [< ME. *inventen*, < OF. *inventer*, F. *inventer* = Sp. Pg. *inventar* = It. *inventare*, < L. *inventus*, pp. of *invenire*, come upon, meet with, find, discover, < *in*, on, + *venire*, come: see *venture*. Cf. *advent*, *convent*, *event*1, *prevent*, etc.] 1. To come upon; light upon; meet with; find. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad;
Or Bacchus merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybeles franticke rites have made them mad.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 15.

According to the popular belief among the Greeks, it was in a bed of this tender herb [sweet basil] that Our Lord's Cross was *invented*.
Athelstan Riley, Athos, or the Mountain of the Monks [(1887), p. 71, note.

2. To find out by original study or contrivance; create by a new use or combination of means; devise the form, construction, composition, method, or principle of.

To *invent* is to discover that we know not.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 217.

He is now
Inventing a rare mouse-trap, with owl's wings
And a cat's-foot, to catch the mice alone.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

3. In general, to produce by contrivance; fabricate; concoct; devise: as, to *invent* the plot of a story; to *invent* an excuse or a falsehood.

I say, she never did *invent* this letter;
This is a man's invention, and his hand.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3, 29.

Lies and falsites, and such as could best *invent* them, were only in request. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

In an evening, often with a child on each knee, he would *invent* a tale for their amusement.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vi.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Discover*, *Invent*. See *discover* and *invention*.

inventer† (in-ven'tėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *inventor*.

inventful† (in-vent'fûl), *a.* [< *invent* + *-ful.*] Full of invention; inventive.

The genius of the French government appears powerful only in destruction, and *inventful* only in oppression.
Gifford, Residence in France (1797).

inventible (in-ven'ti-bl), *a.* [< *invent* + *-ible.*] Capable of being invented or contrived.

When first I gave my thoughts to make guns shoot often, I thought there had been but one only exquisite way *inventible*; yet, by several trials, and much charge, I have perfectly tried all these. *Century of Inventions*, No. 67.

inventibleness (in-ven'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inventible.

invention (in-ven'shon), *n.* [= F. *invention* = Pr. *inventio* = Sp. *invencion* = Pg. *invenção* = It. *invenzione*, < L. *inventio(n-)*, finding, discovery, invention, < *invenire*, pp. *inventus*, come upon, find: see *invent*.] 1. A finding. [Obsolete, or archaic, as in the phrase *Invention of the Cross*. See *cross*1.]

As Laurentius observeth concerning the *invention* of the stapes or stirrop bone [in the ear], there is some contention between Columbus and Ingrassias, the one of Sicilia, the other of Cremona, and both within this Century.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2. The act or process of finding out how to make something previously unknown, or how to do something in a new way; original contrivance; creation by a new use of means: as, the *invention* of printing; the *invention* of the steam-engine, or of an improved steam-engine.

The labor of *invention* is often estimated and paid on the same plan as that of execution. *J. S. Mill.*

3. That which is invented; something previously unknown, or some new modification of an existing thing, produced by an original use of means; an original contrivance or device. When used absolutely, it generally denotes a new mechanical device, or a new process in one of the useful arts.

God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many *inventions*. Eccl. vii. 29.

The *invention* all admired, and each, how he
To be the inventor miss'd. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 498.

There is no *Invention* hath been more valued by the wiser Part of Mankind than that of Letters.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ii.

An *invention* is any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement on any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, not before known and used. *Robinson.*

4. Specifically, in *music*, a short piece in which a single thought is worked out, usually contrapuntally, but with the comparative simplicity of an impromptu or of a study.—5. The act of producing by the exercise of the imagination; mental fabrication or creation: as, the *invention* of plots or of excuses.

You divine wits of elder Dayes, from whom
The deep *Invention* of rare Works hath com.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

If thou canst accuse, . . .
Do it without *invention*, suddenly.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1, 5.

Milton's Characters, most of them, lie out of Nature, and were to be formed purely by his own *Invention*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

6. The faculty or power of inventing; skill or ingenuity in original contrivance; the gift of finding out or producing new forms, methods, processes, effects, etc.; in *art* and *lit.*, the exercise of imagination in production; the creative faculty.

I will prove these verses to be very unlearned, neither savouring of poetry, wit, nor *invention*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2, 166.

I had not the assistance of any good book whereby to promote my *invention*, or relieve my memory.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

My own *invention* . . . can furnish me with nothing so dull as what is there. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

7†. A coming in; arrival.

Whilst green Thetis' Nymphs, with many an amorous lay,
Sing our *invention* safe unto her long-wish'd Bay.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 68.

Invention of the Cross. See *cross*1.—**Registered invention**, an invention protected by an inferior patent.—**Useful invention**, in the sense of American law, one not injurious or mischievous to society, and not frivolous or insignificant, but capable of use for a purpose from which some advantage can be derived. When an invention is useful in this sense, the degree or extent of its usefulness is wholly unimportant. *Curtis*, Law of Pat. (5th ed.), § 449.

=Syn. 2. *Invention*, *Discovery*; fabrication, excogitation. *Invention* is applied to the contrivance and production of something, often mechanical, that did not before exist, for the utilization of powers of nature long known or lately discovered by investigation. *Discovery* brings to light what existed before, but was not known. We are indebted to *invention* for the thermometer, barometer, telephone, etc.; to *discovery* for knowledge of hitherto unknown parts of the globe, etc. By the *invention* of the spectroscope we have made large *discoveries* as to the metallic elements in many heavenly bodies. See *discover*.—6. *Invention*, *Style*, *Amplification*. Rhetoric is often divided into the departments of *invention* and *style*, *invention* covering all that concerns the supply of the thought, and *style* all that concerns the expression of the thought in language. Some writers divide rhetoric into *invention*, *amplification*, and *style*, but amplification is strictly a part of *invention*.

inventional (in-ven'shon-al), *a.* [< *invention* + *-al.*] Relating to invention; of the nature of invention.

inventious† (in-ven'shus), *a.* [< *inventi(on)* + *-ous.*] Inventive.

It will be most exquisite; thou art a fine *inventious* rogue, sirrah. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

inventive (in-ven'tiv), *a.* [< F. *inventif* = Sp. Pg. It. *inventivo*; as *invent* + *-ive.*] 1. Of or

pertaining to invention; characterized by or manifesting original contrivance.

The leading characteristics of modern societies are in consequence marked out much more by the triumphs of *inventive* skill than by the sustained energy of moral causes.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 131.

A short course of lectures on the Kindergarten, on the teaching of language, on industrial and *inventive* drawing.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 489.

2. Able to invent; quick at contriving; ready at expedients.

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself.
Raleigh.

Ingenious love, *inventive* in new arts,
Mingled in plays, and quickly touch'd our hearts.
Dryden and Soame, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, iii. 91.

We should find the most remarkable instance of the difference between an imaginative and an *inventive* poet to be furnished by the cases of Shakspeare and Spenser.
Athenæum, No. 3068, p. 198.

inventively (in-ven'tiv-li), *adv.* By the power of invention.

inventiveness (in-ven'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being inventive; the faculty of inventing.

The knowledge that clear and appropriate ideas are requisite for discovery, although it does not lead to any very precise precepts, or supersede the value of natural sagacity and *inventiveness*, may still be of use in our pursuit after truth. *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas.

inventor (in-ven'tor), *n.* [Formerly also *inventer;* = F. *inventeur* = Sp. Pg. *inventor* = It. *inventore*, < L. *inventor*, a finder, contriver, author, inventor, < *invenire*, pp. *inventus*, find out, invent: see *invent.*] One who invents or devises something new; one who makes an invention.

We but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To plague the *inventor.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7, 10.

His sister Naamah is accounted by some Rabbines the first *inventer* of making Linnen and Woollen, and of vocall Musicke. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

The lone *Inventor* by his demon haunted.
Lowell, To the Future.

inventorial (in-ven-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *inventory* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an inventory.

inventorially (in-ven-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of an inventory.

To divide him *inventorially* would dizzy the arithmetic of memory. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2, 118.

inventory (in'ven-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *inventories* (-riz). [Formerly also, erroneously, *invitory;* prop. **inventary* (the form *inventory*, OF. *inventore* (< late ML. *inventorium*), involving an irreg. use of the suffix *-ory*) = F. *inventaire* = Pr. *inventari* = Sp. Pg. It. *inventario*, < LL. *inventarium*, a list, inventory, < L. *invenire*, pp. *inventus*, find out: see *invent.*] A detailed descriptive list of articles, such as goods and chattels, or of parcels of land, with the number, quantity, and value of each; specifically, a formal list of movables, as of the goods or wares of a merchant: as, an *inventory* of the estate of a bankrupt, or of a deceased person.

There, take an *inventory* of all I have,
To the last penny. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2, 124.

There are stores laid up in our human nature that our understanding can make no complete *inventory* of.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.

Benefit of inventory, in *civil law*, the limit of liability secured by an executor, legatee, or heir, in respect of debts of the deceased, by making and filing an inventory showing the value of the assets coming to his hands. =Syn. *Schedule*, *Register*, etc. See *list.*

inventory (in'ven-tō-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inventoried*, ppr. *inventorying.* [< *inventory*, *n.*] To make a list, catalogue, or schedule of; insert or register in an account of goods.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty. It shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil labelled.
Shak., T. N., i. 5, 264.

The learned author himself is *inventoried* and summed up to the utmost value of his livery-cloak.
Milton, Colasterion.

in ventre (in ven'trē). [L.: *in*, in; *ventre*, abl. of *venter*, belly, womb: see *venter.*] In *law*, in the womb.—**In (en) ventre sa mere** [F.], begotten but not yet born. The law recognizes the existence, and protects the rights, of an infant *in ventre sa mere.*

inventress (in-ven'tres), *n.* [< OF. *inventeresse;* as *inventor* + *-ess.* Cf. F. *inventrice* = It. *inventrice*, < L. *inventrix*, fem. of *inventor*, an inventor: see *inventor.*] A female inventor.

Mistress Turner, the first *Inventress* of yellow Starch, was executed in a Cobweb Lawn Ruff of that Colour at Tyburn *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 2

At last divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

inver-. [Gael.; cf. *aber.*] An element in some Scotch place-names of Gaelic origin, meaning a confluence of a river with another or with the sea: as, *Inverness*, *Inverary*, *Invergordon*, *Inverury*, *Inverlochy.*

inveracity (in-vē-ras'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *inveracities* (-tiz). [< *in-*[3] + *veracity.*] Lack of veracity or truthfulness; an untruth.

The anile aphorism still triumphs, solemnly devolving from age to age its loathsome spawn of shams and *inveracities.* *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 145.

inverisimilitude (in-ver"i-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *verisimilitude.*] Lack of verisimilitude; improbability. *Coleridge.*

invermination (in-vėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *verminatio(n-)*, a writhing pain, the disease called worms, < *verminare*, suffer from worms, < *vermis*, a worm: see *vermin.*] In *pathol.*, the state or condition of being infested by worms; helminthiasis. [Rare.]

inversatile (in-vėr'sa-til), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *versatile.*] In *entom.*, not versatile; not moving on the supporting parts: as, *inversatile* antennæ.

inverse (in-vėrs' or in'vėrs), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *invers*, *envers*, < OF. *invers*, F. *inverse* = Pr. *envers* = Sp. Pg. It. *inverso*, < L. *inversus*, pp. of *invertere*, turn about, invert: see *invert.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Turned end for end, or in the opposite direction; having a contrary course or tendency; inverted: opposed to *direct.*

The reigning taste was so bad that the success of a writer was in *inverse* proportion to his labour, and to his desire of excellence. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

2. In *math.*, opposite in nature and effect: said with reference to any two operations which, when both performed in succession upon the same quantity, leave it unaltered: thus, subtraction is *inverse* to addition, division to multiplication, extraction of roots to the raising of powers, etc. A direct operation produces an unambiguous and possible value, and between two operations the one which combines quantities symmetrically is preferably considered as direct. Addition, multiplication, involution, and differentiation are considered as direct operations; subtraction, division, evolution, and integration as inverse operations. Corresponding to every direct operation there are, generally speaking, two inverse operations: thus, if $F(x, y)$ be the direct operation, the two inverse operations are the one which gives x from $F(x, y)$ and y, and the one which gives y from $F(x, y)$ and x. **Inverse congruity, current, difference,** etc. See the nouns.—**Inverse curve, line, point,** etc., a curve, line point, etc., resulting from spherical, quadric, and other varieties of geometrical inversion.—**Inverse ellipsoid of inertia.** See *ellipsoid.*—**Inverse matrix.** See *matrix.*—**Inverse method of fluxions.** See *fluxion.*—**Inverse method of tangents.** See *tangent.* **Inverse mood,** in *logic*, an indirect mood.—**Inverse order of alienation,** in the law of judicial or forced sales, a fixed order according to which parcels that the debtor has not aliened shall be first sold, and of those that he has aliened the later shall be sold before the earlier: a rule for the protection of earlier over later grantees.—**Inverse problem,** a problem like finding the equation to the ordinate of a curve when its arc is given in terms of the abscissa.—**Inverse proportion, ratio,** etc. See the nouns.—**Inverse rule of three,** the rule of three as applied to quantities in inverse proportion to one another.

II. *n.* An inverted state or condition; a direct opposite; something directly or absolutely contrary to something else: as, the *inverse* of a proposition.

inversed† (in-vėrst'), *a.* [ME. *enversed;* < *inverse* + *-ed*[2].] Inverted.

The bough to sette is best in germynyng, . . .
But hem to sette *enversed* nought to doone is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Inversed proportion†, inverse proportion. See *proportion.*

inversely (in-vėrs'li), *adv.* In an inverted order or manner; in an inverse ratio or proportion, as when one thing is greater or less in proportion as another is less or greater.

inversion (in-vėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *inversion* = Sp. *inversion* = Pg. *inversão* = It. *inversione*, < L. *inversio(n-)*, inversion, < *invertere*, pp. *inversus*, turn about: see *invert.*] The act of inverting, or the state of being inverted; a turning end for end, upside down, or inside out; any change of order such that the last becomes first and the first last; in general, any reversal of a given order or relation.

We shall one day give but an ill and lame account of our watching and praying, if, by an odd *inversion* of the command, all that we do is first to pray against a temptation, and afterwards to watch for it. *South*, Works, VI. x.

Specifically—(*a*) In *gram.*, a change of the natural or recognized order of words: as, "of all vices, impurity is one of the most detestable," instead of "impurity is one of the most detestable of all vices." (*b*) In *rhet.*, a mode of arguing by which the speaker tries to show that the arguments adduced by an opponent tell against his cause and are favorable to the [illegible]. (*c*) In *music* (1) The process, act, or result of transposing the tones of an interval or chord from their original or normal order. The several inversions of a chord are called *first*, *second*, and *third* respectively [illegible]. (2) The process, act, or result of repeating a subject or theme with all its upward intervals or steps taken downward, and vice versa. Also called *imitation by inversion* or *in contrary motion.* (See *imitation*, 3.) *Retrograde inversion*, however, is the same as *retrograde imitation* (which see, under *imitation*, 3). (3) In *double counterpoint*, the transposition of the upper voice-part below the lower, and vice versa. Inversion is the test of the correctness of the composition. The transposition may be either of an octave or of any other interval. (*d*) In *math.*: (1) A turning backward; a contrary rule of operation: as, to prove an answer by *inversion*, as division by multiplication or addition by subtraction. (2) Change in the order of the terms. (3) Certain transformations. Also the operation of reversing the direction of every line in a body without altering its length. (*e*) In *geol.*, the folding back of strata upon themselves, as by upheaval, in such a way that the order of succession appears reversed. (*f*) *Milit.*, a movement in tactics by which the order of companies in line is inverted, the right being on the left, the left on the right, and so on. (*g*) In *chem.*, a decomposition of certain sugars and other carbohydrates, induced by the action of a ferment or dilute acid by which the elements of water are added to a carbohydrate, each molecule of which breaks up into two molecules of a different carbohydrate. Thus, cane-sugar in solution, when heated with a dilute acid, takes up water and breaks up into equal parts of dextrose and levulose. See *invert-sugar.*—**Circle of inversion,** a circle with respect to which a given curve is its own inverse.—**Geometrical inversion** (usually taken to mean *cyclical* or *spherical inversion*), a transformation by which for each point of a figure is substituted a point in the same direction from a fixed point, called the *center of inversion*, and at a distance therefrom equal to the reciprocal of the distance of the first point.—**Inversion of an organ-** or **pedal-point.** See *organ-point.*—**Inversion of parts.** See def. (*c*) (3).—**Inversion of subjects.** See def. (*c*) (2).—**Quadric inversion,** in *math.*, a transformation of a figure consisting in substituting for each point one lying in the same direction from a fixed center, and on the polar of the variable point with reference to a quadric surface.—**Tangential inversion,** in *math.*, a transformation by which for every straight line of a figure is substituted a parallel line passing through the pole of the first with reference to a conic.

inversive (in-vėr'siv), *a.* [< *inverse* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to inversion; capable of causing inversion.

invert (in-vėrt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *invertir* = Sp. *invertir* = Pg. *inverter* = It. *invertere*, < L. *invertere*, turn upside down, turn about, upset, invert, < *in*, in, to, toward, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse.* Cf. *advert*, *convert*, *evert*, etc.] **1.** To turn in an opposite direction; turn end for end, upside down, or inside out; place in a contrary order or position: as, to *invert* a cone or a sack; to *invert* the order of words.

Invert
What best is boded me, to mischief.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1, 70.

Let no attraction *invert* the poles of thy honesty.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 9.

We begin by knowing little and believing much, and we sometimes end by *inverting* the quantities.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 215.

We *invert* the relation of cause and effect when we consider that our emotions are determined by our imaginative creeds. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 16.

2†. To divert; turn into another channel; devote to another purpose.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

=Syn. 1. *Overthrow*, *Subvert*, etc. See *overturn.*

invert (in'vėrt), *n.* [< *invert*, *v.*] **1.** In *arch.*, an inverted arch; specifically, the floor of the lock-chamber of a canal, which is usually in the form of an inverted arch, or the bottom of a sewer.

The bottom of the sewer is called the *invert*, from a general resemblance in the construction to an "inverted" arch. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 445.

2. In *teleg.*, an inverted or reversed insulator.

An effort is at present being made to introduce a form of *invert* in which the bolt passes nearly to the top of the insulating material.
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 224.

invertant (in-vėr'tant), *a.* [< *invert* + *-ant.*] In *her.*, same as *inverted.*

invertebracy (in-vėr'tē-brā-si), *n.* [< *invertebra(te)* + *-cy.*] The condition of being invertebrate, or without a backbone; figuratively, lack of moral stamina; irresolution. [Rare.]

A person may reveal his hopeless *invertebracy* only when brought face to face with some critical situation.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Dec. 24, 1886.

invertebral (in-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *vertebral.*] Same as *invertebrate.*

Invertebrata (in-vėr-tē-brā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *invertebratus*, invertebrate: see *invertebrate.*] That one of two great divisions of the animal kingdom (the other being the *Vertebrata*) which includes animals having no spinal column or backbone. It includes seven of the eight main branches into which *Animalia* are divisible, namely *Protozoa*, *Cœlenterata*, *Echinodermata*, *Vermes*, *Arthropoda*, *Mollusca*, and *Molluscoidea*, that leave only the *Vertebrata* as the remaining subkingdom, of equal rank only with any one of the [illegible] with the small coelomate body. The word, however, no longer retains any exact taxonomic

signification, being simply used to designate those animals collectively which are not vertebrated. The primary division of the animal kingdom now made is into *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*, and the *Vertebrata* form one of the divisions of the latter, to be contrasted with any one of the primary divisions of the metazoic *Invertebrata*, not with the *Invertebrata* collectively. Both terms (*Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata*) originated with Lamarck, about the beginning of the present century. Also called *Exeterebrata*.

invertebrate (in-vėr'tē-brāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *invertebratus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *vertebratus*, vertebrate: see *vertebrate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not vertebrate; having no backbone; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Invertebrata*. Also *invertebral, invertebrated*.—**2.** Figuratively, flaccid, as if from lack of a backbone; wanting strength, firmness, or consistency; weak; nerveless.—**Invertebrate matrix.** See *matrix*.

II. *n.* An invertebrated animal; any one of the *Invertebrata*.

invertebrated (in-vėr'tē-brā-ted), *a.* Same as *invertebrate*, 1.

inverted (in-vėr'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *invert*, *v.*] Turned in a contrary direction; turned upside down; reversed in order; hence, opposite; contrary.

Such forms have left only their written representatives . . . Your obedient servant, "Your humble servant;" reserved for occasions when distance is to be maintained, and for this reason often having *inverted* meanings.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 394.

Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, turned in the other way from what is usual: as, the hands *inverted* when the fingers point downward. Also *invertant*. (*b*) In *bot.*, opposed to the normal or usual position, as ovules attached to the apex of the ovary or its cells, or as flowers with the normally dorsal side ventral. (*c*) In *geol.*, lying apparently in inverse or reverse order, as strata which have been folded back on each other by the intrusion of igneous rocks or by crust movements.

Eagle displayed, wings inverted.

—**Inverted arch,** in *arch.*, an arch with its intrados below the axis or springing line. Inverted arches are used in foundations to connect particular points, and distribute their weight or pressure over a greater extent of surface, as in piers and the like.—**Inverted chord.** See *inversion* (*c*) (1), and *chord*, 4.—**Inverted comma,** in *printing*, a comma turned upside down so as to bring it into a superior position. The beginning of a quotation is marked by a pair of inverted commas or by one alone, as the end is by a pair of apostrophes or by a single apostrophe. (See *quotation*.) A pair of inverted commas is also often used to signify *ditto*, being placed directly under the word to be repeated.—**Inverted counterpoint.** See *inversion* (*c*) (3), *imitation*, 3, and *counterpoint*, 3.—**Inverted-flower,** the name of several little South African plants of the former genus *Parastranthus*, which is now regarded as a section of the genus *Lobelia*. They differ from typical *Lobelia* by having the flowers inverted, whence the name.—**Inverted image.** See *lens*.—**Inverted interval.** See *inversion* (*c*) (1), and *interval*, 6.—**Inverted organ-point** or **pedal-point.** See *organ-point*.—**Inverted oscillating engine.** See *pendulous engine*, under *engine*.—**Inverted position, turn,** etc. See the nouns.

Inverted Arches.

invertedly (in-vėr'ted-li), *adv.* In a contrary or inverted order.

Placing the fore part of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landskip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 2, note 38.

invertible[1] (in-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *invert* + *-ible*.] Capable of inversion; susceptible of being inverted. [Rare.]

invertible[2]† (in-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *vertere*, turn, + *-ible*.] Incapable of being turned; inflexible.

An indurate and *invertible* conscience. *Cranmer*.

invertin (in'vėr-tin), *n.* [< *invert* + *-in*[2].] A chemical ferment produced by several species of yeast-plants, which converts cane-sugar in solution into invert-sugar.

invertor (in-vėr'tor), *n.* [< *invert* + *-or*.] That which inverts or changes the direction, as of an electric current; in *elect.*, a commutator.

invert-sugar (in'vėrt-shug″ăr), *n.* An amorphous saccharine substance, the chief constituent of honey, and produced by the action of ferments or dilute acids on cane-sugar. It is regarded as a mixture of equal parts of dextrose and levulose. A solution of cane-sugar turns the polarized ray of light to the right, while invert-sugar turns it to the left. From this inversion of the action on polarized light the process is called *inversion*, and the product *invert-sugar*.

invest (in-vest'), *v.* [< F. *investir* = Pr. *envestir* = Sp. Pg. *investir* = It. *investire*, < L. *investire*, clothe, cover, < *in*, in, on, + *vestire*, clothe, < *vestis*, clothing: see *vest*. Cf. *divest*, *devest*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as if with a garment or vesture; clothe; induce: followed by *with*, and sometimes *in*, before the thing covering: opposed to *divest*.

He commaunded vs to *inuest* our selues *in* the saide garmentes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 105.

Inuest me *in* my motley. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7, 58.

In the gardens are many fine fountaines, the walls cover'd with citron trees, which being rarely spread, *invest* the stones-works intirely. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 28, 1644.

In dim cathedrals, dark with vaulted gloom,
What holy awe *invests* the saintly tomb!
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

2†. To clothe or attire with; put on.

Alas! for pittie, that so faire a crew,
As like can not be seene from East to West,
Cannot find one this girdle to *invest*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 18.

3. To clothe or indue, as with office or authority; hence, to accredit with some quality or attribute; indue by attribution: followed by *with*: as, to *invest* a narrative *with* the charm of romance; to *invest* a friend *with* every virtue.

Beatrice, the unforgotten object of his early tenderness, was *invested* by his imagination *with* glorious and mysterious attributes. *Macaulay*, Dante.

4. In *law*, to put in possession of something to be held as a matter of right; instate or install: as, to *invest* a man with rank, dignity, etc.

The Queen in requital *invested* him *with* the Honour of Earl of Glenkare and Baron of Valence.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 335.

Mary of Orleans . . . had been *invested* in this principality by the three estates in 1694.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 375.

5†. To confer; give; vest.

It *investeth* a right of government. *Bacon*.

6. To surround; hem in or about; especially, to surround with hostile intent, or in such a way as to prevent approach or escape; surround with troops, military works, or other barriers; beleaguer.

I saw a town of this island, which shall be nameless, *invested* on every side, and the inhabitants of it so straitened as to cry for quarter. *Addison*, Husbands and Wives.

Leyden was thoroughly *invested*, no less than sixty-two redoubts . . . now girding the city.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 553.

A person trying to steal into an *invested* town with provisions would be summarily dealt with.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 464.

7. To employ for some profitable use; convert into some other form of wealth, usually of a more or less permanent nature, as in the purchase of property or shares, or in loans secured by mortgage, etc.: said of money or capital: followed by *in*: as, to *invest* one's means *in* lands or houses, or *in* bank-stock, government bonds, etc.; to *invest* large sums *in* books.—**Investing membrane.** See *membrane*.

II. *intrans.* To make an investment: as, to *invest* in railway shares.

investient† (in-ves'tient), *a.* [< L. *investien(t-)s*, ppr. of *investire*, clothe: see *invest*.] Investing; covering; clothing.

This sand, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shells, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. *Woodward*.

investigable[1] (in-ves'ti-gą-bl), *a.* [< LL. *investigabilis*, that can be searched into, < L. *investigare*, search into, investigate: see *investigate*.] Capable of being investigated or searched out; open to investigation.

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable* and may be known. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

A few years since it would have been preposterous to speculate on the present chemical constitution of the sun's atmosphere; it would have been one of the mysteries which no astronomer would consider *investigable*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 21.

investigable[2]† (in-ves'ti-gą-bl), *a.* [< LL. *investigabilis*, that cannot be searched into, unsearchable, < *in-* priv. + **vestigabilis*, that can be searched into, < L. *vestigare*, search into: see *investigate*.] That cannot be investigated; unsearchable.

Woman, what tongue or pen is able
To determine what thou art,
A thing so moving and unstable,
So sea-like, so *investigable*. *Cotton*, Woman.

investigate (in-ves'ti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *investigated*, ppr. *investigating*. [< L. *investigatus*, pp. of *investigare*, track or trace out, search into, investigate, < *in*, in, on, + *vestigare*, follow a track, search, < *vestigium*, a track, foot-track: see *vestige*.] To search into or search out; inquire into; search or examine into the particulars of; examine in detail: as, to *investigate* the forces of nature; to *investigate* the causes of natural phenomena; to *investigate* the conduct of an agent.

He went from one room to another with eyes that seemed to be *investigating* everything, though in reality they saw nothing. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxiv.

The philosopher *investigates* truth independently; the sophist embellishes the truth, which he takes for granted.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 797.

=**Syn.** To scrutinize, overhaul, sift, probe into, explore, study.

investigation (in-ves-ti-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *investigation* = Sp. *investigacion* = Pg. *investigação* = It. *investigazione*, < L. *investigatio(n-)*, a searching into, < *investigare*, search into: see *investigate*.] The act of investigating; the making of a search or inquiry; detailed or particularized examination to ascertain the truth in regard to something; careful research.

Your travels I hear much of; my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories. *Pope*, To Swift.

The intercourse of society—its trade, its religion, its friendships, its quarrels—is one wide judicial *investigation* of character. *Emerson*, 1st ser., p. 259.

=**Syn.** *Inquisition, Inquiry*, etc. (see *examination*); overhauling, probing. See *inference*.

investigative (in-ves'ti-gā-tiv), *a.* [< *investigate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to investigation; given to investigation; curious and deliberate in research.

We may work simply for the love of discovery—that is, the exercise of the *investigative* instinct and the pleasure of overcoming difficulties; or we may work with the beneficent idea of increasing the sum of human knowledge.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 75.

investigator (in-ves'ti-gā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *investigateur* = Sp. Pg. *investigador* = It. *investigatore*, < L. *investigator*, one who searches, < *investigare*, search: see *investigate*.] One who investigates or makes careful research.

Not as an *investigator* of truth, but as an advocate labouring to prove his point. *Whately*, Rhetoric.

Investigatores (in-ves″ti-gā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *investigator*, one who searches: see *investigator*.] An extensive heterogeneous group of birds proposed by Reichenbach and adopted by Brehm, having no characters by which it can be defined; the searchers.

investion†, *n.* [< ML. *investio(n-)*, an investing, < L. *investire*, invest: see *invest*.] The act of investing; investiture.

We knew, my lord, before we brought the crown,
Intending your *investion* so near
The residence of your despisèd brother,
The lords would not be too exasperate
To injury or suppress your worthy title.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 1.

investitive (in-ves'ti-tiv), *a.* [< L. *investitus*, pp. of *investire*, invest, + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to investiture. See the quotation.

The *investitive* event [is that] by which the title to the thing in question should have accrued to you, and for want of which such title is, through the delinquency of the offender, as it were intercepted.
Bentham, Introd. to Prin. of Morals and Legislation, xvi. 35.

Investitive fact. See *fact*.

investiture (in-ves'ti-ṭūr), *n.* [< F. *investiture* = Pr. *investitura* = Sp. Pg. *investidura* = It. *investitura*, < ML. *investitura*, investing, < L. *investire*, invest: see *invest*.] **1.** The act of investing, as with possession or power; formal bestowal or presentation of a possessory or prescriptive right, as to a fief or to the rights and possessions pertaining to an ecclesiastical dignity: opposed to *divestiture*.

The King claimed the *Investiture* of Bishops to be his Right, and forbad Appeals and Intercourse to Rome.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 35.

Charles had entirely failed in his application to Pope Alexander the Sixth for a recognition of his right to Naples by a formal act of *investiture*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

An excommunication was denounced against all churchmen who should accept *investiture* of ecclesiastical benefices from lay hands.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 95.

The grant of land or a feud was perfected by the ceremony of corporal *investiture* or open delivery of possession.
Blackstone.

2. That which invests or clothes; covering; vestment.

While we yet have on
Our gross *investiture* of mortal weeds. *Trench*.

Let him so wait until the bright *investiture* and sweet warmth of the sunset are withdrawn from the waters.
Ruskin.

Ecclesiastical investiture, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the ceremony of conferring possession of the temporalities and privileges of his office upon a bishop or an abbot, by delivering to him the pastoral staff and ring, the symbols of his office. To whom the right of investiture belonged was long a point of conflict between the papacy and the monarchs of Europe. About the tenth century the monarchs controlled the bestowal of these symbols, but Hildebrand (Gregory VII.) in 1075 published a decree forbidding clergymen to receive investiture from a layman under pain

of deposition. This dispute between church and state was settled by the concordat of Worms, in 1122, by which the emperor Henry V. agreed to surrender the right of investiture on condition that the election to the office be held before him or his representative. A similar compromise had been made in 1107 between Henry I. of England and Pope Pascal II. The kings of France continued the contest, and at length secured the right of conferring separate investiture by means of a written instrument. At present, in Roman Catholic countries where the church is supported by the state, special agreements, or concordats, govern investiture; in nearly all these countries the consent of both the Pope and the civil authorities is necessary before investiture.—**Feudal investiture**, the public delivery of the land by the lord to the tenant, which under the feudal system created the estate in fee in the tenant, and the obligation of military or other feudal service in return. See *fealty*.—**Investiture ring**, the ring used in the installation of a pope.

investive (in-ves′tiv), *a.* [< *invest* + *-ive*.] Investing; clothing; encircling.

The horrid fire, all mercilesse, did choke
The scorched wretches with *investive* smoke.
Mir. for Mags., p. 829.

investment (in-vest′ment), *n.* [= It. *investimento*, < ML. *investimentum*, < L. *investire*, invest: see *invest*.] 1. That with which a person or thing is invested or covered; clothing; vestment; covering.

You, lord archbishop, . . .
Whose white *investments* figure innocence.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1, 45.

Such separable *investments* [shells and cysts] are formed by the cell-bodies of many Protozoa, a phenomenon not exhibited by tissue-cells.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 834.

2. The act of investing, or the state of being invested, as with a right, office, or attribute; endowment; investiture.

What were all his most rightful honours but the people's gift, the *investment* of that lustre, majesty, and honour . . . which redounds from a whole nation into one person?
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

3. A surrounding or hemming in; blockade of the avenues of ingress and egress, as for the besieging of a town or fortress; inclosure by armed force or other obstruction.

I now had my three corps up to the works built for the defence of Vicksburg, on three roads — one to the north, one to the east, and one to the south-east of the city. By the morning of the 19th the *investment* was as complete as my limited number of troops would allow.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 529.

4. An investing of money or capital; expenditure for profit or future benefit; a placing or conversion of capital in a way intended to secure income or profit from its employment: as, an *investment* in active business, or in stocks, land, or the like; to make safe *investment* of one's principal.—5. That which is invested; money or capital laid out for the purpose of producing profit or benefit.

A certain portion of the revenues of Bengall has been, for many years, set apart to be employed in the purchase of goods for exportation to England, and this is called the *investment*.
Burke, Affairs of India.

6. That in which money is laid out or invested: as, land is the safest *investment*.

investor (in-ves′tor), *n.* [< *invest* + *-or*.] One who invests or makes an investment.

investure† (in-ves′tūr), *n.* [< *invest* + *-ure*. Cf. *investiture* and *vesture*.] Investiture; investment.

They [the kings of England] exercised this authority both over the clergy and laity, and did at first erect bishopricks, [and] grant *investures* in them.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1531.

investure† (in-ves′tūr), *v. t.* [< *investure*, *n.*] 1. To clothe.

Our monks *investured* in their copes.
Fuller.

2. To put into possession, as of an office.

He . . . hath already *inuestured* hym in the dukedome of Prussia.
Ascham, Rep. of Affairs of Germany.

inveteracy (in-vet′e-rā-si), *n.* [< *invetera(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being inveterate; long continuance; firmness or deep-rooted persistence.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them.
Addison.

The wicked, besides the long list of debts already contracted, carries with him an *inveteracy* of evil habits that will prompt him to contract more.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxix.

inveterate† (in-vet′e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inveteratus*, pp. of *inveterare* (> It. *inveterare* = Sp. Pg. (refl.) *inveterar* = F. *invétérer*), keep for a long time, in pass. become old, < *in*, in, + *vetus* (*veter-*), old: see *veteran*.] To make inveterate; render chronic; establish by force of habit.

Feeling the piercing torments of broken limbs, and *inveterated* wounds.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 23.

Temptations, which have all their force and prevalence from long custom and *inveterated* habit.
Bentley, Sermons, i.

inveterate (in-vet′e-rāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inveterado* = It. *inveterato*, < L. *inveteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Old; long established.

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted; obstinate: generally, though not always, in a derogatory sense: as, an *inveterate* disease; an *inveterate* enemy.

The sins he is to mortify are *inveterate*, habitual, and confirmed, having had the growth and stability of a whole life.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 187.

Friends to congratulate their friends made haste;
And long *inveterate* friends saluted as they passed.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 127.

Some gentlemen have *inveterate* prejudices against any attempts to increase the powers of congress.
Monroe, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 445.

3. Confirmed in any habit; having habits fixed by long continuance: applied to persons: as, an *inveterate* smoker.

Certain it is that Tibullus was not *inveterate* in his prejudices against a social glass.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

4†. Malignant; virulent; showing obstinate prejudice.

Would to God we could at last learn this Wisdom from our enemies, not to widen our own differences by *inveterate* heats, bitterness and animosities among our selves.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

Thy most *inveterate* soul,
That looks through the foul prison of thy body.
Banks.

=Syn. 2. Deep-seated, chronic.—3. Habitual, hardened.

inveterately (in-vet′e-rāt-li), *adv.* In an inveterate manner: with obstinacy.

inveterateness (in-vet′e-rāt-nes), *n.* Inveteracy.

As time hath rendred him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveterateneese* of his malice more ready in the execution.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 12.

inveteration (in-vet-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *inveteratio(n-)*, < *inveterare*, keep for a long time: see *inveterate*.] A growing into use by long custom.
Bailey.

invexed (in-vekst′), *a.* [< ML. *invexus*, equiv. to L. *convexus*, arched (see *convex*), + *-ed*².] In *her.*, arched or shaped in a curve: especially applied to a bearing which is so shaped on one side only, the curve being concave or toward the bearing.

A Chief invexed.

invict† (in-vikt′), *a.* [< L. *invictus*, unconquered, < *in-* priv. + *victus*, pp. of *vincere*, conquer: see *victor*.] Unconquered.

Who weens to vanquish Him, makes Him *invict*.
Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Trophies of Hen. the Great, [l. 151.

invicted† (in-vik′ted), *a.* [< L. *invictus*, unconquered (see *invict*), + *-ed*².] Unconquered.

A more noble worthy, whose sublime
Invicted spirit in most hard assays
Still added reverent statues to his days.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

invidious (in-vid′i-us), *a.* [< L. *invidiosus*, envious, < *invidia*, envy: see *envy*. Cf. *envious*, a doublet of *invidious*.] 1†. Envious; causing or arising from envy.

The chymist there
May with astonishment *invidious* view
His toils outdone by each plebeian bee.
C. Smart, Omniscience of the Supreme Being.

2†. Enviable; desirable.

Such a person appeareth in a far more honourable and *invidious* state than any prosperous person.
Barrow.

3. Prompted by or expressing or adapted to excite envious dislike or ill will; offensively or unfairly discriminating: as, *invidious* distinctions or comparisons.

What needs, O monarch, this *invidious* praise,
Ourselves to lessen, while our sires you raise?
Pope, Iliad, iv. 456.

As the gentleman has made an apology for his style, . . . we shall not take upon us the *invidious* task of selecting its faults.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

Hence — 4†. Hateful; odious; detestable.

He rose, and took th' advantage of the times,
To load young Turnus with *invidious* crimes.
Dryden, Æneid, xi.

=Syn. 3. *Invidious*, *Offensive*. *Invidious*, having lost its subjective sense of envious, now means producing or likely to produce ill feeling because bringing persons or their belongings into contrast with others in an unjust or mortifying way: as, an *invidious* comparison or distinction. The ill feeling thus produced would be not envy, but resentment, on account of wounded pride. *Offensive* is a general word, covering *invidious* and all other words characterizing that which gives offense.

invidiously (in-vid′i-us-li), *adv.* In an invidious manner.

invidiousness (in-vid′i-us-nes), *n.* The character of being invidious; offensiveness.

If love of ease surmounted our desire of knowledge, the offence has not the *invidiousness* of singularity.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

invigilance, invigilancy (in-vij′i-lans, -lan-si), *n.* Lack of vigilance; neglect of watching. [Rare.]

invigilate† (in-vij′i-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *invigilatus*, pp. of *invigilare*, watch diligently, be very watchful, < *in-* intensive + *vigilare*, watch: see *vigilant*.] To watch diligently.
Bailey.

invigilation (in-vij-i-lā′shon), *n.* [< *invigilate* + *-ion*.] The act of watching; watchfulness.

It is certain that no scientific conviction that life was in danger would probably . . . draw forth the same tenderness of *invigilation* for the patient, or force upon him the same degree of self-watchfulness and compliance, as are secured by the constant presence or apprehension of pain.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 21.

invigor, invigour (in-vig′or), *v. t.* [< OF. *envigorer*, *envigourer* (= It. *invigorire*), render vigorous, strengthen, < L. *in*, in, + *vigor*, strength: see *vigor*.] To invigorate; animate; encourage. [Poetical.]

What pomp of words, what nameless energy,
Kindles the verse, *invigours* every line!
W. Thompson, On Pope's Works.

To *invigour* order, justice, law, and rule.
Dwight, The Country Pastor.

invigorate (in-vig′or-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invigorated*, ppr. *invigorating*. [As *invigor* + *-ate*².] To give vigor to; give life and energy to; strengthen; animate.

This polarity from refrigeration upon extremity and in defect of a load-stone might serve to *invigorate* and touch a needle any where.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

Would age in thee resign his wintry reign,
And youth *invigorate* that frame again.
Cowper, Hope, l. 34.

invigoration (in-vig-o-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *invigoration*; < *invigorate* + *-ion*.] The act of invigorating, or the state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration*.
Norris.

invigour, *v. t.* See *invigor*.

invile† (in-vīl′), *v. t.* [< OF. **enviler*, *enviller* = It. *invilire*, < ML. *invilare*, *inviliare*, render vile (cf. LL. *invilitare*, account vile), < L. *in*, in, + *vilis*, vile: see *vile*.] To render vile.

It did so much *invile* the estimate
Of th' open'd and invulgar'd mysteries,
Which, now reduc'd unto the basest rate,
Must wait upon the Norman subtleties.
Daniel, Musophilus.

invillaged (in-vil′ājd), *a.* [< *in-*² + *village* + *-ed*².] Transformed into a village.

There on a goodly plain (by time thrown downe)
Lies buried in his dust some auncient towne;
Who now *invillaged*, there's only seene
In his vast ruines what his state has beene.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 3.

invinate† (in-vī′nāt), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *vinum*, wine, + *-ate*¹.] Embodied in wine.

Christ should be impanate and *invinate*.
Cranmer, Works, I. 305.

invincibility (in-vin-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *invincible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being invincible; invincibleness; unconquerableness.

Sarah thinks the British are never beaten, while I do not put so much faith in their *invincibility*.
J. F. Cooper, The Spy, i.

invincible (in-vin′si-bl), *a.* [< F. *invincible* = Sp. *invencible* = Pg. *invencivel* = It. *invincibile*, < L. *invincibilis*, < *in-* priv. + *vincibilis*, conquerable: see *vincible*.] Incapable of being conquered or subdued; that cannot be overcome; unconquerable; insuperable: as, an *invincible* army; *invincible* difficulties.

And the Romans themselves at this time acknowledg'd they ne're saw a people of a more *invincible* spirit and less afraid of dying than these [Jews] were.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

Yorick had an *invincible* dislike and opposition in his nature to gravity.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

It was granted the dangers were great, but not desperate; the difficulties were many, but not *invincible*.
W. Bradford, in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 120.

[Some commentators and editors have been of the opinion that this word is used by Jonson, Shakspere, Marlowe, and others as meaning *invisible*, but the instances on which the opinion was formed are somewhat doubtful.

His dimensions to any thick sight were *invincible*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2, 337.]

The Spanish or Invincible Armada. See *armada*, 1.

invincibleness (in-vin′si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being invincible; unconquerableness; insuperableness.

Against the *invincibleness* of general custom (for the most part) men strive in faith.
Bp. Wilkins, Real Character, i. 5.

invincibly (in-vin′si-bli), *adv.* In an invincible manner; unconquerably; insuperably.

inviolability (in-vī′ō-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inviolabilité* = Sp. *inviolabilidad* = Pg. *inviolabilidade*, < LL. *inviolabilitat-(t-)s*, inviolability, < L. *inviolabilis*, inviolable: see *inviolable*.] The character or quality of being inviolable.

The declarations respecting the *inviolability* of church property are indebted for the greater part of their apparent force to this ambiguity. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, V. vii. § 1.

When we speak of the *inviolability* of an ambassador, we mean that neither public authority nor private persons can use any force or do violence to him without offending against the law of nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 92*a*.

inviolable (in-vī′ō-la-bl), *a.* [= F. *inviolable* = Sp. *inviolable* = Pg. *inviolavel* = It. *inviolabile*, < L. *inviolabilis*, invulnerable, imperishable, inviolable, < *in-* priv. + *violabilis*, violable: see *violable*.] 1. Not to be violated; having a right to or a guaranty of immunity; that is to be kept free from violence or violation of any kind, as infraction, assault, arrest, invasion, profanation, etc.: as, an *inviolable* peace or oath; *inviolable* territory; *inviolable* sanctity.

But honest men's words are Stygian oaths, and promises *inviolable*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 19.

For thou, be sure, shalt give account
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep
This place *inviolable*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 843.

It is, that you preserve the most
Inviolable secrecy. *Halleck*, The Recorder.

2. That cannot be violated; not subject to violence; incapable of being injured.

The *inviolable* saints,
In cubic phalanx firm, advanced entire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 398.

Th' *inviolable* body stood sincere,
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

Two lambs, devoted by your country's rite,
To earth a sable, to the sun a white,
Prepare, ye Trojans! while a third we bring
Select to Jove, th' *inviolable* king.
Pope, Iliad, iii. 144.

inviolableness (in-vī′ō-la-bl-nes), *n.* Inviolability.

inviolably (in-vī′ō-la-bli), *adv.* So as to be inviolable; without violation or violence of any kind: as, a sanctuary *inviolably* sacred; to keep a promise *inviolably*.

The path prescrib'd, *inviolably* kept,
Upbraids the lawless sallies of mankind.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

inviolacy (in-vī′ō-lā-si), *n.* [< *inviola(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being inviolate: as, the *inviolacy* of an oath. [Rare.]

inviolate (in-vī′ō-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *inviolate* = Sp. Pg. *inviolado* = It. *inviolato*, < L. *inviolatus*, unhurt, < *in-* priv. + *violatus*, hurt: see *violate*.] Not violated; free from violation or hurt of any kind; secure against violation or impairment.

But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee. *Sir J. Denham*, Prudence.

In all the changes of his doubtful state,
His truth, like heaven's, was kept *inviolate*.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 486.

By shaping some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshaken still
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compass'd by the *inviolate* sea.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

inviolated† (in-vī′ō-lā-ted), *a.* Inviolate; unviolated.

That faculty alone fortune and nature have left *inviolated*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iv. 5.

inviolately (in-vī′ō-lāt-li), *adv.* In an inviolate manner; so as not to be violated; without violation.

Theire libertye (whiche they had kept *inviolatelye* by so manye ages). *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 273.

inviolateness (in-vī′ō-lāt-nes), *n.* The quality of being inviolate.

invious (in′vi-us), *a.* [< L. *invius*, without a road, impassable, < *in-* priv. + *via*, road, way: see *via*: cf. *devious*, *obvious*.] Impassable; untrodden. [Rare.]

If nothing can oppugnè love,
And virtue *invious* ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do
That brings both love and virtue too?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 886.

inviousness (in′vi-us-nes), *n.* The state of being invious or impassable. [Rare.]

Inviousness and emptiness, . . . where all is dark and unpassable, as perviousness is the contrary.
Dr. Ward, tr. of More's Pref. to his Philos. Works (1710).

invirility† (in-vi-ril′i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *virility*.] Lack of manhood; unmanliness; effeminacy.

Was ever the *invirility* of Nero, Heliogabalus, or Sardanapalus, those monsters if not shames of men and nature, comparable up to that which our artificiall stageplayers continually practise on the stage?
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I., v. 3.

inviront†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *environ*. *Boyle*.

invirtued†, *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *virtue* + *-ed*[2].] Endowed with virtue.

Apolloes sonne by certaine proofe now finds
Th' *invertued* hearbes have gainst such poyson power.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

inviscate (in-vis′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inviscated*, ppr. *inviscating*. [< LL. *inviscatus*, pp. of *inviscare* (> It. *inviscare* = Sp. Pg. *enviscar* = Pr. *inviscar*, *enviscar* = F. *invisquer*), smear with bird-lime, < L. *in*, in, on, + *viscum*, viscus, bird-lime: see *viscus*.] To daub or smear with glutinous matter. [Rare.]

Its [the chameleon's] food being flyes, . . . it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it *inviscates* and entangleth those insects. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 22.

inviscerate† (in-vis′e-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *inviscerātus*, pp. of *inviscerare*, put into the entrails, < L. *in*, in, + *viscera*, entrails: see *viscera*.] To root or implant deeply, as in the inward parts.

Our Saviour seemeth to have affected so much the *inviscerating* this disposition in our hearts, as he claimeth the first introduction of this precept [to love one another].
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xv. § 1.

inviscerate†, *a.* [< LL. *inviscerātus*, pp.: see the verb.] Rooted in the inward parts.

Man sigheth (as the Apostle saith) as burthened with *inviscerate* interests, longing to put on this pure spirituall vesture of filiall love.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xiv. § 3.

inviscid (in-vis′id), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *viscid*.] Not viscid or viscous; without viscosity.

invised†, *a.* [< L. *invisus*, unseen (< *in-* priv. + *visus*, seen), + *-ed*[2].] Invisible; unseen; uninspected. [Rare; known only in the following passage.]

The diamond—why, 'twas beautiful and hard,
Whereto his *invised* properties did tend.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 212.

[The meaning 'inspected, tried, investigated' is also suggested by some commentators.]

invisibility (in-viz-i-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *invisibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *invisibilité* = Pr. *invisibilitat* = Sp. *invisibilidad* = Pg. *invisibilidade* = It. *invisibilità*, < LL. *invisibilita(t-)s*, < L. *invisibilis*, not visible, unseen: see *invisible*.] 1. The state of being invisible; incapacity of being seen.

And he that challenged the boldest hand unto the picture of an echo must laugh at this attempt, not onely in the description of *invisibility*, but circumscription of ubiquity, and fetching under lines incomprehensible circularity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

2. That which is invisible.

Atoms and *invisibilities*. *Landor*.

invisible (in-viz′i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *invisible*, < OF. *invisible*, F. *invisible* = Pr. *invisible*, *envesible* = Sp. *invisible* = Pg. *invisivel* = It. *invisibile*, < L. *invisibilis*, not visible, unseen, < *in-* priv. + (LL.) *visibilis*, visible: see *visible*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not visible; incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight.

To us *invisible*, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works.
Milton, P. L., v. 157.

In vain we admire the lustre of anything seen: that which is truly glorious is *invisible*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 11.

The atom, then, is *invisible;* it never directly comes within the range of our perception.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 175.

We say therefore a line has always two points in common with a conic, but these are either distinct, or coincident, or *invisible*. The word imaginary is generally used instead of *invisible;* but, as the points have nothing to do with imagination, we prefer the word *invisible*, recommended originally by Clifford.
O. Henrici, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 799.

2. Out of sight; concealed or withdrawn from view: as, he keeps himself *invisible*.

I'll come in midst of all thy pride and mirth,
Invisible to all men but thyself.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 1.

Invisible church, the church in heaven and in the intermediate state; the church triumphant and the church expectant, as distinguished from the church militant.

Of the Church of God there be two parts, one triumphant and one militant, one invisible and the other visible. In the *invisible Church* are all they who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labours.
Bp. Forbes, Explanation of the Nicene Creed [(ed. 1888), p. 269.

Invisible green, a shade of green so dark as scarcely to be distinguishable from black.—**Invisible ink**. See *ink*[1].

II. *n.* 1. A Rosicrucian: so called because of the secret character of the organization.—2. One who rejects or denies the visible character or external organization of the church; specifically [*cap.*], a name given to certain German Protestants because they maintained that the church of Christ might be, and sometimes had been, invisible.—**The Invisible**, God; the Supreme Being.

Th' Invisible, in things scarce seen reveal'd,
To whom an atom is an ample field.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 61.

invisibleness (in-viz′i-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being invisible; invisibility.

invisibly (in-viz′i-bli), *adv.* In a manner to escape the sight; so as not to be seen.

Dear madam, think not me to blame;
Invisibly the fairy came. *Gay*, Fables, iii.

invision† (in-vizh′ọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *vision*.] Lack of vision; blindness.

This is agreeable unto the determination of Aristotle, who computeth the time of their anopsy or *invision* by that of their gestation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., p. 174.

invita Minerva (in-vī′tạ mi-nėr′vạ). [L.: *invitā*, abl. fem. of *invitus*, unwilling; *Minervā*, abl. (absolute) of *Minerva*, Minerva, the goddess of wisdom and genius: see *Minerva*.] Minerva being unwilling or unpropitious—that is, when without inspiration; when not in the vein or mood: used with reference to literary or artistic creation.

invitation (in-vi-tā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *invitation* = Sp. *invitacion* = It. *invitazione*, < L. *invitatio(n-)*, < *invitare*, invite: see *invite*.] 1. The act of inviting; solicitation to come, attend, or take part; an intimation of desire for the presence, company, or action of the person invited: as, an *invitation* to a wedding; an *invitation* to sing.

The tempter now
His *invitation* earnestly renew'd:
What doubts the Son of God to sit and eat?
Milton, P. R., ii. 367.

I was by *invitation* from Monsieur Cassini at the Observatoire Royal. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 52.

2. The written or spoken form with which a person is invited.

He received a list, and *invitations* were sent to all whose names were in it. *Daily Telegraph* (London), Sept. 11, 1884.

3. A drawing on by allurement or enticement; inducement; attraction; incitement.

The leer of *invitation*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3, 50.

There is no work that a man can apply himself to, no action that he can perform, to which there are greater *invitations*, greater motives—nay, I was going to say, greater temptations of all sorts, than to this of prayer.
Abp. Sharp, Works, I. xv.

How temptingly the landscape shines! the air
Breathes *invitation*. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ix.

4. In the Anglican communion office, the brief exhortation beginning "Ye that (or who) do truly and earnestly repent you," and introducing the confession. It is first found in the "Order of the Communion" (1548), and in the Prayer-book of 1549, and has been continued, with gradual modifications, in the various revisions of the Prayer-book. Also called, less properly, the *invitory*.

invitatorium (in-vī-tā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *invitatoria* (-ä). [ML., neut. of LL. *invitatorius*, invitatory: see *invitatory*.] Same as *invitatory*, *n.*

invitatory (in-vī′tā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *invitatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *invitatorio*, < LL. *invitatorius*, inviting, < L. *invitator*, one who invites, < *invitare*, invite: see *invite*.] **I.** *a.* Using or containing invitation.—**Invitatory psalm**, the Venite or 95th Psalm ("O come, let us sing unto the Lord"), said at matins or morning prayer before the psalms of the office: so called as inviting to praise. In the breviary offices it is immediately followed by a hymn. Its antiphon is called the *invitatory*.

II. *n.*; pl. *invitatories* (-riz). A form of invitation used in religious worship; something consisting of or containing invitation in church service.

The *invitatory*, "Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church," was new.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

Specifically—(*a*) A form of exhortation to praise; especially, in the daily office of the Western Church, the variable antiphon to the Venite at matins. In the Anglican matins or morning prayer the versicle "Praise ye the Lord" (founded on the former "Alleluia" or "Laus tibi"), with its response, "The Lord's name be praised," serves as unvarying invitatory. In the Greek Church the invariable invitatory is the triple "O come, let us worship . . . (Δεῦτε, προσκυνήσωμεν . . .)" before the psalms at each of the canonical hours.

Then was sung that quickening call of the royal prophet "Venite, exultemus Domino—Come, let us praise the Lord with joy, &c.," known in those times as now by the name of the *invitatory*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 4.

(*b*) An early name of the Roman introit. (*c*) Any text of Scripture chosen for the day, and used before the Venite or 95th Psalm.

invite (in-vīt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *invited*, ppr. *inviting*. [< F. *inviter* (OF. *envier*, ult. E. *vie*, q. v.) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *invitar* = It. *invitare*, < L. *invitare*, ask, bid, invite, entertain; origin uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To solicit to come, attend, or do something; request the presence,

company, or action of; summon because of desire, favor, or courtesy: as, to *invite* a friend to dinner; to *invite* one to dance.

Absalom had sheepshearers in Baal-hazor, . . . and Absalom *invited* all the king's sons. 2 Sam. xiii. 23.

No noontide bell *invites* the country round.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 190.

Not to the dance that dreadful voice *invites*,
It calls to death, and all the rage of fights.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 600.

They . . . entered into an association, and the city of London was *invited* to accede.
Goldsmith, Hist. England, xv.

2. To present allurement or incitement to; draw on or induce by temptation; solicit; incite.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
To inveigle and *invite* the unwary sense
Of them that pass unweeting by the way.
Milton, Comus, l. 538.

I saw nothing in this country that could *invite* me to a longer continuance. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 6.

To resent his [Frederic's] affronts was perilous; yet not to resent them was to deserve and to *invite* them.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

The outside stations will be the first to *invite* the savages, and if too far away we shall not know of the attack nor be able to come to the rescue.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 423.

=**Syn. 1.** *Convoke*, *Bid*, etc. See *call*[1].

II. *intrans.* To offer invitation or enticement; attract.

Come, Myrrha, let us on to the Euphrates;
The hour *invites*, the galley is prepared.
Byron, Sardanapalus, i. 2.

invite (in-vīt'), *n.* [< *invite*, *v.*] An invitation. [Now only colloq.]

The Lamprey swims to his Lord's *invites*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 305.

Adepts in every little meanness or contrivance likely to bring about an invitation (or, as they call it with equal good taste, an *invite*). *T. Hook*, Man of Many Friends.

Guest after guest arrived; the *invites* had been excellently arranged. *Dickens*, Sketches, Steam Excursion.

invitement (in-vīt'ment), *n.* [< OF. *invitement* = It. *invitamento*, < L. *invitamentum*, invitation, < *invitare*, invite: see *invite*.] **1†.** The act of inviting; invitation.

Nor would I wish any *invitement* of states or friends.
Chapman.

A fair *invitement* to a solemn feast.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

2. Enticement; allurement; temptation. [Rare.]

The little creature . . . was unable to resist the delicious *invitement* to repose which he there saw exhibited.
Lamb, Elia, p. 189.

inviter (in-vī'tėr), *n.* One who invites.

Friend with friend, th' *inviter* and the guest.
Harte, Supposed Epistle from Boëtius to his Wife.

invitiate (in-vish'i-āt), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *vitiate*, *a.*] Not vitiated; uncontaminated; pure.

Hers shall be
The *invitiate* firstlings of experience.
Lowell, The Cathedral.

inviting (in-vī'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *invite*, *v.*] **1.** The act of giving an invitation.—**2.** An invitation. [Rare.]

He hath sent me an earnest *inviting*.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 6, 11.

inviting (in-vī'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *invite*, *v.*] Alluring; tempting; attractive: as, an *inviting* prospect.

A cold bath, at such an hour and under such auspices, was anything but *inviting*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 144.

You cannot leave us now,
We must not part at this *inviting* hour.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

invitingly (in-vī'ting-li), *adv.* In an inviting manner; so as to attract; attractively.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done. *Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 123.

invitingness (in-vī'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being inviting; attractiveness.

Elegant flowers of speech, to which the nature and resemblances of things, as well as human fancies, have an aptitude and *invitingness*.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 165.

invitrifiable (in-vit'ri-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *vitrifiable*.] Incapable of being vitrified. See *vitrifiable*, *vitrification*.

invocate (in'vō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *invocated*, ppr. *invocating*. [< L. *invocatus*, pp. of *invocare*, call upon: see *invoke*.] **I.** *trans.* To call on or for in supplication; invoke.

Be it lawful that I *invocate* thy ghost
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2, 8.

Look in mine eye,
There you shall see dim grief swimming in tears
Invocating succour. *Lust's Dominion*, ii. 3.

II.† *intrans.* To call as in supplication.

Some call on heaven, some *invocate* on hell,
And fates and furies with their woes acquaint.
Drayton, Idea No. 39.

invocation (in-vō-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *invocation* = Pr. *invocacio*, *envocation* = Sp. *invocacion* = Pg. *invocação* = It. *invocazione*, < L. *invocatio*(*n*-), < *invocare*, call upon: see *invoke*, *invocate*.] **1.** The act of invoking or calling in prayer; the form or act of summoning or inviting presence or aid: as, *invocation* of the Muses.

'Tis a Greek *invocation* to call fools into a circle.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5, 61.

There is in religion no acceptable duty which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Any fustian *invocations*, captain, will serve as well as the best, so you rant them out well. *The Puritan*, iii. 4.

2. In *law*, a judicial call, demand, or order: as, the *invocation* of papers or evidence into a court. —**3.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) An invoking of the blessing of God upon any undertaking; especially, an opening prayer in a public service invoking divine blessing upon it; specifically, the words "In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen," "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen," used at the beginning of the Roman mass, before sermons in many Anglican churches, and on other occasions. (*b*) The third part of the prayer of consecration in the communion office of the American Book of Common Prayer, in the Scottish office of 1764 (from which that prayer is derived), and in the Nonjurors' office of 1718, on which, as well as on earlier Scottish and English offices and ancient Oriental liturgies, the Scottish office of 1764 is based. It follows the institution and the oblation, and invokes God the Father to send down the Holy Spirit on the eucharistic elements and on the communicants. A similar form of invocation (*epiclesis*), on which this is modeled, is found in the same sequence in almost all the more important primitive liturgies, and some authorities claim that it was originally universal. It is wanting, however, in the Roman Missal and in the present English Book of Common Prayer. In the first Prayer-book (1549) the invocation preceded the institution. (*c*) In the Roman Catholic and Anglican litanies, one of the petitions addressed to God in each person and in Trinity, and to the saints. The invocations are the first of the four main divisions of petitions in these litanies, the others being *deprecations* (with *obsecrations*), *intercessions*, and *supplications*. The response to the invocations addressed to God is "Miserere nobis," "Have mercy upon us," to which the Anglican Prayer-book adds "miserable sinners." The response to the invocations addressed to saints is "Ora (or Orate) pro nobis" ("Pray for us"). The invocations to saints are omitted in the Anglican litany.—**Invocation of saints**, in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other Christian churches, the act or practice of mentioning in prayer, asking the prayers of, or addressing prayers to angels or departed saints, in order to obtain their intercession with God.

invocatory (in-vok'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *invocatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *invocatorio*; as *invocate* + *-ory*.] Making invocation; invoking.

invoice (in'vois), *n.* [Prob. < F. *envois*, pl. of *envoi*, OF. *envoy*, a sending, conveyance (lettre d'*envoi*, an invoice): see *envoy*[1].] In *com.*, a written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, etc., with the value or prices and charges annexed. The word does not carry a necessary implication of ownership. In United States revenue law, an invoice sent from abroad is required to be made in triplicate and signed and dated by the seller of the merchandise described therein, and subsequently verified by the American consul or commercial agent of the United States in the port or country of shipment. The three invoices are classified as the *original*, or importer's, the *duplicate*, which is retained by the consul who verified it, and the *triplicate*, which is forwarded to the collector of the port to which the merchandise is consigned.

What English Merchant soever should pass through the Sound, it should be sufficient for him to register an *Invoice* of his Cargazon in the Custom house Book, and give his Bond to pay all duties at his return.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

The clerk on the high stool at the long mahogany desk behind the railing, hardly lifting his eyes from a heap of *invoices* before him. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 148.

Pro forma invoice. See *pro forma*.

invoice (in'vois), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invoiced*, ppr. *invoicing*. [< *invoice*, *n.*] To write or enter in an invoice; make an invoice of.

Goods, wares, and merchandise imported from Norway, and *invoiced* in the current dollar of Norway. *Madison*.

invoice-book (in'vois-bůk), *n.* A book in which invoices are copied.

invoke (in-vōk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invoked*, ppr. *invoking*. [< F. *invoquer* = Sp. Pg. *invocar* = It. *invocare*, < L. *invocare*, call upon, < *in*, in, on, + *vocare*, call: see *vocal*. Cf. *avoke*, *convoke*, *evoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] **1.** To address in supplication; call on for protection or aid: as, to *invoke* the Supreme Being; to *invoke* the Muses.

Whilst I *invoke* the Lord, whose power shall me defend.
Surrey, Ps. lxxiii.

To this oath they did not *invoke* any celestial divinity, or divine attribute, but only called to witness the river Styx. *Bacon*, Political Fables, ii.

2. To call for with earnest desire; make supplication or prayer for: as, to *invoke* God's mercy.

No storm-tost sailor sighs for slumbering seas,
He dreads the tempest, but *invokes* the breeze.
Crabbe, The Library.

The King of the Netherlands *invoked* the mediation of the five powers. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 49.

3. In *law*, to call for judicially: as, to *invoke* depositions or evidence.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To implore, supplicate, adjure, solicit, beseech.

invoker (in-vō'kėr), *n.* One who invokes.

All respectable names, but none of them will in the long run save its *invoker*.
M. Arnold, Schools and Universities, p. 273.

involatile (in-vol'a-til), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *volatile*.] Not volatile; incapable of being vaporized.

The ash or *involatile* constituents of wine.
Encyc. Brit., I. 173.

involuble† (in-vol'ū-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *voluble*.] Not turning or changing; unchangeable; immutable.

Even Thee, the Cause of Causes,
Source of all, . . .
Infallible, *involuble*, insensible.
Sylvester, Little Bartas (trans.), l. 161.

involucel (in-vol'ū-sel), *n.* [= F. *involucelle* = Pg. *involucello*, < NL. *involucellum*, dim. of *involucrum*, involucre: see *involucre*.] In *bot.*, a secondary involucre in a compound cluster of flowers, as in many of the *Umbelliferæ*. See cut under *inflorescence* (fig. 9).

involucella, *n.* Plural of *involucellum*.

involucellate (in-vol-ū-sel'āt), *a.* [< *involucel*(*l*) + *-ate*[1].] Having involucels.

involucellum (in-vol-ū-sel'um), *n.*; pl. *involucella* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *involucel*.

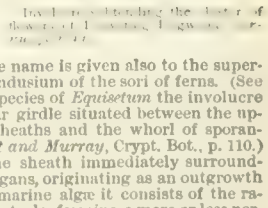
involucra, *n.* Plural of *involucrum*.

involucral (in'vō-lū-kral), *a.* [< *involucre* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an involucre or to an involucrum, or having an involucrum.

Involucratæ (in-vol-ū-krā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hooker and Baker, 1868), fem. pl. of *involucratus*, involucrate: see *involucrate*.] A division of polypodiaceous ferns, containing those tribes which have the sori or fruit-dots furnished with an involucre or indusium.

involucrate (in-vō-lū'krāt), *a.* [< NL. *involucratus*, < *involucrum*, involucre: see *involucre*.] Having an involucre.

involucre (in'vō-lū-kėr), *n.* [= F. *involucre* = Sp. Pg. It. *involucro*, < NL. *involucrum*, < L. *involvere*, roll up, wrap up: see *involve*.] **1.** In *bot.*, any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers. In umbelliferous plants it consists of separate narrow bracts placed in a single whorl; in many composite plants these organs are imbricated in several rows. In some species of *Cornus*, many *Labiatæ*, and other plants, the involucre is white or variously colored, constituting the showy part of the flower. (See cut.) The same name is given also to the superincumbent covering or indusium of the sori of ferns. (See *indusium*, 2.) In some species of *Equisetum* the involucre is the annulus or annular girdle situated between the uppermost whorl of leaf-sheaths and the whorl of sporangiferous scales. (*Bennett and Murray*, Crypt. Bot., p. 110.) In the *Hepaticæ* it is the sheath immediately surrounding the female sexual organs, originating as an outgrowth of the plant-body. In marine algæ it consists of the ramuli subtending a conceptacle, forming a more or less perfect whorl around it. (*Harvey*, Brit. Marine Algæ, Glossary.)



Involucre of the flower of buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*).

2. In *anat.*, a membranous envelop, as the pericardium.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, an involucrum.

involucred (in'vō-lū-kėrd), *a.* In *bot.*, having an involucre, as umbels, etc.

involucret (in-vō-lū'kret), *n.* [< *involucre* + *-et*.] An involucel.

involuciriform (in-vō-lū'kri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *involucrum*, involucre, + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling an involucre. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

involucrum (in-vō-lū'krum), *n.*; pl. *involucra* (-krä). [NL., < L. *involucrum*, that in which something is wrapped, < *involvere*, wrap up: see

involve.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a kind of sheath or involucre about the bases of the thread-cells of acalephs.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *involucre*. (*b*) Same as *calyx*. *Person.*

involuntarily (in-vol'un-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In an involuntary manner; not spontaneously; without one's will.

involuntariness (in-vol'un-tā-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being involuntary.

involuntary (in-vol'un-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *involontaire* = Sp. Pg. *involuntario*, < LL. *involuntarius*, unwilling, < L. *in-* priv. + *voluntarius*, willing: see *voluntary*.] 1. Not voluntary or willing; contrary or opposed to will or desire; unwilling; unintentional: as, *involuntary* submission; an *involuntary* listener.

> The gathering number, as it moves along,
> Involves a vast *involuntary* throng.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 82.

2. Not voluntary or willed; independent of volition or consenting action of the mind; without the agency of the will: as, *involuntary* muscular action; an *involuntary* groan.

> This at least I think evident, that we find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear, continue or end several actions of our minds, and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or preference of the mind ordering, or, as it were, commanding the doing or not doing such or such a particular action. . . . The forbearance of that action, consequent to such order or command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind is called *involuntary*.
> *Locke.*
>
> Steals down my cheek the *involuntary* tear.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, IV. i. 38.

Involuntary action. See *action*, 7 (*b*).—**Involuntary bankruptcy.** See *bankruptcy*.—**Involuntary escape.** See *escape*, 3.

involuntomotory (in-vol″un-tō-mō'tō-ri), *a.* [< *involuntary*) + *motory*.] Having or pertaining to motor influence or effect which is not subject to the will, as the involuntary muscular action of the heart, intestines, etc.: specifically applied by Remak to that one of the four germ-layers of the embryo which corresponds to the splanchnopleure of other writers. This is the inner division of the mesoblast, distinguished from the voluntomotory or somatopleural division.

> The *involunto-motory*, corresponding to the visceral wall or splanchno-pleure. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 167.

involutant (in-vō-lū'tant), *n.* [< *involute* + *-ant*.] In *math.*, the topical resultant of the powers and products of powers of two matrices of the same order.

involute (in'vō-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *involu* = It. *involuto*, < L. *involutus*, pp. of *involvere*, roll up, wrap up: see *involve*.] I. *a.* 1. Rolled up; wrapped up. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, rolled inward from the edge or edges: said of leaves in vernation, of the petals of flowers in estivation, and of the margin of the cup in the *Discomycetes*, etc. Also *involutive*. (*b*) In *conch.*, having the whorls closely wound round the axis, and nearly or entirely concealing it, as the shells of *Cypræidæ*, *Olividæ*, etc. Also *involved*. (*c*) In *entom.*, curved spirally, as the antennæ of certain *Hymenoptera*.

1, Branch of Poplar, showing involute leaves; 2, outline of transverse section of an involute leaf.

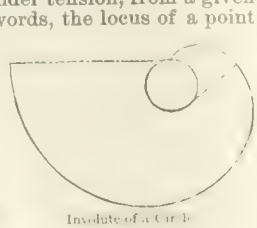
2. Involved; confusedly mingled. [Rare.]

> The style is so *involute* that one cannot help fancying it must be falsely constructed. *Poe*, Marginalia, cxvii.

II. *n.* 1. That which is involved. [Rare.]

> Far more of our deepest thoughts and feelings pass to us through perplexed combinations of concrete objects, pass to us as *involutes* (if I may coin that word) in compound experiences incapable of being disentangled, than ever reach us directly, and in their own abstract shapes.
> *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, i.

2. In *geom.*, the curve traced by any point of a flexible and inextensible string when the latter is unwrapped, under tension, from a given curve; or, in other words, the locus of a point in a right line which rolls, without sliding, over a given curve. The curve by unwrapping which a series of involutes is obtained is said to be their common evolute, and any two involutes of a curve constitute a pair of parallel curves, their corresponding tangents being parallel, and their corresponding points, situated on the same normal, being at a constant distance from one another.



Involute of a Circle.

involuted (in'vō-lū-ted), *a.* Same as *involute*.

involution (in-vō-lū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *involution* = Pr. *envolucio* = It. *involuzione*, < LL. *involutio*(*n-*), a rolling up, < L. *involvere*, pp. *involutus*, roll up: see *involve*.] 1. The act of involving, infolding, or inwrapping; a rolling or folding in or round.

> Gloom that sought to strengthen itself by tenfold *involution* in the night of solitary woods.
> *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

2. The state of being entangled or involved; complication.

> The faculty to be trained is the judgment, the practical judgment at work among matters in which its possessor is deeply interested, not from the desire of Truth only, but from his own *involution* in the matters of which he is to judge. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 17.

3. Something involved or entangled; a complication.

> Such the clue
> Of Cretan Ariadne ne'er explain'd!
> Hooks! angles! crooks! and *involutions* wild!
> *Shenstone*, Economy, iii.

4†. A membranous covering or envelop; an involucre.

> Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or membranous covering, commonly called the silly-how, that sometimes is found about the heads of children.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

5. In *gram.*, complicated construction; the lengthening out of a sentence by the insertion of member within member; the separation of the subject from its predicate by the interjection of matter that should follow the verb or be placed in another sentence.

> The long *involutions* of Latin periods. *Lowell.*

6. In *math.*: (*a*) The multiplication of a quantity into itself any number of times, so as to produce a positive integral power of that quantity. Thus, the operation by which the third power of 5 is found, namely, the multiplication of 5 by itself, making 25, and of the product by 5 again, making 125, is *involution*. In this sense *involution* is opposed to *evolution*, 3 (*b*). (*b*) The raising of a quantity to any power, positive, negative, fractional, or imaginary. In this sense *involution* includes evolution as a particular case. (*c*) A unidimensional continuous series of elements (such as the points of a line), considered as having a definite one-to-one correspondence with themselves, such that infinitely neighboring elements correspond to infinitely neighboring elements, and such that if A corresponds to B, then B corresponds to A: in other words, the elements are associated in conjugate pairs, so that any pair of conjugate elements may by a continuous motion come into coincidence with any other without ceasing, at any stage of the motion, to be conjugate. This is the usual meaning of *involution* in geometry; it dates from Desargues (1639). There are either two real sibi-conjugate or self-corresponding elements in an involution, when it is called a *hyperbolic involution*; or there are none, when it is called an *elliptic involution*. If $U = 0$, $V = 0$, $W = 0$ are three quadratic equations determining three pairs of points in an involution, then these three equations are in a syzygy $\lambda U + \mu V + \nu W = 0$; or if the three equations are $ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 = 0$, $a'x^2 + b'xy + c'y^2 = 0$, $a''x^2 + b''xy + c''y^2 = 0$, then the syzygy may be thus written:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a, & b, & c \\ a', & b', & c' \\ a'', & b'', & c'' \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

The six elements are said to be an *involution of six*, or, if one or two of them are sibi-conjugate, an *involution of five* or *of four* elements. If the points of a line in a plane are in involution, let any conic (or degenerate conic) be drawn through any pair of conjugate points, and another conic through any other pair; then any conic through the four intersections of these conics will cut the line in a pair of conjugate points. That point of an involution which corresponds to the point at infinity is termed the *center of the involution*. (*d*) Any series of pairs of loci represented by an equation $\lambda U + \mu V = 0$, where λ and μ are numerical constants for each locus, and $U = 0$ and $V = 0$ are equations to two loci of the same order. (*e*) Any unidimensional continuum of elements associated in sets of any constant number by a continuous law. According as there are two, three, four, etc., in each set, the involution is said to be *quadratic*, *cubic*, *quartic* (or *biquadratic*), etc. (*f*) The implication of a relation in a system of other relations. *Cayley*, On Abstract Geometry, § 29.—7. In *physiol.*, the resorption which organs undergo after enlargement or distention: as, the *involution* of the uterus, which is thus restored to its normal size after pregnancy.—**Center of an involution.** See *center*, 1.—**Elliptic involution.** See *elliptic*.—**Involution of six screws**, a system of six screws containing only five degrees of freedom on a rigid body.—**Mechanical involution**, a relation between a series of pairs of lines such that, taking any three pairs, forces may be made to act along them whose statical sum is zero.—**The involution of notions**, in *logic*, the relation of a notion to another whose depth it includes.

involutive (in'vō-lū-tiv), *a.* [< *involute* + *-ive*.] In *bot.*, same as *involute*, 1 (*a*).

involutorial (in″vō-lū-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *involute* + *-ory* + *-al*.] Of the nature of geometrical involution; connecting a system of objects in pairs.—**Involutorial homology**, a homology whose parameter is -1.—**Involutorial relation**, a relation between two variables, x and y, such that $y = Fx$ and $x = Fy$: a term introduced by Siebeck.

involve (in-volv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *involved*, ppr. *involving*. [< OF. *involver* = Sp. *envolver* = Pg. *involver* = It. *involvere*, < L. *involvere*, roll in, roll up, wrap up, < *in*, in, on, + *volvere*, roll: see *volute*. Cf. *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *revolve*.] 1. To roll or fold in or wrap up so as to conceal; envelop on all sides; cover completely; infold; specifically, in *zoöl.*, to encircle completely: as, a mark *involving* a joint; wings *involving* the body.

> If it [the sun] should, but one Day, cease to shine,
> Th' vnpurged Aire to Water would resolue,
> And Water would the mountain tops *involve*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.
>
> A rolling cloud
> *Involv'd* the mount; the thunder roar'd aloud.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xvii. 671.
>
> The further history of this neglected plantation is *involved* in gloomy uncertainty. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 85.

2. To entwine; entangle; implicate; bring into entanglement or complication, literally or figuratively: as, an *involved* problem; to *involve* a nation in war; to be *involved* in debt.

> Judgement rashly giv'n ofttimes *involves* the Judge himself. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.
>
> Some of serpent kind,
> Wondrous in length and corpulence, *involved*
> Thèir snaky folds. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 433.
>
> Fearing that our stay till the very excessive heats were past might *involve* us in another difficulty, that of missing the Etesian winds. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 43.
>
> We seem to have certain direct perceptions, and to attain to others by a more or less *involved* process of reasoning. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 12.

3. To bring into a common relation or connection; hence, to include as a necessary or logical consequence; imply; comprise.

> The welfare of each is daily more *involved* in the welfare of all. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 483.
>
> A knowledge of the entire history of a particle is shown to be *involved* in a complete knowledge of its state at any moment. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 3.
>
> All kinds of mental work *involve* attention.
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 13.

4. In *arith.* and *alg.*, to raise to any assigned power; multiply, as a quantity, into itself a given number of times: as, a quantity *involved* to the third or fourth power.—**Syn. 2.** *Entangle*, etc. (see *implicate*); twine, intertwine, interweave, interlace.—3. *Imply*, *Involve* (see *imply*); embrace, contain.

involved (in-volvd'), *p. a.* 1. In *conch.*, same as *involute*, 1 (*b*).—2. In *her.*, same as *enveloped*.

involvedness (in-vol'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being involved; involvement. [Rare.]

> But how shall the mind of man . . . extricate itself out of this comprisure and *involvedness* in the bodies, passions, and infirmities?
> *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. x. § 1.

involvement (in-volv'ment), *n.* [< *involve* + *-ment*.] The act of involving, or the state of being involved or implicated; entanglement: as, *involvement* in debt, or in intrigues.

> The spectators were shivering at the Athenian's mishap, and the Sidonian, Byzantine, and Corinthian were striving, with such skill as they possessed, to avoid *involvement* in the ruin. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 363.

invulgar† (in-vul'gär), *v. t.* [< *in-*^{2} + *vulgar*.] To cause to become vulgar or common.

> It did so much invile the estimate
> Of th' open'd and *invulgar'd* mysteries.
> *Daniel*, Musophilus.

invulgar† (in-vul'gär), *a.* [< *in-*^{3} + *vulgar*.] Not vulgar; refined.

> Judg'd the sad parents this lost infant ow'd
> Were as *invulgar* as their fruit was fair.
> *Drayton*, Moses, i.

invulnerability (in-vul″ne-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *invulnérabilité* = Sp. *invulnerabilidad* = It. *invulnerabilità*; as *invulnerable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality or state of being invulnerable.

invulnerable (in-vul'ne-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *invulnérable* = Sp. *invulnerable* = Pg. *invulneravel* = It. *invulnerabile*, < L. *invulnerabilis*, invulnerable, < *in-* priv. + (LL.) *vulnerabilis*, vulnerable: see *vulnerable*.] 1. Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded, hurt, or harmed.

> Achilles is not quite *invulnerable*; the sacred waters did not wash the heel by which Thetis held him.
> *Emerson*, Compensation.

Hence—2. Not to be damaged or injuriously affected by attack: as, *invulnerable* arguments or evidence.

He exhorted his hearers to lay aside their prejudices, and arm themselves against the shafts of malice or misfortune by *invulnerable* patience. *Johnson*, Rasselas, xviii.

invulnerableness (in-vul'ne-ra-bl-nes), *n.* Invulnerability.

invulnerably (in-vul'ne-ra-bli), *adv.* In an invulnerable manner; so as to be proof against wounds, injury, or assault; of an argument, irrefutably.

invulnerate† (in-vul'ne-rāt), *a.* [= Pg. *invulnerado*, < L. *invulneratus*, unwounded, < *in-* priv. + *vulneratus*, pp. of *vulnerare*, wound: see *vulnerate*.] Without wound; unhurt.

Not at all on those [skulls]
That are *invulnerate* and free from blows.
S. Butler, Satire upon Marriage.

invultuation (in-vul-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *invultuatio(n-)*, *invultuacio(n-)*, < **invultuare*, *invultare* (> OF. *envouter*, F. *envoûter*), stab or pierce the face or body of (a person), that is (to medieval superstition the same thing), of an image of him made of wax or clay (see def.), < L. *in*, in, into, + *vultus*, face.] The act of stabbing or piercing with a sharp instrument a wax or clay image of a person, under the belief that the person himself, though absent and unconscious of the act, will thereupon languish and die: a kind of spell or witchcraft believed in in ancient times and in the middle ages. The practice was so common, and belief in its fatal effects so general, that laws were enacted against it. It was called in Anglo-Saxon *stacung*, 'staking.'

invye†, *n.* A Middle English form of *envy*.

inwall (in-wâl'), *v. t.* [Also *enwall*; < *in-*[1] + *wall*[1]; cf. *immure*.] To wall in; inclose or fortify with a wall. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, iii. 31.

A mountainous range . . . swept far to the north, and ultimately merged in those eternal hills that *inwall* every horizon. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

inwall (in'wâl), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *wall*[1].] 1†. An inner wall.

The hinges piecemeal flew, and through the fervent little rock
Thunder'd a passage; with his weight th' *inwall* his breast did knock. *Chapman*, Iliad, xii. 448.

2. Specifically, the interior wall of a blast-furnace.

inwandering (in'won"dėr-ing), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *wandering*.] A wandering in. [Rare.]

This *inwandering* of differentiated cells. *A. Hyatt.*

inward, inwards (in'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *inward*, < AS. *inweard*, adv., < *in*, in, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*. The form *inwards* (= D. *inwaarts* = G. *einwärts* = Dan. *indvortes* = Sw. *invertes*) is later, with adv. gen. suffix *-s*.] 1. Toward the inside; toward the interior or center.

Sewed Furres with bones and sinewes for their clothing, which they ware *inward* in Winter, outward in Summer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

Primitively, however, in all animals, and permanently in some (e. g. Tortoises), both these joints (the elbow and the knee) are so conditioned as to open *inwards*.
Mivart, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 117.

2. Into the mind or soul.

Celestial Light,
Shine *inward*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 52.

I would ask what else is reflecting besides turning the mental eye *inwards*? *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, I. i. 11.

[The forms *inward* and *inwards* are used either indifferently or with some reference to euphony.]

inward (in'wärd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *inward*, *inneward*, < AS. *inneweard* (also *innanweard*) (= OHG. *inwart*, *inwarti*, *inwerti*, MHG. *inwart*, *inwerte*), inward, < *inne*, in (< *in*, in), + *-weard*: see *in*[1] and *-ward*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated or being within; pertaining to the interior or internal parts: as, the *inward* parts of a person or of a country.

So, stubborn Flints their *inward* Heat conceal,
'Till Art and Force th' unwilling Sparks reveal.
Congreve, To Dryden.

To gritty meal he grinds
The bones of fish, or *inward* bark of trees.
J. Dyer, Fleece, i.

2. Pertaining to or connected with the intimate thoughts or feelings of the soul.

So, bursting frequent from Atrides' breast,
Sighs following sighs his *inward* fears confest.
Pope, Iliad, x. 12.

Behold! as day by day the spirit grows,
Thou see'st by *inward* light things hid before;
Till what God is, thyself, his image shows.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 64.

3†. Intimate; familiar; confidential; private.

Sir, the king is a noble gentleman; and my familiar, I do assure you, very good friend. For what is *inward* between us, let it pass. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1, 102.

Come, we must be *inward*, thou and I all one.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent.

[He was] so *inward* with my Lord Obrien that, after a few moneths of that gentleman's death, he married his widow. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 22, 1674.

4. Deep; low; muffled; half-audible: as, he spoke in an *inward* voice.

As the dog [in dreams]
With *inward* yelp and restless forefoot plies
His function of the woodland. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

Inward euthanasia, light, etc. See the nouns.—**Inward part** (of a sacrament), that part of a sacrament which is not perceptible to the senses, as the body and blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper, or the gift of regeneration in baptism. Also called *res sacramenti*.—**Inward place**, in *logic*, a place which yields an argument appertaining to the nature and substance of the matter in question.—**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Internal*, *Interior*, etc. See *inner*.

II. *n.* 1. The inside; especially, in the plural, the inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera.

The thought whereof
Doth, like a poisonous mineral, gnaw my *inwards*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1, 306.

The little book which in your language you have called Saggi Morali. But I give it a weightier name, entitling it Faithful Discourses, or the *Inwards* of Things.
Bacon, To Father Fulgentio, 1625.

2†. *pl.* Mental endowments; intellectual parts.

To guide the Grecian darts,
Juno and Pallas, with the god that doth the earth embrace,
And most for man's use, Mercurie (whom good wise *inwards* grace),
Were partially, and all employ'd. *Chapman*, Iliad, xx.

3†. An intimate.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his: A shy fellow was the duke.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2, 138.

Salute him fairly; he's a kind gentleman, a very *inward* of mine. *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

inwardly (in'wärd-li), *adv.* [< ME. *inwardliche*, *inwardlike*, *inwardlie*, *inwardli*, < AS. *inweardlīce* (= OHG. *inwertlīhho*), < *inweard*, inward: see *inward*.] 1. In an inward manner; internally; privately; secretly.

Let Benedick, like cover'd fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1, 78.

Thou art *inwardly* desirous of vain-glory in all that thou sayest or dost. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 127.

2. Toward the center: as, to curve *inwardly*.—3†. Intimately; thoroughly.

I shall desire to know him more *inwardly*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

4. In a low tone; not aloud; to one's self.

He shrunk and muttered *inwardly*.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

Half *inwardly*, half audibly she spoke.
Tennyson, Geraint.

inwardness (in'wärd-nes), *n.* [< ME. *inwardnesse*; < *inward* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being inward or internal; inclosure within.

Such a name [antrum] could not have been given to any individual cave unless the idea of being within, or *inwardness*, had been present in the mind.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., p. 375.

2. Internal state; indwelling character or quality; the nature of a thing as it is in itself.

Sense cannot arrive to the *inwardness*
Of things, nor penetrate the crusty fence
Of constipated matter.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 28.

3. Inner meaning; real significance or drift; essential purpose.

I should without any difficulty pronounce that his [Homer's] fables had no such *inwardness* in his own meaning.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 146.

The true *inwardness* of the late Southern policy of the Republican party. *New York Tribune*, April, 1877.

4†. Intimacy; familiarity; attachment.

You know my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1, 247.

And [the Duke of York] did, with much *inwardness*, tell me what was doing. *Pepys*, Diary, Aug. 23, 1668.

5†. The inwards; the heart; the soul.

ȝhe ben not angwischid in us, but ȝhe ben angwischid in ȝhoure *ynwardnessis*. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. vi. 12.

inwards, *adv.* See *inward*.

inweave (in-wēv'), *v. t.*; pret. *inwove*, pp. *inwoven* (sometimes *inwove*), ppr. *inweaving*. [< *in*[1] + *weave*.] 1. To weave together; intermingle by or as if by weaving.

Down they cast
Their crowns *inwove* with amarant and gold.
Milton, P. L., iii. 352.

The dusky strand of Death *inwoven* here
With dear Love's tie. *Tennyson*, Maud, xviii. 7.

2. To weave in; introduce into a web in the process of manufacture, as a pattern, an inscription, or the like.

inwheel†, **enwheel**† (in-, en-hwēl'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *wheel*.] To encircle.

Heaven's grace *inwheel* ye!
And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 2.

inwheel (in'hwēl), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *wheel*.] The inner wheel of a mill. *Halliwell.*

inwick (in'wik), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *wick*[3].] In the game of curling, a stroke by which the stone comes very near the tee after passing through a wick.

The stone, in a graceful parabola, curls gently inwards, takes an *inwick* off the inner edge of another, and circles in to lie—a pot-lid in the very tee.
Montreal Daily Star, Carnival No., 1884.

inwit† (in'wit), *n.* [ME. *inwit*, *inwyt*, < AS. *inwit*, consciousness, conscience, < *in*, in, + *wit*, knowledge: see *wit*, *n.*] Inward knowledge; understanding; conscience. This word is best known in the title of a Middle English work in the Kentish dialect, "The Ayenbite of *Inwyt*," that is, Remorse of Conscience, translated in the year 1340 by Dan Michel, a monk, from a French work entitled "Le somme des vices et des vertues."

Inwit in the hed is and helpeth the soule,
For thorw his connynge he kepeth Caro et Anima
In rule and in reson bote rechcles hit make.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 49.

inwith†, *prep.* [ME. *inwith*, *inewith*, *iwith*; < *in*[1] + *with*[1]. Cf. *within*.] Within; in.

His wyf and eek his doghter hath he left *inwith* his hous.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

in-wonet, *v. t.* [ME. (= D. MLG. *inwonen* = G. *einwohnen*), < *in*, in, + *wonen*, dwell: see *won*[2].] To dwell in; inhabit; hold.

[She] enfourmet hym fully of the fre rewme,
That the worthy *in-wonet*, as a wale kyng.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13864.

inwood† (in-wůd'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *wood*[1].] To hide in woods.

He got out of the river, and . . . *inwooded* himself so as the ladies lost the farther marking his sportfulness.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

inwork (in-wėrk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inworked* or *inwrought*, ppr. *inworking*. [< *in*[1] + *work*.] I. *trans.* To work in or into: as, to *inwork* gold or any color, as in embroidery: commonly used in the past participle.

His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 105.

And from these dangers you will never be wholly free till you have utterly extinguished your vicious inclinations, and *inwrought* all the virtues of religion into your natures. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, I. iv. § 5.

II. *intrans.* To work or operate within. [Rare.]

inworking (in'wėr-king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *inwork*, *v.*] Operation within; energy exerted inwardly, as in the mind or soul: as, the *inworking* of the Holy Spirit.

inworn (in-wōrn'), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *worn*, pp. of *wear*.] Worn or worked into; inwrought.

I perswade me that whatever faultines was but superficial to Prelaty at the beginning, is now by the just judgment of God long since branded and *inworn* into the very essence thereof. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

inwrap[1], **enwrap**[1] (in-, en-rap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inwrapped*, *enwrapped*, ppr. *inwrapping*, *enwrapping*. [< ME. *inwrappen*, *enwrappen*, also *inwlappen*; < *in-*[1], *en-*[1], + *wrap*.] 1. To cover by or as if by wrapping; infold; hence, to include.

David might well look to be *inwrapped* in the common destruction. *Bp. Hall*, Numbering of the People.

So when thick clouds *inwrap* the mountain's head,
O'er heav'n's expanse like one black ceiling spread.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 354.

Here comes to me Roland, with a delicacy of sentiment leading and *inwrapping* him like a divine cloud or holy ghost. *Emerson*, Behavior.

2. To involve in difficulty or perplexity; perplex.

The case is no sooner made than resolved, if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perspicuously. *Bacon.*

And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madness. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3, 3.

inwrap[2]†, **enwrap**[2]† (in-, en-rap'), *v. t.* [Prob. for **inrap*, **enrap*; < *in-*[2], *en-*[2], + *rap*[2]. Cf. *rapt*.] To transport; enrapture.

For, if such holy song
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold.
Milton, Nativity, l. 134.

inwrapment, enwrapment (in-, en-rap'ment), *n.* [< *inwrap*[1], *enwrap*[1], + *-ment*.] 1. The act of inwrapping, or the state of being inwrapped. —2. That which inwraps; a covering; a wrapper.

They wreathed together a foliature of the fig-tree, and made themselves *enwrapments*.
Shuckford, The Creation, p. 203.

inwrapped, enwrapped (in-, en-rapt'), *p. a.* Same as *enwrapped*.

inwreathe, enwreathe (in-, en-rēŦH'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inwreathed*, *enwreathed*, ppr. *in-*

wreathe, *wreathing*. [< *in*-1, *en*-1, + *wreathe*.] To surround with, or as if with a wreath. *Mallet*. An oyster-bed. The odora.

inwrought (in-rôt'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *inwork*.] Wrought or worked in or into; having something (specifically, figures or patterns) worked into it.

io[1] (ī'ō), *int.* [L. *io*, = Gr. *iō*, an exclamation of joy or pleased excitement: cf. *O*, *oh*, etc.] A Latin interjection, or exclamation of joy or triumph: sometimes used as a noun in English.

> Hark! how around the hills rejoice,
> And to ks reflected *ios* sing.
> *Congreve*, Ode on Namur, st. 10.

Io[2] (ī'ō), *n.* [L. *Io*, < Gr. Ἰώ.] 1. In *myth.*, a daughter of Inachus, metamorphosed into a heifer and caused to be tormented by a terrible gadfly by Hera, in jealous revenge for the favors of Zeus. See *Argus*, 1.—2. The innermost of the four satellites of Jupiter.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of vanessoid butterflies. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The peacock butterfly, *Vanessa io*: used both as the technical specific name and as an English word. (*c*) [*l. c.*] A showy and beautiful moth of North America, *Hyperchiria io*, or *Saturnia io*, of yellow coloration, with prominent pink and bluish eyes on the hinder wings. The larva is covered with bunches of stinging spines, and feeds on many plants and trees, as Indian corn, cotton, hops, clover, elm, and cherry. The eggs are laid in clusters on the under side of the leaf.

Hyperchiria io, natural size.

iodal (ī'ō-dal), *n.* [< *iod*(*ine*) + *al*(*cohol*).] An oleaginous liquid (CI_3CHO) obtained by the action of alcohol and nitric acid on iodine. Its effects are said to be similar to those of chloral.

iodargyrite (ī-ō-där'ji-rīt), *n.* Same as *iodyrite*.

iodate[1] (ī'ō-dāt), *n.* [< *iod*(*ine*) + *-ate*[1].] Any compound of iodic acid with a base. The iodates form deflagrating mixtures with combustibles, and when they are heated to low redness oxygen gas is disengaged, and a metallic iodide remains. They are all of very sparing solubility, excepting the iodates of the alkalis. See *iodic*.

iodate[2] (ī'ō-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iodated*, ppr. *iodating*. [< *iod*(*ine*) + *-ate*[2].] To combine, impregnate, or treat with iodine.

> One variety of *iodated* paper. *Ure*, Dict., III. 567.

iodic (ī-od'ik), *a.* [< *iod*(*ine*) + *-ic*.] Containing iodine: as, *iodic* silver. **Iodic acid**, HIO_3, an acid formed by the action of oxidizing agents on iodine in presence of water or alkalis. Iodic acid is a white semi-transparent solid substance, which is inodorous, but has an astringent, sour taste. It is very soluble in water, and detonates when heated with charcoal, sugar, and sulphur. Deoxidizing agents reduce it partly to hydriodic acid, which then reacts upon the remaining iodic acid to form iodine and water. It combines with metallic oxids, forming salts, which are named *iodates*, and these, like the chlorates, yield oxygen when heated, and an iodide remains.

iodide (ī'ō-did or -dīd), *n.* [< *iod*(*ine*) + *-ide*[1].] A compound of iodine with an element more electropositive than itself: thus, sodium *iodide*, etc.—**Iodide of ethyl**, ethyl iodide (C_2H_5I), a colorless liquid insoluble in water, having a penetrating ethereal odor and taste, used in medicine, by inhalation, to introduce iodine rapidly into the system.

iodiferous (ī-ō-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< *iod*(*ine*) + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding iodine: as, *iodiferous* plants.

iodine (ī'ō-din or -dīn), *n.* [= F. *iodine*, < Gr. ἰοειδής, like a violet (< ἴον, a violet, = L. *viola*, > ult. E. *violet*), + *-ine*[2].] Chemical symbol, I; atomic weight, 126.85. In *chem.*, a peculiar non-metallic elementary solid substance, forming one of the group of halogens. It exists in the water of the ocean and mineral springs, in marine mollusks, in seaweeds, and in the nitrate deposits of western South America. At ordinary temperatures it is a solid crystalline body. Its color is bluish-black or grayish-black, with a metallic luster. It is often in scales, resembling those of micaceous iron ore; sometimes in brilliant rhomboidal plates or in elongated octahedrons. The specific gravity of solid iodine is 4.95. It fuses at 225° F., and boils at 347°. Its vapor, which is very dense, is of an exceedingly rich violet color, a character to which it owes the name of *iodine*. It is a bad conductor of electricity, and, like oxygen and chlorine, is electronegative. It is very sparingly soluble in water, but dissolves copiously in alcohol and in ether, forming dark-brown liquids. It possesses strong powers of combination, and forms with the pure metals and most of the simple non-metallic substances compounds which are named *iodides*. With hydrogen and oxygen it forms iodic acid; combined with hydrogen it forms hydriodic acid. Like chlorin, it destroys vegetable colors, but with less energy. Iodine has a very acrid taste, and its odor somewhat resembles that of chlorin. It is an irritant poison, and is of great service in medicine. It is used externally as a counter-irritant, the skin or mucous membrane being painted with the tincture; and also internally, both as iodine and in combination, especially as iodide of potash. Starch is a characteristic test of iodine, forming with it a deep-blue compound. This test is so delicate that a solution of starch dropped into water containing less than a millionth part of iodine is tinged blue.—**Iodine green.** See *green*.—**Iodine scarlet.** Same as *pure scarlet* (which see, under *scarlet*).

iodism (ī'ō-dizm), *n.* [< *iod*(*ine*) + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, a peculiar derangement of the system produced by the excessive use of iodine or its salts.

iodize (ī'ō-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iodized*, ppr. *iodizing*. [< *iod*(*ine*) + *-ize*.] 1. In *med.*, to treat with iodine; affect with iodine.—2. In *photog.*, to impregnate, as collodion, with iodine; add iodine or an iodide to.

iodizer (ī'ō-dī-zėr), *n.* [< *iodize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which iodizes.

iodobromite (ī-ō-dō-brō'mīt), *n.* [< *iod*(*ine*) + *brom*(*ide*) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphur-yellow mineral, occurring in isometric crystals at Dernbach, Nassau, consisting of the iodide, bromide, and chlorid of lead.

iodoform (ī'ō-dō-fôrm), *n.* [< *iod*(*ine*) + (*chloro*)*form*.] A solid compound (CHI_3) analogous to chloroform, produced by the action of iodine with alkalis or alkali carbonates on alcohol. It forms lemon-yellow crystals, with an odor like that of saffron, which are somewhat volatile at the ordinary temperature, insoluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol and ether. It is an anesthetic and antiseptic, and is used in surgical dressings.

iodoform (ī'ō-dō-fôrm), *v. t.* [< *iodoform*, *n.*] To apply iodoform to; impregnate with iodoform.

iodoformize (ī'ō-dō-fôr″mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iodoformized*, ppr. *iodoformizing*. [< *iodoform* + *-ize*.] To iodoform.

iodohydric (ī″ō-dō-hī'drik), *a.* [< *iod*(*ine*) + *hydr*(*ogen*) + *-ic*.] Same as *hydriodic*.

iodol (ī'ō-dol), *n.* [< *iod*(*ine*) + *-ol*.] A yellowish-brown substance (C_4I_4NH) composed of long prismatic crystals, used in medicine as an antiseptic.

iodometric (ī″ō-dō-met'rik), *a.* [< *iod*(*ine*) + *metric*.] In *chem.*, measured by iodine: used of analytical operations in which the quantity of a substance is determined by its reaction with a standard solution of iodine.

iodyrite (ī-od'i-rīt), *n.* [< *iod*(*ine*) + Gr. ἄργυρος, silver, + *-ite*[2] (cf. *argyrite*).] Native silver iodide, a sectile mineral of a bright-yellow color and resinous or adamantine luster, occurring sparingly in Chili and elsewhere.

iolite (ī'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἰόν, a violet, + λίθος, stone.] A silicate of magnesium, aluminium, and iron, a mineral of a violet-blue color with a shade of purple or black. It often occurs in six-sided rhombic prisms. The smoky-blue peliom and steinheilite are varieties. Iolite is very subject to chemical alteration, and many names have been given to the more or less distinct compounds so formed, as *pinite*, *fahlunite*, *gigantolite*, etc. Also called *dichroite* (because the tints along the two axes are unlike) and *cordierite*.

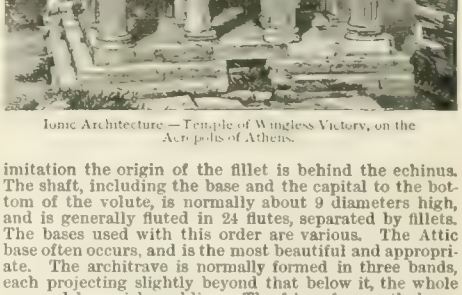
ion (ī'on), *n.* [< Gr. ἰόν, neut. ἰών, ppr. of ἰέναι, L. *ire*, go: see *iter*.] One of the elements of an electrolyte, or compound body undergoing electrolyzation. Those elements of an electrolyte which are evolved at the anode are termed *anions*, and those which are evolved at the cathode *cations*, and when these are spoken of together they are called *ions*. Thus, water when electrolyzed evolves two ions, oxygen and hydrogen, the former being an anion, the latter a cation.

-ion. [ME. *-ioun*, *-ioun*, *-iun* (*-on*, *-un*), < OF. *-ion*, *-ion* (*-on*, *-un*), F. *-ion* (*-on*) = Pr. *-ion*, *-io* = Sp. *-ion* = Pg. *-ão* = It. *-ione*, < L. *-io*(*n-*), a common suffix forming (*a*) abstract (fem.) nouns from verbs, either from the inf., as *legio*(*n-*), a legion, < *legere*, collect, *optio*(*n-*), a choice, < *optare*, choose, *suspicio*(*n-*), suspicion, < *suspicere*, suspect, etc., or from adjectives, as *communio*(*n-*), communion, < *communis*, common, *unio*(*n-*), union, < *unus*, one, etc.; or (*b*) appellative (masc.) nouns, of various origin, as *centurio*(*n-*), a centurion, *histrio*(*n-*), an actor, etc. See *-tion*, *-ation*, etc.] 1. A suffix in abstract nouns (many also used as concrete) of Latin origin, as in *legion*, *opinion*, *option*, *region*, *religion*, *suspicion*, *communion*, *union*, etc.—2. A similar suffix occurring in a few concrete nouns designating persons or things, as in *centurion*, *histrion*, *union* (a pearl), *onion*, *pavilion*, etc.

Ionian (ī-ō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ionius*, < Gr. Ἰόνιος, < Ἰωνία, Ionia, Ἴων, the Ionians.] I. *a.* Relating to Ionia or to the Ionians; Ionic.—**Ionian chiton, mode**, etc. See the nouns.—**Ionian school.** Same as *Ionic school* (which see, under *Ionic*).—**Ionian sea**, that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and Sicily.

II. *n.* A member of one of the three or (as some count) four great divisions of the ancient Greek race, the others being the Dorians and Æolians, or the Dorians, Æolians, and Acheans. Originally they inhabited Attica, Eubœa, and the district in the Peloponnesus afterward known as Achæa. From Attica they spread over most of the islands (the Ionian Islands) of the Ægean sea, and settled in Ionia on the coast of Asia Minor. They founded various colonies on the shores of the Euxine, Propontis, and the Ægean, and in the west they planted Catana and other colonies in Sicily; Rhegium, Cumæ, etc., in Italy; and Marseilles and others in Gaul. The Asiatic Ionians especially did much to introduce Asiatic civilization and luxury into Greece, and were often reproached by the other Greeks with effeminacy. Also (rarely) called *Iastian*, and in the plural *Iones*.

Ionic (ī-on'ik). *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ionicus*, < Gr. Ἰωνικός, < Ἰωνία, Ionia: see *Ionian*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to the Iones or Ionians as a race, or to one of the regions named from them, Ionia or the Ionian Islands: as, the *Ionic* dialect or school; the *Ionic* order.—2. In *anc. pros.*, constituting a foot of two long syllables followed by two shorts, or vice versa; pertaining to or consisting of such feet: as, an *Ionic* foot, colon, verse, or system; *Ionic* rhythm.—**Axis of the Ionic capital.** See *axis*[1].—**Ionic dialect**, the most important of the three main branches of the ancient Greek language (the other two being the Doric and Æolic), including the Attic. Homer's Iliad was written in Old Ionic, the works of Herodotus in New Ionic, and nearly all the great Greek works in its later form, the Attic.—**Ionic foot**, in *pros.*, a foot consisting of four syllables, either two short and two long or two long and two short.—**Ionic meter**, a meter consisting of Ionic feet.—**Ionic mode.** See *mode*.—**Ionic order**, in *arch.*, one of the three Greek orders, so named from the Ionic race, by whom it was held to have been developed and perfected. The distinguishing characteristic of this order is the volute of its capital. In the true Ionic the volutes have the same form on the front and rear, and are connected on the flanks by an ornamented roll or scroll, except in the case of the corner capitals, which have three volutes on their two outer faces, that on the external angle projecting diagonally. The debased Roman form of Ionic gave the capital four diagonal volutes, and curved the sides of the abacus. The spiral fillets of the Greek volute are continued along the face of the capital, beneath the abacus, whereas in the Roman imitation the origin of the fillet is behind the echinus. The shaft, including the base and the capital to the bottom of the volute, is normally about 9 diameters high, and is generally fluted in 24 flutes, separated by fillets. The bases used with this order are various. The Attic base often occurs, and is the most beautiful and appropriate. The architrave is normally formed in three bands, each projecting slightly beyond that below it, the whole crowned by a rich molding. The frieze frequently bears figures in relief. The cornices fall under three classes: the simple but richly molded and strongly projecting Greek cornice, and the less refined dentil and modillion (Roman) cornices. The best examples of the Ionic order are the temple on the Ilissus, and the Erechtheum and the temple of Wingless Victory on the Acropolis of Athens. The details of the Erechtheum are notable for the delicate elaboration of their ornament; but the interior capitals of the Propylæa are, in their simple purity of line, perhaps the noblest remains of the Greek Ionic. The order was probably evolved by the Ionian Greeks from forms found in Assyrian architecture. See also cut under *Erechtheum*.—**Ionic sect or school**, the earliest series of Greek philosophers. Thales (who is said to have predicted an eclipse 585 B. C.), Anaximander, Anaximenes (in the sixth century B. C.), all of Miletus, and their later adherents. They are called the early physicists, because they mainly studied the material universe, and that in a rudely observational manner. The characteristic of the school is the prominence they gave to the question out of what the world is made (Thales said water, Anaximenes air), believing apparently that this answered, the secret of the universe was solved. They made little of efficient causes, and, as distinct from living agents,



Ionic Architecture.—Temple of Wingless Victory, on the Acropolis of Athens.

probably had no conception of such.—**Ionic school of painting**, in the history of ancient Greek art, an important school of painters in the latter part of the fifth and the early part of the fourth century B. C.: so called as distinguished from the Attic and Sicyonian schools. Its greatest masters were Zeuxis and Parrhasius.

II. *n.* In *pros.*: (*a*) An Ionic foot. (*b*) An Ionic verse or meter.

Ionicize (ī-on′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Ionicized*, ppr. *Ionicizing*. [< *Ionic* + *-ize*.] To make Ionic; confer an Ionic form upon.

He essays to dissect out a primitive Aeolic core, afterward *Ionicized*, and enlarged by interpolations and accretions. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 412.

Ionidium (ī-ō-nid′i-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἰον*, a violet, + dim. suffix *-ίδιον*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Violarieæ*, tribe *Violeæ*, characterized by the sepals not being extended at the base, and by the five unequal petals, one of which is much larger than the rest. They are herbs, or rarely shrubs, with alternate or sometimes opposite leaves and generally solitary axillary or racemed flowers. About 50 species are known, of which 4 are found in tropical Asia and Africa, 6 in Australia, and the rest in America, chiefly tropical. The roots of several of the species contain an emetic, and have been used as a substitute for ipecacuanha. *I. parviflorum* and *I. Papaya* are so used by the South Americans. The so-called white ipecacuanha is *I. Ipecacuanha*. *I. concolor* (*Solea concolor*), the green violet, is a common plant of the eastern United States.

Ionism (ī′ō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἰωνισμός*, < *ἰωνίζειν*, speak in Ionic fashion: see *Ionize*.] An Ionic idiom; the use of Ionic idioms or dialect. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 205.

Ionist (ī′ō-nist), *n.* [< *Ion(ize)* + *-ist*.] One who uses Ionic idioms or dialect. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 209.

ionite (ī′ō-nīt), *n.* [< *Ione* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A mineral resin found in Ione valley, Amador county, California.

Ionize (ī′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Ionized*, ppr. *Ionizing*. [< Gr. *ἰωνίζειν*, speak in Ionic fashion, < *Ἴωνες*, Ionians: see *Ionic*.] To Ionicize. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 234.

Ionornis (ī-ō-nôr′nis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἰον*, violet (implying purple), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A notable genus of ralliform birds, the American sultans, hyacinths, or porphyry gallinules, family *Rallidæ* and subfamily *Gallinulinæ*, containing such species as the purple gallinule of the United States and warmer parts of America, *I. martinica*. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

iopterous (ī-op′te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰον*, a violet, + *πτερόν*, a feather.] Having wings of a violet color, as an insect.

iota (ī-ō′tä), *n.* [< L. *iota*, < Gr. *ἰῶτα*, < Phenician (Heb.) *yōdh*. In earlier E. use with extended meaning as *jot:* see *jot*1.] **1.** The name of the Greek letter I, *ι*, corresponding to the Latin and English I, i. In the latter form *ι*, and the Hebrew form י, the letter was the smallest of the alphabet. When following a long vowel (as part of a diphthong), in Greek as now written, it is placed under the vowel to which it is attached, being then called *iota subscript*, as in *ῳ*, *ᾳ*.

2. A very small quantity; a tittle; a jot.

You will have the goodness then to put no stuffing of any description in my coat; you will not pinch me an *iota* tighter across the waist than is natural to that part of my body. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xliv.

iotacism (ī-ō′ta-sizm), *n.* [< L. *iotacismus*, < Gr. *ἰωτακισμός*, too much use of iota, repetition of iota, < *ἰῶτα*, iota: see *iota*.] Conversion of other vowel sounds into that of iota (English *ē*); specifically, in pronunciation of Greek, the practice of giving the sound of iota (*ι*) also to the vowels *η* and *υ*, and to the diphthongs *ει*, *ῃ*, *οι*, and *υι* indiscriminately. This is the rule in modern Greek. Also called *itacism*. Opposed to *etacism*. Compare *lambdacism*, *rhotacism*.

Unquestionably the most characteristic feature of the present pronunciation is its *iotacism*.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 139.

iotacist (ī-ō′ta-sist), *n.* [< *iotac(ism)* + *-ist*.] One who advocates the system of Greek pronunciation called iotacism.

ioterium (ī-ō-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ioteria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἰός*, poison, + *τρέω*, pierce.] In *entom.*, a poison-gland, as that at the base of the sting in a hymenopterous insect, or at the base of the chelicera in a spider. See cut under *chelicera*.

I O U (ī′ ō′ ū′), *n.* [So called from the letters *I O U* (standing for *I owe you*) used in the acknowledgment.] A memorandum or acknowledgment of debt less formal than a promissory note, and in England sometimes containing only these letters, with the sum owed and the signature of the debtor. It is not a promissory note, because no direct promise to pay is expressed.

Hee teacheth od fellowes play tricks with their creditors, who instead of payments write *I O V*, and so scoffe many an honest man out of his goods.
Breton, Courtier and Countryman, p. 9.

Mr. Micawber placed his *I. O. U.* in the hands of Traddles. . . . I am persuaded that this was quite the same to Mr. Micawber as paying the money.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xxxvi.

-ious. A termination consisting of the suffix *-ous* with a preceding original or euphonic vowel *i*. It formerly alternated with *-eous*. See *-eous* and *-ous*.

Iowan (ī′ō-wạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Iowa, a State of the United States lying west of the Mississippi.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Iowa.

ipecac (ip′ē-kak), *n.* [An abbr. of *ipecacuanha*.] Same as *ipecacuanha*.—**American ipecac**, an herb of the genus *Gillenia*.—**Indian ipecac**, the root of a twining, shrubby, asclepiadaceous plant, *Tylophora asthmatica*, used in India as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

ipecacuanha (ip-ē-kak-ū-an′ä), *n.* [< Pg. *ipecacuanha* (= Sp. *ipecacuana*), < Braz. (as usually given) *ipecaaguen*, the native name of the plant, said to mean 'smaller roadside sickmaking plant.'] The dried root of *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*, a small shrubby plant, a native of Brazil, the United States of Colombia, and other parts of South America. There are three varieties, the brown, red, and gray, all products of the same plant, and their differences are due to little more than age, place of growth, or mode of drying. The root is hard, and breaks short and granular (not fibrous), exhibiting a resinous, waxy, or farinaceous interior, white or grayish. It is emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic, and is much used in medicine, in large doses (1.5 grams) as an emetic, in smaller doses as a depressant and nauseant, in still smaller doses as a diaphoretic, and in the smallest as a stimulant to the stomach to check vomiting and produce appetite. Its physiological effects seem to depend on the presence of the alkaloid emetin. The root of *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha* is the only thing recognized as ipecac by the British or the United States Pharmacopœia, but the name has been applied to various other plants with emetic properties, as to the root of *Psychotria emetica*, also called *Peruvian, striated*, or *black ipecacuanha*, said to contain emetin; also to the roots of various species of *Richardsonia*, called *white, amylaceous*, or *undulated ipecacuanha*. The name *American ipecacuanha* or *ipecacuanha spurge* is given to *Euphorbia Ipecacuanhæ*. *Gillenia* is also called *American ipecac*. See cut under *Cephaëlis*.

Iphidea (i-fid′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., appar. as *Iphis* (*Iphid-*) + *-ea*.] **1.** A genus of chrysomelid beetles. *Baly*, 1865.—**2.** A genus of brachiopods. *Billings*, 1874.

Iphigenia (if″i-jē-nī′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Iphigenia*, < Gr. *Ἰφιγένεια*, in legend, daughter of Agamemnon.] **1.** A genus of bivalve mollusks of the family *Donacidæ*, comprising *Iphigenia brasiliensis* and related species. *Schumacher*, 1817.—**2.** A subgenus of *Clausilia*. *Gray*, 1821.

Iphiona (if-i-ō′nä), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1817), perhaps irreg. < Gr. *ἰφυον*, a kind of herb.] A genus of composite plants, type of Schultz's division *Iphioneæ* of the *Euconyzeæ*, now referred to the tribe *Inuloideæ*, subtribe *Euinuleæ*, and by some regarded as a section of the genus *Inula*, to which the elecampane belongs, but from which it differs by its somewhat double pappus, the outer consisting of short bristles. It embraces about 14 species, inhabiting the Levant, Arabia, central Asia, tropical and South Africa, and the Mascarene islands.

Iphioneæ (if-i-ō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. H. Schultz, 1843), < *Iphiona* + *-eæ*.] A division of the *Compositæ*, typified by the genus *Iphiona*, now embraced in the tribe *Inuloideæ* (which see).

Iphis (ī′fis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Iphis*, < Gr. *Ἰφις* (*Ἰφι-*, *Ἰφιδ-*), a masc. and fem. name.] **1.** A genus of brachyurous crustaceans of the family *Leucosiidæ*. *W. E. Leach*, 1817.—**2.** A genus of click-beetles or elaterids, having several large Madagascan species. *Laporte*, 1836.

Iphisa (if′i-sä), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1851); cf. *Iphis*.] A genus of lizards constituting the family *Iphisidæ*. *I. elegans* is a species inhabiting northern Brazil and Guiana, of an olive-brown color marbled with black, the under parts yellowish white. The feet are small, with the inner finger clawless; the eyes are large.

Iphisa elegans.

Iphisidæ (i-fis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iphisa* + *-idæ*.] A family of South American lizards, based by J. E. Gray upon the genus *Iphisa*. It is now merged in the family *Teiidæ*.

Iphthimus (if′thi-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰφθιμος*, strong, < *ἰφι*, strongly, earlier **ϝίφι*, perhaps dat. of *ἰς*, **ϝίς* = L. *vis*, strength, might: see *inion*2, *vim*.] A genus of tenebrione beetles, founded by Truqui in 1837. *I. opacus* is a species about three fourths of an inch long, with coarsely punctured thorax and elytra. It is found under bark.

Ipinæ (i-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Erichson, 1843), < *Ips* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidæ*, whose typical genus is *Ips*, mainly characterized by the protuberance of the epistoma.

ipocrast, *n.* An obsolete form of *hippocras*.

ipocrisie, **ipocrite**, *n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *hypocrisy*, *hypocrite*.

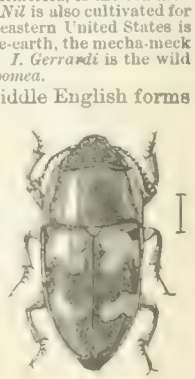
Ipomæa (ip-ō-mē′ä), *n.* [NL., improp. *Ipomœa* (Linnæus), < *Ips*, a name given by Linnæus to *Convolvulus*, bindweed (< Gr. *ἰψ*, a worm: see *Ips*), + Gr. *ὁμοῖος*, like.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*, tribe *Convolvuleæ*, characterized by having a 2- to 4-celled ovary, which is 4-ovuled, or rarely 3-celled and 6-ovuled. The capsule is 2- to 4-valved, rarely with an operculum, or rupturing irregularly. The stems are prostrate or erect, herbaceous or woody and climbing, and the leaves alternate, usually entire. The corolla is hypocrateriform or campanulate and 5-lobed. About 400 species have been described, but according to Bentham and Hooker this number should be reduced to 300 good species. They occur in the warm parts of the world. The most important product of the genus is the sweet potato, furnished by the roots of *I. Batatas*, which is very extensively cultivated in all tropical countries. Jalap, a well-known medicine, is obtained from the roots of *I. purga*, a native of Mexico. The he-jalap, male-jalap, or jalap-tops is *I. Orizabensis*, and *I. Turpethum* is the Indian jalap. The wild potato of the West Indies is *I. fastigiata*, and *I. Pes-Capræ* is the seaside potato of the East and West Indies. *I. Quamoclit*, the cypress-vine, Indian-pink, American red bell-flower, or sweet-william of the Barbados, was originally a native of tropical America, but is now widely naturalized. *I. tuberosa* of the East and West Indies is the Spanish arbor-vine, Spanish woodbine, or seven-year vine. *I. purpurea*, a native of tropical America, is the common morning-glory of cultivation. *I. Nil* is also cultivated for ornament. *I. pandurata* of the eastern United States is the wild potato-vine or man-of-the-earth, the mecha-meck of the North American Indians. *I. Gerrardi* is the wild cotton of Natal. Also written *Ipomea*.

Flowering Branch of Wild Potato-vine (*Ipomæa pandurata*). *a*, fruit; *b*, fruit, cut; *c*, seed.

ipotame, **ipotayne**, *n.* Middle English forms of *hippotame*.

ippocrast, *n.* An obsolete form of *hippocras*.

Ips (ips), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. *ἰψ*, a worm that eats horn and wood; also one that eats vine-buds.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidæ*, having the antennal club three-jointed, labrum connate with epistoma, anterior coxæ open, and thorax not margined at base. *Ips fasciatus* is a common United States species, shining black with two pairs of yellow bands on the elytra. *I. ferrugineus* is a European species.



Ips fasciatus. (Line at natural size.)

ipse dixit (ip′sē dik′sit). [< L. *ipse dixit*, he himself has said (so): *ipse* (OL. also *ipsus*), he

himself, *ipse*, see *he*), + *-pse* for *-pte*, an emphasizing suffix, 'self,' 'same,' connected with *potent*: see *potent*); *dixit*, 3d pers. perf. ind. of *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] An assertion without proof; a dogmatic expression of opinion; a dictum.

It was nothing more than Brougham's flippant ... that the office of chancellor is ... and beardless.
Greville, Memoirs, March 15, 1831.

To ... *Whately.*

That day of *ipse dixits*, I trust, is over.
J. H. Newman, Letters (1875), p. 146.

ipsedixitism (ip-sē-dik'sit-izm), *n.* [< *ipse dixit* + *-ism*.] The practice of dogmatic assertion. [Rare.]

It was also under Weigel's influence that he [Pufendorf] developed that independence of character which never bent before other writers, however high their position, and which showed itself in his profound disdain for *ipsedixitism*, to use the piquant phrase of Bentham.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 99.

ipsissima verba (ip-sis'i-mä vėr'bä). [L.: *ipsissima*, neut. pl. of *ipsissimus*, the very same, superl. of *ipse*, he himself, the same (see *ipse dixit*); *verba*, pl. of *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] The very same words; the self-same words; the precise language, word for word.

It is his [the medical man's] duty to make, on the spot, a note of the words actually used. There should be no paraphrase or translation of them, but they should be the *ipsissima verba* of the dying man.
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 7.

ipso facto (ip'sō fak'tō). [L.: *ipso*, abl. neut. of *ipse*, he himself (see *ipse dixit*); *facto*, abl. of *factum*, fact: see *fact*.] By the fact itself; by that very fact.

The religion which is not the holiest conceivable by the man who holds it is condemned *ipso facto*.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 6.

i. q. An abbreviation of Latin *idem quod*, 'the same as.'

ir-[1]. Assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of *in-*[2] before *r*. In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *ir-*[1] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[2] or *in*[2].

ir-[2]. Assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of *in-*[3] before *r*. In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *ir-*[2] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[3].

Ir. 1. An abbreviation of *Irish*.—2. In *chem.*, the symbol for *iridium*.

iracund (i'rā-kund), *a.* [= OF. *iracond* = Sp. Pg. *iracundo* = It. *iracundo*, *iracondo*, < L. *iracundus*, angry, < *ira*, anger: see *ire*[2].] Angry; irritable; passionate. [Rare.]

A spirit cross-grained, fantastic, *iracund*, incompatible.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 87.

iracundiously† (ī-rā-kun'di-us-li), *adv.* [< **iracundious* (cf. OF. *iracondieux*), for **iracundous* (cf. OF. *iracondos*) (< L. *iracundus*, angry: see *iracund*), + *-ly*[2].] Angrily; passionately.

Drawing out his knife most *iracundiously*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

irade (i-rā'de), *n.* [Turk. *irade*, a decree, command, order, will, volition.] A written decree of the Sultan of Turkey.

For the ministers were already obliged to exercise many of the attributes of the Sovereign, and had constantly to act upon their own authority in cases where an imperial *irade* was strictly requisite.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 292.

I-rail (ī'rāl), *n.* An iron rail shaped in section like the letter I; a reversible rail.

irain†, *n.* A Middle English form of *arain*.

Iranian (ī-rā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Iran* (see def.), < Pers. *Irān*, Iran, Persia (see *Aryan*), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Iran or the people of Iran, the ancient name of the region lying between Kurdistan and India, and the modern Persian name of Persia: specifically applied to a branch of Indo-European or Aryan tongues, including Persian, Zend, Pehlevi, Parsi or Pazend, and cognate tongues.

The word is derived from the legendary history of the Persian race given in Firdusi's "Book of Kings," according to which Iran and Tur were two of three brothers, from whom the tribes Iran (Persians) and Turan (Turks and their cognate tribes) sprang. See *Turanian*.

The word *Iranian*, as yet unappropriated as an alphabetic designation, is perhaps less unsatisfactory than any other name that can be found, since it may fairly be applied to the oldest as well as to the more modern forms of the alphabet of the old Persian empire.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 229.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Iran; a member of one of the races speaking Iranian languages.

For the ornamentation of their buildings, externally, and to some extent internally, the *Iranians*, imitating their Semitic predecessors, employed sculpture.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, p. 1[illegible]

Iranic (ī-ran'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Iranicus*, < *Iran*: see *Iranian*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Iran or to its inhabitants; Iranian in the widest sense: as, the *Iranic* family of languages.

irascibility (ī-ras-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irascibilité* = Pr. *iracibilitat* = Sp. *iracibilidad* = Pg. *irascibilidade* = It. *irascibilità*; as *irascible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being irascible; irritability of temper.

The *irascibility* of this class of tyrants is generally exerted upon petty provocations.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 112.

irascible (ī-ras'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *irascible* = Sp. *irascible* = Pg. *irascivel* = It. *irascibile*, < LL. *irascibilis*, < L. *irasci*, be angry, < *ira*, anger: see *ire*[2].] 1. Susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; choleric: as, an *irascible* man; an *irascible* temper.

Middleton when young was a Dilettante in music; and Dr. Bentley, in contempt, applied the epithet "fiddling Corydon." Had the *irascible* Middleton broken his violin about the head of the learned Grecian, and thus terminated the quarrel, the epithet had then cost Bentley's honour much less than it afterwards did.
D'Israeli, Quarrels of Authors, p. 395.

2. Excited by or arising from anger; manifesting a state of anger or resentment.

I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued by a vegetable diet.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

I have given it as my opinion that the *Irascible* emotion and the strong antipathies are to a certain extent outbursts of the sentiment of power, resorted to, like the tender outburst, as a soothing and consoling influence under painful irritation.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 467.

=Syn. 1. *Irascible*, *Irritable*, *Passionate*, hasty, touchy, testy, splenetic, snappish, peppery, fiery, choleric. *Irascible* indicates quicker and more intense bursts of anger than *irritable*, and less powerful, lasting, or manifest bursts than *passionate*.

irascibleness (ī-ras'i-bl-nes), *n.* Irascibility.

irascibly (ī-ras'i-bli), *adv.* In an irascible manner.

irate (ī-rāt'), *a.* [= Pg. *irado* = It. *irato*, < L. *iratus*, angered, angry, < *irasci*, be angry: see *irascible*.] Excited to anger; made angry; enraged; incensed.

Here his words failed him, and the *irate* colonel, with glaring eyes and purple face, . . . stood . . . speechless before his young enemy.
Thackeray, Virginians, x.

irchen†, **irchon**†, **irchoun**†. Obsolete forms of *urchin*.

ire[1] (īr), *n.* [< ME. *ire*, *yre*, abbr. of *iren*, iron.] Iron. [Now only prov. Eng.]

The cruel *ire*, red as any glede.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1139.

He let nine platus of *ire*,
Sumdel thinne and brode.
MS. Laud, 108, f. 92. (*Halliwell.*)

Euerych cart that bryngeth *yre* other steel, twey pans.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

ire[2] (īr), *n.* [< ME. *ire*, *yre*, < OF. *ire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *ira*, < L. *ira*, anger, wrath.] Anger; wrath; keen resentment.

When Antenor had tolde & his tale endit,
The kyng was caste into a clene *yre*,
And wrothe at his wordes as a wode lion.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1860.

My gode fader, tell me this,
What thing is *ire*? Sone, it is
That in our englissh wrath is hote.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 280.

Language cannot express the awful *ire* of William the Testy on hearing of the catastrophe at Fort Goed Hoop.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 222.

=Syn. *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. See *anger*[1].

ire[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *iren*; < *ire*[2], *n.*] To anger; fret; irritate.

Eke to noo tree thaire dropping is delite,
Her brere thorne and her owne kynde it *ireth*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

ireful (īr'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *ireful*, *irefull*, *yreful*; < *ire*[2] + *-ful*.] Full of ire; angry; wroth.

An *yreful* body is neuer quyet, nor in rest where he doth dwel.
One amonge .x. is ix. to many, his malyce is so cruell.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxx.

The *ireful* bastard Orleans . . . I soon encountered.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 6, 16.

Many an *ireful* glance and frown, between,
The angry visage of the Phantom wore.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 105.

irefully (īr'fûl-i), *adv.* In an ireful or angry manner; angrily; wrathfully.

The people . . . began . . . *irefully* to champ upon the bit they had taken into their mouths.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii

irefulness (īr'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *irefulnesse*; < *ireful* + *-ness*.] The condition of being ireful; wrath; anger; fury.

Some through couetousnes, and some through *irefulnes* and rashnesse, . . . riffled ye goods of the Romane citizens.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 204.

iren†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *iron*.

Irena (ī-rē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Horsfield, 1820; later *Irene*—Boie, 1826), < Gr. Εἰρήνη, a personification of εἰρήνη, peace: see *Irene*.] In *ornith.*, a remarkable genus of old-world passerine birds of uncertain position, type of the subfamily *Ireninæ*; the so-called fairy bluebirds. They are brilliantly blue and black in color, about as large as robins, with stout, somewhat shrike-like bill, whose nasal fossæ

Fairy Bluebird (*Irena puella*).

are densely feathered, with rictal and nuchal bristles, and even tail of 12 feathers. There are several species characteristic of the region from India to the Philippines, as *I. puella*, *I. cyanea*, and *I. turcosa*.

irenarch (ī'rē-närk), *n.* [Also *eirenarch*; < LL. *irenarcha*, *irenarches*, < Gr. εἰρηναρχής, < εἰρήνη, peace (see *Irene*), + ἀρχή, government, rule, < ἄρχειν, rule.] A justice or guardian of the peace in the eastern part of the Roman empire and under the Eastern and Byzantine empires.

Irene (ī-rē'nē), *n.* [< Gr. Εἰρήνη, a personification of εἰρήνη, peace, quiet.] 1. The fourteenth planetoid, discovered by Hind at London in 1851.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of acalephs. Also written *Eirene*. *Eschscholtz*, 1820. (*b*) Same as *Irena*.

irenic (ī-ren'ik), *a.* [< Gr. εἰρηνικός, of or for peace, peaceful, < εἰρήνη, peace: see *Irene*.] Promoting or fitted to promote peace; peaceful; pacific: chiefly used in theology. See *irenicon* and *irenics*.

Mark has no distinct doctrinal type, but is catholic, *irenic*, unsectarian, and neutral as regards the party questions within the apostolic church.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 81.

irenica, *n.* Plural of *irenicon*.

irenical (ī-ren'i-kal), *a.* [< *irenic* + *-al*.] Of the character of an irenicon; conciliatory; irenic: as, *irenical* theology.

The bishop of Carlisle, . . . whose thoughtful essays are essentially *irenical*, is an instructive companion.
Science, III. 131.

irenicon (ī-ren'i-kon), *n.*; pl. *irenica* (-kä). [< Gr. εἰρηνικόν, neut. of εἰρηνικός, of or for peace: see *irenic*.] 1. A proposition, scheme, or treatise designed to promote peace, especially in the church.

They must, in all likelihood (without any other *irenicon*), have restored peace to the Church.
South.

No doubt it [the Gospel of St. John] is an *Irenicon* of the church, in the highest and best sense of the term; . . . but it is not an *Irenicon* at the expense of truth and facts.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

2. *pl.* The deacon's litany (diaconica) or great synapte at the beginning of the liturgy of the Greek Church: named from the petitions "In peace let us pray of the Lord . . . For the peace from above . . . For the peace of the whole world . . . let us pray, etc." (response "Kyrie eleison"), with which it opens.

irenics (ī-ren'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *irenic*: see *-ics*.] Irenical theology: opposed to *polemics*. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, VI. 650.

Ireninæ (ī-rē-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Irena* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, typified by the genus *Irena*, of uncertain systematic position. The *Ireninæ* have been considered as related to the drongo-shrikes, and placed under *Dicruridæ*, as by G. R. Gray (1869) and others, and to the bulbuls, *Pycnonotidæ*, as by Jerdon and Blyth; and later they have been referred to *Timeliidæ*.

Iresine (ī-re-sī'nē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), so called in ref. to the woolly calyx, < Gr. εἰρεσιώνη, a branch of laurel or olive entwined with fillets of wool, borne in processions at festivals, irreg. < εἶρος, wool.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Amarantaceæ*, tribe *Gomphreneæ*. They are herbs, with opposite petioled leaves and minute scarious white flowers, crowded into clusters or spiked and branching panicles. About 18 species are known, all natives of

tropical or subtropical America. *I. celosioides*, the bloodleaf, Juba's-bush, or Juba's brush, is native from Ohio to Buenos Ayres. Several of the species are cultivated for ornament.

irian (i'ri-an), *a.* [< *iri(s)* + *-an.*] Same as *iridian*. [Rare.]

The iris receives the *irian* nerves. *Dunglison.*

Iriartea (ir-i-är'tē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), so called from Juan *Iriarte*, an amateur Spanish botanist.] A genus of tree-palms: same as *Ceroxylon*.

Iriarteeæ (ir-i-är-tē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Iriartea* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of palms, typified by the genus *Iriartea*. It embraces three other genera, which are little more than sections of that genus. They are all natives of tropical America, chiefly of Brazil and the United States of Colombia.

Iriartella (ir-i-är-tel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1862), < *Iriartea* + dim. *-ella.*] A monotypic genus of Amazonian palms, allied to the genus *Iriartea*, from which it differs in having a slender trunk scarcely an inch thick, and seldom more than 20 feet high. The flowers also differ. The only species, *I. setigera*, is called the *blowing-cane palm*, and is employed by the natives of the Amazon and Rio Negro for making thin blow-pipes for the discharge of poisoned arrows.

Iricism† (ī'ri-sizm), *n.* [< *Irish* (Latinized *Iric-*) + *-ism.*] Same as *Irishism*.

A pretty strong circumstance of *Iricism*.
H. Walpole, To Mann, April 25, 1743.

irid (ī'rid), *n.* [< L. *iris* (*irid-*), < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris: see *iris*, 6, 8, 9.] 1. The iris of the eye. [Rare.]

Her friend had quicker vision than herself; and Caroline seemed to think that the secret of her eagle acuteness might be read in her dark gray *irids*.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvii.

2. A plant of the natural order *Irideæ*.

Iridaceæ (ir-i-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Iris* (*Irid-*) + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Irideæ*.

iridaceous (ir-i-dā'shius), *a.* [< *Iris* (*Irid-*) + *-aceous.*] Resembling or pertaining to plants of the genus *Iris*.

Iridæa (ir-i-dē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Bory de Saint Vincent, 1829), < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), a rainbow: see *iris*.] A genus of rose-spored algæ growing on rocks in the sea, distinguished by its flat, simple, or loosely divided frond, bearing compound cystocarps immersed in its substance. *I. edulis* is called *dulse* in the south of England. (See *dulse*.) It is of nutritious quality, and is eaten by fishermen, either raw or pinched between hot irons.

iridal (ī'ri-dal), *a.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-al.*] Belonging to or resembling the rainbow.

Descartes came far nearer the true philosophy of the *iridal* colours. *Whewell.*

Irideæ (ī-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), < *Iris* (*Irid-*) + *-eæ.*] A natural order of monocotyledonous plants, which includes 3 tribes, 57 genera, and about 700 species, widely distributed throughout the temperate or warm regions of the world. The *Irideæ* are most abundant in the Mediterranean region and South Africa, and are not rare in America; there are few in Australia and in Asia. They are perennial herbs, with equitant two-ranked leaves and regular or irregular perfect flowers, which are from a spathe of two or more leaves or bracts. The flowers are usually showy, and furnish some of the most highly prized of cultivated plants, among them *Iris*, *Ixia*, *Crocus*, *Gladiolus*, etc. Also *Iridaceæ*. See cuts under *Crocus* and *Iris*.

iridectomy (ir-i-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the iris, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, *ἐκταμεῖν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting out a part of the iris, as for the formation of an artificial pupil.

irideremia (ir"i-de-rē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + *ἐρημία*, solitude, desolation, absence: see *eremic*, *eremite*.] Absence, partial or complete, of the iris.

irides, *n.* Latin plural of *iris*.

iridesce (ir-i-des'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *iridesced*, ppr. *iridescing*. [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-esce.*] To be iridescent; exhibit iridescence.

General plumage of metallic lustre, *iridescing* dark green on most parts. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 427.

iridescence (ir-i-des'ens), *n.* [< *iridescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The condition of being iridescent; exhibition of alternating or intermingling colors like those of the rainbow, as in mother-of-pearl, where it is an effect of interference (see *interference*, 5); any shimmer of glittering and changeable colors.

The St. Mark's porches are full of doves, that nestle among the marble foliage, and mingle the soft *iridescence* of their living plumes, changing at every motion, with the tints, hardly less lovely, that have stood unchanged for seven hundred years.
Ruskin, Stones of Venice, II. iv. § 14.

iridescent (ir-i-des'ent), *a.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-escent.*] Exhibiting or giving out colors like those of the rainbow; gleaming or shimmering with rainbow colors; more generally, glittering with different colors which change according to the light in which they are viewed, without reference to what the colors are; lustrously versicolor; of changeable metallic sheen, as certain birds, insects, minerals, glass, fabrics, etc.

The whole texture of . . . [Chaucer's] mind, though its substance seem plain and grave, shows itself at every turn *iridescent* with poetic feeling like shot silk.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 287.

Iridescent glass, glass having a finely laminated surface that reflects light in colors like mother-of-pearl. Ancient glass long buried exhibits this property as a result of partial decay. Modern glass is made iridescent in imitation of the ancient by treatment with metallic fumes while hot, or with acids under pressure; but such glass is uniformly translucent, and has not the laminated structure and more or less marked opacity of the old. Metals and fabrics also have been made iridescent by chemical treatment. Such metals are sometimes called *irisated* metals, while the process is called *irisation*.

iridesis (ī-rid'e-sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *iridodesis*.

iridian (ī-rid'i-an), *a.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-ian.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the iris of the eye: as, *iridian* colors; *iridian* muscle, nerve, artery. Also, rarely, *irian*.

iridicolor, iridicolour (ir'i-di-kul"or), *a.* [< L. *iris* (*irid-*), a rainbow (see *iris*), + *color*, color: see *color*.] In *zoöl.*, reflecting prismatic hues which change as the surface is seen from various directions; iridescent.

iridine (ir'i-din), *a.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-ine*[1].] Iridescent; rainbow-colored. [Rare.]

The horned-pout, with its pearly *iridine* breast and iron-brown back. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

iriditis (ir-i-dī'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *iritis*.

iridium (ī-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., so called because of the varying tints of its salts when passing from one state of oxidation to the other; < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), a rainbow: see *iris*.] Chemical symbol, Ir; atomic weight, 193. A metal of silver-white color, belonging to the platinum family, and, so far as known, always present in native platinum. Various analyses of Russian platinum give from a trace to 2½ per cent. of iridium; and analyses of Californian platinum give from 0.85 to 4.20 per cent. of the same. Iridium also occurs combined with osmium, forming what is known as *iridosmium* or *iridosmine*, which also contains more or less ruthenium and rhodium. (See *iridosmium*.) Little is known of the qualities of the metal iridium, except as it has been artificially prepared; and even in this way it has never yet been obtained perfectly free from other metals. Iridium as manufactured by Matthey, to be used in the alloy of platinum and iridium, at the recommendation of the International Commission of Weights and Measures, for the standard kilogram and meter, had (the purest obtained) a specific gravity of 22.38. The alloy thus prepared, which contained about 10 per cent. of iridium, is believed to possess those qualities desirable in a standard weight or measure, which is intended to be preserved for all time, in a higher degree than any other known substance or combination of substances. For the geographical distribution of the various members of this group of metals, see *platinum*.

iridization (ir"i-di-zā'shon), *n.* [< *iridize* + *-ation.*] 1. The state of being, or the act or process of rendering, iridescent; exhibition of the colors of the rainbow.

This rainbow was wholly white, without even as much *iridization* as is noticeable in halos.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 288.

2. In *pathol.*, the rainbow-like appearance about a light seen by persons suffering from glaucoma.

iridize (ir'i-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iridized*, ppr. *iridizing*. [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-ize.*] To make iridescent, purposely or by the action of slow decay. See *iridescent glass*, under *iridescent*.

iridochoroiditis (ir"i-dō-kō-roi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *iris* (*irid-*) + *choroiditis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the iris and the choroid coat of the eye.

iridocyclitis (ir"i-dō-si-klī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *iris* (*irid-*) + *cyclitis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the iris and the ciliary body of the eye.

iridodesis (ir-i-dod'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the iris, + *δέσις*, a binding together, < *δεῖν*, bind.] In *surg.*, the operation of drawing a part of the iris into an incision in the sclerocorneal junction, and fastening it there, for the purpose of changing the position of the pupil. Also *iridesis*.

iridodonesis (ir"i-dō-dō-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + *δόνησις*, a shaking (cf. *δονητός*, shaken), < *δονεῖν*, shake.] Tremulousness of the iris, so that it wavers and trembles on the movement of the eye. It is produced by any cause which withdraws the support of the lens from the edge of the iris, as the removal or dislocation of the lens.

iridoplegia (ir"i-dō-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the iris, + *πλαγή*, a stroke.] Paralysis of the iris.

Iridoprocne (ir"i-dō-prok'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), a rainbow, + *Πρόκνη*, in legend daughter of Pandion, changed into a swallow.] A genus of *Hirundinidæ*, the type of which is the common white-bellied swallow of the United States, *I. bicolor*; the iris-swallows: so called from the iridescent quality of the plumage. *Coues*, 1878.

iridorhexis (ir"i-dō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the iris, + *ῥῆξις*, a breaking, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] In *surg.*, an operation for artificial pupil in cases of firm posterior synechia, in which the pupilary edge of the iris is left attached, while an outer portion is removed.

iridosmine (ir-i-dos'min), *n.* [< *irid(ium)* + *osm(ium)* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *iridosmium*.

iridosmium (ir-i-dos'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < *irid(ium)* + *osmium.*] A native alloy of the metals iridium and osmium, in different proportions, usually containing also some rhodium, ruthenium, platinum, etc. It crystallizes in the hexagonal system, has a tin-white to steel-gray color, and a specific gravity varying from 19.3 to 21, and is nearly as hard as quartz. It is found in minute flat scales with platinum in the Ural mountains, South America, and Australia, and also in northern California. Iridosmium is fusible with great difficulty, and resists all ordinary chemical reagents. It has a limited use for the pointing of gold pens. Also *osmiridium*.

iridotomy (ir-i-dot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the iris, + *τομή*, a cutting.] Incision of the iris.

iris (ī'ris), *n.*; pl. *irises*, *irides* (ī'ris-ez, ī'ri-dēz). [ME. *iris*, a precious stone; = F. *iris* = Sp. Pg. *iris* = It. *iride*, < L. *iris*, < Gr. *ἶρις*, the rainbow (Ἶρις, L. *Iris*, the goddess of the rainbow), the iris of the eye, a kind of lily.] 1. The rainbow.—2. [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, the goddess of the rainbow and messenger of the gods, attached especially to Hera. She was considered as a radiant maiden borne in swift flight on golden wings, and was often represented with the herald's attributes of Hermes—the talaria and caduceus. Hence sometimes used for any messenger.

Let me hear from thee;
For wheresoe'er thou art in this world's globe,
I'll have an *Iris* that shall find thee out.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2, 407.

3. [*cap.*] The seventh planetoid, discovered by Hind at London in 1847.—4. An appearance resembling a rainbow; an appearance of the hues of a rainbow, as seen in sunlit spray, the spectrum of sunlight, etc.; any iridescence.

In the Spring a livelier *iris* changes on the burnish'd dove.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

5†. A precious stone.

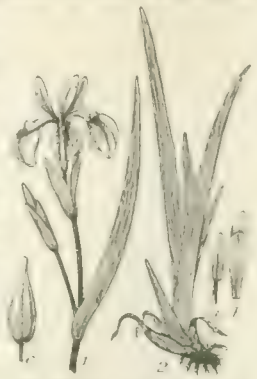
It [a vyne made of fyne gold] hath many clustres of grapes, somme white, somme grene, . . . the white ben of cristalle and of berylle and of *iris*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 219.

6. In *anat.*, a contractile colored curtain suspended vertically in the aqueous humor of the eye, between the cornea and the lens, separating the anterior and posterior chambers, which intercommunicate through the pupil. The iris gives the color to the eye, by the presence or absence of pigment, and regulates, by contraction and dilatation of its aperture, the amount of light admitted to the eye. The movements of the iris, and consequently the size and shape of the pupil, are effected by two sets of muscular fibers, circular and radiating. The circular fibers which contract the pupil are under the control of the third cranial nerve, while the innervation of the radiating fibers is through the cervical sympathetic. The pupil contracts when the retina is stimulated by light, and on convergence or on accommodation. The pupil dilates on stimulation of the skin. When its contraction is uniform, the pupil always remains circular, as in man; in other cases, as that of the cat, the pupil is a narrow slit when contracted, though circular when dilated; in others, again, the pupil has a more constant oval, elliptical, oblong, or other shape. Muscular action of the iris is usually automatic, depending upon the stimulus of light; but many animals, as birds, have striped and probably voluntary iridian muscles. Some drugs affect the iris powerfully and specifically: thus, opium contracts and belladonna dilates the pupil. Great as is the range of color in the human iris, from light-bluish and grayish tints through all shades of brown to blackish, it is slight in comparison with that of birds, where not only the browns but bright reds, greens, and blues are found, and sometimes pure white. The iris of albinos is generally pink, being devoid of pigment, and consequently displaying the color of the delicate blood-vessels. The pupil normally appears black, the dark coat of the back of the eyeball being seen through this aperture. See cuts under *eye*[1].

In these [dark-eyed hawks] the wings are pointed, the second feather in the wing is the longest, and the *irides* are dark-brown. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 6.

7. In *entom.*, the first or inner ring of an ocellated spot, adjoining the pupil, being a light-colored circle with a dark center and outer bor-

der.—8. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus).] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Iridaceæ*, tribe *Moræeæ*, having the perianth 6-parted, the 3 outer divisions spreading or reflexed, and the 3 inner smaller and erect. The petals are mostly bearded. They are perennial herbs with sword-shaped or grassy leaves and generally large and showy purple, yellow or white flowers. About 100 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa and temperate Asia and America. They are widely known in cultivation under the name of *flag-lily* and *fleur-de-luce*), *I. Germanica* being the common cultivated form. The wild species are very generally known in America as *blue flag*, *I. versicolor* being the large blue flag and *I. Virginica* the slender blue flag. *I. verna* of the eastern United States is the dwarf iris, and *I. cristata* of nearly the same range is the crested dwarf iris. *I. Pseudacorus* of Europe and Russian Asia is the yellow iris or yellow flag. The roots possess astringent qualities, and the seeds when roasted are used in Great Britain as a substitute for coffee. *I. fœtidissima* of western Europe is the fetid iris, gladden, or roast-beef plant. The orris-root of commerce is supplied by *I. florentina*. The root possesses cathartic and emetic properties, and from its agreeable odor is also used in making tooth and hair powders. Six extinct species of *Iris* have been described from the Tertiary deposits of Europe (one in Spitzbergen), and several allied forms from lower formations, under the names *Iridium* and *Irites*.



Blue Flag (*Iris versicolor*). 1, in flower; 2, rootstock with leaves; *a*, stamen; *b*, stigma; *c*, fruit.

Petals and Leaf of *Iris*, showing the attachments

9. A plant of the genus *Iris*.

Each beauteous flower,
Iris all hues, roses, and jessamin,
Rear'd high their flourish'd heads.
Milton, P. L., iv. 698.

We glided winding under ranks
Of *iris*, and the golden reed.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciii.

Iris blue. Same as *bice*. **Iris diaphragm.** See *diaphragm*. **Iris disease,** in *pathol.*, herpes iris. **Iris green.** Same as *sap-green*. **Snake's-head iris,** a plant, *Hermodactylus* (*Iris*) *tuberosus*.

irisated (ī'ri-sā-ted), *a.* [< *iris* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Rainbow-colored; iridescent.

A variety of hooks were used for different kinds of fish and according to the time of day, *irisated* shells being applied at noon and in a bright sun, while white ones served early in the morning and late in the evening.
Science, X. 115.

irisation (ī-ri-sā'shon), *n.* [< *iris* + *-ation*.] The process of rendering iridescent; also, iridescence. [Rare.]

iriscope (ī'ri-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἶρις*, a rainbow, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A philosophical toy for exhibiting prismatic colors. See the extract.

It [the *iriscope*] consists of a plate of highly polished black glass, having its surface smeared with a solution of fine soap and subsequently dried by rubbing it clean with a piece of chamois-leather. If the breath is directed through a glass tube upon a glass surface thus prepared, the vapor is deposited in brilliant colored rings, the outermost of which is black, while the innermost has various colors, or no color at all, according to the quantity of vapor deposited. The colors in these rings, when seen by common light, correspond with Newton's reflected rings, or those which have black centers, the only difference being that in the plate of vapor, which is thickest in the middle, the rings in the *iriscope* have black circumferences.
Sir David Brewster, Philosophical Transactions (1841), p. 43.

irised (ī'rist), *a.* [< *iris* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Containing or exhibiting colors like those of the rainbow.

The gay can weep, the impious can adore,
From morn's first glimmerings on the chancel floor
Till dying sunset sheds his crimson stains
Through the faint halos of the *irised* panes.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

2. Having an iris: used in composition: as, large-*irised* eyes.

Irish[1] (ī'rish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Irish*, *Irysh*, *Irisshe*, *Ireis*, etc. (= D. *Iersch* = G. *Irisch* = Dan. *Irsk* = Sw. *Irisk*; cf. OF. *Ireis*, *Irois*, *Irvois*), < AS. *Irisc*, Irish, < *Iras* (> Icel. *Irar*), the Irish (*Iraland*, *Irland*, Ireland), < Ir. *Eire*, *Erin*, Erin, Ireland.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Ireland, or to the people of Ireland, an island lying west of Great Britain and forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Horn gan to schupe drage,
With his *grisse* fe[illegible]es.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1290.

Clarendon owns that the Marquis of Montrose was indebted for much of his miraculous success to the small band of *Irish* heroes under Macdonnell.
Moore, Irish Melodies, Pref. to Third Number (note).

The early *Irish* handwriting is of two classes — the round and the pointed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 157.

2†. Pertaining to the Celtic inhabitants (the Gaels) of Scotland; Erse. [Still sometimes used of the Scotch Highlanders.]

Four thousand *Irish* archers brought by the Earl of Argyle. *Patten* (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 63).

Ye *Irish* lords, ye knights an' squires,
Wha represent our brughs and shires,
An' doucely manage our affairs
In parliament.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

Irish bagpipe, a variety of bagpipe peculiar to Ireland, having an air-bellows, three drones, and a softer, sweeter tone than the Scotch bagpipe. See *bagpipe*.—**Irish broom.** See *broom*[1], 1.—**Irish bull.** See *bull*[4].—**Irish Church Act,** an act passed by Parliament for the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland (a branch of the Anglican Church). It received the royal assent July 26th, 1869, and took effect January 1st, 1871.—**Irish daisy,** the common dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.—**Irish duck,** a stout linen cloth made for laborers' frocks and overalls.—**Irish elk.** See *elk*[1].—**Irish furze.** See *furze*, 1.—**Irish gavelkind.** See *gavelkind*.—**Irish harp,** an early form of harp peculiar to Ireland.—**Irish heath.** See *heath*, 2.—**Irish ivy, jaunting-car,** etc. See the nouns.—**Irish Land Act.** Same as *Landlord and Tenant Act* (which see, under *landlord*).—**Irish moss.** See *moss*.—**Irish point.** (*a*) Irish needle-point lace of any sort. (*b*) Irish embroidery of any sort.—**Irish poplin, potato, stew,** etc. See the nouns.—**Irish Sisters of Charity.** See *charity*.—**Irish stitch,** a stitch used in wool-work for grounding or filling in. It consists of long parallel stitches covering four or five threads of the canvas at once.—**Irish work,** a name given to embroidery in white on white, used especially for handkerchiefs, etc.

II. *n.* 1. *pl.* The inhabitants of Ireland. (*a*) The aboriginal Celtic race of Ireland. See *Celt*[1]. (*b*) The present inhabitants of Ireland, especially the Celtic part, and their immediate descendants in other parts of the world.

So sore were the sawis of bothe two sidis,
Of Richard that regned so riche and so noble,
That whyle he werrid he west on the wilde *Yrissche*,
Heurri was entrid on the est half.
Richard the Redeless, Prol., l. 10.

2. The language of the native Celtic race in Ireland. It is in age and philological value the most important language of the Celtic family, though its antiquity and importance have been much exaggerated by tradition and patriotism. The alphabet is an adaptation of the Latin. As heretofore printed, the letters, like the so-called Anglo-Saxon letters, are usually made to resemble a conventionalized form of the Latin alphabet in use in Britain in the early middle ages. Gaelic is a comparatively recent form of the Irish spoken by the Celts of Scotland. It differs but slightly from the Irish of the same age. Modern Irish is greatly corrupted in pronunciation, as compared with the Old Irish; but it retains in great part the old orthography. As a living speech it is fast going out of use.

3. English as spoken by natives of Ireland, with characteristic peculiarities (the "Irish brogue"). In an extreme form ("broad Irish") English Irish has some Celtic features; but some peculiarities, for example *baxte*, *spake*, for *beast*, *speak*, etc., are merely former English uses retained in Ireland but changed in England.

4†. An old game similar to backgammon, but more complicated. *Halliwell*. Compare *after-game at Irish*, under *after-game*.

Keep a four-nobles nag and a Jack-merlin,
Learn to love ale, and play at two-hand *Irish*.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

Abbreviated *Ir.*

irish[2]†, *a.* [< *ire*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Wrathful; choleric.

He was so fulle of cursed rage;
It sette [became] hym welle of his lynage,
For him an *irish* womman bare.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3811.

Irish-American (ī'rish-a-mer'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to persons of Irish birth or descent living in America.

II. *n.* A person of Irish birth settled in the United States, or a native American of Irish parentage.

Irishism (ī'rish-izm), *n.* [< *Irish*[1] + *-ism*.] A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish; any Irish peculiarity of speech or behavior; Hibernicism.

Master Willie had not quite got rid of all his *Irishisms*.
Black, Shandon Bells, iii.

Irishman (ī'rish-man), *n.*; pl. *Irishmen* (-men). A man born in Ireland, or one belonging to the Irish race.

Truly, by this that ye saie, it seemes the *Irishman* is a very brave souldiour. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Irishry (ī'rish-ri), *n.* [< ME. *Irishry*, *Irchery*; < *Irish*[1] + *-ry*.] 1. The people of Ireland, or a company or body of Irish people.

The whole *Irishry* of rebels. *Milton*.

The *Irishry* by whom he [Spenser] was surrounded were to the full as savage, as hostile, and as tenacious of their ancestral habitudes as the Scythians.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 143.

2. Highlanders and Islesmen. *Halliwell*.

Irishwoman (ī'rish-wúm"an), *n.*; pl. *Irishwomen* (-wim"en). A woman of Ireland or of the Irish race.

Irishworts (ī'rish-wėrts), *n. pl.* Same as *Irish heath* (which see, under *heath*, 2).

iris-root (ī'ris-rōt), *n.* Same as *orris-root*.

iris-swallow (ī'ris-swol"ō), *n.* A swallow of the genus *Iridoprocne*.

irite (ī'rīt), *n.* [< *ir*(*idium*) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral substance from the Ural, occurring in minute grains and crystals. It was described as a compound of iridium, osmium, iron, and chromium with oxygen, but was later shown to be a mechanical mixture of iridosmium and chromite.

iritic (ī-rit'ik), *a.* [< *iritis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with iritis.

iritis (ī-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *iris*, the iris, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the iris of the eye. Also *iridalis*.

irk (ėrk), *v.* [< ME. *irken*, *yrken*, *erken* = MHG. *erken*, feel disgust, < Sw. *yrka*, urge, enforce, press, press upon; perhaps akin to L. *urgere*, urge: see *urge*.] **I.** *trans.* To weary; give pain to; annoy: now chiefly used with the impersonal *it*.

Thys discencion beetwene hys frendes sommewhat *yrked* hym. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 38.

To see this sight, *it irks* my very soul.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 6.

This ugly fault no tyrant lives but *irkes*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 456.

It irk'd him to be here, he could not rest!
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

II.† *intrans.* To feel weary or annoyed.

Swilke tales full sone will make vs *irke*,
And thei be talde. *York Plays*, p. 401.

If I should have said all that I knew, your ears would have *irked* to have heard it.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Who not like them fraile pleasures do forbeare,
But even Christ's easie yoke do *irke* to beare.
Stirling, Domes-day, Fifth Houre.

irk† (ėrk), *a.* [ME. *irk*, *yrk*, *irke*, *erke*; < *irk*, *v.*] Weary; tired.

Yn Goddys servyse are swyche men *yrk*,
When they come unto the kyrke.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 30. (*Halliwell.*)

Men therynne shulde hem delite,
And of that deede be not *erke*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4867.

irk† (ėrk), *n.* [< *irk*, *v.*] Weariness; irksomeness.

Pressed close by *irk* and ills of earth,
Man looks above,
And steady tends to clearer light
And purer love.
J. Upham, The Forward, VII., No. 5.

irksome (ėrk'sum), *a.* [< ME. *irkesome*, *irksum*; < *irk* + *-some*.] 1. Wearisome; tedious; burdensome; vexatious; causing annoyance or discomfort, especially by long continuance or frequent repetition.

A sity [sooty?] garment is *yrkesome* to neybors.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

Hee found . . . a solitarie darknesse: which as naturally it breeds a kind of *irkesome* gastfulnesse, so it was to him a most present terrour. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

Old habits of work, old habits of hope, made my endless leisure *irksome* to me. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

2†. Weary; uneasy.

He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,
And wast his inward gall with deepe despight,
Yrksome of life, and too long lingring night.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 6.

—**Syn.** 1. *Wearisome*, *Tedious*, etc. See *wearisome*.

irksomely (ėrk'sum-li), *adv.* In an irksome, vexatious, wearisome, or tedious manner.

irksomeness (ėrk'sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *irkesumnesse*; < *irksome* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being irksome; vexatiousness; tediousness; wearisomeness.

Drunkards,
That buy the merry madness of one hour
With the long *irksomeness* of following time.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Although divine inspiration must certainly have been sweet to those ancient profets, yet the *irksomness* of that truth which they brought was so unpleasant to them that everywhere they call it a burden.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

irne[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *earn*[2] and *run*.

irne[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *iron*.

irnent†, *a.* A Middle English form of *iron*.

iron (ī'ėrn), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* Early mod. E. also *yron*; < ME. *iron*, *iren*, *yron*, *yren*, *irne*, *yrne*, also, with loss of formative *-n* (regarded appar. as inflectional), *ire*, *yre* (see *ire*[1]), < AS. *īren*, older *īsen* (> early ME. *izen*) = MLG. *īsen* = OHG. *īsan*, *isen*, MHG. *isen*, G. *eisen*; later form

(with term. *-ern* reduced to *-en*) of AS. *īsern* = OS. *īsarn* = OFries. *īsern, iser, irsen, irser,* NFries. *irsen* = D. *ijzer* = MLG. *īsern* = OHG. *īsarn,* MHG. *īsern, īser* = Icel. *isarn,* later contr. *járn* = Dan. Sw. *jern* = Goth. *eisarn,* iron, = Ir. *iarann, iarun* = Gael. *iarunn* = W. *haiarn* = Bret. *houarn,* pl. *hern* (whence ult. E. *harness,* q. v.), iron; in AS. both noun and adj., but in form adj., and hence, it has been supposed, perhaps orig. as if '*ícen,' < *ís,* ice, in supposed ref. to the 'glancing' or 'shining' of polished iron, as in swords or knives; but this is very doubtful. See *ice.* For the change of orig. *s* to *r,* see *rhotacism.* II. *a.* < ME. *iron, iren,* also *irnen, yrnen,* etc., < AS. *īsen,* also *īsern,* for orig. **īsernen* (= D. *ijzeren* = MLG. *isern* = OHG. *īsarnīn, īsernīn,* MHG. *īserīn, īsern,* G. *eisern;* also OHG. *īsanīn, īsenīn, īsīn,* MHG. *īsenīn, īsīn,* G. *eisen* (obs.) = Goth. *eisarneins*), of iron, < *īsern,* n., iron, + *-en;* the prop. adj. form with reg. adj. suffix *-en*[2], partly reduced in AS., etc., to the form of the noun.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Chemical symbol, Fe; atomic weight, 56. A metal, the most abundant and the most important of all those used in the metallic form. It was formerly thought that iron did not occur native, except as meteoric iron, but it has recently been found in large quantities in the basaltic lava of Greenland near Ovifak. This, however, is not chemically pure, nor is any iron manufactured from the ore in the large way free from impurities, and the substances thus present in manufactured iron are of great importance in reference to the character of the metal produced. Of all these impurities carbon is the most important, and its relations to iron are both complicated and difficult of explanation. Iron, as prepared by Percy, according to the method indicated by Berzelius, and believed to be as nearly chemically pure as possible, had a specific gravity of 7.8707 before being rolled. Iron deposited from solution by electrolysis, and believed to be pure, had a specific gravity ranging from 7.8405 to 8.107. Iron nearly chemically pure, as obtained by Berzelius, was described by him as being very nearly as white as silver, extremely tenacious, softer than ordinary bar-iron, and scaly in fracture. Iron is put upon the market in three forms, which differ essentially in their properties: (1) *cast-iron,* which is hard, comparatively brittle, and readily fusible, and cannot be forged or welded; (2) *wrought-iron,* which is comparatively soft, malleable, ductile, weldable, and fusible only at a very high temperature; (3) *steel,* which is also malleable and weldable, but fusible, and—what is of great importance—capable of acquiring, by being tempered, a very high degree of hardness, so that it cuts wrought-iron with ease. By the processes ordinarily followed, wrought-iron and steel are made not directly from the ore, but from iron which has been smelted in the blast-furnace or that which has the form of cast-iron. The name *cast-iron,* however, is ordinarily given to iron which has been remelted in the cupola-furnace and cast in any form desired for use. The product of the blast-furnace, out of which wrought-iron and steel are made, is called *pig-iron;* but its qualities are not sensibly changed by simple remelting and casting. Some wrought-iron is, however, made directly from the ore. (See *bloomery.*) The process by which pig-iron is converted into wrought-iron is called *puddling* (which see). Steel, formerly produced almost exclusively from wrought-iron by "cementation," is now largely made from pig-iron by the so-called Bessemer process. This process, introduced within a few years, has in a measure obliterated the distinction between wrought-iron and steel, as by it a material can be produced which is intermediate in character between these, having the tenacity and durability of steel, and to a certain extent capable of being tempered. The most striking feature of the chemical composition of the different grades of iron and steel is the difference in the amount of carbon they contain, pig-iron containing the most, and wrought-iron the least. But while the finer kinds of cutlery-steel—such, for instance, as is used for razors—contain 1.5 per cent. of carbon, so-called "steel rails" made by the Bessemer process contain usually only about four tenths of one per cent. As much as five per cent. of carbon is not uncommonly present in pig-iron. The ores of iron are widely and abundantly disseminated over the earth. Their availability for manufacturing purposes depends largely on the proximity of good and cheap fuel and a market. What may truthfully be called mountains of iron ore remain unused in various parts of the world, because not sufficiently well situated. The valuable ores of iron are all oxids or oxidized combinations; the sulphuret is extremely abundant, but useful only as an ore of sulphur. The United States and Great Britain lead the world in the manufacture of iron, more than one half of the total product being made in those countries. The quantity of pig-iron made in the United Kingdom in 1894 was 7,427,342 tons, and in the United States 6,657,388 tons; in 1895 the production in the former was 7,703,459 tons, and in the latter 9,446,308 tons. In 1896 the United States produced 8,623,127 tons, and Great Britain 8,659,681; in 1897 the former produced 9,652,680 tons, and the latter 8,930,000 tons. In 1898 the output of the United States was 11,773,938, and of Great Britain 8,609,719 tons; in 1899, of the United States, 13,620,703, and of Great Britain, 9,421,435 tons. In 1901 the United States produced 15,878,354 tons. Germany, France, and Russia are next in importance as producers of this metal. Iron has been known from remote historical times. In the Homeric poems it is recognized, being considered as of more value than copper. Copper, sometimes alloyed with tin, was at that period still generally in use for tools and weapons. The smelting of iron from its ores is not necessarily an indication of advanced civilization, since tribes commonly called savage practise the art, and have done so for an indefinite time. See *steel* and *magnet.*

2. A utensil or weapon made of iron: often in combination with a noun or an adjective expressive of its purpose or character: as, a flat-*iron,* grid*iron,* or shooting-*iron* (slang for *pistol*).

> Canst thou fill his skin with barbed *irons?* Job xli. 7.

Specifically—(*a*) A knife, sword, or other cutting implement.

> Thyn *yrons* kepe in harde and sharpe usage
> For graffyng and for kytting I the charge.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.
>
> Come, learn of us, lieutenant; hang your *iron* up.
> *Fletcher,* Mad Lover, i. 1.

(*b*) *pl.* Fetters or other chains fastened to the person of a prisoner: as, a mutineer is put in *irons.*

> Neuer for me shalt thow be putte in feteres ne in *Irenes*
> seth thow wilt me graunte that thow will not go with-oute my leve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.
>
> He ordered him into *irons,* without allowing him any food. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 350.

(*c*) In *whaling,* a hand-harpoon; a toggle-iron, used in striking a whale. There are two forms, the *first* and *second irons* (which see, below). (*d*) A brand-iron.

> Give me the *iron,* I say, and bind him here.
> *Shak.,* K. John, iv. 1, 76.
>
> He sent for burning *irons* straight,
> All sparkling hot to see
> *Queen Eleanor's Fall* (Child's Ballads, VII. 294).

(*e*) In *golf,* a club with an iron head considerably lofted so as to raise the ball.—**Berlin iron-castings,** peculiarly delicate castings made in Berlin, originally for the purpose of being given in exchange for gold contributed to help pay the expenses of the war for the redemption of the country from the iron grasp of Napoleon. Objects thus given bore the inscription "Ich gab Gold um Eisen" (I gave gold for iron). The beauty and delicacy of these castings were due in part to the fluidity of the iron (made from bog-ore), in part to the excellent quality of the molding-sand (made of infusorial silica), and in part to the skill of the workmen employed in the manufacture, which, however, retains little of its former importance.—**Bessemer iron,** pig-iron suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer steel.—**Bog-iron ore.** See *bog*[1].—**Brown iron ore.** Same as *limonite.*—**Chromic iron.** Same as *chromite.*—**Clay iron ore.** See *clay, a.*—**Common iron,** the commercial term for iron of the poorest quality. Iron is graded as *common, best, best best,* and *chain-cable iron.*—**Converted iron.** See *convert.*—**Corrugated iron,** common sheet-iron or galvanized iron which has been bent into folds or wrinkled by being passed between two powerful rollers, the ridges of the one corresponding to the grooves of the other, or by hydrostatic pressure upon a movable upper block driven upon a lower one. Iron thus treated will resist a much greater strain than flat iron, each groove representing a half-tube. A single sheet, so thin as to be unable to stand without bending when placed vertically, will after corrugation sustain 700 pounds without bending. Walls and roofs of temporary buildings, railway sheds and bridges, emigrants' houses, churches, sheds for dock-yards, etc., are now extensively made of iron thus treated. From its great lightness and power of resisting violent shocks, light boats have been made of it, and it has been proposed as an advantageous material for life-boats.—**Damascus iron.** See *damascus.*—**Dialyzed iron.** See *dialyze.*—**Dividing-iron,** an implement for cutting glass employed before the use of the diamond was introduced. It was an iron which was heated and drawn along the lines where the division was to be made, the glass if of resistant nature being wet at the required line of separation.—**First iron,** in *whaling,* the toggle-iron first thrown into a whale.—**Forming-iron,** a blacksmiths' swage-block.—**Foundry iron.** See *foundry.*—**Galvanized iron.** See *galvanize.*—**Glazed iron, glazy iron.** See *glaze.*—**Green iron ore.** Same as *dufrenite.*—**Iron pyrites.** See *pyrites.*—**Iron's length,** in *whaling,* the length of the toggle-iron as a measure of distance.—**Italian iron,** an instrument used for fluting linen or lace garments. It consists of a metal tube ending in a cone, and heated usually by a hot iron within. [Eng.; a different device used for the same purpose is called in the United States *fluting-iron.*]

> While the maid was busy crimping or starching, I took an *Italian iron* from the fire, and applied the light scarlet glowing tip to my arm. *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, xxviii.

Malleable iron-castings, or (as more generally called) **malleable cast-iron,** cast-iron decarburized by packing it with oxid of iron and subjecting it to the temperature of red heat for several days. Iron thus treated and carefully cooled may be bent considerably without breaking, and is malleable in a slight degree.—**Meteoric iron,** iron as found in meteorites, usually combined with from 1 to 10 per cent. of nickel. See *meteorite.*—**Micaceous iron ore,** a variety of hematite or oxid of iron, occurring in masses composed of thin laminæ.—**Muck iron,** iron ready for the roller or squeezer.—**Nodular iron ore.** Same as *eaglestone.*—**Oligiste iron.** Same as *specular iron.*—**Pallas iron.** See *meteorite.*—**Red iron ore,** hematite, especially those varieties which have a non-metallic or submetallic luster.—**Second iron,** in *whaling,* the second toggle-iron of a whaling-boat. It is carried at the head, in the boat-crotch, attached to the tow-line by the rope known as the *short warp* by a bowline knot, and is thrown into the whale, if possible, as soon as the first iron has been darted. If there is not time for this, it is thrown overboard as quickly as possible, to avoid fouling the tow-line.—**Spathic** or **sparry iron ore.** Same as *siderite.*—**Specular iron,** a crystallized variety of hematite.—**Titanic iron ore,** or **titaniferous oxid of iron.** Same as *ilmenite.*—**To be in irons.** (*a*) To have the hands or feet, or both, confined by fetters. (*b*) To have, as a square-rigged vessel, the yards so braced that, some sails being full of wind and some aback, the vessel is temporarily unmanageable.

> It is more common for a vessel to come up properly, and then, when the after yards have been swung, to lie dead in the water, or *in irons.* *Luce,* Seamanship, p. 430.

To have too many irons in the fire, to be engaged in too many undertakings.

> He *hath* more actors in his tragedy, more *irons in the fire.* *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 607.
>
> They held it not agreeable to the rules of prudence to *have too many irons in the fire.* *Heylin,* Hist. Reformation, I. 261.

Tow-catch iron, or **tow-iron,** the toggle-iron or harpoon used in whaling.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of iron; consisting of iron: as, an *iron* gate; an *iron* bar.

> Go, get thee gone, fetch me an *iron* crow.
> *Shak.,* C. of E., iii. 1, 84.
>
> With high *iron* gates, as is reported.
> *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 58.

2. Resembling iron in some respect, either really or metaphorically.

> Such notes as, warbled to the string,
> Drew *iron* tears down Pluto's cheek.
> *Milton,* Il Penseroso, l. 107.
>
> The wood which grides and clangs
> Its leafless ribs and *iron* horns.
> *Tennyson,* In Memoriam, cvii.

Hence—(*a*) Harsh; rude; severe.

> *Iron* years of wars and dangers. *Rowe.*

(*b*) Binding fast; not to be broken.

> Him death's *iron* sleep oppressed. *Phillips.*

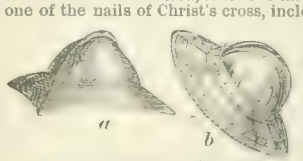
(*c*) Capable of great endurance; firm; robust: as, an *iron* constitution.

> E'en hell's grim king Alcides' pow'r confest,
> The shaft found entrance in his *iron* breast.
> *Pope,* Iliad, v. 486.

(*d*) Not to be bent; inflexible.

> Her *iron* will was broken in her mind.
> *Tennyson,* Princess, vi.

Iron age, buff, cement, etc. See the nouns.—**Iron cross.** See *Order of the Iron Cross,* below.—**Iron crown,** the ancient crown of the kings of Lombardy, with which many of the emperors of Germany and some other rulers, including Napoleon I., were afterward crowned as successors to their power in Italy: now preserved in the cathedral of Monza, the old capital of Lombardy. It takes its name from a thin band of iron, fabled to have been forged from one of the nails of Christ's cross, inclosed by its hoop of gold.—**Iron division**†. See *division.*—**Iron hat.** [ME. *iren hat* = Icel. *jarnhattr,* an]



a, Iron hat, 14th century, from Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier Français." *b,* Iron hat, time of Charles I. and Cromwell.

Same as *chapel-de-fer.* (*b*) In *mining,* same as *gossan.* [U. S.]—**Iron horse,** a locomotive.—**Iron lacquer, mask, natrolite,** etc. See the nouns.—**Order of the Iron Cross,** a Prussian order founded in 1813 for military services in the wars against Napoleon. In 1870 the order was reorganized. It consists of the great cross, conferred only on a few princes and generals, and two classes comprising several thousand Germans. The original badge was a cross patté of black iron with a silver rim, upon which were the initials F. W. (Frederick William) and the date 1813 or 1815. The modern badge is a modification of this. The ribbon is black with a white border.—**Order of the Iron Crown,** an order founded by Napoleon I. as king of Italy, and adopted by Francis I. of Austria after the fall of Napoleon. It consists of three classes. The badge is a double eagle of Austria resting upon a ring (which represents the iron crown of Monza), and surmounted by an imperial crown; this is attached to an orange ribbon edged with blue.

iron (ī'ėrn), *v. t.* [Not found in ME.; cf. AS. *īsenian,* furnish or mount with iron (= Icel. *járna,* put in irons, mount with iron, shoe (a horse)), < *īsen,* iron: see *iron, n.*] **1.** To shackle with irons; fetter; handcuff.

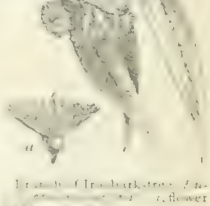
> *Iron* him then, let the rest go free.
> *Middleton,* Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

2. To furnish, mount, or arm with iron: as, to *iron* a wagon.—**3.** To smooth with an instrument of iron, especially with a hot flat-iron, smoothing-iron, or box-iron.

> An a mun have some 'un to *iron* me out my seams, and look me out my bits. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, I. 69.

iron-alum (ī'ėrn-al'um), *n.* **1.** One of the double sulphates of ferric iron and potassium (ammonium, etc.), analogous to the true alums in composition, and like them crystallizing in octahedrons.—**2.** The mineral halotrichite.

ironbark-tree (ī'ėrn-bärk-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus* having solid bark, as *E. crebra,* but more particularly the species *E. resinifera,* a tree with ovate-lanceolate leaves which attains a height of from 150 to 200 feet. From this tree is obtained Botany Bay kino, used in medicine as a substitute for kino. When the bark of the tree is wounded a red juice flows very freely, and hardens in the air into masses of irregular form, inodorous and transparent. Sixty gallons of juice may sometimes be obtained from a single tree. The timber is also very valuable, and is extensively used in ship-building and engineering works. The white ironbark tree is *E. paniculata,* a species which furnishes a hard, durable wood excellent for railroad-ties, etc. The red-flowered ironbark tree is *E. leucoxylon.* It attains a height of 100 feet and is highly prized by carpenters and ship builders for its durability. The silver-leafed ironbark-tree is *E. pruinosa,* a tree of moderate size.



Branch of ironbark-tree: *a,* flower

iron-black (ī'ėrn-blak), *n.* See *black.*

iron-bound (ī'ėrn-bound), *a.* 1. Bound with iron.

> [illegible] leaky bucket, the *iron-bound* bucket.
> [illegible] covered bucket which hung in the well
> *S. Woodworth*, The Bucket.

2. Faced or surrounded with rocks; rock-bound: rugged: as, an *iron-bound* coast.—3. Hard and fast; rigorous; inflexible as iron.

> The French, though beyond question the best actors in the world, judge from *iron-bound* standards.
> *The American*, VII. 173.

iron-cased (ī'ėrn-kāst), *a.* Cased or clad with iron; ironclad.

iron-chamber (ī'ėrn-chām″bėr), *n.* The reverberatory or charge-chamber of a puddling-furnace where the metal is heated.

iron-clad (ī'ėrn-klad), *a.* 1. Covered or cased with iron plates, as a vessel for naval warfare; armor-plated.—2. Figuratively, very rigid or strict; constructed, as a form of words, so as to allow no evasion or escape, or permit no flaw to be detected. [In this use often written *iron-clad.*] **Iron-clad oath.** See *oath.*

ironclad (ī'ėrn-klad), *n.* [< *iron-clad, a.*] A naval vessel cased or covered wholly or partly with thick iron or steel plates, generally having a heavy backing of wood, so armored to resist projectiles or the attacks of rams or other armored vessels. The metal armor is often of great thickness; over parts of H. M. S. Inflexible, for example, the metal is as much as 24 inches thick. Even the thickest armor used, however, is not sufficient to keep out the projectiles of the high-pressure guns of the present day; moreover, its great weight prevents the application of heavy armor except to the most vulnerable parts of the ship. The first armored vessels were built by the French for use during the Crimean war, and the success of the monitors during the civil war in the United States gave a strong impetus to the building of ironclads. Iron-clad ships are now made of very various designs. Many modern vessels have protective iron decks, but the term *iron-clad* has been confined to vessels whose sides are protected. Iron-clad ships are generally armed with two or four heavy breech-loading rifled guns of from 10 to 16 inches caliber, in addition to a secondary battery of smaller breech-loading and rapid-firing guns. They are usually constructed as rams, and their hulls are divided into numerous water-tight compartments. See *battle-ship.*

> No matter how strong an *iron-clad* may be made, or how difficult to penetrate with shot or shell, the bottom of the ship is always a point of weakness.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 222.

iron-clay (ī'ėrn-klā), *n.* See *clay ironstone*, under *clay.*

iron-cloth (ī'ėrn-klôth), *n.* 1. Chain-mail in general. *Hewitt*, I. 238.—2. Chain-mail of modern fabrication, made for cleansing greasy vessels.

ironer (ī'ėr-nėr), *n.* One who or that which irons.

iron-fisted (ī'ėrn-fis″ted), *a.* Close-fisted; covetous. *Imp. Dict.*

iron-flint (ī'ėrn-flint), *n.* Ferruginous quartz; a subspecies of quartz, opaque or translucent at the edges, with a fracture more or less conchoidal, shining, and nearly vitreous.

iron-founder (ī'ėrn-foun″dėr), *n.* One who makes iron castings.

iron-foundry (ī'ėrn-foun″dri), *n.* The place where iron castings are made.

iron-furnace (ī'ėrn-fėr″nās), *n.* A general term for any form of iron-working furnace, as a blast-furnace, puddling-furnace, etc. See *furnace.*

iron-glance (ī'ėrn-glans), *n.* Specular iron.

iron-grass (ī'ėrn-gras), *n.* The knot-grass or doorweed, *Polygonum aviculare.*

iron-gray (ī'ėrn-grā), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *irengray*, < AS. *īsengrǣg* (= Icel. *járngrár* = Dan. *isengraa*), < *īsen*, iron, + *grǣg*, gray: see *iron* and *gray.*] **I.** *a.* Of a gray hue approaching the color of freshly fractured iron.

> Neither was the stranger's dress at all martial. It consisted of a uniform suit of *iron-grey* clothes, cut in rather an old-fashioned form. *Scott*, Monastery, Int. Ep., p. 13.

II. *n.* A hue of gray approaching the color of freshly fractured iron.

iron-gumtree (ī'ėrn-gum″trē), *n.* A very large tree, *Eucalyptus Raveretiana*, a native of Queensland, sometimes attaining a height of over 300 feet and a diameter of 10 feet. It furnishes a very hard dark-colored wood, used for piles, for railroad-ties, and for general building purposes.

iron-handed (ī'ėrn-han″ded), *a.* Exceedingly strong in the hand; hence, rigorously determined or severe; unmerciful.

> The *iron-handed* rule of this great commander at Yedo was felt all over the empire. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 289.

ironhard†, *n.* [< ME. *irenharde*, < AS. *īsenheard*, ironhard, *Centaurea nigra* (cf. *iren-heard*, hard as iron, < *īren*, iron, + *heard*, hard).] 1. The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra.*—2. Vervain.

iron-hat†, *n.* See *iron hat*, under *iron, a.*

ironhead (ī'ėrn-hed), *n.* The American golden-eye or whistlewing, a duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [North Carolina.]

ironheads (ī'ėrn-hedz), *n.* The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra:* so called in reference to the knobbed involucres.

iron-hearted (ī'ėrn-här″ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel.

> These *iron-hearted* souldiers are so cold,
> Till they be beaten to a woman's arms.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iv. 1.
>
> Think, ye masters *iron-hearted*,
> Lolling at your jovial boards.
> *Cowper*, Negro's Complaint.

ironic (ī-ron'ik), *a.* [= F. *ironique* = Sp. *irónico* = Pg. It. *ironico* (cf. D. G. *ironisch* = Dan. Sw. *ironisk*), < Gr. εἰρωνικός, dissembling, ironic, < εἰρωνεία, dissimulation, irony: see *irony*2.] Same as *ironical.*

> I had better leisure to contemplate that *ironick* satire of Juvenal. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 11.

ironical (ī-ron'i-kal), *a.* [< *ironic* + *-al.*] 1. Pretending ignorance; simulating lack of instruction or knowledge. See *irony*, 1. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The circle of this fallacy is very large; and herein may be comprised all *ironical* mistakes, for intended expressions receiving inverted significations.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

Hence—2. Conveying or consisting of covert sarcasm; sarcastic under a serious or friendly pretense: as, an *ironical* compliment.

> She asked him, in an angry tone, what he did there; to which he only replied in an *ironical* way by drinking her health. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

3. Addicted to irony; using disguised sarcasm: as, an *ironical* speaker.

ironically (ī-ron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ironical manner; by way of irony; by the use of irony.

ironicalness (ī-ron'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being ironical.

ironing (ī'ėr-ning), *n.* In *laundry-work:* (*a*) The act of smoothing with hot irons. (*b*) The clothes so smoothed. [Colloq.]

ironing-board (ī'ėr-ning-bōrd), *n.* A smooth board covered with cloth, on which to iron clothing, etc.

ironing-box (ī'ėr-ning-boks), *n.* Same as *box-iron.*

ironing-cloth (ī'ėr-ning-klôth), *n.* A cloth used for ironing on. *Mayhew.*

ironing-machine (ī'ėr-ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for hot-pressing fabrics, clothing, hats, etc. Such machines are made in many forms, and may be arranged in two classes: those using a tailors' goose heated by a gas-jet or by steam (the gas and steam being applied by a flexible pipe), and those employing a cylinder heated by steam or gas. Mechanism is supplied for supporting and guiding the goose over the table. A common form is a cylinder heated by steam, which is rolled by machinery over the fabric to be pressed; in one machine the cylinder is stationary, the table carrying the fabric to be pressed traveling under it. In the hat-ironing machines the goose is of various shapes, and the heated block either moves upon the hat or revolves in a fixed position while the table moves. Sometimes called *ironing-lathe* and *block ironing-machine.*

iron-iodide (ī'ėrn-ī″ō-did), *n.* A crystalline deliquescent salt formed by the union of iron and hydriodic acid, used in medicine as a tonic, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

ironish (ī'ėr-nish), *a.* [< *iron* + *-ish*1.] Somewhat like iron; irony. [Rare.]

> Some, who did thrust a probe or little stick into a chink of the coffin, . . . bringing out some moisture with it, found it of an *ironish* taste.
> *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon. (John Colet).

ironist (ī'rō-nist), *n.* [< *iron(ize)* + *-ist.*] One who deals in irony. [Rare.]

> A poet or orator . . . would have no more to do but to send . . . to the *ironist* for his sarcasms.
> *Martinus Scriblerus*, xiii.

ironize† (ī'rō-nīz), *v. t.* [< Gr. εἰρωνίζειν, dissemble, < εἴρων, dissembler: see *irony*2.] To render ironical; use ironically.

> If hypocrites why puritaines
> We terme be ask'd, in breefe,
> 'Tis but an *ironized* tearme,
> Good-fellow so spells theefe.
> *Warner*, Albion's England, x.

iron-line (ī'ėrn-līn), *n.* A line in the spectrum, caused if bright by iron in the luminous vapor, or if dark by iron in vapor interposed between the luminous body and the eye, as in the atmosphere of the sun.

iron-liquor (ī'ėrn-lik″ėr), *n.* Iron acetate, used by dyers as a mordant.

> Under the name of "black" and "*iron liquor*," two of these salts are largely manufactured, the acetate of the protoxide and the acetate of the sesquioxide or peroxide.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 31.

iron-man (ī'ėrn-man), *n.* 1. A dealer in or manufacturer of iron.—2. A coal-cutting machine. [Prov. Eng.]

iron-master (ī'ėrn-mās″tėr), *n.* A manufacturer of iron.

> My father apprenticed me to a Birmingham *ironmaster*.
> *Dickens*, Mugby Junction (Tauchnitz ed.), p. 331.

iron-mold (ī'ėrn-mōld), *n.* Discoloration, in cloth or the like, caused by stains from rusted iron.

iron-mold (ī'ėrn-mōld), *v. t.* To stain or discolor, as cloth, by means of iron-rust.

ironmonger (ī'ėrn-mung″gėr), *n.* [< ME. *iren-mongere, iren-mangere*; < *iron* + *monger.*] A dealer in ironware or hardware.

> Buying several things at the *ironmongers;* dogs, tongues, and shovells, for my wife's closet.
> *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1663.

ironmongery (ī'ėrn-mung″gėr-i), *n.* [< *ironmonger* + *-y:* see *-ery.*] The trade of an ironmonger; that which ironmongers deal in.

> I might have been inclined, myself, to regard a coffin-nail as the deadest piece of *ironmongery* in the trade.
> *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, i.

iron-oak (ī'ėrn-ōk), *n.* Same as *post-oak.*

iron-ocher (ī'ėrn-ō″kėr), *n.* See *ocher.*

iron-red (ī'ėrn-red), *n.* A red of a somewhat orange tint, such as is produced by iron-rust, used especially in decorative art and in pottery.

iron-rust (ī'ėrn-rust), *n.* See *rust.*

iron-sand (ī'ėrn-sand), *n.* 1. In *geol.*, sand made up in considerable part of particles of iron ore, usually magnetite, or titaniferous oxid of iron, or both intermixed. Such sands are not uncommon along the ocean-shores in regions of volcanic or metamorphic rocks.—2. The steel-filings used in fireworks.

iron-saw (ī'ėrn-sâ), *n.* A circular saw for cutting hot iron.

iron-scale (ī'ėrn-skāl), *n.* Same as *forge-scale.*

iron-shrub (ī'ėrn-shrub), *n.* Same as *herb of St. Martin* (which see, under *herb*).

iron-sick (ī'ėrn-sik), *a.* *Naut.*, having its iron bolts and spikes very much corroded: said of a wooden ship.

ironside (ī'ėrn-sīd), *n.* A person who or something which has great power of endurance or resistance: specifically used (generally in the plural) as a proper name: as, Edmund *Ironside* or *Ironsides* (an Anglo-Saxon king); Cromwell's *Ironsides* (his special corps of troopers); Old *Ironsides* (a designation of the old United States frigate Constitution).

iron-sided (ī'ėrn-sī″ded), *a.* [< *iron* + *side*1 + *-ed*2.] Rough; unruly. *Halliwell.*

ironsmith (ī'ėrn-smith), *n.* [< ME. *īrensmith*, < AS. *īrensmith, īsensmith* (= G. *eisenschmied* = Icel. *járnsmidhr*), < *īren, īsen*, iron, + *smith*, smith.] 1. A worker in iron, as a blacksmith, locksmith, etc.—2. The barbet of Hainan, *Megalæma faber:* so called from its cry, translating the native name.

> From its loud, peculiar call, the Hainan species has earned among the natives of the island the appellation of "*ironsmith*," whence I have derived its specific name [*faber*]. *R. Swinhoe*, quoted in Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 420.

iron-stain (ī'ėrn-stān), *n.* 1. A stain made by iron-rust, or by the tincture of iron, as on cloth or clothing.—2. An appearance like the stain of iron produced on the coffee-plant in Venezuela, and apparently also in Jamaica, by the fungus *Depazea maculosa*, in the form of circular or elliptical blotches. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 700.

ironstone (ī'ėrn-stōn), *n.* Any ore of iron which is impure through the admixture of silica or clay. - **Carbonaceous** or **blackband ironstone.** See *blackband.*—**Clay ironstone.** See *clay*.—**Ironstone china**, a hard white pottery made by mingling with the clay pulverized slag of ironstones. It was introduced in 1813 by Charles James Mason. The name was originally intended to refer only to hardness and durability.

iron-strap (ī'ėrn-strap), *n.* In *whaling*, same as *forerunner*, 2.

iron-tree (ī'ėrn-trē), *n.* See *Ixora.*

ironware (ī'ėrn-wār), *n.* Hardware; especially, iron pots, kettles, etc.

ironweed (ī'ėrn-wēd), *n.* Same as *flattop.*

iron-witted† (ī'ėrn-wit″ed), *a.* Dull or heavy-witted; stupid.

> I will converse with *iron-witted* fools,
> And unrespective boys.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2, 28.

ironwood (ī'ėrn-wūd), *n.* One of numerous species of peculiarly hard-wooded trees, be-

ging to many orders and widely distributed. In North America the name commonly denotes *Ostrya Virginica*, the hop hornbeam or leverwood; but also *Bumelia lycioides* (southern buckthorn), *Carpinus Caroliniana* (blue beech), *Curilla racemiflora*, *Ceanothus ilicifolius* (nit buckwheat tree), *Hypelate paniculata* (inkwood), and *Oliarua Tessata*. The black ironwood of the same territory is *Condalia ferrea*; the red, *Reynosia latifolia*; the white, *Hyphate triflolata*. Of the other ironwoods may be mentioned the various species of the tropical genus *Sideroxylon*, the Indian *Xylia dolabriformis*, the *Erythroxylon areolatum* of Jamaica, and the Tasmanian *Notelæa ligustrina*. Several species of *Diospyros* (ebony) are called by the same name. Bastard ironwood is the West Indian *Xanthoxylum Fagara* (*X. Pterota*); also *Trichilia hirta*. The black ironwood of South Africa is *Olea undulata*, and the white is *Toddalia lanceolata*. Many of these woods are valuable in the arts for purposes requiring great firmness or high polish.

iron-worded (ī'ėrn-wėr″ded), *a.* Worded so as to resist attack; of "iron-clad" character. [Poetical.]

> Spurr'd at heart with fieriest energy
> To embattail and to wall about thy cause
> With *iron-worded* proof.
> *Tennyson*, Sonnet to J. M. K.

ironwork (ī'ėrn-wėrk), *n.* Objects and parts of objects made of iron, as locks and keys, utensils, parts of a building, of a vessel, or the like: as, ornamental *ironwork*.

iron-worker (ī'ėrn-wėr″kėr), *n.* A person employed in the manufacture of iron, or of articles of iron.

> The colliers now on strike have forced idleness on the *ironworkers*. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 248.

iron-works (ī'ėrn-wėrks), *n. pl.* An establishment, consisting usually of several connected shops, where iron is manufactured, or where it is wrought or cast into heavy work, as cannon, shafting, rails, merchant bars, etc. [The word is sometimes used as a singular.]

> A recent strike in an *iron works*.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 167.

ironwort (ī'ėrn-wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the labiate genus *Sideritis*.—2. A plant of the genus *Galeopsis*, *G. Tetrahit*.

irony[1] (ī'ėr-ni), *a.* [< ME. **irony*, *yrony*, *yrunny*; < *iron* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or resembling iron; also, resembling any of the distinctive qualities of iron.

> Be heuene that is abooue thee braasny and the lond that thou tredist *yrony*. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxviii. 23.
>
> Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring; and deposit, in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, coppery particles.
> *Woodward*, Fossils.

irony[2] (ī'rọ-ni), *n.*; pl. *ironies* (-niz). [= D. G. *ironie* = Dan. Sw. *ironi*, < F. *ironie* = Sp. *ironia* = Pg. It. *ironia*, < L. *ironia*, < Gr. εἰρωνεία, dissimulation, irony, < εἴρων, a dissembler, lit. 'one who talks' (but says less or more than he thinks), ppr. of εἴρειν, speak, tell, talk.] 1. Simulated ignorance in discussion: a method of exposing an antagonist's ignorance by pretending to desire information or instruction from him. This method of discussion, the Socratic irony, was characteristic of Socrates, with reference to whom the term was first used.

> Socrates at Athens undertook with many sharp and cutting *Ironies* to reprove the vices of his Age.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.
>
> The Athenian's [Socrates's] modest *irony* was of another taste, and better suited to the decorum of conversation, than the Syrian's [Lucan's] frontless buffoonry.
> *Bp. Hurd*, Manner of Writing Dialogues, Pref.

Hence—2. Covert sarcasm; such a use of agreeable or commendatory forms of expression as to convey a meaning opposite to that literally expressed; sarcastic laudation, compliment, or the like.

> And call her Ida, tho' I knew her not,
> And call her sweet, as if in *irony*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.
>
> A drayman in a passion calls out "You are a pretty fellow," without suspecting that he is uttering *irony*.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

Irony of fate, or **of circumstances**, an apparent mockery of destiny; an occurrence or result the opposite of what might naturally have been expected; a contradictory outcome: as, it was the *irony of fate* that made Joseph the ruler over the land of his captivity. = Syn. 2. *Sarcasm*, etc. See *satire*.

iron-yellow (ī'ėrn-yel″ō), *n.* Same as *Mars yellow* (which see, under *yellow*).

Iroquoian (ir-ọ-kwoi'an), *a.* [< *Iroquois* + *-an*.] Same as *Iroquois*.

Iroquois (ir-ọ-kwoi'), *n.* and *a.* [A F. form (with term. *-ois*, as in *Illinois*; see *-ese*) of the native Indian name.] I. *n.* One of a former confederation of American Indians, situated in central New York, originally composed of five tribes—the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas—and hence known as the Five Nations. At a later time a sixth tribe, the Tuscaroras, who had migrated from North Carolina, was added. The name is also given to related Indian tribes occupying central and western New York and Upper Canada, and including, besides the Iroquois proper, the Hurons, the Eries, the Neutral Nation, the Andastes, etc. In this sense also known as *Huron-Iroquois*.

II. *a.* Belonging or relating to the Iroquois or their tribes, or to the Iroquois family of languages.

irour†, *n.* [ME., = OF. *iror*, *irur* = Pr. *iror*, anger, < L. *ira*, anger: see *ire*[2].] Ire; anger. *Seven Sages*, l. 954.

iroust† (ir'us), *a.* [ME. *irous*, *irus*, *iros*, < OF. *iros*, *irous*, *ireus* = Pr. *iros* = Pg. It. *iroso*, < ML. **irosus*, angry, < L. *ira*, anger: see *ire*[2].] Apt to be angry; passionate; ireful.

> With full *yrous* wreth Gaffrey meued hy,
> He salute non, ne spake to gret ne small.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4889.
>
> It is greet harme and eek greet pite
> To sette an *irous* man in heigh degree.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 308.

irously† (ir'us-li), *adv.* [ME. *irously*; < *irous* + *-ly*[2].] Angrily.

> And whan dorilas saugh with his iye that thei dide so grete damage that were soche mysbelevynge peple, he rode vpon hem full *Irously*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 243.

irp† (ėrp), *n.* and *a.* [Origin unknown; found only in one piece of Ben Jonson's, and perhaps one of his affected terms.] I. *n.* A grimace or contortion of the body.

> Spanish shrugs, French faces, smirks, *irpes*, and all affected humours. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Palinode.

II. *a.* Grimacing.

> If regardant, then maintain your station brisk and *irpe*, shew the supple motion of your pliant body.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

irradiance (i-rā'di-ans), *n.* [< *irradian*(*t*) + *-ce*.] 1. The act of irradiating; emission of rays of light.—2. An appearance of radiated light; luster; splendor.

> Love not the heavenly spirits, and how their love
> Express they? by looks only? or do they mix
> *Irradiance*, virtual or immediate touch?
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 617.

irradiancy (i-rā'di-an-si), *n.* Same as *irradiance*.

irradiant (i-rā'di-ant), *a.* [< L. *irradian*(*t*-)*s*, *inradian*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *irradiare*, *inradiare*, irradiate: see *irradiate*.] Emitting rays of light.

> So the bright lamp of night, the constant moon,
> Unwearied, does her circling journey run;
> Oft thro' the fleecy cloud *irradiant* bends,
> And to benighted lands her influence lends.
> *Boyse*, To Marcella.

irradiate (i-rā'di-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *irradiated*, ppr. *irradiating*. [< L. *irradiatus*, *inradiatus*, pp. of *irradiare*, *inradiare* (> It. *irradiare*, *inradiare* = Sp. Pg. *irradiar* = F. *irradier*), beam upon, illumine, < *in*, on, + *radiare*, beam: see *radiate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To illuminate or shed light upon or into; make luminous or clear; light up; enlighten.

> So much the rather thou, celestial Light,
> Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
> *Irradiate*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 53.
>
> When the august functions of the Crown are *irradiated* by intelligence and virtue, they are transformed into a higher dignity than words can convey, or Acts of Parliament can confer. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 168.
>
> Those studies that kindle the imagination, and through it *irradiate* the reason. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

2. To make splendid or glorious; confer honor or dignity upon; exalt; adorn.

> No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
> Our shrines *irradiate*, or emblaze the floors.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 136.

3. To radiate into; penetrate by radiation.

> Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, *irradiate*, and put those more simple parts of matter into motion.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

II. *intrans.* To emit rays; shine.

> Day was the state of the hemisphere on which light *irradiated*. *Bp. Horne*, Letters on Infidelity, x.

irradiate (i-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *irradiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Illuminated; made brilliant or splendid. [Poetical.]

> Your *irradiate* judgment will soon discover the secrets of this little crystal world.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.
>
> Where *irradiate* dewy eyes
> Had shone, gleam stony orbs. *Shelley*, Alastor.

irradiation (i-rā-di-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *irradiation* = Sp. *irradiacion* = Pg. *irradiação* = It. *irradiazione*, *inradiazione*, < L. as if **irradiatio*(*n*-), < *irradiare*, irradiate: see *irradiate*.] 1. The act of irradiating or emitting beams of light; illumination; brightness emitted; enlightenment.

> Sooner may a dark room enlighten itself without the *irradiation* of a candle or the sun than a natural understanding work out its own ignorance in matters of faith.
> *South*, Works, VIII. xiii.
>
> God does give signs, and when he does so, he gives also *irradiations*, illustrations of the understanding, that they may be discerned to be his signs. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.
>
> This is that *irradiation* that dispels the mists of hell.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 32.

2. In *physics*, the phenomenon of the apparent enlargement of an object strongly illuminated, when seen against a dark ground. It was explained by Plateau as due to the extension of the impression upon the nerves of the retina beyond the outlines of the image; Helmholtz, however, has ascribed it to the want of perfect accommodation in the eye, leading to the formation of diffusion images about the proper image of a bright object, so that it encroaches upon the dark space about it, and hence appears larger than it really is. Irradiation increases with the brightness of the object, diminishes as the illumination of the object and that of the field of view approach equality, and vanishes when they become equal.

irradiative (i-rā'di-ā-tiv), *n.* Something which illuminates or emits light.

irradicate (i-rad'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *irradicated*, ppr. *irradicating*. [< L. *in*, in, + *radicare*, *radicari*, take root: see *radicate*. Cf. *eradicate*.] To fix by the root; fix firmly. *Clissold*.

irrational (i-rash'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *irrationnel* = Pr. *irrational* = Sp. Pg. *irracional* = It. *irrazionale*, *inrazionale*, < L. *irrationalis*, *inrationalis*, not rational, < *in-* priv. + *rationalis*, rational: see *rational*.] I. *a.* 1. Not rational; without the faculty of reason; void of understanding; unreasoning.

> He hath eaten and lives,
> And knows, and speaks, and reasons, and discerns,
> *Irrational* till then. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 766.
>
> Strong passion is brief madness, because the internal commotion of it, usurping consciousness, prevents full and free reflection and adaptation, and, putting the individual out of just ratio with persons and things, makes him *irrational*. *Maudsley*, Mind, XII. 510.

2. Without the quality of reason; contrary to reason; illogical; unreasonable: as, *irrational* motives; an *irrational* project.

> It would be amusing to make a digest of the *irrational* laws which bad critics have made for the government of poets. *Macaulay*, Moore's Life of Byron.
>
> There is . . . nothing more *irrational* than to criticize deeds as though the doers of them had the same desires, hopes, fears, and restraint with ourselves.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 253.
>
> We are constantly the dupes of an *irrational* attempt to estimate the universe from a purely human point of view. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 243.
>
> Conduct prompted by a series of such unconnected impulses we call *irrational*, as being absolutely unsystematized, and in that sense inconsistent.
> *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 25.

3. In *math.*: (*a*) In *arith.*, not capable of being exactly expressed by a vulgar fraction, proper or improper; surd. In mathematics *irrational* is a translation of Greek ἄλογον, inexpressible (by a fraction), opposed to ῥητόν. (See *surd*.) Every irrational quantity can, however, be conceived as expressed by an infinite continued fraction or interminate decimal. (*b*) In translations of Euclid, and cognate writings, at once incommensurable with the assumed unit and not having its square commensurable with that of the unit. This is the peculiar meaning given by Euclid to ἄλογος, though Plato uses it in sense (*a*), above. (*c*) In *alg.*, noting a quantity involving a variable raised to a fractional power; or, in a wider sense, noting a quantity not rational, not a sum of products of constants and of variables into one another or into themselves.—4. In *Gr. pros.*, incapable of measurement in terms of the fundamental or primary time or metrical unit.

> It was an *irrational* long; and the foot to which it belonged was *irrational* also, the whole length of the foot being expressed by a fractional designation, viz. 3½ short times. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 107.

Geometrically irrational. See *geometrically*. **Irrational function.** See *function*. = Syn. 1 and 2. *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*); witless, reasonless, thoughtless; brute, brutish; injudicious, illogical.

II. *n.* That which is devoid of reason, as one of the lower animals.

> But for the poor shiftless *irrationals*, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence that they are all ready furnished with such cloathing as is proper to their place and business. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 12.

irrationality (i-rash-ọ-nal'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *irracionalidad* = Pg. *irracionalidade* = It. *irrazionalità*; as *irrational* + *-ity*.] 1. The condition of being irrational; want of the faculty or the quality of reason; fatuity: as, the *irrationality* of brutes; the *irrationality* of a scheme.

> Who is it here that appeals to the frivolousness and *irrationality* of our dreams? *Baxter*, On the Soul, ii. 187.
>
> The unfading boyishness of hope and its vigorous *irrationality* are nowhere better displayed than in questions of conduct. *R. L. Stevenson*, Virginibus Puerisque, ii.

2. That which is irrational; an irrational thought, action, or thing.

We can see how the human mind arrives by a perfectly natural process at all its later *irrationalities*.
Max Muller, India, p. 236.

Irrationality of dispersion, in *optics*. See *dispersion*, 5.

irrationally (i-rash′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In an irrational manner; without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

It may not *irrationally* be doubted whether or no, if a man were raised to the very top of the atmosphere, he would be able to live many minutes, and would not quickly die for want of such air as we are wont to breathe here below. *Boyle*, Works, I. 105.

irrationalness (i-rash′ọn-ạl-nes), *n.* Irrationality.

irrealizable (i-rē′ạ-lī-zạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréalisable* = Sp. *irrealizable* = Pg. *irrealisavel*; as *in-*[3] + *realizable*.] Not realizable; incapable of being realized or defined.

The just motion . . . of suns around that mighty, unseen centre, incomprehensible, *irrealizable*, with strange mental effort only divined.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxxvi.

irrebuttable (ir-ē-but′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *rebuttable*.] Not rebuttable; incapable of being rebutted or repelled.

Compare this sixth section with the manful, senseful, *irrebuttable* fourth section. *Coleridge*.

irreceptive (ir-ē-sep′tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *receptive*.] Not receptive; incapable of receiving.

irreciprocal (ir-ē-sip′rō-kạl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reciprocal*.] Not reciprocal.

The conduction power of the electrical organ of the torpedo was consequently *irreciprocal*.
Nature, XXXIII. 407.

Irreciprocal conduction, in *elect.*, conduction through electrolytes when a reversal of the current causes a change in its magnitude. Also called *unipolar conduction*.

Irreciprocal conduction is said to occur if a reversal of the direction of a current causes any change in its magnitude. *Philosophical Magazine*, XXVI. 127.

irreciprocity (i-res-i-pros′i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *reciprocity*.] Lack of reciprocity or reciprocal action. [Rare.]

Here it seems evident that the *irreciprocity* is due to the gradual formation of a badly-conducting film on the anode.
Philosophical Magazine, XXVI. 133.

Irreciprocity of conduction, in *elect.*, inequality of conduction in different polar directions.

This *irreciprocity of conduction* obtained only for strong currents and for those of short duration.
Nature, XXXIII. 407.

irreclaimable (ir-ē-klā′mạ-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *irreclamavel*; < *in-*[3] + *reclaimable*.] Not reclaimable; incapable of being reclaimed; that cannot be restored or redeemed: as, an *irreclaimable* criminal; *irreclaimable* land.

Such impetuous, ungovernable, *irreclaimable* inclinations to what is vitious.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, v.

As for obstinate, *irreclaimable*, professed enemies, we must expect their calumnies will continue.
Addison, Freeholder.

irreclaimableness (ir-ē-klā′mạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being irreclaimable.

Enormities . . . which are out of his power to atone for, by reason of the death of some of the injured parties, and the *irreclaimableness* of others.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 407.

irreclaimably (ir-ē-klā′mạ-bli), *adv.* So as to be irreclaimable.

Others, *irreclaimeably* persisting in their rebellion, and sinking more and more into the body and the relish of its joyes and pleasures, are still verging to a lower and more degenerate state.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, The Aerial State.

irrecognition (i-rek-ọg-nish′ọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *recognition*.] Lack of recognition; absence of perception or notice.

In all literary history there is no such figure as Dante, no such homogeneousness of life and works, such loyalty to ideas, such sublime *irrecognition* of the unessential.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 38.

irrecognizable (i-rek′ọg-nī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *recognizable*.] Not recognizable; incapable of being recognized.

irreconcilability (i-rek-ọn-sī-lạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *irreconciliabilità*; as *irreconcilable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being irreconcilable; irreconcilableness.

There co-exists a kindred *irreconcilability* between the sentiments answering to the forms of co-operation required for militancy and industrialism respectively.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 135.

irreconcilable (i-rek′ọn-sī-lạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *irréconciliable* = Sp. *irreconciliable* = Pg. *irreconciliavel* = It. *irreconciliabile*; as *in-*[3] + *reconcilable*.] **I.** *a.* Not reconcilable; not admitting of reconciliation; that cannot be harmonized or adjusted; incompatible: as, *irreconcilable* enemies or enmities; *irreconcilable* principles.

Since the sense I oppose is attended with such gross *irreconcilable* absurditics, I presume I need not offer any thing further in support of the one, or in disproof of the other *Rogers*.

That *irreconcilable* schism of perdition and apostacy.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

Tertullian had even held the Christian profession to be *irreconcilable* with the office of a Roman emperor.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 13.

Irreconcilable paths, in a surface, paths between two fixed points such that one path cannot be gradually changed into the other without passing beyond the boundary of the surface.

II. *n.* One who refuses reconciliation or compromise; specifically, in *politics*, one who adheres to an apparently hopeless political program, and refuses to accept concessions from opponents: as, the Irish or French *irreconcilables*.

Sleep and I have quarrelled; and although I court it, it will not be friends. I hope its fellow-*irreconcilables* at Harlowe-place enjoy its balmy comforts.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 178.

The Opportunists, as the followers of Thiers and Gambetta were now styled, united with the *irreconcilables* in opposition to the party of order. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 628.

irreconcilableness (i-rek′ọn-sī-lạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable; irreconcilability; incompatibility; incongruity.

Discourage them from repeating their transgressions, give them a deep sense of the heinous nature of sin, and of God's extreme hatred and utter *irreconcileableness* to it.
Clarke, Evidences, Prop. 13.

irreconcilably (i-rek′ọn-sī-lạ-bli), *adv.* In an irreconcilable manner; so as to preclude reconciliation.

The Bramins are *irreconcileably* divided among themselves upon what are the doctrines of the Shastah.
Mickle, Inq. into the Bramin Philos.

irreconcile† (i-rek′ọn-sīl), *v. t.* [< *in-*[3] + *reconcile*.] To prevent from being reconciled; make incompatible.

As the object calls for our devotion, so it must needs *irreconcile* us to sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, iii. 15.

irreconciled† (i-rek′ọn-sīld), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reconciled*.] Unreconciled; not brought under reconciliation, or into harmony or consistency.

If a servant . . . die in many *irreconciled* iniquities, you may call the business of the master the author of the servant's damnation. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1, 160.

But gothic, rude,
Irreconcil'd in ruinous design.
W. Thompson, Sickness, ii.

irreconcilement (i-rek′ọn-sīl-mẹnt), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *reconcilement*.] The state of being unreconciled or irreconcilable.

Such an *irreconcilement* between God and Mammon.
Abp. Wake, Rationale on Texts of Scripture, p. 85.

irreconciliation (i-rek-ọn-sil-i-ā′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *irreconciliação*; as *in-*[3] + *reconciliation*.] Same as *irreconcilement*.

How *irreconciliation* with our brethren voids all our addresses to God, we need be lessoned no farther than from our Saviour's own mouth. *Prideaux*, Euchologia, p. 71.

irrecordable (ir-ē-kôr′dạ-bl), *a.* [= It. *irrecordevole*, forgetful; < LL. *irrecordabilis*, *inrecordabilis*, not to be remembered, < *in-* priv. + *recordabilis*, to be remembered: see *recordable*.] Not recordable; not fit or possible to be recorded or remembered. *Coles*, 1717.

irrecoverable (ir-ē-kuv′ėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrecouvrable*; as *in-*[3] + *recoverable*[2]. Cf. *irrecuperable*.] **1.** Not recoverable or admitting of recovery; incapable of being recovered: as, an *irrecoverable* debt.

Er. Indeed you are a very good Husband of Time.
Ga. No wonder I am of that, which is the most precious Thing in the World, and when past is *irrecoverable*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 90.

2. That cannot be recovered from or made good; irremediable: as, an *irrecoverable* disease; *irrecoverable* danger.

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into *irrecoverable* misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire. *Tillotson*.

In November this year happened a storm at north-west, with a spring tide, so violent as gave apprehensions of some loss *irrecoverable* to the province of Holland.
Sir W. Temple, Mem. from 1672 to 1679.

irrecoverableness (ir-ē-kuv′ėr-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being irrecoverable. *Donne*.

irrecoverably (ir-ē-kuv′ėr-ạ-bli), *adv.* In an irrecoverable manner; beyond recovery.

Life forsook
My heart, which *irrecoverably* lost
All sense of duty both to thee and Greece.
Glover, Athenaid, xix.

I find, Sir, you are *irrecoverably* fix'd upon this Lady.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

irrecuperable† (ir-ē-kū′pẹ-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrécuperable* = Sp. *irrecuperable* = Pg. *irrecuperavel* = It. *irrecuperabile*, *irrecuperibile*, < LL. *irrecuperabilis*, *inrecuperabilis*, irrecoverable, < L. *in-* priv. + **recuperabilis*, recoverable: see *recuperable*.] Not recuperable or admitting of recuperation; irrecoverable; irreparable: as, "*irrecuperable* damage," *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 27.

Assuring his honour, that he feared the danger, if it were not speedily looked to, would be *irrecuperable*.
Strype, Abp. Parker, an. 1563.

irrecuperably† (ir-ē-kū′pẹ-ra-bli), *adv.* In an irrecuperable manner; irrecoverably; irreparably.

irrecurable†, *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *recurable*.] Incurable.

Forced to sustayne a most grevous and *irrecurable* fall.
Ulpian Fulwell, Arte of Flatterie, F 2, b.

irrecured† (ir-ē-kūrd′), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *recure* + *-ed*[2].] Incapable of being cured.

Striking his soul with *irrecured* wound.
Rous, Thule (1598). (*Latham*.)

irrecusable (ir-ē-kū′zạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrécusable* = Sp. *irrecusable* = Pg. *irrecusavel*, < LL. *irrecusabilis*, *inrecusabilis*, not to be refused, < *in-* priv. + *recusabilis*, to be refused, < L. *recusare*, refuse: see *recusant*.] Not recusable; not to be rejected or set aside.

It is a propositional form, *irrecusable*, both as true in itself and as necessary in practice. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

irredeemability (ir-ē-dē-mạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *irredeemable*: see *-bility*.] Irredeemableness. *Craig*.

irredeemable (ir-ē-dē′mạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *redeemable*. Cf. OF. *irredimible* = Sp. *irredimible* = Pg. *irredimivel* = It. *irredimibile*.] **1.** Not redeemable; that cannot or need not be redeemed or made good by payment or restitution; not to be restored or escaped: as, *irredeemable* paper money; an *irredeemable* loss; *irredeemable* slavery.

It [the word money] is used to describe not only gold and silver, but bank notes, government notes (redeemable or *irredeemable*), . . . and wealth generally.
Cyc. Pol. Sci., II. 882.

2. Beyond the power of redemption; irreclaimable: as, *irredeemable* criminals or crime.

Wrought for his house an *irredeemable* woe.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii. 1.

irredeemableness (ir-ē-dē′mạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irredeemable.

irredeemably (ir-ē-dē′mạ-bli), *adv.* In an irredeemable manner; beyond redemption.

But though past time be gone, we are not to consider it *irredeemably* lost. *H. Blair*, Works, III. iii.

irredentism (ir-ē-den′tizm), *n.* [As *Irredentist* + *-ism*.] The system or political program of the Irredentists.

[Depretis and his supporters declare] its [Pentarchist] protection of Anarchist tendencies, and especially of *irredentism*, to be fraught with danger to peace within and abroad. *New York Evening Post*, June 1, 1886.

Irredentist (ir-ē-den′tist), *n.* and *a.* [< It. *irredentista*, < *irredenta* (*Italia*), unredeemed (Italy), fem. of *irredento*, < L. *in-*, not, + *redemptus* (> It. *redento*), redeemed, pp. of *redimere*, redeem: see *redeem*.] **I.** *n.* A member of an Italian political party formed in 1878, for bringing about the "redemption" or the incorporation into the kingdom of Italy of all regions situated near Italy where an important part of the population was Italian, but which were still subject to other governments, and hence called *Italia irredenta*.

Capponi himself was not above that pardonable but not very reasonable grievance. He was not an out-and-out *Irredentist* clamouring for Trieste and Istria, the Canton Ticino, Nice, Corsica, and Malta.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 405.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or advocating irredentism.

The ultra-*Irredentist* faction, who would quarrel at one and the same time with England about Malta, with France about Savoy, with Austria about the Tyrol, with Switzerland about the Ticino, and with Turkey and Greece about Albania. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 621.

irreducibility (ir-ē-dū-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *irreducible*: see *-bility*.] The quality or state of being irreducible.

The fleshy tissue proved to be a mass of omentum, which during its many years of *irreducibility* had become rounded and agglutinated. *Medical News*, LIII. 93.

irreducible (ir-ē-dū′si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *irreducible* = Pg. *irreduzivel*; as *in-*[3] + *reducible*.] **1.** Incapable of being reduced to a lower amount or degree; not to be diminished or degraded.

What is it that we must hold fast as the *irreducible* minimum of churchmanship? *The American*, XIV. 134.

2. Incapable of being brought into a different state, condition, or form.

The newly mentioned observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to be *irreducible* unto water.
Boyle, Works, I. 50.

Each specific sensation remains *irreducible* to another.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 241.

3. Incapable of being reduced to a desired form or condition by manipulation: as, an *irreducible* hernia or fracture.—**Irreducible case, equation, function, integral,** etc. See the nouns. **Irreducible circuit,** in *math.* See *reducible circuit*, under *circuit*.

irreducibleness (ir-ē-dū′si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irreducible.

irreducibly (ir-ē-dū′si-bli), *adv.* So as to be irreducible.

irreductibility (ir-ē-duk-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irréductibilité*; as *irreductible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Absence of reductibility; irreducibleness. [Rare.]

M. Comte's puerile predilection for prime numbers almost passes belief. His reason is that they are a type of *irreductibility*; each of them is a kind of ultimate arithmetical fact. *J. S. Mill.*

irreductible (ir-ē-duk′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréductible* = It. *irreduttibile*; as *in-*[3] + *reductible*.] Not reductible; irreducible. [Rare.]

irreduction (ir-ē-duk′shon), *n.* The state of being unreduced; failure to reduce: said of a hernia.

This increase in volume was the only cause of *irreduction* [of the hernia]. *Medical News*, LII. 442.

irreflection (ir-ē-flek′shon), *n.* [= F. *irréflexion* = Sp. *irreflexion*; as *in-*[3] + *reflection*.] Want or absence of reflection; thoughtlessness.

It gave to the course pursued that character of violence, impatience, and *irreflection* which too often belongs to the proceedings of the multitude. *Brougham.*

Abiding *irreflection* is quite consistent with increase of general knowledge. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 281.

irreflective (ir-ē-flek′tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reflective*.] Not reflective; wanting the quality or the habit of reflection; thoughtless.

From this day I was an altered creature, never again relapsing into the careless, *irreflective* mind of childhood.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 362.

irreflexive (ir-ē-flek′siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reflexive*.] Not reflexive.

irreformable (ir-ē-fôr′ma-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *irreformable*, < LL. *irreformabilis*, *inreformabilis*, unalterable, < *in-* priv. + *reformabilis*, that can be formed again: see *reformable*.] **1.** Not reformable; not capable of being formed anew or again; not subject to revision.

Such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are *irreformable* in their own nature, and not because of the consent of the Church. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 677.

2. Not capable of being reformed or corrected; not susceptible of amendment: as, an *irreformable* drunkard.

irrefragability (i-ref″ra-ga-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irréfragabilité* = It. *irrefragabilità*; as *irrefragable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being irrefragable or incapable of refutation.

A solemn, high-stalking man, with such a fund of indignation in him, or of latent indignation; of contumacity, *irrefragability*. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 80.

irrefragable (i-ref′ra-ga-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréfragable* = Sp. *irrefragable* = Pg. *irrefragavel* = It. *inrefragabile*, *irrefragabile*, < LL. *irrefragabilis*, *inrefragabilis*, irrefragable: see *refragable*.] Not refragable; incapable of being broken down or refuted; incontrovertible; undeniable; not confutable: as, an *irrefragable* argument; *irrefragable* evidence; an *irrefragable* opponent.

What a noble and *irrefragable* testimony was this to the power, to the truth of the Messiah!
Bp. Hall, The Ten Lepers.

Yet did not any of these conceive themselves infallible, or set down their dictates as verities *irrefragable*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

He was an *irrefragable* disputant against the errors . . . which with trouble he saw rising in his colony.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., ii. 1.

Against so obstinate and *irrefragable* an enemy, what could avail the unsupported allies of genius?
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, ii.

=**Syn.** Unanswerable, indisputable, unquestionable, indubitable, irrefutable.

irrefragableness (i-ref′ra-ga-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being irrefragable; irrefragability.

irrefragably (i-ref′ra-ga-bli), *adv.* In an irrefragable manner; so as to be irrefragable; incontrovertibly.

Herein he was *irrefragably* true, that there cannot be anything more certain and evident to a man that thinks than that he doth think.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 24.

irrefrangible (ir-ē-fran′ji-bl), *a.* [= It. *irrefrangibile*; as *in-*[3] + *refrangible*.] Not refrangible; not to be broken or violated.

An *irrefrangible* law of country etiquette.
Mrs. Craik, Agatha's Husband, xx.

irrefrangibly (ir-ē-fran′ji-bli), *adv.* So as to be irrefrangible; fixedly; inviolably.

They knew . . . that the dragons were welded to their vases more *irrefrangibly* than Prometheus to his rock.
Hugh Conway, A Family Affair, p. 16.

irrefutability (ir-ē-fū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irréfutabilité*; as *irrefutable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being irrefutable.

On the *irrefutability* of which he had privately prided himself. *The Century*, XXXI. 178.

irrefutable (ir-ē-fū′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréfutable* = Pg. *irrefutavel*, < LL. *irrefutabilis*, *inrefutabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *refutabilis*, refutable: see *refutable*.] Not refutable; incapable of being refuted or disproved.

Yet He not urge them as an *irrefutable* proof, being not willing to lay more stresse upon any thing then 'twil bear.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xi.

That *irrefutable* discourse of Cardinal Caietan.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 12.

=**Syn.** See list under *irrefragable*.

irrefutably (ir-ē-fū′ta-bli), *adv.* In an irrefutable manner; so as to be irrefutable.

irreg. An abbreviation of *irregular* or *irregularly*.

irregeneracy (ir-ē-jen′e-rā-si), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *regeneracy*.] Unregeneracy. [Rare.]

irregeneration (ir-ē-jen-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *regeneration*.] Lack of regeneration; the state of being unregenerate. [Rare.]

irregular (i-reg′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *irreguler*, < OF. *irregulier*, F. *irrégulier* = Pr. *irregular*, *yregular* = Sp. Pg. *irregular* = It. *irregolare*, < ML. *irregularis*, not regular, < L. *in-* priv. + *regularis*, pertaining to rules (regular): see *regular*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not regular; lacking regularity or method in some respect; not conformable to rule, order, symmetry, uniformity, or a fixed principle; deviating from the normal or usual course or state; devious; unmethodical; uneven: as, an *irregular* figure, outline, or surface; *irregular* verbs; *irregular* troops.

They [the inhabitants of Barbary] are *irregular* in their life and actions, exceedingly subiect to choler, speake aloft and proudly, and are often at buffets in the streets.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 638.

The numbers of pindarics are wild and *irregular*, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth. *Cowley.*

2. Not regular in action or method; not conformed or conforming to regular rules or principles; hence, disorderly; lawless; improper: as, he is given to *irregular* courses.

Leading the men of Herefordshire to fight
Against the *irregular* and wild Glendower.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1, 40.

Now that to steal by law is grown an art,
Whom rogues the sires, their milder sons call smart,
And "slightly *irregular*" dilutes the shame
Of what had once a somewhat blunter name.
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

Specifically—**3.** In *human anat.*, being of no determinate shape, as a vertebra: said only of bones. Bones were formerly classed unnaturally in four categories, long, short, flat, and irregular. Most bones fall in the last-named category.

4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Not having a definite form; bilaterally or radially unsymmetrical; not having the form usual in a group; differing in an unusual manner from neighboring parts: as, an *irregular* third joint of an insect's antenna. (*b*) Not arranged in a definite manner, or varying in position or direction: as, *irregular* marks (that is, marks varying in size or distance from one another); *irregular* punctures or striæ. (*c*) In echinoderms, not exhibiting radial symmetry; exocyclic or petalostichous; spatangoid or clypeastroid: specifically said of the heart-urchins and other sea-urchins of the division *Irregularia*. See cut under *petalostichous*.—**5.** In *bot.*, not having all the members of the same part alike: said of flowers. An irregular flower is one in which the members of some or all of its floral circles — for example, petals — differ from one another in size, shape, or extent of union, as in the bean, the violet, and the larkspur. The term is also used less specifically, and is often not discriminated from *unsymmetrical*. **Irregular antennæ,** in *entom.*, those antennæ in which one or more joints are very greatly developed beyond the others. But when this irregularity is confined to one sex the antennæ are commonly said to be *deformed*. **Irregular body.** See *bodies*. **Irregular cadence,** an imperfect or deceptive cadence. See *cadence*. **Irregular determinant,** in the theory of numbers, a determinant of a quadratic form where the forms of the principal genus are not all powers of some one. **Irregular indorsement, phrase, proof, relation, verb,** etc. See the nouns. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Unsettled, variable, changeable, mutable, unreliable; exceptional; fitful, capricious. In regard to conduct or ways of proceeding or managing, *irregular* generally expresses more blame than *unmethodical* or *unsystematic*, and less than *anomalous* or *disorderly*; it expresses less of foolishness than *erratic*, less of oddity than *eccentric*, less of carelessness than *desultory*, and less of moral obliquity than *devious* or *crooked*. It expresses the fact of being out of conformity with rule, but implies nothing more with certainty. Yet the word is sometimes used in a sinister sense, as though it were a euphemism for something worse.

II. *n.* One who is not subject or does not conform to established regulations; especially, a soldier who is not in regular service, or a person practising medicine without belonging to the regular profession.

Some of those nations that in the last and present war are famous for furnishing [Austria's] armies with *irregulars* are known to have a great turn for trade.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, iv.

irregularist† (i-reg′ū-lär-ist), *n.* [< *irregular* + *-ist*.] One who is irregular, or one who favors an irregular course or proceeding. *Baxter.*

irregularity (i-reg-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *irregularities* (-tiz). [< ME. *irregularite*, < OF. *irregularite*, F. *irrégularité* = Pr. *irregularitat* = Sp. *irregularidad* = Pg. *irregularidade* = It. *irregolarità*, < ML. *irregularita(t-)s*, irregularity, < *irregularis*, irregular: see *irregular*.] **1.** Lack of regularity; the state of being irregular; deviation from rule, method, order, course, uniformity, etc.; hence, impropriety; disorder; laxity: as, *irregularity* of proceedings; the *irregularity* of a curve; *irregularity* of life or conduct.

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

2. That which is irregular or out of due course; a part exhibiting divergence from the rest; hence, aberrant or immoral action or conduct: as, an *irregularity* on a surface; to be guilty of *irregularities*.

The ill methods of schools and colleges give the chief rise to the *irregularities* of the gentry.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, Conclusion.

Grandcourt had always allowed Lush to know his external affairs indiscriminately—*irregularities*, debts, want of ready money. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xlviii.

3. In *law*, an act or proceeding not wholly beyond the power of the court or party, but done in a manner not warranted by the law or the state of the cause.—**4.** In *bot.*, want of uniformity in size, shape, or measure of union among the members of the same floral circle.—**5.** *Eccles.*, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, infraction of the rules governing admission to the clerical office and discharge of its functions; a canonical impediment to reception of orders, exercise of clerical functions, or advancement in the church. Irregularities are classed as (1) *Ex defectu*, from defects of mind, body, birth, age, liberty, the sacrament (that is, of marriage, including previous digamy, etc.), lenity (involved in previous military service, homicide, etc.), and reputation (from notorious crime, judicial sentence, etc.); and (2) *Ex delicto*, from reception of heretical baptism or ordination, heresy, murder, etc. The term is used also in the Church of England, in which persons unable to pass their examinations, those with serious physical defects, under canonical age, notorious offenders, etc., are accounted irregular.

irregularly (i-reg′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In an irregular manner; without rule, method, or order.

irregulate† (i-reg′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< *in-*[3] + *regulate*.] To make irregular; disorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient; which windes, stormes, shores, shelves, and every interjacency *irregulates*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

irregulous† (i-reg′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *regula*, rule: see *regular*.] Lawless; irregular; licentious.

Thou,
Conspir'd with that *irregulous* devil, Cloten,
Hast here cut off my lord.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2, 315.

irrejectable† (ir-ē-jek′ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *rejectable*.] Incapable of being rejected.

The former [Calvinists] affirming grace to be irresistibly presented; the latter [Arminians] deny it to be *irrejectable*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 278.

irrelapsable† (ir-ē-lap′sa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *relapsable*.] Not liable to lapse or relapse. *Dr. H. More.*

irrelate (ir-ē-lāt′), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *relatus*, related: see *relate*.] Unrelated; irrelative. *De Quincey.*

irrelated (ir-ē-lā′ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *related*.] Unrelated. [Rare.]

The only reals for him [Hume] were certain *irrelated* sensations, and out of these knowledge arises or becomes. *Mind*, XII. 3.

irrelation (ir-ē-lā′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *relation*.] The state or quality of being irrelative; want of relation or connection.

The utter *irrelation*, in both cases, of the audience to the scene . . . threw upon each a ridicule not to be effaced. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 190.

irrelative (i-rel′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *relative*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not relative; without mutual relations; unconnected. *Boyle*, Works, III. 23.

2. In *music*, not having tones in common: not connected or related: as, *irrelative* chords, keys, etc. (that is, chords, keys, etc., that have few or no tones in common).

II. *n.* That which is not relative or connected.

This same mental necessity is involved in the general maxim we make of construing positively to thought any *irrelative*. *Sir W. Hamilton*

irrelatively (i-rel'ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In an irrelative manner; without relation; unconnectedly. *Boyle*, Works, II. 276.

irrelevance (i-rel'ē-vans), *n.* [< *irrelevan(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *irrelevancy*.

irrelevancy (i-rel'ē-van-si), *n.* [< *irrelevan(t)* + *-cy.*] The quality of being irrelevant or inapplicable; want of pertinence or connection.

I was unwilling to enlarge on the *irrelevancy* of his arguments. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney.

irrelevant (i-rel'ē-vant), *a.* [= OF. *irrelevant;* as *in-*[3] + *relevant.*] 1. Not relevant; not having relation; not applicable or pertinent.

Daily occurrences among ourselves prove that the desire to do something in presence of an emergency leads to the most *irrelevant* actions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., App. A.

To concentrate the mind is to fix it persistently on an object or group of objects, resolutely excluding from the mental view all *irrelevant* objects. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 99.

2. In *law*, having no legitimate bearing on the real question. See *immaterial*, *incompetent*, *relevant*. **Fallacy of irrelevant conclusion.** See *fallacies in things* (3), under *fallacy*.

irrelevantly (i-rel'ē-vant-li), *adv.* In an irrelevant manner.

irrelievable (ir-ē-lē'va-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *relievable.*] Not relievable; not admitting relief.

irreligion (ir-ē-lij'on), *n.* [= F. *irréligion* = Sp. *irreligion* = Pg. *irreligião* = It. *irreligione*, < LL. *irreligio(n-)*, *irreligion-*), unconsciousness, irreligion, < L. *in-* priv. + *religio(n-)*, religion: see *religion*.] Lack of religion; contempt of religion; impiety.

The two grand relations that concern society are government and subjection: *irreligion* doth indispose men for both these. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 1

irreligionist (ir-ē-lij'on-ist), *n.* [< *irreligion* + *-ist.*] One who contemns or opposes religion.

irreligiosity†, *n.* [ME. *irreligiosite*, *irreligiositee*, < OF. *irreligiosite*, F. *irréligiosité* = It. *irreligiosità;* as *irreligious* + *-ity.*] Irreligiousness; irreligion.

The whiche [the Lord] vnto wrathe is stirid vpon his folc, for ther *irreligiosite* *Wyclif*, 3 Kgs. i. 52 (Oxf.).

irreligious (ir-ē-lij'us), *a.* [= F. *irréligieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *irreligioso*, < LL. *irreligiosus*, *inreligiosus*, irreligious, < L. *in-* priv. + *religiosus*, religious: see *religious*.] 1. Not religious; without religious principles; contemning religion; impious; ungodly.

It seldome or neuer chaunceth that any man is so *irreligious* that he dareth eyther hide any thyng that is so taken, or pilfer any thing away that is so pyled. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 158.

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious*. *South*, Sermons.

2. Profane; wicked: as, *irreligious* conduct.

With our contentions their *irreligious* humour also is much strengthened. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

Might not the queen's domesticks be obliged to avoid swearing, and *irreligious* profane discourse? *Swift.*

=**Syn.** *Irreligious*, *Godless*, *Ungodly*, *Unrighteous*, *Impious*, *Profane*, *Atheistic*, are words expressing the position or conduct of those who deny the existence of a God or refuse to obey his commandments. *Irreligious* means destitute of religion as a principle, contemning religion and not checked by its restraints; *godless*, acknowledging no God, disregarding God and therefore his commandments, sinful, wicked; *ungodly*, essentially the same as *godless*, but stronger as to both feeling and action; *unrighteous*, disregarding right, contrary to right and by implication (right being with this word viewed chiefly as the personal will of God) not only wrong or unjust, but sinful; *impious*, irreverent or contemptuous toward God, defiant or wanton in irreligion; *profane*, impious by word or deed, irreverent or blasphemous; *atheistic*, holding the doctrine of the non-existence of a God (applied, on account of the natural tendency of men to deny the existence of a God where their spirit or manner of life is condemned by the teachings of the Christian religion, to whatever would be thus condemned or whoever thus denies). See *atheous*, 2.

irreligiously (ir-ē-lij'us-li), *adv.* In an irreligious manner; with impiety; wickedly.

Perhaps no less dangerous to perform holy duties *irreligiously* than to receive holy signs or sacraments unworthily. *Milton*, Civil Power.

irreligiousness (ir-ē-lij'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being irreligious; want of religious principles or practice; ungodliness.

If we consult the histories of former times, we shall find that saying of Solomon constantly verified, That righteousness doth exalt a nation, but sin doth prove a reproach to it. And more especially the sin of *irreligiousness* and profaneness. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 6.

irremeable (i-rem'ē-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *irremeable* = Pg. *irremeavel* = It. *irremeabile*, < L. *irremeabilis*, *inremeabilis*, from which one cannot come back, < *in-* priv. + *remeabilis*, that comes back, < *remeare*, come back, < *re-*, back, + *meare*, go, come: see *meatus*.] Not admitting of return; not retraceable. [Rare.]

My three brave brothers in one mournful day
All trod the dark, *irremeable* way.
Pope, Iliad, xix. 312.

irremediable (ir-ē-mē'di-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrémédiable* = Sp. *irremediable* = Pg. *irremediavel* = It. *irremediabile*, < L. *irremediabilis*, *inremediabilis*, incurable, < *in-* priv. + *remediabilis*, curable: see *remediable*.] Not remediable; beyond remedy; incapable of being cured, corrected, or redressed: as, an *irremediable* disease; *irremediable* evil.

They had also annexed vnto them, perpetuall transgressyon afore God, though not alwayes afore men, theyr knottes beynge indyssoluble, & their snares *irremedyable*. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 152.

Now that it is over and *irremediable*, I am thinking with a sort of horror of a bad joke in the last number of Vanity Fair. *Thackeray*, Letters, 1847–1855, p. 23.

=**Syn.** Incurable, remediless, irretrievable, irreparable.

irremediableness (ir-ē-mē'di-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being irremediable.

The first notice my soul hath of her sickness is irrecoverableness, *irremediableness*. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 13.

irremediably (ir-ē-mē'di-a-bli), *adv.* In an irremediable manner; in a manner or degree that precludes remedy or correction.

There is a worse mischief then this, . . . which like the pestilence destroys in the dark, and grows into inconvenience more insensibly and more *irremediably*. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, viii.

irremissible (ir-ē-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrémissible* = Sp. *irremisible* = Pg. *irremissivel* = It. *irremissibile*, *inremissibile*, < LL. *irremissibilis*, *inremissibilis*, unpardonable, < *in-* priv. + *remissibilis*, pardonable: see *remissible*.] Not remissible; not capable of being remitted; unpardonable: as, an *irremissible* sin.

If some offences be foul, others are horrible, and some others *irremissible* *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, i.

irremissibleness (ir-ē-mis'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irremissible or unpardonable. *Hammond*, Works, I. 467.

irremissibly (ir-ē-mis'i-bli), *adv.* In an irremissible or unpardonable manner.

irremission (ir-ē-mish'on), *n.* [= Sp. *irremision;* as *in-*[3] + *remission.*] The act of refusing or delaying to remit or pardon; the act of withholding remission or pardon.

It is "It shall not be forgiven;" it is not "It cannot be forgiven." It is an *irremission;* it is not an irremissibleness. *Donne.*

irremissive (ir-ē-mis'iv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *remissive.*] Not remissive or remitting.

irremittable (ir-ē-mit'a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *remittable.*] Not remittable; irremissible; unpardonable.

He [Cockburne] writ also De vulgari sacræ scripturæ phrasi, lib. ii. Whereof the first doth intreat of the sinne against the Holie Ghost, which they call *irremittable* or vnto death. *Holinshed*, Scotland, an. 1569.

irremovability (ir-ē-mö-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Also *irremoveability;* < *irremovable:* see *-bility.*] The quality or state of being irremovable.

irremovable (ir-ē-mö'va-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *irremoveable;* < *in-*[3] + *removable.* Cf. Sp. *irremovible* = Pg. *irremovivel* = It. *irremovibile.*] 1. Not removable; not to be removed; not capable of or subject to removal; firmly fixed; stable.

Of constant devotion and *irremoveable* pietie to his Prince. *Holland*, tr. of Suetonius, p. 231.

The provision making the Supreme Commissioners . . . *irremovable* for four years was consistent with the general rule of Indian appointments. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

2†. Inflexible; unyielding; immovable.

He's *irremoveable*,
Resolved for flight. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4, 518.

irremovableness (ir-ē-mö'va-bl-nes), *n.* Irremovability.

irremovably (ir-ē-mö'va-bli), *adv.* In an irremovable manner; so as not to admit of removal; fixedly; inflexibly.

Firmly and *irremovably* fixed to the profession of the true Protestant religion. *Evelyn*, Misc., News from Brussels.

irremoval (ir-ē-mö'val), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *removal.*] Absence of removal; the state of being not removed. [Rare.]

irremunerable† (ir-ē-mū'ne-ra-bl), *a.* [= OF. *irremunerable* = Sp. *irremunerable* = It. *irremunerabile*, *inremunerabile*, < LL. *irremunerabilis*, *inremunerabilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + **remunerabilis*, remunerable: see *remunerable*.] Not remunerable; incapable of being rewarded. *Cockeram.*

irrenowned† (ir-ē-nound'), *a.* [Formerly *irrenowmed;* < *in-*[3] + *renowned.*] Unrenowned; without renown; of no repute; obscure.

To slug in slouth and sensuall delights,
And end their daies with *irrenowmed* shame.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 33.

irreparability (i-rep″a-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irréparabilité* = Sp. *irreparabilidad* = Pg. *irreparabilidade;* as *irreparable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair or recovery.

The poor fellow came back quite out of breath, with deeper marks of disappointment in his looks than could arise from the simple *irreparability* of the fragment. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, The Fragment and the Bouquet.

irreparable (i-rep'a-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréparable* = Pr. Sp. *irreparable* = Pg. *irreparavel* = It. *irreparabile*, *inreparable*, < L. *irreparabilis*, *inreparabilis*, not to be repaired or recovered, < *in-* priv. + *reparabilis*, that may be repaired: see *reparable*.] Not reparable; incapable of being repaired, rectified, or restored; that cannot be made right or good.

Then be ye sewer of a soden *irreparable* miserable destruction. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, x.

The only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garth*, Pref. to Trans. of Ovid.

Irreparable injury, in *law*, an injury which, though not necessarily beyond repair or compensation, is so grave, or so continuing in character, or productive of damage so difficult of estimation, as to constitute a grievance for which the right to recover damages does not afford reasonable redress. =**Syn.** See list under *irremediable*.

irreparableness (i-rep'a-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being irreparable.

irreparably (i-rep'a-ra-bli), *adv.* In an irreparable manner; irretrievably; irrecoverably: as, *irreparably* lost.

irrepassable† (ir-ē-pas'a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *irrepassable;* as *in-*[3] + *repassable.*] Not repassable; that cannot be recrossed or passed again.

He had past already (miserable)
Of Styx so black the flood *irrepassable*.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, vi. 250.

irrepealability (ir-ē-pē-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *irrepealable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being irrepealable.

irrepealable (ir-ē-pē'la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *repealable.*] Not repealable; incapable of being repealed or annulled.

'Tis such are the confidents that ingage their *irrepealable* assents to every slight appearance. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

irrepealableness (ir-ē-pē'la-bl-nes), *n.* Irrepealability.

irrepealably (ir-ē-pē'la-bli), *adv.* In an irrepealable manner; so as to be beyond repeal.

Excommunications and censures are *irrepealably* transacted by them. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistis, p. 120.

irrepentance (ir-ē-pen'tans), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *repentance.*] Lack of repentance; impenitence.

There are some dispositions blameworthy in men, . . . as unchangeableness and *irrepentance*. *Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 47.

irreplaceable (ir-ē-plā'sa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *replaceable.*] Not replaceable; that cannot be replaced; not admitting of replacement or substitution.

Once or twice in a century some author may appear so profoundly original that later times may cherish his works as inestimable and *irreplaceable*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 373.

irrepleviable (ir-ē-plev'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *repleviable.* Cf. ML. *irreplegiabilis.*] In *law*, incapable of being replevied.

irreplevisable (ir-ē-plev'i-za-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *replevisable.*] Same as *irrepleviable*.

irreprehensible (i-rep-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréprehensible* = Sp. *irreprensible* = Pg. *irreprehensivel* = It. *irreprensibile*, *irreprensibile*, < LL. *irreprehensibilis*, *inreprehensibilis*, unblamable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *reprehensibilis*, blamable: see *reprehensible*.] Not reprehensible; not to be reprehended or censured; blameless.

Whose manners hath ben *irreprehensible* before the world. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 132.

They were sincerely good people, who were therefore blameless or *irreprehensible*. *Bp. Patrick*, Ans. to the Touchstone, p. 126.

irreprehensibleness (i-rep-rē-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible.

irreprehensibly (i-rep-rē-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In an irreprehensible manner; so as to be irreprehensible; without blame.

irrepresentable (i-rep-rē-zen'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *representable.*] Not representable; incapable of being represented; not admitting of representation.

God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God. *Stillingfleet.*

irrepressible (ir-ē-pres'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrépressible;* as *in-*[3] + *repressible.*] Not repressible; incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control.

His *irrepressible* wrath at honour's wound!
Passion and madness *irrepressible!*
Browning, Ring and Book, IV. 1129.

Irrepressible conflict. See *conflict.*

irrepressibly (ir-ē-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In an irrepressible manner or degree; so as to preclude repression.

irreproachable (ir-ē-prō'chạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréprochable* = Sp. *irreprochable;* as *in-*[3] + *reproachable.*] Not reproachable; not open to reproach or criticism; free from blame.

He was a serious, sincere Christian, of an innocent, *irreproachable,* nay, exemplary life. *Bp. Atterbury.*

He was *irreproachable* in his morals.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

=**Syn.** Unblamable, blameless, spotless, immaculate, faultless.

irreproachableness (ir-ē-prō'chạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being irreproachable.

irreproachably (ir-ē-prō'chạ-bli), *adv.* In an irreproachable manner; blamelessly.

irreproducible (i-rē-prō-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reproducible.*] Not reproducible; incapable of being reproduced.

Our science is by no means the only one concerned with phenomena which are at present to a large extent *irreproducible.* *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research,* I. 149.

irreproductive (i-rē-prō-duk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *irreproductif;* as *in-*[3] + *reproductive.*] Not reproductive; incapable of reproducing. – **Irreproductive function.** See *function.*

irreprovable (ir-ē-prō'vạ-bl), *a.* [= It. *irreprobabile;* as *in-*[3] + *reprovable.*] Not reprovable; not liable to reproof; blameless; unblamable.

These men he [our blessed Saviour] chose to call from their *irreprovable* employment of fishing.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 48.

If among this crowd of virtues a failing crept in, we must remember that an apostle himself has not been *irreprovable.* *Bp. Atterbury,* Character of Luther.

irreprovableness (ir-ē-prō'vạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being irreprovable.

irreprovably (ir-ē-prō'vạ-bli), *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame.

irreption† (i-rep'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *irreptio(n-),* *inreptio(n-),* a creeping in, < L. *irrepere, inrepere,* creep in, < *in,* in, + *repere,* creep: see *reptile.*] A creeping in; stealthy entrance, as of a harmful influence.

By continual watchfulness . . . we shall lessen the inclination, and account fewer sudden *irreptions.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

irreptitious† (ir-ep-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *irreptus,* pp. of *irrepere, inrepere,* creep in (see *irreption*), + *-itious,* as in *arreptitious*[2], *surreptitious.*] Creeping in; stealthily introduced; surreptitious. *Castell.*

irreputable† (i-rep'ū-tạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reputable.*] Not reputable; disreputable.

Nor does he [Socrates] declare against their [the Athenians'] most predominant and not *irreputable* vices.
Bp. Law, Life and Character of Christ.

irresilient (ir-ē-sil'i-ẹnt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *resilient.*] Not resilient.

irresistance (ir-ē-zis'tạns), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *resistance.*] Non-resistance; passive submission.

Patience under affronts and injuries, humility, *irresistance.* *Paley,* Evidences, ii. 2.

irresistibility (ir-ē-zis-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irrésistibilité* = Sp. *irresistibilidad* = Pg. *irresistibilidade;* as *irresistible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being irresistible.

With what dreadful pomp is Capaneus ushered in here! in what bold colours has the Poet drawn his impetuosity and *irresistibility!*
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, x. 1059, note.

irresistible (ir-ē-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrésistible* = Sp. *irresistible* = Pg. *irresistivel* = It. *irresistibile;* as *in-*[3] + *resistible.*] Not resistible; incapable of being successfully resisted or opposed; superior to resistance or repulsion.

The Gospel means of grace, powerful as they are, yet are not, and ought not to be, *irresistible.*
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

That *irresistible* eloquence which at the distance of more than two thousand years stirs our blood, and brings tears into our eyes. *Macaulay,* Mitford's Hist. Greece.

Irresistible grace. See *grace.*

irresistibleness (ir-ē-zis'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being irresistible; irresistibility.

For the remotenesse, violence, *irresistiblenesse* of the blow, are the enemies of the church described by the speare and dart *Bp. Hall,* Defeat of Cruelty

irresistibly (ir-ē-zis'ti-bli), *adv.* In an irresistible manner; so as to be irresistible.

If the doctrine of evolution had not existed, palæontologists must have invented it, so *irresistibly* is it forced upon the mind by the study of the remains of the Tertiary mammalia which have been brought to light since 1859. *Huxley,* On "The Origin of Species."

irresistless† (ir-ē-zist'les), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *resistless.* The negative is erroneously duplicated, namely, *in-*[3] and *-less.*] Incapable of being resisted; irresistible. [A barbarous coinage.]

When beauty in distress appears,
An *irresistless* charm it bears.
Yalden, In Allusion to Horace, Odes, ii. 4.

Rome, that shall stretch her *irresistless* reign
Wherever Ceres views her golden grain.
Grainger, tr. of Tibullus's Elegies, ii. 5.

irresoluble (i-rez'ọ-lū-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrésoluble* = Sp. *irresoluble* = Pg. *irresoluvel* = It. *irresolubile,* < L. *irresolubilis, inresolubilis,* not to be dissolved, < *in-* priv. + (LL.) *resolubilis,* that may be dissolved: see *resoluble.*] **1.** Not resoluble; incapable of being resolved into elements or parts; indissoluble.

It may be here alledged that the productions of chemical analyses are simple bodies, and upon that account *irresoluble.* *Boyle,* Works, IV. 74.

2†. Incapable of being released or relieved.

The *irresoluble* condition of our souls after a known sin committed. *Bp. Hall,* Cases of Conscience, iii. 9.

irresolubleness (i-rez'ọ-lū-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irresoluble; incapability of or resistance to resolution or separation of parts.

Quercetanus himself, though the grand stickler for the tria prima, has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds. *Boyle,* Works, I. 514.

irresolute (i-rez'ọ-lūt), *a.* [= F. *irrésolu* = Sp. Pg. *irresoluto* = It. *irresoluto, irrisoluto,* < L. *irresolutus, inresolutus,* not loosed, < *in-* priv. + *resolutus,* loosed, resolved: see *resolute.*] Not resolute or firm in purpose; unable to form a resolution; wavering; given to doubt or hesitation.

A lukewarm, *irresolute* Man did never any thing well.
Howell, Letters, ii. 1.

The Scripture therefore alloweth not to the *irresolute* and the inconstant the name of men; they are said to be children, tossed to and fro with every wind of doctrine.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiii.

=**Syn.** Vacillating, hesitating, undecided, unsettled, faltering.

irresolutely (i-rez'ọ-lūt-li), *adv.* In an irresolute or wavering manner.

irresoluteness (i-rez'ọ-lūt-nes), *n.* The state of being irresolute.

irresolution (i-rez-ọ-lū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *irrésolution* = Sp. *irresolucion* = Pg. *irresolução* = It. *irresoluzione;* as *in-*[3] + *resolution,* after *irresolute.*] Lack of resolution; lack of decision or purpose; vacillation.

I was weary of continual *irresolution,* and a perpetual equipoise of the mind. *Johnson,* Rambler, No. 96.

=**Syn.** Indecision, hesitancy, wavering, faltering.

irresolvability (ir-ē-zol-vạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *irresolvable:* see *-bility.*] Absence of resolvability; the state or quality of being irresolvable.

irresolvable (ir-ē-zol'vạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *resolvable.*] Not resolvable; incapable of being resolved.

The *irresolvable* nebulæ which exhibit bright lines in all probability consist . . . of glowing gas without anything solid in them.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 308.

irresolvableness (ir-ē-zol'vạ-bl-nes), *n.* Irresolvability.

irresolved (ir-ē-zolvd'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *resolved.*] Not resolved; irresolute; not settled in opinion; undetermined.

Many ingenious men continue yet *irresolved* in this noble controversy. *Boyle,* Works, III. 198.

While a person is *irresolved,* he suffers all the force of temptation to call upon him.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, IV. xi.

irresolvedly (ir-ē-zol'ved-li), *adv.* Without settled opinion; inconclusively. [Rare.]

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolvedly* concerning those things which some take to be the elements, and others the principles, of all mixed bodies. *Boyle,* Works, III. 198.

irrespective (ir-ē-spek'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *respective.*] **1**†. Not regarding particular circumstances or conditions.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all sins.
Hammond.

2. Regardless; not taking account; independent: followed by *of* before an object: also often used adverbially, there being no noun to which it can be directly attached: as, to do one's duty, *irrespective of* consequences.

No abstract intellectual plan of life
Quite *irrespective of* life's plainest laws.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

Irrespective of the form of government, frequent wars generate permanent military forces.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 520.

3†. Not showing respect; disrespectful.

In irreverend and *irrespective* behaviour towards myself and some of mine.
Sir C. Cornwallis, Supp. to Cabala, p. 101.

irrespectively (ir-ē-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* Without regard to, or not taking into account, other matters or considerations: with *of,* formerly with *to.*

They advance to such a state of strength as to be able to feed on the solid meat of vertue, which is the discharge of our duty to God and man *irrespectively* to humane praise.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. x. § 4.

irrespirable (ir-ē-spīr'ạ-bl), *a.* [< LL. *irrespirabilis, inrespirabilis,* that cannot be breathed, < L. *in-* priv. + **respirabilis,* that may be breathed: see *respirable.*] Not respirable; unfit for respiration: as, an *irrespirable* atmosphere.

irresponsibility (ir-ē-spon-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irresponsabilité;* as *irresponsible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The character or state of being irresponsible; lack of or freedom from responsibility.

The demands of society and the worry of servants so draw upon the nervous energy of women that they are glad to escape occasionally to the *irresponsibility* of hotel life.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 7.

irresponsible (ir-ē-spon'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *irresponsable;* as *in-*[3] + *responsible.*] **1.** Not responsible; not subject to responsibility; not to be held accountable, or called into question: as, an *irresponsible* government; the *irresponsible* control of wealth.

That no unbridled potentate or tyrant, but to his sorrow for the future, may presume such high and *irresponsible* licence over mankind, to havoc and turn upside-down whole kingdoms of men, as though they were no more in respect of his perverse will than a nation of pismires.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

They left the crown what, in the eye and estimation of law, it had ever been, perfectly *irresponsible.*
Burke, Rev. in France.

2. Not capable of or chargeable with responsibility; unable to respond to obligation, as an insolvent debtor; not subject to or incurring legal responsibility, as an infant or idiot for his acts; not of a responsible nature or character.

irresponsibly (ir-ē-spon'si-bli), *adv.* In an irresponsible manner; so as to be irresponsible.

irresponsive (ir-ē-spon'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *responsive.*] Not responsive; unanswering.

irresponsiveness (ir-ē-spon'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being irresponsive, or unable or unwilling to answer.

Insensibility to pain, though usual, is liable to still more frequent exceptions, as also is the *irresponsiveness* to the address of persons other than the operator.
E. Gurney, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 65.

irrestrainable (ir-ē-strā'nạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *restrainable.*] Not restrainable; incapable of being restrained or held in check. *Prynne,* Treachery and Disloyalty, p. 91.

irresuscitable (ir-ē-sus'i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *resuscitable.*] Incapable of being resuscitated or revived.

irresuscitably (ir-ē-sus'i-tạ-bli), *adv.* So as not to be resuscitated.

The inner man . . . sleeps now *irresuscitably* at the bottom of his stomach. *Carlyle,* Sartor Resartus, ii. 2.

irretention (ir-ē-ten'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *retention.*] Absence of retention; the state or quality of being irretentive; want of power to retain.

From *irretention* of memory he Kant could not recollect the letters which composed his name.
De Quincey, Last Days of Kant

irretentive (ir-ē-ten'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *retentive.*] Not retentive or apt to retain.

His imagination irregular and wild, his memory weak and *irretentive.* *Skelton,* Deism Revealed, iv.

irretraceable (ir-ē-trā'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *retraceable.*] Not retraceable.

irretrievability (ir-ē-trē-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *irretrievable:* see *-bility.*] The state or condition

of being irretrievable; incapability of recovery or repetition.

Pathetically following out the fatal *irretrievability* of early crime. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

irretrievable (ir-ē-trē′va-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *retrievable.*] Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable: as, an *irretrievable* loss.

The constitution of Gloriana, I am afraid, is *irretrievable*. *Spectator*, No. 423.

=Syn. See *irremediable*.

irretrievableness (ir-ē-trē′va-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being irretrievable.

irretrievably (ir-ē-trē′va-bli), *adv.* Irreparably; irrecoverably.

irreturnable (ir-ē-tėr′na-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *returnable.*] Not returnable; incapable of returning or of being returned.

Forth *irreturnable* flieth the spoken word. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 429.

irrevealable (ir-ē-vē′la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *revealable.*] Not revealable; incapable of being revealed.

irrevealably (ir-ē-vē′la-bli), *adv.* So as not to be revealed.

irreverence (i-rev′e-rens), *n.* [< ME. *irreverence*, < OF. *irreverence*, F. *irrévérence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *irreverencia* = It. *irreverenza, irriverenza, inreverenza*, < L. *irreverentia, inreverentia*, irreverence, < *irreveren(t-)s, inreveren(t-)s*, irreverent: see *irreverent.*] The quality of being irreverent; lack of reverence or veneration; lack of due regard to the authority and character of a superior or an elder; a manifestation of irreverent feeling.

Irreverence is whan men doon not honour ther as hem oughte to doon. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Others affirm (if it be not *irreverence* to record their opinion) that even in wit he [Virgil] seems deficient by many omissions. *Davenant*, Gondibert, Pref., To Mr. Hobbes.

Not the slightest *irreverence* was intended in these miracle-plays, which were only dramatic performances tolerated by the mediæval Church. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 115.

=Syn. Disrespect, incivility, discourtesy, rudeness (all toward elders or superiors).

irreverend (i-rev′e-rend), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reverend.* Indef. 2 an erroneous form (simulating *reverend*) of *irreverent.*] 1. Not reverend; unworthy of reverence; devoid of dignity or respectability: as, the *irreverend* old age of a miser.—2†. Irreverent.

If any man use immodest speech, or *irreverend* gesture or behaviour, or otherwise be suspected in life, he is likewise admonished, as before. *Strype*, Abp. Grindal, App. ii.

irreverent (i-rev′e-rent), *a.* [< OF. *irreverent*, F. *irrévérent* = Sp. Pg. *irreverente* = It. *irreverente, irriverente, inreverente*, < L. *irreveren(t-)s, inreveren(t-)s*, not reverent, < *in-* priv. + *reveren(t-)s*, reverent: see *reverent.*] Not reverent; manifesting or characterized by irreverence; deficient in veneration or respect: as, to be *irreverent* toward one's superiors or elders; an *irreverent* expression.

There are not so eloquent books in the world as the Scriptures: neither should a man come to any kind of handling of them with uncircumcised lips, as Moses speaks, or with an extemporal and *irreverent*, or over-homely and vulgar language. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

Sir Gawain nay,
Brother, I need not tell thee foolish words—
A reckless and *irreverent* knight was he.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

I hope it will not be *irreverent* for me to say that if it is probable that God would reveal his will to others, on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed he would reveal it directly to me. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 212.

irreverential (i-rev-e-ren′shal), *a.* [= ML. *irreverentialis* (rare); as *in-*[3] + *reverential.*] Pertaining to or marked by irreverence. [Rare.]

Irreverential pleasure. *George Eliot*, Essays.

irreverently (i-rev′e-rent-li), *adv.* In an irreverent manner; without reverence.

Who can with patience hear this filthy, rascally fool speak so *irreverently* of persons eminent both in greatness and piety? *Milton*, Defence of the People of England.

irreversibility (ir-ē-vėr-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *irreversible:* see *-bility.*] The quality or condition of being irreversible; incapability of reversal or inversion.

irreversible (ir-ē-vėr′si-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reversible.*] 1. Not reversible; incapable of being reversed or inverted.—2. Not to be recalled or annulled.

An uncertain sentence, which must stand eternally *irreversible*, be it good or bad. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 333.

This rejection of the Jews, as it is not universal, so neither is it final and *irreversible*. *Jortin*, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

irreversibleness (ir-ē-vėr′si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being irreversible; irreversibility.

irreversibly (ir-ē-vėr′si-bli), *adv.* In an irreversible manner; so as not to be reversed or annulled.

irrevocability (i-rev″ō-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irrévocabilité* = Sp. *irrevocabilidad* = Pg. *irrevocabilidade* = It. *irrevocabilità;* as *irrevocable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The state of being irrevocable.

irrevocable (i-rev′ō-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrévocable* = Sp. *irrevocable* = Pg. *irrevocavel* = It. *irrevocabile, inrevocabile*, < L. *irrevocabilis, inrevocabilis*, that cannot be called back, < *in-* priv. + *revocabilis*, that can be called back: see *revocable.*] Not revocable; not to be revoked or recalled; that cannot be repealed or annulled: as, an *irrevocable* decree.

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom
Which I have pass'd upon her; she is banish'd.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3, 85.

irrevocableness (i-rev′ō-ka-bl-nes), *n.* Irrevocability.

irrevocably (i-rev′ō-ka-bli), *adv.* In an irrevocable manner; beyond recall; so as to preclude recall or repeal.

irrevolublet (i-rev′ō-lū-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *revoluble.*] Not revoluble; having no revolution.

Progressing the datelesse and *irrevoluble* circle of eternity. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

irrhetorical (ir-ē-tor′i-kal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *rhetorical.*] Not rhetorical; unpersuasive. [Rare.]

irrigable (ir′i-ga-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **irrigabilis*, < *irrigare*, irrigate: see *irrigate.*] Capable of being irrigated; that may be made productive by irrigation.

The question of irrigating the arid but *irrigable* portion of our public domain is destined to become a leading one. *Science*, IV. 158.

irrigate (ir′i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *irrigated*, ppr. *irrigating.* [< L. *irrigatus, inrigatus*, pp. of *irrigare, inrigare* (> It. *irrigare* = F. *irriguer*), bring water to or upon, wet, irrigate, < *in*, upon, + *rigare*, water, wet, moisten, akin to E. *rain*[1], q. v.] 1. To pass a liquid over or through; moisten by a flow of water or other liquid.

Lister for some years *irrigated* a wound with carbolic lotion during the operation, and at the dressings when it was exposed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 679.

Specifically—2. To water, as land, by causing a stream or streams to be distributed over it. See *irrigation.*

irrigation (ir-i-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *irrigation* = Pr. *irrigacio* = Pg. *irrigação* = It. *irrigazione*, < L. *irrigatio(n-), inrigatio(n-)*, a watering, < *irrigare, inrigare*, irrigate: see *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moistening; the covering of anything with water or other liquid for the purpose of making or keeping it moist, as in local medical treatment; especially, the distribution of water over the surface of land to promote the growth of plants. The irrigation of land is often artificially effected by elaborate and costly means, consisting of machinery for raising the water from streams or reservoirs, and ditches through which to distribute it; and many regions depend upon such artificial irrigation for their productiveness.

By *irrigation* is meant the application of the waters of a running stream by a riparian proprietor in the cultivation of his land by artificial means, and not the overflowing of its natural banks by periodical or extraordinary freshets or swellings of the stream beyond the customary quantity flowing therein. *Washburn*, Eas. and Serv. (3d ed.), p. 308.

Bedwork irrigation, a method of irrigation especially applicable to level ground, in which the earth is thrown into beds or ridges.—**Upward irrigation**, a method of irrigation in which the water rises upward through the soil, instead of being carried off through drains, as in the ordinary circumstances.

irrigator (ir′i-gā-tor), *n.* [< *irrigate* + *-or.*] One who or that which irrigates; specifically, an apparatus, such as a fountain-syringe, for washing a wound or a diseased surface, or a surface to be disinfected.

irriguous (i-rig′ū-us), *a.* [= It. *irriguo*, < L. *irriguus, inriguus*, supplied with water, < *in*, in, upon, + *riguus*, watered, < *rigare*, water; cf. *irrigate.*] 1. Watered; watery; moist.

Like Gideon's fleece, *irriguous* with a dew from heaven, when much of the vicinage is dry. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 610.

Withrade *irriguous*, mudismay'd I hear
The frequent dun ascend my lofty dome
Importunate. *Warton*, Oxford Ale, p. 127.

2. Of such a nature as to irrigate; affording irrigation.

Rash Elpenor, who in evil hour
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
To exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

irrisible (i-riz′i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *risible.*] Not risible; incapable of laughter. *Campbell.* [Rare.]

irrision (i-rizh′on), *n.* [= F. *irrision* = Sp. *irrision* = Pg. *irrisão* = It. *irrisione, inrisione*, < L. *irrisio(n-), inrisio(n-)*, a mocking, deriding, < *irridere, inridere*, laugh at, mock, deride, < *in*, in, on, to, + *ridere*, laugh; cf. *derision.*] The act of sneering or laughing derisively; mockery; derision. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Then he againe, by way of *irrision*, Ye say very true indeed—That will ye, quoth hee, when a mule shall bring foorth a fole. *Holland*, tr. of Suetonius, p. 212.

To abstain from doing all affronts, . . . and mockings of our neighbour, not giving him appellatives of scorn or *irrision*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 197.

Irrisor (i-rī′sor), *n.* [NL., < L. *irrisor, inrisor*, a derider, mocker, scoffer, < *irridere, inridere*, laugh at: see *irrision.*] 1. The leading and name-giving genus of birds of the family *Irrisoridæ*, founded by Lesson in 1831. *I. erythrorhynchus*, the best-known species, is glossy-blackish, with

Wood-hoopoe (*Irrisor erythrorhynchus*).

coralline bill and feet, and the lateral tail-feathers white-tipped. *Irrisor (Scoptelus) aterrimus* and *Irrisor (Rhinopomastes) cyanomelas* are other examples.

2. [*l. c.*] Any bird of the genus *Irrisor* or family *Irrisoridæ:* as, the black *irrisor;* the Namaqua *irrisor.*

Irrisoridæ (ir-i-sor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Irrisor* + *-idæ.*] An African family of picarian birds, related to the *Upupidæ*, having a long, slender, curved bill, as in that family, but the tail long and graduated, the head crestless, and the plumage glossy; the irrisors or wood-hoopoes. These birds are of arboreal and scansorial habits, though not yoke-toed; they are restless and noisy, and emit an offensive odor. There are 6 or 8 well-determined species, of the genera *Irrisor, Scoptelus*, and *Rhinopomastes.* See cut under *Irrisor.*

irrisory (i-rī′so-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *irrisorio*, < LL. *irrisorius, inrisorius*, mocking, < *irrisor, inrisor*, a mocker: see *Irrisor.*] Addicted to laughing derisively or sneering at others.

I wish that, even there, you had been less *irrisory*, less of a pleader. *Landor.*

irritability (ir″i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irritabilité* = Sp. *irritabilidad* = Pg. *irritabilidade* = It. *irritabilità*, < L. *irritabilita(t-)s, inritabilita(t-)s*, irritability, < *irritabilis, inritabilis*, irritable: see *irritable.*] 1. The quality of being irritable; an irritable state or condition of the mind; proneness to mental irritation; irascibility; petulance: as, *irritability* of temper.

Towards Phœbe, as we have said, she was affectionate, . . . yet with a continually recurring pettishness and *irritability*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

2. In *physiol.*, the property of nerve, muscle, or other active tissue of reacting upon stimuli; in muscles, specifically, the property of contracting when stimulated.

The *irritability* of the nerves and muscles is permanently maintained only so long as both are acted upon in their natural positions by the circulating blood. *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 106.

3. In *bot.*, that endowment of a vegetable organism by virtue of which a motion takes place in it in response to an external stimulus. Such motion may be obvious in a special organ and sudden, as in the sensitive-plant and Venus's fly-trap, or slow, as in the coiling of a tendril; or it may be internal in the protoplasm, of which while living irritability is a fundamental property, and from which, indeed, the outward motion proceeds. "The external stimulus may be mechanical, simply the contact of a foreign body, or electrical, or chemical; a sudden change from light to darkness, or a variation in the intensity of the illumination, sometimes acts as a stimulus." (*Vines*, Physiology of Plants, p. 301.) Irritability is nearly the same as sensitiveness. See *sensitive-plant, protoplasm.*

irritable (ir′i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *irritable* = Sp. *irritable* = Pg. *irritavel* = It. *irritabile*, < L. *irritabilis, inritabilis*, easily excited, < *irritare, inritare*, excite: see *irritate*[1].] 1. Susceptible to mental irritation; liable to the excitement of anger or passion; irascible; petulant.

Some minds corrode and grow inactive under the loss of personal liberty; others grow morbid and *irritable*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 108.

2. Susceptible to physical irritation; capable of being stimulated to action by external agency; liable to contract, shrink, become inflamed, etc., when excited or stimulated: as, *irritable* nerves; an *irritable* wound.—**3.** Specifically, in *physiol.* and *bot.*, possessing the property of irritability.

Strictly speaking, the glands ought to be called *irritable*, as the term sensitive generally implies consciousness; but no one supposes that the sensitive plant is conscious.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 19.

4. Responding quickly to a stimulus; sensitive; impressible.

One cannot help having an *irritable* brain, which rides an idea to the moon and home again, without stirrups, whilst some folks are getting the harness of words on to its back. *J. H. Ewing*, Dandelion Clocks.

Our modern nerves, our *irritable* sympathies, our easy discomforts and fears, make one think (in some relations) less respectfully of human nature.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 220.

=**Syn. 1.** *Passionate*, etc. (see *irascible*); fretful, peevish.

irritableness (ir'i-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being irritable; irritability.

irritably (ir'i-tạ-bli), *adv.* In an irritable manner; so as to cause or manifest irritation.

irritament† (ir'i-tạ-ment), *n.* [= OF. *irritement* = Sp. *irritamiento* = Pg. *irritamento* = It. *irritamento, initamento*, < L. *irritamentum, initamentum*, an incitement, provocative, < *irritare, initare*, incite: see *irritate*[1].] An irritating cause or irritant; a provocative; an incentive.

Irregular dispensations . . . are . . . the perilous *irritaments* of carnal and spiritual enmity.
N. Ward, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 233.

irritancy[1] (ir'i-tạn-si), *n.* [< *irritan(t)*[1] + *-cy.*] The state of being irritant or of exciting irritation; the quality of irritating.

irritancy[2] (ir'i-tạn-si), *n.* [< *irritan(t)*[2] + *-cy.*] In *Scots law*, the state of being irritant or of no force, or of being null and void. *Imp. Dict.*

irritant[1] (ir'i-tạnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *irritant* = Sp. Pg. It. *irritante*, < L. *irritan(t-)s, initan(t-)s*, ppr. of *irritare, initare*, excite: see *irritate*[1].]

I. *a.* Irritating; exasperating; specifically, producing pain, heat, or tension; causing inflammation: as, an *irritant* poison.

II. *n.* That which irritates or exasperates; specifically, a therapeutic agent that causes pain, heat, or tension, or a poison that produces inflammation.

Many of the Ranunculaceæ are irritant poisons. . . . Clematis is one of the best known *irritants* of this class.
Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.

irritant[2] (ir'i-tạnt), *a.* [< LL. *irritan(t-)s, initan(t-)s*, ppr. of *irritare, initare*, make void, invalidate: see *irritate*[2].] Rendering null and void. [Rare.]

The states elected Henry, duke of Anjou, for their king, with this clause *irritant*: that if he did violate any part of his oath, the people should owe him no allegiance.
Sir J. Hayward, Ans. to Doleman, v.

Irritant clause, in *Scots law*, a clause in a deed declaring void specified acts if done by the party holding under the deed.

irritate[1] (ir'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *irritated*, ppr. *irritating*. [< L. *irritatus, initatus*, pp. of *irritare, initare* (> It. *irritare* = Sp. Pg. *irritar* = F. *irriter*, > E. *irrite*[1]), excite, irritate, incite, stimulate.] **1.** To excite to resentment or anger; annoy; vex; exasperate: as, to be *irritated* by an officious or a tedious person.

Not to molest, or *irritate*, or raise
A laugh at his expense, is slender praise.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 318.

2. To excite to automatic action by external agency, as organic tissue; produce motion, contraction, or inflammation in by stimulation: as, to *irritate* the skin by chafing or the nerves by teasing.

When a nerve is *irritated* not far from its termination in a muscle, the effect is but small.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 19.

3†. To give greater force or energy to; excite.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritateth* them.
Bacon.

Music too,
By Spartans lov'd, is temper'd by the law;
Still to her plan subservient melts in notes,
Which cool and soothe, not *irritate* and warm.
Glover, Leonidas, ii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Provoke, Incense*, etc. (see *exasperate*); fret, chafe, nettle, sting, annoy, gall, inflame, excite, anger, enrage.

irritate[1]† (ir'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *irritatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Excited; exasperated; intensified.

The heat becomes more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon.*

irritate[2]† (ir'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *irritatus, initatus*, pp. of *irritare, initare*, make void, invalidate, < L. *irritus, initus*, void, invalid: see *irrite*[2].] To render null and void. *Bramhall.*

irritating (ir'i-tā-ting), *p. a.* Causing irritation; vexing; provoking; exasperating.

Poor relations are undeniably *irritating*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 8.

The peasantry of France, though freed from the most oppressive, were still subject to some of the most *irritating* of feudal burdens. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

irritatingly (ir'i-tā-ting-li), *adv.* In an irritating manner or degree; so as to irritate.

Her story, it is right to add, is not only fearfully crude, but *irritatingly* well-intentioned also.
Athenæum, No. 3194, p. 49.

irritation (ir-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *irritation* = Sp. *irritacion* = Pg. *irritação* = It. *irritazione, initazione*, < L. *irritatio(n-), initatio(n-)*, < *irritare, initare*, excite: see *irritate*[1].] **1.** The act of irritating, or the state of being irritated; impatient or angry excitement; provocation; exasperation.

It may appear strange that Marlborough should have continued in command in spite of so many causes of *irritation*, but he was implored by his Whig friends to do so.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Stimulation; incitement; a stirring up to activity. [Rare.]

Therefore was nothing committed to historie but matters of great and excellent persons & things, that the same by *irritation* of good courages (such as emulation causeth) might worke more effectually.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 33.

The whole body of the arts and sciences composes one vast machinery for the *irritation* and development of the human intellect. *De Quincey.*

3. In *physiol.*, the act of evoking some action, or change of state, in a muscle, nerve, or other living tissue, by some chemical, physical, or pathological agent; the state or action thus evoked.

irritative (ir'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *irritatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *irritativo*; as *irritate*[1] + *-ive.*] **1.** Serving to excite or irritate.

Every irritation produces in the cellular elements some mechanical or chemical change, which change is a "counter-working against the *irritative* cause."
Copland, Dict. Pract. Med.

2. Accompanied with or produced by irritation.—**Irritative fever.** See *fever*[1].

irritatory (ir'i-tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *irritate*[1] + *-ory.*] Exciting; stimulating; irritating. [Rare.]

The other peradventure is sufficiently grounded for principles of faith, yet is weak by reason either of some passion, or of some *irritatory* and troublesome humour in his behaviour. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 45.

irrite[1]†, *v. t.* [< F. *irriter*, < L. *irritare*, incite, irritate: see *irritate*[1].] To irritate; exasperate; influence; provoke.

Irriting and prouoking men vnto anger.
Grafton, Edw. V., an. 1.

irrite[2]† (i-rīt'), *a.* [< ME. *irrite*, < OF. *irrite* = Sp. *irrito* = Pg. It. *irrito*, < L. *irritus, inritus*, undecided, unfixed, invalid, void, < *in-* priv. + *ratus*, decided, fixed: see *rate*[2].] Invalid; of no force; vain; ineffectual; useless.

These *irrite*, forceless, bugbear excommunications, the ridiculous affordments of a mercenary power, are not unlike those old night-spells which blind people had from mongrel witches. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 180.

irrorate† (ir'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *irroratus, inroratus*, pp. of *irrorare, inrorare*, wet with dew (> It. *inrorare, irrorare* = Pg. *irrorar*), < *in*, upon, + *rorare*, distil dew, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew.] To moisten with dew.

irrorate (ir'ō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *irroratus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *zoöl.*, dotted with white or light color, as if with dewdrops; in *entom.*, marked with minute dots of color: said especially of the wings of lepidopters when numerous single scales differ from the ground color.

irrorated (ir'ō-rā-ted), *a.* [< *irrorate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *irrorate*.

irroration (ir-ō-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *irroration*; as *irrorate* + *-ion.*] **1**†. The act of bedewing, or the state of being moistened with dew.

If during the discharge the *irroration* should be interrupted, the portion of eggs then excluded will be barren, while the rest will be found to have been fecundated.
Trans. of Spallanzani's Dissertations. (*Latham.*)

2. In *entom.*, an ill-defined color-mark formed by scattered dots or scales, as on a butterfly's wing.

irrotational (ir-ō-tā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *rotational.*] Not rotational; devoid of rotation.

The equations which form the foundations of the mathematical theory of fluid motions were fully laid down by Lagrange and the great mathematicians of the end of the last century, but the number of solutions of cases of fluid motion which had been actually worked out remained very small, and almost all of these belonged to a particular type of fluid motion, which has been since named the *irrotational* type. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 43.

Irrotational motion in *hydrodynamics*, of a fluid, a motion in which the infinitesimal parts have no angular velocity of rotation about their own axes—that is to say, if any infinitesimal spherical particle of the fluid were suddenly to become solidified, it would move without turning, although its path would not generally be rectilinear. Though all the particles of a fluid were moving in parallel straight lines, its motion would not necessarily be irrotational; for if parts moving side by side had different velocities, a solidified particle would rotate.

irrubrical (i-rö'bri-kạl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *rubrical.*] Not rubrical; contrary to the rubric.

irrugate† (ir'ö-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *irrugatus, inrugatus*, pp. of *irrugare, inrugare*, wrinkle, < *in*, in, upon, + *rugare*, wrinkle: see *rugate.*] To lay in folds; wrinkle.

That the swelling of their body might not *irrugate* and wrinckle their faces. *Palace of Pleasure*, I., F. 4. (*Nares.*)

irrupted (i-rup'ted), *a.* [< L. *irruptus, inruptus*, pp. of *irrumpere, inrumpere*, break or burst in, rush in, < *in*, in, + *rumpere*, break, burst: see *rupture.*] Broken violently; disrupted. [Rare.]

irruption (i-rup'shọn), *n.* [= F. *irruption* = Sp. *irrupcion* = Pg. *irrupção* = It. *irruzione*, < L. *irruptio(n-), inruptio(n-)*, a breaking or bursting in, < *irrumpere, inrumpere*, pp. *irruptus, inruptus*, break in: see *irrupted.*] A bursting in; a breaking or rushing into a place; a sudden invasion or incursion.

Lest evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep.
Milton, S. A., l. 1567.

In 1388 the Austrians made an *irruption* into the territory of Glarus with an army of fifteen thousand men.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 318.

A grand *irruption* of angels follows, filling the sky with song and holy gratulation.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 12.

=**Syn.** Foray, raid.

irruptive (i-rup'tiv), *a.* [< *irrupt(ed)* + *-ive.*] Bursting in; rushing in or upon anything.

Storms of wrath and indignation dread
Seem ready to displode *irruptive* on his head.
Whitehouse, Ode to Justice.

Irvingia (ėr-vin'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Hooker, 1860), named after Dr. *Irving*, R. N.] A small genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Simarubeæ*. It is characterized by having the calyx 4- or 5-parted, the petals 4 or 5 in number, the stamens 10, and the ovary 2-celled. They are trees with curious annulated branches, alternate simple and entire leaves, and axillary or terminal panicles of small, yellow, odorous flowers. Three species, natives of tropical western Africa, are known. *I. Barteri*, a tree 40 feet high, is the wild mango, dika-bread, or bread-tree of western Africa. The seeds are the part eaten, and also contain an oil or fat similar to cocoa-butter, which is used by the natives in cooking.

Irvingism (ėr'ving-izm), *n.* [< *Irving* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The system of religious doctrine and practice peculiar to Edward Irving or the Irvingites, or adherence to that system. See *Irvingite.*

Great writers, of world-wide fame, have devoted themselves to studying Gnosticism and Montanism, but scorn to bestow a thought on Quakerism, *Irvingism*, and above all on Methodism. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 112.

Irvingite (ėr'ving-īt), *n.* [< *Irving* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of a religious denomination called after Edward Irving (1792–1834), a minister of the Church of Scotland, who was settled in London in 1822, promulgated mystical doctrines, and was excommunicated in 1833. Irving was not the founder of the sect popularly called after him, but accepted and promoted the spread of the principles upon which, after his death, the sect was formed. Its proper name is the *Catholic Apostolic Church*, and it has an elaborate organization derived from its twelve "apostles," the first body of whom was completed in 1835. It recognizes the orders of apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors or "angels," elders, deacons, etc. It lays especial stress on the early creeds, the eucharist, prophecies, and gift of tongues. It has an extremely ritualistic service and an elaborate liturgy. The adherents are not numerous, and are found chiefly in Great Britain. There are some on the continent of Europe and in the United States.

iry† (īr'i), *a.* [< *ire*[2] + *-y*[1].] Angry.

We flame with that which doth our soules refine;
For in our Soules the *iry* pow'r it is
That makes vs at vnhallowed thoughts repine.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 74.

is (iz). The third person singular present indicative of the verb *be*. See *be*[1]. The form *is* was formerly, and is still dialectally, used for all persons of the singular, and in negro speech also for all persons of the plural. Such use in Chaucer, as in modern authors, is in imitation of dialect speech.

I *is* as ille a millere as are ye.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 125.

Il hail, by God, Aleyn, thou *is* a fonne.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 169.

-is[1]†. An obsolete form of *-es*[1].

-is[2]†. An obsolete form of *-es*[2].

isaac (ī′zak), *n.* [A corrupted form of *haysuck*, q. v.] The hedge-sparrow. *Halliwell.*

isabel, isabelle (iz′a-bel), *n.* [< F. *isabelle* = It. *isabella* = Pg. *isabel* < Sp. *isabellino*, adj.), a color so called; < *Isabella*, a woman's name. Color terms are often taken from personal or local names without any particular reason; and there is no need to put faith in the stories which connect the name with that of various Isabelles of history.] A yellowish-gray or grayish-buff color; a kind of drab. A mixture by rotating disks of black, bright chrome yellow, and white gives an isabel yellow. Also *isabella*, *isabel yellow*.

Isabella, daughter of Philip II. and wife of the Archduke Albert, vowed not to change her linen till Ostend was taken; this siege, unluckily for her comfort, lasted three years; and the supposed colour of the archduchess's linen gave rise to a fashionable colour, hence called l'Isabeau, or the *Isabella*; a kind of whitish-yellow-dingy.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 208.

The colour of the Fennec is a very pale fawn, or *isabel* colour, sometimes being almost of a creamy whiteness.
J. G. Wood, Pop. Nat. Hist., p. 73.

isabelite (iz-a-bel′īt), *n.* [< *Isabel*, a woman's name, + *-ite*².] A West Indian name of the angel-fish, *Pomacanthus ciliaris*.

isabella (iz-a-bel′ä), *n.* [See *isabel*.] Same as *isabel*.

Similarly white, but with the ornamental feathers of the head, breast, and back of a rusty *isabella* color, is the buff backed cattle-egret. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 178.

If, on being removed therefrom and rinsed in cold water, the swatch assumes, when immersed in a solution of acetate of alumina, a deep yellowish tinge (*isabella* colour), the oiling is quite what it should be.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 324.

isabella-wood (iz-a-bel′ä-wụd), *n.* The red bay, *Persea Carolinensis*.

isabelle, *n.* See *isabel*.

isabelline (iz-a-bel′in), *a.* [= Sp. *isabellino*, < NL. *isabellinus*; as *isabel*(*la*) + *-ine*¹.] Resembling isabel; of the hue called isabel.

The upper plumage of every bird . . . is of one uniform *isabelline* or sand color.
Canon Tristram, Ornith. of N. Africa (in the Ibis).

Isabelline bear, the *Ursus isabellinus*, a pale variety of the Syrian bear (*Ursus syriacus*), found in the Himalayas.

isabel-yellow (iz′a-bel-yel′ō), *n.* Same as *isabel*.

isabnormal (ī-sab-nôr′mal), *a.* Same as *isoabnormal*.

isadelphous (ī-sa-del′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀδελφός*, brother.] In *bot.*, having the stamens in the phalanges or bundles equal in number, as some diadelphous flowers.

isagoge† (ī-sa-gō′jē), *n.* [Also *isagogue*; < L. *isagoge*, *isagoga*, < Gr. *εἰσαγωγή*, an introduction, < *εἰσάγειν*, lead in, introduce, < *εἰς*, into, + *ἄγειν*, lead: see *act*.] An introduction.—**The Isagoge of Porphyry**, an introduction to the book of Categories of Aristotle, written by the Neoplatonist Porphyry in the third century A. D. It treats mainly of the five predicables.

isagogic (ī-sa-goj′ik), *a.* [< L. *isagogicus*, < Gr. *εἰσαγωγικός*, introductory, < *εἰσαγωγή*, introduction: see *isagoge*.] Introductory; especially, introductory to the interpretation of the Bible.

The formal, introductory or *isagogic*, studies have a wide range, requiring, perhaps more than any other, educated faculty and the scientific mind.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 208.

isagogical (ī-sa-goj′i-kal), *a.* [< *isagogic* + *-al*.] Same as *isagogic*.

isagogics (ī-sa-goj′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *isagogic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of theological study which treats of the books forming the canon of Scripture, individually and collectively, their authorship, the date and place of their composition, their contents, style, inspiration, and any particular questions connected with them. Also called *Biblical introduction*.

isagogue†, *n.* Same as *isagoge*.

Isaianic (ī-zā-yan′ik), *a.* [< *Isaiah* + *-an* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Isaiah, a Hebrew prophet and the traditional author of the book of Isaiah.

The question of the *Isaianic* or non-*Isaianic* origin of the disputed prophecies (especially xl.–lxvi.) must be decided on grounds of exegesis alone.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 379.

isandrous (ī-san′drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, having the stamens similar and equal in number to the divisions of the corolla.

isantherous (ī-san′thėr-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀνθηρός*, flowery: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, having the anthers equal. *Thomas*, Med. Dict. [Rare.]

isanthous (ī-san′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, having regular flowers.

Isanthus (ī-san′thus), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called in allusion to the nearly regular corolla; < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A monotypic genus of North American plants, of the natural order *Labiatæ*, having a 5-lobed regular bell-shaped calyx, and a corolla with a bell-shaped border and 5 nearly equal spreading lobes. The single species, *I. caruleus*, the false pennyroyal, is a low, much branched annual plant, with nearly entire lanceolate leaves and small pale-blue flowers on axillary peduncles. It occurs from Maine to Illinois and southward.

isapostolic (ī-sap-os-tol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀποστολικός*, apostolic: see *apostolic*.] Equal to the apostles: an epithet specifically given in the calendar of the Greek Church to bishops of apostolic consecration (for instance, St. Abercius of Hieropolis), holy and eminent women of the apostolic company (as St. Mary Magdalene and St. Thecla), the first preachers of the Christian faith in a country (as St. Nina in Georgia), and persons of royal or princely rank who have promoted the success of Christianity (as St. Constantine and St. Helena).

Isaria (ī-sā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1829), so called in allusion to likeness of organs; < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal.] The typical genus of fungi of the natural order *Isariaceæ*. They are floccose in appearance with an elongated receptacle. They are found on a great variety of substances; some species, as *I. pulverulenta* and *I. Sphingum*, attack and destroy various insects. (*E. L. Trouessart*, Microbes (trans.), pp. 48, 49.) From observations of Tulasne, it is now believed that some reputed species of *Isaria*, including *I. Sphingum*, *I. farinosa*, and *I. arachnophila*, are really only conditions in species of other genera.

Isariacei (ī-sa-ri-ā′sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Isaria* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of hyphomycetous fungi, or filamentous molds, containing those genera in which the fertile threads are compacted and have deciduous pulverulent spores at their free apices. The spellings *Isariadeæ*, *Isarieæ*, *Isarieæ*, and *Isariei* have been used by different authors, and the group has been called a family, tribe, division, etc., with some variation in its scope.

isarioid (ī-sā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Isaria* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Isaria*.

isathyd (ī′sā-thid), *n.* [< *isat*(*in*) + *hyd*(*rogen*).] A substance formed from isatin by its uniting with one equivalent of hydrogen.

isatic (ī-sat′ik), *a.* [< *Isatis*¹ + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to isatin; derived from isatin: as, *isatic* acid ($C_7H_7NO_3$), an acid formed by the action of caustic alkalis upon isatin.

Isatideæ (ī-sa-tid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Isatis*¹ (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Cruciferæ*, typified by the genus *Isatis*, characterized by having the silique short, indehiscent, inarticulate, often crustaceous, winged, and 1-celled and 1-seeded or rarely 2-seeded. Also written *Isatidæ*.

isatin (ī′sa-tin), *n.* [< *Isatis*¹ + *-in*².] A compound ($C_8H_5NO_2$) obtained by oxidizing indigo. It forms hyacinth-red or reddish-orange crystals of a brilliant luster. Its solutions stain the skin, and give it a disagreeable odor.

Isatis¹ (ī′sā-tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *isatis*, < Gr. *ἰσάτις*, an herb with a milky juice used in healing wounds, a coloring plant, woad.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Cruciferæ*, the type of the tribe *Isatideæ*, having the pod large, orbicular, oblong or linear, corneous, and with the margin coriaceous or foliaceous. They are annual or perennial erect herbs, with entire leaves, and the cauline sagittate in outline. About 30 (or, according to some authors, 60) species are known. They are natives of Europe, northern Africa, and northern and middle Asia. One species, *I. tinctoria*, called *woad* or *asp-of-Jerusalem*, was cultivated by the ancient Britons to stain the skin blue, but it is now cultivated in few localities. *I. indigotica* is still cultivated as a dye-plant in the north of China.

isatis² (ī′sā-tis), *n.* [< NL. *isatis*, a specific name, *Canis isatis*, bestowed by J. G. Gmelin (1760): said to be from a vernacular name.] The white or arctic fox, *Vulpes lagopus*.

The *isatis*, or Arctic fox.
J. D. Godman, Amer. Nat. Hist. (2d ed.), I. 268.

Iscariotical (is-kar-i-ot′i-kal), *a.* [< *Iscariot* (see def.) + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to Judas Iscariot, that one of Christ's twelve apostles who betrayed him; Judas-like; treacherous.

In the Evangelical and reformed use of this sacred censure, no such prostitution, no such *Iscariotical* drifts are to be doubted, as that Spiritual doom and sentence should invade worldly possession.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

isch†, ische†, *v. i.* See *ish*.

ischæmia, ischæmic. See *ischemia*, *ischemic*.

ischemia, ischæmia (is-kē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσχαιμος*, stanching blood, styptic, < *ἰσχειν*, hold, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, local anemia produced by vasoconstriction or by other local obstacles to the arterial flow.

Rothmund mentions two . . . cases of *ischæmia* of the retina. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 365.

ischemic, ischæmic (is-kē′mik), *a.* [< *ischæmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with ischemia.

ischesis (is-kē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσχειν*, hold, restrain, a form of *ἔχειν*, hold, have: see *hectic*.] Suppression or retention of a discharge or secretion. *Dunglison*.

ischia, *n.* Plural of *ischium*.

ischiadic (is-ki-ad′ik), *a.* [= Pg. *ischiadico*, < L. *ischiadicus*, < Gr. *ἰσχιαδικός*, of or relating to the hips, having gout in the hips, < *ἰσχιάς* (*ἰσχιαδ-*), gout in the hips, sciatica, prop. adj. (sc. *νόσος*, disease), < *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint, the hips: see *ischium*.] Same as *ischiatic*.

ischiagra (is-ki-ag′rä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint, + *ἄγρα*, a taking: see *podagra*, *chiragra*, etc.] In *pathol.*, gout in the hip; ischialgia.

ischial (is′ki-al), *a.* [< *ischium* + *-al*.] Same as *ischiatic*.—**Ischial callosity.** See *callosity*.

ischialgia (is-ki-al′ji-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the region of the ischium; sciatica.

ischiatic (is-ki-at′ik), *a.* [= Pg. *ischiatico*; var. of *ischiadic*, taken as < Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip, + *-atic*¹. Cf. *sciatic*, *sciatica*.] Of or pertaining to the ischium; sciatic. Also *ischiadic*, *ischial*.—**Ischiatic symphysis,** a remarkable union of right and left ischia which occurs in some birds, as the American ostrich.

ischiatocele (is-ki-at′ọ-sēl), *n.* An improper form of *ischiocele*.

ischiocapsular (is″ki-ō-kap′sū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *ischium* + L. *capsula*, capsule: see *capsule*.] Ischiatic and capsular: applied to that part of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint which is connected with the ischium.

ischiocaudal (is-ki-ō-kâ′dal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ischium*, hip-joint, + L. *cauda*, tail: see *caudal*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ischium and the tail: applied to a muscle connecting these parts.

II. *n.* A muscle which in some animals passes from the ischium to the tail.

ischiocavernosus (is-ki-ō-kav-ėr-nō′sus), *n.*; pl. *ischiocavernosi* (-sī). [NL.: see *ischiocavernous*.] A muscle of the penis, arising chiefly from the ischium, and inserted into the crus penis. Also called *erector penis* and *erector clitoridis*.

ischiocavernous (is-ki-ō-kav′ėr-nus), *a.* [< NL. *ischiocavernosus*, < *ischium* + L. *cavernosum* (*corpus*).] Pertaining to the ischium and to the corpus cavernosum of the penis. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 346.

ischiocele (is′ki-ọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a hernia through the sciatic notch. Also improperly *ischiatocele*.

ischiocerite (is-ki-os′ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-ite*².] One of the joints of the developed antenna of a crustacean, borne with the scaphocerite upon the basicerite, and bearing the merocerite. See *antenna*, 1.

A basicerite, to the outer portion of which a flattened plate, . . . here called the scaphocerite, is articulated; while to its inner portion an *ischiocerite* is connected, bearing a merocerite and carpocerite, while the last segment, or procerite, consists of a long multi-articulate filament.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 273.

ischiococcygeal (is″ki-ō-kok-sij′ẹ̄-al), *a.* [< *ischiococcygeus* + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the ischium and to the coccyx; ischiocaudal: as, an *ischiococcygeal* muscle.

ischiococcygeus (is″ki-ō-kok-sij′ẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *ischiococcygei* (-ī). [NL., < *ischium* + *coccygeus*.] A muscle which in some animals connects the ischium and the coccyx.

ischiofibular (is″ki-ō-fib′ū-lär), *a.* [< *ischium* + *fibula* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to the ischium and the fibula, or connecting these bones, as the long head of the human bicipitosus or biceps femoris muscle.

ischio-iliac (is″ki-ō-il′i-ak), *a.* [< *ischium* + *ilium* + *-ac*.] Pertaining both to the ischium and to the ilium.

ischion (is′ki-on), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ischium*.

ischiopodite (is-ki-op′ọ-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*².] The third joint of a developed endopodite, between the basipodite and the meropodite. *Milne-Edwards*; *Huxley*. See cut under *endopodite*.

ischiopubic (is″ki-ō-pū′bik), *a.* [< *ischium* + *pubis* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining both to the ischium and to the pubis.

When the two ventral pieces are united at the *ischiopubic* symphysis, as they are in the Marsupialia, many Rodents, Artiodactyla, and Perissodactyla, the pelvis is elongated in form. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 486

2. Containing or consisting of both ischium and pubis; being a pubo-ischium: as, the *ischiopubic* bone of reptiles.

ischiorectal (is″ki-ō-rek′tal), *a.* [< *ischium* + *rectum* + *-al.*] Connecting, situated between, or otherwise pertaining to the ischium and the rectum.—**Ischiorectal fascia, fossa,** etc. See the nouns.

ischiorrhogic (is″ki-ō-rō′jik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχιορρωγικός*, limping, lit. with broken hips, < *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, hip, + *ῥώξ* (*ῥωγ-*), a break, broken bit, < *ῥηγνύναι*, perf. *ἔρρωγα*, break.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. pros.*, noting a variety of iambic trimeter which has not only a spondee or trochee for an iambus in the sixth or last place, as in the choliamb, but a spondee in the fifth place also (⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | – – – ⏓ for ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ ⏓). The word *ischiorrhogic*, literally 'broken at the hip-joint,' was meant to describe the meter as 'lame' (see *choliamb*) or unrhythmical at a point short of the extremity or last foot. This meter was employed, like the choliamb, in scoptic poetry. The word has been used in a transferred sense by Hermann and other modern writers to describe any iambic verse with spondees in the inadmissible (even) places, especially a tripody in the form ⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏓.

II. *n.* A verse or line having this peculiarity.

ischiosacral (is″ki-ō-sā′kral), *a.* [< *ischium* + *sacrum* + *-al.*] Connecting or pertaining to the ischium and the sacrum; sacrosciatic; sacro-ischiac: as, an *ischiosacral* ligament.

ischiotibial (is″ki-ō-tib′i-al), *a.* [< *ischium* + *tibia* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the ischium and the tibia, or connecting these bones, as the semitendinosus and semimembranosus muscles of man.

ischiovertebral (is″ki-ō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [< *ischium* + *vertebra* + *-al.*] Pertaining both to the ischium and to the spinal column.

> The ureter [of the porpoise] lies between the *ischio-vertebral* fascia and the peritonæum.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 346.

ischium (is′ki-um), *n.*; pl. *ischia* (-ä). [NL., also *ischion*, < Gr. *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint, hip, the hips, perhaps < *ἰσχύς*, strength, force.] **1.** In *anat.*, the posterior part of the pelvic arch in vertebrates, the lowermost of the three parts forming the os innominatum. It is the posterior one of two divisions of the distal part of the primitive cartilaginous rod, subsequently expanded and variously modified in shape, and normally ankylosed at the acetabulum with both ilium and pubis to form the os innominatum, with or without additional union with the other pelvic bones. It is sometimes united with its fellow of the opposite side, or with vertebræ. In man it forms the lowermost part of the haunch-bone, on which the body rests in a sitting position. See cuts under *Dromæus*, *innominatum*, and *Ichthyosauria*.

2. In *Crustacea*, the third joint of the normally 7-jointed leg; the ischiopodite.—**Ramus of the ischium**, a branch of the ischium which unites with the ramus of the pubis to bound the obturator foramen.—**Tuber ischii**, the tuberosity of the ischium, upon which the body rests in sitting. See cut under *innominatum*.

Ischnosoma (isk-nō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσχνός*, thin, slender, + *σῶμα*, body.] **1.** A genus of fishes: same as *Osteoglossum*. *Spix*, 1829.—**2.** A large and wide-spread genus of staphylinids or rove-beetles: synonymous with *Mycetoporus*. *Stephens*, 1832.—**3.** A genus of crustaceans. *Sars*, 1866.

ischuretic (is-kū-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *ischury* + *-etic.*] **I.** *a.* Having the property of relieving ischuria.

II. *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve ischuria.

ischuria (is-kū′ri-ä), *n.* [= F. *ischurie* = Sp. *isquria* = Pg. *ischuria* = It. *iscuria*, < LL. *ischuria*, < Gr. *ἰσχουρία*, retention of urine, < *ἰσχουρεῖν*, suffer from retention of urine, < *ἴσχειν*, hold, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, a stoppage of urine, whether due to retention or to suppression.

ischury (is′kū-ri), *n.* Same as *ischuria*.

iset, *n.* An obsolete form of *ice*.

I'se (īz). **1.** A vulgar colloquialism in Scotland and the northern part of England for *I shall*.—**2.** A vulgar contraction for *I is*, as used for *I am*, by negroes and others in the southern United States.

-ise[1]. [Early mod. E. also *-ize*; < ME. *-ise*, < OF. *-ise*, ult. < L. *-itia*: see *-ice*.] A termination of French origin, as in *merchandise*: also spelled *-ice*, as in *cowardice*, and formerly *-ize*, as in *hazardize*, etc.

-ise[2]. [Also sometimes *-ize*; < ME. *-isen*, rare form of *-issen*, *-ishen*, etc.: see *-ish*[2].] A termination of some verbs of French origin, equivalent to and of the same origin as *-ish*[2], as in *advertise*, *divertise*, *franchise*, *enfranchise*, etc. It merges with *-ise*[3], equivalent to *-ize*.

-ise[3]. A termination of verbs, more usually spelled *-ize* (which see).

isenergic (ī-se-nėr′jik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *energic*.] In *physics*, denoting equal energy: as, *isenergic* lines.

isentropic (ī-sen-trop′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἐντροπή*, a turning about, < *ἐντρέπειν*, turn about, < *ἐν*, in, + *τρέπειν*, turn: see *trope*.] **I.** *a.* In *physics*, of equal entropy.—**Isentropic lines**, lines of equal entropy. They denote the successive states of a body in which the entropy remains constant.

II. *n.* An isentropic line: usually in the plural, *isentropics*.

isepiptenses (ī-sep-ip-tē′sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *πτῆσις*, a flight, < *πέτεσθαι*, fly.] Lines on a chart or diagram connecting the different points simultaneously reached by birds of a given species in their migrations.

isepiptesial (ī-sep-ip-tē′si-al), *a.* [< *isepiptenses* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to isepiptenses.

iserin, iserine (ē′zėr-in), *n.* [= Sp. *iserina*; as *Iser(wiese)* (see def.) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A variety of titanic iron occurring in rounded grains in the diluvium of Iserwiese, a locality of Bohemia.

Isertia (ī-sėr′ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. C. D. von Schreber, 1774), named after P. E. *Isert*, a German surgeon.] A genus of Central and South American shrubs or trees, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Mussændeæ*, type of the old tribe *Isertieæ*, having flowers with long tubular corollas, the limb divided into 5 or 6 woolly segments, large opposite and usually coriaceous leaves, and 2 large stipules. The flowers are very showy, being scarlet or sometimes white or yellow.

Isertieæ (ī-sėr-tī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Isertia* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of plants of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Isertia*, which is now included in the tribe *Mussændeæ*. Also *Isertidæ* (Lindley) and *Isertiæ* (Richard).

ish† (ish), *v. i.* [< ME. *ischen*, *isshen*, *issen*, *icen*, < OF. *issir*, *eissir*, < L. *exire*, go out: see *exit* and *issue*.] To go out; issue.

> The shippes were a-rived, and the knyghtes *isseden* owte, and alle the other peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 42.

ish (ish), *n.* [< *ish*, *v.* Cf. *issue*, *n.*] Issue; liberty and opportunity of going out.—**Ish and entry.** In *Scots law*, the clause "with free ish and entry," in a charter, imports a right to all ways and passages, in so far as they may be necessary to kirk and market, through the adjacent grounds of the grantor, who is by the clause laid under that burden.

-ish[1] (ish). [< ME. *-ish*, *-issh*, *-isch*, < AS. *-isc* = OS. *-isk* = OFries. *-isk* = D. *-sch* = LG. *-isch* = OHG. *-isc*, MHG. G. *-isch* = Icel. *-skr* = Sw. *-sk*, *-isk* = Dan. *-sk* (also Rom., < HG. or LG.: It. Sp. Pg. *-esco* = F. *-esque*, also in part *-ais*, *-ois*, OF. *-ais*, *-eis*, *-ois*, see *-esque*, *-ese*), a common formative of adjectives (which are sometimes in AS. also used as nouns) from nouns, signifying 'of the nature of,' as in *mennisc*, of the nature of man, human (see *mannish*, *mensk*), *folcisc*, popular (< *folc*, folk), etc., or 'of the nativity or country of,' being the reg. formative of patrial adjectives, as in *Englisc*, of the Angles (< *Engle*, *Ængle*, Angles: see *English*), *Frencisc*, French, *Scyttisc*, Scottish, *Grēcisc*, Greekish, etc.] A termination of Anglo-Saxon origin, used as a regular formative of adjectives. (*a*) Of adjectives from common nouns, signifying 'of the nature of,' 'being like' the object denoted by the noun, as animals, as in *apish*, *bearish*, *cattish*, *doggish*, *eelish*, *hoggish*, *mulish*, *owlish*, *piggish*, *snakish*, *brutish*, etc.; or persons or supposed beings, as *babyish*, *boyish*, *childish*, *girlish*, *devilish*, *dunceish*, *foolish*, *foppish*, *ghoulish*, *imp-ish*, *roguish*, etc.; or places, as *hellish*; or acts or qualities, as *snappish*, etc. In most of these words it has acquired by association with the noun a more or less depreciative or contemptuous force; and so in some other words, as *mannish*, *womanish*, in which the noun has no depreciative sense. (*b*) Of adjectives from proper nouns of country or people, being the regular formative of patrial adjectives, as in *English*, *Scottish*, *Irish*, *Spanish*, *Netherlandish*, *Flemish*, *Swedish*, *Danish*, *Greekish*, etc., the suffix in some adjectives of older date being contracted to *-sh* or (especially when *t* precedes) to *-ch*, as in *Welsh* (formerly also *Welch*), *Scotch*, *Dutch*, *French*, etc. Some recently formed adjectives of this type, used colloquially or made up on occasion, have often a depreciative or diminutive implication (as in (*a*)), as in *New Yorkish*, *Bostonish*, *Londonish*, etc. (*c*) Of adjectives from adjectives, with a diminutive force expressed by 'rather,' 'somewhat,' as *blackish*, *bluish*, *coldish*, *coolish*, *hottish*, *palish*, *reddish*, *tallish*, *whitish*, *yellowish*, etc., rather black, somewhat black, blue, cold, etc.; also colloquially in occasional adjectives from nouns, as *fallish*, *Novemberish*, etc., somewhat like fall, November, etc.

-ish[2]. [< ME. *-ishen*, *-ischen*, *-issen*, < OF. *-iss-*, *-is-*, a term. of the stem of some parts (ppr., etc.) of certain verbs, < L. *-escere*, *-iscere*, a term. of inceptive verbs, the formative *-esc-*, *-isc-* (*-sc-*, Gr. *-σκ-*) being ult. cognate with E. *-ish*[1]. See *-esce*, *-escent*, etc.] A termination of some English verbs of French origin, or formed on the type of such verbs, having no assignable force, but being merely a terminal relic. It occurs in *abolish*, *astonish*, *banish*, *demolish*, *diminish*, *establish*, *finish*, *minish*, *punish*, *stablish*, etc. In some verbs it appears in another form *-ise*, as in *advertise*. See *-ise*[2].

Ishmaelite (ish′mā-el-īt), *n.* [< *Ishmael* + *-ite*[2].] **1.** A descendant of Ishmael, Abraham's son, who, as is related in Genesis (xxi. 14), was driven into the wilderness with his mother, Hagar. His twelve sons were "princes" or heads of tribes. The Arabs regard him as their ancestor.

> They had golden earrings, because they were *Ishmaelites*.
> Judges viii. 24.

2. One resembling Ishmael, whose hand was "against every man, and every man's hand against him" (Gen. xvi. 12); one at war with society.

> Jos's tents and pilau were pleasant to this little *Ishmaelite*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxvii.

Ishmaelitish (ish′mā-el-ī-tish), *a.* [< *Ishmaelite* + *-ish*[1].] Like the Ishmaelites; partaking of the nature of an Ishmaelite.

ishpingo (ish-ping′gō), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (?)] The Santa Fé cinnamon, *Nectandra cinnamomoides*.

Isiac (ī′si-ak), *a.* [< L. *Isiacus*, < Gr. *Ἰσιακός*, < *Ἶσις*, Isis: see *Isis*.] Relating to Isis: as, the *Isiac* mysteries; *Isiac* priests.—**Isiac table**, a plate of copper, of unknown origin, bearing representations of most of the Egyptian deities, with Isis in the middle. It first came to notice in the collection of Cardinal Bembo, after the sack of Rome by the troops of the emperor Charles V. in 1527. It was assumed to be a genuine relic of Egyptian antiquity. It is now in the royal gallery of Turin. Comparison with the print of it by Vico, published in 1559, shows it to be much mutilated.

isiclet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *icicle*.

isidia, *n.* Plural of *isidium*.

isidiiferous (ī-sid-i-if′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *isidium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing isidia, or isidioid excrescences. Also *isidiophorous*.

> They [pycnides] are very common on the margin of the thallus of *isidiiferous* states of Peltigera canina and P. rufescens, where they have often been mistaken for spermogones. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

isidioid (ī-sid′i-oid), *a.* [< NL. *isidium* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form, character, or appearance of isidia, or provided with isidia. Also *isidiose*.

> The *isidioid* condition in crustaceous thalli is the basis of the old pseudo-genus Isidium. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 554.

isidiophorous (ī-sid-i-of′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *isidium* + Gr. *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *isidiiferous*.

isidiose (ī-sid′i-ōs), *a.* [< *isidium* + *-ose*.] Same as *isidioid*.

isidium (ī-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *isidia* (-ä). [NL.] In *bot.*, one of certain coral-like or wart-like excrescences produced upon the thalli of some foliaceous and crustaceous lichens. They are elevated, stipitate, sometimes branched, but always of the same color and texture as the thallus, and answer the same purpose as soredia.

> Nylander observes (Flora, 1868, p. 353) that the *isidia* in the Collemacei (more especially in Collema) "show very clearly under the microscope the entire history of the evolution of the thallus from its first origin from a cellule containing a single gonimium to a minute true nostoc, and ultimately to the perfect texture of a Collema."
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 557.

Isidorian (is-i-dō′ri-an), *a.* [< *Isidorus*, a proper name.] Pertaining to any one of the name of Isidorus or Isidore; specifically, pertaining to St. Isidore, Archbishop of Seville A.D. 600–636, author of the encyclopedic work called the "Origines," and of numerous historical, antiquarian, and theological writings, among them two books on the ecclesiastical offices, containing among other things an account of the Spanish liturgy. A collection of canons and decretals made in his time is known as the *Isidorian collection*, and the interpolated collection (now called the *pseudo-Isidorian* or *false decretals*), made two centuries later, passed in the middle ages by the same name.—**Isidorian liturgy, office, rite.** Same as *Mozarabic rite* (which see, under *Mozarabic*).

isinglass (ī′zing-glàs), *n.* [A corruption, simulating E. *glass*, of MD. *huysenblas*, later *huizenblas* (D. *huisblad*) = G. *hausenblase* = Dan. *husblas* = Sw. *husbloss*, lit. 'sturgeon-bladder,' < MD. *huysen*, *huizen* = MLG. *husen* = G. *hausen*, etc., sturgeon (see *huso*), + MLG. *blase* = G. *blasen*, etc., bladder: see *blaze*[4].] **1.** The purest commercial form of gelatin, a substance of firm texture and whitish color, prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh-water fishes. Isinglass is manufactured especially from the sounds of some species of Russian sturgeon, and in the United States from the sounds of cod, hake, squeteague, sea-trout, sturgeon, and other fishes, and from the skins of some of them. An inferior quality is made from clean scraps of hide, etc., or from the purified jelly obtained from skins, hoofs, horns, etc. In the preparation of creams and jellies isinglass is in great request. It is also used in fining liquors of the fermented kind, in purifying coffee,

in making mock pearls, and in stiffening linens, silks, gauzes, etc. With brandy it forms a cement for mending broken porcelain and glass. It is likewise used as an agglutinant to bind together the parts of musical instruments and for binding many other delicate fabrics. It is used in the manufacture of fine glues and sizes, adhesive plasters, court-plasters, diamond cement, and imitation glass, in refining wines and liquors, in adulterating milk, and in lustering silk ribbons. Grades are known as *lyre*, *leaf*, and *book isinglass*. In the East Indies, China, and Japan, isinglass, or its equivalent, is prepared from various species of seaweeds. The same in part which furnish the material of the bird's-nests prized as a delicacy by the Chinese. Such is the origin of the important *Bengal isinglass* or *agar-agar*. Japanese isinglass is afforded by species of *Gelidium* and is said to produce a firmer jelly than any other gelatin. These various products are used not only for food, but in the arts for stiffening, varnishing, and gluing.

2. Mica: so called from its resemblance to some forms of the gelatin.—**Book isinglass**, the commercial name for the packages into which isinglass is folded.—**Leaf isinglass**, a variety of isinglass made by cleansing, drying, and scraping the tissues of the sturgeon.—**Long and staple isinglass**, the same material as leaf isinglass, but twisted into different forms.—**Ribbon isinglass**, an inferior variety of isinglass.

isinglass-stone (ī'zing-glas-stōn), *n.* See *mica*.

ising-star† (ī'zing-stär), *n.* [Irreg. < *ising(lass)* + *star*.] A bit of shining mica. [Poetical.]

Some had lain in the scoop of the rock,
With glittering *ising-stars* inlaid. *Drake*, Culprit Fay.

Isis.
Egyptian Cameo in relief.

Isis (ī'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἶσις, < Egypt. *Hes*, a deity, the female counterpart of Osiris (Hesiri).] In *Egypt. myth.*, the chief female deity; the sister, wife, and counterpart or female form of Osiris, and the mother of Horus. She is distinguished by the solar disk and cows' horns on her head, often surmounted by a diminutive throne, and bears the lotus scepter. By the Greeks she was identified with Io. Her worship in a modified form, as a nature-goddess, was introduced subsequently to the Alexandrine epoch into Greece, and was very popular at Rome from the end of the republic. The Greek and Roman priests and priestesses of Isis wore a special costume, and had as an attribute a peculiar metallic rattle, the sistrum.

She [Cleopatra]
In the habiliments of the goddess *Isis*
That day appear'd. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6, 16.

Islam (is'läm or -lam), *n.* [= F. Sp. *Islam* = Turk. *islām*, < Ar. *islām*, obedience to God, submission, the orthodox faith, < *salama*, be free, be safe, be devoted to God. Cf. *Moslem*, *Mussulman*, and *salaam*, from the same source.] 1. The religious system of Mohammed.

They [Ali and Hussein] filled a void in the severe religion of Mahomet, . . . supplied a tender and pathetic side in *Islam*.
M. Arnold, Essays in Criticism, A Persian Passion-Play.

2. The whole Mohammedan world.

Ali was hardly dead before he became enshrined in legend and in myth. . . . Hence the great schism which from the first divided the camp of *Islam*.
J. Darmesteter, The Mahdi (trans.), p. 23.

Islamic (is-lam'ik), *a.* [< *Islam* + *-ic*.] Belonging or relating to Islam.

Persians were the leaders and shapers of *Islamic* culture *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 541.

Islamism (is'lam-izm), *n.* [= F. *Islamisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *Islamismo*; as *Islam* + *-ism*.] The faith of Islam; the true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism.

In these reaches I found *Islamism* of a purer form, and the people more learned in civilized ways.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 140.

Islamite (is'lam-īt), *n.* [< *Islam* + *-ite*2.] A Mohammedan.

Thronging all one porch of Paradise,
A group of Houris bow'd to see
The dying *Islamite*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Islamitic (is-la-mit'ik), *a.* [< *Islamite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Islam or the Islamites; Mohammedan.

Islamize (is'lam-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Islamized*, ppr. *Islamizing*. [< *Islam* + *-ize*.] To conform to Islam; Mohammedanize.

We find most distinctly-marked African ideas of a Supreme Deity in the West, where intercourse with Moslems has actually *Islamized* or semi-*Islamized* whole negro nations, and the name of Allah is in all men's mouths.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 302.

island1 (ī'land), *n.* [Prop. *iland*, the *s* having been ignorantly inserted in the 16th century, in conformity with *isle*1 (which is, however, wholly unrelated, and in which the *s* is also a late insertion: see *isle*1); early mod. E. *iland*, *ylond* (also occasionally *ylelond*, etc.), < ME. *iland*, *yland*, *ylond*, < AS. *īgland*, *īglond*, *īland*, *eyland*, *eylond*, *eiyland*, *ieiland* (also *eiland*: see below) (= OFries. *ālond*, *eiland*, East Fries. *eiland* = MD. *eyland*, *eylland*, *eiland* = MLG. *eilant*, *elant*, *olant*, *eulant*, *eiglant*, LG. *eiland* = MHG. *eilant*, *einlant*, G. *eiland*: the MHG. G. being prob. < LG.) = Icel. *eyland* = Norw. *öeland* = Dan. *öland* (= Sw. *Öland*, Öland), an island, < *īg*, *ēg*, *ēig*, **iég*, an island (OLG. *ey* = Fries. *ooge*, an island. = OHG. *awa*, *auwa*, *ouwa*, *owa*, MHG. *ouwe*, *owe*, G. *aue*, a meadow near water, = Icel. *ey* = Dan. Sw. *ö*, an island), a word existing unrecognized in mod. E. as an element in local names, as in *Angles-ea*, *Angles-ey*, *Aldern-ey*, *Batters-ea*, *Chels-ea*, *Cherts-ey*, *Orkn-ey*, *Thorn-ey*, *Whitn-ey*, etc. (and in Scand. names, *Faroe* (*Farö*), *Öland*, *Thursö*, etc.), as well as in the derived *eyot*, *ait*, an island (see *ait*); prob. orig. an adj., 'belonging to water,' 'in water,' < *eá* (**eahw*-) = OHG. *aha* = Goth. *ahwa* = L. *aqua*, water (see *aqua* and *ewe*2), + *land*, land: see *land*1. The superfluous second element *land* was appar. added when the word *īg* was passing out of use; the var. *ēáland* (as if < *eá*, water, + *land*, land) was an explanatory sophistication of the proper compound *īgland*. Other sophistications of the word appear in the confusion with *isle* (early mod. E. *ylelond*, as if < *ile*1 (*isle*1) + *land*1), and in the MLG. MHG. form *einlant*, as if the 'land alone' (< *ein*, = E. *one*, + *lant* = E. *land*1).] 1. A tract of land surrounded by water, whether of the sea, a river, or a lake: in contradistinction to *mainland* or *continent*.

And than we sayled by Alango, Nio, with many mo *yle-londes* that belonge vnto the Roodes.
Sir R. Guylford, Pylgrymage, p. 58.

My sovereign, with the loving citizens,
Like to his *island* girt in with the ocean, . . .
Shall rest in London. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8, 20.

2. Something resembling an island: as, an *island* of floating ice.

The shapely knoll,
That softly swell'd and gaily dress'd appears
A flowery *island*, from the dark green lawn
Emerging. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 630.

3. A hill rising out of low ground or swampy land, a small clump of woodland in a prairie, or the like. [Southern and southwestern U. S.]

At the summit of the hill is a beautiful grove, or *island* of timber, where the heroes that fell at the battle of San Jacinto sleep their last sleep.
A Stray Yankee in Texas, p. 252.

Coral island. See *coral*.—**Floating island.** (*a*) An island formed in a lake or other inland water, when of natural origin, by the aggregation of a mass of earth held together by driftwood and interlacing roots. Sometimes such islands are large enough to serve for gardens or pasture-grounds. Artificial floating islands have been formed by depositing lake- or river-mud on rafts of wickerwork covered with reeds. Both natural and artificial floating islands were used for market-gardens by the ancient Mexicans; and artificial ones, secured to the banks of rivers and lakes, abound in southern China, where they are most commonly used for raising rice. (*b*) A meringue of white of egg and sugar floating in divisions upon soft custard.—**Island of Reil**, in *anat.*, a triangular cluster of cerebral convolutions (the gyri operti, or hidden gyri) situated in the sylvian fissure, immediately out from the lenticular nucleus. See *insula*, and cut under *gyrus*.—**Islands of the Blessed**, or the **Happy Islands**, in *Gr. myth.*, imaginary islands said to lie in the remote western part of the ocean, whither after death the souls of the virtuous were supposed to be transported.

island1 (ī'land), *v. t.* [< *island*1, *n.*] 1. To cause to become or appear like an island; insulate. [Chiefly used in the past participle.]

She distinguished . . . a belt of trees, such as we see in the lovely parks of England, but *islanded* by a screen . . . of a thick bushy undergrowth. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun.

On a winter morning, when the mists are lying white and low and thin upon the plain, when distant hills rise *islanded* into the air, and the outlines of lakes are just discernible through fleecy haze.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 112, note.

2. To dot as with islands. [Rare.]

A fair expanse
Of level pasture, *islanded* with groves,
And banked with woody risings.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

Not a cloud by day
With purple *islanded* the dark-blue deep. *Southey*.

Island2†, **Island dog**†. See *Iceland*, *Iceland dog*.

islander1 (ī'lan-dėr), *n.* [= D. *eilander* = G. *eiländer*; as *island*1 + *-er*1.] An inhabitant of an island.

That pale, that white-faced shore,
Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides
And coops from other lands her *islanders*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1, 25.

Islander2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Icelander*.

Islandic†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Icelandic*.

islandish† (ī'lan-dish), *a.* [< *island*1 + *-ish*1.] Insular. *Davies*.

Our *Islandish* Monarchy.
Dr. Dee (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 65).

islandy† (ī'lan-di), *a.* [< *island*1 + *-y*1.] Pertaining to islands; full of islands. *Cotgrave*.

islay (is'lā), *n.* A small evergreen tree, *Prunus ilicifolia*, a native of the California coast-ranges from San Francisco bay south.

isle1 (īl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ile*, *yle*; < ME. reg. *ile*, *yle*, also *ille*, *ylle*, *ilde*, *ydle*, rarely *isle*, < OF. reg. *ile* (later *isle*, the silent *s* being inserted, as also in later ME., in imitation of the Latin *insula*), or of the earliest form *isle* (the *s* being at the earliest OF. period actually pronounced), F. *île* = Pr. *isla*, *illa*, *ilha* = Sp. *isla* = Pg. *ilha* = It. *isola*, < L. *insula*, an island; supposed to be < *in*, in, + *salum*, the main sea, = Gr. σάλος, surge, swell of the sea. The word has no connection with *island*1, with which it has been confused.] 1. An island. [Now chiefly poetical.]

After hym com Galehaut, the sone of the feire Geaunt that was lorde of the fer oute *ylles*, and brought in his company x^M men. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 577.

Summer *isles* of Eden lying in dark-purple spheres of sea.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. In *entom.*, same as *islet*, 2.—**Emerald Isle.** See *emerald*.

isle1 (īl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *isled*, ppr. *isling*. [< *isle*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to become or appear like an isle; insulate; island. [Poetical.]

Isled in sudden seas of light,
My heart, pierced thro' with fierce delight,
Bursts into blossom in his sight. *Tennyson*, Fatima.

II. *intrans.* To dwell on an isle. *Davies*.

Lion and stoat have *isled* together, knave,
In time of flood. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

isle2†, *n.* An old spelling of *aisle*.

isle3†, *n.* [Also (Sc.) *aizle*; < ME. *isyl*, < AS. *ysla*, *ysela*, coals, ashes.] A hot coal; an ember: usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Isyl of fyre, favilla. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 266.

Ich haue syneged and gabbe me suluen theroffe and pine me seluen on asshen and on *iselen*.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), ii. 65.

islesman (īlz'man), *n.*; pl. *islesmen* (-men). An islander; specifically [*cap.*], an inhabitant of the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland.

The *Isles-men* carried at their backs
The ancient Danish battle-axe.
Scott, Marmion, v. 5.

Isles of Shoals duck. See *duck*2.

islet (ī'let), *n.* [< OF. *islet*, *illet*, m., *islete*, *islette*, *illette*, f., = Sp. *isleta* = It. *isoletta*, f., < ML. *insuletum*, n., dim. of L. *insula*, an island: see *isle*1 and *-et*.] 1. A little isle or island.

Where *islets* have been formed on the reef, that part which I have called the "flat," and which is partly dry at low water, appears similar in every atoll.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 33.

The cressy *islets* white in flower. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Any small spot or space surrounded by something of different character or color: as, an *islet* of verdure in a desert; the *islets* on an insect's wing.

A but less vivid hue
Than of that *islet* in the chestnut-bloom
Flamed in his cheek. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

ism (izm), *n.* [< *-ism*, this suffix being commonly used in words expressing doctrine, theory, or practice.] A doctrine, theory, system, or practice having a distinctive character or relation: chiefly used in disparagement: as, this is the age of *isms*; to set up an *ism*.

It has nothing to do with Calvinism nor Arminianism nor any of the other *isms*. *Southey*, Letters (1809), II. 182.

This is Abbot Samson's Catholicism of the twelfth century—something like the *ism* of all true men in all true centuries, I fancy. Alas, compared with any of the *Isms* current in these poor days, what a thing!
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 15.

That land [New England] in which every *ism* of social or religious life has had its origin—that land whose hills and valleys are one blaze and buzz of material and manufacturing production. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 458.

-ism. [= F. *-isme* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ismo* = D. G. *-ismus* = Dan. *-isme* = Sw. *-ism*, < L. *-ismus*, < Gr. *-ισμός*, term. of nouns signifying the practice or teaching of a thing, from verbs in *-ίζειν*, being < *-ιζ-* + *-μος*, a common noun-formative: see *-ize*.] A suffix implying the practice, system, doctrine, theory, principle, or abstract idea of that which is signified or implied by the word to which it is subjoined: as, *dogmatism*, *spiritualism*, *socialism*, *Atticism*, *Americanism*, *Gallicism*, *terrorism*, *vandalism*, *republicanism*, *Mormonism*, being especially common in nouns so formed from names

of persons and designating theories, as *Benthamism, Comtism, Darwinism*, etc., or theories associated with practice, especially in words of temporary use, as *Cæsarism, Jacksonism, Grantism*, etc., such temporary words being formed as occasion requires, in unlimited numbers. Such words are usually accompanied by a noun of the agent in *-ist*, and an adj. in *-istic*, and often by a verb in *-ize*. See these suffixes.

Ismailian, Ismaelian (is-mā-il'i-an, -el'i-an), *n.* [< *Ismail, Ismael* (see def.), + *-ian*.] A member of a sect of Shiite Mohammedans who maintained that Ismail was the seventh and last of the true imams, and that their chief was his vicegerent on earth. Their doctrines, like those of their existing representatives, the Druses and Ansars of Syria, departed widely from orthodox Mohammedanism, and were made known in detail only to the initiated. The Ismailians founded the Fatimite dynasty of Egypt and Syria (see *Fatimite*), and the sect of Assassins was an offshoot from them.

Ismailism, Ismaelism (is'mā-il-izm, -el-izm), *n.* [< *Ismail, Ismael*, + *-ism*.] The doctrinal system of the Ismailians.

Under the Fatimite Caliph Hákim, a new religion sprang out of *Ismailism*, that of the Druses, so called from its inventor, a certain Darazi or Dorzi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 594.

Ismailite, Ismaelite (is'mā-il-īt, -el-īt), *n.* [< *Ismail, Ismael*, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Ismailian*.

Ismailitic, Ismaelitic (is'mā-i-lit'ik, -el-it'ik), *a.* [< *Ismailite, Ismaelite*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Ismailism.

The eminent men who revealed to the poet in Cairo the secrets of the *Isma'ilitic* faith. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 238.

ismatic (iz-mat'ik), *a.* [< *ism* + *-atic*[2].] Pertaining to isms or an ism; addicted to isms or theories. [Rare.]

ismatical (iz-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *ismatic* + *-al*.] Same as *ismatic*. [Rare.]

ismaticalness (iz-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being addicted to isms or theories. [Rare.]

The Ism is the difficulty. This governs their action; this they would thrust upon us. Their *Ismaticalness* conceals and extrudes the Christian. *S. Judd*, Margaret, iii.

iso-. [L., etc., *iso-*, < Gr. *ἰσο-*, combining form of *ἴσος*, Attic *ἶσος*, Epic also *ἴσιος*, equal, the same (in number, size, appearance, etc.), like.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'equal.'

isoabnormal (ī″sō-ab-nôr'mal), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *abnormal*.] A line, either imaginary or drawn on a map of any part of the earth's surface, connecting places which have the same thermic anomaly, or deviation of the observed mean temperature of a certain period (month, season, or year) from the normal temperature, or that which is due to a locality in respect of its latitude alone. Also *isabnormal*.

Dore has published an elaborate set of maps constructed on this principle, in which he shows by a system of Thermic *Isabnormals* the deviations from the mean of each month, and of the year, on the different parts of the globe. *Buchan*, Handy-book of Meteorology, p. 126.

isobar (ī'sō-bär), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βάρος*, weight: see *barometer*.] In *phys. geog.*, a line connecting places on the surface of the globe at which the barometric pressure is the same. For places not situated at the sea-level, a correction must be applied to each barometric observation corresponding

Isobars.

to the elevations of the stations, before the isobar connecting such stations can be drawn. Isobars may be purely imaginary lines; but generally, that the distribution of the pressure may be seen at a glance, they are drawn upon some kind of map or chart of the regions covered by the observations. Isobars may be such as indicate the distribution of barometric pressure at a certain specified day and hour, or they may give the mean pressure for any period of time, as for the entire year or for the summer or winter months. Also called *isobarometric line*.

isobaric (ī-sō-bar'ik), *a.* [< *isobar* + *-ic*.] Indicating equal weight or pressure, especially the pressure of the atmosphere: in the latter use equivalent to *isobarometric*.—**Isobaric surface**, a surface in the air all points of which have the same barometric pressure. The line of intersection of an isobaric surface and a plane not parallel to it is an isobaric line.

isobarism (ī'sō-bär-izm), *n.* [< *isobar* + *-ism*.] Equality or similarity of weight.

isobarometric (ī-sō-bar-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *barometric*.] In *phys. geog.*, indicating equal barometric pressure. Also *isobaric*.—**Isobarometric line.** Same as *isobar*.

isobathytherm (ī-sō-bath'i-thėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βαθύς*, deep, + *θέρμη*, heat.] A line connecting points in a vertical section of any part of the ocean which have the same temperature. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, 1876.

isobathythermal (ī-sō-bath-i-thėr'mal), *a.* [< *isobathytherm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an isobathytherm; isobathythermic.

isobathythermic (ī-sō-bath-i-thėr'mik), *a.* [< *isobathytherm* + *-ic*.] Relating to an isobathytherm; having the same degree of temperature at the same depth of the sea.

isobilateral (ī″sō-bī-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *bilateral*.] In *bot.*, having the flanks of the organ flattened surfaces: applied to a particular kind of bilaterally symmetrical organs, as the leaves of some species of *Iris*, in contradistinction from *bifacial* or *dorsiventral* organs, or those with an evident upper and under surface, as in most leaves.

isobrious (ī-sob'ri-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βρίαν*, be strong, make strong.] In *bot.*, growing or seeming to grow with equal vigor in both lobes: applied to a dicotyledonous embryo. Also *isodynamous*.

isobront (ī'sō-bront), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βροντή*, thunder.] A line on a map or chart connecting those places at which a given peal of thunder is heard simultaneously.

The *isobronts*, or the lines uniting the places where the first peal of thunder was simultaneously heard. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9154.

Isocardia (ī-sō-kär'di-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] A genus of heart-cockles, of the family *Isocardiidæ*. They have a cordate ventricose shell, with separated involute divergent beaks, the cardinal teeth 2 and the laterals 1 or 2 in each valve. The extinct species are numerous, and there are five living species. *I. cor* is an example. *Glossus* is a synonym.

Heart-cockle (*Isocardia cor*).

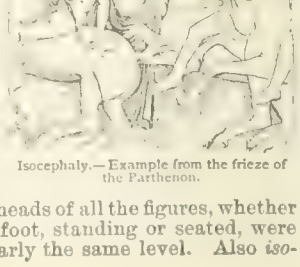
Isocardiidæ (ī″sō-kär-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Isocardia* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, named from the genus *Isocardia*; the heart-cockles. They have the shell cordiform and ventricose, and the beaks sometimes subspiral, 2 cardinal and 1 or 2 lateral teeth in each valve, the muscular impressions narrow, and the pallial line simple. *Isocardia cor*, the heart-shell or ox-horn cockle, occurs in the European seas. *Glossidæ* is a synonym. Also *Isocardiadæ*.

Isocarpæ (ī-sō-kär'pē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A division sometimes made of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, consisting of those in which the carpels are of the same number as the divisions of the calyx and corolla, as in the *Ericaceæ, Primulaceæ*, etc.

Isocarpeæ (ī-sō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kützing, 1843), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-eæ*.] The first of the two classes into which Kützing divided all algæ. It included the tribes *Gymnospermeæ* and *Angiospermeæ*.

isocellular (ī-sō-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + NL. *cellula*, cell.] Consisting of equal or similar cells: as, an *isocellular* protozoan: opposed to *heterocellular*.

isocephaly (ī-sō-sef'a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] A rule or principle illustrated in ancient Greek art, in accordance with which, for the sake of symmetry, natural proportions were somewhat sacrificed in certain reliefs, etc., notably in friezes, and the heads of all the figures, whether mounted or on foot, standing or seated, were carved upon nearly the same level. Also *isokephaly*.



Isocephaly.—Example from the frieze of the Parthenon.

isocercal (ī-sō-sėr'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κέρκος*, tail.] Having the end of the vertebral column straight, and not bent up, as a fish.

The *isocercal* tail without a caudal fin. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 121.

isocercy (ī'sō-sėr-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κέρκος*, tail.] In *ichth.*, the condition of having an isocercal tail.

isochasm (ī'sō-kazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χάσμα*, a gap, chasm.] An isochasmic line.

isochasmic (ī-sō-kaz'mik), *a.* [< *isochasm* + *-ic*.] Indicating equality as regards frequency of auroral displays.—**Isochasmic curves**, imaginary lines on the earth's surface passing through points having the same annual number of auroras.

It will be noticed that, eastward from England, the *isochasmic curves* tend rapidly northward, Archangel being only on the same auroral parallel as Newcastle. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 97.

isochela (ī-sō-kē'lä), *n.*; pl. *isochelæ* (-lē). [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χηλή*, claw.] In sponges, an anchorate or anchor-shaped flesh-spicule; a curved spicule with equal ends extended on the surface of a rotation ellipsoid, and having both these ends flat and expanded. See cut under *anchoral*.

isochimal (ī'sō-ki-mal), *a.* [< *isochime* + *-al*.] Of the same mean winter temperature. Also spelled *isocheimal*.—**Isochimal line.** Same as *isochime*.

isochime (ī'sō-kīm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χεῖμα*, winter: see *hiemal*.] In *phys. geog.*, a line drawn on the map through places on the surface of the globe which have the same mean winter temperature. Also spelled *isocheim*.

isochimenal (ī-sō-kī'me-nal), *a.* Same as *isochimal*.

isochimonal, isocheimonal (ī-sō-kī'mō-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χειμών*, winter, + *-al*.] Same as *isochimal*.

isochor (ī'sō-kôr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χώρα*, space, room.] A curve of equal volume upon a diagram in which the rectangular coördinates represent pressure and temperature.

isochoric (ī-sō-kor'ik), *a.* [< *isochor* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to equal volume or density: as, an *isochoric* curve.

isochromatic (ī″sō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color: see *chromatic*.] 1. Having the same color: said of the two series of oval curves of the interference figures of biaxial crystals. Each curve in the one series has one corresponding to it both in form and color in the other. The two curves or lines that have the same tint are called *isochromatic lines*. See *interference figures*, under *interference*, 5.

Beside these [dark bands], there are also variable bands, which correspond to the brushes which cross the *isochromatic* curves. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 78.

2. In *photog.*, same as *orthochromatic*.

isochronal (ī-sok'rō-nal), *a.* [As *isochron-ous* + *-al*.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times. Two pendulums which vibrate in the same time are isochronal; also, the vibrations of a pendulum in the curve of a cycloid have the same property, being all performed in the same time, whether the arc be large or small. Also *isochronous*.—**Isochronal line**, a line in which a heavy body descends without acceleration or retardation.

isochronally (ī-sok'rō-nal-i), *adv.* So as to be isochronal; with uniformity or equality of time. Also *isochronously*.

isochronic (ī-sō-kron'ik), *a.* [As *isochron-ous* + *-ic*.] Occurring at regular intervals of time.

isochronism (ī-sok'rō-nizm), *n.* [As *isochronous* + *-ism*.] The character of being isochronous; the property of a pendulum by which it performs its vibrations in equal times.

isochronon (ī-sok'rō-non), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσόχρονον*, neut. of *ἰσόχρονος*, equal in time: see *isochronous*.] An equal time-keeper; a clock designed to keep perfectly accurate time.

isochronous (ī-sok'rō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσόχρονος*, equal in age or time, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *χρόνος*, time: see *chronic*.] Same as *isochronal*.

isochronously (ī-sok'rō-nus-li), *adv.* Same as *isochronally*.

isochroous (ī-sok'rō-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσόχροος*, like-colored, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *χρόα*, color.] Being of the same color throughout; whole-colored.

isoclinal (ī-sō-klī'nal), *a.* and *n.* [As *isocline* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Of equal inclination: applied in geology to strata which incline or dip in the same direction. See *monoclinal*.

The flexures are often so rapid that after denudation of the tops of the arches the strata are *isoclinal*, or appear to be dipping all in the same direction. *A. Geikie*, Text Book of Geology, p. 930.

Isoclinal lines, in *terrestrial magnetism*; lines drawn upon a map through those points at all of which the dip of the needle is the same.

II. *n.* Same as *isocline*.

The directions of the isoclinals, *isoclinals*, and lines of equal horizontal force have been found. *Nature*, XXXIX. 360.

Also *isoclinic*.

isocline (ī′sō-klīn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κλίνειν*, incline: see *clinic*.] In *geol.*, a fold in which the strata are so appressed that the limbs or flanks (the parts on each side of the axis of the fold) are isoclinal, or dip in the same direction. See *monocline*. Also called *overturn*, or *overturned anticlinal*.

isoclinic (ī-sō-klin′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *isocline* + *-ic*.] Same as *isoclinal*.

The *isoclinic* lines of the globe run round the earth like the parallels of latitude, but are irregular in form. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 117.

The whole region . . . would have to be surveyed in order to permit the tracing out of *isoclinics*. *Science*, IX. 217.

isoclinostat (ī-sō-klī′nō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κλίνειν*, incline, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, stand: see *static*.] A link-work for dividing any angle into equal parts. Also *isoklinostat*.

isocolic (ī-sō-kō′lik), *a.* [< *isocolon* + *-ic*.] **1.** In *rhet.*, containing successive clauses of equal length: as, an *isocolic* period.—**2.** In *anc. pros.*, consisting of series or members all of the same magnitude: as, an *isocolic* system. See *isocolon*.

isocolon (ī-sō-kō′lon), *n.*; pl. *isocola* (-lä). [< Gr. *ἰσόκωλον*, neut. of *ἰσόκωλος*, of equal members or clauses, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *κῶλον*, a member, limb, clause: see *colon*[1].] **1.** In *rhet.*: (*a*) A figure which consists in the use of two or more clauses (cola) in immediate succession having the same length or number of syllables. If the equality is only approximate, the figure is properly called *parison* or *parisosis*. (*b*) A period containing successive clauses of equal length.—**2.** In *anc. pros.*, a period or system consisting of cola or series of the same length throughout.

isocrymal (ī′sō-krī-mal), *n.* [< *isocryme* + *-al*.] A line, imaginary or drawn upon a map or chart of any region, connecting points at which the temperature is the same during some specified coldest portion of the year. The word was introduced by J. D. Dana, and used by him with reference to the mean temperature of the ocean surface "for the coldest thirty consecutive days of the year."

It is unnecessary to remark particularly upon the fitness of the other *isocrymals* for the purpose of illustrating the geographical distribution of marine species. *Dana*, Amer. Jour. Sci. (2), xvi. 157.

isocryme (ī′sō-krīm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κρυμός*, cold, chill (cf. *κρύος*, cold, frost): see *crystal*.] Same as *isocrymal*.

The *isocryme* of 68° is the boundary line of the coral-reef seas. *Dana*, Amer. Jour. Sci. (2), xvi. 156.

isocyclous (ī-sō-sī′klus), *a.* [< NL. *isocyclus*, < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κύκλος*, circle: see *cycle*[1].] Composed of successive equal or similar rings.

isocyclus (ī-sō-sī′klus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κύκλος*, circle.] An animal the body of which consists of a series of equal or similar rings. *Sir R. Owen.*

isodactylous (ī-sō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *isodactylus*, < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *δάκτυλος*, digit.] In *zoöl.*, having the toes or digits of equal length or otherwise alike: its opposite is *anisodactylous*.

Isodia (ī-sō′di-ä), *n. pl.* [< MGr. *εἰσόδια*, neut. pl. of Gr. *εἰσόδιος*, pertaining to entrance, < *εἴσοδος*, entrance, in MGr. the feast of the entrance of the Virgin Mary into the temple, < *εἰς*, into, + *ὁδός*, way.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the feast of the Presentation of the Theotocos or Blessed Virgin Mary in the temple, observed November 21st. See *presentation*. Also written *Eisodia*.

isodiabatic (ī-sō-dī-a-bat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *διαβατός*, able to pass through, < *διαβαίνειν*, verbal adj. of *διαβαίνειν*, pass through: see *diabaterial*.] Pertaining to the transmission to or from a body of equal quantities of heat. Thus isodiabatic parts of isothermal curves are parts which represent changes of pressure and density of the same body during the transmission of equal quantities of heat, the temperature remaining constant.

isodiametric (ī-sō-dī-a-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *διάμετρος*, diameter: see *diameter*.] Having equal diameters, or being of equal diameter. Specifically—(*a*) In *crystal.*, pertaining to crystals having equal lateral axes, as crystals of the tetragonal or hexagonal systems, which are optically uniaxial. (*b*) In *bot.*, having the diameter similar throughout, as organs or cells.

isodiametrical (ī-sō-dī-a-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *isodiametric* + *-al*.] Same as *isodiametric*.

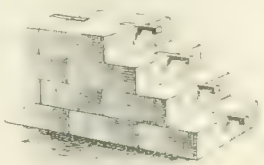
There are cells which are especially concerned in assimilation, and which may be either *iso-diametrical* or elongated in a direction either parallel to or at right angles with the axis. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 100.

isodicon (ī-sod′i-kon), *n.*; pl. *isodica* (-kä). [< MGr. *εἰσοδικόν*, neut. of *εἰσοδικός*, pertaining to the entrance, < Gr. *εἴσοδος*, entrance: see *Isodia*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a troparion or brief anthem succeeding the third antiphon and accompanying the *Little Entrance*. See *entrance*. Also written *eisodicon*.

isodimorphism (ī″sō-dī-môr′fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *dimorphism*.] In *crystal.*, isomorphism between the members of two dimorphous groups.

isodimorphous (ī″sō-dī-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *dimorphous*.] In *crystal.*, having the quality of isodimorphism.

isodomon, isodomum (ī-sod′ō-mon, -mum), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσόδομον*, neut. of *ἰσόδομος*, built alike, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *δέμειν*, build, > *δόμος*, *δῶμα*, a building: see *dome*[1].] One of the varieties of masonry used in the best period of Greek architecture, in which the blocks forming the courses were of equal thickness and equal length, and so disposed that the vertical joints of an upper course came over the middle of the blocks in the course below it. See *pscudisodomon*.



Isodomon, with blocks secured by dowels.

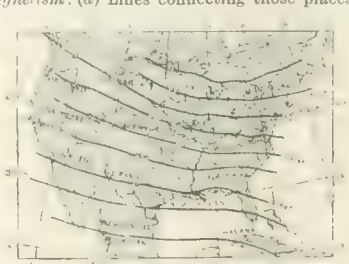
isodomous (ī-sod′ō-mus), *a.* [< *isodomon* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of isodomon.

A great part of the city-wall, built in fine Hellenic *isodomous* masonry, and a large square central fortress with a circular projecting tower, are the only remains now traceable. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 735.

isodont (ī′sō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having the teeth all alike, as a cetacean; having the characters of the *Isodontia*.

Isodontia (ī-sō-don′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental mammals, consisting of the *Cetacea* of Cuvier minus the herbivorous cetaceans (sirenians) of that author; one of two orders constituting Blyth's zoöphagous type of mammals. [Not in use.]

isodynamic (ī″sō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσοδύναμος*, having equal power or force: see *isodynamous*.] **I.** *a.* Having equal power or force; relating to equality of force.—**Isodynamic lines**, in *magnetism*: (*a*) Lines connecting those places where



Isodynamic Lines for Europe.

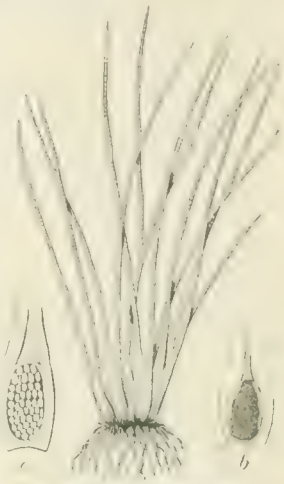
the intensity of the force of terrestrial magnetism is equal. They have a certain general resemblance in form and position to the isoclinal lines. (*b*) Lines drawn to indicate regions having winds of a specified force or strength as indicated by the wind-pressure.

II. *n.* An isodynamic line.

isodynamous (ī-sō-dī′na-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσοδύναμος*, having equal power or force, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *δύναμις*, power, force: see *dynam*, *dynamic*.] Having equal force; of equal size: in *bot.*, same as *isodromous*.

Isoëteæ (ī-sō-et′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Isoëtes* + *-eæ*.] An order of vascular cryptogamous plants, related to the *Selaginellaceæ*, containing the single genus *Isoëtes*.

Isoëtes (ī-sō′e-tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *isoetes*, small houseleek or aye-green, < Gr. *ἰσοέτης*, equal in years (neut. *τὸ ἰσοέτες*, an annual plant), < *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἔτος*, a year.] A genus of vascular cryptogamous plants, belonging to the natural order *Isoëteæ*. They are small grass-like or rush-like aquatic or semi-aquatic plants, in which the plant-body consists of an exceedingly restricted stem, which gives off a dense mass of roots from below and sends up a compact tuft of leaves above. The sporangia are sessile in the axils of the leaves, and some contain macrospores (megaspores) and some microspores. The genus comprises about 50 species, and has a very wide geographical distribution, occurring in Europe, Asia, Australasia, Africa, and North and South America. The species, which are generally known as *quillworts*, are of no especial value. *I. lacustris* is known in England as *Merlin's-grass*. Some half-dozen species have been found in a fossil state, chiefly in the Tertiary of Europe, but one occurs in the Eocene of Colorado, one in the Upper Jurassic of Bavaria, and another in the Oolite of Yorkshire, England. These lower forms are usually distinguished by the name *Isoëtites*.



Quillwort (*Isoëtes Engelmanni*).
a, sporangium cut longitudinally, showing the macrospores; *b*, sporangium cut longitudinally, showing the microspores.

isogamous (ī-sog′a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Characterized by isogamy. The isogamous algæ are the *Zygnemeæ*, *Desmidieæ*, etc.

isogamy (ī-sog′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the conjugation of two gametes of similar form, as in certain algæ. Compare *oögamy*.

isogenous (ī-soj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσογενής*, equal in kind, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *γένος*, kind: see *-genous*.] Of the same or a similar origin; homologous, in a broad sense, as formed from the same or corresponding tissues of the embryo. Thus, parts of the nervous system of worms, mollusks, and vertebrates are *isogenous*, being derived from the epiblast.

isogeny (ī-soj′e-ni), *n.* [As *isogen-ous* + *-y*.] In *biol.*, similarity or identity of origin; origination in or derivation from the same or corresponding tissues; evolutionary homology, in a broad sense.

It is well to use words which will express our meaning exactly, and hence a general homology may be indicated by the word *isogeny*, indicating a general similarity of origin. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I., Int., p. xvii.

isogeotherm (ī-sō-jē′ō-thėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γῆ*, the earth, + *θέρμη*, heat.] In *phys. geog.*, an imaginary line or surface under the earth's surface passing through points having the same temperature.

isogeothermal (ī-sō-jē-ō-thėr′mal), *a.* [< *isogeotherm* + *-al*.] In *phys. geog.*, pertaining to or having the nature of an isogeotherm.

isogeothermic (ī-sō-jē-ō-thėr′mik), *a.* [< *isogeotherm* + *-ic*.] Same as *isogeothermal*.

isognathous (ī-sog′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *odontog.*, having the molar teeth alike in both jaws: opposed to *anisognathous*.

isogon (ī′sō-gon), *n.* [= Sp. It. *isogono*; < Gr. *ἰσογώνιος*, having equal angles, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *γωνία*, angle.] In *math.*, a figure whose angles are equal.

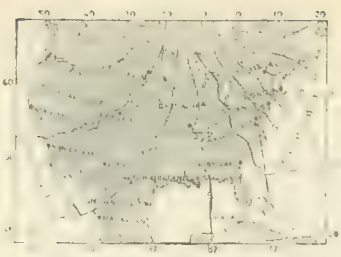
isogonal (ī-sog′ō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *isogon* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Having equal angles.

II. *n.* An isogonic line.

isogonic[1] (ī-sō-gon′ik), *a.* [< *isogon* + *-ic*.] Having equal angles.—**Isogonic lines**, in *magnetism*, lines on the earth's surface at every point of which the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north is the same for a given period. See cut on following page.

On the globe the *isogonic lines* run for the most part from the north magnetic pole to the south magnetic polar region. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 117.

isogonic[2] (ī-sō-gon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γόνος*, offspring.] In *biol.*, exhibiting isogonism; producing identical generative individuals from different stocks, as hydroids of different families may do.



Magnet. Isogonic Lines for 1890.

isogoniostat (ī-sō-gō′nī-ō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσογώνιος*, equiangular (see *isogon*), + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, stand: see *static*.] A linkwork for regulating the motion of a train of prisms.

isogonism (ī-sog′ō-nizm), *n.* [< *isogon-ic*[2] + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, production of similar or identical sexual organisms or reproductive parts from diverse stocks.

Medusæ of identical structure, which one would place in the same genus, may form the sexual generations of hydroid stocks belonging to different families (*isogonism*).
Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 240.

isogram (ī′sō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γράμμα*, that which is drawn or written: see *gram*[2], and cf. *diagram*, etc.] A diagram exhibiting a family of curves for the purpose of showing a relation between three variables.

isographic (ī-sō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *isography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to isography.

isographically (ī-sō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an isographic manner; as regards, or by means of, isography.

The laborious process of *isographically* charting the whole of Argelander's 324,000 stars.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 437.

isography (ī-sog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσόγραφος*, writing like, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *γράφειν*, write.] The imitation of handwriting.

Isogynæ (ī-soj′i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] A division of dicotyledonous plants, including the *Primulaceæ*, *Ericaceæ*, etc., in which the carpels equal the sepals and petals in number. They are coextensive with the *Isocarpæ*.

isogynous (ī-soj′i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] In *bot.*, having the pistils, or the carpels of which the single pistil is composed, equal in number to the sepals.

isogyrous (ī-sō-jī′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γυρός*, round: see *gyre*.] In *bot.*, forming a complete spire. [Rare.]

isohalsine (ī-sō-hal′sin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἅλς*, salt, + *-ine*[1].] A line connecting points of equal salinity in the waters of the ocean. Such lines may be drawn to indicate either the distribution of the saline matter (about three fourths of which in the main ocean consists of common salt) at and near the surface, or its variations in depth. In the latter case, the isohalsines are plotted upon a plane surface representing a vertical section of the ocean between the desired points.

isohyetal (ī-sō-hī′e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ὑετός*, rain: see *hyetal*.] **I.** *a.* Marking equality of rainfall: as, an *isohyetal* curve. Isohyetal lines may be drawn to connect places having the same amount of annual or of seasonal rainfall. An isohyetal map or chart is more generally called a *rainfall chart*.

II. *n.* An isohyetal line or curve.

isokephaly (ī-sō-kef′a-li), *n.* See *isocephaly*.

isoklinostat, *n.* See *isoclinostat*.

isolable (is′ō- or ī′sō-la-bl), *a.* [< *isol-ate* + *-able*.] That can be isolated; specifically, in *chem.*, capable of being obtained pure, or uncombined with any other substance.

It [identity] is quite accurately distinguishable from difference in known matter, but it is not *isolable* from difference.
B. Bosanquet, Mind, XIII. 359.

isolate (is′ō- or ī′sō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *isolated*, ppr. *isolating*. [With suffix *-ate*[2], < F. *isoler* = Pg. *isolar*, < It. *isolare*, < ML. *insulare*, pp. *insulatus*, detach, separate: see *insulate*.] 1. To set or place apart; detach or separate so as to be alone: often used reflexively: as, he *isolated himself* from all society.

It is . . . possible to dissect out a nerve with a muscle attached, to keep it alive for a time, and thus to inquire what an *isolated* nerve will do.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 56.

2. In *elect.*, same as *insulate*, 3.—3. In *chem.*, to obtain (a substance) free from all its combinations.

isolate (is′ō- or ī′sō-lāt), *a.* [< *isolate*, *v.*] Isolated; detached.

The New Moon swam divinely *isolate*
In maiden silence.
Lowell, Endymion, i.

isolated (is′ō- or ī′sō-lā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.

I am not teaching man's *isolated* energy.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 17.

2. In *chem.*, pure; freed from combination.—Isolated bitangent. See *bitangent*.

isolating (is′ō- or ī′sō-lā-ting), *p. a.* Employing the principle or producing the effect of isolation: specifically applied in philology to monosyllabic languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root.

Such languages [agglutinative], constituting the small minority of human tongues, are wont to be called *isolating*, i. e. using each element by itself, in its integral form.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 774.

isolation (is-ō- or ī-sō-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *isolation*; as *isolate* + *-ion*.] The state of being isolated or alone.

Isolation from the rest of mankind.
Milman, Latin Christianity, viii. 5.

O God-like *isolation* which art mine,
I can but count thee perfect gain.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

isolator (is′ō- or ī′sō-lā-tor), *n.* [< *isolate* + *-or*.] An insulator.

isologous (ī-sol′ō-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *λόγος*, ratio, proportion: see *logos*.] Having similar proportions or relations: specifically applied in chemistry to a series of hydrocarbons each member of which differs in composition from the next above it in the same series by having two less hydrogen atoms. Thus, ethane (C_2H_6), ethylene (C_2H_4), and acetylene (C_2H_2) form an *isologous* series.

The number of *isologous* groups actually known and studied is comparatively small.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 1122.

isologue (ī′sō-log), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *λόγος*, ratio, proportion.] A member of an isologous series of hydrocarbons.

isomastigate (ī-sō-mas′ti-gāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip.] Having the flagella alike or similar, as an infusorian, in which there may be two or more such flagella: distinguished from *heteromastigate*.

isomer (ī′sō-mėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσομερής*, having equal parts: see *isomerous*.] In *chem.*, a compound that exhibits the properties of isomerism with reference to some other compound. Also *isomeride*.

Isomera (ī-som′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *isomerous*.] A primary division of coleopterous insects, characterized by having (with a very few exceptions) the same number of tarsal joints on the posterior legs as on the others. The *Isomera* include the five series *Adephaga*, *Clavicornia*, *Serricornia*, *Lamellicornia*, and *Phytophaga*.

isomere (ī′sō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσομερής*, having equal parts: see *isomerous*. Cf. *isomer*.] In *zoöl.*, a part or segment of the limb of one animal which is homologous with or corresponds to a part in another animal. Thus, the distal end of a bird's tibia is an *isomere* of proximal tarsal bones of a mammal. See *isotome*, and *membral segment* (under *membral*).

The lines . . . are isotomes, cutting the limbs into morphologically equal parts, or *isomeres*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 229.

isomeria (ī-sō-mē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσομερής*, having equal parts: see *isomerous*.] A distribution into equal parts. *Kersey*, 1708.

isomeric (ī-sō-mer′ik), *a.* [< *isomer-ous* + *-ic*.] 1. In *chem.*, pertaining to or characterized by isomerism.

As I learn from one of our first chemists, Prof. Frankland, protein is capable of existing under probably at least a thousand *isomeric* forms.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., App., p. 483.

2. In *zoöl.*, of, pertaining to, or forming an isomere: as, *isomeric* segments of the limbs.

isomerical (ī-sō-mer′i-kal), *a.* [< *isomeric* + *-al*.] Same as *isomeric*.

isomerically (ī-sō-mer′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an isomeric manner; as regards isomerism.

isomeride (ī-som′e-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *isomer-ous* + *-ide*[2].] Same as *isomer*.

isomerism (ī-som′e-rizm), *n.* [< *isomer-ous* + *-ism*.] In *chem.*, identity or close similarity of composition and molecular weight, with difference of physical or of both chemical and physical properties. There are three different cases of isomerism: first, where compound bodies have the same ultimate composition and the same molecular weight, but differ in physical properties and in their behavior toward the same reagents, being essentially distinct substances; second, where compounds have the same composition, the same molecular weight, and the same general reactions, but differ in certain physical or chemical properties; third, where compounds differ solely in certain physical properties. The facts of isomerism are generally explained by assuming a difference in the arrangement of the atoms which form the isomeric molecules.

Allotropy stands in the same relation to elements that *isomerism* does to compounds.
Frankland and Japp, Inorganic Chemistry, p. 111.

isomeromorphism (ī-sō-mer-ō-môr′fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσομερής*, having equal parts (see *isomerous*), + *μορφή*, form, + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, isomorphism between substances having the same atomic proportions.

isomerous (ī-som′e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσομερής*, having equal parts or shares, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *μέρος*, part, share.] 1. In *bot.*, composed each of an equal number of parts, as the members of the several circles of a flower.—2. In *chem.*, having the property of chemical isomerism.—3. In *entom.*, having the same number of tarsal joints of all the legs. When the number is not stated, isomerous tarsi are understood to be five-jointed or pentamerous. See *heteromerous*.—4. In *odontog.*, having the same number of ridges: specifically applied to molar teeth whose transverse ridges do not increase in number on successive teeth, as in the living elephants: opposed to *anisomerous* and *hypisomerous*. *Gill.*

isomery (ī′sō-mer-i), *n.* [< NL. *isomeria*, q. v.] Isomerism.

isometric (ī-sō-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσόμετρος*, of equal measure, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. Of equal measure.

In The Princess we also find Tennyson's most successful studies upon the model of the Theocritan *isometric* verse.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 166.

2. In *crystal.*, pertaining to that system which is characterized by three equal axes at right angles to one another. The seven holohedral forms under this system are the cube, regular octahedron, rhombic dodecahedron, tetrahexahedron, tetragonal and trigonal trisoctahedron, and hexoctahedron. The tetrahedron and pyritohedron are the most common hemihedral forms. Also called *monometric*, *regular*, *tessular*, *cubic*. See *crystallography*. **Isometric perspective** or **projection**, a method of drawing figures of machines, etc. It is an orthogonal projection on lines equally inclined to the three principal axes of the body to be represented.

isometrical (ī-sō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *isometric* + *-al*.] Same as *isometric*.

isometrograph (ī-sō-met′rō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for accurately spacing and drawing lines at equal distances from each other, as in cross-hatching sections in mechanical drawing. It consists of mechanism which moves a straightedge or ruler a definite distance parallel to itself, so that lines drawn along the edge of the ruler are equally spaced.

isomorph (ī′sō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. A substance which exhibits isomorphism.—2. In *zoöl.*, an organism which has the same form as another, and thus resembles it, though belonging to a different group.

There are sandy forms [of the *Reticularia*] which it is difficult to separate from imperforate Lituolidea and are nevertheless perforate, in fact are "sandy *isomorphs* of Lagena, Nodosaria, Globigerina, and Rotalia."
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 849.

isomorphic (ī-sō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *isomorph-ous* + *-ic*.] 1. Same as *isomorphous*.—2. In *biol.*, being of the same or like form; morphologically alike; equiformed.

Dicholophus . . . has assumed peculiar raptorial characters *isomorphic* with those of Gypogeranus, which is a true bird of prey.
Nature, XXXIX. 180.

isomorphism (ī-sō-môr′fizm), *n.* [< *isomorph-ous* + *-ism*.] A similarity of crystalline form: as, (*a*) between substances of analogous composition or atomic proportions, as the members of a group of compounds like the sulphates of barium, strontium, and lead; (*b*) between compounds of unlike composition or atomic proportions. The first of these is isomorphism proper, and is sometimes distinguished as *isomerous* or *isomeric isomorphism*, the second as *heteromerous* or *heteromeric isomorphism*, or simply as *heteromorphism*. Holohedral isomorphism, in *math.*, the identity of the form of two groups.

isomorphous (ī-sō-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μορφή*, form.] Exhibiting the property of isomorphism. Also *isomorphic*.

Notwithstanding the possibility, in the case of certain carbon [illegible] substituting [illegible] for one another, it cannot be pretended that any evidence as yet breaks down the list of chemical elements.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 137.

Isomorphous group, in *chem.*, a group of substances having analogous composition and closely related crystalline form. Thus, in mineralogy, the carbonates of calcium, magnesium, iron, manganese, and zinc, respectively CaO, $MgCO_3$, $FeCO_3$, $MnCO_3$, $ZnCO_3$, form an isomorphous group, all crystallizing in the rhombohedral system, and with nearly the same angles, the angle of the cleavage rhombohe-

dron varying from 105° to 107°. Between the members of an isomorphous group intermediate compounds may occur, regarded as isomorphous mixtures of the two unlike molecules. Thus dolomite, the carbonate of calcium and magnesium, may be considered as formed by the union of the calcium carbonate molecules with those of magnesium carbonate. (*b*) *pl.* In *math.* See *group*].

Isomya (ī-sō-mī'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μῦς*, a mouse, a muscle, = E. *mouse*. Cf. *Dimyaria*.] Isomyarian mollusks; *Dimyaria* proper, one of three orders into which lamellibranchs have been divided: distinguished from *Heteromya* and *Monomya*. They are divided into *Integropallia* and *Sinupallia*.

isomyarian (ī'sō-mī-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< *Isomya* + *-arian*.] Having two adductor muscles of the same size or nearly so, as most bivalve mollusks; perfectly dimyarian; of or pertaining to the *Isomya*.

ison (ī'son), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσον*, neut. of *ἴσος*, equal: see *iso-*.] In the music of the Greek Church, the sign for the key-note.

Isonandra (ī-sō-nan'drạ), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (mod. bot. stamen).] A small genus of gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Sapotaceæ*. The flowers are tetramerous, the corolla-tube is elongated, the stamens are 8 in number and nearly equal, and the seeds are albuminous. They are evergreen trees with entire leaves, natives of southern India, Ceylon, and the adjacent islands. The species of this genus, particularly *I. polyantha* and *I. oborata*, yield a good quality of gutta-percha. *I. Gutta*, the true gutta-percha, is now referred to the genus *Palaquium*. *Wight*, 1840.

Isonandreæ (ī-sō-nan'drē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1887), < *Isonandra* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Sapotaceæ*, containing the genera *Isonandra* and *Payena*.

isonephelic (ī"sō-ne-fel'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *νεφέλη*, cloud: see *nebula*.] Indicating equality as regards the prevalence of clouds.—**Isonephelic line**, in *meteor.*, an imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points which have the same degree of cloudiness of the sky for a given period (month or year).

A chart of the world showing lines of equal annual cloudiness (*isonephelic*) is given by Renan.
Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 200.

isonomia (ī-sō-nō'mi-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσονομία*, equality of rights: see *isonomy*.] Equality before the law; uniformity of rights.

There is no part of our constitution so admirable as this equality of civil rights, this *isonomia* which the philosophers of ancient Greece only hoped to find in democratical government. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 200.

isonomic (ī-sō-nom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσονομικός*, < *ἰσονομία*, equality of laws: see *isonomy*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to isonomy; the same or equal in law or right.—**2.** One in kind or origin: specifically applied in chemistry to isomorphism subsisting between two compounds of like composition: opposed to *heteronomic*.

isonomy (ī-son'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσονομία*, equal distribution, equality of rights or laws, < *ἰσόνομος*, equally distributed, having equal rights, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *νόμος*, distribution, custom, law: see *nome*.] Equality as regards rights and privileges; isonomia.

Philolaus . . . introduced an *isonomy* into the oligarchy, and so enabled it to hold its ground.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 135.

isonym (ī'sō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσώνυμος*, having the same name, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name.] In *philol.*, a paronym.

isonymic (ī-sō-nim'ik), *a.* [< *isonym* + *-ic*.] In *philol.*, paronymic.

isonymy (ī-son'i-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσωνυμία*, sameness of name, < *ἰσώνυμος*, having the same name: see *isonym*.] Same as *paronymy*.

isopathy (ī-sop'ạ-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πάθος*, suffering, disease.] The theory that disease may be cured by the product of the disease, as smallpox by minute doses of variolous matter; also, the theory that a diseased organ may be cured by eating the same organ of a healthy animal.

isoperimetrical (ī-sō-per-i-met'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *isoperimetry* + *-ic-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to isoperimetry.—**2.** Having equal boundaries: as, *isoperimetrical* figures or bodies.

isoperimetry (ī"sō-pe-rim'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *περίμετρον*, circumference: see *perimeter*.] In *geom.*, the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries. The problem to determine among all curves having their extremities at two given points and a given length that one which incloses the maximum area is the problem of isoperimetry; and the name is extended to every problem involving the calculus of variations in the same way.

isopetalous (ī-sō-pet'ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal): see *petal*.] Having equal petals. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

isophorous (ī-sof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσοφόρος*, bearing or drawing equal weights, equal in strength, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, an epithet used by Lindley to express the relation to a species of its abnormal forms when they are sufficiently habitual to have been taken for distinct plants. Thus, the assumed genus of orchids *Ictinia* is now regarded as an *isophorous* form of *Dendrobium*.

isopiestic (ī"sō-pi-es'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πιεστός*, verbal adj. of *πιέζειν*, press, squeeze.] Isobaric; denoting equal pressure.

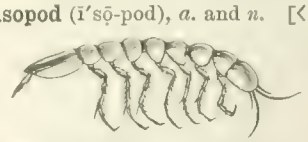
Isopleura (ī-sō-plö'rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *isopleurus*: see *isopleurous*.] A prime division of gastropods containing those which are equal-sided or bilaterally symmetrical: contrasted with *Anisopleura*. The isopleural gastropods are chiefly represented by the chitons, but also include such worm-like forms as *Chætoderma* and *Neomenia*. Ranked as a superorder, the *Isopleura* have been divided into three orders, *Polyplacophora*, *Chætodermæ*, and *Neomenoidea*.

isopleural (ī-sō-plö'rạl), *a.* [As *isopleur-ous* + *-al*.] Having the right and left sides equal; bilaterally symmetrical, as most animals; of or pertaining to the *Isopleura*.

isopleurous (ī-sō-plö'rus), *a.* [< NL. *isopleurus*, < Gr. *ἰσόπλευρος*, having equal sides, equilateral, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *πλευρά*, side.] Same as *isopleural*.

Isoplexis (ī-sō-plek'sis), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1821), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πλῆξις*, a stroke, < *πλήσσειν*, strike, cut.] A genus of *Scrophularineæ*, closely allied to *Digitalis*, but distinguished by a shrubby habit and by the fact that the upper lip of the corolla equals the lower. The two species, *I. sceptrum* from Madeira and *I. Canariensis* from the Canaries, cultivated in greenhouses, bear terminal racemes of showy yellow or orange-colored flowers.

isopod (ī'sō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *isopus* (*isopod-*), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having the feet all alike, or similar in character; specifically, pertaining to the *Isopoda* or having their characters. Also *isopodous*.

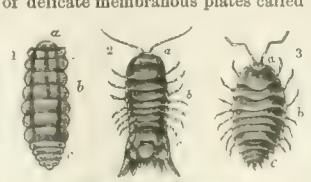


Blind Isopod (*Caecidotea stygius*), Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

II. *n.* An isopod crustacean; any one of the *Isopoda*.

Also *isopodan*, *isopode*.

Isopoda (ī-sop'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *isopus* (*isopod-*), equal-footed: see *isopod*.] An order of arthrostracous or edriophthalmous (sessile-eyed) crustaceans, with 7 free thoracic somites bearing as many pairs of legs, which are alike in size and direction, whence the name; the *Polygonata* of Fabricius. The body is usually broad and depressed, and more or less arched; the head is almost always distinct from the thorax, except from the first thoracic ring, with which it is united; and the abdomen is short-ringed and often reduced. There are no branchial thoracic vesicles, the respiratory function being carried on by the peculiarly modified laminar legs of the abdomen. The thoracic legs of the females may be modified to form brood-pouches for the eggs by means of delicate membranous plates called *oostegites*. The sexes are distinct, except in *Cymothoidæ*. Isopods are found in both salt and fresh water, and also on land. The terrestrial isopods, family *Oniscidæ*, are known as *sow-bugs*, *wood-lice*, and *slaters*. The gribble, *Limnoria terebrans*, is a marine form. Many *Isopoda* are ectoparasitic, as the *Cymothoidæ* on the gills and in the mouth of fishes, and the *Bopyridæ* in the gills of prawns. The order was divided by Milne-Edwards into three sections, *Sedentaria*, *Natatoria*, and *Cursoria*, according to the habits of the animals. By Claus the *Isopoda* are made a suborder of *Arthrostraca*, and divided into two tribes, *Anisopoda* (which resemble amphipods) and *Euisopoda*, or genuine isopods. Others reckon about ten families, not separated into suborders. Leading types are *Tanaidæ* and *Anceidæ* on the one hand, and on the other *Cymothoidæ*, *Sphæromidæ*, *Idoteidæ*, *Asellidæ*, *Bopyridæ*, and *Oniscidæ*.



Three Types of Isopods.
1, sedentary, *Bopyrus squillarum*. 2, natatory, *Cymodoicea lamarckii*. 3, cursorial, *Oniscus asellus*, a common wood-louse or sow-bug: *a*, head; *b*, thorax; *c*, abdomen.

isopodan (ī-sop'ō-dạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *isopod* + *-an*.] Same as *isopod*.

The size of the body far transcends the ordinary *Isopodan* limit. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 659.

isopode (ī'sō-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *isopod*.

isopodiform (ī-sō-pod'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *isopus* (*isopod-*), isopod, + L. *forma*, form.] Formed like an isopod; resembling an isopod in form: specifically applied to six-footed, oblong, flattened larvæ with a distinct thoracic shield, long antennæ, and caudal bristles or plates, as those of the roaches.

isopodimorphous (ī-sō-pod-i-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *isopus* (*isopod-*), isopod, + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] Same as *isopodiform*.

isopodous (ī-sop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *isopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *isopod*.

isopogonous (ī-sō-pog'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πώγων*, beard, barb.] Equally webbed: said of feathers whose inner and outer webs are alike in size and shape: opposed to *anisopogonous*.

isopolity (ī-sō-pol'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσοπολιτεία*, equality of civic rights, < *ἰσοπολίτης*, a citizen with equal rights, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *πολίτης*, a citizen: see *polity*.] Equal rights of citizenship in different communities; mutual political rights.

Niebuhr . . . establishes the principle that the census comprehended all the confederate cities which had the right of *isopolity*. *Milman*.

Between America and England . . . one would be glad if there could exist some *isopolity*.
Clough, To C. E. Norton, Sept. 21, 1853.

Isoptera (ī-sop'tẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *isopterus*: see *isopterous*.] The termites or white ants regarded as a suborder of *Neuroptera*. They have large, equal, and naked wings not folded in repose, well-developed manducatory jaws, and short many-jointed antennæ. The larvæ and pupæ resemble the neuters; the latter are wingless. This suborder is represented by the family *Termitidæ* alone.

isopterous (ī-sop'tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *isopterus* (cf. Gr. *ἰσόπτερος*, poet., swift as flight), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having the wings equal; specifically, pertaining to the *Isoptera* or white ants, or having their characters.

isopurpuric (ī"sō-pėr-pū'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + L. *purpureus*, purple: see *purple*.] Same as *purpuric*.—**Isopurpuric acid**, $C_8H_5N_5O_6$, an acid not known in the free state, but forming a potassium salt when strong solutions of picric acid and potassium cyanide are mixed. It was formerly used as a dye, under the name of *grenat soluble*.

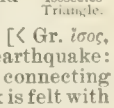
isopurpurin (ī-sō-pėr'pū-rin), *n.* [< *isopurpur-(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color ($C_{14}H_5O_2(OH)_3$) used in dyeing, closely allied to alizarin, formed by heating beta-anthraquinon disulphonic acid with caustic soda and potassium chlorate. It is sold in commerce under the name of *alizarin*, and produces the yellow shade of red, while true alizarin gives bluish shades of red. Also called *anthrapurpurin*.

Isopyreæ (ī-sō-pī'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Isopyrum* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of plants of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, typified by the genus *Isopyrum*: now merged in the tribe *Helleboreæ*.

Isopyrum (ī-sō-pī'rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *isopyrum*, < Gr. *ἰσόπυρον*, a plant not identified (*Fumaria capreolata*?), < *ἴσος*, equal, + *πυρός*, wheat (or *πῦρ* = E. *fire*).] A small genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, the type of the old tribe *Isopyreæ*. They are slender smooth herbs with perennial root, bi- to triternately compound leaves, and solitary or loosely panicled white flowers. Seventy-five species are known in the north temperate portions of both hemispheres.

isorrhythmic (ī-sō-rith'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm: see *rhythm*.] In *anc. pros.*, having the same number of moræ or units of time in thesis and arsis: as, an *isorrhythmic* measure or foot; characterized by such proportion (1:1) of thesis and arsis: as, the *isorrhythmic* class of feet; *isorrhythmic* movement. The *isorrhythmic class* (of feet) consists of the tetrasemic feet, namely: the dactyl (– | ⏑ ⏑), the anapest (⏑ ⏑ | –), and the spondee (– | –).

isosceles (ī-sos'e-lēz), *a.* [< L. *isosceles*, < Gr. *ἰσοσκελής*, with equal legs (*ἰσοσκελὲς τρίγωνον*, a triangle with two sides equal), < *ἴσος*, equal, + *σκέλος*, leg.] Having two legs or sides equal: as, an *isosceles* triangle.



Isosceles Triangle.

Isosceles (ī-sos'e-lēz), *n.* [NL.: see *isosceles*, *a.*] A genus of cerambycid longicorn beetles. *Newman*, 1842.

isoseismal (ī-sō-sīs'mạl), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σεισμός*, a shaking, an earthquake: see *seismic*.] **I.** *n.* A curve or line connecting points at which an earthquake-shock is felt with equal intensity, or at which there is an "equal overthrow" (*Mallet*). See *homoseismal*.

II. *a.* Belonging or related to an isoseismal; having the character of an isoseismal: as, an *isoseismal* curve.

isoseismic (ī-sō-sīs'mik), *a.* Same as *isoseismal*.

Isosoma (ī-sō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσόσωμος*, of a like body, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Chalcididæ* and subfamily *Eurytominæ*, containing plant-feeding forms furnishing an exception to the rule in this parasitic family. *I. hordei* is known as the *joint-worm fly*. *Walker*, 1832.—2. A genus of *Elateridæ* or click-beetles, containing one species, *I. elateroides*, from the Caucasus. *Ménétries*, 1832.

Isospondyli (ī-sō-spon′di-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *isospondylus*: see *isospondylous*.] An order of physostomous fishes with no precoracoid arch, the scapular arch suspended to the cranium, a symplectic bone, the pterotic and anterior vertebræ simple, and the parietals separated by the supraoccipital. The order includes most malacopterygian fishes. *E. D. Cope*, 1870.

isospondylous (ī-sō-spon′di-lus), *a.* [< NL. *isospondylus*, < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σπόνδυλος*, vertebra.] Having the characters of the *Isospondyli*; pertaining to the *Isospondyli*.

isospore (ī′sō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σπόρος*, a seed: see *spore*.] 1. An isosporous plant.—2. As employed by Rostafinski, the same as *zygosperm*.

Isosporia (ī-sō-spō′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Baker), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σπορά*, a seed.] A series of vascular cryptogamous plants, including the *Filices*, *Equisetaceæ*, and *Lycopodiaceæ*, in which the spores are said to be all of one kind. Later investigation has shown that this classification is incorrect, since there are both isosporous (homosporous) and heterosporous *Filices*, *Equisetaceæ*, and *Lycopodiaceæ*. See *homosporous*.

isosporous (ī-sos′pō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σπορά*, a seed: see *spore*.] Same as *homosporous*.

isostatic (ī-sō-stat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *στατικός*, stable.] In hydrostatic equilibrium from equality of pressure. Thus, the earth's crust is conceived to be formed of elementary conical prisms of equal weight, and hence the crust is isostatic, or in an isostatic condition.

isostemonous (ī-sō-stem′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *στήμων*, a stamen.] In *bot.*, having the stamens equal in number to the sepals or petals, or to the ground-plan of the flower.

isostemony (ī-sō-stem′ō-ni), *n.* [As *isostemonous* + *-y*.] The state or condition of being isostemonous.

isotely (ī′sō-tel-i), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσοτέλεια*, equality of tax and tribute, < *ἰσοτελής*, paying alike, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *τέλος*, tax, tribute.] In ancient Athens, equality before the law with citizens, granted to an alien; immunity from the disadvantages of alienage.

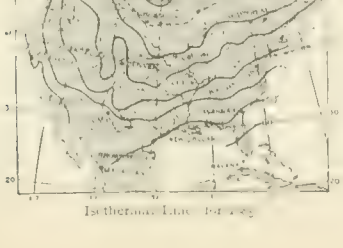
> The two brothers returned to Athens. . . . Though not possessing the right of citizenship, they possessed the *isotely*. *Whiton*, Notes on Lysias, p. 52.

isotheral (ī′sō-thēr-al), *a.* [< *isothere* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an isothere; indicating the distribution of summer temperature by means of isotheres: as, an *isotheral* chart; *isotheral* lines.

isothere (ī′sō-thēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρος*, summer.] An imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points which have the same mean summer temperature.

isotherm (ī′sō-thèrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρμη*, heat.] A line connecting points on the earth's surface having the same mean temperature. Such a line may be either an imaginary one or one actually drawn on a map or chart of the region embraced by the observations. When the term *isotherm* is used without qualification, or when it is not otherwise necessarily understood from the context, the mean of the year, or, more properly, of a long series of years, is intended. The isotherm of the winter months is sometimes designated as the *isochimal* or *isochimenal*; that of the summer months as the *isotheral*.

isothermal (ī-sō-thèr′mal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρμη*, heat (see *isotherm*), + *-al*.] I. *a.* Of the same degree of heat; of the same temperature; in *phys. geog.*, pertaining to or marking equality of temperature; exhibiting the geographical distribution of temperature: as, an *isothermal* line; the *isothermal* relations of different continents; an *isothermal* chart. Also *isothermous*. **Isothermal coordinates.** See *coördinate*. **Isothermal line**, an isotherm. **Isothermal surface**, a surface every point of which has the same temperature. The line of intersection of an isothermal surface and any plane not parallel to it is an isothermal line.—**Isothermal zones**, spaces on opposite sides of the equator having the same mean temperature, and bounded by corresponding isothermal lines.



Isothermal Lines for Europe.

II. *n.* An isothermal line; an isotherm.

isothermobath (ī-sō-thèr′mō-bath), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *βάθος*, depth.] A line drawn through points of equal temperature in a vertical section of the ocean. *Sir C. Wyville Thomson*, 1876.

isothermous (ī-sō-thèr′mus), *a.* Same as *isothermal*.

isothermobrose (ī″sō-the-rom′brōs), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρος*, summer, + *ὄμβρος*, rain: see *imbricate*.] In *phys. geog.*, characterized by an equal amount of rainfall in summer; noting lines connecting places on the surface of the globe where this condition exists.

Isotoma (ī-sot′ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles of the family *Lagriidæ*, containing a few South American species. *Blanchard*, 1845. (*b*) A genus of thysanurous insects, of which *I. arborea* is the typical form. There are a number of other species. *Bourlet*, 1839.—2. In *bot.*, a genus of herbaceous plants of the natural order *Lobeliaceæ*. The flowers are axillary, with a nearly regular salver-shaped corolla; the tube is very long and slender, and only slightly split or not at all; and the stamens are inserted toward the top. About 9 species are known, of which the most noteworthy is *I. longiflora*, called by the Spanish-Americans *reventa-cavallos*, because fatal to horses. It acts upon the human system as a violent cathartic, with fatal results.

isotome (ī′sō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *zoöl.*, an imaginary line drawn through the same joint, or between the same segments, of the same limb in different animals, to indicate those segments which are homologous. Thus, the tibiotarsal isotome passes through the ankle joint of man, the hock of a horse, and the lower end of the tibia of a bird. *Coues*, 1884. See *isomere*.

isotomous (ī-sot′ō-mus), *a.* [< *isotome* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to an isotome: as, *isotomous* segments of a man, horse, and bird. *Coues*.

isotonic (ī-sō-ton′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσότονος*, having equal accent (or tone), < *ἴσος*, equal, + *τόνος*, tone, accent: see *tone*.] Having or indicating equal tones.—**Isotonic system or temperament**, in *music*, the system of equal temperament. See *temperament*.

isotrope (ī′sō-trōp), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τροπή*, a turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Same as *isotropic*.

isotropic (ī-sō-trop′ik), *a.* [As *isotrope* + *-ic*. Cf. *tropic*.] 1. Having the same properties in all directions: said of a medium with respect to elasticity, conduction of heat or electricity, or radiation of heat and light. Thus, all crystallized substances belonging to the isometric system are *isotropic* with respect to heat and light.

> The substance of a homogeneous solid is called *isotropic* when a spherical portion of it, tested by any physical agency, exhibits no difference in quality however it is turned. *W. Thomson*, Encyc. Brit., VII. 804.

2. Having equal, common, or non-specific developmental capacity.

> The conclusion [is] that the nervous system, and correspondingly other organs, may develop from any portion of the egg-substance—in short, that the egg is *isotropic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 416.

isotropous (ī-sot′rō-pus), *a.* [As *isotrope* + *-ous*.] Same as *isotropic*.

> In a previous note . . . the author studied the problem connected with the cooling of a homogeneous and *isotropous* solid body. *Nature*, XXXIX. 239.

isotropy (ī′sō-trō-pi), *n.* [As *isotrope* + *-y*.] The state or property of being isotropic.

> There is involved no assumption as to the homogeneity or *isotropy* of the dielectric medium. *Philosophical Mag.*, XXVI. 243.

Metatatic isotropy, the isotropy of a solid for which any three orthogonal axes are metatatic.

isotype (ī′sō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσότυπος*, shaped alike (having the same type), < *ἴσος*, equal (parallel), + *τύπος*, type, form.] In *zoögeog.*, a form common to two or more countries: applied to representatives of the same genus or family occurring in different countries. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 460.

isotypic (ī-sō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *isotype* + *-ic*.] Having the character of an isotype.

isozoöid (ī-sō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *zooid*.] In *zoöl.*, the opposite of *allozooid*.

ispaghul-seed (is′pa-gul-sēd), *n.* [E. Ind.] The seed of *Plantago Ispaghula*, a native of northwestern India. These seeds are grayish-pink in color, and are used to prepare a highly esteemed mucilaginous drink. Also called *spogel-seed*.

ispida (is′pi-dä), *n.* [NL. (Gesner, 1555), appar. improp. for *hispida*, < L. *hispidus*, rough, shaggy: see *hispid*.] 1†. One of sundry slender-billed birds, especially the kingfisher or halcyon and the bee-eater or apiaster.—2. The technical specific name of the small kingfisher of Europe, *Alcedo ispida*.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of kingfishers, equivalent to the modern family *Alcedinidæ*, variously restricted by subsequent authors, and now disused. *Brisson*, 1760.

ispravnik (is-prav′nik), *n.* [Russ. *ispravnikŭ* (see def.), < *ispravnuiĭ*, exact, correct; cf. *ispravlyatĭ*, correct, repair, exercise (a function).] The chief police officer of a Russian uyezd or rural district, and the presiding judge of the district police court. His duties are partly judicial and partly executive, and in some parts of the empire, particularly in the remoter parts, his powers are virtually those of a local governor.

I-spy (ī′spī′), *n.* [So called from the exclamation of the seeker ("it"), "*I spy*" (So-and-so), when he discovers a hidden player.] A children's game, the same as hide-and-seek. Also, with unoriginal aspiration, *hi-spy*, *hy-spy*.

> O, the curly-headed varlets! I must come to play at Blind Harry and *Hy-Spy* with them. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, lviii.

Israelite (iz′rā-el-īt), *n.* [< LL. *Israelita*, usually in pl. *Israelitæ*, < Gr. Ἰσραηλίτης, a descendant of Israel, < Ἰσραήλ, < Heb. *Israël*, Israel, orig. another name of Jacob, then a collective name for the Jews.] A descendant of Israel or Jacob; one of "the children of Israel"; a Hebrew; a Jew. *Israelites* was the name of the whole people of Israel down to the death of Saul, when it came to be restricted to those northern tribes who rebelled against David, and more definitely applied to the ten tribes that set up a separate monarchy on the death of Solomon. After the captivity the name again came to be the appellation of the reunited branches of the nation, but was gradually supplanted by the term *Jew*, especially among foreigners.

> The Hebrews that were with the Philistines before that time, . . . even they also turned to be with the *Israelites* that were with Saul and Jonathan. 1 Sam. xiv. 21.
>
> I also am an *Israelite*, of the seed of Abraham, of the tribe of Benjamin. Rom. xi. 1.

New Israelite, a member of a certain English sect: same as *Southcottian*.

Israelitic (iz″rā-e-lit′ik), *a.* [< LL. *Israeliticus*, < *Israelita*, Israelite: see *Israelite*.] Pertaining to the Israelites; Jewish; Hebrew.

> These books give us a fairly trustworthy account of *Israelitic* life and thought in the times which they cover. *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 347.

Israelitish (iz″rā-e-lī′tish), *a.* [< *Israelite* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging to the Israelites; of the Jewish race.

> And the son of an *Israelitish* woman, whose father was an Egyptian, went out among the children of Israel. Lev. xxiv. 10.

isset†, *v. i.* [See *ish*.] To go out; issue.

isshuet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *issue*.

Issida (is′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Issus* + *-ida*.] The *Issidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*.

Issidæ (is′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Issus* + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous insects, typified by the genus *Issus*. It contains thickset robust bugs, many of which are rough, resembling bits of bark, and thus exhibit protective mimicry. They are widely distributed in temperate and tropical countries, and are classified under about 50 genera and more than 200 species.

Issidioromys (is″i-di-or′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., supposed to be an error for **Isidoromys*, < L. *Isidorus*, a man's name (referring to *Isidore* Geoffroy St. Hilaire), + Gr. *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A notable genus of fossil myomorphic rodents from the European Tertiary, referred to the family *Theridomyidæ*, having rootless molars whose crowns are divided into cordate lobes by reëntering enamel-folds. *Croizet*, 1840.

issuable (ish′ö-a-bl), *a.* [< *issue* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of issuing, or liable to be issued.—2. In *law*, pertaining to an issue or issues; that admits of issue being taken upon it; in which issues are made up: as, an *issuable* plea; an *issuable* term.

> For now the course is, to make the sheriff's venire returnable on the last return of the same term wherein issue is joined, viz. Hilary or Trinity terms: which, from the making up of the issues therein, are usually called *issuable* terms. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxiii.

Issuable plea, a plea upon which a plaintiff may take issue and go to trial upon the merits.

issuably (ish′ö-a-bli), *adv.* In an issuable manner; so as to raise an issue on the merits: as, "pleading *issuably*," *Burrill*.

issuance (ish'ö-ans), *n.* [< *issuant* + *-ce*.] The act of issuing or giving out: as, the *issuance* of bonds.

issuant (ish'ö-ant), *a.* [< *issue* + *-ant*.] Emerging: *her.*, said of a beast of which only the upper half is seen. Especially — Wikipedia: Rising from the lower edge of the field, as a chief, or other ordinary, as a fess, and usually borne partly on the ordinary and partly on the field above it. (*b*) Rising out of any other bearing, as from the bottom of the escutcheon. [Rare in this sense.]—**Issuant and revertant**, in *her.*, coming into sight and disappearing: said of two beasts of which the upper part of one and the lower part of the other are visible, as when one of them rises from the base of the shield and the other disappears at the top.

Lion issuant.

issue (ish'ö), *n.* [< ME. *issue*, *issu*, *isshue*, *ischeue*, *yssue*, < OF. *issue*, *eissue*, *essue*, F. *issue*, a going out, egress, outlet, final event, < *issu*, pp. of *issir*, *eissir*, < L. *exire*, go out: see *exit*. Cf. *ish*. The noun is in later senses partly from the verb.] **1.** A going, passing, or flowing out; passage from within outward; an outgoing, outflow, or flux.

With my mouthe if I laugh moch or lite,
Myn yen sholde make a contynaunce vn-trewe,
Myn hert also wolde haue ther-of despite,
The wepyng teres haue so large *yssewe*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 53.

A woman which was diseased with an *issue* of blood twelve years came behind him. Mat. ix. 20.

2. Means of egress; an opening or outlet; a passage leading outward; a vent.

Than thei gan to repeire a softe paas till thei come to the *issu* of the foreste, and than gan it to shewe day.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 357.

The foliage closed so thickly in front that there seemed to be no *issue*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 120.

3. Specifically, in *med.*, a vent for the passage of blood or morbid matter; a running sore, accidental or made as a counter-irritant.

When any man hath a running *issue* out of his flesh, because of his *issue* he is unclean. Lev. xv. 2.

Issues over the spine have been found useful in chronic spinal disease. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 314.

4. An outcome; a result; the product of any process or action; that which occurs as a consequence; ultimate event or result: as, a happy *issue* of one's labors; the *issues* of our actions are hidden from us.

A blisfull begynnyng may boldly be said,
That ffolow to the fer end and hath a faire *yssue*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2257.

Learning and philosophy . . . had . . . the power to lay the mind under some restraint, and make it consider the *issue* of things. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

Spirits are not finely touch'd
But to fine *issues*. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1, 37.

A Fact is the end or last *issue* of spirit.
Emerson, Nature.

5. Offspring; progeny; a child or children; descendant or descendants: as, he had *issue* a son; *issue* of the whole or of the half blood.

Thare es none *ischewe* of us on this erthe sprongene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1943.

Was Milan thrust from Milan that his *issue*
Should become kings of Naples?
Shak., Tempest, v. 1, 206.

Might I dread that you,
With only Fame for spouse and your great deeds
For *issue*, yet may live in vain?
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

6. Produce or proceeds; yield, as of land or other possessions: as, the *issues*, rents, and profits of an estate.

He was first of Inglond that gaf God his tithe,
Of *isshues* of bestes, of landes, or of tithe.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 19.

7. The act of sending or giving out; a putting or giving forth; promulgation; delivery; emission: as, the *issue* of commands by an officer, or of rations to troops; the *issue* of a book, or of bank-notes.

The booking-office is not opened for the *issue* of tickets until perhaps a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for the departure of the train.
Saturday Rev., Jan., 1874, p. 14.

Issue is also applied to the mere attempt to dispose of old stock at a reduced price, where no reprint takes place.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 479.

The codification of Bavarian law and the *issue* of the Golden Bull were . . . attempts in the direction of civilisation in accordance with the highest existing ideal.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 211.

8. That which is sent out, promulgated, or delivered; the quantity sent forth at one time, or within a certain period: as, a large *issue* of bank-notes; the daily *issues* of a newspaper.

No undeserving favourite doth boast
His *issues* from our treasury.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 4.

To restrict *issues*, or forbid notes below a certain denomination, is no less injurious than inequitable.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 434.

The vast development of stereotyping has made the word *issue* a partial substitute for the word "edition."
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 478.

9. A matter of which the result is to be decided; that which is to be determined by trial or contention; a conclusion held in abeyance for consideration or debate; a choice between alternatives: as, the *issues* of the day; a dead *issue*.

Thus was raised a simple *issue* of law to be decided by the court. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

In this act . . . they have forced upon the country the distinct *issue*, "immediate dissolution or blood."
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 141.

The years have never dropped their sand
On mortal *issue* vast and grand
As ours to-day. *Whittier*, Anniversary Poem.

10. In *law*: (*a*) The close or result of pleadings in a suit, by the presentation of a controverted point to be determined by trial. It is either an *issue of law*, to be determined by the court, or *of fact*, to be determined by a jury or by the court. (*b*) The controversy on any material fact, affirmed on one side and denied on the other, in a trial. (*c*) The sending out or authoritative delivery of a document: as, the *issue* of execution.—**At issue.** (*a*) In controversy; opposing or contesting; hence, at variance; disagreeing; inconsistent; inharmonious.

Face, voice
As much *at issue* with the summer day
As if you brought a candle out of doors.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ii.

(*b*) In dispute; under discussion.

A third point *at issue* between Carlyle and many is what he has baptised Anti-rose-waterism in Cromwell.
Colburn's New Mag., N. S., VIII. 206.

(*c*) Specifically, in *law*, the condition of a cause when the point in controversy has been arrived at by pleading.—**Bank of issue.** See *bank*2. **Collateral issue.** See *collateral*. - **Distributive finding of the issue.** See *distributive*. **Feigned issue.** See *feign*. - **General issue**, in *law*, a simple denial of the whole charge or complaint, or of the main substance of it, in the form of a denial, as "not guilty" or "not indebted," as distinguished from a special denial (see *special issue*, below), and from allegations conflicting with particular averments, and from special pleas of other facts in avoidance.—**Immaterial issue**, an issue which cannot be decisive of any part of the litigation, as distinguished from a *material issue*, or one taken upon a fact which cannot be admitted without determining at least some part of the rights in controversy. Thus, if in an action for the price of goods sold defendant without denying the purchase should merely deny that it was on the day alleged by plaintiff, the issue would be immaterial; but if he should set up that the sale was on a credit still unexpired, issue joined upon this allegation would be material.—**Issue roll**, in old English legal practice, the roll of parchment on which the pleadings were entered, in anticipation of trial; hence, in somewhat later times, the pleadings in a cause, collected and fastened or folded together for the same purpose.—**Joinder of issue, joinder in issue**, the act of joining issue in pleading; the document by which one party signifies to the adversary that he rests the cause for trial on the point at issue on the pleadings.—**Note of issue**, in *law*, a memorandum showing issue joined in a cause, which informs the clerk that it is ready for trial.—**Special issue**, an issue taken by denying a particular part of the adversary's allegations, as distinguished from the issue presented by a general denial.—**To join issue, to take issue**, said of two parties who take up an affirmative and a negative position respectively on a point in debate.

Were our author's arguments enforced against deists or atheists only, we should heartily *join issue*.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

To pool issues, to unite for the promotion of individual interests or objects by joint action; combine for mutual advantage. [U. S.]—**Syn. 4.** Consequence, result, upshot, conclusion, termination. –**5.** *Progeny*, etc. See *offspring*.

issue (ish'ö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *issued*, ppr. *issuing*. [< ME. *issuen*, *yssuen*; < *issue*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To pass from within outward; go or pass out; go forth.

Fele fightyng folke of the fuerse comyns, . . .
At Ector thai asket leue, & *yssuid* iuith somyn [together].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6222.

For, I protest, we are well fortified,
And strong enough to *issue* out and fight.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2, 20.

2. To proceed as progeny; be derived or descended; spring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee. 2 Ki. xx. 18.

Thy father
Was Duke of Milan; and his only heir
And princess— no worse *issued*.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2, 59.

3. To be produced as an effect or result; grow or accrue; arise; proceed: as, rents and profits *issuing* from land.

This is my fault: as for the rest appeal'd,
It *issues* from the rancour of a villain.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1, 143.

4. To come to a result or conclusion; reach an end; close; terminate: with *in* before an object: as, we know not how the cause will *issue*; the negotiations *issued in* a firm peace.

Her effort to bring tears into her eyes *issued in* an odd contraction of her face.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

The child *issues in* the man as his successor, and the child and the man *issue in* the old man.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 131.

5. In *law*: (*a*) To come to a question in fact or law on which the parties join in resting the decision of the cause. (*b*) To go forth as authoritative or binding: said of an official instrument, as a mandamus, proclamation, or license. [In this sense often used in the future, implying that the court has the right to issue the writ, and will do so upon application: as, a writ of prohibition *will issue* to forbid an inferior court from entertaining a suit of which it has no jurisdiction.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To send out; deliver for use; deliver authoritatively; emit; put into circulation: as, to *issue* provisions; to *issue* a writ or precept; to *issue* bank-notes or a book.

After much dispute and even persecution there was *issued* in 1555 a decree establishing toleration to all.
Brougham.

Arundel found time to *issue* a series of constitutions against them [Lollards] in 1409. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 404.

2†. To bring to an issue; terminate; settle.

It is our humble request, that in case any difference grow in the general court, between magistrates and deputies, . . . which cannot be presently *issued* with mutual peace, that both parties will be pleased to defer the same to further deliberation.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 255.

Endeavour to *issue* those things, in the wisdom and power of God, which will be a glorious crown upon your ministry. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

issueless (ish'ö-les), *a.* [< *issue*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no issue or progeny; lacking children.

Ah! if thou *issueless* shalt hap to die,
The world will wail thee, like a makeless wife.
Shak., Sonnets, ix.

issue-pea (ish'ö-pē), *n.* A pea or similar round body employed for the purpose of maintaining irritation in a wound of the skin called an *issue*. See *issue*, *n.*, 3.

issuer (ish'ö-ėr), *n.* One who issues or emits: as, the *issuer* of a proclamation, a promissory note, etc.

Issus (is'us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < L. *Issus*, Gr. Ἰσσός, a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean.] The typical genus of insects of the family *Issidæ*. The fore wings are rather flat, broadest near the base, convex on the fore border, smaller and rounded at the tip. Upward of 60 species are found, in all parts of the world. Those of North America are small and inconspicuous. A leading one is *I. coleoptratus*, widely distributed in Europe.

-ist. [= F. *-iste* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ista*, < L. *-ista*, *-istes*, < Gr. *-ιστής*, a termination of nouns of agent from verbs in *-ίζειν*, < *-ιδ-* + *-της*, common formative of nouns of agent. See *-ize*, *-ism*.] A termination of Greek origin, existing in many English words derived from the Greek or formed on Greek analogy, denoting an agent (one who does or has to do with a thing), and corresponding usually to nouns in *-er*1, with which in some cases they interchange. Such nouns are either (*a*) of pure Greek formation, as *Atticist*, *baptist*, *evangelist*, *exorcist*, etc., or formed of Greek elements, as *etymologist*, *philologist*, *physicist*, *dramatist*, *economist*, etc. (with equivalent *etymologer*, *philologer*, etc.), or (*b*) formed from a Latin or Romance base, as *annalist*, *artist*, *jurist*, *legist*, *moralist*, *pietist*, *quietist*, *realist*, *specialist*, etc., especially with reference to political or social theories or practices, as *abolitionist*, *federalist*, *unionist*, *protectionist*, *socialist*, *nihilist*, *corruptionist*, *fusionist*, etc., or (*c*) formed from an English word (whether native or naturalized), as *harpist*, *druggist*, *violinist*, etc.; so also *saloonist*, etc. Words of the first two classes are very numerous, new formations being made with great freedom. In the last use the suffix is but sparingly used, the formative *-er*1 or some other being preferred. In vulgar use words in *-ist* are often employed, humorously or for the nonce, where properly only *-er*1 is permissible, as in *shootist*, *singist*, *walkist*, etc., for *shooter*, *singer*, *walker*, etc. In some instances, as *scientist*, for example, the formation is irregular, and the words are condemned by purists.

isthmt, isthimt, *n.* [< OF. *isthme*: see *isthmus*.] An isthmus. *Davies*.

Logh Nesse, . . . from which, by a verie small *Isthim* or partition of hils, the Logh Lutea or Louthia . . . is divided. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 50.

isthmian (ist'- or is'mi-an), *a.* [= F. *Isthmien*, < L. *Isthmius*, < Gr. Ἰσθμιός, pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth, < Ἰσθμός, the Isthmus of Corinth: see *isthmus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an isthmus.—**2.** [*cap.*] Specifically, of or pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth, between the Peloponnesus and the mainland of Greece.—

Isthmian games, games in honor of Poseidon anciently celebrated in the Isthmian sanctuary, on the Isthmus of Corinth, constituting the second in importance of the four great national festivals of Greece. They took place in April and May in the first and third years of each Olympiad, and included the same contests as the Olympian games, athletic, poetic, and musical. The victors were crowned with wreaths of pine-leaves, which were the only prizes.—**Isthmian sanctuary,** a sacred precinct on the northeast shore of the Isthmus of Corinth, inclosed by walls and containing rich temples, altars, a theater, a stadium, and many other public and private monuments, within which the Isthmian games were celebrated from time immemorial until the prevalence of the Christian religion.

isthmiate (ist'- or is'mi-āt), *a.* [< *isthmus* + *-ate*.] In *zoöl.*, having a narrow part connecting two broader portions.—**Isthmiate thorax,** in *Coleoptera*, a thorax having a narrowed space between the prothorax and the elytra, either in consequence of the former being constricted behind, or because the anterior part of the mesothorax is not covered by the prothorax.

isthmitis (ist- or is-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *isthmus*, 3, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the throat.

isthmoid (ist'- or is'moid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσθμοειδής*, like an isthmus, < *ἰσθμός*, an isthmus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling an isthmus; specifically, resembling the isthmus faucium.

isthmus (ist'- or is'mus), *n.* [Formerly also *isthmos* (and *isthm*, q. v.); = F. *isthme* = Pg. *isthmo* = Sp. It. *istmo*, < L. *isthmus*, < Gr. *ἰσθμός*, a narrow passage, a narrow strip of land between two seas (esp. the Isthmus of Corinth); akin to *ἴθμα*, a step, < *ἰέναι* (= L. *ire*), go: see *go*.] **1.** A narrow strip of land bordered by water and connecting two larger bodies of land, as two continents, a continent and a peninsula, or two parts of an island. The two isthmuses of most importance are that of Suez, connecting Asia and Africa, and that of Panama or Darien, connecting North and South America. The isthmus most famous in ancient times is that of Corinth, called distinctively *the Isthmus*, separating the Peloponnesian peninsula from the mainland of Greece. A small isthmus is often called a *neck*.

> There want not good Geographers who hold that this Island was tied to France at first . . . by an *Isthmos* or neck of land 'twixt Dover and Bullen.
> *Howell*, Pref. to Cotgrave's French Dict. (ed. 1673).

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, some connecting part or organ, especially when narrow or joining parts larger than itself.—**3.** The contracted passage from the cavity of the mouth into that of the pharynx. It is bounded above by the pendulous veil of the palate and uvula, at the sides by the pillars of the fauces, and below by the base of the tongue. More fully called *isthmus faucium*, isthmus of the fauces.—**Isthmus cerebri,** the isthmus of the brain; the narrow part intervening between the cerebrum and the cerebellum.—**Isthmus of the thyroid gland,** a contracted part of this gland, lying across the middle line of the windpipe, and connecting the two lateral lobes which chiefly compose the thyroid body.

-istic. [< *-ist* + *-ic*.] A termination of adjectives (and in the plural of nouns from adjectives) formed from nouns in *-ist*, and having reference to such nouns, or to associated nouns in *-ism*, as in *deistic, theistic, euphuistic, euphemistic, puristic, linguistic, subjectivistic, objectivistic*, etc. In nouns it has usually a plural form, as in *linguistics*.

-istical. [< *-istic* + *-al*.] Same as *-istic*.

Istiophorus (is-ti-of'ō-rus), *n.* See *Histiophorus*, 1 and 2.

Istiurus (is-ti-ū'rus), *n.* See *Histiurus*, 1.

istle, ystle (is'tl), *n.* [Mex.; also *ixtle*.] An exceedingly valuable fiber produced principally from *Bromelia sylvestris*, a kind of wild pineapple. It is called *pita* in Central America, and *silk-grass* in British Honduras. These names, with the exception of the last, are also applied to the fiber obtained from various species of *Agave*, particularly *A. rigida, A. Ixtli*, etc., but the species are much confused. *Bromelia sylvestris*, which is extensively cultivated in Mexico, produces leaves 1 to 3 inches wide and 5 to 8 feet long, which yield a very strong fiber extensively used in the manufacture of bagging, carpets, hammocks, cordage, nets, belts, etc. See *henequen*.

istle-grass (is'tl-gras), *n.* The plant, *Bromelia sylvestris*, which yields the fiber istle.

Istrian (is'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Istria* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Istria, a crownland belonging to the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, situated near the head of the Adriatic sea.

> The *Istrian* shore has lost its beauty, though the *Istrian* hills, now and then capped by a hill-side town, and the higher mountains beyond them, tell us something of the character of the inland scenery.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 98.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Istria. The Istrians are Slavs and Italians, the former being much the more numerous.

it (it), *pron.* [< ME. *it, yt, hit, hyt*, < AS. *hit* (gen. *his*, dat. *him*), neut. of *he*, he: see *he*1.] **1.** A personal pronoun, of the third person and neuter gender, corresponding to the masculine *he* and the feminine *she*, and having the same plural forms, *they, their, them*. (*a*) A substitute for the name of an object (previously mentioned, or understood from the context or circumstances) not regarded as possessing sex, or without regard to the sex, or for an abstract noun, a phrase, or a clause: as, *it* (a stone) is very heavy; feed *it* (an infant) with a spoon; the moon was red when *it* rose; the horse stumbles when *it* (or *he*) is driven fast; how did *it* (an event) happen? *It* is often used vaguely for a thing, notion, or circumstance not definitely conceived, or left to the imagination: as, how far do you call *it*? plague take *it*! you'll catch *it*!

> How is *it* with our general? *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

(*b*) As the nominative of an impersonal verb or verb used impersonally, when the thing for which it stands is expressed or implied by the verb itself: as, *it* rains (the rain rains or is falling); *it* is blowing (the wind is blowing). (*c*) As the grammatical subject of a clause of which the logical subject is a phrase or clause, generally following, and regarded as in apposition with *it*: as, *it* is said that he has won the prize; he is poor, *it* is true, but he is honest; *it* behooves you to bestir yourself; *it* is they that have done this mischief.

> 'Tis these that gave the great Apollo spoils. *Pope.*

(*d*) After an intransitive verb, used transitively for the kind of action denoted or suggested by the verb: as, to foot *it* all the way to town.

> Come, and trip *it* as you go,
> On the light fantastic toe.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 33.
>
> Whether the charmer sinner *it* or saint *it*,
> If folly grow romantic I must paint it.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 15.

(*e*) The possessive case, originally *his* (see *he*1), now *its;* the form *it* without the possessive suffix having been used for a time in works written during the period of transition from the use of *his* to that of *its*.

> That which groweth of *it* [now *its*] own accord.
> Lev. xxv. 5 (ed. 1611).
>
> *It* knighthood shall do worse. It shall fright all *it* friends with borrowing letters. *B. Jonson.*

2. In children's games, that player who is called upon to perform some particular task, as in I-spy or tag the one who must catch or touch the other players: as, he's *it;* who's *it*?

[In old usage the substantive verb after *it* often agrees with the succeeding nominative in the first or second person: as, "*It am I*, fader," in Chaucer.]

It. A common abbreviation of *Italian*.

-it1**, -it**2. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *-ed*1, *-ed*2.

> 'Twas then we luv*it* ilk ither weel.
> *Motherwell*, Jeanie Morrison.

itabirite (i-tab'i-rīt), *n.* [< *Itabira*, a place in Minas Geraes, Brazil, + *-ite*2.] A quartzose iron-slate or iron-mica slate; a rock made up chiefly of alternating layers of quartz and specular iron ore. The term is used by writers on the geology of Brazil.

itacism (ē'ta-sizm), *n.* [= F. *itacisme;* < Gr. *ἦτα*, as pron. ē'tä (that is, as if spelled **ῑτα*), + *-c-ism*. Cf. *etacism, iotacism*.] Same as *iotacism*.

itacist (ē'ta-sist), *n.* [= F. *itaciste;* as *itac-ism* + *-ist*.] One who practises or upholds itacism.

itacistic (ē-ta-sis'tik), *a.* [As *itac-ism* + *-ist-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting in itacism; Reuchlinian: as, the *itacistic* pronunciation of *οι*.

> The Gothic diphthong represents the *itacistic* pronunciation current in Greece at the time of Ulfilas.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 420.

itacolumite (it-a-kol'u-mit), *n.* [< *Itacolumi*, a mountain in Minas Geraes, Brazil, + *-ite*2.] A fine-grained, quartzose, talcomicaceous slate, an important member of the gold-bearing formation of Brazil. In thin slabs it is sometimes more or less flexible.

itaka-wood (it'a-kä-wud), *n.* [< *itaka*, a Guiana name, + E. *wood*1.] A beautiful cabinet-wood of British Guiana, furnished by a leguminous tree, *Machærium Schomburgkii*. It is richly streaked with black and brown, and is called *tiger-wood* on this account.

Ital. An abbreviation of *Italian*.

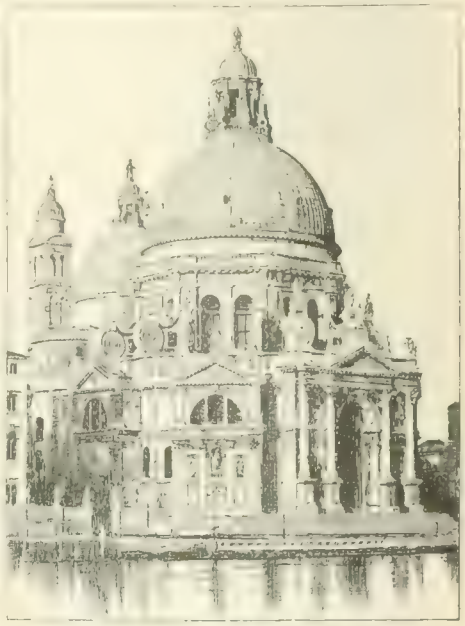
ital. An abbreviation of *italic* or *italics*.

Italian (i-tal'yan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Italien* = Sp. Pg. It. *Italiano* (cf. D. *Italiaansch* = G. *Italiänisch* = Dan. Sw. *Italiensk*), < ML. *Italianus*, < L. *Italia*, Italy, < *Italus*, an Italian, also a legendary eponymous king. The supposed deriv. < Gr. *ἰταλός*, a bull ("on account of the abundance and excellence of its [Italy's] horned cattle"), is mere conjecture.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Italy, a country and kingdom of Europe, which comprises the central one of the three southern European peninsulas, together with the adjoining region northward to the Alps, and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, etc.; pertaining to the inhabitants of Italy. The kingdom of Italy has developed from the former kingdom of Sardinia, which, through the events of 1859–60, annexed Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and part of the Papal States around Venetia in 1866, and finally Rome in 1870. The title of King of Italy was assumed by Victor Emanuel II. of Sardinia in 1861.

> Mine *Italian* brain
> 'Gan in your duller Britain operate.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5, 196.

> Tiber, now no longer Roman, rolls,
> Vain of *Italian* hearts, *Italian* souls.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 320.

Italian architecture, the architectural styles developed in and characteristic of Italy; specifically, the architecture of the Italian Renaissance, which was developed through study of ancient Roman models by Brunelleschi and a few great contemporaries in the fifteenth century, and quickly disseminated its influence throughout Europe.



Italian Architecture.—Church of Sta. Maria della Salute, Venice: [illegible] 1632.

Among the rare merits of this architecture are its liberal application of the hemispheroidal dome, and the impressive proportions of many of its palace façades, which show a great projecting cornice crowning an imposing arrangement of architectural masses. Much of the carved ornament of the first decades of the style is delicate and refined; but it soon degenerated to the most offensive and pretentious vulgarity and coarseness. See *Lombard architecture* (under *Lombard*) and *Italian Gothic* (below).

Italian cloth, a kind of linen jean with satin face, employed chiefly for linings.—**Italian ferret,** a kind of silk braid or binding.—**Italian Gothic,** the Pointed architecture (see *Gothic, a.*, 3) of Italy during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The style is based upon the Romanesque as developed in Italy, which does not differ essentially from the Romanesque of France and other countries, though it made more liberal use of ranges of somewhat small columns (see cut under *belfry*), and tended to the elaboration of surface-effects of color, owing to the abundant presence of beautifully tinted building-marbles. The Italian Pointed forms were influenced by those of northern Europe, but these were profoundly modified by the Italian architects. The exteriors of their buildings, particularly the façades, are hardly more than beautiful screens, having little or no connection with the systems of construction employed in the buildings themselves. There are no flying buttresses, for the carefully studied northern system of vaulting was never adopted in Italy; the walls are in general comparatively flat, with few projections, the rich and delicate sculpture being placed generally immediately about the windows and doors, and the large wall-spaces being treated in colored marbles, incrustation, mosaic, or painting in fresco; tracery seldom occurs in the windows except as plate-tracery, often pierced with subtle study of effect. Every district in Italy produced its own school of Pointed architecture, each admirable in its own way. (See *Venetian architecture*, under *Venetian*.) The Pointed architecture of Sicily is not properly Italian; it approaches more closely the northern style of the Norman French conquerors, but is affected by the Saracenic traditions which abounded on the island, and influenced by Byzantine models, particularly in its carvings and in its wealth of mosaics. **Italian iron, millet,** etc. See the nouns. **Italian painting,** the art of painting as developed and practised in Italy, specifically the group of schools which had their origin in ancient Roman tradition and in the imitation of Byzantine models in the early middle ages, received their first vital impulse from Giotto in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and culminated in the great masters of the Renaissance—Tintoret, Titian, Paul Veronese, and Raphael. Until the close of the fourteenth century the consistent object of this painting was to manifest to the unlettered the miraculous things chronicled in the Holy Writ and accomplished by the sanctification of religious faith. With the fifteenth century the modern spirit of naturalism appeared in art and made its way until by the last half of that century the religious and didactic spirit had vanished, and pictures had come to be painted in the mere cult of outward beauty, and for the personal glory and profit of the painter. For some of the later schools of Italian painting, see *Bolognese, Ferrarese, Sienese, Umbrian, Venetian*. See also *Florentine painters*, under *Florentine*. **Italian sixth,** in *music*, a chord of the extreme sixth, containing the major third of the bass. See figure.—**Italian string,** a superior kind of gut string for violin, etc., made in Italy.—**Italian warehouse,** a shop where Italian groceries and fruits are sold.—**Italian-warehouseman,** a dealer in fine groceries, including macaroni, vermicelli, dried fruits, olive-oil, etc,

II. *n.* 1. A native of Italy, or one of the Italian race.—2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Italy, whether the literary speech or one of the popular dialects.

His master's Gonzago; the story is extant, and writ in choice *Italian*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2, 272.

Abbreviated *It.*, *Ital.*

Italianate† (i-tal′yan-āt), *v. t.* [< *Italian* + *-ate*[2].] To render Italian or conformable to Italian principles or manners; Italianize.

If some yet do not well understand what is an English man *Italianated*, I will plaudite to tell him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

If any Englishman be infected with any misdemeanour, they say with one mouth he is *Italianated*. *Lyly*, Euphues.

Italianate (i-tal′yan-āt), *a.* [< *Italian* + *-ate*[1].] Italianized; having become like an Italian: applied especially to fantastic affectation of fashions borrowed from Italy. [Rare.]

All his words,
His lookes, his oathes, are all ridiculous,
All apish, childish, and *Italianate*.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

An Englishman *Italianate*
Is a devil incarnate.
Quoted in *S. Clark's* Examples (1670).

With this French page and *Italianate* serving-man was our young landlord only waited on. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

He found the old minister from Haddam East Village *Italianate* outwardly in almost ludicrous degree. *Howells*, Indian Summer, p. 173.

Italianisation, Italianise, etc. See *Italianization*, etc.

Italianism (i-tal′yan-izm), *n.* [< *Italian* + *-ism.*] A word, phrase, idiom, or manner peculiar to the Italians; Italian spirit, principles, or taste.

It was, perhaps, an ungracious thing to be critical, among all the appealing old *Italianisms* round me. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 178.

Italianity (i-tal-yan′i-ti), *n.* [< *Italian* + *-ity.*] Italianism. [Rare.]

The "Venetian," in spite of its peculiar *Italianity*, has naturally special points of contact with the other dialects of Upper Italy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 494

Italianization (i-tal″yan-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *Italianize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of rendering or of being rendered Italian. Also spelled *Italianisation*.

The border dialects, being numerous and very diverse in character, present a very strong concentrated drift towards *italianization*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 488.

Italianize (i-tal′yan-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Italianized*, ppr. *Italianizing*. [< *Italian* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the Italian; speak Italian.

II. *trans.* To render Italian; impart an Italian quality or character to.

Also spelled *Italianise*.

Italianizer (i-tal′yan-ī-zėr), *n.* One who promotes the influence of Italian principles, tastes, manners, etc. Also spelled *Italianiser*.

Italic (i-tal′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Italick*; = F. *Italique* = Sp. *Itálico* = Pg. It. *Italico*, < L. *Italicus*, Italian, < *Italia*, Italy, *Italus*, an Italian: see *Italian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ancient Italy or the tribes, including the Romans, which inhabited it, or to their languages.

The Latin was the only *Italic* dialect known to the Middle Ages which possessed an alphabetic system. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 15.

2. Of or pertaining to modern Italy. [Rare.]

All things of this world are . . . as unpleasant as the lees of vinegar to a tongue filled with the spirit of high *Italic* wines. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, same as *Composite*, 3. (*b*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Of Italian origin: designating a style of printing-types the lines of which slope toward the right (thus, *italic*), used for emphasis and other distinctive purposes. The italic character was first made and shown in type by Aldus Manutius, a notable printer of Venice, in an edition of Virgil, 1501, and by him dedicated to Italy. The first italic had upright capitals, but later French type-founders inclined them to the same angle as the small letters. In manuscript italic is indicated by underscoring the words with a single line.—**Italic school of philosophy.** Same as *Pythagorean school of philosophy* (which see, under *Pythagorean*).—**Italic version of the Bible,** or *Itala*, a translation of the Bible into Latin, based upon a still older version, called the *Old Latin*, and made probably in the time of Augustine (A. D. 354–430). The corruption of the text of this and the other Latin versions led to the revision called the Vulgate, the work of Jerome. See *Vulgate*.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] In *printing*, an italic letter or type: usually in the plural: as, this is to be printed in *italics*. Abbreviated *ital.*

The *italics* are yours, but I adopt them with concurrent emphasis. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 22.

Italican (i-tal′i-kan), *a.* [< *Italic* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to ancient Italy. [Rare.]

It (the Etruscan language) has even quite recently been pronounced Aryan or Indo-European, of the *Italican* branch, by scholars of high rank. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 780.

italicisation, italicise. See *italicization, italicize*.

Italicism (i-tal′i-sizm), *n.* [< *Italic* + *-ism.*] An Italianism.

italicization (i-tal″i-si-zā′shon), *n.* [< *italicize* + *-ation.*] The act of underscoring words in writing, or of printing words underscored in italic type; italicizing. Also spelled *italicisation*.

The *italicisation* is mine. *The Academy*, March 17, 1888, p. 184.

italicize (i-tal′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *italicized*, ppr. *italicizing*. [< *italic* + *-ize.*] To print in italic type, or underscore with a single line in writing: as, to *italicize* emphatic words or sentences; in old books all names were commonly *italicized*. Also spelled *italicise*.

italicizing (i-tal′i-sī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *italicize*, *v.*] Same as *italicization*, and more common.

Italiot, Italiote (i-tal′i-ot, -ōt), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. Ἰταλιώτης, < Ἰταλία, Italy: see *Italian*.] **I.** *n.* In *anc. hist.*, an Italian Greek; a person of Greek birth or descent living in Italy; an inhabitant of Magna Græcia.

II. *a.* In *anc. hist.*, of or belonging to the Greek settlements in southern Italy.

He sought to reconcile Ionian monism with *Italiote* dualism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 315.

Our author evidently feels that this parallel progress of the *Italiot* Greeks tells against his argument. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 15.

Italish†, *a.* [< *Ital(ic)* + *-ish.* Cf. *Italic.*] Italian; in the Italian manner.

All this is true, though the feat handling thereof be altogether *Italish*. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 9.

Italo-Byzantine (it′a-lō-biz′an-tin), *a.* In *art*, noting the Byzantine styles as developed and practised in Italy; combining Byzantine and Italian characteristics.

Numerous fragments of ornaments and animals in the same *Italo-Byzantine* style are set into the wall of the atrium of the church of Santa Maria della Valle. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xii.

ita-palm (it′ä-päm), *n.* [< *ita*, a S. Amer. name, + E. *palm*[2].] A tall palm, *Mauritia flexuosa*, common along the Amazon, Rio Negro, and Orinoco rivers, where it sometimes presents the appearance of forests rising out of the water. The outer part of the leaves is made into a stout cord; the fermented sap yields a palm-wine; and the inner part of the stem furnishes a starchy substance similar to sago.

itch (ich), *v. i.* [< ME. *icchen*, *iken*, *ykyn*, earlier *ziken*, *zeken* (cf. E. dial. *yuck*, *yuik*), < AS. *giccan* = D. *jeuken* = MLG. *joken*, *jucken*, LG. *jocken* = OHG. *jucchan*, *juchan*, *juchen*, *jucken*, MHG. G. *jucken*, itch.] 1. To feel a peculiar irritation or tingling of the skin, producing an inclination to scratch the part so affected.

Oure body wole *icche*, oure bonis wole ake,
Oure owne fleisch wole ben oure foo.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Mine eyes do *itch*;
Doth that bode weeping?
Shak., Othello, iv. 3, 58.

Hence—2. To experience a provoking, teasing, or tingling desire to do or to get something.

Princes commend a private life; private men *itch* after honour. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 35.

Plain truths enough for needful use they found:
But men would still be *itching* to expound.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 410.

An itching palm, a grasping disposition; a longing for acquisition; greed of gain.

Let me tell you, Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemn'd to have *an itching palm*,
To sell and mart your offices for gold.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3, 10.

itch (ich), *n.* [< *itch*, *v.*] 1. A tingling sensation of irritation in the skin, produced by disease (see def. 2) or in any other way.—2. An inflammation of the human skin, caused by the presence of a minute mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei* (see *itch-mite*), presenting papules, vesicles, and pustules, and accompanied with great itching; scabies.

The *Itch*, the Murrein, and Alcides-grief,
In Ver's hot-moysture doe molest vs chief.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Itches, blains,
Sow all the Athenian bosoms; and their crop
Be general leprosy! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 1, 28.

Hence—3. An uneasy longing or propensity; a teasing or tingling desire: as, an *itch* for praise; an *itch* for scribbling.

This *itch* of book-making . . . seems no less the prevailing disorder of England than of France. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

There is a spice of the scoundrel in most of our literary men; an *itch* to filch and detract in the midst of fair speaking and festivity. *Landor*.

Bakers', bricklayers', grocers', etc., **itch.** See the qualifying words. **Dhobie's** or **washerman's itch.** See *dhobie*.

itchful† (ich′fūl), *a.* [< *itch* + *-ful.*] Itchy. *Palsgrave*.

itchiness (ich′i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being itchy; sensation of itching; tendency to itch.

This *itchiness* is especially marked if the lid and cheeks become excoriated and inflamed. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 675.

itching (ich′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *itch*, *v.*] 1. The sensation caused by a peculiar irritation with pricking, tingling, or tickling in the skin.

It [eczema] is chiefly obnoxious through its *itching*, which is sometimes so great as to produce violent excitement of the nervous system. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

Hence—2. A morbid, irritating, or tantalizing desire to have or to do something.

The *itching* of Scribblers was the scab of the Time. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 48.

All fools have still an *itching* to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing side,
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 32.

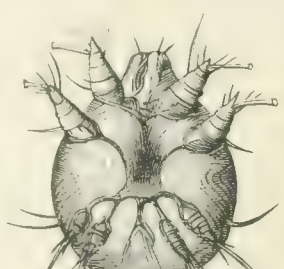
itching-berry (ich′ing-ber″i), *n.* The fruit of the dogrose, *Rosa canina*: so called because the hairy seeds produce irritation of the skin.

itch-insect (ich′in″sekt), *n.* An itch-mite.

itchless (ich′les), *a.* [< *itch* + *-less.*] Free from itch; not itching.

One rubs his *itchless* elbow, shrugs and laughs. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 9.

itch-mite (ich′mīt), *n.* A mite which burrows in the skin, and causes the disease called the itch or scabies. There are several species, having similar traits, and all belonging to the order *Acarida*, *Acaridea*, or *Acarina*, of the class *Arachnida*. The genuine itch-mite is *Sarcoptes scabiei*. The female is about $\frac{1}{60}$ of an inch long, the male much smaller; the body is oval or rounded, without eyes, and with 4 pairs of short 3-jointed legs, the anterior 2 pairs ending in a sucking-disk, the posterior 2 pairs ending, in the female, in a long filament. Its favorite haunts are between the fingers, the flexor side of the wrists and elbows, and the region of the groin. It can be transferred from person to person.



Under Side of Itch-mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*), highly magnified.

itchweed (ich′wēd), *n.* The American false hellebore, *Veratrum viride*.

itchy (ich′i), *a.* [< *itch* + *-y*[1].] 1. Characterized by or having an itching sensation.

Takes the coming gold
Of insolent and base ambition,
That hourly rubs his dry and *itchy* palms.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

Excess, the scrofulous and *itchy* plague,
That seizes first the opulent.
Cowper, Task, iv. 582.

2. Having the itch: as, an *itchy* beggar.

-ite[1]. [= F. *-i*, *-it*, m., *-ite*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *-ito*, m., *-ita*, f., < L. *-ītus*, *-ītus*, m., *-ita*, *-īta*, f., *-ītum*, *-ītum*, n., term. of the pp. of verbs in *-ēre*, *-ĕre*, or *-ire*, being the pp. suffix *-tus* (= E. *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), with a preceding original or supplied vowel: see *-ate*[1], *-ed*[2].] A termination of some English adjectives and nouns from adjectives, and of some verbs, derived from the Latin, as in *apposite*, *composite*, *opposite*, *exquisite*, *requisite*, *erudite*, *recondite*, etc. Its use in verbs, as in *expedite*, *extradite*, *ignite*, *unite*, and in nouns not directly from adjectives, as in *granite*, is less common. When the vowel is short, the termination is often merely *-it*, as in *deposit*, *reposit*, *posit*, *merit*, *inhabit*, *prohibit*, etc. It is not used or felt as an English formative. In a few words, as *appetite*, *audit*, from Latin nouns of the fourth declension, no adjective form intervenes.

-ite[2]. [< F. *-ite* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ita*, < L. *-ita*, *-ites*, < Gr. *-ιτης*, fem. *-ιτις*, an adj. suffix, 'of the nature of,' 'like,' used esp. in patrial and mineral names.] A suffix of Greek origin, indicating origin or derivation from, or immediate relation with, the person or thing signified by the noun to which it is attached. Specifically—(*a*) Noting a native or resident of a place: as, *Stagyrite*, a na-

tive of Stageira; *Sybarite*, a native of Sybaris, etc. (*b*) Noting a descendant of a person or member of a family or tribe, as *Canaanite*, *Israelite*, *Moabite*, *Hittite*, etc. (*c*) Noting a disciple, adherent, or follower of a person, a doctrine, a class, an order, etc., as *Rechabite*, *Carmelite*, *Campbellite*, *Hicksite*, etc., or (with *-it*) *Jesuit*. (*d*) In *mineral.*, noting rocks, minerals, or any natural chemical compound or mechanical aggregation of substances, as *ammonite*, *calcite*, *dolomite*, *quartzite*, etc. It has no connection with *-lite* (which see). (*e*) In *chem.*, denoting a salt of an acid the name of which ends in the suffix *-ous*, and which contains a relatively smaller proportion of oxygen, as distinguished from *-ate*, denoting a salt of an acid the name of which ends in the suffix *-ic*, and which contains a relatively larger proportion of oxygen: thus, a sulphite is a salt of sulphurous acid, and a sulphate one formed from sulphuric acid. (*f*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, noting that which is part and parcel or a necessary component of any part or organ: as, *sternite*, a piece or segment of the sternum; *pleurite*, *tergite*, *podite*, a part of the side, back, leg. (*g*) In *paleon.* and *paleobot.*, noting fossilization or petrifaction: as, *ichnite*, *trilobite*. Compare def. (*d*).

Itea (it'e-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < *itéa*, a willow, = AS. *withig*, a willow, E. *withe*, *withy*, a twig; see *withe*, *withy*.] A small genus of plants of the natural order *Saxifragaceæ*, tribe *Escallonieæ*. The petals are linear, the ovary is half-superior and 2-celled, the styles are 2-parted, and the capsule is

Itea Virginica.

1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with fruit. *a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, flower with petals removed, showing stamens and pistils

2-beaked. They are trees or shrubs, with alternate oblong or lanceolate leaves, and usually simple terminal or axillary racemes of small but rather handsome white flowers. Five species are known, of which one, *I. Virginica*, called the *Virginia willow*, is common in the eastern United States from New Jersey southward. The others are natives of Japan, China, Java, and the Himalayas.

item (ī'tem), *adv.* [< ME. *item* (= F. Sp. Pg. It. *item*), used as L., < L. *item*, just so, likewise, also, < *is*, he, that, + *-tem*, a demonstrative suffix.] Also: a word used in introducing the separate articles of an enumeration, as the separate clauses or details of a will or the particular parts of an account or list of things. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Item, betwene the Mount Syon and the Temple of Salomon is the place where oure Lord reysed the Mayden in hire Fadres Hows. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 92.

Speed [reads]. Imprimis, "She can milk." . . .
Item, "She brews good ale." . . .
Item, "She can sew."
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1, 304.

Item, from Mr. Acres, for carrying divers letters — which I never delivered — two guineas, and a pair of buckles. — *Item*, from Sir Lucius O'Trigger, three crowns, two gold pocket-pieces, and a silver snuff-box.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

item (ī'tem), *n.* [= F. Pg. *item*, n., < L. *item*, also, as used before the separate articles of an enumeration: see *item*, *adv.*] 1. An article; a separate particular; a single detail of any kind: as, the account consists of many *items*.

I could then have looked on him without the help of admiration; though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by *items*.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 5, 7.

All these *items* added together form a vast sum of discontent. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. xviii.

2. An intimation; a reminder; a hint. [Obsolete or local.]

How comes he then like a thief in the night, when he gives an *item* of his coming?
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 46.

My uncle took notice that Sir Charles had said he guessed at the writer of the note. He wished he would give him an *item*, as he called it, whom he thought of.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 292.

This word is used among Southern gamblers to imply information of what cards may be in a partner's or an opponent's hands: this is called "giving *item*."
Bartlett, Americanisms.

3. A trick; fancy; caprice. [Prov. Eng.] — 4. A paragraph in a newspaper; a scrap of news. [Colloq.]

Otis is *item* man and reporter for the "Clarion."
Kimball, Was He Successful? p. 129.

City item. See *city*, *a*.

item (ī'tem), *v. t.* [< *item*, *n.*] To make a note or memorandum of.

You see I can *item* it. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

I have *item'd* it in my memory.
Addison, The Drummer, iii. 1.

itemize (ī'tem-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *itemized*, ppr. *itemizing*. [< *item* + *-ize*.] To state by items; give the items or particulars of: as, to *itemize* an account.

Æschylus paints these conclusions with a big brush. . . . Shelley *itemizes* them.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 98.

The excellent character of these bonds will appear from an inspection of the *itemized* schedule.
Amer. Hebrew, XXXVIII. 56.

itemizer (ī'tem-ī-zėr), *n.* One who collects and furnishes items for a newspaper. [U. S.]

An *itemizer* of the "Adams Transcript."
Congregationalist, Sept. 21, 1860.

iter[1] (ī'tėr), *n.* [< L. *iter* (*itiner-*, rarely *iter-*), OL. *itiner*, a going, a journey, a way, road, passage, < *ire* (supine *itum*) = Gr. *ἰέναι* = Skt. √ *i*, go: see *go*. Hence ult. *eyre*[1], q. v., and *itinerant*, etc.] 1. An appointed journey or route; circuit; specifically, in *old Eng. law*, the judge's circuit. More commonly in the Old French form *eyre*.

The Lord Chamberlain, by his *iter*, or circuit of visitation, maintained a common standard of right and duties in all burghs. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 64.

Upon the occasion of an *iter*, or eyre, in Kent, . . . fifty marks were granted to the king by assent of the whole county.
L. C. Pike, Pref. to reprint of Year-Books 11 and 12, Edward III.

2. [NL.] In *anat.*, a passageway in the body; specifically, without qualifying terms, the aqueduct of Sylvius, or *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*. — **Iter ad infundibulum**, the passage from the third ventricle of the brain downward into the infundibulum. — **Iter chordæ anterius**, the aperture of exit of the chorda tympani nerve from the cavity of the tympanum into the canal of Huguier. — **Iter chordæ posterius**, the aperture of entrance of the chorda tympani nerve into the cavity of the tympanum.

iter[2]†, *v. t.* [< OF. *iterer*, < L. *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] To renew. *Halliwell*.

iterable (it'e-ra-bl), *a.* [< LL. *iterabilis*, that may be repeated, < L. *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] Capable of being iterated or repeated.
Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies, p. 178.

iteral (ī'te-ral), *a.* [< *iter*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to the iter of the brain.

iterance (it'e-rans), *n.* [< *iteran(t)* + *-ce*.] Iteration. [Rare.]

What needs this *iterance*, woman?
Shak., Othello, v. 2, 150.

Say thou dost love me, love me, love me; toll
The silver *iterance*.
Mrs. Browning, Sonnets from the Portuguese, xxi.

iterancy (it'e-ran-si), *n.* Same as *iterance*.

iterant (it'e-rant), *a.* [< L. *iteran(t-)s*, ppr. of *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] Repeating.

Waters, being near, make a current echo; but, being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

iterate (it'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iterated*, ppr. *iterating*. [< L. *iteratus*, pp. of *iterare* (> It. *iterare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *iterar* = F. *itérer*, OF. *iterer*, > E. *iter*[2], q. v.), do a second time, repeat, < *iterum*, again, a neut. compar. form, < *is*, he, that: see *he*[1].] To utter or do again; repeat: as, to *iterate* an advice or a demand.

This full song, *iterated* in the closes by two Echoes.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

Having wiped and cleansed away the soot, I *iterated* the experiment. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 552.

iterate† (it'e-rāt), *a.* [< L. *iteratus*, pp. of *iterare*, repeat.] Repeated.

Wherefore we proclaim the said Frederick count Palatine, &c., guilty of high treason and *iterate* proscription, and of all the penalties which by law and custom are depending thereon. *Wilson*, James I.

iteratelyt (it'e-rāt-li), *adv.* By repetition or iteration; repeatedly.

The cemeterial cells of ancient Christians and martyrs were filled with draughts of Scripture stories; . . . *iterately* affecting the portraits of Enoch, Lazarus, Jonas, and the vision of Ezekiel, as hopeful draughts, and hinting imagery of the resurrection. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

iteration (it-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *itération* = Pr. *iteratio* = Sp. *iteracion* = It. *iterazione*, < L. *iteratio(n-)*, a repetition, < *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] 1. A saying or doing again, or over and over again; repetition; repeated utterance or occurrence.

Your figure that worketh by *iteration* or repetition of one word or clause doth much alter and affect the eare and also the mynde of the hearer.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 165.

O, thou hast damnable *iteration*; and art, indeed, able to corrupt a saint. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2, 101.

Like echoes from beyond a hollow, came
Her sicklier *iteration*. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

The pestilent *iteration* of crackers and pistols at one's elbow is maddening.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together (Old Fourth).

2. In *math.*, the repetition of an operation upon the product of that operation. — **Analytical iteration**, the iteration of the operation which produces an analytical function.

iterative (it'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *itératif* = Sp. Pg. It. *iterativo*, < LL. *iterativus*, serving to repeat (said of iterative verbs), < L. *iterare*, pp. *iteratus*, repeat: see *iterate*.] 1. Repeating; repetitious.

Spenser . . . found the ottava rima too monotonously *iterative*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 178.

2. In *gram.*, frequentative, as some verbs. — **Iterative function**, in *math.*, a function which is the result of successive operations with the same operator.

Ithacan (ith'a-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ithacus*, Ithacan, < *Ithaca*, < Gr. Ἰθάκη, Ithaca.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Ithaca, one of the Ionian Islands, noted in Greek mythology as the home of Odysseus or Ulysses.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Ithaca.

Ithacensian (ith-a-sen'si-an), *a.* [< L. *Ithacensis*, Ithacan, < *Ithaca*, Ithaca: see *Ithacan*.] Ithacan.

All the ladies, each at each,
Like the *Ithacensian* suitors in old time,
Stared with great eyes. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Ithaginis (i-thaj'i-nis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832; also written *Itaginis*, Reichenbach, 1849; and correctly *Ithagenes*, Agassiz), < Gr. *ἰθαγενής*, Epic *ἰθαγενής*, of legitimate birth, genuine, < *ἰθύς*, straight, true, + *γένος*, birth, race.] A notable genus of alpine Asiatic gallinaceous birds, the blood-pheasants, placed with the fran-

Blood-pheasant (*Ithaginis cruentus*).

colins in the family *Tetraonidæ*, and also in the *Phasianidæ* with the true pheasants. The tarsus of the male has several spurs, sometimes as many as five. The best-known species, *I. cruentus*, or *cruentis*, or *cruentatus*, inhabits the Himalayas at an altitude of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet, and goes in flocks. It keeps near forests, and in winter burrows in the snow. Other species are *I. geoffroyi* and *I. sinuensis*. The genus was established by Wagler in 1832.

ithand (ī'thand), *a.* [Also *ythand*, *ythen*, *eident*, *eydent*, < Icel. *idhinn*, assiduous, steady, diligent, < *idh*, f., a doing, *idh*, n., a restless motion: see *eddy*.] Busy; diligent; plodding; constant; continual. [Scotch.]

ithet, *n.* [ME., also *ythe*, *uthe*; < AS. *ȳth*, a wave, pl. *ȳtha*, the waves, the sea, = OS. *ūthia*, *ūdhea* = OHG. *undea*, *unda*, MHG. *unde*, *ünde*, wave, water, = Icel. *unnr*, *udhr*, a wave, pl. *unnir*, the waves, the sea, = L. *unda*, a wave (> ult. E. *undulate*, *ound*, *abound*, *redound*, *surround*, *abundant*, *inundate*, etc.), ult. akin to Gr. *ὑδωρ*, water, and to E. *water*: see *water*.] A wave; in the plural, the waves; the sea.

On dayes and derke nightes dryuyn on the *ythes*,
At Salame full sound thai set into hauyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1827.

ither (iтн'ėr), *a.* and *pron.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *other*[1].

Nae *ither* care in life ha'e I,
But live, an' love my Nannie, O.
Burns, Behind yon Hills.

Farewell, "my rhyme composing brither!"
We've been owre lang unkenn'd to *ither*.
Burns, To William Simpson.

Ithuriel's-spear (i-thū'ri-elz-spēr), *n.* [So called in allusion to the spear of Ithuriel (Milton, P. L., iv. 810), which caused everything it touched to assume its true form.] The Cali-

fornian liliaceous plant *Brodiæa* (*Triteleia*) *laxa*.

ithyphalli, *n.* Plural of *ithyphallus*, 1.

ithyphallic (ith-i-fal'ik), *a.* [< L. *ithyphallicus*, < Gr. ἰθυφαλλικός, < ἰθύφαλλος, a phallus, < ἰθύς, straight, erect, + φαλλός, phallus: see *phallus*.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by an ithyphallus, or the ceremonies associated with its use as a religious symbol, etc.

It is probable that the *ithyphallic* ceremonies, which the gross flattery of the degenerate Greeks sometimes employed to honor the Macedonian princes, had the same meaning. *Knight*, Anc. Arts and Myth. (1876), p. 98.

Hence—2. Grossly indecent; obscene.

An *ithyphallic* audacity that insults what is most sacred and decent among men. *Christian Examiner.*

3. In *anc. pros.*, sung in phallic processions: specifically, noting a group of three trochees or a period containing such a group.

ithyphallus (ith-i-fal'us), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἰθύφαλλος, < ἰθύς, straight, erect, + φαλλός, phallus.] 1. Pl. *ithyphalli* (-ī). In *archæol.*, etc., an erect phallus.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of weevils or curculios: same as *Stenotarsus* of Schönherr, which name is preoccupied in the same order. *Harold*, 1875.

-itial. [< L. *-itius*, *-icius*, + *-al*.] A compound adjective termination occurring in a few words, as *cardinalitial*.

Itieria (it-i-ē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Saporta, 1873), so called after the original collector, M. *Itier*.] A genus of fossil algæ, of the family *Laminariaceæ*, having cartilaginous, compressed, many times dichotomously branching fronds, provided with turbinate, subglobose, probably bladdery, terminal or axillary expansions, which appear to have served as air-bladders, as in the bladder-wrack. Two species are known, from the Upper Jurassic of Orbagnoux (Ain) and Saint Mihiel (Meuse) in France.

itineracy (ī-tin'ę-rā-si), *n.* [< *itinera(te)* + *-cy*. Cf. *itinerancy*.] The practice or habit of traveling from place to place; the state of being itinerant.

The cumulative values of long residence are the restraints on the *itineracy* of the present day. *Emerson*, History.

itinerancy (ī-tin'ę-ran-si), *n.* [< *itineran(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of traveling from place to place; especially, a going about from place to place in the discharge of duty or the prosecution of business: as, the *itinerancy* of circuit judges or of commercial travelers.—2. Especially, in the *Meth. Ch.*, the system of rotation governing the ministry of that church. In parts of the western United States and in England several communities are grouped into "circuits," and each "circuit" is ministered to by itinerant preachers or "circuit-riders."

Methodism, with its "lay ministry" and its *itinerancy*, could alone afford the ministrations of religion to this overflowing population. *Stevens*, Hist. Methodism.

itinerant (ī-tin'ę-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *itineran(t-)s*, ppr. of *itinerari*, travel, journey: see *itinerate*.] **I.** *a.* Traveling from place to place; wandering; not settled; strolling; specifically, going from place to place, especially on a circuit, in the discharge of duty: as, an *itinerant* preacher; an *itinerant* judge.

In the Winter and Spring time he usually rode the Circuit as a Judge *Itinerant* through all his Provinces, to see justice well administerd. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

I believe upon a good deal of evidence that these ancient kings were *itinerant*, travelling or ambulatory personages. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 179.

Itinerant bishop. See *bishop*.

II. *n.* One who travels from place to place; a traveler; a wanderer; specifically, one who travels from place to place, especially on a circuit, in the discharge of duty or the pursuit of business, as an itinerant judge or preacher, or a strolling actor.

Glad to turn *itinerant*,
To stroll and teach from town to town.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 92.

Vast sums of money were lavishly bestowed upon these secular *itinerants*, which induced the monks and other ecclesiastics to turn actors themselves. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 233.

Inns for the refreshment and security of the *itinerants* were scattered along the whole line of the route from France. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

itinerantly (ī-tin'ę-rant-li), *adv.* In an itinerant, unsettled, or wandering manner.

itinerarium (ī-tin-ę-rā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *itineraria* (-ä). [LL. (in def. 2, ML.): see *itinerary*.] 1. Same as *itinerary*, 2.—2. A portable altar.

itinerary (ī-tin'ę-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *itinéraire* = Sp. Pg. It. *itinerario*, < LL. *itinerarius*, pertaining to a journey, neut. *itinerarium*, an account of a journey, a road-book, < *iter* (*itiner-*), a way, journey: see *itinerate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Traveling; passing from place to place, especially on a circuit: as, an *itinerary* judge.

He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it was rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

The law of England, by its circuit or *itinerary* courts, contains a provision for the distribution of private justice, in a great measure relieved from both these objections. *Paley*, Moral Philos., iv. 8.

2. Of or pertaining to a journey; specifically, pertaining to an official journey or circuit, as of a judge or preacher: as, *itinerary* observations.—3. Pertaining to descriptions of roads, or to a road-book: as, an *itinerary* unit.—**Itinerary column.** See *column*, 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *itineraries* (-riz). 1. A plan of travel; a list of places to be included in a journey, with means of transit and any other desired details: as, to make out an *itinerary* of a proposed tour.—2. An account of a line of travel, or of the routes of a country or region, of the places and points of interest, etc.; a work containing a description of routes and places, in successive order: as, an *itinerary* from Paris to Rome, or of France or Italy; Antonine's "*Itinerary* of the Roman Empire." Also *itinerarium*.

Now Habassia, according to the *Itineraries* of the observingst Travelers in those Parts, is thought to be, in respective Magnitude, as big as Germany, Spain France, and Italy conjunctly. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 9.

The Rudge Cup, found in Wiltshire and preserved at Alnwick Castle, . . . contains, engraved in bronze, an *itinerary* along some Roman stations in the north of England. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 130.

3. An itinerant journey; a regular course of travel; a tour of observation or exploration.

It [Mr. Poncet's journey] was the first intelligible *itinerary* made through these deserts. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 474.

4. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a form of prayer for the use of the clergy when setting out on a journey: generally placed at the end of the breviary. It consists of the canticle Benedictus, with an antiphon, preces, and two collects. —5†. One who journeys from place to place. [Rare.]

A few months later Bradford was appointed one of the six chaplains of Edward VI., chosen "to be *itineraries*, to preach sound doctrine in all the remotest parts of the kingdom." Biog. Notice in *Bradford's* Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xxv.

itinerate (ī-tin'ę-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *itinerated*, ppr. *itinerating*. [< LL. *itineratus*, pp. of *itinerari*, go on a journey, travel, journey, < L. *iter*, rarely *itiner* (stem *itiner-*, rarely *iter-*), a going away, journey, march, road: see *iter*.] To travel from place to place, as in the prosecution of business, or for the purpose of holding court or of preaching; journey in a regular course.

The Bedford meeting had at this time its regular minister, whose name was John Burton; so that what Bunyan received was a roving commission to *itinerate* in the villages round about. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 38.

There is reason to believe that the English Kings *itinerated* in the same way and mainly for the same purpose. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 181.

itineration (ī-tin-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **itineratio(n-)*, < *itinerari*, journey: see *itinerate*.] A journey from place to place; a tour of action or observation. [Rare.]

A great change has come over this part since last year, owing, I suspect, to the *itinerations* which Dr. Caldwell has undertaken. *S. Rivington*, Madras (1876).

-ition. [< L. *-itio(n-)*, in nouns from a pp. in *-itus*: see *-ite*[1] and *-ion*, and *-tion*.] A compound noun termination, as in *expedition*, *extradition*, etc., being *-tion* with a preceding original or formative vowel, or in other words, *-ite*[1] + *-ion*. See *-ite*[1], *-ion*, *-tion*.

-itious. [< *-iti(on)* + *-ous*, equiv. to *-ite*[1] + *-ous*: see words with this termination.] A compound adjective termination occurring in adjectives associated with nouns in *-ition*, as *expeditious*, etc. See *-ition*, *-tious*.

-itis. [NL., etc., *-itis*, < L. *-itis*, < Gr. *-ῖτις*, fem., associated with *-ίτης*, masc., term. of adjectives (which are often used as nouns), 'of the nature of,' 'like,' etc.: see *-ite*[2].] A termination used in modern pathological nomenclature to signify 'inflammation' of the part indicated, as in *bronchitis*, *otitis*, *conjunctivitis*, *stomatitis*, *enteritis*, etc.

-itive. [< L. *-itivus*, in adjectives from a pp. in *-itus*: see *-ite*[1] and *-ive*.] A compound adjective termination of Latin origin, as in *definitive*, *infinitive*, *fugitive*. See *-ite*[1] and *-ive*.

its (its). The possessive case of the neuter pronoun *it*. See *it*, 1 (*e*), and *he*[1], I., C (*b*).

itself (it-self'), *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *it-selfe*; < ME. *it self*, *it selve*, being *it* with the agreeing adj. *self*: see *it* and *self*, and *himself*.] The neuter pronoun corresponding to *himself*, *herself*. (See *himself*.) Its emphatic and reflexive uses are like those of *himself*.

The course of heaven, and fate *itself*, in this,
Will Cæsar cross. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

You are gentle; he is gentleness *itself*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

Here doth the river divide *itselfe* into 3 or 4 convenient branches. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 118.

Mahometism hath dispersed *itself* over almost one half of the huge Continent of Asia. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 10.

By itself, alone; apart; separately from anything else.

Lande argillose, and not cley *by itselve*.
Ys commodiouse.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

This letter being too long for the present paper, I intend to print it *by itself* very suddenly. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164.

In and by itself, in or of itself, separately considered; in its own nature; independently of other things.

Our Mother tongue, which truelie *of it selfe* is both full enough for prose, and stately enough for verse, hath long time been counted most bare and barren of both. *Spenser*, To Mayster Gabriel Haruey.

To be on land after three months at sea is *of itself* a great change. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 322.

A false theory . . . that what a thing is, it is *in itself*, apart from all relation to other things or the mind. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 10.

In and for itself. See *in*[1].

ittria, *n.* See *yttria*.

ittrium, *n.* See *yttrium*.

iturite-fiber (it'ū-rīt-fī'bėr), *n.* [< *itur*, native name, + *-ite* + *fiber*.] The tough bark of the *Maranta obliqua*, a plant of British Guiana. It is used by the Indians for making baskets.

-ity. [< F. *-ité*, OF. *-ete*, *-eteit*, etc., = Sp. *-idad* = Pg. *-idade* = It. *-ità*, also *-itate*, *-itade*, < L. *-i-ta(t-)s*, acc. *-itatem*, being the common abstract formative *-ta(t-)s* (> E. *-ty*) with a preceding orig. or supplied vowel: see *-ty*[2].] A common termination of nouns of Latin origin or formed after Latin analogy, from adjectives, properly from adjectives of Latin origin or type, as in *activity*, *civility*, *suavity*, etc., but also in some words from adjectives not of Latin origin or type, as in *jollity*. The suffix is properly *-ty*, the preceding vowel belonging originally to the adjective. See *-ty*[2].

itzeboo†, itzebut, itzibut†, *n.* See *bu*.

iulan† (ī-ū'lan), *a.* [< L. *iulus*, down, a catkin (< Gr. ἰουλος, down, the down on plants, also, like οὖλος, a corn-sheaf; cf. οὖλος, woolly), + *-an*.] Downy; soft like down.

We two were in acquaintance long ago,
Before our chins were worth *iulan* down.
Middleton, Changeling, i. 1.

Iva (ī'vä), *n.* [NL.: see *ivy*[2].] 1. A specific name of the ground-pine *Ajuga Iva* or *A. Chamæpitys*.—2. [So named by Linnæus as resembling the ground-pine *Ajuga Iva* in smell.] A small genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ*, type of the old tribe *Iveæ*. They are herbs or shrubs with entire dentate or dissected leaves, at least the lower ones opposite, and small spicately, racemosely, or paniculately disposed or scattered and commonly nodding heads, which incline to be polygamo-dicœcious through abortion of the ovaries. Seven or eight species are known, from North and South America and the West Indies. The maritime species, particularly *I. frutescens*, are called *marsh-elder* or *high-water shrub*.

ivaarite (iv-ä-ä'rīt), *n.* [< *Ivaara* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral from Ivaara in Finland, resembling and perhaps identical with schorlomite.

ive[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivy*[1].

ive[2]†, *n.* See *ivy*[2].

-ive. [ME. *-ive*, *-if* = OF. *-if*, m., *-ive*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *-ivo*, m., *iva*, f., < L. *-ivus*, m., *-iva*, f., *-ivum*, neut., a common term. of adjectives formed from verbs, either from the inf. stem, as in *gradivus*, or from the perfect-participle stem, as in *activus*, active, *passivus*, passive, *relativus*, relative, etc., the sense being nearly equiv. to that of a present participle, as in the examples cited, or instrumental, 'serving to do' so and so, as in *nominativus*, serving to name, etc.] A termination of Latin origin, forming adjectives from verbs, meaning 'doing' so and so, or 'serving to do' so and so, or otherwise noting an adjective status, as in *active*, acting, *passive*, suffering, *demonstrative*, serving to show, *formative*, serving to form, *purgative*, serving to purge, *adoptive*, *collective*, *festive*, *furtive*, *native*, *infinitive*, *relative*, etc. Many such adjectives are also used as nouns, as in some of the examples cited. The termination is commonly attached in Latin to the past-participle stem in *-at-*, *-et-*, *-it-*, *-s-*, and hence appears in English most frequently in such

connections, *-ative*, *itive* (these being also usable as English formatives), *-sive*, rarely *-etive*. The associated noun is in *-iveness* (*activeness*, etc.) or *-ivity* (*activity*, etc.).

Iveæ (ī'vē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < *Iva* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Iva*, which is now referred to the tribe *Helianthoideæ*. Also *Ivaceæ*.

ivel†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *evil*[1]

ivent†, *n.* [Also *ivin*; < ME. *iven*, *yven*, < AS. *ifegn* (= MD. *ieven*, *iven*), a var. of *ifig*, ivy: see *ivy*[1]. Cf. *hollen* and *holly*[1].] Ivy.

iver†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ivory*[1].

ivied (ī'vid), *a.* [Also *ivyed*; < *ivy*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Covered with ivy; overgrown with ivy.

Upon an *ivied* stone
Reclined his languid head. *Shelley*, Alastor.

ivin†, *n.* See *iven*.

ivoried (ī'vō-rid), *a.* [< *ivory*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Colored and finished to resemble ivory: said of cardboard, wood, and other materials.—**2.** Furnished with teeth. [Rare.]

My teeth demand a constant dentist,
While he is *ivoried* like an elephant. *Lowell.*

ivorist (ī'vō-rist), *n.* [< *ivory*[1] + *-ist*.] A worker in ivory.

The names of famous Japanese *ivorists* of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century are household words among native connoisseurs and collectors.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 710.

-ivorous. See *-vorous*.

ivory[1] (ī'vō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ivorie*; < ME. *ivory*, *ivorie*, *yvory*, *yvorie*, *evorye*, also *ivore*, *yvore*, *ivoure*, *ivere*, *yvere*, *yver*, *evour*, < OF. *ivurie*, **ivorie*, later *ivoire*, F. *ivoire* = Pr. *evori*, *avori*, *bori* = It. *avorio*, *avoro*, < ML. *eboreum*, ivory, prop. neut. of L. *eboreus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: see *eburnine*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *ivories* (-riz). **1.** The hard substance, not unlike bone, of which the teeth of most mammals chiefly consist; specifically, a kind of dentine valuable for industrial purposes, as that derived from the tusks of the elephant, hippopotamus, walrus, narwhal, and some other animals. Ivory is simply dentine or tooth-substance of exceptional hardness, toughness, and elasticity, due to the fineness and regularity of the dentinal tubules which radiate from the axial pulp-cavity to the periphery of the tooth. The most valuable ivory is that obtained from elephants' tusks, in which the tubules make many strong bends at regular intervals, resulting in a pattern peculiar to the proboscidean mammals. In its natural state the ivory of a tusk is coated with cement; and besides the fine angular radiating lines, it shows on cross-section a series of contour-lines concentric with the axis of the tooth, arranged about a central grayish spot which represents the calcified pulp. The appearance of these contour-lines is due to the regular arrangement of minute spaces called *interglobular*. Ivory in comparison with ordinary dentine is specially rich in organic matter, containing 40 per cent. or more. Tusks of extinct mammoths, furnishing fossil ivory, have been found 12 feet long and of 200 pounds weight. Those of the African elephant, furnishing the best ivory, as well as by far the greater portion of the ivory used in the arts, sometimes reach a length of 9 feet and a weight of 160 pounds. Those of the Indian elephant are never so large as this; and in either case tusks average much smaller, probably under 50 pounds. Elephants' tusks are incisors, but the large teeth of the hippopotamus and walrus which furnish ivory are canines. A substance which sometimes passes for ivory, but is really bone, is derived from the very hard or petrosal parts of the ear-bones of whales.

Vpon a braunche of this pyne was hanged by a cheyne of siluer an horne of *yvorie* as white as snowe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 605.

With golde and *ivoure* that so brighte schone,
That alle aboute the bewté men may se.
Lydgate, Rawlinson MS., f. 34. (*Halliwell.*)

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers than between jet and *ivory*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1, 42.

2. An object made of ivory.

Saints represented in Byzantine mosaics and *ivories*.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xiii.

3. *pl.* Teeth. [Humorous.]

The close-cropped bullet skull, the swarthy tint, the grinning *ivories*, the penthouse ears, and twinkling little eyes of the immortal governor of Barataria.
G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures, Shadow of a young Dutch Painter.

Artificial ivory, a compound of caoutchouc, sulphur, and some white material, such as gypsum, pipe-clay, or oxid of zinc.—**Brain ivory**, the substance of the otolites or ear-stones of fishes. See *otolite*.—**Fossil ivory.** See *fossil*.—**Green ivory.** See the extract.

When first cut it [African ivory] is semi-transparent and of a warm colour; in this state it is called *green ivory*, and as it dries it becomes much lighter in color and more opaque. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 522.

Vegetable ivory. See *ivory-nut*.

II. *a.* Consisting or made of ivory; resembling ivory in color or texture: as, the gown was made of *ivory* satin.

Then down she layd her *ivory* combe,
And branded her hair in twain.
Fair Margaret and Sweet William (Child's Ballads, II. 141).

One do I personate of Lord Timon's frame,
Whom Fortune with her *ivory* hand wafts to her.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1, 70.

Ivory barnacle, *Balanus eburneus*. **Ivory gate.** See *gate*[1].—**Ivory lines** or **spaces**, in *entom.*, polished yellowish-white spaces resembling ivory found on rough punctured surfaces, as the elytra of many beetles.

ivory[2] (ī'vǫ-ri), *n.* A dialectal form of *ivy*[1], simulating *ivory*[1].

ivory[3] (ī'vǫ-ri), *n.* [Named for James *Ivory* (1765–1842), who published a celebrated memoir on the attractions of homogeneous ellipsoids in 1809.] In *math.*, one of two points on each of two confocal ellipsoids, such that, if the two ellipsoids be referred to their principal axes, the coördinates are in the same proportions as each pair to the axes of the two ellipsoids having the same direction.

ivorybill (ī'vǫ-ri-bil), *n.* The ivory-billed woodpecker, *Campophilus principalis:* so called from the ivory-like hardness and whiteness of the bill. See cut under *Campophilus*. *Coues.*

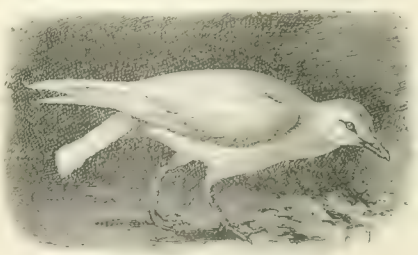
ivory-billed (ī'vǫ-ri-bild), *a.* Having the beak hard and white as ivory: as, the *ivory-billed* woodpeckers of the genus *Campophilus*.—**Ivory-billed coot**, the common American coot or whitebill, *Fulica americana*. *March.* [Jamaica.]

ivory-black (ī'vǫ-ri-blak'), *n.* A fine soft black pigment, prepared from ivory-dust by calcination in closed vessels, in the same way as bone-black.

There were different coloured hair powders. The black was made with starch, Japan ink, and *ivory black*.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 146.

ivory-brown (ī'vǫ-ri-broun'), *n.* See *brown*.

ivory-gull (ī'vǫ-ri-gul), *n.* A small arctic gull, pure white all over when adult, with rough



Ivory-gull (*Larus eburneus*).

black feet, technically called *Larus eburneus*, *Pagophila eburnea*, or *Gavia alba*.

ivory-gum (ī'vǫ-ri-gum), *n.* Same as *ivy-gum* (which see, under *gum*[2]).

ivory-nut (ī'vǫ-ri-nut), *n.* The seed of *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, a low-growing palm, native of South America. The seeds are produced, 4 to 9 together, in hard clustered capsules, each head weighing about 25 lbs. when ripe. Each seed is about as large as a hen's egg; the albumen is close-grained and very hard, resembling the finest ivory in texture and color; it is hence called *vegetable ivory*, and is often wrought into ornamental work. It is also known as *corozo*.

ivory-palm (ī'vǫ-ri-päm), *n.* The tree which bears the ivory-nut.

ivory-paper (ī'vǫ-ri-pā″pėr), *n.* A fine quality of hand-made pasteboard, used for printing.

ivory-paste (ī'vǫ-ri-pāst), *n.* The material used in making ivory-porcelain, having a peculiar dull luster, due to the depolishing of the vitreous glaze.

ivory-porcelain (ī'vǫ-ri-pōrs″lān), *n.* In *ceram.*, a fine ware with an ivory-white glaze, manufactured at the Royal Worcester factory, and first shown at the London exhibition of 1862. It is a modification of Parian ware, and is used for similar purposes, but is more decorative because of the glaze.

ivory-shell (ī'vǫ-ri-shel), *n.* The shell of the gastropods of the genus *Eburna* (which see).

ivory-tree (ī'vǫ-ri-trē), *n.* A moderately large tree, *Wrightia tinctoria*, a native of Burma: so called from the wood, which is beautifully white, hard, and close-grained, resembling ivory and used for turning. The name is also applied to other species of the genus used for the same purpose.

ivorytype (ī'vǫ-ri-tīp), *n.* [< *ivory*[1] + *type*.] In *photog.*, same as *hellenotype*.

ivory-white (ī'vǫ-ri-hwīt'), *n.* Ancient creamy-white Chinese porcelain, imitated in Japan and by the modern Chinese.

ivory-yellow (ī'vǫ-ri-yel'ō), *n.* A very pale and rather cool yellow, almost white, resembling the color of ivory. A rotating color-disk composed of ⅞ white, ⅛ bright chrome-yellow, and ⅛ emerald green will give what is called *ivory-yellow*. The mixture of chrome-yellow and green in these proportions without the white would appear as a lemon-yellow cooler than gamboge; but the handsomest ivory-yellow is a little whiter.

ivour†, **ivoure**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *ivory*[1].

ivray†, *n.* [< F. *ivraie* (= Pr. *abriaga*, drunkenness) (in allusion to the supposed intoxicating quality of the seeds), < L. *ebriacus*, drunken, < *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*.] The darnel, *Lolium temulentum*.

ivy[1] (ī'vi), *n.*; pl. *ivies* (ī'viz). [Early mod. E. also *ivie*, *ive*; < ME. *ivy*, < AS. *ifig*, ivy; early mod. E. also *iven*, etc. (see *iven*), < AS. *ifegn*, ivy; = OHG. *ebah*, MHG. *ebich*, ivy; also in a deriv. form, OHG. *ebawi*, *ebahewi*, MHG. *ebchöu*, *ephöu*, *epföu*, G. *epheu*, ivy. The G. forms appar. simulate G. *heu*, hay, and are also confused with the forms of *eppich* (OHG. *ephi*, etc.), parsley, in mod. G. also ivy, < L. *apium*, parsley.] An epiphytic climbing plant of the genus *Hedera*

Ivy (*Hedera Helix*).
a, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, leaf; *d*, vertical section of young plant.

(*H. Helix*), natural order *Araliaceæ*, and the type of the series *Hederæ*. The leaves are smooth and shining, varying much in form, from oval entire to 3- and 5-lobed; and their perpetual verdure gives the plant a beautiful appearance. The flowers are greenish and inconspicuous, disposed in globose umbels, and are succeeded by deep-green or almost black berries. *H. Helix* (the common ivy) is found throughout almost the whole of Europe, and in many parts of Asia and Africa. It is plentiful in Great Britain, growing in hedges and woods, and on old buildings, rocks, and trunks of trees. A variety called the *Irish ivy* is much cultivated on account of the large size of its foliage and its very rapid growth. The ivy attains a great age, the stem ultimately becoming several inches thick and capable of supporting the weight of the plant. The wood is soft and porous, and when cut into very thin plates is used for filtering liquids. In Switzerland and the south of Europe it is employed for making various useful articles. The ivy has been celebrated from remote antiquity, and was held sacred in some countries, as Greece and Egypt.—**American ivy**, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.—**Barren ivy**, a creeping and flowerless variety of ivy.—**Black ivy**, the common ivy, *Hedera Helix*, also named *H. nigra:* so called in allusion to its sometimes nearly black berries.—**German ivy**, a species of groundsel, *Senecio mikanioides*.—**Indian ivy**, a plant of the genus *Scindapsus*, natural order *Araceæ*. It is an East Indian herb, with perforated or pinnately divided leaves and a climbing stem.—**Irish ivy.** See above.—**Japanese ivy**, *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*.—**Kenilworth ivy**, or **Colosseum ivy**, a handsome scrophulariaceous vine, *Linaria Cymbalaria*, much used in hanging-baskets, etc. Also called *ivy-leafed toad-flax* and *ivywort*.—**Poison ivy**, the poison-oak, *Rhus toxicodendron*. (See also *ground-ivy*.)

ivy[2] (ī'vi), *n.* [Formerly also *ivie*, and prop. *ive* (chiefly in *herb-ivy*, *herb-ive*); < OF. *ive* (also called *ive arthretique* or *ive muscate* or *musquee*) = Sp. Pg. It. *iva* (NL. *iva:* see *Iva*), ground-pine, herb-ivy, a fem. form, corresponding to F. *if* (ML. *ivus*), m., yew, < OHG. *iwa*, MHG. *ibe*, G. *eibe* = AS. *īw*, E. *yew:* see *ife* and *yew*. The NL. form is sometimes spelled *iba*, a form suggesting or suggested by a confusion with the diff. name, L. *abiga* (sometimes miswritten *ibiga*), also *ajuga*, ground-pine (*Ajuga Chamæpitys*): see *abigeat*.] Ground-pine: chiefly in the compound *herb-ivy*.

ivy-bindweed (ī'vi-bīnd″wēd), *n.* A climbing European herb, *Polygonum Convolvulus*, now naturalized in America.

ivy-bush (ī'vi-bůsh), *n.* A plant of ivy: formerly hung over tavern-doors in England to advertise good wine. The ivy was sacred to Bacchus.

Where the vvine is neat, ther needeth no *Iuie-bush*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 204.

This good wine I present needs no *ivy-bush*.
Address by Bartas, 1621. (*Halliwell.*) To the Reader.

ivy-gum (ī'vi-gum), *n.* See *gum*[2].

ivy-leaf (ī'vi-lēf), *n.* [< ME. *ivy leefe;* < *ivy*[1] + *leaf*.] The leaf of the ivy.—**To pipe in an ivy-leaf**, to teach one's self the best way one can. whistle.

Eat Troilus, thou mayst now, est or weste.
Pipe in an ivy leefe, if that the leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1431.

ivy-mantled (ī'vi-man tld), *a.* Covered with a mantle of ivy.

From yonder *ivy mantled* tower
The moping Owl doth to the Moon complain.
Gray, Elegy.

ivy-owl (ī'vi-oul), *n.* The European brown or tawny owl, *Syrnium aluco*.

ivy-tod (ī'vi-tod), *n.* An ivy-bush.

I will carry ye to a mair convenient place, where I hae sat mony a time to hear the howlit crying out of the *ivy tod*. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

ivy-tree (ī'vi-trē), *n.* A hardy evergreen, *Panax Colensoi*, of New Zealand.

ivywort (ī'vi-wėrt), *n.* **1.** Same as *Kenilworth ivy* (which see, under *ivy*[1]).—**2.** A plant of the ivy family.

iwt, *n.* A Middle English form of *yew*.

iwart, *a.* A Middle English form of *aware*.

iwist, ywist (i-wis'), *adv.* [< ME. (*a*) *iwis, ywis, iwys, ywys* (= MHG. *gewis* = Sw. *visst* = Dan. *vist*), certainly, prop. neut. of the adj. (see below), which is not used as an adj. in ME.; (*b*) *iwisse, ywisse, iwysse* (= D. *gewis* = OHG. *gawisso, giwisso*, MHG. *gewisse*, G. *gewiss*), adv., certainly (cf. also ME. *iwisliche*, < AS. *gewislīce* = D. *gewisselijk* = OHG. **gawislihho, gwislicho*, MHG. *gewisliche*, G. *gewisslich*, certainly), < AS. *gewis, gewiss* (= D. *gewis, wis* = OHG. *giwis*, MHG. *gewis*, G. *gewiss* = Icel. *vīss* = Sw. *viss* = Dan. *vis*), certain, < *ge-*, a generalizing suffix (see *i-*), + **wis* = Goth. **wis* (for **wiss*) in neg. *unwis*, uncertain, orig. pp. of the pret. pres. verb represented by AS. *witan*, know: see *wit, v.* The word, being commonly written in ME. with the prefix separated, *i wis*, came to be understood as the pronoun *I* with a verb, "*wis*," explained in dictionaries, with reference to *wit*, as 'know,' appar. taken to mean 'think' or 'guess,' but there is no such verb.] Certainly; surely; truly; to wit. This word, very common in Middle English, lost somewhat of its literal force, and became in later use a term of slight emphasis, often meaningless. In the later ballads, and hence archaically in modern use, it is thrown in parenthetically, often as a metrical expletive, and is commonly printed as two words, *I wis*, taken to mean 'I think' or 'I guess.' See the etymology.

Ful sorful was his hert *iwis*. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 88.

And soe fast he smote at John Steward,
Iwis he never rest.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 317).

I wis, in all the senate
There was no heart so bold.
Macaulay, Horatius.

iwist, ywist, *n.* [ME. (= MHG. *gewis*), certainty; < *gewis*, adv. (orig. adj.): see *iwis, adv.*] Certainty: used in the adverbial phrases *mid iwisse*, or *to iwisse*, for certain, certainly.

Thou art suete *myd ywisse*.
Spec. of Lyric Poems (ed. Wright), p. 57.

He gan hire for to kesse
Wel ofte *mid ywisse*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 432.

iwislichet, *adv.* See *iwis*.

iwit, *v.* See *wit*.

iwitnesset, *n.* See *witness*.

Ixia (ik'si-ä), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the clammy juice, < Gr. *ἰξός* = L. *viscus*, birdlime, mistletoe: see *viscus, viscous*.] An extensive genus of Cape plants, of the natural order *Iridaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ixieæ*. They have narrow sword-shaped leaves, and slender simple or branched stems, bearing spikes of large, showy, variously colored flowers. The beauty and elegance of the flowers give them a high place among ornamental plants. The plant formerly called *Ixia (Pardanthus) Chinensis* is now referred to a genus *Belamcanda*.

ixia-lily (ik'si-ä-lil″i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Tritonia*.

Ixieæ (ik-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ixia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Iridaceæ*, typified by the genus *Ixia*, and characterized by their coated bulbs and numerous sessile 1-flowered spathes, the flower being 2-bracted and sessile within the spathe. The tribe embraces about 20 genera, chiefly South African. Also called *Ixiaceæ*.

Ixiolirion (ik″si-ō-lir'i-on), *n.* [NL., < *Ixia*, q. v., + Gr. *λείριον*, a lily: see *lily*.] A small genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, tribe *Alstrœmerieæ*, having tunicate bulbs, simple erect stems, and irregular umbels of pretty blue or violet flowers with a 6-parted funnel-shaped perianth. Only two species are admitted by Bentham and Hooker, natives of central and western Asia. The plants are called *ixia lilies*.

ixiolite (ik'si-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *Ἰξίων*, Ixion, a mythical king of Thessaly, bound, for his crimes, to an ever-revolving wheel in Tartarus (where also Tantalus was tortured: see *tantalite*), + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *mineral.*, a kind of tantalite from Kimito in Finland.

Ixodes (ik-sō'dēz), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰξώδης*, like birdlime, sticky, < *ἰξός*, bird-lime (see *Ixia*), + *εἶδος*, form.] The typical and largest genus of *Ixodidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1796, embracing eyeless species best known as ticks. They are flat in the normal state, but swell up when distended with blood, becoming more or less globular. They adhere very firmly to the skin of man and beast, requiring some force to pull them away, but if undisturbed drop off upon repletion. *I. ricinus*, the dog-tick of Europe, is a characteristic example. One of the best-known in the United States is *I. albipictus*, the white-spotted tick. See cut under *Acarida*.

Ixodidæ (ik-sod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Ixodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate *Acarida*, typified by the genus *Ixodes*, and comprising all those mites which are properly called ticks. The skin is tough and leathery, and in the female capable of great distention. The rostrum and mandibles are fitted for sucking, and the tarsi have two claws and a sucking-disk. In their early stages the *Ixodidæ* are herbivorous and not parasitic; but the adults fasten themselves to various animals and suck blood. There are about 12 genera, and the species are numerous.

ixolite (ik'sō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰξός*, bird-lime (see *Ixia*), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A mineral resin of a greasy luster found in bituminous coal, which becomes soft and tenacious when heated. Also, erroneously, *ixolyte*.

Ixonantheæ (ik-sō-nan'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836–40), < *Ixonanthes* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Linaceæ*, typified by the genus *Ixonanthes*, having the petals contorted and persistent, and the capsules septicidally dehiscent.

Ixonanthes (ik-sō-nan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Jack, 1820), irreg. < Gr. *ἰξός*, bird-lime, mistletoe (see *Ixia*), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A small genus of smooth trees, of the natural order *Linaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ixonantheæ*, having the petals 10 to 20 in number and perigynous, and the fruit often with false partitions. They have alternate, coriaceous, entire or remotely crenate or serrate leaves, and small flowers in usually axillary dichotomous cymes. The three or four species known are natives of tropical eastern Asia.

Ixora (ik'sō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < *Iswara* (< Skt. *īśvara*, master, lord, prince, < √ *īś*, own, be master; cf. AS. *āgan*, E. *owe*), given as the name of a Malabar deity to whom the flowers are offered.] **1.** A genus of plants of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ixoreæ*. It consists of tropical shrubs or small trees, chiefly of the old world, numbering about 100 species. The flowers have the corolla salver-shaped, contorted, the stamens exserted; and they are disposed in trichotomously branching corymbs. The leaves are coriaceous and evergreen. Many species are cultivated, for the elegance, and in some cases fragrance, of their flowers. Several species have a medicinal use. Certain species, very hard-wooded, are called *iron-tree*. *I. ferrea* of the West Indies is called *hardwood-tree* or (with other species) *wild jasmine*. *I. triflorum*, a native of Guiana, is called *hackia*. Two extinct species have been discovered in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, and three other closely allied forms from a bed of the same age on the island of Labuan, off the coast of Borneo, have been described under the name *Ixorophyllum*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Ixoreæ (ik-sō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Ixora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, of which the genus *Ixora* is the type, and to which the coffee-plant belongs. It includes 11 genera, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. The plants of this tribe are trees or shrubs with entire stipules, and are chiefly distinguished from those of other tribes by having the lobes of the corolla twisted instead of imbricated or valvate in the bud.

ixtle (iks'tl), *n.* Same as *istle*.

Iyar (ē'är), *n.* [Heb.] The second month of the sacred year among the Jews, and the eighth of the civil year, beginning with the new moon of April. Also called *Zif*.

iyen†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *eye*[1].

Iyngidæ (ī-in'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iynx* (*Iyng-*) + *-idæ*.] The wrynecks as a family of birds distinct from *Picidæ*. Also written *Iungidæ, Jungidæ, Yungidæ*.

Iynginæ (ī-in-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iynx* (*Iyng-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidæ*, represented by the genus *Iynx*, related to the woodpeckers, but having the tail of 12 soft rounded rectrices (the outer pair of which are extremely short and entirely concealed), the first primary spurious, the bill acute, the tongue extensile, and the pattern of coloration intricately blended; the wrynecks. There are about four species, inhabiting Europe, Asia, and especially Africa. Also written *Iungineæ, Jynginæ, Jungineæ, Yungineæ*.

Iynx (ī'ingks), *n.* [NL., < L. *iynx*, < Gr. *ἰυγξ*, the wryneck, so called from its cry, < *ἰύζειν*, cry out, shout, yell, < *ἰύ*, an exclamation of surprise; cf. *ἰοΐ, ἰοΰ*, a cry of distress, *ἰώ*, a cry of delight: see *io*.] A genus of *Picidæ*, the wrynecks. See cut under *wryneck*. Also written *Yunx*.

izar (iz'är), *n.* [Also *izzar, izor;* < Ar. *izēr*.] **1.** A garment worn by Moslems. (*a*) An outer garment worn by Moslem women. It is of cotton, and is long enough to reach the ground when drawn over the head; it then covers the whole person, except in front, where the veil hangs down; and it can be drawn together in front, covering the veil itself except at the face. (See *burka*.) In Syria it is the common outdoor garment. (*b*) One of the two cloths forming the ihram or pilgrim's dress. It is tied around the loins, and hangs down over the thighs as far as the knees or beyond them. Compare *rida*.

2. [*cap.*] A very yellow star, of magnitude 2.6, on the right thigh of Boötes in the waist-cloth, called by the astronomers ε Boötæ. See cut under *Boötes*.

izard, izzard[2] (iz'ärd), *n.* [< F. *isard*, an izard.] The wild goat of the Pyrenees; an ibex.

He [the izzard-hunter] told them of all the curious habits of the *izzard;* and among others that of its using its hooked horns to let itself down from the cliffs—a fancy which is equally in vogue among the chamois hunters of the Alps. *Mayne Reid*, Bruin, xxiii.

-ize. [Also *-ise;* = F. *-iser* = Sp. Pg. *-isar, -izar* = It. *-izzare*, < LL. ML. *-izare*, < Gr. *-ίζειν*, a common formative of verbs denoting the doing of a particular thing expressed by the noun or adjective to which it is attached, as in *Ἀττικίζειν*, speak or act like the Athenians, Atticize, *Λακωνίζειν*, speak or act like the Spartans, Laconize, *Φιλιππίζειν*, speak or act for Philip, philippize, etc., *ἐλπίζειν*, have hope, < *ἐλπίς*, hope. Some verbs with this suffix, as *βαπτίζειν*, baptize, are practically mere extensions of a simpler form (as *βάπτειν*). To this suffix are ult. due the E. suffixes *-ism* and *-ist;* from the parallel form *-άζειν* come *-asm* and *-ast*.] A suffix of Greek origin, forming, from nouns or adjectives, verbs meaning to be or do the thing denoted by the noun or adjective. It occurs in verbs taken from the Greek, as in *Atticize*, to be, act, or speak like an Athenian, *Laconize*, to be, act, or speak like a Spartan, *philippize*, to act on Philip's side, etc. (also in a few whose radical element is not recognized in English, as *baptize*), and in similar verbs of modern formation, mostly intransitive, but also used transitively, as in *criticize*, to be a critic, *philosophize*, to be a philosopher, etc., *botanize, etymologize, geologize*, etc., to study or apply botany, etymology, geology, etc. It is also used causally, as in *civilize*, make civil. It is very common in verbs denoting to do or affect in a particular way something indicated by the noun to which it is attached, this being often a person's name, referring to some method or invention, as *bowdlerize*, to expurgate in Bowdler's fashion, *grangerize*, to treat (books) after the example set by Granger, *macadamize*, to make a road after McAdam's method, *burnettize*, to impregnate with Burnett's liquid, etc. In this use it is applicable to any process associated with the name of a particular person or thing, being often used for the nonce for humorous effect, or confined to special trade use. It is sometimes attached without addition of force to verbs already transitive, as in *jeopardize*, for *jeopard*, or where the noun may properly be used as a verb, as in *alphabetize*, for *alphabet* (verb). In spelling, usage in Great Britain favors *-ise* in some verbs, as *civilise*, but usage there makes most new formations in *-ize*, which is the regular American spelling in nearly all cases. Verbs in *-ize* are or may be accompanied by nouns of action in *-ization*, as *civilize, civilization*. Such verbs, especially those taken from the Greek, as *Atticize, Laconize*, may have a noun of action or state in *-ism*, as *Atticism* and *Laconism*, and a noun of agent in *-ist*, as *Atticist* (see *-ism* and *-ist*). The termination *-ize* as a variant of *-ise*[1] in nouns, as in *merchandize*, is obsolete; as a variant of *-ise*[2] equivalent to *-ish*[2], as in *advertise, divertise*, it is obsolete or treated as *-ize* above.

iztli (iz'tli), *n.* [Said to be Aztec.] In Mexico and former Mexican territory, a knife or cutting-implement of any sort made of a flake of obsidian.

izzar (iz'är), *n.* See *izar*.

izzard[1] (iz'ärd), *n.* [Also dial. *izzart:* said to stand for *s hard*, so called because it is like *s*, but pronounced with voice: cf. "hard *c*," "hard *g*"; but evidence of *s hard* as a current name for *z* is lacking. The old name is *zed*, still used in Great Britain; the name now current in the United States is *ze*.] A former name of the letter *Z*.

As crooked as an *izzart*, deformed in person, perverse in disposition; an oddity.
Whitby, Glossary (ed. Robinson). (*E. D. S.*)

From A to izzard, from one end of the alphabet, and hence of a period or series of any kind, to the other; all through.

He has spent his lifetime in the service, and knows *from a to izzard* every detail of a soldier's needs.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 788.

izzard[2], *n.* See *izard*.

J, **1.** The tenth letter in the English alphabet. The character is only another form of *i*, the two forms having been formerly used indifferently, or *j* preferred when final or affording a terminal flourish (as in writing the numerals, iiij, etc.: see 2). The differentiation in use was established about the year 1630. In Latin, for example, *i* was written where we write both *i* and *j*—*e. g.*, *iuris* instead of *juris*—and had now the vowel-value of *i* (see *I*), and now the consonant-value of *y* (see *Y*), being pronounced as *y* where we now write and pronounce *j*. The only quasi-English word in which we now give it such a value is *halleluiah* (better written *halleluiah*); elsewhere, *j* is written only where the original *y*-sound has been thickened into the compound *dzh*, the sonant counterpart of the *ch*-sound, and identical with what we call the soft sound of *g* (see *G*); and, with a consistency very rare in English orthography, it has always (with the exception mentioned above) this value and this only. It occurs chiefly in words of Latin descent, being found only exceptionally, as a late variant of *ch* (Anglo-Saxon *c*), in words of Anglo-Saxon descent (see *jar*[1], *jar*[2], *jowl*). Owing to the equivalence in Latin of *i* and *j*, words beginning with these letters (as those beginning with *u* and *v*) respectively have, notwithstanding their great difference in pronunciation, only within a short time been separated in dictionaries. They are not separated in Bailey (1721–1755 and later), nor in Johnson (1755), nor in Todd's revision of Johnson (1818), nor in Nares's Glossary (1822, ed. Halliwell and Wright, 1859).

2. (*a*) As a numeral, a variant form of I: used chiefly at the end of a series of numerals, and now only in medical prescriptions: as, *vj* (six); *viij* (eight).

Also ther was a grett Vesell of Sylver, And it had at every ende rounde rymys gylte and it was *iiij* cornarde.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 13.

(*b*) In *math.*, *-j* stands for the second unit vector or other unit of a multiple algebra. *J* usually denotes the Jacobian. (*c*) In *thermodynamics*, *J* is the mechanical equivalent of heat (being the initial of Joule).—**J function.** See *function*.

jaal-goat (jā′al-gōt), *n.* [Also *jael-goat*; < *jaal*, an African name, + *goat*.] The Abyssinian ibex, *Capra jaala* or *jaela*, a wild goat found in the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and elsewhere.

jab (jab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jabbed*, ppr. *jabbing*. [A dial., orig. Sc., form of *job*, in same sense: see *job*[1].] **1.** To strike with the end or point of something; thrust the end of something against or into; poke.

The Missouri stoker pulls and *jabs* his plutonic monster as an irate driver would regulate his mule.
Putnam's Mag., Sept., 1868.

2. To strike with the end or point of; thrust: as, to *jab* a stick against a person; to *jab* a cane into or through a picture. [Scotch, and colloq. U. S.]

jab (jab), *n.* [= *job*[1], *n.*; from the verb.] A stroke with the point or end of something; a thrust. [Scotch, and colloq. U. S.]

"O yes, I have," I cried, starting up and giving the fire a *jab* with the poker. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 279.

jabber (jab′ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *jaber*, also *jabble*, *jabil*, assibilated form of *gabber* and *gabble*, freq. of *gab*[1]: see *gab*[1], *gabber*, *gabble*, *gibber*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To talk rapidly, indistinctly, imperfectly, or nonsensically; utter gibberish; chatter; prate.

We dined like emperors, and *jabbered* in several languages. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 213.

II. *trans.* To utter rapidly or indistinctly.

He told me, he did not know what travelling was good for but to teach a man to ride the great horse, to *jabber* French, and to talk against passive obedience.
Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

jabber (jab′ėr), *n.* [< *jabber*, *v.*] Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words; chattering.

There are so many thousands, even in this country, who only differ from their brother brutes in Houyhnhnmland because they use a sort of *jabber*, and do not go naked.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, Gulliver to his Cousin Sympson.

jabberer (jab′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who jabbers.

Both parties join'd to do their best . . .
T' out-cant the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 152.

jabbering-crow (jab′ėr-ing-krō), *n.* The common crow of Jamaica, *Corvus jamaicensis*. It is a small species, closely related to the fish-crow (*C. ossifragus*) of the United States.

jabberingly (jab′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a jabbering manner.

jabberment (jab′ėr-ment), *n.* [< *jabber* + *-ment*.] The act of jabbering; idle or nonsensical talk. [Rare.]

We are come to his farewell, which is to be a concluding taste of his *jabberment* in the law. *Milton*, Colasterion.

jabbernowl†, *n.* Same as *jobbernoll*.

jabble[1]† (jab′l), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *jabil* (for **jabel*); an assibilated form of *gabble*, as *jabber* is of *gabber*.] To jabber; gabble.

To *iabl*, multum loqui.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

jabble[2] (jab′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jabbled*, ppr. *jabbling*. [Also *jable*; prob. freq. of a form represented by *jaup*: see *jaup*, *v.*, 2.] To splash, as water; cause to splash, as a liquid. [Scotch.]

jabble[2] (jab′l), *n.* [< *jabble*[2], *v.*] A slight agitation on the surface of a liquid; small irregular waves running in all directions. [Scotch.]

The steamer jumped, and the black buoys were dancing in the *jabble*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 12.

jabel†, *n.* A variant of *javel*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

What, thu *jabell*, canst not have do?
Thu and thi cumpany shall not depart
Tyll of our distavys ye have take part.
Candlemas Day, 1512 (Hawkins, Eng. Drama, I. 18).

jabiru (jab′i-rö), *n.* [Braz. name.] A large stork-like bird, *Mycteria americana*. The jabiru and the maguari are the only American representatives of the subfamily *Ciconiinæ*. The jabiru inhabits tropical and subtropical America, occasionally north to Texas. The plumage is entirely white; the bill, legs, and bare skin of the neck are black, with a red collar around the lower part of the neck. The wing is 2 feet long; the bill is a foot long, extremely thick at the base, and somewhat recurved at the tip. See *Mycteria*.

American Jabiru (*Mycteria americana*).

Jablochkoff candle. See *electric candle*, under *candle*.

jaborandi (jab-ō-ran′di), *n.* [Braz. (Guarani).] A Brazilian plant, *Pilocarpus pennatifolius*; also, the drug obtained from it. The leaves and bark of the plant furnish an agreeable, prompt, and powerful sudorific and sialogogue, with some diuretic effect, and it has become the leading drug of its class. The name is also locally applied to several other plants and drugs having similar properties, for example, some species of *Piper* and *Herpestes*, and several other *Rutaceæ*, the order to which *Pilocarpus* belongs. Also *jamborandi*.

jaborine (jab′ō-rin), *n.* [< *jabor(andi)* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid extracted from the leaves of jaborandi, and also derivable from pilocarpine. Its physiological effects are said to resemble those of atropin.

Jaborosa (jab-ō-rō′sä), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu), said to be < Ar. *jaborose*, a name of allied plants.] A South American genus of the natural order *Solanaceæ*, containing 6 or 7 species of small herbs, having flowers with long funnelform, acutely lobed corolla, and leaves toothed, or variously pinnately dissected. *J. runcinata* is employed by South American natives to excite amorous passion.

jabot (zha-bō′), *n.* [F.] A frilling or ruffle worn by men at the bosom of the shirt in the eighteenth century; also, a frill of lace, or some soft material, arranged down the front of a woman's bodice.

They wore men's shirts, with ruffles and *jabots*; their hair was clubbed, and their whips were long and formidable.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 290.

She is debited with une paire de mari. Fortunately, however, for the Comtesse's good repute, the "pair of husbands" turn out to be a double *jabot*, or projecting bosom frill of lace. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 287.

jacamar (jak′a-mär), *n.* [S. Amer. name.] Any South American bird of the family *Galbulidæ*. In general aspect the jacamars resemble the bee-eaters of the old world, and have to a considerable extent the habits of the arboreal and insectivorous kingfishers.

Jacamar (*Galbula viridis*).

They nest in holes, and lay white eggs. The plumage in most cases is brilliant, and as a rule the bill is long, slender, and sharp; the feet are very weak, with the toes in pairs (in one genus there are but three toes).

Jacamaralcyon (jak″a-ma-ral′si-on), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < *jacamar* + *alcyon*.] A genus of jacamars with three toes; the only three-toed genus of *Galbulidæ*. There is but one species, *J. tridactyla* of Brazil, 7½ inches long, slaty-black with a bronze tint, with white belly, black bill, and brown-streaked head.

Jacamarops (ja-kam′a-rops), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831, but used as a F. vernacular name by Cuvier, 1829), < *jacamar* + Gr. ὤψ, eye.] A genus of *Galbulidæ*, consisting of the great jacamars. They are of large size, with a long curved bill dilated at the base and with ridged culmen, a graduated tail of 12 rectrices, and very short feathered tarsi. There is but one species, *J. grandis*, a native of tropical America, 11 inches long, golden-green in color, with rufous under parts and a white throat.

jacana (ja-kā′nä), *n.* [Braz. *jaçaná*.] **1.** A bird of the genus *Parra* or *Jacana*, as *P. jacana* or *J. spinosa*; the book-name of any bird of the family *Parridæ* or *Jacanidæ*. There are several

Mexican Jacana (*Parra gymnostoma*).

genera and species, of both the old and the new world. These remarkable birds resemble plovers and rails, but are most nearly related to the former. In the typical American forms the tail is short, and the legs and toes are long, with enormous straight claws which enable the birds to run easily over the floating leaves of aquatic plants. There is a horny spur on the head of the wing, and a naked frontal leaf and wattles at the base of the bill. *Parra gymnostoma* is the Mexican jacana, which is also found in the United States. The pheasant-tailed jacana of India, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*, has no frontal or rictal lobes, and has a very long tail like a pheasant. The Indo-African jacanas belong to the genus *Metopodius;* that of the East Indies is *Hydralector cristatus*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of jacanas, the same as *Parra*, lately made the name-giving genus of *Jacanidæ*. *Brisson*, 1760. Also written *Iacana*.

Jacanidæ (ja-kan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Jacana* + *-idæ*.] A family of grallatorial aquatic birds of the order *Limicolæ*, named from the genus *Jacana;* the jacanas. They are birds of the warmer parts of both hemispheres, represented by the genera *Jacana* (or *Parra*), *Metopodius*, *Hydralector*, and *Hydrophasianus*. In technical characters they are charadriomorphic, though they are ralliform in external aspect. The skull is schizognathous and schizorhinal, with basipterygoid processes and emarginate vomer, but no supra-orbital impressions. A metacarpal spur is present in all these birds, and in some of them the radius is peculiarly expanded. The family is more frequently called *Parridæ*.

Jacaranda (jak-a-ran'dä), *n.* [NL. (A. L. Jussieu, 1789); a Brazilian name.] A genus of the natural order *Bignoniaceæ*, type of the tribe *Jacarandeæ*. It contains about 30 species of tall trees of elegant habit, native in tropical America. It is separated from kindred genera by its panicled flowers with short campanulate calyx, its short pod with flat, transparently winged seeds, and its twice, or sometimes once, pinnate leaves. The Brazilian *J. mimosifolia*, *J. Braziliana*, and *J. obtusifolia* furnish a beautiful and fragrant palisander-wood, bluish-red with blackish veins, sometimes, in common with numerous other timbers, called *rosewood*. (See *rosewood*.) As a popular name *jacaranda* is not confined strictly to this genus, but applies to various trees having similar wood. Three fossil species are described, from the Lower Tertiary of Italy and Tyrol.

Jacarandeæ (jak-a-ran'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Jacaranda* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of *Bignoniaceæ*, embracing the genus *Jacaranda* and four others. The ovary is 1-celled or becomes so, with parietal placentæ and a 2-valved pod. They are mostly trees or shrubs, all native of tropical America except the genus *Colea*, which belongs to Madagascar.

jacare (jak'a-re), *n.* [Pg. *jacaré, jacareo;* of Braz. origin.] 1. A South American alligator; a cayman. Several species or varieties are described, such as the Orinoco or black jacare, *Jacare nigra*. Also written *jackare, yackare*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of South American alligators. *J. E. Gray*, 1862.

jacatoo†, *n.* [Appar. an error for **cacatoo:* see *cockatoo*.] A cockatoo.

> A rarely colour'd *jacatoo*, or prodigious huge parrot.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, July 11, 1654.

jaca-tree (jak'a-trē), *n.* [Also *jak, jak-tree, jack-tree;* < *jaca*, the native name, + E. *tree*.] Same as *jack-tree*.

jacchus (jak'us), *n.* [NL.] 1. A small squirrel-like monkey of South America, a kind of marmoset, *Hapale jacchus*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of marmosets: same as *Hapale*. Also *Iacchus*. See *Midida*.

jacconet, *n.* See *jaconet*.

jacent (jā'sent), *a.* [= Sp. *yacente* = Pg. *jacente*, < L. *jacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *jacēre*, lie, be prostrate, < *jacĕre*, throw, cast: see *jet*[1], *jactation*, *jaculate*, etc. Cf. *adjacent*, *circumjacent*, etc.] Lying at length; prostrate. [Rare.]

> Because so laid, they [brick or squared stones] are more apt, in swagging down, to pierce with their points than in the *jacent* posture, and so to crevice the wall.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 20.

jacinth (jā'sinth), *n.* [Accommodated in term. to orig. *hyacinth;* formerly *jacint, iacint;* < ME. *jacint, jacynte, jacynct,* < OF. *jacinthe* = Pr. *jacint* = Sp. *jacinto* = Pg. *jacintho* = It. *jacento, giacinto,* < L. *hyacinthus,* < Gr. *ὑάκινθος*, hyacinth: see *hyacinth*.] Same as *hyacinth*.

jacitara-palm (jas-i-tar'ä-päm), *n.* [< S. Amer. *jacitara* + E. *palm*[2].] The plant *Desmoncus macroacanthus*. See *Desmoncus*.

jack[1] (jak), *n.* [< ME. *Jacke, Jake, Jak*, as a personal name, and familiarly, like mod. *Jack*, dial. *Jock*, as a general appellative; < OF. *Jaque, Jaques* (AF. also *Jake, Jaikes*), later *Jacques*, mod. F. *Jacques*, a very common personal name, James, Jacob, = Sp. *Jago* (formerly written *Iago*), also *Diego* = Pg. *Diogo*, these being reduced forms of the name, which appears also, in semblance nearer the LL., as E. *Jacob* = F. *Jacobe* = Sp. *Jacobo* = It. *Giacobo, Giacobbe, Jacopo*, and, with altered term. (*b* to *m*), It. *Giacomo, Jachimo* = Sp. contr. *Jaime* = Pg. *Jayme* = OF. *Jakemes*, contr. *Jaime, Jams, James*, > rare ME. *James, Jamys*, early mod. E. *Jeames* (> dim. *Jem, Jim*), now *James;* AS. *Iacob* = D. G. Dan. Icel., etc., *Jakob;* < LL. *Jacōbus*, < Gr. Ἰάκωβος, < Heb. *Ya'aqōb*, Jacob, lit. 'one who takes by the heel,' a supplanter, < *'āqab*, take by the heel, supplant (see Gen. xxv. 26, xxvii. 36). The name *Jack* is thus a doublet of *Jake* (still used as a conscious abbr. of *Jacob*, and occasionally in the same general sense as *Jack*, as in *country jake*, applied in the U. S. to a rustic), as well as of *James*, all being reduced forms of *Jacob;* but on passing into E. *Jack* came to be regarded as a familiar synonym or dim. of *John* (ME. *Jan, Jon*, etc., dim. *Jankin, Jenkin*, etc.), and is now so accepted. The F. name *Jacques*, being extremely common, came to be used as a general term for a man, particularly a young man, of common or menial condition; so E. *Jack*, and its synonym *John*, which is similarly used, in its various forms, in other languages. From this use of *Jack*, as equiv. to 'lad, boy, servant' (cf. *jock, jockey*), has arisen its mod. E. use as a purely common noun, alone or in comp., applied to various contrivances which do the work of a common servant or are subjected to rough usage. Cf. *billy*[2], *jemmy*[1], *jimmy*[1], *betty*, etc., likewise from familiar personal names, *jemmy* or *jimmy* being ult. identical with *jack*.] 1. [*cap.*] An abbreviation or diminutive of the name *Jacob*, now regarded as a nickname or diminutive of the name *John*.

> For sweet *Jack* Falstaff, . . . banish not him thy Harry's company.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 522.

2. A young man; a fellow: used with *jill*, a young woman, both being commonly treated as proper names.

> And aryse up soft & stylle,
> And iangylle nether with *Iak* ne Iylle.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.
>
> That every man should take his own,
> In your waking shall be shown:
> *Jack* shall have Jill;
> Nought shall go ill.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2, 461.

3†. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A saucy or impertinent fellow; an upstart; a coxcomb; a jackanapes; a sham gentleman: as, *jack* lord, *jack* gentleman, *jack* meddler, and similar combinations.

> Since every *Jack* became a gentleman,
> There's many a gentle person made a *Jack*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3, 72.
>
> *Marc.* What men are these i' th' house?
> *Tap.* A company of quarrelling *Jacks*, an' please you;
> They say they have been soldiers, and fall out
> About their valours.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

4. [*cap.*] A familiar term of address used among sailors, soldiers, laborers, etc.; hence, in popular use (commonly *Jack Tar*), a sailor.

> For says he, do you mind me, let storms e'er so oft
> Take the top-sails of sailors aback,
> There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,
> To keep watch for the life of poor *Jack*.
> *C. Dibdin*, Poor Jack.

5. Same as *jack in the water* (which see, below).—6. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] A figure which strikes the bell in clocks: also called *jack of the clock* or *clock-house:* as, the two *jacks* of St. Dunstan's.

> I stand fooling here, his *Jack o' the clock*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 5, 60.
>
> This is the night, nine the hour, and I the *jack* that gives warning.
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.
>
> The *jack of the clock-house*, often mentioned by the writers of the sixteenth century, was . . . an automaton, that either struck the hours upon the bell in their proper rotation, or signified by its gestures that the clock was about to strike.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 244.

7. Any one of the knaves in a pack of playing-cards.

> "He calls the knaves *Jacks*, this boy," said Estella with disdain, before our first game was out.
> *Dickens*, Great Expectations, viii.

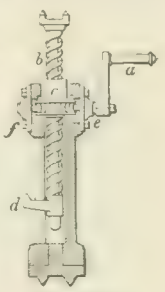
8. The male of certain animals; specifically, a male ass; especially, an ass kept for getting mules from mares; a jackass. [In this sense it is much used attributively or in composition, signifying 'male': as, *jackass, jack-ape*.]

9. A name of several different fishes. (*a*) A pike, as *Esox lucius* or a related species; especially, a small pike, or pickerel. Also *jack-fish*.

> I desire you to accept of a *Jack*, which is the best I have caught this season.
> *Addison*, Sir Roger and Will. Wimble.
>
> A *Jack* or pickerel becomes a pike at 2 feet (Walton) and 2 lb. or 3 lb. weight. Some see no distinction, calling all pike; others fix the limit in different ways.
> *Day*, Brit. Fishes, II. 140.

(*b*) A percoid fish, *Stizostedium vitreum*, the pike-perch. (*c*) A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys* or *Sebastodes paucispinis*, better known as *boccaccio*. (*d*) One of several carangoid fishes, especially *Caranx pisquetos*, also called *hogfish jack, hickory jack*, and *jack-fish;* also, *Seriola carolinensis*. (*e*) The pampano, *Trachynotus carolinus*.

10. (*a*) The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*. (*b*) The jack-curlew, *Numenius hudsonius*. (*c*) A kind of pigeon; a jacobin.—11. One of various convenient implements or mechanical contrivances obviating the need of an assistant: used alone or compounded with some other word designating the special purpose of the implement or some other distinguishing circumstance: as, a pegging-*jack;* a shackle-*jack*, or thill-*jack*. Specifically (*a*) A bootjack. (*b*) A contrivance for raising great weights by force exerted from below. A section of the usual form of this machine is given in the annexed figure. By turning the handle *a*, the screw *b*, the upper end of which is brought into contact with the mass to be raised, is made to ascend. This is effected by means of an endless screw working into the worm-wheel *c*, which forms the nut of the screw. On the lower end of the screw is fixed the claw *d*, passing through a groove in the stock; this claw serves at once to prevent the screw *b* from turning and to raise bodies which lie near the ground. The axis of the endless screw is supported by two malleable iron plates *e f*, bolted to the upper side of the wooden stock or framework in which the whole is inclosed. Also called *jack-screw*, and specifically *lifting jack*.



Lifting-jack.

(*c*) In *cookery*, a roasting-jack; a smoke-jack.

> We looked at his wooden *jack* in his chimney that goes with the smoake, which is indeed very pretty.
> *Pepys*, Diary, I. 116.

(*d*) A rock-lever or oscillating lever. Such levers are used in stocking-frames, in knitting-machines, and in other machinery. Their function is the actuation of other moving parts to produce specific results at proper periods. (*e*) In *spinning*, a bobbin and frame operating on the sliver from the carding-machine and passing the product to the roving-machine. (*f*) In *weaving*, same as *heck-box*. (*g*) In the harpsichord, clavichord, pianoforte, and similar instruments, an upright piece of wood at the inner or rear end of each key or digital, designed to bring the motion of the latter to bear upon the string. In the harpsichord and spinet the jack carries a quill or spine by which the string is twanged; in the clavichord it terminates in a metal tangent by which the string is pressed; and in the pianoforte it merely transmits the motion of the key to the hammer.

> How oft when thou, my music, music play'st, . . .
> Do I envy those *jacks* that nimble leap
> To kiss the tender inward of thy hand!
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxviii.

(*h*) A wooden frame on which wood is sawed; a sawbuck or sawhorse. (*i*) In *mining:* (1) A wooden wedge used to split rocks after blasting; a gad. (2) A kind of water-engine, turned by hand, for use in mines. *Halliwell*. (*j*) A portable cresset or fire-pan used for hunting or fishing at night. Also called *jack-lamp, jack-lantern, jack-light*. (*k*) A tin case in which the safety-lamp is carried by coal-miners in places where the current of air is very strong. [North. Eng.] (*l*) In *teleg.* and *teleph.*, a terminal consisting of a spring-clip, by means of which instruments can be expeditiously introduced into the circuit. In telephones such terminals are sometimes used at exchanges for allowing the lines of different subscribers to be quickly connected. The connection is made by means of a wire cord on the ends of which are metallic wedges covered on one side with insulating material. These wedges, called *jack-knives* or simply *jacks*, are inserted into the terminals of the lines to be connected. Also called *spring-jack*.

12. A pitcher, formerly of waxed leather, afterward of tin or other metal; a black-jack.

> Small *jacks* we have in many ale houses tipped with silver, besides the great *jacks* and bombards of the court.
> *J. Heywood*, Philocothonista (1635).
>
> Body of me, I'm dry still; give me the *jack*, boy;
> This wooden skilt holds nothing.
> *Fletcher* (*and others*), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

13. A half-pint; also, a quarter of a pint. [Prov. Eng.]—14. In the game of bowls, an odd bowl thrown out for a mark to the players.

> Was there ever man had such luck! when I kissed [that is, when my bowl touched] the *jack*, upon an upcast to be hit away! I had a hundred pound on't.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 1, 2.

15. A flag showing the union only: used by those nations whose national standard contains a union, as Great Britain and the United States. The British jack is a combination in red, white, and blue of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, and dates from 1801. In the United States naval service the jack is a blue flag with a white five-pointed star for each State in the Union. It is hoisted on a jack-staff at the bowsprit-cap when in port, and is also used as a signal for a pilot when shown at the fore. See *union jack*, under *union*.

> In a paper dated Friday, Jan. 14, 1652, "By the commissioners for ordering and managing ye affairs of the Admiralty and Navy, ordering what flag shall be worn by flag-officers, it is ordered, "all the shipps to wear *jacks* as formerly."
> *Preble*, Hist. of the Flag, p. 151.

16. A horizontal bar or crosstree of iron at the topgallantmast-head, to spread the royal-shrouds. Also called *jack-crosstree*.

> Though I could handle the brig's fore royal easily, I found my hands full with this, especially as there were no *jacks* to the ship, everything being for neatness, and nothing left for Jack to hold on by but his "eyelids."
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 210.

17. A kind of schooner-rigged vessel of from 10 to 25 tons, used in the Newfoundland fisheries. A jack is generally full and clumsy, with no overhang to the counter, and carries a mainsail, foresail, and jib, sometimes also a small mainstaysail.

18. [*cap.*] A Jacobite. [Cant.] In the quotation it is used with a punning reference to the flag. See def. 15.

> With every wind he sail'd, and well cou'd tack,
> Had many pendents, but abhorr'd a *Jack*.
> *Swift*, Elegy on Judge Boat.

19†. A farthing. [Eng. slang.] — **20.** A card-counter. [Eng. slang.]

The "card-counters," or, as I have heard them sometimes called by street-sellers, the "small coins," are now of a very limited sale. The slang name for these articles is *Jacks* and "Half-Jacks."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 389.

21. A seal. Also *jark*. [Old slang.] [The words in several of the phrases below are very commonly joined by hyphens, as in the quotations.] — **Buffalo-jack,** the carangoid fish *Caranx pisquetos*. — **Builders' jack,** a temporary staging put in a window; a bracket or seat used in cleaning, painting, or repairing a window. Also called *window-jack*. — **California jack,** a game of cards resembling all-fours. After six cards have been dealt to each player, and the trump determined, the undealt cards are placed in a pack on the table face up, so that one card is exposed. Then the winner of each trick takes the top card into his hand, and the other players in order each one of the following cards. Every player thus continues to hold six cards until the deck is exhausted. Jack and low count each for the player who takes it. The game is esteemed one of the best for two players. — **Cheap Jack.** See *cheap*. — **Cornish jack,** the chough or Cornish crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. — **Every man Jack,** every one without exception. [Slang.]

> Sir Pitt had numbered *every man Jack* of them.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, viii.

> Send them [the children] all to bed; *every man Jack* of them!
> *C. Reade*, Peg Woffington, viii.

Five-fingered jack. See *five-fingered*. — **Goggle-eyed jack.** See *goggle-eyed*. — **Great jack,** a large bottle for liquor: same as *bombard*, 4. — **Hickory-jack.** (*a*) Same as *jack*[1], 9 (*d*). (*b*) The hickory-shad, *Pomolobus mediocris*. **Hydraulic jack.** See *hydraulic*. — **Jack at a pinch.** (*a*) A person who is employed or selected for some purpose as a necessity, or for want of a better; one who serves merely as a stopgap: sometimes used as an adverbial compound. Hence — (*b*) A poor itinerant clergyman who has no cure, but officiates for a fee in any church when required. [Prov. Eng.] — **Jack in office,** an upstart official; a public officer who gives himself airs. — **Jack in the green,** a boy dressed with green garlands, or inclosed in a framework of leaves, for the May-day sports and dances. Also *Jack-a-green*. [Eng.] — **Jack in the water,** a man who makes himself useful about wharves and docks, in landing passengers, etc., and in doing odd jobs. Also called *jack*. [Eng. slang.] — **Jack o' Bedlam.** See *Bedlam*. — **Jack of all trades,** a person who can turn his hand to any kind of work or business: often implying that he is not thoroughly expert in any one thing, as expressed in the proverb, "*Jack of all trades*, master of none." — **Jack of Dover†,** a dish of some kind.

> Many a *jakke of Dovere* hastow sold,
> That hath been twies hot and twies cold.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Cook's Tale, l. 23.

[It is sometimes explained as the fish called sole, and sometimes as a dish warmed up a second time.] — **Jack of straw.** Same as *jackstraw*, 1.

> I hate him,
> And would be married sooner to a monkey,
> Or to a *Jack of Straw*, than such a juggler.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Jack of the clock. See def. 6. — **Jack of the dust,** a man on board a United States man-of-war appointed to assist the paymaster's yeoman in serving out provisions and other stores. — **Jack on both sides†,** a man who sides first with one party and then with another.

> Reader, John Newter, who erst plaid
> The *Jack on both sides*, here is laid.
> *Wits' Recreations* (1654).

Jack out of doors†, a houseless person; a vagrant.

Neque pessimus neque primus: not altogether *Jack out of doores*, and yet no gentleman.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 569.

Jack out of office, a discharged official.

For liberalitie, who was wont to be a principall officer, . . . is tourned *Jacke out of office*, and others appointed to have the custodie.
Riche his Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581. (*Nares.*)

Jack's land, in old English manors and village communities, odds and ends of land in open fields, lying between the allotments to tenants. — **Jack Tar.** See def. 4. — **Round jack,** in *hat-making*, a stand for holding a hat while the brim is trimmed to shape. — **To draw the jacks,** in *weaving*. See *draw*. **Union jack.** See *union*. — **Yellow Jack,** yellow fever. [Slang.]

jack[1] (jak), *v.* [< *jack*[1], *n.*, 11.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To operate on with a jack; lift with a jack.

As soon as it [the bridge] reaches its position, it is *jacked* up.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 31.

2. To hunt with a jack. See *jack*[1], *n.*, 11 (*j*).

II. *intrans.* To use a jack in hunting or fishing; seek or find game by means of a jack.

The streams are not suited to the floating or *jacking* with a lantern in the bow of the canoe.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 168.

jack[2] (jak), *n.* [< ME. *jacke*, *jakke*, *jak*, a jack, = OD. *jakke*, D. *jak* = Sw. *jacka* = Dan. *jakke* = G. *jacke*, a jacket, jerkin, < OF. *jaque*, *jacque*, *jacq*, *jaique*, *jacke*, dial. (Norm.) *jake* = Sp. *jaco* = It. *giaco*, formerly *giacco*, a jack or coat of mail. Origin obscure; perhaps, like *jack*[1] in other material senses, ult. < OF. *Jaque*, *Jacques*, a personal name: see *jack*[1]. Dim. *jacket*, q. v.] A coat of fence of cheap make worn by foot-soldiers, yeomen, and the like. The word is used indiscriminately for the brigandine, gambeson, and scale-coat, and is, in short, applied to any defensive garment made of two folds of leather or linen with something between them. (*Burges and de Cosson.*) Also, a leather garment upon which rings, etc., were sewed to form a coat of fence. Compare *lorica*, 2.

Jack. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> But with the trusty bow,
> And *jacks* well quilted with soft wool, they came to Troy.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, iii.

> The Bill-men come to blows, that, with the cruel thwacks
> The ground lay strew'd with mail and shreds of tatter'd *jacks*.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxii. 166.

To be upon one's jack†, to attack one violently.

Te ulciscar, I will be revenged on thee: I will sit on thy skirts; I will *be upon your jacke* for it.
Terence in English (1614).

My lord lay in Morton College; and, as he was going to parliament one morning on foot, a man in a faire and civill outward habit mett him, and jossel'd him. And, though I was at that time behind his lordship, I saw it not; for, if I had, I should have *been upon his jack*.
A. Wilson, Autobiography.

jack[3] (jak), *n.* [Englished from *jak*, *jaca*: see *jaca-tree*.] 1. Same as *jack-tree*. — 2. The fruit of the jack-tree: same as *jackfruit*. See *jack-tree*.

The monstrous *jack* that in its eccentric bulk contains a whole magazine of tastes and smells.
P. Robinson, In my Indian Garden, p. 49.

Jack[4] (jak), *n.* [Abbr. of *Jacqueminot*, a florists' name for a favorite crimson variety of tea-rose.] A Jacqueminot rose. Also *Jacque*.

"The roses that ——" "What roses?" said Mrs. Van Corlear. "Why, I ordered some *Jacks* this morning. Didn't they come?"
Scribner's Mag., IV. 757.

jack-adams (jak'ad'amz), *n.* [< *Jack Adams*, a proper name.] A fool. *Brown*, Works, II. 220. [Prov. Eng.]

jackadandy (jak'a-dan'di), *n.*; pl. *jackadandies* (-diz). [< *jack*[1] + *-a-* (a meaningless syllable) + *dandy*[1].] A little foppish fellow; a dandiprat. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy.

Jack-a-green (jak'a-grēn'), *n.* Same as *Jack in the green* (which see, under *jack*[1]).

jackal (jak'al), *n.* [Formerly *jackall*, sometimes accom. *jack-call*; < OF. *jackal*, *jakal*, F. *chacal* (> It. *sciacal* = G. Dan. Sw. *schakal* = D. *jakhals*) = Sp. *chacal* = Pg. *chacal*, *jacal* = Turk. *chaqāl*, < Ar. *jaqāl* (usually *wāwi* or *ibn āwi*), < Pers. *shaghāl*, a jackal; cf. Skt. *çṛigāla*, a jackal, a fox.] 1. A kind of wild dog somewhat resembling a fox, which inhabits Asia and Africa; one of several species of old-world fox-like *Canidæ*, of the genus *Canis*, as *C. aureus* of Asia, or *C. anthus* of Africa. The jackals are of gregarious habits, hunting in packs, rarely attacking the

Black-backed jackal (*Canis mesomelas*).

larger quadrupeds, lurking during the day, and coming out at night with dismal cries. They feed on the remnants of the lion's prey, dead carcasses, and the smaller animals and poultry. The jackal interbreeds with the common dog, and may be domesticated. The wild jackal emits a highly offensive odor. From the popular but erroneous notion that the jackal hunts up the prey for the king of beasts, he has been called the "lion's provider."

The Inhabitants do nightly house their goats and sheep for fear of the *Jaccals*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 160.

[Curzola] is one of the few spots in Europe where the *jackal* still lingers.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 204.

Hence — 2. Any one who does dirty work for another; one who meanly serves the purpose of another.

He's the man who has all your bills; Levy is only his *jackal*.
Bulwer, My Novel, ix. 13.

jackal-buzzard (jak'al-buz'ärd), *n.* A book-name of *Buteo jackal*, an African buzzard.

jackalegs, jack-o'-legs (jak'a-legz), *n.* [Cf. *jack-lag-knife*, under *jack-knife*, and *jockteleg*.] 1. A large clasp-knife. — 2. A tall, long-legged man.

Jack-a-Lent (jak'a-lent), *n.* See *Jack-o'-Lent*.

jackals-kost (jak'alz-kost), *n.* [< *jackal* + G. *Kost*, food (?).] A plant, *Hydnora Africana*, of the natural order *Cytinaceæ*. It bears, half-buried in the earth, a single large flower, sessile upon the root-stock and having a thick fungus-like perianth. It is parasitic upon the roots of succulent euphorbias and similar plants. It occurs, with other species, in South Africa, where it is said to be roasted and eaten by the natives.

jackanape (jak'a-nāp), *n.* See *jackanapes*.

jackanapes (jak'a-nāps), *n.* [For orig. *Jack o' apes*, *Jack of apes*, i. e. orig., it is supposed, a man who exhibited performing apes; hence a vague term of contempt, the stress of thought being laid on *apes*, whence the occasionally assumed singular *jackanape*, and the use of the word in the simple meaning *ape*. Cf. the later imitated forms, *johnanapes* and *jane-of-apes*.] 1†. A monkey; an ape.

With signes and profers, with noddyng, beckyng, and mowyng, as it were *Jack-an-apes*.
Tyndale, Works, p. 132.

If I might buffet for my love, or bound my horse for her favours, I could lay on like a butcher, and sit like a *jack-an-apes*, never off.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2, 148.

Hence — 2. A coxcomb; a ridiculous, impertinent fellow.

I have myself caught a young *jackanapes* with a pair of silver fringed gloves, in the very fact.
Spectator, No. 311.

None of your sneering, puppy! no grinning, *jackanapes!*
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

3. In *mining*, the small guide-pulleys of a whim.

jack-ape (jak'āp), *n.* A male ape.

A great *jack-ape* o' the forest.
The Spectator.

jack-arch (jak'ärch), *n.* An arch whose thickness is of only one brick.

jackare, *n.* See *jacare*, 1.

jackaroo (jak-a-rō'), *n.* [Australian.] A new chum; a new arrival from England in the bush. [Slang, Australia.]

The young *Jackaroo* woke early next morning and went to look around him.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 53.

jackash (jak'ash), *n.* [Appar. Amer. Ind.] The mink or vison of North America, *Putorius vison*.

jackass (jak'as), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + *ass*[1].] 1. A male ass; a jack.

> A *jackass* heehaws from the rick,
> The passive oxen gaping. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

Hence — 2. A very stupid or ignorant person: used in contempt. — 3. *Naut.*, same as *hawse-bag*. — **Jackass copal,** chacaze copal. See *copal*. **Laughing jackass,** the giant kingfisher, *Dacelo gigas*: so called from its discordant outcry. See cut under *Dacelo*. Also called *settlers' clock*. [Australia.]

jackass-brig (jak'as-brig), *n.* A brig with square topsail and topgallantsail instead of a gaff-topsail.

jackass-deer (jak'as-dēr), *n.* An African antelope, the singsing, *Kobus singsing*.

jackass-fish (jak'as-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Cirritidæ*, *Chilodactylus macropterus*, inhabiting the Australian seas, attaining a length of nearly 2 feet, and esteemed as one of the best food-fishes of the country.

jackassism (jak'as-izm), *n.* [< *jackass* + *-ism*.] Stupidity. [Rare.]

Calling names, whether done to attack or to back a schism, Is, Miss, believe me, a great piece of *jack-ass-ism*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 268.

jackass-penguin (jak'as-pen'gwin), *n.* A sailors' name of the common penguin, *Spheniscus demersus*. See *penguin*.

jackass-rabbit (jak'as-rab'it), *n.* Same as *jack-rabbit*.

Our conversation was cut short by a *jackass-rabbit* bounding from under our horses' feet.
Audubon, Quadrupeds of N. A., II. 95.

jack-at-the-hedge (jak'at-thē-hej'), *n.* The plant *Galium Aparine*, commonly called *clear-*

ers, which grows in copses and hedges. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-back (jak'bak), *n.* 1. In *brewing*, same as *hop-back*.—2. A tank for the cooled wort used in the manufacture of vinegar.

jack-baker (jak'bā″kėr), *n.* The red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-bird (jak'bėrd), *n.* [So called in imitation of its cry: cf. *chack-bird*.] The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. *C. Swainson.*

jack-block (jak'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a block used in sending topgallant-yards up and down, placed at the mast-head for the yard-rope to reeve through.

jack-boot (jak'bōt), *n.* [< *jack*[2] + *boot*[2].] A kind of large boot reaching up over the knee, and serving as defensive armor for the leg, introduced in the seventeenth century; now, a similar boot reaching above the knee, worn by fishermen and others. The jack boots of postilions, and those worn by mounted soldiers and even officers of rank, were of exaggerated weight and solidity throughout the seventeenth century and until late in the eighteenth. It was difficult to walk in them.

Jack boot, time of James II.

Then I cast loose my buff-coat, each holster let fall,
Shook off both my *jack-boots*, let go belt and all.
Browning, How they Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix.

About this time [1680 . . . *jack-boots* resembling those that had formed a part of the military appointments of the troopers in the civil war came into fashion.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 474.

jack-by-the-hedge (jak'bī-thē-hej'), *n.* One of several plants. (*a*) *Sisymbrium Alliaria*, a plant of the mustard family growing under hedges. (*b*) *Lychnis diurna*. (*c*) *Tragopogon pratensis*. (*d*) *Linaria minor*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-cap† (jak'kap), *n.* A leather helmet.

The several Insurance Offices . . . have each of them a certain set of men whom they keep in constant pay, and furnish with tools proper for their work, and to whom they give *Jack Caps* of leather, able to keep them from hurt, if brick or timber or any thing not of too great a bulk, should fall upon them.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 148.

jack-chain (jak'chān), *n.* A kind of small chain each link of which is formed of a single piece of wire bent into two loops resembling the figure of eight. The loops are in planes at right angles with each other, so that if one loop is viewed in full outline, the other will be seen edgewise. The links are not welded. The chain takes its name from being used on the wheels of kitchen-jacks.

jack-crosstree (jak'krôs″trē), *n.* Same as *jack*[1], 16. *Dana.*

jack-curlew (jak'kėr″lū), *n.* 1. The European whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*. *Montagu.*—2. The Hudsonian or lesser American curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus*. *Coues.*

jackdaw (jak'dâ), *n.* 1. The common daw of Europe, *Corvus monedula*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Corvidæ*. It is one of the smallest

Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*).

of crows, being but 13 inches long. It is of a black color, with a blue or metallic reflection. Jackdaws in flocks frequent church steeples, deserted chimneys, old towers, and ruins, where they build their nests. They may readily be tamed and taught to imitate the sounds of words. They are common throughout Europe.

When nobody's dreaming of any such thing,
That little *Jackdaw* hops off with the ring!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 211.

2. The boat-tailed grackle, *Quiscalus major*, a large long-tailed blackbird of the family *Agelaidæ*. *Coues.* [Southern U. S.]

jackdog†, *n.* A dog: used in contempt.

Scurvy *jack-dog* priest! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3, 65.

jacked (jakt), *a.* [< *jack* (?) + *-ed*[2].] Spavined. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

jackeen (ja-kēn'), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + appar. dim. *-een*.] A drunken, dissolute fellow. *S. C. Hall.* [Ireland.]

jack-engine (jak'en″jin), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a donkey-engine; a small engine employed in sinking a shallow shaft. [Eng.]

jacker (jak'ėr), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who hunts game with a jack.

jacket (jak'et), *n.* [< OF. *jaquette*, f., *jaquet*, *jacquet*, m. (= Sp. *jaqueta* = It. *giacchetta*), a jacket, dim. of *jaque*, > E. *jack*[2], q. v.] 1†. A light jack: a garment having but slight value as a defense against weapons.—2. A short coat or body-garment; any garment for the body coming not lower than the hips. Jackets for boys throughout the first half of the nineteenth century came only to the waist, whether buttoned up or left open in front, and a similar garment is still worn by men in certain trades or occupations. Short outer garments designed for protection from the weather and worn by men of rough occupations are called by this name: as, a monkey-*jacket*. Compare *zouave-jacket*, *smoking-jacket*.

All in a woodmans *jacket* he was clad,
Of Lincolne greene, belayd with silver lace.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 5.

Their [sheriffs'] officers were clothed in *jackets* of worsted, or say party-coloured, but differing from those belonging to the mayor, and from each other.
Stow, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 465.

3. A waistcoat or vest. [Local, U. S.]—4. Something designed to be fastened about or cover the body for some other purpose than that of clothing: as, a strait-*jacket*, or a swimming-*jacket*.—5. Clothing or covering placed around a cylindrical or other vessel of any kind, as a pipe, a cannon, a steam-boiler, a smoke-stack where it passes through the deck, etc., to give greater power of resistance, to prevent escape of heat by radiation, etc. Felt, wool, mineral-wool, paper, wood lagging, asbestos, and many other materials are in common use for jacketing steam-cylinders and -pipes, and pipes, tanks, etc., in which it is desirable to prevent freezing. Air-compressor cylinders are usually supplied with water-jackets for cooling the cylinders, which would otherwise become very hot from heat absorbed from the air, the work of compression being converted into heat in the compressed air, which thus acquires a high temperature. These cylinders are inclosed in metal shells which leave an annular space between them and the cylinder, and through this space cool water is kept constantly flowing by the aid of a pump or other device. When a steam-cylinder is thus inclosed, and the annular space is supplied with live steam, the arrangement is called a *steam-jacket*. The condensation which would otherwise occur in the cylinder during the periods of induction and expansion is thus prevented, and a considerable economy is effected. See cut under *air-engine*.

As regards construction and contour, they [Krupp guns] are built upon the model adopted in 1873; the tube, without reinforce, is encircled by a single band or *jacket* (Mantel, in German), shrunk on, and carrying trunnions and fermature.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 24.

6. A folded paper or open envelop containing an official document, on which is indorsed an order or other direction respecting the disposition to be made of the document, memoranda respecting its contents, dates of reception and transmission, etc. [U. S.]—7. A young seal: so called from the rough fur. [Newfoundland.]—**Cardigan jacket**. See *cardigan*.—**Cork jacket**. See *cork*[1].—**Plaster jacket**. See *plaster*.—**To dust one's jacket**. See *dust*[1].—**To line one's jacket**, to fill one's stomach with food or drink. *Nares.*

Il s'accoustre bien. He stuffes himselfe soundly, hee *lines his jacket* throughly with liquor. *Cotgrave.*

jacket (jak'et), *v. t.* [< *jacket*, *n.*] 1. To cover with or inclose in a jacket: as, to *jacket* a steam-cylinder, etc.; to *jacket* a document. See *jacket*, *n.*, 5 and 6.

The cylinders are steam-*jacketed*, and also clothed in felt and wood. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 382.

Another record was made in the book of the office of letters received and *jacketed*. *The American*, May 16, 1885.

2. To beat; thrash. [Colloq.]

jacketing (jak'et-ing), *n.* [< *jacket* + *-ing*[1].] 1. The material, as cloth, felt, etc., from which a jacket is made.—2. A jacket; a cover or protection to an inanimate object, as the felt covering of a steam-pipe.—3. A thrashing. [Colloq.]

jackey, *n.* See *jacky*.

jack-fish (jak'fish), *n.* Same as *jack*[1], 9 (*a*) and (*d*). [Virginia.]

jack-fishing (jak'fish″ing), *n.* 1. Fishing for the pike or jack. [Virginia.]—2. Fishing by means of a jack; jacking.

jack-flag (jak'flag), *n.* A flag hoisted at the jack-staff.

jack-fool†, *n.* [ME. *jakke foole*.] A fool.

"Go fro the wyndow, *Jakke fool*," she sayde.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 522.

jack-frame (jak'frām), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a device which imparts a twist to the roving as delivered from the rollers of the drawing-frame. It consists of a revolving frame carrying a bobbin, the axis of which is at right angles with the axis of rotation of the frame, and upon which the roving is wound, the revolution of the frame twisting the roving, and the bobbin winding on simultaneously. This device was once highly esteemed, but is now nearly or quite out of use. Also called *jack-in-a-box*.

jack-friar, *n.* A friar: in contempt.

I liked to have Sampson near me, for a more amusing *Jack-friar* never walked in cassock.
Thackeray, Virginians, IV. 91.

jackfruit (jak'frōt), *n.* [< *jack*[3] + *fruit*.] The fruit of the jack-tree.

The *jack fruit* is at this day in Travancore one of the staples of life. *Yule and Burnell.*

jack-hare (jak'hār'), *n.* A male hare.

Old Tiney, surliest of his kind,
Who, nursed with tender care,
And to domestic bounds confined,
Was still a wild *Jack-hare*.
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

jack-hern (jak'hėrn), *n.* The European heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-hole (jak'hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a bolt-hole. [Eng.]

jack-hunting (jak'hun″ting), *n.* The use of the jack in hunting for game by night; hunting by means of a jack. See *jack*[1], *n.*, 11 (*j*).

jack-in-a-bottle (jak'in-a-bot'l), *n.* The bottle-tit or long-tailed titmouse: in allusion to its pendulous nest.

jack-in-a-box, jack-in-the-box (jak'in-a-boks', -thē-boks'), *n.* 1. A kind of toy, consisting of a box out of which, when the lid is unfastened, a figure springs.

A collection of bell-knobs which will bring up any particular clerk when wanted with the suddenness of a *Jack-in-the-box*. *Grenville Murray*, Round about France, p. 268.

2. A street peddler who sells his wares from a temporary stall or box.

Here and there a *Jack in a Box*, like a Parson in a Pulpit, selling Cures for your Corns, Glass Eyes for the Blind, Ivory teeth for Broken Mouths, and Spectacles for the weak-sighted. *Ward*, The London Spy.

3. A gambling sport in which some article placed on a stick set upright in a hole is pitched at with sticks. If the article when struck falls clear of the hole, the thrower wins.—4. Same as *jack-frame*.—5. A screw-jack used to raise and stow cargo.—6. A large wooden male screw turning in a female screw, which forms the upper part of a strong wooden box. It is used, by means of levers passing through it, as a press in packing, and for other purposes.—7. A plant of the genus *Hernandia* (*H. Sonora*), which bears a large nut that rattles in its pericarp when shaken.—8. A hermit-crab, as *Eupagurus pollicaris*: so called by fishermen.—**Jack-in-the-box gear**, a system of toothed-wheel mechanism analogous to or identical with the mechanism by which the motions of the jack-frame are obtained—namely, the rotation of a wheel on an axis which simultaneously moves radially around a fixed center.

jacking (jak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *jack*[1], *v.*] The act or method of using the jack; use of the jack in hunting or fishing: as, *jacking* for eels. See *jack*[1], *n.*, 11 (*j*).

jacking-machine (jak'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine designed to give to leather the appearance termed "pebbled."

jack-in-the-box, *n.* See *jack-in-a-box*.

jack-in-the-bush (jak'in-thē-bùsh'), *n.* 1. A plant, *Sisymbrium Alliaria*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A plant, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, of the order *Crassulaceæ*, abounding on rocks and walls in England.

jack-in-the-pulpit (jak'in-thē-pùl'pit), *n.* The Indian turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum*, of the natural order *Araceæ*: so called from its upright spadix surrounded and overarched by the spathe. See *Araceæ*.

jack-jump-about (jak'jump'a-bout'), *n.* One of several plants. (*a*) *Angelica sylvestris*. (*b*) *Ægopodium Podagraria*. (*c*) *Lotus corniculatus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jack Ketch (jak kech). [Said to be from an executioner of this name (*Jack* or *John Ketch*) in the time of James II. (See quot. from Macaulay.) The derivation given in the first quot. is less prob.] A public executioner or hangman.

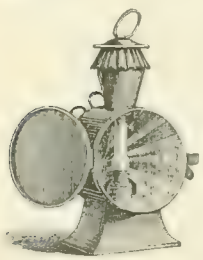
The manor of Tyburn was formerly held by Richard Jaquette, where felons for a long time were executed; from whence we have *Jack Ketch*. *Lloyd's MS.*, British Museum.

He [Monmouth] then accosted *John Ketch*, the executioner, a wretch who had butchered many brave and noble victims, and whose name has, during a century and a half, been vulgarly given to all who have succeeded him in his odious office. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v., note.

jack-knife (jak′nīf), *n.* [E. dial. *jack-lag-knife*, also *jackaleg*s, Sc. *jockteleg*, said to be "from *Jacques de Liege*, a celebrated cutler" (Jamieson) of *Liège* (D. *Luik*); but proof is wanting. Cf. Sc. *jockteleear*, an almanac, i. e. 'Jack the liar,' in allusion to its weather predictions.] 1. A pocket-knife larger than a penknife.—2. A horn-handled clasp-knife with a laniard, worn by seamen. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A form of terminal used for making connections in central telephone-stations. See *jack*[1], 11 (*l*). —**Jack-knife carpenter** (*naut.*), one who is skilful in using a jack-knife, as in making models of vessels, carving, scrimshawing, and the like.—**Jack-knife gull**, the least tern, *Sterna antillarum*. [New Eng.]

jack-ladder (jak′lad″ėr), *n.* Same as *Jacob's-ladder*, 1.

jack-lamp (jak′lamp), *n.* 1. A Davy lamp, with the addition of a glass cylinder outside the gauze. [Eng.]—2. Same as *jack*[1], 11 (*j*).



Jack-lamp (def. 1).

Occasionally a caribou is killed at night by the light of a *jack-lamp* while seeking the grass growing in some boatable stream.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 510.

jack-lantern (jak′lan″tėrn), *n.* 1. Same as *jack*[1], 11 (*j*).—2. Same as *Jack-o'-lantern*, 2.

jack-light (jak′līt), *n.* Same as *jack*[1], 11 (*j*).

jack-lout†, *n.* A lout. Compare *jack-fool*.

jackman (jak′man), *n.*; pl. *jackmen* (-men). [< *jack*[2] + *man*.] 1. A soldier wearing a jack; especially, a follower of a nobleman or knight.

The Scottish laws . . . had in vain endeavoured to restrain the damage done to agriculture by the chiefs and landed proprietors retaining in their service what are called *Jack-men*, from the jack, or doublet quilted with iron, which they wore as defensive armour. These military retainers . . . lived in great measure by plunder, and were ready to execute any commands of their master, however unlawful. *Scott*, Monastery, ix.

2. A cream-cheese. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3†. A person who made counterfeit licenses, etc. *Fraternitye of Vacabondes*, p. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

jack-mate†, *n.* A fellow or companion.

Leane not vpon the Boord when that your mayster is thereat,
For then will all your Elders thinke you be with him *Jack mate*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

jack-meddler†, *n.* A busybody. *Nares.*

A *jacke-medler*, or busie-body in everie mans matter, ardelio. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 263.

jack-nasty (jak′nȧs′ti), *n.* A sneak or a sloven. [Eng.]

Tom and his younger brothers . . . went on playing with the village boys, without the idea of equality or inequality . . . ever entering their heads, as it doesn't till it's put there by *Jack Nastys* or fine ladies'-maids.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

jacko (jak′ō), *n.* [Also *jaco*; appar. equiv. to *jack*[1].] 1. A familiar name of an ape. The term usually refers to the Barbary ape, *Inuus ecaudatus*. Also *jocko*.—2. A familiar name of a parrot. Also *jako*.

jack-oak (jak′ōk), *n.* [Amer.] An American oak, *Quercus nigra*. Also called *black-jack*.

Jack-o'-lantern (jak′o-lan′tėrn), *n.* [Also *Jack-a-lantern*; abbr. of *Jack of* (or *with*) *the lantern*.] 1. Same as *ignis fatuus*, or *will-o'-the-wisp*.—2. A lantern used in children's play, made of the rind of a pumpkin or of a similar vegetable, in which incisions are made to represent eyes, nose, and mouth; a pumpkin-lantern. [U. S.]

Jack-o'-Lent (jak′o-lent′), *n.* [Also *Jack-a-Lent*, orig. *Jack of Lent*.] 1. A ragged figure used as a symbol or personification of Lent in processions, etc. Hence—2. A puppet at which boys throw sticks in Lent.

Thou didst stand six weeks the *Jack of Lent*,
For boys to hurl, three throws a penny, at thee.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

O ye pittiful Simpletons, who spend your days in throwing Cudgels at *Jack-a-Lents* or Shrove-Cocks.

Lady Alimony, 1659, sig. I. 4

jack-pin (jak′pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a belaying-pin.

jack-pit (jak′pit), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a shallow shaft communicating with an air-crossing, or situated at a fault. [Eng.]

jack-plane (jak′plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane about 18 inches long used by joiners for coarse work. See *plane*.

jack-pot (jak′pot), *n.* In *draw-poker*, a pot or pool in which the ante must be repeated until some player can open the betting with a pair of jacks or better.

jack-pudding (jak′půd′ing), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + *pudding*, like G. *Hanswurst* ('Jack-sausage'), F. *Jean-potage* ('Jack-soup'), a buffoon, merry-andrew, being combinations of a characteristic national nickname with a characteristic national article of food.] [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

And I persuade myself, the extempore rhymes of some antic *jack-pudding* may deserve printing better; so far am I from thinking aught he says worthy of a serious answer.

Milton, Def. of the People of Eng., i.

Jack-pudding in his party-colour'd jacket
Tosses the glove, and jokes at every packet. *Gay.*

He was attended by a monkey, which he had trained to act the part of a *jack-pudding*, a part which he had formerly acted himself.

Granger, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 325.

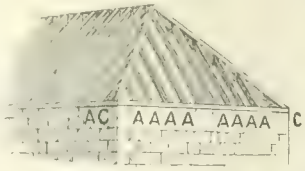
jack-rabbit (jak′rab′it), *n.* One of several species of large prairie-hares, notable for the

Jack-rabbit (*Lepus callotis*).

length of their limbs and ears, as *Lepus campestris*, *L. callotis*, etc. [Western U. S.]

Jack Rabbit, whose disproportionally great ear-development has earned him this title, Jack being jackass in brief. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 95.

jack-rafter (jak′rȧf″tėr), *n.* In *arch.*, any rafter that is shorter than the usual length of the rafters used in the same building. Such rafters occur especially in hip-roofs.



A, *A*, jack-rafters; *BC*, *BC*, hip-rafters.

jack-rib (jak′rib), *n.* In *arch.*, any rib in a framed arch or dome shorter than the rest.

jack-roll (jak′rōl), *n.* In *mining*, a windlass. [Eng.]

jack-salmon (jak′sam″ọn), *n.* A percoid fish of the genus *Stizostedium*, as *S. vitreum*, the wall-eyed pike; a pike-perch. See cut under *pike-perch*.

jack-sauce† (jak′sâs), *n.* An impudent fellow; a saucy jack.

If I wotted it would have made him such a *Jack-sauce* as to have more wit than his forefathers, he should have learn'd nothing for old Agroicus, but to keep a talley.

Randolph, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 4.

jack-saw (jak′sâ), *n.* The goosander, *Mergus merganser*: probably so called from the conspicuous teeth of the bill. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-screw (jak′skrō), *n.* 1. See *jack*[1], 11 (*b*). —2. The screw-mechanism forming part of a dental instrument called a *screw-jack* (which see), for regulating the teeth.

jack-sinker (jak′sing″kėr), *n.* In stocking-frames and other knitting-machines, a flat piece of metal attached to a jack or oscillating lever. In these machines a series of such levers and sinkers are employed, the jack-sinkers acting in conjunction with a series of sinkers attached to a bar to press the thread down between the hooked needles and form loops, which are engaged by the needles and drawn through the next previously formed set of loops. See *knitting-machine*.

jack-slave† (jak′slāv′), *n.* A low servant; a vulgar fellow.

Every *jackslave* hath his belly full of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that no body can match.

Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 1, 22.

jacksmith (jak′smith), *n.* A smith who makes jacks for chimneys.

jack-snipe (jak′snip), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + *snipe*. Cf. W. *giach* (with *g* hard), a snipe.] 1. The lesser snipe or half-snipe, *Scolopax* or *Gallinago gallinula*. Also called *judcock*, *juddock*. [Eng.] —2. The common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni*. [U. S.]—3. The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata*. [U. S.]—4. The dunlin or purre, *Tringa alpina*. [Shetland Islands.]

jackson (jak′son), *n.* [That is, *Jack's son*. The surname *Jackson*, < ME. *Jakys son*, is of the same origin.] A silly fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Jacksonia (jak-sō′ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1811); named after an English botanist, G. *Jackson*.] A genus of the order *Leguminosæ*, containing 28 species of shrubs or shrub-like plants, all Australian. The genus is conspicuously marked by the absence of leaves, which are replaced by flattened and leaf-like or by spine-like branches. Several species are cultivated for ornament. Some are valued for browsing in the native arid regions. *J. scoparia* is locally called *dogwood* and *Jackson's broom*.

Jacksonian (jak-sō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Jackson* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to some person named Jackson.—2. In *U. S. hist.*, pertaining or relating to Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States, serving two terms (1829–37), and for many years one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, or to his political principles: as, *Jacksonian* ideas; the *Jacksonian* Democracy. —**Jacksonian epilepsy** (so called from Dr. Hughlings *Jackson*) epilepsy in which the spasms are local, as in the jaw-muscles, the arm, leg, or one side. Such spasms are also called *monospasms*, or, when they are followed by general convulsions, *protospasms*.

II. *n.* A member of the Democratic party attached to the political ideas ascribed to Jackson. During the period of Jackson's administrations and influence the belief in the power of the masses of the people was greatly increased, and the policy of the Democratic party became fixed in favor of small expenditures in the national government. The introduction on a large scale of the "patronage" or "spoils" system into the Federal civil service dates from the same period.

Jackson's-broom (jak′sonz-brōm), *n.* See *Jacksonia*.

jack-spaniard (jak′span′yärd), *n.* A hornet. [Local.]

Then all, sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of galliwasps and *jack-spaniards*, and all the weapons of the insect host, partook of the equal banquet.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, xvii.

jack-spinner (jak′spin″ėr), *n.* In *spinning*, an operator who tends and operates a jack.

jack-staff (jak′stȧf), *n.* *Naut.*, the staff upon which the flag called the jack is hoisted. It is generally set at the head of the bowsprit.

The stars and stripes for the stern, the boat-flag for the *jackstaff*, and two blue flags for the wheel-houses.

Preble, Hist. of the Flag, p. 509.

jack-stay (jak′stā), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) One of a set of ropes, iron rods, or strips of wood attached to a yard or gaff for bending a square sail to. (*b*) A rod or rope running up and down on the forward side of a mast, on which the square-sail yard travels; a traveler.

jackstone (jak′stōn), *n.* [A form of *chackstone*, *chuckie-stone*: see *chuck*[4], *chuckie*[2].] One of a set of pebbles, or of small cast-iron pieces with rounded projections, which children throw up and try to catch in various ways, as one, or two, or more at a time on the back of the hand, etc., as in the game of dibs. See *dib*[3].

jackstraw (jak′strâ), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + *straw*; orig. *jack of straw*.] 1. A figure or effigy of a man made of straw; hence, a man without any substance or means; a dependent. Also *jack of straw*.

You are a saucy *Jack-straw* to question me, faith and troth. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, i. 2.

How now, madam! refuse me! I command you on your obedience to accept of this; I will not be a *jackstraw* father. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VII. 63.

If . . . Salmasius is called "an inconsiderable fellow and a *jack straw*," why should I not know what a *jackstraw* is, without recurring to some archaic glossary for this knowledge?

Abp. Trench, On some Deficiencies in Eng. Dicts.

2. One of a set of straws or strips of ivory, wood, bone, or the like, used in a children's game. The jackstraws are thrown confusedly together on a table, and are to be gathered up singly by the hand, sometimes with the aid of a hooked instrument, without joggling or disturbing the rest of the pile.

3. *pl.* The game thus played.

One evening Belinda was playing with little Charles Percival Lutterell. . . . "You moved Miss Fortman!" cried Charles. "Oh, indeed the king's head stirred the very instant papa spoke. I knew it was impossible that you could get that knave clear off without shaking the king." *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xix.

4. [*cap.*] In *Eng. hist.*, a name assumed by rick-burners and destroyers of machines during the early years of the nineteenth century. —5. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, also called *winnell-straw*, from the straw used in making

its nest. See *strawsmall*. [Local, Eng.]—**6.** The blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*.—**7.** The narrow-leafed plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*. Also called *ribgrass* and *English plantain*.

jacktan (jak'tan), *n.* [African.] A cloth-measure of the Guinea coast, equal to twelve English feet.

jack-timber (jak'tim″bėr), *n.* In *arch.*, a timber in a bay which, being intercepted by some other piece, is shorter than the rest.

jack-towel (jak'tou″el), *n.* A coarse towel for general use, hanging from a roller.

> Mr. George . . . comes back shining with yellow soap. . . . As he rubs himself upon a large *jack-towel*, Phil . . . looks round. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvi.

jack-tree (jak'trē), *n.* [< *jaca*, the native name, Englished *jack*, + E. *tree*.] The *Artocarpus integrifolia*, a native of the Indian archipelago. See *Artocarpus* and *breadfruit*. The fruit, called *jackfruit*, is two to three times as large as the true breadfruit, weighing thirty or forty pounds, and is of much coarser quality. The wood, called *jack-wood*, is yellow or brown, compact, and moderately hard. It takes a good polish, is largely used for general carpentry in India, and is sent to Europe for use by cabinet-makers. Also *jack*, *jak*, *jaca*, and *jak-tree*, *jaca-tree*.

jackweight (jak'wāt), *n.* A fat man. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-wood (jak'wůd), *n.* [Also *jak-wood*; < *jack*[3] + *wood*[1].] The wood of the jack-tree. See *jack-tree*.

jacky (jak'i), *n.* [Also written *jackey*; appar. dim. of *jack*[1].] English gin. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

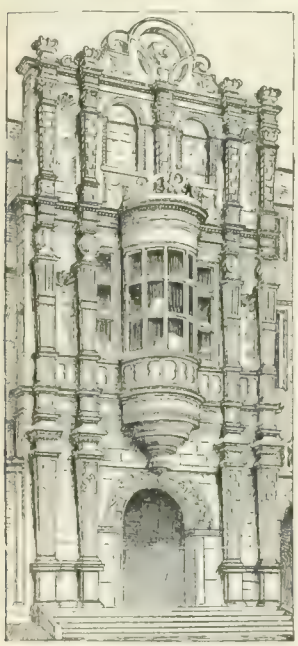
> Well, you parish bull prig, are you for lushing *jackey* or pattering in the hum-box? *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxx.

jaco, *n.* See *jacko*.

jacob (jā'kob), *n.* [A particular use of the personal name *Jacob*, < LL. *Jacobus*, < Gr. Ἰάκωβος, Jacob: see *jack*[1].] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*. [Local, Eng.]

jacobæa (jak-ō-bē″ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *Jacobus*, Jacob, James, with ref. to St. James, either because the plant was used for the diseases of horses, of which the saint was the patron, or because it blossoms near his day.] A common name of *Senecio Jacobæa*, or ragwort.—**Purple jacobæa**, the *Senecio elegans*, or purple ragwort, from the Cape of Good Hope.

jacobæa-lily (jak-ō-bē″a-lil'i), *n.* A plant of the order *Amaryllideæ* (*Sprekelia formosissima*). The leaves are from the bulb only, which sends up a scape bearing a single large blossom, whose deep-red perianth is somewhat 2-lipped, its three upper divisions being curved upward, while the three lower are twisted about the lower part of the stamens and style. It is native in Mexico, and cultivated elsewhere.



Jacobean Architecture.
Brambill House, Hants, England.

Jacobean, Jacobæan (jak-ō-bē'an, jak-ō-bē'an), *a.* [< LL. *Jacobæus*, < *Jacobus*, Jacob, James: see *jacobus*, *jack*[1].] Pertaining or relating to a person named Jacobus, Jacob, or James, specifically to James I., King of England, 1603–25 (who was also James VI. of Scotland from 1567), or to his times; also, in occasional use, to James II., King of England (1685–88, died 1701): as (with reference to the former), *Jacobean* architecture or literature. Jacobean architecture differed from the Elizabethan chiefly in having a greater admixture of debased Italian forms.

> The *Jacobean* and Civil War poetry is prolific in love ditties, war songs, pastorals, allegories, religious poetry. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 473.

> Their [Wykeham's and Waynflete's] successors have the sense to turn away from Ruskinesque and *Jacobæan* vagaries, and to build in plain English still. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 610.

Jacobian[1] (ja-kō'bi-an), *a.* [< LL. *Jacobus*, Jacob, James, + *-i-an*.] Same as *Jacobean*.

Jacobian[2] (ja-kō'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Jacobi* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or named after K. G. J. Jacobi (1804–51), professor of mathematics at Königsberg in Prussia. **Jacobian ellipsoid of equilibrium**, a heavy rotating fluid ellipsoid in equilibrium although having three unequal axes. **Jacobian function.** See *function*. **Jacobian system of differential equations**, a complete system of the form

$$\frac{\delta\phi}{\delta x_h} + \sum_k X_{k,h}^{k,\phi} = 0$$

$$(h = 1, 2, \ldots, m;\ k = m+1, \ldots, m+n).$$

II. *n.* A functional determinant whose several constituents in any one line are first differential coefficients of one function, while its several constituents in any one column are first differential coefficients relatively to one variable. The vanishing of the Jacobian signifies that the functions are not independent. It is indicated by the letter *J*.

> Such [functional] determinants are now more usually known as *Jacobians*, a designation introduced by Professor Sylvester, who largely developed their properties, and gave numerous applications of them in higher algebra, as also in curves and surfaces. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 31.

Jacobin (jak'ō-bin), *n.* and *a.* [In first sense ME. *Jacobin*, < OF. *Jacobin*; in later senses < F. *Jacobin* = Sp. Pg. *Jacobino*, < ML. *Jacobinus*, < LL. *Jacobus*, Jacob, James: see *jack*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** In France, a black or Dominican friar: so called from the church of St. Jacques (Jacobus), in which they were first established in Paris. See *Dominican*.

> Now frere menour, now *jacobyn*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6338.

2. A member of a club or society of French revolutionists organized in 1789 under the name of Society of Friends of the Constitution, and called Jacobins from the Jacobin convent in Paris in which they met. The club originally included many of the moderate leaders of the revolution, but the more violent members speedily gained the control. It had branches in all parts of France, and was all-powerful in determining the course of government, especially after Robespierre became its leader, supporting him in the measures which led to the reign of terror. Many of its members were executed with Robespierre in July, 1794, and the club was suppressed in November.

> Itinerant revolutionary tribunals, composed of trusty *Jacobins*, were to move from department to department; and the guillotine was to travel in their train. *Macaulay*, Barère.

Hence—**3.** A violently radical politician; one who favors extreme measures in behalf of popular government; a radical democrat: formerly much used, often inappropriately, as a term of reproach in English and American politics.

> There are two varieties of *Jacobin*, the hysterical *Jacobin* and the pedantic *Jacobin*; we possess both, and both are dangerous. *M. Arnold*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 654.

Jacobin Pigeon

4. [*l. c.*] An artificial variety of the domestic pigeon, whose neck-feathers form a hood.

> The *jacobin* is of continental origin, and has its name from the fancied resemblance in the hooded round white head to the cowl and shaven head of the friar. *The Century*, XXXII. 106.

5. [*l. c.*] In *ornith.*, a humming-bird of the genus *Heliothrix*, as *H. auritus*.

II. *a.* Same as *Jacobinic*.

> They must know that France is formidable, not only as she is France, but as she is *Jacobin* France. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

> Giles in return derided Harper as a turn-coat, who, though now so ready to fight France, was once a member of a *Jacobin* society, and in 1791 and 1792 a declaimer for the rights of man. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 385.

Jacobinia (jak-ō-bin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Stefano Moricand, about 1846), < *Jacobin*.] A genus containing about 30 species of shrubs and herbs of the natural order *Acanthaceæ*, native in tropical and subtropical America, frequently cultivated for ornament. The corolla has an elongated tube, with the lips long and narrow, the lower 3-cleft. The flowers are large, variously colored, yellow, red, orange, or rose-purple, and usually disposed in dense terminal clusters or in axillary fascicles. The leaves are opposite and entire.

Jacobinic (jak-ō-bin'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *Jacobínico*; < *Jacobin* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Jacobins of France; turbulent; discontented with government; radically democratic; revolutionary. Also *Jacobin*, *Jacobinical*.

Jacobinical (jak-ō-bin'i-kal), *a.* [< *Jacobinic* + *-al*.] Same as *Jacobinic*.

> They arose from her [Austria's] own ill policy, which dismantled all her towns, and discontented all her subjects by *jacobinical* innovations. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

> The triumph of *Jacobinical* principles was now complete. *Scott*, Napoleon.

Jacobinically (jak-ō-bin'i-kal-i), *adv.* As a Jacobin, or as the Jacobins.

Jacobinism (jak'ō-bin-izm), *n.* [< F. *Jacobinisme* = Sp. *Jacobinismo*; as *Jacobin* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Jacobins; unreasonable or violent opposition to orderly government.

> For my part, without doubt or hesitation, I look upon *jacobinism* as the most dreadful and most shameful evil which ever afflicted mankind. *Burke*, Conduct of the Minority.

> But it is precisely this idea of divinely-appointed, all-pervading obligation, as the paramount law of life, that contemporary *Jacobinism* holds in the greatest abhorrence, and burns to destroy. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 47.

Jacobinize (jak'ō-bin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Jacobinized*, ppr. *Jacobinizing*. [< *Jacobin* + *-ize*.] To taint with Jacobinism.

> I think no country can be aggrandized whilst France is *jacobinized*. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

Jacobinly (jak'ō-bin-li), *adv.* In the manner of Jacobins. *Imp. Dict.*

Jacobi's equation, unit, etc. See *equation*, etc.

Jacobite (jak'ō-bīt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Jacobite* = Sp. Pg. *Jacobita*, < ML. *Jacobita*, < LL. *Jacobus*, < Gr. Ἰάκωβος, Jacob, James: see *jack*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *Eng. hist.*, a partizan or adherent of James II. after he abdicated the throne, or of his descendants. The Jacobites engaged in fruitless rebellions in 1715 and 1745, in behalf of James Francis Edward and of Charles Edward, son and grandson of James II., called the Old and the Young Pretender respectively.

> "An old Forty-five man, of course?" said Fairford. "Ye may swear that," replied the Provost—"as black a *Jacobite* as the auld leaven can make him." *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. iii.

2. *Eccles.*, one of a sect of Christians in Syria, Mesopotamia, etc., originally an offshoot of the Monophysites. The sect has its name from Jacobus Baradæus, a Syrian, consecrated bishop of Edessa about 541. The head of the church is called the patriarch of Antioch.

> Thei maken here *Confessioun* right as the *Jacobytes* don. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 121.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the partizans of James II. or his descendants; holding the principles of a Jacobite.

> The *Jacobite* enthusiasm of the eighteenth century, particularly during the rebellion of 1745, afforded a theme, perhaps the finest that could be selected, for fictitious composition, founded upon real or probable incident. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, Int.

2. Of or pertaining to the sect of Jacobites.

> In Abyssinia, *Jacobite* Christianity is still the prevailing religion. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 313.

> In the 6th century the *Jacobite* revival of the Eutychian heresy divided the Western Syriac alphabet into two branches, a northern and a southern. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 294.

Jacobitic (jak-ō-bit'ik), *a.* [< *Jacobite* + *-ic*.] Relating to the British Jacobites.

Jacobitical (jak-ō-bit'i-kal), *a.* [< *Jacobitic* + *-al*.] Same as *Jacobitic*.

Jacobitically (jak-ō-bit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner or spirit resembling that of the Jacobites of Great Britain.

Jacobitism (jak'ō-bīt-izm), *n.* [< *Jacobite* + *-ism*.] The principles of the British Jacobites, or of the sect of Jacobites.

> The spirit of *jacobitism* is not only gone, but it will appear to be gone in such a manner as to leave no room to apprehend its return. *Bolingbroke*, Remarks on Hist. Eng.

> All fear of the Stuarts having vanished from men's minds, the Whigs no longer found it answer to accuse their opponents of *Jacobitism*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 234.

Jacob's-chariot (jā'kobz-char'i-ot), *n.* The common monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*. [Prov. Eng.]

jacobsite (jā'kob-zīt), *n.* [< *Jakobs(berg)* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An oxid of manganese and iron related to magnetite and belonging to the spinel group, found at Jakobsberg in Sweden.

Jacob's-ladder (jā'kobz-lad'ėr), *n.* [In allusion to the ladder seen by the patriarch Jacob in a dream (Gen. xxviii. 12).] **1.** *Naut.*, a rope lad-

der with wooden steps or spokes by which to go aloft. Also called *jack-ladder*.—2. A common garden-plant of the genus *Polemonium*, the *P. cæruleum*, belonging to the natural order *Polemoniaceæ*: so called from the ladder-like arrangement of its leaves and leaflets. It is a favorite cottage garden plant, and is found in temperate and northern latitudes in most parts of the world. It grows tall and erect, about 1½ feet high, with alternate pinnate, smooth, bright-green leaves, and terminal corymbs of handsome blue (sometimes white) flowers. The name is sometimes locally applied to several other plants.

Jacob's-ladder (*Polemonium cæruleum*).
1, rootstock and lower part of stem; 2, upper part of stem with flowers; *a*, half of a flower from within; *b*, fruit.

3. A toy in which pieces of cardboard, wood, glass, or other material are so connected, one above another, with strings or tapes, that when the highest one is inverted those below it invert themselves in succession.

Jacobson's nerve. See *nerve*.

Jacob's-rod (jā'kobz-rod'), *n.* A name of the plant *Asphodelus luteus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jacob's-staff (jā'kobz-staf'), *n.* [So called in allusion to the staff of the patriarch Jacob (Gen. xxxii. 10).] 1. A pilgrim's staff.

> As he had traveild many a sommers day
> Through boyling sands of Arabie and Ynde,
> And in his hand a *Jacobs staffe*, to stay
> His weary limbs upon. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

2. A staff concealing a dagger.—3. A support for a surveyor's compass, consisting of a single leg, instead of the tripod ordinarily used. This leg is made of suitable wood, shod at one end with a steel point to be stuck in the ground, and having at the other end a brass head with a ball-and-socket joint and axis above. The advantages of the Jacob's-staff are superior lightness and portability; the disadvantages, that it cannot be used on rocks or frozen ground or on pavements. 4. A cross-staff. The cross-staff was for a long time a most important instrument for navigators, by whom, however, it does not appear ever to have been called a "Jacob's-staff"; but it was so designated by the Germans (*Jakob's Stab*), and also in English by some landsmen and poets, as shown by the annexed quotations. See *quadrant*.

> Who, having known both of the land and sky
> More than fam'd Archimide, or Ptolomy,
> Would further press, and like a palmer went,
> With *Jacobs staff*, beyond the firmament.
> *Wits' Recreations*, 1654. (*Nares*.)

> Why on a sign no painter draws
> The full-moon ever, but the half?
> Resolve that with your *Jacob's staff*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 780.

5. The group of three stars in a straight line in the belt of Orion, also called the *ell-and-yard*, *our Lady's wand*, etc. The leader of the three is δ Orionis, a very white variable star.—6. *Verbascum Thapsus*, the common mullen. [Prov. Eng.]

Jacob's stone. See *stone*.

Jacob's-sword (jā'kobz-sōrd'), *n.* *Iris Pseudacorus*, the yellow iris. [Prov. Eng.]

jacobus (ja-kō'bus), *n.* [< LL. (NL.) *Jacobus*, < Gr. Ἰάκωβος, Jacob, James: see *jack*[1], *Jacobin*.] A gold coin of James I. of England: same as *broad*, 3. See cut under *broad*.

> You have quickly learnt to count your hundred *jacobusses* in English. *Milton*, Def. of the People of Eng., vii.

jacoby (jak'ō-bi), *n.* The purple jacobæa.

jacolatt†, *n.* Chocolate.

> At the entertainement of the Morocco Ambassador at the Dutchesse of Portsmouth, . . . [the Moores] dranke a little milk and water, but not a drop of wine; they also dranke of a sorbet and *jacolatt*.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 24, 1682.

jaconet (jak'ō-net), *n.* [Also written *jaconette*, *jacconet*, with accom. term., < F. *jaconas*, jaconet; origin unknown.] 1. A thin, soft variety of muslin used for making dresses, neckcloths, etc., but heavier than linen cambric, originally made in India.—2. A cotton cloth having a glazed surface on one side, usually dyed.

jacounce†, **jagounce**†, *n.* [< OF. *jaconce*, *jacunce*, *jagonce*, < L. *hyacinthus*, hyacinth, jacinth: see *jacinth*.] Jacinth, a precious stone; according to others, garnet.

> Rubies there were, saphires, *jagounces* [var. *raqounces*].
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1117.

> Maters more precious then the ryche *jacounce*,
> Diamounde, or rubye, or balas of the beste.
> *Skelton*, Speke, Parrot, l. 365.

Jacquard loom. See *loom*.

Jacque (jak), *n.* [Abbr. of *Jacqueminot*.] Same as *Jack*[4].

Jacquemontia (jak-wē-mon'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Choisy, 1834), named after Victor *Jacquemont*, who traveled in the West Indies early in the 19th century as a naturalist.] A genus of plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, containing about 36 species, one African, the rest natives of tropical America. They are herbaceous or slightly shrubby plants, of a twining or sometimes prostrate habit. Their flowers have a bell-shaped corolla, a 2-celled and 4-ovuled ovary, and an undivided style with 2 oblong or ovate, flattened stigmas. Various species are known in cultivation.

Jacquerie (zhak-ē-rē'), *n.* [F., < OF. *jaquerie*, < *Jaque*, *Jacques*, or with addition *Jacques Bonhomme*, 'Goodman Jack,' a nickname for a peasant: see *jack*[1].] In *French hist.*, a revolt of the peasants against the nobles in northern France in 1358, attended by great devastation and slaughter; hence, any insurrection of peasants.

> A revolution the effects of which were to be felt at every fireside in France, . . . a new *Jacquerie*, in which the victory was to remain with Jacques bonhomme.
> *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

> The emissaries of the National League similarly carry out a sort of *Jacquerie*, in midnight murders, in attacks on women and children, in houghing of cattle, in cropping of horses, and in brutalities which would disgrace the worst brigands. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 461.

Jacquinia (ja-kwin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after N. von *Jacquin*, a botanist of Vienna.] A genus of the natural order *Myrsinaceæ*, containing 5 or 6 species of trees or shrubs, native in tropical America, and cultivated as hothouse plants. The corolla of the flowers is short-salver-shaped or bell-shaped and deeply 5-cleft. It has 5 fertile stamens inserted low down in its tube, and a sterile appendage at each of its sinuses. The thick coriaceous leaves are entire and alternate; the handsome white, yellow, or purplish flowers are disposed in terminal or axillary clusters. *J. armillaris* bears the names of *joe-wood* and *currant tree*.

jactancy† (jak'tan-si), *n.* [= F. *jactance* = Pr. *jactancia*, *jactansa* = Sp. Pg. *jactancia* = It. *giattanzia*, < L. *jactantia*, a boasting, < *jactan(t-)s*, pp. of *jactare*, throw, refl. boast: see *jactation*.] A boasting. *Cockeram*.

jactation (jak-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *jactation* = Pr. *jactacio*, < L. *jactatio(n-)*, a throwing, agitation, a boasting, < *jactare*, throw, shake, agitate, discuss, utter, refl. boast, brag, freq. of *jacere*, throw, cast: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *jettison*, *jetsam*, ult. a doublet of *jactation*.] 1. The act or practice of throwing, as missile weapons.

> We find weapons employed in *jactation* which seem unfit for such a purpose. *J. Hewitt*.

2. Agitation of the body from restlessness or for exercise; the exercise of riding in some kind of vehicle.

> Among the Romans there were four things much in use; . . . bathing, fumigation, friction, and *jactation*.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Health and Long Life.

> *Jactations* were used . . . to relieve that intranquillity which attends most diseases, and makes men often impatient of lying still in their beds.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Health and Long Life.

3. Boasting; bragging.

jactator† (jak-tā'tor), *n.* [< L. *jactator*, a boaster, < *jactare*, boast: see *jactation*.] A boaster or bragger. *Bailey*, 1731.

jactitation (jak-ti-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *jactitation*, < ML. *jactitatio(n-)*, < L. *jactitare*, bring forward in public, utter (not found in lit. sense), freq. of *jactare*, throw, shake, agitate, discuss, utter, refl. boast, brag: see *jactation*.] 1. A frequent tossing to and fro, especially of the body, as in great pain or high fever; restlessness.—2. Agitation.

> After much dispassionate inquiry and *jactitation* of the argument on both sides—it has been adjudged for the negative. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

3. Vain boasting; bragging; in *canon law*, false boasting; insistence on a wrongful claim, to the annoyance and injury of another.—4. In Louisiana, an action to recover damages for slander of title to land, or to obtain confirmation of title by a public recognition of it.—**Jactitation of marriage**, in *common law*, a boasting or giving out by a party that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their marriage may follow.

jaculable† (jak'ū-la-bl), *a.* [< L. *jaculabilis*, that may be thrown, < *jaculari*, throw: see *jaculate*.] Capable of being or fit to be thrown or darted. *Blount*.

jaculate (jak'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jaculated*, ppr. *jaculating*. [< L. *jaculatus*, pp. of *jaculari* (> Pg. *jacular*), throw (a javelin), hit with a javelin, < *jaculum*, a javelin, dart, neut. of *jaculus*, that is thrown, < *jacere*, throw: see *jactation* and *jet*[1]. Cf. *ejaculate*.] To dart; throw; hurl; launch. [Obsolete or archaic.]

jaculation (jak-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *jaculation* = Pg. *jaculação*, < L. *jaculatio(n-)*, < *jaculari*, throw: see *jaculate*.] The action of throwing, darting, hurling, or launching, as weapons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> So hills amid the air encounter'd hills,
> Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 665.

> It was well and strongly strung with thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, great and small, for the more violent *jaculation*, vibration, and speed of the arrows.
> *Bp. King*; Sermon, Nov. 5, 1668, p. 20.

jaculator (jak'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *jaculateur*, < L. *jaculator*, one who throws (a javelin), < *jaculari*, throw: see *jaculate*.] 1†. One who jaculates or darts.—2. In *ichth.*, the darter or archer-fish.

Jaculatores (jak"ū-lā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *jaculator*: see *jaculator*.] In Macgillivray's system of ornithology, the darters. See *darter*, 3 (*b*).

jaculatory (jak'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *jaculatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *jaculatorio*, < LL. *jaculatorius*, of or for throwing, < *jaculator*, one who throws: see *jaculator*.] 1. Darting or throwing out suddenly; cast, shot out, or launched suddenly.—2. Uttered brokenly or in short sentences; ejaculatory.

> *Jaculatory* prayers are the nearest dispositions to contemplation. *Spiritual Conflict* (1651), p. 81.

jad (jad), *n.* [E. dial., also *jed*, *jud*, *judd*; origin obscure.] 1. In *coal-mining*, a long gash cut under a mass of coal in "holing," "kirving," "benching," or "undercutting" it, so that it may afterward fall, or be wedged or blasted down.—2. In *quarrying*, a long deep hole made in quarrying soft rock for building purposes, whether the gash is horizontal or vertical.

> The jadding pick . . . serves for cutting in long and deep holings, juds, or *jads*, for the purpose of detaching large blocks of stone from their natural beds.
> *Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 148.

jad (jad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jadded*, ppr. *jadding*. [< *jad*, *n.*] In *coal-mining* and *quarrying*, to undercut; form a jad in.

> When the face of any heading from which the stone is to be worked away has been properly *jadded* under the roof, the side saw-cuts are proceeded with.
> *Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 153.

jadder (jad'ėr), *n.* [< *jad* + *-er*[1].] A stone-cutter. [Prov. Eng.]

jadding-pick (jad'ing-pik), *n.* [Cf. *jedding-ax*.] In *coal-mining* and *quarrying*, a form of pick with which a jad is cut. The helves range from four to six feet in length, the tools being made in sets, to be used one after another as the depth of the jad increases. The same tool is used, and with the same name, in quarrying the soft freestones of England, as for instance the Bath stone.

jaddis (jad'is), *n.* [E. Ind.] In Ceylon, a priest of the evil genii or devils, officiating in a kind of chapel, called *jacco*, or *devils' house*.

jade[1] (jād), *n.* [The initial consonant is prop. Teut. *j* = *y*, conformed to F. *j*; = E. dial. (North.) *yaud*, Sc. *yade*, *yaud*, *yad*, a mare, an old mare; < ME. *jade* (MS. *Iade*), a jade, < Icel. *jalda* = Sw. dial. *jälda*, a mare.] 1. A mare, especially an old mare; any old or worn-out horse; a mean or sorry nag.

> Be blithe, although thou ryde vpon a *jade*.
> What though thin horse be bothe foul and lene?
> If he wil serve thy, rek not a bene.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, Prol., l. 46.

> There is one sect of religious men in Cairo, called Chenesia, which liue vpon horse-flesh: therefore are lame *Iades* bought and set vp a fatting.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 580.

> He was as lean, and as lank, and as sorry a *jade* as Humility herself could have bestrided.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 10.

> This same philosophy is a good horse in the stable, but an arrant *jade* on a journey.
> *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i. 1.

Hence—2. A mean or worthless person, originally applied to either sex, but now only to a woman; a wench; a hussy; a quean: used opprobriously.

> And thus the villaine would the world perswade
> To prowde attemptes that may presume too high,
> But earthly joes will make him proue a *jade*.
> When vertue speakes of loue's diuinity.
> *Breton*, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 10.

> She shines the first of battered *jades*. *Swift*.

> There are perverse *jades* that fall to men's lots, with whom it requires more than common proficiency in philosophy to be able to live. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 479.

3. A young woman: used in irony or playfully.

You now and then see some handsome young *jades*.
Addison.

Fie Nathan! fie! to let an artful *jade*
The close recesses of thine heart invade.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

jade[1] (jād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jaded*, ppr. *jading*. [< *jade*[1], *n.* The like-seeming Sp. *jadear*, *ijadear*, pant, palpitate, is quite different, being connected ult. with *jade*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To treat as a jade; kick or spurn.

The honourable blood of Lancaster
Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1, 52.

I can but faintly endure the savour of his breath, at my table, that shall thus *jade* me for my courtesies.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

2. To reduce to the condition of a jade; tire out; ride or drive without sparing; overdrive: as, to *jade* a horse.

It is a dull thing to tire, and, as we say now, to *jade* anything too far. *Bacon*, Discourse.

Mark but the King, how pale he looks with fear.
Oh! this same whorson conscience, how it *jades* us!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

3. To weary or fatigue, in general.

The mind once *jaded* by an attempt above its power is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

Jaded horsemen from the west
At evening to the castle pressed.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 33.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Weary*, *Fatigue*, etc. See *tire*[1], *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* To become weary; fail; give out.

They are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution. *South*, Sermons.

jade[2] (jād), *n.* [< F. *jade*, < Sp. *jade*, jade, orig. "*piedra de yjada*, pierre bonne contre le colique" (Sobrino, Dicc. Nuevo, ed. 1734), a name given (like the later equiv. *nephrite*, q. v.) because the stone was supposed to cure pain in the side: Sp. *piedra*, < L. *petra*, stone; *de*, of; *yjada*, now spelled *ijada*, the side, flank, pain in the side, colic, < L. as if **iliata*, < *ilium*, *ileum*, usually in pl. *ilia*, the flank, the groin: see *ilium*, *iliac*[1].] A tough compact stone, varying from nearly white to pale or dark green in color, much used in prehistoric times for weapons and utensils, and highly prized, especially in the East, for ornamental carvings. Two distinct minerals are included under the name. One of these is *nephrite*, a closely compact variety of hornblende (amphibole), classed with tremolite when nearly white and with actinolite when of a distinct green color; it is fusible with some difficulty, and has a specific gravity of from 2.9 to 3. The other is *jadeite*, which is a silicate of aluminium and sodium, analogous in formula to spodumene; a variety of a dark-green color and containing iron has been called *chloromelanite*. It is more fusible than nephrite, and has a higher specific gravity, viz. 3.3. This is the kind of jade most highly valued. Its translucency and color, varying from a creamy white through different shades of delicate green, give great beauty to the vases and other objects carved from it. The Chinese, who have long made use of jade for rings, bracelets, vases, etc., call it *yu* or *yu-shih* (jade-stone). A variety of jadeite having a pale-green color is called by them *fei ts'ui*, or kingfisher-plumes. The best-known locality from which jade has been obtained is the Kara-Kash valley in eastern Turkestan. Jade implements have been found in considerable numbers among the relics of the Swiss lake-dwellers, but it is generally believed that the material was brought from the East; they are also found in New Zealand, in the islands of the Pacific, in Central America, Alaska, and elsewhere, and the facts of their distribution are of great interest in ethnography. (See cut under *ax.*) The word *jade* is sometimes extended to embrace other minerals of similar characters and hence admitting of like use, as zoisite (saussurite, the jade of De Saussure and *jade tenace* of Haüy), fibrolite, a kind of serpentine, and others. Also called *ax-stone*, and by the Maoris of New Zealand *punamu*. -**Oceanic jade**, a name given by Damour to a fibrous variety of jade found in New Caledonia and in the Marquesas Islands, having a specific gravity of 3.18, and differing from ordinary nephrite in the proportion of lime and magnesia which it contains. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 540.

jadedly (jā'ded-li), *adv.* In a jaded manner; wearily.

Kilgore came and dropped *jadedly* into a chair.
The Money-Makers, p. 282.

jade-green (jād'grēn), *n.* In *decorative art*, especially in ceramics, a grayish-green color thought to resemble that of the superior kinds of jade.

jadeite (jā'dīt), *n.* [< *jade*[2] + *-ite*[2].] See *jade*[2].

jadery (jā'dėr-i), *n.* [< *jade*[1] + *-ery*.] The tricks of a jade or a vicious horse.

Pig-like he whines
At the sharp rowel, which he frets at rather
Than any jot obeys; seeks all foul means
Of boistcrous and rough *jadery*, to dis-seat
His lord, that kept it bravely.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

jadish (jā'dish), *a.* [< *jade*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Skittish; vicious: said of a horse.

So, in this mongrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers,
That horsed us on their backs, to show us
A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1614.

2. Ill-conditioned; unchaste: said of a woman.

This *jadish* witch Mother Sawyer.
Ford (*and Dekker*), Witch of Edmonton, iv. 1.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

jaeger, *n.* See *jäger*.

jael-goat (jāl'gōt), *n.* See *jaal-goat*.

Jaffna moss. See *moss*.

jag[1] (jag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jagged*, ppr. *jagging*. [< ME. *jaggen*, *joggen*, cut, slash, jab; prob. of Celtic origin: < Ir. Gael. *gag*, notch, split, gag, n., a cleft, chink, = W. *gag*, an aperture, cleft, *gagen*, a cleft, chink.] 1. To notch; cut or slash in notches, teeth, or ragged points.

I *iagge* or cutte a garment. . . . I *iagge* not my hosen for thrifte but for a bragge. . . . If I *iagge* my cappe thou hast naught to do. *Palsgrave.*

2. To prick, jab, or lacerate, as with a knife or dirk. [Now prov. Eng., Scotch, and southern U. S.]

[He] enjoynede with a geaunt, and *jaggede* hym thorowe!
Jolyly this gentille for-justede another.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2087.

She sat him in a goolden chair,
And *jagg'd* him with a pin.
Sir Hugh (Child's Ballads, III. 335).

3. *Naut.*, to lay or fold in long bights, as a rope or tackle, and tie up with stops.

jag[1] (jag), *n.* [< ME. *jagge*, a projecting point or dag (of a jagged or slashed garment); from the verb. Cf. *dag*[3].] 1. A sharp notch or tooth, as of a saw; a ragged or tattered point; a zigzag.

Like waters shot from some high crag
The lightning fell with never a *jag*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, v.

The sailors rowed
In awe through many a new and fearful *jag*
Of overhanging rock.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, vii. 12.

You take two pieces of paper, and tear off a corner of both together, so that the *jags* of both are the same.
A. P. Sinnett, Occult World, p. 63.

2. One of a series of points or dags cut in the edge of a garment for ornament: a style much in favor in France and England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. See *dag*[3].

I saw some there [in purgatory] with collars of gold about their necks, . . . some with more *jagges* on their clothes than whole cloth.
W. Staunton, Vision of Patrick's Purgatory (1409), Royal [MS. 17 B 43.

Iagge or dagge of a garment, fractellus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 255.

Thy bodies bolstred out, with bumbast and with bagges,
Thy rowles, thy ruffes, thy caules, thy coifes, thy jerkins,
and thy *jagges*. *Gascoigne*, Challenge to Beauty.

3. A stab or jab, as with a sharp instrument. [Scotch.]

Affliction may gie him a *jagg*, and let the wind out o' him, as out o' a cow that's eaten wet clover.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

4. In *bot.*, a cleft or division.—5. A barbed joining or dovetail; a jag-bolt.

jag[2] (jag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jagged*, ppr. *jagging*. [Origin obscure.] To carry, as a load: as, to *jag* hay. [Prov. Eng.]

jag[2] (jag), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A one-horse load; a wagon-load. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The wagon stood in the road, with the last *jag* of rails still on it. *Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 393.

The flint is sold by the one-horse load, called a *jag* [in Suffolk, England], and carted to the knappers' shops.
Ure, Dict., IV. 376.

2. A saddle-bag; a wallet. [Scotch.]

"I am thinking ye will be mista'en," said Meg; "there's nae room for bags or *jaugs* here."
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, ii.

3. As much liquor as one can carry: as, to have a *jag* on; hence, a drunken condition. [Slang, U. S.]—4. A fare or catch of fish. [Local, U. S.]—5. A lot, parcel, load, or quantity: as, a *jag* of oysters. [Local, U. S.]

As there was very little money in the country, the bank bought a good *jag* on 't in Europe.
C. A. Davis, Major Downing's Letters, p. 168.

One broker buying on a heavy order . . . occasionally caught a *jag* of 2,000 or 3,000 shares.
Missouri Republican, 1885.

Jagannatha (jag-a-nä'tä), *n.* [In E. usually in accom. spelling *Juggernaut* (sometimes *Jaggernaut*), repr. Hind. *Jagannāth*, Skt. *Jagannatha*, lit. lord of the world, < Skt. *jagat*, all that moves, men and beasts (< √ *gam*, go, move, = E. *come*, q. v.), + *nātha*, protector, lord, < √ *nāth*, seek aid of, turn with supplication to.] 1. In *Hindu myth.*, a name given to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu.—2. A celebrated idol of this deity at Puri in Orissa. It is a rudely carved wooden image, of which the body is red, the face black, and the arms gilt; the mouth is open and red, as if with blood; and the eyes are formed of precious stones. It is covered with rich vestments, and is seated on a throne between two others, representing Bala-Rama, the brother, and Subhadra, the sister of Krishna. The temple at Puri stands in an area containing many other temples, and inclosed by a high stone wall about 650 feet square. The temple is built chiefly of coarse granite resembling sandstone, and appears as a vast mass of masonry surmounted by several towers, the great tower rising to a height of 192 feet. Under the main tower are placed the three idols. Great multitudes of pilgrims come from all quarters of India to pay their devotions at his shrine. On these occasions the idol is mounted on an enormous car—the car of Juggernaut—resting on massive wooden wheels, and drawn by the pilgrims. Formerly many of the people threw themselves under the wheels to be crushed to death, the victims believing that by this fate they would secure immediate conveyance to heaven. The practice is now of very rare occurrence. [In this sense usually *Juggernaut.*]

Jagataic (jag-a-tā'ik), *a.* [< *Jagatai*, the native name of Turkestan (< *Jagatai*, one of the sons of Jenghiz Khan, to whom he left this portion of his empire), + *-ic.*] Pertaining to Turkestan: a term applied to the easternmost dialects of the Turkish group of tongues, spoken by the people of Turkestan.

jag-bolt (jag'bōlt), *n.* A bolt having a barbed shank.

jäger, jaeger (yā'gėr), *n.* [G., a hunter.] Any bird of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Stercorariinæ* or *Lestridinæ*, as a skua-gull, arctic-bird, dirty-allen, or dung-hunter.

jagerant†, *n.* See *jesserant*.

jagg, *n.* See *jag*[1], 3.

jagged (jag'ed or jagd), *p. a.* [< *jag*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having notches or teeth, or ragged edges; cleft; divided; laciniate: as, *jagged* leaves.

The crags closed round with black and *jagged* arms.
Shelley, Alastor.

Scattered all about there lay
Great *jagged* pieces of black stone.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 358.

2. Cut into jags, as sleeves and other parts of a garment; cut at the edge with leaf-like serrations: a fashion of garments common in the early part of the fifteenth century. See *dag*[3].

If the schisme would pardon ye that, she might go *jagg'd* in as many cuts and slashes as she pleas'd for you.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

3. In *her.*, shown with broken and irregular outlines, as if torn from something else: said of any bearing.—**Jagged chickweed**, a name of *Holosteum umbellatum*.

jaggedness (jag'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being jagged or denticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins or *jaggedness*.
Peacham, Drawing.

jagger[1] (jag'ėr), *n.* [< *jag*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which jags. Specifically—2. A little wheel with a jagged or notched edge, set in a handle, and used in ornamenting pastry, etc. Also called *jagging-iron*.—3. A toothed chisel.

jagger[2] (jag'ėr), *n.* [< *jag*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who works draft-horses for hire. [Prov. Eng.]—2. One who carries a jag or wallet; a peddler. [Scotch.]

I would take the lad for a *jagger*, but he has rather owre good havings, and he has no pack. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

jaggery† (jag'ėr-i), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *jaggherry*, *jaggory*, *jagory*, *jaggree*, *jagra*, etc., repr. Canarese *sharkare*, Hind. *shakkar*, < Skt. *çarkara*, Prakrit *sakkara*, sugar, > Gr. σάκχαρον, L. *saccharon*, sugar, and (through Ar.) ult. E. *sugar*: see *sugar* and *saccharine*.] A coarse brown sugar obtained in India by evaporation of the fresh juice of various kinds of palm, as the jaggery-palm, the wild date-tree, the palmyra, and the cocoa. It is usually made in the form of small round cakes. Also called *goor*.

The East Indians extract a sort of sugar they call *jagra* from the juice or potable liquor that flows from the coco tree. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 16.

If you tap the flower-stalk [of the cocoanut] you get a sweet juice, which can be boiled down into the peculiar sugar called (in the charming dialect of commerce) *jaggery*. *G. Allen*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 50.

It is common in this country [India] to mix a small quantity of the coarsest sugar—"goor," or *jaghery*, as it is termed in India—with the water used for working up mortar. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9146.

jaggery-palm (jag'ėr-i-päm), *n.* A name of *Caryota urens*, the bastard sago.

jagging-iron (jag'ing-ī"ėrn), *n.* Same as *jagger*[1], 2.

jaggy (jag'i), *a.* [< *jag*[1] + *-y*[1].] Set with jags or teeth; denticulated; notched; jagged.

Her jaws grin dreadful with three rows of teeth;
Jaggy they stand, the gaping den of death.
Pope, Odyssey, xii.

The *jaggy* beard or awn of the barley head.
J. Thomson, Hats and Felting, p. 16.

jagheerdar, *n.* See *jaghirdar*.

jaghir, jaghire (ja-gēr'), *n.* [Also *jagghire*, *jagheer*, *jaegheer*, *jagir*, repr. Hind. *jāgīr*, *jāīgīr*, < Pers. *jāgīr*, *jaigīr*, a tenure under assignment (see def.), a grant, lit. taking or occupying a place or position, < Pers. *jā*, *jāy*, place, + *gīr*, seizing, taking.] In the East Indies, an assignment of the government share of the produce of a section of land to an individual, either for his personal behoof or for the support of a public establishment, particularly a military establishment.

I say, madam, I know nothing of books; and yet, I believe, upon a land carriage fishery, a stamp act, or a *jaghire*, I can talk my two hours without feeling the want of them. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

Thomas. Sir Matthew will settle upon Sir John and his lady, for their joint lives, a *jaghire*.
Sir J. A *jaghire*!
Thomas. The term is Indian, and means an annual income. *Foote*, The Nabob, i.

The distinction between khálsá land, or the imperial demesne, and *jagír* lands, granted revenue free or at quit rent in reward for services, also dates from the time of Akbar. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 795.

jaghirdar (ja-gēr'där), *n.* [Hind. and Pers. *jāgīrdār*, < *jāgīr*, a tenure, a grant (see *jaghir*), + *-dār*, holding, a holder.] In the East Indies, a person holding a jaghir. Also spelled *jagheerdar*.

The Sikhs administered the country by means of *jagheerdars*, and paid them by their jagheers.
R. B. Smith, Lord Lawrence, I. 378.

Jago's goldfinny. See *goldfinny*, 2.

jagouncet, *n.* See *jacounce*.

jagra (jag'rä), *n.* Same as *jaggery*.

jaguar (jag-wär' or jag'ū-är), *n.* [Also written *jagouar*, *yaguar*; Pg. *jaguar*, < Braz. *jaguara*, a jaguar. "*Jagua* in the Guarani language is the common name for tygers and dogs. The generic name for tygers in the Guarani language is *Jaquarete*." (*Clavigero*, Hist. of Mexico, tr. Cullen (1787), ii. 318.)] A carnivorous mammal, *Felis onca*, the largest and most formidable feline quadruped of America. It belongs to the family *Felidæ*, and most resembles the leopard or panther of the old world, being spotted like a pard; but it is larger, and the spots, instead of being simply black, are ocellated — that is, they have an eye of tawny color in the black, or are broken

Jaguar (*Felis onca*).

up into rosettes of black on the tawny ground. It does not stand quite so high on its legs as the cougar, but it has a heavier body, and is altogether a more powerful beast. The length is about 4 feet to the root of the tail, which is 2 feet long; the girth of the chest is about 3 feet. The jaguar inhabits wooded parts of America from Texas to Paraguay.

jaguarondi (jag-wa-ron'di), *n.* [Cf. *jaguar*.] A wild cat, *Felis yaguarundi* of Demarest, inhabiting America from Texas to Paraguay, somewhat larger than a large domestic cat, of slender elongated form, with very long tail and very short limbs, and of a nearly uniform brownish color.

Jah (jä, properly yä), *n.* See *Jehovah*.

Jahveh (properly yä-vā'), *n.* See *Jehovah*.

Jahvist (jä'vist, properly yä'vist), *n.* [< *Jahveh* (see *Jehovah*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Jehovist*, 1.

The Hexateuch primarily resolves itself into four great constituents, respectively known as the works of the *Jahvist* the Elohist the Deuteronomist, and the Priestly Legislator. *The Academy*, No. 873, p. 60.

Jahvistic (jä-, properly yä-vis'tik), *a.* [< *Jahvist* + *-ic*.] Same as *Jehovistic*.

"Then they began to invoke the name of Jahveh." The importance of this *Jahvistic* text comes especially from its contradiction with the Elohistic text Exodus vi. 2–3.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 173.

jail (jāl), *n.* [Two series of forms are to be distinguished: (1) E. *jail*, < ME. *jayle*, *jaile*, *jayll*, *jaiole*, < OF. *jaiole*, *jaole*, *jeoille*, *geole*, *geolle*, F. *geôle*; assibilated form of (2) E. **gail*, repr. by the artificial form *gaol*, formerly also spelled *goal*, used in old law-books and preserved archaically in print, though obsolete in pronunciation (*gaol*, prop. pron. gāl, being always pron. jāl, which pronunciation belongs only to the spelling *jail*), < ME. *gaile*, *gayl*, *gayhol*, < OF. *gaiole*, *gayolle*, *gaole*, *gaolle* (whence the form *gaol* above), a cage, a prison, = Sp. *gayola* = Pg. *gaiola*, *jaula* = It. *gabbiuola*, *gabbiola* (also in simple form *gabbia*), a cage, ML. reflex *gabiola* (also in simple form *gabia*), a cage, the prop. L. type being **caveola*, dim. of *cavea*, a hollow, a cavity, a cage, coop: see *cave*[1], *cage*, and *gabion*.] A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for crime or for debt; usually, in the United States, a place of confinement for minor offenses in a county.

And for to determytte this mater,
Generydes was brought owt of the *gaile*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1695.

Yet, ere his happie soule to heaven went
Out of this fleshlie *gaole*, he did devise
Unto his heavenlie maker to present
His bodie as a spotles sacrifice.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 296.

Deep in the City's bottom sunk there was
A *Goal*, where Darkness dwelt and Desolation.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 164.

Frighted, I quit the room; but leave it so
As men from *jails* to execution go.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 273.

She threatens me every Day to arrest me; and proceeds so far as to tell me, that if I do not do her Justice I shall die in a *Jayl*. *Spectator*, No. 295.

Jail liberties, jail limits, bounds prescribed by law encompassing a prison, or the area within such bounds (as, for instance, the city in which the jail is situated), the freedom of which is allowed to certain prisoners for debt, etc., usually on giving bond for the liberties, the bounds being considered, as to such prisoners, merely an extension of the prison-walls. — **To break jail.** See *break*.

jail (jāl), *v. t.* [Formerly also *gaol* and *goal*; < *jail*, *n.*] To confine in or as if in a jail; imprison.

There likewise was a long statute against vagabonds, wherein two things may be noted: the one, the dislike the Parliament had of *gaoling* of them, as that which was chargeable, pesterous, and of no open example.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 215.

And sith our Bodyes doe but *Jaile* our Minde,
While we haue Bodyes, we can ne'er be free.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice (1612), p. 81.

Trounce him, *goal* him, and bring him upon his knees, and declare him a reproach and scandal to his profession.
South, Sermons, VI. 52.

jailbird (jāl'bėrd), *n.* [< *jail* + *bird*[1]; a humorous term, orig. perhaps with allusion to the F. sense 'cage' (see *jail*). Cf. *gallows-bird*.] One who has been or is confined in jail; a malefactor.

jail-delivery (jāl'dē-liv"ėr-i), *n.* **1.** The act of disposing judicially of the cases of all accused persons detained in a prison and awaiting trial. — **2.** In *Eng. law*, the short name of the commission issued to judges of assize, directing them to clear a jail by thus trying, and acquitting or condemning, the inmates. Hence — **3.** In England, and also in Delaware (U. S.), the court charged with the trial of ordinary criminal cases. See *assize*, 6. — **4.** The act of setting prisoners loose from a jail; a freeing of imprisoned persons, as by breaking into or out of a jail.

The most daring and successful *jail-delivery* ever perpetrated on the Sound [Puget] occurred last night.
Evening Post (New York), Dec., 1888.

General jail-delivery, a term sometimes used of acquittals in numbers at a time by reason of defects in the law, or lax or reckless administration of it.

The operation of the old law is so savage, and so inconvenient to society, that for a long time past, once in every parliament, and lately twice, the legislature has been obliged to make a *general* arbitrary *jail-delivery*, and at once to set open, by its sovereign authority, all the prisons in England. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

jailer (jā'lėr), *n.* [Two series of forms, as with *jail*: (1) E. *jailer* (sometimes spelled *jailor*), < ME. *jayler*, *jaylier*, < OF. *jaioleor*, *geolier*, *jaulier*, F. *geôlier*, < *geole*, etc., a jail; (2) E. **gailer*, repr. by the artificial form *gaoler* (see *jail*), < ME. *gailer*, *gayler*, *gaylere*, < OF. *gaioleor*, *gaiolier* (ML. reflex *gaolarius*), a jailer, < *gaiole*, etc., jail: see *jail*, *n.*] **1.** The keeper of a jail or prison.

The scheref fond the *jaylier* ded.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 13).

Life is the *jailer*, Death the angel sent
To draw the unwilling bolts and set us free.
Lowell, Death of a Friend's Child

2. In *coal-mining*, a small tub or box in which water is carried in a mine. [Somersetshire, Eng.]

jaileress (jā'lėr-es), *n.* [Formerly also *gaoleress*; < *jailer* + *-ess*.] A female jailer.

My saucy *gaoleress* assured me that all my oppositions would not signify that pinch of snuff.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, ii. 72.

jail-fever (jāl'fē"vėr), *n.* Typhus fever: so called because common in jails.

jail-house (jāl'hous), *n.* A jail.

jail-keeper (jāl'kē"pėr), *n.* One who keeps a jail; a jailer.

Jain (jin), *n.* and *a.* [Also as Hind. *Jaina*, < *jina*, 'victorious' (< Skt. √*ji*, 'conquer'), an epithet of the teachers of Jainism.] **I.** *n.* A member of a non-Brahminical sect in India, the doctrinal system of which corresponds in many essential points with Buddhism. The sect seems, according to their own scriptures, to have originated with one Pārswanātha about 700 B. C., but became fully established about 200 years later under Vardhamāna (or Jnātaputra, in Pāli Nātaputta), one of six noted false teachers (according to Buddhistic writings) contemporary with Gautama, the Buddha. The Jains are divided into two classes or parties, the *Swetambaras*, or 'white-robed ones,' and the *Digambaras*, or 'sky-clad (or naked) ones.' The Jains deny the divine origin and infallible authority of the Vedas. They believe in the eternity of the universe both of matter and of mind, and hold that time proceeds in two eternally recurring cycles of immense duration, defying all human calculation — the "ascending" cycle, in which the age and stature of men increase, and the "descending" cycle, in which they decrease. Their moral code agrees with that of the Buddhists, and consists of five prohibitions against killing, lying, stealing, adultery, and worldly-mindedness, and of five duties, viz.: mercy to animated beings, almsgiving, veneration for the sages while living and the worship of their images when deceased, confession of faults, and religious fasting. The Jains are found in various parts of India, but especially on the west coast, and are remarkable for their wealth and influence.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jains or to their creed. — **Jain architecture**, a chief style of Indian architecture, closely akin to Buddhist architecture, and developed contemporaneously with it after about A. D. 450, when the Jain sect acquired prominence. The most notable characteristics of the Jain style are the pseudo-arch and -dome, built in horizontal courses and of pointed sec-

Jain Temple at Kāth Kādah, India.

tion. The domes rest commonly upon eight pillars arranged octagonally, with four more pillars at the corners, completing a square in plan; and both arches and domes are usually supported by a system of brackets or corbels carried out from the piers or pillars at about two thirds of their height, and often richly carved. The central feature in a Jain temple is a cell lighted from the door, and containing a cross-legged figure of one of the deified saints of the sect. The cell is terminated above by a dome or a pyramidal spire-like roof, and there are often connected with the temples extensive inclosed courtyards, with porticos and ranges of cells around the inclosure, each cell serving as a chapel. The tower is also characteristic of Jain architecture, being noteworthy especially in the towers commemorative of victory, which consist usually of a number of superimposed stories rising almost perpendicularly, and with the top corbeled out so as to overhang the sides. These towers are usually elaborately carved upon their entire surface. Jain architecture was at its best about the eleventh century, and is still practised, not without dignity and beauty, as at Ahmedabad.

Jaina (jī'na), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Jain*.

Jainism (jī'nizm), *n.* [< *Jain* + *-ism*.] The religious system of the Jains.

jak (jak), *n.* Same as *jack*[1], *jack-tree*.

jakes† (jāks), *n.* [The occurrence of dial. *johnny*, a jakes — "also called *Mrs. Jones* by country people" (Halliwell), with dial. *tom*, a close-stool, suggests that *jakes* was orig. *Jake's* or *Jack's*, a humorous euphemism: see *jack*[1].] A privy.

Christ himselfe, speaking of unsavory traditions, scruples not to name the Dunghill and the *Jakes*
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

jakes-farmer† (jāks′fär″mėr), *n.* [< *jakes* + *farmer*.] One who contracted to clean out privies; a scavenger.

Nay, I will embrace a *Jakes-farmer*.
Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.

Nay, we are all signiors here in Spain, from the *jakes-farmer* to the grandee or adelantado.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

jakie (jā′ki), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American frog, *Pseudis paradoxa*, of a greenish color marked with brown, belonging to the family *Cystignathidæ*. See *Pseudis*.

jako (jak′o), *n.* See *jacko*, 2.

jak-tree, *n.* See *jack-tree*.

jak-wood, *n.* See *jack-wood*.

jalap (jal′ap), *n.* [Formerly also *jalop*; = F. *jalap* = Pg. *jalapa* = It. *jalappa*, < Sp. *Jalapa*, jalap, so called from *Jalapa*, or *Xalapa*, a city of Mexico, whence it is imported.] A drug consisting of the tuberous roots of several plants of the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*, that of *Ipomœa purga* being the most important. This is a twining herbaceous plant, with cordate-acuminate, sharply auricled leaves, and elegant salver-shaped deep-pink flowers, growing naturally on the eastern declivities of the Mexican Andes, at an elevation of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. The jalap of commerce consists of irregular ovoid dark-brown roots, varying from the size of an egg to that of a hazelnut, but occasionally as large as a man's fist. Jalap is one of the most common purgatives, but is apt to gripe and nauseate. Male jalap, or orizaba-root, is from *Ipomœa Orizabensis*, and Tampico jalap from *I. simulans*.—**Indian jalap**, the product of *Ipomœa Turpethum*, a native of India and the Pacific islands. It is inferior to the true jalap, but is free from the nauseous taste and smell of that drug. See *Ipomœa*.

Jalapa (jal′a-pä), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794), < Sp. *jalapa*, jalap: see *jalap*.] A genus of plants, a species of which was supposed to be the source of jalap. Now referred to *Mirabilis*.

jalapic (ja-lap′ik), *a.* [< *jalap* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of jalap or jalapin.—**Jalapic acid**, $C_{34}H_{60}O_{18}$, an acid produced, with assimilation of water, by dissolving jalapin in aqueous solutions of the alkalis or alkaline earths.

jalapin (jal′a-pin), *n.* [< *jalap* + *-in*².] A glucoside resin which is one of the purgative principles of jalap and of various plants of the convolvulaceous order. See *jalap*.

jalap-plant (jal′ap-plant), *n.* The plant that produces jalap.

jalee, jali (jä′lē), *n.* [< Ind. *jālī*, a network, lattice, grating, < Skt. *jāla*, net.] Pierced screenwork, especially in marble or stone, characteristic of Indian house-decoration under Moslem influence.

jaleo (Sp. pron. hä-lā′ō), *n.* [Sp., prop. genteelness, jauntiness.] A lively Spanish dance.

jalet (F. pron. zha-lā′), *n.* [F. *jalet*; perhaps the same as *galet*¹, q. v.] A stone selected or shaped for use with the stone-bow. See *stone-bow*.

jali, *n.* See *jalee*.

jalop† (jal′op), *n.* An obsolete form of *jalap*.

jalous, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *jealous*.

jalouse (ja-löz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jaloused*, ppr. *jalousing*. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *jealous*.

They *jaloused* the opening of our letters at Fairport.
Scott, Antiquary, xliv.

jalousie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jealousy*.

jalousie (zha-lö-zē′), *n.* [F. *jalousie*, jealousy, a lattice window or shutter: see *jealousy*.] 1. A blind or shutter made with slats, which are usually set at an angle so as to exclude the sun and rain while allowing the air to enter.—2. *pl.* The whole surface or inclosure of a gallery, veranda, or the like, formed of a series of slatted frames (see def. 1), of which some may be fixed and some may open on hinges.

jam¹ (jam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jammed*, ppr. *jamming*. [Formerly *jamb*; of dial. origin; prob. another form (sonant *j* from surd *ch*; cf. *jaw*¹, *jowl*) of *cham*, chew or champ, being the same as *champ*, chew or bite, also tread heavily: see *champ*¹.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press; squeeze; thrust or press down or in with force or violence; thrust or squeeze in so as to stick fast; press or crowd in such a manner as to prevent motion or hinder extrication.

The ship, which by its building was Spanish, stuck fast, *jammed* in between two rocks; all the stern and quarters of her were beaten to pieces with the sea.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

2. To fill full; block up; prevent the movement of by pressure, crowding, etc.

Crowds that in an hour
Of civic tumult *jam* the doors, and bear
The keepers down.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. To tread hard or make firm by treading, as land is trodden hard by cattle. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**Jamming friction**, in *mech.*, friction produced by the jamming or pinching action of cams, eccentric-rollers, knots in ropes, loops of ropes about snubbing parts, belaying-pins, etc.—**To jam out**, in *coal-mining*, to cut or knock away the spurns in holing. [South Staffordshire, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To become wedged together or in place, as by violent impact; stick fast: as, the door *jams*.

jam¹ (jam), *n.* [< *jam*¹, *v.*] 1. A crush; a squeeze; pressure by thrusting or crowding.

Yet onward still the gathering numbers cram,
Contending crowders shout the frequent damn,
And all is bustle, squeeze, row, jabbering, and *jam*.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses.

2. A crowd of objects irregularly and tightly pressed together by arrest of their movement; a block, as of people, vehicles, or floating logs.

The surest eye for a road or for the weak point of a *jam*, the steadiest foot upon a squirming log.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 111.

jam² (jam), *n.* [Origin uncertain; there is not sufficient evidence to connect it with *jam*¹, press, squeeze (cf. dial. *jammock*, a soft pulpy substance, also beat, squeeze), or with Ar. *jāmid*, congealed, concrete, motionless, *jamd* (Pers.), congelation, concretion, < *jamada*, thicken, freeze, congeal (cf. *jelly*). Cf. *rob*², a conserve of fruit, also of Ar. origin.] A conserve of fruits prepared by boiling them to a pulp in water with sugar.

"We should like some cakes after dinner," answered Master Harry, . . . "and two apples . . . and *jam*."
Dickens, Boots at the Holly Tree Inn.

jam³, *n.* Another spelling of *jamb*¹, 4.

jamadar, *n.* See *jemidar*.

Jamaica bark, bilberry, birch, buckthorn, cherry, cobnut, fan-palm, etc. See *bark*², etc.

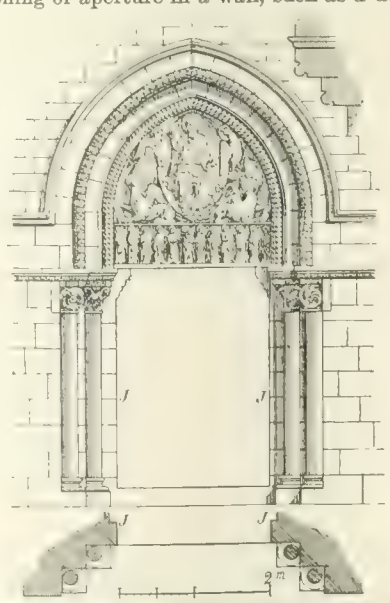
Jamaican (jā-mā′kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Jamaica* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from the island of Jamaica in the West Indies, south of Cuba, now belonging to Great Britain, but formerly (1509–1655) to Spain.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Jamaica, the population of which is chiefly black or colored.

jamb¹ (jam), *n.* [Formerly also *jaumb*, *jaumbe*, *jaum*; < ME. *jambe*, *jaumbe*, *jamne*, < OF. *jambe*, leg, shank, ham, corbel, pier, side post of a door (in the last sense also, in mod. F. exclusively, *jambage*); = Sp. *gamba*, OSp. *camba* = Pg. *gamba* = It. *gamba*, the leg, < LL. *gamba*, a hoof (ML. in deriv. the leg, *camba*, leg-armor, jambe), orig. **camba*, perhaps of Celtic origin (cf. W. *cam*, crooked, > E. *cam*², q. v.), but in any case connected with L. *camur*, crooked, *camera*, *camara*, Gr. *καμάρα*, a vault, chamber (> E. *camera*, *camber*², *chamber*, etc., q. v.), and ult. with E. *ham*¹, q. v. From LL. *gamba* are also ult. *gamb*, *gamba*, *gambade*, *gambit*, *gambol*, *gammon*², etc., and words following.] 1†. A leg.—2†. The side or cheek of a helmet or shield.

Vnioynis the *Jamnys* that iuste were to-gedur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 939.

3. In *arch.*, a side or vertical piece of any opening or aperture in a wall, such as a door, window, or chimney, which helps to bear the lintel or other member overhead serving to sustain or discharge the superincumbent weight of the wall.



Church of St. Genest, Nevers, France; 12th century. *J*, *J*, jambs. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

On the other side stood the stately palace of Dultibie, . . . in which were dores and *jaumes* of Ivory.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 93.

The *jambs* or flanking stones [of stairs] are also adorned by either figures of animals or bas-reliefs.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 198.

4. In *mining*, a mass of mineral or stone in a quarry or pit standing upright, and more or less distinct from neighboring or adjoining parts. Also spelled *jam*.

jamb²†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *jam*¹.

jambe¹ (jamb), *n.* 1†. An obsolete form of *jamb*¹.—2. [OF.: see *jamb*¹. Cf. *jambieres*.] Armor for the leg, sometimes made of cuir-bouilli, but most frequently of metal, much used during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. See *solleret*, and second cut under *armor*.—3. In *her.*, same as *gamb*.

jambe²†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *jambe* (F. *jambé*), legged, i. e. well-legged, able to run fast, < *jambe*, leg: see *jamb*¹.] Swift.

One a *jambe* stede this jurnee he makes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2895.

jambeaus†, **jambeux**†, *n. pl.* [ME. (used archaically in Spenser, spelled *giambeaux*, *giambeux*); < OF. as if **jambel*, pl. **jambeux* (not found), < *jambe*, leg: see *jamb*¹, *jambe*¹.] Leggings; leg-armor.

His *jambeux* were of cuyrboilly.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 164.

The mortall steele despiteously entayld
Deepe in their flesh, quite through the yron walles,
That a large purple streame adowne their *giambeux* falles.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

jambee† (jam-bē′), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A light cane carried by men of fashion in England in the eighteenth century.

"Sir Timothy," says Charles, "I am concerned that you, whom I took to understand canes better than any baronet in town, should be so overseen! . . . Why, sir Timothy, your's is a true *Jambee*, and esquire Empty's only a plain Dragon."
Steele, Tatler, No. 142.

A *Jambee* . . . is a knotty bamboo of a pale brown hue.
Dobson, Selections from Steele, note, p. 479.

jambers† (jam′bėrz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *jambiere*, *jambeaus*.] Armor for the legs. Compare *greaves*¹, *jambeaus*.

jambeux†, *n. pl.* See *jambeaus*.

jambieres (F. pron. zhoṅ-bē-ār′), *n.* [OF. (F. *jambières*), armor for a leg, also leg, earlier *gambiere* = It. *gambiera* = ML. reflex *gamberia* (also simply *camba*), < OF. *jambe*, etc., the leg: see *jamb*¹.] Leg-pieces or leggings of leather, strong plaited cordage, or other resistant material, used by huntsmen and varlets of the chase in the middle ages as a defense against brambles and underbrush.

jambolana, jambolan (jam-bō-lä′nä, jam′bō-lan), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian tree, *Eugenia Jambolana*, with hard and durable wood and edible fruit.

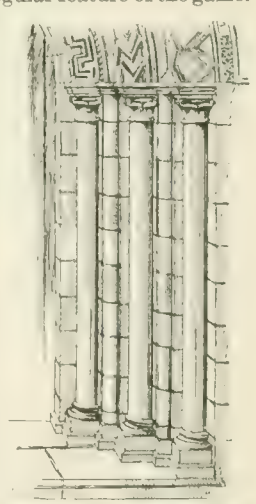
jambone (jam′bōn), *n.* [Cf. *jamboree*, 2.] In the game of euchre, a lone hand in which the player exposes his cards and must lead one selected by an opponent, scoring 8 points if he takes all the tricks, otherwise only as for an ordinary hand. Such hands are played by agreement, not as a regular feature of the game.
The American Hoyle.

jamborandi (jam-bō-ran′di), *n.* Same as *jaborandi*.

jamboree (jam-bō-rē′), *n.* [A slang word, prob. arbitrary.] 1. A carousal; a noisy drinking-bout; a spree; hence, any noisy merrymaking. [Slang.]

There have not been so many dollars spent on any *jamboree*.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 363.

2. In the game of euchre, a lone hand containing the five highest cards and counting the holder 16 points, played by agreement. *The American Hoyle.*



Jamb-shafts.—Galilee Porch of Durham Cathedral, England.

jamb-post (jam′-pōst), *n.* In *carp.*,

an upright timber at the side of an aperture, as of a doorway, window, fireplace, etc.

jamb-shaft (jam'shaft), *n.* In *arch.*, a small shaft having a capital and a base, placed against or forming part of the jamb of a door or window. Such shafts occur most frequently in medieval architecture. See cut on preceding page.

jambu (jam'bö), *n.* [< E. Ind. *jambu* (Hind. *jāman, jamun*).] The rose-apple tree, *Eugenia Jambos.*

jambul (jam'bul), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small evergreen tree of India. The bark and seeds are said to be serviceable in diabetes.

jamdani (jam-dä'ni), *n.* [Hind. *jāmdānī*, a kind of cloth with flowers interwoven, < *jāma* (< Pers. *jāma*), a garment, robe, vest (cloth), + *dānī*, bountiful, liberal (rich?).] A variety of Dacca muslin woven in designs of flowers.

jamesonite (jām'son-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. *Jameson* of Edinburgh (died 1854). The surname *Jameson* stands for *James's son;* for *James*, see *jack*[1].] A native sulphid of antimony and lead, commonly occurring in fibrous masses, sometimes in capillary forms (feather-ore). It has a lead-gray color and metallic luster.

Jamestown weed†. Same as *jimson-weed.*

jamesweed (jāmz'wēd), *n.* Same as *jacobæa.* [Prov. Eng.]

jameswort (jāmz'wėrt), *n.* Same as *jacobæa.* [Prov. Eng.]

jamewar (jam'e-wär), *n.* [E. Ind.] A goat's-hair cloth made in Cashmere and the neighboring countries. The name is especially given to the striped Cashmere shawls, of which the stripes are filled with minute patterns in vivid color.

jamidar, *n.* See *jemidar.*

jam-nut (jam'nut), *n.* [< *jam*[1] + *nut.*] In *mach.*, a nut fitted to a bolt and screwed down hard (jammed) against a principal or holding nut, to keep the latter from working loose through vibrations, jars, or shocks. Also called *nut-lock.*

jampan (jam'pan), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the East Indies, a solid sedan-chair supported between two thick bamboo poles set crosswise and borne by four men.

jampanee (jam-pa-nē'), *n.* [Hind. *jampanī*, < *jampan.*] A bearer of a jampan.

jamrach (jam'rak), *n.* [From *Jamrach*, the name of the proprietor of the largest and best-known of these in Ratcliff Highway [?], London.] A place for the keeping and sale of wild animals, such as are wanted for menageries and circuses.

jamrosade (jam'rō-zād), *n.* [Appar., accom. to E. *rose*, for **jambosade*, from the native name *jambos* or its NL. form *jambosa.*] The fruit of the East Indian tree *Eugenia Jambos;* the rose-apple.

jam-weld (jam'weld), *n.* A weld in which the heated ends or edges of the parts are square-butted against each other and welded. *E. H. Knight.*

Jan. An abbreviation of *January.*

janapum (jan'a-pum), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Bengal hemp, or sunn-hemp. See *hemp.*

janca-tree (jang'kä-trē), *n.* [< W. Ind. *janca* + E. *tree.*] A West Indian tree, *Amyris balsamifera*, of the natural order *Rutaceæ.* Also called *white candlewood.*

jane (jān), *n.* [Also written *jean;* < ME. *jane* (cf. ML. *januinus*), a coin, < *Jean*, OF. *Genes, Jannes*, etc., mod. F. *Génes*, It. *Genova, Genoa*, E. now *Genoa*, < L. *Genua*, ML. also *Janua*, a city in Italy. Cf. *florin, florence, bezant*, and other names of coins, of local origin.] **1**†. A small silver coin of Genoa imported into England by foreign merchants, especially in the fifteenth century. Compare *galley-halfpenny.*

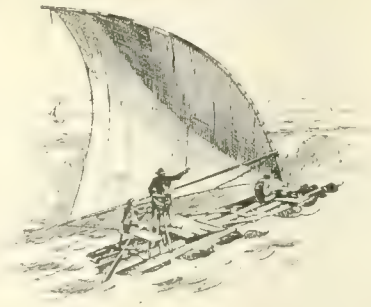
> His robe was of ciclatoun,
> That coste many a *jane.*
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 21.
>
> The first which then refused me (said hee)
> Certes was but a common Courtisane;
> Yet flat refusd to have adoe with mee,
> Because I could not give her many a *Jane.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 58.

2. Same as *jean*, 2.

jane-of-apes (jān'ov-āps), *n.* [Formed from *Jane*, a fem. name (also *Jean*, < ME. *Jane, Jean*, < OF. *Jeanne*, < ML. *Joanna*, fem. of *Joannes*, John: see *John*, and cf. *joan*), in imitation of *jackanapes* for **jack-of-apes:* see *jackanapes*, and cf. *Johnanapes.*] A pert girl: the female counterpart of *jackanapes.* [Rare.]

> *Poliph.* But we shall want a woman.
> *Grac.* No, here's *Jane-of-apes* shall serve.
> *Massinger*, Bondman, iii. 3.

jangada (jan-gä'dä), *n.* [Sp. Pg., a raft, a float.] A raft-boat or catamaran used in Peru and the northern parts of Brazil.



Jangada.

jangle (jang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jangled*, ppr. *jangling.* [< ME. *janglen, jangelen* (also, rarely, with initial guttural or palatal, *ganglen, yanglen*, after the D.), chatter, jabber, talk loudly, < OF. *jangler, gangler*, jangle, prattle, tattle, wrangle, = Pr. *janglar*, < OD. **jangelen*, found only in mod. D. *jangelen*, importune, freq. of OD. *jancken*, mod. D. *janken* = LG. *janken*, yelp, howl, as a dog; prob., like equiv. L. *gannire*, of imitative origin.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To talk much or loudly; chatter; babble; jabber.

> These fals lovers, in this tyme now present,
> Thei serue to boste, to *Iangle* as a Iay.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.
>
> *Janglinge* is whan man speketh to moche before folk, and clappeth as a mille, and taketh no kepe what he seith.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

2. To quarrel; altercate; bicker; wrangle; grumble.

> And qwo-so *jangle* in time of drynk.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.
>
> Good wits will be *jangling;* but, gentles, agree:
> This civil war of wits were much better us'd
> On Navarre and his book-men.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1, 227.

3. To sound discordant or harsh; make harsh discord.

> It is the bane and torment of our ears
> To hear the discords of those *jangling* rhymers.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.
>
> And in derision sets
> Upon their tongues a various spirit, to rase
> Quite out their native language; and, instead,
> To show a *jangling* noise of words unknown.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 55.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To gossip; contend; tell.

> Yet that there should be such a jail as they *jangle* and such fashions as they feign is plainly impossible.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., [1850), p. 281.

2. To cause to sound harsh or inharmonious; cause to emit discordant sounds.

> And I, of ladies most deject and wretched,
> That suck'd the honey of his music vows,
> Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
> Like sweet bells *jangled*, out of tune and harsh.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

3. To utter in a discordant or inharmonious manner.

> Ere Monkish Rhimes
> Had *jangled* their fantastick Chimes.
> *Prior*, Protogenes and Apelles.

jangle (jang'gl), *n.* [< ME. *jangle;* < *jangle, v.*] **1**†. Idle talk; chatter; babble.

> This somonour that was as full of *jangles*,
> As ful of venym been thise waryangles,
> And evere enqueryng upon everythyng.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 109.

2. Altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

> But, now, Sir Peter, if we have finished our daily *jangle*, I presume I may go to my engagement at Lady Sneerwell's.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.
>
> But nothing has clouded
> This friendship of ours,
> Save one little *jangle.*
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 570.

3. Discordant sound.

> The mad *jangle* of Matilda's lyre. *Gifford*, Mæviad.

4. A seaweed, *Laminaria digitata.*

janglert (jang'glėr), *n.* [< ME. *jangler, janglere*, < OF. *jangleor, gengleour, jangleres* (= Pr. *janglador, janglaire*), a chatterer, talkative person; < *jangler*, jangle, chatter: see *jangle.*] An idle talker; a story-teller; a gossip.

> A *jangler* is to God abhominable.
> *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 239.
>
> Thair ma na *janglour* us espy,
> That is to lufe contrair.
> *Robene and Makyne* (Child's Ballads, IV. 249).

jangleress† (jang'glėr-es), *n.* [ME. *jangleresse;* < *jangler* + *-ess.*] A female gossip; a talkative woman.

> Stibourne I was as is a leonesse,
> And of my tonge a veray *jangleresse.*
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 838.

janglery† (jang'glėr-i), *n.* [ME. *janglerie*, < OF. *janglerie* (= Pr. *janglaria*), < *jangler*, jangle: see *jangle.*] Babbling; gossip; idle talk; chatter.

> The *janglerie* of women can hide thyngis that they wol nought.
> *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

janglour†, *n.* A variant of *jangler.*

jangly (jang'gli), *a.* [< *jangle* + *-y*[1].] Jangling or jangled; harsh-sounding.

> Answering back with *jangly* scream,
> Sit thy brothers by the score.
> *Joel Benton*, April Blackbird.

janisarian†, **janisary**†. See *janizarian, janizary.*

janissary†, **janiser**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *janizary.*

janitor (jan'i-tor), *n.* [< L. *janitor*, a doorkeeper, < *janua*, a door.] **1.** A doorkeeper; a porter.

> Th' Hesperian dragon not more fierce and fell;
> Nor the gaunt, growling *janitor* of hell.
> *Smollett*, Advice, A Satire.

2. A man employed to take charge of rooms or buildings, to see that they are kept clean and in order, to lock and unlock them, and generally to care for them.

janitress (jan'i-tres), *n.* [< *janitor* + *-ess.* Cf. *janitrix.*] A female janitor.

janitrix (jan'i-triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *janitor*, q. v.] **1.** A female janitor; a janitress.—**2**†. The portal vein, or vena portæ, of the liver.

Janiveret, *n.* [< ME. *Janivere, Janyvere, Janyver, Janver, Jeniver*, < OF. *Janvier*, F. *Janvier*, January: see *January.*] January.

> Time sure hath wheel'd about his yeare,
> December meeting *Janiveere.*
> *Cleaveland*, Char. of London Diurnall (1647).

janizar† (jan'i-zär), *n.* See *janizary.*

janizarian (jan-i-zā'ri-an), *a.* [Formerly also *janisarian;* < *janizary* + *-an.*] Pertaining to the janizaries or their government.

> I never shall so far injure the *janisarian* republick of Algiers as to put it in comparison, for every sort of crime, turpitude, and oppression, with the jacobin republick of Paris.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

janizary (jan'i-zā-ri), *n.*; pl. *janizaries* (-riz). [Formerly also *janisary, janissary*, sometimes *janizar, janiser, jannizer;* < OF. *jannissaire*, F. *janissaire* = Sp. Pg. *genizaro*, Pg. also *janizaro* = It. *giannizzero* = D. *janisaar* = G. *janitschar* (ML. *janizari*, pl.), < Turk. *yeñicheri* (in part conformed to the It.), lit. 'new troops,' < *yeñi*, new, + *'asker*, army, soldier, pl. *asākir*, soldiers, < Ar. *'askar*, army, troop, *'askarīy*, Pers. *'askarī*, a soldier.] One of a former body of Turkish infantry, constituting the Sultan's guard and the main standing army, first organized in the fourteenth century, and until the latter part of the seventeenth century largely recruited from compulsory conscripts and converts taken from the Rayas or Christian subjects. In later times Turks and other Mohammedans joined the corps on account of the various privileges attached to it. The body became large, and very powerful and turbulent, often controlling the destiny of the government; and after a revolt purposely provoked by the Sultan Mahmoud II. in 1826, many thousand janizaries were massacred, and the organization was abolished.

> Immediatly came officers A appointed *Ianizers* to beare fro vs our presents.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 170.
>
> But Selymus subduing Aegypt, the tombe was defaced, and ransackt by his *Janizaries.*
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 106.

Janizary music, music performed by a band largely composed of percussive instruments, such as drums, cymbals, triangles, etc., with some shrill oboes and flutes: so called because arranged in imitation of the bands and music of the janizaries. Also called *Turkish music.*

janker (jang'kėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *yank*[1], *v.*] A long pole on two wheels, used in Scotland for transporting logs of wood, etc. [Scotch.]

jann (jan), *n.* [Pers. *jān*, soul, life, spirit.] In *Mohammedan myth.*, an inferior kind of demon; a jinn; one of the least powerful, according to a tradition from the Prophet, of the five orders of Mohammedan genii. The jann are said to have been created by God 2,000 years before Adam. *Al-jann* is sometimes used as a name for Iblis, the father of the jinns.

janner (jan'ėr), *v. i.* Same as *jauner, jaunder.* [Scotch.]

jannis, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *jaundice.*

jannock (jan'ok), *n.* A cake or bannock. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Mattie gae us baith a drap skimmed milk and ane o' her thick ait *jannocks*, that was as wat an' raw as a divot.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

Jansenism (jan'sen-izm), *n.* [< *Jansen* (see def.) + *-ism*. The Flemish surname *Jansen* = E. *Johnson*.] A system of evangelical doctrine deduced from the writings of Augustine by Cornelius Jansen, Roman Catholic bishop of Ypres (1585–1638), and maintained by his followers. It is described by Catholic authorities as "a heresy which consisted in denying the freedom of the will and the possibility of resisting Divine grace," under "a professed attempt to restore the ancient doctrine and discipline of the Church." (*Cath. Dict.*) It is regarded by Protestant authorities as "a reaction within the Catholic Church against the theological casuistry and general spirit of the Jesuit order," and "a revival of the Augustinian tenets upon the inability of the fallen will and upon efficacious grace." (*G. P. Fisher*, Hist. Reformation, p. 451.)

Jansenist (jan'sen-ist), *a.* [< *Jansen* (see def.) + *-ist*.] 1. One of a body or school in the Roman Catholic Church, prominent in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, holding the doctrines of Cornelius Jansen. See also *Old Catholics* (*a*), under *catholic*.—2. In the eighteenth century, a garment, part of a garment, or a fashion, supposed to be expressive of severity of manners: in allusion to the Jansenists of Port Royal. Thus, a sleeve covering the whole arm was called a *Jansenist*.—**Jansenist crucifix.** See *crucifix*.

jant (jant), *a.* [A dial. var. of *gent*[1]. Cf. *jaunty*, *jaunty*.] Cheerful; merry. [Prov. Eng.]

> Where were dainty ducks and *jant* ones,
> Wenches that could play the wantons.
> *Barnaby's Journal.* (*Halliwell.*)

jant†, *v.* and *n.* See *jaunt*[1].

jantily, *adv.* See *jauntily*.

jantiness, *n.* See *jauntiness*.

janty, *a.* See *jaunty*.

janty-car, *n.* Same as *jaunting-car*.

January (jan'ū-ā-ri), *n.* [< ME. *January* (also *Janivere*, *Janyvere*, etc., after OF.: see *Janivere*) = OF. and F. *Janvier* = Pr. *Januer*, *Januier*, *Genovier*, *Genoyer* = Sp. *Enero* = Pg. *Janeiro* = It. *Gennajo*, *Gennaro* = D. *Januarij* = G. Dan. *Januar* = Sw. *Januari*, < L. *Januarius* (sc. *mensis*), the month of Janus, < *Janus*, Janus: see *Janus*.] The first month of the year, according to present and the later Roman reckoning, consisting of thirty-one days. Abbreviated *Jan.*

Januayst, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Genoese*.

Januform (jā'nū-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *Janus*, Janus, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of Janus—that is, two-faced. [Rare.]

> The supposition was that the statue was to be *Janiform*, with Playfair's face on one side and Stewart's on the other; and it certainly would effect a reduction in price, though it would be somewhat singular.
> *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

Janus (jā'nus), *n.* [L., prob. orig. **Dianus*, like fem. *Jana* for *Diana*, being thus etymologically = Gr. Ζήν, a form of Ζεύς, L. *Jovis*, *Jupiter* (cf. LL. *Januspater*): see *deity*, *Diana*, *Jove*, *Jupiter*. The assumed connection with *janua*, a door, is prob. due to popular etymology.] 1. A primitive Italic solar divinity regarded among the Romans as the doorkeeper of heaven and the especial patron of the beginning and ending of all undertakings. As the protector of doors and gateways, he was represented as holding a staff or scepter in the right hand and a key in the left; and, as the god of the sun's rising and setting, he had two faces, one looking to the east, the other to the west. His temple at Rome was kept open in time of war, and was closed only in the rare event of universal peace.

> Your faction then belike is a subtile *Janus*, and has two faces. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Hence—2. A doorkeeper. [Rare.]

> They differ herein from the Turkish Religion, that they haue certaine idoll puppets made of silke or like stuffe, of the fashion of a man, which they fasten to the doore of their walking houses, to be as *Ianusses* or keepers of their house. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 421.

3. [NL.] A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Uroceridæ*, resembling *Cephus*, but distinguished from it by the filiform antennæ. There is one European species, *J. connectus*, and one North American, *J. flaviventris*.

Janus-cloth (jā'nus-klôth), *n.* A textile fabric, the color of one face of which is different from that of the other: used for reversible garments.

Janus-cord (jā'nus-kôrd), *n.* A kind of rep made of woolen and cotton, the cord or rib showing on both sides alike.

Janus-faced (jā'nus-fāst), *a.* Having two faces; two-faced; hence, double-dealing; deceitful.

Janus-headed (jā'nus-hed″ed), *a.* Double-headed.

Janvert, *n.* See *Janivere*.

Jap (jap), *n.* [Short for *Japanese*.] A Japanese. [Colloq., U. S.]

Jap. A common abbreviation of *Japanese*.

Japalura (jap-a-lū'rä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of lizards of the family *Agamidæ*. There are several species, found in Sikhim, Formosa, and the Loochoo islands.

japalure (jap'a-lūr), *n.* An agamoid lizard of the genus *Japalura:* as, the variegated *japalure*, *J. variegata*.

Japan (ja-pan'), *a.* and *n.* [Prop., as an adj., attrib. use (*Japan* varnish, work, etc.) of the name of the country called *Japan* (D. Dan. Sw. G. *Japan* = F. Sp. *Japon* = Pg. *Japão* = It. *Giappone* = Russ. *Yaponiya*), < Chin. *Jih-pŭn* (Jap. *Nihon* or *Nippon*), lit. 'sunrise' (that is, the East, the Japanese archipelago lying to the east of China), < *jih* (Jap. *ni*), the sun, + *pŭn* (Jap. *pon* or *hon*), root, foundation, origin. The name was introduced into Europe by the Dutch or Portuguese.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan: as, *Japan* varnish (now written "*japan* varnish," without reference to the country); *Japan* work, etc.—**Japan allspice, anemone, camphor,** etc. See the nouns.—**Japan clover,** the leguminous plant *Lespedeza striata*, a native of China and Japan, introduced, perhaps with tea-boxes, into the southern part of the United States about the year 1840, since which time it has spread throughout the Southern States. Its purplish flowers are minute and axillary, the pod one-seeded. The leaves are trifoliate, very small, but numerous. The root is perennial, strikes deep, and resists drought. It thrives in good soil or poor, in the former growing erect and bushy, sometimes two feet high. It is highly valued for pasturage and for hay.—**Japan colors.** See *color*.—**Japan earth.** Same as *terra japonica* (which see, under *terra*).—**Japan globe-flower.** See *Kerria*.—**Japan wax.** See *wax*.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] 1. Work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan.

> On shining altars of *Japan* they raise
> The silver lamp; the fiery spirits blaze.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 107.

2. A liquid having somewhat the nature of a varnish, made by cooking gum shellac with linseed-oil in a varnish-kettle. Litharge or some similar material is also usually added to quicken the drying of the resulting japan. When it has been cooked down to a very thick mass termed a "pill," it is allowed to cool, and is then thinned down with turpentine. Japan is a light-colored brownish-yellow liquid, of about the consistency of varnish. A thin surface of it dries in from fifteen to thirty minutes. It is used principally as a medium in grinding japan colors. A small portion added to ordinary house-paints makes them dry more rapidly, hence it is sometimes called *japan drier*.

> They were stained . . . in imitation of maple, but far less skilfully. Sometimes they were a black *japan*.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 330.

3. An asphaltum varnish.—4†. A black cane. *Davies*.

> Like Mercury, you must always carry a caduceus or conjuring *japan* in your hand, capped with a civet-box.
> *The Quack's Academy*, 1678 (Harl. Misc., II. 33).

Black japan, or *japan lacquer*, a varnish of a jet-black color; a hard black varnish used for producing a glossy-black and enamel-like surface on iron, tin, and other materials. It is made by cooking asphaltum with linseed-oil, and thinning the resulting thick mass with turpentine. Also called *japan black*, *black asphaltum*, *Brunswick black*.—**Old japan,** Japanese porcelain which has a white ground decorated with dark blue under the glaze, and with red, green, and occasionally other enamels, with some gold. This porcelain, which is the best-known of all the Japanese decorative porcelains, is now known as *Hizen* or *Imari*.

japan (ja-pan'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *japanned*, ppr. *japanning*. [< *japan*, *n.*] To varnish with japan; cover with any material which gives a hard black gloss.

> Two huge, black, *japanned* cabinets . . . reflecting from their polished surfaces the effulgence of the flame.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 195.

Japanese (jap-a-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Japonais* = It. *Giapponese*, etc.; as *Japan* + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.—**Japanese art,** the art of Japan, an original, consistent, and strictly national development, noteworthy chiefly in the departments of industrial and of decorative art. The productions of this art are characterized by fitness for their purpose and constructive soundness, and exhibit at once delicacy of touch and freedom of hand. In *architecture* the groundwork is plain and simple, the models not differing greatly from those of neighboring Asiatic countries. But the decoration shows the true artistic spirit, there is richness of carving, inlaying of bronze, gold, and precious woods, and brilliant color but no excess or heaviness, and no masking of structural elements. In *painting* and the kindred arts the highest study, that of the human figure, has not been mastered; but the refined and true drawing of animals and plants, with accurate representation of swift motion, and the harmonious use of color, are alike remarkable. In *sculpture*, especially in bronze and wood, the same subjects are treated with the same qualities and the same success. The technic of the Japanese bronzes especially has never been attained by other peoples. Lacquered ware, embossed in gold and colors, represents another industry in which the Japanese are unrivaled. Their pottery and porcelain, though of great beauty, is perhaps excelled by that of the Chinese. In textile fabrics, embroidery, wall-papers, etc., the exactness of observation and mastery of technical rendering alike of Japanese artist and workman produce admirable results.—**Japanese bantam,** a quaint ornamental variety of bantam with short yellow legs, and plumage white with the exception of the tail, which is black. The tail is very large, and is carried so upright that in the cock it almost touches the head; and the wings droop so as nearly to reach the ground.—**Japanese box.** Same as *Chinese box*. See *Euonymus*.—**Japanese cypress,** one of various species of *Chamæcyparis*.—**Japanese deer,** *Cervus sika*.—**Japanese elm.** Same as *keaki*.—**Japanese ivy.** See *ivy*[1].—**Japanese long-tailed fowls,** a breed of the domestic hen developed in Japan, similar in form to a game or a small Malay, but characterized by the remarkable length of the trailing sickle-feathers of the cock, which frequently attain six or seven feet, and sometimes much more. Also known as *Phenix*, *Shinotanaro*, or *Yokohama fowls*.—**Japanese pasque-flower, persimmon, quince, silk, yam,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Japan, an island empire in the Pacific ocean, lying to the east of Corea, consisting of four large islands and from three to four thousand smaller ones. The Japanese style their own country *Nihon* (or *Nippon*) (see *Japan*, etymology), or *Dai Nihon* (or *Nippon*), 'Great Nihon,' and sometimes *Yamato*, from the name of the region in which the old capital was situated.

2. The language of the inhabitants of Japan. It is an agglutinative language, and often claimed, on doubtful grounds, to belong to the Ural-Altaic family, as related especially with Mongol and Manchu.

Japanesque (jap-a-nesk'), *a.* [< *Japan* + *-esque*.] Resembling the Japanese, or what is Japanese; akin to Japanese; imitating the Japanese art.

Japanism (ja-pan'izm), *n.* [= F. *Japonisme*; as *Japan* + *-ism*.] Japanese art, customs, etc.; also, the study of things peculiar to Japan.

> *Japanism*—a new word coined to designate a new field of study, artistic, historic, and ethnographic.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 354.

Japanization (ja-pan-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act or process of conforming, or the state of being conformed, to Japanese ideas, as of art or civilization.

japanned (ja-pand'), *p. a.* 1. Covered with japan, or with something resembling it in effect.—2. Appearing as if varnished with japan: as, the *japanned* peacock, *Pavo nigripennis*.

> There is one strange fact with respect to the peacock, namely the occasional appearance in England of the *japanned* or "black-shouldered" kind.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 305.

Japanned leather. Same as *patent leather* (which see, under *leather*).

japanner (ja-pan'ėr), *n.* 1. One who applies japan varnish, or produces japan gloss.—2. A shoe-black.

> Well, but the poor—the poor have the same itch;
> They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
> Prefer a new *japanner* to their shoes.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 156.

Japanners' gilding. See *gilding*.

japanning (ja-pan'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *japan*, *v.*] The art of coating surfaces of metal, wood, etc., with japan or varnish, which is dried and hardened by means of a high temperature in stoves or hot chambers.

Japannish (ja-pan'ish), *a.* [< *Japan* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to Japan or the Japanese; of Japanese character. [Rare.]

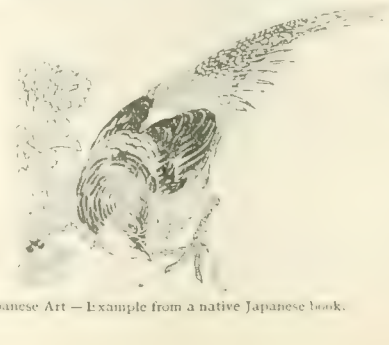
> In some of the Greek delineations (the Lycian painter, for example) we have already noticed a strange opulence of splendour, characterisable as half-legitimate, half-meretricious, a splendour hovering between the Raffaelesque and the *Japannish*. *Carlyle*, Sterling, vi.

jape (jāp), *v.* [< ME. *japen*, < OF. *japer*, *japper*, F. *japper* = Pr. *japar*, trifle, jest, play a trick, tr. trick, impose upon; origin uncertain.] **I.** *intrans.* To jest; joke. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> In his pley Tarquynyus the yonge
> Gan for to *jape*, for he was lyght of tonge.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1690.

> My boon companion tavern-fellow—him
> Who gibed and *japed* in many a merry tale
> That shook our sides—at Pardoners, Summoners,
> Friars, absolution sellers, monkeries,
> And nunneries.
> *Tennyson*, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

II. *trans.* To deride; gibe; mock; befool.



Japanese Art—Example from a native Japanese book.

Thus hath he *japed* the ful many a yeer.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 871.

jape (jāp), *n.* [< ME. *jape*, < OF. *jape*, *jappe*, F. *jappe* = Pr. *jap*, *jaup*; from the verb.] 1. A joke; jest; gibe.

He . . . gan his beste *japes* forth to caste,
And made hire so to laugh at his folye,
That she for laughtere wende for to dye.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1167.

The roar of merriment around bespoke the by standers well pleased with the *jape* put upon him.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 136.

2†. A trick; wile; cheat.

It is no *iape*, it is trouth to see.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5695.

Nere myn extorcioun I myghte nat lyven,
Nor of swich *japes* wol I nat be shryven.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 142.

To make one a jape†, to deceive one; play a trick upon one.

She made hym fro the dethe escape,
And he *made hir a* ful fals *jape*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 414.

japert (jā'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *japer*, < OF. *japeur*, F. *jappeur*, a jester, < *japer*, jest: see *jape*, *v.*] A jester; a buffoon.

After this comth the synne of *japeres*, that ben the devel es apes, for they maken folk to laughe at hire japerie, as folkes doon at the gawdes of an ape.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

The *japers*, I apprehend, were the same as the bourdours, or rybauders, an inferior class of minstrels.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 262.

japery† (jā'pėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *japerie*, < OF. *japerie*, *japperie*, jesting, < *japer*, jest: see *jape*, *v.*] Jesting; joking; raillery; mockery; buffoonery.

Justinus, which that hated his folye,
Answerde anon right in his *japerie*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 412.

Japetidæ (jā-pet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Japetus*, *Japhetus*, a Latinized form of Heb. *Japheth*, one of the three sons of Noah, + *-idæ*.] The Indo-European or Aryan family of peoples. [Rare.]

Japhetian (jā-fē'shi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Japheth* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Japheth; Japhetic.

The pre-scientific *Japhetian* theory and the Caucasian theory of Blumenbach have long been abandoned.
Abstract from *I. Taylor*, Nature, XXXVI. 597.

II. *n.* A descendant of Japheth; specifically, one of the Milesian colonists of Ireland.

Japhetic (jā-fet'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *Jafético*, < NL. *Japheticus*, < *Japhetus*, Japheth.] Pertaining to Japheth, one of the sons of Noah; descended, or supposed to be descended, from Japheth; Indo-European or Aryan: as, the *Japhetic* nations. Compare *Semitic* and *Hamitic*.

japingly†, *adv.* [ME. *japyngely*.] In a japing manner; in joke.

Demosthenes his hondis onis putte
In a wommanis bosum *japyngely*.
Occleve. (*Halliwell*.)

japonica (ja-pon'i-kạ), *n.* [< NL. *Japonica*, the specific name, fem. of *Japonicus*, of Japan, < *Japon* for *Japan*: see *Japan*.] 1. *Camellia Japonica*.—2. *Pyrus* (*Cydonia*) *Japonica*.

Japonite†, *n.* [< *Japon* for *Japan* (see *Japan*) + *-ite*².] A Japanese.

Some mention (beleeue it that list) neere to Iapan certaine Islands of Amazons, with which the *Iaponites* yearely haue both worldly and fleshly traffique.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 516.

jaquima (hä'ki-mä), *n.* [Sp. *jáquima*; of Ar. origin.] A horse's head-stall. [Western U. S.]

jar¹ (jär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jarred*, ppr. *jarring*. [Early mod. E. *jar*, *jarre* (besides *jur*, *jurre*); prob. a later form (with sonant *j* for surd *ch*: cf. *jaw*¹ and E. dial. *jarme* for *charm*² = *chirm*, *churm*) of **char*, **charre*, **cherre*, now spelled *chirr* and *churr* (cf. *night-jar* = *night-churr*, also *churn-owl*, the goatsucker, in reference to its cry), < ME. **cherren*, **cherien* (not found), < AS. *ceorian*, *cerian*, murmur, complain, = MD. *karien*, also *koeren*, *koerien*, D. *korren*, coo, = OHG. *kerren*, MHG. *kerren*, *kirren*, G. *kirren*, coo, creak, crunch, = Dan. *kurre*, coo, = Sw. *kurra*, rumble, croak. Cf. MHG. *gerren*, *garren*, *gurren*, coo (also used of other sounds), G. *girren*, coo; prob. = L. *garrire*, chatter, prattle, talk, also croak (as a frog), sing (as a nightingale); and Skt. √ *gar*, sound, akin to E. *call*: see *call*¹ and *garrulous*. Words denoting sounds, even if not orig. imitative, are subject to imitative variation. Cf. *jargle* and *jargon*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To produce a brief rattling or tremulous sound; be discordant in sound.

Sweeter soundes, of concorde, peace, and loue,
Are out of tune, and *iarre* in euery stoppe
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59.

2. To grate on the ear or the feelings; have a jangling or discordant quality; clash.

On easy numbers fix your happy choice;
Of *jarring* sounds avoid the odious noise.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, i. 108.

A string may *jar* in the best master's hand.
Roscommon.

Start at his awful name, or deem his praise
A *jarring* note. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 181.

3. To receive a short, rattling, tremulous motion, as from an impulse; shake joltingly.

The gallery *jarred* with a quick and heavy tramp.
R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, ii. 14.

4†. To sound or tick in vibrating, as a pendulum; hence, to be marked off by regular vibrations or ticks.

The bells tolling, the owls shrieking, the toads croaking, the minutes *jarring*, and the clock striking twelve.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy, iv.

5. To speak or talk clatteringly or discordantly; haggle; dispute; quarrel.

Ye muse somwhat to far,
All out of joynt ye *jar*.
Skelton, Duke of Albany and the Scottes.

We will not *jar* about the price.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

And then they sit in council what to do,
And then they *jar* again what shall be done.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To make discordant.

When once they [bells] *jar* and check each other, either jangling together or striking preposterously, how harsh and unpleasing is that noise!
Bp. Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 80.

I alone the beauty mar,
I alone the music *jar*.
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

2. To impart a short tremulous motion to; cause to shake or tremble; disturb.

When no mortal motion *jars*
The blackness round the tombing sod.
Tennyson, On a Mourner.

3. To make rough; roughen.

The face of the polishing-lap is hacked or *jarred*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 338.

jar¹ (jär), *n.* [Early mod. E. *jar*, *jarre* (besides *jur*, *jurre*) (cf. *chirr*, *churr*², *n.*); from the verb.] 1. A rattling sound; a harsh sound; a discord.

The clash of arguments and *jar* of words.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 85.

2. A clashing of interest or opinions; collision; discord; debate; conflict: as, family *jars*.

Although there be in their words a manifest shew of *jar*, yet none if we look upon the difference of matter.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 19.

Yet him whose heart is ill at ease
Such peaceful solitudes displease;
He loves to drown his bosom's *jar*
Amid the elemental war.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

3. A short tremulous motion or vibration, as from an impulse; a sudden shaking or quiver: as, to feel the *jar* of an earthquake, or from blasting.

In r, the tongue is held stiffly at its whole length, by the force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling *jar*.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

4†. A clicking or ticking vibration, as of a pendulum; a tick.

I love thee not a *jar* o' the clock behind
What lady, she her lord. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2, 43.

5. *pl.* A sliding joint in the boring-rods used in rope-drilling. The jars are like two large flat chain-links, and their object is to give the bit a decided jar on the up-stroke, so as to loosen it in case it has become wedged in the hole. They also form a very important member of the drilling-tools, as being the connecting-link between the drill and the means of operating it.

jar² (jär), *n.* [< ME. *char*, a turn: see *ajar*².] A turn: used separately only in the occasional colloquial phrases *on a jar*, *on the jar*, usually *ajar*, on the turn; turned a little way, as a door or gate.

She never absolutely shuts her mouth, but leaves it always *on a jar*, as it were.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

"I was there," resumed Mrs. Cluppins, "unbeknown to Mrs. Bardell; . . . when I see Mrs. Bardell's street-door *on the jar*." "On the what?" exclaimed the little Judge. "Partly open, my Lord," said Serjeant Snubbin.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

jar³ (jär), *n.* [< OF. *jare*, F. *jarre* = Pr. *jarra*, *guarra* = It. *giara*, *giarra*, formerly also *zara*, f., *giarro*, m., < Sp. Pg. *jarra*, f., *jarro*, m., a jar, pitcher, < Ar. *jarra*, a ewer, a jug with pointed bottom, < Pers. *jarrah*, a jar, earthen water-vessel. Cf. Pers. *jurrah*, a little cruse or jar.] 1. An earthen or glass vessel of simple form, without handle or spout. In ancient times large earthenware jars served the purpose of casks and barrels. See *amphora*, *dolium*, and *pithos*.

A great *jarre* to be shap'd
Was meant at first; why, forcing still about
Thy labouring wheele, comes scarce a pitcher out?
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Or some frail China *jar* receive a flaw.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 106.

2. The quantity contained in a jar; the contents of a jar.

Sir, Spain has sent a thousand *jars* of oil.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 56.

Deflagrating jar, a glass-stoppled jar used in the lecture-room to exhibit the combustion of certain bodies in gases, as, for instance, phosphorus or sulphur in oxygen. See *deflagration*.—**Leyden jar.** [After the town where it was invented.] In *elect.*, a condenser (which see) consisting, in its common form, of a glass jar lined inside and out with tin-foil for about two thirds of its height. A brass rod terminating in a knob connects below with the inner coating, usually by means of a loose chain. The glass surface above the coatings is usually varnished, for better insulation. For illustration, see *battery*. — **Unit jar**, a small Leyden jar furnished with two knobs (one connected to each coating), the distance between which can be varied. By connecting one knob to the prime conductor of an electrical machine, and the other to one plate of a condenser (the other plate of which is to earth), the relative value of different charges can be measured, by counting the number of sparks which pass between the knobs during the operation of charging. The unit is entirely arbitrary.

jarble, jarvel (jär'bl, -vel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jarbled*, *jarveled* or *jarvelled*, ppr. *jarbling*, *jarveling* or *jarvelling*. [See *javel*³.] To wet; bedew, as by walking in long grass after dew or rain. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

jarde (järd), *n.* [F.] In *farriery*, a callous tumor on the leg of a horse, below the bend of the ham on the outside. Also *jardon*.

jardinière (zhär-dē-nyär'), *n.* [F., a flower-stand, also a female gardener, a gardener's wife, fem. of *jardinier*, a gardener: see *garden*, *gardener*.] 1. A piece of furniture or a vessel for the display of flowers, whether growing or cut. (*a*) A stand upon which flower-pots can be arranged. (*b*) A cache-pot. (*c*) A vessel, often of fine enameled pottery or of porcelain, and richly decorated, in which flowers are arranged for the decoration of the table. 2. A kind of lappet, forming part of the headdress of women at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

jardon (F. pron. zhär-dôṅ'), *n.* [F., < *jarde*, q. v.] Same as *jarde*.

jar-fly (jär'flī), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Cicadidæ*; any harvest-fly or lyerman, as *Cicada tibicen*: so called from the jarring sound of their stridulation.

jargle† (jär'gl), *v. i.* [< OF. *jargouiller*, warble, chirp, chatter, connected with *jargonner*, chatter, jangle: see *jargon*¹. Cf. E. *gargle*¹, < OF. *gargouiller*.] To emit or make a harsh or shrill sound.

Jargles now in yonder bush.
England's Helicon, p. 46. (*Halliwell*.)

Her husband's rusty iron corselet,
Whose *jargling* sound might rock her babe to rest.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 4.

jargogle† (jär'gog-l), *v. t.* [Appar. a confused extension of *jargon*¹.] To jumble; confuse.

To *jargogle* your thoughts. *Locke*.

jargon¹ (jär'gon), *n.* [< ME. *jargoun*, *gargoun*, *jargon*, *jergon*, chattering, < OF. *jargon*, *gergon*, F. *jargon*, gibberish, peddlers' French, orig. 'chattering,' = It. *gergo*, *gergone*, jargon (cf. Sp. *gerigonza* = Pg. *gerigonça*, jargon), > OF. (also F.) *jargonner*, chatter as birds, later speak gibberish, jangle, chatter, babble confusedly (cf. Sp. *gerigonzar*, speak a jargon); perhaps a reduced reduplication of the root appearing in L. *garrire*, chatter, prattle, talk, croak (as a frog), sing (as a nightingale), etc.: see *jar*¹ and *garrulous*.] 1. Confused, unintelligible talk; irregular, formless speech or language; gabble; gibberish; babble.

He was al coltissh, ful of ragerye,
And ful of *jargon* as a flekked pye.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 604.

What more exquisite *jargon* could the wit of man invent than this definition?—"The act of a being in power, as far forth as in power."
Locke, Human Understanding, III. iv. 8.

Specifically—2. A barbarous mixed speech, without literary monuments; a rude language resulting from the mixture of two or more discordant languages, especially of a cultivated language with a barbarous one: as, the Chinook *jargon*; the *jargon* called Pidgin-English.

For my own part, besides the *jargon* and patois of several provinces, I understand no less than six languages.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 8.

3. Any phraseology peculiar to a sect, profession, trade, art, or science; professional slang or cant.

This society has a peculiar cant and *jargon* of their own.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 5.

The conventional *jargon* of diplomacy, misleading everywhere, becomes tenfold more misleading in those parts of the world [southeastern Europe].
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 403.

=Syn. 1. *Chatter, Babble*, etc. See *prattle*, *n.*

jargon[1] (jär'gon), *v. i.* [< ME. *jargonen, jargouen*, < OF. *jargonner*, jargon; from the noun.] To utter unintelligible sounds.

Ful faire servise, and eke ful swete
These briddis maden as they sete.
Layes of love, ful wel sownyng,
They songen in her *iargoning*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 716.

The noisy jay,
Jargoning like a foreigner at his food.
Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth.

jargon[2] (jär'gon), *n.* [Also *jargoon*; < F. *jargon*, < It. *giargone*, a sort of yellow diamond, perhaps < Pers. *zargun*, gold-colored, < *zar*, gold, + *gūn*, quality, color. Cf. *zircon*.] A colorless, yellowish, or smoky variety of the mineral zircon from Ceylon. The gray varieties are sold in Ceylon as inferior diamonds, and called *Matura diamonds*, because most abundant in the district of Matura.

jargonelle (jär-go-nel'), *n.* [< F. *jargonelle*, a very stony variety of pear, dim. of *jargon*, the mineral so called: see *jargon*[2].] 1. A variety of early pear.—2. An essence obtained from fusel-oil.

jargonic (jär-gon'ik), *a.* [< *jargon*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the mineral jargon.

jargonist (jär'gon-ist), *n.* [< *jargon*[1] + *-ist*.] One who uses a particular jargon or phraseology; one who repeats by rote popular phrases, professional slang, or the like.

"And pray of what sect," said Camilla, "is this gentleman?" "Of the sect of *jargonists*," answered Mr. Gosport; "he has not an ambition beyond paying a passing compliment, nor a word to make use of that he has not picked up at public places." *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, iv. 2.

jargonize (jär'gon-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jargonized*, ppr. *jargonizing*. [< OF. *jargoniser*, speak jargon; as *jargon*[1] + *-ize*.] To speak a jargon; utter uncouth and unintelligible sounds.

jargoon (jär-gön'), *n.* Same as *jargon*[2].

jark†, *n.* [Appar. a perversion of *jack*[1], in same sense: see *jack*[1], *n.*, 21.] A seal (see extract under *jarkman*). *Fraternitie of Vacabondes*, 1575. (*Halliwell.*)

jarkman†, *n.* [Appar. a perversion of *jackman*, in same sense. Cf. *jark*.] 1. A particular kind of swindling beggar. See the quotation.

There [are] some in this Schoole of Beggers that practise writing and reading, and those are called *Jarkmen* [old ed., *Jackmen*]. yea the *Jarkman* is so cunning sometimes that he can speake Latine; which learning of his lifts him vp to aduancement, for by that means he becomes Clarke of their Hall, and his office is to make counterfeit licences, which are called Gybes, to which hee puts seales, and those are termed Jarkes.
Dekker, Belman of London, sig. C 3 (ed. 1608).

2. A begging-letter writer. [Slang.]

jarl (järl, properly yärl), *n.* [Icel., = Dan. Sw. *jarl* = AS. *eorl*, E. *earl*: see *earl*.] In *Scand. hist.*: (*a*) A man of noble birth; a nobleman. (*b*) A chief; as a title, an earl; a count. The name was used both as a family title and as an official designation. In Iceland, practically a republican commonwealth, it never took root.

Our ætheling, ceorl, and slave are found in the oldest tradition of the north as *jarl*, carl, and thrall; in later times carl begat the bonder and *jarl* the king.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 55.

Two ghastly heads on the gibbet are swinging;
One is *Jarl* Hakon's and one is his thrall's.
Longfellow, Saga of King Olaf, iii.

jarle†, *v. i.* [A freq. of *jar*[1], or contr. of *jargle*.] To quarrel; be at odds.

The odd £30 shall come with the £100, or else my father and I will *jarle*.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 308).

jarnut (jär'nut), *n.* [E. dial., due to Dan. *jordnød* or D. *aardnoot* = E. *earthnut*. Cf. *jarworm*, a dial. form of *earthworm*.] The earthnut or pignut. See *Bunium*.

jarool (ja-röl'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A timber-tree of India, *Lagerstræmia Flos-Reginæ*.

jarosite (ja-rō'sīt), *n.* [Named from a locality, Barranco *Jaroso*, in Spain.] A native hydrous sulphate of iron and potassium, occurring in ocher-yellow rhombohedral crystals, and also in granular masses.

jar-owl (jär'oul), *n.* The churn-owl, night-jar, or night-churr, *Caprimulgus europæus*.

jarrah (jar'ä), *n.* [Australian.] The *Eucalyptus marginata*, or mahogany gum-tree, abounding in southwestern Australia. It is famous for its indestructible wood, which is not attacked by the chelura, teredo, or termites, and does not easily decay. It is, therefore, highly valued for marine and underground uses, as for jetties, railroad-ties, and telegraph-poles. Australian ship-builders prefer it to any other timber, unless it be English or live oak. It has been somewhat criticized, however, for deficient tenacity and a tendency to warp and shrink. Jarrah-wood is reddish, heavy, and close-grained, works easily and takes a fine polish, and is valuable for building purposes and for furniture. See *Eucalyptus*.

jarry (jär'i), *a.* [< *jar*[1] + *-y*[1].] Jarring; reverberating.

Theese flaws theyre cabbans wyth stur snar *jarrye* doe ransack. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 63.

jarsey† (jär'zi), *n.* An obsolete form of *jersey*.

jarvel, *v. t.* See *jarble*.

jarvey, jarvy (jär'vi), *n.*; pl. *jarveys, jarvies* (-viz). [Also *jarvie*; prob., like some other vehicle-names, of personal origin, from the surname *Jarvie* or *Jarvis*, which is another form of *Jervis, Gervase*.] 1. The driver of a hackney-coach. [Eng. slang.]

The Glass-coachman waits, and in what mood! A brother *jarvie* drives up, enters into conversation; is answered cheerfully in *jarvie* dialect. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 3.

To the "Phaynix" Park a *jarvey* will be the best cicerone. *The Century*, XXIX. 178.

2. A hackney-coach.

I stepped into the litter—I mean the litter at the bottom of the *Jarvy*. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. 1.

jarziet (jär'zi), *n.* An obsolete form of *jersey*.

jaserant†, *n.* See *jesserant*.

jasey (jā'zi), *n.* [Also *jazey* and *jasy*; a corruption of *jersey*.] A kind of wig, originally one made of worsted; a jersey.

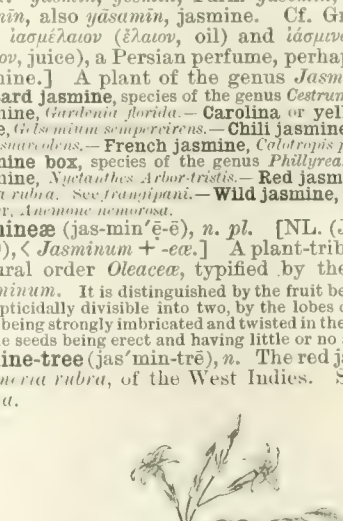
He looked disdainfully at the wig; it had once been a comely *jasey* enough, of the colour of over-baked gingerbread. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 358.

Jasione (jas-i-ō'nē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *ἰασιώνη* (Theophrastus), a plant of the convolvulus kind, bindweed, or, according to others, columbine, appar. connected with *ἰασις*, healing, Ἰασώ, a goddess of healing, < *ἰᾶσθαι*, heal.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Campanulaceæ*, containing about a dozen species of herbs belonging to temperate Europe. The corolla is narrowly five-parted; the anthers are somewhat connate at their base. The flowers are borne at the ends of the branches in hemispherical heads with leafy involucres. *J. montana*, with bright-blue flowers, is the common sheep's-bit of Great Britain, and extends throughout Europe, the extreme northern part excepted.

jasmine, jasmin (jas'min or jaz'min), *n.* [In two forms: (1) *jasmine*, also spelled *jasmin* (= D. *jasmijn* = G. Dan. Sw. *jasmin*), < OF. *jasmin, josmin*, F. *jasmin* = Sp. *jazmin* = Pg. *jasmim*; NL. *jasminum*; (2) *jessamin*, also spelled *jessamine*, and formerly *jessemin*, < OF. *jessemin, jelsomine* = It. *gesmino*, also *gelsomino* (cf. *Gelsemium* and *gelseman*, q. v.) and *gelsimo*, jasmine; < Ar. **yāsmīn, yesmīn*, Turk. *yāsemīn*, < Pers. *yāsmīn*, also *yāsamīn*, jasmine. Cf. Gr. *ἰάσμη*, also *ἰασμέλαιον* (*ἔλαιον*, oil) and *ἰάσμινον μύρον* (*μύρον*, juice), a Persian perfume, perhaps oil of jasmine.] A plant of the genus *Jasminum*.—**Bastard jasmine**, species of the genus *Cestrum*.—**Cape jasmine**, *Gardenia florida*.—**Carolina** or **yellow jasmine**, *Gelsemium sempervirens*.—**Chili jasmine**, *Mandevilla suaveolens*.—**French jasmine**, *Calotropis procera*.—**Jasmine box**, species of the genus *Phillyrea*.—**Night jasmine**, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*.—**Red jasmine**, *Plumeria rubra*. See *frangipani*.—**Wild jasmine**, the windflower, *Anemone nemorosa*.

Jasmineæ (jas-min'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), < *Jasminum* + *-eæ*.] A plant-tribe of the natural order *Oleaceæ*, typified by the genus *Jasminum*. It is distinguished by the fruit being twin, or septicidally divisible into two, by the lobes of the corolla being strongly imbricated and twisted in the bud, and by the seeds being erect and having little or no albumen.

jasmine-tree (jas'min-trē), *n.* The red jasmine, *Plumeria rubra*, of the West Indies. See *Plumeria*.



Flowering Branch of Jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*). *a*, flower entire; *b*, flower opened to show the stamens; *c*, pistil.

Jasminum (jas'mi-num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus): see *jasmine*.] A genus of the natural order *Oleaceæ*, containing some 90 species of shrubby, often climbing, plants, indigenous in the warmer parts of the old world, especially in Asia, many of them cultivated. The corolla of the flowers has a cylindrical tube (which includes the two stamens), and a spreading limb, with usually four or five divisions. The leaves are pinnately compound, or reduced to a single leaflet. The white or yellow flowers are axillary or terminal. Well-known species are: *J. officinale*, the common white jasmine, thoroughly naturalized in southern Europe; *J. grandiflorum*, from India, variously called Malabar or Catalonian or Spanish jasmine; and *J. Sambac*, the Arabian jasmine. The ordinary jasmine-oil is furnished mainly by the first two, which are extensively cultivated for the purpose in southern Europe; but the last yields a similar perfume. Many other species are prized for their elegance and fragrance.

jaspt (jasp), *n.* [< ME. *jaspe*, < OF. *jaspe*, < L. *iaspis*, jasper: see *jasper*.] Jasper.

The floore of *Jasp* and Emeraude was dight.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 25.

jaspachatet (jas'pa-kāt), *n.* [< F. *jaspagate*, < L. *iaspachates*, < Gr. *ἰασπαχάτης*, < *ἰασπις*, jasper, + *ἀχάτης*, agate.] Agate jasper.

jaspe (jasp), *n.* [F., lit. jasper: see *jasper*.] A dark-gray substance produced by deoxidizing crystallized glass: used in ornamental art. *D. M. Wallace*, Art Jour., N. S., IX. 222.

jaspé (jas'pā), *a.* [F., pp. of *jasper* (= Sp. Pg. *jaspear*), make like jasper, < *jaspe*, jasper: see *jasper*.] In *decorative art*, especially in ceramics, having a surface ornamented with veins, spots, cloudings, etc., as if in imitation of jasper; jasperated; jaspidean.

jasper (jas'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *jasper, jaspre*, also *jaspe* (and as L. *iaspis*), < OF. *jaspre*, an occasional form (with excrescent *r*) of *jaspe*, F. *jaspe* = Pr. *jaspi* = Sp. Pg. *jaspe* = It. *jaspide* (also *diaspro*, ML. *diasprus*, > ult. E. *diaper*, and obs. *diaspre*, q. v.) = D. G. *jaspis*, < L. *iaspis* (*iaspid-*), < Gr. *ἴασπις*, < Ar. *yasb, yasf, yashb* (> Pers. *yashb*) = Heb. *yashpheh*, jasper.] 1. Among the ancients, a bright-colored chalcedony (not, however, including carnelian), translucent and varying in color, green being apparently most common. It was highly esteemed as a precious stone.

Her light was like unto a stone most precious, even like a *jasper* stone. Rev. xxi. 11.

2. In modern usage, a closely compact cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, opaque or nearly so, and colored red, yellow, or brown, or less often green. The color is usually due to oxid of iron, the anhydrous oxid being present in the red, and the hydrated oxid in the yellow and brown varieties. Some kinds contain clay as an impurity, and a red jasper rock (sometimes called *jasperite*) occurs on a large scale with the iron ores of the Lake Superior region. The finer varieties of jasper admit of a good polish, and are used for vases, snuff boxes, seals, etc. *Banded* or *striped jasper* (also called *ribbon-jasper*) is a kind having the color in broad stripes, as of red and green. *Agate jasper* has layers of chalcedony. *Egyptian jasper*, much used in ancient art, was found near the Nile, in nodules having zones of red, yellow, or brown colors. *Porcelain jasper* is merely a baked indurated clay, often of a bright-red color.

3. An earthenware made of pounded spar.—4. Same as *jasper-ware*.

jasperated (jas'pėr-ā-ted), *a.* [< *jasper* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper: as, *jasperated* agate.

jasper-dip (jas'pėr-dip), *n.* Same as *jasper-wash*.

jasperite (jas'pėr-īt), *n.* [< *jasper* + *-ite*[2].] See *jasper*, 2.

jasperize (jas'pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jasperized*, ppr. *jasperizing*. [< *jasper* + *-ize*.] To convert into a form of silica like jasper. The "petrified forest" near Corriza in Apache county, Arizona, contains large quantities of jasperized wood, much of it true agate and jasper, and of great beauty when polished. It is extensively used for ornamental objects; single sections of the tree-trunks form table-tops, etc.

The Arizona agatized or *jasperized* wood shows the most beautiful variety of colours of any petrified wood in the world. *Nature*, XXXVII. 68.

jasper-opal (jas'pėr-ō″pal), *n.* An impure variety of the common opal, containing some yellow iron oxid and having the color of yellow jasper. Also called *jasp-opal* and *opal-jasper*.

jasper-ware (jas'pėr-wār), *n.* A kind of pottery invented by Josiah Wedgwood, and described by him as "a white terra-cotta" and as "a white porcelain bisque (biscuit)." This paste was used by Wedgwood for his most delicate work, especially for the small reliefs called "cameos" with which he ornamented his finest vases, etc., and which were also made for setting in jewelry. Also called *cameo-ware*.

jasper-wash (jas'pėr-wosh), *n.* A kind of ceramic decoration introduced by Wedgwood in 1777. In this the more expensive jasper-ware is used only for the surface, the body being of coarser material. Also called *jasper-dip*.

jaspery (jas'pėr-i), *a.* [< *jasper* + *-y*[1].] Resembling jasper; mixed with jasper: as, *jaspery* quartz.

jaspidean (jas-pid'ē-an), *a.* [< L. *iaspideus*, < *iaspis*, jasper: see *jasper*.] Like jasper; consisting of jasper, or containing jasper.

jaspideous (jas-pid'ē-us), *a.* [= Pg. *jaspideo*, < L. *iaspideus*, < *iaspis*, jasper: see *jasper*.] Like jasper.

jaspoid (jas'poid), *a.* [< *jasp-er*, F. *jaspe*, + *-oid*.] Resembling jasper.

jasponyx (jas'pō-niks), *n.* [L. *iasponyx*, < Gr. ἰασπόνυξ, < ἴασπις, jasper, + ὄνυξ, onyx.] A jasper with the structure of an onyx.

jasp-opal (jasp'ō″pal), *n.* Same as *jasper-opal*.

jaspure (jas'pūr), *n.* [< F. *jaspure* (= Pg. *jaspeadura*), marbling, < *jasper*, make like jasper, marble: see *jaspé*.] Decoration with veins of color like those of jasper or agate.

Jassidæ (jas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Jassus* + *-idæ*.] An extensive family of homopterous insects, named from the genus *Jassus*, of wide geographical distribution, and containing many bugs ordinarily called leaf-hoppers. They are mostly of small size, slender and often spindle-shaped, with very long hind legs, and curved tibiæ armed with a double row of spines. They occur in nearly all parts of the world, and many of them are notably noxious to agriculture and horticulture. Also *Iassidæ*.

Jassus (jas'us), *n.* [Prop. *Iassus*, < L. *Iassus* or *Iāsus*, < Gr. Ἴασσος or Ἴασος, a town on the coast of Caria, now Askem.] The name-giving genus of *Jassidæ*, at present restricted to a few species not characteristic of the family.

jataka (jä'ta-kä), *n.* [Skt. *jātaka*, < *jāta*, born, pp. of √*jā* or *jan*, be born.] A nativity; birth-story; specifically, an account of the life of Buddha in one of his successive human existences.

jatamansi (jat-a-man'si), *n.* [E. Ind.] The supposed spikenard of the ancients, *Nardostachys Jatamansi*.

Jateorhiza (jat″ē-ō-rī'zä), *n.* [NL. (Miers, 1851), irreg. < Gr. *ἰατήρ* or *ἰατής*, a physician (< *ἰᾶσθαι*, cure), + *ῥίζα*, a root.] A genus of *Menispermaceæ*, containing, with one or two other species, the *J. Calumba*, whose root is the columbo of commerce. They belong to the forests of Mozambique, and are woody climbers with large, deeply cleft leaves on long petioles, and the flowers in axillary racemes. The flower has 6 sepals in two sets, 6 petals shorter than the sepals, and in the male plant 6 stamens whose anthers open by a transverse slit near the extrorse tip. In the female flower there are 6 sterile stamens, and 3 ovaries which become ovoid drupes. See cut under *columbo*.

Jatropha (jat'rō-fä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), irreg. < Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + *τροφή*, sustenance, food, < *τρέφειν*, nourish, sustain.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, and tribe *Crotoneæ*, embracing some 68 species belonging to the warmer parts of both hemispheres, but chiefly American. They are monœcious herbs or shrubs with alternate petioled and stipulate leaves, which are entire or palmately lobed. The small flowers are in dichotomous cymes, the fertile toward the center. The male flowers, and sometimes the female, have a corolla with five petals or lobes. The numerous stamens are in two or more series, with their filaments more or less united in a column. The ovary is two- or three-celled, with one seed in a cell. *J. Curcas* furnishes the seeds known as *Barbados nuts*, also, on account of their properties, called *physic-* or *purging-nuts*. These, with the seeds of *J. multifida* (called *coral-plant*), yield the jatropha-oil. *J. glauca* of the East Indies yields a stimulating oil, used externally. *J. urens*, var. *stimulosa*, called *spurge-nettle* and *tread-softly*, is a stinging weed of the southern United States. *J. podagrica* is a curious species sometimes cultivated in conservatories.

Jatropha podagrica.
a, inflorescence; *b*, male flower.

jaud (jâd), *n.* A Scotch form of *jade*[1].

I heard ane o' his gillies bid that auld rudas *jaud* of a gudewife gie ye that. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxix.

jauk (jâk), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To trifle; spend one's time idly. [Scotch.]

The younkers a' are warned to obey,
An' mind their labours wi' an eydent hand,
An' ne'er, though out o' sight, to *jauk* or play.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

jauk (jâk), *n.* [< *jauk*, *v.*] 1. A trifle; trifling; dallying.—2. An idler; trifler. *Jamieson.*

jaul†, *v. i.* A former spelling of *jowl*.

jaulingite (jou'ling-īt), *n.* [< *Jauling* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral resin obtained from the lignite of Jauling in Lower Austria.

jaum, jaumb, *n.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *jamb*[1].

jaunt†, *n.* [Cf. ML. (AL.) *jaunum, jampnum*; < Bret. *jaon, jan* (Du Cange), furze.] Furze; gorse.

jaunce† (jäns or jâns), *v.* [The verb *jounce*, q. v., is older, being found in ME.; the later *jaunce* may be a different word, being appar. < OF. *jancer*, jaunce, jounce (a horse): see *jaunt*[1] and *jounce*.] I. *trans.* To jolt or shake, as a horse by rough riding; ride hard. Also *jaunt*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ride hard.

Spur-gall'd, and tir'd by *jauncing* Bolingbroke.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5, 94.

2. To be jolted or shaken up, as by much walking; walk about till much fatigued. See quotation under *jaunt*[1], *v. i.*, 1.

jaunce† (jäns or jâns), *n.* [Also *jounce*, q. v.; from the verb.] A jolting; a shaking up, as by much walking. See quotation under *jaunt*[1], *n.*, 1.

jaunder (jän'- or jân'dėr), *v. i.* [Also *jauner, jawner, janner* (cf. also *channer*); appar. a freq. of *jaunt*; perhaps influenced by the partly equiv. *daunder*, q. v.] To talk idly or in a jocular way.

They war only jokin'; . . . they war just *jaunderin'* wi' the bridegroom for fun.
Edinburgh Monthly Mag., June, 1817, p. 248.

To jaunder about, to go about idly from place to place.

jaunder (jän'- or jân'dėr), *n.* [Also *jauner, jander*; from the verb.] 1. Idle talk; gossip; chatter.

Oh haud your tongue now, Luckie Laing,
Oh haud your tongue an' *jauner*.
Burns, Gat ye Me.

2. Rambling or desultory conversation. [Scotch in both senses.]

jaunders (jän'- or jân'dėrz), *n.* A dialectal form of *jaundice*.

jaundice (jän'- or jân'dis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jaundize, jaundus*; E. dial. *jaunders, janders*; < ME. *jaundys, jandis, jandise*, also *jawndres* (with excrescent *d* and *r*), earlier *jaunes, jawnes, jaunys*, < OF. *jaunisse*, later *jaulnisse*, F. *jaunisse*, jaundice, yellows, lit. 'yellowness,' < OF. *jaune*, yellow: see *jaune*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a morbid state characterized by the presence of bile-pigments in the blood, which gives rise to a yellow staining of the skin and the whites of the eyes and to a dark coloring of the urine. The stools are usually light in color, and there is more or less lassitude and loss of appetite. Xanthopsy, or yellow vision, occurs in some very rare instances. Also called *icterus*.

Then on the Liver doth the *Iaundize* fall,
Stopping the passage of the cholerick Gall;
Which then, for good blood, scatters all about
Her fiery poyson, yellowing all without.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Hence—2. A state of feeling or emotion that colors the view or disorders the judgment, as jealousy, envy, and the like.

Jealousy, the *jaundice* of the soul.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 73.

jaundice (jän'- or jân'dis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jaundiced*, ppr. *jaundicing*. [< *jaundice*, *n.*] 1. To affect with jaundice.

All looks yellow to the *jaundiced* eye.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 559.

Hence—2. To affect with prejudice or envy.

He beheld the evidence of wealth, and the envy of wealth *jaundiced* his soul. *Bulwer*, My Novel, ii. 10.

jaundice-berry, jaundice-tree (jän'dis-ber″i, -trē), *n.* [So called with ref. to the yellow under-bark.] The barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*.

jaune†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *jaune, jalne, jaulne*, F. *jaune* = Pg. *jalne*, yellow, < L. *galbinus*, also *galbanus*, yellowish-green, < L. *galbus*, yellow; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *gelo* (*gelw-*), G. *gelb* = E. *yellow*, of which the proper L. form is *helvus*: see *yellow, helvin*, and *chlorin*.] Yellow.

Wine of Tourain, and of Bewme also,
Which *iawne* colour applied noght vnto.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 970.

I won't be known by my colors, like a bird. I have made up my mind to wear the *jaune*.
C. Reade, Love me Little, i.

jauner (jä'- or jâ'nėr), *v.* and *n.* See *jaunder*.

jaunes†, **jaunys**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *jaundice*.

jaunt[1] (jänt or jânt), *v.* [Sometimes spelled *jant*; history defective, the word being confused with other words of similar or related meanings; cf. *jaunce, jounce*, also *jaunder, jander, jaunt*[2], *jump*, etc., all prob. of Scand. origin. The relations of these forms are undetermined.] I.† *trans.* Same as *jaunce*.

He was set upon an unbroken coult, . . . and *iaunted* til he were breathlesse.
Ep. Bale, Pageant of Popes, fol. 127.

II. *intrans.* 1†. Same as *jaunce*, 2.

O, my back, my back!
Beshrew your heart for sending me about
To catch my death with *jaunting* [var. *jauncing*] up and down! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 5, 153.

2. To wander here and there; ramble; make an excursion, especially for pleasure.

'Las, I'm weary with the walk!
My *jaunting* days are done.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

jaunt[1] (jänt or jânt), *n.* [< *jaunt*, *v.*] 1†. A jolting; a shaking up, as by much walking.

I am aweary, give me leave a while:—
Fie, how my bones ache! what a *jaunt* [var. *jaunce*] have I had! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 5, 26.

2. A ramble; an excursion; a short journey, especially one made for pleasure.

His first *jaunt* is to court. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I designed a *jaunt* into the city to-day to be merry, but was disappointed. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxiv.

Spring, which is now in full vigour, and every hedge and bush covered with flowers, rendered our *jaunt* delightful.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xxx.

=Syn. 2. Trip, tour, stroll.

jaunt[2] (jänt), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin, namely < Sw. *ganta*, play the buffoon, romp, sport, jest (refl. *gantas*, Dan. *gantes*, jest), < Sw. dial. *gant*, a fool, buffoon (cf. *gan*, droll, Icel. *gan*, frenzy, frantic gestures). Cf. *jaunt*[1].] A sneer; gibe; taunt. [Scotch.]

jaunt[3] (jänt), *n.* [< OF. *jante*, also spelled *gente*, in pl. *jantes*, the fellies of a wheel; origin obscure.] A felly of a wheel.

jauntily (jän'- or jân'ti-li), *adv.* Briskly; airily; gaily. Also spelled *jantily*.

jauntiness (jän'- or jân'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being jaunty; airiness; sprightliness. Also spelled *jantiness*.

A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that *jauntiness* of air I was once master of.
Addison, Spectator, No. 530.

jaunting-car (jän'ting-kär), *n.* [Appar. < *jaunting*, verbal n. of *jaunt*[1], *v. i.*, 2, + *car*[1]; but the var. *janty-car*, if not a corruption, makes this doubtful.] A light two-wheeled vehicle, very popular in Ireland, having two seats extended back to back over the low wheels for the accommodation of passengers, a compartment between the seats, called the well, for the receipt of luggage, and a perch in front for the driver.

jaunty (jän'ti or jân'ti), *a.* [First in the latter part of the 17th century, with various spellings *janty, jantee, jauntee*, etc., also accented as if F., *janté, jantée*, being an imperfect imitation, in E. spelling, of the contemporary F. pronunciation of F. *gentil*, otherwise Englished as *genteel* and in older form *gentle*; the form *genty*, with E. vowel sound, also occurs, and, in ME., *gent*, < OF. *gent*, an abbr. of *gentil*: see *gentle, genteel, gent*[1], *genty*.] 1†. Genteel.

I desire my Reformation may be a Secret, because, as you know, for a Man of my Address, and the rest—'tis not altogether so *Jantee*. *Mrs. Behn*, Sir Timothy Tawdry, I. i.

2. Gay and sprightly in manner, appearance, or action; airy; also, affectedly elegant or showy.

Not every one that brings from beyond seas a new gin or *janty* device, is therefore a philosopher.
Hobbes Considered (1662). (*Todd.*)

Turn your head about with a *janté* air.
Farquhar, The Inconstant, i.

No wind blows rude enough to jostle the *jauntiest* hat that ever sat upon a human head.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 332.

The *jaunty* self-satisfaction caused by the bias of patriotism when excessive. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 217.

jaup (jâp), *v.* [Also written *jawp, jalp*; cf. *jaw*[2]; origin obscure.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike; chip or break by a sudden blow.—2. To spatter, as water or mud.

Resmer sprang i' the saut sea-out,
And *jawp'd* it up i' the sky.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 257).

II. *intrans.* To dash and rebound as water; make a noise like water agitated in a close vessel. [Scotch in all uses.]

Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware [watery stuff]
That *jaups* in luggies. *Burns*, To a Haggis.

jaup (jâp), *n.* [< *jaup*, *v.*] Water, mud, etc., dashed or splashed up. [Scotch.]

And dash the gumlie [muddy *jaups* up to the pouring skies. *Burns*, Brigs of Ayr.

java (jä'vä), *n.* [So called from the island of Java.] A breed of the domestic hen, originated in the United States. The javas are of good size and broad and deep shape, and rank well for utility. There are two varieties, the blacks, which have dark legs, and the mottled, the latter being evenly marked black and white, with legs also mottled. Both varieties have upright combs.

Java almonds. See *almond*.

Javan (jä'vạn), *a.* [< *Java* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or belonging to Java, a large island of the East Indies belonging to the Dutch, southeast of Sumatra; Javanese.

The *Javan* flora on the pure volcanic clay differs from that where the soil is more overlaid with forest humus.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 78.

Javan opossum, rhinoceros, etc. See the nouns.

javanee-seeds (jav-ạ-nē'sēdz), *n. pl.* Same as *ajowan*.

Javanese (jav-ạ-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Java* + *-n-* + *-ese*. The name *Java* in the native speech is *Jāwā*, in early forms *Jawa*, *Jaba*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Java.

The house of a *Javanese* chief has eight roofs, while the mass of the people are restricted to four.
Amer. Naturalist, XXIII. 32.

II. *n.* **1.** *sing.* or *pl.* A native or natives of Java.—**2.** The language of Java, of the Malayan family.

Java sparrow. See *sparrow*.

javel[1]† (jav'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. *javel*, *jevel* (dial. *jabel*); < ME. *javel;* origin unknown.] A low, worthless fellow.

He [the friar] called the fellow ribbald, villain, *javel*, backbiter, slanderer, and the child of perdition.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Expired had the terme that these two *javels*
Should render up a reckning of their travels
Unto their master.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 309.

javel[2]†, *n.* [Also *javil*; < OF. *javelle*, *javele* (F. *javelle*), f., *javel*, m., assibilated form of *gavelle*, > E. *gavel*, a bundle, sheaf: see *gavel*[2].] A sheaf: same as *gavel*[2].

Then must the foresaid *javils* or stalkes bee hung out a second time to be dried in the sun.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

javel[3]† (jav'el), *v. t.* [Also written *jarvel*, *jarble;* cf. Sc. *javel*, *jevel*, joggle, spill a small quantity of liquid, distinguished from *jairble*, *jrble*, spill a large quantity of liquid, *jabble*, a slight motion of water; origin obscure. Cf. *jaw*[2].] To bemire.

javel[4] (jä'vel), *n.* [< ME. *javelle*, a later variant of *jaiole*, etc., jail: see *jail*.] A jail. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 194. (*Halliwell.*)

javelin (jav'lin), *n.* [Formerly also *javeling;* < OF. *javelin*, m., *javeline*, f., F. *javeline* = Sp. *jabalina* = It. *giavelina*, a javelin (cf. also *javelot*); of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *gavlin* and *gavlod* (prob. accom. to the F.), a javelin, *gavl*, the fork of a tree: see further under *gavelock*, *gavel*[2], *gable*[1], and *gaff*[1].] **1.** A spear intended to be thrown by the hand, with or without the aid of a thong or a throwing-stick. The word is the general term for all such weapons. The javelin was in use in Europe in the middle ages, and in antiquity. Among Oriental nations and among modern savage tribes it is a common weapon of offense. See *pilum*, *amentum*, and *jereed*.

O, be advised; thou know'st not what it is
With *javelin's* point a churlish swine to gore.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 616.

His figur'd shield, a shining orb, he takes,
And in his hand a pointed *jav'lin* shakes.
Pope, Iliad, iii. 420.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a short-handled weapon with a barbed head, and so distinguished from a half-spear, which has a lance-head without barbs.

javelin (jav'lin), *v. t.* [< *javelin*, *n.*] To strike or wound with or as with a javelin. [Rare.]

A bolt
(For now the storm was close about them) struck,
Furrowing a giant oak, and *javelining*
With darted spikes and splinters of the wood
The dark earth round. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

javelin-bat (jav'lin-bat), *n.* A South American vampire, *Phyllostoma hastatum*.

javeliniert†, *n.* [< OF. *javelinier*, < *javeline*, a javelin: see *javelin*.] A soldier armed with a javelin. Also *javelotier*.

The *javeliniers* foremost of all began the fight.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 286.

javelin-man (jav'lin-man), *n.* A yeoman retained by the sheriff to escort the judge of assize. *Wharton.*

If necessary the sheriff must attend [at the assizes] with *javelin men* to keep order. *J. Stephen*, Com., II. 631, n.

javelin-snake (jav'lin-snāk), *n.* A snake-lizard of the family *Acontiadæ*.

Javelle water (zha-vel' wâ'tėr). Same as *eau de Javelle* (which see, under *eau*).

javelot†, *n.* [OF. (= It. *giavellotto*): see *javelin*.] A javelin.

javelotier†, *n.* [< OF. *javelotier*, < *javelot*, a small javelin: see *javelot*.] Same as *javelinier*.

The spearmen or *javellottiers* of the vaward . . . made head and received them with fight.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 264.

jaw[1] (jâ), *n.* [< ME. *jawe*, also *jowe*, *geowe*, an alteration (with sonant *j* for orig. surd *ch*, as also in *jowl*, *jar*[1], *jar*[2], *ajar*[2], and perhaps *jam*[1]) of ME. **chawe*, **cheowe*, found only in early mod. E. *chawe*, *chaw*, jaw (= OD. *kauwe*, the jaw of a fish (Hexam), *kouwe*, the cavity of the mouth, = Dan. *kjæve*, the jaw); appar. < ME. *cheowen*, *chewen*, mod. E. *chew*, *chaw* = OD. *kouwen*, etc., chew. The form may have been affected by association with *jowl*, ME. *jolle*, *chaul*, etc., and perhaps with F. *joue*, cheek.] **1.** One of the bones which form the skeleton or framework of the mouth; a maxilla or mandible; these bones collectively. The jaws in nearly all vertebrates are two in number, the upper and the lower. The upper jaw on each side consists chiefly of the superior maxillary or supramaxilla, and of an intermaxillary bone or premaxilla, both of which commonly bear teeth in mammals, reptiles, batrachians, and some fossil birds. The lower jaw in mammals is a single bone, the inframaxillary, inframaxilla, or mandible, or one pair of bones united at the middle line by a symphysis. In vertebrates below mammals this bone is represented by several pieces, its bony elements becoming quite complex in birds and most reptiles and many fishes. The mandible, and especially its terminal element when there are several, commonly bears teeth like the upper jaw. As a rule, it is movably articulated with the rest of the skull. In mammals this articulation is direct, and is known as the *temporomaxillary*. In birds it is indirect, by intervention of a quadrate bone; and in the lower vertebrates various other modifications occur. See cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, *Felidæ*, and *skull*.

Theise Serpentes slen men, and thei eten hem wepynge; and whan thei eten, thei meven the over *Jowe*, and noughte the nether *Jowe;* and thei have no Tonge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 288.

2. The bones and associated structures of the mouth, as the teeth and soft parts, taken together as instruments of prehension and mastication; mouth-parts in general: commonly in the plural. In most invertebrates, as insects and crustaceans, the jaws are much complicated, and consist essentially of modified limbs, maxillipeds, gnathopods, or jaw-feet; and the opposite parts work upon each other sidewise, not up and down. Often used figuratively. See cut under *mouth-part*.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws*. Ps. xxii. 15.

Now, when we were in the very *jaws* of the gulf, I felt more composed than when we were only approaching it.
Poe, Tales, I. 172.

To drop head-foremost in the *jaws*
Of vacant darkness.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxiv.

3. Something resembling in position or use, in grasping or biting, the jaw or jaws of an animal. (*a*) *Naut.*, the hollowed or semicircular inner end of a boom or gaff. See *gaff*[1], 2. (*b*) In *mach.*: (1) One of two opposing members which can be moved toward or from one another: as, the *jaws* of a vise or wrench; the *jaws* of a stone-crusher. (2) Same as *housing*, 9 (*a*).

4. [< *jaw*[1], *v.*] Rude loquacity; coarse railing; abusive clamor; wrangling. [Vulgar.]—**Angle of the jaw.** See *angle*[3].—**Articular process of the lower jaw.** See *articular*.—**Jaws of death.** See *death's door*, under *death*.—**To hold one's jaw,** to cease or refrain from talking. [Vulgar.]—**To wag one's jaw,** or **the jaws.** Same as *to wag one's chin* (which see, under *chin*).

jaw[1] (jâ), *v.* [< *jaw*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To talk or gossip; also, to scold; clamor. [Vulgar.]

But, neighbor, ef they prove their claim at law,
The best way is to settle, an' not *jaw*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

There they was [the child and the jay-bird], a *jawin'* at each other. *Bret Harte*, Luck of Roaring Camp.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To seize with the jaws; bite; devour.

In me hath greefe slaine feare. . . .
I reck not if the wolves would *jaw* me.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

2. To abuse by scolding; use impertinent or impudent language toward. [Vulgar.]

jaw[2] (jâ), *v.* [Appar. connected with *javel*[1] and *jaup*.] **I.** *trans.* To pour out; throw or dash out rapidly, and in considerable quantity, as a liquid; splash; dash. [Scotch.]

Tempests may cease to *jaw* the rowan flood.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To splash; dash, as a wave.

For now the water *jawes* owre my head,
And it gurgles in my mouth.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 227).

[Scotch in all uses.]

jaw[2] (jâ), *n.* [< *jaw*[2], *v.*] A considerable quantity of any liquid; a wave. [Scotch.]

She's ta'en her by the lily hand, . . .
And led her down to the river strand; . . .
She took her by the middle sma', . . .
And dash'd her bonny back to the *jaw*.
The Cruel Sister (Child's Ballads, II. 233).

jawbation (jâ-bā'shọn), *n.* [A var. of *jobation*, simulating *jaw*[1], *n.*, 4, *jaw*[1], *v.*] A scolding. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 35. [Colloq.]

jaw-bit (jâ'bit), *n.* A short bar placed beneath a journal-box to unite the two pedestals in a car-truck.

jaw-bolt (jâ'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with a U-shaped split head, perforated to carry a pin. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

jaw-bone (jâ'bōn), *n.* Any bone of the jaws, as a maxillary or mandibular bone; especially, a bone of the lower jaw.

And he found a new *jawbone* of an ass, . . . and took it, and slew a thousand men therewith. Judges xv. 15.

jaw-box (jâ'boks), *n.* [< *jaw*[2] + *box*[2].] Same as *jaw-hole*. [Scotch.]

jaw-breaker (jâ'brā″kėr), *n.* A word hard to pronounce. [Slang.]

jaw-chuck (jâ'chuk), *n.* A chuck which has movable studs on a face-plate, to approach and grasp an object.

jawed (jâd), *a.* [< *jaw*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having jaws; having jaws of a specified kind: as, heavy-*jawed*.

For they [her eyes] are blered
And graye heared
Jawed lyke a jetty.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng.

The metamorphosis of the *jawed* Neuroptera is little more marked. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 316.

jawfall (jâ'fâl), *n.* Depression of the jaw; hence, depression of spirits, as indicated by depression of the jaw. [Rare.]

jawfallen (jâ'fâ″ln), *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected; chapfallen. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nay, be not *jaw-falne*. *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, i. 1.

He may be compared to one so *jaw-fallen* with over-long fasting that he cannot eat meat when brought unto him.
Fuller, Worthies, Essex.

jaw-foot (jâ'fůt), *n.* **1.** Same as *jaw-hole*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, same as *foot-jaw*.

jaw-footed (jâ'fůt″ed), *a.* Gnathopod.

jaw-hole (jâ'hōl), *n.* [Also corruptly *jaurhole*, *jarhole;* < *jaw*[2] + *hole*[1].] A place into which dirty water, etc., is thrown; a sink. Also *jaw-box*, *jaw-foot*. [Scotch.]

Before the door of Saunders Joup . . . yawned that odc riferous gulf ycleped, in Scottish phrase, the *jaw-hole:* in other words, an uncovered common sewer.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

jawing-tackle (jâ'ing-tak″l), *n.* Same as *jaw-tackle*. [Slang.]

Ah! Eve, my girl, your *jawing-tackle* is too well hung.
C. Reade, Love me Little, xxii.

jaw-jerk (jâ'jėrk), *n.* In *pathol.*, same as *chin-jerk*.

jawless (jâ'les), *a.* [< *jaw*[1] + *-less*.] Having no jaws; agnathous; specifically, having no lower jaw, as a lamprey or hag.

jaw-lever (jâ'lev″ėr), *n.* An instrument for opening the mouth of a horse or a cow in order to administer medicine to it.

jaw-mouthed (jâ'mouthd), *a.* Having a mouth with a lower jaw: a translation of the epithet *gnathostomous* applied to the cranial vertebrates except the round-mouthed or single-nostriled lampreys and hags.

jawn†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *yawn*. Compare *chawn*.

Stop his *jawning* chaps.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, i. 3.

jaw-rope (jâ'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope attached to the jaw of a gaff to prevent it from coming off the mast.

jawsmith (jâ'smith), *n.* [< *jaw*[1], *n.* (def. 1, with allusion also to def. 4), + *smith*.] One who works with his jaw; especially, a loud-mouthed demagogue: originally applied to an official "orator" or "instructor" of the Knights of Labor. *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 1886. [Slang, U. S.]

jaw-spring (jâ'spring), *n.* A journal-spring.

jaw-tackle (jâ'tak″l), *n.* The mouth. Also *jawing-tackle*. [Slang.]—**To cast off one's jaw-tackle,** to talk too much. [Fishermen's slang.]

jaw-tooth (jâ′töth), *n.* A tooth in the back part of the jaw; a molar; a grinder.

jaw-wedge (jâ′wej), *n.* A wedge used to tighten an axle-box in an axle-guard.

jawy† (jâ′i), *a.* [< *jaw*[1] + *-y*[1].] Relating or pertaining to the jaws.

The dew-laps and the *jawy* part of the face.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 42.

jay[1] (jā), *n.* [< *j* + *-ay*, as in *kay*, the name of *k*.] The name of the letter *j*. It is rarely written out, the symbol *j* being used instead.

jay[2] (jā), *n.* [< ME. *jay*, < OF. *jay*, mod. F. *geai*, assibilation of earlier OF. *gay*, *gai* = Pr. *jai*, *gai* = Sp. *gayo*, a jay, *gaya*, a magpie; so called from its gay plumage, < OF. *gai*, etc., gay: see *gay*[1].] 1. Any bird of the subfamily *Garrulinæ*; specifically, *Garrulus glandarius*, a common European bird, about 13 inches long, of a gray color tinged with reddish, varied with black, white, and blue, and having the head crested. The jays are birds usually of bright and varied colors, among which blue is the most conspicuous, thus contrasting with the somber crows, their nearest allies. The tail is comparatively long, sometimes extremely so,

European Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*).

as in the magpie. They are noisy, restless birds, of arboreal habits, found in most parts of the world, reaching their highest development in the warmer parts of America, where some large and magnificent species are found. With the exception of the boreal genus *Perisoreus*, the jays of the old and the new world belong to entirely different genera. The commonest and best-known jay of the United States is the blue jay, *Cyanurus cristatus* or *Cyanocitta cristata*, a bird about 12 inches long, with a fine crest, purplish-blue color on the back and purplish-gray below, a black collar, and wings and tail rich blue varied with black and white. (See cut under *Cyanocitta*.) Another crested species of the United States is Steller's jay, *C. stelleri*, resembling the last, but much darker in color, and confined to the west. The Canada jay or whiskyjack, *Perisoreus canadensis*, is a plain grayish bird. The Florida jay, *Aphelocoma floridana*, is mostly gray and blue. The Rio Grande jay, *Xanthura luxuosa*, is rich yellow, green, blue, and black. Some birds not properly belonging to the *Garrulinæ* are also called jays, and some members of this subfamily have other common names, as the magpies.

And startle from his ashen spray,
Across the glen, the screaming *jay*.
Warton, The Hamlet, Odes, ii.

2†. A loud, flashy woman.

Some *jay* of Italy,
Whose mother was her painting, hath betray'd him.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4, 51.

3. (*a*) In *actors' slang*, an amateur or a poor actor. (*b*) A general term of contempt applied to a stupid person: as, an audience of *jays*.—**Blue-headed jay, piñon jay.** See *Cyanocephalus* and *Gymnocitta*.—**Gray jay**, any species of the genus *Perisoreus*.

jay-bird (jā′bėrd), *n.* A jay; especially, the common blue jay of the United States.

jay-cuckoo (jā′kùk″ö), *n.* A cuckoo of the genus *Coccystes*, as the European *C. glandarius*.

jayet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jet*[2].

jayhawk (jā′hâk), *v. t.* [< *jayhawk-er*, *n.*] To harry as a jayhawker. [Slang, U. S.]

"Say something, Brennet," he cried angrily. "There's no use in *jay-hawking* me."
M. N. Murfree, Where the Battle was Fought, p. 48.

jayhawker (jā′hâ″kėr), *n.* [Said to be so called from a bird of this name; but evidence is lacking.] 1. In *U. S. hist.*, in the early part of the civil war and previously, a member of one of the bands which carried on an irregular warfare in and around eastern Kansas.

He and his father are catching the horses of the dead and dying *jayhawkers*.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXIII. 360.

2. A large spider or tarantula, as species of *Mygale*. [Western U. S.]

jay-pie (jā′pī), *n.* 1. The common jay, *Garrulus glandarius*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The missel-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

jay-piet (jā′pī″et), *n.* Same as *jay-pie*.

jay-teal (jā′tēl), *n.* The common teal or teal-duck, *Querquedula crecca*.

jay-thrush (jā′thrush), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Garrulax*, or of some related genus, as *Leucodioptron* or *Grammatoptila*. *P. L. Sclater.*

jayweed (jā′wēd), *n.* The plant mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*. [Prov. Eng.]

jazel† (jā′zel), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *azul* = E. *azure*.] A gem of an azure-blue color.

jazerant†, **jazerent**† (jaz′e-rant, -rent), *n.* See *jesserant*.

jazey, *n.* See *jasey*.

jealous (jel′us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *jelous*; < ME. *jelous*, *gelous*, *gelus*, also *jalous*, < OF. *jalous*, F. *jaloux* = Pr. *gelos* = Sp. *zeloso* = It. *geloso*, *zeloso*, < ML. *zelosus*, full of zeal, < L. *zelus*, < Gr. ζῆλος, zeal: see *zeal*. Cf. *zealous*, which is a doublet of *jealous*.] 1. Full of zeal; zealous in the service of a person or cause; solicitous for the honor or interests of one's self or of another, or of some institution, cause, etc.: followed by *for*.

I have been very *jealous for* the Lord God of hosts.
1 Ki. xix. 10.

Then will the Lord be *jealous for* his land. Joel ii. 18.

2. Anxiously watchful; suspiciously vigilant; much concerned; suspicious.

I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy. 2 Cor. xi. 2.

A soldier, . . .
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7, 151.

The court was not *jealous* of any evil intention in Mr. Saltonstall. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 78.

During the service a man came into neere the middle of the church with his sword drawne. . . . In this *jealous* time it put the congregation into greate confusion.
Evelyn, Diary, March 26, 1687.

Specifically—3. Troubled by the suspicion or the knowledge that the love, good will, or success one desires to retain or secure has been diverted from one's self to another or others; suspicious or bitterly resentful of successful rivalry: absolute or followed by *of* with an object: as, a *jealous* husband or lover; to be *jealous of* a competitor in love or in business, *of* one's mistress, or *of* the attentions of others toward her.

The Courtesies of an Italian, if you make him *jealous of* you, are dangerous, and so are his Compliments.
Howell, Letters, ii. 12.

The lady never made unwilling war
With those fine eyes; she had her pleasure in it,
And made her good man *jealous* with good cause.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4†. Fearful; afraid.

My master is very *jealous* of the pestilence.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

By the trechery of one Poule, in a manner turned heathen, wee were very *iealous* the Saluages would surprize vs. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 39.

5†. Doubtful.

That you do love me, I am nothing *jealous*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2, 162.

Syn. See *envy*.

jealous (jel′us), *v. t.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *jealouse*, *jalous*, *jalouse*, *jaloose*; < *jealous*, *a.*] To suspect; distrust.

The brethren and ministers . . . did very much fear and *jealouse* Mr. James Sharp. *Wodrow*, I. 7. (*Jamieson.*)

Will you be good neighbours or bad? I cannot say, Mrs. Carlyle; but I *jealouse* you, I *jealouse* you. However, we are to try. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. i. 22.

jealoushood† (jel′us-hùd), *n.* [< *jealous* + *-hood*.] A jealous woman; jealousy personified.

La. Cap. Ay, you have been a mouse-hunt in your time; But I will watch you from such watching now.
Cap. A *jealous-hood*, a *jealous-hood*!
Shak., R. and J., iv. 4, 11.

jealously (jel′us-li), *adv.* With jealousy or suspicion; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

The strong door sheeted with iron—the rugged stone stairs . . . *jealously* barred. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 5.

jealousness (jel′us-nes), *n.* [< ME. *jelousnesse*, *gelousnes*; < *jealous* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigilance. *Bailey*, 1727.

jealousy (jel′us-i), *n.*; pl. *jealousies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *jelousy*, *jelousie*; < ME. *jelousie*, *jelosie*, *gelousy*, *gelousie*, *gelusie*, also *jalousie*, < OF. *gelosie*, *jalousie*, F. *jalousie* (= Pr. *gelosia*, *gilosia* = Pg. It. *gelosia*), jealousy, < *jalous*, jealous: see *jealous*.] 1. The state or character of being jealous; zealous watchfulness; earnest solicitude for that which concerns one's self or others; suspicious care; suspicion.

I am still upon my *jealousy*, that the king brought thither some disaffection towards me, grounded upon some other demerit of mine, and took it not from the sermon
Donne, Letters, lxxv.

Infinite *jealousies*, infinite regards,
Do watch about the true virginity.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Specifically—2. Distress or resentment caused by suspected or actual loss, through the rivalry of another, of the love, good will, or success one desires to retain or secure; fear or suspicion of successful rivalry, especially in love.

O, beware, my lord, of *jealousy*;
It is the green-eyed monster which doth mock
The meat it feeds on: that cuckold lives in bliss
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his wronger;
But, O, what damned minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3, 165.

And *Ielousie* that never sleeps for fear
(Suspicions Flea still nibbling in her ear),
That leaues repast and rest, neer pin'd and blinde
With seeking what she would be loth to finde.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

3. The plant *Sedum rupestre*. [Prov. Eng.]—Syn. See *envy*.

Jeames (jēmz), *n.* [A colloquial form (in England) of *James*, formerly in good use: see *jack*[1].] A flunky or footman; a lackey. [Colloq., Eng.]

That noble old race of footmen is well nigh gone, . . . and Uncas with his tomahawk and eagle's plume, and *Jeames* with his cocked hat and long cane, are passing out of the world where they once walked in glory.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxxvii.

jean (jān), *n.* [See *jane*.] 1†. Same as *jane*, 1.—2. A twilled cotton cloth, used both for underwear and for outer clothing: commonly, of garments, in the plural. Also written *jane*.

You most coarse frieze capacities, ye *jane* judgments.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

Clean was his linen, and his jacket blue:
Of finest *jean* his trousers, tight and trim.
Crabbe, The Parish Register.

He was a tall, lank countryman, clad in a suit of country *jeans*. *Tourgée*, A Fool's Errand, p. 26.

Satin jean, a thick cotton cloth, a variety of jean, with a glossy surface: used for shoes and for similar purposes.

jean-cherry (jēn′cher″i), *n.* Same as *gean*. [Prov. Eng.]

jeanette (jā-net′), *n.* [< *jean* + *-ette*.] A coarse kind of jean, employed chiefly for linings.

Jeanpaulia (jēn-pâl′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Unger, 1845), appar. so called after some one named *Jean Paul*, perhaps Jean Paul Friedrich Richter.] A genus of fossil plants with flabellate, deeply dichotomously pinnatifid leaves (the linear divisions strongly nerved with parallel veins which branch dichotomously from below), amentaceous male flowers, and ovate drupaceous fruit. Before the flowers and fruit were known, these leaf-impressions were regarded as the fronds of cryptogamic plants, either as *Hydropteridæ* or as ferns. They are now recognized as coniferous and as related to the living genus *Ginkgo*, of which *Jeanpaulia* is probably the ancestral form. It occurs chiefly in the Mesozoic, ranging from the Rhetic to the Cretaceous. Modern writers are disposed to refer it to *Baiera*, with which it is probably identical, and which has priority.

jeant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *giant*.

jear[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *jeer*[1].

jear[2], *n.* See *jeer*[2].

jeat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jet*[2].

jeaunt†, *n.* A Middle English form of *giant*.

Jebusite (jeb′ū-zīt), *n.* One of a Canaanitish nation which long withstood the Israelites. The stronghold of the Jebusites was Jebus on Mount Zion, a part of the site of Jerusalem, of which they were dispossessed by David.

Jebusitic (jeb-ū-zit′ik), *a.* [< *Jebusite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Jebusites.

And suited to the temper of the times,
Then groaning under *Jebusitick* crimes.
Dryden, Miscellanies (ed. 1692), i. 55.

jectour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jetter*.

jecur (jē′kėr), *n.* [L., liver: see *hepar*.] In *anat.*, the liver.

jed (jed), *n.* and *v.* Same as *jud*.

Jeddart justice. See *justice*.

Jeddart staff. See *staff*.

jedding-ax (jed′ing-aks), *n.* [Cf. *jadding-pick*.] A stone-masons' tool; a cavel.

jedge[1] (jej), *n.* [A dial. assibilated form of *gage*, after OF. *jauge*: see *gage*[2].] A gage or standard.—**Jedge and warrant**, in *Scots law*, the authority given by the clerk of gild to rebuild or repair a ruinous tenement, originally to a plat.

jedge[2] (jej), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *judge*.

Jedwood ax. Same as *Jeddart staff* (which see, under *staff*).

Jedwood justice. See *justice*.

jee[1], *v. t.* See *gee*[1].

jee[2], *a.*, *v.*, and *n.* See *gee*[2].

'Click' the string the sneck did draw:
And jee' the door gaed to the wa'.
Burns, The Vision, i.

jeel, *v.* See *jeal*.

jeelico (jē'li-kō), *n.* [A corruption of *angelica*.] Same as *jellico*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

jeer[1] (jēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jear*, *geare*; prob. < MD. *scheeren*, *scheren*, jest, jeer, trifle, a use of the verb due to phrases like *den sot scheeren* or *scheeren den sot*, play the fool, *den gheck scheeren*, also *den gheck spelen*, play the fool (cf. *gheckscherer*, a fool); *gekscheeren*, now spelled *gekscheren*, LG. *gekkscheren* (with equiv. D. and LG. *scheren*, jeer, banter, plague, tease), lit. 'shear the fool' (cf. G. *den geck stechen*, banter, tease, lit. 'pierce the fool,' i. e. his skull): D. *gek*, MD. *gheck* = G. *geck*, > E. *geck*, a fool (see *geck*); MD. *sot* = E. *sot*, orig. a fool (see *sot*); D. *scheren*, MD. *scheeren*, *scheren* = G. *scheren* = E. *shear*. For shearing as a mark of contempt or disgrace, cf. *shaveling*, and AS. *homola*, a shaveling (under *hamble*, q. v.). For the change of *sh* to *j*, cf. *jeltron* for *sheltron*; it may be due in part, perhaps, to association with *jest*[1], *jibe*[1], *joke*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a mock of some person or thing; scoff: as, to *jeer* at one in sport.

He saw her toy and gibe and *geare*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 21.

Yea, dost thou *jeer*, and flout me in the teeth?
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2, 22.

And by and by the people, when they met, . . .
Began to scoff and *jeer* and babble of him,
As of a prince whose manhood was all gone.
Tennyson, Geraint.

=Syn. *Gibe*, *Scoff*, etc. See *sneer*.

II. *trans.* To treat with scoffs or derision; make a mock of; deride; flout.

jeer[1] (jēr), *n.* [< *jeer*[1], *v.*] **1.** A scoff; a taunt; a flout; a gibe; a mock.

But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears,
Will never have done with his gibes and his *jeers*.
Swift, The Grand Question Debated.

2†. A huff; a pet.

For he, being tribune, left in a *jear* the exercise of his office, and went into Syria to Pompey upon no occasion; and as fondly again he returned thence upon a sudden.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 721.

jeer[2] (jēr), *n.* [Also *jear*; origin obscure.] *Naut.*, tackle for hoisting or lowering the lower yards of a man-of-war: usually in the plural.

jeerer (jēr'ėr), *n.* One who jeers; a scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.

Tho. He is a *jeerer* too.
P. jun. What's that?
Fash. A wit.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

jeff[1] (jef), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] Among printers, to play a game of chance by throwing quadrats from the hand in the manner of dice, count being kept by the number of nicked sides turned up.

jeff[2] (jef), *n.* In *circus slang*, a rope: usually with a qualifying word: as, tight *jeff*; slack *jeff*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, vi.

jefferisite (jef'ėr-is-īt), *n.* [After W. W. *Jefferis*, of West Chester, Penn.] A kind of vermiculite from West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Jeffersonia (jef-ėr-sō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bartling, 1821), named in honor of Thomas *Jefferson*.] A genus of *Berberidaceæ*, containing two species of herbaceous plants, one American and one Chinese. These plants have a perennial rhizome, bearing leaves with long stalks and singular, two-divided blades, the solitary flowers borne upon naked scapes. The flower has 4 petal-like sepals, which fall as the bud opens, 8 petals, and 8 stamens. The one-celled and many-seeded capsule opens near the top as if by a lid. *J. diphylla*, called *twinleaf*, is an interesting plant, wild in the eastern interior of the United States, its white blossoms, an inch wide, appearing in April or May. From reputed stimulating properties, the plant is sometimes named *rheumatism-root*. It is also thought to possess tonic and emetic properties.

Jeffersonian (jef-ėr-sō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Jefferson* (see def.) + *-ian*. The surname *Jefferson* occurs also as *Jeffrison*, *Jeffreson*, *Jeaffreson*, early mod. E. *Jeffreyson*, *Geffreyson*, etc., i. e. Jeffrey's son, *Jeffrey*, also *Geoffrey*, *Geoffroy*, being orig. the same as *Godfrey*, G. *Gottfried*, MHG. *Gotfrit*, *Gotevrit*, lit. 'God-peace': see *God* and *frith*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States (1801–9), and the first great leader of the Democratic (first called Anti-Federal and later Democratic-Republican) party; also, adopting the political theories held by or attributed to Jefferson.

II. *n.* In *U. S. politics*, a supporter or an admirer of Thomas Jefferson; one who professes to accept his political doctrines; a Democrat.

Jeffersonianism (jef-ėr-sō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Jeffersonian* + *-ism*.] The political doctrines advocated by Thomas Jefferson, based upon the greatest possible individual and local freedom, and corresponding restriction of the powers of national government.

Ultimately, *Jeffersonianism* must have prevailed, but at the time of its actual triumph it came too soon.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 137.

jeffersonite (jef'ėr-son-īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Jefferson*, the third President of the United States.] A variety of pyroxene occurring in large crystals, often with uneven faces and rounded edges, and having a dark olive-green color passing into brown. It is peculiar in containing some zinc and manganese. It occurs, with franklinite, zincite, etc., at Franklin Furnace, Sussex county, New Jersey.

jeg (jeg), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the templets or gages used for verifying shapes of parts in gun- and gunstock-making. *E. H. Knight.*

jegget† (jeg'et), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *jigot*, *gigot*.] A kind of sausage. *Ash.*

Jehoiada-box (jē-hoi'a-dä-boks), *n.* [So called in allusion to the box or "chest" within which Jehoiada, at the command of Joash, King of Judah, made collections for the repair of the temple at Jerusalem (2 Chron. xxiv. 6–11).] A box, usually of iron, entirely closed with the exception of a slit in the top, intended to be used as a savings-bank.

Now all the *Jehoiada-boxes* in town were forced to give up their rattling deposits of specie, if not through the legitimate orifice, then to the brute force of the hammer.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Jehovah (jē-hō'vä), *n.* [The common European spelling (with *j* = *y* and *v* = *w*) of *Yehōwāh* or *Yahōwāh*, the Massoretic form of the Hebrew name previously written without vowels JHVH (YHWH), the vowels of *Adōnāi* (which see) being substituted by the later Jews for those of the original name, which came to be regarded as too sacred for utterance. The original name, according to the view now generally accepted, was *Yahweh*, or rather *Yahwe*, the name appearing also contracted *Yāh*, separately (see *halleluiah*), or, as *Yāh* (*Jāh*: see *Jah*), *Yō*, *Yehō*, *Yāhu*, in compound proper names (as, in E. forms, *Isaiah*, *Jeremiah*, etc., *Joshua*, *Jeshua*, *Jesus*, *Jehoshua*: see *Jesus*), transliterated in late Greek variously Ἰαβέ, Ἰαύ, Ἰαουέ. The origin and meaning of the name are unknown. It was formerly referred to the Hebrew root *hāwāh*, be, exist, and was taken to imply self-existence, 'he that is' ('I am that I am,' Ex. iii. 14; more correctly 'I shall be what I shall be'), or else eternity. Some modern scholars would translate the name as 'he who causes to be,' i. e. the Creator, while others connect it with an Aramaic sense 'fall,' as if 'he who causes (rain or lightning) to fall,' this explanation being paralleled by similar terms associated with the Greek Zeus. Others, in view of the fact that a metaphysical notion like 'self-existence' does not elsewhere appear in the names of the deities of primitive peoples, regard the Hebrew derivation as a piece of popular etymology (somewhat like that which in English associates the name *God* with *good*), and seek to identify *Yahwe* with some Assyrian or other foreign deity.] **1.** In the Old Testament, one of the names of God as the deity of the Hebrews: in the English version usually translated, or rather represented, by "the LORD." See etymology. The Jews, since an early date, have avoided the pronunciation of this name of God, and wherever it occurs in the sacred books have substituted the word *Adonai*, or, where it comes in conjunction with *Adonai*, have substituted *Elohim*.

And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name JEHOVAH was I not known to them. Ex. vi. 3.

Father of all! in every age,
In every clime adored,
By saint, by savage, or by sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!
Pope, Universal Prayer.

2. In modern Christian use, God.

Jehovist (jē-hō'vist), *n.* [< *Jehovah* + *-ist*.] **1.** The supposed author of certain passages of the Pentateuch in which God is always spoken of as *Jehovah*. Also *Jahvist*. See *Elohist*.—**2.** One who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word *Jehovah* in Hebrew are the proper vowels of the word, and express the true pronunciation. The *Jehovists* are opposed to the *Adonists*, who hold that the points annexed to the word *Jehovah* are the vowels of *Adonai* or of *Elohim*. See *Adonist*, *Jehovah*.

Jehovistic (jē-hō-vis'tik), *a.* [< *Jehovist* + *-ic*.] Characterized by the exclusive use of the name Jehovah for God: applied to certain passages of the Pentateuch, or to the writer or writers of these passages. Also *Jahvistic*. See *Elohistic*.

Jehu (jē'hū), *n.* [In allusion to 2 Ki. ix. 20: "The driving is like the driving of *Jehu*, the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously."] **1.** A fast driver; a person fond of driving. [Colloq.]

A pious man . . . may call a keen foxhunter a Nimrod, . . . and Cowper's friend, Newton, would speak of a neighbour who was given to driving as *Jehu*.
Macaulay, Comic Dramatists of the Reformation.

2. A driver; a coachman. [Colloq.]

At first it was not without fear that she intrusted herself to so inexperienced a coachman; "but she soon . . . raised my wages, and considered me an excellent *Jehu*."
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vi.

jehup (jē'up), *v. t.* A variant form of *gee up*. See *gee*[2].

May I lose my Otho, or be tumbled from my phaeton the first time I *jehup* my sorrels, if I have not made more haste than a young surgeon in his first labour.
Foote, Taste, ii.

jeistiecor (jēs'ti-kôr), *n.* A corruption of *juste-au-corps*. Compare *justico*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

It's a sight for sair een, to see a gold-laced *jeistiecor* in the Ha' garden sae late at e'en. . . . Ou, a *jeistiecor* — that's a jacket like your ain.
Scott, Rob Roy, vi.

jejunal (jē-jö'nal), *a.* [< *jejunum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the jejunum: as, a *jejunal* intussusception.

jejune (jē-jön'), *a.* [< L. *jejunus*, fasting, hungry, barren, empty, dry, feeble, poor: see *dine*.] **1**†. Scantily supplied or furnished; attenuated; poor.

In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not in *jejune* or limpid water.
Sir T. Browne.

2. Barren; unfurnished; wanting pith or interest, as a literary production; devoid of sense or knowledge, as a person; dry; uninteresting; shallow.

I now and then get a baite at philosophy, but it is so little and *jejune* as I despair of satisfaction 'till I am againe restor'd to the Society.
Evelyn, To the Dean of Rippon.

Farce itself, most mournfully *jejune*,
Calls for the kind assistance of a tune.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 711.

jejunely (jē-jön'li), *adv.* In a jejune, empty, dry, or barren manner.

jejuneness (jē-jön'nes), *n.* **1**†. Attenuation; fineness; thinness.

There are three causes of fixation: the even spreading both of the spirits and tangible parts; the closeness of the tangible parts; and the *jejuneness* or extream comminution of spirits.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 799.

2. Barrenness; emptiness; deficiency of interest, importance, or knowledge; want of substantial or attractive qualities: as, *jejuneness* of style in a book.

jejunity (jē-jö'ni-ti), *n.* [< L. *jejunita(t-)s*, < *jejunus*: see *jejune*.] Jejuneness; meagerness; brevity. [Rare.]

Pray extend your Spartan *jejunity* to the length of a competent letter.
Bentley, Letters, p. 261.

jejunum (jē-jö'num), *n.*; pl. *jejuna* (-nä). [NL., neut. of L. *jejunus*, dry: see *jejune*.] In *anat.*, the second division of the small intestine, of uncertain extent, intervening between the duodenum and the ileum; more fully, the *intestinum jejunum*: so named because it was supposed to be empty after death. See *intestine*.

Jekyll's Act. Same as *Gin Act* (which see, under *gin*[5]).

jelerang (jel'ė-rang), *n.* [Native name.] A species of squirrel, *Sciurus javanensis*, found in Java, India, and Cochin-China. It is variable in color, but commonly is dark-brown above and golden-yellow below.

jell (jel), *v. i.* [< *jell-y*[1].] To assume the consistence of jelly. [Colloq.]

The jelly won't *jell* — and I don't know what to do!
L. M. Alcott, Little Women, ii. 5.

jelletite (jel'e-tīt), *n.* [After M. *Jellet*, who described it.] A variety of lime-iron garnet, of a green color, found near Zermatt, Switzerland.

jellico (jel'i-kō), *n.* [A corruption of *angelica*.] **1.** The plant *Angelica sylvestris*. Also *jeelico*.—**2.** A plant of St. Helena, *Sium Helenium*, whose stems are used uncooked for food.

jellied (jel'id), *a.* [< *jelly*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Brought to the consistence of jelly.—**2.** Having the sweetness of jelly.

The kiss that sips
The *jellied* philtre of her lips.
Cleaveland.

jellify (jel'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jellified*, ppr. *jellifying*. [< *jelly*[1] + *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To make into a jelly; reduce to a gelatinous state.

The jeweller nearly fainted with alarm, and poor Butter-Fingers was completely *jellified* with fear.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 230.

Development had occurred in the various fluid media, and upon the *jellified* blood-serum. *Medical News*, L. 257.

II. *intrans.* To become gelatinous; turn into jelly.

Jellifying is a term applied to soap which, after being dissolved in a certain quantity of water, sets into a jelly when cold. *Watt*, Soap-making, p. 235.

jellop (jel′op), *n.* See *jewlap*.

jelloped (jel′opt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *wattled*.

jelly[1] (jel′i), *n.*; pl. *jellies* (-iz). [Formerly *gelly*; < ME. *gely, gele*, < OF. *gelee*, a frost, also jelly, prop. fem. of *gele* (< L. *gelatus*), frozen, pp. of *geler*, < L. *gelare*, freeze, congeal: see *congeal, gelid, gelatin*.] **1.** A viscous or glutinous substance obtained by solution of gelatinous matter, animal or vegetable; hence, any substance of semisolid consistence.

Out, vile *jelly* [an eye]!
Where is thy lustre now? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7, 83.

Were 't not in court,
I would beat that fat of thine, rais'd by the food
Snatch'd from poor clients' mouths, into a *jelly*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

[Edingtonite] affords a *jelly* with muriatic acid.
Dana, Mineralogy (1868), p. 417.

2. The thickened juice of fruit, or any gelatinous substance, prepared for food: as, currant or guava *jelly*; calf's-foot *jelly*; meat *jelly*.

Jellies soother than the creamy curd,
And lucent syrops tinct with cinnamon.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

3. A mixture of gelatin and glycerin, used as a medium for mounting microscopic objects.—**Jelly of hartshorn.** See *hartshorn*.—**Wharton's jelly.** Same as *gelatin of Wharton* (which see, under *gelatin*).

jelly[2]† (jel′i), *a.* [Prob. a var. of *jolly*.] Excellent of its kind; worthy. [Scotch.]

He's doen him to a *jelly* hunt's ha',
Was far frae ony town.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 147).

The Provost o' the town,
A *jelly* man, well worthy of a crown.
Shirrefs, Poems, p. 33.

jelly-bag (jel′i-bag), *n.* A bag through which jelly is distilled.

jellyfish (jel′i-fish), *n.* A popular name of many kinds of acalephs, medusas, sea-blubbers, or sea-nettles: so called from the soft, gelatinous structure. As commonly used, the name applies especially to those discophorous hydrozoans which have an umbrella-like disk, by the pulsation of which, or its alternate dilatation and contraction, they are propelled through the water, trailing long appendages, which have the property of nettling or stinging when they are touched. Jellyfish are often found swimming in shoals in summer, to the great annoyance of bathers. The different genera and species are very numerous. Some of the ctenophorans or comb-jellies are also called by this name. See *Acalephæ, Discophora, Hydrozoa*.

jelly-lichen (jel′i-lī″ken), *n.* One of a class of lichens which dissolve, when wet, into a gelatinous pulp. See *Collemei*.

jelly-plant (jel′i-plant), *n.* An Australian seaweed, *Eucheuma speciosum*, which affords an excellent jelly.

jemblet (jem′bl), *n.* An obsolete form of *gimbal*.

For a pare of *Jembles* for the stoode dore xd.
Leverton Churchwardens Accts., 1588 (Arch., XLI. 366).

jemidar, jamadar (jem′i-, jam′a-där), *n.* [Also *jamidar, jemadar, jemmadar, jemadar, jemaudar*, < Hind. Pers. *jamādār*, the chief or leader of any number of persons, an officer of police, customs, or excise, a native subaltern officer, etc., < Hind. *jamā, jame*, amount, aggregate, applied esp. to the debit or receipt side of an account, to rent, revenue, etc. (< Ar. *jamī*, all, *jimā*, union, < *jama'a*, gather, assemble), + *-dār*, holding, a holder.] In the army of India, a native officer next in rank to a subadar, or captain of a company of Sepoys; a lieutenant: the name is also applied, in the civil service, to certain officers of police, of the customs, etc., and, in large domestic establishments, to an overseer or head servant having general control of the others.

The Bishop took him into his service as a *jemautdar* or head officer of the peons.
Bp. Heber, Journey through Upper India (ed. 1844), I. 65, [note.

Calliaud had commenced an intrigue with some of the *jemadars*, or captains of the enemy's troops.
James Mill, Hist. Brit. India, III. 175.

jemminess (jem′i-nes), *n.* The state of being jemmy or spruce; spruceness; neatness. [Colloq.]

Its fort shall be either convenience or *jemminess*.
Greville.

jemmy[1] (jem′i), *n.*; pl. *jemmies* (-iz). [Appar. a particular use of *Jemmy, Jimmy*, dim. of *Jem, Jim*, colloq. abbreviations of *Jeames, James*. See *jack*[1], and cf. in first sense *billy* and *betty*. Less prob. due to *jimmal, jimmer*, forms of *gimmel, gimmal, gimbal*, a double ring, in the obs. occasional sense of a mechanical device.] **1.** A short crowbar, especially as used by burglars: often made in sections, so as to be carried without discovery. Also *jimmy*.

They call for crow-bars—*Jemmies* is the modern name they bear.
They burst through lock, and bolt, and bar.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 117.

2. A sheep's head baked. [Eng.]

She . . . returned with a . . . dish of sheep's heads, which gave occasion to several pleasant witticisms, . . . founded upon the singular coincidence of *jemmies* being a cant name common to them and . . . an ingenious instrument much used in his profession.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xx.

3. A great-coat. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** *pl.* A kind of woolen cloth. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

jemmy[2] (jem′i), *a.* and *n.* [Same as *jimmy*[2], q. v.] **I.** *a.* Spruce; neat; smart; handy; dexterous. Also spelled *gemmy*. [Colloq.]

A cute man is an abbreviation of acute, . . . and signifies a person that is sharp, clever, neat, or, to use a more modern term, *jemmy*. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Sept., 1767.

II.† *n.* A sort of boot of fine make.

Buck. Hark'ee, Mr. Subtle, I'll out of my tramels when I hunt with the king.
Subtle. Well, well.
Buck. I'll on with my *jemmys*: none of your black bags and jack-boots for me. *Foote*, Englishman in Paris, i.

jeneperet, *n.* An obsolete form of *juniper*.

jenequen (jen′ē-ken), *n.* Same as *henequen*.

jenite (yen′īt), *n.* A different orthography of *yenite*: a synonym of *ilvaite*.

jennet[1] (jen′et), *n.* [Also written *gennet, genet*, early mod. E. *ginnet, genette*, < OF. *genette*, < Sp. *ginete*, a nag, also, as orig., a horseman, a horse-soldier; of Moorish origin, traced by Dozy to Ar. *Zenāta*, a tribe of Barbary celebrated for its cavalry.] A small Spanish horse.

The government is held of the Pope by an annual tribute of 40,000 ducats and a white *genet*.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1645.

They were mounted a la gineta, that is, on the light *jennet* of Andalusia—a cross of the Arabian. *Prescott*.

jennet[2], *n.* See *genet*[2].

jenneting (jen′et-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *jenitting, genniting, geneting, geniting, ginniting*, also *jenetin, geniton*, the term. being conformed to that of *hasting* (see quotation from Holland), *sweeting*, and other apple-names, and the first syllable conformed to that of E. *Jenkin, Jenny, Jinny*, etc., from the same ult. source: < OF. *Janet*, earlier *Jehannet, Jehennet*, and *Janot, Jannot*, earlier *Jeânot, Jeannot, Jehannot* (with corresponding fem. *Jehannette, Jeannette, Jeanneton*, E. *Janet*, etc.), dim. of OF. *Jan, Jean, Jehan*, etc., ME. *Jan, Jon*, etc., E. *John*, a personal name; in reference to St. John's apple, OF. *pomme de St. Jean*; so called, it seems, because, like a certain pear similarly named *Amire Joannet*, or *Joannet*, or *Jeannette*, or *Petit St. Jean*, it is ripe in some places as early as St. John's day (June 24th). Cf. ME. *pere-ionettes*, Jeannot pears (Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 221). The apple called *John-apple* or *apple-john*, which does not ripen till late in the season, being considered in perfection when withered (see *apple-john*), may owe its name to another cause. See *John*. The explanation attempted in the perverted form *June-eating* (through *junetin*, in Bailey) is absurd.] A kind of early apple.

Apple trees live a very short time: and of these the hastie kind, or *jenitings*, continue nothing so long as those that bear and ripen later. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 44.

In July come . . . plums in fruit, *gennitings*, quodlins.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

Thy sole delight is, sitting still,
With that gold dagger of thy bill
To fret the summer *jenneting*.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

Jennie harp. See *harp-seal*.

jenny (jen′i), *n.*; pl. *jennies* (-iz). [A familiar use in various senses of the common fem. name *Jenny*, vulgarly *Jinny, Jen, Jin*, early mod. E. *Jeny*, another form of *Janie, Janey*, dim. of *Jane*, < F. *Jeanne* (< ML. *Joanna*), fem. of *Jean*, < LL. *Joannes*, John: see *John*. Cf. *jenneting*. The spinning-jenny (called in F., after E., *jeannette*) (def. 4) is said to have been so named by Arkwright after his wife, *Jenny*; but according to a grandson of Jacob Hargreaves, the inventor, it is a corruption of *gin*, a contraction of *engine* (Webster's Dict., ed. 1864). *Gin* would easily suggest *Jin, Jinny, Jenny*, familiar personal names being often attached to mechanical contrivances (cf. *jack*[1], *jemmy*[1], *betty*, etc.); but in the present case there is prob. an allusion to E. dial. *jenny-spinner, jinny-spinner*, the crane-fly, also called in Sc. *spinning-Maggie* and *Jenny Nettles*.] **1.** A female bird: used especially as a prefix, as in *jenny*-heron, *jenny*-howlet, *jenny*-jay, *jenny*-wren, etc. [Prov. Eng.] Specifically —**2.** A wren: usually called *jenny-wren*.—**3.** A female ass: also called *jenny-ass*.

Down trots a donkey to the wicket-gate,
With Mister Simon Gubbins on his back; . . .
"*Jenny* be dead, Miss—but I'ze brought ye Jack;
He doesn't give no milk—but he can bray."
Hood, Ode to Rae Wilson.

4. A spinning-jenny (which see).

jenny-ass (jen′i-as), *n.* A female ass; a jenny.

jenny-crudle (jen′i-krud′l), *n.* Same as *jenny-wren*, 1.

jenny-spinner (jen′i-spin″ėr), *n.* [Also *jinny-spinner*; < *Jenny*, fem. name (see *jenny*), + *spinner*.] The crane-fly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

jenny-wren (jen′i-ren′), *n.* **1.** A wren. Also *jenny-crudle*.—**2.** Herb-robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

jenteryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *gentry*.

jentlet, jentilt, *a.* Obsolete forms of *gentle*.

jentmant, *n.* A gentleman. *Davies*.

Bawawe what ye say (ko I) of such a *jentman*.
Nay, I feare him not (ko she), doe the best he can.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

jeofailt (jef′āl), *n.* [In old law-books *jeofaile*, repr. OF. *je* (*jeo*) *faille*, I fail, I am mistaken, or *j'ai failli*, I have failed: *je*, < L. *ego* = E. *I*; *ai*, 1st pers. pres. ind. of *aver, avoir*, < L. *habere* = E. *have*; *faille*, pres. ind., *failli*, pp., of *faillir* (see *fail*[1]).] In *law*, an error in pleading or other proceeding, or the acknowledgment of a mistake or an oversight.—**Statutes of jeofail**, the statutes of amendment, particularly an English statute of 1340, whereby irregularities and mistakes in legal proceedings are allowed to be corrected or to be disregarded.

jeopard (jep′ärd), *v. t.* [Formerly also *jepard*; < ME. *jeoparden, juparten*, hazard, < *jeopardie*, jeopardy: see *jeopardy*.] To put in jeopardy; expose to loss or injury; hazard; imperil; endanger.

Er that ye *juparten* so youre name,
Beth noght to hastif in this hote fare.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1566.

Zebulun and Naphtali were a people that *jeoparded* their lives unto the death in the high places of the field.
Judges v. 18.

Obviously too well guarded to *jeopard* the interests of the Spanish sovereigns. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

=**Syn.** To peril, imperil, risk.

jeoparder (jep′är-dėr), *n.* One who jeopards or puts to hazard.

jeopardise† (jep′är-dis), *n.* [ME.; as *jeopardy* + *-ise*[2].] Jeopardy.

jeopardize (jep′är-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jeopardized*, ppr. *jeopardizing*. [< *jeopard* + *-ize*; perhaps suggested by *jeopardise, n.*] To jeopard. Also spelled *jeopardise*.

That he should *jeopardize* his wilful head
Only for spite at me!—Tis wonderful!
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 11

Yes, I have lost my honor and my wife,
And, being moreover an ignoble hound,
I dare not *jeopardize* my life for them.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 188.

jeopardless† (jep′ärd-les), *a.* [< *jeopard(y)* + *-less*.] Without jeopardy, or hazard or danger.

Better is it therfore to embrace thys libertie, yf it be eyther in thy power, or *ieopardles*. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. vii.

jeopardous† (jep′är-dus), *a.* [< *jeopardy* + *-ous*.] Exposed to jeopardy or danger; perilous; hazardous.

The fore-fronts or frontiers of the two corners [of Utopia], what with boards and shelves, and what with rocks, be *jeopardous* and dangerous.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

If a man lead me through a *jeopardous* place by day, he cannot hurt me so greatly as by night.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More.

jeopardously† (jep′är-dus-li), *adv.* In a jeopardous manner; with risk or danger; hazardously.

jeopardy (jep′är-di), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jeopardie, jeopardye*; < ME. *jeopardie, jeopardie, jopardie, jeperdie, jeupardye* (appar. simulating OF. *jeu perdu*, a lost game), more correctly *jupartie, jupertie*, < OF. *jeu parti*, lit. a divided game, i. e. an even game, an even chance, < ML. *jocus partitus*, an even chance, an alternative: L. *jocus* (> OF. *jeu*), jest, play, game; *partitus* (> OF. *parti*), pp. of *partire*, divide: see *joke* and *party*.] **1**†. An even chance; a game evenly balanced.

But God wolde I had oones or twyes
Yeven up and known the *jeopardues*
That sithen wowle the Grekes Pictagoras,
I shulde have plyde the bet at ches.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 666.

2. Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger; peril. A person is in *legal jeopardy*, within the constitutional protection against being put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, when he is put upon trial, before a court of competent jurisdiction, upon indictment or information which is sufficient in form and substance to sustain a conviction, and a jury has been sworn, unless such jury, without having rendered a verdict, were discharged by good cause (or, according to some authorities, by absolute necessity), or by the consent of the accused.

Myn estat now lyth in *jupartie*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 465.

Happy is he that can beware by another man's *jeopardy*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Is not this the blood of the men that went in *jeopardy* of their lives? 2 Sam. xxiii. 17.

Syn. 2. *Peril*, etc. See *danger* and *risk*.

jepardt, jepardyt. Obsolete forms of *jeopard, jeopardy*.

jequirity beans. See *Abrus*.

jerboa (jėr'bō-ą or jėr-bō'ą), *n.* [Sometimes written *gerbo, gerboa, gerbua* (see also *gerbil*); < Ar. *yarbu*, the flesh of the back and loins, an oblique descending muscle, and hence the jerboa, in reference to the strong muscles of its hind legs.] A rodent quadruped of the family *Dipodidæ*, subfamily *Dipodinæ*, and especially of the genus *Dipus;* a gerbil, or jumping-mouse of the old world. There are several species, of three genera, *Dipus, Alactaga*, and *Platycercomys*. The best-known, and the one to which the native name has special reference, is *Dipus ægyptius*, a curious and interesting animal of the deserts of Africa, living in communities in extensive and intricate underground galleries. The hind legs of the animal are extremely long, and so great is its power of jumping that it seems hardly to touch the ground as it bounds along. Its saltatorial power is proportionally greater than that of the kangaroo, since the latter animal is aided by its stout tail. The tail of the jerboa is longer than the body, very slender, and tufted at the end, and may serve as a balance during the flying leaps. The fore feet are very short; the ears are large and rounded. The size of the animal is 6 or 8 inches without the tail, and the general aspect is that of the rat or mouse, the jerboas belonging to the myomorphic group of rodents.

Jerboa (*Dipus ægyptius*).

jerboa-mouse (jėr'bō-ą-mous), *n.* An animal of the genus *Dipodomys*, of North America; one of the pouched mice, pocket-mice, or kangaroo-rats. See *Dipodomys*.

Jerboidæ (jėr-bō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Jerboa* + *-idæ*.] The jerboas: same as *Dipodidæ*.

jereed, jerid (je-rēd'), *n.* [Also written *jerrid, jereed, djereed, djerrid*; < Turk. *jerid*, Pers. *jarīd*, < Ar. *jerīd, jarīd*, a rod, shaft, esp. the javelin of a horseman.] 1. A wooden javelin about five feet long, used by horsemen in Persia and Turkey in certain games, especially in mock fights.

In tourney light the Moor his *jerrid* flings.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, st. 25.

Right through ring and ring runs the *djereed*.
Browning, Ring and Book, i. 467.

2. A game in which this javelin is used.

jeremejeffite (properly yer-e-me'yef-it), *n.* [After a Russian mineralogist, *Jeremejeff*.] A rare borate of aluminium found near Adun-Tschilon in Siberia. It occurs in colorless hexagonal crystals resembling beryl.

jeremiad, jeremiade (jer-ē-mī'ad), *n.* [< F. *jérémiade*; as *Jeremiah* + *-ad*[1], as in *Iliad*, etc.; so called in reference to the "Lamentations of Jeremiah," one of the books of the Old Testament.] Lamentation; an utterance of grief or sorrow; a complaining tirade: used with a spice of ridicule or mockery, implying either that the grief itself is unnecessarily great, or that the utterance of it is tediously drawn out and attended with a certain satisfaction to the utterer.

He has prolonged his complaint into an endless *jeremiad*.
Lamb, To Southey.

It is impossible to describe the mournful grandeur with which he used to open his snuff-box, take a preliminary pinch, fold and unfold the sombre bandanna, and launch into a *jeremiad* as to the prospects of Protestantism, more dismal than any ever uttered by the rivers of Babylon.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 204.

Jeremianic (jer-ē-mī-an'ik), *a.* [< *Jeremiah* (see def.) + *-an* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the prophet Jeremiah.

There are some portions of the book the *Jeremianic* authorship of which has been entirely or in part denied.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 628.

jerfalcon (jėr'fâ″kn), *n.* The etymologically correct spelling of *gerfalcon*.

jergue, *v. t.* See *jerk*[2].

jerguer, *n.* See *jerker*[2].

Jericho (jer'i-kō), *n.* [With ref. to *Jericho* in Palestine, esp., in def. 1 and the second phrase, in allusion to 2 Sam. x. 4, 5: "Wherefore Hanun took David's servants, and shaved off the one half of their beards, . . . and sent them away. . . . And the king said, Tarry at Jericho until your beards be grown, and then return."] 1. A place of tarrying—that is, a prison.—2. A place very distant; a remote place: as, to wish one in *Jericho*.—**From Jericho to June,** a great distance.

His kick was tremendous, and when he had his boots on would—to use an expression of his own, which he had picked up in the holy wars—would send a man *from Jericho to June*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends (Grey Dolphin).

To stay or tarry in Jericho (until one's beard is grown), to wait in retirement or obscurity (until one grows wiser).

Who would, to curbe such insolence, I know,
Bid such young boyes to *stay in Jericho*
Untill their beards were growne, their wits more staid.
Heywood, Hierarchie, iv. 208.

[Humorous in all senses and applications.]

jerid, *n.* See *jereed*.

jerk[1] (jėrk), *v.* [Recorded (first in latter part of the 16th century) in 3 forms: (1) *jerk* (*ierk*, n., Levins, 1570), *jerke;* (2) *gerke* (Minsheu, 1627), cf. "*girk*, a rod, also to chastise or beat" (Halliwell); (3) *yerk*, E. dial. and Sc. *yerk, yark:* orig. strike or beat, esp. with a whip or rod. The typical form is *yerk*, the initial *j* and *g* being palatal, and not sibilant. Origin uncertain; an equiv. term *jert* (Cotgrave) suggests that all these forms are dial. variations of the older *gird*, which has the same sense. See *yerk*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike or beat, as with a whip or rod; strike smartly. [Now only Scotch.]

With that which *jerks* the hams of every jade.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. v. 26.

Fouetter [F.], to scourge, lash, *yerke* or *jerk*. *Cotgrave*.

Now I am fitted!
I have made twigs to *jerk* myself.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

2. To pull or thrust with sudden energy; act upon with a twitching or snatching motion; move with quick, sharp force: often with a word or words of direction: as, to *jerk* open a door; the horse *jerked* out his heels.

I snatched at the lappets of his coat, and *jerked* him into Mrs. Wellmore's parlor.
F. W. Robinson, Lazarus in London, iv. 10.

In attempting to dash through a thicket, his hat has been *jerked* from his head, his powder-horn and shot-pouch torn from around his neck.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 202.

We poor puppets, *jerked* by unseen wires.
Lowell, Commemoration Ode.

3. To throw with a quick, sharp motion; specifically, to throw with the hand lower than the elbow, with an impulse given by sudden collision of the forearm with the hip: as, to *jerk* a stone.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a sudden spasmodic motion; give a start; move twitchingly.

Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet,
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden*.

He was seized with that curious nervous affection which originates in these religious excitements, and disappears with them. He *jerked* violently—his *jerking* only adding to his excitement, which in turn increased the severity of his contortions. *E. Eggleston*, Circuit Rider, xiv.

2†. To sneer; carp; speak sarcastically.

By the way he *jerkes* at some mens reforming to models of Religion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

jerk[1] (jėrk), *n.* [< *jerk*[1], *v.*] 1. A short, sharp pull, thrust, or twitch; a sudden throw or toss; a jolt; a twitching or spasmodic motion.

His jade gave him a *jerk*. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods.

The Ship tossed like an Egg-shell, so that I never felt such uncertain *Jerks* in a Ship. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 82.

2. A sudden spring or bound; a start; a leap; a sally.

Ovidius Naso was the man; and why, indeed, Naso, but for smelling out the odoriferous flowers of fancy, the *jerks* of invention? *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2, 120.

3. An involuntary spasmodic contraction of a muscle, due to reflex action resulting from a blow or other external stimulus. Thus, a blow upon the ligament of the patella, below the knee-cap, produces spasmodic contraction of the extensor muscles of the leg, which is straightened with a jerk. This is technically called *knee-jerk*, and the same action in other parts receives qualifying terms, as *chin-jerk*, etc.

4. *pl.* The paroxysms or violent spasmodic movements sometimes resulting from excitement in connection with religious services. Specifically called *the jerks*. [Western and southern U. S.]

These Methodis' sets people crazy with *the jerks*, I've hearn tell. *E. Eggleston*, Circuit Rider, xii.

5†. A sneer; sarcasm.

The question ere while mov'd who he is . . . may returne with a more just demand, who he is not of place and knowledge never so mean, under whose contempt and *jerk* these men are not deservedly falne?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

jerk[2], **jerque** (jėrk), *v. t.* [Sometimes spelled *jergue* (cf. deriv. *jerker*[2], less commonly *jerquer, jerguer*); prob. an accom. form, < It. *cercare* (pron. cher-kä're), search (cf. *cercatore, cercante*, a searcher): see *search*.] In the English custom-house, to search, as a vessel, for unentered goods.

jerk[3], **jerky**[2] (jėrk, jėr'ki), *n.* [< Chilian *charqui*, dried beef.] Meat cut into strips and cured by drying it in the open air.

As soon as daylight appears, the captain started to where they left some *jerk* hanging on the evening before.
W. De Hass, Hist. Early Settlements, p. 389.

jerk[3] (jėrk), *v. t.* [Chiefly as pp. adj., in the phrase *jerked beef;* < *jerk*[3], *n.*] To cure, as meat, especially beef, by cutting into long thin pieces and drying in the sun.

When he [the Rocky Mountain hunter] can get no fresh meat, he falls back on his stock of *jerked* venison, dried in long strips over the fire or in the sun.
The Century, XXXVI. 832.

jerker[1] (jėr'kėr), *n.* [< *jerk*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who jerks; one who moves something in a quick, spasmodic way; in the quotation, one who whips or lashes.

Let 'em alone, Frank; I'll make 'em their own justice, and a *jerker*. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 3.

2. One who makes quick, spasmodic motions; especially, one who suffers from involuntary spasmodic movements of the limbs or features.

In Roman Catholic countries these manifestations, as we have seen, have generally appeared in convents. . . . In Protestant countries they appear in times of great religious excitement, and especially when large bodies of young women are submitted to the influence of noisy and frothy preachers. Well-known examples of this in America are seen in the "Jumpers," *Jerkers*, and various revival extravagances. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 148.

3. A cyprinoid fish, *Hybopsis kentuckiensis:* same as *hornyhead*.

jerker[2], **jerquer** (jėr'kėr), *n.* [Also written *jerguer:* see *jerk*[2].] In the English custom-house, an officer who searches vessels for unentered goods. [Colloq.]

I have heard tell that she's three parts slaver and one part pirate; and I wonder the custom-house *jerkers* don't seize her. *Sala*.

jerkin[1] (jėr'kin), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *jirkin;* prob. of D. origin (see 1st quot.), < OD. **jurkken* or **jurken*, < *jurk*, a frock, + dim. *-ken*, E. *-kin*.] A short close-fitting coat or jacket, worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The term is used loosely to include on the one hand the doublet, and on the other the buff-coat, at least in some of its forms; it was even used for a surcoat, or coat worn over armor.

With dutchkin dublets, and with *Ierkins* iaggde.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 83.

And all kinde of leather ware, as gloues, poyntes, gyrdles, skins for *ierkins*.
Stafford, A Briefe Conceipt (1581), ed. Furnivall, p. 88.

Is not a buff *jerkin* a most sweet robe of durance?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2, 49.

His attire was a riding-cloak, which, when open, displayed a handsome *jerkin*, overlaid with lace.
Scott, Kenilworth, i.

jerkin[2] (jėr'kin), *n.* A young salmon: same as *ginkin*.

jerkin[3]† (jėr'kin), *n.* [Contr. of *jerfalcon*.] The male of the gerfalcon.

jerkiness (jėr'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being jerky or spasmodic.

In our common conversation we can give pleasure and escape sharp tones by avoiding *jerkiness* in speech.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 128.

jerkinet (jėr'ki-net), *n.* [Sc. *jirkinet*, also written, improp., *girkienet;* < *jerkin*[1] + *-et*. Cf. *jornet*.] An outer jacket worn by women; a sort of bodice without whalebone.

My lady's gown, there's gairs upon 't; . . .
But Jenny's jimps an' *jirkinet*
My lord thinks meikle mair upon 't.
Burns, My Lady's Gown.

jerkingly (jėr'king-li), *adv.* In a jerking manner; with or by jerks.

jerkin-head (jėr′kin-hed), *n.* [Appar. with some allusion to *jerkin*[1].] In *arch.*, the end of a roof when it is formed into a shape intermediate between a gable and a hip, the gable rising about half-way to the ridge, so that it is left with a truncated shape, and the roof being hipped or inclined backward from this level. Also called *shread-head. Gwilt.*

Jerkin-head Roof.

jerky[1] (jėr′ki), *a.* and *n.* [< *jerk*[1] + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of a jerking character; acting by jerks; spasmodic; capricious; impatient.

She wiped her eyes in the *jerky* way of poor people, to whom tears are a hindrance.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 255.

The best teaching is not feverish or *jerky*, but deliberate, steady, harmonious.
New Eng. Jour. of Education, XIX. 41.

II. *n.*; pl. *jerkies* (-kiz). See the extract.

The liveliest travelling was by *jerky*, the ordinary American farm-waggon without springs. You sat on a board laid across the waggon-box; that is, you tried to sit, for truly half the time you spent in the air, stiffening your arms to temper the bump bound to meet your return to the seat. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 108.

jerky[2] (jėr′ki), *n.* See *jerk*[3].

jeroboam (jer-ō-bō′am), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Jeroboam*, "a mighty man of valour" (1 Ki. xi. 28), who became king of Israel.] A large bowl or goblet, generally of metal. [Prov. Eng.]

The corporation of Ludlow formerly possessed a *jeroboam*, which was used as a grace-cup or loving-cup at the bailiff's feasts. *H. S. Cumings.*

jeroffleret†, *n.* An obsolete dialectal (Scotch) form of *gillyflower*.

jeropigia, *n.* A variant of *geropigia*.

jerount, *n.* [ME., spelled irreg. *jeryne*; appar. < OF. **jeron, geron, giron, gieron*, a back of leather, a robe, tunic, lap, bed, tile, etc., orig. anything circular, a gyron: see *gyron*.] A piece of armor, apparently of leather.

Armede hym in a actone with orfraeez fulle ryche,
Aboven one that a *jeryne* of Acres owte over,
Aboven that a jesseraunt of jentylle maylez,
A jupone of Jerodyne jaggede in schredez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 903.

jerque, *v. t.* See *jerk*[2].

jerquer, *n.* See *jerker*[2].

jerrid, *n.* See *jereed*.

jerry (jer′i), *n.*; pl. *jerries* (-iz). [Origin obscure; prob. ult. from the name *Jerry*, a familiar abbr. of *Jeremiah*.] A man who erects flimsy buildings; a speculator who constructs houses hastily and unsubstantially.

jerry-builder (jer′i-bil″dėr), *n.* Same as *jerry*.

How many householders have suffered from the scamped work of *jerry-builders?* *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 67.

jerry-building (jer′i-bil″ding), *n.* Cheap and careless construction of houses.

No premium is required to encourage the development of *jerry-building*. *Nature*, XXX. 31.

jerry-built (jer′i-bilt), *a.* Constructed hastily and with flimsy materials.

The first thought naturally was that these *jerry-built* houses would be shaken down like a pack of cards.
Nature, XXX. 31.

jerry-shop (jer′i-shop), *n.* A low dram-shop.

A worse than *jerry-shop* over the way raged like Bedlam or Erebus. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

jersey (jėr′zi), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *jarsey, jarsy, jarzie*; so called from *Jersey*, formerly also *Jarsey* (< F. *Jersey*), one of the Channel Islands, < L. *Cæsarea*, a name of various places, applied in later times to the island, < *Cæsar*, Cæsar: see *Cæsar*. The province, now the State, of New Jersey (NL. *Nova Cæsarea*) was so named in 1664, in the grant to the proprietors, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, after the island of Jersey, which Sir George Carteret had defended against the Long Parliament.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Fine woolen yarn; fine or select wool, separated from the inferior quality by combing.

Her [the Queen of Scots'] hose were wosted, watched-coloured, wrought with silver about the clocks, and whit *jarzie* vnder them.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 281.

By no meanes therefore is the present practice to be borne, which daily carrieth away of the finest sorts of wools ready combed into *jarsies* for worke, which they pack up as bales of cloth. *Golden Fleece* (1657)

2. A close-fitting upper garment, extending to the hips, made of elastic woolen or silk material, and worn with some variation of form by both men and women.

Now each house has its own uniform of cap and *jersey*, of some lively colour.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

His dress was well adapted for displaying his deep square chest and sinewy arms — a close fitting *jersey*, and white trousers girt by a broad black belt.
Lawrence, Guy Livingston, i.

II. *a.* Made of fine woolen yarn or pure wool.

If I be not found in carnation *Jersey*-stockings, blue devils' breeches, with three gards down, and my pocket i' the sleeves, I'll ne'er look you i' the face again.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

Jersey cloth, woolen stockinet. — **Jersey-comb**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a comb with long curved teeth, such as is used by wool-combers. — **Jersey flannel**, a fabric resembling stockinet, but with a long and soft pile on one side.

Jersey lightning, livelong. See *lightning, livelong*.

Jersey mates, Jersey team. See *mate*[1].

Jersey pine, tea, thistle, etc. See *pine*, etc.

jert† (jėrt), *v. t.* [See *jerk*[1].] To throw; jerk. *Cotgrave.*

jerupigia, *n.* See *geropigia*.

Jerusalem artichoke, cherry, cowslip, haddock, oak, pony, etc. See *artichoke*, etc.

jervine (jėr′vin), *n.* [< Sp. *jerva*, the poison of the *Veratrum album*, + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the root of *Veratrum album*, along with veratrine.

jeshamy (jesh′a-mi), *n.* A corruption of *jasmine*. [Colloq., Eng.]

jess (jes), *n.* [Usually in pl. *jesses*; < ME. *ges*, < OF. *ges, gies, giez, gets*, or without nom. *-s, get, giet*, later as pl. *gects*, F. *jet* = Pr. *get* = It. (obs.) *geto*, < ML. *jactus*, a jess: so called from their use in letting the hawk fly, being the same as OF. *get, giet*, later *gect, ject*, F. *jet*, < L. *jactus*, a throw, cast: see *jet*[1].] **1.** A short strap, usually of leather, sometimes of silk or other material, fastened about the leg of a hawk used in falconry, and continually worn. The leash, when used, is secured to this. But the term *jess* must be taken to include a short thong with a ring at the end, which is rather the leash and varvel of actual falconry than the jess proper. This is the heraldic use of the term. See cut under *à-la-cuisse*.

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her *jesses* were my dear heart strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3, 261.

Soar ye ne'er so high,
I have the *jesses* that will pull you down.
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

2. A ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in falconry.

jess (jes), *v. t.* [< *jess*, *n.*] To secure with jesses; place the jesses on.

Both hawks are hooded and *jessed* exactly as in the old knightly days. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 82.

Jessed and belled, in *her.* See *falcon*, 1.

jessamine, jessamin (jes′a-min), *n.* [See *jasmine*.] **1.** Same as *jasmine*.

The tufted crow-toe, and pale *jessamine*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 143.

All night has the casement *jessamine* stirr'd
To the dancers dancing in tune.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii.

2. In *her.*, the tincture white or argent in blazoning by the system of flowers.

jessamy† (jes′a-mi), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption of *jessamine*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The jasmine. — **2.** A dandy: so called, it is said, because it was a habit of fops to wear a sprig of jasmine in their buttonhole.

My labour, however, was not without its reward; it recommended me to the notice of the ladies, and procured me the gentle appellation of *Jessamy*.
Hawkesworth, Adventurer, No. 100.

II. *a.* Like jasmine in color or perfume.

Towards evening, I took them out to the New Exchange, and there my wife bought things, and I did give each of them a pair of *jesimy* plain gloves, and another of white.
Pepys, Diary, II. 482.

jessant (jes′ant), *a.* [Appar. intended for OF. *jettant, jactant*, pushing forth, throwing out (ppr. of *jetter*: see *jet*[1]), but prob. orig. *iessant* for **issant*, < OF. *issant*, ppr. of *isser, eisser, iesser*, issue: see *ish*, and cf. *issuant*. The form is like OF. *jesant, gesant* (F. *gissant*), ppr. of *gesir*, < L. *jacere*, lie.] In *her.*: (*a*) Shooting up as a plant. (*b*) Emerging: nearly the same as *issuant*, but applied especially to an animal which appears to emerge from the middle of an ordinary or the like, instead of its upper edge. — **Jessant-de-lis**, in *her.*, having a fleur-de-lis passing through it and showing below as well as above: used commonly of the head of a creature, as a leopard, through which the fleur-de-lis seems to have been drawn.

Jessant-de-lis.

Jesse[1] (jes′ē), *n.* The name of the father of David and ancestor of Jesus, used in several phrases with reference to Isa. xi. 1: "And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots." — **Jesse candlestick.** (*a*) A branched candlestick in which the branches are made to serve the purpose of the genealogical tree of Christ's descent from Jesse. See *tree of Jesse*, below. (*b*) By extension and erroneously, any large and showy branched candlestick or chandelier intended for ecclesiastical use. — **Jesse window**, a painted window containing a tree of Jesse. — **Tree of Jesse**, a decorative genealogical tree representing the genealogy of Christ, the figure of Jesse being the root, and the branches bearing the names and often representations of his descendants. This was a design frequently carried out in the middle ages in stained glass or wall decoration, in sculpture, in the form of a branched candlestick, etc.

Jesse[2] (jes′ē), *n.* [Also written *Jessie, Jessy*; appar. of local origin, with some orig. ref. to some one named *Jesse* or *Jessie*.] A term occurring only in the following phrase: — **To give one Jesse** (sometimes, **to give one particular Jesse**), to give one a good scolding or dressing; punish one severely. [Slang, U. S.]

jesserant†, **jesseraunt**† (jes′e-rant), *n.* [Also *jagerant, jazerant, jazerent, jaserant, jaserine, jazerant*; ME. *jasserant, jesseraunt, gesseraunt*, < OF. *gesseron, jazeran, jaseran* (also *jesseran*), a chain-mail shirt, bracelet, or necklace, F. *jaseron*, braid, = Pr. *jazeran* = Pg. *jazerão*; cf. Sp. *jacerina* = Pg. *jazerina* = It. *ghiazzerino*, a coat of mail, cuirass; said to be of Ar. (Algerian) origin.] Splint armor, whether the splints were fastened together with links of steel wire, as in Moslem armor, or by silk twist, as in Japanese armor, or as in European lobster-tail or crevisse armor.

A *jazerent* of double mail he wore.
Southey, Joan of Arc, vii.

jest[1] (jest), *n.* [In the older sense still written, archaically, *gest*; < ME. *geste*, rarely *jeste*, a story, a tale, prop. a tale of adventure or exploits, afterward extended to mean any entertaining tale or anecdote, orig. a deed or exploit, < OF. *geste*, an exploit, a tale of exploits: see *gest*[2], *gesture*.] **1**†. An act; deed; achievement; exploit; gest. See *gest*[2], *n.*, 1.

There [in Homer] may the *jestes* of many a knight be read, Patroclus, Pyrrhus, Ajax, Diomed.
Jasper Heywood, in Cens. Lit., ix. 393. (*Nares.*)

2†. A tale of achievement or adventure; a story; romance. See *gest*[2], *n.*, 2. — **3**†. A mask; masquerade; pageant.

He promised us, in honour of our guest,
To grace our banquet with some pompous *jest*.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy, i.

4. A spoken pleasantry; a laughable or intentionally ludicrous saying; a witticism; a joke; a sally.

A *jest's* prosperity lies in the ear
Of him that hears it, never in the tongue
Of him that makes it. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2, 871.

The *jests* that flash'd about the pleader's room,
Lightning of the hour, the pun, the scurrilous tale.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. An acted pleasantry; a jocular or playful action; something done to make sport or cause laughter.

The image of the *jest* [the plot against Falstaff]
I'll show you here at large.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6, 17.

To cozen their consciences, they hired certain Janizaries to force them aboard: who took their money, and made a *jest* of beating them in earnest.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 109.

6. The object of laughter, sport, or mockery; a laughing-stock.

And where there is no difference in men's worths,
Titles are *jests*. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

She is such a desperate scholar that no country gentleman can approach her without being a *jest*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 113.

Be this a woman's fame; with this unblest,
Toasts live a scorn, and queens may die a *jest*.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 282.

In jest, in sport; for mere diversion; not in earnest; playfully.

He spak a word *in jest*;
He answer wasna good
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 108).

Tell him that he loves *in jest*,
But I in earnest. *Quarles*, Emblems, v 1.

To break a jest. See *break*. — **Syn. 4.** *Jest, joke*; quip, quirk, witticism, sally. A *joke* is often rougher or less delicate than a *jest* as a practical *joke*, but *jest* often suggests more of lightness or scoffing than *joke*, as to turn everything into *jest*. *Joke* is the word to be used where action is implied; *jest* is generally applied to something said.

Of all the griefs that harass the distress'd,
Sure the most bitter is a scornful *jest*.
Johnson, London, l. 165.

Line towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Ere these whole downs in walks — tis all a *joke*!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 261.

jest[1] (jest), *v.* [< ME. *gesten*, tell romantic tales, < *geste*, a tale, etc.: see *gest*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To tell stories or romances. See *gest*[2], *v.*

I can not geste, rum, ruf, by letter [*i. e.* in alliterative verse].
Ne God wot whether I do it bet or litel better.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 43.

2. To trifle; with; amuse or entertain by words or actions; treat as trifling.

By my life, captain,
These hurts are not to be *jested* with.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

3. To say or do something intended to amuse or cause laughter.

Earl Limours
Drank till he *jested* with all ease, and told
Free tales, and took the word and play'd upon it.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4†. To take part in a mask or sport; engage in mock combat; just.

As gentle and as jocund, as to *jest*,
Go I to fight. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3, 95.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter in jest or sport. [Rare.]

If jest is in you, let the jest be *jested*. *Ruskin.*

2. To apply a jest to; joke with; banter; rally.

He *jested* his companion upon his gravity.
G. P. R. James.

jest[2] (jest), *adv.* A common dialectal form of *just*[1].

jest-book (jest'bůk), *n.* A book containing a collection of jests, jokes, or funny stories or sayings.

jestee (jes-tē'), *n.* [< *jest*[1] + *-ee*[1].] The person on whom a jest is passed. [Rare.]

The Mortgager and Mortgagee differ, the one from the other, not more in length of purse than the Jester and *Jestee* do in that of memory.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 12.

jester (jes'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *gestour*, *gestiour*, < *gesten*, tell jests: see *jest*[1], *v.*] 1†. A story-teller; a reciter of tales, adventures, and romances.

Gestiours, that tellen tales
Bothe of wepinge and of game.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1198.

The conteurs and the *jestours* . . . were literally, in English, tale-tellers, who recited either their own compositions or those of others, consisting of popular tales and romances. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 261.

2. One who is addicted to jesting; one who is given to witticisms, jokes, and pranks.

When he [Southey] writes nonsense we generally read it with pleasure, except indeed when he tries to be droll. A more insufferable *jester* never existed.
Macaulay, Southey's Colloquies.

3. A court-fool or professed sayer of witty things and maker of amusement, maintained by a prince or noble in the middle ages and later. The dress of the jester was usually showy, or even gaudy, and toward the end of the time when jesters were employed it was always typically party-colored or motley; but, as the jesters in some early courts were men of considerable intellectual ability, and in some cases of good family, their dress was not always conspicuously distinguished from that of those with whom they mingled. The bauble, sometimes very small and of rich materials, was the only certain badge of the jester's employment. The fools of Shakspere's plays indicate a certain lowering of the rank of the jester in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. So far as is known, the last one employed in England was Archie Armstrong (died 1672), in the court of James I., and afterward of Charles I. See *cockscomb*, *bauble*[2], *motley*.

Feste, the *jester*, my lord; a fool that the lady Olivia's father took much delight in. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4, 11.

Jesters' helmet, a kind of helmet bearing unusual ornaments, such as horns, or having the vizor shaped in rude imitation of a face.

jesting (jes'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *jest*[1], *v.*] 1. Given to jesting; playful: as, a *jesting* humor. —2. Fit for joking; proper to be joked about.

He will find that these are no *jesting* matters.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xv.

jesting-beam (jes'ting-bēm), *n.* In *building*, a beam introduced for appearance, and not for use.

jestingly (jes'ting-li), *adv.* In a jesting or playful manner; not in earnest.

jesting-stock (jes'ting-stok), *n.* A laughing-stock; a butt for ridicule. [Rare.]

I love thee not so ill to keep thee here,
A jesting stock.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 2.

jest-monger (jest'mung″gėr), *n.* A retailer of jests; a joker.

Some witlings and *jest-mongers* still remain
For fools to laugh at. *J. Baillie.*

jestword (jest'wėrd), *n.* An object of jests or ridicule; a laughing-stock; a byword; a butt.

The *jestword* of a mocking band. *Whittier.*

Jesuate (jez'ū-at), *n.* [Also *Jesuat*, < It. *Gesuato*, < *Gesù*, Jesus: see *Jesus*. Cf. *Jesuit*.] A member of a monastic order founded by the Italian Colombini, and confirmed by Urban V. about 1367. Until 1606 it was composed entirely of laymen, who cared for the poor and sick. From the fact that they distilled alcoholic liquors at some of their houses, they were called *Aqua-vitæ fathers*. The order was suppressed in 1668.

Jesuit (jez'ū-it), *n.* [< F. *Jesuite*, now *Jésuite* = Sp. *Jesuita* = Pg. *Jesuita* = It. *Gesuita* = D. *Jezuit*, *Jesuiet* = G. Dan. Sw. *Jesuit*, < NL. *Jesuita*, so called (first, it is said, by Calvin, about 1550) from the name given to the order by its founder (NL. *Societas Jesu*, 'the Company (or Society) of Jesus'), < L. *Jesus* + *-ita*, E. usually *-ite*[2].] 1. A member of the "Society of Jesus" (or "Company of Jesus"), founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534 and confirmed by the Pope in 1540. Its membership includes two general classes, laymen, or temporal coadjutors, and priests; and six grades, namely, novices, formed temporal coadjutors, approved scholastics, formed spiritual coadjutors, the professed of three vows, and the professed of four vows. The applicant for admission to the order must be at least fourteen years old, and the three vows cannot be taken before the age of thirty-three. After a two years' novitiate the lay brothers become temporal coadjutors, and the candidates for the priesthood are advanced to the grade of scholastics. A rigorous course of study follows for fourteen or fifteen years, divided into three nearly equal periods of academic or collegiate study, teaching and study combined, and a course in theology. At the end of this time the scholastic enters on another short novitiate, after which he may become either a spiritual coadjutor or one of the professed. The three vows are voluntary poverty, perfect chastity, and perfect obedience; and the fourth vow is absolute submission to the Pope. The professed of the four vows are the most influential class; they form the general congregation, and fill the highest offices and the leading missions. The general is elected for life by the general congregation. He has great power, limited only by the constitutions, and is aided by a council of assistants. He must reside at Rome, and is subject only to the Pope. There is an elaborate organization, with a division into five "assistancies," subdivided into provinces, each of which is administered by a provincial, and each provincial has "superiors," rectors, etc., as subordinates. Two features characterize the system thus organized—absolute obedience and a perfect system of scrutiny. It is the combination of these two principles which has made the order of Jesuits such a power in the church. So formidable has their political influence been supposed to be that they have often been expelled even from Roman Catholic communities. They were expelled from France in 1594, restored in 1603, again expelled in 1764, and for the last time in 1880. They were expelled from Spain in 1767, and at different times from various other countries. In 1773 the order was suppressed by Pope Clement XIV., but it was revived in 1814. It is believed now to number about ten thousand members.

One whom the mob, when next we find or make
A popish plot, shall for a *Jesuit* take.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 35.

2. A crafty or insidious person; an intriguer: so called in allusion to the crafty and intriguing methods commonly ascribed to the Jesuits.—3. [*l. c.*] A dress worn by women in the latter part of the eighteenth century; a kind of indoor morning-gown. *Fairholt.*—**Jesuit lace.** See *lace*.—**Jesuits' bark**, Peruvian bark; the bark of certain species of *Cinchona*. It is so called because it was first introduced into Europe by the Jesuits.—**Jesuits' Bark Act.** See *bark*[2].—**Jesuits' drops**, a balsamic preparation formerly in repute as a pectoral and vulnerary: same as *friars' balsam* (which see, under *friar*).—**Jesuits' nut**, a name sometimes given to the fruit of *Trapa natans*, the water-chestnut.—**Jesuits' powder**, powdered cinchona bark. **Jesuits' tea**, the *Ilex Paraguayensis*, or its leaves. See *mate*[4], and *Paraguay tea*, under *tea*.—**Jesuit style**, in *arch.* See *baroque*, 2.

Jesuit (jez'ū-it), *v. t.* [< *Jesuit*, *n.*] To cause to conform to the principles of the Jesuits; make a Jesuit of.

But to return to the Roman Catholics, how can we be secure from the practice of *jesuited* Papists in that Religion? *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

Jesuitess (jez'ū-it-es), *n.* [< NL. *Jesuitissa*; as *Jesuit* + *-ess*.] One of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits. It was suppressed by Pope Urban VIII. about 1633.

Jesuitic (jez-ū-it'ik), *a.* [= F. *jésuitique* = Sp. *jesuítico* = Pg. *jesuitico* = It. *gesuitico*; < *Jesuit*, q. v.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles.

The *Jesuitic* maxim, that "he who has the schools has the future," the German Catholics have adopted as their own. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 194.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *jesuitical*.

jesuitical (jez-ū-it'i-kal), *a.* [< *Jesuitic* + *-al*.] Designing; crafty; politic; insinuating: an opprobrious term.

Though for fashion's sake called a parliament, yet by a *jesuitical* sleight not acknowledged, though called so.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, § 13.

He has been accused of a *jesuitical* tendency, of a disposition to find arguments in favor of acts after the acts have been performed. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 589.

jesuitically (jez-ū-it'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a jesuitical, insinuating, or politic manner; craftily.

jesuitish (jez'ū-it-ish), *a.* [< *Jesuit* + *-ish*[1].] Jesuitical.

As our English papists are commonly most *jesuitish*, so our English Jesuits are more furious than their fellows.
Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis, § 19.

Jesuitism (jez'ū-it-izm), *n.* [= F. *jésuitisme* = Sp. Pg. *jesuitismo* = It. *gesuitismo*; as *Jesuit* + *-ism*.] 1. The system, principles, and practices of the Jesuits.—2. Craft; subtlety; politic duplicity: an opprobrious use.

The word *Jesuitism* now in all countries expresses an idea for which there was in Nature no prototype before. Not till these late centuries had the human soul generated that abomination or needed to name it.
Carlyle, Latter Day Pamphlets, viii.

Jesuitocracy (jez″ū-i-tok'rā-si), *n.* [< *Jesuit* + *-o-cracy*, government, as in *aristocracy*, q. v., etc.] Government by Jesuits; also, the whole body of Jesuits in a country.

The charming results of a century of *Jesuitocracy*, as they were represented on the French stage in the year 1793. *Kingsley*, Yeast, v.

Jesuitry (jez'ū-it-ri), *n.* [< *Jesuit* + *-ry*.] Jesuitism, in either of its senses.

The poor Girondins, many of them, under such fierce bellowing of Patriotism, say Death; justifying, motivant, that most miserable word of theirs by some brief casuistry and *jesuitry*. Vergniaud himself says Death; justifying by *jesuitry*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. ii. 7.

Jesus (jē'zus), *n.* [< ME. *Jesus*, *Iesus*, *Jesu* (in AS. usually translated, *Hælend*, lit. 'healer,' i. e. Saviour); F. *Jésus* = Sp. Pg. *Jesus* = It. *Gesù* = D. *Jezus* = G. Dan. Sw. *Jesus*, < L. (LL.) *Jesus*, prop. in 3 syllables, *Iesus* (gen., dat., abl., and voc. *Jesu*, > voc. *Jesu* in modern tongues), < Gr. Ἰησοῦς, < Heb. *Yēshūʻa*, also *Yōshūʻa*, contr. of *Yehōshuʻa* (forms transliterated, in the LL. and E. versions of the Old Testament, as *Jeshua*, *Joshua*, and *Jehoshua* respectively), a name meaning 'Jehovah is salvation' or 'help of Jehovah': see *Jehovah*. The name was a very common one among the Jews, esp. during the Hellenizing period, when it assumed the Gr. form Ἰησοῦς, being sometimes assimilated to the purely Gr. Ἰάσων, Jason (cf. *ἴασις*, healing, < *ἰᾶσθαι*, heal). A special significance was impressed upon the name when it was given to the child proclaimed to be the Saviour of mankind (Mat. i. 21; Luke i. 31).] 1. The Greek form of *Joshua*, used in the authorized version of the Bible twice to designate the Jewish leader so named (Acts vii. 45, Heb. iv. 8), once to designate a man called Justus (Col. iv. 11), and elsewhere as the personal name of the Saviour, frequently conjoined with *Christ*, the Anointed, the official title.

She [Mary] shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name *Jesus*: for he shall save his people from their sins. Mat. i. 21.

2†. With the article, a representation of the crucifixion or of the ecce homo, or even of the mere emblem of Christ, such as the I. H. S. or ☧: used in old inventories, etc.—**Company of Jesus**, the order of Jesuits.—**Order of Jesus, of Jesus Christ**, etc., the name of several orders of more or less religious character, in Spain, Sweden, etc.

jet[1] (jet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jetted*, ppr. *jetting*. [< ME. *jetten*, *getten*. < OF. *jetter*, *jeter*, *getter*, *geter*, *jecter*, F. *jeter*, cast, hurl, throw, fling, dart, put or push forth, = Pr. *getar*, *gitar*, *gietar* = Sp. *jitar* = It. *gittare*, *gettare*, throw, etc., < L. *jactare*, throw, hurl, cast, toss, shake, agitate, etc., freq. of *jacere*, throw (> *jacēre*, lie), akin to Gr. *ἰάπτειν*, throw: see *iambic*. From the same L. source are *abject*, *project*, *reject*, *subject*, *traject*, etc., with many derivatives, *abjection*, *adjection*, etc., *adjective*, *objective*, etc., *jacent*, *adjacent*, *circumjacent*, *jactation*, *jettison*, *jetsam*, *jactitation*, *jaculate*, *ejaculate*, etc., also *amice*[1], *gist*[1], *gist*[2], *joist*, and, connected directly with *jet*, its doublet *jut*, and *jetty*[1], *jutty*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To throw out; shoot out; spurt forth, especially from a small orifice; spout; spurt.

But that, instead of this form, so incommodious for the conveyance of waters, it should be *jetted* out every where into hills and dales so necessary for that purpose, is a manifest sign of an especial providence of the wise Creator. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iii. 4.

A dozen angry models *jetted* steam.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To shoot forward; shoot out; project; jut.

His eyebrows *jetted* out like the round casement of an alderman's dining-room. *Middleton*, Black Book.

2†. To strut; stalk; assume a haughty or pompous carriage; be proud.

I see Parmeno come *iettyng* like a lord, but see howe idle he is, as one out of all care and thought.
J. Udall, Flowres, fol. 97.

The orders I did set,
They were obey'd with joy, which made me *jet*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 202.

3†. To encroach offensively. *Nares.*

It is hard when Englishmens pacience must be thus *jetted* on by straungers, and they not dare to revendge their owne wrongs. *Play of Sir Thomas More.*

Insulting tyranny begins to *jet*
Upon the innocent and awless throne.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4, 51.

4†. To jerk; jolt. *Wiseman.*—**5.** To turn round or about. [Prov. Eng.]

jet[1] (jet), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jette, get;* < ME. *jet, get, jette, gette,* a device, mode, manner, fashion, < OF. *get, giet,* later *gect, ject,* a throw, cast, etc., a jess (q. v.), F. *jet,* a throw, cast, stroke, a gush, spurt, or jet (of water), a shoot (of a plant), a jess, etc.,= It. *getto,* a throw, cast, waterspout, etc., < L. *jactus,* a throw, cast, < *jacere,* pp. *jactus,* throw: see *jet*[1], *v.* Cf. *jess, n.*] **1.** A sudden shooting forth; a spouting or spurting, as of water or flame from a small orifice.

The natural *jets* and elations of a mind energized by the rapidity of its own emotions.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

2. That which so issues or spurts: as, a *jet* of water; a *jet* of blood; a *jet* of gas.

Thus the small *jet,* which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 177.

3. A spout, or the end of a spout or nozle, for the emission of a liquid or gas: as, a rose-*jet;* a gas-*jet.*—**4.** In *metal-casting:* (*a*) A channel or tube for introducing melted metal into a mold. (*b*) A small projecting piece of the metal, consisting of what remained in the hole through which the liquid metal was run into the mold: this has to be filed off before the casting can be finished. Compare *runner.*—**5.** In *pyrotechnics,* a rocket-case filled with a burning composition, and attached to the circumference of a wheel or the end of a movable arm to give it motion.—**6.** A large water-ladle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A descent; a declivity. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**8†.** Fashion; manner; custom; style.

Also ther is another newe *Iett,*
A fowle wast of cloth, and excessyf.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 106.

A kirtel of a fyn wachet,
Schapen with goores in the newe *get.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 136.

9†. Artifice; contrivance.

The croslet
That was ordeyned with that false *get.*
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 266.

10†. [A form of or substitute for *gist*[2], of the same ult. origin.] Point; drift; scope.

How is this, master Rowley? I don't see the *jet* of your scheme. *Sheridan,* School for Scandal, iii. 1.

It often happens that the *jett* or principal point in the debate is lost in these personal contests.
Moritz, Travels in England in 1782 (trans.).

Pelletan jet, an annular steam-jet used to induce a flow of liquid by an opening through which the jet issues. The principle is the same as that of the Giffard injector.—**Sensitive jet,** a jet of air, smoke, water or other liquid, or of burning gas, which is sensitive to sound-waves. The form and dimensions of the jet are modified by the impact of the sound-waves.

jet[2] (jet), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *jeat, geat, get, geet, jayet;* < ME. *jet, jete, geete,* < OF. *jet* (also *jette,* f.), *jaet, jayet,* F. *jayet, jais,* earlier OF. *gayet,* and restored *gagate* (cf. also ME. and AS., as L., *gagates,* G. *gagat,* etc.), < L. *gagates,* < Gr. γαγάτης, jet, so called from Γάγας or Γάγαι, a town and river of Lycia in Asia Minor.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A solid, dry, black, inflammable fossil substance, harder than asphalt, susceptible of high polish, and glossy in its fracture, which is conchoidal or undulating. It is found in beds of lignite or brown coal, and chiefly in rocks of Tertiary and Secondary age. The most important jet-veins are in Yorkshire, England, near Whitby. It is wrought into toys, buttons, and personal ornaments of various kinds.

A thousand favours from a maund she drew,
Of amber, crystal, and of beaded *jet.*
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 37.

A square peece of white stone inserted into a piece of *iet.* *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 165.

2. The color of jet; a deep, rich, glossy black.

The white pink, and the pansy freak'd with *jet.*
Milton, Lycidas, l. 144.

Jet-rock series, a portion of the Upper Lias, near Whitby, Yorkshire, England: so called because it contains the "jet-rock," a hard, bituminous shale, containing jet in the interstices between the layers in thin lenticular masses.

II. *a.* Made of the mineral jet: as, *jet* beads; *jet* ornaments.

jet-ant (jet'ant), *n.* A kind of ant, *Formica fuliginosa.*

jet-black (jet'blak'), *a.* [< *jet*[2] + *black.*] Of the deepest black; black as jet.

Year after year unto her feet . . .
The maiden's *jet-black* hair has grown.
Tennyson, The Day Dream, The Sleeping Beauty.

jet-break (jet'brāk), *n.* In *printing,* the mark left on the bottom of a type by the breaking off of the jet projecting from the top of the mold.

jet d'eau (zhā dō). [Formerly partly Englished, *jetdeau, jetteau, jetto;* now as mere F., *jet d'eau* (= It. *getto d' acqua*), a jet of water: *jet,* jet; *de,* of; *eau,* water: see *jet*[1], *de*[2], *eau, ewe*[2].] A fine stream of water spouting from a fountain or pipe, especially an upward jet from an ornamental fountain.

There is nothing that more enlivens a prospect than rivers, *jetdeaus,* or falls of water, where the scene is perpetually shifting. *Addison,* Spectator, No. 412.

jetee (je-tē'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The plant *Marsdenia tenacissima,* or bowstring-creeper of Rajmahal, found wild in certain hilly parts of India. Its fiber is beautiful in appearance, tough and elastic, and endures exposure to water. It is made into such articles as bowstrings, twine, and rope. The milky juice when dried serves as a caoutchouc.

jet-glass (jet'glȧs), *n.* Crystal-glass of pure black: used for cheap jewelry, in imitation of jet.

jeton, *n.* See *jetton.*

jet-pump (jet'pump), *n.* A pump in which the fluid is impelled by the action of a jet of the same or another fluid.

jetsam (jet'sam), *n.* [Also *jetsom, jetsome;* a corruption of the earlier *jetson, jettison,* as *flotsam* is of the earlier *flotson, *flottison:* see *jettison.*] In *law* and *com.:* (*a*) Same as *jettison.*

Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water; flotsam is where they continue swimming; ligan is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy in order to be found again.
Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

(*b*) The goods thrown out by jettison.

These are forgiven — matters of the past —
And range with *jetsam* and with offal thrown
Into the blind sea of forgetfulness.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

jetsen†, jetsom†, jetsome†, jetson†, *n.* See *jetsam, jettison. Coles; Minsheu.*

jetstone (jet'stōn), *n.* Same as *jet*[2]. Jet was formerly supposed to have the property of attracting certain objects, like a magnet.

It gives Wits edge, and drawes them too like *jetstone.*
Davies, Commendatory Poems, p. 13.

jettage (jet'āj), *n.* [< OF. *jetter,* throw, cast: see *jet*[1].] Certain charges levied upon incoming vessels; specifically, dues payable to the corporation of Hull, England, on vessels entering.

Freemen [of Hull] are exempt from anchorage, but freemen as well as non-freemen pay *jettage.*
McCulloch, Dict. Commerce, p. 543.

jette (jet), *n.* The starling, or inclosure of piles, of a bridge.

jetteau† (je-tō'), *n.* A former spelling of *jet d'eau.*

jetteet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jetty*[1].

jetter† (jet'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *jettour, jectour,* < OF. *jettour, jetteur, geteor,* etc., < L. *jactator,* a boaster: see *jactator* and *jet*[1].] One who jets or struts; a spruce fellow.

So were ye better,
What shulde a begger be a *jetter?*
J. Heywood, Four P's.

jettiness (jet'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being jetty; blackness.

jetting† (jet'ing), *p. a.* Same as *jutting.* See *jut.*

The vast *jetting* coat and small bonnet, which was the habit in Henry the Seventh's time, is kept on in the yeomen of the guard; not without a good and politic view, because they look a foot taller, and a foot and a half broader. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 109.

jettison (jet'i-sọn), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) **jetaison, getaison, gettaison,* a throwing, jettison, < L. *jactatio(n-),* a throwing, < *jactare,* throw: see *jet*[1], *v.,* and cf. *jactation,* a doublet of *jettison.* The word in E. use became corrupted, through *jetson, jetsen,* to *jetsom, jetsome, jetsam:* see *jetsam,* and cf. *flotsam,* similarly corrupted.] In *law,* the throwing overboard of goods or merchandise, especially for the purpose of easing a ship in time of danger or distress. *Stephen.*

If, instead of being thrown overboard, the goods are put into boats or lighters, and lost or damaged before reaching the shore, such loss is regarded as a virtual *jettison,* and gives a claim to average contribution.
Encyc. Brit., III. 146.

The bottle was eventually picked up on the shore of Galveston Island in the Gulf of Mexico, having traversed (through the aid of the equatorial current) the Atlantic from the point of *jettison* to Trinidad or Tobago.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 153.

jettison (jet'i-sọn), *v. t.* [< *jettison, n.*] To throw overboard, especially for the purpose of easing and saving a ship in time of danger.

When a part of a cargo is thrown overboard (or *jettisoned,* as it is termed) to save the ship from foundering in a storm, or to float her when stranded, or to facilitate her escape from an enemy, the loss of the goods and of the freight attached to them must be made good by average contribution. *Encyc. Brit.,* III. 146.

jetto† (je-tō'), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jet d'eau.*

The garden has every variety, hills, dales, rocks, groves, aviaries, vivaries, fountaines, especially one of five *jettos.*
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

jetton (jet'on), *n.* [Also *jeton;* < F. *jeton,* a counter, OF. *jeton, geton,* a shoot, sprout, etc., < *jeter,* throw, cast: see *jet*[1].] A piece of metal, generally silver, copper, or brass, bearing various devices and inscriptions, formerly used as

Obverse. Reverse.
Bronze Jetton of Louis XIV., British Museum. Size of the original.

a counter in card-playing, or in casting up accounts; also, an abbey-counter. Jettons came into use in the fourteenth century, and were extensively used, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in the Netherlands, France, Germany, and other countries.

They used to compute with *Jettons* and counters; . . . it is done by laying them on lines increasing in their value from the bottom, which is a line of Units; the second, or next above it, is a line of Tens; the third a line of Hundreds; the fourth of Thousands; and so on.
T. Snelling, View of the Origin of Jettons, p. 13.

Almost every abbey struck its own *jettons* or counters, which were thin pieces of copper, commonly impressed with a pious legend, and used in casting up accounts.
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 19.

jetty[1] (jet'i), *n.*; pl. *jetties* (-iz). [Also *jutty,* q. v.; < OF. *jetee, getee, gettee, gitee, jettee,* a cast, a jetty or jutty, etc.; F. *jetée,* a pier, breakwater, jetty; prop. fem. pp. of OF. *jetter, jeter,* F. *jeter,* throw, cast: see *jet*[1].] **1.** A projecting part of a building, especially a part that projects so as to overhang the wall below, as the upper story of a timber house, a bay-window, etc. See extract under *jetty*[1], *v. i.*—**2.** A projection of stone, brick, wood, or other material (but generally formed of piles), affording a convenient place for landing from and discharging vessels or boats, or serving as a protection against the encroachment or assault of the waves; also, a pier of stone or other material projecting from the bank of a stream obliquely to its course, for the purpose of directing the current upon an obstruction to be removed, as a bed of sand or gravel, or to deflect it from a bank which it tends to undermine. Important jetties are those at the mouth of the Mississippi river, constructed of willow mattresses sunk by weighting with stone, and laid along both banks of the river, to contract the current and cause it to scour out the channel. See *mattress.*

Let us cut all the cables and snap all the chains which tie us to an unfaithful shore, and enter the friendly harbour, that shoots far out into the main its moles and *jettees* to receive us. *Burke,* Economical Reform.

She was walking much too near the brink of a sort of old *jetty* or wooden causeway we had strolled upon, and I was afraid of her falling over.
Dickens, David Copperfield, iii.

The country on both sides of the Mississippi from New Orleans up to the mouth of the Red River is known as the Upper Coast; that below the city down to the *Jetties,* as the Lower Coast. *The Century,* XXXV. 108.

jetty[1] (jet'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jettied,* ppr. *jettying.* [Also *jutty,* q. v.; an extension of *jet*[1], *jut,* after *jetty*[1], *jutty, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To jut; project.

An out-butting or jettie of a house that *jetties* out farther than any other part of the house. *Florio.*

II. *trans.* To make a jetty.

Jettying with brush and pile, and finally strengthening with stone. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LX. 105.

jetty[1]† (jet'i), *a.* [< *jet*[1] + *-y*[1].] Jetting, or jutting out; swelling.

Twise twentie *jettie* sailes with him
The swelling streams did take.
Chapman, Iliad, ii.

jetty[2] (jet'i), *a.* [< *jet*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Made of jet.—**2.** Black as jet.

His spear, his shield, his horse, his armour, plumes,
And *jetty* feathers, menace death and hell.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., iv. 1.

All the floods
In which the full formed maids of Afric lave
Their *jetty* limbs. *Thomson,* Summer, l. 824.

jettyhead jet'i-hed, *n.* A projecting part at the outer end of a wharf; the front of a wharf of which the side forms one of the cheeks of a dock.

jeu d'esprit (zhė des-prē'). [F.: *jeu*, a play; *de*, of; *esprit*, spirit: see *spirit*.] A witticism; a play of wit.

We had decided that the task before us was to examine and report upon a somewhat unbidden *jeu d'esprit*.
Nature, XXXVIII. 28.

jeune premier (jėn prė-miā'). [F.: *jeune*, young; *premier*, first.] In the theater, an actor who personates young men in leading parts; a first juvenile.

Mr ——, as Adrien, is a *jeune premier* who promises a good deal.
The Academy, April 6, 1889, p. 244.

jeunesse dorée (jė-nes' do-rā'). [F.: *jeunesse*, youth; *dorée*, fem. of *doré*, gilded.] Literally, the gilded youth of a community; rich and fashionable young men, especially those who are luxurious and prodigal in their way of living; specifically, in *French hist.*, a group of fashionable members of the reactionary party, in the period after the 9th Thermidor, 1794.

Jeunesse dorée answers, perhaps, rather to Disraeli's expression of "curled darlings" than to "dandy."
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 190.

Jew (jö), *n.* [< ME. *Jew*, *Jeu*, *Giw*, *Gyw*, *Jwe*, usually in pl. *Jewes*, *Jowes*, *Jues*, *Geus*, *Giwes*, *Gywes*, etc., < OF. *Geu*, *Jeu*, *Jwe*, *Jueu*, later and mod. F. *Juif* = Pr. *Juzieu* = Cat. *Jueu* = Sp. *Judío* = Pg. *Judeo*, *Judeu* = It. *Giudeo* = AS., after L., *Iūdeus*, pl. *Iūdei* or *Iudēas* = OS. *Judeo*, *Judheo* = OFries. *Jotha* = MD. *Jode*, D. *Jood* = MLG. *Jode*, *Jodde* = OHG. *Judeo*, *Judo*, MHG. *Jude*, *Jüde*, G. *Jude* = Dan. *Jöde* = Sw. *Jude* = Goth. *Judaius*, < L. *Judæus*, < Gr. Ἰουδαῖος, a Jew, an inhabitant of Judea, < Ἰουδαία, L. *Judæa*, Judea, < Heb. *Yehūdāh*, Judah, so called from the tribe of that name, descendants of *Yehūdāh*, Judah, son of Jacob (> Ar. Turk. Hind. *Yahūdī*, a Jew).] **1.** A Hebrew; an Israelite.

Trowe this for no lesyng,
And namely leve her of no *Iwe*,
For al thus dud thei with Jhesu.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 113. (*Halliwell.*)

Glory, honour, and peace to every man that worketh good, to the *Jew* first, and also to the Gentile. Rom. ii. 10.

2. A person who seeks gain by sordid or crafty means; a hard-fisted money-lender, or tricky dealer: an opprobrious use: as, he is a regular *Jew*. **Exchequer of the Jews.** See *exchequer*. **Jew Bill.** See *bill*³.—**Jew's eye†.** [An allusion to the custom of torturing Jews with the view of extorting money.] Something very precious or highly prized.

There will come a Christian by,
Will be worth a *Jewess' eye*
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5, 43.

[In the original editions the word in this passage is *Jewes*, the old dissyllabic possessive for either sex. The phrase "worth a Jewes eye" is the old proverb here used punningly.]—**Jews' frankincense**, the balsam known as benzoin or gum storax, often used as an incense. **Jews' houses**, in Cornwall, England, remains of ancient dwellings and furnaces which, together with the tools of ancient smelters and blocks of tin in the rude molds of earth in which the metal was cast, have been found in various parts of that county. These remains date back to a period many centuries before Christ, at a time when trade had been established between Britain and the eastern Mediterranean region. **Jews' money**, a name given to old Roman coins found in some parts of England. *Halliwell.*—**Jews' tin**, tin smelted in rude blast-furnaces and cast into irregular slabs of various kinds, found in connection with the so-called Jews' houses in Cornwall, and believed to be the work of ancient smelters.

jew (jö), *v.* [< *Jew*, *n.*, in allusion to the sharpness in bargaining popularly ascribed to the Jews.] **I.** *trans.* To overreach; cheat; beat unfairly at a bargain: as, to *jew* one out of a dollar. [Colloq.]

We know there is a mawkish sentiment existing that Jews should not be countenanced; that they will cheat at every opportunity; and it has become a saying that a person swindled in any manner was simply *Jewed*. Yet we have never been in possession of evidence that satisfied us that Jews were more amenable to these alleged weaknesses than other classes. Quoted in *Amer. Hebrew*, XXXIX. 46.

II. *intrans.* To practise arts of overreaching or cheating in trade. [Colloq.]

They smuggles you quietly into some room by yourselves, and then sets to work *Jewing* away as hard as they can, pricing up their own things, and downcrying yourn.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 408.

To jew down, to beat down the price of; persuade the seller to take a lower price for. [Colloq.] [This verb, in these uses, is well established in colloquial speech. Though now commonly employed without direct reference to the Jews as a race, it is regarded by them as offensive and [illegible].

Jew-baiter (jö'bā″tėr), *n.* A person given to harrying or persecuting Jews. [Recent.]

Jew-baiting (jö'bā″ting), *n.* The act of harrying or persecuting Jews. [Recent.]

Alas! how much has taken place during these six years that makes a recurrence to this particular festival [feast of the Passover] specially painful and interesting. The *Jew-baiting* in Germany; the bloody persecutions in Russia.
Examiner Post, April 21, 1883.

jew-bush (jö'bůsh), *n.* A popular name of one or more species of the plant-genus *Pedilanthus*.

Jew-crow (jö'krō), *n.* The chough; also, the hooded crow: each more fully called *market-Jew crow*.

Jewdom (jö'dum), *n.* [= D. *Jodendom* = G. *Judenthum* = Dan. *Jödedom*; as *Jew* + *-dom*.] Jews collectively. *Spectator* (London).

jewel (jö'el), *n.* [< ME. *jewel*, *juwel*, *juel*, *jowel*, *jouelle* = D. *juweel* = G. *juwel* = Dan. Sw. *juvel*, < OF. *jouel*, *joel*, *joiel*, later and mod. F. *joyau* = Pr. *joyel*, *joell* = Sp. *joyel* = It. *giojello*, a jewel; dim. of OF. *joie*, *goie*, joy, pleasure (not found in the deflected sense 'jewel'), = Sp. *joya* = Pg. *joia*, a jewel (not found in the lit. sense 'joy'), = It. *gioja*, joy, also a jewel, < L. *gaudium*, joy, ML. a bead on a rosary, pl. *gaudia*, beads: see *joy*, *gaud*¹, and *gaudy*. The ML. form would be reg. **gaudiale*, or **gaudiellum*; but, through a misunderstanding of the Rom. forms (which were taken to represent L. *jocus*, a jest, > OF. *jeu*, *ju*, etc.), the ML. appears as *jocale*.] **1.** A precious stone or gem; especially, a gem cut and shaped for ornament or use: as, the *jewels* of a crown.

And *jewels!* two stones, two rich and precious stones!
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8, 20.

A splendid silk of foreign loom, . . .
And thicker down the front
With *jewels* than the sward with drops of dew.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. An article of personal adornment, consisting of a gem or gems in a setting of precious metal; also, formerly, any piece of jewel-work, or a trinket or ornament worn on the person, as a ring, a bracelet, or a brooch.

We haue riches full rife, red gold fyn;
Clothes full comly, and other clene *Juellis*;
Armur and all thing abill therfore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1743.

A collar, or *jewell*, that women used about their neckes.
Baret (1580), I. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

He's gi'en to her a *jewel* fine,
Was set with pearl and precious stane.
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 353).

A watch is neither a *jewel* nor an ornament, as these words are used and understood, either in common parlance or by lexicographers. It is not used or carried as a *jewel* or ornament, but as an article of ordinary wear by most travellers, and of daily and hourly use by all.
Ramsey v. Leland, 43 N. Y., 539.

3. An ornament of precious stones, or metal, enamel, etc., worn as a decoration, or as the badge of an honorary order: as, the *jewel* of the Garter.

The *jewel* of the order [Teutonic Order] consists of a black and white cross, surmounted by a helmet with three feathers.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 201.

4. A precious stone used in watchmaking, on account of its hardness and resistance to wear, as where a pivot turns in a socket.—**5.** An imitation, in glass or enamel, of a real jewel. See *jeweled*, 3.—**6.** In colored-glass windows, etc., a projecting boss of glass, sometimes cut with facets, introduced in the design to give variety and richness of effect.

Mosaic glass has rapidly improved in the past century. . . . The *jewels* cut from pieces of a rich colored glass add effectively to the brilliancy of recent designs.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 255.

7. Anything of great value or rare excellence; anything especially fine or dear: sometimes applied to persons as a term of high commendation or tender endearment.

Value desert and virtue: they are *jewels*
Fit for your worth and wearing.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 1.

My bishop is a *jewel* tried and perfect;
A *jewel*, lords. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 4.

She is an inestimable *jewel*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

If solid happiness we prize,
Within our breasts this *jewel* lies,
And they are fools who roam.
N. Cotton, The Fireside, st. 3.

Jewel kaleidoscope. See *kaleidoscope*.

jewel-block (jö'el-blok), *n.* A block which is suspended from the extremity of a yard-arm, and through which studdingsail-halyards are led.

jewel-case (jö'el-kās), *n.* A case for holding jewels and other personal ornaments. Especially—(*a*) An ornamental or artistic casket or box, often lined with velvet, plush, satin, or the like, made to set off a jewel or set of jewels, as a necklace, ear-rings, bracelets, etc. (*b*) A box made for holding jewels, and allowing of easy transportation and safe handling.

jewel-drawer (jö'el-drâ″ėr), *n.* A small drawer in the upper part of a dressing-table, for holding jewels.

jeweled, jewelled (jö'eld), *a.* [< *jewel* + *-ed*².] **1.** Fitted or provided with jewels; having pivot-holes of garnet, chrysolite, ruby, or other jewel: as, a watch *jeweled* in nine holes; a watch *jeweled* in fifteen holes is said to be full-*jeweled*.

A gold hunting watch, engine-turned, capped and *jewelled* in four holes. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xiii.

2. Decked or adorned with or as with jewels.

On these pines . . . the long grey tufts
. . . are *jewell'd* thick with dew.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

3. Decorated with small drops or bosses of colored glass or enamel in imitation of jewels: said of glassware or porcelain: as, *jeweled* Sèvres.

jeweler, jeweller (jö'el-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *juweller*; < ME. *jueler* (= D. G. *juwelier* = Dan. *juveleer*; cf. Sw. *juvelerare*), < AF. *juellour*, OF. *joieleor*, *joyallier*, *joyaulier*, F. *joaillier* (= It. *giojelliere*, a jeweler), < *joel*, etc., a jewel: see *jewel*.] One who makes or deals in jewels and ornaments of precious metal.

A *Juellere*
Which brought from thence golde oore to vs here,
Whereof was fyned mettal good and clene.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 199.

The *jeweller* that owes the ring is sent for,
And he shall surety me.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3, 297.

Jewelers' bow, an instrument used by jewelers in sawing and drilling.—**Jeweler's red, jeweler's rouge**, ferric oxid, prepared by roasting green vitriol (ferrous sulphate) in crucibles. It has a scarlet color and is used as a polishing-powder.

jewel-house (jö'el-hous), *n.* The rooms in the Tower of London where the British regalia and crown jewels are deposited. Also called *jewel-office*.

The king
Has made him master o' the *jewel house*,
And one, already, of the privy council.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1, 111.

jeweling, jewelling (jö'el-ing), *n.* [< *jewel* + *-ing*¹.] **1.** The art of decorating with jewels.

He taught to make womens ornaments, and how to look faire, and *Iewelling*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 37.

2. In *ceram.*: (*a*) Decoration by means of small drops or bosses of translucent glaze applied to the surface, as frequently in Sèvres porcelain. (*b*) Decoration by means of rounded projections of the substance of the body, these projections being covered with a glaze or enamel different from the rest of the piece, as in Doulton ware and some old grès de Flandres.

jewelled, jeweller, etc. See *jeweled*, etc.

jewellery, *n.* See *jewelry*.

jewel-like (jö'el-līk), *a.* Bright or sparkling as a jewel.

My queen's square brows;
Her stature to an inch; as wand-like straight;
As silver-voic'd; her eyes as *jewel-like*,
And cas'd as richly. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1, 111.

jewelly, *a.* See *jewely*.

jewel-office (jö'el-of″is), *n.* Same as *jewel-house*.

jewelry, jewellery (jö'el-ri), *n.* [After F. *joaillerie*; < *jewel* + *-ry*, *-ery*.] **1.** Jewelers' work; ornaments made by jewelers.

This great officer [the Jewish high priest] wore upon his breast a splendid piece of *jewellery*.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

2. The workmanship of a jeweler. [Rare.]

All the haft twinkled with diamond sparks,
Myriads of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work
Of subtlest *jewellery*. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

Berlin jewelry, delicate trinkets of cast-iron introduced in Prussia during the domination of Napoleon. The manufacture of such jewels has continued to the present time, and its products have been fashionable. Compare *Berlin iron-castings*, under *iron*.—**Bird jewelry**, ornaments for the person made of the feathers and other parts of birds; especially, brooches, pendants, etc., made from the breasts, heads, etc., of humming-birds, the iridescent color giving the effect of precious stones. *Art Jour.*, N. S., XI. 272.—**Claw jewelry**, jewels and decorative objects for personal wear consisting of tigers' or leopards' claws, etc., mounted in gold. *Art Jour.*, N. S., XI. 272.—**Scotch jewelry**, jewelry made in Scotland, especially that in which the native colored crystals (see *cairngorm*) are used, and fretwork in silver, either alone or combined with gold. This jewelry is usually inexpensive. Similar work is applied in the mounting of weapons, etc.—**Temple jewelry**, jewelry of inexpensive material, made at the Temple in Paris.

jewel-setter (jö'el-set″ėr), *n.* A steel cutter for pressing a watch-jewel into place and forming a flange in the metal to hold it.

jewel-stand (jö'el-stand), *n.* A small decorative utensil for the toilet-table, meant to receive jewelry which is in daily use: either a tazza or flat cup, or a stand with small hooks, upon which articles of jewelry can be hung.

jewel-weed (jö'el-wēd), *n.* [So called from the earring-like shape of the flowers, and the silver sheen of the under surface of the leaf in water.] The American *Impatiens*, the balsam or touch-me-not, *I. fulva* (see cut under *balsam*) or *I. pallida*. See *balsam* and *Impatiens*.

jewely, jewelly (jö'el-i), *a.* [< *jewel* + *-y*[1].] Like a jewel; brilliant.

> The *jewelly* star of life had descended too far down the arch towards setting for any chance of reascending by spontaneous effort. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun.

> Unlike a great deal of modern work of this kind [stained glass], the light does not strike through his panels and dazzle the eye with patches of crudely-coloured light, but is held, as it were, in rich and *jewelly* suspension. *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 384.

Jewerie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *Jewry*. *Chaucer*.

Jewess (jö'es), *n.* [< *Jew* + *-ess*.] A Hebrew woman; an Israelitess.

> Her knowledge of medicine . . . had been acquired under an aged *Jewess*, the daughter of one of their most celebrated doctors, who loved Rebecca as her own child. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxviii.

jewfish (jö'fish), *n.* One of several different fishes, chiefly of the family *Serranidæ*. (*a*) Along the southern and eastern coasts of the United States,

Jewfish (*Promicrops guasa*)

Promicrops guasa, which sometimes reaches a weight of 700 pounds. (*b*) Along the Californian coast, *Stereolepis gigas*, the black sea-bass, which nearly equals the former in size. (*c*) Along the southern coast of the United States, *Epinephelus nigritus*, the black grouper, which has a bluish-black color above, without red or tracings on the body or fins. (*d*) Along the Florida coast, *Megalops atlanticus*, the tarpum or tarpon, an elopine. (*e*) In Madeira, *Polyprion americanus* or *P. couchi*, the stone-bass. (*f*) A flatfish, *Paralichthys dentatus*, the wide-mouthed flounder. [Connecticut.] (*g*) In New South Wales, a sciænoid fish, *Sciæna neglecta*, closely related to the European maigre.

jewing (jö'ing), *n.* [< *Jew* + *-ing*[1]; in allusion to the curvation recognized as characteristic of the Jewish nose.] The caruncle of the base of the beak of some varieties of the domestic pigeon; the lobes or wattles of the lower mandible, often in the form of three small fleshy processes, one at each side and a third beneath and before the others.

> The *jewing* [in the barb pigeon] is three small knobs of cere in the middle of the lower mandible, and each side of the gape of the mouth. *The Century*, XXXII. 104.

jewiset, *n.* See *juise*.

Jewish (jö'ish), *a.* [Cf. AS. *Iūdēisc* = D. *joodsch* = OHG. *judeisk, judjisk, judisk*, MHG. *judisch, jüdesch*, G. *jüdisch* = Dan. *jödisk* = Sw. *judisk* = Goth. *iudaiwisks*; as *Jew* + *-ish*[1].] Relating or belonging to or characteristic of the Jews or Hebrews; Hebrew; Israelitish.

> Then haue you Brokers yat shaue poore men by most *iewish* interest. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 40.

> Let Egypt's plagues and Canaan's woes proclaim
> The favours pour'd upon the *Jewish* name.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 170.

Jewish Christian. Same as *Judaizer*, 2.—**Jewish era.** See *era*.

Jewishly (jö'ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of the Jews.

Jewishness (jö'ish-nes), *n.* The condition or appearance of being Jewish; Jewish character or quality.

Jewism† (jö'izm), *n.* [< *Jew* + *-ism*.] The religious system of the Jews; Judaism.

> These superstitions fetch'd from Paganism or *Jewism*. *Milton*.

jewlap (jö'lap), *n.* [Also *jellop, jowlop*; appar. corrupt forms of *dewlap*.] In *her.*, a wattle or dewlap. *G. T. Clark*.

jewlaped, jewlapped (jö'lapt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *wattled*.

Jewling†, *n.* [< *Jew* + *-ling*[1].] A young or little Jew.

> Many Iewes are called together into a great chamber, where euerie of the youthes holdeth a pot in his hand, . . . and the *Iewlings* presently breake their earthen pots, whereby they signifie to the parties prosperitie and abundance. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 213.

Jewry (jö'ri), *n.* [< ME. *Jewery, Jeverie, Juwerie, Juerie, Jurie, Giwerie*, the Jewish people, Jewish quarter, Jewism, < OF. *juerie, jeuerie*, etc., < *Jeu*, etc., Jew: see *Jew* and *-ry*.] **1.** The land of the Jews; Judæa.

> After these things Jesus walked in Galilee: for he would not walk in *Jewry*, because the Jews sought to kill him. John vii. 1.

> Alexas did revolt, and went to *Jewry*,
> On affairs of Antony. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 6, 12.

2†. A part of a city inhabited by Jews (whence the name of a street in London).

> Ther was in Asie, in a gret citee,
> Amonges Cristen folk a *Jewery*.
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 37.

> The London *Jewerie* was established in a place of which no vestige of its establishment now remains beyond the name—the Old *Jewry*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 128.

3. The Jewish people.

> The Ebrayk Josephus the olde,
> That of Jewes gestes tolde;
> And he bar on hys shuldres hye
> The fame up of the *Jewerye*.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1436.

Statute of Jewry, an English statute (of about 1276) forbidding Hebrews to practise usury, restricting their right of distress, etc., requiring them to wear badges, and subjecting them to other restraints and disabilities.

Jews'-apple (jöz'ap″l), *n.* Same as *egg-plant*.

Jew's-ear (jöz'ēr), *n.* [Formerly *Judas's ear*, NL. *auricula Judæ*. It grows most often upon the elder, the tree, according to one tradition, upon which Judas hanged himself.] **1.** A fungus, *Hirneola Auricula-Judæ*, bearing some resemblance to the human ear. It formerly had some medicinal repute in England, which has now passed away; but it is exported in large quantities to China, where it is prized as a medicine and an article of diet.

> The mushrooms or toadstooles which grow vpon the trunks or bodies of old trees verie much resembling Auricula Iudæ, that is *Jewes eare*, do in continuance of time growe vnto the substance of wood, which the fowlers do call touchwood. *Gerard*, Herball, p. 1385.

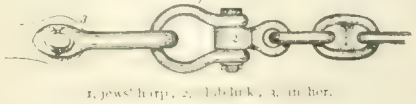
2. Any one of several fungi of the genus *Peziza*.—**3.** The tomato. [Prov. Eng.]

jews'-harp (jöz'härp), *n.* [The name alludes vaguely to the use of the harp among the Jews ("David's harp," etc.). The Sw. *giga* or *mungiga*, jews'-harp (*mun* = E. *mouth*), was originally applied (as in Icel., etc.) to the fiddle (see *gig*[1] and *jig*), and has nothing to do etymologically with the E. *jews'-harp*. Another proposed derivation, "a corruption of *jaw's harp*," is absurd.] **1.** A musical instrument consisting of a flexible metal tongue set in a small stiff iron frame of peculiar shape, which is held to the player's mouth and pressed against his teeth, the metal tongue of the instrument being bent outward at a right angle so as to be struck with the hand. Tones of different pitch are produced by altering the shape and size of the mouth-cavity, so as to reinforce the various harmonics of the natural tone of the tongue, which is low in pitch. The jews'-harp is capable of surprisingly sweet and elaborate effects. Formerly sometimes called *jews'-trump*, and also *tromp* or *trump*.

Jews'-harp.

> Yet if they would bryng him hatchets, knives, and *Jewes-harps*, he bid them assure me, he had a mine of gold, and could refine it, & would trade with me. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 576.

2. *Naut.*, the shackle by which a cable is secured to the anchor-ring.



1, jews'-harp; 2, shackle; a, a in her.

Jews'-mallow (jöz'mal″ō), *n.* A plant of the genus *Corchorus* (*C. olitorius* or *C. capsularis*), belonging to the natural order *Tiliaceæ*. The leaves are used in Egypt and Syria as a potherb. See *jute*.

Jews'-manna (jöz'man″ä), *n.* See *Jews' manna*, under *manna*.

Jews'-myrtle (jöz'mėr″tl), *n.* **1.** The prickly-leafed plant *Ruscus aculeatus*.—**2.** A three-leafed variety of *Myrtus communis*.

Jews'-stone, Jew-stone (jöz'stōn, jö'stōn), *n.* **1.** The clavated fossil spine of a very large egg-shaped echinus. It is a regular figure, oblong and rounded, about three fourths of an inch long and half an inch in diameter. Its color is a pale dusky gray, with a tinge of red.

2. The basalt capping the coal-measures on the Titterstone and Brown Clee hills in Shropshire, England; also, the local name of a limestone-bed belonging to the White Lias (Rhætic) in Somersetshire. [Local, Eng.]

Jews'-thorn (jöz'thôrn), *n.* Same as *Christ's-thorn*.

jews'-trump† (jöz'trump), *n.* Same as *jews'-harp*, 1.

> *Ant.* Can he make rhymes too?
> *Sec. Gent.* H'as made a thousand, sir,
> And plays the burden to 'em on a *Jew's-trump*.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 2.

Jezebel (jez'e-bel), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Jezebel*, the infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel (1 Ki. xvi. 31).] An impudent, violent, unscrupulous, vicious woman.

> But when she knew my pain,
> Saw my first wish her favour to obtain,
> And ask her hand—no sooner was it ask'd,
> Than she, the lovely *Jezebel*, unmasked. *Crabbe*.

Jezid (jez'id), *n.* One of a religious sect in Asiatic Turkey: same as *Yezidi*.

jhil, jheel (jēl), *n.* [Also written *jeel*; repr. Hind. *jhīl*, a lake, pool, mere.] In India, a large pool, mere, or lagoon of standing water remaining after inundation, and more or less filled with rank vegetation.

> Numerous shallow ponds or *jhils* mark the former beds of the shifting rivers. These *jhils* have great value, not only as preservatives against inundation, but also as reservoirs for irrigation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 71.

jhoom, jhum (jöm), *n.* [E. Ind. *jhum*.] A system of cultivation used in India, especially on the eastern frontier of Bengal, in which a tract of forest or jungle is cleared by fire, cultivated for a year or two, and then abandoned for a new tract. In southwestern India this system is called *coomry*, and in Ceylon it is known as *chena*. *Yule and Burnell*.

jib[1] (jib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jibbed*, ppr. *jibbing*. [Also written *jibe, gibe, gybe* (with long *i*, prob. after the D. form), < Dan. *gibbe*, naut. jib, jibe, = Sw. *gippa*, naut. jib, jibe, dial. jerk, cause to jump, = D. *gijpen* (of sails), turn suddenly (Halma, cited by Wedgwood). The word appears nasalized in the MHG. freq. *gempeln*, spring, and with reg, alteration of vowel in Sw. dial. *guppa*, move up and down, nasalized *gumpa*, spring, jump, etc.: see *jump* and *jumble*.] Same as *jibe*[1].

> I think these vessels are navigated either end foremost, and that, in changing tacks, they have only occasion to shift or *jib* round the sail. *Cook*, Third Voyage, ii. 3.

jib[1] (jib), *n.* [So called because readily shifted or *jibbed*; < *jib*[1], *v. t.*] *Naut.*, a large triangular sail set on a stay forward of the foremast. In large vessels it extends from the end of the jib-boom toward the foretopmast-head; in schooners and sloops from the bowsprit-end toward the foremast-head. The *flying jib* is set outside of the jib, and the *jib-o'-jib* outside of the flying jib. When two smaller jibs are carried on one boom, instead of one larger one, they are distinguished as the *inner* and *outer jibs*. See *balloon-jib*, and cut under *sail*.—**The cut of one's jib.** See *cut*.—**To bouse up the jib.** See *bouse*[2].

jib[2] (jib), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jibbed*, ppr. *jibbing*. [Also *jibb*, impror. *jibe*; < ME. **gibben*, only in comp. *regibben*, kick back, < OF. *regiber*, later and mod. F. *regimber*, wince, kick, in simple form OF. *giber, gibber*, struggle with the hands and feet; perhaps of Scand. origin: < Sw. dial. *gippa*, jerk, = Dan. *gibbe*, naut. jib, jibe; that is, *jib*[2] is ult. identical with *jib*[1], q. v.] To pull against the bit, as a horse; move restively sidewise or backward.

jib[2] (jib), *n.* [< *jib*[2], *v.*] Same as *jibber*.

> Frequently young horses that will not work in cabs—such as *jibs*—are sold to the horse-slaughterers as useless. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 189.

jib[3] (jib), *n.* [Also *gib*: see *gib*[1]. In def. 3, cf. OF. *gibbe*, a bunch or swelling; a particular sense of *gibbe*, a sort of arm, etc.: see *gib*[1].] **1.** The projecting arm of a crane: same as *gib*[1], 5.—**2.** A stand for beer-barrels. *Halliwell.*—**3.** The under lip.—**To hang the jib,** to look cross. [Prov. Eng.]

jibb, *v. i.* See *jib*[2].

jibber (jib'ėr), *n.* [< *jib*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who jibs; a horse that jibs. Also *jib*.

jibbings (jib'ingz), *n. pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow; strippings; the richest part of the milk. [Scotch.]

> Jane the lesser (Jean) . . . furnishes butter and afterings (*jibbings*) for tea. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

jib-boom (jib'böm), *n.* [Also *gib-boom*; < *jib*[1] + *boom*[2].] *Naut.*, a spar run out from the extremity of the bowsprit and serving as a continuation of it. Beyond this is sometimes extended the flying-jib boom.

jib-door (jib'dōr), *n.* [< *jib*[1] (?) + *door*.] In *arch.*, a door with its surface in the same plane as the wall in which it occurs. Jib-doors are intended to be concealed and therefore have no architraves or moldings to mark them, and their surface is paneled, painted, or papered so as to be indistinguishable from the rest of the wall.

jibe[1] (jib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jibed*, ppr. *jibing*. [Also written *gybe*; and formerly *gybe*; also *jib*: See *jib*[1].] **I.** *trans. Naut.*, to cause (a fore-and-

aft sail to swing over to the other side when the wind is aft or on the quarter.

II. *trans.* 1. *Naut.*, to change from one tack to the other without going about; shift a fore-and-aft sail from one side to the other when the wind is aft or on the quarter.

. . . stood up on the centre board, to the imminent danger of his little shins' more intimate acquaintance with a *jibing* boom.
Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, Little Brother, iii.

2. To agree; be in harmony or accord; work together: as, the two plans did not seem to *jibe*. [Colloq., U. S.]

jibe[2], *v.* and *n.* See *gibe*[1].

jibe[3] (jīb), *v. i.* A less common form of *jib*[2].

jiber, *n.* See *giber*.

jib-frame (jib′frām), *n.* In a marine engine, the upright frame at the sides by which the cylinder, condenser, and framing are connected.

jib-hank (jib′hank), *n.* One of a number of pieces of wood or iron, shaped nearly like a ring, which slide on the jib-stay and serve to attach the head of the jib to the stay.

jib-head (jib′hed), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron fastened to the head of a jib. It is used when the jib having been stretched too much by use, it is necessary to shorten it by cutting off the point.

jibingly, *adv.* See *gibingly*.

jiblet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *giblet*. *Brockett.*

Oh that's well: come, I'll help you:
Have you no *jiblets* now?
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

jiblet-check, jiblet-cheek, *n.* See *giblet-check*.

jib-lot (jib′lot), *n.* A triangular lot or plot of ground, likened in shape to a vessel's jib. [New Eng.]

jib-netting (jib′net′ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a triangular-shaped netting rigged under the jib-boom to prevent men from falling overboard while loosing or furling the jib.

jib-o'-jib (jib′o-jib), *n.* A small three-cornered sail sometimes set outside of and above the other head-sails.

jib-sheet (jib′shēt), *n.* One of the ropes attached at one end to the clue of the jib and at the other to the bows of the vessel, to trim the sail.—**To flow a jib-sheet.** See *flow*[1].

jib-stay (jib′stā), *n.* 1. The stay on which the jib is set.—2. In a marine steam-engine, a part of the stay-frame.

jib-topsail (jib′top′sāl or -sl), *n.* A light three-cornered sail set in yachts on the foretopmast-stay.

jickajog† (jik′a-jog), *n.* Same as *jigjog*.

jid, *n.* See *gid*[2].

Jidda gum. See *gum*[2].

jift (jift), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To make a jest or laughing-stock of one. *Bailey.*

jiffy (jif′i), *n.*; pl. *jiffies* (-iz). [Also *giffy, giffin*; of dial. origin.] A moment; an instant: as, I shall be with you in a *jiffy*. [Colloq.]

"And oh!" he exclaim'd, "let them go catch my skiff, I
'll be home in a twinkling and back in a *jiffy*."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 40.

"Guess you better wait half a *jiffy*," cried Cyrus.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 191.

jig (jig), *n.* [An assimilated form of the older *gig* (with hard initial *g*), < ME. *gygge* (see *gig*[1]); < OF. *gigue, gige*, a fiddle, also a kind of dance, mod. F. *gigue*, a lively tune or dance, = Pr. *gigua, guiga*, a fiddle, = OSp. *giga*, a fiddle, Sp. Pg. *giga*, a lively tune or dance, = OIt. *giga*, a fiddle, = It. *giga*, a lively tune or dance, < OD. **gige*, MD. *ghighe* = MLG. **gige, gigel* = MHG. *gige*, G. *geige* = Icel. *gigja* = Sw. *giga*, a fiddle (obs.), also a jews'-harp, = Dan. *gige*, a fiddle, also (after E. or F.) a lively dance. The earliest sense, 'a fiddle,' is involved in *jig*, *v.*, play the fiddle: see *jig*, *v.*, and *gig*[1], *n.* As with other familiar words of homely aspect, the senses are more or less involved and inconstant. In part prob. due to *jig*, *v.*, as a var. of *jog*: see *jig*, *v.*] 1. A rapid, irregular dance for one or more persons, performed in different ways in different countries; a modification of the country-dance.

George, I will have him dance fading; fading is a fine *jig*, I'll assure you.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 1.

All the swains that there abide
With *jigs* and rural dance resort.
Milton, Comus, l. 952.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is usually triple and rapid: often used in the eighteenth century as a component of a suite.

I . . . heard the signs of an Irish orgy — a rattling *jig* played and danced with the inspiriting interjections of that frolicsome nation. *C. Reade*, Peg Woffington, vii.

3†. A lively song; a catch.

If neere vn to the Eleusinian Spring,
Som sport-full *Jig* som wanton Shepheard sing,
The Ravisht Fountaine falls to daunce and bound.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

It would have made your ladyship have sung nothing but merry *jigs* for a twelvemonth after.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

4†. A kind of entertainment in rime, partly sung and partly recited.

Farce [F.], a (fond and dissolute) play, comedy, or enterlude; also the *jig* [*jyg*, ed. 1611] at the end of the enterlude, wherein some pretty knavery is acted. *Cotgrave.*

A *jig* shall be clapped at, and every rhyme
Praised and applauded.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, Prol.

A *jig* was a ludicrous metrical composition, often in rhyme, which was sung by the clown, who occasionally danced, and was always accompanied by a tabor and pipe. *Halliwell.*

5. A piece of sport; a prank; a trick.

What dost think of
This innovation? is 't not a fine *jigg*?
A precious cunning in the late Protector,
To shuffle a new prince into the state.
Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation, v. 1.

They will play ye anither *jigg*,
For they will out at the big rig.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 119).

6. A small, light mechanical contrivance: same as *jigger*[1], 2: used especially in composition: as, a drilling-*jig*, shaving-*jig*, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A jigging-machine. (*b*) In *coal-mining*, a self-acting incline worked by a drum, or by wheels, with hemp or wire ropes. Also called *jiggy*. [Eng.] (*c*) A fish hook or gang of hooks of which the shank is loaded with lead, platinum, or other bright metal, used in jigging for cod, mackerel, etc.

A *jig* is a bit of lead armed with hooks radially arranged, which is let down from the boat and kept constantly moving up and down. This in some way exerts a fatal fascinating power upon the squid, which seizes it.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 376.

Babbitting jig. See *babbitting*.—**Haymaker's jig,** a kind of country-dance.—**The jig is up,** the game is up; it is all over (with any one). [U. S.]

jig (jig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jigged*, ppr. *jigging*. [< OF. *giguer* = Pr. *gigar*, play the fiddle (cf. MLG. *gigeln* = MHG. *gigen*, G. *geigen* = Icel. *gigja*, play the fiddle); from the noun. No orig. verb has been established. The E. use of *jig* in the second sense, though easily explained by reference to the quick motion implied in the other senses, may be due in part to association with *jog*. Cf. *jigjog, jickajog*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To play or dance a jig.

I did not hear of any amusements popular among . . . the Irishmen except dancing parties at one another's houses, where they *jig* and reel furiously.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 115.

I found myself at times following the dance of the Merry Men as it were a tune upon a *jigging* instrument.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

2. To move skippingly or friskily; hop about; act or vibrate in a lively manner. Compare *jigget*.

You *jig*, you amble, and you lisp.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1, 149.

The trembling fowl that hear the *jigging* hawk-bells ring,
And find it is too late to trust them to their wing,
Lie flat upon the flood. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xx. 219.

3. To use a jig in fishing; fish with a jig: as, to *jig* for bluefish.

II. *trans.* 1. To sing in jig time; sing as a jig.

Jig off a tune at the tongue's end, canary to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1, 11.

2. To jerk, jolt, or shake; cause to move by jogs or jolts.

When the carriage [of a sawmill] is to be *jigged* back, the lever manipulating the rock shaft is moved from the saw.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 403.

3. To produce an up-and-down motion in. — 4. In *metal.*, to separate the heavier metalliferous portion of (the mingled ore and rock or vein-stone obtained in mining) from the lighter or earthy portions, by means of a jig or jigging-machine. The jig was originally a box with a metallic bottom perforated with holes. In this the ore was placed, and the whole was moved rapidly up and down by hand in water, thus causing the material in the box to arrange itself in layers according to its specific gravity. Jigging is now usually done by more complicated machinery, acting continuously; but the principle remains the same. The essential feature of a jigging-machine is the admission of the water from below; in the buddle the water comes in contact with the ore from above.

5. To catch (a fish) by jerking a hook into its body.

Keep the line constantly in motion, and half the time you will *jig* them in the belly, tail or side as the puny mass moves over the hook. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 243.

6. In *tabling*, to harden and condense by repeated blows from rods.—7. In *well-boring*, to drill with a spring-pole.—8†. To trick; cheat; impose upon; bamboozle.

Do not think the gloss
Of smooth evasion, by your cunning jests
And coinage of your politician's brain,
Shall *jig* me off. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

jigajog (jig′a-jog), *n.* [Also *jickajog*; a var. of *jiggog*, q. v.] Same as *jigjog*.

An some writer (that I know) had had but the pennings o' this matter, he would ha' made you such a *jig-ajogge* i' the boothes, you should ha' thought an earthquake had beene i' the fayre. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

jigamaree (jig′a-ma-rē′), *n.* [< *jig*, with an arbitrary addition.] Something new, strange, or unknown; a jiggumbob or thingumbob. [Prov. and slang.]

jig-clog (jig′klog), *n.* A clog made for jig-dancing.

jigger[1] (jig′ėr), *n.* [< *jig*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which jigs.—2. A small, light, or light-running mechanical contrivance or utensil, causing or having when in use a rapid jerky motion; also, by extension, any subordinate mechanical contrivance or convenience to which no more definite name is attached. Specifically (*a*) A jig or jigging-machine. See extract, and *jig*, *v. t.*, 4.

The machines best adapted for this purpose [ore-concentration] are the *jiggers* or jigs. These are sieves supporting the ore, which is raised and allowed to fall at rapid intervals by a current of water from below, and in this manner one can realize the theoretical conditions of the fall in more or less deep water. The jig is par excellence the machine for dressing, universally employed from the most ancient times because it was the simplest and most convenient, and its use has continued to our day, with the help of successive modifications, which have converted it into a machine of remarkable precision.
Callon, Lectures on Mining (tr. by Le Neve Foster [and Galloway), III. 76.

(*b*) A machine for hardening and condensing felt by repeated quick blows with rods, by the action of vibrating platens, or by intermittent rolling action on the material while warm and wet. (*c*) A small roller used in graining leather.

A grain or polish is given to the leather, either by boarding or working under small pendulum rollers, called *jiggers*, which are engraved either with grooves or with an imitation of grain. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 374.

(*d*) A templet or profile for giving the form to a pottery vessel as it revolves upon the wheel. (*e*) A potters' wheel when used for simple and rapidly made objects, as plain cylindrical vessels and the like. (*f*) A coopers' drawknife. (*g*) A warehouse-crane. (*h*) In *coal-mining*, a coupling-hook for connecting the cars or trams on an incline. [Leicestershire, Eng.] (*i*) In *billiards*, a rest for the cue in making a difficult or awkward shot; a bridge. (*j*) A sort of small spanker-sail, set on a jigger-mast in the stern of a canoe or other small craft, especially in Chesapeake Bay. (*k*) A door. [Slang.] (*l*) A small tackle composed of a double and single block and a fall, used about the decks of a ship for various purposes.

3. A sloop-rigged boat at one time used very extensively by the fishermen about Cape Cod, but superseded about 1829 by the dory. A jigger usually carried four persons. The name belongs to the Bay of Fundy and vicinity, and is sometimes used on the coast of New England.

4. A small street-railway car, drawn by one horse, and usually without a conductor, the driver giving change and the fare being deposited in a box. [U. S.]—5. A machine now generally used in the produce exchanges of American cities, which exhibits on a conspicuous dial the prices at which sales are made as the transactions occur. The hand or pointer is controlled by electric mechanism connected with a keyboard.—6. A drink of whisky. [Slang.]—**In-and-out jigger** (*naut.*), same as *boom-jigger*.

jigger[1] (jig′ėr), *v. t.* [< *jigger*[1], *n.*] To jerk; shake. [Colloq.]

Few anglers have failed to experience the anxiety which ensues when a fish remains on the top of the water, shaking his head, and many is the fish who has *jiggered* himself free by this method. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 350.

jigger[2] (jig′ėr), *n.* [An E. accom. of *chigoe*, the native name: see *chigoe*.] 1. The penetrating flea of the West Indies: same as *chigoe*.

Numbers are crippled by the *jiggers*, which scarcely ever in our colonies affect any but the negroes.
Southey, Letters (1810), II. 201.

2. In the United States, a name of sundry harvest-mites or harvest-ticks which, though normally plant-feeders, fasten to the skin of human beings and cause great irritation. These acarids belong to an entirely different class from the chigoe, or jigger properly so called, and lay no eggs in the wounds they make. The so-called *Leptus americanus* and *L. irritans* are two species to which the name is given. See cut under *harvest-tick*.

jiggered[1] (jig′ėrd), *a.* [< *jigger*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Affected or infested with the jigger or chigoe.

jiggered[2] (jig′ėrd), *a.* [A meaningless random substitute for a profane oath. Such random substitutes are very common in colloq. use, any vague form of English semblance being

liable to be chosen, without reference to etymology or meaning.] See the etymology.

"Well, then," said he, "I'm *jiggered* if I don't see you home." This penalty of being *jiggered* was a favourite supposititious case of his.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xvii.

jigger-mast (jig'ėr-mȧst), *n.* A small mast stepped on the extreme aft of small craft for setting a jigger.

jigger-pump (jig'ėr-pump), *n.* **1.** A hand-lever force-pump mounted on a portable stand and usually provided with an attachment for a suction-hose or -pipe, an air-chamber, and a nozle with which a hose may be connected. It is in common use for watering lawns and flower-beds in rural districts.—**2.** A pump used in breweries to force beer into vats. *Halliwell.*

jigget (jig'et), *v. i.* [Freq. of *jig*, *v.*] **1.** To shake up and down; jolt; jig; be in quick light motion.

She's a little blackish woman, has a languishing eye, a delicious soft hand, and two pretty *jiggeting* feet.
Female Tatler, No. 15.

2. To act pertly or affectedly; go about idly; flaunt. [Prov. Eng.]

Here you stand *jiggetting*, and sniggling, and looking cunning, as if there were some mighty matter of intrigue and common understanding betwixt you and me.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

jigginess (jig'i-nes), *n.* [< *jig* + *-y*[1] + *-ness*.] A light jerky movement. [Rare.]

Moreover, a too frequent repetition of rhyme at short intervals gives a *jogginess* to the verse.
T. Hood, Jr., Rhymester (ed. Penn), p. 69.

jigging-machine (jig'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A power-machine for jigging or dressing ores. See *jig*, *v. t.*, 4.—**2.** A machine-tool which has a vertically adjustable table that can also be moved laterally in two directions in a horizontal plane, and also a frame fitted with a vertical spindle adapted to carry either a drill or a cutting-tool, which latter can cut the edges of the work to a given outline or profile.

jiggish (jig'ish), *a.* [< *jig* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to, resembling, or suitable to a jig.

This man makes on the violin a certain *jiggish* noise to which I dance.
Spectator, No. 276.

2. Given to movements like those of a jig; frisky.

She is never sad, and yet not *jiggish*; her conscience is cleare from gilt, and that secures her from sorrow.
Habbington, Castara, i.

jig-given† (jig'giv″n), *a.* Addicted or inclined to farces and dramatic trifles generally.

You dare in these *jig given* times to countenance a legitimate Poem.
B. Jonson, Catiline, Ded.

jiggle (jig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jiggled*, ppr. *jiggling*. [Freq. of *jig*, perhaps suggested by *wiggle*.] To practise affected or awkward motions; wriggle.

jiggobob† (jig'o-bob), *n.* An obsolete form of *jiggumbob*.

Shall we have
More *jiggobobs* yet?
Massinger, Picture, v. 3.

jiggumbob (jig'um-bob), *n.* [Formerly also *jiggembob*, *jiggambob*, *jiggobob*; < *jig*, with an arbitrary addition, as also in *thingumbob*.] Something strange, peculiar, or unknown; a knick-knack; a thingumbob. [Slang.]

On with her chain of pearls, her ruby bracelets,
Lay ready all her tricks and *jiggembobs*.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

Kils Monster after Monster, takes the Puppets
Prisoners, knocks downe the Cyclops, tumbles all
Our *jigambobs* and trinckets to the wall.
Brome, Antipodes, iii. 5.

He rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and *jiggumbobs*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 108.

jigjog (jig'jog), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *jog*. Cf. *jogajog*.] A jolting motion; a jog; a push.

jigjog (jig'jog), *adv.* With a jolting motion.

jig-maker (jig'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes or plays jigs.

Oph. You are merry, my lord. . . .
Ham. O God, your only *jig-maker*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2, 132.

Petrarch was a dunce, Dante a *jig-maker*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

jig-mold (jig'mōld), *n.* A stone mold, or a wooden block with several molds, into which melted lead is poured to form the heavy shank of a jig. See *jig*, 6 (*c*).

jigot (jig'ot), *n.* Another spelling of *gigot*.

I hae been at the cost and outlay o' a *jigot* o' mutton and a florentine pye.
Galt, The Entail, III. 65.

Add an onion, and it would be a good sauce for a *jigot* of mutton.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., vi.

jig-pin (jig'pin), *n.* A pin used by miners to prevent the turn-beams from turning.

jig-saw (jig'sȧ), *n.* A reciprocating saw caused to operate in proper relation with a table upon which the piece to be sawn is held, the motion of the saw being derived from a crank and pitman. These saws are mounted in a great variety of ways, as in saw-gates stretched between powerful bow-springs, etc. They have, however, been largely displaced by the more recent band-saws. A jig-saw for light work is commonly called a *scroll-saw*. See *scroll-saw* and *band-saw*.

jihad (ji-hȧd′), *n.* [Ar. Pers. *jihād*.] A general religious war of Mussulmans against Christians or other unbelievers in Islam, inculcated in the Koran and Traditions as a duty.

jill[1], *n.* See *gill*[4].

jill[2] (jil), *n.* [Also written *gill* (see *gill*[5]); < ME. *Jille*, *Jylle*, *Gille*, *Gylle*, abbr. of *Jillian*, *Jyllian*, *Julian*, *Julyan*, *Gillian*, *Gilian*, other forms of *Julian*, *Julyan*, i. e. *Juliana*, a common fem. name, which came to be used generically for a young woman, a girl, as *Jack* for a young man, a boy. The two names *Jack* and *Jill* were often associated as correlatives. The L. name *Juliana* is fem. of *Julianus*, prop. adj., < *Julius*, a proper name: see *Julian*, *July*.] **1.** A young woman (commonly as a proper name): same as *gill*[5], 1.

Sir, for Jak ner for *Gille*
Will I turn my face,
Tille I have upon this hille
Spun a space upon my rok.
Towneley Mysteries.

Our wooing doth not end like an old play:
Jack hath not *Jill*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2, 885.

The proverbe is, each Jack shall have his *Gille*.
Satyricall Epigrames (1619).

2. [Cf. *jack*[1], *jug*[1], and E. dial. *susan*, as names of vessels.] A kind of cup. [In the quotation with pun on sense 1.]

Be the jacks fair within, the *jills* fair without, the carpets laid, and everything in order?
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1, 112.

3. Same as *gill*[5], 2. [Prov. Eng.]

jillet (jil'et), *n.* [A var. of *gillet*, < ME. *Gillot*, *Gilot*, dim. of *Gille*, *Jille*, etc., a fem. personal name: see *jill*[2]. Hence contr. *jilt*, q. v.] See *gillet*. [Scotch.]

A *jillet* brak' his heart at last.
Burns, On a Scotch Bard.

Were it not well to receive that coy *jillet* with something of a mumming?
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxi.

jill-flirt, *n.* See *gill-flirt*.

What, you wou'd have her as impudent as yourself, as errant a *Jill-flirt*, a Gadder, a Magpye?
Wycherley, Country Wife, ii. 1.

jillian†, *n.* [Also spelled *gillian*; the fuller form of *jill*[2], *gill*[5]: see *jill*[2].] Same as *jill*[2], 1.

jilliver, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gillyflower*.

jillofer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gillyflower*.

jilt (jilt), *n.* [Contr. of *jillet*, q. v.] One who discards another, after holding the relation of a lover.

Jilts ruled the state, and statesmen farces writ.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 538.

But who could expect a *jilt* and triller to counsel her husband to any kind of prudence?
The Century, XXXVII. 91.

jilt (jilt), *v.* [< *jilt*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To discard after treating or encouraging as a lover; trick in love.

Our fortunes indeed, weighed in the nice scale of interest, are not exactly equal: which by the way was the true cause of my *jilting* him.
Spectator, No. 301.

II. *intrans.* To play the jilt; practise deception in love.

jim† (jim), *a.* Same as *gim*.

jimber-jaw (jim'bėr-jȧ), *n.* [For **gimbal-jaw*: see *jimber-jawed*.] A projecting lower jaw.

jimber-jawed (jim'bėr-jȧd), *a.* Same as *gimbal-jawed*. [Colloq.]

Ab Cayce, the eldest, was a lank, lantern-jawed man Solomon was like him, except that the long chin, of the style familiarly denominated *jimber-jawed*, was still smooth and boyish.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, iii.

jimcrack, jimcrackery. See *gimcrack*, *gimcrackery*.

jim-crow (jim'krō), *n.* [< **jim*, equiv. to *jimmy*[1], + *crow*[2], a bar.] A tool for bending or straightening iron rails or bars. It consists of a strong iron frame, with two supports for the rail or bar, and mechanism, as a screw, for applying pressure to the rail or bar at a point midway between the two supports.

Jim Crow (jim krō), *n.* A name used as the title of one of the earliest negro minstrel songs, and taken as typical of the negro race in certain applications. Jim Crow car, a railroad-car set apart for the use of negroes: said to have been so called originally in Massachusetts about 1841.—**Jim Crow plaining-machine**, a planing machine with a reversing tool, capable of cutting in opposite directions: so called from part of the train in the above-mentioned song, "wheel about and turn about."

Jim-crow's-nose (jim'krōz'nōz'), *n.* A West Indian plant, *Scabiosa Jamaicense*, of the natural order *Balanophoreæ*. [Local.]

jiminy, *interj.* See *Gemini*, 2.

jimjam (jim'jam), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *jim*, as in *jimcrack*. Cf. *jingle-jangle*.] **1.** A gimcrack; a knick-knack.

These be as knappishe knackes
As ever man made
For javells and for jackes,
A *jamjame* for a jade.
Skelton (?), Ymage of Ypocrisy.

A thousand *jimjams* and toyes have they in theyr chambers, which they heape up together with infinite expence.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592).

2. *pl.* Delirium tremens. [Slang, U. S.]

jimmal†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gimbal*.

jimmal-ring†, **jimmel-ring**† (jim'ȧl-, jim'el-ring), *n.* Same as *gemel-ring*.

A ring called a *jimmal-ring* was broken between the contracting parties.
C. Croker, in Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., IV. 390.

jimmer (jim'ėr), *n.* [Same as *gimmer*[3], var. of *gimmal*, *gimbal*.] A gimbal.

jimmy[1] (jim'i), *n.*; pl. *jimmies* (-iz). A short crowbar: same as *jemmy*[1], 1. [U. S.]

jimmy[2] (jim'i), *a.* [E. dial.; also written *jemmy*, *gemmy*; an extension of dial. *jim*, q. v.] Same as *jemmy*[2].

jimmy[3] (jim'i), *n.*; pl. *jimmies* (-iz). [Cf. *Jim Crow car*.] A freight-car used for carrying coal; a coal-car. [U. S.]

The express train . . . ran into a freight. . . . The engines met squarely. . . . The second car on the freight [train] was lifted from the rails and carried on top of two *jimmies* loaded with coal.
N. Y. Semi-weekly Tribune, March 18, 1887.

jimmy[4] (jim'i), *n.*; pl. *jimmies* (-iz). A free emigrant. [Australian convicts' slang.]

"Why, one," said he, "is a young *jimmy* (I beg your pardon, sir — an emigrant); the others are old prisoners."
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 259.

jimp[1] (jimp), *a.* [Also written, improp., *gimp*; a weakened form of *jump*[1], q. v.] **1.** Neat; elegant; slender. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

She's as *jimp* in the middle
As ony willow-wand.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 107).

Thy waist sae *jimp*, thy limbs sae clean.
Burns, Oh, were I on Parnassus' Hill!

2. Short; scanty. [Scotch.]

jimp[1] (jimp), *adv.* [A weakened form of *jump*[1], q. v.] Barely; scarcely. [Scotch.]

She had been married to Sir Richard *jimp* four months.
Scott, Antiquary, xxiv.

jimp[2] (jimp), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To jag; indent; denticulate.

jimply (jimp'li), *adv.* **1.** In a jimp or neat manner; neatly.—**2.** Barely; scarcely; hardly. [Scotch.]

jimps (jimps), *n. pl.* [A weakened form of *jumps*.] Same as *jumps*. See *jump*[2].

jimpson, jimpson-weed (jimp'son, -wēd), *n.* See *jimson*, *jimson-weed*.

jimpy (jim'pi), *a.* [An extension of *jimp*[1]. Cf. *jimmy*[2].] Neat; jimp. [Scotch.]

jimpy (jim'pi), *adv.* Tightly; neatly. [Scotch.]

jimson (jim'son), *n.* [Also *jimpson*; abbr. of *jimson-weed*.] Same as *jimson-weed*.

jimson-weed (jim'son-wēd), *n.* [Also *jimpson-weed*; a corruption of *Jamestown-weed*; named from *Jamestown* (in Virginia), where it is said to have sprung up on heaps of ballast and other rubbish discharged from vessels. The plant is of Asiatic origin. See *jack*[1], etym.] A plant, *Datura Stramonium*.

She went to the open door and stood in it and looked out among the tomato vines and *jimpson weeds* that constituted the garden.
S. L. Clemens, Tom Sawyer, p. 18.

jingal (jing'gȧl), *n.* [Also written *jingall*, and improp. *gingal*, *ginjal*, *gingaul*; < Hind. *jangal*, Marathi *jejāl*, Canarese *jajāli*, *janjāli*, a swivel, a large musket.] A large swivel-musket or wall-piece used in the East by the natives. It is fired from a rest and is sometimes mounted on a carriage. The Chinese use jingals extensively.

Collecting a number of *jingals* from his associates, the Chinaman arranges them on a small flat-bottomed scow, so that some sweep a few inches above the surface of the water, and others at an elevation, to get the birds on the wing.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 575.

jingko (jing'kō), *n.* Same as *gingko*.

jingle (jing'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jingled*, ppr. *jingling*. [Formerly also *gingle*; < ME. *gingelen*, *ginglen*, freq. of *jink*[2], q. v., equiv. to *chink*[2], q. v.

Cf. *tink, tinkle, ring*[2], G. *klingeln*, jingle, etc.; imitative words.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit tinkling metallic sounds; tinkle or clink, as bells, coins, chains, spurs, keys, or other metallic objects.

And whan he rood, men myghte his brydel heere
Gyngelen in a whistlyng wynd as cleere,
And eek as lowde as doth the chapel belle.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 170.

With strange and several noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, *jingling* chains,
And wide diversity of sounds, all horrible,
We were awaked. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1, 233.

2. To have a musical sound, or a light pleasing effect upon the ear, independently of sense, as verse or rimes.

In sounds and *jingling* syllables grown old.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 605.

Nurses sing children to sleep with a *jingling* ballad.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

To jingle off, to come off; fall down with a jingling noise.

Macadam's stable-slates *jingling off* from time to time.
Carlyle, in Froude.

II. *trans.* To cause to give a tinkling metallic sound, as a little bell or as pieces of metal.

Their musick-lesse instruments are fans of brasse, hung about with rings, which they *gingle* in stops according to their marchings. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 134.

The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 94.

jingle (jing′gl), *n.* [Formerly also *gingle*; < *jingle*, *v.*] **1.** A tinkling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal.

We . . . seem still to catch the *jingle* of the golden spurs of the bishops in the streets of Cologne.
Sumner, Orations, I. 53.

2. Something that jingles; a little bell or rattle; specifically, one of the little metallic disks set in the frame of a tambourine.

If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *gingles*, but use them justly.
Bacon, Plantations (ed. 1887).

3. Musical or sprightly sound in verse or rimes; poetry or a poem having a musical or sprightly sound, with little sense; a catching array of words, whether verse or prose.

This remark may serve, at least, to show how apt even the best writers are to amuse themselves and to impose on others by a mere *gingle* of words.
Bolingbroke, Fragments of Essays, No. 58.

Dear Mat Prior's easy *jingle*.
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

4. A covered two-wheeled car used in the south of Ireland.

An elderly man was driven up to the door of the hotel on a one-horse car — a *jingle*, as such conveniences were then called in the South of Ireland.
Trollope, Castle Richmond, vi.

5. A mollusk of the genus *Anomia*. [Long Island Sound.]

A more fragile shell, such as a scallop, mussel, or *jingle* (Anomia), is certainly better, because the growth of the attached oysters wrenches the shell to pieces, breaking up the cluster and permitting the singleness and full developement to each oyster that is so desirable.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 543.

jingle-box† (jing′gl-boks), *n.* A black-jack mounted with silver or other metal, with small bells or grelots attached to the rim. It was a test of sobriety to drink from the vessel without sounding the bells.

jingle-boy† (jing′gl-boi), *n.* A coin.

Ang. You are hid in gold o'er head and ears.
Hir. We thank our fates, the sign of the *gingle-boys* hangs at the door of our pockets.
Massinger, Virgin Martyr, ii. 3.

jingle-jangle (jing′gl-jang″gl), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *jingle*; cf. *jimjam*.] **1**†. A trinket; anything that jingles.

For I was told ere I came from home
You're the goodliest man I ere saw beforne;
With so many *jinglejangles* about one's necke
As is about yours, I never saw none.
The King and a Poore Northerne Man. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A jingling sound.

The *jingle-jangle* of . . . dissonant bells.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, p. 50.

jingler (jing′glėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which jingles; in the quotation, a kind of spur.

I had spurs of mine own before, but they were not *ginglers*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

2. The whistlewing or golden-eyed duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [New Jersey.]

jinglest, *n.* A corruption of *shingles* (St. Anthony's fire). See *shingles*.

jingle-shell (jing′gl-shel), *n.* Same as *gold-shell*, 2.

jinglet (jing′glet), *n.* [< *jingle* + *-et*.] A loose metal ball serving for the clapper of a sleigh-bell; also, the bell itself.

The making of sleigh-bells is quite an art. . . . The little iron ball is called "the *jinglet*."
The American, IX. 350.

jingo (jing′gō), *n.* and *a.* [A name used in the oath "by *jingo*," where *jingo* is prob. a form, introduced perhaps by gipsies or soldiers, of the Basque *Jaukoa, Jainkoa, Jeinkoa*, contracted forms of *Jaungoicoa, Jangoikoa*, God, lit. 'the lord of the high.'] **I.** *n.* **1.** A name used in the oath "by *jingo*," sometimes extended to "by the living *jingo*": as, I won't do it, by *jingo*. [Colloq.]

By *jingo*, there's not a pond or a slough within five miles of the place but they can tell the taste of.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Jumping up in his boat
And discarding his coat,
"Here goes," cried Sir Rupert, "by *jingo* I'll follow her!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 35.

2. [*cap.*] A member of a section of the Conservative or Tory party in Great Britain which advocated a spirited foreign policy. Especially used during the Beaconsfield (Disraeli) administration of 1874–80, in reference to the Russo-Turkish war, etc. The name alludes to a song at that time popular, expressing the Jingo spirit:

"We don't want to fight, but, by *jingo*, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too."

When Lord Beaconsfield courted the cheers of the City by threatening the Emperor of Russia with three campaigns, he was acting the part of a genuine *Jingo*.
The Spectator, No. 2821, July 22, 1882.

[In this sense it takes the plural *Jingoes*.]

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Belonging or relating to the Jingoes: as, the *Jingo* policy; *Jingo* bluster. See I., 2.

Such a state of mind is neither wonderful nor unreasonable; it is unintelligible only to those who are themselves so possessed with the *Jingo* swagger that they cannot understand that other people may be without it.
E. A. Freeman, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 328.

Jingoism (jing′gō-izm), *n.* [< *Jingo* + *-ism*.] The spirit, policy, or political views of the Jingoes.

He [Beaconsfield] always ridiculed the predominance on the Conservative side of the doctrine of the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire; and, in short, he thought that in the days of *Jingoism* the English Conservative party had gone mad.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 346.

jink[1] (jingk), *v.* [Also *jenk*; origin obscure. Hardly a nasalized form of *jig*, though some senses suggest such a connection.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move nimbly. [Scotch.]

Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle;
Lang may your elbock *jink* an' diddle.
Burns, Second Ep. to Davie.

2. To make a quick turn; dodge; elude a person by dodging; escape. [Scotch.]

The more o' that poison o' yours I take — your iodides and salicine and stuff — the worse it gets; and then ye *jink* round the corner and call it by another name.
W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 381.

3. In the card-games of spoil-five and forty-five, to win the game by winning all the tricks in one hand. — **To jink in**, to enter a place suddenly, unexpectedly, and clandestinely. [Scotch.]

Could not ye have let us ken an ye had wussed till hae been present at the ceremony? My lord couldna tak' it weel your coming and *jinking in*, in that fashion.
Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To elude; dodge. [Scotch.]

There the herds can *jink* the show'rs
'Mang thriving vines an' myrtle bow'rs.
Fergusson, Hame Content.

2. To cheat; trick. [Scotch.]

For Jove did *jink* Arcesius;
The gentles a' ken roun' about
He was my lucky-deddy.
Poems in Buchan Dialect, Speech of Ulysses.

jink[1] (jingk), *n.* [< *jink*[1], *v.*] **1.** A quick illusory turn; the act of eluding another. [Scotch.] — **2.** In the card-games of spoil-five and forty-five, the winning of all the tricks in a hand by one side. **High jinks.** See *high*.

jink[2] (jingk), *v. i.* [A var. of *chink*[2].] To jingle; chink: as, the money *jinked*. [Prov. Eng.]

jinker (jing′kėr), *n.* One who moves about or dodges quickly; one who is nimble and sportive. [Scotch.]

That day ye was a *jinker* noble,
For heels an' win'!
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

jink-game (jingk′gām), *n.* A game of spoil-five or forty-five in which a side taking all the tricks in one hand wins the game. Jinking in either game is permissible only if agreed on at the outset of the play. In spoil-five the player must announce that he plays for a jink; in forty-five no announcement is necessary.

jinn (jin), *n. pl.*; sing. *jinnee* (jin′ē). [Also *djinn, ginn*; = Pers. *jinn*, Hind. *jin*, sing., < Ar. *jinn*, pl., *jinniy*, sing., a kind of demon: see def. The sing. *jinniy* occurs in E. spelling *jinnee*, and is also frequently represented by the accidentally similar *genie*[1] (F. *génie*) or *genius*, < L. *genius*, a different word: see *genius*.] In *Mohammedan myth.*, a class of spirits lower than the angels, made of fire, capable of appearing in both human and animal forms, and exercising supernatural influence over mankind, for both good and evil. In the current translation of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" they are called *genii*. The word in this form is often treated as a singular, with a plural *jinns*.

The *Jinn* are said to appear to mankind most commonly in the shapes of serpents, dogs, cats, or human beings. In the last case, they are sometimes of the stature of men, and sometimes of a size enormously gigantic. If good, they are generally resplendently handsome; if evil, horribly hideous. *Arabian Nights* (ed. Lane), Int., note 21.

Moslem divines, be it observed, ascribe to Mohammed miraculous authority over animals, vegetables, and minerals, as well as over men, angels, and *jinns*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 262.

=**Syn.** *Elf, Gnome*, etc. See *fairy*.

jinnee, *n.* See *jinn*. Also spelled *djinnee*.

jinny (jin′i), *n.*; pl. *jinnies* (-iz). [A var. of *jenny*.] **1.** A bird, the turnstone. *Strepsilas interpres*. *G. Trumbull.* [Long Island.] — **2.** In *coal-mining*, same as *jig*, 6 (*b*). [Local, Eng.]

jinrikisha (jin-rik′i-shä), *n.* [Jap.; < *jin*, a man, + *riki*, strength, power, + *sha*, carriage.] A small two-wheeled, hooded conveyance pro-

Jinrikisha.

vided with springs and drawn by one or more men. It is used extensively in Japan, and is said to have been invented by an American missionary. Also spelled *jinriksha* and *jinricksha*.

Directly we landed at the jetty, we were rushed at by a crowd of *jinrikisha* men, each drawing a little vehicle not unlike a Hansom cab, without the seat for the driver — there being no horse to drive.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xviii.

jinshang (jin′shang), *n.* A corruption of *ginseng*. [U. S.]

jippo†, *n.* Same as *jippo-coat*.

Plush *Jippoes* and Hose behang'd before.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 29.

jippo-coat† (jip′ō-kōt), *n.* An outer garment for a man, mentioned in 1660.

jirkin, *n.* See *jerkin*[1].

jirkinet, *n.* See *jerkinet*.

Jist. See *Gis*.

jitty (jit′i), *n*; pl. *jitties* (-iz). [Prob. a var. of *jetty*[1].] In *coal-mining*, a short slit or heading along which the empties, horses, or men travel. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

jivest, *n. pl.* An obsolete spelling of *gyves*.

So now my *jives* are off.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 8.

jo[1], *n.* See *joe*[3].

Jo[2], *n.* In *conch.* See *Io*[2], 3.

Joachimite (jō′a-kim-īt), *n.* [< *Joachim* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower or believer in the doctrines of an Italian mystic, Joachim (died about 1200), abbot of Floris. The most important feature of his doctrines was the belief that the history of man will be covered by three reigns: the first, that of the Father, from the creation till the birth of Christ; the second, that of the Son, from the birth of Christ till 1260; and the third, that of the Holy Spirit, from 1260 onward. This last view was developed by his adherents into the belief that a new gospel would supersede the revelation of the Old and New Testaments. These views had many supporters in the thirteenth century.

joan† (jōn), *n.* [< *Joan*, < ME. *Joan, Jone*, a woman's name, another form of *Jean, Jane*, < ML. *Joanna*, fem. of LL. *Joannes*, John: see *John*.] A woman's close cap, worn in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

joannes, *n.* See *johannes*.

Joannesia (jō-a-nē′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Velloso, 1798), irreg. < *Johannes*, John: see *John*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, containing a single species, *J. princeps*, a handsome Brazilian tree. It is closely allied to *Jatropha*, but the leaves have 5 leaflets. The calyx is nearly valvate, and the fruit is a drupe, containing a 2-celled and 2-seeded nut. The bark affords a milky juice reputed to be poisonous and said to be used for stupefying fish. The seeds are actively purgative, and furnish the oil of anda.

Joannite (jō-an′īt), *n.* [< Gr. Ἰωάννης, John (see *John*), + *-ite*².] One of the adherents of John Chrysostom who supported him after his deposition from the patriarchate of Constantinople in 404.

job¹† (job), *v.* [Also in var. form *jab*, q. v.; < ME. *jobben*, job or peck with the bill, as a bird; prob. assibilated from Ir. and Gael. *gob*, the beak or bill of a bird: see *gob*¹ and *job*².] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike, stab, or punch, as with something pointed.

As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and sat *jobbing* of the sore.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. To drive; force.

The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or *job* the edge into the stuff.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

II. *intrans.* To aim a blow; strike at something.

Upon that palm-tree sate certain crows many daies together, and never left pecking and *jobbing* at the fruit of it. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 457.

job¹ (job), *n.* [< *job*¹, *v.*] **1.** A sudden stab, prick, or thrust, as with anything pointed; a jab. —**2.** A small piece of wood. [Prov. Eng.]

job² (job), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *jobb*; < ME. *jobbe;* assibilated form of dial. *gob*², a portion, a lump: see *gob*² and *gobbet*, and cf. *job*¹.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A lump.

Robbet there Riches, reft hom hor lyues,
Gemmes, & Iewels, *Iobbes* of gold,
Pesis, & platis, polishit vessell,
Mony starond stone, stithest of vertue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11941.

2. A particular piece of work; something to be done; any undertaking of a defined or restricted character; also, an engagement for the performance of some specified work; something to do.

A small *job*, that would not require above 5 or 6 hours to perform, they will be twice as many days about.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 96.

His comrades had plotted an orchard to rob,
And ask'd him to go and assist in the *job*.
Cowper, Pity for Poor Africans.

The children of the very poor, those who lived from hand to mouth by day *jobs*, by chance and luck, were not taught anything. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 78.

3. In *printing*, specifically, a piece of work of the miscellaneous class, including posters, handbills, bill-heads, cards, circulars, small pamphlets, etc.—**4**†. An imposition; a trick.

The quack, thro' dread of death, confess'd
That he was of no skill profess'd;
But all this great and glorious *jobb*
Was made of nonsense and the mob.
C. Smart, tr. of Phædrus (1765), p. 27.

5. An undertaking so managed as to secure unearned profit or undue advantage; especially, a public duty or trust performed or conducted with a view to improper private gain; a perversion of trust for personal benefit in doing any work.

As usual, however, in Irish matters, the measure was connected with a *job*, and was executed with a supreme indifference to Irish opinion. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

Nearly all the very large corporate undertakings in the United States during the past twenty years have had in them more or less of the corrupt political and financial elements which the public have come to sum up in the word *job*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 87.

Odd jobs, disconnected, irregular, or trivial pieces of work.

The actors . . . were very fond of watching the movements of an old and decrepit slave who was employed by the proprietor to do all sorts of *odd jobs*.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 137.

II. *a.* Of or for a particular job or transaction. Specifically—(*a*) Assigned to a special use, as a horse let out or hired by the week or month.

He made nothing by letting him have *job* horses for £150 a year. *Miss Edgeworth*, The Lottery, i.

The sight of Dr. Slocum's large carriage, with the gaunt *job*-horses, crushed Flora; none but hack cabs had driven up to her door on that day. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxxiv.

(*b*) Bought or sold together; lumped together: used chiefly in the phrase *job lot*, a quantity of goods, either of a miscellaneous character, or of the same kind but of different qualities, conditions, sizes, etc., disposed of or bought as a single lot for a lump sum and at a comparatively low price.

Some few of them [pocket-books] may, however, have been damaged, and these are bought by the street-people as a *job lot*, and at a lower price than that paid in the regular way. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 294.

job² (job), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jobbed*, ppr. *jobbing*. [< *job*², *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To let out in separate portions, as work among different contractors or workmen: often with *out*: as, to *job out* the building of a house. —**2.** To let out or to hire by the week or month, as horses or carriages. [Eng.]

Whitbread d'ye keep a coach, or *job* one, pray?
Job, job, that's cheapest; yes, that's best, that's best.
Wolcot, Progress of Curiosity, Birth-day Ode.

Then she went to the liveryman from whom she *jobbed* her carriages. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

3. To buy in large quantities, and sell to dealers in smaller lots: as, to *job* cotton; to *job* cigars. See *jobber*², 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To deal in the public stocks on one's own account. See *jobber*², 4.—**2.** To work at jobs or at chance work.

Our early dramatists not only *jobbed* in this chance-work, but established a copartnership for the quicker manufacture; and we find sometimes three or four poets working on one play. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 180.

3. (*a*) To let or (*b*) to hire horses, carriages, etc., for occasional use. [Eng.]

Very few noblemen at present bring their carriage horses to town; . . . they nearly all *job*, as it is invariably called. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 368.

4. To execute a trust in such a manner as to make it subserve unjustly one's private ends; especially, to pervert public service to private advantage.

Judges *job*, and bishops bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half-a-crown.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 141.

job³ (jōb), *v. t.* [Also written *jobe;* < *Job* the patriarch, in allusion to the rebukes he received from his "comforters."] To chide; reprimand. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

jobard†, **jobbard**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *jobard, joubard*, < F. *jobard*, a stupid fellow, a simpleton, booby, < *jobe*, stupid, foolish.] A stupid fellow. *Halliwell.*

Tho seyde the emperour Sodenmagard,
Then was the erle a nyse *jobarde*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140. (*Halliwell.*)

Looke of discrecioune sette *jobbardis* upon stoolis,
Whiche hathe distroyed many a comunalte.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 119.

jobation (jo-bā′shọn), *n.* [An affected L. form, < *job*³ + *-ation.*] A scolding; a long tedious reproof. [Colloq.]

I determined to give my worthy hostess a good *jobation* for her want of faith.
Barham, in Memoir prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 67.

jobber¹† (job′ėr), *n.* [< *job*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which jobs, pecks, or stabs: used in composition: as, *tree-jobber* or *wood-jobber* (a woodpecker); *nut-jobber* (a nuthatch).

jobber² (job′ėr), *n.* [< *job*², *v.*, + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who does anything by the job; one who does small jobs or chance work.

But these are not a thousandth part
Of *jobbers* in the poet's art. *Swift*, Poetry.

2. One who lets out or furnishes horses or carriages by the week or month; a job-master. [Eng.]

Nobody in fact was paid. Not the blacksmith who opened the lock, . . . nor the *jobber* who let the carriage. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

3. One who purchases goods in bulk and resells them to smaller dealers; a middleman.—**4.** On the London stock-exchange, a dealer in stocks and bonds on his own account; a stock-exchange operator to whom brokers sell, and from whom they buy, it being contrary to stock-exchange etiquette for brokers to negotiate with each other; a middleman or intermediary acting between brokers.

A wishes to buy and B wishes to sell £1000 of Caledonian Railway stock, but, brokers being forbidden to deal with brokers, recourse is had to the *jobber* C, who makes a price to the brokers of say 98 to 98¼, that is to say, he offers to buy at 98 or to sell at 98¼; the buyer A accordingly pays 98¼ plus his broker's commission, and the seller B receives 98 minus his broker's commission, the *jobber* C pocketing the difference or "turn" of ¼ per cent.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 557.

5. One who renders the discharge of a trust subservient to private ends; especially, an intriguer who turns public work to his own or his friends' advantage; hence, one who performs low or dirty work in office, politics, or intrigue.

Bearskin jobber. See *bearskin*², *n.*, 3.

jobbernoll† (job′ėr-nol), *n.* [Also *jobbernowl, jobbernoul, jabbernowl, jobbinol;* prob. < *jobard, jobbard*, + *noil*, head or top; cf. *groutnoll.*] **1.** The head; the pate.

And powder'd th' inside of his skull,
Instead of th' outward *jobbernol*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1007.

2. A stupid fellow; a loggerhead; a blockhead.

Dull-pated *jobbernoll*.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vii.

[Vulgar in both senses.]

jobbery (job′ėr-i), *n.* [< *job*² + *-ery.*] The act or practice of jobbing; unfair and underhand means used to procure some private end; specifically, the act of perverting public service to private gain.

jobbet (job′et), *n.* [A var. of *gobbet.*] A small quantity, commonly of hay or straw. [Prov. Eng.]

jobbing-man (job′ing-man), *n.* A man who does odd jobs. [Eng.]

There is an Irish labourer and his family in the back-kitchen, and a *jobbing-man* with his family in the front one. *Dickens*, Sketches, p. 70.

jobbinol†, *n.* Same as *jobbernoll.*

job-master (job′mās′tėr), *n.* [< *job*² + *master.*] A keeper of a livery-stable who lets out horses and carriages by the week or month. [Eng.]

"Why, sir," said a *job-master* to me, "everybody jobs now. . . . It's a cheaper and better plan for those that must have good horses and handsome carriages."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 368.

job-office (job′of″is), *n.* A printing-office in which only job-work is done.

job-printer (job′prin″tėr), *n.* A printer who does miscellaneous work, such as the printing of bills, programs, circulars, cards, etc.

Job's comforter (jōbz kum′fėr-tėr). [So called in allusion to the friends who visited Job "to mourn with him and to comfort him" (Job ii. 11), but really aggravated his distress.] **1.** One who depresses and discourages under the appearance or with the purpose of consoling.

Lady Sm. Indeed, Lady Answerall, pray forgive me, I think your ladyship looks a little thinner than when I saw you last.
Miss. Indeed, Madam, I think not; but your ladyship is one of *Job's comforters*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

2. A boil (in allusion to Job ii. 7). [Colloq.]

Job's news (jōbz nūz). [So called in allusion to the evil tidings which Job's servants brought him (Job i. 14–19).] Evil tidings; bad news.

Poverty escorts him; from home there can nothing come except *Job's-news*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 4.

Job's post (jōbz pōst). [So called in allusion to the messengers who brought evil tidings to Job. See *Job's news.*] A bearer of ill news; a messenger carrying evil tidings.

This *Job's-post* from Dumouriez, thickly preceded and escorted by so many other *Job's-posts*, reached the National Convention. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 4.

Job's-tears (jōbz′tērz′), *n.* A species of grass, *Coix Lacryma*, or the beads made of its fruit.

job-type (job′tīp), *n.* Type specially adapted, from its size, ornamental or exceptional form, etc., for the execution of miscellaneous jobs.

job-watch (job′woch), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *hack-watch.*

job-work (job′wėrk), *n.* **1.** Work done by the job instead of by the day; work done to order, or to fulfil an engagement.

The fact that a great deal of his [Dryden's] work was *job-work*, that most of it was done in a hurry, led him often to fill up a gap with the first sonorous epithet that came to hand. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 155.

2. In *printing*, specifically, a class of miscellaneous work, generally requiring display or ornamentation.

jocant†, *a.* [ME. *jocaunt*, < L. *jocan(t-)s*, ppr. of *jocari*, joke, jest: see *joke*, *v.*] Jesting; jocose.

When the knyght harde this, he was *iocaunt* & murye.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 110

jocantry† (jō′kạn-tri), *n.* [< *jocant* + *-ry.*] The act or practice of jesting. *Craig.*

jock¹ (jok), *v. t.* and *i.* [Cf. *jog* and *shock*¹.] To jolt. [Prov. Eng.]

Jock² (jok), *n.* [A var. of *Jack:* see *jack*¹.] **1.** Same as *Jack*¹, 1.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *jockey.*

Nor were the north-country *jocks* less witty on their masters than on the steeds.
Doran, Memories of our Great Towns, p. 13.

Jock and Jock's man, a juvenile sport in which the follower is to repeat all the pranks the leader performs. *Brockett.*

jockey (jok′i), *n.* [Also spelled *jocky;* being the familiar name *Jocky, Jockie*, North. E. and Sc. form of *Jacky*, dim. of *Jack*, North. E. and Sc. *Jock*, a common appellative of lads in service, grooms, etc. Some enthusiastic writers about Gipsies would derive *jockey* in the third sense from Gipsy *chuckni*, a whip; but this is no doubt a mere fancy. *Jockey* in this peculiar E. sense has passed into other languages: F. *jockey, jockei*, Sp. *jockey, jockei*, Pg. *jokey*, G. *jockei*, etc.] **1.** [*cap.*] A Northern English and Scotch diminutive of *Jock*², *Jack*¹; specifically, a Scotchman.

What could Lesly have done then with a few untrain'd, unarmed [illegible] if we had been true among ourselves?
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 142.

2†. A st[illegible] minstrel. [Scotch.]

[illegible] to entertain two or three hundred of the most notorious vagabonds, beggars, which we call [illegible] presented by the Government to the Statute Laws in their Gallies against the comming [illegible] Coronation.

A. Fletcher (1688), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 359.

3. A groom; a rider or driver of horses; specifically, a man or boy employed to ride horses in races.

Room for my lord! three *jockeys* in his train;
Six huntsmen with a shout precede his chair.
Pope, Duncad, ii. 197.

4†. A dealer in horses; especially, a horse-dealer who is given to cheating; a tricky horse-trader: more commonly called *horse-jockey*.

You know what cheating Tricks are play'd by our *Jockeys*, who sell and let out Horses.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 412.

5. A cheat; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade: from the reputation of horse-traders for trickery.

He [Frampton] is described as being the oldest and as they say the cunningest *jockey* in England; one day he lost 1,000 gs., the next he won 2,000, and so alternately.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 306.

6. In *coal-mining*, a self-acting apparatus carried on the front tub of a set for releasing it from the hauling-rope at a certain point. [Eng.] —7. In *mech.*, same as *jockey-wheel*.—8. A thin walking-stick. [Prov. Eng.]

jockey (jok'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jockeyed* or *jockied*, ppr. *jockeying*. [Also spelled *jocky*; < *jockey*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To play the jockey to; trick; deceive in trade; hinder or defeat by trickery.

I see too well by the smile on his face that he thinks he has *jockied* you. *J. Baillie.*

Here's your railways carried, and your neighbor's railways *jockeyed*. *Dickens*, Dr. Marigold.

2. To jostle against in racing.

II. *intrans.* To act in the manner of a jockey; seek unfair advantage in a race, in dealing, etc.

jockey-box (jok'i-boks), *n.* A box in a wagon, underneath the driver's seat, for carrying small articles.

jockey-club (jok'i-klub), *n.* A club or association of persons interested in horse-racing, etc.

jockey-gear (jok'i-gēr), *n.* The jockey-wheels and their coöperative mechanism in an apparatus for paying out submarine cables.

jockey-grass (jok'i-gras), *n.* Quaking-grass, *Briza media*. [Prov. Eng.]

jockeyism (jok'i-izm), *n.* [< *jockey* + *-ism*.] The practice or tricks of jockeys; also, jockeys' talk.

He was employed in smoking a cigar, sipping brandy and water, and exercising his conversational talents in a mixture of slang and *jockeyism*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxi.

jockey-jurnal (jok'i-jėr'nal), *n.* [< *jockey* + *jurnal* for *journal*.] One of the tubers of *Bunium flexuosum*, commonly called *earthnut* or *pignut*. [Prov. Eng.]

jockey-pad (jok'i-pad), *n.* A cushion or kneepad on a saddle.

jockey-pulley (jok'i-pūl"i), *n.* A small wheel which rides, or runs, on the top edge of a larger one, used for obtaining fast speed in dynamos and similar machinery, and also for keeping a rope or cable in the groove of a grooved wheel.

jockeyship (jok'i-ship), *n.* [< *jockey* + *-ship*.] 1. The art or practice of riding horses, especially in races.

Go flatter Sawney for his *jockeyship*.
Churchill, Resignation.

We justly boast
At least superior *jockeyship*, and claim
The honours of the turf as all our own!
Cowper, Task, ii. 276.

2. A quasi-honorary title given in jest or banter.

Where can at last his *jockeyship* retire?
Cowper, Conversation, l. 180.

jockey-sleeve (jok'i-slēv), *n.* A sleeve which carries part of a train of mechanism and rests on another part, used in some forms of electric arc-lights.

jockey-wheel (jok'i-hwēl), *n.* A wheel used to ride upon and press a rope or cable into a groove of another wheel from which the rope or cable is paid out. The bearings of a jockey-wheel are often in the end of a lever by which the jockey is held to its duty. These wheels are much used in laying submarine cables. Also *jockey*.

jockey-whip (jok'i-hwip), *n.* A whip used by a jockey.

jocko (jok'ō), *n.* An ape: same as *jacko*, 1.

jockteleg (jok'te-leg), *n.* [Also written *jocktaleg*, *jocktelegg*, etc. Cf. Irish *jack-lag-knife*: see under *jack-knife*.] A large pocket-knife. [Scotch.]

A gift that causes sweet or sour,
Wi' *jocteleggs* they taste them.
Burns, Halloween.

jocolatte†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chocolate*.

[illegible] the house to drink *Jocolatte* very good.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 24, 1664.

They dranke a little milk and water, but not a drop of wine; they also dranke of a sorbet and *jocolatt*.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 24, 1682.

jocond†, *a.* An obsolete form of *jocund*.

jocose (jō-kōs'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *jocoso* = It. *giocoso*, < L. *jocosus*, full of jesting, sportive, < *jocus*, a jest, joke: see *joke*.] 1. Given to jokes and jesting; merry; waggish, as a person.

Jocose and pleasant with an adversary whom they would choose to treat in a very different manner. *Shaftesbury.*

On [the first day of April] . . . their master was always observed to unbend, and become exceeding pleasant and *jocose*, sending the old gray-headed negroes on April-fool's errands for pigeon's milk. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 463.

2. Of the nature of a joke or jest; sportive; merry: as, a *jocose* remark; *jocose* or comical airs. = **Syn.** *Jocose*, *Jocund*, jocular, facetious, merry, waggish, witty, droll, humorous, funny. In *jocose* cheerfulness or light-heartedness is an accidental thing; in *jocund* it is the essential idea. The disposition to make good-humored jests is the essential thing in *jocose*, but is not necessarily implied in *jocund*.

jocosely (jō-kōs'li), *adv.* In a jocose manner; in jest; for sport or game; waggishly.

jocoseness (jō-kōs'nes), *n.* The quality of being jocose; waggery; merriment.

If he wrote to a friend, he must beware lest his letter should contain any thing like *jocoseness*; since jesting is incompatible with a holy and serious life.
Buckle, Civilization, II. v.

jocoserious (jō-kō-sē'ri-us), *a.* [= Sp. *jocoserio*, < NL. *jocoserius*, < L. *jocus*, a joke, + *serius*, serious.] Half jesting, half serious. [Rare.]

Or drink a *jocoserious* cup
With souls who've took their freedom up.
Green, The Spleen.

jocosity (jō-kos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *jocosities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *jocosidad* = Pg. *jocosidade* = It. *giocosità*; as *jocose* + *-ity*.] 1. Jocularity; merriment; waggery; jocoseness.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

This sociable *jocosity*, as if they had known each other for three months, was what appeared to Macarthy so indelicate. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 92.

2. A jocose act or saying; a joke. [Rare.]

jocteleg, *n.* See *jockteleg*.

jocular (jok'ū-lär), *a.* [= It. *giocolare*, *gioculare*, < L. *jocularis*, < *joculus*, a little jest, dim. of *jocus*, a jest: see *joke*.] 1. Given to jesting; jocose; merry; waggish: said of persons. —2. Of the nature of or containing a joke; sportive; not serious: as, a *jocular* expression or style.

His broad good-humor, running easily into *jocular* talk, in which he delighted and in which he excelled, was a rich gift to this wise man. *Emerson*, Lincoln.

- Syn. See *jocose*.

jocularity (jok-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *giocolarità*; as *jocular* + *-ity*.] The quality of being jocular; merriment; jesting.

On his departure he asked with bitter *jocularity* whether Becket had sought to leave the realm because England could not contain himself and the king.
Milman, Latin Christianity, viii. 8.

jocularly (jok'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a jocular manner; in jest; for sport or mirth.

"Come," said Dr. Johnson *jocularly* to Principal Robertson, "let us see what was once a church."
Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.

jocularyt (jok'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [= It. *giocolario*, < L. *jocularius*, equiv. to *jocularis*, jocular: see *jocular*.] Jocular.

With arts voluptuary I couple practices *jocularyt*; for the deceiving of the senses is one of the pleasures of the senses. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 201.

joculator (jok'ū-lā-tor), *n.*; L. pl. *joculatores* (jok"ū-lā-tō'rēz). [= It. *giocolatore*, < L. *joculator*, a joker, jester, < *joculari*, joke, < *joculus*, a little joke: see *jocular*. Cf. *juggler*[1], ult. a doublet of *joculator*.] Formerly, a professional jester; also, a minstrel. See *juggler*[1] and *jongleur*.

One great part of the *joculator's* profession was the teaching of bears, apes, horses, dogs, and other animals to imitate the actions of men.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 328.

It is certain that the Norman Conquest brought to England the species of minstrels into which the *joculatores* had in Normandy and Northern France developed, and it may be assumed, both that it likewise brought performers of a different and lower class, and that a distinction was not always maintained between them.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 15.

The joglars or *joculatores*, who played, sang, recited, conjured more or less able, powers of entertainment, who performed at the houses of the nobility and were liberally remunerated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 479.

joculatory (jok'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *joculatorius*, jesting, < *joculator*, a joker, jester: see *joculator*.] Jocular.

jocund (jok'und), *a.* [Formerly also *jocond*; < ME. *jocund*, *jocound*, < OF. *joconde*, *jocund*, *jucond* = Sp. Pg. *jocundo* = It. *giocondo*, < LL. *jocundus* (erroneously accom. to L. *jōcus*, a jest), prop. *jūcundus*, L. *jūcundus*, pleasant, agreeable, pleasing, lit. helpful, < *juvare*, help, aid: see *adjute* and *adjutant*.] Merry; lively; cheerful; blithe; gleeful; gay; mirthful; airy; sprightly; sportive; light-hearted.

Full gladde and *iocunde* were the companye of the rounde table for that thei were a-corded with sir Gawein.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 503.

Night's candles are burnt out, and *jocund* day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain-tops.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5, 9.

The Romans *jocond* of this Victorie, and the spoil they got, spent the night. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

= **Syn.** *Jocose*, *Jocund*. See *jocose*.

jocundary (jok'un-dā-ri), *a.* [< *jocund* + *-ary*.] Jocund; merry. [Rare.]

I'll not stir; poor Folly, honest Folly, *jocundary* Folly, forsake your lordship!
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iii. 1.

jocundity (jō-kun'di-ti), *n.* [Also *jucundity*; < ME. *jocunditee*, < OF. *jocondite*, *jocundite* = Sp. *jocundidad* = It. *giocondità*, < L. *jucundita(t-)s*, agreeableness, pleasantness, < *jucundus*: see *jocund*.] The state of being jocund or merry; gaiety.

Learned and meditative as was Sir Thomas More, a jesting humor, a philosophical *jocundity*, indulged on important as well as on ordinary occasions, served his wise purpose. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 331.

jocundly (jok'und-li), *adv.* In a jocund manner; merrily; gaily.

jocundness (jok'und-nes), *n.* [< ME. *jocundnes*; < *jocund* + *-ness*.] Jocundity. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 160.

jod (jod), *n.* [Var. of *jot*, ult. < Gr. *iōta*, iota, < Heb. *yōdh*: see *jot*[1], *iota*.] The letter J. [Prov.]

As surely as the letter *Jod*
Once cried aloud, and spake to God,
So surely shalt thou feel this rod,
And punished shalt thou be!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iii.

jodel, *v.* See *yodel*.

joe[1] (jō), *n.* [A particular use of the familiar name *Joe*, abbr. of *Joseph*. In sense 1, with ref. to *Joseph* Hume, M. P., at whose instance the fourpence was issued in 1836, especially for the convenience of paying short cab-fares.] 1. A fourpenny-piece. Also *joey*. [Slang.]—2. [*cap.*] An old jest: same as *Joe Miller*.

Of what use a story may be even in the most serious debates may be seen from the circulation of old *Joes* in Parliament, which are as current there as their sterling namesakes used to be in the city some threescore years ago.
Southey, The Doctor, xvi.

3. A lobster too small to be sold legally—that is, one under ten inches in length. [Cape Cod, U. S.]

joe[2] (jō), *n.* [Also *jo*; an abbr. of *Johannes*.] A Portuguese and Brazilian gold coin, worth from eight to nine dollars.

Be sure to make him glow
Precisely like a guinea or a *jo*.
Wolcot, Lyric Odes for 1783, vii.

"Has the Indian come yet?" "He was here last week." "An't you afraid of him?" "No." . . . "That's you, for a broad *joe*! Never be afraid of any body."
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 8.

Double joe. See *double*.

joe[3] (jō), *n.* [Also *jo*; usually considered as a form of *joy*, < OF. *joye*, F. *joie*; but this is not probable.] 1. A master; a superior. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]—2. A sweetheart; a darling. [Scotch.]

Blessings on your frosty pow,
John Anderson, my *jo*.
Burns, John Anderson.

Och! owre aft thy *joes* ha'e starv'd,
Mid a' thy favours!
Burns, On Pastoral Poetry.

joe-ben (jō'ben), *n.* [Prob. imitative of the bird's note.] The greater titmouse, *Parus major*, or some other titmouse. [Suffolk, Eng.]

Joe Miller (jō mil'ėr). [Also *Joe*; after *Joe* or *Joseph Miller*, an English comic actor, whose name was attached to a popular jest-book, published in 1739, the year after his death.] 1. An old jest; a stale joke; a "chestnut." [Colloq. or slang.]—2. A jest-book. [Colloq.]

Joe-Millerism (jō'mil'ėr-izm), *n.* [< *Joe Miller* + *-ism*.] The art or practice of making, recit-

ing, or retailing jests; especially, the repetition of stale or flat jokes; also, an old jest. [Colloq.]

Joe-Millerize (jō′mil′ėr-īz), *v. t.* [< *Joe Miller* + *-ize.*] To give a jesting or jocular character to; mingle with jokes or jests, especially stale jests. [Colloq.]

If a man cuts all the dates, tosses in his facts anyhow, and is too busy to distinguish one important man from another, and yet is funny, and succeeds in *Joe-Millerizing* history, he pleases somebody or other.
Saturday Rev., Nov. 10, 1866.

joepye-weed (jō-pī′wēd), *n.* An American plant, *Eupatorium purpureum*, a tall weed with corymbs of purple flowers, common in low ground. Also called *trumpetweed*. See *Eupatorium*.

joewood (jō′wůd), *n.* A tree, *Jacquinia armillaris*, found in the West Indies, Florida, and elsewhere. Its leaves are saponaceous. See *Jacquinia*.

joey (jō′i), *n.* [Dim. of *Joe*, a familiar abbr. of *Joseph*. See *joe*[1].] **1.** In *coal-mining*, a man specially appointed to set the timber in a stall or working while coal is being raised. [Midland counties, Eng.] —**2.** Same as *joe*[1], **1.** [Slang, Eng.]

They [the patterers] have an idea . . . that this nobleman [Sir James Graham] invented fourpenny-pieces, and now, they say, the swells give a *joey* where they used to give a "tanner."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 267.

jog (jog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jogged*, ppr. *jogging*. [< ME. *joggen*, also *juggen* (also *jaggen*); < W. *gogi*, shake, agitate. Cf. W. *gogis*, a gentle slap, Ir. *gogaim*, I nod, gesticulate, Gael. *gog*, a nodding. The related W. *ysgogi*, wag, stir, shake, suggests an ult. connection with E. *shog*, *shock*, and *shake*. Cf. *jock*, *jolt*, and *jag*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To pierce; thrust. See *jag*[1].

Thorowe a jerownde schelde he *jogges* hym thorowe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2892.

2. To touch, push, or shake slightly or gently; nudge; move by pushing.

Snatch from Time
His glass, and let the golden sands run forth
As thou shalt *jog* them.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, ii. 1.

Jogging . . . her elbow, he whispered something arch in her ear. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cxxiii.

Jupiter, I think, has *jogged* us three degrees nearer to the sun. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 193.

Hence —**3.** To stimulate gently; stir up by a hint or reminder: as, to *jog* a person's memory.

II. *intrans.* To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot; move idly, heavily, or slowly: generally followed by *on* or *along*.

He *lugged* til a Iustice. *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 133.

One Foot a little dangling off, *jogging* in a thoughtful Way. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 1.

Thus they *jog on*, still tricking, never thriving. *Dryden.*

The good old ways our sires *jogged* safely o'er.
Browning, Paracelsus, iv.

To be jogging, to go away; move on: as, it is time for me to *be jogging*.

The door is open, sir; there lies your way;
You may *be jogging* whiles your boots are green;
For me, I'll not be gone till I please myself.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2, 213.

jog (jog), *n.* [< *jog*, *v.*] **1.** A slight push or shake; a nudge; especially, a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention.

I have none to guide me
With the least *jog*; the lookers-on deride me.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 4.

All men believe he resides there incog,
To give them by turns an invisible *jog*.
Swift, On the Irish Bishops.

2. Irregularity of motion; a jolting motion; a jolt or shake.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *jog* or obstruction should impress a motion on any is . . . inconceivable. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iii.

A carriage with a pair of gray horses was coming along with the familiar *jog* of a hack carriage which is paid for at so much an hour.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlviii.

3. In *mech.*, a square notch; a right-angled recess or step. See cut under *joint* (fig. *b*).

Higher up it [the thickness of a wall] is less, diminishing every story by retreating *jogs* on the inside.
L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 157.

4. Any notch or recess in a line; a small depression in a surface; an irregularity of line or surface. [U. S.]

jogelt, jogelert. Middle English forms of *joggle*, *juggler*[1].

jogelryet, *n.* A Middle English form of *jugglery*.

jogger (jog′ėr), *n.* [< *jog* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who jogs, or moves heavily and slowly.

They with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*

2. One who or that which gives a jog or sudden push.

A receiving-table for cylinder printing presses, designed to facilitate the accurate piling of the sheets without the use of the ordinary form of *jogger*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 340.

jogging-cart (jog′ing-kärt), *n.* A recent American pattern of village-cart. *The Hub*, July 1, 1887.

joggle (jog′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *joggled*, ppr. *joggling*. [Freq. of *jog*, q. v. The second sense depends rather upon *joggle*, *n.*, as a dim. of *jog*, *n.*, 3.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shake slightly; give a sudden but slight push; jolt; jostle.

We grant that the earth is firm and stable from all such motions whereby it is *joggled* or uncertainly shaken.
Bp. Wilkins, That the Earth may be a Planet.

A foolish desire to *joggle* thee into preferment.
Beau. and Fl., The Captain, v. 4.

2. In *carp.* and *masonry*, to fit together, as timbers or stonework, with notches and projections, or with notches and keys, to prevent the slipping of parts upon one another.

II. *intrans.* To move irregularly; have a jogging or jolting motion; shake.

"My dear, is that a proper way to speak?" said Miss Mehitable, reprovingly; but Tina saw my grandmother's broad shoulders *joggling* with a secret laugh.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 239.

joggle (jog′l), *n.* [Dim. of *jog*, *n.* Cf. *joggle*, *v.*] **1.** A jolt; a jog.

And then the carlin, she grippit wi' me like grim death, at every *joggle* the coach gied.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 5.

2. In *carp.*, a stub-tenon on the end of a post or piece of timber, which prevents the timber or post from moving laterally. Also *joggle-joint*. —**3.** In *carp.* and *masonry*, a notch in a piece of timber or stone, into which is fitted a projection upon a corresponding piece or counterpart, or a key also engaging a notch in a corresponding piece or counterpart, to prevent one piece from slipping on the other.

joggle-beam (jog′l-bēm), *n.* A built beam the parts of which are joined by projections on one part fitted into notches cut in the other part or parts, or by keys fitting notches in the meeting surfaces of the parts, to prevent slipping of the parts upon one another.

joggle-joint (jog′l-joint), *n.* Same as *joggle*, 2.

joggle-piece (jog′l-pēs), *n.* In *building*, same as *king-post*.

joggle-post (jog′l-pōst), *n.* **1.** In *building*, a post having shoulders or notches for receiving the lower ends or feet of struts. See *king-post*. —**2.** A post built of two or more pieces of timber joggled together.

joggle-truss (jog′l-trus), *n.* In *building*, a truss with a single post placed centrally and fitted to the chord by a stub-tenon or its equivalent, the chord being at the top, and the post hanging downward and having its lower end connected with the ends of the chord by oblique braces.

jogglework (jog′l-wėrk), *n.* In *masonry*, construction in which stones are internotched or keyed (joggled) together.

joggling-table (jog′ling-tā″bl), *n.* In *metal.*, a machine for dressing or concentrating ore. It consists of an inclined table on which the ore is placed and over which water is allowed to flow. The separation of the heavier ore from the lighter rock or veinstone is assisted by a succession of blows struck on the edge of the table by machinery contrived for this purpose, thus causing the table to vibrate sufficiently for the particles to arrange themselves in the order of their specific gravity. In the form of joggling-table known as "Rittinger's side-blow percussion table," the table is pushed violently from its position at rest by a cam acting upon the end of a rod, and when the cam has released the end of the rod the table is pushed back by a strong spring.

joglar†, *n.* [Pr.: see *juggler*[1].] A Provençal minstrel or jongleur. See *joculator*.

Now in the palmy days of Provençal song there were many professional *joglars*, such as Arnaut Daniel or Perdigo, who stood high among the most brilliant troubadours, and visited on terms of social equality with nobles and princes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 479.

jog-trot (jog′trot), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A slow, easy jogging motion on horseback.—**2.** A slow routine mode of performing daily duty to which one pertinaciously adheres.

As we grow old, a sort of equable *jog-trot* of feeling is substituted for the violent ups and downs of passion and disgust. *R. L. Stevenson*, Crabbed Age and Youth.

II. *a.* **1.** Monotonous; easy-going; humdrum.

All honest *jog-trot* men, who go on smoothly and dully and write history and politics, and are praised.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

2. Adapted for an easy, jogging pace. [Rare.]

These roads are old-fashioned, homely roads, very dirty and badly made, and hardly endurable in winter, but still pleasant *jog-trot* roads, running through the great pasture lands. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

johan (jō′an), *n.* [< ML. *Johannes*, John: see *John*.] St.-John's-wort. See *Hypericum*. [Prov. Eng.]

Johannean (jō-han′ē-an), *a.* [< ML. *Johannes*, LL. *Joannes*, John (see *John*), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the apostle John, or to the gospel written by him. Also *Johannine*.

There is a marked difference between the contents and style of the Synoptic and the *Johannean* discourses of Jesus. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

The *Johannean* conception of the gospel, preëminent for ethical depth and force. *Progressive Orthodoxy*, p. 206.

johannes, joannes (jō-han′ēz, jō-an′ēz), *n.* [ML. and NL. form of LL. *Joannes* (> Pg. *João*): see *John*.] A gold coin (called in Portuguese *joão*) formerly current in Portugal, worth about $9: probably so called from having been first issued by one of the Portuguese kings named John.

He got of me sometimes a double *joannes*, sometimes a Spanish doublon, and never less.
Franklin, Letters (The [Century, XXXII. 272).

Obverse.

Reverse.

Johannes of Braganza V., King of Portugal, 1706–50. British Museum. Size of the original.

Johannine (jō-han′-in), *a.* [< ML. *Johannes*, LL. *Joannes*, John (see *John*), + *-ine*[1].] Same as *Johannean*.

Johannisberger (jō-han′is-ber-gėr), *n.* [G., < *Johannisberg*, lit. John's mountain: *Johannis* (gen. of *Johannes*), John; *berg* = E. *barrow*[1], hill, mountain: see *barrow*[1], *berg*[1].] A white wine grown in the Rheingau near the Rhine. The best is produced in the vineyard belonging to Prince Metternich, and is known as *Schloss Johannisberger*, from the name of the castle; this is considered one of the finest of wines. The wine of the neighboring slopes (called *Dorf Johannisberger*) is also sold as Johannisberger.

johannite (jō-han′īt), *n.* [< ML. *Johannes*, John, + *-ite*[2].] **1.** [*cap.*] One of the Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. See *hospitaler*.—**2.** A mineral of an emerald-green or apple-green color, a hydrous sulphate of the protoxid of uranium.

John (jon), *n.* [The *h* is in E. a mere insertion, in imitation of the ML. form; prop. *Jon* (as in *Jonson*, etc.: cf. *Janson*, *Jenkins*, etc.), < ME. *Jon*, also *Jan*, < OF. *Jan*, *Jean*, *Jehan*, *Johan*, etc., mod. F. *Jean* = Sp. *Juan* = Pg. *João* = It. *Giovanni*, *Gianni* (> E. *zany*, q. v.), *Gian* = AS. *Iohannes* = D. *Jan*, *Hans* = G. *Johann*, *Hans* = Dan. Sw. *Johan*, *Hans*, etc., = W. *Efan* (> E. *Evan*, *Evans*, *Ivins*, etc.) = Russ. *Ivan*, etc. (in all European languages); < ML. *Johannes*, *Joannes*, LL. *Joannes*, < Gr. Ἰωάννης (with accom. Gr. termination), < Heb. *Yōḥānān*, John, lit. 'Jehovah hath been gracious.' This name owes its wide currency primarily to the impression which the character of John the Baptist made upon the popular imagination in the middle ages; *Baptist* alone is also a common name in southern Europe. Owing to the extreme frequency of *John* as a given name, it came to be used, like its accepted E. synonym *Jack*, as a common appellative for a man or boy of common or menial condition, and, in its different national forms, E. *John*, F. *Jean*, D. and G. *Hans*, etc., has served as a popular collective name for the whole people.] A common name for a man or boy, often used, like *Jack*, its synonym, to designate a man or a boy in general or indefinitely, especially an awkward fellow.—**Cheap John.** See *cheap*.

John-a-dreams†, *n.* [That is, *John o' dreams*, for *John of dreams*.] A dreamy, idle fellow.

Yet I,
A dull and muddy-mettled rascal, peak,
Like *John-a-dreams* unpregnant of my cause,
And can say nothing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Johnanapest (jon′a-năps), *n.* Same as *jackanapes*.

Rol. If I were at leisure, I would make you shew tricks now.

Dond. Do I look like a *Johnanapes?*

Shirley, Bird in a Cage, iii. 1.

john-apple (jon'ap$^{\prime}$l), *n.* [Also, transposed, *apple-john*, q. v. See etym. of *jennetting*.] A variety of apple, good for use when other fruit is spent, since it long retains its freshness.

John-a-Stile† (jon'a-stīl'), *n.* [From *John-a-Stile* or *Style*, now *John Styles*, a frequent name, lit. 'John at the stile,' so named from the place of residence.] Any common person.

What though some *John-a-Stile* will basely toyle,
Only incited with the hope of gaine.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii., Prol.

Whereby euery *Iohn-a-Stile* shall intercept the Churches due. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 133.

John Barleycorn. See *barleycorn*.

John Bull (jon bůl). [So called with ref. to the coarse burly form and bluff nature ascribed to the typical Englishman.] **1.** An Englishman; also, the English collectively.—**2.** A game in which the contestants throw pennies upon a flat stone divided into sixteen small squares, each marked with a certain number, and score according to the numbers of the squares upon which the pennies remain. *Strutt.*

John-Bullism (jon'bůl'izm), *n.* [< *John Bull* + *-ism.*] **1.** The typical English character.

Little Britain may truly be called the heart's core of the city; the stronghold of true *John Bullism*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

2. An utterance or an act agreeing with the typical English character.

John Chinaman (jon chī'nä-man). A Chinaman; the Chinese collectively. [Colloq.]

John Company (jon kum'pa-ni). An old colloquial designation for the Honorable East India Company, in familiar use in India and England.

John-crow (jon'krō'), *n.* In Jamaica, the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*.

John Crow beans. See *bean*^{1}.

John-crow's-nose (jon'krōz'nōz'), *n.* Same as *Jim-crow's-nose*.

John-dory, John-doree (jon-dō'ri, -dō'rē), *n.* A fish: same as *dory*^{1}, 1.

John-go-to-bed-at-noon (jon'gō'tǔ-bed'at-nōn'), *n.* A popular name of several plants. (*a*) The meadow-salsify, *Tragopogon pratensis*. (*b*) The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. (*c*) The star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [Eng.]

Johnian (jon'i-an), *n.* [< *John* (see def.) + *-ian.*] A member or graduate of St. John's College in the University of Cambridge, England.

To such a society [Trinity College] Bentley came, obnoxious as a *Johnian* and an intruder, . . . whose interests lay outside the walls of the college.
Encyc. Brit., III. 579.

johnny (jon'i), *n.*; pl. *johnnies* (-iz). [< *Johnny*, a familiar dim. of *John*, a man's name: see *John*.] **1.** [*cap.*] A diminutive of the name *John*. It was applied as a nickname by the Federal soldiers to the Confederates during the war of the rebellion.

There was pretty hot fighting in among those bushes for a while, and then the *Johnnies* began to fall back. It was just then that we were sent in.
The Century, XXXVI. 460.

2. In *ichth.*, a cottoid fish, *Oligocottus maculosus*, with a naked skin, slender head narrowed above, and pointed snout. It is a small species, very abundant along the western coast of the United States.—**3.** Among sailors, a kind of penguin, *Pygoscelis tæniata*.—**4.** The fish *Etheostoma nigrum*, a kind of darter. [Local, U. S.]

johnny-cake (jon'i-kāk), *n.* **1.** In the southern United States, a cake of Indian meal mixed with water or milk, seasoned with salt, and baked or toasted by being spread on a board set on edge before a fire. It is of negro origin.

To make a faultless *johnny-cake*, you must be black, you must be fat, you must be a pampered slave and a doting despot; and even so your secret shall be buried with you. You can never teach the world how to make a *johnny-cake*, because you never learned; you were born so.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 198.

2. In other parts of the United States, any unsweetened flat cake of Indian meal, sometimes mixed with mashed pumpkin (especially in New England), and usually baked in a pan: incorrectly used at times for *corn-bread*, *pone*, etc.

Some talk of hoe-cake, fair Virginia's pride;
Rich *johnny-cake* this mouth has often tried.
Both please me well, their virtues much the same,
Alike their fabric, as allied their fame;
Except in dear New England, where the last
Receives a dash of pumpkin in the paste.
Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding.

johnny-cocks (jon'i-koks), *n.* A plant, *Orchis mascula*. [Eng.]

johnny-cranes (jon'i-krānz), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*. [Prov. Eng.]

Johnny-jump-up (jon'i-jump-up'), *n.* The pansy, *Viola tricolor*; also, the bird-foot violet, *V. pedata*. [Prov. U. S.]

She set a heap o' store by flowers, too, an' when the *johnny-jump-ups* and dandelions begun to come out . . . she'd go up in the woods. *Boston Sunday Budget*, 1888.

Johnny-raw (jon'i-râ'), *n.* A raw beginner; a novice; a boor. [Slang.]

Johnny-verde (jon'i-vêrd'), *n.* [< *Johnny* + Sp. *verde*, green: see *vert*.] A Californian serranoid fish, *Serranus* or *Paralabrax nebulifer*, of a greenish color relieved by irregular dark mottlings, and with traces of dark oblique crossbars with wavy whitish streaks on the tail.

john-paw (jon'pâ), *n.* A serranoid fish, of the genus *Epinephelus*, occurring along the Gulf coast of the United States. See *grouper*.

Johnsonese (jon-son-ēs' or -ēz'), *n.* [< *Johnson* (see def.) + *-ese*. The surname *Johnson* is also written *Jonson*, ME. *Jonson*, i.e. John's son: see *John*.] The style or language of Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709–84), or an imitation of it; a pompous, inflated style, characterized by words of classical origin (often manufactured).

When he wrote for publication, he [Johnson] did his sentences out of English into *Johnsonese*.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

If the Easy Chair may speak in *Johnsonese*, laughter is a condiment, not a comestible.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 637.

Johnsonia (jon-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), named after Thomas *Johnson*, a botanist of the 17th century.] A genus of plants of western Australia, of the natural order *Liliaceæ* and tribe *Johnsonieæ*. It comprises tufted herbs with simple stems, the leaves all radical, and the flowers terminal in oblong spikes, entirely concealed by an involucre of dry bracts. The perianth has a top-shaped tube and six spreading divisions. The stamens are 3; the ovary is 3-celled, with 2 ovules in a cell.

Johnsonian (jon-sō'ni-ąn), *a.* [< *Johnson* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Relating to or characteristic of Dr. Samuel Johnson, his writings (especially his English dictionary), or his style.

His pronunciation deviated even more from the *Johnsonian* standard than the specimen of modern New-English in the Biglow Papers. *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., 1861, p. 273.

Johnsonianism (jon-sō'ni-ąn-izm), *n.* [< *Johnsonian* + *-ism.*] A word or an idiom peculiar to Dr. Johnson, or a style resembling his; also, his personal characteristics.

Johnsonieæ (jon-sō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Johnsonia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of liliaceous plants, typified by the genus *Johnsonia*. The tribal marks are a rush-like or low and sometimes branching stem from a short or creeping rootstock, and a dense terminal inflorescence, with an involucre of thickly imbricated bracts.

Johnsonism (jon'son-izm), *n.* [< *Johnson* (see def.) + *-ism.*] Same as *Johnsonianism*.

John's-wood (jonz'wůd), *n.* St.-John's-wort. See *Hypericum*. [Prov. Eng.]

John's-wort (jonz'wêrt), *n.* Same as *St.-John's-wort*. See *Hypericum*.

john-to-whit (jon'tǒ-hwit'), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's note.] The common red-eyed greenlet, *Vireo olivaceus*.

joice†, *v. t.* [< ME. *joysen*, < OF. *joiss-*, stem of certain parts of *joir*, *jouir*, enjoy: see *joy*, *v.* Cf. *rejoice*.] To enjoy.

To *Ioyse* your Habitatioun.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 126.

joie†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *joy*.

join (join), *v.* [< ME. *joynen*, *joignen*, < OF. *joindre*, *juindre*, F. *joindre* = Pr. *jonher*, *junher*, *jonjer* = It. *giugnere*, < L. *jungere*, pp. *junctus* (root *jug*, in *jugum*, yoke, etc.), = Gr. ζευγνύναι (root ζυγ in ζυγόν) = Skt. √ *yuj*, join, > *yuga* = Gr. ζυγόν = L. *jugum* = E. *yoke*, q. v. Hence *joint*, *adjoin*, *conjoin*, *disjoin*, *enjoin*, *rejoin*, *subjoin*, etc., and (from L. directly) *adjunct*, *conjunct*, etc., *junction*, *juncture*, *conjugal*, *conjugate*, *subjugate*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put or bring together; bring into conjunction, or into association or harmony; unite; combine; associate: as, to *join* two planks by tenons; to *join* forces in an undertaking.

Whan the kynge Boors saugh the socour come, he *ioyned* his feet and lept vpon the deed bodyes of men and horse that he hadde slain. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 333.

What therefore God hath *joined* together, let not man put asunder. Mat. xix. 6.

Now *join* your hands, and with your hands your hearts.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6, 39.

Join voices, all ye living souls. *Milton*, P. L., v. 197.

2. To unite, as one thing to or with another; bring into conjunction or association; cause to be united or connected in any way: followed by *to* or *with*.

And Fabius, surnamed Maximus,
Could *ioyne* such learning *with* experience
As made his name more famous than the rest.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 64.

Woe unto them that *join* house *to* house, that lay field to field. Isa. v. 8.

Sobriety and contemplation *join* our souls *to* God.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 611.

Pluto *with* Cato thou for this shalt *join*.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 309.

3. To unite or form a junction with; become connected with or a part of; come into association or union with: as, to *join* a church, party, or society; the Missouri river *joins* the Mississippi; to *join* one in an enterprise.

The goddess swift to high Olympus flies,
And *joins* the sacred senate of the skies.
Pope, Iliad, i. 294.

I but come like you to see the hunt,
Not *join* it. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

4. To unite or take part in, in a friendly or hostile manner; engage in with another or others: as, he *joined* issue with his opponent; the forces *joined* battle.

Jehoshaphat . . . *joined* affinity with Ahab.
2 Chron. xviii. 1.

Till winds the signal blow
To *join* their dark encounter in mid air.
Milton, P. L., ii. 718.

5. To adjoin; be adjacent or contiguous to: as, his land *joins* mine. [Colloq.]—**6**†. To enjoin; command.

Who *Ioyned* the be Iostyse our iapez to blame,
That com a boy to this borȝ, thaȝ thou be burne ryche?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 877.

And they *join* them penance, as they call it, to fast, to go pilgrimages, and give so much to make satisfaction withal. *Tyndale*, Works, I. 281.

To join battle. See *battle*^{1}.—**To join issue.** See *issue*.—**To join the majority.** See *majority*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be contiguous or close; lie or come together; form a junction.

She . . . lifte vp hir handes *ioynynge* towarde heuene, and thanked oure lorde of that socoure that he hadde hir sente. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 300.

A certain man's house . . . *joined* hard to the synagogue. Acts xviii. 7.

2. To unite or become associated; confederate; league.

Though hand *join* in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished. Prov. xi. 21.

Hee and the Irish Rebels had but one aime, one and the same drift, and would have forthwith *joyn'd* in one body against us. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

Now and then
The rougher voices of the men
Joined in the song.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 392.

3†. To meet in hostile encounter; join battle.

Thus at the *joyenynge* the geauntez are dystroyede,
And at that journey for-justede with gentille lordez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2134.

He saw the armies *join*,
The game of blood begun.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

But look you pray, all you that kiss my lady Peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2, 233.

join (join), *n.* [< *join*, *v.*] The place where two things are joined; the line or surface of juncture; a joint; also, the mode of joining.

Should the *join* be in sight, by smoking the shellac before applying it [to the broken edges], it will be rendered the same colour as the jet itself.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 23.

The chief means of detecting modern from old Persian and Saracenic metal vessels is by examining the brazing *joins*, which in ancient vessels are rare.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 7.

Cross-join, in *upholstery*, a seam across the breadth of any material, as of a carpet, furniture-covering, or the like.

joinant (joi'nant), *a.* [ME. *joynaunt*, < OF. *joignant*, ppr. of *joindre*, join: see *join*.] **1**†. Adjoining.

The grete tour that was so thikke and strong . . .
Was evene *joynant* to the gardyn wal.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 202.

2. In *her.*, conjoined.

joinder (join'dėr), *n.* [F. *joindre*, inf. used as a noun: see *join*, *v. t.*] **1**†. A joining; conjunction.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands.
Shak., T. N., v. 1, 160.

2. In *law*: (*a*) The coupling or joining of two causes of action in a suit against another: called more fully *joinder of action*. (*b*) The coupling of two or more persons together as defendants. (*c*) The acceptance by a party to an action of the point of controversy put in his adversary's previous pleading: called *joinder in demurrer* if the previous pleading was a

demurrer, *joinder of issue* if it was an allegation of fact. **Joinder in error.** See *error.*—**Joinder of issue, joinder in issue.** See *issue.*

joiner (joi′nėr), *n.* [ME. *joiner*, < OF. *joignour*, a joiner (def. 2), < *joindre*, join: see *join*.] 1. One who joins. Specifically—2. One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood by means of glue, framing, or nails; appropriately and usually, a mechanic who does the wood-work for the internal and external finishings of houses, ships, etc.

He would not be aknowen that himself was prieste, but sayed that he had by yᵉ space of 9 yeres ben beyonde the sea, & there liued by the *ioyners* craft.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 345.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut
Made by the *joiner* squirrel, or old grub,
Time out o' mind the fairies' coach makers.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4, 68.

3. In *wood-working*, a power-tool for sawing, planing, cross-cutting, etc. By means of attachments, it is capable of performing a great variety of work, as grooving and tonguing, mitering, molding and beading, wedge-cutting, boring, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**Joiners' chisel,** a thin bladed paring-chisel. *E. H. Knight.*—**Joiners' gage,** a scribing-tool for making a mark on a board parallel to its edge. *E. H. Knight.*—**Joiners' plane,** a long bench-plane used in facing and matching boards.

joinering (joi′nėr-ing), *n.* [< *joiner* + *-ing*¹.] Same as *joinery*. *Carlyle*, in Froude. [Rare.]

joinery (joi′nėr-i), *n.* [< *join* + *-ery*.] 1. The art or trade of a joiner.—2. Joiners' work.

He made an administration so checkered and speckled; he put together a piece of *joinery* so closely indented and whimsically dovetailed. *Burke*, American Taxation.

join-hand† (join′hand), *n.* Cursive writing; running-hand.

A little boy . . . told her that he was to go into *join-hand* on Thursday. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 7.

joining (joi′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *join*, *v.*] A line of junction; a joint.

In the steeple which stands before me at a small distance, the *joinings* of the stones are clearly perceptible.
Reid, Inquiry, vi. 22.

Fine joining, sewing together or securing by crocheting, as of lace.

joining-hand† (joi′ning-hand), *n.* Same as *join-hand*.

joint (joint), *n.* [< ME. *joynt*, < OF. *joint*, *joinct*, m., *jointe*, *joynte*, *juinte*, f., = Pr. *jonta*, *junta* = Sp. Pg. *junta*, a joint, = It. *giunta*, f., a joint, meeting, arrival, < L. *junctus*, m., a joining, ML. *juncta*, f., a joining, a joint, connection, < *junctus*, pp. of *jungere*, join: see *join*.] 1. The place or part in which two things, or parts of one thing, are joined or united; the mode of connection of two things, together with the contiguous parts connected, whether the latter are movable or not; juncture; articulation; hinge.

A scaly gauntlet now, with *joints* of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1, 147.

Specifically (*a*) In *anat.*: (1) An articulation.

The paume hath power to putten oute the *Ioyntes*,
And to vnfolde the fust for hym hit bylongeth,
And receyuen that the fyngres rechen and refuse, yf hym liketh. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 142.

Myself I then perused, and limb by limb
Survey'd, and sometimes went, and sometimes ran
With supple *joints*, as lively vigour led.
Milton, P. L., viii. 269.

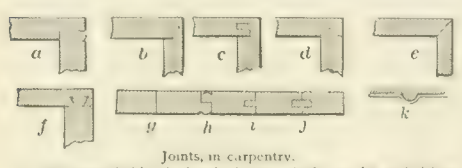
(2) A part between two articulations; an internode; one of the pieces which form a jointed organ: as, the second *joint* of the tarsus.

There we pray'd a little; and there was shewn us the middle *Joint* of a Man's Finger: I kiss'd it, and ask'd whose Relick it was.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 11.

(*b*) In *bot.*, same as *articulation*, 2 (*b*).

Kitte out a *ioynte* of reede, and in the side
Therof let make an hoole.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

(*c*) In *arch.*, the surface of contact between two bodies that are held firmly together by means of cement or mortar, by a superincumbent weight, or otherwise: as, the *joint* between two stones. (*d*) In *rail.*, the place where the ends of two rails meet, or the mode in which they are connected. See *fish-joint* and *fish-plate*. (*e*) In *carp.* and *joinery*, the place where or the mode in which one piece of timber is



Joints, in carpentry.

a, joint concealed by the bead; *b*, joint which may be nailed from both edge; with a peg to prevent slipping; *c*, joint used for partitions; *d*, joint used for skirtings, dados, doors, jambs, etc.; *e*, mitre joint; *f*, dovetail-joint; *g*, square joint; *h*, rabbet joint with bead; *i*, tongue and groove joint; *j*, feather joint; *k*, dripping.

connected with another. Pieces of timber are framed and joined to one another generally by mortises and tenons, of which there are several kinds, or by iron straps and bolts. (*f*) In *bookbinding*, the flexible cloth or leather which, serving as a hinge, connects the back of a book with its sides. (*g*) The junction of two portions of an electrical conductor, such as a telegraph-wire or cable-core. [Joints made between materials in masonry, carpentry, plumbing, and in other arts have received in many instances names that are compounds of the word *joint* with others that describe the position of the parts, as angle-*joint*, butt-*joint*, etc.; or the manner of forming the joint, as dovetail-*joint*, lived *joint*, scarf *joint*, dowel *joint*, etc. Most of these joints are clearly defined by their names.]

2. In *geol.*, a crack intersecting a mass of rock. Beds of considerable thickness, especially when homogeneous and somewhat crystalline, are frequently found to be traversed by a great number of fissures, nearly parallel with one another, and often very straight and regular in their course. Sometimes there are two systems of these joints, each set consisting of parallel fissures, and the two sets being at right angles, or nearly so, with each other. There may be even three systems of joint-planes, but in any case one set is almost always more decidedly well formed than the others. The cleat of coal is an illustrative example of the occurrence of a well-developed jointing; the distinctive scenery of certain picturesque limestone regions—as, for instance, that of the north of England—is due to the peculiar form of weathering caused by well-defined systems of joint-planes. The character and relative position of the systems of joints in rocks are of great practical importance from various points of view, and especially with reference to the facility with which the rock may be quarried into forms convenient for use. The jointing of granite is frequently such as to divide the rock naturally into cuboidal masses. The prismatic jointing of volcanic masses is frequently very perfectly and beautifully marked. See *basalt*.

3. One of the large pieces into which a carcass is cut up by the butcher: as, a *joint* of beef; also, such a piece roasted, or prepared for eating: as, a hot *joint;* a cold *joint.*—4. (*a*) A place of meeting or resort for persons engaged in evil and secret practices of any kind: as, a tramps' *joint*. Specifically—(*b*) Such a place, usually kept by Chinese, for the accommodation of persons addicted to the habit of opium-smoking, and where they are provided with pipes, opium, etc. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Abutting joint.** See *abutment*, 2 (*b*) (2).—**Ball-and-socket joint.** See *ball*¹.—**Bell-hanger's joint,** a method of joining wire in use by bell hangers. The ends of the wires are bent and hooked together, and then twisted about the body of the wire to form linked loops.—**Britannia joint,** in wires for carrying an electric current, a joint made by slightly bending up the ends of the two wires to be joined, laying them side by side for a few inches, binding them tightly together with finer wire, and then soldering the whole.—**Brodie's joint,** a joint, especially the knee, exhibiting Brodie's disease. See *disease*.—**Chelate joint.** See *chelate*.—**Composite joint.** See *composite*.—**Cramp joint.** (*a*) A joint between plates of metal in which the edges are thinned by hammering, one being left plain and the other notched obliquely with shears. Each alternate cramp is bent up, the next down, for the insertion of the plain edge, after which they are hammered together, brazed, and flattened. It is used for works requiring strength, as the parts of musical instruments. (*b*) See *cramp-joint*.—**Cup-and-ball joint.** Same as *ball-and-socket joint*.—**Dovetail-joint.** See *dovetail*.—**Fast-joint butt.** See *butt*².—**Female joint.** See *female*.—**Foliated joint,** in *carp.*, a rabbeted joint.—**French joint,** a joint for wires in which the ends to be joined are placed side by side for a few inches, and then twisted.—**Hooke's joint,** a contrivance by which a motion of rotation is communicated from one shaft to another lying in the same plane, though in a different direction. The two shafts are pronged at the end, and in the prong of each is pivoted one of the cross-bars of a cross-shaped piece, the axis of each cross-bar being perpendicular to that of the shaft to which it is pivoted.—**Hydrostatic, incrassate, inflated, lapped,** etc., **joint.** See the adjectives.—**Loose-joint butt.** See *butt*².—**Opium joint.** See def. 4 (*b*).—**Out of joint,** dislocated, as when the head of a bone is displaced from its socket; hence, figuratively, confused; disordered; gone wrong.

The jaundiced eye:
Eye, to which all order festers, all things here are *out of joint*.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Round-joint file. See *file*¹.—**Rustic joint.** See *rustic*.—**Second joint.** (*a*) The thigh of a fowl (the leg, or drumstick, being the first joint), esteemed by many the best part for eating. (*b*) The middle piece or joint of a fly-rod, between the tip and the butt.—**Square joint,** a joint in wooden stuff in which the edges are brought squarely together without rabbeting, tongue, or feather.—**To break joint,** in *masonry*, *carp.*, etc. See *break*.—**To flush a joint.** See *flush*⁷.—**To put one's nose out of joint,** to supplant one in another's love, favor, or confidence. [Colloq.]—**Universal joint,** in *mech.*, an arrangement by which one part of a machine may be made to move freely in all directions in relation to another. A familiar example is afforded by the well-known ball-and-socket joint, which consists of a solid working into a hollow sphere. See cut of *ball-and-socket joint*, under *ball*.—**Water joint.** See *water*. (See also *pin-joint*, *plumb-joint*, *ring-joint*, *shackle joint*, *toggle-joint*, *twist joint*, *union-joint*.)

joint (joint), *a.* [< OF. *joint*, F. *joint*, < L. *junctus*, pp. of *jungere*, join: see *joint*, *n.*] 1. Joined in relation, action, or interest; having a common share; participating: as, *joint* owners; *joint* tenants.

Heirs of God, and *joint*-heirs with Christ. Rom. viii. 17.

What might be toward, that this sweaty haste
Doth make the night *joint*-labourer with the day?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1, 78.

Man walk'd with beast, *joint* tenant of the shade.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 152.

2. Joined in use or participation; held jointly or in common; shared by different individuals: as, *joint* stock or property; a *joint* interest in an enterprise.

For 'tis a cause that hath no mean dependence
Upon our *joint* and several dignities.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2, 193.

The gen'rous Greeks their *joint* consent declare,
The priest to rev'rence, and release the fair.
Pope, Iliad, i. 490.

3. Joined in amount or effect; combined; acting together: as, *joint* strength; *joint* efforts; a *joint* attack.

The Kentish men, all parties uniteing against a common Enemy, with *joint* power so oppos'd him that he was constrain'd to retire back. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,
But the *joint* force and full result of all.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 246.

Where priest and clerk with *joint* exertion strive
To keep the ardor of their flock alive.
Crabbe, The Borough.

4. In *law:* (*a*) Of contracts, united in interest or liability in such manner that the law will not proceed without joining all, as distinguished from cases where a part may act, or sue or be sued, severally. Thus, partners are *joint* debtors, and notice to one is notice to all, and an action by or against any one of them respecting partnership affairs must be usually by or against all. See *estate in joint tenancy* (under *estate*) and *several*. (*b*) Of crimes and torts, combined or connected in the same transaction.—**Joint and several,** united in obligation or liability in such manner that the creditor may proceed against all together or each separately.—**Joint batteries.** See *battery*.—**Joint committee, contract, convention,** etc. See the nouns.—**Joint indorsement.** See *indorsement*, 3.—**Joint rights in rem,** in *civil law*, same as *condominium*.—**Joint tenancy,** in *law*, a tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession; possession or occupation by joint tenants. See *estate*.

joint (joint), *v.* [< *joint*, *n.* Cf. Sp. Pg. *juntar*, join.] I. *trans.* 1. To form with a joint or joints; articulate.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2. To prepare the edge of (a board or a piece of other material) for closely joining another piece; straighten the edge of (a board or plank), by means of a plane called a *jointer*. In coopers' work the edges of staves are jointed by the coopers' jointer, which is a tool analogous to the carpenters' jointer, but having a curved instead of a plane under face, to impart the proper curvature to the stave.

3. To unite closely; combine; join.

The time's state
Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainst Cæsar.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2, 96.

4. To cut or divide into joints or pieces; separate the joints of; disjoint.

He *joints* the neck, and with a stroke so strong
The helm flies off and bears the head along.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 1038.

II. *intrans.* To fit as by joints, or as parts adjusted to one another: as, stones cut so as to *joint* into each other.

joint-coupling (joint′kup″ling), *n.* In *shafting*, a form of universal joint by which the sections are coupled and locked together.

jointed (join′ted), *a.* [< *joint*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] Provided with joints; formed with knots or nodes.—**Jointed charlock.** See *charlock*.—**Jointed rod,** a fishing-rod made in sections, with male and female ferrules or male and female screws. See *rod*.

jointedly (join′ted-li), *adv.* By joints.

joint-end (joint′end), *n.* The iron end-piece on which a carriage-bow moves, as on a pivot.

jointer¹ (join′tėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which joints. Specifically—(*a*) In *carp.*, a long plane used to straighten the edges of boards or planks, so that they will make a close joint with other pieces similarly jointed. (*b*) In coopers' work: (1) A tool used for jointing staves. It is analogous to the carpenters' jointer, but has its under face curved, to impart the proper curvature to the edges of staves. (2) A machine for jointing staves, which cuts them to the required curves on their edges. (*c*) In *brickwork*, a tool for filling the cracks between the courses of bricks or stones.

2. In *masonry*, a bent strip of iron inserted into a wall to strengthen a joint. *E. H. Knight.*—**Backing or side jointer,** a jointer having a bit with a concave edge for dressing the backs of barrel-staves. Also called an *excluser*.—**Heading-jointer,** a jointer having a bit with a straight edge.—**Stave-jointer,** a large plane for working the edges of barrel-staves.

jointer²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jointure*.

jointer³†, *n.* One who has a jointure or a jointure-settlement.

In Eastfield here my land and living lies:
I'll make thy daughter *jointer* of it all.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

joint-evil (joint′ē″vl), *n.* Same as *lepra nervorum* (which see, under *lepra*).

joint-file (joint′fil), *n.* A small round file of uniform section throughout its length.

joint-fir (joint′fėr), *n.* 1. A general name of the species of the natural order *Gnetaceæ* (which see).—2. A name of the taxoid conifers.

joint-grass (joint'gras), *n.* 1. The grass *Paspalum distichum*, of the southern United States. [U. S.]—2. Various species of *Equisetum* or horsetail. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*. [Prov. Eng.]

joint-hinge (joint'hinj), *n.* A strap-hinge.

jointing-machine (join'ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* A planing-machine adapted to fine cabinet- and piano-work.

jointing-plane (join'ting-plān), *n.* 1. A jointer; specifically, a power-tool which has largely superseded the hand-tool or jointer-plane; a stave-jointer. It is a circular plane, with a series of bits which pass in turn over the stave held against it. By changing the bits the machine can be used to mold, chamfer, etc.

2. A small supplementary share in a plow.

jointing-rule (join'ting-rōl), *n.* In *painting*, a straight rod about six feet long used as a guide in marking out with paint the joints of brickwork.

jointless (joint'les), *a.* [< *joint* + *-less.*] Having no joint; without, or as if without, joints; hence, stiff; rigid.

"Let me die here," were her words, remaining *jointless* and immovable. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 38.

jointly (joint'li), *adv.* In conjunction; together; unitedly; in concert.—**Jointly and severally**, collectively and individually.

joint-oil (joint'oil), *n.* The synovial fluid which lubricates joints; synovia.

An albuminous fluid called "synovia," and commonly known as *joint-oil*. *Mivart*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 111.

joint-pipe (joint'pīp), *n.* A short section of a gas- or steam-pipe, threaded at both ends and used for joining lengths of pipe.

joint-pliers (joint'plī″ėrz), *n. pl.* A special form of small nipping pliers for watchmakers' use.

joint-racking (joint'rak″ing), *a.* Causing pain in the joints.

Dropsies, and asthmas, and *joint-racking* rheums. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 488.

jointress (join'tres), *n.* [Contr. of *jointuress*, < *jointure* + *-ess.*] 1. A woman who has a jointure; a dowager. [Rare.]—2. A woman who joins with another person in rule or possession.

Therefore our sometime sister, now our queen,
The imperial *jointress* of this warlike state.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2, 9.

joint-ring (joint'ring), *n.* A ring jointed so as to consist of two equal parts; a gemel-ring.

Marry, I would not do such a thing for a *joint-ring*, nor for measures of lawn, nor for gowns, petticoats, nor caps. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3, 73.

joint-rod (joint'rod), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a wooden rod with a curved face, used to hold a book in good shape for pressing.

joint-saw (joint'sâ), *n.* A saw with a curved working-face, used in forming the joints of compasses, etc.

joint-snake (joint'snāk), *n.* A fragile limbless lizard of the southern United States: same as *glass-snake*.

joint-splice (joint'splīs), *n.* Any form of reinforcing device for holding two parts of a structure or machine firmly in place, as the fish-plate of a rail-joint on a railroad.

joint-stock (joint'stok), *a.* Of or pertaining to or concerning joint stock, or the holding of stock in shares; having a capital divided into shares.

The development of the *joint-stock* principle gave it the chance to secure the requisite capital from a number of small investors. *Science*, VII. 222.

Joint-stock company. (*a*) An association the property or capital of which is represented by stock issued in shares to the members respectively, the object being that changes in membership shall depend, not, as in partnership, upon the consent of all the members, but upon the transfer of shares, which any member may make without the consent of the others, and also that the death of a member shall not dissolve the association, as in case of a partnership, his right being simply transferred to his executors or administrators. Another object usually if not always involved is the rendering of the power of control separable from the right of ownership, by vesting the management in a committee or officers instead of leaving it, as in the case of a partnership, with each member. In the absence of any statute the liability of a joint-stock company and its members, and its means of enforcing its rights as to third persons, are nevertheless precisely those of partners: all the members must join in suing; all are liable for its debts, and all must be joined when sued; and on a change of membership pending a suit a corresponding change of parties may be required. To obviate these inconveniences, statutes have been passed in several of the United States allowing such associations to sue and be sued in the name of the president or treasurer. In respect to internal controversies, the courts, even without the aid of statute, follow the analogies afforded by the law of corporations, so far as this can be done without conceding to unincorporated associations the right to have a common seal, and to have succession and sue and be sued as a distinct artificial person. (*b*) An association for similar objects, but having the express sanction of statute for its organization as a corporation. In both classes of companies the members contribute.—**Joint-stock Companies Acts**, British statutes prescribing methods for the organization, management and winding up of incorporated companies other than banking concerns.

joint-stool (joint'stöl), *n.* 1. A stool made of parts fitted or joined together, as distinguished from one more roughly made, as from planks.

Fool. Come hither, mistress. Is your name Goneril?
Lear. She cannot deny it.
Fool. Cry you mercy, I took you for a *joint-stool*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6, 54.

Joint-stools were then created; on three legs
Upborne they stood, three legs upholding firm
A massy slab, in fashion square or round.
Cowper, Task, i. 19.

2. Any supporting rest or block used for holding the ends of two abutting parts, as the ends of rails, ships' ways, etc.

joint-strip (joint'strip), *n.* In railroad-cars, a strip of wood with rabbeted grooves for the insertion of corrugated metal roofing-sheets.

joint-test (joint'test), *n.* The electrical test to which the joints in the core of telegraph-cables are subjected to insure their soundness.

jointure (join'tūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jointer*; < ME. *joynture*, rarely *joynter*, < OF. *jointure*, later *jointure*, F. *jointure* = Pr. *junhtura*, *junctura* = Sp. Pg. *juntura* = It. *giuntura*, < L. *junctura*, a joining, < *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*. Doublet *juncture*, q. v.] 1†. A joining or coupling together; junction; union; conjunction.

It wanteth moevyng and *joynture* of soule and body.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 5.

Yet all too mean to balance equal forage,
And sympathise in *jointure* with thy courage.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

2†. A joint of armor.

Joynter and gemows he jogges in sondyre!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2894.

3. An estate in lands or tenements settled before marriage on the intended husband and wife jointly.—4. An estate or property settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and to be enjoyed by her after her husband's decease.

It is utterly unaccountable to me why you, the widow of a City Knight, with a good *jointure*, should not close with the passion of a man of such character . . . as Mr. Surface. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

jointure (join'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jointured*, ppr. *jointuring*. [< *jointure*, *n.*] To settle a jointure upon.

If thou, my dear, thyself shouldst prize,
Alas, what value would suffice?
The Spaniard could not do't, though he
Should to both Indies *jointure* thee. *Cowley.*

jointuress (join'tūr-es), *n.* Same as *jointress*.

jointweed (joint'wēd), *n.* 1. *Polygonum articulatum*, an American plant: so called from its many-jointed spike-like racemes. [U. S.]—2. A name of a species of *Equisetum*.—3. The mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*.

joint-wire (joint'wīr), *n.* In *watchmaking* and *jewelry-manuf.*, tubular wire of silver, gold, or alloy, for use in hinge-joints. It is drawn over a steel wire, which after the drawing is pulled out. Pieces of this tubular wire are hard-soldered to the parts to be hinged together, and a wire pintle completes the hinge-joint.

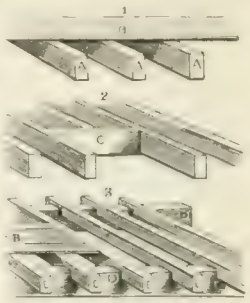
joint-worm (joint'wėrm), *n.* 1. A jointed worm; an intestinal worm of the genus *Tænia*; a tapeworm. See cut under *Tænia*.

In opening a dog the other day, I found this worm. . . . 'Tis the *joint-worm* which the learned talk of so much.—Ay; the Lumbricus lætus, or vulgarly in English the tape-worm. *Mrs. Centlivre.*

2. The larva of a chalcid hymenopterous parasite of the genus *Isosoma*, as *I. hordei*, which is very destructive to crops of barley, wheat, and rye in the United States. The eggs are laid in the stems of these cereals, and the larvæ feed in slight enlargements near the joints. There is only one annual generation, and the insect winters in the stubble in both the pupal and adult states. All the species of *Isosoma* are phytophagous or plant-feeding, and work like *I. hordei* upon the stalks of various grasses and cereals. These worms are of small size, one tenth to one fifth of an inch long. They attack the crop when it is a foot or less in height, checking the growth, causing the green leaves to turn yellow, and making knots on the stem. The rye joint-worm is the larva of *I. secalis*; the wheat joint-worm, that of *I. tritici*; both of these are merely varieties of *I. hordei*, which is more fully called *barley joint-worm*. See *Isosoma*.

jointy (join'ti), *a.* Full of joints.

joist (joist), *n.* [The vulgar pron. *jīst* (like *jīn*, *jīnt*, *hīst*, etc., for *join*, *joint*, *hoist*, etc.) was formerly in good usage, and in this case is etymologically correct, the form *joist*, early mod. E. *joyst*, being a corruption of *jist* (pron. *jīst*), < ME. *giste*, *gyste* (with long vowel, as in ME. *Crist*, mod. *Christ*), a joist, beam, < OF. *giste*, a bed, couch, place to lie on, a beam, F. *gîte*, a lodging, form (of a hare), bed or stratum (in geology), < OF. *gesir*, F. *gésir*, lie, < L. *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent*, *adjacent*, etc., and cf. *gist*[1], a doublet of *joist*[1].] In *building*, one of the pieces of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed, and which themselves rest on the walls or on girders, and sometimes on both. Joists are laid horizontally in parallel equidistant rows.



Joists.

1. *A*, *A*, joists; *B*, floor-boards. 2. *C*, trimming-joist. 3. *D*, *D*, binding-joists. *E*, *E*, trimming-joists. *F*, floor-boards.

The *ioystes* of the loft faild, and they that were vnder it perished there. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

Bay of joists. See *bay*[3].

Binding-joists. See *binding*.—**Ceiling-joists.** See *ceiling*. (See also *bridging joist*, *trimming-joist*.)

joist (joist), *v. t.* [< *joist*[1], *n.*] To fit or furnish with joists.

joke (jōk), *n.* [= D. *jok* = G. *juks*, a joke, = Dan. *jux*, trash (cf. *gjøre jux*, make fun); = F. *jeu* = Pr. *joc*, *juec*, *juoc* = Sp. *juego* = Pg. *jogo* = It. *gioco*, *giuoco*, jest, game, sport; < L. *jocus*, a jest, joke, perhaps orig. **diocus*, **diucus*; cf. Skt. √ *div*, play.] 1. Something said or done for the sake of exciting laughter; some witty or sportive remark or act; a jest; also, jesting; raillery.

A college *joke* to cure the dumps. *Swift*, Cassinus and Peter.

The practice of turning every thing into *joke* and ridicule is a dangerous levity of imagination. *Beattie*, Moral Science, I. i. 7.

2. Something not real, or to no purpose; what is not in earnest or actually meant; an illusion.

Inclose whole downs in walls—'tis all a *joke!* *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 261.

In joke, in jest; for the sake of raising a laugh; not in earnest; with no serious intention.—**No joke**, a serious matter. [Colloq.]—**Practical joke.** See *practical*.—**To cut** or **crack a joke.** See *cut*, *crack*.—**Syn.** See *jest*[1].

joke (jōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *joked*, ppr. *joking*. [Cf. L. *jocari*, jest, joke; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To jest; make merry about something.

Joking decides great things
Stronger and better oft than earnest can.
Milton, tr. of Horace.

Your Honour is pleas'd to *joke* with me. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

II. *trans.* To cast jokes at; make merry with; rally: as, to *joke* a man about his love-affairs.

joker (jō'kėr), *n.* 1. One who jokes, in speech or in deed; a jester; a merry fellow.

One tall *joker* . . . scrawled upon a wall with his finger dipped in muddy wine lees—Blood. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, v.

2. A playing-card, either blank or having some comical or other special device, added to a pack, and used in some games, as in euchre. It is always a trump, and generally the highest trump. Often called *jolly joker*.

The White Knight, called the *Joker*, otherwise the Best Bower. *J. B. Greenough*, Queen of Hearts, iii.

jokesmith (jōk'smith), *n.* A professional joker; one who manufactures jokes. [Humorous.]

I feared to give occasion to the jests of newspaper *jokesmiths*. *Southey*, Letters (1813), II. 336.

jokingly (jō'king-li), *adv.* In a joking manner; in a merry way.

jokish (jō'kish), *a.* [< *joke* + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to joke; jocular.

Oh dear, how *jokish* these gentlemen are! *O'Keefe*, Fontainebleau, iii. 1.

jole (jōl), *n.* and *v.* See *jowl*.

jolift, *a.* A Middle English form of *jolly*. *Chaucer.*

joll, *n.* and *v.* See *jowl*.

jollification (jol″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *jolly* + *-fication*, after *glorification*, etc.] A scene, occasion, or act of merriment, mirth, or festivity; a carouse; merrymaking. [Colloq.]

He nodded, smiled, and rubbed his hands, as if Mrs. Podgers had invited him to a Lord Mayor's feast, or some equally gorgeous *jollification*. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 155.

jollily (jol'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *jolily*; < *jolly* + *-ly*[2].] In a jolly manner; gaily; merrily; mirthfully.

jolliment† (jol'i-ment), *n.* [< *jolly* + *-ment.*] Mirth; merriment.

Triton his trompet shrill before them blew,
For goodly triumph and great *jollyment.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 12.

jolliness (jol'i-nes), *n.* [< ME. *jolinesse;* < *jolly* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being jolly; gaiety; festivity; jollity.

I seye na more, but in this *jolynesse*
I lete hem til men to the soper dresse.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 281.

jollity (jol'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jollitie, jolity;* < ME. *jolitie, jolite,* < OF. *jolite, joliete,* also *jolivete,* gayness, gaiety, < *joli, jolif,* gay, jolly: see *jolly.*] **1**†. Gayness; splendor; magnificence.

He showed him all the kingdoms of the world, and all their *jollity.* *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2. The quality or condition of being jolly; demonstrative merriment; festivity; gaiety.

From *iolite* myn hert is paste,
From rialte & riche aray.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game.
Milton, P. L., xi. 714.

3†. Gallantry.

Their songs made to their mates or paramours, either vpon sorrow or *iolity* of courage, the first amorous musicks. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

The halting knight, meeting the other, asking the cause of his going thitherward, and finding it was to defend Pamela's divine beauty against Artesia's, with a proud *jollitie* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

=**Syn. 2.** Joviality, fun, frolic, hilarity.

jollop (jol'up), *n.* [Cf. *gobble*[2].] The cry of a turkey. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

jolly (jol'i), *a.* [< ME. *joly, joli,* older *jolif,* < OF. *jolif,* later *joli,* gay, trim, fine, gallant, neat, jolly, F. *joli,* pretty, = Pr. *joli* = It. *giulivo, giulio,* gay, merry, jolly. Origin uncertain; usually referred to Icel. *jōl* = Sw. Dan. *jul* = E. *yule,* the feast of Christmas: see *yule.*] **1**†. Gay; of fine appearance; handsome; well-conditioned; thriving.

This Morgain was a yonge damesell fressh and *Iolye.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 507.

You may go kiss your *jolly* brown bride,
And let our sister alone.
Fair Margaret and Sweet William (Child's Ballads, II. 143).

2. Full of life and merriment; jovial; gaily cheerful; festive.

Thei be yonge men and *Iolye,* and have grete nede of counseile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 47.

Be *jolly,* lords. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7, 65.

He froth'd his bumpers to the brim;
A *jollier* year we shall not see.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

3. Characterized or attended by joviality; expressing or inspiring mirth; exciting mirthfulness or gaiety.

And with his *jolly* Pipe delights the Groves.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

"A *jolly* place," said he, "in times of old!
But something ails it now; the spot is cursed."
Wordsworth, Hart-Leap Well, ii.

But old Jack Falstaff . . . has bequeathed a never failing inheritance of *jolly* jaughter, to make mankind merrier and better to the latest posterity.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 145.

4†. Gallant; brave.

The fyfte was Josue, that *joly* mane of armes,
That in Jerusalem oste fulle myche joye lymppede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3415.

5. Great; remarkable; uncommon: as, a *jolly* muff. [Slang.] — **Jolly joker.** See *joker,* 2. =**Syn. 2.** *Jolly, Jovial, Mirthful, Merry, Facetious,* playful, funny, sprightly, frolicsome, sportive. *Facetious* is distinguished from the first four words in applying to the making of witticisms rather than to the continuous flow of contagious good humor easily breaking into laughter. If there is any difference between *jolly* and *jovial,* it is that the latter is rather the more dignified of the two. *Mirthful* and *merry* imply most of laughter, and *jolly* stands next in this respect. There is little difference between *mirthful* and *merry,* but the former may be the more dignified and the latter the more demonstrative. *Merry* expresses the largest and freest overflow of animal spirits. See *hilarity* and *mirth.*

jolly (jol'i), *adv.* [< *jolly, a.,* 5.] Remarkably; uncommonly; very: as, *jolly* awkward; *jolly* drunk. [Colloq., Eng.]

For he's a *jolly* good fellow,
Which nobody can deny. *Old chorus.*

"What's singing?" said Tom. . . . "Well, you are *jolly* green," answered his friend.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

jolly† (jol'i), *v. i.* [< *jolly, a.*] To rejoice; make merry.

His hands and feet with riving nails they tent,
And, as to disenthrall his soul they meant,
They *jolly* at his grief
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

jolly-boat (jol'i-bōt), *n.* [< *jolly-,* accom. of Dan. *jolle* = Sw. *julle* = D. *jol,* a yawl (*yawl* being an E. form of the D.), + *boat.* See *yawl.*] A clincher-built boat smaller than a cutter, usually hoisted at the stern of a vessel, and used for hack-work. It is about 4 feet in beam and 12 feet in length, with a bluff bow and wide transom.

Five of us went a-fishing in the *jolly-boat;* . . . but leave to go ashore was refused.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 82.

jolly-boys (jol'i-boiz), *n. pl.* A group of small drinking-vessels connected by a tube or openings from one to another. [Slang.]

jollyhead† (jol'i-hed), *n.* [< *jolly* + *-head.*] A state of jollity; jolliness.

Despoyled of those joyes and *jolly-head,*
Which with those gentle shepherds here I wont to lead.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 32.

jolt (jōlt), *v.* [Prob. an extension (appar. through the pret. and pp. *jolled:* cf. *jolthead*) of *joll, jole, jowl,* knock the head against anything: see *jowl, v.* Cf. *dolt,* similarly related, through pp. *dulled,* to *dull.*] **I.** *trans.* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high-trotting horse.

Oh the most inhumane, barbarous Hackney-Coach! I am *jolted* to a jelly. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iv. 8.

II. *intrans.* To move with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage on rough ground; have a shaking or jerking motion.

He whipped the horses, the coach *jolted* again.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 34.

They were stiff with their long and *jolting* drive from Whitcross, and chilled with the frosty night air.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

jolt (jōlt), *n.* [< *jolt, v.*] **1.** A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage.

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out, but afterwards the motion was easy. *Swift.*

My daughter Evelyn going in the coach to visite in the Citty, a *jolt* (the doore being not fast shut) flung her quite out, in such manner as the hind wheeles passed over her.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 12, 1688.

2. *pl.* Cabbage-plants that in the spring go to seed prematurely. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] =**Syn. 1.** *Collision, Concussion,* etc. See *shock.*

jolter (jōl'tėr), *n.* One who or that which jolts.

jolterhead (jōl'tėr-hed), *n.* Same as *jolthead.*

I would rather have my own ugly viznomy than any of their *jolterheads,* that have no more brains in them than a brickbat. *Scott*, Kenilworth, x.

jolthead (jōlt'hed), *n.* [Formerly also *joult head;* < *jolt* (appar. for *jolled,* pp. of *jolt*) + *head;* as if one whose head has been *jolled* against another's, or against the wall, in punishment of his stupidity.] **1.** A stupid head; a brainless head. [Rare.]

He must then have . . . had a *jolthead,* and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits. *Grew.*

2. A dunce; a blockhead.

Fie on thee, *jolt-head!* thou canst not read.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1, 291.

joltingly (jōl'ting-li), *adv.* In a jolting manner; so as to jolt or shake.

jombre†, *v. t.* A variant of *jumber.*

jompre†, *v. t.* See *jumper*[3].

Jonah (jō'nä), *n.* [In allusion to the Biblical story of *Jonah* the prophet, who, having disobeyed the divine command to go to Nineveh, and fled to Tarshish by sea, was overtaken by a storm and thrown overboard by the sailors. Hence sailors often profess to regard clergymen as "Jonahs."] A person on shipboard regarded as the cause of ill luck; any one whose presence is supposed or alleged to cause misfortune.—**Jonah trip,** an unlucky or unsuccessful voyage.

jonathan (jon'a-than), *n.* [So called from the personal name *Jonathan.*] An instrument used by smokers to light their pipes with. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Brother Jonathan,** a name applied to the people of the United States collectively: said to have originated in Washington's thus designating Jonathan Trumbull, a governor of Connecticut, on whose advice he placed great reliance.

jondla (jond'lä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare.*

jonglert, *n.* An obsolete form of *juggler*[1].

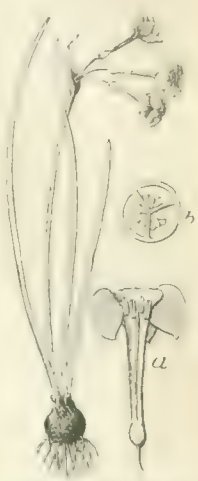
jongleriet, *n.* An obsolete form of *jugglery.*

jongleur (F. pron. zhôn-glėr'), *n.* [OF.: see *juggler.*] In medieval France, and in England under the Norman kings, a minstrel who went from place to place singing songs, generally of his own composition and to his own accompaniment; later, a mountebank.

The *jongleurs* or jogelors (joculatores) were originally minstrels who could perform feats of sleight of hand, &c., but they soon became mere mountebanks, and the name became . . . a term of contempt.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 34.

The lyrics of the *jongleurs* were all run in one mould, and the Pastourelles of northern France had become as artificial as the Pastorals of Pope.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 285.

jonquil (jon'kwil), *n.* [Also *jonquille,* formerly also *junquele;* < F. *jonquille* = Sp. *junquillo* = Pg. *junquilho,* m., = It. *giunchiglia,* f., jonquil; so called from the color and form of the plant, dim. < L. *juncus,* a rush: see *Juncus, junk*[1].] **1.** An ornamental plant, the *Narcissus Jonquilla,* of the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ;* the rush-leafed daffodil. It is an early-blooming bulbous plant, with narrow, half-cylindrical leaves, the scapes bearing from 2 to 5 small, pale-yellow, fragrant flowers. Some other species of *Narcissus* are sometimes called jonquil, as *N. odorus,* the sweet-scented jonquil, and *N. calathinus,* the great jonquil.



Jonquil (*Narcissus Jonquilla*): *a*, flower cut longitudinally; *b*, fruit cut transversely.

2. A light-yellow color of the Sèvres porcelain; also, a similar color in other porcelains.—**3.** A variety of the domesticated canary-bird.

jook, jookery. See *jouk*[2], *joukery.*

joram, *n.* See *jorum.*

jordan (jôr'dan), *n.* [Also *jorden,* and formerly *jurdan, jurdon;* < ME. *jordan, jurdan,* an abbr. of *Jordan-bottle,* a bottle containing water from the river Jordan; < L. *Jordanes, Jordanis,* < Gr. Ἰορδάνης, = Ar. *Urdunn,* < Heb. *Yardēn,* the river Jordan, < *yarād,* descend.] **1.** A bottle in which pilgrims brought home water from the river Jordan.—**2**†. A kind of pot or vessel formerly used by alchemists, in shape not unlike a soda-water bottle, only that the neck was wider.—**3.** A chamber-pot.

I pray to God so saue thy gentil cors,
And eke thyn urinals, and thy *jordanes* [var. *jurdones*].
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 19.

4. [*cap.*] [Named after the river *Jordan.*] An obsolete constellation, formed by Jacob Bartsch in 1624 of the stars which later went to Lynx and Leo Minor.

Jordan almond (jôr'dan ä'mond). [< ME. "*jardyne almaunde,* amigdalum jardinum" (Prompt. Parv.), i. e. garden almond: see *jardin, garden,* and *almond.*] See *almond,* 1.

jordanite (jôr'dan-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Jordan* of Saarbrücken in Prussia.] A native sulphid of arsenic and lead occurring in orthorhombic crystals of a gray color and brilliant metallic luster: from the dolomite of the Binnenthal, or valley of Binn, canton of Valais, Switzerland.

jordeloo. See *gardyloo.*

jornada (Sp. pron. hor-nä'dä), *n.* [Sp., = E. *journey,* q. v.] **1.** A march or journey performed in a day.—**2.** The name given by the Mexicans to a long reach of desert country which has to be traversed, and where there is no water.

jornay†, **jorne**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *journey.*

jornet†, *n.* [Perhaps a contr. of **jurkinet,* jerkinet: see *jerkinet.*] An outer garment for men, described in 1598 as worn over bright armor by the "Midsummer Watch" in London.

Constables, the one halfe in bright harnesse, some over gilt, and every one a *jornet* of scarlet thereupon, and his henchman following him.
Stowe, London (1590), p. 75. (*Nares.*)

jorum (jō'rum), *n.* [Also *joram;* origin unknown.] A bowl or drinking-vessel with liquor in it; also, the contents of such a vessel: as, to mix a *jorum* of punch. [Colloq.]

An' here's to them that, like oursel',
Can push about the *jorum.*
Burns, O May, thy Morn was ne'er sae Sweet.

The host . . . returned with a steaming *jorum,* of which the first gulp brought water into Mr. Bumble's eyes.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxxvii.

joseph (jō'zef), *n.* [Prob. in allusion to *Joseph's* "coat of many colors" (Gen. xxxvii. 3).] A garment made like a man's great coat, usually with a broad cape, and buttoning down the front, worn in the eighteenth century and later by women when riding on horseback and on occasions of similar exposure; sometimes, also, a similar garment worn by men.

Olivia would be drawn as an Amazon, . . . dressed in a green *joseph,* richly laced with gold, and a whip in her hand. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

In the dear fashions of her youth she dress'd:
A pea-green *Joseph* was her favourite vest
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Joseph-and-Mary (jō'zef-and-mā'ri), *n.* [So called in ref. to the red and blue flowers which the plant produces at the same time, and which suggested the common pictures of the Holy Family, with Joseph in red and Mary in blue.] The lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [Prov. Eng.]

Josephine knot. See *knot*[1].

Joseph's-coat (jō'zefs-kōt'), *n.* A cultivated variety of *Amaranthus tricolor*, with variegated leaves.

Joseph's-flower (jō'zefs-flou″ėr), *n.* The yellow goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*.

Joshua-tree (josh'ō-ā-trē), *n.* A small tree, *Yucca brevifolia*, found in some elevated desert regions of the western United States.

joskin (jos'kin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A clownish fellow; a countryman. [Thieves' slang.]

joss (jos), *n.* [Pidgin-Eng. corruption of Pg. *deos*, God: see *deity*.] A Chinese god or idol.

Down with dukes, earls, and lords, those pagan *Josses*
False Gods!
Wolcot, Odes to Kien Long, ii.

Critick in jars and *josses*, shews her birth,
Drawn, like the brittle ware itself, from earth.
Colman, Jealous Wife, Epil.

The object of the bell-ringing seemed to be to notify the whole population of the town that his Excellency the governor was communing with his *Joss*.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVIII. 73.

jossa†, *interj.* [ME.; origin obscure. Cf. *joss-block*.] An address to horses, possibly meaning 'stand still.'

Thise sely clerkes rennen up and doun
With "Keepe! stand! stand! *jossa* warderere."
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 181.

joss-block, jossing-block (jos'blok, jos'ing-blok), *n.* [Cf. *jossa*.] A horse-block. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

joss-house (jos'hous), *n.* [Pidgin-Eng.] A Chinese temple or place of idol-worship: sometimes used by the Chinese for a Christian church.

joss-paper (jos'pā″pėr), *n.* Pieces of gold or silver paper made into the shape of ingots of silver, and burned by the Chinese at funerals and before the shrines of certain of their gods.

joss-pidgin (jos'pij″in), *n.* [Pidgin-Eng.] Any religious ceremony or ceremonies.—**Joss-pidgin man**, a priest or clergyman.

joss-stick (jos'stik), *n.* A small stick or perfumed pastil consisting of a hardened paste made from the dust of various kinds of scented wood mixed with clay, used in Chinese temples and houses as incense before the idols, as a slow-match in measuring time at night, for lighting pipes, etc.

jostle (jos'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jostled*, ppr. *jostling*. [Formerly also *justle*, *joustle*; freq. of *just*[2], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To push against; crowd against so as to render unsteady; elbow; hustle.

There are two rocks, . . . which for that so near, as many times appearing but as one, they were fained by the Poets unstable, and at sundry times to *justle* each other.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 31.

While I was walking daily in and out great crowds of men, I could not be quit of thinking how we *jostle* one another.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 516.

2. To check. *Halliwell*. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To hustle; shove and be shoved about, as in a crowd.

For the things of this World are like Epicurus his Atoms, always moving and *justling* against another.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

Theirs was no common party race,
Jostling by dark intrigue for place.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

A crowd that was *jostling* in with me at the pit-door of Covent Garden.
Lamb, Elia, p. 171.

jostle (jos'l), *n.* [< *jostle*, *v.*] A pushing about or crowding; a shock or encounter.

In Fleete Street, received a great *jostle* from a man that had a mind to take the wall, which I could not help.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 8, 1660.

jostlement (jos'l-ment), *n.* [< *jostle* + *-ment*.] The act of jostling, hustling, or crowding aside. [Rare.]

Anybody who had seen him projecting himself into Soho while he was yet on St. Dunstan's side of Temple Bar, bursting in his full-blown way along the pavement, to the *jostlement* of all weaker people, might have seen how safe and strong he was.
Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 12.

jot[1] (jot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jote*; < LL. *iota*, < Gr. ἰῶτα, the letter *ι*, a very small thing, a jot, < Phen. (Heb.) *yōdh*, the letter so called, the smallest letter of the Hebrew alphabet, hence used proverbially of something very small. See *iota*, 1.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

So weake my powres, so sore my wounds appeare,
That wonder is how I should live a *jot*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lvii.

Till heaven and earth pass, one *jot* or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. Mat. v. 18.

jot[1] (jot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jotted*, ppr. *jotting*. [< *jot*[1], *n.*] To set down quickly and with few strokes in writing or sketching; make a brief note or memorandum of: usually with *down*.

It would not be altogether becoming of me to speak of the domestic effects which many of the things which I have herein *jotted down* had in my own family.
Galt, The Provost, p. 254.

jot[2] (jot), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *jotted*, ppr. *jotting*. [Contr. of *jolt*.] To jog; jolt; bump; nudge. [Prov. Eng.]

And then lay overthrown
Numbers beneath their axle-trees; who, lying in flight's stream,
Made th' after chariots *jot* and jump in driving over them.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 360.

jot[2] (jot), *adv.* [Cf. *jot*[2], *v.*] Plump; downright. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

jotet, *n.* An obsolete form of *jot*[1].

jotter (jot'ėr), *n.* 1. One who jots, or makes brief notes or memoranda.—2. A book in which jottings or memoranda are made. *Imp. Dict.*

jotting (jot'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *jot*[1], *v.*] A brief written note or remark; a memorandum.

Tut, your honour! . . . I'll make a slight *jotting* the morn; it will cost but a charter of resignation in favorem; and I'll hae it ready for the next term in Exchequer.
Scott, Waverley, lxxi.

jotun (yō'tụn), *n.* [Dan., < Icel. *jötunn* = AS. *éoten*, a giant.] In *Scand. myth.*, one of a supernatural race of giants, enemies of the gods.

A great mist-*jotun* you will see
Lifting himself up silently.
Lowell, Appledore.

Jougs.

joubarb (jö'bärb), *n.* [Also *jobarbe*; < F. *joubarbe*, < L. (ML.) *Jovis barba*, Jupiter's beard.] The house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. Also called *Jupiter's-beard*.

jougs (jögz), *n.* [< OF. *joug*, a yoke, < L. *jugum* = E. *yoke*.] An instrument of punishment formerly used in Scotland, consisting of an iron collar which surrounded the neck of the criminal, and was fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain.

jouissance†, **jouissance**† (jö'i-sans), *n.* [Early mod. E., < OF. (also F.) *jouissance*, enjoyment, < *joir*, *jouir*, enjoy: see *joy*, *v.*] 1. Enjoyment; joy; mirth.

To see those folkes make such *jovysaunce*,
Made my heart after the pype to daunce.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

The time
Craves that we taste of nought but *jouissance*.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

2. In *law*, possession and use, as distinguished from ownership.

jouk[1]† (jök), *v. i.* [Also dial. *juke*; < ME. *jouken*, < OF. *jouquier*, *joquier*, *jokier*, *jouchier*, *juchier*, roost, lie down, F. *jucher*, Wall. *jouki*, roost, perch.] 1. To roost; perch.—2. To lie down; be flat.

For certes it non honour is to the
To wepe, and in thy bed to *jouken* thus.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 409.

jouk[2], **jook** (jök), *v. i.* [Also *juke*; perhaps a dial. variation of *duck*[1]; but cf. *jouk*[1], 2.] 1. To stoop or incline the body with a quick motion, or suddenly shift one's position so as to avoid or mitigate a blow, or conceal one's self; duck or dodge. [Scotch.]

Nae help was thairfor, nane wald *jouk*,
Ferss was the fecht on ilka syde.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

I *jouk* beneath misfortune's blows.
Burns, To James Smith.

2. To bow or courtesy; make obeisance.

When within the hall he came,
He *jooked* and couch'd out ower his tree [staff].
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 354).

But why should we to nobles *jouk*?
Burns, Election Ballads, i.

joukery, jookery (jö'kėr-i), *n.* [< *jouk*[2] + *-ery*.] Trickery; jugglery. [Scotch.]

I was so displeased by the *jookerie* of the bailie that we had no correspondence on public affairs till long after.
Galt, The Provost, p. 38.

joukery-pawkery (jö'kėr-i-pâ'kėr-i), *n.* [< *joukery* + *pawk* extended with *-ery*, to assort with the first element.] Trickery; pawky cunning; hypocrisy. [Scotch.]

joule (joul), *n.* [Named after J. P. *Joule* (born 1818), an English physicist.] An electrical unit proposed by Siemens. It is the work done in one second when the rate of working is one watt: in other words, that done in one second in maintaining a current of one ampere against a resistance of one ohm.

joulemeter (joul'mē″tėr), *n.* [< *joule* + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] Any form of energy-meter in which the joule is used as the unit of work or energy.

Joule's equivalent. Same as *mechanical equivalent of heat* (which see, under *equivalent*).

jounce (jouns), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *jounced*, ppr. *jouncing*. [See *jaunce*, *jaunt*[1], *v.*] To jolt; shake, especially by rough riding. [Colloq.]

jounce (jouns), *n.* [See *jaunce*, *jaunt*[1], *n.*] A sudden, violent up-and-down jolting motion; a jolt or shake.

Here she made straight for a bench, . . . sat herself down upon it with a *jounce*, as one has seen a child set down into a safe and penitential place out of some mischief.
Mrs. Whitney, Sights and Insights, II. xvii.

jour[1] (jör), *n.* [ME., < OF. *jour*, *jor*, F. *jour* = It. *giorno*, a day, day, daylight, an opening, < L. *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*, *journal*.] 1†. Day.

And on the xiᵉ *iour* of Pentecoste, the kynge satte at mete, and with hym the Duke of Tintagel.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 67.

2. [Mod. F., pron. zhör.] (*a*) In *decorative art*, an opening forming part of a design. (*b*) In *lace-making*, one of the regular meshes of the ground. See *à jour*.

jour[2] (jėr), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *journeyman*: as, a *jour* printer; to work as a *jour*.

jouring (jou'ring), *n.* [Prob. verbal n. of **jour*, appar. < OF. *jurer*, swear: see *jury*.] 1. Swearing. [Prov. Eng.]

I pray that Lord that did you hither send,
You may your cursings, swearing, *jourings* end.
Robert Hayman's Quodlibets, 4to, 1628. (*Nares*.)

As this way of boorish speech is in Ireland called The Brogue upon the Tongue, so here [in Somerset] it is named *Jouring*.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 360.

2. A scolding. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

A volley of vituperation, couched in what is there [in Abingdon, England] called the *jouring* dialect.
Scott, Kenilworth, xx.

journal (jėr'nạl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *journal*, *jornal*, *jurnal*, *journel*, etc., F. *journal* = Sp. Pg. *jornal* = It. *giornale*, daily, a journal, < L. *diurnalis*, daily: see *diurnal*, of which *journal* is a doublet.] **I.**† *a.* Daily; quotidian; diurnal.

Ere twice the sun hath made his *journal* greeting.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3, 92.

II. *n.* 1. A diary or daily record; an account of daily transactions or events; a book or paper containing such an account or made for entering it; any record of a series of transactions.

Princes in ancient time had, upon point of honour and policy both, *journals* kept of what passed day by day.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 135.

I would not have thee to report at large,
From point to point, a *journal* of thy absence;
'Twill take up too much time.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

An extract of his diary—no more,
A tasteless *journal* of the day before.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 276.

Specifically (*a*) In *bookkeeping by double entry*: (1) A book in which every particular article or charge is distinctly entered from the day-book or blotter under each day's date, as a "debit" to a person and "credit" to a thing, or vice versa, and thus systematized or classed to facilitate posting to the ledger. (2) A day-book. (*b*) *Naut.*, a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, the weather, and other circumstances. (*c*) A newspaper or other periodical published daily; hence, any publication issued at successive periods containing reports or records of current events of any kind.

Hence *journals*, medleys, merc'ries, magazines.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 42.

(*d*) In *mining*, a record of the strata passed through in sinking.

2†. A day's work or travel; a journey.

In all thy age of *journals* thou hast took,
Sawest thou that pair became these rites so well?
B. Jonson.

3. In *mach.*, that part of a shaft or axle which rests in the bearings. See first cut under *axle-box*.

The shears have *journals*, which rest in bearings, movable backwards and forwards by the screws.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 558.

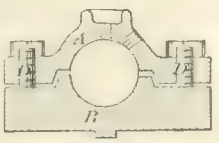
journal (jėr'nạl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *journaled* or *journalled*, ppr. *journaling* or *journalling*. [< *journal*, *n.*] In *mach.*, to insert, as a shaft, in a journal-bearing.

The cranks are placed upon posts, rafts, or boats in the stream, and *journalled* at the water-line, thus keeping one-half of the paddle-surface in action.
Science, III. 606.

journalary† (jėr′nal-ā-ri), *a.* [< *journal* + *-ary*².] Of the nature of a journal or diary. [Rare.]

That the propagation of Methodism hath occasioned many and great violations of peace, Mr. Wesley hath amply shown in the *journalary* history of his adventures
Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, ii. 9.

journal-bearing (jėr′nal-bār″ing), *n.* In *mach.*, the immediate support of an axle or a shaft. It usually consists of two parts, sometimes called the *brasses*, resting in a pillow-block and inclosed in the journal-box. There are many varieties, and all are connected with some lubricating device. See *hydraulic pivot*, under *hydraulic*.



Journal-Bearing.
A, cap; *B*, pillow; *D*, *D*, screws with set nuts for adjustment

journal-book (jėr′nal-bůk), *n.* A book for making daily records. *Swift.*

journal-box (jėr′nal-boks), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) The bearings about a journal. (*b*) A cast-iron box which contains a car-axle journal, together with the journal-bearing and key, and the oil-packing with which the journal is lubricated. Also called *housing-box*.

journal-brass (jėr′nal-bras), *n.* In *mech.*, a bearing of a journal or an axle.

journalise, *v.* See *journalize*.

journalism (jėr′nal-izm), *n.* [< F. *journalisme* = Sp. Pg. *jornalismo*, journalism; as *journal* + *-ism*.] 1. The business of a journalist; the occupation of writing for, editing, or producing a newspaper or public journal; the diffusion of intelligence or of opinions by means of journals or newspapers and periodicals.

The habits of *journalism* train one to a daily capacity of production. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 146.

2. The keeping of a journal; the practice of journalizing. [Rare.]

journalist (jėr′nal-ist), *n.* [< F. *journaliste* = Pg. *jornalista* = It. *giornalista*; as *journal* + *-ist*.] 1. The writer of a journal or diary.

The force with which he [Gama] went out is . . . circumstantially described by Herman Lopez de Castaneda, contemporary writer, and careful *journalist* of facts.
Mickle, Dissertation on the Lusiad, App.

2. A person who conducts a public journal or regularly writes for one; a newspaper editor, critic, or reporter.

journalistic (jėr-na-lis′tik), *a.* [< *journalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to journals or newspapers, or to journalism; descriptive or characteristic of journalism or journalists: as, *journalistic* literature; *journalistic* enterprise.

Mommsen's enemies have had much to say against the freedom of his style, which is supposed to be too *journalistic*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 483.

journalize (jėr′nal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *journalized*, ppr. *journalizing*. [< F. *journaliser*; as *journal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To enter or record in a journal.

He kept his journal very diligently, but then what was there to *journalize*? *Johnson.*

Specifically—2. In *double-entry bookkeeping*, to systematize and enter in the journal, preparatory to posting to the ledger.

II. *intrans.* 1. To keep or make entries in a journal; make a daily record of events or observations.

I have too much to attend to in my weak state to *journalize*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 239.

2. To take part in the preparation of a public journal: as, he is engaged in *journalizing*.

Also spelled *journalise*.

journal-packing (jėr′nal-pak″ing), *n.* Waste cotton, wool, or other fibrous material, saturated with oil or grease, and placed in a journal-box to lubricate the axle. *E. H. Knight.*

journet, journeet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *journey*.

Thanne had she don al hir *journe*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 579.

journey (jėr′ni), *n.* [< ME. *journee, journe, jorne, jorney, jurnei*, < OF. *journee, jornee, jornee*, F. *journée* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *jornada* = It. *giornata* (ML. reflex *jornata*), < ML. *diurnata* (*jornata*, after Rom.), a day's work, a day's journey, a fixed day, a day, < L. *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn, diurnal, journal*. Cf. *jornada*.] 1†. A day's work, occupation, or travel; a day of battle or of toil of any kind; hence, labor; work; service; task; trouble.

Theseus . . . conveyede the kynges worthily
Out of his toun a *journee* largely.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1880.

Thei hadde wasted and distroied that more than two *iourneyes* ye sholde not haue founde n[o]ther house ne town that a man myght herberowe in.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 292.

All the lordes that died at the *jorney* are buried at St. Albanes. *Paston Letters.*

For all the labour and *iornay* is your.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 141.

2. A course of travel or transit, as from one place to another, or indefinitely from point to point in space or time: as, a *journey* from London to Paris or to Rome; a week's *journey*; the *journey* of life.

So atte last they come to the village,
Ther for to rest as for a nyghtis space,
A dayes *iurney* owt of the kynges place.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 230.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

This same philosophy is a good horse in the stable, but an arrant jade on a *journey*.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i. 1.

I know not whether the exact limits of an excursion, as distinguished from a *journey*, have ever been fixed.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 73.

3. In *glass-making*, a single cycle or round of work, in which the raw materials are converted into glass, and the glass is withdrawn from the pots in which it has been melted; the time employed in converting a certain quantity of material into glass.—4. The weight of finished coins delivered simultaneously to the master of the British mint. This *journey* or *journey-weight*, on which the trial of the pyx depends, is understood to be what could be completed in a day when the operations of coining were done by hand. Its amount is 15 pounds troy of gold (coined into 701 sovereigns, or 1,402 half-sovereigns) or 60 pounds troy of silver.

The blanks [in minting] are weighed . . . in drafts of about 720 ounces, and placed in bags; each bag, therefore, contains four *journeys* of about 180 ounces each.
Ure, Dict., III. 347.

Day's journey. See *day*¹.—**Journey's account**, an early English writ, originally allowed for the revival of an action which had abated without plaintiff's fault: so called because, the Court of Chancery which issued it being itinerant and the plaintiff being required to apply immediately, he had to give an account of his journey to obtain it, so as to show that he had not delayed.—**Sabbath-day's journey**, among the ancient Jews, the distance which a Jew might lawfully traverse on the sabbath day. It was a very short journey—supposed to represent the space left between the ark and the tents when the Israelites were encamped in the wilderness, said to be about 2,000 Hebrew yards.

Then returned they unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a *sabbath day's journey*. Acts i. 12.

Josephus (War, v. 2, 3) makes the Mount of Olives to be about six stadia from Jerusalem; and it is the distance between these two places which in Acts i. 12 is given as a *Sabbath-day's journey*.
McClintock and Strong, Cyc. Bib. Lit., IX. 190.

To go a journey. See *go*.—**Syn. 2.** *Journey, Travel, Voyage, Trip, Tour, Excursion, Pilgrimage.* *Journey* is a rather general word, yet *journeys* are usually of considerable length, without implication as to the time of return. *Travel* is the common word for *journeys* taken for pleasure in sight-seeing, etc., for education, or for the transaction of business: as, the benefits of foreign *travel*; a line of *travel*. *Voyage* in Chaucer's time (C. T., Prol., l. 723, etc.) and later (Milton, P. L., ii. 919) meant *journey*, but is now limited to a considerable passage by sea: as, to make a *voyage* round the world. A *trip* is a comparatively short *journey*: as, our *trip* across the ocean. A *tour* is a *journey* that makes a round, stopping here and there and returning to the starting-point: as, the usual Scotch *tour*. An *excursion* is a limited *trip* or *journey*, taken for pleasure, to some point or points of interest: as, an *excursion* down the bay, or to the Yellowstone Park. We speak of *a journey, voyage*, etc., and of *travels*, but not of *a travel*. A *pilgrimage* is a *journey* to a place hallowed by religious or other sacred or tender associations: as, a *pilgrimage* to the old home. See *pilgrim*.

journey (jėr′ni), *v. i.* [< ME. *jorneyen*; < *journey*, *n.*] To make a journey; travel; go from place to place.

The men which *journeyed* with him stood speechless.
Acts ix. 7.

My lord, whoever *journeys* to the prince,
For God's sake, let not us two stay at home.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2, 146.

journey-bated† (jėr′ni-bā″ted), *a.* Fatigued or worn out with a journey.

So are the horses of the enemy
In general *journey-bated* and brought low.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3, 26.

journeyer (jėr′ni-ėr), *n.* One who journeys; a traveler.

The mortal *journeyer* through this unknown space must have been thrown down with violence, had he not been upheld by his supernatural companion.
Scott, Monastery, xii.

journeyman (jėr′ni-man), *n.*; pl. *journeymen* (-men). [< *journey*, *n.*, 1, + *man*.] 1†. A man hired to work by the day; a day-worker.—2. A workman or mechanic who has served his apprenticeship; specifically, a qualified mechanic employed in the exercise of his trade, as distinguished from a master mechanic or a foreman.

O, there be players that . . . have so strutted and bellowed that I have thought some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well, they imitated humanity so abominably. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2, 38.

Among the Tailors of Silesia we find that in 1361 the system of *journeymen* travelling in search of work was already completely organized.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxli.

Journeyman parson, a curate. [London slang.]

He once told a parson, or a *journeyman parson*, I don't know what he was, that if ever he prayed it was for a hard winter. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 133.

journey-ring (jėr′ni-ring), *n.* A portable sun-dial of round form. See *ring-dial*.

journey-weight (jėr′ni-wāt), *n.* Same as *journey*, 4.

journeywoman† (jėr′ni-wům″an), *n.*; pl. *journeywomen* (-wim″en). A woman hired by the day.

No *journeywoman* sempstress is half so much a slave as I am. *Fielding*, Miser, i. 2.

An Over Seer, who walk'd about with a very flexible Weapon of Offence, to Correct such Hempen *Journey Women* who were unhappily troubled with the Spirit of Idleness. Quoted in *J. Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, II. 240.

journey-work (jėr′ni-wėrk), *n.* 1†. Work done by the day.—2. Work done for hire by a mechanic in his trade.

The kindred and masters are extremely careful of breeding him to industry, that he may repay it himself by his labour, in three years' *journey-work* after his time is out, for the use of his securities. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 544.

joust, jouster, etc. See *just*², etc.

joustle†, *v.* An obsolete form of *jostle*.

joutes†, *n. pl.* [ME., also *jowtes, jutes, eowtus*, < OF. *ioute*, < ML. *juta, jutta*, a kind of broth or porridge; prob. of Celtic origin, < Bret. *iot* = W. *uwd* = OIr. *ith*, porridge.] A kind of broth or porridge.

I was the priouresses potagere and other poure ladyes,
And made hem *ioutes* of iangelynge.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 158.

Jove (jōv), *n.* [< ME. *Jove, Jovis* (AS. *Iob*) = It. *Giove*, < L. *Jovis*, OL. also *Jovos*, in classical L. only in oblique cases, gen. *Jovis*, etc., the nom. being supplied by the compound *Jupiter, Juppiter*, OL. *Joupiter*: see *Jupiter* and *Zeus*.] 1. The highest god of the Romans; Jupiter; the supreme ruler of heaven and earth, manifesting himself especially in atmospheric phenomena: as, *Jove's* thunderbolts. See *Jupiter*.

See what a grace was seated on his brow:
Hyperion's curls; the front of *Jove* himself.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4, 56.

2. The planet Jupiter. [Poetical.]

Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove*.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 42.

3†. [*l. c.*] In *alchemy*, the metal tin.—**Bird of Jove**, the eagle.

joves (jōvz), *n. pl.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *fort.*, the two sides in the epaulment of a battery which form the embrasure. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

Jove's-fruit (jōvz′frōt), *n.* A shrub, *Lindera melissæfolius*, native in the United States, and related to wild allspice.

Jove's-nuts (jōvz′nuts), *n. pl.* The acorns of the British oak, *Quercus Robur*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jovial (jō′vi-al), *a.* [< F. *jovial* = Sp. Pg. *jovial* = It. *gioviale*, < LL. *Jovialis*, equiv. to *Jovius*, of or pertaining to Jove or Jupiter, < *Jovis*, Jove: see *Jove*.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the god Jove or Jupiter; Jove-like; powerful; majestic: as, *Jovial* attributes.

His foot Mercurial; his Martial thigh;
The brawns of Hercules; but his *Jovial* face—
Murther in heaven? How? 'Tis gone.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2, 311.

Thou *Jovial* hand, hold up thy scepter high.
Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.

2. Of or pertaining to the planet Jupiter: as, the *Jovial* satellites.

Our *Jovial* star reign'd at his birth, and in
Our temple was he married.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4, 105.

3. In *astrol.*, under the influence of the planet Jupiter; derived from Jupiter as a natal planet, which, like Jove himself, was regarded as the source of joy and happiness: as, the *Jovial* temperament.

The fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed Martial or *Jovial* according to the colours whereby they answer these planets.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Hence—4. [*l. c.*] Characterized by cheerfulness or gaiety; joyous; merry; jolly: opposed to *grave*: as, a *jovial* fellow.

On him they call, the aptest mate
For *jovial* song and merry feat.
Scott, Rokeby, iii. 15.

He had a cheerful open exterior, a quick *jovial* eye.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

And that is real *jovial* companionship equal to that where the jokes are rather small and the laughter abundant.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 281.

5†. [*l. c.*] In *alchemy*, of or pertaining to tin.

Syn. 4. *Mirthful*, etc. See *jolly*.

jovialist (jō'vi-al-ist), *n.* [< *jovial* + *-ist*.] A person of jovial character or disposition. [Rare.]

O brave and spirited! he's a right *Jovialist*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

joviality (jō-vi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *jovialité* (= Sp. *jovialidad* = Pg. *jovialidade* = It. *giovialità*), joviality; as *jovial* + *-ty*.] The state or quality of being jovial; jovial conduct or amusement; merriment; jollity; festivity.

The first day vapours away in tobacco, feasts, and other *jocularity*. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 308.

The old manor house . . . seemed echoing back the *jovialties* of long departed years. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 289.

=Syn. *Joy*, *Glee*, etc. (see *hilarity*); gaiety, jollity, jocularity, sportiveness.

jovialize (jō'vi-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jovialized*, ppr. *jovializing*. [< *jovial* + *-ize*.] To make jovial; cause to be merry or jolly.

An activity that *jovialized* us all.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 364.

jovially (jō'vi-al-i), *adv.* In a jovial manner; merrily; gaily; with jollity.

jovialness (jō'vi-al-nes), *n.* Joviality; gaiety; jollity.

Swearing, with such persons, is but a grace and lustre to their speech; lying, but wit's craft or policy; drunkenness, *jovialness* or good fellowship:—thus do they baptize vice by the name of virtue.
Hewyt, Sermons (1658), p. 32.

jovialty (jō'vi-al-ti), *n.* [< *jovial* + *-ty*.] Joviality. [Rare.]

To think that this perhaps might be the last banquet they should taste of . . . could not but somewhat spoil the gust of their highest delicacies, and disturb the sport of their loudest *jovialties*. *Barrow*, Works, III. xiv.

Jovian (jō'vi-an), *a.* [After LL. *Jovianus*, of *Jovius*, a surname of Diocletian, < L. *Jovis*, Jove: see *Jove*.] Of or pertaining to the god Jove or the planet Jupiter; Jovial.

jovicentric (jō-vi-sen'trik), *a.* [< L. *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter, + *centrum*, center.] In *astron.*, having relation to Jupiter as a center.

jovilabe (jō'vi-lāb), *n.* [< L. *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter, + *-labe*, as in *astrolabe*.] An instrument for finding the apparent situations of Jupiter's satellites.

Jovinianist (jō-vin'i-an-ist), *n.* [< LL. *Jovinianista*, < *Jovinianus*, a man's name, < L. *Jovius*, of Jove, < *Jovis*, Jove: see *Jove*.] *Eccles.*, one of a short-lived sect, adherents of Jovinian, a Milanese monk of the fourth century, who at Rome opposed the prevalent esteem for celibacy, monasticism, fasting, and martyrdom, and maintained the equality of all sins, rewards, and punishments. He was excommunicated about 390, and went to Milan.

jovy† (jō'vi), *a.* [< LL. *Jovius*, of Jove or Jupiter: see *Jove*, *jovial*.] Jovial; gay.

Pan. I'll have the Jovial Tinker for To-Pan's sake.
Turfe. We'll all be *jovy* this day.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

I was a poor servant of hers, I must confess, sir,
And in those days I thought I might be *jovy*,
And make a little bold to call in to her.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

jow[1]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *jaw*[1]. *Chaucer*.

jow[2] (jou), *v.* [Said to be imitative; but prob. merely a Sc. form of *jowl*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To strike (a bell); toll; ring. [Scotch.]—**To jow out**, to ring; set ringing, as a bell.

If you'll just gar your servant *jow out* the great bell in the tower, there's me and my twa brothers . . . will be wi' you. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, ii.

II. *intrans.* To toll, as a bell. [Scotch.]

Now Clinkumbell, wi' rattlin' tow,
Begins to *jow* and croon. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

To jow in, to be rung rapidly, as a bell at the close of a peal.

There is the council-bell clinking in earnest; and if I am not there before it *jows in*, Bailie Laurie will be trying some of his manœuvres. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. x.

jow[2] (jou), *n.* [< *jow*[2], *v.*] The stroke of a bell; a ringing. [Scotch.]

Every *jow* that the dead-bell geid,
It cry'd "Woe to Barbara Allan!"
Bonny Barbara Allan (Child's Ballads, II. 156).

The look of those old familiar houses, the *jow* of the old bell, went to my heart. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

jowder (jou'dėr), *n.* Same as *jowter*. [Prov. Eng.]

jowel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jewel*.

jowl (jol or joul), *n.* [Also *joll*, *jole*, and formerly *geoule*; < ME. *jolle*, a var. (with change of orig. *ch* to *j*, as also in *jar*[2], *ajar*[2]) of *chowl*, < ME. *chol*, *chaul*, a contr. of *chavel*, < ME. *chavel* (*chaul*), < AS. *ceafl*, jaw, pl. *ceaflas*, jaw: see *chavel*.] 1. The cheek.

I found after some time that the merit of his wit was founded upon the shaking of a fat paunch, and the tossing up of a pair of rosy *jowls*. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

2. The cheek or head of a pig, salmon, etc., prepared for the table: as, *jowl* and greens is a Virginia dish. [Now only local.]

You shall receive by this Carrier a great Wicker Hamper, with two *Geoules* of Sturgeon, six Barrels of pickled Oysters. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 15.

Sirrah, set by a chine of beef, and a hot pasty,
And let the *joll* of sturgeon be corrected.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, ii. 1.

Cheek by jowl. See *cheek*.

jowl, joll (jōl), *v.* [Also *jole*; < late ME. *jollen*, scold; appar. orig. slap or knock the cheek or head, < *jowl*, *joll*, the cheek: see *jowl*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To strike or dash, as the jowl or head; butt; clash with violence, as horns. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They may *jowl* horns together, like any deer i' the herd.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3, 59.

Why, how now? shall we have an antic? Whose head do you carry upon your shoulders, that you *joll* it so against the post? *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To scold; "jaw."

Take hede to youre lordis estate,
That none jangill nor *jolle* at my gate.
York Plays, p. 307.

Her father o' th' other side, he yoles at her and *joles* at her, and she leads such a life for you, it passes.
Wily Beguiled (Hawkins's Eng. Drama, III. 342).

2. In *coal-mining*, to hammer on the coal for the purpose of ascertaining what thickness intervenes between two contiguous workings. [Eng.]

jowler (jō'lėr or jou'lėr), *n.* [So called in ref. to its thick jowls; < *jowl* + *-er*[1].] A strong- or heavy-jawed dog, as a hound, beagle, or other hunting-dog: hence used as a name for such a dog.

What gravity can hold from laughing out,
To see him drag his feeble legs about,
Like hounds ill-coupled? *Jowler* lugs him still
Through hedges, ditches, and through all that's ill.
Dryden, Essay on Satire.

Get out a horsewhip or a *jowler*,
The langest thong, the fiercest growler.
Burns, Address of Beelzebub.

jowlop, jowlopped, *n.* See *jewlap*.

jowter (jou'tėr), *n.* [Also *jowder*, appar. a dial. var. of *jolter*.] One who carries fish about the country for sale; a fish-hawker; a cadger. [Eng.]

Mr. Penruddock gave a spiteful hit, being, as he said, of a cantankerous turn, to Mr. Treluddra, principal *jowder*, i. e. fish-salesman, of Aberalva.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

joy (joi), *n.* [< ME. *joye*, *joie*, < OF. *joie*, *joye*, joy, pleasure, also F. *joie*, joy, assibilated form of *goie*, *goye*, *goy*, a gaud, jewel, = Pr. *joi*, m., *joia*, f., = Sp. *joya*, a gaud, jewel, = Pg. *joia* = It. *gioja*, joy, a jewel, < ML. *gaudia*, f., joy, a jewel, orig. neut. pl. of L. *gaudium*, joy, < *gaudere*, rejoice: see *gaud*[1]. Hence ult. *joy*, *v.*, *enjoy*, *joice*, *rejoice*, *jewel*, etc.] **1.** An emotion of pleasure, generally sudden, caused by the gratification of any passion or desire; ardent happiness arising from present or expected good; exultant satisfaction; exhilaration of spirits; gladness; delight.

Whan Gawein vndirstode the speche of his brother, he hadde of hym hertely *ioye*, and moche he hym preysed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 184.

So the *joy*, and the sense of salvation, which the pure in heart have here, is not a *joy* severed from the *joy* of heaven, but a *joy* that begins in us here, and continues.
Donne, Sermons, x.

To know intense *joy* without a strong bodily frame, one must have an enthusiastic soul.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 306.

Joy finds expression in dancing, clapping the hands, and meaningless laughter, and these actions are not only pleasurable in themselves but such as increase the existing pleasure. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.

2. A source of enjoyment or rejoicing; that which causes gladness or happiness.

So wilde a beast so tame ytaught to bee,
And buxome to his bands, is *joy* to see.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 626.

Beautiful for situation, the *joy* of the whole earth, is mount Zion. Ps. xlviii. 2.

For bonny sweet Robin is all my *joy*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5, 186.

A thing of beauty is a *joy* forever. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

3†. Diversion; festivity.

And whan thei dyen, thei maken gret Feste and gret *Joye* and Revelle, and thanne thei casten hem in to a gret Fuyr brennynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 286.

4. An occasional name of the plant *Ranunculus arvensis*.

To give one joy, to congratulate or felicitate one: as, I *give you joy* of your success. =Syn. 1. *Pleasure*, *Delight*, etc. (see *gladness*); *Glee*, etc. (see *hilarity*), happiness, felicity, rapture, bliss.

joy (joi), *v.* [< ME. *joye n*, *joie n*, < OF. *joir*, *jouir* (F. *jouir*), assibilated form of *goir* = Pr. *gaudir*, *jauzir*, *gauzir* = Sp. Pg. *gozar* = Olt. *gaudire*, It. *godere*, < L. *gaudere*, rejoice: see *gaud*[1], and cf. *joy*, *n.*, *enjoy*, *joice*, *rejoice*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To take or feel joy; rejoice; be glad; exult. [Now chiefly poetical.]

I will rejoice in Jerusalem, and *joy* in my people.
Isa. lxv. 19.

Singing and murmuring in her feastful mirth,
Joying to feel herself alive.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

II.† *trans.* 1. To give joy to; cause to rejoice; gladden; delight.

Neither pleasure's art can *joy* my spirits.
Shak., Pericles, i. 2, 9.

Your worship 's heartily welcome;
It *joys* my very heart to see you here, sir.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

2. To enjoy; possess with pleasure, or have pleasure in the possession of.

And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3, 83.

We will strive to show how much we *joy*
Your presence with a courtly show of mirth.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 4.

Who might have liv'd and *joy'd* immortal bliss.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1166.

3. To wish joy to; felicitate; congratulate.

"Sir," seide Merlin, "I wolde ye dide *ioy* and honour these lordes that here be assembled to diffende youre reame, and goth to theire tentes eche by hym-self, and thanke hem for the socour that thei haue brought."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 579.

As soon as Secretary Morrice brought the Great Seale from my Lord Chancellor, Bab. May fell upon his knees, and catched the King about his legs, and *joyed* him, and said that this was the first time that ever he could call him King of England, being freed from this great man.
Pepys, Diary, III. 300.

joyance (joi'ans), *n.* [< OF. *joyance*, *joiance*, < *joyant*, *joiant*, ppr. of *joir*, joy, rejoice: see *joy*, *v.*] Enjoyment; rejoicing; festivity; gladness. [Archaic.]

She chearfull, fresh, and full of *joyaunce* glad,
As if no sorrow she ne felt ne drad.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 18.

Is it a matter of *joyance* to those wise and sober personages that the government which reared and nurtured them to all their wisdom and sobriety . . . should be now extinct? *Landor*.

joy-bells (joi'belz), *n. pl.* Bells rung on a festive occasion.

joyelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *jewel*.

joyful (joi'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *joiful*, *joyfull*; < *joy*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of joy; very glad; feeling delight; exulting.

Gretly was the kynge at that feeste, and *ioyfull* and mery.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 65.

2. Manifesting joy or rejoicing; arising from or expressing gladness; exultant.

Make a *joyful* noise unto God, all ye lands. Ps. lxvi. 1.

Thou, too, great father of the British floods!
With *joyful* pride survey'st our lofty woods.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 220.

3. Causing joy or gladness; giving happiness; delightful: as, a *joyful* sight.

If I may trust the flattering truth of sleep,
My dreams presage some *joyful* news at hand.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1, 2.

The *ioyfull* morning appearing, they found their Boat and goods driue ashore, not farre from them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 93.

=Syn. 1. Festive, blithe, gay, joyous, happy, glad, delighted.

joyfully (joi'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *joyfully*; < *joyful* + *-ly*[2].] In a joyful manner; with joy; gladly.

As I ryse up lustily when sluggish sleepe is past,
So hope I to ryse *ioyfully* to judgement at the last.
Gascoigne, Flowers, Good Night.

joyfulness (joi'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being joyful; gladness; lively happiness.

The King with his Son returns into England, where with all *Joyfulness* they were received.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 55.

joying† (joi'ing), *n.* [< ME. *joynge*; verbal n. of *joy*, *v.*] Joy; rejoicing.

Ihesu, my king and my *ioinge*!
Whi ne were y to thee led?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

joyingly†, *adv.* [< ME. *joingly*; < *joying*, ppr. of *joy*, *v.*, + *-ly*[2].] Joyfully.

If thi body were woo bigoon,
What bittir medecyn ȝeuen thee wore,
Ioyngly thou woldist it take anoon,
Thi bodily hele thee to restore.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 199.

joyless (joi'les), *a.* [< ME. *joyles, joiles;* < *joy*, *n.*, + *-less.*] **1.** Destitute of joy; having no joy; sad.

With a *joyless* smile she turns away
The face. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1711.

With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

2. Affording no joy or pleasure.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2, 66.

Climb thy thick noon, disastrous day;
Touch thy dull goal of *joyless* gray.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

joylessly (joi'les-li), *adv.* In a joyless manner; without joy.

joylessness (joi'les-nes), *n.* The state of being joyless.

In comparison of the *joylessness* and the ingloriousness of this world. *Donne*, Devotions (1625), p. 426.

joynaunt†, *a.* A Middle English form of *joinant*.

joynet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *join*.

joyous (joi'us), *a.* [< ME. *joyous*, < OF. *joyous, joious*, F. *joyeux* (= Pr. *joyos* = It. *giojoso*, joyous), < *joie*, joy: see *joy*, *n.*] **1.** Feeling or manifesting joy; joyful; glad; merry.

Her berth was of the wombe of Morning dew,
And her conception of the *joyous* Prime.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 3.

Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 515.

To admire the great, reverence the good, and be *joyous* with the genial, was very much the bent of Shirley's soul.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

2. Causing joy; making glad.

A harder lesson to learne Continence
In *joyous* pleasure then in grievous paine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 1.

Each object of the *joyous* scene around
Vernal delight inspires. *J. Warton*, Eclogues, ii.

=**Syn.** See list under *joyful*.

joyously (joi'us-li), *adv.* In a joyous manner; with joy or gladness.

joyousness (joi'us-nes), *n.* The state of being joyous.

joysome (joi'sum), *a.* [< *joy* + *-some.*] Causing or inspiring gladness; joyful.

Neere to the end of this all *joysome* grove.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

J. P. An abbreviation of *Justice of the Peace*.

Here at any rate lived and stopped at home Squire Brown, *J. P.* for the County of Berks.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

Jr., jr. An abbreviation of *junior*.

Juanulloa (jö-an-u-lō'ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after *Juan* and *Ulloa*, Spanish scientists, who visited South America to measure the meridian.] A genus comprising 6 or 7 species of shrubs of the order *Solanaceæ*, some of them epiphytes, found in Peru, Colombia, and Central America. The flowers have a colored calyx and a short-lobed corolla, its tube sometimes contracted at the throat. They are solitary or loosely cymose. The leaves are coriaceous and entire, and the fruit is a berry. Several species, especially *J. parasitica*, are cultivated in conservatories.

jub[1]† (jub), *n.* [< ME. *jubbe;* origin obscure. Cf. *jug.*] A vessel for holding liquors.

Breed and chese and good ale in a *jubbe*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 442.

jub[2]†, *n.* Same as *jupon*. *Florio*.

juba[1] (jö'bä), *n.*; pl. *jubæ* (-bē). [= OF. *jube* = Pg. *juba* = It. *giubba*, < L. *juba*, the flowing hair on the neck of an animal, the mane.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, the long, thick-set hair on the neck, chest, or back of certain quadrupeds; a mane. —**2.** In *bot.*, a loose panicle with the axis deliquescent; also, a dense cluster of awns, as in the spikes of some grasses. [Rare.]

juba[2] (jö'bä), *n.* [Negro.] A characteristic dance of the plantation negroes in the southern United States. It is performed by one or more dancers, and is accompanied in a rollicking manner by the spectators, who keep time by clapping the hands, slapping or patting the knee or thigh (called *patting juba*), tapping the ground with the foot, and occasionally joining in a childish refrain in which the word *juba* is often repeated. It is an invariable feature in the negro breakdown.

The *juba*-dance and the corn-shucking were equally invested with elements of the unreal and the grotesque, where the flickering and shifting lights of the unconventional lantern touched the dusky faces.
The Century, XXXVI. 770.

Nearly every Negro above the average is a hymn-maker, or at least co-operates with others in the production of hymns, songs, plantation rhymes, "corn-shucking" glees, "*joubas*," and the like.
Proc. of Amer. Philol. Ass., 1885, p. xxxiii.

juba-patting (jö'bä-pat"ing), *n.* The patting of the knee or thigh practised by negroes in keeping time to the juba-dance. [Southern U. S.]

To . . . have the negro urchins dance for them to the *juba-patting* of a presumptive Uncle Tom.
The Century, XXXVIII. 152.

Juba's-bush, Juba's-brush (jö'bäz-bush, -brush), *n.* The plant *Iresine celosioides*.

jubate (jö'bāt), *a.* [< L. *jubatus*, maned, < *juba*, mane: see *juba*[1].] Having a mane; having long pendent hairs in a continuous series, like a mane.

jubbah (jub'ä), *n.* [Hind. *jubbah*, < Ar. *jubbah, jobbah*, a garment so called. Hence ult. E. *jupe, jupon.*] A long outer garment, usually of cloth, similar to the caftan, but with shorter sleeves and open in front, worn by respectable Mohammedans in Egypt, Arabia, and Hindustan. As the outer garment of Moslem women, it is made less full than that of the men, and commonly of more delicate material. Among the wealthier classes it is often of velvet or silk, and embroidered with silver or gold.

My Alexandrine Shaykh, whose heart fell victim to a new *jubbeh*, which I had given in exchange for his tattered zaabut. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 30.

jubbet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jub*[1].

jube (jö'bē), *n.* [F. *jubé;* < L. *jube*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *jubere*, bid, command: this being the first word of the sentence, *jube Domine benedicere*, 'Sir, bid bless me,' used by the reader in requesting the priest's blessing before the gospel and lessons, which were chanted in the rood-loft.] **1.** In a cathedral or church, the rood-loft or gallery over the entrance to the choir. See cut under *rood-loft.*—**2.** Sometimes, an ambo.

jubilance (jö'bi-lans), *n.* [< *jubilan(t)* + *-ce.*] Gladness; exultation; jubilation.

She saw a *jubilance* in every sunrise, a sober sadness in every sunset.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, xxxv.

The hymn rose with a solemn *jubilance*, filling the little house.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, x.

jubilant (jö'bi-lant), *a.* [= F. *jubilant*, < L. *jubilan(t-)s*, ppr. of *jubilare*, shout for joy, < *jubilum*, a shout of joy, a shout: see *jubilate*[1], *v.*] **1.** Rejoicing, as with songs or acclamations; uttering sounds or expressions of joy: as, to be *jubilant* over success.

While the bright pomp [train of beings] ascended *jubilant*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 564.

The night-birds all that hour were still,
But now they are *jubilant* anew.
Coleridge, Christabel, i., Concl.

2. Expressing or exciting joy; manifesting or denoting exultation or gladness.

The tone of sorrow is mournful and plaintive; the notes of joy, exulting and *jubilant*. *Bp. Horne*, Works, VI. ii.

Great organs surged through arches dim
Their *jubilant* floods in praise of him.
Lowell, A Parable.

=**Syn.** Exultant, triumphant.

jubilantly (jö'bi-lant-li), *adv.* In a jubilant manner; with manifestations of joy; exultingly.

jubilar† (jö'bi-lär), *a.* [= F. *jubilaire* = Pg. *jubilario*, < ML. *jubilarius*, one who served fifty years, prop. adj., irreg. < LL. *jubilæus, jubelæus*, the year of jubilee among the Jews: see *jubilee.*] Relating to or having the character of a jubilee.

The tenth compleat yeare of our Constantine [James I.] deserves to be solemne and *jubilar*.
Bp. Hall, Holy Panegyricke, Sermons, vi.

jubilate[1] (jö'bi-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jubilated*, ppr. *jubilating*. [< L. *jubilatus*, pp. of *jubilare* (> It. *giubilare, giubbilare* = Pg. Sp. *jubilar* = F. *jubiler*), shout for joy, < *jubilum*, a wild cry, ML. *jubilus* (> MHG. *jubilus*, G. *jubel* = D. Dan. Sw. *jubel*), a cry of joy. Cf. *jubilee*, etym., at the end.] To utter jubilant sounds or expressions; rejoice; exult.

Hope *jubilating* cries aloud. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. i.

The hurrahs were yet ascending from our *jubilating* lips.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, ii.

Instead of *jubilating* over the extent of the enemy's retreat, it will be more worth while to lay siege to his last stronghold. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 242.

Jubilate[2] (jö-bi-lā'tē), *n.* [L., 2d pers. pl. impv. of *jubilare*, shout for joy: see *jubilate*[1].] **1.** In the *Anglican liturgy*, the canticle or psalm (Ps. c.) that follows the second lesson in the morning service: so called from the first word of the Latin version.—**2.** A musical setting of this canticle.—**3.** The third Sunday after Easter: so called from the 66th Psalm (which in the Vulgate begins with the same words as the 100th) being used as the introit on that day.

jubilate[3]† (jö'bi-lāt), *n.* [< ML. "*jubilatus* (?), equiv. to *jubilarius*, one who has served fifty years, irreg. < LL. *jubilæus*, jubilee: see *jubilee.*] A monk, canon, or doctor who has served fifty years. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

jubilatio (jö-bi-lā'shi-ō), *n.* [NL.: see *jubilation.*] In *Rom. Cath. music*, the melodic coda often appended to the gradual, and sung to the last syllable of the "halleluiah." See *sequence*. Also *jubilus*.

jubilation (jö-bi-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *jubilation* = Sp. *jubilacion* = Pg. *jubilação* = It. *giubilazione, giubbilazione*, < LL. *jubilatio(n-)*, a shouting for joy, < L. *jubilare*, shout for joy: see *jubilate*[1].] The act of jubilating or exulting; a rejoicing; exultation; triumph.

Honoure, empire, and *jubilacioun*
To Ihesu Crist in special therfore.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

At the conversion of one sinner there is *jubilation*, and a festival kept among the angels.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 45.

jubilee (jö'bi-lē), *n.* [< ME. *jubilee, jubile*, < OF. *jubile*, F. *jubilé* = Pr. *jubileu* = Sp. *jubileo* = Pg. *jubileo, jubileu* = It. *giubilio, giubileo, giubbileo, jubileo* = D. *jubileum* = G. *jubiläum* (*jubel-jahr*) = Dan. *jubilæum* = Sw. *jubileum* = Russ. *iubileĭ*, < LL. *jubilæus*, the jubilee year, prop. adj. (sc. *annus*), of the jubilee, < Heb. *yōbēl*, a blast of a trumpet, a shout of joy, the year of jubilee announced by a blast of the trumpet. Note that *jubilee* is of Heb. origin, and has no connection with the L. *jubilum*, a wild cry, ML. *jubilus*, a cry of joy, L. *jubilare*, shout for joy, whence E. *jubilant, jubilate*, etc. The words have been more or less confused in E. and Rom.] **1.** Among the ancient Jews, according to the law in Lev. xxv., a semi-centennial epoch of general restoration and emancipation, when liberty was to be proclaimed throughout the land with the blowing of trumpets. The *year of jubilee* was the fiftieth year—each being separated from that which preceded it by an interval of "seven sabbaths of years," or forty-nine years. In that year the land was not tilled, all lands that had been sold were restored to the original owners or their heirs, and all bondsmen of Hebrew blood were liberated. Whether all debts were canceled, as is commonly supposed, is uncertain; there is no express provision to that effect.

A *jubile* shall that fiftieth year be. Lev. xxv. 11.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a year in which remission from the penal consequences of sin is granted by the church to those who repent and perform certain acts. The ordinary jubilee is now granted once in twenty-five years. Extraordinary jubilees are sometimes proclaimed on special occasions. The institution dates from 1300, in the pontificate of Boniface VIII., the interval being then fixed at one hundred years, and plenary indulgence granted to all who visited the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome for a certain number of days with offerings. The period was shortened successively to fifty, thirty-three, and twenty-five years, and certain works of charity and devotion were substituted for the pilgrimage to Rome.

3. Now, in general, the completion of the fiftieth year of any continuous course of existence or activity, or a celebration of the completion of fifty years, whether on the anniversary day or in a succession of festivities or observances: as, the *jubilee* of a town or of a pastorate; the *jubilee* of Queen Victoria.

Our sexteyn and oure fermerer,
That han ben trewe freres fifty yeer,—
They may now, God be thanked of his loone,
Maken hir *jubilee*, and walke allone.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 154.

Hence—**4.** Any exceptional season or course of rejoicing or festivity; a special occasion or manifestation of joyousness.

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing; the recreation of the judgement, or rejoicing, the *jubilee* of reason.
South, Sermons.

And over Earth's full *jubilee*
Shall deeper joy be felt in heaven.
Whittier, Pastoral Letter.

Who that has ever known it can forget the *jubilee* of Nature in Virginia's woods in April?
The Century, XXXVII. 834.

5. The fiftieth year; the year following any period of forty-nine (or sometimes fifty) years.

But is 't possible he should believe he is not of age? why, he is fifty, man; in 's *jubilee*, I warrant.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

6†. A period of fifty years; a half-century.

Don Crispiano, the famous corregidor of Seville, who by his mere practice of the law, in less time than half a *jubilee*, hath gotten thirty thousand ducats a year.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 1.

jubilist (jö'bi-list), *n.* [< *jubil(ee)* + *-ist.*] One who takes part in the celebration of a jubilee.

Her lecturer described the feeling the *Jubilists* entertained toward their sovereign as "chivalrous."
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 108

jubilus (jö'bi-lus), *n.* [ML.: see *jubilate*[1].] Same as *jubilatio*.

juchten (G. pron. yöch'ten), *n.* [G., also *juften* (D. *jucht-leder*), < Russ. *iukhtĭ, iuftĭ* = Bo-

hem. *juchta* = Pol. *jacht, juchta*, Russia leather.] Russia leather: a German form of the Russian name, sometimes used in English. Also *juft*.

The Russians have long been possessed of a method of making a peculiar leather, called by them *Juchten*, dyed red with the aromatic saunders wood. *Ure*, Dict., III. 89.

juck (juk), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *jug*³.] To make a peculiar sound resembling this word, as a partridge.

jucund† (juk'und), *a.* [< L. *jucundus*, pleasant: see *jocund*.] An obsolete form of *jocund*. *Bailey*.

jucundity† (jo-kun'di-ti), *n.* [< L. *jucundita(t-)s*, pleasantness, < *jucundus*, pleasant, jocund: see *jocund*, and cf. *jocundity*.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new, unusual, or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves to any man in his life, at some time or other, will have activity enough to excitate the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from most composed tempers. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

jud (jud), *n.* [Cf. *jad*.] 1. In *Eng. coal-mining*, a block of coal, about four yards square, holed, kirved, or undercut, and nicked, ready to be thrown down.—2. In *Eng. quarrying*, same as *jad*, 2.

J. U. D. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle and New Latin) titular degree *Juris utriusque Doctor* (doctor of both laws)—that is, Doctor of both Civil and Canon Law.

Judæan, *a.* and *n.* See *Judean*.

Judæophobe (jö-dē'ō-fōb), *n.* [< Gr. Ἰουδαῖος, a Jew, + -φόβος, fearing, < φοβεῖσθαι, fear.] One who has a strong dislike or fear of the Jews; a Jew-hater.

Judæophobia (jö-dē-ō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Judæus*, Gr. Ἰουδαῖος, Jew, + -φοβία, fear, < φοβεῖσθαι, fear.] Fear or hatred of the Jews, or of their influence; dread of Jews and opposition to their admission to full citizenship: a sentiment still prevalent in some countries.

Judaic (jö-dā'ik), *a.* [= F. *judaïque* = Sp. Pg. *judaico* = It. *giudaico*, < L. *Judaicus*, < Gr. Ἰουδαϊκός, of or pertaining to Judea, < Ἰουδαία (L. *Judæa*), Judea: see *Judean*.] Pertaining or relating to the Jews; Jewish in condition or tendency.

Judaical (jö-dā'i-kal), *a.* [< *Judaic* + *-al*.] Same as *Judaic*.

Judaically (jö-dā'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the Jewish manner.

Judaisation, Judaise, etc. See *Judaization*, etc.

Judaism (jö'dā-izm), *n.* [= F. *judaïsme* = Sp. *judaismo* = Pg. *judaismo* = It. *giudaismo*, < LL. *Judaismus*, < Gr. Ἰουδαϊσμός, Judaism, < Ἰουδαΐζειν, Judaize: see *Judaize*.] 1. The religious system and polity of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses.

But we are told, we embrace Paganism and *Judaism* in the arms of toleration. A most audacious calumny! *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

Judaism alone, of all the ancient religions, went at least so far as to lay the basis of a spiritual or universal religion. *Faiths of the World*, p. 300.

2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.—3. A Jewish quarter or Jewry. [Rare.]

The Jews had also their Jewerie, or *Judaisme*, not for a "corporation" merely, but also for the requirements of their faith and worship, and for their living together. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 128.

The Judaism, in *Eng. hist.*, a term used to designate revenues arising from exactions imposed on Jews.

The revenue of *the Judaism*, as it was termed, was managed by a separate branch of the exchequer, termed the exchequer of the Jews. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 90.

Judaist (jö'dā-ist), *n.* [< *Juda(ism)* + *-ist*.] An adherent of Judaism; a Judaizer.

Judaistic (jö-dā-is'tik), *a.* [< *Judaist* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to Judaism.

Judaistically (jö-dā-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a Judaistic manner; with a tendency to Judaism.

It can have been designed only for *Judaistically*-disposed readers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 729.

Judaization (jö'dā-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Judaize* + *-ation*.] The act of Judaizing; a conforming to the Jewish religion or ritual. Also spelled *Judaisation*.

Judaize (jö'dā-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Judaized*, ppr. *Judaizing*. [< F. *judaïser* = Sp. *judaizar* = Pg. *judaisar* = It. *giudaizzare*, < LL. *Judaizare*, < Gr. Ἰουδαΐζειν, live or act in the manner of the Jews, < Ἰουδαῖος, a Jew: see *Judean*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To conform to Judaism in any respect; adopt or affect the manners or customs of the Jews.

They say . . . that usurers should have orange-tawny bonnets, because they do *judaize*. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

They . . . prevailed on the Galatians to *judaize* so far as to observe the rites of Moses in various instances. *Milner*.

2. To reason or interpret like a Jew.

By their sorcerous doctrine of formalities they take the way to transforme them out of Christian men into *Judaizing* beasts. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

II. *trans.* To bring into conformity with Judaism: as, to *Judaize* the Christian sabbath.

Error by that time had brought back again Priests, Altars, and Oblations; and in many other Points of Religion had miserably *judaiz'd* the Church. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

The English translation of the Bible had to a very great degree *Judaized*, not the English mind, but the Puritan temper. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

Also spelled *Judaise*.

Judaizer (jö'dā-ī-zėr), *n.* 1. One who conforms to Judaism in any respect; one who reasons or interprets according to Jewish ideas or teachings.

The *Judaizers* clamored for other criterions; not so "James, Cephas, and John." *The Century*, XXXII. 487.

Specifically—2. One of a class of persons in the early church who, though converted from Judaism to Christianity, still insisted on obedience to the Mosaic law. Also called *Jewish Christian*.

Also spelled *Judaiser*.

Judas (jö'das), *n.* [= F. *Judas*, a treacherous person, a peephole (so called with reference to the treachery of Judas Iscariot, one of the apostles), < LL. *Judas*, < Gr. Ἰούδας, Judas, Judah, Jude, a Grecized form of *Judah*, < Heb. *Yehūdah*, Judah, a name first known as that of one of the sons of Jacob: see *Judean*, *Jew*.] 1. A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship.—2. [*l. c.*] In some old houses, a lattice with small openings in a door, through which those inside could look without being seen: designed to prevent the admission of objectionable persons.

A *judas* [in certain old Parisian houses] is a square iron lattice, with such small spaces in the metal that no weapon could be thrust through them while the warder was reconnoitering the visitor. Some *judases* have a double lattice; all have an iron flap inside to keep inquisitive eyes from prying into the house and yard. *The Century*, XXVII. 75.

Hence—3. [*l. c.*] In a prison, a small opening in the door or wall of a cell to enable the guards to watch the prisoners; a judas-hole.

Immediately over it [a door] is a narrow horizontal slit about as large as the opening for letters in a street letter-box, covered by a pivoted strip of wood which can be raised and lowered like the blade of a jack-knife so as to open or close the aperture. This contrivance, which is known to the political prisoners as the *Judas*, enables the guard to look into the cell at any time without attracting the attention of the occupant. *The Century*, XXXV. 522.

Judas of the paschal. See the extract.

This wooden imitation of a candle, which rested on the socket of the middle branch [of the seven-branched candlestick] was called—it is not known why—the *Judas of the paschal*, at the top of which was let in the true wax candle. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 244.

Judas-colored (jö'das-kul″ord), *a.* Red: applied to hair, from the notion that Judas had red hair.

I do not like his oath, there's treachery in that *Judas-colour'd* beard. *Dryden*, Amboyna.

With leering Looks, Bullfac'd and Freckled fair,
With two left Legs, and *Judas-colour'd* Hair.
Dryden, On Jacob Tonson.

Judas-cup (jö'das-kup), *n.* A wooden bowl used in medieval times at monastic and domestic refections on Maundy Thursday evenings.

Judas-ear (jö'das-ēr), *n.* Same as *Jew's-ear*.

judas-hole (jö'das-hōl), *n.* A small trap or hole in a door made for peering or watching, either from within or from without. Also *judas*. See *judas*, 3.

He knew the world as he had seen it through *judas-holes*, chiefly in its foulness and impurity. *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend.

Judas-light (jö'das-līt), *n.* A wooden imitation of the paschal candle. See *paschal*.

Judasly† (jö'das-li), *a.* [< *Judas* (see *Judas*) + *-ly*¹.] Like Judas; treacherous.

Shall any of them prove a devil as Christ said of Judas? or ever, as these with us of late, have to do with any devilish or *Judasly* fact? *Bp. Andrews*, Works, I. 15.

Judasly† (jö'das-li), *adv.* [< *Judas* (see *Judas*) + *-ly*².] Like Judas; treacherously.

Thou shalt vnderstand, most deare reader, that William Tyndall was *Judasly* betrayed by an Englisheman. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 429.

Jonas . . . hyred a shyppe to thentent he myght *Judasly* flee from the face of our lorde God. *Bp. Fisher*, Works, p. 203.

Judas-tree (jö'das-trē), *n.* [NL. *arbor Judæ*: so called because, according to tradition, Judas hanged himself on a tree of this kind. Cf. *Jew's-ear*.] 1. Originally, the *Cercis Siliquastrum* of southern Europe, a small leguminous tree with handsome purple flowers.—2. The similar American tree, *Cercis Canadensis*, the redbud.—3. The elder-tree of the old world, *Sambucus nigra*, which grows to a height of 25 feet. [Prov. Eng.]—**California Judas-tree,** *Cercis reniformis* (*C. occidentalis*).

Judas-tree or Redbud (*Cercis Canadensis*).
1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with leaves and fruit; 3, flower.

judcock (jud'kok), *n.* [Also *juddock*, *judcock*.] Same as *jack-snipe*, 1.

juddock (jud'ok), *n.* Same as *judcock*.

Judean, Judæan (jö-dē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Judæus*, < Gr. Ἰουδαῖος, Jewish, a Jew, < Ἰουδαία, Judea, Palestine, < Heb. *Yehūdah*, Judah, son of Jacob, whose name was also given to the kingdom so called: see *Judas*, *Jew*.] I. *a.* Relating to Judea, the southernmost division of Palestine in the time of Christ, lying south of Samaria.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Judea; a Jew.

judge (juj), *n.* [< ME. *jugge*, *juge*, < OF. *juge*, F. *juge* = Pr. *jutge* = Sp. *juez* = Pg. *juiz* = It. *giudice*, < L. *judex* (*judic-*), one who declares the law, a judge, < *jus*, the law, + *dicere*, say, declare: see *jus*² and *diction*. Cf. *judge*, *v.*] 1. A public officer invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, and to administer justice between parties in courts held for the purpose; a public officer appointed to exercise the judicial power; a justice; a magistrate.

But seldome sitts the *iudge* that may not erre. *Puttenham*, Partheniades, v.

The charge is prepared, the lawyers are met,
The *judges* all ranged: a terrible show!
Gay, Beggar's Opera, iii. 2.

2. [*cap.*] A title of God as supreme arbiter of all things.

The Lord the *Judge* be judge this day between the children of Israel and the children of Ammon. Judges xi. 27.

3. In a more general sense, any one intrusted with authority to arbitrate on the rights of others: as, no man ought to be a *judge* in his own cause.—4. A person appointed to decide in any competition or contest; an authorized arbiter: as, to make one a *judge* in a dispute; the *judges* of a competitive exhibition.

The controverse of beauties soveraine grace;
In which, to her that doth the most excell,
Shall fall the girdle of faire Florimell. . . .
The *judges*, which thereto selected were,
Into the Martian field adowne descended.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 6.

O, Heaven be *judge* how I love Valentine.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4, 36.

5. A person skilled in determining the true nature or quality of anything; one qualified or able to discriminate, as between good and bad, right and wrong, genuine and spurious, etc.; a connoisseur; an expert: as, a *judge* of wines or of paintings; a *judge* of character or of qualifications.

Mr. Brisk, you're a *Judge:* was ever anything so well bred as my Lord? *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, ii. 2.

A man who is no *judge* of law may be a good *judge* of poetry or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting. *Dryden*.

6. In *Jewish hist.*, an administrative officer who stood at the head of the Hebrew state in the intermediate period between the time of Moses and Joshua and that of the kings. These officers were generally military leaders, without any regular transmission of their authority, not supreme magistrates succeeding to the rule of Moses and Joshua. None of the judges had authority over all the tribes, and sometimes two or more were contemporaneous.

And it came to pass, when Samuel was old, that he made his sons *judges* over Israel. 1 Sam. viii. 1.

7. [*cap.*] *pl.* The seventh book of the Bible, properly the "Book of Judges" (*Liber Judicum*, Vulgate). It contains the history of the Israelites un-

der the administration of the judges from the death of Joshua to about the time of the birth of Samuel. The date and authorship are unknown. Some critics regard Samuel as the author; others find traces of several authors or compilers, and place the final revision as late as the eighth century B. C.

8. In *coal-mining*, the measuring-rod with which the depth of a holing or jad is ascertained. [Eng.]—**Associate judge,** the designation usually given to each of the judges of a court other than the chief or presiding judge.—**Chief judge,** a judge who presides over the sessions and deliberations of a court. The office of chief judge is often a distinct office, having a slightly higher salary; but in some cases the position belongs to the member of the court who may be chosen by his associates, or who is entitled to it by virtue of seniority in office.—**Circuit judge.** (*a*) The judge of a circuit court; specifically, in the United States, the judge appointed to preside over one of the nine circuits into which the country is divided. A circuit court is commonly held by him with the district judge, or with a justice of the Supreme Court; but it may be held by any one of the three alone, or by any two together. Formerly the justice of the Supreme Court allotted to a circuit was called the *circuit judge.* (*b*) The term has sometimes been employed to designate a special judge, or one of a class of special judges, added to a court for the purpose of holding trials, but without being a member of a court in banc. - **City judge,** the usual title in the United States of a local magistrate having criminal or civil jurisdiction, or both, within the limits of a city.—**County judge,** a local magistrate having a limited jurisdiction within a county.— **District judge,** a judge whose jurisdiction is confined to a particular district; specifically, in the United States, the judge of a district court in one of the numerous districts into which the country is divided for judicial purposes, there being usually two or more districts within each State.— **Judge ordinary,** in England, formerly, the judge of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.—**Judges' chambers.** See *chamber.*—**Lay judge,** a judge who is not a lawyer.—**Municipal judge.** Same as *city judge.*—**Presiding judge.** (*a*) The judge for the time being holding a court or presiding in a court. (*b*) A chief judge. - **Probate judge,** or **judge of probate,** a judge having jurisdiction of testamentary causes; a surrogate.— **Puisne judge,** a junior judge: the title formerly used in the English superior courts of common law for a judge other than the chief judge.—**Side judge,** a designation sometimes given to a magistrate, or each of two magistrates, of inferior rank, associated with a magistrate of higher grade for the purpose of constituting a court.—**Trial judge,** the judge before whom a cause is tried: used particularly in appellate courts to designate the judge whose rulings are brought under review. = **Syn. 1** and **3.** *Judge, Umpire, Referee, Arbitrator;* justice, arbiter. *Judge* is a technical word for a legal officer with duties clearly defined: as, a *judge* of probate; or a general word for a person empowered to arbitrate or award: as, to act as *judge* at contests, an exhibition of paintings, a competitive examination, etc. *Umpire* is a name applied to the person selected to decide all disputed points connected with a public contest: as, the *umpire* in a game of base-ball. *Referee* is somewhat more loosely used. In legal usage *referee* means one to whom a pending cause or some branch of it is referred, with the sanction of the court, to act in place of the judge, or in aid of his determination, the result being a decision of the court; while an *arbitrator* is one to whom a question is referred simply by agreement of the parties, without sanction of the court. The reference of a pending cause to an *arbitrator* takes it out of court, and precludes further proceedings in court. In a boxing-match, boat-race, foot-ball game, etc., the *referee* is the same as an *umpire.* Sometimes an *umpire* is legally appointed to decide where *arbitrators* disagree. Thus all these words may have technical senses when used as legal terms.

judge (juj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *judged*, ppr. *judging.* [< ME. *juggen, jugen,* < OF. *juger,* F. *juger* = Pr. *jutjar, jutgar* = Sp. *juzgar* = Pg. *julgar* = It. *giudicare,* < L. *judicare,* declare the law, judge, decide, < *judex* (*judic-*), one who declares the law, a judge: see *judge, n.* Cf. *adjudge, adjudicate.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To act as a judge; pronounce upon the merits of a cause or controversy; pass judgment.

The Lord *judge* between me and thee. Gen. xvi. 5.

Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye *judge,* ye shall be judged. Mat. vii. 1, 2.

It is not ours to *judge* — far less condemn. *Byron.*

2. To form a judgment or mental assertion; say to one's self that so and so is or is not true; make up one's mind about the truth of a matter.

When I shal conferre the thinges I see with those I haue read, I will *iudge* accordingly.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 247.

We uniformly *judge* improperly when we assent to what we do not clearly perceive, although our judgment may chance to be true.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), i. § 44.

3. To make a critical determination; decide as to what is true or false, good or bad, genuine or spurious, etc.; estimate the value or magnitude of anything.

They are employed to *judge* of commodities, such as raw silk, by handling them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 80.

II. *trans.* **1.** To hear and determine authoritatively, as a cause or controversy; examine into and decide upon.

Rewards and punishments are not received, but at the hands of such as, being above us, have power to examine and *judge* our deeds. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i. 9.

2. To try at the bar of justice; pass judgment upon.

God shall *judge* the righteous and the wicked.
Eccl. iii. 17.

3. To pass sentence upon; adjudge; sentence; condemn. [Rare.]

And the barouns and alle the peple seide she was nothinge trewe, and thei *Iuged* [her] to be brent.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 430.

Vpon the oon of them our Savyor stode whanne he was *jugede* to Deth. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 32.

4. To form a judgment or opinion of or upon; decide upon critically; estimate.

Some censure this act as cruel and tyrannical; but, consider'd well, it may be *judg'd* more favourably.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

We *judge* ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others *judge* us by what we have already done.
Longfellow, Kavanagh, i.

5. To hold as an opinion; esteem; consider.

If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord.
Acts xvi. 15.

If men *judge* that learning should be referred to action, they *judge* well. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii. 109.

[He] *judged* it highly expedient to use despatch.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxi.

=**Syn. 5.** To account, hold, believe, deem, consider, regard.

judge-advocate (juj'ad'vō-kāt), *n.* See *advocate.*

judgemant†, *n.* [< ME. *juggeman;* < *judge* + *man.*] A judge; doomsman.

Full arely the *juggemen* demed hym to dye,
Both prestis and prelatis to Pilate made preysing,
And alls cursid caytiffis and kene on criste gan thei crie,
And on that lele lorde made many a lesyng.
York Plays, p. 427.

judgement, *n.* See *judgment.*

judger (juj'ėr), *n.* One who judges or forms a judicial or critical opinion; a judge.

Readie speakers generallie be not the best, playnest, and wisest writers, nor yet the deepest *iudgers* in weightie affaires. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 115.

That within her which a wanton fool
Or hasty *judger* would have call'd her guilt
Made her cheek burn. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

judgeship (juj'ship), *n.* [< *judge* + *-ship.*] The office of a judge; authority to judge; also, the period of incumbency of a judge.

To pass over those concerning the Pope, his universal pastourship, *judgship* in controversies, power to call councils. *Barrow,* The Pope's Supremacy.

judgingly† (juj'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a judge; as one qualified to judge; judiciously.

This work neither his own ministers nor any els can discerningly anough or *judgingly* perform without his own immediat direction, in his own fit season.
Milton, Civil Power.

judgmatical (juj-mat'i-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *judge* + *-matical,* as in *dogmatical.*] Judicious; skilful; done with or manifesting good judgment. [Colloq.]

So a *judgmatical* rap over the head stiffened the lying impostor for a time. *J. F. Cooper,* Last of Mohicans, xxv.

The tone [of the book] is moderate and *judgmatical* throughout. *Athenæum,* No. 3186, p. 680.

judgment, judgement (juj'ment), *n.* [< ME. *juggement, jugement,* < OF. *jugement,* F. *jugement* = Pr. *jutjamen* = OSp. *juzgamiento* = Pg. *julgamento* = It. *giudicamento,* < ML. *judicamentum,* a judgment, < L. *judicare,* judge: see *judge, v.*]

1. The faculty of judging.

When one goeth about to prove anything, he must firste invente somewhat to prove his cause, the whiche when he hath dooen, he must use *judgemente* bothe in framyng the same reason so invented, and also to see whether it serveth for the purpose or not.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1552).

Specifically—(*a*) The intellectual power of perceiving relations between ideas, as the relations of similarity, difference, etc.

When the notice touches upon two or more ideas together, there generally arises another, not compounded or extracted from them, but generated by them—to wit, an idea of comparison, resemblance, identity, difference, relation, distance, number, situation, or other circumstance belonging to them: all which, in metaphysical language, are comprehended under the general term of *judgment.*
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. xi.

(*b*) The power of recognizing the true or just relations between ideas; the power of judging wisely and justly; correct, sound, or acute intellectual perception; understanding; good sense.

And hence perhaps may be given some reason for that common observation that men who have a great deal of wit and prompt memories have not always the clearest *judgment* or deepest reason; for, wit lying most in the assemblage of ideas and putting those together with quickness and variety wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions in the fancy, *judgment* on the contrary lies quite on the other side, in separating carefully, one from another, ideas wherein can be found the least difference, thereby to avoid being misled by similitude, and by affinity to take one thing for another.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. § 2.

To speak therefore of *judgment* as it is in the best poets; they who have the greatest proportion of it want other helps than from it, within. As for example, you would be loth to say that he who is endued with a sound *judgment* has no need of history, geography, or moral philosophy, to write correctly. *Judgment* is indeed the master-workman in a play; but he requires many subordinate hands, many tools to his assistance. *Dryden,* Dramatick Poesy.

2. The act of judging. (*a*) The act of affirming or denying) a relation (as of similarity or difference) between two ideas.

Judgment . . . is the putting ideas together, or separating them from one another in the mind, when their certain agreement or disagreement is not perceived, but presumed to be so.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xiv. 4.

(*b*) The process of arriving at a conclusion or decision; the determination of a doubtful or debatable matter.

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in *judgment.*
Lev. xix. 15.

A Daniel come to *judgement!* yea, a Daniel!
O wise young judge, how I do honour thee!
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1, 223.

3. The product of the mental act of judging; the recognition of a relation between objects; a mental affirmation or proposition; the thought that a given general representation is really applicable to a certain object; the actual consciousness of belief. The Kantian logicians speak of *judgments* where other logicians speak of *propositions,* in order to show that they study thought, and not merely its expression in language.

We find him [Kant] distinguishing two kinds of *judgments; judgments* of perception, and *judgments* of experience. The former are *judgments* which merely express a connection of individual experience, and which, therefore, give rise only to a subjective association of ideas. The latter are *judgments* in which the connection is determined by one of the categories, and which therefore express an objective relation of things.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 354.

An accurate *judgment* is one which corresponds precisely to the realities represented, or which faithfully expresses the relations of things.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 408.

4. The decision of a judge, or of one acting as a judge; an authoritative determination; specifically, the judicial decision of a cause in court; adjudication; award; sentence.

Than comaunded the kynge leodogan that *Iugement* sholde be yoven be the rede of his barouns.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 469.

Another Difference . . . was between the two Archbishops of England, about the Jurisdiction of Canterbury over York, which being referred to the Pope, he gave *Judgment* on Canterbury's Side. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 58.

The Lord and his Spirit puts into the preacher's mouth a *judgment* against oppression, against extortion, against usury, and he utters that *judgment.* *Donne,* Sermons, x.

Specifically—(*a*) the determination of the rights of the parties in a common-law action, as distinguished from a decree in chancery; (*b*) the determination of the rights of the parties in any action, legal or equitable, under the reformed procedure; (*c*) the document embodying such determination. When those rights have been conceded, or established by evidence, and it only remains to compel compliance with the judgment, the judgment is called final. If before enforcing the judgment it is necessary to take proceedings to determine the application of those rights—as, for instance, to take an accounting, or to turn lands or chattels into money for the purpose of division—the determination of the rights of the parties first had is an interlocutory judgment or decree; and after such further proceedings have been had the court gives a final judgment or decree, which can be immediately enforced.

5. An opinion formed or put forth; a conclusion drawn from premises; a decision based on observation or belief; an estimate; a view.

By the *judgment* of the most authentical physicians.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

Where blind and naked Ignorance
Delivers brawling *judgments,* unashamed,
On all things all day long.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

6. A divine allotment or dispensation; a decree or commandment of God; specifically, an event or experience regarded as a direct manifestation of the divine will, especially of the divine displeasure.

How unsearchable are his *judgments!* Rom. xi 33.

You have more fearful Examples of miraculous *Judgments* in this particular [of swearing], than of any other Sin. *Howell,* Letters, I. v. 11.

Through thorns of *judgment* mercies bloom
In sweet relief. *Whittier,* Anniversary Poem.

7. The final trial of the human race in the future state; the judgment-day.

The angels which kept not their first estate . . . he hath reserved . . . unto the *judgment* of the great day.
Jude 6.

One that before the *judgement,* carries poor souls to hell.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2, 40.

Accumulative judgment. See *accumulative.*—**Alternative judgment.** See *alternative.*—**Arrest of judgment.** See *arrest.*—**Breastplate of judgment.** See *breastplate,* 1.—**Confession of judgment.** See *confession.*—**Constitutive, regulative judgment.** See *principle.*—**Critical suspension of judgment.** See *critical.*

—**Declaratory judgment.** See *declaratory.*—**Definitive,** determinative, or **final judgment,** the decision of the mind that a certain relation is true, and that the matter requires no further examination. **Demonstrative, determinate, discursive judgment.** See the adjectives. **Disjunctive judgment.** Same as *alternative judgment.* **Esthetic judgment,** a judgment of taste; a judgment which pronounces an object to be sublime or beautiful, or the contrary.—**Explicative judgment** See *explicative.*—**Function of judgment.** See *function.* **Immanent judgment,** a judgment concerning things of nature and experience. **Interlocutory, interrogative,** etc., **judgment.** See the adjectives.—**Intuitive judgment,** a judgment which is based on direct perception.—**Judgment by confession.** See *confession.*—**Judgment by default.** See *default.*—**Judgment creditor,** a creditor who has reduced his claim to judgment; a creditor who has recovered judgment awarding his payment.—**Judgment creditor's action,** an action by a judgment creditor to enforce payment. See *equity.* **Judgment debt.** See *debt.* **Judgment debtor.** See *debtor.* **Judgment in personam,** a judgment which binds only the right of a party and his representatives, as distinguished from a *judgment in rem,* which is available as conclusive respecting the right of the subject of action against all the world.—**Judgment non obstante, judgment non obstante veredicto,** at *common law,* a judgment rendered by the court notwithstanding a contrary verdict, as, for instance, because some matter relied on in avoidance and found to be true by the verdict is insufficient in law.—**Judgment of experience,** an empirical judgment having objective validity.—**Judgment of God,** a phrase formerly applied to extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as by arms and single combat, by ordeal, etc., it being imagined that God would work a miracle to vindicate innocence.—**Judgment of perception,** the judgment that one has a certain feeling; a subjectively valid judgment.—**Judgment of retraxit,** a judgment suffered at common law by a plaintiff voluntarily retracting his claim.—**Judgment record** or **roll.** (*a*) In ancient common law practice, the roll of parchment upon which the record terminating in a judgment was engrossed, for permanent preservation. Hence—(*b*) In modern practice, the documents (usually the process complaint, answer, verdict or findings and judgment thereon) fastened and folded together, and filed as the record of the judgment.—**Judgment respondeat ouster,** an interlocutory judgment requiring the defendant to put in a more substantial defense.—**Preliminary judgment,** the judgment that certain probabilities require the examination of a given hypothesis.—**To confess judgment,** in a general sense, to acknowledge liability; specifically, to give a formal consent, upon which the clerk of a court or a justice may enter judgment against the consenting party, without the necessity of process or pleading for the bringing of an action.—**To sit in judgment,** to exercise the function of a judge; hence, to assume the right to criticize or judge: usually in an adverse sense.—**Transcendent judgment,** in the *Kantian terminology,* a judgment which relates to an object which can never be presented in experience.= **Syn. 1.** *Judgment, Sagacity, Perspicacity;* discrimination, penetration, wisdom, brains. *Judgment,* as compared with *sagacity* and *perspicacity,* is a general word: as, sound *judgment* in business; good *judgment* as to cloths. *Sagacity* is a power to discern the real facts of a situation, to see the course that is wisest to avoid failure or achieve success. (See *astute.*) *Sagacity* is especially the word applied to brutes that have a large discernment and a quickness of mind like those of man. *Perspicacity* is essentially the same as *discernment,* except that it is more vividly figurative, suggesting the actual use of the eyes in looking into things. See *discernment.*—**4.** *Verdict, Report,* etc. See *decision* and *inference.*—**5.** *Taste, Judgment* (see *taste*); opinion, belief, conclusion.

judgment-cap (juj′ment-kap), *n.* Same as *black cap* (*a*) (which see, under *cap*).

judgment-day (juj′ment-dā), *n.* In *theol.,* the last day, or the day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government; doomsday. Roman Catholic theologians hold to two judgment-days: the first at death, when the eternal lot of the soul is determined by God—this being designated the private or particular judgment; the second, the great or general judgment-day, at the end of the world.

> Unto the French the dreadful *judgement-day*
> So dreadful will not be as was his sight.
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

judgment-hall (juj′ment-hâl), *n.* A hall where courts are held.

> Pilate entered into the *judgment hall* again, and called Jesus. John xviii. 33.

judgment-note (juj′ment-nōt), *n.* A promissory note of the usual form, containing also a power of attorney to appear and confess judgment for the sum therein named. It is not negotiable. *Bouvier.*

judgment-seat (juj′ment-sēt), *n.* A seat or place of judgment; specifically, the seat or bench on which judges sit in court.

> Pilate . . . sat down in the *judgment seat* in a place that is called the Pavement. John xix. 13.
>
> We shall all stand before the *judgment seat* of Christ. Rom. xiv. 10.

Judica (jö′di-kä), *n.* [So called from the opening words in Latin of the introit, the 43d Psalm, *Judica me, Deus,* "Judge me, O God": L. *judica,* 2d pers. sing. impv. of *judicare,* judge: see *judge, v.*] A name sometimes given in England to Passion Sunday, or the fifth Sunday in Lent.

judicable (jö′di-ka-bl), *a.* [= It. *giudicabile,* < LL. *judicabilis,* that can be judged, < L. *judicare,* judge: see *judge, v.*] Capable of being judged or tried.

> They were heretics . . . towards God and towards man, and *judicable* in both tribunals.
> *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 315.

judicative (jö′di-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *judicatif* = Pr. *judicatiu* = It. *giudicativo,* < L. as if **judicativus,* < *judicare,* judge: see *judge, v.*] Having ability to judge; judging.

> The former is but an act of the *judicative* faculty.
> *Hammond,* Works, IV. 492.
>
> The *judicative* power as to writing, speaking, or publishing of gross reflections upon the whole parliament or upon either house, though perhaps originally questionable, seems now of too long a standing and of too much frequency in practice to be well counteracted.
> *Hargrave,* Juridical Arguments, II. 183.

judicatory (jö′di-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *giudicatorio,* < LL. *judicatorius,* pertaining to judging (neut. *judicatorium,* a court of justice), < L. *judicare,* judge: see *judge, v.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the passing of judgment; belonging to the administration of justice; dispensing justice.

> He who had power to admonish had also power to reject in an authoritative or *judicatory* way.
> *Bp. Hall,* Cases of Conscience, iii. 5.

II. *n.*; pl. *judicatories* (-riz). **1.** A court of justice; a tribunal; any body of persons endowed with judicial authority: as, a church *judicatory.*

> To have brought the King to condign punishment hath not broke the Covnant, but it would have broke the Covnant to have sav'd him from those *Judicatories* which both Nations declar'd in that Covnant to be supreme against any person whatsoever. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

2. Administration of justice.

> No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of *judicatory,* would judge worthy of death.
> *Clarendon,* Great Rebellion.

judicature (jö′di-kā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *judicature* = Sp. Pg. *judicatura* = It. *giudicatura,* < ML. *judicatura,* < L. *judicare,* judge: see *judge, v.*] **1.** The power of administering justice by legal trial and determination; judicial authority.

> Give me a man that buyes a seat of *judicature;* I dare not trust him for not selling of justice.
> *Bp. Hall,* The Best Bargain.
>
> The Parliament of England has no Arbitrary Power in point of *Judicature,* but in point of making Law only.
> *Selden,* Table-Talk, p. 89.
>
> The manorial system, and the ecclesiastical and civil *judicature* of old times, are either falling into desuetude or being ruthlessly abolished.
> *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 51.

2. A court of justice; a judicatory.

> One of the five *judicatures* of Palæstine was held at it [Sephon]. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 62.

3†. Legality; lawfulness, as constituted by statute or enactment.

> Our Saviour disputes not here the *judicature* (for that was not his office) but the morality of divorce. *Milton.*

4. Extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.—**Judicature Acts,** English statutes regarding the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, particularly those of 1873 (36 and 37 Vict., c. 66), 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 77), 1877 (40 and 41 Vict., c. 9), and 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., c. 68), by which the said court has been established and organized in its two permanent divisions, the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice.

judicial (jö-dish′al), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *judicial* = It. *giudiciale, giudiziale,* < L. *judicialis,* of or belonging to a court of justice, judicial, < *judicium,* judgment, decision of a court of justice, also the court itself, < *judex* (*judic-*), a judge: see *judge, n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a judge; proper to the character of a judge; judge-like; hence, critical; discriminating; impartial; formerly, judicious.

> I know I shall bee taxed for writing so much of my selfe, but I care not much, because the *iudiciall* know there are few such Souldiers as are my examples.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 92.
>
> Her brains a quiver of jests, and she does dart them abroad with that sweet, loose, and *judicial* action.
> *B. Jonson.*
>
> I confesse it to me a meer toy, not deserving any *judicial* man's view. *Nashe,* Pierce Penilesse.
>
> His mind was rather *judicial* than forensic in its cast.
> *Sumner,* John Pickering.
>
> A measure of calm becomes the *judicial* function, and a parent or teacher carried away by violent feeling is unfit for moral control. *J. Sully,* Outlines of Psychol., p. 568.

2. Pertaining to the administration of justice; proper to a court of law; consisting of or resulting from legal inquiry or judgment: as, *judicial* power or proceedings; a *judicial* decision, writ, sale, or punishment.

> In this distinct and separate existence of the *judicial* power in a peculiar body of men, nominated indeed, but not removable at pleasure, by the crown, consists one main preservative of the public liberty. *Blackstone,* Com., I. vii.

3. Enacted by statute, or established by constituted authority. [Rare.]

> It was not a moral, but a *judicial* law, and so was abrogated; . . . which law the ministry of Christ came not to deal with. *Milton.*

4. Determinative; giving judgment; deciding, as about a point in contest or about future events: as, *judicial* astrology.

> *Judicial* duels (which were the authorized substitutes for private wars between families) continued in France down to the close of the 14th century.
> *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 522.

5. Having the nature of a judgment or punishment.

> *Judicial* blindness; such as Pharaoh's, who, from resisting God's will, at length did not know the difference between light and darkness.
> *J. H. Newman,* Parochial Sermons, i. 221.

Judicial act, an act involving the exercise of judicial power (which see, below). Hence—(*a*) An act of a court or magistrate in deciding a question of right litigated before him or referred by law to his judgment. (*b*) An act of any public officer involving the exercise of his judgment or discretion on a question affecting the right of any party. Thus, the act of the fiscal officer of a municipality in auditing a claim is usually judicial, but his paying a lawful warrant or order for payment is ministerial. (See *ministerial.*) A judicial act implies deliberation, and therefore, if to be done by several jointly, those who are to do it must be together (or under modern statutes a majority after notice to all); while a ministerial act may ordinarily, unless otherwise required by law, be the concurrent act of each separately.

> The distinction between a *judicial* and a legislative *act* is well defined. The one determines what the law is, and what the rights of parties are, with reference to transactions already had; the other prescribes what the law shall be in future cases arising under it.
> *Justice Stephen J. Field,* 99 U. S., 761.

Judicial astrology. See *astrology.*—**Judicial bribery.** See *bribery.*—**Judicial comity,** the deference which courts in any state usually pay to the rules of law maintained in other states or nations, although different from their own, in cases where the persons, property, or transactions in question are within the foreign jurisdiction. The laws of a state can have no extraterritorial effect; but when a civil controversy arises in the courts of one state as to matters wholly or partly within the territory of another, and the law of the two states differs, and there is contest as to which ought to control the case, the courts often apply the extraterritorial law to extraterritorial persons or property, etc., in furtherance of justice as between the parties, not as the binding rule of law, but by way of comity.—**Judicial confession.** See *confession,* 1 (*d*).—**Judicial declaration.** See *declaration.*—**Judicial discretion.** See *discretion.*—**Judicial evidence.** See *evidence,* 2 (*d*).—**Judicial factor,** in *Scots law,* a factor or administrator appointed by the Court of Session (sometimes by the sheriff), on special application by petition, setting forth the circumstances which render the appointment necessary. Such factors are usually appointed in cases where a father has died without a settlement, leaving his children in pupilarity, and also where a party has become incapable of managing his own affairs.—**Judicial murder,** the execution of one convicted as criminal legally, but in reality unjustly.—**Judicial notice.** See *notice.*—**Judicial power.** (*a*) The authority to determine rights of person or property, by arbitrating between adversaries in specific controversies, at the instance of a party thereto. (*b*) The power conferred upon and exercised by the judiciary or a court as such. (*c*) A power conferred upon a public officer involving the exercise of judgment and discretion in the determination of questions of right in specific cases affecting the interests of persons or property, as distinguished from ministerial power, or authority to carry out the mandates of judicial power or of the law.—**Judicial sale,** a sale made pursuant to a specific judgment, decree, or order of a judicial tribunal, as distinguished from one made by a ministerial officer in execution of process to enforce a money judgment.—**Judicial separation.** See *separation.*

judicially (jö-dish′al-i), *adv.* **1.** In a judicial manner; in the forms of legal justice: as, a sentence *judicially* declared.

> When the cardinal asked Bilney whether he had not taken the oath before not to preach or defend any of Luther's doctrines, he confessed he had done it, but not *judicially* (judiciliter in the register).
> *Bp. Burnet,* Hist. Reformation, i.

2. In the manner of a judge, as opposed to that of a pleader; impartially.

> He [the critic] should discuss the subject-matter *judicially* and as a whole, . . . gauging the work by the author's standard as well as his own.
> *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 53.

3. By way of a judgment or punishment.

> Reflect that . . . those truths divine . . .
> Are never long vouchsaf'd, if push'd aside, . .
> And that, *judicially* withdrawn, disgrace,
> Error, and darkness occupy their place.
> *Cowper,* Expostulation, l. 692.

judiciary (jö-dish′i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *judiciaire* = Sp. Pg. *judiciario* = It. *giudiciario,* < L. *judiciarius,* of or belonging to a court of justice, < *judicium,* judgment, a court of justice: see *judicial.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to courts of judicature or legal tribunals; judicial.

> But to lay such a censure on a clergyman as a suspension, without proof, in a *judiciary* proceeding, was contrary both to law and justice.
> *Bp. Burnet,* Hist. Own Times, an. 1686.

To enable the federal head to exercise the powers given it to best advantage, it should be organized . . . into legislative, executive, and *judiciary*.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 64.

Judiciary Act, an act of the United States Congress of September 24th, 1789 (1 Stat., 73), establishing the federal courts of the United States, defining their jurisdiction and powers, and regulating procedure: now embodied with amendments in the provisions of the Revised Statutes. —**Judiciary anathema**. See *anathema*, 2.—**Judiciary astrology**. Same as *judicial astrology* (which see, under *astrology*).

The consideration of his *judiciary astrology*.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 164.

Judiciary law. See *law*[1].

II. *n.* That branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a country; the judges taken collectively.

The committee . . . reported a provision that the jurisdiction of the national *judiciary* should extend to all "questions which involved the national peace and harmony." *Calhoun*, Works, I. 245.

judicious (jö-dish'us), *a.* [= F. *judicieux* = Sp. Pg. *judicioso* = It. *giudicioso*, < ML. *judiciosus*, prudent, judicious, < L. *judicium*, judgment: see *judicial*.] **1.** Having or exercising sound judgment; well-judging; prudent; discreet; sensible: as, a *judicious* parent or teacher; a *judicious* historian.

This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the unskilful laugh, cannot but make the *judicious* grieve.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2, 29.

2. Manifesting good judgment; well-judged; carefully considered or planned: as, a *judicious* use of time or money; *judicious* treatment of the insane.

I shall give as particular an Account of . . . the several sorts of Winds as my own Observations and the *Judicious* Informations from others will afford me Matter to do. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

A tale should be *judicious*, clear, succinct;
The language plain, and incidents well link'd.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 235.

3†. Relating to a court or to the administration of justice; judicial.

His last offences to us
Shall have *judicious* hearing.
Shak., Cor., v. 6, 127.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. Prudent, rational, wise, discreet, intelligent, skilful, discerning, sagacious, sound, cool, politic. See *sensible* and *astute*.

judiciously (jö-dish'us-li), *adv.* In a judicious manner; with good judgment; with discretion or wisdom.

By *judiciously* availing himself of several . . . rare moments, he [Temple] succeeded in establishing a high character for wisdom and patriotism.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

judiciousness (jö-dish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being judicious, or of acting or being according to sound judgment.

Judy (jö'di), *n.*; pl. *Judies* (-diz). [A familiar form of the fem. name *Judith*.] **1.** The puppet taking the part of Punch's wife in a "Punch and Judy" show.—**2.** In China, a native courtezan: so called by foreigners. [Slang.]—**3.** A kelt, or spent male salmon. [Local, Ireland.]

juel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jewel*.

juffer† (juf'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *carp.*, a piece of timber four or five inches square.

juft (yöft), *n.* [Russ. *iuftŭ*: see *juchten*.] Same as *juchten*.

jug[1] (jug), *n.* [In def. 1 (whence def. 2) of prov. origin, and prob. a particular use of *Jug*, a familiar form of *Judith*, a common name for a woman. Cf. *jack*[1] and *jill*[2], as names of drinking-vessels, also from familiar personal names. In def. 3 also from the name *Jug*, perhaps with allusion also to *jug* in def. 1.] **1.** A vessel, usually made of earthenware, metal, or glass, of various sizes and shapes, and generally provided with a handle or ear, used for holding and conveying liquors; a drinking-vessel; a pitcher; a ewer; in the United States, specifically, an earthenware vessel with a swelling or a cylindrical body, a handle, and a narrow neck and orifice, usually stopped by a cork. As a quantity of ale or beer, a jug is usually a pint.

Yet would you . . . rail upon the hostess of the house, . . . Because she brought stone *jugs* and no seal'd quarts.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., 2, 90.

I observe another fly in the cream-*jug*.
Dickens, Barnaby Rudge, xv.

2. A prison; a jail: often called the *stone jug*. *Gay*. [Low.]

He shall be kept in the *Stone-jug*, Charley, like a gentleman. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xlii.

3†. A low woman. [Slang.]

Doost thou think I am a six-penny *jug*?
T. Preston, Cambyses.

Hark ye, don't you marry that ill-manner'd *Jug*, the relict of a cheating old rogue that has not left a foot of estate but what he deserved to be hang'd for.
Mrs. Centlivre, Platonic Lady, iii.

Bank-jug, the bird *Phylloscopus trochilus*, or *P. rufus*, so called from the site and shape of the nest. Also *bank-bottle*.—**Toby-Fillpot jug**, a jug or pitcher having the form of a man with a three-cornered hat. Generally *toby*.

jug[1] (jug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jugged*, ppr. *jugging*. [< *jug*[1], *n.*] **1.** To put into a jug; cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water.—**2.** To commit to jail; imprison. [Low.]—**Jugged hare**, hare cut into pieces and stewed with wine and other seasoning.

jug[2] (jug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jugged*, ppr. *jugging*. [Perhaps a var. of *juke*[1], *jouk*[1]. Hardly < Icel. *hjūka*, nurse, cherish.] To nestle together; collect in a covey, as partridges: sometimes used as transitive with reflexive pronoun.

Yet when they hear the questing spaniels gone,
They in the evening get together all,
With pretty *jugging*, and each other greet.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

jug[3] (jug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jugged*, ppr. *jugging*. [Imitative. Cf. *juck*.] To utter a particular sound resembling this word, as certain birds do, especially the nightingale.

She [the nightingale] will *jug* it forth, but cheerfully and sweetly too. *Partheneia Sacra* (1633), p. 140. (*Latham*.)

jug[3] (jug), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chuk*: see *jug*[3], *v.*] A sound fancied to resemble the note uttered by the nightingale and some other birds. *Skelton*.

Hir *Iug, Iug, Iug* (in griefe) had such a grace.
Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene (ed. Arber).

juga, *n.* Plural of *jugum*.

jugal (jö'gal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *jugal* = Pg. *jugal*, < L. *jugalis*, pertaining to a yoke, yoked, matrimoniai, < *jugum*, a yoke: see *jugum*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Relating to a yoke or to marriage; conjugal.

This deed was done
When heaven had witness to the *jugal* knot;
Only the barren ceremony wants,
Which by an adverse father is abridg'd.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 2.

2. Pertaining to the jugal; malar; zygomatic. —**Jugal point**. See *craniometry*.—**Jugal process**, the external angular process of the frontal bone. See *angular processes*, under *angular*.

II. *n.* One of the bones of the zygoma or zygomatic arch; the malar bone, or principal cheek-bone, especially in those animals, as birds, in which it is a slender rod interposed between a quadrate or quadratojugal bone and the superior maxillary or lacrymal bone. When short and stout, as in man, it is usually called the *malar*, or *malar bone*. See *quadratojugal*. See cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, *Ichthyosauria*, and *skull*.

jugata (jö-gā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *capita*, heads), neut. pl. of L. *jugatus*, connected: see *jugate*.] In *numis.*, two or more heads represented upon a medal side by side, or one overlapping the other.

jugate (jö'gāt), *a.* [< L. *jugatus* (= E. *yoked*), pp. of *jugare*, bind, connect, yoke (= E. *yoke*, *v.*), < *jugum*, a yoke (= E. *yoke*, *n.*): see *jugum*. Cf. *conjugate*, *a.*] **1.** In *bot.*, having the leaflets in pairs: said of pinnately compound leaves: used seldom or never except in composition with *uni-*, *bi-*, etc., as in *unijugate*, etc.—**2.** In *numis.*, same as *accolated*.

Jugate busts of Ptolemy IV. and Arsinoe (?).
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 579.

jugated (jö'gā-ted), *a.* Same as *jugate*.

jug-bitten†, *a.* Drunk. *Nares*. [Slang.]

When any of them are wounded, pot-shot, *jug-bitten*, or cup-shaken, so that they have lost all reasonable faculties of the minde. *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

juget, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *judge*. *Chaucer*.

jugement†, *n.* A Middle English form of *judgment*. *Chaucer*.

jugerum (jö'jẹ-rum), *n.*; pl. *jugera* (-rạ). [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the common measure of land, a surface 240 Roman feet long and 120 wide, equal to 0.622 acre, or 0.252 hectare.

jug-fishing (jug'fish″ing), *n.* A method of fishing with empty jugs or bottles, which are corked and thrown overboard to serve as buoys, carrying a line, at the end of which is the hook. It is used for pike, bass, etc. *C. Hallock*.

jugful (jug'fůl), *n.* [< *jug*[1] + *-ful*.] The amount a jug holds.—**Not by a jugful**, not by a great deal; by no means. [Slang, U. S.]

juggar, *n.* See *jugger*.

jugget, **juggement**†. Middle English forms of *judge*, *judgment*. *Chaucer*.

jugger, juggar (jug'ėr, -ạr), *n.* [E. Ind.] The common falcon of India, *Falco jugger*, which is trained to fly at large game. It belongs to the group of noble falcons, like the peregrine. Its nearest relatives are the lanner, *Falco saker*, of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and *F. polyagrus*, the American lanner, a common falcon on the prairies of the Western States. Also *juggur*, and *lugger* or *luggur falcon*.

Juggernaut (jug'ėr-nạt), *n.* [An E. rendering of Hind. *Jagannāth*.] **1.** The popular form of *Jagannatha*, the name of the famous Hindu idol. See *Jagannatha*, 2.

About the year 1790 no fewer than 28 Hindus were crushed to death at Ishera on the Ganges, under the wheels of *Juggernaut*. Quoted in *Asiatic Journal*, XXIII. 702.

2. Figuratively, something, as an idea, custom, fashion, requirement, etc., to which one either devotes himself or is blindly sacrificed.

Poor Johnny Tetterby staggering under his Moloch of an infant, the *Juggernaut* that crushed all his enjoyments.
Forster, Dickens, II. 415.

jugging (jug'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *jug*[1], *v.*] Jug-fishing.

juggle[1] (jug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *juggled*, ppr. *juggling*. [< ME. *juglen*, *jogelen*, juggle, play false, < OF. *jogler*, F. *jongler* = It. *giocolare*, juggle, < L. *joculari*, jest, joke, ML. also play tricks, juggle, < *joculus*, dim. of *jocus*, a jest, joke: see *joke*, *jocular*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To play tricks by sleight of hand; perform acts which make a show of extraordinary powers; practise legerdemain; conjure.

A *juggling*, tooth-drawing, prating mountebank.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

What *juggling* was there upon the boardes!
What thrusting of knyves through many a nose!
What bearynge of formes! what holdinge of swordes!
What puttynge of botkyns throughe legge and hose!
Ingeland, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 287.

2. To play false; practise artifice or imposture.

Be these *juggling* fiends no more believed.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8, 19.

I am in a riddling, rather *juggling* indisposition, fast and loose, and therefore dare not stir far.
Donne, Letters, cxii.

She never *juggles* or plays tricks with her understanding.
Lamb, Mackery End.

Shut, shut those *juggling* eyes, thou ruthless man!
Keats, Lamia, ii.

II. *trans.* To deceive by trick or artifice; impose upon by sleight of hand; trick.

Is 't possible the spells of France should *juggle*
Men into such strange mysteries?
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3, 1.

My hope is that the people of England will not suffer themselves to be *juggl'd* thus out of their faith and religion by a mist of names cast before their eyes.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

juggle[1] (jug'l), *n.* [< *juggle*[1], *v.*] A trick by legerdemain; an imposture; a deception.

I think we may freely conclude that the notion of a God did not come from the Court, that it was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of state to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotson*, Works, I. i.

Am I to be overawed
By what I cannot but know
Is a *juggle* born of the brain?
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 5.

juggle[2] (jug'l), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *joggle*.

juggle[2] (jug'l), *n.* [Cf. *joggle*, *n.*] A block of timber cut to a length, either in the round or split. *E. H. Knight*.

juggler[1] (jug'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jugler*, < ME. *jugler*, *juguler*, *jogelour*, < OF. *jogleor*, *juglor*, *jugleor*, etc., also with inserted *n*, *jongleor*, *jongleur*, F. *jongleur* (cf. Pr. *joglar*) = It. *giocolatore*, < L. *joculator*, a jester, joker, ML. also juggler, trickster, < *joculari*, jest, joke: see *juggle*[1].] **1.** One who juggles or practises sleight of hand; one who performs tricks of great dexterity.

Ther saugh I pleyen *jugelours*,
Magiciens, and tregetours.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1259.

Nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2, 98.

The joculator regis, or king's *juggler*, was anciently an officer of note in the royal household: and we find from Domesday Book that Berdic, who held that office in the reign of the Conqueror, was a man of property.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 289.

2. A cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow.

O me! you *juggler!* you canker-blossom!
You thief of love! what, have you come by night
And stolen my love's heart from him?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2, 282.

They were no *jugglers*, but really were that which they appeared to be. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

juggler[2] (jug'lėr), *n.* [Cf. *juggle*[2], *joggle*, *n.*] In *coal-mining*, one of several timbers resting against one another at the top, so as to leave a triangular passageway. [Pennsylvania.]

juggleress (jug'lėr-es), *n.* [< *juggler*[1] + *-ess*.] A woman who practises jugglery. *T. Warton*.

jugglery jug′ler-i, *n.*; pl. *jugleries* (-iz). [< ME. *jogelerie*, < OF. *jogleria*, < *jogler*, juggle: see *juggle*[1].] The art or performances of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery; hence, imposture; deception.

jugglingly (jug′ling-li), *adv.* In a juggling or deceptive manner.

Juglandaceæ (jö-glan-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Juglandeæ*.

juglandet, *n.* [ME., < L. *juglans* (*jugland-*), walnut: see *Juglans*.] The walnut.

> *Juglande* in lande now sprynge.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Juglandeæ (jö-glan′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1813), < *Juglans* (*Jugland-*) + *-eæ*.] The walnut family; a natural order consisting of about 30 species of trees, belonging to the north temperate zone of both hemispheres. The flowers are monœcious, the sterile ones being commonly borne in loose catkins; the calyx, when present, is adherent to the scale; and the stamens are numerous. The fertile flowers are solitary, or in a small erect spike. The perianth is adherent to the ovary, which contains a single erect ovule. The fruit is mostly a dry-hulled drupaceous nut. The leaves are alternate, odd-pinnate, without stipules. Many species are valuable for their timber, nuts, and other products. The important genera are *Carya* and *Juglans*. See cuts under *hickory* and *walnut*. Also *Juglandaceæ*.

Juglans (jö′glanz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *juglan* (*jugland-*), a walnut, a walnut-tree, < *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter (contr. as in *Jupiter*), + *glans*, an acorn: see *glans*, *gland*.] A leading genus of the *Juglandeæ*, or walnut family. In contrast with *Carya*, the hickory, the nut of this genus has a ridged surface, with the husk closely adherent. *J. regia* is the common walnut of Europe, though indigenous chiefly in Persia and northern India. It is valued for its light, tough, and well-colored wood, its nuts and the oil they yield, and some medicinal products. *J. nigra* is the black walnut of North America, which furnishes the well-known rich-brown cabinet-wood. *J. cinerea*, the butternut, yields a lighter-colored and softer but durable wood, a more oily nut, and an officinal cathartic. These species all afford dyestuffs. Both leaves and fruit of this genus occur abundantly in a fossil state in many Cretaceous and Tertiary deposits. Forms which vary slightly from the living plant are sometimes called *juglandites*; those founded on leaves alone are often distinguished as *juglandiphylla*, and fossil wood with nearly the structure of walnut has been named *juglandinoxon*. See cut under *walnut*.

jugula, *n.* Plural of *jugulum*.

jugular (jö′gū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *jugulaire* = Pg. *jugular* = It. *giugulare*, < NL. *jugularis*, < L. *jugulum*, also *jugulus*, the bone which joins the shoulders and the breast, the collar-bone, also the hollow of the neck above the collar-bone, dim. of *jugum*, a yoke: see *jugum*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.*, pertaining to the throat in general.—**2.** In *ichth.*: (*a*) Having the ventral fins situated at the throat, in advance of the pectorals: as, a *jugular* fish. Cf. *Jugulares*. (*b*) Situated in advance of the pectorals: as, *jugular* fins.—**3.** In *ornith.*, pertaining to the jugulum.—**Jugular foramen, fossa, ganglion,** etc. See the nouns.—**Jugular plate.** (*a*) In *ichth.*, one of two plates developed between the rami of the mandible, as in the ganoid fishes of the genera *Amia* and *Polypterus*: supposed by some to represent branchiostegal rays. (*b*) In *entom.*, one of the large corneous plates covering the maxillæ in certain *Coleoptera*.—**Jugular process,** a prominence of the lateral border of the occipital bone, partly circumscribing the jugular foramen.—**Jugular sclerites,** in *entom.*, a pair of small sclerites situated in the membrane connecting the head with the thorax in certain insects. These sclerites are believed by Newport to be displaced portions of the prothorax and to represent prothoracic paraptera.—**Jugular vein.** (*a*) One of two large veins of the throat. The *external jugular vein* collects the blood from the superficial parts of the head and neck, and discharges it into the subclavian vein. In man it may be observed just below the skin, running perpendicularly down on each side of the neck from near the angle of the jaw. The *internal jugular vein* returns the blood from the inside of the skull, beginning at the jugular foramen by confluence of the sinuses of the skull, descending the neck deeply in the carotid sheath on the outer side of the carotid artery, and ending by confluence with the subclavian to form the innominate vein. See cuts under *lung* and *thoracic*. (*b*) In *ichth.*, one of the anterior cardinal veins, which bring back blood from the head and anterior extremities. Also called *vena jugularis*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *anat.*, a jugular vein.

> He is pinned to the floor by a hand fixed in his collar . . . and four knuckles embedded in his *jugular*.
> *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, II. 7.

2. In *ichth.*, a jugular fish.

Jugulares (jö-gū-lā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *jugularis*, jugular: see *jugular*.] A Linnean order of fishes having jugular fins. [Not in use.]

jugulate (jö′gu-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jugulated*, ppr. *jugulating*. [< L. *jugulatus*, pp. of *jugulare* (> Pg. *jugular* = F. *juguler*), cut the throat of, kill, < *jugulum*, the hollow of the neck above the collar-bone: see *jugular*.] To kill by cutting the jugular vein; cut the throat of. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 7. [Rare.]

jugulation (jö-gū-lā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *jugulatio*(*n-*), a cutting of one's throat, a killing, < L. *jugulare*, pp. *jugulatus*, cut the throat of, kill: see *jugulate*.] The sudden cutting short of a disease by therapeutic interference.

jugulator (jö′gū-lā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *jugulator*, a cutthroat, < L. *jugulare*, cut the throat of: see *jugulate*.] A cutthroat or murderer. *Cowell.*

jugulocephalic (jö″gū-lō-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< L. *jugulum*, the throat, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] In *anat.*, of or belonging both to the head and the throat.—**Jugulocephalic vein,** a vein which sometimes occurs in man, uniting the jugular and cephalic veins.

jugulum (jö′gū-lum), *n.*; pl. *jugula* (-lä). [NL. use of L. *jugulum*, the throat: see *jugular*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the lower part of the throat; the fore part of the neck, between the gula and the pectus. See cut under *bird*[1].—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A name proposed by Knoch and used by some writers to indicate the lower surface of the prothorax of a beetle. (*b*) A name given by Kirby to the basal piece on the lower side of an insect's head, now generally known as the *gula*. (*c*) A name sometimes applied to the occipital foramen, an orifice in the back of the head, through which the alimentary canal and other organs pass to the thorax.

jugum (jö′gum), *n.*; pl. *juga* (-gä). [L., a yoke (for oxen), a collar (for horses), a cross-beam, cross-rail, the ridge or summit of a mountain (= Gr. *ζυγόν* = E. *yoke*), < *jungere* (root *jug*), join: see *join* and *yoke*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A pair of leaflets in a compound leaf. (*b*) A ridge on the carpel of an umbelliferous plant.—**2.** [*cap.*] A yellow star of magnitude 3.3, in the constellation of the Lyre; γ Lyræ.

Jugurthine (jö-gėr′thin), *a.* [< L. *Jugurtha* (see def.) + *-ine*[1].] Relating or pertaining to Jugurtha (died 104 B. C.), King of Numidia.—**Jugurthine war,** the war (about 110–106 B. C.) waged by the Romans against Jugurtha and rendered famous by Sallust's history.

juice (jös), *n.* [< ME. *juis*, *juce*, *juse*, *jus*, < OF. *jus*, F. *jus*, < L. *jus*, broth, soup, juice, = Skt. *yusha*, soup.] **1.** The watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits; the expressible or extractive fluid of a plant or fruit.

> Thei seyn that if the *yuis* of the eerbe that is callid morsus galline rubri be putt in hise nose-thrillis whanne he bigynneth to suffre the accesse of the quarteyn, he schal be hool. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.
>
> Now no more
> The *juice* of Egypt's grape shall moist this lip.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2, 284.

2. The fluid part of an animal body or substance; in the plural (its most common use in this sense), all the fluid constituents of the body.

> Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd stool
> Till all his *juice* is dried. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

Gastric, intestinal, etc., **juice.** See the adjectives.—**Spanish juice,** the extract of the root of the licorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

juice (jös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *juiced*, ppr. *juicing*. [< *juice*, *n.*] To moisten or provide with juice. [Rare.]

> Some gallants perchance count all conquests dry meat which are not *juiced* with blood.
> *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 164.

juiceful (jös′fùl), *a.* [< *juice* + *-ful*.] Full of or abounding in juice.

> Beside in Med'cine simples had that power
> That none need then the planetary hour
> To help their working, they so *juiceful* were.
> *Drayton*, Noah's Flood.

juiceless (jös′les), *a.* [< *juice* + *-less*.] Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture.

> So does an ivy, green when old,
> And sprouting in decay,
> In *juiceless*, joyless arms infold
> A sapling young and gay.
> *Somerville*, Canidia's Epithalamium.

juiciness (jö′si-nes), *n.* The state of being juicy or of abounding with juice; succulence in plants or fruits.

juicy (jö′si), *a.* [< *juice* + *-y*[1].] Abounding with juice; moist; succulent.

> And, when his *juicy* salads fail'd,
> Slic'd carrot pleas'd him well.
> *Cowper*, Epitaph on a Hare.

Juilt, *n.* A Middle English form of *July*. *Chaucer.*

juiset, *n.* [ME., also *jewise*; < OF. *juise*, *juyse*, *juwise*, *joise*, etc., < L. *judicium*, judgment: see *judicious*.] Judgment; sentence.

> Therfore I aske deeth and my *juwyse*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 881.

jujube (jö′jöb), *n.* [< F. *jujube* (the fruit) (ML. reflex *jujuba*) (cf. It. dim. *giuggiola*, the fruit, *giuggiolo*, the tree), < L. *zizyphum*, the fruit, *zizyphus*, the tree, < Gr. *ζίζυφον*, jujube (the fruit), *ζίζυφος*, jujube-tree, < Ar. *zizuf*, Pers. *zayzafun*, *zizafun*, *zizfun*, the jujube-tree. Cf. Pg. *açofufa*, jujube, from the Ar., with the Ar. article *al*.] **1.** The name of several species of

Flowering Branch of Jujube-tree (*Zizyphus Jujuba*).
a, flower; *b*, fruit.

plants of the genus *Zizyphus*.—**2.** The edible fruit of these plants.—**3.** A confection made of gum arabic or gelatin, sweetened and flavored so as to resemble the jujube-fruit. Also called *jujube paste*, a name originally applied to a jelly made from the jujube.

juke[1] (jök), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *jouk*[1].

juke[2], *v. t.* See *jouk*[2].

julaceous (jö-lā′shē-us), *a.* [< L. *iulus*, catkin, + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, resembling an ament or catkin.

julep (jö′lep), *n.* [< F. *julep* = Pr. *julep* = It. *giulebbe*, *giulebbo*, < Sp. *julepe* = Pg. *julepo*, < Ar. *jūlāb*, < Pers. *jūlāb*, assibilated form of *gūlāb*, julep (a sweet drink), also rose-water, < *gūl*, a rose, + *āb*, water.] A sweet drink; a demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture.

> A coarser *julap* well may cool his worship;
> This cordial is for gallants.
> *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iii. 1.
>
> And first, behold this cordial *julep* here,
> That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,
> With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mix'd.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 672.

Camphor julep, a watery solution of camphor.—**Mint julep,** an American drink made by pouring liquor (originally and preferably brandy) upon sugar and broken ice, to which are added sprigs of fresh mint in sufficient quantity to flavor the whole very strongly.

Julian (jö′lyan), *a.* [= F. *Julien* = Sp. Pg. *Juliano* = It. *Giuliano*, < L. *Julianus*, pertaining to Julius Cæsar (also a Roman prænomen), < *Julius*, Julius. Cf. *July*.] Pertaining to or derived from Julius Cæsar.—**Julian calendar, epact, era.** See the nouns.—**Julian epoch.** Same as *Julian era*.—**Julian period,** a period of 7,980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison in chronology, consisting of the years of the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction multiplied into each other (28 × 19 × 15). The first years of these cycles coincided in the year 4713 B. C., from which the period is reckoned. The first year of the Christian era being found by calculation to correspond to the year 4714 of the Julian period, all previous and subsequent comparisons can be made by simple subtraction or addition. This period is still used in the computations of chronologists and astronomers.—**Julian year,** the average year of 365¼ days according to the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar. See *Julian calendar*, under *calendar*.

Julianist (jö′lyan-ist), *n.* [< *Julian* (see def.) + *-ist*.] *Eccles.*, one of a sect of Monophysites which held the body of Christ to be incorruptible: so called from Julian, Bishop of Halicarnassus early in the sixth century.

julians (jöl′yanz), *n.* [A var. in pl. or poss. form of the fem. name *Jillian*, *Gillian*: see *jill*[2].] The daffodil. See *Narcissus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Julidinæ (jö-li-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Julis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, typified by the genus *Julis*, to which different limits have been applied. As generally understood by American ichthyologists, it includes labrids with a continuous lateral line abruptly bent behind, caniniform teeth in front of the jaws and moderate ones in the sides, dorsal continuous and with 8 or 9 spines, and 3 weak anal spines. The species are numerous in all tropical seas, and a few extend into temperate ones. The pudding-wife (*Platyglossus radiatus*) occurs along the southeastern coast of the United States, and the kelp fish (*Platyglossus semicinctus*) is a Californian representative.

julienne (F. pron. zhü-li-en′), *n.* [Cooks' F., said to be so called from a French caterer in Boston named *Julien*. The F. name *Julien* = E. *Julian*.] A clear soup containing various herbs or vegetables cut in very small pieces.

Julifloræ (jö-li-flō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, about 1840), < L. *julus*, catkin, + *flos, floris*, flower.] In *bot.*, a group of plant-orders including, according to some recent authors, the *Amentaceæ* (birches, oaks, willows, etc.), the *Piperaceæ* (peppers, etc.), and the *Urticaceæ* (nettles, breadfruits, elms, etc.), characterized in general as exogens having their flowers in catkins or compact clusters, and wanting both true calyx and corolla.

juliform (jö′li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *iulus*, catkin, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a catkin. [Rare.]

julio† (jö′lyō), *n.* [It. *giulio*, < L. *Julius*, Julius.] A coin formerly current at Leghorn and Florence, in value about 12 cents. *Bailey.*

He spent there in six months
Twelve thousand ducats, and (to my knowledge)
Receiv'd in dowry with you not one *julio*.
Webster, White Devil.

Take here, and pay him, and give him this *Julio* over and above, to hang himselfe.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

Julis (jö′lis), *n.* [L., a kind of rockfish.] The typical genus of fishes of the subfamily *Julidinæ*. *J. mediterranea* or *vulgaris* is known as the *rainbow-wrasse*, from its brilliant colors.

July (jö-lī′, formerly jö′li), *n.* [< ME. *July, Julye*, also *Jule*; < OF. *julie, juil* (also *juillet, juignet, juniet*, etc., F. *juillet*) = Sp. *Julio* = Pg. *Julho* = It. *Giulio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Juli*, < L. *Julius*, July, prop. adj. (sc. *mensis*), month of Julius, so called after *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month. The name was imposed by Cæsar himself when reforming the calendar. It was previously called *Quintilis*, or the fifth month, according to the old Roman calendar, in which March was the first month of the year. The name *Julius* in ME. and early mod. E. was commonly *July*.] The seventh month of the year, consisting of thirty-one days, during which the sun enters the sign Leo.

Memorandum, of a-warde y-made bi the Maister and Wardons the xvjth day of *Jule*, the yeere of the Reigne of Kyng Edward the iiijth.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

Er that daies eighte
Were passed er the monthe of *Juyl* bifille.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 889.

Proofs as clear as founts in *July*, when
We see each grain of gravel.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1, 154.

July-flower† (jö-lī′flou″ėr), *n.* [From a mistaken notion that this is the uncorrupted name.] 1. The gillyflower, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.

The *July-flower* declares his gentleness.
Drayton, Pastorals, Ecl. ix.

2. In Jamaica, the leguminous tree *Prosopis juliflora*. See *mesquite*.—**July-flower grass.** [Accom. from *gillyflower*, the carnation.] Same as *carnation-grass*.

jumart† (jö′märt), *n.* [< F. *jumart*; cf. *jument*, a mare: see *jument*.] A fabulous animal, the offspring of a bull and a mare or a she-ass, or of a horse or an ass and a cow.

Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*

jumbal†, *n.* Same as *jumble*, 2.

Jumbals, certain sweetmeats.
Dunton, Ladies' Dictionary.

jumber†, *v. t.* [< ME. *jumbren, jombren*, var. of *jumpren*, early mod. E. *jumper*, mix: see *jump*[1], *jumper*[3], and *jumble*.] To mix confusedly; jumble.

Ne *jombre* eke no discordant thing yfere.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1037.

jumble (jum′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jumbled*, ppr. *jumbling*. [< ME. *jumbelen*; a var. of *jumber*, with freq. term. *-le* (*-el*) for *-er*[4].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mix in a confused mass; put or throw together without order: often followed by *together* or *up*.

Where th' Elements lay *iumbled* all *together*,
Where hot and colde were iarring each with either.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The coach *jumbled* us insensibly into some sort of familiarity. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 132.

2†. To stir up; arouse.

24th. To write what letters I had to write, that I might go abroad with my wife, who was not well, only to *jumble* her, and so to the Duke of York's playhouse.
Pepys, Diary, III. 288.

II. *intrans.* 1. To meet or come together confusedly or promiscuously; be mixed up.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*

2†. To act or work confusedly; stumble along; flounder.

Than to the kyrn [churn] that he did stoure
And *jumlit* at it quhill he swatt.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 119).

I have forgotten my logic, but yet I can *jumble* at a syllogism, and make an argument of it to prove it by.
Latimer, Works, I. 247.

jumble (jum′bl), *n.* [Formerly also, in def. 2, *jumbal*; < *jumble*, *v.*] 1. A confused mixture, mass, or collection; a state of disorder or confusion.

Had the world been coagmented from that supposed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypothesis had been tolerable.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xviii.

A *jumble* of musical sounds on a viol or a flute . . . gives pleasure to the unskillful ear. *Emerson*, Art.

2. A thin crisp cake, composed of flour, sugar, butter, and eggs, flavored with lemon-peel or sweet almonds.—**Syn. 1.** *Farrago, Medley*, etc. See *mixture*.

jumble-bead (jum′bl-bēd), *n.* A seed of the Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*.

jumblement (jum′bl-ment), *n.* [< *jumble* + *-ment*.] The act of jumbling, or the state of being jumbled; confused mixture. [Rare.]

Shall we think this noble frame was never made? or that it was made by a casual *jumblement* of atoms?
Hancock, in Boyle's Lecture Sermons, ii. 210. (*Latham.*)

jumbler (jum′blėr), *n.* One who jumbles things or mixes them confusedly.

jumblingly (jum′bling-li), *adv.* In a jumbling or confused manner.

jumbo (jum′bō), *n.* [So called from *Jumbo*, the name of a very large elephant, the largest known in captivity, made well known in England and America in connection with shows about 1880–85. The name was given as having an African semblance; cf. *mumbo-jumbo*.] A very large individual of its kind or class. [Colloq.]

A combination that would have knocked into crepusculean nebulosity the combined successes of that *jumbo* of successful business men. *Music and Drama*, X. ii. 9.

jume (jöm), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] A saline chenopodiaceous plant (*Salicornia*), growing extensively in the Argentine Republic and Patagonia, yielding when burned an unusual amount (41 per cent.) of carbonate of soda. *U. S. Consular Reports*, No. lxix (1886), p. 93.

jumel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gemel*.

The yates *iumelles*, mighty and strong,
To sain the trouth, ful large were and long.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1182.

jumelle (F. pron. zhü-mel′), *a.* and *n.* [F., fem. of *jumeau*, twin: see *jumel, gemel, gimbal*.] **I.** *a.* Twin, or forming a couple: said of certain tools and objects of use or ornament which are always in pairs: as, a *jumelle* opera-glass (one having two tubes).

II. *n.* In the plural, the side pieces of a loom, in which the cylinders are fitted.

jument† (jö′ment), *n.* [< OF. *jument*, a beast of burden, F. *jument*, a mare, = Sp. Pg. *jumento*, an ass, *jumenta*, a female ass, = It. *giumento*, a beast of burden, *giumenta*, a mare, < L. *jumentum*, a beast of burden, contr. of **jugmentum*, < *jungere*, join, yoke: see *jugum, join*.] A beast of burden; also, a beast in general.

They are born to labour, to misery, to carry burdens like *juments*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 214.

Jumenta (jö-men′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *jumentum*, draft-cattle.] In *zoöl.*, same as *Pachydermata*. *Cuvier.*

jump[1] (jump), *v.* [< ME. *jumpen* (also found in freq. form *jumbren, jombren*: see *jumber, jumper*[3], *jumble*), < Sw. dial. *gumpa*, spring, jump, = Dan. *gumpe*, jolt, = MHG. *gumpen*, jump: cf. G. dial. *gampen*, jump, hop. These words are connected with a large number of words, mostly dial., of related import.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rise off one's feet by a sudden muscular effort; throw one's self in any direction with both feet raised from the ground; spring from the ground or from any support; leap: as, to *jump* up and down; to *jump* over a hurdle.

Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and a half by the squier. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4, 347.

The lightly-*jumpin'* glowrin' trouts
That thro' my waters play.
Burns, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

2. To go or move with a leap or with leaps; spring quickly; hence, figuratively, to jolt; throb violently, etc.

The wynde blewe not so straynably as byfore, by reason wherof the sayde ancre helde vs frome *jumppynge* and betynge vpon the sayde rok.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 69.

The noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. Nahum iii. 2.

Jenny kissed me when we met,
Jumping from the chair she sat in.
Leigh Hunt, Jenny Kissed Me.

3. To go along; agree; tally; coincide: followed by *with*.

In some sort it *jumps with* my humour.
Shak., I Hen. IV., i. 2, 78.

The sad aspect this prison doth afford
Jumps with the measure that my heart doth keep.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat.

4. To meet accidentally. [Prov. Eng.]—**Jumping-off place**, the "end of the world"; the border of civilization. [Slang.]—**Jumping plant-louse.** Same as *plant-louse*.—**To jump at**, to embrace or accept with eagerness: catch at: as, he *jumped at* the offer. [Colloq.]—**To jump over**, to pass over, disregard, or omit something intervening.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Leap, Spring*, etc. See *skip*.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass by a leap; spring or leap over; pass over suddenly or hastily: as, to *jump* a stream.—2. To give a jumping motion to; move with a spring or bound; propel by a jump or jumps; drive onward: as, to *jump* a child up and down.

Jump her and thump her. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1, 195.

The light-draught, broad-bottomed stern-wheeler, constructed with a view to *jumping* her over the bars at low water. *The American*, VI. 40.

3. To skip over; pass by or neglect; give no heed to; act or proceed in disregard of: as, to *jump* all minor considerations; to *jump* a claim (which see, below).—4†. To drive forward or through as if by leaps; act upon or about impetuously.

To *jump* a body with a dangerous physic
That's sure of death without it.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1, 154.

Why, there was Sir John Moneyman could *jump*
A business quickly. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

5. In the game of checkers, to pass by or skip over (an opposing man) in moving. The man which is jumped is removed from the board.—6. Among sportsmen, to start or cause to start; cause to leap or spring, as game from a cover; flush.

We had half an hour's good sport in *jumping* these little ducks. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 62.

7. In *forging*, to upset or shape, as a bar or rod, by endwise blows. A transverse piece forged on the end of a bar is said to be *jumped* on.—8†. To risk or hazard.

You must . . . *jump* the after inquiry at your own peril. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4, 188.

If . . . that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,
We'ld *jump* the life to come.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7, 7.

To jump a claim, in the United States and Australia, to take possession of public land to which another has previously acquired a claim, the first occupant, by squatter law and custom, and under the preemption laws of the United States, having the first right to the land.—**To jump one's bail**, to abscond in order to avoid trial, as an indicted person, leaving one's sureties liable for the bail-bond. [Slang, U. S.]

jump[1] (jump), *n.* [< *jump*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound; hence, a passing over; an omission: as, a high *jump*; the *jump* of a gun; a *jump* of a whole century.

We believe . . . that Nature does make *jumps* now and then. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 297.

2†. A risk; a venture; a hazard.

Our fortune lies upon this *jump*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 8, 7.

3. In *geol.* and *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation of a vein.—4. In *building*, an abrupt rise in a level course of brickwork or masonry, to accommodate the work to the inequality of the ground.—5. A kind of dance. Formerly also called *dump*.—**From the jump**, from the start or beginning. [Colloq.]—**Full jump**, full speed.—**Hop, skip, and jump.** See *hop*[1].—**On the jump, on the keen jump**, on the go, on the rush, busily engaged, hard at work. [Colloq., U. S.]

De tar-kittle's a-bilin' *on de keen jump*, Mas'r Mellasys.
F. Bradley, Sacharissa Mellasys.

jump[1]† (jump), *a.* [< *jump*, *v. i.*, 4.] 1. Matched.

And thou to be *jump* with Alexander.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe (1584).

He said the musike best thilke powers pleas'd
Was *jumpe* concord betweene our wit and will.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

2. Exact; precise; nicely fitting.

Acrosticks and telesticks on *jump* names.
B. Jonson, Execration upon Vulcan.

jump[1]† (jump), *adv.* [< *jump*[1], *a.*] Exactly; precisely; fitly.

How *jumpe* he hitteth the naile on the head.
Stanihurst, p. 34. (*Halliwell.*)

Thus twice before, and *jump* at this dead hour,
With martial stalk hath he gone by our watch.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1, 65.

jump[2] (jump), *n.* [Prob. < *jump*[1], as a garment to be 'slipped' on; cf. *slip* and *slop*, names of garments to be 'slipped' on. Less prob. a nasalized form of *jap*, *jape*. Cf. *jumper*[2].] A garment of loose make, worn especially for undress. (*a*) In the seventeenth century, a short loose coat.

> Instead of lac'd coats, Belts, and Pantaloons,
> Your Velvet *Jumps*, Gold Chains, and grave Fur Gowns.
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, Epil.

> A jacket, *jump*, or loose coat reaching to the thighs, . . . with sleeves to the waist. *Randle Holme.*

(*b*) *pl.* Toward the close of the eighteenth century, a kind of bodice for women, which apparently took the place of stays when the wearer was not carefully dressed. Also called *jimps*.

> Bless me, Mr. Carmine, don't mind my shape this bout, for I'm only in *jumps*. *Foote*, Taste, i. 1.

jumpable (jum'pa-bl), *a.* [< *jump*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being jumped.

> Plenty of fair *jumpable* fences.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 386.

jump-about (jump'a-bout'), *n.* The goutwort, *Ægopodium Podagraria*. [Prov. Eng.]

jump-coat† (jump'kōt), *n.* Same as *jump*[2] (*a*).

jump-coupling (jump'kup'ling), *n.* In *mech.*, same as *thimble coupling* (which see, under *coupling*).

jumper[1] (jum'pėr), *n.* [< *jump*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which jumps. Specifically— **2.** One who practises leaping or dancing as a part of divine worship. The practice has prevailed among certain Methodists, chiefly in Wales, sometimes among Irvingites, and among the Shakers. A Russian dissenting sect bears a name translated by *Jumpers*.

> Jenny [was] a Welshwoman; her rude forefathers were goat-herds on week-days, and *Jumpers* on Sundays.
> *Savage*, R. Medlicott, iii. 12.

> Another sect is the *Jumpers*, among whom the erotic element is disagreeably prominent.
> *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 302.

3. One who jumps a claim to land. [U. S. and Australia.]

> The funeral of a well-known *jumper*, who had been shot in a quarrel over a piece of disputed land.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 776.

4. In *zoöl.*, any animal which habitually jumps, leaps, or hops as a mode of progression. (*a*) A fish which often leaps out of water. (*b*) Any saltatorial insect, as a halticid, psyllid, grasshopper, etc. (*c*) The maggot or larva of the cheese-fly; a cheese-hopper. **5.** In *mech.*, a tool or contrivance which works with a jumping motion. (*a*) In *quarrying:* (1) A drill worked by hand and struck by a hammer. (2) A long drill worked by hand, but not struck by a hammer. It has a chisel-edge at each end, and is swollen in the middle to give more weight and thus add to the force of the blow. (*Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 43.) Called in the United States a *churn-drill*. (*b*) A spring controlling the star-wheel of a clock or a click in a repeating watch.

> There must also be a slight spring or *jumper* somewhere on the ratchet teeth to keep them exactly in the proper place for the click to catch next time.
> *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 141.

(*c*) A bit used in a jointer. (*d*) A special form of plow-share for rough soil, or soil filled with roots. (*e*) In *teleg.*, a wire used to cut out an instrument or part of a circuit, or to close temporarily a gap in a circuit. **6.** A kind of sleigh: usually a simple box on runners, especially on runners which are parts of the poles forming the thills, and the middle parts of which are made thinner so as to bend. [U. S.] — **7.** *Naut.*, a preventer-rope made fast in such a way as to prevent a yard, mast, or boom from jumping, or giving way in an upward direction, in heavy weather. — **Minute-jumper**, an electric clock in which the hands move only at the end of each minute, the minute-hand moving over a whole minute at each step.

jumper[2] (jum'pėr), *n.* [Cf. *jump*[2].] A kind of loose jacket with sleeves worn by some classes of laborers, as seamen and stevedores, usually with overalls, reaching to the thighs, and buttoned the whole length in front; also, any upper garment of similar shape.

> Men and women [Eskimo] are alike clothed with jacket and trousers. The jacket is a hooded *jumper* with openings only for face and hands. The hood is enlarged when necessary so as to admit of an infant being carried inside against the woman's back.
> *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 32.

> A green-check cotton waist or blouse sewed into a belt — the masculine uniform of Fairharbor; he calls it a *jumper*. *E. S. Phelps*, Old Maid's Paradise.

jumper[3]† (jum'pėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **jumpren*, *jompren*, also found in var. form, *jumbren*, *jombren*, mix, freq. of *jumpen*, jump: see *jumber*, *jump*.] To mix together; mingle; jumble.

> Ne *jompre* eke no discordant thyng yfere.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1037.

jumping-bean (jump'ing-bēn), *n.* Same as *jumping-seed*.

jumping-betty (jump'ing-bet'i), *n.* The garden-balsam, *Impatiens balsamina:* so called from the elastic bursting of the pods and projection of the seeds. [Prov. Eng.]

jumping-bug (jum'ping-bug), *n.* Any insect of the family *Halticoridæ*. See *Halticoridæ*.

jumping-deer (jum'ping-dēr), *n.* The black-tailed deer of North America, *Cariacus macrotis*. See cut under *mule-deer*.

jumping-hare (jum'ping-hār), *n.* A jerboa-like rodent quadruped of South Africa, *Pedetes caffer* or *Helamys capensis*, of the family *Dipodidæ* and subfamily *Pedetinæ*, nearly as large as a hare, which it somewhat resembles. The hind feet are 4-toed, with stout hoof-like claws; the tail is about as long as the body and bushy throughout; and the ears are high. The jumping-hares clear many feet at a bound. They replace the true jerboas in South Africa.

jumpingly† (jum'ping-li), *adv.* So as to be jump or exact; closely; exactly.

> Do not imitate
> So *iumpingly*, so precyselie,
> And step for step so strayte.
> *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

jumping-mouse (jum'ping-mous), *n.* Same as *deer-mouse*, 1.

jumping-mullet (jum'ping-mul'et), *n.* **1.** Same as *jump-rocks*. — **2.** A fish of the family *Mugilidæ*, *Mugil albula*. [Cape Hatteras, U. S.]

jumping-rat (jum'ping-rat), *n.* A jerboa, or other animal of the family *Dipodidæ*.

jumping-seed (jum'ping-sēd), *n.* The seed of a Mexican euphorbiaceous plant, infested by the larva of a small tortricid moth, *Carpocapsa saltitans*. See *Carpocapsa*. The uneasy movements of the imprisoned larva when it is warmed make the seed roll about on a flat surface, or even jump a slight distance in the air. The larva pupates in January or February, and the moth soon after issues through a hole previously cut by the larva. Also called *jumping-bean*, *devil-bean*.

jumping-shrew (jum'ping-shrö), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Macroscelididæ;* an elephant-shrew. See cut under *elephant-shrew*.

jumping-spider (jum'ping-spī'dėr), *n.* A spider of the family *Attidæ*, which spins no web, but captures its prey by leaping upon it; any attid.

jump-joint (jump'joint), *n.* A butt-joint; in *ship-building*, the characteristic joint of a carvel-built vessel.

jumply† (jump'li), *adv.* [< *jump*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a jump manner; exactly; suitably; opportunely.

> My meeting so *jumply* with them makes me abashed with the strangeness of it. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

jump-ring (jump'ring), *n.* In *metal-work*, particularly in jewelry, a ring made of a bar or wire with plane ends abutted against each other, but not welded.

jump-rocks (jump'roks), *n.* [< *jump*[1], *v.*, + obj. *rocks*.] A catostomine fish, *Moxostoma cervinum*, with a 3-lobed air-bladder, from 10 to 12 dorsal rays, and a very slender body, rarely attaining a foot in length. It inhabits the South Atlantic States from the James to the Chattahoochee river. Also called *jumping-mullet*.

jump-seat (jump'sēt), *n.* An extra seat under the main seat of a buggy so arranged that the main seat can be shifted to a position further back, and the extra seat brought up in front.

jump-up-and-kiss-me (jump'up-and-kis'mē), *n.* The pansy, *Viola tricolor*. [Prov. Eng.]

jump-up-Johnny (jump'up-jon'i), *n.* Same as *Johnny-jump-up*. [Local.]

> Walks branching thence in four directions, and along them beds of *jump-up-Johnnies*.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

jump-weld (jump'weld), *n.* A butt-weld.

jun. or **Jun.** An abbreviation of *junior*.

Juncaceæ (jung-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. A. Agardh, about 1825), < *Juncus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of endogenous plants, the true rushes, typified by the genus *Juncus*. In technical characters this order is closely allied to the *Liliaceæ*, having a perianth of 6 segments in two series, 6 or rarely 3 stamens, and a superior ovary, with 3 cells or placentæ. But it is distinguished by the glumaceous, calyx-like texture of the perianth, on account of which, as well as of its appearance, it resembles the sedges and grasses. The species number about 200, belonging to 14 genera. These plants prefer wet ground and the cooler latitudes. The genera *Juncus* and *Luzula* (the wood-rush) are almost cosmopolitan; others are more local. Also *Junceæ*. See cut under *Juncus*.

juncaceous (jung-kā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *juncaceus*, < L. *juncus*, a rush: see *Juncus*, *junk*[1].] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the *Juncaceæ*, or those plants of which the rush is the type; juncous.

Juncagineæ (jung-kā-jin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. Richard, 1808), < *Juncago* (*Juncagin-*), a former generic name, + *-eæ*.] A natural order of plants. It consists of erect herbs with rush-like leaves, and spikes or racemes of inconspicuous flowers, with a perianth of six divisions and an ovary of 3 or more carpels. They are unimportant plants growing in marshes. The genera are *Triglochin*, *Scheuchzeria*, and *Tetronicum*.

juncal (jung'kal), *a.* [< NL. *juncalis*, < L. *juncus*, a rush: see *Juncus*.] **1.** Belonging to or concerned with the genus *Juncus*. — **2.** Belonging or relating to the *Juncales*.

Juncales (jung-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), pl. of *juncalis:* see *juncal*.] According to Lindley, an "alliance" of plants embracing the orders *Juncaceæ* and *Araceæ*.

juncate†, *n.* An obsolete form of *junket*[2].

Junceæ (jun'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1815), < *Juncus* + *-eæ*.] A synonym of *Juncaceæ*.

junciform (jun'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *juncus*, a rush, + *forma*, shape.] Reed-like; growing like a rush: as, a *juniciform* polyp.

junckerite (jung'- or yŏng'kėr-it), *n.* [Named after M. *Juncker*, director of the mines at Poullaouen, France.] In *mineral.*, same as *siderite*.

Junco (jung'kō), *n.* [NL.; origin uncertain.] **1.** A notable genus of the finch family, *Fringillidæ;* the North American snowbirds. *Junco hiemalis* is the black snowbird so abundant in winter in most parts of the United States, about 6½ inches long, of a blackish slate-color with white belly and white lateral tail-feathers and pink bill. Several other species or varieties occur in the western United States and Mexico, chiefly in mountainous regions, as the Oregon snowbird (*J. oregonus*), the gray-headed snowbird (*J. caniceps*), and the Mexican snowbird (*J. alticola*). The genus was instituted by Wagler in 1831, and later called by Audubon *Niphæa*. See cut under *snowbird*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any bird of this genus; a snowbird.

juncous (jung'kus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *juncoso* = It. *giuncoso*, < L. *juncosus*, full of rushes, < *juncus*, a rush: see *Juncus*, *junk*[1].] Full of rushes; resembling rushes; juncaceous. [Rare.]

junction (jungk'shon), *n.* [= F. *jonction* = Sp. *junccion* = Pg. *juncção*, < L. *junctio(n-)*, a joining, < *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*.] **1.** The act or operation of joining; the state of being joined; union; combination; coalition: as, the *junction* of two armies or detachments.

> Though there was a *junction*, there never was a real union, of the slave with the free States.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 96.

2. A place or point of union or meeting; especially, the point or locality where two or more lines of any kind come into union: as, a town at the *junction* of several rivers. The word is often used specifically in naming a place, otherwise unimportant, where two or more railroads meet.

> There is one joint so perfect that it can only be discerned by the minutest search; it is not even so perceptible as the *junction* of two pieces of paper which have been pasted together. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 169.

=**Syn. 1.** *Connection*, etc. See *union*.

junctional (jungk'shon-al), *a.* [< *junction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a junction: as, "*junctional* lines," *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 289.

junction-box (jungk'shon-boks), *n.* A chamber connecting two or more lines of pipe.

> In submarine mining, when it is necessary to employ a multiple cable, a *junction-box* is used to facilitate the connection of the several separate wires diverging from the extremities of such a cable. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., II. 147.

junction-plate (jungk'shon-plāt), *n.* A welt or break-joint plate, secured by rivets over the edges of boiler-plates which form a butt-joint.

junctot, *n.* An obsolete variant of *junto*.

junctura (jungk-tū'rā), *n.*; pl. *juncturæ* (-rē). [L.: see *juncture*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, same as *juncture*, 2.

juncture (jungk'tūr), *n.* [< L. *junctura*, a joining, a joint, < *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*. Cf. *jointure*, from the same L. source.] **1**†. A joining; junction.

> Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me.
> *Eikon Basilike.*

2. The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a joint or articulation; a seam.

> Swift to perform heav'n's fatal will it [the dart] fled,
> Full on the *juncture* of the neck and head,
> And took the joint, and cut the nerves in twain.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xiv. 544.

3. A point of time; particularly, a time rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances; a conjuncture.

> O what Luck it is, Sir Rowland, that you were present at this *Juncture!* *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 15.

Juncus (jung'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *juncus*, a rush: see *junk*[1].] The most important genus of the *Juncaceæ* or rushes, containing about half of the species. They are plants of a rigid habit, with smooth, commonly simple and slender, hollow or pithy stems, and small greenish or brownish flowers in heads or irregular panicles, the capsule containing a large number of seeds. Economically they are not very important. They are often planted on sea- and river-embankments to fix the soil. Some are used for matting, especially in Japan, for chair-bottoms, and for bands. Their pith furnishes wicking for the rush candle or rush-light used in Europe and in China. Four fossil species of *Juncus* have been described from the Tertiary, one from Spitzbergen and the rest from the continent of Europe.

1, *Juncus arcticus*. 2, *J. tenuis*; *a*, flower of same.

jundie (jun'di), *v. t.* or *i.* [Origin obscure.] To jog with the elbow; jostle. [Scotch.]

June (jön), *n.* [< ME. *June*, *Juyne*, < OF. *Juin*, *Guing*, F. *Juin* = Pr. *Junh* = Sp. *Junio* = Pg. *Junho* = It. *Giunio*, *Giugno* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Juni*, < L. *Junius*, June, prop. adj. (sc. *mensis*, month), of the family Junius, < *Junius*, a Roman gentile name, akin to *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*, *young*.] The sixth month of the year, consisting of thirty days, during which the sun enters the sign Cancer.

And Merlin seide "The xj day of *Iuyne*."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 54.

And what is so rare as a day in *June*?
Then, if ever, come perfect days.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal.

June-apple (jön'ap″l), *n.* Same as *jenneting*. *Fallows*.

juneating (jö″nē-ting), *n.* A falsified form of *jenneting*.

June-berry (jön'ber″i), *n.* 1. The shad-bush or service-berry of North America, *Amelanchier Canadensis*, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*. It is a bush or small tree, sometimes attaining the height of 30 feet, covered in spring with graceful white racemes, and yielding later a small berry-like pome of a deep-purple color and pleasant subacid flavor. The fruit sometimes ripens in June.

2. The fruit of the shad-bush.

June-bug (jön'bug), *n.* 1. In the northern United States, a beetle of any one of the numerous species of the genus *Lachnosterna*, as *L. fusca*, common in the whole country. They are large brown clumsy beetles of the melolonthine group of the family *Scarabæidæ*. Their larvæ, found in turf, are large whitish grubs, popularly known as *white-grubs*, *fish-worms*, and *ground hogs*. Also called *dor-bug* (which see for another cut). In the south these beetles are oftener called *May-beetles*, since they appear there earlier.

June bug, or May beetle (*Lachnosterna fusca*), side view. *a*, larva. (Both natural size.)

2. In the southern United States, a beetle very different from the preceding, *Allorhina nitida*, a large, smooth, greenish species of the cetonian group of *Scarabæidæ*, which appears in June, and the larvæ of which resemble those of the northern June-bug in habits and appearance, being likewise known as *white-grubs*. See cut under *Allorhina*. Also *Juny-bug*.—3. One of various European beetles of the genus *Rhinotrogus*, related to *Lachnosterna*.

June-grass (jön'gras), *n.* The Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis*. It flowers in June.

junetin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jenneting*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Jungermanneæ (jung-gėr-man'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Lindley, 1846), < *Jungermannia* + *-eæ*.] According to Lindley, a suborder of the *Jungermanniaceæ*, founded on the tribe *Jungermannidæ*.

Jungermannia (jung-gėr-man'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after *Jungermann*, a German botanist (1572–1653).] A genus of *Hepaticæ*, or liverworts, giving its name to the order *Jungermanniaceæ*. It formerly embraced nearly the whole order, but has been much divided, and still contains heterogeneous forms. It may perhaps be characterized as having the involucral leaves free, the inner involucre tubular and more or less angular, and the mouth laciniate. It comprises small creeping and branching herbs of damp places. About a dozen fossil species of this genus are known, found, for the most part, beautifully preserved in the amber of North Prussia.

Jungermannia minuta. *a*, capsule with its perianth, on larger scale.

Jungermanniaceæ (jung-gėr-man-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1822), < *Jungermannia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of cryptogams, the largest of the class *Hepaticæ*; the scale-mosses. It consists of chiefly moss-like plants, sometimes merely with a flat leafless thallus, much oftener differentiated into a filiform stem with broadly inserted sessile leaves. In the foliose species the leaves are commonly in two rows on the upper side of the stem; sometimes there is a third row of rudimentary ones beneath. The fructification consists of oblong stalked capsules inserted on the stem, which split into valves, ordinarily four, discharging numerous spores and spirally marked elaters. These plants are to be found nearly everywhere in damp soil and on trunks of trees, being especially abundant in humid climates.

jungermanniaceous (jung-gėr-man-i-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Jungermanniaceæ*.

Jungermannidæ (jung-gėr-man'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Lindley, 1846), < *Jungermannia* + *-idæ*.] According to Lindley, a tribe of the *Jungermanniaceæ*.

Jungermannieæ (jung″gėr-ma-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1833), < *Jungermannia* + *-eæ*.] 1. Originally, and with some authors still, the equivalent of *Jungermanniaceæ*. —2. Now, more commonly, a tribal division of the order *Jungermanniaceæ*, typified by the genus *Jungermannia*.

jungle (jung'gl), *n.* [Cf. F. *jungle* (< E.); < Hind. *jangal*, a desert, a forest, jungle (cf. *jangla*, a coppice, thicket, fence, railing, grating, lattice), < Skt. *jāṅgala*, dry, desert.] 1. A dense growth of rank and tangled vegetation, large and small, often nearly impenetrable, such as is characteristic of some parts of India, especially in the swampy regions at the base of the Himalaya mountains.

As we proceeded, the full luxuriance of this tropical *jungle* became more and more apparent, and we soon found that owing to the tangled mass of vegetation it was absolutely impossible to leave the beaten path.
Ball, Jungle Life in India, p. 177.

A damp belt of lowland, the terái, stretches along their [the Himalayas'] foot, and is covered with dense fever-breeding *jungle*. *W. W. Hunter*, The Indian Empire, p. 30.

2. A tract of land covered by such vegetation; a wilderness of dense overgrowth; a piece of swampy thickset forest-land.

To an eye accustomed for years to the wild wastes of the *jungle*, the whole country presents the appearance of one continuous well-ordered garden.
E. J. Waring, Tropical Resident at Home, p. 7.

jungle-bear (jung'gl-bār), *n.* The sloth-bear of India, *Prochilus labiatus*. See cut under *aswail*.

jungle-bendy (jung'gl-ben″di), *n.* An East Indian tree, *Tetrameles nudiflora*.

jungle-cat (jung'gl-kat), *n.* Same as *chaus*[2].

jungle-cock (jung'gl-kok), *n.* See *jungle-fowl*.

jungled (jung'gld), *a.* [< *jungle* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with jungle; tangled with wild growths.

The savages were posted on a thickly *jungled* island in the lake. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 85.

jungle-fever (jung'gl-fē″vėr), *n.* A severe variety of remittent fever prevalent in the East Indies and other tropical regions. It is characterized by the paroxysmal recurrence of the cold and hot stages. Also called *hill-fever*.

jungle-fowl (jung'gl-foul), *n.* 1. A gallinaceous bird of India, *Gallus sonnerati*, the first species of the genus known to naturalists, supposed to be one of the wild originals of the domestic hen, though the *Gallus bankivus* (see *Gallus*[1]) resembles the common hen more nearly. It closely resembles the common black-red pit game-cock, and is abundant in the higher wooded districts of India. The name extends to other species of the same genus.

2. Any megapod of Australia, as *Megapodius tumulus*.

jungle-ghau (jung'gl-gou), *n.* Same as *jungle-ox*.

jungle-nail (jung'gl-nāl), *n.* The East Indian tree *Acacia tomentosa*.

jungle-ox (jung'gl-oks), *n.* An Indian bovine quadruped of the subgenus *Bibos*, *B. sylhetanus*, inhabiting Sylhet and other mountainous parts of northeastern India. It is nearly allied to the gayal and to the common ox.

jungle-sheep (jung'gl-shēp), *n.* A ruminant animal, *Kemas hypocrinus*, of India.

jungly (jung'gli), *a.* [< *jungle* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of jungle; consisting of or abounding with jungle.

In closely-wooded or *jungly* tracts all kinds of survey operations are prosecuted at a disadvantage.
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 276.

Junian (jö'niān), *a.* [< L. *Junianus*, pertaining to Junius, < *Junius*, the name of a Roman gens. See def.] Of or pertaining to "Junius," a writer who published under this name a series of letters which appeared in a London newspaper, the "Public Advertiser," between November 21st, 1768, and January 21st, 1772, denouncing various abuses in the administration of the British government. After voluminous discussion, the authorship of the letters remains disputed, but the strongest evidence appears to assign it to Sir Philip Francis, a contemporary politician.

junior (jö'nyor), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *junior*, contr. of *juvenior*, compar. of *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*.] I. *a.* 1. Younger; not as old as another. It is applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name in one family or town, and especially to distinguish a son bearing the same name as the father: opposed to *senior*: as, John Smith, *junior*. In this use commonly abbreviated *Jr.* or *Jun.*

2. Younger or lower in standing, as in a profession, especially the bar: as, a *junior* counsel; a *junior* partner in a firm or company.

Mr. Smith, the assistant at a cheap shop; the *junior* partner in a slippery firm of some three weeks' existence.
Dickens, Sketches.

3. In American colleges and schools, pertaining to the third year of the course, the next below the senior or last year; in institutions having a three years' course, usually pertaining to the first year (the second being called the *middle year*): as, the *junior* class; *junior* students.

II. *n.* 1. A person younger than another.

The fools, my *juniors* by a year,
Are tortur'd with suspence and fear;
Who wisely thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd to stand between.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

2. One of less experience or inferior standing in his profession than another, who is called his *senior*; one employed as the subordinate of another, especially at the bar.

Not one of them but he thinketh himself to haue had a great iniurie dooen vnto him; if he goe on the lefte hand of another yt semeth to be his *iunior* or inferiour.
J. Udall, On Luke xiv.

He had been retained as Mr. Sergeant Snubbins's *junior*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxi.

3. In American colleges and seminaries, a member of the junior class; a student in the junior year.

juniority (jö-nior'i-ti), *n.* [< *junior* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being junior or a junior: opposed to *seniority*.

He admits as probable upon present knowledge, in the person of Homo sapiens, the *juniority* of man.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 624.

2. In *law*, same as *borough-English*.

We have a choice between "ultimogeniture," the awkward term proposed by the Real Property Commissioners of the last generation, and such foreign forms as Jungsten-Recht and Juvegeniture, . . . or one must coin a new phrase like *juniority* or junior right.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 185.

junior-right (jö'nyor-rīt), *n.* In *law*, same as *borough-English*.

If we are to describe the area from which we must collect examples of *junior-right*, we shall find that it has flourished not only in England and in most parts of Central and Northern Europe, but also in some remote and disconnected regions. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 185.

It appears also that until quite recently the custom of what we English call Borough-English, but for which the book-word *Junior rite* has of late been invented, existed "in the Theel-lands at Norden, in East Friesland, not far from the mouths of the Ems."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 259.

juniorship (jö'nyor-ship), *n.* [< *junior* + *-ship*.] 1. The state of being junior or a junior; juniority. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *juvenate*.

juniper (jö′ni-pėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *junyper*; altered, to suit the L., from earlier *gynypre*, *jeneper*, etc. (also prob. **genevre*, > ult. *geneva* and *gin*[3], q. v.), < OF. *genevre*, *genoivre* = Pr. *genibre*, *genebre* = OSp. *genabro*, Sp. *enebro* = Pg. *zimbro* = It. *ginepro*, *giunipero*, < L. *juniperus*, a juniper, so called as 'renewing its youth,' i. e. being evergreen, < *juvenis* (contr. *juni-*), young, + *parere*, produce: see *parent*.] **I.** *n.* A coniferous evergreen shrub or tree, belonging to the genus *Juniperus*. There are about 30 species, distributed through the northern parts of the globe or on mountains further south. *J. communis*, the common juniper of Europe and North America, is a spreading shrub or small tree, whose purple aromatic berries yield a volatile oil used as a diuretic and stimulant and also in the manufacture of gin. *J. Sabina* of southern Europe, the true savin, is a small tree whose tops form the officinal savin. *J. Virginiana*, the North American red cedar or pencil-cedar, is a generally small but sometimes large tree, yielding a fragrant, light, imperishable wood, highly valued for pencil-making, cabinet-work, posts, etc. The wood of *J. Bermudiana* serves similar purposes. (See *cedar*.) (For botanical characters, see *Juniperus*.) The name is locally applied to other trees, the so-called juniper-swamps of the southern United States consisting of the white cedar, *Chamæcyparis sphæroidea*.

Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana*). *a*, branch with male flowers; *b*, branch with fruit; *c*, scale of male flower with two anthers; *d*, seed.

And that Tre hathe many Leves, as the *Gunypre* hathe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 289.

Who cut up mallows by the bushes, and *juniper* roots for their meat Job xxx. 4.

Gum juniper. Same as *sandarac*. — **Irish** and **Swedish juniper**, columnar varieties of *J. communis*, elegant in cultivation.

II.† *a.* Bitter; sharp; severe.

Bishop Grouthead, offended thereat, wrote Pope Innocent the fourth . . . a *juniper* letter, taxing him with extortion and other vitious practices.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. iv. 29.

When women chide their husbands for a long while together, it is commonly said, they give them a *juniper* lecture; which, I am informed, is a comparison taken from the long lasting of the live coals of that wood, not from its sweet smell: but comparisons run not upon all four. *Ellis*, Modern Husbandman (1750), VII. ii. 142.

juniper-brandy† (jö′ni-pėr-bran″di), *n.* Gin.

Juniperinæ (jö″ni-pe-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1847), < *Juniperus* + *-inæ*.] A subtribe of coniferous plants of the tribe *Cupressineæ*, embracing the single genus *Juniperus*.

juniperite (jö′ni-pėr-īt), *n.* [< NL. *Juniperites*.] A petrified trunk or fossil impression belonging to the genus *Juniperus* or *Juniperites*.

Juniperites (jö″ni-pėr-ī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Juniperus*, q. v.] A genus of plants, the fossil form of *Juniperus*.

juniper-oil (jö′ni-pėr-oil), *n.* A volatile oil distilled from the berries and probably the tops of *Juniperus communis*. It is an officinal drug with stimulant, carminative, and diuretic properties.

juniper-resin (jö′ni-pėr-rez″in), *n.* Sandarac.

Juniperus (jö-nip′e-rus), *n.* [L., the juniper-tree: used as a genus by Tournefort, Inst., 361, 1700, but with a wider meaning, including *Cedrus*. Restricted to present sense by Linnæus.] A genus of coniferous plants, the true junipers, embracing about 30 species, widely distributed. The few scales of the strobile in this genus are fleshy, and consolidated into an indehiscent berry or drupe, containing from 1 to 6 hard seeds, either distinct or united in a woody mass. The leaves are either scale-like or slender and spreading (acerose), or both in the same plant. (See *juniper*.) Eight or ten fossil species are described from various parts of the world, largely from the Tertiary of Europe and the Cretaceous and Tertiary of the arctic regions. When deviating slightly from the living plant, these fossil forms are often called *juniperites*.

junk[1] (jungk), *n.* [< ME. *jonke*, < OF. *jonc*, a rush, a rush-light, F. *jonc* = Sp. Pg. *junco* = It. *giunco*, a rush, bulrush (in Pg. also junk, cordage (orig. or sometimes made of rushes), whence the E. word in def. 2), < L. *juncus*, a rush. From L. *juncus* also come ult. E. *jonquil*, *rush*[2], *gyral*.] 1†. A rush; a reed.

In the crewn was of *Jonkes* of the See, that is to sey, Rushes of the See, that prykken als scharpely as Thornes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 13.

2. *Naut.*, old or condemned cable and cordage cut into small pieces, used when untwisted for making points, gaskets, swabs, mats, etc., and picked into fibers to make oakum for calking seams. Hence — **3.** Worn-out and discarded material in general that may be turned to some use; especially, old rope, chain, iron, copper, parts of machinery, and bottles, gathered or bought up by tradesmen called junk-dealers; hence, rubbish of any kind; odds and ends. — **4.** Salt beef or pork supplied to vessels for long voyages: so called from its resemblance in toughness to old ropes' ends.

The purser's *junk* had become as tough as the foretopsel weather-earrings. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xvii.

5. The mass of blubbery and cellular tissue which fills the cavity of the head of the sperm-whale between the case and the white-horse, containing oil and spermaceti.

The dense mass of cellular tissue beneath the case and nostril, and which is technically called the *junk*, also contains spermaceti, with which oil and its tissue is infiltrated. *Ure*, Dict., III. 869.

junk[2] (jungk), *n.* [A var. of *chunk*[1].] A thick piece; a lump; a chunk.

There were two eggs, a *junk* of bread, and a bottle of wine on board the Arethusa.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 25.

junk[3] (jungk), *n.* [= F. *jonque*, < Sp. Pg. *junco*, < Malay *ajong*, or Chinese *chu'an*, *chu'en*, *tsw'an*, a ship, boat, bark, junk; otherwise < Javanese *jung*, a large boat.] A large sea-going sailing vessel used in the Chinese seas. It has a flat bottom,

A Canton Trading-junk.

a square prow, and high full stern, from one to five heavy masts carrying lug-sails, sometimes made of matting, and a huge rudder, which at sea is lowered below the bottom. The name is also given to the larger-sized river-craft of China.

China also, and the Great Atlantis (that you call America), which have now but *junks* and canoas, abounded then in tall ships. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

It became a difficult task to thread our way between the fleets of sampans and *junks*. The latter are the most extraordinary looking craft, . . . with high, overhanging sterns. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

junk-bottle (jungk′bot′l), *n.* A thick strong bottle, usually made of green or black glass.

Just stopping to take a lusty dinner, and bracing to his side his *junk-bottle*, well charged with heart-inspiring Hollands, he issued jollily from the city gate.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 447.

junk-dealer (jungk′dē″lėr), *n.* The keeper of a junk-shop; a junkman.

junker (yöng′kėr), *n.* [G., a young noble, contr. of *jung herr* (MHG. *junc herre*): see *young* and *herre*[1], and cf. *younker*, the E. form of *junker*.] 1. A young German noble or squire.

A "*Junker* (Jung Herr), or younker," says Herr Bamberger, "is essentially the scion of a noble house which has devoted itself to military service — a mixture of Charles I. cavalier, Prussian lieutenant, German feudal lord, and Spanish Don Quixote."
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 82, note.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the aristocratic party in Prussia which came into power under Bismarck when he was made prime minister (1862).

Junkerism (yöng′kėr-izm), *n.* [< *junker* + *-ism*.] The political principles and social ideas of the aristocratic party in Prussia called Junkers.

junkerite (jung′kėr-it), *n.* Same as *siderite*.

junket[1] (jung′ket), *n.* [< ME. *junket*, *jonket*, < *jonke*, a rush: see *junk*[1]. Cf. OF. *jonchiere*, a basket of rushes, < *jonc*, a rush. Cf. *junket*[2].] 1†. A basket made of rushes.

Whanne he [the father of Moses] myzte hide hym no lenger, he tok a *ionket* of resshen [a *leep of segge*, Purv.] and glewide it withe glewishe clay and with picche, and putte the litil faunt with ynne. *Wyclif*, Ex. ii. 4.

2. A long basket for catching fish. [Prov. Eng.]

junket[2] (jung′ket), *n.* [Formerly *junkat*, *juncate*, dial. *jonket*; = F. *joncade*, < It. *giuncata*, a sweetmeat, cream-cheese, so called as being brought in or served on rushes, < *giuncoa*, rush: see *junk*[1]. Cf. *junket*[1].] **1.** Curds mixed with cream, sweetened, and flavored. Hence — **2**†. Any sweetmeat or delicacy.

And beare with you both wine and *juncates* fit,
And bid him eate. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iv. 49.

With stories told of many a feat,
How faery Mab the *junkets* eat.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 102.

3. A feast or merrymaking; a convivial entertainment; a picnic.

Such *junkets* come not every day.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

George, taking out his wife to a new jaunt or *junket* every night, was quite pleased with himself as usual, and swore he was becoming quite a domestic character.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxviii.

junket[2] (jung′ket), *v.* [< *junket*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To feast; banquet; take part in a convivial entertainment.

She which stands at the head being Godmother; and after this they *iunket* together.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 192.

II. *trans.* To entertain; feast; regale.

The good woman took my lodgings over my head, and was in . . . a hurry to *junket* her neighbours. *H. Walpole*.

junketer (jung′ket-ėr), *n.* One who takes part in a junket.

On what principle . . . are these *junketers* . . . allowed the use of steamboats at an expense of from $300 to $500 per day? *New York Tribune*, June 14, 1862.

junketing (jung′ket-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *junket*[2], *v.*] A lively feast or entertainment; a season of conviviality; picnicking.

All was fun, frolic, courtship, *junketing*, and jollity.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 133.

St. Martha's Day was occasion for *junketings* on the Giudecca Canal, when a favorite fish, being in season, was devotionally eaten. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvii.

junketry†, *n.* [Formerly also *junquetry*; < *junket*[2] + *-ry*.] Sweetmeats.

You would prefer him before tart and galingale, which Chaucer preheminentest encomionizeth above all *junquetries* or confectionaries whatsoever.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 158).

junking (jung′king), *n.* [Cf. *junk*[2].] In *coal-mining*, a passage through a pillar of coal. [North. Eng.]

junkman (jungk′man), *n.*; pl. *junkmen* (-men). A dealer in junk.

junk-ring (jungk′ring), *n.* In steam-engines, a ring fitting in a groove round a piston to keep it steam-tight by confining the packing.

junk-shop (jungk′shop), *n.* A place where junk is bought and sold. See *junk*[1], 2.

Junk Shop was defined by the Supreme Court of South Carolina to be a place where odds and ends are purchased or sold. *Bishop*, Stat. Crimes (2d ed.), § 296.

junk-strap (jungk′strap), *n.* In the *whale-fishery*, a chain used to hoist aboard the junk of a sperm-whale.

junk-vat (jungk′vat), *n.* In *tanning*, a large vat for holding ooze or tan-liquor which has been weakened in the layers.

junk-wad (jungk′wod), *n.* In *ordnance*, a wad made of oakum bound with spun-yarn and filling the bore of the gun, used in proving cannon and to hold the shot in place.

Juno (jö′nō), *n.* [L., a name ult. connected with *Jovis*, *Jupiter*, Jove, Jupiter, *Diana*, etc.: see *deity*.] **1.** In *Rom. myth.*, the queen of heaven, the highest divinity of the Latin races in Italy next to Jupiter, of whom she was the sister and the wife. She was the parallel of the Greek Hera, with whom in later times she became to a considerable extent identified. She was regarded as the special protectress of marriage, and was the guardian of woman from birth to death. In Rome she was also the patron of the national finances, and a temple which contained the mint was erected to her, under the name of Juno Moneta, on the Capitoline. In her distinctively Italic character, Juno (called *Lanuvina*, from the site at Lanuvium of her chief sanctuary, or *Hospita*,

Juno of Lanuvium. — Colossal statue in the Vatican Museum, Rome.

the Protectress) was a war-goddess, represented as clad in a mantle of goatskin, bearing a shield and an uplifted spear, and accompanied, like Athena, by a sacred serpent. **2.** The third planetoid, discovered by Harding, at Lilienthal, in 1804.—**Bird of Juno**, the peacock.

Junonia (jō-nō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Huebner, 1816?), ⟨ *Juno.*] A genus of butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*, of wide geographic distribution, occurring in India, Africa, China, the West Indies, and North and South America. The commonest species in the United States is *J. cœnia*, which occurs also in Central America.

Junonian (jō-nō′ni-ạn), *a.* [⟨ L. *Junonius*, of Juno, ⟨ *Juno*(*n*-), Juno: see *Juno.*] Of or pertaining to Juno; resembling Juno, or partaking of her characteristics.

Junonian fulness and grand development of features.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 375.

Junonical† (jō-non′i-kạl), *a.* [⟨ L. *Junonius* + *-ic-al.*] Junonian.

Yeet do I stil feare me theese fayre *Junonical* harbours.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 656.

Juno's-rose (jō′nōz-rōz), *n.* The white lily, *Lilium candidum.*

Juno's-tears (jō′nōz-tērz), *n.* The European vervain, *Verbena officinalis.*

junt (junt), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *junk*[2], *chunk*[1].] **1.** A large piece; a chunk. [Scotch.]—**2.** A squat clumsy person. [Scotch.]—**3**†. A worthless woman. *Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, v. 2.

junta (jun′tạ), *n.* [= F. *junte*, ⟨ Sp. *junta* (orig. fem. of *junto*, used as pp. of *juntar*, convoke, congregate) = Pg. *juncta*, f., a council, meeting, ⟨ L. *juncta*, fem. of *junctus*, joined, pp. of *jungere*, join: see *join.* Cf. *junto.*] **1.** A meeting; a council. See *junto.* Specifically—**2.** In Spain, a consultative or legislative assembly, either for the whole country or for one of its separate parts. The most celebrated juntas in history were that convened by Napoleon in 1808 and the later revolutionary juntas.

I had also Audience of the King [of Spain], to whom I delivered two Memorials since, in his Majesty's Name of Great Britain, that a particular *Junta* of some of the Council of State and War might be appointed to determine the Business. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 10.

junto (jun′tō), *n.* [An erroneous form of *junta*, ⟨ Sp. *junta*, a council: see *junta.* The E. form *junto* came into use at a time when Sp. words in *-a* were commonly taken with the term. *-o*, appar. as seeming more Spanish. Cf. *bastinado*, ⟨ Sp. *bastonada.*] A private council or assembly; a combination of persons openly or secretly engaged for a common purpose, especially of a political character; a club of partizans or intriguers; a faction; a cabal; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a group of leading Whig politicians in the reigns of William III. and Anne, of whom the most important were Somers, Wharton, Russell, and Montague.

How venerable were this *junto!* How admirable this assembly! *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 382.

The puzzling sons of party next appeared,
In dark cabals and mighty *juntos* met.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i.

That the republic might be governed by lawful magistrates, and not by a *junto* of particular persons.
J. Adams, Works, V. 98.

Essex Junto, in *U. S. hist.*, a name, first used about 1781, which was chiefly applied to a group of extreme Federalist leaders, mostly connected with Essex county, Massachusetts, about the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. During the presidency of John Adams they were adherents of Hamilton rather than of the President. Later the name was applied to the Federalists in general. =**Syn.** *Faction, Camarilla*, etc. See *cabal*[1].

jupt, *n.* Same as *jupe.*

jupardie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jeopardy.*

juparti†, *v. t.* An early form of *jeopard.*

jupartie†, *n.* An early form of *jeopardy.*

jupati-palm (jō′pa-tē-päm), *n.* [⟨ *jupati*, a S. Amer. name, + E. *palm*[1].] *Raphia tædigera*, a palm which grows on the rich alluvial soil on the banks of the Lower Amazon and Pará rivers in Brazil. It has cylindrical leaf-stalks, which measure from 12 to 15 feet in length, and are used by the natives for a variety of purposes, as for the walls of houses and for baskets and boxes.

jupe† (jōp), *n.* [Also *jup*, *jub* (Florio); ⟨ ME. **jupe*, *gipe* (= MHG. *juppe*, *jupe*, *joppe*, *jope*, *güppe*, *gippe*), ⟨ OF. *jupe*, *juppe*, *jube*, *jubbe*, *gipe*, *guppe*, a silk stuff, a garment made of it, F. *jupe* = Pr. *jupa* = It. *giuppa*, *giubba* (ML. *jupa*), ⟨ Sp. *juba* (*al-juba*), ⟨ Ar. *jubbah*, *al-jubbah*, a garment so called: see *jubbah.* MHG. *schübe*, G. *schaube*, is prob. from the same source. The name was applied to various forms of garments. Hence *jupon.*] Same as *jupon.*

This play of ours, just like some vest or *jup*
Worn twice or thrice, was carefully laid up.
Lockwe, Epigrams (1670).

jupel, *n.* [OF., also *juppel*, *jupiel*, dim. of *jupe*, a jupe: see *jupe.*] Same as *jupon.*

jupette (jō-pet′), *n.* [Dim. of *jupe.*] A jupon having a very short skirt.

Jupiter (jō′pi-tėr), *n.* [In older English frequently *Juppiter*; = F. Sp. Pg. *Jupiter*, ⟨ L. *Jupiter*, more correctly *Juppiter*, OL. *Joupiter* = Gr. Ζεύς πατήρ, voc. Ζεῦ πάτερ = Skt *Dyaus pitar*, lit. 'Jove (Zeus) father': see *Jove*, *Zeus*, *deity*, and *father.*] **1.** In *Rom. myth.*, the supreme deity, the parallel of the Greek Zeus, and the embodiment of the might and national dignity of the Romans. The central seat of his cult was the Capitoline Hill at Rome, where he had the title of Optimus Maximus (Best Greatest). He was primarily a divinity of the sky, and hence was considered to be the originator of all atmospheric changes. His weapon was the thunderbolt. He controlled and directed the future, and sacrifices were offered to secure his favor at the beginning of every undertaking. He was also the guardian of property, whether of the state or of individuals. White, the color of the light of day, was sacred to him; hence, white animals were offered to him in sacrifice, his priests wore white caps, his chariot was drawn by four white horses, and the consuls were dressed in white when they sacrificed to him upon assuming office. The eagle was especially consecrated to him. The surviving artistic representations of Jupiter are comparatively late, and betray Greek influence, imitating the type of the Greek Zeus. Also called *Jove.*

2. The brightest of the superior planets, and the largest body of the solar system except the sun itself. Its sidereal period of revolution is 11.86198 Julian years, and its synodical period 399 days. Its mean distance from the sun is about 483,000,000 miles. Its equatorial diameter at its mean distance subtends an angle of 38″, so that its real diameter is about one tenth of that of the sun (which subtends 1,922″), and about 11 times that of the earth (the solar parallax being 8″.9). Jupiter is flattened at the poles by no less than one seventeenth of its diameter. Its mass is about $\frac{1}{1047}$ of that of the sun, or 304 times that of the earth, making its mean density only 1.3, that of the earth being taken at 5.5. Gravity at its surface is 2½ times that at the earth. The most remarkable feature of the appearance of this planet is the equatorial fasciæ or bands which cross its disk. These fasciæ subsist generally for months or even years, but sometimes form in a few hours. They sometimes have a breadth of one sixth of the apparent disk of the planet. There are also spots of much greater permanence. It is, however, probable that no solid matter can be seen, and quite doubtful whether any exists, in the planet. The spots revolve about the axis in 9 hours, 55 minutes, and 35 seconds, but the white clouds in 5½ minutes less time. From his photometric observations, Zöllner calculates the albedo of Jupiter to be 0.6, so high a value as to suggest that the planet must be self-luminous. Jupiter has five satellites or moons. Their periods of revolution are as follows: I. 1d. 18h. 28m. 35.945s.; II. 3d. 13h. 17m. 53.735s.; III. 7d. 3h. 59m. 35.854s.; IV. 16d. 18h. 5m. 6.928s.; V. 11h. 57½m.

3. In *alchemy*, tin, which was supposed to be under the control of the planet Jupiter.—**4.** In *her.*, the tincture azure or blue in blazoning by the planets. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—**5.** In *zoöl.*, a finback whale. Also called *Jupiter-fish.*

Rondelet . . . gives a figure of a "Balæna ura," . . . which the whale fishers of Saintonge call Gibbar, or gibbero dorso. . . . From this provincial name came Gibbartas, Gubartas, Jubart, Jubartes, *Jupiter*, etc.
J. H. Trumbull, in Fisheries of U. S. (1884), I. 29.

Jupiter's-beard (jō′pi-tėrz-bērd), *n.* **1.** The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum.*—**2.** An evergreen leguminous plant, *Anthyllis Barba-Jovis*, also called *silver-bush*; also, less properly, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, or lady's-fingers.—**3.** A large fungus with a white fibrous margin, *Radulum quercinum* (*Hydnum Barba-Jovis*).

Jupiter's-distaff (jō′pi-tėrz-dis″tạf), *n.* A labiate plant, or wild sage, *Salvia glutinosa*, or perhaps *Phlomis fruticosa.* [Prov. Eng.]

Jupiter's-eye (jō′pi-tėrz-ī), *n.* The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum.* [Prov. Eng.]

Jupiter's-flower (jō′pi-tėrz-flou″ėr), *n.* A translation of *Dianthus*, the name of the pink-genus, also of the specific name of *Agrostemma* (*Lychnis*) *Flos-Jovis.*

Jupiter's-nut (jō′pi-tėrz-nut), *n.* [Translation of *Juglans.*] The European walnut, *Juglans regia.*

Jupiter's-staff (jō′pi-tėrz-stạf), *n.* The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus.*

jupon (jō′pon or jō-pon′), *n.* [Also *juppon*; ⟨ ME. *joupone*, *jopoun*, *gopoun*, *gyppoun*, *gipon*, ⟨ OF. *jupon*, *juppon*, *gippon*, F. *jupon* = Pr. *jupon*, *jupio* (cf. Sp. *jubon* = Pg. *gibão* = It. *giubbone*, prob. after F.), a short cassock, etc., dim. (or aug.) of *jupe*, a jupe: see *jupe.*] A garment worn by men in the fourteenth and early part of the fifteenth century. Especially—(*a*) A jacket of heavy material, sometimes stuffed and quilted to serve as a coat of fence, and often worn under the iron armor. (*b*) A surcoat worn over the armor, with skirts reaching about to mid-thigh, and with short sleeves or none. In heraldry it is represented without sleeves and dagged or jagged at the bottom. It was introduced about the middle of the fourteenth century.

The ffelonne with the ffyne swerde freschely he strykes, . . .
Thorowe *jopowne* and jesserawnte of gentille mailes!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4238.

jur†, *v. i.* [A var. of *jar*[1], *v.*] To clash; strike with a harsh noise.

By that time that the multitude ran thither in great numbers, and presented themselves readie to defend, the ramme was *jurring* also at the other part.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 963.

jur†, *n.* [A var. of *jar*[1], *n.*] A crashing collision; a harsh-sounding blow; a crash.

Jura (jō′rạ), *a.* and *n.* In *geol.*, same as *Jurassic.* See *limestone.*

jural (jō′rạl), *a.* [⟨ L. *jus* (*jur-*), right, law (see *jus*[2]), + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to natural or positive right.

By the adjective *jural* we shall denote that which has reference to the doctrine of rights and obligations; as by the adjective "moral" we denote that which has reference to the doctrine of duties. *Whewell.*

2. Of or pertaining to jurisprudence.

jurally (jō′rạl-i), *adv.* **1.** As regards or in accordance with natural or positive right.—**2.** By means of or with reference to jurisprudence.

juramentally† (jö-rạ-men′tal-i), *adv.* [⟨ **juramental*, pertaining to an oath (⟨ L. *juramentum* (> It. *giuramento* = OF. *jurement*), an oath, ⟨ *jurare*, swear: see *jury*), + *-ly*[2].] With an oath.

A promise *juramentally* confirmed.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 19.

jurant (jō′rạnt), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ F. *jurant*, ppr. of *jurer*, swear: see *jury.*] **I.** *a.* Taking an oath; swearing. [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who takes an oath. [Rare.]

Jurant and Dissident with their shaved crowns argue frothing everywhere; or are ceasing to argue and stripping for battle. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 2.

Jurassic (jö-ras′ik), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Jura* (see def.) + *-assic*, as in *Triassic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Jura mountains, and specifically, in *geol.*, to the Jurassic series.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, that part of the geological series which includes all the groups and subgroups older than the Cretaceous and newer than the Triassic: so called from the predominance of rocks of this age in the Jura mountains. The Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous together form the Mesozoic series. The flora of the Jurassic is distinguished by a predominance of cycadaceous forms, ferns being also plentiful. Its fauna is rich and varied. The most highly developed animals in this geological position are certain small marsupials. The oldest known bird, possessing also some marked reptilian characters, is found in the Upper Jurassic. The Jurassic series covers a wide area in Europe, and is also of great interest and importance in the Cordilleran region of the United States. The name *Oolite* was originally applied to the rocks of Jurassic age in England by William Smith, by whom the order of succession of this part of the series was first worked out and published. The Jurassic of England includes the Lias as its lower member, and above this the Lower, Middle, and Upper Oolites. In northwestern Germany the Jurassic is divided into the Lower or Black Jura, the Middle or Brown, and the Upper or White. Of these divisions the lower corresponds to the English Lias. The fossil remains of the Jurassic series in the United States are of great interest. Among them is the *Atlantosaurus*, a dinosaur, supposed to have been a hundred feet in length and thirty or more in height. The auriferous rocks of the western edge of the North American continent are, at least in large part, of Jurassic age.

jurat[1] (jö′rat; F. pron. zhü-rä′), *n.* [Formerly also *jurate*; ⟨ F. *jurat* (vernacularly *juré*, a juryman) = Sp. Pg. *jurado* = It. *giurato*, ⟨ ML. *juratus*, an alderman, a warden, juror, juryman, lit. one sworn, ⟨ L. *juratus*, pp. of *jurare*, swear: see *jury.*] A sworn officer; a magistrate; a member of a permanent jury. The word is now chiefly used as a title of office in the Channel Islands, where the jurats are judges and legislators chosen for life, Jersey and Guernsey having twelve each, and Alderney six.

Opyn your gates, we commaunde you in the name of the kyng. The watchmen sayde, Sirs, the kayes be within the towne with the *iurates.*
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cxciv.

jurat[2] (jö′rat), *n.* [⟨ L. *juratum*, neut. of *juratus*, sworn: see *jurat*[1].] In *law*, the official memorandum subscribed at the end of an affidavit, showing the time when and the person before whom it was sworn. *Wharton.*

jurate† (jö′rāt), *n.* An obsolete form of *jurat*[1].

juration† (jö-rā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *giurazione*, ⟨ LL. *juratio*(*n*-), a swearing as on oath, ⟨ L. *jurare*, swear: see *jury.*] In *law*, the act of swearing; the administration of an oath.

jurative (jö′rā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or having the purpose or the sanction and effect of an oath; juratory. [Rare.]

jurator†, . [⟨ L. *jurator*, a swearer, a sworn witness, a sworn magistrate, ML. a juror, ⟨ *jurare*, swear: see *jury*, *juror.*] A juror.

juratory (jö′rā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *juratoire* = It. *giuratorio*, ⟨ LL. *juratorius*, of an oath, ⟨ L. *ju-*

rator, a sworn witness, < *jurare*, swear: see *jurator*, *jury*.] Of, pertaining to, or comprising an oath.

How often does St. Paul . . . repeat . . . his *juratory* caution, before the Lord: as, God is my witness!
Donne, Sermons, vi.

Juratory caution, in *Scots law*, a form of caution sometimes offered in a suspension or advocation, where the complainer is not in circumstances to offer any better. It consists of an inventory of his effects given up upon oath, and assigned in security of the sums which may be found due in the suspension.

jurdiccioun†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *jurisdiction*.

jure divino (jö'rē di-vī'nō). [L.: *jure*, abl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right, law; *divino*, abl. of *divinus*, divine: see *divine*.] By divine right. See *divine*.

jurel (jö'rel), *n.* [Sp.] A fish of the genus *Caranx*, as *C. pisquetus*, *C. fallax*, in Florida, etc.

jurema-bark (jö-rē'mä-bärk), *n.* An astringent bark obtained from the Brazilian tree *Acacia Jurema*. The natives are said to prepare a narcotic decoction from it.

juribali, juriballi (jö-ri-bal'i), *n.* [Native name.] A West Indian tree, *Trichilia moschata*, of the natural order *Meliaceæ*, the astringent bark of which is said to possess a high value in typhoid fevers. The name is also applied to two other meliaceous trees, *Soymida febrifuga*, of India and Ceylon, and *Khaya Senegalensis*, of tropical Africa, which possess similar properties.

juridic (jö-rid'ik), *a.* [= F. *juridique* = Sp. *juridico* = Pg. *juridico* = It. *giuridico*, < L. *juridicus*, relating to justice or law, as a noun a judge, < *jus* (*jur-*), law, + *dicare*, point out, *dicere*, say, declare. Cf. *judge*, ult. of same elements.] Same as *juridical*. [Rare.]

juridical (jö-rid'i-kal), *a.* [< *juridic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to the promulgation or dispensation of law; founded upon or according to the forms of law; relating to or concerned with administrative law: as, a *juridical* argument; *juridical* methods; *juridical* oppression.

The influence of Christianity on a much more famous system than the Brehon law has always seemed to me to be greatly overstated by M. Troplong and other well-known *juridical* writers. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 61.

2. Subsisting in contemplation of law; of the nature of an abstract legal conception: as, a *juridical* person, or a *juridical* transaction (that is to say, a person or transaction legally supposed or conceived of to some extent irrespective of actual existence and of incidents and circumstances not recognized by the law).—**Delivery of juridical possession.** See *delivery*.—**Juridical days**, days in court on which law is administered; days on which the court can lawfully sit.

juridically (jö-rid'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a juridical manner; according to forms of law; with legal authority.

juridicial†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *juridical*.

jurinite (jö'ri-nīt), *n.* [Named by Loret (1822) after Louis *Jurine* (1751–1819), a Genevan naturalist.] In *mineral.*, same as *brookite*.

jurisconsult (jö-ris-kon'sult), *n.* [= F. *jurisconsulte* = Sp. Pg. *jurisconsulto* = It. *giurisconsulto*, < L. *jurisconsultus*, also *jureconsultus*, also separately *juris consultus* and *consultus juris*, one skilled in the law, < *juris*, gen. of *jus*, law, + *consultus*, pp. of *consulere*, consult: see *consult*.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law; one learned in jurisprudence; a jurist; specifically, a master of the civil law.

In divers particular sciences, as of the *jurisconsults*, . . . there are set down some small memorials of the schools, authors, and books.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 120.

jurisdiction (jö-ris-dik'shon), *n.* [< ME. *jurisdiction*, *jurdiccioun*, < OF. *jurisdiction*, F. *juridiction* = Sp. *jurisdiccion* = Pg. *jurisdicção* = It. *giurisdizione*, < L. *jurisdictio(n-)*, *juris dictio(n-)*, administration of the law, jurisdiction, < *juris*, gen. of *jus*, law, + *dictio(n-)*, a declaring: see *diction*.] 1. Judicial authority; the legal power of hearing and determining controversies or accusations; the right of exercising the functions of a judge or of a legal tribunal. It includes the power to compel a person to appear and answer a complaint, or to punish him for not doing so; the power to take property in dispute into the custody of the law; the power to compel production of evidence, and hear the contention of the parties; the power to determine questions of right between the parties, and to enforce the determination. *Jurisdiction of the person* depends usually on the giving of due notice to the person, or a voluntary appearance by him. *Jurisdiction of the subject-matter* usually depends on the statutory or common-law powers conferred on the court with reference to the nature of the controversy or property affected, and sometimes upon the seizure of the property into the custody of the law.

By the long uniform usage of many ages, our kings have delegated their whole judicial power to the judges of their several courts, which are the grand depositaries of the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and have gained a known and stated *jurisdiction*, regulated by certain and established rules, which the crown itself cannot now alter but by act of Parliament. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

2. Controlling authority; the right of making and enforcing laws or regulations; the capacity of determining rules of action or use, and exacting penalties: as, the *jurisdiction* of a state over its subjects.

To live exempt
From heaven's high *jurisdiction*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 319.

The *jurisdiction* of the several States which constitute the Union is, within its appropriate sphere, perfectly independent of the federal government.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, II. 283.

3. The domain within which power is exercised; specifically, the territory over which the authority of a state, court, or judge extends.

The Mr. and Wardens shall make serche onelye within the *jurisdition* of the citie and touchinge the saide crafte onelye. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 307.

4. The function or capacity of judging or governing in general; the natural right to judge; inherent power of decision or control.

A new book astonishes for a few days, takes itself out of common *jurisdiction*. *Emerson*, Courage.

Man's language is higher than himself, more spiritual, more ethereal, and still less subject than he to the *jurisdiction* of the laws of material nature.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

Appellate jurisdiction. See *original jurisdiction*, below.—**Concurrent jurisdiction.** See *concurrent*.—**Contentious jurisdiction**, that jurisdiction exercised when one invokes the aid of the law against one that disputes his demands, as distinguished from *voluntary jurisdiction*, when the person having a right to resist the demand appears as a consenting applicant.—**Delegated jurisdiction.** See *delegated*.—**Foreign Jurisdiction Act**, an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 94, and amendments) relating to the exercise of powers in foreign countries under rights acquired by treaty or otherwise.—**General jurisdiction**, jurisdiction in respect to either persons or property generally, within the boundaries of the state.—**Jurisdiction Acts.** See *Foreign Jurisdiction Act*, above, and *Summary Jurisdiction Act*, below.—**Limited jurisdiction**, a jurisdiction extending only to a certain district, or to certain classes of subjects or persons, etc., or to certain amounts.—**Original jurisdiction**, the power to entertain an action from its commencement, as distinguished from *appellate jurisdiction*, or power to review the exercise of the jurisdiction of an inferior tribunal.—**Plea to the jurisdiction**, a plea denying the jurisdiction of the court to entertain an action.—**Proper jurisdiction**, in *Scots law*, that jurisdiction which belongs to the judge or magistrate himself, in virtue of his office.—**Summary Jurisdiction Act**, an English statute of 1848 (11 and 12 Vict., c. 43) for facilitating proceedings in criminal cases before justices of the peace. It was amended in 1849 (12 and 13 Vict., c. 45), 1879 (42 and 43 Vict., c. 49), and 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 43), and extended to Ireland in 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 76) and to Scotland in 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., c. 33).—**Voluntary jurisdiction.** See *contentious jurisdiction*, above.

jurisdictional (jö-ris-dik'shon-al), *a.* [< *jurisdiction* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to jurisdiction: as, *jurisdictional* rights or interests.

Civil and *jurisdictional* powers . . . were conferred on the council established by this charter.
E. Everett, Orations, II. 221.

jurisdictive† (jö-ris-dik'tiv), *a.* [As *jurisdict(ion)* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or having jurisdiction.

To ecclesiasticall censure no *jurisdictive* power can be added without a childish and dangerous oversight in polity, and a pernicious contradiction in evangelick discipline. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

jurisprudence (jö-ris-prö'dens), *n.* [= F. *jurisprudence* = Sp. Pg. *jurisprudencia* = It. *giurisprudenza*, < L. *jurisprudentia*, also *juris prudentia*, the science of the law, < *juris*, gen. of *jus*, law, + *prudentia*, knowledge, skill: see *prudence*.] 1. The science of law; the systematic knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community necessary for the due administration of justice; the science which treats of compulsory laws, with special reference to their philosophy and history.—2. The body of laws existing in a given state or nation.—3. More specifically, the body of unwritten or judicial law considered in the light of its underlying principles and characteristic tendencies, and as distinguished from statute or legislative law.—**Analytical jurisprudence.** See *analytic*.—**Comparative jurisprudence**, the analysis and comparison of the bodies of law existing in different states. In modern times the right development of law, and the tendency to a convenient assimilation of the laws of different civilized states and nations, have been much favored by the study of comparative jurisprudence.—**Equity jurisprudence.** See *equity*, 2 (*b*).—**General jurisprudence**, the science or philosophy of law, as distinguished from *particular jurisprudence*, or the knowledge of the law of a particular nation.—**Medical jurisprudence**, forensic medicine. See *forensic*.—**Mining jurisprudence**, the law, particularly the unwritten or non-statutory law, developed from the usages of miners, in newly discovered gold-fields, etc., according to which the rights of finders of conflicting claims, of abandonment, and of the use of waters and the riddance of debris were regulated.—**Particular jurisprudence**, that which in the laws of a given state or nation is peculiar to that state or nation.

jurisprudent (jö-ris-prö'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *jurisprudent* = Sp. Pg. *jurisprudente* = It. *giurisprudente*, having knowledge of the law, < L. *juris*, of the law, gen. of *jus*, law, + *pruden(t-)s*, having knowledge: see *prudent*. This adj. is later than the noun.] **I.**† *a.* Versed in the law; understanding law.

II. *n.* A person learned in the law; one versed in jurisprudence. [Rare.]

Klosterheim in particular . . . had been pronounced by some of the first *jurisprudents* a female appanage.
De Quincey.

jurisprudential (jö″ris-prö-den'shal), *a.* [< *jurisprudence* (L. *jurisprudentia*) + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to jurisprudence.

Traverse the whole continent of Europe, ransack all the libraries belonging to all the *jurisprudential* systems of the several political states, add the contents together, you would not be able to compose a collection of cases equal in variety, in amplitude, in clearness of statement, . . . to that which may be seen to be afforded by the collection of English Reports of adjudged cases.
Bentham, Works, IV. 461.

jurist (jö'rist), *n.* [= F. *juriste* = Sp. Pg. *jurista* = It. *giurista*, < L. *jus* (*jur-*), law.] 1. One who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or more particularly in the civil law; one who writes on the subject of law.

It has ever been the method of public *jurists* to draw a great part of the analogies on which they form the law of nations from the principles of law which prevail in civil community. *Burke*.

2. In universities, a student in the faculty of law.

juristic (jö-ris'tik), *a.* [< *jurist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a jurist or to jurisprudence; relating to law; juridical; legal.

juristical (jö-ris'ti-kal), *a.* [< *juristic* + *-al*.] Same as *juristic*.

It is not rarely that we refuse respect or attention to diplomatic communications, as wide of the point and full of verbiage or conceits, when, in fact, they owe those imaginary imperfections simply to the *juristical* point of view from which they have been conceived and written.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 353.

juristically (jö-ris'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a juristic manner or way; juridically.

jur-nut (jėr'nut), *n.* [A dial. form of *earthnut*.] 1. The earthnut, *Bunium flexuosum*.—2. The fruit of *Arachis hypogæa*, the peanut. [Prov. Eng.]

juror (jö'ror), *n.* [< ME. *jurour*, < OF. *jureor*, *jureur*, *jourour*, F. *jureur* = Sp. Pg. *jurador* = It. *giuratore*, < L. *jurator*, a swearer, a sworn witness, a sworn magistrate, ML. a juror, < *jurare*, swear: see *jury*. Cf. *jurator*.] 1†. One who takes or has taken an oath; one who swears; an oath-taker. Compare *nonjuror*.

I am a *juror* in the holy league,
And therefore hated of the Protestants.
Marlowe, Massacre at Paris, ii. 6.

2. One who serves on a jury; a juryman; a person sworn to deliver the truth on the evidence given him concerning any matter in question or on trial. See *jury*.

If your will pass,
I shall both find your lordship judge and *juror*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3, 60.

3. The syndic of a gild or trade, elected by the members of a craft to act as arbiter between master and man, examine apprentices, initiate masters, and represent the body of them.—4. One of a body of men selected to adjudge prizes, etc., at a public exhibition or competition of any kind.—**Challenge of jurors.** See *challenge*, 9.—**Grand juror**, a member of a grand jury.—**Petty juror**, a member of a petty jury.

jurt, *n.* See *yurt*.

jury (jö'ri), *n.*; pl. *juries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. *jurie*, < ME. *jurie*, < OF. *juree*, an oath, a judicial inquest, a jury (F. *jury*, *juri*, < E.), < ML. *jurata*, a jury, a sworn body of men, orig. fem. pp. of L. *jurare* (> F. *jurer* = Sp. Pg. *jurar* = It. *giurare*), swear, bind by an oath, < *jus* (*jur-*), law: see *just*[1].] 1. A certain number of men selected according to law, and sworn to inquire into or to determine facts concerning a cause or an accusation submitted to them, and to declare the truth according to the evidence adduced. Trial by jury signifies the determination of facts in the administration of civil or criminal justice by the arbitrament of such a body of men, subject to the superintendence of a judge, who directs the proceedings, decides what evidence is proper to be laid before the jury, and determines questions of law. The juries in the ordinary courts of justice are *grand juries*, *petty* or *petit* or *common juries*, *special* or *struck juries*, and *sheriff's juries*. Of these, the first and last are not trial juries in the proper sense. (See phrases below.) The principle of trial by jury existed in different forms among the ancient Greeks, Ro-

mans, and Germans; but it early fell into general disuse. The existing system gradually grew up under the English common law, from which it passed into American use, but has been only partially adopted in modern times by the nations of continental Europe.

> For in good faith I neuer saw the daye yet but that I durst as wel trust ye truth of one iudge as of two *iurics*.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 988.

> The *jury*, passing on the prisoner's life,
> May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
> Guiltier than him they try. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1, 19.

2. A body of men selected to adjudge prizes, etc., at a public exhibition or other competition. Often called *jury of award*.—**Coroner's jury**, a jury summoned by a coroner to investigate the cause of a death.—**Grand jury** [i. e. 'large' jury, with reference to the number of members, which is greater than that of a *petty* or 'small jury'], in *law*, a body of men designated from time to time from among the people of a community, by authority of law, to inquire what violations of law have been committed therein, and by whom, their function being not to establish guilt, but to ascertain whether there is sufficient ground of suspicion of any person to justify trial by a petty jury. At common law, and generally by statute, there must be not less than twelve and not more than twenty-three members in a grand jury, and the concurrence of twelve is necessary to find an indictment. (See *indictment*.) In some jurisdictions grand juries are intrusted with some other duties relating to public welfare in their county. There is no grand jury in Scotland.—**Juries' (Ireland) Acts**, English statutes of 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 65), 1872 (35 and 36 Vict., c. 25), and 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 37), which relate to the qualifications, selection, and summoning of jurors in Ireland.—**Jury de medietate linguæ** (literally, of halfness of language), a jury composed of one half natives and one half aliens, allowed in cases where one of the parties is an alien. It has been generally abolished in the United States, but is still allowed in Kentucky.—**Jury of annoyance**. See *annoyance*.—**Jury of matrons**, a jury of "discreet and lawful women" impaneled to try a question of pregnancy: as where a widow alleges herself to be with child by her late husband, or a woman sentenced to death pleads, in stay of execution, that she is with child.—**Mixed jury**, a jury of mixed races, particularly a jury including both white men and colored men.—**Petty or petit jury** [i. e. 'small' jury; cf. *grand jury*]. Same as *trial jury*.—**Sheriff's jury**, a jury selected by a sheriff from the list of persons qualified to serve as jurors, and summoned by him to hold inquests, as for assessing damages in an action in which the defendant makes no defense, or for ascertaining the mental condition of an alleged lunatic.—**Special jury**, a jury selected from among men of special qualifications, as merchants or freeholders.—**Struck jury**, a jury selected by allowing each party alternately to strike off from a list a name not acceptable to him, until the number is reduced to twelve.—**To hang a jury**. See *hang*.—**Trial jury, petty or petit jury, traverse jury, or common jury**, a jury formed for the trial of an issue of fact in a civil or criminal action. At common law, both in England and in the United States, a trial jury must consist of twelve, and unanimity is necessary to render a verdict. The constitutional right of trial by jury in the United States implies these conditions. By statute, in cases where the Constitution does not secure this right, juries of six are sometimes allowed, as in justices' courts. By the Constitutions of several States (California, Nevada, and North and South Dakota), three fourths of a jury may render a verdict in civil actions. According to the law of Scotland, the number of the jury in criminal cases is fifteen; and the decision of a majority determines the verdict. Instead of an absolute verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty," they may return one of "not proven," which frees the accused, but leaves him under a suspicion of guilt. In civil cases the number of the jury is twelve, and the jurors are not required to be unanimously agreed in their verdict. In cases of high treason the jury consists of twelve, and their verdict must be unanimous, as in England.

jury-box (jö'ri-boks), *n.* In a court of justice, an inclosed space in which the jury sits.

jury-leg (jö'ri-leg), *n.* [See *jury-mast*.] A wooden leg. [Slang.]

jury-list (jö'ri-list), *n.* In *law*, a list of persons who may be summoned to act as jurymen.

juryman (jö'ri-man), *n.*; pl. *jurymen* (-men). **1.** One who is impaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

> Here therefore a competent number of sensible and upright *jurymen*, chosen by lot from among those of the middle rank, will be found the best investigators of truth, and the surest guardians of public justice.
> *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxiii.

2. A member of any body of persons chosen to try a case at law or to inquire into the merits of a cause presented to them, as one of the dicasts of ancient Athens, or of the judices of ancient Rome, or of a modern jury of award.

> All cases of importance, civil or criminal, came before courts of sixty or seventy *jurymen*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 30.

jury-mast (jö'ri-mast), *n.* [The element *jury-*, found first in *jury-mast* and later in similar naut. compounds, *jury-rudder*, *jury-rig*, *jury-rigged*, and the slang term *jury-leg*, is usually supposed to be an abbreviation of *injury;* but this presupposes a form **injury-mast*, a highly improbable name for a new mast substituted for one which has been lost. The accent also makes an abbr. to *jury-* improbable. More improbable still are the etymologies which refer the word to Dan. *kiöre*, a driving, < *kiöre* (= Sw. *köra* = Norw. *keyra* = Icel. *keyra*), drive (Skeat), or to *journey* ("a *journiere* mast, i. e. a mast for the day or occasion") (Grose). It suits the conditions best to take the word as simply < *jury* + *mast*[1], it being prob. orig. a piece of nautical humor, designating a more or less awkward mast hastily devised by the captain and carpenter consulting as a 'jury.'] *Naut.*, a temporary mast erected on a ship, to supply the place of one that has been broken or carried away, as in a tempest or an engagement.

jury-process (jö'ri-pros″es), *n.* The writ for the summoning of a jury.

jury-rig (jö'ri-rig), *n.* [< *jury-* (see *jury-mast*) + *rig*[1].] *Naut.*, a temporary rig when the permanent rig has been disabled.

jury-rigged (jö'ri-rigd), *a.* *Naut.*, rigged in a temporary manner on account of accident.

jury-rudder (jö'ri-rud″ėr), *n.* [< *jury-* (see *jury-mast*) + *rudder*.] *Naut.*, a temporary rudder rigged on a ship in case of accident.

jurywoman (jö'ri-wüm″an), *n.*; pl. *jurywomen* (-wim″en). One of a jury of matrons (which see, under *jury*).

jus[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *juice*.

jus[2] (jus), *n.* [L., law, right: see *just*[1], *justice*, etc., *jural*, *jurist*, etc.] Law; right; particularly, what is declared to be law or right by a judge; matter of rule administered by a magistrate.—**Jus civile**, the interpretation of the laws of the Twelve Tables, and now of the whole system of the Roman law. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*—**Jus duplicatum**, in *old law*. See *droit*, 1.—**Jus feciale**, in *Rom. law*, international law, or the law of negotiation and diplomacy.—**Jus gentium**, the law of all nations; the law which natural reason establishes among all races of men; also, international law.—**Jus honorarium**, the body of rules established by magistrates by a course of adjudication upon matters within their jurisdiction.—**Jus in rem**, a right conceived of with reference to the thing which is subject to its dominion (that is, a right to the thing itself as against all the world), as distinguished from *jus in personam*, a right considered with respect to some particular person against whom it may be asserted, such as a debt.—**Jus Italicum**, the right, law, or liberties of a Roman colony, including quiritarian ownership and exemption from land-tax to the republic.—**Jus naturæ, jus naturale**, the law of nature; natural law; the principles of justice conceived to be common to all just minds, and necessary to human welfare.—**Jus prætorium**, the body of law resulting from the adjudications of the Roman pretors.—**Jus publicum**, the public law of the status of persons, officers, the priesthood, and crimes.—**Jus scriptum**, written law; that which is committed to writing by the act of its creation, as a statute, as distinguished from *unwritten law*, which may result from custom or decisions of the courts irrespective of written form.

juset†, *n.* A Middle English form of *juice*.

jusselt (jus'el), *n.* [ME. *jussell*, < OF. *jussel*, **juscel*, < LL. *juscellum*, dim. of L. *jusculum*, broth, soup, dim. of *jus*, broth: see *juice*.] A medieval dish. See the extract.

> *Iussell.* Recipe brede gratyd, & eggis; & swyng tham to-gydere, & do therto sawge, & saferon, & salt; than take gode brothe, & cast it ther-to, & bole it enforesayd, & do ther-to as to charlete &c. *Harleian MS.*, 5401, p. 198.

Jussiæa (jus-i-ē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after Bernard de *Jussieu*, founder of the natural system of botany developed later by his nephew. See *Jussieuan*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Onagrarieæ*, containing about 40 species, mainly herbs, inhabiting swamps and ponds, mostly in tropical and subtropical regions. The adherent calyx-tube is elongated, but not produced beyond the 4-celled ovary. There are from 4 to 6 entire or 2-lobed petals, with twice as many stamens. The leaves are alternate, and the yellow or white flowers are axillary and solitary. Several species are grown in collections, but none is conspicuous for its flowers or medicinal properties. *J. decurrens* and *J. repens* are natives of the United States; the latter also grows in the West Indies. The genus is sometimes very properly called *primrose-willow*. The name has also been written *Jussieua*, *Jussiewa*, *Jussiœua*, *Jussiœria*.

Jussieuan (jus-i-ū'an), *a.* [< *Jussieu* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to one of the French botanists Jussieu, especially Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (1748–1836).—**Jussieuan system**, in *bot.*, the natural (as contrasted with the artificial or Linnean) system of classification, promulgated by A. L. de Jussieu in 1789 in his "Genera of Plants disposed according to Natural Orders." His uncle, Bernard de Jussieu (1699–1776), had proceeded in the same direction. To the nephew more than any one else is due the received classification of genera under orders based upon proper characters. Of these he founded one hundred, within which he included nearly all known genera. His primary division of the vegetable kingdom was into *Acotyledones* (the *Cryptogamia* of Linnæus), *Monocotyledones*, and *Dicotyledones*. Subordinate divisions among flowering plants were based upon the position of the stamens. His system has been improved by A. P. de Candolle and many later workers.

jussive (jus'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *jussus*, pp. of *jubere*, command, + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, expressing command.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a form or construction expressing command.

just[1] (just), *a.* [< ME. *juste*, < OF. *juste*, F. *juste* = Sp. Pg. *justo* = It. *giusto*, < L. *justus*, just, lawful, rightful, true, due, proper, moderate (neut. as noun *justum*, what is right or just), < *jus*, law, right. From L. *jus* come also E. *juridical*, *jurisdiction*, *jurist*, *jury*, *injure*, *injury*, etc.] **1.** Right in law or ethics. (*a*) In accordance with true principles; agreeable to truth or equity; equitable; even-handed; righteous: as, it is *just* that we should suffer for our faults; a *just* award.

> They shall judge the people with *just* judgment.
> Deut. xvi. 18.

> If it be so easie to shake off your sins, remember that your condemnation will be so much more *just* if you do it not. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

(*b*) Based upon truth or equity; rightful; legitimate; well-founded: as, *just* claims or demands.

> We now return
> To claim our *just* inheritance of old.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 38.

> I see, however impracticable honest actions may appear, we may go on with *just* Hope.
> *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

2. Right in character or quality. (*a*) Rightly adjusted; conformed to a standard; correct; suitable; such as should be: as, *just* measurement; a *just* allowance.

> *Just* balances, *just* weights, a *just* ephah, and a *just* hin, shall ye have. Lev. xix. 36.

> His taste of books is a little too *just* for the age he lives in; he has read all, but approves of very few.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

> The text receiving proper light from a *just* punctuation.
> *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

(*b*) Strictly accurate; exact; precise; proper.

> If thou cut'st more
> Or less than a *just* pound, . . .
> Thou diest. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1, 27.

> In *just* array draw forth th' embattled train,
> Lead all thy Grecians to the dusty plain.
> *Pope*, Iliad, ii. 33.

> Seem'd to me ne'er did limner paint
> So *just* an image of the Saint, . . .
> The loved Apostle John!
> *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 16.

(*c*†) Agreeable to the common standard; full; complete.

> He [Henry VII.] was a Comely Personage, a little above *just* stature. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

> Forced men by tortures from their Religion; with other execrable outrages, which would require a *iust* volume to describe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

3. Right-minded; good in intention. (*a*) Doing or disposed to do right; actuated by truth and justice; upright; impartial: as, to be *just* in one's dealings.

> Shall mortal man be more *just* than God? Job iv. 17.

(*b*) Carefully mindful; faithful: followed by *to*, and formerly also by *of*: as, to be *just to* one's engagements.

> He was very *iust of* his promise, for oft we trusted him, and would come within his day to keepe his word.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 83.

> *Just of* thy word, in every thought sincere.
> *Pope*, Epitaphs, vii.

4. In *music*, harmonically pure, correct, and exact; in perfect tune: as, *just* interval, intonation, temperament: opposed in general to *impure* and *incorrect*, and specifically to *tempered*.—**Syn. 1.** Deserved, condign, even-handed.—**2.** True, proper, correct, regular, normal, natural, reasonable.—**3.** *Rightful*, *Upright*, etc. (see *righteous*); conscientious, honorable.

just[1] (just), *adv.* [Also dial. *jest*, *jist* (= D. *juist* = G. Dan. Sw. *just*), < *just*, *a.*] **1.** Exactly, in space, time, kind, or degree; precisely; without interval, deviation, or variation; absolutely: as, *just* five miles; *just* noon; *just* so; *just* as I thought.

> It is *just* so high as it is. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7, 48.

> He so well imployed them they did *iust* nothing.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 236.

> 'Tis education forms the common mind;
> *Just* as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 150.

2. Within a little; with very little but a sufficient difference; nearly; almost exactly: as, I stood *just* by him; I saw him *just* now.

> It was our fortune to arrive there *just* as they were going to their Evening Service.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 27.

> The stage languished, and was *just* expiring when it was again revived by King William's licence in 1695
> *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 12.

3. Merely; barely; by or with a narrow margin: as, you *just* missed the mark; he is *just* a little displeased.

> Life can little more supply
> Than *just* to look about us, and to die.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 4.

> They were *just* decent bien bodies;—ony poor creature that had face to beg got an awmous, and welcome.
> *Scott*, Chron. of Canongate, iv.

4. But now; very lately; within a brief past time.

> I am *just* come from paying my adoration at St. Peter's to three extraordinary relics. *Gray*, Letters, I. 68.

5. Quite: in intensive use: as, *just* awful. [Colloq.] Just now. (*a*) A short time ago lately: as, he was here *just now*. (*b*) Directly; immediately; without delay: as, I will attend to it *just now*. [Scotch.]

just[2], **joust** (just or jöst), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *iust*, after It.; < ME. *juston, justen*, < OF. *juster, joster, jouster*, bring together, come together, encounter, strike with a lance, tilt, just, F. *jouter*, tilt, just, contend. = Pr. *jostar, justar* = Sp. *justar* = It. *giostrare* (for **giostare*), tilt, < ML. *pectare*, approach, come together, tilt, just, < L. *juxta* (> OF. *juste, joste, jouste*), close to, hard by, prob. orig. **jugista*, abl. fem. superl. of *jugis*, continual, < *jungere* (√ **jug*), join: see *join*. Cf. *adjust*.] To engage in a tournament or just; tilt.

> Then seyde Befyse to Tarry,
> Wyll we to-morowe *justy*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii 38, f. 121. (*Halliwell.*)

> There are princes and knights come from all parts of the world to *just* and tourney for her love.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1, 116.

just[2], **joust**[1] (just or jöst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *iust* (after It.); < ME. *juste*, < OF. *juste, jouste* (F. *joute*), also *joster* = It. *giostra* (for **giosta*), a just; from the verb.] A military contest or spectacle in which two adversaries attacked each other with blunted lances, rarely with sharp weapons as in war; a knightly tilt. The just was sometimes held at the barrier; that is, the charging knights were separated by a solid structure of wood, which each kept on his left hand, the lance being held diagonally across the neck of the horse. The shield was hung from the neck, leaving the left hand free to manage the horse and the right to direct the lance. The shock of the lance was sometimes received on the helmet, and on this account the tilting-helmet had commonly the openings for air on the right side. From the beginning of the fourteenth century the armor for the just differed from the armor for war, and became more and more heavy and unwieldy, the tilter being almost immovable in his saddle, in which he was secured by high pommel and cantle, and often by a garde-cuisse completely covering the left thigh and leg. The sport was usually declared to be in honor of one or more ladies who presided as judges and awarded the prizes.

> Lyft up thy selfe out of the lowly dust,
> And sing of bloody Mars, of wars, of *giusts*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., October.

> Some one might show it at a *joust* of arms,
> Saying, "King Arthur's sword, Excalibur."
> *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

just[3]†, **joust**[2]† (just or jöst), *n.* [< OF. *juste, juiste, jouste, guiste*, a sort of pot or pitcher of tin, silver, or gold, with handles and a lid.] A pot or jug, made of earthenware or metal, with large body and straight neck, for holding liquids.

justacorps†, *n.* See *juste-au-corps*.

just-borne (just'bōrn), *a.* Justly borne; borne in a just cause.

> By this hand I swear, . . .
> Before we will lay down these *just-borne* arms,
> We'll put thee down, 'gainst whom these arms we bear.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2, 345.

juste-au-corps (zhüst'ō-kôr'), *n.* [F., < *juste*, close, + *au*, to the (< *à*, to, + *le*, the), + *corps*, body. In E. (Sc.) *justacorps*, corrupted to *justicoat, jesticoat*, etc.] 1. A close body-coat with long skirts, worn at the close of the seventeenth century and early in the eighteenth by men of different classes, as by noblemen on journeys or when hunting, and by the coachmen in Paris. —2. An outer garment worn by women about 1650, resembling the hungerlin, which it succeeded.

> Give her out the flower'd *Justacorps*, with the Petticoat belonging to it. *Dryden*, Limberham, iv. 1.

justement†, *n.* An obsolete aphetic form of *ajustement*.

juste milieu (zhüst mē-lyė'). [F.: *juste*, just; *milieu*, the medium.] The true mean; a just medium or balance between extremes; specifically, judicious moderation, as between extremes of opinion or conduct: defined as a political term by Montesquieu, but first brought into common use by Louis Philippe in 1831 in characterizing his own system of government.

> For me, the *juste milieu* I seek;
> I fain would leave alone
> The girl who rudely slaps my cheek,
> Or volunteers her own.
> *J. G. Saxe*, tr. of Martial's Epigrams.

juster, jouster (jus'tėr or jös'tėr), *n.* 1. One who justs or takes part in a just.—2. A horse for tilting. *Halliwell.*

justice (jus'tis), *n.* [< ME. *justice*, < OF. *justice, jostice, joustice*, F. *justice* = Pr. Sp. *justicia* = Pg. *justiça* = It. *giustizia*, < L. *justitia*, justice, < *justus*, just: see *just*[1].] 1. Justness; the quality of being just; just conduct. (*a*) Practical conformity to the laws and principles of right dealing; the rendering to every one of that which is his due; honesty; rectitude; uprightness; also, the ethical idea of just conduct, either of individuals or of communities; the moral principle which determines such conduct

> This was the trouthe that the kynge leodogan was a noble knyght, and kepte well *Justice* and right.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 466.

Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It ever has been, and ever will be pursued, until it be obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 51

(*b*) Conformity to truth; right representation and sound conclusion; impartiality; fairness; trustworthiness.

> When we approached Sicily, . . . I had a view of the cities and places on the shoar, I could not but observe the *justice* and poetical beauties of the descriptions of the great master of the Latin Epic poetry.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 184.

(*c*) Agreeableness to right; rightfulness; moral soundness: as, he proved the *justice* of his claim.

> Ye sons of Mars! partake your leader's care,
> Heroes of Greece, and brothers of the war!
> Of partial Jove with *justice* I complain,
> And heav'nly oracles believ'd in vain.
> *Pope*, Iliad, ii. 141.

2. Vindication of right; requital of desert; the assignment of merited reward or punishment; specifically, execution or vindication of law.

> Earthly power doth then show likest God's
> When mercy seasons *justice*.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1, 197.

> This reasonable moderator, and equal piece of *justice*, Death. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 38.

3. Rights of jurisdiction.—4†. Jurisdiction; authority.

> The xix kynges . . . comaunded alle hem that were vnther theire *Justice*, that eche man sholde euer be redy and make goode wacche. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 576.

5†. Precision; justness; exactness.

> O lady,
> Much less in blood than virtue, yet a princess
> To equal any single crown o' the earth
> I' the *justice* of compare! *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 3, 9.

6. A person commissioned to hold court for the purpose of hearing complaints, trying and deciding cases, and administering justice; a judge or magistrate: generally in specific uses: as, a *justice* of the peace; the *justices* of the Supreme Court.

> Thurgh sentence of this *justice* Apius.
> *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 204.

Bed of justice. See *bed*[1].—**Bureau of Military Justice.** See *bureau*.—**Chief justice**, the highest in rank of the judges of a court; particularly, the presiding judge in the King's (or Queen's) Bench and Common Pleas divisions of the English High Court of Justice, in the United States Supreme Court, and in the supreme courts of the States. Often abbreviated *C. J.*—**College of Justice.** See *college*.—**Department of Justice.** See *department*.—**Fugitive from justice.** See *fugitive*.—**Gate of justice.** See *gate*[1]. **Jeddart** or **Jedwood justice**, executing a prisoner and trying him afterward: an expression referring to Jedburgh, a Scotch border town, where many of the border raiders are said to have been hanged without the formality of a trial. [Scotch.]

> We will have *Jedwood justice* — hang in haste, and try at leisure. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxii.

Justice of the peace, an inferior or local judge chosen in each county or town or other district, to preserve the peace, to try minor causes, and to discharge other functions, as the legalizing of papers for record. Abbreviated *J. P.*

> Thou hast appointed *justices of peace*, to call poor men before them about matters they were not able to answer.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7, 45.

Justice of the quorum, a distinction conferred upon some, and sometimes on all, the justices of the peace of a county in England, by directing, in the commission authorizing the holding of quarter sessions, that among those holding the court must be two or more of several specially named.—**Justices in eyre.** See *eyre*[1].—**Justices' justice**, the kind of justice administered by the unpaid magistracy: in satirical reference to the disproportionate sentences and extraordinary decisions of some of these officials. [Eng.] —**Justice's warrant.** See *warrant*. **Lord Chief Justice**, the title given in England to the chief judge of the Court of King's (Queen's) Bench: in full, the *Lord Chief Justice of England*. The title of *Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas* lapsed with the abolition of that court. **Lord Justice Clerk**, the Scottish judge who ranks next to the Lord Justice General. He presides over the Outer House or Second Division of the Court of Session, and is vice-president of the High Court of Justiciary. —**Lord Justice General**, the highest judge in Scotland, also called the *Lord President of the Court of Session*.—**Lords justices**, persons formerly appointed by the English sovereign to act for a time as his substitute in the supreme government either of the whole kingdom or of some part of it.—**To do justice to**, to appreciate; treat in a manner showing appreciation of: as, he never *did justice to* his son's ability.—**Trial justice**, a justice assigned to hold court for the trial of causes, usually before a jury. [U. S.]=**Syn. 1.** *Right, Justice, Equity, Law; Justness, Justice, Right* is the standard word for what ought to be. *Justice* and *equity* are essentially the same, expressing the working out of the principles of *right* under *law*, but *law* is often contrary to *justice* or *equity*: hence the occasional remark, "That may be *law*, but it is not *justice*." *Law* in such a case means the interpretation of written law by the courts. A court of *equity* deals with and corrects the *injustice* of the working of the *law*. *Equity* more expressively represents the idea of fairness, and *justice* that of sacred rights. (See *just*[1] and *honesty*.) *Justness* has a field of meaning peculiar to itself, by which we speak of the *justness* of observations, criticisms, etc.—that is, their conformity to admitted principles. As to conformity to right, we use *justice* for the abstract quality, *justice* of the person, and *justness* of the thing. We speak of the *justness* of a cause, a claim, a plea, etc.

justice† (jus'tis), *v. t.* [< *justice, n.*] To administer justice to; deal with judicially; judge.

> Hit watz sen in that sythe that ȝedethyas [Jedediah] rengned,
> In Iuda, that *iustused* the Iuyne kynges.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1170.

> The next inheritor to the crown . . . had no sooner his mistress in captivity but he had usurped her place, . . . but, which is worse, had sent to Artaxia, persuading the *justicing* her, because that unjustice might give his title the name of justice. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

justiceable† (jus'tis-ą-bl), *a.* [< OF. *justiceable, justicable, justiciable*, < *justice*, law: see *justice* and *-able*. Cf. *justiciable*.] Amenable to law; subject to judicial trial: as, a *justiceable* offender. *Sir J. Hayward.*

justice-broker (jus'tis-brō'kėr), *n.* A magistrate who sells his judicial decisions.

> The devil take all *justice-brokers*.
> *Dryden*, Amphitryon, iv. 1.

justicehood (jus'tis-hůd), *n.* [< *justice* + *-hood*.] The office or dignity of a justice; justiceship. [Rare.]

> Should but the king his *justice-hood* employ
> In setting forth of such a solemn toy.
> *B. Jonson*, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

justicement† (jus'tis-ment), *n.* [< *justice* + *-ment*.] Administration of justice; procedure in courts. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

justicer† (jus'tis-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *justicer*, < OF. *justicier*, also *justicour*, < ML. *justitiarius*, one who administers justice, < L. *justitia*, justice: see *justiciary*.] An administrator of justice; a justice or judge.

> Vnto the which *Iusticers* . . . we giue and graunt especiall power and authoritie to sitte and assist in court.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 209.

justiceship (jus'tis-ship), *n.* [< *justice* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a justice. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 51.

Justicia (jus-tish'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after J. *Justice*, a noted Scotch horticulturist and botanist. The surname *Justice* is derived from *justice*, a judge: see *justice*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Acanthaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Justicieæ*. Its corolla-tube is enlarged above and mostly shorter than the bilabiate limb; the upper lip is interior in estivation, concave, and entire or slightly 2-lobed, the lower spreading and 3-cleft. The stamens are two, affixed in the throat. The two anther-cells are separated, the lower with a small white spur; there are two ovules in a cell. These plants are herbs or rarely shrubs, with the leaves entire, and the flowers middle-sized or small, colored white, violet, pink, or red, and variously disposed. There are about 110 species, belonging to the warmer parts of the globe, many being handsome in cultivation. *J. Adhatoda*, called *Malabar nut*, is reputed to have the properties of an anti-spasmodic and febrifuge.

justiciable (jus-tish'i-ą-bl), *a.* [< OF. *justiciable*, F. *justiciable*, pertaining to justice or law, also just: see *justiceable*.] Proper to be brought before a court of justice, or to be judicially disposed of.

> A person is said to be *justiciable* in a country when liable to be tried therein, or to be brought under the operation of its laws; a thing, when the rights and incidents of its ownership may be settled by the courts of that country. *J. N. Pomeroy.*

justiciar (jus-tish'i-ąr), *n.* [Also *justitiar*; < ML. *justitiarius*, justicer: see *justicer, justiciary*.] Same as *justiciary*, 2.

justiciarship (jus-tish'i-ąr-ship), *n.* [< *justiciar* + *-ship*.] The office of justiciar.

> The unpopularity of Longchamp enabled John, aided by the archbishop of Rouen, to lead a revolutionary movement by which Longchamp was deprived of the *justiciarship*, and John recognized as summus rector of the kingdom. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 713.

justiciary (jus-tish'i-ą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *justiciarius*, one who administers justice, < L. *justitia*, justice: see *justice*. Cf. *justicer, justiciar*, ult. < ML. *justiciarius*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the law; legal; relating to the administration of justice.

> He was brought into the *justiciary* court, upon an indictment for the crime to which it was expected he should plead guilty. *Strype*, Memorials, K. Charles, an. 1678.

Justiciary power, the power of judging in matters of life and death. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

II. *n.*; pl. *justiciaries* (-riz). 1. An administrator of justice; a justice or judge. *Burke.* [Rare.]—2. In *early Eng. hist.*, the chief administrator of both government and justice. The justiciary or chief justiciary was the king's deputy from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Henry III., presiding in the king's court and the exchequer, supervising all departments of government, and acting as regent in the king's absence. His functions were afterward divided between the lord chancellor, the chief justices, the lord high treasurer, etc. Also *justiciar*.

> His [Stephen's] brother had been made Bishop of Winchester, and by adding to it the place of his chief *justici-*

ary, the king [Henry I.] gave him an opportunity of becoming one of the richest subjects in Europe.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. History, iii. 5.

The officers whom, by a faint analogy, we may call the Prime Ministers of the Norman Kings, are spoken of by more names than one. On these great officers the title of *Justiciar* or Chief *Justiciar* definitely settled.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 288.

3†. In *theol.*, one who trusts in the justice or uprightness of his own conduct.

O Saviour, the glittering palaces of proud *justiciaries* are not for thee; thou lovest the lowly and ragged cottage of a contrite heart. *Bp. Hall*, Zaccheus.

I believe it would be no hard matter to unravel and run through most of the pompous austerities and fastings of many religious operators and splendid *justiciaries*.
South, Sermons, IX. 146.

4. Administration of justice or of criminal law; judiciary. [Scotch.]—**Clerk of Justiciary.** See *clerk*.—**Courts of Justiciary**, the highest criminal tribunals of Scotland. The supreme tribunal, whose decisions are finals is the *High Court of Justiciary*. Its judges, called *Commissioners* or *Lords of Justiciary*, are the Lord Justice General, the Lord Justice Clerk, and five judges of the Court of Session, appointed by patent. *Circuit Courts of Justiciary* are held by judges of the High Court at ten different towns throughout the country, usually twice a year.

Justicieæ (jus-ti-si′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier), < *Justicia* + *-eæ*.] A large tribe of acanthaceous plants. Besides *Justicia*, the type, this includes 75 genera, agreeing with it most obviously in having the upper lip or upper lobes of the corolla interior, or at any rate the corolla not twisted in the bud.

justicies (jus-tish′i-ēz), *n.* [ML., 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (used as impv.) of *justiciare*, *justiciare*, dispense justice, < L. *justitia*, justice: see *justice*.] In *Eng. law*, a writ, now obsolete, directed to the sheriff, empowering him to hold plea of debt in his county court: so called from the significant word in the opening clause of the writ, in Latin, "we command you that you justice A. B.," etc.

justicing†, *n.* [ME. *justising*; verbal n. of *justice*, *v.*] The act of judging or ruling.

The amirel haueth to his *iustisinge*
Other half hondert of riche kinge
The alre richeste king.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

justicing-room (jus′tis-ing-röm), *n.* A room in which causes are heard judicially and justice is administered; especially, such a room in the house of a justice of the peace. [Eng.]

justicot, justicoat†, *n.* Corruptions of *juste-au-corps*.

justifiability (jus-ti-fī-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* Justifiableness. *The Lancet*. [Rare.]

justifiable (jus′ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *justifiable*, < LL. as if **justificabilis*, < *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] Capable of being justified or proved to be just or true; defensible; warrantable: as, *justifiable* resentment.

The stile of a Souldier is not eloquent, but honest and *iustifiable*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 60.

It is *justifiable* by Cæsar that they used to shave all except their head and upper lip, and wore very long hair; but in their old coins I see no such thing warranted.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, viii.

His [Bacon's] conduct was not *justifiable* according to any professional rules that now exist, or that ever existed in England. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

Justifiable homicide. See *homicide*[2].—**Syn.** *Vindicable*. See *excusable*.

justifiableness (jus′ti-fī-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being justifiable; possibility of being defended or excused.

You bring the confessions of the French and Dutch churches, averring the truth and *justifiablenesse* of their own government. *Bp. Hall*, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

justifiably (jus′ti-fī-a-bli), *adv.* In a justifiable manner; so as to admit of justification or excuse.

justification (jus″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *justification* = Sp. *justificacion* = Pg. *justificação* = It. *giustificazione*, < LL. *justificatio(n-)*, < *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] **1.** The act of justifying, or of showing something to be just or right; proof of fairness, propriety, or right intention; vindication; exculpation; upholding.

I pray, proceed to the *justification* or commendations of Angling. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 38.

The love of books is a love which requires no *justification*, apology, or defense.
Langford, Praise of Books, Prelim. Essay.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*: (*a*) The showing of a sufficient reason in court why a defendant did what he is called to answer: as, a plea in *justification*.

For liberty of franke speech, being a part of *justification* and defence in law, is allowed to use great words for plea.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 250.

(*b*) Proof by a surety offered for a party of whom security is required in legal proceedings that he is of adequate pecuniary ability.

Mr. M—— said that Recorder S—— had fixed bail at $25,000, and *justification* in $50,000 would be enough.
Philadelphia Times, April 10, 1886.

3. In *theol.*, the act by which the soul is reconciled to God. According to Roman Catholic authority, justification is an act by which God imparts his own character to the believer, making him truly just or righteous. According to the common Protestant doctrine, it is a forensic act by which, on certain conditions, God treats as just or righteous one who is not personally worthy of such treatment. In this sense it is nearly equivalent to the forgiveness of sins.

Justification . . . is not remission of sins merely, but also the sanctification and renewal of the inner man, through the voluntary reception of the grace, and of the gifts, whereby man of unjust becomes just, and of an enemy a friend, that so he may be an heir according to hope of life everlasting.
Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent, quoted in [Schaff's "Creeds of Christendom," II. 95.

Justification is thus a forensic term; it is equivalent to the remission of sins. To justify signifies not to make the offender righteous, but to treat him as if he were righteous, to deliver him from the accusation of the law by the bestowal of a pardon.
G. P. Fisher, Hist. Reformation, p. 461.

4. The act of adjusting or making exact; the act of fitting together, as the parts of anything: as, the *justification* of lines or types, in printing.

Are we to seek here for the *justification* of the frontier which struck us as artificial and needless?
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 44.

When he [the printer] comes to the end of his line, and finds that he has a syllable or word which will not fill out the measure, he has to perform a task which requires considerable care and taste. This is called *justification*.
Ure, Dict., III. 644.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Exculpation, exoneration.

justificative (jus′ti-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *justificatif* = Sp. Pg. *justificativo* = It. *giustificativo*, < LL. as if **justificativus*, < *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] Justifying; having power to justify; justificatory.

Those same *justificative* points you urge
Might benefit . . .
Count Guido Franceschini.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 313.

justificator (jus′ti-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *justificateur* = Sp. Pg. *justificador* = It. *giustificatore*, < LL. **justificator* (in fem. *justificatrix*), < *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] One who justifies; in *law*, a compurgator who in former times justified accused persons by oath; also, a juryman (because the jurymen justify that party for whom they deliver their verdict).

justificatory (jus′ti-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *justificatorius*, < LL. *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] Tending to justify; vindicatory; defensory.

justifier (jus′ti-fī-èr), *n.* **1.** One who justifies; one who vindicates, supports, defends, or upholds; also, one who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in Jesus. Rom. iii. 26.

2. In *printing*: (*a*) The workman who makes of just length, and with just spaces between the words, the lines of type set by a type-setting machine. (*b*) An attachment to a type-setting machine which does automatically some or all of the work of justification.—**3.** In *type-founding*, the workman who fits up a suite of strikes or unjustified matrices for use on one mold, making each and all just or uniform in height as to body, of even line as to face, and of proper nearness to mated letters.

justify (jus′ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *justified*, ppr. *justifying*. [< ME. *justifien*, < OF. (and F.) *justifier* = Sp. Pg. *justificar* = It. *giustificare*, < LL. *justificare*, act justly toward, do justice to, justify, < *justificus*, that acts justly, < L. *justus*, just, + *facere*, do.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prove or show to be just or conformable to reason, justice, duty, law, or propriety; vindicate; warrant; uphold.

He boldly aunswered him. He there did stand
That would his doings *justifie* with his owne hand.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 4.

We are, therefore, unable to discover on what principle it can be maintained that a cause which *justifies* a civil war will not *justify* an act of attainder.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

2. To declare innocent or blameless; absolve; acquit; specifically, to free from the guilt or penalty of sin; reconcile to God.

I cannot *justify* whom the law condemns.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3, 16.

And by him all that believe are *justified* from all things from which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses.
Acts xiii. 39.

Therefore being *justified* by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Rom. v. 1.

By works a man is *justified*, and not by faith only.
Jas. ii. 24.

3. To prove (any one) to be. [Rare.]

I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you,
And *justify* you traitors. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1, 131.

4. To make exact; cause to fit or be adapted, as the parts of a complex object; adjust, as lines or columns in printing.

When so many words and parts of words as will nearly fill the line have been composed, it is made the exact length required by inserting or diminishing the space between the several words. This is called *justifying* the line, and is effected by means of the spaces already mentioned. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 700.

5. To judge; pass judgment upon; hence, to punish with death; execute. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Bathe jureez, and juggez, and justicez of landes,
Luke thow *justyfye* theme wele that injurye wyrkes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 663.

Thir conspirators desired, at all times, to have this Duke [of Albany] put to death. . . . It was concluded by the king and counsel that he should be *justified* on a certain day. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 83. (*Jamieson.*)

Justified matrix, in *type-founding*. See *drive*, 1 (c).—**To justify bail**, in *law*. See *bail*[2].—**Syn. 1.** To defend, maintain, exonerate, excuse, exculpate.

II. *intrans.* To agree; match; conform exactly; form an even surface or true line with something else: as, in printing, two lines of nonpareil and one of pica *justify*.

justifying-stick (jus′ti-fī-ing-stik), *n.* An attachment to some forms of type-setting machine, in which lines of type are made of even length, and with uniform spaces between the words; practically, a composing-stick.

justing, jousting (jus′ting or jös′ting), *n.* [< ME. *justing*; verbal n. of *just*[2], *v.*] The act of tilting; a tilt, just, or tournament.

Ne stede for thi *justyng* wel to goon.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1115.

At the metynge of this turnement was sein many *Iustinges*, that gladly were be-holden.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 134.

justing-helmet (jus′ting-hel″met), *n.* The helmet used in the just. See *just*[2] and *tilting-helmet*.

justing-target† (jus′ting-tärj), *n.* A shield especially made for the just. See *tilting-target*.

Justinian code. See *code*.

Justinianist (jus-tin′i-an-ist), *n.* [< *Justinian*, Emperor of the East from 527 to 565, + *-ist*.] One who is instructed in the Institutes of Justinian; one acquainted with civil law.

justle, *v.* and *n.* An occasional form of *jostle*.

justly (just′li), *adv.* **1.** In a just manner; in conformity to reason, law, or justice; by right; honestly; fairly; equitably: as, to deal *justly*; an opinion *justly* formed.—**2.** In conformity to fact or rule; accurately: as, his character is *justly* described.

justment† (just′ment), *n.* [< *just* + *-ment*.] That which is due. *Davies*.

That for seven lusters I did never come
To doe the rites to thy religious tombe;
That neither haire was cut or true teares shed
By me o'er thee as *justments* to the dead,
Forgive, forgive me.
Herrick, To the Shade of his Religious Father.

justness (just′nes), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being just, equitable, or right; conformity to truth or justice; lawfulness; rightfulness; honorableness.

The Esquire Katrington was a Man of a mighty Stature, the Knight, Annesley, a little Man; yet through the *Justness* of his Cause, after a long Fight, the Knight prevailed.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 138.

We may not think the *justness* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2, 119.

2. Conformity to fact or rule; correctness; exactness; accuracy: as, *justness* of description or of proportions.

Their *justness* in keeping time by practice much before any that we have, unless it be a good band of practised fiddlers. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 66.

Every Circumstance in their Speeches and Actions is with great *justness* and delicacy adapted to the Persons who speak and act. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 309.

=**Syn.** Propriety, fitness, fairness. See *justice*.

jut (jut), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jutted*, ppr. *jutting*. [Early mod. E. *jutt*, *jutte*; a var. of *jet*[1], *v.*] **1†.** To strike; shove; butt.

And all thy bodie shall haue the fruicion of this lighte, in suche wise as it shal no where stumble nor *iutte* against any thing. *J. Udall*, On Luke xi.

Insulting Tiranny beginnes to *Iutt*
Vpon the innocent and awelesse Throne.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4, 51 (fol., 1623).

2. To project forward; extend beyond the main body or line: as, the *jutting* part of a building: often with *out*.

A very pleasant little tarrasse . . . *jutteth* or butteth *out* from the maine building. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 205.

jut [illegible]. [A var. of *jet*[1], *n.*] 1. That which juts; a projection.

He, stepping down
By zigzag paths and *juts* of pointed rock,
Came on the shining levels of the lake.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

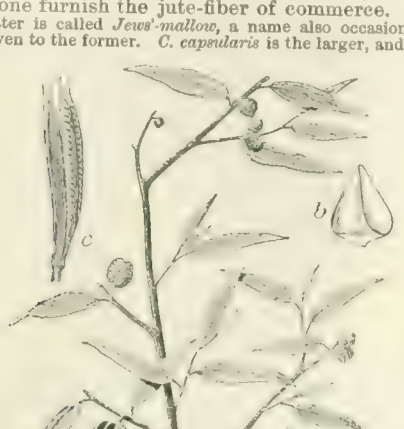
2†. A jostle; a shove; a thrust.

I will not see him, but give him a *jutte* indeed.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

The fiend, with a *jut* of his foot, may keep off the old, from dread of the future. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ii. 3.

Jute[1] (jöt), *n.* [= Dan. *Jyde* = Sw. *Jute*, < AS. *Iutas*, *Éotas*, *Géotas*, *Iótas*, *Ytas*, pl., the Jutes.] One of a Low German tribe originally inhabiting Jutland, Denmark, which, with the Saxons and Angles, invaded Great Britain in the fifth century. See *Anglo-Saxon*.

jute[2] (jöt), *n.* [< Beng. *jūt*, the fibers of the plant *Corchorus*, also the plant itself, Malayalam *jat*, < Skt. *jatā* (also *jūta*), matted hair (as worn by Shiva or Hindu ascetics), also the fibrous roots of a tree (as of the banyan).] 1. A plant of the fiber-producing genus *Corchorus*, natural order *Tiliaceæ*; chiefly, one of the two species *C. capsularis* and *C. olitorius*, which alone furnish the jute-fiber of commerce. The latter is called *Jews'-mallow*, a name also occasionally given to the former. *C. capsularis* is the larger, and has



Fruiting Branch of Jute (*Corchorus capsularis*).
a, flower; *b*, seed; *c*, fruit of *C. siliquosus*.

short globular pods, while those of *C. olitorius* are elongated and cylindrical; but there is no clear difference in the quality of their product. The two species are native and cultivated in Bengal, whence comes the great mass of the jute of commerce, 60,000 tons being exported per year. Jute likes a warm, moist climate. It has been introduced into Egypt, and into the southern United States, where its success appears to be hindered only by the want of a sufficiently cheap means of separating the fiber.

2. The fiber of this plant. It is obtained by maceration from the inner bark. It is of fair tenacity, glossy, and susceptible of so fine division as to mix well with silk, and can take on a bright and permanent coloring. Hitherto, however, its commercial use has been in the manufacture of coarse fabrics, such as gunny-bags, for which it is consumed in vast quantities. It is of inferior value for ropes, not enduring moisture well. The refuse makes good paper. Dundee, in Scotland, is the great seat of jute-manufacture.—**American jute** (improperly so called), the velvetleaf, *Abutilon Avicennæ*, belonging to the *Malvaceæ*; introduced from India, and now too common as a cornfield weed. Its fiber is pronounced equal to jute, and its economical importance seems to depend on the adaptation of suitable machinery.—**Bastard jute**, *Hibiscus cannabinus*, the fiber of which is inferior both to jute and sunn-hemp, and, with the better *H. esculentus*, is used to adulterate jute.—**Jute-butts** or **-cuttings**, the woody stump of the jute-plant, the fiber of which is used for various purposes.

jute-fiber (jöt'fī″bėr), *n.* Same as *jute*[2], 2.

jutest, *n. pl.* See *joutes*.

Jutish (jö'tish), *a.* [< *Jute*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to the Jutes.

The advance-guard of these tribes [Saxon] was called Jutes, and their point of attack was Kent, the southeastern county of England. This they soon subdued, and erected it into a *Jutish* kingdom, with Canterbury as its capital.
Stille, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 139.

Jutlander (jut'lan-dėr), *n.* [< *Jutland* (< *Jute*[1] + *land* + *-er*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of Jutland, a peninsula of Europe comprising the mainland of Denmark and the adjoining part of Germany.

Jutlandish (jut'lan-dish), *a.* [< *Jutland* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to Jutland, or to the people of Jutland.

juttingly (jut'ing-li), *adv.* In a jutting manner; projectingly.

jutty† (jut'i), *n.* [A var. of *jetty*[1].] A projection, as in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jetty. [In the quotation below, also interpreted as an adjective, jutting.]

No *jutty*, frieze,
Buttress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed and procreant cradle.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6, 7.

jutty† (jut'i), *v.* [A var. of *jetty*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To project beyond.

As doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1, 13.

II. *intrans.* To jut; project.

For he tooke away all those *juttying* galleries of pleasure . . . which even by auncient lawes also were forbidden to be built in Rome. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 318.

jut-window (jut'win″dō), *n.* A projecting window; a bow-window or bay-window; a window that projects from the line of a building. *Congreve*.

juvenal† (jö've-nal), *n.* [< L. *juvenalis*, youthful, < *juvenis*, youthful, a youth: see *juvenile*.] A youth; a young man; a juvenile.

I will . . . send you back again to your master, for a jewel; the *juvenal*, the prince your master, whose chin is not yet fledged. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2, 22.

Juvenalian (jö-ve-nā'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Juvenalis*, Juvenal (see def.), < *juvenalis*, youthful: see *juvenal*.] Of or pertaining to Juvenal, a celebrated Roman satirist (about A. D. 100); characteristic of Juvenal or of his style.

juvenate (jö've-nāt), *n.* [< NL. *juvenatus*, < L. *juvenis*, a youth: see *juvenile* and *-ate*[3].] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the two years devoted by a novice preparing for the priesthood to the study of Latin, Greek, and rhetoric. Also called *juniorship*. *Worcester* (Supp.).

juvenescence (jö-ve-nes'ens), *n.* [< *juvenescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The state of being juvenescent or of growing young.

juvenescent (jö-ve-nes'ent), *a.* [< L. *juvenescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *juvenescere*, grow to the age of youth, grow young again, < *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*.] 1. Becoming young; growing young in appearance. [Rare.]—2. Immature; undeveloped. [An inaccurate use.]

juvenile (jö've-nil), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *juvenile* = Pr. *jovenil*, *juvenil* = Sp. Pg. *juvenil* = It. *giovenile*, *giovanile*, < L. *juvenilis*, youthful, juvenile, < *juvenis*, young, akin to *juvencus*, young, = AS. *iung*, *geong*, E. *young*: see *young*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Young; youthful: as, a *juvenile* manner; a *juvenile* part in a play.

Cousin Feenix . . . is still so *juvenile* in figure and manner, and so well got up, that strangers are amazed when they discern latent wrinkles in his lordship's face.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxxi.

2. Pertaining or suited to youth: as, *juvenile* sports or books.

Here [in "Romeo and Juliet"] is one of the few attempts of Shakespeare to exhibit the conversation of gentlemen, to represent the airy sprightliness of *juvenile* elegance.
Johnson, On Shakespeare's Plays.

=Syn. *Boyish*, *Puerile*, etc. See *youthful*.

II. *n.* 1. A young person; a youth.

"Yes, yes, yes," cried the *juveniles*, both ladies and gentlemen; "let her come, it will be excellent sport."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

2. A book written for young persons or children. [Trade use.]

Juveniles, classified in series according to price.
Publishers' Trade List, 1889.

3. *Theat.*, an actor who plays youthful parts: as, a first *juvenile*.

juvenileness (jö've-nil-nes), *n.* Juvenility. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

juvenility (jö-ve-nil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *juvenilité* = Sp. *juvenilidad*, < L. *juvenilita(t-)s*, youthfulness, < *juvenilis*, youthful: see *juvenile*.] 1. The state of being young; youthfulness, or a youthful manner or appearance.

Cleopatra, who in her *juvenility* was always playfully disposed, . . . pushed Florence behind her couch.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxx.

2. Anything characteristic of youth; a juvenile act or idea; juvenile crudity or volatility; a youthful proceeding or performance.

Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, Ep. Ded.

juventate†, *n.* [< L. *juventa(t-)s*, the age of youth, youth, < *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*.] Youth; the time of youth. *Chaucer*.

juvente†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *juvente*, *jovente*, < L. *juventa*, the age of youth, youth, < *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*.] Same as *juventate*.

In his *Iuuente* this Ieſus atte Iuwen feſte
Water in-to wyn tourned as holy writ telleth.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 104.

juvia (jö'vi-ä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The Brazil-nut, *Bertholletia excelsa*.

juwiset, *n.* See *juise*.

juxta-. [L. *juxta-*, prefix, *juxta*, near, close: see *just*[2], *v.*] A prefix of Latin origin, signifying 'near, together, in close proximity.' See *juxtaposition*, *juxtapose*, etc.

juxtapose (juks-tä-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *juxtaposed*, ppr. *juxtaposing*. [< F. *juxtaposer*, < L. *juxta*, near (see *just*[2]), + *ponere*, place: see *pose*[2].] To place (two or more objects) close together; place side by side.

When red and green are *juxtaposed*, the red increases the saturation of the green and the green that of the red, so that both colours are heightened in brilliance.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 69.

juxtaposit (juks-tä-poz'it), *v. t.* [< L. *juxta*, near, + *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, place: see *posit*. Cf. *juxtapose*.] To place near together or in close relation; juxtapose.

Manufactured articles, similar articles of home and foreign production, *juxtaposited*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 505.

juxtaposition (juks″tä-pō-zish'on), *n.* [= Pg. *juxtaposição*, < F. *juxtaposition*, < L. *juxta*, near, + *positio(n-)*, a placing: see *position*. Cf. *juxtapose*.] The act of juxtaposing, or the state of being juxtaposed; the act of placing or the state of being placed in nearness or contiguity.

Putting the case of English style into close *juxtaposition* with the style of the French and Germans.
De Quincey, Style, i.

The *juxtaposition* in space of two objects greatly assists in the detection of likeness or unlikeness.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 333.

juxtapositional (juks″tä-pō-zish'on-al), *a.* [< *juxtaposition* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting in juxtaposition.—2. Having its parts or elements juxtaposed, as a language the construction of which depends upon the connection of its words rather than their inflection.

Our own language, though classed as inflectional, . . . is in many respects as isolating and *juxtapositional* as any language of that class.
W. Smith, Bible Dict., Confusion of Tongues.

jymjam†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jimjam*.

jymold†, *n.* Same as *gimbal*.

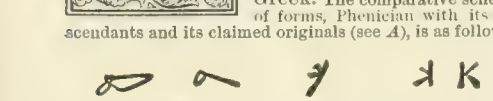
Jyngidæ, Jynginæ. See *Iyngidæ*, *Iynginæ*.

jyntee (jin'tē), *n.* [E. Ind.] The plant *Sesbania Ægyptiaca*, from which charcoal for use in the manufacture of gunpowder is made.

Jysset. See *Gis*.

jyst†, *n.* See *gist*[1].

K, 1. The eleventh letter and eighth consonant of the English alphabet; the eleventh character also of the Phenician alphabet, from which it has come to us through the Latin and Greek. The comparative scheme of forms, Phenician with its descendants and its claimed originals (see *A*), is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

K was little used in classical Latin, its office having been transferred to *C* (as is explained under *C*); hence it is not common in most alphabets derived from the Latin, as Italian and French. It was scarcely used in Anglo-Saxon, the *k*-sound being regularly represented by *c*, of which *k* was only an occasional variant; but it became common in early Middle English, from the thirteenth century, and gained rapidly in frequency, being needed to represent the *k*-sound where the *c* would be ambiguous, owing to the assibilation of *c* before certain vowels. (See *C, ch.*) It is now the regular symbol for the sound it denotes in all the Teutonic languages, except English. In the modern English spelling of words of Anglo-Saxon, Romance, or Latin origin it occurs for this sound before *e* and *i*, *c* being used before other vowels and before consonants. In foreign words not of Romance or Latin origin *k* is the usual initial symbol for the sound. Medially and finally, the sound is denoted in English by *ck*, as in *back, bicker*, etc. *K* has no variety of pronunciation in English, being everywhere the surd or breathed correspondent to the sonant or voiced *g* (hard). It is called a guttural, or, better, a back-palatal, being the audible result of a breach of contact between the upper surface of the back part of the tongue and the opposite surface of the palate; it is related to *g* (hard) and *ng* as *t* is related to *d* and *n*, and *p* to *b* and *m*. It is, however, now silent before *n*, in words like *knife, knight*; and, while itself no longer doubled in English words, it is used with *c* as a substitute for double *c* or double *k*, as in *sick, suck*. In words belonging to the Teutonic part of our language, the *k*-sound represents to a large extent a more original *g*-sound, as in *kin*, answering to Latin *genus*, Greek γένος (Sanskrit *jana*). Owing to the variable English transliteration of Oriental words (Arabic, Hebrew, Hindustani, Persian, Turkish, etc.), *k* (or *c*) may represent any one of several different kinds of *k*-sounds, more precisely represented (as in the etymologies of this dictionary) by *k, kh, q, gh, h*, etc. Such words are preferably entered under the form nearest the original; but usage is too arbitrary and various to be brought under any rule.

2. In *chem.*, the symbol for potassium (NL. *kalium*).—3. As an abbreviation: (*a*) [*l. c.*] In *meteor.*, of *cumulus* (*c* being used for *cirrus*). (*b*) Of *king, knight*, etc.: as, K. G., Knight of the Garter. (*c*) Of *carat*.—4. In *math.*, *k* is generally a constant coefficient. It is also a unit vector perpendicular to *i* and *j*.—5. As a numeral in medieval use, 250.

ka[1], **kae** (kâ, kā), *n.* [An obs. or dial. var. of *coe*[1].] The jackdaw. [Scotch.]

> In spite o' a' the thievish *kaes*
> That haunt St. Jamie's!
> *Burns*, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

ka[2]†, **kaa**†, *v. t.* See *ca*[3].

> *Kaa* me, *kaa* thee, runs through court and country.
> *Marston, Jonson, and Chapman*, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

ka[3]†, *v. i.* A variant of *ko*, for *quoth* (often for *quoth he*).

> Enamoured, quod you? have ye spied out that?
> Ah, sir, mary nowe, I see you know what is what.
> Enamoured, *ka?* mary, sir, say that againe.
> *Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 2.

Kaaba, Caaba (kä'bä or kā'a-bä), *n.* [< Ar. *ka'bah*, a square building, < *ka'b*, a cube.] A cube-shaped, flat-roofed building in the center of the Great Mosque at Mecca: the most sacred shrine of the Mohammedans. In its southeast corner it contains the sacred black stone called *hajar al aswud*, said to have been originally a ruby which came down from heaven, but now blackened by the tears shed for sin by pilgrims. This stone is an irregular oval about seven inches in diameter, and is composed of about a dozen smaller stones of different shapes and sizes. It is the point toward which all Mohammedans face during their devotions. The Kaaba is opened to worshipers twice or three times a year, but only the faithful are permitted to approach it.

The *Kaabah* stands in an oblong square (enclosed by a great wall) 250 paces long, and 200 broad, none of the sides of which run quite in a straight line, though at first sight the whole appears to be of a regular shape.
Burckhardt, quoted in Burton's El-Medinah, p. 366.

kaama, *n.* See *caama*, 2.

kaareewan (kä-rē'wân), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of Queensland, *Acacia glaucescens*, 50 feet or more in height, with a wood of handsome appearance, hard, close, and tough.

kab, *n.* See *cab*[4].

kabab, *n.* and *v.* See *cabob*.

kabala, *n.* See *cabala*.

kabalassou, cabalassou (kab-a-las'ö), *n.* The priodontine or giant armadillo, *Priodontes gigas*.

kabassou, cabassou (ka-bas'ö), *n.* [S. Amer. name.] A xenurine armadillo, as *Xenurus unicinctus* or *X. hispidus*.

kabbala, kabbalah (kab'a-lä), *n.* See *cabala*.

kabob, *n.* and *v.* See *cabob*.

kabook, *n.* Another spelling of *cabook*.

Kabyle (ka-bīl'), *n.* [F. *Kabyle*; < Ar. *Qabāil*, prop. pl. of *qabīla*, a tribe, horde, species.] 1. One of a Berber race dwelling in Algeria, particularly in the mountains of the coast. Allied tribes are found in the neighboring countries of North Africa. The Kabyles are believed to be of Hamitic origin, and are Sunnite Mohammedans.

2. A dialect of Berber, spoken by many of the Kabyles.

Kachuga (ka-kū'gä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Kachuginæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

Kachuginæ (kak-ū-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Kachuga* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of tortoises of the family *Bataguridæ*, typified by the genus *Kachuga*. It was named by J. E. Gray for species having five claws on the fore and four on the hind feet, the snout slightly produced, the alveolar surface of the upper jaw with one straight angular ridge and a central longitudinal ridge. It includes a number of Asiatic species, referred to four genera.

kachugine (kak'ū-jin), *a.* [< *Kachuga* + *-ine*[1].] Having characteristics of the *Kachuginæ*.

Kadarite (kad'a-rīt), *n.* [< Ar. (> Turk.) *qadar*, predestination, divine fiat (< *qadara*, be able), + *-ite*[2].] One of a Mohammedan school or sect which denies the doctrine of predestination and maintains that of free will.

kaddish (kad'ish), *n.* [Heb.] In *Jewish ritual*, a form of thanksgiving and prayer, containing special reference to the approach of the kingdom of God, used at funerals, annual commemorations, etc.

> Is any harm come to him because the eleven years went by with no wretched *Kaddish* said for him? I can not tell. If you think *Kaddish* will help me, say it, say it.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, liii.

kades (kādz), *n.* [Cf. *ket*[1].] Sheep's dung. *Halliwell; Davies.* [Prov. Eng.]

> I rather think the *kades* and other filth that fall from sheep do so glut the fish that they will not take any artificial bait. *W. Lauson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 196).

kadi, cadi[1] (kä'di or kā'di), *n.* [Formerly also *cadde, cadee*; Turk. *kadi, kazi*, a judge, < Ar. *qadi* (*qadhi*), a judge, magistrate, < *qaday*, judge: cf. *alcalde*.] A judge in Moslem countries.

kadi-kane (kä-dē-kä'nā), *n.* The Indian name of a large grass, *Panicum miliaceum*, extensively cultivated in tropical Asia for its seed. Also called *warree*.

kadilesker, cadilesker (kad-i-les'kėr), *n.* [< Turk. *kadi* (*kaziyyu*) *-l-'asker, kazi'asker*, judge of the army: *kadi, kazi*, judge; *al*, the; *asker*, army.] The chief judge in the Turkish empire: so called because originally he had jurisdiction over the soldiery, who now, however, can be tried only by their own officers.

kadle-dock (kā'dl-dok), *n.* 1. The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*.—2. The wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

Kadmee (kad'mē), *n.* [Pers.] A member of one of two sects of the Parsees of India, the other being the *Shenshais*. They do not differ in faith, but only in regard to the correct chronology of the era of Yezdegird, the last king of the Sasanian dynasty, who was dethroned by the Calif Omar about A. D. 640, and consequently as to the correct dates for the celebration of their festivals.

kados (kā'dos), *n.* [Gr. *κάδος*: see *cadus*.] Same as *cadus*.

Kadsura (kad-sū'rä), *n.* [NL. (Kämpfer, 1810), < Jap. *katsura*.] A genus of climbing shrubs of the order *Magnoliaceæ*, tribe *Schizandreæ*: distinguished from *Schizandra*, the only other genus of the tribe, by the berry-like and globose, instead of elongated, fruit. There are about 7 species, natives of tropical Asia.

kae, *n.* See *ka*[1].

Kæmpferia (kemp-fē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after one *Kämpfer* (1651–1716), a German who traveled many years in Asia.] A genus of plants of the order *Scitaminæ*, natives of tropical Africa, eastern India, and the Malay archipelago, having flowers in spikes with imbricated scales at the apex of short, few-leafed, or leafless and scaly stems; a slender calyx-tube, bearing a curious, irregular, three-lobed corolla; and a single crested stamen whose filament is wrapped about the style. There are about 18 species, several of which are cultivated for ornament, and one, *K. Galanga*, furnishes one of the drugs known as *galangal*.

Kaffer, Kaffir, *n.* and *a.* See *Kafir*.

kaffiyeh (kaf'i-ye), *n.* [Syrian.] In Syria, a small shawl or scarf worn about the head, and bound with a colored cord.

> As we ride on we see to the left a large herd of camels, and pass their driver, a fierce-looking dark-skinned man, with bare arms, legs, and feet, astride a skinny little horse, a coloured *kaffiyeh* on his head, a striped abbaya or burnous over his shoulder.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 624.

kaffle, *n.* Same as *coffle*.

Kaffrarian (kaf-rā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Kaffraria, Caffraria* (see def.) (< *Kafir, Kaffir*, 2), + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Kaffraria or Caffraria, the country of the Kafirs in South Africa.—**Kaffrarian region**, in *zoögeog.* See *region*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Kaffraria.

kafila (kaf'i-lä), *n.* [= Turk. Pers. *qāfila, kāfila* = Hind. *qāflah*, < Ar. *qāfila*, a caravan: see *coffle*.] A train of loaded camels; a caravan. Also *caffila, cafilah, kafilah*.

Kafir, Kaffir (kaf'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [= Pers. *kāfir* = Turk. *kāfir* (*kyāfir*), < Ar. *kāfir*, an unbeliever, an infidel.] I. *n.* 1. An unbeliever; an infidel: applied malevolently by Mohammedans to Christians and pagan negroes.—2. One of a South African race, inhabiting parts of Cape Colony, Natal, and neighboring lands: so called originally by the Mohammedan inhabitants of eastern Africa, on account of their refusal to accept the faith of Mohammed. They are divided into several branches or tribes, of which the Zulus are the best-known, are of a bronze color, with woolly, tufted hair, tall, well-made, athletic, and acute in intellect.

3. The language of the Kafirs, a branch of the South African or Bantu family. It is also called *Zulu-Kafir*.—4. One of a race inhabiting Kafiristan, a mountainous region on the northeast of Afghanistan, who have always maintained their independence and resisted conversion to Mohammedanism. Little is known of them, but they appear to be of Aryan stock, and are divided into a number of tribes speaking different languages or dialects.—**Kafir's simitar-tree.** See *Harpephyllum*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the Kafirs: as, the *Kafir* tongue; *Kafir* customs.

Also written *Caffer, Caffre, Kaffer, Kaffre*.

Kafir-boom (kaf'ėr-bōm), *n.* A tree of the genus *Erythrina*.

Kafir-bread (kaf'ėr-bred), *n.* The spongy, farinaceous pith of the stem of a South African cycadaceous plant, *Encephalartos Caffer*. See *Encephalartos* and *breadfruit*.

Kafir-corn (kaf'ėr-kôrn), *n.* Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare*, which is cultivated in parts of Africa as a cereal. See *durra, sorghum*.

Kafir's-tree (kaf'ėrz-trē), *n.* Same as *Kafir-boom*. See *Erythrina*.

Kafir-tea (kaf'ėr-tē), *n.* The plant *Helichrysum nudifolium*.

kafiz (kaf′iz), *n.* An Arabian measure of capacity, nearly equal, according to Queipo, to 33 liters. According to Elyah and the Sheikh Hasan el Jabarti, especially 30 rotl (which see), or 8 makkouk, but sometimes less. Also spelled *cafiz*.

kafsh (kafsh), *n.* [Pers. *kafsh*, *kefsh*.] In Persia, a slipper, one of several kinds having the heel folded down.

kafta (kaf′tä), *n.* [Ar.] The leaves of *Catha edulis*. Also *cafta*, *khat*.

kaftan, *n.* See *caftan*.

Kageneckia (kaj-e-nek′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named for Count F. von *Kageneck*, Austrian minister at Madrid.] A genus of South American rosaceous trees, of the tribe *Quillajeæ*, but differing from *Quillaja*, the type of the tribe, in having the calyx-lobes imbricated instead of valvate in the bud and the leaves serrate. They are evergreen trees with coarse leathery leaves and unisexual flowers, the male racemose or corymbose, the female solitary and terminal. The fruit is a large follicle. Three species only are known, growing in Chili and the mountains of Peru. *K. oblonga* yields wood valuable for building purposes, and very bitter leaves and seeds, which are used by the inhabitants as a remedy for fevers. It is cultivated as a greenhouse plant for its white flowers. *K. cratægoides* is a tall ornamental tree; it was introduced into England in 1831.

kago (kag′ō; Jap. pron. käng′go), *n.* [Jap.] A small basketwork palanquin slung from a pole

Kago

carried on the shoulders of two men. The kago was formerly the commonest mode of conveyance in Japan, but is now confined almost entirely to mountainous regions, having been superseded on the plains by the jinrikisha. Also *cango*.

kagu (kä′gö), *n.* [Native name.] A remarkable grallatorial bird, *Rhinochetus jubatus*, the sole member of the family *Rhinochetidæ*, peculiar to New Caledonia. It is an isolated form, without very near relatives, in some respects intermediate between herons and rails. It is gray, paler below, with dark cross-marks on the wings and tail; the bill and feet are red;

Kagu (*Rhinochetus jubatus*).

and the nape has a pendent crest. It is nocturnal, inhabits mountain ravines, lives chiefly on animal food, runs rapidly like a rail, has a habit of standing a long time motionless like a heron, and emits a guttural cry. Also *kagou*.

kahikatea (kä-i-kat′ā-ä), *n.* [Maori name.] The coniferous tree *Podocarpus dacrydioides* of New Zealand, called by the colonists *white pine*. It grows to the height of 100 or 150 feet, forming forests on swampy ground. Its wood is white and tough, and of excellent service when protected from wet. Its white sweet fruit is eaten by the natives. Also *kai-katea*, *kakikatea*, and *kakaterro*.

kahoon (ka-hön′), *n.* [E. Ind.] A Calcutta unit of weight, equal to 40 factory maunds, or 1⅓ tons; also, a money, 4 annas, or ¼ rupee.

kai-apple, *n.* See *kei-apple*.

kaiet, *n.* A Middle English form of *key*[1].

kaif (kīf), *n.* [Ar. *qaif*, quiescence.] Undisturbed quiescence, regarded as a state of high happiness.

And this is the Arab's *Kaif*. The savoring of animal existence; the passive enjoyment of mere sense; the pleasant languor, the dreamy tranquillity, the airy castle-building. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 23.

kai-ku (kä′ē-kū), *n.* [Maori name.] An evergreen climbing plant of New Zealand, *Parsonsia albiflora* (*P. heterophylla*). It is cultivated in greenhouses.

kail[1], *n.* See *kale*.

kail[2] (kāl), *n.* [Formerly also *kayle*, *keil*, *keel*; < ME. *kayle* = MD. *keghel*, D. *kegel*, a pin, ninepin, = MLG. LG. *kegel* = OHG. *chegil*, a pin, plug, MHG. G. *kegel*, a wedge, cone, ninepin, = Sw. *kegla*, *kägla* = Dan. *kegle*, a cone, ninepin; root unknown.] **1.** A ninepin; a skittle-pin.

All the Furies are at a game called nine-pins, or *keils*, made of old usurers' bones, and their souls looking on with delight, and betting on the game!

B. Jonson, Chloridia.

2. *pl.* A game in which nine holes ranged in threes are made in the ground, and an iron ball is rolled in among them.

In skales, or *kayles*, the sheepes-joynte was probably the bone used instead of a bowl.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 366.

And now at *keels* they try a harmelesse chaunce;
And now their curre they teach to fetch and daunce.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

kail[3] (kä′il), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Himalayan *Pinus excelsa*, or Bhutan pine.

kaim, *n.* See *kame*.

kaimakam (kī-ma-kam′), *n.* [Also *caimacam*, *caimacan*, *caymacan*, *kaimkan*, etc.; < Turk. and Hind. *kāimakām*, < Ar. *qāim-makām*, a lieutenant, < *qāim*, firm, fixed, + *makām*, a deputy.] **1.** An officer in the Turkish service, especially a lieutenant-colonel.—**2.** An administrative officer in Turkey; specifically, the administrator of a subdivision of a vilayet.

Fezzan is governed by a *kaimakam* or lieutenant-governor. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 129.

kain, *n.* See *cane*[2]. [Scotch.]

kain-fowl (kān′foul), *n.* A fowl paid or to be paid by a tenant as kain (cane). See *cane*[2].

kain-hen (kān′hen), *n.* A hen paid or to be paid by a tenant as kain (cane). See *cane*[2].

Yet it shall never be said the fairest maid in the Fair City was cooped up in a convent like a *kain-hen* in a cavey.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxv.

kainite (kī′nīt), *n.* [Prop. **cænite* or **cenite*, < Gr. *καινός*, new, recent, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous magnesium sulphate with potassium chlorid, occurring in beds of considerable extent at the salt-mines of Stassfurt, Germany. The impure kainite, which contains twelve per cent. or more of potash, is used largely as a fertilizer.

Kainozoic (kī-nō-zō′ik), *a.* Same as *Cænozoic*.

kairet, *v.* See *cair*.

kairine (kī′rin), *n.* [< (?) Gr. *καιρός*, the right time, + *-ine*[2].] A whitish crystalline powder ($C_{10}H_{13}ON.HCl. + H_2O$), bitter-salt in taste, soluble in water and alcohol, and used in medicine as an antipyretic.

kairn, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cairn*.

kaiser (kī′zèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *keisar*; < ME. *caiser*, *cayser*, *kaiser* (North.), < AS. *cāsere*, emperor, < L. *Cæsar*, Cæsar, emperor: see *Cæsar*.] **1**†. An emperor. Compare *Cæsar*, 1.

Wel kud kinges & *kaysers* krauen me i-now,
I nel leie mi loue so low now at this time.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 483.

King nor *keisar*
Shall equal me in that world.

Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii. 1.

2. [Recent, G.] The emperor of Germany (or of Austria).

kaisership (kī′zèr-ship), *n.* [< *kaiser*[2] + *-ship*.] The office of kaiser or emperor.

He was ready for the *Kaisership* before the *Kaisership* was ready for him. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 622.

kajak, *n.* See *kayak*.

kajeput, *n.* See *cajeput*.

kaju-apple (ka-jö′ap″l), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The cashew-nut. *Cyclopedia of India*.

kaka (kä′kä), *n.* [Maori; prob. imitative; cf. *cockatoo*.] A parrot of the genus *Nestor*, peculiar to New Zealand. The common kaka is *N. hypopolius*, and the mountain kaka *N. notabilis*. See *Nestor*.

kakapo (kak′a-pō), *n.* [Maori; cf. *kaka*.] The owl-parrot or ground-parrot of New Zealand, *Stringops habroptilus*, a large and noteworthy parrot, by some made the type of a family *Stringopidæ*, distinct from the *Psittacidæ*. It is nocturnal, unable to fly, and in danger of rapid extermination. It is of a mottled-greenish color, and about as large as a raven.

kakarali (kak-a-ral′i), *n.* [S. Amer.] A tree of British Guiana, *Lecythis Ollaria*. Its wood is very durable in salt water, resisting the depredations of the sea-worm and barnacle. Its bark is composed of a great number of thin layers, which the natives separate by beating and use for wrapping. Also *kakaralli*.

kakel†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cackle*.

kakemono (kak-e-mō′nō), *n.* [Jap., < *kake-*, root of *kakeru*, hang, + *mono*, thing.] A Japanese wall-picture or decoration, painted in transparent colors on a band of silk, gauze, or paper, and mounted on a roller. It is generally long and narrow, and is the common form of wall-picture in Japan: to be distinguished from *makimono*, a roll-picture or scroll, sometimes of great length, intended to be unrolled and examined in the hands.

kaki (kä′kē), *n.* [Jap.] The persimmon of Japan, or Chinese date, *Diospyros Kaki*, or its fruit.

The *kaki*, or Japan persimmon, is a comparatively recent introduction. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 225.

kakistocracy (kak-is-tok′rā-si), *n.*; pl. *kakistocracies* (-siz). [< Gr. *κάκιστος*, superl. of *κακός*, bad, + *-κρατία*, rule: see *-cracy*.] Government by the worst men in the state: opposed to *aristocracy*, government by the best men. [Rare.]

Jacobin democracy differs from ancient and medieval merely in this, that it is not an aristocracy, or government of the best, but a *kakistocracy*, or government of the worst.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 44.

kakle†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cackle*.

kakodyl, **kakodyle**, *n.* See *cacodyl*.

kakoxene, **kakoxine**, *n.* See *cacoxene*.

kal, *n.* A variant spelling of *cal*.

kal. An abbreviation of *kalends*. See *calends*.

kaladana (kal-a-dā′nä), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A species of morning-glory, *Ipomœa* (*Pharbitis*) *Nil*, found in the warmer parts of the Old World.

kaladana-seed (kal-a-dā′nä-sēd), *n.* The seed of *Ipomœa Nil*, used as a cathartic.

kalamdan (kal′am-dan), *n.* [Also *kalemdan*; Pers. (> Ar. Hind.) *qalam-dān*, a pen-case, < *qalam*, a pen, pencil, reed (see *calamus*), + *dān*, having, holding.] A Persian writing-case, consisting of a long and narrow box of wood or papier-maché painted in bright colors and varnished, having at one end the ink-pot, in a slightly projecting compartment, and including a receptacle for pens, a knife, etc.

kalamkari (kal-am-kar′i), *n.* [< Pers. *qalam-kārī*, < *qalam-kār*, a painter, < *qalam*, a pen, pencil, + *-kār*, denoting an agent.] Color-decoration of certain special kinds in Indian countries; specifically, a chintz of which the pattern is produced by many separate dyeings, the ground being covered in places by repellent preparations, and also by printing from small blocks.

kalan (kā′lan), *n.* The sea-otter. See cut under *Enhydris*.

An adult *kalan* is an animal not much larger than a mature and well-conditioned beaver. . . . It will measure from the tip of its tail, which is short, to the extremity of the muzzle, 3½ to 4½ feet, the tail not being over 6 to 8 inches long, and it has a proportionate girth of a little over 2 feet.

Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 487.

Kalanchoe (kal-an-kō′ē), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from the Chinese name of the plant.] **1.** A genus of tropical herbs or shrubs belonging to the natural order *Crassulaceæ*, or orpine family, differing from most other plants of the order by having the calyx 4-parted. The leaves are opposite and fleshy, and the flowers are large, white, yellow, or purplish, and disposed in many-flowered paniculate cymes. There are about 20 species, one of which is a native of Brazil, all the rest occurring in tropical Africa and Australia. *K. crenata* of Sierra Leone is a succulent shrub cultivated in greenhouses, and is called *scalloped kalanchoe*. The name is sometimes written *Calanchoe*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Kalands (kal′andz), *n. pl.* [Probably from L. *Kalendæ*, the first day of the month.] A religious brotherhood which originated in northern Germany in the thirteenth century, and extended to France and other countries. Its objects were the establishment of solemn burial rites, common religious exercises, and mutual support. The meetings occurred on the first of each month, and terminated with a feast; these feasts gradually degenerated into excesses, and the fraternity was abolished. Also called *Calender brothers*.

kalathos (kal′a-thos), *n.* [< Gr. *κάλαθος*.] Same as *calathus*, 1.

kald†, *a.* A Middle English form of *cold*.

kale, **kail**[1] (kāl), *n.* [Formerly also *keal*; a dial. var. of *cole*[2].] **1.** In Scotland, loosely, cabbage in general, and by extension any kind of greens; specifically, both there and elsewhere, any variety of cabbage with curled or wrinkled leaves not forming compact heads like the common cabbage, nor yielding a fleshy edible inflorescence like the cauliflower and broccoli, and usually having a long stalk; borecole.

The first ceremony of Halloween is pulling each a stock or plant of *kail*. *Burns*, Halloween, note.

2. A broth made in Scotland in which kale or cabbage is a principal ingredient; hence, any

soup, no matter of what composed, and, by a further extension, dinner: as, will you come and tak' your *kale* wi' me? [Scotch.]

> But there is neither bread nor *kale*,
> To fend my men and me.
> *Battle of Otterbourne* (Child's Ballads, VII. 21).

When he brings in the messe with *Keale*, Beef, and Brewesse, what stomack in England could forbeare to call for flanks and briskets?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

But hear ye, neighbour, . . . I will be back here to my *kail* against ane o'clock. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, i.

Corn-kale, *Brassica Sinapistrum*, the charlock or wild mustard: so called from its growing in fields of grain. Also *field-kale*. —**Indian kale**, *Caladium grandiflorum*, a plant of the *Aroideæ*. The rootstocks contain a large quantity of starch, which is used by the natives, after boiling to extract the noxious properties. —**Kale through the reek**, bitter language or treatment: in allusion to the unpalatableness of smoky broth. [Scotch slang.] —**Sea-kale**, a cruciferous plant, *Crambe maritima*, found wild on the western shores of Europe and on the Black Sea. It has broad, wavy-toothed leaves, which are gray-colored, and, like the stem, glaucous. For two centuries it has been cultivated for its young shoots, which make a pleasant and wholesome dish. —**Wild kale.** (*a*) *Brassica Sinapistrum*, or charlock. (*b*) *Brassica oleracea*, the cabbage-plant, in its wild state.

kale-bell (kāl′bel), *n.* The dinner-bell. [Scotch.]

> But hark, the *kail-bell* rings, and I
> Maun gae link aff the pot.
> *Watty and Madge* (Herd's Collection, II. 109).

kale-blade (kāl′blād), *n.* A cabbage-leaf. [Scotch.]

> Your hose sall be the brade *kail-blade*,
> That is baith brade and lang.
> *The Gardener* (Child's Ballads, IV. 93).

kale-brose (kāl′brōz), *n.* A pottage made of meal and the skimmings of broth.

> Ane wadna hae thought that gude meal was sae scant amang them, when the quean threw sae muckle gude *kail-brose* scalding hot about my lugs.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxviii.

kaleege (ka-lēj′), *n.* [E. Ind. *kalij.*] A pheasant of the genus *Euplocamus* and that section of the genus called *Gallophasis*, closely related to the silver-pheasants and firebacks. There are several species, such as *E. albocristatus*, *E. melanotus*, and *E. horsfieldi*, inhabiting the upper parts of India from the foothills to an elevation of 8,000 feet. They are noted for their pugnacity, and for making a drumming noise, but in general habits resemble other pheasants of the same genus. Also spelled *kalij* and *calidge*.

kaleidograph (ka-lī′dō-gràf), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. καλός, beautiful, + εἶδος, form, + γράφειν, write.] An apparatus for throwing on a screen or on a glass disk the colored patterns produced by a kaleidoscope.

kaleidophone, kaleidophon (ka-lī′dō-fōn, -fon), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. καλός, beautiful, + εἶδος, form, + φωνή, sound.] An instrument invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone for exhibiting the vibrations of an elastic plate or rod, in order to illustrate the phenomena of sound-waves. A polished knob, reflecting a point of light, is attached to the vibrating plate or rod, and in its vibrations produces (by virtue of the persistence of visual impressions) a variety of visible curves. Also written *caleidophone*.

kaleidoscope (ka-lī′dō-skōp), *n.* [F. *kaleidoscope* (< E.); irreg. < Gr. καλός, beautiful, + εἶδος, form, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An optical instrument creating and exhibiting, by reflection, a variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms. In its simplest form the instrument consists of a tube containing two reflecting surfaces inclined toward each other at any angle which is an aliquot part of 360°. A clear eye-glass is placed immediately against one end of the mirrors and a similar glass at their other end; the tube is continued a little beyond this second glass, and its termination is closed by a disk of ground glass. In the cell thus formed are placed beads, pieces of colored glass, or other small, bright-colored, diaphanous objects, and the changing of their positions by rotating the tube produces, by the repeated reflection in the mirrors, different symmetrical figures. The polyangular kaleidoscope multiplies the effect by having three or four mirrors; a larger number destroys the symmetry of combination. Besides the use of the kaleidoscope as a toy, it serves the practical purpose of furnishing an endless variety of patterns for decorative work. Sir David Brewster invented the instrument about 1815, although the idea of it had been vaguely suggested before. He also made it applicable to distant objects by replacing the object-box at the outer end with a double-convex lens, controlled by an adjusting-screw. —**Jewel kaleidoscope**, an enlarged and superior form of kaleidoscope mounted on a stand, with a wheel to regulate its adjustment: so called because furnished with very richly colored pieces of glass.

kaleidoscopic (ka-lī-dō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *kaleidoscope* + *-ic.*] Relating to the kaleidoscope; varying or variegated like the forms and colors in a kaleidoscope: as, *kaleidoscopic* views; *kaleidoscopic* combinations of color.

> Her generation certainly would have lost one of its representative and original creations: representative in a versatile, *kaleidoscopic* presentment of modern life and issues. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 141.

kaleidoscopical (ka-lī-dō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *kaleidoscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *kaleidoscopic*.

kalemdan, *n.* See *kalamdan*.

kalendar[1], **kalendarial.** Variant spellings of *calendar*, *calendarial*.

Kalendar[2], *n.* See *Calender*[3].

kalender[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *calendar*.

Kalender[2], *n.* See *Calender*[3].

kalends, *n. pl.* See *calends*.

kale-pot (kāl′pot), *n.* A pot in which soup is made. [Scotch.]

kale-runt (kāl′runt), *n.* The stem of the cabbage. [Scotch.]

> Fient haet o't wad hae pierced the heart
> O' a *kail-runt*. *Burns.*

kalestock (kāl′stok), *n.* [Formerly also *kailstock*, *cailstok* (= Sw. *kålstock* = Dan. *kaalstok*); < *kale*[1] + *stock.*] A cabbage-plant; colewort. [Scotch.]

kale-turnip (kāl′tėr″nip), *n.* Same as *kohlrabi*, of which it is merely an English translation.

Kalevala (kal-e-vä′lä), *n.* [Also written (as G.) *Kalewala;* Finn. *Kalevala*, lit. 'place or home of a hero,' < *Kaleva*, a hero, + *-la*, denoting place.] A Finnish epical compilation, in a meter reproduced in Longfellow's "Hiawatha." Orally preserved from antiquity, it was first partially published in 1835, and completed in 1849 in 22,793 verses, gathered from the recitations of many persons, and collected and arranged by Elias Lonnrot.

kalewife (kāl′wīf), *n.*; pl. *kalewives* (-wīvz). A woman who sells vegetables; a marketwoman; a huckstress. [Scotch.]

kale-worm (kāl′wėrm), *n.* The larva of the cabbage-butterfly, *Pieris brassicæ*, and of some closely related species.

kaleyard (kāl′yärd), *n.* A cabbage-garden. [Scotch.]

kali[1] (kal′i or kā′lī), *n.* [=G. *kali* (NL. *kalium*); < Ar. *qali*: see *alkali.*] 1. The plant *Salsola Kali*, the prickly saltwort or glasswort. See *alkali* and *Salsola*. —2. Potash: so called by German chemists.

Also *kalin*.

Lemon and kali. Same as *lemon-kali*.

kali[2] (kä′lē), *n.* [Pers. (> Turk.) *kālī*, a large carpet.] 1. A carpet with a long pile, as distinguished from the carpets without nap. Hence —2. The largest in the set of carpets commonly used in a Persian room, filling the center of the room.

kali-. For words beginning thus, see *cali-*.

kalian (kal′i-an), *n.* A name for the Eastern tobacco-pipe in which the smoke is drawn through water. See *hooka* and *narghile*.

kalidium (ka-lid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *kalidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. καλίδιον, dim. of καλιά, cot, granary.] In the florideous algæ, an oval capsule or cystocarp containing undivided spores. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 968.

kalif, kalifate. See *calif, califate*.

kaliform (kal′i-fôrm), *a.* [< *kali*[1] + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling *Salsola Kali*, the prickly saltwort.

kaligenous (ka-lij′e-nus), *a.* [< *kali*[1] + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] Producing alkalis: specifically applied to certain metals which form alkalis with oxygen. The true kaligenous metals are potassium and sodium.

kalij, *n.* See *kaleege*.

kalin (kal′in or kā′lin), *n.* [< *kali*[1] + *-in*[2].] Same as *kali*[1].

kalinite (kal′i-nīt), *n.* [< *kalin* + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, native potash alum.

kaliophilite (kal-i-of′i-līt), *n.* [< *kali*[1] + Gr. φίλος, loving, + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of aluminium and potassium, allied to nephelite, found in volcanic bombs ejected from Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

kalium (kā′li-um), *n.* [NL., < *kali* (Ar. *qali*), potash: see *kali*[1].] Potassium: from this name its symbol K is derived.

kaliyuga (kal-i-yō′gą), *n.* [Skt., < *kali*, the ace on the die, + *yuga*, a generation, age: see *yuga.*] The last of the four Hindu periods contained in a *mahāyuga*, or great age of the world, and analogous to the iron age of classic mythology. It consists of 432,000 solar-sidereal years, and began, as determined by Hindu astronomical science, 3,102 years before the Christian era.

kalkule†, *v. t.* Same as *calculate*.

kall†, **kallet**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *caul*[1].

kalli-. For words beginning thus, see *calli-*.

Kalliope, *n.* See *Calliope*, 1.

kallo-. For words beginning thus, see *callo-*.

Kallymenia (kal-i-mē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. G. Agardh, 1842), < Gr. καλλή, beauty, + ὑμήν, a membrane.] A genus of red-spored algæ, the type of the family *Kallymeniceæ*, characterized by a flat, fleshy, nerveless frond, sometimes perforated, irregularly cut and lobed. The cystocarps or kalidia which are formed in the middle of the frond are hemispherical, at first immersed, afterward swelling and protruding, and finally becoming free by the rupture of the adjacent tissue. The sphærospores are formed by the superficial cells. The genus embraces about 20 species, found in the seas of both hemispheres.

Kallymenieæ (kal″i-mē-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Harvey), < *Kallymenia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of red-spored algæ of which *Kallymenia* is the type, characterized by the cells of the frond being round, the nuclei enveloped, and the sphærospores (tetraspores) scattered in the cortical cells. The tribe belongs to the order *Gigartinaceæ* of the class *Florideæ*, and embraces the two genera *Kallymenia* and *Callophyllis*.

kallynteria (kal-in-tē′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [< Gr. καλλυντήρια, neut. pl. of καλλυντήριος, for beautifying, < καλλύνειν, beautify, < καλός, beautiful.] An ancient Attic festival occurring on the 19th of the month Thargelion (May–June), when the tutelary image of Athena Polias was adorned with fresh draperies and ornaments.

Kalmia (kal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), dedicated to Peter *Kalm*, a pupil of Linnæus who traveled in America.] A genus of American ericaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe *Rhodoreæ*, distinguished by the open bell-shaped

American Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*)

a, flower; *b*, same, cut longitudinally, showing the position of the stamens before fertilization, and the pistil; *c*, same, after fertilization; *d*, fruit

corolla and ten hypogynous stamens with elongated filaments. The anthers have the peculiarity (though free in the early bud) of becoming embedded in specialized pits or pockets of the corolla as it expands, the filaments bending over and acquiring tension, and finally straightening elastically, withdrawing the anthers suddenly, and projecting the pollen to some distance over adjacent flowers. The plants are for the most part handsome evergreen shrubs with shining leaves and showy flowers in corymbs. There are 6 species, one of which grows in the West Indies, and one extends to the Rocky Mountains and California, the remainder being confined to eastern North America. *K. latifolia* the American laurel, also called *calico-bush* from the color of its flowers, is one of the most widespread and beautiful of American shrubs, and was proposed by Darlington as the national emblem. It is a large shrub, often from 10 to 20 feet in height, with ample shining leaves and a profusion of very showy flowers varying from nearly white to deep pink. The stems are crooked and straggling, the bark brown and scaly, and the wood very hard and useful for various purposes. *K. angustifolia*, the sheep-laurel, lambkill, or wicky, is a smaller shrub with bright crimson or rose-colored flowers common in New England and ranging from Hudson's Bay to Georgia. It is believed to poison sheep when the deep snows of winter drive them to the extremity of eating it. *K. glauca*, the pale laurel, prefers cold peat-bogs, and is the only species that ranges across the continent. It is a low straggling bush, with the leaves whitened underneath, and lilac-purple flowers.

Kalmuck, Calmuck (kal′muk), *n.* [Also *Calmuc*; = F. *Kalmouk* = G. *Kalmuck*, < Russ. *Kalmaki.*] 1. A member of a branch of the Mongolian family of peoples, divided into four tribes, and dwelling in the Chinese empire, Western Siberia, and southeastern Russia. They are nomads, adherents of a form of Buddhism, and number over 200,000. —2. The language spoken by the Kalmucks. —3. [*l. c.*] A kind of rough cloth having a hairy nap.

kalo-. For words beginning thus, see *calo-*.

kalong (ka-long′), *n.* [E. Ind.] A general name of the large fruit-bats, fox-bats, flying-foxes, or roussettes belonging to the genus *Pteropus*.

kalongo (ka-long′gō), *n.* Same as *kalong*.

kalpa (kal'pä), *n.* [Skt., lit. formation, arrangement.] In *Hindu chron.*, a day of Brahma, a period of 4,320,000,000 years, equivalent to a thousand great ages (*mahāyuga*): an æon. At the end of the æon the cosmos is resolved again into chaos, and is to be created anew at the end of another like period, constituting a night of the Supreme Being. Also called *kalpa*.

kalpak, *n.* See *calpac*.

kalpis (kal'pis), *n.*; pl. *kalpeis* (-pīs). [< Gr. κάλπις (see def.).] In *Gr. archæol.*, a water-vase, usually of large size, resembling the hydria, and like it having three handles, but differing from the hydria in that the posterior handle does not extend above the rim.

Kalpis.—Examples of Greek red-figured pottery.

kalsomine (kal'sō-min or -mīn), *n.* and *v.* A common but incorrect form of *calcimine*.

kalumb, kalumba, kalumba-root, *n.* See *columbo*.

kaluszite (kal'us-īt), *n.* [< *Kalusz*, a town in Galicia, + *-ite*2.] A mineral: same as *syngenite*.

kalyptra (ka-lip'trä), *n.*; pl. *kalyptræ* (-trē). [< Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil: see *calyptra*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a veil of thin stuff very commonly worn to cover the hair. It is to be distinguished from the himation or mantle, which was often made to fill its place by being drawn up over the head. Compare *calyptra*, 1.

kam1†, An obsolete form of *came*1, preterit of *come*.

kam2†, *a.* See *cam*2.

kamachi (kam'a-chi), *n.* See *kamichi*.

kamacite (kam'a-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. κάμαξ (κάμακ-), a vine-pole, any pole or shaft, + *-ite*2.] One of the names given by Reichenbach (in German *Balkeneisen*) to various peculiar forms observed in meteoric iron. See *Widmannstättian figures*, under *figure*.

Kamakura lacquer. See *lacquer*.

kamala, *n.* See *kamila*.

kamarband, *n.* See *cummerbund*.

kamas, *n.* See *camass*.

kamassi (ka-mas'i), *n.* [S. African.] A South African tree, *Gonioma Kamassi*, of the dogbane family, with fragrant flowers, and a hard, tough, and close-grained yellow wood, which is used in cabinet-work, for the handles of tools, etc.

kambala (kam-bā'lä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian tree, *Sonneratia apetala*, of the natural order *Lythrarieæ*. Its hard red wood is used for making packing-boxes and for house-building.

kambodja (kam-bō'jä), *n.* [Malay.] The *Plumeria acutifolia*, an apocynaceous tree, with numerous large white flowers, very common in the villages of Burma.

kambou (kam'bö), *n.* [Kurile Islands.] A seaweed, *Laminaria saccharina*. It is a favorite dish among all classes in Japan, and is called by the Russians *sea-cabbage*. In England it is known as *sea-belt* and *sweet-tangle*.

Kamchadale (kam'cha-dāl), *n.* [= F. *Kamtchadale* = G. *Kamtschadale*, < Russ. *Kamchadalu*, an inhabitant of Kamchatka, < *Kamchatka*, Kamchatka.] A member of a native tribe of Kamchatka, a peninsula in Eastern Siberia. The tribe is sometimes classed among Mongolians. It numbers only from 2,000 to 3,000. Also *Kamtchadal, Kamchatkan*.

Kamchatkan (kam-chat'kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Kamchatka* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Kamchatka.

An Eskimo offshoot, though mixed with Tuski or *Kamchatkan* blood. *Athenæum*, No. 3149, p. 270.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Kamchatka.—**2.** The language of Kamchatka.

kame, kaim (kām), *n.* **1.** Dialectal (Scotch) forms of *comb*1.

And lang, lang may the maidens sit,
Wi' their goud *kaims* in their hair,
A' waiting for their ain dear loves.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 156).

2. A peculiar elongated ridge, made up of detrital material. See *eskar*, and *horseback*, 2. [Scotch, but frequently used by geologists writing in English.]

Go where one will in the Lowlands of Scotland, . . . the *kames*, gravel-mounds, knolls of boulder clay, etc., still retain in most cases their original form.
J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 342.

3. A camp or fortress. [Scotch.]

His route . . . conducted him past the small ruined tower, or rather vestige of a tower, called by the country people the *Kaim* of Dernclough. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlvi.

kame (kām), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *comb*1.

Thy hands see thou wash,
Thy head likewise *keame*,
And in thine apparell
See torne be no seame.
Schoole of Vertue. (*Halliwell*.)

O who will *kame* my yellow hair
With a new made silver kame?
Border Minstrelsy, II. 58.

kamechi, *n.* See *kamichi*.

kameela, kamela, *n.* See *kamila*.

kamees, *n.* See *kamis*.

kamera (kam'e-rä), *n.* [= L. *camera*, a room: see *camera, chamber*.] A room; apartment; chamber.

It [a political prison at the mines of Kara, in Siberia] contains four *kameras*, exclusive of the hospital or lazaret, and in each of them there are three windows, a large table, a brick oven, and sleeping-platform accommodations for about twenty-five men.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXIII. 535.

kami (kä'mi), *n.* [Jap., upper, superior, a lord.] **1.** A lord; a title applied by the Japanese to daimios and governors.—**2.** A term used by the Japanese to designate (*a*) all the gods or celestial beings who formed and peopled Japan; (*b*) the descendants of these gods, the mikados and the imperial family, as terrestrial kami; and (*c*) such heroes and worthies as have been deified by the mikados.

In Japan it is interesting to observe that a national *Kami* Ten-zio-dai-zin —is worshipped as a sort of Jahveh by the nation in general.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 494.

3. [*cap.*] [= Chin. *shin*, god, spirit.] The name used by the Protestant missionaries and the native Protestant Christians of Japan for the Supreme Being; God: the term used by Roman Catholics is *Tenshu*, or Lord of Heaven, whence Roman Catholics are known as the *Tenshū-kio*, or 'Lord-of-Heaven sect.'—**Way of the Kami**, the way of the gods; Shinto, the so-called native religion of Japan. See *Shinto*.

kamichi (kam'i-chi), *n.* [F. *kamichi;* from a native name.] The horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta*. Also written *kamachi, kamechi*.

kamila, kamela (ka-mē'lä), *n.* [Hind. *kamīla, kamelā*.] **1.** An East Indian dyestuff consisting of a powdery substance which invests the pods of the euphorbiaceous tree *Mallotus Philippinensis* (*Rottlera tinctoria*). It yields a rich orange color, which is imparted almost exclusively to silk. It is also an effective vermifuge.

2. The tree which yields this dyestuff. Also *kameela, kaimaile, kamula*, and *kanbil*. Sometimes called *spoonwood*.

kamis, kamees (ka-mēs'), *n.* [Ar. *qamīs:* see *camis, chemise*.] The loose shirt, having sleeves reaching to the wrist, worn by men of Moslem nations. It is made of linen or cotton, or sometimes of a fabric of cotton and silk, etc.

The body dress is simply a *Kamis* or cotton shirt; tight sleeved, opening in front, and adorned round the waist and collar and down the breast with embroidery like network, it extends from neck to foot.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 150.

kamp†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *camp*1.

kampong (kam'pong), *n.* [Malay, also *kampung*. See *compound*2.] An inclosure or compound.

It is impossible to doubt that, among the English in our Malay settlements, compound is used in this sense in speaking English, and *Kampung* in speaking Malay.
Yule and Burnell, Anglo-Ind. Gloss., p. 186.

kamptulicon (kamp-tū'li-kon), *n.* [= F. *kamptulicon;* a trade-name, < Gr. καμπτός, flexible, + οὖλος, thick.] A kind of floor-cloth composed of india-rubber, gutta-percha, and ground cork. It is warm, soft, and elastic. The material was introduced about 1855. It is usually of a uniform dark-gray color, but is sometimes varied with colored patterns. Also called *cork carpet*.

kampylite, *n.* See *campylite*.

Kampylorhynchus, *n.* See *Campylorhynchus*.

kamsin, *n.* See *khamsin*.

kan1†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *can*1.

kan2†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *can*2.

kan3†, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*1.

kana (kä'nä), *n.* [Jap., short for *kari-na*, borrowed names.] Japanese writing as distinguished from Chinese, which is also used in Japan. It is syllabic and consists of 47 letters, each representing a syllable ending with a vowel-sound, to which is added a final *n*, making 48 in all. Kana is so called because it is made up of Chinese characters whose form (somewhat modified) and name (but not their meaning) have been borrowed, and is of two kinds: *hiragana* or cursive hand, in common use, and *katakana* or 'side-borrowed letters,' used chiefly for proper names and foreign words. See *hiragana* and *katakana*.

Kanaka (ka-nak'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian, a man.] **1.** A Hawaiian or Sandwich Islander. Also *Kanacha, Kanaker, Kanak*. [Pacific coast and islands.]

In the rough winter of Forty-nine and Fifty the poor *Kanakas* of San Francisco, quite childlike in their helplessness, . . . died under filthy sheds of hide, and in the bush. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 89.

2. One of the brown laborers brought from the Pacific islands, on a three years' agreement, and largely employed in northern Queensland, especially on the sugar-plantations. [Australia.]

Whereupon she moved loftily away, and began to interrogate a *Kanaka* boy, who was digging a few paces off.
Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head Station.

kanari (ka-nä'ri), *n.* [Javanese.] The oil-producing Java almond, *Canarium commune*. See *Canarium*.

kanari-oil (ka-nä'ri-oil), *n.* An oil derived by expression from *Canarium commune*, which yields it in large proportion. It is preferred to cocoanut-oil, both for culinary purposes and for burning.

kanchil, kantjil (kan'chil), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small deer of the genus *Tragulus*, found in Java; a pygmy deer, deerlet, or chevrotain, as *Tragulus pygmæus* or *T. kanchil*. See *Tragulus*.

kand (kand), *n.* A variant spelling of *cand*.

kande (Dan. pron. kä'nē), *n.* [Dan., = Norw. *kanna* = E. *can*, a vessel: see *can*2.] A measure of capacity used in Denmark and Norway, equal to 4.1 United States pints or 3.4 imperial pints.

kandel (kan'del), *n.* [The native name on the Malabar coast.] A tree, *Kandelia Rheedii*, related to the mangrove. See *Kandelia*.

kandele, *n.* See *kantelet*.

Kandelia (kan-dē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Wright and Arnott, 1834), < *kandel*, q. v.] A genus of tropical East Indian trees belonging to the order *Rhizophoraceæ*, or mangrove family, differing botanically from *Rhizophora*, the mangrove, in its 5- to 6-parted calyx, lacerated petals, and 1-celled, 6-ovuled ovary. The genus consists of a single species, which is a small tree with opposite, coriaceous, oblong, entire leaves, and large white flowers on axillary peduncles. The fruit is leathery, ovoid, 1-celled and 1-seeded, the seed, as in the mangrove, germinating within the fruit. The bark of *K. Rheedii*, the only species, is used in dyeing red, probably as a mordant. It is also used for tanning. Mixed with ginger or pepper and rose-water, it is said to be a remedy for diabetes. Like most plants of the family, this tree is found only on the coast.

kandy, *n.* See *candy*2.

kane1, *n.* See *cane*2.

kane2†, *n.* See *khan*1.

kaneh, *n.* See *caneh*.

kaneite (kān'īt), *n.* [Named after R. J. *Kane* of Dublin, who first observed it.] A doubtful manganese arsenide, supposed to have been found in Saxony.

kang1, **kong** (kang, kong), *n.* [Chin.] A large glazed earthenware jar, containing from 60 to 100 gallons, used in China for storing water.

kang2 (kang), *n.* [Chin.] A kind of oven-like erection built of bricks, used in the northern provinces of China and in Manchuria as a bed, fire being placed underneath it in winter. Kangs are about three feet high, and vary in size; some of those provided in inns and hostelries afford sleeping-accommodation for many persons.

kangan, *n.* See *cangan*.

kangaroo (kang-ga-rō'), *n.* [Orig. *kanguroo*, > F. *kanguroo:* a native Australian name.] **1.** A large marsupial mammal of Australia, *Macropus giganteus;* by extension, any herbivorous and saltatorial marsupial of the family *Macropodidæ* (which see for technical characters). The great kangaroo, the first Australian species of this large family to become known to Europeans, was discovered by Cook in 1770. The male stands 6 or 7 feet high; the female is a third smaller. The hinder parts of the animal enormously preponderate over the fore parts; the thighs and tail are very muscular, the lower leg and the tail very long. The second and third digits are much reduced, the weight of the body falling chiefly on the fourth and fifth. The fore limbs are very small, used chiefly for prehension, and not in locomotion; during the flying leaps the animal makes, said to be from 10 to 20 and even 30 feet in extent, they are closely clasped to the breast. The head and neck are slender, the ears high. The general color is yellowish brown, darker above and paler below. The front teeth are fitted for nipping herbage; the stomach is long and sacculated; and there is a large cæcum. In their whole structure and economy the kangaroos represent ruminants in the Australian, Austro-Malayan, and Papuan regions. They are gregarious, inoffensive, and timid, but when brought to bay prove formidable antagonists, using the claws of the hind feet with great effect. They are killed by being closed in upon and

knocked down with clubs, or driven into ambush and shot like deer. There are many species, 23 of the genus *Macropus*, 6 of *Petrogale*, and 3 of the genus *Onychogalea*, in which the tail ends in a kind of nail. They inhabit not only Australia and Tasmania, but New Guinea, New Ireland, the Aru Islands, and other islands. A large number of smaller species with naked muzzle, called *brush-kangaroos*, *pademelons*, *whallabees*, etc., constitute the subgenus *Halmaturus*. The rock-kangaroos form the genus *Petrogale*. Hare-kangaroos or kangaroo-hares belong to the genus *Lagorchestes*. (See cut under *hare-kangaroo*.) A peculiar type of kangaroo, inhabiting New Guinea and Misol, is the genus *Dorcopsis*. (See cut under *Dorcopsis*.) Kangaroo-rats, potoroos, or bettongs are small animals constituting the subfamily *Hypsiprymninæ*.

Giant Kangaroo (*Macropus major*).

This animal is called by the natives *kanguroo*.

Cook's Voyages, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., VI. 58.

She might have said that it was not convenient to come in and find a tame *kangaroo*, as big as a small donkey, lying on his side on the hearth-rug.

H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, xxi.

2†. A kind of chair. *Davies.*

It was neither a lounger, nor a dormeuse, nor a Cooper, nor a Nelson, nor a *kangaroo:* a chair without a name would never do; in all things fashionable the name is more than half. Such a happy name as *kangaroo* Lady Cecilia despaired of finding.

Miss Edgeworth, Helen (1834?), xvi.

kangaroo-apple (kang-ga-rō′ap″l), *n.* **1.** The yellow, egg-shaped berry of *Solanum aviculare* (*S. laciniatum*), which is edible when fully ripe. It is a native of Australia and New Zealand.—**2.** The plant which yields this fruit. It is a plant with shrubby stems 6 or 8 feet high, long and narrow or pinnatifid leaves, and cymes in the axils or on the branches.

kangaroo-bear (kang-ga-rō′bār), *n.* The native Australian bear, *Phascolarctos cinereus*. See *koala*.

kangaroo-beetle (kang-ga-rō′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle of the genus *Sagra*, having enlarged hind legs.

kangaroo-dog (kang-ga-rō′ dog or -dôg), *n.* Same as *kangaroo-hound*.

kangaroo-foot plant (kang-ga-rō′fůt plant). An Australian plant, *Anigozanthos Manglesii*, of the natural order *Hæmodoraceæ*. The perianth, 3 inches long, is 6-cleft and split nearly to the base on the under side. As in the other members of the genus, the exterior of the perianth, as also the inflorescence, and to some extent the stem, is clothed with plumose wool, which in this plant is very dense and bright-green, except at the base of the flower, where it is crimson.

kangaroo-grape (kang-ga-rō′grāp), *n.* Same as *kangaroo-vine*.

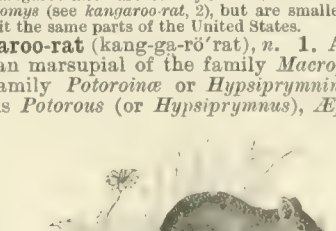
kangaroo-grass (kang-ga-rō′gràs), *n.* The Australasian grass *Anthistiria ciliata* (*A. Australis*), also diffused through southern Asia and the whole of Africa. It is a leafy-stemmed grass, 2 or 3 feet high, with long, bent awns; it is highly esteemed for the nutritious fodder it yields.

kangaroo-hare (kang-ga-rō′hār), *n.* Same as *hare-kangaroo*.

kangaroo-hound (kang-ga-rō′hound), *n.* A kind of deer-hound or greyhound used in hunting kangaroos in Australia. Also *kangaroo-dog*.

kangaroo-mouse (kang-ga-rō′mous), *n.* An American rodent mammal of the family *Saccomyidæ* and genus *Perognathus;* a pocket-mouse. The kangaroo-mice are closely related to the species of *Dipodomys* (see *kangaroo-rat*, 2), but are smaller. They inhabit the same parts of the United States.

kangaroo-rat (kang-ga-rō′rat), *n.* **1.** An Australian marsupial of the family *Macropodidæ*, subfamily *Potoroinæ* or *Hypsiprymninæ*, and genus *Potorous* (or *Hypsiprymnus*), *Æpiprymnus*, or *Bettongia;* a bettong; a potoroo.—**2.** An American rodent of the family *Saccomyidæ* and subfamily *Dipodomyinæ*, as *Dipodomys phillipsi* or *D. ordi*. They resemble jerboas rather than kangaroos, and are common in the southwestern parts of the United States and Mexico. See *Dipodomys*.



Kangaroo-rat (*Potorous tridactylus*).

kangaroo-thorn (kang-ga-rō′thôrn), *n.* A spiny shrub, *Acacia armata*, of extratropical Australia. It is grown there for hedges, and is valuable for fixing coast-sands.

kangaroo-vine (kang-ga-rō′vīn), *n.* An Australian climbing plant, *Cissus Baudiniana* (*C. antarctica*). Also *kangaroo-grape*.

kangy, *a.* Another spelling of *cangy*.

kankar (kang′kär), *n.* [Hind. *kankar*, lime-stone, stone, gravel, any small fragments of rock, whether rounded or not.] In India, an impure concretionary carbonate of lime, usually occurring in nodules, in alluvial deposits, and especially in the older of these formations. It is an important rock in India, especially in the valley of the Lower Ganges, where it is much used as a building-stone in the absence of anything better. Also written *kunkur*.

The commonest and also the most useful stone of India is *kankar*, a nodular form of impure lime, which is found in almost every river valley, and is used from one end of the peninsula to the other for metalling the roads.

W. W. Hunter, Indian Empire, p. 493.

kanker†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *canker*.

kankerdort†, *n.* A variant of *canker-dort*.

kanna (kan′ä), *n.* [Sw., = E. *can*[2].] The principal Swedish unit of capacity, equal to 100 cubic inches, Swedish measure, or 2.615 liters = 2.764 United States quarts = 2.302 imperial quarts. The Swedish system was to be abolished in 1889.

kans (kanz), *n.* [E. Ind.] A grass, *Saccharum spontaneum*, allied to the sugar-cane, very common in India. It grows from 3 to 15 feet high, and is rendered very showy by the large amount of silvery-white wool which surrounds the base of the flowers. It may be used for fodder, thatching, twine, etc., but is proving a noxious weed, extremely difficult to eradicate.

Kansas-Nebraska Bill. See *bill*[3].

kant†, *a.* An obsolete form of *cant*[5].

kantel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cantle*.

kantelet, *n.* [Finn.] A five-stringed harp or dulcimer used by the Finns. Also *kandele*.

kanten (kan′ten), *n.* [Jap.] A kind of gelose or gelatin, sometimes called *Japanese isinglass*, prepared in Japan from several species of seaweed, particularly from the cartilaginous *Florideæ*, and used for soups, as well as in the trades, as, for example, in dressing woven goods. It is usually sold in irregular prismatic sticks, resembling glue.

kantharos (kan′tha-ros), *n.* [< Gr. κάνθαρος: see *cantharus*.] Same as *cantharus*, 1.

Kantian (kan′ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Kant* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Immanuel Kant, the great German philosopher (1724–1804), or to his system of philosophy.

The ultimate decision . . . as to the truth of the *Kantian* Criticism of Pure Reason must turn upon the opposition of perception and conception, as factors which reciprocally imply, and yet exclude, each other.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 666.

II. *n.* A follower of Kant; a Kantist.

Kantianism (kan′ti-an-izm), *n.* [< G. *Kantianismus;* but *Kantism* is a product of a more recent fashion in word-formation.] The doctrine of the German philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), one of the most influential of metaphysicians. His leading work, published in 1781 (second edition in 1787), is the "Kritik der reinen Vernunft," or "Critic of the Pure Reason" (the word *critic*, borrowed from Locke, being the name of a science analogous to logic). His fundamental position is that just as blue and red are said to be "imputed" qualities, which do not exist in the outward things themselves, but are only the modes in which these things affect the eye, so every attribute is merely a mode in which the mind is affected, and has no application to a thing in itself. This is true even of such predicates as existence and possibility, and equally so of non-existence and impossibility. In short, a thing in itself is absolutely unthinkable. But just as it is quite true that one thing is blue and another red, in the sense of really so affecting the eye, so Kant does not attack the real externality of matters of fact, but only that of the forms under which alone they can be apprehended by us. The ideas which the mind thus imports into knowledge are of two kinds — those which are presented in sensation, and those which are introduced in the process of thinking. The first kind, that of the forms of intuition, consists of the ideas of space and time. Space is the form under which alone we can have external perceptions. Time is that in which all our inward experience must clothe itself, and thus our outward sensations, too, when they come to be reproduced in reflection. Thought, on the other hand, is obliged to assume the forms of propositions, and thus arise twelve general conceptions (categories). For as a proposition is either universal, particular, or singular, so the object of thought must have quantity; as propositions are either affirmative, negative, or infinitated, so the object of thought must have degree of reality; as propositions are either categorical, hypothetical, or disjunctive, so the object of thought must be either a substance with attributes inhering in it, or a cause with its effect, or mutually reacting elements; and, finally, as a proposition is either contingent, necessary, or problematical, so the object of thought must possess corresponding modes of being. In attributing an unchangeable character to these conceptions, Kant is profoundly hostile to the spirit of empiricism; but in limiting human knowledge strictly to objects of possible experience, he seemed to strike a severe blow to metaphysics. Religious ideas are, however, to be admitted as regulative principles. Kant is a severe moralist, his rule being "Act so that the maxim of thy will can likewise be valid as a principle of universal legislation."

kantikoy, canticoy (kan′ti-koi), *n.* [Also *cantico*, *cantica*, *kantickie*, and in the earliest form (as a verb) *kintekaeye;* an Algonkin word.] **1.** A dance, especially a religious dance, among American Indians.—**2.** An entertainment with dancing; a dancing-match. [U. S.]

Through every day of the season half the population of the entire village go and come to the summit of the bluff which overhangs it, where they peer down for hours at a time upon the methods and evolutions of the *kantickie* below, the seals themselves looking up with intelligent appreciation of the fact that, though they were in the hands of man, yet he is wise enough not to disturb them there as they rest.

Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 337.

kantikoy, canticoy (kan′ti-koi), *v. i.* [Also *cantico*, etc., in the earliest form *kintekaeye;* from the noun.] To dance as an act of worship, or in festivity: said of American Indians.

The first of these Indians, having received a horrible wound, . . . wished them to let him *kinte-kaeye*—being a dance performed by them as a religious rite, etc.

Broad Advice (1649), 2 N. Y. Hist. Coll., II. 258.

These Indians had *canticoged* (*ockintekayt*) there to-day — that is, conjured the devil, and liberated a woman among them who was possessed by him, as they said.

Dankers, Voyage to N. Y. (1679), p. 275.

Kantism (kan′tizm), *n.* [< *Kant* (see *Kantianism*) + *-ism*.] Same as *Kantianism*.

Kantist (kan′tist), *n.* [< *Kant* (see *Kantianism*) + *-ist*.] A disciple or follower of Kant.

kantjil, *n.* See *kanchil*.

kantry (kan′tri), *n.* Same as *cantred*.

Kanuck, *n.* and *a.* See *Canuck*.

kanun (ka-nön′), *n.* [Turk.] A kind of dulcimer or zither, used in Turkey. Also written *canoon*.

kaoliang (kou′li-ang), *n.* [Chin.; < *kao*, tall, + *liang*, millet.] Tall millet; the name in China of *Sorghum vulgare* or Indian millet.

kaolin (kā′ō-lin), *n.* [< Chin. *kaoling*, 'high ridge,' the name of a hill in China where it is found.] A fine variety of clay, resulting from the decomposition of feldspar. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminium. When pure it is perfectly white, and forms compact, friable, or mealy masses, made up of scale-like crystals. It is soft and unctuous to the touch. Kaolin forms one of the two ingredients in Oriental porcelain; the other, called in China *petuntze*, is a quartzose feldspathic rock. Kaolin occurs in China, Japan, Saxony, Cornwall, near Limoges in France, and at several localities in the United States; that from Limoges is used for the famous Sèvres porcelain. In mineralogy called *kaolinite*.—**Kaolin porcelain,** a name sometimes given to true or hard porcelain, such as that of the Oriental nations and of Sèvres and other factories of the continent of Europe.

kaolinic (kā-ō-lin′ik), *a.* [< *kaolin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of kaolin: as, *kaolinic* substances. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 624.

kaolinite (kā′ō-lin-īt), *n.* [< *kaolin* + *-ite*[2].] Kaolin in its crystalline form.

kaolinization (kā-ō-lin-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *kaolinize* + *-ation*.] The process by which certain minerals, particularly common feldspar, have been altered into kaolin.

Though occasionally clear and fresh, the felspar has often suffered from *kaolinization*. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 552.

kaolinize (kā′ō-lin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kaolinized*, ppr. *kaolinizing*. [< *kaolin* + *-ize*.] To convert into kaolin: as, *kaolinized* feldspar.

The original crystals . . . have been much cracked, and sometimes even partially *kaolinized*.

Philosophical Mag., XXVII. 279.

kapet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cape*[1].

kapelle (kä-pel′e), *n.* [G.: see *chapel*.] In Germany, a musical establishment consisting of a band or orchestra, with or without a choir, under the direction and training of a kapellmeister. In the eighteenth century such establishments were maintained at most of the German courts and by many of the nobility.

kapellmeister, capellmeister (kä-pel′mīs″-tėr), *n.* [G., < *kapelle, capelle*, chapel, chapel-choir, orchestra, + *meister* = E. *master*.] **1.** The leader or conductor of a kapelle, or of any large musical establishment, involving, at least in central Europe, extensive duties of composition, training, accompaniment, and conducting.—**2.** The conductor of any band or orchestra.

Sometimes translated *chapel-master*.

kaph, *n.* See *caph*.

kaphar, *n.* See *caphar*.

kapitia (kä-pish′i-ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A resin which exudes from a Ceylonese tree, *Croton aromaticus* (*C. laciferus*).

kapnographic (kap-no-graf′ik), *a.* [< *kapnography* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to kapnography; executed by kapnography.

kapnography (kap-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *καπνός*, smoke, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Drawing by means of smoke; especially, the art of producing decorative designs, pictures, etc., with a point more or less fine, in a coating of carbon deposited from a flame. Successive coats of the lampblack are allowed to form, and the drawing may in this way be made to give subtle gradations of tint, as well as white or light lines drawn on the dark background. The work is fixed finally by the use of some varnish or other fixative.

kapnomor, *n.* See *capnomor*.

kapok (ka-pok′), *n.* [E. Ind.] The silky wool which invests the seeds of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, a species of silk-cotton tree botanically related to the cotton-plants, found in the East and the West Indies. Like the wool of some allied trees, it is used for stuffing pillows, cushions, etc. It has become a considerable article of export from Ceylon.

kappa (kap′ä), *n.* The Greek letter κ: represented in English by *k*, and sometimes by *c*.

kappland (Sw. pron. käp′länt), *n.* A Swedish land-measure, equal to 437⅓ Swedish square ells, or 6.1 English square rods.

Karaism (kā′rā-izm), *n.* [< *Kara(ite)* + *-ism.*] The doctrines or tenets of the Karaites.

Karaite (kā′rā-īt), *n.* [Heb. *karaim*, readers, scripturists (< *kara*, read), + *-ite*².] A member of a Jewish sect which adheres to Scripture as contrasted with oral tradition, and consequently denies the binding authority of the Talmud. The Karaites originated in Bagdad at least as early as the middle of the eighth century, and are now scattered in Turkey and elsewhere, their chief seat being in the Crimea. They are distinguished for morality and honesty, and have considerable literature. Also spelled *Caraite*.

karamani-resin (kar-a-man′i-rez″in), *n.* A resin obtained in British Guiana from a guttiferous tree, *Symphonia globulifera*. See *hog-gum* and *resin*.

karat, *n.* See *carat*.

karatas (kar-ā′tas), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. *Bromelia* (*Nidularium*) *Karatas*, a plant allied to the pineapple, native in South America and the West Indies. It is one of the fiber-yielding species of *Bromelia*, and is sometimes called *silk-grass*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Bromeliaceæ*, closely related to *Bromelia*, from which it differs chiefly in having the flowers in dense, sessile, terminal heads among the upper leaves. The genus is now restricted to two or three West Indian species, the more numerous Brazilian species formerly referred to it being placed in the genus *Nidularium*. They are low terrestrial plants with the habit of the pineapple, the leaves spiny-margined, often very long, and collected in a rosette at the base, the flowers in heads subtended by the upper cauline leaves. The principal species, *K. Plumieri* (*Bromelia Karatas*), is the karatas or Jamaica silk-grass, and yields a valuable fiber.

karat-seed (kar′at-sēd), *n.* See *karat-tree*.

karatto, *n.* Same as *keratto*.

karat-tree (kar′at-trē), *n.* An Abyssinian leguminous tree, *Erythrina Abyssinica*, whose small equal seeds share with those of the carob the repute of being the original of the carat-weight.

karchesion (kär-kē′si-on), *n.*; pl. *karchesia* (-ä). [< Gr. *καρχήσιον*: see *carchesium*.] In *Gr. archæol.*, same as *carchesium*, 1.

karect†, *n.* Same as *charact*.

karelinite (kar′e-lin-īt), *n.* [After M. *Karelin*, the discoverer.] A rare oxysulphid of bismuth, occurring in crystalline masses of a lead-gray color. It is found in the Altai.

karengia (ka-ren′ji-ä), *n.* [African.] A grass of central Africa, *Pennisetum distichum*, closely allied to the millet, the seed of which is largely used as food by the natives of the southern borders of the Sahara.

kareynet, *n.* An obsolete form of *carrion*.

kargas (kär′gas), *n.* [E. Ind.] A dagger with a curved blade, used in northern India; a sacrificial knife.

karinghota (kar-ing-gō′tä), *n.* [Malay.] A small tree, *Samandura* (*Samadera*) *Indica*, of the *Simarubaceæ*, found in Hindustan and Ceylon. Its bark yields a tonic and febrifuge, and its seed an oil used for rheumatism. Its wood is light, but durable.

karite (kar′i-te), *n.* [Native name.] A sapotaceous tree, *Butyrospermum* (*Bassia*) *Parkii*, abounding in central Africa. Its seeds, when treated, yield a butter-like substance, which is used by the natives as food, and is now, under the name of *shea-butter*, imported into Europe in considerable quantities for the manufacture of soap. Recent investigations indicate that the coagulated gum of this tree is nearly identical in its properties with gutta-percha.

karkanet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carcanet*.

karket, *n.* An obsolete form of *cark*.

karl, *n.* See *carl*.

Karlovingian (kär-lō-vin′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Carolingian*.

karma (kär′mä), *n.* [Skt. *karman* (nom. *karma*), act, action, work, fate as the consequence of acts (see def.), < √ *kar*, do, perform, cause, effect: cf. L. *creare*, create: see *create*.] 1. In *Hindu religion*, one's action or acts considered as determining his lot after death and in a following existence; the aggregate of merits and demerits of a sentient being in one of his successive existences.—2. In *theos.*: (*a*) The doctrine of fate, destiny, or necessity as an invariable sequence of cause and effect; the theory of inevitable consequence. (*b*) In the concrete, the result of one's actions; that which happens to one for better or worse, in matters over which one may exercise any choice or volition.

The Buddhist theory of *karma* or "action," which controls the destiny of all sentient beings, not by judicial reward and punishment, but by the inflexible result of cause into effect, wherein the present is ever determined by the past in an unbroken line of causation, is indeed one of the world's most remarkable developments of ethical speculation. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 11.

Karmathian (kär-mā′thi-an), *n.* [So named from *Karmat*, the principal apostle of the sect, a poor laborer, who professed to be a prophet.] One of a Mohammedan sect which arose in Turkey about the end of the ninth century. The Karmathians regarded the Koran as an allegorical book, rejected all revelation, fasting, and prayer, and were communistic, even in the matter of wives. They carried on wars against the califate particularly in the tenth century, but soon after disappeared. According to some accounts the Druses developed from them.

As to the special tenets professed by the *Karmathians*, they were, in their ultimate expression, pantheistic in theory and socialistic in practice. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 259.

karmic (kär′mik), *a.* [< *karma* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the doctrine of karma: as, *karmic* laws or principles.—2. Affected or determined by karma: as, the *karmic* consequences of an action.

Thus, on a careful examination of the matter, the *Karmic* law . . . will be seen not only to reconcile itself to the sense of justice, but to constitute the only imaginable method of natural action that would do this.
A. P. Sinnett, Esoteric Buddhism, xi.

karn (kärn), *n.* [Corn. *karn*: see *cairn*.] In *Corn. mining*, a pile or heap of rocks; sometimes, the solid rock.

karob (kar′ob), *n.* [Cf. *carob*.] Among goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain. Compare *carat*.

karoo, karroo (ka-rö′), *n.* [Said to be from Hottentot *karusa*, hard, with ref. to the hardness of the soil under drought.] In *phys. geog.*, the name given to immense barren tracts of clayey table-land in South Africa, which often rise terrace-like to the height of 2,000 feet above the sea-level. It is only the want of water which prevents them from being highly productive. In the wet season they are covered with grasses and flowers, but on the return of the dry season they become hard and steppe-like. —**Karoo series**, in *geol.*, an important group of rocks in South Africa, consisting largely of sandstone, with much volcanic matter intercalated and overlying. The geological age of this group has been the object of much study, and it is generally believed to represent both the Permian and Triassic. The fossils of the upper division of the Karoo are peculiar and remarkable. Among them are labyrinthodonts, dinosaurs, theriodonts, etc. The formation is also of importance, because in this rock are found the diamonds for which South Africa is famous. These occur in a peculiar much-altered volcanic tuff which has come up from below through chimney-like orifices, an entirely unique mode of occurrence for this gem.

kaross (ka-ros′), *n.* [S. African.] A garment of fur worn by the natives of South Africa. Also spelled *carosse*.

karpt, *v.* An obsolete form of *carp*¹.

karpholite (kär′fō-līt), *n.* See *carpholite*.

karphosiderite (kär-fō-sid′e-rīt), *n.* See *carphosiderite*.

karrawant, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *caravan*.

From thence by *karrawans* to Coptos.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 12.

karroo, *n.* See *karoo*.

karrow†, *n.* See *carrow*¹.

karst, karset, *n.* Obsolete variants of *cress*.

karstenite (kärs′ten-īt), *n.* [Named from D. L. G. *Karsten* (1768–1810), a mineralogist.] Same as *anhydrite*.

karvet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *carve*¹.

karvel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *caravel*.

karynt, karynet, *n.* Same as *carene*¹.

karyokinesis (kar″i-ō-ki-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut (nucleus), + *κίνησις*, movement, change, revolution.] In *embryol.*, the series of active changes which take place in the nucleus of a living cell in the process of division. Also written *caryocinesis*.

karyokinetic (kar″i-ō-ki-net′ik), *a.* [< *karyokinesis*, after *kinetic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting or resulting from karyokinesis. Also *caryocinetic*.

The latter [the endodermal nuclei] are characterised by their angular shape, and by never presenting the *karyokinetic* figures characteristic of the ectodermal nuclei.
A. Sedgwick, Proc. Royal Soc., XXXIX. 243.

karyolysis (kar-i-ol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut, + *λύσις*, dissolution, < *λύειν*, loose, dissolve.] Same as *karyomitosis*.

karyolytic (kar″i-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *karyolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic.*] Same as *karyomitoic*.

Radiating lines of granules making up the so-called *karyolytic* figure. *Ziegler*, Path. Anat. (trans.), i. § 75.

karyomitoic (kar″i-ō-mi-tō′ik), *a.* [< *karyomito(sis)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to karyomitosis; exhibiting or resulting from karyomitosis.

Abundant evidence of the occurrence of *karyomitoic* figures in [columnar epithelium-cells].
Proc. Royal Soc., XXXVIII. 91.

karyomitosis (kar″i-ō-mi-tō′sis), *n.*; pl. *karyomitoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut, + NL. *mitosis*.] In *biol.*, the splitting of the chromatin fibers of a nucleus; also, a figure resulting from such splitting.

The cells of lymphoid tissue multiply abundantly by *karyomitosis*. *Proc. Royal Soc.*, XXXVIII. 91.

karyoplasm (kar′i-ō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut, kernel, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] The substance of which the more definitely formed portions of the nucleus of a cell, including the nuclear wall, the nucleoli, and the intranucleolar network, are composed. The remaining substance of the cell is called the *nuclear matrix* or *nuclear fluid*. Also called *nucleoplasm*.

Kashmirian (kash-mir′i-an), *a.* See *Cashmerian*.

kasintu (ka-sin′tö), *n.* [E. Ind.] The common red jungle-fowl of India, *Gallus bankivus*. See *Gallus*¹.

kassu (kas′ö), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of catechu made from the fruit of the betelnut-palm, *Areca Catechu*, serving in India the same purposes as the true catechu.

kassydony†, *n.* See *cassidony, chalcedony*.

kastril†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *kestrel*.

kat (kat), *n.* The principal ancient Egyptian unit of weight, equal almost to one fiftieth of a pound avoirdupois, according to several well-preserved standards. Also *ket*.

kata-. A form of *cata-*, in closer following of the Greek.

katabolic, *a.* See *catabolic*.

katabolism, *n.* See *catabolism*.

katakana (kat-a-kä′nä), *n.* [Jap., < *kata*, side, + *kana*, q. v.] One of the two styles of writing the syllabary of 48 letters in use among the Japanese, the other being *hiragana*. The katakana letters are said to have been invented by Kibi Daishi, about the middle of the eighth century, are formed of a part—one side—of square Chinese characters used phonetically, and are confined almost exclusively to the writing of proper names and foreign words. In katakana there is but one form for each letter, whereas in hiragana many of the letters may be written in a variety of ways.

katalysis, *n.* See *catalysis*.

Kataphrygian, *n.* See *Cataphrygian*.

katastate, *n.* See *catastate*.

katatonia (kat-a-tō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *τόνος*, tone, tension: see *tone*.] A form of insanity characterized by periods of acute mania and melancholia, and by cataleptoid and epileptoid states. *Kahlbaum*.

katatoniac (kat-a-tō′ni-ak), *n.* [< *katatonia* + *-ac.*] One who is affected with katatonia.

Kiernan found four head injuries among 30 *katatoniacs*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 4.8.

katchung-oil (ka-chung′oil), *n.* [E. Ind.] Arachis-oil (which see, under *Arachis*).

katchup, *n.* See *catchup*.

katelectrotonus, *n.* See *catelectrotonus*.

kathenotheism (ka-then′ō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *κατά*, according to, + *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one, + *θεός*, god, + *-ism.*] Same as *henotheism*.

kathetal, kathetometer, etc. See *cathetal*, etc.

kathodal, kathode, etc. See *cathodal*, etc.

kathodic (ka-thod′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against, + *ὁδός*, way.] In *bot.*, turned away from the direction in which the genetic spiral runs: said of that half of a leaf which has this characteristic. The opposite half is *anodic*. *Göbel*.

kation, *n.* See *cation*.

katipo (kat′i-pō), *n.* [Maori.] A venomous spider of the family *Theridiidæ*, the *Latrodectus katipo*, of a black color with a marked red spot, found in New Zealand usually among the rushes and sedges near the sea-shore. The bite of this spider is dangerous and sometimes fatal.

katsup (kat′sup), *n.* Same as *catchup*.

kattimundoo (kat-i-mun′dō), *n.* See *cattimandoo*.

katydid (kā′ti-did), *n.* [So called in imitation of its peculiar note.] An orthopterous insect of the family *Locustidæ*, of large size, green color, and arboreal habits. Its note (which is imitated by its name) is produced by stridulation. The common katydid is *Cyrtophyllum* or *Platyphyllum concavum*. It is abundant in the central and eastern United States, where its shrilling call is one of the most familiar sounds of a summer night. The wing-covers are long, entirely covering the hind wings, and of a pretty pale-green color. By means of the long simitar-shaped ovipositor, the eggs are pushed into crevices in the soft bark and stems of plants. The round-winged katydids are several species of *Amblycorypha*, as *A. rotundifolia*, abundant in the northern United States and Canada. *Microcentrum retinervis* is the angular-winged katydid. Another katydid, of slender form, is *Phaneroptera curvicauda*.

Broad-winged Katydid (*Cyrtophyllum concavum*).

I love to hear thine earnest voice,
Wherever thou art hid,
Thou testy little dogmatist,
Thou pretty *Katydid!*
O. W. Holmes, To an Insect.

kauce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *causey*. See *causeway*.

kauila, kauwila (kou′i-lä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] One of two trees of the buckthorn family, *Alphitonia ponderosa* and *Colubrina oppositifolia*. The former is a tall tree useful to the inhabitants on account of its close-grained, hard, and heavy wood, which turns black in drying, and was formerly used for clubs, spears, the rafters of their sacred buildings, etc. The latter is a small branching tree of comparatively little importance.

kaun†, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*[2].

kauri (kou′ri), *n.* [Maori.] Same as *kauri-pine*.

kauri-gum (kou′ri-gum), *n.* The resin which exudes from the thick bark of the kauri-pine. Masses weighing even 100 pounds are found in the soil where the trees have formerly grown. It is used in making varnish. Also *kauri-resin, cowdie-gum*.

kauri-pine (kou′ri-pīn), *n.* The coniferous tree *Agathis* (*Dammara*) *australis*, the finest forest-tree of New Zealand. It sometimes attains the height of 180 feet, and affords a remarkably durable, straight-grained timber, easily worked, and susceptible of a high polish. It is used for masts, decking, and other shipbuilding purposes, for houses, bridges, and railway-ties, for furniture, and for numerous other objects. The name *kauri* is sometimes extended to the other species of the genus. It appears variously spelled as *cowdi, cowdie, cowrie, kawrie, kawry, kowrie*, etc. See *kauri-gum*, and also *Dammara*.

kauri-resin (kou′ri-rez″in), *n.* Same as *kauri-gum*.

kausia, *n.* See *causia*.

kauwila, *n.* See *kauila*.

kava (kä′vä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] **1.** A Polynesian shrub, *Macropiper latifolium* (*Piper methysticum*), of the pepper family. It is an erect, knotted, soft-stemmed plant with dark-green heart-shaped leaves. Its root has aromatic and pungent qualities, and affords by fermentation an intoxicating drink.

2. A beverage derived from this plant. The native method of preparation was by chewing the root, adding water to the result, and straining, the last process being accompanied by ceremonial chanting. Also *cava, awa, kawa*, and *ava*.

kavass, *n.* See *cavass*.

kave, *v.* and *n.* See *cave*[2].

kavel, *n.* See *cavel*[1].

kaver, *n.* See *caver*[2].

kaw†, *v.* and *n.* See *caw*[1].

kawa, *n.* See *kava*.

kawa-kawa (kä′wä-kä′wä), *n.* An ornamental shrub of New Zealand, *Macropiper* (*Piper*) *excelsum*, sometimes cultivated.

kawass (ka-was′), *n.* See *cavass*.

ka-wattie (kä′wat″i), *n.* Same as *ka*[1].

Kawi (kä′wi), *n.* [Javanese.] The ancient and sacred language of Java. Also written *Kavi*.

Javanese as now spoken is far from being the same as the language of the old inscriptions and manuscripts. The latter (which is usually called *Kawi*, though some scholars insist on the name Old Javanese) was probably based on the Javanese of Madjakerto, while the Kráma of the present day finds its type in that of Surakarta.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 608.

kawn (kän), *n.* See *khan*.

kawrie, *n.* See *kauri-pine*.

kaxes, *n.* A form of *kex*.

kay[1] (kā), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *key*[1].

kay[2]† (kā), *n.* Same as *key*[2].

kay[3] (kā), *n.* Same as *key*[3].

kay[4] (kā), *n.* [< ME. *kā*, < AS. **ka* = D. G. Dan. Sw., etc., *ka*, < L. *ka*, the name of the letter *K*, *k*, called in Gr. *κάππα*.] The name of the letter *K*, *k*. It is rarely so written, the symbol *K*, *k*, being used instead.

kaya (kā′yä), *n.* [Chin.] A coniferous tree of China, *Torreya grandis*. It has a height of sixty feet, bears an umbrella-shaped crown, and affords a good timber.

kayaget, *n.* Same as *keyage*.

kayak (ka′yak), *n.* [Also *kajak, kayack, kyack, kiak;* a native Greenland (Eskimo) name.] In Greenland, a light fishing-boat, made of sealskins stretched over a wooden frame, having in the middle of the upper side an opening to receive the fisherman, who wraps himself in a flap of sealskin, which is laced close around the hole to prevent the penetration of water.

kayaker (ka′yak-ėr), *n.* One who fishes in a kayak.

Almost in an instant the animal charged upon the *kayacker*.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 416.

Kayea (kā′ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Wallich, 1832), named in honor of Dr. R. *Kaye* Greville of Edinburgh.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees, belonging to the natural order *Guttiferæ*, tribe *Calophylleæ*, characterized by the small subglobose anthers, the 4-ovuled ovary, and the 4-parted apex of the style. The leaves are oblong and finely pinnately veined; the flowers are usually small and numerous, in terminal panicles; and the fruit is a rounded fleshy drupe. There are six species, all natives of tropical Asia. *K. floribunda* is a large and handsome evergreen tree with narrow, opposite, laurel-like leaves, and terminal panicles of tetramerous white flowers tinged with pink. It grows in Sylhet. *K. stylosa* of Ceylon is said to yield a useful timber and to have fragrant flowers.

kaylet, *n.* An obsolete form of *kail*[2].

kaynard†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *caignard, cagnard*, idle, slothful.] See *caynard*.

A *kaynard* and a olde folte,
That thryfte hath loste and boghte a bolte.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 55. (*Halliwell.*)

Sire, olde *kaynard*, is this thyn array?
Why is my neighebores wyf so gay?
She is honoured over al ther she goth;
I sitte at hoom, I have no thrifty cloth.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 237.

kayre†, *v.* See *cair*.

kaza (ka-zä′), *n.* [Turk. *qaza*, a judging, decree, also a judicial district; cf. *qāzī*, a judge: see *kadi, cadi*[1].] A small administrative district in Turkey, being a subdivision of a sanjak.

kazardly, kazzardly (kaz′ärd-li), *a.* [Also *kasardly;* < **kasard*, **kazard*, < OF. *casard*, tame, home-keeping, < *case*, < L. *casa*, a house, cottage: see *casa*.] Liable to disease or accident; lean; not thriving: used in the north of England, especially of cattle.

kazi†, *n.* Same as *kadi*.

kazoo (ka-zö′), *n.* [Appar. a made word.] A so-called musical instrument or toy, consisting of a wooden tube of peculiar shape, containing a vibrating strip of catgut. A sound is produced by singing into the tube, so as to set up a kind of rattling sympathetic vibration in the catgut.

kazzardly, *a.* See *kazardly*.

K. B. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Knight of the Bath*, and (*b*) of *King's Bench*.

K. C. B. An abbreviation of *Knight Commander of the Bath*.

kea (kē′ä), *n.* [Australian.] The sheep-killing parrot of Australia, *Nestor notabilis*.

A mob of hoggets were attacked by *keas*, and in one night no less than 200 sheep were killed.
Canterbury Times, March 19, 1884.

keach (kēch), *v. t.* [Perhaps a dial. form and use of *ketch*[1], *catch*.] To dip out (water). [Prov. Eng.]

keak†, *r. i.* [Var. of **cack* for *cackle*.] To cackle like a goose. *Nares*.

The sober geese (not thinking ought amisse)
Amongst the rest did (harshly) *keake* and hisse.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

keamer (kē′mėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of ferret. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

kearn†, *n.* An obsolete form of *kern*[4].

keave[1], *n.* and *v.* See *keeve*.

keave[2], *v.* Same as *cave*[2].

keb (keb), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *kebbed*, ppr. *keb bing*. [Origin obscure.] To cast a lamb immaturely; lose a lamb in any way: said of a ewe. [Scotch.]

keb (keb), *n.* [See *keb*, *v.*] **1.** A ewe that has brought forth immaturely, or has lost her lamb. [Scotch.]—**2.** A tick or sheep-louse. [Scotch.]

kebab (ke-bäb′), *n.* Same as *cabob*.

kebar, *n.* Same as *caber*.

kebbie (keb′i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cudgel; a club; a rough walking-stick with a hooked head. [Scotch.]

Ane o' them was gaun to strike my mother wi' the side o' his broadsword. So I gat up my *kebbie* at them, and said I wad gie them as guid. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xiv.

kebbock, kebbuck (keb′uk), *n.* [< Gael. *cabag*, a cheese.] A cheese. [Scotch.]

Weel can she milk cow and ewe,
And mak a *kebbuck* weel, O.
Laird o' Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 119).

A huge *kebbock* (a cheese, that is, made with ewe milk mixed with cow's milk) and a jar of salt butter were in common to the company. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

keb-ewe (keb′ū), *n.* Same as *keb*, 1.

keblah, *n.* See *kiblah*.

keblock (keb′lok), *n.* Some kind of wild turnip, probably *Brassica Rapa*. [Prov. Eng.]

kebsh (kebsh), *n.* [Ar.] The wild sheep of Barbary: same as *aoudad*.

kechil†, *n.* See *kichel*.

keck[1] (kek), *a.* [A dial. var. of *quick*, prob. due to Icel. *kykr*, var. of *kvikr* = E. *quick*. Cf. *kedge*[2], *kidge*.] Quick; lively; pert. [Prov. Eng.]

keck[2] (kek), *v. i.* [A var. of *kink*[2], both (like G. *kōken*, vomit) imitative of the sound of retching.] **1.** To heave the stomach; retch, as in an effort to vomit. Also *keckle*.

If his conscience were come to that unnatural dyscrasie, as to digest poyson and to *keck* at wholesom food, it was not for the Parlement, or any of his Kingdomes, to feed with him any longer. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Hence—**2.** To feel or manifest strong disgust.

The faction—is it not notorious?—
Keck at the memory of glorious. *Swift.*

3. To act as if retching; arch the neck and protrude the head, as in the act of vomiting.

The hawk now and again affords healthy excitement to a score of crows, who *keck* at him as he flaps unconcerned on his wide, ragged wings through the air.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 31.

keck[2] (kek), *n.* [< *keck*[2], *v.*] A retching or heaving of the stomach.

keck[3] (kek), *n.* [< *kex*, in the form *kecks*, taken as a plural: see *kex*.] **1.** Same as *kex*, 1.—**2.** A plant having a hollow stem.—**Broad-leafed keck**, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. **Trumpet-keck**, the hollow stem of *Angelica sylvestris*, or some allied plant, which boys make into trumpets.

Keckia (kek′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (E. F. Glocker, 1841), named in honor of General Michael Keck von *Keck*, a patron of geology.] A genus of fossil algæ belonging, according to Schimper, to the group *Caulerpiteæ*, of uncertain affinities, consisting of a phyllome from a cylindrical, apparently solid, many times branching stem, the branches arising at an acute angle, simple or again branched, gradually thickened upward, and covered with large thick, scale-like rings or annular swellings which leave crescent-shaped scars when removed, indicating that they were hollow or sack-like. The typical species is *K. annulata*, described by Glocker from the Quadersandstein (Cenomanian) of Moravia. Other species have been reported from strata of the same age in Saxony, Silesia, Switzerland, and Russia, while forms referred by Heer to *Mucusteria*, from the Flysch (Lower Eocene) of Switzerland, are now regarded as belonging to *Keckia*. Some half-dozen species of this genus are known to science.

keckish (kek′ish), *a.* [< *keck*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Having a tendency to retch or vomit.

Inordinate passion of vomiting, called cholera, is nothing different from a *keckish* stomach and a desire to cast, but only according to augmentation.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 689.

keckle[1] (kek′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *keckled*, ppr. *keckling*. [Perhaps a var. of *kinkle* for *kink*[1], as *keel*[2] for *kink*[2].] *Naut.*, to cover or guard by winding with something. Thus, hemp cables are keckled to protect them from chafing by winding old rope around them.

keckle[2] (kek′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *keckled*, ppr. *keckling*. [Freq. of *keck*[2].] Same as *keck*[2], 1.

keckle[3] (kek′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *keckled*, ppr. *keckling*. [A var. of *cackle:* see *cackle, gaggle, giggle*.] To cackle; chuckle. [Scotch.]

I keck the wee stools o'er the mickle,
As I cared the lute the gigletts *keckle*
To see me loup. *Burns*, To the Toothache.

The [illegible] cattles *keckled* with fainness as they saw the young [illegible]. *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, xlvii.

keckle (kek'l), *v.* [< *keckle*[3], *v.*] A chuckle.

"I' gude faith," cried the bailie, with a *keckle* of exultation, "there's proof enough now." *Galt*, Provost, xii.

keckle-meckle (kek'l-mek'l), *n.* In *mining*, lead-mines of the poorest kind. *R. Hunt.* [Eng.]

keckle-pin† (kek'l-pin), *n.* [Appar. connected with *kecks*, *kex*.] A kex.

It lighted on her cheek,
And syne upon her chin,
And sang the points o' her yellow hair,
And sh[illegible] burnt like *keckle-pin*.
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 300).

keckling (kek'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *keckle*[1], *v.*] *Naut.*, the material used to keckle a cable.

kecklish (kek'lish), *a.* [< *keckle*[2] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *keckish*.] Keckish.

The verie small tendrils of the vine, . . . being punned and taken in water, staieth and represseth vomiting in those whose stomacks use ordinarily to be *kecklish* and soon to overturne. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii., Proëme.

kecklock (kek'lok), *n.* *Brassica Sinapistrum*, or charlock. [Prov. Eng.]

kecks (keks), *n.* Same as *keck*[3] or *kex*.

You are so thin a Body may see thro' you, and as dry as a *Kecks*. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 28.

keckshose†, *n.* Same as *kickshaw*.

keckson (kek'son), *n.* [See *kexen*.] Same as *kex*, 1.

kecksy† (kek'si), *n.* [See *kex*.] Same as *kex*.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2, 52.

kecky (kek'i), *a.* [< *keck*[3] + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a keck; keck-like.

A sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body, so as at the end cut transversely it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

kedt, **keddt**. Past participles of *kithe*.

keddle-dock (ked'l-dok), *n.* The plant ragwort or kettle-dock, *Senecio Jacobæa*.

kedge[1] (kej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kedged*, ppr. *kedging*. [According to Skeat, < Sw. dial. *keka*, tug, work continually, drag oneself slowly forward; but the verb, though appar. older, may be from the noun: see *kedge*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To warp, as a ship; move by means of a light cable or hawser attached to an anchor, as in a river.

II. *intrans.* To move by being pulled along with the aid of an anchor.

He said she went to windward as if she were *kedging*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 232.

Then followed a curious *kedging* barge, with high bow and stern and a horse-power windlass amidships, pulling itself slowly up-stream by winding in cables attached to kedge anchors which were carried ahead and dropped in turn by two or three boats' crews.
The Century, XXXVI. 15.

kedge[1] (kej), *n.* [See *kedge*[1], *v.* The noun may be simply short for *kedge-anchor*.] A small anchor with an iron stock. Its principal use is to hold a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river, and to keep her clear of her bower-anchor, particularly at the turn of the tide. It is also used in moving the ship from one part of a harbor to another in warping or kedging. Kedges are also used as ordinary anchors for boats and smaller vessels.

kedge[2], **kidge** (kej, kij), *a.* [< ME. *kydge*, *kygge*, for orig. **kykke* (cf. E. dial. *keck*[1]), < Icel. *kykr*, a contr. form of *kvikr* = E. *quick*: see *quick*. Cf. *keck*[1].] 1. Brisk; lively.

I'm surely growing young again,
I feel myself so *kedge* and plump.
Bloomfield, Richard and Kate.

H—— himself . . . is exceedingly *kedge* about me, anxious beyond measure for golden opinions of his God-dedicated Epic. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. ii. 18.

2. Stout; potbellied. [Prov. Eng.] Also *kedgy*.

kedge[3] (kej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kedged*, ppr. *kedging*. [Cf. *kedge*[2], *a.*] To fill; stuff. [Prov. Eng.]

kedge-anchor (kej'ang"kor), *n.* Same as *kedge*[1].

kedger[1] (kej'er), *n.* [< *kedge*[1] + *-er*[1].] A small anchor used in kedging.

kedger[2] (kej'er), *n.* [A var. of *cadger*[1].] A fisherman; a dealer in fish; a cadger. See *cadge*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

kedge-rope (kej'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, the rope which is attached to the kedge.

kedgy (kej'i), *a.* [< *kedge*[2] + *-y*[1].] Same as *kedge*[2].

kedjeree (kej'e-rē), *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. A dish much eaten in India, made of rice cooked with the kind of pea called dholl, onions, eggs, butter, and various condiments. Also *kitchery*. Hence—2. A mixture; medley; hodgepodge.

kee (kē), *n. pl.* A variant of *ky*.

A lass, that Cic'ly hight, had won his heart—
Cic'ly, the western lass that tends the *kee*.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l. 21.

keech (kēch), *n.* [Perhaps an assibilated form, with mutated vowel, of *cake*[1]. Cf. *kitchel*.] A mass of fat rolled up in a round lump by a butcher.

I wonder
That such a *keech* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' the beneficial sun.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1, 55.

keek (kēk), *v. i.* [< ME. *kyken* = D. *kijken* = MLG. *kiken*, LG. *kieken* = G. *kucken* (cf. MHG. *gucken*, *gugken*, G. *gucken*) = Icel. *kíkja* = Sw. *kika* = Dan. *kige* (secondary form *kikke*), look, peep.] To peep; look pryingly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

This Nicholas sat gapynge evere uprighte,
As he had *kiked* [var. *loked*] on the newe moone.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 259.

Then up she rose, put on her clothes,
And *keekit* through at the lock-hole.
Lockmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 9).

keek (kēk), *n.* [< *keek*, *v.*] A peep. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I wad nae gie the finest sight we hae seen in the Hielands for the first *keek* o' the Gorbals o' Glasgow.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxvi.

keeker (kē'kėr), *n.* [< *keek* + *-er*[1].] In *coal-mining*, an inspector of underground mining. [North. Eng.]

keeking-glass (kē'king-glȧs), *n.* A looking-glass. [Scotch.]

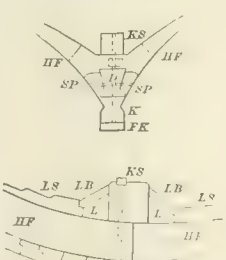
A breast-plate you might see to dress your hair in, as well as in that *keeking-glass* in the ivory frame that you showed me even now. *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

keel[1] (kēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kyel* (**kiel*); < ME. **kele*, not found; the reg. form from the AS., also not found, would be **cheol*, **chele*, E. as if **cheel*, as shortened in *Chelsea* and *Chelsey*, AS. *ceōlesīg*, (*a*) partly (in def. 1) < AS. *ceól*, *ciól*, a ship (chiefly poetical), = D. *kiel* = MLG. *kel*, *kil*, LG. *kiel* = OHG. *kiol*, *keol*, *chiol*, *cheol*, MHG. *kiel* = Icel. *kjǫll* (chiefly poetical; pl. *kjǫlar*), a ship (perhaps = Gr. *γαῦλος*, a round-built Phenician merchant vessel); and (*b*) partly (in def. 2) from an orig. diff. word, namely Icel. *kjǫlr* (pl. *kilir*) = Dan. *kjøl* = Sw. *köl*, the keel of a vessel, whence also appar. D. and G. *kiel*, in this sense. The F. *quille* = Sp. *quilla* = Pg. *quilha* = It. *chiglia*, *chiela*, the keel of a vessel, is prob. from the E. (the Sp. Pg. It. through the F.). In def. 5 (and 6) the word is prob. a fig. use of def. 2. Cf. *bottom*, in the sense of 'ship.' The AS. term for 'keel' in def. 2 was *scipes botm*, 'ship's bottom,' or *bytme*, 'bottom.'] 1. An early form of galley or small ship; a long boat: used with reference to Anglo-Saxon history.

Hingistus and Horsus, two brethren, and most valiant Saxon princes, had the conduction of these forces over into Brittaine in three great and long shippes, then called *keeles*.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, v.

In three *keels*—so ran the legend of their conquest—and with their ealdormen, Hengist and Horsa, at their head, these Jutes landed at Ebbsfleet in the Isle of Thanet.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 27.

2. The principal timber in a ship or boat, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, supporting the whole frame, and consisting of a number of pieces scarfed and bolted together; in iron vessels, the combination of plates corresponding to the keel of a wooden vessel.



K, keel; *FK*, false keel; *KS*, keelson; *HF*, half-floors; *LB*, [illegible] wood; *SP*, [illegible]; *GS*, garboard strakes; *LS*, [illegible]; *HB*, lumber boards; [illegible] strakes.

Her cedar *keele*, her mast of gold refined,
Her takle and sayles as silver and silke.
Puttenham, Partheniades, x.

He hearkned, and his armes about him tooke,
The whiles the nimble bote so well her sped
That with her crooked *keele* the land she strooke.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 38.

A little vessel . . . was riding at anchor, *keel* to *keel* with another that lay beneath it, its own apparition.
Longfellow, Hyperion, i. 2.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A central longitudinal ridge along the back of any organ, as a leaf or glume. (*b*) In a papilionaceous corolla, the lower pair of petals, which are more or less united into a prow-shaped body, usually inclosing the stamens and pistil. (*c*) Another structure of similar form, as the lower petal in *Polygala*. Also called *carina*. See cut under *banner*.—4. In *zoöl.*, a projecting ridge extending longitudinally along the middle of any surface. Specifically, in *ornith.*: (*a*) The gonys of the bill. (*b*) The carina of the sternum, or crest of the breast-bone: as, the sternal *keel*. See cut under *carinate*.

5. A ship.

From what unheard-of world, in what strange *keel*,
Have ye come hither to our commonweal?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 5.

6. A strong, clumsy boat; a barge such as is used by the colliers at Newcastle in England. [Eng.]

Bottoms or *keeles*. *Harrison*, p. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

Thou and thy most renowned noble brother
Came to the Court first in a *keele* of Sea-coale.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, i.

He had come to Newcastle about a year ago in expectation of journeyman work, along with three young fellows of his acquaintance who worked in the *keels*.
Smollett, Roderick Random, viii.

Weel may the *keel* row
That my lad's in. *Newcastle Song.*

Hence—7. A measure of coal, 8 Newcastle chaldrons, equal to 424 hundredweight. This would be about 15½ London chaldrons of 36 bushels. But a statute of 1421 makes the keel 20 chaldrons (chaldre). [Eng.]—**False keel**, a second keel of a ship fastened under the main keel to preserve it from injury. See cut above.—**On an even keel**, in a level or horizontal position: said of a ship or other vessel.

Thus I steer my bark, and sail
On even keel, with gentle gale.
M. Green, The Spleen.

To give the keel† (*naut.*), to careen. *Florio.*

keel[1] (kēl), *v.* [< *keel*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To plow with a keel, as the sea; navigate. [Poetical.]—2. To furnish with a keel.

A conspiracy has long existed in America for the purpose of buying a stout *keeled* yacht.
The Academy, Nov. 10, 1888, p. 302.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn up the keel; show the bottom.—2. To give over; cease. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**To keel over.** (*a*) To capsize or upset. (*b*) To fall suddenly; tumble down or over, as from fright or a blow, or in a swoon. [Colloq., U. S.]

keel[2]† (kēl), *v.* [< ME. *kelen* (also assibilated *chelen*), < AS. *cēlan* (OFries. *kēla* = OHG. *chuolan*, *kualen*, MHG. *küelen*, G. *kühlen* = Icel. *kœla*), make cool, < *cōl*, cool: see *cool*[1]. Cf. *cool*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make cool; cool; moderate the heat of, as that of the contents of a pot boiling violently by gently stirring them.

And lerede men a ladel bygge with a long stele,
That cast for to *kele* a crokke and saue the fatte aboue.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 280.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

2. To moderate the ardor or intensity of; assuage; appease; pacify; diminish.

Be-cause of his corage was *kelit* with age,
He shuld turne to the toun, tho traytours with all,
To spir at hom specially of hor spede fer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11464.

Loved be that lord that giffes all grace,
That kyndly thus oure care wolde *kele*.
York Plays, p. 51.

And, sires, also it *keleth* jalousie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 80.

And doune on knees full humbly gan I knele,
Besechyng her my fervent wo to *kele*.
Court of Love, l. 775.

II. *intrans.* To become cool; cool down.

Come forthe, thou cursed knave,
Thy comforte sone schall *kele*.
York Plays, p. 350.

keel[2] (kēl), *n.* [< *keel*[2], *v.*] In *brewing*, a broad flat vessel used for cooling liquids; a keelfat.

Liquor salt my *keel* doth fill.
Sonnet (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 461).

keel[3] (kēl), *n.* [< Ir. Gael. *cal*, ruddle.] Red chalk; ruddle. [Scotch and U. S.]

keel[3] (kēl), *v. t.* [< *keel*[3], *n.*] To mark, as a sheep, with ruddle. [Scotch.]

keel[4] (kēl), *n.* A variant of *kail*[2], 1.

keel[5] (kēl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *kill*[2], *kiln*.

keelage (kē'lāj), *n.* [< *keel*[1] + *-age*.] The right of demanding a duty or toll for a ship entering a harbor; also, the duty so paid.

keel-block (kēl'blok), *n.* One of a series of short timbers on which the keel of a vessel rests while building or repairing, and which afford access to work beneath.

keel-compelling (kēl'kom-pel'ing), *a.* Driving onward a keel or boat. [Poetical.]

Blow, swiftly blow, thou *keel-compelling* gale!
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 20.

keeled (kēld), *a.* [< *keel*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a keel; furnished with or exhibiting a longitudinal ridge resembling the keel of a boat, as a leaf or other object; ridged lengthwise in the middle underneath, as the sternum of a carinate bird (see cut under *carinate*); carinated.

The imitation of *keeled* scales on the crown produced by the recumbent feet, as the caterpillar threw itself backward. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 99.

keeleg†, **keelek**†, *n.* See *killock*.

keeler[1] (kē′lėr), *n.* [< *keel*[1], *n.*, 2, + *-er*[1].] One who works on a barge or keel. Also *keelman*.

keeler[2] (kē′lėr), *n.* [< *keel*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *keel*[2], *n.* The equiv. Ir. *cileir* is appar. from the E. word.] 1. A small shallow tub used for some domestic purposes, as dish-washing, also to hold stuff for calking ships, etc.

Their wisards, who with certaine graines tolde fortunes, and diuined, looking into *keelers* and pailes full of water. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 803.

2. A square or oblong wooden box, from 3 to 4 feet long and 6 to 8 inches deep, used in dressing mackerel, and also to hold the salt used in the process. More fully called *gib-keeler*.

keeler-tub (kē′lėr-tub), *n.* Same as *keeler*[2], 1. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

keelfat (kēl′fat), *n.* [< *keel*[2] + *fat*[2].] A cooler; a vat in which liquor is set for cooling.

keelhaul (kēl′hâl), *v. t.* [Also *keelhale* (=D. LG. *kielhalen* = G. *kielholen* = Dan. *kjölhale* = Sw. *kölhala*); < *keel*[1] + *haul*, *hale*[1]. The E. word is prob. adapted from the D.] 1. To haul under the keel of a ship. Keelhauling was formerly a punishment inflicted in the English and other navies for certain offenses. The offender was drawn through the water under the bottom of the ship, and back on board on the opposite side, by ropes and tackles attached to the yards.

Whoever told him so was a lying lubberly rascal, and deserved to be *keelhauled*. *Smollett*.

Some also have an effigy of Judas, which the crew amuse themselves with *keel-hauling* and hanging by the neck from the yard-arms. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 147.

2. Figuratively, to reprimand severely; haul over the coals.

Also *keelrake*.

keelhauling (kēl′hâ″ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *keelhaul*, *v.*] Punishment by hauling under the keel of a ship.

He would have undergone a dozen *keel-haulings* rather than have satisfied Vanslyperken. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, x.

keelie (kē′li), *n.* [Imitative of its cry.] The kestrel. [Scotch.]

A combination of young blackguards in Edinburgh hence termed themselves the *Keelie* Gang. *Scott*.

keeling (kē′ling), *n.* [Sc. also *keling*, *keiling*, *killing*; < ME. *keling*, *kelynge*; cf. Icel. *keila*, Sw. *kolja*, a kind of cod.] A codfish. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Keling he tok and tumberel,
Hering and the makerel. *Havelok*, l. 757.

For the soling of them were made use of eleven hundred hides of brown cows, shapen like the tail of a *keeling*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 8.

Before they catch their great fishes, as *Keeling*, Ling, etc., they must put far out into the sea with their little boats. *Brand*, Orkney, p. 20.

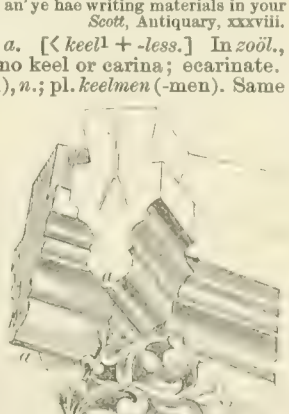
keelivine, keelyvine (kē′li-vīn), *n.* [Also *quillivine*; origin obscure. Cf. *keel*[3], ruddle, *kellow*, black-lead, *killow*, blackish earth.] A pencil of black or red lead. [Scotch.]

Put up your pocket-book and your *keelyvine* pen then, for I downa speak out an' ye hae writing materials in your hands. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxviii.

keelless (kēl′les), *a.* [< *keel*[1] + *-less*.] In *zoöl.*, *bot.*, etc., having no keel or carina; ecarinate.

keelman (kēl′man), *n.*; pl. *keelmen* (-men). Same as *keeler*[1].

keel-molding (kēl′mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a round on which there is a small fillet, projecting like the keel of a ship. The fillet was originally small, but became more and more pronounced. This form of molding is characteristic in medieval architecture, from early in the thirteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century.



Keel molding. *a*, *a*, keels.

keel-petals (kēl′-pet″alz), *n. pl.* Those petals in a papilionaceous flower which unite to form the keel.

I have thrice seen humble-bees of two kinds, as well as hive bees, sucking the nectar [of the sweet-pea], and they did not depress the *keel-petals* so as to expose the anthers and stigma. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilization (Amer. ed.), p. 155.

keelrake (kēl′rāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *keelraked*, ppr. *keelraking*. Same as *keelhaul*.

keel-shaped (kēl′shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, having the form of a keel; carinate.

keelson, kelson (kel′sọn), *n.* [Also *kilson*, and formerly *kelsine*; < Sw. *kölsvin* = Dan. *kjölsvin* = D. *kolsem*, *kolzwyn* (Sewel) = East Fries. *kölsvin* = LG. *kulswin*, *kulschwin* = G. *kielschwein*, keelson; appar. with corruption of the second element (simulating Sw. Dan. *svin* = G. *schwein* = E. *swine*), which appears in what is prob. the correct form in Norw. *kjölsvill*, keelson, < *kjöl*, keel, + *svill*, sill, = Icel. *syll*, *svill* = Sw. *syll*, dial. *svill* = Dan. *syld* = G. *schwelle* = E. *sill*: see *keel*[1] and *sill*.] A line of jointed timbers in a ship laid on the middle of the floor-timbers over the keel, fastened with long bolts and clinched, thus binding the floor-timbers to the keel; in iron ships, a combination of plates corresponding to the keelson-timber of a wooden vessel. See cut under *keel*[1].

The top-mast to the *kelsine* then with haleyards downe they drew. *Chapman*, Iliad, i.

Engine-keelson, boiler-keelson, heavy timbers placed fore and aft in the bilge of a steamer, on which the engines or boilers rest.—**False keelson,** a piece of timber fastened longitudinally over the top of the true keelson.—**Intercostal keelson,** a short piece between the frames.—**Rider keelson,** an additional keelson above the main keelson, for the purpose of strengthening it.—**Sister keelson,** a timber placed alongside the main keelson and bolted to it.

keelvat (kēl′vat), *n.* Same as *keelfat*.

keelyvine, *n.* See *keelivine*.

keen[1] (kēn), *a.* [< ME. *kene*, bold, bitter, sharp, < AS. *cēne*, rarely *cȳne*, bold (used in this sense only) (= D. *koen* = OHG. *kuoni*, *kuani*, *chuoni*, *chuone*, MHG. *küene*, G. *kühn*, bold, daring, = Icel. *kænn* (for **kænn*), wise, clever, able): lit. 'able,' with orig. suffix *-ya*, < *cann*, inf. *cunnan*, be able, can: see *can*[1]. The physical sense 'sharp' has been developed from that of 'bold, eager.'] 1†. Bold; daring; brave; active: applied to men.

There-at Ector was angry, & out of his wit!
Two kynges he kyld of the *kene* Grekes—
Amphenor the fuerse, and the freike Durius.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7704.

Of Phocus the ferse men forthoughten hem all,
That euer thei farde to fight with Philip the *keene*.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 446.

2†. Grim; fierce; savage; rapacious: applied to wild animals.

A wilderness that ful of wilde bestes es sene
Als lions, libardes, and wolwes *kene*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1226.

3. Vehement; earnest; eager; ardent; fierce; animated by or showing strong feeling or desire: as, a *keen* fighter; to be *keen* at a bargain.

He drank, and made the cuppe ful clene,
And sith he spake wordis *kene*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50. (*Halliwell.*)

Never did I know
A creature that did bear the shape of man
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2, 278.

The sheep were so *keen* upon the acorns.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The school has obtained so high a reputation that the demand for admission is very *keen*.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 325.

4. Such as to cut or penetrate easily; having a very sharp point or edge; sharp; acute: as, a *keen* edge.

Sedar was sorry for sake of his cosyn,
Carue euyn at Castor with a *kene* sworde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1268.

A bow he bar and arwes brighte and *kene*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1108.

Still with their fires Love tipt his *keenest* darts.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

Gleams, quick and *keen*, the scalping-knife.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

5. Sharp or irritating to the body or the mind; acutely harsh or painful; biting; stinging; tingling.

Whi sayst thou thanne I am to the so *kene*?
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 27.

Although I tell him *keen* truth, yet he may beare with me, since I am like to do him some good knowledge.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Genial days
Shall softly glide away into the *keen*
And wholesome cold of winter.
Bryant, Conjunction of Jupiter and Venus.

If our sense of the misery or emptiness of life became for some reason much more *keen* than it is, life would at last become intolerable to us.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 59.

6. Having a cutting or incisive character or effect; penetrating; vigorous; energetic; vivid; intense: as, *keen* eyes; a *keen* look; a *keen* rebuke; *keen*-witted.

To leave this *keen* encounter of our wits,
And fall somewhat into a slower method.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2, 115.

Their weekly frauds his *keen* replies detect.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 1033.

7. Having or manifesting great mental acuteness; characterized by great quickness or penetration of thought; sharply perceptive: as, a *keen* logician or debater; *keen* insight.

For *keen* and polished rhetoric he is singularly unfitted.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

The *keen* intelligence with which the meaning was sought should be the test of the seeker's being entitled to possess the secret treasure.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 123.

On the keen jump. See *jump*[1]. = **Syn.** See *acute*, *sharp*, and list under *eager*[1].

keen[1] (kēn), *v. t.* [< *keen*[1], *a.*] 1. To make keen or sharp; sharpen. [Rare.]

Cold winter *keens* the brightening flood. *Thomson*.

2. To chap, as the hands. [Prov. Eng.]

keen[2] (kēn), *n.* [< Ir. *caoine*, a cry of lamentation for the dead.] A loud lamentation made over the dead; a wailing. [Ireland.]

A thousand cries would swell the *keen*,
A thousand voices of despair
Would echo thine. *Owen Ward*.

keen[2] (kēn), *v. i.* [< *keen*[2], *n.*] 1. To make a loud lamentation over the dead; lament; wail. [Ireland.]

From the road outside there came a prolonged ear-piercing wail, that made the window-panes tremble. I have never heard any earthly sound at once so expressive of utter despair, and appealing to heaven or hell for vengeance. . . . "It is the wild Irish women *keening* over their dead." *G. A. Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, xvii.

Customs that have hardly disappeared from Finland and Ireland, or are fresh in tradition, existed in both countries, such as . . . *keening* and waking the dead.
The Century, XXXVII. 479.

2. To wail over any loss, or in anticipation of loss.

Was it for this that I *keened* over the cold hearthstone at Garoopna, when we sold it to the Brentwoods?
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, vii.

The wind shifts to the west. Peace, peace, Banshee—*keening* at every window. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xlii.

keena (kē′nä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian tree, *Calophyllum tomentosum*. Its timber supplies the valuable poon spars of western India, and its seeds yield keena-oil.

keena-nut (kē′nä-nut), *n.* The oil-bearing seed of the keena.

keena-oil (kē′nä-oil), *n.* An oil extracted in Ceylon from the seeds of the drupaceous fruit of the keena.

keener (kē′nėr), *n.* [< *keen*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who keens; especially, a woman who keens or wails as a hired or professional mourner at wakes and funerals. See *keen*[2], *v.* [Ireland.]

keenly (kēn′li), *adv.* [< ME. *kenely*, *kenly*, *keneliche*, < AS. *cēnlīce* (= MD. *koenlick*, D. *koenlijk* = MHG. *küenlîche*, G. *kühnlich*), boldly, < *cēne*, bold: see *keen*[1], *a.*] In a keen manner; eagerly; sharply; with keenness or intensity; acutely.

keenness (kēn′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being keen in any sense of that word; sharpness; acuteness; intensity.

keen-witted (kēn′wit″ed), *a.* Having acute wit or discernment.

keep (kēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kept*, ppr. *keeping*. [< ME. *kepen*, *kipen*, < AS. *cēpan* (pret. *cēpte*, pp. *cēped*, *cēpt*) (= MD. *kepen*), observe, keep, take care of, regard, await, take. AS. *cēpan* in this sense is usually supposed to be a diff. use of *cēpan*, *cȳpan*, traffic, sell (cf. *ceápian*, traffic), < *ceáp*, price, bargain (see *cheap*, *n.* and *v.*); but such connection is very doubtful. Cf. *kip*[1].] I. *trans.* 1†. To observe; heed; regard; attend to; care for; be solicitous about.

Sythe counsell as thou kythes *kepe* I none of,
That will lede me to losse, & my lond hoole.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11540.

While the stars and course of heaven I *keep*.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 476.

2. To observe or carry out in practice; perform; fulfil: as, to *keep* the laws; to *keep* the sabbath-day; to *keep* one's word or promise.

Then *keppit* was the counsell of Calcas belyue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1052.

Keep hospitality among thy Neighbours.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 71.

When thou borrowest, *keep* thy day though it be to thy payne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

But, abstracting from the reason, let us consider who *keeps* the precept best. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 265.

3. To celebrate or observe with all due formalities or rites; solemnize: as, to *keep* Lent.

The day is very solemnly *kept* in all the Cities. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 103.

This day shall be unto you for a memorial; and ye shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord. Ex. xii. 14.

Here am I come down to what you call *keep* my Christmas. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 139.

4. To hold; have or carry on: as, to *keep* court; to *keep* an act at a university.

In the same Towne there ys a merkett, wekely *kepte*, and havyng in yt abowt M. D. howselyng peaple. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

Chambery . . . is the Capitall City of Savoy, wherein they *Keep* their Parliament. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 79.

5. To tend; care for; have the charge, oversight, or custody of.

They did apoynt four men of the mannor to *keepe* the wood, for the profitt of the tenants commodyty of the mannor. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 437.

Humble, and like in eche degree
The flocke which he did *keepe*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to *keep* it. Gen. ii. 15.

The shadow cloak'd from head to foot,
Who *keeps* the keys of all the creeds.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxiii.

6. To guard; protect; preserve; especially, to maintain inviolate or intact; preserve from danger, mishap, loss, decay, etc.: as, to *keep* the peace.

I schal thee take a trewe fere
That trewly schal *kepen* thee
While in erthe thou schalt be.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

And behold, I am with thee, and will *keep* thee in all places whither thou goest. Gen. xxviii. 15.

In yon strait path a thousand
May well be stopped by three.
Now who will stand on either hand,
And *keep* the bridge with me?
Macaulay, Horatius.

There heroes' wits are *kept* in pond'rous vases,
And beaux' in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 115.

7. To retain or hold possession of; retain in one's own power or possession; continue to have, hold, or enjoy; retain: as, he got it to *keep;* to *keep* a thing in mind; to *keep* a secret; to *keep* one's own counsel.

Thei cone wel wynnen lond of Straungeres, but thei cone not *kepen* it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 252.

My Memory hath *kept* the bad, and let go the good. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 51.

Keep a thing, its use will come. *Tennyson*, The Epic.

The remotest descendant of a continental noble *keeps* all the privileges of nobility; the remote descendant of an English peer has no privilege beyond his faint chance of succeeding to the peerage. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 306.

8. To have habitually in stock or for sale.

A . . . housewife of the neighborhood burst breathless into the shop, fiercely demanding yeast; . . . the poor gentlewoman, with her cold shyness of manner, gave her hot customer to understand that she did not *keep* the article. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables.

9. To have habitually in attendance or use; employ or maintain in service, or for one's use or enjoyment: as, to *keep* three servants; to *keep* a horse and carriage.

Thou dost not *keep* a dog
Whom I would imitate.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3, 200.

We dined there the next day, and went on the lake in a boat, which they *keep* in order to bring wood from the other side. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 69.

I *keep* but a man and a maid, ever ready to slander and steal. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv.

10. To maintain; support; provide for; supply with whatever is needed.

What shall become of my poor family?
They are no sheep, and they must *keep* themselves.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

Keep thy shop, and thy shop will *keep* thee.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho.

"When they found that 'ere boy," continued Sol, "he was all worn to skin and bone; he'd *kep'* himself a week on berries and ches'nuts and sich, but a boy can't be *kep'* on what a squirrel can." *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 254.

11. To maintain or carry on, as an establishment, institution, business, etc.; conduct; manage: as, to *keep* a school or a hotel; to *keep* shop; to *keep* house.

A wyf is kepere of thyn housbondrye;
Well may the sike man biwaille and wepe,
Ther as ther nys no wyf the hous to *kepe*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 138.

If he love her not, . . .
Let me be no assistant for a state,
But *keep* a farm and carters.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2, 167.

The court also sent for Mrs. Hutchinson, and charged her with divers matters, as her *keeping* two public lectures every week in her house. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 294.

This is the only House in Paris I saw *kept*, in all the parts of it, with the most exact cleanliness and neatness, Gardens and all. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 188.

12†. To receive; go to meet; receive as a friend or guest.

Hastily that lady hende,
Cumand al her men to wende,
And dight tham in thair best aray,
To *kepe* the King that ilk day.
Sir Ywain, MS. Cotton, ap. Warton, iii. 108, 131. (*Jamieson.*)

Againe the comyng of Jhesu Criste
To *kepe* him when he doun sal come.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 5028.

13. To take in and provide for; entertain.

Call'st thou me host?
Now, by this hand, I swear, I scorn the term,
Nor shall my Nell *keep* lodgers.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1, 33.

14. To hold; detain: as, what *keeps* him here?

How much a dunce that has been sent to roam
Excceds a dunce that has been *kept* at home.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 416.

Excuse me for having *kept* you so long.
Bulwer, Money, iii. 5.

Lunatics who are dangerous to society are *kept* in confinement. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 291.

15. To hold or hold back; restrain.

In chambur among ladyes bryȝth,
Kepe thy tonge & spende thy syȝth.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

I have *kept* you from a crying sin would damn you
To men and time.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

How hard it is when a man meets with a Foole to *keepe* his tongue from folly! *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

16. To continue, or continue to maintain or preserve, as a state or course of action: as, to *keep* the same road; to *keep* step.

He *kept* his course along the coast of the Kingdome of Sicilia. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 7.

Her servants' eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And, as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursued.
Dryden.

Justice is an old lame hobbling beldame, and I can't get her to *keep* pace with Generosity for the soul of me. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

17. To cause to be or continue in some specified state, condition, action, or course: as, to *keep* the coast clear; to *keep* things in order.

In the Time of this Sedition, the Duke of Lancaster had been sent into Scotland, to *keep* the Scots quiet. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 140.

In each Citie is an Officer that hath charge of the wals, whereby they are *kept* faire and strong. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

They [Chinese women] are *kept* constantly to their work, being fine Needle-Women, and making many curious Embroideries. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 408.

The sounds we are hearing tend very decidedly to *keep* out of consciousness other sounds of which we wish to think. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

We could not *keep* him silent; out he flash'd.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

18. To stay or remain in; refrain from leaving: as, to *keep* the house; to *keep* one's bed.

If any infected person, commanded to *keepe* house, shall contrarie to such Commandment wilfullie and contemptuously goe abroade, etc.
Laws of James I. (1603), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 135.

The Prince had newly got a Fall off a Horse, and *kept* his Chamber. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 1.

Have you observ'd a sitting Hare,
List'ning, and fearful of the Storm
Of Horns and Hounds, clap back her Ear,
Afraid to *keep* or leave her Form?
Prior, The Dove, st. 13.

19†. To maintain habitually: same as *keep up*.

It [the river] *keepeth* almost as terrible a noyse as the river Cocytus in Hell. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 85.

20. To scare away: same as *keep off*: as, to *keep* crows. [Prov. Eng.]—**21.** To maintain a regular record of or in: have or take charge of entering or making entries in: as, to *keep* accounts; to *keep* the books of a firm; to *keep* a diary.

The Governor or chief of the Factory ought to know more than barely how to buy, sell, and *keep* accounts. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 103.

To keep a good house, a length, a line. See the nouns. — **To keep an act,** to hold an academical disputation. See *act*, *n.*, 5.

The students of the first classis that have been these four yeeres trained up in University learning . . . have . . . lately *kept* two solemn *Acts* for their Commencement. *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, I. 245.

To keep an eye on, to keep at arm's-length, to keep a term. See the nouns.—**To keep back.** (*a*) To reserve; withhold; fail to deliver, disclose, or communicate.

I will *keep* nothing *back* from you. Jer. xlii. 4.

A certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession, and *kept back* part of the price. Acts v. 2.

(*b*) To restrain; hold back.

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins. Ps. xix. 13.

A conscientious praise of God will *keep* us *back* from all false and mean praises, all fulsome and servile flatteries, such as are in use among men. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

To keep chapel, at Oxford and Cambridge, in England, to attend service in the college chapel.

The Undergraduate is expected to go to chapel eight times, or, in academic parlance, to *keep* eight *chapels* a week. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 32.

To keep company, compass, consort†, count. See the nouns.—**To keep counsel,** to keep secret the matter and result of a confidential discussion; be discreet or silent. — **To keep cut with†,** to follow the example of.

O that a boy should so *keep cut with* his mother, and be given to dissembling! *Middleton*, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 4.

To keep down, to prevent from rising; hold in subjection; restrain. Specifically—(*a*) In *painting*, to subdue in tone or tint, so that the portion of a picture *kept down* is rendered subordinate to some other part, and therefore does not obtrude on the eye of the spectator. (*b*) In *printing*, to set in lower-case type, as a word or initial letter.—**To keep early or late hours,** to be customarily early or late (as the case may be) in returning home or in going to bed. See *hour*.

What *early* philosophic *hours* he *keeps*,
How regular his meals, how sound he sleeps!
Cowper, Retirement, l. 428.

To keep house. See *house*[1].—**To keep in.** (*a*) To prevent from escaping; hold in confinement; specifically, to detain (a pupil) in the schoolroom after hours, either as a punishment for misconduct or in order that a lesson may be mastered. (*b*) To conceal; avoid telling or disclosing. (*c*) To restrain; curb, as a horse.—**To keep it up,** to continue anything vigorously, especially a frolic; persist in merriment. [Colloq.]

We *keeps it up* for half an hour, or an hour . . . if the browns tumble in well. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 57.

To keep off, to hinder from approach or attack: as, to *keep off* an enemy or an evil.

If they would not do his Commandments, but despise his Statutes and abhor his Judgments, all the care and policy they could use would not be able to *keep off* the most dismal judgments which ever befell a Nation. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

Far beyond,
Imagined more than seen, the skirts of France. . . . .
"God bless the narrow sea which *keeps* her *off*."
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

To keep one at a distance. See *distance*.—**To keep one going in** (something), to keep one supplied with (it).

He *kept us going in* sherry. *F. W. Farrar*, Julian Home.

To keep one's countenance, distance, foot†. See the nouns.—**To keep one's feet,** to maintain one's footing; avoid falling.

It was with the greatest difficulty that she *kept her feet*. *Lever*, One of Them, p. 444.

To keep one's hand in, to keep up one's acquirements; maintain one's skill by practice.—**To keep one's self to one's self,** to shun society; keep one's own counsel; keep aloof from others; keep close.

"Stay then a little," answer'd Julian, "here,
And *keep yourself*, none knowing, *to yourself*."
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

To keep open house. See *house*[1].—**To keep out,** to hinder from entering or taking possession.

No iron gate, no spiked and panelled door,
Can *keep out* death, the postman, or the bore.
O. W. Holmes, A Modest Request.

To keep the bones green. See *green*[1].—**To keep the crown of the causey.** See *crown*.—**To keep the field, the house, the peace,** etc. See the nouns.—**To keep the land aboard** (*naut.*). See *aboard*[1].—**To keep the luff,** or **the wind** (*naut.*), to continue close to the wind. —**To keep time, touch,** etc. See the nouns.—**To keep under,** to restrain; hold in subjection or under control.

Need and poverty doth hold down and *keep under* stout courages, and maketh them patient perforce, taking from them bold and rebelling stomachs. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

I *keep under* my body, and bring it into subjection. 1 Cor. ix. 27.

The fire was *kept under* for the rest of the day, but all attempts to extinguish it were vain. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

To keep up. (*a*) To support; hold in an existing state or condition; prevent from lapsing: as, to *keep up* the price of goods; to *keep up* one's credit.

Ptolemy had been a soldier from his infancy, and consequently *kept up* a proper military force, that made him everywhere respected in these warlike and unsettled times. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 457.

He would undertake to prove before a committee of the House of Commons that there existed a combination to *keep up* the price of muffins. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, ii.

(*b*) To maintain; continue; prevent cessation of.

Little disputes and quarrels . . . are chiefly *kept up* and bandied to and fro by those who have nothing else to do. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiv.

In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it. *Locke.*

(*c*) To maintain in good order or condition: as, to pay so much a year to *keep up* a grave.—**To keep up to the collar,** to keep hard at work; "keep at it": in allusion to the straining of a working horse against his collar. [Colloq.]

Not that he neglected these [the proper studies of the place], for Hardy *kept* him pretty well *up to the collar*, and he passed his little go creditably. *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xii.

=**Syn. 7,** etc. *Keep, Retain, Reserve. Keep* is a very general idiomatic word, meaning, in this relation, not to dispose of or part with; hold on to; as, to sell half and *keep* half. *Retain* covers the idea of not giving up where there is occasion or opportunity: as, to surrender on condition that the officers *retain* their side-arms. To *reserve* is to keep back at a time or in an act in which other things are given up; also, to keep back for a time; as, to *reserve* judgment.

They only fall, that strive to move,
Or lose, that care to *keep*.
Owen Meredith, Wanderer, iii.

Why should not man,
Retaining still divine similitude
In part, from such deformities be free?
Milton, P. L., xi. 512.

Hast thou not *reserved* a blessing for me? Gen. xxvii. 36.

These jests are out of season;
Reserve them till a merrier hour than this.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2, 69.

6. *Keep, Defend, Protect, Shelter, Preserve. Keep* is the general word in this relation also. To *defend* is to keep by warding off attacks; the word does not so much imply success as the others do. To *protect* is to keep by covering from danger. To *shelter* is to keep by covering on one side, or on all sides, especially above, from exposure. *Shelter* seems figurative when not applied to keeping from exposure to the weather, and *protect* and *defend* when not applied to the physical. To *preserve* is in various senses to protect or keep from destruction or injury: as, to *preserve* forests, the bank of a river, fruit, vested rights, life, or one's dignity.

Behold, he that *keepeth* Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep. Ps. cxxi. 4.

Nor could the Muse *defend*
Her son. *Milton,* P. L., vii. 37.

In youth it *sheltered* me,
And I'll *protect* it now.
G. P. Morris, Woodman, Spare that Tree!

History has sometimes been called a gallery, where in living forms are *preserved* the scenes, the incidents, and the characters of the past. *Sumner,* Orations, I. 201.

2 and **3.** *Observe, Commemorate,* etc. See *celebrate.*

II. *intrans.* 1†. To care; be solicitous.

"Sir preest," he seyde, "I *kepe* han [to have] no loos
Of my craft, for I wolde it kept were cloos."
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 357.

The third me thinks shruggingly saith, I *kept* not to sit sleeping with my Poesie till a Queene came and kissed me. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 15.

2†. To take care; be on the watch; be heedful.

Keep that the lusts shake not the word of God that is in us. *Tyndale.*

3. To lodge; dwell; hold one's self, as in an abiding-place. [Now colloq. or rare.]

Knock at his study, where, they say, he *keeps*.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2, 5.

The Tarentines [Indians] . . . rifled a wigwam where Mr. Cradock's men *kept* to catch sturgeon, took away their nets and biscuit, &c. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 72.

But yet he could not *keep*
Here with the shepherds and the silly sheep.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

He was foolish enough to tell where these quail *kept* in his orchard. *Forest and Stream,* XXVIII. 252.

4. To keep one's self; remain; stay; continue: as, to *keep* at a distance; to *keep* in with some one; to *keep* out of sight; hence, in familiar speech, used with a present participle almost as an auxiliary of continuous or repeated action: as, he *keeps* moving; she *kept* crying out; they have *kept* asking for it this hour past.

Those that are married already, all but one, shall live; the rest shall *keep* as they are. *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 1, 146.

The Privateers *keep* out of their way, having always Intelligence where they [the Barralaventa fleet] are.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 126.

We *kept* down the left bank of the river for a little distance, and then struck into the woods.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 48.

Innumerable instances are known to every naturalist of species *keeping* true, or not varying at all, although living under the most opposite climates.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 139.

All the place is holy ground; . . .
So *keep* where you are: you are foul with sin.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

5. To last; endure; continue unimpaired.

If the malt is not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep*. *Mortimer,* Husbandry.

The best fruits of the season fall latest and *keep* the longest. *Alcott,* Tablets, p. 134.

The dam was a subject of conversation that would *keep*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

To keep at it, to continue hard at work; persist. [Colloq.]—**To keep dark.** See *dark*1. **To keep from,** to abstain from; refrain from; remain away from.

I should kick, being kick'd; and, being at that pass,
You would *keep from* my heels. *Shak.,* C. of E., iii. 1, 19.

To keep in with. See *in*1, *adv.* **To keep on,** to go forward; proceed; continue to advance.

The Pontic sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but *keeps* due *on*
To the Propontic and the Hellespont.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3, 455.

To keep to, to adhere strictly to; avoid neglecting or deviating from: as, to *keep to* old customs; to *keep to* a rule; to *keep to* one's word or promise.

Not finding the Governour *keep to* his agreement with me, nor seeing by his carriage towards others any great reason I had to expect he would, I began to wish my self away again. *Dampier,* Voyages, I. 518.

Well, if they had *kept to* that, I should not have been such an enemy to the stage. *Sheridan,* The Critic, i. 1.

To keep up, to remain unsubdued, as by illness, age, or grief; be yet active, or not confined to one's bed; not to fall behind. [Colloq.]

keep (kēp), *n.* [< ME. *kepe,* heed, care; < *keep, v.*] 1†. Heed; notice; care.

We love no man that taketh *kepe* or charge
Wher that we goon; we wol ben at our large.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 321.

Youth is least looked vnto when they stand [in] most needs of good *kepe* and regard.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 50.

And unto Morpheus comes, whom drowned deepe
In drowsie fit he findes: of nothing he takes *keepe*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 40.

2†. Custody; keeping; oversight.

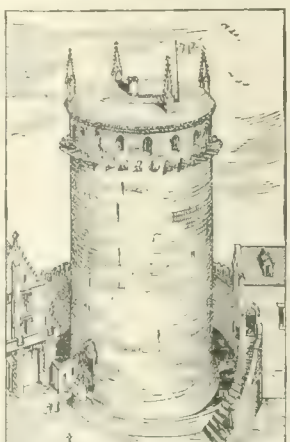
For in Baptista's *keep* my treasure is.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2, 118.

If the justice have the maid in *keep*,
You need not fear the marriage of your son.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 2.

3†. That which is kept or cared for; charge.

Often he used of hys *keepe*
A sacrifice to bring,
Nowe with a Kidde, now with a sheepe,
The Altars hallowing.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

4. The stronghold or citadel of a medieval castle; the innermost and strongest structure or central tower. It was the final dependence for keeping the castle against assault. In the lower parts of the structure prisoners were kept, with stores, etc.; and in the upper parts the family lived, especially in times of danger. Also called *dungeon* or *donjon dungeon keep,* or *dungeon-tower.* See *dungeon, donjon.*



Keep or Donjon of the Castle of Coucy, Aisne, France (restored, from the inner court).

It stands on a knowle, which, tho' insensibly rising, gives it a prospect over the *keepe* of Windsor, about three miles N. E. of it.
Evelyn, Memoirs, (Oct. 23, 1686.

My malice is no deeper than a moat,
No stronger than a wall: there is the *keep;*
He shall not cross us more. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

5. Subsistence; board and lodging; maintenance or means of subsistence: as, the *keep* of a horse. [Colloq.]

I performed some services to the college in return for my *keep*. *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Oxford, I. viii.

Moreover, we could not bear the idea that she should labor for her *keep*. *R. D. Blackmore,* Lorna Doone, xlvi.

6. *pl.* In *coal-mining,* wings, catches, or rests for holding the cage when it is brought to rest at some point above the bottom of the shaft. See *cage-shafts.*—7. A meat safe. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—8. A large basket. [Prov. Eng.]—9. A reservoir for fish by the side of a river. [Prov. Eng.]—**For keeps,** to be kept or retained; to be held or retained as one's own for good: as, to play marbles *for keeps* (that is, each player to retain the marbles he wins). [U. S.]

We, the undersigned, promise not to play marbles *for keeps*, nor bet nor gamble in any way.
Pl. Advertiser, Dec. 9, 1886.

Out at keep, feeding in a hired pasture. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.

keeper (kē′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *kepere;* < *keep, v.,* + *-er*1.] 1. One who keeps, observes, or obeys.

I am a *keeper* of the law
In some sma' points, altho' not a'.
Burns, Verses to John Rankine.

2. One who has the charge or keeping of anything; a caretaker; a custodian: often forming the second element of a compound: as, the *keeper* of the seals; a *housekeeper;* a *game-keeper.*

Hit speketh of riche men ryght nouht ne of riche lordes,
Bote of knyghtes and of clerkes and *kepers* of hestes.
Piers Plowman (C.), xv. 88.

And the Lord said unto Cain, Where is Abel thy brother? And he said, I know not: Am I my brother's *keeper?*
Gen. iv. 9.

Young Logie was laid in Edinburgh chapel,
Carmichael's the *keeper* o' the key.
The Laird o' Logie (Child's Ballads, IV. 110).

The persecuted animals [rats] bolted above-ground: the terrier accounted for one, the *keeper* [gamekeeper] for another. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, xlv.

3. One who maintains or carries on as proprietor; an owner or independent controller: as, a store*keeper*, an inn*keeper*.

Now he is a man . . . who is really nothing but a weakly, aged *keeper* of a little shoe-store in a village.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 167.

4. One who stays or abides.

To be discreet, chaste, *keepers* at home. Titus ii. 5.

5. One who holds or maintains possession.

He will have need of getters and *keepers*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 238.

6. That which keeps; something that serves as a guard or protection. Specifically (*a*) A ring which keeps another on the finger. See *guard-ring.*

Quite devoid of any jeweller's ware, save her wedding ring and *keeper*. *G. A. Sala,* Baddington Peerage, II. 111.

(*b*) A key which admits of being readily inserted and removed at pleasure to keep an object in its place.

It [a glove-fastener] has a cylindrical *keeper* with one lower edge struck up to form a lip, and a radial locking bar, with a series of teeth on the under surface, adapted to project through the *keeper* and engage the lip.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 408.

(*c*) A loop on the end of a strap fitted with a buckle, through which the other end is run after passing through the buckle; a small clasp. (*d*) The box on a door-jamb into which the bolt of a lock protrudes when shot. (*e*) A jam-nut. (*f*) A piece of soft iron placed in contact with the poles of a magnet when not in use, which tends, by induction, to maintain and even increase the power of the magnet; an armature. (*g*) In the electromagnet of a dynamo, one of the lateral projections from the pole-extremities to bring them just as near to the revolving armature as they can be without actually touching it. (*h*) A steel keeper. (*i*) The mouse of a hook, which keeps it from being accidentally disengaged. (*j*) The stopper of the bird in a flint-lock gun.—**Keeper of the Great Seal,** or **Lord Keeper,** a high officer of state in Great Britain, who has the custody of the great seal. The office is now vested in the lord chancellor.—**Keeper of the king's conscience,** the lord chancellor. See *chancellor,* 3 (*a*).—**Keeper of the Privy Seal,** or **Lord Privy Seal,** a British officer of state through whose hands pass all charters, pardons, etc., before they come to the great seal. He is a privy-councilor, and was formerly called *Clerk of the Privy Seal.*

keeperess (kē′pėr-es), *n.* [*keeper* + *-ess.*] A female keeper, custodian, or warden.

In Drayton House [a lunatic asylum] the *keeperesses* eclipsed the keepers in cruelty to the poorer patients.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, xli.

keeperless (kē′pėr-les), *a.* [< *keeper* + *-less.*] Without the supervision or care of a keeper; free from restraint, custody, or superintendence.

Among the group was a man . . . who, of all the people accounted sane and permitted to go about the world *keeperless*, I hold to have been the most decidedly mad.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. iii.

keepership (kē′pėr-ship), *n.* [< *keeper* + *-ship.*] The office of a keeper.

The earl gave the former a tan-house, and *keepership* of one of his games. *Strype,* Queen Mary, an. 1556.

keep-friend†, *n.* [< *keep, v.,* + obj. *friend.*] An iron ring with a chain attached, used to confine a prisoner.

And he had besides two iron rings about his neck, the one of the chain, and the other of that kind which are called a *keep-friend* or the foot of a friend, from whence descended two irons unto his middle.
Holinshed's Chronicles, 1578, I. 45. (*Nares.*)

keeping (kē′ping), *n.* [< ME. *kepynge;* verbal n. of *keep, v.*] 1. Care; custody; charge.

This mayd it was the fayrest lady that ever was in eny londe, this same [knight] and he *kepynge* the blessed seint Graal *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 220.

He swore us thus, never to let this treasure
Part from our secret *keepings*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 6.

This morning I wrote to my banker in London to send me certain [valuables] which I left in his *keeping* when he came for the ladies of Hautreve.
Chas. W. Bond, Jane Lyte, xxiv.

2†. Guardian care; guard; watch.

In that Cesonne, that the Bawme is growynge, Men put there to [thereto] gode *kepynge*, that no Man dar ben hardy to entre. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 50.

3. Maintenance; support; subsistence; feed; fodder: as, the cattle have good *keeping*.

Call you that *keeping* for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the stalling of an ox?
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1, 9.

4. Just proportion; conformity; congruity; consistency; harmony: as, his words are not in *keeping* with his deeds.

He would have been more in *keeping* if he had abided by the faith of his forefathers.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

The head and master, in the spotless whiteness of his neckcloth, wristband and bosom, and in the immaculate *keeping* and neatness of all his clerical black, and the perfect poise of his grand full bottomed clerical wig, did honor to her conjugal cares. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 330.

The "Rape of the Lock." For wit, fancy, invention, and *keeping*, it has never been surpassed.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 407.

He did not offer to stab me and sink my body in the Grand Canal, as, in all Venetian *keeping*, I felt that he ought to have done. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

Upon one's keeping†, upon one's guard.

I doo promes you that I am *upon me kypyng* every daye.
MS. letter, dated 1562. (*Nares.*)

keeping-room (kē′ping-rōm), *n.* The common sitting-room of a family; also, in English universities, the sitting-room of a student. [New Eng. and prov. Eng.]

All the attractions of a house were concentrated in one room: it was kitchen, chamber, parlor, and *keeping-room*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 261.

Like many other buildings of the same date and style, that which was designated as the *keeping-room* or parlour was the passage of the house.
J. Freeman, W. Kirby, p. 219.

keep-off† (kēp′ôf), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Intended or adapted to keep a foe at a distance; hence, long; reaching far.

He fought not with a *keepe-off* spear, or with a farre-shot bow,
But with a massy club of iron. *Chapman*, Iliad, vii.

II. *n.* A guard; defense; something to keep a foe at a distance.

A lance then tooke he, with a keene, steele head,
To be his *keepe-off*, both 'gainst men and dogges.
Chapman, Odyssey, xiv.

keepsake (kēp′sāk), *n.* [Irreg. < *keep*, *v.*, + *sake*.] Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship. The word was used as the title of some of the holiday gift-books formerly published annually. See *annual*, *n.*, 4.

And now! ah, I see it—you just now are stooping
To pick up the *keepsake* intended for me.
Keats, To Some Ladies, on Receiving a Curious Shell.

I have before me the *Keepsake* for the year 1831, . . . a collection much lower in point of interest and ability than the worst number of the worst shilling magazine of the present day. . . . Somewhere about the year 1837 the world began to kick at the *Keepsakes*, and they gradually got extinguished. Then the lords and countesses put away their verses and . . . wrote no more.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 194.

keep-worthy (kēp′wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Worthy of being kept or preserved. [Rare.]

Other *keep-worthy* documents.
W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, I. 182.

kees (kēs), *n.* [< Ar. *kīs*.] The Egyptian purse, a sum of five hundred piasters or about twenty-five dollars. See *purse*.

keesh, *n.* See *kish*[2].

keeslip (kēs′lip), *n.* A Scotch form of *keslop*.

keethie (kē′thi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A certain fish, the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. [Scotch.]

keeve (kēv), *n.* [Also *keave*, *kieve*, *kive*; < ME. **keve*, *kive*, < AS. *cȳfe*, a tub or vat.] A large vat or tub used for various purposes, as for dressing ores in mining, for holding the lye in bleaching (in which sense it is also called a *keir*), as a brewers' mashing-tub, etc.

keeve (kēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *keeved*, ppr. *keeving*. [< *keeve*, *n.*] 1. To put in a keeve for fermentation, etc.—2. To overturn or lift up, as a cart, so as to unload it all at once. [Prov. Eng.]

keever (kē′vėr), *n.* A keeve. Also *kiver*.

keffekil, *n.* See *kiefekil*.

keffieh (kef′i-e), *n.* [Ar.] The head-dress of the men of the Bedouin or desert tribes of the Moslem East. They do not wear the tarboosh, but a kerchief secured directly upon the head by a cord called an *akal*. The kerchief is generally worn cornerwise, so that two corners fall upon the shoulders, and can be drawn over the face or the back of the head at pleasure.

The red and yellow *keffieh*, folded and tied in hereditary fashion about his swarthy face and over his neck and shoulders by the Bedouin Arab of the desert.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 460.

keg (keg), *n.* [Also (dial.) *cag*; < Icel. *kaggi* = Sw. Norw. *kagge*, a keg, a round mass or heap.] 1. A small cask or barrel; a cask-shaped vessel of indefinite size, but in capacity less than half a barrel, usually from 5 to 10 gallons.—2†. A lump; piece.

The sturgeon cut to *kegges* (too big to handle whole)
Gives many a dainty bit out of his lusty jowl.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

Boat-keg, a small wooden cask, strongly made, large at the bung, tapering to the top, with bung hole and bung for taking out the water in the closed top: used to carry fresh water in small boats.—**Keg fig.** See *fig*[2].—**Keg-leveling and -trussing machine**, a machine for pressing and holding the staves in position for trussing.

kei-apple, kai-apple (kī′ap′l), *n.* [< S. African *kei* or *kai* + E. *apple*.] 1. A tall evergreen shrub, *Dovyalis* (*Aberia*) *Caffra*, of South Africa. It can be used for hedges, and yields an edible fruit.—2. The fruit of this shrub, which resembles a small yellowish apple. It serves for a pickle when green, and when ripe can be made into a preserve.

keie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *key*[1].

keight†. An obsolete preterit of *catch*[1].

keil†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *kail*[2].

keilhauite (kīl′hou-īt), *n.* [After Prof. *Keilhau* of Norway.] A rare Norwegian mineral, related to titanite in form; a silicotitanate of iron, aluminium, yttrium, and calcium.

keir, kier (kēr), *n.* [< Icel. *ker* = Sw. Dan. *kar*, a tub, vat, or other vessel, = OHG. *char*, MHG. *kar*, Goth. *kas*, a vessel, perhaps = L. *vas* (orig. **gvas*?), a vessel: see *vase*, *vessel*.] In *bleaching*, a large boiler which contains the bleaching-liquor; the alkaline vat of a bleachery. See *backing*[3] and *keeve*.

For yarn and thread, it is very usual to have the false bottom of the bleaching *kier*, or pot, movable.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 515.

keisar†, *n.* See *kaiser*, *Cæsar*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3, 9.

keitloa (kīt′lō-ä), *n.* [S. African.] The two-horned black rhinoceros of South Africa, *Rhinoceros keitloa*, or Sloan's rhinoceros. The two horns are of nearly equal size, attaining a length of about a foot. The animal is about 11 feet long and 5 feet high. It is ill-tempered, and a very dangerous antagonist.

kekryphalos (ke-krif′a-los), *n.* [< Gr. κεκρύφαλος, a woman's head-dress, < κρύπτειν (perf. κέκρυφα), hide, cover: see *crypt*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a simple form of female head-dress, consisting of a net, or a light cloth or kerchief, so placed about the head as to inclose the hair completely and almost without folds, and projecting behind in a graceful curve. It is common in works of art of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C., being beautifully illustrated on some Syracusan coins; and it is still worn in exactly the ancient form by many Greek peasant women.

Figure of Aphrodite, wearing the Kekryphalos.—From a polychrome kylix of the 5th century B. C., now in the British Museum.

keld†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cheld*.

keld[2] (keld), *n.* [< Icel. *kelda* = Sw. *källa* = Dan. *kilde* (cf. Finn. *kaltio*, < Scand.), a spring, fountain, well; from the verb represented by OHG. *quellan*, MHG. G. *quellen*, swell, spring, gush (AS. pp. *collen*, swollen), > *quelle*, a spring, fountain, source.] A spring. [North. Eng.]

keld†, *a.* See *kelled*.

kelder (kel′dėr), *n.* [A var. of *keeler*[2], perhaps after the related *keld*[1].] A cooler; especially, a large vat or caldron used in brewing.

Kelebe.—Greek red-figured Pottery

kelet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *keel*[2].

kelebe (kel′e-bē), *n.* [< Gr. κελέβη (see def.).] In *Gr. archæol.*, a large ovoid, wide-mouthed vase, with a broad flat rim and two handles connecting the rim and the body, and not extending above the rim.

kelf[1]† (kelf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A foolish fellow.

One squire Eneas, a great *kelf*,
Some wandering hangman like herself.
Cotton, Works (1734), p. 85.

kelf[2] (kelf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, the vertical height of the back of the excavation in holing or undercutting the coal. [Derbyshire and Leicestershire, Eng.]

keling, *n.* See *keeling*[2].

kelis (kē′lis), *n.* [NL.: see *cheloid*[2].] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Morphœa. (*b*) Cheloid. Also *keloid*.—**Addison's kelis**, morphœa.

kelk[1] (kelk), *n.* [< ME. *kelk*, roe; cf. OHG. *chelch*, MHG. *kelch*, struma.] The roe of a fish. [Prov. Eng.]

Take the *kelkes* of fysshe anon
And tho lyver of tho fysshe, sethe hom alon.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 19.

kelk[2] (kelk), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative, like *belk*, *belch*.] To belch; also, to groan. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk[3] (kelk), *n.* [Perhaps < Gael. and Ir. *clach*, a stone.] A large stone or detached rock. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk[4] (kelk), *v. t.* [Supposed to have meant orig. 'stone,' pelt with stones, < *kelk*[3], *n.*] To beat soundly. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk[4] (kelk), *n.* [< *kelk*[4], *v.*] A blow. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk[5] (kelk), *n.* [Cf. *keck*[3].] 1. The wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.—2. The poison hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.—**Broad kelk, broad-leafed kelk**, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

kell[1] (kel), *n.* [A var. of *caul*[1], *call*[2]: see *caul*[1].] A covering of some kind; a film or membrane; a network. [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

Being found, I'le finde an urne of gold, t' enclose them, and betwixt
The ayre and them two *kels* of fat lay on them.
Chapman, Iliad, xxiii.

Specifically—(*a*) The caul or omentum.

I'll have him [the hart] cut to the *kell*, then down the seams. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 4.

(*b*) The membrane or caul which sometimes envelops the head of a child at birth.

A silly jealous fellow, . . . seeing his child new born included in a *kell*, thought sure a Franciscan . . . was the father of it, it was so like a friar's cowl.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 617.

(*c*) The chrysalis of an insect.

The o'ergrown trees among,
With caterpillars' *kells* and dusky cobwebs hung.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 120.

(*d*) A net; especially, a net in which women inclose their hair; the back part of a cap.

Hir bake and hir breste was brochede alle over,
With *kelle* and with corenalle clenliche arrayede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3259.

And as it ffalls out, many times
As knotts been knitt on a *kell*,
Or merchant men gone to leeve London,
Either to buy ware or sell.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 314).

(*e*) A film.

His wakeful eyes . . .
Now covered over with dim cloudy *kells*.
Drayton, The Owl.

(*f*) One of the dew-covered threads often seen on the grass in the morning.

Neither the immoderate moisture of July, August, and September, nor those *kells*, which, like cobwebs, do sometimes cover the ground, do beget the rot in sheep.
Boyle, Works, VI. 358.

kell[2] (kel), *n.* A variant of *kill*[2], *kiln*.

kell[3]†, *n.* Same as *kale*, 2.

kellaut, *n.* See *killut*.

kelleck, *n.* See *killock*.

kelled† (keld), *a.* [< *kell*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a kell or covering; having the parts united as by a kell or thin membrane; webbed. Also *keld*.

And feeds on fish, which under water still
He with his *keld* feet and keen teeth doth kill.
Drayton, Noah's Flood.

Kellia (kel′i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after J. M. *O'Kelly* of Dublin.] The typical genus of *Kelliidæ*. The shell is small, thin, and rounded, with the ligament internal, the cardinal teeth 1 or 2 in number, and the lateral teeth 1-1 in each valve. There are numerous species, both recent and fossil, such as the British *K. suborbicularis* and *K. nitida*.

Kelliidæ (ke-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Kellia* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Kellia*. They are small but elegant bivalves, living in the crevices of rocks, or on shells or seaweeds, or lying free. Also written *Kelliadæ*.

kellin (kel′in), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *keeling*[2].] The ling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

kellock (kel′ok), *n.* See *killock*.

kellow (kel′ō), *n.* [Cf. *killow*, *collow*.] Black-lead. [Prov. Eng.]

kelly (kel′i), *n.* [Cf. *colly*[1].] In *brick-making*, surface-soil or mold. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 103.

kelly (kel′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kellied*, ppr. *kellying*. [< *kelly*, *n.*] In *brick-making*, to cover with soil or mold.

keloid (kē′loid), *n.* Same as *cheloid* and *kelis*.

keloidal (kē-loi′dal), *a.* [< *keloid* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of keloid.

Slight *keloidal* growths sometimes follow in the wake of the largest vesicles. *Medical News*, LIII. 442.

kelotomia, kelotomy (kel-ọ-tō′mi-ä, kē-lot′ọ-mi), *n.* See *celotomy*.

kelp[1] (kelp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kilp*, *kylp*, < ME. *kelp*, *kylp*, a hook for a pot, also a sheath (orig. hilt?), < Icel. *kulpr*, a handle of a vessel, a loop; cf. *kelpa*, a trap for otters.] **1.** A hook or crook by means of which a pot or kettle is hung over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

A *kylpe* [var. *kelpe*] of a caldron, [L.] perpendiculum.
Cath. Angl., p. 203.

2†. A sheath.

The fend that al this world wolde kille
His swerd he pulte vp in his *kelp*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 140.

kelp[2] (kelp), *n.* [Also *kilp*; origin unknown.] **1.** (*a*) Large seaweeds, such as are used in producing the manufactured kelp. In coast regions kelp is largely employed as a fertilizer, especially in the west of Ireland. It is composed chiefly of *Fucaceæ* and *Laminariæ*. In New England it includes especially species of *Laminaria* called *devil's apron*, *Agarum Turneri*, the sea-colander, and *Alaria esculenta*, besides littoral species of *Fucus* called *rockweed*.

As for the reits, *kelpe*, tangle, and such like sea-weeds, Nicander saith they are as good as treacle.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxii. 6.

A line of the sand beach
Covered with waifs of the tide, with *kelp* and the slippery sea-weed.
Longfellow, Evangeline, v. 1.

(*b*) Specifically, the seaweed *Macrocystis pyrifera*, of the Pacific coast of North and South America, etc. Its tough, slender stems are said to grow sometimes more than 600 feet long. Ascending from submarine rocks, it reveals their presence to sailors; and it forms an extensive tangled mass which serves on exposed coasts as a natural breakwater.

There is one marine production which from its importance is worthy of a particular history; it is the *kelp*, or Macrocystis pyrifera.
Darwin, Voyage of the Beagle, p. 239.

2. The product of seaweeds when burned, from which carbonate of soda is obtained. It was formerly much used in the manufacture of glass and soap, and large quantities of iodine are now obtained from the residue after the carbonate of soda is separated.—**Bull-head kelp**, *Nereocystis Luetkeana* of northwestern America, the long filaments of which are used by the Indians for fishing-lines. —**Great kelp**, of California, the *Macrocystis pyrifera*. See def. 1 (*b*), above.—**Kelp glass**. See *glass*.—**Kelp salt**, a by-product of the manufacture of potash from the ashes of seaweeds. It contains sodium sulphate, carbonate, and chlorid, and small quantities of potassium sulphate. Formerly used in glass-making.—**Rock-kelp**. Same as *rockweed*. See def. 1 (*a*), above.

kelp[3] (kelp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young crow. [Prov. Eng.]

kelp-fish (kelp'fish), *n.* **1.** A blennioid fish, *Heterostichus rostratus*. It has a scaly body with a conspicuous lateral line, a small pointed head, and a very long dorsal fin with about 37 spines and 13 rays, the 5 anterior spines being wide apart, and separated from the rest by a notch. It attains a length of about 15 inches, and is common along the Pacific coast of America, from San Francisco to Santiago.

2. A labroid fish, *Platyglossus semicinctus*, with 9 dorsal spines, and of a greenish-brown color with bright reflections. It is common southward along the Lower Californian coast.—**3.** Any fish of the family *Ditremidæ*, found on the west coast of the United States.

kelp-goose (kelp'gös), *n.* *Chloëphaga antarctica* of South America. Also called *rock-goose*.

kelpie, kelpy (kel'pi), *n.* [Origin unknown.] An imaginary spirit of the waters, generally appearing in the form of a horse, who was believed to give warning of approaching death by drowning, and sometimes maliciously to assist in drowning persons. [Scotch.]

These ponderous keys shall the *kelpies* keep,
And lodge in their caverns so dark and deep.
Queen Mary's Escape from Lochleven.

That bards are second-sighted is nae joke,
And ken the lingo of the sp'ritual folk;
Fays, Spunkies, *Kelpies*, a', they can explain them.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

kelp-pigeon (kelp'pij″ọn), *n.* The sheathbill, *Chionis alba*, of the Falklands: so called by sailors from its size and white color and its habitual resorts.

kelp-whaling (kelp'hwā″ling), *n.* The pursuit of the California gray whale: so called from its resorts.

kelpwort (kelp'wėrt), *n.* The prickly glasswort, *Salsola Kali*, burned to produce barilla, a substance resembling kelp. See *kelp*[2], 2.

kelpy, *n.* See *kelpie*.

kelson, *n.* See *keelson*.

Kelt[1], *n.* See *Celt*[1].

kelt[2] (kelt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A spent salmon—that is, one that has spawned. [Scotch.]

When they [salmon] are descending rivers after spawning, they are termed *kelts* or black salmon.
St. Nicholas, XIII. 740.

kelt[3] (kelt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Cloth made of black and white wool mixed and not dyed.
Fairholt. [Scotch.]

Na dentie geir this Doctor seikis—
Ane hamelie hat, a cott of *kelt*.
Legend, Bp. St. Androis, Poems of 16th Cent., p. 327.

kelter[1], *n.* See *kilter*.

kelter[2]† (kel'tėr), *a.* [< *kelt*[3] + *-er*.] Made of kelt. [Scotch.]

He put him on an old *Kelter* coat,
And Hose of the same above the knee.
Roxburgh Ballads, II. 350.

Keltic, Kelticism, etc. See *Celtic*, etc.

keltie, kelty (kel'ti), *n.* [Said to be so called from a famous champion drinker in Kinrosshire.] A large glass or bumper, imposed as a fine on those who, as it is expressed, do not drink fair. [Scotch.]—**Cleared keltie aff**, having drunk one's glass quite empty, previous to drinking a bumper.

Fill a brimmer—this is my excellent friend Bailie Nicol Jarvie's health. . . . Are ye a' *cleared keltie aff?* Fill anither.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxviii.

Keltie's mends. See *mends*.

kelyphite (kel'i-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κέλυφος*, a sheath, case, + *-ite*[2].] An alteration-product forming a zone about crystals of pyrope, found in Bohemia. It nearly resembles serpentine in composition.

kemb† (kem), *v. t.* [< ME. *kemben*, < AS. *cembban* (= MD. *kemben*, D. *kammen* = LG. *kemmen* = OHG. *kemben*, *chempen*, MHG. *kemben*, *kemmen*, G. *kämmen* = Icel. *kemba* = Dan. *kjæmme* = Sw. *kamma*), comb, < *camb*, comb: see *comb*[1], *n.* Cf. *comb*[1], *v.* Hence pp. *kempt*, and the negative *unkempt*, the latter still common in literary use.] To comb.

He *kembeth* hise lokkes brode and made him gay.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 188.

More *kembed*, and bathed, and rubbed, and trimmed.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

kemb† (kem), *n.* [A var. of *comb*[1] = *kame*, after *kemb*, *v.*] A comb.

My sister Maisry came to me,
Wi' silver bason, and silver *kemb*,
To kemb my headie upon her knee.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I. 170).

kembing (kem'ing), *n.* [Cf. *kemelin*, *kimeling*.] A brewing-vessel.

kembo†, *a.* and *v.* See *kimbo*.

kemboll†, **kembold**†, *n.* Same as *kimbo*. See *akimbo*.

kembster† (kem'stėr), *n.* [Also *kempster*; < ME. *kempstare*, *kemster* (= OLG. *kemstere*); < *kemb* + *-ster*.] A woman who cleaned wool. *Halliwell.*

kemelin†, **kemlin**†, *n.* Same as *kimnel*.

kemest, *n.* A Middle English form of *camis*.

keming-stock†, *n.* [< **keming* (a form of *chimney*?) + *stock*.] The back of a chimney-grate.

He fell backward into the fyre,
And brake his head on the *keming-stock*.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 120).

kemp[1] (kemp), *v. i.* [A var. of *camp*[1] (after *kemp*[1], *n.*): see *camp*[1], *v.*] To strive or contend in any way; strive for victory, as in the quantity of work done by reapers in the harvest-field. [Scotch and old Eng.]

There es no kynge undire Criste may *kempe* with hym one!
He wille be Alexander ayre, that alle the erthe lowttede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2634.

kemp[1] (kemp), *n.* [< ME. *kempe*, < AS. *cempa* (= OFries. *kampa*, *kempa* = Icel. *kempa* = Dan. *kjæmpe* = Sw. *kämpe*), a warrior: see *camp*[1], *v.*, and *champion*[1].] **1**†. A champion; a knight.

"O knizt," quath the king, "what *kemp* is that ilke,
That wan so on my sone is he so dougti?"
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3746.

2. The act of striving for superiority in any way. [Scotch.]

kemp[2] (kemp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *kempe*, *campe*, shaggy, rough.] **I.**† *a.* Shaggy; rough.

Lik a grifflonn lokede he abonte
With *kempe* [var. *kemped*] heres on his browes stoute.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1276.

II. *n.* Coarse hair which is closely mingled with the finer hair or wool, and has to be separated from it before the manufacturing of fine goods, especially in goat's hair of choice and expensive kind.

An element in all bad-bred wool is the presence of *kemps*, a small white hair, which is very brittle and which will not take any dye.
Ure, Dict., IV. 976.

Also *kempty*.

kemp[3]† (kemp), *n.* [< ME. *kempe*, an eel; prob. a particular use, as also in def. 2, of *kemp*, a champion: see *kemp*[1], *n.*] **1.** An eel. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 270; *Palsgrave*, 1530.—**2.** A boar.

kemp[4] (kemp), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *kämpar* and *kampegräs*.] The ribwort-plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*, more especially the stalk and spike; also, the common plantain, *Plantago major*, and perhaps *P. media*.—**Sea-kemp**, *Plantago maritima*, the sea-plantain. [Scotch.]

kemper (kem'pėr), *n.* [= D. *kamper* = MLG. *kemper* = G. *kämpfer* = Dan. *kæmper*; as *kemp*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who kemps, or strives for superiority; specifically, one striving to complete the largest amount of work. [Scotch.]

Mark, I see nought to hinder you and me from helping to give a hot brow to this bevy of notable *kempers*.
Blackwood's Mag., Jan., 1821, p. 401.

kempery-man† (kem'pėr-i-man), *n.* [Appar. meant for *kemping-man*, < *kemping* (Sc. *kempin*), verbal n. of *kemp*[1], *v.*] A champion; a fighter.

Up then rose the *kemperye men*,
And loud they gan to crye:
Ah! traytors, yee have slayne our king,
And therefore yee shall dye.
King Estmere (Child's Ballads, III. 170).

I only want an excuse like that for turning *kemperyman*—knight-errant, as those Norman puppies call it.
Kingsley, Hereward, i.

kemple (kem'pl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A Scottish weight of straw, from 14 to 16 stone tron.

kemps (kemps), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *kemp*[4].] A children's game in which plantain-stems are the weapons, the object aimed at being to strike off the head. Compare *cocks*. [Scotch.]

kempster†, *n.* See *kembster*.

kempstock†, *n.* [Cf. *keming-stock*.] A capstan.

Panurge took two great cables of the ship, and tied them to the *kempstock* or capstan which was on the deck towards the hatches.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 25.

kempt† (kempt). A past participle of *kemb*.

kempty (kemp'ti), *a.* and *n.* Same as *kemp*[2].

kemset†, *n.* A Middle English form of *camis*.

kemster†, *n.* See *kembster*.

ken[1] (ken), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kenned*, ppr. *kenning*. [(*a*) < ME. *kennen*, show, declare, teach, < AS. *cennan*, cause to know, = OFries. *kanna*, *kenna* = OS. *kennian* (in comp. *ant-kennian*), cause to know, = D. *kennen* = OHG. *kennan*, **chennan* (in comp. *ar-*, *bi-*, *in-kennan*), MHG. G. *kennen* = Icel. *kenna* = Sw. *känna* = Dan. *kjende*, know, = Goth. *kannjan*, also in comp. *us-kannjan*, cause to know; (*b*) < ME. *kennen*, know, < Icel. *kenna*, know (above); an orig. causal verb, < AS. (etc.) *cunnan*, ind. *cann*, know: see *can*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To show; declare; teach; point out; tell.

Y loued not hem that me good *kende*,
I castide me no thing to be in that meen,
To loue myn enemyes y wolde not entende.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 199.

"For thi mekenesse, man," quod she, "and for thi mylde speche,
I shal *kenne* the to my cosyn that Clergye is hoten."
Piers Plowman (B), x. 148.

2. To see; descry; recognize. [Obsolete or archaic.]

After many dayes sayling, they *kenned* land afarre off, whereunto the Pilots directed the ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 245.

The shepheardes swayne you kannot wel *ken*,
But it be by his pryde, from other men.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

None but a spirit's eye
Might *ken* that rolling orb.
Shelley, Queen Mab, ii.

3†. To lie within sight of; have a view of.

Pliny called a place in Picardy Portum Morinorum Britannicum: that is, The British haven or port of the Morines, either for that they tooke ship there to passe over into Britain, or because it *kenned* Britaine over against it on the other side of the Sea.
Holland, tr. of Camden, ii. 221.

4. To know; understand; take cognizance of. [Archaic or Scotch.]

By this mater I meane what myschefe befell,
There no cause was to *ken* but vnkynd wordes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1452.

Wit and hus wit wissed me to hym,
To *knaue* and to knowe kyndelle Dowel.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 141.

Fal. Which of you know Ford of this town?
Pist. I *ken* the wight; he is of substance good.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3, 40.

5. In *Scots law*, to acknowledge or recognize by a judicial act: as, to *ken* a widow to her terce (that is, to recognize or decree by a judicial act the right of a widow to the life-rent of her share of her deceased husband's lands). See *terce*.

II.† *intrans.* To look around; gain knowledge by sight; discern.

At once, and far as angels *ken*, he views
The dismal situation waste and wild
Milton, P. L., i. 59.

ken[1] (ken), *n.* [< *ken*[1], *v.*] Cognizance; physical or intellectual view; especially, reach of sight or knowledge.

Let this suffice that they are safely come within a *ken* of Dover. *Lyly*, Euphues.

Well, sir, at home, my narrower *ken*
Some trivial of manners saw, and men.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his *ken*
Keats, Sonnet on Chapman's Homer.

ken[2]† (ken), *v.* [< ME. *kennen*, < AS. *cennan* = OS. *kennan* = OHG. *chennan*, *channan* (in comp. *gi-chennan*), beget, bring forth; causal of a primitive verb found in Teut. only in derivative, = L. root of *gignere* (OL. *genere*), beget, *genus*, kind, race, family, = Gr. root of *γίγνεσθαι*, *γενέσθαι*, be born, become, be, = Skt. √ *jan*, beget, intr. be born: see *kin*[1], *kind*[1], *kind*[2], *kindle*[1], etc., and *genus*, *gender*, *generate*, *-gen*, *-genous*, *geny*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To beget; bring forth.

II. *intrans.* To breed; hatch out.

With lan corps kenereth hem eggs] till that they *kenne*,
And thestruth and thodith till thethis schewe
And cotis of kynde hem kenere all aboute.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 51.

ken[3] (ken), *n. pl.* A dialectal variant of *kine*[1], plural of *cow*[1]. *Halliwell.*

ken[4] (ken), *n.* [Cf. *kern*[2].] A churn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ken[5] (ken), *n.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *kennel*[1].] A place where low or disreputable characters lodge or meet: as, a padding-*ken* (a lodging-house for tramps); a sporting-*ken*. [Slang, Eng.]

ken[6] (ken), *n.* [Jap., < Chin. *hien*, q. v.] A prefecture or territorial division of Japan, governed by a kenrei. Japan is now divided into 3 fu and about 40 ken.

ken[7] (ken), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese measure of length, equal to 71½ English inches.

kench (kench), *n.* [Also *kinch*; a var. of *cauch*: see *cauch*.] **1.** Same as *cauch*.—**2.** A box or bin for use in salting fish or skins.

The [seal-]skins are all taken to the salt-houses, and are salted in *kenches*, or square bins.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 161.

The salt-house is a large, barn-like frame structure, so built as to afford one third of its width in the center, from end to end, clear and open as a passage way, while on each side are rows of stanchions with sliding planks, which are taken down and put up in the form of deep bins, or boxes —*kenches*, the sealers call them.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 370.

kench-cured (kench'kūrd), *a.* Cured with dry salt: said of fish, in distinction from *pickle-cured*.

kendal (ken'dal), *n.* and *a.* [So called from *Kendal*, a town in Westmoreland, England, where it was first made.] **I.** *n.* A coarse woolen cloth.

Of *kendal* very coarse his coat was made.
Thynne, Pride and Lowliness.

He [Henry VIII.] was attended by twelve noblemen, all apparelled in short coats of Kentish *kendal*, with hoods and hosen of the same. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 457.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling the woolen cloth called kendal.

A *kendal* coat in summer, and a frieze coat in winter.
Stafford (1581).

Three misbegotten knaves in *Kendal* green came at my back and let drive at me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 246.

Kendall's case. See *case*[1].

kene†, *a.* and *adv.* Middle English form of *keen*[1].

kenebowe†, *n.* Same as *kimbo*. See *akimbo*.

Kenilworth ivy. See *ivy*[1].

kenk (kengk), *n.* Same as *kink*[1].

Kennedya (ke-nē'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1804), named after Mr. *Kennedy*, a gardener of Hammersmith near London.] A genus of perennial leguminous herbs, belonging to the tribe *Phaseoleæ*, or bean family, most nearly related to *Hardenbergia*, but differing from it in the more showy red or purple flowers and longer keel (relatively to the wings). There are 17 known species of this genus, all natives of Australia and Tasmania, many of which are cultivated for their showy flowers, under the name of *bean-flower*, but are more or less confounded by florists with *Hardenbergia*. *K. rubicunda*, the red bean flower, is the species most frequently seen in conservatories of England and the United States. Numerous leaf-impressions found in the Tertiary rocks of Bohemia, Croatia, and Carinthia have been referred with confidence to this genus by competent specialists, and four fossil species are described.

Kennedyeæ (ken-e-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1838), < *Kennedya* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of leguminous plants of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*, embracing, in the systems of Endlicher and Lindley, the genera *Kennedya*, *Hardenbergia*, *Zichya*, *Physolobium*, and *Leptocyamus*. Originally written *Kennedieæ*.

kennel[1] (ken'el), *n.* [< ME. *kenel*, *kenell*, < AF. *kenil*, OF. *chenil* = It. *canile*, < ML. *canile*, a kennel, a house for a dog, < L. *canis*, a dog, + *-ile*, a suffix denoting a place where animals are kept, as in *ovile*, sheepfold, *bovile*, *bubile*, an ox-stall, etc.: see *canis*, *canine*, and cf. *kennet*[1].] **1.** A house or cot for a dog, or for a pack of hounds.

Truth's a dog must to *kennel*; he must be whipped out.
Shak., Lear, i. 4, 124.

2. A pack of hounds; a collection of dogs of any breed or of different breeds.

A little herd of England's timorous deer,
Mazed with a yelping *kennel* of French curs!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2, 47.

3. The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.

kennel[1] (ken'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kenneled* or *kennelled*, ppr. *kenneling* or *kennelling*. [< *kennel*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To lodge or dwell in a kennel, or in the manner of a dog or a fox.

Who'd . . .
Kennel with his dogs, that had a prince
Like this young Pennyboy to sojourn with!
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

Look you! hereabout it was that she [the otter] *kenneled*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 60.

The dog *kennelled* in a hollow tree. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *trans.* To keep or confine in a kennel.

kennel[2]† (ken'el), *n.* [< ME. *canel*, < OF. *canel*, assibilated *chanel*, > ME. *chanel*, E. *channel:* see *channel*[1] (and *canal*[1]), of which *kennel*[2] is a doublet.] A little canal or channel; specifically, the drainage-channel of a street; a gutter.

If anye of them happen to be iustled downe by a post, . . . and so reeles them into the *kennell*, who takes them vp or leades them home? *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 26.

The next rain wash'd it [the street-dust] quite away, so that the pavement and even the *kennel* were perfectly clean. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 303.

Most of these Essays have been regularly reprinted twice or thrice a year, and conveyed to the public through the *kennel* of some engaging compilation.
Goldsmith, Essays, Pref.

kennel-coal (ken'el-kōl), *n.* See *cannel-coal*.

kennel-raker† (ken'el-rā"kėr), *n.* One who rakes gutters; a low fellow.

Give your petitions
In seemly sort, and keep your hat off decently,
A fine periphrasis of a *kennel-raker*.
Fletcher (*and another?*), The Prophetess, iii. 1.

You did not love cruelty, you *kennel-raker*, you gibbet-carrier! *Arbuthnot*, Miscellaneous Works (ed. 1751), I. 49.

kennet[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *kenet*, *kenit*, < AF. *kenet*, dim. of *ken*, OF. *chen*, F. *chien* = Pg. *cão* = It. *cane*, < L. *canis*, a dog: see *canis*, *canine*.] A small dog of some particular breed.

A *kenet* kryes therof, the hunt on hym calles.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1701.

My lord hadde a *kenet* fel,
That he loved swyth wel.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 1762.

kennet[2] (ken'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cleat; a cavel.

kenning[1] (ken'ing), *n.* [< ME. *kenning* = Dan. *kjendning*, verbal n. of *ken*[1], *v.*] **1**†. Sight; view; especially, a distant view at sea.

Nawther company by course hade *kennyng* of other,
But past to there purpos & no prise made,
And sailet vpon syde vnto sere costys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2837.

2†. Range or extent of vision, especially at sea; hence, a marine measure of about twenty miles.

"Scylley is a *kennyng*, that is to say, about xx. miles from the very Westeste pointe of Cornewaulle." Itin. iii. f. 6. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 256.

Thre *kennynges* ferre on the see, that is, one and twenty leghes ferre. *Prose Romance of Melusine*, fol. 61.

The next day about evening we saw, within a *kenning*, thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land.
Bacon.

3. As little as one can recognize or discriminate; a small portion; a little: as, put in a *kenning* of salt. [Scotch.]

Though they may gang a *kennin* wrang,
To step aside is human.
Burns, To the Unco Guid.

kenning[2]†, *n.* [< *ken*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The cicatricula or tread of an egg. Also *kinning*.

Ovi umbilicus. The streine or *kenning* of the egge.
Nomenclator (1585).

There is found in the top or sharper end of an egge, within the shell, a certaine round knot resembling a drop or a navill rising above the rest, which they call a *kinning*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 52.

keno (kē'nō), *n.* [Also spelled *kino*; origin obscure.] A game of chance depending on the drawing of numbers. Each player selects a card or cards bearing a series of numbers in lines of five each, paying a set price for each card. Each player puts a button on any number on his card which is announced as drawn from a wheel, and he who first has five buttons in a row wins all the money taken for that round, minus the bank's discount.

kenogenesis (ken-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κενός*, empty (see *cenotaph*, etc.), + *γένεσις*, generation.] Vitiated evolution, as distinguished from hereditary evolution; ontogenesis modified by adaptation, and therefore not true to its type; that development of an individual germ which does not truly epitomize and repeat the phylogenetic evolution of its race or stock: the opposite of *palingenesis*. See *biogeny*. Also *kenogeny*.

The ontogenetic recapitulation of the phylogeny is the more perfect the more the palingenetic process is conserved by heredity, and the more imperfect in proportion as the later modified evolution (*kenogenesis*) is introduced by adaptation. *Haeckel*, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XX. 422.

kenogenetic (ken"ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *kenogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to kenogenesis.—**Kenogenetic process.** See the extract.

The term *kenogenetic process* (or vitiation of the history of the germ) is applied to all such processes in germ-history as are not to be explained by heredity from primæval parent-germs, but which have been acquired at a later time in consequence of the adaptation of the germ or embryo form to special conditions of evolution.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 10.

kenogenetically (ken"ō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a kenogenetic manner. *Haeckel.*

kenogeny (ke-noj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *κενός*, empty, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *kenogenesis*.

kenosis (ke-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κένωσις*, an emptying, depletion, in theological use with ref. to Phil. ii. 6, 7, "who, being in the form of God, . . . *emptied himself* (*ἑαυτὸν ἐκένωσε*), taking the form of a servant" (revised version); < *κενοῦν*, make empty, < *κενός*, empty.] In *theol.*, the self-limitation and self-renunciation of the Son of God in the incarnation.

Some restrict the *kenosis* to the laying aside of the divine form of existence, or divine dignity and glory; others strain it in different degrees, even to a partial or entire emptying of the divine essence out of himself, so that the inner trinitarian process between Father and Son, and the government of the world through the Son, were partially or wholly suspended during his earthly life.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 142, 8.

kenotic (ke-not'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κενωτικός*, pertaining to emptying, < *κένωσις*, emptying: see *kenosis*.] Of or pertaining to the kenosis.

Instead of raising the finite to the infinite, the modern *Kenotic* theory lowers the infinite to the finite.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 110.

kenoticist (ke-not'i-sist), *n.* [< *kenotic* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the theory of the kenosis.

The Chalcedonian Christology has been subjected to a rigorous criticism in Germany by Schleiermacher, Baur, Dorner, Rothe, and the modern *Kenoticists*.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 67.

kensback (kenz'bak), *a.* [See *kenspeck*.] **1.** Conspicuous; evident; clear.—**2.** Perverse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

kenspeck (ken'spek), *a.* [Also corruptly *kensback*; more commonly *kenspeckle*, q. v.; < Icel. *kennispeki*, the faculty of recognition, < *kenni*, a mark (cf. G. *kennzeichen*), < *kenna*, know, recognize, ken, + *speki*, wisdom, < *spakr*, wise, having prophetic vision or insight: see *ken*[1].] Known by marks; strongly marked or conspicuous; readily recognizable. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The Homeric text is . . . certainly *kenspeck*, to use a good old English word—that is to say, recognizable; you challenge it for Homer's whenever you see it.
De Quincey, Homer, iii.

kenspeckle (ken'spek-l), *a.* [E. dial. also *kenspeckled*; in pop. apprehension "speckled or marked so as to be conspicuous" (Halliwell): see *kenspeck*.] Same as *kenspeck*, and the more common form. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Eng. Man. What kind of a Woman is it you enquire after?
Gib. Geud troth, she's no *Kenspeckle*, she's aw in a Clowd [she had a Spanish veil over her].
Mrs. Centlivre, The Wonder, iii.

I grant ye his face is *kenspeckle*,
That the white o' his e'e is turn'd out.
Nicol, Poems, II. 157.

It is a *kenspeckle* hoof-mark, for the shoe was made by old Eckie of Caunobie—I would swear to the curve of the cawker. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxiv.

kent[1] (kent), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *cant*[1], *n.*, taken in sense of 'that which cants or tilts': see *cant*[1], *v.* and *n.*] **1.** A long staff used by shepherds for leaping over ditches and brooks; a rough walking-stick; a pole. [Scotch.]

A better lad ne'er lean'd out o'er a *kent*.
Ramsay, Richy and Sandy.

He bade me fling doun my *kent*, and sae me and my mither yielded oursells prisoners.
Scott, Old Mortality, xiv.

He carried a long pole or *kent*, like the alpenstock, tolerably polished, with a turned top on it, on which he rested. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 1st ser., p. 424.

2. See the extract.

A band of fat . . . is left round the neck [of the whale], called the *kent*, to which hooks and ropes are attached for the purpose of shifting round the carcass.
Ure, Dict., III. 451.

kent[1] (kent), *v.* [< *kent*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To propel, as a boat, by pushing with a kent or long pole against the bottom of a river; punt. [Scotch.]—2. To tilt or turn over (a whale) by means of a hook and tackle inserted into the kent.

II. *intrans.* To propel a boat by pushing it with a kent.

"They will row very slow," said the page, "or *kent* where depth permits, to avoid noise." *Scott*, Abbot, xxxv.

kent[2] (kent). A dialectal preterit of *ken*[1]. [Scotch.]

kental†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quintal*.

I giue this Iewell to thee, richly worth
A *kentall*, or an hundreth-waight of gold.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria (Works, 1873, I. 5).

Kent bugle (kent bū'gl). [So called after the Duke of *Kent*.] Same as *key-bugle*.

Kentia (ken'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1836), named after Miss *Kent*, author of "Sylvan Sketches," London, 1825.] A genus of feather-palms belonging to the tribe *Arecæ*, formerly including a number of the finest palms of that tribe which have latterly been referred to various other genera, as *Areca*, *Hydriastele*, *Nengella*, *Hedyscepe*, *Rhopalostylis*, *Clinostigma*, and *Howea*. It is now restricted to three species of New Guinea and the Moluccas, characterized by pointed leaf-segments and sharply four-angled branches of the spadix. *K. Moluccana* attains a height of 90 feet, and is comparatively hardy.

Kentish (ken'tish), *a.* [< ME. *Kentish*, < AS. *Centisc*, < *Cent*, *Cænt* (L. *Cantium*), Kent.] Of or pertaining to Kent, the southeasternmost county of England.

The Citizens and East *Kentish* men coming to composition with them [the Danes] for three thousand pound, they departed thence to the Ile of Wight.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

Kentish balsam, the herb *Mercurialis perennis*, dog's-mercury, whose leaves resemble those of the garden-balsam. [Eng.]—**Kentish crow**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*.—**Kentish fire.** (*a*) The continuous cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent in 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill. (*b*) The shouting practised by Orangemen at political meetings, in derision of Roman Catholics. [Eng.]—**Kentish glory**, a beautiful moth, *Endromis versicolora*, of an orange-brown color with black and white markings, expanding about 2½ inches: the only British representative of the group to which it pertains. The larva is very pale green, and is found feeding on birch late in the summer; the moth appears in April.—**Kentish plover.** See *plover*.—**Kentish rag**, in *geol.*, a dark-colored, tough, highly fossiliferous, arenaceous limestone, belonging to the Lower Greensand. It occurs at Hythe and other places in Kent, England, and from its durability is much valued for building.—**Kentish tern**, *Sterna cantiaca*. See *tern*.

kentle† (ken'tl), *n.* An obsolete form of *quintal*.

kentledge (kent'lej), *n.* [Appar. < **kent*, var. of *cant*[1] (see *kent*[1]), + *ledge* (a thing laid down).] *Naut.*, pig-iron laid in the hold of a ship for ballast. Also *kintledge*.

kentrolite (ken'trō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, point, center, + *λίθος*, stone.] A rare silicate of lead and manganese occurring in southern Chili in acutely terminated crystals, also in sheaf-like aggregates of a reddish-brown color.

Kentuckian (ken-tuk'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Kentucky* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Kentucky, one of the southern United States, bordering on the Ohio.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Kentucky.

Kentucky blue-grass. See *blue-grass*.

Kentucky warbler. See *warbler*.

Keokuk limestone. See *limestone*.

keora-oil (kē-o'rạ-oil), *n.* [E. Ind.] A volatile oil derived from the male flowers of the fragrant screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. Also *ketgeo-oil*.

keout (kē-out' or kyout), *n.* [Perhaps imitative.] A mongrel cur. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

kep (kep), *v. t.* [Sc., < ME. *keppen*, a var. of *kippen*, E. *kip*[1], partly confused with *kepen*, E. *keep*: see *kip*[1] and *keep*.] 1. To meet, either in a hostile or a friendly way, or accidentally.

His bataillis he arayit then;
And stud arayit in bataill,
To *kep* them gif they wald assaile.
Barbour MS., xiv. 158, 197. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To catch, as something in the act of passing through the air, falling, or dropping; intercept.

But ye'll come to my bower, Willie,
Just as the sun goes down;
And *kep* me in your arms twa,
And latna me fa' down.
Birth of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 171).

Mourn, spring, thou darling of the year!
Ilk cowslip cup shall *kep* a tear.
Burns, Elegy on Capt. Matthew Henderson.

kepe†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *keep*.

kephir (kef'ėr), *n.* [Caucasian.] A kind of fermented milk in use among the inhabitants of the northern Caucasus, and corresponding as an article of diet and medicine to kumiss in the southeastern steppes of Russia. *Nature*, XXX. 216.

kepi (kep'i), *n.* [F. *képi*; origin unknown.] A kind of cap first worn by French troops in Algeria, and since much worn by other French troops and in other countries, as well as in public schools and institutions, etc. It fits close to the head, and has a flat circular top, inclined toward the front, with a flat horizontal vizor. Its different uses are marked by variations of style and ornamentation.

Keplerian (kep-lē'ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Kepler* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Johann Kepler, the German astronomer (1571–1630); propounded by Kepler: as, *Keplerian* doctrines; *Keplerian* laws.—**Keplerian function.** See *function*.

Kepler's laws. See *law*[1].

Kepler's problem. See *problem*.

keps (keps), *n.* A variant of *keeps*. See *keeps* and *cage-shuts*.

kept (kept). Preterit and past participle of *keep*.

kerf†, *n.* A Middle English form of *car*[2].

keramic, *a.* See *ceramic*.

keramics, *n.* See *ceramics*.

keramidium (ker-ạ-mid'i-um), *n.* See *ceramidium*.

Keramosphærinæ (ker"ạ-mō-sfē-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Keramosphæra*, the typical genus, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Miliolidæ*, having the test spherical and composed of chamberlets arranged in concentric layers. Also *Keramosphærina*, as a family of an order *Miliolidea*.

kerargyrite (ke-rär'ji-rīt), *n.* See *cerargyrite*.

kerasine (ker'ạ-sin), *a.* See *cerasine*.

kerat-, kerato-. Same as *cerat-*, *cerato-*, with retention of the Greek *k* instead of the usual and regular change to Latin *c*.

keratalgia (ker-ạ-tal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the cornea.

keratoglobus (ker"ạ-tō-glō'bus), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, + L. *globus*, ball.] In *pathol.*, same as *buphthalmos*.

keratoscopy (ker-ạ-tos'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *surg.*, inspection of the cornea.

keratosis (ker-ạ-tō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, disease of the outer layers of the epidermis.

keratto, karatto (ke-, ka-rat'ō), *n.* [W. Ind.] The West Indian *Agave Keratto* (which see, under *Agave*).

Keraudrenia (ker-â-drē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (J. Gay, 1821), named after Dr. *Keraudren*, surgeon in the French navy, and naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, type of the old tribe *Keraudrenieæ*, now placed in the tribe *Lasiopetaleæ*, but differing from *Lasiopetalum*, the type of that tribe, by having the anther-cells dehisce longitudinally instead of opening by pores at the apex, and from other genera by its enlarged colored calyx and kidney-shaped seeds. The genus embraces 7 species, 6 of which are natives of Australia and one of Madagascar. These plants have the general aspect of *Lasiopetalum*.

Keraudrenieæ (ke-râ-drē-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Steetz, 1846), < *Keraudrenia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of the *Lasiopetaleæ*, formerly included in the order *Malvaceæ*, based on the genus *Keraudrenia*.

keraulophon (ke-râ'lō-fon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn, + *αὐλός*, a pipe, flute, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] In *organ-building*, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, and a thin, somewhat reedy tone.

kerb (kėrb), *v.* and *n.* An irregular occasional spelling of *curb*, *v.*, 4, and *n.*, 3.

Mistaking the *kerb* of our own little philologic well for the far-off horizon of science. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., Pref.

We have the lady (or gentleman) who takes her (or his) place upon the *kerb* with a guitar, adorned with red ribbon, and sings a sentimental song.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 53.

kerbstone, *n.* A form of *curbstone*.

kerch (kerch), *n.* [Also *curch*; < ME. *kerche*; abbr. of *kerchief*, q. v.] An abbreviated form of *kerchief*. [Prov. Eng.]

The scarlet sae red, and the *kerches* sae white,
And your bonny locks hangin' down.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 135).

kercher (kėr'chėr), *n.* [Also *chercher*, *curcher*; a corrupt form of *kerchief*. Cf. *handkercher*.] 1. A kerchief. [Provincial.]

He . . . rose like a man in an extasie and trance, and white as a *clarcher*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 730.

I bought thee *kerchers* to thy head
That were wrought fine and gallantly.
Greensleeves (Child's Ballads, IV. 241).

2. An animal's caul. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

kercher†, (kėr'chėr), *v. t.* [< *kercher*, *n.*] To dress or cover, as the head, with a kercher.

Pale as whiteness with her *kercher'd* head up-wound.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory in Heaven.

kerchief (kėr'chif), *n.* [< ME. *kerchef*, *kyrchefe*, *curcheff*, *curchief*, *courchef*, *keverchef*, *keverchief*, *coverchief*, *koeverchef*, < OF. *covrechef*, *couvrechef*, *cuevrechief*, a kerchief, < *covrir*, cover, + *chef*, *chief*, head: see *cover*[1] and *chief*. Hence in comp. *handkerchief*, *neckerchief*, and by corruption *kercher*, *curcher*, by abbreviation *kerch*, *curch*.] 1. A head-dress composed of a simple square or oblong piece of linen, silk, or other material, worn folded, tied, pinned, or otherwise fastened about the head, or more or less loosely attached, so as to cover or drape the head and shoulders. Some traces of its early form and use still survive in the costumes of different parts of Europe, especially among the country people.

Hire *keverchefs* ful fyne weren of grounde,
I durste swere they weygheden ten pounde,
That on a Sonday were upon hire heed.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 453.

2. A similar square of linen, cotton, or silk, worn on or used about the person for other purposes than covering the head. Compare *handkerchief*, *neckerchief*, and *napkin*.

Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about his neck.
Sir J. Hayward.

Maidens wave
Their *kerchiefs*, and old women weep for joy.
Cowper, Task, vi. 700.

She had a clean buff *kerchief* round her neck, and stuffed into the bosom of her Sunday woolen gown of dark blue.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

3†. One who wears a kerchief; a woman.

The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest
Well satisfy'd of what they love the best.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 245.

Kerchief of pleasance†, a kerchief or scarf worn as a lady's favor or as an ornament; a cointoise.

kerchief (kėr'chif), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kerchiefed*, *kerchieft*, ppr. *kerchiefing*. [< *kerchief*, *n.*] To attire with a kerchief; hood.

Thus, Night, oft see me in thy pale career
Till civil-suited Morn appear,
Not trick'd and frounc'd as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt,
But *kercheft* in a comely cloud,
While rocking winds are piping loud.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 145.

Mrs. Farebrother, the Vicar's white-haired mother, befrilled and *kerchiefed* with dainty cleanliness.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 302.

kerchy†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *kerch*, *kerchief*.

kerectomy (ke-rek'tō-mi), *n.* See *ceratectomy*.

kerf[1]†. A Middle English preterit of *carve*[1].

kerf[2] (kėrf), *n.* [< ME. *kerf*, *kyrf*, < AS. *cyrf*, a cutting (= OFries. *kerf* = MD. *kerf*, *kerve*, D. *kerf* = MLG. *kerf*, *kerve*, LG. *kerw*, *karfe* = MHG. *kerp*, *kerbe*, G. *kerb*, *kerbe*, kerb, a notch, dent, = Icel. *kjarf*, a bundle, *kerfi*, a bunch), < *ceorfan*, carve, cut: see *carve*[1].] 1†. A cut; an incision; a stroke with a weapon.

"Kepe the cowte [with the kyrf]" that thou [art] sette,
& it thou rek [thy kyrf] ryȝt, ryȝt wel [it] schal [be] lette."
That thou schal byden the bur that he schal bede after.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 372.

2. A channel or cut made in wood by a saw or other cutting-instrument.—3. In a cloth-shearing machine, the wool taken off in one passage through the cutter.—4. A layer of hay or turf. [Prov. Eng.]—5†. That which is cut; a cutting.

Twelve [vines] . . . [are] sawed [from the grape].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

kerfed (kėrft), *a.* [< *kerf*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having kerfs or slits.—**Kerfed beam.** See *beam*.

kerfing-machine (kėr'fing-mạ-shēn'), *n.* A sawing-machine for making a series of small saw-cuts in a piece of wood, the kerfs so made allowing the wood to be bent without breaking.

Kerguelen cabbage. See *Pringlea*.

kerion (kē'ri-on), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρίον*, a cutaneous disease, lit. a honeycomb, < *κηρός*, wax: see *cere*.] A suppurative inflammation of the hair-follicles of the scalp.

kerite (kē'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *-ite*[2].] A kind of artificial vulcanite in which the

caoutchouc is replaced by asphaltum or tar, combined with animal or vegetable oils.

kerite-wire (kē′rīt-wīr), *n.* In *teleg.*, wire insulated by a covering of kerite. *E. D.*

kerl . . . A variant of *carl*.

kerlokt, *n.* A Middle English and provincial . . . *cowslip*.

kermes (kėr′mēz), *n.* [Formerly also *chermes*; < Ar. Pers. *qirmiz*, kermes, crimson: see *carmine* and *crimson*.] **1.** A red dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of the females of one or two species of *Coccus*, especially *C. ilicis*, an insect found on various species of oak in countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The bodies are round, a lot about the size of a pea. The dye is more permanent but less brilliant than cochineal. It was a favorite red dye before the discovery of cochineal, and some of the Oriental reds are derived from it. Also called *alkermes*. **2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Coccinæ* erected by Targioni-Tozzetti. They are of globular form, often with a slight median constriction, frequently highly colored, and of quite large size. Less than 12 species are known, all living upon oaks.

kermes-berry (kėr′mēz-ber″i), *n.* The kermes-insect, which was formerly regarded as the fruit of the tree upon which it lived.

kermesite (kėr′mē-sīt), *n.* [< *kermes* + *-ite*².] Native oxysulphid of antimony, occurring in monoclinic crystals, or crystalline aggregates, of a cherry-red color. Also called *antimony-blende* and *red antimony*.

kermes-mineral (kėr′mēz-min″e-ral), *n.* Amorphous antimony trisulphide: so called from its orange-red color.

kermes-oak (kėr′mēz-ōk), *n.* A dwarf oak, *Quercus coccifera*, from 2 to 5 feet high, with evergreen somewhat spiny-toothed leaves. On it lives the kermes-insect, which appears like a gall upon its twigs, buds, and to some extent leaves, and is surrounded with a flocky substance.

kermess, kirmess, kermis (kėr′mes, -mis), *n.* [= Bohem. *karmesh* = Pol *kiermasz* = Little Russ. *kermesh* = White Russ. *kermash* = Russ. dial. *kirmashŭ* = Lith. *kermoshius* (all < G.), < D. and Flem. *kermis*, *kerkmis*, MD. *kermisse*, *kerckmisse* = MLG. *kerkmisse*, *kerkenmisse*, *kermesse* = MHG. *kirmesse*, G. *kirmes*, *kirmse*, *kirms*, *kermes*, *kirchmesse* = ODan. *kirkemesse* = E. as if **church-mass*, i. e. a church festival, a 'church-ale' (see *church* and *mass*¹), orig. the feast of dedication of a church, then an annual fair or market.] **1.** In the Low Countries and in French Flanders, an annual fair and festival of a town or commune, characterized by feasting, dancing, grotesque processions, target-shooting, and other forms of amusement, which at one time reached a licentious extravagance. The kermess was originally, and is still in many places, held on the feast-day of the patron saint of the place or of its principal church, with religious observances, whence the name.

The painting of clowns, the representation of a Dutch *Kermis*, the brutal sport of snick-or-snee, and a thousand other things of this mean invention.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

2. A kind of entertainment, usually given for charitable purposes, in which the costumes and sports of the Flemish kermess are imitated. [Recent, U. S.]

kern¹ (kėrn), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *curn* and *kirn*; a var. of *corn*¹; cf. D. *kern* = OHG. *kerno*, *cherno*, MHG. *kerne*, *kern*, G. *kern* = Icel. *kjarni* = Dan. *kjerne* = Sw. *kärna*, core, kernel; derivatives, like E. *kernel*, which has another suffix, of the orig. noun, AS., etc., *corn*: see *corn*¹. See *kern*¹, *v.*] **1**†. A corn; grain; kernel. — **2.** In *printing*, that part of a type which projects beyond the body or shank, as in the Roman letters f and j as formerly made and some italic letters. — **3.** The last handful or sheaf of grain cut down at the close of the harvest. Also called *kern-cut*. [Scotch. In this sense usually spelled *kirn*.]

The Cameronian . . . reserved several handfuls of the fairest and straightest corn for the Harvest *kirn*.
Blackwood's Mag., Jan., 1821, p. 400.

4. A harvest-home. [Scotch. In this sense usually spelled *kirn*.]

As bleak-faced Hallowmas returns,
They get the jovial ranting *kirns*,
When rural life o' ev'ry station
Unite in common recreation.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

To cry the kern, in harvesting, to cheer and hurrah after the last handful of grain is cut down. [Scotch.] — **To win the kern**, to win the honor of cutting down the last handful of grain in the field. [Scotch.]

kern¹ (kėrn), *v.* [< ME. *kernen*, *karnen*, *carnen* (= G. *kornen*, *körnen*), form corns or grains, sow with corn, < *corn*, a grain, etc.: see *kern*¹, *n.*, and *corn*¹, *n.*, and cf. *corn*¹, *v.*] **I.**† *intrans.* **1.** To form corns or grains; take the form of corns or grains; granulate; harden, as corn in ripening; set, as fruit or grain.

The grene corn in ssomer ssolde *curne*,
To foule wormes muche del the eres ganne turne.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 490.

An ill *kernel* of sained Harnest soone emptieth their old store. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 20.

2. To granulate, as salt by evaporation.

They who come hither to lade salt take it up as it *kerns*, and lay it in heaps on the dry land, before the weather breaks in a rew. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1699.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To sow with corn.

Perseyve . . . and herke ze my speche, wher he that erith schal ere al day for to sowe, and schal he *kerne*, and purge his hond. *Wyclif*, MS. Bodl. 277. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. To cause to granulate, as salt by evaporation.

In Haraia of Paria, they found plentie of salt, which the Fore-man in Natures shop, and her chiefe worke-man, the Sunne, turned and *kerned* from water into salt; his workehouse for this businesse was a large plaine by the waters-side. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 828.

'Tis certain, there is no making good Salt by Fierce and vehement boiling, as is used; but it must be *kerned* either by the heat of the Sun, as in France; or by a full and over-weighty Brine, as at Milthrope.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 147.

3. In *type-founding*, to form with a kern or projection, as a type or letter.

kern² (kėrn), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal (unassibilated) form of *churn*.

kern³ (kėrn), *n.* A dialectal form of *quern*.

kern⁴ (kėrn), *n.* [Also *kerne*, and formerly *kearn*; < ME. *kerne*, Ir. *ceatharnach* (*th* and *ch* nearly silent), a soldier (= Gael. *ceathairneach*, > E. *cateran*, q. v.); cf. *cathfear*, a soldier, < *cath* (= Gael. *cath* = W. *cad* = AS. *heathu*), battle, + *fear* (= L. *vir* = AS. *wer*), a man.] **1.** In the ancient militia of Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, a light-armed foot-soldier of the lowest and poorest grade, armed with a dart or skean: opposed to *gallowglass*, a heavy-armed soldier. The word is sometimes used in a collective sense.

Both him and the *kearne* also (whom onely I tooke to be the proper Irish souldiour) can I allowe.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The merciless Macdonwald
. . . from the western isles
Of *kernes* and gallowglasses is supplied.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2, 13.

Hence — **2.** An Irish churl or boor; by extension, any ignoble person; a drudge; a bumpkin.

Some barbarous Out-law, or uncivill *Kerne*.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

A bare-legged Irish *kerne*, whose only clothing is his ragged yellow mantle, and the unkempt "glib" of hair, through which his eyes peer out.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 191.

She whipped the maids and starved the *kern*,
And drove away the poor. *Whittier*, Kathleen.

3. In *Eng. law*, an idle person or vagabond.

kern-baby (kėrn′bā″bi), *n.* [< *kern*¹, 4, + *baby*.] An image carried before reapers at their harvest-home. It is usually decorated with blades of corn, and crowned with flowers, and is borne to and from the fields on the last day of the reaping, with music and merry-making. Also called *harvest-queen*. [Prov. Eng.]

Not half a century ago they used every where [in Northumberland] to dress up something . . . at the end of harvest, which was called a harvest doll, or *kern baby*.
Quoted in *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 1162.

kern-cut (kėrn′kut), *n.* Same as *kern*¹, 3. [Scotch.]

From the same pin depended the *kirn cut* of corn, curiously braided and adorned with ribbons.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 260.

kern-dollie (kėrn′dol″i), *n.* Same as *kern-baby*. [Scotch.]

kernel¹ (kėr′nel), *n.* [< ME. *kirnel*, *kyrnel*, < AS. *cyrnel*, a little corn or grain, dim. of *corn*, a corn or grain: see *corn*¹. Cf. *kern*¹.] **1.** The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit.

As on a walnot with-oute is a bitter barke,
And after that bitter barke (be the shell aweye)
Is a *kirnelle* of conforte. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 253.

Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains; 'a were as good crack a fusty nut with no *kernel*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1, 112.

2. Technically, in *bot.*: (*a*) In phanerogams, strictly, the whole body of a seed within the coats, namely, the embryo, and, when present, the albumen. (*b*) In pyrenomycetous fungi, in old usage, all of the soft parts of the pyrenocarp or perithecium within the firm outer wall. In both these senses a synonym of *nucleus*. — **3.** A gramineous seed with its husk or integument; a grain or corn: as, a *kernel* of wheat, oats, or maize: formerly applied also to the seed of the apple and other pulpy fruits.

The coxcombs of our days, like Æsop's cock, had rather have a barley *kernel* wrapt up in a ballet than they will dig for the wealth of wit in any ground that they know not. *Nash* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 408).

Proserpine was found to have eaten three *kernels* of a pomegranate. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi.

What is left of you seems the mere husk of some *kernel* that has been stolen.
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor.

4. The bundle of fat on the fore shoulder; any swelling or knob of flesh. — **5.** Figuratively — (*a*) The central part of anything; a mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus in general.

The sanctuary of this goddess [Astarte] had formed the *kernel* of every Phœnician settlement on the coasts and islands of the Aegean sea.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xxxviii.

The castle is the *kernel* of the whole place.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 49.

(*b*) The important part of anything, as a matter in discussion; the main or essential point, as opposed to matters of less import; the core; the gist: as, to come to the *kernel* of the question.

"You that talk'd
The trash that made me sick, and almost sad?"
"O trash," he said, "but with a *kernel* in it."
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Waxing kernels, enlarged lymphatic glands, particularly in the groin of a child: so called because supposed to be connected with the growth of the body. [Prov. Eng.]

kernel¹ (kėr′nel), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *kerneled* or *kernelled*, ppr. *kerneling* or *kernelling*. [< ME. **kirnelen*, *kyrnellen*; < *kernel*¹, *n.*] To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

kernel²† (kėr′nel), *n.* [A variant of *carnel*, ultimately of *crenel*, *crenelle*.] A battlement.

The cowntas of Crasyne with hir clere maydyns
Knelis downe in the *kyrnelles* thare the kyng hovede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3047.

The maydene, whitt als lely-floure,
Laye in a *kirnelle* of a towre.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 107. (*Halliwell.*)

kernel²† (kėr′nel), *v. t.* [< *kernel*², *n.*] To crenelate.

The king had given him License to fortifie and *kernell* his mansion house; that is, to embatle it.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 753.

These walls are *kernelled* on the top.
Archæologia (1775), III. 202.

kerneled, kernelled (kėr′neld), *a.* [< *kernel*¹ + *-ed*².] Having a kernel.

kernelly, *a.* See *kernely*.

kernel-substance (kėr′nel-sub″stans), *n.* The substance of the nucleus of an ovum or spermatozoön or other nucleated cell; nuclein.

kernelwort (kėr′nel-wėrt), *n.* The common figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

kernely, kernelly (kėr′nel-i), *a.* [< *kernel*¹ + *-y*¹.] Full of kernels; containing or resembling kernels, in any sense.

Prohibitions [were] published by the censors, forbidding expressly That neither the *kernellie* part of a bore's necke, nor dormice, and other smaller matters than these to be spoken of, should be served up to the board at great feasts. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 1.

kerning (kėr′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *kern*¹, *v.*] Corn-bearing. [Prov. Eng.]

kernish (kėr′nish), *a.* [< *kern*⁴ + *-ish*¹.] Having the character of a kern or boor; clownish.

Ireland, that was once the conquest of one single Earle with his privat forces, and the small assistance of a petty *Kernish* Prince. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

kern-supper (kėrn′sup″ėr), *n.* A rural festivity celebrating the end of the reaping, and forming in some counties a part of the harvest-home. Also called *churn-supper*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *churn-supper* was always provided when all was shorn, but the mel-supper after all was got in.
Hone's Year Book, p. 1066.

kerolite (ker′ō-līt), *n.* See *cerolite*.

kerosene (ker′ō-sēn), *n.* [Cf. F. *kérosène* (> E.); irreg. < Gr. κηρός, wax, + *-ene*.] A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons distilled from petroleum, coal, bitumen, etc., extensively used as an illuminating fluid in all parts of the world. When of good quality it is nearly colorless, and its specific gravity varies from 0.780 to 0.825. Its boiling-point should be above 77° C. (170° F.), and the point at which it evolves explosive vapor (that is, its "flashing-point") 65° C. (149° F.). It is the same as, or very closely related to, the British paraffin-oil. Also called *photogen*, *mineral oil*, and in England *American paraffin-oil*. — **Kerosene shale**, bituminous shale; any shaly rock from which illuminating oil has been or may be profitably obtained.

kerret, *n.* An obsolete form of *car*⁵.

Kerria (ker′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1817), named after Bellenden *Ker*, a British botanist.]

A genus of rosaceous plants of the tribe *Spiræeæ*, characterized by small, dry, cartilaginous achenia, and large, solitary, peduncled yellow flowers terminating the branchlets. They are shrubs with long, slender, green branches and thin, lanceolate, acuminate, coarsely serrate leaves. There is only one well-authenticated species, *K. Japonica*, native of Japan, but cultivated throughout western Europe and in America, usually under the erroneous name of *Corchorus Japonicus*. The natural form with five sepals and petals is rare, the usual form in gardens being full-double.

kerril (ker'il), *n.* [E. Ind.] A venomous sea-snake of the genus *Hydrophis*, as *H. nigrocincta* of Bengal.

kerrite (kėr'īt), *n.* [Named after W. C. *Kerr*, a State geologist of North Carolina.] A kind of vermiculite from Franklin, North Carolina.

kerry (ker'i), *n.*; pl. *kerries* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A large apron. [Prov. Eng.]

kerrymerry-buff† (ker'i-mer-i-buf'), *n.* [Also *kirimirie buff*; appar. < *kerry* + *merry* + *buff*], the second element being appar. a humorous insertion, to rime with the first.] A kind of stuff of which jerkins were formerly sometimes made. The term seems to have been proverbial, and is often used jocularly. *Halliwell.*

Tartaffola [It.], a swelling, marke, or black and blue of a blow or hurt. Also, a blow giuen with ones knuckles vpon ones head. Also a *kirimirie buff*. *Florio.*

kerst, *n.* A Middle English form of *cress*. See *cress* and *curse*[2].

kersantite (kėr'sąn-tīt), *n.* [< *Kersanton*, a hamlet in Brittany, near Brest, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of fine-grained micadiorite which occurs in dikes. It contains accessory quartz and augite, and generally some calcite of secondary origin.

kerset, *n.* A Middle English form of *cress*. See *cress* and *curse*[2].

kersen (kėr'sn), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *christen*. *Middleton; Beau. and Fl.*

kersey (kėr'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *carsey, carsaye;* said to be so called from *Kersey*, a village near Hadleigh in Suffolk, England, where a woolen trade was once carried on. The D. *karsaai*, G. Dan. *kersei, kirsei*, Sw. *kersey*, F. *carisée, cariset, carisel* = Sp. It. *carisea*, kersey, are then from E. The OF. *cresy* (Palsgrave), F. *créseau*, coarse twilled cloth, is appar. unrelated.] **I.** *n.* A kind of coarse woolen cloth, usually ribbed, made from long wool. Cloth of this name is mentioned as early as the reign of Edward III. There were throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries a coarse and a fine quality, and the finer was dyed in various colors.

Karseis called Ordinaris shall conteyne in lengthe betwixte seaventene and eightene yardes. Act 5 Edw. VI.

The Sunne when he is at his hight shineth aswel vpon course *carsie* as cloth of tissue.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 443.

By various Names in various Counties known,
Yet held in all the true Surtout alone:
Be thine of *Kersey* firm, though small the Cost,
Then brave unwet the Rain, unchill'd the Frost.
Gay, Trivia, i. 59.

Devon kerseys, woolen cloths made in Devonshire, England, and famous in the fourteenth century.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of kersey-cloth.

Others you'll see when all the Town's afloat,
Wrap't in th' embraces of a *kersey* coat.
Gay, Trivia, i. 192.

Hence—**2**†. Homespun; homely.

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd
In russet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2, 413.

kerseymere (kėr'zi-mēr), *n.* [A corruption of *cassimere*, simulating *kersey*.] Cassimere.

A figure . . . tall and physically impressive, even in kid and *kerseymere*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxix.

kerseynette (kėr-zi-net'), *n.* [A corruption of *cassinette*, simulating *kersey*.] Cassinette.

Kersmas (kėrs'mas), *n.* A dialectal variant of *Christmas*. *Middleton.*

kerve (kėrv), *v.* **1**†. A Middle English form of *carve*[1],—2. In *coal-mining*. See *kirve*. [North Eng.]

kerver†, *n.* A Middle English form of *carver*.

kesar†, *n.* A variant of *kaiser*[1].

kesh (kesh), *n.* A dialectal form of *kex*.

keslop (kes'lop), *n.* [Var. of *cheslip*, ult. of *cheeslip*, q. v.] The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet. Also, in Scotland, called *keslip*. [Prov. Eng.]

kesset, *v.* A Middle English form of *kiss*.

kest†. A Middle English preterit of *cast*[1].

kestrel (kes'trel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kestril, castrel, kastrel, kastril;* with medial *t* developed between *s* and *r*, < OF. *quercerelle*, also written *cercerelle, crescerelle*, F. *crécerelle*, a kestrel: cf. It. *tristarello* (Florio) for *cristarello*, dim. of *quercello*, a kestrel; OF. *cercelle*, a teal, F. *sarcelle*, a teal, F. dial. *cristel*, a kestrel; Sp. *cerceta*, a kestrel; all < L. *querquedula*, a kind of teal: see *Querquedula*. The forms show much variation, due in part to different manipulations of the dim. ending.] A common European falcon, *Falco tinnunculus*, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*, or *Cerchneis tinnunculus*, of small size and reddish color. The body is 12½ inches long, the wing 9. The bird is brick-red with black arrow-heads on the back, the under parts being some shade of buff, fawn, or rufous, much spotted with black, and the head, neck, and rump being mostly bluish-gray. It inhabits parts of Asia and Africa, as well as the whole of Europe. It builds in hollow trees and in cliffs, or in nests deserted by crows, magpies, etc., and feeds on mice, small birds, and insects. The kestrel may be recognized by its habit of hovering or sustaining itself in the same place in the air by a rapid motion of the wings, always with its head to the wind (whence the names *stannel* and *windhover*). The male and female differ in color, ash-gray prevailing in the former and rusty brown in the latter. This hawk being regarded as of a mean or base kind, *kestrel* was formerly often used as an epithet of contempt. The term is extended to a number of species of the restricted genus *Tinnunculus* or *Cerchneis*. The American representatives are commonly known as *sparrow-hawks*. See cut under *sparrow-hawk*. Also called *stannel* and *windhover*.

Ne thought of honour ever did assay
His baser brest, but in his *kestrell* kynd
A pleasing vaine of glory he did fynd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 4.

What a cast of *kestrils* are these, to hawk after ladies thus!
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

The hobby is used for smaller game, for daring larks, and stooping at quails. The *kestrel* was trained for the same purposes. *Goldsmith*, Nat. Hist., ii. 5.

ket[1] (ket), *n.* [< Icel. *kjöt* = Dan. *kjød* = Sw. *kött*, flesh.] Carrion; filth. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

ket[2] (ket), *n.* [Perhaps other uses of *ket*[1].] **1.** A matted hairy fleece of wool. [Scotch.]

She was nae get o' moorland tips,
Wi' tawted *ket*, and hairy hips.
Burns, Poor Mailie's Elegy.

2. The couch- or quitch-grass, *Triticum repens*. [Scotch.]

ket[3] (ket), *n.* Same as *kat*.

ketch[1] (kech), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *catch*[1].

I can already riddle, and can sing *Ketches*.
Beaumont, To B. Jonson.

ketch[2] (kech), *n.* [Cf. D. *kits*, G. *kits, kitz*, F. *caiche, quaiche* (< E.); ult. (like *caique*[1], which is directly < F. *caïque* = It. *caicco*) < Turk. *qāiq, qaīq*, a boat, skiff.] A small, strongly built, two-masted vessel, usually of from 100 to 250 tons burden, but sometimes of less. Ketches were formerly much used as bomb-vessels, the peculiarity of the rig affording ample space forward of the mainmast and at the greatest beam. See *bomb-ketch*.

Joseph Grafton set sail from Salem, the 2nd day in the morning, in a *ketch* of about forty tons (three men and a boy in her). *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 400.

A small *ketch* perished; so that seven ships only arrived in Virginia. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 106.

ketch[3]† (kech), *n.* A variant of *keech*.

Thou knotty-pated fool; thou whoreson obscene, greasy tallow-*ketch*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 253.

ketchup, *n.* See *catchup*.

Present my compliments to young Mr. Thomas, and ask him if he would step up and partake of a lamb chop and walnut *ketchup*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, x.

ket-crow (ket'krō), *n.* [< *ket*[1] + *crow*.] The carrion-crow. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

ketet, *a.* [ME., prob. < Icel. *kātr*, merry, cheerful, = Sw. *kåt* = Dan. *kaad*, wanton.] Bold; eager; alert; lively; cheerful; wanton.

Thou komest to kourt among the *kete* lordes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

keterin (ket'ėr-in), *n.* A variant of *cateran*.

ketgee-oil (ket'jē-oil), *n.* [< Hind. *ketjee* + E. *oil*.] Same as *koora-oil*.

kether†, *n.* A corrupt form of *quotha*, as used in contempt.

Hei, hei! handsom, *kether!* sure somebody has been rouling him in the rice; sirrah, you a spoil'd your clothes.
Unnatural Mother (1698).

ketling†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete variant of *kitling*.

ketly†, *adv.* [ME., < *kete* + *-ly*[2].] Quickly; eagerly.

Than that comli quen *ketli* vp rises,
Biddande bisili hire bedes buskes to hire chapel.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3023.

ketmia (ket'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Adanson).] **1**†. [*cap.*] A genus of plants, now *Hibiscus*.—**2.** A plant of this genus, as *bladder-ketmia*.

ketone (kē'tōn), *n.* [Appar. an arbitrary variation of *acetone*, to make a distinction.] A compound in which the carbonyl group CO unites two alcohol radicals: as, methyl-ethyl *ketone*, $CH_3.CO.C_2H_5$. The ketones are volatile ethereal liquids allied to the aldehydes, but differing from them in that they do not reduce ammoniacal silver solutions, are converted into secondary alcohols by nascent hydrogen, and by further oxidation are decomposed. The ketones are also called *acetones*, but this term should be reserved for dimethyl ketone.

ketonic (kē-ton'ik), *a.* [< *ketone* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing a ketone.—**Ketonic acid**, an acid containing the carbonyl or ketone group CO, and having the properties of a ketone as well as of an acid.

kett (ket), *n.* See *ket*[2], 2.

kettle[1] (ket'l), *n.* [< ME. *ketel, ketyl, kettyl*, also *chetel*, < AS. *cetel, cytel* = OS. *ketil* = OFries. *ketel, szetel, tsetel, tsietel* = D. *ketel* = OHG. *chezil*, MHG. *kezzel*, G. *kessel* = Icel. *ketill* = Sw. *kittel* = Dan. *kjedel* = Norw. *kjel, kil* = Goth. *katils*, a kettle; cf. Lith. *katilas* = Lett. *katls* = OBulg. *kotel, kotl*, a kettle; usually derived < L. *catinus* (Sicilian *cazzuni*), dim. *catillus*, a deep bowl, a deep vessel for cooking or serving up food (cf. Gr. *κότυλος*, a cup); but the word may be Teut. confused with the L.: cf. OHG. *chezzi*, MHG. *kezzi*, a kettle (= AS. *cete*, glossed *cacabus*); Icel. *kati*, also *ketla*, a small ship.] **1.** A vessel of iron, copper, tin, or other metal, of various shapes and dimensions, used for boiling or heating water and other liquids, or for cooking vegetables, etc., by boiling. Compare *camp-kettle, tea-kettle*.

A *kettle* slung
Between two poles upon a stick transverse,
Receives the morsel. *Cowper*, Task, i. 560.

A few weeks ago she had all the fruit gathered, all the sugar got out, all the brass *kettles* scoured and ready.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 288.

2. A tin pail. [Local, U. S.]—**3**†. A kettle-drum.

And let the *kettle* to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the cannoneer without.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2, 286.

4. Figuratively, a cavity or depression suggesting the interior of a kettle. Specifically—(*a*) A hole in the ground in deep water, in which carp huddle together during winter in a kind of hibernation. (*b*) In *geol.*, any cavity, large or small, in solid rock or detrital material, which resembles a kettle in form. "The kettle" of the Sierra Nevada is about a mile across the top and 1,600 feet deep. Small cavities worn in rock by the revolutions of a stone in a swift current are of frequent occurrence, varying from a few inches to several feet in diameter and depth. Cavities of this kind are more commonly known as *pot-holes*, and sometimes as *giants' kettles*. (See also *blocking-kettle*.)

kettle[2] (ket'l), *n.* Same as *kiddle*[1].—**A kettle of fish**, or **a pretty kettle of fish**, a complicated and bungled affair; an awkward mess. [*Kettle* in this phrase is usually plausibly referred to *kettle*[2] = *kiddle*[1], but as used it has no individual significance.]

"You had better tell your uncle with my compliments," said Mr. Dingwell, "that he'll make *a kettle of fish* of the whole affair, in a way he doesn't expect, unless he makes matters square with me."
J. S. Le Fanu, Tenants of Mallory, xxxvii.

kettle[3] (ket'l), *v. i.* A variant of *kittle*[2].

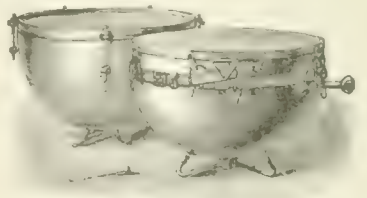
kettle-bail (ket'l-bāl), *n.* A dredge used in taking scallops, having the blade adjusted to swing in the eyes of the arms to prevent it from sinking in the mud. [Rhode Island.]

kettle-case (ket'l-kās), *n.* The *Orchis mascula*, an early orchis in England. [Prov. Eng.]

kettle-de-benders. See *kittly-benders*.

kettle-dock (ket'l-dok), *n.* One of various plants: (*a*) Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. (*b*) Wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. (*c*) Butter-bur, *Petasites vulgaris* (*Tussilago Petasites*). (*d*) Bitter dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*.

kettledrum (ket'l-drum), *n.* **1.** A musical instrument used in military bands and in orchestras, consisting of a hollow brass hemisphere from 24 to 30 inches in diameter, over which is stretched a head of parchment. It is sounded by blows from a soft-headed, elastic mallet or stick. The pitch of the tone is determined by various devices for



Kettledrums.

adjusting the tension of the head. In orchestral music two or more kettledrums (technically called *timpani*) are employed, tuned to different pitches, usually at the tonic and the dominant of the piece to be performed. As the pitch may be accurately fixed, kettledrums are much used in connection with other instruments, for emphasizing the rhythm, and for increasing the sonority of the general effect. They are also much used in short solo passages, and various experiments have been made, with extended and elaborate effects, with a large number of drums.

[illegible] boom of the *kettle-drum*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vi.

2. A fashionable afternoon entertainment [illegible] by a woman chiefly to women; an afternoon tea. See *tea*.

kettledrummer (ket'l-drum″ėr), *n.* One who beats the kettledrum.

kettle-hat†, *n.* [ME. *ketille-hatte*; < *kettle* + *hat*1.] A kind of helmet used in the fourteenth century. It does not appear that the term was definitely limited to any one form. See *pot*.

Then the comli kynge-knyghte hym in armes,
Keste of his *ketille-hatte*, and kyssede hyme fulle sone,
Sayde, "welcome ye Cuddoke, so Criste mott me helpe!"
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3517.

kettle-hole (ket'l-hōl), *n.* In *geol.*, a cavity in rock or detrital material, having more or less exactly the shape of the interior of a kettle. See *kettle*1, 4, *kettle-moraine*, and *pot-hole*.

kettleman (ket'l-man), *n.*; pl. *kettlemen* (-men). A fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, commonly called the *angler*.

kettle-moraine (ket'l-mō-rān″), *n.* An accumulation of detrital material characterized by kettle-shaped depressions varying in depth from a few feet to a hundred, their outlines being rudely circular, and their sides as steep as is consistent with the stability of the soil. The district where they occur lies to the northwest of Lake Winnebago and Green Bay in Wisconsin, where it is locally known as the *potash kettle country*. The origin of these remarkable depressions is generally supposed to be connected in some way with the former glaciation of the region; but the manner of their formation has not yet been explained.

kettle-pin (ket'l-pin), *n.* Same as *skittle-pin*.

Billiards, *kettle-pins*, noddy-boards, tables, truncks, shovel-boards, fox and geese, and the like.
Skelton, Pref. to Don Quixote. (*Todd.*)

kettler†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *ketler*; < *kettle* + *-er*1.] One who makes or repairs kettles; a tinker.

Drawing in amongst bunglers and *ketlers* under the plain frieze of simplicity, thou mayest finely couch the wrought velvet of knavery. *Middleton*, Black Book.

kettle-smock (ket'l-smok), *n.* A smock-frock. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

kettle-stitch (ket'l-stich), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a chain-stitch that knots and fastens the last two leaves of a book at its head and tail: a corruption of chain-stitch or catch-up stitch. *Zaehnsdorf*, Bookbinding, p. 173.

kettrin (ket'rin), *n.* A variant of *cateran*.

ketupa (ke-tō'pä), *n.* [Javanese.] 1. An eared owl of Java, *Strix ketupa*. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of owls, related to the foregoing, established by Lesson in 1831; the fish-owls. They have large ear-tufts, and mostly naked tarsi; the feet are roughened, as in ospreys. There are three species, *K. javanensis* (the type), *K. flavipes*, and *K. ceylonensis*. The last is the common Indian fishing-owl.

Keuper (koi'pėr), *n.* [G.] In *geol.*, the German name of the upper division of the Triassic series, a formation of importance in Europe, and especially in Germany. The upper part of the Keuper consists there of marl, and contains large deposits of gypsum and rock-salt. The lower part is made up chiefly of gray sandstones and dark marl and clay, and contains numerous remains of plants, and sometimes coal of rather poor quality. See *Trias*.

kevel1, *n.* See *cavel*1.

kevel2, *n.* See *cavel*2.

They kiest *kevels* them amang,
Wha wou'd to the grenewood gang.
Lord Dingwall (Child's Ballads, I. 288).

kevel3 (kev'el), *n.* [Prob. a native name (?).] A name of *Antilope kavella* of Pallas, a supposed species of gazel, later identified with the common gazel, *A. dorcas*.

kevel-head (kev'el-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the end of one of the top-timbers used as a cavel.

kever1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *cover*1.

kever2†, *v.* A Middle English form of *cover*2.

keverauncet†, *n.* [ME., < *kever*2 + *-ance*.] Recovery.

kerchef†, *n.* A Middle English form of *kerchief*. *Chaucer*.

kevil1, *n.* See *cavel*1.

kevil2, *n.* See *cavel*2.

Keweenawan (kē'wē-nâ-an), *n.* [Also called *Keweenaw* and *Keweenawian*; < *Keweenaw* (see def.) + *-an*.] The name given to the series of trappean rocks and their interbedded sandstones and conglomerates in which the Lake Superior copper-mines are worked. Those who gave the name had the idea that the cupriferous series was distinct in geological age from the sandstone lying adjacent to it on the east and west, which is generally admitted to be the equivalent of the Potsdam sandstone of the New York Survey, and of which the so-called Keweenawan appears to be a local modification, originated by intense volcanic action along a line stretching from the extremity of Keweenaw Point in Michigan southwest to beyond the borders of Minnesota.

kewkaw† (kū'kâ), *a.* [Cf. *askew* (?).] Awry; askew.

The picture topsie-turvie stands *kewkaw* [read *kewkaw*]:
The world turn'd upside downe, as all men know.
Taylor, Works (1630), ii. 233.

kex (keks), *n.* [Also *kecks*, *kix*, also *kecksy* (prop. adj.), and *keck*; < ME. *kex*, *kix*, < W. *cecys*, pl., hollow stalks, hemlock (cf. W. *cegid*, hemlock), = Corn. *cegas*, hemlock; cf. OFlem. *koycke*, hemlock; L. *cicuta*, hemlock.] 1. A hollow stalk, especially when dry, of various large umbelliferous plants. [Obsolete or archaic.]

With her [Eve's] gentle blowing
Stirs vp the heat, that from the dry leaues glowing
Kindles the Reed, and then that hollow *kix*
First fires the small, and they the greater sticks.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

[Sometimes applied as a term of contempt to a person.

I'll make these wither'd *kexes* bear my body
Two hours together above ground.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 2.]

2. Hemlock. [Archaic.]

Tho' the rough *kex* break
The starr'd mosaic. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

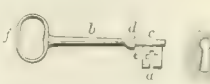
kexent†, *a.* [Early mod. E., in the var. form *kixen*, spelled irreg. *kicson*; < *kex*, *kix*, + *-en*2. The form *keckson* is used as a noun.] Made of kexes or hollow stalks.

One daye agayne will, in his rage,
Crushe it all as a *kicson* cage,
And spill it quite.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xi.

kexy† (kek'si), *a.* [< *kex* + *-y*1. Cf. *kecksy*, *n.*, *kecky*, *a.*] Like a kex; hollow; dry; sapless.

The earth will grow more and more dry and sterile in succession of ages; whereby it will become more *kexy*, and lose of its solidity. *Dr. H. More*, Godliness, VI. x. § 3.

key1 (kē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *keie*, *kay*, etc.; < ME. *keye*, *keie*, *keige*, also *cay*, *kay*, < AS. *cǣg*, *cāg* = OFries. *kai*, *kei*, North Fries. *kay*, a key; not found in other languages.] 1. An instrument for fastening or opening a lock, fitted to its wards, and adapted, on being inserted and turned or pushed in the keyhole, to push a bolt one way or the other, or to raise a catch or latch; in certain complicated locks, a portable appliance which on being inserted in the proper place in the lock lifts tumblers or in some other way allows the bolt to be shot without itself exercising force upon it.



Warded Lock Key and its Keyhole.
a, Main ward; *b*, finger; *c*, stem of bow; *d*, pin; *e*, bow; *f*, bit; *g*, web; *h*, bow; *k*, eye; *l*, bit.

The(y) locked the dore and than went theyr way.
Cayphas and Anna of that kept the *kay*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

She took the little ivory chest,
With half a sigh she turn'd the *key*.
Tennyson, The Letters.

Hence—2. Something regarded as analogous to a key, in being a means of opening or making clear what is closed or obscure; especially, that by means of which (often by means of which alone) some difficulty can be overcome, some obstacle removed, some end attained, something unintelligible explained, etc.: as, the *key* to knowledge; Gibraltar is the *key* to the Mediterranean; a *key* to the solution of an algebraic problem; a *key* to an algebra or arithmetic (a book giving the solution of mathematical problems proposed as exercises in such text-books); the *key* to a cipher.

Thou art Peter. . . . And I will give unto thee the *keys* of the kingdom of heaven. Mat. xvi. 18, 19.

Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the *key* of knowledge. Luke xi. 52.

These counties were the *keys* of Normandy.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1, 114.

To learn thy secrets, get into my power
The *key* of strength and safety.
Milton, S. A., l. 790.

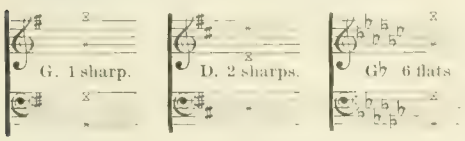
"Sic teneatis is sed ceg the thæra boca andgit unlyeth" [AS.], grammar is the *key* that unlocks the sense of the books. *F. A. March*, Anglo-Sax. Gram., p. 140.

The *key* to all the enigmas, all the imputed guilt, all the peculiar usefulness to his country of Peel's career, is to be sought in the original contrast between his character and his position. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 206.

3. In *mech.*: (*a*) A hand-tool for controlling a valve, moving a nut, etc., which is independent of the part to be moved. In this sense a spanner, wrench, bedstead-wrench, etc., are keys. (*b*) Any device for wedging up or locking together different parts, or for jamming or binding them to prevent vibration or slipping. Such are: (1) the wedge or cotter driven between the hub of a wheel and its shaft to bind the two together; (2) a wedge in a chain to prevent slipping; (3) a wedge put in a split tenon to cause it to spread when driven into a mortise. (*c*) A bolt which secures the cap-square to the cheek of a gun-carriage. See cut under *gun-carriage*. (*d*) In *masonry*, the central stone of an arch or vault, usually the uppermost stone; the keystone (although in a true arch no one of the voussoirs is more important to the stability of the structure than any other). See cut under *arch*1. (*e*) In *carp.*: (1) A piece inserted in the back of a board to prevent warping. (2) The last board in a series of floor-boards, tapering in shape, and serving when driven home to hold the others in place. (3) The roughing on the under side of a veneer, designed to assist it in holding the glue. (*f*) In *bookbinding*, one of a series of small tools used by the sewer of a book to keep the bands in place when the sections of the book are in a sewing-bench. They are made of metal or hard wood, shaped like a yoke, or the letter U, and of the size 1 by 3 inches. (*g*) A joint to assist in supporting a train of rods and the tools in a tube-well. (*h*) A wrench or lever for tuning stringed instruments of fixed intonation, like the pianoforte and the harp; a tuning-wrench or tuning-hammer. It consists of a metal head hollowed so as to fit closely over the tuning-pins, and a handle, usually long enough to give considerable leverage. (*i*) The surplus mortar or plaster that passes between the laths, and serves to hold the plastering in position. (*j*) A hollow cut in the back of a tile or terra-cotta ornament, or on a wall, to hold mortar or cement.—4. In *musical instruments*: (*a*) In instruments especially of the wood wind group, a lever and valve operated by the player's finger, and designed either to open or to close a hole or vent in the side of the tube, so as to alter the pitch of the tone by altering the length of the vibrating air-column within. While in the simpler varieties of the flute, the oboe, the clarinet, etc., such holes are controlled by the fingers directly, in more complex varieties the number of holes is so great, and their position and size are so inconvenient, that this supplementary mechanism is a necessity. A complete system of keys was first elaborated for the flute by Theobald Boehm in 1832, and has since been applied to the oboe, the clarinet, and to some extent to the bassoon, with a decided gain in ease of manipulation, length and fullness of compass, and sonorousness of tone. Partial systems of keys are also found in the English horn, the basset-horn, etc. Holes and keys have been used in various brass wind-instruments, notably in the bugle and the saxophone, though as a rule they are less used than valves. (See *valve*.) See cuts under *flute*, *clarinet*, *oboe*, etc. (*b*) In instruments with a keyboard, like the organ and the pianoforte, one of the levers which are depressed in the act of playing. When operated by the finger, it is more exactly termed a *digital* or (rarely) a *manual*; when operated by the foot, a *pedal*. In the pianoforte each key or digital is connected with a series of levers, by which a hammer may be thrown against the string or strings belonging to that key, at the same time lifting from the strings the damper that prevents their vibration. When the key is released, the damper falls and stops the vibration. The duration, the force, and to some extent the quality of the tone depend upon the way in which the finger depresses the key. (See *touch*.) In the harpsichord each key, with its levers, slips a leather or quill plectrum past the string, so as to snap or twang it. In the clavichord each key presses a metal tangent against the string, so as to drive it into vibration. In chimes of bells rung from a keyboard, each key throws a hammer against one of the bells. In the pipe-organ each key, whether a digital or a pedal, is connected with a series of levers, by which a valve is opened to admit the compressed air from the bellows into a particular groove or channel, over which stand all the pipes belonging to that key. The number of pipes actually sounded depends upon the number of stops drawn. (See cut under *organ*.) In the harmonium and reed-organ each key, with its levers, opens a valve, by which either an outward or an inward current of air is set up through the groove or channel with which are connected all the reeds belonging to that key. The number of reeds sounded depends upon the number of stops drawn. (See cut under *reed-organ*.) Keys in this sense are also (unfortunately) called *notes*. They are arranged according to an arbitrary plan, some being colored white and some black, and they are named by letters, etc., for which see *keyboard*.

She guides the finger o'er the dancing *keys*. . . .
And pours a torrent of sweet notes around
Cowper, Charity, l. 109.

5. A part pressed by the finger to control the action of a typewriter or other similar machine, in the manner of a musical keyed instrument. —6. Any one of the various forms of circuit-closer used in electrical experiments and in the practical applications of electricity. See *telegraph*.—7. In *music*: (*a*) In *musical theory*, the sum of relations, melodic and harmonic, which exist between the tones of an ideal scale, major or minor, and in which its unity and individ-

uality are contained; tonality. Thus, a proper sense of these relations is called a proper *sense of key* and a due observance of them puts a performance *in key*. For the difference between major and minor keys in this sense, see *mode*. (*b*) In *musical theory and notation*, the tonality centering in a given tone, or the several tones taken collectively, of a given scale, major or minor. The given tone, or the first tone of the given scale, is called the *key-note*, *key-tone*, or *tonic*; and the key is named by the name of this tone. A scale is simply an arrangement of the tones of a key in their melodic order. In modern music and in vocal music generally, all major keys are intended to be precisely similar to one another, except in pitch, and all minor keys likewise similar to one another. But in the systems of tuning instruments of fixed intonation before the middle of the eighteenth century, certain keys were favored and others slighted; so that some keys were very useful, and some practically useless. It is said that this difference, which was originally incidental to the imperfect plan of the keyboard, and which was to have been obliterated by the introduction of the equal temperament, is to some extent unavoidable, certain keys having a peculiar quality per se; but these differences appear, on close analysis, to be relative or accidental rather than essential. (See *temperament*.) The keyboard of the organ and the pianoforte, however, is so planned as to make a decided mechanical difference between keys or scales based on different digitals. For example, the major key or scale of the digital called *C* requires the use of only white digitals, or naturals; hence it is called (unfortunately) the *natural key*. Other keys or scales require the use of one or more black digitals, which are called either *sharps* or *flats;* hence they are called the keys of one, two, three, or more sharps or flats, as the case may be. The keys of one or more sharps are called collectively the *sharp keys;* those of one or more flats, the *flat keys*. Practically, keys of more than six sharps or flats are rarely mentioned. (See *circle of keys*, under *circle*.) When these keys are represented by the staff-notation, the black digitals are indicated by marks ♯ or ♭ prefixed to certain of the notes. But since the key in which a piece is to be performed is the same either throughout, or at least for extended passages, these sharps or flats are customarily grouped into a *key-signature* at the beginning of the piece or passage, and the effect of this signature is understood to continue until contradicted by further signs: thus—

(The crosses mark the degree belonging to the key-note.) The sharps and the flats in such signatures are counted from left to right; in sharp signatures the position of the key-note is always one degree above the last sharp, while in flat signatures it is always on the same degree with the last flat but one. This provides a rule for finding the key-note from each signature except those of the keys of C and of F. The key-notes of the sharp keys, taken in direct order, are distant from one another either by a fifth upward or a fourth downward, as are the key-notes of the flat keys, taken in inverse order. These signatures are also used for *minor* keys, the key-notes of such keys being in each case two degrees below the key-notes as given for major keys. The major and minor keys that use the same signature are termed *relatives* of each other. See *relative*. (See *circle of keys*, under *circle*.) The entire system of keys as described above is conditioned upon the keyboard of the organ and the pianoforte, and therefore is essentially arbitrary. It has no basis in the phenomena of sound or the necessities of music as an art. Its complexity is due historically to the inadequate medieval theory of music, and secondarily to the arbitrary instrumental mechanism and the notation that grew out of that theory. Of the many attempts to improve or replace the system, the tonic sol-fa notation has been the most successful. See *notation*, and *tonic sol-fa* (under *tonic*).

> Both warbling of one song, both in one *key*.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 206.
>
> Thy false uncle, . . . having both the *key*
> Of officer and office, set all hearts i' the state
> To what tune pleased his ear.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 83.

Some Musicians are wont skilfully to fall out of one *key* into another without breach of harmony.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

(*c*) In *musical notation*, a sign at the head of a staff indicating the key as above defined. Hence—8. Scale of intensity; degree of force; pitch; elevation.

There 's one speaks in a *key* like the opening of some justice's gate, or a postboy's horn.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Her dumb play from the first to the last moment of the scene was in as high a *key* as her elocution.
C. Reade, Art, p. 18.

9. A dry winged fruit like that of maple, ash, elm, etc.; a samara. See cut under *Acer*.

Lingua avis is the sede of asshe trees that hath leves in maner of burdes tonges, and some call them *keyes*.
Grete Herball.

The Ash, Elm, Tilia, Poplar, Hornbeam, Willow, Salices, are distinguished by their *Keys*, Tongues, Samera, Pericarpia, and Theca, small, flat, and husky skins including the seeds.
Evelyn, Sylva, ii.

10†. A rudder; a helm.

He is as a *keue* and a stiere [tr. L. *clavus atque gubernaculum*] by which that the edifice of this world is kept stable.
Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 12.

Analytical key, in *bot.* See *analytic*.—**Attendant keys.** Same as *relative keys*. **Authentic key.** See *mode*. **Character of scales and keys.** See *character*. **Chromatic key**, in *music*: (*a*) A black key (digital) on the keyboard; a chromatic: opposed to *diatonic* or *natural key*. (*b*) A key (tonality) which on the keyboard involves the use of one or more black or chromatic keys (digitals), and on the staff necessitates a signature of one or more sharps or flats.—**Closed-circuit key, continuity-preserving key.** See *telegraph*. **Dental key**, a form of lifting forceps for extracting teeth. **Diatonic key.** Same as *natural key* (*a*). **Dichotomous key**, in *nat. hist.* See *dichotomous*. **Extreme key**, in *music*. See *extreme*. **False key**, a key used or that may be used as a picklock.—**Fundamental key, governing key**, the key (tonality) in which a piece of music begins and ends. See *original key*. **Gib and key.** See *gib*. **Key of the Nile**, a name sometimes given to the crux ansata, or ankh. See *ankh*.—**Major key**, in *music*, a key (tonality) characterized by a major third, a major sixth, and a major seventh: opposed to *minor key*. See *major scale*, and *tonality*. **Minor key**, in *music*, a key (tonality) characterized by a minor third, and often by a minor sixth and even a minor seventh: opposed to *major key*. See *minor scale*, and *tonality*. **Morse key.** See *telegraph*. **Natural key**, in *music*: (*a*) A white key (digital) on the keyboard: a natural: opposed to *chromatic key*. Also called *diatonic key*. (*b*) The major key (tonality) of C: so called because on the keyboard it involves the use of only white digitals, or naturals.—**Open-circuit key.** See *telegraph*.—**Original key**, the key (tonality) in which a piece of music begins, or in which it was originally written.—**Parallel key**, in *music*, the relative minor key (tonality) in comparison with the major, or vice versa. See *relative key*. **Pedal key**, one of the levers of the pedal keyboard in an organ, corresponding to a digital of a manual keyboard; a pedal.—**Plagal key.** See *mode*.—**Power of the keys**, an authority said to be conferred by Christ upon Peter, or upon Peter and the other apostles, by the words in Mat. xvi. 19: In ecclesiastical literature generally applied to an authority claimed to reside in the hierarchy for the ministry and government of the church. There are four principal interpretations of the *power of the keys:* (1) the papal—that it was given to Peter and his successors in office, the popes; (2) the Protestant ecclesiastical—that it was given to Peter and the Twelve, and their successors in office, the clergy of the Christian church; (3) the Protestant historical—that it was given only to Peter and his co-disciples, and received its entire fulfilment in their inspired ministry and administration of the church; (4) the Independent—that it was given to all Christ's disciples, and confers upon them coequal authority in both Christian and church life.—**Queen's keys**, in *Scots law*, that part of a warrant which authorizes the forcible opening of lockfast places in order to come at a debtor or his goods. **Relative keys.** See *relative*.—**Remote key**, in *music*, a key (tonality) having few or no tones in common with a given key, and therefore but distantly related to it harmonically.—**Reversing key.** See *telegraph*.—**Skeleton key**, a thin, light key with nearly the whole substance of the bits filed away, so that it may be less obstructed by the wards of a lock. **To have the key of the street**, to be locked out of a house; have no house to go to. [Colloq. and humorous.]

> "There," said Lowten, "it's too late now; you can't get in to-night; you've *got the key of the street*, my friend."
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlvii.

Tuning-key. See above, def. 3 (*b*).

key[1] (kē), *v. t.* [< *key*[1], *n.*] 1. To fasten with a key, or with a wedge-shaped piece of wood or metal; fasten or secure firmly.

> Heuene gate was *keithed* [read *keized*] clos
> Til lambe of love now he deyede.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

Thus the head may be *keyed* to the bar at any part of the length of the latter. *J. Rose*, Practical Machinist, p. 181.

2. To regulate the tone of by the use of a key, or to set to a key or pitch in any way, as a musical instrument: as, to *key* up a violin.

Whose speech and gesture were clearly *keyed* to that profound respect which is woman's first foundation claim on man. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 173.

These speeches are always short, simple, plain and unpretentious. They are *keyed* in the note of perfect good taste, and never fail to please the audience to which they are addressed. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 81.

Keyed up, high-strung; excited.

key[2] (kē), *n.* [Formerly also *kay* and now *quay*, after mod. F. *quai*, the pronunciation, however, remaining that of the reg. E. form *key*); < ME. *kay*, *kaye* = D. *kaai* = LG. *kai* = G. *kai* = Sw. *kaj* = Dan. *kai*; ML. *caium*, < OF. *caye*, *quai*, *quay*, F. *quai*, a wharf, prob. < Bret. *kai*, an inclosure, = W. *cae*, an inclosure, hedge, field.] A wharf. See *quay*.

Mole, It., a wharf or bath by the water side made by arte; we properly call it a *key*. *Florio*, 1598.

Item, that the slippe and the *keye* and the pavyment ther be ouerseyn and repared.
Ordinances of Worcester, in English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 374.

It has twelve faire churches, many noble houses, especially y^e Dieverix . . . above 100 and innumerous barbor.
Evelyn, Diary, July 8, 1646.

Lord! to see how he [Carteret] wondered to see the river so empty of boats, nobody working at the Custome-House *keys*.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 7, 1666.

key[3] (kē), *n.* [Also *cay*, *kay*; < Sp. *cayo*, a low island, a sandbank, a key; perhaps = OF. *caye*, F. *quai*, a wharf: see *key*[2].] A low island near the coast: used especially on the coasts of regions where Spanish is or formerly was spoken: as, the Florida *keys*.

Columbus discovered no isle or *key* so lonely as himself.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

The *Keys* proper [of Florida] are all similar in structure, and form an extensive chain of low islands, rising nowhere more than twelve feet above the level of the sea. Starting from north of Cape Florida, they form an immense crescent extending as far west as the Tortugas.
A. Agassiz, Three Cruises of the Blake, I. 83.

Key[4] (kē), *n.* See *keys*.

key-action (kē′ak″shon), *n.* In musical instruments like the organ or the pianoforte, the entire mechanism directly connected with the keyboard, including the keyboard itself, the jacks or stickers, the dampers, etc.

keyage (kē′āj), *n.* [ME. *kayage*, *kaiage*; ML. *caiagium*, < OF. *kayage*, F. *quayage*; as *key*[2] + *-age*. Now *quayage*, with the pron. of the orig. *keyage*.] See *quayage*. *L. Phillips*, 1706.

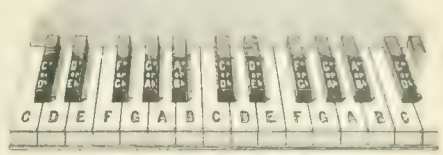
keyaki (kā-yä′ki), *n.* [Jap.] A valuable timber-tree of Japan, the *Zelkova acuminata*. Its wood is prized, and is used extensively in cabinet-making, etc.

key-basket (kē′bas″ket), *n.* A basket to contain a housekeeper's keys.

A mob-cap covering her gray hair, and *key-basket* in hand, the wife of Washington must have offered a pleasant picture. *The Century*, XXXVII. 841.

key-bed (kē′bed), *n.* In *mach.*, a rectangular groove made to receive a key for the purpose of binding parts, as the wheel and shaft of a machine, firmly together, so as to prevent the one part from turning on the other; a key-seat.

keyboard (kē′bōrd), *n.* In the organ, pianoforte, and similar instruments, as the harpsichord, clavichord, etc., the series or horizontal row of finger-levers or digitals (usually called *keys*), by depressing which the performer causes the pipes, strings, or reeds to produce tones. The visible portions of part of the keys are white, while the others are black. The black keys are the shorter, and are raised above the level of the white keys; they are always separated from one another by one



Keyboard of a Piano, showing two octaves.

or two white keys, so as to form groups alternately of two and three. The depression of which the keys are capable is technically called the "dip." The keyboard contains altogether from fifty to ninety keys, the ratio of white to black being 7:5. The right-hand end of the keyboard is called the *upper*, because the keys there produce high tones, and the left-hand end is correspondingly called the *lower*. The white key next below the left of the upper key of every group of three black keys is called A; the next white key to the right of this is called B; the next is called C; and so on, up to G, next to which another A is found. In Germany, by a curious difference of nomenclature, B is always called H, and B♭ is called B. See *B quadratum* and *B rotundum*, under *B*.) In tuning, the tones produced by the various keys called by the same letter-name are made exact octaves of each other. The black keys are named by reference to the white keys on either side of them: thus, the black key between A and B is either A♯ or B♭, that between C and D is either C♯ or D♭, etc. When a white key is to be specially distinguished from a black one, it is called a *natural:* hence a scale or series of tones produced by [illegible] is called the *natural scale*, and its key (tonality) is called the *natural* [illegible]. Reckoning from the right to any given key is the *sharp* of the latter, and the second key to the right is its [illegible]. The next on the left to any given key is the *flat* of the latter, and the second key to the left is its *double flat*. Thus, every key on the keyboard, except the black key called either C♯ or D♭, has three names: A [illegible] B♭, etc. (See *flat* and *keys*.) The [illegible] takes its usually [illegible] the [illegible] the center of the [illegible] tone of the medieval hexachord system (see *hexachord*)—the vibration-number of whose tone is theoretically from 250 to [illegible] exceeds four to five octaves from the [illegible] middle C to the third A or C above middle C; that of the [illegible] octaves, from the [illegible] A below middle C to the [illegible] A or C above middle C. The organ usually has keys for both for the hands and for the feet, the former being distinguished [illegible] the latter as *pedal keys*, and there are usually two or more manual keyboards, each with its own sets of pipes or stops, and capable of being used either independently or in conjunction with the others. The principal keyboard is that of the [illegible] that above it is that of the swell organ; that below it (when there are three), that of the choir organ. (See *organ*.) In the old harpsichords and similar instruments two keyboards were sometimes provided, the [illegible] to [illegible] force from the other. The keyboard has been developed gradually. Its first appearance was about the end of the eleventh century, when large levers that could be manipulated only by the whole hand or a blow of the fist, having a [illegible] of several inches or even a foot, were introduced into the organ, and later into the clavichord and

...studies, etc. Only the levers corresponding to the ... keys were used at first, those ... to modern black keys (*chromatics*) were ... to the fourteenth century, probably ... Bs 12, 2, 5, 62. The chromatics were ... distinct row from the diatonics, but in the ... century all were combined into a single key-... pedal keyboard was invented for the organ ... time. Until the close of the eighteenth century the keys were colored white and black in exactly reverse order from the modern custom. (For a description of the mechanical details of the keyboard, see *organ* and *pianoforte*.) The gradual development of the keyboard keeps pace with the gradual unfolding of the theory of the musical scale and of tonality. (See *temperament*.) To avoid the inaccuracy of many of the intervals in equal temperament, keyboards with more than twelve digitals and tones to the octave have been devised, but their use has been practically confined to acoustical investigations. The mechanical manipulation of the keyboard in musical performance involves a thorough muscular discipline of the hands. See *touch*, *fingering*, *technique*. **Choir, great, pedal, solo, swell keyboards**, in *organ-building*, the keyboards belonging respectively to the choir, great, pedal, solo, and swell organs. See *organ*.

key-bolt (kē′bōlt), *n.* Any bolt kept in position by a key or cotter, in distinction from one having a nut.

key-bone (kē′bōn), *n.* The collar-bone; the clavicle.

key-bugle (kē′bū″gl), *n.* A variety of bugle invented about 1815, having six keys and a complete chromatic compass of about two octaves. It is now superseded by valve-instruments. Also called *Kent bugle*.

Key-bugle.

> The coach . . . spun along the open country road, blowing a lovely defiance out of its *key-bugle*.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi.

key-chain (kē′chān), *n.* A chain fastened at one end to the cheek of a gun-carriage and at the other to the key, to prevent its loss. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

key-chord (kē′kôrd), *n.* In *music*, the tonic triad of any key (tonality). See *triad*.

key-cold† (kē′kōld), *a.* [Formerly also *keacold*, *kaycold*; < *key*[1] + *cold*.] Cold as a key; icy; lifeless; inanimate.

> And finally let vs consider by Christes saying vnto them, that if we would not suffer the strength and honour of our faith to waxe luke-warme, or rather *kay-colde*, and in maner leese his vigour by scattering our mindes abrode about so many triflyng thinges, etc.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation, fol. 8.

> Either they marry their children in their infancy, when they are not able to know what love is, or else matche them with inequality, ioyning burning sommer with *keacold* winter, their daughters of twenty years olde or vnder to rich cormorants of three score or vpwards.
> *J. Lane*, Tell-Trothes New Yeares Gift (1593), p. 5 [(Shak. Soc.).

> Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king!
> Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2, 5.

> Her apostolick vertu is departed from her, and hath left her *Key-cold*. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

key-color (kē′kul″ọr), *n.* In *painting*, a leading color in a picture or composition.

key-desk (kē′desk), *n.* In *organ-building*, the desk-like case in which the keyboards and the stop-knobs are contained. The position of the key-desk with reference to the organ proper may be various, especially when the action is extended, or when pneumatic or electrical appliances are employed.

key-drop (kē′drop), *n.* A keyhole-guard of the modern form, usually attached to the escutcheon by a pivot and falling by its own weight to cover the keyhole.

keyed (kēd), *a.* [< *key*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having keys, as a musical instrument: as, a *keyed* flute or trombone; a *keyed* cithara or harmonica. See *key*[1], 4 (*a*) and (*b*).—2. Set or pitched in a particular key. See *key*[1], *v. t.*, 2.—**Keyed-stop violin.** See *key-stop*.—**Keyed violin**, a musical instrument similar in shape to a pianoforte, having strings and a keyboard, but the tone being produced by the action of little horsehair bows pressed against the strings by the keys.

key-fastener (kē′fas″nėr), *n.* 1. Anything used to prevent the turning of a key, as a loop of wire hung over the door-knob and passed through the bow of the key.—2. A tapered or wedge-shaped piece of metal which holds the breech-block or breech-plug of a gun firmly closed when it is inserted in the seat: a modification of the grip-fastener.

key-file (kē′fīl), *n.* A flat file of a uniform section throughout, used by locksmiths.

key-fruit (kē′frōt), *n.* Same as *samara*.

key-guard (kē′gärd), *n.* Same as *keyhole-guard*.

key-harp (kē′härp), *n.* A musical instrument similar in shape and action to a pianoforte, but having tuning-forks in place of strings.

key-head (kē′hed), *n.* A head, as of a bolt, so shaped as to serve to bind or lock the object to which it is attached.—**Key-head bolt.** See *bolt*[1].

keyhole (kē′hōl), *n.* 1. A hole or aperture in a door or lock for receiving a key.

> Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement; shut that, and 'twill out at the *key-hole*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1, 164.

> But through the *Key-holes* and the Chinks of Doors,
> And thro' the narrow'st Walks of crooked Pores,
> He [Michael] past.
> *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 15.

2. In *carp.*, a hole or excavation passing through beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them.—3. A small piece of water connected with a lake or other larger body; a little lake or bay. [New Brunswick.]

keyhole (kē′hōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *keyholed*, ppr. *keyholing*. [< *keyhole*, *n.*] To strike lengthwise, cutting in the target a hole which resembles a keyhole: said of a bullet in target-shooting. *Reynolds*.

keyhole-guard (kē′hōl-gärd), *n.* A sort of shield to cover a keyhole when the key is not inserted. Also *key-guard*.

keyhole-limpet (kē′hōl-lim″pet), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Fissurellidæ*. There are several genera, as *Fissurella*, *Emarginula*, and others. These limpets derive their name from a perforation resembling a keyhole at the apex of the shell. See cut under *Fissurellidæ*.

keyhole-saw (kē′hōl-sâ), *n.* A narrow, slender saw used for cutting out sharp curves, such as those of a keyhole: same as *compass-saw*.

keynard†, *n.* A variant of *caynard*.

key-note (kē′nōt), *n.* 1. In *music*, the tone on which a key (tonality) is founded; a tonic. See *key*[1], 7 (*b*). Hence—2. A central principle or idea; the pivotal point in a system, a composition, or a course of action; a controlling thought.

> We have had, first of all, that remarkable discourse on Self-Limited Diseases, which has given the *keynote* to the prevailing medical tendency of this neighborhood.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 182.

key-pattern (kē′pat″ėrn), *n.* See *meander* and *fret*[3], 2.

key-piece (kē′pēs), *n.* A log which, caught by a rock or other obstruction in a stream, causes a jam of logs. [U. S.]

key-pin (kē′pin), *n.* In an organ or pianoforte, a pin which passes through a key of the keyboard and on which the key plays as on a pivot or center, so that when the front of the key is depressed by the finger the part on the other side of the pin, called the *key-tail*, rises. In each key one such pin is inserted.

key-pipe (kē′pīp), *n.* In a lock, a pipe or tube in which the key turns.

key-plate (kē′plāt), *n.* In *carp.*, same as *escutcheon*, 2 (*b*).

key-point (kē′point), *n.* That point of a military position, intrenched or otherwise, in which its principal strength lies, and the loss of which would force the assailed to retire.

key-ring (kē′ring), *n.* 1. A finger-ring from which projects a tongue or blade which is either fixed or movable on a hinge, and serves as the key to a lock. Such key-rings were formerly common, and were often of rich design.—2. A ring used for keeping a number of keys together by being passed through their bows.

keyry, keiri (kē′ri), *n.* [Appar. an apothecaries' form of *cheiri*, the specific name.] The wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri*: more specifically called *apothecaries' keyry*.

Keys (kēz), *n. pl.* [From the first part of the Manx *kiare-as-feed*, four-and-twenty, designating the number of representatives, < *kiare*, four (= Gael. *ceithir* = Ir. *cethir*, etc., = E. *four*), + *as*, and, + *feed*, twenty (= Gael. *fichead* = Ir. *fiche*, etc., = E. *twenty*).] A contraction of *House of Keys*, the name of the body of twenty-four representatives which constitutes the lower branch of the legislature (Court of Tynwald) of the Isle of Man.

> A local parliament, called the *House of Keys*, an assembly far in advance of the other parliament belonging to the neighboring island, in this respect—that the members dispensed with the people, and solemnly elected each other. *Wilkie Collins*, Armadale, ii. 3.

> The *Keys* were at one time self-elected, but in 1866 they consented to popular election. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 452.

> For the purposes of finance bills the [Manx] assembly (*House of Keys*) and the council sit together but vote separately. The Governor presides, as the English king did in his Great Council.
> *J. Bryce*, American Commonwealth, I. 216, note.

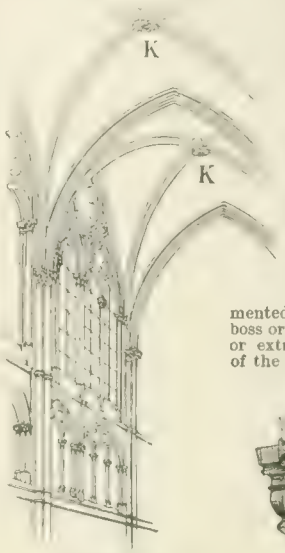
keysart†, *n.* See *kaiser*[1].

key-seat (kē′sēt), *n.* A key-bed.

keyship (kē′ship), *n.* [< *key*[1] + *-ship*.] Same as *tonality*.

key-signature (kē′sig″nā-tūr), *n.* In *musical notation*, the sharps or flats placed at the head of the staff to indicate the tonality of the piece and the black digitals to be used in performing it upon the keyboard. See *key*[1], 7 (*b*), and *signature*.

keystone (kē′stōn), *n.* 1. The stone of an arch (typically the uppermost stone), which, being the last put in, is regarded as keying or locking the whole structure together; the stone at the apex of an arch. In Roman and Renaissance arches the keystone is very commonly sculptured as a decorative feature. In groined medieval vaults the keystone at the intersection of the ribs at the summit of the vault is usually ornamented with a sculptured boss or pendant. In a true or extradosed arch no one of the voussoirs is more important to the stability of the structure than any other. See *arch*[1], *n.*, 2.



K, K, Keystones.

Keystone.

(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

> 'Tis the last *key-stone*
> That makes the arch, the rest that there were put
> Are nothing till that comes to bind and shut.
> *B. Jonson*, To Sir Edward Sackville.

> That hour o' night's black arch the *key-stane*.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

Hence—2. A supporting principle; the chief element in a system; that upon which the remainder rests or depends.

> The tenet of predestination was the *keystone* of his religion. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

> In a very interesting letter of Gauss to W. Weber, he refers to the electrodynamic speculations with which he had been occupied long before, and which he would have published if he could then have established that which he considered the real *keystone* of electrodynamics, namely the deduction of the force acting between electric particles in motion from the consideration of an action between them, not instantaneous, but propagated in time, in a similar manner to that of light.
> *Clerk Maxwell*, Elect. and Mag., II. 435.

3. In *chromolithography*, the first stone on which the picture is drawn or photographed, to serve as an outline guide in preparing the other stones for the colors, a copy of the keystone being made on each stone for printing a single color. See *lithography*.

> A drawing of the subject, in outline, on transfer tracing-paper, is made in the ordinary way; when transferred to a stone, this drawing is called the *key-stone*, and it serves as a guide to all the others. *Ure*, Dict., III. 135.

4. In a Scotch lead-smelting furnace, a block of cast-iron used to close up the space at each end of the forestone, and to fill up the space between the forestone and the back part of the furnace.—**Keystone State**, the State of Pennsylvania: so called because, in the geographical order of the original thirteen States of the American Union, Pennsylvania occupies the middle (seventh) place. This order is represented by an arch of thirteen stones, with Pennsylvania as the keystone.

key-stop (kē′stop), *n.* A digital or key so fitted to a violin as to control the stopping of the strings. A violin provided with key-stops is called a *key-stop* or *keyed-stop violin*.

key-tail (kē′tāl), *n.* In an organ or pianoforte, that part of the keys of a manual which is beyond the key-pin, and which rises when the front of the key is depressed.

key-tone (kē′tōn), *n.* Same as *key-note*, 1.

key-trumpet (kē′trum″pet), *n.* A trumpet in which the length of the vibrating column of air, and thus the pitch of the tone, is controlled by holes in the side of the tube, which are opened and closed by means of levers or keys.

key-valve (kē′valv), *n.* In *music*, the pad or valve-plug which closes an aperture on the side of the tube of a wind-instrument. *E. D.*

keyway (kē′wā), *n.* A mortise made for the reception of a key; a slot in the round hole of a wheel for the reception of the key whereby the wheel is secured to the shaft. *E. H. Knight.*

keywood† (kē′wụd), *n.* [ME., < *key*[2] + *wood*[1].] Wood landed at, and perhaps sold from, a quay.

That better gouernaunce and rule be hadd, and better ouersight, vppon *keywood*, crates, and colez, and bagges to mete hem with. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 383.

key-word (kē′wėrd), *n.* A word which serves as a key, guide, or explanation to the meaning, use, or pronunciation of other words, or to other matters.

These [books] are of poets, indicated by *key word* P., prose writers *key word* P. W. *Science*, XIII. 168.

The *ken word* of life is "Thy will be done."
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 66.

K. G. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Garter*. See *garter*.

K. G. F. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Golden Fleece*. See *fleece*.

kh. A digraph not occurring in native English words, or words of other Teutonic, Romance, Latin, or Greek origin, but common in the transliteration of Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and other Oriental words, in which it usually represents an aspirated *k* equivalent to the Scotch and German *ch* (ċh).

khaftan, *n.* See *caftan*.

khair-gum (kār′gum), *n.* A gum yielded by the bark of the khair-tree.

khair-tree (kār′trē), *n.* [< E. Ind. *khair* + E. *tree*.] An East Indian tree, *Acacia Catechu*. From its heart-wood is extracted the true catechu, and a gum resembling gum arabic exudes from its bark. Its wood is hard and durable.

khakan (kä-kän′), *n.* [Pers. (> Turk.) *khāqān*, an emperor, a king, sovereign. Hence Russ. *kaganŭ*, ML. *chacanus, cacanus, chaganus, caganus*, MGr. *χαγάνος*, emperor or khan (of Tatary). The word *khan*[1] is different.] An emperor; a king.

An embassy from Justin to the *Khakán*, or Emperor, mentions the Tartarian ceremony of purifying the Roman Ambassadors by conducting them between two fires.
Sir W. Jones, Histories and Antiquities of Asia, p. 118.

khaki (kä′ki), *a.* and *n.* [Ind. *khākī*, dusty, earthy, < *khāk*, dust, earth, ashes.] **I.** *a.* Dust-colored or clay-colored: adopted from Hindu use.

It is a fawn coloured glove, similar to those now being sold in London shops as *khaki* deerskin, but with handsome embroidery and fringe. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 369.

II. *n.* A kind of light drab or chocolate-colored cloth used principally for uniforms.

khaleb (kal′eb), *n.* [Turk.] A measure of length, the Turkish pik, or pik halebi. According to the Russian Commission, it is 26.89 English inches; but the khaleb of Moldavia is 26.43 English inches. That of Wallachia contains by law 2 feet 2⅝ inches, English measure.

khalif, khaliff, *n.* See *calif*.

khamsin (kam′sin), *n.* [Also *kamsin;* < Turk. Ar. *khamsīn*, a simoom (see def.), the fifty days preceding the vernal equinox, < Ar. *khamsīn*, fifty, fiftieth, < *khams, khamse*, five.] A hot southeast wind that blows regularly in Egypt for about fifty days, commencing about the middle of March.

khan[1] (kän, kan, or kân), *n.* [Formerly also *kawn, kaun, can*, < ME. *kan, cane, chan, chane, cham* = F. *kan, khan* = G. *chan, khan* = Russ. *khanŭ* = MGr. *χάνης, κάνης* = Turk. *khān*, < Pers. *khān*, a prince; of Tatar origin.] The title of sovereign princes in Tatar countries, whose dominions are known as khanates, and of nomadic chiefs and various state officers in Persia; also, one of the titles of the sultan of Turkey. The title has degenerated in dignity. In Persia and Afghanistan it has now a vague value, about equivalent to *esquire*, and in India it has become a common affix to the names of respectable Hindus, especially of those who claim a Pathan descent.

But estwarde on the see syde
A peynce there is that rulyth wyde,
Cally'd the *Cane* of Catowe [Cathay]
Interlude of the Four Elements (ed. Halliwell, 1848).

Both of them seruing the great *Can* in those warres.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

In Xanadu did Kubla *Khan*
A stately pleasure-dome decree,
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

khan[2] (kan), *n.* [Formerly also *kawn, kaun, kane, cane, hane;* < Turk. *khān* = Hind. *khāna*, < Pers. *khāna*, a house, dwelling.] One of a class of unfurnished inns in Turkish and some other Oriental lands, generally belonging to the government. Some are designed for the gratuitous use of travelers and pilgrims, others, of a better kind, for the accommodation of traders and their trains and wares, the traders paying charges.

Interior of a khan.

The *Cane* lockt up by the Turks at noons and at nights, for feare that the Franks should suffer or offer any outrage. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 90.

The *khan* [in Syria] is usually built around a courtyard, with sheds or booths for the animals occupying the ground floor, while the travelers may take what chance there is for sleep on the more elevated platforms.
The Century, XXXV. 817.

khanate (kan′āt or kän′āt), *n.* [< *khan*[1] + *-ate*[3].] The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

The *khanate* was annexed to Muscovy more than three centuries ago. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 4.

khanjee (kan′jē), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *khangī, khanagī*, Beng. *khānki*, belonging to the house, < Pers. *khānagi*, belonging to the house, < *khāna*, house: see *khan*[2].] The keeper of a khan or Oriental inn.

Everybody looks pleased [at a departure from a khan] except the *khanjee*. *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 220.

khansamah, khansuma (kän′sạ-mạ̈, -su-mä), *n.* [Hind. *khānsāmān:* see *consumah*.] An East Indian servant. See *consumah*.

khanum (ka-nöm′), *n.* [Also *canum;* < Turk. *khānim* (Ar. *khānam*), a lady, < *khān*, a lord: see *khan*[1].] A lady of rank; the feminine of the title *khan*.

khass (kas), *a.* [Hind. *khass*, private, special.] Special; reserved; also, royal: as, *khass* revenues; *khass* lands.

khatzum-oil (kat′zum-oil), *n.* [< E. Ind. *khatzum* + E. *oil*.] An oil obtained in India from the composite plant *Vernonia anthelmintica*.

khawass (ka-was′), *n.* Same as *cavass*.

Khaya (kā′yạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), from the Senegambian name of the tree.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the natural order *Meliaceæ*, tribe *Swieteniæ*, distinguished from *Swietenia*, the true mahogany, in having 4 instead of 5 petals, an 8-lobed instead of a 10-toothed stamen-tube, and compressed instead of winged seeds. They are tall trees with wood resembling mahogany, abruptly pinnate leaves of few leaflets, and crowded panicles of flowers at the ends of the branchlets. Two species are now recognized, only one of which, however, has acquired any economic importance. This is the *K. Senegalensis*, a native of Senegambia, which is called *Senegal mahogany*, and also sometimes *cailcedra*.

Khayeæ (kā′yē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Khaya* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision ("section") of meliaceous plants of the tribe *Swietenieæ*, founded on the genus *Khaya*, not generally recognized by modern botanists.

khedival (ke-dē′val), *a.* [< *khedive* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the khedive of Egypt. Also *khedivial*.

khedive (ke-dēv′), *n.* [= F. *khédive*, < Turk. *khidīw*, < Pers. *khidīw, khadīw, khudīw*, a king, lord, great prince, sovereign, *khidēwī*, the viceroy of Egypt.] The title of the viceroy of Egypt, assumed by Ismail Pasha in 1867, under a convention with his suzerain the Sultan of Turkey: an agreement made between them in 1866 had established for the first time hereditary succession in his family.

khedivial (ke-dō′vi-ạl), *a.* Same as *khedival*.

khenna (ken′ạ̈), *n.* Another form of *henna*.

khilat, *n.* See *killut*.

khirkah (kėr′kä), *n.* A robe used by dervishes, fakirs, or ascetics in Moslem countries; a religious habit made of shreds and patches. *Hughes*, Dict. Islam.

khitmutgar (kit′mut-gär), *n.* [Also *kitmatgar, khidmutgar*, and *kitmudgar;* < Hind. *khidmatgār*, a servant, butler, < *khidmat*, service, attendance, + *-gār*, denoting an agent.] In India, a servant, usually Mohammedan, whose duty it is to wait at table; an under-butler.

It [an English child] kisses the mouth of a gray haired khansamah with its chubby hand and dips its poodle's paws in a Mohammedan [illegible]
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 342.

Khivan (kē′vạn), *a.* [< *Khiva* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Khiva, a city and khanate on the west bank of the Oxus in central Asia, temporarily occupied by the Russians in 1873, but now nominally independent.

The collection of the indemnity falls upon the *Khivan* authorities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 63.

Khlistie, *n.* [Russ., < *khlestatĭ, khluistatĭ*, lash, switch, < *khluistŭ*, a whip, switch.] A powerful Russian sect, the members of which called themselves People of God. They were followers of one Daniel, who declared himself to be a manifestation of the Almighty, and inculcated twelve commandments, including celibacy and total abstinence from strong drinks. The members are called *Lachers* and *Immediates*.

kholah (kō′lạ̈), *n.* [E. Ind.] The East Indian jackal, *Canis aureus*.

khuskhus (kus′kus), *n.* [Hind.] Same as *cuscus*[2].

khutbah (kut′bä), *n.* [Ar. *khutba, khotba*, an address.] A Mohammedan prayer and sermon or formal oration in Arabic delivered in the mosques on Fridays at the beginning of meridian prayer. It is regarded by Mussulmans as the most sacred part of their service, and the recital of his name in this oration is a high prerogative of the sultan or ameer. In India the expression "Ruler of the Age" is substituted. Also spelled *khotbah*.

ki (kē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A liliaceous plant, *Cordyline terminalis*, which is distributed through the Pacific islands, the Malay archipelago, and in China. In the Hawaiian islands its root is baked and eaten. It also affords an intoxicating drink by fermentation or distillation. The natives regard the plant as sacred, and place it around graves. Elsewhere in Polynesia the name is *ti*.

kiabooca-wood (kē-a-bō′kạ̈-wụd), *n.* [< E. Ind. *kiabocco* + E. *wood*[1].] An ornamental wood exported from Singapore and produced in many of the Malayan islands and New Guinea. It appears to be merely the burl-wood of the same tree which affords the lingo or lingoa-wood, namely *Pterocarpus Indicus* of the order *Leguminosæ*. It is colored in shades of yellowish red beautifully mottled with curls or knots of a darker hue. It is much used in the East and to some extent in Europe for inlaying and the manufacture of small articles, such as snuff-boxes. Also *Amboyna wood, kiabouca, kiabocca, kyabuca*, etc. See *Pterocarpus*.

kiack (ki-ak′), *n.* [Burmese.] In Burma, a Buddhist temple.

The people [of Pegu] send rice and other things to that *kiack* or church of which they be.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 261.

When they enter into their *Kiack*, at the dore there is a great iarre of water, with a Cocke or a Ladle in it, and there they wash their feete. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 469.

kiak, *n.* See *kayak*.

kiang (kyâng), *n.* [Chinese.] A river: a part of many place-names in China and neighboring countries: as, Yang-tse-*kiang* (that is, the river Yang-tse). Also spelled *keang*.

kiaugh (kyâċh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Toil; trouble; anxiety. [Scotch.]

The lisping infant, prattling on his knee,
Does a' his weary *kiaugh* an' care beguile.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

Kibara (ki-bā′rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), from the Javanese name of *K. coriacea*.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Monimiaceæ*, having unisexual, generally monœcious flowers, the male with a perianth of 4 connivent lobes, and from 5 to 8 stamens in two series, the 4 outer opposite the lobes. They are trees or shrubs with opposite leaves and small flowers in cymes or short panicles. The fruit consists of numerous ovoid drupes resting upon a broad disk-shaped receptacle. Some dozen species are known, inhabiting the East Indies, the Malay archipelago, and Australia. *K. coriacea* is a large tree of Malacca and Java, having large, opposite, ovate-oblong leaves. *K. macrophylla* of New South Wales and Queensland is a very green tree called the *black, Australian*, or *Queensland inkberry*.

kibbal, *n.* See *kibble*[2].

kibble[1] (kib′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kibbled*, ppr. *kibbling*. [Perhaps an unassibilated and variant freq. of *chip*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bruise or grind coarsely, as malt, beans, etc. *Salop.*—**2.** To clip roughly, as a stone.

II. *intrans.* To walk lame. [Prov. Eng.]

kibble[2], **kibbal** (kib′l, kib′al), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** The bucket of a draw-well, or of the shaft of a mine. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A stick with a curve or knob at the end, used in playing the game of nurspell.

kibble-chain (kib′l-chān), *n.* The chain that draws up the kibble or bucket from a mine.

One day [illegible] month reeling [illegible] the *kibble-chain*—maybe he was in liquor, maybe not, the Lord knows, but—I didn't know him again, sir, when we picked him up. *Kingsley*, Yeast, vii.

kibbler (kib′lėr), *n.* One who or that which kibbles or cuts; especially, a machine for grind-

ing or feeding) beans and peas for cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

kibbling (kib'ling), *n.* [Appar. verbal n. of *kibble*, v., as a small bit cut off.] A part of a small fish used as bait by fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland. Also spelled *kibbling*.

kibdelophane (kib-del'ō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. κίβδηλος, spurious, base, + -φανης, appearing, < φαίνεσθαι, appear.] A variety of ilmenite or titanic iron ore.

kibe (kīb), *n.* [Appar. < W. *cibi* (fem. *y gibi*), a chilblain; cf. *cibwst*, chilblains, prob. < *cib*, a cup, + *gwst*, a humor, malady.] A chap or crack in the flesh, caused by cold; an ulcerated chilblain, as on the heel.

> My followers grow to my heels like *kibes*. I cannot stir out of doors for 'em. *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, v. 1.
>
> *Fol.* I am almost out at heels.
> *Pist.* Why, then, let *kibes* ensue.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3, 35.

kibed (kībd), *a.* [< *kibe* + *-ed*².] Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains: as, *kibed* heels.

Kibessia (ki-bes'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), from the Javanese name of the plant.] A genus of polypetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Lythrarieæ*, or, according to some authors, to the *Melastomaceæ*, tribe *Astronieæ*, type of the old suborder *Kibessieæ*, characterized by having the irregular somewhat 4-lobed limb of the hood-shaped calyx warty and spinous (the spines sometimes barbed at the tip), 8 stamens, and a 4-celled ovary. They are smooth shrubs with angled or winged branches, coriaceous, oblong-ovate, 3-nerved leaves, obtuse at the attenuate apex, and large blue flowers on axillary, 1- to 3-flowered peduncles. Thirteen species have been described, inhabiting the Malay archipelago and Philippine Islands.

Kibessieæ (kib-ē-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Naudin, 1859), < *Kibessia* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of melastomaceous plants, typified by the genus *Kibessia*: nearly the same as the tribe *Astronieæ*.

kibin (kib'in), *n.* [W. *cibyn*.] A Welsh corn-measure, equal to half a bushel.

kibitka (ki-bit'kä), *n.* [Russ. *kibitka*, the tilt or cover of a wagon, a tilt-wagon, a Tatar tent; of Tatar origin.] 1. A circular tent used by the Kirghiz and other Tatars. It is about 12 feet in diameter, with a rounded top. The sides are formed of collapsible or folding lattice-work, and the roof of slender, slightly curved poles; both sides and roof are covered with thick felt. There is an opening for smoke and a flap for the door.

Kibitka, or Kirghiz Tent.

2. A Russian cart or wagon with a rounded top, covered with felt or leather. It serves as a kind of movable habitation, and is used for traveling in winter.

> Formerly the journey from Novogorod to Moscow was most painfully accomplished in ninety hours in a *kibitka*—a cart, or rather a cradle for two, in which the driver . . . sat close to the horses' tails, the hinder part of the cart being shaded by a semicircular hood of laths covered with birch bark. These vehicles have no springs, and are fastened together by wooden pegs. The luggage is placed at the bottom, and covered by a mattress, upon which an abundant supply of feather-beds alone renders the jolting endurable. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, v.

kiblah (kib'lä), *n.* [Ar. *qibla*, that which is opposite, the South, < *qabl*, before, *qabala*, be opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn in prayer. This was, according to Mohammedan authorities, at first the Kaaba in Mecca, but after the flight to Medina it was for some time Jerusalem, and then again changed to Mecca. Any object of strong desire or devotion is also spoken of as a *kiblah*.

> There have been few incidents more disastrous in their consequences to the human race than this decree of Mohammed changing the *Kibla* from Jerusalem to Mekka. Had he remained true to his earlier and better faith, the Arabs would have entered the religious community of the nations as peacemakers, not as enemies and destroyers.
> *Osborne*, Islam under the Arabs, p. 58.

kibling (kib'ling), *n.* See *kibbling*.

kibosh (ki-bosh'), *n.* [Also *kybosh*; a slang word, of obscure origin.] The form, manner, style, or fashion of something; the thing: as, that is the proper *kibosh*; full dress is the correct *kibosh* for the opera. [Slang.]

kiby (kī'bi), *a.* [< *kibe* + *-y*¹.] Affected with kibes or chilblains.

> And he haltith often that hath a *kyby* hele.
> *Skelton*, Garlande of Laurell.

kichel†, **kitchel**†, *n.* [< ME. *kichel*, *kechel*, < AS. *cicel*, a cake; prob. akin to *cake*¹, *cooky*.] A small cake. Also spelled *kechel*. –**God's kichel.** See *God*.

> Cut . . . boussha[?] whete, malt or reye,
> A *Goddes kechyl* [var. *kichil*], or a tyyne of chese.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 39.

kick (kik), *v.* [< ME. *kiken*, < W. *cicio* (colloq.), kick (cf. *cic*, foot), = Gael. *ceig*, kick.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give a thrust or blow to with the foot; strike with the foot: as, to *kick* a dog; to *kick* an obstruction out of one's way.

> And by mute
> Disdain *kicks* back what Words could not refute.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, vi. 34.
>
> Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
> But why did you *kick* me down stairs?
> *J. P. Kemble*, The Panel, i. 1.
>
> There he watches yet!
> There like a dog before his master's door!
> *Kick'd*, he returns. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. To strike in recoiling: as, an overloaded gun *kicks* the shoulder.

> Some muskets so contrive it
> As oft to miss the mark they drive at,
> And, though well aimed at duck or plover,
> Bear wide, and *kick* their owners over.
> *J. Trumbull*, McFingal, i. 96.

3. In *printing*, to operate or effect by impact of the foot on a treadle: used with relation to some kinds of small job-presses: as, to *kick* a Gordon press; to *kick* off a thousand impressions. [U. S.]—4. To sting, as a wasp. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To reject, as a suitor; jilt. [Vulgar, southern U. S.]—**To kick one's heels.** See *heel*¹.—**To kick the beam.** See *beam*.—**To kick the bucket.** See *bucket*. **To kick up a row** or **a dust.** See *dust*¹.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike out with the foot; have the habit of striking with the foot: as, a horse that *kicks*.

> For trewely ther is noon of us alle,
> If any wight wol clawe us on the galle,
> That we nel *kike*, for he seith us sooth.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 85.
>
> They contemn all physic of the mind,
> And, like galled camels, *kick* at every touch.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

2. To thrust out the foot with violence, as in wantonness, resistance, anger, or contempt.

> Then trip him, that his heels may *kick* at heaven.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3, 93.

Hence—3. To manifest opposition or strong objection; offer resistance. [Now chiefly slang.]

> Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice and at mine offering, which I have commanded? 1 Sam. ii. 29.
>
> You hold the woman is the better man:
> A rampant heresy, such as, if it spread,
> Would make all women *kick* against their Lords.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.
>
> In a late number you maintain strongly that it is the duty of persons suffering from overcharges, insolence, and other forms of oppression to *kick*. You urge that the oppressor argues from our American charity, "bearing all things" with silent fortitude, that we, the people, rather like it; and you insist that a part of our debt to society is invariably, systematically, quickly, continuously, and powerfully "to *kick*." *The Nation*, XLVIII. 137.

4. To recoil, as a musket or other firearm.—5. To stammer. *Devonshire Dial.*, p. 72. [Prov. Eng.] **To kick against the pricks.** See *prick*. **To kick off,** in *foot-ball*, to give the ball the first kick which starts the play.—**To kick over the traces,** to throw off control; become insubordinate. [Colloq.]

kick (kik), *n.* [< *kick*, *v.*] 1. A blow or thrust with the foot.

> A *kick* that scarce would move a horse
> May kill a sound divine. *Cowper*, Yearly Distress.

2. In *foot-ball*: (*a*) The right of or a turn at kicking the ball. (*b*) One who kicks or kicks off.

> He's . . . the best *kick* and charger at Rugby.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

3. The recoil of a firearm when discharged.

> But he [Mr. Lowe] and I must alike be prepared to stand the recoil of our own guns, even though the *kick* may be inconvenient. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 134.

4. A sudden and strong objection; unexpected resistance. [Slang.]—5. The projection on the tang of the blade of a pocket-knife by which the blade is prevented from striking the spring in the act of closing.—6. A cleat or block on the stock-board of a brick-molders' bench, which serves to make a key in the brick.—7. A die for bricks.—8. Fashion; novelty; thing in vogue. [Slang, Eng.]

> 'Tis the *kick*, I say, old un, so I brought it down.
> *Dibdin.*

9. The indentation or inner protuberance of a molded glass bottle. [Slang, Eng.]

> What it [a bottle] holds if it's public-house gin is uncertain: for you must know, sir, that some bottles has great *kicks* at their bottoms.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 511.

10. *pl.* Trousers. [Slang, Eng.]—**Drop kick,** in *foot-ball*, a kick made as the ball, dropped from the hand, rises with a bound from the ground.

> Tom . . . performed very creditably, after first driving his foot three inches into the ground, and then nearly kicking his leg into the air, in vigorous efforts to accomplish a *drop-kick* after the manner of East.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

Place kick, in *foot-ball*, a kick made while the ball is stationary on the ground.

kickable (kik'a-bl), *a.* [< *kick* + *-able*.] That may be kicked; deserving to be kicked.

> The epitome of nothing, fitter to be kickt, if shee were of a *kickable* substance, than either honour'd or humour'd.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 26.
>
> Rigg was a most unengaging, *kickable* boy.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xli.

kickee (ki-kē'), *n.* [< *kick*, *v.*, + *-ee*¹.] One who is kicked. [Rare and jocose.]

> He . . . was seen . . . kicking him at the same time in the most ignominious manner; and in return to all demands on the part of the *kickee* to know the reason for such outrage, simply remarking "You are Pigviggin."
> *Savage*, R. Medlicott, iii. 8.

kicker (kik'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which kicks.

> *Cham.* 'Twas some forc'd match,
> If he were not kick'd to th' church o' the wedding day,
> I'll never come at court. Can be no otherwise.
> Perhaps he was rich; speak, Mistress Lapet, was 't not so?
> *Mist. Lapet.* Nay, that's without all question.
> *Cham.* Oho, he would not want *kickers* enow then.
> *Fletcher (and another?)*, Nice Valour, i.

2. One who offers strong, and especially unexpected or perverse, opposition; one who objects or opposes; a bolter. Cf. *kick*, *v. i.*, 3; *n.*, 4.

> There is of course a class of chronic *kickers* who are always finding fault. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 6.

kickie-wickie† (kik'i-wik'i), *a.* and *n.* Same as *kicksy-wicksy*. *Shak.*

kickish (kik'ish), *a.* [< *kick* + *-ish*¹.] Irritable. [Prov. Eng.]

> Is Majestas Imperii growne so *kickish* that it cannot stand quiet with Salus Populi, unlesse it be fettered?
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 59.

kickle (kik'l), *a.* Uncertain; unsteady; fickle; tottering. Also *keckle*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

kick-off (kik'ôf), *n.* The first kick in a game of foot-ball.

> Away goes the ball spinning towards the school goal; seventy yards before it touches ground, and at no point above twelve or fifteen feet high, a model *kick-off*.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

kickshaw (kik'shâ), *n.* [Prop. *kickshaws*, sing.; formerly also *kickshose*, *kickshoes*, *keckshose*, *kekshoes* (simulating *kick* + *shoes*), earlier *quelkchose*, orig. *quelque chose*, < F. *quelque chose*, something: see *quelquechose*.] 1. Something fantastical or uncommon; something trifling, not otherwise named or described, or that has no particular name.

> *Sir And.* . . . I delight in Maskes and Reuels sometimes altogether.
> *Sir To.* Art thou good at these *kicke-trawsies*, Knight?
> *Shak.*, Twelfth Night (fol. 1623), i. 3, 122

2. A light, unsubstantial dish, or kind of food

> Salads, broths, sauces, stewed meats, and other *kickshaws*. *Chapman*, May-Day, iv. 4.
>
> A joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*, tell William cook. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1, 29.

kicksies (kik'siz), *n. pl.* [< *kicks*, *n.*: see *kick*, *n.*, 10.] Trousers. [Slang, Eng.]

> A pair of kerseymere *kicksies*, any colour, built very slap-up. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 53.

kicksy-wicksy† (kik'si-wik'si), *a.* and *n.* [Also *kicky-wicky*, *kickie-wickie*, and *kicksy-winsie*, *kickscy-winscy*, *kicksee-winsee*, the second element perhaps a sophisticated form, to bring in an etym. explanation from *wince* (formerly also *winse*); prob. a mere redupl. of *kick*, varied in the repetition, with term. *-y*¹, or equiv. *-sy*, adj. suffix.] **I.** *a.* Flickering; uncertain; restless.

> Perhaps an ignis fatuus now and then
> Starts up in holes, stinks, and goes out again:
> Such *kicksy-wicksy* flames show but how dear
> Thy great light's resurrection would be here.
> Poems subjoined to *R. Fletcher's* Epigrams.

II. *n.* A man's wife: occurring only in the following passage, where it is used ludicrously and without definite signification:

> He wears his honour in a box unseen,
> That hugs his *kicky-wicky* here at home.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3, 297.

kickumbob†, *n.* [Irreg. < *kick* or *kickshaw*, with term. as in *thingumbob*.] A thingumbob; a "what's-its-name." *John Taylor*, 1630.

kickup (kik′up), *n.* [< *kick* + *up*.] 1. A disturbance. [Slang.]—2. A steamboat with paddle-wheel astern. [Mississippi river.]—3. In Jamaica, the water-thrush, *Siurus nævius* or *S. noveboracensis:* so called from the way it jerks its tail, like a wagtail: more fully called *Bessy kickup*. *P. H. Gosse.*

kid[1] (kid), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *kid, kide, kydde,* < Icel. *kidh* = Dan. Sw. *kid* = OHG. *kizzi, chizi* (also *kizzin, chizzin*), MHG. *chitze, kitze, kitze, kiz* (also *kitzin, chizzin*), G. *kitze, kitz,* a kid: prob. akin to E. *chit*[2], q. v.] I. *n.* 1. A young goat.

Hath any ram
Slipp'd from the fold, or young *kid* lost his dam?
Milton, Comus, l. 498.

2. The flesh of a young goat.

Our attendants now produced some *kid* and dried dates, which, washed down with water and a touch of absinthe, formed our meal. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVII. 82.

3. Leather made from the skin of a kid, used in making shoes and gloves. Much of the leather so used and sold as "kid" is made from other skins.—4. The roe deer in its first year. *W. W. Greener,* The Gun, p. 508.—5. A child, especially a male child. [Slang.]

I am old, you say;
Yes, parlous old, *kids,* an you mark me well!
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 2.

The girl still held Oliver fast by the hand. . . . "So you got the *kid,*" said Sikes. *Dickens,* Oliver Twist, xx.

6. *pl.* Gloves made of kid or of the leather so called. See def. 3. [Colloq.]

The Haddens had been appropriated by a couple of youths in frockcoats and orthodox *kids,* with a suspicion of moustaches. *Mrs. Whitney,* Leslie Goldthwaite, v.

II. *a.* Made of kid or of the leather so called. See I., 3.—**Kid glove,** a glove made of kid leather, or, in trade use, of other soft leather resembling kid.

kid[1] (kid), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *kidded,* ppr. *kidding.* [< *kid*[1], *n.*] To bring forth (young): said especially of a goat.

kid[2]†. A Middle English preterit of *kithe.*

kid[2]†, *p. a.* [ME., also *kyd, kydd, kud, ked,* etc., pp. of *kithen,* make known: see *kithe.*] Known; well-known; famous; renowned: formerly, in poetry, a general term of commendation.

In the castell were a cumpany, *kyd* men of Armys,
That enfourmet were of fyght, & the fet couthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3222.

And thus he killez the knyghte with his *kydd* wapene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1390.

kid[3] (kid), *n.* [Cf. *kit*[1].] 1. A small tub; *naut.,* a small tub or vessel in which sailors receive their food.

The cook scraped his *kids* (wooden vessels out of which sailors eat) and polished the hoops, and placed them before the galley to await inspection.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 209.

2. A box or wooden pen built on the deck of a fishing-vessel to receive fish as they are caught.—**Gurry-kid,** a kid or tub used to contain the gurry taken from fish.

kid[4] (kid), *n.* [Early mod. E. *kydde;* < ME. **kid* (in comp. *kidberer*); prob. < W. *cidys,* pl., fagots.] 1. A fagot or bundle, as of heath or furze. [Prov. Eng.]

Faggots or bundles of wood for firewood are called *kids* in Yorkshire, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire.
York Plays, Int., p. xxi.

2. A bundle of sticks or brush planted on a beach to stop shingle or gather sand, to act as a groin. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A bundle of sticks or twigs strapped in front of the legs to help a rider to keep his seat on a bucking horse. [Australian.]

The native explained that second- or third-rate riders very often made up a bundle of twigs, rolled up in a piece of cloth, which they bound across the saddle with these straps. This *kid,* as it is called, pressing firmly on the front of the legs, assists immensely in keeping a rider down in the saddle when a horse bucks heavily, but is at the same time dangerous.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 109.

kid[4] (kid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kidded,* ppr. *kidding.* [< *kid*[4], *n.*] To bind up, as a fagot. [Prov. Eng.]

kid[5] (kid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kidded,* ppr. *kidding.* [Prob. < *kid*[1], *n.*, 5.] To hoax; humbug; deceive. [Slang.]

kid[5] (kid), *n.* [< *kid*[5], *v.*] A hoax; humbug.—**No kid,** without fooling or chaffing. [Slang, U. S. and Australia.]

kidaris (kid′a-ris), *n.* See *cidaris,* 1.

kidbearert, *n.* [ME. *kidberer;* < *kid*[4] + *bearer.*] A fagot-bearer.

Kidberers, Garthyners, erthe wallers, pavers, dykers.
Act of Mayor and Common Council of York, 1477, quoted [in York Plays, p. xxi., note.

kidcotet (kid′kōt), *n.* [Appar. < *kid*[2], *p. a.*, known (i. e. public), + *cote*[1], house (of detention), now *kitty*[5], q. v.] A common jail. [Prov. Eng.]

On this much enduring bridge were also erected the chantry chapel of St. William, the hall of meeting of the town council, the "*kidcote,*" or common gaol.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 469.

kiddaw, kiddow (kid′â, -ō), *n.* [Corn.] A guillemot. [Cornwall, Eng.]

In Cornwal they call the guilliam a *kiddaw.*
Ray (1674), p. 61. (*Halliwell.*)

kiddet. A Middle English preterit of *kithe.*

kidder (kid′ėr), *n.* [Also *kiddier;* origin obscure.] A forestaller; a huckster.

Licensed . . . to be a common drover of cattle, Badger, Lader, *Kidder,* Carrier, and Buyer of Corn, Grain, Butter and Cheese.
License in time of Queen Anne A. H. A. Hamilton's [Quarter Sess., p. 270.

Kidderminster (kid′ėr-min-stėr), *n.* A kind of carpet, named from the town in England where it was formerly principally manufactured. It is composed of two webs interlaced together (hence also called *two-ply carpet*), consisting of a worsted warp and a woolen weft, both warp and weft appearing on each surface. It is also called *ingrain carpet,* from the material being dyed in the grain. Three-ply carpet is an improvement upon Kidderminster, admitting of a greater variety of colors and figures.

kiddle[1] (kid′l), *n.* [Also *kidel, kittle, kettle;* < ME. *kidel, kiddel* (AL. *kidellus,* in Magna Charta); < OF. *quidel,* later *quideau* (Cotgrave), a kiddle, prob. < Bret. *kidel,* a net at the mouth of a stream.] 1. A weir or fence of stakes or twigs, set in a stream for catching fish. Kiddles for intercepting salmon and other fish are often mentioned in old statutes concerning rivers and havens.

Amocion of *kiddell* under payne of x. pond, . . . the vi. article [viz. that all the weris that ben in Thamis or in Medwey . . . be don awaye, p. 16].
Arnold's Chron., 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 1.

For a small sum of money any rascal on the river could buy his license, and set up *kidels* in the Lea and in the Medway as well as in the Thames.
H. Dixon, Her Majesty's Tower, p. 29.

2. A fish-basket. [Pennsylvania.]

kiddle[2] (kid′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kiddled,* ppr. *kiddling.* A dialectal variant of *cuddle.*

kiddle[3] (kid′l), *a.* A dialectal variant of *kittle*[1].

kiddow, *n.* See *kiddaw.*

kiddy (kid′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kiddied,* ppr. *kiddying.* [Cf. *kid*[5].] To hoax; cheat; "kid." *Dickens.* [Slang.]

There they met with beggars who *kiddied* them on the lurk. *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 462.

kidelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *kiddle*[1].

kid-fox (kid′foks), *n.* A young fox. Compare *kit-fox.* [Rare.]

The music ended,
We'll fit the *kid-fox* with a pennyworth.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3, 44.

kidge, *a.* See *kedge*[2].

kidling (kid′ling), *n.* [= Icel. *kidhling;* as *kid*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A young kid.

Kidlings, now, begin to crop
Daisies in the dewy dale.
J. Cunningham, Day, A Pastoral.

kidnap (kid′nap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kidnapped,* ppr. *kidnapping.* [Orig. a slang word, taken from the cant of thieves; < *kid*[1], *n.*, 5, + *nap,* a var. of *nab,* snatch.] To steal, abduct, or carry off forcibly (a human being, whether man, woman, or child). In law it sometimes implies a carrying beyond the jurisdiction.

Brave Mar and Panmure were firm, I am sure;
The latter was *kidnapt* awa.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 159).

The Janissaries, while they kept their first strength—that strength which made the Ottoman power what it was—were all *kidnapped* Christian children.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 427.

kidnapper (kid′nap-ėr), *n.* One who kidnaps; a man-stealer or child-stealer.

Enemies that have taken a Maid captive won't be guilty of such Barbarity as this; nor will *Kidnappers* themselves, to those they have kidnapp'd away.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 161.

These people lye in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law.
Spectator.

kidnapping (kid′nap-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *kidnap, v.*] The act of stealing, abducting, or carrying off a human being forcibly.

The other remaining offence, that of *kidnapping,* being the forcible abduction or stealing away of a man, woman, or child from their own country, and sending them into another, was capital by the Jewish law.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xv.

kidneert, kidneret, *n.* Middle English forms of *kidney.*

kidney (kid′ni), *n.* [< ME. *kidney, kedney, kidnei, kidenei,* a corruption of *kidneer, kidnere, kidenere, kideneire,* < **kid,* appar. for *quith* (E. dial. var. *kite*), the belly, + *neer, nere,* kidney: see *kite*[2] and *neer*[2].] 1. In *anat.,* a glandular structure whose function is the purification of the blood by the excretion of urine; one of the renes or reins; a renal organ. Kidneys are of very various shapes and positions in the body, and often of loosely lobulated structure. In the higher vertebrates they are always paired and of compact figure, tending to become bean-shaped glands, as in man. The kidneys of man are situated in the loins, opposite the upper lumbar vertebræ, behind the peritoneum, embedded in fat, and capped by the adrenals or suprarenal capsules. The left is somewhat higher than the right, which leaves room for the liver. They are purplish-brown in color, about 4 inches long, 2½ broad, and 1 thick; they weigh about 4 ounces. Section displays an outer cortical substance, darker and softer than the rest, consisting chiefly of uriniferous tubules and Malpighian corpuscles. (See *corpuscle.*) The inner or medullary substance is composed of numerous distinctly striated conical masses, or Malpighian pyramids, whose bases are directed peripherally, while their apices converge toward the interior, ending in the papillæ, which project into the cavity of the pelvis. There are from 8 to 18 such pyramids, composed mainly of minute straight and looped uriniferous tubules, which proceed from the cortical substance to open on the papillæ. One such papilla, or a set of several papillæ, protrudes into a compartment of the general cavity called a *calyx;* the calyces unite in three infundibula, the beginnings of the general cavity of the kidney, the pelvis, which is also the funnel-shaped beginning of the ureter, the tube by which the urine passes to the bladder. The hilum of the kidney is the place on the median or concave side of the kidney, corresponding to the place of the scar on a bean, where the ureter goes out, and where the vessels and nerves enter. The organs are abundantly supplied with nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. In its minute and essential structure the kidney consists of a great number of branching, looped, and convoluted epithelial tubes (*tubuli uriniferi*), terminating in dilatations, each dilatation enveloping a plexus of blood-vessels and forming a Malpighian body. These tubes, moreover, are abundantly supplied with blood-vessels. Malpighian bodies and tubules both share in the work of secreting, but there is reason to think that the former have to do with the secretion of the water and less important parts of the urine, while the elimination of the nitrogenous waste falls on the tubular epithelium. The kidneys, or, in the singular as a collective noun, the kidney, as an important internal organ whose condition is a more or less accurate index of one's bodily health, and, as formerly thought, of one's "humor" or temperament, was formerly often spoken of (somewhat like *liver, heart, bowels, stomach,* etc.) with reference to one's constitution, temperament, temper, disposition, or inward feelings. As thus used in the quotation from Shakspere, the word has been misunderstood, as if meaning 'sort' or 'kind,' whence that use in later authors.

Section of Human Kidney.
a, internal border; *b,* cortical portion; *c,* medullary portion, consisting of pyramidal masses and papillæ, projecting into their corresponding calyces; *e e e,* the three infundibula, uniting to form the pelvis.

Think of that—a man of my *kidney*—think of that; that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iii. 5, 116.

Talk no more of brave Nelson, or gallant Sir Sidney,
'Tis granted they're tars of a true British *kidney.*
Song, Newcastle Bellman. (*Brockett.*)

2. Anything resembling a kidney in shape or otherwise, as a potato.

The corn . . . rises again in the verdure of a leaf, in the fulness of the ear, in the *kidneys* of wheat.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 67.

3. *pl.* The inmost parts; the reins.

Curse, curse, and then I goe.
Look how he grins, I 've anger'd him to the *kidneys.*
Fletcher (and another?) Nice Valour, iv. 1.

Heavn's bright Torches, from Earth's *kidneys,* sup
Som somwhat dry and heatfull Vapours vp.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

4†. A waiting-servant. [Cant.]

It is our custom upon the first coming of the news to order a youth, who officiates as the *kidney* of the coffee house, to get into the pulpit, and read every paper with a loud and distinct voice. *Tatler,* No. 268.

Capsule of the kidney. See *capsule.* **Floating kidney,** in *pathol.,* a kidney which has become loose and displaced in the abdomen. Also called *movable kidney.* **Granular kidney.** See *secondary.* **Surgical kidney,** a term somewhat loosely applied to nephritic conditions secondary to mischief much further down in the urinary tract, but especially to suppurative pyelonephritis arising from cystitis.

kidney-bean (kid′ni-bēn), *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *Phaseolus,* especially *Phaseolus vulgaris,* the common twining kidney-bean of the gardens, also called *French bean* and *haricot* (see cut under *haricot*): so called from the shape of the seeds. *P. nanus* the dwarf or bush-bean, is perhaps only a variety of the common kidney-bean. The green pods of the common kidney-bean, with their contents, are eaten as a "string-bean," or the dry seeds are baked or boiled.—**Kidney-bean tree,** a plant of either of the leguminous genera *Wistaria* and *Glycine,* especially the American *Wistaria frutescens* and the Chinese *W. Sinensis.* **Wild kidney-bean,** *Phaseolus perennis,* a slender, high-climbing bean, with small purple flowers, native in the United States.

kidney-cotton (kid′ni-kot″n), *n.* A South American variety of long-stapled and black-

seeded cotton, whose seeds cohere in kidney-shaped masses of eight or ten. It is referred to the Gossypium herbaceum of Linnæus (*G. Peruvianum*), which is [illegible] the cotton-shrubs.

kidney-form (kid'ni-fôrm), *a.* Same as *kidney-shaped*.

kidney-link (kid'ni-lingk), *n.* In a harness, a coupling below the collar.

A *kidney link* belonging to harness-hames.
Gilder's Manual, p. 103.

kidney-lipt† (kid'ni-lipt), *a.* Hare-lipped.

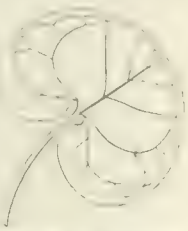
First Jollie's wife is lame, the next, loose-lipt,
Squint-eyed hook-nosed and lastly *kidney-lipt*.
Herrick, Upon Jollie's Wife.

kidney-ore (kid'ni-ōr), *n.* A variety of compact hematite, or red oxid of iron, occurring in reniform masses.

kidney-potato (kid'ni-pō-tā″tō), *n.* One of various kidney-shaped varieties of the common potato.

kidney-root (kid'ni-röt), *n.* The joepye-weed, *Eupatorium purpureum:* in allusion to supposed medicinal properties.

kidney-shaped (kid'ni-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape or form of a kidney; reniform. **Kidney-shaped leaf**, in *bot.*, a leaf having the breadth greater than the length, and a wide sinus at the base. The margin should be entire, but may be crenate, as in that of ground-ivy.



Kidney-shaped Leaf (of a root-leaf of Asarum Europæum).

kidney-stone (kid'ni-stōn), *n.* A nodule of brown ironstone, traversed by small veins of calcite. Such nodules are common in the Oxford clay, a division of the Middle Oolite, especially near Weymouth in England.

kidney-vetch (kid'ni-vech), *n.* A leguminous herbaceous plant, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, found chiefly in dry hilly ground throughout Europe and in western Asia and northern Africa: so called from its supposed medicinal properties. It is a foot or less high, often tufted, clothed with silky hairs, and has pinnate leaves and yellow or variably colored flowers with a permanent inflated calyx, which are borne in close heads, subtended by large bracts, and paired at the ends of the branches. It is of some economic value as sheep-fodder. Its specific name (from Latin *vulnus*, a wound) suggests a healing property, which, however, it possesses only as do other hairy plants. Also called *lady's fingers*.

kidneywort (kid'ni-wèrt), *n.* **1.** The plant *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, of the order *Crassulaceæ:* so called from some resemblance of the leaves to a kidney, whence probably it had some repute as a remedy in diseases of the kidneys. It has fleshy, orbicular, more or less peltate leaves, the lower on long stalks. It is common on rocks, walls, etc., in western Europe and the Mediterranean regions. Also called *pennywort* and *navelwort*.

2. A book-name of *Saxifraga stellaris*, the starsaxifrage.

kidnippers (kid'nip″èrz), *n. pl.* In *gun-molding*, nippers used to make the hoops taut about the mold.

kidsman (kidz'man), *n.*; pl. *kidsmen* (-men). [< *kid's*, poss. of *kid*[1], 5, + *man*.] One who trains young thieves. *Dickens.* [Thieves' slang.]

kief, kiff (kēf, kif), *n.* [Moorish.] A substitute for tobacco prepared for smoking, consisting of the chopped leaves of the common hemp.

The use of tobacco for smoking appears to be unknown in Morocco, while *kief* — prepared from the chopped leaves of common hemp — is almost universally employed for that purpose both by Moors and Berbers.
Journal of a Tour in Morocco, etc., by Hooker and Ball, p. 46.

kiefekil, keffekil (kē'fe-, kef'e-kil), *n.* [< Pers. *kaf*, scum, froth, + *gil*, clay.] A kind of clay: meerschaum.

kie-kie (kī'kī), *n.* [Native name.] A high-climbing shrub, *Freycinetia Banksii*, of the natural order *Pandanaceæ*, a native of New Zealand. The fruit consists of berries massed on a spadix. When young the spadix, with its bracts, is edible, and is made by the colonists into a jelly tasting like preserved strawberries. The fiber of the stems may possibly be found useful for paper-making.

Kielmeyera (kēl-mī'èr-ä), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1824), named for Karl Fr. v. *Kielmeyer*, of Stuttgart, a noted chemist and botanist.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, tribe *Bonnetieæ*, having free stamens, small anthers, and the numerous broad, flat ovules downwardly imbricated in two series in each cell. They are small resinous shrubs, with evergreen petioled leaves, and showy flowers in terminal racemes or panicles, or rarely solitary. Seventeen species are known, all natives of Brazil, where, from the resemblance of the flowers to roses, the plant is called *rosa de campo*. *K. speciosa* called *malva do campo* from the resemblance of the flowers to some mallows, is a tree sometimes 15 feet in height, with a twisted trunk, short thick branches, corky bark, elliptical leaves, and flowers resembling [illegible], to which, indeed, they are closely related botanically.

kier, . See *keer*.

kieselguhr (kē'zl-gör), *n.* [G., < *kiesel*, flint, pebble, < L. *chesil*, + *guhr*: see *guhr*.] A siliceous infusorial earth, used as an absorbent for nitroglycerin in the manufacture of dynamite: same as *infusorial silica*.

kieserite (kē'zèr-īt), *n.* [Named after Mr. *Kieser*, once president of the academy at Jena.] A hydrated sulphate of magnesium, occurring in considerable beds with rock-salt at Stassfurt, Prussia, and elsewhere. It is used in making Epsom salts, and also indirectly in the manufacture of [illegible] at Stassfurt.

Kieseritzki gambit. See *gambit*.

kiest†. An obsolete preterit of *cast*[1].

She *kiest* the knot, and the loop she ran,
Which soon did gar this young lord dee.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 320).

kieve, *n.* and *v.* See *keeve*.

Kigelia (ki-jē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1845), < *kigeli-keïa*, the native name on the coast of Mozambique.] A genus of large trees of Africa, belonging to the natural order *Bignoniaceæ* and to the tribe *Crescentieæ*, having large pinnate alternate leaves, an ample leathery calyx with oblique, 2- to 5-cleft limb, and the flowers in long, loose, pendent panicles. Only three or four species are known, inhabiting the tropical and subtropical parts of Africa. The best-known species is *K. pinnata*, found in Nubia, Abyssinia, Mozambique, and as far south as Natal, also on the west coast. It is a large tree with whitish bark and spreading branches. The fruit is often two feet or more in length, hanging from a long stalk. It has a corky rind and is filled with pulp and numerous roundish seeds. In Nubia this tree is held sacred, and religious festivals are conducted under it by moonlight. The fruit, slightly roasted and cut in halves, is applied locally in rheumatic and other complaints.

Kiggelaria (kij-ē-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after Franz *Kiggelaer*, a Dutch botanist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Bixineæ*, tribe *Pangieæ*, distinguished from other genera of the tribe by distinct scarcely imbricated sepals, the apical dehiscence of the capsules, and the numerous stamens. They are unarmed shrubs with entire or serrate leaves and few-flowered axillary racemes. Only three species are known, natives of the warmer parts of Africa. The anomalous character of the genus has led different authors to make it the type of a distinct botanical group.

Kiggelarieæ (kij-ē-lā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Kiggelaria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the old order *Flacourtianeæ*, embracing the genera *Kiggelaria*, *Hydrocarpus*, and *Melicytus*, the last of which is now referred to the *Violarieæ*, and the others to the *Bixineæ*, tribe *Pangieæ*. Called *Kiggelariaceæ* by Link.

kikar, *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Acacia Arabica*, one of the best gum-arabic trees. Its astringent pods, as also its bark, are valuable for tanning, and its wood is used for implements, gun-carriages, boat-timber, etc. See *Acacia*, *bablah*, and *gum arabic* (under *gum*[2]).

kiket, *v.* An obsolete form of *kick*. *Chaucer.*

kikuel-oil (ki-kö'el-oil), *n.* [< E. Ind. *kikuel* + E. *oil*.] A solid fat of a dull sulphur-yellow color, made from the seeds of *Salvadora Persica*, and imported into Bombay from Gujerat for local consumption.

kikumon (kik'ö-mon), *n.* [Jap., < *kiku*, the *Chrysanthemum imperialis*, + *mon*, crest, badge.] A badge or crest borne by the imperial family of Japan, consisting of an open chrysanthemum of sixteen rays conjoined and rounded at the outer extremities. It is frequently represented double — that is, sixteen other rays show from below in the interstices at the ends of the rays shown in the foreground.

Kikumon.

kil-, kill-. [< Gael. *cill*, *ceall* = Ir. *ceall* (dim. *cillin*), a cell, church, churchyard, burying-place, < L. *cella*, a cell: see *cell*.] An element in Celtic place-names, signifying 'cell,' 'church,' 'burying-place,' very frequent in Ireland, and common in Scotland: as, *Kil*patrick; *Kil*kenny; *Kil*bride; Icol*mkill*.

kilbrickenite (kil'brik-en-īt), *n.* [< *Kilbricken* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of antimony and lead found at Kilbricken, Ireland.

kildee, kildeer (kil'dēr), *n.* See *killdee*.

kilderkin (kil'dèr-kin), *n.* [< ME. *kylderkyn* (1411); an altered form of *kinderkin*, irreg. *kinderkind*: < MD. *kindeken*, *kinneken* (D. *kinnetje*), a small vessel, the eighth part of a tun or vat, lit. 'a little child' (cf. *kinchin*, from the same source), < *kind*, a child, + dim. suffix *-ken* (= E. *-kin*); in mod. D. a diff. suffix (*-je*).] A measure of capacity, half a barrel or 2 firkins. Exceptionally (*a*) of soap or ale, 18 United States (old wine) gallons. (*b*) Of butter, 1 hundredweight net. A statute of 1662 recites the immemorial custom that a kilderkin of butter should weigh 132 pounds gross — namely, butter 11 pounds, cask 21 pounds. The kilderkin of honey, according to a statute of 1581, is 16 wine gallons.

Massie siluer and gilt plate, some like and as bigge as *kilderkins*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 65.

Two *kilderkins* of butter, put in by Mr. Peirce for Serjeant Willes. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 470.

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;
But sure thou'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit.
Denham, MacFlecknoe.

kilet† (kīl), *n.* [< ME. *kile*, *kyle*, *kylle*, < Icel. *kŷli*, a boil.] An ulcer; a sore.

Som for envy sall haf in thair lyms,
Also *kylles* and felouns and apostyms.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 2994.

kilerg (kil'èrg), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand (see *kilo-*), + *ἔργον*, work (see *erg*).] In *physics*, a thousand ergs.

Kilhamite (kil'am-īt), *n.* [< *Kilham* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of the "New Connection of Wesleyan Methodists": so called from Alexander Kilham (1762–98), the founder of the organization.

kilikinic (kil″i-ki-nik'), *n.* Same as *kinnikinick*.

kilin (ki-lēn'), *n.* [Chin.] A fabulous creature mentioned in Chinese mythology. It is represented as a kind of unicorn, and is said to have appeared at the birth of Confucius. In Japan it is called *kirin*, and takes in decorative art different forms, sometimes that of a horse with head and jaws modified to approach those of a crocodile and an immense spreading tail.

kilk (kilk), *n.* [Contr. of **killock*, *kellock*, ult. < AS. *cerlic*, > E. *charlock*, q. v.] Charlock, *Brassica Sinapistrum*. [Prov. Eng.]

kill[1] (kil), *v. t.* [< ME. *killen*, *kyllen*, commonly *cullen* (later also, as early mod. E., *coll*, *cole*), strike, cut, < Icel. *kolla*, hit on the head, harm, = Norw. *kylla*, poll (trees), = D. *kollen*, knock down; from the noun, Icel. *kollr*, top, head, = Norw. *koll*, top, head, crown: see *coll*[1]. The notion that *kill* is another form of *quell*, AS. *cwellan*, kill, is erroneous.] **1**†. To strike, beat, cut, or stab; strike down.

There-at Thelaphus hade tene, & turnet belyue,
Caght to a kene spere, cuttyng before,
Caupit euyn with the knight; *kyld* hym to dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12803.

2. To deprive (a human being or any animal, or, in more recent use, a vegetable) of life, by any means; put to death; slay.

Enuye and yuel wille was in the Iewes;
Thei casten and contreueden to *kulle* hym whan thei mi3te. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 137.

I will deal in poison with thee, or in bastinado, or in steel. . . . I will *kill* thee a hundred and fifty ways.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 1, 62.

3. To destroy; render wholly inactive, inefficient, etc.; deaden; quell; overpower; subdue; suppress; cancel: as, sudden showers *kill* the wind; a thick carpet *kills* the sound of footsteps.

This way you *kill* your merit, *kill* your cause,
And him you would raise life to.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

The hose was cut, fire dumped out, . . . pins removed, and engines *killed* so that it will take days to bring them to life again.
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, March 20, 1886.

It is a singular commentary on the commercial progress of Colorado that many promising towns have been *killed* by the railroads, while others have been made rich and happy. *Harper's Weekly*, Jan. 19, 1889, Supp., p. 60.

4. To nullify or neutralize the active qualities of; deprive (a thing) of its characteristic active or useful qualities; weaken; dilute: as, to *kill* grain (by overheating it in the process of grinding); to *kill* fire-damp (to mix or dilute it with atmospheric air); to *kill* wire (by stretching it so as to destroy its ductility).

The gentleman that always has indefinite quantities of black tea to *kill* any extra glass of claret he may have swallowed. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 122.

The lye will have lost its causticity, or, in technical language, . . . it is *killed*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 846.

Throw in a good handful of common salt to *kill* the acid.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 319.

5. To reject; discard: as, to *kill* a paragraph in a report; to *kill* an article in type.—**To do a thing to kill**, to do it in a killing or irresistible manner: as, she was dressed *to kill*; he dances *to kill*. [Low, U. S.] —**To kill down**, to destroy the life of (a plant) as far as to the roots or stem.—**To kill off**, to exterminate.—**To kill time**, to occupy spare time with employments, recreations, or amusements of merely passing interest or entertainment.

If killing birds be such a crime, . . .
What think you, Sir, of *killing Time?*
Cowper, Beau's Reply.

To kill up†, to kill by wholesale or summarily.

Swearing that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,
To fright the animals and to *kill* them *up*,
In their assign'd and native dwelling-place.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1, 62.

- Syn. 2. *Kill, Slay, Murder, Assassinate, Slaughter, Massacre, Despatch.* *Kill* is the general word, meaning simply to deprive of life, whether wrongfully (Ex. xx. 13), accidentally, in self-defense, in war, or by process of law. *Slay* is a less commonplace word with the same meaning as *kill*. *Murder* is the general word for killing wrongfully, especially with premeditation. *Assassinate* means to kill wrongfully by surprise, suddenly, or by secret assault. To *slaughter* is to kill brutally or in great numbers; *massacre* is more intense than *slaughter*, meaning to kill indiscriminately, without need or without warrant, rapidly or in great numbers. To *despatch* is to kill with promptness or quickness, and generally in a quiet way. *Kill, slay, slaughter,* and *despatch* may apply to ordinary and proper taking of the life of an animal. *Kill* and *slaughter* are the ordinary words used to describe the work of a butcher.

kill[1] (kil), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*] The act of killing, as game. [Hunting slang.]

Then [they rode] across the road . . . just in time for the *kill*. *Cornhill Mag.*, June, 1862, p. 722.

kill[2], *n.* and *v.* See *kiln*.

kill[3] (kil), *n.* [< D. *kil*, a channel, MD. *kille, kiele*, an inlet, = Icel. *kill* = Norw. *kil*, a channel, canal, inlet.] A channel, creek, stream, or bed of a river: used especially as an element of American names in the parts originally settled by the Dutch: as, *Kill* van Kull (the strait between Staten Island and New Jersey), Catskill, Schuylkill.

A great stream gushed forth, . . . made its way to the Hudson, and continues to flow to the present day; being the identical stream known by the name of Kaaters-*kill*.
Irving, Rip Van Winkle, Postscript.

Their windows looking upon the boisterous cross-currents of the Harlem *Kills*. *The Century*, XXXVII. 858.

killable (kil'a-bl), *a.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being or fit to be killed. [Rare.]

Looking at the "holluschickie" alone, as they really represent the only *killable* seals, then the commercial value of the same would be expressed by the sum of $1,800,000 to $2,000,000. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 359.

killadar (kil'a-där), *n.* [Also *kellidar*; < Hind. *killādār*, the governor or commandant of a fort, < *kila'*, *killa*, a fort, + *-dār*, one who holds.] In India, the commandant of a fort or garrison.

The fugitive garrison . . . returned with 500 more, sent by the *Kellidar* of Vandiwash.
Orme, Mogul Empire (ed. 1803), II. 217.

killas[1] (kil'as), *n.* [Also *callys*: Corn.] Clay slate; slaty rock. [Cornwall.]

The term *killas* is locally applied to every member of the slate series; and, in fact, to every rock which our miners cannot identify as either granite or elvan. *Henwood.*

killas[2] (kil'as), *n.* [Cf. *killimore*.] The earthnut, *Bunium flexuosum*. [Prov. Eng.]

killbuck (kil'buk), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *buck*[1]. Cf. *butcher*, as ult. containing the element *buck*[1].] A butcher: a term of contempt.

Thar. Well, have you done now, Ladie?
Ars. O my sweet *kilbuck!*
Thar. You now in your shallow pate thinke this a disgrace to mee. *Chapman*, Widdowes Teares, i.

kill-calf (kil'käf), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *calf*[1].] One who slaughters calves for market; a butcher. In the quotation used as an adjective. [Rare.]

And there they make private shambles with *kil-calfe* cruelty, and sheepe-slaughtering murther.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

kill-courtesy†, *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *courtesy*.] A person wanting in courtesy; a boor; a clown. [Rare.]

Pretty soul; she durst not lie
Near this lack-love, this *kill-courtesy*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3, 77.

kill-cow (kil'kou), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *cow*[1].] 1. A butcher. [Burlesque and rare.]—2. A terrible fellow. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

You were the onely noted man, th' onely *killkow*, th' onely terrible fellow. *Cotgrave.*

kill-cu (kil'kū), *n.* [Imitative.] The greater or lesser yellowshanks, *Totanus melanoleucus* or *T. flavipes*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [New Jersey.]

killdeer, killdee (kil'dēr, kil'dē), *n.* [Also *kildee, killdeer*; imitative of the bird's cry.] The largest

Killdeer (*Aegialites vociferus*).

and commonest ring-plover of North America, *Ægialites vociferus*: so called in imitation of its shrill two-syllabled note. The killdeer is from 9 to 10 inches long, and 20 in extent of wings. The bill is black; the eye is black with a bright ring around it; the legs are pale; the upper parts are grayish-brown with a bronzed olive tint, changing to orange-brown on the rump; the under parts are pure white, with two black collars encircling the neck; the front and line over the eye are white, with a black stripe over this; and the tail-feathers are peculiarly variegated with black, white, and the bright color of the rump. It occurs almost everywhere in North America, is migratory, not gregarious, very noisy, and restless. It nests on the ground, in grass or shingle, and lays four pyriform eggs, 1¾ inches long and 1⅓ inches broad, of a drab color heavily blotched with blackish brown.

It was the plaintive cry of a *killdee* startled from its sojourn on the bank. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 48.

The sepulchral boom of the bittern, the shriek of the curlew, and the complaint of the *killdeer*-plover were beyond the power of expression. *Bret Harte*, Sketches, p. 90.

kill-devil (kil'dev'l), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *devil*.] 1. A terrible fellow.

So I should be called *Kill-devil* all the parish over.
Marlowe, Faustus, i. 4.

2. A kind of artificial bait.

killeck, *n.* See *killock*.

killeen (ki-lēn'), *n.* [Ir.] The Irish moss or carrageen, *Chondrus crispus*.

killer (kil'ėr), *n.* 1. One who kills or deprives of life; especially, a slaughterer; a butcher.

But he conueighed himselfe a farre of from the bondes of ye citee of Hierusalem, the *killer* of prophets, & went to the citie of Ephraim, wherunto ye desert was nigh.
J. Udall, On John xi.

Let us . . . bring back our prince by seeing his *killers* die. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

2. A club of hard wood, used for killing fish.—3. A delphinid, *Orca gladiator*, and other species of that genus: so called from their ravenous and ferocious habits. Killers hunt in packs, and not only destroy such small species of their own kind as dolphins and porpoises, but attack and sometimes kill whales much larger than themselves. See *Orca*. Also *killer-fish, killer whale*.

The other cetaceans of this group are generally distinguished as narwhals, grampuses, *killers*, bottlenoses, dolphins, and porpoises. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 525.

Coupon-killer. See *coupon*.

killesse, *n.* A variant of *coulisse*.

killhog (kil'hog), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + *hog*[1].] A wooden trap used by hunters in Maine. *Bartlett.* [Local, U. S.]

killick, *n.* See *killock*.

killie (kil'i), *n.* Same as *killifish*.

killifish (kil'i-fish), *n.* [Irreg. < D. *kil*, channel, + *fish*[1].] A name given about New York to fishes of the family *Cyprinodontidæ* and genera *Fundulus* and *Hydrargyra*, having an elongated form, depressed scaly head, bands of pointed teeth in the jaws, and a dorsal fin mostly in advance of the anal, with from 11 to 17 rays. The common or green killifish is *Fundulus heteroclitus*, with 5 branchiostegal rays: also called *mummychog* and *salt-water minnow*. The barred, bass, big, or striped killifish is *Hydrargyra majalis*, with 6 branchiostegal rays: also called *May-fish, rockfish*, and *bull-minnow*. *Fundulus diaphanus* shares the name *barred killifish*, and is also called *spring minnow* and *spring mummychog*. Some of the killifishes are known as *mud-dabblers*, and others as *studfishes*. The name is extended to some of the top-minnows of the related genus *Zygonectes*, as *Z. notatus*, known as the *black-sided killifish*. These fishes abound in shallow bays, channels, and ditches, and along the protected shores of eastern North America.

killigrew (kil'i-grö), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *Killigrew*, a surname.] The chough or red-legged crow *Pyrrhocorax graculus*.

killikinick (kil'i-ki-nik'), *n.* Same as *kinnikinnick*.

killimore (kil'i-mōr), *n.* The earthnut, *Bunium flexuosum*. Also *killas*. [Prov. Eng.]

killing (kil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *kill*[1], *v.*] The act of slaying or depriving of life.

There must be an actual *killing* to constitute murder.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xiv.

killing (kil'ing), *p. a.* 1. Depriving of life; deadly; doing execution.

The third day comes a frost, a *killing* frost.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2, 355.

Another very *killing* fly, known by the name of the Dun-Cut. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 257.

On the withering flower
The *killing* sun smiles brightly.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxii.

2. Overpowering; irresistible: generally in the sense of fascinating, bewitching, charming, so as to attract and compel admiration: as, *killing* coquetries.

A mournful glance Sir Fopling upwards cast,
"Those eyes are made so *killing*"—was his last.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 64.

Pitt looked down with complacency at his legs, . . . and thought in his heart that he was *killing*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlv.

Madame von Eisenthal swept him a deep curtsey with a *killing* glance of adoration.
R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, ii. 4.

3. So terrible or frightful as almost to kill one; exceedingly severe; exhausting; wearing.

An hundred paces farther, and on the left hand, there are the ruins of a Church, where they say that the Blessed Virgin stood when her Sonne passed by, and fell into a trance at the sight of that *killing* spectacle.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 151.

These fruitful fields, these numerous flocks I see,
Are others' gain, but *killing* cares to me.
Crabbe, The Village.

The general went on with *killing* haughtiness.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxix.

The pace at which they went was really *killing*.
W. H. Russell, The War, xxvii.

killingly (kil'ing-li), *adv.* In a killing or irresistible manner.

They have wrought up their zealous souls into such vehemencies as nothing could be more *killingly* spoken.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

killing-time (kil'ing-tīm), *n.* The season when hogs are slaughtered. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

killinite (kil'i-nīt), *n.* [< *Killin(ey)* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a pale-green color. It is a kind of pinite derived from the alteration of spodumene, and is found at Killiney Bay in Ireland, and elsewhere.

killjoy (kil'joi), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *joy*.] One who or that which puts an end to pleasure; one who spoils the enjoyment of others.

I find that I have become a sort of bogey—a *kill-joy*.
W. Black, A Daughter of Heth, xxvi.

killman[1]†, *a.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *man*.] Mankilling; slaughtering.

Whom war-like Idomen did lead, co-partner in the fleet
With *kill-man* Merion. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii. 573.

killman[2] (kil'man), *n.*; pl. *killmen* (-men). [< *kill*[2] + *man*.] The man who has charge of a kiln. [Scotch.]

There, busie *Kil-men* ply their occupations
For brick and tyle; there for their firm foundations
They dig to hell.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

killock (kil'ok), *n.* [Also spelled *killick, killeck, kelleck, kellock*, and formerly *keelek, keeleg*; origin obscure.] 1. The arm of a pickax or the fluke of an anchor. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—2. A small anchor or weight for mooring a boat, sometimes consisting of a stone secured by pieces of wood. [U. S.]

So I edvise the noomrous friends thet's in one boat with me
To jest up *killock*, jam right down their hellum hard a lee,
Haul the sheets taut, an', laying out upon the Suthun tack,
Make fer the safest port they can, wich, I think, is Old Zack.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ix.

There were some whole oars and the sail of his boat, and two or three *killicks* and painters.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 116.

To come to killock, to come to anchor. [U. S.]

About the Gurnett's Nose the wind overblew so much at N. W. as they were forced to *come to a killock* at twenty fathom. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 47.

killogie (ki-lō'gi), *n.* [< *kill*[2], *kiln*, + *logie*.] The furnace of a kiln. [Scotch.]

Na, na, the muckle chumlay in the Auld Place reeked like a *killogie* in his time. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, vi.

killow (kil'ō), *n.* [A form of *colly*[1], *collow*, q. v.] An earth of a blackish or deep-blue color.

kill-pot† (kil'pot), *n.* [< *kill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pot*.] A toss-pot; toper.

Has been in his days
A chirping boy and a *kill-pot*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

killridge†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *culrage*.

killut (kil'ut), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a robe of honor presented by a superior to an inferior on a ceremonial occasion; hence, a ceremonial or official present of any kind. Also *kellaut, khilat, killaut*, and *khelaut*.

He the said Warren Hastings did send *kellauts*, or robes of honour, . . . to the said ministers.
Burke, Works, VII. 25.

On examining the *khelauts*, . . . the serpeych . . . presented to Sir Charles Malet, was found to be composed of false stones. *J. Forbes*, Oriental Memoirs, III. 50.

kilmagore (kil'ma-gōr), *n.* A fish of the family *Scaridæ*, the *Scarus pseudoscarus caruleus*.

Kilmarnock bonnet. See *bonnet*.

kiln, kil'n, *n.* [Also *kill*, formerly *kil*; early mod. E. *kylne, kyll*, < ME. *kilne, kulne*, < AS. *cylen, cylne, cyln* = Icel. *kylna* = Norw. *kylna* = Sw. *kulna* = Dan. *kölne*, a kiln, a drying-house, < L. *culina*, a kitchen: see *culinary*. The present pronunciation requires the spelling *kill* (cf. *mill*, formerly *mille*, of similar phonetic form); but *kiln* is the prevalent spelling.] A furnace or oven for drying, baking, or burning. Kilns may be divided into two chief classes: those for direct burning, in which the material is submitted to the action of flame, the fuel

...ing, and baking, in which the materials ... from the furnace proper. The lime-kiln represents the first class. It consists of an upright furnace ... the limestone and fuel being ... and the burned lime or quicklime being ... (see *lime*). To the second class belong the pottery-kilns, brick-kilns, and porcelain-kilns. The pottery- and porcelain-kilns, which include also terra-cotta, drain-pipe, and other similar kilns, consist of a structure, usually of brick, circular in section and cone-shaped, the furnaces being arranged around the edge below, and the hollow space within being filled with the materials to be burned or vitrified. In the common pottery-kiln the materials are exposed directly to the flames from the furnaces. In the kilns for finer ware the materials are protected from direct contact with the fires. Drying-kilns for malt, hops, grain, lumber, etc., are strictly dry-houses or drying-rooms, though sometimes called kilns. Fruit-kilns are now superseded by evaporators. Brick-kilns are properly distinguished from brick-clamps by the fact that the furnace is a permanent structure. See *brick*[2].

Not farre from the Citie are twentie Lyme *kils*, and as many Brick-*kils*, seruing for the reparations of the Temple, and the houses thereto belonging.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 616.

Ye herds in *kilns* and barns o'ercn . . .
Is, doubtless, great distress!
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

kiln (kil), *v. t.* [Also *kill*; < *kiln*, *n.*] To dry or burn in a kiln.

The dough [fire-clay] is compressed in a mould, dried and strongly *kilned*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 226.

kiln-dried (kil'drīd), *a.* Deprived of moisture by treatment in a furnace or kiln.

kiln-hole (kil'hōl), *n.* The opening of an oven. *Schmidt.*

Fal. I'll creep up into the chimney.
Mrs. Ford. . . . Creep into the *kiln hole*
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2, 59.

kiln-house (kil'hous), *n.* A house for baking and brewing.

And he [a vicar] and his successors shall have a messuage and two barns, and one horse-mill, and *kilne-house*, and one acre of land in Spillesby aforesaid.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

kilo (kil'ō), *n.* An abbreviated form of *kilogram*.

kilodyne (kil'ō-dīn), *n.* [Irreg. contr. < Gr. χίλιοι, a thousand, + E. *dyne*.] In *physics*, an amount of force equal to 1,000 dynes.

kilogram, kilogramme (kil'ō-gram), *n.* [< F. *kilogramme*, < Gr. χίλιοι (irreg. reduced in the French metric system of nomenclature to *kilo-*), a thousand, + γράμμα, a weight (a gram): see *gram*[2].] The ultimate standard of mass in the French system of weights and measures, equal to 1,000 grams; the mass of a certain cylinder of platinum deposited in the Archives of France on the 22d of June, 1799, and thence known as the *Kilogramme des Archives*. But in future the ultimate standard will be the international kilogram at the Pavillon de Breteuil near Sèvres, this substitution will not alter the value of the kilogram. The kilogram was intended to be (and is, within one ten-thousandth part) the mass of a cubic decimeter of water at its maximum density. It was ascertained by Miller to be equal to 15432.34874 grains, or 2.20462125 imperial pounds, with a probable error of 3 in the last decimal place. An independent determination by Miller (made merely as a check upon the other) gave 2.20462116, with a probable error of 5 in the last place. The real error, however, and indeed the variations of weight of this ill-constructed Kilogramme des Archives, may very likely be somewhat greater. See *metric system*, under *metric*.

kilogrammeter, kilogrammetre (kil-ō-gram'-e-tėr), *n.* [< F. *kilogrammètre*; as *kilogram* + *meter*[2].] A unit used in measuring mechanical work, equal to the work done against gravity in raising one kilogram a vertical distance of one meter: it is equivalent to about 7.2 foot-pounds.

kiloliter, kilolitre (kil'ō-lē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *kilolitre*, < Gr. χίλιοι, a thousand, + λίτρα, a pound (taken as 'liter'): see *liter*.] A unit of capacity equal to 1,000 liters.

kilometer, kilometre (kil'ō-mē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *kilomètre*, < Gr. χίλιοι, a thousand, + μέτρον, a measure (taken as 'meter'): see *meter*[2].] A length of 1,000 meters, or $\frac{5}{8}$ of a statute mile less 19 feet 2 inches. Abbreviated *km*.

kilostere (kil'ō-stēr), *n.* [< F. *kilostère*, < Gr. χίλιοι, a thousand, + στερεός, solid (taken as 'stere'): see *stere*.] A French solid measure, consisting of 1,000 steres or cubic meters, and equivalent to 35314.72 cubic feet.

kilowatt (kil'ō-wot), *n.* [< Gr. χίλιοι, a thousand, + E. *watt*.] A thousand watts.

kilt[1] (kilt), *v. t.* [< ME. *kylten*, < Dan. *kilte*, *kiltre*, truss, tuck up, = Sw. dial. *kilta*, swaddle; appar. < Icel. *kjalta*, the lap, = Sw. dial. *kilta*, the lap, = Goth. *kilthei*, the womb.] 1. To tuck up; truss up (the clothes). [Scotch.]

With wind wailing hir haris lowsit of trace,
Hir skirt *kiltit* till hir bare knee.
Gavin Douglas, Æneid i. 329.

Janet has *kilted* her green kirtle
A little abune her knee.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 116).

The wives maun *kilt* their coats and wade into the surf to tak' the fish ashore. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvi.

2. In *dressmaking*, to lay (a skirt or a flounce) in deep, flat, longitudinal plaits hanging free at the bottom, in the fashion of a Highland kilt.

kilt[1] (kilt), *n.* [Also *kelt*; < *kilt*, *v.* Cf. Icel. *kilting*, a skirt. The Gael. word for 'kilt' is represented by *filleag*. The Ir. *cealt*, OIr. *celt*, clothes, is prob. unrelated.] In the original Highland dress, that part of the belted plaid which hung below the waist; in modern times, a separate garment, a sort of petticoat reaching from the girdle nearly to the knees, composed of tartan and deeply plaited. The garment is imitated in various fabrics for children's wear. See *kilting*[1].

Aft have I wad thro' glens with chorking feet,
When neither plaid nor *kelt* cou'd fend the weet.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 393.

There arises in the mind of the present writer a comical vision of the twirling plaid *kilt* worn by the very inadequate representative of the historically kiltless thane.
The Academy, Oct. 20, 1888, p. 252.

Among the Highlanders, the *kilt* seems to have been originally formed by folding and girding up the lower part of the mantle or plaid. *Jamieson.*

kilt[2] (kilt). An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *kill*[1].

kilt[3] (kilt), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Small; lean; slender. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

kilted (kil'ted), *a.* [< *kilt*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a kilt.

Thus having said, the *kilted* goddess kissed
Her son, and vanish'd in a Scottish mist.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

kilter, kelter[1] (kil'tėr, kel'tėr), *n.* [Cf. *kilting*[2]; origin uncertain.] Order; proper form, adaptation, or condition: only in the colloquial phrase *out of kilter*.

Ye very sight of one [a gun] (though *out of kilter*) was a terrour unto them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 235.

If the organs of prayer be *out of kelter*, or out of tune, how can we pray? *Barrow*, Works, I. vi.

"I'm a failure because I always see double," pursued Hollis, "like a stereoscope *out of kilter*."
C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xviii.

kilting[1] (kil'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *kilt*[1], *v.*] An arrangement of flat plaits set close together, each one hiding about half of the last, so as generally to make three thicknesses of stuff.

kilting[2] (kil'ting), *n.* [Cf. *kilter*.] 1. A tool; an instrument.—2. One of the component parts of a thing.

kimbo†, **kimboll**†, **kimbow**†, *n.* See *akimbo*.

kimbo† (kim'bō), *a.* [Also *kembo*; by aphæresis from *akimbo*, *akimbow*, q. v.] Bent, as the arms when set akimbo. [Rare.]

The *kimbo*-handles seem with bears foot carv'd.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii.

kimbo† (kim'bō), *v. t.* [Also *kembo*; < *kimbo*, *a.*] To set (the arms) akimbo; crook; bend.

"Oons, madam!" said he, and he *kemboed* his arms, and strutted up to me. . . . "*Kemboed* arms! my lord, are you not sorry for such an air?"
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 288.

kime†, *n.* A Middle English form of *come*.

kimelin†, **kimeling**†, *n.* Same as *kimnel*.

Anon go gete us faste into this in
A knedyng trough or elles a *kimelin*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 362.

kim-kam† (kim'kam), *a.* [A varied redupl. of *kam*[2], *cam*[2].] Crooked; awry.

The wavering commons in *kym kam* sectes are haled.
Stanihurst, tr. of Virgil.

True (quoth I), common it is in some sort, and in some sort not: but first mark, I beseech you, the comparison, how they go clean *kim kam*, and against the stream, as if rivers run up hills. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 959.

kimmer (kim'ėr), *n.* A variant of *cummer*.

Kimmerian (ki-mē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* See *Cimmerian*. *Gladstone.*

Kimmeridge clay, shale. See *Kimmeridgian*.

Kimmeridge-coal money, ornament. See *necklace*, *ornament*.

Kimmeridgian (kim-e-rij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Kimmeridge* (see def.) + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, noting a division of the Jurassic series, forming the base of the upper or Portland Oölite group as used by English geologists, and named from Kimmeridge, on the coast of Dorsetshire. The rocks of this geological division are chiefly shales, cementstones, and clays. In the lower division of the Kimmeridgian fossils are abundant, and among them are bones of various saurians. Portions of the Kimmeridge shale are so bituminous that they have been, and still are, burned by the cottagers as fuel in districts where they occur. The shale has also been employed at various times for making naphtha, candles, and even gas. This is the material from which the so-called "coal money" was made in prehistoric times. The cement-stones of the Kimmeridgian have been used for cement.

kimnel† (kim'nel), *n.* [(*a*) Early mod. E. also *kymnel*, *kemnel*, Sc. *kimmen*, *kymmond*, ME. *kymnell*, *kymnel*, ML. *cumnale*; (*b*) also *kenling*, *kemlin*, early mod. E. **kimelin*, *kemelin*, < ME. *kymelyn*, *kymlyn*, *kemelyn* (cf. ML. *cumulo*, *cumline*), a bowl, tub; prob. dim. of the form seen in MD. *kumme*, D. *kom* = LG. *kumm* = OHG. *chuhma*, *chohma*, *chuma*, MHG. G. *kumme* = Dan. *kum*, *kumme*, a bowl, kettle, < L. *cucuma*, a cooking-vessel, a kettle.] A large tub used in salting meat, in brewing, and for other purposes.

She's somewhat simple, indeed; she knew not what a *kimnel* was; she wants good nurture mightily.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 7.

kimono (ki-mō'nō), *n.* [Jap.] In *Jap. costume*, a garment resembling a European dressing-gown, folding across the breast, leaving the neck exposed, and held in place by a sash. The principal outer garment of both sexes is made in this form, the chief difference being in the sleeves. *Art. Jour.*, 1888, p. 146.

Kimri, Kimry (kim'ri). *n. pl.* See *Cymry*.

kin[1] (kin), *n.* [< ME. *kin*, *kyn*, *ken*, *kun*, < AS. *cynn*, *cyn* = OS. *kunni* = OFries. *ken*, *kin*, *kon*, kin, kind, race, tribe, = D. *kunne*, sex, = MLG. *kunne* = OHG. *cunni*, *chunni*, MHG. *chunne*, *künne*, kin, kind, race, = Icel. *kyn*, kin, = Dan. *kjön* = Sw. *kön*, sex, = Goth. *kuni*, kin: allied to *kind*[1], *kind*[2], *kindle*[1], *ken*[2], *child*, and ult. to the equiv. Ir. Gael. *cine*, race, family, = L. *genus* = Gr. γένος = Lith. *gamas* = Skt. *janas*, kind, race; all ult. from the √ **gen*, Skt. √ *jan*, beget: see *genus*, *generate*, etc., and *kind*[1], *kind*[2], *ken*[2], etc. Hence ult. *kindred*, *king*[1], etc.] 1. Race; family; breed; kind.

We beoth of Suddenne,
Icome of gode *kenne*,
Of Cristene blode,
And kynges suthe gode.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 176.

Thou hast lore [lost] thin cardinals at thi meste nede;
Ne keverest thou hem nevere for nones *kunnes* mede.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 273).

Snares and tames with fear and danger
A bright beast of a fiery *kin*. *Swinburne.*

2. Collectively, persons of the same race or family; kindred.

Here seith the book that Gonnore, the doughter of the senescallis wif, hadde right riche *kynne* of goode knyghtes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 451.

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside. *Dryden.*

By the natural expansion of the Household *kins* are formed; and these *kins* in turn form within themselves smaller bodies of nearer kinsmen, intermediate, as it were, between the household and the entire *kin*.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 280.

3. Relationship; consanguinity or affinity; near connection or alliance, as of those having common descent.

'Cause grace and virtue are within
Prohibited degrees of *kin*;
And therefore no true saint allows
They shall be suffer'd to espouse.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1294.

4†. Kind; sort; manner; way.

"What calle ȝe the castel," quod I, "that Kuynde hath I-maket,
And what *cunnes* thing is Kuynde?"
Piers Plowman (A), x. 26.

A ryght grete companye withalle,
And that of sondry regiouns,
Of alles *kinnes* condiciouns
That dwelle in erthe under the mone.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1531.

O thae hae sought her, lady Maisry,
Wi' broaches, and wi' rings;
And they hae courted her, lady Maisry,
Wi' a' *kin* kind of things.
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 80).

Kith and kin. See *kith*, 3.—**Next of kin.** (*a*) The relatives of a decedent entitled to his personal estate under the statute of distributions. See *heir*. (*b*) A person's nearest relatives according to the civil law. (*Stimson.*) The phrase does not include a widow, she being specifically provided for by the law as widow, and it is sometimes used in contradistinction to children: as, the widow, children, and next of kin. In either use it means that one (or more) who stands in the nearest degree of blood-relationship to the deceased. What degree is deemed nearest varies somewhat in the details of the law of different jurisdictions; but in general where there are no children, or descendants of children, the father is the next of kin, and if there is no father, the mother, and if no parent, the brothers and sisters are the next of kin, and so on.—**Of kin**, of the same kin; having relationship; of the same nature or kind; akin. See *akin*.

The king is near *of kin* to us. 2 Sam. xix. 42.

Like the wife, the adopted son, when he passed out from his former household, ceased to have any connection with his former relatives. He was no longer *of kin* to his natural father or to his brothers in the flesh.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 104.

To count kin. See *count*[1].

kin[1] (kin), *a.* [Partly < *kin*[1], *n.*, partly by aphæresis from *akin*.] 1. Of kin; of the same blood; related.

Ny *kyn* he is to King off Norway,
For of Melusine discended all thay.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6278.

Because she's *kin* to me, therefore she's not so fair as Helen. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1, 7.

2. Of the same kind or nature; having affinity.

Yet do I not use . . . any such proverb, so little *kin* to the purpose. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7, 71.

Melissa hitting all we saw with shafts
Of gentle satire, *kin* to charity.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

kin[2] (kin), *n.* [A dial. (unassibilated) var. of *chine*[1].] A chap or chilblain. [Prov. Eng.]

kin[3] (kin), *n.* [Chin.] A weight, in use in China and Japan, equal to 601.043 grams, or nearly 1⅓ pounds avoirdupois; a catty.

kin[4] (kin), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese musical instrument, of very ancient origin, having from five to twenty-five silken strings. It is played like a lute.

-kin. [< ME. *-kin* (rarely *-ken*), much used in forming diminutives of proper names, as *Dawkin, Hawkin, Hopkin, Timkin, Tomkin*, etc. (many of which exist as surnames in the orig. poss. form *-kins*, as *Dawkins, Hawkins, Tomkins* or *Tompkins*, etc.); not found in AS., and prob. of D. origin: < D. *-ken* = LG. *-ken* = OHG. *-kīn, -chin*, MHG. *-kin, -chen*, G. *-chen*, a compound dim. suffix, < *-k* + *-in*, orig. *-īn*, now, in the simple form, *-en* (see *-en*[3]).] A diminutive suffix, attached to nouns to signify a little object of the kind mentioned: as, *lambkin*, a little lamb; *pipkin*, a little pipe; *catkin*, a little cat, etc. As applied to persons it usually conveys contempt, as in *lordkin*. It is sometimes preceded by a short vowel, as in *canakin* or *cannikin, manakin* or *manikin, bodkin*, etc. In the obsolete *bodikin, ladikin* (*lakin*), etc., the diminutive form is due to the tendency to mince oaths. In many words, as *bumpkin, buskin, firkin, griskin, kilderkin, malkin, napkin, siskin*, etc., the diminutive force is for various reasons (but chiefly because most of them are not of original English formation) not now perceived. In *finikin* the suffix is adjectival. In *bodkin, gherkin, pumpkin*, and some other words the termination requires special explanation: see their etymology.

kinæsthesia (kin-es-thē′si-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *κινεῖν*, move, + *αἴσθησις*, perception.] The muscular sense; the sense of muscular effort. Also *kinesthesia, kinæsthesis, kinesthesis*.

kinæsthetic, *a.* See *kinesthetic*.

kinate (kin′āt), *n.* [= F. *kinate;* as *kin(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of kinic acid.

kinbote†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *cynebot*.

kinch[1]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kintch;* < ME. *kynch*, a bundle; perhaps a transposed form of *knitch*, q. v.] A bundle: same as *knitch*.

A *kintch* of wood, fascis. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., p. 150.

kinch[2] (kinch), *n.* Same as *kench*.

kinchin (kin′chin), *n.* [Formerly also *kynchin, kynchen;* < MD. *kindeken, kinneken* (= MLG. *kindekin*, LG. *kindken, kinneken* = G. *kindchen*), a little child (also in D., a little tun, kilderkin: see *kilderkin*), < *kind*, child, + dim. *-ken:* see *child* and *-kin*.] A child. [Thieves' slang.]

—**Kinchin lay,** the robbing of children (see the extract); hence, a minor rôle among professional thieves. [Thieves' slang.]

"Ain't there any other line open?" "Stop," said the Jew, laying his hand on Noah's knee. "The *kinchin lay*." "What's that?" demanded Mr. Claypole. "The kinchins, my dear," said the Jew, "is the young children that's sent on errands by their mothers, with sixpences and shillings, and the lay is just to take their money away."
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xli.

"The detective business," which is, at the best, the *kinchin lay* of fiction. *The Academy*, Sept. 29, 1888, p. 203.

kinchin-cove†, **kinchin-co**† (kin′chin-kōv, -kō), *n.* A youth not thoroughly instructed in vagabond knavery. *Halliwell.* [Thieves' slang.]

kinchin-mort† (kin′chin-môrt), *n.* A child, generally a girl a year or two old, carried on the back by professional beggar-women. [Thieves' slang.]

The times are sair altered since I was a *kinchin mort*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxviii.

kincob (kin′kob), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *kimkhwab*, Guzarathi *kinkhāb*.] A rich stuff made in India with silk or silk and cotton and a free use of gold thread, silver thread, or both. Also *kinkhab*.

Sandal-wood workboxes and *kincob* scarfs. *Thackeray.*

Stolen out of the house of Mr. Peter Paggen in Love Lane near Eastcheap, . . . One Isabella colour *Kincob* Gown flowered with Green and Gold
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 167.

kind[1] (kīnd), *a.* [< ME. *kinde, kynde, kunde*, in earliest form *icunde*, < AS. *gecynde*, very rarely without the prefix, *cynde*, natural, inborn, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + **cund*, used only as a suffix, *-cund*, born, of a particular nature (as in *godcund*, of the nature of God, divine), native, natural, = Goth. *-kunds*, born (cf. Icel. *kundr*, son); with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (see *-ed*[2]), from the verb represented by the secondary (causal) form, AS. *cennan*, obs. E. *ken*, beget, bring forth, whence also the noun, AS. *cynn*, E. *kin*[1]: see *kin*[1], *ken*[2]. Hence the noun *kind*[2], q. v.] **1**†. Native; natural; characteristic; proper to the genus, species, or individual.

How *kinde* and propir it is to thee,
On synful men that to thee calle,
On hem to haue mercy and pitee.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 198.

How sholde a plaunte, or lyves creature,
Lyve withoute his *kynde* noriture?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 768.

It becometh sweeter than it should be, and loseth the *kind* taste. *Holland.*

2. Of a sympathetic nature or disposition; beneficently disposed; good-hearted; considerate and tender in the treatment of others; benevolent; benignant.

He is *kind* unto the unthankful and to the evil.
Luke vi. 35.

I must be cruel, only to be *kind*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4, 177.

The *kindest* and the happiest pair
Will find occasion to forbear.
Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

3. Loving; affectionate; full of tenderness; caressing.

The great care of goods at random left
Drew me from *kind* embracements of my spouse.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1, 44.

Do lovers dream, or is my Delia *kind?*
Pope, Autumn, l. 52.

Oh, the woods and the meadows,
Woods where we hid from the wet,
Stiles where we stay'd to be *kind*,
Meadows in which we met!
Tennyson, The Window, xi.

4. Marked by sympathetic feeling; proceeding from goodness of heart; amiable; obliging; considerate: as, a *kind* act; *kind* treatment; *kind* regards.

We'll visit Caliban, my slave, who never
Yields us *kind* answer. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2, 307.

I've heard of hearts unkind, *kind* deeds
With coldness still returning.
Wordsworth, Simon Lee.

5. Of a favorable character or quality; propitious; serviceable; adaptable; tractable: as, *kind* weather; a horse *kind* in harness.

The elements be *kind* to thee.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 2, 40.

Gabriel Plats takes care to distinguish what hay is *kindest* for sheep. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 357.

Since he began to wander forth
Among the mountain-peaks, the region round
Has had the *kindest* seasons.
Bryant, Tale of Cloudland.

Kind wit†, mother-wit; natural or common sense.

So grace is a gyfte of God and *kynde witt* a chaunce,
And clergy e and conning of *kunde wittes* techynge.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 33.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Gracious, Good natured*, etc. (see *benignant*); *Kindly*, etc. (see *kindly*); benign, beneficent, bounteous, generous, indulgent, tender, humane, compassionate, good, lenient, clement, mild, gentle, bland, friendly, amicable.

kind[2] (kīnd), *n.* [< ME. *kinde, kynde, kynd, kende, kunde, cunde*, or (earliest form) *icunde*, < AS. *gecynd*, neut., orig. fem. (also rarely *gecynde*, fem., and *gecyndu*, fem.; rarely and erroneously without the prefix, *cynd*, kind, nature), < *ge-*, a generalizing or collective prefix (see *i-*), + **cund*, used only as a suffix, *-cund*, born, native, natural: see *kind*[1]. The noun *kind*[2] is thus ult., though not directly, from the adj. *kind*[1].] **1**†. Nature; natural constitution or character.

With synne we han defoulid oure *kinde*,
And *kinde* may we not eschewe;
To wraththe thee, God, we ben vnkinde;
Thou kindeli king, we ben vntrewe!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow-creature.
Dryden.

2†. Natural disposition, propensity, bent, or characteristic.

The bee has three *kyndis*. Ane es that scho es neuer ydill. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

The *kinde* of childhode y dide also,
With my felawes to lyte and threte.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

3†. Natural descent.

That [he] schal be emperour after him of heritage bi *kynde*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1445.

4. A class; a sort; a species; a number of individual objects having common characters peculiar to them. [The word *class* has to a considerable extent supplanted *kind*.]

Then schalle sche turne azen to hire owne *Kynde*, and ben a Woman azen. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 23.

God made the beast of the earth after his *kind*, and cattle after their *kind*, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his *kind*. Gen. i. 25.

Down he alights among the sportful herd
Of those four-footed *kinds*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 397.

And the Christ of God to find
In the humblest of thy *kind*.
Whittier, Curse of Chatter-Breakers.

What *kind* of tales did men tell men,
She wonder'd, by themselves?
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Whether strong or weak,
Far from his *kind* he neither sank nor soared,
But sate an equal guest at every board.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 2.

Accordingly, the classes which are in some sense entitled to the name of *Kinds*, inasmuch as the objects composing them are really connected in nature by so genuine a bond as that of community of origin, are nevertheless loosely defined, and may narrow or widen, or be lost entirely, according to the direction and extent of the lines along which their origin may be imagined to be traced.
F. and C. L. Franklin, Mind, XIII. 84.

5. In a loose use, a variety; a particular variation or variant: as, a *kind* of low fever. See *kind of*, below.

I have a *kind* of alacrity in sinking.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5, 13.

6†. Gender; sex.

And be twyne every of the Pagents went lityll childern of both *kynds*, gloriusly and rechely Dressed.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 14.

This princess of the North
Surpasses all of female *kind*
In beauty, and in worth.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, [I. 282).

7. Specific manner or way; method of action or operation.

Dumb jewels often, in their silent *kind*,
More than quick words do move a woman's mind.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1, 90.

I have been consulted with,
In this high *kind*, touching some great men's sons.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Men that live according to the right rule and law of reason, live but in their own *kind*, as beasts do in theirs.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 54.

We will take nothing from you, neither meat, drinke, nor lodging, but what we will, in one *kind* or other, pay you for. *Weston*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 121.

Being mirthful he, but in a stately *kind*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

8†. Race; family; stock; descent; a line of individuals related as parent or ancestor and child or descendant.

Porchase . . . indulgences ynowe, and be ingrat to thy *kynde;*
The holygost huyreth the nat. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 219.

Comen of so lough a *kynde*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 245.

She's such a one, that, were I well assured
Came of a gentle *kind* and noble stock,
I'd wish no better choice. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1, 69.

9†. Blood-relationship.

That, nature, blood, and laws of *kind* forbid.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 1.

Communion in one kind. Same as *half communion*.

In a kind, in a way; to some extent; in some degree; after a fashion.

My paper is, *in a kind*, a letter of news.
Steele, Spectator, No. 468.

In kind, with matter or things of the same kind, or of the kind produced or possessed, instead of money: said of payment: as, a loan of bullion or of stocks to be returned *in kind;* to pay rent, etc., *in kind* (that is, with products of the soil, or with the merchandise produced or dealt in).

Tythes are more paid *in kind* in England than in all Italy and France. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 109.

The tax upon tillage was often levied *in kind* upon corn.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

Kind of (also *sort of*) runs into certain marked idioms. It is used with a following noun to express something like or resembling or pretty near to what the noun expresses: as, he is a *kind of* fool (that is, not far from being a fool). Then, in careless and vulgar speech, it is transferred (especially in the abbreviated form *kind o'*, pronounced kind o, and often written *kinder*, where the *r* is never pronounced) to use before an adjective: as, that is *kind o'* good; he acted *kinder* ugly; and even before a verb: as, he [illegible]

"A slight figure," said Mr. Peggotty, looking at the fire, "*kiender* worn." *Dickens*, David Copperfield, lxiii.

The women rather liked him, and *kind o'* liked to have him round. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 8.

It *kinder* seemed to me that something could be done.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 8.

Also, in phrases like what *kind of* a thing is this? he is a poor *kind of* fellow (that is, a thing of what kind, a fellow of [illegible]), *kind of* has come to seem like an adjective element before the noun, and hence before a plural noun, after words like *some, all*, and especially *these* and *those*,

[illegible] sometimes keeps the singular form: as, *these kind of people*. This use of the plural is very old, and still far from [illegible] in speaking and in writing, but good usage condemns it.

I have heard of some *kind of* men that put quarrels purposely on others. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 266.

These *kind of* knaves I know. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2, 107.

All *kind of* living creatures *Milton*, P. L., iv. 286.

To do one's kind†, to act according to one's nature.

I did but *my kind*, I live was a knight, and I was fit to be a lady. *Marston, Jonson, and Chapman*, Eastward Ho.

You must think this, look you, that the worm will *do his kind* [i. e. the asp will bite]. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 264.

=Syn. *Sort*, *Kind* (see *sort*); breed, species, set, family, description.

kind[2]† (kind), *v. t.* [< *kind*[2], *n.* Cf. *kindle*[1].] To beget.

All monstrous *kinded* gods, Anubys.
Phaer, Æneid, viii.

She yet forgets that she of men was *kynded*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 40.

kind[3] (kind), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cricket.
Halliwell. [Somerset, Eng.]

kindcough (kind'kôf), *n.* Same as *kinkcough*.
Dunglison.

kindelicht, *a.* A Middle English form of *kindly*.

kinder. See *kind of*, under *kind*[2], *n.*

kindergarten (kin'dėr-gär"tn), *n.* [G., a fanciful name, lit. 'garden of children' (regarded as tender plants to be reared), < *kinder*, gen. pl. of *kind*, a child (see *child*), + *garten* = E. *garden*, q. v.] A school in which instruction is imparted to very young children by the use of objects and instructive games and songs, according to the system initiated by Friedrich Froebel (1782–1852) in Germany in 1840.

kindergartner (kin'dėr-gärt nėr), *n.* [< G. *kindergärtner*: see *kindergarten* and *gardener*.] A teacher in a kindergarten.

Little science and little system are shown in most homes; in fact, the *kindergartners* complain of home influences thwarting their teaching.
W. Odell, Nature, XXXVI. 296.

kinderkin† (kin'dėr-kin), *n.* Same as *kilderkin*.

kind-hearted (kīnd'härʺted), *a.* Having much kindness of nature; also, proceeding from or characterized by kindness of heart.

Be, as thy presence is, gracious and kind,
Or to thyself at least *kind-hearted* prove.
Shak., Sonnets, x.

kind-heartedness (kīnd'härʺted-nes), *n.* Kindness of heart.

kindle[1]† (kin'dl), *v.* [< ME. *kindlen*, *kyndlen*, *kendlen*, *kundlen*, bring forth, < *kinde*, kind: see *kind*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To give birth to; bring forth, as young.

As the cony that you see dwell where she is *kindled*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2, 358.

II. *intrans.* To bring forth young.

The poor beast had but lately *kindled*, and her young whelps were fallen into a ditch. *Holland.*

kindle[1]† (kin'dl), *n.* [ME. *kindle*, *kindel*: see *kindle*[1], *v.*] **1.** Progeny; young.—**2.** A brood or litter.

kindle[2] (kin'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kindled*, ppr. *kindling*. [< ME. *kindlen*, *kyndlen*, *kinlen*, set on fire; prob. < Icel. *kyndill*, a candle, torch, < L. *candela*, a candle: see *candle*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set fire to; set on fire; cause to burn; light: as, to *kindle* tinder or coal; to *kindle* a fire.

The bonny lass,
That *kindles* my mother's fire.
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

2. To inflame, as the passions or feelings; rouse into activity; excite; fire: as, to *kindle* anger or wrath; to *kindle* love.

The Britains were nothing pacified, but rather *kindled* more vehementlie to worke all the mischeefe they could deuise. *Holinshed*, King John, an. 1202.

As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to *kindle* strife. Prov. xxvi. 21.

3. To move by instigation; provoke; incite; entice.

But it shall not be so long; this wrestler shall clear all; nothing remains but that I *kindle* the boy thither [to wrestle], which now I'll go about.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1, 179

4. To light up; illuminate.

The fires expanding, as the winds arise,
Shoot their long beams, and *kindle* half the skies.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 537.

The mighty campanile of Spalato rises, *kindled* with the last rays of sunlight. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 95.

=Syn. **1.** To ignite, set fire to.—**2.** To awaken, stimulate, whet, foment, work up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take fire; begin to burn.

My eye . . . caught a light *kindling* in a window; it reminded me that I was late, and I hurried on.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

2. To begin to glow; light up; grow bright.

While morning *kindles* with a windy red.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 432.

3. To begin to be excited; grow warm or animated; be roused.

Then Howard, Home, and Douglas rose,
The *kindling* discord to compose.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 7.

kindle-fire† (kin'dl-fīrʺ), *n.* [< *kindle*[2], *v.*, + obj. *fire*.] A promoter of strife; a firebrand.

Heere is he the *kindle-fire* between these two mighty nations, and began such a flame as lasted aboue an hundred yeeres after, and the smoake thereof much longer.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 189.

kindler (kind'lėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which kindles or animates.

Now is the time that rakes their revells keep;
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 322.

2. A device attached to a stove for the purpose of bringing in contact with the fuel a mass of easily lighted material, to kindle the fire.—**3.** A piece of kindling-wood. [Local.]

Put some *kindlers* under the pot.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

kindless† (kīnd'les), *a.* [< *kind*[2], *n.*, + *-less*.] Without natural affection; unnatural.

Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain!
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2, 609.

kindliness (kīnd'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being kindly; inclination to be kind; natural affection; benevolence.

That mute *kindliness* among the herds and flocks.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

=Syn. Benignity, humanity, sympathy, kind-heartedness, fellow-feeling.

kindling[1]† (kind'ling), *n.* [< ME. *kyndlynge*; verbal n. of *kindle*[1], *v.*] A brood or litter.

Therfore he seyde to the puple which wenten out to be baptisid of him, *kindelyngis* of eddris, who schewide to you to fle fro the wrathe to comynge?
Wyclif, Luke iii. 7 (Purv.).

kindling[2] (kind'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *kindle*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of causing to burn; setting on fire.—**2.** Material, usually dry wood cut into small pieces, for starting a fire: as, put some *kindling* in the stove: most commonly in the plural.

There was a back-log, top-log, middle-stick, and then a heap of *kindlings*, reaching from the bowels down to the bottom. *Goodrich*, quoted in Bartlett.

kindling-coal (kind'ling-kōl), *n.* An ignited piece of coal used to light a fire; material used to kindle a fire.

Thou *kindling cole* of an infernall fire,
Die in the ashes of thy dead desire.
Breton, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 12.

kindling-wood (kind'ling-wůd), *n.* Dry wood cut into small pieces to be used in kindling fires.

kindly (kīnd'li), *a.* [< ME. *kyndly*, *kyndli*, *kundeliche*, < AS. *gecyndelīc*, rarely without the prefix, *cyndelīc*, natural, < *gecynd*, nature: see *kind*[2], *n.*, and *-ly*[1]. In present use (defs. 2, 3) the word is associated with *kind*[1].] **1**†. Of or pertaining to kind, nature, or origin. (*a*) Natural; characteristic; existing or coming naturally.

Geffrey, thou wotest ryght wel this,
That every *kyndely* thynge that is
Hath a *kyndely* stede, ther he
May best in it conserved be.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 730.

There is nothing more ordinary or *kindly* in speech then such a phrase as expresses onely the cheife in any action, and understands the rest.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

(*b*) Of a suitable nature or quality; fit; proper.

This [rice] serves them for Bread-corn; and as the Country is very *kindly* for it, so their Inhabitants live chiefly of it. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 25.

(*c*) Consonant in kind; appropriate; agreeable.

My age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but *kindly*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3, 53.

(*d*) Native; pertaining to nativity; indigenous. See *kindly tenant*, below.

Uche kyng shulde make him boun
To com to her *kyndely* toun.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 70. (*Halliwell.*)

(*e*) Naturally inherent; inborn; innate.

Do you not know that daintiness is *kindly* unto us, and that hard obtaining is the excuse of woman's granting?
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Whatsoever as the Son of God He may do, it is *kindly* for him as the Son of man to save the sons of men.
Andrews, Sermons, IV. 253.

(*f*) Of legitimate birth; lawfully begotten.

He must be a genuine or *kindly* son, *παῖς γνήσιος*, one born in lawful marriage, and even begotten with a special intent. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 73.

2. Naturally inclined to good; sympathetic; benevolent: as, a *kindly* old gentleman; a *kindly* disposition; also, benignant; gracious.

The shade by which my life was crost . . .
Has made me *kindly* with my kind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxvi.

Lead, *kindly* Light! amidst the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on.
J. H. Newman, Lead, Kindly Light.

3. Soft; agreeable; refreshing; favorable; beneficial: as, *kindly* showers.

The path I was walking felt *kindly* to my feet.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 54.

Kindly tenant, in *Scots law*, a tenant whose ancestors have resided for a long time upon the same lands. Syn. 2 and 3. *Kindly*, *Kind*; gracious, benign, kind-hearted. *Kindly* (by derivation, kind-like) is naturally softer than *kind*; it also properly has regard to feeling or manner, while *kind* often refers to acts.

kindly (kīnd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *kindly*, *kyndly*, *kindely*, *kendeliche*, *cundeliche*, earliest form *icundeliche*, < AS. *gecyndelīce*, rarely without the prefix, *cyndelīce*, naturally, < *gecyndelīc*, natural: see *kindly*, *a.* In present use the adv. is taken as *kind*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] **1**†. In a natural or native manner. (*a*) By nature; naturally; instinctively.

Deceite, wepyng, spynnyng, God hath gyve
To wommen *kyndely* whil that they may lyve.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 402.

Then he [Bartholomæus, "De Propr. Rerum," bk. xii. cap. xxix.] goes on to say that Jacobus de Vitriaco tells of another cause of their death, viz. that the serpent ("who hateth *kindlye* this Birde") climbs into the nest when the mother is absent and stings the young to death.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 374.

(*b*) By heart; thoroughly.

"Peter!" quath a ploughman and putte forth hus hefd,
"Ich knowe hym as *kyndeliche* as clerkus don hure bokes." *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 183.

(*c*) By nativity; as regards nature or origin.

I surely thought that that manner had bene *kindly* Irish, for it is farr differing from that we have nowe.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. Congenially; readily; spontaneously; with aptitude.

Examine how *kindly* the Hebrew manners of speech mix and incorporate with the English language.
Addison, Spectator, No. 405.

The silkworm is a native, and the mulberry proper for its food grows *kindly*.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 63.

3. In a kind manner; with sympathetic tenderness, consideration, or good will.

Thane the conquerour *kyndly* comforthes these knyghtes,
Alowes thame gretly theire lordly a-vowes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 396.

And he comforted them, and spake *kindly* unto them.
Gen. l. 21.

The broken soldier, *kindly* bade to stay,
Sat by his fire, and talk'd the night away.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 155.

4. Lovingly; affectionately; tenderly.

Whan he saw 'twas she,
He *kindly* took her in his arms,
And kist her tenderlie.
Young Bekie (Child's Ballads, IV. 15).

5. Propitiously; auspiciously; favorably.

But still the sun looks *kindly* on the year.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 106.

6. As an act of kindness; as a compliment or favor; good-naturedly: in the phrase *to take* (something) *kindly*.

Should one see another cudgelled, or scurvily treated, do you think a man so used would *take it kindly* to be called Hector or Alexander? *Steele*, Tatler, No. 171.

kindly-savin (kīnd'li-savʺin), *n.* See *savin*.

kindness (kīnd'nes), *n.* [ME. *kyndenesse*; < *kind*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] **1.** The state or quality of being kind; good will; benevolence; beneficence of action or manner.

He holpe me out of my tene;
Ne had not be his *kyndenesse*,
Beggers had we ben.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 67)

There is no man whose *kindness* we may not sometime want, or by whose malice we may not sometime suffer.
Johnson, Rambler.

Experience proves that *kindness*, as distinguished from personal affection, which is quite another thing, does not generally come by spontaneous growth so much as by reflection and the cultivation of a larger sympathy.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 61.

2. A kindly or tender feeling; affection; love.

I have sworn deep oaths of thy deep *kindness*,
Oaths of thy love, thy truth, thy constancy.
Shak., Sonnets, cliii.

You don't do well to make sport with your Relations, especially with a young Gentleman that has so much *kindness* for you. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

3. That which is kind; an act of good will; a benefaction: as, to do one a *kindness*.

To do the more of *kyndenes*
I [God] took thi kinde and nothing dredde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

I have received some small *kindnesses* from him.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 2, 22.

Not always actions show the man; we find
Who does a *kindness* is not therefore kind
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 119.

4. Accordance with need or desire; fitness; agreeableness; congruity: as, the *kindness* of the elements. [Rare.]

A good loaf should have *kindness* of structure, being neither chaffy, nor flaky, nor crummy, nor sodden.
Encyc. Brit., I. 171.

=**Syn.** Tenderness, compassion, humanity, clemency, mildness, gentleness, goodness, generosity, fellow-feeling. See *benignant* and *kindly*.

kindred (kin'dred), *n.* and *a.* [With unorig. *d* inserted medially by confusion with *kind*[2] or by mere phonetic influence; < ME. *kinrede, kenrede, kynrede, kynredyn*, kinship, < AS. *cynn*, kin, + *rēden*, state, condition: see *-red*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Relationship by birth, marriage, or descent; consanguinity; kinship; affinity.

There I throw my gaze,
Disclaiming here the *kindred* of the king.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1, 70.

Consanguinity, or *kindred*, is defined by the writers on these subjects to be vinculum personarum ab eodem stipite descendentium; the connexion or relation of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor.
Blackstone, Com., II. xiv.

Thy likeness to the wise below,
Thy *kindred* with the great of old.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxiv.

2. Community in kind; intrinsic relationship or connection.

The sciences are all of one *kindred*. *Brougham*.

3. In a plural sense, relatives by blood or descent, or, by extension, by marriage; a body of persons related to one another; relatives; kin.

And than the kynge sente to alle the Dukes *kenrede*, and alle by letteres, that thei sholde come to hym to Cardoel. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 79.

Adam's sons are my brethren; and, truly, I hold it a sin to match in my *kindred*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1, 68.

4. A tribe; a body of persons connected by a family or tribal bond: with a plural form.

Salomon the wyse, that was Kyng aftre David, upon the 12 *Kynredes* of Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 65.

The little territory of Dithmarschen was colonised by two *kindreds* from Friesland and two from Saxony.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 26.

II. *a.* **1.** Having kinship; allied by blood or descent; related as kin.

The Danes were a *kindred* folk to the English, hardly differing more from some of the tribes which had taken a part in the English conquest than those tribes differed from one another. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 151.

2. Pertaining to kinship; of related origin or character; hence, native; pertaining to nativity: as, to live under *kindred* skies.

His hands were guilty of no *kindred* blood,
But bloody with the enemies of his kin.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1, 182.

Hence—**3.** Congenial; allied; of like nature, qualities, etc.: as, *kindred* souls; *kindred* pursuits.

Good aunt, you wept not for our father's death;
How can we aid you with our *kindred* tears?
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2, 63.

The fellowship of *kindred* minds
Is like to that above.
D. E. Jones, Blest be the Tie that Binds.

Mountains interposed
Make enemies of nations, who had else
Like *kindred* drops been mingled into one.
Cowper, Task, ii. 19.

kindshipt, *n.* [ME. *kyndship*; < *kind*[1] + *-ship*.] Kindness. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

kind-spoken (kīnd'spō″kn), *a.* **1.** Spoken in a kind way: as, a *kind-spoken* word.—**2.** Characterized by kindly speech: as, a *kind-spoken* gentleman. [Colloq.]

kind-tempered (kīnd'tem″pėrd), *a.* Mild; gentle.

To the *kind-temper'd* change of night and day,
And of the seasons. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 39.

kind-wittedt, *a.* [ME. *kynde-witted*; < *kind*[1], *a.*, + *wit*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having natural sense or intelligence, as opposed to *instructed*. Compare *kind wit*, under *kind*[1], *a.*

No more can a *kynde-witted* man bote clerkes hym teche,
Come for alle hus kynde wyttes thorwe Cristendom to be saued. *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 52.

kine[1] (kīn), *n.* [See *cow*[1].] Plural of *cow*[1]. [Archaic.]

A herd of beeves, fair oxen and fair *kine*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 647.

When the deep-breathing *kine* come home at twilight.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.

kine[2] (kīn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A weasel. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

kinedomt, *n.* [ME., also *kynedom, kindom, kyndom*, < AS. *cynedom*, kingdom, < *cyne-*, of a king, + *dōm*, jurisdiction: see *kingdom*.] Same as *kingdom*.

kinematic (kin-ē-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κίνημα*(*τ-*), movement, < *κινεῖν*, move: see *kinetic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to kinematics.

II. *n.* Same as *kinematics*.

The rules about space and motion constitute the pure sciences of Geometry and *Kinematic*.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 265.

Also *cinematic*.

kinematical (kin-ē-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *kinematic* + *-al*.] Same as *kinematic*. Also *cinematical*.

kinematics (kin-ē-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *kinematic*: see *-ics*.] **1.** That part of the science of mechanics which treats of motion, its direction, velocity, acceleration, composition, etc., without reference to mass or to constraints: opposed to *dynamics*. Thus, the relation between Kepler's laws and the law of gravitation comes under the head of kinematics, because the planet is perfectly free to move and its mass has nothing to do with the question. On the other hand, the consideration of perturbations belongs to dynamics and not to kinematics. Again, the subject of the brachistochrone, though it involves no consideration of mass, is excluded from kinematics, as involving constraint. Statics is not considered to belong to kinematics, since most statical problems involve constraints, though others do not. But the whole distinction between kinematics and dynamics seems artificial, unscientific, and confused.

2. The theory of mechanical contrivances for converting one kind of motion into another, as for example for making a piston-rod with a reciprocating motion communicate to a wheel a uniform rotation. Also called *applied kinematics*.

kinemerkt, *n.* [ME., also *kyne-merk*; < *cyne-*, of a king (see *king*[1]), + *marc*, mark.] A mark or sign of royalty. *Havelok*, l. 602.

kinepox (kīn'poks), *n.* Same as *cowpox*.

kinerict, kinerichet, *n.* [ME., also *kyneriche, kinrice*, etc., < AS. *cynerīce* (= OHG. *chunrīchi*), a kingdom, < *cyne-*, of a king (see *king*[1]), + *rīce*, a kingdom. Cf. *kingric*.] Same as *kingrīc*.

kinescope (kin'e-skōp), *n.* Same as *kinetoscope*, 2.

kinesiatric (ki-nē-si-at'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *κίνησις*, movement, + *ἰατρικός*, relating to a cure, < *ἰατρός*, a physician.] In *therap.*, relating to or consisting in muscular movement employed as a remedy; pertaining to kinesitherapy.

kinesipathic (ki-nē-si-path'ik), *a.* [< *kinesipath-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to kinesipathy; motorpathic.

kinesipathist (kin-ē-sip'a-thist), *n.* [< *kinesipath-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises kinesipathy; one versed in kinesipathy.

kinesipathy (kin-ē-sip'a-thi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κίνησις*, movement (< *κινεῖν*, move), + *πάθος*, suffering (taken, as in *homeopathy*, etc., to mean 'cure').] Kinesitherapy, especially in its earlier and cruder forms.

kinesitherapy (ki-nē-si-ther'a-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *κίνησις*, movement, + *θεραπεία*, cure.] In *therap.*, a mode of treating diseases by gymnastics or appropriate movements; movement-cure.

kinesodic (kin-ē-sod'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κίνησις*, movement, + *οδ*, force, + *-ic*.] Transmitting motor impulses: applied to the motor tracts of the nervous system.

kinesthesia, kinesthesis, *n.* See *kinæsthesia*.

kinesthetic, kinæsthetic (kin-es-thet'ik), *a.* [< *kinæsthesia*, after *esthetic*.] Pertaining to kinæsthesia.

kinetic (ki-net'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κινητικός*, < *κινητός*, verbal adj. of *κινεῖν*, move: see *cite*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Causing motion; motory.—**2.** Pertaining to or consisting in motion: as, *kinetic* energy (energy in the form of motion).

The *kinetic* theory of gases . . . is that the particles dart about in all directions. *Tait*, Properties of Matter, p. 48.

Kinetic coefficient of viscosity. See *coefficient*.—Kinetic constraint. See *constraint*. Kinetic energy or activity. See *energy*, 7. Kinetic theory of gases. See *gas*, 1.

II. *n.* Same as *kinetics*.

kinetical (ki-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *kinetic* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or concerned with kinetics.

kinetics (ki-net'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *kinetic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of the science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing the motion in bodies or of the circumstances of actual motion: opposed to *statics*, and synonymous with *dynamics* in one of the senses of that word. See *dynamics*.—Chemical kinetics. See *chemical*.

kinetogenesis (ki-nē-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κίνητος*, verbal adj. of *κινεῖν*, move (see *kinetic*), + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] Origination of animal structures by means of or in consequence of the movements of animals, or the doctrine of such origination. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 423.

kinetograph (ki-nē'tō-gräf), *n.* A device for taking a series of photographs of a moving object.

kinetoscope (ki-nē'tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *κινητός*, moving, verbal adj. of *κινεῖν*, move, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] **1.** A kind of movable panorama. [Rare.]—**2.** An instrument for illustrating the results of combinations of arcs of different radii in making curves. Also called *kinescope*.—**3.** An apparatus invented by Edison for exhibiting photographic pictures of objects in motion. Its essential parts are a ribbon containing the pictures, a mechanical device for causing the pictures to pass rapidly in succession under a lens or sight-piece, a lamp for illuminating the pictures, and a mechanical device for causing a circular revolving screen to move rapidly before them. A slot is cut in this screen, and its revolutions are so timed that the slot passes before each picture just as it is in line with the eyepiece. The effect is to give a view of each picture in succession, and to cut off the view as the picture is moved forward. The apparent result to the eye is a continuous picture in which the objects photographed appear to be in motion.

kine-yerdt, *n.* [< ME. *kynegerd, kynegird*, < AS. *cynegeard*, a scepter, < *cyne-*, of a king, + *geard*, rod, yard: see *yard*[1].] A scepter.

king[1] (king), *n.* [< ME. *king, kyng*, < AS. *cyng*, a late contracted form of the usual *cyning* = OS. *kuning* = OFries. *koning, kining, kening, keneng*, also, with alteration of the suffix, *konig, kenig, keneg* = OD. *coninc, koninck*, D. *koning* = MLG. *konink, konnink*, LG. *konung, konnig* = OHG. *chuning, kuninc*, also, with alteration of the suffix, *chunig, kunig*, MHG. *künic, künec*, contr. *künc*, G. *König*, formerly also *konig* (with vowel due to LG.) = Icel. *konungr*, contr. *kongr* = Sw. *konung*, contr. *kung* = Dan. *konge* (a Goth. form, **kuniggs*, is not recorded, and perhaps never existed, the usual word being *thiudans* = AS. *theóden*), a king, i. e. a chief, the chief man of a tribe, prob. lit. 'belonging to a tribe.' or 'descendant of a tribe' (or 'one of noble kin'?), < AS. *cynn* (= Goth. *kuni*, etc.), a race, tribe, kin (cf. AS. *cyne-* (= OHG. *chuni-*), in comp., of a king, perhaps a contr. form of *cyning* in comp., otherwise a related noun), + *-ing*, a common patronymic suffix: see *kin*[1] and *-ing*[3]. The exact notional relation of *king* with *kin* is undetermined, but the etymological relation is hardly to be doubted. The asserted identity of the word with Skt. *janaka*, a father, is false. There is no connection, as alleged, with *can*[1] and *cunning*[1].] **1.** A chief ruler; a reigning sovereign or monarch; a man who holds by life tenure the chief authority over a country and people. The word is used both as a generic designation of any sovereign ruler and as the specific title of the rulers of certain states distinctively called *kingdoms*. It is applicable by extension to an infant who has become heir to the sovereign power, and reigns through a regent. *King*, originally applied to any tribal chief, whether such by hereditary, elective, or military right, took on a more imposing sense with the rise of the modern European states; but it is still used historically, or with a modern imputation or suggestion of royal splendor, with reference to many ancient and modern barbarian or savage tribes, as the ancient Canaanite kings, the Mongol kings of Asia, the ancient kings of Ireland, the kings of central Africa, the American Indian King Powhatan and King Philip, etc. The autocratic or despotic power formerly implied by the title *king* has been almost lost in Europe, where a king is now merely a chief magistrate for life, bound by constitutional and statutory limitations equally with his subjects. The office of king is now as a rule, hereditary in principle; but in former times it was often elective, or in some manner the subject of choice or selection. In the generic sense, God is often called *King*, as the supreme ruler of the universe. Abbreviated *K*.

Who is this *King* of glory? The Lord strong and mighty.
Ps. xxiv. 8.

There's such divinity doth hedge a *king*
That treason can but peep to what it would.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5, 123.

2. One who or that which is chief or greatest in any respect; a holder of preëminent rank or power of any kind: as, a *king* of good fellows; the lion is called the *king* of beasts.

Of a' the lads that I do ken,
A Wingfield is the *king* of men.
Lady Wingfield's Lament (Child's Ballads, VI. 173).

Time made thee what thou wast, *king* of the woods.
Cowper, Yardley Oak.

3. In *games*: (*a*) A playing-card bearing a picture of a king: as, the *king* of diamonds.

An Ace of Hearts stepped forth: the *King* unseen
Lurked in her hand, and mourned his captive Queen.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 96.

(*b*) The chief piece in the game of chess. See *chess*. (*c*) A crowned man in the game of draughts. (*d*) See the quotation.

About the middle of the billiard-table was placed a small arch of iron, and in a right line, at a little distance from it, an upright cone called the *king*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 396.

4. *pl.* [*cap.*] The eleventh and twelfth books of the Bible. In Hebrew manuscripts they are undivided and form a continuous narrative of the Hebrew people from the latter days of King David to the captivity of Jehoiachin in Babylon. The division into two books was first made in the Septuagint and retained in the Vulgate, in which version they are named the third and fourth books of Kings, the two books of Samuel being the first and second books; in the English Bible, the double title "The first book of the kings, commonly called the third book of the Kings," etc. The period embraces the reigns of all the kings of Israel and Judah except Saul's and most of David's. The work was probably composed substantially before the end of the captivity. The authorship is uncertain.

5. A red-finned herring. [West of Eng.] — **Apostolic king.** See *Apostolic*. **Chambers of the king†.** See *chamber*. **Champion of the king.** See *champion*. **Clerk comptroller of the king's household, clerk of the king's silver.** See *clerk*. **Court of King's Bench.** See *court*. — **Divine right of kings.** See *divine*. — **Era of kings.** See *era*. — **Keeper of the king's conscience,** the lord high chancellor. See *chancellor*, 3 (*a*). **King at arms.** See *herald*, 4. **King Charles spaniel.** See *spaniel*. **King closer.** See *arch*. See *closer* (*b*). — **King Cotton,** an expression much used in the United States for a few years before the civil war, in allusion to the commercial preeminence of cotton in the South. — **King James Bible.** See *Bible*, 4. **King of fish,** the salmon, *Salmo salar*. **King of misrule.** Same as *lord of misrule* (which see, under *lord*). — **King of terrors,** death.

> It [destruction] shall bring him to the *king of terrors*.
> Job xviii. 14.

King of the ant-eaters. See *ant-eater*. — **King of the breams,** *Pagellus erythrinus*. — **King of the herrings.** (*a*) The allice shad. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) The *Chimæra monstrosa*. [Local, Scotch (Shetland).] — **King of the mullets,** the common bass. [Belfast, Ireland.] — **King of the salmon,** a fish, *Trachopterus altivelis*. It has a very compressed body, dorsal and ventral fins with about seven mostly branched rays, and a bright silvery color varied by three large spots below the dorsal fin. It inhabits deep water along the Pacific coast of both North and South America. — **King of the sea-breams.** Same as *hotter*. **King's advocate.** Same as *lord advocate* (which see, under *advocate*). **King's beadsman.** Same as *bluegown*. — **King's Bishop's gambit.** See *gambit*. — **King's counsel, enemy, evidence.** See the nouns. — **King's evil.** See *evil*¹ and *touch-piece*. — **King's freeman,** in Scotland, a title formerly given to a person who, on account of his own service or that of his fathers to the state, had a peculiar statutory right to exercise a trade as a freeman, without entering with the corporation of the particular trade which he exercised. Such a person might move from place to place and carry on his trade within the bounds of any corporation. — **King's gambit.** See *gambit*. — **King's letter.** Same as *brief*, 2 (*d*). **King's list.** See *list*². **King's scholar.** See *scholar*. **King's yellow.** See *arsenic*, 2. — **Marshal of the King's Bench.** See *marshal*. — **Marshal of the king's household.** Same as *knight marshal* (which see, under *knight*). **The king's English.** See *English*. — **The king's language†,** the king's English.

> Your Grace . . . on this subject reproving your courteoures, quha on a new conceat of flames sum tymes spilt (as they cal it) the *king's language*.
> *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

Three kings of Cologne, the Three Kings, the three wise men of the East, Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar. — **Syn. 1.** *Sovereign*, etc. See *prince*.

king¹ (king), *v.* [< *king*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To supply with a king.

> For, my good liege, she is so idly *king'd*,
> Her sceptre so fantastically borne
> By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,
> That fear attends her not. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4, 26.

2. To make royal; raise to royalty.

> Those traitorous captains of Israel who *kinged* themselves by slaying their masters and reigning in their stead.
> *South*, Works, XI. ii.

II. *intrans.* To perform the part of king; act the king: with an indefinite *it*.

> The News here is that Lambeth-House bears all the sway at Whitehall and the Lord Deputy *kings it* notably in Ireland. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 28.

king² (king), *n.* [Chin.] 1. The collective name in China for the books edited or compiled by Confucius, and forming with the Four Books (see *analect*) the classics of the country. — 2. In Chinese translations of Buddhist Scriptures, the equivalent of *sutra* (which see).

king³ (king), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese musical instrument, of very ancient origin, consisting of sixteen suspended stones or metallic plates of graduated size, which are sounded by blows of a metal or wooden hammer.

king-apple (king'ap l), *n.* A variety of apple, large, red in color, and of excellent quality.

king-at-arms (king'at-ärmz'), *n.* In *her.*, an officer of some antiquity in Great Britain, and formerly of great authority, whose business it is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armory. In England there are three kings-at-arms, namely, Garter (see *Garter*), Clarencieux, and Norroy. The first of these is styled *principal officer at arms*, and the others are called *provincial kings*, their duties are confined to the provinces — the one (Clarencieux) officiating south of the Trent, and the other (Norroy) north of that river. There is a *Lyon king-at-arms* for Scotland, and an *Ulster king-at-arms* for Ireland, and one styled *Bath* or *Gloucester*, whose jurisdiction extends to Wales, but who is not a member of the heraldic chapter. The crown of a king-at-arms is composed of sixteen oak-leaves set upon a golden circle; nine leaves appear in the [illegible]. Each king-at-arms has his official escutcheon [illegible] he impales on the dexter side with his own paternal arms on the sinister.

king-auk (king'âk), *n.* The great auk, *Alca impennis*.

kingbird (king'bėrd), *n.* 1. A tyrant flycatcher, *Tyrannus tyrannus*, abundant in the United States (also called *bee-martin*), or some other species of the same genus, as the *gray kingbird*, *Tyrannus dominicensis*. — 2. Any bird of the family *Tyrannidæ*; any tyrant flycatcher.

Kingbird or Bee-martin (*Tyrannus carolinensis*).

king-bolt (king'bōlt), *n.* 1. A large bolt connecting the fore part of a carriage with the fore axle. The axle rotates about it as a joint when the carriage is turned. — 2. A large bolt which passes through the truck and body-bolsters and center-plates of a car-body and the center of a truck. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

Also *king-pin*.

king-by-your-leave†, *n.* An old game of hide-and-seek.

> [*King by your leave*] A playe that children have, where one sytting blyndefolde in the midle bydeth so tyll the rest have hydden themselves, and then he going to seeke them, if any get his place in the meane space, that same is kynge in his roume. *Huloet*, 1572.

king-crab (king'krab), *n.* 1. A horseshoe-crab or Molucca crab; a crustacean of the family *Limulidæ* and genus *Limulus*, as *L. polyphemus*, *L. moluccanus*, or *L. rotundicaudus*. The king-crab is so called from its great size; it sometimes attains a length of 2 feet. The carapace is concavo-convex, rounded in front, and movably divided into the larger anterior horseshoe-shaped cephalothorax, whence the name *horseshoe-crab*, and a smaller wedge-shaped abdomen, from which projects a long, sharp, bayonet-like tail or telson. On the upper surface are a pair of large compound eyes, and in front of them a pair of small simple eyes. Underneath are five pairs of long ambulatory legs, springing from the cephalothorax near together, and an anterior pair, much smaller and otherwise modified, and differing in the two sexes. The mouth is in the middle line, behind the first pair of legs. Under the abdomen are a number of movable flaps, in the form of thin plates lying one upon another like the leaves of a book; these are pereiopods or swimming-feet, and also respiratory organs or gills. The animal when just hatched is about a quarter of an inch long, has no telson, and the cephalothoracic and abdominal regions are much alike, being somewhat semicircular and hinged by a straight line. The abdomen shows traces of segmentation, and the general aspect recalls that of a trilobite, of which *Limulus* is the nearest relative living. In many respects these strange creatures resemble scorpions, and some contend, therefore, that they are arachnidans, not crustaceans. They are found on the eastern coasts of North America and Asia. See cut under *horseshoe-crab*.

2. A British decapod crustacean, *Maia squinado*, better known as the *thornback-crab*.

kingcraft (king'kräft), *n.* The craft or occupation of kings; the art of kingly government; royal polity or policy.

> With what modestly can hee pretend to be a Statesman himself, who, with his Fathers *Kingcraft* and his own, did never that of his own accord which was not directly opposit to his professed Interest both at home and abroad?
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

> As for tricking, cunning, and that which in sovereigns they call *king-craft*, and reason of state in commonwealths, to them and their proceedings Polybius is an open enemy.
> *Dryden*, Character of Polybius.

> Never was there so consummate a master [as Louis XIV.] of . . . *king-craft* — of all those arts which most advantageously display the merits of a prince, and most completely hide his defects. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

king-crow (king'krō), *n.* A drongo-shrike of the genus *Dicrurus*, as the Indian finga, *D. macrocercus*, remarkable for its elongated forked tail and for the courage and address with which, like the king-bird of the United States, it attacks other birds. The term is extended to various other drongos of the family *Dicruridæ*.

kingcup (king'kup), *n.* A plant: same as *gold-cup*.

> Strowe me the ground with Daffadowndillies,
> And Cowslips, and *Kingcups*, and loved Lillies.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

king-devil (king'dev″l), *n.* A species of hawk-weed, *Hieracium præaltum*, recently introduced from Europe, and becoming a serious pest to farmers. It forms a continuous mat of pale-green leaves, lying flat on the ground and preventing any other form of vegetation from taking root. *L. F. Ward*, Botanical Gazette, XIV. 14. [Northern New York.]

kingdom (king'dum), *n.* [< ME. *kingdom*, *kyngdom*, < AS. *cyningdom* (= OS. *kuningdom* = MD. *koninkdom*, D. *koningdom* = G. *königthum* = Icel. *konungdomr* = Dan. *kongedomme* = Sw. *konungadöme*), kingly power, < *cyning*, king, + *dom*, jurisdiction: see *king*¹ and *-dom*. This word has taken the place of ME. *kinedom*, < AS. *cynedōm*, a kingdom.] **1.** The power or authority of a king; regal dominion; supreme rule. [Archaic.]

> There be some standing here which shall not taste of death till they see the Son of man coming in his *kingdom*.
> Mat. xvi. 28.

> The Father, to whom in heaven supreme
> *Kingdom*, and power, and glory appertains.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 815.

2†. The state of being a king; kinghood; kingship.

> I must be married to my brother's daughter,
> Or else my *kingdom* stands on brittle glass.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2, 62.

3. The territory or country subject to a king; the dominion of a king or monarch (see *king*¹, 1); in general, a domain; country. — **4.** Anything conceived as constituting a realm or sphere of independent action or control: as, the *kingdom* of thought.

> In the body of this fleshly land,
> This *kingdom*, this confine of blood and breath,
> Hostility and civil tumult reigns
> Between my conscience and my cousin's death.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2, 246.

> Who pass'd, methought, the melancholy flood
> With that grim ferryman which poets write of,
> Unto the *kingdom* of perpetual night.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4, 47.

5. In the New Testament, with the definite article, usually in fuller phrase *the kingdom of God*, or *the kingdom of heaven*, the spiritual reign of God as supreme king, and over subjects loyally accepting it: generally conceived as founded by the Messiah, and therefore a Messianic kingdom. The term is used with different shades of meaning, but always with this fundamental idea of God's reign as recognized and loyally accepted. Sometimes this reign is spoken of as recognized in the heart and life of the individual, sometimes as supreme in the community, sometimes prophetically as in its perfection embracing the whole body of the redeemed. (See, for a collection of these definitions, Dr. James S. Candlish's "The Kingdom of God," Appendix, note 2, p. 392.)

> Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of *the kingdom*.
> Mat. iv. 23.

> Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into *the kingdom of heaven*; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. Mat. vii. 21.

> *The kingdom of God* is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.
> Rom. xiv. 17.

6. In *nat. hist.*, one of the three great divisions in which natural objects are ranked in classification — namely, the animal, vegetable, and mineral *kingdoms*. — **Kingdom come,** the hereafter: as, to go to *kingdom come* (that is, to die). [Slang.] — **Latin kingdom.** See *Latin*. — **United Kingdom,** Great Britain and Ireland: so called since the legislative union of the two islands under the Act of Union of 1800, which took effect January 1st, 1801.

kingdomed (king'dumd), *a.* [< *kingdom* + *-ed*².] Possessing kingly power or character.

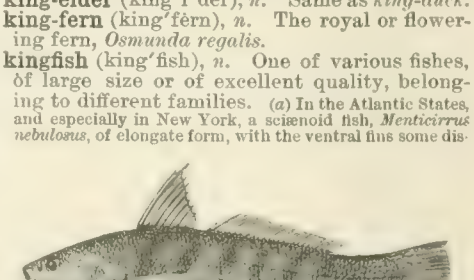
> Imagined worth
> Holds in his blood such swoln and hot discourse,
> That 'twixt his mental and his active parts
> *Kingdom'd* Achilles in commotion rages.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3, 185.

king-duck (king'duk), *n.* A kind of eider-duck, *Somateria spectabilis*, of the subfamily *Fuliguline* and family *Anatidæ*, common on the northerly coasts of Europe and America. It differs from the common eider notably in the shape of the bill and head, in coloration, mode of feathering of the base of the upper mandible, position of the nostrils, etc.

king-eider (king'ī″dėr), *n.* Same as *king-duck*.

king-fern (king'fėrn), *n.* The royal or flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

kingfish (king'fish), *n.* One of various fishes, of large size or of excellent quality, belonging to different families. (*a*) In the Atlantic States, and especially in New York, a sciænoid fish, *Menticirrus nebulosus*, of elongate form, with the ventral fins some dis-



Kingfish (*Menticirrus nebulosus*).

tance behind the pectoral fins, and the body grayish and silvery in color, with irregular dark bars, of which the anterior trend obliquely backward and downward, and the posterior forward and downward. It is much esteemed for its flesh. Also called *whiting*, *tomcod*, *hake*, *black mullet*, and *mink*, names properly belonging to different animals. The name is also extended to related species, as the southern *M. albarnus* (also called *Carolina whiting*, *Bermuda whiting*, though not found in Bermuda, *ballhead whiting*, *ground mullet*, and *barb*) and the Pacific coast *M. undulatus* (also called *sucker*). (*b*) In California, another sciænoid fish, *Seriphus politus*, better known as *queenfish*. (*c*) A sciænoid fish, *Sciæna antarctica*, of southern Australia and Tasmania, closely related to the maigre of Europe. (*d*) In New Zealand, a carangoid fish, *Seriola lalandi*, of a fusiform shape, with from 6 to 8 dorsal spines and 32 to 36 dorsal rays, steel-blue above and white below. It sometimes attains a length of 4 feet, and is an excellent food-fish. (*e*) In England, the opah, *Lampris luna* or *L. guttatus*. See *opah*. (*f*) A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus regalis* or *Cybium regale*, related to the Spanish mackerel; also, the *Scomberomorus caballa* or *cero*. (*g*) A sciænoid fish, the little roncador, *Genyonemus lineatus*, common on the coast of California: so called in the San Francisco markets. (*h*) A fish of the family *Polynemidæ*, *Polynemus indicus*, esteemed in India for the sounds, which yield isinglass of the best quality, and which are a constant source of traffic among the Chinese.

kingfisher (king′fish″ėr), *n.* 1. Any bird of the extensive family *Alcedinidæ*. Kingfishers form a natural family of picarian birds, with fissirostral bill and syndactyl feet, and are remarkable for their number and variety as well as for the brilliancy of their plumage. They nest in holes, and lay white eggs. Their characteristic habit is to sit motionless on the watch for their prey, dart after it, and return to their perch. There are about 125 species and 20 genera, found in most parts of the world, but very unevenly distributed. Thus, there are only 2 species peculiar to northern parts of the old world, only 2 species in North America, and only one genus in all America. The Ethiopian region and the Indian region are about equally rich; the Australian (in a broad sense) is the richest, alone possessing half the genera and half the species. The common kingfisher of Europe, *Alcedo ispida*, a small bird of brilliant colors, is supposed to be the halcyon of classic writers. The pied kingfisher, *Ceryle rudis*, also inhabits Europe as well as other countries. The common American kingfisher, *C. alcyon*, is 12½ inches long, 22 in extent of wings, dull-blue above, white below, with a bluish belt on the breast and in the female a chestnut bar behind this; the wing- and tail-feathers are black, spotted and barred with white; the head is crested. This bird is known as the *belted kingfisher*. (See cut under *Ceryle*.) A small, glossy green-and-white species, which reaches the Mexican border of the United States, is *C. cabanisi*. The giant kingfisher or laughing-jackass of Australia is *Dacelo gigas*. See cut under *Dacelo*.

Erroneously — 2. (*a*) The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*, popularly imagined to be the female of the kingfisher *Alcedo ispida*. [Local, Scotland and Ireland.] (*b*) The tern or sea-swallow.

Also *king's-fisher*.

Swallow-tailed kingfisher, the paradise jacamar, *Galbula paradisea*, a bird of Surinam.

king-geld†, *n.* [< *king*[1] + *geld*[2].] Escuage, or royal aid. *Bailey*, 1731.

king-gutter (king′gut″ėr), *n.* A main drain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

king-hake (king′hāk), *n.* A gadoid fish of the genus *Phycis*, *P. regius*, not rare along the eastern coast of the United States. It is readily distinguishable by a row of white spots along the lateral line and the low dorsal fin. It rarely much exceeds a foot in length.

kinghead† (king′hed), *n.* [ME. *kinghed*, *kinghede*; < *king*[1] + *-head*. Cf. *kinghood*.] Kingship.

I wende that *kinghed* and knigthed and caiseris with erlis
Wern Do-wel and Do-bet and Do-best of hem alle.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 216.

To every man belongeth lore,
But to no man belongeth more
Than to a kynge, whiche hath to lede
The people, for his *kynghed*
He maie hem both saue and spille.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

kinghood (king′hůd), *n.* [ME. *kinghod*; < *king*[1] + *-hood*.] Kingship; the state of being a king.

King, i the coniure . . .
Bi alle the kud customes to *Kinghod* that longes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4058.

kinghunter (king′hun″tėr), *n.* A halcyon, or non-aquatic kingfisher: a name invented to avoid speaking of a bird that does not fish as a "kingfisher." See *Halcyoninæ*.

Kingia (kin′ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1827), named primarily in honor of Capt. Philip Gidley *King*, governor of New South Wales at the time of Flinders's expedition, during which the plant was first collected, but also intended to commemorate Capt. *King*, who first found the ripe seeds in November, 1822.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of anomalous character, referred by the latest writers to the *Liliaceæ*, but formerly regarded as belonging to the *Juncaceæ*, or rush family. It has by some authors been made the type of the group to which it belongs, but is now placed in the tribe *Calectasieæ* with *Calectasia* and *Baxteria*. It differs, however, from both those genera in having the leaves crowded at the apex of the trunk, and the flowers likewise crowded in a terminal head, and in its 3-celled ovary. The trunk is woody, and the leaves are linear, the whole plant forming a sort of grass-tree. Only one species, *K. australis*, is known, native of southwestern Australia.

kingio (kin′gyō), *n.* [Jap., goldfish, < *kin*, gold, + *gio*, fish.] A Japanese variety of the goldfish, *Carassius auratus*.

king-killer (king′kil″ėr), *n.* 1. One who kills a king; a regicide.

O thou sweet *king-killer* and dear divorce
'Twixt natural son and sire! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3, 382.

2. A large, high-finned killer-whale, supposed to be the male. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

kingless (king′les), *a.* [< ME. *kynges* (= G. *königlos* = Icel. *konungslauss*; *king*[1] + *-less*.] Without a king; having no king.

Tho was this lond *kynges*. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 105.

kinglet (king′let), *n.* [< *king*[1] + *-let*.] 1. A little king; a weak or insignificant king.

A present to the boy at Byzantium, from some hundred-wived *kinglet* of the Hyperborean Taprobane, or other no-man's land in the far East. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xx.

2. A golden-crested or ruby-crowned wren: one of a number of very diminutive greenish birds, about 4 inches long, having a yellow, orange, or flaming crest, constituting the subfamily *Regulinæ*. The best-known is the European goldcrest, *Regulus cristatus*. (See cut under *goldcrest*.) Two distinct United States species are the golden-crowned, *R. satrapa*, and the ruby-crowned, *R. calendula*, both very common in woodland and shrubbery. They are dainty little birds in form, color, and manners, having an exquisite song of great volume considering their tiny size. They are migratory and insectivorous, build very bulky mossy nests warmly lined with feathers, and lay numerous white eggs spotted with reddish brown.

kinglihood (king′li-hůd), *n.* [< *kingly* + *-hood*.] The quality of being kingly; kingliness; kingship. [Poetical.]

Since he neither wore on helm or shield
The golden symbol of his *kinglihood*,
But rode a simple knight among his knights.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

kingliness (king′li-nes), *n.* The state of being kingly or royal; kingly character.

kingling (king′ling), *n.* [< *king*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little king; a kinglet. [Rare.]

Enough of States, and such like trifling things;
Enough of *kinglings* and enough of kings.
Churchill, The Candidate.

kingly (king′li), *a.* [< ME. *kynglī*, < AS. **cyninglīc* (not recorded) (= OFries. *kenenglik* = D. *koninklijk* = MLG. *koningeslik* = OHG. *kuninglīh*, *chuninglīh*, *cuninclīh*, *chuninclīh*, MHG. *künicliche*, *künecliche*, G. *königlich* = Icel. *konungligr* = Dan. *kongelig* = Sw. *kunglig*, in official style *konglig*), kingly, < *cyning*, king, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1]. The reg. AS. term was *cynelīc*, kingly, < *cyne-*, in comp., of a king, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to a king or kings; royal.

What seem'd his head
The likeness of a *kingly* crown had on.
Milton, P. L., ii. 673.

What can they see in the longest *kingly* line in Europe, save that it runs back to a successful soldier?
Scott, Woodstock, xxxvii.

2. Of regal character or quality; king-like; exalted.

Wan, wasted Truth in her utmost need
Thy *kingly* intellect shall feed.
Tennyson, To ——, iii.

=Syn. *Regal*, etc. See *royal*.

kingly (king′li), *adv.* [< ME. **kingly*, adv. (= D. *koninklijk* = OHG. *chuninglicho*, MHG. *künecliche* = Icel. *konungliga*), < *kingly*, *a.* Cf. AS. *cynelīce*, < *cynelīc*, kingly: see *kingly*, *a.*] In the manner of a king; royally.

'Tis flattery in my seeing,
And my great mind most *kingly* drinks it up.
Shak., Sonnets, cxiv.

Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 207.

kingmaker (king′mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes kings; one who raises a person to a royal throne: a title applied specifically to Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick (died 1471), who was the principal agent in making Edward IV. king in place of Henry VI., and afterward in dethroning Edward and restoring Henry.

king-mullet (king′mul″et), *n.* The goat-fish, *Upeneus maculatus*, found in the seas around Jamaica: so called from its beauty.

kingnut (king′nut), *n.* The mockernut-tree, *Carya tomentosa*; also, its fruit.

king-ortolan (king′ôr′tō-lan), *n.* 1. The fresh-water marsh hen or king rail, *Rallus elegans*. — 2. The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*.

king-penguin (king′peng′gwin), *n.* The great or Pennant's penguin, *Aptenodytes pennanti* or *A. rex*.

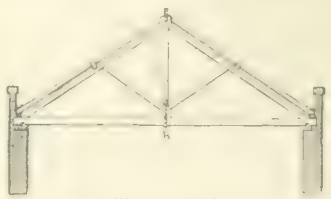
king-piece (king′pēs), *n.* Same as *king-post*.

king-pin (king′pin), *n.* 1. Same as *king-bolt*. — 2. That pin in bowls and ten-pins which stands at the front apex when the pins are in place: so called because if it is struck properly all the pins fall. Hence — 3. The principal or essential person in a company or an enterprise. [Colloq., U. S.]

king-pine (king′pīn), *n.* 1. The pineapple. — 2. The *Picea Webbiana*, or Indian fir of the Himalayas, a large coniferous tree 70 to 80 feet in height.

king-plant (king′plant), *n.* A Javan orchid, *Anœctochilus setaceus*, whose purple-brown leaves are marked with yellow lines. It is frequently cultivated in orchid-houses.

king-post (king′pōst), *n.* The middle post standing at the apex of a pair of rafters, and having its lower end fastened to the middle of the tie-beam; a joggle-post. When two side posts, one at each side of the center, are used to support the



King-post Roof.

A, king-post; *b*, tie-beam; *c*, principal rafter.

roof, instead of one in the middle, these are called *queen-posts*. See *roof* and *queen-post*. Also called *king-piece*, *king's piece*, *crown post*, *pole-piece*. King-post roof, a roof having but a single vertical post in each truss.

king-rail (king′rāl), *n.* 1. The great red-breasted rail of the United States, *Rallus elegans*. Also called *fresh-water marsh-hen*, *fresh-water hen*, *fresh-marsh hen*, and *marsh-hen*. — 2. The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. [Connecticut.]

kingrick†, **kingrickt**, *n.* [< ME. *kingrike*, *kingriche*, *kungriche* (= OFries. *kiningrike* = D. *koningrijk* = OHG. *kuningrichi*, *chuningrihhi*, MHG. *künecriche*, *künecrîche*, G. *königreich* = Icel. *konungsrîki* = Dan. *kongerige* = Sw. *konungarike*); < *king*[1] + *-ric*. The earlier form was *kineric*, q. v. Cf. *bishopric*, etc.] A kingdom.

I make the kepare, syr knyghte, of *kyngrykes* manye,
Wardayne wyrchipfulle, to weilde al my landes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 649.

king-rod (king′rod), *n.* An iron rod sometimes used to take the place of the wooden king-post in a roof.

king-roller (king′rō″lėr), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, the middle roller of the press. The side cylinders are called respectively the *side roller* and the *macasse*.

king-salmon (king′sam″ǫn), *n.* The quinnat salmon. See *quinnat*.

king's-clover (kingz′klō″vėr), *n.* The yellow melilot, *Melilotus officinalis*. [Prov. Eng.]

king's-cushion (kingz′kůsh″ǫn), *n.* A sort of seat formed by two persons holding each other's hands crossed. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Also called *lady-chair*.

He [Porteous] was now mounted on the hands of two of the rioters, clasped together so as to form what is called in Scotland The *King's Cushion*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, vii.

king's-feather (kingz′feтн″ėr), *n.* A plant, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, long cultivated in English gardens.

king's-fisher (kingz′fish″ėr), *n.* Same as *kingfisher*.

king's-flower (kingz′flou″ėr), *n.* A cultivated liliaceous plant, *Eucomis regia*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

kingship (king′ship), *n.* [*king*[1] + *-ship*.] The state, office, or dignity of a king; royalty; also, royalty of nature; aptitude for kingly duties.

The Parliament had declared . . . making *Kingship*, by long experience a Government unnecessary, burdensom, and dangerous, justly and magnanimously abolish't it.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

The *kingship* that was in him [Frederick the Great], and which won Mr. Carlyle to be his biographer, is that of will merely, of rapid and relentless command.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 145.

king's-hood (kingz′hůd), *n.* [Said to be so called from a fancied resemblance to a puckered head-dress formerly worn by persons of quality.] 1. A certain part of the entrails of an ox, the reticulum or second stomach: applied derisively to a person's stomach.

Deil mak his *king's-hood* in a spleuchan!
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. In *bot.*, *Geranium sylvaticum*, the wood-geranium. [Prov. Eng.]

Kingsman (kingz'man), *n.*; pl. *Kingsmen* (-men). 1. A student or graduate of Cambridge, England, a member of King's College.

He came out the senior wrangler, with the *Kingsman* and one of our three chief medals.
C. Kingsley, English University, p. 127.

2. [*l. c.*] A handkerchief. [Slang, London.]

The man who does not wear his silk neckerchief—his *Kingsman*, as it is called—is known to be in desperate circumstances.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 53.

king-snake (king'snāk), *n.* A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Ophibolus getulus*, and some related species, as *O. sayi*, of the family *Colubridæ*, spotted with jet-black and white or yellowish-white. It is regarded as an enemy of the rattlesnake, which it attacks and kills by constriction.

king's-piece (kingz'pēs), *n.* Same as *king-post*.

king's-spear (kingz'spēr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Asphodelus* (*A. luteus*). See *asphodel*.

Kingston's valve. See *valve*.

king-table (king'tā″bl), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, a coarse or member, conjectured to be a string-course, with ball-flower ornaments in a hollow molding, occurring under parapets.

king-truss (king'trus), *n.* A truss framed with a king-post.

king-tyrant (king'tī″rant), *n.* The king-bird.

king-vulture (king'vul″tūr), *n.* A large American vulture of the family *Cathartidæ*, the *Sarcorhamphus papa*: so called because the smaller vultures, as turkey-buzzards and carrion-crows, are often driven from their repasts by this more powerful bird of prey. The plumage is white, of a creamy or pale-buff tint; the large wing- and tail-feathers are black; and the head and upper neck are naked or nearly so, and brilliantly varied with scarlet, orange, blue, black, and white. The bird is much inferior in size and in spirit to the condor of South America and to the Californian condor. It inhabits South and Central America and Mexico, in wooded districts; its extreme range is from Paraguay to near the Mexican border of the United States.

King-vulture (*Sarcorhamphus papa*).

kingwood (king'wůd), *n.* A Brazilian wood believed to be derived from a species of *Dalbergia* (*Triptolemæa*), but by some referred to *Brya Ebenus*. It is beautifully streaked with violet tints, and is used in turning and small cabinet-work. Also called *violet-wood*.

kinic (kin'ik), *a.* [Also *quinic*; = F. *kinique*; < *kina*, an abbr. of *quinquina*, cinchona: see *quinine*.] Pertaining to or obtained from cinchona: same as *cinchonic*. **Kinic acid**, $C_7H_{12}O_6$, a monobasic vegetable acid found in the cinchona bark, where it exists in combination with the alkaloids cinchonine and quinine, and also with lime, forming the kinates of these bases. It is found also in the blaeberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*), in coffee-beans, and in the leaves of oak, elm, ivy, holly, etc.

kink[1] (kingk), *n.* [Also dial. *kenk*, and (Sc.) *kinch*, *kinsch*; = D. G. *kink*, < Norw. Sw. *kink*, a twist or curl in a rope; cf. Icel. *kengr*, a bend or bight, a metal crook. Cf. also Norw. *kika*, *kinka*, writhe, Icel. *kikna*, sink at the knees under a burden.] 1. A knot-like contraction or curl in a thread, cord, or rope, or in a hair, wire, or chain, resulting from its being twisted or doubled upon itself, or from the nature of the material. Also *kinkle*.

It is impossible by projecting the after-image of a straight line to see two surfaces which make a solid angle with each other to give the line itself a sensible *kink*.
W. James, Mind, XII. 532.

2. An unreasonable and obstinate notion; a crotchet; a whim. [Colloq.]

The fact is, when a woman gits a *kink* in her head agin a man, the best on us don't allers do jest the right thing.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 33.

kink[1] (kingk), *v. i.* or *t.* [< *kink*[1], *n.*] 1. To form kinks: twist or contract into knots.—2. To become entangled: said of a line.

kink[2] (kingk), *v. i.* [< ME. *kinken*, *kynken*, also assibilated *kenchen*, < AS. **cincian* (in verbal n. *cincung*, a fit of laughter) = MD. *kinchen*, D. *kinken*, cough; prob. ult. imitative, like *hic*. Hence *chink*[4], *kinkcough*, *chincough*, *kinkhaust*, etc.] 1. To laugh loudly.—2. To gasp for breath as in a severe fit of coughing: especially applied to the noisy inspiration of breath in whooping-cough. [Obsolete or colloq. in both uses.]

I laghe that I *kinke*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 309. (*Halliwell.*)

kink[2] (kingk), *n.* [< *kink*[2], *v.*] A convulsive fit of coughing or laughter; a sonorous indraft of the breath; the whoop in whooping-cough; a gasping for breath caused by coughing, laughing, or crying. [Scotch and southern U. S.]

I gae a skleut wi' my ee to Donald Roy Macpherson, and he was fa'n into a *kink* o' laughing.
Hogg, Brownie o' Bodsbeck, II. 24.

kinkajou (king'ka-jö), *n.* [S. Amer. (?).] A procyoniform quadruped of Central and South America, *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*, family *Cercoleptidæ*, series *Arctoidea procyoniformia* of the order *Feræ* or *Carnivora*. It is about as large as a cat, with a long, tapering, prehensile tail, short limbs, low ears, broad rounded head, slender body, and narrow protrusile tongue; it is of a pale yellowish-brown color and arboreal nocturnal habits. The animal resembles a lemur in some respects, but is most nearly related to the racoon. It feeds upon fruit, insects, and birds, and is easily tamed.

Kinkajou or Potto of South America (*Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*).

It is also called *American potto*, *guchumbi*, *manaviri*, *honey bear*, *yellow macaco*, *yellow lemur*, and *Mexican weasel*. See *Cercoleptidæ*.

kinkcough (kingk'kôf), *n.* [Also *kindcough*; < *kink*[2] + *cough*. Cf. *chincough*.] The whooping-cough. [Scotch.]

This must indeed be the *kinkcough*. Oh, sir! do not grow so black in the face, if you can help it, my dear sir.
J. Wilson, Noctes Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

kinker (king'kėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An icicle. [Prov. Eng.]

kinkhab, *n.* See *kincob*.

kinkhost, kinkhaust (kingk'hōst, -hâst), *n.* [< D. *kinkhoest*, whooping-cough; as *kink*[2] + *host*[4], *haust*[1].] The whooping-cough. [Scotch or prov. Eng.]

kin-kina†, *n.* [Var. of *quina-quina*.] Quinine.

He that first . . . made public the virtue and right use of *kin-kina* . . . saved more from the grave than those who built colleges, work-houses, and hospitals.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xii. 12.

kinkle[1] (king'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *kinkled*, ppr. *kinkling*. [Freq. of *kink*[1], *v.*] To kink. See *kink*[1], *v.*, 1.

kinkle[1] (king'kl), *n.* [< *kinkle*, *v.*; or dim. of the orig. *kink*[1], *n.*] Same as *kink*[1], 1.

I love, I say, to start upon a tramp,
To shake the *kinkles* out o' back an' legs.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

kinkle[2] (king'kl), *n.* *Brassica Sinapistrum*, the charlock. [Prov. Eng.]

kinkled (king'kld), *a.* [< *kinkle* + *-ed*[2].] Having kinkles or kinks.—**Kinkled glass.** See *glass*.

kinky (king'ki), *a.* [< *kink*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of kinks; kinkled; woolly: applied especially to hair, as that of the negro, which is not cylindric, but flattened so that when pulled out straight and allowed to untwist itself the flattening is in different planes. The hair of the beard, etc., of other races is also kinky to some extent.—2. Crotchety; eccentric. [Colloq., U. S.]

kinless (kin'les), *a.* [< *kin*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of kin or kindred.—**Kinless loons**, a name given by the Scotch to the judges sent among them by Cromwell, because they distributed justice solely according to the merits of the cases, being uninfluenced by family or party ties. *Imp. Dict.*

kinnikinick, kinnikinic (kin″i-ki-nik′), *n.* [Also *killikinick*, *kilikinic*; Algonkin, lit. 'a mixture,' 'that which is mixed.'] 1. The leaves or bark of several plants (willow, sumac, etc.), smoked either with or without tobacco by the American Indians.—2. Specifically, the trailing ericaceous plant *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, or bearberry, common northward in America, as well as in the Old World.

The bearberry has, however, an association with Indian history, as it is the *kinnikinnick* of the Western races, who smoke it, and believe the practice secures them from malarial fevers.
Thomas Meehan, Native Flowers and Ferns, I. 78.

3. The silky cornel, *Cornus sericea*, whose bark was used in the manner mentioned in def. 1; doubtless, also, the closely related *Cornus stolonifera*, or red-osier dogwood. In this sense best known in America.

kino[1] (kē'nō), *n.* [= F. *kino*; appar. of E. Ind. origin.] A well-known drug resembling catechu, consisting of the gum of several trees belonging to the tropics. It is a more or less brittle substance, in general of a dark reddish-brown color in the mass. Its chief component is tannic acid, and it thus becomes a powerful astringent. Its leading use is medicinal, but it is also employed in India in dyeing cotton, giving the color called *nankeen*. The kinds may be classified according to their source. (*a*) East Indian, Malabar, or Amboyna kino is the product of the leguminous tree *Pterocarpus Marsupium* of India and Ceylon. It is the kind most extensively used, and the only kino of the British Pharmacopœia. (*b*) The Bengal, butea, dhak, or palas (pulas) kino is yielded by *Butea frondosa*, to some extent also by *B. superba* and *Spatholobus Roxburghii*. (*c*) Botany Bay, Australian, or eucalyptus kino is derived from *Eucalyptus resinifera* and several other species, the best variety probably from *E. corymbosa*. It is used in England, under the name of *red-gum*, in astringent lozenges for sore throat. See *iron-bark-tree*. (*d*) African kino was the first brought into notice, but has long been out of the market. It was produced by *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. (*e*) West Indian or Jamaica kino is the product of the tree *Coccoloba uvifera*, the seaside grape. It has sometimes been exported, but appears to have no fixed standing in the market. (*f*) South American or Caraccas kino is thought to be from the same tree as the West Indian. It has come into considerable use in the United States.

kino[2], *n.* Another spelling of *keno*.

kinofluous (ki-nof'lö-us), *a.* [< *kino*[1] + L. *fluere*, flow.] Exuding kino.

kinology (ki-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. κινεῖν, move, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of physics which deals with the laws of motion. [Rare.]

kinone (kin'ōn), *n.* [< *kin(ic)* + *-one*.] See *quinone*.

kinred†, **kinrede**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *kindred*.

kinrict†, *n.* Same as *kingric*.

kinsfolk (kinz'fōk), *n. pl.* [< *kin's*, poss. of *kin*[1], + *folk*.] Relatives; kindred; persons of the same family.

"Well," resumed Mr. Rochester, "if you disown parents, you must have some sort of *kinsfolk*—uncles and aunts?"
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xiii.

kinsh (kinsh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A crowbar used in quarrying. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

kinship (kin'ship), *n.* [< *kin*[1] + *-ship*.] Relationship; consanguinity; generic affinity.

Leolin . . .
Would often, in his walks with Edith, claim
A distant *kinship* to the gracious blood
That shook the heart of Edith hearing him.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

The most recent researches into the primitive history of society point to the conclusion that the earliest tie which knitted men together in communities was Consanguinity or *Kinship*.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 64.

kinsing†, **kinsinge**† (kin'sing), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Some operation performed for the cure of a mad dog. *Nares*.

The dogge was best cured by cutting and *kinsing*.
Hall, Epig. against Marston.

kinsman (kinz'man), *n.*; pl. *kinsmen* (-men). [< ME. *kynnesman*; < *kin's*, poss. of *kin*[1], + *man*.] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood, or, more loosely, by marriage. The word is commonly and properly used only of a relative by blood, in contradistinction to relatives by marriage, who are properly termed *affines*.

He called Sortebran, and Clarion, and Gaidon, and Senebant, and Malprise, and Freelant; alle these were his *kynnesmen*, and bolde knyghtes and hardy.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 220.

Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue
But moody and dull melancholy,
Kinsman to grim and comfortless despair?
Shak., C. of E., v. 1, 80.

kinsmanship (kinz'man-ship), *n.* [< *kinsman* + *-ship*.] Same as *kinship*. [Rare.]

They [Persians and Hindus and their European and American congeners] learn the meaning involved in this providential rediscovery of their original *kinsmanship*.
F. W. Farrar, Families of Speech (1870), p. 54.

kinswoman (kinz′wụm′an), *n.*; pl. *kinswomen* (-wim en). [< ME. *kynneswoman*; < *kin*'s, poss. of *kin*[1], + *woman*.] A female relative.

Wherefore tyrst forsake thou thy unlawfull wedlocke that thou haste made with Judith, thy nere *kynneswomman*.
Fabyan, Chron., I. clxi.

kintal (kin′tal), *n.* See *quintal*.

kintar (kin′tär), *n.* [See *cantar*, *kintal*.] A hundredweight in Morocco, equal to 112 pounds avoirdupois.

kintledge (kint′lej), *n.* See *kentledge*.

kintra, kintray (kin′trä, -trā), *n.* Scotch forms of *country*.

Kionocrania, kionocranial. See *Cionocrania*, *cionocranial*.

kiosk (ki-osk′), *n.* [Also *kiosque*; < F. *kiosque* = G. Pol. *kiosk*, < Turk. *kushk* (*kyashk*), a summer-house, pavilion, < Pers. *kushk*, a palace, villa, pavilion, portico.] **1.** A kind of open pavilion or summer-house, generally constructed of wood, straw, or other light materials, and often supported by pillars round the foot of which is a balustrade. Such pavilions, which are common in Turkey and Persia, have been introduced into the gardens and parks of western Europe.

In the mean time we went to a *kiosk*: that is, a place like a large bird-cage, with enough roof to make a shade, and no walls to impede the free passage of the air.
B. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 376.

The sea-wall is lined with *kiosks*, from whose cushioned windows there are the loveliest views.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 346.

2. In France, a street news-stand or booth somewhat resembling in form a small kiosk as in sense 1.

The trees between the endless lines of houses spread their bare branches or their sickly verdure in a perspective of luminous newspaper *kiosques*, green benches, and tall advertising columns crowned by a ring of gas jets.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 692.

kiote (kī′ōt), *n.* Same as *coyote*. [Western U. S.]

kiotome (kī′ǭ-tōm), *n.* [For **kionotome*, < Gr. κίων, a column (see *cion*[2]), + τομός, cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A surgical instrument devised by Desault for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder, and also used by him for the removal of the tonsils.

kioum (kyoum), *n.* [Burmese.] In Burma, a monastery or religious house for the accommodation of a community of poonghees or Buddhist priests. It is usually connected with a temple or pagoda.

kip[1]† (kip), *v.* [< ME. *kippen*, *keppen*, < Icel. *kippa*, pull, snatch, = Sw. dial. *kippa* = Norw. *kippa*, snatch, = D. *kippen*, catch, seize. Cf. *kep* and *keep*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To snatch; take up hastily.

Thus I *kippe* ant cacche cares ful colde.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 155.

The swerd he hauede thider brouth
He *kipte* hit up. *Havelok*, l. 2637.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To hold or keep: with *together*.

Togeder, I rede, we *kip*.
Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 182.

2. To conduct one's self; act.

When he wakyns he *kyppys* that joy is to see.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 113.

kip[1] (kip), *n.* [Early mod. E. *kyppe*, prob. 'that which is pulled or snatched off'; < *kip*[1], *v.*] The hide of a young or small beast, as a lamb or calf. The term is also applied to the skins of full-grown cattle when they are of a small breed, or, in general, undersized.

kip[2] (kip), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *cop*[1], as *tip* of *top*. In def. 2 (and 3) perhaps lit. 'a catch,' < *hip*[1], *v.*] **1.** A sharp-pointed hill; a jutting point. [Scotch.]

I saw the bit crookit moon come stealing o'er the *kipps* of Bower-hope-Law. *Hogg*, Brownie o' Bodsbeck, II. 35.

2. A hook. [Scotch.]—**3.** The enlarged tip of the lower jaw of a spent salmon. See *kipper*[1], *n.*

kip[3] (kip), *n.* [Cf. *kip*[2].] In *coal-mining*, a level or gently sloping outgoing roadway, at the extremity of an engine-plane, upon which the full tubs stand ready to be sent up the shaft. *Gresley*. [North. Eng.]

kip[4] (kip), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *kipshop*.] A house of ill fame. *Goldsmith*. [Slang.]

kipe (kīp), *n.* [< ME. **kipe*, *cupe*, < AS. *cȳpa* = MD. *cūpe*, D. *kiepe*(-*korf*) = LG. *kūpe*, *kēpe*, > G. *kiepe*, a basket. Possibly connected with *coop*, q. v.] **1.** A basket. [Prov. Eng.]

And Floriz hath iherd al this,
Ut of the *cupe* he lep anon
And to blauncheflur he gan gon.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

2. An osier basket, broader at top than at bottom, and left open at each end, used chiefly for catching pike. *Halliwell*. [Oxfordshire, Eng.]

kippage[1] (kip′āj), *n.* [Perhaps < *kip*[1], *v.*, snatch, + *-age*.] **1.** Disorder; confusion. *Jamieson*.—**2.** A fit of rage; a violent passion. [Scotch in both uses.]

Only dinna put yourself into a *kippage*, and expose yourself before the weans. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

kippage[2]†, *n.* [By apheresis < F. *equipage*, equipage: see *equipage*[1].] The company sailing on a ship, whether sailors or passengers. [Scotch.]

kippel (kip′el), *n.* Same as *kipper*[1].

He [Scott], and Skene of Rubislaw, and I were out one night about midnight, leistering *kippels* in Tweed.
Hogg, quoted in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, p. 63.

kipper[1] (kip′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. < *kip*[1], *n.*, + *-er*.] **I.** *a.* Hooked or beaked, as a spent salmon. See the quotation.

Those [salmon] . . . left behind by degrees grow sick and lean, and unserviceable, and *kipper* — that is to say, have bony gristles grow out of their lower chaps.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 122.

II. *n.* **1.** The male salmon when spent after the spawning season. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A salmon detained in fresh water.—**3.** A kippered herring; a herring for kippering.

kipper[1] (kip′ėr), *v. t.* [< *kipper*[1], *n.*] To prepare or cure, as salmon, herring, etc., by cleansing them well, giving them several dry rubbings of pepper and salt, and then drying them, either in the open air or artificially, by means of the smoke of peat or juniper-berries. *Day*.

There was *kippered* salmon, and Finnan haddocks, and a lamb's head, and a haggis. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

kipper[2] (kip′ėr), *a.* [A dial. var. of *chipper*[2] (?).] Sprightly; gay; light-footed. [Prov. Eng.]

kippernut† (kip′ėr-nut), *n.* [< *kipper* (?) + *nut*.] **1.** *Bunium flexuosum*, the earthnut or pignut.—**2.** *Lathyrus macrorhizus*, the heath-pea.

kipper-time† (kip′ėr-tīm), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, the period between the 3d and the 12th of May, in which salmon-fishing in the Thames between Gravesend and Henley-on-Thames was forbidden.

kipshop (kip′shop), *n.* Same as *kip*[4]. [Slang, west of Scotland.]

kipskin (kip′skin), *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calfskin and cowhide.

kirb, *n.* An obsolete or obsolescent spelling of *curb*. See *kerb*.

kirbeh (kėr′be), *n.* [Ar. *qirba*, a large water-skin; cf. *qirāb*, a case, sheath, *qārib*, a ship's boat (NGr. καράβι, a ship).] A skin for holding water, usually a goatskin: the ordinary means of carrying water in Egypt and elsewhere in the Moslem East.

kirbstone, *n.* An obsolete or obsolescent spelling of *curbstone*.

Kirby hook. See *hook*.

Kirchhoff's laws. See *law*[1].

kiriaghuna (kir″i-a-gō′nä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The cow-plant, *Gymnema lactifera*.

kirimon (kē′ri-mon), *n.* [Jap., < *kiri*, the tree *Paulownia Japonica*, + *mon*, crest.] One of the two imperial crests of Japan (see *kikumon*), consisting of three leaves of the paulownia surmounted by three flowers and three stems of the same plant bearing buds. The central stem has seven buds, and the outer stems have five each.

Kirimon.

kirk (kėrk), *n.* [< ME. *kirke* (with orig. *k*-sound retained, after Icel. *kirkja*), < AS. *cyric*, *cyrc*, whence, with reg. assibilation, E. *church*: see *church*.] The Scotch and Northern English form of the word *church*, surviving from Middle English: now often used specifically for the Established Church of Scotland.

And, at ye general day, yat ilke a brother be redy wit othir, to go to ye *kirke* wit is brethere wit a garlond of hoke Lewes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

The Scotch *kirk* was the result of a democratic movement, and for some time, almost alone in Europe, it was the unflinching champion of political liberty.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 150.

Kirk session, the lowest church court in the Established Church of Scotland, usually called *session* in other Presbyterian churches.

kirk (kėrk), *v. t.* [< *kirk*, *n.* Cf. *church*, *v.*] To church. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

kirked†, *a.* A Middle English transposed form of *crooked*.

His nose frounced ful *kirked* stood.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3137.

kirkgarth (kėrk′garth), *n.* A churchyard. [North. Eng.]

kirkman† (kėrk′man), *n.*; pl. *kirkmen* (-men). A churchman; especially, one who has an ecclesiastical function or an office in the church.

Let neither your gouernor, nor your *kirkeman*, nor those who so often hath falsifyed their fayth and promise, . . . feede you forth with fayre wordes, and bring you into the snare from whence they cannot deliuer you.
Grafton, Edw. VI., an. 3.

kirkmass† (kėrk′mȧs), *n.* [< *kirk* + *mass*[1]; the word, esp. in the form *kirkmess*, being adopted from Icel. *kirkmessa*, *kirjumessa*, a church-day, or D. *kerkmis*, *kermis*, etc.: see *kermes*.] **1.** A church festival.—**2.** A fair; a kirmess.

And albeit some of them [fairs] are not much better than Lowse faire, or the common *kirkmesses* beyond the sea, yet there are diverse not inferior to the great marts in Europe.
Holinshed, Descrip. of England, p. 18.

kirkmaster (kėrk′mȧs″tėr), *n.* A churchwarden. [North. Eng.]

kirkshot† (kėrk′shot), *n.* A churchyard.

They got the bonnie lad's corpse
In the *kirk-shot* o' bonnie Cargill.
The Wearie Cake o' Carvill (Child's Ballads, III. 32).

kirkton, kirktown (kėrk′ton, -toun), *n.* [Sc. forms of *churchtown*, q. v.] The village or hamlet in which the parish church is erected.

The mountain village, which was, as we say in Scotland, the *kirkton* of that thinly peopled district.
R. L. Stevenson, Olalla.

kirkyard (kėrk′yärd), *n.* [< ME. *kirkegerd*, etc.: see *churchyard*.] A churchyard; a graveyard. [Now Scotch.]

Some frendes he had, that buried it in *kirkegerd*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 54.

kirle†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *curl*.

To colour the haires, with a thousand other dusts and artes to stiffen their *kirles* on the temples, and to adorne their foreheads. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

kirlewe†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *curlew*.

kirmes, kirmess, *n.* See *kermess*.

kirn[1], *n.* and *v.* See *kern*[1].

kirn[2], *n.* and *v.* Same as *kern*[2] for *churn*.

kirrik (kir′ik), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Sikkim kaleege or black pheasant, *Euplocamus melanotus*.

kirr-mew (kėr′mū), *n.* [< **kirr*, prob. a var. of *carr*[2] (ME. *kerre*), + *mew*[1]. Cf. equiv. *car-swallow*.] The common tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

kirsch (kirsh), *n.* A common contraction of *kirsch-wasser*.

kirsch-wasser (kirsh′vos″ėr), *n.* [G., < *kirsche*, = E. *cherry*, + *wasser* = E. *water*.] A spirituous liquor obtained by distilling the fruit of *Prunus avium*, a European wild cherry. The best quality is a powerful spirit, with a delicate perfume and flavor like bitter almond. It is manufactured in the Vosges and the Black Forest, chiefly and best in the latter locality. It is almost free from sweetness, and is as colorless as water, but somewhat thick and syrupy, and has singular power of refracting light, which makes it brilliant in the glass.

kirsom†, *n.* A corruption of *chrisom*, for *chrism*. Also used blunderingly for **kirsen*, for *Christian*.

As I am a true *kirsome* woman, it is one of the crystal glasses my cousin sent me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 7.

kirsten, kirsen (kėrs′tn, kėr′sn), *v. t.* [Like *kersen*, a corruption of *christen*.] To christen; baptize. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Why, 'tis thirty year e'en as this day now,
Zin Valentine's day, of all days *kursin'd*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

kirtle[1] (kėr′tl), *n.* [Formerly also *curtel*; < ME. *kirtel*, *kertel*, *kyrtel*, < AS. *cyrtel* = Icel. *kyrtill* = Dan. Sw. *kjortel*, a kirtle; with dim. suffix *-el*, prob. < Icel. *skyrta* = Dan. *skjorte* = Sw. *skjorta*, a skirt, shirt; the orig. initial *s* being lost, perhaps by association with L. *curtus* (> E. *curt*, *kirt* = D. *kort* = G. *kurz*, etc.), short: see *curt*, *short*, *shirt*, *skirt*.] **1.** In former use, a garment of which the form and purpose varied at different times. (*a*) A tunic or undergarment; a shirt. (*b*) A close-fitting gown for women, which sometimes was called a *loose kirtle*, and had a train. (*c*) A garment like a doublet for men. (*d*) A cloak. (*e*) A monk's gown. Coat and kirtle are mentioned together in the middle of the seventeenth century as forming a woman's costume [illegible] coat and petticoat etc.? In this case *kirtle* is evidently the petticoat, or the garment worn under the coat. See *half-kirtle*, and *full kirtle* below.

A knight . . . may lane her *kirtle* borne in her owne howse, or in any other place, so it be not in her betters presence. *Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 19.

[illegible] skirtle [illegible] over cote
The cokwoldes stodyn euery chon,
Redy vnto the danasyng.
The Turnament betwix Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 23).

Ben it came the Mayor's dauchters,
Wi' [illegible] coat [illegible]
Their [illegible] did sparkle like the gold
As they trippèd on the stone.
The Cherry-Tree Carol (Child's Ballads, II. 67).

This stitchless *kirtle* of cats hath continued to enjoy unabated favour for not much less than two centuries.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 467.

2. An outer petticoat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

I drew her *kirtle* over her head,
And left her all alone like a startled doe.
R. T. Cooke.

3†. A coat or layer of plaster.

The *kirtle* of the ston of marble greyne,
But inst[illegible] be drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

Full kirtle, the lowest of the clothes, either coat or petticoat: so called in contradistinction to *halt kirtle*.

kirtle[1] (kėr'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kirtled*, ppr. *kirtling*. [< *kirtle*[1], *n.*] To dispose in the manner of a kirtle.

Escape by pulpit stairs is even becoming doubtful without *kirtling* those outward investments which distinguish the priest from the man so high that no one will see there is anything but the man left. *Huxley.*

kirtle[2] (kėr'tl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A quantity of flax, about 100 pounds.

kirtled (kėr'tld), *a.* [< *kirtle*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a kirtle.

The flowery-*kirtled* Naiades,
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs.
Milton, Comus, l. 251.

Unmatched in strength, a giant he,
With quivered back and *kirtled* knee.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 20.

kirumbo (ki-rum'bo), *n.* [Malagasy.] A Madagascarian bird, *Leptosomus discolor*, the only living representative of the family *Leptosomidæ*. The male is glossy green, gray below and on the sides of the head and around the neck; the female is spotted and barred with blackish and rufous brown. The birds live in small flocks in woodland, and have the habit of tumbling in the air from a great height, like the rollers (*Coraciæ*). See cut under *Leptosomus*.

kirve (kėrv), *v. t.* In *coal-mining*, to hole or undercut. Also *kerve*. [North. Eng.]

kisel (kē'sel), *n.* [= G. *kissel*; < Russ. *kiselŭ* = Pol. *kisiel*, sour jelly (see def.), = OBulg. *kyselŭ*, sour, akin to *kysnati*, become wet, become sour, *krasŭ* = Russ. *krasŭ*, etc., a sour drink: see *kvass*.] A slightly acidulated jelly made of flour, water, and the juice of some fruit, common in all Slavic countries.

kish[1] (kish), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large basket. [Ireland.]

In the middle of the crowd were two common country farm carts with a large *kish* (a very large basket used for the carriage of turf, peat, &c.) in each. Seated in each *kish*, packed closely together, and not at all at their ease apparently, were six men. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 97.

kish[2], **keesh** (kish, kēsh), *n.* [< G. *kies*, gravel, pyrites: see *chesil*.] In *metal.*, a name given by furnacemen to the graphite which appears on the surface of the iron in the blast-furnace during the process of tapping.

kishon (kish'on), *n.* [Manx (?).] A certain measure used in the Isle of Man; a peck.

kisk (kisk), *n.* A dialectal variant (transposed) of *kex*.

kiskatom (kis'ka-tom), *n.* [Also *kiskitom*, *kiskitomas*, and formerly *keskataina*; an Amer. Ind. name, said to be < *kushki* or *koshki*, rough.] A hickory-nut.

kiskitomas-nut (kis-ki-tom'as-nut), *n.* Same as *kiskatom*. Also, grotesquely, *kisky-Thomas-nut*.

Many descendants of the Dutch settlers who inhabit the parts of New Jersey near the city of New York call it *kisky Thomas nut*. *Michaux*, North Am. Sylva.

Hickory, shell-bark, *kiskitomas nut!*
Or whatsoever thou art called, thy praise
Has ne'er been sounded yet in poet's lays.
Literary World, Nov. 2, 1850.

Kisleu, *n.* See *Chisleu*.

kismet (kis'met), *n.* [< Turk. *qismet*, Pers. Hind. *qismat*, < Ar. *qisma(t)*, portion, lot, destiny, < *qasama*, divide.] Lot; destiny; fate: an Oriental term denoting man's lot in life or any detail or incident of it.

kiss (kis), *n.* [< ME. *kiss*, *kyss*, *kys*, *cus*, *cuss* (with vowel altered to suit the derived verb), orig. *coss*, *cos*, < AS. *coss* = OS. *kus* = OFries. *kos* = D. *kus* = MLG. *kus* = OHG. *cus*, *chus*, MHG. *kus*, *kuz*, G. *kuss* = Icel. *koss* = Sw. *kyss* = Dan. *kys*, a kiss; perhaps connected with Goth. *kustus*, a proof, test (= L. *gustus*, taste), from the verb, AS. *ceósan*, etc., choose: see *choose* and *gust*[2]. Otherwise connected, in some way not explained, with Goth. *kukjan*, kiss, of which there is besides no Teut. cognate. Cf. W. *cus*, *cusan*, Corn. *cussin*, a kiss.] **1.** A salute or caress given by smacking with the lips. See *kiss*, *v. t.*, 1.

But Jesus said unto him, Judas, betrayest thou the Son of man with a *kiss*? Luke xxii. 48.

We will kiss sweet *kisses* and speak sweet words.
Tennyson, The Sea-Fairies.

2. (*a*) A confection, usually made of whites of eggs and powdered sugar, mixed, and baked in an oven. (*b*) A sugar-plum or candied confection made of pulled sugar and variously colored and flavored. —**3.** *pl.* Same as *kiss-me*. **Kiss of peace,** in the *early church*, a kiss exchanged as a greeting and in sign of Christian love, and used ceremonially at baptism and on other occasions, but especially in the eucharistic service introduced by the words "Peace be with you" (response, "and with thy spirit"), and "Greet ye one another with an holy kiss," or some similar form. (See 1 Cor. xvi. 20, and other passages of Scripture.) Kissing as an act of salutation was not unusual in ordinary intercourse in some of the countries where Christianity first prevailed, but among the Christians the kiss of peace was ordered at a very early date to be confined to persons of the same sex. Later, the custom of actually giving the kiss fell into gradual disuse, though liturgical forms still survive to represent its spiritual meaning of reconciliation to God and man. In the Western Church the kissing of a tablet called the pax has, since the thirteenth century, replaced the kiss between persons; and this form of the ceremony is still sometimes used at high mass in the Roman Catholic Church, but is not extended to the congregation. Sometimes called simply *the peace*. See *pax*.

kiss (kis), *v.* [< ME. *kissen*, *kyssen* (pret. *kist*, *kiste*), < AS. *cyssan* (pret. *cyste*) = OS. *kussjan* = OFries. *kessa* = D. *kussen* = MLG. *kussen* = OHG. *chussen*, *chussan*, *cussan*, MHG. G. *küssen* = Icel. *kyssa* = Dan. *kysse* = Sw. *kyssa*, kiss; from the noun: see *kiss*, *n.* Cf. Goth. *kukjan*, kiss.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To smack with the pursed lips (a compression of the closed cavity of the mouth by the cheeks giving a slight sound when the rounded contact of the lips with one another is broken); press one's lips to, or touch with the lips, as a mark of affection or reverence, or as a conventional salutation; salute or caress with the lips: as, to *kiss* the Bible in taking an oath; to *kiss* a lady's hand; to *kiss* one on the cheek; they *kissed* each other.

In the left syde of the Walle of the Tabernacle is, well the heighte of a man, a gret Ston to the quantytee of a mannes Hed, that was of the Holy Sepulcre; and that Ston *kissen* the Pilgrymes that comen thidre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 76.

"Thow seist soth," quath Ryghtwisnesse, and reuerentliche hee *custe*
Pees, and Pees heore. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 467.

The wife, and mother, frantic with despair,
Kiss his pale cheek, and rend their scatter'd hair.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 889.

2. To touch gently, as if with fondness; impinge upon softly. [Poetical.]

When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1, 2.

The moon-beam *kiss'd* the holy pane,
And threw on the pavement a bloody stain.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 11.

Hence—**3.** To touch slightly, as one ball another, in billiards and other games.—**To kiss away,** to lose through amorous fondling and consequent neglect; squander in gallantry.

We have *kiss'd away*
Kingdoms and provinces.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10, 7.

To kiss hands, to salute one's sovereign by hand-kissing on certain state occasions—especially, in Great Britain, on the occasion of a minister's acceptance of office.

The Queen again gave audience to Lord Salisbury in the afternoon, when he *kissed hands* on his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury.
The Graphic (London), July 31, 1886.

To kiss the dust, to be overthrown; be slain. —**To kiss the post**†, to be shut out; be too late for anything. *Nares.*

Dost thou hear me, Ned? If I shall be thy host,
Make haste thou art best, for fear thou *kiss the post*.
Heywood, Edward IV., 1600.

To kiss the rod, to accept punishment submissively.

How wayward is this foolish love,
That, like a testy babe, will scratch the nurse,
And presently all humbled *kiss the rod*.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2, 59.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To salute with the lips mutually, especially as a token of affection, friendship, or respect: as, to *kiss* and part.—**2.** To meet with a gentle touch or impact; meet; just come in contact.

These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die, like fire and powder,
Which as they *kiss*, consume.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6, 11.

kissar (kis'ăr), *n.* [African.] A five-stringed lyre used by the inhabitants of northern Africa and Abyssinia, of similar form to an instrument represented in the hands of captives on Assyrian bas-reliefs.

kissee (kis-ē'), *n.* [< *kiss* + *-ee*[1].] The recipient of a kiss; one who is kissed. *Bulwer.* [Rare.]

kisser (kis'ėr), *n.* One who kisses.

Are you not he that is a *kisser* of men in drunkenness, and a berayer in sobriety?
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

kissing-comfit (kis'ing-kum"fit), *n.* A perfumed sweetmeat, consisting of the candied root of *Eryngium maritimum*, the sea-eryngo, used to sweeten the breath.

Let it . . . hail *kissing-comfits* and snow eringoes.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5, 22.

Sure your pistol holds
Nothing but perfumes or *kissing-comfits*.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi.

kissing-crust (kis'ing-krust), *n.* In *cookery*, an overhanging edge of the upper crust of a loaf, that touches another loaf while baking.

He cuts a massy fragment from the rich *kissing-crust* that hangs like a fretted cornice from the upper half of the loaf. *W. Howitt.*

kissing-hand (kis'ing-hand), *n.* The two-toed ant-eater, *Cyclothurus didactylus*. [Local, Surinam.]

kissing-strings† (kis'ing-stringz), *n. pl.* Cap- or bonnet-strings tied under the chin.

Behind her back the streamers fly,
And *kissing-strings* hang dangling by.
London Ladies' Dressing Room, 1705. (*Nares.*)

The first time I to town or market gang,
A pair of *kissing-strings*, and gloves, fire-new,
As gueed as I can wyle, shall be your due.
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 34.

kiss-me (kis'mē), *n.* The wild form of *Viola tricolor*, the pansy. Also called *kisses*.

kist[1] (kist), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *chest*[1].

kist[2], *n.* See *cist*[2].

kist[3]. Another spelling of *kissed*, preterit and past participle of *kiss*.

kist[4]. An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *cast*[1].

kist[5] (kist), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the East Indies, an instalment of rent, of a tax, or the like.

kistrest†, *n.* [See *kestrel*.] A kestrel-hawk. *Blome*; *Halliwell.*

kistvaen, *n.* See *cistvaen*.

kit[1] (kit), *n.* [< ME. *kytt*, < MD. *kitte*, beaker, decanter, a large drinking-vessel made of staves and hoops, D. *kit*, a beaker. Cf. Norw. *kitte*, a corn-bin.] **1.** A pail, small tub, box, or chest containing or for holding particular commodities or articles: as, a *kit* of mackerel; a *kit* of tools.

In pails, *kits*, dishes, basins, pinboukes, bowls,
Their scorched bosoms merrily they baste.
Drayton, Moses.

Hence—**2.** An outfit of necessaries for a trade or occupation, or for some special purpose: as, a traveler's or an angler's *kit*. A mechanic's kit comprises the tools required for his work; a soldier's or sailor's kit, such personal necessaries as he has to provide at his own cost.

She gave in like a wise woman, and proceeded to prepare Tom's *kit* for his launch into a public school.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

There is always the pitiful little *kit* that a girl makes up when she leaves the old home-roof.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 347.

3. A basket; especially, a straw or rush basket. —**4.** In *photog.*, a flat rectangular frame fitted into a plate-holder to enable it to carry a plate smaller than the size for which it is made.

kit[1] (kit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kitted*, ppr. *kitting*. [< *kit*[1], *n.*] To pack in kits for market: as, *kitted* mackerel, as distinguished from *barreled* mackerel.

The fish is brought ashore again to the cooper's offices, boiled, pickled, and *kitted*.
Pennant, The Common Salmon.

kit[2] (kit), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal and Middle English variant of *cut*.

Tho redde he me how Sampson loste hise heres,
Slepynge, his lemman *kitte* it with hir sheres.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 722.

kit[3] (kit), *n.* [A dial. var. of *kith*.] A family; a brood. — **All the kit,** or **the whole kit,** the whole lot or assemblage; every one: used, with reference to persons, in contempt: as, I defy *the whole kit* of them. [Colloq.]

But now I wad na gi'e ae louse
For *a' the kit*.
R. Galloway, Poems, p. 17C.

There was good reason to fear that "*the whole kit* and biling," as our men invariably called our traps, would be swept away. *Trip to the Rocky Mountains* (1869).

You're jess one quarter richer 'n ef you owned haff, and jess three quarters richer 'n ef you owned *the hull kit* and boodle of it. *T. Winthrop*, John Brent, ii.

kit[4] (kit), *n.* [Abbr. of *kitten*.] **1.** A kitten.

Kits, cats, sacks, and wives,
How many were going to St. Ives?
Nursery riddle.

2†. A light woman. *Davies.*

Such foolish *Kittes* of such a skittish kinde
In Bridewell booke are every where to finde.
Breton, Pasquil's Fooles-cappe, p. 21.

kit[5] (kit), *n.* [Appar. ult. abbr. of AS. *cytere*. < L. *cithara*, a guitar: see *cittern*, *gittern*, *guitar*.]

A miniature violin, about sixteen inches long, having three strings. It was once much used by dancing-masters, because it was small enough to be carried in the pocket, whence its French name *pochette*.

Sweeter my bellowes blowing and
My hammers beating is
To me, than trimmest tilting
The trickest *kit* I wis.
Warner, Albion's England, vi. 30.

Each did dance, some to the *kit* or crowd,
Some to the bag-pipe; some the tabret moved.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

I heard the sound of a *kit* playing a minuet over our heads. *Addison*, Frozen Words.

kit[6] (kit), *n.* [= Dan. *lit* = Sw. *kitt*, putty, < G. *kitt*, formerly *kutt*, MHG. *kut*, *kite*, cement, lute, putty, OHG. *cuti*, *chuti*, *quti*, a gluey substance, = AS. *cwidu*, *cudu*, gum: see *cud*.] A kind of cement.

kit[7] (kit), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *kit*[4].] A fish, the smear-dab. [Cornwall, Eng.]

Kitaibelia (kit-ā-bē′li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow), named after Dr. Paul *Kitaibel*, director of the Botanical Garden at Pesth.] A genus of tall perennial herbs of the natural order *Malvaceæ*, type of Reichenbach's division *Kitaibelieæ* of the tribe *Malveæ*, the present subtribe *Malopeæ*, distinguished from *Malope* by having the style stigmatic at the apex, and from other related genera by its 6 to 9 bracts united at the base. Only one species, *K. vitifolia*, the vine-leafed kitaibelia, exists, whose native home is the banks of the Danube in Hungary, but which is cultivated in gardens in England and the United States. It is a rough hairy herb, 2 or 3 feet high, more or less clammy above, with 5-lobed leaves and dull-white flowers an inch and a half across. The leaves are employed in Hungary as a vulnerary.

Kitaibelieæ (kit″ā-bē-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Kitaibelia* + *-eæ*.] A group of malvaceous plants founded on the genus *Kitaibelia*, now included in the subtribe *Malopeæ* of the tribe *Malveæ*.

kit-cat[1]† (kit′kat), *n.* [Also *kit-kat;* a varied redupl. of *cat;* or, which is nearly the same thing, < *kit*[4] + *cat*[1].] The game of tip-cat.

Then in his hand he takes a thick bat,
With which he used to play at *kit kat*.
Cotton, Works (1734), p. 88.

kit-cat[2], **kit-kat** (kit′kat), *n.* [So called from portraits of members of the *Kit Cat* Club (founded in London about 1700), painted of this size by Sir Godfrey Kneller. See first quotation below. The club, of which Addison and Steele were members, was so called from *Kit Cat* or *Katt* (*Christopher Katt*), a pastry-cook who served the club. "Immortal made as *Kit Cat* by his pies"—*W. King*, Art of Cookery, let. viii. (first printed in 1708).] A particular size of portrait, less than half-length, in which a hand may be shown; a truncated portrait.

The room where these portraits [of the Kit-Kat Club] were intended to be hung (in which the Club often dined) not being sufficiently lofty for half-length pictures, that circumstance is said to have been the occasion of a shorter canvas being used, which is now denominated a *Kit-Kat*, and is sufficiently long to admit a hand. The canvas for a *Kit-Kat* is thirty-six inches long and twenty-eight wide.
Malone, Life of Dryden, p. 534, note.

Addison saw in Steele's *kit-cat* of Sir Roger the occasion for a full-length after his own heart.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele's Plays, p. xxxi.

Some of his *kit-kats* and his full-length figures give one a better idea of his widely differing subjects than can be found in any other of the branches of his twin arts.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII.

kitcat-roll (kit′kat-rōl), *n.* In *agri.*, a kind of roller for land, somewhat in the form of a double cone, being thickest in the middle.

kitchel†, *n.* See *kichel*.

kitchen (kich′en), *n.* [< ME. *kitchen*, *kichen*, *kichene*, *kychen*, *kechen*, *cochina*, *kuchen*, etc., < AS. *cycen*, *cicen*, *cycene* = MD. *keuken*, *keukene*, D. *keuken* = MLG. *kokene*, *koke* = OHG. *chuhhina*, *chuchina*, *cuchina*, MHG. *küchen*, *küche*, G. *küche* = Dan. *kjökken* = Sw. *kök* = F. *cuisine* (> E. *cuisine*) = Sp. *cocina* = Pg. *cozinha* = It. *cucina*, *cucina*, < L. *coquina*, a kitchen, a cooking-room, < *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1].] 1. A room in which food is cooked; an apartment of a house fitted with the necessary apparatus for cooking.

The sheryfe had in hys *kechyn* a coke.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 73).

A fat *kitchen* makes a lean will.
Franklin, Way to Wealth.

Dish-washer and broach-turner, loon!—to me
Thou smellest all of *kitchen* as before.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. In Scotland and Ireland, anything eaten by way of relish with bread, potatoes, porridge, or whatever forms the substantial part of a meal. Thus, when a meal is composed of potatoes and salt, the salt is the *kitchen;* if of bread and butter, the butter is the *kitchen;* if of potatoes and bread and fish, the fish is the *kitchen*.

Many another [peasant] will have some better *kitchen* than salt to his potatoes for his Christmas dinner!
Contemporary Rev., LI. 127.

Kitchen cabinet. See *cabinet*. Tin kitchen. (*a*) Same as *Dutch oven* (which see, under *oven*). (*b*) A child's toy.

kitchen (kich′en), *v. t.* [< *kitchen*, *n.*] 1†. To entertain with the fare of the kitchen; furnish food to.

Then were I at friend at your master's house,
That *kitchen'd* me for you to-day at dinner.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1, 415.

2. To serve as kitchen for; give a relish to; season; render palatable. [Scotch.]

The poor man's wine,
His wee drap parritch, or his bread,
Thou *kitchens* fine.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

3. To use (food) as kitchen—that is, sparingly, or so that it may last. Thus, a child eating bread and milk may be told to *kitchen* the milk—that is, use it sparingly in proportion to the bread. [Colloq., Scotch.]

kitchen-co†, **kitchen-cook** (kich′en-kō), *n.* A corruption of *kuchen-cook*.

A *Kitchin Co* is called an ydle runagate Boy.
Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 594.

kitchendom (kich′en-dum), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *-dom*.] The domain of the kitchen. *Davies.*

What knowest thou of flowers, except, belike,
To garnish meats with? hath not our good King
Who lent me thee, the flower of *kitchendom*.
A foolish love of flowers?
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

kitchener (kich′en-ėr), *n.* 1. A person employed in a kitchen; the superintendent of a kitchen; a kitchen-purveyor.

Two most important officers of the Convent, the *Kitchener* and Refectioner, were just arrived with a sumpter-mule, loaded with provisions. *Scott*, Monastery, xv.

The industry of all crafts has paused—except it be the smith's fiercely hammering pikes, and in a faint degree the *kitchener's* cooking off-hand victuals.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 5.

2. An economical or elaborated cooking-stove or other culinary appliance. Specifically—(*a*) A special form of stove adapted for cooking, fitted with dampers, and combining ovens, plate-warmers, devices for heating a supply of water, and often many other contrivances.

A general use of gas cooking stoves and *kitcheners* burning small coke. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 101.

It is almost impossible to have a properly roasted joint in closed *kitcheners*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 332.

(*b*) A name given to ancient utensils of bronze, such as those found at Pompeii, in which water could be heated and various dishes kept hot at slight expense of fuel. The Naples Museum contains some very elaborate specimens.

kitchen-fare (kich′en-fār), *n.* Such fare as servants are allowed in a kitchen.

kitchen-fee (kich′en-fē), *n.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting; drippings: so called because it forms one of the cook's perquisites. [Great Britain.]

The managers were satisfied that fat drippings and *kitchen-fee* were preferable to the proposed substitute.
Caledonian Mercury, Nov. 24, 1823.

kitchen-gain† (kich′en-gān), *n.* Same as *kitchen-fee*.

The sweat upon thy face doth oft appear
Like to my mother's fat and *kitchen-gain*.
Greene, Doron's Eclogue.

kitchen-garden (kich′en-gär″dn), *n.* 1. A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

The product of *kitchen-gardens* in all sorts of herbs, sallads, plants, and legumes. *Sir W. Temple*, Of Gardening.

2. A kindergarten in which kitchen-work is taught. [Local, U. S.]

kitchenist† (kich′en-ist), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *-ist*.] A kitchener; a cook.

Brick-makers, Brewers, Colliers, *Kitchinists*.
Tobacco Battered, 27. (*Davies.*)

kitchen-knave (kich′en-nāv), *n.* A scullion.

Grant me to serve
For meat and drink among thy *kitchen knaves*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

kitchen-lee† (kich′en-lē), *n.* Dirty soap-suds.

A brazen tub of *kitchen-lee*. *Ford.*

kitchen-maid (kich′en-mād), *n.* A female servant employed in a kitchen.

Did not her *kitchen-maid* rail, taunt, and scorn me?
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4, 77.

kitchen-midden (kich′en-mid′n), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *midden*, after the equiv. Dan. *kjökkenmödding*.] A shell-mound: the literal translation of the Danish *kjökkenmödding*, kitchen refuse. This refuse forms extensive heaps on islands which consist chiefly of the shells of edible mollusks mixed with fragments of bones of various animals, and implements of stone, bone, and horn. Mounds of this kind are found in large numbers on the eastern coast of Denmark, in various parts of Scotland along the shores of the firths, as well as in Ireland and elsewhere. They are the refuse heaps which accumulated around the dwellings of former inhabitants, and in the case of Denmark are believed by the best authorities to be referable to the early part of the Neolithic age, "when the art of polishing flint implements was known, but before it had reached its greatest development" (*Lubbock*, Pre-historic Times, 2d ed., p. 240). See *neolithic period*.

During the past summer the museum at Copenhagen has explored a large *kitchen-midden* in Jutland, situated in a forest a couple of miles from the sea.
Amer. Naturalist, XXIII. 80.

kitchen-mort (kich′en-môrt), *n.* A corruption of *kitchen-maid*. [Old slang.]

Times are sadly altered since I was a *kitchen-mort*. Men were men then, and taught each other to use the pole-field.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxviii.

kitchen-physic (kich′en-fiz′ik), *n.* Nourishing diet for an invalid; substantial fare; good living. [Humorous.]

For my selfe, if I be ill at ease, I take *kitchyn physicke;* I make my wife my doctor, and my garden my apoticaries shop.
Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 406).

Nothing will cure this mans understanding but some familiar and *Kitchen physick;* which, with pardon, must for plainnes sake be administer'd unto him. Call hither your cook. *Melton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 2.

kitchenry† (kich′en-ri), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *-ry*.] 1. Utensils used in the kitchen; utensils for cooking.—2. The body of servants employed in a kitchen.

Close unto the front of the chariot marcheth all the sort of weavers and embroiderers; next unto whom goeth the black-guard and *kitchenrie*.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 12.

kitchen-stuff (kich′en-stuf), *n.* 1. Material used in kitchens; requisites for a kitchen; specifically, vegetables for cooking.

In such a state of things, would you easily believe his lordship could pride himself in cooking up this cold *kitchin-stuff*, and serving it again and again amidst so elegant an entertainment?
Warburton, Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy.

2. The refuse of a kitchen; garbage; specifically, refuse fat and fat-yielding material, such as may be got from pots and dripping-pans.

A thrifty wench scrapes *kitchen-stuff*. *Donne.*

Here in a small apartment may be a pile of rags, a sackfull of bones, the many varieties of grease and *kitchen-stuff*, corrupting an atmosphere which, even without such accompaniments, would be too close.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 120.

kitchen-wench (kich′en-wench), *n.* A kitchen-maid; a female scullion.

Laura, to his lady, was but a *kitchen-wench*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4, 42.

kitchery (kich′ėr-i), *n.* Same as *kedjeree*.

kite[1] (kīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also improp. *kighte;* < ME. *kite*, *kete*, < AS. *cȳta*, a kite (bird). Cf. W. *cud*, a falcon, also flight, velocity.] 1. A diurnal bird of prey of the family *Falconidæ* and subfamily *Milvinæ;* a glede. The kites are among the inferior hawks, having a rather weak bill without a tooth, small feet with moderate talons, long pointed wings, and usually long, often forked tail, but there are no diagnostic characters by which the kites can be defined with precision. They prey upon humble quarry, as insects, reptiles, and small birds and mammals. The common kite or glede of Europe is *Milvus ictinus regalis* or *vulgaris*, a bird 2 feet long, the wing 20 inches, of a brown color above, the feathers with dusky edges, the under parts mostly rufous; the tail is 15 inches long, forked. *Milvus ægyptius* is the Arabian kite; *M. affinis* is the black kite of Africa and parts of Europe; *M. govinda* is the Indian kite; *M. isurus* is the Australian, in which the head is crested. *Elanoides forficatus* is the beautiful swallow-tailed kite of the United States, glossy black as a raven, with a long deeply forked tail. See cut under *Elanoides*. *Nauclerus furcatus* is a widely spreading American species like the last, but with a pearl kite of the United States. *Rhynchogrammus* and there are several other species of this genus in the warmer parts of the world. The Mississippi kite is *Ictinia mississippiensis*; and a very similar species, *Ictinia plumbea*, inhabits South America. In Swainson's system of classification a certain group of hawks which he called *Cymindinæ* were named

kī'te. The name has been misapplied to various hawks of the genera *Accipiter*, *Buteo*, *Circus*, etc. See *glede*1 and *hawk*1, 1.

> Most [illegible] that the eagle should be mew'd,
> While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1, 33.

2†. A sharper. [Slang.]

> Roister Doister that doughtie *kite*.
> *Udall*, Roister Doister, v. 5.
>
> Canting [illegible], hanistering of beggars,
> Mad Tom, the pickers and cuts.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, i. 1.

3. [Prob. so called from its hovering in the air, like the bird so named.] A light frame covered with paper or cloth, designed to be supported in the air by the force of the wind, when held by a string. The flying of kites is a pastime of adults as well as children to some extent, in China, and of children in Western countries. During recent years, however, kites have been put to practical use in aerial photography, signaling, and in other ways, and their construction has become a subject of scientific study. They are made in a variety of forms.

4. *Naut.*, one of the highest and lightest sails; one of the small sails that are usually spread in light winds, and furled in a strong breeze.—5. [In punning allusion to *paper* kites (in def. 3). Cf. *flier*, 6.] An accommodation bill; a negotiable instrument made without consideration; a "wind-bill"; in the plural, mere paper credit not based on commercial transactions. See *accommodation*. [Commercial slang.]

> In English Exchequer-bills full half a million,
> Not *kites*, manufactured to cheat and swindle,
> But the right sort of "flimsy," all stamped by Montcalm.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 48.

6. The brill. [Local, Eng.]—**Box kite**, a kite consisting of a light frame in the form of a rectangular parallelepiped, covered with cloth with the exception of the ends and a space about the middle.—**Electrical kite**, a contrivance employed by Franklin to verify his hypothesis respecting the identity of electricity and lightning, resembling in shape a school-boy's kite, but covered with silk and varnished paper, and armed with a wire.—**Everglade kite**. See *everglade*. Flying kites (*naut.*), the light sails of a ship. **To fly the kite**. See *fly*1.

kite1 (kīt), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *kited*, ppr. *kiting*. [< *kite*1, *n.*, 1 and 3.] 1. To go or fly with great rapidity or with the ease of a kite: as, to go *kiting* about. [Colloq.]—2. To fly commercial "kites"; raise money or gain the temporary use of money by means of accommodation bills, or by borrowed, illegally certified, or worthless checks. [Commercial slang.]

kite2 (kīt), *n.* [Also *kyte*; appar. irreg. < ME. **kit*, **kid* (found only in comp.: see *kidney*), < AS. *cwith* = Icel. *kvidhr* = Sw. *qved*, the womb, = Goth. *kwithus*, the belly, perhaps = Gr. γαστήρ, the belly, = Skt. *jathara*, the belly: see *gaster*2. Hence prob., in disguised composition, *kidney*.] The belly. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

kite3 (kīt), *v.* A dialectal variant of *knit* for *cut*.

kite-eagle (kīt'ē″gl), *n.* A book-name of *Neopus malayensis*, a translation of the word *Ictinaëtus*, sometimes used as a generic designation. See *Neopus*.

kite-falcon (kīt'fâ″kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

kite-flier (kīt'flī″ėr), *n.* 1. One who flies a kite. See *kite*1, *n.*, 3.—2. One who attempts to raise money by the use of accommodation bills. See *kite*1, *n.*, 5.

kite-flying (kīt'flī″ing), *n.* 1. The amusement of flying kites.—2. The practice of raising money or sustaining one's credit by means of accommodation bills or other fictitious commercial paper. Also called simply *kiting*.

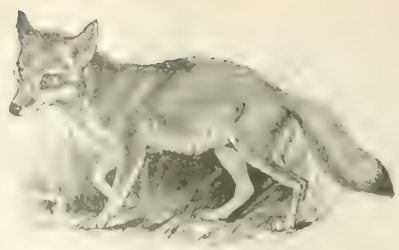
kitefoot (kīt'fůt), *n.* A variety of the tobacco-plant: so called from its resemblance to a kite's foot.

kite-key (kīt'kē), *n.* The key or fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, the common ash of Great Britain. Also *kitty-key*. [Prov. Eng.]

kite-tailed (kīt'tāld), *a.* Having a long tail like a kite's: as, the *kite-tailed* widgeon, *Dafila acuta*, a duck, so called in Florida.

kite-wind (kīt'wind), *n.* A south and south-southwest wind in Siam, prevailing in the latter part of February and early March.

kit-fox (kit'foks), *n.* The American corsak, or swift-fox, *Vulpes velox*, a small fox peculiar to western North America, where it lives in holes in the prairies. It has been noted and named for its swift-footedness, but this has been much exaggerated. It was called *kit fox* by Lewis and Clarke, named *Canis velox* by Thomas Say in 1823, and called *C. cinereo-argentatus* by Richardson in 1829. It is scarcely half as large as the common fox, the length over all being only about 2½ feet, of which the tail is 1 foot. The color is a uniform pale reddish-yellow above, in winter paler grayish with silvery tips of the hairs; the under parts whitish, the upper lip and tip of the tail blackish. The pelage is very fine, with copious under-fur. This diminutive fox is closely related to



Kit-fox (*Vulpes velox*).

Vulpes corsac of Asia, having no near relative among European or American foxes.

kith (kith), *n.* [Formerly also dial. *kiff*; < ME. *kith*, *kythe*, *kithe*, *kuthe*, *kuththe*, *cuthth*, *couthe*, < AS. *cȳth*, *cȳthth*, *cȳththu*, knowledge, acquaintance, relationship, kinship, native land (= OFries. *kethe*, *kede* = MD. *kunde*, *konde*, D. *kennis* = MLG. LG. *kunde*, knowledge, news, = OHG. *cundida*, *chundida*, knowledge, mark, contr. *chunde*, MHG. *kunde*, *künde*, knowledge, acquaintance, mark, native place, G. *kunde*, knowledge, news, = Icel. *kynni*, acquaintance, = Goth. *kunthi*, knowledge), < *cūth*, known: see *couth*.] 1†. Knowledge; information.

> So kyndly takes he that *kyth*,
> That up he rose and went hym wyth.
> *Sir Perceval* (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell), l. 1281.

2†. Education; in the plural, manners.

> Whanne thou komest to kourt among the kete lordes,
> & knowest alle the *kuththes* that to kourt langes,
> Bere the boxumly & bonure, that ich burn the loue.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 331.

3. One's friends or relatives collectively: now obsolete, except in the phrase *kith and kin*, one's own people and kindred.

> Neither father nor mother, *kith nor kin*, shall be her carver in a husband. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, i. 3.
>
> Who (worse than beasts or savage monsters been)
> Spares neither mother, brother, *kiff*, *nor kin*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. 2.
>
> For Lancelot's *kith and kin* so worship him
> That ill to him is ill to them. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

4†. One's native land; home; country.

> From what *kith* thei camme cofly they tolde.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1127.
>
> Ther is noght ellis but us most flee,
> Owte of oure *kyth* where we are knowyn.
> *York Plays*, p. 141.

kithara (kith'a-rä), *n.* Same as *cithara*, 1. *Thomson.*

kitharistic (kith-a-ris'tik), *a.* Same as *citharistic*.

kithe† (kiтн), *v.* [Also *kythe*, < ME. *kithen*, *kythen*, *couthen*, *cuthen* (pret. *kidde*, *kedde*, *kudde*, pp. *kid*, *kyd*, *ked*, *kud*), < AS. *cȳthan*, also in comp. *ge-cȳthan* (= OS. *kūthjan*, *kūdjan*, *kūdean* = OFries. *ketha*, *keda* = MLG. *kundigen* = OHG. *kundjan*, *kundan*, *kunden*, MHG. *künden*, *künden*, G. (*ver*)*künden* = Icel. *kynna* = Dan. (*for*)*kynde* = Sw. (*för*)*kunna*), make known, < *cūth*, known: see *couth*, and cf. *kith*.] **I.** *trans.* To make known; show; manifest; exhibit; also, to recognize; acknowledge.

> For my loue his deeth was dizt;
> What loue myzte he *kithe* more?
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.
>
> Than either hent other hastely in armes,
> & with kene kosses *kuththed* hem to-gidere.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1011.
>
> And he ageyn his trouth me had yplyght,
> For everemore hys lady me to *kythe*.
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 228.
>
> So if I *kydde* any kyndenesse myn euen-cristene to helpe,
> Vpon a cruel coueityse myn herte gan hange.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 390.

II. *intrans.* To become known; show one's self; be manifest; appear.

> The deed that thou hast done this nicht
> Will *kythe* upon the morrow.
> *Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie* (Child's Ballads, II. 55).
>
> Unless a new stranger is present, they *kithe* in more rational colours. *Galt*

kiting (kī'ting), *n.* Same as *kite-flying*, 2.

kitish (kī'tish), *a.* [< *kite*1 + *-ish*1.] Of or pertaining to a kite; resembling a kite.

kit-kat, *n.* See *kit-cat*2.

kit-key†, *n.* An ash-key. *Bullokar*, 1656.

kitling (kit'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Also *kittling*; < ME. *kitling*, *kytlyng*, *kiteling*, *keetling*, < Icel. *ketlingr* = Norw. *ketling*, a kitten, orig. in the sense of L. *catulus*, a whelp (cf. *kittle*2); in E. now regarded as < *cat*1, modified as in *kit*4, + *-ling*1.] **I.** *n.* 1. A young animal; a whelp or cub.

> Dan, *keetlyng* of a lyon, shal flowe laargly fro Basan.
> *Wyclif*, Deut. xxxiii. 22 (Oxf.).

kittle

> Thenne saide the serpent, "I am a beste, and I have here in myn hole *kyttlyngis* that I have browt forthe."
> *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 24...

2. Specifically, a young cat; a kitten. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> No more base
> Than are a newly kittened *kitlings*' cries.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii.
>
> Whither go you now?
> What, to buy gingerbread, or to drown *kittings*?
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 7.
>
> Monsieur Verney had an old Cat, and a young *Kitling* just Born, put into the Air-pump before the Academie Royalle des Sciences. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 69.

II.† *a.* Young; innocent-looking.

> They used me very courteously and gentlemanlike awhile; like an old cunning bowler to fetch in a young *ketling* gamester, who will suffer him to win one sixpenny-game at the first, and then lurch him in six pounds afterward. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales, v. 589.

kitmutgar, *n.* See *khitmutgar*.

kit-of-the-candlestick† (kit'ov-thē-kan'dl-stik), *n.* An ignis fatuus; a will-o'-the-wisp. Also *kit-with-the-canstick*. [Prov. Eng.]

kittel†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *kittle*1.

kitten (kit'n), *n.* [< ME. *kiton*, *kitoun*, *kyton* (= LG. *kitten*), dim. of *cat*1 (modified as in *kit*4), prob. after OF. *chatton*, a kitten, dim. of *chat*, cat: see *cat*1, and cf. *kit*4, *kitling*.] 1. A young cat; any young animal of the cat kind.

> He caste his nett in to the water, and drough out a litill *kyton* as blakke as eny cool. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 665.
>
> Shal neuere the cat ne the *kyton* by my counsail be greued.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), i. 207.
>
> I had rather be a *kitten*, and cry mew,
> Than one of these same metre ballad-mongers.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1, 129.

2. One of several bombycid moths or puss-moths. The poplar-kitten is *Dicranura bifida*; the alder-kitten is *D. bicuspis*.

kitten (kit'n), *v. i.* [< *kitten*, *n.*] To bring forth young, as a cat.

> Were some one to tell you that your neighbor's cat *kittened* yesterday, you would say the information was worthless. *H. Spencer*, Education, i.

kittenhood (kit'n-hůd), *n.* [< *kitten* + *-hood*.] The state of being a kitten. [Rare.]

> For thou art beautiful as ever cat
> That wantoned in the joy of *kittenhood*. *Southey.*

kittenish (kit'n-ish), *a.* [< *kitten* + *-ish*1.] Like a kitten or what pertains to a kitten; playful; disposed to gambol.

> Such a *kittenish* disposition in her.
> *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 115.
>
> He cultivated utility in other ways, and it pleased and flattered him to feel that he could afford, morally speaking, to have a *kittenish* wife.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Confidence, p. 166.

kitten-shark (kit'n-shärk), *n.* A shark of the family *Heterodontidæ*, *Heterodontus zebra*, of China and Japan: a translation of the Chinese name.

kittie, *n.* See *kitty*.

kittiwake (kit'i-wāk), *n.* [So called in imitation of its cry.] A gull of the genus *Rissa*, family *Laridæ*, having the hind toe unusually short or rudimentary, the wings extremely long, a bill with an acute decurved tip, and peculiarly colored primaries. The common kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*, abounds in the North Atlantic and Arctic oceans, nesting in myriads on rocky cliffs, and migrating southward in winter. It is about 17 inches long and 36 in extent of wings. The color of the adult is snow-white, with dark pearl-blue mantle; the primaries are crossed with black, and tipped with white; the bill is yellow, cloud-

Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*).

ed with olive. In the young the bill, a bar on the tail, and patches on the upper parts are black, and the feet are blackish. Also called *white gull* and *winter-gull*. The red-legged kittiwake, *Rissa brevirostris*, is a beautiful species, with coral-red bill and feet, inhabiting the North Pacific. Also abbreviated *kitty*, *kittie*.

kittle1 (kit'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kittled*, ppr. *kittling*. [< ME. *kitelen*, < AS. *citelian* = D. *kittelen* = LG. *ketteln*, *keteln* = OHG. *kizilōn*, MHG. *kitzelen*, G. *kitzeln* = Icel. *kitla* = Sw. *kittla* = Dan. *kildre*, *kilde*, tickle. Not connected with the synonymous *tickle*.] To tickle: frequently followed by *up*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

That nowe er deceyved thurgh quayntes of the devel and *kitellynge* of thaire flesshe
MS. Coll. Eton, 10, f. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

It never fails, on drinkin deep,
To *kittle up* our notion. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

He took great liberties with his Royal Highness — poking and *kittling* him in the ribs with his forefinger.
Galt, The Steam-Boat, p. 250.

kittle[1] (kit'l), *a.* [< *kittle*[1], *v.*] Ticklish; difficult; nice; not easily managed; trying; vexatious. [Scotch.]

Kings are *kittle* cattle to shoe behind. *Scotch proverb.*

Rob Roy, . . . a *kittle* neighbour to the Low Country, and particularly obnoxious to his Grace.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxii.

kittle[2] (kit'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *kittled*, ppr. *kittling*. [Early mod. E. *kytelen*; < ME. *kitelen*, < Norw. *kjetla*, bring forth young; appar. freq., from the noun represented by E. *cat*[1] and *kit*[4]. Cf. *kitling*. Cf. also *kitten*, *v.* *Kindle*[1] is a different verb.] To litter; bring forth kittens. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Gossype, when your catte *kytelleth*, I pray you let me have a kytlynge. *Palsgrave.*

kittle[3] (kit'l), *n.* A dialectal or obsolete form of *kettle*[1].

kittle[4] (kit'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *kiddle*[1].

kittling[1], *n.* See *kitling*.

kittling[2] (kit'ling), *n.* [< ME. *kitellynge*; verbal n. of *kittle*[1], *v.*] A tickling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

kittlish (kit'lish), *a.* [< *kittle*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Ticklish. [Scotch.]

kittly (kit'li), *a.* [< *kittle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Easily tickled; hence, susceptible; sensitive. [Scotch.]

I was not so *kittly* as she thought, and could thole her progs and jokes with the greatest pleasance and composure. *Galt*, The Steam-Boat, p. 155.

kittly-benders (kit'li-ben″dėrz), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *kettle-de-benders*; appar. < *kittly*, equiv. to *kittlish*, ticklish, risky, + *bender*, referring to the pieces of ice yielding under the feet.] The sport of running on thin, bending ice. [New England.]

Let us not play at *kittly-benders*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 353.

You will, with unfaltering step, move quickly over the *kettle-de-benders* of this broken essay, and from the thistle danger will pluck the three more flowers which I have promised. *E. E. Hale*, How to Do it, iii.

kittul (ki-töl), *n.* [Singhalese.] **1.** The jaggery-palm, *Caryota urens*. — **2.** A fiber obtained from the leaf-stalks of the jaggery-palm. It is black and very coarse, and is employed for making ropes, brushes, brooms, baskets, etc. It forms a rope of great strength and durability. Also spelled *kittool*.

kitty[1] (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [Dim. of *kit*[4], or *cat*[1]. Cf. *kitten*, *kitling*.] A kitten; a child's pet name for a cat.

kitty[2] (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [Var. of *kit*[3].] A kit or company. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

kitty[3] (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [Cf. *kit*[1].] A large wooden bowl or tankard.

kitty[4] (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [Also *kittie*; abbr. of *kittiwake*.] Same as *kittiwake*. Also called *sea-kittie*.

Seeing some *kitties* flying about . . . the old *kitty* who flew down. *East Anglian*, iii. 352.

kitty[5] (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [Cf. *kidcote*.] **1.** A prison or jail: same as *kidcote*. [Prov. Eng. or slang.] — **2.** A pool into which each player in a card-game puts a certain amount of his winnings, to be used in meeting expenses, as for room-rent, refreshments, etc.

kitty-coot (kit'i-köt), *n.* One of several birds of the family *Rallidæ*. (*a*) The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*. (*b*) The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. (*c*) The coot, *Fulica atra*. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

kitty-cornered (kit'i-kôr″nėrd), *a.* A corruption of *cater-cornered*.

kitty-key (kit'i-kē), *n.* Same as *kite-key*.

kittysol (kit'i-sol), *n.* [< Pg. *quitasol*, an umbrella, < *quitar*, quit, remit, hinder, + *sol*, sun: see *quit* and *sol*. Cf. *parasol*.] A Chinese umbrella made of bamboo and oiled paper.

kitty-wren (kit'i-ren), *n.* The common wren. Also *cutty-wren*.

kit-with-the-candlestick† (kit′wiтн-тнē-kan′dl-stik), *n.* Same as *kit-of-the-candlestick*.

They have so fraid us with bull beggars, spirits, witches, . . . *kit with the cansticke*, . . . and such other bugs, that we were afraid of our own shadowes.
Scot, Discoverie of Witchcraft (1584).

kive (kiv), *n.* Same as *keeve*.

kiver[1] (kiv'ėr), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *cover*[1].

kiver[2] (kiv'ėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *keever*. — **2.** A measure of corn in Derbyshire, England, equal to 12 sheaves.

kivi, kivi-kivi (kiv'i, -kiv'i), *n.* Same as *kiwi*.

kiwi (kē'wi), *n.* [New Zealand.] The apteryx.

kiwi-kiwi (kē'wi-kē'wi), *n.* [New Zealand.] Same as *kiwi*.

kix (kiks), *n.* **1.** An obsolete or dialectal form of *keex*. — **2.** The bullace-plum, *Prunus spinosa*. [Prov. Eng.]

kixen†, *a.* See *kexen*.

ki-yi (kī'yī'), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To howl or yelp, as a dog. Also *ki-hi*. [Colloq.]

Hang him [a dog] we did, and ne *ki-hied* with a vigor that strikingly increased the moral effect.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 332.

kjerulfine (kyā'rŏl-fin), *n.* [After Prof. Th. *Kjerulf* (1825–88), a geologist of Christiania, Norway.] A kind of wagnerite from Bamle in Norway.

kjoekken-moedding, kjökken-möding, *n.* See *kitchen-midden*.

kl-. For old English words so beginning, see *cl-*.

klang (klàng), *n.* [G., sound, clang: see *clang*, *n.*] In *musical acoustics*, a tone together with all its partial tones or harmonics: opposed to a simple or pure tone. The use of the term is recent and limited, and arises from the desire to avoid the ambiguity of the English word *tone*. It is sometimes used for quality, or *klangfarbe*. Compare *clang*, 2.

klangfarbe (klàng-fär'be), *n.* [G.: *klang*, sound, tune; *farbe*, color.] In *musical acoustics*, quality or timbre — that is, that particular arrangement and proportion of partial tones in a musical tone which give it character and individuality; tone-color. [Of recent and limited use.]

klastic, *a.* See *clastic*.

klavier, *n.* See *clavier*.

klecho (klē'chō), *n.* [E. Ind.] A tree-swift of the genus *Dendrochelidon*, the Indian *D. klecho*.

kleenebok (klēn'bok), *n.* [D., < *kleen*, little, = E. *clean*, + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] The *Antilope perpusilla* or *Cephalophus pygmæa*, a pygmy antelope of South Africa.

kleg (kleg), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *cleg*[2].] **1.** The bib, *Gadus luscus*. [Scarborough, Eng.] — **2.** A large specimen of the common cod. *F. Day*.

Kleinhovia (klīn-hō'vi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after M. *Kleinhof*, director of the Botanic Gardens at Batavia, Java.] A genus of sterculiaceous trees belonging to the tribe *Helictereæ*, characterized by the spreading cells of the anthers and the membranaceous inflated capsule. It was made the type of the tribe *Kleinhovieæ* by Wight and Arnott. The only species, *K. hospita*, is a low branching tree, native of the East Indies, with entire leaves, and pink flowers in a large terminal panicle, which are succeeded by curious, top-shaped, bladdery, five-winged fruits.

Kleinhovieæ (klīn-hō-vī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wight and Arnott, 1834), < *Kleinhovia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants embracing only the genus *Kleinhovia*, placed by the authors in the order *Buettneriaceæ*, now referred to the *Sterculiaceæ*.

Kleinia (klī'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Johann Conrad *Klein*, a German botanist.] **1.** A name given to three different genera of composite plants, none of which are now accepted. The *Kleinia* of Jussieu is *Jaumea* of Persoon, that of Jacquin is *Porophyllum* of Vaillant, and that of Haworth is a section of *Senecio*. **2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of one of these genera.

klepht (kleft), *n.* [NGr. κλέφτης, var. of κλέπτης, < Gr. κλέπτης, a thief, < κλέπτειν, steal.] A Greek or Albanian brigand. As a class, the klephts were originally those Greeks who, after the Turkish conquest in the fifteenth century, formed armed bands or communities in mountain fastnesses, and maintained their independence, defying and plundering the Turks and their adherents. They gave powerful aid to the patriots in the war of independence (1821–8), after which those who kept up their organization became mere robbers. They have been suppressed in Greece.

klephtic (kleft'ik), *a.* [< *klepht* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the klephts.

The ballads of *Klephtic* exploits in Greece match the border songs of Dick of the Law and Kinmont Willie.
Encyc. Brit., III. 284.

klepsydra, *n.* See *clepsydra*.

kleptomania, kleptomaniac. See *cleptomania*, *cleptomaniac*.

kleruch, *n.* See *clerouch*.

klick, *v.* See *click*[1].

klicket (klik'et), *n.* **1**†. An obsolete spelling of *clicket* in various senses. — **2.** In *fort.*, a small gate in a palisade through which sallies may be made.

klinker, *n.* See *clinker*.

klinket, *n.* A variant of *klicket*.

klinkstone (klingk'stōn), *n.* Same as *clinkstone*. See *phonolite*.

klinometer, *n.* See *clinometer*.

klinopinacoid, *n.* See *clinopinacoid*.

klinorhombic, *a.* Same as *clinorhombic*. See *monoclinic*.

klipdas (klip'das), *n.* [D., < *klip*, cliff (see *cliff*[1]), + *das* (= G. *dachs*), a badger.] The rock-badger: the Dutch colonial name of the Cape hyrax, *Hyrax capensis*. See *Hyrax*.

klipspringer (klip'spring″ėr), *n.* [S. African D., < *klip*, cliff, + *springer* = E. *springer*.] A pygmy antelope of South Africa, *Oreotragus saltatrix* or *Nanotragus oreotragus*, inhabiting the rocky fastnesses of the Cape. It is agile and sure-footed like the chamois, which it resembles in habits. It stands about 28 inches high, and the male has small horns about 4 inches long. The flesh is esteemed for food, and the long hollow hair is much used for stuffing saddles.

klipsteinite (klip'stī-nīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. von *Klipstein* of Giessen, Germany.] A hydrous silicate of manganese, occurring in dark-brown compact forms.

kloof (klöf), *n.* [D.: cf. E. *clove*[3].] A ravine; in Cape Colony and the neighboring settlements, a gully.

klopemania (klō-pē-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [< Gr. κλοπή, theft, + *μανία*, madness.] Cleptomania. [Rare.]

klote†, *n.* See *clote*[1].

Klugia (klö'ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schlechtendal, 1833), named after Dr. Fr. *Klug*, a German zoölogist.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Gesneraceæ*, tribe *Didymocarpeæ*, characterized by a membranaceous 5-cleft calyx, cylindraceous corolla-tube, with half-closed throat and irregular limb, and 4 short, perfect stamens. They are herbs creeping at the base and at length erect, with broad leaves which are very unequal-sided, and loose, terminal, secund racemes of large pendulous blue flowers. Four species are known, one of which is found in Mexico and Central America, the remainder being natives of the East Indies. *K. Notoniana*, of the last-named country, has been in cultivation in England as a stove-plant since 1848.

K. M. An abbreviation of *Knight of Malta*.

km. An abbreviation of *kilometer*.

kn-. An initial sequence of consonants common in English and Middle English, and in the form *cn-* in Anglo-Saxon. In Middle English and Anglo-Saxon (as still in Dutch, German, and Scandinavian) it was distinctly pronounced as written; but now the *k* is silent. *Kn-* occurs in native English words, as *knave*, *knee*, *knell*, *knop*, *know*, etc., in other Teutonic words, as *knicker*, and in some other words of foreign origin, as *knout*. In some words, as *knar*, *knarl*, *kn-* alternates with *gn-*.

knab[1]† (nab), *v. t.* [A var. of *knap*[1].] To bite; gnaw; nibble.

I had much rather lie *knabbing* crusts without fear . . . than be mistress of the world with cares.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

knab[2]†, *v. t.* Another spelling of *nab*[1].

knabble† (nab'l), *v. i.* [A var. (= LG. *knabbeln*, *gnabbeln*, gnaw) of *knapple*. Cf. *knab*[1], var. of *knap*[1]. Cf. also *nibble*.] To bite; nibble.

Horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats knaw iron.
Sir T. Browne.

knack (nak), *v.* [< ME. *knakken*, *gnakken*, also assibilated *knacchen*, *gnacchen* (see *catch*). = D. *knakken* = MLG. *knaken* = G. *knacken* = Dan. *knække* = Sw. *knäcka* = Ir. *cnagaim* = Gael. *cnac*, crack, snap; found in a series of words, with several parallel senses, represented by *knap*[1], *clack*, *clap*[1], *crack*, etc., all ult. imitative of a sharp snapping sound. Cf. *knock*, *knag*[1], and *knick*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To crack; make a sharp abrupt noise; specifically, to gnash the teeth; make a champing sound.

Cast not thy bones vnder the Table,
Nor none see thou doe *knack*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

Trust I [not]
You do not say your office well a-days;
I cannot hear your beads *knack*.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

2. To speak affectedly or mincingly. *Halliwell.* — **3.** To talk in a lively manner; narrate.

Courteously I can both counter and *knack*
Of Martin Swart and all his merry-men.
Old Play, quoted in Scott's Kenilworth, viii., note.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to sound.

God send me that he is blessid that singus or *knackus* swete notis *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 482.

2. To sneer; taunt; mock. *Jamieson.*

Last dekit moont are multitude of young Troianis,
Bysy to *knack* and pull the prysomere.
Gawin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 40.

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

knack (nak), *n.* [< ME. *knakke* = D. *knak* = G. *knack* = Dan. *knæk* = Sw. *knack* = Gael. *cnac* = Ir. *cnaca* = W. *cnec*, a knock, crack, snap; from the verb: see *knack*, *v.* In sense 4, cf. *knickknack*.] 1†. A crack or snap; a sharp sound; a snap with the finger or finger-nail. —2. A dexterous exploit; a trick; a device; a mockery; a repartee.

I shall hamper him,
With all the *knacks* and knaveries
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 4.

For how should equal colours do the *knack*?
Chameleons who can paint in white and black?
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 155.

3. Readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness.

My author has a great *knack* at remarks. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Story-telling is therefore not an art, but what we call a *knack*; it doth not so much subsist upon wit as upon humour. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

No person ever had a better *knack* at hoping than I.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

The damper and more deliberate falls [of snow] have a choice *knack* at draping the trees.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 44.

4†. An ingenious trifle; a toy; a knickknack.

A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3, 67.

This to confirm, I've promis'd to the boy
Many a pretty *knack* and many a toy.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 3.

5. A kind of figure made of a small quantity of corn at the end of the harvest, and carried in the harvest-home procession. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] = **Syn.** *Facility, Expertness*, etc. See *readiness*.

knackaway, knockaway (nak'-, nok'a-wā), *n.* [An accom. form, simulating an E. *anaqua*: see *anaqua*.] A Texan tree of the borage family, *Ehretia elliptica*, which has a hard (but not strong), close-grained, unwedgeable wood. The native name is *anaqua* or *anaqua*.

knacker[1] (nak'ėr), *n.* [< *knack*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. That which knacks or knocks; in the plural, two pieces of wood or bone used as a plaything by boys, who strike them together by moving the hand; castanets; bones.

Our *knackers* are the fifes and drums;
Sa, sa, the gypsies' army comes!
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

2†. A maker of knacks, toys, or small work.—**Knacker's brandy**, a sound beating.

knacker[2] (nak'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps all particular uses of *knacker*[1]; but the senses are involved, and two or more words may be concerned.] 1. A collar- and harness-maker, employed chiefly by farmers. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A colliers' horse. [Prov. Eng.]—3. One whose occupation is the slaughtering of diseased or useless horses; also, one who deals in such horses, whether for use or slaughter. [Eng.]

There is a regular occupation in London and other large cities, of men known as the *Knackers*. It consists in buying old and worn-out horses, as well as buying and removing dead ones. If there is any work left in the former, it is utilized till the last. Then the animal is killed. The flesh is generally converted into food for dogs and cats, in the sale of which there is a large trade and a considerable number of persons employed. To say that a horse is only fit for the "*Knackers'* yard" is to say that it ought to be dead. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 208.

knacking† (nak'ing), *n.* [ME. *knackyng*; verbal n. of *knack*, *v.*] 1. The act of making a sharp abrupt noise.—2. A sounding.

Whether this sotile and swete *knackyng* to the eeris makis us to praye with sorowes that mowne not be tolde oute? *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 481.

knacking† (nak'ing), *p. a.* Striking; slashing: used in emphasis.

Custance. Tush, ye speake in jest.
Mery. Nay, sure, the partie is in good *knacking* earnest.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 2.

knackish† (nak'ish), *a.* [< *knack*, *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Trickish; knavish; artful.

Beating the air with *knackish* forms of gracious speeches, and vain grandiloquence that tends to nothing.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 179.

knackishness† (nak'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being knackish; artifice; trickery.

knack-kneed† (nak'nēd), *a.* An obsolete variant of *knock-kneed*.

knafe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *knave*.

knag (nag), *n.* [Formerly also *cnag*; < ME. *knagg* = MLG. *knagge*, a knob, a thick piece, LG. a thick piece, also a peg or pivot (of a gate or window), G. dial. *knagge* = Sw. *knagg* = Dan. *knage*, a knot in wood, a peg; prob. orig. Celtic: cf. Ir. *cnag*, a knob, peg, *cnaig*, a knot in wood, = Gael. *cnag*, a knob, pin, peg; prob. orig. 'knob, boss, bump,' from the verb, Ir. *cnagaim*, knock, strike, Gael. *cnac*, crack, snap, knock: see *knack* and *knock*.] 1. A hook; a peg; a wooden peg for hanging things on. [Prov. Eng.]

Fike hi[s] the golde in a bagg,
I schal. lyf hygge on a *knagg*,
At the schypp borde ende.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

2. One of the projecting points of a deer's antler; a snag or tine.

The *knags* that sticke out of a harts hornes neare the forhead. *Nomenclator* (1585), p. 42.

Horns . . . most dangerous by reason of their sharp and branching *knags*. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1039.

3. A protuberant knot; a wart; also, a decorative knot or tuft, as in costume.—4. The rugged top of a rock or hill. [Prov. Eng.]

knagged (nagd or nag'ed), *a.* [< ME. *knagged*; < *knag* + *-ed*[2].] 1†. Provided with hooks or teeth; jagged.

If there be any suspicion of sorcerie, witchcraft, or enchantment practised for to hurt young babes, the great horns of beetles, such especially as be *knagged* as it were with small teeth, are good as a countre charm and preservative, if they be hanged about their necks.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiii. 15.

2. Formed into knots; knotty.—3. Decorated with knags, as an article of dress.

With polaynez, . . . policed ful clene,
Aboute his knez *knaged* wyth knotez of golde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 577.

knagginess (nag'i-nes), *n.* The state of being knaggy.

knaggy (nag'i), *a.* [< *knag* + *-y*[1].] 1. Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; having prominent joints.

Tho' thou 's howe-backit, now, and *knaggie*,
I've seen the day
Thou could ha'e gaen like ony staggie.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

But now upstart the Cavalier,
He could no longer speach forbear;
Their *knaggie* talking did up barme him,
Their sharp reflections did much warm him.
Cleland's Poems, p. 96. (*Jamieson.*)

Hence—2. Rough in temper; cross; waspish.

knaket, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *knack*. *Chaucer.*

knap[1] (nap), *v.* [Also *gnap*; < ME. **knappen*, *gnappen* = D. *knappen*, snap, crack, crush, eat, = G. *knappen*, snap, crack, crunch, = Dan. *knæppe* = Sw. *knäppa*, snap; cf. Gael. *cnap*, strike, beat, thump, = Ir. *cnapaim*, strike; a series of words parallel to *knack*, etc.: see *knack*. Hence ult. *knab*[1], *knap*[2], *knop*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To strike with a sharp noise.

Take a vessel of water, and *knap* a pair of tongs some depth within the water, and you shall hear the sound of the tongs. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 133.

2. To snap; crack; break in pieces with blows: as, to *knap* stones.

Knap boy on the thumbs. *Tusser*, Dinner Matters.

He breaketh the bow, and *knappeth* the spear in sunder.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xlvi. 10.

The stone [flint] is ready for *knapping* as soon as it is dry. . . . A blow is . . . struck from the elbow, and the flint breaks. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 376.

3†. To bite; bite off; nibble.

And sum *gnapped* here fete and handes,
As dogges done that gnawe here bandes.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

As lying a gossip as ever *knapped* ginger.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1, 10.

Knap the thread, and thou art free,
But 'tis otherwise with me.
Herrick, The Bracelet to Julia.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a short sharp sound.

The people standing by heard it *knap* in, and the patient declared it by the ease she felt. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vii. 5.

2†. To talk short. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

knap[1]† (nap), *n.* [Also *gnap*: < ME. *knap* (= LG. *knap* = Dan. *knep* = Sw. *knäpp*), a snap, crack: from the verb.] 1. A short sharp noise; a snap.—2. A stroke; blow.

And mony strokes, in that stoure, tho stithe men hym gefe,
Till the knight, vndur *knappis*, vppon knes fell.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6437.

3. A clapper.

As once a windmill (out of breath) lack'd winde,
A fellow brought fourre bushels there to grinde,
And hearing neither noyse of *knap* or tiller,
Laid downe his corne, and went to seeke the miller.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

knap[2] (nap), *n.* [< ME. *knap*, a knop, < AS. *cnæp*, a hilltop, = OFries. *knap* = Icel. *knappr* = Sw. *knapp* = Dan. *knap*, a knob, button, stud; a var. of *knop*, q. v.; appar. of Celtic origin: W. *cnap*, a knob, = Gael. *cnap*, a knob, button, boss, stud, hillock, = Ir. *cnap*, a knob, hillock, prob. < *cnapaim*, I strike: see *knap*[1], *v.* Hence *nap*[2] and *nape*.] 1†. A protuberance; a swelling; a knob or button.

His cloke of calabre with alle the *knappes* golde.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 272.

2†. A rising ground; a knoll; a hillock; a summit.

And both these rivers running in one, carying a swift streame, doe make the *knappe* of the sayd hill very strong of scituacion to lodge a campe upon.
North, tr. of Plutarch (1579).

You shall see many fine seats set upon a *knap* of ground, environed with higher hills round about it.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

Harke, on *knap* of yonder hill,
Some sweet shepheard tunes his quill.
W. Browne, Shepheard's Pipe.

3. The bud of a flower. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —4. The flower of the common clover, *Trifolium pratense*. [Prov. Eng.]

knapbottle (nap'bot[1]), *n.* [< *knap*[1], *v.*, + obj. *bottle*[2].] The bladder-campion, *Silene inflata*.

knape†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *knave*.

knape-child†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *knave-child*. *Ormulum*, l. 7895.

knapper (nap'ėr), *n.* 1. A stone-breaker; specifically, one who breaks up flint-flakes into the sizes used for gun-flints.

The *knapper's* tools consist of three simple forms of hammer and a chisel. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 326.

The . . . most difficult process is flaking, or the driving off of flakes at a single blow, of a given width and thickness, with two ribs running down them. In this the Brandon *knappers* excel the prehistoric workmen, but the process is so delicate that few attain to great proficiency.
Ure, Dict., IV. 376.

2. A stone-breakers' hammer; a knapping-hammer.

knapperts (nap'ėrts), *n.* [Also *knapparts*, *gnapperts*; perhaps orig. **knapwort*: so called from its knotty tubers; < *knap*[2] + *wort*[1].] The leguminous plant *Lathyrus macrorhizus*, the bitter-vetch or heath-pea. It bears tubers, which children like to eat. [Prov. Eng.]

knapping-hammer (nap'ing-ham'ėr), *n.* A hammer for breaking stones; especially, a hammer of steel with which flint-flakes are broken into lengths for gun-flints.

Ye'd better ta'en up spades and shools,
Or *knappin'-hammers*.
Burns, First Epistle to Lapraik.

knapping-machine (nap'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for breaking stones by a sudden blow instead of sustained pressure.

knappish† (nap'ish), *a.* [< *knap*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Inclined to knap or snap.—2. Snappish.

Answering your snappish quid with a *knappish* quo.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, p. 35. (*Halliwell.*)

knapple (nap'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *knappled*, ppr. *knappling*. [Freq. of *knap*[1]. Cf. *knubble*.] 1†. To break off with an abrupt sharp noise.—2. To bite; nibble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

knappy (nap'i), *a.* [< *knap*[2] + *-y*[1].] Full of knaps or hillocks. *Jamieson*, Supp. [Scotch.]

knapsack (nap'sak), *n.* [< D. *knapzak* (= MLG. *knapsack*, LG. *knappsack*), < *knappen*, snap, eat, + *zak* = LG. *sack* = E. *sack*[1]. Cf. equiv. *snapsack*.] A case or bag of leather or strong cloth for carrying a soldier's necessaries, closely strapped to the back between the shoulders; hence, any case or bag for similar use. Various forms of knapsacks are now used by tourists and others for carrying light personal luggage. Originally the military knapsack was meant for carrying food, but it has gradually become appropriated to a totally different purpose, as the transportation of clothes and the like, and food is carried in the haversack.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest, . . . I with my *knapsack*, and you with your bottle at your back. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

knapscap† (nap'skap), *n.* [Appar. < *knap*[2] + *scap* = *skep*, a beehive (used for 'skull'). Cf. *knapskull*.] The skull.

Thro' the *knapscap* the sword has gane.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 112).

knapskull† (nap'skul), *n.* [Formerly also *knapscull*, *knapescul*; < *knap*[2] + *skull*.] A helmet.

Get on your jacks, platesleeves, and *knapsculls*, that your presence may work some terror if you meet with opposers.
Scott, Abbot, xxvi.

knapweed (nap'wēd), *n.* [So called in allusion to its knob-like heads; < *knap*[2] + *weed*[1].] 1. A general name for plants of the genus *Centaurea* of the composite family, as *C. Calcitrapa*, the star-thistle, and *C. Cyanus*, bachelor's-buttons. —2. Specifically, *C. nigra*, also called *button-*

weed, *hardhead*, *loggerhead*, and by various other names. It is a perennial branching weed, with rose-purple flowers and a globular involucre, whose bracts bear a stiff and fringed, dark-colored appendage. It is native in Europe and Asia, and sparingly introduced in America northward on the Atlantic coast. Also *knopweed* and *knob weed*.

Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*). 1, lower part of stem; 2, upper part with flowers; *a*, scale of the involucre.

knar[1] (närˌ), *n.* [Also written *gnar*; < ME. *knarre* (= LG. *knarre*); a word of obscure origin, appearing also in the form *knur*, q. v. Hence *knarl*, *gnarl*[1].] **1.** A knot on a tree.

A croked tree, and ful of *knarres*.
Wyclif, Wisdom, [xiii. 1 (Oxf.).

Prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found;
Or woods with knots and *knares* deformed and old.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 536.

2. A rock; a cliff.

Thay vmbe-kesten the *knarre* and the knot bothe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1434.

Wildernisse hit is and weste
Knarres and cludes.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 998.

3. A short stout man.

He was schort, schuldred broode, a thikke *knarre* [in some editions printed *gnarre*].
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 551.

[Obsolete or rare in all senses.]

knar[2]† (närˌ), *v. t.* [Also *gnar*; = MD. LG. G. *knarren* = Dan. *knarre* = Sw. *knarra*, creak; also D. *knorren* = G. *knurren* = Sw. *knorra* = Dan. *knorre*, growl; ult. imitative. Hence the freq. **knarl*, spelled *gnarl*: see *gnarl*[2].] To growl. See *gnar*[2].

knark (närk), *n.* [Appar. an extension of *knar*[1].] A hard-hearted or savage person. [Slang, Eng.]

He was a good man; he couldn't refuse a dog, much more a Christian; but he had a butler, a regular *knark*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 343.

knarl, *n.* [See *gnarl*[1]. Cf. *knurl*.] See *gnarl*[1].

knarled, *a.* [See *gnarled*. Cf. *knurled*.] See *gnarled*.

knarly, *a.* See *gnarly*.

knarred (närdˌ), *a.* [< *knar*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Knotty; gnarled.

The *knarred* and crooked cedar knees.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

knarry† (näˊri), *a.* [Also *gnarry*; < ME. *knarry*; < *knar*[1] + *-y*[1].] Knotty; stubby.

A forest . . .
With knotty, *knarry*, bareyne trees olde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1119.

knast†, *n.* See *gnast*[1].

knat (nat), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *knot*[2].

Partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which some
May yet be there, and godwit if we can;
Knat, rail, and ruff too. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, ci.

knatch†, *v. t.* [< ME. **knacchen*, *gnacchen*, assibilated form of *knakken*, knack: see *knack*.] To knack; knock.

With a great clubbe [he] *knatched* them all on the hed as they had been giauntes. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse, p. 47.

knaur (närˌ), *n.* A dialectal variant of *knar*[1].

knave (nāv), *n.* [< ME. *knave*, *cnave*, *cnafe*, < AS. *cnafa* (= OHG. *chnabe*, *knabe*, *knab*, MHG. G. *knabe*), also *cnapa* (> ME. *knape*) = OFries. *knapa*, *knappa* = MD. *knape*, D. *knaap* = MLG. LG. *knape* = OHG. *knappo*, MHG. *knappe*, *knape*, G. *knappe*, a boy, servant, = Icel. *knapi*, *knappi*, *knapr*, a servant, = Sw. (obs.) *knape*, esquire; perhaps < Teut. *kan*, the root of *ken*[2], beget, bring forth (see *ken*[2], *kin*[1], etc.), the termination being perhaps connected with Goth. *aba*, a man, husband, Icel. *afi*, a grandfather, sometimes used in the sense of 'a boy' or 'a man.'] **1**†. A boy; a boy as a servant; a servant; a fellow.

That oon of hem gan callen to his *knave*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 204.

O murderous slumber,
Lay'st thou thy leaden mace upon my boy,
That plays thee music? Gentle *knave*, good night.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3, 29.

I shrid in the stable slee thy *knave*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1807.

2. A friend; a crony: used as a term of endearment.

My good *knave*, Eros, now thy captain is
Even such a body: here I am Antony;
Yet cannot hold this visible shape, my *knave*.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 14, 12.

3. A false, deceitful fellow; a dishonest person; one given to fraudulent tricks or practices; a rogue or scoundrel.

My present state requires nothing but *knaves*
To lie about me, such as are prepar'd
For every wicked act.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

I know him to be artful, selfish, and malicious — in short, a sentimental *knave*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

[He] in both senses was a ready *knave*;
Knave as of old, obedient, keen, and quick,
Knave as at present, skill'd to shift and trick.
Crabbe, Tales.

4. A playing-card with a servant (usually, in English and American cards, in a conventionalized costume of the sixteenth century) figured on it; a jack.

The *Knave* of Diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins (oh shameful chance!) the Queen of Hearts.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 87.

Cuckoo's knave, the wryneck: a translation of the Welsh *gwas-y-gog*. =Syn. 3. Rogue, rascal, sharper, scamp, scapegrace, swindler, cheat.

knave† (nāv), *v. t.* [< *knave*, *n.*] To prove or make a knave.

How many nets do they lay to ensnare the squire and *knave* themselves? *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 477.

knave-bairn (nāvˊbārn), *n.* [< ME. *knave-barn*, < *knave* + *barn*[2] = *bairn*.] A man-child. [Scotch.]

For if it be a *knave bairn*,
He's heir o' a' my land;
But if it be a lass bairn,
In red gowd she shall gang.
Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 261).

Wha could tell whether the bonny *knave-bairn* may not come back to claim his ain? *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxii.

knave-child†, *n.* [ME., also var. *knape-child*; < *knave* + *child*.] A male child.

She a doughter hath ybore,
Al had hir lever have born a *knave child*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 388.

knavery (nāˊvėr-i), *n.*; pl. *knaveries* (-iz). [< *knave* + *-ery*.] **1.** The action or character of a knave; dishonesty; deception in dealing; trickery; petty villainy; fraud.

This is flat *knavery*, to take upon you another man's name. *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1, 37.

2. Roguishness; waggishness; tomfoolery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I would we were well rid of this *knavery*. . . . I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the upshot.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2, 73.

They are rul'd and chastiz'd by strokes on their backs and soles of theire feete on the least disorder, and without the least humanity, yet are they cheerful and full of *knavery*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 7, 1644.

3. *Narthecium ossifragum*, the bog-asphodel. [Prov. Eng.]

knaveship† (nāvˊship), *n.* [< *knave* + *-ship*.] A certain quantity of grain or meal from a grinding, to which the servant (knave) of a mill was legally entitled. [Scotch.]

The Dame Glendinning had always paid her multure and *knaveship* duly. *Scott*, Monastery, viii.

knave's-mustard (nāvzˊmusʺtärd), *n.* A species of *Thlaspi*, a genus of the mustard family.

knavish (nāˊvish), *a.* [< ME. *knavisch*; < *knave* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Like a knave; suited to a knave; tricky; dishonest; fraudulent: as, a *knavish* fellow; a *knavish* trick.

Hir lemman! Certes, this is a *knavisch* speche:
Forgiveth it me. *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 101.

Praise is the medium of a *knavish* trade,
A coin by Craft for Folly's use designed.
Cowper, To an Afflicted Protestant Lady in France.

2. Roguish; waggish; mischievous.

Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2, 440.

=Syn. **1.** Trickish, rascally, unprincipled.

knavishly (nāˊvish-li), *adv.* In a knavish manner. (*a*) Dishonestly; fraudulently. (*b*) Waggishly; mischievously.

knavishness (nāˊvish-nes), *n.* The quality or habit of being knavish; trickery; dishonesty.

knaw[1], *v.* A Middle English or dialectal form of *know*[1].

knaw[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gnaw*.

knawel (nâˊel), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. G. *knauel*, *knäuel*, a clue of thread.] Any small weed of the genus *Scleranthus* of the order *Illecebraceæ*; especially, *S. annuus*, native in the Old World, introduced in America.

knead (nēd), *v. t.* [< ME. *kneden*, *cneden* (pp. *cneden*, *cnoden*), < AS. *cnedan*, also *ge-cnedan* (a strong verb, pret. *cnæd*, pp. *cneden*), *gecneden*, ONorth. *gecnæden* = D. *kneeden* = MLG. *kneden*, LG. *kneien*, *kneen* = OHG. *chnetan*, *cnetan*, MHG. *kneten*, *knetten*, G. *kneten* = Icel. *knodha* = Norw. *knoda*, *knaada*, *knoa*, *kna* = Sw. *knåda*, knead; prob. OBulg. *gneta*, *gnesti*, press, = Bohem. *knetu*, *knisti* = Pol. *gniote*, *gniesc*, knead, = Russ. *gnetate*, *gnestí*, press, squeeze.] **1.** To manipulate by squeezing, pressing, or thumping different parts of; work upon by successive thumps or compressions: as, to *knead* a person's limbs in the operation of massage.

I will *knead* him; I'll make him supple.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3, 231.

He turned his bed over, and shook it and *kneaded* it.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, v.

Specifically — **2.** To work upon, as plastic materials, by repeatedly pressing or squeezing; prepare or mix by working over and over with the hands or by tools or machinery, as dough for bread or clay for bricks.

The cake she *kneaded* was the sav'ry meat.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

Hence — **3.** To mix thoroughly; incorporate; form into a homogeneous compound.

If love be serched wel and sought,
It is a sykenesse of the thought,
Annexed and *kned* bitwixt tweyne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4811.

One common mass composed the mould of man:
One paste of flesh, on all degrees bestowed,
And *kneaded* up alike with moistening blood.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 504.

The force and sweetness of [Chaucer's] genius *kneaded* more kindly together the Latin and Teutonic elements of our mother tongue, and made something better than either. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 264.

4. To make by kneading.

There is no Creature that is *kneaded* of Clay but hath his Frailties, Extravagancies, and Excesses.
Howell, Letters, ii. 3.

kneadable (nēˊdą-bl), *a.* [< *knead* + *-able*.] Capable of being kneaded.

The cement is hard and brittle at the ordinary room-temperature, but becomes soft and *kneadable* when held in the hand for a few moments.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 188.

kneader (nēˊdėr), *n.* [< ME. *knedere* (= D. *kneder* = G. *kneter*); < *knead* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who kneads; specifically, a mixer of bread; a baker. —**2.** An apparatus by which kneading is mechanically performed; a kneading-machine.

kneadingly (nēˊding-li), *adv.* In the manner of one who kneads. *Leigh Hunt*, Foliage, p. 30. [Rare.]

kneading-machine (nēˊding-ma-shēnʺ), *n.* An apparatus for working and mixing dough. Two forms are used, one employing heavy metal rollers in a wooden trough, the other having a series of curved radial arms on a horizontal shafting in an inclosed box. In both machines the flour, water, etc., are mixed, and the dough is beaten, doubled over, and kneaded in a manner somewhat resembling the kneading of a mass of dough by hand.

kneading-trough (nēˊding-trôf), *n.* [< ME. *knedyng-trogh*, *kneding-trowe*, *kneding-troughe*, *kneading*, verbal n. of *knead*, *v.*, + *trough*.] A trough or tray in which dough is kneaded.

Anon go gete us fast into this in
A *knedyng trogh*, or ellis a kymelyn.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 362.

And the people took their dough before it was leavened, their *kneading-troughs* being bound up in their clothes upon their shoulders. Ex. xii. 34.

kneading-tub†, *n.* [ME. *knedyng-tubbe*.] Same as *kneading-trough*.

knebelite (nebˊėl-it), *n.* [Named after Major von *Knebel*.] A mineral of a gray, dirty-white, brownish-green, or green color, a silicate of iron and manganese, belonging to the chrysolite group, found at Ilmenau in Thuringia and at Dannemora in Sweden.

kneck (nek), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *knack* (?).] *Naut.*, the twisting of a rope or a cable.

kneddet, A Middle English past participle of *knead*. *Chaucer*.

knedet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *knead*.

knee (nē), *n.* [< ME. *kne*, *knee*, *knew*, *know*, *cneowe*, pl. *knees*, *kneen*, *kneon*, *cneon*, < AS. *cneów*, contr. *cneó* = OS. *knio*, *kneo* = OFries. *knie*, *knē*, *knē* = D. *knie* = MLG. *knē*, LG. *knē*, *knei* = OHG. *kniu*, *chniu*, *knio*, *cneo*, *chneo*, MHG. G. *knie* = Icel. *knē* = Sw. *knä* = Dan. *knæ* = Goth. *kniu*, L. *genu* (for **genuum*), ML. *genuculum*, > It. *ginocchio* = OSp. *ginojo*, Sp. *hinojo* = Pg. *geolho*, *joelho* = OF. *genoil*, F. *genou* = Gr. *γόνυ* = Skt. *jānu*, knee; a common Indo-Eur. word.] **1.** The joint between the two principal parts of the leg of man or the hind limb of lower ani-

mals; the articulation of the thigh-bone or femur with the tibia or fibula, or with both. See def. 2 *a*, and *knee-joint*.

> She pleyde *knees* hym agayne,
> And eft hy-self wyth he can hym frayne.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 82. (*Halliwell*, s. v. *fraine*.)
>
> Lord Hamlet, with his doublet all unbraced, . . .
> Pale as his shirt; his *knees* knocking each other.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1, 8.

2. Some other joint in animals other than man, likened to the human knee-joint or regarded as its representative. (*a*) The carpal articulation or wrist-joint of various animals, as the horse, cow, etc.: as, the horse went down on his *knees*.

> The horse's *knees* are cut to pieces. He came down in a hole, it seems, and pitched Rex over his head.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii.

(*b*) The tarsal articulation or heel-joint of a bird; the suffrago: as, the bird bent down to the *knee*. (*c*) The joint of an insect's leg connecting the femur and the tibia. In descriptions the word is often used to indicate the apex of the femur, sometimes including the base of the tibia: as, black or yellow *knees*.

3. Something resembling the knee in shape.

> And all about old stockes and stubs of trees . . .
> Did hang upon the ragged rocky *knees*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 34.

Specifically — (*a*) In *ship-building*, a piece of timber or iron having an angular bend like that of the knee, used to secure the beams of a ship to her sides or timbers. The branches of the knee form an angle of greater or smaller extent, according to the situation of the pieces which it is designed to unite. *Lodging-knees* are knees fixed parallel to the deck. *Hanging-knees* are knees placed vertically, generally under a deck-beam. *Diagonal hanging-knees* are knees which cross the timbers in a slanting direction. Also *knee-piece*. See cut under *stern*. (*b*) In *carp.*, a piece of wood having a natural bend, or sawn into shape, and fitted into an angle. (*c*) In *arch.*, a part of the back of a hand-rail of a convex form: the reverse of a *ramp*, which is concave. *Gwilt*. (*d*) In *bot.*, a spur-like process on the roots of the bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum*, by which a part of their surface is kept above water.

> In 1874, while engaged in the work of the Kentucky Geological Survey in the lowland district near the Mississippi, I had an opportunity of making some inquiries concerning the *knees* of the swamp cypress, which led me to the supposition that these peculiar processes from the roots served in some manner to aerate the sap.
> *N. S. Shaler*, Science, XIII. 176.

4†. A genuflection; reverence.

> Now, when the lords and barons of the realm
> Perceiv'd Northumberland did lean to him,
> The more and less came in with cap and *knee*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3, 68.

Of their kissing salutations if they were equall, and of the *knee* of the superiour by the inferiour, and adoration of the chiefe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 373.

Carline knee, a knee placed at the junction of a carline and the frame of a ship, for strength. — **Housemaid's knee**. See *housemaid*. **To bow the knee**, to do reverence or worship.

> I have reserved to myself seven thousand men, who have not *bowed the knee* to the image of Baal. Rom. xi. 4.

To offer or **give a knee**, to act as second or bottle-holder, as in a prize-fight, it being customary for each of the principals in such a contest to rest on the knee of his second between the rounds.

> Cuff . . . planted his blows upon his adversary, and floored that unlucky champion three times running. At each fall there was a cheer; and everybody was anxious to have the honor of *offering* the conqueror *a knee*.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, v.
>
> Now Tom, with East to handle him, and Martin to *give* him *a knee*, steps out on the turf
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

knee (nē), *v.* [< ME. **kneen*, *knewien*, *knowien*, < AS. *cnēowian* = OHG. *chniuwen*, *knewen*, MHG. *kniewen*, *knien*, G. *knien*, kneel; from the noun.]

I. *intrans.* To go down on the knees; kneel. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> Seththe hi *knowede* and seyde, Hayl, Gywene [Jews'] kyng.
> *Old Eng. Miscellany* (ed. Morris), p. 48.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To kneel to.

> I could as well be brought
> To *knee* his throne. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4, 217.

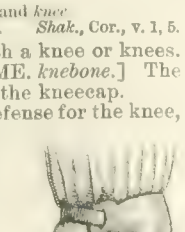
2†. To pass over on the knees.

> Fall down, and *knee*
> The way into his mercy. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1, 5.

3. In *ship-building*, to fit with a knee or knees.

knee-bone (nē′bōn), *n.* [< ME. *knebone*.] The bone or bones of the knee; the kneecap.

knee-boss (nē′bos), *n.* A defense for the knee, consisting of a simple convex plate or cap made of boiled leather or other material, and strapped around the leg at the knee-joint, or secured to the hose: a common piece of armor throughout the middle ages.



Knee-boss. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

knee-breeches (nē′brich″ez), *n. pl.* Breeches that reach to the knee or just below it; especially, a close-fitting garment covering the thigh and the lower part of the body, worn generally from the beginning of the eighteenth century until about 1815. See *knickerbocker*, 3.

knee-brush (nē′brush), *n.* In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The brush or tuft of hair on the knees of some antelopes. (*b*) The mass of thick-set hairs on the legs of bees, by means of which they carry pollen from one plant to another or to their hive.

knee-cap (nē′kap), *n.* **1.** The bone capping the protuberance of the knee; the kneepan; the patella. See cut under *knee-joint*. [Commonly written *kneecap* in this sense.]—**2.** Any covering for the knee, worn as a protection from injury either to the joint or to the clothing that covers it.—**3.** *Milit.*, same as *genouillère*.

knee-cop (nē′kop), *n.* *Milit.*, same as *genouillère*.

knee-cords (nē′kordz), *n. pl.* Knee-breeches made of corded fabric, as corduroy; corded breeches. [Rare.]

> It had long been his ambition to stand in a bar of his own in a green coat, *knee-cords*, and tops.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xiv.

knee-crooking (nē′krůk″ing), *a.* Bending the knee as in reverence; humble; servile.

> Many a duteous and *knee-crooking* knave . . .
> Wears out his time, much like his master's ass,
> For nought but provender. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1, 45.

kneed (nēd), *a.* [< *knee* + *-ed*².] **1.** Having knees: used chiefly in composition, as in *knock-kneed*.—**2.** Marked with or by the knees; bulging at the knees, as a pair of trousers.—**3.** In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, geniculate; bent at an angle, and protuberant at the bending, like the knee; having a swollen joint in a bent axis. Also *knee-jointed*. See cut under *geniculate*.

knee-deep (nē′dēp), *a.* **1.** Rising to the knees: as, the snow lay *knee-deep*.

> The ground in fourteen days is dry, and grass *knee-deep* within a month. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia.

2. Sunk to the knees: as, wading *knee-deep* in water or mire.

> In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
> Almost *knee-deep* through mire in clumsy shoes.
> *Dryden*.

knee-guard (nē′gärd), *n.* *Milit.*, same as *genouillère*.

knee-gusset (nē′gus″et), *n.* In *armor*. See *gusset*.

knee-high (nē′hī), *a.* As high as the knee: as, water *knee-high*.— **Knee-high to a grasshopper**, of very short stature. [Jocose, U. S.]

kneeholly (nē′hol″i), *n.* [Also *knecholm* (cf. *holm*², *holly*¹); < ME. **knoholen*, *cnoholc*, < AS. *cnoholen*, *cnoēcholen*, kneeholly, < *cnocó*, *cnoēow*, knee, + *holen*, holly: see *hollen*, *holly*¹, *holm*².] A plant, *Ruscus aculeatus*; butcher's-broom.

kneeholm (nē′holm or nē′hōm), *n.* Same as *kneeholly*.

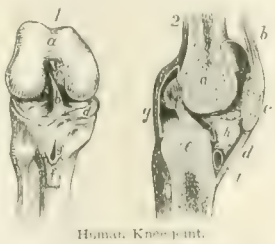
kneehulver (nē′hul″vėr), *n.* Kneeholly. [Prov. Eng.]

knee-iron (nē′ī″ėrn), *n.* An L-shaped angle-iron, used to strengthen a joint formed by two timbers in a frame.

knee-jerk (nē′jėrk), *n.* A sudden jerking of the knee, caused by a contraction of the quadriceps femoris, evoked by a blow on the patellar tendon or in any way that gives the quadriceps a sudden tug. Also called *patellar tendon reflex* and *knee-kick*.

> All the methods by which the *knee-jerk* may be obtained are merely different ways of giving the quadriceps muscle a twitch by bringing a sudden strain upon its tendon.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 7.

knee-joint (nē′-joint), *n.* **1.** (*a*) The joint at the knee; the joint between the thigh and the lower leg; the articulation of the femur with either or both of the bones of the leg, the tibia and fibula. In man the knee-joint is formed by the articulation of the large external and internal condyles of the femur with the broad flattened top of the tibia (the fibula being excluded), covered in front by the kneepan or patella, a large sesamoid bone in the tendon of the extensor muscles. It is a ginglymus or hinge-joint, permitting complete flexion, limiting extension to a right line, and admitting in some positions of slight rotatory movement. As far as the bones are concerned, the knee-joint is one of the most open and insecure articulations in the body; but it is very strongly secured by its ligaments and tendons. These are, on the surface of the joint, a general capsular investment, particularly thick and strong behind, where it is known as the posterior ligament of Winslow, a structure preventing extension beyond a right line; the patellar ligament, that in which the kneepan is situated, and which is the extensor tendon of the muscles in front of the thigh, inserted into the tibia; the internal lateral ligament, partly covering the tendon of the semi-membranosus muscle; and two external lateral ligaments, passing to the head of the fibula. Inside the joint are a pair of crucial ligaments, crossed like the letter X, passing from the femoral intercondylar notch to the head of the tibia. The nearly flat head of the tibia supports a pair, inner and outer, of semilunar interarticular fibrocartilages. These serve to deepen the depressions which receive the very convex condyles of the femur. These cartilages are interconnected by an anterior transverse ligament, and united to the inner surface of the capsular ligament by two coronary ligaments. The most extensive synovial membrane of the body is found in the knee-joint. Its processes, known as *alar* and *mucous ligaments*, are not ligaments in a proper sense. There are several separate synovial bursæ about the joint; it contains a quantity of fat beneath the patellar ligament, and is supplied by appropriate arteries, veins, nerves, and lymphatics. (*b*) Some joint likened to or mistaken for a knee: as, (1) the carpal articulation of the fore leg of various animals, as the horse; (2) the tarsal articulation of a bird's foot; the heel.—**2.** In *mach.*, same as *toggle-joint*.



Human Knee-joint.

1. Right knee-joint laid open from the front, to show the interior ligaments and cartilaginous surface of lower extremity of the femur, with its two condyles; *a*, anterior crucial ligament; *b*, posterior crucial ligament; *c*, internal semilunar cartilage; *d*, external cartilage; *e*, part of the ligament of the patella turned down; *f*, synovial bursa laid open beneath the ligament of the patella. 2. Longitudinal section of the left knee-joint: *a*, cancellous structure of lower part of femur; *b*, tendon of extensor muscles of leg; *c*, patella; *d*, ligament of the patella; *e*, cancellous structure of head of tibia; *f*, anterior crucial ligament; *g*, posterior ligament; *h*, mass of fat projecting into the cavity of the joint below the patella; *i*, bursa.

knee-jointed (nē′join″ted), *a.* Same as *kneed*, 3.

knee-kick (nē′kik), *n.* Same as *knee-jerk*.

kneel (nēl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *knelt* or *kneeled*, ppr. *kneeling*. [< ME. *knelen*, *cneolen*, *cneolien*, *kneulen*, *knewlen*, < AS. **cneówlian* (cited from a manuscript and not verified, but supported also by the verbal n. *knēȝ*, for **cnēȝlung*, glossed by L. *accubitus*) (= D. *knielen* = MLG. *knelen*, *knilen*, LG. *knelen* = G. dial. *knielen*, also (Swiss) *kneulen*, *knülen* = Dan. *knæle*), kneel; with formative *-l*, of freq. force, < *cneów*, ME. *kne*, knee: see *knee*, *n.*, and cf. *knee*, *v.*] To go down on the knees or a knee; bend the legs at the knees and rest for a time upon them, or upon one of them, as in supplication or homage.

> Cutberd heo ladde in to halle
> And he a kne gan falle:
> He sette him a *knewelyng*,
> And grette wel the gode kyng.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 781.
>
> Be curtayse to God, and *knele* doun
> On bothe knees with grete deuocioun,
> To mon thou shalle *knele* opon the ton [one].
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.
>
> Silent and slow, like ghosts, they glide
> To the high altar's hallow'd side,
> And there they *knelt* them down.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 29.
>
> A red-cross knight for ever *kneel'd*
> To a lady in his shield.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott.

kneeler (nē′lėr), *n.* **1.** One who kneels, or worships by kneeling.

> Melissa knelt; but Lady Blanche erect
> Stood up and spake, an affluent orator.
> "It was not thus, O Princess, in old days; . . .
> I loved you like this *kneeler*."
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. In the *early church*, one of a class of penitents who were permitted to occupy a kneeling position between the ambo and the door of the church. They received their name from the fact that they had to kneel even at times when prayer was made by the faithful standing. See *penitent*.

kneent, *n.* An obsolete plural of *knee*.

kneepan (nē′pan), *n.* The kneecap or patella.

knee-piece (nē′pēs), *n.* **1.** Same as *knee-rafter*.—**2.** An angular piece of timber used in a roof to strengthen a joint where two timbers meet.—**3.** *Milit.*, any defensive appliance used to cover the knee; especially, in medieval armor, the genouillère. See cut under *genouillère*.—**4.** In *ship-building*, same as *knee*, 3 (*a*).

knee-pine (nē′pīn), *n.* A dwarf variety of the European mountain pine, *Pinus Mughus* (*P. pumilio*), var. *nana*.

knee-plate (nē′plāt), *n.* **1.** A defensive appliance for the tilt used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, consisting of a broad steel plate shaped to cover the thigh and to project on each side. Its chief object was to protect the left leg from friction against the barrier.—**2.** A similar defense shown in pictures of the sixteenth century as worn over the right leg.

knee-rafter (nē′rāf″tėr), *n.* A rafter the lower end or foot of which is crooked downward, so that it may rest more firmly on the wall. Also called *crook-rafter* and *knee-piece*.

Knee-rafter, or crook-rafter, is the principal truss of a house. *Oxford Glossary.*

knee-roof (nē′röf), *n.* Same as *curb-roof*.

kneestead (nē′sted), *n.* The place of the knee. [Prov. Eng.]

Hos'd to the *kneestead.*
Greene, Verses against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia.

knee-stop (nē′stop), *n.* In the reed-organ and harmonium, a lever operated by the performer's knee, for regulating the wind-supply, for opening or shutting the box in which the reeds are placed, or for temporarily drawing all the stops, so as to produce crescendo and diminuendo effects. Also called *knee-swell.*

knee-strap (nē′strap), *n.* In a railroad-car, a wrought-iron facing to a knee-timber, connecting the end-sill and the stirrup or drawbar carry-iron. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

kneestring (nē′string), *n.* A hamstring. *Addison.*

knee-swell (nē′swel), *n.* Same as *knee-stop.*

knee-timber (nē′tim″bėr), *n.* **1.** Timber or a timber of a bent or angular shape, suitable for making a knee in ship-building, etc. See *knee,* 3 (*a*).

Such [envious] dispositions are the very errors of human nature, and yet they are the fittest timber to make great Politiques of, like to *knee timber,* that is good for ships that are ordained to be tossed, but not for building houses that shall stand firm. *Bacon,* Goodness.

2. In a railroad-car, a deep platform-sill, cut away to embrace the end-sill. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

knee-tribute (nē′trib″ūt), *n.* Tribute paid by kneeling.

Receive from us
Knee-tribute yet unpaid, prostration vile!
Milton, P. L., v. 782.

knee-worship (nē′wėr″ship), *n.* Worship paid by kneeling.

knell (nel), *v.* [< ME. *knellen, knillen, knyllen, knullen,* < AS. *cnyllan* (ONorth. also *cnyllsan*), knock (on a door), prob. also strike a bell: a weak verb; cf. MHG. **knellen* (in comp. *er-knellen*) (a strong verb, pret. **knal,* pp. **geknollen*), G. *knellen,* clap, make a loud noise, = Icel. *knylla,* beat with a blunt weapon; cf. D. *knellen,* pinch, squeeze, oppress; parallel with another series of weak verbs, with a more sonorous vowel, ME. *knollen* (for **knallen,* E. *knoll*) = D. *knallen* = G. *knallen* = Dan. *knalde* = Sw. *knalla,* clap, resound, give a loud report (cf. Icel. *gnella* (pret. *gnall*), scream, *gnöllra,* howl, bark); words of imitative origin, or subject to imitative variation, and to be compared with the other imitative series *knack, knap*[1], *knock,* etc., the forms with final *l* being more suited to express a prolonged resounding noise, and in mod. E. confined to the slow, resounding peal of a heavy bell.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To strike; knock.

Ther hy were *knulled* y the putfalle,
This eorles ant barouns.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 193.

2†. To toll, as a bell; ring for or at a funeral; knoll.

His Brederne and Susters shall come to their Gilde-Halle togedre, when the more Belle at Powles chirch is *knelled.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

3. To summon by or as if by a knell. [Poetical.]

"Each matin bell," the baron saith,
"*Knells* us back to a world of death."
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

That iron tongue in the tower of yonder old cathedral . . . has chimed monarchs to their thrones, and *knelled* them to their tombs. *Everett,* Orations, II. 252.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sound, as a bell, especially as a funeral bell.

Not worth a blessing, nor a bell to *knell* for thee.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

At every tate o' Annie's horse' mane
There hang a silver bell;
And there came a wind out frae the south,
Which made them a' to *knell.*
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 136).

Hence—**2.** To sound as an omen or a warning of coming evil. [Rare.]

Hawks are whistling; horns are *knelling.*
Scott, Hunting Song (1808).

knell (nel), *n.* [< ME. *knel, knul;* < AS. *cnyll* = D. *knal* = G. *knall* = Dan. *knald* = Sw. *knall,* a loud noise; from the verb.] The sound caused by striking a bell; especially, the sound of a bell rung with solemn slowness at or for a funeral; a passing-bell.

The bell invites me.
Hear it not, Duncan; for it is a *knell*
That summons thee to heaven or to hell.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1, 63.

Before thou diest, each minute shall prepare it,
And ring so many *knells* to sad afflictions.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iii. 2.

knelt (nelt). Preterit and past participle of *kneel.*

knene†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *knee.*

knet[1]**†, knette†.** Obsolete preterits of *knit.* *Chaucer.*

knet[2] (net), *n.* A variant of *knot*[2]. *Sir T. Browne.* [Norfolk, Eng.]

knettles (net′lz), *n. pl.* See *knittle,* 2 (*b*).

knevel, *v. t.* See *nevel.*

knew (nū). Preterit of *know*[1].

knib (nib), *n.* and *v.* Another spelling of *nib.*

knibber (nib′ėr), *n.* A young deer when the antler's first sprout; a pricker. *Halliwell.*

knick† (nik), *v. t.* [A var. (= D. *knikken* = MLG. *knicken,* LG. *knikken,* knock or break, crack slightly) of *knack,* as *click*[1] of *clack,* etc.] To knack or knock slightly; knap; crack.

May Margaret sits in the queen's bouir,
Knicking her fingers ane by ane.
The Laird o' Logie (Child's Ballads, IV. 110).

knicker (nik′ėr), *n.* [< D. *knikker,* marble, < *knikken,* knick: see *knick, v.*] A small ball of baked clay used by boys as a marble; especially, such a ball placed between the forefinger and thumb, and propelled by a jerk of the thumb so as if possible to strike another.

Knickerbocker (nik′ėr-bok-ėr), *n.* and *a.* [With ref. to Diedrich *Knickerbocker,* the pretended author of Washington Irving's "History of New York," taken as the typical representative of the Dutch settlers in New York, and their descendants. The name has come to be applied to anything regarded as characteristic of Dutch New York.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A descendant of the Dutch settlers of New Netherlands.

When I find New Yorkers of Dutch descent priding themselves upon being "genuine *Knickerbockers,*" I please myself with the persuasion that I have struck the right chord. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, Author's Apology.

2. [*l. c.*] A stout fabric of wool and linen having a rough or knotted surface, used for women's dresses.—**3.** [*l. c.*] *pl.* Loosely fitting knee-breeches resembling those represented as worn by the Dutch in the seventeenth century; by extension, the whole dress of the lower limbs of which those knee-breeches form part, including the long stocking worn with them; also, the whole costume. Knickerbockers are worn by young boys, and also by sportsmen, by bicyclers, and sometimes by travelers.

Knickerbockers, surely the prettiest boy's dress that has appeared these hundred years.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, viii.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or regarded as characteristic of the original Dutch settlers in New York, or their descendants.

knickknack (nik′nak), *n.* [Also spelled *nicknack;* a varied redupl. of *knack:* see *knack, n.,* 4.] **1.** A pleasing trifle; something more ornamental than useful; a trinket; a toy; a kickshaw; an unsubstantial dainty: a word of very indefinite application, nearly always used in the plural.

He found me supporting my outward tabernacle, that was fatigued, starved, and distempered, with some *knicknacks* (deliciis) at the confectioners.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 377.

2†. A small trick; a deceitful practice.

But if ye use these *knick-knacks,*
This fast and loose, with faithful men and true,
You'll be the first will find it.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

knickknackatory (nik′nak-a-tō-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < *knickknack* + *-atory.*] A collection of knickknacks, such as toys or curiosities. [Humorous and rare.]

He was single and his house a sort of *knickknackatory.*
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 252.

For my part, I keep a *knickknackatory* or toy-shop.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 15.

knickknacker (nik′nak-ėr), *n.* A trifler.

Other kind of *knick-knackers* there are.
Breton, Strange News, p. 6.

knickknackery (nik′nak-ėr-i), *n.* [< *knickknack* + *-ery.*] The class of things called knickknacks; pretty or curious trifles collectively.

The good taste of the candelabras and other *knick-knackery.*
Mark Lemon, Golden Fetters, II. 27.

knicky-knackers (nik′i-nak″ėrz), *n. pl.* Clappers or bones. See *bone*[1], 6 (*c*), and *knacker*[1]. [Colloq.]

knidet, *v. t.* A variant spelling of *guide.*

knife (nīf), *n.*; pl. *knives* (nīvz). [< ME. *knif, knyf* (pl. *knives, knyves,* < AS. *cnif* (found but once, in a gloss; the usual word for 'knife' was *seax*) = D. *knijf* = MLG. *knif,* LG. *knif* (> G. *kneif;* also F. *canif*) = Icel. *knífr* = Dan. *kniv* = Sw. *knif,* a knife; cf. MLG. *knip,* a knife; MHG. *gnippe, genippe,* a kind of knife, dagger. Referred by Skeat to root of *knip,* now *nip:* see *nip.*] **1.** A cutting-instrument consisting of a comparatively short blade and a handle, adapted for easy use with the hand. Knives are made in a great variety of shapes, often with several blades which fold into the handle, and for many uses: as, a clasp-*knife,* penknife, pocket-*knife,* bread-*knife,* fruit-*knife,* grafting-*knife,* oyster-*knife,* splitting-*knife.* Many forms of knives are described under their special names in the present work. See also phrases below.

In sir John Constable's "Bottre," 14— are "ij kerving *knyves;* iij. *kneyves* in a schethe, the haftys of every [ivory] with[in] silv[er] . . .] trem[bel] *knyf.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 120, note.

A paltry ring,
That she did give me, whose posy was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a *knife,* "Love me, and leave me not."
Shak., M. of V., v. 1, 150.

With their *Knife,* which they hold in one hand, they cut the meate out of the dish. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 106.

2. In a wider sense, any small cutting-tool, or any part of a tool or machine having a sharp edge for cutting or scraping: as, the *knives* of a mowing-machine, printing-press, meat-chopper, straw-cutter, etc.—**3†.** A sword or cutlas; a long cutting-weapon.

Lo! there the worthie meed
Of him that slew Sanstoy with bloody *knife.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 36.

A pair of knives†, scissors. *Davies.*

I pray, when you write next, to send me . . . half a dozen *pair of knives.* *Howell,* Letters, I. i 14.

Boarding-knife, a sharp two-edged instrument, used principally for cutting the toggle-hole in the blubber of a whale, for the purpose of inserting the strap to the cutting-tackle, so as to hoist up the blanket-piece.—**Boat-knife,** a knife carried in a whale-boat for cutting a foul line. Two such knives are carried in each boat when rigged, at the head and stern respectively.—**Dessert-knife,** a small knife for table use, generally of silver or silver gilt, or plated with silver or nickel, so as not to stain with the juice of fruit.—**Hacking-out knife,** a knife used by glaziers to cut out the old putty from the rebates of a sash when new glass is to be put in. Also called *hacking out tool.*—**Half-moon knife.** See *half-moon.*—**Parallel knife,** two knife-blades set in one handle parallel to each other, the distance between them being regulated by screws: used to prepare thin sections of some substance for examination in the microscope. Also called *double knife.*—

Parallel Knife.

Round knife. (*a*) An annular disk with the edge turned, used by curriers for scraping skins. (*b*) A saddlers' cutting-tool with a sharp convex edge.—**Saddlers' knife,** a half-round or semicircular knife used in saddlery.—**Short-hair knife,** in *leather-manuf.,* a sharp knife for taking off the short hairs from hides.—**Slide-knife,** in *bookbinding,* a flat knife with a chisel-shaped cutting-face, used to pare the edges or thick parts of leather.—**Table-knife,** a knife for cutting meat and other food for individual use at table; especially, the largest knife used in this way. Compare *dessert knife.* **Tuning-knife.** Same as *reed-knife.* **Valentin's knife.** Same as *parallel knife.* **War to the knife,** a war carried on relentlessly, mortal combat. (See also *bowie-knife, plow-knife, reed-knife.*)

knife (nīf), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *knifed,* ppr. *knifing.* [< *knife, n.*] **1.** To stab or kill with a knife. Hence—**2.** To endeavor to defeat in a secret or underhand way in an election, as a candidate of one's own party. [Political slang, U. S.]

knife-bar (nīf′bär), *n.* In a mowing-machine or reaper, same as *cutter-bar* (*b*).

knife-basket (nīf′bas″ket), *n.* A basket used for holding knives; especially, a part of the furniture of the dining-room or service-room used to hold table-knives.

knife-bayonet (nīf′bā″o-net), *n.* See *bayonet.*

knife-blade (nīf′blād), *n.* [= Icel. *knífs-bladh* = Dan. *knivsblad* = Sw. *knifs blad.*] The cutting part of a knife.

knife-board (nīf′bōrd), *n.* **1.** A board on which knives are cleaned and polished.

Raggles rose from the *knife-board* to the foot-board of the carriage; from the foot-board to the butler's pantry.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

2. A central double seat running along the top of an omnibus from front to rear. [Eng.]

Here comes the Paddington omnibus. . . . You will not fail to observe that the *knifeboard* has not yet been invented. *W. Besant,* Fifty Years Ago, p. 55.

knife-box (nīf′boks), *n.* A box used for holding knives.

knife-boy (nīf′boi), *n.* A boy employed to clean knives and do other scullion's work.

How the *knife-boy* was caught stealing a cold shoulder of mutton. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, vi.

knife-dagger (nīf′dag″ėr), *n.* A name given to an ancient weapon with a long and heavy blade having one edge and a blunt back.

knife-edge (nīf′ej), *n.* The wedge-like piece of steel which serves as the axis on the fine edge of which a scale-beam, a pendulum, or any-

[illegible] rod to oscillate with the least possible friction at its ends and turns. See *balance*.

knife-edged (nīf'ejd), *a.* Edged like a knife: [illegible] edge: specifically applied in [illegible] compressed abdomen when it presents a sharp edge on the ventral surface, as in certain [illegible].

knife-file (nīf'fīl), *n.* See *file*[1].

knife-grass (nīf'gràs), *n.* A stout sedge of the West [illegible]: South America, *Scleria latifolia*: so called from its cutting leaves.

knife-grinder (nīf'grīn dėr), *n.* 1. One whose business it is to grind or sharpen knives; especially, one who goes about seeking for employment in sharpening cutting-instruments: in the United States more commonly called a *scissors-grinder*.

[illegible] whither are you going?
[illegible] Of Humanity and Knife-Grinder.

2. A grindstone, emery-wheel, or other machine for grinding knives.—3. The night-jar: [illegible]. 3. — **Planer knife-grinder**, an emery wheel or stone traversing on its mandrel in front of a knife-[illegible] to the table or conversely. *E. H. Knight.*

knife-guard (nīf'gärd), *n.* A small metal arm pivoted in the shank of a carving-fork, to prevent injury to the hand if the knife slips.

knife-handle (nīf'han″dl), *n.* 1. The handle of a knife.—2. A mollusk, the razor-shell, *Solen ensis*. [Massachusetts.]

knife-hook† (nīf'hůk), *n.* A sickle.

In his one hand, as fit for harvests toyle,
He held a *knife-hook*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 38.

knife-lanyard (nīf'lan″yärd), *n.* See *lanyard*, 1 (*b*).

knife-money (nīf'mun″i), *n.* A bronze currency in the form of knives, anciently used in China.

Knife-money, two thirds original size.

knife-rest (nīf'rest), *n.* 1. A small metal bar between two supports, or some similar contrivance, on which the blade of a carving-knife and the steel part of a carving-fork may be rested after use at the table, so that they may not soil the table-cloth.—2. A bench for holding cutlery to a grindstone, or for supporting the knives of a harvester while being sharpened.

knife-sharpener (nīf'shärp″nėr), *n.* One who or that which sharpens a knife; specifically, an instrument for sharpening table-knives by drawing the blade between two steel edges.

knife-tool (nīf'töl), *n.* 1. A knife-shaped graver.—2. In *seal-engraving*, a very small, thin disk used to cut fine lines in ribbon- or monogram-work.

knife-tray (nīf'trā), *n.* A receptacle for table-knives. Compare *knife-basket*, *knife-box*.

knight (nīt), *n.* [< ME. *knight*, *knyght*, *knizt*, *knyzt*, *kniht*, *cniht*, < AS. *cniht*, *cnyht*, rarely *cneoht*, a boy, youth, attendant, servant, = OFries. *kniucht*, *knecht* = D. *knecht*, a servant, = MLG. *knecht*, LG. *knecht*, *knekt* = OHG. *cneht*, *kneht*, *chneht*, *gneht*, MHG. *knecht*, *knecht*, a boy, youth, attendant, knight, G. *knecht*, a servant, = Dan. *knegt*, man-servant, knave (at cards), = Sw. *knekt*, a soldier, a knave (at cards) (Scand. forms prob. < D. or G.); perhaps orig. **cyniht*, with orig. adj. suffix *-iht*, < *cyn*, kin, race, tribe; or, like *knave* of same orig. meaning, from the same Teut. root *kan*, appearing in *ken*[2] and *kin*[1], etc.] 1†. A boy; a youth; a young man.

Hit bifel that Lazar the *knizt* in grete siknesse lay.
Leben Jesu (ed. Horstmann), l. 678.

2†. An attendant or servant; especially, a military attendant; a man-at-arms; a soldier.

Thanne *knyghtis* of the justise token Jhesus in the moot halle, and yeden to him all the company of *knyghtes*.
Wyclif, Mat. xxvii. 27.

She as her attendant hath
A lovely boy, stolen from an Indian king, . . .
And jealous Oberon would have the child
Knight of his train, to trace the forests wild.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1, 25.

Specifically—3. In Europe during the middle ages, a person of noble birth trained to arms and chivalry, first as page and afterward as squire to the sovereign, or to some earl, baron, or other superior lord, to whom he attached himself, and whom he was bound to follow to war on horseback. Knights were of two grades: knights *bachelors* (or simple *knights*), received into the order with much ceremony and solemnity, in which the [illegible] and knights *bannerets*, who were generally created on the field by their superior on account of some valorous action, and were entitled to display a square banner, and to hold higher commands, while the former could use only the pennon. In England [illegible] system, a prerequisite was the [illegible] called a *knight's fee*, a grant of land on a tenure which bound the holder to definite military service and other obligations. Although this form of tenure continued until the time of Charles II., the military service was commuted for a money payment, and the holder of a knight's fee was no longer necessarily a knight. During the age of chivalry following the crusades, knights were bound by the highest obligations to chivalrous conduct, and were supposed to espouse the cause of the unfortunate, especially of women. See *order of knighthood*, under *knighthood*.

A *Knight* ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the tyme that he first began
To ryden out, he loved chyvalrye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 43.

Thise two children kepte the Citee right wele, but *knyghtes* were thei noon, for thei were to yonge of age.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 238.

For that dangerous fight
The great Armenian King made noble Bevis *Knight*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 328.

"God make thee good as thou art beautiful,"
Said Arthur, when he dubb'd him *knight*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

[Hence, with reference to the particular designations of medieval knights, humorous expressions like *knight of the cleaver* (that is, a butcher), *knight of the pestle* (an apothecary), *knight of the road* (a highwayman), *knight of the shears* (a tailor), etc.]

4. In Great Britain in modern times, a man upon whom a certain honorary dignity has been conferred by a sovereign as a reward of personal merit of some kind, without reference to birth or possessions, and in no way involving military service, which disappeared as a feature of knighthood with the other institutions of chivalry. In the British empire knighthood confers no privilege other than the social one of precedence next after baronets. Knights have the right to the title *Sir* prefixed to the Christian name, as *Sir* William Wallace; but neither the dignity nor the title is transmissible to heirs, as in the case of baronets (who as such are not knights, although they also have the title *Sir*). The wife of a knight has the legal designation of *Dame*, for which *Lady* is customarily substituted. Knights may still, as in medieval times, hold their rank either simply as individuals or as members of an order. (See *order of knighthood*, under *knighthood*.) Those of the latter class are now created only by royal letters patent; those of the former (knights bachelors) may be so created, but are often personally dubbed by the sovereign with the accolade. This ceremony of the accolade was formerly essential to the creation of all knights, whether by sovereign or feudal superior, and was commonly attended by elaborate observances.

And Helmsley, once proud Buckingham's delight,
Slides to a scrivener or a city *knight*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 178.

5. A champion; a warrior; especially, a champion devoted to the service of another; a defender.

Pardon, Goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy virgin *knight*.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3 (song).

In all your quarrels will I be your *knight*.
This will I do, dear damsel, for your sake.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. One of the pieces in the game of chess, having usually the figure of a horse's head. Its move is a peculiar one—from the square it occupies to the opposite corner of any rectangle of two squares by three; and in so moving its course is not obstructed by any intervening or surrounding pieces. The number of squares it commands varies from eight when at least two squares separate it from any side of the board to two when it stands in a corner.

Strange game of chess! A King
That with her own pawns plays against a Queen. . . .
Ay; but this fine blue-blooded Courtenay seems
Too princely for a pawn. Call him a *Knight*,
That with an ass's, not a horse's head,
Skips every way. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 3.

7†. In *card-playing*, the knave or jack.

Abbreviated *knt.*, or in combination *K.* (as *K. G.*, Knight of the Garter; *K. C. B.*, Knight Commander of the Bath).

Knight bachelor, a knight of the lowest order; now, in Great Britain, one who has been raised to the dignity of knighthood without being made a member of any titular order, such as that of the Bath or the Thistle.—**Knight banneret**. See *banneret*[2], 1.—**Knight errant**, an errant or wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity.

I have discover'd, not a stone's cast off,
An ancient castle, held by the old knight
Of the most holy order of the Bell,
Who gives to all *knights-errent* entertain.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 6.

Like a bold *knight-errant* did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

To follow Fame *Knights-Errant* make Profession.
Congreve, Epil. to Southern's Oroonoko.

Knight marshal, formerly, an officer in the household of the British sovereign, having cognizance of transgressions within the royal household and verge, and of contracts made there when a member of the household was one of the parties. Also called *marshal of the king's* (or *queen's*) *household*. Knight of the post, an unscrupulous who has been "dubbed" at the whipping-post or pillory. Hence—(*b*) A hireling witness; one who gained his living by giving false evidence; a false bail; a sharper in general.

A *knight of the post*, quoth he, for so I am learned a fellow that will sweare you anything for twelve-pence.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

On this account, all those whose fortune 's crost,
And want estates, may turn *knights of the post*.
Webster, Poems, p. 258. (*Halliwell.*)

In Anne's time "*Knights of the Post* are to be had in the Temple Walks from Morning till Night, for two Pots of Belch, and a Sixpenny slice of Boil'd beef."
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 142.

Knight of the road, a footpad; a highwayman. **Knight of the shears**, a tailor: probably a pun on *knight of the shire*.—**Knight of the shire**, the representative in Parliament of a county at large, as distinguished from the representatives of such cities and towns as are counties of themselves. [Eng.]—**Knight of the square flag**. See *banneret*[2], 1.—**Knight's fee**, the amount of land, varying from about two to about six hides, or twenty librates, with which a knight was invested on his creation, and which he held on condition of rendering homage, fealty, and forty days of military service each year; the holding sufficient to support a knight. **Knights of Christian Charity**, an order founded by Henry IV. of France (1589–1610), the members of which were devoted to the care of invalid soldiers.—**Knights of Constantine**. See *order*.—**Knights of Labor**, the name assumed by the members of an association more fully styled the "Noble Order of the Knights of Labor," founded in the United States in 1869 for the protection of the interests of working people and the promotion of industrial and social education among the masses. It is a secret society, has a ritual, has numerous branches called "local assemblies," and is intended to include all kinds of skilled and unskilled labor. The chief executive officer is styled "General Master Workman."—**Knights of Our Lady of Mount Carmel**. See *order*.—**Knights of Rhodes**. See *Hospitaler*.—**Knights of St. Bridget**. See *order*. **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**. See *Hospitaler*.—**Knights of the Band**, an order founded by Alfonso XI., king of Castile, in the fourteenth century, for service against the Moors.—**Knights of the Bath**. See *bath*[1].—**Knights of the chamber**, formerly, such knights bachelors as were made in time of peace, in the king's chamber, and not in the field, as in time of war.—**Knights of the Chase**. Same as *Knights of the Order of St. Hubert of Wurtemburg* (which see, under *order*).—**Knights of the Cordon Jaune**. See *order*.—**Knights of the Golden Circle**, in *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed by an organization formed in the Northern States by sympathizers with the South during the civil war.—**Knights of the Holy Sepulcher**, a military order established by Godfrey de Bouillon in 1099 to guard the sepulcher of Christ.—**Knights of the Order of Christ**. See *order*.—**Knights of the Order of St. Crispin**, a trades-union association of shoemakers.—**Knights of the Round Table**. See *table*.—**Knights Templar**. (*a*) See *Templar*. (*b*) A branch of the fraternity of Freemasons in the United States, with an organization based upon that of the medieval order of the same name.—**Knight's tour**, a series of moves of the chess knight carrying it to every square on the board once and once only.—**Order of the Knights of Malta**, a name sometimes given to the Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. See *Hospitaler*.—**Teutonic Knights**. See *Teutonic*.—**Windsor Knight**, one of a body of military pensioners having their residence within the precincts of Windsor Castle. They are now called the *Military Knights of Windsor*, and sometimes *Poor Knights of Windsor*.

knight (nīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *knizten* (= MHG. *knehten*); from the noun: see *knight*, *n.*] To dub or create a knight; confer the honor of knighthood upon. The ceremony is regularly performed by touching the person on whom the dignity is conferred with a sword as he kneels. See *accolade*, 1.

A soldier, by the honour-giving hand
Of Cœur-de-Lion *knighted* in the field.
Shak., K. John, i. 1, 54.

This drone, yet never brave attempt that dar'd,
Yet dares be *knighted*, and from thence dares grow
To any title empire can bestow.
Drayton, To Mr. Wm. Brown, Of the Evil Time.

knightage (nī'tāj), *n.* [< *knight* + *-age*.] The body of knights; the aggregate of those persons who have been created knights: as, the *knightage* of the United Kingdom.

knight-errant (nīt'er'ant), *n.* [< ME. *knight errauut* (OF. *chevalier errant*): see *knight* and *errant*[1].] See *knight errant*, under *knight*.

knight-errantry (nīt'er'ant-ri), *n.* [< *knight-errant* + *-ry*.] The rôle or character of a knight errant; the knightly practice of wandering in quest of adventures.

knight-erratic (nīt'e-rat'ik), *a.* Relating to knight-errantry. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

knightess (nī'tes), *n.* [< *knight* + *-ess*.] A female knight; a woman of knightly character, or who is the wife of a knight. [Rare.]

Too it againe, my *knightesses*, downe with them all.
Udall, Roister Doister, iv. 8.

The "honourable *knightess*," with her golden collar of S. S., and chaplet or cap of dignity, may . . . accompany the procession. *Disraeli*, Sybil, ii. 2.

knight-head (nīt'hed), *n.* *Naut.*, a bollard timber; one of two pieces of timber rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bow-

sprit, to secure its inner end; also, one of two strong frames of timber which inclose and support the ends of the windlass.

knighthood (nīt'hụd), *n.* [< ME. *knyghthod, knigthod, knihthed,* knighthood (with the special sense of *knight*), < AS. *cnihthad,* boyhood, < *cniht,* boy, + *hād,* condition: see *knight* and *-hood.*] **1.** The rank or dignity of a knight.

Comandez the kenely to kaire of his landes,
Ore elles for thy *knyghthede* encontre hyme ones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1319.

Is this the sir who, some waste wife to win,
A *knighthood* bought to go a-wooing in? *B. Jonson.*

Many peers were, in virtue of their degree of *knighthood,* bannerets also. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 428.

2. The body of knights; knightage.

Thus curstly, that *knighthode* for a cause light,
Voidet there victory for vanité of speche.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7120.

The *knighthood* now-a-days are nothing like the *knighthood* of old time. *Chapman.*

3. Knightly character; the chivalric quality of conduct suitable to a knight.

Merlin criede, "Gentill knyghtes, now vpon hem, and shewe youre *knyghthode,* ffor yef ye do well at this encountre, a-noon thei shull go theire wey."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 335.

Beside the champions, all of high degree,
Who *knighthood* lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,
Throng'd to the lists. *Dryden,* Pal. and Arc., iii. 10.

4†. Knightly deeds.

Ther Pendragon dide merveloise *knyghthode* a-monge his enmyes, and so dide Vter; but I may not telle alle they well dedis. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 56.

Order of knighthood, an organized and duly constituted body of knights. The orders of knighthood are of two classes: they are either fraternities, possessing property and rights of their own as independent bodies, or merely honorary associations established by sovereigns within their respective dominions. To the former class belonged three celebrated monastic military orders founded during the crusades—the Knights Templars, Knights Hospitalers, and Teutonic Knights. The other class, consisting of orders merely titular, embraces most of the existing European orders, such as the Order of the Golden Fleece, the Order of the Holy Ghost, and the Order of St. Michael. The British orders are the Orders of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, the Star of India, and the Indian Empire. The various orders have each its appropriate insignia, which generally include a badge or jewel, a collar, a ribbon of a certain color, and a star. See *bath*[1], *garter, order, star, thistle.*

knighthood-errant (nīt'hụd-er'ant), *n.* A body of knights errant. [Rare.]

I was first of all the kings who drew
The *knighthood-errant* of this realm and all
The realms together under me, their Head.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

knighthood-money†, *n.* In *Eng. hist.,* a fine payable by persons who refused to accept the honor of knighthood.

He was fined in October, 1630, for refusing the honour of knighthood, a matter then lately brought up to obtain money for his majesties use. This money, which was paid by all persons of 40 li. per an. that refused to come in and be dub'd knights, was called *knighthood-money.*
Life of A. Wood (1642)

Knightia (nī'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), named after Thomas Andrew *Knight,* once president of the British Horticultural Society.] A genus of proteaceous plants of the tribe *Embothrieæ,* made by Reichenbach the type of his division *Knightieæ.* They are trees or shrubs of New Zealand and New Caledonia, having sparse thick leaves and dense sessile racemes of flowers which are pedicellate in twos. The fruit is a hard, straight, or somewhat falcate pod. There are only three known species, one of which, *K. excelsa,* a native of New Zealand, is a lofty tree, the so-called New Zealand oak or rewa-rewa, the wood of which is prized for its mottled red and brown color, rendering it suitable for ornamental work and furniture. It also splits readily. The tree is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental shade-tree. The remaining two species are small trees of New Caledonia, differing in some important respects from the New Zealand type.

Knightieæ (nī-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Knightia* + *-eæ.*] A division of the *Proteaceæ,* now included in the tribe *Embothrieæ.*

knightless† (nīt'les), *a.* [< *knight* + *-less.*] Unbecoming a knight; unknightly.

Arise, thou cursed Miscreaunt,
That hast with *knightlesse* guile, and trecherous train,
Faire knighthood fowly shamed. *Spenser,* F. Q., I. vi. 41.

knightliness (nīt'li-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being knightly.

He whilome some gentle swaine had beene,
Trained up in feats of armes and *knightlinesse.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 45.

knightly (nīt'li), *a.* [< ME. *knightly, knigtly,* knightly, < AS. *cnihtlīc,* boyish, youthful (= D. *knechtelijk,* servile), < *cniht,* a boy: see *knight* and *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to a knight or knights; befitting a knight; chivalrous: as, a *knightly* combat.

A gentile knyght, was worthy and naillant,
Which in *knightly* werke never gan to faill.
Roule of Parteney (E. E. T. S.), l. 5744.

I'll answer thee in any fair degree,
Or chivalrous design of *knightly* trial.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1, 81.

knightly (nīt'li), *adv.* [< *knightly, a.*] In a manner like or becoming a knight; chivalrously.

Say who thou art,
And why thou com'st thus *knightly* clad in arms.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3, 12.

knight-service (nīt'sėr″vis), *n.* The service due to the English crown as the condition of holding land. This was ordinarily a military service for forty days in each year at the pleasure of the sovereign, but it was commuted on occasion in such a way that of every three knights one should serve for a threefold term, the others aiding to equip him.

knightship (nīt'ship), *n.* [< ME. *knihtshipe, cnihtscipe;* < *knight* + *-ship.*] The state of being a knight; knighthood. [Rare.]

knight's-spur (nīts'spėr), *n.* The larkspur, *Delphinium Consolida:* so called from the resemblance of its long slender nectaries to the rowels of a spur. See cut under *Delphinium.*

knightswort (nīts'wėrt), *n.* The water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides:* so called from its sword-like leaves.

knightweed†, *n.* [ME. *knightweede;* < *knight* + *weed*[2].] The dress and armor of a knight.

Hee cast of his *Knightweede* & clothes hym neew,
With white sendal in syght seemely too knowe.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 544.

knill†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *knell.*

knip†, *v.* An obsolete and more original form of *nip.*

Kniphofia (nip-hō'fi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794), named after Johann Hieronymus *Kniphof* of Erfurt, professor of anatomy, surgery, and botany.] A genus of large and showy liliaceous plants of the tribe *Hemerocalleæ,* having long, narrow leaves and reflexed spiked flowers with a narrow tubular perianth, short lobes, and hypogynous stamens. The dense racemes or spikes of yellow or scarlet flowers are borne at the summit of tall, simple, leafless scapes, and are very showy and handsome. There are about 20 species, growing in South Africa and Madagascar. Several of these are in cultivation as hardy plants, and are very effective in lawns or in front of shrubbery. Among these, *K. Burchellii, K. aurea,* and *K. recurvata* are perhaps the best known, and are called *torch lilies.* *K. aloides* is called the *queen's lily,* and in the West Indies it goes by the name of *red hot poker plant.* These plants are best known to florists under the name *Tritoma,* which has given way to the older name *Kniphofia,* under the rule of priority.

knipperkin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nipperkin.* *D'Urfey.*

knit (nit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *knitted* (in literal use) or *knit,* ppr. *knitting.* [< ME. *knitten, knytten, knetten, knutten,* < AS. *cnyttan, cnittan* (= LG. *knütten, knutten* = Icel. *hnyta, knytja* = Dan. *knytte* = Sw. *knyta*), knit, knot, form into a knot, < *cnotta,* a knot: see *knot*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tie together; tie with a knot; fasten by tying; join by making into or as into a knot or knots. [Now chiefly poetical.]

All the company enclinet, cairyn to ship;
Cachyn in cables, *knyt* vp hor ancres.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4617.

Y for I, in wryt is set.
Cryst for vs on croys was *knet.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 249.

And [he] saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending unto him, as it had been a great sheet *knit* at the four corners. Acts x. 11.

When your head did but ache,
I *knit* my handkercher about your brows.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1, 42.

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground,
In a light fantastick round.
Milton, Comus, l. 143.

Hence—**2.** To join the parts or ingredients of; put together; compound. [Obs. or prov.]

If the gooseberry wine was well *knit,* the gooseberries were of her [Olivia's] gathering. *Goldsmith,* Vicar, xvi.

3. To weave by looping or knotting a continuous thread; form by working up yarn or thread with knitting-needles (see *knitting-needle*) into a fabric held together by a series of knots or interloopings: as, to *knit* stockings. Hence—**4.** To form as if by knotting or weaving; put together; join closely; bring into intimate union.

Thus, [with] a kind man,
Two kindis *knyt* in oon persone.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Lord of my love, to whom in vassalage
Thy merit hath my duty strongly *knit.*
Shak., Sonnets, xxvi.

Every Society of Men is a Body made up of Head and Members *knit* and compacted together by Joints and Bands. *Sherlock,* Sermons, III. x.

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under a discharge. *Wiseman,* Surgery.

5. To contract into folds or wrinkles: in the phrase *to knit the brow* or *brows.*

What are the thoughts that *knit thy brow* in frowns,
And turn thine eye thus coldly on thy prince?
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a textile fabric by interlooping yarn or thread by means of needles, etc.; make knitted work.

The process of *knitting* by hand was known in England at the end of the 15th century, although it is not known to what country it belongs nor when first used.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 408.

In front of it [the guillotine], seated in chairs. . . . are a number of women, busily *knitting.*
Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, iii. 15.

2. To unite closely; grow together: as, broken bones will in time *knit* and become sound.

Our sever'd navy too
Have *knit* again. *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 13, 171.

When they separate from others, they *knit* but loosely among themselves. *Sir T. Browne,* Religio Medici, i. 8.

To knit up†, to wind up; come to a close.

It remaineth to *knit up* briefly with the nature and compass of the seas. *Holland.*

knit (nit), *n.* [< *knit, v.*] **1.** Union by knitting; knitted texture.—**2.** Style or stitch of knitting; character of the work produced by knitting.

Their garters of an indifferent *knit.*
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1, 95.

3. In *mining,* a small particle of lead ore: commonly in the plural. Also *nit, nitting.* [Derbyshire, Eng.]

knit-back†, *n.* Comfrey.

Confire [F.], the herb comfrey, consound, ass-ear, *knitback,* backwort. *Cotgrave.*

knitch (nich), *n.* [< ME. *knicche, knyche, knytche, knuccle, knoccle* (= LG. G. *knocke* = Sw. dial. *knokka*), a small bundle; prob. from an unrecorded AS. **cnycce,* < *cnocian,* E. *knock,* as something 'knocked' or thrown together.] A small bundle; a fagot. [Prov. Eng.]

First gedre 3ee to gedre dernels (or cockills) and bynd-eth hem to gedre in *knytchis* (or small bundelis) for to be brent. *Wyclif,* Mat. xiii. 30.

If I dared break a hedge for a *knitch* of wood, they'd put me in prison. *Kingsley,* Alton Locke, xxviii.

knitchet (nich'et), *n.* [< *knitch* + dim. *-et.*] A small bundle or knitch.

When the said stems are slit and cloven, they must be laid abroad to dry in the sun; when they be dried, they ought to be made up into *knitchets* or handfuls.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 17.

knit-knot†, *n.* An ornament of dress. *Nares.*

Not to spend their time in *knit knots,* patch work, fine twilights, and such fooleries.
The Countess Farmers Catechism (1700).

knitster† (nit'stėr), *n.* [< *knit* + *-ster.*] One who knits; a knitter.

My two Troilus's transform'd to *knitsters.*
Jasper Mayne, Amorous Warre (1648).

knittable (nit'a-bl), *a.* [< *knit* + *-able.*] That may be knitted or knit.

knitter (nit'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who knits.

The spinsters and the *knitters* in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chant it. *Shak.,* T. N., ii. 4, 45.

2. A knitting-machine.

knitting (nit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *knit, v.*] **1.** The act of tying or fastening in a knot, or of winding about and about; entanglement.

The elephant, knowing well enough he is not able to withstand [illegible] to come [illegible] crush and squise the dragon between him and them.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 10.

2. The act of weaving by looping or knotting a continuous thread.—**3.** Work done by a knitter; knitting-work.

The same dear aunt, with her *knitting* in hand as of old.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 17.

Double knitting, knitting by a peculiar stitch which produces [illegible] with the view of securing greater warmth.

knitting-case (nit'ing-kās), *n.* Same as *knitting-sheath.*

She [illegible] of her knitting-case and put another in.
T. Hardy, The Hand of Ethelberta, xxv.

knitting-cup†, *n.* A cup of wine [illegible] were knit in the bonds of matrimony.

Mind
The parson's pint, to engage him [in] the business;
[illegible]
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

knitting-machine (nit'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A hand- or power-machine for knitting. Such machines employ barbed or hooked needles, having some form of latching device for catching the thread and drawing it through previously made to the same thread, and releasing itself at the right moment. It is the use of these needles and of a single thread that distinguishes a knitting-machine from a loom, a braider, or a netting-machine. Hand knitters by machinery for domestic use employ either a series of needles laid flat in a frame or a ring of upright needles placed in the periphery of a cylinder. By the use of various attachments these machines can make hollow or flat knitted fabrics, plain, ribbed, etc. The power-machines are essentially the same as the hand-machines, except that, being larger, they knit wider fabrics. There is also a single-needle hand knitting-machine.

knitting-needle (nit'ing-nē″dl), *n.* An instrument used for knitting. Knitting-needles for hand-work are straight, slender rods, usually of steel, with rounded ends, two or more are used at once. See *knitting-machine*.

knitting-pin (nit'ing-pin), *n.* A small bar or rod used for knitting, having a button at one end. It is made of ivory, bone, gutta-percha, wood, etc., and is used in pairs for knitting large work, such as shawls.

knitting-sheath (nit'ing-shēth), *n.* A cylindrical sheath arranged so as to be secured to the dress of a knitter, and intended to support one of the knitting-needles while in use. Also called *knitting-case*.

knitting-stick (nit'ing-stik), *n.* A form of the knitting-sheath in which the sheath of wood or similar material is prolonged so as to be passed through the belt or otherwise secured for the convenience of the knitter.

knitting-work (nit'ing-wėrk), *n.* **1.** The occupation of knitting.—**2.** A piece of knitting, with needles, ball of yarn, etc. Hence—**3.** Any occupation for the hands which leaves the mind unemployed and permits conversation. [U. S.]

knittle (nit'l), *n.* [Dim. of *knit*, *n.*; or < **knittle*, a supposed freq. of *knit*, *v.*] **1.** A string that gathers or draws together a purse, a bag, or the like; a shirring-string.—**2.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A kind of small line made of rope-yarns twisted together, used for seizings or for hammock-clues. Formerly robbins for bending sails and reef-points were sometimes made in this way.

> The reef enwrap'd, the inserted *knittles* ty'd.
> *Falconer*, Shipwreck, ii.

(*b*) *pl.* The halves of two adjoining yarns in a rope, twisted up together for pointing or grafting. Also written *knettles*.

knives, *n.* Plural of *knife*.

knob (nob), *n.* [Also sometimes spelled *nob*, formerly *nobbe*; also in var. form *knub*, *nub* (see *nub*); < ME. *knobbe* (= MLG. *knobbe*, LG. *knobbe*, *knubbe*), a knob, a var. of *knop*, q. v.] A rounded projection; a protuberance; a bunch; a knop.

> He [the Pilgrime] had a long staffe in his hand with a *nobbe* in the middle. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 20.

(*a*) A fleshy protuberance; a pimple.

> The *knobbes* sittyng on his cheekes.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 633.

(*b*) A rounded projection forming the termination of something, as of a staff; specifically, the more or less ball-shaped part of the handle for a door, drawer, or the like.

> One or more Beadles march first, each carrying a long Staff, at the End of which is a great Apple or *Knob* of Silver.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 57.

> My lock, with no *knob* to it, looked as if it wanted to be wound up. *Dickens*, Bleak House, iv.

(*c*) A prominent isolated hill; a hill generally: same as *mound* in Wisconsin and Iowa, and *butte* in the Cordilleran region. [Southern and western U. S.] (*d*) In *entom.*, a dilated outer portion of a part. Specifically—(1) An expanded apical portion of an insect's antenna, as in a butterfly. (2) In *Diptera*, the capitulum or outer portion of the halter or balancer. (3) The distended outer portion of a fly's proboscis. (*e*) In a cannon, the spherical part at the rear end of the piece, forming the opposite extremity to the muzzle: it is a part of the cascabel. In ships' guns a breeching-loop takes the place of the knob. (*f*) In *arch.*, specifically, a bunch of leaves, flowers, or similar ornaments, as the boss at the intersection of ribs, the end of a label or other molding, or a bunch of foliage in a capital. In this sense also called *knop* and *knot*. See cut under *boss*, (*g*) same as *knobstick*. (*h*) The rudiment of a deer's antler. Compare *knobber*.

knob (nob), *v.*: pret. and pp. *knobbed*, ppr. *knobbing*. [< *knob*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow into knobs; bunch.

II. *trans.* **1.** To produce a knob or knobs upon.

> Not stitche, or coughe, or *knobbing* gowt
> That makes the patiente slaw.
> *Braid*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 9.

> Olives of scarce two centuries' growth, and fig-trees *knobbed* with their sweet produce, overrun the sombre soil. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 196.

Rotating discs, covered with a thin sheet of copper, whose surface has been *knobbed*, or raised into rows of oval knobs, by the application of a blind punch.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 701.

2. To free from knobs, as stone in the quarry, in rough-dressing it.

knobbed (nobd), *a.* [< *knob* + *-ed*².] Having a knob or knobs; knobby; in *entom.*, terminating in a knob or dilated part, as the antennæ of a butterfly.

> The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberous at the bottom. *Grew.*

Knobbed hairs. See *hair*¹.

knobber (nob'ėr), *n.* [Also *knobbler*; < *knob* + *-er*¹.] A hart or stag in its second year; a brocket.

> He has hallooed the hounds upon a velvet-headed *knobbler*. *Scott.*

knobbiness (nob'i-nes), *n.* The quality of having knobs or of being full of protuberances.

knobbing (nob'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *knob*, *v.*] The act of rough-dressing stone in the quarry, by knocking off the projections and points.

knobble (nob'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *knobbled*, ppr. *knobbling*. [Freq. of *knob*, *v.*] **1.** Same as *knob*.—**2.** To hammer feebly. [Prov. Eng.]

knobbled (nob'ld), *p. a.* [< *knobble* + *-ed*².] Knobby; rough; knobbly.

> The workman [a glass-blower] having thereby taken possession of the globe by its bottom or *knobbled* pole attached to its punty rod. *Ure*, Dict., II. 657.

knobbler (nob'lėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *knobber*.—**2.** In *metal.*, same as *nobbler*.

knobbly (nob'li), *a.* [< *knobble* + *-y*¹.] Full of knots or lumps. [Prov. Eng.]

> A band of grey marl forms a line of division from the underlying chalk, which for about a foot down is often hard and *knobbly*. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 325.

knobby (nob'i), *a.* [< *knob* + *-y*¹.] **1.** Having knobs or hard protuberances.

> No more
> Round *knobby* spots deform, but the disease
> Seems at a pause. *Grainger*, The Sugar Cane, iv.

2. Abounding in rounded hills or mountains; hilly.—**3†.** Hard; stubborn.

> The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors. *Howell.*

knob-fronted (nob'frun″ted), *a.* Having a boss on the base of the beak, forming a frontal knob: specifically applied to the domesticated Chinese swan-goose, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*. See cut under *Cygnopsis*.

knobstick (nob'stik), *n.* **1.** A heavy stick or cane with a knob.—**2.** In England, a workman who refuses to join a trades-union or retires from it, and who works when the members of the union are on strike. Also *knob*, *nob*, *blacknob*, and *blackleg*. Equivalent to *scab* in the United States.

> The clashing and clanging and clattering that has wearied a' my life long, about work and wages, and masters, and hands, and *knobsticks*.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xvii.

> The *knobstick* takes away the striker's hope of bringing his employer to terms. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 238.

Also spelled *nobstick*.

knobweed (nob'wēd), *n.* Same as *knapweed*.

knobwood (nob'wùd), *n.* A thorny shrub or small tree of South Africa, *Zanthoxylum Capense*, of the rue family. It has a hard, close-grained wood, useful for domestic utensils, agricultural implements, etc.

knock (nok), *v.* [< ME. *knocken*, *knokken*, < AS. **cnocian*, in comp. *gecnocian*, usually *cnucian*, also *cnuwian*, *cnuian*, knock, beat, = Icel. *knoka*, knock; cf. W. *cnocio* = Corn. *cnoeye*, knock; secondary forms parallel with those of the series *knack*, all ult. imitative of a sharp sudden blow or report: see *knack*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike or beat; give a blow or blows to; hit; affect in some way by striking or hitting: as, to *knock* a ball with a bat; to *knock* a man senseless; he *knocked* me down; to *knock* out one's brains.

> I'll yield him thee asleep,
> Where thou may'st *knock* a nail into his head.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2, 69.

> Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
> Or *knock* the breast. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1722.

2. To use in striking; give a blow or blows with; bring into collision; dash: as, to *knock* the head against a post.

> Tell him I'll *knock* his leek about his pate,
> Upon Saint Davy's day. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1, 54.

> Was ever Varus the nearer to restoring his Legions for Augustus *knocking* his head against the wall in a rage about the loss of them? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

To knock about, to subject to rough or hard treatment; buffet: as, he had been a good deal *knocked about* by adverse fortune.

> The building has been so *knocked about* and altered in modern times, that it is impossible to speak with certainty regarding it. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 198.

To knock down. (*a*) In auctions, to signify the sale of (the thing bid for) by a blow with a hammer or mallet; assign as sold to the highest bidder.

> I found it in a volume, all of songs,
> *Knock'd down* to me when old Sir Robert's . . . books . . .
> Came to the hammer. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to lay (a ship) on her side, as a gust or gale.

To knock down fares, to pilfer railroad or horse-car fares: said of a conductor of a railroad-train or of a horse-car. [U. S.] **To knock into a cocked hat.** See *cocked*, *v. t.*—**To knock off.** (*a*) To stop; put an end to. [Colloq.]

> We *knocked off* work, and began to get dinner.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 184.

(*b*) To accomplish hastily; put out of hand.

> He could *knock off* a parody, a drinking song, a copy of Latin verses. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 292.

(*c*) To deduct: as, to *knock off* ten cents from the price. [Colloq.]—**To knock on** or **in the head**, to stun or kill by a blow or by blows on the head; hence, to destroy; frustrate, as a project or scheme; foil; render abortive. [Colloq.]—**To knock out**, to beat in a pugilistic contest; hence, to overcome; get the better of.—**To knock spots out of**, to defeat utterly; "do for" thoroughly. [Slang, U. S.]—**To knock together**, to get together or construct hastily: as, I *knocked together* a few necessaries and started off; he *knocked together* a rough box.—**To knock up.** (*a*) To arouse by the sound of knocking, as on a door. (*b*) To exhaust with fatigue; tire out.

> If Fanny would be more regular in her exercise, she would not be *knocked up* so soon.
> *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, vii.

(*c*) In *bookbinding*, to make even the edges of, as a quantity of printed sheets, by striking them on a table while held loosely upright in the hands. (*d*) To construct hastily, as by nailing.

> Mr. Weevle . . . goes to work devising apologies for window-curtains and *knocking up* apologies for shelves.
> *Dickens*, Bleak House, xx.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To strike a blow with the fist or with something hard or heavy; specifically, to rap upon a door or gate, as with the knuckles or a knocker, in order to attract the attention of those within.

> "Go up," quod he unto his knave anon;
> "Clepe at his dore, or *knokke* with a ston:
> Looke how it is, and tel me boldely."
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 246.

> Behold, I stand at the door and *knock*. Rev. iii. 20.

> When death *knocked* at any door in the hamlet, there was an echo from every fireside.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

2. To move or be moved so as to come in collision with something; strike; clash: as, one heavy body *knocks* against another; his knees *knocked* together from fright.

> He crawls on *knocking* knees. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 236.

3†. To smite upon the breast, as in penitence.

> It is not counted for a piece of religion to be at matins, at evensong, and at the prayers of the mass, as well as to *knock* and kneel, and lift up our hands to the sacrament.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 350.

Knock-about man, a jack of all trades; a man employed to make himself generally useful: corresponding to a general servant in the house. [Australian.]

> The washers were as a class considerably below the shearers. They were composed chiefly of what are called in the Bush *Knockabout men:* that is, men who are willing to undertake any work, sometimes shepherding, sometimes making yards or droving.
> *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 80.

To knock about, to wander here and there, especially in a rough, careless, or aimless way. [Colloq.]

> I have been *knocking about* Europe long enough to learn there are certain ways of doing things.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 349.

To knock off. (*a*) To cease from labor; stop work; cease.

> In noting of their nativities, I have wholly observed the instructions of Pitseus, where I *knock off* with his death, my light ending with his life on that subject.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, x.

> Some of Rouncewell's hands have just *knocked off* for dinner time. *Dickens*, Bleak House, lxiii.

(*b*) To die.

> It was your ill fortune to live amongst such a refractory, perverse people, . . . that would not *knock off* in any reasonable time, but lived long on purpose to spite their relations. *Tom Brown*, Works, IV. 183.

To knock out, to lose the scent: said of hounds in fox-hunting.—**To knock under**, to yield; submit; acknowledge one's self conquered.—**To knock up**, to fail from fatigue; become exhausted. [Rare in intransitive use.]

> The horses were beginning to *knock up* under the fatigue of such severe service. *De Quincey.*

knock (nok), *n.* [< *knock*, *v.*] **1.** A blow; a buffet; a stroke with the fist, or with anything hard or heavy, as a cudgel, a hammer, or the knocker of a door.

> Norfolk, we must have *knocks*: ha! must we not?
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3, 5.

> He's a strange soldier that gets not a *knock*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

2†. A clock. [Scotch.]

You'l move the Duke our master's Grace
To put a *knock* upon the steeple,
To shew the hours to country people.
Watson's Coll., i. 19. (*Jamieson*.)

knockaway, *n.* See *knackaway*.

knock-down (nok′doun), *a.* **1.** Such as to knock to the ground; hence, overwhelming; irresistible: as, a *knock-down* blow; a *knock-down* argument.

Away with the wishy-washy school of sentiment in which a *knock down* argument is thought of with the same horror as a *knock-down* blow!
J. Wilson, Noctes Ambrosianæ, Dec., 1834.

2. Constructed so as to be readily knocked down or taken apart for convenience in transportation; prepared and kept in separate parts, ready to be put together as a whole.

To make a *knockdown* wigwam, the framing should be lashed together with ropes or twine, and the bark tied to the rafters with twine. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 187.

knocker (nok′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who knocks.—**2.** A spirit or goblin supposed to dwell in mines, and to indicate the presence of rich veins of ore by knocking.

The miners say that the *Knocker* is some being that inhabits in the concaves and hollows of the Earth, and that it is thus kind to some men of suitable temper, and directs them to the ore by such its knocking.
Hooson, quoted by R. Hunt in British Mining.

3. A knob, bar, or ring of metal attached to an outer door, by knocking with which persons seeking admittance can attract the notice of the inmates. It is usually so held by a hinge that it can be lifted and allowed to fall against a metal plate or stud, giving a sharp blow. It has now generally given place to the door-bell.

It [the front door] was ornamented with a gorgeous brass *knocker*, curiously wrought, sometimes in the device of a dog, and sometimes of a lion's head.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 167.

One could hardly find a *knocker* at a door in a whole street after a midnight expedition of these Beaux Esprits.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 180.

4. In *milling*, a device attached to a flour-bolt to jar or shake it at intervals, in order to free the cloth from the flour.

knocking (nok′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *knock*, *v.*] **1.** The act of striking a door with the knuckles or with a knocker.

Wake Duncan with thy *knocking*; I would thou couldst!
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2, 74.

2. *pl.* The larger pieces of stone and ore as cut or blasted from the vein. [North. Eng.]—**3.** *pl.* A stone-masons' name for the smaller pieces knocked off in dressing stone.—**4.** The cry of harehounds. *Halliwell.*

knocking-bucker (nok′ing-buk″ėr), *n.* A tool cut out of a strong flat bar of iron, used for breaking or "bucking" ore. [Eng.]

knocking-trough (nok′ing-trôf), *n.* A conical trough in which the rind is beaten off of barley with a mallet. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

knock-knee (nok′nē), *n.* The condition of being knock-kneed.

"*Knock-knee*," it was stated, depended in most cases . . . upon deficiency of growth of the outer or condyloid part of the femur at the epiphysial line.
Lancet, No. 3413, p. 172.

knock-kneed (nok′nēd), *a.* Having the legs curved inward so that the knees touch or knock together in walking; hence, halting; feeble: as, a very *knock-kneed* argument. Formerly also *knack-kneed*.

Risingh, who succeeded to the command of New Sweden, looms largely in ancient records as a gigantic Swede, who, had he not been rather *knock-kneed* and splay-footed, might have served for the model of a Samson.
Irving, Knickerbocker, vi 2.

knock-off (nok′ôf), *n.* The device by which the loops of yarn are knocked off or drawn over the ends of the needles in a knitting-machine.

knock-out (nok′out), *a.* Causing one to be knocked out, as by a blow in a fight; hence, very effective; crushing: as, a *knock-out* blow.

knockstone (nok′stōn), *n.* A stone on which lead ore is broken, cobbed, or bucked; sometimes, also, an iron block so used. [North. Eng.]

knod†, *v. t.* A variant of *gnod*.

knoll[1] (nōl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *knowl*; < late ME. *knollen*, a more sonorous form of *knallen*, *knullen*, and more nearly agreeing with the cognate D. G. *knallen* = Sw. *knalla* = Dan. *knalde*, make a loud noise; ult. imitative: see *knell*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ring, as a bell; especially, to ring slowly, for or as for a funeral; toll; knell.

To come in ther propre persones to the counselle house . . . as often as they shallen here the grete belle of the parisshe of Seint Androwe to be *knolled* by many as diuers tymes, and after that rongen out for the same.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 401.

Me thinkes I heare the clarke,
That *knowles* the careful knell.
The Aged Lover Renounceth Love.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death:
And so his knell is *knoll'd*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8, 50.

2. To ring or sound a knell for; warn or draw by the sound of a bell.

And his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd *knolling* a departing friend.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1, 103 (Knight).

Clear from the church-tower clangs the bell,
Knolling souls that would repent
To the Holy Sacrament.
Bulwer, Fridolin (tr. from Schiller).

II. *intrans.* To sound, as a bell; ring.

If ever [you have] been where bells have *knoll'd* to church.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7, 114.

Remember that your fame
Knowles in th' eare o' th' world: what you doe quickly
Is not done rashly.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

knoll[1] (nōl), *n.* [< *knoll*[1], *v.*] The ringing of a bell: as, the curfew *knoll*.

The far roll
Of your departing voices is the *knoll*
Of what in me is sleepless.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 96.

knoll[2] (nōl), *n.* [< ME. *knol*, < AS. *cnol*, *cnoll*, a top or summit (of a hill), = MD. *knolle*, D. *knol*, knob, protuberance, a turnip, = MHG. *knolle*, G. *knollen*, a knoll, clod, lump, knot, = Norw. *knoll* = Dan. *knold*, a knoll, = Sw. *knöl*, a bump; prob. of Celtic origin: < W. *cnol*, a knoll, hillock, dim. of a more orig. form seen in Gael. *cnoc*, a hill, knoll, hillock, = Ir. *cnoc*, a hillock, a turnip (cf. def. 2); perhaps orig. a 'bump,' as in the related noun *knuckle*, q. v., from the verb represented by W. *cnocio*, knock, Gael. *cnac*, crack, etc.: see *knock*. Hence dial. (Sc.) *know*[2], q. v., and prob. *noll*, the head, a dial. or slang word of which the proper spelling *knoll* was not recognized.] **1.** The top or crown of a hill; more generally, a small, gently rounded hill or mount.

The labourers' homes,
A frequent haunt of Edith, on low *knolls*
That dimpling died into each other.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. A turnip. [Prov. Eng.]

knoller (nō′lėr), *n.* One who tolls a bell.

knolly (nō′li), *a.* [< *knoll*[2] + *-y*[1].] Having knolls; marked by small rounded hills.

Mr. Upham briefly described the belts or *knolly* and hilly drift which have been traced through Minnesota.
Science, III. 695.

knop (nop), *n.* [Formerly also *cnop*; < ME. *knop*, *knoppe*, < AS. **cnop* = D. *knop*, a knob, bud, = OHG. *chnopf*, *cnopf*, *chnoph*, MHG. *knoph*, *knopf*, G. *knopf* = Dan. *knop* = Sw. *knopp*, bud, *knop*, knop, button, stud (cf. Dan. *knob*, a knot, bend, naut. knot). Also in variant forms *knob* (q. v.) and *knap*, ME. *cnap*, < AS. *cnæp* = Icel. *knappr* = Dan. *knap*, a knop, knob: see *knap*[2]; cf. also D. *knoop* = MLG. LG. *knōp* = MHG. *knouf*, G. *knauf* (MHG. dim. *knoufel*, *knöufel*), a knob, button. See also *knosp*.] **1.** A small rounded projection; a stud; a button; a knob. [Now only in some specific uses. See below.]

Knoppis fyne of gold enameled.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 725.

But when our standard was set up,
So fierce the wind did bla', Willie,
The golden *knop* down from the top
Into ground did fa', Willie.
Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 265).

2†. A bud.

For brode roses and open also
Ben passed in a day or two;
But *knoppes* wille freshe be
Two dayes atte leest or thre.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1684.

The cedar of the house within was carved with *knops* and open flowers. 1 Ki. vi. 18.

3. *Eccles.*, a bulb on the stem of a chalice for convenience in holding it. It is found in some of the earliest known chalices.—**4.** In *arch.*, same as *knob*.—**5.** A large tub. [Prov. Eng.]

Knop-and-flower pattern, a name given to a pattern much used in Eastern (especially Persian) decoration, as of pottery, consisting of alternately a solid or compact flower and a minutely divided and delicate one.

knop† (nop), *v. t.* [< ME. *knoppen*; < *knop*, *n.*] To adorn with buttons, knobs, or projections of any sort.

Highe shoos *knopped* with dagges.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7260.

His *knopped* schon clouted full thykke;
His ton toteden [peeped] out as he the londe treddede.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 424.

knoppe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *knop*.

knopper (nop′ėr), *n.* [G., a gallnut, < *knopf*, a knop, knob: see *knop*.] A kind of gall formed from the immature acorns of *Quercus pedunculata* and *Q. sessilifolia*, abounding in Croatia, Styria, etc. These galls are largely used for tanning throughout Austria, and to some extent in Germany. They are also used in dyeing. Also *knapper-gall*.

knopweed (nop′wēd), *n.* Same as *knapweed*, 2.

knort, *n.* An obsolete form of *knur*.

knorned†, *a.* See *knurned*.

knorrish (nor′ish), *a.* [< *knor*, now *knur*, + *-ish*[1].] Knotty; knarry. [Prov. Eng.]

knosp (nosp), *n.* [< G. *knospe*, a bud, < MHG. *knospe*, a knot, knop; akin to *knopf*, a knop, bud: see *knop*.] A bud or unopened leaf or flower, or an architectural ornament resembling a bud; a knob. [Rare.]

Thy thousands, trained to martial toil,
Full red would stain thy native soil,
Ere from thy mural crown there fell
The slightest *knosp* or pinnacle.
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

knot[1] (not), *n.* [< ME. *knotte*, < AS. *cnotta* = D. *knot* = MHG. *knotze*; cf. OHG. *chnodo*, *chnoto*, MHG. *knode*, *knote*, G. *knoten* = Icel. *knūtr* (for **knutr*?) = Dan. *knude* = Sw. *knut*, a knot; prob. = L. *nodus* (for **gnodus*), a knot (> E. *node*, q. v.), these kindred forms being somewhat complicated. Hence *knit*, and, through Russ. from Icel., *knout*.] **1.** An interlacement of parts of a cord, rope, or any flexible strip, formed by twisting the ends about each other, and then drawing tight the loops thus formed; also, a similar interlacing of two or more cords, threads, etc.; a bunch of threads or thread-like things entangled together.

a, bowline knot; *b*, figure-of-eight knot.

Bind up this hair
In any simple *knot*. *Shelley*, The Cenci, v. 4.

Specifically—**2.** A piece of ribbon, lace, or the like folded or tied upon itself in some particular form, used as an ornamental adjunct to a costume, or to a sword, a cane, etc.: as, a *knot* of ribbon; a breast-*knot*; a shoulder-*knot*.—**3.** Something resembling a knot in its complication, its protuberancy, or its rounded form.

John was now matching several kinds of poppies and field-flowers to make her a present of *knots* for the day.
Gay, Letter, quoted in Thackeray's English Humourists.

The Queen, who sat
With lips severely placid, felt the *knot*
Climb in her throat, and with her feet unseen
Crush'd the wild passion out against the floor.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*a*) The hard, cross-grained mass of wood formed in a trunk at the insertion of a branch; particularly, the round, gnarly formation resulting from a branch being broken off and the tissues growing around its stump. This stump often decays, or falls out in cutting, leaving a knot-hole.

As *knots*, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3, 7.

(*b*) A node in a stem, or any node-like expansion in a stem, pod, etc.

The canes of Egypt, when they newly arise from their bed of mud and slime of Nilus, start up into an equal and continual length, and are interrupted but with few *knots*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 838.

(*c*) An excrescence on a trunk or root; a gnarl or knur. (*d*) A tuft, as of grass. (*e*†) A flower-bud.

It [the citron-tree] bore some ripe ones, and some sour ones, some in the *knot*, and some in the blossom altogether.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 88.

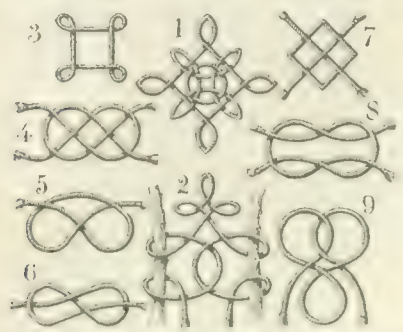
(*f*) In *lithol.*, a small concretion or aggregation of mineral matter, or imperfectly developed crystal, found occasionally in schistose rocks, appearing to be the result of contact metamorphism. Knots of this kind sometimes occur crowded together in large numbers, so as to give a knotty appearance to what otherwise would be a quite smooth slaty surface. Such slate is called *knotted slate* or *schist* (in German *Knotenschiefer*). The knots are sometimes simply segregations of heterogeneous material around a small fragment of the slate; sometimes more or less distinctly formed crystals, andalusite being the most common mineral thus occurring. This peculiar formation is well shown in the eastern Vosges and in the lake district of England. (*g*) In *mech.*, same as *knote*. (*h*) In *arch.*, same as *knob*. (*i*) In *brush-making*, a tuft of bristles ready to be fastened into a hole in the block. (*j*) In *anat.*, a ganglion, a nodule, a plexus. (*k*) A defect in flint-glass, consisting of an opaque particle of earthy matter from the furnace, or abraded from the glass-pot, or a particle of glass-gall, or an imperfectly vitrified grain of sand. (*l*) In *phys. geog.*, an elevated and plateau-like region where several great chains of mountains meet: a term little used by geographers except in describing parts of the chain of the Andes.

The *Knot* of Pasco a great ganglion, as it were, of the system of the Andes.
Sir J. Herschel Physical Geography, p. 130.

(*m*) *Naut.* (1) A division of the log-line, so called from the series of pieces of leather stuck through the strands and knotted at equal distances on the line, being the space between any consecutive two of such knots. When the 28-second glass is used the length of the knot is 47.3 feet. See *log*. (2) A nautical mile. The length of a sea-mile varies with the latitude, according to some authorities; but the United States Hydrographic Office and United States Coast Survey have adopted 6,080.27 feet as its constant length, the English Admiralty 6,080 feet. See *mile*.

In order to remove all uncertainty and to introduce uniformity, this office adopted, several years ago, the value which results from considering the nautical mile as equal to the one sixtieth part of the length of a degree on the great circle of a sphere whose surface is equal to the surface of the earth. This value, computed on Clarke's spheroid, is . . . One metre made = 1853.248 metres = 6080.27 feet, a value which . . . corresponds to the adopted length of the Admiralty *Knot* = 6080 feet.
Report U. S. Coast and Geod. Survey, 1881, p. 354.

(*n*) In *geom.*, a universal curve in three-dimensional space, which, upon being brought into a plane by any process of projection whatever without the crossing of one part through another (that is, without passing through a nodal form), will always have nodes or crossings. A knot differs from a link in being unicursal, while a linking consists of two curves or ovals in space, which, after being brought into a plane by the above process, are always crossed the one with the other; a lacing consists of three which are similarly joined together, independently of any linking of pairs of them. An *amphichiral knot* is one which is its own perversion—that is, whose image in a mirror does not differ from the knot itself in respect to right- or left-handedness. (*o*) In Essex, England, eighty rounds of the reel of baize, wool, or yarn. (*p*) In *her.*, a piece or two or



Heraldic Knot.

1, Love knot; 2, Dacre knot; 3, Bowen knot; 4, Wake; 5, Knot of Savoy; 6, Knot of the Order of the Annunciata; 7, Harrington's true-lover knot; 8, Herald's knot; 9, Hungerford knot.

more pieces of cord so intertwined as to form an ornamental figure. There are many forms which were in common use as badges of certain noble families in the middle ages, which have been adopted as bearings in heraldry proper. (*q*) In *lace-making*, a small and simple ornament projecting from the outer edge of the cordonnet, a variety of the fleur-volant. (*r*) Any figure the lines of which frequently intersect each other: as, a garden *knot* (a pattern).

The pileres weren y-peynt and pulched ful clene,
And queynteli i-coruen with curiouse *knottes*,
With wyndowes well y-wrought wide vp o-lofte.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 161.

Flowers worthy of Paradise; which not nice art
In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon
Pour'd forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain.
Milton, P. L., iv. 242.

Next the streete side, and more contiguous to ye house, are *knotts* in trayle or grasse worke, where likewise runs a fountaine. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 1, 1644.

(*s*) A cluster; a collection; a group.

Not a soul, without thine own foul *knot*,
But fears and hates thee. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

A certain *knot* of ladies took him for a wit.
Addison, A Beau's Head.

(*t*) A swirling wave. [Rare.]

A *knot* of the sea washed our tub overboard, wherein our fish was a-watering. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 11.

4. A bond of association; a close union or tie: as, the nuptial *knot*.

His owne two hands the holy *knotts* did knitt,
That none but death for ever can divide.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 7.

O night and shades!
How are ye join'd with hell in triple *knot*!
Milton, Comus, l. 1.

5. A difficulty, intricacy, or perplexity; something not easily solved; a puzzle.

It is a hard *knot* for me. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 14.

A man shall be perplexed with *knots*, and problems of business, and contrary affairs. *South*, Sermons.

6. The point on which the action or development of a narrative depends; the gist of a matter; the nucleus or kernel.

The *knotte* why that every tale is told,
If it be taried til that lust be cold
Of hem that han it after herkned yore,
The savour passeth ever lenger the more,
For fulsomnesse of his prolixitee.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 393.

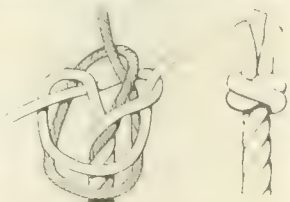
How evil an historian are you, that leave out the chief *knot* of all the discourse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

All the while, no doubt, and even as I write the phrase, he (grandfather) moves in my blood, and whispers words to me, and sits efficient in the very *knot* and centre of my being. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Manse.

7†. In *hunting*, one of certain morsels of flesh from the fore quarters of a stag.

Sythen rytte thay the foure lymmes, & rent of the hyde,
Then brek thay the bale, the balez out token,
Lystily forlancyng, & bere of the *knot*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1334.

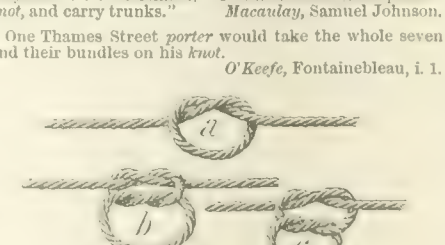
8. A rocky summit. [Prov. Eng.]—**Anglers' double knot**, a neat and secure knot used in joining gut-lengths. The ends are laid together pointing in opposite directions, and are passed round each other twice. When drawn together, the knot is oblong, and the ends may be cut off as close as can be done with a sharp knife without a possibility of their drawing. This knot is indispensable in making leaders for trout-fishing and casting-lines for salmon-fishing. *Morris.*—**Artificers' knot.** See *artificer*.—**Bowline-knot**, a common form of sailors' knot, in which the loop can be made of any size, and does not jam nor render. See cut under def. 1.—**Builders' knot**, a clove-hitch. See *hitch*, 6.—**Dacre knot**, in *her.*, a knot forming a device or badge used by the Dacre family, and often appearing as a heraldic bearing. See cut under def. 3 (*p*).—**English knot** (*naut.*), a method of tying two rope-ends or pieces of gut together by making an overhand knot in each around the other.—**Figure-of-eight knot**, a form of knot much used by sailors, shaped like the figure 8. See cut under def. 1.—**Flemish knot.** Same as *figure-of-eight knot*.—**Gordian knot.** See *Gordian*.—**Hard knot**, a knot tied in such a manner as not to be easily loosened.—**Harrington knot**, in *her.*, a knot or pattern made of interlacing bands, usually torsed or twisted like ropes, showing two strands crossing each other saltierwise and passing through a lozenge: a badge of the ancient family of Harrington. Compare cut under *fret*, in which the interlacing strips are similarly disposed. See cut under def. 3 (*p*).—**Heneage knot**, in *her.*, a heart-shaped knot or twist of rope, the badge of the Heneage family. See cut under def. 3 (*p*).—**Herculean knot**, a knot which cannot be severed.—**Josephine knot**, a knot used to join two pieces of thread when both the ends are afterward needed for use. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Light-wood knot.** See *lightwood*.—**Man-rope knot**, a knot made on the end of a rope by opening out the strands and forming a double wall and double crown.—**Matthew Walker knot** (*naut.*), a knot made by interlacing the strands at the end of a rope in the manner shown in the cut, used especially for the lanyards of the lower rigging, to keep the end from drawing through the hole in the deadeye: named from the inventor.—**Order of the Knot**, a military order of short duration, founded at Naples in the fourteenth century.—**Overhand knot.** See the cut below.—**Porters' knot**, a pad for supporting burdens on the head.


Matthew Walker Knot.

To a Coblers Aul, or Butcher's Knife,
Or *Porter's Knot*, commend me;
But from a Souldier's Lazy Life,
Good Heaven pray defend me.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 201.

One of the publishers to whom Johnson applied for employment . . . exclaimed, "You had better get a *porter's knot*, and carry trunks." *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

One Thames Street *porter* would take the whole seven and their bundles on his *knot*.
O'Keefe, Fontainebleau, i. 1.


a, Overhand knot; b, Square or reef knot; c, granny's knot.

Square **knot**, a knot used in tying reef points, so formed that the ends come out alongside of the standing parts and the knot does not jam. Also called *reef-knot*.—**Surgeons' knot**, a square or reef knot: used in tying a ligature around a cut artery.—**To cut the knot.** See *cut*.—**To tie with St. Mary's knot†**, to hamstring. [Old slang, North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He hes ta'en them a' wi' *St. Mary's knot*,
A' these horses but barely three.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 289).

True-love or **true-lovers' knot.** (*a*) A kind of double knot, made with two bows on each side interlacing each other, and with two ends: the emblem of interwoven affections or of engagement.

I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty odd-conceited *true-love knots*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 46.

They grew till they grew unto the church top,
And then they could grow no higher;
And there they tyed in a *true lovers knot*,
Which made all the people admire.
Fair Margaret and Sweet William (Child's Ballads, II. 144).

Three Times a *True-Love's Knot* I tye secure;
Firm be the Knot, firm may his Love endure.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday, l. 115.

(*b*) In *her.*, same as *Harrington knot*. (See also *bow-knot*, *granny's-knot*, *slide-knot*, *slip-knot*, *wall-knot*.)

knot[1] (not), *v.*; pret. and pp. *knotted*, ppr. *knotting*. [< ME. *knotten*; < *knot*[1], *n.* The older verb is *knit*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; form a knot or knots in or on: as, to *knot* a cord or a handkerchief.

But here's a queen when she rides abroad
Is always *knotting* threads. *Sedley*.

For many weeks about my loins I wore
The rope that haled the buckets from the well,
Twisted as tight as I could *knot* the noose.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. To fasten or secure by a knot.

She has *knotted* the keys upon a string,
And with her she has them ta'en.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, [I. 282).

At his side a wretched scrip was hung,
Wide-patch'd, and *knotted* to a twisted thong.
Pope, Odyssey, xiii.

Hence—**3.** To entangle; perplex.

They are catched in *knotted* law, like nets.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 18.

4†. To unite or knit closely.

The party of the Papists in England are become more *knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

5. To remove the knots from, as a woven fabric, by pulling them out with small tweezers.—**6.** To cover the knots of: a preliminary process in painting on wood, so that the knots shall not show through.—**7.** To cover (metals, etc.) with knotting. See *knotting*, 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form knots or joints, as in plants.—**2.** To knit knots for fringe; produce fancy work made by tying knots in cords. Compare *knotting*, *knotwork*, *knotted-bar work*.—**3.** To gather in knots; unite as in a knot.

Keep it as a cistern, for foul toads
To *knot* and gender in. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2, 62.

4†. To form flower-buds.

You cannot have an apple or a cherry but you must stay its proper periods, and let it blossom and *knot*, and grow and ripen. *Jer. Taylor*, Worksted. 1835). I. 794.

knot[2] (not), *n.* [Also *gnat*, and dial. *knat*, *knet*; said to be "named after King *Canute* [AS. *Cnût*], who was very fond of it"; but no connecting ME. form appears, and if it existed it would give a mod. form (see *knoutberry*); there is no evidence that Canute was very fond of this bird, and no probability that so common a bird would be named after a particular person.] **1.** The robin-snipe; the red-breasted or gray-backed sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*, a bird of the snipe family, *Scolopacidæ*. It breeds within the arctic circle, and at other seasons than the summer is dispersed along most of the sea-coasts of the world. The knot is 10½ inches long, and 20¼ inches in extent of wings. In summer the under parts are brownish-red; in winter, white. The upper parts of the adult are brownish-black, varied with tawny and white. The young are ashy above, varied with white, and with dark edgings of individual feathers. The knot usually goes in flocks, like other small waders, and when it is fat its flesh is delicious.

2. The ring-plover, *Ægialitis hiaticula*, whose habits on the beach resemble those of the knot. *Rev. C. Swainson.* [Belfast, Ireland.]

knotberry (not'ber-i), *n.*; pl. *knotberries* (-iz). [< *knot*[1] + *berry*[1]. Cf. *knoutberry*.] The cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*.

knote (nōt), *n.* [Also *knot*; appar. a sort of cross between *knot* and *node*.] In *mech.*, the point where cords, ropes, etc., meet from angular directions in funicular machines. More properly called *node*.

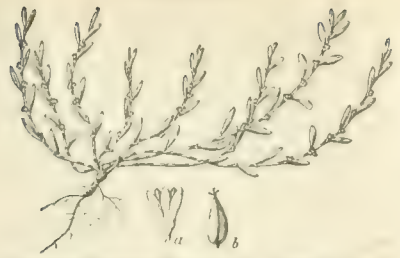
knotfulness (not'fûl-nes), *n.* In *geom.*, the number of knots of less knottiness of which a given knot is built up. See *knot*[1], 3 (*n*).

As soon as we come to 8 folds we have some knots which may preserve their knottiness even when this condition [taking the crossings alternately over and under] is not fulfilled. These ought, therefore, to be regarded as proper knots and to be included in the census as new and distinct types. This is a difficulty of a very formidable order. It depends upon the property which I have called *knotfulness*. *Tait*, Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edin., XXXII. iii. 504.

knot-grass (not'grâs), *n.* **1.** A weed of almost world-wide distribution, *Polygonum aviculare*: so called from the numerous nodes in its stems and its thickly spreading habit. It is a tough trailing and branching plant, common in trodden ground, and often carpeting dooryards, etc. (Also called *knotweed*, *goose-grass*, *cow-grass*, *doorweed*, etc.) An infusion of it was formerly supposed to retard bodily growth, whence Shakspere calls it "hindering knot-grass."

Get you gone, you dwarf;
You minimus, of hindering *knot-grass* made.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2, 329.

We want a boy extremely for this function
Kept under for a year with milk and *knotgrass*.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii.



Knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

2. By extension, any plant of the genus *Polygonum*, properly *knotweed*.—3. In occasional use, a plant of some other genus more or less similar. (*a*) Any of the species of *Illecebrum* or *Paronychia*; a whitlow-wort. (*b*) A variety of the false oat, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, having a knotty rootstock. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) The florin-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris*, var. *alba* (*stolonifera*). [Prov. Eng.] This may be the plant mentioned by Milton.

The chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of *knot-grass* dew-besprent. *Milton*, Comus, l. 542.

(*d*) Couch-grass: a use of doubtful appropriateness.—**Bird's knot-grass**, a name of *Polygonum aviculare*, obtained by translation.—**Coast** or **sea knot-grass**, *Polygonum maritimum*.—**Female knot-grass**, Lyte's name of the common mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*.—**German knot-grass**, the knawel, *Scleranthus annuus*.—**Male knot-grass**, Lyte's name for the common knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*, in distinction from *female knot-grass* (which see, above).

knottet, *n.* An obsolete form of *knot*[1].

knotted (not'ed), *a.* [< *knot*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Full of knots; having knots; knotty.

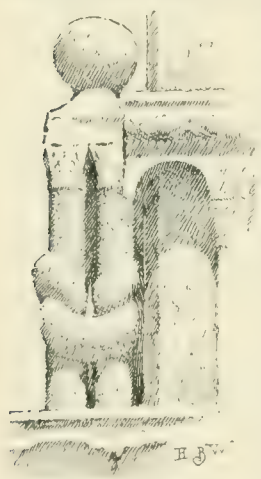
The splitting wind
Makes flexible the knees of *knotted* oaks.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3, 50.

The many-*knotted* water-flags,
That whistled dry and stiff about the marge.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having a series of nodes, or node-like swellings; jointed: said of stems, pods, etc. (*b*) In *zool.*, having one or more swellings; nodose. (*c*) Having intersecting figures; having lines or walks intersecting one another, marked with interlacings.

Thy curious-*knotted* garden. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1, 249.

(*d*) In *lithol.*, containing or characterized by knots.—**Knotted-bar work.** Same as *macramé*.—**Knotted lace**, a name given to the old *punto a groppo*, a fringe or border made of knotted threads. Macramé lace is its modern representative.—**Knotted pillar**, in *arch.*, a form of pillar sometimes occurring in the Romanesque style, so carved as to appear as if knotted in the middle.—**Knotted slate** or **schist.** See *knot*[1], 3 (*f*).



Knotted Pillars, Basilica of St. Mark's, Venice.

knotter (not'ėr), *n.* A fine strainer used to clear paper-pulp from clots or knots as it passes to the paper-making machine.

A sieve, or *knotter*, as it is called, which is usually formed of brass, having fine slits cut in it to allow the comminuted pulp to pass through, while it retains all lumps and knots.
Ure, Dict., III. 490.

knottiness (not'i-nes), *n.* 1. The condition of being knotty; the state of having many knots or swellings.

By his [Hercules's] oaken club is signified reason ruling the appetite; the *knottiness* thereof, the difficulty they have that seek after virtue. *Peacham*, Drawing.

2. The quality of being knotty; difficulty of solution; intricacy; complication: as, the *knottiness* of a problem.

Knottiness of his style. *Hare.*

3. In *geom.*, the minimum number of nodes in the projection of a knot on a plane or other single-sheeted, singly connected surface.

knotting (not'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *knot*[1], *v.*] 1. A kind of fancy work made with twisted and knotted threads, and closely imitating some old forms of lace.

A piece of close *Knotting*, viz. 2 Boys holding Circles in their Hands, either being less than a Silver Penny, in which are perspicuously wrote the Lords Prayer in Latin and English.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 17.

2. In *cloth-manuf.*, the operation of removing knots from cloths with tweezers.—3. A kind of cement especially useful for metals and as a covering for protection from the weather. It is made with red lead, carefully ground, and thinned with boiled oil and a little turpentine.

knotting-needle (not'ing-nē″dl), *n.* A needle designed for use in making knotting. See *knotting*, 1.

A bottle-screw, a *knotting-needle*, and a ball of sky-color and white knotting. *Doran*, Annals of Eng. Stage, I. xii.

knottle† (not'l), *n.* [< ME. *knottil* (= MLG. *knutel* = OHG. *chnuttil*, *chnuttil*, MHG. *knüttel*, *knüttel*, G. *knüttel*), a knot, knob; dim. of *knot*[1], *n.*] A knob. [Prov. Eng.]

He hade a heved lyke a bulle, and *knottilles* in his frount, as thay had bene the bygynnyng of hornes.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

knottled (not'ld), *a.* [< *knottle* + *-ed*[2].] Stunted in growth. [Prov. Eng.]

knotty (not'i), *a.* [< *knot*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of knots; having many knots.

In hir right hand (which to and fro did shake)
She bare a skourge, with many a *knottie* string.
Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene.

The oak,
Expanding its immense and *knotty* arms,
Embraces the light beach. *Shelley*, Alastor.

2. Hard; rugged.

When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together.
Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother.

Art will prevail where *knotty* strength denies.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.

3. Difficult; intricate; perplexing; involved.

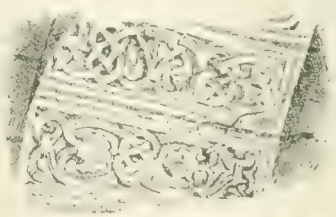
You may be sure I was very young, & therefore very rash, or ambitious, when I adventur'd upon that *knotty* piece [his essay on Lucretius].
Evelyn, To Doctor Meric Casaubon.

"Virtue! and Wealth! what are ye but a name!"
Say, for such worth are other worlds prepared?
Or are they both in this their own reward?
A *knotty* point! to which we now proceed.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 337.

knotweed (not'wēd), *n.* 1. A plant of one of the species of knapweed or knobweed, *Centaurea nigra*, *C. Cyanus*, and *C. Scabiosa*: so called from the knot-like heads. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A plant of the genus *Polygonum*, which includes the doorweed, the smartweeds and water-pepper, the prince's-feather, etc.; knot-grass or jointweed: so called from the knotty stem.—**Seaside knotweed**, *Polygonum maritimum*. **Spotted knotweed**, *Polygonum Persicaria*, or lady's-thumb.

knot-wood (not'wůd), *n.* 1. Wood that is full of knots.—2. Specifically, pine wood containing resinous knots, used for making a brilliant fire, or for light. [Southern U. S.]

knotwork (not'wėrk), *n.* An ornamental arrangement of cords knotted together, as in some



Knotwork, 12th century. (Cathedral of Angers, France.

kinds of fringe, in the cordons of a cardinal's hat, or represented in carving, painting, etc.

A font at Dolton, Devon, formed of portions of a monolith carved with Saxon *knotwork*, etc.
Athenæum, No. 3191, p. 852.

knotwort (not'wėrt), *n.* 1. The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.—2. *pl.* A name given by Lindley to the plant family *Illecebraceæ*. See *knot-grass*, 3 (*a*).

knoud (noud), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The gray gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*. [Local, Ireland.]

knout (nout, more properly nöt; Russ. pron. knöt), *n.* [< F. *knout* = G. *knute*, < Russ. *knuta* (Little Russ. and Pol. *knut*), a whip, scourge, < Icel. *knutr*, a knot: see *knot*[1].] A whip or scourge formerly used in Russia for the punishment of the worst criminals. Varying descriptions of it are given, and it was probably made in different forms; but its effect was so severe that few of those who were subjected to its infliction survived the punishment. The emperor Nicholas substituted for the knout a milder whip.

knout (nout, or better nöt), *v. t.* [< *knout*, *n.*] To punish with the knout or whip.

The freaks of Paul, who banished and *knouted* persons of every station, were safely displayed in Petersburg and Moscow. *Brougham.*

knoutberry, cnoutberry (nout'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *knoutberries, cnoutberries* (-iz). [< *Knout, Cnut*, a mod. form of AS. *Cnūt*, Canute, + *berry*[1]. The plant is traditionally connected with King Canute.] The cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*. [Prov. Eng.]

know[1] (nō), *v.*; pret. *knew*, pp. *known*, ppr. *knowing*. [< ME. *knowen*, *knawen*, *cnowen*, *cnawen* (pret. *knew*, *knewe*, pl. *knewen*, pp. *knowen*, *cnawen*, *knawen*), < AS. *cnāwan* (pret. *cnēow*, pp. *cnāwen* = OHG. *cnāan*, *knāan*, *chnāan*, *gnāhan*, know, = Icel. *knā*, know how to do, be able, = Olrish *gnáth*, know, = L. *gnō* in *noscere*, orig. *gnoscere* (as in comp. *co-gnoscere*, *i-gnoscere*; perf. *novi*, pp. *notus*, in comp. *gnotus*) = Gr. γι-γνώ-σκειν, 2d aor. ἔ-γνων, know, = Skt. √ *jnā*, know: a secondary form of the root *gan*, Teut. *kan*, in *ken*[1], know, *can*[1], know, be able, etc. The forms in E. derived from this secondary root are few (*know, acknow, knowledge, acknowledge*, and remotely *name*), but the forms from the primitive root *kan* are numerous: *can*[1], *con*[1], *con*[2], *canning*[1], *cunning*[2], *couth, uncouth, kith, kithe, ken*[1], etc. The L. and Gr. words from the secondary root are very numerous in E.; e. g.: from Latin, *agnate, cognate, cognition, incognito, ignore, noble, note, denote, notary, notion, cognomen, nominal*, etc., *ignominy, narrate*, etc.; from the Greek, *gnome*[1], *gnome*[2], *gnosis, gnostic*, etc., *synonym*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perceive or understand as being fact or truth; have a clear or distinct perception or apprehension of; understand or comprehend clearly and fully; be conscious of perceiving truly.

For when thou *knewest* the peple loved the, thow drowest the a-bakke, for to helpe them in their nedes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 40.

We *know* what we are, but *know* not what we may be.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5, 42.

What can we reason, but from what we *know*?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 18.

In the night he dreamed that she was gone,
And *knowing* that he dreamed, tried hard to wake,
And could not.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 382.

There is an ambiguity in the words *know*, "knowledge," which Dr. Bain seems not to have considered: "to *know*" may mean either to perceive or apprehend, or it may mean to understand or comprehend.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 49.

We *know* things, and we *know* that we *know* them. How we *know* them is a mystery indeed, but one about which it is perfectly idle to speculate.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 138.

2. In a general sense, to have definite information or intelligence about; be acquainted with, either through the report of others or through personal ascertainment, observation, experience, or intercourse: as, to *know* American history; he *knows* the city thoroughly.

And Merlyn, that all this *knewe* wele, seide to the kynge and Vter how it was be-tid of this man.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 53.

How ye myght my name *knowen* vnthe.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 444.

That I may *know* him and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings. Phil. iii. 10.

Ambition feels no gift,
Nor *knows* no bounds.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 1.

Not to *know* me argues yourselves unknown.
Milton, P. L., iv. 830.

3. To recognize after some absence or change; recall to the mind or perception; revive prior knowledge of: as, he was so changed that you would hardly *know* him.

And the lady hirself was above on the walles that *knewe* hem wele anoon as she hem saugh.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 345.

At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,
And called the wretched man to mind. *Flatman.*

4. To recognize in contrast or comparison; distinguish by means of previous acquaintance or information: as, to *know* one man from another; we *know* a fixed star from a planet by its twinkling; to *know* the right way.

When the wise [illegible] hawk [illegible] hand saw. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2, 397.

Each household *knoweth* their owne lands, and gardens, and most liue of their owne labours.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 129.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from those before and after. *Locke.*

5. To understand from experience or attainment; comprehend as to manner or method: with *how* before an infinitive: as, to *know how* to make something.

The illiterate that *know* not *how*
To cipher what is writ in learned books.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 810.

[Formerly by a Latinism, *how* was sometimes omitted, especially in poetry.

Sweet prince, the fame of death was never terrible
To him that *knew* to live
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 3.

He *knew*
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 11.

How few among them that *know* to write or speak in a pure stile. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.]

6†. To have sexual commerce with. Gen. iv. 1.

[A euphemism.] — **I know not what**, a phrase used as a noun or an adjective to express indefinite, and especially indefinitely large, amounts.

Our Seamen are apt to have great Notions of *I know not what* Profit and Advantages to be had in serving the Mogul; nor do they want for fine Stories to encourage one another to it. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 507.

Not to know beans. See *bean*¹. — **Not to know B from a bull's foot broomstick battledore.** See *B*. **To know a hawk from a hand-saw.** See *hand-saw*. — **To know a move or two.** See *move*. — **To know the ropes.** (*a*) To be qualified for the duties of a sailor by having learned the details of the rigging of a vessel. Hence (*b*) To understand the details of a particular thing; have knowledge of the routine of any business. Colloq. — **To know what's o'clock**, to be well informed and equal to any emergency. [Colloq.]

Partial friends say I *know what's o'clock* tolerably well. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, x.

To know what's what, to have clear knowledge or comprehension of a subject; be thoroughly posted; be sure of one's ground; have one's eye-teeth cut. [Colloq.]

He *knew what's what*, and that's as high
As metaphysic wit can fly.
Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 149.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To possess knowledge; be informed; have intelligence.

If any man will do his will, he shall *know* of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself.
John vii. 17.

Sir John must not *know* of it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 19.

When want of learning kept the laymen low,
And none but priests were authoriz'd to *know*.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 373.

2. To take cognizance; acquire knowledge; get intelligence.

And for he *knew* on the crois and to Crist shref hym,
Sonnere hadde he saluacion thanne scinte Ion.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 273.

Know of your youth, examine well your blood.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1, 68.

3†. To be acquainted with each other.

You and I have *known*, sir. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6, 86.

Sir, we have *known* together in Orleans.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4, 36.

I want to know, a New England colloquial phrase, equivalent to 'is it possible?' 'you surprise me!' — **Not that I know of**, not so far as I know; not to my knowledge.

Crabt. Mr. Surface, pray is it true that your uncle, Sir Oliver, is coming home?
Joseph S. *Not that I know of*, indeed, sir.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1

To know for, an old expression meaning the same as *to know of*, still used colloquially.

He might have more diseases than he *knew for*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2, 6.

know¹† (nō), *n.* [< *know*¹, *v.*] Knowledge.

That on the view and *know* of these contents . . .
He should the bearers put to sodaine death
Shak., Hamlet (fol. 1623), v. 2, 44

know² (nou), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *knoll*².

O I hae been east, and I hae been west,
An' I hae been far o'er the *knowes*.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 47).

know³†, **knowe**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *knee*.

"Myself to medes wol the letre sowe,"
And held his hondes up, and fil on *knowe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1202.

knowable (nō'a-bl), *a.* [< *know*¹ + *-able*.] That may be known; capable of being apprehended, understood, or ascertained.

A thing exists for us only in its *knowable* relations.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 14

Be it a single object or the whole universe, any account which begins with it in a concrete form, or leaves off with it in a concrete form, is incomplete; since there remains an area of its *knowable* existence undescribed and unexplained. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 5.

knowableness (nō'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being knowable.

know-all (nō'âl), *n.* [< *know*¹, *v.*, + obj. *all*.] One who knows or professes to know everything; a wiseacre: generally used ironically.

knower (nō'ėr), *n.* One who knows.

If it be at all the work of man, it must be of such a one . . . a true *knower* of himself.
Milton Church-Government, i. 1.

For if writers be just to the memory of King Charles the Second, they cannot deny him to have been an exact *knower* of mankind, and a perfect distinguisher of their talents. *Dryden*, King Arthur, Ded.

knowing (nō'ing), *n.* [< ME. *knowinge*, *cnawing*, < AS. *cnawung*, verbal n. of *cnawan*, know: see *know*¹.] Knowledge; acquaintance; ascertainment; power or means of ascertaining.

To the contree of Ennopye hym dighte
Ther as he had a frende of his *knowinge*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2156.

I have seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange; but this sore night
Hath trifled former *knowings*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 4, 4.

How he could be "known" to Bulstrode as well was not so clear, but Mrs. Abel agreed with her husband that there was "no *knowing*." *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxix.

knowing (nō'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *know*¹, *v.*] **1.** Having perception or knowledge; intelligent; instructed.

As if the filth of poverty sunk as deep
Into a *knowing* spirit as the bane
Of riches doth into an ignorant soul.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Cherish, good Theophilus,
This *knowing* scholar.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, i. 1.

2. Conscious; intentional.

He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any deliberate, consultive, *knowing* act.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 770.

3. Shrewd; sharp; smart; in a special sense, having or simulating the appearance of possessing information which one is unwilling to communicate.

I don't quite like this chit. She looks *knowing*, methinks. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

I have remarked that your *knowing* people, who are so much wiser than anybody else, are eternally keeping society in a ferment. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

4. Expressive of knowledge or cunning: as, a *knowing* look. — **5.** Smart-looking; stylish. [Colloq.]

Many young men who had chambers in the Temple made a very good appearance in the first circles, and drove about town in very *knowing* gigs.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xix.

Tom thought his cap a very *knowing* affair, but confessed that he had a hat. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5

=Syn. *Astute*, *Sage*, etc. See *astute*. (See also *sagacious*.)

knowingly (nō'ing-li), *adv.* In a knowing manner; with knowledge; intentionally; designedly: as, he would not *knowingly* offend.

How you speak!
Did you but know the city's usuries,
And felt them *knowingly*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3, 46.

knowingness (nō'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being knowing or shrewd.

"Well done, little 'un," said Mr. Tulliver, laughing, while Tom felt rather disgusted with Maggie's *knowingness*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

knowlache†, **knowlage**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *knowledge*.

knowleche†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *knowledge*.

knowledge (nol'ej), *n.* [< ME. *knowlege*, *knowleche*, *knouleche*, *knowliche*, *knolych*, *knowlage*, *knowlache*, *knawlage*, *knawlache*, etc., knowledge, < *knowen*, know, + *-leche*, assibilated form of *-lake*, < Icel. *-leikr*, *-leiki* = Sw. *-lek*, a suffix used to form abstract nouns, = AS. *-lāc*, in *wedlāc*, wedlock, prob. identical with *lāc*, play, gift: see *lake*², *loke*⁴. The term. *-leche* became assimilated, through *-lache*, to the suffix *-age*.] **1.** The state of being or of having become aware of fact or truth; intellectual recognition of or acquaintance with fact or truth; the condition of knowing. Subjectively considered, knowledge implies clear conviction or a consciousness of certainty; but this consciousness does not constitute knowledge, and may be associated with error.

Knowledge is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. i. 2.

The essentials of Cognition, or *Knowledge*, may be summed up thus: — First. To know any single thing, we must be conscious of it as Differing from some things, and as Agreeing with other things. To this extent *knowledge* involves only what belongs to Sensation and Perception. Secondly. When *Knowledge* amounts to Affirmation there are usually at least two things taken notice of: and not only so, but the couple must be farther viewed, as coming under a third property, namely one of the Universal Predicables of Propositions — for example, Co-existence or Succession. "The sun is a luminous body" "night follows day" are higher combinations than the mere *knowledge* of "sun" "night" "day"; they unite simple or elementary cognitions into affirmations or propositions; and the binding circumstance is one of the comprehensive generalities called Co-existence and Succession. Thirdly. Into these Affirmations there must enter the active state or disposition termed Belief (or Disbelief).
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 592.

We have but faith; we cannot know;
For *knowledge* is of things we see;
And yet we trust it comes from thee,
A beam in darkness: let it grow.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.

With that certainty which is absolutely objective, i. e. with *knowledge*, psychology has no direct concern; it is for logic to furnish the criteria by which *knowledge* is ascertained. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 83.

2. A perception, judgment, or idea which is in accord with fact or truth; that which is known.

"Not all," quod she, "madame, that may not be;
ffor yet I haue no *knowlage* whiche he is."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 730.

I'll make this new report to be my *knowledge*;
I'll say I know it; nay, I'll swear I saw it.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

All government of action is to be gotten by *knowledge*, and *knowledge* best, by gathering many *knowledges*.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

For *knowledges* are as pyramides, whereof history is the basis: so of Natural Philosophy the basis is Natural History; the stage next the basis is Physic; the stage next the vertical point is Metaphysic.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

This *knowledge* of the cause of a phænomenon is different from . . . the *knowledge* of that phænomenon simply as a fact; and these two cognitions or *knowledges* have, accordingly, received different names. The latter . . . is called historical or empirical *knowledge*; the former is called philosophical, or scientific, or rational *knowledge*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., iii.

3. Acquaintance with things ascertained or ascertainable; acquired information; learning.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7, 79.

I think by far the most important bill in our whole code is that for the diffusion of *knowledge* among the people.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 45.

4. Practical understanding; familiarity gained by actual experience; acquaintance with any fact or person: as, a *knowledge* of seamanship; I have no *knowledge* of the man.

Thys is gret meruell
That ye take a wif vnknow what is sche,
Neither haue *knewlich* of hir gouernail,
Ne of hir kinrede; strange is without fail!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 844.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old *knowledge*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Huram sent him by the hands of his servants ships, and servants that had *knowledge* of the sea. 2 Chron. viii. 18.

This gentleman 's a stranger to my *knowledge*;
And, no doubt, sir, a worthy man.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

The wisest of Pagan Philosophers said that the greatest Learning was the *Knowledge* of one's self.
Howell, Letters, ii. 77.

5. Specific information; notification; advertisement.

Ye schall warne the Maister and Wardens thereof, and han ynforme wher thei be, as fer forth as ye schall have *knowyng*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why she was cruel. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The coast . . . is set with small watch-towers, which with smoke by day, and fire by night, do give *knowledge* unto one another of . . . suspected enemies.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 10.

6. Cognizance; notice; recognition.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldest take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? Ruth ii. 10.

A state's anger
Should not take *knowledge* either of fools or women.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 6.

Of your love too and care for us here, we never doubted; so are we glad to take *knowledg* of it in that fullnes we doe.
Robinson, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 163.

7†. Acknowledgment.

We geelde us synful & sory
By *Knowliche* & confessioun.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

Adhesive, apprehensive, carnal, immediate, etc., **knowledge.** See the adjectives. — **Habitual knowledge**, in the *Scotist philos.*, knowledge latent in the memory and capable of being called up when an occasion presents itself. Also called *habitual cognition*.

Art is properly an *habitual knowledge* of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

To one's knowledge, so far as one is informed.

To my knowledge,
I never in my life did look on him.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3, 38.

=Syn. *Prudence*, *Discretion*, etc. (see *wisdom*); comprehension, discernment.

knowlege† (nol'ej), *v.* [< ME. *knowlegen*, *knowlechen*, *knoulechen*, *cnawlechen*, etc., know, acknowledge; < *knowledge*, *n.* Cf. *acknowledge*.]

I. *trans.* To acknowledge; confess; avow.

For suche Auctoritees, thei seyn that only to God schalle a man *knouleche* his Defautes, zeldynge him self gylty.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 120.

He that hath schame of his synne *knowlechith* it.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

The Turks . . . *knowledge* one God
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 53.

II. *intrans.* To confess. *Wyclif.*

knowledgeable (nol′ej-a-bl), *a.* [< *knowledge* + *-able.*] 1. Knowing; intelligent; possessing knowledge or mental capacity. [Colloq.]

I'll noane deny that in a thing or two I may be more *knowledgeable* than Coulson. I've had a deal o' time on my hands i' my youth, and I'd good schooling as long as father lived. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxi.

2†. Cognizable; intelligible.

Certain very *knowledgeable* marks.
Time's Storehouse, p. 49.

knowledge-box (nol′ej-boks), *n.* The head. [Slang.]

By Bedford's cut I've trimm'd my locks,
And coal-black is my *knowledge-box*,
Callous to all, except hard knocks
Of thumpers.
The Jacobin, xxii. 116.

knowledging†, *n.* [< ME. *knowleging, knowlechinge*, etc.; verbal n. of *knowledge*, *v.*] Knowledge; information.

Malice had my corage
Nat that tyme turned to no thynge,
Thorogh to mochel *knowlachynge*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 796.

Her meny hadde non other *knowleginge*,
But hir sekenes was of some other thinge.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 277.

Knowltonia (nōl-tō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. A. Salisbury, 1796), named after Thomas *Knowlton*, once curator of the Botanic Garden at Eltham.] A genus of ranunculaceous plants, of the tribe *Anemoneæ*, closely related botanically to *Adonis* and *Anemone*, but differing from both in its berry-like carpels. The 5 or 6 species are South African perennial herbs with the habit of the *Umbelliferæ*, having rigid root-leaves ternately decompound, those of the stem often reduced to bracts or wanting, and greenish or yellowish flowers on irregularly umbellate peduncles. They are acrid plants, and their property of producing blisters has long been known. The bruised leaves are used at the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for cantharides. The sliced root is said to be still more powerful. Reichenbach made this genus the type of a subsection of the *Anemoneæ*.

Knowltonieæ (nōl-tō-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Knowltonia* + *-eæ.*] A subsection of the *Ranunculaceæ-Anemoneæ*, typified by the genus *Knowltonia*.

knowman†, *n.* A perverted form of *gnomon*. *Florio*.

known (nōn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *know*[1], *v.*] Perceived; understood; recognized; familiar; especially, when used absolutely, familiar to all; generally understood or perceived.

This is not onely Reason but the *known* Law of the Land.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Death is the *knownest* and unknownest thing in the world, that of which men have the most thoughts and fewest meditations. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 53.

It is matter of great consolation to an envious person when a man of *known* honour does a thing unworthy of himself. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 19.

The range of the *known* embraces much more than the sensible. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 27.

To make known, to announce; communicate; mention.

know-nothing (nō′nuth″ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *know*[1], *v.*, + obj. *nothing.*] **I.** *n.* 1. One destitute of knowledge; one who is ignorant, or who professes ignorance, of anything; an ignoramus.—2. [*cap.*] A member of the so-called American party (which see, under *American*). See also quotation.

An elaborate code of signals and passwords was adopted, and all operations of the "Americans" were wrapped in profound secrecy. If a member of the order was asked about its practices or purposes, he answered that he knew nothing about them, and "Americans," for that reason, soon came to be called *Know Nothings*.
T. W. Barnes, Thurlow Weed, p. 224.

II. *a.* Very ignorant.

Their knowing and *know-nothing* books are scatter'd from hand to hand. *Tennyson*, Despair.

Know-nothingism (nō′nuth″ing-izm), *n.* [< *Know-nothing*, 2, + *-ism.*] The doctrines or principles of the Know-nothings.

Know-Nothingism was, therefore, something more than a lamentable aberration; the republic was seriously menaced by it, and it violently shook one of its main pillars.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), p. 105.

knowperts (nō′pėrts), *n.* [Perhaps for *knopwort*; cf. *knapperts.*] The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*. See *crowberry*. [Scotch.]

Producing of heather, ling, blueberries, *knowperts*, and cranberries. *George MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine.

knowt (nout), *n.* [Cf. *knot*[1].] Same as *doc*[3].

Knoxia (nok′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after Robert *Knox*, who lived twenty years in Ceylon and wrote a history of the island.] A genus of rubiaceous plants, forming with *Pentanisia* the tribe *Knoxieæ*. The genus is specially characterized by a 4-toothed calyx, a 2-lobed stigma, and a dilated funiculus to the ovules. There are 8 or 9 species, inhabiting India, Java, the Philippine Islands, China, and tropical Australia. They are herbs or undershrubs with ovate or lanceolate opposite leaves fascicled in the axils, and stipules connate with the petioles in a sheath. The flowers are small, pink or lilac, and usually sessile along the branches of a cyme which lengthen after flowering. The plants are ornamental in cultivation, and have been introduced into England as greenhouse-plants.

Knoxieæ (nok-si′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Knoxia* + *-eæ.*] A tribal division of the natural order of plants *Rubiaceæ*, consisting of the genera *Knoxia* and *Pentanisia*, being tropical herbs or undershrubs of the Old World, with connate stipules and terminal inflorescence.

knt. An abbreviation of *knight*.

knub (nub), *n.* [Also *nub*, q. v.; a var. (= LG. *knubbe*, > G. *knubbe, knuppe*, a knob) of *knob.*] 1. A blunt end or piece; a small lump.—2. See the extract.

One-seventh of this weight [of common cocoon] is pure cocoon, and of that not more than one-half is obtainable as reeled silk, the remainder consisting of surface floss and of hard gummy husk or *knub*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 60.

knub† (nub), *v. t.* [A var. of *knob*, or from the same ult. source; cf. *knap*[1].] To beat; strike with the knuckles.

knubble[1] (nub′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *knubbled*, ppr. *knubbling.* [Freq. of *knub*, *v.*] To handle clumsily. [Prov. Eng.]

knubble[2] (nub′l), *n.* [Dim. of *knub*, *n.*, var. of *knob.*] A small knob. [Prov. Eng.]

knucchet, *n.* A Middle English form of *knitch*.

knuck (nuk), *n.* [Abbr. of *knuckle.*] Same as *knuckle*, 3. [New Eng. or colloq.]

knuckle (nuk′l), *n.* [< ME. *knokel, knokil*, < AS. **cnucl*, **cnucel* (Somner, Benson, Lye, Bosworth; not authenticated) = OFries. *knokele, knokle* = MD. *knokkel*, D. *knuckel, knokkel* = MLG. *knokel*, LG. *knukkel, knüchel* = MHG. *knöchel, knüchel*, G. *knöchel* = Dan. *knogle, knokkel* = Sw. dial. *knjokel*, knuckle, a joint: dim. of a simple form not found in E., namely, MD. *knoke*, a knuckle, knob, knot, D. *knok, knook*, knuckle, a bone, = MHG. *knoche*, G. *knochen*, a bone, = Sw. *knoge* = Dan. *kno*, knuckle (cf. Icel. *knūi*, knuckle); cf. W. *cnwc*, a bunch, knob, knot, *cnuch*, a joint; prob. ult. akin to *knock*, and thus akin also to E. *knack, knag*[1]: see *knack, knock.*] 1. The joint of a finger, especially that between the metacarpal bone and the first phalanx.—2†. The knee or knee-joint.

Thou, Nilus, wert assigned to stay her pains and travails past,
To which, as soon as Io came with much ado, at last
With weary *knuckles* on thy brim she sadly kneeled down.
Golding.

3. A joint, especially of veal, consisting of the part of the leg called the knee. It is the part of the animal which corresponds to the hock of a horse, or the human heel, together with more or less of the leg above this joint.

I never prosper
With *knuckles* o' veal, and birds in sorrel sops.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

4†. The joint of a plant; a node.

Divers herbs . . . have joints or *knuckles*, as it were stops in their germination; as have gilly-flowers, pinks, fennel, corn, reeds and canes. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 589.

5. A joint of cylindrical form, with a pin as axis, as that by which the straps of a hinge are fastened together.—6. In *ship-building*, an acute angle on some of the timbers.

This angle, which is continued around the stern until the curvature of the buttock breaks continuously into the inward inclination of the ship's side, is termed the *knuckle*.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 107.

7. *pl.* Pieces of metal, usually brass (hence specifically known as *brass knuckles*), worn by lawless persons over the knuckles to protect them in striking a blow, and also to make a blow more effective. See *knuckle-duster.*

knuckle (nuk′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *knuckled*, ppr. *knuckling.* [< *knuckle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To touch or strike with the knuckle; pommel. [Rare.]

I need not ask thee if that hand, when armed,
Has any Roman soldier mauled and *knuckled*.
H. Smith, Address to a Mummy.

The light porter . . . *knuckling* his forehead as a form of homage. *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To bend the knuckles; hold the knuckles (that is, the hand) close to the ground, in playing marbles: usually with *down.* A player is required to *knuckle down* in order to keep him from gaining undue advantage by "hunching" nearer the mark.

As happy as we once, to kneel and draw
The chalky ring, and *knuckle down* at taw.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 307.

He [Kemble] could stoop to *knuckle down* at marbles with young players on the highway; and to utter jokes to them with a Cervantic sort of gravity.
Doran, Annals of Eng. Stage, II. xix.

To knuckle down. (*a*) See above. (*b*) To apply one's self earnestly, as to a task; engage vigorously, as in work. (*c*) To submit, as in a contest; give up; yield.

So he *knuckled down* again, to use his own phrase, and sent old Hulker with peaceable overtures to Osborne.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlii.

To knuckle under. Same as *to knuckle down* (*c*).

But when the upper hand is taken . . . it naturally happens that we *knuckle under*, with an ounce of indignation. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, liv.

knuckle-bow (nuk′l-bō), *n.* That part of the guard attached to the hilt of certain swords which covers the fingers, reaching in a curved form from the cross-guard or shells, where the blade joins the handle, to the pommel, or nearly to the pommel. The knuckle-bow was introduced at the time of the complete disappearance of the steel gauntlet, and is frequent in the rapier of the seventeenth century and in the small sword of the eighteenth century. It is usually made fast to the pommel, but in rare cases its own stiffness supports it without reaching the pommel. Also *knuckle-guard.* See cut under *hilt.*

knuckled† (nuk′ld), *a.* [< *knuckle*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Jointed.

It [the reed or cane] hath these properties; that it is hollow, [and] that it is *knuckled* both stalk and root.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 656.

knuckle-deep† (nuk′l-dēp), *adv.* Up to one's knuckles; with the whole hand in; so as to be deeply implicated or involved. *Davies.* [Rare.]

You shall find St. Paul (1 Cor. vi. 5) offend against this bill, and intermeddle *knuckle-deep* with secular affairs by inhibiting the Corinthians very sharply for their chicanery, pettifoggery, and common barretry in going to law one with another. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 170.

knuckle-duster (nuk′l-dus″tėr), *n.* Same as *knuckle*, 7. It is said, upon English authority only, that "this brutal invention is American, but has been made familiar in England in police cases between the officers and sailors of American vessels" (*S. De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 320).

knuckle-guard (nuk′l-gärd), *n.* Same as *knuckle-bow.*

knuckle-joint (nuk′l-joint), *n.* 1. An anatomical joint forming a knuckle, as one of the joints of the fingers; in a whale, the shoulder-joint.—2. In *mech.*, any flexible joint formed by two abutting links.

knuckle-timber (nuk′l-tim″bėr), *n.* *Naut.*, the foremost top-timber of the bulkheads.

knuckly (nuk′li), *a.* [< *knuckle* + *-y*[1].] Having prominent knuckles or finger-joints.

Blue veined and wrinkled, *knuckly* and brown,
This good old hand is clasping mine.
Springfield Rep., Nov. 5, 1866.

knucks (nuks), *n.* [Abbr. of *knuckle*, with ref. to knuckling at marbles.] A children's game played with marbles. [Local, U. S.]

knuff† (nuf), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *gnoff*, q. v.] A lout; a clown.

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dussendale
With slaughtered bodies soon.
Sir J. Hayward.

knur, knurr (nėr), *n.* [Also sometimes *nur, nurr*; early mod. E. *knurre*, < ME. *knorre, knor* = OD. *knorre*, a hard swelling, a knot on wood, D. *knor*, knob, = MLG. *knorre* = MHG. *knorre* (also *knurre*), G. *knorren*, a lump, bunch, protuberance, knot (in a reed or straw), = Sw. dial. *knur*, m., *knurra*, f.; cf. G.-dial. *knorz*, a knob, knot, = Dan. *knort*, a knot, knarl, knag; cf. also D. *knorf*, a knot; ult. a var. form of *knar*[1], *gnar*[1], in same sense.] 1†. A knot: same as *knar*[1]. See *knurl.*

In some kind of timber, like as in marble also, there be found certaine *knurs* like kernils, as hard they be as naile-heads, and they plague sawes wheresoever they light upon them. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16.

2. In the game of hockey, same as *nur.*

knurl (nėrl), *n.* [A dim. form of *knur*, as *knarl* of *knar*[1]. Cf. *knurned.*] 1. A knot; a hard substance; a nodule of stone; a protuberance in the bark of a tree.—2. A deformed dwarf; a humpback. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

The miller was strappin', the miller was ruddy; . . .
The laird was a widdiefu' bleerit *knurl*.
Burns, Meg o' the Mill.

knurled (nėrld), *a.* [< *knurl* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *knarled, gnarled.*] 1. Gnarled; full of knurls or knots. 2. Shrunken up. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

knurlin (nėr′lin), *n.* [For **knurling*, < *knurl* + *-ing*[3].] A stunted person; a deformed dwarf. [Scotch.]

Wee Pope the *knurlin*, till him lives
Horatian fame. *Burns*, On Pastoral Poetry.

knurly (nėr′li), *a.* [< *knurl* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *knarly, gnarly.*] Knurled; gnarly; lumpy: as, a *knurly* apple.

Till by degrees the tough and *knurly* trunke
Be rived in sunder.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 2.

knurned†, *a.* [ME. *enurned, knorned*; < **knurn*, **knorn*, appar. equiv. to *knurl*, < *knur*), + *-ed*².] Knotty; knobby; gnarled.

> He . . . sette no synge of resette . . .
> Bot hy3e to hakkez & hent, vpon bothe halue,
> A mase knokled knarrez, with *knorned* stonez.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2166.

knurr, *n.* See *knur*.

knurred† (nėrd), *a.* [< *knur* + *-ed*².] Knotted or studded. *Darvas.*

> Thee gates of warfare wyl then bee mannacled hardly
> With steele bunch chayne knob clinged, *knurd* and narrolye lincked. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 281.

knurry (nėr'i), *a.* [< *knur* + *-y*¹.] Full of knurs or knots; gnarly.

> And as (with vs) vnder the Oaked barke
> The *knurried* knotted with branching veines we marke
> To be of substance all one with the Tree.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.
>
> Now I am like the *knurrie*-bulked oak.
> *Drayton*, Shepherd's Garland.

ko, *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal contraction of *quoth*.

koa (kō'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A common and very valuable forest-tree of the Sandwich Islands, *Acacia Koa*. Its wood is excellent for fuel and for construction, and especially for fine cabinet-work, its polished surface being handsomely marked with wavy lines. It is much used for veneers. The bark is employed for tanning.

koala (kō-ä'lä), *n.* [Also *coala*; native Australian.] A marsupial mammal of Australia, *Phascolarctos cinereus*. It is related to the wombats and phalangers, but is now commonly placed in another family, *Phascolarctidæ*. It is an arboreal animal, whose general

Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*).

aspect recalls both the sloths and the bears. The form is stout and clumsy, with no visible tail, a short snout, bushy ears, thick woolly pelage, and feet formed like hands for grasping limbs of trees. In the fore foot two of the digits oppose the other three, and in the hind the inner toe serves for a thumb. The fur is ashy-gray. The koala has one cub at a time, which is carried about by the parent for a while after leaving the pouch. The animal feeds on leaves and twigs of trees. The natives pursue it in the trees, where it is despatched with a club, or shaken off a branch to be killed or disabled by the fall. Also called *native sloth*, *native bear*, and *kangaroo-bear*.

kob (kob), *n.* [African. Hence NL. *Kobus*, *koba*.] An African antelope of the genus *Kobus*; a water-antelope, of which there are several distinct species known by different names. The sing-sing, *Antilope koba* or *Kobus sing-sing*, is a large species of western Africa, reddish brown above and white below, with annulated horns forming together a lyre-shaped figure. The water-buck, *K. ellipsiprymnus*, is a large animal of southern and eastern Africa, of a brown color, with a white ellipse on the rump. It stands 12 or 13 hands high, and has horns 2 feet or more in length. Other kobs are the lechee-antelope, *K. leche*; the pookoo, *K. vardoni*; and the nsunnu, *K. leucotis*. See *Kobus*, 1.

koba (kō'bä), *n.* Same as *kob*.

kobalt, *n.* See *cobalt*.

kobang, koban (kō'bang), *n.* [Jap., lit. 'small division,' < *ko*, little, + *ban* (= Chin. *fan*), a cutting or division.] An oblong gold coin with rounded corners, formerly current in Japan. It was about 2 inches long and 1¼ inches broad, weighed originally about 200 grains troy, and was consequently worth from 15 to 16 bu, though in the early days of foreign trade with Japan it was valued at only 4 bu (equivalent to one riō or ounce of silver). This unfavorable rate of exchange having almost drained the country of its gold, the government became alarmed, and after adopting several palliative measures ultimately reduced the weight of the kobang to 51 grains troy, with an average fineness of 0.56. Also spelled *cobang*. Compare *ibang*.

Kobang. (Size of the original.)

kobaoba (kō-ba-ō'bä), *n.* [African.] The long-horned white rhinoceros of Africa, *Rhinoceros* (*Atelodus*) *simus*.

kobellite (kō'bel-īt), *n.* [After Franz von *Kobell*, a German mineralogist and poet (1803–82).] A mineral of a blackish lead-gray or steel-gray color. It is a sulphid of antimony, bismuth, and lead.

kobold (kō'bold), *n.* [= D. *kobold* = Sw. Dan. *kobolt*, < G. *kobold*, < MHG. *kobolt*, a spirit of the hearth, a fairy, goblin; perhaps < MHG. *kobe*, G. *koben*, a room, cabin (= AS. *cofa*, E. *cove*¹), + *-walt* (reduced to *-olt*, *-old*, as in *herold* = E. *herald*) (= AS. *-wealda*), ruler, < *walten*, wield, rule; the sense being equiv. to AS. *cofgod*, in pl. *cofgodas*, lares, penates, household gods—a word containing the same initial element (E. *cove*¹). Less prob. < ML. *cobalus*, a goblin, demon, < Gr. *κόβαλος*, an impudent rogue: see *goblin*. Hence prob. *cobalt*, q. v.] In Germany, an elemental spirit, or nature-spirit of the earth, corresponding to this element as undines, sylphs, and salamanders respectively correspond to water, air, and fire; a gnome or goblin. Kobolds are supposed to inhabit mines and other underground places. When regarded as present in houses, the kobold is more frequently called a *poltergeist* ('racket-sprite'), in allusion to its mischievous pranks.

Kobresia (kō-brē'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), named after Von *Kobres* of Augsburg, who collected a rich cabinet of natural history which was purchased by King Ludwig of Bavaria.] A genus of glumaceous plants of the natural order *Cyperaceæ*, tribe *Scleriæ*, type of an old division *Kobresiæ*. It differs from *Scleria* in having the spikelets always disposed in a terminal spike and the leaves frequently cespitose at the base of the stem. Eight species have been recognized, which should probably be reduced to three or four, inhabiting the northern and mountainous parts of Europe and Asia. They are low cespitose perennials with grass-like leaves and often leafless scapes, closely resembling sedges.

Kobresieæ (kō-brē-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lestiboudois, 1819), < *Kobresia* + *-eæ*.] A division of the *Cyperaceæ* including, besides *Kobresia*, a number of old genera (*Elyna*, *Catagyna*, *Opetiola*, *Diaphora*, etc.), most of which are now embraced in *Scleria*, *Kobresia*, or *Eriospora*, that is, in the tribe *Scleriæ*, but some belong to *Cyperus* and other genera not included in that tribe.

Kobus (kō'bus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1846), < *kob*, q. v.] 1. A genus of African antelopes of the family *Bovidæ*, subfamily *Antilopinæ*, forming part of a small group sometimes named *Cervicaprinæ*; the water-bucks. It includes a number of water-antelopes called *kobs*. *Cervicapra* is a synonym.—2. [*l. c.*] An antelope of the genus *Kobus*; a kob.

Kochia (kō'ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Roth, 1799), named after W. D. J. *Koch*, director of the Botanical Garden at Erlangen.] A genus of chenopodiaceous plants of the tribe *Chenoleæ*, characterized by a turbinate perianth, the lobes broadly winged in the fertile flowers. About 30 species are known, inhabiting central Europe, temperate Asia, northern and southern Africa, and Australia, besides a single species in India and another in western North America. They are herbs, often woody at the base, with alternate entire leaves and inconspicuous flowers, some of which are hermaphrodite, others entirely female, the fertile expanding into horizontal wings in the fruit. Two Australian species, *K. aphylla* and *K. sedifolia*, are evergreen shrubs 2 to 3 feet high, and are cultivated under the name of *broom-cypress*. Other Australian species, *K. eriantha*, *K. pubescens*, and *K. villosa*, are valuable fodder-plants in the arid regions of that continent. The last-named is called the *cotton-bush* on account of its downy advolutions excrescences, and is highly valued. The American species, *K. prostrata*, partakes of this quality, and affords excellent winter grazing in the west when no grass can be obtained, in common with another related plant, *Eurotia lanata*, it there receives the name of *white sage*.

Kochieæ (kō-kī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Kochia* + *-eæ*.] In Endlicher's botanical system, a subtribe of the tribe *Chenopodeæ*, order *Chenopodeæ*, characterized by the absence of floral bracts, and embracing 13 genera, a number of which are now regarded as synonymous, and those still retained fall under several of the modern tribal divisions. One of these genera, *Cryptocarpus*, is excluded from the order entirely and referred to the *Nyctagineæ*.

kodt, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *quoth*.

kodak (kō'dak), *n.* [A trade name.] A small hand-camera, of a special design, used in taking instantaneous photographs.

koel (kō'el), *n.* [Hind. *koyal*, *koklā*, Prakrit *koelo*, < Skt. *kokila*, cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] A cuckoo of the genus *Eudynamys*, as the Indian koel, *E. orientalis*. Also *koïl*, *kuil*.

Kœleria (kē-lē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), named after Georg Ludwig *Köler*, professor at Mainz, and author of a work on grasses.] A genus of grasses falling within the tribe *Festuceæ* or fescue family, and the subtribe *Eragrosteæ*, distinguished by a spike-like cylindraceous or somewhat interrupted panicle, and more or less hyaline-scarious flowering glumes. They are annual or perennial cespitose grasses with narrow flat or almost setaceous leaves. There are 15 species, chiefly natives of Europe, temperate Asia, and northern Africa, but a few occur in other parts of the world, notably one species, *K. cristata*, in North America and also in South Africa, as well as in Europe and elsewhere. This widely distributed species is a valuable "bunch-grass" of the arid regions of western America. The closely allied *K. glauca* of Australia can be sown to advantage on coast-sand.

Kœlreuteria (kel-rö-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Laxmann, 1770), named after Joseph Gottlieb *Kölreuter*, professor of natural history at Carlsruhe.] A genus of ornamental Chinese trees with bladder-like fruit, belonging to the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, and type of Radlkofer's tribe *Kœlreuteriæ*, distinguished by its 5 valvate sepals, 3 to 4 spreading petals, inflated loculicidal capsule, pinnate leaves, and ample, terminal, many-flowered, branching panicles of yellow flowers. Two species are now recognized, one of which, *K. paniculata*, a small tree with coarsely toothed leaflets

Branch of *Kœlreuteria paniculata*, with fruit.
a, perfect flower; *b*, male flower; *c*, fruit cut longitudinally, showing two seeds.

and large bladdery pods, is extensively planted in parks in both Europe and America, where it is hardy, and very handsome in leaf, flower, and fruit.

Kœlreuteriæ (kel-rö-tē-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1888), < *Kœlreuteria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Sapindaceæ*, typified by the genus *Kœlreuteria*, and embracing in addition the genera *Stocksia* and *Erythrophysa*.

Kœnigia (kē-nij'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named after Johann Gerhard *König*, a pupil of Linnæus, and later a traveler and collector of plants.] A genus of polygonaceous plants, type of the tribe *Kœnigieæ*, being delicate dwarf herbs with hyaline bracts, small obovate entire leaves, and minute flowers, chiefly fascicled among the upper leaves, the lobes of the perianth and stamens generally three. Two very closely allied species, perhaps only varieties of one, occur, the one widely distributed throughout the arctic and subarctic regions, the other confined to the Himalaya mountains.

Kœnigieæ (kē-ni-jī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Kœnigia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Polygonaceæ*, of which *Kœnigia* is the type. They are low herbs with dichotomous inflorescence, the flowers capitate or densely fascicled in the forks. It embraces besides *Kœnigia* four other genera, all natives of California, one of which is also found in Chili.

koft, *a.* Same as *cof*.

koff (kof), *n.* [< D. *kof*, a two-masted vessel.] A small Dutch sailing vessel.

koffle, *n.* See *coffle*.

koftgar (koft'gär), *n.* [Hind.: see *koftgari*.] In India, an inlayer of steel with gold. See *koftgari*.

koftgari (koft'gä-ri), *n.* [Hind. *koftgari*, < *kofta*, pounded, + *-garī*, doing, making, < *-gar*, doer.] Inlaid East Indian metal-work in steel and gold: a variety of damaskeening. The pattern is drawn out on the surface of the steel, and a wire of soft pure gold is hammered in. The chief center of the art is Gujerāt in the Panjāb. Also called *koft-* or *kuft-work*.

koft-work (koft'wėrk), *n.* Same as *koftgari*. *Art Jour.*, 1884, p. 198.

Kogia (kō'ji-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of pygmy sperm-whales, of the subfamily *Physeterinæ*,

and family *Physeteridæ*. They have from 9 to 12 lower teeth, and 2 rudimentary upper teeth, or none; the symphysis menti less than half the length of the jaw; the cervical vertebræ ankylosed; and 7 cervical, 13 or 14 dorsal, and 30 to 50 or 51 lumbar and caudal vertebræ. Several nominal species, from 7 to 10 feet long, are described but not satisfactorily distinguished from *K. breviceps* of southern seas.

Kohathite (kō′hath-īt), *n.* [< *Kohath* (see def.) + *-ite*².] In *Jewish hist.*, a descendant of Kohath, the second son of Levi. The Kohathites were one of the three great families of the Levites (Num. iii. 17–37), and had charge of bearing the ark and its furniture in the march through the wilderness.

kohl (kōl), *n.* [Also *kuhl*; Ar. *kohl*: see *alcohol*.] A powder used in the East from time immemorial in the toilet, to darken the orbits of the eyes, etc., properly consisting of finely comminuted antimony.

Kohhl is also prepared of the smoke-black produced by burning the shells of almonds.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 41.

Eyes pencilled with *kohl* seem larger and more oblong.
R. F. Burton, tr. of Arabian Nights, VII. 250, note.

kohlrabi (kōl-rä′bi), *n.* [< G. *kohlrabi*, *kohlrabe*, formerly *kolrabi*, after It. *cavolo rapa*: see *cole-rape*. The G. form *kohlrabi* simulates the It. pl. *cavoli rape*, or the L. *rapi*, gen. of *rapum*. The plant is also called in pure G. *kohlrübe*, < *kohl* (< L. *caulis*), cabbage, + *rübe*, = L. *rapum*, turnip.] The turnip-stemmed cabbage, or turnip cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*, var. *gongylodes* (*caulo-rapa*). It is a frequently cultivated variety of the cabbage-plant, in which the stem above the ground swells into a large bulb-like formation which serves the purposes of a turnip, resembling in quality the Swedish variety, or rutabaga.

koilanaglyphic, *a.* Same as *cœlanaglyphic*.

koilon (koi′lon), *n.* [< Gr. *κοίλον*, neut. of *κοῖλος*, hollow: see *cœliac*, etc., *cave*¹.] In the *anc. Gr. theater*, the auditorium; the cavea. See cuts under *cavea* and *diazoma*.

kok¹†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cock*¹.

kok²†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *cook*¹.

kok³ (kok), *n.* An Indian rat, *Mus kok*.

kokako (kō-kä′kō), *n.* [Native New Zealand name.] The New Zealand wattle-crow, *Callæas* or *Glaucopis cinerea*. See *Glaucopis*.

kokil (kō′kil), *n.* [Skt. *kokila*, Hind. *koklā*: see *koel*, *cuckoo*.] A large green-billed cuckoo of India, *Zanclostomus tristis*. Also called *malkoha*.

kokoket, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuckoo*.

kokoon (kō-kön′), *n.* A tree of the genus *Kokoona*.

Kokoona (kō-kō′nä), *n.* [NL. (Thwaites, 1853), from the Cingalese name of the species that grows in Ceylon.] A genus of large tropical trees growing on the islands of Ceylon and Borneo, belonging to the polypetalous order *Celastrineæ*, distinguished from related genera by a 3-celled ovary and winged seeds destitute of aril or albumen. These trees have a yellow bark, opposite coriaceous leaves, and small yellowish-lurid flowers with twisted petals, arranged in axillary panicled cymes. The fruit is a 3-sided and 3-celled capsule, 1 to 3 inches long. *K. Zeylanica*, the kokoon or kokoona-tree of Ceylon, is used by the inhabitants, who make a kind of snuff from the bark for the cure of headache, and express an oil from the seeds which they burn in lamps. The only other species is a native of Borneo, and is little known.

kokra-wood (kok′rä-wud), *n.* Same as *cocowood*, 1.

kokum-butter, kokum-oil, *n.* See *cocum-butter*.

kokwold†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuckold*¹.

kola-nut, kolla-nut, *n.* See *cola-nut*.

Kolarian (kō-lā′ri-an), *a.* [< *Koli* + *-arian*.] Relating to the Kolis and kindred tribes, regarded as an aboriginal race in India, older than both Dravidian and Aryan.

Koli (kō′li), *n.* [Hind.: see *coolie*.] A member of an aboriginal tribe in the hills of central India, whither they were driven by the early Aryan settlers. They are scattered widely, as cultivators and laborers, throughout southern India, but have preserved their original language, customs, and superstitions. See *coolie*.

kolinsky (ko-lin′ski), *n.* The chorok, red sable, or Siberian mink, *Putorius sibiricus*, about 15 inches long, with a bushy tail 8 or 10 inches long, the fur uniformly buff or tawny, somewhat paler below, varied with black and white on the head. The fur is known as Tatar sable; it is usually dyed to imitate other kinds. The tail is used for artists' pencils. The Tatar name is *kulon*.

kolloxyline (ko-lok′si-lin), *n.* Guncotton. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 120.

komeceras, komoceras (kō-mes′-, kō-mos′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κομή*, the hair, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *mammal.*, a horn or pseudo-horn formed of matted or felted hair of the skin covering the core. This horn is annually developed and shed, as in the American pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*. *J. E. Gray*.

kon¹†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *con*¹ for *can*¹.

kon²†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *con*².

kong, *n.* See *kang*¹.

kongsbergite (kongs′bèrg-īt), *n.* [< *Kongsberg* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A variety of silver amalgam, containing 95 per cent. of silver, found at Kongsberg in Norway.

Koninckia (kō-ning′ki-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Prof. de *Koninck* of Liège.] 1. A genus of corals of the family *Favositidæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1849.—2. Same as *Koninckina*.

Koninckina (kō-ning-kī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Suess, 1853), < *Koninckia* + *-ina*¹.] The typical genus of *Koninckinidæ*. *K. leonhardi* is a species from the Upper Trias of the Austrian Alps.

Koninckinidæ (kō-ning-kin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Koninckia* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil brachiopods, based on the genus *Koninckina*.

koninckite (kō′ningk-īt), *n.* [After Prof. de *Koninck* of Liège.] A hydrated iron phosphate from Visé in Belgium.

konistra (kō-nis′trä), *n.* [< Gr. *κονίστρα* (see def.), < *κονίειν*, cover with dust, < *κόνις*, dust, = L. *cinis*, ashes: see *cinereous*.] In the *anc. Gr. theater*, the orchestra; properly, a circular area between the stage and the auditorium or koilon, raised slightly above the level of a surrounding space or passage, which was usually paved and coped with stone. The thymele stood in the middle of the konistra, which was so called because its floor consisted of ashes or ashes and earth compounded, beaten down to a hard and smooth surface. This disposition of the ancient theater was usually changed, under the Romans, for an even pavement of stone; but notable examples survive, as at Epidaurus and Sicyon. See cut under *diazoma*.

konite, *n.* See *conite*.

könlite (kèn′lit), *n.* [After Mr. *Könlein*, a superintendent of coal-works at Uznach.] A soft reddish-brown hydrocarbon occurring in folia or in grains with brown coal at Uznach in Switzerland.

konningt, konyngt, *n.* and *a.* Middle English forms of *cunning*¹.

koot, *n.* See *coot*¹.

koochahbee (kō-chä′bē), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The larvæ of a dipterous insect, *Ephydra californica*, prepared and used for food by the Indians. See *Ephydra*.

The worms are dried in the sun, the shell rubbed off by hand, when a yellowish kernel remains like a small grain of rice. This is oily, very nutritious, and not unpleasant to the taste; and under the name of *koo-chah-bee* forms a very important article of food. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 432.

koodoo (kö′dō), *n.* [African.] The striped antelope, *Antilope strepsiceros* or *Strepsiceros kudu*, found in many parts of Africa from Abyssinia to Cape Colony. It is much hunted, and has been almost exterminated in the latter region. The koodoo is a large handsome animal, the male standing about

Koodoo, or striped Antelope (*Strepsiceros kudu*).

13 hands high at the withers, with horns 3 or even 4 feet long, spirally twisted, and 2½ feet apart at their sharp points. The coat of old males is grayish-brown, indistinctly marked, that of young males and of females is a more red dish brown, with 8 or 10 long white stripes on each side. The koodoo frequents covered country, especially in the vicinity of rivers. Also *koodo*, *kudu*, *coudou*.

kook (kūk), *v. i.* See *cook*³.

kookery, kookree, *n.* See *kukeri*.

Kooleen, *n.* See *Kulin*.

koolokamba (kö-lo-kam′bä), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of anthropoid ape, *Troglodytes koolokamba*, described by Du Chaillu as inhabiting the forests of equatorial Africa, and named *T. aubryi* by Gratiolet and Alix. It is related to the gorilla, chimpanzee, and nschiego.

koomiss, *n.* See *kumiss*.

koorbash (kör′bash), *n.* [Also *kourbash*, and formerly *coorbash*, *coorbatch*; < Ar. *kurbāj*, < Turk. *qirbāch*, *kirbāch*, a whip, a scourge.] A whip of hippopotamus- or rhinoceros-hide, used in Egypt and other parts of Africa.

He tried the argument of an unlimited application of the *koorbash*—in this case a frightfully thick thong of hippopotamus-hide. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 129.

koorbash (kör′bash), *v. t.* [< *koorbash*, *n.*] To beat with a koorbash.

Koord, *n.* See *Kurd*.

Koordish, *a.* See *Kurdish*.

kooskoos, *n.* See *couscous*.

kooso, koosso, *n.* See *cusso*.

kopeck, kopek, *n.* See *copeck*.

koppa (kop′ä), *n.* [Gr. *κόππα*, < Phen. (Heb.) *qōph*.] A letter of the original Greek alphabet, *Ϙ*, analogous in form and corresponding in position and use to the Phenician and Hebrew *koph* and the Latin *Q*, *q*. See *episemon*, 2. The kappa (Κ, κ) was substituted for it in the words in which it had been used, but the sign was retained as a numeral with its ancient value of 90.

koppite (kop′īt), *n.* [After Prof. Hermann *Kopp* of Heidelberg.] A rare mineral, related to pyrochlore in composition, found at Schelingen in the Kaiserstuhl, Baden.

Kopp's law of boiling-points. See *boiling-point*.

kopra, koprah, *n.* See *copra*.

Kopsia (kop′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1826), named after a Dutch botanist, Jan *Kops*, professor at Utrecht.] A genus of tropical Old World trees or shrubs, belonging to the natural order *Apocynaceæ*, or dogbane family, tribe *Plumerieæ*, having a hypocraterimorphous or salver-shaped corolla, calyx destitute of glands, corolla-lobes twisted and overlapping to the right, opposite leaves, and white or pink flowers in short terminal cymes. It was made by Don the type of his tribe *Kopsieæ*. Only four species are known, native in the Malayan peninsula and archipelago. *K. fruticosa* is very ornamental in cultivation, and produces flowers several times in a year.

Kopsieæ (kop-sī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1838), < *Kopsia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ*, typified by the genus *Kopsia*.

Koran (kō′ran or kō-rän′), *n.* [Also rarely *Coran*, *Qurān*, formerly also *Core*; with the Ar. article, *Alkoran*, *Alcoran* (q. v.); = Turk. Pers. *qurān*, < Ar. *qurān*, *qorān*, book, reading, < *qarā*, read.] The book which contains the religious and moral code of the Mohammedans, and by which all their transactions, civil, legal, military, etc., are regulated. It consists of revelations uttered by Mohammed at intervals during many years, and written down on loose leaves, the collection of which was completed after his death in 114 surahs or chapters. Its style is regarded as the standard of classical Arabic.

He Anathematiseth the *Core*, that is, Mahomets Scripture, and all his learning, lawes, Apocryphall narrations, traditions, and blasphemies. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 264.

Koranic (kō-ran′ik), *a.* [< *Koran* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Koran.

Hafiz afterwards enrolled himself in the same order and became a professor of *Koranic* exegesis.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 367.

korazint, *n.* See *corazin*.

Kordofan gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*².

Korean, *a.* and *n.* See *Corean*.

korker (kôr′kėr), *n.* Same as *cork*⁴.

koro (kō′rō), *n.* [A native name.] An inferior light-colored kind of trepang.

In the Gulf of Carpentaria we did not observe any other than the *koro*, or gray slug. *Captain Flinders*, Voyage.

koroscopy (kō-ros′kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The shadow-test for the refraction of the eye. See *refraction*.

korybant, *n.* An occasional form of *corybant*.

kos (kos), *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish measure of capacity, equal to about 4 cubic inches.

kosher (kō′shėr), *a.* [Also *cosher*; Heb., lawful.] Pure; clean; lawful; conforming to the requirements of the Talmud: used by Hebrews: as, *kosher* bread, *kosher* meat, etc.: opposed to *tref*.

The whole difference between *kosher* and *tref* (lawful and forbidden, clean and unclean meat) lies in the observance of, or departure from, certain . . . Talmudic ordinances concerning the knife to be used for slaughtering, its shape, . . . and the like. *The Century*, XXIII. 913.

kosmeterion (kos-mē-tē′ri-on), *n.*: pl. *kosmeteria* (-ä). [Gr. *κοσμητήριον* (see def.), < *κοσμεῖν*, adorn: see *cosmetic*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a public storehouse for the various ornaments and accessories used in the celebration of religious festivals, processions, etc., as at Sicyon.

kosmic, kosmogony, etc. See *cosmic,* etc.

koss, *n.* See *cuss*[3].

kosso (kos'o), *n.* See *cusso.*

Kosteletzkya (kos-te-lets'ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1835), named after V. F. *Kosteletzky,* a Bohemian botanist.] A genus of malvaceous plants of the tribe *Hibisceæ,* closely related to *Hibiscus,* from which it differs chiefly in having only one ovule in each cell of the ovary. Eight species have been described, inhabiting the warmer parts of America, several in Mexico and Texas, and one (*K. Virginica*) extending as far north as the salt marshes of New Jersey and New York. This last, which is a well-known plant, is a tall perennial herb, sometimes 4 or 5 feet high with ample heart-shaped or halberd-shaped lobed leaves and large rose-purple flowers, often 2 inches in width.

Koszta's case. See *case*[1].

kotet, *n.* An obsolete form of *coat*[2].

koto (kō'tō), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese musical instrument, consisting of a long box over which are stretched thirteen strings of silk, each five feet in length and provided with a separate bridge. It is played with both hands, like the harp. The tuning is effected by shifting the position of the bridge, and semitones are obtained by pressing the string behind the bridge.

Japanese Woman Playing the Koto.

kotow, kowtow (kō-tou' or -tō'), *n.* [Also *kotoo, kootoo, kotou;* < Chin. *k'ow t'ow,* or *k'ou t'ou,* lit. 'knocking the head' (sc. on the ground, in reverence): *k'ow,* knock; *t'ow,* colloq. form of *show,* the head.] A knocking of the forehead on the ground while kneeling, as an act of homage, reverence, worship, respect, etc. It is the ceremony of prostration performed in China by persons admitted to the imperial presence, in religious ceremonies, before magistrates, by an inferior to a superior, especially in making a humble apology, etc. Before the emperor and in worship the person performing the kotow kneels three times, and touches the ground with the forehead three times after each kneeling.

kotow, kowtow (kō-tou' or -tō'), *v. i.* [Also *kotoo, kootoo, kotou;* from the noun.] To knock the forehead on the ground while kneeling, as an act of reverence, worship, apology, etc.; perform the kotow; hence, to fawn or be obsequious; cringe.

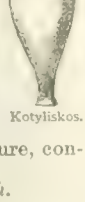
I should like to show him I like him, and I have salaamed and *kowtowed* to him whenever I had a chance.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 94.

kotri (kot'ri), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian magpie, *Dendrocitta vagabunda* or *Vagabunda rufa.*

kottet, *v.* A Middle English form of *cut.*

kotwal, *n.* See *cutwal.*

kotyliskos (kot-i-lis'kos), *n.*; pl. *kotyliskoi* (-koi). [< Gr. κοτυλίσκος, dim. of κοτύλη, a little cup: see *cotyle.*] In *Gr. archæol.,* a small toilet vase resembling the aryballus, but elongated and contracted instead of rounded at the bottom.



Kotyliskos.

koukri, *n.* Same as *kukeri.*

koulan (kö'lan), *n.* Same as *kulan.* See *dziggetai.*

koumiss, koumys, *n.* See *kumiss.*

koupholite (kö'fō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. κοῦφος, light (in weight or movement), + λίθος, a stone.] A variety of the mineral prehnite found in the Pyrenees, occurring in masses with cavernous structure, consisting of thin fragile scales.

kourbash (kör'bash), *n.* See *koorbash.*

kouskous, *n.* See *couscous.*

kousloppet, *n.* A Middle English form of *cowslop.*

kousso, *n.* See *cusso.*

koutht, *n.* A Middle English variant of *kith.*

To mi neghburs swithe ma,
Radnes to mi *kouth* als-swa.
MS. Cott. Vespas, D. vii. f. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

kouthet, kowthet. Middle English forms of *could,* preterit of *can*[1].

kowght, *n.* A Middle English form of *cow.*

kowrie-pine (kou'ri-pīn'), *n.* See *kauri-pine.*

kowtow, *n.* and *v.* See *kotow.*

koychet, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A thief (?).

Fifteen *kouches* [var. *theves,* Camb. MS.] com in a stounde
Al slap and gaf thay me thys wounde.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS. (*Halliwell.*)

kraal (kral or krāl), *n.* [S. African D., perhaps < Sp. *corral* = Pg. *curral,* a pen or inclosure for cattle, a fold: see *corral.* The name may have been picked up from the Portuguese. Otherwise a native African name.] In South Africa, primarily, a collection of huts arranged around a circular inclosure for cattle, or the inclosure itself; hence, any closely built village, especially one within a stockade, or a farming establishment or ranch. Also spelled *krawl.*

krablite (krab'līt), *n.* [< *Krabla,* a volcano in Iceland.] Another name of the mineral or mineral aggregate baulite.

kraft†, krafty†. Obsolete spellings of *craft*[1], *crafty.*

kraket, *v.* A Middle English form of *crack.*

kraken (krä'- or krā'ken), *n.* [Also sometimes *kraaken;* < Dan. *kraken,* < Norw. *krake,* a fabled sea-monster: little used in Norw., but appar. a particular use of *krake,* a pole, stake, post, a stunted crooked tree, a hook, also a stunted animal or person, = Icel. *kraki,* a pale, stake, post, = Dan. *krage,* a climbing-pole, = Sw. *krake,* a stunted horse; prob. ult. akin to E. *crook.*] A mythical sea-monster said to appear at times off the coast of Norway. The popular notion of the kraken dates back at least to the time of Pontoppidan (1698–1764), who wrote a description of it. One of the giant squids, as a cephalopod of the genus *Architeuthis,* might furnish a reasonable basis for the myth

To believe all that has been said of the Sea-Serpent or the *Kraken* would be credulity; to reject the possibility of their existence would be presumption.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, iv. 3.

Then, like a *kraken* huge and black,
She crushed our ribs in her iron grasp!
Longfellow, The Cumberland.

The *kraaken* or great sea snake of the Norwegian fjords.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 283.

krama (krä'mä), *n.* [Gr. κρᾶμα, a mixture, esp. mixed wine, < κεράννυναι (root κρα), mix: see *crasis, crater.*] The mixture of water and wine used in the eucharist, especially by the Greek and Roman Catholic churches. See *krasis.*

krame, *n.* See *crame.*

Krameria (krā-mē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after J. G. H. *Kramer,* an Austrian physician and botanist.] A polypetalous genus of American herbs or undershrubs, referred by modern botanists to the order *Polygaleæ,* or milkwort family, but with such anomalous characters as to have been erected by some botanists into an order by itself, the *Krameriaceæ* or *Krameriæ.* It has 4 or 5 nearly equal sepals, 5 unequal petals, a 1-celled ovary containing 2 ovules, a globose indehiscent echinate fruit, and seeds destitute of albumen. The flowers are borne in terminal racemes. The number of species is set down by different authors at from 20 to 25, all growing in the warmer parts of America, but ranging from southern Florida and Texas to Chili. *K. triandra,* the ratany, a shrub found in the mountainous parts of Peru, Bolivia, and Chili, from 3,000 to 8,000 feet altitude, produces the medicinal ratany-root of commerce (see *ratany*), and all the species are said to possess intensely astringent properties. *K. pauciflora,* from Mexico, is an ornamental shrub.

Krameriaceæ (krā-mē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Krameria* + *-aceæ.*] An order of plants, consisting of the genus *Krameria* only, now referred to the *Polygalaceæ*: same as the *Krameriæ* of Reichenbach.

krang, kreng (krang, kreng), *n.* [Also *crang;* < D. *kreng,* a carcass.] In *whaling,* the carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed.

krantzite (krant'sīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. A. *Krantz,* a mineral-collector.] A mineral resin from Nienburg in Hanover, near amber in composition.

krasis (krā'sis), *n.* [Gr. κρᾶσις, mixing: see *crasis.*] The act of adding a little water to the wine used for the eucharist: a primitive practice recognized in all ancient liturgies except the Armenian, mentioned by St. Justin Martyr (writing about A. D. 139) and other early writers, and believed by most liturgiologists to date from Christ's institution of the sacrament. Also called *mixture.*

krater, *n.* See *crater,* 1.

kraurite (krä'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. κραυρός, brittle, friable, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.,* same as *dufrenite.*

kraurosis (krâ-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κραυροῦσθαι, become brittle or dry, < κραυρός, brittle.] In *pathol.,* a dry, shriveled condition of a part.

Krause's membrane. See *membrane.*

krawl, *n.* See *kraal.*

kreasote, *n.* See *creosote.*

kreatic, *a.* See *creatic.*

kreatine, kreatin, *n.* See *creatine.*

kreatinine, kreatinin, *n.* See *creatinine.*

kredemnon (krē'dem'non), *n.*; pl. *kredemna* (-nä). [< Gr. κρήδεμνον, Doric κράδεμνον (see def.), < κρη-, a form of κάρα, the head, + δεῖν, bind, tie.] In *Gr. antiq.,* a form of veil which was drawn over the hair in such manner that the ends hung down on each side.

kreel (krēl), *n.* Another spelling of *creel.*

kreittonite (krī'ton-īt), *n.* [< Gr. κρείττων, κρείσσων, compar. of κρατύς, strong (= E. *hard*), + *-ite*[2].] A variety of gahnite, or zinc spinel, from Bodenmais in Bavaria, containing 17 per cent. of iron sesquioxid.

kremersite (krem'ėr-sīt), *n.* [Named after one *Kremers,* who analyzed it.] A chlorid of iron, potassium, ammonium, and sodium, found as a sublimation product at Vesuvius.

kremlin (krem'lin), *n.* [< F. *kremlin* (with accom. F. term. *-in*) = G. *kreml,* < Russ. *kremlĭ,* a citadel, fortress.] In Russia, the citadel of a town or city; specifically [*cap.*], the citadel of Moscow, including within its walls the imperial palace and arsenal, churches, monasteries, and other imposing buildings.

Kremnitz white. See *white.*

krems (kremz), *n.* Same as *Kremnitz white.*

kreng, *n.* See *krang.*

krennerite (kren'ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. J. A. *Krenner* of Budapest.] A rare tellurid of gold and silver occurring in orthorhombic crystals at Nagyag in Transylvania. Sometimes called *bunsenite.*

kreosote, *n.* See *creosote.*

krestet, *n.* An obsolete form of *crest.*

kreutzer, kreuzer (kroit'sėr), *n.* [G., so called because the type of the coin was originally a cross; < *kreuz,* a cross: see *cross*[1].] **1.** A coin formerly current in Germany, struck in silver and copper, and worth less than 2 United States cents.—**2.** A modern copper coin of Austria,

Obverse. Reverse.
Austrian Kreutzer. (Size of the original.)

the one hundredth part of the florin, equal to nearly half of a United States cent.

Also spelled *creutzer.*

krewellet, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *cruel.*

kriegspiel (krēg'spēl), *n.* [< G. *krieg,* war, + *spiel,* game.] A game in which blocks representing bodies of soldiers are moved on a map: designed to illustrate the art of war.

krieker (krē'kėr), *n.* [< G. *kriecher,* a creeper, croucher, < *kriechen,* creep: see *creep.*] A name in Rhode Island, Long Island, and New Jersey of the pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata.* Also called *squat-snipe* and *squatter.*

kries, *n.* Another spelling of *creese.*

Krigia (krij'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1791), named after David *Krig,* who collected plants in Maryland near the beginning of the 18th century.] A genus of North American liguliflorous composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ,* subtribe *Hyoserideæ,* with yellow flowers, usually on leafless scapes, a few-bracted involucre, many-ribbed achenes, and pappus of 5 to 8 small chaffy scales, alternating with as many bristles. They are low herbs with milky juice and radical leaves in a rosette on the ground, with the aspect of small-flowered dandelions. The genus embraces only five species, all of which are found in the United States, belonging to three sections—*K. Virginica,* a common little plant of eastern North America from Canada to Texas, being the type. *K. Dandelion,* with much larger flowers and globose tubers, was formerly placed in a distinct genus, *Cynthia.*

Krigieæ (kri-jī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Karl Heinrich Schultz, 1835), < *Krigia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of composite plants created for the reception of the genera *Krigia* and *Luthera,* the latter of which is equivalent to *Cynthia,* now merged in *Krigia.*

kriket, *n.* An obsolete form of *creek*[1].

kriosphinx, *n.* See *criosphinx.*

kris, *n.* Another spelling of *creese.*

Krishna (krish'nä), *n.* [Skt., < *krishna,* black, dark.] In *later Hindu myth.,* a much-worshiped deity, son of Devaki, appearing also as a leading character in the great epic of the Mahābharata, as chief of a people and charioteer of Arjuna, to whom he addresses the philosophic poem called Bhagavad-Gītā. The grounds of his

deification are obscure. He is worked into the general system of Hindu religion as an incarnation of Vishnu.

krisuvigite (kris'ö-vē-gīt), *n.* [< *Krisuvig* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the basic copper sulphate brochantite, found at Krisuvig in Iceland.

kritarchy (krit'är-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *κριτής*, a judge, + *ἀρχή*, rule.] The rule of the judges over the people of Israel. [Rare.] *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xvii.

krobylos (krō'bi-los), *n.* [< Gr. *κρωβύλος* (see def.).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a roll or knot of hair on the head. By some authorities it is taken as the knot or tuft of hair above the forehead familiar in the Apollo Belvedere (see cut under *Hellenistic*); the latest students, however, consider it to be a gathering of the hair behind the head, often held in place by a pin or other ornament.

krocket (krok'et), *n.* [Cf. *crocket.*] The oystercatcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus.* [Local, Scotch.]

kroehnkite (krēn'kīt), *n.* [Named after B. *Kroehnke.*] A hydrous sulphate of copper, occurring in blue crystalline masses in Chili.

krome (krōm), *n.* Same as *croma.*

krone (krō'ne), *n.*; pl. *kroner* (-nėr). [Dan., lit. a crown, = E. *crown.*] 1. A silver coin of Denmark, of the value of 1*s.* 1½*d.* English, or about

Obverse. Reverse.
Danish Krone. Size of the original.

27 United States cents, containing 100 œre: the unit of the Danish coinage. There are gold coins of 10 and 20 kroner.—2. A silver coin of Norway and Sweden, of the same value.

Kronia (kron'i-ą), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Κρόνια*, neut. pl. of *Κρόνιος*, pertaining to Kronos: see *Kronos.*] An ancient Greek festival in honor of Kronos, held at Athens in the month Hecatombæon (July and August), and resembling in its character of merriment the Roman Saturnalia.

Kronos (kron'os), *n.* [Also *Cronus*; Gr. *Κρόνος* (see def.), a name in later times regarded erroneously as a var. of *χρόνος*, time: see *chronic.*] In *Gr. myth.*, the ruler of heaven and earth before Zeus, a son of Ouranos (Uranus, Heaven) and Ge (Earth), and father by Rhea of Hestia, Demeter, Hera, Hades, Poseidon, and Zeus. He was driven by his sons from the throne, Zeus being put in his stead. He was identified by the Romans with Saturn.

Kroo, Kru (krö), *n.* [African.] One of a stalwart negro race on the coast of Liberia, distinguished for skill as seamen.

Krooman (krö'man), *n.*; pl. *Kroomen* (-men). Same as *Kroo.*

krotalon (krō'ta-lon), *n.* Same as *crotalum.*

Kru, *n.* See *Kroo.*

krugite (krö'gīt), *n.* [So called after a mining director named *Krug* von Nidda.] A variety of polyhalite from Neu-Stassfurt, Germany.

kruller, *n.* See *cruller.*

krummhorn (krùm'hôrn), *n.* [G., < *krumm*, = E. *crump*[1], crooked, + *horn* = E. *horn.*] 1. A medieval musical instrument of the clarinet class, having a curved tube and a melancholy tone.—2. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop with short, slender metal pipes, and a tone like that of the clarinet. Also called *clarinet-stop*, *cromorna*, and corruptly *cremona.*

Krupp gun. See *gun*[1].

kryet, *v.* A Middle English form of *cry.*

kryolite, kryolith, *n.* See *cryolite.*

kryometer (krī-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κρίος*, cold, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A thermometer adapted for measuring very low temperatures.

krypto-. See *crypto-.*

krypton (krip'ton), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτόν*, secret.] See the extract.

On June 6, 1898, the discovery of yet another element was announced, in a communication made by Prof. Ramsay of London, to the Academy of Sciences, of Paris. The communication was read to the Academy by M. Berthelot. This new element is a gas, and makes a fifth constituent of the atmosphere; it is, however, present in very minute quantities, viz., one part in ten thousand of its volume. *Krypton* belongs not to the argon, but the helium group; its density is greater than that of nitrogen, being, according to the corrected measurement, 22.47.

Sci. Amer., July 9, 1898.

ksart, *n.* A former spelling of *czar.*

Kshatriya (kshat'ri-yą), *n.* [Skt., < *kshatra*, rule, authority.] The second or military caste in the social system of the Brahmanic Hindus, the special duties of the members of which are bravery, generosity, rectitude, and honorable conduct generally.

kuckuct, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuckoo.*

kudos (kū'dos), *n.* [Gr. *κῦδος*, glory, renown; a poetical word, found chiefly in the Iliad and Odyssey, from which it has passed, as a bit of classical slang, into some E. use.] Glory; fame; renown. [Humorous.]

I hear now that much of the *kudos* he received was undeserved. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 192.

He decided for the corner chosen by Abraham, and distributed the *Kudos* amongst the clans.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 386.

kudos (kū'dos), *v. t.* [< *kudos*, *n.*] To bestow kudos on; glorify. [Humorous.]

Kudos'd egregiously in heathen Greek.
Southey, Nondescripts, i.

kudumba (ku-dum'bą), *n.* See *cadamba.*

kuet, *n.* An obsolete form of *cue*[1].

Kufic, *a.* and *n.* See *Cufic.*

kuftan (kuf'tan), *n.* Same as *caftan.*

kuft-work (kuft'wėrk), *n.* Same as *koftgari.*

kuge (köng'ā), *n.* [Jap., = Chin. *kung kia*, 'public' or ducal families.] A court noble of Japan, as distinguished from a *daimio* or territorial noble, or such court nobles collectively. See *buke*[2].

kuhl, *n.* See *kohl.*

Kuhnia (kū'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after Dr. Adam *Kuhn* of Philadelphia, from whom Linnæus received the plant.] A genus of American herbs, of the composite family, tribe *Eupatoriaceæ*, and subtribe *Adenostyleæ*, having the scales of the involucre imbricated in several series, the lobes of the corolla short, the bristles of the pappus plumose, the heads middle-sized and panicled, and the leaves alternate. Three species have been distinguished by some authors, but others reduce them to one. They are all natives of North America the typical form, *K. eupatorioides*, being a common plant throughout most of the United States. It is a branching perennial herb with a large deep root, lanceolate leaves, and yellowish white flowers.

Kuhnieæ (kū-nī'ē-ē) *n. pl.* [NL. (Karl Heinrich Schultz, 1850), < *Kuhnia* + *-eæ.*] A division of composite plants, embracing the genera *Kuhnia*, *Liatris*, and others now included in the tribe *Eupatoriaceæ.*

kuichua (kwich'wą), *n.* [Braz.] A kind of wild cat, *Felis macrurus*, found in Brazil, notable for the length of its tail. It is one of a number of spotted cats, resembling the ocelot, indigenous to South America.

kuichunchulli (kwi-chön-chöl'yē), *n.* [S. Amer.] The root of a species of *Ionidium* (probably *I. parviflorum*) growing in Quito, Ecuador. It is said to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and in large doses emetic and cathartic, and is used in South America as a remedy in certain cutaneous affections.

kuittle, *v. t.* See *cuitle.*

kukang (kö-kang'), *n.* [Javanese.] The Javan slow lemur or slow-paced lori, *Stenops* (*Nycticebus*) *javanicus*, a prosimian quadruped of the family *Lemuridæ* and subfamily *Nycticebinæ.* It is of clumsy form, with fore and hind limbs of about equal length, the inner digit on each foot reversed, large eyes, and apparently no tail.

kukeri (kö'kėr-i), *n.* [E. Ind.] A sword used by the Goorkhas of India. The blade is much broader at the point than at the hilt, more or less curved, and usually has the sharp edge on the concave curve. By some it is thought to have been originally a missile weapon, and its form a "survival" of the boomerang or some similar throwing-stick. Also *kookery*, *kookree*, *koukri*, *kukkri*, etc.

Kuklux (kū'kluks), *n.* [Short for *Kuklux Klan.*] 1. Same as *Kuklux Klan.*

The abuse and intimidation of the blacks by the night-riders of the *Kuklux* had already begun.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 43.

2. A member of the Kuklux Klan.

They arranged to have an initiation not provided for in the ritual. . . . The "procedure" was to place the would-be *Ku Klux* in an empty barrel, . . . and to send him whirling down the hill. *The Century*, XXVIII. 402.

Kuklux (kū'kluks), *v. t.* [< *Kuklux*, *n.*] To subject to outrage by the methods of the Kuklux Klan.

Kukluxism (kū'kluks-izm), *n.* [< *Kuklux* + *-ism.*] The methods of the Kuklux Klan; outrage by whipping, expelling from home, or murder.

Kuklux Klan (kū'kluks klan). [A fantastic name made up by the originators of the association; < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle "the Knights of the Golden Circle" and other names involving *circle* having been previously used as the title of secret associations in sympathy with the Confederacy), + E. *clan*; the peculiar form and spelling being chosen on account of the alliterative mystery, esp. of the abbreviated form *K. K. K.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a secret oath-bound organization, also called simply *Kuklux*, which arose in the Southern States after the civil war of 1861–65, among the participants in or sympathizers with secession, the members of which (or persons passing as members) perpetrated many outrages, by whipping, expelling, or murdering persons obnoxious to them, especially negroes and new-comers from the north. Such outrages, by this and similar organizations called "the Invisible Empire," "the White League," etc., continued with more or less frequency for more than ten years after the war.

kulan, *n.* See *dziggetai.*

kuli (kö'li), *n.* [See *coolie.*] In southern India, hire; wages. Also spelled *culy.*

Kulin (kö'lēn), *n.* In India, one of an order of Brahmans regarded as of superior sanctity and invested with extraordinary privileges, including the right to marry many wives, in consideration of large dowries and the support of the wife by her parents in their own home. Also written *Kooleen.*

The privilege of maintaining a plurality of wives is restricted to very few . . . except in the case of *Kooleen* Brahmins, that superlative aristocracy of caste.
J. W. Palmer, The Atlantic, XVIII. 733.

Kulinism (kö'lēn-izm), *n.* In India, the privilege and influence of the Kulin Brahmans, especially in respect of marriage and dowries. Also written *Kooleenism.*

kullus (kul'us), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the Jain and other architectural styles of India, a pinnacle in the form of a vase, as that surmounting the amalaka or ornamental covering of a Jain or a Dravidian tower.

kumbekephalic (kum″bē-ke-fal'ik), *a.* Same as *cymbocephalic.*

I suggested . . . the name *kumbecephalic*, or boat-shaped, a name subsequently adopted by other craniologists for this type of skull.
D. Wilson, Prehist. Annals Scotland, I. 236.

kumberbund, *n.* Same as *cummerbund.*

kumiss, kumyss (kö'mis), *n.* [Also written *koomiss*, *kumys*, *koumiss*, *koumys* (and first in E. *cosmos*: see *cosmos*[2]); = F. *coumis*, < Russ. *kumisŭ* (*kumysŭ*) = Little Russ. *kumuiz* (*kumyz*) (> Pol. *komiz*, *kumys* = MGr. *κάμος*), < Tatar *kumiz*, fermented mares' milk.] 1. A common beverage of the nomads of northern Asia, consisting of fermented mares' milk, resembling sour buttermilk, but clear and free from greasiness. The Kirghiz and others distil an intoxicating liquor from it.—2. A fermented dietetic and sanitary drink made in western countries, in imitation of the preceding, from cows' milk with sugar and yeast, and allowed to ferment until it becomes effervescent and slightly alcoholic.

kümmel (küm'el), *n.* [< G. *kümmel*, lit. cumin: see *cumin.*] A cordial made especially in the Baltic provinces of Russia, flavored with cumin, caraway, or fennel, and generally much sweetened. The best quality is called *allasch.*

These hors-d'œuvre are accompanied with draughts of eau-de-vie and *kummel*; for the Russians drink their strong liquors before dinner. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 853.

kummerbund, *n.* See *cummerbund.*

kumquat, *n.* See *cumquat.*

kumshaw, *n.* See *cumshaw.*

kumyss, *n.* See *kumiss.*

kundah-oil (kön'dą-oil), *n.* The oil extracted from *Carapa Touloucouna*. Also written *coondi-*, *coondi-*, *kunda-*, and *kundoo-oil.* See *Carapa*, 1.

kunkur (kung'kėr), *n.* Same as *kankar.*

kuntee, *n.* Same as *coontee.*

kupferschiefer (kùp'fėr-shē″fėr), *n.* [G., < *kupfer*, = E. *copper*, + *schiefer*, slate: see *shiver*[2].] A dark-brown or black shale, often bituminous, and in some parts of Germany, especially at Mansfeld in the Harz, sufficiently charged with copper ore to be worked with profit for that metal. It belongs to the Permian series.

kupfferite (kup'fėr-īt), *n.* [Named after a Russian physicist, *Kupffer.*] A magnesium silicate belonging to the amphibole or hornblende group. It occurs in prismatic masses having an emerald-green color, due to the presence of a small amount of chromium.

Kurd, Koord (körd), *n.* [= F. G. *Kurde* = Russ. *Kurdŭ*, < Turk. Ar. *Kurd.*] A member of a pastoral and predatory Aryan race, which gives its name to Kurdistan, a region of Asia lying partly in Turkey and partly in Persia. The Kurds speak an Iranic language, and are mostly Sunni Mohammedans. Rarely spelled *Curd.*

Kurdish, Koordish (kör'dish), *a.* [< *Kurd* + *-ish*¹.] Of or pertaining to Kurdistan or the Kurds.

kuril (kū'ril), *n.* [Named from the *Kurile* Islands.] The black hagden of the Kuriles, *Puffinus carilicus*. It is a kind of petrel, of the family *Procellariidæ*.

Kurilian (ku-ril'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Kurile* (Russ. *Kuril'skŭ*, a Kurilian) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Kurile Islands in the North Pacific, lying between the southern extremity of Kamchatka and Yezo in Japan. The Kuriles (twenty-two in number) now belong entirely to Japan, the northern part (the Little Kuriles) having been ceded to it by Russia in 1875 in exchange for the southern half of Saghalin.

II. *n.* A native of the Kurile Islands. The Kurilians of the northern islands resemble the Kamchadales, and those of the southern are Ainos. See *Aino*.

kuriseet, *n.* See the second extract.

> The renegado Wogan, with twenty-four of Ormond's *kuriseers*. *Letter of Cromwell*, Dec. 19, 1649.

> What *kuriseers* are, I do not know; may be cuirassiers, in popular locution: some nickname for Ormond's men, whom few loved. *Carlyle*, Cromwell's Letters (ed. 1871), II. 198.

Kuroshiwo (kö-rō-shē'wō), *n.* [Jap., < *kuro*, black, + *shiwo*, tide.] The Black Current or Gulf Stream of Japan. Beginning about 20° N. latitude, near the Bashee Islands, between Luzon and Formosa, it flows northward along the eastern shores of Formosa and the south of Loochoo, till it reaches the 26th parallel of latitude, where it divides, the main current flowing northeast to the eastern shores of Kiushiu, Shikoku, and the main island of Japan. About latitude 38° it bends more to the east, and continues to the Aleutian Islands and the North American coast, where it is known as the Pacific drift. On the coasts of Japan its temperature is always 4° or 5° higher than that of the neighboring waters, but it decreases in temperature and depth as it runs northward and eastward. Its breadth, which is 40 miles near Japan, increases as it approaches the American coast.

kursaal (kör'säl), *n.* [G., < *kur*, = E. *cure* (< L. *cura*), + *saal* (= AS. *sæl*), a hall, > F. *salle*, *salon*: see *salon*, *saloon*.] A public hall or room for the use of visitors at many German watering-places or health resorts. Reading-rooms and rooms for recreation are usually associated with the kursaal.

kursi, kursy (kėr'si), *n.*; pl. *kursies* (-siz). [Ar. *kursī*, *korsī* (< Hind. *kursī*), a chair.] A small low table, usually octagonal, upon which an eating-tray is put at meal-time: a common arrangement in the Moslem East. The kursi itself is often very richly ornamented, especially with inlaid work of ivory, ebony, and metals; but sometimes it is of carved wood, or of metal filigree.

Kurtidæ (kėr'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Kurtus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes represented by the genus *Kurtus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Günther's ichthyological system, the only family of the third division of *Acanthopterygii* (*Kurtiformes*), embracing both true *Kurtidæ* and *Pempheridida*. (*b*) In late systems, fishes of a compressed oblong form, with a short submedian dorsal fin, a long anal, and an air-bladder lodged within dilated convex ribs forming rings.

Kurtiformes (kėr-ti-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + L. *forma*, form.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the third division of the order *Acanthopterygii*, having only one dorsal fin, which is much shorter than the long anal, and no superbranchial organ.

Kurtus (kėr'tus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch, 1787), < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, in which the back is gibbous in front of the dorsal fin, representing the family *Kurtidæ*. *K. indicus* is an example. Also *Kyrtus*.

Kushitic (kū-shit'ik), *a.* Same as *Cushite*.

kuskus, kusskuss, *n.* Same as *cuscus*².

kusst, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *kiss*.

kussier, kussir (kö'si-ėr, kö'sėr), *n.* [Cf. Turk. *kūss* (*kyūss*), a drum, kettledrum.] A Turkish musical instrument with five strings stretched over a skin covering a kind of basin.

kussynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion*.

kusti (kus'ti), *n.* [Pers. *kusti*.] A woolen cord worn by Parsees of both sexes, consisting of seventy-two threads, that being the number of the chapters of the Izashne, with two branches having twelve knots for the months of the year.

> A long coat or gown is worn over the sadara, extending to the knees, and fastened round the waist with the *kusti*, or sacred cord, which is carried round three times and fastened in front with a double knot. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 325.

kutch, *n.* See *cutch*².

kutcha, *a.* and *n.* See *cutcha*.

kutcherry, *n.* See *cutchery*.

kuteera gum. See *gum*².

kuthet, *n.* An obsolete form of *kith*.

kuthet, *v.* A variant of *kithe*.

kutia (köt-yä'), *n.* [Russ. *kutya*, *kutiya*.] A dish made of boiled rice or other grain with honey or hydromel and raisins. Nearly everywhere in the Greek Church this dish is eaten after a funeral or a service for the dead, having been taken to the church or cemetery and placed on the reading-desk during the service. The ingredients are thought to be symbolical, the rice meaning the resurrection, the honey the joy of eternal life, etc. The custom is probably derived from funeral ceremonies of the ancient Greeks.

kuttar (kut'ėr), *n.* [Hind.] A sort of short dagger, peculiar to India, having a handle consisting of two parallel bars with a crosspiece connecting them. The hand is inserted to grip the crosspiece, and the bars serve as a guard to the wrist.

kuwazoku, kuazoku (kwä-zō'kū), *n.* [Jap., < *kuwa* (= Chin. *hwa*), a flower, flowery, + *zokŭ* (= Chin. *tsuh*), class.] **1.** The noble class: a collective name in Japan for both the kuges or court nobles and the daimios or territorial nobles, since the surrender to the mikado, in 1872, of the lands and retainers of the latter. —**2.** One of this class.

kvass (kvas), *n.* [= F. *kvas* = G. *kevass*, < Russ. *kvasŭ*, a drink so called.] A fermented drink in general use in Russia, taking the place of the beer of other countries. Common kvass is made from an infusion of raised rye flour or dough, or of other flour or baked bread, with malt. Finer kinds are made from apples, raspberries, or other fruit, without malt.

ky, kye (kī), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal plural of *cow*¹.

> In places ther is fodder abondannce,
> The *ky* may otherwhiles be withdrawe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

> 'Tween the gloamin' and the mirk,
> When the *kye* comes hame.
> *Hogg*, When the Kye Comes Hame.

kyabooca-wood, kyabuca-wood, *n.* See *kiabooca-wood*.

kyack¹ (kyak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A herring. [Maine.]

kyack² (kī'ak), *n.* See *kayak*.

kyanise, kyanising. See *kyanize*, *kyanizing*.

kyanite (kī'a-nīt), *n.* See *cyanite*.

kyanize (kī'a-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kyanized*, ppr. *kyanizing*. [< *Kyan*, a proper name: see def. of *kyanizing*.] To treat (wood) by the process of kyanizing. Also spelled *kyanise*.

kyanizing (kī'a-nī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *kyanize*, *v.*] A process for preventing the decay of wood, patented by J. H. Kyan in 1832. It consists in filling the pores of the wood with a solution of corrosive sublimate, which coagulates the vegetable albumen, and renders the wood impervious to air or moisture. Also spelled *kyanising*.

kyanol, kyanole (kī'a-nol, -nōl), *n.* [< Gr. *κυανός*, blue, + *-ol*, *-ole*.] In *chem.*, aniline.

kyanophyl, *n.* Same as *cyanophyl*.

kyathos (kī'a-thos), *n.* See *cyathus*.

kydt. Another form of *kid*².

kye, *n. pl.* See *ky*.

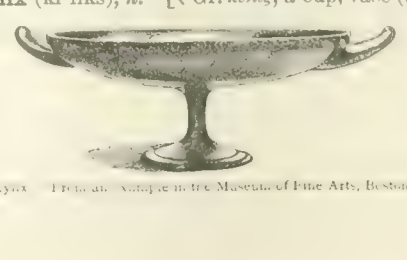
kyesthein (kī-es'thē-in), *n.* [Also variously *kyestein*, *kiestein*, etc.; a word of indeterminate form and etymology, but taken, in the form *kyesthein*, as irreg. < Gr. *κυεῖν*, be pregnant, + *ἔσθης*, a garment, taken for 'pellicle.'] A cloud appearing in the middle of certain urines. After they have stood a day or two it rises to the top to form a pellicle, which subsequently breaks and falls. It was at one time thought to be diagnostic of pregnancy, but it occurs under other conditions.

kykert, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *keek*.

kyle¹ (kīl), *n.* [< Gael. *caol*, *caoil*, a frith, a channel.] A sound; a strait: often used in the plural: as, the *Kyles* of Bute. [Scotch.]

kyle² (kīl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A lamp of primitive pattern, designed to be suspended in an open fireplace. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.]

kylix (kī'liks), *n.* [< Gr. *κύλιξ*, a cup, vase (see def.).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a vase or cup of elegant form, used for drinking. The kylix was usually broad and shallow, with or without a slender foot, and provided with two handles not extending above the rim. Also written *cylix*.



Kylix. From an example in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

kyloe (kī'lō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the cattle of the Hebrides.

> Our Highlandmen brought in a dainty drove of *kyloes*. *Scott*, Pirate, xv.

kymelynt, kymnelt, *n.* See *kimnel*.

kymograph (kī'mō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument by means of which variations of fluid pressure, as of the blood in some one of the vessels of a living animal, can be measured and graphically recorded. The most common form consists of a cylinder made to revolve at a uniform rate, and carrying a smoked paper on which a style writes, or unsmoked paper on which a light pen is made to write. Also *kymographion*.

kymographic (kī-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *kymograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a kymograph: as, *kymographic* clockwork.

> Mercurial *kymographic* tracing from carotid of dog, showing form of curve on a large scale. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 106.

Kymric, Kymry. See *Cymric*, *Cymry*.

kynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *kin*¹.

kyndt, kyndet. Obsolete forms of *kind*¹, *kind*².

kyndelicht, *a.* An obsolete variant of *kindly*.

kyngt, *n.* An obsolete form of *king*¹.

kyphoscoliotic (kī-fō-skō-li-ot'ik), *a.* [< *kyphosis*) + *scoliosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting kyphosis and scoliosis.

kyphosis (kī-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύφωσις*, a being humpbacked, < *κυφοῦσθαι*, be humpbacked, < *κυφός*, humpbacked, bent forward, < *κύπτειν*, bend.] In *pathol.*, a curvature of the spine, convex backward. Also written *cyphosis*.

kyrbasia (kėr-bā'si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *κυρβασία*, a Persian bonnet or hat.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, same as *cidaris*, 1.

> The *kyrbasia*, or kidaris, was a high pointed hat of Persian origin. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 454.

Kyrie (kir'i-e), *n.*; pl. *Kyries* (-ez). [Short for *Kyrie eleïson*.] **1.** The Kyrie eleïson, especially in its western form (with *Christe eleïson*), and the repetitions collectively, as used at the beginning of the Roman mass or as at the beginning of the Anglican communion office.—**2.** The musical setting of these words.

Kyrie eleïson (kir'i-e e-lā'i-son). [Gr. *Κύριε ἐλέησον*, Lord, have mercy: *Κύριε*, Lord; *ἐλέησον*, aor. impv. of *ἐλεεῖν*, have mercy or pity: see *Christe eleïson*.] **1.** Literally, Lord, have mercy! a brief petition, founded on nearly identical Scriptural phrases (for example, Ps. cxxiii. 3, Mat. xx. 30), used as a response in the primitive liturgies and in the eucharistic and other offices of Oriental churches to the present day. In the Latin Church *Kyrie eleïson* (thrice) is followed by *Christe eleïson* (thrice), and this again by *Kyrie eleïson* (thrice). The formulary is always said in this Greek wording, but the intermediate *Christe eleïson* is unknown to the Eastern Church. The Oriental Kyrie is used in the irenica at the beginning of the liturgy and in other litanies. The Western Kyrie (a remnant of the irenica) is used by the Roman Church at mass just after the introit, and also in the breviary offices and in litanies. In the Sarum missal it also occurred near the beginning of the service, and this use of it is represented in the communion office of the Book of Common Prayer by the responses after the commandments, "Lord, have mercy upon us, and incline our hearts to keep this law." In the same book it occurs in the form "Lord, . . . Christ, . . . Lord, have mercy upon us," in the litany, and before the collect for the day at morning and evening prayer. This is also called the *lesser litany*.

2. The first movement or division in a musical setting of a Roman Catholic mass or the Anglican communion office, the text being the petitions above mentioned.

kyriolexy (kir'i-ō-lek-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κυριολεξία*, the use of literal expression, < *κύριος*, having authority, authorized, regular, + *λέξις*, speaking: see *lexicon*. Cf. *cyriologic*.] The use of literal as opposed to figurative expressions, or of words in clear and definite senses. [Rare.]

kyriologict, kyriologicalt, *a.* See *cyriologic*.

kyrret, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarry*².

kyrsint, *v.* and *a.* A corrupt form of *christen*, *Christian*.

kyte¹**t**, *n.* An obsolete form of *kite*¹.

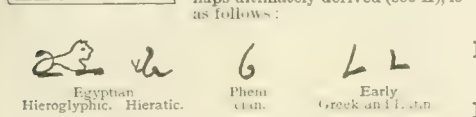
kyte², *n.* See *kite*².

kytht, *n.* A Middle English form of *kith*.

kythet, *v.* See *kithe*.

kyxt, *n.* A Middle English form of *kex*.

1. The twelfth letter and ninth consonant of the English alphabet. It had a similar place in the Latin, Greek, and Phenician alphabets, from which the character has come to us. The scheme of its forms in those alphabets, with the Egyptian characters from which they are perhaps ultimately derived (see *A*), is as follows:



Egyptian Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The *l*-sound is made with the tongue in the same general position against the roof of the mouth as *d* and *t* and *n* (see these letters), and hence is called, like them, a dental (or gingival, or lingual, or tongue-point) sound. Its characteristic peculiarity of utterance is that it involves a breach of the close *d*-position at the side or sides of the tongue, the intonated breath escaping there, while the tip of the tongue remains in contact. This breach may be made on either side of the tongue, or on both sides at once: the habits of different individuals, and perhaps of different communities, varying in this regard. Other *l*-sounds, agreeing with ours in the lateral breach of mute contact, but differing in the position of the tongue, are found in some other languages: as, the palatal *l* of French and Italian (the French *l mouillé*, now mostly converted into a simple *y*-sound; the Italian *gl*), the lingual or cerebral *l* of Sanskrit, and so on. *L* is the most sonorous and continuable, or most vowel-like, of our consonant-sounds; and hence it has come, by the loss of an accompanying vowel, to have itself the value of a vowel in a very large number of English unaccented syllables — especially after a mute, as in *fickle, wriggle, bottle, noddle, apple, babble;* less often after consonants of other classes, as in *muscle, muzzle, raffle, devil,* and colloquially in such as *kernel, gunnel, pommel.* The sign *l* never has any other than its own proper sound; but it is silent in a few words, as *balm, half, talk.* In the recent history of our language the sound is a peculiarly stable one, hardly exhibiting transition into any other; more anciently, and in other tongues, it exchanges sometimes with *d* (as Latin *lacrima*, Greek δάκρυ), but especially with *r* (thus, in Sanskrit, the *l* is to a large extent a later alternative to an *r*); in many French words it appears converted into *u* (as *maux*, plural of *mal, beau* beside *bel, belle*, and so on); in Italian, after mutes, into *i*, as *piano*, Latin *planus*, etc. In virtue of its general phonetic character, *l* is a semivowel (so far as that term is admitted), and is often classed as such, along with *r*, or with *r* and *y* and *w*. More popularly, it is ranked as a "liquid," with *m* and *n* and *r*, nothing more being implied in the classification (a loose and unscientific one) than its special sonorousness and continuability.

2. A symbol — (*a*) in *chem.*, for *lithium:* also *Li:* (*b*) in Roman numerals, for 50, and with a line drawn above it (L) for 50,000. — 3. An abbreviation — (*a*) [*l. c.*] in *music*, of *la* (in solmization); (*b*) of *Latin;* (*c*) in stage-directions, of *left;* (*d*) [*l. c.*] of *liber*, a book, as a division of a literary work; (*e*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *libra*, pound sterling, when written after the figures (when before the figures, it has the conventional form £): as, 100*l.* = £100; (*f*) [*l. c.*] in a ship's log-book, of *lightning;* (*g*) [*l. c.*] in references, of *line:* as, Milton, Lycidas, *l.* 72; (*h*) [*l. c.*] of *logarithm;* (*i*) [*l. c.*] in *astron.*, of *longitude* (*l* denoting the heliocentric and λ the geocentric longitude); (*j*) [*l. c.*] of *lege;* (*k*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] in *anat.*, of *lumbar:* used in vertebral formulæ. The three L's (*naut.*), lead, latitude, and lookout: a phrase used by seamen to signify that a careful use of the first (in sounding), a knowledge of the second, and the vigilant performance of the third will prevent a vessel from running ashore.

L[2] (el), *n.* [Prop., as a word, spelled *ell;* from the letter L.] 1. A part of a house or other structure projecting at a right angle from the main body, so as to form with it the figure of the letter L: as, the building has an *L* of 20 feet.

> The milk-pans tilted to sun against the underpinning of the *L*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 134.

2. A rectangularly bent pipe-connection. *E. H. Knight.* Also *ell* in both senses.

la[1] (lâ), *interj.* [Also *law;* var. of *lo*, < AS. *lā*, interj.: see *lo.*] An expression of mild admiration, wonder, or surprise, and formerly of asseveration: as, O *la!* that is strange. [Now vulgar.]

> Truly, I will not go first: truly, *la!* I will not do you that wrong. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1, 322.
>
> *La!* miss, why, it is witchcraft. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, i.

La you†, behold; see there.

> *La you* now, you hear! *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3, 50.

la[2] (lä), *n.* [See *gamut.*] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the sixth tone of the scale — that is, the submediant. In the major scale of C this tone is A, which is therefore sometimes called *la*, especially in Italy and France. Abbreviated *l.*

la[3] (lä). [See *le.*] The feminine form of the definite article in French, occurring in some names and phrases used in English.

La. In *chem.*, the symbol for *lanthanum.*

laager (lä′gėr), *n.* [D., var. of *leger*, a camp: see *leaguer*[2], *lager.*] In South Africa, an encampment; an inclosure for temporary defense formed of the wagons of a traveling party.

laager (lä′gėr), *v. t.* [< *laager, n.*] To arrange in such a way as to form a defensive inclosure; arrange so as to form a laager: as, to *laager* wagons. [S. African.]

laast†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lace.*

labt (lab), *v.* [< ME. *labben*, < OD. *labben*, blab, tell tales: cf. G. *labbe*, lip, mouth. Cf. *blab*[1], *babble.*] **I.** *intrans.* To blab; babble; tattle.

> Of hir tonge a *labbyng* shrewe is she. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Squire's Tale, l. 10.

II. *trans.* To blab.

> Thyng that wolde be pryue publisshe thow hit neuere, Nother for loue *labbe* hit out ne lacke hit for non enuye. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 39.

lab (lab), *n.* [< ME. *labbe;* from the verb.] A blabber; a tattler; a telltale. [Prov. Eng.]

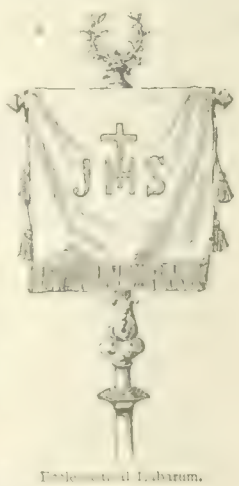
> I am no *labbe*, Though I it say, I am nought leef to gabbe. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 323.

Labadism (lab′a-dizm), *n.* [< *Labadie* (see *Labadist*) + *-ism.*] The doctrines and practices of the Labadists.

Labadist (lab′a-dist), *n.* [< *Labadie* (see def.) + *-ist.*] A follower of Jean de Labadie (1610–74), a Jesuit, afterward a mystic Protestant preacher in France and Holland. The Labadists were Christian communists. Among their tenets were denial of the obligation of sabbath observance, on the ground that life is a perpetual sabbath; belief in the direct influence of the Holy Spirit; and belief in marriage as a holy ordinance valid only among believers, the children of the regenerate being born without original sin. The sect disappeared about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Labarraque's fluid or **solution.** See *fluid.*

labarum (lab′a-rum), *n.* [LL., in LGr. λάβαρον, also λάβωρον, λάβουρον; origin obscure; according to Baillet (Dict. Celtique), < Basque *labarra*, a standard: according to Larramendi (Dicc. trilingue), of Cantabrian origin, < *lauburu*, anything with four heads or limbs, such as the cruciform framework of a military standard. Cf. LL. *cantabrum*, a standard, a variant reading of *labarum* in some passages, neut. of *Cantaber*, Cantabrian, pl. *Cantabri*, the Cantabrians: see *Cantabrian.*] 1. A Roman military standard adopted by the later emperors as the imperial standard. It consisted of a staff or lance carrying a purple banner on a cross-bar. This banner usually bore the effigy of the general or emperor; but Constantine the Great, after his conversion, placed upon it, woven in gold, the cross and the monogram (chrisma) or emblem of Christ, ☧ or ☧, consisting of the Greek letters XP (Chr), standing for *Christ.* In later times the name was given to the monogram itself, or to the cross in the monogram.



Early form of Labarum.

2. A standard or banner of similar form, borne in ecclesiastical processions of the Roman Catholic Church. — 3. Figuratively, a moral standard, guide, or device.

> It is now the Pagans who have seized the *labarum* of duty and self-sacrifice. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 5.

Labatia (la-bat′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1797), named after a French monk and botanist Jean Baptiste *Labat.*] A genus of tropical American trees belonging to the gamopetalous order *Sapotaceæ*, tribe *Pouterieæ*, having a 4-parted calyx, 5 fertile and 5 abortive stamens, a 4-celled ovary, and fleshy fruit. Five species are known, natives of the West Indies and Brazil.

labbe[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *lab.*

labbe[2]†, **la-bee**†. A contraction or corruption of *let be.* See *let*[1]. *Chaucer.*

> Hee'l purchase induction by simony,
> And offers her money her incumbent to be.
> But still she replied, good sir, *la-bee*,
> If ever I have a man, square-cap for me.
> *Cleaveland*, Poems (1561). (*Nares.*)

labber (lab′ėr), *v.* [Prob. for **lapper*, freq. of *lap*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lick; lap. — 2. To splash. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To bathe. — 2. To loll out the tongue. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

labdanum (lab′da-num), *n.* See *ladanum.*

labecedization (lā-be-sa-di-za′shon), *n.* [< *la* + *be* + *ce* + *de* (see *bebization*) + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Same as *bebization.*

la-bee†. [ME.] See *labbe*[2].

labefactation (lab″ē-fak-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *labefactatio*(*n*-), a shaking, loosening, < *labefacere*, cause to totter, shake: see *labefaction.*] A weakening or loosening; a failing; decay; downfall; ruin. [Rare.]

> There is in it [the "Beggar's Opera"] such a *labefactation* of all principles as may be injurious to morality. *Johnson*, in Boswell (ed. 1791), I. 527.

labefaction (lab-ē-fak′shon), *n.* [= OF. *labefaction*, < L. as if **labefactio*(*n*-), < *labefacere*, pp. *labefactus*, cause to totter, shake, weaken: see *labefy.*] Same as *labefactation.*

> To private difficulties and causes of *labefaction*, such as these, must be added several notable measures of confiscation which took place within the same limits of time. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., v.

labefy (lab′ē-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *labefied*, ppr. *labefying.* [< L. *labefacere*, cause to totter, shake, weaken, < *labare*, totter, give way, + *facere*, do, make.] To weaken or loosen; enfeeble; impair. [Rare.]

label[1] (lā′bel), *n.* [< ME. *label, labell, labelle, lablel*, < OF. *label, labeau*, also, with an inserted liquid or nasal, *lambel, lembel, lambeau* (ML. reflex *labellus, labella, lablellus, lambellus*), a rag, tatter, shred, F. *lambeau*, shred, piece, strip, flap, with dim. suffix, < OHG. *lappa*, MHG. *lappe*, G. *lappen*, a rag, shred, = AS. *læppa, lappa*, a lap, flap, fold: see *lap*[2]. Cf. *lapel*, ult. = *label.*] 1†. A small loosely hanging flap; specifically, a pendant like a broad ribbon hanging from a head-dress; a lappet.

> And a knit night-cap made of coarsest twine,
> With two long *labels* button'd to his chin.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Isaac Comnenus, IV. ii. 24.
>
> The Priests' habits, [being] of white linen, with long white heads of hair; the High-Priest a cap of white silk shag close to his head, with two *labels* at the ears. *Beaumont*, Masque of Inner-Temple.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) One of the ribbons that hang down from a miter or the electoral crown. See *infula*, 3 (*b*). (*b*) A fillet resembling a barrulet with three or more pendent drops or points, which were originally straight with parallel sides, but are now usually shaped like a dovetail. It is used as a bearing, but especially as a difference, as in cadency, to indicate the oldest son. Some authorities say that the label when used for cadency should have seven points while the great-grandfather of the bearer is alive, five while his grandfather is alive, and three while the father lives. In nearly all

cases the label, whether a bearing or a difference, has an odd number of points. These points are also called *lambeaux*. In a very few cases the label is borne bendwise. A *label of three* (or more) *points crossed* has, instead of the ordinary lambeaux, small crosses pointing downward, which may be Latin crosses reversed or Greek crosses. A *label of three* (or more) *points trianglee pendent* has, instead of lambeaux, rounded fruit represented as burst open. A *label of three* (or more) *tags pendent* has, instead of lambeaux, strips intended to represent the parchment ribbons to which seals are affixed in ancient documents. A *label with the points erect*, or a label reversed, is seldom used by itself, but in connection with an ordinary label, in which case the blazon is a label counterposed with another, the points erect, or two labels indorsed, or more rarely bars-gemel patté. See *lambeau*. Also called *file* and *lambel*.

Label of three points.

The said Sir William said on his oth, in the tenth yeare of Henrie the fourth, that before the times of Edward the third the *labell of three points* was the different appropriat and appurtenant for the cognizance of the next heire.
Holinshed, Rich. II., an. 1390.

3. A slip of paper or any other material, bearing a name, title, address, or the like, affixed to something to indicate its nature, contents, ownership, destination, or other particulars.

Post. When I waked, I found
This *label* on my bosom. . . .
Luc. Read, and declare the meaning.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5, 430.

4. A narrow slip of parchment or paper, or a ribbon of silk, affixed to a diploma, deed, or other formal writing, to hold the appended seal.

Ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the *label* to another deed.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1, 57.

5. In *law*, a paper annexed to a will by way of addition, as a codicil.—6. A small reserved space in a work of art, or the like, forming a panel or cartouche, used for containing a name, monogram, or other mark for identification.—7. In *medieval arch.*, a projecting tablet or molding over a door or window. See *dripstone*, 1. Also called *label-molding*.—8. A long, thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end and a centerhole at the other, commonly used with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, etc.

Then haste thou a *labell*, that is shapen like a rule, saue that it is strait and hath no plates on either ende.
Chaucer, Astrolabe.

9†. Border; verge; marge.

On Ascension Eve, May 15th, being in the town of Dover (standing as it were on tip-toes, on the utmost edge, brink, and *label* of that land which he was about to surrender), King John, by an instrument or charter, . . . granted to God, and the church of Rome, . . . the whole kingdom of England and Ireland.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. iv. 13.

label[1] (lā′bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *labeled* or *labelled*, ppr. *labeling* or *labelling*. [< *label*[1], *n.*] 1. To affix a label to; mark with a label: as, to *label* a package to be despatched by express. —2. To designate or describe by or on a label; characterize by inscription: as, the bottle was *labeled* poison.—3†. To set forth or describe in a label (in the legal sense).

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty; it shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil *labelled* to my will: as, item, two lips, indifferent red.
Shak., T. N., i. 5, 265.

4. In *arch.*, to furnish with labels or hood-moldings. See *label*[1], *n.*, 7.

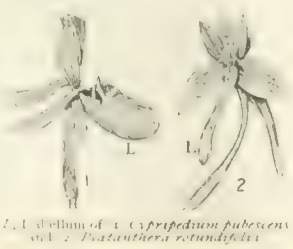
If a castle appear in the distance, with its donjon keep, its towers, and *labelled* windows, its mullions and corbels.
R. P. Ward, De Clifford, xli.

label[2] (lā′bel), *n.* [< L. *labellum*, a little lip: see *labellum*.] In *bot.*, same as *labellum*, 1.

labeler, labeller (lā′bel-ėr), *n.* One who affixes labels to anything.

labeling-machine (lā′bel-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for affixing paper labels, advertisements, or covers to cans, bottles, boxes, or packages.

labellum (lā-bel′um), *n.*; pl. *labella* (-ä). [L., dim. of *labrum*, a lip: see *labrum*.] 1. In *bot.*, one of the three divisions of an orchidaceous corolla, differing from the others in shape or direction, and not seldom spurred; the lip. Theoretically it is the petal nearest the axis, but by a half-twist of the ovary it becomes the outer petal, nearest the bract. The term is applicable to similar petals in other flowers. Also *label*.



1, 1, labellum of *Cypripedium pubescens*; 2, *Platanthera rotundifolia*

2. In *entom.*, a part of the mouth of an insect, by some considered to be the epipharynx. In *Diptera* the labellum is one of a pair of tumid lobes terminating the theca of the proboscis.

label-machine (lā′bel-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for punching, printing, gumming, and cutting out labels for cans, bottles, boxes, etc., from a continuous roll of paper.

labent (lā′bent), *a.* [< L. *laben(t-)s*, ppr. of *labi*, fall, slide. Cf. *labile*, *lapse*.] Sliding; gliding. [Rare.]

Labeo (lā′bē-o), *n.* [NL., < L. *labeo*, one who has large lips, < *labium*, lip: see *labium*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, a genus of cyprinoid fishes.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous parasites of the proctotrupid subfamily *Dryininæ*, having the occiput deeply concave, and vertex and neck separated by a sharp angle. There are two species, one European and one North American. The genus was founded by Haliday in 1833.

Labia[1] (lā′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λαβή, a handle, or λαβίς, a handle, forceps, < λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take. Cf. *labis*.] A genus of earwigs of the family *Forficulidæ*, having the body short and the antennæ with fewer than twelve joints. *L. minor* is the little earwig, a European species found in manure-heaps and hotbeds. *Leach*, 1815.

labia[2], *n.* Plural of *labium*.

labial (lā′bi-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *labial* = Sp. Pg. *labial* = It. *labiale*, < ML. *labialis*, pertaining to the lips, < L. *labium*, lip: see *labium*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pertaining to the lips or to a lip-like part; situated on or by a lip; having a lip-like character, as in shape, position, or office: as, a *labial* vessel or nerve; a *labial* fold or process.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the labium, or lower lip of an insect.—3. Formed by the lips, as a sound. See II., 1.

The Hebrews have been diligent in it, and have assigned which letters are *labiall*, which dentall, which gutturall.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 198.

4. Giving forth tones produced by the impact of a stream of air upon a sharp edge or lip: applied to musical instruments such as the flute or the flue-pipes of an organ.—**Labial appendages.** Same as *brachial appendages* (which see, under *brachial*). —**Labial glands.** See *gland*.—**Labial palpi**, in *entom.*, two organs, each consisting of from one to four joints, attached to basal lobes on the sides of the ligula or to the front margin of the mentum. See cuts under *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*, and *mouth-part*.—**Labial pipe**, in *music*, an organ-pipe with lips; a flue-pipe.—**Labial segment**, that primary body-ring which in insects bears the labium or united second maxillæ. The genæ, occiput, and cervical sclerites have been variously supposed to represent this segment, which in spiders is transferred to the thorax. See *postoral*.

II. *n.* 1. A letter or character representing an articulate sound which in speaking is accompanied by a proximate or complete closure of the lips. The labials in English are the mutes *p*, *b*, the nasal *m*, and the fricative *f*, *v* (usually made between lips and teeth, and hence called more exactly *labiodentals*); and the semivowel *w* and vowels *oo* (ō) and *o*, as involving a rounding of the lips, are often ranked in the same class. 2. In *herpet.*, one of a series of plates or scales which lie along the edge of the lips, especially in *Ophidia*, those of the upper lip being the *superior labials*, those of the lower lip the *inferior labials*.—3. In *entom.*, one of the labial palpi.

Labiales (lā-bi-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), pl. of ML. *labialis*, labial: see *labial*.] In Lindley's earlier system of botanical classification (1833), a group of plants in the cohort *Personatæ*, embracing the orders *Labiatæ*, *Verbenaceæ*, *Myoporineæ*, and *Selagineæ*, in all of which the corolla is more or less labiate. In his later system the *Labiales* are embraced chiefly in his *Echiales*.

labialism (lā′bi-al-izm), *n.* [< *labial* + *-ism*.] A tendency to labial pronunciation — that is, to change articulate sounds to labials or to labiodentals; labialization.

In one set [of cognate words] we see the phenomenon of *labialism*, in the other assibilation, but no touch of *labialism*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 810.

labialization (lā″bi-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *labialize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of labializing; conversion to a labial.

The phenomena of palatalization and *labialization*.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 57.

labialize (lā′bi-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *labialized*, ppr. *labializing*. [< *labial* + *-ize*.] To make labial; give a labial character to; change to utterance with the lips.

A tendency to *labialize* back vowels.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 515.

There is reason for believing that this *labializing* tendency is very old — as old indeed as the Indo-European language itself.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 810.

labially (lā′bi-al-i), *adv.* In a labial manner; by means of the lips.

Labiatæ (lā-bi-ā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. of *labiatus*, lipped: see *labiate*.] The mint family, a very important and extensive natural order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, with a labiate corolla, and a four-lobed ovary, changing to four seed-like monospermous fruits. This order contains about 2,600 species, mostly herbs, undershrubs, or shrubs, rarely arborescent, with opposite or whorled leaves, usually square stems, and a thyrsoid or whorled inflorescence. They are spread throughout the world, being most strongly represented in the Mediterranean and eastern regions, but abounding in all temperate latitudes. Many of the species are valued for their fragrance, as lavender and thyme; others for their stimulating qualities, as mint and peppermint; others as aromatics, as savory, basil, and marjoram; several are used as febrifuges, as the *Ocimum viride* of Sierra Leone. Rosemary is used in the manufacture of Hungary water, and its oil is that which gives the green color to bear's grease and like pomatums. Betony, ground-ivy, hoarhound, and others have bitter tonic qualities. Numerous species possess great beauty, as various kinds of sage, *Gardoquia*, and *Dracocephalum*.

labiate (lā′bi-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *labié* = Sp. Pg. *labiado* = It. *labiato*, < NL. *labiatus*, lipped, < L. *labium*, lip: see *labium*.] I. *a.* Lipped; having parts which are shaped or arranged like lips. (*a*) In *bot.*: (1) Lipped; nearly always, two-lipped: the same as *bilabiate*: said of a gamopetalous corolla or gamosepalous calyx. Compare *labiose*. (2) Pertaining to the *Labiatæ*. (*b*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, formed like a lip; labial in shape, office, or appearance. (*c*) In *entom.*, having thickened, fleshy margins: applied to an orifice, as the end of the proboscis of a house-fly.

Labiate Corolla of *Brunella vulgaris*. *a*, corolla, seen from the side; *b*, same laid open, front view.

II. *n.* A plant of the natural order *Labiatæ*.

labiated (lā′bi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *labiate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *labiate*.

Labiatifloræ (lā-bi-ā-ti-flō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *labiatiflorus*: see *labiatiflorous*.] In *bot.*, according to De Candolle, Gray, and others, a series of the natural order *Compositæ*. The flowers are mostly hermaphrodite, and the corolla is divided into two lips. It was regarded by Lindley and Endlicher as a suborder, and is coextensive with the tribe *Mutisiaceæ*.

labiatiflorous (lā-bi-ā-ti-flō′rus), *a.* [< NL. *labiatiflorus*, < *labiatus*, labiate, + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Having the flowers with labiate corollas: said only of the *Labiatifloræ*.

labidometer (lab-i-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. λαβίς (λαβιδ-), a forceps (see *labis*), + μέτρον, a measure.] In *obstet.*, a scale adapted to the handles of the forceps, which indicates the distance of the blades from each other when applied to the head of the child. *Dunglison*.

Labidura (lab-i-dū′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **labidurus*, < Gr. λαβίς (λαβιδ-), a holder, forceps, + οὐρά, tail.] A suborder of *Orthoptera*, distinguishing the *Forficulidæ* alone from other orthopterous insects: a synonym of *Euplexoptera* and of *Dermaptera* in a limited sense.

labiella (lā-bi-el′ä), *n.*; pl. *labiellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *labium*, a lip: see *labium*.] In *Myriapoda*, a median single or multiple piece of the deutomala, situated between the malulellæ. *A. S. Packard*, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 200.

labile (lab′il), *a.* [= OF. and F. *labile*, < L. *labilis*, apt to slip, transient, < *labi*, fall, slip: see *labent*.] Unstable; liable to err, fall, or apostatize. [Rare.]

But sensibility and intelligence, being by their nature and essence free, must be *labile*, and by their lability may actually lapse, degenerat, and by habit acquire a second nature.
Cheyne, Regimen, v.

lability (lā-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *labilete*, < ML. *labilita(t-)s*, instability, < L. *labilis*, apt to slip: see *labile*.] The quality of being labile; liability to lapse or err. *Coleridge*. See quotation under *labile*. [Rare.]

labimeter (lā-bim′e-tėr), *n.* An erroneous form of *labidometer*.

labiodental (lā″bi-ō-den′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *labium*, lip, + *den(t-)s*, tooth: see *dental*.] I. *a.* Formed or pronounced by the coöperation of the lips and the teeth.

II. *n.* An articulate sound produced by the coöperation of the lips and the teeth, or the letter or character representing such sound. The labiodentals are *f* and *v*.

labiose (lā′bi-ōs), *a.* [< L. *labium*, lip, + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, having the (distinct) petals so arranged as to imitate a labiate corolla.

labipalp (lā′bi-palp), *n.* [< NL. *labipalpus*, < L. *labium*, lip, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler: see *palp*.] A labial palp or feeler of an insect or a mollusk.

labipalpus (lā-bi-pal′pus), *n.*; pl. *labipalpi* (-pī). [NL.] Same as *labipalp*.

labis (lā′bis), *n.* [MGr. LGr. *λαβίς*, a spoon, Gr. a holder, handle, forceps, tongs, < *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take.] In the Greek and other Oriental churches, a small spoon, usually of silver, and with a cruciform handle, used to administer the eucharistic elements (the species of bread dipped in that of wine: see *intinction*) to the laity.

The name is derived from the fact that the Greek word *labis* (λαβίς) is used in the Septuagint in the passage Isa. vi. 6 for the tongs with which the angel took the live coal from off the altar and gave it to the prophet, the 'live coal' being a frequent name in early Christian times for the eucharist. Before it was applied to the spoon, this name was given to the hand or fingers of the communicant. The labis is not in ordinary use in the Armenian Church. Also called *cochlear* and *eucharistic spoon*. See *spoon*.

labium (lā′bi-um), *n.*; pl. *labia* (-ă). [L., a lip, also *labrum*, a lip, prob. akin to E. *lip:* see *lip*.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a lip or lip-like part. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) Either lip, upper or under, of the mouth, respectively called *labium superiore* and *labium inferiore*. (2) Either lip, inner or outer, on each side of the vulva, respectively called *labium internum* and *labium externum:* generally named in the plural—the former, right and left, being the *labia minora* or *nymphæ;* the latter, right and left, being the *labia majora*. (3) Either lip, upper or lower, of the grooved border of the spiral lamina of the cochlea: the upper is called *labium vestibulare*, from its relation to the scala vestibuli; the latter, *labium tympanicum*, from its relation with the scala tympani. (*b*) In *entom.*, specifically, the lower lip of an insect, the upper being called the *labrum*. It is morphologically the third pair of gnathites united together on the median line, and believed to correspond to the second pair of maxillæ of a crustacean. The labium is a composite organ, whose composition varies much in different groups of insects. Hence there is great confusion in the names of the parts of which it is composed. The term is now applied to the whole under lip, which may or does consist of parts named (1) stipes, mentum, and palpiger, the palpiger itself bearing the lingua, paraglossæ, and palpi labiales; or (2) submentum, mentum, and ligula, the last bearing the glossa, paraglossæ, and labial palps. See these terms, and cuts under *mouth-part*.

It is hardly open to doubt that the mandibles, the maxillæ, and the *labium* answer to the mandibles and the two pairs of maxillæ of the crustacean mouth.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 343.

(*c*) In *Arachnida*, the shield forming the floor of the mouth, which in spiders is very conspicuous, and is often, but incorrectly, called the *labrum*. (*d*) In *Arthropoda* generally, the lower lip, attached to the mentum; a coalesced second pair of maxillæ, forming the lower part of the mouth; the metastoma, as of a crustacean. See cut under *Astacidæ*.

The resemblance between the *labium* and a pair of maxillæ which have coalesced is obvious.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 347.

(*e*) One of the lips or labiate prolongations of the neuropodium of a polychætous worm, between which is the aperture of the trichophore. (*f*) In *conch.*, the inner or columellar lip of a univalve shell, the outer lip being called the *labrum*. See cut under *univalve*. (*g*) The lip of an organ-pipe. See *lip*.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) The lower or anterior lip of a bilabiate corolla. (*b*) In *Isoëtes*, a lip-like structure formed by the lower margin of the foveola. —**3.** [*cap.*] A genus of ichneumon-flies, with one small New Guinean species, *L. bicolor*. *Brullé*, 1846.—**Labia cerebri**, the lips of the brain; the margins of the inner surface of the two hemispheres, overlapping the corpus callosum like lips, each forming the border of the gyrus fornicatus.

lablab (lab′lab), *n.* The Egyptian or black bean, *Dolichos Lablab*, a native of India, widely cultivated, and naturalized in most warm countries. The species as named includes several varieties, formerly treated as species of a genus *Lablab*, as *L. vulgaris* and *L. cultratus;* also *L. perennans*, the white China lablab, and *D.* or *L. lignosus*, the horse-eye bean.

labor[1], **labour** (lā′bor), *n.* [The second spelling is still prevalent in England; early mod. E. *labour*, < ME. *labour*, *labowre*, *labor* (?), < OF. *labor*, *labur*, *labour*, *labeur*, F. *labeur* = Sp. *labor* = Pg. *lavor* = It. *labore*, < L. *labor*, *labos* (*labōr-*), labor, toil, work, exertion; perhaps remotely akin to *robur*, strength: see *robust*.] **1.** Work done by a human being or an animal; exertion of body or mind, or both, for the accomplishment of an end; effort made to attain useful results, in distinction from exercise for the sake of recreation or amusement.

Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care,
The death of each day's life, sore *labour's* bath.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2, 38.

What is obtained by *labour* will of right be the property of him by whose *labour* it is gained. *Johnson*, Rambler.

Death is the end of life; ah, why
Should life all *labour* be?
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

Labour, I should say, is any painful exertion of mind or body undergone partly or wholly with a view to future good. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., v.

2. Specifically, bodily toil; physical exertion for the sake of gain or reward; the use of muscular strength for the satisfaction of wants, in distinction from purely mental exertion and from the productive use of capital. *Skilled labor* is that employed in arts and handicrafts which have to be learned by apprenticeship or study and practice; *unskilled labor* is that requiring no preparatory training. Nearly all work of both classes is included in the phrase *manual labor*.

A habit of *labor* in the people is as essential to the health and vigor of their minds and bodies as it is conducive to the welfare of the state. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 257.

3. Work done or to be done; that which requires exertion or effort; a work; a performance; an achievement: as, the twelve *labors* of Hercules.

By one *labour*, he left to posteritie three notable bookes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 128.

Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their *labours;* and their works do follow them. Rev. xiv. 13.

These brought back
A present, a great *labour* of the loom.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

4. The laboring class; productive work as represented by those devoted to it: as, the claims or rights of *labor;* the *labor*-market.

When *labor* quarrels with capital, or capital neglects the interests of *labor*, it is like the hand thinking it does not need the eye, the ear, or the brain.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 268.

5. The pangs and efforts of childbirth; parturition; travail. The first stage of labor is from the beginning to the complete dilatation of the os uteri; the second stage consists in the expulsion of the child, and the third in that of the afterbirth.

Rachel travailed, and she had hard *labour*.
Gen. xxxv. 16.

6 (Sp. pron. lä-bōr′). In the quicksilver-mines of California, any place where work has been or is going on; especially, in the plural, those parts of the mine from which ore is being extracted in some quantity; workings.—**Commissioner of Labor.** See *commissioner*.—**Division of labor.** See *division*.—**Hard labor**, in *law*, compulsory mechanical employment, or other work requiring continuous physical exertion, imposed on some criminals in addition to imprisonment.—**Hard-labor Bill.** See *Blackstone's Hard-labor Bill*, under *bill*[3].—**Knights of Labor.** See *knight*.—**Labor of love.** See *love*[1].—**Premature labor**, labor which takes place before the normal date of termination of pregnancy, but late enough to make possible the survival of the child. Sometimes defined as labor in the last three months of pregnancy.—**Statute labor**, in Scotland, the amount of work appointed by law to be furnished annually for the repair of highways. = **Syn. 1.** *Toil*, *Drudgery*, etc. (see *work*); effort, pains.

labor[1], **labour** (lā′bor), *v.* [< ME. *labouren*, *laboren*, *labren*, < OF. *laborer*, *laburer*, *labourer*, F. *labourer* = Pr. *laborar*, *laorar*, *laurar* = Sp. *labrar* = Pg. *lavrar* = It. *laborare*, *lavorare*, < L. *laborare*, intr. labor, strive, exert oneself, suffer, be in distress, tr. work out, elaborate, < *labor*, labor: see *labor*, *n.* Cf. *collaborate*, *elaborate*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a physical or mental effort to accomplish some end; exert the powers of body or mind for the attainment of some result; work; strive. The word often implies painful or strenuous effort.

Six days shalt thou *labour*, and do all thy work.
Ex. xx. 9.

Against my soul's pure truth, why *labour* you
To make it wander in an unknown field?
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2, 37.

How much soever I *laboured* to keepe them company, I could not possibly perform it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 77.

Oh, my heart
Labours a double motion to impart
So heavy tidings!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3.

Ever will I *labor* as I can
To make my ill forebodings come to nought.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 107.

2. Specifically, to exert the muscular power of the body for the attainment of some end; engage in physical or manual toil.

In sudore and swynk thou schalt thi mete tilie,
And *labre* for thi lyflode, for so vr lord higte.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 219.

Thei maken the Ox to *laboure* 6 zeer or 7, and than thei ete him. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.

Adam, well may we *labour* still to dress
This garden, still to tend plant, herb, and flower,
Our pleasant task enjoin'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 205.

3. To be burdened; be oppressed with difficulties; proceed or act with difficulty: used absolutely, or followed by *under* or (formerly) *of*.

Come unto me all ye that *labour* and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Mat. xi. 28.

The vulgar *labour under* a high degree of superstition.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

If we *labour of* a bodily disease, we send for a physician.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 46.

Absolute monarchy *labours under* the worst of all disadvantages. *Brougham*.

4. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; be in travail.

My Muse *labours*,
And thus she is deliver'd.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1, 128.

5. To move forward heavily and with difficulty; specifically, of a ship, to roll and pitch heavily in a seaway, or in such a manner as to bring a dangerous strain upon the masts, rigging, and hull.

And let the *labouring* bark climb hills of seas
Olympus-high, and duck again as low
As hell's from heaven! *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1, 189.

To labor on the way, to go on; plod on.—**To labor with**, to argue or plead earnestly with: as, we *labored with* him for hours, but could not persuade him.—**To take the laboring oar**, to undertake the most toilsome or efficient part in an employment or enterprise.—**Syn. 1.** To struggle, plod, drudge, slave, suffer.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to work; exercise.

Labour not either your mind or body presently after meales. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

2. To work at; specifically, to till; cultivate. [Now rare.]

Concerning the tillage of the Island they made answere, moreouer, that no part of it was plowed or *laboured*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 129.

Labouring the soil, and reaping plenteous crop.
Milton, P. L., xii. 18.

Diodorus Siculus states that the Celtiberians divided their land annually among individuals, to be *laboured* for the use of the public.
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 310.

3. To produce by labor; make or work out with effort; expend labor on; strive for. [Archaic.]

The artificer and art you might command,
To *labour* arms for Troy. *Dryden*, Æneid, viii. 525.

The largest mantle her rich wardrobes hold,
Most priz'd for art, and *labour'd* o'er with gold.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 114.

No time will be lost to *labour* your return.
Walpole, Letters, II. 432.

4†. To urge; labor with.

He hath been *laboured* by his nearest kinsfolk and friends in Germany to have left the States, . . . but he would not.
Quoted in *Motley's* United Netherlands, I.

5†. To beat; belabor.

Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,
And *labour* him with many a sturdy stroke.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 668.

labor[2] (lä-bōr′), *n.* [Sp., lit. labor: see *labor*[1], *n.*] A Mexican land-measure, equal to 177 acres.

A *labor*, in Mexican law, is composed of one million square varas, that is to say one thousand varas on each side. *Hall*, Mexican Law, p. 104.

laborant† (lab′ō-rant), *n.* [< L. *laboran(t-)s*, ppr. of *laborare*, labor, work: see *labor*[1], *v.*] One who labors; a workman; specifically, a working chemist.

Then we caused the *laborant* with an iron rod dexterously to stir the kindled part of the nitre.
Boyle, Works, I. 604.

laboratory (lab′ō-rā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *laboratories* (-riz). [= F. *laboratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *laboratorio*, < ML. *laboratorium*, a place for labor or work, < L. *laborare*, labor, work: see *labor*[1], *v.*] **1.** A room, building, or workshop especially fitted with suitable apparatus for conducting investigations in any department of science or art, or for elaborating or manufacturing chemical, medicinal, or any similar products: as, a chemical or pharmaceutical *laboratory;* hence, also, figuratively, any place where or in which similar processes are carried on by natural forces.

Why does the juice which flows into the stomach contain powers which make that bowel the great *laboratory*, as it is by its situation the recipient, of the materials of future nutrition? *Paley*, Nat. Theol., vii.

The roots of many of these ancient volcanoes have been laid bare. We have been, as it were, admitted into the secrets of these subterranean *laboratories* of nature.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 36.

Medical investigation was carried on actively and successfully in all the [Medical] School *laboratories*, four out of the fifteen subjects relating to human food.
Rep. of Pres. of Harvard College, 1887–8, p. 16.

2. *Milit.*, an establishment for the manufacture of rockets, port-fires, fuses, percussion-caps, quick- and slow-matches, friction-primers, electric primers, etc., designed for military operations. In Great Britain laboratories are in charge of officers of the Royal Artillery; in the United States they are under the officers of the Ordnance Department.

laboratory-forge (lab′ō-rā-tō-ri-fōrj), *n.* A small and compact forge adapted to laboratory use, as for operations with the blowpipe.

laboratory-furnace (lab′ō-rā-tō-ri-fėr″nās), *n.* A small and compact form of furnace for the laboratory or workshop, such as the Bunsen-burner furnace or the blast gas-furnace.

labor-day (lā′bor-dā), *n.* In some of the United States, a legal holiday, commonly the first Monday in September, established for the benefit of the laboring classes.

labored, laboured (lā′bord), *p. a.* [< *labor*[1], *labour*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Laboriously formed; made or done with laborious pains or care.

> The third Georgic seems to be the most *laboured* of them all; there is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of the horse and chariot race.
> *Addison*, Virgil's Georgics.

2. Bearing the marks of constrained or forced effort; not easy, natural, or spontaneous: as, a *labored* style of composition; a *labored* painting.

> The Curling Hair in tortured Ringlets flows,
> Or round the Face in *labour'd* Order grows.
> *Gay*, The Fan.

laborer, labourer (lā′bor-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *laborer, labourer*, < OF. (*a*) *laborcor, laborcour, labourcur*, F. *laboureur* = Sp. *labrador* = Pg. *lavrador* = It. *lavoratore*, < ML. *laborator*, a laborer, < L. *laborare*, labor; (*b*) OF. also *laborer, labourer*, < ML. *laborarius*, a laborer, < L. *labor*, labor: see *labor*[1], *v.*] One who labors or works with body or mind, or both; specifically, one who is engaged in some toilsome physical occupation; in a more restricted sense, one who performs work which requires little skill or special training, as distinguished from a skilled workman; in the narrowest sense, such an unskilled workman engaged in labor other than that of a domestic servant, particularly in husbandry.

> And right anon he chaungede his aray,
> And cladde him as a poure *labourer*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 551.
>
> When down he came like an old o'ergrown oak,
> His huge root hewn up by the *labourer's* stroke.
> *Drayton*, David and Goliah.
>
> As year by year the *labourer* tills
> His wonted glebe, or lops the glades.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ci.

laboring, labouring (lā′bor-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *labor*[1], *v.*] 1. Toil; exertion; effort.

> Mr. Winthrop was chosen governour again, though some *laboring* had been, by some of the elders and others, to have changed. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 260.

2†. Tillage; cultivation.

> In *labouring* of lands, is hys [Virgil's] Bucoliques [figured]. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., October, Glosse.

laboringly, labouringly (lā′bor-ing-li), *adv.* In a laboring manner; with difficulty: as, to breathe *laboringly*.

laborious (lā-bō′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *laborieux* = Pr. *laborios* = Sp. Pg. It. *laborioso*, < L. *laboriosus* (LL. also *labosus*), full of labor, toilsome, < *labor*, labor: see *labor*[1], *n.*] 1. Requiring much labor, exertion, or perseverance; toilsome; not easy: as, *laborious* duties; a *laborious* undertaking.

> With what compulsion and *laborious* flight
> We sunk thus low. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 80.

2. Using exertion; practising labor; diligent in work or service; assiduous: as, a *laborious* husbandman or mechanic; a *laborious* minister or pastor.

> Shall these amend thee, who are themselves *laborious* in evil doings? *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

3. Characterized by labor or effort; marked by or manifesting labor.

> Their very abstersion and *laborious* excuses confess it was foul and faulty. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), p. 875.
>
> *Laborious* orient ivory sphere in sphere.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

=Syn. 1. Difficult, arduous, wearisome, fatiguing, onerous. — 2. Industrious, painstaking, active, hard-working.

laboriously (lā-bō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a laborious manner; with labor, toil, or difficulty.

laboriousness (lā-bō′ri-us-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being laborious or attended with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty. — 2. Diligence; habitual assiduity.

> Labour or pains . . . commonly reckoned an ingredient of industry; and *laboriousness* is a name signifying it.
> *Barrow*, Works, III. xviii.

laborless, labourless (lā′bor-les), *a.* [< *labor*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Not requiring arduous effort; not laborious; easily done. [Rare.]

> They intend not your precise abstinence from any light and *labourless* work.
> *Bp. Leavood*, On the Sabbath (1630), p. 48.

labor-market (lā′bor-mär″ket), *n.* The supply of unemployed labor considered with reference to the demand for it.

laboust† (lā′bor-us), *a.* [< *labor*[1], *n.*, + *-ous*.] An obsolete variant of *laborious*.

> With wery trauel, and with *laborous* paines,
> Alwaies in trouble and in tediousness.
> *Wyatt*, Complaint upon Loue.

laborously† (lā′bor-us-li), *adv.* Laboriously.

> He [Julius Cæsar] *labourously* and studiously discussed controversies. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 10.

labor-pains (lā′bor-pānz), *n. pl.* The pains of childbirth.

labor-saving (lā′bor-sā″ving), *a.* Saving labor; adapted to supersede or diminish the labor of men: as, a *labor-saving* machine. — **Labor-saving furniture**, in *painting*. See *furniture*.

laborsome, laboursome (lā′bor-sum), *a.* [< *labor*[1], *n.*, + *-some*.] 1†. Made with great labor and diligence.

> He hath . . . wrung from me my slow leave,
> By *laboursome* petition. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2, 59.

2. Apt to labor or to pitch and roll, as a ship in a heavy sea. *Hamersly*.

labor-time (lā′bor-tīm), *n.* A quantity of labor reckoned in units of time.

> The *labour-time* which we take as the measure of value is the time required to produce a commodity under the normal social conditions of production with the average degree of skill and intensity of labour. Thus labour is both the source and the measure of value.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 212.

labor-union (lā′bor-ū″nyon), *n.* A union or society of workingmen for the purpose of mutual support and encouragement; a trades-union.

labor-yard (lā′bor-yärd), *n.* An adjunct to a charitable lodging-house, or to a workhouse, where wood-sawing or other labor is done.

labra[1]†, *n.* An incorrect form of *labrum*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1, 166.

labra[2], *n.* Plural of *labrum*.

Labracidæ (lā-bras′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labrax* (*Labrac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Labrax*: by most ichthyologists regarded as a subfamily of *Serranidæ*. See *Labracinæ*.

Labracinæ (lab-rā-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labrax* (*Labrac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Serranidæ*, typified by the genus *Labrax*, having 2 dorsal fins, the first with 9 spines, and a short anal with 3 spines. It includes the common bass of Europe, the striped-bass of North America, and related species. See cut under *Labrax*.

labracine (lab′rā-sin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Labrax* (*Labrac-*) + *-ine*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Labracinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Labracinæ*.

Labrador duck, falcon, etc. See *duck*, etc.

Labrador feldspar. Same as *labradorite*.

Labrador hornblende. Same as *hypersthene*.

labradorite (lab′ra-dôr-īt), *n.* [< *Labrador* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A lime-soda feldspar (see *feldspar*), one of the species intermediate between the lime feldspar, anorthite, and the soda feldspar, albite, but more closely allied to the former. It is a common constituent of igneous rocks, especially of those of the basaltic type. It is rarely found crystallized, but usually in masses, and these often show a brilliant change of colors; on this account it is sometimes used as an ornamental stone. The finest specimens come from the coast of Labrador, whence the name.

labradoritic (lab″ra-dôr-it′ik), *a.* [< *labradorite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing labradorite.

labral (lā′bral), *a.* [< *labrum* + *-al*.] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the labrum.

Labrax (lā′braks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λάβραξ, a fish, the sea-wolf, < λάβρος, furious, fierce, greedy.] 1. The typical genus of *Labracinæ* and of *Labracidæ*, including the labrax of the ancient Greeks, and the lupus of the ancient Romans or the sea-bass of the English, *L. lupus*, also called *sea-dace* and *sea-perch*. Some related fishes of the United States, as the rockfish or striped-bass and the common white perch, formerly placed in this genus, are now referred to other genera. Also called *Dicentrarchus*.

Common Bass (*Labrax lupus*).

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

labret (lā′bret), *n.* [< L. *labrum*, lip, + *-et*.] A piece of stone, bone, shell, or other material, inserted into the lip or into the cheek near the mouth, which is pierced for the purpose: an ornament or conventional symbol used by many savage races. It is sometimes held fast by the retraction of the edges of the wound, and is sometimes easily removable. Such ornaments often have a religious significance. They have been or are still used in western America from Peru to the Arctic ocean, and also in Brazil and in central Africa.

labretifery (lā-bre-tif′e-ri), *n.* [< *labret* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] The practice of wearing labrets. [Rare.]

> Dr. W. H. Dall then read a paper on . . . "The Geographical Distribution of *Labretifery*." *Science*, IV. 200.

labrid (lā′brid), *n.* A fish of the family *Labridæ*. Also *labridan*.

Labridæ (lab′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Labrus*. Various limits have been assigned to this family. (*a*) Same as *Labroides* of Cuvier. (*b*) In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Acanthopterygii pharyngognathi*, having pseudobranchiæ, three and one half gills, and cycloid scales. Also called *Cyclolabridæ*. (*c*) In other systems, fishes of the same type as the last, excepting those without ventral fins (*Siphonognathidæ*) and those with teeth imbricated upon and coalesced with the jaws (*Scaridæ*). It includes more than 400 marine fishes, its representatives being very numerous in the tropical and warm seas. The best-known are the wrasses of England, the tautog or blackfish and cunner of the eastern United States, and the fathead of California. Also called *Labroidæ, Labroidei*. See cut under *Labrus*.

labridan (lab′ri-dan), *n.* Same as *labrid*.

labrinth†, *n.* A former spelling of *labyrinth*.

labroid (lā′broid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Labrus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Labridæ* or *Labroidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Labridæ* or of the superfamily *Labroidea*.

Labroidea (lā-broi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labrus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, equivalent to the *Labroides* of Cuvier and *Labridæ* of Günther, comprising the families *Labridæ* (*c*), *Siphonognathidæ*, and *Scaridæ*.

Labroides (lā-broi′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labrus* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] In Cuvier's ichthyological system, the fourteenth family of acanthopterygian fishes, with oblong and scaly body, a single dorsal supported in front by spines (each of which is generally furnished with membranous appendages), jaws covered with fleshy lips, the lower pharyngeals united, and the intestinal canal with only two very small cæca, or none.

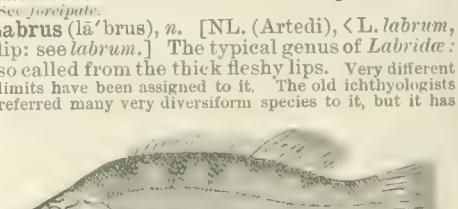
Labrosauridæ (lab-rō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Labrosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Labrosaurus*, with cavernous opisthocœlous anterior vertebræ, slender pubes, of which the anterior margins are united, and elongated metatarsal bones.

Labrosaurus (lab-rō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λαβρός, furious, fierce, greedy, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Labrosauridæ*.

labrose (lā′brōs or lā-brōs′), *a.* [< L. *labrosus*, with large lips, < *labrum*, lip: see *labrum*.] Having thick lips.

labrum (lā′brum), *n.*; pl. *labra* (-brä). [L., a lip, edge, margin, akin to *labium*, a lip: see *labium*.] In *zoöl.*, a lip or lip-like part. Specifically — (*a*) In *entom.*, the so-called upper lip of an insect (the lower being the *labium*): a plate lying in front of the clypeus, and terminating the upper part of the head anteriorly. It generally has a vertical motion, but may be immovably attached. The labrum covers and partly conceals the organs of the mouth; it is found in most insects, but in *Diptera* it is partly or wholly aborted. Illiger called this organ the *clypeus*, applying the term *labrum* to a narrow posterior division of the upper lip generally known as the appendicle. See cuts under *Hymenoptera* and *Insecta*. (*b*) In *Crustacea* and *Arachnida*, a lobe forming the upper border of the mouth. In the spiders this lobe is very small, and the term *labrum* is often applied incorrectly to the labium, or large shield forming the floor of the mouth. See cut under *Daphnia*. (*c*) In *conch.*, the outer lip of a univalve shell, the inner lip being called the *labium*. See cut under *univalve*. — **Forcipate labrum.** See *forcipate*.

Labrus (lā′brus), *n.* [NL. (Artedi), < L. *labrum*, lip: see *labrum*.] The typical genus of *Labridæ*: so called from the thick fleshy lips. Very different limits have been assigned to it. The old ichthyologists referred many very diversiform species to it, but it has been successively restricted till it is now limited to the wrasses of Europe and contiguous coasts of Africa.



Wrasse-fish (*Labrus maculatus*).

laburnine (lā-bėr′nin), *n.* [< *laburn*(*um*) + *-ine*[2].] A poisonous alkaloid found together

with cytisin in the seeds of the common laburnum, to which their medicinal properties are partly due.

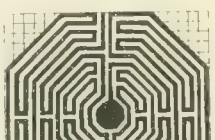
laburnum (lā-bėr′num), *n.* [< L. *laburnum*, the laburnum.] **1.** A small leguminous tree, *Cytisus Laburnum*, a native of the Alps and neighboring mountains, much cultivated for the beauty of its pendulous racemes of yellow pea-shaped flowers. Its seeds contain two poisonous alkaloids, cytisin and laburnine. The heart-wood is dark-colored, coarse-grained, but hard and durable, and much in demand among cabinet-makers and turners, whence the names *ebony of the Alps* and *false ebony* given to it. Also called *goldenchain* and *bean trefoil*.

And pale *laburnum's* pendent flowers display
Their different beauties. *Dodsley*, Agriculture, ii.

Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

2. One of numerous other species of the same genus, or of some similar plants of other genera. The Scotch laburnum of the gardens, with larger leaves and flowers, is *Cytisus alpinus*. The evergreen or Nepál laburnum is *Piptanthus Nepalensis*. The New Zealand laburnum is either of the two varieties of *Sophora tetraptera*.

labyrinth (lab′i-rinth), *n.* [Formerly also *labirinth*, *labrinth*; = F. *labyrinthe* = Sp. *laberinto* = Pg. *laberintho*, *labyrintho* = It. *labirinto*, < L. *labyrinthus*, < Gr. *λαβύρινθος*, a structure having many intricate passages, a maze, prob. < *λαύρα* (also written, less prop., *λάβρα*), an alley, lane: see *laura*.] **1.** An intricate combination of passages running into one another from different directions, in which it is difficult or impossible to find the way from point to point, or to reach the place of exit from the interior, without a clue or guide; a maze. The name was anciently given to an edifice with a complicated system of passages connecting a great number of chambers. At the present day it is used especially of a geometrical arrangement of paths or alleys between high hedges in a park or garden, which lead confusedly back and forth, many of them ending in a cul-de-sac, but, when correctly followed, terminating in a central space, often occupied by a pavilion or the like. The most authentic and celebrated ancient labyrinth was that in Egypt near Arsinoe or Crocodilopolis on Lake Mœris, having 3,000 rooms in two tiers, one of which was subterranean. The Cretan labyrinth, ascribed to Dædalus, was the abode of the fabled monster Minotaur. In medieval churches the labyrinth, formed of tiles or slabs of different colors in the pavement usually of the nave, was a frequent feature. Such labyrinths were formed on a square, circular, or octagonal plan, and were sometimes of such extent that it required 2,000 steps or more to follow their course. These labyrinths were considered emblematic of Christ's progress from Jerusalem to Calvary, and were followed with certain forms of prayer by the pious on their knees, either as a penance or in lieu of a pilgrimage. A number of them survive, as in the cathedrals of Chartres and Bayeux, France; but many of the most important have been destroyed, for the reason that, having become mere objects of curiosity, they furnished occasion for disturbance of the religious services. The best-known modern labyrinths are that of the garden of Versailles in France and "the maze" of Hampton Court near London.


Labyrinth.

He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles;
The many musets through the which he goes
Are like a *labyrinth* to amaze his foes.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 684.

Hence—**2.** Any confused complication of objects, lines, ideas, etc.; any thing or subject characterized by intricate turnings or windings; a perplexity.

No thread is left else
To guide us from this *labyrinth* of mischief.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 3.

Whereby men wander in the darke, and in *labyrinthes* of errour. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 32.

The ingenuous Reader, without further amusing himselfe in the *labyrinth* of controversall antiquity, may come the speediest way to see the truth vindicated.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

Though you cannot see when you take one step what will be the next, yet follow truth, justice, and plain dealing, and never fear their leading you out of the *labyrinth*.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 256.

In the elephant, the porpoise, the higher apes, and man, the cerebral surface appears a perfect *labyrinth* of tortuous foldings. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 114.

3. The internal ear; the essential organ of hearing. It consists of a series of communicating cavities in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, called the *osseous labyrinth*, and of the membranous labyrinth contained in it. The osseous labyrinth consists of the cavity known as the vestibule, the three semicircular canals, and the cochlea. The vestibule communicates with the tympanum by the fenestra ovalis, which is closed by a membrane and the foot of the stapes. The fenestra rotunda opens from the beginning of the cochlea into the tympanum. It is closed by a membrane. See *ear*1, *cochlea*.

4. In *ornith.*, same as *tympanum*, 2 (*c*) (1).—**5.** In *mining*, an apparatus used in concentrating or dressing slimes. It consists of a series of troughs through which the muddy water from the dressing-floors is made to flow, the particles of ore held in suspension in the water settling themselves according to size and specific gravity. This form of apparatus was formerly much more important than it now is.

6. A long chamber filled with deflectors or diaphragms placed alternately, used to cool and condense the fumes of mercury, other vapors, or smoke.—**Labyrinth fret**, or **labyrinth ornament**, in *arch.* See *fret*3.—**Membranous labyrinth**, a complex membranous sac contained in the osseous labyrinth, to the walls of which it is loosely attached. It consists of the utriculus with the three semicircular canals, the ductus and saccus endolymphaticus, the sacculus, canalis reuniens, and canalis cochleæ. It contains endolymph, and is surrounded by perilymph. To it are distributed the fibers of the auditory nerve.

labyrinth (lab′i-rinth), *v. t.* [< *labyrinth*, *n.*] To shut up, inclose, or entangle in or as in a maze or labyrinth. [Rare.]

To entangle, trammel up, and snare
Your soul in mine, and *labyrinth* you there.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

labyrinthal (lab-i-rin′thal), *a.* [< *labyrinth* + *-al*.] Same as *labyrinthian*.

The *labyrinthal* ice mazes of the Arctic.
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 30.

labyrinthi, *n.* Plural of *labyrinthus*, 1.

labyrinthian, labyrinthean (lab-i-rin′thi-an, -thē-an), *a.* [< L. *labyrintheus*, < Gr. **λαβυρίνθειος*, pertaining to a labyrinth, < *λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth: see *labyrinth*.] Winding; intricate; perplexed. Now generally *labyrinthine*.

Instrument to his *Labyrinthian* projects.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

Mark how the *labyrinthian* turns they take,
The circles intricate, and mystic maze.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1131.

labyrinthibranch (lab-i-rin′thi-brangk), *n.* One of the *Labyrinthibranchii*. *Sir John Richardson*.

labyrinthibranchiate (lab-i-rin-thi-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ate*1.] Having labyrinthine gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Labyrinthibranchii*.

Labyrinthibranchii (lab-i-rin-thi-brang′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth, + *βράγχια*, gills.] **1.** In Sir John Richardson's ichthyological system, a family of acanthopterygian fishes: same as *Labyrinthici* or *Anabantidæ*.—**2.** In Günther's ichthyological system, the sixteenth division of *Acanthopterygii*: fishes having the body compressed, oblong or elevated, scales of moderate size, and a superbranchial organ in a cavity accessory to the gill-cavity for the purpose of retaining water. It includes the *Labyrinthici* or *Anabantidæ* and the *Luciocephalidæ*.

labyrinthic (lab-i-rin′thik), *a.* [= F. *labyrinthique*, < L. *labyrinthicus*, < *labyrinthus*, labyrinth: see *labyrinth*.] **1.** Like a labyrinth.—**2.** Specifically, in *zoöl.*, same as *labyrinthodont*. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 275.

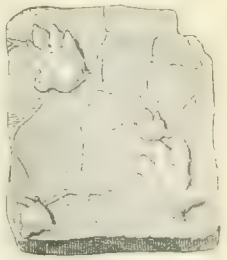
labyrinthical (lab-i-rin′thi-kal), *a.* [< *labyrinthic* + *-al*.] Same as *labyrinthic*.

Labyrinthici (lab-i-rin′thi-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *labyrinthicus*: see *labyrinthic*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, a family of *Acanthopterygii labyrinthibranchii*, having dorsal or anal spines present, sometimes in great numbers. It is equivalent to the family *Anabantidæ*.

labyrinthiform (lab-i-rin′thi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *labyrinthus*, labyrinth, + *forma*, form.] **1.** Having the form of a labyrinth; intricate.—**2.** In *ichth.*, having labyrinthine gills.—**3.** In *bot.*, characterized by intricate and sinuous lines, as in *Dædalia*.

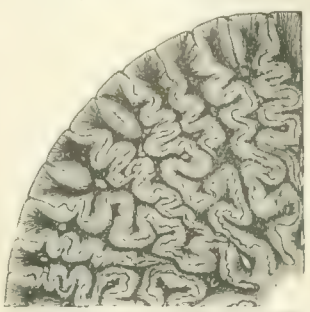
labyrinthine (lab-i-rin′thin), *a.* [< *labyrinth* + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; intricate; involved.

Labyrinthodon (lab-i-rin′thō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Labyrinthodontidæ*, containing certain fossil amphibians whose teeth have the enamel folded and sunk inward and are labyrinthine in structure, whence the name. Remains referred to this genus have been found in the Carboniferous, Permian, and Triassic formations. The name has been used with much latitude.


Footprints of *L. diversidens*. ½ n.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of the genus *Labyrinthodon* or order *Labyrinthodontia*; any labyrinthodont.

labyrinthodont (lab-i-rin′thō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having an intricate or labyrinthic structure, as a tooth. — **2.** Having teeth of labyrinthic structure; specifically, pertaining to the *Labyrinthodontia*, or having their characters.


Cross-section of a tooth of *Labyrinthodon*, showing the labyrinthine structure. Much magnified.

II. *n.* A labyrinthodont animal; a member of the order *Labyrinthodontia*.

Labyrinthodonta (lab-i-rin-thō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Labyrinthodon*, q. v.] Same as *Labyrinthodontia*.

Labyrinthodontia (lab-i-rin-thō-don′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Labyrinthodonta*.] In Owen's classification, the thirteenth order of the fourth subclass of *Hæmatocrya*, named from the genus *Labyrinthodon*, containing fossil amphibians having "teeth rendered complex by undulation and side branches of the converging folds of enamel, whence the name." These animals had the head defended, as in *Ganocephala*, by a sculptured casque; two occipital condyles; divided dentigerous vomer; and ossified amphicœlous vertebral centra. The order has been divided into ten suborders, and is now broken up, its components being referred to several separate orders of the class *Amphibia*. The labyrinthodonts were large, sometimes huge, aquatic animals, some exceeding 6 feet in length, with four limbs, belonging to the same class as toads, frogs, and salamanders, of very diverse lizard-like forms, and incapable of leaping. By some modern herpetologists, as Cope, the name is restricted to a suborder, referred to the order *Stegocephali*, and containing the families *Baphetidæ* and *Anthracosauridæ*. Also *Labyrinthodonta*, *Labyrinthodontes*.

labyrinthodontian (lab-i-rin-thō-don′shi-an), *a.* [< *Labyrinthodontia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Labyrinthodontia*; labyrinthodont.

labyrinthodontid (lab-i-rin-thō-don′tid), *n.* One of the *Labyrinthodontidæ*.

Labyrinthodontidæ (lab-i-rin-thō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labyrinthodon*(*t*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of *Labyrinthodontia*, exemplified by the genus *Labyrinthodon* in a restricted sense.

Labyrinthula (lab-i-rin′thū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Cienkowsky, 1867), dim. of L. *labyrinthus*: see *labyrinth*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Labyrinthulidæ*, containing such species as *L. vitellina*, a marine form found on algæ, growing in patches visible to the naked eye.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Labyrinthulidæ (lab″i-rin-thū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Labyrinthula* + *-idæ*.] A family of low filose protozoans, represented by the genus *Labyrinthula*, and to which the genus *Chlamydomyxa* is also referred. These organisms consist of irregular heaps of ovoid nucleated cells, the protoplasm of which extends itself as a branching network or labyrinth of fine threads. Also called *Labyrinthulidea*, and variously rated.

labyrinthus (lab-i-rin′thus), *n.* [NL. use of L. *labyrinthus*, a labyrinth: see *labyrinth*.] **1.** Pl. *labyrinthi* (-thī). The labyrinth of the ear.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of helicoid mollusks.

lac1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lack*1.

lac2, **lakh** (lak), *n.* [Formerly also *lacque*, after F., and *lacca*, as NL., sometimes *lak*, or *lack*; = F. *laque* = Sp. Pg. *laca* = It. *lacca*; NL. *lacca* = NGr. *λάκη*; = D. *lak* = G. *lack* = Sw. *lack* = Dan. *lak*; < Pers. *lak*, *lak* = Hind. *lākh* = Canarese *lāk*, lac, sealing-wax, < Skt. *lākshā*, the lac-insect, so called in ref. to the assumed number of insects in a nest, < *laksha*, a hundred thousand: see *lac*3. Cf. *lake*2, *lacker*2, *lacquer*.]

1. A resinous incrustation deposited on the twigs of various trees in India and southern Asia by the lac-insect, *Carteria lacca*. The substance is formed by the mother-insects, from which it exudes, inclosing the eggs and keeping them attached to the branch. At the proper time the twigs are broken off by the native collectors, and exposed to the sun to kill the insect and to dry the lac. These twigs, with the attached resin, inclosed insects, and ova, constitute the *stick-lac*. Lac is a dark-red transparent resin, with a crystalline fracture, and bitter in taste. It yields only a part of its coloring matter to water, but borax solution exercises a special solvent power upon it. It is still much used in the East for dyeing woolen goods and leather, producing scarlet shades, not so brilliant as cochineal, but somewhat faster. *Seed-lac* is obtained from stick-lac by removing the resinous concretions from the twigs and triturating with water. The greater part of the coloring matter is dissolved, and the granular portion which remains after drying is the seed-lac. *Shellac* or *shellac* is obtained by melting the seed-lac in cotton-cloth bags, straining, and allowing it to drop on to sticks or leaves. In this way the resin spreads into thin plates, in which state it is found in commerce. It is used in the manufacture of spirit-varnishes and sealing-wax, and as a stiffening for hats. *Button-lac* differs from shellac only in form. In its melted state it is dropped into disk forms three inches in diameter and one sixth of an inch thick. *Lac-dye* is imported from India, and is probably prepared by extracting the coloring matter from stick-lac with a weak alkali to which alumina has been added. It is used like cochineal for dyeing scarlet on woolens, but has only half as much tinctorial strength. *Lac-lake* is obtained by treating stick-lac with caustic soda and alum. It has a limited use as an artists' color, producing results similar to cochineal carmines, though less brilliant. The extraction of the color from the resin leaves the shellac of commerce. The general term *lac* is extended to the similar secretion of any lac-insect.

2†. Lacquer.

> Alum and *lacque*, and clouded tortoiseshell.
> *Dyer*, The Fleece, iv.

Coral lac, gold lac, etc. See the adjectives.—**Lac varnish.** Same as *lacquer*.—**Lac water-varnish,** a varnish made by dissolving pale shellac in hot water, with a little borax. It combines well as a menstruum with water-colors and inks, and forms an excellent varnish for prints. It dries transparent and impervious to moisture.

lac[3], **lakh** (lak). *n.* [Also written *lack*; < Hind. *lak*, also *lākh*, *lakh*, < Skt. *laksha*, a hundred thousand, a mark, token.] The sum of 100,000, usually of rupees. The usual pointing for sums of Indian money rising above a lac is with a comma after the number of lacs: thus, Rs. 30,52,000 (*i. e.* thirty lacs and fifty-two thousand) or Rs. 49,98,810, instead of the equivalent 3,052,000 and 4,998,810 rupees.

lac argenti (lak är-gen'tī). [L., milk of silver: *lac*, milk; *argenti*, gen. of *argentum*, silver.] In *alchemy*, freshly precipitated silver chlorid.

laccat†, *n.* [NL.] Same as *lac*[2]. *Halliwell.*

laccate (lak'āt), *a.* [As if from NL. **laccatus*, < *lacca*, lac: see *lac*[2].] In *bot.*, appearing as if varnished; covered with a coat resembling sealing-wax.

lacchet†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *latch*[1].

laccic (lak'sik), *a.* [< *lac*[2] (NL. *lacca*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to lac, or produced from it. [Rare.]

laccine (lak'sin), *n.* [< *lac*[2] (NL. *lacca*) + *-ine*[2].] A peculiar substance obtainable from lac, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether.

laccinic (lak-sin'ik), *a.* [< *laccine* + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from lac. Also *laccainic*.—**Laccinic acid,** a crystallizable dibasic acid which is essentially the coloring matter of lac-dye and closely resembles carminic acid in its reactions.

laccolith (lak'ō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. λάκκος, a pit (with ref. to *crater*) (see *lake*[1]), + λίθος, stone.] A name given by G. K. Gilbert to masses of lava which, when rising from below, have not found their way to the surface, but have spread out laterally, and formed a lenticular aggregation, thereby lifting the rocks above into dome-shaped forms.

laccolithic (lak-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *laccolith* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or resembling in form, a laccolith.

Laccopteris (la-kop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λάκκος, a pit, + πτερίς, a fern, < πτερόν = E. *feather*.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Presl in 1838, and occurring through the whole range of the Jurassic in Europe. It is distinguished by its digitately pinnate frond, ovate or linear-lanceolate pinnules, well-marked median nerve, and dichotomous secondary nervation. It is closely related to *Selenocarpus*, but in that genus the sori are semilunar in form, while in *Laccopteris* they are circular, with a depressed center. The digitate frond of *Laccopteris* resembles that of the genus *Mattonia*, and its mode of fructification is similar to that of *Mertensia*.

lac-dye (lak'dī), *n.* See *lac*[2], 1.

lace (lās), *n.* [< ME. *las*, *laas*, < OF. *las*, *laz*, *laqs*, F. *lacs* = Pr. *lac*, *laz*, *latz* = Sp. *lazo* = Pg. *laço* = It. *laccio*, noose, snare, string, < L. *laqueus*, noose, snare; perhaps < *lacere*, allure: see *allect*, *elicit*, *illect*. From the L. *laqueus* are also ult. E. *latchet* and *lasso*.] 1†. A noose; snare; net.

> Lo, alle thise folk ben caught were in hire [Venus's] *las*,
> Til they for wo ful often sayde *alas*!
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1093.

2. A cord or string used in binding or fastening; specifically, a cord or string used for drawing together opposite edges, as of a corset, a bodice, a shoe, or the like, by being passed out and in through holes and fastened.

> For, striving more, the more in *lace* strong
> Himselfe he tide. *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 427.
>
> Or cut my *lace* in sunder, that my pent heart
> May have some scope to beat.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1, 34.

3. Hence, any ornamental cord or braid used as an edging or trimming, especially when made of gold or silver thread. See *gold lace*, below.—4. A fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, or cotton, whether twisted or plaited together or worked like embroidery, or made by a combination of these processes, or (as at the present time) by machinery. Pillow- or bobbin-lace is made, by a process intermediate between weaving and plaiting, from a number of threads which are kept in their places by the weight of the bobbins attached to them, and are woven and plaited together by hand. Needle-point lace is really embroidery, but is done upon loose threads which the worker has laid upon a drawn pattern, and which have no connection with each other and no stability until the needlework holds them together. (See *bobbin-lace*, *needle-point lace*, below.) Lace is known, according to kind, by many different names. See phrases below.

> No! let a charming chintz and Brussels *lace*
> Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 248.

5†. Spirits added to coffee or other beverage.

> He is forced every morning to drink his dish of coffee by itself, without the addition of the Spectator, that used to be better than *lace* to it. *Spectator*, No. 488.

6†. A stringer; beam. *Halliwell.*—**Albisola lace,** bobbin-lace made at Albisola, near Savona, in Italy, usually in free designs of scrollwork.—**Alençon lace,** a needle-point lace named from the city of Alençon in France. It is the only important French lace, except the Argentan, which is not made with bobbins. The fine lace of the eighteenth century was made entirely in small pieces, which were sewed together afterward by a stitch called assemblage, and not by that known as point de raccroc, the seam following the outlines of the pattern for the sake of concealment. This lace sometimes has horse-hairs worked in along the edge to give firmness to the cordonnet: this was made necessary by the use of it for the towering headdresses of the eighteenth century.

Alençon Lace (*Point d'Alençon*).

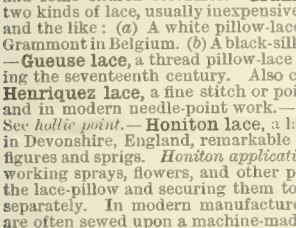
Alençon lace is usually considered as indistinguishable from Argentan; but it has more commonly a needle-made reseau or net. See *Argentan lace*.—**Antwerp lace,** a bobbin-lace resembling early Alençon, having a so-called pot introduced into the design—that is, a semblance of a vase or basket constantly repeated. See *pot lace*, below.—**Application-lace,** a lace made by sewing flowers or sprigs, which may be needle-made or bobbin-made, upon a bobbin-lace ground; especially, a Brussels lace of this kind, the most commonly made and the most important of all the Brussels laces.—**Appliqué lace.** Same as *application-lace*.—**Argentan lace,** a needle-point lace usually considered as indistinguishable from Alençon lace, but often bolder and larger in pattern, with the solid parts or toilé flatter and more compact. It is also distinguished in some cases by a ground of hexagonally arranged bridles.—**Arras lace,** a white bobbin-lace made at Arras in France, very strong, and inexpensive because of the simplicity of the pattern. The ground is that known as Lisle ground.—**Aurillac lace,** a bobbin-lace made at Aurillac, department of Cantal, France. It was originally a close-woven solid lace, having much toilé, and resembling the guipure of Genoa and Flanders; later it resembled point d'Angleterre.—**Auvergne lace,** lace made in Auvergne. It is most commonly pure bobbin-lace, but of many different makes and patterns, as nearly all celebrated laces are imitated in this region.—**Ave Maria lace,** narrow lace used for edging. See *Dieppe lace*.—**Baby lace,** a narrow lace used for edging, especially that made in Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire, England, in very simple patterns.—**Basket-lace**†, a lace mentioned in inventories of 1580, probably a braid or lacing so woven or plaited as to resemble basketwork.—**Bayeux lace.** (*a*) A modern bobbin-lace made at Bayeux in Normandy, especially that made in close imitation of rose-point. (*b*) A black-silk lace, in demand because made in unusually large pieces, as for shawls, fichus, etc.—**Beaded lace.** See *beaded*.—**Beggar's lace**†. Same as *guipure lace*. *Mrs. Bury Palliser.* [Eng.]—**Biliment lace**†. See *biliment*.—**Bisette lace,** a French peasant lace made in narrow pieces, coarse and simple in design. The name has now become identified with narrow bordering lace of small value.—**Bobbin-lace,** lace of which the threads are twisted or plaited together, without the use of the needle. (See def. 3.) When the whole width of a large piece of lace is carried on together, the number of bobbins and of pins is very great and the work very expensive; but it is customary to work each branch or scroll separately, these being then tacked together on the ground by crocheting.—**Bobbin-net lace,** a kind of application-lace in which the pattern is applied upon a ground of bobbin-net or tulle.—**Bone point-lace,** lace that has no regular ground of meshes. The name is of no definite significance, and has no connection with bone-lace.—**Border lace,** lace of any sort made in long narrow pieces having a footing on one side, the other edge being usually vandyked, purled, or the like.—**Bourg-Argental lace,** a blond-lace made in the latter part of the eighteenth century in Dauphiny, and considered of exceptional beauty, the silk used being especially fitted for the purpose.—**Bride-lace,** lace of which the ground is wholly composed of brides or bars, without a réseau or net.—**Broad lace.** See *broad*.—**Brussels lace,** lace made at and near Brussels in Belgium; especially, a lace of great fineness, of which the pattern has less relief

Brussels Lace.

than Alençon, and the very fine net ground never has picots. At the present time Brussels lace is especially an application-lace, having needle-point sprigs and flowers sewed to a bobbin-ground, or in some cases bobbin-made or plat flowers applied to a needle-made ground or to tulle. In trade the name is often given to fine laces, no matter where made or of what pattern. Compare *point de gaze*.—**Buckingham lace,** a lace made originally in England, and of two kinds: (*a*) Buckingham trolly (which see, under *trolly*), and (*b*) a lace having a point ground, which is peculiar in having the pattern outlined with thicker threads, these threads being weighted by bobbins larger and heavier than the rest.—**Cadiz lace,** a kind of needle-point lace, considered as a variety of Brussels lace.—**Carnival lace.** See *carnival*.—**Cartisane lace,** guipure or passement made with cartisane, which is parchment or vellum in thin strips or small rolls, covered with silk, gold thread, or the like. See *guipure*.—**Caterpillar point-lace.** See *caterpillar*.—**Chain-lace,** a braid or passement so worked as to suggest links of a chain, used in the seventeenth century. It was made of colored silk, and also of gold and silver thread.—**Chantilly lace,** a kind of blond-lace of which the typical sort has a ground of Alençon réseau or net and the flowers in openwork instead of solid or mat. It is made of one kind of silk throughout, which is always grenadine or non-lustrous silk, so that black lace of this kind is often taken for thread-lace. Much Chantilly lace is made in the department of Calvados in France.—**Chenille lace.** See *chenille*.—**Cluny lace,** a kind of net-lace in which the stitch is darned upon a square-net background. The patterns used are generally antique and quaint, conventionalized birds, animals, and flowers; and the modern work of the kind is quite similar to that of the seventeenth century. A glazed thread is sometimes introduced in the pattern as an outline or center line.—**Cordover lace** a kind of filling used in the pattern of ancient and modern point-lace.—**Cork lace,** Irish lace in general, especially of the older sorts, made principally in the city of Cork before the recent extension of this industry in Ireland.—**Cretan lace.** See *Cretan*.—**Crewel lace.** See *crewel*[1].—**Crochet lace,** lace made with the crochet-hook, or of which the pattern is made in this way but applied to a bobbin- or machine-made net. It resembles needle-point, although not equaling its finest kinds.—**Crown lace,** early lace, guipure, cut-work, and the like, in which royal crowns are introduced as part of the pattern. It appears first in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—**Dalecarlian lace.** See *Dalecarlian*.—**Damascene lace.** See *damascene*.—**Darned lace,** a name given to lace of any kind which has a netted ground upon which the pattern is applied in needlework. Also called *plat guipure*. See def. 3, *ground*[1], *n.*, 10 (*f*), *guipure*, and *spider-work*.—**Devonshire lace,** lace made in Devonshire, England, especially that made in close imitation of Honiton.—**Diamond lace**†, passement and gimp often mentioned in texts of the seventeenth century, apparently a silver or gold passement having lozenges for the chief element in the design.—**Dieppe lace,** a fine point-lace resembling Valenciennes, made at Dieppe in France. In the eighteenth century there were several varieties of Dieppe lace, bearing the popular names of *Ave Maria lace* and *dentelle à la Vierge*, the latter of which had a regular ground of squares composed of small meshes alternating with open squares, upon which ground the pattern, usually very simple, was applied in close-stitch or close-work.—**Dresden point-lace.** Same as *Saxony lace*.—**Duchesse lace,** a variety of pillow-lace, originally made in Belgium, and containing a great deal of the raised work, volants, and the like, which are used in the somewhat similar Honiton lace.—**Dunkirk lace,** a pillow-lace made in the seventeenth century, of which the more important kind was a close imitation of Mechlin, and was perhaps sold as such.—**Dutch lace.** See *Dutch*.—**Ecru lace.** See *ecru*.—**English point-lace.** (*a*†) A bobbin-lace very much admired in the

Argentan Lace.

eighteenth century, often mentioned in French documents of the time under the name of *point d'Angleterre*. It is generally said to have been of Flemish make, and to have been called "English" by English dealers in order to evade the law. Some writers, however, affirm its English origin. (*b*) At the present day, the finest Brussels lace, where needle-point sprigs are applied to Brussels bobbin-ground. See *application-lace*, above.—**False Valenciennes lace.** (*a*) Lace resembling Valenciennes, but without the true Valenciennes réseau. The surface and general character of the pattern closely resemble those of the true Valenciennes. (*b*) A general name for Valenciennes made in Belgium.—**Flat point-lace,** point-lace which has no raised work or embroidery in relief upon it.—**Flemish point-lace,** needle-point lace made in Flanders, especially the delicate sprigs used in Brussels lace.—**Fuseau lace.** [F. *fuseau*, a bobbin.] Same as *bobbin-lace*.—**Genoa lace,** originally, gold and silver lace, for which Genoa was celebrated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; at the present time, especially, lace made from vegetable fibers such as the aloe, and also macramé lace.—**Gold lace,** a kind of network, braid, or gimp, made anciently of gold or silver-gilt wire, and in modern times of silk, thread, or cord covered by thin flat ribbons of gold wound around it. Gold lace is used chiefly as a decoration for uniforms, liveries, and some church costumes.—**Grammont lace,** one of two kinds of lace, usually inexpensive and used for shawls and the like: (*a*) A white pillow-lace, originally made at Grammont in Belgium. (*b*) A black-silk lace like blond-lace.—**Gueuse lace,** a thread pillow-lace made in France during the seventeenth century. Also called *beggar's lace*.—**Henriquez lace,** a fine stitch or point, used alike in old and in modern needle-point work.—**Hollie-point lace.** See *hollie point*.—**Honiton lace,** a lace made at Honiton in Devonshire, England, remarkable for the beauty of its figures and sprigs. *Honiton application* is a lace made by working sprays, flowers, and other parts of a pattern on the lace-pillow and securing them to a net ground made separately. In modern manufacture, hand-made sprays are often sewed upon a machine-made ground. *Honiton guipure* is a lace of large flower-patterns, with a very open ground, which is generally sold under the name of Honiton lace.—**Imitation lace,** machine-made lace of any kind. In fineness the imitation often rivals real lace; its chief defect is its mechanical regularity of pattern, which makes the design lifeless and uninteresting.—**Jesuit lace,** a modern needle-point lace made in Ireland: so called from a tradition concerning the introduction of this manufacture since the famine of 1846.—**Knotted lace.** See *knotted*.—**Lille lace,** lace made at Lille in France, remarkable for its clear and light ground, which is known as *fond clair*, and is the most beautiful of the single-thread grounds, sometimes ornamented with points d'esprit. Old Lille lace has a peculiarly stiff and formal pattern.—**Limerick lace,** a kind of needlework upon machine-made net, worked in a tambour-frame.—**Macklin lace**†. Same as *Mechlin lace*.—**Mechlin lace,** a bobbin-lace which has the pattern outlined by a flat cord or band, narrow but very distinct. It is usually made in one piece, pattern and ground together. The ground is sometimes a réseau, or net, and when of this character is very varied in pattern, and sometimes formed of brides.—**Mignonette lace,** a light bobbin-lace with an open ground resembling tulle, made in narrow strips. Arras and Lille were famous for this in the eighteenth century. Also called *menuet lace*.—**Mirecourt lace,** lace made in the departments of Vosges and Meurthe-et-Moselle, France. (*a*) In the seventeenth century, a guipure, more delicate in texture and varied in design than other guipures. (*b*) At the present day, an application-lace, made of sprigs of bobbin-lace sewed upon grounds often made elsewhere, especially of the Alençon réseau.—**Needle-point lace,** lace made wholly with the needle. A pattern is first drawn, usually upon parchment; to this parchment is stitched a double piece of linen, and threads are then laid along the main lines of the pattern and sewed lightly down. Then the whole design is carried out, both solid filling and openwork, with delicate stitching, chiefly in the buttonhole-stitch.—**Oyah lace,** a sort of guipure lace or openwork embroidery made by means of a hook in a fashion similar to crochet. The pattern is often elaborate and in silks of many colors, representing flowers, foliage, etc. It is sometimes in relief.—**Parchment-lace,** lace in the manufacture of which parchment has been used, whether for the pattern used to guide the worker, as in needle-point lace, or for stiffening the fabric, as in cartisane lace. See *point de velin*, under *point*.—**Pillow-lace,** lace made on a cushion, both pattern and mesh being formed by hand.—**Plaited lace,** a kind of pillow-lace of simple geometrical design, often made of stout and rigid strands, such as gold thread or even fine braid.—**Point-lace.** Same as *needle-point lace*. Many laces and grounds of lace are spoken of as *point*, but are not necessarily *point lace*. See *point*.—**Pot-lace,** lace into the pattern of which a sort of vase or deep dish is introduced, or sometimes rather a basket, often having flowers in it. Compare *pot-plate*.—**Powdered lace.** (*a*) Lace of which the ground is strewn with small separate ornaments, whether flowers, or simple sprigs, or mere squares like points d'esprit. (*b*) Lace which has been whitened. See *powder*, *v. t.*—**Saxony lace,** needle-drawn work embroidered with the needle, greatly in favor in the eighteenth century; in modern times, lace of many kinds made in Saxony, especially an imitation of old Brussels.—**Seaming-lace,** a narrow openwork braiding, gimp, or insertion, with parallel sides, used for uniting two breadths of linen, instead of sewing them directly the one to the other: a device employed for curtains, cupboard-cloths, etc., and even for some garments, especially in the seventeenth century. The name is applied to a similar fabric when used in other ways, as for edgings.—**Silver lace,** passement or guipure a large part or the whole of which is in silver wire, or thread wound with a thin flat ribbon of silver. Compare *gold lace*.—**Spanish lace.** (*a*) Needle-point lace brought from Spanish convents since their dissolution, but thought by some authorities to be of Flemish origin. (*b*) Cut and drawn work made in convents in Spain, of patterns usually confined to simple sprigs and flowers. (*c*) A modern black-silk lace with large flower-patterns, mostly of Flemish make. (*d*) A modern needle-made fabric, the pattern usually in large squares.—**Statute lace**†, a fabric named in inventories of 1581, apparently gimp or passement made in conformity with sumptuary laws as to width and material.—**Tambour-lace,** a modern kind of lace made with a silk embroidery on machine-made net. It has been made especially in Ireland, and is generally included among Limerick laces.—**Tape lace,** a lace made with the needle except that a tape or narrow piece of linen is incorporated in the work and forms the chief patterns, the edges of it being often rolled up and stitched so as to form a sort of cordonnet. It is in imitation of the reliefs of rose-point.—**Thread lace,** lace made of linen thread, as distinguished from silk laces, such as blond, and modern cotton lace.—**Torchon lace,** coarse bobbin-lace, made of stout and rather soft and loosely twisted thread. Most peasant-lace is of this sort, and an imitation of it is largely made by machinery.—**Trolly lace.** See *trolly*.—**Valenciennes lace,** a very durable bobbin-lace having the same kind of thread throughout for both ground and pattern. The pattern and ground are made together by the same hand; and as this involves the use of a great number of threads and bobbins, the price is very high. It is the dearest of all bobbin-laces. During the French revolution the manufacture was almost wholly removed to Belgium, where it still remains.—**Ypres lace,** a bobbin-lace resembling Valenciennes, sometimes having bolder designs and a rather large lozenge mesh in the ground. (See also *blond-lace*, *bone-lace*.)



Mechlin Lace.

lace (lās), *v.*: pret. and pp. *laced*, ppr. *lacing*. [< ME. *lacen*, < OF. *lacer*, F. *lacer* = Pr. *lassar*, *lachar* = Sp. *lazar* = Pg. *laçar* = It. *lacciare*, < L. *lacere*, entice, allure: see *lace*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To catch, as in a net or gin; entrap; insnare.

I trowe nevere man wiste of peyne,
But he were *laced* in Loves cheyne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3178.

2. To secure by means of a lace or laces; especially, to draw tight and close by a lace, the ends of which are then tied: as, to *lace* a shoe.

Make cleane your shoes, & combe your head, and your cloathes button or *lace*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

She maun *lace* on her robe sae jimp,
And braid her yellow hair.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 193).

3. To adorn with lace, braid, or galloon: as, a *laced* waistcoat.

The edge whereof is *laced* with bone-lace.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 214.

I saw the King, now out of mourning, in a suit *laced* with gold and silver. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 278.

4. To cover with intersecting streaks; streak.

Here lay Duncan,
His silver skin *laced* with his golden blood.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 118.

5. To mark with the lash; beat; lash. [Colloq.]

I looked into a certain corner near, half expecting to see the slim outline of a once-dreaded switch, which used to lurk there waiting to leap out imp-like and *lace* my quivering palm or shrinking neck.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.

6†. To intermix, as coffee or other beverage, with spirits: as, a cup of coffee *laced* with a drop of brandy.

Prithee, Captain, let's go drink a Dish of *lac'd* Coffee, and talk of the Times. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

7. To interlace; intertwine.

The caller and payer of the forfeit standing up, and joining their hands with the fingers *laced*.
Macmillan's Mag., Jan., 1868, p. 248.

Laced mutton. See *mutton*.—**Laced plumage,** in poultry, etc. See *lacing*, 3.—**To lace one's coat,** to beat one. [Slang.]

I'll *lace your coat* for ye. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be fastened or tied by a lace; have a lace: as, shoes or a bandage made to *lace* in front.—2. To practise tight lacing. [Colloq.]

lacebark (lās'bärk), *n.* 1. A small tree of the West Indies, the *Lagetta lintearia*, natural order *Thymelæaceæ*, so called from the texture of its inner bark, which consists of numerous concentric layers of fibers interlacing in all directions. It is made into sleeves, collars, purses, etc.—2. In New South Wales, *Sterculia acerifolia*, the flame-tree.—3. In New Zealand, a malvaceous tree, *Plagianthus lat[illegible]*.

lace-boot (lās'böt), *n.* A boot which is fastened by a lace.

laceborder (lās'bôr″dėr), *n.* A geometrid moth, *Acidalia ornata*, of small size and silvery-white color, with a broad border like lace to the wings, common on chalky soils in England: an English collectors' name.

lace-coral (lās'kor″al), *n.* A fossil polyzoan of the family *Fenestellidæ*.

Lacedæmonian (las″e-dė-mō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Lacedæmonius*, < Gr. *Λακεδαιμόνιος*, of Lacedæmon, < *Λακεδαίμων*, > L. *Lacedæmon*, *Lacedæmo*, Lacedæmon, Sparta, Laconia. Cf. *Laconian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the city of Lacedæmon or Sparta in Greece, or to the country of Lacedæmon or Laconia; Spartan: Laconian.

II. *n.* A native of Lacedæmon: a Spartan or Laconian.

lace-embossing (lās'em-bos″ing), *n.* The ornamentation or pattern of needle-point lace worked in relief.

lace-fern (lās'fėrn), *n.* 1. A small elegant fern, *Cheilanthes gracillima*, in which the under side of the bipinnate frond is densely covered with matted wool. It is found in California, Oregon, and British Columbia.—2. Any of the several species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*.

lace-fly (lās'flī), *n.* Any neuropterous insect; a member of the order *Neuroptera*.

lace-frame (lās'frām), *n.* Any one of a variety of machines used in the manufacture of lace. The construction of these machines is ingenious and complicated in the extreme. They are also called by other names, as *bobbin-net machine*, *point-net frame*, and *warp-net frame*. The older stocking-frame is the parent of these machines, and also of the numerous kinds of knitting-machine now in use.

laceleaf (lās'lēf), *n.* Same as *latticeleaf*.

lace-leather (lās'leтн″ėr), *n.* Leather used for laces and thongs.

lace-lizard (lās'liz″ard), *n.* An Australian lizard, *Hydrosaurus giganteus*.

laceman (lās'man), *n.*; pl. *lacemen* (-men). A man who deals in lace.

I met with a Nonjuror, engaged very warmly with a *laceman* who was the great support of a neighbouring conventicle. *Addison*, Coffee House Politicians.

lace-mender (lās'men″dėr), *n.* One who mends or repairs lace; specifically, in *lace-making*, one who restores damaged meshes in machine-made net.

All the Brussels ladies have old lace—very precious—which must be mended all the times it is washed; . . . but . . . those who know I have been a *lace-mender* will despise me. *Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, xvii.

lace-paper (lās'pā″pėr), *n.* Paper stamped or cut by hand with an openwork pattern resembling some variety of lace.

lace-piece (lās'pēs) *n.* In *ship-building*, same as *lacing*, 6.

lace-pillow (lās'pil″ō), *n.* A round or oval board with a stuffed covering, held on the knees to support the fabric in the process of making pillow-lace.

lacerable (las'e-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *lacérable*, < LL. *lacerabilis*, that can be lacerated, < L. *lacerare*, lacerate: see *lacerate*.] Capable of being lacerated or torn; liable to laceration.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and *lacerable* composure. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

lacerant (las'e-rant), *a.* [< L. *laceran(t-)s*, ppr. of *lacerare*, lacerate: see *lacerate*.] Of a lacerating character; tearing; harrowing. [Rare.]

The bell on the orthodox church called the members of Mr. Peck's society together for the business meeting with the same plangent, *lacerant* note that summoned them to worship on Sundays. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxv.

lacerate (las'e-rāt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *lacerated*, ppr. *lacerating*. [< L. *laceratus*, pp. of *lacerare* (> It. *lacerare* = Sp. Pg. *lacerar* = F. *lacérer*), tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate, < *lacer*, torn, mangled, = Gr. *λακερός*, torn; cf. Skt. √ *vraçch*, **vrak*, hew, cut, tear, > *varka* = E. *wolf*: see *wolf*.] 1. To tear roughly; mangle in rending or violently tearing apart: as, to *lacerate* the flesh: a *lacerated* wound.

Sprain or strain, in which the ligamentous and tendinous structures around the joint are stretched and even *lacerated*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 682.

2. Figuratively, to torture; harrow: as, to *lacerate* one's feelings.

This second weaning, needless as it is,
How does it *lac'rate* both your heart and his!
Cowper, [illegible].

lacerate (las'e-rāt), *a.* [= F. *lacéré*, < L. *laceratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Rent; torn: specifically applied (from natural appearance) in botany (also *lacerated*) to a leaf having the edge variously cut into irregular segments, and in anatomy to three foramina at the base of the cranium. See below.—**Anterior lacerate foramen.** Same as *foramen lacerum anterius* (which see, under *foramen*).—**Middle lacerate foramen.** Same as *foramen lacerum medium*, which see, under *foramen*.—**Posterior lacerate foramen.** Same as *foramen lacerum posterius* (which see, under *foramen*).

lacerately (las'e-rāt-li), *adv.* With laceration.

laceration (las-e-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *lacération* = Sp. *aceration* = Pg. *laceração* = It. *lacerazione*, < L. *laceratio(n-)*, a tearing, mangling, < *lacerare*, tear, mangle: see *lacerate*.] 1. The act of lacerating or tearing or rending.—2. A rough or jagged breach made by rending.—3. A wounding or harrowing, as of the feelings or sensibility.

lacerative (las′e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< It. *lacerativo*; as *lacerate* + *-ive*.] Tearing; having the power to lacerate or tear.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, which is upon the continual influx of *lacerative* humours. *Harvey*, Consumptions

lacert†, *n.* [< ME. *lacerte*, < L. *lacertus*, the muscular part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow (likened to a lizard, from its tapering to the tendon), the arm, muscle, < *lacerta*, *lacertus*, a lizard: see *lizard*. Cf. *muscle*, as ult. connected with *mouse*.] A muscle.

I vary *lacerte* in his brest adoun
Is schent with venym and corrupcioun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1895.

Lacerta (lā-sėr′tą), *n.* [L.; also *lacertus*, a lizard: cf. *lizard* and *alligator*, ult. < L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*, lizard.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a genus of lizards, typical of the family *Lacertidæ*. The name has been used in senses almost as broad as those of *Lacertidæ* or *Lacertilia*. As now restricted, it covers a large

Green Lizard of Europe (*Lacerta viridis*).

number of common harmless lizards of the Old World, and chiefly of its warmer parts, of active diurnal habits, living on the ground chiefly, with four well-developed limbs and movable eyelids. They are of slender form, with long slim tail and non-imbricated scales. *L. agilis* is the common gray lizard or sand-lizard of England. *L. viridis* is the green lizard of southern Europe.

2. A small constellation which first appears in the "Prodromus Astronomiæ" of Hevelius, published in 1690. It is bounded by Cepheus, Cygnus, Pegasus, and Andromeda. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.—3†. [*l. c.*] A fathom. *Doomsday Book*.

Lacertæ (la-sėr′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Lacerta*.] An order of reptiles, the *Lacertilia*. It corresponds to the order *Sauria* exclusive of the crocodiles. *Wagler*, 1830; *R. Owen*.

lacertian (lā-sėr′shi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lacerta*, a lizard, + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Lizard-like; lacertilian; of or pertaining to the *Lacertæ* or *Lacertilia*; saurian, in a narrow sense.

II. *n.* A lacertilian; a lizard.

lacertid (lā-sėr′tid), *n.* A lizard of the restricted family *Lacertidæ*.

Lacertidæ (lā-sėr′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lacerta* + *-idæ*.] The typical lizards, a family of true eriglossate lacertilians, exemplified by the genus *Lacerta*, belonging to the superfamily *Lacertoidea* and order *Lacertilia*. They have clavicles not dilated proximally, parietal bones confluent, supratemporal fossæ roofed over, premaxillary single, and no osteodermal plates. The *Lacertidæ* are confined to the Old World, and are found chiefly in the warmer parts of Europe and Asia. They have a slender scaly body, with a long, fragile, tapering tail, well-developed limbs with 4 or 5 toes bearing claws, bright eyes with movable lids, slender forked protrusile tongue, and often brilliant or varied colors. The family includes, within the limits thus given, about 100 species belonging to 17 genera, most abundantly represented in Africa and by a few forms in India. None occur in America. *Lacerta agilis* and *L. (Zootoca) vivipara* are the British representatives of the family.

lacertiform (lā-sėr′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*, a lizard, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lizard; lacertilian in structure.

Lacertilia (las-ėr-til′i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*, a lizard: see *Lacerta*.] An order of reptiles, including the saurians proper or lizards, as the monitors, iguanas, geckos, chameleons, etc., and excluding the crocodiles. The order thus agrees with the old order *Sauria* divested of its non-conformable types. The *Lacertilia* have a scaly body mostly elongate, and usually 4 well-developed limbs, which, however, may be reduced to 2, or apparently to none, in which case there may be rudiments of a shoulder-girdle or hip-girdle. The vertebræ are biconcave in the *Gecconoidea* and *Lacertoidea*, but generally procœlous, and have but one facet on each side for the articulation of the ribs, which are usually few in number, some of them being always attached to the sternum. The heart is tripartite, with two auricles and one ventricle. The anal cleft is transverse. The mouth is not dilatable, as it usually is in *Ophidia* or serpents, and the usually simple teeth are generally acrodont or pleurodont, not fixed in distinct sockets. The eyes are normally furnished with two or three movable lids. The animals are oviparous or ovoviviparous, mostly diurnal in habits, and agile in movement; they average but a few inches in length, with some signal exceptions, as among the monitors or varanoids and the iguanas. Only the *Helodermatidæ* are known to be poisonous. The *Lacertilia* have been variously subdivided. An old division is into 2 suborders, *Vesilinguia*, *Brevilinguia*, and *Vermilinguia*, according to the characters of the tongue. Another obsolete classification was into 8 suborders, *Cyclosauri*, *Pleurosauria*, *Strobilosaura*, *Nyctisaura*, *Dendrosaura*, *Rhynchocephala*, *Amphisbænoidea*, and *Geissosaura*. In the latest classification, after throwing out *Sphenodon* or *Hatteria*, as the type of a separate order *Rhynchocephalia*, the *Lacertilia* are divided into two groups—(1) the *Lacertilia vera* or *Eriglossa* containing all the *Lacertilia* except (2) the *Rhiptoglossa*, a division comprising the chameleons alone, also called *Dendrosaura* or *Vermilinguia*. The *Lacertilia vera* consist of 20 families, representing 10 superfamilies, *Gecconoidea*, *Eublepharoidea*, *Uroplatoidea*, *Pygopodoidea*, *Agamoidea*, *Amelioidea*, *Helodermatoidea*, *Varanoidea*, *Lacertoidea*, *Anelytropoidea*.

lacertilian (las-ėr-til′i-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lacertilia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lacertilia*, or having their characters; lacertiform; saurian.

II. *n.* One of the *Lacertilia*; a saurian.

lacertilioid (las-ėr-til′i-oid), *a.* [< *Lacertilia* + *-oid*.] Lizard-like; lacertiform; resembling a lacertilian.

Lacertina (las-ėr-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lacerta* + *-ina*².] A small group of the order *Lacertilia*, including the most ordinary lizards, closely related to the *Scincoidea* and *Chalcidea*.

lacertine (lā-sėr′tin), *a.* [< L. *lacerta*, lizard, + *-ine*¹.] Same as *lacertian* or *lacertilioid*.

Lacertine work, ornament consisting in part of intertwined

Lacertine Work, from a French manuscript of the 13th century.

lizards or serpents. It is used in ancient Celtic manuscript decoration, and occurs in Romanesque illumination and later, as well as in metal-work and carving.

Lacertinidæ (las-ėr-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lacerta* + *-inus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Lacertidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.

lacertoid (lā-sėr′toid), *a.* Lizard-like; specifically, pertaining to the *Lacertoidea*, or having their characters.

Lacertoidea (las-ėr-toi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lacerta* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, having concavo-convex vertebræ, clavicles undilated proximally, and developed postorbital and postfronto-squamosal arches. The group embraces five families of ordinary lizards, the *Xantusiidæ*, *Ameividæ* (or *Teiidæ*), *Lacertidæ*, *Gerrhosauridæ*, and *Scincidæ*. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, p. 800.

lace-runner (lās′run″ėr), *n.* A person who runs with the needle the design imprinted upon machine-made net. This operation is called *lace-running*.

lace-tree (las′trē), *n.* Same as *lacebark*.

lace-winged (las′wingd), *a.* Having gauzy wings veined or netted like lace.—**Lace-winged fly**, a neuropterous insect of the family *Hemerobiidæ*, and especially of the genus *Chrysopa*, whose larvæ are called *aphis-lions* from their habit of preying upon plant-lice. The eggs are laid in groups, each at the end of a long footstalk. The larvæ are entirely carnivorous, sucking the juices of plant-lice through their long jaws. They transform to pupæ within dense whitish globular cocoons, from which the imago escapes through a circular hole cut by the pupa. See cut under *Chrysopa*.

lace-woman (lās′wům″ąn), *n.* A woman who deals in laces.

Let in
No *lace-woman* . . . that brings French masks,
And cut-works. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

lache¹†, *v.* A Middle English form of *latch*¹.

lache²† (lach), *n.* A Middle English form of *latch*³.

lache³†, *a.* An obsolete form of *lash*².

laches¹ (lach′ez), *n.* [< ME. *lachesse*, *lacchesse*, < OF. *lachesse*, laxness, remissness, < *lache*, lax, remiss: see *lache*², *lash*².] 1. Negligence; remissness; inexcusable delay; neglect to do a thing at the proper time.

Than cometh *Lachesse*, that is he that whan he beginneth any good work, anon he wol forlete it and stinte.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

In his heart he [Mr. Farebrother] felt rather ashamed that his conduct had shown *laches* which others who did not get benefices were free from.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lii.

2. In *law*, remissness in asserting or enforcing a right, or neglect prejudicing some right of the person chargeable with it.

The law also determines that in the king can be no negligence, or *laches*, and therefore no delay will bar his right. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

Laches of entry, a neglect of the heir to enter.

Laches² (la′kez), *n.* [NL. (Thorell, 1869).] A genus of spiders: same as *Lachesis*, a name preoccupied in herpetology.

Lachesis (lak′e-sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *λάχεσις*, lit. lot, destiny, < *λαγχάνειν*, *λαχεῖν*, obtain, obtain by lot or destiny, fall by lot.] 1. In *classical myth.*, that one of the three Fates whose duty it was to assign to each individual his destiny; the disposer of lots. She spun the thread or course of life from the distaff held by Clotho. —2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of very venomous American serpents of the pit-viper or rattlesnake family (*Crotalidæ*), having a rudimentary rattle in the form of a spine. *L. mutus* is the deadly bushmaster of South America. *Daudin*, 1802. (*b*) A genus of spiders now called *Laches*. *Savigny and Audouin*, 1825–27. (*c*) A genus of gastropods of the family *Pleurotomidæ*, of buccinoid figure with mammillated spire, as *L. minima*. *Risso*, 1826. (*d*) A genus of pseudoneuropterous insects of the family *Psocidæ*. *Hagen*, 1861. (*e*) A genus of buprestid beetles, erected by Saunders in 1871 upon the African *L. abyla*, which had been placed in *Œdosternon*.

Lachesis minima.

Lachninæ (lak-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lachnus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Aphididæ*, typified by the genus *Lachnus*, having six-jointed antennæ, and a winged form with twice-forked cubital veins of the fore wings. There are about 6 genera. The subfamily was framed by Passerini in 1857. By some it is considered a tribe of the subfamily *Aphidinæ*, under the name *Lachnini*.

Lachnosterna (lak-nō-stėr′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάχνος*, *λάχνη*, soft woolly hair, down, + *στέρνον*, the breast, chest.] A genus of scarabæoid beetles of the subfamily *Melolonthinæ*, characterized by the transverse, not prominent anterior coxæ, narrow side-pieces of the metasternum, and claws not serrate but with a single tooth. The species are especially numerous in North America, where they are popularly known as *June-bugs*, *dor-bugs*, and *May-beetles*; they are crepuscular or nocturnal in habits, feeding upon the foliage of deciduous trees. The larvæ, known as *white grubs*, feed underground on the roots of grasses and allied plants. The species are difficult to distinguish; the most abundant are *L. fusca* and several near relatives, all of a brown color, with pale legs and antennæ, the upper side not hairy and rather finely punctured. See cuts under *June-bug* and *dor-bug*.

Lachnus (lak′nus), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1835, after Illiger), < Gr. *λάχνος*, *λάχνη*, soft woolly hair, down.] A large and wide-spread genus of aphids or plant-lice, typical of the subfamily *Lachninæ*. They are characterized by the linear stigma and nearly straight fourth vein of the fore wing. Nearly all the many species have a woolly-looking waxy exudation, whence the name; they mostly live on trees, feeding in summer on the leaves and twigs. *L. strobi*, a common form, affects the white pine in the United States. Many fossil species are described, from the Florissant shales in Colorado, from the Tertiary beds of Œningen in the Rhine valley, and at Radoboj in Croatia. They often occur in amber.

lachrymable, lachrymal, etc. See *lacrymable*, etc.

lacing (la′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lace*, *v.*] 1. The act of binding or fastening with a cord or thong passed backward and forward through holes or around buttons or hooks.—2. A method of fastening the adjoining ends of a belt by the use of a thong or lace.—3. In *bookbinding*, the fastening of the boards of a book to its back by cords which pass around the sewed threads of the signatures and through holes pierced in the boards.—4. A cord used in drawing tight or fastening; laces in general.—5. *Naut.*, the cord or rope used to lace a sail to a gaff, yard, or boom, or to fasten two parts of a sail or an awning together.—6. In *ship-building*, a piece of compass- or knee-timber fitted and bolted to the back of the figurehead and to its supporting piece, called the *knee of the head*. Also called *lace-piece*.—7. In *mining*, same as *lagging*, 3.—8. In the plumage of birds, especially in descriptions of standard or pure-bred poultry: (*a*) A border or edging of a different color from the center, completely surrounding the web of a feather. (*b*) The coloration of plumage resulting from feathers marked as above, considered collectively.—9. In *math.*, a complex of three or more closed bands, so that no two are interlinked, yet so that they cannot be separated without breaking.

lacing-cutter (lā′sing-kut″ėr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a gazed knife by which strips of any required width may be cut.

lacinia (lą-sin′i-ą), *n.*; pl. *laciniæ* (-ē). [L., a lappet, flap, as of a garment, dewlap, a small piece or part; cf. Gr. *λακίς*, a rent, rending: see *lacerate*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a long slash or incision in a leaf, petal, or similar organ; also, one of the narrow lobes or segments resulting from such incisions.—**2.** In *entom.*, the apex of the maxilla, especially when it is slender and blade-like, as in many *Coleoptera*. See *galea*, 1 (*b*). Kirby applied this term to the paraglossæ and labial palpi of bees, distinguishing the former as *laciniæ interiores*, and the latter as *laciniæ exteriores*. **3.** [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks: same as *Chama*. *Humphreys.*—**4.** [*cap.*] A genus of protozoans.

Laciniate leaf of *Verbena officinalis*.

laciniate (lą-sin′i-āt), *a.* [< NL. **laciniatus*, < L. *lacinia*, a flap, etc.: see *lacinia*.] **1.** Adorned with fringes.—**2.** In *bot.*, irregularly cut into narrow lobes; jagged: said of leaves, petals, bracts, etc.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, lacerate; slashed or jagged at the end or along the edge; incised as if frayed out; fringe-like.

laciniated (lą-sin′i-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *laciniate*.

laciniform (lą-sin′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lacinia*, a flap, + *forma*, form.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, fringe-like; laciniate in form: applied by Kirby to the tegulæ of insects when they are long, irregular, and like a fringe on each side of the body, as in *Lithosia*.

laciniola (las-i-nī′ō-lą), *n.*; pl. *laciniolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *lacinia*.] A minute lacinia.

laciniolate (lą-sin′i-ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **laciniolatus*, a dim. form of **laciniatus*: see *laciniate*.] In *bot.*, finely fringed; marked with minute laciniæ.

laciniose (lą-sin′i-ōs), *a.* Same as *laciniate*.

lac-insect (lak′in″sekt), *n.* One of several coccids, or homopterous insects of the family *Coccidæ*, which produce the substance called lac. Ordinary commercial lac is the product of *Carteria lacca*, an Asiatic species. *C. larreæ*, *C. mexicana*, and *Ceroccocus quercus* are North American species whose lac has not become commercial. After long dispute, most chemists and entomologists are agreed that lac is a secretion of the insect, and not of the plant which the insect punctures.

lacinula (lą-sin′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *lacinulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *lacinia*, a flap: see *lacinia*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A small lacinia. (*b*) The abruptly inflexed acumen or point of each of the petals of an umbelliferous flower.

Lacinularia (lą-sin-ū-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < *lacinula* + *-aria*.] A genus of tubicolous rotifers or tube-inhabiting wheel-animalcules. They have the intestine bent upon itself and opening upon the side of the body opposite to that on which the ganglion is placed, and the horseshoe-shaped trochal disk furnished with two circlets of cilia, one before and the other behind the mouth. See cut under *trochal*.

lacinulate (lą-sin′ū-lāt), *a.* In *bot.*: (*a*) Having small laciniæ. (*b*) Provided with lacinulæ: said of umbelliferous flowers.

Lacistema (las-i-stē′mą), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788), < Gr. *λακίς*, a rent, + *στῆμα*, a stamen.] A genus of tropical American shrubs, constituting an order by itself, the *Lacistemaceæ*, having monochlamydeous hermaphrodite flowers in slender spikes which are sessile and usually fascicled in the axils of the alternate, short-petioled, entire leaves. Sixteen species have been described, ranging from Mexico and the West Indies to Brazil and Peru.

Lacistemaceæ (las″i-stē-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < *Lacistema* + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of dicotyledonous apetalous shrubs, allied to the *Euphorbiaceæ*. The flowers are in catkin-like spikes; the fruit is a 3-valved capsule. Only a single genus, *Lacistema*, is known, with about 16 species; they are natives of tropical America.

Lacistemeæ (las-i-stē′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Martius, 1824), < *Lacistema* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Lacistemaceæ*.

lack[1] (lak), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lake*; < ME. *lak*, *lac*, *lake*, *lakke*, defect, failing, fault (not in AS.); of LG. or Scand. origin: cf. MLG. *lak* = MD. *lack*, D. *lak*, blemish, stain; Icel. *lakr*, defective, lacking. Relations uncertain: see the verb. Prob. not connected with *leak*. Cf. *lag*[1].] **1.** Want or deficiency of something requisite or desirable; defect; failure; need.

> I made some excuse by *lacke* of habilitie, and weakenes of bodie. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 20.
>
> And of his friends he had no *lack*.
> *Sir Hugh of the Grime* (Child's Ballads, VI. 250).
>
> What I hae done for *lack* o' wit
> I never never can reca'.
> *The Last Guid Night* (Buchan's Ballads of North of Scotland, II. 127).
>
> He that gathered little had no *lack*. Ex. xvi. 18.
>
> Let his *lack* of years be no impediment.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 162.

2†. Want of presence; a state of being away; absence.

> Whilst we here, wretches! wail his private *lack* [personal absence],
> And with vain vows do often call him back.
> *Lady Pembroke* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 264).

3†. A want; defect; a blemish; especially, a moral defect; a fault in character.

> God in the gospel grymly repreueth
> Alle that lakken [blame] any lyf, and *lakkes* han hemselue.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 262.

4†. A fault committed; an offense; a censurable act.

> If I do that *lakke*,
> Do strepe me, and put me in a sakke,
> And in the nexte ryver do me drenche.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 955.

5†. Blame; reproach; rebuke; censure.

> He did not stayne ne put to *lacke* or rebuke his royall autoritie in geuing sentence.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 197.

lack[1] (lak), *v.* [< ME. *lakken*, lack, blame; cf. OD. *laecken*, fail, decrease, D. *laken*, blame; Dan. *lakke*, draw nigh, approach: see *lack*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be wanting or deficient; come short; fail.

> Peradventure there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous. Gen. xviii. 28.
>
> *Ham.* What hour now?
> *Hor.* I think it *lacks* of twelve.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 4.

2†. To be absent or away; be missing.

> Welle-come, Edwarde, oure son of high degre!
> Many yeeris hast thou *lakkyd* owte of this londe.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

3. To be in want; suffer need.

> The young lions do *lack*, and suffer hunger.
> Ps. xxxiv. 10.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To be wanting to; fail. [Originally intransitive, the object being in the dative.]

> Hem [Hagar and Ishmael] gan that water *laken*.
> *Gen. and Exod.*, l. 1231.

2. To be in want of; stand in need of; want; be without; be destitute of; fail to have or to possess. The direct object in this construction was formerly the subject, what is now the subject (nominative) being originally in the dative.

> If any of you *lack* wisdom, let him ask of God.
> Jas. i. 5.
>
> Good counsellors *lack* no clients.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 110.
>
> "What d' ye *lack?*" he cried, using his solicitations. "Mirrors for your toilette, my pretty madam. . . . What d' ye *lack?*—a watch, Master Sergeant?"
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, i.

3†. To suffer the absence of; feel the deprivation of; miss.

> Thereat the feend his gnashing teeth did grate,
> And griev'd, so long to *lacke* his greedie pray.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 34.
>
> *Orl.* For these two hours, Rosalind, I will leave thee.
> *Ros.* Alas! dear love, I cannot *lack* thee two hours.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 182.
>
> I shall be lov'd when I am *lack'd*. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 15.

4. To blame; reproach; speak in detraction of. [Prov. Eng.]

> No devocioun
> Hadde he to non to reven him his reste,
> But gan to preyse and *lakken* whom him leste.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 189.

5. To beat. Also *lacky*. [Prov. Eng.]=**Syn. 2.** *Lack*, *Need*, *Want*. These words have come to overlap each other a good deal by figurative extension, and have considerable variety of peculiar idiomatic use. To *lack* is primarily and generally to be without, that which is *lacked* being generally some one thing, and a thing which is desirable, although generally not necessary or very important.

lack[2] (lak), *v. t.* [Perhaps another use of *lack*[1], *v. t.*, 5.] To pierce the hull of with shot. [Rare.]

> Alongside ran bold Captain John [Hawkins], and with his next shot, says his son, an eye-witness, "*lacked* the admiral through and through."
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxviii.

lack[3] (lak), *n.* See *lac*[2].

lack[3] (lak), *v. t.* [< *lack*[3], *lac*[2], *n.*] To lacquer: treat with lac. [A trade use.]

lack[4]. [Cf. *alack*, *lackaday*.] Used in the exclamatory phrase *Good lack*. See *good*.

lackadaisical (lak-ą-dā′zi-kal), *a.* [< *lackadaisy* + *-ic-al*.] Sentimentally woebegone; languid; listless; affected. See extract under *lack-thought*.

> A *lackadaisical* portrait of Sterne's Maria.
> *Mrs. Gore*, The Snow-Storm.

lackadaisically (lak-ą-dā′zi-kal-i), *adv.* In a lackadaisical manner.

lackadaisy (lak′ą-dā-zi), *interj.* A ludicrous extension of *lackaday*. *Halliwell.*

lackadaisy (lak′ą-dā-zi), *a.* [< *lackadaisy*, *interj.*] Same as *lackadaisical*.

lackaday (lak′ą-dā), *interj.* [Abbr. of *alack-aday*, *alack the day*.] An exclamation of sorrow or regret; alas! alas the day! Also *lawka-day*.

lackall (lak′âl), *n.* [< *lack*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all*.] One who is entirely destitute; a needy fellow.

> *Lackalls*, social nondescripts, with appetite of utmost keenness which there is no known method of satisfying.
> *Carlyle*, Cagliostro.

lackbeard (lak′bērd), *n.* [< *lack*[1], *v.*, + obj. *beard*.] One who has not yet a beard.

> For my Lord *Lack-beard* there, he and I shall meet; and, till then, peace be with him. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 195.

lackbrain (lak′brān), *n.* [< *lack*[1], *v.*, + obj. *brain*.] One who lacks brains, or is deficient in understanding.

> What a *lack-brain* is this! By the Lord, our plot is a good plot as ever was laid. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 17.

lacker[1] (lak′ėr), *n.* [< *lack*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who lacks.

> The lack of one may cause the wrack of all;
> Although the *lackers* were terrestrial gods,
> Yet will they ruling reel, or reeling fall.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Wittes Pilgrimage.

lacker[2], *n.* and *v.* See *lacquer*.

lackey (lak′i), *n.* [Formerly also *lacky*, *lacquey*, *laquay*, *laquey*; = D. *lakkei* = G. *lackei*, *lakei*, *lakai* = Dan. *lakei*, < OF. *laquay*, F. *laquais*, earlier *laquais*, *laquays*, *laquoys*, *lacais*, *lacays*, *laccay*, *lacquet*, also *alacay*, *alague*, a soldier, a lackey, footman, < Sp. *lacayo* = Pg. *lacaio*, a lackey (Pg. *lacaia*, fem., a female servant; on the stage, a soubrette); origin uncertain; perhaps < Ar. *luka*, fem. *lakʻā*, worthless, servile, a slave; cf. *lakū*, *lakī*, servile, *lākāʻi*, slovenly. According to Diez, connected with Pr. *lacai*, a gormand, and ult. with It. *leccare* = F. *lécher*, lick: see *lech*, *lecher*, and *lick*.] **1.** An attending servant; a runner; a footboy or footman; hence, any servile follower.

> A memoria: he that is the princes remembraunce. A pedibus: a foote man or *lackey*.
> *Elyotes Dictionarie*, 1559. (*Nares.*)
>
> A very monster in apparel, and not like a Christian footboy, or a gentleman's *lackey*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 73.
>
> I saw a gay gilt Chariot, drawn by fresh prancing horses; the Coachman with a new Cockade, and the *lacqueys* with insolence and plenty in their countenances.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 44.

2. A lackey-moth.

lackey (lak′i), *v.* [Formerly also *lacky*; < *lackey*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To wait on as or like a lackey; attend servilely; serve as a menial.

> A thousand liveried angels *lacky* her.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 455.
>
> The artificial method [in poetry] proceeds from a principle the reverse [of the unconventional], making the spirit *lackey* the form. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 402.

II. *intrans.* To act as a lackey or footman; give servile attendance.

> What cause could make him so dishonourable
> To drive you so on foot, unfit to tread
> And *lackey* by him, gainst all womanhead?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 15.
>
> Youth and Health,
> As slaves, shall *lackey* by thy chariot wheels.
> *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, ii. 1.

lackey-moth (lak′i-môth), *n.* [So called from the color and appearance of its striped wings, compared to a footman's livery.] A bombycid moth of the genus *Clisiocampa*, especially *C. neustria*, a common European species. The moths have the fore wings either yellow crossed with brown stripes, or brownish-red crossed with yellow stripes; the hind wings are paler and unstriped. The caterpillars are striped, and live in masses on trees under a web; whence corresponding American species are known as *tent-caterpillars*. The ground lackey-moth is *C. castrensis*. See cut under *Clisiocampa*.

lack-Latin (lak′lat″in), *n.* [< *lack*[1], *v.*, + obj. *Latin*.] One who is ignorant of Latin.

> They are the veriest *lack-latines*, and the most unalphabetical ragabashes.
> *Discovery of a New World*, p. 81. (*Nares.*)

lack-linen (lak′lin″en), *a.* [< *lack*[1], *v.*, + obj. *linen*.] Lacking linen or decent apparel; beggarly.

> You poor, base, rascally, cheating, *lack-linen* mate!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 134.

lack-luster (lak′lus″tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< *lack*, *v.*, + obj. *luster*.] **I.** *a.* Wanting luster or brightness; dull; languid: said of the eyes.

> He drew a dial from his poke,
> And looking on it with *lack-lustre* eye
> Says, very wisely, "It is ten o'clock."
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 21.

II. *n.* A want of luster, or that which lacks brightness.

lack-thought (lak'thât), *a.* [< *lack*[1], *v.*, + obj. *thought*, *n.*] Lacking thought; foolish; stupid.

An air
So *lack-thought* and so lackadaisycal.
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

lacky[1] (lak'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lackied*, ppr. *lackying*. [Var. of *lack*[1], *v. t.*, 5.] To beat. [Prov. Eng.]

lacky[2]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *lackey*.

lac-lake (lak'lāk), *n.* The coloring matter which is extracted from stick-lac; lac-dye. See *lac*[2].

lacmoid (lak'moid), *n.* [< *lacmus* + *-oid*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing: same as *fluorescent resorcinal blue* (which see, under *blue*).

lacmus (lak'mus), *n.* [< D. *lakmoes* (= G. *lackmus*, *lackmuss* = Dan. Sw. *lakmus*), lacmus, < *lak*, lac, + *moes*, pulp. The word has been perverted to *litmus*, q. v.] Same as *litmus*.

Laconian (lā-kō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Laconia*, a country of the Peloponnesus, < *Lacon*(*n*-), *Lacon*, < Gr. Λάκων, an inhabitant of Lacedæmon, a Spartan. Cf. *Lacedæmonian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Lacedæmonian or Spartan.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Laconia, a division of the Peloponnesus in Greece, anciently constituting the country of the Spartans or Lacedæmonians, now a nomarchy of the kingdom of Greece; a Lacedæmonian or Spartan. The Laconians were exceptionally distinguished for the peculiarities of character and manner which have made *laconic* and *laconism* terms of common speech in both ancient and modern times. In part of Laconia a distinct dialect of Greek, called the *Tzakonian*, is still spoken.

Laconic (lā-kon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *laconique* = Sp. *lacónico* = Pg. It. *lacónico*, < L. *Laconicus*, < Gr. Λακωνικός, Laconian, Lacedæmonian, laconic, < Gr. Λάκων, a Laconian, an inhabitant of Lacedæmon or Sparta.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Lacedæmonian or Spartan. [Rare.]—**2.** [*l. c.*] Expressing much in few words, after the manner of the ancient Laconians; sententious; pithy; short; brief: as, a *laconic* phrase.

Why, if thou wilt needs know
How we are freed, I will discover it,
And with *laconic* brevity.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, v. 1.

Boccalini, in his "Parnassus," indicts a *laconic* writer for speaking that in three words which he might have said in two. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 264.

King Agis, therefore, when a certain Athenian laughed at the Lacedæmonian short swords, . . . answered in his *laconic* way, "And yet we can reach our enemy's hearts with them." *Langhorne*, tr. of Plutarch's Lycurgus.

3. [*l. c.*] Characteristic of the Laconians; inexorable; stern; severe. [Rare.]

The latest revolution [among the Greeks] that we read of was conducted, at least on one side, in the Grecian style, with *laconic* energy. *J. Adams*, Government, IV. 287.

Laconic meter. Same as **II.**, 3. = **Syn. 2.** *Condensed*, *Succinct*, etc. See *concise*.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] **1.** Conciseness of language; laconicism. [Rare.]

Shall we never again talk together in *laconic*? *Addison.*

2. A concise, pithy expression; something expressed in a concise, pithy manner; a laconism: chiefly used in the plural: as, to talk in *laconics*. —**3.** In *anc. pros.*, an anapestic tetrameter catalectic with a spondee instead of the penultimate anapest (⏑⏑ – ⏑⏑ – | ⏑⏑ – ⏑⏑ – | ⏑⏑ – ⏑⏑ – | – – ⏑⏑).

laconica, *n.* Plural of *laconicum*.

laconical (lā-kon'i-kal), *a.* [< *laconic* + *-al*.] Same as *laconic*. [Rare.]

His head had now felt the razor, his back the rod:
All that *laconical* discipline pleased him well.
Bp. Hall, Epistles, i. 5.

laconically (lā-kon'i-kal-i), *adv.* Briefly; concisely: as, a sentiment *laconically* expressed.

I write to you very *laconically*.
Pope, To Warburton, xvii.

laconicism (lā-kon'i-sizm), *n.* [< *laconic* + *-ism*.] **1.** A laconic mode or style of expression; laconism.

I grow laconic even beyond *laconicism*, for sometimes I return only yes or no to questionary or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope*, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1736.

2. A laconic phrase or expression; a laconism.

He [the theologian then passes to its "Shaah" or commentary, generally the work of some other savant, who explains the difficulty of the text, amplifies its *Laconicisms*. *R. F. Burton*, El Medinah, p. 81.

laconicum (lā-kon'i-kum), *n.*; pl. *laconica* (-kä). [L. *laconicum*, a sweating-room, a sweating-bath, neut. (sc. *balneum*) of *Laconicus*, Spartan: see *laconic*.] In *Rom. archæol.*, a vapor-bath; a chamber in a bathing-establishment warmed by means of air artificially heated: so called because the Laconians used such a dry or sudorific bath, avoiding the use of warm water as much as possible.

laconism (lak'ō-nizm), *n.* [= F. *laconisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *laconismo*, < Gr. Λακωνισμός, the imitation of Lacedæmonian manners, dress, etc., esp. of their short and pointed way of talking, < Λακωνίζειν, imitate Lacedæmonian manners, etc.: see *laconize*.] **1.** Pointed brevity of speech or expression; sententiousness; conciseness; pithiness.—**2.** A concise or pithy expression; an utterance conveying much meaning in few words.

laconize (lak'ō-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *laconized*, ppr. *laconizing*. [< Gr. Λακωνίζειν, imitate Lacedæmonian manners, dress, etc., < Λάκων, a Lacedæmonian: see *Laconic*.] To imitate the Laconians, either in austerity of life or in shortness and pithiness of speech.

lac-painted (lak'pān″ted), *a.* Decorated with colored lacquer-work, as is much Japanese or Indian work.

lacquer, lacker[2] (lak'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *leckar*; < F. *lacre* (Cotgrave), < Sp. *lacre* = Pg. *lacre*, sealing-wax, < *laca*, gum lac: see *lac*[2]. The spelling *lacquer*, in supposed imitation of the F. (cf. F. *laque*, formerly also *lacque*, lac), is now commonly used instead of the more correct *lacker*.] **1†.** Lac as used in dyeing. [Rare.]

Enquire of the price of *leckar* [read *lacker*?], and all other things belonging to dying. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 432.

2. An opaque varnish containing lac, properly so called. Especially, a kind of varnish, consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol, with the addition of other ingredients, particularly coloring matters. It is applied to different materials to protect them from tarnish and to give them luster, especially to brass.

3. Decorative work colored and then varnished so as to produce a hard, polished appearance like that of enamel.—**4.** A resinous varnish obtained from the *Rhus vernicifera* by making incisions in the bark. When dissolved in spring-water and mixed with other ingredients, such as gold, cinnabar, or some similar coloring matter, it is applied in successive coatings to wood-ware, imparting to it a highly polished lustrous surface.

5. Lacquer-ware; articles of wood which have been ornamented by coating with lacquer. The making of this ware is an extensive industry in China and Japan, especially in the latter country, which excels in the beauty and delicacy of the articles produced. The chief kinds are: black lacquer; gold lacquer, which is of many different shades, and, when fine, of brilliant metallic luster; and aventurin or sprinkled lacquer, in which the grains of gold are of various degrees of minuteness, and are put on sometimes in a uniform sprinkle, sometimes in cloudings. On many pieces decorated with lacquer, figures in relief of one of these kinds are applied upon a surface of another. A surface of lacquer is often adorned with pieces of gold- or silver-foil, and incrusted with small reliefs in bronze, mother-of-pearl, ivory, and other materials.—**Aventurin lacquer.** See def. 5.—**Burmese lacquer**, a lacquer yielded by the black-varnish tree, *Melanorrhœa usitata*.—**Cashmere lacquer**, a decoration applied to wood and to papier-maché in flat designs of flowers, etc., in vivid color, afterward covered with a thick, transparent varnish.—**Cinnabar lacquer**, a red lacquer prepared by mixing seshime lacquer with cinnabar or red sulphid of mercury.—**Coral lacquer.** See *coral*.—**Foochow lacquer**, a kind of lacquered ware made in China in imitation of the Japanese, but greatly inferior in make and finish. It is reputed to be the work of a family who had obtained some of the secrets of the Japanese workmen.—**Gold lacquer.** See *gold*.—**Guri lacquer**, a kind of lacquered ware in which layers of different colors are superimposed and a simple pattern of scrolls or the like is cut into the surface in a wedge-shaped groove, the sloping sides of which display the different layers up to the number of fifteen, or occasionally more.—**Hira gold lacquer**, gold lacquer which has a uniform smooth flat surface, the patterns, of whatever character, being in color in the surface itself, without relief.—**Hyderabad lacquer**, decoration of furniture and the like done in water-color on a ground usually of metal, such as tin-foil, and covering the whole with a thick, transparent varnish. The work is similar to that of Cashmere, but with a different chord of color; it is done chiefly in the Deccan.—**Incrusted lacquer**, lacquered ware the decoration of which is partly obtained by means of pieces of other material inlaid in the surface, as mother-of-pearl, ivory plain or colored, or small plaques of metal.—**Iron lacquer**, a Japanese lacquer in which the surface of the black lacquer is purposely roughened and stained to imitate the surface of wrought-iron.—**Japan lacquer.** See *japan*, *n.*—**Kamakura lacquer**, an ancient lacquered ware named from the city of Kamakura in Japan, the old capital of the shoguns. The pieces thought to be of this ware are in red lacquer over black, the under coat showing through the upper one irregularly, as if from wear.—**Peking lacquer**, a kind of lacquered ware made in China, distinguished by flowers, sprays, and the like, in relief and in full color on a background usually of gold. Incrustations of ivory and other materials are also used. A Japanese imitation of it is made, which perhaps surpasses the Chinese in delicacy.—**Scratched lacquer**, lacquered ware in which the surface is scratched with a point, showing the layer of color below.—**Seshime lacquer**, a mixture of pure lacquer with finely powdered charred wood and a glaze made from seaweed: used in Japan for priming coats. A kind obtained from the lower branches of the lacquer-tree is called *ka-seshime*.—**Transparent lacquer**, a lacquer obtained from the older lacquer-trees and used for the final coat in any work in which transparency is required, as in inlayings, or to show the grain of the wood.—**Tsui-shu lacquer**, a carved or embossed cinnabar lacquer-ware originally made in China, whence the best specimens still come, but introduced into Japan in the reign of Go-Tsuchi (1465–1501). The lacquer is thickly laid on in successive coats to a depth of three sixteenths of an inch or more, and then deeply carved with arabesques, flowers, birds, etc., thus differing from *Kamakura lacquer*, in which the wood is carved and then lacquered. There is also a black embossed or carved lacquer called *tsui-koku lacquer*. Guri lacquer is another variety.—**Vermilion lacquer.** Same as *coral lacquer* (which see, under *coral*).—**Wakasa lacquer**, a remarkable lacquered ware made in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the province of Wakasa in Japan. It is clouded with many different colors, upon which as background foliage and the like in gold- or silver-leaf are added.—**Yoshino lacquer**, lacquered ware made at Yoshino in the province of Yamato in Japan, usually black, with patterns in different colors, especially red. It is a durable ware, and more common in articles of utility than in works of art.

lacquer, lacker[2] (lak'ėr), *v. t.* [< *lacquer*, *lacker*[2], *n.*] To varnish; treat or decorate with lacquer.

What shook the stage, and made the people stare?
Cato's long wig, flower'd gown, and *lacquer'd* chair.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 337.

Lacquered leather. See *leather*.

lacquerer (lak'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who applies lacquer or produces lacquered ware.

lacquering (lak'ėr-ing), *n.* Finish or decoration in lacquer, especially Japanese lacquer.

In some cases the *lacquering* is in relief.
Sir Rutherford Alcock, Art Journal, N. S., XVI. 162.

lacquering-stove (lak'ėr-ing-stōv), *n.* A stove with a broad flat top, used in brasswork-factories to receive articles which are to be heated preparatory to lacquering.

lacquer-tree (lak'ėr-trē), *n.* The *Rhus vernicifera*, a tree about 25 or 30 feet high, indigenous in Japan. The Japan lacquer or varnish is obtained from it by incisions in the bark. Its drupes yield a wax used in making candles, similar to that more largely obtained from *R. succedanea*, and bringing a higher price. Its wood is fine-grained and golden at the heart, and much used in Japan for cabinet-work.

lacquer-ware (lak'ėr-wâr), *n.* Ware treated or decorated with lacquer. See *lacquer*, 2.—**Canton lacquer-ware**, Chinese furniture, boxes, and the like, having a brilliant black varnished ground with landscapes or other designs in gold.

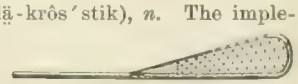
lacquey†, *n.* A former spelling of *lackey*.

lacrimal, *a.* See *lacrymal*.

lacrimoso (lak-ri-mō'sō), *a.* [It., also *lagrimoso* = E. *lacrymose*.] See *lagrimoso*.

lacrosse (lä-krôs'), *n.* [< Canadian F. *la crosse*: *la*, the; *crosse*, a crook, crutch, hockey-stick, crosier, etc.: see *cross*[2].] A game of ball played by two parties of players, twelve on each side, on a level plot of ground, at each end of which is a goal through which the players strive to hurl the ball. The ball may not be touched by the hand, but is carried in a lacrosse-stick or crosse, which each player has, and with which he throws the ball toward the opponents' goal, or passes it to one of his own side when he is on the point of being caught. That side which succeeds in making the most goals within a certain time wins. The game is of Indian origin, and is much played in Canada.

lacrosse-stick (lä-krôs'stik), *n.* The implement with which the ball is carried or thrown in the game of lacrosse. It is a bent stick with a shallow net at the end. Also called *crosse*.


Lacrosse-stick.

lacrymable, lachrymable (lak'ri-ma-bl), *a.* [= OF. *lacrimable*, *lacrymable* = Sp. *lacrimable* = Pg. *lacrimavel* = It. *lacrimabile*, < L. *lacrimabilis*, worthy of tears, lamentable, < *lacrimare*, shed tears: see *lacrymation*. Cf. *lacrymal*.] Tearful; lamentable. [Rare.]

No time yeelds rest unto my dulcide throat,
But still I ply my *lachrimable* note.
M. Parker, The Nightingale.

lacrymæ Christi (lak'ri-mē kris'tī). [L. (NL.), prop. *lacrimæ Christi*: *lacrimæ*, pl. of *lacrima*, a tear (see *lacrymal*); *Christi*, gen. of *Christus*, Christ.] A strong and sweet red wine of southern Italy. Genuine lacrymæ Christi is produced only on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius, much of the wine sold under the name being factitious.

lacrymal, lachrymal (lak'ri-mal), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *lacrimal*, *lacrymal*, F. *lacrymal* = Sp. Pg. *lacrimal*, *lagrimal* = It. *lacrimale*, *lagrimale*, < ML. *lacrimalis*, pertaining to tears (ML. *lacrimale*, n., a tear-bottle), < L. *lacrima*, also written *lacruma*, *lacryma*, and in ML. NL. also corruptly *lachryma*, in OL. *dacrima* (= Gr. δάκρυμα), a tear, with suffix *-ma*, = Gr. δάκρυ = E. *tear*: see *tear*[2]. The proper spelling of this and the related words is *lacrim-*; but *lacrym-* and the corrupt form *lachrym-* are in prevalent use.]

I. *a.* In *anat.* and *physiol.*, of or pertaining to tears; secreting tears; conveying tears: as, the *lacrymal* apparatus.

It is of an exquisite sense, that, upon any touch, the tears might be squeezed from the *lachrymal* glands, to wash and clean it. *G. Cheyne*, Philosophical Principles.

Lacrymal bone. See *lacrymal*, *n.*, 1.—**Lacrymal canal, caruncle, crest.** See the nouns.—**Lacrymal duct,** the nasal duct, conveying tears from the eye to the nose.—**Lacrymal fossa, gland,** etc. See the nouns.

LG, lacrymal gland; *LD*, lacrymal duct.

Lacrymal sac, a dilatation of the upper extremity of the lacrymal duct.—**Lacrymal sinus,** the suborbital sinus or tear-bag of a ruminant, as a deer; a larmier.

II. *n.* 1. One of the bones of the face in vertebrates; in man, the os unguis, or nail-bone, so called from its resemblance in size and shape to a human finger-nail. It is situated wholly within the orbit of the eye, on the inner side, in relation with the lacrymal or nasal duct, whence the name. In vertebrates other than man it is usually a much larger and stouter bone, situated externally upon the face, commonly forming a part of the bony brim of the orbit. It is essentially a membrane bone, forming one of a series which in some animals constitutes an outer arcade along the side of the skull, over the orbit, approximately parallel with the zygomatic arch. Also called *lacrymale*, *os lacrymale*, *os unguis*, and *os lacrymale*. See cut under *skull*.

2. Same as *lacrymatory*.—3. *pl.* Tears; a fit of weeping. [Humorous.]

Something else I said that made her laugh in the midst of her *lacrymals*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 317.

lacrymale (lak-ri-mā'lē), *n.*; pl. *lacrymalia* (-li-ă). [ML., also *lacrimale*: see *lacrymal*.] Same as *lacrymal*, 1.

lacrymary, lachrymary (lak'ri-mā-ri), *a.* [< L. *lacrima*, *lacryma*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] Containing or designed to contain tears.

What a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, *lachrymary* vessels. *Addison*, Travels in Italy, Rome.

lacrymation, lachrymation (lak-ri-mā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *lacrimacion* = It. *lagrimazione*, < L. *lacrimatio(n-)*, a weeping, < *lacrimare*, weep, shed tears, < *lacrima*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] An emission of tears; the shedding of tears.

lacrymatory, lachrymatory (lak'ri-mā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *lacrymatories*, *lachrymatories* (-riz). [= F. *lacrymatoire* = Sp. *lacrimatorio* = It. *lagrimatorio*, < ML. *lacrimatorius*, *lacrymatorius*, pertaining to tears, neut. *lacrimatorium*, *lacrymatorium*, a vessel supposed to be for tears, < L. *lacrima*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] One of a class of small and slender glass vessels of varying form found in sepulchers of the ancients.

Roman Lacrymatories, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

It seems established that in some of them, at least, the tears of friends were collected to be buried with the dead. Also *lacrymal*.

No lamps, included liquors, *lachrymatories*, or tear-bottles attended these rural urns.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

lacrymental† (lak-ri-men'tal), *a.* [For *lacrimal* with sense of *lacrymose*, with irreg. term. *-mental*, as in *sentimental*.] Tearful; lugubrious.

In lamentable *lachrymentall* rimes.
A. Holland (Davies' Scourge of Folly, p. 81).

lacrymiform, lachrymiform (lak'ri-mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lacrima*, a tear, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, tear-shaped; drop-shaped; guttiform. The shape is nearly pyriform, but without contracted sides.

lacrymonasal, lachrymonasal (lak"ri-mō-nā'zal), *a.* [< L. *lacrima*, a tear, + *nasus*, nose; see *nasal*.] Of or pertaining to both the lacrymal and the nasal bone.

The resemblance to birds is still further increased, in some species [of *Pterosauria*], by the presence of wide *lachrymo-nasal* fossæ between the orbits and the nasal cavities. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 230.

lacrymosa, lachrymosa (lak-ri-mō'sä), *n.* [< L. *lacrymosa*, *lacrimosa* (the first word of the stanza), fem. of *lacrimosus*, tearful: see *lacrymose*.] 1. The last but one of the stanzas or triplets (so called from its first word, the line being "Lacrymosa dies illa") of the medieval hymn "Dies Iræ," forming a part of the Roman Catholic requiem mass.—2. A musical setting of this stanza.

lacrymose, lachrymose (lak'ri-mōs), *a.* [= OF. *lacrimeus*, *lacrymeus* = Sp. Pg. It. *lacrimoso*, *lagrimoso*, < L. *lacrimosus*, tearful, doleful, < *lacrima*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] 1. Shedding tears; appearing as if shedding or given to shedding tears; tearful.

The water stood in my eyes to hear this avowal of his dependence. . . . But I would not be *lachrymose*: I dashed off the salt drops, and busied myself with preparing breakfast. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

2. Of a tearful quality; manifesting or exciting tearfulness; lugubrious; mournful: chiefly used in sarcasm: as, a *lacrymose* voice; *lacrymose* verses.—3. In *bot.*, bearing tear-like bodies. *M. C. Cooke*, British Fungi, p. 113.

lacrymosely, lachrymosely (lak'ri-mōs-li), *adv.* In a lacrymose manner; tearfully.

lactage† (lak'tāj), *n.* [< OF. *laictage*, F. *laitage*, milk diet, milk food, < OF. *laict*, F. *lait*, milk, < L. *lac(t-)*, milk: see *lactate*.] The produce of milk-yielding animals; milk and milk-products.

It is thought that the offering of Abel, who sacrificed of his flocks, was only wool, the fruits of his shearing, and milk, or rather cream, a part of his *lactage*.
Shuckford, The Creation, I. 79.

lactamide (lak'ta-mid), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + E. *amide*, q. v.] A colorless crystalline substance ($C_3H_7NO_2$) formed by the union of lactide and ammonia, whence the name.

lactant (lak'tant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *lactante* = It. *lattante*, < L. *lactan(t-)s*, ppr. of *lactare*, give suck: see *lactate*, *v.*] Suckling; giving suck. [Rare.]

lactarene, lactarine (lak'ta-rēn, -rin), *n.* [< *lactar(y)* + *-ene*, *-ine*2.] The commercial name for a preparation of the casein of milk, used by calico-printers like albumen.

lactary (lak'tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lactaire* = Sp. *lactario*, < L. *lactarius*, milky, < *lac(t-)*, milk: see *lactate*, *v.*] **I.**† *a.* Milky; full of white juice like milk.

Yet were it no easie probleme to resolve . . . why also from *lactary* or milky plants which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part there arise flowers blew and yellow. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

II. *n.*; pl. *lactaries* (-riz). A house used as a dairy. [Rare.]

lactate (lak'tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lactated*, ppr. *lactating*. [< L. *lactatus*, pp. of *lactare* (> It. *lattare*), contain milk, give suck, < *lac(t-)* (> It. *latte* = Sp. *leche* = Pg. *leite* = F. *lait*), milk, = Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To secrete milk.—2. To give suck or perform the function of lactation.

II. *trans.* To convert into milk; cause to resemble milk.

lactate (lak'tāt), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + *-ate*1.] In *chem.*, a salt of lactic acid, or the acid of sour milk. The lactates are soluble in water, and many of them are uncrystallizable.

lactation (lak-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *lactation* = Sp. *lactacion* = Pg. *lactação* = It. *lattazione*, < NL. *lactatio(n-)*, a giving suck, < L. *lactare*, give suck: see *lactate*, *v.*] 1. The formation or secretion of milk; the physiological function of secreting milk.—2. The act of giving suck, or the time of suckling.

lacteal (lak'tē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lacteus*, milky (see *lacteous*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling milk; milky.—2. Conveying a milk-like fluid; chyliferous: as, a *lacteal* vessel.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, one of numerous minute tubes which absorb or take up the chyle (a milk-like fluid) from the alimentary canal and convey it to the thoracic duct. The lacteals are the radicles of the lymphatic system of the alimentary canal, draining off the chyle or nutritive and assimilable material from the intestine where it is elaborated, and conveying it to larger tubes in which the lacteals unite in the mesentery, whence it is taken into the receptacle which forms the beginning of the thoracic duct, to be conveyed through the latter into the subclavian vein, and so mixed directly with the current of venous blood. The lacteals are so called from the name *vasa lactea* applied to these vessels by their discoverer Gasparo Aselli in 1622.

lacteally (lak'tē-al-i), *adv.* In a lacteal manner; milkily.

lactean (lak'tē-an), *a.* [= OF. *lactean*; < L. *lacteus*, milky (see *lacteous*), + *-an*.] 1. Milky; resembling milk.

This *lactean* whiteness ariseth from a great number of little stars constipated in that part of heaven.
J. Mayon, Astron. Cards, p. 18.

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.

lactein (lak'tē-in), *n.* [< L. *lacteus*, milky (see *lacteous*), + *-in*2.] A substance obtained by the evaporation of milk, concentrating its essential qualities; solidified milk. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

lacteous (lak'tē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *lácteo* = Pg. *lacteo* = It. *latteo*, < L. *lacteus*, milky, < *lac(t-)*, milk: see *lactate*, *v.*] 1. Milky; resembling milk.—2†. Lacteal; conveying chyle: as, a *lacteous* vessel.—3. In *entom.*, white with a very slight bluish-gray tinge, like the color of milk: applied generally to white surfaces which are somewhat translucent.

lacteously (lak'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a lacteous manner; milkily; lacteally.

lactescence (lak-tes'ens), *n.* [= F. *lactescence* = Sp. *lactescencia*; as *lactescent* + *-ce*.] 1. The state of being lactescent; milkiness or milky coloration.

This *lactescence*, if I may so call it, does also commonly ensue when, spirit of wine being impregnated with those parts of gums or other vegetable concretions that are supposed to abound with sulphureous corpuscles, fair water is suddenly poured upon the tincture or solution.
Boyle, Works, I. 219.

2. In *bot.*, an abundant flow of juice or sap from a plant when wounded, commonly white, but sometimes yellow or red.

lactescent (lak-tes'ent), *a.* [= F. *lactescent* = Sp. Pg. *lactescente*, containing milk, < L. *lactescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *lactescere*, turn to milk (cf. *lactare*, contain milk), < *lac(t-)*, milk: see *lactate*, *v.*] 1. Being or becoming milky; having a milky appearance or consistence.—2. In *bot.*, abounding in a thick milky juice, as the milkweed.

Amongst the pot-herbs are some *lactescent* papescent plants, as lettuce and endive. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iii. 4.

3. In *entom.*, secreting a milky fluid, as the joints of certain *Coleoptera*.

lactic (lak'tik), *a.* [= F. *lactique*; < L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to milk; procured from milk, or from something of a similar character.—**Lactic acid,** $C_3H_6O_3$, an acid which is known in four isomeric modifications, the most common one being that found in sour milk. In all four forms it is a syrupy, intensely sour liquid, forming well-defined salts. It is formed not only in milk when it becomes sour, but also in the fermentation of several vegetable juices, and in the putrefaction of some animal matters. The acid which is found in the fermented juice of beet-root, in sauer-kraut, in fermented rice-water, and in the infusion of bark used by tanners is for the most part lactic acid. It occurs also in the aqueous extract of the muscles.

lacticinium (lak-ti-sin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *lacticinia* (-ä). [L., milk food, < *lac(t-)*, milk: see *lactate*.] A dish prepared from milk and eggs, which, in early times forbidden, was later, in the Latin Church, to some extent permitted as food on ecclesiastical fast-days. A recent papal dispensation has made its use in the Roman Catholic Church lawful in some countries on most fast-days.

lactide (lak'tid or -tīd), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + E. *-ide*1.] A volatile substance, $C_6H_8O_4$, one of the anhydrids of lactic acid produced by the dry distillation of that acid. See *lactone*.

lactiferous (lak-tif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *lactifère* = Sp. *lactífero* = Pg. *lactifero* = It. *lattifero*, < LL. *lactifer*, milk-bearing, < L. *lac(t-)*, milk (see *lactate*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] 1. Bearing or conveying milk or chyle; lacteal; galactophorous: as, a *lactiferous* duct. See *duct*.—2. Producing a thick milky juice, as a plant.

lactific (lak-tif'ik), *a.* [= F. *lactifique* = Sp. *lactífico*, < L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Causing, producing, or yielding milk. *Blount*.

lactifical (lak-tif'i-kal), *a.* [< *lactific* + *-al*.] Same as *lactific*. *Coles*, 1717.

lactiflorous (lak-ti-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + *flos* (*flōr-*), flower.] Having flowers white like milk. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

lactifugal (lak-tif'ū-gal), *a.* [< *lactifug(e)* + *-al*.] Serving to check or stop the secretion of milk; having the property of a lactifuge.

lactifuge (lak'ti-fūj), *n.* [= F. *lactifuge*, < L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + *fugare*, expel, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk.

lactine (lak'tin), *n.* [= F. *lactine*; < L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + *-ine*2.] Same as *lactose*.

lactobutyrometer (lak-tō-bū-ti-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + *butyrum*, = Gr. *βούτυρον*, butter, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] A kind of lactometer for ascertaining the quantity of buttery matter any particular milk contains.

lactocele (lak'tō-sēl), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a morbid collection of milk-like fluid. Also called *galactocele*.

lactocrite (lak'tō-krit), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + *κριτής*, a judge: see *critic*.] An apparatus for testing the quantity of fatty substance or butter in a sample of milk, invented by Laval,

and used in creameries in connection with his centrifugal separator. A mixture of the milk to be tested with an equal volume of a mixture of 95 parts of strong acetic acid and 5 parts of strong sulphuric acid is heated for eight minutes in a glass or porcelain vessel. This process sets free the fatty substance of the milk, which, however, still remains diffused throughout the mass. The lactocrite is a long narrow-necked tube fitted to a holder on a disk attached to the centrifugal separator. The prepared milk is placed in this tube, and the rotation of the centrifugal separator acts, as in the separation of cream from milk, to aggregate the fat in the narrow neck of the tube, where its quantity can be determined by a scale. When all the steps of the process are performed with exactness, the value of the sample for butter-making can be determined with an average error of only one twentieth of one per cent.

lactodensimeter (lak″tō-den-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + *densus*, thick, dense, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] A kind of lactometer furnished with scales intended to show what proportion of the cream, if any, has been removed from a sample of milk by skimming.

lactometer (lak-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *lactomètre* = Sp. *lactometro* = Pg. *lactometro*, < L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for gaging the purity or richness of samples of milk. Specifically—(*a*) An instrument used in measuring the volume of cream in a sample of milk, and the probable amount of water, if any, which has been added to it. The simplest form is a graduated glass tube for measuring the amount of cream that rises from a sample of milk placed in it. A more complete instrument consists of a series of tubes each with a stop-cock at the bottom, arranged vertically in a suitable stand. The tubes are about an inch in diameter and 12 inches high, and are graduated to tenths of inches. The samples of milk to be tested are poured into separate tubes to a depth of 10 inches. The stand is then set aside and the cream allowed to rise. The thickness of the stratum of cream which rises is measured in tenths of an inch, or (as the depth is 10 inches) in hundredths of the volume tested. The separated milk is then drawn off through the stop-cock for further tests of richness in caseous matter, etc. (*b*) A kind of hydrometer for testing milk by its specific gravity: also called *galactometer* to distinguish it from the preceding, in connection with which it is commonly used. When this is called *lactometer*, the other instrument receives a different name, as *creamometer* (*Encyc. Brit.*), or *pet-cock tube* (*E. H. Knight*). See *hydrometer*, and cut under *galactometer*. (*c*) Same as *lactodensimeter*.

lactone (lak′tōn), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + *-one*.] A colorless volatile liquid possessing an aromatic smell, produced, along with lactide, by the dry distillation of lactic acid.

lactophosphate (lak-tō-fos′fāt), *n.* [< *lact(ic)* + *phosphate*.] A phosphate combined with lactic acid.

lactoscope (lak′tō-skōp), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, see.] An instrument for testing the quality and richness of samples of milk, by their comparative opacity, constructed and operated upon the principle that the richer the milk is in fatty and caseous substances the greater will be its resistance to the passage of light through a stratum of any given thickness. The samples are tested by a light of equal intensity, usually the flame of a stearin candle. A common form of lactoscope may be described as a box with two vertical parallel and polished glass sides, one of which may be moved by a screw toward or away from, and always in parallel relation with, the other. The candle is placed at a specified distance from the fixed glass side of the box, and as the movable side recedes the stratum of milk increases in thickness to a point at which the candle-flame becomes invisible through it. The various thicknesses at which this occurs in different samples are indications of the richness of the samples, provided no adulteration other than watering has been attempted. There are also lactoscopes of simpler construction and operation. (*Encyc. Brit.*)

lactose (lak′tōs), *n.* [< L. *lac(t-)*, milk, + *-ose*.] Sugar of milk, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained by evaporating whey, filtering through animal charcoal, and crystallizing. It forms hard, white, semi-transparent trimetric crystals, which are less soluble than cane- or grape-sugar, have a slightly sweet taste, and grate between the teeth. It is dextrogyrate, and ferments slowly with yeast, but readily undergoes the lactic fermentation. It is convertible into glucose and galactose by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. It is used for food and in medicine, and is prepared as an article of commerce in Switzerland and Bavaria. Also called *galactine*, *lactine*, and *milk-sugar*.

lactosuria (lak-tō-sū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < E. *lactose* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The presence of lactose in the urine.

Lactuca (lak-tū′ką), *n.* [L., lettuce, > ult. E. *lettuce*, q. v.] A genus of liguliflorous composite plants, to which the lettuce belongs, type of the subtribe *Lactuceæ* of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, characterized botanically by a beaked achene and a pappus of delicate and copious bristles in many series. These plants are herbs with milky juice, usually with both radical and cauline leaves, which are generally more or less deeply cut, lobed, or pinnatifid, often with bristly ciliate margins, the cauline commonly with clasping or auriculate base. About 65 well-authenticated species are known, indigenous in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. The garden-lettuce, *L. sativa*, is scarcely known except in cultivation, but is supposed to be a native of Asia. (See *lettuce*.) From the European species *L. virosa* principally is obtained the sedative known as *lactucarium*, or *lettuce-opium*. The species of this genus all possess narcotic and sedative properties.

lactucarium (lak-tū-kā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *lactuca*, lettuce: see *Lactuca*.] A drug consisting of the concreted milky juice of several species of *Lactuca*. The species are *L. virosa*, *L. Scariola*, *L. sagittata* (*altissima*), and *L. sativa*, the garden-lettuce. It is regarded as possessing (in an inferior degree) the properties of opium, and can be safely used where the latter cannot; but it is uncertain in action. It is produced in some quantity in several European countries.

Lactuceæ (lak-tū′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lessing, 1832), < *Lactuca* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, of which the genus *Lactuca* is the type. It embraces 10 other genera, including *Pyrrhopappus*, *Prenanthes*, and *Sonchus*. They are chiefly glabrous herbs with beaked achenia and copious bristly pappus. Also written *Lactucaceæ*.

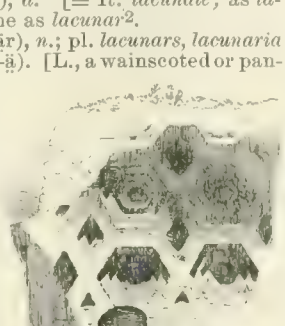
lactucic (lak-tū′sik), *a.* [< L. *lactuca* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to plants of the genus *Lactuca*.

lacuna (lą-kū′nä), *n.*; pl. *lacunæ* (-nē). [Also rarely *lacune* (< F.); = F. *lacune* = Sp. *lacuna*, *laguna* = Pg. *lacuna* = It. *lacuna*, *laguna*, a pool, marsh, lake, gap, < L. *lacuna*, a pit, ditch, pond, hole, hollow, cavity, < *lacus*, a basin, cistern, lake: see *lake*[1]. Cf. *lagoon*, a doublet of *lacuna*.] 1. A pit or hollow. Specifically (*a*) In *bot.*: (1) One of the small hollows or pits on the upper surface of the thallus of lichens. (2) A name given occasionally to an internal organ, commonly called an air-cell, lying in the midst of the cellular tissue of plants. (*b*) In *anat.*, a small pit or depression; a blind alley or cul-de-sac, as one of a multitude of follicles in the mucous membrane of the urethra; especially, a cavity in bone. See below. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, one of the spaces left among the tissues of the lower animals which serve in place of vessels for the circulation of the fluids of the body.

2. A gap; a hiatus; especially, a vacancy caused by the omission, loss, or obliteration of something necessary to continuity or completeness.—3. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Lacunidæ*. *L. vincta* is a common New England species. This small shell resembles a periwinkle, but is thinner and of slenderer form; it is of a reddish or brownish horn-color, with two or more darker spiral bands. It is found on the sea-shore, where the animal feeds on algæ. —**Lacunæ of bone**, the microscopic cavities in the bone occupied by the bone-cells, and communicating with one another and with the Haversian canals and surfaces of the bone through the canaliculi. See cut and quotation under *bone*. —**Lacunæ of Howship**, the foveolæ of Howship, minute pits in the border of bone undergoing absorption. They are excavated by the osteoclasts lying in them.

lacunal (lą-kū′nal), *a.* [= It. *lacunale*; as *lacuna* + *-al*.] Same as *lacunar*[2].

lacunar[1] (lą-kū′när), *n.*; pl. *lacunars*, *lacunaria* (-närz, lak-ū-nā′ri-ą). [L., a wainscoted or paneled ceiling, so called from the sunken or hollowed compartments, < *lacuna*, a pit, hollow: see *lacuna*.] 1. One of the coffers or sunk compartments in ceilings or soffits formed of beams crossing one another, or resembling in structural form or for purposes of decoration such a construction of beams, as the stone ceilings of the Grecian Doric, those (generally formed of wood and plaster, and profusely decorated with gilding and ornament) common in Renaissance buildings, etc.



Lacunars.—From vaulting of Basilica of Constantine, Rome.

The *lacunaria*, or recesses of the roof [in the Ionic order], were also certainly painted.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 253.

Hence—2. A ceiling or soffit having lacunars.

lacunar[2] (lą-kū′när), *a.* [< *lacuna* + *-ar*[3]. Cf. *lacunar*[1], *n.*, an older form.] 1. Of or pertaining to a lacuna.—2. Having lacunæ; lacunose. Also *lacunal*.

lacunaria, *n.* Latin plural of *lacunar*[1].

lacunary (lak′ū-nā-ri), *a.* [< *lacuna* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to a lacuna.—**Lacunary function**, a function having a lacunary space.—**Lacunary space**, in the theory of functions, an area in a plane every point of which is the affix of a value of the variable for which a given function has no determinate values. Thus, if

$$Fx = \sum_{l}^{\infty}\sum_{m}^{\infty}\sum_{n}^{\infty} k \qquad \xi = \frac{xa + yb + zc}{a + b + c}$$

then the space within the triangle whose vertices are the affixes of *a*, *b*, and *c* is a lacunary space.

lacune (lą-kūn′), *n.* [< F. *lacune*, < L. *lacuna*, a pit, hollow: see *lacuna*.] A lacuna; a small empty space; a gap; a hiatus; a defect. [Rare.]

A little wit, or, as that is not always at hand, a little impudence instead of it, throws its rampant briar over dry *lacunes*. *Landor*.

lacunette (lak-ū-net′), *n.* [< F. *lacunette*, dim. of *lacune*, a chasm: see *lacuna*.] In *fort.*, a small foss or ditch.

lacunid (lak′ū-nid), *n.* Any member of the *Lacunidæ*.

Lacunidæ (lą-kū′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lacuna*, 3, + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Lacuna*, with shells resembling those of periwinkles (*Littorinidæ*), but having a lacuna in the columella. There is no siphonal fold, and behind the operculum are two processes, as in *Rissoa*. The family is usually included in the *Littorinacea*.

lacunose (lą-kū′nōs), *a.* [= Sp. *lacunoso*, *lagunoso* = Pg. It. *lacunoso*, < L. *lacunosus*, full of hollows, holes, ponds, etc., < *lacuna*, a pit, a hollow: see *lacuna*.] Having or full of lacunæ; furrowed or pitted; marked by gaps, cavities, or depressions; specifically, in *bot.* and *entom.*, having scattered, irregular, broadish, but shallow excavations, as a surface. A lacunose leaf has the venation salient beneath, leaving the surface full of hollows. The pronota and elytra of many beetles are lacunose. Also *lacunous*.

lacunosorugose (lak-ū-nō-sō-rō′gōs), *a.* [< *lacunose* + *rugose*.] In *bot.*, marked by deep, broad, irregular wrinkles, as the shell of the walnut or the stone of the peach.

lacunous (lą-kū′nus), *a.* Same as *lacunose*.

lacunulose (lą-kū′nū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *lacunose*.] In *bot.*, diminutively lacunose. *Tuckerman*, North American Lichens, I. 61.

lacus (lā′kus), *n.* [NL. use of L. *lacus*, a basin, lake: see *lake*[1].] 1. In *anat.*, a place likened to a lake.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of beetles of the family *Eucnemidæ*. The sole species is *L. luteicornis* of Brazil. *Bonvouloir*, 1870. **Lacus lacrymalis**, the lake of tears, the oval space between the eyelids at the inner corner of the eye, occupied by the caruncula lacrymalis.

lacustral (lą-kus′tral), *a.* [< L. as if **lacustris*, of a lake (see *lacustrine*), + *-al*.] Same as *lacustrine*.

lacustrian (lą-kus′tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **lacustris*, of a lake (see *lacustrine*), + *-an*.]

I. *a.* Same as *lacustrine*.

II. *n.* A lake-dweller; one whose habitation is built upon a lake.

Not the slightest clew appears as to the manner in which the *lacustrians* disposed of their dead. *Amer. Cyc.*, X. 112.

Lacustridæ (lą-kus′tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **lacustris*, of a lake (see *lacustrine*), + *-idæ*.] A so-called family of fresh-water sponges, including those forms of the genus *Spongilla* which inhabit lakes, as distinguished from the *Fluviatilidæ*. Though named as a family, the group has not the taxonomic value of a genus, and its name is not based upon that of any genus.

lacustrine (lą-kus′trin), *a.* [< L. as if **lacustris* (> It. Pg. Sp. F. *lacustre*), of a lake, < *lacus*, a lake: see *lake*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to a lake or to lakes.—2. Living on or in lakes, as various animals.—3. In *bot.*, growing in lakes or ponds. Also *lacustral* and *lacustrian*.

Lacustrine deposits, deposits formed at the bottom of lakes, which frequently consist of a series of strata disposed with great regularity one above another. From the study of these numerous fresh-water deposits geologists obtain a knowledge of the ancient condition of the land. —**Lacustrine dwelling** or **habitation**. Same as *lake-dwelling*.

lac-work (lak′wėrk), *n.* Japanese lacquer.

lacy (lā′si), *a.* [< *lace* + *-y*[1].] Resembling lace; lace-like.

The skeleton [of the *Hexactinellidæ*] comes out a lovely *lacy* structure of the clearest glass.

Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 418.

How exquisite she looked in her pale-tinted dress, with a *lacey* shawl wound carelessly around her head and shoulders. *The Century*, XXXVI. 197.

lad[1] (lad), *n.* [< ME. *ladde*, prob. < Ir. *lath*, a youth, a champion, = W. *llawd*, a youth. It cannot be the same as ME. *lede*, < AS. *leód*, a man: see *lede*[3]. For the connection of the senses 'boy' and 'servant,' cf. *boy*[1] and *knave* in like uses. Cf. *lass*[1].] 1. A boy; a youth; a stripling: often used familiarly or affectionately in speaking of or to a man of any age.

The *ladde* whome long I lovd so deare
Nowe loves a lasse that all his love doth scorne.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Joseph, being seventeen years old, was feeding the flock with his brethren; and the *lad* was with the sons of Bilhah. Gen. xxxvii. 2.

The ruffling Northern *lads*, and the stout Welshmen try'd it. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxii. 1069.

How now, old *lad*? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 113.

2. A male sweetheart: correlative to *lass*. [Scotch.]

Ye royal lasses dainty,
Heav'n mak' ye guid as weel as braw,
An' gie you *lads* a-plenty. *Burns*, A Dream.

3†. A servingman; a servant.

To make lordes of *laddes* of londe that he wynneth.
And fre men foule thralles that folwen nat hus lawes.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 32.

lad²†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *lead*¹.

lad³ (lad), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thong of leather; a shoe-latchet. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lad-age† (lad′āj), *n.* Boyhood.

Heer I have past my *Lad-age* fair and good;
Heer first the soft Down on my chin did bud
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

ladanum (lad′a-num), *n.* [< L. *ladanum*, *ledanum*, < Gr. *λήδανον*, a resinous juice or gum from a certain shrub, < *λῆδον*, > L. *ledon*, also *lada*, < Pers. *lādan*, a shrub (*Cistus Creticus*) (> Ar. Hind. *lādan*, ladanum). Hence, with diff. form and sense, *laudanum*, q. v.] A resinous juice that exudes from the *Cistus ladaniferus*, a shrub which grows in Spain and Portugal, and from *C. Creticus* and *C. salvifolius*, which grow in Crete, Syria, etc. The best sort occurs in commerce in dark-colored or black masses, of the consistence of a soft plaster. The other sort is in long rolls coiled up, harder than the former, and of a paler color. It was formerly much used medicinally in external applications and as a stomachic, but is now in little request. It is also used in perfumery and in fumigating-pastils. Also *labdanum*, *laudanum*, *gum ladanum*, *gum labdanum*, *gum ledon*.

ladany† (lad′a-ni), *n.* [See *ladanum*.] An old name for *Cistus ladaniferus*, one of the plants yielding ladanum.

They make here Labdanum or Ladanum of a very small balsamic aromatic shrub called *Ladany*, and by botanists Cistus Ledon, or Cistus ladanifera.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 231.

ladder (lad′ėr), *n.* [Also dial. *ledder*; < ME. *laddere*, *laddre*, < AS. *hlǣder*, with short vowel *hlædder* (in declension syncopated *hlædr-*, *hlæddr-*), a ladder, = OFries. *hladder*, *hleder* = MD. *ledere*, D. *ladder*, *leer* = MLG. *ledder*, a ladder, the rails of a cart, = OHG. *hleitar*, *hleitara*, *hleitra*, *leitera*, *leitra*, MHG. G. *leiter*, a ladder; perhaps akin to L. *clathri*, a trellis, grate; cf. Goth. *hleithra*, a hut, tent, tabernacle (of wattles?) (cf. *hlija*, a tent, tabernacle). By some referred to the same root as Gr. *κλῖμαξ*, a ladder, namely the root of Gr. *κλίνειν* = AS. *hlinian*, lean: see *lean*¹, *clinic*, *climax*, etc.] **1.** A frame of wood, metal, or rope, usually portable, and consisting essentially of two side-pieces connected at suitable distances by cross-pieces, generally in the form of rounds or rungs, forming steps by which, when the frame is properly set, a person may ascend a height. A ladder differs from a stair in that it has treads, but no risers. There are many forms of ladders, adapted to different uses, as the *step-ladder*, *standing-ladder*, *companion-ladder*, *collapsing-ladder*, *scaling-ladder*, etc. A firemen's scaling-ladder is now used consisting of one pole only with steps on each side and a large barbed hook at the top. In use, the hook is caught in a window-sill, the fireman climbs to the window by the pole, and then raises it to the next window, and so on.

Firemen's Scaling-ladder.

The kyng by an *laddere* to the ssyp clam an hey.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 333.

This *ladder* of ropes will lette thee downe.
The Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III. 227).

Then they placed their scaling *ladders*,
And o'er the walls did scour amain.
Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads, VII. 249).

2. Figuratively, any means of ascending; a means of rising to eminence.

Note that the Crosse becomes
A *Ladder* leading to Heav'ns glorious rooms.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*,
Whereto the climber-upward turns his face.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 22.

Accommodation ladder. See *accommodation*.—**Extension ladder**, a ladder with a sliding or folding section which can be used to increase the length.—**Jacob's ladder.** (*a*) The ladder which, according to the account in Genesis (xxviii. 12), Jacob saw in a dream, stretching from earth to heaven, with the angels of God ascending and descending upon it. (*b*) In *logic*, a figure illustrating the theory of the old logic concerning the relations of genera, differences, and species. (*c*) *Naut.* See *Jacob's-ladder*, 1.—**Hook-and-ladder company.** See *hook*.—**Movable ladder**, a miners' man-engine.

ladder-braid (lad′ėr-brād), *n.* A kind of braid made on the lace-pillow; a narrow bobbin-net: so named from its appearance.

ladder-carriage (lad′ėr-kar″āj), *n.* A hook-and-ladder truck; a vehicle on which fire-ladders are carried. In some forms the bed-frame serves as a brace for the ladder when it is raised, the sliding sections of the ladder being extended by a windlass which has its bearings at the foot of the frame. A basket may be secured by a rope to a pulley at the top of the ladder to serve as a fire-escape. *E. H. Knight.*

ladder-dredge (lad′ėr-drej), *n.* A dredge having buckets carried round on a ladder-like chain.

ladderman (lad′ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *laddermen* (-men). In a fire-brigade, a member of a hook-and-ladder company.

ladder-shell (lad′ėr-shel), *n.* Any species of *Scalaria*; a scalariid or wentle-trap: so called from the conspicuous ribs, resembling the rounds of a ladder.

ladder-sollar (lad′ėr-sol′ār), *n.* In *mining*, a platform at the foot of each ladder in a ladder-way. The ladders are usually from 25 to 30 feet in length, and between each two is a sollar or platform, where the miner changes to another ladder. The object of this arrangement is to lessen the danger, to both the miner himself and his companions below, which would attend a fall from one continuous ladder leading from the top to the bottom of the shaft. Ladders without sollars are forbidden by law in England.

ladder-stitch (lad′ėr-stich), *n.* **1.** An embroidery-stitch in which cross-bars at equal distances are produced between two solid ridges of raised work. A variety of this has the cross-bars at different angles, producing a row of lozenges or hexagons; it is also carried around curves and in a circle, the cross-bars resembling the radiating spokes of a wheel.

2. A stitch by which a row of crosses is produced, the effect of the whole being a continuous line or ridge of the silk or thread, with short cross-bars at regular intervals projecting at both sides.

ladderway (lad′ėr-wā), *n.* A space or opening for ascending and descending by a ladder; specifically, in *mining*, a shaft arranged with a system of ladders by which the miners have access to the part of the mine in which their work is carried on. In vertical shafts the ladderway (also called in England the *footway*) is usually arranged in a separate compartment partitioned off from those used for hoisting and pumping.

ladder-work (lad′ėr-wėrk), *n.* Work done on a ladder, as painting, stuccoing, and the like: a workmen's term. For such work a ladder is often slung horizontally by its ends, to make a platform.

laddess (lad′es), *n.* [< *lad*¹ + *-ess*. See *lass*¹.] A girl; a lass. *Davies.* [Humorous.]

I know he is a very amiable lad, and I do not know that she is not as amiable a *laddess*. *Walpole*, Letters, III. 243.

laddie (lad′i), *n.* [Dim. of *lad*¹.] A lad; a boy; a lover. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

Hobie he had but a *laddies* sword,
But he did more than a *laddies* deed.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 103).

I hae a wife and twa wee *laddies*.
Burns, To Dr. Blacklock.

lade¹ (lād), *v.*; pret. *laded*, pp. *laden*, *laded*, ppr. *lading*. [< ME. *laden* (pret. *lod*, pp. *laden*), < AS. *hladan* (pret. *hlōd*, pp. *hladen*), load, heap up, draw out (water), = OS. *hladan* = OFries. *hlada* = MD. D. *laden*, MLG. *laden* = OHG. *hladan*, MHG. G. *laden*, load, = Icel. *hladha* = Dan. *lade* = Sw. *ladda* = Goth. **hlathan* (in comp. *af-hlathan*), load, lade. Cf. Russ. *klade*, a load. Hence the noun *lade*¹ (and *load*²), *ladle*, *last*², *ballast*, etc.; cf. also *lathe*². For the relation to *load*, see *load*².] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put a burden, load, or cargo on or in; load; charge: as, to *lade* a ship with cotton; to *lade* a horse with corn. [In this sense *load* is now chiefly used, but *lade*, in the pp. *laden*, is still common.]

Okes great, streight as a line, . . .
With branches brode, *lade* with leves newe.
Flower and Leaf, l. 33.

And they *laded* their asses with the corn, and departed thence. Gen. xlii. 26.

I'll show thee where the softest cowslips spring,
And clust'ring nuts their *laden* branches bend.
Warton, Eclogues, viii.

Cooper he was and carpenter, and wrought
To make the boatmen fishing-nets, or help'd
At *lading* and unlading the tall barks.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Figuratively, to burden; oppress.

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy *laden*.
Mat. xi. 28.

3. To lift or throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or other utensil: as, to *lade* water out of a tub or into a cistern.

And chides the sea that sunders him from thence,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 139.

4†. To admit (water).

Withynne the ship wiche that Argus made,
Whiche was so stanneche it myght no water *lade*.
MS. Digby, 230. (*Halliwell.*)

Laded metal, in *plate-glass manuf.*, melted glass transferred by a ladle from the melting-pot to the table.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To draw water.

She did not think best to *lade* at the shallow channel.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations.

2. *Naut.*, to let in water by leakage; leak. *Wright.*

lade² (lād), *n.* [< ME. *lade*; orig. a form of what is now *load*², but now associated with *lade*¹, *v.*: see *lade*¹, *v.*, and *load*², *n.*] A load; specifically, a bag of meal. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Als of many smale cornes es made
Til a hors bak a mykel *lade*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 3418.

As bees flee hame wi' *lades* o' treasure.
The minutes wing'd their way with pleasure.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

lade³ (lād), *n.* [A var. of *lode*¹, *load*².] **1†.** A way; course. See *lode*¹.—**2.** A watercourse; a channel for water; a ditch or drain; in Scotland, specifically, a mill-race, especially a head-race.—**3.** The mouth of a river.

lademan (lād′man), *n.*; pl. *lademen* (-men). [A var. of *lodeman*.] **1.** A person who has charge of a pack-horse. [Scotch.]—**2†.** A servant employed by a miller to return to the owners their meal when ground. [Scotch.]

laden (lā′dn). Past participle of *lade*¹.

ladened†, *pp.* An erroneous form of *laden*.

We caused our ships *ladened* with our great artillery and victuals to be brought into the haven.
Exp. in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 117).

Every prisoner being most grievously *ladened* with irons on their legs. *Munday* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 204).

lade-pail (lād′pāl), *n.* A pail with a long handle to lade water out with. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lader† (lā′dėr), *n.* [A var. of *loder*.] A lademan.

ladied† (lā′did), *a.* [< *lady* + *-ed*².] Ladylike; gentle.

Sores are not to be anguisht with a rustick pressure, but gently stroak'd with a *ladied* hand.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 8.

ladies'-bedstraw, -cushion, etc. See *lady's-bedstraw*, etc.

ladify† (lā′di-fī), *v. t.* [< *lady* + *-fy*.] To render ladylike; make a lady of; give the title or style of lady to.

A pretty conceit of a nimble-witted gentlewoman, that was worthy to be *ladified* for the jest.
Middleton, Black Book.

Ladin (la-dēn′), *n.* [Rheto-Romanic *ladin* (= It. *ladino*), < L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] A branch of the Rheto-Romanic language spoken in the Engadine in Switzerland and the upper Inn valley in Tyrol. See *Rheto-Romanic*.

lading (lā′ding), *n.* [< ME. *lading*, a loading, drawing, < AS. *hladung* (Somner), a drawing (of water), verbal n. of *hladan*, lade, load: see *lade*¹, *v.*] **1.** The act of loading.

Before they deuided themselues they agreed, after the *lading* of their goods at their seuerall ports, to meet at Zante. *Stow*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1585.

2. That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden: as, the *lading* of a ship.

I perceive that this voyage will be with hurt and much damage, not only of the *lading* and ship, but also of our lives. Acts xxvii. 10.

I have my *lading*; . . . you may know whose beast I am by my burden. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

3. In *glass-making*, the transfer of the glass into the cuvettes.—**Bill of lading.** See *bill*⁶.—**Bills of Lading Act.** See *bill*³.

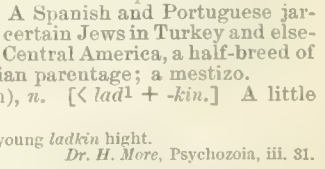
lading-hole (lā′ding-hōl), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, an aperture in the side of a plate-glass furnace, at which the cuvette for carrying the metal is introduced or is filled.

Ladino (lä-dē′nō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] **1.** The ancient Spanish or Castilian language.—**2.** A Spanish and Portuguese jargon spoken by certain Jews in Turkey and elsewhere.—**3.** In Central America, a half-breed of white and Indian parentage; a mestizo.

ladkin (lad′kin), *n.* [< *lad*¹ + *-kin*.] A little lad. [Rare.]

Tharrhon that young *ladkin* hight.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, iii. 31.

ladle (lā′dl), *n.* [< ME. *ladel*, a ladle, < AS. *hlædel*, a ladle (glossed by L. *antlia*) (cf. *hlæden*, a bucket, *hlædhweol*, *hlædtrendel*, a wheel used in drawing water), < *hladan*, lade (water):


Foundry-ladle.
a, plate which keeps back impurities floating on the metal.

see *ladle*[1].] 1. A long-handled dish-shaped utensil for dipping or conveying liquids. Ladles for domestic uses are made in many forms and of a variety of materials. One form of foundry-ladle of iron, technically called a [illegible], for conveying molten metal from the furnace to the mold, has opposite handles for two men, one of them [illegible] with a cross-bar at the end for tilting the ladle to pour out the metal. For very large work such foundry-ladles are moved by a crane.

A *ladle* hygge, with a long stele [handle],
That cast for to kele a crokke, and saue the fatte aboue.
Piers Ploweman (C), xxii. 279.

A *Ladle* for our Silver Dish
Is what I want, is what I wish.
Prior, The Ladle.

2. A similarly shaped instrument for drawing a charge from a cannon.—**3.** The float-board of a mill-wheel; a ladle-board.—**4.** In *glass-manuf.*, same as *collet*, 2.—**Babbitting ladle.** See *babbitting*.—**Paying ladle,** or **pitch-ladle,** an iron ladle with a long nose or spout, used for pouring melted pitch into the seams of a ship after they are calked.

ladle (lā′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ladled*, ppr. *ladling*. [< *ladle*, *n.*] To lift or dip with a ladle; lade.

Daly's business was to *ladle* out the punch.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

Ladled glass. Same as *cullet*[1].

ladle-board (lā′dl-bōrd), *n.* The float-board of a mill-wheel.

ladleful (lā′dl-fūl), *n.* [< *ladle* + *-ful*.] The quantity which a ladle holds when full.

ladle-furnace (lā′dl-fėr″nās), *n.* A small gas-furnace heated by a Bunsen jet or burner, and usually provided with a support for a small ladle and a sheet-iron jacket for concentrating the heat upon the ladle: used in shops and laboratories for melting small quantities of easily fusible metals and alloys, as zinc, tin, lead, solder, type-metal, Babbitt metal, etc.

ladle-shell (lā′dl-shel), *n.* One of the several large whelks or similar shells, as species of the genus *Fulgur* or *Sycotypus*, which are or may be used as ladles in bailing out boats, etc. [Local, U. S.]

ladlewood (lā′dl-wūd), *n.* The wood of the tree *Hartogia Capensis*.

ladronet (la-drōn′), *n.* [< Sp. *ladron* = Pg. *ladrão* = It. *ladrone* = OF. *laron*, *larron* (> E. obs. *larron*), < L. *latro(n-)*, a robber; in earlier use a hireling, mercenary soldier: see *larceny*.] A thief; robber; highwayman; rogue.

Was ever man of my great birth and fortune
Affronted thus? I am become the talk
Of every picaro and *ladron*.
Shirley, The Brothers, v. 3.

lad's-love (ladz′luv), *n.* A name of the southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*. [Prov. Eng.]

She gathered a piece of southernwood. . . . "Whatten you call this in your country?" asked she. "Old man," replied Ruth. "We call it here *lad's-love*."
Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth, xviii.

lady (lā′di), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ladye*, *ladie*, < ME. *lavedi*, *levedy*, *levedi*, *lefdye*, *lefdi*, *laevedi*, etc., < AS. *hlǣfdige*, later *hlǣfdie*, a lady, mistress; a fem. corresponding to *hlāford* (orig. **hlāfweard*), lord, and prob. directly derived from it, with contraction, namely < *hlāford* + *-ige*, for *-ie*, fem. formative. The supposed formation < *hlāf*, loaf, bread, + *-dige*, connected with *dǣgee*, a kneader, from the root of *dāh*, dough, namely that seen in Goth. *digan*, or *deigan*, knead (see *dough*), is improbable. In ME. the genitive or possessive is usually *lady*, as in the first quotation under def. 3; hence the use in *Lady-day*, and other compounds where *lady* is orig. possessive. In some of these compounds, and in various plant-names, *lady* (or *lady's*) orig. referred to the Virgin Mary.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *ladies* (-diz). **1.** A woman who has authority over a manor or family; the mistress of a household: the feminine correlative to *lord*.

And ye knowe wele also that she is oon of the beste *ladies* of the worlde, and oon of the wisest.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 84.

Of all these bounds . . .
We make thee *lady*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 67.

The *Ladye* of Branksome greets thee by me,
Says that the fated hour is come.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 4.

2. [*cap.*] Specifically, in Great Britain, the proper title of any woman whose husband is higher in rank than baronet or knight, or who is the daughter of a nobleman not lower than an earl, though the title is given by courtesy also to the wives of baronets and knights; also, the feminine title correlative originally to *Lord*, and now also to *Sir*.

You shall have two noble partners with you; the old Duchess of Norfolk and *Lady* Marquess Dorset.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 169.

Certain *Ladies* were expelled the Court, as the *Lady* Peyntings, the *Lady* Moulding, and others, bound to appear at the next Parliament. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 145.

3. In the days of chivalry, the woman chosen by a knight or squire as the object of his especial service, his feats of arms being done in her honor, and his success ascribed to her influence.

And he [the squire] hadde ben somtyme in chivachie, . . .
And born him wel, as of so litel space,
In hope to stonden in his *lady* grace.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 88.

But thou that hast no *lady* canst not fight.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. A woman of good family and of established social position, or one accepted as such: a restricted sense correlative to *gentleman* in like use.

She was born, in our familiar phrase, a *lady*, and from the beginning, throughout a long life, she was surrounded with perfect ease of circumstance.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 960.

5. A woman of good breeding, education, and refinement of mind and manner: a general sense correlative to *gentleman* in like use: in common speech used indiscriminately as a synonym for *woman* (a use generally vulgar, and to be avoided except in address). See *gentleman*, 4.

A lovely *Ladie* rode him faire beside,
Upon a lowly Asse more white then snow.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 4.

Her artists were quick to give fine expression to the new moods of the Middle Ages; her gentlemen were the first in Europe, and the first modern *ladies* were Venetian.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 40.

I admit that our abuse of the word is villanous. I know of an orator who once said, in a public meeting where bonnets preponderated, that "the *ladies* were last at the cross and first at the tomb"! *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

6. A wife; a man's spouse: used in this sense always with direct reference to the husband: as, John Smith and *lady*. [Formerly in common use, but now regarded as inelegant.]

Mr. Bertram asked his *lady* one morning at breakfast whether this was not little Harry's birth-day.
Scott, Guy Mannering, ix.

"Hope you and your good *lady* are well" [said Colonel Sprowle.] *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

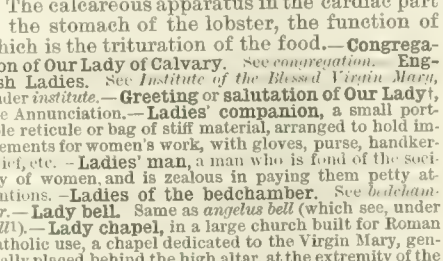
7. A sweetheart. [Local, U. S.]—**8.** A slate measuring about 16 inches long by 10 broad.—**9.** The calcareous apparatus in the cardiac part of the stomach of the lobster, the function of which is the trituration of the food.—**Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary.** See *congregation*.—**English Ladies.** See *Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, under *institute*.—**Greeting** or **salutation of Our Lady**†, the Annunciation.—**Ladies' companion,** a small portable reticule or bag of stiff material, arranged to hold implements for women's work, with gloves, purse, handkerchief, etc.—**Ladies' man,** a man who is fond of the society of women, and is zealous in paying them petty attentions.—**Ladies of the bedchamber.** See *bedchamber*.—**Lady bell.** Same as *angelus bell* (which see, under *bell*[1]).—**Lady chapel,** in a large church built for Roman Catholic use, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, generally placed behind the high altar, at the extremity of the apse or the eastern end of the church. In churches built before the thirteenth century the Lady chapel is often a separate building. The use of the name is modern. See cut under *cathedral*.—**Lady of the lake**†, a kept mistress. [Old slang.]

All women would be of one piece
But for the difference marriage makes
'Twixt wives and *ladies of the lakes*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 868.

Lady with twelve flounces, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. [Shropshire, Eng.]—**Leading lady.** See *leading*.—**Our Lady,** the Virgin Mary.—**Our Lady of Dolors.** See *Dolors of the Virgin Mary*, under *dolor*.—**Our Lady of Heaven's hen**†. See *hen*[1].—**Our Lady's bedstraw.** See *bedstraw*, 2(*a*).—**Our Lady's Ellwand.** See *ellwand*, 2.

II. *a.* Of a lady; ladylike.

ladybird (lā′di-bėrd), *n.* [< *lady*, with ref. to "Our Lady," i. e. the Virgin Mary, + *bird*[1]; prob. orig. as a var. of *ladybug*.] **1.** A beetle of the family *Coccinellidæ*, order *Coleoptera*, so called from its graceful form and delicate coloration. The eggs are laid in small clusters, and the larvæ are for the most part carnivorous, feeding upon plant-lice, bark-lice, and small insects of all sorts; one, however, eats the leaves of plants. The adult beetles are in the main predaceous, but sometimes feed upon pollen. The pupa is usually formed within the last larval skin, which is suspended by its anal end to some leaf or other object. The pupæ and also the larvæ of some species have been known to winter over, but the beetles usually hibernate. The species are very numerous; those figured, *Coccinella picta* (see under *Coccinellidæ*), *C. munda*, *C. novem-notata*, *Megilla maculata*, *Anatis quindecim-punctata*, are all common in the United States. Also called *ladybug*, *ladyclock*, *ladycow*, *ladyfly*.



Ladybirds.
a, larva of *Myzia* or *Anatis quindecim-punctata*; *b*, pupa of same; *c*, first joint of larva, enlarged; *d*, beetle; *e*, nine-spotted ladybird (*Coccinella novem-notata*); *f*, trim ladybird (*C. munda*); *g*, spotted ladybird (*Megilla maculata*). (Lines show natural sizes.)

2. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*: so called from its graceful form. *Rev. C. Swainson.* [Dublin Bay.]—**3**†. A lady-love; a sweetheart: often used as a term of endearment.

What, lamb! what, *lady-bird!*
God forbid! Where's this girl? What, Juliet!
Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 3.

Is that your new ruff, sweet *lady-bird?* By my truth, 'tis most intricately rare.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

ladybug (lā′di-bug), *n.* A ladybird: the more common name in the United States and in some parts of England.

The Americans are not alone in referring to insects as "bugs," for in many parts of England we have the "*ladybug*" (lady-bird), "May-bug" (cockchafer), and "June-bug" (green beetle). *Athenæum*, No. 3222, p. 140.

lady-cat (lā′di-kat), *n.* The large channel catfish of the United States, *Ictalurus punctatus*. It attains a weight of 5 to 15 pounds, and is much esteemed for food.

lady-chair (lā′di-chār), *n.* Same as *king's-cushion*.

Tina insisted on reading this with us, just as of old she insisted on being carried in a *lady chair* over to our woodland study in the island. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 436.

ladyclock (lā′di-klok), *n.* [< *lady* + *clock*[4], q. v.] Same as *ladybird*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

That was only a *lady-clock*, child, flying away home.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiii.

lady-cockle (lā′di-kok″l), *n.* See *cockle*[2].

lady-court (lā′di-kōrt), *n.* The court of a lady of the manor.

ladycow (lā′di-kou), *n.* Same as *ladybird*, 1.

lady-crab (lā′di-krab), *n.* The commonest edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*, upon the carapace of which is traceable an outline like that of a woman's bust: extended to various other swimming- and sand-crabs, as *Platyonychus ocellatus*. See cut under *Platyonychus*.

Lady-day (lā′di-dā), *n.* The day on which is held the festival of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25th. See *annunciation*.

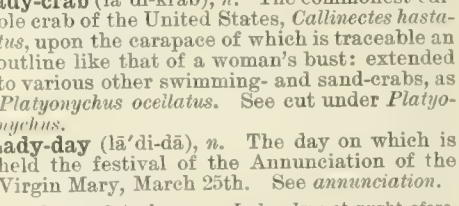
And vpon Saterdaye, our *Ladye daye* at nyght aforesayde, we made sayle.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 15.

I return to town next Friday, and leave it for good on *Lady-day*. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

lady-fern (lā′di-fėrn), *n.* An elegant fern, *Asplenium Filix-fœmina*, widely diffused, in numerous varieties, through the northern temperate zone. Its rootstock is crowned with a cluster of bipinnate broadly lanceolate fronds, commonly from 1 to 3 feet high.

ladyfinger (lā′di-fing″gėr), *n.* See *lady's-finger*.

ladyfish (lā′di-fish), *n.* **1.** A fish, *Albula vulpes*, of the family *Albulidæ*, of a brilliant silvery



Ladyfish, or Bone fish (*Albula vulpes*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

color, abundant in tropical seas, and quite gamy, but of little value as food.—**2.** A labroid fish, *Harpe rufa*, with 12 dorsal spines, continuous lateral line, scaly cheeks and opercles, base of dorsal fin scaly, and posterior canines. It is a common West Indian fish, occurring also along the Florida coast, and of beautiful color. More fully called *Spanish ladyfish;* also *doncella*.—**3.** The skipper or saury, *Scomberesox saurus*. [Florida.]

lady-fluke (lā′di-flōk), *n.* The halibut. [Prov. Eng.]

ladyfly (la′di-flī), *n.* Same as *ladybird*, 1.

lady-hen (lā′di-hen), *n.* 1. The skylark.—2. The wren: a contraction of *Our Lady's hen*. See *hen*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

ladyhood (lā′di-hụd), *n.* [< *lady* + *-hood*.] The condition, character, quality, rank, etc., of a lady.

There was that in his tone . . . which was unpleasing to Annie's *ladyhood*.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 199.

lady-key (lā′di-kē), *n.* *Primula veris*, the primrose.

lady-killer (lā′di-kil″ėr), *n.* A man supposed to be dangerously fascinating to women as a real or pretended lover; one whose fascinations are potent; a general lover. [Humorous slang.]

I'm a modest man, . . . I don't set up to be a *lady-killer*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiii.

lady-killing (lā′di-kil″ing), *n.* The acts or arts of a lady-killer; assiduous gallantry. [Humorous slang.]

ladykin (lā′di-kin), *n.* [< *lady* + *-kin*.] A little lady: applied by Elizabethan writers, in the abbreviated form *Lakin*, to the Virgin Mary. [Rare.]

ladylike (lā′di-līk), *a.* 1. Like a lady in any respect; refined; well-bred; courteous in manner.—2. Applied to men, affected; effeminate.

Some of these so rigid, yet very spruce *ladylike* preachers, think fit to gratify as their own persons, so their kind hearers and spectators.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artificial Handsomeness, p. 179.

Fops at all corners, *ladylike* in mien,
Civeted fellows, smelt ere they are seen.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 830.

=Syn. *Womanly*, etc. See *feminine*.

lady-love (lā′di-luv), *n.* 1. A female sweetheart; a woman who is loved.—2. Love for a lady; romantic love.

And, like the Ariosto of the North,
Sang *ladye love* and war, romance and knightly worth.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 40.

ladymeat† (lā′di-mēt), *n.* See the quotation.

Many an alms was given for her sake; and the food so set aside in almost every house to be bestowed upon the poor went by the name of *Ladymeat*. The victuals given to the poor in honour of the Blessed Virgin were often known by the above name.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 284.

lady's-bedstraw (lā′diz-bed′strâ), *n.* A plant, Our Lady's bedstraw, *Galium verum*.

lady's-bower (lā′diz-bou″ėr), *n.* The only British species of clematis, *Clematis Vitalba*. Also called *traveler's-joy*.

lady's-comb (lā′diz-kōm), *n.* A small annual umbelliferous plant of Europe, *Scandix Pecten*, with umbels of small white flowers, and pale-green finely divided leaves, growing in cultivated fields. The fruit is laterally compressed and destitute of vittæ, or oil-vessels; it has long and sharp points, to which the name alludes. Also called *Venus's-comb* and *shepherd's-needle*.

lady's-cushion (lā′diz-kụsh″ọn), *n.* The thrift, *Armeria vulgaris*, a maritime plant with a dense cushion-like growth: also called *sea-cushion*. Several other plants have sometimes been named *lady's-cushion*.

lady's-delight (lā′diz-dē-līt″), *n.* The pansy, *Viola tricolor*.

Ladies'-delights and periwinkles.
S. O. Jewett, A Country Doctor, p. 237.

lady's-eardrops (lā′diz-ēr′drops), *n.* The common cultivated fuchsia.

lady's-finger (lā′diz-fing″gėr), *n.* 1. *pl.* The kidney-vetch, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*. The name has also been given to many other plants.—2. One of the hairy appendages of the legs of lobsters, attached to the base of the leg. They are the gills or branchiæ. See *exopodite*.—3. A kind of confectioners' cake, or of sponge-cake, so named from the long and slender form.

"Fetch me that Ottoman, and prithee keep
Your voice low," said the Emperor, "and steep
Some *lady's fingers* nice in Candy wine."
Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 48. (*Davies*.)

4. A finger-shaped variety of the potato formerly common, small, white, and of delicate flavor.—5. A variety of apple.

Also *ladyfinger*.

lady's-glove (lā′diz-gluv), *n.* The purple foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. The name is also given to one or two other plants, as *Inula conyza*.

lady's-gown (lā′diz-goun), *n.* In *Scots law*, a gift sometimes made by a purchaser to a vendor's wife on her renouncing her life-rent in her husband's estate.

lady's-hair (lā′diz-hâr), *n.* 1. The quaking-grass, *Briza media*.—2. One of the maidenhair ferns, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.

ladyship (lā′di-ship), *n.* [< *lady* + *-ship*.] The condition or rank of a lady.—**Her or your ladyship**, a form used in speaking of or to a woman having the title of *Lady*.

I did what *your Ladyship* commanded me at Yorkhouse.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 23.

lady-slipper (lā′di-slip″ėr), *n.* See *lady's-slipper*.

lady's-maid (lā′diz-mād), *n.* A female attendant upon a lady.

lady's-mantle (lā′diz-man″tl), *n.* An Old World rosaceous herb, *Alchemilla vulgaris*. It has a bitterish, astringent taste, and was formerly used in medicine as an astringent.

lady's-seal (lā′diz-sēl), *n.* 1. A plant, *Tamus communis*, of the natural order *Dioscoreaceæ*. It is a perennial climber, with greenish-white flowers and scarlet berries, and grows in hedges and woods in England. Also called *black bryony*.

2. The Solomon's-seal of England, *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

lady's-slipper (lā′diz-slip″ėr), *n.* 1. Any orchid of the genus *Cypripedium*. In America the most conspicuous wild lady's-slippers are the larger yellow, *C. pubescens*; the smaller yellow, *C. parviflorum*; the showy, *C. spectabile*; and the stemless, *C. acaule*. The roots of the first two yield an officinal remedy, regarded as a gentle nervous stimulant and antispasmodic.

2. The garden-balsam, *Impatiens balsamina*. [U. S.] The name has also been given locally to other plants.

lady's-smock (lā′diz-smok), *n.* A cruciferous plant, *Cardamine pratensis*. Also called *cuckoo-flower*. Commonly called *lady-smock*.

Daisies pied and violets blue,
And *lady-smocks* all silver-white.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 905.

That meadow, chequered with water-lilies and *lady-smocks*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 58.

lady's-thistle (lā′diz-this″l), *n.* 1. The blessed thistle, *Cnicus benedictus*.—2. The milk-thistle, *Carduus Marianum*.

lady's-thumb (lā′diz-thum), *n.* The common persicaria, *Polygonum Persicaria*: so called from its dense oblong reddish spike. [U. S.]

lady's-tresses (lā′diz-tres″ez), *n.* An orchid, *Spiranthes autumnalis*; also, any orchid of that genus. These orchids are low plants, notable for their spikes of white spirally arranged flowers. In the United States *S. cernua* is perhaps the best-known species.

Lælaps (lē′laps), *n.* [NL., < L. *Lælaps*, the name of a dog in Ovid's "Metamorphoses," < Gr. *λαῖλαψ*, a dark, furious storm, a hurricane.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a generic name used in various senses. (*a*) A genus of arachnidans. *Koch*, 1835. (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the chalcid subfamily *Pteromalinæ*, with two West Indian species, *L. sadules* and *L. pulchricornis*. Usually *Lelaps*, as Walker, 1843. (*c*) A genus of gigantic dinosaurian reptiles, established by Cope in 1866. Some of the species stood 18 feet high, and they were shaped like kangaroos, progressing on their plantigrade hind feet with the assistance of the massive tail. The jaws were large and armed with sharp teeth. The animals were carnivorous and rapacious to a high degree.

2. [*l. c.*] A species or an individual of the genus *Lælaps* (*c*).

When hunting, the *lælaps* probably wandered around the lowlands, or swam along the shore until it arrived within twenty-five or thirty feet of its victim, when with a spring it cleared the distance. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 467.

Lælia (lē′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1830), named after *Lælius*, a Roman statesman.] A genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Epidendreæ*, type of the subtribe *Lælieæ*, having the sepals and petals flat, the lateral lobes of the lip broad and loosely investing the column, and the flowers large and showy. They are epiphytes furnished with pseudobulbs, which are often elongate and stem-like, and coriaceous or fleshy leaves. The flowers are borne on simple terminal racemes. About 20 species have been discovered, inhabiting tropical America from Brazil to Mexico. Several of them are common in collections of orchids.

Lælieæ (lē-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Lælia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Epidendreæ*, chiefly epiphytes with terminal inflorescence, the pollinia in one or two series of four. It embraces 15 genera besides *Lælia*, the type, including *Epidendrum*, *Cattleya*, etc. Written *Læliadæ* by Lindley.

laemmergeier, laemmergeyer, *n.* See *lammergeier*.

læmodipod (lē-mod′i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [As *Læmodipoda*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Læmodipoda*, or having their characters. Also *læmodipodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Læmodipoda*. Also *læmodipodan*.

Læmodipoda (lē-mō-dip′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *læmodipus*, < Gr. *λαιμός*, the throat, + *δίπους* (*διποδ-*), two-footed: see *dipode*, *Dipus*.] An order of edriophthalmous crustaceans, related to the amphipods, by some made a group of *Amphipoda*. It is characterized by having the abdomen rudimentary, reduced to a mere papilla, the first two thoracic somites coalesced with the head, so that the corresponding pairs of limbs seem to be attached to this part, branchial vesicles on several thoracic somites, and in the female laminar oostegites for carrying the ova. The group consists of two families, *Cyamidæ* and *Caprellidæ*, or the whale-lice and the mantis- or specter-shrimps. These animals are marine and parasitic. The *Læmodipoda* were at one time made a part of the *Isopoda*, corresponding to a section, *Cystibranchiæ*, of that order. They were later raised to ordinal rank, and divided by Latreille into *Filiformia* and *Ovalia*, which divisions correspond to the modern families *Caprellidæ* and *Cyamidæ*. See these words. Also spelled *Lemodipoda*.

læmodipodan (lē-mō-dip′ō-dạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *læmodipod*.

læmodipodiform (lē-mō-dip′ō-di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *læmodipus* (see *Læmodipoda*) + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, resembling the *Læmodipoda* in shape: an epithet applied by Kirby to certain orthopterous larvæ with elongate, subcylindrical bodies, long antennæ, and the anterior legs distant from the intermediate ones, as the *Phasmidæ* or walking-sticks.

læmodipodous (lē-mō-dip′ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *læmodipus*: see *Læmodipoda*.] Same as *læmodipod*.

lænt, *n.* [AS. *lān*, a loan, grant, fee, fief: see *loan*[1].] In *anc. Eng. law*, the tenure of land as a benefice, either by mere permission, as in the case of the ordinary læn, where the tenant was dependent on the will of the lord, and protected only by custom, or by a writing called a *book* (bōk), expressing the terms of the tenure and the right of the tenant. The tenant paid for the use either in money, in produce, or in labor, frequently in all. At the expiration of the tenancy, which was usually for life, the land reverted to the grantor.

læna (lē′nä), *n.*; pl. *lænæ* (-nē). [L., = Gr. *χλαῖνα*, a cloak.] In *anc. Rom. costume*, a woolen cloak usually of two thicknesses of cloth, worn over the pallium or the toga as a protection from the weather. It occurred in an ornamented form as an early robe of state, and also formed part of the costume of office of the flamens. In late times it was worn to some extent as a substitute for the toga.

læn-land†, *n.* [AS., *lænland*, *lānland*, < *lān*, a grant (see *læn*), + *land*, land.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, land held and occupied by virtue of a læn.

Either bookland or folkland could be let, lent, or leased out by its holders; and, under the name of *lænland*, held by free cultivators. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 36.

læotropic (lē-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [As *læotrop-ous* + *-ic*.] Sinistral; turning or turned to the left, as the whorls of a spiral shell: opposed to *dexiotropic*.

læotropous (lē-ot′rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *λαιός* (= L. *lævus*), left, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turning to the left; sinistral: opposed to *dextrotropous*.

læt (AS. pron. lat), *n.* [AS. *læt*.] Among the Anglo-Saxons, one of a class inferior to that of a ceorl, but above that of a slave. See *freeman*, 3.

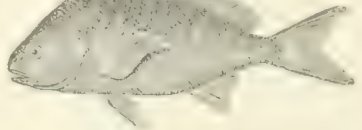
Lætare (lē-tā′rē), *n.* [So called from the first word of the introit of the mass on this day. L. *lætare*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *lætari*, rejoice, < *lætus*, joyful, glad.] *Eccles.*, the fourth Sunday in Lent. It is on this Sunday that the Pope blesses the golden rose. Also called *Mid-Lent Sunday*.

lævigate, lævigatous, *a.* See *levigate*[1].

Lævigrada (lē-vig′rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lævis*, light, + *gradi*, step.] One of many names of the *Pycnogonida*.

lævoglucose, lævogyrate, etc. See *levoglucose*, etc.

lafayette (lä-fā-yet′), *n.* [So named because it first became well known about the time of the last visit of Lafayette to the United States (1824–5).] 1. A sciænoid fish of the northern



Lafayette (*Liostomus xanthurus*).

United States, *Liostomus xanthurus*, of an oblong form, with the back elevated toward the front, a steep profile, and no teeth in the lower jaw. The sides are marked with about 16 dark bands

tending obliquely forward, and a distinct spot on the shoulder. Although of small size, it is much esteemed for the sweetness of its flesh. Also known as *gaudy*, *old-wife*, and *spot*.

2. A stromateoid fish, *Stromateus triacanthus*; the butter-fish, dollar-fish, or harvest-fish. See cut under *butter-fish*.

lafet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lace*.

laff[1], *v.* An obsolete or dialectal spelling of *laugh*.

laff[2] (laf), *n.* A fish of the family *Synanceidæ*, *Synanceia verrucosa*, of an oblong form, with a monstrous cuboid head, warty skin, and a dorsal with 13 pungent spines and 6 rays. The dorsal spines are grooved and connected with an ovoid poison-gland. The fish is consequently much dreaded. It inhabits the Indian ocean, and is called *laff* or *mud-laff* at Mauritius. Also called *jeff*.

When a *laff* is discovered, the wary fisherman, knowing it to be a sluggish fish, not likely to move quickly, creeps slowly up to it, and stooping down lowers his hand gently till it is below the level of the mouth, when with a sudden jerk he clutches it by the lower jaw and draws it up.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 227.

Laffitte (lä-fit'), *n.* See *Château Laffitte*, under *château*.

laft[1]†. A Middle English preterit and past participle of *leave*[1].

laft[2] (laft), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *loft*.

I . . . observed a peeress from her seat in front of the *laft* opposite to me, speaking vehemently to a fat lord at the table below. *Galt*, The Steam-Boat, p. 220.

lafter (läf'tėr), *n.* [Also *laiter*, *lawter*, *latter*, *laghter*, Sc. *lachter*, *lauchter*, a number of eggs laid, < Icel. *lātr*, *lātr*, the place where animals, esp. seals, whales, etc., lay their young, < *liggja* (pret. *lā*), lie, > *lag*, a laying, etc., *leggja*, lay: see *lie*[1], *lay*[1]. *Lafter* stands for *lauchter*, for **laughter*, and is related to *lie*[1], *lay*[1], as *slaughter* to *slay*[1].] The number of eggs laid by a hen before she sits. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

lag[1] (lag), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. < W. *llag*, slack, loose, sluggish, languid, = Corn. *lac*, loose, remiss, = Gael. *lag*, feeble: cf. L. *laxus*, loose, lax (see *lax*[1]), *languere*, be weak or languid: see *languid*[1], *languish*. Icel. *lakra*, lag, is appar. connected with *lakr*, defective, and thus with E. *lack*[1]: see *lack*[1].] **I.**† *a.* **1.** Slow; tardy; late; coming after or behind.

Some tardy cripple bore the countermand,
That came too *lag* to see him buried.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 90.

2. Long delayed; last.

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag*-end of my life
With quiet hours. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 24.

We prevent
The loathsome misery of age, beguile
The gout and rheum, that in *lag* hours attend
For grey approachers.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

II. *n.* **1**†. One who or that which comes behind; the last comer; one who hangs back.

What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock?
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 526.

2†. The lowest class; the rump; the fag-end.

The senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6. 89.

3. In *mech.*, the amount of retardation of some movement: as, the *lag* of the valve of a steam-engine.

No unexceptionable experimental proof has ever been given that there is any such thing as a true magnetic *lag*; the apparent magnetic sluggishness of thick masses of iron is demonstrably due to internal induced currents.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 74.

4. In *mach.*, one of the strips which form the periphery of a wooden drum, the casing of a carding-machine, or the lagging or covering of a steam-boiler or -cylinder. **—5.** An old convict. [Australia.]

At last he fell in with two old *lags* who had a deadly grudge against the captain.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, ix.

Hang lag†. See *hang*, *v. i.*

lag[1] (lag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lagged*, ppr. *lagging*. [< *lag*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move slowly; fall behind; hang back; loiter; linger.

Now in the rearward comes the duke and his;
Fortune in favour makes him *lag* behind.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 34.

Superfluous *lags* the veteran on the stage.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes.

To this, Idomeneus: The fields of fight
Have prov'd thy valour, and unconquer'd might;
And were some ambush for the foes design'd,
Ev'n there, thy courage would not *lag* behind.
Pope, Iliad, xiii.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To slacken.

The hunter with an arrow wounded him in the leg, which made him to halt and *lag* his flight.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels (1635), p. 98.

2. To clothe, as a steam-boiler, to prevent radiation of heat.

One [cylinder] which is well *lagged* or covered with non-conducting material. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 488.

3. To bring into the hands of justice; cause to be punished for a crime. [Low slang.]

"He is my brother on one side of the house, at least," said Lord Etherington, "and I should not much like to have him *lagged* for forgery." *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxi.

They'll ask no questions after him, for fear they should be obliged to prosecute, and so get him *lagged*.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xvi.

lag[2]†. *n.* [Origin obscure.] To take: steal. [Old slang.]

Some come away *lag*
In bottle and bag;
Some steele for a jest
Eggs out of the nest.
Tusser, Husbandrie, November's Abstract.

lagamant†, **lagemant**†, *n.* [< ML. (AL.) *lagamannus*, *lagemannus*, < ME. *lagheman*, *lagaman*, *lahman*, < AS. *lahmann*, a lawman: see *lawman*.] In *old Eng. law*, a man vested with or at least qualified for the exercise of jurisdiction, or sac and soc. See *lawman*.

lagam-balsam (lag'am-bâl'sam), *n.* The product of an unknown tree of Sumatra, closely resembling gurjun-balsam.

lagan (lā'gan), *n.* See *ligan*.

lagarto† (la-gär'tō), *n.* [Sp., a lizard, an alligator: see *alligarta*, *alligator*.] An alligator.

We saw in it [the Orinoco] divers sorts of strange fishes of marvellous bigness, but for *lagartos* it excelled.
Ralegh, Discovery of Guiana. (*E. D.*)

Lagascea (la-gas'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1800), after Prof. M. *Lagasca*, director of the Botanical Garden at Madrid.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Helianthoideæ*, type of the subtribe *Lagasceæ*, remarkable in having only a single flower in a head, but the heads themselves aggregated into a subglobose glomerule, and the proper involucre united into a 5-cleft tube. They are hairy or scabrous herbs or shrubs with entire or dentate opposite leaves, or the upper alternate, and white, yellow, or red flowers. Eight species are known, all natives of Mexico and Central America, one of which (*L. mollis*), however, is also found throughout nearly the whole of tropical America, and has become naturalized in many tropical countries of the eastern hemisphere.

Lagasceæ (lag-a-sē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Lagascea* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of helianthoid composite plants, consisting of the anomalous genus *Lagascea*.

lag-bellied (lag'bel'id), *a.* Having a slack, drooping belly.

From the *lag-bellied* toad
To the mammoth. *Hood*, Lycus the Centaur.

laget†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To wash. [Old slang.]

laget†, *n.* [< *lage*, *v.*] Poor, thin drink. [Old slang.]

I bowse no *lage*, but a whole gage
Of this I bowse to you. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii.

lagemant†, *n.* See *lagaman*.

lagena (lā-jē'nä), *n.*; pl. *lagenæ* (-nē). [L., also written *lagœna*, *lagona*, *lagona*; < Gr. λάγηνος (in late writers also λάγγυος, after L.), a flask, bottle.] **1.** (*a*) In *Rom. antiq.*, a wine-vase; an amphora. (*b*) A vase of bottle-shaped form, generally in unfamiliar wares, as Levantine, Persian, or the like. **—2.** The saccular extremity of the cochlea in some of the vertebrates below mammals, as a bird, where ramify the ultimate filaments of the auditory nerve. **—3.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of *Lagenidæ*. Forms of foraminifers referred to this genus are found from the Carboniferous to the present period. (*b*) A genus or subgenus of mollusks of the family *Fasciolariidæ*.

Lagenaria (laj-ē-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *lagena*, a flask, + *-aria*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*. There is only one species, *L. vulgaris*, which occurs throughout tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa, where it is commonly cultivated. It is a downy annual climbing herb, with broad leaves and large white flowers. The fruit is extremely variable in size and shape; it is known as the *bottle-*, *club-*, or *trumpet-gourd*. See *gourd*.

Lagenidæ (lā-jen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagena* + *-idæ*.] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Lagena*. The test is calcareous, and either monothalamous or consisting of a number of chamberlets joined in a straight, curved, spiral, alternating, or (rarely) branching series. The aperture is terminal, and simple or radiate. There is no interseptal skeleton and no canal system. The *Lagenidæ* are marine microscopic organisms, more or less lageniform in shape.

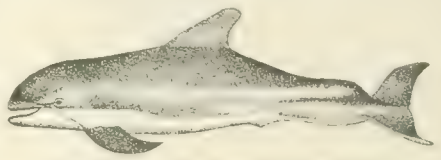
Lagenidea (laj-ē-nid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] The *Lagenidæ* regarded as an order, and divided into *Lagenina*, *Polymorphina*, and *Ramulinina*.

lageniform (lā-jen'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lagena*, a flask, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, shaped like a Florence flask; much dilated or subglobose at base, but ending in a slender cylinder or neck.

Thus the shell of Nodosaria is obviously made up of a succession of *lageniform* chambers.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 479.

Lageninæ (laj-ē-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagena* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lagenidæ*, having a single-chambered test.

Lagenorhynchus (lā-jē-nō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *lagena*, Gr. λάγηνος, a bottle, + Gr. ῥύγχος, a snout.] A genus of bottle-nosed dolphins, belonging to the subfamily *Delphininæ*, having 80 to 90 vertebræ, small teeth, and a comparatively short and broad snout, as the white-



Young Skunk-porpoise (*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*). (Copied from U. S. Fish Commission Report.)

beaked and white-sided dolphins, *L. albirostris* and *L. acutus* or *leucopleurus*. The characteristic coloration is blackish with white stripes, whence some of the species are called *skunk-porpoises*. The species are at least nine in number, but their synonymy is confused. The one here figured, properly called *L. acutus*, is also known as *L. leucopleurus*, *L. gubernator*, and by other names. *J. E. Gray*, 1846.

lager (lä'gėr), *n.* [< G. *lager*, an abbr. of *lagerbier*, lager-beer: see *lager-beer*.] Same as *lager-beer* (which see, under *beer*[1]). [U. S.]

lager-beer (lä'gėr-bēr'), *n.* [< G. *lagerbier*, lit. 'store-beer,' < *lager*, a storehouse, magazine, a place where things lie in store (= AS. *leger*, a bed, couch, E. *lair*: see *lair*[1] and *leaguer*[2]), + *bier* = E. *beer*[1].] See *beer*[1].

Lagerstrœmia (lā-gėr-strē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after Magnus von *Lagerström*, a director of the East India Company at Gothenburg.] A genus of polypetalous trees and shrubs belonging to the natural order *Lythrariæ* and tribe *Lythreæ*. They have a campanulate 6-parted calyx, 6 petals, numerous stamens, a 3- to 6-celled, 3- to 6-valved capsule, and large winged seeds. The leaves are mostly opposite and in two rows, petioled, oblong or ovate, entire, and often glaucous underneath, and the flowers are in ample terminal and axillary branching panicles. About 21 species are known, natives of tropical eastern Asia, subtropical Australia, and Madagascar. Five or six species are cultivated, notably *L. Indica*, the crape-myrtle or Indian lilac, a hardy shrub, native of China, with bright rose-colored flowers borne in great profusion and exceedingly beautiful. *L. Flos-Reginæ*, native of India, is called *bloodwood*, *jarool*, and *queen's-flower*. See these words. *L. microcarpa* is the ben-teak.

Lagerstrœmieæ (lā-gėr-strē-mī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1826), < *Lagerstrœmia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Lythrariæ*, founded on the genus *Lagerstrœmia*.

Lagetta (lā-jet'ä), *n.* [NL. (A. L. Jussieu, 1789), < *lagetto*, the native name of the tree in Jamaica.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous trees of the West Indies, belonging to the natural order *Thymelæaceæ* and tribe *Euthymelæeæ*. It is characterized by hermaphrodite tetramerous, loosely spiked or racemed flowers, and by having the four broad scales of the urceolate persistent perianth connivent under the stamens. These trees have beautifully reticulated bark, broad, oblong, alternate leaves, and white flowers. Only two species are known, both confined to the West Indies. *L. lintearia* is the lace-bark-tree.

Lagetteæ (lā-jet'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Meisner, 1836), < *Lagetta* + *-eæ*.] An old tribe of the *Thymelæaceæ*, founded on the genus *Lagetta*.

laggan (lag'an), *n.* [Hind.] In India, a basin with pierced cover into which water is poured from the lota to wash the hands after a meal.

laggard (lag'ärd), *a.* and *n.* [< *lag*[1] + *-ard*.] **I.** *a.* Slow; sluggish; backward.

Thy humblest reed could more prevail,
Had more of strength, diviner rage,
Than all which charms this *laggard* age.
Collins, Odes, xii.

Weak minstrels of a *laggard* day,
Skilled but to imitate an elder page.
Scott, Don Roderick, Int., st. 3.

II. *n.* One who lags; a loiterer; a lazy, slack fellow.

A *laggard* in love, and a dastard in war.
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

Here comes a *laggard* hanging down his head,
Who seems no bolder than a beaten hound.
Tennyson, Geraint.

laggen (lag'en), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The angle between the side and the bottom of a wooden dish. [Scotch.]

But or the day was done, I trow,
The *laggen* they hae clautet
Fu' clean that day. *Burns*, A Dream.

lagger[1] (lag'ėr), *n.* [< *lag*[1] + *-er*[1].] A laggard.

Whether you prove a *lagger* in the race,
Or with a vigorous ardour urge your pace,
I shall maintain my usual rate, no more.
Francis, tr. of Horace's Epistles, ii., To Lollius.

lagger[2] (lag'ėr), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *lager*, as *lugger* of *lurl*.] 1. A narrow strip of ground. —2. A green lane. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

lagging (lag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lag*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of walking or moving slowly, or of falling behind.—2. In *arch.*, the planking, consisting of narrow strips, extending from one rib of the centering of an arch, vault, or tunnel to another, and affording direct support to the vousseirs until the arch or vault is closed in.—3. In *mining*, strips of wood or light timbers laid across the stulls in the drifts to prevent fragments of rock from falling through. In some coal-mines bars or rails of iron are used for this purpose, and give an important increment of strength to the construction. Sometimes called *lacing*.

4. In *mach.*, same as *deading*.—**Lagging of the tides**, the phenomenon of the lengthening of each tide-day, or interval between tides nearly twenty-four hours apart, which lengthening takes place during the time from new or full moon to quadrature, or from spring to neap tides: opposed to *priming of the tides*. It is due to the change of the relative directions of the solar and lunar attractions, and lengthens the average interval between daily tides from about 24h. 51m. to about 25h. 5m.

laggingly (lag'ing-li), *adv.* In a lagging manner; loiteringly.

lag-goose (lag'gös), *n.* 1. The graylag: more fully called *gray lag-goose* or *graylag goose*. See *graylag*.—2†. A laggard. *Davies*.

Beware of Gill *Laggoose*, disordering thy house,
Mo dainties who catcheth than crafty fed mouse!
Tusser, Husbandrie, Dinner Matters.

lagh†, *n.* A Middle English form of *law*[1].

Lagidium (lā-jid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγίδιον*, dim. of *λαγώς*, *λαγός*, a hare.] A genus of alpine rodents of the family *Chinchillidæ;* the South American chinchas or rabbit-squirrels. They are like chinchillas, but have long ears, long bushy tail, and 4 toes instead of 5 on the fore feet. Two species inhabit the Andes of Chili, Bolivia, and Peru; these are *L. cuvieri* and *L. pallipes*. Also called *Lagotis*. *Bennett*, 1833.

lag-link (lag'lingk), *n.* A link for holding a lag (a bar, plank, etc.), as one of the links in an endless chain through each link of which a bar is passed, used in a form of bark-conveyer for tan-bark.

lag-machine (lag'ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for shaping wooden lags or cleading for jacketing steam-pipes or cylinders, or for covering drums.

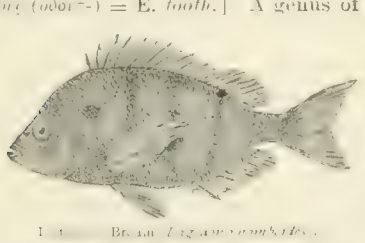
lagnappe (lan-yap'), *n.* [Also *lagniappe;* cf. *napa*.] A trifling article added gratis to a purchase in shops or markets to encourage custom; any complimentary present from a dealer to a customer: as, a turkey sent at Christmas for *lagnappe*. [Louisiana.]

The pleasant institution of napa—the petty gratuity added by the retailer to anything bought—grew the pleasanter, drawn out into Gallicized *lagnappe*.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xvi.

Lagoa (lā-gō'ą), *n.* [NL. (Harris, 1841), irreg. < Gr. *λαγώς*, Ionic *λαγός*, a hare.] A notable North American genus of bombycid moths, belonging to the *Limacodidæ*. The larvæ are of remarkable form, resembling oval bits of curly brown or yellowish hair. Beneath their long silky hairs are concealed sharp spines, which produce a severe nettling effect upon the skin of one handling them. The cocoons mimic knots on twigs. Several species are known, the most abundant being *L. opercularis*.

Lagocephalus (lag-ō-sef'ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγός*, a hare, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of gymnodont fishes of the family *Tetrodontidæ;* the rabbit-fishes. *L. lævigatus* is one of the largest species of the family, attaining a length of 3 feet; it is common in the Gulf of Mexico and West Indian waters, and is known as the *tambor* or *smooth puffer*. See cut under *Tetrodontidæ*.

Lagodon (lā-gō'dọn), *n.* [< Gr. *λαγώς*, a hare, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of spa-



Broad Lagodon (*Lagodon rhomboides*).

roid fishes, related to the scup and sheepshead. *L. rhomboides* is a United States species called *pinfish*, and also *bream*. The genus is often included in *Diplodus*.

Lagœcia (lā-gē'shiä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), so called because the umbellets are fancifully likened to a hare's nest; < Gr. *λαγώς*, *λαγός*, a hare, + *οἶκος*, a house.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Saniculeæ*. They have but one style, setose fruit, pinnate leaves with awn-pointed teeth, and subglobose, many-flowered umbels with pectinate pinnatifid bracts. There is only one species, *L. cuminoides*, the wild cumin, native of the Mediterranean region from Spain to Syria. It has white flowers, and is sometimes cultivated in gardens. See *cumin*.

Lagomorpha (lag-ō-môr'fą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγώς*, a hare, + *μορφή*, form, shape.] The series or alliance of duplicidentate rodents, conterminous with the suborder *Duplicidentata*, and containing the two families *Leporidæ* and *Lagomyidæ*, or hares and pikas, which are thus together contrasted with *Myomorpha*, *Sciuromorpha*, and *Hystricomorpha*. The characters are the same as those of the suborder *Duplicidentata*.

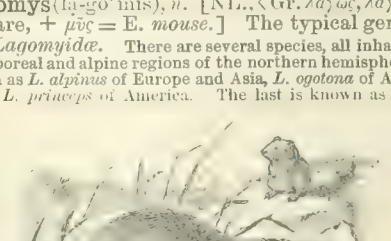
lagomorphic (lag-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Lagomorpha* + *-ic*.] Having the form or structure of a hare; leporine, in a broad sense; duplicidentate, as a rodent; of or pertaining to the *Lagomorpha*, as a hare or pika.

lagomyid (lā-gom'i-id), *n.* A rodent of the family *Lagomyidæ;* a pika.

Lagomyidæ (lą-gō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagomys* + *-idæ*.] A family of lagomorphic or duplicidentate rodents, of the order *Glires* or *Rodentia;* the pikas, conies, or calling-hares. The dental formula is: i. $\frac{2}{1}$, c. $\frac{0}{0}$, pm. $\frac{3}{2}$ (rarely $\frac{4}{4}$), m. $\frac{3}{3} \times 2 = 26$ (or 22) teeth. The incisors are grooved and notched. The fore and hind limbs are of proportionate lengths; the clavicles complete; the ears large and rounded; the eyes small; the whiskers copious; the fore paws have clawed digits; the hind feet are four-toed; the tail is rudimentary. The pelage is soft and dense. The general aspect is rather that of a guinea-pig than that of a hare. *Lagomys* is the only living genus. *Titanomys* is a fossil genus of the Miocene, with only 22 teeth.

Lagomyinæ (lā-gō-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagomys* + *-inæ*.] The *Lagomyidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Leporidæ*.

Lagomys (lā-gō'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγώς*, *λαγός*, a hare, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical genus of *Lagomyidæ*. There are several species, all inhabiting boreal and alpine regions of the northern hemisphere, such as *L. alpinus* of Europe and Asia, *L. ogotona* of Asia, and *L. princeps* of America. The last is known as the



Little Chief Hare (*Lagomys princeps*).

little chief hare, *cony*, and *starved rat*. It inhabits the mountains of the West as far south as New Mexico and Arizona. In the lower latitudes it is found only at great altitudes. See *pika*.

lagon†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *ligan*.

lagonite (lag'ō-nīt), *n.* [< *lagoon* (It. *lagone*) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous ferric borate occurring as an earthy incrustation, of a yellow color, in the Tuscan lagoons.

lagoon (la-gön'), *n.* [Also *lagune*, two forms of same ult. origin being concerned: (1) Also written *lagune* (= F. *lagune*), < It. *laguna* = Sp. *laguna*, Pg. *lagoa*, < L. *lacuna*, a ditch, lake, < *lacus*, lake; (2) It. *lagone*, a pool, aug. of *lago*, a lake, < L. *lacus*, a lake: see *lacuna*, *lake*[1].] 1. An area of shallow water, or even of marshy land, bordering on the sea, and usually separated from the region of deeper water outside by a belt of sand or of sand-dunes, more or less changeable in position. Such areas are chiefly formed at the mouths of rivers which bring down considerable detrital material from adjacent elevated land—this detritus in course of time forming a complicated network of ridges separating tracts covered by shallow water, which, as the process of filling goes on, tend to become converted first into marshy and finally into dry land. The best-known lagoons are those near the head of the Adriatic, on its western side, on the outer edge of which is situated Venice, often called the "City of the Lagoons" (la città delle lagune). The tendency of the Brenta and other small streams coming from the Alps to fill up the Venetian lagoons is so powerful that it is only by persistent and costly works of hydraulic engineering that the city has to a certain extent retained its position unchanged. A somewhat similar condition prevails at the mouth of the Rhone, where, however, the lagoons are called *étangs*. On the southern coast of the Baltic considerable areas of the shallow sea (called *Haffe*) are closed in by long crescentiform sand-banks (*Nehrungen*); but the conditions here are quite different from those at the head of the Adriatic, since the streams flowing over the plains of North Germany are not torrential in character. Lagoons are found in great numbers along the coast of Brazil, formed there as elsewhere by the conflict of large detritus-bearing rivers with the ocean waves and tides. In regions where Spanish is or formerly was the current language, the word *lagoon* is likely to be used with more latitude of meaning, since in the Spanish language *laguna* is applied to ordinary lakes, to the bottoms of deep bays, especially when these are more or less closed in by a narrowing of the coast-lines, so as to give rise to lake-like areas, and also to shallow, swampy, or almost dried-up lakes inland as well as near the coast.

2. With reference to Tuscany and some other parts of Italy, the basin of a hot spring, especially one from which borax is obtained: from the Italian use of *lagone* in this sense.

The *lagoons* of Tuscany are basins into which the waters from Soffioni are discharged.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 218.

3. In occasional use, the area of still water inclosed within an atoll, which is often called a *lagoon island*. See *atoll*.

We passed through the Low or Dangerous Archipelago, and saw several of those most curious rings of coral land, just rising above the water's edge, which have been called *Lagoon Islands*. *Darwin*, Voyage of the Beagle, xviii.

lagoon-whaling (la-gön'hwā″ling), *n.* The pursuit of or industry of killing the California gray whale in the lagoons. It is the most dangerous kind of gray-whaling.

lagophthalmia (lag-of-thal'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγώς*, a hare, + *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.] Inability to close the eye, resulting from paralysis, spasm, or local injury: so called from the supposition that in its natural condition the eye of the hare when asleep is affected with such inability. Also *lagophthalmus*.

lagophthalmic (lag-of-thal'mik), *a.* [< *lagophthalmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with lagophthalmia.

lagophthalmus (lag-of-thal'mus), *n.* [NL.: see *lagophthalmia*.] Same as *lagophthalmia*.

lagopode (lag'ō-pōd), *n.* [< *lagopod-ous*.] A ptarmigan; a snow-grouse. See *Lagopus*.

lagopodous (lā-gop'ō-dus), *a.* [< Gr. *λαγώπους* (*-ποδ-*), hare-footed: see *Lagopus*.] In *zoöl.*, hare-footed; having the feet densely furry or feathery, as a lemming or a ptarmigan. See first cut under *grouse*.

Lagopus (lā-gō'pus), *n.* [NL., < L. *lagopus*, < Gr. *λαγώπους*, a bird, prob. a kind of grouse, also a plant, hare's-foot; lit. 'hare-footed,' < *λαγώς*, a hare, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] 1. A genus of grouse, of the family *Tetraonidæ*, having the feet and nasal fossæ densely feathered; the ptarmigans. There are several species, most of which turn white in winter. They inhabit alpine and boreal regions of the northern hemisphere. The red-game of Scotland is a peculiar insulated form which does not turn white in winter, known as *L. scoticus*. The willow-grouse is *L. albus*. The rock-ptarmigan is *L. rupestris*. The white-tailed ptarmigan of the Rocky Mountains is *L. leucurus*. There are other species. See first cut under *grouse*.

2. A former generic name of the plant hare's-foot, *Ochroma Lagopus*.

Lagorchestes (lag-ôr-kes'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγώς*, a hare, + *ὀρχηστής*, a dancer: see *orchestra*.] A genus of Australian marsupial mammals of the family *Macropodidæ*, having the muffle hairy as in *Macropus;* the hare-kangaroos. They are small, somewhat resembling hares, and live in open plains, making a form in the herbage. *L. fasciatus* is an example. See cut under *hare-kangaroo*.

lagostoma (lā-gos'tọ-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγώς*, a hare, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] In *teratol.*, harelip.

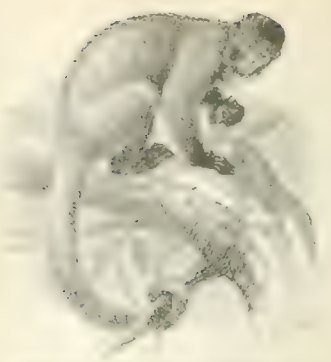
Lagostomidæ (lag-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagostomus* + *-idæ*.] A supposed family of rodents, typified by the genus *Lagostomus*. Also *Lagostominæ*, as a subfamily of *Chinchillidæ*.

Lagostomus (lā-gos'tọ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγώς*, a hare, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] A South American genus of hystricomorphic rodents of the family *Chinchillidæ*, of comparatively large size and stout form, with the lip cleft, the fore feet 4-toed, the hind 3-toed, and bushy tail. The only species is the viscacha or biscacha, *L. trichodactylus*. Also erroneously *Lagostomys*. See cut under *viscacha*.

Lagothrix (lā-goth'riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγώς*, a hare, + *θρίξ*, the hair.] 1. A genus of South American monkeys, of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Cebinæ;* the woolly monkeys. They have a long prehensile tail, which is naked on the under side near the end, well-developed thumbs, comparatively short limbs, and woolly black pelage. There are two species, *L. humboldti*, the caparro or caparte, and *L. infumatus*, the barrigudo. The latter is one of the largest of American monkeys, the body being upward of two feet in length. See cut on following page.

2. [*l. c.*] A monkey of this genus.

lagotic (lā-gō'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *λαγώς*, a hare, + [illegible] E. *ear*[1]. + *-ic*.] Rabbit-eared.



Woolly Lagotis (*Lagotis glauca*).

Lagotis (la-gō'tis), *n.* [< Gr. λαγώς, a hare, + οὖς, ὠτ- = E. *ear*.] A synonym of *Lagadium*. *Benth.*, 1835.

Lagrange's equation. See *equation*.

Lagrangian (la-gran'ji-an), *a.* [< *Lagrange* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Joseph Louis Lagrange (1736–1813), a great Piedmontese mathematician, who brought analytical mechanics to a regular method.—**Lagrangian determinant**, a determinant which is equated to zero in Lagrange's method of treating small oscillations.—**Lagrangian equation.** See *equation*. **Lagrangian formula of interpolation**, the formula

$$U_x = U_a \frac{(x-b)(x-c)\dots}{(a-b)(a-c)\dots} + U_b \frac{(x-a)(x-c)\dots}{(b-a)(b-c)\dots} + \text{etc.}$$

This formula really belongs to Euler.—**Lagrangian function.** See *function*.—**Lagrangian method**, in *hydrodynamics*, the method which uses the differential equation of the motion of a particle, instead of that of the velocity at a point in space. This method was used by Lagrange, but originated with Euler, like the so-called Eulerian method.

lagre (F. pron. lä'gr), *n.* [F.] In *sheet-glass manufacture*, a sheet of glass laid over the flattening-stone to protect a cylinder to be flattened from any slight inequalities of the stone itself.

lagrimando (lag-ri-man'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *lagrimare*, weep, < L. *lacrimare*, weep: see *lacrymation*.] Same as *lagrimoso*.

lagrimoso (lag-ri-mō'sō), *a.* [It.: see *lacrimoso*.] In *music*, plaintive: noting passages to be so rendered. Also *lacrimoso* and *lagrimando*.

lag-screw (lag'skrö), *n.* **1.** A flat-headed screw, used principally to attach lags to band-drums. —**2.** An iron bolt with a square or hexagonal head and cut with a wood-screw thread. It is cylindrical under the head, so as to admit of turning after it has entered the wood. In Great Britain called *coach-screw*. *Car Builder's Dict.*

Lagthing (läg'ting), *n.* [Norw., < *lag*, law, + *thing*, parliament: see *law*[1] and *thing*.] The upper house of the Norwegian Storthing or parliament, consisting of one fourth of the members of the latter elected by the whole body. See *Storthing*.

lag-tooth†, *n.* One of the grinders, the hindmost molar or wisdom-tooth: so called because it is the last to be cut. *Florio*.

laguncula (lā-gung'kū-lä), *n.* [L., a dim. of *lagona*, *lagena*, a flagon: see *lagena*.] Same as *lagena*.

Laguncularia (lā-gung-kū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1805), < L. *laguncula*, dim. of *lagena*, a bottle, in allusion to the form of the calyx.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Combretaceæ* and suborder *Combreteæ*, having the calyx-tube turbinate and not produced beyond the ovary, 10 included stamens, opposite leaves, and spiked flowers. Only one species is known, *L. racemosa*, the white buttonwood or white mangrove, a native of the immediate coast throughout the West Indies and semitropical Florida to Cape Canaveral, and also of tropical Africa. It is a small tree, usually only 20 or 30 feet in height, but in exceptional cases reaching 70, with very heavy, hard, and strong close-grained wood, susceptible of a high polish.

lagune, *n.* See *lagoon*.

lahmant, *n.* See *lagaman*.

Lahore cloth. [So called from *Lahore* in India.] A name given to cloth made in Great Britain from Cashmere wool.

laic (lā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [The older form is *lay*[4], q. v.; *laic* is directly from the LL.; = F. *laïque* = Sp. *laico*, *lego* = Pg. *leigo* = It. *laico*, < LL. *laïcus*, < Gr. λαϊκός, of or from the people, < λαός, the people.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy or professionals.

An unscripturall and unsettled . . . and *laick* rabble.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 35.

II. *n.* A layman, in distinction from a clergyman.

The privilege of teaching was anciently permitted to many worthy Laymen; And Cyprian in his Epistles professes he will doe nothing without the advice and assent of his assistant *Laicks*. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

laical (lā'i-kal), *a.* [< *laic* + *-al*.] Same as *laic*. [Rare.]

laicality (lā-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *laic* + *-ality*.] The condition or quality of being laic; the state of a layman. [Rare.]

laically (lā'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a layman or the laity.

laicization (lā'i-si-zā'shon), *n.* [< *laicize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering lay, or of depriving of a clerical character; removal from clerical rank, influence, or control.

In France, the republic seemed bent on an entire division of church and state, and the *laicization* of the hospitals and schools still continued.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 790.

laicize (lā'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laicized*, ppr. *laicizing*. [< *laic* + *-ize*.] To render lay; deprive of a clerical character or relation.

Such as M. Lavy, M. Joffrin, M. Navarre, M. Patenne, who guide the spirit of education, and choose the books for our libraries. You may be sure that they take care that *laicising* should become a reality.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 710.

laid (lād), *p. a.* [Pp. of *lay*[1], *v.*] **1.** Put or set down; thrown down; prostrate.

Such pleasaunce makes the Grashopper so poore,
And ligge so *layd*, when Winter doth her straine.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

They that have drunk "the cup of slumber" had need to be bidden "awake and stand up," for they are sluggish and *laid*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 169.

2. Pressed down; pressed.—**Laid paper**, paper that shows in its fabric the marks of the close parallel wires on which the paper-pulp was laid in the process of its manufacture: distinguished from *wove paper*, which in the process of manufacture is laid on woven flannels or on felts.

laidly (lād'li), *a.* A dialectal variant of *loathly*.

laie[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *lay*[1].

laie[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *lie*[1].

laie[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lay*[3].

laiert, *n.* An obsolete form of *lair*[1], *layer*.

laigh (lāch), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *low*[2].

laik, *v.* and *n.* See *lake*[2].

lain[1] (lān). Past participle of *lie*[1].

lain[2] (lān), *n.* [Cf. *lain*[1], pp.; < *lay*[1], *v.* Cf. *lair*[1], *layer*.] **1**†. A layer. *Harrison*, Descrip. of England, p. 187. (*Halliwell.*)—**2.** Plow-land lying at the foot of the downs. [Prov. Eng.]

Light falls the rain on link and *laine*.
Spectator, No. 2137, p. 574.

lain[3]† (lān), *n.* [< ME. *lain*, *layn*, *layen*, *layne*, denial, concealment; partly < AS. *lygen* = OS. *lugina* = D. *logen* = MLG. *logene*, *loggene*, *logge* = OHG. *lugina*, MHG. *lügene*, *lügen*, G. *lüge* = Dan. Sw. *løgn* = Goth. *liugn*, falsehood, and partly from a related noun represented by OHG. *lougna*, denial, = Icel. *laun* = Sw. Dan. *løn*, concealment (whence the verb *lain*[3], q. v.); from the root of AS. *leógan*, etc., lie: see *lie*[2].] Denial; concealment.

A woman I sawe there at the last
That I first met, with-outyn *layn*,
Ful doofully on me here eyn sche cast.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 210.

lain[3]† (lān), *v.* [Also dial. *lean*, *len*; < ME. *lainen*, *laynen*, *leynen*, < AS. *lȳgnian*, *līgnian* (= OS. *līgnian* = OHG. *louginen*, *lougnen*, MHG. *lougenen*, *löugenen*, G. *läugnen*, deny, = Icel. *leyna*, conceal; from the noun: see *lain*[3], *n.* The ME. form is partly due to the Icel.] **I.** *trans.* To deny; conceal.

For alle the lufez vpon lyue, *layne* not the sothe, for gile.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1786.

II. *intrans.* To use concealment; speak falsely.

"Of my dissese," quod she, "yf I shuld *layne*
Only to yow, I wis I were to blame."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 717.

lainert, **laineret**, *n.* Same as *lannier*.

lair[1] (lār), *n.* [Also in some senses *layer*, which is partly differentiated; < ME. *leir*, < AS. *leger*, a couch, bed, lair (= D. *leger*, a couch, bed, lair, = OHG. *legar*, a couch, MHG. *leger*, *lägar*, *læger*, G. *lager*, a couch, bed, place of lying, storehouse (see *lager-beer*), = Goth. *ligrs*, a couch), < *licgan*, lie: see *lie*[1]. Cf. *layer*, *leaguer*[2].] **1.** A place in which to lie or rest; a bed; a couch: now used only of, or with figurative reference to, the den or resting-place of a wild beast.

My love I lulled vppe in hya *leir*,
With cradel-bande I gan hym bynde,
Cros, he stiketh vppon thi steir,
Naked in the wylde wynde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

Out of the ground up rose,
As from his *lair*, the wild beast.
Milton, P. L., vii. 457.

2†. A litter, as of rabbits; a stock.

His bride and hee were both rabbets of one *laier*.
Breton, Merry Wonders, p. 8.

3†. An open pasture; a field.

More hard for hungry steed t' abstaine from pleasant *lare*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 29.

It came to pass that born I was
Of linage good, of gentle blood,
In Essex *layer*, in village fair,
That Rivenhall hight.
Tusser, Author's Life (ed. 1672), p. 140.

4. A portion of a burying-ground affording space sufficient for one or more graves; a burial-plot. [Scotch.]

lair[2] (lār), *n.* A Scotch form of *lore*[1].

lair[3] (lār), *n.* [< ME. *laire*, *layre*, *lare*, < Icel. *leir* = Sw. Dan. *ler*, clay, mire.] **1**†. Clay; earth.

Of water his body, is flesshe *laire*,
His heer of fuyr, his hondes of arere.
Cursor Mundi (*Halliwell.*)

2. Mire; a bog; a quagmire. [Scotch.]—**3.** Soil; land; ground: in this sense probably confused with *lair*[1], 3. [Provincial.]

lair[3] (lār), *v. i.* [< *lair*[3], *n.*] To sink when wading in snow, mud, or quagmire. [Scotch.]

And thro' the drift, deep *lairing*, sprattle.
Burns, A Winter Night.

lairage (lār'āj), *n.* Space where cattle may lie down and rest. *N. E. D.*

laird (lārd), *n.* [The Sc. form of *lord*.] In Scotland, a landed proprietor; especially, the owner of a hereditary estate; also, rarely, a house-owner; a landlord.

lairdship (lārd'ship), *n.* [< *laird* + *-ship*; ult. a dial. form of *lordship*.] **1.** The condition or quality of a laird.—**2.** An estate; landed property. [Scotch.]

My *lairdship* can yield me
As meikle a year
As had us in pottage
And gude knockit beer.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 313.

lairy (lār'i), *a.* [< ME. *layry*, *layri*, *layery*; < *lair*[3] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Miry. [Scotch.]—**2**†. Earthly.

For it es heghe, and alle that it duellis in it lyftes abowne *layery* lustes, and vile covaytes.
MS. Lincoln A i. 17, f. 196. (*Halliwell.*)

laisser-faire (les'ā-fār'), *n.* [F.: *laisser* = It. *lasciare*, let, permit, < L. *laxare*, relax; *faire*, < L. *facere*, do: see *fact*.] A letting alone; a general non-interference with individual freedom of action; the let-alone principle or policy in government and political economy. The term was first used in France to designate that principle of political economy which would leave industry and trade absolutely free from taxation or restriction by government, except so far as required by public peace and order. It has since been extended to include non-interference by controlling authority with any guiltless exercise of individual will.

laissez-faire (les'ā-fār'), *n.* [F.: *laissez*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *laisser*, let; *faire*, do: see *laisser-faire*.] Same as *laisser-faire*.

Nowadays, however, the worst punishment to be looked for by one who questions its [governmental authority's] omnipotence, is that he will be reviled as a reactionary who talks *laissez-faire*. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 55.

laistowet, *n.* Same as *laystall*.

lait[1]†, *n.* [ME. *lait*, *layt*, *leit*, *leyt*, < AS. *līget*, *lēget*, pl. *līgetu*, *līgeta*, *lēgetu*, lightning; cf. OHG. *laugazan* = Goth. *lauhatjan*, lighten; from the root of *leóht*, light: see *light*[1], *a.* and *n.*] Lightning; flash.

And that ys not full moche wonder,
For that day cometh *layte* and thonder.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 43. (*Halliwell.*)

lait[2] (lāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *late*; < ME. *laiten*, *layten*, *leyten*, < Icel. *leita*, seek, search, inquire, = AS. *wlātian*, look at, = Goth. *wlaitōn*, look around.] To seek; search for; inquire. [Prov. Eng.]

A ! lorde, thou wote wele ilke a tyde,
The Jewes thei *layte* the ferre and nere,
To stone the vnto dede,
Or putte to pereles payne. *York Plays*, p. 197.

laiter (lā'tėr), *n.* Same as *lafter*.

laith (lāth), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *loath*.

laithe (lāᵺ), *n.* [Cf. *lythe*.] The pollack. [Prov. Eng.]

laithfu' (lāth'fù), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *loathful*.

laithly (lāth'li), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *loathly*.

laits (lāts), *n.* Same as *laithe.*

laity (la′i-ti), *n.* [< *lay*[4] + *-ty* (cf. *gaiety*, < *gay*[1]).] 1†. The state of being a layman, or of not being in orders.

The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*, or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. The people, as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders; laymen collectively.

If personal defailance be thought reasonable to disemploy the whole calling, then neither clergy nor *laity* should ever serve a prince. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 245.

3. The people outside of a particular profession, as distinguished from those belonging to it; persons unskilled in a particular art or science, as distinguished from those who are professionally conversant with it.

What . . . could be more absurd than for one of the *laity* to attempt to measure and weigh stars many millions of millions of miles removed from his grasp?
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. i. § 20.

lakt†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lack*[1].

lake[1] (lak), *n.* [< ME. *lake*, a lake, a stream, < AS. *lacu*, a lake, pool; merged in ME. with AF. *lake*, *lak*, OF. *lac*, F. *lac* = Sp. Pg. It. *lago*; < L. *lacus*, a large body of water, a basin, tank, or cistern of water, pit, hollow, = Gr. λάκκος, a hole, pit, pond; = Ir. Gael. *loch* (> AS. *luh*, E. *lough*, Sc. *loch*) = W. *llwch* = Corn. *lo* = Bret. *louch*, a lake (see *loch* and *lough*, which are thus ult. identical with *lake*), = AS. *lagu*, *lago* (> ME. *lac*, *laye*, etc.: see *lay*[6]) = OS. *lagu* (in comp.) = Icel. *lögr*, the sea, water: also in AS. *lagu* = OHG. *lagu* = Icel. *lögr* = Goth. *lagus*, the name of the Runic form of the letter *L*. Cf. *lache*[2], *latch*[3], *leach*[3], a pit, etc.] 1. A body of water surrounded by land, or not forming part of the ocean and occupying a depression below the ordinary drainage-level of the region. Lakes are depressions or basins filled by streams flowing into them, the water thus introduced generally accumulating until it runs over at the lowest point of the edge of the depression, and then flowing to the sea. But in some cases a river may fill a number of such depressions in succession before reaching the sea, as is very notably the case with the chain of lakes and rivers beginning with Lake Superior and ending in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The larger depressions which when filled with water become lakes are ordinarily orographic in character—that is, they owe their origin to movements of the earth's crust, in the same manner as mountain-ranges. Many smaller lakes, however, especially the shallower ones, fill depressions which have originated from local or less general causes, as when produced by unequal decay or erosion of rocks, or by irregular distribution of surface detritus. The existence of a depression being given, the question whether it shall be entirely filled with water is one of climate. In regions of small rainfall and large evaporation, depressions occur which do not become filled with water, and consequently do not furnish any surplus which shall overflow and run to the sea. Such regions, having no drainage to the sea, are called *closed basins*, and there are very large areas of this character in Asia and North America, and smaller ones elsewhere. The water in the lakes occupying the lowest portion of such depressions is always more or less saline, because that which is brought in leaves as it evaporates a constantly accumulating store of the saline matters which it holds in solution. The Caspian Sea is properly a salt lake; and some lakes are excessively salt, as the Great Salt Lake in Utah and the Dead Sea (also properly a lake). There are lakes of considerable size, as several in Canada, which have no visible inlets, being fed entirely from subterranean sources.

Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing *lakes* and groves.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 33.

So stretch'd out huge in length the Arch-fiend lay
Chain'd on the burning *lake*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 210.

2. A relatively small pond partly or wholly artificial, as an ornament of a park or of public or private grounds.

At Timon's villa let us pass a day. . . .
Two Cupids squirt before: a *lake* behind
Improves the keenness of the northern wind.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 111.

3. A stream; rivulet. [Prov. Eng.]—4†. A pit; den.

And set hym in ye *lake* of lyons where Danyell the prophete was, and refresshed hym with mete and drynke.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

Galilean lake. See *Galilean*[1].—**Lady of the lake**†. See *lady*.—**Lake School**, in *Eng. lit.*, a name given to a group of poets including Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, from their residence in or connection with the lake country of England (Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire): first given in derision by the "Edinburgh Review."—**The Great Lakes**, specifically, the five North American lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, which form the largest chain of lakes in the world. They discharge into the river St. Lawrence, in the basin of which they are included by geographers, and which is itself sometimes reckoned as beginning with the St. Louis, the head stream of Lake Superior.

lake[2] (lak), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *laked*, ppr. *laking*. [Also *laik* and, by corruption, *lark*[2], q. v.; < ME. *lake*, *laiken*, *layken*, < AS. *lācan* (pret. *leólc*, *lēc*, pp. *lācen*), swing, wave, float (as a ship), flutter (as a bird), play, sport, play (an instrument) (chiefly a poet. word), = MHG. *leichen* = Icel. *leika* = Goth. *laikan* (pret. *lailaik*), leap, dance. Cf. *lake*[2], *n.* The word now exists only in dial. use in the Northern form *lake*, *laik* (or in the corrupt form *lark*), instead of the reg. Southern form *loke*.] To play; sport; trifle; "lark." [Old and prov. Eng.]

Now, leue sir, late noman wete
How this losell *laykis* with his loude
York Plays, p. 230.

lake[3] (lāk), *n.* [Also *lack* and, corruptly, *lark*[3], q. v.; < ME. *lake*, *laik*, *layke*, also *loke*, play, sport, gift, < AS. *lāc*, play (battle-play), struggle, an offering, gift, present, medicine, = Goth. *laiks*, a dancé; from the verb: see *lake*[2], *v.* Hence ult. *leech*[1], *leech*[2], and *loke*[3] (a var. of *lake*[2]), and *-lock* in *wedlock*.] 1. Play; sport; game. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Thanne were his felawes fain for he was adradde,
A laugeden of that gode *layk*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1784.

2†. A contest; a fight.

Thow sulle lose this *layke*, and thi lyfe aftyre!
Thow has lyttede in delytte and lordchippes inewe!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3387.

lake[3] (lāk), *n.* [< F. *laque*, lac, < Pers. *lāk*, lake, < *lak*, lac: see *lac*[2].] A pigment formed by absorbing animal, vegetable, or coal-tar coloring matter from an aqueous solution by means of metallic bases. The general method of preparation is to add an alkali solution to an infusion of the substance affording the desired color, as madder, cochineal, logwood, or quercitron. To this is added a solution of common alum, producing a precipitate of alumina, which in settling carries with it the coloring matter, thus forming the lake. As paints lakes lack body, and are mostly used in glazing over other colors. From cochineal is prepared carmine, the finest of the red lakes. *Crimson lake* is a cochineal lake containing more aluminous base than carmine. *Carminated lake* is the cheaper and weaker lake made from cochineal after the carmine has been extracted. *Scarlet lake* is prepared by mixing vermilion with crimson lake. *Purple lake* is a species of crimson lake with a purple hue. *Madder lakes* are produced by precipitating the coloring matter of the madder-root with an alumina base. They range in color from light pink through red to brown and purple. *Indian lake* is the same as lac-lake (which see, under *lac*[2]). *Yellow lake* is made from quercitron-bark, sometimes from Persian or French Avignon berries. *Green lake* is compounded by adding Prussian blue to yellow lake. *Citrine lake* is an obsolete term for brown pink. *Burnt lake* is obtained by partially charring crimson lake. From logwood are obtained lakes of various shades of deep-brownish red, as *rose lake*, *Florence lake*, *Florentine lake*, etc. From certain of the coal-tar colors are obtained lakes almost identical in color with cochineal and madder and equal in permanency.

lake[4]† (lak), *n.* [ME., < OD. *laken*, D. *laken*, linen, cloth, a sheet, = OS. *lacan* = MLG. *laken*, cloth, = OHG. *lahhan*, *lachan*, MHG. *lachen*, G. *laken* = Icel. *lakan* = Dan. *lagen* = Sw. *lakan*, a sheet.] A kind of fine white linen.

He dide next his white lere
Of cloth of *lake* fyn and clere
A breech and eek a sherte.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 147.

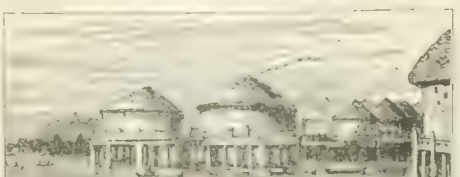
lake[5] (lāk), *v.* A dialectal form of *leak*.

lake[6] (lāk), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lack*[1].

Ye've married een below our degree,
A *lake* to a' our kin, O.
Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 120).

lake-dweller (lāk′dwel″ėr), *n.* A lacustrian; an inhabitant of a lake-dwelling or lacustrine village.

lake-dwelling (lāk′dwel″ing), *n.* A dwelling built on piles or other support over the water of a lake or other body of water. The name was first applied to remains of prehistoric dwellings discovered in recent times at the bottom of many lakes of Switzerland, and is now used for similar structures anywhere, whether ancient or modern. In the Swiss lakes, as in most other examples, a number of dwellings, forming a lacustrine village, were built together on a platform resting either upon piles or upon layers of fascines supported by stakes, and appear generally to have been connected with the shore by a bridge. Many implements of bone, flint, bronze, and iron, pottery, and other objects, and some human remains, have been found in these ancient deposits. Similar habitations are still used in various parts of the world. In Ireland and Scotland, where they were occupied within historic times, they are called *crannogs*. See *crannog* and *palafitte*.



lake-fever (lāk′fē″vėr), *n.* Malarial fever. [Local, U. S.]

lake-fly (lāk′fli), *n.* An ephemerid, *Ephemera simulans*, which swarms on the Great Lakes late in July. [U. S.]

lake-herring (lāk′her″ing), *n.* A variety of the cisco.

lake-lawyer (lāk′lâ″yėr), *n.* [So called in allusion to its voracity. Cf. *sea-lawyer*, a shark.] 1. A gadoid fish, *Lota maculosa*, better known as the burbot. Also called *western mudfish*. [Lake region, U. S.]—2. The bowfin or mudfish, *Amia calva*.

lakelet (lāk′let), *n.* [< *lake*[1] + *-let*.] A little lake.

The Château de Versailles, ending in royal parks and pleasances, gleaming *lakelets*, arbours, labyrinths.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 6.

Nicollet . . . considered none of the tributary *lakelets* he had explored as sufficiently important to even merit a name. *Science*, VIII. 144.

Laker[1] (lā′kėr), *n.* [< *lake*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One of the Lake School of poetry: generally used contemptuously. Also *Lakist*.

And now, my Epic Renegade! what are ye at?
With all the *Lakers*, in and out of place?
Byron, Don Juan, Ded., st. 1.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of or taken from a lake; specifically, the lake-trout of North America, *Salvelinus* (*Cristivomer*) *namaycush*. See *lake-trout*, 2.

laker[2] (lā′kėr), *n.* [< *lake*[2] + *-er*[1].] A player; an actor. [Prov. Eng.]

lakering†, *n.* [ME. *lakeryng*; < *lake*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Playing; sport; jesting.

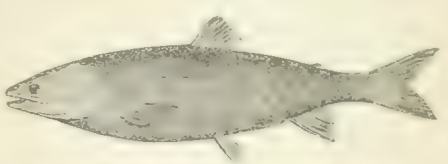
Ther was lauhyng & *lakeryng* and "let go the coppe!"
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 394.

lake-shad (lāk′shad), *n.* One of several different inferior fishes, as suckers, etc.: a commercial name under which the prepared fish are sold. [Lake region, U. S.]

lake-sturgeon (lāk′stėr″jon), *n.* The common fresh-water sturgeon of North America, *Acipenser rubicundus*. Also called *black sturgeon*, *Ohio sturgeon*, *rock-sturgeon*, and *stone-sturgeon*.

lake-trout (lāk′trout), *n.* 1. The common salmon-trout of western North America, *Salmo purpuratus*; the Rocky Mountain brook-trout; the Yellowstone trout. It is one of the river-salmon, not anadromous, and belongs to the section *Fario* of the genus *Salmo*. It has a narrow band of small teeth on the hyoid bone. The caudal fin is slightly forked; the dorsal rather low. It is extremely variable in size, coloration, and character of the scales. It may be generally recognized by the profusion of small round black spots on most of the body, and a red blotch on the lower jaw. It is regarded as the parent stock of several varieties of black-spotted trout. It abounds in the rivers of Alaska, Oregon, and Washington, there descending to the sea, and sometimes attains a weight of 20 pounds; it is also found in the Yellowstone and upper Missouri regions, the Great Basin of Utah, in Colorado, and in the upper Rio Grande. The Waha lake-trout of Washington is a variety (*bouvieri*) of this species. Another variety, found from the Kansas to the upper Missouri, is called var. *stomias*. A third is var. *henshawi*, the silver or black trout of Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, and the streams of the Sierra Nevada. The variations of this fish have given rise to many technical names, among them *Salmo tsuppitch*. See cut under *salmon-trout*.

2. The Mackinaw trout, *Salvelinus namaycush*, more fully called the *great lake-trout*; the longe of Vermont; the togue of Maine. This is an entirely different fish from the foregoing, being near a char.



Great Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*).

The mouth is large, with very strong teeth, the caudal fin is well forked, the adipose small; the color is dark gray, sometimes pale, sometimes blackish, everywhere marked with rounded paler spots, often tinged with reddish. This fish sometimes attains a length of 3 feet; it abounds in the larger bodies of water of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, northern New York, and the Great Lake region, to Montana and northward. A variety of this, found only in Lake Superior, is known as the *siscowet*.

lakewake†, *n.* Same as *likewake*. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.*, 1777, p. 21.

lake-weed (lāk′wēd), *n.* The water-pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, a plant growing in still water. The name is also loosely applied to other lacustrine plants. [Eng.]

lake-whiting (lāk′whī″ting), *n.* The Musquaw river whitefish, *Coregonus labradoricus*.

lakh, *n.* See *lac*[3].

lakin[1] (lā′kin), *n.* [< ME. *lakyne*, *lakayn*; appar. irreg. (for *lakin*?) < *lake*[2], play: see *lake*[2].] A plaything; a toy. [Old and prov. Eng.]

He putt up in his bosome thes nij *lakauns*.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 195. (*Halliwell.*)

lakin²† (lā'kin), *n.* [A contracted form of *ladykin*: formerly common in oaths, with reference to the Virgin Mary.] A diminutive of *lady*. By our Lakin, by our Lady — that is, by the Virgin Mary.

I can go no further, sir.
My old bones ache. — *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 1.

laking-place (lā'king-plās), *n.* [< *laking*, verbal n. of *lake*², v., + *place*.] A play-ground; especially, a place where birds, as grouse, resort to play the antics attendant upon mating. [Prov. Eng.]

The [grouse's] *laking-places*, as they are locally termed, are frequented by a great number of males, who fight for the possession of the females.
H. Seebohm, British Birds, II. 436.

lakish† (lā'kish), *a.* [< *lake*¹ + *-ish*.] Wet; moist. [Rare.]

That watery *lakish* hill. *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

Lakist (lā'kist), *n.* [< *lake*¹ + *-ist*.] Same as *Laker*¹, 1.

lakket, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lanket*.

Lakshmi (laksh'mē), *n.* [Hind.] In *later Hindu myth.*, the goddess of good fortune and beauty, generally regarded as the consort of Vishnu, and said to have been one of the products of the churning of the ocean. She is also called *Cri* or *Shrī*.

laky (lā'ki), *a.* [< *lake*¹ + *-y*¹.] Lake-like; of or pertaining to a lake or lakes. [Rare.]

And flanking towers, and *laky* flood.
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

Lalage (lal'a-jē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Lalage*, a fem. name, < Gr. *λαλαγή*, prattle.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of birds of the family *Campephagidæ*, of which the type is *L. terat*, containing numerous species (about 25) ranging from Mauritius through India to Australia and Oceanica. *Boie*, 1826. (*b*) A genus of thrushes (same as *Copsichus*, 1), the type being *Turdus mindanensis*. *Boie*, 1858.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects of the family *Muscidæ*. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

lall¹ (lâl), *v.* A dialectal variant of *loll*.

lall² (lal), *a.* A dialectal variant of *lill*², contraction of *little*.

Lallan (lal'an), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. form of *lawland*, *lowland*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland. [Scotch.]

Far aff our gentles for their poets flew,
And scorned to own that *Lallan* sangs they knew.
A. Wilson, Poems, p. 40.

II. *n.* The Lowland Scotch dialect.

I translate John's *Lallan*, for I cannot do it justice, being born Britannis *R. L. Stevenson*, Pastoral.

lallation (la-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *lallation*, imperfect pronunciation of the letter *l*, < L. *lallare*, sing lullaby; cf. Gr. *λαλεῖν*, talk, chatter.] An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, whereby it is made to sound like *l*. See *lambdacism*.

lalo (lā'lo), *n.* See *baobab*.

lalopathy (lā-lop'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *λαλεῖν*, talk, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disturbance of the language-function, in the most extensive sense.

lam¹ (lam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lammed*, ppr. *lamming*. [Also *lamm*; < Icel. *lemja*, beat (cf. *lamning*, a beating); cf. *lama*, bruise, appar. = E. *lame*¹, *v.*] To thrash; beat. [Now only provincial or colloquial.]

Marry, I say, sir, if I had been acquainted
With *lamming* in my youth, as you have been,
With whipping and such benefits of nature, I should do better. *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, v. 2.

If Milwood were here, dash my wigs!
Quoth he, I would pummel and *lam* her well.
J. Smith, Rejected Addresses, xx.

lam²†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lamb*.

lam³ (lam), *n.* [< F. *lame*, a thin leaf: see *lamé*, *lamina*.] In *weaving*, a leaf or heddle.

The generality of weavers couple the first and third heddle or shafts, and so are enabled to weave it with only two *lams*. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 317.

lama¹ (lä'mä), *n.* [Tibetan.] A celibate priest or ecclesiastic belonging to that variety of Buddhism known as Lamaism. There are several grades of lamas, both male and female. The dalai-lama and the teshoo-lama are regarded as supreme pontiffs. They are of equal authority in their respective territories but the former is much the more important, and is known to Europeans as the Grand Lama.

Lama² (lä'mä), *n.* [NL., < *llama*, q. v.] 1. A genus of *Camelidæ* of South America, including the llama, vicugna, alpaca, and guanaco: now called *Auchenia*.—2. [*l. c.*] See *llama*.

lama³ (lä'mä), *n.* [Sp., gold or silver cloth, a particular use of *lama*, plate: see *lame*³, *lamina*.] 1. A rich material made in Spain in the fifteenth century, described as a cloth of silver shaded and watered.

A dress of silver *lama*, over French lilac.
Armitage, Old Court Customs, p. 36.

2. A similar stuff of modern manufacture. See *lama d'oro*, below. *Spanish Arts* (S. K. Hand book). Lama d'oro, a silk stuff interwoven with threads of flat strip of gold, especially of a kind made in Italy.

lamaic (la-mā'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a lama; relating to or consisting of lamas: as, the *lamaic* system; a *lamaic* hierarchy.

Lamaism (lä'mä-izm), *n.* [< *lama*¹ + *-ism*.] A corrupted form of Buddhism prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia, which combines the ethical and metaphysical ideas of Buddhism with an organized hierarchy under two semi-political sovereign pontiffs (see *lama*¹), an elaborate ritual, and the worship of a host of deities and saints.

Lamaist (lä'mä-ist), *n.* [< *lama*¹ + *-ist*.] One professing the religion called Lamaism. Also *Lamaite*.

On the occasion of the great annual festival of the *Lamaists* in July, a small image of one of the high gods is put into this shrine. *The Century*, XXXVII. 657.

Lamaistic (lä-mä-is'tik), *a.* [< *Lamaist* + *-ic*.] Characteristic of a Lamaist; of or pertaining to Lamaism; lamaic.

Lamaite (lä'mä-īt), *n.* [< *lama*¹ + *-ite*².] Same as *Lamaist*.

lamantin (la-man'tin; F. pron. la-moⁿ-taⁿ'), *n.* [F.: see *manatee*.] Same as *manatee*.

lamarchy (lä'mär-ki), *n.* [< *lama*¹ + Gr. *ἀρχή*, rule.] The lamaic hierarchy; the ecclesiastical system or priesthood of the lamas.

Lamarckian (la-mär'ki-an), *a.* [< *Lamarck* (see *Lamarckism*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the French naturalist Lamarck. See *Lamarckism*.

Lamarckianism (la-mär'ki-an-izm), *n.* [< *Lamarckian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Lamarckism*.

Lamarckism (la-mär'kizm), *n.* [< *Lamarck* (see def.) + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, the general body of doctrine propounded by the French naturalist J. B. P. A. de Monet de Lamarck (1744–1829); the theory of evolution as maintained by him at the beginning of the nineteenth century, to the effect that all plants and animals are descended from a common primitive form of life. In its fundamental principles and essential features, Lamarckism differs from Darwinism in assuming that changes resulted from appetency and the active exertion of the organism. See *abiogenesis*.

lamaserai (lä'ma-se-rī), *n.* See *lamasery*.

lamasery (lä'ma-se-ri), *n.*; pl. *lamaseries* (-riz). [Also *lamaserai*; after F. *lamaserie*, < *lama*¹ + Pers. *sarāī*, an inn: see *caravansary*.] A Buddhist monastery or nunnery in Tibet or Mongolia, presided over by a chief lama, corresponding to a European abbot or abbess. Lamaseries are very numerous, and some contain several thousand inmates.

At the present moment my body is quietly asleep in a *lamastery* [read *lamasery*] in Thibet.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xiii.

lamasoolt, *n.* Same as *lamb's-wool*, 2.

lamb (lam), *n.* [< ME. *lamb*, *lomb*, pl. *lamben*, *lambren*, *lambron*, < AS. *lamb*, *lomb* (ONorth. also *lemb*), also *lombor* (pl. *lambru*, *lombru*, *lomberu*, *lomboro*) = OS. *lamb* = D. MLG. *lam* = OHG. *lamb*, MHG. *lamb*, *lamp*, *lam*, G. *lamm* = Icel. *lamb* = Sw. *lamm* = Dan. *lam* = Goth. *lamb*, a lamb.] 1. A young animal of the sheep kind; a young sheep.

And men fynden with inne a lytylle Best, in Flessche, in Bon and Blode, as though it were a lytylle *Lomb*, with outen Wolle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 264.

And in the fields all round I hear the bleating of the *lamb*.
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

2. A person gentle or innocent as a lamb.

Outward *lambren* semen we,
Fulle of goodnesse and of pitee;
And inward we, withouten fable,
Ben gredy wolves ravysable.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7013.

The very whitest *lamb* in all my fold
Loves you: I know her: the worst thought she has
Is whiter even than her pretty hand.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Hence—3. One easily beguiled or fleeced; an inexperienced speculator who is deceived into making losing investments. [Slang.]

When a young gentleman or apprentice comes into this school of virtue unskilled in the quibbles and devices there practised, they call him a *lamb*; then a rook (who is properly the wolf) follows him close and . . . gets all his money, and then they smile and say "The *lamb* is bitten."
The Nicker Nicked, 1669 (Harl. Misc., II. 109).

4. Ironically, a ruffian or bully: as, Kirke's *lambs* (a troop of British soldiers noted for their atrocities in suppressing Monmouth's rebellion in 1685).—**Holy lamb**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a square projection rising above the rest of the round, flat oblate of leavened bread. It is stamped with a cross, in the angles of which are the letters IC XC NI KA—that is, Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς νικᾷ, "Jesus Christ conquers." The priest divides the holy lamb from the remainder of the oblate with the holy lance in the office of prothesis, and it is the part afterward used for consecration, the antidoron being taken from the remainder. Also called the *holy loaf* or the *holy bread*, and the *seal*. **The Lamb, the Lamb of God**, the Christ, as typified by the paschal lamb.

Behold the *Lamb of God*, which taketh away the sin of the world. John i. 29.

lamb (lam), *v. i.* [< *lamb*, *n.*] To bring forth young, as sheep.

They [the sheep] *lamb* not so soon as with us, for at the end of May their lambs are not come in season.
Brand, Zetland, p. 75.

lambackt, *v. t.* [Also *lambeak*; appar. < *lam*¹ + obj. *back*¹. Cf. *lambaste*.] To beat; cudgel. [Old slang.]

Happy may they call that daie whereon they are not *lambeaked* before night. *Discov. of New World*, p. 115.

lambackt, *n.* [Also *lambeak*: see the verb.] A beating; a cudgeling; a blow.

With that five or six wives started up and fell upon the colliar, and gave unto him halfe a score of sound *lambeakes* with their cudgels. *Greene*, Discovery of Cosnage (1591).

lamb-ale (lam'āl), *n.* A country feast at lamb-shearing.

Lamb-ale is still [1781] used at the village of Kirtlington in Oxfordshire for an annual feast or celebrity at lamb-shearing. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 129.

lamballe (lam-bal'), *n.* [So called after the Princess de *Lamballe*.] A fichu or scarf of surah or foulard, usually trimmed with lace: a fashion of about 1878.

lambaste (lam-bāst'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lambasted*, ppr. *lambasting*. [Appar. < *lam*¹ + *baste*¹.] To beat severely; thrash; in sailors' use, to beat with a rope's end. [Slang.]

Whine not, my love; his fury streight will waste him;
Stand off awhile, and see how He *lambaste* him.
Britannia Triumphans (1637). (*Nares.*)

lambativet (lam'ba-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [More correctly **lambitive*; < L. *lambitus*, pp. of *lambere*, lick, lap: see *lambent*.] **I.** *a.* That may be licked up; to be taken by licking.

In affections both of lungs and weason, physicians make use of syrups and *lambative* medicines. *Sir T. Browne.*

Upon the mantle-tree . . . stood a pot of *lambative* electuary. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

II. *n.* A medicine taken by licking.

lambda (lam'dä), *n.* [< Gr. *λάμβδα*, < Heb. *lāmedh*.] 1. The name of the Greek letter Λ, λ (equivalent to the Roman *L*, *l*).—2. In *craniol.*, the junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures at the apex of the latter. See cut under *craniometry*.

lambdacism (lam'da-sizm), *n.* [< LL. *lambdacismus*, *labdacismus*, < Gr. *λαμβδακισμός*, *λαβδακισμός*, a fault in pronunciation of the letter *l*, < *λαμβδακίζειν*, pronounce *l* faultily, < *λάμβδα*, the letter *l*: see *lambda*.] 1. A too frequent use of words containing the letter *l* in speaking or writing. A Latin example appears in the following:

Sol et *luna luce lucent alba*, *leni*, *lactea*.
Martianus Capella.

2. An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, making it sound like *l*; lallation. The defect is common among children, and also among the Chinese in speaking foreign languages, from the absence of the sound of *r* as an initial in their native tongue.

lambdaic (lam'dā-ik), *n.* [< Gr. *λάμβδα*, the letter Λ, λ (see *lambda*), + *-ic*.] In *math.*, the result of subtracting the same indeterminate quantity, λ, from all the elements of the principal diagonal of a determinant, or of subtracting λ with numerical submultiples and alternating signs from the sinister diagonal. See *latent root*, under *latent*.

lambdoid (lam'doid), *a.* [< Gr. *λαμβδοειδής*, formed like a lambda (Λ), < *λάμβδα*, the letter Λ, + *εἶδος*, shape.] Having the shape of the Greek capital lambda (Λ): specifically applied in anatomy to the suture between the supraoccipital and the two parietal bones of the skull, which has this form in man. See cut under *cranium*.

lambdoidal (lam-doi'dal), *a.* [< *lambdoid* + *-al*.] Same as *lambdoid*.

lambeak†, *v.* and *n.* See *lamback*.

lambeau (lam'bō), *n.*; pl. *lambeaux* (-bōz). [F.: see *label*.] In *her.*, one of the points or drops in a label.—**Cross lambeaux.** See *cross*¹.

lambeauxed (lam'bōd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *dovetailed*.

lambel (lam'bel), *n.* [OF., a tag, label: see *label*.] 1. A part of the housings of a horse, having the form of a rectangular tablet or screen hanging at the breast or flank, evidently intended for defense, and probably of cuir-bouilli, or of gamboised work. *J. Hewitt.* — 2†. *pl.* Same as *lamboys*, 2. — 3. In *her.*, same as *label*.

lambency (lam'ben-si), *n.*; pl. *lambencies* (-siz). [< *lamben(t)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being lambent; that which is lambent; a lambent gleam.

These were sacred *lambencies*, tongues of authentic flame from heaven. *Carlyle*, Reminiscences.

lambent (lam'bent), *a.* [< L *lamben(t-)s*, ppr. of *lambere*, lick; cf. Gr. *λάπτειν*, lap: see *lap*[1].] 1. Licking. [Rare.]

To stroke his azure neck, or to receive
The *lambent* homage of his arrowy tongue.
Cowper, Task, vi. 782.

Hence — 2. Running along or over a surface, as if in the act of licking; flowing over or along; lapping or bathing; softly bright; gleaming.

The Star that did my Being frame
Was but a *lambent* Flame.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, vi. 4.

Those [eyes] only are beautiful which, like the planets, have a steady *lambent* light — are luminous, but not sparkling *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 4.

Lambeth Articles. See *article*.

lambic†, *n.* A Middle English form of *limbec*. *Chaucer*.

lambick (lam'bik), *n.* A kind of strong beer made in Belgium by the process called the self-fermentation of worts.

lambie (lam'i), *n.* [Dim. of *lamb*.] A little lamb; a lambkin Also *lammie*. [Scotch.]

When linnets sang, and *lambies* play'd.
Burns, As on the Banks.

lambish†, *a.* [< ME. *lambyssh*; < *lamb* + *-ish*[1].] Lamblike.

The *lambyssh* poeple, voyded of al vyse,
Hadden no fantasye to debate.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 50.

lambkill (lam'kil), *n.* [< *lamb* + *kill*[1].] The sheep-laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia*.

lambkin (lam'kin), *n.* [= D. and Flem. *lammeken*; as *lamb* + *-kin*.] 1. A little lamb.

In the warm folds their tender *lambkins* lie.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii.

2. One treated as gently as a lamb; one fondly cherished.

Sir John, thy tender *lambkin* now is king;
Harry the Fifth's the man.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 122.

lamblike (lam'līk), *a.* [< *lamb* + *like*[2].] Like a lamb; gentle; humble; meek: as, a *lamblike* temper

lambling (lam'ling), *n.* [< *lamb* + *-ling*[1].] A young or small lamb; hence, a stupidly or ignorantly innocent person.

It was over the black sheep [negroes] of the Castlewood flock that Mr. Ward somehow had the most influence. These woolly *lamblings* were immensely affected by his exhortations. *Thackeray*, Virginians, v.

lamboys†, *n. pl.* [< OF. *lambeau*, a shred, flap, etc.: see *label*.] 1. A skirt of tassets of the form worn in the sixteenth century. Compare *tasset*. — 2. In the armor of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the base or skirt of ornamental stuff. *Meyrick*. Also *lambels*.

lambren†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *lamb*.

lambrequin (lam'bre-kin), *n.* [< F. *lambrequin*, the covering or trappings of a helmet, a mantle, scallop; origin uncertain.] 1. A piece of textile fabric, leather, or the like, hanging by one of its edges, and typically having the opposite edge dagged, slitted, scalloped, or otherwise cut in an ornamental manner: used in several ways. (*a*) In *medieval armor*, a piece of stuff worn over the helmet of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, especially at tourneys and justs. This usage is figured in modern heraldry See below. (*b*) In *upholstery*, a sort of curtain covering the upper part of an opening, as a door or window, and often forming a kind of cornice to the curtain proper. (*c*) A short curtain or a piece of drapery suspended for ornament from a mantel-shelf or the like.

2 In *decorative art*, painting on a surface more or less imitating or resembling a lambrequin, as in some Chinese vases, in which the upper part of the body is covered by solid decoration having a lower edge of jagged or ornamented outline. — 3. In *her.*, the mantelet, represented as floating from the helmet, and often forming an important part of the ornamental decoration of the achievement.

lambskin (lam'skin), *n.* 1. The furred or woolly skin of a lamb, either of natural color or dyed, prepared for use in dress or in the ornamenting of costume, for mats, etc.; also, collectively, material so prepared from lambs' skins. The finest lambskins are the Persian, which are either gray or black, and rank among costly furs. Hungarian and Spanish lambskins are used especially in the national costume for men, a jacket or short coat being made wholly of this material. Prussian lambskins are used for coat-cuffs and coat-collars One of the best-known varieties is astrakhan.

A furred gown to keep him warm: and furred with fox and *lamb-skins* too. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 9.

2. The skin of a lamb, or collectively the skins of lambs, freed from wool and dressed for making gloves, etc. — 3. Woolen cloth made to resemble lambskin. — 4. Anthracite coal of inferior quality (culm). [Swansea, Wales.]

lambskin (lam'skin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lambskinned*, ppr. *lambskinning*. [< *lambskin*, *n.*; not quite like the equiv. *cowhide*, *v.*, but a humorous use, alluding to *lam*[1], *v.*] To beat.

What think you of our countryman Hercules, that for love put on Amphale's apron and sat spinning amongst her wenches, while his mistress wore his lion's skin, and *lamb-skinned* him if he did not his business?
Chapman, Widow's Tears, ii. 4.

lamb's-lettuce (lamz'let″is), *n.* Same as *corn-salad*.

lamb's-quarters (lamz'kwâr″tėrz), *n.* 1. A European weed, *Atriplex patula*, natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*. — 2. An American weed of the same order, *Chenopodium album*, naturalized from Europe; white goosefoot.

lamb's-tongue (lamz'tung), *n.* 1. The hoary plantain, *Plantago media*. See *plantain*. — 2. A carpenters' plane having a deep and narrow bit, used for making quirks. *E. H. Knight*.

lamb's-wool (lamz'wůl), *n.* 1. The wool of lambs, used in manufacture; hence, delicate wool, as of certain breeds of sheep or of lambs, or of mixed varieties, used for the manufacture of hosiery. — 2. [Prob. so called from its softness; cf. *velvet*, applied to fine old spirit; *yard of flannel*, a kind of flip.] Ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples.

A cupp of *lambs-wool* they dranke unto him then.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 37).

Next crowne the bowle full
With gentle *lambs-wooll*,
Adde sugar, and nutmeg, and ginger.
Herrick, Twelfe Night.

Being come home, we to cards, till two in the morning, and drinking *lamb's-wool*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 7.

Lamb's-wool yarn, a soft woolen yarn, slightly twisted, used for fancy work. *Dict. of Needlework*.

lame[1] (lām), *a.* [< ME. *lame*, < AS. *lama* = OS. *lam* = OFries. *lom*, *lam* = D. *lam* = MLG. *lam*, OHG. MHG. *lam*, G. *lahm* = Icel. *lami* = Sw. Dan. *lam*, lame; perhaps orig. 'bruised, maimed': cf. *lam*[1], *v.*] 1. Crippled or disabled by injury to or defect of a limb or limbs; specifically, walking with difficulty; halting; limping: as, a *lame* man or horse.

I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the *lame*.
Job xxix. 15.

2. Inefficient from injury or defect; unsound or impaired in strength; crippled: as, a *lame* leg or arm.

The golde hath made his wittes *lame*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Myself would work eye dim, and finger *lame*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. Figuratively, imperfect; lacking finish or completeness; defective in quality or quantity; halting; insufficient; hobbling: as, *lame* verse; *lame* rimes; a *lame* excuse.

O most *lame* and impotent conclusion!
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 162.

The sick man's sacrifice is but a *lame* oblation.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 4.

Santa Croce and the dome of St. Peter's are *lame* copies after a divine model. *Emerson*, History.

Lame duck, in *commercial slang*, one who is unable to meet his obligations; a bankrupt; especially, a defaulter on the stock-exchange.

I may be *lame*, but I shall never be a *duck*, nor deal in the garbage of the alley. *Walpole*, Letters (1771), III. 337.

lame[1] (lām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lamed*, ppr. *laming*. [< ME. *lamen*, < AS. *lemian* (= OS. *lamōn* (in comp. *bi-lamōn*) = OFries. *lema*, *lama* = D. *ver-lammen* = MLG. *lamen*, *lemen* = OHG. *lamēn*, *lemjan*, MHG. *lamen*, *lemen*, G. *lähmen* = Icel. *lemja*, thrash, flog, beat, lame, disable, = Dan. *lamme* = Sw. *lamma*), < *lama*, lame: see *lame*[1], *a.* Cf. *lam*[1], *v.*] To make lame; cripple or disable; render imperfect or unsound: as, to *lame* an antagonist; to *lame* an arm or a leg.

I cannot help it now;
Unless, by using means, I *lame* the foot
Of our design. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7. 7.

A tender foot will be galled and *lamed*, if you set it going in rugged paths. *Barrow*, Works, III. iii.

A spear,
Down-glancing, *lamed* the charger.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

lame[2] (lām), *n.* and *a.* [Also *layme*; an old or dial. form of *loam*.] I. *n.* 1. Earthenware. [Now Scotch.]

2 flagons of *layme*, enamelled with blue and white and one all blue. *Inventory* (1578).

2. A broken piece of earthenware; a potsherd. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Earthen: used of pottery: as, a *lame* pig (an earthen vessel). [Scotch.]

lame[3]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lamm*; < ME. *lampe* for **lame*, < OF. (and F.) *lame*, a plate, a blade, < L. *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*, and cf. *lama*[3].] In *armor*, a plate of metal. *Florio*.

He strake Phalantus just upon the gorget, so as he battered the *lamms* thereof. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

lamel (lam'el), *n.* Same as *lamella*.

lamella (lā-mel'ä), *n.*; pl. *lamellæ* (-ē). [L., a small plate of metal, < *lamina*, a thin piece of metal, wood, etc.: see *lamina*.] A thin plate or scale. Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.*: (1) An erect scale or blade inserted at the junction of the claw and limb in some corollas, and forming a part of their corona or crown. (2) In the group *Agaricini* of hymenomycetous fungi, one of the radiating vertical plates on the under side of the pileus, upon which the hymenium is extended; one of the gills, for example, of common mushrooms (*Agaricus*). (*b*) In *anat.* and *zool.*, a thin or small lamina; a plate or layer; especially, one of a series of thin plates arranged like the leaves of a book or the gills of an oyster. — **Branchial lamella.** See *branchial*. — **Haversian lamellæ**, hollow cylinders of bone-tissue surrounding and concentric with a Haversian canal. There are generally several to each canal, successively inclosed, as the successive rings of growth of an exogenous plant surround the central pith. — **Horizontal lamella of the ethmoid**, the cribriform plate, a part of the ethmoturbinal bone. **Lamellæ of bone**, layers of bone-tissue concentrically arranged around a Haversian canal; Haversian lamellæ. — **Perpendicular lamella of the ethmoid**, the mesethmoid bone. = **Syn.** See *lamina*.

lamellar (lam'e-lär), *a.* [< *lamella* + *-ar*[3].] 1. Disposed in lamellæ or layers; laminar in a small way.

A magnet is said to be *lamellar* when it may be divided into simple closed magnetic shells or into open shells with their edges on the surface of the magnet.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 316.

2. Having a lamella or lamellæ; lamellate. — 3. Formed of lamellæ; strengthened or covered with lamellæ: as, a *lamellar* skirt (a name given to the great braguette). — 4. In *bot.*, specifically, tipped with two flat lobes, as the styles of many blossoms.

lamellarly (lam'e-lär-li), *adv.* In the form of or by means of lamellæ: as, the leaves of a book lie *lamellarly*.

lamellar-stellate (lam'e-lär-stel'āt), *a.* In *mineral.*, formed of thin plates or lamellæ arranged in star-shaped groups: as, gypsum has often a *lamellar-stellate* structure.

lamellate (lam'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *lamellatus*, < L. *lamella*, a thin metal plate: see *lamella*.] 1. Formed of a lamella, or disposed in lamellæ; lamellar in structure or arrangement. — 2. Having lamellæ; furnished with little laminæ. — **Lamellate antennæ**, antennæ in which the outer joints are prolonged internally, opposing flat surfaces to each other, which may be brought into close contact, thus forming a transverse or, rarely, a rounded club supported on one side by the stem or funiculus of the antenna, as in the *Scarabæidæ* or cockchafers. Beetles having antennæ of this form are called *lamellicorns*. See cut under *antenna*. — **Lamellate palpi**, those palpi in which the terminal joint is divided longitudinally or transversely into several lamellæ or leaves.

lamellated (lam'e-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *lamellate*.

The *lamellated* antennæ of some, the clavellated of others, are surprisingly beautiful, when viewed through a microscope. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii. 4, note 3.

lamellibranch (lā-mel'i-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lamella*, a plate, + *branchiæ*, gills.] I. *a.* Having lamellate gills; pertaining to the *Lamellibranchiata*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Lamellibranchiata*, as any ordinary bivalve mollusk.

Also *lamellibranchiate*.

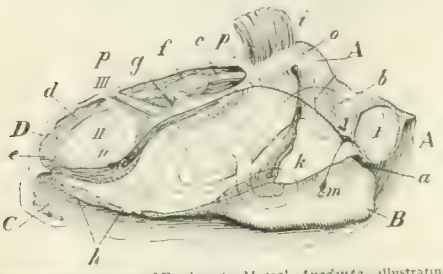
Lamellibranchia (lā-mel-i-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Lamellibranchiata*.

Lamellibranchiata (lā-mel-i-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *lamellibranchiate*.] A group of mollusks without distinct head or cephalic eyes, with the branchiæ on each side of the body and generally expanded in a plate-like or lamelliform manner, and with a shell of two lateral valves completely or partly inclosing the body. The valves of the shell are connected and close over the back of the animal by a hinge; they are also generally united by one or two muscles, called *adductors*, which penetrate the body-mass. Opening of the shell is effected by an elastic ligament in or about the hinge. The shell is secreted by a prolongation of the integument called

the *manteau et pallium*, which laps round the body, its halves being either free or united so as to leave only three apertures for the inlet and outlet of water for respiration, and for the protrusion of a fleshy organ called the *foot*, when it is present. The muscular edge of the mantle leaves on each valve an impression called the *pallial line*. Respiration is generally effected by lamellated gills (whence the name), usually occupying a large part of the interior of the shell on each side. The mouth is a simple jawless fissure, furnished with one or two pairs of soft palpi, the food being conveyed to it by cilia on the gills. The heart has a single ventricle pierced by the intestine, and there are three double nerve-centers. The group was originally designated by the author of the name (De Blainville, 1814) as an order, but has generally been adopted as a class of *Mollusca*, containing all the true or ordinary bivalve mollusks, of

Vertical Transverse Section of *Anodonta* through the heart.

A A, mantle-lobes; *B*, foot; *c*, rectum; *g*, *i*, inner and outer gills; *f*, ventricle of heart; *q*, auricles of heart; *p*, pericardium; *o*, vestibule of *q*, the organ of Bojanus.



Diagrammatic Section of Fresh-water Mussel, *Anodonta*, illustrating anatomy of *Lamellibranchiata*.

A A, mantle, its right lobe cut away; *B*, foot; *C*, branchial chamber of mantle-cavity; *D*, anal chamber; I, II, anterior and posterior adductor muscles; III, retractor muscle of foot; *a*, mouth; *b*, stomach; *c*, intestine, coils of which are supposed to be seen through the side walls of the mesosoma; *d*, rectum; *e*, anus; *f*, ventricle; *g*, auricle; *h*, gills, except *i*, right external gill, largely cut away and turned back; *k*, labial palpi; *l*, cerebrogangliun; *m*, pedal ganglion; *n*, parietosplanchnic ganglia; *o*, aperture of organ of Bojanus; *p*, pericardium.

which oysters, clams, etc., are familiar examples. Synonyms of the whole group are *Acephala*, *Bivalvia*, *Conchifera*, *Cormopoda*, and *Pelecypoda*.

lamellibranchiate (lā-mel-i-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *lamellibranchiatus*, < L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *lamellibranch*.

lamellicorn (lā-mel'i-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *lamellicornis*, < L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having lamellæ or a lamellate structure, as the antennæ of an insect.—**2.** Having lamellate antennæ, as an insect; of or pertaining to the *Lamellicornia*.

II. *n.* A lamellicorn beetle; any member of the *Lamellicornia*, as a scarab, dung-beetle, stag-beetle, cockchafer, etc.

lamellicornate (lā-mel-i-kôr'nāt), *a.* Same as *lamellicorn*.

Lamellicornes (lā-mel-i-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (orig. the F. accom. of NL. *lamellicornia*, neut. pl.), < L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] In Latreille's system, the sixth family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, corresponding with the modern group *Lamellicornia*.

Lamellicornia (lā-mel-i-kôr'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lamellicornis*: see *lamellicorn*.] A suborder of *Coleoptera* which have the fourth and fifth tarsal joints not connate, the first ventral segment visible for its entire breadth, the antennæ with a lamellate club whose apposed surfaces have a very delicate sensitive structure, and the legs fossorial. The antennæ, which are short and deeply inserted under the sides of the head, are lamelliferous, the last three joints making a lamelliform club (pectinated in *Lucanidæ*, whence the name *Pectinicornia* for this family). The lamellicorns are herbivorous, and very rich in species, of which there are more than 7,000, among them the largest and some of the most splendid beetles known. The leading families are *Scarabæidæ* and *Lucanidæ*.

lamelliferous (lam-e-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing lamellæ; composed of or provided with lamellæ; having a lamellate structure.

lamelliform (lā-mel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *forma*, form.] Lamellar in form; having the shape of a lamella; lamellate in structure or arrangement.

lamelliped (lā-mel'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having a flattened lamelliform foot, as some conchiferous mollusks; of or pertaining to the *Lamellipedia*.

II. *n.* A mollusk with a lamelliform foot; one of the *Lamellipedia*.

Lamellipedia (lā-mel-i-pē'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In Lamarck's system of the *Conchifera*, a division of acephalous mollusks having a large lamellar foot, containing the families *Conchæ*, *Cardiacea*, *Arcacea*, *Trigonea*, and *Naïades*. Also *Lamellipedes*.

lamelliroster (lā-mel-i-ros'tėr), *n.* A lamellirostral bird.

lamellirostral (lā-mel-i-ros'tral), *a.* and *n.* [As *Lamellirostres* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Having a lamellose bill; lamellosodentate, as a bird; of or pertaining to the *Lamellirostres*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Lamellirostres*.

lamellirostrate (lā-mel-i-ros'trāt), *a.* Same as *lamellirostral*.

Lamellirostres (lā-mel-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lamella*, a thin plate, + *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] In Cuvier's classification, the fourth family of his sixth order of birds (*Palmipedes*), containing those which have the bill lamellosodentate and covered with a soft skin, with a nail at the end, as ducks, geese, swans, and flamingos. The family corresponds to the Linnean *Anseres*, and included the modern families *Anatidæ* and *Phœnicopteridæ*. Divested of the flamingos, it corresponds to the *Chenomorphæ* of Huxley, now commonly rated as an order or suborder of carinate birds. See *Chenomorphæ*, *Anseres*, *Anatidæ*.

lamellose (lam'e-lōs), *a.* [< *lamella* + *-ose*.] Full of lamellæ; lamellated in structure; lamelliform in arrangement: a book, for instance, is entirely *lamellose*.

lamellosodentate (lam-e-lō-sō-den'tāt), *a.* [< *lamellose* + *dentate*.] Toothed with lamellæ, or having lamelliform teeth, as the bill of a duck.

Lamellosodentati (lam-e-lō″sō-den-tā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *lamellosodentate*.] Illiger's name of the duck tribe, or lamellirostral birds. See *Lamellirostres*.

lamely (lām'li), *adv.* **1.** In a lame or halting manner; like a cripple: as, to walk *lamely*.—**2.** Imperfectly; unsatisfactorily; weakly; feebly: as, a figure *lamely* drawn; a scene *lamely* described; an argument *lamely* conducted.

lameness (lām'nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being lame; defect or unsoundness of a limb or limbs; especially, impairment of locomotive capacity by injury or deformity: as, *lameness* of the hand or foot; *lameness* caused by a broken or a deformed leg.—**2.** Imperfection; want of finish or completeness; defect; insufficiency; weakness: as, the *lameness* of a verse or a rime; the *lameness* of an argument or an apology.

> Speak of my *lameness*, and I straight will halt.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxxix.

> If the story move, or the actor help the *lameness* of it with his performance. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

lament (lā-ment'), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *lamento*, < L. *lamentum*, usually in pl. *lamenta*, a wailing, moaning; with formative *-mentum* (see *-ment*), from the root **la*, seen also in *latrare*, bark, Gr. ῥάζειν, snarl, Russ. *laietĭ*, bark, scold.] **1.** An expression of grief or sorrow; a sad complaint; a lamentation.

> And these external manners of *laments*
> Are merely shadows to the unseen grief
> That swells with silence in the tortured soul.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 296.

2. A set form of lamentation or mourning; an elegy; a mourning song or ballad.

> At Busiris, which was the alleged burial-place of Osiris, there was an annual festival at which the votaries, having fasted and put on mourning dresses, uttered a *lament* round a burnt-offering: the death of Osiris being the subject of the *lament*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 144.

3. The music for an elegy, or a tune intended to express or excite sorrowful emotion; a mournful air.

lament (lā-ment'), *v.* [< F. *lamenter* = Sp. Pg. *lamentar* = It. *lamentare*, < L. *lamentari*, wail, weep, < *lamentum*, a wailing, lament: see *lament*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To express sorrow; utter words or sounds of grief; mourn audibly; wail.

> In that day shall one take up a parable against you, and *lament* with a doleful lamentation. Micah ii. 4.

> Every now and then I heard the wail of women *lamenting* for the dead. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 195.

2. To show great sorrow or regret; repine; chafe; grieve.

> Where joy most revels, grief doth most *lament*;
> Grief joys, joy grieves, on slender accident.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 208.

=**Syn.** *Lament*, *Mourn*, *Grieve*; sorrow. *Lament* expresses always, at least figuratively, an external act. *Mourn* was originally and is still often the same, but does not now suggest anything audible. *Grieve* suggests more of a consuming effect upon the person sorrowing. See *affliction*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To bewail; mourn for; bemoan; deplore.

> They *lamented* the death of their leader, and filled all places with their complaints. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii.

2†. To afflict; distress.

> He went home, where he lay much *Lamented* and wonderfully affrighted with the Old Woman coming to afflict him. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 124.

lamentable (lam'en-ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *lamentable* = Sp. *lamentable* = Pg. *lamentavel* = It. *lamentabile*, lamentable, < L. *lamentabilis*, mournful, < L. *lamentari*, mourn, lament: see *lament*, *v.*] **1.** To be lamented; exciting or calling for sorrow; grievous: as, a *lamentable* deterioration of morals.

> Tell thou the *lamentable* tale of me.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1. 44.

> And yet their superstition is more *lamentable* then their dispersion, as also their pertinacie and stubbornenesse in their superstition. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

2. Expressive of grief; mournful: as, a *lamentable* cry.

> Ceaseless rain sweeping away wildly before a long and *lamentable* blast. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, i.

3. Miserable; pitiful; low; poor.

> Then are messengers again posted to Rome in *lamentable* sort, beseeching that they would not suffer a whole Province to be destroy'd. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

lamentableness (lam'en-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being lamentable.

lamentably (lam'en-ta-bli), *adv.* In a lamentable manner; mournfully; pitifully.

lamentation (lam-en-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *lamentacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *lamentation* = Sp. *lamentacion* = Pg. *lamentação* = It. *lamentazione*, < L. *lamentatio(n-)*, a weeping, < L. *lamentari*, weep: see *lament*, *v.*] **1.** The act of bewailing; expression of sorrow; a mournful outcry.

> Who sothely might suffer the sorow that thou mase . . .
> *Lamentacoun* & langour the long night ouer?
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3294.

> In Rama was there a voice heard, *lamentation*, and weeping, and great mourning. Mat. ii. 18.

2. [*cap.*] *pl.* The shorter title of the *Lamentations of Jeremiah*, one of the poetical books of the Old Testament. In the Septuagint, as in the English Bible, it stands immediately after the Book of Jeremiah, of which it probably originally formed a continuation. Its subject is the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans. It was probably composed immediately after the taking of the city (586 B. C.), while the wounds of the nation were still fresh. Jeremiah has been generally regarded by Christian scholars as its author.

3. [*cap.*] *pl.* The music to which the first three lessons, taken from the Lamentations of Jeremiah, are sung in the Roman Catholic Church, in the office called Tenebræ, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of Holy Week.=**Syn. 1.** Mourning, complaint, plaint, moan, moaning, wailing, outcry. See *lament*, *v. i.*

lamenter (lā-men'tėr), *n.* One who laments, mourns, or cries out with sorrow.

lamentingly (lā-men'ting-li), *adv.* In a lamenting manner; with lamentation.

Lamé's equation, function. See *equation*, *function*.

lameskirting (lām'skėr-ting), *n.* [< *lame*[1], *v.*, + *skirt* + *-ing*[1].] In *coal-mining*, the cutting off of coal from the sides of underground roads in order to widen them. [North. Eng.]

lameter, *n.* See *lamiter*.

lametta (la-met'ä), *n.* [It., dim. of It. *lama*, a plate of metal, < L. *lamina*, a thin piece of metal, wood, etc.: see *lame*[3], *lamina*.] Brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

lamia (lā'mi-ä), *n.* [< L. *lamia*, < Gr. λάμια, a female demon (see def.).] **1.** In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, an enticing witch, who charmed children and youths for the purpose of feeding on their blood and flesh, like the later vampire; a female demon; hence, in general, a destroying witch or hag.

> Where's the *lamia*
> That tears my entrails?
> *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, iv. 1.

> A young prince goes a hunting. . . . In the ardour of the chase, he becomes separated from his followers, and meets with a *lamia* or ogress.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry (ed. 1871), I. 310.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A Fabrician (1775) genus of longicorn beetles, now the type of the family *Lamiidæ*. *L. ædilis* is a species the male of which has antennæ four times as long as the body. (*b*) A genus of sharks: same as *Lamna*. *Risso*, 1826.

Lamiaceæ (lā-mi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamium* + *-aceæ*.] Lindley's name for the *Labiatæ*.

Lamiales (lā-mi-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Lamium* + *-ales*.] A cohort of gamopetalous plants, having the corolla usually irregular, the posterior stamens often reduced to staminodia or wanting, the carpels one- or two-ovuled, and the indehiscent fruit generally included in the calyx. It embraces the orders *Myoporineæ*, *Selagineæ*, *Verbenaceæ*, and *Labiatæ*.

Lamiariæ (lā-mi-ā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamia*, 2 (*a*), + *-ariæ*.] In Latreille's system (1825), a tribe of longicorn beetles, corresponding inexactly to the modern family *Lamiidæ*.

Lamieæ (lā-mī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Lamium* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ*, originally embracing the genus *Lamium* and 9 other genera. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it embraces 22 genera.

lamiger (lam′i-jėr), *n.* [< *lame*[1], *a.*, + *-iger*, perhaps orig. *-iger*, *-ier*, *-yer*, as in *lawyer*, etc.] A cripple. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Lamiidæ (lā-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamia*, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of longicorn beetles typified by the genus *Lamia*, belonging to the tetramerous series of the order *Coleoptera*. It is related to the *Cerambycidæ*, but the head is vertical, not porrect. Also written *Lamiadæ*, *Lamiides*.

lamina (lam′i-nä), *n.*; pl. *laminæ* (-nē). [= F. *lame* (> E. *lame*[3]) = Sp. *lama*, *lámina* = Pg. *lamina* = It. *lama*, *lamina*, < L. *lamina*, also *lammina*, *lamna*, a thin plate of wood, metal, etc., a leaf, layer, etc. Cf. *lame*[3].] A thin plate or scale. Specifically — (*a*) A layer or coat lying over another: applied to the plates of minerals, bones, etc. (*b*) The thinnest distinct layer into which a stratified rock can be separated. See *stratum* and *stratification*. (*c*) In *anat.*, a thin plate, layer, or membrane, or any laminar or lamellar structure. [In this use commonly as mere Latin, as in phrases below.] (*d*) In *bot.*: (1) The commonly widened upper part of a petal; its limb or border, as distinguished from its claw. (2) The blade or expanded portion of a leaf. (3) The flat part of the thallus or frond in some seaweeds, as distinguished from the stipe. (*e*) A splint of armor. Hence — (*f*) A piece of armor made of splints. Compare *lame*[3], *splint-armor*, *jesserant*, *brigandine*[1]. — **Cribrose lamina** (*lamina cribrosa*), a thin cribriform lamina of the sclerotic coat of the eye at the entrance of the optic nerve. — **Denticulate lamina** of the cochlea, the limbus laminæ spiralis. — **Dorsal laminæ**. See *dorsal*. — **Elastic laminæ** of the cornea, hard, elastic, transparent, and homogeneous membranes covering the proper substance of the cornea in front and behind. — **Lamina cinerea**, a thin layer of gray substance at the base of the brain, above the optic chiasma, from the fore end of the corpus callosum to the tuber cinereum. — **Lamina dermalis**, in *embryol.*, the primary outer layer of a two-layered germ: same as *ectoderm*. — **Laminæ dorsales**, in *embryol.*, the dorsal laminæ. — **Laminæ of a vertebra**, plate-like portions of the neurapophyses or neural arches of a vertebra, arising from the pedicels on each side and meeting in midline to inclose the spinal canal. — **Laminæ of the cerebellum**, *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*, the folded and ramifying layers of the surface of the cerebellum, like the gyri of the cerebrum, section of which gives the appearance called arbor-vitæ. — **Laminæ ventrales**, or **laminæ viscerales**, ventral or visceral layers; the folds of the embryo, on each side of the notochordal axis, extending downward to meet finally on the middle line below, each lamina splitting into an outer or somatopleural and an inner or splanchnopleural layer, the outer to form the body-walls, the inner to form the intestinal canal: opposed to *dorsal laminæ*. — **Lamina fusca**, an extremely fine areolar tissue forming the innermost part of the sclerotic and uniting it with the outer surface of the choroid. — **Lamina gastralis**, in *embryol.*, the primary inner layer of a two-layered germ: same as *endoderm*. — **Lamina inodermalis**, the outer or flesh layer of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ; the somatopleure. — **Lamina inogastralis**, the inner or fibrous intestinal layer of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ; the splanchnopleure. — **Lamina labialis**, Meinert's name for that piece of the mouth-parts of a myriapod which supports the inner stipes of the deutomala. See *deutomala*. — **Lamina mycogastralis**, the mucous layer or glandular intestinal layer of a four-layered germ. It corresponds to the endoderm of a two-layered germ, and forms the epithelium of the intestinal tract and its diverticula. — **Lamina neurodermalis**, the skin-sensory layer of a four-layered germ, corresponding to the ectoderm of a two-layered germ, and forming the epidermis and the chief parts of the nervous system and the organs of the special senses. — **Lamina perforata anterior**, the anterior perforated space of the base of the brain; the precribrum. — **Lamina perforata posterior**, the posterior perforated space of the base of the brain; the postcribrum. — **Lamina perpendicularis**, the mesethmoid, or perpendicular median plate of the ethmoid bone. **Lamina proligera**, **lamina sporigera**, in *fungology*, according to the older terminology, the hymenium or discus in a discocarp or apothecium. — **Lamina quadrigemina**, the dorsal portion of the mesencephalon above the Sylvian aqueduct. It is divided into the four corpora quadrigemina. — **Lamina reticularis**, the reticular lamina of the organ of Corti, a net-like membrane upon the summits of the outer hair-cells. The network consists of four rows of fiddle-shaped cells called phalanges, between which project the ciliated free ends of the hair-cells, and to which are attached the phalangeal processes of the cells of Dieters. — **Lamina spiralis**, the spiral lamina of the cochlea; the flange or projection which winds spirally round the modiolus or columella of the ear, projecting into the spiral canal and dividing it into two spiral tubes or scalæ. The spiral lamina is partly bony and partly membranous. The osseous part is called *lamina spiralis ossea*; the membranous part is the *membrana basilaris*. The bony lamina ends at the cupola in a hook-like process, the *hamulus*. — **Lamina spiralis membranacea**, the basilar membrane of the cochlear canal. — **Lamina spiralis ossea**, the bony spiral lamina winding around the modiolus of the cochlea and giving attachment at its free edge to the basilar membrane. — **Lamina suprachoroidea**, a delicate membrane investing the choroid coat of the eye externally. — **Lamina tectoria cerebelli**, that part of the cerebellum which lies above the horizontal fissure. — **Lamina terminalis**, the anterior boundary of the third ventricle of the brain; that part of the lamina cinerea lying in front of the chiasma. See cut under *encephalon*. — **Lamina vitrea**. (*a*) A colorless glassy membrane forming the innermost stratum of the choroid and lying between the choriocapillaris and the tapetum nigrum; the membrane of Bruch. (*b*) The inner table of the skull. — **Neural lamina**, the dorsal lamina, one of the lips of the groove along the back of the early embryo, which, meeting and joining its fellow, converts the primitive trace or furrow into a tube within which the neural axis is to be developed: opposed to *ventral* or *visceral lamina*. — **Reticular lamina** of Kölliker, in the cochlea, same as *lamina reticularis*, above. — **Ventral** or **visceral laminæ**. See *laminæ ventrales*, above. = **Syn.** *Lamina*, *lamella*. In zoölogy and anatomy these words are usually absolutely synonymous, used interchangeably and without distinction. If there be a possible distinction, it is that *lamella* may often apply to something smaller or thinner than a *lamina*: for instance, the cover of a book is a *lamina*, containing leaves or *lamellæ*. Haeckel draws and maintains this distinction in embryology.

laminability (lam″i-nạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *laminable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being laminable.

laminable (lam′i-nạ-bl), *a.* [< *lamin(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being formed into thin plates; capable of being extended by passing between steel or hardened cast-iron rollers, as a metal.

laminæ, *n.* Plural of *lamina*.

laminar (lam′i-när), *a.* [< *lamina* + *-ar*[3].] 1. Composed of or disposed in laminæ, or thin plates or layers; lamellar. — 2. Having or being a lamina or laminæ; laminate. — **Laminar fission**, in *geol.*, separation into laminæ, thin plates, or flags, parallel with the lines of stratification; lamination.

Laminaria (lam-i-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *lamina*, a thin plate, + *-aria*.] A genus of dark-spored seaweeds, belonging to the natural order *Laminariaceæ*, having no definite leaves, but a plain ribless expansion, flat and bladelike (whence the name), which is either simple or cloven. *L. digitata* is the well-known tangle abundant on sea-coasts (used in gynecology instead of sponge for making tents for dilating the cervical canal); *L. buccinalis* is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and yields iodine; *L. potatorum* grows in Australia, and furnishes the aborigines with a part of their instruments, vessels, and food; *L. digitata* and *L. bulbosa* were formerly employed in the manufacture of kelp for the glass-maker and soap-boiler; *L. saccharina*, the sweet-tangle or sea-belt, named from the saccharine matter called *mannite* which it furnishes, is abundant on the shores of the North Atlantic and Pacific oceans. See *hanger*, 7.

Laminariaceæ (lam-i-nā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Laminaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of the *Algæ* or seaweeds, now included in the class *Phæosporeæ*. Their fronds are coriaceous and not articulated, and attached to the sea-bottom by a root-like or sometimes disklike organ, whence arises a stipe, which expands into a lamina or blade. They are propagated by means of zoöspores, borne in zoösporangia on the surface of the frond, either diffused or in patches. The genera *Alaria*, *Laminaria*, and *Macrocystis*, belonging to this order, include the largest marine vegetables. See the generic names, and *kelp*.

laminarian (lam-i-nā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Laminaria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the genus *Laminaria*; specifically, noting that belt or zone of marine life which extends from low-water mark to a depth of forty to ninety feet, and which in British seas is characterized by the presence of *Laminariaceæ*, as well as by that of starfishes, the common sea-urchin, etc.

> The *Laminarian* zone is succeeded by the Coralline zone. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 16.

Laminarieæ (lam″i-nā-ri′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Laminaria* + *-eæ*.] A synonym of *Laminariaceæ*.

Laminarites (lam″i-nā-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Laminaria* + *-ites*.] The generic name given by Sternberg and other fossil botanists to various fragments of plants supposed to be allied to the recent *Laminaria*, but in regard to which nothing has been definitely made out.

laminary (lam′i-nā-ri), *a.* [< *lamina* + *-ary*.] Composed of layers or plates; laminar.

laminate (lam′i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laminated*, ppr. *laminating*. [< ML. *laminatus*, pp. of *laminare* (> It. *laminare* = Sp. Pg. *laminar* = F. *laminer*, plate, flatten into a plate), < L. *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*.] I. *trans.* 1. To form into a lamina or plate; beat out thin. [Rare.]

> We took an ounce of that [refined silver], and, having *laminated* it, we cast it upon twice its weight of beaten sublimate. *Boyle*, Works, III. 81.

2. To form with or into laminæ or layers; divide into plates or leaves: as, a *laminating*-machine. — **Laminated arch**. See *arch*[1]. — **Laminated pipe**, a pipe made by wrapping successive layers of thin veneer, or veneer and fabrics in combination, over a mold or core. — **Laminated rib**. Same as *laminated arch*. — **Laminated tubercle**, the nodule of the cerebellum.

II. *intrans.* To part or become divided into laminæ; separate into thin layers or plates: as, mica *laminates* on exposure to heat.

laminate (lam′i-nāt), *a.* [< ML. *laminatus*, furnished with plates or scales: see the verb.] 1. Having the form of a lamina or thin plate; leaf-like: as, the *laminate* coxæ of some beetles. — 2. Disposed in, consisting of, or bearing laminæ, layers, or scales; laminar; scaled; scaly: as, *laminate* structure in geology; a *laminate* surface; the *laminate* tarsi of a bird. — **Laminate coxa**, a coxa dilated into a broad plate which covers the trochanter and the base of the femur, as the posterior coxæ of certain aquatic beetles. — **Laminate horn**, a horn-like process dilated at its base into a thin plate.

laminated (lam′i-nā-ted), *p. a.* [< *laminate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *laminate*.

laminating-machine (lam′i-nā-ting-mạ-shēn″), *n.* In *metal-working*, a machine for making metallic sheets; in particular, a set of goldbeaters' rolls arranged in a frame with gearing and adjustable bearings, the adjustment of the bearings being effected by screws, and the rollers being turned by a winch. The gold ingot is by this machine (with frequent annealing to prevent cracking) reduced to a ribbon weighing 6½ grains per inch, which is cut into pieces about one inch square to form the gold-beaters' pack, the beating of which, again with frequent annealing, reduces the metal to gold-leaf.

laminating-roller (lam′i-nā-ting-rō″lėr), *n.* In *metal-working*, one of a set of rollers in a rolling-mill, for reducing fagots or blooms to sheets or bars. The rollers act in pairs, and their distance apart determines the thickness of the sheet. This distance is regulated by adjustable bearings moved accurately by screws. For bars the rollers are grooved in accordance with the required shape of the cross-section. The blooms or fagots are rolled hot; but cylindrical bars for shafts are in some manufactories finished by cold-rolling.

lamination (lam-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *laminate* + *-ion*.] The act of laminating, or the state of being laminated; arrangement in layers or thin plates; specifically, in *geol.*, a division of rock into layers or laminæ: nearly the same as *stratification*. A stratified rock may or may not be laminated. In the former case each stratum or bed is capable of being divided into thin layers or laminæ. Lamination is hardly possible except in rocks made up of fine-grained materials. The break or interval separating two strata is more evident, and very probably was of longer duration, than that which intervened between the deposition of two successive laminæ. Some English geologists use the term *lamination* with reference to the crystalline and eruptive rocks, making *laminated structure* the equivalent of *tabular structure*, where this has been the result not of stratification but of contraction during the process of cooling, or of some other cause connected with the formation of masses of igneous origin.

> Four kinds of fissility may be recognized among rocks: 1st, *lamination* of original deposit; 2d, cleavage, as in slate; 3d, shearing, as near faults; 4th, foliation, as in schists. *A. Geikie*, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 463.

laminiferous (lam-i-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *lamina*, a thin plate, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing laminæ; having a laminate structure.

laminiform (lam′i-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lamina*, a thin plate, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lamina; laminar; lamellar; like a plate, layer, or leaf in shape.

laminiplantar (lam″i-ni-plan′tär), *a.* [< L. *lamina*, a thin plate, + *planta*, sole.] Having laminate tarsi; having the back of the tarsus covered with an undivided lamina on each side, the two meeting in a sharp ridge: opposed to *scutelliplantar*.

Laminiplantares (lam″i-ni-plan-tā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *laminiplantar*.] Laminiplantar birds; in Sundevall's classification (1872), the prior series of the first order of birds (*Oscines*), including nearly all oscine *Passeres*.

laminiplantation (lam″i-ni-plan-tā′shọn), *n.* [As *laminiplant(ar)* + *-ation*.] The state or quality of being laminiplantar.

> The *laminiplantation* . . . is equally well exhibited by most passerine birds, whether they have booted or anteriorly scutellate tarsi. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 126.

laminitis (lam-i-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *lamina* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the laminæ of the hoof of a horse.

laminose (lam′i-nōs), *a.* [< NL. *laminosus*, < L. *lamina*, a thin plate: see *laminar*.] Resembling a lamina; laminiform. *Cooke*, Brit. Fungi, p. 314.

lamish (lā′mish), *a.* [< *lame*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat lame; slightly limping.

> He did, by a false step, sprain a vein in the inside of his leg, which ever after occasioned him to go *lamish*. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II., J. Shirley.

lamiter, **lameter** (lā′mi-tėr, lā′me-tėr), *n.* [See *lamiger*.] A cripple.

Though ye may think him a *lamiter*, yet, grippie for grippie indeed, I'll wad a wether he'll gar the blude spin frae the tips o' your nails *Scott*, Black Dwarf, xvii.

You have now, no doubt, friends who will look after you, and not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind *lamiter* like me! *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

Lamium (lā'mi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *lamium*, the dead-nettle.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Lamieæ*, with nearly equal, not acerose calyx-teeth, the corolla-tube rarely exserted, the anther-cells generally parallel, and the nutlets angled and truncated at the apex. They are annual or perennial herbs, often diffuse or decumbent at the base, with cordate toothed or incised leaves, and densely many-flowered whorls of flowers crowded at the summit of the stem. The irregular galeate flowers are sometimes large, and generally pink or purple, sometimes white or even yellow. There are nearly 40 species of these plants, inhabiting Europe, northern Africa, and extratropical Asia. Several species are common as weeds in waste ground, and some are occasionally cultivated in gardens. They are all known by the name of *dead-nettle* or *hedge dead-nettle*. The best-known species are the white-flowered *L. album*, the pink- or purple-flowered *L. purpureum*, *L. amplexicaule*, and *L. maculatum*, and the yellow-flowered *L. Galeobdolon*.

lamm[1], *v. t.* See *lam*[1].

lamm[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lame*[3].

Lammas (lam'as), *n.* [< ME. *lammasse*, < AS. *hlāfmæsse*, a later assimilated form of *hlāfmæsse*, lit. 'loaf-mass,' i. e. 'bread-feast' (see def.), < *hlāf*, loaf, bread, + *mæsse*, mass: see *loaf*[1] and *mass*[1].] **1.** Originally, in England, the festival of the wheat-harvest, observed on the 1st of August, corresponding to the 12th in the modern calendar. It is supposed to have taken its name from the practice of offering first-fruits at the service of the mass on that day, in the form of loaves of bread. The festival was a continuation of a similar one from pagan times. Some have supposed, erroneously, that the name has some connection with the word *lamb*.

And to the *lammasse* afterward he spousede the quene. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 317.

2. In Great Britain, the 1st of August as a date, which in Scotland is a quarter-day and in England a half-quarter-day. The prevalence of this use, both in ancient and modern times, has to a great extent obscured the original significance of the word. Also called *Lammas-day*.

3. The church festival of St. Peter's Chains, or St. Peter in the Fetters, observed on August 1st in memory of St. Peter's imprisonment and miraculous deliverance (Acts xii. 4–10).—**Lammas eve**, July 31st, the day before Lammas.

Even or odd, of all days in the year,
Come *Lammas-eve* at night shall she be fourteen.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 17.

Latter Lammas, a Lammas that, like the Greek calends, does not exist: used ironically, implying 'never.'

Courtiers thriue at *latter Lammas* day.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 55.

Lammas-day (lam'as-dā), *n.* Same as *Lammas*, 2.

lammas-land (lam'as-land), *n.* Land which is cultivated by individual occupiers, but after harvest (about the time of Lammas) is thrown open for common pasturage. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, ii. [Eng.]

Lammas-tide (lam'as-tīd), *n.* The time or season of Lammas.

How long is it now
To *Lammas-tide?* *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3. 15.

lammer (lam'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *lamer*, *lamour*, *laumer*, *lambur*; appar. < F. *l'ambre*, < *le*, the, *ambre*, amber: see *amber*[2].] Amber. [Scotch.]

Bedis of correll and *lammer*.
Aberdeen Regis. (1548), V. 20. (*Jamieson.*)

Dinna ye think puir Jeanie's een wi' the tears in them glanced like *lamour* beads?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

lammergeier, laemmergeier (lam'ėr-, lem'ėr-gī-ėr), *n.* [< G. *lämmergeier*, < *lämmer*, pl. of *lamm* = E. *lamb*, + *geier*, a vulture (see under *gerfalcon*).] A very large diurnal bird of prey, the so-called bearded vulture or griffin of the Alps, *Gypaëtus barbatus*, of the family *Falconidæ*, or placed in a separate family *Gypaëtidæ* (which see). The bird is an eagle of somewhat vulturine habits. It is the largest European bird of prey, about 40 inches long from point of beak to end of tail, the wing from the carpal angle 30 inches, the tail 20. The upper parts are blackish; the head is white, with a black line on each side and tufts of black bristly feathers at the base of the bill; the under parts are tawny. It stoops to carrion like most other eagles, but is also powerful and rapacious enough to destroy chamois, lambs, kids, hares, etc. The bird ranges through the mountains of southern Europe and northeastern Africa, and thence through central Asia to northern China. See cut under *Gypaetus*. Also written *lammergeir*, *lemmergeyer*, *laemmergeyer*.

lammie[1], *n.* See *lambie*.

lammy, lammie[2] (lam'i), *n.*; pl. *lammies* (-iz). [Perhaps a particular use of *lammie*[1], *lambie*.] A thick quilted frock or short jumper made of flannel or blanket-cloth, worn by sailors as an outside garment in cold weather. *Gentleman's Mag.*, October, 1886, p. 390.

Lamna (lam'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *lamna*, *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*. For the allusion to 'plate,' cf. *Elasmobranchii*.] The typical genus of *Lamnidæ*, containing sharks of remarkable swiftness and ferocity. *L. cornubica* is the porbeagle. See cut under *mackerel-shark*.

Lamnidæ (lam'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamna* + *-idæ*.] A family of typical sharks represented by the genus *Lamna*, to which various limits have been ascribed. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family of *Selachoidei*, with no nictitating membrane, an anal and two dorsal fins (the first of which is opposite the space between the pectorals and the ventrals), nostrils not confluent with the mouth, which is inferior, and spiracles none or minute. (*b*) In recent systems, a family of typical sharks, having the first dorsal between the pectorals and the ventrals, the second small, the tail keeled on the side, all the five branchial apertures in advance of the pectorals and of moderate size, and the teeth large. The porbeagles and the mackerel-sharks are the best-known forms. Also *Lamnoidæ*.

Lamnina (lam-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamna* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's ichthyological system, a group of *Lamnidæ*: same as *Lamnidæ* (*b*).

lamnoid (lam'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lamna* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lamnidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Lamnidæ*.

lamp[1] (lamp), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lampe*; < ME. *lampe*, *laumpe* = D. *lamp* = MLG. *lampe* = MHG. G. *lampe* = Dan. *lampe* = Sw. *lampa*, < OF. (also F.) *lampe* = Sp. *lampo* = Pg. *lampeão* = It. *lampa*, *lampade*, < L. *lampas* (*lampad-*), < Gr. λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), a torch, wax-light, lamp (oil-lamp), beacon, meteor, any light, < λάμπειν, shine. Cf. *lantern*, from the same ult. source.] **1.** A vessel, generally portable, for containing an inflammable liquid and a wick so arranged that it lifts the liquid by capillary attraction

Ancient Roman Lamps, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

and when ignited at the end serves as a means of illumination; in recent use also, by extension, a device employed for the same purpose in which the source of illumination is ignited gas or electricity. Lamps are distinguished by the liquids used in them, as *alcohol-lamp*, *oil-lamp*, etc., and by their mode of construction or their use, as *Argand lamp*, *astral lamp*, etc.

And rule vs by rightwisnes in our Ranke dedis,
With a lyue of lewte, that as a *laump* shynes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4849.

The pure candlestick, with the *lamps* thereof, even with the *lamps* to be set in order. Ex. xxxix. 37.

2. Figuratively, something suggesting the light of a lamp, whether in appearance or use; anything possessing or communicating light, real or metaphorical.

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quickening spirit,
And feed the dying *lamp* of life within me. *Rowe.*

3. *pl.* Same as *gig-lamps*. See *gig-lamp*, 3. [Slang.]—**Aphlogistic lamp.** See *aphlogistic*.—**Arc-lamp**, a lamp in which the light is given out by an electric arc. See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Argand lamp**, a lamp, patented by M. Argand in 1787, having a tubular wick, which is fed upward between two concentric metal tubes. Air is admitted to the interior of the flame as well as to the exterior.—**Astral lamp.** See *astral*.—**Clutch-lamp.** See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Davy lamp, Davy's lamp.** See *davy*[1].—**Döbereiner's lamp**, a contrivance for producing an instantaneous light, invented by Professor Dobereiner, of Jena, in 1824. The light is produced by throwing a jet of hydrogen gas upon recently prepared spongy platinum, when the metal instantly becomes red-hot, and then sets fire to the gas. This action depends upon the readiness with which spongy platinum absorbs gases, more especially oxygen gas. The hydrogen is brought into such close contact with oxygen (derived from the atmosphere) in the pores of the platinum that chemical union takes place on the surface of the platinum, with evolution of sufficient heat to ignite the rest of the hydrogen. Also called *hydrogen lamp*.—**Electric lamp.** See *electric* and *glow-lamp*.—**Fresnel lamp**, a lamp in which the light is placed behind a Fresnel lens, or is inclosed in a glass of which the section is that of a Fresnel lens.—**Hydrogen lamp.** Same as *Döbereiner's lamp*.—**Hydrostatic lamp**, a lamp in which a column of water raises the oil to the wick.—**Mechanical lamp.** Same as *carcel-lamp*.—**Monochromatic lamp**, a lamp burning a mixture of alcohol and salt, to produce a yellow monochromatic light.—**Oxyhydrogen lamp.** See *oxyhydrogen*.—**Spirit-lamp**, a lamp of any form for burning alcohol. It is most commonly a lamp of very simple type, consisting of a receptacle of glass or sheet-metal, fitted with a cylindrical tube to carry a wick.—**Standard lamp**, a hand-lamp with a tall standard, generally movable, made to stand on the floor. The tall fixed lamps in the chancels of churches are also known as standard lamps.—**Student lamp**, or **students' lamp**, a portable lamp with an Argand burner, supplied by a cylindrical self-flowing oil-reservoir connected with the burner by a downward-curving tube. Reservoir and burner are carried on an upright standard passing through the tube, and can be raised or lowered on the standard at pleasure. The burner is fitted with a tall chimney and a conical porcelain shade.—**Submarine lamp**, any form of lamp designed to burn under water. It is now particularly an electric light that may be suspended under water for lighting wrecks or submarine explorations, constructions, etc.—**Sun lamp**, a form of electric incandescent lamp, resembling an arc-lamp, the light being given out by a piece of lime, magnesia, or other refractory substance, placed between the ends of two carbon rods and rendered incandescent by an electric current.—**To smell of the lamp**, to show traces of the use of "midnight oil"; bear the marks of great and protracted labor; be labored and pedantic in style or abstruse in character: said of literary work.

A work not *smelling of the lamp* to-night;
But fitted for your Majesty's disport,
And writ to the meridian of your court.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, Prol.

(See also *carcel-lamp*, *glow-lamp*, *jack-lamp*, *safety-lamp*.)

lamp[1] (lamp), *v.* [< *lamp*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To furnish light to; light. [Rare.]

Set tapers to the toumbe, and *lampe* the church.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To shine. [Rare.]

A cheerliness did with her hopes arise,
That *lamped* cleerer than it did before.
Daniel, Civil Wars, viii. 64.

lamp[2] (lamp), *v. i.* [Prob. akin to *limp*[1], as *cramp*[1] to *crimp*.] To go or run quickly; scamper. [Scotch.]

It was all her father's own fault, that let her run *lamping* about the country, riding on bare-backed naigs.
Scott, Monastery, xxxiii.

lamp[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *lampe*, for **lame*, < OF. *lame*, a thin plate: see *lame*[3].] A thin plate.

In an erthen potte how put is al, . . .
And wel ycovered with a *lamp* of glas.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 211.

lampad (lam'pad), *n.* [< L. *lampas* (*lampad-*), < Gr. λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), a torch: see *lamp*[1].] A lamp or candlestick; a torch. [Rare.]

Him who 'mid the golden *lampads* went. *Trench.*

lampadary (lam'pa-dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *lampadaries* (-riz). [< ML. *lampadarius*, < MGr. λαμπαδάριος, < Gr. λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), lamp: see *lamp*[1].] An officer in the Greek Church who has the care of the church lamps, and carries a lighted taper before the patriarch in processions.

lampade (lam'pād), *n.* [Also *lampado*; < L. *lampas* (*lampad-*), a torch: see *lamp*[1].] A lamp-shell. *Mouchon*, 1787; *Humphreys*, 1797.

lampadedromy (lam-pa-ded'rō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λαμπαδηδρομία, λαμπαδοδρομία, torch-race, < λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), a torch, + δρόμος, a race.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a torch-race. Each contestant carried a lighted torch, and the prize was won by him who first reached the goal with his torch unextinguished.

lampadephore (lam-pad'ē-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. λαμπαδηφόρος, a torch-bearer, < λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), a torch, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *Gr. antiq.*, a contestant in a torch-race.

lampadephoria (lam-pad-ē-fō'ri-ä), *n.* [< Gr. λαμπαδηφορία, the bearing of torches, a torch-race, < λαμπαδηφόρος, a torch-bearer: see *lampadephore*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a torch-race in honor of a fire-god, as Prometheus or Hephæstus (Vulcan). At Athens it was held on a moonless night, the torches being lighted at the altar of the divinity whom it was intended to honor, and the course being from this altar to the Acropolis.

lampadephoros (lam-pa-def'ō-ros), *n.* [Gr. λαμπαδηφόρος: see *lampadephore*.] Same as *lampadephore*.

lampades, *n.* Plural of *lampas*[2], 1.

Lampadias (lam-pā'di-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λαμπαδίας, a torch-bearer, a comet, the star Aldebaran, < λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), a lamp, torch: see *lamp*[1].] **1.** Ptolemy's name for the bright star of the Hyades, α Tauri, or Aldebaran.—**2.** A bearded comet. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

lampadist (lam'pa-dist), *n.* [< Gr. λαμπαδιστής, torch-bearer, < λαμπαδίζειν, run the torch-race, < λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), a torch: see *lamp*[1], *lampad*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one who took part in a torch-race; a lampadephore.

lampadite (lam'pa-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), a torch, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of wad or earthy manganese, containing a small percentage of oxid of copper.

lampado (lam-pā'dō), *n.* Same as *lampade*.

lampadomancy (lam-pad'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. λαμπάς (λαμπαδ-), lamp, + μαντεία, divination.] An ancient method of divination from the variations in the color and motions of the flame of a lamp or torch.

lampas[1], **lampass** (lam′pas), *n.* [Corruptly *lampers;* < OF. and F. *lampas*, lampas (see def.), prob. < *lampas*, the palate or throat, in the phrase *arroser* (or *humecter*) *le lampas*, 'wet one's whistle,' appar. connected with *lamper*, drink: see *lampoon*.] In *farriery*, a congestion and swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth immediately behind the fore teeth in the horse. It soon subsides if left to itself.

His horse . . . troubled with the *lampass*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 52.

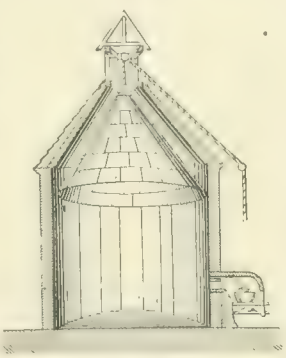
lampas[2] (lam′pas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λαμπάς, a lamp: see *lamp*[1].] 1. Pl. *lampades* (-pa-dēz). An early quasi-generic or collective name of the lamp-shells, or such of the arthropomatous brachiopods as were known a century ago, especially *Terebratulidæ*. The word is not now used as the name of a genus, and has a plural. See *lampade*. Sometimes spelled *lampus*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Foraminifera:* same as *Robulina*. *Montfort*, 1808.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of gastropods, closely related to *Ravella*. *Schumacher*, 1817.

lampas[3] (lam′pas), *n.* [< F. *lampas* (see def.).] Originally, Chinese flowered silk; hence, in modern times, a material of decorative character for upholstery, made of silk and wool.

lampass, *n.* See *lampas*[1].

lampblack (lamp′blak), *n.* [< *lamp*[1] + *black*, being orig. made by means of a lamp or torch.] A fine black pigment consisting of particles of carbon, pure or almost pure, used for making paints and ink. It reflects only about two per cent. of the incident light. It was formerly made by burning crude oils with the least supply of air possible for combustion, in order to produce a smoky flame, the soot being collected in a receptacle called a lampblack-furnace, and was prepared for use by being heated to redness in iron boxes. It is now generally made by allowing gas-flames to impinge on cylinders of iron chilled by a stream of cold water flowing through them. The lampblack collects on the cold surfaces, and is removed and collected by machinery. This form of lampblack is known as *carbon-black* or *gas-black*.


Lampblack-furnace.

Lampblack-furnace, a cylindrical chamber lined with sheepskin or canvas, with a cone-shaped top having a cowl for the escape of the more volatile products of combustion. At one side of the chamber is a smaller compartment with a grate, over the fire in which is placed a vessel containing a hydrocarbon, resin, coal-tar, or a similar substance. The carbon product of combustion adheres to the lining of the furnace-chamber, from which it is scraped by a special mechanism and collected at intervals. *E. H. Knight.*

lampblack (lamp′blak), *v. t.* [< *lampblack*, *n.*] To treat with lampblack; coat with lampblack.

You that newly come from *lamblacking* the Judges Shoes, and are not fit to wipe mine.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

The thickly *lampblacked* surface, then, and the retinal screen provided by nature in the eye, both exercise selective absorption. *Philosophical Mag.*, XXVII. 2.

lamp-burner (lamp′bėr″nėr), *n.* That part of or attachment to a lamp at or in which the wick is kept burning. Lamp-burners are made in a great number of types and sizes. The simplest, as those of common spirit-lamps, are merely tubes of sheet-metal; but they usually include some device, as a serrated wheel, for raising and lowering the wick, a hood of some form to concentrate a current of air on the flame, and often a gallery or socket, pierced for ventilation, to support a chimney. See *burner*.

lamp-canopy (lamp′kan″ō-pi), *n.* A large and elaborate smoke-bell. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lamp-case (lamp′kās), *n.* 1. In a street- or tram-car, a box with a glazed door placed inside an end window to receive a lamp. A light or eye of colored glass is usually placed opposite it on the exterior side, that the light may serve as a signal.

2. In Great Britain, a cylindrical sheet of iron serving to protect the roof-lamp of a railway-carriage. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lamp-cement (lamp′sē-ment″), *n.* A cement for securing brass mountings on glass, as on lamps. It is made by boiling 3 parts of resin with 1 part of caustic soda in 5 parts of water. The resulting soap is mixed with half its weight of plaster of Paris, zinc white, white lead, or precipitated chalk. Petroleum and burning-fluids of similar character do not affect it. *E. H. Knight.*

lamp-chimney (lamp′chim″ni), *n.* A tube or funnel of glass or other material so placed as to incase the flame of a lamp. Its use is to protect the flame, promote combustion by increasing the draft, and conduct away the smoke and gases.

lamp-cone (lamp′kōn), *n.* A conical or dome-shaped cap of sheet-metal covering the burner of an oil-lamp, and having a slit in the top through which the flame projects. It serves to promote combustion by concentrating air-currents on both sides of the flame.

lamper[1] (lam′pėr), *n.* One who goes from house to house every day cleaning and filling lamps for a small fee. [Colloq., U. S.]

lamper[2] (lam′pėr), *n.* A dialectal variation of *lamprey*.

lamper-eel (lam′pėr-ēl′), *n.* [< *lamper*[2] + *eel*, from the resemblance in form to an eel.] 1. A lamprey.—2. The mutton-fish or eel-pout, *Zoarces anguillaris*, a fish of the family *Lycodidæ*, inhabiting the Atlantic coast of North America from Labrador to Delaware, and representing a section of the genus *Zoarces* in which the fin-rays and vertebræ are increased in number. It is of a reddish-brown color, mottled with olive, and has a dark streak along the side of the head; it attains a length of 20 inches.

lampern (lam′pėrn), *n.* [See *lamprey*.] The river-lamprey, *Petromyzon fluviatilis*.

lampers (lam′pėrz), *n.* See *lampas*[1].

lampet (lam′pet), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *limpet*.

Lampetra (lam′pe-trä), *n.* [L., a lamprey: see *lamprey*.] 1†. An old quasi-generic book-name of a lamprey. *Willughby*, 1636.—2. A genus of river-lampreys, as *L. fluviatilis*. See *Ammocœtes* and *lamprey*.

lamp-flower (lamp′ flou″ėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Lychnis*.

lamp-fly (lamp′flī), *n.* A firefly. [Rare.]

While in and out the terrace plants, and round
One branch of tall datura, waxed and waned
The *lampfly* lured there, wanting the white flower.
Browning, Ring and Book, i. 496.

lampful†, *a.* [< *lamp*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of lamps or lights; starry.

A temporall beauty of the *lampfull* skies,
Where powerfull Nature showes her freshest Dies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

lamp-furnace (lamp′fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace in which the heat is afforded by a lamp, as distinguished from one heated by a gas-jet, a Bunsen burner, charcoal, or the like. *E. H. Knight.*

lamp-glass (lamp′glās), *n.* Same as *lamp-chimney*.

lamp-globe (lamp′glōb), *n.* A lamp-shade or lamp-chimney of a globular form.

lamp-hanger (lamp′hang″ėr), *n.* A device for supporting a gas-lamp suspended below a chandelier; a lamp-elevator. It has usually a telescopic gas-pipe, and some attachment such as a lazy-tongs or balanced chains, for raising or lowering the lamp.

lamp-head (lamp′hed), *n.* 1. The part of an incandescent electric lamp that fits into the holder.—2. The electromotive force in an electric lamp.

lamp-holder (lamp′hōl″dėr), *n.* A device for securing a lamp to its support; specifically, a socket or holder fitted with electric terminals, into which the top of the glass globe of an incandescent lamp is fitted, or from which it hangs.

lamp-hole (lamp′hōl), *n.* A hole or opening to receive a lamp, or to admit of the passage of a lamp, as in some sewers.

Smaller openings, large enough to allow a lamp to be lowered for purposes of inspection, are called *lampholes*, and are often built up of vertical lengths of drain-pipe.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 714.

lamp-hoop (lamp′höp), *n.* A ring with an interior screw-thread attached to a cheap oil-lamp to receive the burner. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lamping (lam′ping), *a.* [< *lamp*[1] + *-ing*[2].] Shining; sparkling. [Rare.]

And happy lines! on which, with starry light,
Those *lamping* eyes will deigne sometimes to look.
Spenser, Sonnets, i.

lampion (lam′pi-ọn), *n.* [F., a small lamp, < *lampe*, a lamp: see *lamp*[1].] A small lamp suitable for illuminations.

At the French Chancellerie they had six more *lampions* in their illumination than ours had. *Thackeray.*

Eh? Down the court three *lampions* flare;
Put forward your best foot.
Browning, Respectability.

Hidden among the leaves were millions of fantastically colored *lampions* seeming like so many glow-worms.
G. W. Cable, Stories of Louisiana, xv.

lamp-iron (lamp′ī″ėrn), *n.* A metallic socket or holder to receive a lamp or lantern, as on a railway-carriage. [British.]

lampist (lam′pist), *n.* [= F. *lampiste:* as *lamp* + *-ist*.] 1. A workman skilled in the manufacture and repair of lamps; specifically, an artisan employed in the United States lighthouse establishment for that work.

I have submitted the lamp burning Petroleum to the inspection of the most experienced *lampists* who were accessible.
Silliman, quoted in Cone and Johns's Petrolia, iv.

2. See the quotation.

Allampadati, or *Lampists*, who during Passion Week and at the great festivals begged oil for the lamps which are lighted in front of the host, or the images of the virgin.
Lecky, European Morals, I. 269.

lampit (lam′pit), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *limpet*.

lamp-jack (lamp′jak), *n.* A hood or covering placed over a lamp-vent or lamp-chimney on the outside of a railroad-car, to shield the light from rain and wind. *E. H. Knight.*

lamplight (lamp′līt), *n.* The light shed by a lamp or lamps.

Gold glittering thro' *lamplight* dim.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

lamplighter (lamp′lī″tėr), *n.* [< *lamp*[1] + *lighter*[1].] 1. A person employed to light street-lamps.—2. A piece of paper rolled into a spill, used to light lamps.—3. A torch used for lighting gas-lamps.—4. The bass (fish). [Local, U. S.]

lampoon (lam-pön′), *n.* [< F. *lampon*, a lampoon, orig. a drinking-song, < *lampons*, let us drink, 1st pers. pl. impv. of *lamper*, drink, nasalized form of OF. *lapper*, *laper*, drink, of OLG. origin, AS. *lapian*, etc., lap, drink: see *lap*[1], *v.*] A sarcastic writing aimed at a person's character, habits, or actions; a personal satire; a sarcastic diatribe; humorous abuse in writing.

Here they still paste up their drolling *lampoons* and scurrilous papers. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 20, 1645.

These personal and scandalous libels, carried to excess in the reign of Charles II., acquired the name of *lampoon*, from the burden sung to them: "Lampone, lampone, camerada lampone"—"Guzzler, guzzler, my fellow guzzler." *Scott.*

=**Syn.** *Lampoon, Pasquinade, Invective, Satire.* The difference between *lampoon* and *pasquinade* is not great, but perhaps a *lampoon* is more malicious, more directly aimed to insult and degrade, while a *pasquinade* is shorter and of a lighter nature. (See the history of *pasquinade*, under the definition. See also *satire*.) An *invective* is a verbal onslaught, generally spoken but possibly written, designed to bring reproach upon another person, present or absent: as, the *invectives* of Demosthenes against Philip, of Cicero against Verres, of Queen Margaret against Richard (*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3). An *invective* differs from a *satire* in its intensity and in its lack of reformatory purpose.

lampoon (lam-pön′), *v. t.* [< *lampoon*, *n.*] To abuse in a lampoon; write lampoons against.

It cannot be supposed that the same man who *lampooned* Plato would spare Pythagoras. *Observer*, No. 142.

lampooner (lam-pö′nėr), *n.* One who lampoons or abuses with personal satire; a writer of a lampoon or lampoons.

lampoonry (lam-pön′ri), *n.* [< *lampoon* + *-ry*.] The act of lampooning; written personal abuse or satire. *Swift.*

lamporst, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A sort of thin silk. *Nares.*

Before the stoole of estate satt another mayde, all clothyd in white, and her face coveryd with white *lampors*.
Letter dated 1559.

lamp-pendant (lamp′pen-dant), *n.* A hanging frame or grating, or luster-shaped structure, arranged for holding one or more lamps.

lamp-plug (lamp′plug), *n.* In Great Britain, a cylindrical piece of wood secured to a lamp-case by a chain, and used to fill the lamp-aperture in a roof when the lamp is not in place. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lamp-protector (lamp′prō-tek″tọr), *n.* In Great Britain, a sheet-iron cover hinged to a lamp-case and secured by a spring-catch, to protect the lamp from rain, while allowing the smoke to escape. The American equivalent is *lamp-jack*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lamp-pruner (lamp′prö″nėr), *n.* An implement for cleaning and picking the wicks of a lamp.

lampreel†, **lampriel**† (lam-prēl′), *n.* [A contr. of *lamper-eel:* see *lamprey*.] A lamper-eel or lamprey.

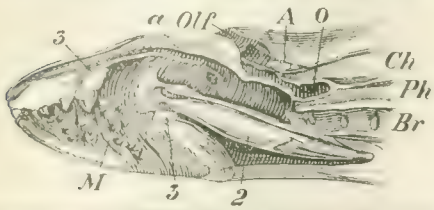
Lampreels that ingender with snakes, and are full of eyes on both sides. *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 5.

lamprel† (lam′prel), *n.* A lamprey in a certain stage of growth. See quotation under *lamprey*.

lampret† (lam′pret), *n.* [See *lamprey*.] A lamprey in a certain stage of growth. See quotation under *lamprey*.

lamprey (lam′pri), *n.* [Also in variant or deriv. forms *lamper*, *lampern*, *lampron*, *lampret*, *lampriel*, etc.; < ME. *lampreie*, < OF. **lampreie*, *lamproie*, F. *lamproie* = Pr. *lamprada* = Sp. Pg. *lam-*

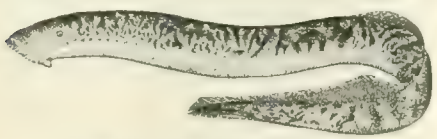
prea = It. *lampreda* = AS. *lamprede* = G. *lamprete* = Dan. Sw. *lamprei*, < ML. *lampreda*, earlier *lampetra*, a lamprey, lit. 'lick-rock' (so called with ref. to their habit of attaching themselves to rocks by their circular suctorial mouths; cf. the equiv. generic name *Petromyzon*), < L. *lambere*, lick (see *lambent*), + *petra*, a rock (see *pier*).] A marsipobranchiate fish, of an elongated or eel-like form when adult. All the lampreys have a subinferior circular suctorial mouth, single median nostril, well-developed lateral eyes, and 7 pairs of lateral branchial apertures. They remain for a long time



Vertical Longitudinal Section of Head and Fore Parts of Sea-lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).

a, lamprey, with its external branch; *a*, section of ethmovomerine plate; *Olf*, entrance to olfactory chamber, prolonged into a cæcal pouch; *O*; *Ph*, pharynx; *Br*, branchial channel with inner openings of the branchial sacs; *M*, cavity of mouth with its horny teeth; 2, lingual cartilage; 3, oral ring.

in the larval or ammocœtiform condition, having then a longitudinal slit-like mouth and no eyes. The adults, by means of the circular mouth, attach themselves to stones and other objects; they also attack and adhere to fishes, eating their way into the interior of the body. They make



Sea-lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

a nest of stones, which are collected by means of the suctorial mouth. The species, about 20 in number, are mostly inhabitants of the temperate regions of the northern and southern hemispheres, and constitute the order *Hyperoartia* and family *Petromyzontidæ*, divided into from 4 to 8 genera. The largest is the sea-lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus*, sometimes attaining a length of about 3 feet. The best-known species of the northern hemisphere belong to the genera *Petromyzon* and *Lampetra* or *Ammocœtes*, as the river-lamprey, or lampern, and the pride. See also cut under *basket*.

How several sorts of Fish are named according to their Age or Growth. . . . A *Lamprey*, first a *Lampron* Grigg, then a *Lamprel*, then a *Lamprell*, then a *Lamprey*. A *Lampron*, first a Barle, then a Barling, then a *Lamprell*, and then a *Lamprey* or *Lampron*.

Randle Holme (1688), p. 325.

Lamprididæ (lam-prid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lampris* (*Lamprid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes constituted for the genus *Lampris*, of compressed oval form, with long dorsal and anal fins, and with subabdominal ventrals having numerous rays. It contains the opah.

Lampris (lam'pris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαμπρός*, shining, bright, brilliant, radiant, < *λάμπειν*, shine: see *lamp*[1].] The typical genus of *Lamprididæ*, containing one known species, of large size and resplendent colors, inhabiting the open sea—*L. luna*, the opah.

Lamprocolius (lam-prō-kō'li-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαμπρός*, bright, + *κολιός*, a woodpecker.] A genus of splendid African starlings of the subfamily *Juidinæ*. Also called *Lamprotornis*. *Sundevall*, 1836.

lampron (lam'pron), *n.* [Also *lampurn*; < ME. *lampron*, *lampran*, *laumpron*, *laumprun*, < OF. *lampron*, *lampreon*, *lamproyon*, *lamprion*, dim. of *lampreie*, lamprey: see *lamprey*.] A lamprey. [Obsolete or provincial.]

As if thou woldest an eel or a *laumprun* holde withe streite hondis, hou myche strengerli thou thristis, so myche the sunnere it shal gliden away.

Wyclif, Prologue to Job.

lamprophyre (lam'prō-fīr), *n.* [< Gr. *λαμπρός*, bright, + (*πορ*)*φύρεος*, purple: see *porphyry*.] The name given by Gümbel to rocks, considerably varied in lithological character, occurring in dikes in strata of Paleozoic age. Under the name *lamprophyre* were included rocks resembling minette, kersantite, and mica-diabase in character, but grouped under one name for convenience of geological description. Rosenbusch divides the lamprophyres into two groups, the *syenitic* and the *dioritic*: in the former the dominant feldspar is orthoclase; in the latter, plagioclase.

lamprophyric (lam-prō-fir'ik), *a.* [< *lamprophyre* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lamprophyre.

Lamprosoma (lam-prō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1818), < Gr. *λαμπρός*, shining, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. In *entom.*, a large and important genus of leaf-beetles or *Chrysomelidæ*, having the tarsal claws appendiculate. It is confined to tropical America, and comprises nearly 100 nominal species, the various forms of the genus being extremely difficult to determine.

2†. In *herpet.*, a genus of colubriform serpents, now called *Chionactis*. *Hallowell*, 1857.

Lamprotes (lam'prō-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαμπρότης*, brightness, < *λαμπρός*, bright: see *Lampris*.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous parasites of the family *Chalcididæ*. *Walker*, 1829.—2. The typical genus of tanagers of the subfamily *Lamprotinæ*, having long sharp claws and glossy black plumage. *W. Swainson*, 1837.—3. A genus of tineid moths of the family *Gelechiidæ*, based upon certain European species formerly included in *Gelechia*. *Heinemann*, 1870.

Lamprotinæ (lam-prō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamprotes*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, represented by the genera *Lamprotes* and *Sericossypha*. *P. L. Sclater*.

Lamprotornis (lam-prō-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < NL. *Lamprotes* + Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird.] 1. A genus of Papuan manucodes or paradise-birds: same as *Astrapia*. *Temminck*, 1820.—2. Same as *Lamprocolius*. *W. Swainson*, 1837.

Lamprotornithinæ (lam-prō-tôr-ni-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamprotornis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of splendid sturnoid passerine birds, of the family *Sturnidæ*, typified by the genus *Lamprotornis* (def. 2), including the African glossy starlings and their relatives. The genus name not being available in this connection, the subfamily was by G. R. Gray in 1855 named *Juidinæ*. Also *Lamprotorninæ* (Swainson, 1837).

lamprotype (lam'prō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *λαμπρός*, bright, + *τύπος*, impression.] In *photog.*, a paper print glazed with collodion and gelatin.

Lampsacene (lamp'sa-sēn), *a.* [< L. *Lampsacenus*, of Lampsacus, < *Lampsacus*, *Lampsacum*, < Gr. *Λάμψακος*, a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont, now represented in name by a village called *Lamsaki*.] Of or pertaining to Lampsacus, the reputed birthplace of Priapus; hence, Priapic: especially used with reference to classical drama, symbolism, etc.

Lampsana (lamp'sa-nä), *n.* See *Lapsana*.

Lampsaneæ (lamp-sā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* See *Lapsaneæ*.

lamp-shade (lamp'shād), *n.* A shade or screen placed above or around the flame of a lamp, to intercept, modify, or reflect the light. It may be opaque, or have a dark exterior and a reflecting interior surface so disposed as to throw the light downward or in any other direction desired. Lamp-shades are made of glass, tin, porcelain, silk, paper, etc.

lamp-shell (lamp'shel), *n.* [So called in allusion to the resemblance of the shell at one end to an ancient lamp with the wick.] A brachiopod of the family *Terebratulidæ* or some related family; by extension, any brachiopod. See *lampas*[2].

lamp-stand (lamp'stand), *n.* An upright standard with a broad base, serving to hold one or more lamps.

lamp-stove (lamp'stōv), *n.* A small stove in which heat is generated by the combustion of oil through the agency of wicks, as in a lamp. See *oil-stove*.

lampurn†, *n.* See *lampron*.

lampus, *n.* See *lampas*[2], 1.

lamp-wick (lamp'wik), *n.* 1. The wick of a lamp.—2. A cultivated labiate plant, *Phlomis Lychnites*, native in southern Europe. Its leaves are said to have been used as lamp-wicks, whence this and the specific name. [In this sense properly *lampwick*.]

Lampyridæ (lam-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lampyris* + *-idæ*.] A family of serricorn malacodermatous pentamerous beetles with 7 or 8 ventral segments (of which the first is not elongate), the prominent hind coxæ not sulcate, the front coxæ with trochantin, and the tarsi slender. The body is usually lengthened and has flexible elytra, though elytra are sometimes wanting. There are more than 500 species, mostly American. Many are phosphorescent, and are known as *glow-worms*, *fireflies*, *lightning-bugs*, etc. The family is divisible into *Telephorinæ*, *Lampyrinæ*, and *Lucinæ*.

Lampyrinæ (lam-pi-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lampyris* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Lampyridæ*, having the mesothoracic episterna sinuate and the epipleuræ usually wide at the base. The group is noted for the luminosity of most of its species. See *firefly*, *lightning-bug*, and *glow-worm*.

lampyrine (lam'pi-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lampyris* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Luminous, as a firefly; of or pertaining to the *Lampyrinæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Lampyrinæ*.

Lampyris (lam'pi-ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *lampyris*, < Gr. *λαμπυρίς*, also, and more prop., *λάμπουρις*, a glow-worm (also a fox), < *λάμπουρος*, having a bright tail, < *λάμπειν*, shine, + *οὐρά*, tail. Cf. equiv. *πυγολαμπίς*, < *πυγή*, rump, + *λάμπειν*, shine; and *πυριλαμπίς*, < *πῦρ*, = E. *fire*, + *λάμπειν*, shine.] The typical genus of the family *Lampyridæ*. *L. noctiluca* and *L. splendidula* are common European fireflies, the females of which are wingless, with soft, jointed, worm-like body, and are hence termed *glow-worms*. These and the larvæ are luminous.

Lampyris noctiluca.

lamy (lā'mi), *n.*; pl. *lamies* (-miz). [Hebrides.] The common murre or guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. *C. Swainson*. Also *lavy*.

lana (lä'nä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A close-grained and tough wood obtained from *Genipa Americana*, a South American and West Indian tree of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*. The fruit, called *genipap*, yields a pigment called *lana-dye*, which the Indians use to stain their faces and persons. See *Genipa* and *genipap*.

lanarkite (lan'ärk-kīt), *n.* [< *Lanark* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A basic sulphate of lead occurring in greenish-white or pale-yellow monoclinic crystals at Leadhills in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

lanary (lā'na-ri), *n.*; pl. *lanaries* (-riz). [< L. *lanaria*, a wool-factory, fem. of *lanarius*, belonging to wool, < *lana*, wool: see *lanate*.] A place for storing wool. *Bailey*, 1727. [Obsolete or rare.]

lanate (lā'nāt), *a.* [< L. *lanatus*, woolly, < *lana* = Gr. *λῆνος*, wool.] Woolly; covered with a substance resembling wool, as an animal, or the leaf or stem of a plant.

lanated (lā'nā-ted), *a.* [< *lanate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *lanate*.

Lancaster black-drop. See *black-drop*.

Lancasterian (lang-kas-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Lancaster* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Joseph Lancaster, an English schoolmaster (1778–1838), or the method of monitorial instruction in primary schools established by him: as, the *Lancasterian* system; *Lancasterian* schools. The principal feature of the system was the teaching of the younger pupils by the more advanced, called *monitors*; hence the terms *monitorial* and (incorrectly) *mutual-instruction system*, sometimes used as equivalents.

Lancastrian (lang-kas'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lancaster* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* In *Eng. hist.*, of or pertaining to the dukes or the royal house of Lancaster. The Lancastrian kings, descendants of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III. and first duke of Lancaster, were Henry IV., V., and VI., 1399–1461; and the Lancastrian party finally triumphed under their indirect representative Henry VII., the first of the Tudors, 1485–1509. See II.

If this fayre rose offend thy sight,
Placed in thy bosom bare,
'T will blush to find itself less white,
And turn *Lancastrian* there.

The White Rose.

II. *n.* In *Eng. hist.*, an adherent of the house of Lancaster; a supporter of the claims to the crown of the Lancastrian line, as against the Yorkists, especially in the contests called the wars of the Roses (which see, under *rose*), 1455–85.

lance[1] (lans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *launce*; < ME. *launce* (= D. *lans* = G. *lanze* = Dan. *landse* = Sw. *lans*), < OF. *lance*, F. *lance* = Pr. *lansa* = Sp. *lanza* = Pg. *lança* = It. *lancia*, < L. *lancea*, appar. = Gr. *λόγχη*, a light spear. The L. word was said to be of Spanish (Hispanic) origin.] 1. A long spear used rather by couching and in the charge than for throwing; especially, the long spear of the middle ages, and of certain modern cavalry regiments in which the use of this arm is retained. The war-lance of the fourteenth century was about 16 feet long; that of modern times is from 8½ to 11 feet. A small flag is usually attached to the shaft of the lance near the head.

At the turnynge that tyme the traytours hym hitte . . .
That the boustous *launce* the bewelles attamede,
That braste at the brawlyng, and brake in the myddys.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2175.

My good blade carves the casques of men,
My tough *lance* thrusteth sure.

Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

2. Any long and slender spear: applied loosely to weapons of savage tribes, etc.—3. The instrument with which a whale is killed after being harpooned and tired out. Two kinds are used, the hand-lance and the bomb-lance, the latter being the more effectual. A boat's outfit usually includes three hand-lances.

4. In *carp.*, a pointed blade, as that affixed to one side of a chipping-bit or router to sever the grain around the path of the tool. It is also used in certain crozes, gages, and planes. *E. H. Knight.*—5. A pyrotechnic squib used for various purposes.—6. An iron rod which is fixed across the earthen mold of a shell, and keeps it suspended in the air when the shell is cast. As soon as the shell is formed, this rod must be taken out with instruments made for that purpose. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

7. One skilled in the use of the lance; a soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.

Duke Dudley was unquestionably the ablest public man of the age. In youth the most graceful *lance* in the tilt-yards of Greenwich and Windsor, the bravest soldier of the later wars of Henry, the mainstay of the Revolution after Henry's death. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

8. In *ichth.*, same as *sand-lance*.—**First lance**, in *whaling*, same as *first set* (which see, under *first*[1]). —**Free lance**. See *free-lance*.—**Hollow lance**. Same as *bourdonnasse*.—**Holy lance**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a eucharistic knife with a blade like that of a lance, and a cruciform handle. It is used, in the office of prothesis, in the preparation of the holy bread for the liturgy. Also called *holy spear*.—**Tilting lance**. See *tilting-lance*.—**To break a lance**. See *break*.

lance[1] (lâns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lanced*, ppr. *lancing*. [Early mod. E. also *launce*; < ME. *lancen, lansen, launcen* (also *launchen*: see *launch*), < OF. *lancier, lanchier*, pierce with a lance, pierce, fight with a lance, throw, hurl, plunge, press, etc., F. *lancer*, throw, hurl, launch, < *lance*, a lance: see *lance*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pierce with a lance, or with any sharp-pointed instrument.

With his prepared sword, he charges home
My unprovided body, *lanced* mine arm.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 54.

Seized the due victim, and with fury *lanced*
Her back. *Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria, l. 301.

2. To open with or as if with a lancet: as, to *lance* an abscess.

It is an age, indeed, which is only fit for satire, and the sharpest I have shall never be wanting to *lance* its villanies, and its ingratitude to the government.
Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

The favorite remedy for all disorders occurring at the time of dentition is *lancing* the gums.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 342.

3†. To throw in the manner of a javelin; launch.

Oure lorde to the lede *lansed* a speche:
"Is this ryȝt-wys thou renk, alle thy ronk noyse?"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 489.

Deep in the Glebe her Spear she *lanc'd*.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, ii.

4†. To shoot forth as a lance.

"The tree hihte Trewe-loue," quath he, "the trinite hit sette;
Thorgh louely lokynge hit lyueth and *launceth* vp blossemes."
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 10.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To shoot or spring up.

And thorw the grete grace of God of greyn ded in erthe
Atte laste *launceth* vp wher-by we lyuen alle.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 185.

2. To pierce.

The swerd of loue thorw hire [Mary] gan *launce*,
Heo swapte on swownying thorw that chaunce.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

lance[2]† (lâns), *n.* [Also written *launce*; = OIt. *lance*, < L. *lanx* (acc. *lanc-*), a plate, platter, scale of a balance: see *balance*. Cf. *auncel*.] A balance.

Need teacheth her this lesson hard and rare,
That fortune all in equall *launce* doth sway.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 4.

lance-bucket (lâns'buk″et), *n.* A shoe or rest to support the butt of the lance, forming part of the accoutrements of certain bodies of lancers.

lance-corporal (lâns'kôr″pō-ral), *n.* *Milit.*, a private performing the duties of a corporal, with temporary rank as such.

lance-fly (lâns'flī), *n.* A poetical name of some undetermined insect, perhaps a lace-fly.

At the glimpse of morning pale
The *lance-fly* spreads his silken sail.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

lancegay†, *n.* [Also erroneously *lance-de-gay*; < ME. *lancegay, launcegay*, < OF. *lancegaie, lancegaye, launcegaie*, for **lance-zagaye*, < *lance*, lance, + *zagaye*, assagai: see *assagai*.] A kind of spear or javelin.

In his hand a *launcegay*,
A long sword by his syde
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 41.

But with a shotte off a *launcegay* tho
Thys noble knyght smetyn thorugh hys body.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2108.

These carried a kind of *lance de gay*, sharp at both ends, which they held in the midst of the staff.
Raleigh, Hist. World, v. 3.

lance-head (lâns'hed), *n.* The head of a lance. The typical lance-head is that used in the fourteenth century, and is almost as straight and uniform as a bayonet. The lance-head is usually fastened to the wood by one or more tangs on the outside; but sometimes these nearly envelop the wood, forming a sort of ferrule.

lance-hook (lâns'hůk), *n.* A small iron hook on the side of a whale-boat, designed to hold a lance.

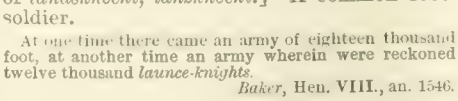
lance-knight† (lâns'nīt), *n.* [An erroneously accom. form, as if a soldier armed with a lance, of *landsknecht, lanzknecht*.] A common foot-soldier.

At one time there came an army of eighteen thousand foot, at another time an army wherein were reckoned twelve thousand *launce-knights*.
Baker, Hen. VIII., an. 1546.

Now must I practise to get the true garb of one of these *lance-knights*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

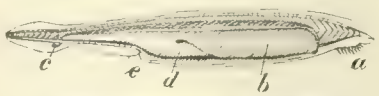
lance-leafed (lâns'lēft), *a.* In *bot.*, having lanceolate leaves: as, *lance-leafed* loosestrife; *lance-leafed* violet.

lancelet (lâns'let), *n.* [< *lance*[1] + *-let*.] 1†. A lance. *Baret*.—2. The sand-lance, amphioxus, or branchiostome, a skull-less fish-like vertebrate, representing a genus *Branchiostoma* or



Lancelet (*Branchiostoma pulchellum*).

Amphioxus, a family *Branchiostomidæ* or *Amphioxidæ*, an order *Pharyngobranchii*, a class *Leptocardii*, and a 'branch' of vertebrates lately named *Cephalochorda*. See these names, and *Acrania*. The lancelet is the lowest true vertebrate, furnishing a connecting-link with ascidians. It is from about 2½ to 3 inches in length, thin and compressed, sharp at both ends like a spindle, colorless and almost transparent, and lives in the sand of the sea-shore in temperate and tropical regions. There are several species, of which the common lancelet is *Branchiostoma lanceolatum*. Another, *B. pulchellum*, has been made the type of a separate genus, *Epigonichthys*.



Lancelet (*Branchiostoma lanceolatum*).
a, mouth; *b*, pharyngobranchial chamber; *c*, anus; *d*, liver; *e*, abdominal pore.

lance-linear (lâns'lin″ē-ăr), *a.* In *bot.*, narrowly lanceolate; almost linear.

lancely† (lâns'li), *a.* [< *lance*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Suitable to a lance.

He carried his lances, which were strong, to give a *lancely* blow. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

lanceolar (lan'sē-ō-lăr), *a.* [< L. *lanceola*, a small lance: see *lanceolate*.] In *bot.*, tapering toward each end.

lanceolate (lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *lanceolatus*, armed with a little lance or point, < L. *lanceola*, a little lance, < *lancea*, a lance: see *lance*[1].] Shaped like a lance-head; in *bot.*, several times longer than broad, and tapering from a rounded base toward the apex, or tapering in both directions: by some restricted to the latter case: said of leaves, scales, marks, etc.

Lanceolate Leaves of *a Quercus Phellos* and *b Salix longifolia*.

lanceolated (lan'sē-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *lanceolate* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Same as *lanceolate*.—2. Having lanceolate markings: as, the *lanceolated* jay, *Garrulus lanceolatus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

lanceolately (lan'sē-ō-lāt-li), *adv.* With a lanceolate form.

Lanceolately fusiform.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, [p. 109.

lanceolation (lan″sē-ō-lā'-shon), *n.* [< *lanceolate* + *-ion*.] The quality or condition of being lanceolate; sharp-pointedness.

lance-oval (lâns'ō-val), *a.* Broadly lanceolate or narrowly oval.

The cocci, as found in the blood of an inoculated animal, are, as a rule, oval or *lance-oval* in form.
Lancet, No. 3426, p. 866.

lancepesade† (lans-pe-sād'), *n.* [Also *lancepesata, lance-pesado, lanceprezade, lancepresada, lanceprezado, lanceprisado*, and, with omission of *l* (perhaps taken as the F. def. art.), *anspesade*; < F. *lancepessade, lanspessade, lans-péçat*, etc., a lance-corporal, < It. *lancia spezzata*, a broken lance or demi-lance, a demi-lanceman, a light-horseman: *lancia*, < L. *lancea*, a lance; *spezzata*, fem. pp. of *spezzare*, break.] A subordinate officer in the armies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. His office was one which could be held by a man of gentle birth, not unlike the gentleman of the company of later times. "When a gentleman of a troop of horse had broken his lance he was entertained under the name of broken lance [*lancepesade*] by a captain of a foot company as his comrade, till he was again mounted." *Sir J. Turner*, Pallas Armata

And we will make attorneys *lanceprisadoes*,
And our brave gown-men practicers of backsword.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

Armed like a dapper *lancepesade*
With Spanish pike he breach'd a pore.
Cleaveland.

lance-plate (lâns'plāt), *n.* Same as *ramplate*.

lancepod (lâns'pod), *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *Lonchocarpus*, with long flat pods, native in Australia.

lancer (lân'ser), *n.* [< OF. *lanceor, lanceeur, lanceur*, also *lancier*, F. *lancier*, a soldier armed with a lance, < *lance*, a lance: see *lance*[1].] 1. One who carries a lance; a soldier armed with a lance. There are regiments of lancers in most of the great armies of Europe; they are generally considered as light cavalry. These lancer regiments are known by different names. See *Uhlan, Cossack*.

2. One who lances.—3†. A lancet.

They cut themselves . . . with knives and *lancers* [now printed *lancets*]. 1 Ki. xviii. 28 (ed. 1611).

4. *pl.* (*a*) A popular set of quadrilles, first used in England about 1820. Also *lanciers*. (*b*) Music for such a set of dances.

lance-rest (lâns'rest), *n.* 1. See *rest*.—2. In *her.* Same as *clarion*, 4.

lances, *n.* Plural of *lanx*.

lance-sergeant (lâns'sär″jent), *n.* An acting sergeant; a corporal advanced to assist the officers of a troop or company.

lance-shaped (lâns'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a lance; lanceolate.

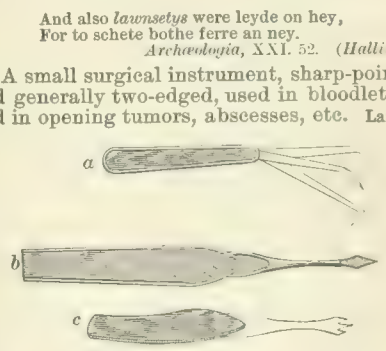
lance-snake (lâns'snāk), *n.* Same as *fer-de-lance*.

lancé-stitch (lan-sā'stich), *n.* A simple embroidery-stitch made with straight stitches arranged in simple patterns, as stars and zigzags.

lancet (lân'set), *n.* [< ME. *launcet, lawnset*, < OF. *lancete, lancette*, F. *lancette*, a lancet, little lance (= Sp. Pg. *lanceta*, a lancet, = It. *lancetta*, a small spear, a lancet), dim. of *lance*, a lance: see *lance*[1].] 1†. A small lance or javelin.

And also *lawnsetys* were leyde on hey,
For to schete bothe ferre an ney.
Archæologia, XXI. 52. (*Halliwell*.)

2. A small surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and generally two-edged, used in bloodletting and in opening tumors, abscesses, etc. Lancets



Lancets.
a, gum-lancet; *b*, spear-shaped vaccinating-lancet; *c*, needle-pointed vaccinating-lancet.

are known as *gum-lancets, vaccinating-lancets*, etc., according to their use, and their shapes are various. Ordinary lancets are fixed in a handle somewhat like that of a razor, sometimes three together on a single pin, opening in either direction.

With that he drew a *lancet* in his rage,
To puncture the still supplicating sage.
Garth, Dispensary, v.

3. In *arch.*, a lancet-window; an arch of lancet shape.

The church one night, except
For greenish glimmerings thro' the *lancets*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Lancet style, in *arch.* See *early English architecture*, under *early*.

lancet-arch (lân'set-ärch), *n.* An arch of which the head is acutely pointed, like the blade of a lancet, and having curves formed by radii centering outside of the arch. Such arches are common in the fully developed medieval architecture, especially in England, and are characteristic of lancet-windows. See cut under *lancet-window*.

lancet-fish (lân'set-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Teuthididæ* or *Acanthuridæ*, having lancet-like spines, one on each side of the tail. Also called *barber-, doctor-*, and *surgeon-fish*.—2. A fish, *Alepidosaurus ferox*, of the family *Alepidosauridæ*, having large lancet-like teeth. See cut under *handsaw-fish*.

lance-throw (lans'thrō), *n.* The distance a lance or javelin may be thrown.

lancet-pointed (lan'set-poin'ted), *a.* In *arch.*, pointed in lancet form, as a lancet-window.

> At Lincoln *Lancet Pointed* work is again preponderant
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 485.

lancet-window (lan'set-win'dō), *n.* A high and narrow window, terminating in an arch acutely pointed or formed of curves of long radius (the center falling outside of the arch), and resembling a lancet in shape. Windows of this form are a marked characteristic of the architecture of the first half of the thirteenth century, and are especially common in England and Scotland. They are often double or triple, and sometimes a greater number than three lancets are found together, as in the group called the Five Sisters in the transept of York cathedral. Often called simply *lancet*.

Lancet windows — The Five Sisters, York Minster, England.

lancewood (lans'-wud), *n.* A name of several trees and of their wood. The best-known of the trees is *Duguetia quitarensis*, the wood of which is exported from Guiana and Cuba. The wood is tough and elastic, and is used for carriage-shafts, surveyors' rods, cabinet-work, etc. It is of a light-yellow color, and resembles boxwood, for which it often passes. Other lancewoods are *Oxandra* (*Bocagea*) *virgata* of the West Indies and South America, and *Rollinia multiflora* and *R. longifolia*. The lancewood of Florida is *Nectandra Willdenowii*; that of South Africa, *Bocagea Caffra*; that of Australia, *Backhousia australis*; and that of New Zealand, *Panax* (*Aralia*) *crassifolium*. The black lancewood of the West Indies is the boraginaceous tree *Tournefortia laurifolia*.

lanch, *v.* and *n.* See *launch*.

lanchara, *n.* See *lantcha*.

lanciers, *n. pl.* [F.] See *lancer*, 4.

lanciferous (lan-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< ML. *lancifer*, a soldier armed with a lance, < L. *lancea*, lance, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a lance. *Blount.* [Rare.]

lanciform (lan'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lancea*, lance, + *forma*, form.] Spear-shaped; lance-shaped; lanceolate.

lancinate (lan'si-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lancinated*, ppr. *lancinating*. [< L. *lancinatus*, pp. of *lancinare*, tear, rend, lacerate; akin to *laniare*, tear, lacerate, and to *lacer*, torn: see *lacerate*, *laniate*.] To tear; lacerate.—**Lancinating pain**, a sudden, sharp, shooting pain, as in cancer.

lancination (lan-si-nā'shon), *n.* [< *lancinate* + *-ion*.] 1†. Laceration; wounding.—2. Sharp, shooting pain.

> With what affections and *lancinations* of spirit, with what effusions of love, Jesus prayed.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 25.

3†. A cutting in or into; an indentation.

> Undoubtedly Judah's portion made many incisures and *lancinations* into the tribe of Simeon, hindering the entireness thereof. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, V. i. 12.

Lancret's theorem. See *theorem*.

land[1] (land), *n.* [< ME. *land*, *lond*, < AS. *land*, *lond* = OS. OFries. D. MLG. LG. *land*, OHG. MHG. *lant*, *land*, G. Icel. Dan. Sw. Goth. *land*, land, country. There are no appar. connections outside of Teut. The F. *lande*, a heath, etc., is perhaps of other origin: see *land*[3], *laund*[1].] 1. The solid substance of the earth's surface; any part of the continuous surface of the solid materials constituting the body of the globe: as, dry or submerged *land*; mountain or desert *land*.

> The burrez of vche a bonk ful bigly me haldes
> That I may lachche no *lont*.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 322.

> God said, Let . . . the dry *land* appear: and it was so. And God called the dry *land* Earth. Gen. i. 9, 10.

2. The exposed part of the earth's surface, as distinguished from the submerged part; dry or solid ground: as, to travel by *land* and water; to spy *land* from the masthead.

> Ye compass sea and *land* to make one proselyte.
> Mat. xxiii. 15.

3. A part of the earth's surface distinguished in any way from other parts; a country, division, or tract considered as the home of a person or a people, or marked off by ethnical, physical, or moral characteristics: as, one's native *land*; the *land* of the midnight sun; the *land* of the citron and myrtle.

> Engelond ys a wel god *lond*, ich wene of eche *lond* best,
> Y set in the ende of the world, as al in the West.
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 1.

> Breathes there a man with soul so dead
> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is my own, my native *land!*
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 1.

> A *land* of hops and poppy-mingled corn,
> Little about it stirring save a brook.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

4†. The country; the rural regions; in general, distant regions.

> To here hem synge . . .
> In swete accord, 'my lief is faren on *londe*.'
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 59.

5. Ground considered as a subject of use or possession; earth; soil. In law, *land* signifies any ground forming part of the earth's surface which can be held as individual property, whether soil or rock, or water-covered, and everything annexed to it, whether by nature, as trees, water, etc., or by the hand of man, as buildings, fences, etc. In contemplation of law the fee simple in land includes a right of an indefinite extent upward as well as downward toward the center of the earth.

> For no *londes*, but for loue, loke ze be wedded.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 175.

> Thy *lands* and goods
> Are, by the laws of Venice, confiscate.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 310.

6†. A strip of land left unbroken in a plowed field; the space between two furrows.

> Faith on hym hadde furst a sight, ac he fleih a-syde,
> And wolde not neyhle [nigh, him by nyne *londes* lengthe.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 58.

> Another [groom] who had a box, wherein was money, apparell, and other things of value, left it in a *land* of standing corne.
> *Apprehension of Cavalliers at Brackley in Northamptonshire* [(1642), p. 7. (*Davies.*)

Hence—7. (*a*) That part of the inner surface of a rifle which lies between the grooves.

> In the ordinary mode of grooving rifles, sharp angles are left between the grooves and *land* (those parts of the smooth bore left in their original state after the process of grooving has been completed). *Ure*, Dict., II. 391.

(*b*) In a millstone, the plane surface between two furrows. (*c*) The smooth uncut part of the face-plate of a slide-valve in a steam-engine. (*d*) The lap of the strakes in a clincher-built boat. Also called *landing*. *E. H. Knight.*—8. In some cities in Scotland, a group of separate dwellings under one roof and having a common entry; a dwelling-house divided into tenements for different families, each tenement being called a *house*, and the whole a *land*, or a *land of houses*.

> The houses were piled to an enormous height, some of them amounting to twelve storeys. These were denominated *lands*.
> *Arnot*, Hist. Edinburgh, p. 241. (*Jamieson.*)

Accommodation lands. See *accommodation*.—**Allotment of land.** See *allotment*.—**Arable lands.** See *arable*.—**Bad lands**, certain lands of the northwestern United States characterized by an almost entire absence of natural vegetation, and by the varied and fantastic forms into which the soft strata have been eroded. At a little distance they appear like fields of desolate ruins. The name was first applied in its French form, *mauvaises terres*, to a Tertiary area (Miocene) in the region of the Black Hills in South Dakota, along the White river, a tributary of the Upper Missouri.—**Blowing lands.** See *blowing*[1].—**Boll of land**, about a Scotch acre.—**Bond for land.** See *bond*[1].—**Bounty Land Act.** See *bounty*.—**Certificate lands, common land, crown lands, debatable land.** See the qualifying words.—**Concealed land.** Same as *concealment*, 5.—**Demesne lands.** See *demesne*, and *crown lands* (under *crown*).—**Donation lands.** See *donation*.—**Enfranchisement of copyhold lands.** See *enfranchisement*.—**Essart land.** See *assart*.—**Fabric lands.** See *fabric*.—**Fardel of land**†. See *fardel*[2].—**Firm land** (Latin *terra firma*), solid ground; dry land as distinguished from the sea or other water-surface.—**Fiscal lands, green land**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Holy land.** See *the Holy Land* below.—**Improvement of Land Act**, an English statute of 1864 (27 and 28 Vict., c. 114), extended by the Settled Land Act (which see, below), providing for drainage, irrigation, reclamation, and clearing of land, and the construction of embankments, weirs, jetties, etc., on streams, tidal waters, etc. Under this legislation the respective rights and interests of tenants for life and tenants in remainder in such cases are also provided for.—**Jack's land.** See *Jack*[1].—**Land Act.** See *Landlord and Tenant Act*, under *landlord*.—**Lands Clauses Consolidation Act**, an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 18) which collected the provisions usually introduced into acts of Parliament relating to the acquisition of and compensation to be made for lands required for undertakings or works of a public nature, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating them in similar acts. Amended in 1860 (23 and 24 Vict., c. 106) and 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 18).—**Land League.** See *league*[1].—**Land office**, in the United States and the British colonies, an office for the transaction of business relating to the location and settlement of public lands. In the United States the *General Land Office* is a government bureau established in 1812, originally connected with the Treasury, but since 1849 forming a division of the Department of the Interior. Its head is styled the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose duties are to perform or supervise, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all executive acts appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands. His province includes also the adjustment of private land-claims, and the issue of patents for land, which are signed by the President, countersigned by the recorder of the General Land Office, and recorded there. Local land offices are established at suitable points to facilitate the disposal of lands within the public domain.—**Land of the leal.** See *leal*.—**Land-service gun.** See *gun*[1].—**Land-transfer Act**, an English statute of 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 87) which superseded the Transfer of Land Act of 1862, and further simplified titles and conveyancing. See *Transfer of Land Act*, below.—**Law of the land.** See *law*[1].—**Lay of the land.** See *lay*[1].—**No-man's Land.** Same as *fog-bank*, 2.—**Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act**, an English statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 73) facilitating the sale of land to occupying tenants in Ireland by authorizing the Land Commission to advance money to them.—**Red land**, ground turned up with the plow. [Scotch.]—**Settled Land Act.** See *settle*.—**The Holy Land**, Judea or Palestine: so called from its sacred associations as the scene of development of the Jewish and Christian religions.—**To be or dwell upon land**†, to dwell in the country.

> With thise reliques whan that he fond
> A poure persoun *dwellyng upon lond*,
> Upon a day he gat him more moneye
> Than that the persoun gat in monthes tweye.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 702.

To clear the land, to close with the land, to enter lands. See the verbs.—**To keep the land aboard** (*naut.*). See *aboard*[1].—**To lay the land.** See *lay*[1].—**To lie along the land.** See *lie*[1].—**To make the land**, or **to make land** (*naut.*), to discover or make out land as the ship approaches it.—**To raise the land** (*naut.*), to sail toward it until it appears to be raised out of the water.—**To set the land** (*naut.*), to observe by the compass how the shore bears from the ship.—**To shut in the land** (*naut.*), to lose sight of the land by the intervention of fog or a point or promontory.—**Transfer of Land Act**, an English statute of 1862 (25 and 26 Vict., c. 53) which established a registry of title and simplified the conveyance of land. See *Land-transfer Act*, above.—**Wild land**, land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation; land lying waste or unoccupied. (See also *gafol-land*, *grass-land*, *lammas-land*, *yard-land*.)

land[1] (land), *v.* [< ME *landen*, *lenden*, < AS. *lendan*, come to land, arrive, *gelendan*, *gelændan*, intr. come to land, arrive, tr. endow with land (= D. *landen* = G. *landen* = Dan. *lande* = Sw. *landa*, land), < *land*, land: see *land*[1], *n.* See *lend*[2], an older form of the verb.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put on or bring to shore; disembark; debark; transfer to land in any way: as, to *land* troops or goods; to *land* a fish.

> On the Irish shore,
> Where the cannons did roar,
> With many stout lads she was *landed*.
> *The Woman Warrior* (Child's Ballads, VII. 258).

> Trust me, I have another bite. Come, scholar, come, lay down your rod, and help me to *land* this as you did the other. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 98.

Hence—2. To bring to a point of stoppage or rest; bring to the end of a journey, or a course of any kind.

> All those that go to heaven are the purchase of such undertakings [conversion to Christianity], the fruit of such culture and labours; for it is only a holy life that *lands* us there. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 4.

> One chair after another *landed* ladies at the Baroness's door. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxvii.

3. *Naut.*, to rest, as a cask or spar, on the deck or elsewhere, by lowering with a rope or tackle.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go ashore from a ship or boat; disembark.

> *Landing* at Syracuse, we tarried there three days.
> Acts xxviii. 12.

2. To come to land or shore; touch at a wharf or other landing-place, as a boat or steamer.

> Beneath yon cliff they stand,
> To show the freighted pinnace where to *land*.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 7.

3. To arrive; come to a stop: as, I *landed* at his house; the wagon *landed* in a ditch.

> Popular government in England, as in Norway, has overshot the mark and is *landing* in mob-rule.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 67.

land[2]† (land), *n.* [E. dial. also *lant*; < ME. **land*, < AS. *hland*, *hlond* (rare) = Icel. *hland*, urine.] Urine. *Grose.*

land[3]†, *n.* See *laund*[1].

landau (lan'dâ), *n.* [Cf. G. *landauer*, a landau; so called from *Landau*, a town in Germany, where such carriages were first made.] A two-seated carriage having the top in two parts, the rear part pivoted and arranged to fold down behind the back seat, and the front part admitting of removal. Two styles are made: the *leather-quarter landau*, with leather sides, and the *glass-front landau*, of which the front is framed with glass.

> She [the Queen] travelled in an open *landau*, Alderman Wood sitting by her side and Lady Ann Hamilton and another woman opposite. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 7, 1820.

landaulet (lan-dâ-let'), *n.* [< *landau* + *-let*.] A form of coupé or one-seated carriage with a landau top. Also called *demi-landau*.

land-bank (land′bangk), *n.* A banking association which issues its notes for use as money in exchange for mortgages on land. The name is given specifically to a bank of this sort established in the province of Massachusetts in 1741.

land-beetle (land′bē″tl), *n.* An adephagous or predatory beetle of the group *Geadephaga:* distinguished from *water-beetle.*

land-blink (land′blingk), *n.* A peculiar atmospheric glow observed in the arctic regions on approaching land covered with snow. It is more yellow than ice-blink.

land-breeze (land′brēz), *n.* A current of air setting from the land toward the sea; specifically, in *meteor.*, a regular night-wind on the coasts of continents and islands, which, with the returning sea-breeze of the day, constitutes a complete diurnal oscillation, due to the diurnal alternation of the temperature of the land above that of the adjacent ocean during the day and below it during the night.

land-bug (land′bug), *n.* Any bug of the division *Geocores.*

land-carriage (land′kar″āj), *n.* Carriage or transportation by land.

land-cod (land′kod), *n.* A kind of catfish, the mattemeg, *Amiurus boreale.* [British Amer.]

land-compass (land′kum″pas), *n.* Same as *circumferentor*, 1.

land-crab (land′krab), *n.* A crab of terrestrial rather than aquatic habits, such as any of the *Gecarcinidæ.* Also called *mountain-crab.*

Some Brachyura are able to live for a long time in holes in the earth away from the sea. These *land-crabs* undertake, usually at the breeding season, common migrations to the sea, and return later to the land with their fully developed offspring. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 469.

land-crake (land′krāk), *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, *Crex pratensis.* Also called *land-drake.*

land-cress (land′kres), *n.* See *cress.*

land-crocodile (land′krok″ō-dil), *n.* A varanoid or monitor lizard, *Psammosaurus arenarius;* the sand-monitor.

land-damn† (land′dam), *v. t.* Apparently, to damn through the land; proclaim as a villain; expose or disgrace publicly. [The word is dubious; it is found only in the following passage, where it has been interpreted in various other ways, and by some pronounced a misprint:

You are abus'd, and by some putter-on,
That will be damn'd for 't; would I knew the villain,
I would *land-damn* him. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 143.]

land-daw (land′dâ), *n.* The carrion-crow, *Corvus corone.* [Prov. Eng.]

land-dog (land′dog), *n.* The lesser dogfish, *Scylliorhinus canicula.* [Penzance, Eng.]

land-drainage (land′drā″nāj), *n.* The act or process of freeing land from water.—**Land-drainage Act**, an English statute of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 133) which relates to the drainage of agricultural lands.

land-drake (land′drāk), *n.* Same as *land-crake.* [Prov. Eng.]

lande (land), *n.* [< F. *lande* = Sp. Pg. It. *landa*, a heath, a waste: see *laund*[1], which is from the OF. form of the same word, and is now in use only in the form *lawn*[1].] An uncultivated plain, or level region, covered with a spontaneous growth of heath, broom, and ferns; any unfertile level region or tract in which the soil is tilled with difficulty. "The Landes" is the name given especially to a region lying along the ocean, north of the Pyrenees, which was once a part of the bed of the sea, and is covered with sands of Pliocene age. These sands have in many places, at an inconsiderable depth beneath the surface, become compacted into beds of hard sandstone, called *alios.* The word *lande* is used by writers in English only with reference to the geography of France, and especially to the region included in the department of the Gironde and in that named from this word Les Landes. This region bears naturally little but heath and broom, but on the seaward side has been extensively planted with sea-pines, which at once hold the sands in place and provide an important store of timber. The inland plains are generally occupied as sheep-runs. The Landes are dry in summer and marshy in winter.

landed (lan′ded), *a.* [< ME. *landed, londed;* < *land*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having possessions in land: as, the *landed* gentry; a *landed* proprietor.

A landless knight makes thee a *landed* squire.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 177.

2. Consisting in real estate or land: as, *landed* security.

The great mass of property in Europe at the present day, even in England, is *landed* property.
Everett, Orations, II. 293.

Landed Estates Court. See *court.*—**Landed interest.** (*a*) Interest in or possession of land or real estate. (*b*) The interest or combined influence of the great body of landowners in a state or nation.

Landen's transformation. See *transformation.*

lander (lan′dėr), *n.* 1. One who lands or makes a landing.

As the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the *lander* in a lonely isle.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. One who lands or sets on land; especially, in *mining*, a man who stands at the mouth of a shaft or other landing-place, in order to receive the kibble when it comes up, and to see that its contents are properly disposed of. Also called, in England, *banksman.*

landerer†, *n.* An old form of *launderer.*

landern (lan′dėrn), *n.* [Cf. F. *landier*, andiron: see *andiron.*] A grate. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

land-evil† (land′ē″vl), *n.* [ME. *londivil, londuvel;* < *land*[1] + *evil*[1].] The falling-sickness; epilepsy. *Halliwell.*

landfall (land′fâl), *n.* 1. A land-slide or land-slip.—2. *Naut.*, an approach or a coming to land, in the course or at the end of a sea-voyage; also, land so approached or reached.

One of the islands was the first *landfall* of Columbus.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 174.

Along the eastern verge of the Bahamas . . . Columbus made his *landfall.* *Science*, III. 739.

Porto Santo being visible on the port bow, . . . our three navigators congratulated themselves and each other on the good *land-fall* they had made.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

landfang†, *n.* [< *land*[1] + *fang.*] Holding-ground for an anchor; anchor-grip.

We had indifferent good *landfang.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 277.

Where a ship may ride . . . in 4. fadome, or 4. fadome and a halfe of water, and haue *Landfange* for a North and by West winde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 291.

landfeather†, *n.* A bay or inlet of the sea. *Davies.*

The south baye or *landfether* of the great sluce.
Discourse of Dover Haven, temp. Elizabethæ (Arch., [XI. 236).

land-floe (land′flō), *n.* A field of land-ice.

If there is a *land-floe* across, i. e. if the land-ice of the west side is continuous across the entrance of Ponds Bay and Lancaster Sound, whales will be seen in considerable numbers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 527.

land-flood (land′flud), *n.* An overflowing of land by water, especially by inland waters, as rivers and the like; an inundation.

Down from the neighbouring hills those plenteous springs that fall,
Nor *land-floods* after rain, her never move at all.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ix. 136.

land-gabel†, *n.* [ME. *landgavel*, < AS. *landgafol*, rent for land, < *land*, land, + *gafol*, tax, rent: see *gabel.*] A tax or rent derived from land, according to Doomsday Book.

landgah (land′gä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The jackal-like wolf of India, *Canis pallipes.*

land-grabber (land′grab″ėr), *n.* 1. One who grabs or seizes land; one who gets possession of another's land by trick or device, or by force; especially, one who possesses himself of public land by means contrary to the spirit of the law; one who seizes large tracts of land rapaciously and unfairly.—2. Specifically, in Ireland, one who buys or rents land from which another has been evicted.

Right or wrong, the attitude of the League to the *land-grabber* is that which, in the old days of regrating, the English public would have assumed towards one who, while the whole community was trying to bring down the price of corn, went and purchased at the rate which by universal consent had been ruled to be excessive.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 238.

land-grabbing (land′grab″ing), *n.* The act or practice of seizing or occupying land by unlawful or dishonorable means.

landgrave (land′grāv), *n.* [= D. *landgraaf* = Dan. *landgreve* = MLG. *landgrave* = MHG. *lantgrāve*, G. *landgraf;* as *land*[1] + *grave*[5].] In Germany, in the middle ages, a graf or count to whom were intrusted special judicial functions, extending over a considerable territory; later, the title of certain German princes, some of whom were princes of the empire. The branches of the non-regnant families of Hesse possess the title of *landgrave*, which is borne by the head of each branch.

This was the origin of the *landgraves* of Thuringia, of Lower and Higher Alsace, the only three who were princes of the empire. *Brande and Cox.*

landgraviate (land-grā′vi-āt), *n.* [< *landgrave* + *-i-ate*[3].] The territory held by a landgrave, or his office, jurisdiction, or authority.

landgravine (land′grā-vēn), *n.* [= D. *landgravin* (= Dan. *landgrevinde* = G. *landgräfinn*), fem. of *landgraaf*, landgrave.] The wife of a landgrave; a lady of the rank of a landgrave.

landholder (land′hōl″dėr), *n.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land.

land-hunger (land′hung″gėr), *n.* Greed for the acquisition of land or territory.

The *land-hunger* of the South now outstripped even the ambition of conquest of Mr. Polk.
J. M. Ludlow, Hist. U. S., vi.

land-hungry (land′hung″gri), *a.* Greedy for the acquisition of land or territory.

When the *land-hungry* band of Welsh and Norman barons entered Ireland, they found a shrine of St. Brigit at Kildare with a fire kept constantly burning.
The Century, XXXVII. 369.

land-ice (land′īs), *n.* A field or floe of ice stretching along the coast and holding fast to it, or included between headlands. Also called *fast ice.* *Kane.*

landing (lan′ding), *n.* [< ME. **landing, londyng,* < AS. *lending, lænding* (= D. *landing* = G. *landung* = Icel. *lending* = Dan. *landing;* cf. Sw. *landning*), verbal n. of *lendan*, land: see *land, v.*] 1. The act of going or setting on land, especially from a vessel.

The daye of our *londynge* there was Thursday, that was the .xxvij. daye of Auguste.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 16.

2. A place on the shore of the sea or of a lake, or on the bank of a river, where persons land or come on shore, or where goods are set on shore.

Defend all *landings*, bar all passages.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

3. In *arch.*, the part of a floor adjoining the end of a flight of stairs; also, a resting-place or platform interrupting a series or flight of steps.

A great, wide, rambling staircase—three stairs and a *landing*—four stairs and another *landing.*
Dickens, Sketches, Great Winglebury Duel.

4. A platform at a railway-station.—5. In *mining*, any place, at the mouth of a shaft or elsewhere, arranged for the reception or emptying of the kibbles or cages or other receptacles used for hoisting ore or coal. Frequently called the *bank* in England, especially at coal-mines.—6. The platform of a furnace at the charging-height. *E. H. Knight.*—7. In *boat-building*, same as *land*[1], 7 (*d*).—8. In *fort.*, the horizontal space at the entrance of a gallery or return.—9. In *lumbering*, a place where logs are stored till spring.—**Landing-charges** or **landing-rates**, charges or fees paid on goods landed from a vessel.

landing-bar (lan′ding-bär), *n.* See *bar*[1].

landing-gaff (lan′ding-gaf), *n.* A barbed fishing-spear, or a gaff used for landing large fish which have been hooked.

landing-net (lan′ding-net), *n.* A kind of scoop-net used to bring to land or to hand a fish which has been caught. A landing-net to be used in a boat or on shore has a two-jointed handle; and for use in wading it has a short handle attached to an elastic cord and suspended from the shoulder.

landing-place (lan′ding-plās), *n.* A place for landing, as from a vessel, or for alighting, as from flight, or for resting, as from mounting a stair or other ascent.

Noah first of all (for scout)
Sends forth the Crowe, who flutters neer-about,
And, finding yet no *landing-place* at all,
Returns a-boord to his great Admirall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Upon the last and sharpest height . . .
Some *landing-place*, to clasp and say,
"Farewell!" *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xlvii.

landing-stage (lan′ding-stāj), *n.* A stage or platform in connection with a railroad or a ferry (frequently so constructed as to rise and fall with the tide), for the convenience of landing or shipping passengers and goods transported by water.

landing-strake (lan′ding-strāk), *n.* In *boat-building*, the next plank below the upper strake.

landing-surveyor (lan′ding-sėr-vā″or), *n.* An officer of the British customs who appoints and superintends the coast-waiters.

landing-waiter (lan′ding-wā″tėr), *n.* Same as *coast-waiter.*

landish†, *a.* [ME. *landisch, londisse;* < *land*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Native.

I fond o schup rowe
Hire hit gan to flowe,
Al with Sarazines kyn,
And none *londisse* Men.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 634.

land-jobber (land′job″ėr), *n.* One who makes a business of buying and selling land, whether on his own account or for others; a land-speculator; a real-estate broker.

land-jobbing (land′job″ing), *n.* The practice of buying and selling land for the purpose of speculation.

landlady (land′lā″di), *n.*; pl. *landladies* (-diz). [< *land*[1] + *lady.* Cf. *landlord.*] 1. A woman who owns houses or lands occupied by tenants.—2. The wife of a squire or proprietor.

The circumstances of the *landlady* [Mrs. Bertram, wife of the host] were pleaded to Mannering . . . as an apology for her not appearing to welcome her guest.
Scott, Guy Mannering, iii.

3. The mistress of an inn or of a lodging-house or boarding-house.

I have at any time a good lodging for you, and my *Landlady* is none of the meanest, and her husband hath many good parts. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 15.

Landlady, count the lawin,
The day is near the dawin.
Burns, Landlady, Count the Lawin.

land-leaguer (land'lē″gėr), *n.* A member of the Irish Land League. See *league*[1].

landleaper† (land'lē″pėr), *n.* [< ME. *landleper* (= D. *landlooper*, whence, in part, the E. var. *landloper*. = MLG. *lantloper* = MHG. *lantloufære*, *lantloufer*, *lantleufer*, G. *landläufer* = Dan. *landlöber*); < *land*[1] + *leaper*, runner, i. e. wanderer (cf. *loafer*, from the G. form of the same word).] One who wanders about the country; a vagrant: a wanderer; a vagabond. Also *landloper*.

For he [Christ] ne is nougte in lolleres, ne in *lande-leperes* hermytes [vagabond hermits].
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 207.

Wherfore these *landleapers*, Roges, and ignorant Asses which take vpon them without learning and practise do very euill. *Lyte*, Dodoens, p. 348.

Alexander, Cæsar, Trajan, Adrian, were as so many *landleapers*, now in the east, now in the west, little at home.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 369.

land-leech (land'lēch), *n.* A terrestrial leech of the genus *Hæmodipsa*, about an inch long and very slender when not distended, found in profusion in Ceylon.

ländler (lend'lėr), *n.* [< G. *ländler* (see def.).] A round dance of Styrian origin, in triple time, slower than the waltz. See *Tyrolienne*.

landless (land'les), *a.* [< ME. **landles*, < AS. *landleás* (= MLG. *lantlōs* = MHG. *landelōs*), without land, < *land*, land, + *-leás*, -less.] Destitute of land; having no property in land.

Now, sir, young Fortinbras . . .
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of *landless* resolutes.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 98.

Allegiance is the duty which each man of the nation owes to the head of the nation, whether the man be a landowner or *landless*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 462.

landlocked (land'lokt), *a.* 1. Almost shut in by land; protected by surrounding land from the full force of the wind and waves: as, a *landlocked* harbor.

Many a wide-lapped port and *land-locked* bay.
Whittier, The Panorama.

Few sights are more striking than to see the huge mass of the amphitheatre at Pola seeming to rise at once out of the *land-locked* sea. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 112.

2. Living in landlocked waters, or in any way shut off from the sea: as, a *landlocked* salmon.

landloper (land'lō″pėr), *n.* [Also *landlouper*; a var. of *landleaper* (cf. *lope*, *loup*, var. of *leap*[1]), due in part to D. *landlooper* = MLG. *lantloper* = MHG. *lantloufære*, *lantloufer*, *lantleufer*, G. *landläufer* = Dan. *landlöber*, vagabond, = E. *landleaper*.] One who wanders about the country: same as *landleaper*.

He [Perkin Warbeck] had been from his childhood such a wanderer, or, as the king called him, such a *landloper*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Such Travellers as these may bee termed *Landlopers*, as the Dutchman saith, rather than Travellers.
Howell, Forraine Travell (reprint, 1869), p. 67.

You are known
For Osbeck's son of Tournay, a loose runagate,
A *landloper*. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

A crowd of spectators, *landlopers*, mendicants, daily aggregated themselves to the aristocratic assembly.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 546.

landloping (land'lō″ping), *a.* Wandering; roving; vagrant.

It is nothing strange that these his *landloping* legats and nuncios haue their manifold collusions to cousen christian kingdoms of their reuenues.
Holinshed, Hen. III., an. 1244.

landlord (land'lôrd), *n.* [< ME. *londelorde*, **landloverd*, < AS. *landhlāford*, the owner of land, lord of a manor, also (poet.) the lord or ruler of a country, < *land*, land, + *hlāford*, lord: see *lord*.] 1. The lord of land or of a manor; one of whom land is held subject to the payment or performance of rent or service; the owner or holder of a tenement, to whom the tenant pays rent.

Wert thou regent of the world,
It were a shame to let this land by lease. . . .
Landlord of England art thou now, not king.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 113.

2. The master or proprietor of an inn, or of a lodging-house or boarding-house; a host.—**Landlord and Tenant Act**, a British statute of 1870, also known as the *Land Act*, or *Irish Land Act* (33 and 34 Vict., c. 46), regulating the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, and containing provisions intended to facilitate the creation of a peasant proprietary by allowing tenants to purchase their holdings.

landlordism (land'lôrd-izm), *n.* [< *landlord* + *-ism*.] Action or opinion characteristic of landlords; the authority exercised by landlords; the doctrine or principle of the supremacy of the landed interest.

But in Ireland there would be a very serious danger of a *landlordism* far worse than that at present existing, if every petty proprietor should have power to become a petty landlord. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 713.

landlordry† (land'lôrd-ri), *n.* [< *landlord* + *-ry*.] The state or condition of a landlord; landlords collectively.

Such pilfering slips of petty *landlordry*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, v. 1.

landlouper, landlouping (land'lou″pėr, -lou″ping). Scotch or northern English forms of *landloper*, *landloping*.

landlubber (land'lub″ėr), *n.* A person who, from want of experience, is awkward or lubberly on board ship; a raw seaman; any one unused to the sea: a term of reproach or ridicule among sailors.

landlubberly (land'lub″ėr-li), *a.* [< *landlubber* + *-ly*[1].] Having the ways of a landlubber; awkward on board ship from lack of experience.

land-lurch† (land'lėrch), *v. t.* To steal land from.

Hence countrie loutes *land-lurch* their lords.
Warner, Albion's England, ix. 46.

landmale† (land'māl), *n.* [< *land* + *male*[2] = *mail*[2].] A reserved rent or annual sum of money charged upon a piece of land by the chief lord of the fee or a subsequent mesne owner. *Halliwell*.

landman (land'man), *n.*; pl. *landmen* (-men). [< ME. *landman*, < AS. *landmann* (= D. *landman* = MHG. *lantman*, G. *landmann*, a native of the country, = Dan. *landmand*, a farmer), < *land*, land, country, + *mann*, man.] 1. A man who lives or serves on land: opposed to *seaman*.—2. In *Eng. law*, a tenant or occupant of land; a terre-tenant.—3. A farmer or countryman. [Scotch.]—4. A landowner. [Scotch.]

Bot kirk-mennis cursit substance semis sweet
Till *land-men*, with that leud burd-lyme are kyttit.
Bannatyne, Poems, p. 199.

landmark (land'märk), *n.* [< ME. **landmark*, < AS. *landmearc*, also *land-gemirce*, *land-gemyrce* (= Dan. *landemærke*), the boundary of a country, < *land*, land, + *mearc*, mark: see *mark*[1].] 1. A boundary-mark to a tract of land; one of the fixed objects used to designate the limits of a farm, town, or other piece of territory, as monumental stones, marked trees, or ditches.

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's *landmark*.
Deut. xix. 14.

Virtues and vices have not, in all their instances, a great *landmark* set between them, like warlike nations separate by prodigious walls, vast seas, and portentous hills.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 9.

2. Any specific or prominent object marking a locality or historically associated with a locality; a hill, tree, house, or other feature of a landscape that may serve as a guide; especially, some object on land by which a locality may be recognized by persons at sea.

There are no *landmarks* in space; one portion of space is exactly like every other portion, so that we cannot tell where we are. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. iii.

The gray mass of building crowning the little promontory is the only *landmark* seen above the green garden-land. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 48.

3. Figuratively, a distinguishing characteristic, variation, or event; that which marks a turning-point; something that serves to distinguish a particular period of time or point in progress or transition: as, the *landmarks* of science or history.

The close of the Crimean War is a great *landmark* in the reign of Queen Victoria.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xxix.

land-marker (land'mär″kėr), *n.* An agricultural machine for marking out rows for planting. *E. H. Knight*.

land-mate†, *n.* One who in harvest-time reaps with another on the same ridge of ground or land. *Blount*. [Prov. Eng.]

land-measure (land'mezh″ūr), *n.* 1. Measurement of land.—2. A denomination of square measure used in the mensuration of land. Land-measures are either squares of linear units, as the *are*; or are fixed from the amount which can be plowed or otherwise attended to in a day, as the *acre*; or from the amount necessary to sow a measure of seed, as the *cahizada*; or from the amount of yield, as the *misura*; or from the amount necessary for a house or farm, as the *quarter-section*. The table of ordinary English land-measures (used also in the United States and the British colonies) is as follows:

Acre		Roods		Square Perches.		Square Yards		Square Feet.		Square Meters.
1	=	4	=	160	=	4840	=	43560	=	4046.9
		1	=	40	=	1210	=	10890	=	1011.7
				1	=	30¼	=	272¼	=	25.29
						1	=	9	=	0.8361
								1	=	0.092900.

land-measurer (land'mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* A person whose employment is to ascertain by measurement and computation the superficial extent of portions of land, as fields, farms, etc.

land-measuring (land'mezh″ūr-ing), *n.* The art of determining by measurement and computation the superficial contents of pieces of land in acres, roods, etc. It is properly a subordinate branch of land-surveying, but the terms are sometimes used synonymously. It depends upon the formula for the area of a triangle in terms of its three sides, *a*, *b*, *c*, which is

$$\tfrac{1}{4}\sqrt{(a+b+c)(a+b-c)(b+c-a)(c+a-b)}.$$

land-office (land'of″is), *n.* See *land office*, under *land*[1].

Landolphia (lan-dol'fi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Palisot de Beauvois, 1804): after Capt. *Landolph*, who commanded the expedition to Oware (Wari? Guinea), where the plants were discovered.] A genus of tropical Old World climbing shrubs, of the natural order *Apocynaceæ* and tribe *Carisseæ*. The stamens are inserted near the base of the corolla-tube; the corolla-lobes are narrow; the fruit is a large berry; the leaves are opposite and veiny; the flowers are generally large and white or yellowish, in terminal cymes; and the peduncles are produced into tendrils. Seventeen species have been reported from tropical and subtropical South Africa and Madagascar, possibly one from Guiana. The genus has importance as a rubber-plant, *L. florida* producing Mbungu rubber and *L. Kirkii* Matere rubber. The former of these species bears a sour fruit, which is eaten by the natives of the west coast of Africa, under the name of *aboli*. See *india-rubber*.

land-otter (land'ot″ėr), *n.* Any ordinary otter of the subfamily *Lutrinæ*, inhabiting rivers and lakes, as distinguished from the sea-otter, *Enhydris marina*.

landowner (land'ō″nėr), *n.* An owner or proprietor of land.

landownership (land'ō″nėr-ship), *n.* [< *landowner* + *-ship*.] The state of being an owner of land; proprietorship of land.

But throughout France diversities of climate, *landownership*, and land tenure have left their mark.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 280.

land-owning (land'ō″ning), *a.* Holding or possessing landed estates; pertaining to landowners: as, the *land-owning* class.

land-parer (land'pār″ėr), *n.* A form of plow used to cut sods and turfs at a fixed depth below the surface. *E. H. Knight*.

land-pike (land'pīk), *n.* An American urodele batrachian, as a menopome, hellbender, or axolotl; one of the creatures commonly described as "fish with legs." See cut under *hellbender*.

land-pilot (land'pī″lot), *n.* A guide in a journey by land. [Rare.]

To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose,
In such a scant allowance of star-light,
Would overtask the best *land-pilot's* art.
Milton, Comus, l. 309.

land-pirate (land'pī″rāt), *n.* 1. A highway robber.—2. One of a class of men in seaports who live by cheating or robbing sailors.

land-plaster (land'plās″tėr), *n.* Rock-gypsum ground to a powder for use as a fertilizer.

land-poor (land'pör), *a.* Poor or in need of ready money while owning or holding much unremunerative land; especially, poor because of the taxes and other maintenance charges against such land.

land-rail (land'rāl), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*: distinguished from *water-rail*.

land-raker†, *n.* A vagabond; a landloper.

I am joined with no foot *land-rakers*, no long-staff, sixpenny strikers. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 81.

landreeve (land'rēv), *n.* A subordinate officer on an estate who acts as an assistant to the land-steward.

land-rent (land'rent), *n.* Payment for the use of land.

land-roll (land'rōl), *n.* In *agri.*, a heavy roller used for crushing clods and rendering the earth friable and smooth; a clod-crusher.

Landry's paralysis. See *paralysis*.

landscape (land'skāp), *n.* [An altered form of the earlier *landskip* (rarely *lantschip*, after the D. form; no ME. form **landship* appears); AS. *landscipe*, also *landsceap* (= OS. *landskepi* = D. *landschap* = MLG. *lantschop* = OHG. *lantscaf*,

lantscaft, MHG. *lantschaft*, G. *landschaft* = Icel. *landskapr*, *landsskapr* = Sw. *landskap* = Dan. *landskab*, a region, district, a province, in D. also landscape, whence the mod. E. sense and form), < *land*, land, + *-scipe* = E. *-ship*: see *land*[1] and *-ship*. The change was appar. due to artistic associations with Holland in the 17th century.] 1. A view or prospect of rural scenery, more or less extensive, such as is comprehended within the scope or range of vision from a single point of view. See also *landskip*.

Now fades the glimmering *landscape* on the sight.
Gray, Elegy.

2. A picture representing a view or prospect of rural or natural inland scenery as it appears within the range of vision from a single point of view; also, such pictures collectively, as distinguished especially from marine and architectural pictures and from portraits.—3†. A compendious view or manifestation; an epitome; a compend. (Compare quotation from Bishop Hacket under *landskip*.)

That *landscape* of iniquity, that sink of sin, and that compendium of baseness, who now calls himself our Protector.
Address sent by the Anabaptists to the King (1658), in Clarendon's Great Rebellion, xv.

Landscape-gardening, the art of laying out grounds and arranging trees, shrubbery, borders, paths, fountains, etc., so as to produce picturesque effects.—**Landscape-painter**, a painter of landscapes or rural scenery.—**Landscape-painting**, the art of representing natural scenery by painting.—**Syn. 1.** *Prospect*, *Scene*, etc. See *view*, *n.*

landscape (land'skāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *landscaped*, ppr. *landscaping*. [< *landscape*, *n.*] To represent or delineate in landscape. [Rare.]

As weary traveller that climbs a hill,
Looks back, sits down, and oft, if hand have skill,
Landscapes the vale with pencil.
Holyday, Service of the World, Pref.

landscape-mirror (land'skāp-mir″ǫr), *n.* In *art*, a mirror used to condense a landscape or view, and thus facilitate its presentation in perspective; a Claude Lorrain glass.

landscapist (land'skā-pist), *n.* [< *landscape* + *-ist*.] A landscape-painter.

The work of the *landscapist* is to convey a speedy impression to the onlooker of some beautiful or truthful natural scene. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 57.

land-scrip (land'skrip), *n.* In the United States, negotiable paper issued by government, in pursuance of legislative donations, to individuals, companies, or communities, in reward for public services, or for the promotion of education or useful enterprises, entitling the holders to the possession of specified quantities of public land; also, similar paper issued by corporate bodies holding such donations.

land-scurvy (land'skėr″vi), *n.* See *scurvy*.

land-shark (land'shärk), *n.* 1. A person who subsists by cheating or robbing sailors on shore; a land-pirate.

Can't trust these *landsharks*; they'll plunder even the rings off a corpse's fingers. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, iv.

2. A land-grabber; one who seizes upon land by force or chicanery.

There will be evasion of our [land] laws by native and foreign *land-sharks*. *The American*, VIII. 68.

land-shell (land'shel), *n.* A shell of a terrestrial mollusk, as of any pulmonate gastropod.

landshut (land'shut), *n.* A land-flood. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

land-sick (land'sik), *a.* 1. Sick for sight of the land.—2. Affected by proximity to land, as a ship; not moving freely from being too near the land or just released from an anchorage.

A *land-sick* ship. . . . She knows the land is under the lee, sir, and she won't go any more to windward.
H. Melville, Typee, i.

land-side (land'sīd), *n.* The flat side of a plow, which presses against the unplowed land.

landskip (land'skip), *n.* Same as *landscape*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In this Man's study I was much taken with the draught of a *Landskip* on a piece of Paper, methoughts Masterly done. *Sir H. Wotton*, To Lord Bacon, Reliquiæ, p. 300.

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the *landskip* round it measures.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 70.

Many a famous man and woman, town
And *landskip*, have I heard of
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

landsknecht (länts'knecht), *n.* See *lansquenet*.

land-slater (land'slā″tėr), *n.* A terrestrial isopod; a wood-louse or sowbug. A common land-slater is *Oniscus asellus*.

land-slide (land'slīd), *n.* A falling or sliding down of a mass of soil, detritus, or rock on a mountain-side. The less destructive land-slides occur when gravel, sand, and other detrital material resting on a slope become so permeated with water that they can no longer resist the action of gravity. The more destructive land-slides are generally due to the slipping of a part of the solid rock of the mountain, in consequence of the softening of some more permeable layer in a mass of which the strata have a suitable inclination. Some such land-slides have been appalling in their results: as, for instance, that which took place at Flurs, north of Lake Como, in 1618, by which many persons perished, and stately buildings were buried to a depth of 100 feet or more. The falling of part of the eminence called Cape Diamond in Quebec in 1889 destroyed many buildings and many lives. The word *land-slip* is occasionally used for *land-slide*, as also the term *rock-avalanche*. Also called *earth-fall*.

He will get himself . . . slain by a *land-slide*, like the agricultural King Onund. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, iv.

land-slip (land'slip), *n.* Same as *land-slide*.

Like some great *landslip*, tree by tree,
The country-side descended.
Tennyson, Amphion.

landsman (landz'man), *n.*; pl. *landsmen* (-men). [= D. *landsman* = G. *landsmann* = Dan. *landsmand* = Sw. *landsman*; as *land's*, poss. of *land*, + *man*. Cf. *landman*.] 1. A man of the same land or country; a fellow-countryman. [Rare.]

Stand by me, countryman, . . . for the love of Scotland and Saint Andrew! I am innocent—I am your own native *landsman*. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, vi.

2. One who lives on the land; one who has had little or no experience of the sea.

There is not so helpless and pitiable an object in the world as a *landsman* beginning a sailor's life.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 3.

land-snail (land'snāl), *n.* Any snail of the family *Helicidæ*.

land-spout (land'spout), *n.* A heavy fall of water occurring on land, generally during a tornado or thunder-storm, and presenting the appearance of a waterspout.

land-spring (land'spring), *n.* In England, water lying near the surface, which can easily be reached by shallow wells. The wells become exhausted after a short drought, and after heavy rains sometimes reach the surface and overflow. Hence the name is occasionally applied to intermittent springs, especially such as characterize the chalk districts of England.

All the shallow surface springs, from ten to twenty feet deep, are produced by water which has fallen on and passed through this gravel down to the top of the London clay, on the irregular surface of which it is held up. These are called *land-springs*, and they constituted, formerly, a principal source of supply to London.
Prestwich, The Water-bearing Strata of London, p. 36.

land-steward (land'stū″ärd), *n.* A person who has the care of a landed estate.

Landsthing (läns'ting), *n.* [Dan., < *lands*, poss. of *land*, land, + *thing*, parliament.] The upper house of the Danish Rigsdag or parliament. It consists of 66 members, of whom 12 are appointed for life by the crown, and the others are elected for 8 years, not directly, but by delegates in each of the 54 electoral districts, chosen by those having the necessary property qualification.

landstraitt (land'strāt), *n.* A narrow strip of land.

landsturm (länt'störm), *n.* [G., a calling out of the militia, a general call to arms, hence the force so summoned, < *land*, land, country, + *sturm*, storm, alarm, = E. *storm*.] 1. In Germany, Switzerland, etc., a general levy in time of war.—2. The force so called out, or subject to call. In Germany it includes all males between the ages of 17 and 45 who are capable of bearing arms and are not already enrolled or serving in some branch of the army or navy. It is divided into two classes: the first, organized in 293 battalions, comprises all able-bodied men not already in the army or navy up to the age of 39; the second class includes all others up to the age of 45. In Austria the landsturm consists of men who have passed the landwehr and are bound to this service further for 10 years. Men who have served as officers in the regular army or the landwehr are liable for service in the landsturm also up to the age of 60. The landsturm of Switzerland comprises every male citizen between the ages of 17 and 50 not otherwise serving in the army. A landsturm is never expected to cross the frontier, and is called on only in cases of emergency.

Landtag (länt'täch), *n.* [G., < *land*, land, country, + *tag*, diet, day, = E. *day*[1].] In Germany, the legislature of a country; a territorial diet; now, specifically, one of the parliaments of the countries constituting the German empire, as Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, etc., and of some of the crownlands of Austria-Hungary, as Moravia and Bohemia. See *Reichstag*.

land-tax (land'taks), *n.* A tax assessed upon landed property.

land-tie (land'tī), *n.* A tie-rod used to secure a facing-wall to a bank.

land-tortoise (land'tôr″tis), *n.* A chelonian of terrestrial habits; a testudine. Also *land-turtle*.

land-turn (land'tėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a land-breeze.

land-turtle (land'tėr″tl), *n.* A land-tortoise; especially, in the United States, the common box-turtle, *Cistudo carolina*. See cut under *Cistudo*.

land-urchin (land'ėr″chin), *n.* A popular name of the hedgehog: as if opposed to *sea-urchin*.

land-vine (land'vīn), *n.* A native vine. *Baret*.

land-waiter (land'wā″tėr), *n.* Same as *coast-waiter*.

Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of a hundred. *Swift*, Examiner.

landward, landwards (land'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [= D. *landwaarts* = MLG. *landwert*, *landewerdes*, *landwert* = G. *landwärts* = Dan. *landverts*; as *land*[1] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the land.

landward (land'wärd), *a.* [< *landward*, *adv.*] 1. Lying toward the land, toward the interior, or away from the sea-coast.

Brown strengthened with sand-bags and earthworks the weak *landward* bastion of the fort.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 80.

2. Situated in, forming part of, or characteristic of the country, as opposed to the town; rural. [Scotch.]

I am wearied wi Mysie's pastry and nonsense—Ye ken *landward* dainties aye pleased me best, Marion—and *landward* lasses too. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

landwards, *adv.* See *landward*.

land-warrant (land'wor″ant), *n.* In the United States, a transferable government certificate entitling its holder to the possession of a specified quantity of public land.

land-wash (land'wosh), *n.* The line of high tide along a beach or shore; also, the drift which collects there.

The kegs of kerosene oil . . . were also picked up in the *land-wash* on the western side of Baccalen island.
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, XXVII.

landwehr (länt'vār), *n.* [G. (MHG. *lantwer* = MLG. *lantwere* = D. *landweer* = OFries. *landwere*; cf. equiv. Icel. *landvörn* = Sw. *landtvärn* = Dan. *landeværn*), < *land*, = E. *land*[1], country, + *wehr*, defense, < *wehren*, defend, = AS. *werian*, defend: see *ware*[1].] In Germany, Austria, Switzerland, etc., that part of the organized national forces of which continuous service is not required except in time of war. The landwehr corresponds indirectly to the militia of Great Britain and the United States. In Germany it consists of men who have served in both the regular army and the reserves. It possesses a complete military organization, but is not called out in time of peace, unless at intervals for practice. In time of war or other national danger the landwehr is summoned in two levies: first, those from 26 to 32 years old, who take the place of the reserves; second, those from 32 to 39, who are assigned to garrison duty. The time of service in the landwehr is fixed at 5 years in the first levy (3 years for artillery and cavalry), and until the age of 39 in the second levy. The landwehr of Austria comprises those who have served 3 years with the colors and 7 in the reserve, the time of service in the landwehr being fixed at 2 years. The Swiss landwehr comprises all men capable of bearing arms from the age of 32 to 44. The term *landwehr* is often applied to bodies of militia similarly constituted in other countries: as, the Bulgarian or Servian *landwehr*.

land-wind (land'wind), *n.* A wind blowing from the land.

Three days or more seaward he bore,
Then, alas! the *land-wind* failed.
Longfellow, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

landworker (land'wėr″kėr), *n.* One who tills the ground; a farmer or farm-laborer.

Only the tradesworkers and the *landworkers* are specially considered. *F. H. Stoddard*, Andover Rev., VIII. 154.

lane[1] (lān), *n.* [< ME. *lane*, *lone*, < AS. *lane* = OFries. *lana*, *lona*, East Fries. *lone*, North Fries. *lana*, *lona*, a lane, = MD. *laen*, D. *laan*, a lane, alley, avenue; cf. Icel. *lön* (pl. *lanar*, mod. *lanir*), a small oblong hayrick, mod. a row of houses.] 1. A narrow way or passage; a path or passageway between inclosing lines, as of buildings, hedges, fences, trees, or persons; an extended alley.

And whan thei wende haue ben in the streight *lane*, thei wente oute of her weye, for thei fonde on the lifte side an olde wey that was moche and grene.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 351.

He [Chatham] was then led into the house, . . . all the lords standing up out of respect, and making a *lane* for him to pass to the earls' bench.
Belsham, Hist. Eng., VI. 350.

The leafy *lanes* behind the down.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. A narrow and well-defined track; a fixed or defined line of passage, as a navigable opening between fields of ice, a fixed course at sea, etc.

How he bestirr'd him! what a *lane* he made,
And through their fiery bullets thrust securely.
Fletcher (and *Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, i. 2.

From the illumined hall
. . . of splendour slanted o'er a press
. . . sway shoulders. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

. . . driven to shore, and anchored behind . . . enormous floebergs, where we very patiently watched . . . *lane* of open water, which slowly made from the south after the flowing tide set in.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 103.

3. The throat: more usually called the *red lane*. [Vulgar.]

M. Mumb. And sweete malte maketh ioly good ale for the nones;
Tib Talk. Whiche will slide downe the *lane* without any bones. *Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 3.

O butter'd egg, best eaten with a spoon,
I bid your yelk glide down my throat's *red lane*.
Colmar, Poetical Vagaries, p. 75.

A blind lane, a lane not open at both ends; a cul-de-sac.

Lurking in hernes and in *lanes blynde*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 105.

Ocean lane, a fixed route or course of navigation pursued by a vessel or a line of vessels in crossing the ocean, etc.: as, the *ocean lane* of the Cunard steamers. See *lane-route*.

lane[2] (lān), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *lone*[1], for *alone*.—**My, thy, his (or him) lane**, myself, thyself, himself alone; **our, your, their lanes** or **lane**, ourselves, yourselves, themselves alone. These usages arose by corruption from the older expressions *me lane, him lane*. [Scotch.]

I was walking by *my lane*,
Atween a water and a wa.
The Wee Wee Man (Child's Ballads, I. 126).

lane[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *loan*[1].

lanely (lān'li), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *lonely*.

lanert, *n.* An obsolete form of *lanner*.

laneret, *n.* Same as *lanyard*.

laneret, *n.* See *lanneret*.

lane-route (lān'röt), *n.* A route laid out for ocean steamers, confined within narrow limits; specifically, a double route or course laid out across the North Atlantic ocean, from about Nantucket shoals to the entrance of the English channel. The northern track is used for westward-bound steamers and the southern one for steamers bound to the eastward. These routes follow approximately a great-circle course, and were first suggested, in order to diminish the risk of collisions, by Lieutenant M. F. Maury, U. S. N., in 1855. Also called *ocean lane* or *ocean-lane route*.

lang (lang), *a.*, *adv.*, and *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *long*[1].—**To think lang**, to become weary, especially in waiting.

He said, *Think* na *lang*, lassie, tho' I gang awa'.
George Halket (?), Logie o' Buchan.

langaha (lan-gä'hä), *n.* [Malagasy.] A Madagascar wood-snake, having the snout elongated by a flexible acute appendage, as the cock's-comb langaha, *Xiphorhynchus* (or *Dryophis*) *langaha*, of the family *Dryophidæ*. The snake is less than 3 feet long, the flat scaly proboscis about half an inch.

Cock's-comb Langaha (*Xiphorhynchus langaha*).

langbanite (lang'ban-īt), *n.* [< *Långban*, in Sweden, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral occurring in hexagonal prisms of an iron-black color and metallic luster. It contains silica and the oxids of antimony, manganese, and iron.

langel (lang'gl), *v. t.* [< ME. *langelen*, **lanyelen*, < *langel*, a hopple: see *langel*.] **1**†. To bind together.

Langelyn or byynd togeder, [L.] *colligo* [var. *compedio*]
Prompt. Parv., p. 286.

Specifically—**2.** To hobble (a horse). [Prov. Eng.]

langet[1] (lang'get), *n.* [Formerly also *langot*; < ME. *langett*, < OF. *languette*, dim. of *langue*, tongue: see *language*. Cf. *languet*, a later form of the same word.] **1**†. A strap; thong; latchet (of a shoe). *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 26.—**2.** A chain for hobbling a horse. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

langet[2] (lang'get), *n.* [D., thread lace; < OF. *languette*, dim. of *langue*, tongue: see *langet*[1].] A lace used in the modern costume of the women of Holland. It is stiffly starched in the head-dresses of which it forms part, and is sufficiently stout to bear washing and ironing.

langite (lang'īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. Victor von *Lang*, a physicist of Vienna.] A basic sulphate of copper occurring in blue earthy crusts, less often in crystals, found in Cornwall, England.

lang-kale (lang'kāl), *n.* [= Dan. *langkaal*.] Coleworts not cut or chopped. [Scotch.]

And there will be *langkail* and pottage,
And bannocks of barley meal.
Ritson's Scottish Songs, I. 208.

langle (lang'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *langled*, ppr. *langling*. [Prob. a var. of *linger*, formerly *lenger*.] To saunter slowly. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

langoon†, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A kind of wine. *Praise of Yorkshire Ale* (1697), p. 3. (*Halliwell*.)

Suspition then I washt away
With old *langoon* and cleansing whey.
Gallantry a la Mode, p. 15. (*Nares*.)

langot† (lang'got), *n.* Same as *langet*[1]. *Bailey*, 1731.

langour†, *n.* and *v.* An old form of *languor*.

langrage†, *n.* Same as *langrel*.

langrel†, *n.* [Also *langrage*, *langridge*; origin obscure.] A particular kind of projectile formerly used at sea for tearing sails and rigging, and thus disabling an enemy's ship. It consisted of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron fastened together.

langret†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A die so loaded that certain numbers come up more readily and more frequently than others.

His *langrets*, with his hie men and his low,
Are ready what his pleasure is to throw.
Rowlands, Humors Ordinarie. (*Halliwell*.)

First you must know a *langret*, which is . . . a well favoured die, and seemeth good and square, yet it is forged longer upon the cater and trea than any other way, and therefore it is called a *langret*.
Art of Juggling (1612), C 4. (*Nares*.)

langridge†, *n.* Same as *langrel*.

langsat (lang'sat), *n.* See *lansa*.

Langsdorffia (langz-dôr'fi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1829), named after G. H. von *Langsdorff*, who traveled in South America and encouraged scientific research in Brazil.] A genus of monochlamydeous plants belonging to the natural order *Balanophoreæ*, and type of the tribe *Langsdorffieæ*. It has dicœcious or monœcious flowers, the perianth in the male flowers with 3 valvate lobes, the female flowers grown together below. These plants are thick, yellow, waxy herbs with purplish scales and flowers. The only species, *L. hypogœa*, is a native of tropical South America.

Langsdorffieæ (langz-dôr-fī'ē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott and Endlicher, 1832), < *Langsdorffia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Balanophoreæ*, consisting of the two genera *Langsdorffia* and *Thonningia*, characterized by dicœcious or monœcious flowers, in which the perianth of the male flowers is 3-lobed or consists of 2 or 3 scales, and that of the female flowers is tubular. The anthers are 2-celled, and the ovary is 1-celled. They are natives of tropical America and tropical Africa.

lang-settle (lang'set'l), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *long-settle*. See *settle*.

langshan (lang'shan), *n.* [Chin.] A breed of the domestic hen, of Chinese origin. It is of the Asiatic type, of uniform glossy-black plumage, and of about the weight of the cochin, but taller, less heavily feathered on the shanks, and with white instead of yellow skin. It is a much more prolific layer than the cochin, the eggs being brown, and its flesh is excellent for the table.

langspiel (lang'spēl), *n.* [< Norw. *langspel*, a harp of a long and narrow form, < *lang*, = E. *long*[1], + *spel*, a musical instrument, music, play: see *spell*[2].] A kind of harp used in the Shetland Islands.

A knocking at the door of the mansion, with the sound of the Gue and the *Langspiel*, announced by their tinkling chime the arrival of fresh revellers. *Scott*, Pirate, xv.

langsyne (lang'sīn'), *n.* [Sc. *lang* = E. *long*; Sc. *syne* = E. *since*.] Time long past; the days of long ago. See *syne*.

langsyner (lang'sī'nėr), *n.* [< *langsyne* + *-er*[1].] A person who lived long ago. [Scotch.]

langteraloo†, *n.* Same as *lanterloo*.

language[1] (lang'gwāj), *n.* [The *u* is a modern insertion (orig. not pronounced), after F. *langue*, L. *lingua*; < ME. *langage*, < OF. *langage*, F. *langage* = Pr. *lenguatge*, *lengatge*, *lengage* = Sp. *lenguaje* = Pg. *linguage*, *linguagem* = It. *linguaggio*, < ML. as if **linguaticum*, language (the reg. L. and ML. word being *lingua*), < L. *lingua* (> It. *lingua* = Sp. *lengua* = Pg. *lingoa*, *lingua* = F. *langue*), the tongue, a tongue, language, = E. *tongue*: see *tongue*.] **1.** The whole body of uttered signs employed and understood by a given community as expression of its thoughts; the aggregate of words, and of methods of their combination into sentences, used in a community for communication and record and for carrying on the processes of thought: as, the English *language*; the Greek *language*. The languages of the world, each of them unintelligible to the speakers of any other, are very numerous, rather exceeding than falling short of a thousand. Of these, each individual (without reference to his race) acquires for his first language or "mother-tongue" that one which he hears used by those about him in childhood, as he may later learn some other, even to the substitution of it for his "mother-tongue" and oblivion of the latter. Many languages are related with one another—that is, there is such correspondence in their words and forms as shows them to have descended from a common ancestor, or to have reached their present form by gradual divergent alteration of the same original language, since, by the action of its speakers, every living language is undergoing constant change. A body of languages thus related is called a *family* or *stock*; and the classification of all human tongues into families is one of the most important results of the study of language. Families then are divided into subordinate divisions called *groups*, *branches*, *subbranches*, or the like. Examples of families are the *Aryan* or *Indo-European*, the *Semitic*, and so on. (See the various names.) With reference to their relationship to a larger class, languages are also called *dialects*: thus, Yorkshire and Scotch are *dialects* of English; English and Dutch are Low-German *dialects*; German, Slavonic, Celtic, etc., are Aryan *dialects*. (See *dialect*.) Languages differ not only in material, but also in regard to structure, or the apparatus of forms, connections, auxiliaries, etc., by which the modifications and relations of ideas are expressed. Some are more synthetic, some more analytic; some are isolating, or destitute of formal distinctions, whether of parts of speech or of inflections; some are agglutinative, or have words made up of parts rather loosely joined together; some have their words, or part of them, more completely integrated, to the complete disguise of their original constituents, and even, in greater or less part, the substitution of an internal change (as in *sing*, *sang*, *sung*, *song*) for an external (as in *love*, *loved*, *loving*, *lover*). This characteristic is called *inflective*, and is seen in highest degree in two of the families (Aryan and Semitic) mentioned above. (See *agglutinate*.) Languages are usually designated by an adjective formed (in *-ish*[1], *-an*, *-ese*, *-ic*, *-ine*[1], etc., or without any termination) from the name of the country or people (such adjective used alone, as a noun, being the particular name of the language), as *English*, *Spanish*, *Scottish*, *Scotch*, *Dutch*, *Welsh*, *French*, *Italian*, *Russian*, *Chinese*, *Siamese*, *Gaelic*, *Arabic*, *Latin*, *Greek*, etc.; but the name is often of other origin or formation, as *Sanskrit*, *Prakrit*.

In that lond of Caldee, thei han here propre *Langages*, and here propre Lettres. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 153.

After a speach is fully fashioned to the common vnderstanding, & accepted by consent of a whole countrey & nation, it is called a *language*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 120.

2. Power of expression by utterance; the capacities and impulses that lead to the production and use of languages; uttered expression; human speech considered as a whole: as, *language* is the peculiar possession of man.

You taught me *language*; and my profit on 't
Is, I know how to curse. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 363.

The ends of *language* in our discourse with others being chiefly these three: First, to make known one man's thoughts or ideas to another; secondly, to do it with as much ease and quickness as is possible; and thirdly, thereby to convey the knowledge of things. *Language* is either abused or deficient, when it fails in any of these three.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. x. 23.

3. The words or expressions appropriate to or especially employed in any branch of knowledge or particular condition of life: as, the *language* of chemistry; the *language* of common life.—**4.** The manner of expression, either by speech or writing; style.

With good ensaumple and faire *langage*
His fadir taugt him weel and faire.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Their *language* simple, as their manners meek,
No shining ornaments have they to seek.
Cowper, Hope, l. 764.

Hence—**5.** The inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings and wants: as, the *language* of birds.

Choughs' *language*, gabble enough, and good enough.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1. 22.

6. The expression of thought in any way, articulate or inarticulate, conventional or unconventional: as, the *language* of signs; the *language* of the eyes; the *language* of flowers.

Fie, fie upon her!
There's *language* in her eye, her cheek, her lip;
Nay, her foot speaks. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 55.

To him who in the love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various *language*. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

The word *language*, in its most limited application, is restricted to human articulate speech; but in its metaphorical use it embraces every mode of communication by which facts can be made known, sentiments or passions expressed, or emotions excited.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., ii.

7†. A people or race, as distinguished by its speech; a tribe.

All the people, the nations, and the *languages*, fell down and worshipped the golden image. Dan. iii. 7.

Ten men . . . out of all *languages* of the nations . . . shall take hold of the skirt of him that is a Jew.
Zech. viii. 23.

Dead language, a language which is no longer spoken or in vernacular use by a people as the traditional and native means of expression. Some dead languages have disappeared, leaving no representatives, as the Etruscan and Egyptian; others have been succeeded by tongues descended from them and more or less resembling them, as Latin and Anglo-Saxon; some, by an artificial process of instruction, are still learned and used for writing and speaking, like Latin, Sanskrit, and Hebrew.

The *languages*, especially the *dead*,
The sciences, and all the most abstruse.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 40.

Flash language. See *flash*[5].—**King's language†.** See *king*[1].—**Law language.** See *law*[1].—**Living language**, a language still spoken or in vernacular use by a people.

Now the Coptic is no more a *living language*, nor is it understood by any, except that some of the priests understand a little of their liturgy, tho' many of them cannot so much as read it, but get their long offices by rote.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 245.

The bow-wow and pooh-pooh theories of language, nicknames applied to the theories which recognize, respectively, imitations of natural cries and interjections as the first beginnings of language.—**Syn. 1.** *Language, Dialect, Idiom, Diction, Vocabulary*; tongue. The first five words are arranged in a descending scale. In common use it is taken for granted that the *dialects* under one *language* are enough alike to be reasonably well understood by all who are of that *language*, while different *languages* are so unlike that special study is needed to enable one to understand a *language* that is not his own; but this is not an essential difference. *Idiom*, literally a personal peculiarity, is in this connection a form of a *language* somewhat less marked than a *dialect:* as, the New England *idiom*. *Diction* is often used for the set of words or *vocabulary* belonging to a person or class, making him or it differ in speech from others; but both this and *idiom* are often expressed by *dialect*. (See *diction*.) *Vocabulary* means the total of the words used by a person, class, etc., considered as a list or number of different words: as, he has a large *vocabulary*. In this respect it differs from another meaning of *idiom*—that is, any peculiar combination of words used by a person, community, nation, etc.

Every class [in the community], however constituted, has its dialectic differences; . . . each trade, calling, profession, department of study, has its technical *vocabulary*. . . . The highly cultivated have a *diction* which is not in all its parts at the command of the vulgar. . . . We must notice . . . the meaning of the terms *language* and *dialect* in their relation to one another. They are only two names for the same thing, as looked at from different points of view. Any body of expressions used by a community, however limited and humble, for the purpose of communication and as the instrument of thought, is a *language*. . . . On the other hand, there is no tongue in the world to which we should not with perfect freedom and perfect propriety apply the name of *dialect* when considering it as one of a body of related forms of speech.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., pp. 155, 176–8.

language[1] (lang'gwāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *languaged*, ppr. *languaging*. [< *language*[1], *n.*] To express in language. [Rare.]

A new dispute there lately rose
Betwixt the Greeks and Latins, whose
Temples should be bound with glory
In best *languaging* this story.
Lovelace, Lucasta, i.

It is very likely that Daniel had only the thinking and *languaging* parts of a poet's outfit, without the higher creative gift. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 139.

language[2] (lang'gwāj), *n.* [A corruption, simulating *language*[1], of *languid*[2], itself appar. a corruption of *lanuet:* see *lanuet*.] In *organ-building*, the horizontal shelf or partition of wood or metal opposite and below the mouth of a flue-pipe, by which the wind is obliged to pass through a narrow slit between it and the lower lip and to impinge upon the edge of the upper lip. The front edge of the language is usually serrated. See *pipe*. Also called *languid*.

languaged (lang'gwājd), *a.* [< *language*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Provided with a language; having or speaking a language or languages.

Seek Atrides on the Spartan shore.
He, wandering long, a wider circle made,
And many-*languag'd* nations has survey'd.
Pope, Odyssey, iii.

2. Skilled in language, or learned in several languages; instructed in languages.

To bere this apell was commaunded a clerke, well *langaged* to do such a besynesse.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxliii.

I marvell your noblemen of England doe not desire to be better *languaged* in the forraine languages.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 227.

The only *languag'd* men in all the world!
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 2.

languageless (lang'gwāj-les), *a.* [< *language*[1] + *-less*.] Lacking speech or language; dumb.

He is grown a very land-fish, *languageless*, a monster.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 264.

language-master (lang'gwāj-mās″tėr), *n.* A teacher of languages.

languager† (lang'gwāj-ėr), *n.* [< *language*[1] + *-er*[1].] A linguist. *Thynne.* (*Halliwell.*)

langued (langd), *a.* [< F. *langue*, tongue, + E. *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, having a tongue; furnished with a tongue: said of a beast used as a bearing only when the tongue is of a different tincture from the rest: as, a lion or *langued* gules.

langue d'oc (F. pron. longg dok). [OF.: *langue* (< L. *lingua*), tongue; *de*, of; Pr. *oc*, yes, < L. *hoc*, this.] A Romance dialect spoken in France south of the Loire in the middle ages. It was so called from its using the affirmative *oc*, in distinction from the dialect spoken in the north of France, which was called *langue d'oui* or *langue d'oïl*, the language using the affirmative *oui* or *oïl*. The *langue d'oc* was the language of the troubadours, and is sometimes taken as synonymous with *Provençal*, which is one of its principal branches. The name was given to one of the old provinces of France in which it was spoken, Languedoc.

Languedoc (lang'gwē-dok'), *n.* [So named from *Languedoc*, in southern France.] A name sometimes given to wines produced in the old province of Languedoc in the south of France, from the Rhone to Toulouse, including the muscat wines of Frontignan and Lunel.

Languedocian (lang-gwē-dō'shan), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *languedocien;* as *Languedoc* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Languedoc, an old province of southern France, partly bordered by the Mediterranean, now divided into several departments.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Languedoc.—**2.** The dialect of the langue d'oc still spoken in the old province of Languedoc and the neighboring region. It is the nearest living representative of the language of the troubadours, and has considerable literature.

langue d'oui (F. pron. longg dwē). [Also *langue d'oïl:* OF. *langue*, tongue; *de*, of; *oui, oïl*, yes, < L. *hoc illud*, this (is) that, i. e. that's so, yes. See *langue d'oc*.] A Romance dialect spoken in the north of France in the middle ages; old French. It was the language of the trouvères, and is the immediate parent of modern French. Compare *langue d'oc*.

languescent (lang-gwes'ent), *a.* [< L. *languescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *languescere*, freq. of *languere*, be weak: see *languish*.] Growing languid or tired. [Rare.]

The *languescent* mercenary Fifteen Thousand laid down their tools. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 11.

languesset, languisset, *v.* Middle English forms of *languish*. *Chaucer.*

languet (lang'get), *n.* [< F. *languette* (= Pg. *lingueta*), a little tongue, dim. of *langue*, < L. *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual, language*. Cf. *langet*[1].] Something in the shape of a little tongue. [Obsolete except in technical use.]

A little *languet* of land like a tongue thrust out. . . . On this *languet* I saw standing . . . Yarmouth.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 476.

Specifically—(*a*) A thin slip or tongue of metal placed to preserve the necessary space between the two blades of a comb-cutters' saw, the strip being of the thickness of the teeth required in the comb. Also called *languid*. *E. H. Knight.* (*b*) On a sword-hilt, a small hinged piece of metal which turns down over the scabbard. Also called *linguet*. (*c*) In *music*, same as *languette*, 2. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, one of the series of little tongue-like or tentaculiform processes on a longitudinal ridge along the middle line of the pharyngeal cavity or branchial sac of an ascidian. (*e*) In *entom.*, same as *languette*, 3 (*a*).

languette (lang-get'), *n.* [< F. *languette*, little tongue: see *languet*.] **1.** A kind of hood forming a part of a woman's costume in the seventeenth century.—**2.** In *music:* (*a*) The tongue of a reed of a harmonium or reed-organ. (*b*) A key of a wind-instrument. See *key*[1], 4 (*a*). Also *languet*.—**3.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Part of an insect's lower lip; the tonguelet or ligula. See *ligula. Latreille.* Also *languet*. (*b*) The byssus-organ of a mollusk.

languid[1] (lang'gwid), *a.* [= F. *languide* = Sp. *lánguido* = Pg. It. *languido*, < L. *languidus*, faint, listless, < *languere*, be faint or listless: see *languish*.] **1.** Drooping or flagging from weakness, fatigue, or lack of energy; indisposed to exertion; sluggish; relaxed: as, *languid* movements; *languid* breathing.

With mincing step, small voice, and *languid* eye.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 46.

Now happy he whose toil
Has o'er his *languid* powerless limbs diffus'd
A pleasing lassitude.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, iii.

Hence, in general—**2.** Heavy; dull; dragging; wanting spirit or animation; listless; apathetic.

I'll hasten to my troops,
And fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue.
Addison, Cato, i. 5.

All round the coast the *languid* air did swoon.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Many clergymen were *languid* in those days, and did not too curiously inquire into the reasons which gave them such small congregations in country parishes.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxi.

=**Syn. 1.** Faint, weary, exhausted.—**2.** Supine, spiritless, torpid, slow.

languid[2] (lang'gwid), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *lanuet*.] **1.** Same as *lanuet* (*a*).—**2.** In *organ-building*, same as *language*[2].

languidly (lang'gwid-li), *adv.* In a languid manner; feebly; sluggishly; listlessly; without spirit or animation.

languidness (lang'gwid-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being languid; listlessness; dullness; sluggishness; inertness.

languish (lang'gwish), *v.* [< ME. *languishen, languissen, langwissen, languessen*, < OF. (and F.) *languiss-*, stem of certain parts of *languir* (= Pr. *languir* = It. *languire*), be listless, < L. *languescere*, begin to be weak, become weak or languid, < *languere*, be faint, be weak; cf. Gr. λαγγάζειν, slacken, loiter, < λαγαρός, slack: perhaps akin to E. *lag*[1] and *lack*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become weak or spiritless; become listless or sad; lose strength or animation; pine: as, to *languish* in solitude.

Ladys *languessande* and lowrande to schewe;
Alle was buskede in blake, birdes and othire,
That schewede at the sepulture, with sylande teris.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4339.

She that hath borne seven *languisheth*. Jer. xv. 9.

She might have *languished* many years before our eyes in a continual increase of pain, and totally helpless.
Gray, Letters, I. 208.

2. To droop, wither, or fade, as a plant, from heat, drought, neglect, or other unfavorable conditions.

For the fields of Heshbon *languish*. Is. xvi. 8.

3. To grow feeble or dull; lose activity and vigor; dwindle; fall off: as, the war *languished* for lack of supplies; manufactures *languished*.

The sacred Faith of Abram *languisht* not
In idleness, but alwaies waakt and wrought.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

This great enterprise, as we know, *languished* under the colonial government. *Everett*, Orations, II. 51.

4. To act languidly; present or assume a languid appearance or expression, especially as an indication of tender or enervating emotion.

Languid Love,
Leaning his cheek upon his hand,
Droops both his wings, regarding thee,
And so would *languish* evermore.
Tennyson, Eleanore.

When a visitor comes in, she smiles and *languishes*, you'd think that butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.
Thackeray, Pendennis, lxi.

=**Syn. 1.** To decline, faint, fail.

II. *trans.* To cause to droop or fail. [Rare.]

That he might satisfy or *languish* that burning flame.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne (1613), p. 495.

languisht (lang'gwish), *n.* [< *languish, v.*] The act of declining, drooping, or pining; a languid posture or appearance; languishment.

One desperate grief cures with another's *languish*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2. 49.

languisher (lang'gwish-ėr), *n.* [< *languish* + *-er*[1].] One who languishes, droops, or pines. [Rare.]

Yes, good father,
Mingle the potion so that it may kill me
Just at the instant this poor *languisher*
Heaves his last sigh. *Mason*, Caractacus.

languishing (lang'gwish-ing), *p. a.* Expressive of languor; indicating tender, sentimental emotion: as, a *languishing* look or sigh.

languishingly (lang'gwish-ing-li), *adv.* In a languishing or drooping manner; with lassitude or tender longing; so as to cause languor.

languishment (lang'gwish-ment), *n.* [= F. *languissement;* as *languish* + *-ment*.] **1.** The state of languishing, or of pining or drooping.

Yet it is comfort in great *languishment*
To be bemoned with compassion kinde.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 159.

A speedier course than lingering *languishment*
Must we pursue. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 110.

2. A languid appearance or expression; hence, softness of look or mien; tender yieldingness or compliance.

What zeal, what *languishment*, what ecstasies.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 191.

languishness†, *n.* [Irreg. < *languish*, *v.*, + *-ness.*] Languishness: languor.

Languishness should be avoided.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, v.

languor (lang'gor or lang'gwor), *n.* [Now written (and sometimes pronounced) as the L.; formerly *langour*, *langor*, < ME. *langour*, *langure*, < AF. *langour*, < OF. *langueur*, F. *langueur* = Pr. Sp. *languor*, *langor* = Pg. *languor* = It. *languore*, < L. *languor*, faintness, languor, < *languere*, be faint, languish: see *languish*.] **1.** Faintness or feebleness of body; oppression from fatigue, disease, trouble, or other cause; languidness; dullness; heaviness.

I felt a *languor* stealing on;
The active arm, the agile hand were gone.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 44.

2†. Sickness; illness; suffering; sorrow.

That suche a surgeyn setthen yseye was ther neuere,
Ne non so faithful fysician; for, alle that hym hysouhte,
He lechede hem of here *langoure*, lazars and blynde bothe.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 142.

In the dust I write
My heart's deep *languor* and my soul's sad tears.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 13.

3. Inertness in general; sluggishness; listlessness; lassitude; oppressive or soothing quietude; sleepy content.

A sullen *languor* still the skies opprest,
And held th' unwilling ship in strong arrest.
Falconer, Shipwreck, i.

4. In *vegetable pathol.*, a condition of plants in which, from unwholesome nourishment, bad drainage, ungenial subsoil, or other bad conditions, they fall into a state of premature decrepitude. = **Syn. 1.** Weakness, faintness, weariness, debility.

languor†, *v. i.* [ME. *languoren*, *languren*, languish; < *languor*, *n.*] To languish; suffer.

And praied oure lorde that he wolde sende hym hastely the deth, ffor lever he hadde for to be deed than *languor* in soche maner. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 540.

Now wol I speke of woful Damian,
That *langureth* [var. *langwisseth*] for love, as ye shul here.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 623.

languorous (lang'gor-us or lang'gwor-us), *a.* [< *languor* + *-ous.*] **1.** Affected by languor; exhibiting languor; languid.—**2.** Dull; tedious; wearisome; inducing languor.

Whom late I left in *languorous* constraynt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 9.

A medicine in themselves
To wile the length from *languorous* hours, and draw
The sting from pain. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

3. Suggestive of languor; seductive: as, *languorous* eyes.

Warm breath, light whisper, tender semi-tone,
Bright eyes, accomplish'd shape, and *lang'rous* waist.
Keats, Posthumous Poems, Sonnet xviii.

languret†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *languor*.

Languria (lang-gū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < L. *languria*, a kind of lizard; or perhaps < L. *langurium*, a kind of amber.] The typical genus of *Languriinæ*, characterized by the shortness of the antennæ. Its species are of elegant form and mostly of metallic coloration, and occur in all parts of the world excepting Europe. One common in North America is *L. mozardi*, whose larvæ live in the stems of clover and timothy.

Languriinæ (lang-gū-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Languria* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Erotylidæ* including the genus *Languria*. They are beetles of long narrow form, with dilated tarsi and the antennal knob five-jointed.

Laniadæ, Lanianæ (lā-nī'ạ-dē, lā-ni-ā'nē), *n. pl.* See *Laniidæ, Laniinæ*.

laniard, *n.* See *lanyard*.

laniariform (lā-ni-ar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *laniary*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like the laniaries or canine teeth of the *Carnivora*; laniary. *R. Owen*.

Laniarius (lā-ni-ā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *laniarius*, pertaining to a butcher: see *laniary*.] A genus of party-colored malaconotine shrikes peculiar to Africa. *L. barbarus* and *L. cruentus* are typical species.

laniary (lā'ni-ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *laniarius*, pertaining to a butcher, neut. *laniarium*, a butcher's stall, < *lanius*, a butcher, < *laniare*, tear, rend: see *laniate*.] **I.** *a.* Fitted for lacerating or tearing flesh; laniariform: specifically applied to canine teeth when well developed.

II. *n.*; pl. *laniaries* (-riz). **1.** A butcher's stall; shambles. [Rare.]—**2.** A canine tooth when laniariform.

laniate (lā'ni-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laniated*, ppr. *laniating*. [< L. *laniatus*, pp. of *laniare*, tear, lacerate. Cf. *lancinate*.] To tear in pieces; rend; lacerate. [Rare.]

laniation (lā-ni-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *laniatio(n-)*, a tearing, < *laniare*, tear: see *laniate*.] A tearing in pieces. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

Lanidæ, Laninæ (lan'i-dē, lạ-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See *Laniidæ, Laniinæ*.

lanier1†, *n.* See *lannier*.

lanier2 (lā'niėr), *n.* [F.: see *lanner*.] Same as *lanner*.

laniferous (lā-nif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *lanifère* = Sp. *lanifero* = Pg. It. *lanifero*, < L. *lanifer*, wool-bearing, < *lana*, wool, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing or producing wool. [Rare.]

lanifical† (lạ-nif'i-kạl), *a.* [As *lanific-ous* + *-al.*] Working in wool.

lanifice† (lan'i-fis), *n.* [= OF. *lanifice* = Sp. Pg. It. *lanificio*, < L. *lanificium*, the working of wool, < *lanificus*, wool-working: see *lanificous*.] A woolen fabric; anything made of wool.

The moath breedeth upon cloth, and other *lanifices*, especially if they be laid up dankish or wet.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 696.

lanificous† (lạ-nif'i-kus), *a.* [= OF. *lanifique* = It. *lanifico*, < L. *lanificus*, wool-working, < *lana*, wool, + *facere*, make: see *-fic.*] Working wool. *Bailey*, 1731.

laniform (lan'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lana*, wool, + *forma*, form.] Consisting of fibers like wool.

lanigerous (lạ-nij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *lanigère* = Sp. *lanigero* = Pg. It. *lanigero*, < L. *laniger*, wool-bearing, fleecy, < *lana*, wool, + *gerere*, bear.] **1.** Bearing or producing wool.

No other labor did this holy pair,
Clothed and supported from the lavish store
Which crowds *lanigerous* brought with daily care.
Lowell, An Oriental Apologue.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Woolly; thickly covered with fine curled hairs resembling wool. (*b*) Having the appearance of wool: as, *lanigerous* hairs. *Grote.* [The last meaning is of doubtful propriety.]

Laniidæ (lā-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lanius* + *-idæ.*] A large family of dentirostral laminiplantar acromyodian birds of the order *Passeres*; the shrikes. They are characterized by the combination of comparatively weak and strictly passerine feet with a hooked and notched or toothed bill of semiraptorial efficiency. The tarsi are not booted; the wing has 10 primaries; the nostrils are usually concealed by antrorse plumules; and the plumage generally is dense. There are about 200 species, of numerous genera and several subfamilies, inhabiting nearly all parts of the world. The name has been used with great latitude, covering many shrike-like birds now located apart, as in *Artamidæ*, *Dicruridæ*, and elsewhere. See *drongo*, *swallow-shrike*, *wood-shrike*. Also *Laniadæ*, *Lanidæ*.

laniiform (lā-nī'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Lanius*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a shrike; dentirostral, as a bird; of or pertaining to the *Laniiformes*.

Laniiformes (lā-nī-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lanius*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *Dentirostres*, 2.

Laniinæ (lā-ni-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lanius* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Laniidæ*; the true shrikes or butcher-birds. The rounded wings and tail are of nearly equal lengths, the rictus is bristly, and the tarsi are scutellate outside as well as in front. See *Lanius*. Also *Lanianæ*, *Laninæ*.

Lanio (lā'ni-ō), *n.* [NL., < LL. *lanio*, a butcher: see *laniary*.] A genus of tanagers of the family *Tanagridæ*, having a shrike-like bill with dentate upper mandible. There are several species, as *L. aurantius*; all are South American.

Lanius (lā'ni-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *lanius*, butcher: see *laniary*.] A restricted genus of butcher-birds, of simple bluish-gray and white coloration, varied with black on the wings and tail; the gray shrikes. The term was formerly applied indiscriminately to laniiform or dentirostral birds, many of which do not even belong to *Laniidæ*. *L. excubitor* is the common gray shrike of Europe; *L. borealis* is the great northern shrike or butcher-bird of North America; and *L. ludovicianus* is the loggerhead of the southern United States. See also cut under *butcher-bird*.

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*).

lank1 (langk), *a.* [< ME. *lank*, < AS. *hlanc*, lank (applied to a wolf, and to a leather bottle). Cf. *lank*2.] **1.** Meagerly slim; attenuated; lean; gaunt: as, a tall, *lank* man.

She [Diana] . . . had unlaste
Her silver buskins from her nimble thigh.
And her *lanck* loynes ungirt.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 18.

Meagre and *lank* with fasting grown,
And nothing left but skin and bone. *Swift.*

2. Loose or lax and yielding readily to pressure; not distended; shrunken; shriveled: as, a *lank* sack or purse.

The clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 132.

3. Straight and flat, as hair.

If any Gentlemens or Childrens Hair be never so *Lank*, she makes it Curle in a little time like a Periwig.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 147.

His visage was meagre, his hair *lank* and thin.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 8.

4†. Languid; drooping.

Who, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head.
Milton, Comus, l. 836.

lank1† (langk), *n.* [< *lank*1, *a.*] Lankness; leanness. [Probably used in the following quotation for its agreement in sound with *bank*.]

He [S. Daniel] had neither a bank of wealth or *lank* of want; living in a competent condition.
Fuller, Worthies, III. 104.

lank1 (langk), *v. i.* [< *lank*, *a.*] To grow or become lank or thin. [Rare.]

All this . . .
Was borne so like a soldier, that thy cheek
So much as *lank'd* not. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4. 71.

lank2 (langk), *n.* [Also *lonk*; < ME. *lanke*, *lonke*, the groin, = MD. *lancke* = OHG. *hlanca*, *lanca*, *lanka*, *lancha*, MHG. *lanke*, *lanche*, loin, flank, side; hence (< OHG. *hlanca*, with change of Teut. *hl-* to Rom. *fl-*) ML. *flancus* (> It. *fianco* = Sp. Pg. *flanco* = Pr. *flanc* = F. *flanc*, loin, flank, side, > E. *flank*: see *flank*1); prob. from the adj. *lank*1, q. v.] The groin. [Prov. Eng.]

lankly (langk'li), *adv.* In a lank manner; straightly; stiffly.

lankness (langk'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lank or shrunken; slenderness; gauntness; leanness.

lankot (lang'kọt), *n.* A dialectal form of *langet*2.

lanky (lang'ki), *a.* [< *lank*1, *a.*, + *-y*1.] Somewhat lank; tending to or characteristic of lankness or leanness.

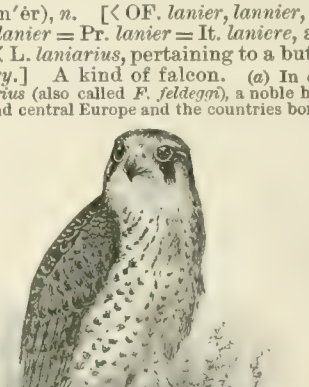
Scarce one of us domestic birds but imitates the *lanky* pavonine strut and shrill genteel scream.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xx.

Sometimes he would absurdly introduce into his conversation scraps from Sam Lawson's vocabulary, with flashes of mimicry of his shambling gait, and the *lanky* droop of his hands. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 257.

lannard† (lan'ärd), *n.* [Var. of *lanner*, with term. conformed to that of *haggard*1.] Same as *lanner*.

That young *lannard*
Whom you have such a mind to, if you can whistle her
To come to fist, make trial.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

lanner (lan'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *lanier*, *lannier*, *laner*, *lenier*, F. *lanier* = Pr. *lanier* = It. *laniere*, a kind of hawk, < L. *laniarius*, pertaining to a butcher: see *laniary*.] A kind of falcon. (*a*) In *ornith.*, *Falco lanarius* (also called *F. feldeggi*), a noble hawk of southern and central Europe and the countries bordering



Lanner (*Falco lanarius*).

on the Mediterranean, from 16 to 18 inches long. Some related species share the name, as *F. saker* of southeastern Europe and most of Asia, called *F. lanarius* by many writers. The American lanner is *F. mexicanus* or *polyagrus*. (*b*) In *falconry*, the female of the above, which is larger than the male. See *lanneret*.

lannerd† (lan'ėrd), *n.* Same as *lannard*, *lanner*.

lanneret (lan′ėr-et), *n.* [Also *laneret;* < OF. *laneret, lanieret,* F. *laneret,* the male of the lanner, dim. (the male hawk being smaller than the female) of *lanier,* the lanner: see *lanner.*] The male of *Falco lanarius* and some related falcons. See *lanner.*

lanneroid (lan′ėr-oid), *a.* [< *lanner* + *-oid.*] Like a lanner: specifically applied to an African falcon, *Falco cervicalis* or *F. biarmicus.*

lannier† (lan′iėr), *n.* [Also *lanier;* early mod. E. *lanyer;* < ME. *lanzer, lanere, lainer, layner,* < OF. *laniere,* F. *lanière,* a thong, strap, orig. a thong for a lanner, a hawk so called, < *lanier,* a lanner: see *lanner.* Hence *lanyard, laniard.*] A leather thong or strap. Specifically—(*a*) A whiplash. (*b*) A guige.

Gigging of scheeldes, with *launeres* lasynge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1646.

lannock (lan′ǫk), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *lankot,* a var. of *langot, langet*[1].] A long narrow piece of land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lanolin (lan′ǫ-lin), *n.* [< L. *lana,* wool, + *oleum,* oil, + *-in*[2].] A substance, consisting chiefly of cholesterin, extracted from wool, used as a basis for ointments.

lanose (lā′nōs), *a.* [< L. *lanosus,* woolly, < *lana,* wool.] Resembling wool. *Cooke,* Brit. Fungi, p. 786.

lansa, lanseh (lan′sä, -se), *n.* [E. Ind. name.] The berry of *Lansium domesticum.* Also *langsat.*

lansfordite (lanz′ford-īt), *n.* [< *Lansford* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous carbonate of magnesium occurring in stalactitic forms in a coalmine at Lansford in Pennsylvania.

Lansium (lan′si-um), *n.* [NL. (Rumpf, 1741), < *lansa* or *lanseh,* the East Indian name of the tree.] A genus of East Indian trees belonging to the order *Meliaceæ,* tribe *Trichilieæ,* having the 5 petals imbricated, 10 anthers, a 3- to 5-celled ovary and berry, and ariled seeds. These trees have odd-pinnate leaves, small, axillary, panicled or racemose flowers, and large yellow or red berries. There are 2, 3, or 4 species, according to different authors, inhabiting the mountains of India and of the Indian archipelago. *L. domesticum* is cultivated for its yellow berry, which contains within a bitter skin a pleasant subacid pulp. It is the *lansa, lanseh,* or *langsat,* and the berry is known as *ayer-ayer.*

lansket†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A word occurring only in the following passage, where it is supposed to mean a lattice or panel:

Petron. How know'st thou?
Jacques. I peep'd in
At a loose *lansket.*
Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, ii. 6.

lansquenet (lans′ke-net), *n.* [< F. *lansquenet,* < G. *landsknecht,* a foot-soldier, < *lands,* gen. of *land,* land, + *knecht,* a boy, servant: see *land*[1] and *knight.* Cf. *lance-knight.*] 1†. One of a class of mercenary foot-soldiers or pikemen who in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries formed a large proportion of both the German and French armies. They took their name from that of the class of German serfs who in war attended their knights on foot, fighting with light arms and without armor, from which class the first permanent infantry corps was formed by Maximilian I. at the end of the fifteenth century.

2. A game at cards. It is played by an unlimited number of persons against a banker, with one or more packs of cards. Bets laid on cards as they are dealt go to the banker or to the players according as these cards match with others considered as belonging to one side or the other. The game admits of much trickery.

lant[1] (lant), *n.* [Var. of *land*[2].] Urine; especially, stale urine. Stale urine, or lant, has been much used as a detergent in wool-scouring on account of the ammonium carbonate it contains. Though still used, it has been largely supplanted by ammonia, sodium carbonate, etc.

The use of sulphurous acid, and of ammoniacal liquors in the form of *lant* or stale urine, is known (from drawings on the walls of Pompeii) to have been practised by the Romans. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.,* I. 509.

lant[1] (lant), *v. t.* [< *lant*[1], *n.*] To wet or mingle with urine.

lant[2] (lant), *n.* [Abbr. of *lanterloo.*] A contraction of *lanterloo.*

lant[3] (lant), *n.* [A var. of *lance*[1], *launce*[1].] In *ichth.,* the lance. [Cornwall, Eng.]

lant[4]†. An obsolete preterit of *lend*[1].

Lantana (lan-tā′nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus).] 1. A genus of gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Verbenaceæ,* tribe *Verbeneæ,* type of Endlicher's tribe and De Candolle's subtribe *Lantaneæ,* characterized by a small, membranaceous, truncate, sinuose-dentate calyx, a corolla with 4 or 5 lobes, and a juicy drupe. Some 40 or 50 species are known, chiefly tropical or subtropical American, but a few are natives of Asia and Africa. They are mostly low shrubs, but sometimes climbing high, sometimes mere herbs, with opposite toothed leaves, often roughened, and dense spikes or heads of smallish red, orange, white, or variously colored flowers sessile in

Lantana mutabilis.
a, flower; *b*, flower cut longitudinally, showing pistil and two of the stamens; *c*, fruits.

the axils of bracts. Two of the tropical American species (*L. trifolia* and *L. Camara*) have become extensively naturalized in the Old World. Many of the species are cultivated as greenhouse-plants and set out in summer, flowering freely till frost, the flowers and herbage being sometimes pleasantly odorous. Among the most common of these are *L. Camara, L. mixta, L. nivea, L. involucrata,* and *L. Sellowiana.* The flowers of most of these species change their color with age. In Jamaica the plants of this genus are called *wild sage.* Four species are found within the limits of the United States, chiefly in the southwest. *L. macrophylla* is employed in infusions as a stimulant, and *L. pseudo-thea* as a substitute for tea.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Lantana.*

Lantaneæ (lan-tā′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Lantana* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the order *Verbenaceæ,* founded on the genus *Lantana,* by De Candolle reduced to a subtribe, and now included in the tribe *Verbeneæ.*

lantanium (lan-tā′ni-um), *n.* See *lanthanium.*

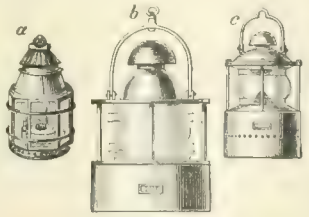
lantcha, lanchara (lan′chä, -cha-rä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A Malay boat having three masts and a bowsprit, in use especially in the eastern part of the Indian archipelago.

lanterloo† (lan′tėr-lō), *n.* [Also *lanctreloo, langteraloo, lantrillou,* etc.; < D. *lanterlu,* lanterloo. Cf. D. *lanterfant,* an idler.] A game of cards, now commonly called *loo,* sometimes *lant.* See *loo*[2].

Were she at her Parish Church, in the Height of her Devotion, should any Body in the Interim but stand at the Church Door and hold up the Knave of Clubs, she would take it to be a Challenge at *Lanctre Loo.*
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 103.

Lanterloo, lantrillou, or lanctreloo, a game in which the knave of clubs is the highest card.
A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, Notes, p. 480.

lantern (lan′tėrn), *n.* [Until recently also *lanthorn,* a popular spelling simulating *horn* (in supposed allusion to the transparent plates of horn which often formed the sides of lanterns); < ME. *lanterne,* < F. *lanterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *lanterna,* < L. *lanterna, laterna,* < Gr. λαμπτήρ, a stand or grate used in lighting, a torch, < λάμπειν, give light: see *lamp*[1].] 1. A case, generally transparent or translucent, inclosing a light and protecting it from the wind and rain, and either portable or fixed. The earliest form appears to have been a collapsing corrugated tube of some semi-transparent fabric inclosing a lamp or candle. This form survives in the Chinese paper lanterns. Lanterns have been made of horn, talc, mica, perforated metals, oiled fabrics, paper, and glass.



Ship's Lanterns.
a, octagon lantern; *b*, masthead-lantern; *c*, signal-lantern.

He [Hunger] buffated the Brutener a-boute the chekes,
That he loked lyk a *lanterne* al hus lyf after.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 174.

My natural *Lanthorn,* whose diaphanous side
Can both transmit and safely keep the Light.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 46.

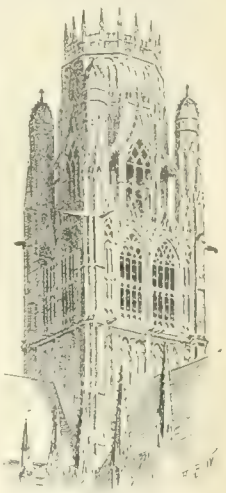
All the way, quite through Hyde Park to the Queen's palace at Kensington, has *lanterns* for illuminating the road in the dark nights for the Coaches.
Thoresby, Diary, June 15, 1712.

At the watchman's *lantern* borrowing light,
Finds a cold bed her only comfort left.
Cowper, Task, ii. 654.

2. The glass casing surrounding the lamp of a lighthouse and forming the upper member of the structure.

Upon the shore there is an high *Lanthorn,* large enough at the top to contain about three score persons, which by night directeth the Sailer into the entrance of the Bosphorus. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 31.

3. In *arch.,* specifically, an upright skylight in the roof of a building. It is distinguished from an ordinary skylight in that it has vertical sides. Of this nature is the open tower often placed, especially in English church architecture, at the junction of the cross in a cruciform plan. Such a lantern has the whole or a considerable part of the interior open to view from below, and receives light from a range of windows extending entirely around it. The name is also applied to a more or less open construction on the top of a tower, or crowning a dome, although not serving to admit light to the interior; also to a louver. See cuts under *dome* and *domical.*



Lantern — Abbey Church of St. Ouen, Rouen, France; 14th and 15th centuries.

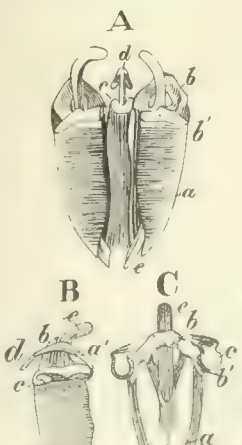
The most considerable object is the great abby and church, large and rich, built after the Gotic manner, having two spires and middle *lanterne* at the west end all of stone. *Evelyn,* Diary, March 25, 1644.

Upon the cupola was to stand the *lantern,* that was to form the proper summit of the whole vast edifice, and on the proportions and design of which the effect of the dome itself would be greatly dependent.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 282.

4. In the quadrant electrometer, the part of the case of the instrument which surrounds the mirror and suspension-fibers.—5. A device for inclosing fabrics in the process of dyeing, to fix the colors by the aid of steam.—6. A workmen's name for a short perforated core used in making hollow castings.

It must be modelled in loam, upon a piece of cast iron called a *lantern,* made expressly for this purpose. The *lantern* is a cylinder or a truncated hollow cone of cast iron, about half an inch thick, and differently shaped for every core. *Ure,* Dict., II. 479.

7. A kind of cog-wheel. See *lantern-wheel.*—8. (*a*) The whiff, a fish, which is semi-transparent when held up against the light. *Day.* [Local, Eng.] (*b*) The *Trigla obscura,* a fish of the subfamily *Triglinæ.* Also called *lantern-gurnard.*—**Astronomical lantern.** See *astronomical.*—**Blind lantern.** See *blind*[1].—**Bull's-eye lantern.** See *bull's-eye,* 7.—**Chinese lantern,** a collapsible hand-lantern of paper crimped or arranged in folds like the sides of a bellows or an accordion, used by the Chinese, Japanese, etc. These lanterns are either globular or cylindrical in shape, and are generally decorated with flowers or other designs, those intended for use as lanterns and not for mere ornament being also oiled, and provided with a short handle or staff for convenience in carrying. The streets of Chinese and Japanese cities being unlighted, it is necessary for those who move abroad after dark to be provided with lanterns.—**Dark lantern,** a hand-lantern having an opaque slide or cover permitting the light to be wholly or almost wholly obscured at pleasure.



Dent ry Apparatus or Oral Skeleton of Sea-urchins.

I do walk
Methinks like Guido Faux,
with my *dark lanthorn,*
Stealing to set the town a-fire.
Fletcher and Shirley, [Night-Walker, iii. 2.

Feast of lanterns. See *feast.*—**Fresnel lantern,** a lantern in which the lamp or light is inclosed in a cylindrical glass globe of which the section approaches the form of the dioptric lens as perfected by Fresnel; or a lantern fitted with a Fresnel lens.—**Lantern and candlelight,** the old cry of the London bellman at night.

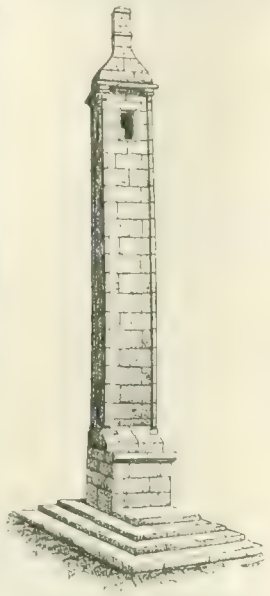
Dost roare, bulchin? dost roare: th' ast a good rouncivall voice to cry *Lanthorne and Candle-light.*
Dekker, Satiromastix.

No more calling of *lanthorn and candle light.*
Heywood, Edward IV. [1620).

Lantern of Aristotle, or **Aristotle's lantern,** in *zoöl.,* the highly developed complex dentary apparatus or oral skeleton and associate soft parts of a sea-urchin (*Echinus*). See the extract.

In the Echinidea the oral skeleton attains its highest development in the so-called *Aristotle's lantern* of the sea-

arch. . . . The lantern consists of twenty principal pieces . . . five teeth, five alveoli five rotulæ, and five radii . . . each of the alveoli are again divisible into four pieces . . . the radii into two, making a total of forty pieces . . . Besides the inter-alveolar muscles, . . . this complex apparatus has protractor, . . . oblique, . . . transverse . . . and retractor muscles. . . . A similar but less complex oral skeleton exists in most Clypeastroida, but nothing of this kind has yet been discovered in the Spatangoida. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 492.



Lantern of the Dead, Antigny, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

Lantern of the dead, in central and western France, a slender medieval tower of common occurrence in cemeteries, having apertures at the top where a light was displayed at night. A class of round towers in Ireland may have served a similar purpose.—**Magic lantern**, an optical instrument, first described by Kircher in 1646, by means of which small images are thrown on a white wall or screen in a dark room, magnified to any size at pleasure. It consists of a closed lantern or box, in which are placed a lamp and a concave mirror which reflects the light of the lamp through an adjustable tube in the side of the lantern. At the inner end of this tube is fixed a plano-convex lens and at the outer end a convex projecting lens. Between the two lenses are successively placed slips of glass bearing transparent photographs or paintings, which are thrown in a magnified form on the wall or screen opposite to the lantern.

lantern (lan′tėrn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *lanthorn*; < *lantern*, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with a lantern; light as by means of a lantern: as, to *lantern* a lighthouse.

Were it midnight, I should walk
Self-*lanthorn'd*, saturate with sunbeams.
Southey, Nondescripts, iii.

2. To put to death by hanging to a lamp-post (F. *lanterne*): a frequent incident during the first French revolution.

lantern-bellows (lan′tėrn-bel″ōz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A kind of bellows resembling in structure a collapsible paper or Chinese lantern. The action of drawing out or distending the bellows causes the air to rush in through a valve opening inwardly in the outer end, and the air is expelled in turn by compressing the bellows. Bellows of this form are often set up in pairs so as to work alternately and thus supply a continuous blast to a forge or furnace. The device is of great antiquity, and is still in common use in Egypt and the East.

lantern-carrier (lan′tėrn-kar″i-ėr), *n.* Same as *lantern-fly*.

lanterne (lan-tėrn′), *n.* [F.: see *lantern*.] A long-handled copper ladle used to convey powder to the bottom of the bore of a mortar or other piece of ordnance. [Obsolescent.]

lantern-fish (lan′tėrn-fish), *n.* The smooth sole. *Halliwell.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

lantern-flower (lan′tėrn-flou″ėr), *n.* A name of any ornamental species of *Abutilon*.

lantern-fly (lan′tėrn-flī), *n.* Any insect of the family *Fulgoridæ*, supposed to emit a strong light in the dark. *Fulgora candelaria* is a well-known

Heteduras Lantern-fly (*Laternaria ternaria*), reduced.

Chinese species, also called *candle-fly*. The largest is the Brazilian lantern-fly, *Laternaria phosphorea*, some 3 inches long and 5 or 6 in expanse of wings, of rich and striking colors. Also called *lantern-carrier*.

lantern-gurnard (lan′tėrn-gėr″närd), *n.* Same as *lantern*, *n.* (*b*).

lantern-jack (lan′tėrn-jak), *n.* The ignis fatuus.

lantern-jawed (lan′tėrn-jâd), *a.* Having lantern-jaws; having a long, thin face.

Mine host, . . . pushing his *lantern-jawed* visage . . . somewhat forward. *Scott*, Waverley, xxx

lantern-jaws (lan′tėrn-jâz), *n. pl.* Long, thin jaws or chops; hence, a thin visage.

He sucked in both his cheeks till his *lantern jaws* and long chin assumed the appearance of a pair of nut-crackers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, vi.

lantern-keg (lan′tėrn-keg), *n.* *Naut.*, a keg taken on board a boat at sea for holding, along with a small reserve supply of bread, a lantern, and sometimes fireworks, to enable the crew to indicate their whereabouts in case of being separated from the ship at night.

lantern-lerry†, *n.* Some trick of producing artificial light. *Nares.*

Henceforth I do mean
To pity him, as smiling at his feat
Of *lantern-lerry*, with fuliginous heat
Whirling his whimsies, by a subtilty
Suck'd from the veins of shop-philosophy.
B. Jonson, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

lantern-light (lan′tėrn-līt), *n.* **1.** The light of a lantern.

The adjutant, by *lantern-light*, read our orders amid breathless silence. *The Century*, XXXVII. 464.

2. In *arch.*, a lantern on the top of a dome; a dome-light. See *lantern*, *n.*, 3.

lantern-pinion (lan′tėrn-pin′yon), *n.* Same as *lantern-wheel*.

lantern-pump (lan′tėrn-pump), *n.* Any form of pump which operates by means of a flexible cylinder having a valved disk at each end and alternately drawn out and compressed when the machine is in use.

lantern-shell (lan′tėrn-shel), *n.* The shell of any bivalve mollusk of the genus *Anatina*.

lantern-slide (lan′tėrn-slīd), *n.* A photographic plate prepared for use in a stereopticon.

lantern-sprat (lan′tėrn-sprat), *n.* A sprat infested by the lernæan parasite *Lernæonema monilaris*, making it luminous by night. [Prov. Eng.]

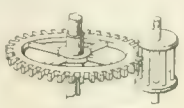
lantern-stairs† (lan′tėrn-stārz), *n. pl.* Winding stairs, such as are used in towers.

In the midst of the said body of building there was a pair of winding, such as we now call *lanthorn stairs*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 53.

lantern-tower (lan′tėrn-tou″ėr), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *lantern*, 3.

The Lady-chapel (now Trinity church) at Ely, and the *lantern-tower* in the same cathedral, are noble works of the same time.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. 195, note.

lantern-wheel (lan′tėrn-hwēl), *n.* A form of the cog-wheel. It consists of two parallel heads of which the peripheries are connected by bars or spindles so spaced and proportioned as to engage with the cogs of a spur-wheel. Also called *lantern*, *lantern-pinion*, *trundle-wheel*, and *wallower*. *E. H. Knight.*



Lantern-wheel

lanthanite (lan′tha-nīt), *n.* [< *lanthanum* + *-ite*2.] A rare basic carbonate of lanthanum, occurring in thin tabular crystals of a white or nearly white color.

lanthanum, lanthanium (lan′tha-num, lanthā′ni-um), *n.* [NL., also *lantanum*; < Gr. *λανθάνειν*, conceal: see *lethe*2.] Chemical symbol, La; atomic weight, 138.5. A rare metal discovered by Mosander in 1839–41, associated with didymium in the oxid of cerium, and so named from its properties having been previously concealed by those of cerium. Its specific gravity is about 6.13. It is malleable, not ductile, tarnishes quickly in air, and is soluble in hydrochloric and sulphuric acids with evolution of hydrogen

lanthorn†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lantern*.

lantify† (lan′ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *lant*1 + *-i-fy*.] To moisten with lant or urine; hence, to moisten or mix. [Rare.]

A goodly peece of puff pac't [paste],
A little *lantified*, to hold the gilding.
A. Wilson, Inconstant Lady, ii. 2. (*Nares.*)

lantum (lan′tum), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A kind of accordion or concertina, shaped and played like a hurdy-gurdy.

lanuginic (lan-ū-jin′ik), *a.* [< L. *lanugo* (*lanugin-*), woolly substance (see *lanugo*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from wool: as, *lanuginic* acid.

lanuginous, lanuginose (lā-nū′ji-nus, -nōs), *a.* [= F. *lanugineux* = Sp. It. *lanuginoso*, < L. *lanuginosus*, woolly, < *lanugo* (*lanugin-*), woolly substance, < *lana*, wool.] Downy; covered with soft fine hairs like down: specifically said in botany of the surfaces of plants, and in entomology of the clothing of insects.

lanugo (lā-nū′gō), *n.* [L., woolly substance, down, < *lana*, wool.] **1.** In *anat.*, the coat of delicate downy hairs with which the human fetus is covered for some time before birth. This fetal covering is deciduous, being shed in the womb or soon after birth. Most of the hairs are extremely minute, but they can be detected by the microscope in the liquor amnii if not on the body of the child.

2. In *bot.*, and *zoöl.*, the cottony or woolly growth on the surface of some leaves, fruits, insects, etc.

lanx (lanks), *n.*; pl. *lances* (lan′sēz). [L.: see *lance*2, *balance*, *auncel*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a large dish or platter of metal used for serving meat at table. A pewter lanx found in Norfolk, England, is 2 feet 4¼ inches in diameter, and weighs 30 pounds; and Latin writers tell of such a dish of still greater weight.

lanyard, laniard (lan′yärd), *n.* [A corruption of *lannier*, *lanier*1, simulating *yard*1.] **1.** *Naut.*, a small rope or cord used for certain purposes on board a ship. Specifically—(*a*) A rope rove in the deadeyes of the rigging, for setting up and tightening the shrouds, backstays, etc. (*b*) A cord or line used for convenience or safety in handling articles. A *lock-lanyard* is the cord fastened to the lock of a gun by which the gun is fired; a *port-lanyard*, the cord by which the ports are triced up or secured; a *knife-lanyard*, a white cord or braided line worn by seamen round the neck, for the purpose of attaching their knives; a *bucket-lanyard*, a small rope attached to a bucket for drawing water, etc.

He . . . towed the bags in the water by *lanyards* from the fore-rigging. *The Century*, XXXVII. 708.

2. *Milit.*, a piece of cord having a small hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction-primer.

lanyel (lan′yel), *n.* [< ME. *lanyel*, *lanzel*, *langel*, a hopple; cf. *lannier*. See *langel*, *v.*] A hopple. [Prov. Eng.]

lanyert, *n.* An early form of *lannier*.

Laodicean (lā-od-i-sē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Laodicea*, < Gr. *Λαοδίκεια*: see def.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Laodicea, an ancient city of Phrygia Major (now Eski-hissar), or to its inhabitants.—**2.** Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Laodicea.

And unto the angel of the church of the *Laodiceans* write, . . . because thou art lukewarm, and neither hot nor cold, I will spue thee out of my mouth.
Rev. iii. 14, 16.

2. One who resembles the Laodicean Christians in character; a lukewarm Christian.

Certain *Laodiceans* and lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways.
Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

Laodiceanism (lā-od-i-sē′an-izm), *n.* [< *Laodicean* + *-ism*.] Lukewarmness in religion.

Laopteryx (lā-op′te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λᾶας*, *λᾶς*, a stone, + *πτέρυξ*, a wing.] A genus of fossil birds from the Upper Jurassic beds of Wyoming, described by Marsh from a part of a skull indicating a bird about as large as a heron. The species is named *L. priscus*. The affinities of the bird are uncertain, but it is believed to have been odontornithic, and to have possessed biconcave vertebræ, like *Ichthyornis*.

lap1 (lap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lapped*, ppr. *lapping*. [Early mod. E. *lappe*; < ME. *lappen*, < AS. *lapian*, lick, lap, = MD. *lappen*, *lapen* = MLG. *lapen*, LG. *lappen* = OHG. *laffan*, MHG. *laffen* = Icel. *lepja* = Dan. *labe* = Sw. *lapa*, lap, lick up, = W. *llepio* = L. *lambere* (> E. *lambent*, etc.) = Gr. *λάπτειν*, lap with the tongue, lick. The F. *laper*, OF. *laper*, *lapper*, lick, and *lamper*, drink (see *lampoon*), are from LG. Prob. allied to *lip*, and to L. *labium*, lip: see *lip* and *labium*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lick up (a liquid, as water, milk, or liquid food); take into the mouth with the tongue.

Thus sayeth the Lord: in the place where dogges *lapped* the bloude of Naboth, shal dogges *lappe* even thy bloud also. *Bible of* 1551, 3 [1] Ki. xxi. 19.

They'll take suggestion as a cat *laps* milk.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 288.

2. To flow against or upon with a sound as of licking up; ripple against; lick or wash.

Dark roll the whispering waves
That *lap* the piers beneath the hill
Ridged thick with ancient graves.
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lick up a liquid; drink by licking.

And gif hym lust for to *lape*, the lawe of kynde wolde
That he dronk of eche a diche er he deide for therste.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 18.

The dogs by the river Nilus' side, being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies.

2. To make a sound like that produced by taking up water with the tongue.

I heard the ripple washing in the reeds,
And the wild water *lapping* on the crag.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

lap1 (lap), *n.* [< *lap*1, *v.*] **1.** A lick; a lapping; a motion or sound resembling that of lapping.

There was naught to show that it was water but . . . now and then a faint *lap* and a dying bubble round the edge. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

2. That which is licked up, as porridge. Compare *cat-lap*. [Slang.]

Here's pannum, and *lap*, and good poplars of yarrum. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii. (song).

lap[2] (lap), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lappe*, < ME. *lappe*, < AS. *læppa*, the edge or skirt of a garment, lobe of the ear, a detached portion, a district, = OFries. *lappa* = MD. *lappe*, D. *lap* = MLG. *lappe* = G. *lappen* = Sw. *lapp* = Dan. *lap*, a lap, loose hanging portion, shred; cf. G. *lappen*, hang loose, = Icel. *lapa*, hang down; L. *labi*, fall, > *lapsus*, a falling (see *labent*, *lapse*); Skt. √ *lamb*, *ramb*, hang down. Cf. *lop*[1], *lop*[2].] **1†.** A flap or loosely hanging part of a thing; a loose border or fold.

Wyth *lappez* large I wot & I wene,
Dubbed with double perle & dyȝte.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 201.

A golden Banner, in whose stately *lap*
His Lord's Almighty Name wide open flew.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 122.

2†. The loose part of a coat; the skirt of a garment; a lappet.

With the *lappe* of her garnemente iplifted in a frounce she dried myn iyen, that weren full of the wawes of my wepynges. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i.

At first he tells a lie with some shame and reluctancy. . . . For then, if he cuts off but a *lap* of Truth's garment, his heart smites him. *Fuller.*

3. The front part of the skirt of a garment; that part of the clothing that lies loosely on the thighs and knees when a person sits down; especially, this part of the clothing, or an apron, as used to hold or contain something.

To the tree she goth full hastily,
And on this faucon loketh pitously,
And held hir *lappe* abrood, for wel she wiste
The faucon moste fallen fro the twiste,
When that it swooneth next, for lakke of blood.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 433.

And one . . . found a wild vine, and gathered thereof of gourds his *lap* full. 2 Ki. iv. 39.

4. The part of the body covered by the front part of the skirts of one's garments or by an apron, especially when in a sitting posture: often used with special reference to nursing or cherishing: as, to hold a child in one's *lap*.

Ich sauh hym sitte as he a syre were,
At alle manere ese in Abrahammes *lappe*.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 283.

His walet lay byforn him in his *lappe*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 686.

I will live in thy heart, die in thy *lap*, and be buried in thy eyes. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2. 100.

5. In *textile manuf.* See *lapping*[2], 3.—**6.** Figuratively, anything which supports and cherishes; any retreat in which something rests or reposes; shelter; abode: as, the *lap* of earth; the *lap* of luxury.

Who are the violets now,
That strew the green *lap* of the new come spring?
Shak., Rich. II., v. 2. 47.

Or the flowery *lap*
Of some irriguous valley spread her store.
Milton, P. L., iv. 254.

Here rests his head upon the *lap* of earth. *Gray*, Elegy.

lap[3] (lap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lapped*, ppr. *lapping*. [Early mod. E. *lappe*, < ME. *lappen*, earlier *wlappen*, in another form *wrappen*, > E. *wrap*, which is thus a doublet of *lap*[3]: see *wrap*. Cf. *envelop*, *develop*, through F. from the same ult. source.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wrap or twist round.

With a great deal of cloth *lapped* about him like a scarf. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

About the paper . . . I *lapped* several times a slender thread. *Newton.* (*Latham.*)

2. To wrap or infold; involve.

Either *lapped* other, ful loueli in armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1908.

And whanne the bodi was takun, Joseph *lappide* it in a clene sendel and leide it in his newe biriel.
Wyclif, Mat. xxvii. 59.

A kind token of your favour *lapt* up in a parenthesis.
Milton, Animadversions.

As *lapped* in thought I used to lie
And gaze into the summer sky.
Longfellow, Voices of the Night, Prelude.

3. To fold; bend and lay one part or fold of over another: as, to *lap* a piece of cloth.

Ne suffred she the Middayes scorching powre,
Ne the sharp Northerne wind thereon to showre;
But *lapped* up her silken leaves most chayre.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 51.

4. To lay in such a way as to cover a part of something underneath; cause to overlap: as, to *lap* shingles or slates on a roof.—**5†.** To feign; invent.

Ffor no luff hit is, lelly, thou *lappis* thies tales,
But for treason & trayn, trust we non other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11302.

6. To cut or polish with a lap: as, to *lap* a gem. See *lap*[3], *n.*, 5.

Some parts of the lock-work are also *lapped* upon a revolving leaden surface plate, with emery and water, and always for dead-level polishing.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 252.

Lapped joint. Same as *lap-joint*.

II. *intrans.* To extend over a part of something else; overlap.—**To lap over,** to cover or partly cover, by being folded or turned upon; extend beyond.

The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends, where they *lap over*, transparent like the wing of a fly.
Grew.

lap[3] (lap), *n.* [< *lap*[3], *v.* In some uses appar. confused with *lap*[2], *n.*] **1†.** A covering.

And alle ledis me lowttede that lengede in erthe,
And now es lefte me no *lappe* my lygham to hele.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3287.

2. The part of one body which lies on and covers part of another; the amount or extent of such covering: as, the *lap* of a slate in roofing. —**3.** In the steam-engine, the space over which a slide-valve travels after the closing of the steam-passage to or from the cylinder. The *outside lap* is the space traversed by the slide-valve after it has passed the inlet-port and cut off the supply of steam from the cylinder, and is intended to cause the engine to do a part of its work by expansion. The *inside lap* is the space traversed by the valve before the end of the stroke, after it has shut off the exhaust of steam. It leaves a portion of vapor confined within the cylinder to act as an elastic cushion against the down stroke of the piston.

Expansive working, however, becomes possible when we give the valve what is called *lap*, by making it project over the edges of the steam ports.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 501.

4. A thick roll or sheet of cotton, wool, or the like, in various stages of manufacture.

The felt for these purposes is made chiefly from wool, which is, after washing, first carded out into exceedingly fine uniform gossamer-like *laps*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 68.

A pair of large fluted rollers, revolving in the same direction, takes on the sheet of cotton until it has formed a thick roll, technically called a *lap*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 742.

5. A wheel or disk of lead, copper, wood, leather, or other substance, which, being charged with polishing- or cutting-powder, is used in cutting gems, glass, etc., or in polishing gems and cutlery. In some trades and for some purposes the outer edge or periphery of the wheel is covered with the polishing-powder and applied to the material to be fashioned; in others the face or flat side of the wheel is used. **6.** In *gun-making*, a lead casting made to fit the bore of a rifle, with which the rifling is smoothed and polished.—**7.** In *euchre*, a lapping of the count from one game to the next; the carrying of a surplus of points at the end of a game over to the score of the next game: done by agreement, not as a regular feature of the game.—**8†.** A course or round, as in running; a lapping or roundabout run.

When their *lap* is finished, the cautious huntsman to their kennel gathers the nimblefooted hounds.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, i. 14.

9. In walking-matches and similar contests, a single round of the course along which competitors have to go a certain number of times in order to complete a specified distance. Thus, if a course is 440 yards, a pedestrian would have to do four *laps* or lengths to complete a mile.—**Left in the lapst,** embarrassed. *Nares.*

Viden me tuis consiliis impeditum esse? Dost thou not see me brought in the briars, or *left in the laps*, through thy devise and counsaile? *Terence in English* (1614).

lap[4] (lap). An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *leap*[1].

How Nannie *lap* and flang
(A souple jad she was and strang).
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

laparocele (lap′a-rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, fem. of λαπαρός, soft, + κήλη, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a rupture through the side of the belly; lumbar hernia.

laparocolotomy (lap″a-rō-kō-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, + κόλον, the large intestine (see *colon*[2]), + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the colon through an incision into the peritoneal cavity.

laparo-enterotomy (lap″a-rō-en-te-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, + ἔντερον, intestine (see *enteron*), + τομή, a cutting.] In *surg.*, incision into the intestine through an incision into the peritoneal cavity.

laparohysterectomy (lap″a-rō-his-te-rek′tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, + ὑστέρα, uterus, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out: see *hysterectomy*.] In *surg.*, the excision of the uterus through an incision in the abdominal walls.

laparonephrectomy (lap″a-rō-nef-rek′tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, + νεφρός, kidney, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out.] In *surg.*, the excision of the kidney through an incision into the peritoneal cavity.

laparonephrotomy (lap″a-rō-nef-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, + νεφρός, kidney, + τομή, a cutting.] In *surg.*, an incision into the kidney by an incision into the abdominal walls.

laparostict (lap′a-rō-stikt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Laparosticta*.] **I.** *n.* A dung-beetle of the section *Laparosticta*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 951.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Laparosticta*: opposed to *pleurostict*.

Laparosticta (lap″a-rō-stik′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, + στικτός, verbal adj. of στίζειν, prick, stab: see *stigma*.] A section of *Scarabæidæ*, including dung-beetles whose abdominal stigmata are in the membrane between the dorsal and ventral segments, the last one covered by the elytra, and whose antennæ are 9- to 11-jointed, the outer three joints usually forming the club. They live in excrement and decomposing matters.

laparotomic (lap a-ro-tom′ik), *a.* [< *laparotomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to laparotomy.

laparotomist (lap-a-rot′ō-mist), *n.* [< *laparotomy* + *-ist*.] One who performs laparotomy.

laparotomize (lap-a-rot′ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laparotomized*, ppr. *laparotomizing*. [< *laparotomy* + *-ize*.] To perform laparotomy upon.

laparotomy (lap-a-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λαπάρα, the flank, loins, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the abdominal cavity; abdominal section.

lap-bander (lap′ban″dėr), *n.* [< *lap*[3] + *band*[1] + *-er*[1].] Anything that binds two articles more closely together. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

lap-board (lap′bōrd), *n.* A thin, flat board, sometimes cut out on one side to fit the body, held on the lap for convenience in needlework, shoemaking, and similar occupations. Also called *lap-table*.

lap-childt (lap′chīld), *n.* A baby in arms.

In springs Roger of York, and, finding Canterbury so seated, fairly sits him down on Canterbury's lap (a baby too big to be danced thereon!); yea, Canterbury's servants dandled this *lap-child* with a witness, who plucked him thence, and buffeted him to purpose.
Fuller, Church Hist., III. iii. 3.

lap-dog (lap′dog), *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap; a pet dog.

Not louder shrieks to pitying heaven are cast,
When husbands or when *lap-dogs* breathe their last.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 158.

lap-dovetail (lap′duv″tāl), *n.* In *joinery*, a form of dovetailing which shows the thickness of the lap only on the return edge.

lap-eared (lap′ērd), *a.* Same as *lop-eared*.

lapel (la-pel′), *n.* [Also *lappel* and *lapelle*; < *lap*[2] + dim. *-el*. Cf. *lappet*.] A part of a garment which laps over another part, or which is turned over and folded back, either permanent or adjustable, as for buttoning and unbuttoning.

lapelhout (lap′el-hout), *n.* Same as *ladlewood*. See *Hartogia*.

lapelle (la-pel′), *n.* See *lapel*.

lapelled (la-peld′), *a.* [< *lapel* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with lapels, as a garment.

lap-frame (lap′frām), *n.* In *flax-manuf.*, a machine used in the preparation of coarse flax-fiber or tow for spinning. It unites slivers of carded tow delivered from the first carding-machine or breaker into a lap suited for delivery to the finisher-card, winding the lap as formed upon a bobbin, from which the lap is fed or delivered to the finisher-card.

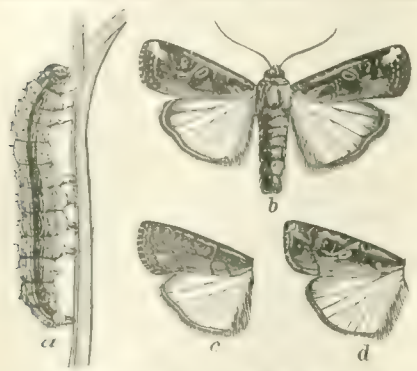
lapful (lap′fūl), *n.* [< *lap*[2] + *-ful*.] As much as the lap can contain.

The gold and silver which old women believe . . . conjurers bestow by whole *lapfuls* on poor credulous girls.
Locke.

Laphria (laf′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Λαφρία, an epithet of Artemis; perhaps akin to λάφυρα, spoils taken in war.] A notable genus of robber-flies, or dipterous insects of the family *Asilidæ*, species of which resemble humblebees. *L. gibbosa* and *L. flava* are examples.

Laphygma (la-fig′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λαφυγμός, gluttony, < λαφύσσειν, swallow greedily.] A genus of noctuid moths founded by Guenée in 1852, characterized by the full naked eyes, smooth front, unarmed tibiæ, rounded collar, truncate thoracic tuft, and tufted basal segments of the abdomen. *L. frugiperda* is the moth whose larva is called the *fall army-worm* or *grass-worm*.

…rm, and two varieties *fulvosa* and *obscura*. …ribed. The caterpillars often occur in great



Fall Army-worm (*Laphygma frugiperda*).
a, larva; *b*, moth; *c*, wings of var. *obscura*; *d*, wings of var. *fulvosa*.

numbers and damage cereal crops and pastures, occasionally even vegetable-gardens. *Riley*, 7th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 49.

lapicide† (lap'i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *lapicida*, prop. (LL.) *lapidicida*, a stone-cutter, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, cut.] A stone-cutter. *Coles*, 1717.

lapidable† (lap'i-dạ-bl), *a.* [< *lapid(ate)* + *-able*.] That may be stoned. *Bailey*, 1731.

lapidarian (lap-i-dā'ri-ạn), *a.* [As *lapidary* + *-an*.] Same as *lapidary*. *Croker*. [Rare.]

lapidarious (lap-i-dā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *lapidarius*, belonging to stones: see *lapidary*.] Consisting of stones; stony. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

lapidarist (lap'i-dạ-rist), *n.* [As *lapidar(y)* + *-ist*.] A person versed in the lapidary art; a connoisseur of fine stones or gems; a lapidist.

The stone called sapphire by Pliny is now known to *lapidarists* as lapis lazuli. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 81.

lapidary (lap'i-dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lapidaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *lapidario*, < L. *lapidarius*, of or belonging to stones or stone; as a noun, a stone-cutter; < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapis*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a stone or stones; having relation to stones: as, the *lapidary* bee (which see, below).—**2.** Pertaining or relating to, or used in, the working of stone or stones, especially of fine stones or gems, as cutting, polishing, engraving, etc.: as, the *lapidary* art; a *lapidary* wheel.—**3.** Engraved or inscribed upon stone: as, *lapidary* verses.

The *lapidary* alphabet, used for inscriptions and coins, is square and angular, the letters being of equal height, and composed largely of vertical and horizontal lines. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 147.

Both styles of capital writing were obviously borrowed from the *lapidary* alphabets employed under the empire. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 152.

4. Of or pertaining to inscriptions cut in stone, or to any formal inscriptions; monumental: as, the *lapidary* style of composition or of lettering.

A nobler eulogium than all the *lapidary* adulation of modern epitaphs. *Connoisseur*, No. 131. (*Latham*.)

Lapidary bee, *Bombus lapidarius*, a bumblebee with a black body and red end of the abdomen. It nests in stony places.—**Lapidary mill**. (*a*) A lapidaries' grinding-, cutting-, and polishing-apparatus, including the bench and the machinery for the wheels or laps, the slitting-, roughing-, smoothing-, and polishing mills, and the slitting- and grinding-wheels. (*b*) A lapidary wheel.—**Lapidary style**, in *lit.*, a style appropriate for monumental and other inscriptions, or characteristic of inscriptions.—**Lapidary wheel**, a wheel for cutting and polishing, used by lapidaries. There are two kinds of these wheels: (1) the *slicer*, a thin iron wheel edged with diamond-dust, used like a saw; (2) the *lap* or *mill*, used for grinding and polishing, usually working horizontally and performing its function by means of its upper face or disk, which is faced with metal, wood, leather, or other material, and is strewn with polishing or abrading powder of different degrees of hardness and fineness. *E. H. Knight*.

II. *n.*; pl. *lapidaries* (-riz). **1.** A stone-cutter; one who cuts and prepares and inscribes tombstones.—**2.** Specifically, a workman in fine and hard stones; one who does any kind of skilled work on precious or semi-precious stones, as cutting, polishing, engraving, the formation of useful or decorative articles, etc.

The *lapidaries* now shall learn to set
Their diamonds in gold, and not in jet.
Brome, To his Mistress.

When practicable, the *lapidary* avails himself of the natural cleavages in the mineral upon which he is going to operate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 299.

3. A virtuoso of lapidary work; a lapidarist. [Rare.]—**Lapidaries' cloth-mill**, a lapidary wheel, about 2 inches thick, consisting of a center of wood about 6 inches in diameter, upon which a spiral coil of list or cloth is wound closely until the diameter of the wheel is about 10 inches. The cloth or list face is dressed true and even with an iron heated to a dull red. This mill is used generally with pumice-stone and water, and by reason of its elasticity is well adapted to operate upon curved surfaces of shells and stones.

lapidate (lap'i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lapidated*, ppr. *lapidating*. [< L. *lapidatus*, pp. of *lapidare* (> It. *lapidare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *lapidar* = F. *lapider*), throw stones at, stone, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapis*. Cf. *dilapidate*.] **1.** To stone; throw stones at; hit with stones. [Rare.]

I have been in the catacombs—caves very curious indeed—we were *lapidated* by the natives—pebbled to some purpose, I give you my word. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxi.

The season for *lapidating* the professors is now at hand; keep him quiet at Holland House till all is over. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland.

2. To cut and polish, as a stone by a lapidary.

The ruby-colored ones [tourmalines] when *lapidated* being easily mistaken for rubies. *Eng. Consul at Bahia*, quoted in Phila. Times, May 3, 1886.

lapidation (lap-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *lapidation* = Pr. *lapidatio* = Sp. *lapidacion* = Pg. *lapidação* = It. *lapidazione*, < L. *lapidatio*(*n-*), a stoning, < *lapidare*, stone: see *lapidate*.] The act of throwing stones at a person or of striking a person with stones; punishment or execution by stoning.

All adulterers should be executed by *lapidation*; the ancienter punishment was burning: death always, though in divers forms. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv. 15.

Adultery, if detected, would be punished by *lapidation* according to the rigor of the Koranic law. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 284.

lapidator (lap'i-dā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *lapidatore*, < L. *lapidator*, a stoner, < *lapidare*, stone: see *lapidate*.] One who stones. [Rare.]

lapideon (lā-pid'ē-on), *n.* [< L. *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *-eon*, as in *melodeon*, etc.] A musical instrument, invented by M. Baudry, consisting of a graduated series of flints so suspended on a frame that they can be sounded by blows from wooden or stone hammers.

lapideous (lā-pid'ē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *lapídeo* = Pg. *lapideo*, < L. *lapideus*, stony, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapis*. Cf. *lapidose*.] Of the nature of stone; consisting of stone; stony. [Rare.]

A chylifactory menstruum or digestive preparation, drawn from species or individuals whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve *lapideous* bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

lapides, *n.* Plural of *lapis*.

lapidescence† (lap-i-des'ens), *n.* [< *lapidescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The state of being lapidescent, or the process of petrifying.

They [chemists] do with much confidence entirely ascribe the induration and especially the *lapidescence* of bodies to a certain secret internal principle, lurking for the most part in some liquid vehicle. *Boyle*, Works, I. 434.

lapidescency† (lap-i-des'ẹn-si), *n.* Same as *lapidescence*.

The *lapidescencies* and petrifactive mutations of hard bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 23.

lapidescent† (lap-i-des'ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lapidescent* = It. *lapidescente*, < L. *lapidescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *lapidescere*, become stone, petrify, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapis*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Turning to stone; petrifying.

A spring within the bowells of ye earth, very deepe, & so excessive cold that the drops meeting wth some *lapidescent* matter converts them into an hard stone, which hangs about it like icicles. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 20, 1644.

2. Petrifactive; lapidific; having the power of converting to stone.

Beneath the surface of the Earth there may be sulphureous and other steams, that may be plentifully mixed with water, and there, in likelihood, with *lapidescent* liquors. *Boyle*, Works, III. 557.

II. *n.* A substance which has the quality of petrifying another substance, or converting it to stone.

lapidific (lap-i-dif'ik), *a.* [= F. *lapidifique* = Sp. *lapidífico* = It. *lapidifico*, < L. *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *facere*, make.] Forming or converting into stone.

Arguing that the atoms of the *lapidifick*, as well as of the saline principle, being regular, do therefore concur in producing regular stones. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 3.

But have we any better proof of such an effort of nature than of her shooting a *lapidific* juice into the form of a shell? *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 431.

lapidifical (lap-i-dif'i-kal), *a.* [< *lapidific* + *-al*.] Same as *lapidific*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

lapidification (lā-pid"i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *lapidification* = Sp. *lapidificacion* = It. *lapidificazione*, < NL. **lapidificatio*(*n-*), the act of turning substances into stone, < **lapidificare*, lapidify: see *lapidify*.] Petrifaction; the process of conversion into stone.

Induration, or *lapidification* of substances more soft, is likewise another degree of condensation. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 82.

We must suppose that an interval of time elapsed before the commencement of *lapidification*, during which the cellular tissue was obliterated. *Sir C. Lyell*, Elem. of Geol. (6th ed.), p. 43.

lapidify (lā-pid'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lapidified*, ppr. *lapidifying*. [= F. *lapidifier* = Sp. Pg. *lapidificar*, < NL. **lapidificare*, make stone, turn into stone, < L. *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *facere*, make. Cf. *lapidific*.] To convert into stone; petrify. [Rare.]

lapidist (lap'i-dist), *n.* [< L. *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone (see *lapis*), + *-ist*.] **1**†. A lapidary.

The factitious stones of chymists in imitation [of adamant] being easily detected by an ordinary *lapidist*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

2. An expert in precious and semi-precious stones; a student of mineralogy, especially in relation to stones used for decoration.

lapidose (lap'i-dōs), *a.* [ME. *lapidose* = F. *lapideux* = Sp. It. *lapidoso*, < L. *lapidosus*, stony, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapis*. Cf. *lapideous*.] **1**†. Stony.

Ther [where] cleyi landes are & *lapidose*;
With dounge is goode to help hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 215.

2. In *bot.*, growing in stony places.

lapilliform (lā-pil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lapillus*, a little stone (see *lapillus*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of small stones.

lapillus (lā-pil'us), *n.*; pl. *lapilli* (-ī). [L., dim. of *lapis*, a stone: see *lapis*.] **1.** A small stone; specifically, in the plural, fragmentary materials ejected from volcanoes in eruption, varying in size from that of a pea to that of a walnut. They are sometimes so cellular in structure as to float on the surface of water.—**2.** In *anat.*, an ear-stone; an otolith; one of the hard concretions found in the fluid of the labyrinth of the ear of many animals. See *otolith*.

lapis (lā'pis), *n.*; pl. *lapides* (-pi-dēz). [L., a stone; akin to Gr. λέπας, a bare rock, λεπίς, a flake, scale, < λέπειν, peel, scale off: see *lepis*.] **1.** A stone: used only as a Latin word. See phrases below.—**2.** A kind of calico-printing with indigo in which the resists are so composed that they act as a mordant for other dyes, those parts of the cloth which by the resist are protected from the action of the indigo, and are thus left white, being dyed in turn by madder or quercitron-bark. The patterns so produced were thought to bear some resemblance to lapis lazuli; hence the name.—**Lapis causticus** (caustic stone), caustic potash.—**Lapis divinus** (divine stone), a preparation of copper sulphate, potassium nitrate, and alum, 16 parts each, and camphor one part, fused together.—**Lapis infernalis** (infernal stone), fused nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic.—**Lapis lazuli** (azure stone), a silicate of sodium, calcium, and aluminium with a sulphur compound of sodium, allied in composition to haüyne and nosean. It occurs massive, and has usually a rich ultramarine-blue color, which makes it highly esteemed as an ornamental stone. It is hard enough to be engraved and cut into cameos, but large masses cannot be used in this way, because of flaws. That which comes from Persia and China is finest in color. By isolating and powdering the blue coloring matter the pigment called native or real ultra-marine is obtained. See *ultramarine*.—**Lapis-lazuli blue** a deep blue used in decoration, especially in Oriental porcelain and in the porcelain of Sèvres. The Sèvres blue is deeper in color than that which bears the same name in Oriental porcelain, and is commonly clouded or mottled, and sometimes veined with gold.—**Lapis-lazuli ware**, a name given by Josiah Wedgwood to a variety of his pebbleware which was veined with gold upon blue. See *pebbleware*.—**Lapis Lydius** (Lydian stone), touchstone or basanite, a variety of silicious slate.—**Lapis ollaris** (potstone), soapstone, potstone, or talc, a hydrated silicate of magnesium.

Lapith (lap'ith), *n.*; pl. *Lapithæ* or *Lapiths* (-i-thē, -iths). [< L. *Lapithæ*, < Gr. Λαπίθαι: see *Lapithæ*.] One of the Lapithæ.

The *Lapiths* [Parthenon] are youthful, beardless, slim, but firmly knit. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 55.

Lapithæ (lap'i-thē), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Λαπίθαι.] In *Gr. myth.*, a people of Thessaly, held to be

Lapith Fighting with Centaur. Metope of the Parthenon.

the descendants of Lapithes, son of Apollo, celebrated for their wars with the Centaurs, and especially for their chastisement, with the aid of Theseus, of the Centaurs for an attempt to carry off Hippodameia and other women from the feast at her marriage with Pirithous, ruler of the Lapithæ. The word is of frequent occurrence in treatises on Greek art, combats between Lapithæ and Centaurs having been a favorite subject with Greek artists.

lap-joint (lap′joint), *n.* A joint in which one edge of a board, plank, or plate overlaps the edge of another piece, the edges being partly cut away so that the pieces are in parallel relation with each other. The term is used in contradistinction to *butting-joint*. The joints of weather-boarding in house-building and the so-called "clincher build" of boats are familiar examples. Also *lapped joint*.—**Half-lap joint**, in couplings, a joint formed by making the ends of shafts semi-cylindrical and putting them together so that the tongue of one fits into the recess of the other. The joint is then covered with a thimble or ring in which it is secured by a key. See cut under *coupling*.

lap-jointed (lap′join″ted), *a.* Having joints formed by edges (as of plates) overlapping, as steam-boilers, iron ships, etc.—**Lap-jointed work.** Same as *clincher-work*.

Laplace's coefficients, equation, function, theorem, etc. See *coefficient*, etc.

Laplacian (lä-plä′si-an), *a.* [< *Laplace* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Pierre Simon de Laplace, a great French astronomer and mathematician (1749–1827).

This primitive Kantian and *Laplacian* evolutionism, this nebular theory of such exquisite concinnity, . . . has received many hard knocks from astronomers.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 640.

Laplander (lap′lan-dėr), *n.* [= Sw. *Lappländer* = Dan. *Laplænder;* as *Lapland* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] A native of Lapland, a region forming the northernmost part of the Scandinavian peninsula, and divided between Norway, Sweden, and Russia. See *Lapp*.

Lapland finch. See *finch*[1].

Lapландish (lap′lan-dish), *a.* [< *Lapland* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to Lapland or the Laplanders: Lappish.

Lapland rose-bay. See *rose-bay*.

lapling (lap′ling), *n.* [< *lap*[2] + *-ling*[1].] One who is nursed, as it were, in the lap of ease and luxury: a term of contempt. [Rare.]

You must not stream out your youth in wine, and live a *lapling* to the silk and dainties.
Hewyt, Sermons (1658), p. 7.

Laportea (lā-pōr′tē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Gaudichaud-Beaupré, 1826), named after M. *Laporte*, of whom the author gives no account.] A genus of urticaceous plants of the tribe *Urticeæ* and subtribe *Urereæ*. They much resemble nettles, and, like them, are provided with stinging hairs. They differ, however, from the genus *Urtica* in the oblique achenium, connate stipules, and alternate leaves. There are about 25 species, widely dispersed throughout the warmer regions of both hemispheres, especially in the Old World, but also in Mexico and further northward, being absent in South America. They are perennial herbs, shrubs, or even trees, with ample, usually toothed, leaves and minute monœcious or diœcious flowers clustered in loose cymes or glomerules. *L. Canadensis*, the wood-nettle, is a common plant throughout the eastern United States. *L. gigas* of Australia is a large tree 80 feet in height, with extremely light, open-grained wood, and leaves from 12 to 15 inches broad. Its native name is *goo-mao-ma*, and its colonial name *nettle-tree*. It yields a valuable fiber.

Lapp (lap), *n.* [< Sw. *Lapp* = Dan. *Lap*, a Lapp; a name of Lappish origin.] A member of the race from which Lapland takes its name, but which forms only a portion of its population. The Lapps are an inferior branch of the Finnic race, physically dwarfish and weak, and low in the scale of civilization.

lappaceous (la-pā′shius), *a.* [< L. *lappaceus*, bur-like, < *lappa*, a bur.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a bur.

lappet†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *lap*.

lappel, *n.* See *lapel*.

lapper[1] (lap′ėr), *n.* [< *lap*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who laps with the tongue. *Johnson.*—2. In *entom.*, one of the trophi or mouth-organs which are used for lapping honey or other food, as the tongue of a bee. *Kirby.*

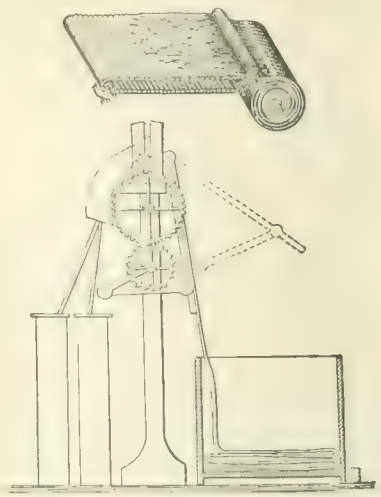
lapper[2] (lap′ėr), *n.* [< *lap*[3] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who laps. Specifically—(*a*) One who wraps or folds: as, a cloth-*lapper*.

They may be *lappers* of linen, and bailiffs of the manor.
Swift.

(*b*) One who uses a lap, as in a lapidary's work.

The *lapper* produces the plain and diamond-shaped surfaces by the rotary action of the lapidary's wheel.
Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 178.

2. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which receives the scutched cotton from the batting- and blowing-machine, and compacts it into a lap or fleece upon the surface of a roller called a lap-roller. This lap or fleece, when it acquires the proper thickness, is torn across, and removed from the lap-roller



Lapper.

to be fed to a carding-machine, into which it is carried by the action of feed-rolls and the first card-roller or licker-in. Also called *spreader* or *blower*, and *lap-machine* or *lapping-machine*.

lapper[3] (lap′ėr), *v. t.* and *i.* A Scotch form of *lopper*[2].

lapper-milk (lap′ėr-milk), *n.* Loppered milk; clabber. [Scotch.]

There's a soup parritch for ye—it will set ye better to be slaistering at them and the *lapper milk*.
Scott, Antiquary, x.

lappet (lap′et), *n.* [< ME. *lappet;* < *lap*[2] + *-et*.] 1. A little lap, flap, or pendant, especially on a coat or a head-dress.

When I cut-off this *lappet* from thy Coat,
Could I not then as well haue cut thy throat?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

Half a dozen squeezed plaits of linnen, to which dangled behind two unmeaning pendants, called *lappets*, not half covering their strait-drawn hair.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. i.

The dalmatic . . . has full sleeves reaching only to the elbows, but prolonged in broad *lappets* of moderate length.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 467.

2. In *ornith.*, a wattle or other fleshy process hanging from a bird's head.—3. One of certain bombycid moths, as *Lasiocampa quercifolia:* an English book-name. The small lappet is *L. ilicifolia*.

lappet (lap′et), *v. t.* [< *lappet*, *n.*] To cover with or as with a lappet. *Landor.*

lappeted (lap′et-ed), *a.* [< *lappet* + *-ed*[2].] In *ornith.*, wattled; having fleshy lappets at the base of the beak: as, the *lappeted* lapwing, *Hoplopterus tectus* or *Sarciophorus pileatus*.

lappet-end (lap′et-end), *n.* 1. The free end of a lappet, as of fine lawn or lace, frequently very rich in decoration. Hence—2. A piece of lace or embroidery suitable for making a lappet. *Art Jour.*, N. S., XIX. 8.

lappet-frame (lap′et-frām), *n.* In *lappet-weaving*, a sliding bar carrying needles, each with a separate thread, for producing the pattern. The bar is raised and lowered as required by the action on it of a wheel grooved according to the pattern to be produced. Sometimes two or more such bars are employed simultaneously. The device is a somewhat old one, still much used in Scotland. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 188.

lappet-head (lap′et-hed), *n.* A head-dress made with lappets or lace pendants.

He beheld his . . . friend dressed up in a *lappet-head* and petticoat. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

And sails with *lappet-head* and mincing airs
Duly at chink of bell to morning pray'rs.
Cowper, Truth, l. 139.

lappet-moth (lap′et-môth), *n.* Same as *lappet*, 3.

lappet-weaving (lap′et-wē″ving), *n.* A system of weaving used for producing figures on the surface of cloth by means of needles placed in a sliding frame. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 188.

Lappic (lap′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lapp* + *-ic*.] Same as *Lappish*.

lapping[1] (lap′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lap*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of licking up with the tongue.—2. The motion and sound of rippling water.

lapping[2] (lap′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lap*[3], *v.*] 1. The act of wrapping or folding.—2. The act of superimposing the margin of a piece of any material upon the margin of another piece, as in making a lap-joint.—3. In *textile manuf.*, the process of forming a lap or fleece of fibrous material suitable for presentation or delivery to the carding-machine. In cotton-manufacture the laps are formed by compacting the cotton upon rollers, whence the fleece is detached after it has acquired the proper thickness. Laps are also formed by uniting slivers, as in the preparation of tow for spinning.

4. In *ordnance*, a process for slightly increasing the bore of a rifled gun by wearing away the lands, or metal between the rifle-grooves.—5. In *metal-working*, the smoothing of metal surfaces by rubbing them with a plate of metal rendered abrasive by the application of oil and powdered corundum, or by the application of a revolving disk similarly prepared.—6. That which is lapped; a flap or pendant.

As those casual *lappings* and flowing streamers were imitated from nothing, they seldom have any folds or chiaro scuro. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. i.

lapping-engine (lap′ing-en″jin), *n.* In *metal-working*, a machine for turning over the two laps which are later joined by the operation of welding.

lapping-machine (lap′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *lapper*[2], 2.

Lappish (lap′ish), *a.* and *n.* [= Sw. *Lappsk* = Dan. *Lappisk;* as *Lapp* + *-ish*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to Lapland or the Lapps.

II. *n.* The language of the Lapps, which is akin to the Finnic.

Also *Lappic*.

lap-plate (lap′plāt), *n.* In *metal-working*, a plate which covers the line or joint where two other plates abut against each other, and is soldered, riveted, or bolted to both, thus connecting them.

Lapponian (la-pō′ni-an), *a.* [< ML. *Lapponia*, Lapland: see *Lapp*.] Same as *Lappish*.

lapp-owl (lap′oul), *n.* The great gray owl, *Strix lapponica*, of Lapland and other northerly regions.

lappy† (lap′i), *a.* [< *lap*[1] + *-y*[1].] In liquor; drunk. *Bailey*, 1731. [Cant.]

lap-ring (lap′ring), *n.* An open ring in which the ends overlap each other without touching. It is analogous to a split-ring, and, like it, is used to form a convenient connecting-link. The lap-ring, however, is made of such heavy material that it cannot, like the split-ring, be elastic. *E. H. Knight.*

lap-robe (lap′rōb), *n.* A fur robe or a blanket used to protect the feet and legs when riding in a carriage or sleigh. [U. S.]

lap-roller (lap′rō″lėr), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, the roller of a lapping-machine which receives the fiber after the processes of batting and scutching, and upon which the lap or fleece is built up and compacted to a thickness suitable for delivery to the carding-machine.

lapsable (lap′sa-bl), *a.* [< *lapse* + *-able*.] Capable of lapsing, falling, or relapsing.

Lapsana, Lampsana (lap′-, lamp′sa-nä), *n.* [NL. *Lapsana* (Linnæus), *Lampsana* (Tournefort), < L. *lapsana, lampsana*, < Gr. λαψάνη, λαμψάνη, the charlock.] A genus of composite plants of the liguliflorous tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, type of the subtribe *Lapsaneæ*, having a glabrous involucre and naked receptacle, oblong, somewhat compressed, many-ribbed achenes, small, loosely panicled heads, and yellow corollas. Nine very closely related species, perhaps reducible to three or four, occur, widely distributed throughout the northern hemisphere in the Old World, one of them also occurring in North America. They are annual erect, branching herbs, sometimes hairy or glandular-viscid, with coarsely toothed or pinnatifid leaves, and long-peduncled heads. *L. communis*, the nipplewort, is a common hedge-weed in Europe, and occurs in the United States and Canada, perhaps only naturalized.

Lapsaneæ, Lampsaneæ (lap-, lamp-sā′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lapsana, Lampsana*, + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, typified by the genus *Lapsana*, and containing also the genera *Hispidella* and *Apogon*, annual leafy herbs with chiefly naked involucres of nearly equal scales, and glabrous achenes, obtuse or rounded at the apex.

lap-scale (lap′skāl), *n.* An apparatus used in weighing out the quantity of wool or cotton which is to be spread upon the feeding-apron of a lapper or a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

lapse (laps), *n.* [= F. *laps* = Sp. Pg. *lapso* = It. *lasso*, < L. *lapsus*, a falling, slipping, < *labi*, slip: see *labent*, *lap*[2].] 1. A falling; a continued falling off or away; a passing or gliding along or away: as, the *lapse* of flowing water; the *lapse* of time.

About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,
And liquid *lapse* of murmuring streams.
Milton, P. L., viii. 263.

Through the still *lapse* of ages.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

2. A gradual fall or descent; passage downward, physical or moral; a passing from a higher to a lower place, state, or condition: as, a *lapse* from integrity; a *lapse* into sin.

Since thy original *lapse*, true liberty
Is lost. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 83.

The *lapse* to indolence is soft and imperceptible, but the return to diligence is difficult. *Johnson*, Rambler.

With soft and silent *lapse* came down
The glory that the wood receives,
At sunset, in its golden leaves.
Longfellow, Burial of the Minnisink.

3. A failure or miscarriage through some fault, slip, or negligence; hence, a slip or fault in general; a mistake from carelessness or inattention: as, a *lapse* of justice; a *lapse* of title to an estate; a *lapse* of the tongue or of grammar.

His [Adrian's] whole time was a very restoration of all the *lapses* and decays of former times.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 78.

Let us stand never so much upon our guard, there will be *lapses*, there will be inadvertencies, there will be surprises. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iv.

4. In *Eng. eccles. law*, the failure or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within the time allowed him, six months from avoidance, in which event the benefice is said to be lapsed or in lapse, and the right of presentation passes to the bishop.

The canon was made for presentation within six months, and title of *lapse* given to the bishop.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, viii.

lapse (laps), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lapsed*, ppr. *lapsing*. [< L. *lapsare*, fall, slip, stumble, freq. of *labi*, pp. *lapsus*, fall, slip: see *lapse*, *n.* Cf. *collapse*, *elapse*, *illapse*, *relapse*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fall; slip; slide; glide; sink; pass slowly, silently, or by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words by retrenching the vowels is nothing else but a tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from which we descended. *Swift*, To the Lord Treasurer.

2. To slip in conduct; fail in duty; deviate from rectitude; commit a fault; slip or fall into error or sin.

To *lapse* in fulness
Is sorer than to lie for need.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 12.

3. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one, as a patron, a legatee, etc.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

4. To pass or fall away; fail; specifically, in *law*, to become ineffectual or void: as, the benefice *lapsed;* the legacy *lapsed.*

Until in time his history shall *lapse* and be forgotten.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 277.

The lapsed, in *early church hist.*, those who, having professed Christianity, denied the faith in time of persecution or fell into some other kind of sin, such as offering sacrifice or incense to idols, etc. On profession of contrition they were allowed to hope for restoration to the church, but, before being again admitted to communion, had to pass a long probation, and submit to special penances, sometimes lasting till the approach of death.

II. *trans.* To cause or suffer to slide; suffer to fail or become void or ineffectual; let slip. [Rare.]

He counts the living his to dispose, not to make profit of. He fears more to *lapse* his conscience than his living.
Fuller.

lap-shaver (lap′shā″vėr), *n.* A machine for reducing leather-hides to a uniform thickness by shaving away inequalities by means of a set knife. The name comes from the old practice of shaving hides by hand while held on a board in the lap. *E. H. Knight.*

lap-sided (lap′sī″ded), *a.* Same as *lop-sided.*

lap-stone (lap′stōn), *n.* A stone held in the lap on which shoemakers hammer leather to make it more solid.

lapstreak (lap′strēk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Built with each streak or course of planking overlapping the one below it like clapboards on a house; clincher-built: applied to boats.

II. *n.* A boat built in this way. Lapstreaks are not so strong as smooth-seamed boats, and are much more easily strained.

This boat . . . was a *lapstreak*, some thirty-seven feet long. *The Boston Globe*, Nov. 7, 1886.

lapstreaked (lap′strēkt), *a.* Same as *lapstreak.*

lapstreaker (lap′strē-kėr), *n.* A fisherman who uses a lapstreak boat. [New England.]

lapsus (lap′sus), *n.*; pl. *lapsus.* [L., a fall, slip: see *lapse*, *n.*] A fall or slide; a slip: only as a Latin word.—**Lapsus calami**, a slip of the pen; a mistake in writing.—**Lapsus linguæ**, a slip of the tongue, a mistake of a word in utterance.—**Lapsus memoriæ**, a slip of the memory.

lap-table (lap′tā″bl), *n.* Same as *lap-board.*

lap-tea (lap′tē), *n.* A tea at which refreshments are served to the guests in their laps, instead of at table. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int. [Local, U. S.]

Laputan (la-pū′tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Laputa* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Laputa, an imaginary flying island described in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," whose inhabitants were engaged in all sorts of ridiculous projects; hence, chimerical; absurd; ridiculous; impossible.

After all, Swift's idea of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers, which he attributes to his *Laputan* philosophers, may not be so very absurd.
Sir J. Herschel, Pop. Lects., p. 62.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Laputa; a visionary.

lap-weld (lap′weld), *n.* A welding or weld made by lapping one piece of metal over another before hammering: distinguished from *butt-weld.*

lapweld (lap′weld), *v. t.* To weld together by the lapping of one edge over the other.

lapwing (lap′wing), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lappewing*, < ME. *lapwing*, a corrupt form, simulating *wing* ("because he laps or claps the wings so often"—Minsheu), of *lapwink*, *lapwynke*, *lappewinke*, *lapwyncke*, prop. **lepewinke*, *leepwynke*, < AS. *hleápewince*, a lapwing, < *hleápan*, leap, run, + **wince*, < **wincan*, move aside, turn: see *wink*, *wince*. The name appar. refers to the bird's irregular, twitching mode of flight.] A plover-like bird with four toes, a crest, and lustrous plumage, belonging to the genus *Vanellus* and family *Charadriidæ*. The best-known lapwing is *V. cristatus*, a common European bird, also called *pe-*

Lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*).

wit, from its cry. The adult male has the upper parts iridescent with green, violet, and purplish tints, the under parts white, a large area on the breast and the top of the head and the long crest black, the tail-coverts chestnut or orange-brown, the tail black and white, the bill black, and the feet red. It is about as large as a pigeon. The eggs are esteemed a great luxury, and many are annually sent to the London markets from the marshy districts of England, under the name of *plovers' eggs*. There are other species. Also called *flopwing*.

For anone after he was chaunged,
And from his owne kinde strauunged,
A *lapwynke* made he was.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Wherein you resemble the *lapwing*, who crieth most where her nest is not. *Lyly*, Alexander and Campaspe, ii. 2.

lapwinkt, *n.* An obsolete form of *lapwing.*

lapwork (lap′wėrk), *n.* In *metal-working*, work in which parts are fastened together by being lapped one over the other and then riveted, lapwelded, or the like.

laquayt, **laqueyt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *lackey.* *Minsheu*, 1617.

laquear (lak′wē-ăr), *n.* [L., also *laqueare*, a paneled ceiling; cf. *lacunar*, of same sense: see *lacunar.*] A ceiling which consists of sunk or hollowed compartments having bands or spaces between. See *lacunar*[1].

Lar[1] (lär), *n.*; pl. *Lares* (lā′rēz), or, as English, *Lars* (lärz). [< L. *Lar*, usually in pl. *Lares*, OL. *Lases* (Etruscan *Laran*, *Lalan*), perhaps akin to Skt. √ *las*, shine.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of a class of infernal deities whose cult was of primitive origin. They were looked upon as natural protectors of the state and family, and also as powerful for evil if not duly respected and propitiated. The public Lares, originally two in number, were the guardians of the unity of the state, and were honored with temples and an elaborate public ceremonial. After the time of Augustus, at least, each division of the city had also its own public Lares (*Lares compitales*). The private Lares differed for each family, and were worshiped daily in the house, being domiciled either on the family hearth or in a special shrine. They received also especial recognition upon every occasion of festivity, public or private, and on certain days devoted particularly to them, and claimed tribute alike from the bride upon entering the family and from the youth upon attaining his majority. The chief of the private Lares in each family, the domestic or household Lar (*Lar familiaris*) in the fullest sense, was the spirit of the founder of the family. To the family spirits were often added in later times, among the household Lares, the shades of heroes, or other personalities who were looked upon with admiration or awe. In their character as malignant divinities, the Lares were commonly classed under the titles of *lemures* or *larvæ*.

In consecrated earth,
And on the holy hearth,
The *Lars* and Lemures moan with midnight plaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 191.

Hence—2. One of the most cherished possessions of a family or household; one of the household gods. Compare *Penates*, in a like use.

So shall each youth, assisted by our eyes, . . .
Be rich in ancient brass [coins], though not in gold,
And keep his *Lares*, though his house be sold.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 366.

You were my wonders, you my *Lars*,
In darkling days my sun and stars.
Lowell, Oracle of the Goldfishes.

3. [*l. c.*] The white-handed gibbon, *Hylobates lar*. See *Hylobates*.—4. *pl.* [NL.] A group of lepidopterous insects.—5. [NL.] A genus of gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, type of the family *Hydrolaridæ*.

Lar[2] (lär), *n.* [< L. *Lar* or *Lars* (*Lart-*), < Etruscan *Larth*, lord.] Lord: a title prefixed to Etruscan names, properly distinctive of the eldest son, and often mistaken for an integral part of the name. Also *Lars.*

Appraised the Lycian custom, spoke of those
That lay at wine with *Lar* and Lucumo.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Lars Porsena of Clusium,
By the nine gods he swore
That the great house of Tarquin
Should suffer wrong no more.
Macaulay, Horatius.

Laramie group. See *group*[1].

lararium (lā-rā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *lararia* (-ä). [L., < *Lar*, a household deity: see *Lar*[1].] Among the ancient Romans, a small shrine in private houses where the Lares were kept and worshiped.

larboard (lär′bōrd; by sailors, lab′ėrd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *larboord* (also *leereboord*, in connection with and accommodated to *steereboord*, starboard); prob., with irreg. alteration of *d* to *r* by assimilation of the form to that of the associated *starboard*, < ME. *laddebord* (found only once), perhaps for **ladebord*, lit. the 'lading-side' (the side on which, in the absence of any reason to the contrary, the cargo is received), < *lade*, a load, lit. a carrying (confused with the unrelated verb *lade*, < AS. *hladan*, lade), + *bord*, board, side: see *lade*[2], *lade*[1], *load*[1], *load*[2], and *board*. The AS. term was *bæcbord:* see etym. of *backboard*. It is not clear why this term, which remains in other Teut. tongues, gave way in E. to *larboard*. Cf. *starboard* (ult. < AS. *steórbord*, < *steór*, steer, rudder, + *bord*, side). The supposition that *larboard* stands for **lower-board*, i. e. left side (D. *laager*, lower, left; cf. E. obs. *higher*, right), is untenable; and the statement that *larboard* and *starboard* are derived, respectively, from the (supposed) It. terms *quella borda*, 'that side,' *questa borda*, 'this side,' is gross nonsense.] **I.** *n. Naut.*, that side of a ship which is on the left hand of a person facing the bow: opposed to *starboard*, the right-hand side. The term is now obsolescent, the word *port* having been officially substituted in order to avoid confusion, in hearing orders, with the opposite but like-sounding *starboard*.

Thay layden in on *laddeborde* and the lofe wynnes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 106.

All the way vpon his *leerebord* was the maine ocean.
Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 5.

We have had enough of action, and of motion we,
Roll'd to starboard, roll'd to *larboard*, when the surge was seething free. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship; port: as, the *larboard* quarter.—**Larboard boat**, or **larboard quarter-boat**, the mate's boat of a whaler.

larbowlines (lär′bō″linz or -līnz), *n.* [< *lar* (*board*) + *bowlines.*] *Naut.*, the men of the larboard watch. See *watch.*

larcener (lär′sę-nėr), *n.* [< *larcen-y* + *-er*[1].] One who commits larceny; a thief.

larcenist (lär′sę-nist), *n.* [< *larcen-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *larcener.*

larcenous (lär'sē-nus), *a.* [< *larcen-y* + *-ous.*] Thievish; pertaining to, characterized by, or tainted with larceny.

The acquittal of any noble and official thief will not fail to diffuse the most heartfelt satisfaction over the *larcenous* and burglarious world.
Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters, iv.

larcenously (lär'sē-nus-li), *adv.* In a larcenous or thievish manner; thievishly.

larceny (lär'sē-ni), *n.* [Formerly also *larciny;* with added suffix *-y*, prob. to conform the word to *burglary, felony*, etc.; earlier **larcen, larson*, < OF. *larrecin, larcin*, F. *larcin* = Sp. Pg. It. *latrocinio*, < L. *latrocinium* (> E. *latrociny*), robbery, < *latrocinari*, practise freebooting or highway robbery, < *latro*, a hired servant, a mercenary, a freebooter, robber. Cf. Gr. *λάτρις*, a hired servant.] In *law*, the wrongful or fraudulent taking and carrying away, by any person and from any place, of the mere personal goods of another, with a felonious intent to convert them to the taker's own use, and make them his own property, without the consent of the owner; theft. *East.* According to some recent authorities, conversion with felonious intent may be larceny although there was no intent to appropriate the thing to the use of the thief himself. At common law appropriation by an employee or bailee already in lawful possession was not larceny, but at most embezzlement. By modern statute, in several jurisdictions acts formerly amounting only to embezzlement have been made larceny.

Larciny, or theft, by contraction for latrociny, latrocinium, is distinguished by the law into two sorts.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii.

Compound larceny. See *simple larceny.*—**Grand larceny**, larceny of property having a value equal to or more than a certain amount, which the common law in England fixes at 12*d.*, and which is fixed in some parts of the United States at $25, in others at $50.—**Petty larceny**, larceny of property having a value less than that fixed in the case of grand larceny.—**Simple larceny**, larceny uncombined with any circumstances of aggravation, such as being committed by the owner's clerks or servants, or from the person: when so combined, it is called *compound larceny.* Robbery is larceny combined with assault, and is thus compound larceny.

larch (lärch), *n.* [Early mod. E. *larche*, < OF. *larege, larice* = Sp. *lárice* = Pg. *larico* = It. *larice* = MD. *lercken(boom)*, D. *lorken(boom)* = OHG. **larihha*, MHG. *larche, lērche*, G. *lerche, lärche (lerchenbaum)* = Dan. *lærke, lærke(træ)* = Sw. *lärk(träd)*, < L. *larix* (*laric-*), < Gr. *λάριξ* (*λάρικ-*), larch. The W. *llars-wydden, llar-wydden* (*gwydden*, tree) is after E. The mod. F. name is *mélèze.*] Any coniferous tree of the genus *Larix.* The common larch of Europe, *L. Europæa*, is native in the Alps and their vicinity, and is frequently cultivated in England

American Larch, or Tamarack (*Larix Americana*).

1, branch with leaves; 2, branch with cones; *a*, branch with male flowers; *b*, branch with a young cone; *c*, cone; *d*, scale of cone with the two seeds; *e*, seed.

and the United States. It is of an elegant, conical growth, and its wood is tough, buoyant, elastic, and extremely durable. The tree yields Venetian turpentine, and its bark is used in tanning and dyeing. The American or black larch is *L. Americana*, the tamarack or hackmatack. The larch of northwestern America is *L. occidentalis.* The Chinese or golden larch is *L. (Pseudolarix) Kæmpferi.* The Himalayan larch, *L. Griffithii*, yields a soft but durable timber. The Corsican larch is *Pinus Laricio.*

When rosy plumelets tuft the *larch.*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xci.

larch-bark (lärch'bärk), *n.* The bark of *Larix Europæa:* the laricis cortex of the British Pharmacopœia. It has been used in hemorrhagic, bronchitic, and cutaneous affections.

larchen (lär'chen), *a.* [< *larch* + *-en*[2].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of larch.

larch-tree (lärch'trē), *n.* Same as *larch.*

lard (lärd), *n.* [< ME. *larde*, < OF. *lard*, F. *lard*, bacon, fat of swine, blubber of whales, etc., = Sp. Pg. It. *lardo* = NGr. *λαρδί*, < L. *lardum, laridum, larida*, the fat of bacon. Cf. Gr. *λαρινός*, fat, *λαρός*, sweet, pleasant, nice.] **1†.** The fat of swine; bacon; pork.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table sent the smoking *lard;*
On which with eager appetite they dine,
A savoury bit that serv'd to relish wine.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Baucis and Philemon, l. 107.

2. The fat of swine after being separated from the flesh and membranes by the process of rendering; the clarified semi-solid oil of hogs' fat. It is a very important article of commerce, being used for many culinary and industrial purposes, in pharmacy as the basis of ointments and cerates, etc. See *lard-oil.*

lard (lärd), *v.* [< ME. *larden*, < F. *larder* = Sp. *lardar* = Pg. *lardear* = It. *lardare*, lard; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stuff with bacon or pork; introduce thin pieces of salt pork, ham, or bacon into the substance of (a joint of meat) before cooking, in order to improve its flavor.

He is also good at *larding* of Meat after the Mode of France. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 36.

Hence—**2.** To intersperse with something by way of improvement or ornamentation; enrich; garnish; interlard.

They say, the Lirick is *larded* with passionate Sonnets.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

White his shroud as the mountain snow, . . .
Larded with sweet flowers. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 37.

They *lard* their lean books with the fat of others' works.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 19.

A vocabulary *larded* with the words humanity and philanthropy. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 237.

3†. To pierce as in the operation of larding.

Thy Barbed dart heer at a Chaldee flies,
And in an instant *lardeth* both his thighes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

4. To apply lard or grease to; baste; grease; besmear.

Falstaff sweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 116.

As smart above
As meat and *larded* locks can make him.
Cowper, Task, iv. 642.

5†. To fatten.

And mochell mast to the husband did yielde,
And with his nuts *larded* many swine.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Live by meat!
By *larding* up your bodies! 'tis lewd and lazy.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

II.† *intrans.* To grow fat.

In the furrow by, where Ceres lies much spill'd,
The unwieldy *larding* swine his maw then having fill'd,
Lies wallowing in the mire.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv. 108.

lardacein (lär-dā'sē-in), *n.* [< *lardace(ous)* + *-in*[2].] A proteid substance found as a deposit in certain diseased organs and tissues of the body. It differs from other proteids in resisting the action of digestive fluids, and in coloring red with iodine alone, and violet or blue with iodine and sulphuric acid.

lardaceous (lär-dā'shius), *a.* [< *lard, n.*, + *-aceous.*] Of, pertaining to, containing, or consisting of lard or lardacein; of the nature of lard; resembling lard.—**Lardaceous disease**, a morbid condition in which lardacein is deposited or formed in various tissues. Also called *albuminoid, waxy*, or *amyloid disease* or *degeneration.*—**Lardaceous tissues**, tissues containing lardacein.

lard-boiler (lärd'boi″lėr), *n.* A steam-heated pan in which the fat of hogs is boiled to separate the lard from the membranes. *E. H. Knight.*

lard-cooler (lärd'kö″lėr), *n.* An apparatus for the artificial cooling of rendered lard. It consists of a vessel surrounded by a stream of cold water, which passes in and out by means of pipes, while air is forced into the inner vessel through a tubular shaft in the middle. The contents of the vessel are agitated by the action of movable wooden slats revolving between fixed slats, while scrapers prevent accumulation of the lard on the sides of the vessel. *E. H. Knight.*

larder[1] (lär'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *larder*, < OF. *lardier*, a tub for bacon, *lardier*, a room for meats, < ML. *lardarium* (also *larderium*, after OF.), a room for meats, < L. *lardum, laridum*, fat of bacon: see *lard, n.* Cf. OF. *lardoir, lardouer*, a larder, F. *lardoire*, a larding-pin, < ML. *lardatorium*, a larding-pin, < *lardare*, lard, spit: see *lard, v.*] **1.** A room in which bacon and other meats are kept or salted; hence, a depository of provisions in general for a household; a pantry.

Good master porter, I belong to the *larder.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 5.

The *larders* of Savona were filled with the choicest game.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 20.

2. The stock of provisions in a house; provisions as served.

larder[2]†, **lardure**†, *n.* [ME., also *lardre;* < OF. **lardure*, slaughter (?) (not found in this sense); cf. *lardure*, a piece of bacon or fat; < *larder*, lard, stick, spit: see *lard, v.*] Slaughter.

Ther dide Ban gret merveilles, ffor he remounted Arthur a-monge his enmyes with fin force, and made so grete *lardre* of the Geauntes, that noon durste of hym a-bide a stroke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 336.

larder-beetle (lär'dėr-bē″tl), *n.* The bacon-beetle, *Dermestes lardarius:* so called from its depredations upon stored animal foods. See *Dermestes*, and cut under *bacon-beetle.*

larderellite (lär-dė-rel'īt), *n.* [Named after one *Larderel*, connected with the borax industry of Tuscany.] A hydrous ammonium borate occurring in white crystalline masses about the Tuscan lagoons.

larderer (lär'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *larderere*, < *larder* + *-er*[1].] One who has charge of a larder.

John Fitz-John, by Reason of his Mannor of S. in Norfolk, was admitted to be chief *Larderer.*
Baker, Chronicles, p. 136.

larder-house† (lär'dėr-hous), *n.* [ME. *lardyr-hows.*] Same as *larder*[1], 1.

lardery† (lär'dėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *larderie, lardarye, lardry, lardrie;* < ML. *lardarium*, a larder: see *larder*[1]. Cf. OF. *larderie*, the art of larding meats.] Same as *larder*[1].

Carnaio, carnario [It.], a *lardrie* or place to hang and keepe meate in. *Florio.*

The citizens of Winchester had ouersight of the kitchen and *larderie.* *Holinshed*, Hen. III., an. 1235.

lardiner† (lär'di-nėr), *n.* [< ME. *lardyner*, < OF. **lardinier*, < ML. *lardenarius*, equiv. to *lardarius*, a steward, one in charge of the larder, < L. *lardum*, lard: see *lard, larder*[1]. Hence the surname *Lardner.*] A steward.

Hoo so makyȝt at Crystysmas a dogge *lardyner* and yn March a sowe gardyner, . . . he schall neuer haue goode larder ne fayre gardyn. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

larding-needle (lär'ding-nē″dl), *n.* An instrument with which to insert the strips of pork used in larding meat.

larding-pin (lär'ding-pin), *n.* Same as *larding-needle.*

larding-stick†, *n.* Same as *larding-needle.*

A *larding-stick*, wherewith cookes use to drawe lard through flesh. *Nomenclator.*

lardocein (lär-dō'sē-in), *n.* Same as *lardacein.*

lard-oil (lärd'oil), *n.* An oil expressed from hogs' lard. It is colorless and limpid, and is used for greasing wool, for the lubrication of machinery, for adulterating olive- and sperm-oils, and to some extent for burning in lamps. It is largely used in the United States for making soap.

lardon, lardoon (lär'dọn, lär-dön'), *n.* [< F. *lardon*, a thin slice of bacon, < *lard*, bacon: see *lard, n.*] A strip of bacon or salt pork used for larding.

Thrust the needle into the meat at one of the side lines, and when it is about half way through to the top of the piece, press the steel slightly with the thumb and forefinger, to hold the *lardoon* in place until it has entered the meat. *Parloa*, New Cook Book, p. 397.

lard-press (lärd'pres), *n.* A press used for separating cooked lard from the cracklings.

lard-renderer (lärd'ren″dėr-ėr), *n.* A tank-boiler or vessel in which cut lard is cooked to separate the clear fat from the membranes and watery parts. *E. H. Knight.*

lardry†, *n.* A contraction of *lardery.*

lardstone (lärd'stōn), *n.* A kind of soft stone found in China. See *agalmatolite.*

larduret, *n.* See *larder*[2].

lardy (lär'di), *a.* [< *lard* + *-y*[1].] Containing lard; full of lard; of the nature of lard.

lare[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lore*[1].

lare[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lair*[1].

lare[3], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lair*[3].

Larentia (lā-ren'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), < L. *Larentia*, in Roman legend the foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.] A genus of geometrid moths giving name to the *Larentiidæ*, having the palpi reaching beyond the front and their joints indistinct. The larvæ are slender and cylindric, and live on low plants. Representatives occur in all parts of the world; nearly 100 species are described, about 40 of them European.

Larentiidæ, Larentiidæ (lā-ren'ti-dē, lar-en-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), < *Larentia* + *-idæ.*] A family of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Larentia*, containing such forms as the pugs, carpet-moths, high-fliers, etc. It is a large and wide-spread group, whose members have the palpi compressed like a beak, the wings not angulate, rarely dentate, with moderate fringes, and the areola oftenest double. The larvæ are elongate, without tubercles, usually green, and with distinct lines.

Larentinæ, Larentiinæ (la-ren-tī'nē, la-ren-tī-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Larentia* + *-inæ.*] The *Larentiidæ* regarded as a subfamily.

lareover (lär'ō vėr), *n.* See *layer-over.*

Children are over inquisitive as to the meaning or [illegible] titles, it is sometimes the custom to rebuke [illegible] saying they are *lareovers* for meddlers. *Halliwell.*

Lares, *n.* The Latin plural of *Lar*[1].

largamente (lär-ga-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *largo,* large: see *large.*] In *music,* largely; broadly: in a manner characterized by breadth of style without change of time. *Grove.*

large (lärj), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *large,* < OF. *large,* F. *large* = Sp. Pg. It. *largo,* < L. *largus,* abundant, plentiful, copious, large, much.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Ample in dimensions, quantity, or number; having much size, bulk, volume, extent, capacity, scope, length, breadth, etc., absolutely or relatively; being of more than common measure; wide; broad; spacious; great; big; bulky: opposed to *small* or *little,* and used of both corporeal and incorporeal subjects: as, a *large* house, man, or ox; a *large* plain or river; a *large* supply, assembly, or number of people; to deal on a *large* scale or with *large* subjects; to seek a *larger* sphere; a man of *large* mind or heart; a *large* manner in painting; the *largest* liberty of action; to confer *large* powers upon an agent; *large* views.

Large er tho londes, that his eldres wonnen.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 144.

They buried him in Legate's Den,
A *large* mile frae Harlaw.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 319).

When ye go, ye shall come . . . to a *large* land.
Judges xviii. 10.

I pray God bless us both, and send us, after this *large* Distance, a joyful Meeting. *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 5.

From this place we had a *large* prospect of the Plain of Esdraelon, which is of a vast extent, and very fertile.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 57.

In all seasons there will be some instances of persons who have souls too *large* to be taken with popular prejudices. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 294.

2†. Full; complete.

They slepen til that it was pryme *large.*
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 352.

"Smyte on boldely," sayd Robyn,
"I give the *large* leve."
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 115).

3†. Ample or free in expenditure; liberal; lavish; prodigal; extravagant.

But by thy lyf ne be namoore so *large:*
Keepe bet oure good, that geve I thee in charge.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 431.

Large of his treasures, of a soul so great
As fills and crowds his universal seat [Innocent XI.].
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 86.

4†. Ample or liberal in words; diffuse; free; full; extended: applied to language.

The declarations we have sent inclosed, the one more breefe & generall, which we thinke ye fitter to be presented; the other something more *large.*
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 34.

If I shall be *large,* or unwonted in justifying my selfe to those who know me not, for else it would be needlesse, let them consider that a short slander will oft times reach farder then a long apology.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

5†. Free from restraint; being at large.

Of burdens all he set the Paynims *large.* *Fairfax.*

6†. Free from moral restraint; broad; licentious.

The man doth fear God, howsoever it seems not in him by some *large* jests he will make. *Shak.,* Much Ado, ii. 3. 206.

7†. Clamorous; boisterous; blatant.

Some men seyn he was of tonge *large.*
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 804.

8†. Free; favorable as regards direction; fair: applied to the wind. See *large, adv.,* 3.

The same night about midnight arose another great storme, but the winde was *large* with vs, vntill the 27 of the same moneth, which then grew somewhat contrary.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 282.

=**Syn. 1.** *Big,* etc. (see *great*); capacious, expansive, spacious.

II. *n.* **1.** Freedom; unrestraint: in the phrase *at large* (which see, below).—**2†.** In old *musical notation,* a note properly equivalent in value either to three or to two longs, according to the rhythm used. Also called a *maxima* or *maxim.* It was variously made, as when used at the end of a piece its time value was often indefinite.

A *large,* a long, a breve, a semibreve,
A minim, a crotchet, a quaver, a semiquaver.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

3†. Bounty; largess.

It bicometh to a kynge to kepe and to defende,
And conquerour of conquest his lawes and his *large.*
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 43.

At large (formerly also *at his large,* etc.). (*a*) At liberty; without restraint or confinement: as, to go *at large;* to let at large.

Alwey they seke upward on highte,
While eche of hem is *at his large.*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 745.

A byrd in hand, as some men say, is worth ten [that] flye *at large.* *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

The will
And high permission of all-ruling Heaven
Left him *at large* to his own dark designs.
Milton, P. L., i. 213.

In prison I expected greater satisfactions than I had enjoyed *at large.* *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xxvii.

(*b*) At length; in or to the full extent; fully: as, to discourse on a subject *at large.*

I will now declare *at large* why, in mine opinion, loue is fitter than feare. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 31.

This is more *at large* describ'd in the Gazette of that day. *Evelyn,* Diary, June 2, 1672.

(*c*) In general; as a whole; altogether.

The nation *at large* gained greatly by the revolution.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

(*d*) For the whole; free from the customary limitation. In the United States a congressman *at large* is one elected by the voters of a whole State instead of those of a single district, which is done when the existing apportionment by districts does not provide for all the representatives to which the State is entitled. In some places an alderman or a supervisor *at large* is elected by a whole city or county, in addition to those elected by wards or townships.—**Common at large.** See *common, n.,* 4.

large†, *v. i.* [< ME. *largen;* < *large, a.* Cf. *enlarge,* of which *large* is in part an aphetic form.] To get free. [Rare.]

And most especyally by the power and wyll of Almyghty God, with meruaylous dyffyculteye, we *larged* frome the shore. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 60.

large (lärj), *adv.* [< ME. *large;* < *large, a.*] **1†.** Largely; broadly; freely; with license.

Al speke he nevere so rudelyche and *large.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 734.

2†. Fully; at large.

A greter payne, as more *large* apperyth in for-sayde autoryte. *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 34.

3. *Naut.,* before the wind; with the wind free or on the quarter, or in such a direction that studding-sails will draw: as, to go or sail *large.*

We continued running *large* before the northeast tradewinds for several days.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 20.

4†. Full; at full; in all.

My selfe, with many good freinds in ye south-collonie of Virginia, have received such a blow that 400. persons *large* will not make good our losses.
J. Hudston, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 125.

5. "Big"; boastfully. [Colloq.]—**By and large.** See *by*[1], *adv.*

large-acred (lärj'ā″kėrd), *a.* Possessing much land.

Heathcote himself, and such *large-acred* men,
Lords of fat E'sham, or of Lincoln-fen,
Buy every stick of wood that lends them heat.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 240.

large-handed (lärj'han″ded), *a.* Having large hands. Hence—(*a*) Rapacious; grasping; greedy.

Large-handed robbers your grave masters are,
And pill by law! *Shak.,* T. of A., iv. 1. 11.

(*b*) Profuse; generous: as, *large-handed* charity.

large-hearted (lärj'här″ted), *a.* Having a large heart or liberal disposition; sympathetic; generous; liberal; magnanimous.

Such as made Sheba's curious queen resort
To the *large-hearted* Hebrew's famous court.
Waller, To the Countess of Carlisle.

large-heartedness (lärj'här″ted-nes), *n.* Largeness of heart; generosity.

In regard of reasonable and spiritual desires, the effects of this affection are *large-heartedness* and liberality.
Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, xvii.

largely (lärj'li), *adv.* [< ME. *largely;* < *large, a.,* + *-ly*[2].] In a large manner; to a great extent; copiously; diffusely; amply; liberally; bountifully; abundantly; fully: as, the subject was *largely* discussed.

large-minded (lärj'mīn″ded), *a.* Liberal; not narrow in ideas; characterized by breadth of view.

I fear we shall find that, instead of training our girls to be *large minded* useful agreeable women, we shall have trained them to have little or no real interest in anything.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 229.

large-mindedness (lärj'mīn″ded-nes), *n.* Liberality of ideas; freedom from narrowness; magnanimity.

largen (lär'jn), *v.* [< *large* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become large or larger; wax. [Rare.]

And the one eye that meets my view,
Lidless and strangely *largening,* too,
Like that of conscience in the dark,
Seems to make me its single mark.
Lowell, Oracle of the Goldfishes.

II. *trans.* To make large or larger; enlarge; increase. [Rare.]

No more a vision, reddened, *largened,*
The moon dips toward her mountain nest.
Lowell, Appledore, vi.

largeness (lärj'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being large. (*a*) Bigness; bulk; magnitude: as, the *largeness* of an animal.

Circles are prais'd, not that abound
In *largeness,* but th' exactly round.
Waller, Long and Short Life.

(*b*) Comprehension; scope; extensiveness: as, *largeness* of intellect or of a view.

There will be occasion for *largeness* of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Jeremy Collier,* Friendship.

(*c*) Extension; amplitude; volume: as, the *largeness* of an offer.

The Umbrian champaign, breaking away into the valley of the Tiber, spreads in all the *largeness* of majestically converging mountain slopes.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 68.

(*d*) Freedom; breadth; latitude; unrestraint.

The captain was tried by a council of war, and acquitted by the *largeness* of his commission.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 235.

This *largeness* of style is the result of that long and profound study of nature which teaches the artist how to select and to give due prominence to the parts which are essential to the main idea, every detail not so essential being subordinated, or, if necessary, omitted.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 402.

(*e*) Magnanimity.

If the *largeness* of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illustrious weakness. *Bacon.*

(*f*†) Liberality.

Loo! Laurence for hus *largenesse!* as holy lore telleth,
That hus mede and hus man-hede for euere-more shal laste; . . .
He gaf godes men godes goodes and nat to grete lordes.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 64.

largess, largesse (lär'jes), *n.* [< ME. *largesse,* < OF. *largesse,* F. *largesse* = Sp. Pg. *largueza* = It. *larghezza,* a bounty, < LL. as if **largitia* (= L. *largitio*(*n-*), a bestowing freely: see *largition*), < L. *largiri,* give freely, < *largus,* large, liberal: see *large, a.*] **1.** Liberality; generosity; bounty. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Avarice maketh alwey mokereres to ben hated, and *largesse* maketh folk cler of renoun.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 5.

I could not bear to see those eyes
On all with wasteful *largesse* shine.
Lowell, The Protest.

2. A liberal gift or donation; a present; a bounty bestowed.

Ther mette I cryinge many oon,—
A *larges! larges!*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1309.

The great donatives and *largesses,* upon the disbanding of the armies, were things able to enflame all men's courages. *Bacon,* Kingdoms and Estates.

I have not lack'd thy mild reproof,
Nor golden *largess* of thy praise.
Tennyson, Song.

To cry a largess, to ask for a gift or bounty, as was anciently the custom of the minstrels at feasts.

To *crye a largesse* by-fore oure lorde oure goode loos to shewe. *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 109.

=**Syn. 2.** *Gratuity,* etc. See *present, n.*

larget (lär'jet), *n.* A length of iron cut from a bar and of proper size to roll into a sheet. It usually has a weight of about 14 pounds. It is heated preparatory to rolling, and is rolled while hot.

larghetto (lär-get'tō), *a.* and *n.* [It., somewhat slow, < *largo,* < L. *largus,* large: see *large.*] **I.** *a.* In *music,* somewhat slow: noting a passage to be rendered in somewhat slow tempo; not so slow as largo, but usually slower than andante.

II. *n.* A movement intended to be performed in somewhat slow tempo.

largifical† (lär-jif'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *largificus,* bountiful, < *largus,* large, + *facere,* make.] Generous; bountiful; ample; liberal. *Blount.*

largifluous† (lär-jif'lū-us), *a.* [< L. *largifluus,* flowing copiously, copious, < *largus,* copious (*large,* copiously), + *fluere,* flow.] Flowing copiously. *Bailey,* 1727.

largiloquent† (lär-jil'ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. *large,* abundantly, + *loquen*(*t-*)*s,* ppr. of *loqui,* speak.] Speaking in a bombastic or boasting manner; grandiloquent. *Coles,* 1717.

Largina (lär-jī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Largus* + *-ina*[2].] A subfamily of bugs of the family *Pyrrhocoridæ,* typified by the genus *Largus,* having large prominent eyes placed obliquely, no ocelli, triangular face with prominent antenniferous tubercles, and five-jointed antennæ. It is an American group, rich in species of varied forms and colors, extending from the southern United States through most of South America. It would be more regularly *Larginæ.*

largition† (lär-jish'on), *n.* [< OF. *largition* = It. *largizione,* < L. *largitio*(*n-*), a giving freely, < *largiri,* give freely, < *largus,* abundant: see *large.* Cf. *largess.*] The bestowment of a largess or gift; bounty.

As wise Spotswood says upon Malcolm the Second, necessity is the companion of immoderate *largition*, and forceth to unlawful shifts.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 225.

largo (lär'gō), *a.* and *n.* [It., slow, < L. *largus*, large.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, slow: noting a passage to be rendered in slow tempo and broad, dignified style.

II. *n.* A movement intended to be performed in such tempo and style.

Largus (lär'gus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Largus*, a Roman surname, < *largus*, liberal: see *large*.] The typical genus of bugs of the subfamily *Largina*. *L. succinctus* is a broadly ovate brownish-black bug marked with red or orange, found in most parts of the United States.

lariat (lar'i-at), *n.* [< Sp. *la reata*, < *la*, the, + *reata*, a rope used to tie horses and other animals together: see *reata*.] 1. A rope or cord used for picketing horses while grazing.—2. A thong or noose used for catching wild animals: called in California, Mexico, and further south a *lasso*. Also called *reata*, often spelled *riata*. [Western U. S.]

Those tribes, as the Utes, who are unable to procure beef or buffalo skins, make beautiful *lariats* of thin strips of buckskin plaited together.
R. I. Dodge, Our Wild Indians, p. 252.

larid (lar'id) *n.* A bird of the family *Laridæ*.

Laridæ (lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Larus* + *-idæ*.] A family of long-winged, web-footed swimming birds, with a small free hind toe, and pervious lateral non-tubular nostrils, belonging to the order *Longipennes* and suborder *Gaviæ*; the gull family. This family includes upward of 125 species, found in every part of the world, of fluviatile, lacustrine, and maritime habits. They are strong and buoyant fliers, subsist on fish, insects, and other animal food, and rear the young in the nest, which they usually build on the ground, laying two or three heavily blotched eggs. The prevailing color is snowy-white with a pearly-blue mantle. The *Laridæ* present four types, usually made the basis of division into as many subfamilies: *Lestridinæ*, the jägers or skuagulls; *Larinæ*, gulls proper; *Sterninæ*, terns or sea-swallows; and *Rhynchopinæ*, skimmers. See these words, and cuts under *Chroicocephalus*, *gull*, *ivory-gull*, etc.

laridine (lar'i-din), *a.* Pertaining to the *Laridæ*, or having their characters. *Coues.*

larigot (lar'i-got), *n.* [OF. *l'arigot*, the flageolet.] A kind of flageolet, or an organ-stop imitating a flageolet.

larin (lar'in), *n.* [< Ar. Pers. *larīn* (?).] A money of Persia and Arabia, consisting of silver wire about the size of a quill bent over into the form of a hook, and bearing the name of the reigning monarch. The old larins were worth intrinsically about 20 cents in silver; but later disk-shaped bronze coins of this name were struck, the nominal value of which varied from half a United States cent to 2 cents. See *hook-money*.

Larinæ (lā-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Larus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Laridæ*, having the bill more or less strongly epignathous, with continuous covering, and the tail usually square and of moderate length; the gulls. Some of the smaller species closely resemble terns, but the hooking of the bill is usually distinctive. The *Larinæ* are cosmopolitan, abounding on most sea-coasts and large inland waters. They are noisy voracious birds, subsisting chiefly on fish. The number of species is variously reckoned at from 50 to 75. The leading genera are *Larus*, *Pagophila*, *Rissa*, *Chroicocephalus*, *Rhodostethia*, and *Xema*. See *gull*[2].

larine (lar'in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Larinæ*, or having their characters.

Larix (lā'riks), *n.* [NL. (P. Miller, 1731), < L. *larix*, larch: see *larch*.] A genus of coniferous trees with needle-shaped deciduous leaves; the larches. It belongs to the tribe *Abietineæ* with the pines, true cedars, spruces, and firs, from all of which it is distinguished by its deciduous leaves, which are densely subverticillate-fasciculate in the scaly bud. The reflexed cones are provided with persistent scales, each subtended by a conspicuous bract. There are about 8 species, inhabiting Europe, Asia, and North America. (See *larch*.) Four fossil species have been described from the Miocene deposits of Germany and Austria.

lark[1] (lärk), *n.* [< ME. *larke*, contr. of *laverock*, *laverok*, *laverokke* (> E. dial. *laverock*, *lavrock*, *leverock*, *laarick*), < AS. *lāferce*, *lāuerce*, earlier *lāwerce*, *lāwerce*, *lāuricae*, *lāurice* = Fries. *liurke* = D. *lewerik*, *leeuwrik*, *leeuwerik*, *leeuwerk* = MLG. *lēwerike*, *lēwerke*, LG. *lewerke* = OHG. **lēwarahha*, *lērahhā*, *lērehhā*, *lērihhā*, MHG. *lēwreche*, *lēwerich*, *lēwerech*, *lēwerch*, *lēreche*, G. *lerche*, G. dial. *löweneckerche* = Icel. *lævirki* = OSw. *lærikia*, Sw. *lärka* = Dan. *lærke*, a lark. Origin unknown; the older forms have the semblance of a contracted compound, but no satisfactory explanation of it appears.] 1. A small oscine passerine bird of the family *Alaudidæ*. Larks are mostly insectivorous migratory birds of Europe, Asia, and Africa, the only true larks found in the western hemisphere being those of the genus *Eremophila*, excepting the occasional occurrence of the skylark as a straggler. Africa is the richest in species. They are chiefly birds of the open country; they nest on the ground, and some are famous for soaring and singing. About 100 species are described, leading genera of which are *Eremophila*, *Alauda*, *Melanocorypha*, *Certhilauda*, *Mirafra*, *Megalophonus*, and *Pyrrhulauda*. The few species which are well known are generally distinguished by qualifying prefixes: as, the *skylark*, *Alauda arvensis*; the *wood-lark*, *Alauda arborea*; the *shore-lark*, *Eremophila alpestris*. See the compounds, and cuts under *Alauda*, *Eremophila*, and *skylark*.

Then perted the pepull, presit to there hold,
And loget the long night till the *larke* sang.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10000.

Hark, hark! the *lark* at heaven's gate sings,
And Phœbus 'gins arise.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3 (song).

2. A bird like or likened to a lark, but not one of the *Alaudidæ*: with a distinguishing prefix: as, the *titlark*, *meadow-lark*, *bunting-lark*, *bush-lark*, *horse-lark*, etc. Such birds are chiefly the titlarks or pipits (see *Anthus*), and various kinds of finches and buntings.—**Dusky lark**, the rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*.—**Horned lark**, a bird of the family *Alaudidæ*, *Eremophila alpestris*, closely related to the true larks, but distinguished by the development of feathers into a horn-like tuft on the head: common to northern Europe and America.—**Rock-lark**, the rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*.—**Sea-lark**. (*a*) The rock-pipit. (*b*) A kind of sandpiper.—**White** or **white-winged lark**, the snow-bunting. [Eng. (Norfolk).]

lark[1] (lärk), *v. i.* [< *lark*[1], *n.*] To catch or hunt larks.

lark[2] (lärk), *n.* [A dial. form, with intrusive *r* (often not pron.), of *lake*[2] (pron. läk, also lāk), *laik*, play: see *lake*[2].] A merry or hilarious adventure; a jovial prank or frolic; sport: as, to go on a *lark*. [Colloq. slang.]

"Pip, old chap," said Joe, . . . "when you're well enough to go out for a ride — what *larks!*"
Dickens, Great Expectations, lvii.

It will be no end of a *lark*; just when nobody is thinking about tigers, you go off and kill a tremendous fellow, fifteen or sixteen feet long, and come back covered with glory and mosquito bites. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, vii.

lark[2] (lärk), *v. i.* [< *lark*[2], *n.* Cf. *larrikin*.] To frolic; make sport; do anything in a sportive haphazard way. [Colloq. slang.]

Don't *lark* with the watch, or annoy the police!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 200.

Jumping the widest brooks, and *larking* over the newest gates in the country. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlv.

lark-bunting (lärk'bun"ting), *n.* 1. A spur-bunting or spur-heeled bunting; a bird of the genus *Centrophanes*: as, the Lapland *lark-bunting*, *C. lapponica*: so called from the long straightened hind claw like a lark's. Also called *longspur*. See cut under *Centrophanes*.—2. The common corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. [Prov. Eng.]

larker (lär'kėr), *n.* A catcher of larks.

lark-finch (lärk'finch), *n.* A bird of the finch family, *Fringillidæ*, *Chondestes grammica*, abounding in the western parts of the United States, inhabiting prairies and having some resemblance to a lark in habits. It is 6¾ inches long; the head is variegated with black, white, and chestnut; the under parts are white, shaded with gray on the sides, and with a dark blotch on the breast; the tail is mostly black, its feathers tipped with white. The bird is a sweet songster, nests on the ground, lays four or five white eggs with dark zigzag lines, and feeds on seeds and insects like other sparrows. Also called *lark-sparrow*. See cut under *Chondestes*.

lark-heeled (lärk'hēld), *a.* Having a long and straight hind claw, like a lark's; spur-heeled: applied to the coucals, or cuckoos of the genus *Centropus*.

lark-plover (lärk'pluv"ėr), *n.* A South American plover-like bird of the subfamily *Thinocorinæ*, such as the gachita, *Thinocorus rumicivorus*.

lark's-heel (lärks'hēl), *n.* 1. The Indian cress or garden nasturtium. See *Tropæolum*.—2. Same as *larkspur*.

lark-sparrow (lärk'spar"ō), *n.* Same as *lark-finch*. *Coues.*

larkspur (lärk'spėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Delphinium*: so called from the spur-shaped formation of calyx and petals. The common or field larkspur is *D. Consolida*; the rocket-larkspur, *D. Ajacis*; the bee-larkspur, *D. elatum*. Sometimes also called *lark's-heel* and *lark's-claw*.

lark-worm (lärk'wėrm), *n.* A kind of tapeworm, *Tænia platycephala*.

larky (lär'ki), *a.* [< *lark*[2] + *-y*[1].] Same as *larkish*. [Colloq.]

The girls felt *larky*. . . . They tripped gayly along.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine.

larme[1]†, *n.* [By apheresis from *alarm*.] An alarum. *Palsgrave.*

larme[2] (lärm), *n.* [F., a tear, < L. *lacrima*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] 1. A rounded form having a point, and supposed to resemble a tear-drop, as in a pattern of lace.—2. In *her.*, the representation of a tear—that is, a drop argent. See *gutté*.

larmier (lär'miėr), *n.* [< F. *larmier*, < *larme*, a tear: see *larme*.] 1. In *arch.*, another name for the corona; also, any horizontal member or string-course similar in profile to a corona,

A, Greek; B, C, mediæval.

projecting from the face of a wall to throw off rain which would otherwise trickle down. Such larmiers are especially common in mediæval architecture.—2. In *zoöl.*, the tear-bag; a subcutaneous sebaceous gland or follicle of sundry ruminants, as the *Cervidæ* or deer, situated under the skin below each eye, and opening upon the cheek near the inner corner of the eye to discharge its viscid secretion. It is not a lacrymal gland, but of the nature of Meibomian and other sebaceous follicles, which exude an unctuous and usually odorous substance.

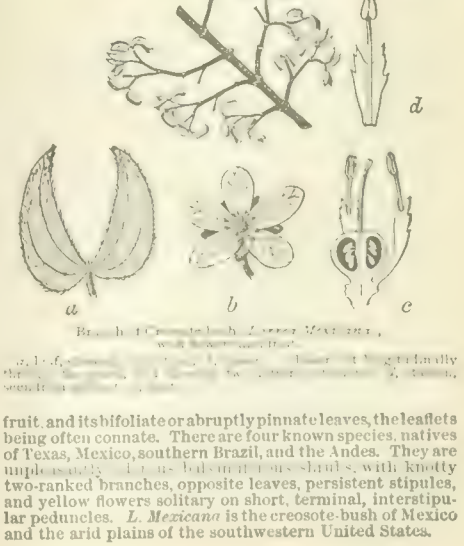
laroid (lar'oid), *a.* [< *Larus* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to the *Laroideæ*, or having their characters; laridine.

Laroideæ (lā-roi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* The *Laridæ* rated as a superfamily, divided into *Stercorariidæ* (the jägers) and *Laridæ*.

Larra (lar'ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius).] A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects of the family *Sphegidæ*, type of the subfamily *Larrinæ*. It is characterized by the truncate marginal cell, the non-emarginate eyes, three submarginal cells of which the second is petiolate, and the elongate metathorax truncate behind and parallel-sided. These wasps generally burrow in the ground, but a Brazilian one makes a nest of the woolly scrapings of plants. *L. semirufa* has a black head and thorax and reddish abdomen, and preys on the Rocky Mountain locust (*Caloptenus spretus*), and probably on other grasshoppers.

Larrada (lar'ä-dä), *n.* [NL.] A form of the word *Larra*, recently in current usage among entomologists, proposed by Leach, 1817.

Larrea (lar'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles), named after J. A. H. de *Larrea*, a Spanish patron of art and science.] A genus of polypetalous evergreen shrubs of tropical and subtropical America, belonging to the natural order *Zygophylleæ*. It is distinguished botanically from *Guaiacum* and other related genera by its sessile ovary, its hairy indehiscent


a, b, c, d, e

fruit, and its bifoliate or abruptly pinnate leaves, the leaflets being often connate. There are four known species, natives of Texas, Mexico, southern Brazil, and the Andes. They are unpleasantly [illegible] shrubs, with knotty two-ranked branches, opposite leaves, persistent stipules, and yellow flowers solitary on short, terminal, interstipular peduncles. *L. Mexicana* is the creosote-bush of Mexico and the arid plains of the southwestern United States.

larrick (lar'ik), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Careless. [Prov. Eng.]

larrikin (lar'i-kin), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. *larrick*. A local origin is ascribed to the word in the first quotation.] **I.** *a.* Rollicking; disorderly; rowdy. [Colloq.]

He [James Dalton, a Melbourne police sergeant of Irish birth] will be best remembered as the originator of the now universally adopted word *larrikin*. "They were a-larrikin (larking) down the strate, your worship," said he one day, in describing the conduct of some youths, and the Bench had so much difficulty in understanding what he meant, and the expression was repeated so often, that it passed into a catch word, and was soon applied universally to youthful roughs. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 345.

Such a *larrikin* phrase as "O crimini" is to be found at least once in his writings. *Literary Era*, II. 165.

II. *n.* A rowdy; a rough; a blackguard; a "hoodlum." [Australia.]

A *larrikin* is a cross between the street Arab and the hoodlum, with a dash of the rough thrown in to improve the mixture. *Arch. Forbes*, quoted in Echoes, April 4, 1884.

larrikinism (lar'i-kin-izm), *n.* [< *larrikin* + *-ism*.] The conduct of a larrikin. [Colloq.]

Larrinæ (la-ri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Larra* + *-inæ*.] A small subfamily of fossorial hymenopters of the family *Sphegidæ*, typified by the genus *Larra* or *Larrada*. They are of small size and slender form, with narrowly ovoid abdomen, concealed labrum, notched mandibles, and a spine at the base of the middle tibiæ.

larrup (lar'up), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *larruped* or *larrupped*, ppr. *larruping* or *larrupping*. [Prob. < D. *larpen*, thresh with flails; cf. *larp*, a lash. The E. form *larrup* (for **larp*) may represent the strongly rolled *r* of the D.: so *larum*, *alarum*, for *alarm*.] To flog; thrash. [Colloq. slang.]

There was no rope-dancing for me; I danced on the bare ground, and was *larruped* with the rope. *Dickens*, Hard Times, v.

larry (lar'i), *n.* Same as *lorry*.

Lars (lärz), *n.* Same as *Lar*[2].

larsont, *n.* See *larceny*. *Bailey*, 1731.

larum (lar'um or lär'um), *n.* [Abbr. of *alarum* = *alarm*.] **1.** Alarm; a warning sound; a noise giving notice of danger. [Obsolete or poetical.]

The wailefull warre in time doth yeelde to peace,
The *larums* lowde and trumpete sounde doth cease.
Turbervile, After Misadventures come Good Haps.

And the first *larum* of the cock's shrill throat
May prove a trumpet, summoning your ear
To horrid sounds of hostile feet within.
Cowper, Task, iv. 560.

2†. An alarm-clock or alarm-watch.

Of this nature likewise was the *larum* mentioned by Walchius, which, though it were but two or three inches big, yet would both wake a man and of itself light a candle for him, at any set hour of the night.
Bp. Wilkins, Dædalus, iii.

larum† (lar'um or lär'um), *v. t.* [< *larum*, *n.*] To alarm, frighten, or warn with noise.

Down, down they *larum*, with impetuous whirl,
The Pindars and the Miltons of a Curll.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 163.

Larus (lā'rus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *larus*, < Gr. λάρος, a ravenous sea-bird.] A genus of *Laridæ*; the gulls proper. The name formerly covered most of the family; it is now usually restricted to species of large size with square tail, hooked bill, normal hallux, and mostly white plumage, with a colored mantle and without a colored hood. *L. canus* is the common mew-gull or sea-mew of Europe, etc. *L. argentatus* is the herring-gull. *L. marinus* is the great black-backed gull. *L. glaucus* is the ice gull or burgomaster. See *gull*, *mew-gull*, etc., and cuts under *gull*, *herring-gull*, and *burgomaster*.

larva (lär'vä), *n.*; pl. *larvæ* (-vē). [Also rarely *larve* (in def. 2); = D. G. Dan. *larve* = Sw. *larf* (< F.); = F. *larve* = Sp. Pg. It. *larva*, < NL. *larva*, larva, < L. *larva*, a ghost, specter, mask, skeleton.] **1.** In *Rom. myth.*, a ghost; a specter; a shade: generally in the plural. Compare *Lar*[1], 1.

The dead were powerful also to do harm, unless they were duly propitiated with all the proper rites; they were spirits of terror as well as of good: in this fearful sense the names Lemures and still more *Larvæ* were appropriated to them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 353.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The early form of any animal which during its development is unlike its parent: thus the tadpole, the larva of the frog, is unlike the frog. It is most familiar as the name for an insect in the caterpillar or grub state; the first stage after the egg in the metamorphoses of insects, preceding the pupa or chrysalis; the first condition of an insect at its issuing from the egg, when it is usually in the form of a grub, caterpillar, or maggot. The term was applied by Linnæus in the sense that the larval stage of an insect masks or hides the true character or imago of the species. It was long only or chiefly an entomological term, but is now commonly extended to other animals than insects, and especially other arthropods which undergo transformation. See *pupa*, *imago*, and cuts under *Asteroidea*, *Cestracion*, *Diptera*, *glass-crab*, *hag moth*, *Holothuroidea*, and *house-fly*. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. *Humphreys*, 1797. (*c*) [*cap.*] A genus of birds: Same as *Vidua*. *Vieillot*, 1816. — **Cornute larva**. See *cornute*. — **Larva of Lovèn**, or **Lovèn's larva**, the larval form of an oceanic archiannelid worm, *Polygordius*: so called before the adult had been discovered. See *Polygordius*, *Archiannelida*. — **Larva pupigera**, a pupiparous larva (which see). — **Painter's-easel larva**. See *Platus*. — **Rat-tailed larva**, the puparium of some dipterous insects, as any phid fly, with several pairs of hooked abdominal legs, and a long slim tail carried bent over the body.

larvæform (lär'vē-fôrm), *a.* An erroneous variant of *larviform*.

larval (lär'val), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *larval*, < L. *larvalis*, pertaining to a ghost (NL. pertaining to a larva); < *larva*, a ghost: see *larva*.] Of or pertaining to a larva; characteristic of larvæ: as, *larval* character; *larval* habits.

The magpie moth . . . attacks in its *larval* state plums, apricots, and even the sloe and the blackthorn.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 361.

Larval generation, parthenogenesis.

Larvalia (lär-vā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *larvalis*: see *larval*.] One of two classes of tunicates or ascidians (the other being *Saccata*), considered as a branch of vertebrates under the name *Urochorda* (which see). The *Larvalia* consist of the *Appendiculariæ*, or those ascidians which retain the urochord throughout life. *E. R. Lankester.*

larvarium (lar-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *larvariums*, *larvaria* (-umz, -ä). [NL., < *larva* + *-arium*.] **1.** In *entom.*, a shelter of leaves, silk, or other material constructed by a caterpillar, into which it retreats when not feeding. — **2.** An entomological hatching-house; a place or appliance for rearing insects.

Larvarium, in which to hatch moths and butterflies.
Tuthill, New York Daily Times, May, 1859.

larvate (lär'vat), *a.* [= F. *larvé* = Pg. *larvado* = It. *larvato*, masked, < NL. *larvatus*, masked (cf. L. *larvatus*, pp. of *larvare*, bewitch), < L. *larva*, a ghost, mask: see *larva*.] Masked; clothed as with a mask.

larvated (lär'vā-ted), *a.* [< *larvate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *larvate*: sometimes applied to certain diseases when their ordinary characters are masked or concealed, as typhoid fever. *Quain.*

larve (lärv), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *larve*, larva: see *larva*.] **I.** *n.* Same as *larva*. [Rare.]

II. *a.* Same as *larval*. [Rare.]

larviform (lär'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *larva*, a larva (see *larva*), + L. *forma*, form.] **1.** Resembling a larva. — **2.** Larval in form or structure; being a larva, as a grub, maggot, or caterpillar.

larvigerous (lär-vij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *larva*, a larva (see *larva*), + L. *gerere*, carry.] Bearing a larval skin, as the pupæ of *Diptera*.

When ready to change into the *larvigerous* pupæ they [maggots of the bot-fly] dislodge themselves and crawl out or are ejected by the animal in coughing.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 328.

Larvipara (lär-vip'a-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *larviparus*: see *larviparous*.] Insects which bring forth larvæ instead of eggs.

larviparous (lär-vip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *larviparus*, < *larva*, larva, + L. *parere*, bring forth.] Bringing forth larvæ; giving birth to young which have already passed from the egg to the larval stage; producing maggots ovoviviparously, as the common blow-fly.

larvivorous (lär-viv'o-rus), *a.* [< NL. *larva*, larva, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Devouring larvæ; feeding on grubs, caterpillars, and the like; eruciverous.

laryngeal (lā-rin'jē-al), *a* and *n.* [< *larynx* (*laryng-*) + *-eal*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the larynx: as, *laryngeal* vessels, nerves, muscles, etc.; *laryngeal* sounds.

II. *n.* A laryngeal nerve or artery. — **Inferior laryngeal, recurrent laryngeal**, a branch of the pneumogastric nerve which reaches the larynx after winding around a large artery: on the right side of the body, around the subclavian; on the left, around the arch of the aorta. **Superior laryngeal**, a branch of the pneumogastric nerve which passes direct through the thyrohyoid membrane to the larynx.

laryngean (lā-rin'jē-an), *a.* [< *larynx* (*laryng-*) + *-e-an*.] Same as *laryngeal*. [Rare.]

laryngectomic (lar-in-jek-tom'ik), *a.* [< *laryngectom-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to laryngectomy.

laryngectomy (lar-in-jek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out (< ἐκ, out, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut).] The excision of the larynx.

larynges, *n.* Latin plural of *larynx*.

laryngismal (lar-in-jis'mal), *a.* [< NL. *laryngism(us)* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by laryngismus.

Tracheotomy in *laryngismal* epilepsy.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 390.

laryngismus (lar-in-jis'mus), *n.* [NL., in form as if < Gr. λαρυγγισμός, a shouting (< λαρυγγίζειν, shout, bawl, < λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx), but in sense directly < *larynx* (*laryng-*) + *-ismus*, E. *-ism*: see *larynx*.] Spasm of the glottis, causing contraction or closure of the opening. — **Laryngismus stridulus**, spasm of the glottis occurring independently of local trouble, usually associated with rickets, a disease for the most part of young children. Also called *thymic asthma*, *Kopp's asthma*, *Millar's asthma*.

laryngitic (lar-in-jit'ik), *a.* [< *laryngitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of laryngitis.

laryngitis (lar-in-ji'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the larynx.

laryngo-fissure (lā-ring'gō-fish'ūr), *n.* [< Gr. λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + L. *fissura*, a cleaving, fissure: see *fissure*.] In *surg.*, the division of the thyroid cartilage.

laryngological (lā-ring-gō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *laryngology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to laryngology.

laryngologist (lar-ing-gol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *laryngology* + *-ist*.] One versed in laryngology.

laryngology (lar-ing-gol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the larynx; a treatise on the larynx and its diseases.

laryngophony (lar-ing-gof'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. λαρυγγόφωνος, sounding from the throat, < λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), throat, larynx, + φωνή, sound.] The sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the larynx.

laryngophthisis (lā-ring-gō-tī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + φθίσις, consumption: see *phthisis*.] In *pathol.*, tuberculosis of the larynx.

laryngorrhea, laryngorrhœa (lā-ring-gō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] In *pathol.*, excessive secretion from the larynx.

laryngoscope (lā-ring'gō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *laryngoscope*, < Gr. λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + σκοπεῖν, see.] A contrivance for examining the larynx and trachea. It consists of a plane mirror introduced into the mouth, and placed at such an angle that the light thrown on it from a concave reflector, in the center of which is an aperture, is made to illuminate the larynx, the image of which is reflected back through the aperture in the reflector to the eye of the observer.

laryngoscopic (lā-ring-gō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *laryngoscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the laryngoscope, or to inspection of the larynx.

laryngoscopical (lā-ring-gō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *laryngoscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *laryngoscopic*.

Laryngologists . . . have utilized this property [of cocaine] only in making *laryngoscopical* examinations.
Therapeutic Gazette, VIII. 559.

laryngoscopically (lā-ring-gō-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the laryngoscope.

On attempting to examine the throat *laryngoscopically*, a most frightful spasm came on. *Medical News*, XLVIII. 717.

laryngoscopist (lar-ing-gos'kō-pist), *n.* [< *laryngoscope* + *-ist*.] One versed in the use of the laryngoscope; one who practises inspection of the larynx.

laryngoscopy (lar-ing-gos'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + *-σκοπία*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] The art of using the laryngoscope; inspection of the larynx.

laryngospasm (lā-ring'gō-spazm), *n.* [< Gr. λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + σπασμός, spasm.] In *pathol.*, spasm of the constrictors of the glottis.

laryngostenosis (lā-ring gō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + στένωσις, a being straitened.] In *pathol.*, contraction of the passage through the larynx.

laryngotome (lā-ring'gō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + τομός, cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] An instrument for performing laryngotomy.

laryngotomic (lā-ring-gō-tom'ik), *a.* [< *laryngotom-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of laryngotomy.

laryngotomy (lar-ing-got'ō-mi), *n.* [< LGr. λαρυγγοτομία, < Gr. λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The operation of making an incision into the larynx, to relieve respiration when obstructed, to remove foreign bodies, or for other reasons.

laryngotracheal (lā-ring-gō-trā'kē-al), *a.* [< Gr. λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), throat (larynx), + τραχεῖα, trachea: see *trachea*.] Of or pertaining to both the larynx and the trachea.

In all the Amphibia, a glottis, placed on the ventral wall of the œsophagus, opens into a short *laryngo-tracheal* chamber. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 162.

laryngotracheotomy (lā-ring-gō-trā-kē-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + τραχεῖα, trachea, + τομή, a cutting. Cf. *tracheotomy*.] Incision into the larynx and the trachea involv-

ing the cricoid and one or more of the upper tracheal rings.

larynx (lar'ingks), *n.*; pl. *larynges*, rarely *larynxes* (lā-rin'jēz, lar'ingk-sez). [NL., < Gr. λάρυγξ (λάρυγγ-), the upper part of the windpipe, also the throat, gullet.] The part of the windpipe in which vocal sound is made and modulated; the organ of phonation. In man the larynx is the enlarged and modified upper end of the trachea, with some associate parts, as the epiglottis. It opens by the glottis into the pharynx above, its cavity is directly continuous with that of the trachea or windpipe. It causes the protuberance of the throat called *Adam's apple* or *pomum Adami*. The framework of the larynx is gristly, and composed of nine cartilages—namely, the *thyroid*, the largest, in two symmetrical halves, forming most of the walls; the *cricoid*, the enlarged upper ring of the trachea; a pair of *arytenoids*, small pyramidal pieces; a pair of *cornicula laryngis* or *cartilages of Santorini*; a pair of *cuneiform cartilages* or *cartilages of Wrisberg*. From the arytenoid cartilages, which sit on the posterior part of the cricoid ring, three folds of membrane pass forward on each side: above and from the tips of the arytenoids, inclosing the cornicula laryngis and cartilages of Wrisberg, the arytenoepiglottic folds pass to the lateral margins of the epiglottis; next below, the false vocal cords run from the anterior surface of the arytenoids to the angle between the two halves of the thyroid, while below this again the true vocal cords are attached behind to the vocal processes of the arytenoid and in front are inserted close to the angle of the thyroid below the insertion of the false vocal cords. The true vocal cords bound the anterior two thirds of the glottis, the posterior third lying between the arytenoid cartilages. Between the true and the false vocal cords on each side there is a recess called a ventricle or sinus of the larynx, which leads into a pouch, the sacculus laryngis. The nerves of the larynx are branches of the vagus. The larynx acts at once as a gate guarding the windpipe and as a vocal organ. It is closed by the approximation of the three mucous folds of one side to those of the other, the epiglottis contributing to the closing of the gap between the aryteno-epiglottic folds. In phonation the arytenoid cartilages are swung around so as to close the rima respiratoria and to bring the vocal cords close to one another and parallel. The vocal cords are drawn tense by intrinsic laryngeal muscles, according to the height of pitch desired. The larynx is larger in men than in women and boys by about one third. The average length of the vocal cords is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in men, $\frac{7}{10}$ in women; of the slit of the glottis, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ in men, $\frac{7}{10}$ in women. The cracking of the voice in boys at the approach of puberty is due to the rapid growth and change of shape of the larynx: the size is almost doubled in two or three years. In various animals the larynx may be situated anywhere along the windpipe, or even in the bronchial tube. It is generally at the top of the trachea. In birds there are two larynges, one at the top, the other at the bottom of the trachea. The latter is called the *syrinx*. When the syrinx is still more inferior in position it is wholly bronchial; then there are a pair, right and left, making, with the one at the top, three larynges. See cut under *mouth*.

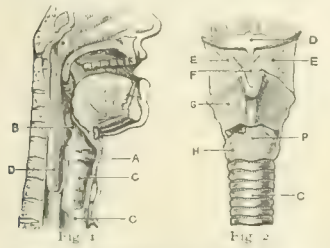


Fig. 1 Fig. 2

Larynx, internally and externally.

Fig. 1, A, larynx; B, epiglottis, situated above the glottis or entrance to the larynx; C, C, trachea; D, œsophagus or gullet. Fig. 2, A, trachea; D, hyoid bone; E, E, thyrohyoid membrane; F, thyrohyoid ligament; G, thyroid cartilage; H, cricoid cartilage; P, cricothyroid ligament.

las[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lace*.

las[2]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *less*[1]. *Chaucer.*

lascar (las-kär'), *n.* [Also *lashkar*, *lushkur*; < Hind. *lashkar*, a regimental servant, a native sailor, prop. *lashkarī*, belonging to the army, < Pers. *lashkarī*, belonging to the army, military, a soldier, < *lashkar* (> Hind. *lashkar*), an army; cf. Ar. *'askar*, army.] 1. In the East Indies, a native tent-pitcher, camp-follower, or regimental servant. [A common name, but usually treated as a proper name.]

Some *Lascars* and Sepoys were now sent forward to clear the road.
Orme, Hist. Military Transac. in Indostan, I. 394.

2. An East Indian sailor. [The more common use.]

The ship's company numbered about two hundred, all told, one-fourth of whom were *Lascars* and Malays, employed as stokers and coal-trimmers.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 14.

lascaree (las-ka-rē'), *n.* [< Hind. *lashkarī*, belonging to the army, military: see *lascar*.] A short spear used in the East Indies as a hunting-spear, or more rarely as a javelin for throwing.

lasche[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *lash*[1].

lasche[2]†, *a.* See *lash*[2].

lasciviate† (la-siv'i-āt), *v. i.* [Irreg. < L. *lascivus*, wanton: see *lascivous*.] To be lascivious; play the wanton. *Bailey*, 1731.

lasciviency† (la-siv'i-en-si), *n.* [< *lasciven(t)* + *-cy*.] Lasciviousness.

lascivient† (la-siv'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *lascivient(-s)*, ppr. of *lascivire*, be wanton, sport, < *lascivus*, wanton; playful: see *lascivious*, *lascivous*.] Lascivious.

lascivious (la-siv'i-us), *a.* [An altered form, after *lascivient* or L. *lascivia*, wantonness, of *lascivous*: see *lascivous*.] 1. Wanton; lewd; lustful: as, *lascivious* men; *lascivious* desires.

Chi. How do you like the song?
Lucina. I like the air well;
But for the words, they are *lascivious*,
And over-light for ladies.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 5.

He on Eve
Began to cast *lascivious* eyes.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1014.

2. Tending to excite voluptuous emotions; luxurious.

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber
To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 13.

=Syn. 1. Lecherous, libidinous, licentious, lewd, lustful, salacious, unchaste, incontinent.

lasciviously (la-siv'i-us-li), *adv.* In a lascivious manner; loosely; wantonly; lewdly.

lasciviousness (la-siv'i-us-nes), *n.* 1. Lascivious desires or conduct; lewdness; wantonness; lustfulness; looseness of behavior.

Who, being past feeling, have given themselves over unto *lasciviousness*. Eph. iv. 19.

2. Tendency to excite lust; lascivious or lewd character.

The reason pretended by Augustus was the *lasciviousness* of his Elegies and his Art of Love.
Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.

lascivous† (la-sī'vus), *a.* [= F. *lascif* = Sp. Pg. It. *lascivo*, < L. *lascivus*, wanton, playful, sportive, loose, licentious; perhaps for **laxivus*, < *laxus*, loose, lax: see *lax*[1] and *lask*[1]. Less prob. akin to Skt. √ *lash*, desire, √ *las*, be lively.] An obsolete variant of *lascivious*. [Rare.]

To depaint *lascious* [read *lascivous*] wantonness.
Holland.

lase†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *lace*.

laser[1] (lā'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *laser* = F. Pg. *laser* = Sp. *láser* = It. *lasero*, < L. *laser*, juice of laserpitium.] A gum-resin obtained from the north of Africa, and greatly esteemed by the ancients as an antispasmodic, deobstruent, and diuretic. It is supposed to have been produced by *Thapsia Garganica* or one of the varieties of that plant. Also called *asafœtida*.

Yf thai be soure, eke stamppe a quantitee
Of *laseris* with wyne, hem two hemselve,
And helde it in the croppe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

laser[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *leisure*.

Laserpitieæ (las″ėr-pi-ti'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Tausch, 1834), < *Laserpitium* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants (made by Bentham and Hooker a tribe of the *Umbelliferæ*), of which *Laserpitium* is the type. It contains five genera of tall perennial herbs, distinguished by their subterete fruit, the carpels often winged; they are native chiefly of the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands.

Laserpitium (las-ėr-pish'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Sp. Pg. *laserpicio* = It. *laserpizio*), < L. *laserpicium*, a plant, also called *silphium*, from which laser was obtained.] A genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferæ*, type of the tribe *Laserpitieæ*, containing about 20 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia; the laserworts. They are tall perennial herbaceous plants, with pinnate leaves and compound many-rayed umbels of yellowish or white flowers, the fruit with 8 wing-like appendages. *L. latifolium*, the herb-frankincense or laserwort, is a native of mountainous districts of Europe, growing in dry and stony places. The root abounds with a gum-resin, which is acrid and bitter, and is said to be a violent purgative. *L. Siler* is a native of the mountains of central and southern Europe.

laserwort (lā'sėr-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Laserpitium*, especially *L. latifolium*.

lash[1] (lash), *n.* [< ME. *lasshe*, *lassche*, *lasche*, a stroke, the flexible end of a whip, = MD. *lasche*, *lassche*, a piece sewed on, a patch, D. *lasch*, a piece, joint, seam, notch, = MLG. *lasche*, *las*, LG. *lasche*, a flap, dag, = G. *lasche*, a flap, joint, scarf, = Sw. Dan. *lask*, a joint, scarf, groove for joining timber; cf. ML. *lascia*, a flap or dag; perhaps ult. (like *lash*[2] and *lask*[1], q. v.) < L. *laxus*, loose, or from the same root: see *lax*[1] and *lag*[1]. The senses of the noun, and esp. of the verb, vary, indicating some mixture with other words; in the noun are prob. involved *lace* (ME. *las*) and *leash*. The Ir. *lasg*, a lash, whip, whipping, is of E. origin.] 1. The flexible part of a whip, usually a cord of braided strips of leather; hence, anything flexible used for flogging; a whip; a scourge: as, to lay on the *lash*; punishment by the *lash*.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the *lash* of film,
Her waggoner a small gray-coated gnat.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 63.

I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addison.*

A scourge hung with *lashes* he bore.
Cowper, Morning Dream.

I believe that a blow from the cruel *lash* would have broken her [a mare's] heart. . . . The *lash* is hardly ever good for the sex. *C. D. Warner*, Baddeck, iii.

2. A stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough; hence, a stroke of satire; a sarcasm; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain.

Many a stripe and many a grievouse *lashe*
She gaven to them that wolden louers be.
Court of Love, l. 1207.

How sm art a *lash* that speech doth give my conscience!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 50.

The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Every one that sins with an high hand against the clear light of his conscience, although he may resist the checks of it at first, yet he will be sure to feel the *lashes* and reproaches of it afterwards. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

3. A beating or dashing, as of wind or water; a fluctuating impact.

The wat'ry stores that sleep
Beneath the smiling surface of the deep
Wait but the *lashes* of a wint'ry storm
To frown and roar. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 185.

4. In *weaving*, same as *leash*, 3.—5. An eyelash.

Serene with argent-lidded eyes
Amorous, and *lashes* like to rays
Of darkness. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

lash[1] (lash), *v.* [< ME. *lashen*, *lasshen*, *laschen*, lash, whip; = MD. *lasschen*, sew a piece on, patch, join, D. *lasschen*, join, scarf (whence perhaps def. 7), = MLG. LG. *laschen*, furnish with flaps or dags, = G. *laschen*, furnish with flaps, scarf, join, = Sw. *laska* = Dan. *laske*, scarf, join; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike with a lash, whip, scourge, or other pliant thing, as a thong, rope, etc.; whip; scourge; flog; subject to the lash as a punishment.

To *lash* the Greks to ground was her hertes joy.
The Nine Ladies Worthy.

What, Cupid, must the world be *lash'd* so soon?
But made at morning, and be whipt at noon?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 5, Epig.

He's taen a whip into his hand,
And *lashed* them wondrous sair.
The Clerk's Twa Sons o' Owsenford (Child's Ballads, II. 67).

We *lash* the pupil and defraud the ward.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 27.

2. To satirize; censure with severity.

Juvenal was wholly employed in *lashing* vices, some of them the most enormous that can be imagined.
Dryden, Ded. to tr. of Juvenal.

If Satire knows its time and place,
You still may *lash* the greatest—in disgrace.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 88.

"I have no name," he shouted, "a scourge am I,
To *lash* the treasons of the Table Round."
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. To fling or throw recklessly or at random: with *out* or *up*. [Archaic.]

Which to haue concealed had tended more to the opinion of virtue, than to *lash out* whatsoeuer his vnstaied mind affoorded. *Holinshed*, Rich. II., an. 1397.

He falls, and, *lashing up* his heels, his rider throws.
Dryden.

4†. To spend recklessly.

When anie new troubles or wars did grow or come upon him [Henry II. of England], then would he *lash* and powre all that euer he had in store or treasurie, and liberallie bestow that upon a roister or a soldier which ought to have been given unto the priest.
Holinshed, Chron. (Conquest of Ireland, p. 30).

5. To beat or dash against.

The Light'ning flies, the Thunder roars;
And big Waves *lash* the frighten'd Shoars.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

The solid reef increases only on the outer edge, which day and night is *lashed* by the breakers of an ocean never at rest. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 2.

6. To comb (the hair). [Prov. Eng.]—7. To tie or bind with a rope or cord; secure or fasten, as by cordage: as, to *lash* anything to a mast or to a yard; to *lash* a trunk on a coach.

An eel-skin sleeve *lasht* here and there with lace,
High collar *lasht* again.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

A fisherman stood aghast,
To see the form of a maiden fair,
Lashed close to a drifting mast.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

Lash and carry (*naut.*), lash or pack up and carry off the hammocks to the netting, where they are to be stowed.—To lash a hammock. See *hammock*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ply the whip; strike (at something); aim sarcasms; hit out.

And gan her fiersly assayle,
Heaping huge strokes at the face, as showre of hayle,
And *lashing* dreadfully at every part.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 16.

To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 22.

2. To strike or break out: burst up or out, as a wave or flame.

For lyste *lasschynge* flame alle the londe over.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii., f. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To throw out; plunge. [Rare.]

. . . a jest what rich joys we lose when first we *lash* . . . new existence. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 19.

To lash out. (*a*) To kick out, as a horse. (*b*) To break out; plunge recklessly.

I *lash'd out* lavish, then began my ruth,
And then I felt the follies of my youth.
Greene, Song of a Country Swain.

A pious education . . . may lay such strong fetters, such powerful restrictions upon the heart, that it shall not be able to *lash out* into those excesses and enormities.
South, Sermons, X. 347.

lash[2] (lash), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lasche, lache*, slack, sluggish. = G. *lasch*, slack, weak (= Icel. *löskr*, weak, idle, OSw. *losk*, idle, prob. < L.), < OF. *lasche, lache*, slack, loose, weak, remiss, cowardly, F. *lâche*, loose, cowardly, = Pr. *lasc, lax* = Sp. Pg. *laxo* = It. *lasso*, < L. *laxus* (ML. also prob. **lascus*), slack, loose: see *lax*[1]. Cf. *lusk*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Slack; slow; sluggish; inactive.

Yif he be slow and astonyd and *lache*, he lyvyth as an asse. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iv. prose 3.

2. Lax; loose; soft; hence, watery or insipid. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Fruits being unwholesome and *lash* before the fifth year.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, v.

3. Moist and cold, as the weather. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *n.* A sort of soft leather.

[A receipt] for to make rede *lasche* or lether.
MS. Sloane, 1698, f. 9. (*Halliwell.*)

lash-comb (lash'kōm), *n.* A wide-toothed comb. [North. Eng.]

lasher[1] (lash'ėr), *n.* [< *lash*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who lashes. (*a*) One who whips, or scourges with a lash; one who punishes by laying on the lash. (*b*) One who lashes or fastens a thing to something else with thongs, cords, etc.

2. A lashing; a thong or cord used as a lashing. —3. A fish, the *Cottus bubalis*. See *father-lasher*.

lasher[2] (lash'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *lash*[2] + *-er*[1].] The slack water collected above a weir in a river; hence, a weir.

He sculled down to Sandford, [and] bathed in the *lasher*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. v.

lashing (lash'ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *lash*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The act of whipping or flogging; a scourging.—2. A rope or cord for binding or making fast one thing to another.

Torn from their planks the cracking ring-bolts drew,
And gripes and *lashings* all asunder flew.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

3. A profusion or great plenty; a bountiful or unstinted supply: usually in the plural: as, *lashings* of beer. [Scotch and Irish.]

A nate buffet before them set,
Where *lashins* of good drhink there was.
Thackeray, Mr. Molony's Account of the Ball.

II. *a.* [Ppr. of *lash*[2], *v.*] Lavish. *Taylor*. (*Halliwell.*)

lashing-eye (lash'ing-ī), *n.* See *eye*[1].

lashing-ring (lash'ing-ring), *n.* One of the rings on the sides of a gun-carriage to which the tarpaulin, sponge, rammer, and worm are lashed or tied: generally used in the plural.

lashing-string (lash'ing-string), *n.* In the industrial arts, a cord used to secure anything in its place during the progress of the work, as in upholstery to hold the springs for a seat at a given height, preparatory to covering the seat.

lashness (lash'nes), *n.* [< *lash*[2] + *-ness*.] The quality of being lash; slackness; dullness. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

lash-rail (lash'rāl), *n.* *Naut.*, a stout bar of wood extending along the sides of whaling-vessels inside the bulwarks. Its use is to secure water-casks and other heavy casks by lashings, hence the name.

Lasia (lā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, rough, shaggy, woolly.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Acroceridæ*. *L. kletti* is a golden-green species, with a proboscis half as long again as the body, found in Arizona. *Wiedemann*, 1829. 2. A genus of lady birds: synonymous with *Subcoccinella* of Hope (1840).—3. A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Aroideæ* (the arum family) and tribe *Orontieæ*, the type of the subtribe *Lasieæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary and thick style, the ovule pendent from the apex of the cell. Only two species are known, natives of the East Indies and Malay archipelago.

Lasieæ (lā-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Lasia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants of the order *Aroideæ*, tribe *Orontieæ* (tribe *Lasioideæ* of the De Candolles), typified by the genus *Lasia*. It embraces 6 or 7 genera, with elongated twisted spathes and densely flowered spadices.

Lasiocampa (la-si-ō-kam'pą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. . . ., hairy, woolly, + *κάμπη*, a caterpillar.] A genus of bombycoid moths, giving name to the family *Lasiocampidæ*. See *Gastropacha*.

Lasiocampidæ (la-si-ō-kam'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lasiocampa* + *-idæ*.] A family of bombycoid moths named from the genus *Lasiocampa*, containing a number of stout hairy forms, among them those known as *eggers* or *egger-moths*.

Lasioderma (lā"si-ō-dėr'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. . . ., hairy, woolly, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of beetles of the family *Ptinidæ*, of wide distribution. *L. serricorne* and *L. laeve* are among the few insects which eat tobacco. Their larvæ feed upon the weed in its dried state, doing much damage.

Lasioideæ (la-si-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. and C. de Candolle), < *Lasia* + *-oideæ*.] A tribe of plants of the *Aroideæ*, or arum family, embracing 19 genera. It includes the subtribes *Lasieæ*, *Amorphophallea*, *Nephthytideæ*, and *Montrichardieæ*.

Lasiopetaleæ (lā"si-ō-pe-tā'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jacques Gay, 1831), < *Lasiopetalum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Lasiopetalum*. It embraces, in modern systems, 8 genera, having hermaphrodite flowers destitute of petals (or with the petals reduced to mere scales), five anther-bearing stamens lightly united at the base and alternate with the sepals, the anthers two-celled with the cells parallel, and five or fewer non-anther-bearing stamens opposite the sepals.

Lasiopetalum (lā"si-ō-pet'a-lum), *n.* [NL. (James Edward Smith, 1798), < Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, woolly, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal): see *petal*.] A genus of sterculiaceous plants, the type of the tribe *Lasiopetaleæ*, distinguished from related genera by having the sepals united without a median nerve. There are about 30 species, growing in extratropical Australia. They are stellately pubescent shrubs, with flowers in racemes or branching cymes opposite the leaves or in their axils. Several species (as *L. parviflorum*, *L. ferrugineum*, *L. macrophyllum*) are cultivated as greenhouse-plants.

Lasiurus (las-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, woolly, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of American chiropters of the family *Vespertilionidæ*; the red bats. In typical species the back of the interfemoral membrane is densely furry. The common New York or red bat is *L. noveboracensis*; the hoary bat is *L. cinereus* or *pruinosus*. See cut under *bat*.

Lasius (lā'si-us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804), < Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, rough, shaggy, woolly.] 1. A genus of ants of the family *Formicidæ*, having the abdomen not prolonged anteriorly, and the ocelli of the workers very small, indistinct, or wanting. It is widely distributed, with 12 European and 6 North American species; 4 are common to both continents. *L. flavus* is an example. 2. A genus of bees of the family *Apidæ*. *Jurine*, 1807. [Not in use.]—3. Same as *Lasia*, 1. *Latreille*, 1829.—4. A genus of beetles of the family *Malacodermidæ*: synonymous with *Dasytes* of Paykull, 1798. *Motschulsky*, 1845.

lask[1]† (lask), *n.* [A transposed form of *lax*[1], *n.*] Looseness; flux; diarrhea. [Prov. Eng.]

A grave and learned minister was one day, as he walked in the fields for his recreation, suddenly taken with a *laske* or looseness. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 99.

lask[1]† (lask), *v. i.* [< *lask*[1], *n.*] To suffer from diarrhea.

So soft childhood puling
Is wrung with worms begot of crudity,
Are [and ?] apt to *laske* through much humidity.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

lask[2]† (lask), *v. i.* [Appar. a transposed form of *lax*[1], *a.*, used as a verb. Cf. *lash*[1].] *Naut.*, to sail large, or with a quartering wind—that is, with a wind about 45° abaft the beam.

The Java came down in a *lasking* course on her adversary's weather quarter.
Quoted in *T. Roosevelt's* Naval War of 1812, p. 120.

lask[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *lasken*; appar. < *las, lasse*, less: see *less*[1], *a.*; cf. *less*[1], *v.* But such a use of the rare verb-formative *-k* is doubtful.] To shorten; bring to an end.

Heigh heuene king to gode hauene me sende,
Other *laske* mi liif daywes with-inne a litel terme.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 570.

lask[4] (lask), *n.* [Var. of *lesk*.] Same as *last*[3].

Mud worms, mussels, shrimps, and *lasks* cut out of mackerel are also used as baits for bass.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 251.

lask[5], **lasque** (lask), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A thin flat diamond with a simple facet at the side: used occasionally to cover small miniatures, and then called *portrait-stone*.

lasket (las'ket), *n.* [Cf. *lash*[1], *n.*] Small lines sewed in loops to the bottom of a sail to secure a bonnet.

laspring (las'pring), *n.* [Cf. *lax*[2].] The smolt or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

The smolt, or young salmon, is by the fishermen of some rivers called a *laspring*. *Yarrell*, British Fishes.

lasque, *n.* See *lask*[5].

lass[1] (lås), *n.* [< ME. **lasse, lysse* (rare); perhaps contr. < W. *llodes*, fem. of *llawd*, a lad: see *lad*[1]. The word is usually explained, in its mod. form (the ME. form being hitherto unnoticed), as a contr. of *laddess*; but *laddess* is an affected form, rare, and not found before the 18th century. *Lass* is now regarded as simply the fem. of *lad*[1].] 1. A girl: in familiar language often applied to a woman of any age.

The last of thos lefe children was a *lysse* faire,
Polexena the pert, prise of all other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1499.

And with your piteous layes have learnd to breed
Compassion in a countrey *lasses* hart.
Spenser, Astrophel, Prol.

This is the prettiest low-born *lass* that ever
Ran on the greensward. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 156.

Her prentice han' she tried on man,
An' then she made the *lasses*, O.
Burns, Green Grow the Rashes.

2. A sweetheart.

It was a lover and his *lass*.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 3 (song).

Hemp-seed, I saw thee,
An' her that is to be my *lass*,
Come after me, an' draw thee.
Burns, Halloween.

3. A maid-servant; a servant-girl. [Scotch.]

It will may-be no be sae weel to speak about it while that lang-lugged limmer o' a *lass* is gaun flisking in and out o' the room. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

lass[2] (lås), *a.* [See *lazy*.] Lazy. [Prov. Eng.]

lasset†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *less*[1].

lassie (las'i), *n.* [Dim. of *lass*[1].] A little lass; a young girl.

My love, she's but a *lassie* yet.
Burns, My Love, she's but a Lassie yet.

Come lead me, *lassie*, to the shade,
Where willows grow beside the brook. *Crabbe*.

lassitude (las'i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *lassitude* = Sp. *lasitud* = Pg. *lassidão* = It. *lassitudine*, < L. *lassitudo*, faintness, weariness, < *lassus*, faint, weary, perhaps for **ladtus*, and thus akin to E. *late*: see *late*[1]. Cf. *alas*.] The state of having the energies weakened; weakness; weariness; languor of body or mind.

The animal spirits being spent, the soul can hardly move the body any longer, the sense whereof we call *lassitude*.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 8.

The heat of the summer months is sufficiently oppressive to occasion considerable *lassitude*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 5.

—Syn. *Weariness*, etc. See *fatigue*.

lass-lorn (lås'lôrn), *a.* Forsaken by one's lass or mistress.

Thy broom-groves,
Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves,
Being *lass-lorn*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 68.

lasso (las'ō), *n.*; pl. *lassos* or *lassoes* (-ōz). [< Pg. *laço*, a snare, trick, = Sp. *lazo*, a snare, slip-knot, = F. *lacs*, a snare, < L. *laqueus*, a snare: see *lace*.] A long rope or cord of hide (from 60 to 100 feet), having a running noose at one end, used especially in the Spanish (or originally Spanish or Portuguese) parts of America for catching horses and wild cattle. The noose is thrown with a whirl from horseback over the head or horns of the chased animal while in full career. See *lariat*.

They [the lariat and the *lasso*] are the same, with a very great difference. The *lasso* may be used for picketing a horse, but the rope with which a horse is ordinarily picketed would never be of use as a *lasso*.
R. I. Dodge, Our Wild Indians, p. 251.

lasso (las'ō), *v. t.* [< *lasso*, *n.*] To catch or capture by means of a lasso.

lasso-cell (las'ō-sel), *n.* One of the peculiar filiferous cell-like structures of cœlenterates, endowed with ability to throw out with astonishing rapidity the contained thread, which has the property of exciting a stinging or pricking feeling on sentient surfaces; an urticating organ; a nematocyst or thread-cell; a cnidocyst or cnida; a nettling-cell. See cut under *cnida*.

lassock (las'ok), *n.* [< *lass*[1] + *-ock*.] A little lass; a lassie. [Scotch.]

I mind, when I was a gilpy of a *lassock*, seeing the Duke.
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

last[1] (låst), *n.* [< ME. *last, lest*, < AS. *lāst, lāst*, m., a footstep, track, footprint, trace; also, in glosses, *lǣst*, f., a boot, *lǣste*, a shoemakers' last; = D. *leest*, a last, form, = OHG. MHG. *leist*, G. *leisten*, a last, = Icel. *leistr*, the foot below the ankle, a short sock, = Sw. *läst* = Dan. *læst*, a last, = Goth. *laists*, a foot-track; cf. OHG. *leisa*, MHG. *leise, leis*, track, furrow; prob. < Goth. *leisan*, find out, pret. pres. *lais*, I know: see *lear*[1], *learn*, *lore*. Hence *last*[2].] A wooden pattern or model of the human foot, on which shoes are formed.

Harl be ge sutlers [souters] with your mani *lastes*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), xxxiv. 3.

Should the big *Laste* extend the Shoe too wide,
Each Stone will wrench th' unwary Step aside.
Gay, Trivia, i.

The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last* [a free rendering of the Latin proverb "Ne sutor ultra crepidam"].
Sir R. L'Estrange.

last[1] (làst), *v. t.* [< *last*[1], *n.*] To form on or by a last; fit to a last, as the materials for a boot or shoe.

last[2] (làst), *v.* [< ME. *lasten, lesten,* < AS. *lǣstan*, follow, accompany, attend, observe, perform, continue, last (= OS. *lēstian* = OFries. *lasta, lesta* = OHG. MHG. G. *leisten*, follow out, = Goth. *laistjan*, follow after), lit. 'track,' < *lāst*, a track, footprint: see *last*[1], *n.*] **I.** † *trans.* To follow out; carry out; perform; do.

That ic haue hoten wel,
Ic it sal *lesten* euerilc del.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2906.

And thei ben false and traiterous and *lasten* not that thei bihoten [promise]. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 252.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To extend; reach.

He hathe made a Duchee that *lasteth* unto the Lond of Nyfian, and marchethe to Pruysse.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 7.

2. To continue to be; remain in existence; continue in progress.

And thorowe thy grace I am nat A-gast,
What sorowe or sykenes to me thou sende,
To suffyr whyle my lyfte wole *laste*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 176.

They bothe were in batell while the batell *last*,
And euther sawte & assembly see with there een.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 57.

Two days this Feast *lasteth*, in which they clense their graues and giue presents to the Bonzy.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 528.

Generations pass while some trees stand, and old families *last* not three oaks. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

The rock for ever *lasts*, the tears for ever flow.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 779.

That man may *last*, but never lives,
Who much receives but nothing gives.
T. Gibbons, When Jesus Dwelt.

3. To hold out; continue unexhausted or unconsumed; escape failure or loss.

I beg of you to know me, good my lord,
To accept my grief, and, whilst this poor wealth *lasts*,
To entertain me as your steward still.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 495.

I pray my legs
Will *last* that pace that I will carry them.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Can the burning coal
Of thy affection *last* without the fuel
Of counter love? *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 8.

The days of childhood are too sweet to *last!* Cities, like men, grow out of them in time, and are doomed alike to grow into the bustle, the cares, and miseries of the world.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 177.

4. To continue unimpaired; remain fresh, unfaded, or unspoiled; continue to be available or serviceable; wear well: as, this color will *last*.

Ham. How long will a man lie i' the earth ere he rot?
1st Clown. . . . He will *last* you some eight year, or nine year. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 183.

And love will *last* as pure and whole
As when he loved me here in Time.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.

Love to God and love to man are the only motives which will *last*. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 354.

last[2] (làst), *n.* [< *last*[2], *v.*] Power of holding out; endurance; stamina. [Rare.]

What one has always felt about the masters is, that it's a fair trial of skill and *last* between us and them — like a match at foot-ball, or a battle.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 7.

Space is nothing to a traveller [the antelope] with such speed and such *last*. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 204.

last[3] (làst), *n.* [< ME. *last,* < AS. *hlæst*, a load (= OFries. *hlest* = D. *last* = MLG. LG. *last* = OHG. *hlast, last*, MHG. G. *last*, a load, = Icel. *hlass* = Dan. *læs* = Sw. *lass*, a cart-load, also Icel. *lest*, a load (< Sw. Dan.), = Dan. Sw. *last*, a load), < *hladan*, lade, load: see *lade*[1]. Hence in comp. *ballast*. The E. *lest*[5], ballast, is of LG. origin.] **1**†. A burden; a load; a cargo.

God yeve this monk a thousand *last* quad yeer [cargoes of bad years]. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Prioress's Tale, l. 4.

2. A load of some commodity with reference to its weight and commercial value; hence, a particular weight or measure, varying in amount in different localities and for different commodities. As an absolute measure, a last is generally reckoned at 4,000 pounds; but the word is now rarely met with, and only in local or technical use. A last of flax or feathers is 1,700 pounds; of wool, 12 sacks; of corn, 10 quarters or 80 bushels; of meal or ashes, 12 barrels; of gunpowder, 24 barrels; of codfish or white herrings, 12 barrels; of red herrings, 20 cades (of 500 or 720 fishes each); of pitch or tar, 14 barrels. A last of leather is given as 20 dickers of 10 hides each; but a last of hides is 12 dozen.

They will pay . . . for a *last* of hides to bee caryed out of our realme and dominion halfe a marke aboue that which heretofore was payed. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 137.

Even as in ships of war, whose *lasts* of powder
Are laid, men think, to make them last.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, v. 1.

These fishing ships doe take yeerely two hundred thousand *last* of fish, twelue barrels to a *last*, which amounts to 300000 pounds by the fishermens price.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 217.

last[4]† (làst), *n.* [ME. *last, lest,* < Icel. *löstr* (*last-*), fault, = Dan. Sw. *last*, vice; cf. OS. *lastar* = OHG. *lastar*, MHG. G. *laster*, blame, abuse; AS. *leahtor*, blame; from a verb represented by AS. *leán* = OHG. *lahan*, blame.] Fault.

last[4]† (làst), *v. t.* [< ME. *lasten* = OHG. *lastarōn*, MHG. *lasteren, lastern*, G. *lästern* = Icel. *lasta* = Dan. *laste* = Sw. *lasta*, blame; from the noun.] To find fault with; blame.

last[5] (làst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *last, latst, latst*, contr. form of *latest* (= OS. *letisto, latsto, lasto*, last, = OFries. *letast* = D. *lest* = LG. *leste, lest* = OHG. *lazzōst, lezist, lezzest, lecist*, MHG. *letzest, letzst, letst*, G. *letzt*, last, = Icel. *latastr*), superl. of *late:* see *late*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** That comes or remains after all the others; latest; hindmost; closing; final; ultimate.

Now, our joy [Cordelia],
Although the *last*, not least.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 85.

Bear them unto their *last* beds, whilst I study
A tomb to speak their loves whilst old Time lasteth.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 2.

Your *last* to me was in French of the first Current.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 15.

My latest found,
Heaven's *last*, best gift, my ever new delight!
Milton, P. L., v. 19.

If I should live to be
The *last* leaf upon the tree.
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

2. Next before the present: as, *last* week; on the *last* occasion.

Last morning you could not see to wipe my shoes.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 86.

Last noon beheld them full of lusty life,
Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 28.

A merry song we sang with him
Last year. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxx.

3. Utmost; extreme.

To see vain fools ambitiously contend
For wit and power; their *last* endeavours bend,
T' outshine each other.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, ii. 13.

This city, remarkable in ancient times for its defence against Hannibal, was of the *last* importance.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

The Lord of all the landscape round
Ev'n to its *last* horizon. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

4. Lowest; meanest.

But many that are first shall be *last;* and the *last* shall be first. Mat. xix. 30.

Antilochus . . .
Takes the *last* prize.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 923.

5. Furthest of all from inclusion or consideration; most improbable or unlikely.

She was the *last* person to be approached with undue familiarity. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

In his house I saw — the *last* thing one would have expected to find in the heart of Lapland — a piano.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 139.

Last act, in peripatetic and scholastic metaphysics, positive existence, which, after it is otherwise determined what a thing shall be, determines that it shall be. Also called *second energy.* — **Last day,** yesterday. [Scotch.]

Last day I grat wi' spite and teen . . .
That to a bard I should be seen
Wi' half my channel dry.
Burns, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

Last extreme of a syllogism, the minor term. — **Last heir,** in *Eng. law*, he to whom lands come by escheat for want of lawful heirs. In some cases the last heir is the lord of whom the lands were held; but in others, the sovereign. — **Last honor** in honors. See *honor*. **Last multiplier,** a certain quantity used in the integration of the equations of motion. — **On one's last legs,** on the verge of failure or exhaustion; almost ruined in health, ability, or resources: also said of things.

The first lies like the fox's scent when *on his last legs*, increasing every moment; the other is a back-scent, growing colder the longer you follow it.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxv.

The last cast. See *cast*[1]. — **The last day,** the day of judgment. — **The last days, the last times,** in *Scrip.*, the period when the end of the world draws near. **The last gasp.** See *gasp*. **To breathe one's last,** to die. — **To die in the last ditch.** See *ditch*[1]. — **To put the last hand to.** See *hand*.

II. *n.* The end; conclusion; termination: in phrases. **At last,** or **at the last,** at the end, in the conclusion; finally.

To the bere he cleued fast,
And to Petir he criede *atte the last*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

And 3if he fynde such defaute that ge with Fals holden,
Hit schal bi-sitten oure soules sore *atte laste*.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 110.

Gad, a troop shall overcome him: but he shall overcome *at the last*. Gen. xlix. 19.

Virtue preserved from fell destruction's blast,
Led on by heaven, and crown'd with joy *at last*.
Shak., Pericles, v. 3. 90.

At the long last. See *long*[1]. **Booked at last.** See *book*. — **To the last,** to the end; till the conclusion; especially, till the near approach or the moment of death.

She preserved her wit, judgment, and vivacity *to the last*, but often used to complain of her memory.
Swift, Death of Stella.

last[5] (làst), *adv.* [< *last*[5], *a.*] **1.** At the end of the series; after all others.

God hath set forth us the apostles *last*. 1 Cor. iv. 9.

Love thyself *last:* cherish those hearts that hate thee.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 443.

2. In conclusion; finally; lastly.

First my fear; then my courtesy; *last* my speech.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Epil.

Pleased with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and *last*, the thing adored desires.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

3. For the last time; on the last occasion before the present time.

When saw you my father *last?* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 167.

Declare when *last* Olivia came
To sport beneath thy boughs.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

4†. Lately.

And yet I was *last* chidden for being too slow.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 12.

First and last, first or last. See *first*[1], *adv.*

last[6] (làst), *n.* In *law*, same as *last-court*.

last[7] (làst), *n.* [Also *list* (see *list*[7]); var. of *lask*[4], *lisk, lesk*.] A piece cut from a fish and used as bait. In pollack-fishing, for example, such a piece is cut from the under or bright part of the pollack.

lastage (lās'tāj), *n.* [= F. *lestage;* as *last*[3] + *-age*.] **1.** The lading of a ship.

By charter of Queen Elizabeth in the 36th year of her reign, the *lastage* and ballastage and office of *lastage* and ballastage of all ships and other vessels betwixt the bridge of the City of London and the main sea, was granted to the Master Wardens and Assistants of Trinity House.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 278.

2†. Ballast.

Ballesse or *lastage* for shippes, saburra.
Huloet, 1552. (*Halliwell.*)

3†. A duty formerly paid (*a*) in some markets for the right to carry things where one chooses; (*b*) on wares sold by the last; (*c*) for freight or transportation; (*d*) for the right of taking ballast from the sea-shore, between high- and low-water mark.

They shall be free from all toll, and from all custome: that is to say, from all *lastage*, tallage, passage, cariage, riuage, asponsage, and from all wrecke.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 117.

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, to have the king's charter . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and *lastage*, of passage, pontage and stallage, and of leve, and danegeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 26.

4. Stowage-room for goods.

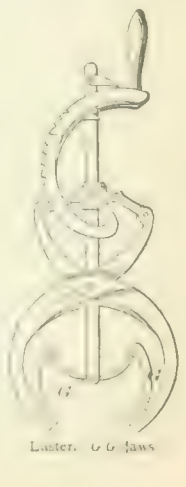
last-court (làst'kōrt), *n.* A court held by the twenty-four jurats in the marshes of Kent, England, and summoned by the bailiffs, wherein orders are made to lay and levy taxes, impose penalties, etc., for the preservation of the said marshes. Also *last*.

laste†. An obsolete preterit of *last*[2].

laster (lās'tėr), *n.* [< *last*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *shoemaking:* (*a*) One who fits the parts of shoes to lasts preparatory to the subsequent operations, especially in a shoe-factory.

The sole . . . is now taken in hand by the *laster*, who secures it by a few tacks to the upper.
Ure, Dict., IV. 121.

(*b*) A tool like a pair of pincers used in stretching the upper-leather of a boot or shoe on the last. The jaws are curved and serrated so as to grasp the leather firmly, and an angular boss is formed on one of the branches of the pincers. The



Laster. *a a* Jaws

boss, to press the last as a fulcrum in stretching the leather; it is also used as a hammer for pegging the shoe, and as a rest to the last to hold it in place during the sewing.

lastery† (las'ter-i), *n.* [Appar. < *last*² + *-ery.*] A red color.

Fair vermilion or pure *lastery*. *Spenser.*

lasting (lās'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *last*², *v.*] 1. Continuance; endurance.

Thou art made for ever, as thou hast made me, if this felicity have *lasting*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 3.

Nothing procureth the *lasting* of trees, bushes, and herbs so much as often cutting. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 586.

If any true Briton maintains that beef and beer are essentials to develop a man in stature, or strength, or *lasting*, let him look at our camp-servants. *W. H. Russell.*

2. A strong and durable woolen or worsted fabric: also called *everlasting*, and formerly *durance*. It is usually black, and is used for buttons and for the uppers of women's shoes. It is woven either with a double twill or with a satin-twill (then called *Denmark satin*). Draw-bays, prunella, and *serge de berry* are varieties of lasting.

lasting (lās'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *last*², *v.*] Continuing in time; durable; of long continuance; that may continue or endure: as, a *lasting* good or evil; a *lasting* color.

Lord! wyth a *lastande* luf we loue the allone.
York Plays, p. 3.

O fleeting joys
Of Paradise, dear-bought with *lasting* woes!
Milton, P. L., x. 742.

Diligence makes more *lasting* acquisitions than valour.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

May children of our children say
"She wrought her people *lasting* good."
Tennyson, To the Queen.

=Syn. *Lasting, Durable, Permanent, Stable*, enduring, abiding, undecaying, perpetual, unending. *Lasting* means resisting the effects of time or other influences tending to produce decay; continuing for a long time, or as long as the nature of the object admits. It is the proper word for abstract things: as, a *lasting* impression; sudden reformations are seldom *lasting*. *Durable* is preferable for tangible objects, and means capable of resisting wear and tear: as, *durable* material. *Permanent*, remaining to the end, abiding for ever, applies equally to physical and abstract objects: as, a *permanent* dye; a *permanent* situation; the grave is a *permanent* resting-place. *Permanent* and *stable* imply less of resistance than the others. *Stable* means permanent in its place, lasting upon its foundations, able to stand indefinitely: as, a *stable* form of government; a *stable* character.

Death, only death, can break the *lasting* chain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 173.

With pins of adamant
And chains they made all fast; too fast they made
And *durable!* *Milton*, P. L., x. 320.

Was anything *permanent?* anything *stable?* Nothing but truth. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, iv. 3.

The mutability in the public councils, arising from a rapid succession of new members, however qualified they may be, points out, in the strongest manner, the necessity of some *stable* institution in the government.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 62.

lasting-awl (lās'ting-âl), *n.* A shoemakers' awl having an eye near the point and carrying a bobbin for thread in the handle. It is used in sewing by hand to pass the thread through the leather and to assist in forming a lock-stitch with a second thread.

lasting-jack (lās'ting-jak), *n.* An implement for holding a last while the shoe-upper is strained and secured upon it, and for adjusting the in-sole and out-sole so as to prepare them for the pegging- or sewing-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

lastingly (lās'ting-li), *adv.* In a lasting manner; so as to last; durably.

And covenants betwixt them surely seal'd,
Each to the other *lastingly* to bind.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii.

It was not therefore till the Turk had been driven out, not until southern Italy had been more thoroughly but not much more *lastingly* overrun by the armies of France, that Otranto passed for a while under the rule of Venice.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 322.

lasting-machine, lasting-pincers, lasting-tool. Same as *laster* (*b*).

lastingness (lās'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of lasting; durability; permanence; long continuance.

All [was] more lasting than beautiful, but that the consideration of the exceeding *lastingness* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The ancients depicted friendship in the bearings and strength of a young man, bare-headed, rudely clothed, to signifie its activity, and *lastingness*, readiness of action, and aptnesses to do service. *Jer. Taylor*, Friendship.

lastly (lāst'li), *adv.* 1. In the last place.

Then does he say, he lent me
Some shipping unrestored: *lastly*, he frets
That Lepidus of the triumvirate
Should be deposed *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 27.

2†. At last; finally; in the end.

Then take my final doom pronouncéd *lastly*, this;
Dear Lord, like mine I to Wales and England is.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 79.

I for his sake will leave
Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee
Freely put off, and for him *lastly* die.
Milton, P. L., iii. 240.

Lastrea (las-trē'ä), *n.* [NL.; origin not ascertained.] A genus of ferns belonging to the tribe *Aspidieæ*, containing the marsh-fern, sweet mountain-fern, male-fern, etc. It is characterized by having the veins distinct after leaving the midrib, not uniting with those of the adjoining lobe. It is now more usually considered a section of *Aspidium*.

lasty (lās'ti), *a.* [< *last*², *v.*, + *-y*¹.] Lasting; durable. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

If you be hasty, you'll never be *lasty*.
Scotch proverb. (*Jamieson.*)

lat¹ (lat), *n.* [Also *latt*; earlier form of *lath*¹, q. v.] A lath. [Prov. Eng.]

lat² (lat), *a.* [An earlier and dial. form of *late*¹, q. v.] 1. Slow; tedious. [Prov. Eng.]

Lat afoot, slow in moving.
Wilbraham, p. 53. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Unseasonable; wet (of weather). *Ray*, 1674; *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

lat³, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *let*¹.

lat⁴, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *let*².

lat⁵†, *v.* A Middle English form of *leadeth*, third person singular present indicative of *lead*¹.

lat⁶ (lät), *n.* [Hind. *lāt.*] In *Indian arch.*, an isolated shaft or pillar, serving for various purposes, as for bearing inscriptions or religious emblems, or a statue or image, for supporting a lamp, or even for a flagstaff. Lats are always original, and often elegant in design. Also called *stambha*.

Lat.—Asoka's Pillar, Allahabad.

The oldest authentic examples of these *lāts* that we are acquainted with are those which King Asoka set up in the twenty-seventh year after his consecration — the thirty-first of his reign — to bear inscriptions conveying to his subjects the leading doctrines of the new faith he had adopted.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 52.

Lat. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Latin*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *latitude*.

latakia (lat-a-kē'ä), *n.* [So named from *Latakia* (anciently *Laodicea ad Mare*) in Syria, near which it is produced and from which it is shipped.] A fine variety of Turkish tobacco.

After my sleep, which was allowed to last until a pipe or two of *latakia* had gone round the party, we remounted our animals. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 256.

Latania (lā-tā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Commerson, 1789), < *latanier*, the Gallicized native name of the plants in the Isle of Bourbon.] A genus of fan-palms, confined to the Mascarene Islands. They belong to the tribe *Borasseæ*, and are distinguished from *Borassus* and *Hyphæne* by their numerous stamens, and from *Lodoicea*, the only other genus of the tribe, by having the male flowers solitary in the depressions of the spadix. There are only three species, tall unarmed palms with single, stout, annulated trunks, broad, terminal, long-petioled leaves of rounded outline, and spikes several feet in length sheathed by incomplete spathes. All the species are very ornamental, and much cultivated in hothouses. *L. Borbonica*, the common Bourbon palm, is best known.

Group of *Latania Borbonica*.

Latanites (lat-a-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Massalongo, 1858), < *Latania* + *-ites.*] A genus of fossil palms, more or less closely related to *Latania*. Massalongo has described sixteen species from the Lower Tertiary of Italy, but the number is probably too large, and will be reduced by the discovery of connecting forms.

Latax (lā'taks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λάταξ, some water-quadruped, supposed to be a beaver.] A name under which two genera of otters have been formed: (*a*) The sea-otter, of the subfamily *Enhydrinæ*. *C. L. Gloger*, 1827. See *Enhydris*, 2. (*b*) Certain land-otters of the subfamily *Lutrinæ*, as the North American *Lutra canadensis*. *J. E. Gray.*

latch¹ (lach), *v.* [< ME. *latchen, lacchen* (pret. *lauhte, laugte, lagte*, also *lacchede*, pp. *lauht, lagt*, also *latchid*), < AS. *læccan, læccean, gelæccan*, seize, catch hold of. Cf. *clutch*, as supposed to be ult. < AS. *gelæccan.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To seize; lay hold of; snatch; catch.

"Certes, sire, that is soth," sede William thanne,
& lepes ligtli him to & *lacchis* him in armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4526.

Andromaca, for drede of the derf kyng,
Lamydon hir litill sun *laght* in hir armes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13732.

But I have words
That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not *latch* them.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 195.

2†. To take; snatch up or off.

And then *lacches* his leue & his loue kyst,
Past furth priuely and that pert leuyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 811.

Thay ledde hym furthe in the rowte, and *lached* ofe his wedes. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1515.

3†. To receive; obtain.

And if thow wilt be graciouse to God do as the gospel techeth,
And biloue the amonges low men, so shaltow *lacche* grace.
Piers Ploweman (B), vi. 230.

And that no tale may be told in tyme for to come,
Ne witnes in writyng by weghes herafter,
That any lord of our londe shuld *lacche* soche a skorne
Vnwrokyn with wondis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4194.

He stepped between the blow and us, and *latched* it in his own body and soul. *Bp. Andrews*, On the Passion.

4. To hold; support; retain. [Prov. Eng.]— 5. To close or fasten with a latch: as, to *latch* a gate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To snatch: with *at*.

Lyȝtly lepez he hym to, & *lazt at* his honde;
Then feersly that other freke vpon fote lyȝtis.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 328.

2. To light or fall. [Prov. Eng.]

The golden-crested wren is . . . often caught by the hand while *latching* in the rigging or among the gear, during the North Sea fishery.
C. Swainson, British Birds (1885), p. 25.

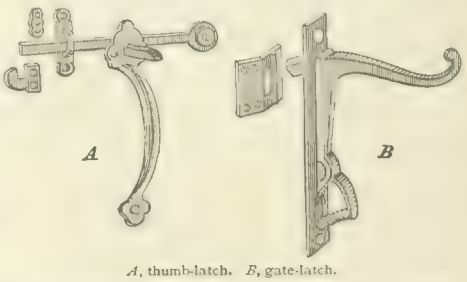
3. To tarry; loiter; lag. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He's eye *latchin'* at 's wark, and eye ahin'. *Jamieson.*

latch¹ (lach), *n.* [< ME. *lacche*, a latch, < *lacchen*, latch, catch: see *latch*¹, *v.*] A device for catching or retaining something; a catch. Specifically —(*a*†) A trap; snare.

Love wil non other bridde cacche,
Though he sette either nette or *lacche*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1624.

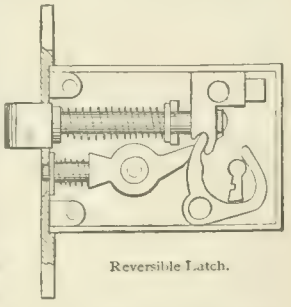
(*b*) A kind of gravity-lock, or door-fastening consisting of some form of pivoted bolt falling into and catching against



A, thumb-latch. *B*, gate-latch.

a catch or stop. Latches are usually made with a lifter or lever for raising the bar from either side of the door. Some simple forms consist merely of a wooden bar on the inside, which is raised by a string passed through a hole in the door. Door- and gate-latches are made in many forms, and are described by their names, *rim-, night-, thumb-latches*, etc.

This said, his guilty hand pluck'd up the *latch*,
And with his knee the door he opens wide.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 358.



Reversible Latch.

He swung the heavy door shut and put down the wooden *latch*—relic of the pioneer period.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxi.

(*c*) *Naut.*, a small line like a loop, used to fasten a bonnet on the foot of a sail. Also *latching*. (*d*) The trigger of a crossbow; hence, the crossbow itself when it is of the

kind discharged by a latch. (*e*) In a knitting-machine, same as *jig*[1], 3 (*d*). **Dead latch.** See *dead-latch*. **On the latch,** not locked, but fastened only by a latch; hence, easy to be opened; inviting entrance.

They found the door *on the latch.* *Dickens.*

latch[2] (lach), *r. t.* [A var. of *letch*[1], *leach*[1], < ME. **lecchen*, < AS. *leccan*, moisten, wet: see *leak*, of which *latch*[2], *letch*[1], *leach*[1] is ult. the causal form. Cf. Sw. *laka*, distil, fall by drops, *laka på*, pour on, as water on mash, = Dan. *lage*, lay in brine. Hence *latch-pan*.] **1.** To pour or drip (water); dribble. [Prov. Eng.]—**2†.** To drip a liquid upon; moisten.

But hast thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love-juice, as I did bid thee do?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 36.

3. See *leach*[2].

The tanning materials so prepared are next leached, *latched*, or infused for preparing the strongest tanning solutions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 382.

latch[3] (lach), *n.* [< ME. *lache*, *leche*, a pit, hole; perhaps an assibilated form of *lake*[1], in similar sense: see *lake*[1].] A miry place. [Scotch.]

"If we were ance by Withershin's *latch*, the road 's no ne'er sae saft." . . . They soon came to the place he named, a narrow channel through which soaked, rather than flowed, a small stagnant stream.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

latch-drawer† (lach'drâ″ėr), *n.* [ME., < *latch*[1], *n.*, + *drawer*.] A lifter of the latch; one who sneaks into houses to steal; a thief. *Skeat.*

Al that holy eremytes hateden and despisede,
As rychesses and reuerences and ryche mennes almesse,
These lolleres, *lacchedraweres*, lewede eremytes,
Coueyten the contrarie; as cotiers thei lybben.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 192.

latchet (lach'et), *n.* [< ME. *lachet*, < OF. *lacet*, *lasset* (also **lachet*?), dim. of *las*, *laz*, F. *lacs*, a string, lace: see *lace*. The word is now appar. regarded as < *latch*[1] + *-et*[1].] The strap or thong by which a shoe or sandal is fastened.

One mightier than I cometh, the *latchet* of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose. Luke iii. 16.

Day, like a weary pilgrim, had reached the western gate of heaven, and evening stooped down to unloose the *latchets* of his sandal-shoon. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 5.

latching (lach'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *latch*[1], *v.*] *Naut.*, same as *latch*[1] (*c*).

latch-key (lach'kē), *n.* A key used to raise or throw back the latch of a door and allow one to enter from the side on which the knob does not control the latch. See *night-key*.

What would our grandmothers . . . think . . . now, when husbands stay at home, and wives go abroad with the *latch-key*? *Thackeray*, Our Street, Jolly Newboy, Esq.

latch-lock (lach'lok), *n.* Same as *spring-lock*.

latch-pan (lach'pan), *n.* [< *latch*[2], *v.*, 2, + *pan*.] A dripping-pan. [Prov. Eng.]

latch-string (lach'string), *n.* A string passed outward through a hole in a door for the purpose of raising a latch on the inside.

Zeke impatiently rattled the door of the cabin, the *latch-string* of which had been drawn in to lock it.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxiv.

The latch-string is out, the door is ready to be opened: an expression of invitation and welcome.

late[1] (lāt), *a.*; compar. *later*, superl. *latest*, also, in somewhat different use, compar. *latter*, superl. *last* (see *latter*, *last*[5]). [< ME. *lat* (usually inflected, *late*, etc.), < AS. *læt*, slow, late, = OS. *lat* = OFries. *let* = D. *laat* = MLG. *lat*, LG. *lāt* = OHG. *laz*, MHG. *laz*, G. *lass*, slow, weary, = Icel. *latr* = Dan. *lad* = Sw. *lat*, late, slow, tardy, = Goth. *lats*, slothful; prob. from the root of *let*[1], AS. *lætan*, etc., and akin to L. *lassus* (for **ladtus*, orig. pp.), weary (see *lassitude*, *alas*). The verb *let*[2], hinder, is from *late*[1].] **1.** Coming, appearing, or continuing after the usual or proper time; slow or tardy; long delayed; prolonged; behind time: opposed to *early*: as, a *late* arrival; a *late* summer; a *late* embryo.

After Milce [mercy] wel ȝeorne [yearningly] he criede,
theiȝ hit *late* were. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Come, temperate nymphs, and help to celebrate
A contract of true love; be not too *late*.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 133.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and swill'd insolence
Of such *late* wassailers. *Milton*, Comus, l. 179.

Garden-herbs and fruit,
The *late* and early roses from his wall.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Being or coming near the end or close; far advanced in time; last: as, a *late* hour of the day; a *late* period of life; set the *latest* time you can.

Come: it grows *late*; we'll to bed.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 299.

You need not bid me fly; I came to part,
To take my *latest* leave. Farewell for ever.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

He pour'd his *latest* blood in manly fight,
And fell a hero in his country's right.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 265.

3. Recent; of recent origin or existence; not of old date: as, the *latest* fashion; *late* news.

After her Noble husbands *late* decesse.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 11.

Our *late* edict shall strongly stand in force.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 11.

Ill matching words, and deeds long past or *late*.
Milton, P. L., v. 113.

The ground of the city [Laodicea] is risen very much, having been often destroyed by earthquakes, which of *late* years have been greater here than at Antioch.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 197.

4. Comparatively recent (with reference to something older); of a comparatively recent date or period: as, *late* (medieval) glass; *late* (Greek) sculpture or epigraphy.

The Dome, or last judgment, is shown in *late* but beautiful Flemish stained glass at Fairford.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 194, note.

5. Recently existing, but not now; not long past: as, the *late* rains.

Now was not fitt time to offer Battell, while his men were scarce recover'd of so *late* a fear. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

6. Recently acting; in a series, immediately preceding that which now exists: as, the *late* administration.—**7.** Deceased.

Of which disease
Our *late* King, Richard, being infected, died.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 58.

The *late* lord came to London with four postchaises and sixteen horses. . . . The present lord travels with five bagmen in a railway carriage. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, lxviii.

Late Greek, Latin, etc. See the nouns.—**To keep late hours.** See *keep*.—**Syn. 3.** *Recent*, *Fresh*, etc. See *new*.

late[1] (lāt), *adv.* [< ME. *late*; < *late*[1], *a.*] **1.** After the usual time or the time appointed; after delay: as, fruits that ripen *late*.

How couldst thou in a mile confound an hour,
And bring thy news so *late*? *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6. 18.

Go; while thou may'st, avoid the threaten'd fate;
Fools stay to feel it, and are wise too *late*.
Pope, Iliad, xx. 239.

2. Not long since; recently; of late.

Where is the life that *late* I led?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 146.

In this room where so *late*
You dealt out law adroitly.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 319.

3. Beyond the usual or proper time: as, to lie abed *late*.

Late [let] him *late* & erli where him liked wende.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4052.

So, we'll go no more a roving
So *late* into the night.
Byron, So, we'll go no more a roving.

Of late, lately; in time not long past or near the present: as, the practice is *of late* uncommon.

Our pleasant Willy, ah! is dead *of late*.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 208.

It is no shame to be a poet, though it is to be a bad one. Augustus Cæsar of old, and Cardinal Richelieu *of late*, would willingly have been such.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

late[2], *r. t.* See *lait*[2].

late[3]**†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *let*[1].

late[4]**†**, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *lāt*, in pl. manners, *læti*, manner.] Manner; behavior.

Bot thow in this perelle put of the bettire,
Thow salle be my presonere for alle thy prowde *lates!*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2536.

late[5]**†**, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *læti*, sound; cf. *late*[4].] A sound; voice.

Than have we liking to lithe the *lates* of the foules.
King Alexander, p. 149.

latebra (lat'e-brä), *n.*; pl. *latebræ* (-brē). [NL., < L. *latebra*, a hiding-place, < *latere*, lie hid: see *latent*.] The so-called yolk-cavity of a meroblastic ovum; the central space in the yellow food-yolk of such an egg, as a bird's, where there is an interior ball of white yolk, connected by a thread of the same substance with the tread or cicatricula on the surface of the yolk.

Latebricolæ (lat-e-brik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *latebricola*, one who dwells in lurking-places.] The name applied by Walckenaer to a group of spiders which live in holes. The division included the "theraphoses" of his system, all of which have eight eyes. The tarantulas (*Mygalidæ*) are examples.

latebricole (lā-teb'ri-kōl), *a.* [< LL. *latebricola*, one who dwells in lurking-places, < L. *latebra*, a hiding-place (see *latebra*), + *colere*, dwell.] Living or hiding in holes, as a spider.

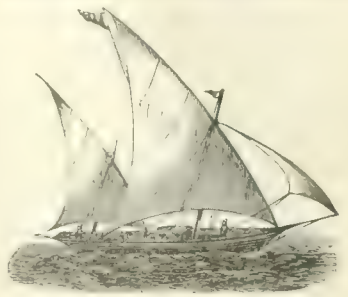
latebrous (lat'e-brus), *a.* [< L. *latebrosus*, full of hiding-places, < *latebra*, a hiding-place, lurking-hole: see *latebra*.] Full of lurking-holes. *Bailey*, 1731.

lated† (lā'ted), *a.* [< *late*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *belated*.] Belated; kept too late.

Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 3. 6.

Cupid abroad was *lated* in the night.
Greene, Sonnet.

lateen (la-tēn'), *a.* [A 'phonetic' spelling of F. *latine* (*voile latine*, lit. 'Latin sail,' alluding to its use in the Mediterranean), fem. of *latin*, < L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] Literally, Latin: a word used only in *lateen sail*, *lateen yard*, *lateen rig*. Also spelled *latteen*.—**Lateen sail,** a triangular sail extended by a long tapering yard slung at about



Lateen Sail.

one quarter the distance from the lower end, which is brought down at the tack, causing the yard to stand at an angle of 45° or more: used in xebecs, feluccas, etc., on the Mediterranean, in boats on the Lake of Geneva, etc.

On before the freshening gale,
That fills the snow-white *lateen sail*,
Swiftly our light felucca flies.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

We set two huge triangular *lateen sails* on our low masts, which raked forwards instead of backwards.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 15.

Lateen yard, a yard on which a lateen sail is spread.

lateener (la-tē'nėr), *n.* A lateen-rigged boat.

A two-masted *lateener*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXV. 462.

lately (lāt'li), *adv.* Recently; of late; not long ago; not long before.

The Marquis of Northampton and Sir Henry Gates, *lately* before condemned to die, were now pardon'd, and set at liberty. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 317.

Many a fair cheek was blanched with woe, which had *lately* mantled with secret admiration.
Irving, Granada, p. 101.

latent†, *n.* An early form of *latten*.

latence (lā'tens), *n.* [< *laten(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *latency*.

Infinite Love,
Whose *latence* is the plenitude of all.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

latency (lā'ten-si), *n.* [< *laten(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of being latent or concealed; unobserved or undeveloped existence.

Algæ, seeds of phanerogamic plants, infusoria, and even Mollusca and leeches, were found to be thrown into a condition of sleep, or *latency*. *Science*, IV. 210.

With minor criminals, what society ought to aim at is the reduction of the criminal anomaly to *latency*.
Mind, XIII. 452.

In disinfecting filth, the work . . . ought to be repeated several times, remembering the law of *latency* in connection with disease-germs. *Sanitarium*, XIV. 145.

lateness (lāt'nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being late or tardy, or of coming or appearing after the usual or proper time: as, the *lateness* of harvest.—**2.** Time far advanced in any particular period: as, *lateness* in the season.

Your *lateness* in life . . . might be improper to begin the world with, but almost the eldest men may hope to see changes in a court. *Swift*, To Gay, Nov. 23, 1727.

3. Recency, absolute or comparative; recent origin, discovery, etc.

latent (lā'tent), *a.* [= F. *latent* = Sp. Pg. It. *latente*, < L. *laten(t-)s*, ppr. of *latere*, lurk, lie hidden, be concealed; cf. Gr. *λανθάνειν*, *λαθεῖν*, be hidden.] **1.** Hidden; concealed; not visible or apparent; not manifested: as, *latent* motives; *latent* germs of disease.

They are shut and *latent* in dead bodies, though they be open and manifest in live.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 194.

The glittering helm by moonlight will proclaim
The *latent* robber, and prevent his game.
Dryden, Speeches of Ajax and Ulysses, l. 172.

Every breach of veracity indicates some *latent* vice, or some criminal intention, which an individual is ashamed to avow. *D. Stewart*, Outlines of Moral Philosophy.

To evoke the *latent* genius of the nation, and to direct it to the spheres in which it is most fitted to excel, is one of the highest ends of enlightened statesmanship.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. In *bot.*, dormant or undeveloped: said of buds which are not externally manifest until stimulated to growth.—**Latent ambiguity,** a doubt

as to the meaning of a document, not apparent on the face of the instrument, but raised by evidence of some extrinsic fact. Thus, a legacy "to my cousin John Doe" is not ambiguous until it appears that the testator had two cousins of the same name, and the doubt raised by this fact is called a *latent ambiguity*, as distinguished from one that is patent or obvious on the mere reading of the document. **Latent fault**, in *law*, a blemish or defect in goods purchased which was concealed from or not observable by the buyer before acceptance of the goods.—**Latent function**, a function formed by subtracting the same variable from every constituent of the principal diagonal of a matrix, and then forming the determinant of the resulting matrix.—**Latent heat.** See *heat*, 2.—**Latent hypermetropia.** See *hypermetropia*.—**Latent idea**, in *psychol.*, an unconscious mental modification, as an idea having a tendency to reproduce itself in consciousness.—**Latent period of a disease**, the period that elapses before the presence of the disease is manifested by symptoms. Thus, the latent period of smallpox, measles, etc., is the time that elapses from the moment of infection to the appearance of the symptoms. Also called *period of incubation*.—**Latent roots of a matrix**, in *math.*, the roots of the equation formed by subtracting an unknown quantity from each of the constituents of the principal diagonal of the matrix, and then regarding it as a determinant.—Syn. 1. *Covert*, *Occult*, etc. See *secret*.

latently (lā′tent-li), *adv.* In a latent manner.

later (lā′tėr), *adv.* At a subsequent time or period; afterward; hereafter: also used with (redundant) *on*: as, I will see you *later;* it may be done *later on*.

> But when the wreath of March has blossom'd, . . .
> Or *later*, pay one visit here.
> *Tennyson*, To F. D. Maurice.

latera, *n.* Plural of *latus*.

laterad (lat′ę-rad), *adv.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*) + *-ad*³.] In *zoöl.*, to or toward the side; laterally in direction.

> Caudad the cells were connected with the postero-lateral column, while cephalad and *laterad* they could be seen to be connected with the direct cerebellar tract.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 492.

lateral (lat′ę-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *latéral* = Pg. Sp. *lateral* = It. *laterale*, < L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side, < *latus* (*later-*), a side. Cf. *collateral*, *bilateral*, *trilateral*, *quadrilateral*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the side; situated at, proceeding from, or directed to a side: as, a *lateral* projection; *lateral* shoots or branches; a *lateral* view.

> Thwart of these, as fierce,
> Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds,
> Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noise.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 705.

> I at length found my way to a *lateral* portal, which was the every-day entrance to the mansion.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 334.

> The central aisle is twice the width, and more than twice the height, of the *lateral* aisles, and has a well-defined clerestory. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 508.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, situated on either side of the median vertical longitudinal plane of the body; lying laterad of the meson: as, the *lateral* ventricles of the brain; the *lateral* line of a fish; the *lateral* margin of a thorax, elytrum, or abdomen.—**3.** In *conch.*, specifically, situated on either side of the hinge: contrasted with *cardinal:* as, the *lateral* tooth of a bivalve. Also *admedian*.—**4.** In *bot.*, belonging to or borne upon the side of any organ: sometimes contrasted with *terminal* (as, *lateral* buds), sometimes with *medial* (as, *lateral* ribs or nerves of a leaf or glume).—**5.** In *physics* and *mech.*, at right angles to a line of motion or of strain. *Lateral* is also sometimes inaccurately used for *transverse*, or at right angles to the longest axis of a body: thus, *lateral* (in place of *transverse*) pressure and strength are spoken of.

> The *lateral* expansion of the ice from internal pressure explains in a clear and satisfactory manner how rock-basins may be excavated by means of land-ice.
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 254.

Lateral axes of a crystal, those axes situated in a plane parallel to the base.—**Lateral callosities of the metanotum**, more or less inflated spaces on the sides of the metathorax, seen in many *Diptera*.—**Lateral conjugation.** See *conjugation*.—**Lateral cuneate funiculus.** Same as *funiculus of Rolando* (which see, under *funiculus*).—**Lateral curvature of the spine.** See *curvature*.—**Lateral equation**†, a linear equation.—**Lateral eyes**, eyes on the outer sides of the head, as in bees.—**Lateral fin**, one of the paired side fins of a fish, as the pectoral and ventral: opposed to *vertical fin*.—**Lateral force**, a force at right angles to the direction of the motion of the particle to which the force is applied.—**Lateral foveolæ.** See *foveola*.—**Lateral gemmation.** See *gemmation*.—**Lateral ginglymus.** Same as *cylarthrosis*.—**Lateral line**, in *ichth.* See *line*².—**Lateral lists.** See *list*⁴.—**Lateral lobes**, in the *Hemiptera*, two divisions of the anterior part of the head, one on each side of the tylus or central lobe.—**Lateral moraine, motion**, etc. See the nouns.—**Lateral operation**, in *surg.*, a mode of cutting for stone, in which the prostate gland and neck of the bladder are divided laterally. See *lithotomy*.—**Lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord**, primary spastic paraplegia. See *paraplegia*.—**Lateral stress**, a stress at right angles to the strain which produces it.—**Lateral sulcus**, a groove on the outer side of the crus cerebri, marking the boundary between the crusta and tegmentum.—**Lateral ventricle**, one of the two ventricles of the cerebral hemispheres.—**Lateral vibration**, in *acoustics*, a vibration in a plane at right angles to the length of the vibrating body, as in a violin-string; a transverse vibration: opposed to *longitudinal vibration*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *conch.*: (*a*) A lateral or admedian tooth of a bivalve, as distinguished from a cardinal tooth. See cut under *bivalve*. (*b*) One of the uncini, or uncinal teeth of the radula.

> For the uncini he [E. R. Lankester] adopts the term *laterals*, which I venture to think is undesirable.
> *W. H. Dall*, Science, IV. 81.

2. A side branch or division of anything; a part projecting from one side; specifically, in a grape-vine, one of the side shoots which spring from the axils of the leaves of a main shoot.

> These stocks were budded in the main stem, not on *laterals* as now. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 359.

> A symmetric pair of perfect *laterals* spring from its [the moraine's] graceful curve like the tangent from its chord.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXIX. 388.

laterality (lat-ę-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *lateral* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being lateral.—**2.** The state or condition of having sides.

> We may as reasonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark or naval edifice of Noah.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

laterally (lat′ę-ral-i), *adv.* In a lateral manner, direction, or position; laterad; sidewise.

lateral-temporal (lat′ę-ral-tem′pō-ral), *a.* An epithet applied to one of three principal fossæ of the skull of *Lacertilia*, situated between the squamosal and the postfrontal above, the jugal and quadrate in front and behind, and the quadratojugal ligament below. *Huxley*.

Lateran (lat′ę-ran), *a.* [< L. *Lateranus*, a Roman family name: see def.] Pertaining to or connected with a locality in Rome called the Lateran: as, the *Lateran* palace or basilica; the *Lateran* councils. The site so named belonged in the first century to the family of the Laterani, was confiscated by Nero, and given by Constantine to the Bishop of Rome, together with the palace and the basilica built upon it. This Lateran basilica, originally called the Church of Christ the Saviour, has since the tenth century borne the name of St. John Lateran, from the adjoining monastery of St. John, and is the Pope's cathedral church, officially styled "mother and head of all churches of the City [Rome] and the world." It was consecrated in A. D. 324, and has been rebuilt several times, the present structure, which dates from the fourteenth century, having been modernized in the seventeenth. The Lateran palace was the residence of the popes for nearly a thousand years (till 1309), was afterward burned and rebuilt, and is now used as a museum, containing both classical and Christian antiquities. Adjoining the basilica is the ancient baptistery in which, according to tradition, Constantine was baptized.—**Lateran councils**, eleven councils held in the Lateran basilica, including an important synod convened against the Monothelites in 649, and five general councils of the Western Church (1123, 1139, 1179, 1215, and 1512–1517), regarded by Roman Catholics as ecumenical, the fourth being the most important.

lateredt, *a.* [ME., < AS. *lætrǣde*, slow of counsel, < *læt*, slow, late, + *rǣd*, counsel: see *read*¹, *rede*¹, *-red*.] Given to procrastination; inclined to delay or postpone.

> Thanne comth the synne that men clepen tarditas, as whan a man is to *latered* or tariynge er he wol turne to God. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

latericeous (lat-ę-rish′us), *a.* [Also *lateritious;* < L. *latericius*, *lateritius*, consisting of bricks, < *later*, a brick, tile.] Like bricks; of the color of bricks.—**Latericeous sediment**, a sediment in urine resembling brick-dust, consisting of uric acid.

latericorn (lat′ę-ri-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] In *ornith.*, the lateral one of the several horny pieces into which the sheath of the bill of some birds, as albatrosses, is divided.

latericumbent (lat″ę-ri-kum′bent), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + **cumbere*, lie: see *cumbent*.] Lying on the side.

> *Latericumbent*, with a block transversely under the neck.
> *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech.

lateriflection, lateriflexion (lat″ę-ri-flek′shon), *n.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *flexio*(*n-*), a bending: see *flection, flexion*.] A bending laterad or sidewise; curvature to either side, right or left: as, *lateriflection* of the spine. Also *lateroflection, lateroflexion*.

laterifolious (lat″ę-ri-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliage*.] In *bot.*, growing by the side of a leaf at its base: as, a *laterifolious* flower.

Laterigradæ (lat-ę-rig′rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *laterigrade*.] A group of spiders which for the most part run sidewise or backward, and make no web, but stitch leaves together to form a nest or retreat. The group has been rated as a family, tribe, and suborder of araneids. It includes the family *Thomisidæ*. Also *Laterigrada*.

laterigrade (lat′ę-ri-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *gradi*, step: see *grade*¹.] **I.** *a.* Running sidewise, as a spider; pertaining to the *Laterigradæ*, or having their characters.

> The Thomisidæ, or *laterigrade* spiders.
> *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 966.

II. *n.* A spider of the group *Laterigradæ*, as a thomisid.

laterinerved (lat′ę-ri-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *nervus*, nerve, + E. *-ed*².] In *bot.*, having lateral nerves: applied to leaves.

laterite (lat′ę-rīt), *n.* [< L. *later*, a brick, a tile, + *-ite*².] A rock of peculiar character, found in India and some parts of southwestern Asia. Its essential features are that it is highly ferruginous and that it forms the superficial covering of the country. In its normal form it is a porous argillaceous rock, largely impregnated with the peroxid of iron, some kinds containing as much as 25 or 30 per cent. of metallic iron. Although the laterite is in process of formation at the present time, some of it dates back to the Tertiary, and perhaps as far back as the Eocene. There are two rather distinct forms of this rock. One is extensively developed on the west coast of India, where it forms the surface-rock of the country over wide tracts of the low lands near the sea. This, which is called the *low-level laterite*, is clearly of detrital origin, and it rests indifferently on various older rocks. The iron it contains appears to be due to the fact that it is formed, in part at least, from the debris of the high-level laterite, and in part to the large quantity of iron ore present in the old volcanic rocks of the region. The origin of the *high-level laterite*, which is found extensively on the highlands of central and western India, is more difficult to explain. It appears, beyond doubt, to have resulted in considerable part from the decomposition in situ, by atmospheric agencies, of the volcanic rock which it overlies.

lateritic (lat-ę-rit′ik), *a.* [< *laterite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by laterite.

> The *lateritic* deposits of Madras. *Nature*.

lateritious (lat-ę-rish′us), *a.* See *latericeous*.

lateritypic (lat′ę-ri-tip′ik), *a.* [< *lateritypy* + *-ic*.] Characterized by lateritypy; bilaterally symmetrical.

lateritypy (lat′ę-ri-tī-pi), *n.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*) side, + Gr. *τύπος*, type.] Same as *bilateral symmetry* (which see, under *bilateral*).

latermoret, *a.* [< *later* + *-more*.] Secondary; of less importance. Also *lattermore*.

> Is it mete that the carnal be first, & that thing to be *latermore* which is spiritual & gostly?
> *J. Udall*, On Mark i.

Laternaria (lat-ėr-nā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *laterna*, another form of *lanterna*, a lantern (see *lantern*), + *-aria*.] A Linnean genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Fulgoridæ;* the lantern-flies. See cut under *lantern-fly*.

laterocaudal (lat″ę-rō-kâ′dal), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudal*.] In *zoöl.*, lateral and hinder; situated on the side posteriorly; posterolateral.

> *Latero-caudal* angles of the head unarmed.
> *Comstock*, Introd. to Entom. (1888), p. 219.

laterodorsal (lat″ę-rō-dôr′sal), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *dorsum*, back: see *dorsal*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, situated on the side of the upper surface: as, a *laterodorsal* spot or line on an insect, or the upper rows of leaves in the foliose *Jungermanniaceæ*.

lateroflection, lateroflexion (lat″ę-rō-flek′shon), *n.* Same as *lateriflection*.

laterofrontal (lat″ę-rō-fron′tal), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *frons* (*front-*), front: see *frontal*.] Situated on the side in front. *Encyc. Brit.*

lateromarginal (lat″ę-rō-mär′ji-nal), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *margo* (*margin-*), edge: see *marginal*.] Situated on the lateral margin or side edge.

> A few postero-marginal or caudal, but never a continuous series of *latero-marginal* setæ.
> *W. S. Kent*, Man. Infusoria, II. 792.

lateronuchal (lat″ę-rō-nū′chal), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + ML. *nucha*, nape: see *nuchal*.] Situated on the side of the nape.

> *Latero-nuchal* feathers elongated, rigid, with long disconnected fibrillæ. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 734.

laterostigmatal (lat″ę-rō-stig′ma-tal), *a.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + NL. *stigmata*.] In *entom.*, situated on the side, just above the stigmata or breathing-pores: as, *laterostigmatal* spines: used principally in describing larvæ. Also *laterostigmatic*.

lateroversion (lat″ę-rō-vėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + (ML.) *versio*(*n-*), a turning: see *version*.] A turning to one side.

Lates (lā′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάτος*, a fish of the Nile.] **1.** A genus of serranoid fishes. *Lates nilotica* is known as the *Nile perch*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus; the Nile perch. It sometimes grows to the length of 3 feet.

latescence (lā-tes′ens), *n.* [< *latescen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The quality or condition of being latescent; the state of becoming obscured or lost to view.

This obscuration can be conceived in every infinite degree between incipient *latescence* and irrecoverable latency.
Sir W. Hamilton.

latescent (lā-tes′ent), *a.* [< L. *latescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *latescere*, lie hidden, < *latere*, lurk, lie hidden: see *latent*.] Becoming latent or obscure; not obvious to perception or cognizance.

It is too familiar to be notorious, lying, in fact, unexpressed and *latescent* in every concrete application.
Sir W. Hamilton.

latesome[1] (lāt′sum), *a.* [< ME. *latsome*, < AS. *lætsum*, slow, late, < *læt*, late: see *late*[1] and *-some*.] Somewhat late; backward. [Rare.]

latesome[2] (lāt′sum), *a.* [< ME. *latesom*, *laytsom*, *latsome*, < AS. *wlātsum*, hateful, < *wlātian*, be disgusted. In the first sense now merged in *loathsome;* in the second confused with *latesome*[1].] **1†.** Loathsome; hateful.

But to here of Cristis passioun,
To many a man it is ful *laytsom*.
MS. Ashmole, 60, f. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Tiresome; tedious. [Prov. Eng.]

He es swyft to speke on hys manere,
And *latsome* and slawe for to here;
He prayses awide men and haldes thaim wyse.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 35. (*Halliwell.*)

latest (lā′test), *a.* [Superl. of *late:* see *late*[1] and *last*[5].] Last; final.

Even he who long the House of Com-ns led,
That hydra dire, with many a gaping head,
Found by experience, to his *latest* breath,
Envy could only be subdu'd by death.
Jenyns, Imit. of Horace's Epistle, i. 1.

latewake† (lāt′wāk), *n.* A corruption of *likewake*.

lateward† (lāt′wärd), *a.* [< *late*[1] + *-ward*.] Somewhat late; belated; backward.

Lateward fruit. *Huloet.*

They deserue much more to be reprehended than I will vouchsafe to attempt in this my *lateward* treatise.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Scotland, xiii.

If it should fall out so *lateward* a breaking vp of the riuer.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 455.

latex (lā′teks), *n.* [L., a liquid, fluid, juice.] A milk-like liquid occurring in many plants in special vessels (called *laticiferous*, or sometimes *cinenchymatous*), and exuding when the plant is wounded. It may be white, like that of the milkweeds and many species of *Euphorbia;* or yellow, as in the prickly poppy, *Argemone;* or orange, as in celandine, *Chelidonium*. It consists of a watery fluid holding in solution small quantities of sugar, gum, alkaloid and acid matters, etc., and, suspended in this, numerous minute granules (giving the milky appearance) which coagulate when exposed to the air. It has sometimes an economic importance, as in the case of opium (the dried latex of the poppy) and of india-rubber.—**Latex-cells, latex-tubes,** the vessels which contain latex. See *laticiferous*.

lath[1] (lăth), *n.* [< ME. *lathe*, *latthe*, *laththe*, prob. < AS. **lætth*, found only in the altered form *lætt*, pl. *lætta*, ME. *latte*, E. dial. *lat* = MD. *latte*, D. *lat*, a lath, = OHG. *latta*, *lata*, MHG. *latte*, *late*, *lat*, G. *latte*, lath, thin plate, = Sp. Pg. *lata* = F. *latte*, a lath, = It. *latta* = Pg. *lata*, tin-plate (see *latten*); akin to MHG. *lade*, *laden*, G. *laden*, a board, plank, sash, shutter (but prob. not to *lathe*[1] or *lathe*[2]). Hence ult. *latten* and *lattice*.] **1.** A thin narrow strip of wood, used in building to form the groundwork for a roof or for the plastering of walls and ceilings. For the former purpose the laths are nailed to the rafters to support the tiling, slating, or other roof-covering. Laths for walls and ceilings, much narrower and thinner, are nailed to the studs, with small spaces between them, into which a part of the plaster sinks when applied, forming a key or hold for the remainder. Iron laths have been used in fire-proof buildings. See *lathing*[1].

Come and get thee a sword, though made of a *lath*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 2.

2†. The bow-part of a crossbow.

Their bows are for form and length not unlike the *lath* of a large crosse-bow, made of the horns of Buffoloes.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 50.

Dagger of lath. See *dagger*[1].—**Lath and plaster,** a wall-surface formed of laths plastered over; a slight partition formed of laths and plaster.

I traced the blood [of the rats] . . . through the openings in the *lath and plaster*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 21.

Lath floated and set fair, three-coat plaster-work in which the first coat is termed *pricking up,* the second *floating,* the third *finishing*. The last is done with fine stuff.—**Lath laid and set,** two-coat plaster-work, in which the first coat is called *laying,* and is often scratched with a broom.—**Lath-sawing machine,** a machine for sawing laths from the board, or directly from the bolt. The cylindrical log is mounted upon journals on gravitating guide-bars and is rotated by rollers. The laths are sawed from its periphery by saws cutting rectangularly to each other. *E. H. Knight.*—**Lath-shaped crystals.** See *cubatic structure*, under *cubatic*.—**Metallic lath.** See *lathing*[1].

lath[1] (lăth), *v. t.* [< *lath*[1], *n.*] To cover or line with or as with laths.

A small kiln consists of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every side.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

lath[2] (lăth), *n.* See *lathe*[3].

lath-brick (lăth′brik), *n.* A kind of brick, 22 inches long and 6 inches broad, used in kilns to dry malt on. Lath-bricks are so named from being used as a substitute for laths.

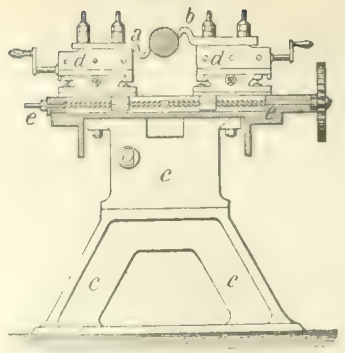
lath-coop (lăth′kōp), *n.* Same as *lath-pot*.

lath-cutter (lăth′kut″ėr), *n.* A power-machine for cutting laths from a plank or bolt.

lathe[1] (lāŦH), *n.* [< Icel. *lōdh* (*ladh-*), pl. *ladhar*, = Dan. *lad*, a smiths' lathe. Connection with *lathe*[2] is improbable, unless Icel. *lōdh* stands for orig. **hlodh;* see *lathe*[2].] **1.** A machine for working wood, metals, or other substances by causing the material to turn with greater or less speed, according to the nature of the material and the work to be performed, before a tool which is held at rest relatively to the peripheral motion of the object operated upon. Lathes are used for turning, cutting, chasing, filing, polishing, screw-cutting, engraving, and shaping, as in metal-spinning. They range in size from a jewelers' lathe for polishing the finest metal-work, through the various wood-turning lathes, to the large machine-lathes for turning locomotive-wheels, and the heavy machines for polishing stone and marble columns for architectural purposes. The ancient potters' wheel is probably the prototype of the modern lathe. The common wood-turning lathe may be taken as a type of these machines. It consists essentially of the bed or main horizontal frame, the poppets, and the rest or support of the tool used in operating the lathe. The poppets can be moved into different positions and clamped on the bed, and form at the left the live or moving head-stock, connected directly with the source of power, and at the right the dead or stationary head-stock, sometimes called *tail-stock*. The work or material is placed between these, and is supported by a live center in the live head-stock and a dead center in the dead head-stock; and in the ordinary lathe the cutting is performed concentrically with the axis joining these centers, the material being rotated by the live head-stock. By the adjustment of the poppets on the bed the lathe may be adapted to receive different lengths of material. Usually the dead head-stock only is moved toward or away from the live head-stock in making this adjustment. Facing the work, and clamped to the bed between the poppets, is the tool-rest, on which, in hand-turning, the tool rests as on a fulcrum at a point very near the work, being held in the working position by the hands of the turner, which grasp the outwardly projecting handle of the tool. Such a lathe is driven at high speed, and the amount and character of the turning are controlled by the workman who holds the tool on the tool-rest and before the work. The side-rest is a movable tool-rest carrying an adjustable tool-stock or tool-post in which the tool is rigidly clamped. It slides on longitudinal guideways formed on the bed of the lathe, this movement being controlled by a screw and sometimes being automatic. The tool-rest may be double, presenting two tools, one on each side of the work, as in the duplex lathe. The tool may also be controlled by a templet or model, and shift its position automatically, as in the lathe for turning irregular forms, the nulled-work lathe, spoke-lathe, and last-lathe, of which the Blanchard lathe is the original type. Iron-turning requires a much slower speed than brass-turning, and wood-turning a higher speed than brass. Large metal-lathes are said to be of large *swing*; that is, the space between the centers and the bed is great, to admit of turning large objects. In one form of these machine-lathes an opening is made in the bed to permit the work to turn or to give large swing, as in the gap-bed lathe. In many kinds of turning the dead head-stock is not used, the material to be turned being attached to a lathe-chuck, or to a face-plate carried by the live head-stock. Lathes are nearly all described by their names, as *beadwork-lathe, button-lathe, foot-lathe, shafting-lathe*, etc., the name sometimes referring to some feature of the construction, as the *hollow-mandrel lathe*, and sometimes to the material or work, as the *hat-ironing lathe*.

Could turn his word, and oath, and faith,
As many ways as in a *lathe*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 376.

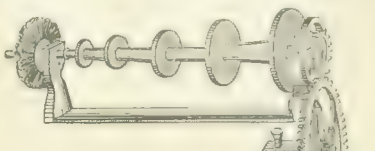
2. That part of a loom in which the reed is fixed, and by the movements of which the weft-threads are laid parallel to each other, shot after shot, in the process of weaving. According to the greater or less impulse of the lathe, the weft is laid more or less closely together in the plane of the web. Also called *batten* and *lay*.—**Beadwork-lathe,** a lathe specially adapted or devoted to turning beadwork.—**Blanchard lathe,** a lathe in which the tool-position is shifted by a pattern or model to turn irregular forms. Gun-stocks, ox-yokes, wagon-wheel spokes, shoe-lasts, certain styles of carvings, columns, etc., are made in lathes working on this principle, the lathes taking their special names from the kind of work they perform, as *spoke-lathe, last-lathe, gun-stock lathe*, etc. This lathe is named from its original inventor, Thomas Blanchard of Massachusetts (1788–1864), who patented it in 1819, and subsequently, with others, adapted it to a great variety of uses.—**Button-lathe,** a kind of chuck-lathe used in manufacturing buttons.—**Car-wheel lathe,** a double lathe for turning off the rims of locomotive driving-wheels or car-wheels. It is so arranged that two wheels fitted on one axle may be turned together, or, when desirable, two wheels may be turned independently, as each face-plate can be driven separately.—**Compound lathe,** a lathe for turning or engraving geometric forms; a geometric lathe or rose-engine.—**Copying lathe,** a form of lathe adapted for turning articles true to a pattern on the principle of the Blanchard lathe.—**Cutting-off lathe,** a lathe for cutting rods, bars, and pipes to length. The object to be cut is passed through a collet at the rear end of the spindle, a concentric chuck holding it in front.—**Duplex lathe,** a lathe with two or more cutting-tools, so distributed



Duplex Lathe.

a, tool-rest frame; *b*, inverted tool-rest bracket; *c*, bed and standard; *d*, *d*, two slide-rests; *e*, right-and-left screw for moving the two slide-rests simultaneously to and from the center of the lathe.

about the work as to balance the transverse pressure and avoid springing it.—**Eccentric lathe,** a lathe having a compound face-plate or sliding frame, and guides which present the object in such a way that the tool works an oval upon it.—**Gap-bed lathe,** a lathe having an opening in its bed to admit of turning objects of larger radius than would be possible with a continuous bed. Also called *gap-lathe, break-lathe*.—**Geometrical lathe,** an instrument used by bank-note engravers, watch-case manufacturers, etc., to make complicated patterns of fine lines. It forms the stars, rosettes, ornamental borders, etc., on plates for bank-notes, designed as a precaution against counterfeiting. Also called *rose-engine*.—**Gun-stock lathe.** See *Blanchard lathe*.—**Hat-ironing lathe,** a lathe used for ironing hats. The hat-block is chucked in the lathe, and the heated iron is held against the nap while the block is turned.—**Hollow-mandrel lathe,** a lathe in which the mandrel of the live head-stock is hollow. It is much used for cutting screws upon, or for turning off the ends of long and slender rods, which are thrust through the hollow mandrel with the end of the rod which is to be turned projecting from the nose of the mandrel, and held in position for turning by a universal chuck or other suitable holder. See *chuck*[4] and *mandrel*.—**Parallel lathe,** a small hand-machine for jewelers', watchmakers',



Parallel Lathe.

or dentists' use. It is arranged to run simultaneously, if desired, several grinding-wheels of different sizes, a brush, a drill, etc.—**Roughing-lathe,** a lathe used by electrotypers as a substitute for a planer in "surfacing up" the backings of electrotypes preparatory to mounting them on wooden blocks. The plates are chucked upon a true face-plate attached to the mandrel of the lathe, with their printing-faces against the face-plate, and the backing-metal is turned off by a sharp cutting-tool controlled by a gage. The back surface is thus made parallel with the printing-surface, and the plate is reduced to the required thickness.—**Screw-cutting lathe,** a lathe especially planned for cutting screws. Some examples of this type of lathe are adapted also for boring cylinders, for turning shafting, and for miscellaneous work. Same as *screw-cutting machine*. See *screw*.—**Sphere-turning lathe,** a lathe adapted for turning objects to a true spherical shape.—**Wood-turning lathe,** a high-speed lathe the construction of which is specially adapted to wood-turning. It is the simplest form of lathe. The tools consist of a great variety of chisels and gouges of different widths, with long wooden handles, by which leverage is obtained upon the tool-rest as a fulcrum, for holding the tools firmly yet delicately with their cutting edges in proper relation with the material in the lathe. The same kind of lathe is also used for turning ivory, horn, bone, etc., the speed being regulated and the forms of the tools being varied to suit the nature of the materials. (See also *bench-lathe, carving-lathe, center-lathe, chuck-lathe, column-lathe, gage-lathe*.)

lathe[2] (lāŦH), *n.* [Also *laith;* < ME. *lathe*, < Icel. *hladha* = Dan. *lade* = Sw. *lada*, a barn, shed (in comp. Dan. *bog-lade* = Sw. *bok-låda*, bookstore), = G. *laden*, a booth, shop, stall, orig. 'store,' prob. from the verb represented by Icel. *hladha* = AS. *hladan*, E. *lade*, etc., load: see *lade*[1]. In this case the word is not connected with E. *lathe*[1], and G. *laden*, a plank, board, sash, shutter, etc., *lade*, a box, chest, etc.: see *lathe*[1].] A barn or granary. [Prov. Eng.]

At mot out, other late or rathe,
Alle the sheves in the *lathe*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2140.

The northern man writing to his neighbour may say My *lathe* standeth neere the kirke garth, for My barne standeth neere the church-yard.
Coote, English Schoolemaster (1632).

T' maister's down i' t' fowld. Go round by th' end o' t' *laith*, if ye want to spake to him.
Emily Brontë, Wuthering Heights, ii.

lathe[3] (lath), *n.* [Also *lath;* < ME. **lathe* (?), < AS. *lāth*, *lēth*, a district; cf. Icel. *leidh*, a levy;

or (a dial. word) Dan. *laygd*, a levying district, *laug*, assessation, site, prob. from the root of *lay*.] In England, a part or large division of a county, comprising several hundreds: a term now confined to the county of Kent, in which there are five of these *lathes* or divisions. See *rape*.

lathe[4] (lāᴛʜ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lathed*, ppr. *lathing*. [Also *lath*; < ME. *lathen*, < AS. *lathian* = OS. *lathian*, *ladhaan* = OFries. *lathia*, *ladia* = OHG. *ladōn*, MHG. G. *laden* = Icel. *ladha* = Goth. *lathōn*, invite, call.] To invite; bid; ask. [Prov. Eng.]

> For alle arn *lathed* hullyly, the luther & the better,
> That euer wern fulged in font that fest to haue.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 163.

lathe[5]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *loath*.

lathe[6]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *loathe*.

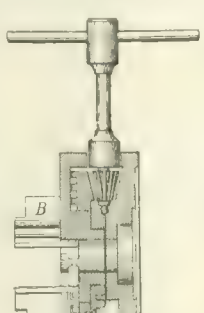
lathe-bearer (lāᴛʜ′bār″ėr), *n.* Same as *lathe-carrier*.

> The grinder is laid upon the *lathe-bearers* or other support. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 140.

lathe-carrier (lāᴛʜ′kar″i-ėr), *n.* An appliance fastened to an object under operation in a lathe. It causes the object to rotate with the mandrel and face-plate of the live head by means of a projection which collides with the stud or pin on the latter. Also called *lathe-dog*, *lathe-bearer*.

lathe-center (lāᴛʜ′ sen″tėr), *n.* A piece of hardened steel, round and tapered, having the smaller end cut off squarely and the larger end of the form of a cone. One of these centers is fitted to a socket in the nose of the mandrel of the live head-stock, and the other into a socket in the spindle of the dead head-stock. The former is called the *live-center*; the latter, the *dead center*. The piece to be turned (for example, a piece of shafting) is prepared for placing in the lathe by centrally countersinking the ends. The conical ends of the lathe-centers are made to engage the countersunk ends of the piece in the countersinks, and the spindle of the dead head-stock is then clamped in position. The piece to be turned is then clamped to the mandrel by means of a chuck or a lathe-carrier. The spindle of the dead head-stock is usually provided with an adjusting-screw and a clamping-screw by which the dead-center is adjusted to and firmly held in position.

lathe-chuck (lāᴛʜ′chuk), *n.* A device screwed to the mandrel of a lathe and grasping the object to be turned, bored, ground, polished, or the like. *E. H. Knight*.



Lathe-chuck.
F, F, the dogs, are advanced or caused to recede by the action of a wheel, *C*.

lathe-cords (lāᴛʜ′-kôrdz), *n. pl.* Cords used to turn lathes. They are made of the intestines of horses, cleaned and prepared by the separation of the mucous membrane.

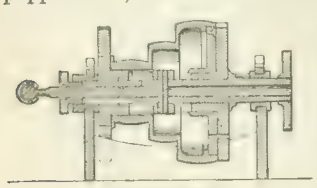
lathe-dog (lāᴛʜ′dog), *n.* Same as *lathe-carrier*.

lathe-drill (lāᴛʜ′dril), *n.* A horizontal lathe used for drilling.

lathee, lathi (lät′ē), *n.* [Hind. *lāthī*, a stick, club; cf. *lāth*, a staff, pillar.] In India, a stick; a bludgeon, usually of bamboo and often loaded with iron. Also *lattee*.

> The natives use a very dangerous weapon, which they have been forbidden by Government to carry. . . . It is a very heavy *lathi*, a solid male bamboo, 5 feet 5 inches long, headed with iron in a most formidable manner.
> *Fanny Parkes*, Wanderings in Search of the Picturesque, [I. 133.

lathe-head (lāᴛʜ′hed), *n.* **1.** The poppet, poppet-head, or head-stock of a lathe.—**2.** A small dental or laboratory lathe that may be fitted to a bench. It carries a single spindle on two curved arms, and is used by fitting laps, grinding-wheels, small brushes, and other light circular tools to the ends of the spindle. It is operated by a treadle and a light belt.


Lathe-head (def. 2).

lathe-hoist (lāᴛʜ′hoist), *n.* A device for raising work in the lathe to the height of the lathe-centers.

lathen (lāth′en), *a.* [< *lath*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of lath. [Rare.]

> *Lathen* daggers. *Ainsworth*, Lancashire Witches, iii. 9.

lather[1] (laᴛʜ′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *lather*, < AS. *leáthor*, a kind of niter used for soap, lather, = Icel. *laudhr*, mod. *lödhr*, froth, foam, a kind of niter or soap used in washing, = Sw. *lodder*, soap.] **1.** Foam, froth, or suds made from soap moistened with water, as by a brush for shaving.

> Soap containing small proportions of glycerin . . . forms a very tenacious *lather*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 204.

2. Foam or froth formed in profuse sweating, as of a horse.

> He made the round of the hill and came back, his horse covered with *lather* and its tail trembling.
> *C. Reade*, Love me Little, xiv.

lather[1] (laᴛʜ′ėr), *v.* [< ME. **lethren*, < AS. *lēthrian*, *lȳthrian*, lather, smear (= Icel. *laudhra*, foam, be dripping wet with salt water, *leydhra*, wash), < *leáthor*, lather: see *lather*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form a foam or suds, as soap and water; become froth or frothy matter.

> Choose water pure,
> Such as will *lather* cold with soap. *Baynard*.

> It is said that soap thus made has a beautifully mottled appearance, *lathers* freely, and has a smooth surface.
> *Watt*, Soap-making, p. 123.

II. *trans.* **1.** To spread lather on or over; apply lather to, as the face in shaving.

> The damsel with the soap-ball *lathered* him with great expedition, raising flakes of snow.
> *Smollett*, tr. of Don Quixote, III. 281.

> 'Tis waste of soap to *lather* an ass.
> *Macmillan's Mag.*, July, 1860, p. 210.

2. To flog; leather. [Vulgar.]

> Do you think that to *lather* a man all through eleven pages, and then tell him he isn't to blame after all, is treating yourself right? *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 53.

lather[2] (lāth′ėr), *n.* [< *lath*[1] + *-er*[1].] A workman who puts up laths for plaster-work.

> The *lathers* and shoemakers want ten hours' pay and eight hours' work. *Philadelphia Times*, May 1, 1886.

lather[3], *n.* A dialectal variant of *ladder*. *Palsgrave*; *Collier's Old Ballads*, pp. 33, 105. (*Halliwell*.)

lathe-reeve†, *n.* [No AS. term is found.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, an officer who presided over a lathe. See *lathe*[3].

> These [counties] had formerly their *lathe-reeves* and rape-reeves, acting in subordination to the shire-reeve.
> *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 4.

lathe-saw (lāᴛʜ′sâ), *n.* A small circular saw or fret-saw which can be fitted upon an ordinary lathe and operated by its mechanism.

lathe-tool (lāᴛʜ′töl), *n.* Any one of the various turning-tools used in tool-posts of lathes. —**Lathe-tool holder**, a socket or holder for a lathe-tool. The shank is held by a set-screw on the post of the slide-rest. *E. H. Knight*.

lath-hammer (lâth′ham″ėr), *n.* Same as *lathing-hammer*.

lathi, *n.* See *lathee*.

lathing[1] (lāth′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lath*[1], *v.*] A foundation of lath or other material on a wall or ceiling, under the plaster; also, the material used for such a foundation. Metallic lathing is now used in the form of perforated and corrugated sheet-metal, rods, bars, and wire netting. The last form, under the name of *woven-wire lathing*, is the most usual kind. Such lathing is used in constructing fire-proof walls and ceilings, and in general to take the place of the common and dangerous wooden lathing for the support of plastering.

lathing[2] (lā′thing), *n.* [< ME. *lathyng* = AS. *lathung* = OFries. *lathenge*, *ladinge* = OHG. *ladunga*, MHG. *ladunge*, G. *ladung*, a calling, invitation; verbal n. of *lathe*[4], *v.*] An invitation. *Bailey*, 1731; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

lathing-clamp (lāth′ing-klamp), *n.* A clamp to hold a set of spaced laths while they are being nailed to the studding. *E. H. Knight*.

lathing-hammer (lāth′ing-ham″ėr), *n.* In *carp.*, a hammer which has a small hatchet-face on the side opposite the hammer-head and in line with it, the hatchet being used for cutting laths, and the hammer for nailing them to the studs. The hatchet has usually a small lateral nick for drawing out nails. Also called *lath-hammer*.

lath-mill (lâth′mil), *n.* A gang-saw for cutting laths from the log.

lath-nail (lâth′nāl), *n.* A small cut nail used for fastening laths to studding. *E. H. Knight*.

lath-pot (lâth′pot), *n.* In *U. S. fisheries*, a coop or trap made of laths or thin strips of wood.

> The term *lath-pot* is almost universally employed to designate the common forms of closed lobster traps, whether semi-cylindrical or rectangular in shape, providing they are constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood. Other names by which they are known to the fishermen are "box-traps," "house-pots," "stick-pots," and "lath-coops." *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 666.

Lathræa (lath-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), so called as growing in concealed places, < Gr. *λαθραῖος*, secret, hidden; cf. *λάθρα*, *λάθρη*, secretly, < *λανθάνειν*, *λαθεῖν*, hide: see *latent*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Orobanchaceæ*, or broom-rape family, with a bell-shaped, broadly 4-cleft calyx, and short dense spike or somewhat longer loose racemes of white, yellowish, or bluish flowers, sometimes tinged with pink. Three species are known, one of which is chiefly confined to western Europe, while another is widely distributed throughout Europe and Asia, and the third is restricted to Japan. *L. squamaria*, or toothwort, is a parasitical plant, growing on the roots of trees and shrubs. It has a simple fleshy erect stem, a foot or less in height, with fleshy scale-like bracts in place of leaves, and drooping flesh-colored flowers. It occurs throughout Europe and in Asia.

lathridiid (lath-rid′i-id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Lathridiidæ*.

Lathridiidæ (lath-ri-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lathridius* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn coleopters having the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, ventral segments free and nearly equal, tarsi three-jointed with second joint not dilated, wings not fringed with hairs, and elytra entire. See *Lathridius*.

Lathridius (lath-rid′i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαθρίδιος*, poet. for *λάθριος*, later form of *λαθραῖος*, secret, hidden: see *Lathræa*.] The typical genus of *Lathridiidæ*, having the antennal club three-jointed. They are small beetles, living under bark and stones. More than 100 species are known, mainly European and Asiatic, but 15 are North American, as *L. tenuicornis*. Usually *Latridius*, as Herbst, 1793.

Lathrobiidæ (lath-rō-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lathrobium* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachelytrous coleopters, taking name from the genus *Lathrobium*, or merged in *Staphylinidæ*. Also written *Lathrobiadæ*, *Lathrobiidæ*.

lathrobiiform (lath-rō′bi-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Lathrobium* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of the *Lathrobiidæ*; pertaining to the *Lathrobiiformes*.

Lathrobiiformes (lath-rō″bi-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *lathrobiiform*.] A group of beetles. See *Lathrobiidæ*.

Lathrobium (lath-rō′bi-um), *n.* [NL., for **Lathræobium*, < Gr. *λαθραῖος*, hidden (see *Lathræa*), + *βίος*, life.] The typical genus of *Lathrobiidæ*. Also written *Lathrobius*. *Billberg*, 1820.

lathwork (lâth′wėrk), *n.* Lathing; any work in laths, or resembling lathing.

lathy (lâth′i), *a.* [< *lath*[1] + *-y*[1].] Long and slender, like a lath.

> The which he tossed to and fro amain,
> And eft his *lathy* falchion brandished.
> *West*, Abuse of Travelling.

> A *lathy* young man, bent sideways over a spar, was struggling, with a very red face, to right himself.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 204.

lathyrism (lath′i-rizm), *n.* [< *Lathyrus* + *-ism*.] A condition produced by the use of the seeds of *Lathyrus Cicera* and other species as food. It is characterized by formication, tremors, and paraplegia.

Lathyrus (lath′i-rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *λάθυρος*, a kind of pulse.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Vicieæ*, or vetch family, agreeing in the structure of the flowers with *Pisum*, the true pea, except that its style is not grooved on the back. See *Pisum*. There are probably about 120 species of these plants, inhabiting the northern hemisphere and South America. They are

Flowering Branch of Everlasting Pea (*Lathyrus venosus*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

vines creeping or climbing by tendrils, often with large and handsome flowers. Several species are known in cultivation, and the wild species are generally known as peas, with qualifying names, that of *everlasting pea* being applicable to the genus in general. *L. macrorhizus*, a European species, is the bitter-vetch, carameile, heath-pea, or mouse-pea; *L. maritimus*, of wide distribution on the sea-coast, is the beach-pea; *L. odoratus*, a native of Sicily, is the common sweet pea of the gardens; *L. latifolius*, the everlasting pea of the gardens, is a cultivated variety of the European species *L. silvestris*. Thirteen species are native in the United States, several of which, as *L. ornatus* and *L. venosus* (see cut), have broad leaflets and handsome, showy flowers.

latialite (lā′shal-it), *n.* [< L. *Latialis*, Latin (< *Latium*, a country of Italy: see *Latin*), + *-ite*2; or for **latiolite* (?), < L. *Latium* + Gr. λίθος, a stone (see *-lite*).] The mineral is so called because found in the volcanic rocks of that part of Italy corresponding to the ancient Latium.] Same as *hauyne*.

Latian (lā′shian), *a.* [< *Latium* (see def.) + *-an*.] Belonging or relating to Latium, one of the districts or countries of ancient Italy; Latin. [Rare.]

> By the right wheel rode Manilius,
> Prince of the *Latian* name.
> *Macaulay*, Horatius.

latibulize (lā-tib′ū-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *latibulized*, ppr. *latibulizing*. [< *latibulum* + *-ize*.] To hibernate; retreat and lie hidden. [Rare.]

> The tortoise *latibulizes* in October. *Shaw.*

latibulum (lā-tib′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *latibula* (-lä). [L., a lurking-place, < *latere*, lurk: see *latent*.] A hiding-place; a cave; a burrow. [Rare.]

laticiferous (lat-i-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *latex* (*latic-*), a liquid, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *bot.*, bearing or containing latex.

> The liber or "inner bark," on the other hand, usually contains woody fibre in addition to the cellular tissue and *laticiferous* canals of the preceding.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 372.

Laticiferous cells, tubes, or vessels, a kind of vegetable tissue, consisting of soft-walled cells, containing latex. They are usually distributed throughout the plant to which they belong. The tubes are either *articulate* (De Bary), composed of long cells, freely branching, and anastomosing with others into a complex reticulated system, or *non-articulate*, consisting of single cells, elongating with the growth of the plant, much branched, but little if at all confluent with others.—**Laticiferous tissue,** laticiferous vessels taken collectively.

> In many orders of Phanerogams tissues are found whose component elements contain a milky or colored fluid—the latex. To these, although varying greatly in structure and position, the general name of *Laticiferous tissues* has been given. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 76.

Laticiferous hyphæ, latex-yielding filaments occurring in the sporophores of *Lactarius* and other fungi of the order *Agaricini*.

laticlave (lat′i-klāv), *n.* [< LL. *laticlavus*, a broad stripe, < L. *latus*, broad, + *clavus*, a stripe.] 1. One of two broad stripes of purple woven in the stuff of the tunic worn by Roman senators and persons of senatorial rank, extending vertically from the neck down the front, and serving as a badge of their dignity. See *angusticlave*. Hence—2. The tunic ornamented with these bands or stripes, or the dignity of which it was a mark.

laticostate (lat-i-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costa*.] Broad-ribbed.

latidentate (lat-i-den′tāt), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] Broad-toothed.

latifoliate (lat-i-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + *foliatus*, leafy, < *folium*, a leaf.] Broad-leafed, as a plant.

latifolious (lat-i-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *latifolius*, broad-leafed, < *latus*, broad, + *folium*, a leaf.] Same as *latifoliate*.

latifundium (lat-i-fun′di-um), *n.*; pl. *latifundia* (-ä). [L., a large landed estate, < *latus*, broad, + *fundus*, estate: see *fund*.] In *Rom. hist.*, a great estate. In their origin through conquest or military reward, and in the organization of serf or peasant labor upon them, the latifundia resembled the early English baronial manors. In the plural, the term is used to designate the resulting system of aggrandizement, tending to concentration of the land in the hands of a few and to excessive poverty of the masses.

> For the small properties of the earlier period were substituted the vast estates—the *latifundia*—which, in the judgment of Pliny, were the ruin of Italy.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 350.

latigo-strap (lat′i-gō-strap), *n.* [< Sp. *látigo*, a thong (origin uncertain), + E. *strap*.] A strong tapering leather strap used for tightening the cinch or girth in packing. See *pack-saddle*. [Western U. S.]

latilid (lat′i-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Latilidæ*.

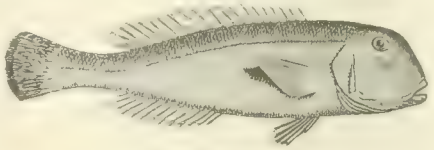
Latilidæ (lā-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Latilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Latilus*, with an elongated compressed body, compressed head, a very long dorsal fin whose foremost rays only are spinose, an elongated anal fin, normal pectorals with branched rays, and thoracic or subjugular perfect ventral fins. The species are about 10 in number, referred to about 5 genera. They inhabit tropical and temperate seas, some of them reaching a large size, but have little economic importance.

Latilinæ (lat-i-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Latilus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes of the family *Latilidæ*, including the genera *Latilus*, *Caulolatilus*, and *Lopholatilus*. They have the dorsal fin continuous, the body scaly, and the upper jaw usually provided with posterior canines. These fishes form in Gunther's classification a group called *Pinguepedina*, referred to the *Trachinidæ*. Species of *Caulolatilus* are called *blanquillos* or *whitefish*, and *malleatus*. (See cut under *blanquillo*.) *Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps* is known as the *tile-fish*.

latiloid (lat′i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Latilus* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Latilidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Latilidæ*; a latilid.

Latilus (lat′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *latus*, broad.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Latilidæ*



Latilus argentatus.

and subfamily *Latilinæ*. *Cuvier and Valenciennes.*

latimer† (lat′i-mėr), *n.* [< ME. *latimer*, *latymer*, < AF. *latymer*, a corruption of *latiner:* see *Latiner*.] A corrupt form of *latiner*.

> *Latimer* is the corruption of Latiner; it signifies he that interprets Latin; and though he interpreted French, Spanish, or Italian, he was called the King's Latiner—that is, the King's interpreter. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 179.

Latimer-Clark battery. See *battery*.

Latin (lat′in), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Latine*, *Laten;* < ME. *Latin*, *Latyn* (cf. AS. *læden*, *leden*, Latin, language, speech, ME. *leden*, speech: see *leden*), < OF. *latin*, F. *latin* = Sp. Pg. It. *latino* = D. *latijn* = G. *latein* = Dan. Sw. *latin* = Ir. Gael. *laidionn*, n. (cf. D. *latijnsch* = G. *lateinisch* = Dan. Sw. *latinsk*, a.), = OBulg. *latinŭ* = Pol. *lacina* = Russ. *latuinŭ* = Gr. Λατῖνος, Latin (ἡ Λατίνη φωνή or διάλεκτος, the Latin language), < L. *Latinus*, belonging to Latium (*lingua Latina*, as a noun, *Latinum*, the Latin language), < *Latium*, a country of Italy. A popular etym. connected the name with *latere*, lie hid (see *latent*), and made Saturn 'lie hid' here from his son.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from ancient Latium or its inhabitants: as, the *Latin* cities; the *Latin* wars; the *Latin* language.—2. Pertaining to or having affinity with the ancient Latins in the wider sense of the word: so applied from the spread of the language and civilization of the people of Latium throughout Italy and the Roman empire: as, the *Latin* races of southern Europe; the *Latin* arts.

> But Turkish force and *Latin* fraud
> Would break your shield, however broad.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. (song).

3. Relating or pertaining to, or composed in, the language of the ancient Latins or Romans: as, a *Latin* idiom; a *Latin* poem. See II., 3.

> Remuneration! O, that's the *Latin* word for three farthings. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 138.

> It is an unjust way of compute to magnify a weak head for some *Latin* abilities, and to undervalue a solid judgment because he knows not the genealogy of Hector.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Morals.

> John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, founded [St. Paul's school] in the year 1510 . . . for free education of children of all nations and countries. . . . They were to be instructed . . . "in good and clene *Laten* literature," . . . to the exclusion of all which he terms "barbary and corruption, and *Laten* adulterate," and such as he says "may rather be called blotterature than literature." *Blackwood's Mag.*, II. 465.

Dog Latin. See *dog-Latin*.—**Latin Christianity,** that form of Christian doctrine and church life which grew up among and was dominated by the Latin race: used in ecclesiastical history generally in contradistinction from *Greek* and sometimes from *Teutonic Christianity*.—**Latin Church.** (*a*) The Western Church, which from very early times down to the Reformation everywhere used Latin as its official language, whether among Latin, Celtic, or Teutonic races, as distinguished from the *Greek* or *Oriental Church*. (*b*) The Roman Catholic Church.—**Latin cross,** See *cross*1.—**Latin empire,** the name given to the empire of Constantinople while under the rule of Latin (chiefly French) emperors from 1204 to 1261.—**Latin kingdom,** the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem under the French or Latin kings, from 1099 to 1187, when the Christians were expelled, though the title "king of Jerusalem" was maintained long afterward.—**Latin league,** a confederation of the cities of Latium existing in Italy in the earliest historic times, and continuing till 338 B. C., when the Latin towns were finally incorporated in the dominion of Rome. According to the earliest tradition, the league included thirty cities, among which Alba Longa held the preëminent place. After the fall of Alba, Aricia, Lanuvium, and Tusculum, with other important communities not originally included, were united with the league. The confederation held assemblies in the grove of Ferentina, below Marino in the Alban hills, and had a common religious sanctuary in the temple of Jupiter Latiaris on the summit of the Alban Mount (Monte Cavo), where annual sacrifices were celebrated.—**Latin Union,** a monetary alliance of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, formed by convention December 23d, 1865, and joined by Greece in 1868. Its object was the maintenance and regulation of a uniform interchangeable gold and silver coinage, based on the French franc. Its limited term was continued by two renewals (1878 and 1885), Belgium withdrawing on the latter occasion and adopting the single gold standard.—Syn. See *Roman*.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the race that inhabited ancient Latium in central Italy, including Rome; afterward, one to whom the Latin language was vernacular; an ancient Roman, Italian, etc.—2. In modern application, a member of one of the races ethnically and linguistically related to the ancient Romans or Italians, by descent or intermixture: as, the *Latins* of Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal.—3. The language of ancient Rome; the language originally spoken in Latium, and afterward extended over all the integral parts of the Roman empire in Europe, which is the basis of the modern Romance languages (see *Romance*), and has supplied the greater part in bulk of the vocabulary of modern English (see *English*). Latin belongs to the Italican branch of the Indo-European or Aryan family, together with Oscan, Umbrian, and other dialects of which hardly any remains are extant. Its nearer relations with the other branches of the family are matters of doubt and dispute. It was formerly, on insufficient grounds, believed especially akin with Greek; more recently, it has been thought closer to Celtic. Latin, with its literature, is divided chronologically into several periods—in this dictionary, in the etymologies, into five, namely *Old Latin*, *Classical Latin*, *Late Latin*, *Middle Latin*, and *New Latin*. See below.

> Seynt Jerome, that was a Preest and a Cardynalle, that translatede the Bible and the Psaultere from Ebrew in to *Latyn*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 71.

> The King of France . . . shall name your highness . . . thus in *Latin*, Præclarissimus filius noster Henricus.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 369.

> I love the language, that soft bastard *Latin* [Italian],
> Which melts like kisses from a female mouth.
> *Byron*, Beppo, st. 44.

4. A member of the Latin or Roman Catholic Church: the designation most frequently used by Greek Catholics and other Oriental Christians for Roman Catholics.

> The *Latins* in Palestine are not numerous, the country villages, when Christian, belonging generally to the Greek Church. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 644.

5. A member of a civil community in Turkey composed of such subjects of the Sultan as are of foreign ancestry and of the Roman Catholic faith.—6†. An exercise in schools, consisting in turning English into Latin.

> By mine aduice, he shall not vse the common order in common scholes, for making of *latines*.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 25.

> The divisions and periods of the Latin vary more or less with different writers. As generally adopted, and as somewhat more precisely discriminated in this dictionary and systematically followed in the etymologies, they are here defined in chronological order: **Old Latin,** Latin before the classical period, including Plautus, Ennius, Terence, Cato, and other early Latin authors (so far as they retain traces of the older language), and inscriptions of early date.—**Classical Latin,** the Latin of the writers commonly called classical (Lucretius, Catullus, Cæsar, Cicero, Sallust, Virgil, Nepos, Horace, Ovid, Livy, Tibullus, Curtius, Persius, Petronius, Seneca, the Plinys, Statius, Tacitus, Juvenal, Suetonius, etc.), from about 75 B. C. to about A. D. 175 or 200; the standard Latin of the grammars and dictionaries.—**Late Latin,** Latin immediately following the classical period, from about A. D. 175 or 200 to about 600, including the writings of Ausonius, Claudian, Lampridius, Orosius, Cassiodorus, Boëthius, etc., and the early church fathers, Tertullian, Lactantius, Jerome, Augustine, etc.—**Middle Latin,** or **Medieval Latin,** the Latin of the middle ages, from about A. D. 600 to 1500. During this period the Latin vocabulary received enormous accessions from the Greek and Teutonic and Oriental tongues, as well as from the Romance tongues, the vernacular representatives of the ancient Latin, such accessions being fully accommodated to the Latin, or merely provided with Latin terminations, or received unchanged. Also called *Low Latin*, sometimes *Barbarous Latin*, especially with reference to its foreign elements.—**New Latin,** or **Modern Latin,** Latin as written in modern times, from about A. D. 1500 to the present time. It now includes especially the Latin used by scientific writers in description and classification. New Latin, like Middle Latin, possesses a huge literature, but the language in this form is now used almost exclusively in theological, philological, and scientific works. Its main use is to serve, with the Greek vocabulary, now in large part incorporated in New Latin, as the common vocabulary of civilization, the tendency being in each civilized tongue to form the terms required by the progress of science upon an actual or potential New Latin type.

Law Latin. See *law*1.—**Low Latin.** See *Middle Latin*.—**Thieves' Latin,** thieves' language; thieves' cant or slang.

> A very learned man, I promise you, and can vent Greek and Hebrew as fast as I can *Thieves' Latin*.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxix.

Abbreviated *L.* or *Lat.*

Latin† (lat′in), *v.* [< *Latin*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To turn into Latin; interlard with Latin.

> The well *latined* apology in his behalf. *Fuller.*

> Such fellowes will so *Latine* their tongues that the simple cannot but wonder at their talke, and thinke surely they speak by some reuelacion.
> *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric (1553), iii.

II. *intrans.* To use Latin words or phrases.

Latiner (lat'in-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *latiner, latynere* (also *latyner*, q. v.) = Dan. *latiner* = Sw. *latinare*, < OF. *latinier*, < ML. *latinarius*, a speaker or user of Latin, an interpreter, < L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] **1.** One skilled in the Latin language; a Latinist.

"The pity is, Daniel," replied Guy, "that Rowland Dixon is no *latiner*, any more than those who go to see his performances." *Southey*, Doctor, xxiii.

2. An interpreter.

And alle weys fynden Men *Latyneres* to go with hem in the Contrees, and ferthere bezonde, in to tyme that Men conne the Langage. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 58.

Latiniform (lat'i-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *Latinus*, Latin, + *forma*, form.] Latin in form; Latinized, as a word. Compare *Romaniform*.

The English neuronym has a Latin form; it is *Latiniform;* but it presents for the time an English face and dress. *B. G. Wilder*, Jour. Nervous Diseases, xii., 1885.

Latinisation, Latinise. See *Latinization, Latinize*.

Latinism (lat'in-izm), *n.* [= F. *Latinisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *Latinismo*, < ML. **Latinismus*, < L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] A Latin idiom; a mode of expression peculiar to the Latin language; use of Latin forms or derivatives.

I owe also to Fenton the participle meandered, and to Sir W. D'Avenant the *latinism* of funeral illicet. *Harte*, Religious Melancholy, Advertisement.

He [the author of "Piers Plowman"] disdained their exotic fancies, their *Latinisms*, their Gallicisms, and their Italianisms. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 214.

Milton's *Latinism* was so pronounced as to be un-English. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 161.

Latinist (lat'in-ist), *n.* [= F. *Latiniste* = Sp. Pg. It. *Latinista*, < ML. *Latinista*, one who speaks Latin, < *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] One skilled in Latin; a Latin scholar.

This interpretacion also do both the moste number and the best lerned of the *latinistes* best alowe. *Bible of* 1551, Ps. iv., note.

Every *Latinist* cannot understand them [words]. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 5.

Possibly Landor was a more ready *Latinist*, but no Englishman has written Greek elegiac to equal . . . the dedication of "Atalanta." *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 398.

Latinistic (lat-i-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Latinist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Latinism; having a Latin style or idiom. *Coleridge*.

Latinitaster (lat'in-i-tas″tėr), *n.* [< L. *Latinita(t-)s*, Latinity, + *-aster*, a pejorative suffix.] One who has a smattering of Latin. *Walker*. [Humorous and rare.]

Latinity (la-tin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *latinité* = Sp. *latinidad* = Pg. *latinidade* = It. *latinità*, < L. *latinita(t-)s*, Latinity, the Latin language, < *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] Use of the Latin language; method of speaking or writing Latin; Latin style or idiom.

If the author's [Lyly's] *Latinity* is not always perfect, it rises with a readiness which might excite the envy of modern University senate-houses, had not Latin ceased to be familiar even to their venerable walls. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 155.

The poems of Leo XIII. are remarkable for their exquisite *Latinity*. *The Century*, XXX. 92.

English writers who were composing in French, and the more learned who displayed their clerkship by their *Latinity*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 134.

Latinization (lat″in-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *latinisation;* as *Latinize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering into Latin. Also spelled *Latinisation*.

Latinize (lat'in-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Latinized*, ppr. *Latinizing*. [= F. *latiniser* = Sp. *latinizar* = Pg. *latinisar* = It. *latinizzare*, < LL. *latinizare*, translate into Latin, < L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To translate into Latin.—**2.** To convert into Latin forms, as words; adapt to Latin spelling or inflection; intermix with Latin elements, as a style of writing.

The macaronian is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue *latinized*, and Latin words modernized. *Cambridge*, Scribleriad, ii., note 16.

II. *intrans.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

He *latinizes* less in the poems which follow, because it is more difficult to do it in verse. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 18.

Also spelled *Latinise*.

Latinly† (lat'in-li), *adv.* With purity of Latin style.

You shall hardly find a man amongst them [the French] which can make a shift to express himself in that [the Latin] language, nor one amongst an hundred that can do it *Latinly*. *Heylin*, Voyage of France, p. 296.

lation† (lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *latio(n-)*, a bearing, < *latus*, used as pp. of *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *ablation, collation, legislation*, etc.] The act of bearing or carrying from one place to another; transportation; translation.

Make me a heaven; and make me there
Many a lesse and greater spheare;
Make me the straight and oblique lines,
The motions, *lations*, and the signs.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 48.

latipennate (lat-i-pen'āt), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] In *ornith.*, broad-winged.

latipennine (lat-i-pen'in), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + *penna*, wing, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *latipennate*.

latirostral (lat-i-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] In *ornith.*, broad-billed; of or pertaining to the *Latirostres*.

latirostrate (lat-i-ros'trāt), *a.* Same as *latirostral*.

Latirostres (lat-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *latus*, broad, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] **1.** In Sundevall's classification of birds, the fifth phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, embracing seven families more or less nearly related to the true flycatchers of the Old World (*Muscicapidæ*). —**2.** In Sclater's system of 1880, a group of laminiplantar oscine *Passeres*, embracing the *Hirundinidæ* or swallows: equivalent to the *Cheledonomorphæ* of Sundevall.

latirostrous† (lat-i-ros'trus), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] Same as *latirostral*.

Latirostrous or flat-billed birds. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 1.

latiseptæ (lat-i-sep'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *latus*, broad, + *sæptum, septum*, a partition.] In *bot.*, cruciferous plants having the dissepiment broad in proportion to the thickness between the valves.

latissimus (lā-tis'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *latissimi* (-mī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle), superl. of L. *latus*, broad, wide: see *latitude*.] The broadest muscle which lies upon the back; one of the muscles of the anterior extremity, arising from the spines of numerous vertebræ, and some other parts, and inserted into the upper part of the humerus: commonly called more fully *latissimus dorsi*. See cut under *muscle*. – **Latissimus colli**†, a former name of the broadest muscle of the neck, now called *platysma myoides*. See *platysma*.

latisternal (lat-i-stėr'nal), *a.* [< L. *latus*, broad, + NL. *sternum*, < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast, chest.] Having a broad and flat breast-bone: as, a *latisternal* ape. The anthropoid or anthropomorphic apes agree with man in this respect, whence the term is specifically applied to them.

latitancy† (lat'i-tan-si), *n.* [< *latitan(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of lying concealed; latency; hibernation.

It cannot be denied it [the chameleon] is (if not most of any) a very abstemious animal, and such as by reason of its frigidity, paucity of blood, and *latitancy* in the winter . . . will long subsist without a visible sustentation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

latitant† (lat'i-tant), *a.* [< L. *latitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *latitare*, freq. of *latere*, lie hidden, lurk: see *latent*.] Lying hidden; latent; hibernating.

Snakes, lizards, snails, and divers other insects *latitant* many months in the year . . . do long subsist without nutrition. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

latitat (lat'i-tat), *n.* [L., he lies hidden, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *latitare*, lie hidden: see *latitant*.] In *Eng. law*, an old writ by which a person was summoned to the King's Bench to answer, as on the supposition that he lay concealed.

I desire him also to conceale himself as he can, if he cannot get a speciall pardon, to weare a *Latitat* about his neck. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 72.

latitation† (lat-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *latitatio(n-)*, a hiding, < *latitare*, lie hidden: see *latitant*.] The act of skulking or lying concealed. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Latitores (lat-i-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *latitare*, lie hidden: see *latitant*.] In Blyth's system (1849), the skulkers; an order of birds corresponding to the *Macrodactyli* of Cuvier. [Not in use.]

latitude (lat'i-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *latitude*, < OF. *latitude*, F. *latitude* = Sp. *latitud* = Pg. *latitude* = It. *latitudine*, < L. *latitudo*, breadth, width, < *latus*, broad, OL. *stlatus* (appearing in fem. *stlata*, a broad strip), ult. a var. of *stratus*, pp. of *sternere*, spread out, strew: see *stratum, strew*.] **1**†. Extent from side to side, or distance sidewise from a given point or line; breadth; width.

Provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

Thy yet close-folded *latitude* of boughs. *Cowper*, Yardley Oak.

2. Extent within limits of any kind; scope; range; comprehensiveness: as, to be allowed great *latitude* of motion or action; *latitude* of meaning or of application.

This doctrine of elenches hath a more ample *latitude* and extent than is perceived. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 225.

Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts asunder all those hard pinching cords. *South*, Sermons.

The nation was less governed by laws than by customs, which admitted a great *latitude* of interpretation. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., I., App. 1.

Latitude of action should not be given to a relief party who on a known coast are searching for men who know their plans and orders. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 33.

Hence—**3.** Extent of deviation from a standard; freedom from rules or limits: as, *latitude* of conduct.

In human actions, there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Jer. Taylor*.

Augustus . . . reproved his daughter for her excess in apparel, and both rebuked and imprisoned her for her immodest *latitudes*. *Penn*, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

4. The elevation of the pole of the heavens at a station, or the angle at which the plane of the horizon is cut by the earth's axis; the total curvature or bending of a meridian between the equator and a station; the angle which the plumb-line at any place makes with the plumb-line at the equator in the same plane; on a map, the angular distance of a point on the earth's surface from the equator, measured on the meridian of the point: as, St. Paul's, London, is in *lat.* 51° 30′ 48″ N.; Cape Horn is in *lat.* 55° 59′ S. Latitude is determined by different methods, according as circumstances may require. At sea the instrument exclusively used is the quadrant or sextant, the latter being simply a more accurately constructed and therefore more expensive form of the instrument. With this the altitude of the sun is observed when on the meridian, and from this altitude, with the aid of the declination taken from the Nautical Almanac, with certain corrections for dip, refraction, etc., the latitude is obtained. The same method is used on land (with the aid of an artificial horizon in place of the natural) in cases where no great accuracy is required, as in ordinary geographical reconnaissances. More accurate results are secured by increasing the number of observations by the method of circummeridian altitudes, several observations being taken just before and just after noon (or, if a fixed star is observed, before and after its culmination), from which, with suitable corrections, a mean result is attained more accurate than that furnished by a single observation. A much higher degree of accuracy is reached by the use of the zenith-telescope, which is a portable instrument, but considerably less so than the sextant, which the observer holds in his hand. With this instrument the latitude is determined by measuring micrometrically the difference of the meridional zenith-distances of two stars near the zenith, one north and the other south of it. The zenith-telescope is used for latitude determinations by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at the stations belonging to the primary triangulation. The most accurate method of determining the latitude in a fixed observatory is by observing, with the meridian circle, the altitude of a circumpolar star at its transits above and below the pole. This method is independent of the declination of the star, and not necessarily liable to great errors of refraction. Another method sometimes employed in fixed observatories is to observe the transit of a star with a transit-instrument in the prime vertical, the time of the transit being observed with the instrument pointing east, and again with the same instrument pointing west, whence the altitude of the pole may be deduced. There are other methods of determining the latitude, but they are much less important than those mentioned.

5. In *astron.*, the angular distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic, measured on that secondary to the ecliptic which passes through the body. Secondaries to the ecliptic are called *circles of celestial latitude*, and parallels to the ecliptic are called *parallels of celestial latitude*. Latitude is geocentric or heliocentric according as the earth or the sun is taken as the center from which the angle is measured.

6. The quantity of the interval between two latitudes, either in the geographical or the astronomical sense: as, to sail through 30° of *latitude*.

The zodiak in hevene is ymagened to ben a superfice contienyng a *latitude* of 12 degrees. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 21.

7. A place or region as marked by parallels of latitude: as, to fish in high *latitudes* (that is, in places where the latitude is a high number); the orange will not ripen in this *latitude* (that is, it will not do so in any place on the same parallel of latitude as the place spoken of); you are out of your *latitude* (that is, literally or figuratively, you have committed an error of navigation, so that the latitude you have assigned to the ship's place is not the true one).

Those *latitudes* and altitudes where no crops will grow. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 103.

Argument of the latitude. See *argument*. – **Ascending latitude.** See *ascending*.— **Calm latitudes.** See *calm*[1].— **Celestial latitude.** See def. 5, above.— **Circle of latitude.** See *circle*.— **Geocentric, reduced,** or **central latitude,** the angle, measured at the center of the earth, between a straight line to any place and the line

to the equator in the same meridian.—**Heliocentric latitude.** See *heliocentric*.—**Heliographic latitude.** See *heliographic*.—**Latitude by account** (*naut.*), the latitude deduced from the course and distance sailed since the last observation.—**Latitude by observation** (*naut.*), the latitude deduced from an observation of some heavenly body.—**Middle latitude,** in *nav.*, the latitude of the parallel midway between two places situated in the same hemisphere. It is equal to half the sum of the latitudes of the two places when they are on the same side of the equator; when they are on opposite sides, it is equal to half the difference of their latitudes.—**Middle-latitude sailing,** a combination of plane and parallel sailing, so named from the use of the middle latitude—that is, the latitude of the parallel which is equally distant from the parallel left and the one arrived at. See *sailing*.—**Parallel of latitude.** Same as *circle of latitude* (*b*).

latitudinal (lat-i-tū′di-nal), *a.* [= Sp. *latitudinal*, < L. *latitudo* (*-din-*), breadth, + *-al*.] Pertaining to latitude; being in the direction of latitude.

latitudinarian (lat-i-tū-di-nā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. F. *latitudinaire;* < NL. *latitudinarius*, < L. *latitudo* (*-din-*), breadth: see *latitude*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Embracing a wide circle or range; having free scope; not conforming to a strict code of morals; roving; libertine.

Latitudinarian love will be expensive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it.
Jeremy Collier, Kindness.

2. Characterized by latitude or independence of thought, or by forbearance from strict insistence upon the usual standards of belief or opinion; especially, not rigidly strict in religious principles or views; tolerant of free-thinking or heresy: as, *latitudinarian* opinions or doctrines. The word is generally used opprobriously. It is specifically applied in church history to certain Episcopal divines of the seventeenth century (see below), but in later time to all who regard specific creeds, methods of church government, and forms of worship with comparative indifference.

A man bred among Dutch Presbyterians, and well known to hold *latitudinarian* opinions about robes, ceremonies, and bishops. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Men of broad views, of tolerant, if not *latitudinarian*, temper. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 9.

Locke . . . was a theologian, and a sincere if *latitudinarian* Christian. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 21.

II. *n.* **1.** In *Eng. church hist.*, one of a school of Episcopal divines who in the seventeenth century strove to unite the dissenters with the Episcopal Church by insisting only on those doctrines which were held in common by both, and who, while they maintained the wisdom of the episcopal form of government and ritual, denied their divine origin and authority.

They wished that things might have been carried with more moderation, and they continued to keep up a good correspondence with those who differed from them in opinion, and allowed a great freedom both in philosophy and in divinity; from whence they were called "men of latitude"; and upon this men of narrow thoughts fastened upon them the name of *latitudinarians*. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. Hence, in later times, one who regards with comparative indifference specific creeds, methods of church government, and forms of public worship: generally used opprobriously.

latitudinarianism (lat-i-tū-di-nā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *latitudinarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of a latitudinarian or of the latitudinarians; freedom or liberality of opinion in religion, philosophy, politics, etc.; laxity or indifference in regard to doctrines and forms.

He [Jortin] was a lover of truth, without hovering over the gloomy abyss of scepticism; and a friend to free enquiry, without roving into the dreary and pathless wilds of *latitudinarianism*. *Parr*, Tracts by a Warburtonian.

Fierce sectarianism bred fierce *latitudinarianism*.
De Quincey.

Extreme contrasts of doctrine have come to be openly treated as simply differences of opinion, Sacerdotalism and *Latitudinarianism* finding a common home in an undivided Church. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 21.

latitudinous (lat-i-tū′di-nus), *a.* [< L. *latitudo* (*-din-*), breadth: see *latitude*.] Very broad; having a wide extent or scope.

laton†, *n.* A Middle English form of *latten*. *Chaucer.*

Latona (lā-tō′nä), *n.* [L., < Gr. Λητώ, Doric Λατώ: see def.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the Roman name of the Greek goddess Leto, mother by Jupiter of Apollo and Diana. See *Leto*.

Mygale, the symbol of *Latona* or Night.
Knight, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 57.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of mollusks. (*b*) A genus of cladocerous crustaceans of the family *Sididæ*. (*c*) A genus of rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ* having the anterior tarsi dilated. There are two species, both from the United States of Colombia. *Guérin*, 1844. (*d*) A genus of spiders. *C. Koch*, 1866.

latoner†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lattener*. *York Plays.*

latount†, *n.* A Middle English form of *latten*. *Chaucer.*

latrant† (lā′trant), *a.* [= It. *latrante*, < L. *latran(t-)s*, ppr. of *latrare*, bark.] Barking; clamoring noisily.

Whose *latrant* stomachs oft molest
The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest.
M. Green, The Spleen.

Thy care be first the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race.
Tickell, Hunting.

latrate† (lā′trāt), *v. i.* [< L. *latratus*, pp. of *latrare*, bark.] To bark, as a dog.

latration† (lā-trā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **latratio(n-)*, < *latrare*, bark: see *latrate*.] A barking, as of a dog.

Latreillean (lä-trā′lē-an), *a.* [< *Latreille* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the French naturalist Pierre André Latreille (1762–1833).

Latreillia (lä-trā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., named after *Latreille*, the French naturalist.] **1.** A genus of crustaceans. *Roux*, 1827.—**2.** A genus of *Muscidæ*. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

latreutical (la-trö′ti-kal), *a.* [< MGr. **λατρευτικός*, of or for divine service, < Gr. *λατρεύειν*, serve, work for hire, < *λάτρις*, a hired servant: see *latria*.] **1.** Acting in the capacity of a servant; ministering; serving. [Rare.]

That in this sacred supper there is a sacrifice in that sense wherein the fathers spake, none of us ever doubted: but that is then either *latreutical*, as Bellarmin distinguishes it not ill, or eucharistical.
Bp. Hall, No Peace with Rome, § 4.

2. Relating to or in the nature of latria.

latria (lā-trī′ä), *n.* [= F. *latrie* = Sp. *latría* = Pg. It. *latria*, < LL. *latria*, < Gr. *λατρεία*, service, divine worship, < *λατρεύειν*, serve for hire, serve God with prayers, etc., < *λάτρις*, a hired servant; cf. L. *latro(n-)*, a mercenary, a robber: see *ladrone*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, a technical term for that supreme worship which is allowed to be offered to God only: distinguished from *dulia* and *hyperdulia*.

Latrididæ (lā-trid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] The usual but an irregular form of *Lathridiidæ*.

Latridius, *n.* See *Lathridius*.

latrine (la-trēn′), *n.* [= F. *latrine* = Sp. Pg. It. *latrina*, < L. *latrina* (also neut. *latrinum*), contr. of *lavatrina*, a bath, a water-closet, < *lavare*, wash: see *lave*[2], *lotion*.] A privy; a water-closet; especially, a water-closet in a public place, as in factories, schools, barracks, hospitals, etc.

Across the gardens were the *latrines* for the domestics, and, some distance away from these on the same side, the laundries. Quoted in *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 847.

Latris (lā′tris), *n.* [NL., < L. *Latris*, a female proper name, < Gr. *λάτρις*, a workman for hire, in fem. a handmaid.] A genus of fishes of the family *Cirritidæ*. *L. hecateia* is a New Zealand species, known as the *trumpeter*, and highly esteemed for its flesh. *J. Richardson.*

latrobe (la-trōb′), *n.* [Short for *Latrobe stove;* so called from its inventor, J. H. B. *Latrobe* of Baltimore.] A form of stove which is set into a fireplace, has a projecting ornamental front, and is arranged for heating floors above by means of a hot-air flue fitted with a damper and register. *E. H. Knight.* Also called *Baltimore heater*.

latrobite (la-trō′bīt), *n.* [Named after O. T. *Latrobe*.] A pink or rose-red variety of anorthite, or lime feldspar, from Labrador.

latrocinary (lat′rō-si-nā-ri), *a.* [< *latrocin-y* + *-ary*.] Practising highway robbery.

In our viatorial progression we were now opposite the Portobello, where *latrocinary* homicides went to lurk.
Campbell, Lexiphanes (ed. 1767), p. 56.

latrocination† (lat″rō-si-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *latrocinatio(n-)*, highway robbery, < *latrocinari*, be a hired servant, practise freebooting: see *latrocinium*.] The act of robbing; a depredation. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

latrocinium (lat-rō-sin′i-um), *n.* [L.: see *latrociny, larceny*.] **1**†. Larceny; theft.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *church hist.*, a council held at Ephesus (A. D. 449), at which action was taken in favor of the heretic Eutyches (see *Eutychian*): so called because its measures were carried by force and intimidation. All its acts were reversed at the ecumenical council of Chalcedon, two years later. Also called the *Ephesian Latrocinium*, and the *robber council* or *synod*. **3**†. The prerogative of sitting in judgment upon and executing thieves.

latrociny† (lat′rō-si-ni), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *latrocinio*, < L. *latrocinium*, military service, robbery, < *latrocinari*, be a hired servant, practise freebooting, < *latro(n-)*, a mercenary, a robber; cf. Gr. *λάτρις*, a hired servant: see *latria*, *ladrone*, and cf. *larceny*, a reduced form of the same word.] Larceny; theft. *Stackhouse.*

Latrodectus (lat-rō-dek′tus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of retitelarian spiders, of the family *Theridiidæ*. See *Malmignatte*.

lattage (lat′āj), *n.* [A dial. var. of **lettage*, < *let*[2] + *-age*.] An impediment: generally applied to a defect in speech. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

latteen, *a.* See *lateen*.

latten (lat′en), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *latton, laton, laten;* < ME. *laton, latoun, latun* (= Russ. *latunŭ*), < OF. *laton*, F. *laiton*, latten, = Sp. *laton* = Pg. *latão*, brass, metal in thin plates, < Sp. *lata*, lath, = Pg. *lata*, tin-plate, < G. *latte*, a lath, a thin plate: see *lath*[1].] **1.** A mixed metal, made of copper and zinc and not practically distinguishable from brass. Such a metal was used throughout the middle ages and later, commonly in thin sheets, for the manufacture of various utensils, and for the brasses of sepulchral monuments. The term appears to be now restricted to kinds of brass that are worked into articles for ecclesiastical use.

He hadde a croys of *latoun* ful of stones.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 699.

The doores or gates are couered with fine *Latten* of Corinth: one of which (they imagine) was made of the wood of Noahs Arke. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

The candlestick was seven-branched, made of *laton* or brass, so that it could be easily set up or taken to pieces again. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 244.

2. Same as *latten-brass*.—**Black latten,** a dark-colored latten in milled sheets, sometimes beaten into wire.—**Gold latten.** See *gold*.—**Latten wire,** wire made from strips of latten beaten with a mallet until round. Such wire was made before the introduction of wire-drawing machines.—**Roll latten,** latten polished on both sides ready for use. *Simmonds.*—**Shaven latten,** a thinner kind of latten.

latten-brass (lat′en-brȧs), *n.* A metallic compound into which scrap-brass and other ingredients enter, and which is rolled in thin plates.

lattener (lat′en-ėr), *n.* A worker in latten.

latter (lat′ėr), *a.* [A var. of *later* (= OFries. *letora, letera, littera*, worse, later, = MHG. *lazzer*, later, = Icel. *latari*, comp. of *latr*, lazy), compar. of *late*, now partly differentiated in use: see *late*[1].] **1.** Later; more advanced or more recent; nearer to the close or to the present time: as, the *latter* part of the day, or of one's life; in these *latter* days.

Hear counsel, and receive instruction, that thou mayest be wise in thy *latter* end. Prov. xix. 20.

2. Coming after another person or thing in consideration or relation; being the second of two or of a dual division in order of existence or of mention: opposed to *former:* as, I prefer the *latter* proposition to the former.

I hold it ever,
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches; careless heirs
May the two *latter* darken and expend.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 29.

This was the opinion and practice of the *latter* Cato.
Swift, Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

3†. Last; latest; final.

Direct mine arms, I may embrace his neck,
And in his bosom spend my *latter* gasp.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 38.

Latter end, Lammas, etc. See the nouns.—**The former and the latter rain.** See *rain*.

latter-born† (lat′ėr-bôrn), *a.* Born later; younger.

My wife, more careful for the *latter-born*,
Had fasten'd him unto a small spare mast.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 79.

latter-day (lat′ėr-dā), *a.* Belonging to recent or present times, as opposed to early or former periods.

Two charming expressions of another of Mr. Lang's *latter-day* moods. *The Academy*, Dec. 29, 1888, p. 396.

Abraham, wandering off and founding a clan which becomes in time as distinct as any that ever existed, foreshadows our *latter-day* divergences.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 403.

Latter-day Saints, Mormons: so called by themselves. See *Mormon*.

latter-kin (lat′ėr-kin), *n.* A pointed piece of hard wood used for clearing out the grooves of the cames or leaden frames in fretwork-glazing. *E. H. Knight.*

latterly (lat′ėr-li), *adv.* Of late; lately; at a late or recent time.

It was by crushing a formidable resistance of this kind that Taiko acquired his ascendancy *latterly*. *Brougham.*

lattermath (lat′ėr-math), *n.* [< *latter* + *math*.] The latter mowing; aftermath. [Rare.]

The *latter-math* has less substance, succulence, and fragrance than the summer crop. *Landor.*

latter-mint (lat′ėr-mint), *n.* A late kind of mint.

Savory, *latter-mint*, and columbines.
Keats, Endymion, iv.

lattermore† (lat'ėr-mōr), *a.* See *latermore*.

latternt (lat'ėrn), *n.* [See *lectern*.] Same as

lattice (lat'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lattise, lattis;* < ME. *latis,* < OF. *lattis,* F. *lattis,* a lattice, < *latte,* a lath: see *lath*1.] 1. Work with open spaces formed by crossing, interlacing, or joining laths, bars, or rods of wood or metal.

Lattice-window.

So, my good window of *lattice*, fare thee well: thy casement I need not open, for I look through thee.
Shak., All's Well, ii. [3. 225.

The upper part of the window, which is most commonly shut, is made of glasse or *lattice*.
Coryat, Crudities, [I. 50.

2. Anything made of or covered with strips interwoven so as to form a sort of network; specifically, a window, window-blind, or screen made of laths or strips which cross one another like network, so as to leave open interstices. Lattices are used especially when air rather than light is to be admitted. They were once general in England. Also *lattice blind, lattice-window.*

Holding a *lattis* still before his face,
Through which he stil did peep as forward he did pace.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 15.

The mother of Sisera looked out at a window and cried through the *lattice*, Why is his chariot so long in coming?
Judges v. 28.

Backward the *lattice*-blind she flung.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a series of perpendicular and horizontal strips crossing one another over the field or a part of it. These strips may be interlaced or not, and if interlaced should be so blazoned. A lattice differs from a surface fretty in being palewise and barwise, while fretty is always bendwise. According to some writers, the lattice should never be interlaced, and it is allowed by them that the strips may be bendwise, dexter and sinister, the difference between this and a surface fretty being in the circumstance that they do not interlace.—**Red latticet**, a frame of lattice-work painted bright-red, formerly used to fill the windows of an ale-house: considered a sign or mark of a tavern.

His Saint Valerio,
That knows not of what fashion dice are made,
Nor ever yet look'd towards a *red lattice*.
Chapman, All Fools, v. 1.

A' calls me e'en now, my lord, through a *red lattice*, and I could discern no part of his face from the window.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 86.

lattice (lat'is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *latticed*, ppr. *laticing*. [< *lattice*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a lattice.

The windows were *latticed* with small panes.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 5.

2. To give the form or appearance of a lattice to.

O'er their heads
Huge alders weave their canopies, and shed
Disparted moonlight through the *latticed* boughs.
Glover, Athenaid, xxvii.

Every morning when the sun peeps through
The dim, leaf-*latticed* windows of the grove.
Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth.

Latticed cells, in *bot.*, same as *cambiform cells*. See *cambiform.*—**Latticed leaves**, in *bot.*, cancellate leaves. See *cancellate.*—**To lattice upt**, to hide from the light of day; render obscure; eclipse.

Alexander was adorned with most excellent vertues. . . . Therein it seemeth he hath *latticed up* Cæsar.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 621.

lattice-blind (lat'is-blīnd), *n.* Same as *lattice*, 2.

lattice-braid (lat'is-brād), *n.* A narrow braid made on the lace-pillow and having the appearance of a fine lattice, all the principal openings being of the same size.

lattice-bridge (lat'is-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the web between the chords, or the combination of the main compression and tension members, is formed so as to resemble lattice-work. It is a frequent form of construction in Europe, where bridges of this kind have been built of more than 300 feet span. In these bridges the tendency to lateral deflection, due to the lightness of the web, is counteracted by making the trusses double and properly connected, thus forming a kind of openwork box-girder. See cut under *bridge*1.

lattice-girder (lat'is-gėr"dėr), *n.* A girder of which the web consists of diagonal pieces arranged like latticework.

latticeleaf (lat'is-lēf), *n.* A name of the Madagascar water-plants *Aponogeton* (*Ouvirandra*) *fenestralis* and *A.* (*O.*) *Bernerianus*. They are remarkable for their skeleton leaves, the cellular tissue between the veins being wanting. The fleshy root is farinaceous and edible, resembling that of the yam. Also called *lattice-plant* and *lace-leaf*.

Lattice-leaf (*Aponogeton fenestralis*)

lattice-moss (lat'is-môs), *n.* A moss of the genus *Cinclidotus:* so called from the perforated membrane which unites the peristome with the columella.

lattice-plant (lat'is-plant), *n.* Same as *lattice-leaf*.

lattice-truss (lat'is-trus), *n.* In *bridge-building, carp.*, etc., a truss consisting of upper and lower horizontal chords, connected by braces crossing each other, and generally stiffened by joining the traces where they intersect.

lattice-window (lat'is-win"dō), *n.* Same as *lattice*, 2.

They [galleys] are made with *lattise windows* all round, and have swivel cannon fasten'd towards the prow.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 16.

latticework (lat'is-wėrk), *n.* 1. A grating formed of crossing strips with small openings. Compare *lattice*, 1.

These supplied
Of texture firm a *lattice-work*, that brac'd
The new machine, and it became a chair.
Cowper, Task, i. 42.

2. In *embroidery*, the outline of a lattice, done in outline-stitch on solid material, and employed as a background.

latticinio (It. pron. lät-tē-chē'ni-ō), *n.* [It., < L. *lacticinium*, milk food: see *lacticinium*.] In *glass-manuf.*, a name given to opaque white glass used in decorative designs.

latus (lā'tus), *n.*; pl. *latera* (lat'e-rą). [L., side, flank: see *lateral*, etc.] Side: used in some mathematical terms designating a line or diameter.—**Latus primarium** of a conic section, a diameter of a circular section touching the vertex of the conic.—**Latus rectum.** (*a*) Originally, a straight line drawn between two curves so as to bisect all straight lines drawn from one to the other parallel to a given straight line. (*b*) A straight line drawn from the vertex of a conic at right angles to the transverse diameter, and having a length equal to the diameter of that circular section which is at the same distance from the vertex of the cone as is the plane of the conic.—**Latus transversum** of a conic, the transverse diameter.

laubanite (lä'bąn-īt), *n.* [< *Lauban* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A zeolitic mineral occurring in fibrous spherical forms of a snow-white color in basalt at Lauban in Silesia. It is near laumontite in composition.

lauch1 (läch), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *laugh*.

lauch2 (läch), *n.* A Scotch form of *law*1.

Aweel, aweel, Maggie, ilka land has its ain *lauch*.
Scott, Antiquary, xxvi.

laud (lâd), *n.* [= F. *los* (> ME. *los, loos, lose:* see *lose*2) = Sp. *laude* = It. *laude, lode*, < L. *laus* (*laud-*), praise, glory, fame, renown, prob. orig. **claus* (**claud-*) (= W. *clod* = Ir. *clōth*, praise), akin to *cluere*, hear, *inclutus*, famous, renowned: see *client* and *loud*.] 1. Praise; commendation; honorable mention. [Now rare.]

He was, if I shal geven hym his *laude*,
A theef and eek a somnour, and a baud.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 55.

Who sometimes rayseth vp his voice to the height of the heauens, in singing the *laudes* of the immortall God.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

War. 'Tis called Jerusalem, my noble lord.
K. Hen. *Laud* be to God!—even there my life must end.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 236.

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.—3. Music or a song in praise or honor of any one.

She chanted snatches of old *lauds*.
Shak., Hamlet (ed. Collier), iv. 7. 178.

4. *pl.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, and in the *Anglican Ch.* as a monastic or devotional office, a religious service, forming, in combination with matins, the first of the seven canonical hours: so called from the reiterated ascriptions of praise to God in the last of the psalms (cxlviii., cxlix., cl.) which it contains. The usage in the Greek church is similar. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.

The belle of *laudes* gan to rynge,
And freres in the chauncel gonne synge.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 469.

These nocturns should begin at such a time as to be ended just as morning's twilight broke, so that the next of her services, the *lauds*, or matutinæ laudes, might come on immediately after, like gladsome thankfulness for a new day then dawning, an emblem of Christ's second coming. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 6.

laud (lâd), *v. t.* [< ME. *lauden* = F. *louer* = Sp. *laudar, loar* = Pg. *louvar* = It. *laudare, lodare*, < L. *laudare*, praise, < *laus* (*laud-*), praise: see *laud*, *n.* Cf. *allow*2.] To praise in words; speak or sing in praise of; especially, to extol or praise highly: as, to *laud* one to the skies.

Neyther for loue *laude* it nouȝt, ne lakke it for enuye.
Piers Plowman (B) xi. 102.

Praise the Lord, all ye Gentiles; and *laud* him, all ye people. Rom. xv. 11.

In Egypt at funerals, and afterwards in tombs, the dead were *lauded* and sacrificed to as their deities were *lauded* and sacrificed to. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 145.

laudability (lâ-dą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *laudabilità*, < LL. *laudabilita(t-)s*, praiseworthiness, excellency, < L. *laudabilis*, praiseworthy: see *laudable*.] The character of being laudable; laudableness. [Rare.]

Names . . . instructive by the *laudability* of their characters and the persuasiveness of their precepts.
Memoirs of Abp. Tenison, p. 5. (*Latham.*)

laudable (lâ'dą-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *laudable* = Pg. *laudavel* = It. *laudabile*, < L. *laudabilis*, praiseworthy, < *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*] 1. To be lauded; praiseworthy; commendable: as, *laudable* motives; *laudable* actions.

I am in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often *laudable*, to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 2. 76.

Even when I was at school, my mistress did ever extol me above the rest of the youth, in that I had a *laudable* voice. *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

2. In *pathol.*, healthy; salubrious; natural.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

If the abscess has not been exposed to the air, its contents are *laudable* or healthy inodorous pus.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 829.

laudableness (lâ'dą-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being laudable; praiseworthiness; laudability: as, the *laudableness* of designs, purposes, motives, or actions.

laudably (lâ'dą-bli), *adv.* In a laudable manner.

laudanum (lâ'dą-num), *n.* [A mod. irreg. var. of *ladanum*.] 1. Same as *ladanum*.—2. Tincture of opium. See *opium*.—**Dutchman's laudanum.** See *Dutchman's-laudanum*.

laudation (lâ-dā'shọn), *n.* [= It. *laudazione*, < L. *laudatio(n-)*, praise, commendation, < *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*] The act of lauding or praising; praise; commendation; especially, high or unstinted praise.

Butler deserves that one should regard him very attentively, both on his own account, and also because of the immense and confident *laudation* bestowed upon his writings.
M. Arnold, Last Essays, p. 64.

laudative (lâ'dā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *laudatif* = Pg. *laudativo* = It. *laudativo, lodativo*, < L. *laudativus*, laudatory, < *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Bestowing laud or praise; laudatory.

A kind of lampoon, *laudative*-vituperative (as it ought to be). *Carlyle*, in Froude.

II. *n.* A panegyric; a eulogy.

I have no purpose to enter into a *laudative* of learning, or to make a hymn to the muses.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 61.

laudator (lâ-dā'tọr), *n.* [< L. *laudator*, a praiser, < *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*] 1. One who lauds; a lauder.—2†. In *old law*, an arbitrator; an appraiser. *Imp. Dict.*

laudatory (lâ'dą-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *laudatorio*, < LL. *laudatorius*, belonging to praise, < *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Containing or expressing praise; praising highly; extolling.

This psalm . . . is *laudatory*, setting forth and celebrating the power and greatness of God, for which he is to be praised. *J. Udall*, Sermons (1642), p. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *laudatories* (-riz). That which contains or expresses praise.

I will not faile to give ye, Readers, a present taste of him from his own title; . . . not simply a confutation but a modest confutation with a *laudatory* of it selfe obtruded in the very first word. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

lauder (lâ′dėr), *n.* One who lauds or praises. *Ash.*

Laudian (lâ′di-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to William Laud, a member of government, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury under King Charles I., and a zealous persecutor of dissenters and nonconformists, born 1573, executed on charges of high treason by Parliament, January 10th, 164⅝.

lauf (louf), *n.* [G., a running, run, = E. *leap*[1].] 1. In *music*, a running passage; a roulade.—2. The peg-box of the violin, guitar, and similar instruments. See *peg*.

laugh (läf), *v.* [Also spelled (dial.) *laff*, *loff*; Sc. also *lauch* (pret. *leugh*, *leuch*); < ME. *laughen*, *lawghen*, *lauhen*, *lachen* (pret. *logh*, *logh*, *lagh*, etc.), < AS. *hlehhan*, *hlihhan*, *hlehhan*, *hlehan*, *hlihan* (pret. *hlōh*) = OS. *hlahan* (pret. *hlōg*) = OFries. *hlaka* = MD. *lachen* (pret. *loech*, *loegh*, *loeg*), D. *lagchen* = MLG. *lachen* = OHG. *hlahhan*, *lahhan* (pret. *hlōch*), *lachēn*, MHG. G. *lachen* = Icel. *hlæja* (pret. *hló*) = Dan. *le* (pret. *lo*) = Sw. *le* (pret. *log*) = Goth. *hlahjan* (pret. *hlōh*), laugh; orig. imitative. The original guttural *gh* (ch) has changed in English (but not in Scotch use) to *f*, as also in *cough*, *enough*, *trough*, etc., though the change is not recognized by a change of spelling as in *dwarf*, *draft* for *draught*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To express mirth or joy by an explosive inarticulate sound of the voice and a peculiar facial distortion; make a convulsive or chuckling noise excited by sudden merriment or pleasure.

He is glad with alle glade as gurles that *lauhen* alle,
And sory when he seeth men sory as thow seest children
Laghen ther men *lauhen* and loure ther men loureth.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 300.

The folk gan *laughen* at his fantasie.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 652.

And then the whole quire hold their hips, and *loffe*,
And waxen in their mirth, and neeze, and sweare
A merrier hour was neuer wasted there.
Shak., M. N. D. (fol. 1623), ii. 1. 55

Laughing consists essentially in an inspiration succeeded, not by one, but by a whole series often long continued, of short spasmodic expirations, the glottis being freely open during the whole time, and the vocal cords being thrown into characteristic vibrations.
M. Foster, Physiology, II. ii. § 9.

2. To be or appear gay; appear cheerful, pleasant, lively, or brilliant. [Poetical.]

The fields did *laugh*, the flowres did freshly spring.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 24.

Then *laughs* the childish year with flow'rets crown'd.
Dryden.

3. To scoff playfully; make merry; flout; jeer: with *at*.

I also will *laugh at* your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh. Prov. i. 26.

No fool to *laugh at*, which he valued more.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 312.

Profusion . . . hardens, blinds,
And warps the consciences of public men,
Till they can *laugh at* Virtue.
Cowper, Task, ii. 692.

Laugh and lay down†, or **laugh and lie down**†, an old game at cards, in which the one who holds a certain combination lays down his cards, and laughs, or is supposed to laugh, at his luck.

At *laugh and lie downe* if they play,
What asse against the sport can bray?
Lyly, Mother Bombie (ed. 1632), sig. Dd. ii.

To laugh in one's sleeve, to laugh inwardly, or so as not to be observed; be mirthful while maintaining a demure countenance. The phrase generally implies some degree of contempt, and is used rather of a state of feeling than of actual laughter.

Abs. Indeed, sir, I never was in a worse humour for mirth in my life.
Sir A. 'Tis false, sir, I know you are *laughing in your sleeve;* I know you'll grin when I am gone, sirrah!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 1.

To laugh out of or **on the other side** or **corner of the mouth, to laugh on the wrong side of the mouth** (or **face**), to weep or cry (figuratively); be made to feel regret, vexation, or disappointment, especially after exhibiting a boastful or exultant spirit.

II. *trans.* 1. To express laughingly; give out with jovial utterance or manner: as, he *laughed* his consent.

The large Achilles, on his press'd bed lolling,
From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 162.

2. To affect in some way by laughter, or a laughing manner; act upon by exercise of risibility: as, to *laugh* one's self sick or into convulsions; to *laugh* one out of countenance.

I have not been able yet to *laugh* him out of his long bid and beads. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, ii. 6.

Whenever she touch'd on me
This brother had *laugh'd* her down.
Tennyson, Maud, xix

To laugh it out†, or **laugh it off**, to pass off something with a laugh; make light of it.

Yet would he *laugh it out*, and proudly looke,
And tell them that they greatly him mistooke.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 703.

To laugh to scorn, to deride; treat with mockery, contempt, or scorn.

They *laughed* us *to scorn*, and despised us. Neh. ii. 19.

laugh (läf), *n.* [< *laugh*, *v.*] 1. An expression of merriment by an explosive noise; an inarticulate expression of sudden mirth or joy.

But feigns a *laugh*, to see me search around,
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found.
Pope, Spring, l. 55.

The watch-dog's voice that bay'd the whisp'ring wind,
And the loud *laugh* that spoke the vacant mind.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 122.

2. Mirth or merriment, particularly at the expense of some person or thing; ridicule: used with the definite article: as, *the laugh* was turned against him.

He can be pleased to see his best friend out of countenance, while *the laugh* is loud in his own applause.
Steele, Spectator, No. 422.

Canine laugh, in *pathol.* See *canine*.

laughable (lä′fa-bl), *a.* [< *laugh* + *-able*.] Exciting or fitted to excite laughter: as, a *laughable* story; a *laughable* scene.

The *laughable* peculiarities which contrasted so singularly with the gravity, energy, and harshness of his [Frederic's] character. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

—Syn. *Ridiculous*, *Comical*, etc. See *ludicrous*.

laughableness (lä′fa-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being laughable.

laughably (lä′fa-bli), *adv.* In a laughable manner; so as to excite laughter.

laugher (lä′fėr), *n.* 1. One who laughs or is given to merriment; rarely, a scoffer.

The *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope.*

You are of the *Laughers*, the Wits that take the Liberty to deride all Things that are magnificent and solemn.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, i. 1.

2. A domestic pigeon of a breed so named from their notes.

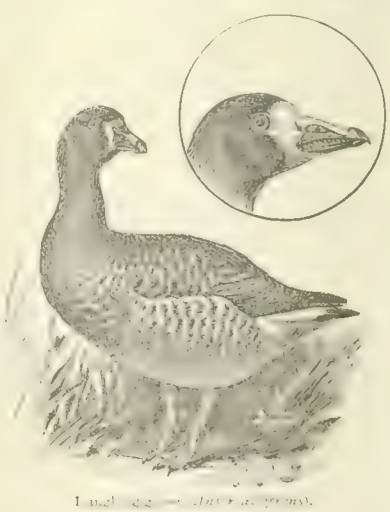
laughing-bird (lä′fing-bėrd), *n.* The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See *highhoe*. [Eng.]

laughing-crow (lä′fing-krō), *n.* 1. See *crow*[2].—2. Same as *laughing-thrush*.

laughing-dove (lä′fing-duv), *n.* A kind of pigeon. (*a*) The collared turtle- or ring-dove, *Turtur risorius*. (*b*) The cushat.

laughing-gas (lä′fing-gas), *n.* Nitrous oxid, or monoxid (N_2O): so called because when inhaled it usually produces exhilaration, which is followed by insensibility. It is prepared by carefully heating ammonium nitrate, and is evolved as a colorless gas with a pleasant smell and sweet taste. It may be liquefied by pressure, and in this condition stored for use. It is used as an anesthetic agent in minor surgical operations, particularly in dentistry.

laughing-goose (lä′fing-gös), *n.* The white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons:* so called from the conformation of the bill, which suggests the act of grinning or laughing. The American



Laughing-goose (*Anser albifrons*).

white-fronted goose is a different variety, *A. gambeli*, known in California as the *speckle-belly*.

laughing-gull (lä′fing-gul), *n.* See *gull*[2], and cut under *Chroïcocephalus*.

laughing-hyena (lä′fing-hī-ē′nä), *n.* The striped hyena, *Hyæna striata:* so called from its cry.

laughing-jackass (lä′fing-jak″as), *n.* The great kingfisher of Australia, *Dacelo gigas*. See cut under *Dacelo*.

laughingly (lä′fing-li), *adv.* In a laughing or merry way; with laughter.

laughing-muscle (lä′fing-mus″l), *n.* The risorius. Also called *smiling-muscle*.

laughing-stake†, *n.* Same as *laughing-stock*.

He lay in Vulcan's gyves a *laughing-stake*.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 3.

laughing-stock (lä′fing-stok), *n.* A person or thing that is an object of ridicule; a butt for laughter or jokes.

So I am made the servant of the manie,
And *laughing stocke* of all that list to scorne.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 224.

When he talked, he talked nonsense, and made himself the *laughing-stock* of his hearers. *Macaulay.*

laughing-thrush (lä′fing-thrush), *n.* A bird of the genus *Trochalopteron*, or of some closely related genus, as *Garrulax*, commonly referred to the family *Pycnonotidæ*, as *T. phœniceum*, *T. erythrocephalum*, or *G. leucolophus*. They are natives of Asia. Also called *laughing-crow*.

laughter (läf′tėr), *n.* [= Sc. *lauchter;* < ME. *laughter*, *lauhter*, < AS. *hleahtor* (= OHG. *hlahtar*, *lahter*, MHG. *lahter* (collectively *gelehter*, G. *gelächter*) = Icel. *hlātr* = Dan. *latter*, laughter), < *hlehhan*, laugh: see *laugh*, *v.*] 1. A mode of expressing mirth, consisting chiefly in certain convulsive and partly involuntary actions of the muscles of respiration, by means of which, after an inspiration, the expulsion of the air from the chest in a series of jerks produces a succession of short abrupt sounds, accompanied by certain movements of the muscles of the face, and often of other parts of the body, and, when excessive, by tears: also sometimes applied to any expression of merriment perceivable in the countenance. Laughter, accompanied by a feeling of annoyance rather than merriment, may be caused by tickling; it also accompanies hysteria.

Yiff that youre lorde also yee se drynkynge,
Looke that ye be in rihte stable sylence
Withe-oute lowde *lauhtere* or Iangelynge,
Rovnynge, Iapynge, or other Insolence.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

How inevitably does an immoderate *laughter* end in a sigh, which is only nature's recovering itself after a force done to it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

Laughter seems primarily to be the expression of mere joy or happiness. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 198.

2†. A laugh.

When the worthy hade his wordes warpit to end,
Diamede full depely drough out a *laughter*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5054.

When she cam to the Netherbow port,
She laughed loud *laughters* three.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 118).

laughterless (läf′tėr-les), *a.* Without laughter; not laughing.

laugh-worthy (läf′wėr′ŦHi), *a.* Deserving to be laughed at; laughable. [Rare.]

They laugh'd at his *laugh-worthy* fate.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

lauk, *interj.* See *lawk*.

laumer (lâ′mėr), *n.* Same as *lammer*.

laumontite, laumonite (lâ′mon-tīt, -it), *n.* [< *Laumont*, its discoverer, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium. It is found in laminated masses, and in groups of prismatic crystals. Exposed to dry air, it loses water and disintegrates. Also spelled *lomonite*.

laun (lân), *n.* A fine sieve made of closely woven silk, used in the purifying of ceramic clay.

launce[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *lance*[1].

launce[2]†, *n.* See *lance*[2].

launcegay†, *n.* A variant of *lancegay*.

launch (länch or lânch), *v.* [Also *lanch;* < ME. *lanchen*, *launchen*, var. of *lancen*, *launcen*, *lawncen*, < OF. *lanchier*, var. of *lancier*, F. *lancer* = Pr. *lansar* = Sp. *lanzar* = Pg. *lançar* = It. *lanciare*, hurl as a lance: see *lance*[1], of which *lanch*, *launch*, is a mere variant, now partly differentiated in use.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw or hurl, as a lance; dart; let fly.

At him he *launch'd* his spear and pierc'd his breast.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

He *Launch'd* the World to float in ambient Air.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Power at thee has *launched*
His bolts, and with his lightnings smitten thee.
Bryant, Antiq. of Freedom.

2†. To pierce or cut with or as with a lance or lancet; lance.

He [illegible]
With which he wont to *launch* the salvage hart
Of many a lyon and [illegible]
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

In fell motion,
With his prepared sword, he charges home
My unprovided body, *lanched* mine arm.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 54.

3. To move or cause to slide from the land into the water: as, to *launch* a ship.

They goe abord,
And the eftsoones gan *launch* his barke forthright.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 4.

With stays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,
And, roll'd on levers, *launch'd* her in the deep.
Pope, Odyssey, v. 332.

4. To send out into another sphere of duty, another field of activity, or the like: as, to *launch* one on the world.

And so, without this belauded prudence, . . . into that wide friendless . . . world the poor writer was *launched* again. *Forster*, Goldsmith, ii. 2.

5. *Naut.*: (*a*) To lower suddenly on the fid (a topmast or topgallantmast which has been swayed up). (*b*) To move (heavy bodies, as casks, spars, etc.) by pushing.—6†. To lay out or plant, as leeks, in trenches. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1†. To leap; skip.

Who lukes to the lefte syde, whene his horse *launches*,
With the lyghte of the sonne men myghte see his lyvere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2560.

2. To move a ship from the land into the water.

He said vnto them: Let us goe ouer vnto the other syde of the lake. And they *launched* forth.
Bible of 1551, Luke viii. 22.

For, *launching* on the nimble wings of thought,
Forthwith to her designed port she sails.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 170.

3. To move or come into new relations; enter upon a different course or career; make a transition: as, to *launch* into the world, or into a wide field of discussion: often with *out:* as, to *launch out* into extravagant expenditure.

Our young poet *launched out* into all the excesses of refined debauchery. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

He enjoys a great fortune handsomely, without *launching* into expense. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

To launch it out†, to flaunt.

When you love, *launch it out* in silks and velvets;
I'll love in serge, and will out-go your satins.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

launch (länch or lânch), *n.* [Also *lanch;* < ME. *launche, lawnche;* < *launch, v.*] 1†. A sudden leap; a skip.

Lawnche o[r] skyppe, saltus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 290.

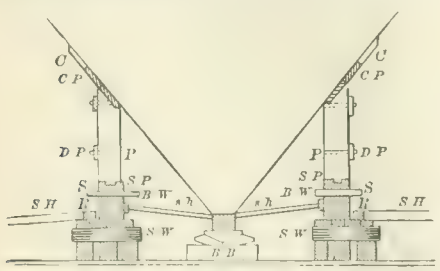
2. The sliding or movement of a boat or vessel from the land into the water; more particularly, the sliding of a newly built ship from the stocks into the water, on ways prepared for the purpose.—3. A large boat; specifically, the largest boat carried by a man-of-war, generally sloop-rigged and pulling from sixteen to twenty-two oars. A howitzer can be carried in the bow or the stern.—4†. A lancing. *Davies.*

What hart can feele least touch of so sore *launch?*
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 162.

5. A trap used for taking eels, etc. [Prov. Eng.]—**Steam-launch**, a large boat propelled by steam-power, used principally for the transportation of passengers.

launching-tube (län'ching-tūb), *n.* A metal tube fixed in a torpedo-boat or other vessel of war, through which automobile or locomotive torpedoes may be launched against an enemy. Also called *torpedo-tube.*

launching-ways (län'ching-wāz), *n. pl.* Timbers built up on each side of a ship, for the bilgeways to slide on in launching.



Launching-ways.

SH, slip-ways, or sliding-ways; *K, K*, rib-bands to act as guides; *BW*, bilgeways; *P*, pp, cts, p sts rising fr m the sole-pieces *SP*; *S*, Shores; *KK*, building blocks; *DP*, dagg rg links; *SH, sh*, outer and inner shores, by which the ways are held in their places. The upper ends of the poppets *P* rest against planks *CP*, which are prevented from slipping by cleats *C*.

launchways (länch'wāz), *n. pl.* Same as *launching-ways.*

laund1† (lând), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lawnd, launde, lawnde*, rarely *land, lande;* < ME. *launde, lawnde,* < OF. *lande, launde*, F. *lande* = Sp. Pg. It. *landa*, a heath, a waste; prob. not < Teut. *land*, land, but rather of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *land*, later *laun*, a thorny or spiny bush. The word is now used only in the corrupted form *lawn* (see *lawn*1), or, as mere F., in the form *lande:* see *lande*2.] A plain sprinkled with trees or brush; an open space between woods; a park.

In a *launde* upon a hill of flouris
Was set this noble goddesse Nature;
Of braunchis were hire hallis and hire bouris.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 302.

Loe from the hill above on th' other side,
Through the wide *launds*, they gan to take their course.
Surrey, Æneid, iv.

A Forest-Nymph, and one of chaste Diana's charge,
Imploy'd in woods and *launds* her deer to feed and kill.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 89.

Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves,
For through this *laund* anon the deer will come.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 2.

laund2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lawn*2.

launder (län'- or lân'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *launder, laundere, lander*, a contr. of *lavander*, a washerwoman: see *lavender*1.] 1. One who washes; a washerwoman or washerman.

A *launder*, a distaff, a spinner, or whatsoever other vile occupation their idle heads can imagine and their weak hands perform. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

2. A gutter or channel for conveying water; specifically, a channel or trough, generally made of wood, in which water is carried in any desired direction.

launder (län'- or lân'dėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *lander;* < *launder, n.*; but partly also < *laundry.*] 1. To wash and iron, as clothes; do up by washing, starching, and ironing: now used especially of laundry-work on a large scale.

It [a beard] does your visage more adorn
Than if 'twere prun'd, and starch'd, and *landered.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 171.

2†. To wet; wash.

Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne, . . .
Laundering the silken figures in the brine
That season'd woe had pelleted in tears.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 17.

3†. To cover, as a metal, with a thin wash or film.

I'll bring thee, rogue, within
The statute of sorcery, . . . and perhaps thy neck
Within a noose, for *laundring* gold and barbing it.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

launderer (län'- or lân'dėr-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *landerer;* < ME. *lawnderer;* an extension of *launder.*] Same as *launder*, 1.

Of ladies, chamberers, and *launderers*, there were aboue three hundred at the least. *Holinshed*, Rich. II., an. 1399.

Another sect . . . which are *Landerers*, nor may they or their posteritie be of other function.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 493.

laundress (län'- or lân'dres), *n.* [< *launder* + *-ess.*] A woman whose employment is the washing and ironing of clothes; a washerwoman.

Go, take up these clothes here, quickly. . . . Carry them to the *laundress* in Datchet-mead.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 156.

laundress† (län'- or lân'dres), *v. i.* [< *laundress, n.*] To practise washing and ironing. *Sir H. Blount*, Voyage to the Levant, p. 26.

laundry (län'- or lân'dri), *n.*; pl. *laundries* (-driz). [A contr., after *launder*, of ME. *lavendrie,* < *lavender, launder*, a washerwoman: see *launder, n.*] 1†. The act of washing; a washing.

Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in *laundry* of clothes, which wear out apace. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. A place, as a room or a building, where clothes are washed and ironed; an establishment where laundry-work is carried on.

Whan he is wery of that werke thanne wil he some tyme Labory in a *lauendrye* wel the lengthe of a myle.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 182.

[In the following passage the word is ludicrously put for *launder:*

There dwells one Mistress Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry nurse, or his cook, or his *laundry.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 2. 5.]

Laundry blue. (*a*) Indigo blue. (*b*) Soluble Prussian blue.

laundry (län'- or lân'dri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laundried*, ppr. *laundrying.* [< *laundry, n.* Cf. *launder, v.*] To launder. [Colloq., U. S.]

laundry-maid (län'dri-mād), *n.* A female servant who works in a laundry.

laundryman (län'dri-man), *n.*; pl. *laundrymen* (-men). A man employed in a laundry; a man engaged in the business of washing and ironing clothes: as, a Chinese *laundryman.*

laundry-stove (län'dri-stōv), *n.* A stove adapted to the needs of a laundry, especially one designed for the heating of flat-irons and polishing-irons. In one kind there is a cone-shaped top, against which the irons rest on fixed supports.

laup (lâp), *v.* A dialectal variant of *loup*1, *leap*1.

laura (lâ'rą), *n.* [< Gr. *λαύρα*, an alley, lane, later a cloister, hermitage, monastery; akin to *λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth: see *labyrinth.*] In early monachism, an aggregation of separate cells, under the control of a superior, the inmates meeting on the first and the last day of each week for a common meal in the refectory, and for common worship in the chapel, on other days dwelling apart from one another, every one in his cell, engaged in some light manual occupation. *Smith*, Dict. Christ. Antiq.

Lauraceæ (lâ-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Laurus* + *-aceæ.*] A synonym for the *Laurineæ*, still much employed.

lauraceous (lâ-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-aceous.*] Of or pertaining to the laurel family, *Laurineæ* (*Lauraceæ*).

laure†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *laure* (= D. *lauwer* = MLG. *lōr(bere)* = OHG. *lor(peri)*, MHG. *lōr(bere)*, *lōr(ber)*, G. *lor(beere)* = Dan. *laur(bær)* = Sw. *lager(bär)*), laurel, < L. *laurus*, laurel. Cf. *laurel.*] Laurel.

Take of the *laures* bayes feel and greete
And ripe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

laureate (lâ'rē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laureated*, ppr. *laureating.* [< L. *laureatus*, crowned with laurel, as if pp. of **laureare* (> It. *laureare* = Pg. Sp. *laurear*), < *laurea*, the laurel-tree, < *laureus*, of laurel, < *laurus*, laurel: see *laurel.*] 1. To put a wreath of laurel upon the head of; crown with laurel, as formerly in conferring a degree in a university.

About the year 1470, one John Watson, a student in grammar, obtained a concession to be graduated and *laureated* in that science.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 129.

Obverse, the bust of the king *laureated* and draped; inscription, "Georgius III. Dei Gratia Rex."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 338.

2. To invest with the office of poet laureate. *Pope.*

laureate (lâ'rē-āt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *laureat;* < ME. *laureate* = OF. *laureé*, F. *lauréat* = Sp. Pg. *laureado* = It. *laureato*, < L. *laureatus*, crowned with laurel: see *laureate, v.*] I. *a.* 1. Crowned with laurel as a mark of distinction; decked with laurel.

Fraunceys Petrark, the *laureat* poete,
Highte this clerk, whos rethoryke swete
Enlumined al Itaille of poetrye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 31.

Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And daffadillies fill their cups with tears,
To strew the *laureat* herse where Lycid lies.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 151.

2. In numismatical descriptions, wearing a laurel wreath: said of a human head, a bust, etc.: as, the head of the emperor Nero, *laureate.*—**Poet laureate**, formerly, a poet who had been publicly crowned with laurel by a sovereign or some other eminent person in recognition of his merits; also, a student in a university who had been so crowned on receiving an honorable degree in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric; now, in Great Britain, a salaried officer of the royal household, of whom no special duty is required, but who formerly was expected to furnish an ode annually for the sovereign's birthday, and to celebrate in verse great national events. The office of poet laureate seems to have existed with interruptions from the time of Edward III. or IV., but was first made permanent in 1630.

II. *n.* 1. One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate; an officially appointed or recognized poet.

Ah think, what poet best may make them known!
Or choose, at least, some minister of grace,
Fit to bestow the *laureate's* weighty place.
Pope, Imit. of Horace. II. i. 379.

2. In the musical conservatories of Paris and Brussels, a pupil who gains the Prix de Rome.

laureateship (lâ'rē-āt-ship), *n.* [< *laureate, n.*, + *-ship.*] 1. The dignity or office of a laureate; the post of poet laureate.—2. In the English universities, formerly, a degree in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric: so called because the person who graduated was presented with a wreath of laurel. *Halliwell.*

laureation (lâ-rē-ā'shon), *n.* [= It. *laureazione;* as *laureate, v.*, + *-ion.*] The act of crowning with laurel; the act of conferring a degree in a university, together with a wreath of laurel—an honor formerly conferred for excellence in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric.

For a notice of Skelton's *laureation* at Oxford the Rev. Dr. Bliss obligingly searched the archives of that university, but without success.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 268, note.

laurel (lâ'rel or lor'el), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lawrell;* < ME. **laurel, loral, loryel, lawriall, loryel*, var. of *laurer, lorer, loryger* = D. *laurier,*

< OF. *laurier*, F. *laurier* = Pr. Sp. *laurel* = Pg. *loureiro*, laurel, < ML. **laurarius*, prop. adj., < L. *laurus*, the bay-tree, laurel: see *laure*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bay-tree or bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*. This is the true laurel of the ancients and the poets.

Branch of Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), with male flowers.
a, male flower with base of the inflorescence, showing two of the floral leaves; *c*, female flower; *c*, stamen, showing the dehiscence of the anther; *d*, fruit.

> The bole [of a tree] was of bright gold, bret to the myddes,
> Largior then a *lawriall* & lengur with all.
> *Destruction of Troy* [(E. E. T. S.), l. 4960.

> The antique Grecians used to lie along at their meals . . . upon beds that circled three parts of the table, . . . in their feastings crowned with chaplets of flowers and garlands of *laurell*.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, [p. 61.

2. Any species of the genus *Laurus*.—**3.** Any one of many diverse plants whose leaves suggest those of the true laurel. In English gardens the common laurel, or cherry-laurel, more properly *laurel-cherry*, is *Prunus Lauro-Cerasus* (see *cherry*1); the Portugal laurel is *P. Lusitanica*. The copse-, spurge-, or wood-laurel of England is *Daphne Laureola*. American laurel is the genus *Kalmia*, including the mountain-laurel of the eastern United States (*K. latifolia*), the lambkill or sheep-laurel (*K. angustifolia*), and the pale laurel or swamp-laurel (*K. glauca*). (See cut under *Kalmia*.) The great laurel of the same region is the rosebay, *Rhododendron maximum*; and the ground-laurel is the trailing arbutus, *Epigæa repens*. (See cut under *Epigæa*.) The white laurel, another swamp-laurel, of the Atlantic coast and the South, is *Magnolia glauca*, also called *sweet-bay*. Further south the big laurel, or bull-bay, is *Magnolia grandiflora*. The Carolina cherry-laurel is *Prunus Caroliniana*. The California laurel or bay-tree, the mountain-laurel of the West, is *Umbellularia Californica*. The West Indian laurel is *Prunus occidentalis*; the seaside laurel of the same locality comprises *Phyllanthus latifolius*, *P. falcatus*, and *P. linearis*. The Japanese laurel, cultivated in several varieties, is *Aucuba Japonica* of the dogwood family. The Tasmanian laurel is *Anopterus glandulosus*.

4. A crown of laurel; hence, honors acquired; claims to or tokens of distinction or glory: often in the plural: as, to win *laurels* in battle.

> Their temples wreath'd with leaves that still renew;
> For deathless *laurel* is the victor's due.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 541.

> No other fame can be compared with that of Jesus. . . . All other *laurels* wither before his.
> *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 225.

> The *laurels* of Miltiades would not suffer Themistocles to sleep.
> *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

5. An English gold coin worth 20 shillings, or about 5 dollars, first issued in 1619 by James I.: so called because the head of the king was wreathed with laurel, and not crowned, as on earlier English coins. It was also called *broad*, *unite*, and *jacobus*. See cut under *broad*, *n.*— **6.** A salmon which has remained in fresh water during the summer.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of laurel: as, a *laurel* wreath.

laurel-bottle (lâ′rel-bot″l), *n.* A bottle partly filled with crushed leaves of the common laurel, used by entomologists for killing insects. The fumes of the laurel-leaves are almost instantly fatal even to species of large size.

laurel-cherry (lâ′rel-cher″i), *n.* See *cherry*1, 1.

laureled, laurelled (lâ′reld or lor′eld), *a.* [< *laurel* + *-ed*2.] Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with a laurel wreath; laureate.

> Those *laurel'd* chiefs were men of mighty fame.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 534.

laurel-oil (lâ′rel-oil), *n.* Same as *bay-oil*.

laurel-shrub (lâ′rel-shrub), *n.* The laurel.

> Every spicy flower
> Of the *laurel-shrubs* that hedge it round.
> *Tennyson*, The Poet's Mind.

laurel-tree (lâ′rel-trē), *n.* The laurel.

laurel-water (lâ′rel-wâ″tėr), *n.* A medicinal water distilled from the leaves of the cherry-laurel. It is employed in Europe as a sedative narcotic, identical in its properties with a dilute solution of hydrocyanic acid. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

Laurentian (lâ-ren′shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lawrence*, ML. *Laurentius* (see defs.), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Laurentius or Lorenzo dei Medici, or to the Laurentian Library in Florence, named from him.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the river St. Lawrence: applied in geology, in 1854, by Sir W. E. Logan, to a series of rocks occupying an extensive area in the region of the Upper Lakes, and previously called by him the *metamorphic series*, and by Foster and Whitney the *azoic series*. These rocks, which unquestionably underlie, unconformably, the oldest known fossiliferous strata, are now (following the lead of J. D. Dana) more generally denominated *archæan*; and the same is true in regard to rocks of similar lithological character and of supposed similar stratigraphical position, which occur in other parts of the world, and which have been more or less vaguely and indiscriminately called *Laurentian*. Those who hold that the absence of traces of organic life is a matter of fundamental importance, and that the unavailing search for fossils in these rocks during half a century is at least a strong indication that none will be found, and that this fact should be recognized in the nomenclature, still adhere to the name *azoic*, in preference to *archæan*.—**Laurentian Library**, a celebrated library at Florence, founded by Pope Clement VII. (1523–34) from previous collections of the Medici family, to which he belonged, and named in honor of Lorenzo dei Medici. It contains many rare books, but is famous chiefly for its large collection of early and valuable manuscripts. Also called the *Medicean* or the *Mediceo-Laurentian Library*.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, the Laurentian series.

laureole† (lâ′rē-ōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lauriel*, < ME. *lauriol*, < OF. *laureole*, < F. *lauréole* = Sp. *lauréola* = Pg. It. *laureola*, the laureole, < L. *laureola*, a little laurel garland, a laurel-branch, dim. of *laurea*, a laurel garland, fem. of *laureus*, of laurel, < *laurus*, laurel: see *laurel*.] Spurge-laurel, *Daphne Laureola*.

> *Lauriol*, centaure, and fumetere.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 143.

laurer†, *n.* [ME., also *lawrer*, *lorer*, var. of *laurel*, q. v.] The laurel.

laurer-crowned†, *a.* Crowned with laurel. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1107.

laurestine (lâ′res-tin), *n.* Same as *laurustine*.

laurielt, *n.* See *laureole*.

lauriferous (lâ-rif′ę-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *laurífero* = It. *laurifero*, < L. *laurus*, laurel, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Producing or carrying laurel. *Coles*, 1717.

laurin (lâ′rin), *n.* [< L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-in*2.] A fatty crystalline principle ($C_{22}H_{30}O_3$) contained in the berries of the laurel.

laurine (lâ′rin), *a.* [ME. *lauryne*, < OF. *laurin*, < L. *laurinus*, of laurel, < *laurus*, laurel: see *laure*, *laurel*.] Of laurel.

> As oil *lauryne* is lentiscyne of take,
> Whoos vigour hoot water must underslake.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

Laurineæ (lâ-rin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), < *Laurus* + *-ineæ*.] A natural order of apetalous plants, the laurel family, typified by the genus *Laurus*. It embraces 42 genera and about 900 species of trees or shrubs, found for the most part in the warmer regions of America, Asia, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific. It is divided by modern authors into four tribes, the *Perseaceæ*, *Litseaceæ*, *Cassytheæ*, and *Hernandieæ*, the last two abnormal and consisting each of a single genus. The plants of this order have strong properties, usually aromatic or medicinal. To it belong, besides the laurel, the genera *Cinnamomum* (producing cinnamon and camphor) and *Sassafras*, as well as other plants of economic importance. Also *Lauraceæ*.

Laurinium (lâ-rin′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Unger, 1850), < *Laurus* + *-inium*.] The generic name applied to fossil wood having an internal structure resembling that of *Laurus*.

Laurinoxylon (lâ-rin-ok′si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Felix), < *Laurus* (*Laurinium*) + Gr. *ξύλον*, wood.] Same as *Laurinium*. Also *Laurinoxylum*.

lauriol†, *n.* See *laureole*.

laurionite (lâ′ri-ọn-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < *Laurion* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] An oxychlorid of lead occurring in prismatic crystals at Laurium (Laurion), Greece, and produced by the action of sea-water upon the ancient lead slags.

laurite (lâ′rīt), *n.* [So called by Wöhler, a German chemist, after a lady whose Christian name was *Laura*.] A sulphid of osmium and ruthenium, a rare mineral, occurring in regular octahedrons, of an iron-black color and bright metallic luster, found in the platinum-washings of Borneo. It occurs also in Oregon.

laurize† (lâ′rīz), *v. t.* [< L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-ize*.] To crown with laurel; laureate.

> Our humble notes, though little noted now,
> *Lauriz'd* hereafter.
> *Sylvester*, Posthumous Sonnets, iii.

Laurophyllum (lâ-rō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Göppert, 1848), < *Laurus* + Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf.] The generic name given to fossil leaves having the shape and nervation of those of *Laurus*, with which genus, however, their identity has not been established. Such leaves are found in the Tertiary of Italy, Java, and New Zealand, and in the Cretaceous of Kansas and the British Northwest Territories.

Laurus (lâ′rus), *n.* [NL. use of L. *laurus*, the laurel-tree, applied by Linnæus to the genus: see *laurel*.] A genus of apetalous trees, type of the natural order *Laurineæ*, falling within the tribe *Litseaceæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers in clusters of four together in an involucre, a perianth of 4 segments, and usually 12 to 20 stamens. Only 2 species are known, one, *L. nobilis*, the true laurel, inhabiting the Mediterranean region, the other, *L. Canariensis*, confined to the Canary Islands. They are small trees having alternate, entire, evergreen leaves, with the flower-clusters borne in their axils. The fruit is an ovoid berry. (See *laurel*.) An immense number of fossil leaves agreeing in all essential respects with those of *Laurus* have been found, ranging from the Lower Cretaceous of the British Northwest Territory and the Middle Cretaceous of Kansas, Greenland, and Bohemia to the Pliocene and Quaternary of Europe, showing clearly that the plants of this genus and closely related types were much more abundant formerly than now. *L. Canariensis* is also thus proved to have existed on the continent of Europe in Pliocene time.

laurustine (lâ′rus-tin), *n.* [Also *laurestine*; < NL. *laurustinus*: see *laurustinus*.] Same as *laurustinus*.

laurustinus (lâ-rus-tī′nus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Laurus Tinus*: L. *laurus*, laurel; *tinus*, a plant, *Viburnum Tinus*.] A plant, *Viburnum Tinus*, a popular evergreen garden shrub or tree, native in southern Europe.

laust, *a.* A Middle English variant of *loose*. *Chaucer*.

lauset, *v.* A Middle English variant of *lose*1.

lautitious† (lâ-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *lautitia*, elegance, splendor, magnificence, < *lautus*, neat, elegant, splendid, lit. washed, pp. of *lavare*, wash: see *lave*2.] Sumptuous.

> To sup with thee thou did'st me home invite,
> And mad'st a promise that mine appetite
> Sho'd meet and tire on such *lautitious* meat,
> The like not Heliogabalus did eat.
> *Herrick*, The Invitation.

lava (lä′vą), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *lava* = F. *lave* = Sp. Pg. *lava*, < It. *lava*, a stream, esp. of molten rock, < *lavare*, wash, < L. *lavare*, wash: see *lave*2.] Molten rock which issues from a volcano during an eruption; the same when cooled and hardened. Lavas after hardening differ much in structure and texture. Some are entirely made up of an interlaced mass of crystals, others are entirely vitreous, as in the case of obsidian or volcanic glass. Others, again, have a partially glassy matrix, in which crystals are embedded—this last being the most common arrangement. Lavas also vary much in respect to compactness; some have an open cellular structure, while others are very compact. The specific gravity of lava varies in the different kinds from 2.37 to 3.22. The heavier or more basic kinds contain much magnetite or titaniferous iron, together with augite and olivin. These contain from 45 to 50 per cent. of silica, and to this class belong the basalts, dolerites, and nepheline and leucite lavas. The lighter or more acid varieties of lava contain from 60 to 80 per cent. or more of silica. In this class are included the trachytes and rhyolites, as well as most of the pitchstones, obsidians, and pumice. There are also varieties intermediate between the acid and the basic, such as augite andesite and hornblende andesite. Many volcanoes—at least during certain stages of their existence—throw out fragmentary materials only, and these are sometimes ejected during the same period of activity in which molten lava is poured forth. Among these fragmentary materials ashes, sand, lapilli, and even large angular masses occur. Portions of the molten material within the pipe of the crater are sometimes hurled aloft, and fall in the form of bombs, or in rough irregular masses, like furnace-slag. Some volcanoes consist entirely of these fragmentary materials; others are chiefly made up of lava which became consolidated after ejection; in many cases, however, the mass of the cone has been built up by alternations of fragmentary and fluid material, and the whole is frequently bound together by dikes and sheets of lava forced into cracks formed during the operation.—**Lava millstone**, a hard and coarse basaltic millstone, obtained from quarries near Andernach on the Rhine. *Simmonds.*—**Lavaware**, a kind of coarse ware resembling lava, made from iron slag, cast into urns, tiles, table-tops, etc.

lavabo (lą-vā′bō), *n.* [< L. *lavabo*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. of *lavare*, wash: see *lave*2.] **1.** *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic Church, and in many Anglican churches, the ritual act of washing the celebrant's hands after the offertory and before entering upon the more solemn part of the eucharistic service: so called from the priest's reciting at the time the last part of the 26th psalm, beginning with the sixth verse, "*I will wash* my hands in innocency," in Latin, "*Lavabo* manus meas in innocentia." In the Greek Church this takes place in the prothesis, before vesting.—**2.** In many monasteries of the middle ages, a large stone basin from which the water issued by a number of small orifices around the edge, for the convenient performance of ablutions before religious exercises or meals. The lavabo was usually placed in a room, itself called *lavabo*, adjoining the cloister, and sometimes, as at the Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay, was the occasion of noteworthy architectural dispositions. Also known in medieval times as *lavatorium*. Hence—3. A convenience of similar object and arrangement in some modern schools or institutions; a lavatory.

lavage1†, *a.* An obsolete form of *lavish*. *Cath. Angl.*, p. 210.

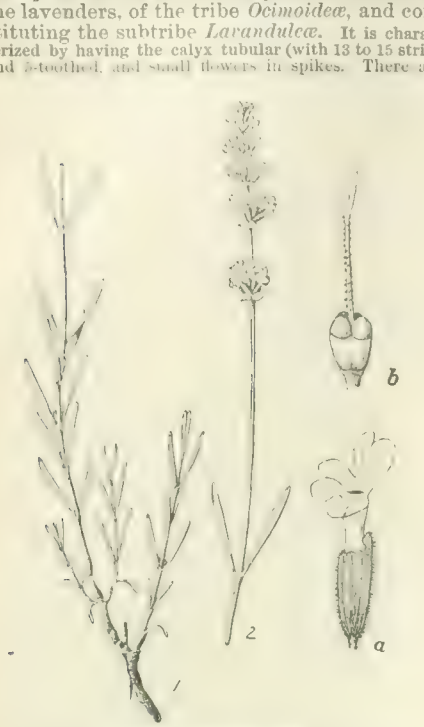
lavage[2] (lā′vāj), *n.* [= F. *lavage* = Pg. *lavagem*; as *lave*[2] + *-age*.] A laving or washing; in *med.*, the process of cleansing by injection of liquids: specifically, the washing out of the stomach, as in gastritis.

Lavage of the stomach has accomplished . . . wonderful results in the treatment of gastric affections.
Therapeutic Gazette, VIII. 530.

lavaltot, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lavolta*.

lavandert, *n.* See *lavender*[1].

Lavandula (la-van′dū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < ML. *lavandula*, *lavendula*, lavender: see *lavender*[2].] A genus of labiate plants, containing the lavenders, of the tribe *Ocimoideæ*, and constituting the subtribe *Lavandulæ*. It is characterized by having the calyx tubular (with 13 to 15 striæ) and 5-toothed, and small flowers in spikes. There are



Lavender (*Lavandula vera*).
1, lower part of plant; 2, inflorescence; a, flower; b, pistil

about 20 species, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean region, but ranging from the Canary Islands to India. They are perennial herbs, undershrubs, or shrubs, with the leaves often crowded at the base, and whorls of flowers, blue or violet, arranged in cylindrical spikes, and subtended by bracts which are often large and colored. See *lavender*[2].

Lavanduleæ (lav-an-dū′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Lavandula* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Ocimoideæ*. It is characterized by having the lobes of the corolla nearly equal, the upper lip twice cleft, the lower thrice cleft, and the stamens included within the tube of the corolla. It embraces the genus *Lavandula*, or lavender-plants, only.

lavanget, *n.* [Cf. OF. *lavache*, *lavace*, *lavasse*, a heavy rain, an inundation, < *laver*, wash: see *lave*[2].] Same as *lavant*.

lavant (lā′vant), *n.* [Also *levant*; appar. < OF. *lavant* (applied to a spring), ppr. of *laver*, wash: see *lave*[2]. Cf. *lavange*.] A shallow and more or less intermittent spring. [Prov. Eng.]

The land-springs, which we call *lavants*, break out much on the downs of Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, ii. 19.

lavaret (lav′a-ret), *n.* [F.] A kind of whitefish, *Coregonus lavaretus*, found in European lakes, as of Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden. Also called *adelfisch*.

lavast, *a.* An obsolete form of *lavish*.

Lavatera (la-vā′te-rā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), dedicated to the two *Lavaters*, physicians and naturalists of Zurich.] A genus of malvaceous plants of the tribe *Malveæ*, subtribe *Eumalveæ*. It is closely related to *Malva*, the true mallows, but differs from that genus in having from 6 to 9 bractlets under the flowers (these being united at the base), and in the projecting and dilated carpels. There are over 20 species, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean region and western Europe, but 2 occur on the Canary Islands, 1 in central Asia, and 1 in Australia. They are tomentose or hirsute herbs, shrubs, or small trees, with angled or lobed leaves, and variously colored flowers, either solitary in the axils or in terminal racemes. *L. arborea*, the best-known species, is the tree-mallow or sea-mallow of Europe, which grows wild on the rocky coasts from Spain to Scotland. In cultivation it attains a height of 8 or 10 feet. It has pale purple-red flowers in long racemes at the ends of the annually flowering branches. It contains an abundance of mucilaginous matter, and yields a poor fiber. In common with other soft-leafed malvaceous plants, it is sometimes called *velvetleaf*. Nearly all the species of this genus are sometimes cultivated.

lavatic (lä-vat′ik), *a.* [< *lava* + *-atic*[1].] Consisting of or resembling lava; lavic.

lavation (la-vā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *lavacion* = Sp. *lavacion* = It. *lavazione*, < L. *lavatio(n-)*, a bath, < *lavare*, wash: see *lave*[2].] A washing or cleansing.

Such filthy stuffe was by loose lewd varlets sung before her [Berecynthia's] charet on the solemne day of her *lavation*.
Hakewill, Apology, IV. i. § 7.

Opposite to these are placed the appurtenances of *lavation*, richly wrought in frosted silver.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 197.

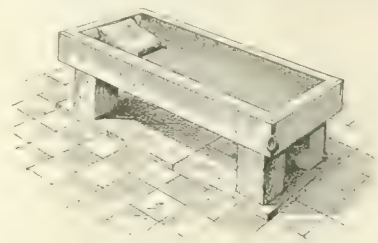
lavatory (lav′ą-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. as if **lavatorius*, adj., < LL. *lavator*, a clothes-washer, < *lavare*, pp. *lavatus*, wash: see *lave*[2]. II. *n.* < ML. *lavatorium* = F. *lavatoire* = Sp. Pg. *lavatorio* = It. *lavatojo*, < LL. *lavatorium*, a place for bathing, neut. of **lavatorius*: see I.] **I.** *a.* Washing, or cleansing by washing.

II. *n.*; pl. *lavatories* (-riz). **1.** A room or place for washing, or where anything is washed.

They baptized in rivers or in *lavatories*, by dipping or by sprinkling. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 136.

We landed at a floating *lavatory*, where the washerwomen were still beating the clothes.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 201.

2. A sort of concave stone table upon which, in the middle ages, dead bodies were washed



Lavatory, Abbey of Cluny.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

before burial, in monasteries, hospitals, and elsewhere.—**3.** In *med.*, a wash or lotion for a diseased part.

lavature† (lav′ą-tūr), *n.* [= It. *lavatura*, < L. *lavatus*, pp. of *lavare*, wash: see *lave*[2].] A wash or lotion. *Holland.*

lave[1] (lāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laved*, ppr. *laving*. [< ME. *laven*, < AS. *lafian*, *gelafian* (rare), pour out or sprinkle water, = D. *laven* = OHG. *labōn*, *labēn*, MHG. *laben*, wash, G. *laben*, refresh; cf. Gr. *λαπάζειν*, *ἀλαπάζειν*, empty out. Connection with *lave*[2], < L. *lavare*, wash, is uncertain. The two words in E. seem to have become confused. Hence *lavish*.] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To pour or throw out, as water; lade out; bail; bail out.

Pounding of water in a mortar, *laving*
The sea dry with a nutshell.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 2.

And now, as we were weary with pumping and *laving* out the water, almost sinking, it pleas'd God on the suddaine to appease the wind. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 11, 1644.

A fourth with labour *laves*
The intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xi. 448.

2. To draw, as water; drink in.

He [Orpheus] . . . soong in wepyng al that ever he hadde resseyvyd and *laved* [tr. L. *hauserat*] out of the noble welles of his modyr Calyope the goddes.
Chaucer, Boethius, iii. meter 12.

3. To give bountifully; lavish.

He *lauez* his gyftez as water of dyche.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 607.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To run down or gutter, as a candle. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To hang or flap down. Compare *lave-eared*. [Prov. Eng.]

His ears hang *laving* like a new lugg'd swine.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. i. 72.

lave[2] (lāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laved*, ppr. *laving*. [< ME. *laven*, < OF. *laver*, F. *laver* = Sp. Pg. *lavar* = It. *lavare*, < L. *lavare* (pp. *lautus*, *lotus*, *lavatus*), wash, bathe, akin to *luere*, wash, bathe, = Gr. *λοίειν*, wash, bathe. From L. *lavare* come also E. *lava*, *lavender*[1], *lavender*[2], *launder*, *laundry*, etc., *lotion*, etc., and from *luere*, E. *ablution*, *alluvium*, *deluge*, *diluvial*, *dilute*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To wash; bathe.

My house within the city
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Basins, and ewers, to *lave* her dainty hands.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 350.

The left presents a place of graves,
Whose wall the silent water *laves*.
Parnell, A Night Piece, Death.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To wash one's self; bathe.

Ever since I heedlessly did *lave*
In thy deceitful stream. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

2. To serve for washing or bathing; wash or flow as against something.

But, as I rose out of the *laving* stream,
Heaven open'd her eternal doors.
Milton, P. R., i. 280.

These waters blue that round you *lave*. *Byron.*

lave[3] (lav), *n.* [< ME. *lave*, *laif*, *lafe*, < AS. *laf* (= OS. *lēba* = OFries. *lava* = OHG. *leiba*, *leipa*, MHG. *leibe* = Icel. *leif*, pl. *leifar* = Dan. *lev* (frequent in local names: Hadersl*ev*, Snolde-l*öv*, etc.) = Goth. *laiba*), what is left, < **lifan*, remain: see *leave*[1].] What is left; the remainder; the rest. [Scotch.]

We had better lose ane than lose a' the *lave*.
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 93).

Weel pleased to think her bairn 's respected like the *lave*.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

lave-eared (lāv′ērd), *a.* Long-eared; flap-eared. [Prov. Eng.]

A *lave-ear'd* asse with gold may trapped be.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. ii. 64.

laveert (la-vēr′), *v. i.* [= G. *lavieren*, *laviren*, < D. *laveeren*, now *laveren*, tack, laveer, < OF. *louvier*, F. *louvoyer*, beat to windward, luff, < *louf*, *lof*, loof, luff: see *loof*[2], *luff*.] *Naut.*, to sail back and forth; tack.

But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laveering* go
Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 65.

laveerert, *n.* One who tacks or works up against the wind.

They [the schoolmen] are the best *laveerers* in the world, and would have taught a ship to have catched the wind, that it should have gained half in half, though it had been contrary. *Clarendon*, Essays, I. 253.

lavel (lā′vel), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *label*.] The flap that covers the top of the windpipe. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lave-lugged (lāv′lugd), *a.* Same as *lave-eared*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lavement† (lāv′ment), *n.* [< F. *lavement* = Pr. *lavament* = Sp. *lavamiento* = Pg. It. *lavamento*; as *lave*[2] + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of laving; a washing or bathing.—**2.** A clyster.

lavender[1]† (lav′en-dėr), *n.* [< ME. *lavender*, *lavyndere*, *lavander*, *lavendre* (also contr. *launder*, *launderre*, *landar*, > mod. E. *launder*), < OF. *lavandier*, *lavendier*, m., *lavandiere*, *lavendiere*, f., = Sp. *lavandero*, *lavandera* = Pg. *lavandeira*, = It. *lavandajo*, m., *lavandaja*, *lavandara*, f., < ML. *lavandarius*, m., *lavandaria*, *lavanderia*, f., a washer, < L. *lavandus*, gerundive of *lavare*, wash: see *lave*[2].] A washer; a washerwoman; a laundress.

Envye ys *lavendere* of the court alway;
For she ne parteth neither nyght ne day
Out of the hous of Cesar, thus saith Daunte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 357.

lavender[1] (lav′en-dėr), *v. t.* [< *lavender*, *n.* Cf. *launder*, *v.*] To launder; wash. [An archaism.]

Conceiting that the smell of soap, from the *lavendering* in the back-yard, gave a stain to such flowers . . . as were born there. *N. P. Willis*, New Mirror (1843).

lavender[2] (lav′en-dėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *lavendere*, *lavendre*, *lavandre* = OF. **lavendre* = Sp. (obs.) *lavándula* = It. *lavandola* = D. *lavendel* = MHG. *lavendele*, *lavendel*, G. *lavendel* = Dan. Sw. *lavendel*, < ML. *lavandula*, *lavendula*, lavender; also F. *lavande*, < It. *lavanda*, lavender, < *lavanda*, a washing (so called, as variously stated, because used in washing, or because laid in freshly washed linen, or because its distilled water is used), < *lavare*, < L. *lavare*, wash: see *lave*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** An aromatic plant of the genus *Lavandula*, primarily *L. vera*, the true lavender, which is used as a perfume. See *Lavandula*.

Here's flowers for you;
Hot *lavender*, mints, savory, marjoram.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 104.

Crowned lilies, standing near
Purple-spiked *lavender*.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

2. The color of lavender-blossoms; a very pale lilac-color, which in consequence of its paleness appears less reddish. A mixture of color-disks $\frac{7}{16}$ white + $\frac{3}{8}$ artificial ultramarine + $\frac{1}{16}$ vermilion gives a lavender. A very pale lavender is called a lavender-gray; a still paler color a French white.—**Oil of lavender**, or **lavender-oil**, an essential oil obtained by distillation from the flowers and flower-stems of lavender. It is an aromatic stimulant and tonic. An inferior lavender-oil, called *oil of spike*, is yielded by *Lavandula Spica*, which, together with that from *L. Stœchas*, is used by porcelain-painters and artists in the preparation of their varnishes.—**French lavender**, *Lavandula Spica*.—**Sea-lavender**, the plant *Statice Limonium*.—**To lay in lavender**, (*a*) To lay by carefully, as clothes, with sprigs of lavender among them.

And a black sattin suit of his own to go before her in; which suit (for the more sweet'ning) now *lies in lavender*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

Hence—(*b*†) To put in pledge; pawn. [Old slang.]

To lay to pawne, as we say *to lay in lavender*. *Florio.*

Good faith, rather than thou shouldst pawn a rag more,
I'll *lay* my ladyship *in lavender*, if I knew where.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho.

II. *a.* Of the color of lavender-blossoms; very pale lilac.

A pair of *lavender* gloves which fitted her exactly.
Yates, Land at Last, I. 219.

lavender[2] (lav'en-dėr), *v. t.* [< *lavender*[2], *n.*] To sprinkle or scent with lavender.

The solemn clerk goes *lavendered* and shorn.
Hood, Two Peacocks of Bedfont, st. 25.

It shall be all my study for one hour
To rose and *lavender* my horsiness.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 5.

lavender-cotton (lav'en-dėr-kot″n), *n.* See *cotton*[1].

lavender-drop (lav'en-dėr-drop), *n.* Compound tincture of lavender.

lavender-oil (lav'en-dėr-oil), *n.* See *lavender*[2].

lavender-thrift (lav'en-dėr-thrift), *n.* The sea-lavender, *Statice Limonium*.

lavender-water (lav'en-dėr-wâ″tėr), *n.* A liquor used as a perfume, composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.

lavendreyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *laundry*. *Halliwell.*

laventine (lav'en-tin), *n.* A thin silk, used especially for sleeve-linings.

laver[1] (lā'vėr), *n.* [Formerly also *lavor*; < ME. *laver, lavour* (= D. *lavoor*, > G. *lavor*), < OF. *lavor, lavur, laveor, laveour, lavoir*, F. *lavoir*, < LL. *lavatorium*, a place for washing: see *lavatory*.] **1.** A basin, bowl, trough, or cistern to wash in. The laver mentioned in the Old Testament was a large basin which stood upon a foot or pedestal in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, and subsequently in the temple, and contained water for the ablutions of the priests, and for the washing of the sacrifices in the temple service.

Basyns, *lavours* eek, or men hem bye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 287.

Thou shalt also make a *laver* of brass. . . . Aaron and his sons shall wash their hands and their feet thereat.
Ex. xxx. 18.

It gushes into three ample *lavors* rais'd about with stone.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

2. In *her.*, a colter or plowshare when used as a bearing.

laver[2] (lā'vėr), *n.* [< L. *laver*, a water-plant, also called *sion*.] **1.** Either of two species of algæ of the genus *Porphyra*, *P. laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*, known in Ireland and Scotland as *sloke* or *sloakan*. They are used as food, either stewed or pickled, and eaten with pepper, vinegar, and oil; and they are said to be useful in scrofulous affections and glandular swellings. Also *laverwort*.

2. A dish composed of one of the above algæ or of some similar seaweed. See *laver-bread*.—**Green laver**, *Ulva latissima* and *U. Lactuca*, used for the same purposes as *Porphyra laciniata* or *P. vulgaris*, but inferior.—**Purple laver**, a general name in England for plants of the genus *Porphyra*.

laver[3]†, *a.* [Cf. *lave*[1], *v. i.*, 2.] Hanging.

Let his *laver* lip
Speak in reproach of nature's workmanship.
Marston, Satires, v. 159.

laver-bread (lā'vėr-bred), *n.* A sort of food made from green laver (*Ulva latissima*): sometimes called *oyster-green*.

laverock (lav'ėr-ok), *n.* [Also *lavrock, leverock*: see *lark*[1].] An obsolete or dialectal form of *lark*[1].

There mighte men see many flokkes
Of turtles and *laverrokes*. *Rom. of Rose*, l. 662.

Now *lav'rocks* wake the merry morn,
Aloft on dewy wing.
Burns, Lament of Mary Queen of Scots.

Sandy laverock, the sand-lark or ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*; also, the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. Also called *water-laverock*.

laver-pot (lā'vėr-pot), *n.* In *her.*, a ewer when used as a bearing.

laverwort (lā'vėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *laver*[2], 1.

lavic (lā'vik), *a.* [= F. *lavique*; as *lava* + *-ic*.] Relating to or like lava.

lavish (lav'ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also (appar. by corruption) *lavis, laves, lavas*; also in another formation *lavy*[1], q. v.; < ME. **lavish, lavage*; < *lave*[1] + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse; prodigal: as, to be *lavish* of expense, of praise, or of blood.

She, of her favourite place the pride and joy,
Of charms at once most *lavish* and most coy.
Crabbe.

He was ambitious of acquisitions, but *lavish* in expenditure. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 1.

2. Unrestrained; wild.

In al other thing so light and *laves* [are they] of theyr tonge. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 250.

When his headstrong riot hath no curb,
When rage and hot blood are his counsellors,
When means and *lavish* manners meet together.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 64.

Lewd and *lavish* act of sin. *Milton*, Comus, l. 465.

3. Expended or bestowed with prodigality or in profuseness; existing in or characterized by profusion; superabundant.

Let her have needful, but not *lavish*, means.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 24.

For *lavish* grants suppose a monarch tame,
And more his goodness than his wit proclaim.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 385.

The eyes that smiled through *lavish* locks.
Whittier, Hermit of the Thebaid.

4. Rank, as grass, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] = Syn. 1 and 3. *Profuse*, etc. See *extravagant*.

lavish (lav'ish), *v. t.* [< *lavish*, *a.*] To expend or bestow with profusion; give or lay out prodigally: as, to *lavish* encomiums on a person; to *lavish* money on a friend, or for gratification.

Where western gales eternally reside,
And all the seasons *lavish* all their pride.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Even as a war minister, Pitt is scarcely entitled to all the praise which his contemporaries *lavished* on him.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

lavish† (lav'ish), *n.* [< *lavish*, *v.*] Waste; squandering.

Such *lavish* will I make of Turkish blood.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, II., i. 3.

Would Atropos would cut my vital thread,
And so make *lavish* of my loathed life.
Wily Beguiled (Hawkins's Eng. Dramas, III. 323).

lavisher (lav'ish-ėr), *n.* One who lavishes; one who expends or bestows profusely or excessively; a prodigal.

God is not a *lavisher*, but a dispenser of his blessings.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 189.

lavishly (lav'ish-li), *adv.* In a lavish manner; with profuse expense; prodigally.

lavishment (lav'ish-ment), *n.* [< *lavish* + *-ment*.] The act of lavishing; profuse bestowal or expenditure; prodigality.

Ah, happy realm the while
That by no officer's lewd *lavishment*,
With greedy lust and wrong, consumed art.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vi.

lavishness (lav'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lavish; profusion; prodigality.

First got with guile, and then preserv'd with dread,
And after spent with pride and *lavishnesse*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 12.

lavolt† (la-volt'), *n.* [< *lavolta*.] Same as *lavolta*.

I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 88.

lavolta† (la-vol'tä), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *lavalto*; < It. *la volta*, the turn: *la*, the (< L. *illa*, that); *volta*, a turning round: see *vault*, *n.*] A lively round dance, of Italian origin, popular in England in the time of Elizabeth and later. It probably resembled the polka or the waltz.

For lo! the liveless Jacks *lavaltoes* take
At that sweet musick which themselves do make.
Brome's Songs (ed. 1661), p. 133. (*Halliwell.*)

They bid us to the English dancing-schools,
And teach *lavoltas* high, and swift corantos.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 33.

lavolta† (la-vol'tä), *v. i.* [Also, erroneously, *lavolto*; < *lavolta*, *n.*] To spring or whirl as in the lavolta.

Do but marke him on your walles, any morning at that season, how he sallies and *lavoltos*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

lavoltetere† (la-vol'tę-tėr), *n.* [For **lavoltateer*, < *lavolta* + *-t-* (a mere insertion) + *-eer*.] One who dances the lavolta; a dancer.

The second, a *lavoltetere*, a saltatory, a dancer with a kit at his bum; one that, by teaching great madonnas to foot it, has miraculously purchased a ribanded waistcoat.
Beau. and Fl., Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

lavolto†, *v. i.* See *lavolta*.

lavort, **lavour**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *laver*[1].

lavrock (lav'rok), *n.* A variant of *laverock*, for *lark*[1].

lavy[1] (lā'vi), *a.* [< *lave*[1] + *-y*[1]. See *lavish*.] Lavish; liberal. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

lavy[2] (lā'vi), *n.*; pl. *lavies* (-viz). Same as *lamy*.

law[1] (lâ), *n.* [< ME. *lawe, laghe, laze, lahe*, < AS. *lagu* (rare, the usual words being *æ*, L. *jus*, and *dōm*, L. *decretum, statutum*) = OS. *lag* = Icel. *lög* (for **lagu*), law (cf. *lag*, a stratum, order), = Sw. *lag* = Dan. *lov*, a law (cf. L. *lex* (*leg-*), a law, from the same ult. root); lit. 'that which lies' or is fixed or set (cf. G. *gesetz*, AS. *gesetnes*, a law, *dōm*, a law, doom, Gr. θεσμός, law, L. *statutum*, a statute, all of similar etymological import), < *licgan* (pret. *læg*), lie: see *lie*[1].] **1.** A rule of action prescribed by authority, especially by a sovereign or by the state: as, the *laws* of Manu; a *law* of God.

We must define *Laws* to be Rules of Conduct which we are morally bound to obey, . . . or, more briefly, Commands imposed by Rightful Authority.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 269.

Our human *laws* are but the copies, more or less imperfect, of the eternal *laws* so far as we can read them, and [illegible] and promote our welfare or bad and being [illegible] according to the legislator's insight [illegible] the true principle, or has been distorted by [illegible] selfishness. *Prescott.*

Specifically—(*a*) Any written or positive rule, or collection of rules, promulgated under the authority of the state or nation, whether by the people in its constitution, as the *organic law*, or by the legislature in its *statute law*, or by the treaty-making power, or by municipalities in their ordinances [illegible].

It is essential to the idea of a *law* that it be attended with a sanction; or, in other words, a penalty or punishment for disobedience. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 15.

(*b*) An act of the supreme legislative body of a state or nation, as distinguished from the constitution: as, the constitution, and the *laws* made in pursuance thereof. (*c*) In a more general sense, the profession or vocation of attorneys, counsellors, solicitors, conveyancers, etc.: as, to practise *law*. (*d*) Litigation: as, to go to *law*.

Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to *law* before the unjust? 1 Cor. vi. 1.

2. Collectively, a system or collection of such rules. Specifically—(*a*) The principles and regulations of human government in their application to property and conduct; those general rules of external human action which are enforced by a sovereign political authority (*Holland*); the aggregate of rules set by men as politically superior or sovereign, to men as politically subject (*Austin*); rules of human conduct prescribed by established usage or custom, or by a constitution adopted by the people, or by statutes or ordinances prescribed by a legislative power, or by regulations of judicial procedure, or recognized and enforced by judicial decision. Modern difference of opinion as to the proper definition of law chiefly results from the fact that writers of the analytic school, proceeding by an analysis of the usual mental conception of law under monarchical government, have commonly defined it as in essence command by a superior to an inferior; and as perhaps the larger part of modern law—such, for instance, as the law of negotiable paper and of contracts generally—does not consist of commands or prohibitions, this definition is supported by the argument that what the sovereign permits he commands, or at least indirectly commands, shall not be prevented. Writers of the historical school, on the other hand, tracing government by law back to its early development, have defined law as essentially consisting of what is judicially ascertained to be usual and regular. In either view it is agreed that a true law in the sense of jurisprudence is one which deals with a class of things, acts or omissions, as distinguished from particular commands and awards. Law, as it actually exists in modern society, is the aggregate or system of rules by which a political community or congeries of communities regulates or professes to regulate the conduct and the rights and powers of its members and its own interference with their freedom; and any rule answering this description is, if authoritatively promulgated, *a law*. Every new judicial decision, also, is part of the law in the sense that it actually regulates conduct, rights, or powers. (*b*) The system of law, often slightly personified: as, in the eye of the *law*; in the custody of the *law*; the *law* presumes or intends.

No man e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the *law*.
J. Trumbull, McFingal, iii. 490.

(*c*) The Mosaic system of rules and ordinances.

Think not that I am come to destroy the *law*, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.
Mat. v. 17.

Hence—(*d*) The books of the Bible containing this system; the books of the law.

After the reading of the *law* and the prophets, the rulers of the synagogue sent unto them. Acts xiii. 15.

(*e*) The preceptive part of the Bible, especially of the New Testament, in contradistinction to its promises.

And worche many Myracles, and preche and teche the Feythe and the *Lawe* of Cristene Men unto his Children.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 1.

Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the *law* of Christ. Gal. vi. 2.

3. A proposition which expresses the constant or regular order of certain phenomena, or the constant mode of action of a force; a general formula or rule to which all things, or all things or phenomena within the limits of a certain class or group, conform, precisely and without exception; a rule to which events really tend to conform. A mere empirical formula which [illegible] observations steadily, but would not hold in extreme cases, is not considered as a law. A special fact is not a law; but a subordinate principle [illegible] is not a law according to the [illegible] which that word is used.

I [illegible] in my members, warring against the *law* of my mind. Rom. vii. 23.

The *laws* of nature are the rules according to which effects are produced; but there must be a cause which operates according to these rules. The rules of navigation [illegible] a ship, nor the *law* of gravity never moved a planet. *Reid.*

[illegible] a rule which we have always found to hold [illegible] which we expect always will hold good.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 340.

[illegible] the belief in an unchanging order — the belief in [illegible] spreading among the more cultivated throughout the civilized world, is a belief of which the primitive [illegible] is absolutely incapable.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 488.

4. One of the rules or principles by which anything is regulated: as, the *laws* of the turf; the *laws* of versification.—5. A rule according to which anything is produced: as, the mathematical *law* of a curve.—6. An allowance in distance or time granted to an animal in a chase, or to a weaker competitor in a race or other contest; permission given to one competitor to start a certain distance ahead of, or a certain time before, another, in order to equalize the chances of winning.

These late years of our Civil Wars have been very destructive unto them; and no wonder if no *Law* hath been given to Hares, when so little hath been observed toward men. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

Her Grace saw from a turret "sixteen bucks, all having fayre *lawe*, pulled downe with greyhounds in a laund or lawn." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 71.

Two well-known runners, chosen for the hares, . . . started off. . . . Then the hounds clustered round Thorne, who explained shortly, "They're to have six minutes' *law*." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

7. Custom; manner. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

—Act and operation of law, such a mode of the creation or transfer of rights as does not depend on the intention of the parties, but on rules of law, applied, it may be, irrespective of their intention. Thus, where an owner of land dies intestate, the title is cast upon the heir by *act and operation of law;* and where a man becomes bankrupt, his property may be divested by *act and operation of law*, as distinguished from a transfer by *devise* or *voluntary act*.— **Adjective law,** rules of procedure, as distinguished from *substantive law* (which see, below).—**Agrarian laws.** See *agrarian*. — **Alien and sedition laws.** See *alien*.— **Avogadro's law,** in *physics*, the law that equal volumes of different gases, under like conditions of pressure and temperature, contain the same number of molecules.— **Baer's law.** [Named from Karl Ernst *Baer*, 1792–1876.] The doctrine that the evolution of an individual of a certain animal form is determined by two conditions: first, by a continuous perfecting of the animal body by means of an increasing histological and morphological differentiation, or an increasing number and diversity of tissues and organic forms; second (and at the same time), by the continual transition from a more general form of the type to one more specific.— **Bankrupt laws, bankruptcy laws.** See *bankruptcy*. — **Bell's law,** the law that the anterior spinal nerve-roots are motor and the posterior sensory. — **Bode's law,** an empirical formula supposed to express approximately the distances of the planets from the sun in terms of the distance from the sun of the innermost two. The rule is that the distances of the third, fourth, fifth, etc., planets from the orbit of the first are respectively twice, four times, eight times, sixteen times, etc., that of the second planet. It holds very roughly for all the planets except Neptune, and for the satellites of Saturn and Uranus.— **Boyle's law,** in *physics*, the law that at any given temperature the volume of a given mass of gas varies inversely as the pressure which it bears. It was discovered by Robert Boyle, and published by him about 1662; but Edme Mariotte having published a book concerning it (about 1679), the law was for a long time called *Mariotte's law*.— **Brehon laws.** See *brehon*. — **Canon law.** See *canon*1.— **Case law,** law established by judicial decision in particular cases, as distinguished from *statute law*. Thus, when the courts are applied to for redress under novel circumstances — as in certain instances of boycotting — for which no positive law exists, case law necessarily results whichever way the courts decide; for if they hold that the person aggrieved is entitled to injunction or damages, they establish the unlawfulness of the act complained of; and if they decide that the action cannot be maintained, because there is no positive law to sustain it, they establish the lawfulness of the act, and, as a consequence, the lawfulness of incidental agreements to combine or render services in the promotion of such an act. The great body of the common law has grown up thus as case law, constantly modified, however, by statutes, which in their turn commonly give rise to new developments of case law called forth by controversy as to the interpretation and application of the statutory provisions.— **Charles's law,** the law that equal increments of temperature add equal amounts to the product of the volume and pressure of a given mass of gas. It was discovered by the French physicist Jacques Alexandre César Charles (1746–1823), the inventor of the Charliere or hydrogen balloon, but was formerly often attributed to Dalton and to Gay-Lussac.

Charles's law — that, if the temperature be varied while the pressure upon the gas remains the same, the gas increases by $\frac{1}{273}$d of its volume at zero centigrade for every degree of centigrade added to the temperature, or, which in combination with Boyle's law is the same thing, that if the density be constant, the pressure is directly proportional to the temperature measured from the point −273° centigrade, this point being called the zero of absolute temperature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 611.

Cincian law, in *Rom. hist.*, a law passed under the tribune M. Cincius Alimentus, 204 B. C., forbidding an advocate to receive compensation for the pleading of a case, and restricting ill-considered or unwise gifts of any nature by requiring certain legal forms of gift to be observed in almost all cases. The law was confirmed by a senatus consultum under Augustus, and so modified under Claudius as to permit a restricted compensation to lawyers.— **Civil, commercial, common, consuetudinary, criminal law.** See the adjectives.— **Conclusion of law.** See *conclusion*. — **Conflict of laws.** See *conflict*.— **Crowner's quest law.** See *crowner*2.— **Crown law.** See *crown*, *a*.— **Customary law.** Same as *consuetudinary law*. **Dalton's law,** a law enunciated by John Dalton, that in a mixture of gases which do not enter into chemical reaction, but are in equilibrium, the total pressure is the same as the sum of the pressures which would be exerted by each constituent if the others were not present. The ordinary statement that each portion of gas behaves as a vacuum to all the rest is in a sense true, but tends to convey a wrong idea.— **Due process of law.** See *due*1. **Dulong and Petit's law,** in *physics*, the law that the product of the specific heat of any element in the solid state multiplied by its atomic weight is (approximately) constant; or, in other words, that the different elementary substances have (nearly) the same atomic heat.— **Ecclesiastical law.** See *ecclesiastical*.— **Eight-hour law** *See hour*.— **Empirical law.** See *empirical*.— **Enforcement law,** a United States statute of 1870 (16 Stat., 140) for enforcing the right of citizens to vote, and punishing offenses against the equal enjoyment of suffrage. It was specially directed to the protection of emancipated slaves recently admitted to citizenship.— **Exceptive law.** See *exceptive*.— **Ex post facto law.** See *ex post facto*. **Falk laws.** Same as *May laws*.— **Faraday's laws,** in *elect.*, certain principles established by Faraday governing the electrolysis of compounds. The most important are: (1) that the quantity of an electrolyte decomposed in a given time is proportional to the strength of the current; (2) that the weights of the elements separated are proportional to their chemical equivalents; and (3) that the strength of the electrolytic action is the same for cells in any part of the same circuit.—**Fechner's psychophysical law,** the law that as the physical force of excitation of a nerve increases geometrically the sensation increases arithmetically, so that the sensation is proportional to the logarithm of the excitation. Thus, if with a given degree of attention we just perceive the difference between the sensations of pressure produced by 1 pound and 1.1 pounds, we shall also just perceive the difference produced by 2 pounds and 2.2 pounds. The differences of sensation are thus the same in the two cases, and so are the differences of the logarithms of the pressures. According to Fechner, the total sensation varies directly with the logarithm of the stimulus divided by the stimulus just sufficient to give an appreciable sensation, or $s = k \log \frac{x}{x'}$. This is *Fechner's formula*.—**Federal law,** that law which is prescribed by the supreme power in the United States, and regulates the organization of the federal government and its intercourse with the people, and that of the people with each other in matters of a national character, or with citizens of foreign states, as distinguished from *state law*, or that which is prescribed by the supreme power in any individual state, and regulates, in all matters not of a national character, the intercourse of such state with its own people, and that of its people among themselves. *Robinson.*— **Forest law, formal law, Galilean law.** See the adjectives.— **Four years' limitation law.** See *limitation*.— **Fugitive-slave law.** See *fugitive*.— **Gay-Lussac's law.** Same as *Charles's law*.— **General law,** law not local, nor confined in application to particular persons; a statute so expressed as to be capable of application throughout the jurisdiction of the lawgiver. Some controversy has existed as to whether the test is in the form of the law or in the existence of the subject to which it applies; but it is now generally held that a law which in terms purports to apply to all persons or places of a specified class throughout the state is a general law, although at the time when it is passed there may be only one such person or one such place in the state.— **Gibbet law.** See *Halifax law*.— **Gothland sea laws.** See *laws of Wisby*, below.—**Gresham's law,** in *polit. econ.*, the tendency of the inferior of two forms or classes of currency in circulation together to circulate more freely than the superior: a law shortly stated in the maxim that "bad money drives out good." It results from the disposition of those who hold both to get rid of the inferior by passing it, and to hoard the superior, or, if coin, to select it for exportation. The law was named from a former master of the English mint, who observed and commented on it.— **Grimm's law,** in *philol.*, a law announced by Jacob Grimm, a great German philologist, though previously stated in part by Erasmus Rask, a Danish philologist, formulating certain changes or differences which the mute consonants undergo or exhibit in corresponding words in the Germanic or Teutonic branches of the Aryan family of languages. According to this law, stated briefly, the labials *p*, *b*, *f* in Greek, Latin, or Sanskrit become *f*, *p*, *b* in Gothic (with which English and the other Low German languages agree), and *b* (*v*), *f*, *p* in Old High German; the dentals *t*, *d*, *th* in Greek, etc., become *th*, *t*, *d* in Gothic, and *d*, *z*, *t* in Old High German; and the gutturals *k*, *g*, *ch* in Greek, etc., become *h* (not quite regularly), *k*, *g* in Gothic, and *g*, *ch*, *k* in Old High German. But the Old High German shifting (which is a second and much later shifting, beginning about A. D. 600, from the completed Low German shifting) is incomplete and not wholly regular; it is best exhibited among the dental mutes. The following table shows the changes and the usual correspondences: (1) Aryan (Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, etc.). (2) Low German (Gothic, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, English, etc.). (3) High German (Old High German, Middle High German, New High German).

(1)	p	b	f(ph, bh)	t	d	th(dh)	k	g	ch(kh, gh)
(2)	f(b)	p	b	th	t	d	h	k	g
(3)	b(f v)	f	p	d	z(ts)	t	g(h)	ch	k(g).

For example, Skt. *pitri* (*pitar*) = Gr. *patēr* = L. *pater* = Goth. *fadar* = OHG. *vatar* = E. *father;* Skt. *tvam* = Gr. *τύ* = L. *tu* = Goth. *thu* = OHG. *du* = E. *thou;* Skt. *janu* (for **gānu*) = Gr. *γόνυ* = L. *genu* = Goth. *kniu* = OHG. *chniu, chneo* = E. *knee*, etc. In the application of Grimm's law numerous inconsistencies and anomalies appear, due to interference, conformation, particular position or sequence of sounds, variations of accent, and other causes explained by other philological laws, or remaining in small part occult. The most important of these other laws is Verner's law (which see, below). See also the articles on the separate letters.— **Haeckel's law,** a concise statement of the fact that every individual organism, in its development from the ovum (or its ontogeny), goes through a series of evolutionary stages in each of which it represents a stage of the evolution of the class to which it belongs (the evolution of the class being phylogeny); and that every such organism "breeds true" (or shows palingeny) in so far as it is influenced by heredity, and becomes modified (or shows kenogeny) in so far as it is influenced by conditions of environment. See *kenogeny, ontogeny, palingeny*, and *phylogeny*.— **Halifax law** or **inquest,** a hasty trial followed by immediate punishment; an irrevocable punishment inflicted upon a summary trial without adequate opportunity of defense, so that subsequent proof of innocence becomes unavailing. The phrase originated from the so-called *gibbet law* or custom in the forest of Hardwick, coextensive with the parish of Halifax, England, under which the frith burghers summarily tried any one charged with stealing goods to the value of 13½*d.*, and could condemn him to be beheaded on the market-day.— **Health laws.** See *health*. — **Heir at law.** See *heir*.— **Higher law,** a law paramount to human law or statute. This phrase was used by William H. Seward in a speech in the United States Senate, March 11th, 1850, on the admission of California as a State, and became celebrated in connection with the slavery question, as intimating that, if the Constitution and laws did not condemn it, the law of a common humanity and justice should be appealed to.— **Homestead law.** See *homestead*.— **Inheritance tax law.** See *inheritance*.— **Insolvent law.** See *insolvent*.— **International law.** See *international*. — **In the intendment of law.** See *intendment*. — **Issue of law.** See *issue*, 10.— **Joule's law,** in *elect.*, the law that the number of heat-units developed in a conductor is proportional to the product of the square of the strength of the current, the resistance of the conductor, and the time during which the current flows.— **Judiciary law,** that part of law the source and evidence of which is the adjudications of the courts, as distinguished from *statutes* or *positive law*. See *case law*, above.— **Jurin's law,** in *physics*, the law that the ascent of a given liquid in a capillary tube is inversely proportional to its diameter.— **Kepler's laws,** three laws of planetary motion, discovered by Johann Kepler (1571–1630), who announced the first two in his "De Motibus Stellæ Martis," in 1609, and discovered the third on March 8th, 1618. The three laws are as follows: (1) The orbits of the planets are ellipses having the sun at one focus. (2) The areas described by their radii vectores in equal times are equal. (3) The squares of their periodic times are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.— **Kirchhoff's laws,** in *elect.*, two laws stated as follows: (*a*) At any junction-point in a network of conductors the sum of all the currents which flow toward the junction is equal to the sum of all the currents which flow away from the junction (called the *condition of continuity*). (*b*) In any complete electric circuit the sum of the electromotive forces, reckoned in order round the circuit, is equal to the sum of the products of the current through and the resistance of each conductor forming the circuit.— **Kopp's law of boiling-points.** See *boiling-point*.— **Law French,** the form of Old French (Norman French) used in all common-law proceedings from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Edward III., and to some extent long afterward in certain formal state proceedings.— **Law language,** the technical phraseology used in legal writings and forms.— **Law Latin,** Latin as used in law and in legal documents. It is a mixture of Latin with Old French and English words adapted to Latin inflections.— **Law merchant,** commercial law; the body of principles and rules, drawn chiefly from the customs of merchants, by which the rights and obligations arising in commercial transactions are determined.— **Law of absorption of light,** the law that the proportion of homogeneous light transmitted varies geometrically as the thickness of the absorbing medium varies arithmetically.— **Law of action and reaction, law of causation, law of citations, law of color.** See *action, causation, citation, color*.— **Law of contiguity.** See *contiguity*, 3.— **Law of continuity, of demand and supply, of equivalents.** See *continuity, demand, equivalent*.— **Law of disgregation,** the law that the work of disgregation is proportional to the absolute temperature.— **Law of error.** See *error*, 5.— **Law of evidence, of facility, of heterogeneity, of homogeneity, of integrity, of mortality, of nature.** See *evidence*, etc.— **Law of independence.** See *laws of motion*, under *motion*.— **Law of nations,** international law. The phrase *law of nations*, originally adopted to designate those ethical principles of law deemed obligatory on all nations as the law of a particular nation is conceived as applicable to all persons within that nation, has been superseded by the more appropriate term *international law* (which see, under *international*), which includes the results of conventions and treaties. — **Law of parsimony,** the logical principle that we ought not to suppose the existence of anything not necessary to account for admitted facts.— **Law of perseverance.** See *laws of motion*, under *motion*.— **Law of reciprocity of prime numbers,** the proposition that if *p* and *q* are two prime numbers, then, if *p* is a quadratic residue of *q*, *q* is also a quadratic residue of *p*, unless both leave the remainder 3 when divided by 4, when, if *p* is a quadratic residue of *q*, then *q* is not a quadratic residue of *p*.— **Law of the affinity of ideas.** See *affinity*, 7.— **Law of the Burgundians.** See *Papian code*, under *code*.—**Law of the flag,** the law of the country to which a ship belongs.— **Law of the forum.** See *forum*.— **Law of the land.** (*a*) In constitutional provisions securing its protection to persons and property, due process of law.

By the *law of the land* is more clearly intended the general law which hears before it condemns; which proceeds upon inquiry, and renders judgment only after trial. The meaning is that any citizen shall hold his life, liberty, property, and immunities under the protection of general rules which govern society. *D. Webster.*

(*b*) The established law of a country.

As soon as a nation has assumed the obligations of international law, they become a portion of the *law of the land* to govern the decisions of courts, the conduct of the rulers, and that of the people.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 29.

Law salique†. See *Salic law*, under *Salic*.— **Laws of association.** See *association of ideas*, under *association*.— **Laws of honor.** See *honor*.— **Laws of Manu,** a Hindu code or compilation, partly of the laws administered in Hindustan, and partly of that which in the opinion of Brahmans ought to be the law.— **Laws of motion.** See *motion*.— **Laws of Oléron,** the oldest collection of modern maritime laws, said to be a code existing at Oléron, an island off the coast of France, about the middle of the twelfth century, which was compiled and put on record

by Eleanor, Duchess of Guienne, mother of Richard I. of England, and introduced into England with some additions in the reign of Richard I. (1189–99).—**Laws of the Decemvirs.** See *Twelve Tables*, under *table*.—**Laws of the Hanse towns.** See *Hanse*[1].—**Laws of thermodynamics.** See *thermodynamics*.—**Laws of Wisby** (or Wisbuy), a code or compilation of maritime customs and adjudications adopted in the island of Gothland in the Baltic sea, of which Wisby was the principal seaport. By the law-writers of the northern European nations it has been claimed that these laws were older than the laws of Oléron, but the better opinion seems to be that they were later and in some respects an improvement. The code was not established by legislative authority, but its provisions attained the sanction of general use and observance among the mariners of northern Europe. Sometimes called the *Gothland sea laws*.—**Lenz's law**, a law discovered by H. F. E. Lenz, according to which the currents induced in an electric circuit, by changes of the current in, or of the position of, an adjacent circuit through which a current is flowing, are always in such a direction as by their action on the inducing circuit to oppose the change.—**Levitical law.** See *Levitical*.—**Lidford law**, a punishment without trial. Compare *Halifax law*.—**Local law.** See *statute*.—**Lynch law.** See *lynch-law*.—**Maine law**, a prohibitory liquor law passed by the legislature of Maine in 1851, and permanently established in 1858.—**Malice in law.** See *malice*.—**Mariotte's law.** See *Boyle's law*.—**Maritime, martial, mercantile, military,** etc., **law.** See the adjectives.—**Matter of law.** See *matter*.—**May laws**, several Prussian statutes (1873–4), also called the *Falk laws* from the name of the introducer, restricting the action of the church, by forbidding it to impose civil penalties or pronounce against person, property, freedom, or good name of the citizen, or use its discipline against the law of the land, by extending state surveillance over monastic colleges, reformatories, etc., and removing hindrances to secession from any church. They were considerably modified in 1887.—**Mersenne's laws.** [Named from their discoverer, Marin *Mersenne* (1588–1648), a Franciscan monk.] Three laws showing the dependence of the time of vibration of a string upon its length, tension, and density: namely, that the time varies directly as the length and as the square root of the density, and inversely as the square root of the tension.—**Mixed laws, Mosaic law, municipal law, natural law, naval law.** See the adjectives.—**Moral law**, that portion of Old Testament law which relates to moral principles, especially the ten commandments.—**Myrmidons of the law.** See *myrmidon*.—**Newton's law of cooling**, the law that the quantity of heat lost by a body by radiation in a given time is proportional to the difference between its temperature and that of the surrounding medium. It holds very nearly true within certain narrow limits.—**Normative law**, a rule to which any process must conform in order to attain its end.—**Ohm's law**, in *elect.*, an important law propounded by G. S. Ohm, giving an expression for the strength of an electric current, or the quantity of electricity passing in a given time, under certain conditions. It may be expressed as follows: the strength of an electric current, or the quantity of electricity passing a section of the conductor in a unit of time, is directly proportional to the whole electromotive force in operation, and inversely proportional to the sum of all the resistances in the circuit.—**Organic law.** See *organic*.—**Periodic law**, in *chem.* See *periodic*.—**Policy of the law**, the general purpose and spirit of the law: a phrase used to designate certain prohibitions applied by the courts, without positive statute enactment. Thus, a contract to combine in bidding at a judicial sale, so as to diminish competition, is held void as against the *policy of the law*, or as against public policy.—**Political law.** See *political*.—**Poor law, poor laws**, laws providing for the support of paupers at public expense. The general policy of such laws in England and the United States has been to provide for the local care of such persons as are unable to support themselves and have not relatives bound to support them, under the supervision of local officers in each parish, town, or county, with restrictions intended to prevent vagrancy and imposture, and to forbid the removal of the burden of support of any pauper from the town where he properly belongs to some other not properly responsible for him. The act which is regarded as the foundation of the system was passed in 1601 (43 Eliz., c. 2).—**Positive law**, law ordained by legislative power; human law; law which owes its force to human sanctions, as distinguished from divine law.—**Presumption of law.** See *presumption*.—**Private law.** See *private*.—**Raines law**, a law (named from Senator John Raines, its chief promoter), enacted in 1896 and amended in 1897, governing the sale and taxation of liquors in the State of New York. Among its provisions are the abolition of the existing excise boards, the appointment of commissioners of excise, high taxation of the liquor-traffic, local option of towns, etc.—**Relief law**, in *U. S. hist.*, a law for the relief of debtors.—**Revenue law.** (*a*) A law which provides for the assessment and collection of a tax to defray the expenses of the government. *Cooley*. (*b*) More specifically, a law relating directly to the raising of the income of the government, as distinguished from one incidentally imposing fees, etc.—**Roman law**, the system of law developed by the ancient Romans: often also termed the *civil law* (which see, under *civil*).—**Salic law.** See *Salic*.—**Sea laws**, the maritime codes which grew up in the commercial ports of Europe in the early period of development of modern commerce. See *laws of Oléron* and *laws of Wisby*, above.—**Special law.** See *general law*, above, and *statute*.—**State law.** See *federal law*.—**Statute law.** See *statute*.—**Substantive law**, the rules of right which courts are called on to administer, as distinguished from rules of procedure or administration, called *adjective law*.—**Sumptuary law**, a law made to restrain excess in apparel, food, or any luxuries. Laws having only this object are now generally deemed objectionable as beyond the true province of civil legislation. The opponents of statutes in restraint of the liquor-traffic frequently stigmatize such statutes as "sumptuary laws." On the other hand, they are defended as a proper exercise of the police power of the state for the preservation of order and prevention of crime.—**Ten-hour law.** See *hour*.—**Theological ceremonial law**, that portion of the Old Testament law which relates to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.—**To have the law of** or **on**, to enforce the law against; go to law against. [Colloq.]

There's a hackney-coachman down stairs . . . vowing he'll *have the law of* you. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, vi.

To lay down the law. See *down*[2].—**Town-bonding laws.** See *bond*[1].—**Verner's law**, in *philol.*, a law announced by Karl Verner of Copenhagen, in 1875, stating the effect of the position of accent in the shifting of the original Aryan mute consonants, and *s*, into Low German, and explaining the most important anomalies in the application of Grimm's law (see *Grimm's law*, above). Verner's law is in substance as follows: If the Aryan *p*, *t*, or *k*, or *s* immediately follows the position of the accent, it shifts regularly to the Low German *f*, *th*, or *h*, as stated in Grimm's law; but if it precedes the position of the accent, it becomes sonant—that is, *p*, *t*, *k*, *s* change to *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*. The law explains the apparent irregularity of Goth. *fadar* = AS. *fæder* = L. *pater* = Gr. πατηρ = Skt. *pitar*, etc., with the accent originally on the last syllable, and the Aryan *t* accordingly changed to Low German *d* by Verner's law, instead of Low German *th*, as Grimm's law would require, as against Goth. *bróthar* = AS. *bróthor* = Latin *frater* = Gr. φράτηρ = Skt. *bhrátar*, with the accent originally on the first syllable, and the changes regular according to Grimm's law. It also explains the change of original *s* to *z*, from which, in Anglo-Saxon, etc., was developed *r* (as in *lose*, *lorn*, etc.). See *rhotacism*.—**Wager of law.** See *wager*.—**Weber's law**, in *psychophysics*, the statement that the variation of the stimulus which produces the least appreciable variation in the sensation maintains a fixed ratio to the total stimulus. It is only approximately accurate.—**Written law**, statute law, as distinguished from the *common law*, or law resting in usage, custom, and the decisions of the courts. (As to noted laws on particular subjects, such as *naturalization laws*, *preemption laws*, *reconstruction laws*, see the words characterizing the laws. See also *act*, *article*, *bill*, *by-law*, *charter*, *code*, *decree*, *edict*, *ordinance*, *petition*, *provision*, *statute*.)=**Syn.** *Right*, *Equity*, etc. (see *justice*); *Law*, *Common Law*, *Statute*, *Enactment*, *Edict*, *Decree*, *Ordinance*, *Regulation*, *Canon*. *Law* is the generic word, covering not only what is commanded by competent authority, but modes of action and orders of sequence: as, the Salic *law*; a *law* of rhetoric or logic; a *law* of nature; a *law* of character. *Common law* is that rule of action which has grown up from old usage and the decisions of judges. *Statutes* and *enactments* are *laws* made by legislative bodies; the slight difference between them is implied in their derivations. *Edicts* and *decrees*, on the other hand, are not legislative, but personal or executive acts, an *edict* being generally the command of a sovereign, and especially of an autocrat, while a *decree* is generally the order of an executive body or a court. *Ordinance* is very broad in its use, being applied to *statutes* (especially those of great importance: as, the *ordinance* of 1787), to *decrees*, to the local *laws* passed by city governments, etc. A *regulation* is a limited, subordinate, or temporary law or rule, perhaps applying to details of management or behavior, and often without expressed penalty for violation: as, army *regulations*; the *regulations* in a constitution. *Canon* is in this connection strictly an ecclesiastical term.

law[1] (lâ), *v.* [< ME.**lawen*, *lahen*, < AS. *lagian*, make a law, ordain, < *lagu*, law: see *law*[1], *n.*]

I. *trans.* **1†.** To make a law; ordain.—**2.** To apply the law to; enforce the law against. [Colloq.]

I've got a regular hotel license. . . . There's been folks *lawed* in this town for sellin' a meal of victuals and not having one. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 144.

3. To give law to; regulate; determine. [Rare.]

But for how long the flie may stang,
Let Inclination *law* that.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

4†. In old English forest usage, to cut off the claws and balls of the fore feet of (a dog); mutilate the feet of, as a dog; expeditate.

And he whose dogge is not *lawed* and so founde, shalbe amerced, and shall pay for the same. iii. s.
Rastall, Collect. of Statutes, fol. 186, Charta de Foresta.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go to law; litigate. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Sir Samuel Bernardiston brought a writ of error of this Exchequer chamber judgment into the House of Lords, and there the Knight *lawed* by himself, for no person opposed him. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 103.

Your husband's . . . so given to *lawing*, they say, I doubt he'll leave you poorly off, when he dies.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

2†. To study law.

Let him *law* there: long as his ducats last, boy,
I'll grace him, and prefer him.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

law[2] (lâ), *a.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *low*[2].

law[3] (lâ), *n.* A dialectal form of *low*[3].

law[4] (lâ), *interj.* A variation of *la*[1], or often of *lord*. Also *laws*.

law-abiding (lâ'a-bī″ding), *a.* Abiding or standing by the law; obedient to law: as, *law-abiding* citizens.

law-binding (lâ'bīn″ding), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a binding in smooth sheep or calf of pale-brown color. Also known as *law-sheep*, *law-calf*.

law-blank (lâ'blangk), *n.* A printed form of a legal paper, as a summons, affidavit, writ, lease, etc., having blanks to be filled according to the circumstances of the case.

law-book (lâ'bůk), *n.* [< ME. *lagheboc*; < *law*[1] + *book*.] A book relating to law, or containing laws or reports of cases.

lawbreaker (lâ'brā kėr), *n.* One who breaks or violates the law.

law-burrows (lâ'bur ōz), *n.* In *Scots law*, a writ requiring one to give security against offering violence to another.

law-calf (lâ'kaf), *n.* See *law-binding*.

law-court (lâ'kōrt), *n.* A court of law.

law-daughter†, *n.* A daughter-in-law. [Rare.]

Hecuba . . . with an hundred
Law-daughters. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 526.

law-day (lâ'dā), *n.* [< ME. *lawdaye*; < *law*[1] + *day*[1].] **1.** A day of open court.—**2†.** A leet or sheriff's court.

That the Baillies put in execution alle ordinauncez of the . . . seid yelde and of the *lawdayes*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 370.

3. A day appointed for the discharge of a bond after which the debtor could not at common law be relieved from the forfeiture except by applying to a court of equity.

lawed†, *a.* An obsolete form of *lewd*.

lawer† (lâ'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *lawer* (also *lawyer*, q. v.); < *law*[1] + *-er*[1].] An obsolete form of *lawyer*.

Lawers haue ye greate desyr to confyrme and establyshe theyr opinions by the lawe of man, say, that it is shame to speake without lawe. *Bible of* 1551, Esd., Pref.

lawet (lâ'et), *n.* [Javanese.] The salaugane or esculent swift, *Collocalia esculenta*.

law-father†, *n.* A father-in-law. [Rare.]

Next cooms thee lusty Chrorœbus, . . .
Soon to king Priamus by law: thus he *lawfather* helping.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 354.

lawful (lâ'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *laweful*; < *law*[1] + *-ful*.] **1.** Allowed by law; legitimate; not contrary to law; free from legal objection: as, that is deemed *lawful* which no law forbids; many things are *lawful* which are not expedient.

It shall not be *lawfull* . . . to cary and transport . . . any commodie of this Realme . . . but onely in English ships. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 371.

Behold, thy disciples do that which is not *lawful* to do upon the sabbath day. Mat. xii. 2.

2. Constituted or supported by law; capable of being enforced by law; rightful: as, *lawful* demands; the *lawful* owner of lands.

Burn, bonfires, clear and bright;
To entertain great England's *lawful* king.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 4.

3. Possessing full legal rights.—**Lawful age.** See *age*, 3.—**Lawful days.** See *day*[1].—**Lawful man** or **woman**, in *law*, a man or woman free and capable of bearing oath. *Stimson*.—**Lawful money**, that money which is a legal tender in payment of debts.=**Syn. 1.** Allowable, permissible, regular.—**1** and **2.** *Lawful*, *Legal*, *Legitimate*, *Licit*, legalized, authorized, constitutional, just. Between *lawful* and *legal* there is really the same difference in breadth that there is between *law* and *legislation* or *statute*. (See *law*[1].) *Legal* is exact, meaning conformed to the law of the land, and having little figurative use: as, *legal* interest; a *legal* act. *Lawful* means not opposed to law, primarily to the law of the land, but with a good deal of freedom in figurative extension: it is unlike *law*, however, in always seeming figurative when carried beyond its primary meaning. *Legitimate* has as one of its primary meanings the idea of being born under law: as, a *legitimate* child; its other meanings are kindred. A *legitimate* inference is one that is drawn in conformity with the laws of truth or thought. That which is *legitimate* is generally something made or done in conformity to law, principle, justice, fairness, or propriety. *Licit* is rarely used except in the phrase *licit or illicit*; these words apply to that which is lawful or unlawful, or perhaps only legal or illegal, in trade, relations, or especially intercourse, *illicit* expressing much more opprobrium than *unlawful* or *illegal*. See *criminal*.

lawfully (lâ'fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *lawfully*; < *lawful* + *-ly*[2].] In a lawful manner; in accordance with law; without violating law; legally: as, we may *lawfully* do what the laws do not forbid.

lawfulness (lâ'fůl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *laughfulnesse*; < *lawful* + *-ness*.] The character of being lawful or conformable to law; legality; rightfulness: as, the *lawfulness* of an action does not always prove its propriety or expedience.

lawgiver (lâ'giv″ėr), *n.* [= Icel. *logqjafari* = Dan. *lovgiver*.] One who makes or enacts a law or a code of laws; a legislator.

The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a *lawgiver* from between his feet, until Shiloh come.
Gen. xlix. 10.

Let papal Rome, as the *law-giver* of the medieval church, have all the credit of her great achievements.
Stubbs, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 216.

lawgiving (lâ'giv″ing), *a.* Making or enacting laws; legislating.

Lawgiving heroes, fam'd for taming brutes,
And raising cities with their charming lutes.
Waller.

lawing (lâ'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *law*[1], *v.* In def. 3, cf. equiv. D. *gelag*, lit. 'that which is laid down.'] **1.** A going to law; litigation. [Now colloq.]

Ammianus Marcellinus ascribeth to the Egyptians a contentious humour, addicted to *lawing* and quarrells.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 582.

2†. The practice or act of cutting off the claws [illegible] feet of an animal, as of the fore feet of a dog, to incapacitate it from following [illegible]. See *law*[1], *v. t.*, 4.

And such *lawing* shal be done by the assise commonly used, that is to say, that the clawes of the forefoote shall bee cut off by the skin.
Rastall, Collect. of Statutes, fol. 185, iv.

The cruel mutilation, the *lawing* as it was called, of all dogs in the neighbourhood of the royal forests.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, v. 16.

3. A reckoning at a public house; a tavern-bill. Also *lawe*. [Scotch.]

Late at e'en, drinking the wine
And ere they paid the *lawing*
They set a combat them between,
To fight in the dowing.
The Dowie Dens of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 65).

lawk lak, *interj.* [Also *lauk*, *lawks* (cf. *lauks*); a trivial euphemism for *Lord*.] An exclamation expressing wonder or surprise.

Lawk, Mr. Weller, . . . how you do frighten one!
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxix.

Lawk help me, I don't know where to look.
Hood, The Lost Heir.

lawk-a-day lak'a-dā', *interj.* A variant of *lackaday*. — *Miss Hawkins*, The Countess and Gertrude, III. 196.

lawks (lâks), *interj.* A variant of *lawk*.

"*Lawks!*" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, "what monsters these master-builders must be!"
The Pioneer (New York), Oct., 1886.

lawland (lâ'land), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *lowland*.

lawless (lâ'les), *a.* [< ME. *laweles*, *lazelease* (= Icel. *löglauss* = Sw. *laglös* = Dan. *lovlös*); < *law*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Not subject or not submissive to law; uncontrolled by law, whether natural, human, or divine; licentious; unruly; ungoverned: as, *lawless* passions; a *lawless* tyrant or brigand.

And wrong repressed, and establisht right,
Which *lawlesse* men had formerly fordonne.
Spenser, F. Q., V. i. 2.

To be worse than worst
Of those that *lawless* and incertain thought
Imagine howling! *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 127.

For him Antæa burn'd with *lawless* flame,
And strove to tempt him from the paths of fame.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 201.

2. Contrary to law; opposed to the laws of the land or of order; illegal; disorderly: as, a *lawless* claim; *lawless* proceedings.

He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 224.

3. Destitute of law; not conformable to rule or reason; abnormal; anomalous: as, *lawless* eccentricities; *lawless* prosody.

Mastering the *lawless* science of our law.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

4. Deprived of legal rights; beyond the pale of the law. **Lawless churches**, formerly, in England churches and chapels exempted from the visitation of the ordinary, the ministers of which usually celebrated marriage without license or banns. — **Lawless court.** See *court*. — **Lawless man**, a man who is deprived of the benefit or protection of the law; an outlaw. Compare *lawful man*, under *lawful*.

lawlessly (lâ'les-li), *adv.* In a lawless manner, or in a manner contrary to law; unlawfully; without regard for law.

lawlessness (lâ'les-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being lawless, or of being unrestrained, unauthorized, or uncontrolled by law; want of legality or legitimacy.

But Burton is not so much fanciful as capricious; his motion is not the motion of freedom, but of *lawlessness*.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

lawlike†, *a.* [< *law*[1] + *like*[2]. Cf. the older form *lawly*.] 1. Lawful; allowed by law.

To affirm the giving of any law or *lawlike* dispense to sin for hardness of heart is a doctrine of extravagance from the sage principles of piety. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 7.

2. Regulated as by law; characterized by respect for law and order.

Let not my verse your *lawlike* minds displease.
Gascoigne, Fruits of War.

law-list (lâ'list), *n.* An annual publication in England containing matters of information regarding the administration of law and the legal profession, such as lists of the judges, queen's counsel, serjeants at law, benchers, barristers, attorneys, magistrates, law-officers, sheriffs, etc. A similar publication is issued for Scotland.

"Can you give a fellow anything to read in the mean time?" . . . Smallweed suggests the *Law List*.
Dickens, Bleak House, xx.

law-lord (lâ'lôrd), *n.* 1. A peer in the British Parliament who holds or has held high judicial office, or has been distinguished in the legal profession. Since 1876 all cases appealed to the House of Lords are brought for decision before a specially constituted court. See *lord of appeal in ordinary*.

They [the Peers] sit only during half the year. The *law-lords*, whose advice is required to guide the unlearned majority, are employed daily in administering justice elsewhere. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. A judge of the Court of Session, the supreme court of Scotland.

lawly† (lâ'li), *a.* [< ME. *laweliche*, *lazelice*, < AS. *lahlīce* (= Icel. *löglig*r = Sw. *laglig* = Dan. *lovlig*), lawful, < *lagu*, law: see *law*[1] and *-ly*[1].] Lawful.

lawly† (lâ'li), *adv.* [< ME. *laweliche*, *lazelice*, < AS. *lahlīce* (= Icel. *lögliga*), lawfully, < *lahlīc*, lawful: see *lawly*, *a.*] Lawfully.

lawmaker (lâ'mā'kėr), *n.* One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator; a lawgiver.

lawman† (lâ'man), *n.* [< ME. *laweman*, *lazamon* (as a man's name, *Lazamon*, *Layamon*, the author of the "Brut") (ML. *lagamannus*, *lagemannus*), < AS. *lahmann*, a man acquainted with the law, and whose duty it was to declare it, prop. a Scand. term (= Icel. *lögmadhr*, OSw. *lagman*), < *lagu*, law, + *mann*, man.] 1. A man authorized to declare the law. Specifically — (*a*) The chief citizen or first commoner of an ancient Scandinavian community or state, who was the spokesman of the people against the king and court at public assemblies, etc., the guardian of the law, and president both of the legislative body and of the law-courts. (*b*) The president of the supreme court of Orkney and Shetland while the islands remained under Norse rule.

The Odaller [of Orkney and Shetland] owned no vassalage to king, earl, *lawman* (chief judge), or hofding, but, with characteristic love of system and deference to lawful authority, he yielded to each in his degree the obedience of a subject. *Memorial for Orkney*, quoted in Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 688.

2. One of a body of aristocrats who held magisterial office in towns of Danish origin in early England.

A member, doubtless the foremost member, of the Danish civic Confederation, it [Lincoln] still retained a Danish patriciate of twelve hereditary *Lawmen*. . . . The *Lawmen* of Lincoln enjoyed the rights of territorial lords. All twelve were clothed with the judicial powers of sac and soc. . . . And it is to be noticed that three of these great officers were men in holy orders.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 208.

lawmonger (lâ'mung'gėr), *n.* A low practitioner of law; a pettifogger.

Though this chattering *lawmonger* be bold to call it wicked. *Milton*, Colasterion.

lawmpast, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lampas*[1]. *Fairholt*.

lawn[1] (lân), *n.* [A corruption of *lawnd*[1], *laund*[1]; see *laund*[1].] 1. An open space in a forest or between or among woods; a glade.

Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balm; . . . Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 252.

Brushing with hasty steps the dews away,
To meet the sun upon the upland *lawn*.
Gray, Elegy.

Those long, rank, dark wood-walks drench'd in dew,
Leading from *lawn* to *lawn*. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. An open space of ground of some size, covered with grass, and kept smoothly mown, as near a dwelling or in a pleasure-ground.

Four courts I made, East, West, and South and North.
In each a squared *lawn*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

lawn[1] (lân), *v. t.* [< *lawn*[1], *n.*] To make into lawn; lay down in grass as a lawn. [Rare.]

Give me taste to improve an old family seat
By *lawning* an hundred good acres of wheat.
Anstey, New Bath Guide, Conclusion.

lawn[2] (lân), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *lawne*, *laune*, < ME. *lawnde*, *launde*; origin uncertain; by some regarded as a peculiar use of *lawn*[1], either "because from its fineness it was bleached on a lawn or smooth grassy sward" (Imp. Dict.) (whereas the word existed in the form *laund*, *lawnd*, at a time when the other word *lawn*, earlier *laund*, *lawnd*, had not the sense of 'a bleaching-lawn'), or because, as "a transparent covering," it might be derived from the sense of "a vista through trees" (Wedgwood). The probable source is that pointed out by Skeat, namely, F. *Laon* (formerly also *Lan*), a town near Rheims. Lawn was formerly also called "cloth of Rheims," and Rheims is not far from *Cambray* and *Tournay*, which have given *cambric* and *doornick* respectively (Skeat). For the form, cf. *fawn*, < F. *faon*.] I. *n.* 1. Fine linen cambric, used for various purposes; also applied in the trade to various sheer muslins. Lawn is notably used for the sleeves and other parts of the dress of bishops of the Anglican Church. The word is hence much used in allusion to bishops, like *ermine* in allusion to judges.

In that chaumber ther was an hanged bolde,
Of sylk and gold full curyously wrought,
And ther upon a shete of *launde* was spredde,
As clenly dressed as cowde be thought.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 73.

The next to it in goodnesse is the line called Byssus, the fine *lawne* or tiffanie whereof our wives and dames at home set so much store by for to trim and deck themselves.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

They threw off their doublets both,
And stood up in their sarks of *lawn*.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 263).

An awful period for those who ventured to maintain liberal opinions; and who were too honest to sell them for the ermine of the judge or the *lawn* of the prelate.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, ii.

2. In *ceram.*, a fine sieve, generally of silk, through which slip for glazing is passed to bring it to uniform fineness and fluidity. — **Bishop's lawn, cobweb lawn, cypress lawn†**, etc. See the qualifying words.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of lawn. — **Lawn sleeves**, sleeves of lawn; the sleeves of an Anglican bishop. See *bishop's sleeves*.

Suppose the Church, your present mistress, dressed in *lawn sleeves*, on one hand, and Miss Sophia, with no lawn about her, on the other, which would you be for?
Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.

For you, right rev'rend Osnaburg,
Nane sets the *lawn-sleeves* sweeter.
Burns, A Dream.

My lords of the *lawn-sleeves* have lost half their honours now. *Thackeray*, Virginians, lviii.

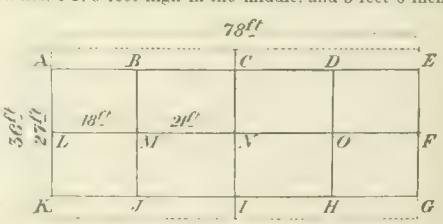
lawnd[1]†, *n.* An earlier form of *laund*[1].

lawnd[2]†, *n.* An earlier form of *lawn*[2].

lawn-mower (lân'mō'ėr), *n.* One who or that which mows a lawn; specifically, a machine, either pushed over the ground by hand or drawn by a horse, according to its size, for cutting the grass on a lawn. The lawn-mower consists essentially of a double-edged spiral knife, or a series of spiral knives, set in the periphery of a cylinder, which is caused by gearing to rotate in contact with the edge of a stationary rectilinear knife placed tangentially to the cylinder at the height from the ground at which the grass is to be cut. The knives thus clip off the grass upon the principle of scissors.

lawn-sprinkler (lân'springk'lėr), *n.* A contrivance for irrigating a lawn or garden gently and evenly. A common form consists of a vertical pipe supported on a stand, and having an attachment for a hose at the lower and a swivel collar at the upper end. From the swivel collar project one or more short branches with small perforations, and all turned laterally in the same direction with reference to the center. When the water is turned on, its escape from these holes causes the swivel collar to revolve rapidly, and the water is by centrifugal force spread in fine drops over a circle of moderate diameter.

lawn-tennis (lân'ten'is), *n.* A game played with a ball and rackets on a lawn or other smooth surface by two, three, or four persons. A space, 78 by 27 feet if two play, 78 by 36 if three or four play (called a *court*), is laid off, and is divided lengthwise into two equal parts by the line *L F*, and crosswise by a net, *C I*, 3 feet high in the middle, and 3 feet 6 inches



Lawn-tennis Court.

at the ends *C* and *I*; service lines *E J* and *D H* are also drawn on each side 21 feet from the net. A player standing on the base-line *L K* must serve (that is, knock) the ball with his racket over the net into that part of the court lettered *C N O D* and his opponent must return the ball on the first bound into any part of the court on the side of the net opposite to him; the original player or his partner must return the ball again, striking it on the fly or the first bound; and thus the ball is driven back and forth over the net until one side fails to return it or knocks it out of the opponent's court. Failure to serve the ball (known as a *fault*), on two trials, into the proper part of the court, or failure to return a ball at any time during play, counts 15 for the opposing side, a second such failure makes the opposing score 30, a third 40, and a fourth game. Should both sides, however, attain a score of 40, such a situation in the game being known as *deuce*, one side to win must secure two points in succession, or, if one side has an *advantage* or *vantage* (that is, the first point gained after deuce — the other side must make three points in succession in order to win.

Lawn-tennis is a modern adaptation of the first principle of tennis, in the simplest form, to a ball-game played on grass with rackets. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 181.

lawny[1]† (lâ'ni), *a.* [< *lawn*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like a lawn; level, and covered with smooth turf.

Thro' forrests, mountains, or the *lawny* ground
If 't happ you see a maid.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

lawny[2] (lâ'ni), *a.* [< *lawn*[2] + *-y*[1].] Made of or resembling the fabric called lawn.

It was as angry with her *lawny* veil,
That from his sight it enviously should hide her.
Drayton, Moses, i.

That undefiled and unblemishable simplicity of the Gospel . . . not she herself, for that would never be, but a false whited, a *lawny* resemblance of her.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

law-officer (lâ′of″i-sėr), *n.* An officer of the law; one vested with legal authority in respect to the administration of justice.

law-piece (lâ′pēs), *n.* In *fishery*, an addition to the leader of a pound. [Local, U. S.]

Some fishermen had an excess of 25 feet to the end of the leader, which addition was known as the *law-piece*, and, when it was brailed up, it left the leader as complete and effectual for guiding the fish into the pound as before.
Conn. Rep., 1871, p. 30.

law-puddering† (lâ′pud″ėr-ing), *n.* Meddling or "pottering" in the law. [Rare.]

Declaring his capacity nothing refined since his *law-puddering*, but still the same it was in the pantry and at the dresser. *Milton*, Colasterion.

lawrencite (lâ′ren-sīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. J. *Lawrence* Smith (1818–83) of Louisville, Kentucky.] Native iron protochlorid, a substance not uncommon in meteoric irons.

laws (lâz), *interj.* See *law*[4].

law-sheep (lâ′shēp), *n.* See *law-binding*.

lawson-evet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Low Sunday etc.* See *low*[2]. *Halliwell.*

Lawsonia (lâ-sō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after John *Lawson*, M. D., author of "A New Voyage to Carolina" (1709).] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, consisting of a single species, *L. inermis*, the celebrated henna-plant of the East. See *henna*. The genus belongs to the natural order *Lythrarieæ*, or *Lythraceæ*, the loosestrife family, and to the tribe *Lythreæ*, being closely related to the crape-myrtle (See *Lagerstræmia*.) It has a 4-parted calyx, 4 petals, 8 stamens, a globose 4-celled capsule bursting irregularly, opposite, short-petioled, ovate-lanceolate, entire leaves, and white flowers crowded in fascicles or short axillary corymbs. The plant is probably indigenous to northern Africa, Arabia, and the East Indies, but is cultivated and naturalized throughout the tropics. In England it is often called *Egyptian privet*, and in the West Indies it goes by the name of *Jamaica mignonette*.

Lawson's cypress, *n.* See *cypress*, 1 (*b*).

law-stationer (lâ′stā″shọn-ėr), *n.* In England, one who takes in drafts or writings to be either fair copied or engrossed for lawyers, and who sometimes keeps on sale the articles, as parchment, brief-paper, etc., required by lawyers. In the latter sense the word is in use in the United States.

lawsuit (lâ′sūt), *n.* A suit at law or in equity; an action or a proceeding in a civil court; a process in law instituted by one party to compel another to do him justice.

law-worth† (lâ′wėrth), *a.* Law-worthy.

We therefore command you, . . . upon the oath of good and *law-worth* men of your bailiwick.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 243.

law-worthy† (lâ′wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Possessing full legal rights.

The *law-worthy* man could give evidence in a court of justice, in his own favour or that of another, and could call upon his neighbour and his friends to justify him.
Loftie, Hist. London.

law-writer (lâ′rī″tėr), *n.* 1. A writer on law; one who writes law-books.—2. A copier or engrosser of legal papers.

lawyer (lâ′yėr), *n.* [< ME. *lawyer* (also *lawer*, *lawere*: see *lawer*); < *law*[1] + *-ier*[1], *-yer*.] 1. One who is versed in the law, or is a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to prosecute or defend suits in courts, or advise clients as to their legal rights, and aid them in securing those rights. It is a general term, comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, proctors, barristers, serjeants, and advocates.

ȝe legistres and *lawyeres* holdeth this for treuthe,
That ȝif I lye Mathew is to blame.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 59.

Why may not that be the skull of a *lawyer?* Where be his quiddities now, his quillets, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 107.

2. In the New Testament, an interpreter or expounder of the Mosaic law.

And Jesus answering spake unto the *lawyers* and Pharisees, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the sabbath day?
Luke xiv. 3.

3. The mudfish or bowfin, *Amia calva;* also, the burbot, *Lota maculosa:* both more fully called *lake-lawyer*. [Local, U. S.]—4. The black-necked stilt, *Himantopus nigricollis*. *De Kay*. [Local, U. S.]—5. An old thorny stem of a brier or bramble, as of *Rosa canina* or *Rubus fruticosus*. [Provincial.] **Canon lawyer**, **crown lawyer**, etc. See the qualifying words.—**High lawyer**†, a mounted robber or highwayman. Also called *highway lawyer*. [Thieves' cant.]

The legerdemaine of . . . *high Lawyers*.
Greene, Groats worth of Wit (ed. Dyce), Int., p. xxix.

lawyerly (lâ′yėr-li), *a.* [< *lawyer* + *-ly*[1].] Like a lawyer; befitting a lawyer.

To which and other Law tractats I refer the more *Lawyerlie* mooting of this point. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

lax[1] (laks), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *lasche*, F. *lâche*, loose, slack, lax, sluggish, cowardly, = Sp. Pg. *laxo* = It. *lasso*, slack, lax, loose, *lasco*, lazy, idle, sluggish, < L. *laxus* (ML. also transposed **lascus*, > OF. *lasche*, F. *lâche*, etc., > E. *lash*[2], *lask*[2]), wide, open, loose, lax, slack; akin to *languere*, be languid (see *languid*[1], *languish*), and to E. *lag*[1] and *iack*[1]. Hence ult. *lask*[2], *lache*[2], *lash*[2], *laches*, etc., *lease*[2], *release*, *relax*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Slack; loose; soft; not firm in texture, consistency, or tension; readily yielding to touch or pressure: as, *lax* flesh or fiber; a *lax* cord.

The flesh of that sort of fish being *lax*, and spungy, and nothing so firm, solid, and weighty as that of the bony fishes. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

And think, if his lot were now thine own,
To grope with terrors nor named nor known,
How *laxer* muscle and weaker nerve
And a feebler faith thy need might serve.
Whittier, Double-Headed Snake.

2†. Loose; free; being at ease.

Meanwhile inhabit *lax* (that is, dwell at ease), ye powers of heaven. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 162.

3. Relaxed; not retentive: as, *lax* bowels.—4. Loose as regards force or energy; wanting vigor; weak; remiss; lacking in strictness: as, *lax* discipline; he is *lax* in his duty.

Under his *lax* administration, abuses of every kind had multiplied to an alarming extent.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

It was a prejudice against a man of *lax* principle and *lax* life. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 12.

5. Loose in construction or application; not rigidly exact or precise; vague; equivocal.

The word "æternus" itself is sometimes of a *lax* signification. *Fortin*, Christian Religion, vi.

The conventuals had been countenanced in their *lax* interpretation of the rules of their order by many of their own superiors. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

6. In *bot.*, loose or open; not compact: said of some panicles.

II. *n.* 1†. A loosing; relief.

O wharefore should I tell my grief,
Since *lax* I canna find?
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 41).

2. A looseness; diarrhea.

lax[1]† (laks), *v. t.* [< L. *laxare*, loosen, relax, < *laxus*, loose: see *lax*[1], *a.* Cf. *lease*[2], ult. the same word.] To relax.

An extream fear and an extream ardour of courage do equally trouble and *lax* the belly.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xli.

lax[2]† (laks), *n.* [Formerly also *lacks* (Kilian); < ME. *lax*, < AS. *leax* = MD. *lacks*, *lachs*, *lasche*, *lack* = OHG. MHG. *lahs*, G. *lachs* = Icel. Sw. *lax* = Dan. *laks*, a salmon, = Pol. *losos*, a salmon, = Russ. *lososŭ* = Lith. *laszisza* = Lett. *lasis*, a salmon-trout.] A salmon. *Ash.*

laxatif†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *laxative*.

laxation† (lak-sā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *lassazione*, weariness, weakness, < L. *laxatio(n-)*, a widening, LL. a mitigation, < *laxare*, pp. *laxatus*, widen, open, unloose, relax, < *laxus*, wide, loose: see *lax*[1] and *lease*[2].] A loosing or slacking up; relaxation.

So all I wish must settle in this sum,
That more strength from *laxations* come.
W. Cartwright, A New Year's Gift to a Noble Lord.

laxative (lak′sā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *laxatif*, < F. *laxatif* = Pr. *laxatiu* = Sp. Pg. *laxativo* = It. *lassativo*, < L. *laxativus*, loosening, < *laxare*, pp. *laxatus*, loosen: see *laxation*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Loose; soft; easy.

I am of such a *laxative* laughter thot if the devil himself stood by I should laugh in his face.
Middleton (?), The Puritan, iii. 6.

Fellows of practised and most *laxative* tongues.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Apol.

2. In *med.*, having the power or quality of relieving from constipation by relaxing or opening the intestines. Compare *cathartic*, 1.

II. *n.* A medicine that relieves from costiveness by relaxing the intestines; a gentle purgative.

For Goddes love, as tak some *laxatif*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 123.

laxativeness (lak′sā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being laxative.

laxator (lak-sā′tor), *n.*; pl. *laxatores* (lak-sā-tō′rēz). [NL., < L. *laxare*, pp. *laxatus*, loosen: see *laxation*.] In *anat.*, that which relaxes or loosens: the opposite of *tensor*. Laxator tympani, the relaxer of the tympanum, a part of the anterior ligament of the malleus: supposed to be muscular.

laxiflorous (lak-si-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *laxus*, lax, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous*.] Having loose or scattered flowers. [Rare.]

laxifolious (lak-si-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *laxus*, lax, + *folium*, leaf, + *-ous*.] Having the leaves loosely disposed. [Rare.]

laxist (lak′sist), *n.* [< *lax*[1] + *-ist*.] One who favors or allows a lax or loose interpretation or application of moral law; specifically, one of a school of casuists who hold that even slightly probable opinions may be followed. The laxists were condemned by Pope Innocent XI. (1679), and they form no avowed school. See *probabilist*.

laxity (lak′si-ti), *n.* [< F. *laxité* (in older form *lâcheté*) = Sp. *laxidad* = It. *lassità*, *laschità*, < L. *laxita(t-)s*, laxity, < *laxus*, loose: see *lax*[1], *a.*] 1. The quality of being lax; looseness; slackness; want of material firmness, tension, or coherence.

The former causes could never beget whirlpools in a chaos of so great a *laxity* and thinness. *Bentley.*

2. Relaxedness; want of retentiveness: as, *laxity* of the bowels.—3. Slackness of force or energy; lack of vigor or strictness; weakness; remissness.

Nothing can be more improper than ease and *laxity* of expression, when the importance of the subject impresses solicitude, or the dignity of the person exacts reverence.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 152.

Fixed a deep stain on it by the careless *laxity* of their morals. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

4†. Openness; roominess. [Rare.]

The hills in Palestine generally had in their sides plenty of caves, and those of such *laxity* and receipt that ours in England are but conny-boroughs, if compared to the palaces which those hollow places afforded.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. v. 5.

laxly (laks′li), *adv.* In a lax manner; loosely; without exactness.

laxmannite (laks′man-īt), *n.* [Named after E. *Laxmann*, a Swedish chemist.] In *mineral.*, same as *vauquelinite*.

laxness (laks′nes), *n.* A lax condition.

lay[1] (lā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laid* (formerly also *layed*), ppr. *laying*. [< ME. *leyen*, *leien*, *leggen* (pret. *leide*, *leyde*, *leẓde*, pp. *leid*, *leyd*, *i-leid*, *i-leyd*, etc.), < AS. *lecgan* (pret. *legde*, rarely contr. *lēde*, pp. *ge-leged*, rarely contr. *ge-lēd*) (= OS. *leggian* = OFries. *lega*, *leia*, *ledsa*, *lidsia* = D. MLG. *leggen* = OHG. *leggan*, *lekkan*, *legen*, MHG. G. *legen* = Icel. *leggja* = Dan. *lægge* = Sw. *lägga* = Goth. *lagjan*), lay, cause to lie, a causal verb, < *licgan* (pret. *læg*), lie: see *lie*[1]. *Lay* is thus the causal verb of *lie* (pret. *lay*). The two verbs, entirely distinct in AS., began to be confused in ME., and the admission of intrans. uses of the orig. trans. *lay*, the general freedom of change from intrans. to trans. uses of verbs, and the instability of E. diphthongs containing, as in *lay* and *lie*, an absorbed guttural, have made the distinction difficult to keep. Uneducated speakers very commonly, and in certain uses even educated speakers, use *lay*, *v.* and *n.*, for *lie;* but rarely *lie* for *lay*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to lie or rest; put or place in a position or situation, or as a deposit or a burden; deposit; place; impose: as, to *lay* a thing down; to *lay* one's hands on a thing; to *lay* a submarine cable; to *lay* an embargo on something; to *lay* a tax on land.

And in a chare they hym *layne*,
And ladd hym home into Almayne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 77. (*Halliwell.*)

There dorste no wight hond upon him *legge*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 17.

Come, now bait your hook again, and *lay* it into the water, for it rains again; and we will even retire to the sycamore-tree, and there I will give you more directions concerning fishing. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 116.

Her arms across her breast she *laid*.
Tennyson, Beggar Maid.

2. To put or place in some situation, state, or condition expressed by a qualifying adjunct, such as *aside*, *away*, *by*, *down*, *up*, etc. (see the phrases below): as, to *lay by* money; to *lay away* one's clothes in lavender.

The successful candidate being he who could *lay* his bowl the *nearest* to the mark.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 359.

Specifically—3. To cause to lie in a prostrate, reclining, or recumbent position, as in or on a bed or on the ground.

Whanne he *layde* thei he *layde* hym on his bedd.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 763.

Forwearied with my sportes, I did alight
From loftie steed, and downe to sleepe me *layd*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 13.

4. To strike down; beat prostrate; overthrow and make prostrate or level.

Many a helpless lord he *layde* to the grounde
That thei ne stirred of the stede strife for to make.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 302.

That speare enchaunted was which *layd* thee on the greene.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 7.

Shall we kut on powers
And *lay* this Angiers even with the ground?
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 399.

Ynel with that hard message went; it fell,
Like ... as in summer *laying* lusty corn.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5. To cause to lie quiet or still; bring to a state ... or quietness; put down; allay.

... here are my tears' rain, to *lay* this wind, or my heart will be blown up by the root. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4. 55.

Alas! the devil's sooner raised than *laid*.
Garrick, Prol. to School for Scandal.

6. To place in contiguity or near relation; juxtapose; annex; conjoin.

Woe unto them that join house to house, that *lay* field to field. Isa. v. 8.

7. To place in an orderly fashion, as in courses or layers; dispose serially or in courses; put together in proper position: as, to *lay* bricks; to *lay* the timbers of a ship.—8. To form or construct by arranging and placing in order the serial parts or elements of: as, to *lay* a foundation; to *lay* a mine in besieging a town; to *lay* a floor.

Or that the broader way
Gives Danger room more ambushes to *lay*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 8.

It is reported, that when the workmen began to *lay* the platform at Chalcedon, how certain Eagles convayed their lines to the other side of the Straight.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 23.

9. To put into shape or form mentally; settle or determine upon; fix; arrange; contrive: often with *out*: as, to *lay* plans; to *lay out* a course of action.

He had his liking *ilaide* that Ladie too wedde.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 203.

God had *laid* it so that Moses should be settled this way, by having so able a man, and then a man in whom he might be so confident as a brother, joined in commission with him. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

You may guess how ill *laid* his schemes were, when he [Lord Bath] durst not indulge both his ambition and avarice! *Walpole*, Letters, II. 7.

10. To direct by planning; mark out; order: as, the captain *laid* his course toward the land.—11. To put down or deposit as a stake or wager; stake; risk as a bet on a contingency; wager; bet; venture.

I will *lai* with the, Litel John, twenti pound so read.
Plaie of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

I'll *lay* my life this is my husband's dotage.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

12. To place on or over a surface; apply or fix superficially; superpose: as, to *lay* on paint or plaster; to *lay* one fabric over another in sewing.

I will *lay* sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you. Ezek. xxxvii. 6.

13. To cover wholly or in part with something else; coat or mark with something affixed: as, to *lay* a rope with sennit, or a garment with braid.

For it [the robe] ful wel
With orfrays *leyd* was every del.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1076.

Ye shall every one have a velvet coat,
Laid down with golden laces three.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 42).

A building of stone . . . being not finished, and *laid* with clay for want of lime, two sides of it were washed down to the ground. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 76.

14. To deposit the proper things on or in: in certain special uses: as, to *lay* a table (with cloth, dishes, etc.); to *lay* printers' cases (with new type).

When she woke up she heard Mrs. Bolton *laying* the table for her one o'clock dinner.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 142.

15. To bring forth and deposit, as eggs: said specifically of any oviparous animal.

Wol thou thai [hens] often hatche and eyron grete
Thai *legge*? Half boiled barly thou hem bring.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

The flies of latter spring,
That *lay* their eggs, and sting and sing.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, l.

16. To put or place to one's account or credit; charge; impute.

Men groan from out of the city: . . . yet God *layeth* not folly to them. Job xxiv. 12.

So prepare the poison
As you may *lay* the subtile operation
Upon some natural disease of his.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 1.

17. To present or prefer: as, to *lay* claim to something.

She shows you, Curius,
What claim your country *lays* to you and what duty
You owe to it. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

John Earl of Mountford *laid* Claim to the Duchy of Britain, but in the Quarrel was taken Prisoner by the King of France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 120.

Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) To present or bring before a court or ... as, to *lay* an indictment. (*b*) To allege; state: as, to *lay* the venue; to *lay* damages.

18†. To search; haunt.

I have been *laying* all the town for thee.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 2.

19†. Same as *to lay for* (which see, under II.).

Master Palmero was robbed of a carkanet upon Monday last; *laid* the goldsmiths, and found it.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iv. 8.

Laid aback. See *aback*[1]. **Laid embroidery.** (*a*) Gimped or raised embroidery. (*b*) Church embroidery in general. *Dict. of Needlework.* —**Laid gold,** in *embroidery*, heavy gold thread laid flat upon the surface and held down, as in couched work, by stitches.—**Laid on,** in *carp.*, said of moldings made in strips nailed to any surface. **Laid rope.** See *rope*.—**Laid work,** in *embroidery*, same as *laid embroidery*.—**Lath laid and set.** See *lath*[1].

To lay aboard. See *aboard*[1].—**To lay a cable** or **rope,** to unite and twist the strands.—**To lay a course,** to lie or sail in a certain direction without being obliged to tack.—**To lay a dak.** See *dak*.—**To lay along**†, to prostrate; knock down; overthrow.

To overthrow, *lay along*, and destroy, sterno.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 202.

In one place the walls of cities are *laid along*.
Holland.

The leaders first he *laid along*. *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 264.

To lay aside. (*a*) To put on one side or out of the way for a time or for a purpose; reserve from present use: as, to *lay aside* one's work, or part of one's earnings. (*b*) To put away permanently; give up; abandon; discard: as, to *lay aside* a bad habit.—**To lay away.** (*a*) To put aside; give up; discard.

Such the sight
Of fowle Duessa, when her borrowed light
Is *laid away*, and counterfesaunce knowne.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 49.

(*b*) To lay by or aside for preservation; place in store for safe keeping or future use: as, to *lay away* a hundred dollars a year.—**To lay before,** to exhibit or submit to; present for inspection or consideration to: as, he *laid* his papers, or his opinions, *before* the committee.—**To lay by.** (*a*) To put aside or away; put off; dismiss; discard.

And she arose, and went away, and *laid by* her vail from her. Gen. xxxviii. 19.

Lay by all nicety and prolixious blushes.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 162.

They would *lay by* their animosities implicitly, if he bid them be friends. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 497.

(*b*) To put aside for future use; lay up; reserve: as, to *lay by* a part of one's income.—**To lay by the heels.** See *heel*[1].—**To lay by the lee,** to bring by the lee. See *bring*.—**To lay claim to.** See *claim*[1], and def. 17, above.—**To lay down.** (*a*) To relinquish; abandon; resign; give up: as, to *lay down* an office or commission. (*b*) To stake or deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction: as, *lay down* your money.

Next day he writ to me that eight pounds would discharge him, and that Mr. Selden would *lay down* half.
Donne, Letters, lxxii.

(*c*†) To fasten down or apply as embroidery; embroider; decorate.

A scarlet cloak, *laid down* with silver lace three inches broad. *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

(*d*) To set down, as a plan on paper; delineate: as, to *lay down* a chart of a shore or sea; in *ship-building*, to lay off (see below). (*e*) To set down as a basis for argument or action; in general, to affirm; assert: as, to *lay down* a proposition or principle; especially, to assert magisterially or dictatorially: as, to *lay down* the law.

Hee *layes* you *downe* a hundred wild plots, all impossible things, which you must be ruled by perforce.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Medling Man.

Plato *lays* it *down* as a maxim that men ought to worship the gods according to the laws of the country.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

(*f*) To store away for future use, as wine or provisions in a cellar.

Mr. Linkinwater had only been here twenty year, Sir, when that pipe of double-diamond was *laid down*.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvii.

To lay forth†, to lay or set out; expend; set forth.—**To lay hands on.** See *hand*.—**To lay** or **put heads together,** to confer; consult.—**To lay hold of** or **on,** to grasp, seize; catch. **To lay in,** to provide or procure and place in store: as, to *lay in* provisions.—**To lay in balance.** See *balance*.—**To lay in lavender.** See *lavender*[2].—**To lay in one's dish**†, to urge as an objection; make a subject of accusation, or an occasion of faultfinding with one.

Last night you *lay* it, madam, *in our dish*
How that a maid of ours (whom we must check)
Had broke your bitches leg.
Sir J. Harington, Epigrams, i. 27.

Think'st thou 'twill not be *laid i' th' dish*
Thou turn'dst thy back? quoth Echo, pish.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 209.

To lay it on, to do anything to excess, as to be lavish in expenditure, to charge an exorbitant price, to flatter or denounce extravagantly, etc.

My father hath made her mistress of the feast, and she *lays it on*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 41.

For inconstancy I'll suffer;
Lay it on, justice, till my soul melt in me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

To lay off. (*a*) To remove and lay aside; rid one's self of: as, to *lay off* an outer garment; to *lay off* a burden. (*b*) To dismiss, as a workman, usually temporarily. [Colloq., U. S.] (*c*) To measure or mark off; delineate on paper, as the details of a survey or plan. (*d*) In *ship-building*, to transfer (the plans of a ship) from the paper to the full size on the floor of the mold-loft. (*e*) To turn from any point or object as the head of a boat. **To lay on.** (*a*) To apply with force; inflict: as, to *lay on* blows. (*b*) To supply, as water, gas, etc., to houses by means of pipes leading from a main reservoir: sometimes used figuratively in this sense. (*c*) To turn toward any point or object, as the head of a boat.—**To lay one open to,** to expose one to.—**To lay one's self forth**†, to exert one's self vigorously or earnestly.—**To lay one's self out,** to make vigorous or earnest effort; exert one's self; take special pains.—**To lay on load**†, **to lay load on**†, to hit hard; attack fiercely or with vigor; belabor.

They fell from words to sharpe, and *laid on load* amaine,
Untill at length in fight hight Ireglas was slain.
Mir. for Mags., p. 134. (*Nares.*)

Britomart and gentle Scudamour . . .
So dreadfull strokes each did at other drive,
And *laid on load* with all their might and powre.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 22.

To lay on the table. See *table*.—**To lay open.** (*a*) To open; make bare; uncover; show; expose; reveal: as, to *lay open* the designs of an enemy.

Their smoothness, like a goodly champaign plain,
Lays open all the little worms that creep.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1248.

(*b*) To make an opening in; wound; cut in such a way as to expose what is inside or underneath.

Its edge *laid* the rapparee's face *open* in a bright scarlet gash extending from eyebrow to chin.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, p. 130.

To lay out. (*a*) To expend; dispense; lavish. (*b*†) To display; show or exhibit.

Live and *lay out* your triumphs, gild your glories.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 4.

(*c*) To show or set forth; expose.

He was dangerous, and takes occasion to *lay out* bigotry and false confidence in all its colours. *Bp. Atterbury*.

(*d*) To plan; dispose in order the several parts of: as, to *lay out* a garden. (*e*) To dress in grave-clothes and place in a recumbent and extended posture for burial: said of a corpse. (*f*) To disable; place hors de combat: as, he *laid* him *out* with a single blow or shot. [Vulgar.]—**To lay over,** to spread over; incrust; cover the surface of; overlay: as, to *lay over* with gold or silver.—**To lay siege to.** (*a*) To besiege; encompass with an army.

After this it was concluded that the King should *lay Siege to* the City of Tournay. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 259.

(*b*) Figuratively, to importune; besiege with constant solicitations.—**To lay the land** (*naut.*), to cause the land apparently to sink or appear lower by sailing from it, the distance diminishing the elevation.—**To lay the venue,** in *law*, to specify a certain place as the venue.—**To lay to.** (*a*) To apply with vigor.

Lay to your fingers; help to bear this away.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 251.

(*b*†) To attack or harass. (*c*) *Naut.*, to check the motion of, as a ship, and cause her to be stationary.—**To lay to gage**†. See *gage*[1].—**To lay to heart.** See *heart*.—**To lay to one's charge,** to accuse one of; hold one responsible for.—**To lay up.** (*a*) To store away or lay aside, as for future use; deposit; store up.

Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven. Mat. vi. 20.

(*b*) To reserve; hold in reserve.

There were forty or fifty acres of grass *laid up* for hay.
Froude, Sketches, p. 74.

(*c*) To confine to the bed or one's room, as by illness; incapacitate or lay aside for a time.

You'll drink, doctor,
If there be any good meat, as much good wine now
As would *lay up* a Dutch ambassador.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

(*d*) *Naut.*, to dismantle, as a ship, and put in a dock or other place of security. (*e*) To lay together and secure, as the strands of a rope by twisting, or the wires of a wire cable by twisting or binding.—**To lay wait,** to lie in wait, or in ambush.

Than com tidinges how the kynge Arthur hadde *leide a-waite* a-gein hym. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 659.

Even mine own familiar friend . . . hath *laid* great *wait* for me. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, xli. 9.

To lay waste, to devastate; desolate; make a waste or desert of by destruction.

Nineveh's turn comes to drink deep of this Cup of Fury, and she was *laid wast* for returning to her sins after Repentance. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

Cities *laid waste*, they storm'd the dens and caves.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 49.

=Syn. *Set, Place*, etc. See *put*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bring forth or produce eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them *lay* the better. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. To contrive; form a scheme; lay plans; take steps. [Rare.]

I owe him money for sweetmeats, and he has *laid* to arrest me, I hear. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1

Scarce are their consorts cold, ere they are *laying* for a second match. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

3. To wager; bet; stake money: as, to *lay* on a race-horse.—4. *Naut.*, to put or place one's self in a certain position; go or come as indicated: as, *lay* aloft; *lay* down from aloft; *lay* aft. [This nautical use of *lay*, supposed by some to be an error for *lie*, is of the same nature as in the preceding cases and in the phrases below. In all of them *lay* is the transitive verb used intransitively, an object being always implied. Thus, *lay aloft* means put or place yourself aloft; *lay about you*, lay your weapon (for instance) on the persons or objects around you.]

5. To lie (in most uses). See *lie*[1]. [A common erroneous use. See remarks in etymology.]

> Send'st him, shivering in thy playful spray, . . .
> And dashest him again to earth: there let him *lay*.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 180.

Laugh and lay down†. See *laugh*. **To lay about one**, to strike on all sides; act with vigor. **To lay at**†, to strike or endeavor to strike.

> The sword of him that *layeth at* him cannot hold.
> Job xli. 26.

To lay for, to lay wait or lie in wait for. [Now only slang.]

> *To.* Where are they? let's go presently and *lay for* 'hem.
> *Go.* I have done that already, sir, both by constables and other officers.
> *Marston, Jonson, and Chapman*, Eastward Ho, iv. 1.

To lay in†, to lay about one.

> The kynge Carados com in fresshe with xxti men and *leide in* a-monge hem fercely. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 249.

To lay in for†, to make overtures for; engage or secure the possession of.

> I have *laid in for* these. *Dryden.*

To lay into, to beat or drub thoroughly. [Colloq.]

> I shall be very happy, . . . if you contemplate horse-whipping any body, to go and hold the door, while you *lay into* the ruffian.
> *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, John Applejohn, xiii.

To lay on, to strike; beat; deal blows.

> A-noon as Vlfyn was vp he smote in to the presse, and *leide on* so harde that he brake the presse.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 157.
>
> *Lay on*, Macduff,
> And damn'd be him that first cries "Hold, enough!"
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 33.

To lay out. (*a*) To purpose; intend: as, to *lay out* to make a journey. [Colloq.] (*b*) To take measures; seek.

> There hardly has been a time since the Apostles' day, in which men were more likely than in this age to do their good deeds to be seen of men, to *lay out* for human praise, and therefore to shape their actions by the world's rule rather than God's will.
> *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 130.

To lay over, to surpass; excel. [Slang.]

> They've a street up there in "Roaring," that would *lay over* any street in Red Dog.
> *Bret Harte*, Luck of Roaring Camp.

To lay to, erroneous for *to lie to*.—**To lay upon**†, to importune.=**Syn.** *Lie, Lay.* See *lie*[1], *v. i.*

lay[1] (lā), *n.* [< *lay*[1], *v.* Cf. OS. *lāga* = OFries. *laga* = D. *laag* = MLG. *lage* = OHG. *lāga*, MHG. *lage*, G. *lage* = Icel. Dan. *lag* = Sw. *lag*, *läge*, layer, lier, etc.: from the verb cognate with *lie*[1]. In some uses an erroneous use of *lie*[1], *n.*] **1**†. That which lies or is laid; a layer or stratum.

> First they layed a *lay* of Brickes, then a Mat made of Canes, square as the Brickes, and in stead of lime they daubed it with earth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 214.

2. In *wool-manuf.*, a quantity of wool or other fiber in a willow or carding-machine. *E. H. Knight.*—**3**†. A bet; a wager; an obligation.

> *Clif.* My soul and body on the action both!
> *York.* A dreadful *lay!*—address thee instantly!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 27.
>
> They bound themselves by a sacred *lay* and oath.
> *Holland.*

4. Relative position, direction, arrangement, situation, etc.; the way or manner in which a thing lies in relation to something else: as, the *lay* of the land; the *lay* of a rope (that is, the direction in which the different strands are twisted). [*Lay* in this sense is much more common than *lie*, but the latter is regarded as more correct. See *lie*[1], *n.*, 1.]

5†. Station; rank.

> Welcome unto thee, renowned Turk,
> Not for thy *lay*, but for thy worth in arms.
> *Kyd* (?), Soliman and Perseda.

6. A share of profit; specifically, in *whaling* and *sealing*, the proportionate share of the profits of a voyage which each officer and member of the crew receives. These lays are known as a *short lay* and a *long lay*, according to the position and experience of the recipient, and are agreed upon between the owners of the vessel and the crew before sailing.

7. A field or method of operations; special kind of theft or roguery: as, his *lay* is pocket-picking, or the drop game. [Thieves' slang.]

> I have found you,
> Your *lays*, and out-leaps, Junius, haunts, and lodges.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 2.
>
> Our people have moved this boy on, and he's not to be found on his old *lay*. *Dickens*, Bleak House.

8. A certain quantity of thread or worsted. It is usually 800 yards, being 200 threads on a reel of 4 yards; but in some places it is less. Also *lea*. **Kinchin lay.** See *kinchin*.—**On a lay**, on shares: as, officers and crew are shipped *on a lay*, instead of receiving wages. See def. 6. **To ship on a lay**, to hire a crew on shares, not on wages.—**Welsh lay**, a slate measuring 3 by 2 feet.

lay[2] (lā). Preterit of *lie*[1].

lay[3] (la), *n.* [< ME. *laye*, *lai*, < OF. *lai*, *lais*, F. *lai* = Pr. *lays*, *lais*, a song, lay; prob. of Celtic origin, from a Bret. form not recorded, = Ir. *laoi*, *laoidh* = Gael. *laoidh*, a song, poem, = W. *llais*, a sound, note, tone, voice. It is not clear that these forms are akin to AS. *leóth* = OHG. *liod*, *leod*, MHG. *liet*, G. *lied* = Icel. *ljóth* = Goth. **liuth* (in verb *liuthōn*, sing), a song, strophe.] A song; a lyrical utterance, either in words or in musical tones; specifically, a lyric poem.

> If ge wyl lysten this *laye* bot on littel quile,
> I schal telle hit, as tit as I in toun herde with tonge.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 31.
>
> So chaunts the mounting lark her gladsome *lay*
> When night gives place to the delightfull day.
> *Beaumont*, To Viscount Perbeck.
>
> I love the old melodious *lays*
> Which softly melt the ages through.
> *Whittier*, Proem.

lay[4] (lā), *a.* [< ME. *lay*, < OF. *lai*, F. *lai* (also *laïque*) = Sp. *laico* = Pg. It. *laico* (cf. OFries. *leka*, *leik* = D. *leek* = MLG. *lec* = OHG. *leigo*, MHG. *leige*, *leie*, G. *laie* = Dan. *læg*, partly < F., partly < L.), < LL. ML. *laicus*, lay (in LL. only as a noun), < Gr. λαϊκός, belonging to the people, < λαός, Attic λεώς, the people. Also in more mod. form *laic*, directly from the LL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the people or laity, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical: as, a *lay* person; a *lay* preacher.

> 'Tis a meddling friar;
> I do not like the man; had he been *lay*, my lord,
> . . . I had swinged him soundly.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 128.
>
> The *lay* part of his majesty's subjects . . . may be divided into three distinct states, the civil, the military, and the maritime. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xii.

2. Not belonging to, connected with, or proceeding from the profession or occupation concerned; unprofessional: as, a *lay* judge; a *lay* opinion of a legal question.—**3**†. Uneducated; unlearned; ignorant.

> Lered men & *lay*, fre & bond of toune.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 171.
>
> For then all mouths will judge, and their own way,
> The learn'd have no more privilege than the *lay*.
> *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, 131.

4. In *card-playing*, not trumps: as, a *lay* suit; a *lay* card.—**Lay baptism**, baptism administered by a layman.—**Lay brother.** (*a*) A layman.

> Neither did the first Nicene council, as great and learned as it was, think it any robbery to receive in, and require the help and presence of many learned *lay brethren*, as they were then called. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

(*b*) A man under the vows of celibacy and obedience, who serves the monks in a monastery, chiefly in manual labor, but is exempt from the studies and religious services required of the monks.

> This retreat, so suited to the genius of a Gray, or a Milton, is now occupied by a *lay-brother*, who resides in it merely to keep it clean. *Eustace*, Italy, III. x.

Lay communion, the state of being in the communion of the church as a layman, in distinction from the possession of the additional powers and privileges of a clergyman: as, to reduce a priest or clergyman to *lay communion* as a punishment for offense.—**Lay corporation.** See *corporation*.—**Lay delegate**, a layman chosen to represent his own order in an ecclesiastical convention, council, or conference.—**Lay fee.** (*a*) Lands held in fee of a lay lord, as distinguished from those lands which belong to the church. (*b*) A fee held in consideration of secular service.—**Lay impropriator**, an impropriator who is a layman; a layman to whom the emoluments of an ecclesiastical living were given. **Lay investiture.** See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—**Lay judge.** See *judge*. **Lay lord**, a civil lord of the British admiralty.—**Lay reader**, a layman licensed to read the prayers in church.—**Lay sister**, a woman who occupies a position in a nunnery analogous to that of a lay brother in a monastery. Also called *sister converse*.—**Lay vicars**, in the *Eng. Ch.*, officers of a cathedral whose duty it is to sing so much of the service as may be performed by laymen or by those in minor orders. In some of the old cathedrals they formed a corporation; in some they were persons in holy orders. In most new cathedrals they are merely paid singers. They are also called *clerk vicars*, *secular vicars*, *lay clerks*, *secular clerks*, *chanters*, *songmen*, and *secundarii*.

lay[5] (lā), *n.* [ME., < OF. *lei*, *lai*, *ley*, also *loi*, F. *loi* = Sp. *ley* = Pg. *lei* = It. *legge*, < L. *lex* (*leg-*), law, ult. akin to E. *law*: see *law*[1]. Hence also (from L. *lex* (*leg-*), law) E. *leal*, *loyal*, *legal*, *legate*, *allege*[1], etc.: see *lie*[1].] **1**†. Law.

> Son, thou lyst oght lere To lyf by Moyses *lay*.
> *York Plays*, p. 159.
>
> 'Tis churchman's *lay* and verity
> To live in love and charity. *Peele*, Edward I.

2†. Faith; creed; religious profession.

> She . . . seyde him that she wolde reneye her *lay*
> And cristendom of preestes handes fonge,
> Repenting hir she hethen was so longe.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 278.

3†. Faithfulness; fidelity. *Piers Plowman.*—**4.** Liberty; leisure; latitude; opportunity. [North. Eng.]—**5.** A poor-rate. [Prov. Eng.]

lay[6] (lā), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lea*[1].

lay[7] (lā), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lee*[1].

> We returned to our quarter some foure myles downe the River, which was onely the open woods vnder the *lay* of a hill. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 204.

lay[8]†, *n.* [Also *ley*; < ME. *ley*, *leye*, *leie*, *lege*, *lie*, *lige*, < AS. *lēg*, *lig* (= Icel. *leygr*), flame, lightning; from the root of *leóht*, light: see *light*[1]. Cf. *low*[4] and *lait*[1].] A flame.

> And as wex and weyke and hote fyre togyderes
> Fostren forth a flaumbe and a feyre *leme*
> So doth the sire and the sone and also spiritus sanctus
> Fostren forth amonges folke loue and bileue.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 207.

lay[9] (la), *n.* [< ME. *lai*, *laie*, *lea*, *leye*, *lawe*, < AS. *lagu* = OS. *lagu* = Icel. *lögr*, etc., a lake: see *lake*[1].] A lake.

> He made alle a valaye,
> Al so it were a brod *leye*.
> *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 350. (*Halliwell.*)

lay[10] (lā), *n.* [By apheresis from *allay*[2].] The standard of metals. [Prov. Eng.]

lay[11] (lā), *n.* Same as *lathe*[1], 2, of which it is a corruption.

> Two or more ends are passed through each slit of the reed, which is fixed in a *lay* or "batten," a suspended frame for moving the reed backward in beating up the weft. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 464.
>
> Each stroke of the *lay* advances the weft the distance required. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 957.

lay-cap (lā'kap), *n.* In *weaving*, a wooden bar which is adapted to lie upon the top of and assist in holding the reed in the lathe or batten, and also formed to afford a convenient hold for the weaver in working the lathe. See *lathe*[1], 2.

layd† (lād). An obsolete preterit and past participle of *lay*[1].

lay-day (lā'dā), *n.* One of a stipulated number of days allowed to a freighter or charterer of a vessel for shipping or unshipping cargo. In the absence of contrary custom, Sundays are to be computed in the calculation of lay-days at the port of discharge.

layer (lā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *leyer*, *leyare*, a layer (of stones or bricks); < *lay*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. In defs. 2–6 used in a passive sense, 'that which lies,' as if equiv. to *lier*[1], and its variants *ligger*, *ledger*[1], and in part another spelling of *lair*[1]: see *lair*[1], *lier*[1], *ligger*, *ledger*[1].] **1.** One who or that which lays, in any sense of the verb *lay*: as, a brick*layer*; specifically, a hen that lays eggs: as, she is a good *layer*.

> The oldest are always reckoned the best sitters, and the youngest the best *layers*. *Mortimer.*

2. A thickness of some material laid or resting upon or spread over a surface of any kind; a stratum of moderate thickness: as, a *layer* of paint; successive *layers* of clay, shale, and slate; a cake made in *layers*; the five *layers* of the muscles of the back.

> A *layer* of rich mould beneath and about his natural earth to nourish the fibers.
> *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense.
>
> A cedar spread his dark-green *layers* of shade.
> *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

3. In *masonry* and *bricklaying*: (*a*) Same as *course*[1], 16 (*a*). (*b*) A bed of mortar or cement. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** In *leather-manuf.*, a welt or strengthening strip. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, partly laid under ground for growth or propagation.—**6.** In *tanning*, a pit or vat containing a strong solution of tannin, in which hides are laid near the end of the tanning process. Also called *bloomer-pit*.

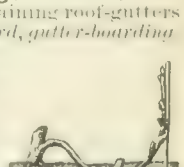
> The hides are next put into large vats called *layers*, in which they are smoothly stratified, with more bark and a stronger infusion. *Ure*, Dict., III. 84.

Bacillary layer. See *bacillary*.—**Boundary layer of Henle**, the outer layer of the medullary portion of the kidney.—**Cortical, gonidial, gonimic, granular, hyaline**, etc., **layer.** See the adjectives.—**Hymenial layer.** Same as *hymenium*.—Layer of rods and cones. See *retina*.—**Woody layers**, the rings of wood which surround the pith in exogenous trees, one being produced for every period of growth which the tree passes through. See *exogen*.

layer (lā'ėr), *v. t.* [< *layer*, *n.*] In *hort.*, to propagate by bending the shoot of a living stem into the soil, the shoot striking root while still fed by the parent plant.

layer-board, layer-boarding (lā'ėr-bōrd, -bōr'ding), *n.* Boarding for sustaining roof-gutters of lead. Also called *lear-board*, *gutter-boarding*.

layering (lā'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *layer*, *v.*] The operation of propagating plants by layers. See *layer*, *v. t.* The figure shows the layered shoot bent down and kept in the ground by a hooked peg, the young rootlets and a stick supporting the extremity of the shoot in an upright position.



Layering.

layer-on (lā′ėr-on′), *n.* One who lays on. Specifically (*a*) the operator who feeds sheets, [illegible] machine. [Eng.] (*b*) In *mech. engin.*, [illegible] mechanism which in a coining-press, embossing-press, or other analogous machine feeds blanks [illegible] the press.

layer-out (lā′ėr-out′), *n.* One who expends money; a steward. [Rare.]

layer-over (lā′ėr-ō′vėr), *n.* [Also *lareover.*] A whip; any instrument of chastisement. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.] **Layer-overs for meddlers,** a punishment for meddlers; hence, something not to be meddled with.

layer-up (lā′ėr-up′), *n.* One who lays or treasures up.

Old age, that ill *layer-up* of beauty, can do no more spoil upon my face. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 248.

layery (lā′ėr-i), *a.* [< *layer* + *-y*¹.] Growing in layers. [Rare.]

From hedge to *layery* beech. *Leigh Hunt*, Foliage.

layette (lā-yet′), *n.* [F.] 1. A complete outfit for a new-born child, including garments, toilet articles, cradle or bassinet, and bedding.—2. A three-sided tray or box without a cover, used to carry powder from one mortar to another in powder-mills. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

lay-figure (lā′fig″ūr), *n.* [< *lay-* as in *layman*² + *figure.* Now appar. regarded as < *lay*¹, *v. i.*, as if a figure that is 'laid' or that 'lies' in a particular pose.] 1. A jointed figure used by painters, made of wood, cork, etc., in imitation of the human body. It can be placed in any position or attitude, and serves when clothed as a model for draperies, etc. Formerly also called *layman.* Hence—2. A living person or a character in fiction who lacks individuality, or who is treated merely as a foil or puppet.

laying (lā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lay*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which lays; the act of depositing or dropping, as eggs: said of birds, etc.—2. The number of eggs laid, as by a flock of hens in one day or other period.—3. In *rope-making*, the twisting of three or more yarns together to form a strand, or of three strands to form a rope. *E. H. Knight.*—4. In *plaster-work*, the first coat on lathing of two-coat work, the surface of which is usually roughed by sweeping it with a broom.—**Laying on of hands.** See *hand.*

laying-down (lā′ing-doun′), *n.* In *ship-building*, the delineation of the parts of a ship in their full size on the floor of the mold-loft.

laying-hook (lā′ing-hůk), *n.* In *rope-making*, one of a series of iron hooks on the poles on which a rope is hung while it is twisted by the rope-maker.

laying-in (lā′ing-in′), *n.* 1. The first painting upon any object which is to be decorated in color.—2. In *seal-engraving*, the drawing of the outline of a design to be cut.

laying-machine (lā′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *rope-making*, a machine for "laying up" or twisting strands to form a rope. A variety of improved machines are in use for this purpose. The general principles upon which they operate are the same as in spinning-, doubling-, and twisting-machines used in the textile arts, the parts, however, being stronger, and otherwise adapted to the heavier work of rope-making.

laying-on (lā′ing-on′), *n.* In *printing*, same as *feeding*, 4. [Eng.]

laying-press (lā′ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a small screw-press in which books are tightly held while their edges are cut by a plow-knife.

laying-top (lā′ing-top), *n.* In *rope-making*, a wooden cone or top-shaped piece of wood placed between the strands in laying up or twisting a rope, to keep the twist well to the point at which the strands diverge, and prevent it from extending along the strands, which would produce what is called *slack twist.* As the twisting proceeds, the laying-top retreats toward the untwisted part of the strands.

layket, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *lake*².

layland, *n.* See *lealand.*

Soone he, with paine and lacke of bloud,
Fell downe on that *lay-land.*
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 178).

laylock (lā′lok), *n.* A provincial corruption of *lilac.*

layman¹ (lā′man), *n.*; pl. *laymen* (-men). [< ME. *layman, lay man* (= OFries. *lekman* = MLG. *lef man* = Icel. *leḍmaðr* = Dan. *lægmand* = Sw. *lekman*); < *lay*⁴ + *man.*] An unprofessional man; a man belonging to the laity or general mass of people, as distinguished from members of the professions of divinity, law, and medicine; specifically, one who does not belong to the clerical profession; more particularly, a church-member who is not a clergyman: also sometimes applied to persons with reference to any other profession or occupation in which they are not expert.

There had been good store of *Laymens* Blood shed already, and now the time is coming to have Clergymens shed. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 321.

Lay-men have best interpreted the hard places in the Bible. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 20.

Outsiders, *laymen*, can always benefit experts by suggestions, if in no other way.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 141.

layman²† (lā′man), *n.* [< D. *leeman*, a layman, lay-figure, contr. of **ledenman* (= G. *gliedermann*), < *leden*, pl. of *lid* (= G. *glied* = AS. *lith*, E. *lith*), a joint, + *man* = G. *mann* = AS. *mann*, E. *man.* The name seems to have been introduced by or from Dutch artists in the 17th century.] Same as *lay-figure*, 1.

You are to have a *layman* almost as big as the life for every figure in particular, . . . besides the natural figure before you.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, § 220.

layme, *n.* Same as *lame*².

laynert, layneret, *n.* Obsolete forms of *lannier.*

lay-out (lā′out), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A laying or spreading out; plan; arrangement. [Rare.]

Although the conception of its *lay-out* dates back nearly half a century, the tree planting that has added so much to Washington was begun only in 1872.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 285.

2. That which is laid or spread out; a collection of things laid out; an apparatus; a display; a spread: as, a *lay-out* for dinner, for gaming, or for operations of any kind. [Colloq.]

His [a mine-owner's] necessities are appreciated by the other owners, who get up a most expensive *lay-out* for him. *McClure*, Rocky Mountains, p. 219.

A whole opium *lay-out*, including pipe, fork, lamp, and spoon, can now be had for less than five dollars.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 664.

3. The space occupied or fished over by a haul-seine.—**Faro lay-out,** the thirteen cards of a suit, which are fastened to the faro-table, and on or near which the stakes are placed. They are usually arranged in two rows of six cards each, ace to six in one, and eight to king in the other, in reversed order, and the seven at the end next to the six and eight.

II. *a.* Laid out, stretched, or extended: as, a *lay-out* line (a long line buoyed at each end, from which baited hook-lines run into deep water). [New Jersey.]

lay-rod (lā′rod), *n.* In a loom, one of the rods crossing the warp-threads from side to side, to separate the lays.

laysert, laysourt, laysurt, *n.* Middle English variants of *leisure.* *Chaucer.*

layshipt (lā′ship), *n.* [< *lay*⁴ + *-ship.*] 1. The condition of being a layman.—2. A person ranked as a layman.

The Priest esteems their *lay-ships* unhallow'd and unclean. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

laystallt, *n.* [Also *leystall, lestall;* < ME. *laystall;* < *lay*¹ + *stall.*] A place where refuse or rubbish is deposited; hence, a heap of rubbish or refuse. Also *laystow.*

The soil that late the owner did enrich,
Him, his fair herds, and goodly flocks to feed,
Lies now a *leystall*, or a common ditch.
Drayton, Moses.

Scarse could he footing find in that fowle way,
For many corses, like a great *Lay-stall,*
Of murdred men, which therein strowed lay.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 53.

laystowt, *n.* [A var. of *laystall*, as if < *lay*¹ + *stow*, place.] Same as *laystall.*

This place of Smythfeelde was at yt daye a *laye stowe* of all order of fylth. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. ccxxvi.

In Cyclops kennel, thee *laystow* dirtye, the foule den.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 628.

The ancient gardens were but dunghils and *laistowes.*
Harrison, p. 209. (*Halliwell.*)

laytt, *n.* See *lait*¹.

lazar (lā′zär), *n.* [< ME. *lazar, lazer,* < OF. *lazar* = Sp. *lázaro* = It. *lazzaro,* < ML. *lazarus*, a leper, < L. *Lazarus,* < Gr. Λάζαρος, the name of the beggar in the parable, Luke xvi. 20, < Heb. *El'āzār* (> E. *Eleazar*), a personal name, 'he whom God helps.'] A leper; also, a person infected with any loathsome disease; especially, a beggar so diseased.

Unto such a worthi man as he
Acordede not, as by his faculte,
To have with sike *lazars* aqueyntaunce.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 245.

The *lazar* in his rags. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxxvii.

lazardt (lā′zärd), *n.* [A var. of *lazar*, with accom. term. *-ard.*] Same as *lazar.*

Did piteous *lazards* oft attend her door?
She gave—farewell the parent of the poor.
Savage, Epitaph on Mrs. Jones.

lazaret (laz-a-ret′), *n.* [< F. *lazaret:* see *lazaretto.*] Same as *lazaretto.*

lazaretto (laz-a-ret′ō), *n.* [< It. *lazzeretto* (= F. *lazaret* = Pg. Sp. *lazareto*, a plague-hospital), < *lazzaro*, a leper: see *lazar.*] 1. A hospital or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly of those affected with contagious diseases; also, a prison hospital. At seaports the name is often given to a vessel used for this purpose.—2. A building or vessel where ships' crews, passengers, and goods are detained during quarantine.

We glided into the smaller harbour of Malta, and cast anchor off the *lazaretto.* *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 11.

3. In some large merchant ships, a place near the stern where provisions and stores for the voyage are kept.

lazar-house (lā′zär-hous), *n.* A lazaretto.

A *lazar-house* it seem'd; wherein were laid
Numbers of all diseased. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 479.

Lazarist (laz′ar-ist), *n.* [= F. *lazariste;* < *Lazarus* (see def.) + *-ist.*] A member of the Congregation of the Mission, a religious order in the Roman Catholic Church, founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1624, and so called from the priory of St. Lazare, near Paris, which was given to the society in 1632. The primary object was to dispense religious comfort and instruction among the poor of the rural districts of France, and to establish seminaries; but its members, officially called priests of the mission, now have houses in most parts of the world.

Lazarite (laz′ar-īt), *n.* [< *Lazarus* (see *Lazarist*) + *-ite*².] Same as *Lazarist.*

lazar-like (lā′zär-līk), *a.* Like a lazar; full of sores; leprous. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 72.

lazarly (lā′zär-li), *a.* [< *lazar* + *-ly*¹.] Same as *lazar-like.*

lazarman (lā′zär-man), *n.*; pl. *lazarmen* (-men). A sick beggar; a lazar.

William Jakson, *Lazarman*, who of late hath wrechedly & falsely spoken certein slaunderous wordes against sir Marten Bowes, knyght, maister Barne, Aldreman, & other men of worshype. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 445.

lazaroni, *n. pl.* A variant of *lazzaroni*, plural of *lazzarone.*

lazarous† (laz′a-rus), *a.* [< *lazar* + *-ous.*] Leprous; full of disease. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 299.

lazarous-clapper†, *n.* [For *Lazarus-clapper* or *lazar's clapper.*] A clapper carried by a lazar or leper in his begging-rounds; hence, a door-knocker. *Hollyband*, 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

lazarwort† (lā′zär-wėrt), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *laserwort.*

laze (lāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lazed*, ppr. *lazing.* [< *lazy*, on the supposed analogy of *hazy*, < *haze.*] **I.** *intrans.* To act, move, or rest idly or lazily; be lazy. [Rare.]

You stand still *lazing*, and have nought to do?
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

II. *trans.* To waste in sloth; spend in idleness: generally with *away:* as, to *laze away* one's life: sometimes used reflexively. [Colloq.]

Endormir [F.]. . . . To *laze* it when he hath most need to looke about him. *Cotgrave.*

He that takes liberty to *laze himself*, and dull his spirits for lack of use, shall find the more he sleeps, the more he shall be drowsy.
W. Whately, Redemption of Time (1634), p. 23.

laze (lāz), *n.* [< *laze*, *v.*] Laziness; inaction. *Davies.*

Thus folded in a hard and mournful *laze*,
Distress'd sate he. *Greene*, Radagon's Sonnet.

lazily (lā′zi-li), *adv.* In a lazy manner; sluggishly.

laziness (lā′zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lazy; aversion or indisposition to action or exertion; indolence; sluggishness; habitual sloth.

lazuli (laz′ū-lī), *n.* Short for *lapis lazuli* (which see, under *lapis*).—**Lazuli-finch,** the *Cyanospiza* or *Passerina amœna*, a beautiful bird of the western United States, resembling the indigo-bird, but having, in the male, brown and white on the under parts.

lazulite (laz′ū-līt), *n.* [< *lazuli* + *-ite*².] A mineral of a light- or indigo-blue color, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. It is a hydrous phosphate of aluminium, magnesium, and iron. Also called *azurite* (true azurite is the blue carbonate of copper), *blue spar,* and *blue feldspar.*

lazulite-blue (laz′ū-līt-blö), *n.* Same as the genuine *ultramarine.*

lazy (lā′zi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *lazie, laesie, laysy;* also dial. *lass;* appar. an orig. dial. corruption (with added adj. suffix *-y*¹) of a form **lase* or **laishe* of ME. *lasche, lache,* < OF. *lasche,* loose, lax, sluggish, slow, lazy: see *lash*².] 1. Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful; sluggish; indolent; averse to labor.

Lewdly complainest thou, *laesie* ladde,
Of Winters wracke for making thee sadde.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy* and spend victuals. *Lancas.*

2. Characterized by or characteristic of idleness or sluggishness; languid; tardy; slow: as, a *lazy* yawn; *lazy* movements; a *lazy* stream.

Call on the *lazy* leaden-stepping hours. *Milton*, Time.

Lazy guy. See *guy*[1].—**Lazy weight,** scant weight. *Halliwell.*—**Syn.** *Indolent, Inert*, etc. (see *idle*); dilatory, slack.

lazy (lā′zi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lazied*, ppr. *lazying*. [< *lazy, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To act lazily; laze; move idly, listlessly, or reluctantly. [Colloq.]

So we would put in the day, *lazying* around, listening to the stillness. *S. L. Clemens*, Huckleberry Finn.

II. *trans.* To waste or spend idly. [Colloq.]

We *lazied* the rest of the pleasant afternoon away.
The Century, XXXI. 197.

lazy-back (lā′zi-bak), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A high back-bar attached to a seat as a support for the back. It is sometimes made so as to be removable. [Colloq., U. S.]—**2.** An iron rest placed over the fire to support a frying-pan, etc. *Wright.*

II. *a.* Having a reclining back, as a chair.

A *lazy-back* chair makes a capital observing-seat.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 748.

lazy-bed (lā′zi-bed), *n.* A bed for growing potatoes, in which the potatoes are laid on the surface of the soil and covered with earth taken out from trenches on both sides. This mode of planting potatoes is now chiefly confined to Ireland, but was common in early Scottish husbandry. It is of practical use only for spade husbandry.

lazyboard (lā′zi-bōrd), *n.* A short board used by teamsters to ride on. It is placed on the left of the wagon-bed, between the front and rear wheels.

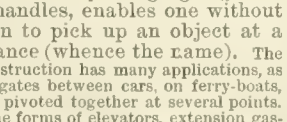
lazybones (lā′zi-bōnz), *n.* A lazy fellow; an idler. [Colloq.]

lazyboots (lā′zi-bōts), *n.* Same as *lazybones*. [Colloq.]

lazy-jack (lā′zi-jak), *n.* In *mech. engin.*, a jack constructed on the same principle as a lazy-tongs, consisting of compound levers pivoted together. A screw and nut are generally used to operate and extend the jack in lifting weights. The instrument has nearly gone out of use, being almost universally superseded by the hydraulic jack.

lazy-pinion (lā′zi-pin″yon), *n.* A pinion not keyed to a shaft, but turning on a bearing and serving merely as a transmitter of motion between two other wheels or pinions without affecting their velocity-ratio. See *idle-wheel.*

lazy-tongs (lā′zi-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A kind of tongs or pincers consisting of a number of pairs of levers pivoted together at the middle and hinged to one another at the ends, the extension of which, produced by bringing together the scissors-like handles, enables one without change of position to pick up an object at a considerable distance (whence the name). The same principle of construction has many applications, as in safety bridges or gates between cars, on ferry-boats, etc., formed of levers pivoted together at several points. It is used also in some forms of elevators, extension gas-lamps, etc. It was first described by Roberto Valturio, who died about 1482.


Lazy-tongs.

lazzarone (laz-a-rō′ne; It. pron. lät-sä-rō′ne), *n.*; pl. *lazzaroni* (-ni). [It., a beggar, in form aug. of *lazzaro*, a beggar, leper (referring to the hospital of St. *Lazarus* in Naples, which serves as their refuge, or ult. to the beggar *Lazarus* in the parable): see *lazar.*] One of those members of the poorer classes in Naples who earn a scanty subsistence as messengers, porters, and occasional laborers, or by fishing, but have no fixed habitation, and spend the most of their time in idling and begging.

L. B. An abbreviation of the Latin (New Latin) *Baccalaureus Litterarum*, Bachelor of Letters.

lb. An abbreviation of Latin *libra*, pound, used as a symbol for *pound* in weight. Sometimes written ℔.

l. c. An abbreviation—(*a*) in *printing*, of *lower case* (that is, small letters, as opposed to capitals); (*b*) of the Latin *loco citato*, in the place cited: used to avoid repetition of a citation or reference already given

le[1] (lē). [F. *le*, OF. *le, lo* = Sp. Pg. *lo* = It. *lo*, m., OF. F. Sp. Pg. It. *la*, f., def. art.; cf. OF. F. *il*, he, = Sp. Pg. *el* = It. *il*, def. art.; < L. *ille* (acc. *illum*, neut. *illud*), OL *olle ollus*, he, that, used in LL. ML., and hence in Rom., as the def. art.] The French definite article masculine (including the old neuter), much used in Middle English in names of French type, as Johan *le* Long, William *le* Bon, etc. (many of which survive in modern English), as well as in modern French names. It occurs contracted and unrecognized in *lingot* and other words.

In September 1386 the walls of the friary [of the Augustine or Hermit friars, Warrington, Cheshire, England] witnessed a singular scene, for "Messieurs Johan *le* Botiller, baroun de Werynton, Nichol *le* Vernoun, . . sat three days to examine witnesses in the friary church."
Quoted in *Baines's* Hist. Lancashire, II. 224.

le[2] (lē), *n.* See *lea*[2].

-le[1]. [Formerly also and in some instances still *-el;* < ME. *-le, -el*, etc.; partly < AS. *-ol, -ul*, or *-el*, partly < OF. *-el* (< L. *-ellus*, etc.) or *-le* (< L. *-ilis*, etc.), or *-al, -el* (< L. *-alis*), or other forms.] A suffix or termination of very diverse origin, and now usually without obvious significance, occurring in adjectives or nouns of native English origin, as in *fickle, mickle, brickle, brittle*, etc., *cockle, prickle, knuckle*, etc., *shackle*, etc., or of other origin, as in *battle*[1], *battle*[2], *bottle*[2], *buckle*[2], *mettle*, etc. See the etymology of such words.

-le[2]. [< ME. *-le, -el*, with inf. suffix *-len, -elen* = D. *-elen* = G. *-eln;* ult. a var. of *-er*[4], a freq. suffix. Cf. *-le*[1].] A suffix of frequentative, or originally frequentative, verbs, as *babble, gabble, cackle, crackle, humble*[1], *mumble, ramble, scramble, scribble*, etc. It is equivalent to *-er*[4], as in *gibber, jabber*, etc. It is more or less confused with similar suffixes of various origin, as in *tremble, trouble, hamble*[1], etc.

lea[1] (lē), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lee*, dial. *lay, ley* (in comp. in local names, *-leigh, -ley, -ly*); < ME. *ley, lay, leye, leyze*, < AS. *leáh* (gen. *leás*, dat. *leá*), m., *leáh* (gen. dat. *leáge*), f., untilled land, a lea, meadow, pasture, = MLG. *lo, loch, loge, lage, loye*, LG. *loge* = Flem. *loo* (as in *Waterloo*) = OHG. *lōh*, MHG. *lōch*, G. dial. *loh*, a low plain, a morass, = Lith. *laukas*, an open field, = L. *lucus*, a grove, wood (orig., according to etym., a glade, a 'clearing'), < *lucere*, be light, *lux*, light: see *lucent* and *light*[1]. Thus *lucus*, though said to be so called "a non *lucendo*," is, regarded as a 'clearing,' really *lucus a lucendo*. See *lucus a non lucendo*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Open, untilled land, usually in grass, or pasture-land; a meadow or grassy plain; a stretch of level fields or commons.

A lady gaye,
Came ridand ouer a longe *lee*.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

Two children in two neighbour villages
Playing mad pranks along the heathy *leas*.
Tennyson, Circumstance.

Hence—**2.** Any field; any level geographical surface.

And bad hym holde hym at home and eryen his *leyes*,
And alle that halpe hym to erie to sette or to sowe,
Or any other myster. *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 5.

When two warlike Brigandines at sea,
With murdrous weapons arm'd to cruell fight,
Do meete together on the watry *lea*,
They stemme ech other with so fell despight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 16.

3†. Fallow land; lealand.

II. *a.* Untilled; fallow: said of land. Compare *lealand, layland*. [In this use chiefly prov. Eng.]

Mi londis of vertues liggen al *lay*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

The land it may lie *lee*.
Death of Parcy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 141).

Let wife and land
Lie *lay* till I return.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 3.

lea[2]† (lē), *n.* [< ME. *ley*, < Icel. *lē* = Sw. *lie* = Dan. *lee*, a scythe.] A scythe. *Catholicon Anglicum*, p. 211.

lea[3] (lē), *n.* [A var. of *lay*[1].] **1.** Same as *lay*[1], 8. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** One of the sets of alternating threads into which the yarns of a loom are divided by the harness system so as to form the shed.

leach[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *leech*[1].

leach[2] (lēch), *v. t.* [Also *leech, letch* (and *latch*): see *letch*[1], *latch*[2].] **1.** To wash or drain by percolation of water; treat by downward drainage: as, to make lye by *leaching* ashes (the most familiar use of the word); the rains *leach* a gravelly soil.—**2.** To remove by percolation; drain away: as, to *leach* the alkali from wood-ashes.

leach[2] (lēch), *n.* [< *leach*[2], *v.*] **1.** A separation of lye, or alkali in solution, as from wood-ashes, by percolation of water.—**2.** The material used for leaching, as wood-ashes.—**3.** A deep tub with a spigot inserted in the bottom, used in making potash. It holds from 6 to 8 bushels of wood-ashes.

leach[3], *n.* See *leech*[3].

leach[4]† (lēch), *n.* [< ME. *leche*, < OF. *lesche*, F. *lèche*, a slice, shive.] A dish, of various kinds, served up in slices. It was sometimes a jelly flavored with spices.

Leach, . . . a kind of Jelly made of Cream, Isinglas, Sugar, Almonds, &c. *Randle Holme.*

leach[4]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *lechen, leschen*, slice; from the noun.] To cut into slices; slice.

Sythe nowes at wylde bores, with the braune *lechade*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

leach[5] (lēch), *n.* Same as *latch*[3].

leach[6] (lēch), *n.* Same as *leash*.

leach-craft†, *n.* See *leech-craft*.

leacher[1]†, *n.* See *leecher*.

leacher[2] (lē′chėr), *n.* A leach-tub or leaching-vat.

leacher[3]†, **leacherous**†, etc. Obsolete spellings of *lecher*, etc.

leaching-vat (lē′ching-vat), *n.* A leach-tub.

leach-line, *n.* See *leech-line*.

leachman†, *n.* See *leechman*.

leach-trough (lēch′trôf), *n.* See the quotation.

At the salt works in Staffordshire, they take the corned salt from the rest of the brine with a loot or lute, and put it into barrows, the which being set in the *leach-troughs*, the salt drains itself dry, which draining they call leach-brine, and preserve it to be boiled again as the best and strongest brine. *Kennett*, MS. Lansd. 1033. (*Halliwell.*)

leach-tub (lēch′tub), *n.* A wooden vessel in which ashes are leached. It has the form of an inverted truncated cone, with a perforated false bottom which is covered with straw. In the true bottom is a tap for the removal of the liquor, which is received in a tank below. Also called *leaching-vat*.

leachy (lē′chi), *a.* [< *leach*[2] + *-y*[1].] Liable to be leached: allowing water to percolate through, as gravelly or sandy soil. Also *letchy*.

lead[1] (lēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *led*, ppr. *leading*. [< ME. *leden* (pret. *ledde, ladde*), < AS. *lǣdan* (pret. *lǣdde*, pp. *lǣded, lǣd*) (= OS. *lēdjan* = OFries. *leda* = D. *leiden* = MLG. *leiden, lēden* = OHG. *leitan*, MHG. G. *leiten* = Icel. *leidha* = Sw. *leda* = Dan. *lede*), lead; a factitive verb, connected with *lād* (= Icel. *leidh*, etc.), a way, course, journey (see *lode*[1]), < *lūdhan* = OHG. *lūdan* = Icel. *lūdha*, go, = Dan. *lide* = Sw. *lida*, glide on, wear on: see *lithe*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To go before as a guide; guide the steps or movements of; precede or accompany in order to show the way to; conduct: as, to *lead* the blind; a star *led* the three wise men to Bethlehem.

And zee schulle undirstonde that oure Lord Jesu, in that Nyghte that he was taken, he was *ylad*, in to a Gardyn; and there he was first examyned righte scharply.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 13.

Moses . . . *led* the flock to the backside of the desert.
Ex. iii. 1.

2. To be at the head of; direct or control the movements or actions of; command: as, to *lead* an army or an expedition; to *lead* a mutiny.

The kynge Arthur hath well be-sette the lordship that he hath yow yoven to *lede* and gouerne his peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 394.

Assemble thou
Of all those myriads which we *lead* the chief.
Milton, P. L., v. 684.

Specifically, in *music:* (*a*) To conduct or direct, as a band, orchestra, or chorus. (*b*) To act as a principal performer in, as an orchestra or chorus: said of the principal first violin, of the principal soprano, etc.

3. To go before or in advance of; take the lead of or in; go or be first in: as, the gray horse *leads* them all; he *leads* his class in mathematics; to *lead* the dance.

A-queynte the weel with Prudence,
He *ledith* alle vertues out & inne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

For her I made the Song: the Dance with her I *lead*.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

And lo! Ben Adhem's name *led* all the rest.
Leigh Hunt, Abou Ben Adhem.

We sit in solemn rows on each side of the hall, and are apparently waiting for some one to *lead* us in prayer.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, xviii.

4. To cause to go or act; draw on; induce; influence: as, to *lead* one astray; this *leads* me to refuse.

The king is not himself, but basely *led*
By flatterers. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 241.

All [else] was anxiety and activity. He had cut himself adrift; he was on the great stream. Whither would it *lead* him? *Kingsley*, Hypatia, I. 195.

5. To conduct in a way or course; draw or guide in a course of action or thinking: as, to *lead* a stream of water through a field for irrigation: to *lead* one's thoughts into new channels.

6. To draw out; live through; pass: said of manner of life: as, to *lead* an idle life.

"Ha me suster," quod she, "as longe as ye caste yow to *lede* swiche lyf, ye ought not to come in this place."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 9.

That we may *lead* a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. 1 Tim. ii. 2.

7. To draw or drag into; cause to proceed in: as, he *led* his pursuers a hard chase.

You remember the . . . life he *led* his wife and daughter.
Dickens.

8. To act as a guide in; show by going before.

And the Lord went before them by day in a pillar of cloud, to *lead* them the way. Ex. xiii. 21.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and *led* the way.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 170.

9†. To drive, as horses.

The Sonnes sone, the rede,
That highte Phetoun, wolde *lede*
Algate his fader carte and gye.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 942.

10. To transport or carry, as in a cart or other conveyance. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

With him ther was a Ploughman, was his brother,
That hadde *i-lad* of dong ful many a fother.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 530.

The hard frost . . . kept back the too early growth of autumn-sown wheat, and gave . . . [the farmers] the opportunity of *leading* manure.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

11. In *card-playing*, to commence a round or trick with: as, to *lead* a heart or a trump.—**To lead apes in hell.** See *ape*.—**To lead astray**, to draw into a wrong way or into error; seduce from truth or rectitude.—**To lead by the nose**, to cause to follow or comply submissively, as a bear is led by a ring in the nose.

Though authority be a stubborn bear, yet he is oft *led by the nose* with gold. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 832.

To lead captive, to draw or carry into captivity.—**To lead on**, to persuade to advance; induce; draw on.—**To lead one a dance, to lead the dance.** See *dance*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go before as a guide; act as a guide; show the way by going along with or in advance; take the lead.

I will *lead* on softly. Gen. xxxiii. 14.

Lead, monster; we'll follow. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 159.

2. To be in advance; be first; have precedence or power of direction: as, to *lead* in a race or in battle. Specifically, in *music:* (*a*) To take the principal part; conduct, as in an orchestra or a chorus. (*b*) To enunciate the subject or theme of a thematic composition: said of one voice-part which begins alone: usually, in this sense, with *off*.

3. To serve for direction or guidance; have a direction or tendency; tend: as, this road *leads* to the river; gaming *leads* to other vices.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that *leadeth* to destruction. Mat. vii. 13.

The ascent of steps
That to the decorated pillar *lead*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

4. In *card-playing*, to play the first card of a round or trick.—5. To be led; be guided, conducted, or turned in a given way.

As he [the king] was *leading* to the place of execution, one of his people wept. *Penn*, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

Weir men say of fish that they *lead* best when passing rapidly towards some distant point; and worst when they are moving slowly or uncertainly. *Mass. Rep.*, 1872, p. 28.

Before being entered the dogs must be taught to *lead* quietly. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 214.

To lead fair (*naut.*), said of running rigging when it is clear of the other ropes.—**To lead in prayer**, to offer prayer in an assembly, as a prayer-meeting: used with reference to leading the thoughts of others into a particular devotional channel.—**To lead off**, to lead the way or take the initiative in the doing of something.—**To lead up to**, to bring about or introduce by degrees or in a gradual way: as, these events *led up to* the establishment of a republic; he *led up to* his favorite topic.

lead[1] (lēd), *n.* [= OFries. *lede, lade* = MD. *leyde* = MLG. *leide, lēde* = OHG. *leita, leiti*, MHG. *leite*, G. *leite*, lead; from the verb.] 1. The position of a guide or leader; guidance; direction; instruction; hence, the condition of being first or foremost; precedence: as, to be in the *lead;* to take the *lead* of a party; to have a clear *lead* in a game; to give one a *lead* in hunting.

I lost the run, and had to see Harriet Tristram go away with the best *lead* anyone has had to a fast thing.
Trollope, Orley Farm.

The lawyers were, of course, in the *lead*, as the profession always is in all matters of public interest in our land.
Tourgée, A Fool's Errand, p. 217.

2†. A following.

Take fyve of the best knyghtes
That be in your *lede*.
Lytell Geste of Robin Hode (Child's Ballads, v. 108).

3. That which leads or guides; that which is followed, as an example, a clue, or a passageway: as, to follow the *lead* of a speculator; to find a *lead* out of a difficulty. Specifically—(*a*) A passageway; a channel; an open passage through ice.

During the first watch I went up into the crow's nest, to have a look at the *leads* of open water, and discovered the appearance of one to the southward.
R. M'Cormick, Arc. and Antarc. Voyages, I. 148.

(*b*) In *mining*, a lode. See *lode*[1], *n.* [Western U. S.]

4. The right of playing the first card in a round or trick; the suit or card so played.

All you have got to mind is to return your partner's *lead*.
Whyte Melville, Good for Nothing.

5. The course of a running rope from end to end: as, a clear *lead*.—6. In *engin.*, the average distance required to be traveled to remove the earth of an excavation to form an embankment. It is equivalent to the removal of the whole quantity of the material from the center of gravity of the excavation to the center of gravity of the embankment.

7. In *elect.*: (*a*) The angle between the plane through the lines of contact of the brushes or collectors of a dynamo or electric motor with the commutator and the transverse plane bisecting the magnetic field. (*b*) A conductor conveying electricity from the source to the place where it is to be used.—8. In a steam-engine, an arrangement of the valve or valves and the ports of a cylinder by which the steam is admitted in front of the piston or allowed to escape from behind it a little before the end of the stroke. On the steam-side or inlet-ports it is also called *outside lead;* on that of the exhaust-ports it is called the *inside lead* or *exhaust-lead*.

9. In *music:* (*a*) The enunciation by one voice-part of the subject or theme of a thematic composition before the entrance of the other parts. (*b*) A cue or short passage in one voice-part on which the entrance of others depends.—**Lead of the crank**, in a steam-engine, the excess above 90° in the angle made by the plane of one crank with the plane of another on the same shaft. This setting secures greater smoothness of motion by moderating the velocity of the piston at the end of the stroke. *E. H. Knight.*

lead[2] (led), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *leed*, < AS. *leád*, lead, = OFries. *lad* = D. *lood*, lead, = MLG. *lōt*, lead, a weight, *lode*, a plummet, = MHG. *lōt*, G. *loth* = Sw. Dan. *lod*, a plummet, a lead, ball, bullet, a weight. The word occurs disguised in *pilot*, q. v. Another Teut. word for 'lead,' the metal, is OHG. *blīo*, MHG. *blī*, G. *blei*, MLG. *bli, blig* = Icel. *blý* = Sw. Dan. *bly;* the L. is *plumbum* (see *plumb*).] **I.** *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Pb; atomic weight, 206.92. One of the useful metals, remarkable for its softness and durability. It belongs to the class of white metals, but has a decided bluish-gray tint, expressed by the common term "lead-gray." The freshly cut surface is lustrous, but it soon becomes dull from the formation of a film of oxid. Lead is the softest metal in general use; it can be scratched by the finger-nail, and is easily cut with a knife. It is very malleable, and can be rolled into thin sheets; but it cannot be drawn into fine wire. Lead rarely occurs in the native form; as a general rule, and possibly in every instance, the particles of the metal thus found are associated with some ore of lead, or occur in such a manner as to indicate that they are of secondary origin. The most important localities of native lead are in Sweden, near Pajsberg, where this metal occurs in small filiform masses and scaly grains, associated with magnetite in dolomite, and also near Nordmark, where pieces several ounces in weight have been obtained. Native lead has also recently been found crystallized in various forms belonging to the isometric system. Its specific gravity is about 11.4. It fuses at about 617°; when heated before the blowpipe on charcoal, it is volatilized, leaving a yellow incrustation. The ores of lead are numerous and widely distributed, occurring in many countries in very considerable quantity. The most important of these ores is the sulphuret (galena), which contains 86⅔ per cent. of the metal. This ore is found in greater or less quantity in a very large number of metalliferous veins, especially such as produce gold and silver. Galena almost always contains at least a trace of silver, and in most regions the quantity of the precious metal is sufficient to make its separation profitable. (See *Pattinson process* and *Parkes process*, under *process*.) The carbonate of lead (cerusite) is also an important ore of this metal, and so is the sulphate (anglesite), but in less degree. These ores also usually contain silver in paying quantity, and the value of the precious metal is frequently greater than that of the lead itself. One of the chief uses of lead is for service-pipes in the supply of houses with water, a purpose for which the ductility and flexibility of this metal admirably adapt it. A serious drawback, however, is its liability to oxidation and the poisonous nature of the resulting combination, and to overcome this tendency lead pipes are often lined with tin. Another important use of lead is as the base of oil-painting, for which purpose it is used in the form of the carbonate. (See *white lead*, below.) Lead is also much used in the form of shot and bullets. The most important alloy of which lead forms a part is pewter.

2. A plummet or mass of lead attached to a graduated line, used in sounding at sea. It is usually in the shape of the frustum of a cone or pyramid. For depths of 20 fathoms or under, it has a weight of from 5 to 9 pounds, and is called a *hand-lead*. For depths from 20 to 60 fathoms, the lead weighs from 20 to 60 pounds, and is called a *coasting-lead*. For depths from 60 to 200 fathoms, a *deep-sea lead* is used, weighing from 75 to 120 pounds. A special apparatus, called a *deep-sea sounding-machine*, is used for depths above 200 fathoms. See *deep-sea sounding-machine*, under *deep-sea*.

3. In *printing*, a thin strip of type-metal (sometimes of brass), used to increase the space between lines of composed types. Leads are usually cast to fractional parts of the body pica. The thickness most used is six-to-pica, one thirty-sixth of an inch, but there are many sizes both above and below this. To make matter still more conspicuous, double leads (two leads together) are often used, and sometimes treble leads.

There is a newspaper in another city which . . . avoids double *leads*, capitals, pictures, and all forms of typographical hysteria. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 819.

4. A small stick of black-lead or plumbago used in pencils.—5. *pl.* Sheets or plates of lead used for covering roofs: sometimes used as a singular for a flat roof covered with lead.

He looketh down on his brethren as if he stood on the top of a *leads*, and not on the same ground they do.
Bp. Andrewes, Sermons, V. 13.

The tempest crackles on the *leads*.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

"On to the *leads;* will you come and see the view from thence?" I followed still, up a very narrow staircase to the attics, and thence by a ladder and through a trap-door to the roof of the hall. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xi.

6†. A pipe of lead; a leader.

And let me (good Lord) be like the *Lead*
Which to som Citie from som Conduit-head
Brings holsom water; yet (self-wanting sense)
It selfe receiues no drop of comfort thence.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

7. In *stained-glass work*, etc., one of the cames or ribbons of lead, grooved on both sides, which serve to retain the glass by the edges.—8. In *knitting*, a tin or lead socket in which a needle is fixed before being fitted to the frame.—**Black lead.** See *black-lead*.—**Blue lead.** (*a*) A miners' name for galena. (*b*) In the manufacture of white lead, lead which has not become perfectly converted into the carbonate, and therefore retains more or less of its blue color.—**Chocolate lead.** See *chocolate*.—**Corneous lead.** Same as *phosgenite*.—**Drift-lead**, a heavy lead hung overboard when a ship is lying at anchor, to show if she drifts or drags.—**Glaziers' turned lead.** Same as *came*[3], 2.—**Green lead ore.** See *pyromorphite*.—**Lead-float file.** See *file*[1].—**Lead-shaving machine**, a series of rotary knives so combined as to reduce lead to shavings for the manufacture of white lead.—**Leads of Venice**, places of confinement situated immediately under the leads (roof) of the ducal palace in Venice, memorable for the political prisoners confined there in the time of the Venetian republic.—**Milled lead.** Same as *sheet-lead* (which see, below).—**Mock lead.** Same as *blende*.—**Red lead**, a pigment formed by the exposure of litharge to the action of air at a temperature of 560°, under which conditions it absorbs oxygen. It is used for a variety of purposes. When mixed with mastic and linseed-oil, it is used as a cement for the flanges of steam-pipes, but it enters the market chiefly as a pigment, as, when mixed with either water or linseed-oil, it covers extremely well.—**Red lead ore.** Same as *crocoite*.—**Sheet-lead**, a thin plate of lead made by passing a flat ingot repeatedly through a rolling-mill until the requisite thinness has been attained. Called in England *milled lead*.—**Sugar of lead**, or **lead acetate**, a crystalline salt prepared by dissolving lead or litharge in vinegar or pyroligneous acid. It has a sweetish taste, and in large doses is a violent irritant poison. It is used in medicine both internally and externally, and extensively in the arts.—**To arm a lead.** See *arm*[2].—**To heave** or **cast the lead**, to cast the deep-sea lead or hand-lead for the purpose of taking soundings.

I sall *caste leede* and loke the space,
Howe depe the watir is ilke a dele.
York Plays, p. 61.

White lead, a mixture of the carbonate and the hydrated oxid of lead in somewhat varying proportions, approximating to 75 per cent. of the former and 25 per cent. of the latter. It is prepared as follows: Metallic lead is cast into perforated disks 7 inches in diameter and ⅛ inch thick, technically called *buckles*. These are packed into earthenware pots 15 inches high, and to each pot is added a small amount of acetic acid. The pots are then piled into bins 40 feet square, and the whole covered with spent tan-bark and left alone for nearly three months. During this time the temperature rises, steam is given off, and a rather complex chemical decomposition takes place, by which the metallic-lead buckles become converted into the white carbonate. But the quantity of lead converted into white lead seldom amounts to more than 65 per cent. The bins are unloaded and the contents of the pots thrown into a revolving screen, which separates the white lead from the unconverted metallic lead, this latter being remelted and put through the process again. The white lead is ground to a fine powder, and then made into a paste with 10 per cent. of linseed-oil, forming the paint known as white lead in oil. This method of converting metallic lead into white lead is known as the "Dutch process." Other methods tending toward greater quickness and economy have also been used.—**Yellow lead ore.** See *wulfenite*.

II. *a.* Made or composed of lead; consisting more or less of lead.—**Lead flat**, a level roof covered with sheet-lead resting on boarding and joists. *E. H. Knight.*—**Lead lights**, a form of casement-window having small panes set in leaden cames, which are attached to cross-bars called saddle-bars. *E. H. Knight.* = Syn. See *leaden*.

lead[2] (led), *v. t.* [< ME. *leden, leeden* (= D. *looden* = MLG. *loden* = G. *lothen* = Dan. *lodde* = Sw. *loda*, sound with the lead; from the noun.] 1. To cover with lead; fasten or fit with lead; join by means of lead: as, to *lead* a roof; to *lead* stained glass, as in a window.

The Cloysters about it [the palace], *leaded* above, and paved with stone, the roof supported with columnes of marble. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

2. In *printing*, to insert leads between the lines of, as type.—3. In *ceram.*, to give metallic

gloss to by means of an ore of lead ground fine and strewn over the surface.—**4.** To smooth and polish (the bore of a rifled gun) by the application of a leaden lap.

When once rifled, the barrel cannot—as in the Henry, Ratchet, and other riflings—be *leaded* or otherwise regulated, except with the rifling machine.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 146.

To lead out, in *printing*, to insert leads between the lines of (composed types).—**To lead up**, in *stained-glass work*, to join or assemble (the different pieces) by means of lead ribbons or cames.

lead[3]†, *n.* [Also *leed;* < ME. *leede;* perhaps < Gael. *luchd*, a pot, kettle.] A caldron; a copper kettle.

His heede
That stemede as a forneys of a *leede*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 202.

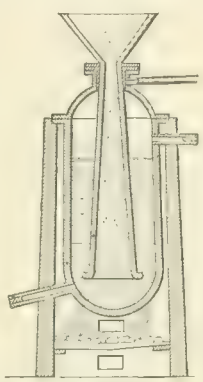
Mow haulm to burn,
To serve thy turn,
To bake thy bread,
To burn under *lead*.
Tusser, Husbandry, August's Abstract.

lead-arming (led'är″ming), *n.* A lump of tallow, soap, grease, or other similar substance pressed into the lower end of a sounding-lead for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the bottom from the particles adhering to the greasy substance.

lead-ash (led'ash), *n.* The slag of lead.

leadback (led'bak), *n.* The American dunlin, ox-bird, or purre. [Shinnecock Bay, L. I.]

lead-bath (led'bȧth), *n.* A furnace for exposing ores of gold or silver mechanically to the action of melted lead. The powdered ores unite with the lead to form an alloy, and the precious metals are afterward extracted from the alloy by various processes.


Lead-bath.

lead-colic (led'kol″ik), *n.* See *colic*.

lead-color (led'kul″or), *n.* A dull bluish-gray color, approximating to the color of lead.

lead-colored (led'kul″ord), *a.* Having the color of lead; of a dull-grayish color: as, *lead-colored* clouds.

lead-cutter (led'kut″ėr), *n.* A machine made to cut to any length the leads used by printers. Many forms are in use, but all have a flat table, an adjustable gage, and a chisel-faced cutter that is brought down by means of a lever.

lead-eater (led'ē″tėr), *n.* India-rubber. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

leaded (led'ed), *a.* [< *lead*[2] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Separated or spaced by the insertion of thin strips of type-metal between the lines: said of composed types.—**2.** Fitted or furnished with lead. Especially—(*a*) Covered with sheet-lead, as a roof. (*b*) Set in a frame of lead; joined by means of bars or ribbons of lead, as stained-glass work.—**Leaded sash**, the sash of a stained-glass or other window in which the panes are held by bars or ribbons of lead.

leaden (led'n), *a.* [< ME. *leden*, < AS. *leáden* (= D. *looden*), of lead, < *leád*, lead: see *lead*[2] and *-en*[2].] **1.** Made or consisting of lead: as, a *leaden* ball; a *leaden* coffin.

What says this *leaden* casket? *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7. 15.

To me thy *leaden* Rod resign,
To charm the Centinels
On Mount Citheron.
Congreve, Semele, iii. 1.

2. Like lead in any particular. (*a*) Inertly heavy: as, the *leaden* weight of a helpless person. (*b*) Heavy and slow: as, a *leaden* pace. (*c*) Dull; sluggish; without spirit.

If he be *leaden*, icy-cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1. 176.

Base, *leaden* earls that glory in your birth.
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

(*d*) Of the color of lead; dull-colored; hence, gloomy: as, a *leaden* sky.

[*Leaden* is often compounded with participial adjectives: as, *leaden*-winged time; a *leaden*-paced messenger.

This may serve to shew the Difference betwixt the two Nations, the *leaden*-heel'd Pace of the one, and the quick-silver'd Motions of the other. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 21.

O *leaden*-hearted men, to be in love with death!
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii.]

Leaden bulls. See *bull*[2].—**Syn.** *Lead, Leaden. Lead* as an adjective is not used figuratively; *leaden* is used both literally and figuratively: as, a *lead* or *leaden* image; a *leaden* sky. A similar distinction exists between *wood* and *wooden*, *gold* and *golden*, etc.: as, a *wood* partition, *wooden* walls; *wooden* immobility; a *gold* watch; *golden* clouds, or hopes, or prospects. The form in *-en* is generally preferable rhythmically; hence its retention and extension in poetic use.

lead-encephalopathy (led'en-sef-a-lop″a-thi), *n.* A morbid cerebral condition produced by chronic lead-poisoning.

leaden-gray (led'n-grā), *a.* and *n.* Same as *lead-gray*.

leader[1] (lē'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *leder, ledere,* < AS. *lǣdere* (= OFries. *ledera, ledere* = D. *leider* = MLG. *leider, lēder* = OHG. *leitari*, MHG. *leitære, leiter*, G. *leiter* = Dan. *leder* = Sw. *ledare*), a leader, < *lǣdan*, lead: see *lead*[1].] **1.** One who leads, guides, conducts, directs, or controls; a director or conductor; a chief or commander.

They be blind *leaders* of the blind. Mat. xv. 14.

I have given him for . . . a *leader* and commander of the people. Isa. lv. 4.

A resolute *leader* might have brought it [the war] to a close in a month. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. One who is first or most prominent in any relation; one who takes precedence by virtue of superior qualification or influence; a recognized principal or superior: as, *leaders* of society; a *leader* of the bar.

Bi waar of richelees, for he wole make diffence,
For he is *leder* of al synne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

Queen's Counsel are usually termed *Leaders*, & they sit in front of the other Barristers, whome they are said to "lead" in any particular case in which both are engaged.
Slater, Guide to Legal Prof., p. 17.

Judges, mayors, . . . *leaders* in science, clergymen better than famous, . . . were represented in that meeting.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, p. 123.

3. In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, one who has charge of a "class," which he meets at stated times, and over which he exercises a quasi-pastoral supervision. See *class*, *n.*, 3 (*b*).—**4.** In *music:* (*a*) A conductor or director. (*b*) The principal first-violin player in an orchestra (concert-master), the principal cornettist in a band, or the principal soprano in a chorus. Formerly the leader of an orchestra was also the conductor, but the duties of leading and conducting are now separated in large orchestras.

5. That which leads or conducts; something that guides the course of a thing, or conducts to it. (*a*) In *mining*, the more or less well-defined vein-like mass of ore which the miner follows in his work; the indication which the miner follows when working an irregular metalliferous deposit. This is sometimes a mere crack, sometimes a fissure with vein-stone or even with ore, and sometimes a well-defined fissure-vein. The word is used chiefly where there is some complexity in the phenomena, as where the rock on each side of the fissure is more or less mineralized, so that the fissure or leader forms only a part of the metalliferous deposit. (*b*) A pipe for the conveyance of water from a roof or the upper part of a house to the ground. (*c*) A row of dots or hyphens which lead the eye of a reader from words or figures at one end of a line to words or figures at the other end. (*d*) A block or piece of wood in which holes are cut to serve as guides for ropes. (*e*) A kind of wrapped quick-match to lead fire rapidly from one part of a piece of fireworks to another. (*f*) A furrow extending from the eye to the skirt of a millstone. (*g*) In *fishing*, a piece of silkworm gut or fine cord at the end of the reel-line, several feet long, to which the droppers or bobbers are attached at proper intervals. Also called *casting-line*. (*h*) A structure consisting of a fence of laths or brush, or of stakes interwoven with brush or with netting, or formed of stone, for leading fish into a pound, weir, or heart-seine. The fish following the shore meet the leader, and turn and follow it to its termination. Leaders are most frequently used where there is a long extent of shallow water which ebbs off at low tide.

The pounds of some of the Connecticut fishermen have net-*leaders* of from 700 to 1,300 feet, set on poles 25 or 30 feet long, driven into the sand.
Massachusetts Fisheries Report, 1868, p. 11.

(*i*) In *surveying*, the foremost of the two chain-carriers. (*j*) A ring or gripper used for leading cattle, passed through the septum of the nose.

6. That which precedes; something that has a leading or foremost place, whether in actual position or in importance. Specifically—(*a*) One of the leading or front horses in a team of four or more, as distinguished from a wheeler, or one placed next the carriage.

St. Foix takes a post-chaise
With, for "wheelers," two bays, and, for "*leaders*," two greys. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 20.

(*b*) The principal wheel in a set of machinery. (*c*) A principal editorial article in a newspaper; one of the longer articles in a newspaper appearing as its own utterances or expressions of editorial views, whether written by the ostensible editor or by leader-writers or contributors.

Mr. Bryant was the first of our journalists to adopt the English practice of *leaders*, which has since become the universal habit of our journalism.
D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 96.

7. A sinew; a tendon: as, the *leaders* of the fingers or toes. [Technical.]—**8.** Something offered as a special attraction to customers; a leading "bargain." [Trade cant.]

A new rival may inflict severe loss through overestimating the business field which he enters; through cutting the price of a staple below cost, and making it what is called a *leader*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 622.

9. In *bot.*, the terminal shoot of an excurrent trunk, commonly forming the apex of a cone-shaped tree, as in the fir and the larch.—**Cuckoo's leader**, the wryneck.—**Follow my leader.** See *follow*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Commander, Head*, etc. See *chief*.

leader[2]† (led'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ledere, leedare;* < *lead*[2] + *-er*[1].] A plumber.

leader-boy (lē'dėr-boi), *n.* A boy who guides bullocks. See *fore-looper*. [South Africa.]

leaderette (lē-dėr-et'), *n.* A short leader in a newspaper. [Eng.]

leader-furrow (lē'dėr-fur″ō), *n.* See *furrow*.

leader-hook (lē'dėr-hůk), *n.* A hold-fast hook to support a rain-water leader. Its tang is driven into the wall.

leadership (lē'dėr-ship), *n.* [< *leader*[1] + *-ship*.] The office of a leader; guidance; control.

leader-writer (lē'dėr-rī″tėr), *n.* A member of the editorial staff of a newspaper who writes leaders or editorial articles.

lead-glance (led'glȧns), *n.* Lead ore; galena.

lead-glaze (led'glāz), *n.* A glaze for ceramic ware produced by the use of lead, applied throughout Europe to the coarser kinds of pottery for domestic use. Ware covered with this glaze was usually coarse and brittle, and a coating was needed to make it available for holding liquids; but the glaze was injurious in the case of such contents as would partly dissolve it, and hence pottery so coated was superseded, especially by salt-glazed ware.

lead-gray (led'grā), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Colored like lead.

II. *n.* A color resembling that of lead. Also *leaden-gray*.

leadhillite (led'hil-īt), *n.* [< *Leadhills*, a locality in Lanarkshire, Scotland, + *-ite*[2].] A sulphato-carbonate of lead occurring in transparent white to yellow or greenish crystals.

leading[1] (lē'ding), *n.* [< ME. *ledyng;* verbal n. of *lead*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of conducting or guiding; conduct; leadership; command.

Hir fader, whiche in Romaine
The *ledynge* of the chiualrie
In gouernance hath vndertake.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

2. Ability to lead; commanding quality or capacity.

The situation of the Whig Party is very critical indeed, and I really think it becomes necessary for your Lordship and all other men of great *leading* and property in the country to come up to town and to concert the measures to be taken in so critical a moment.
C. J. Fox, Letter, July 1, 1782.

3. A directing influence or guidance; especially, a spiritual indication of the proper course of action in any case: a term used by the Friends or Quakers.

Ann Millet, a young person who began to have *leadings* at the age of four years, who never cared to play, never laughed, and always waited to be directed before she even washed her hands.
M. C. Lee, A Quaker Girl of Nantucket, p. 8.

leading[1] (lē'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lead*[1], *v.*] **1.** Guiding; conducting; preceding; hence, serving as a precedent.

He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Attracting; drawing: as, a *leading* article among shopkeepers (that is, something offered as a special inducement to customers, for its attractiveness or its cheapness, or both).—**3.** Chief; principal; capital; most influential: as, a *leading* motive in action; a *leading* man in a party.

The constitutional changes made by Solon were in *leading* respects towards industrial organization.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 488.

Leading article. Same as *leader*, 6 (*a*).—**Leading axle.** See *axle*.—**Leading business** (*theat.*), the cast of principal parts or rôles in plays.—**Leading chord**, in *music*, the chord of the dominant: so called because it leads naturally into that of the tonic.—**Leading column** (*milit.*), the first column that advances from the right, left, or center of a company, battalion, or army.—**Leading file**, the first two men who advance from the right, left, or center of a company or a battalion.—**Leading guide**, the guide to whose movements a column of soldiers must conform in marching.—**Leading lights.** See *light*[1].—**Leading man, leading lady**, the chief performers in a theatrical company; the man and woman who enact the parts of hero and heroine.—**Leading marks**, objects on shore used for guidance on entering or leaving port.—**Leading melody**, in *music*, the melody which controls the construction of a piece at any point. In plain music it is usually the soprano part, but in thematic music it may be any part or all the parts in turn.—**Leading motive** (German *leitmotiv*), in *dramatic music*, a principal motive or theme; a theme, usually of but few tones, by which a personage, situation, thought, or emotion is indicated, and which recurs (sometimes in a modified form) whenever the personage, situation, thought, or emotion appears or is suggested. The principle of the leading motive was foreseen in the middle of the eighteenth century, but was not elaborately applied until the later works of Richard Wagner, especially in those of the Nibelungen Trilogy, in "Tristan and Isolde," etc.—**Leading note, leading tone**, in *music* the seventh tone of the major scale (and of certain forms of the minor scale), commonly called *si* (by the tonic-sol-faists *te*); the subtonic: so called be-

[illegible] half a step below the tonic or key-note. [illegible] finally leads into it. The [illegible] the modern contrasted [illegible] but one which the seventh [illegible] below the tonic; hence it is sometimes called the *characteristic tone*. Leading principle of coherence. See *coherence*. Leading question. See *question*. Leading wind (*naut.*), a wind abeam or quartering.

leading[2] (led'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lead*[2], *v.*] 1. Lead-work; the leads, as of a house; articles of lead collectively.

The doors are glazed with a design made of *leading* and opalescent glass. *Art Age*, V. 47.

2. *Milit.*, the clogging of the grooves of a rifle by lead from the bullets.

leading-block (lē'ding-blok), *n.* A block for guiding a rope or purchase, or holding it in a given position without impeding its motion.

leading-hose (lē'ding-hōz), *n.* The hose from which the water of a fire-engine is discharged.

leading-in (led'ing-in'), *n.* The act or process of putting together the parts of a stained-glass window having lead cames.

leadingly (lē'ding-li), *adv.* In a leading manner; by leading.

leading-rod (led'ing-rod), *n.* A rod used in drawboring and polishing the bores of rifle-barrels. *E. H. Knight.*

leading-screw (lē'ding-skrō), *n.* Same as *lead-screw*.

leading-spring (lē'ding-spring), *n.* In English locomotives, one of the springs fixed on the leading axle-box to bear the weight above. *E. H. Knight.*

leading-staff (lē'ding-staf), *n.* *Milit.*, the staff or baton of a field-marshal. [Rare.]

After this action I preferrèd was,
And chosen city-captain at Mile-End,
With hat and feather, and with *leading-staff*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 3.

leading-strings (lē'ding-stringz), *n. pl.* 1. Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk.

Was he ever able to walk without *leading-strings*, or swim without bladders? *Swift.*

Hence —2. Restrictions imposed upon freedom of action; intrusive care or custody; restraining guidance.

Leaving you, within the tethering of certain *leading-strings*, to gather what advantages you can.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, iii.

To be in leading-strings, to be in a state of infancy or dependence; be a puppet in the hands of others.

leading-wheel (lē'ding-hwēl), *n.* In locomotives, one of the wheels which are placed before the driving-wheels.

leading-wires (lē'ding-wīrz), *n. pl.* In *elect.*, same as *leads*. See *lead*[1], 7 (*b*).

lead-lap (led'lap), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, same as *roughing-mill* and *lead-mill*.

leadless (led'les), *a.* [< *lead*[2] + *-less*.] Having no lead; not charged with a bullet. [Rare.]

Little's *leadless* pistol met his eye.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

lead-line (led'līn), *n.* 1. The line attached to a sounding-lead, used in measuring the depth of water. See *lead*[2], 2. The hand-lead line is marked at one fathom with a toggle, at 2 and 12 fathoms with two strips of leather, at 3 and 13 with three strips, at 5 and 15 with a white rag, at 7 and 17 with a red rag, at 10 with a piece of leather with one hole in it, and at 20 with a piece of leather having two holes. Coasting-lines and deep-sea lines are marked alike: namely, at 10 fathoms with a bit of line knotted once at 20 with a line having two knots, etc., each intermediate 5 fathoms being marked by a bit of line without a knot; at 100 fathoms is placed a bit of red, at 200 a bit of white, and at 300 a bit of blue bunting.

2. A heavy leaded or weighted line attached to the bottom of a net, as a seine, and used to sink it. **Lead-line drawing**, in *stained glass work*, same as *cut-line drawing* (which see, under *drawing*).

lead-luster (led'lus″tėr), *n.* Oxid of lead; a lead glaze given to some wares after burning.

leadman† (lēd'man), *n.* [< *lead*[1] + *man*. Cf. *lodeman*.] One who leads in anything, as in a dance.

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle stones. *B. Jonson.*

lead-mill (led'mil), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, a flat wheel of lead charged with emery and water, which is used in grinding all gems except those below 8.5 in hardness.

lead-mule (lēd'mūl), *n.* A mule that goes in the lead, as of a mule-train.

Our driver had named the *lead-mules* Bettie and Jane.
E. B. Custer, Boots and Saddles, p. 66.

lead-nail (led'nāl), *n.* 1. A small, round-headed copper-alloy nail, used for fastening sheet-lead on roofs.—2. *Naut.*, a scupper-nail.

lead-ocher (led'ō″kėr), *n.* See *massicot*.

lead-paralysis (led'pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* Paralysis due to chronic lead-poisoning.

lead-pencil (led'pen″sil), *n.* An instrument for making marks or lines, or for writing or drawing, made by inclosing a slip of plumbago or graphite (which is commonly called *black-lead*) in a small (generally cylindrical) casing of wood.

lead-plant (led'plant), *n.* A shrubby leguminous plant, *Amorpha canescens*, found from Michigan and Wisconsin southwestward, reputed to indicate the presence of lead-ore. See *Amorpha*.

lead-plaster (led'plas″tėr), *n.* An adhesive plaster made by boiling together lead oxid, olive-oil, and water, the emplastrum plumbi of the pharmacopœia. Also called *diachylon*.

lead-poisoning (led'poi″zon-ing), *n.* Poisoning by the introduction into the body of some preparation of lead, as sugar of lead, white lead, etc. Chronic lead-poisoning may exhibit one or more of the following features: anemia, pains in the limbs, lead-colic, lead-paralysis, lead-encephalopathy, nephritis, etc. Also called *plumbism*.

lead-pot (led'pot), *n.* A crucible or pot for melting lead. *E. H. Knight.*

lead-screw (lēd'skrō), *n.* In *mech.*, the main screw of a lathe, which gives the feed-motion to the slide-rest.

lead-sinkers (lēd'sing″kėrz), *n. pl.* In a knitting-machine, a series of plates attached to a sinker-bar, by which they are depressed all together in order to form a loop between every two needles. They alternate with the jack-sinkers.

leadsman[1]† (lēdz'man), *n.* [ME. *ledesman*; a var. of *lodesman*, q. v.] One who leads the way.

I wyll be your *ledes man*,
And lede you the way.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 108).

leadsman[2] (ledz'man), *n.* *Naut.*, a seaman who heaves the lead.

lead-soap (led'sōp), *n.* An insoluble oleate, palmitate, or stearate of lead, or a mixture of these salts. It is known in pharmacy as *lead-plaster*.

lead-spar (led'spär), *n.* Cerusite.

lead-tracery (led'trā″sėr-i), *n.* The lead sashes or ribbons, collectively, in any combination of glass, as in a window, formed with leaden cames.

lead-tree (led'trē), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Leucæna glauca*, related to the acacias. It is native in tropical America, and has been naturalized in Africa and Asia. It is widely cultivated as an ornamental tree in warm climates.

lead-vitriol (led'vit″ri-ol), *n.* Same as *anglesite*.

lead-water (led'wâ″tėr), *n.* Aqueous solution of subacetate of lead, employed in medicine as an external application. It is sedative and astringent. It is the liquor plumbi subacetatus dilutus of the pharmacopœia.

lead-works (led'wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A place where lead is extracted from the ore.

leadwort (led'wėrt), *n.* [< *lead*[2] + *wort*[1].] 1. An herbaceous plant of southern Europe, *Plumbago Europæa*.—2. By extension, any plant of the genus *Plumbago*, of the order *Plumbagineæ*. — **Cape leadwort**, *P. Capensis*, a cultivated species from South Africa, with somewhat climbing, angled stems, and large pale- or lead-blue corollas.— **Ceylon** or **white-flowered leadwort**, a shrubby East Indian species, *P. Zeylanica*.— **Leadwort family**, the *Plumbaginaceæ*.

leady† (led'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *ledy*; < *lead*[2] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling lead in any of its properties.

His ruddy lippes [were] wan, & his eyen *ledy* and holowe. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 12.

leaf (lēf), *n.*; pl. *leaves* (lēvz). [< ME. *leef*, *lef* (pl. *leves*), < AS. *leáf* (pl. *leáf*) = OS. *lobh* = OFries. *laf* = D. *loof* = MLG. *lōf* = OHG. *loub*, *loup*, MHG. *loup*, G. *laub* = Icel. *lauf* = Sw. *löf* = Dan. *löv* = Goth. *laufs*, a leaf. Cf. Lith. *lapas* = Russ. *lepestŭ*, a leaf, Gr. λέπος, λεπίς, a scale (see *lepis*). For the L. and Gr. words for 'leaf,' see *foil*[1]. Hence ult. *lobby*, *lodge*; in comp. ME. *lef-sel*.] 1. An expanded, usually green, organ of a plant, of transient duration, produced laterally from a stem or branch, and, with others, arranged upon the stem in a definite and symmetrical order. In the most complete sense a leaf consists of a blade or lamina, the broad, flat portion; a footstalk, leafstalk, or petiole, the linear portion connecting the blade with the stem; and a pair of appendages, the stipules, at the base of the petiole: but often the petiole, and still more often the stipules, are wanting. In any case, *leaf* very frequently denotes merely the blade, especially with descriptives: as, a cordate, an ovate, a lanceolate *leaf*, etc. Leaves are simple or compound, according as they have one or several blades. They are distinguished also by the arrangement of their veins (see *nervation*.) Physiologically, the normal function of leaves is assimilation — that is, the transformation of inorganic into organic matter, which takes place only in the green parts of the plant. But leaves may be converted to various other uses — for example, into

a, a radical leaf of orange (*Citrus Aurantium*); *b*, simple leaf of chestnut (*Castanea vesca*).

Compound Leaves.

c, decompound bipinnate leaf of *Gleditschia triacanthos*; *d*, palmately trifoliate leaf of clover (*Trifolium pratense*); *e*, ternately decompound leaf of *Delphinium Ajacis*; *f*, pedately pinnate leaf of *Aquilegia vulgaris*; *g*, palmately compound leaf of horse-chestnut (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*); *h*, pinnately trifoliate leaf of *Phaseolus perennis*.

means for the capture and maceration of insects, as in sundew and Venus's fly-trap, or into organs for climbing, as in the pea-vine; and in many other ways leaves depart from the typical description above given.

Robyn was in mery Scherwode
As lizt as *lef* on lynde.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 14).

Languid *leaves* whereon the autumn blows —
The dead red raiment of the last year's rose.
Swinburne, Two Dreams.

2. Anything resembling a leaf, as in being flat and relatively broad, or in being a flexible or movable attachment or addition to something else. (*a*) A single thickness of paper in a book or folded sheet; hence, with reference to the words written or printed upon it, the part of a book contained in one of such leaves.

This is a *lef* of vre bileeue as lettret men vs techeth.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 162.

Had she loked that other half and the *lef* torned,
She shulde haue founden fele wordis folwyng therafter.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 338.

I turn
The *leaf* to read them.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 152.

(*b*) A separately movable division of a folding or sliding door, fire-screen, table, hinge, etc.

To Sir Philip Warwick's, to dinner, where abundance of company come in unexpectedly; and here I saw one pretty piece of household stuff, as the company increaseth, to put a larger *leaf* upon an ovall table. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 238.

The entrance to the park lay through an old-fashioned gateway in the outer wall, the door of which was formed of two huge oaken *leaves*, thickly studded with nails.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

(*c*) A very thin sheet of hammered metal; foil: as, gold-*leaf*. (*d*) A portion of fat lying in a separate fold or layer; especially, the fat about the kidneys of a pig (compare

leaf-lard); hence, in local use, the kidney itself. [Prov. Eng.]

What say you to the *leafe* or flecke of a brawne new kild, to be of weight eight pound?
John Taylor, Works (1630).

(*e*) A tooth of a pinion, especially when the pinion is small. (*f*) In *arch.*, an ornament resembling or representing a leaf of a plant; a foliation. (*g*) A flap, as of a hat.

Harry let down the *leaf* of his hat and drew it over his eyes to conceal his emotions.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 129.

(*h*) In *tapestry-weaving*, one half the threads of the warp. As a preliminary to working a tapestry these leaves are separated, one being brought nearer the workman and the other left in the background. (*i*) In *zool.*, a leaf-like part or organ. See *nose-leaf*, and compare *leaflet*, 4.

3†. A distemper in young lambs caused by feeding on leaves. *Bailey*, 1731.—**Adverse, assurgent, compound, concave, connate leaf.** See the adjectives. - **Cross of four leaves.** See *cross*[1].— **Dutch leaf, fleshy leaf, germinate leaves.** See the adjectives.— **Florence leaf**, a leaf-alloy or leaf-metal of a yellow color, used for decorative purposes. **Foliage leaves**, those leaves which serve the normal purpose of assimilation.— **Latticed leaves**, cancellate leaves.—**Leaf isinglass.** See *isinglass*. - **Lyrate leaf.** See *lyrate*. - **Malabar leaves**, the leaves of *Cinnamomum nitidum* and other species mixed together, formerly used in European medicine.— **Oblique, obtuse, orbicular, simple**, etc., **leaf.** See the adjectives.— **The fall of the leaf.** See *fall*[1].— **To take a leaf out of one's book.** See *book*.— **To turn over a new leaf**, to adopt a different and better line of conduct.

Except such men think themselves wiser than Cicero for teaching of eloquence, they must be content to *turn a new leaf*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 122.

leaf (lēf), *v. i.* [< *leaf*, *n.* Cf. *leave*[3], *v.*] To shoot out leaves; produce foliage: as, the trees *leaf* in May. Also *leave*.

The vales shall laugh in flowers, the woods
Grow misty green with *leafing* buds.
Whittier, The Clear Vision.

leafage (lē′fāj), *n.* [< *leaf* + *-age*.] Leaves collectively; foliage.

Soft grass and wandering *leafage* have rooted themselves in the rents, but they are not suffered to grow in their own wild and gentle way, for the place is in a sort inhabited. *Ruskin*.

leaf-bearing (lēf′bār″ing), *a.* In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Bearing leaves—that is, carrying leaves about in the mouth: as, the *leaf-bearing* ants. (*b*) Having leaf-like or foliaceous appendages of the body: as, the *leaf-bearing* worms. See *Phyllodocidæ*.

leaf-beetle (lēf′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, nearly all the members of which are leaf-feeders both as larvæ and as adults. The three-lined leaf-beetle (*Lema trilineata*) feeds on the leaves of the common potato, and its larva covers its back with excrement. The pupa is formed underground. See cuts under *Chrysomela* and *Lema*.

leaf-blade (lēf′blād), *n.* The blade or lamina of a leaf.

leaf-blight (lēf′blīt), *n.* A disease affecting the leaves of various plants, caused by parasitic fungi. That of the pear is distinct from the ordinary pear-blight, and is produced by the fungus *Entomosporium maculatum* (*Morthiera Mespili*). It causes the leaves to fall, and also attacks other growing parts.

leaf-bridge (lēf′brij), *n.* A form of drawbridge in which the rising leaf or leaves swing vertically on hinges. *E. H. Knight*.

leaf-bud (lēf′bud), *n.* A bud producing a stem with leaves only, as distinguished from a flower-bud, technically called a *gemma*. They are normal when produced either at the end of the shoot or in the axils; otherwise they are adventitious. When not externally apparent they are called latent buds.

leaf-bug (lēf′bug), *n.* Any heteropterous insect of the family *Tingitidæ*: as, the ash-gray *leaf-bug*, *Piesma cinerea*.

leaf-butterfly (lēf′but″ėr-flī), *n.* A butterfly of the genus *Kallima*.

leaf-carrier (lēf′kar″i-ėr), *n.* A leaf-carrying ant.

leaf-comb (lēf′kōm), *n.* See *comb*[1], 3.

leaf-crumpler (lēf′krum″plėr), *n.* One of certain pyralid moths of the family *Phycitidæ*, whose larvæ crumple the leaves of various trees and plants to make cases for themselves. The common apple leaf-crumpler of the United States is *Phycis nebulo*, also called *Acrobasis indiginella*. It appears in summer, laying eggs from which the larvæ hatch and become about one third grown when winter sets in. They hibernate in a crumpled silken case attached to twigs or hidden in leaves, and in spring do much damage by devouring the tender young leaves. They feed on the apple, cherry, plum, quince, and peach. They are subject to the attacks of parasitic insects. *Riley*, 4th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 88. See second cut under *Acrobasis*.

leafcup (lēf′kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Polymnia*, natural order *Compositæ*. The plants are coarse herbs, with the outer scales of the involucre large and leaf-like, whence the name.

leaf-cutter (lēf′kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** A leaf-cutting bee, as any species of the genus *Megachile*: so called from their cutting or biting out morsels of leaves to line their nests with. Also called *upholsterer*.—**2.** A knife used to cut the leaves of a book: same as *paper-cutter*. [U. S., rare.]

leafed (lēft), *a.* [< *leaf* + *-ed*[2].] Having leaves: used frequently in composition: as, broad-*leafed*; thin-*leafed*, etc.

leafen† (lē′fn), *a.* [< *leaf* + *-en*[2].] Formed in leaves: as, "*leafen* gold," *Hervey*, Meditations, I. 96.

leaf-feeder (lēf′fē″dėr), *n.* An insect or its larva which feeds on leaves.

leaf-finch (lēf′finch), *n.* The common bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*.

leaf-folder (lēf′fōl″dėr), *n.* In *entom.*, one of various moths whose larvæ fold leaves together, making cases in which to reside. See cut under *Desmia*.

leaf-footed (lēf′fůt″ed), *a.* Having leafy or foliaceous feet; phyllopod: specifically applied to the *Phyllopoda*: as, a *leaf-footed* crustacean.

leaf-gilding (lēf′gil″ding), *n.* Gilding by the application of gold-leaf. See *gilding*, 1.

leaf-gold (lēf′gōld), *n.* Gold-leaf. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835, Sermons), I. 692.

leaf-hopper (lēf′hop″ėr), *n.* A hemipterous insect of the family *Jassidæ*. The species are all

Leaf-hopper (*Erythroneura vitis*): *a*, with wings extended; *b*, with wings closed. Hair lines show natural size.

plant-feeders, some of them doing great damage. *Erythroneura vitis* lays its eggs in April and May in the veins of young grape-leaves, and by the middle of June swarms in the perfect state on the under side of the leaves. It is found from Massachusetts to Georgia and the Mississippi valley. It is erroneously called by many grape-growers the *grape-vine thrips*.

leafiness (lē′fi-nes), *n.* The state of being leafy or full of leaves.

The sidelong view of swelling *leafiness*. *Keats*.

leaf-insect (lēf′in″sekt), *n.* An orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmidæ*: so called from its mimetic resemblance to the leaf of a plant. Also called *walking-leaf*.

leaf-lard (lēf′lärd), *n.* Lard prepared from the flaky fat of the hog.

leaf-legged (lēf′legd), *a.* Having foliaceous or expanded legs, as an insect.

leafless (lēf′les), *a.* [< *leaf* + *-less*.] Without leaves; having lost its leaves: as, a *leafless* tree.

leaflessness (lēf′les-nes), *n.* The state of being leafless.

leaflet (lēf′let), *n.* [< *leaf* + *-let*.] **1.** A little leaf; in *bot.*, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.—**2.** A small leaf of printed matter for distribution; a tract.

A generous gift of Liberation *leaflets* for home use and distribution among the neighbours.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 12.

3. In *printing*, a circular of six or more small pages on one piece of paper, not stitched or sewed.—**4.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A plate or layer of branchial appendages of a crustacean. (*b*) One of the three divisions of the human diaphragm. —**Respiratory leaflets**, in *Arachnida*. See *lung*.

leaf-lichen (lēf′lī″ken), *n.* A lichen of the genus *Parmelia*: so called from the foliose appearance.

leaf-louse (lēf′lous), *n.* An aphid; a plant-louse.

leaf-metal (lēf′met″al), *n.* Metal in extremely thin leaves; especially, such a metal imitating gold in color and luster, used for cheap gilding.

leaf-miner (lēf′mī″nėr), *n.* The larva of a moth of the family *Tineidæ*: so called because these caterpillars feed mostly on the parenchyma of leaves, and between the upper and lower surfaces.

leaf-mold (lēf′mōld), *n.* An earthy substance consisting of a disintegrated mass of decayed leaves. It is much used, alone or mixed with earth or other substances, as a soil for some house- and garden-plants.

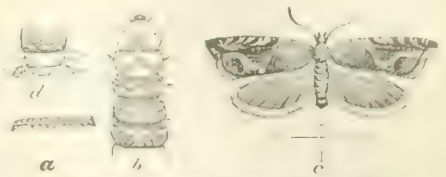
leaf-mouthed (lēf′mouthd), *a.* Having a foliaceous appendage on the snout, as the bats of the family *Phyllostomidæ*.

leaf-netting (lēf′net″ing), *n.* A mode of netting by which some of the loops of a row are made higher and more projecting than others: used especially for borderings to netted fabrics.

leafnose (lēf′nōz), *n.* A bat of the family *Phyllostomidæ*.

leaf-nosed (lēf′nōzd), *a.* Having a foliaceous appendage on the snout: as, a phyllostomous or phyllostomous, as various bats.

leaf-roller (lēf′rō″lėr), *n.* One of several different moths, as tortricids, whose larvæ roll leaves into cases for themselves. The strawberry



Strawberry leaf-roller (*Phoxopteris fragariæ*).
a, larva; *b*, segment of same; *c*, moth (cross shows natural size); *d*, anal shield of larva, enlarged.

leaf-roller, a tortricid, *Phoxopteris fragariæ*, common in many parts of the United States and Canada, is injurious to the strawberry. The cotton or rose leaf-roller, *Lozotænia gossypiana*, or *Cacœcia rosaceana*, common all over the country, rolls the leaves of cotton, clover, bean, birch, apple, rose, and many other trees and plants.

leaf-rust (lēf′rust), *n.* A disease causing the appearance of rusty spots on leaves, produced by parasitic fungi of the family *Uredineæ*.

leaf-shaped (lēf′shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a leaf: specifically applied in archæology to certain swords of the bronze period.

leaf-sight (lēf′sīt), *n.* In firearms, a form of back-sight consisting of a hinged graduated plate called a leaf, which is raised for use, but at other times lies flat on the barrel.

leaf-silver (lēf′sil″vėr), *n.* Silver-leaf.

leaf-silvering (lēf′sil″vėr-ing), *n.* Silvering or plating with silver-leaf.

leaf-spot (lēf′spot), *n.* A disease affecting the leaves of the rose, maple, etc., caused by parasitic fungi, *Phyllosticta*, *Septoria*, etc. It appears in dark spots on the leaves.

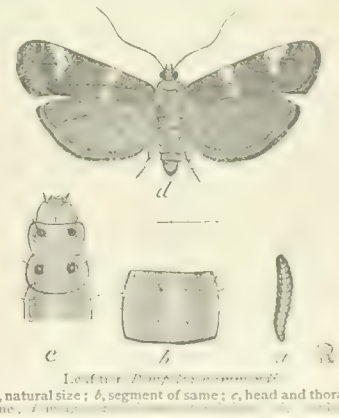
leaf-spring (lēf′spring), *n.* A long spring which presses together the coupling-hooks of railroad-cars in the Miller coupling.

leafstalk (lēf′stâk), *n.* The stalk which supports a leaf; the petiole. See first cut under *leaf*.

leaft. An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *leave*[1].

leaf-tailed (lēf′tāld), *a.* Having the tail shaped like a leaf: applied to geckos of the genus *Phyllurus*.

leaf-tier (lēf′tī″ėr), *n.* A phycid moth, *Pempelia hammondi*. The larvæ feed on the leaves of the apple, either singly or in small companies. In the latter



Leaf-tier (*Pempelia hammondi*).
a, larva, natural size; *b*, segment of same; *c*, head and thoracic joints of same; *d*, [illegible]

case they tie several leaves together and skeletonize them. They transform to pupæ in slight cocoons usually spun among the leaves. There are two broods a year. The insect hibernates as a pupa.

leaf-tobacco (lēf′tō-bak″ō), *n.* See *tobacco*.

leaf-trace (lēf′trās), *n.* A foliar trace. See *trace*.

leaf-turner (lēf′tėr″nėr), *n.* An attachment to the desk of a piano or an organ for turning the leaves of a music-book. It usually operates by means of a series of springs connected with arms which [illegible] by touching a knob or key in front.

leaful† (lēf′ful), *a.* [< ME. *leful*, *lefful*, < AS. *leáffull*, *geleáffull*, believing, faithful, < *geleáfa*, faith, belief: see *belief*, *leeve*[1].] **1.** Believing; having faith.—**2.** Faithful.

Tell your sister Sarah
To come and bid her *leaju* lord;
He's sleepin sound on Yarrow.
The Bonnie Dens of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 67).

leaf-valve (lēf'valv), *n.* In a pumping-engine, a valve hinged or pivoted at the side; a clack- or flap-valve. *E. H. Knight.*

leafwork (lēf'wėrk), *n.* [= G. *laubwerk* = Dan. *løvværk* = Sw. *löfverk.*] Decorative work having the character of leafage, or having a design imitated from or suggested by natural leaves.

leafy (lē'fi), *a.* [< *leaf* + *-y*1.] Furnished with, abounding in, or consisting of leaves: as, a *leafy* stem; a *leafy* forest; a *leafy* covert.

In the *leafy* month of June,
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, v.

league1 (lēg), *n.* [< ME. *lege*, < OF. F. *ligue* = Sp. Pg. *liga* = It. *lega*, < ML. *liga*, *lega*, a league or confederacy, < L. *ligare*, bind: see *ligament.*] **1.** A compact or covenant between persons for the maintenance of joint interests or mutual service; hence, union; close affinity; friendship.

There is such a *league* between my good man and he!
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 25.

I myself am in such hearty *league*
With solitary thoughts, that pensive language
Charms my attention. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial *league*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 339.

Specifically—**2.** A political or military confederation; a covenanted alliance or coalition, as of persons or parties in a state, or more commonly of the ruling powers of different states, for the promotion of common objects or interests; a compact for mutual aid and support in public policy or war: as, the Hanseatic *League;* the Holy *League* in France; the *league* of Schmalkald.

Howbeit, bycause we pylgrymes were not, as he sayd, comprysed in the sayd *lege*, he wolde not therfore promys nor warant vs any suerty, but we to stande at oure aduenture. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 69.

To conclude,
Without the king's will or the state's allowance,
A *league* between his highness and Ferrara.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 323.

How fair his [William's] Friendship, and his *Leagues* how just,
Whom ev'ry Nation courts, whom all Religions trust!
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 21.

3. A combination of different associations or bodies of persons for the promotion of common purposes: as, a base-ball *league*.—**Achean League, Ætolian League, Hanseatic League, Holy League.** See the adjectives. **Land League**, in Ireland, a combination of Irish tenant farmers and others, organized by Charles Stewart Parnell in October and November, 1879, under the name of the "Irish National Land League," with the object of procuring reduction of rents, refusing to pay rents if such reduction was not granted, and, finally, of effecting a sweeping change in the land laws, by which peasant proprietors were to be substituted for landlords. The league developed great strength, and became the chief factor in the political movement for home rule in Ireland, also led by Mr. Parnell.—**Latin league.** See *Latin.*—**Primrose League**, in Great Britain, a league or combination of persons pledged to principles of conservatism as represented by Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield (1804–81), and opposed to the "revolutionary tendencies of Radicalism." The object of the league is declared to be "the maintenance of religion, the constitution of the realm, and of the imperial ascendancy of Great Britain." The scheme of the organization was first discussed at the Carlton Club, in October, 1883, and the actual league made its first public appearance in a grand banquet at Freemasons' Tavern in London a few weeks later. The organization of the league is by "habitations" or clubs; these obey the instructions of the Grand Council, and annually send delegates to the Grand Habitation, which is held in London on or near the 19th of April, the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield. A noteworthy feature is the enrolment of women, or "dames," who take an active part in all the business of the association, having an executive committee and a fund of their own. The name and symbol of the league are derived from Beaconsfield's favorite flower.—**Solemn League and Covenant.** See *covenant.*—**To be in league with,** to be confederated with; have a compact with: usually with a sinister meaning: as, to *be in league with* rogues.—**Syn.** *Confederacy, Coalition*, etc. (see *alliance*), society, federation, association, fraternity.

league1 (leg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *leagued*, ppr. *leaguing.* [< *league*1, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form a league; join in friendship or interest; combine for mutual support; confederate.

Thus sundry motives, more than I can name,
Leagued on his part, and she a wife became.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 99.

II. *trans.* To combine; band; confederate.

Wakeful ambition *league'd* with hasty pride.
P. Fletcher, Upon the Picture of Achmet.

A time came, almost within our own day, when Pope and Turk were really *leagued* together.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 318.

league2 (lēg), *n.* [< ME. *lege, legge, leghe,* < OF. *legue* (F. *lieue*) = Pr. *lega, legua* = Cat. *llegua* = Sp. Pg. *legua, legoa* = It. *lega,* < ML. *lega, leuga, leuca,* LL. *leuca* = LGr. λεύγη, NGr. λεύγα, a Gallic mile (see below), = AS. *leówe,* a league. Of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *leó, leu, lev,* a league. The Gallic *leig,* Ir. *leige,* are from E.] An itinerary unit not now in English use, except as a marine league. (See below.) The league as a unit of length originated in ancient Gaul, where it was equal to 1½ Roman miles, or 1.4 statute miles, improperly termed the Gallic mile. Afterward it was 2,000 paces, and in the middle ages it was in England 2 miles, or nearly 3 statute miles. It is a conventional, not a legal measure. A land-league is sometimes said to be 3 statute miles. The common league of France was 2.764 statute miles; the French posting-league was 2.422 statute miles; the Spanish league was 4.214 statute miles; the Spanish judicial league was 2.634 statute miles; the Flanders league was 3.9 statute miles; the Brabant league was the marine league. The league is still in use in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, where it is held to be about 2.63 English miles, and a square league 4,428.4 acres. The league is much used in South America. In the greater part of the Argentine Republic, as in Uruguay before 1864, it is equal to 6,000 varas, which, however, are of different lengths in different provinces; and the so-called Argentine league of 5,000 varas exists only in Santiago Del Estero. The postal league, however, varies from 4,000 to 5,000 varas; and in Tucuman the league is sometimes 4,980, sometimes 3,320 varas. The old league of Cuba was 4,906 varas. In Buenos Ayres the league is 5,200 meters, in Rioja 5,035.20 meters, in Colombia 5,000 meters, in Chili 4,513.892 meters, and in Paraguay 4,193 meters.

Thre kennynges ferre on the see: that is, one and twenty *leches* ferre. *Prose Rom. of Melusine*, fol. 61.

And aboute .iij. or .iiij. *legges* frome thens is the place yt now is desert, where ye woman of Cananee prayde to our Lord for her doughter yt was vexed wt a fende.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 47.

From the place whence the Romanes advaunced their standerds unto the barbarians fort it was fourteene *leagues:* that is to say, one and twentie miles.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 69.

The Domesday *league* was only a mile and a half.
Pearson, Historical Maps of Eng., p. 51.

Marine league, a rough unit of length, equal to three geographical or nautical miles (see *mile*), or one twentieth of a degree of latitude. A nation has exclusive territorial jurisdiction on the high seas for a marine league from its own shore.

leaguer1 (lē'gėr), *n.* [< OF. and F. *ligueur,* < *ligue,* league: see *league*1, *v.*] A member of a league; a confederate; one who belongs to a league of individuals or parties within a state: as, the French *leaguers* fought against both Henry III. and Henry IV.

The divisions are so many, and so intricate, of protestants and catholics, royalists and *leaguers.*
Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

leaguer2 (lē'gėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *leagher, legher;* < D. *leger* = G. *lager,* a bed, couch, camp, = Dan. *lejr,* camp, = Sw. *läger,* camp, also (= Dan. *leje*) bed, couch, = AS. *leger,* bed: see *lair*1, of which *leaguer* is thus ult. a doublet.] **1.** A camp; especially, the camp of a besieging army; a besieging force. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He is carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6. 27.

I have it in charge to go to the camp or *leaguer* of our army. *Scott.*

2. Investment of a town or fort by an army; a siege or besiegement.

It was perceiued that their slender ranks were not able to resist the thicke *leghers* of the enemies.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., vi. 13.

I'll tell you, gentlemen, it was the first, but the best *leaguer* that ever I beheld with these eyes.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

It was to him that all eyes turned, during the infinite horrors of the Harlem siege, and in the more prosperous *leaguer* of Alkmaar. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 486.

leaguer2 (lē'gėr), *v. t.* [< *leaguer*2, *n.*] To beleaguer; besiege. [Rare.]

Two mighty hosts a *leagur'd* town embrace,
And one would pillage, one would burn the place.
Pope, Iliad, xviii.

leaguer3† (lē'gėr), *n.* [< *league*1 + *-er*1, but with sense of *league*1.] Association in a league; leagued or confederate action. [Rare.]

Wee, and our friends, are seconded from Italy, Spayne, Flaunders, and Germany, besides the matchlesse strength of resolute *leaguer* in this holy vnion.
Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1590.

leaguerer† (lē'gėr-ėr), *n.* One engaged in a leaguer; a besieger: as, "Roman *leaguerers*," *J. Webster.*

leak (lēk), *v.* [< ME. *leken* (prob. of Scand. origin) = D. *lekken* = OHG. *lechen* (only in pp. *zerlechen*), MHG. G. *lechen,* also *lecken* = Icel. *leka* = Dan. *lække* = Sw. *läcka,* to be leaky, leak; cf. MHG. *lechezen, lechzen,* G. *lechzen,* dry up, leak; from the adj. (see *leak, a.*), which is not found in ME. or AS. (the rare AS. *hlec,* leaky—said of a ship—being appar. unrelated); associated with a causal verb, E. *leach*2, *letch*1, *latch*2, < AS. *leccan* = MHG. *lecken,* wet; all prob. from an orig. strong verb, Goth. as if **likan,* be wet. Cf. *leach*2, *letch*1.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To let water or other fluid, or light, etc., out of, into, or through something, by an accidental or unintentional aperture, or through permeable material: as, the cask *leaks;* the ship is *leaking;* the roof *leaks.*

He by Sithrike's procurement was sent to Flanders in a ship that *leaked*, and so was drowned.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., vi. 19.

2. To ooze or pass, as water or other fluid, or anything that can flow, as grain, through an aperture.

Looke euery nyȝt with a Candelle that they [wines] not reboyle nor *lete* [*leke* in MS. also].
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

The water, which will perhaps by degrees *leak* into several parts, may be emptied out again. *Wilkins.*

3. To void water or urine. [Vulgar.]

Why, they will allow us ne'er a jordan, and then we *leak* in your chimney. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 22.

To leak out, to find vent; transpire; find publicity in a clandestine or irregular way: as, the story *leaked out.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To let out or in (especially some fluid) by an accidental aperture: as, the pipe *leaks* gas; the roof *leaks* rain; the camera *leaks* light.—**2**†. To make leaky.

After we had with much trouble & charge sente yᵉ Parragon away to sea, and thought all yᵉ paine past, within 14. days after she came againe hither, being dangerously *leaked.* Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 138.

leak† (lēk), *a.* [= D. *lek* = LG. *lek* = G. *lech,* now usually *leck,* after LG., = Icel. *lekr* = Dan. *læk* = Sw. *läck,* leaky: see the verb.] Leaky.

Fifty sisters water in *leke* vessels draw.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 35.

I have more to do with my honesty than to fool it,
Or venture it in such *leak* barks as women.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

leak (lēk), *n.* [< ME. **leke* (?) = D. *lek* = G. *leck* = Icel. *leki* = Dan. *læk* = Sw. *läcka,* a leak: see the verb. Cf. *leak, a.*] **1.** An aperture by which anything that can flow, especially water or other fluid, passes out of, into, or through anything intended to contain, exclude, or restrain it; a crack, crevice, fissure, or hole that permits the passage of anything intended to be shut in or out: as, a *leak* in a cask, ship, dam, or dike; to stop or plug a *leak.*

If the *leak* [in a ship's bottom] increases when going ahead at full speed, it is probably forward, otherwise it is abaft. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 582.

2. The oozing or passing of a fluid, etc., into, out of, or through anything by an accidental or unintentional aperture or through a permeable medium; leakage.—**3.** A gutter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To spring a leak,** to open, split, or part so as to let in water; begin to let in water, as a ship or boat.

leakage (lē'kāj), *n.* [< *leak* + *-age.*] **1.** A leaking; a passing, of a fluid, etc., by or as if by leaking.

To accumulate their misfortunes, they were soon obliged to cut away their bowsprit, to diminish, if possible, the *leakage* at the head.
Anson, Voyage round the World, i. 3.

It is an acknowledged fact that there is a constant *leakage* of emigrants, who had apparently promised to tarry in Canada, into the United States territories.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 536.

2. The quantity of a fluid that enters or escapes by leaking; loss from leaking: as, the *leakage* amounts to so much.—**3.** In *com.*, an allowance of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks, or waste by leaking.

leak-alarm (lēk'a-lärm'), *n.* A device, comprising a spring-drum, a float to be raised by the water, and an alarm-bell, for sounding an alarm when water accumulates in the hold of a vessel; a leak-indicator or -signal.

leakiness (lē'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being leaky.

leaky (lē'ki), *a.* [< *leak* + *-y*1.] **1.** Having a leak or leaks; allowing water or other fluid, etc., to pass in or out through an aperture or apertures: as, a *leaky* boat; a *leaky* barrel.

He was put ashore from a *leaky* vessel.
Steele, Englishman, No. 26.

Prisons were *leaky* [in the fifteenth century], and . . . a man with a few crowns in his pocket, and perhaps some acquaintance among the officials, could easily slip out.
R. L. Stevenson, François Villon.

Hence—**2.** Apt to disclose secrets; babbling; tattling.

Women are so *leaky* that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than she could keep a secret. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

There is no blab like to the quest'ning fool;
Ev'n scarce before you turn yourself about,
Whate'er he hears his *leaky* tongue runs out.
Hamilton, tr. of Horace's Epistles, i. 18.

leal (lēl), *a.* [< ME. *leel, lel,* < AF. *leal,* OF. *loial,* later *loial, loyal,* F. *loyal* (> E. *loyal*) = Sp. Pg. *leal* = It. *leale,* loyal, faithful, < L. *legalis,* lawful, legal: see *loyal,* an immediate, and *legal,* an ult. doublet of *leal.* With *leal, loyal,* cf. *real*[2] (obs.), *royal.*] True; faithful; loyal. [Now only poetical or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

And alle he lered to be *lele* and eche a crafte loue other,
And forbad hem alle debate that none were amonge hem.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 245.

Or wha wad wish a *lealer* love
Than Brown Adam the Smith?
Brown Adam (Child's Ballads, IV. 60).

Yea, by the honour of the Table Round,
I will be *leal* to thee and work thy work.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Land of the leal, the abode of the blessed after death; paradise. [Scotch.]

My soul longs to be free, Jean,
And angels beckon me
To the *land o' the leal.*
Lady Nairne, The Land o' the Leal.

leal†, *v. t.* [ME. *lelen;* < *leal, a.*] To make true; confirm as true.

Whan the menskful messangers here message wisten,
& hade letteres of here lord to *lelen* here sawes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5284.

lealand, layland (lē'-, lā'land), *n.* [Also *leland;* < ME. *leland, layland, leyland, leylond,* etc.; < *lea*[1] (= *lay*[6]) + *land*[1].] Untilled land; fallow ground. [Obsolete or local.]

I have an aiker of good *ley land,*
Which lyeth low by yon sea strand.
The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

leally (lēl'li), *adv.* [< ME. *leelly, lelly, lely;* < *leal* + *-ly*[2].] Truly; faithfully; loyally. [Rare.]

They sal thorue holy kyrke rede
Mynystre *lely* the godes of the dede.
MS. Harl. 2260, f. 50. (*Halliwell.*)

Hit ys *lelly* not like, ne oure belefe askys,
That suche ferlies shuld fall in a frale woman.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 420.

lealty (lēl'ti), *n.* [< ME. **lealte, leute, leutee, leaute,* < OF. *leaute,* also *loiaute,* etc., > E. *loyalty:* see *leal* and *loyalty.*] Faithfulness; loyalty. [Rare.]

Bot the Northeren men held him no *leaute.*
Rob. of Brunne, p. 33.

leam[1] (lēm), *n.* [< ME. *leeme, leme, leome,* < AS. *leóma* (= OS. *liomo* = Icel. *ljómi*), a gleam, ray, beam, flash of light, contr. of **leóhma,* with formative *-ma* (cf. L. *lumen,* light, with formative *-men*), akin to *leóht* (with formative *-t,* orig. *-th*), light: see *light*[1], *n.* and *a.*] A gleam or flash of light; a glow or glowing. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The grete superfluite
Of youre reede colera, parde,
Which causeth folk to dremen, in here dremes,
Of arwes, and of fyr with reede *leemes.*
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 110.

When the ingle lowed with an eiry *leme,*
Late, late in the gloamin' Kilmeny came hame.
Hogg, Kilmeny.

leam[1] (lēm), *v. i.* [< ME. *leemen, lemen,* < AS. *lȳman, *līman,* in comp. *ā-līman* (= Icel. *ljóma*), gleam, flash, shine, < *leóma,* a gleam: see *leam*[1], *n.*] To gleam; shine; glow. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The lawnces with loraynes, and *lemande* scheldes,
Lyghtenande as the levenynge and *lemand* al over.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2463.

And when she spake her eyes did *leame* as fire.
Mir. for Mags., p. 34.

leam[2]† (lēm), *n.* Same as *lime*[4].

leaman†, *n.* See *leman.* *Bailey*, 1731.

leamer[1]† (lē'mėr), *n.* [< *leam*[1].] A giver of light; one who shines.

Hayle, my lorde, *lemer* of light,
Hayle, blessid floure!
York Plays, p. 115.

leamer[2]† (lē'mėr), *n.* Same as *limmer*[3].

leamhound†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *limehound.*

lean[1] (lēn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *leaned,* sometimes *leant,* ppr. *leaning.* [< ME. *lenen, leonen, linen* (pret. *lenede,* pp. *lened*), < (*a*) AS. *hlinian, hleonian* = OS. *hlinōn* = OFries. *lena* = D. *leunen* = OHG. *hlinēn, linēn,* MHG. *linen, lenen,* G. *lehnen,* intr., lean; (*b*) AS. *hlǣnan* = Dan. *læne* = Sw. *läna,* tr., cause to lean (in Sw. Dan. used only reflexively); = L. **clinare* in *inclinare,* lean upon, incline, *declinare,* lean or bend away, decline, *reclinare,* lean back, recline, = Gr. *κλίνειν,* bend, cause to lean; prob. Skt. √ *çri.* The L. and Gr. words of this root, represented in E., are numerous: as, from L., *cline, decline, incline, recline, acclivity, declivous, declivity, proclivous, proclivity,* etc.; from Gr., *clinic, clime*[2], *climax, climacteric,* etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To incline or deviate from a vertical position or line; deviate from an erect position; take or have an inclining posture or direction; bend or stoop out of line: as, the column *leans* to the north; the *leaning* tower of Pisa; to *lean* against a wall or over a balustrade.

The blessed saints that watched this turning scene,
Did from their stars with joyful wonder *lean.*
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 154.

Our mossy seat is green,
Its fringing violets blossom yet,
The old trees o'er it *lean.*
Whittier, My Playmate.

2. To deviate from a straight or straightforward line; turn: as, the road *leans* to the right.—**3.** To depend, as for support or comfort: usually with *on* or *upon:* as, to *lean on* one's arm; to *lean on* the help of a friend.

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean* not unto [revised version *upon*] thine own understanding.
Prov. iii. 5.

Everything good in man *leans on* what is higher.
Emerson, Civilization.

What reed was that *on* which I *leant?*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

4. To bow or bend in submission; yield.

Marry, yet
The fire of rage is in him, and 'twere good
You *lean'd* unto his sentence with what patience
Your wisdom may inform you.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1. 78.

5. To incline, as in feeling or opinion; tend, as in conduct: as, he *leans* toward fatalism.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The contest was long and obstinate, and success seemed to *lean* sometimes to one side and sometimes to the other.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

II. *trans.* To incline for support or rest.

See, how she *leans* her cheek upon her hand!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 23.

lean[1] (lēn), *n.* [= OD. *leyne, lene* = OHG. *hlinā, linā, lenā,* MHG. *line, lin, lene,* G. *lehne,* a leaning, support; from the verb.] Deviation from a vertical position; inclination.

Notwithstanding its want of elegance, and an ominous *lean* that it had to one side, our pile dwelling . . . was very comfortable.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 420.

The cracked veranda with a tipsy *lean.*
Whittier, The Panorama.

lean[2] (lēn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lene,* < AS. *hlǣne* (= LG. *leen*), lean, meager. Referred by Skeat to *hlǣnan,* lean, bend (see *lean*[1], *v.*), as if orig. 'bending, stooping'; but this is doubtful.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Scant of flesh; not fat or plump; spare; thin; lank: as, a *lean* body.

A gray and gap-tooth'd man as *lean* as death.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iii.

2. Free from fat; consisting only or chiefly of solid flesh or muscle: as, *lean* meat; the *lean* part of a steak.—**3.** Lacking in substance or in that which gives value; poor or scanty in essential qualities or contents; bare; barren; meager: as, a *lean* discourse; a *lean* purse; *lean* soil; *lean* trees.

What the land is, whether it be fat or *lean.*
Num. xiii. 20.

4. Exhibiting or producing leanness.

Lean penury within that pen doth dwell.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxiv.

And fetch their precepts from the Cynic tub,
Praising the *lean* and sallow abstinence!
Milton, Comus, l. 709.

5. Among printers, unprofitable; consuming extra time or labor. *Lean work* is work which takes more time than other work paid for at the same rate. *Lean type* is type which is so thin as to require an unusual number of letters to fill a certain space. The standard widths (as declared by the typographical unions of the United States) of the full alphabet of 26 lower-case letters are the spaces occupied by 12 ems or squares of its own body for each size from pica to bourgeois; 13 ems for brevier and minion, 14 for nonpareil, 15 for agate, 16 for pearl, and 17 for diamond. Types whose alphabets do not reach these measures are *lean* or *lean-faced.* **Lean bow** (*naut.*). See *bow*[3], 2.—**Lean type, lean work.** See def. 5.—**Syn. 1.** Spare, lank, gaunt, skinny, poor, emaciated.

II. *n.* **1.** That part of flesh which consists of muscle without fat.

The fat was so white and the *lean* was so ruddy.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

2. Any flesh that adheres to the blubber of a whale: same as *fat-lean.*—**3.** Among printers, unprofitable work.

lean[2] (lēn), *v.* [< ME. *lenen;* < *lean*[2], *a.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To become lean.

The rude neb schal *leanen.*
Hali Meidenhad, p. 35.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make lean: as, the climate *leans* one very soon. [Colloq.]—**2.** In *whaling,* to remove the lean or flesh from (blubber) with the leaning-knife.

lean[3] (lēn), *v.* See *lain*[3].

lean-faced (lēn'fāst), *a.* **1.** Having a thin face.

A hungry, *lean-faced* villain. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 237.

2. In *printing,* having an unusually thin or narrow face, as type. See *lean*[2], *a.*, 5.

leang, *n.* See *liang.*

leaning (lē'ning), *n.* Inclination of the mind; mental tendency; bias; bent.

They supposed he'd run away to sea, as he had a *leaning* that way. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 180.

leaning-knife (lē'ning-nīf), *n.* In *whaling,* a large knife used in cutting the lean flesh, or other tissue destitute of oil, from the blubber, preparatory to trying out.

leaning-note (lē'ning-nōt), *n.* In *music,* an appoggiatura.

leanly (lēn'li), *adv.* **1.** In a lean manner or condition; meagerly; without fat or plumpness.—**2.** Barrenly; unprofitably: as, to discourse *leanly.*

leanness (lēn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *lennes,* < AS. *hlǣnnes,* leanness, < *hlǣne,* lean: see *lean*[2].] **1.** The condition or quality of being lean; poorness; meagerness.

Thirst, *leanness,* excess of animal secretions, are signs and effects of too great thinness of blood.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, ii.

2. Unproductiveness; emptiness.

Poor King Reignier, whose large style
Agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 112.

—**Syn. 1.** Spareness, lankness, gauntness, skinniness, poorness, emaciation.

leant (lent). An occasional preterit and past participle of *lean*[1].

lean-to (lēn'tö), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having rafters or supports pitched against or leaning on another building, a wall, or the like: as, a *lean-to* roof.

They [huts] were composed of great sheaves of giant reeds, placed in *lean-to* fashion. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xv.

II. *n.* A building whose rafters or supports pitch against or lean upon another building, or against a wall, or the like; a penthouse.

The *lean-to* is the simplest form [of vinery], often erected against some existing wall. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 223.

lean-witted (lēn'wit″ed), *a.* Having but little sense or shrewdness.

A lunatic *lean-witted* fool. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 115.

leany† (lē'ni), *a.* [< *lean*[1] + *-y*[1].] Lean. [Rare.]

They han fatte kernes, and *leany* knaves,
Their fasting flocks to keepe.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

leap[1] (lēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *leaped,* sometimes *leapt,* ppr. *leaping.* [< ME. *lepen* (pret. *leep, lep, lap, lope,* pp. *lopen,* also weak, *lepte*), < AS. *hleápan* (pret. *hleóp,* pl. *hleópon,* pp. *hleápen*), leap, run, = OS. *hlōpan* (in *a-hlōpan*) = OFries. *hlapa, lapa, hliapa* = D. *loopen* = MLG. *lopen* = OHG. *hlaufan, laufan, loufan,* MHG. *loufen,* G. *laufen* = Icel. *hlaupa* = Dan. *löbe* = Sw. *löpa,* run, = Goth. **hlaupan,* leap, spring (in comp. *us-hlaupan,* spring up). Connected with *leap* are the dial. *lope*[1], *loup*[1], and *lapwing;* also ult. *elope, interloper, orlop;* and in comp. from Scand. *gantlope, gantlet*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To spring clear of the ground or of any point of rest; pass through space by force of an initial bound or impulse; spring; jump; vault; bound.

A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 696.

High-elbow'd grigs that *leap* in summer grass.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. To move with springs or bounds; start suddenly or with quick motion; make a spring or bound; shoot or spring out or up.

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leap'd from his eyes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 206.

Days when my blood would *leap* and run
As full of sunshine as a breeze.
Lowell, Ode to Happiness.

A joy as of the *leaping* fire
Over the house-roof rising higher.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 200.

3†. To go; travel. Compare *landleaper.*

Reap *leper* to London bi leue of leore bisschopes,
To ben clerkes of the kynges benche the cuntre to schende.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 94.

4. In *music,* to pass from any tone to one that is two or more diatonic steps distant from it.—**Syn. 1.** *Jump, Spring,* etc. See *skip.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To pass over by leaping; jump over; spring or bound from one side to the other of: as, to *leap* a wall.

B[illegible] and *leap* all civil bounds.
Shak., T. N., i. 4. 21.

2. To [illegible] with; cover: said of the males of [illegible] beasts.—3. To cause to take a leap; cause to pass by leaping.

He [illegible] his horse across a deep nullah, and got out in safety. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 287.

leap[1] (lēp), *n.* [< ME. *leap*, *lepe*, *lape*, < AS. *hlēp* = OFries. *hlep* (in *bihlep*) = D. *loop* = MLG. *lop* = OHG. *louf*, *loaph*, MHG. *louf*, G. *lauf* = Icel. *hlaup* = Sw. *lopp* = Dan. *løb*; from the verb.] **1.** The act or an act of leaping; a jump; a spring; a bound.

Behold that dreadfull downfall of a rock: . . .
'Tis that convenient *leap* I mean to try.
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus's Idyls, iii. 58.

Sudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. The act of copulating with or covering a female: said of certain beasts.—**3.** In *music*, a passing from any tone to one that is two or more diatonic steps distant from it.—**4.** In *mining*, a fault or break in the strata. [Rare.]—**A leap in the dark**, an act the consequences of which cannot be foreseen, something done regardless of results; a blind venture.

leap[2] (lēp), *n.* [Also *leep*; < ME. *leep*, < AS. *leáp*, a basket, = Icel. *laupr*, a basket, box. Cf. *seedleap*.] **1†.** A basket. *Wyclif.*—**2.** A trap or snare for fish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Half a bushel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

leaper (lē′pėr), *n.* [Also dial. *lipper* (and *loper*, *looper*); < ME. *lepere*, < AS. *hlēapere*, a runner (= D. *looper* = MLG. *loper* = G. *läufer*, a runner, = Icel. *hlaupari*, a charger (horse), = Dan. *löber* = Sw. *löpare*, a runner), < *hlēapan*, run: see *leap*[1].] **1.** One who or that which runs or leaps: as, a horse that is a good *leaper*.—**2.** An anglers' name for the salmon, from its leaping over obstructions in streams.—**3.** A tool used by junkmen for untwisting old rope; a loper.

leapery†, *n.* Same as *lepry*.

leap-frog (lēp′frog), *n.* A boys' game in which one player places his hands on the back or shoulders of another who has assumed a stooping posture, and leaps or vaults over his head.

leapful† (lēp′fûl), *n.* [< ME. *lepeful*; < *leap*[2] + *-ful*.] A basketful. *Wyclif.*

leaping-fish (lē′ping-fish), *n.* A small blennioid fish of the genus *Salarias*, of an oblong or elongate form, with a smooth skin and two or three thick rays in the ventral fins: so called because it comes out on the shore and is capable of leaping considerable distances. The name is specifically applied to *S. tridactylus* of Ceylon.

leaping-house† (lē′ping-hous), *n.* A house of ill fame; a brothel. *Shak.* [Low.]

leaping-time† (lē′ping-tīm), *n.* The period of highest bodily activity; youth. [Rare.]

I had rather
Have skipp'd from sixteen years of age to sixty,
To have turn'd my *leaping-time* into a crutch,
Than have seen this. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 200.

leap-ore (lēp′ōr), *n.* The most inferior quality of tin ore. Also called *round ore*.

leapt (lept). An occasional preterit and past participle of *leap*[1].

leap-weel† (lēp′wēl), *n.* A weel or snare for fish. *Holland.*

leap-year (lēp′yēr), *n.* [< ME. *lepe-zere* (not in AS.) (= Icel. *hlaup-ār*), leap-year (cf. D. *schrikkeljaar*, MD. *schrickeljaer*, lit. 'leap-year' (< MD. *schricken*, leap forward, start, be startled, be in fear, D. *schrikken*, be in fear, + *jaer*, D. *jaar*, year; so *schrikkeldag*, the odd day in leap-year, *schrikkelmaand*, February); Dan. *skudaar*, Sw. *skottår*, lit. 'shoot-year'); < *leap*[1], *n.*, + *year*. The G. name is *schaltjahr*, lit. 'intercalary year' (< *schalten*, insert, intercalate, + *jahr*, year); L. (LL.) *bisextilis annus* (> It. *anno bisestile*, Pg. *anno bissexto*, Sp. *año bisiesto*, F. *année bissextile*), a year containing a second sixth day (sc. before the calends of March) (see *bissextile*).] A year containing 366 days, or one day more than an ordinary year; a bissextile year. See *bissextile*. The exact reason of the name is unknown; but it probably arose from the fact that any date in such a year after the added day (February 29th) "leaps over" the day of the week on which it would fall in ordinary years: thus, if March 1st falls on Monday in one year, it will fall on Tuesday in the next if that is an ordinary year of 365 days, but on Wednesday if it is a leap-year.

lear[1] (lēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *leer*, *lere*; < ME. *leren*, teach, learn, < AS. *lǣran* = OS. *lērian*, *lērean*, *lēran* = OFries. *lēra* = D. *leeren*, teach, learn, = MLG. *lēren* = OHG. *lēran*, *lērran*, MHG. *lēren*, G. *lehren* = Icel. *læra* = Goth. *laisjan*, teach; in form appar. a denominative verb, < AS. *lār* (= D. *leer* = OS. OHG. *lēra* = MHG. *lere*, G. *lehre*, etc.), teaching lore (see *lore*[1]), but rather a causative derived, like AS. *lār*, etc., and the associated verb *learn*, q. v., from a primitive verb represented by Goth. *leisan* (pret. pres. *lais*), find out, learn, whence also ult. *last*[1], a foot-track, a mold for a shoe: see *last*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To teach; instruct; inform.

Constantyn lette also in Jerusalem chirches rere,
And wyde aboute elleswer, Christendom to *lere*.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 87.

This charm I wol yow *leere*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1580.

2. To learn.

The firste vertu, sone, if thou wolt *leere*,
Is to restreyne and kepe wel thy tonge.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 228.

Al this newe science that men *lere*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 25.

On that sad book his shame and loss he *leared*.
Spenser.

II. *intrans.* To teach.

The maister leseth [loseth] his time to *lere*,
When the disciple woll not here.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2150.

[In all senses now only prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

lear[1] (lēr), *n.* [A var. of *lore*[1], after the associated verb *lear*[1]: see *lore*[1], *lear*[1], *v.*] Learning; lore; a lesson. [Now prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

This *leare* I learned of a bel-dame trot
When I was yong and wylde as now thou art.
Barnefield, Affectionate Shepheard (1594).

In many secret skils she had been conn'd her *lere*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii.

Thou clears the head o' doited *lear*.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

lear[2]†, *a.* See *leer*[3].

lear[3], *n.* See *leer*[7].

lear-board (lēr′bōrd), *n.* Same as *layer-board*.

learer†, *n.* [ME. *lerare* = D. *leeraar* = LG. *lerer* = OHG. *lērari*, *lērāri*, MHG. *lērare*, *lērer*, G. *lehrer* = Sw. *lärare* = Dan. *lærer*, teacher; < *lear*[1] + *-er*[1].] A teacher.

learn (lėrn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *learned*, sometimes *learnt*, ppr. *learning*. [< ME. *lernen*, *lurnen*, *leornen*, < AS. *leornian* = OS. *linōn* (for **lirnōn*) = OFries. *lirna*, *lerna* = OHG. *lirnēn*, *lernēn*, MHG. *lirnen*, *lernen*, G. *lernen*, learn; a secondary form, with formative *-n*, and change of orig. *s* to *r* (as in the related *lear*[1], *lore*[1]), from the verb represented by Goth. *leisan* (pret. pres. *lais*), find out, learn: see *lear*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gain or acquire knowledge of or skill in; become informed of or acquainted with: as, to *learn* grammar; to *learn* the truth.

To *learn* to die is better than to study the ways of dying.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 13.

As, taught by Venus, Paris *learnt* the art
To touch Achilles' only tender part.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 217.

One lesson from one book we *learn'd*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxix.

2. To teach. [Now regarded as incorrect, but formerly in good literary use, and still common in provincial or colloquial use.]

Sweet prince, you *learn* me noble thankfulness.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 31.

Riper hours hereafter
Must *learn* me how to grow rich in deserts.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To acquire or receive knowledge, information, or intelligence; receive instruction; profit from teaching: as, to *learn* how to act; the child *learns* rapidly.

Take my yoke upon you, and *learn* of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart. Mat. xi. 29.

learnable (lėr′na-bl), *a.* [< *learn* + *-able*.] Capable of being learned.

These be gifts,
Born with the blood not *learnable*.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

learned (lėr′ned), *p. a.* [Prop. pp. of *learn*, *v.*] **1.** Possessed of the learning of schools; well furnished with literary and scientific knowledge; erudite: as, a *learned* man.

Men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*

It is very difficult to be *learned*; it seems as if people were worn out on the way to great thoughts, and can never enjoy them because they are too tired.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 398.

2. Well acquainted; having much experience; skilful: often with *in*: as, *learned in* art.

Not *learned*, save *in* gracious household ways.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

3. Pertaining to or manifesting learning; exhibiting the effect of instruction or learning; scholastic: as, *learned* accomplishments; a *learned* treatise.

How *learned* a thing it is to be aware of the humblest enemy! *B. Jonson*, Sejanus.

I set apart [for study] an hour or two each day, and thus repaired in some degree the loss of the *learned* education my father once intended for me.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 126.

There comes thus to be a separation of the originally unitary speech into two parts: a *learned* dialect, which is the old common language preserved, and a popular dialect, which is its altered descendant.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., ix.

=**Syn. 1** and **3**. *Learned*, *Scholarly*, erudite, deep-read. These words agree in representing the possession of a knowledge obtained by careful and protracted study, especially in books. They differ in that *learned* expresses depth and fullness in the knowledge, while *scholarly* expresses accuracy: as, a *learned* and *scholarly* treatise upon the use of the dative case. *Learned* expresses only the result of study; *scholarly* may express the result or the spirit: as, *scholarly* tastes. See *ignorant*.

learnedly (lėr′ned-li), *adv.* In a learned manner; with learning or erudition; with skill: as, to discuss a question *learnedly*.

learnedness (lėr′ned-nes), *n.* The state of being learned; erudition.

learner (lėr′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *lernere*, < AS. *leornere*, a learner, < *leornian*, learn: see *learn*.] One who learns; one who acquires knowledge or is taught; a scholar; a pupil.

learning (lėr′ning), *n.* [< ME. *lernyng*, < AS. *leornung* (= OS. *lernunga* = OHG. *lirnunga*, *lernunga*, MHG. *lernunge*), learning, verbal n. of *leornian*, learn: see *learn*.] **1.** The act of acquiring knowledge.—**2.** Systematic knowledge; the information gained from books and instruction; education in general: as, a branch of *learning*; a low state of *learning*.

The rootes of *learnynge* most bytter we deme;
The fruites at last moste pleasaunt doth seme.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 340.

A little *learning* is a dangerous thing.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 215.

3. Specifically, profound or extensive literary and scientific culture; erudition: as, a man of *learning*.

What shall become of that commonwealth or church in the end which hath not the eye of *learning* to beautify, guide, and direct it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

No power of combining, arranging, discerning,
Digested the masses he learned into *learning*.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

4. That which is learned by study of or application to a particular subject; special knowledge or skill: as, to be deeply versed in the *learning* of an art or a profession; military or mercantile *learning*.

Puts to him all the *learnings* that his time
Could make him the receiver of.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1. 43.

I once did hold it, as our statists do,
A baseness to write fair, and labour'd much
How to forget that *learning*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 35.

The New Learning, the development in England, in the sixteenth century, of the Italian Renaissance. It was led by Colet, Erasmus, Warham, and More.

It was the story of Nowhere, or Utopia, which More embodies in the wonderful book which reveals to us the heart of the *New Learning*. *J. R. Green*, Short Hist., v.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Scholarship*, *Erudition*, etc. (see *literature*); attainments, acquirements.

learnt (lėrnt). An occasional preterit and past participle of *learn*.

lea-rod (lē′rod), *n.* Same as *lay-rod*.

leasable (lē′sa-bl), *a.* [< *lease*[2] + *-able*.] That may be leased; capable of being transferred or held by lease.

lease[1] (lēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *leased*, ppr. *leasing*. [< ME. *lesen*, < AS. *lesan* (pret. *las*, pl. *lǣson*, pp. *lesen*), gather, = OS. *lesan* = OFries. *lesa* = D. *lezen*, gather, read, = MLG. *lesen* = OHG. *lesan*, MHG. G. *lesen*, gather, read, = Icel. *lesa*, glean, gather, read, = Dan. *læse* = Sw. *läsa*, read, = Goth. *lisan* (pret. *las*), gather; cf. Lith. *lesti*, pick up (corn). For the development of the notion 'read' from 'gather,' cf. L. *legere*, Gr. *λέγειν*, gather, read: see *legend*, *collect*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gather; pick; pick up; pick out; select. [Prov. Eng.]

Of wynter fruite science
Yet *leseth* oute the smale unto the greet,
So that the tree may sende her drinke & mete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

Specifically—**2.** To glean, as corn. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To glean; gather up leavings, as at harvest. [Prov. Eng.]

Ac who so helpeth me to erie or sowen here ar I wende
Shal haue leue, bi owre lorde, to *lese* here in heruest.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 68.

Agreo, that in harvest used to *lease*;
But, harvest done, to chair work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and two pence was her daily hire.
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus's Idyls, iii.

lease[2] (lēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *leased*, ppr. *leasing*. [< ME. **lesen*, < AF. **lesser*, OF. *laissier, leissier, lessier, lesser, laxier*, F. *laisser*, let, let go, leave, let out, = Sp. Pg. *laxar* = It. *lasciare*, leave, *lassare*, loosen (ML. reflex *lassare*, leave), < L. *laxare*, loosen, < *laxus*, loose: see *lax*[1], *laxation*. Cf. *release*.] **1.** To grant the temporary possession of, as lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another for compensation at a fixed rate; let; demise.

> This dear, dear land [England] . . .
> Is now *leased* out, I die pronouncing it,
> Like to a tenement or pelting farm.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 59.
>
> Those not by chance
> Made, or indenture, or *leas'd* out t' advance
> The profits for a time.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, lxxxviii. 4.

2. To take a lease of, or to take, as lands, etc., by a lease: as, he *leased* the farm from the proprietor.—**Syn.** *Let, Rent*, etc. See *hire*[1].

lease[2] (lēs), *n.* [< ME. **lese*, < AF. **lesc, les, leez*, OF. *lais, lays, laiz, leis, les, lees, teez*, m. (AL. reflex *lessa*), a lease, also (F. *legs*), a thing left by will, a legacy; cf. OF. *laisse, lesse*, f., a present; from the verb. Cf. *lease*[5], *leash*, of the same ult. origin.] **1.** A contract transferring a right to the possession and enjoyment of real property for life or for a definite period of time or at will, usually made in consideration of a periodical compensation called *rent*, in modern times usually payable in money, but sometimes in a share of the produce, and in former times frequently in services. The grantor or landlord is called the *lessor*, the grantee the *lessee*. The act of the grantor is called a *demise;* the right of the grantee is called the *term;* his holding under it is called a *tenancy*. The right of the lessor to have possession again at the end of the term, or sooner in case of forfeiture, is called the *reversion*. If the grantor has only a term and grants the whole of it, the contract is not technically a lease, but, even if in the form of a lease, is deemed only an assignment. If the grantor of a term retains any reversion, even for a single day, the contract is a lease. A contract not transferring a right of possession, but merely contemplating that such right shall be transferred in the future, is not a lease, but an agreement for a lease. A contract transferring such a right to commence in enjoyment at a future day—as, for instance, one executed in February to give possession in May—is a lease; but the right of the lessee for the intervening period before the term is an *interesse termini*. The word *lease* is sometimes loosely applied to a letting of personal property.

2. The written instrument by which a leasehold estate is created. The word is also loosely applied to oral contracts of letting, which, however, are made void by the statute of frauds unless for a term not exceeding one year.

> One air gave both their *lease* of breath.
> *Lowell*, To Holmes on his Birthday.

3. The duration of tenure by lease; a term of leasing; hence, the terminable time or period of anything: as, to take property on a long *lease;* a short *lease* of life.

> In this laziness she [the soul] sleeps out her *lease*, her term of life, in this death, in this grave, in this body.
> *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.
>
> His life is but a three days' *lease*.
> *Lord Maxwell's Goodnight* (Child's Ballads, VI. 168).

Custodiam lease. See *custodiam*. **Emphyteutic lease.** Same as *bail à longues années* (which see, under *bail*[2]).—**Improving lease.** See *improving, n.*—**Lease and release,** a form of conveyance, now disused, but in common use in England and its American colonies in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, devised to avoid the statute of enrolments, which then required conveyances to be recorded, by taking advantage of the rule that a tenant in possession could take a release without any such act of notoriety.

lease[3]†, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lees, les, leas*, loose, false, < AS. *leás*, loose, false: see *loose, a.*, which has taken the place of the more orig. *lease* (ME. *lees*).] **I.** *a.* False; lying; deceptive.

> Macrobes
> That halt nat dremes false ne *lees*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 8.
>
> Louande . . . *lese* goddez, that lyf haden neuer,
> Made of stokkes & stonez.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1719.

II. *n.* Falsehood; a lie.

> Of these twoo here was a shrewede *lees*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1545.
>
> At every ende of the deyse
> Sate an erle, withowt *lese*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 54. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Flanders of nede must with vs haue peace,
> Or els shee is destroyed without *lees*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 188.

lease[4] (lēz), *n.* [Also *leaze;* < ME. *lese* (var. of *lesewe*), < AS. *lǣs*, a meadow, pasture: see *leasow*, to which *lease*[4] is related as *mead*[2] is to *meadow*. Cf. *lea*[1], which in the sense of 'pasture' is prob. in part due to *lease*[4] taken as a plural **lees*.] **1.** A pasture.

> The niwe forest,
> That is in Southhamtessire, . . . he louede mou,
> & astorede wel mid bestes & *lese*. *Rob. of Gloucester.*

Leaze is an unmown grass field stocked through spring and summer. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 129.

2. A common. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

lease[5] (lēs), *n.* [The more original form of *leash*.] In *weaving*, the system of crossings in the warp-threads in a loom between the yarn-beam and the heddles, effected by passing each warp-thread alternately over and under the lease-rods.

leasehold (lēs'hōld), *n.* and *a.* [< *lease*[2] + *hold*.] **I.** *n.* A tenure by lease; real estate held under a lease.

> "I have but a poor lease of this mansion under you, voidable at your honour's pleasure." "Ay, and thou wouldst fain convert thy *leasehold* into a copyhold."
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, v.

II. *a.* Held by lease: as, a *leasehold* tenement.—**Leasehold enfranchisement,** a plan for conferring on holders of leases for long unexpired terms the right by statute to acquire the fee by compensating the owners of the reversion or remainder. It was brought before the British Parliament in 1885.

leaseholder (lēs'hōl″dėr), *n.* A tenant under a lease.

leasemonger (lēs'mung″gėr), *n.* [< *lease*[3] + *monger*.] One who deals in leases. [Rare.]

> They were all very sudainly inhabited and stored with inmates, to the great admiration of the English nation, and aduantage of landlords and *leasemongers*.
> *Stow*, King James, an. 1604.

leaser[1]† (lē'zėr), *n.* [= D. *lezer*, reader, = OHG. *lesari, lesāri*, MHG. *lesære, leser*, G. *leser*, gleaner, a reader, = Icel. *lesari*, a reader, = Dan. *læser* = Sw. *läsare*, reader, also a pietist; as *lease*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who leases or gathers; a gleaner.

> I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of *leasers* and gleaners. *Swift.*

leaser[2] (lē'sėr), *n.* [< *lease*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who leases or lets; a lessor.

leaser[3]† (lē'zėr), *n.* [< *lease*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who tells a falsehood; a liar.

lease-rod (lēs'rod), *n.* In *weaving*, one of the wooden rods, usually of oval cross-section, over and under which the warp-threads in a loom are alternately passed in forming the lease. There are usually three of these rods, tied together at the ends. See *lease*[5].

leash (lēsh), *n.* [< ME. *leesshe, leysche, lesshe;* a var. of more orig. *lease*[5] (early mod. E. and still in use in sense 3), < ME. *lees, leese, leece*, < OF. *lesse*, F. *laisse* = It. *lascio*, < ML. *laxa*, thong, a loose cord, < L. *laxa*, fem. of *laxus*, loose: see *lax*[1].] **1.** A band, lace, or thong; a snare.

> He is caught up in another *les*.
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 233.

Especially—(*a*) The line used to hold hounds or coursing-dogs until the time comes to set them on the game.

> They brought him to the heading-hill,
> His hounds intill a *leish*.
> *Young Waters* (Child's Ballads, III. 304).

(*b*†) A pack of hounds. (*c*) A light line used to give the falcon a short flight without releasing her altogether. It is secured to the varvels on the bird's ankle.

> But her [the hawk's] too faithful *leash* doth soon retain
> Her broken flight, attempted oft in vain.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 9.

2. Among sportsmen, a brace and a half; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, or hares; hence, three things in general.

> Citizens . . . tir'd with toyl, by *leashes* and by payrs,
> Crowned with Garlands, go to take the ayrs.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.
>
> A *leash* of nightcaps on his head, like the pope's triple crown. *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

3. In *weaving*, one of the threads, cords, or wires extending between the parallel bars or shafts of the heddles and having a loop or eye in the middle for the reception of a warp-thread. See *heddle*.

leash (lēsh), *v. t.* [< *leash, n.*] To bind or secure by a leash.

> And at his heels,
> *Leash'd* in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire
> Crouch for employment. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. (cho.).

leasing[1] (lē'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lease*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of gathering; gleaning.—**2.** An armful of hay or corn, such as is leased or gleaned. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

leasing[2] (lē'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lease*[2], *v.*] The act of letting or taking on lease.

leasing[3] (lē'zing), *n.* [< ME. *leesing, lesing, leesyng*, etc., < AS. *leásung* (= Icel. *lausung*), falsehood, verbal n. of *leásian*, lie, < *leás*, false: see *lease*[3], *loose*.] The telling of lies; lying; a lie; falsehood; lying report.

> Now axe hem yef this be true, for thei sholde not be so hardy be-fore me to make yow no *lesynge*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 37.

> Trust her not, you bonnibel,
> She will forty *leasings* tell.
> *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.
>
> Thou shalt destroy them that speak *leasing;* the Lord will abhor the bloody and deceitful man. Ps. v. 6.

leasing-maker (lē'zing-mā″kėr), *n.* One who tells lies; one who is guilty of leasing-making. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 414. [Rare.]

leasing-making (lē'zing-mā″king), *n.* In *Scots law*, the act of telling lies; specifically, the utterance of slanderous and untrue speeches, to the disdain, reproach, and contempt of the king, his council and proceedings, or to the dishonor, hurt, or prejudice of his highness, his parents and progenitors; verbal sedition.

leasing-monger† (lē'zing-mung″gėr), *n.* [ME.] A liar.

> *Leasing-mongeris* and forsworun. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. i. 10.

Lea's oak. See *oak*.

leasow† (lē'sō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lessow* (also *lease:* see *lease*[4]), < ME. *leesewe, lesewe, lese*, < AS. *lǣs* (gen. *lǣswe*, dat. *lǣswe, lǣse*, pl. *lǣswe, lǣswa, lǣse, lǣsa*), a pasture.] A pasture.

> In men and cities, castels, fortresses, or other places of defense, in medowes, *leassewes*, etc.
> *Holinshed*, Hen. II., an. 1173.
>
> William Shenstone . . . first saw the light on the patrimonial estate which his taste afterwards made so famous—The *Leasowes*, Hales Owen, Shropshire.
> *Allibone*, Dict. Authors, p. 2072.

leasow† (lē'sō), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *lessow;* < *leasow, n.*] To feed or pasture.

> Gently his fair flocks *lessow'd* he along,
> Through the frim pastures, freely at his leisure.
> *Drayton*, Moses. (*Nares.*)

least[1] (lēst), *a. superl.* [< ME. *leste, lest, last*, < AS. *lǣst*, contr. of *læsast, læsest, lærest*, least, superl. of *læs* (adv. and a.), less (no positive in use): see *less*[1].] Smallest; little in size or degree, etc., beyond all others: answering as superlative to *little*.

> I spied a wee wee man,
> He was the *least* that eir I saw.
> *The Wee Wee Man* (Child's Ballads, I. 126).
>
> For I am the *least* of the apostles, that am not meet to be called an apostle, because I persecuted the church of God. 1 Cor. xv. 9.

At least, at the least, not to say, or that one may not say, more than is certainly true; at the lowest degree: as, if he has not incurred a penalty, he *at least* deserves censure; it was two hours ago *at the least*.

> V. hunderyd of his men he lost also,
> And horsis a thowsand *atte lest*.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2536.
>
> He who tempts, though in vain, *at least* asperses
> The tempted with dishonour. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 296.

Circle of least confusion. See *confusion*.—**In the least,** in the smallest degree; at all.

> *Acres.* It is giving you a great deal of trouble.
> *Abs.* Not *in the least*—I beg you won't mention it.—No trouble in the world, I assure you.
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

Least and most†, all; the whole of any number; one and all, great and small. *Nares.*—**Least common multiple.** See *multiple*.—**Method of least squares.** See *square*.—**Principle of least action.** See *action*.—**Principle of least constraint.** See *constraint*.

least[1] (lēst), *adv. superl.* [< ME. *lest, last*, < AS. *lǣst*, contr. of *læsast, læsest, lærest*, adv., superl. of *læs*, less: see *less*[1].] In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others: as, to reward those who *least* deserve it.

> With what I most enjoy contented *least*.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxix.

least[2]†, *conj.* An obsolete spelling of *lest*[1].

leastways (lēst'wāz), *adv.* At least: an obsolete or colloquial form of *leastwise*.

> There being . . . no two birds in the hand worth one in the bush, as is well known—*leastways* in a contrairy sense, which the meaning is the same.
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvii.

At leastways†, at least.

> *At least waies*, I finde this opinion confirmed by a pretie deuise or embleme that Lucianus alleageth he saw.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 118.

leastwise (lēst'wīz), *adv.* [< *least*[1] + *-wise*.] At least: formerly used with *at*, with the same force. [Now only colloq.]

> I have from Time to Time employ'd divers of my best Friends to get my Liberty, *at leastwise* leave to go abroad upon Bail. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 61.

leasy† (lē'zi), *a.* [< *lease*[3], *a.*, + *-y*.] Counterfeit; fallacious; misleading. [Rare.]

> For studying therebie to make everie thing straight and easie, in smoothing and pleasing all things to much, men leave out whiles the sense itself; be left both lowse and leasie. *Ascham*, The Schoolmaster, ii.

leat[1], **leet**[3] (let), *n.* [Appar., like *lade*[2], *lode*[1], ult. connected with AS. *ladan*, lead: see *lead*[1].] **1.** A meeting of cross-roads. *Halliwell.*—**2.** A watercourse or a trench for conveying water

to engine- or mill-wheels. *Pryce*, 1778. [Cornwall and Devonshire, Eng.] See the quotations.

[illegible]th *Leat*. This artificial brook is taken out of the [illegible] Mew, towards its source at the foot of Sheepston [illegible] wild mountain dell. *Leat*, *Late*, or *Lake*, as it is sometimes pronounced, is perhaps a corruption of lead or conductor, being applied, I believe, to any artificial channel for conducting water.

Marshall, Rural Economy of W. of Eng., II. 269.

Drake is connected with the modern life of Plymouth by his construction of the *leat*, or water-course through which the town is still supplied from the river Meavy.

Worth, Hist. Devonshire, p. 210.

I have a project to bring down a *leat* of fair water from the hill-tops right into Plymouth town.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, xiv.

leat[2] (lēt), *v. i.* [Cf. *leak*.] To leak; pour. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

leath[1] (lēth), *a.* A dialectal variant of *lithe*.

leath[2] (lēth), *a.* A dialectal variant of *loath*.

leather (leтн′ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *lether*, < ME. *lether*, < AS. *lether* (only in comp.) = OFries. *leither*, *leder*, *lider*, *leer* = D. *leder*, *leer* = MLG. *leder*, LG. *ledder*, *lier* = OHG. MHG. G. *leder* = Icel. *leđhr* = Dan. *læder*, *lær* = Sw. *läder*, leather; not found native outside of Teut. The W. *llethr*, Bret. *lezr*, *ler*, are of E. or LG. origin.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed skin of an animal; dressed hides or skins collectively. The peculiar character of leather is due to the chemical combination of tannin in the process of tanning, or of tannin and vegetable extractive matter (or else of some mineral or earthy base), with gelatin as contained in animal skin; its physical characteristics, such as flexibility, tensile strength, color, and durability, are more or less modified by the processes subsequent to the chemical, and included in the various operations of currying and dressing. In commercial and popular usage *leather* does not include skins dressed with the hair or fur on; such skins are usually distinguished by compounding the word *skin* with the name of the animal from which they are taken: as, *sealskin*, *bearskin*, *otter-skin*, etc. In the untanned state skins valued for their fur, hair, or wool, and destined to be tawed and dressed for furriers' and analogous uses, are called *pelts* or *peltry*. In England the term *pelts* is applied to all untanned skins. The term *skin* has also certain applications relating to leather which seem to follow no rule, but are sanctioned by general usage: thus, leathers made from the skins of kids, dogs, sheep, pigs, and calves, and in general from the skins of all small domestic and of many wild animals, are distinguished by the names of the animals: as, *dogskin*, *sheepskin*, *pigskin*, *calfskin*, *buckskin*, or *deerskin*. Buff-leather is an exception to this usage. (See *buff*[1], 2.) In general, leather made from skins of adult bovine domestic animals is called *cowhide*, and that made from skins of horses is called *horsehide*. The tanned skins of large animals, either wild or domestic, are distinguished by the word *hide* with the name of the animal from which the skin was taken prefixed, except when the skin has the fur or hair left upon it: as, *rhinoceros-hide*, *hippopotamus hide*, *buffalo-hide* (tanned with hair removed); *leopard skin*, *buffalo-skin* (tanned or tawed with hair or fur on). Leather made from the skins of alligators and aquatic animals is, however, generally called *skin* with the name of the animal prefixed, as, *alligator-skin*, *shark skin*, etc. (See also *shagreen*.) The outer side of the skin both before and after tanning is called the *grain side*, or simply the *grain;* the opposite side is called the *flesh side*.

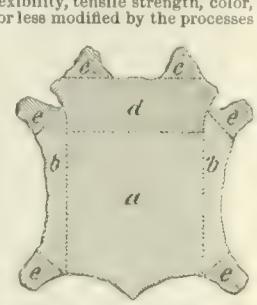


Diagram showing divisions of a tanned skin. *a*, butt; *c*, *b*, bellies; *c*, *c*, cheek; *d*, neck; *e*, *e*, *e*, *e*, shank.

2. Human skin. [Ironical or ludicrous.]

> His body, active as his mind,
> Returning sound in limb and wind
> Except some *leather* lost behind.
>
> *Swift*, To the Earl of Peterborough.

3. A round piece of tanned hide on the end of a fish-hook, designed to keep the bait from sliding up on the line.—**4.** The loose hanging part of a dog's ear.

The ears of the dog [the Irish water-spaniel] should be long, and so broad in the *leather* that they will meet across the nose.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 425.

Alum leather, tawed leather.—**American leather**, a kind of varnished or enameled cloth prepared in imitation of leather, used for covering chairs, sofas, etc.—**Avignon leather**, embossed leather, colored and gilded, used for wall-decoration and for covering furniture: made at Avignon in the seventeenth century, and in all respects similar to that made for the same purpose in Spain.—**Basan leather**, bark-dyed sheepskin, used in making slippers, etc.—**Boiled leather**. See *cuir-bouilli*.—**Buff-leather**. See *buff*[1], 2.—**Bullock-leather**. Same as *cow-hide*.—**Chamois leather**. See *chamois*, 2.—**Chrome-leather**, leather in which bichromate of potassa solution is used as a steep, the bichromate being by reaction with protosulphate of iron subsequently reduced in the tissue to sesquioxid of chromium.—**Cordovan leather**. Same as *cordwain*.—**Danish leather**, leather prepared by tanning sheep-, goat-, kid- and lamb-skins with willow bark. It is strong, supple, and bright-colored, and is used chiefly for gloves.—**Enameled leather**, leather usually split and tanned on one side with varnish, giving it a surface less lustrous than that of patent leather.—**Fair leather**, leather not artificially colored.—**Grained leather**. Same as *grain leather*.—**Harness-leather**, back-tanned leather dressed especially for harness making. Instead of the ordinary dubbing, the hardest tallow is used for the stuffing, and a great deal of labor is expended upon it with the stockstone and slicker to produce the desired smooth finish on the grain side.—**Hogs' leather**. Same as *hog-skin*.—**Hungarian leather**, a white leather originally brought from Hungary, prepared by a peculiar process similar to tawing, after which it is softened by the application of oil and heat.—**Japanned leather**. Same as *patent leather*.—**Kip-leather**, leather made from the skins of half-grown cattle.—**Lace-leather**. See *shang-leather*.—**Lacquered leather**. Same as *patent leather*.

Leather appliqué, decorative work made by sewing pieces of kid or other thin leather of different colors on a surface, as of cloth, and completing the design by borderings, scrolls, etc., either of cord or of embroidery-stitching.

Leather-punching machine, a machine for punching leather, in which the action of both the punch and the die is automatic. A cam-wheel and winch actuate the die-stock and the punch, the cam-wheel having a spring attachment which compensates for varying thicknesses of the leather. The leather is fed by hand to the machine.—**Leather-splitting machine**, a machine for dividing leather into two thicknesses. See *split leather*.—**Leather-striping machine**, a machine by which binding-leather is marked with stripes for shoe-binding.—**Leather-stripping-machine**, a machine for cutting sides of leather into strips of uniform width, from which soles and heels are afterward punched. *E. H. Knight.*—**Leather-washer tool, cutter, or machine**, a device for cutting washers from leather. One form resembles the ordinary carpenters' brace and annular bit, having two cutters adjustable in relation with the center of the bit. Leather washers are often cut with circular hollow punches.—**Morocco leather**. See *morocco*.—**Oiled leather**, leather prepared by any process in which oil is an important ingredient.—**Oil goat-leather**, oiled goatskin.—**Pannonia leather**. Same as *leather-cloth*.—**Patent leather**, leather having a finely varnished surface, prepared from thick leather specially tanned for the purpose. The varnish (technically called *sweetmeat*) is applied in coats with intermediate drying in a steam-heated oven, and smoothing between the applications. Linseed-oil and coloring materials, which may be black or white, etc., are the chief ingredients of the varnish. Also *japanned leather*, *lacquered leather*.—**Pebble-grained goat-leather**, goatskin grained in an irregular manner, as though numerous small pebbles of different sizes had been pressed upon its surface.—**Russet leather**. (*a*) Leather finished except coloring and polishing. (*b*) Leather finished for use without artificial coloring, as that of which shoes are made for use in hot weather. Hence—(*c*) Leather slightly colored, tinged red or yellowish-brown, for use in the same way.—**Russia leather**, a fine leather prepared in Russia, and imitated elsewhere, by very careful willow-bark tanning, dyeing with sandalwood, and soaking in birch-oil. It is of a brownish-red color, and has a peculiar and characteristic odor.—**Spanish leather**, russet and other uncolored leather of the weight and quality used for boots.—**Split leather**, leather split by a machine. Two thicknesses are thus obtained, either of which may be used, which are better adapted for some uses than the full thickness. The inner layer, of very inferior quality, is used for trunk covers and similar purposes, and is sometimes finished and used for cheap boots and shoes. Occasionally, however, splitting is done only to secure an even thickness in the outer part, when the operation is more properly called *skiving*.—**Transparent leather**, raw hide treated with alum and glycerin, and thus rendered more or less translucent.—**Twisted leather**, oiled leather twisted from strips into a cord-like form for straps or bands, used with grooved pulleys and for other purposes.—**Vegetable leather**, a material composed of india-rubber spread upon linen according to a patent process, very tough, and capable of being made of any thickness by additional layers of linen covered and cemented with the india-rubber. It is made in long rolls. *Ure*, Dict.—**Whang-leather**, tough leather used for cutting into narrow strips, such as laces, crackers for whips, and small straps. Also called *lace-leather*.—**White leather**, tawed leather: so called because the natural color is not darkened by the process, as is the case with tanned leather.

II. *a.* Consisting of leather; leathern: as, a *leather* glove.

The nobility think scorn to go in *leather* aprons.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 13.

Leather armor, armor made of leather rendered first flexible and easily shaped and afterward hard by soaking in hot water, or boiling, pressing, and beating. (Compare *cuir-bouilli*.) Such armor was much used for defense in addition to the hauberk, greaves, arm-guards, etc., being worn over the link-mail. Helmets also were often made of this material.—**Leather belting**, leather first shaved to an even thickness, and then cut into strips of definite width which are chamfered off and riveted and cemented together at the ends to form one long piece. The piece thus formed is prepared for market by winding it into a coil like a ribbon. It is used for the straps or belts of pulleys, etc., in machinery.

leather (leтн′ėr), *v.* [< *leather*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with leather; apply leather to; form into leather; tan.

Then, if you bring a liver not entirely *leathered* and lungs not over half consumed.

S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 444.

Taking a green seal skin, we put a foot on it and cut around it, sew up the heel, and run a string round the toe, which draws it up, and tie it on the instep. By walking it becomes *leathered* and soft to the foot.

Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 435.

2. To beat or thrash with or as with a thong of leather. [Colloq.]

If you think I could carry my point, I would so swinge and *leather* my lambkin.

Foote, Mayor of Garrat, i.

I gave Spouncer a black eye, I know—that's what he got by wanting to *leather* me.

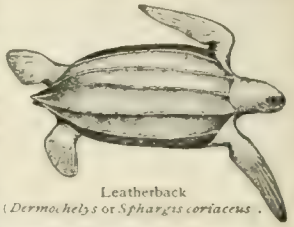
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, p. 34.

II. *intrans.* To beat; strike. [Colloq.]

The drum was on the very brink of *leathering* away with all his power.

Dickens, The Chimes, iv.

leatherback (leтн′ėr-bak), *n.* **1.** A turtle of the family *Dermochelydidæ*, the *Dermochelys coriaceus*, or soft-shelled turtle, also known as *leather-turtle*, *lyre-turtle*, *trunk-turtle*, and by other names. See *Sphargis*.—**2.** The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*: so called from the red back of the male, which is of the color of tanned sole-leather. [Charleston, South Carolina.]



Leatherback (*Dermochelys* or *Sphargis coriaceus*).

leather-beetle (leтн′ėr-bē″tl), *n.* The toothed dermestid, *Dermestes vulpinus*, which injures leather.

leather-board (leтн′ėr-bōrd), *n.* A composition of leather scraps and paper material, ground and rolled into sheets. *E. H. Knight.*

leather-brown (leтн′ėr-broun), *n.* See *brown*.

leather-carp (leтн′ėr-kärp), *n.* A scaleless variety of the carp.

leather-cloth (leтн′ėr-klôth), *n.* A fabric covered with a water-proof composition, and usually having a polished surface. It is commonly made by applying a coat of paint or varnish, or of both, to one side of a piece of cloth, and is sometimes embossed with a grain resembling that of morocco, sometimes made with a high gloss like that of patent leather. Also called *Pannonia leather*.

leather-coat (leтн′ėr-kōt), *n.* Anything with a tough coat, skin, or rind, as an apple or a potato; specifically, the golden russet.

There's a dish of *leather-coats* for you.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 44.

leather-dicing (leтн′ėr-dī″sing), *n.* Same as *leather-dressing*. *E. H. Knight.*

leather-dresser (leтн′ėr-dres″ėr), *n.* One who finishes leather by coloring, polishing, and preparing for use the skins after they have been tanned or otherwise preserved.

leather-dressing (leтн′ėr-dres″ing), *n.* The finishing operations which succeed the currying of leather.

leatherette (leтн-ėr-et′), *n.* [< *leather* + *-ette*.] Cloth or paper made to look like leather; imitation leather.

leather-flower (leтн′ėr-flou″ėr), *n.* A North American climbing plant, *Clematis Viorna*, with a large perianth of leathery purplish sepals. It grows wild from Pennsylvania and Ohio southward, and is often cultivated.

leather-gouge (leтн′ėr-gouj), *n.* A tool used to cut channels in leather for receiving the thread of a line of stitches. *E. H. Knight.*

leather-grinder (leтн′ėr-grīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for reducing scraps of leather to shreds, that the material may be made into washers, in-soles, and shoe-heels.

leatherhead (leтн′ėr-hed), *n.* **1.** A blockhead.—**2.** A meliphagine bird, *Philemon* or *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus* of Australia: so called from the bare, skinny head: also called *monk* and *friar* from the same circumstance, and *four-o'clock* from its cry; also *pimlico*.

leathering (leтн′ėr-ing), *n.* [< *leather* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** *Naut.*, tanned or prepared leather fitted on spars, rigging, etc., to prevent chafing.—**2.** A thrashing; a whipping. [Colloq.]—**3.** The yellow perch. [Neuse river, North Carolina.]

leather-jack (leтн′ėr-jak), *n.* A jug made of leather; a black-jack.

leather-jacket (leтн′ėr-jak″et), *n.* **1.** One of several fishes. (*a*) A balistoid fish, *Balistes capriscus*, having three dorsal spines, a uniform brownish color on the trunk, the second dorsal and the anal fin checkered with interrupted longitudinal brown lines, and the caudal fin mottled. It occurs along the Gulf coast of the United States, as well as in the Mediterranean and other warm seas. See cut under *Balistes*. (*b*) A monacanthine balistoid fish of any kind. [New South Wales; New Zealand.] (*c*) A carangoid fish, *Oligoplites saurus*, having an elongated subfusiform body with narrow linear scales embedded in the skin at various angles and a first dorsal fin with five spines. It is common in tropical seas, and wanders along the eastern coast of the United States.

2. In *bot.*, same as *hickory-eucalyptus*.

leather-knife (leтн′ėr-nīf), *n.* A knife of curved or crescent form for cutting leather, the edge being on the convex side, and the handle being attached to the middle of the concavity. It is one of the oldest tools known, and is much used in harness-making.

leather-lap (leтн′ėr-lap), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, an ordinary polishing-disk covered with walrus-

hide and charged with Venetian tripoli and water: used to polish stones cut en cabochon.

leatherleaf (leᴛʜ′ėr-lēf), *n.* See *Cassandra.*

leather-mouthed (leᴛʜ′ėr-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth like leather, or smooth and tough, without teeth in the jaws.

By *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the chub.
I. Walton, Angler (ed. 1653), p. 203.

leathern (leᴛʜ′ėrn), *a.* [< ME. *letheren,* < AS. *letheren, lethern, lethren, litheren, lithren,* in oldest form *lidrin* (= D. *lederen* = OHG. *lidirīn, lidrin,* MHG. *liderīn,* G. *ledern*), of leather, < *lether,* leather: see *leather* and *-en*².] Made of leather; consisting of or resembling leather.

Thenne com Couetyse, . . .
And lyk a *letherne* pors lullede his chekes.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 110.

And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a *leathern* girdle about his loins. Mat. iii. 4.

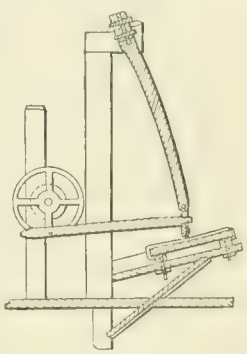
Leathern bird, leathern mouse, leathern wings, a bat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

leatheroid (leᴛʜ′ėr-oid), *n.* [< *leather* + *-oid.*] A material prepared from vegetable fiber chemically treated and formed into sheets, having in a greater or less degree a body, color, and toughness resembling those of bark-tanned and uncurried leather.

leather-paper (leᴛʜ′ėr-pā″pėr), *n.* A thick paper having a fine-grained surface resembling that of leather or silk crape. It is often embossed with various designs, and gilded or enameled in various patterns.

leather-plant (leᴛʜ′ėr-plant), *n.* A composite plant of the genus *Celmisia,* including *C. coriacea* and other species. [New Zealand.]

leather-polisher (leᴛʜ′ėr-pol″ish-ėr), *n.* A machine for condensing and polishing the surface of leather by means of a slicking- or glassing-tool which oscillates over it.


Leather-polisher.

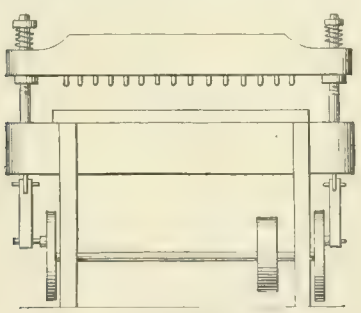
leather-punch (leᴛʜ′ėr-punch), *n.* 1. A hand-tool for making eyelet-holes in leather or holes for lacings in belting.—2. A machine for punching leather.

leather-seat (leᴛʜ′-ėr-sēt), *n.* A dust-guard bearing. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

leatherside (leᴛʜ′ėr-sīd), *n.* A small cyprinoid fish, the leather-sided minnow, *Tigoma tænia,* used in Utah as a bait for catching whitefish, or mountain herring, *Coregonus williamsoni.*

leather-skin (leᴛʜ′ėr-skin), *n.* The true skin, or corium, as distinguished from the epidermis.

leather-softener (leᴛʜ′ėr-sôf″nėr), *n.* A machine for rendering dry hides or leather flexible, so that they may be worked without breaking. It either pounds the leather or, by means of corrugated rollers, presses and extends it.


Leather-softener.

leather-stamp (leᴛʜ′ėr-stamp), *n.* A leverpress, in which die and follower are jointed together to form a toggle, used for stamping leather.

leather-stretcher (leᴛʜ′ėr-strech″ėr), *n.* A frame in which a side of leather is stretched so that it may dry flat. In some frames the skin is held by tenterhooks; in others the sides of the frame are expanded by means of wedges. *E. H. Knight.*

leather-stuffer (leᴛʜ′ėr-stuf″ėr), *n.* A machine for softening hides and charging them with dubbing to render them pliable. It consists essentially of a hollow cylinder, through which flow currents of steam; in this the hides are rolled about with the dubbing.

leather-turtle (leᴛʜ′ėr-tėr″tl), *n.* 1. The leatherback. [Eastern coast of U. S.]—2. Another kind of turtle, *Trionyx mutica.*

leather-winged (leᴛʜ′ėr-wingd), *a.* Having leathery wings, as a bat.

leatherwood (leᴛʜ′ėr-wūd), *n.* 1. A North American shrub of the genus *Dirca,* with very tough bark. See *Dirca.*—2. An Australian tree or shrub of the genus *Ceratopetalum,* belonging to the saxifrage family; also, its wood.

Leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*).
1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with fruit and leaves; *a*, flower; *b*, flower laid open to show pistil and stamens.

leathery (leᴛʜ′ėr-i), *a.* [< *leather* + *-y*¹.] Resembling leather; tough and flexible like leather; specifically, in *bot.,* coriaceous.

leath-wake (lēth′wāk), *a.* See *lithwake.*

leautet, *n.* A Middle English form of *lealty.*

leave¹ (lēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *left,* ppr. *leaving.* [Early mod. E. *leeve, leve,* < ME. *leeven, leven* (pret. *left, lefte, laft, lafte, lefde,* pl. *lefte, levede,* pp. *left, laft, yleft*), < AS. *lēfan,* tr., leave (a heritage), also intr., remain (= OS. *far-lēbhian,* remain, *lēbhōn,* remain, = OFries. *lēva,* leave, = OHG. MHG. *leiben,* tr., leave, OHG. *leibēn,* intr., remain, = Icel. *leifa,* leave), a secondary verb, associated with *lāf,* a heritage, what is left, remainder (> ME. *laif, lafe, lave,* Sc. *lave:* see *lave*³), < **līfan,* pret. **lāf,* in comp. *be-līfan* (= OS. *bi-lībhan* = OFries. *bi-līva, be-līva, blīva* = MD. *blīven,* D. *blijven* = MLG. *blīven* = OHG. *be-līban,* MHG. *be-līben, blīben* (also *ge-līben, verlīben*), G. *bleiben* = Icel. *līfa* (orig. strong, as in pp. *lifen,* but early displaced by the weak form *līfa* = AS. *lifian,* E. *live*¹) (also *blīfa* = Dan. *blive* = Sw. *blifva,* after G.) = Goth. *bi-leiban*), be left, remain, whence also *lif,* life, *lifian, libban,* live: see *life, live*¹. The verb *leave*¹ is not connected with the noun *leave*² in the phrase *to take leave.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To let remain; fail or neglect to take away, remove, or destroy; allow to stay or exist: as, he *left* his baggage behind him; 5 from 12 *leaves* 7; only a few were *left* alive.

Eke sum have this bileve,
That bare *ylefte* there shall noo foul it [dill] greve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

They that are *left* of you shall pine away . . . in your enemies' lands. Lev. xxvi. 39.

2. To place or deliver with intent to let remain; part from by giving or yielding up: as, to *leave* papers at the houses of subscribers; to *leave* money on deposit.

How came the lily maid by that good shield? . . .
He *left* it with her, when he rode to tilt.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To let remain for a purpose; confide, commit, or refer: as, to *leave* the decision of a question to an umpire; I *leave* that to your judgment.

Always, when we leave our Ships, we either order a certain place of meeting, or else *leave* them a sign to know where we are, by making one or more great Smoaks.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 252.

How many other things might be tolerated in peace and *left* to conscience, had we but charity.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 53.

His thankless country *leaves* him to her laws.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 218.

4. To let remain or have remaining at death; hence, to transmit, bequeath, or give by will: as, he *leaves* a wife and children, and has *left* his property in trust for their use.

The kyng *left* non of his disente,
Nor of his blode of that land to be kyng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1313.

There be of them that have *left* a name behind them.
Eccl. xliv. 8.

Peace I *leave* with you, my peace I give unto you.
John xiv. 27.

5. To go away or depart from; quit, whether temporarily or permanently.

Whiche yle we *lefte* on our lefte hande towardes Grece.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 14.

There *laft* oure Lord his Diciples, whar he wente to preye before his Passioun. *Mandevile,* Travels, p. 95.

True patriots all; for, be it understood,
We *left* our country for our country's good.
Barrington, New South Wales, p. 152.

6. To separate or withdraw from; part company or relinquish connection with; forsake; abandon; desert: as, to *leave* a church or society; to *leave* one occupation for another; he has *left* the path of rectitude.

Thenne lachchez ho hir leue, & *leuez* hym there,
For more myrthe of that mon moȝt ho not gete.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1870.

Tho sayde Maxent to Kateryn
Leve thy god and leve [leeve, believe] on myn.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

Therefore shall a man *leave* his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife. Gen. ii. 24.

The heresies that men do *leave*
Are hated most of those they did deceive.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 139.

7. To quit, as the doing of anything; cease or desist from; give over; leave off: followed, to express the verbal action, by a verbal noun in *-ing,* or formerly by an infinitive with *to.*

As yee see men *leaue* eating of the fyrst and seconde dish, so auoyde them from the Table.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

If I might see any such inclination in you, that you would *leave* to be merciless, and begin to be charitable, I would then hope well of you.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Joseph gathered corn . . . until he *left* numbering.
Gen. xli. 49.

I cannot *leave* to love, and yet I do.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6. 17.

8. To suffer or permit to continue; fail to change the state, condition, or course of; let remain as existing: as, to *leave* one free to act; *leave* him in peace; *leave* it as it is.

We have *left* undone those things which we ought to have done. *Book of Common Prayer,* General Confession.

A door *left* ajar gave him a peep into the best parlour.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 338.

I *leave* thy praises unexpress'd.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

Often the noises made by children at play *leave* the parents in doubt whether pleasure or pain is the cause.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 496.

Leave me, him etc., **alone** to do anything, trust me to do it; you may be sure I will do it.

He'll go along o'er the wide world with me;
Leave me alone to woo him.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 135.

Left in the lapst. See *lap*³. **To be left in the basket.** See *basket.*—**To be left to one's self,** to be left alone; be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires.—**To get left,** to be distanced or beaten; be left behind or in the lurch, especially in a contest, competition, or rivalry. [Colloq. slang.]—**To leave alone,** to suffer or permit to continue undisturbed or untouched; let alone.—**To leave in the dark,** to conceal information from.

I am not willing to *leave* my Reader *in the dark.*
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 32.

To leave off. (*a*) To cease or desist from; forbear; terminate; quit: as, to *leave off* work at six o'clock; to *leave off* a bad habit.

For love of me *leave off* this dreadfull play.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 28.

He hath *left off* to be wise, and to do good Ps. xxxvi. 3.

(*b*) To cease wearing or using; lay aside; give up: as, to *leave off* a garment; to *leave off* tobacco.

What a pretty thing man is when he goes in his doublet and hose and *leaves off* his wit!
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 203.

(*c*†) To give up or cease to associate with.

A woman cannot have an affair but instantly all her sex travel about to publish it, and *leave* her *off:* now if a man cheats another of his estates at play, forges a will, or marries his ward to his own son, nobody thinks of *leaving* him *off* for such trifles. *Walpole,* To Mann, Sept. 25, 1742.

To leave one in the lurch. See *lurch*³.—**To leave one the bag to hold.** See *bag*¹.—**To leave out,** to omit: as, to *leave out* a word or name in writing.—**To leave (out) in the cold.** See *cold, n.*

II. *intrans.* 1†. To remain; be left.

Abate the noumbre of that same somnes altitude ewt of 90 gr. That is the remenaunt of the noumbre that *leveth* the latitude of the regioun. *Chaucer,* Astrolabe, ii. 25.

Also I pray yow that the melwet that *leyt* at my tayet may be sent home. *Paston Letters* (1471), III. 7.

2. To go away; depart: as, he *left* by the last steamer; I am to *leave* to-morrow; the next train *leaves* at 10. [Chiefly colloq.]

[illegible] Puritans' found forests in the valley [illegible] these were cleared away to make room [illegible] and when [illegible] they hardly *left* an [illegible] a long period must have elapsed before [illegible] to grow freely.

Baldwin Anc. America, p. 50.

3†. To give over; cease; leave off.

[illegible] searched, and began at the eldest, and *left* at the youngest. Gen. xliv. 12.

Let us *leave* and kiss;
Lest some unwelcome guest should fall betwixt us,
And we should part without it.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 2.

To leave off, to cease; desist; stop; make an end.

But when you find that vigorous heat abate,
Leave off, and [illegible] sadder summons wait.
Leave off now, Translated Verse, l. 309.

So soon as we have dined, we will down again to the little house: where I will begin, at the place I *left off*, about fly-fishing. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 251.

leave[1]† (lēv), *n.* [< *leave*[1], *v.*] A leaving; something left or remaining.

Then he's taen up the little boy [from the side of his dead mother],
Rowed him in his gown sleeve;
Said, "Tho' your father 's to my loss,
Your mother 's to me *leave*."
Birth of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 395).

leave[2] (lēv), *n.* [< ME. *leve*, *leef*, < AS. *lēaf*, permission, = D. *-lof* in *urlof*, permission, = MHG. *loube*, G. *laube*, also *-laub* in *ar-laub*, *ver-laub*, permission, = Icel. *lof* (also *leyfi*), permission, = Dan. *lov* = Sw. *lof*, permission, a secondary noun, in relation with *leóf*, dear, *gelỹfan*, believe: see *lief*, *belief*, *believe*, *leeve*.] **1.** Liberty granted to do something, or for some specific action or course of conduct; permission; allowance; license.

Youre comaundement to kepe to kare forthe y caste me,
My lorde, with your *leue*, no lenger y lette yowe.
York Plays, p. 274.

In this banishment, I must take *leave* to say you are unjust. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 1.

O! Liberty is a fine thing, Flippanta; it's a great Help in Conversation to have *leave* to say what one will.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i.

Specifically—**2.** Liberty to depart; permission to be absent: as, to take *leave*. See below.

Hath he set me any day
Agenes that ihc me grethi may,
And myne *leue* of mine kenesmen,
And myne frend that with me beon?
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Furloughed men returned in large numbers, and before their *leaves* had terminated *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 93.

Absent with leave, absent without leave. See *absent*. — **By leave**, or **by leave of court** in *law*, having sanction from the court or a judge for the taking of a proceeding: sometimes required to be had in advance to prevent vexatious proceedings, as in the case of a leave to sue in a recent judgment of the same court; or for the better protection of the person asking it, as in the case of a receiver about to bring a suit who will not be charged with costs in case of a failure if he obtains leave to sue.—**Leave of absence.** See *absence*. —**On leave.** See *furlough*. —**To break leave** (*naut.*). See *break*. —**To catch leave**†. See *catch*[1]. **To take French leave.** See *French*. —**To take leave.** (*a*) To receive (assume) permission: as, I *take leave* to consider the matter settled. Especially—(*b*) Originally, to receive formal permission, as from a superior, to depart; now, to part with some expression of farewell; bid farewell or adieu.

And Paul . . . *took* his *leave* of the brethren, and sailed thence into Syria. Acts xviii. 18.

Hah! old Rowley! egad, you are just come in time to *take leave* of your old acquaintance.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

=Syn. *Leave*, *Liberty*, *License*. These words imply that the permission granted may be used or not. *Leave* is the lightest, is generally personal, and is used on familiar occasions. *Liberty* is more often connected with more important matters; it indicates full freedom, and perhaps that obstacles are completely cleared from the path. *License*, primarily the state of being permitted by law, may retain this meaning (as, *license* to sell intoxicating drinks), or it may go so far as to mean that unlawful or undue advantage is taken of legal permission or social forbearance: as, *liberty* easily degenerates into *license*.

leave[2] (lēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *left*, ppr. *leaving*. [< ME. *leven*, < AS. *lỹfan*, *lēfan*, permit, also in comp. *ālỹfan*, *gelỹfan*, permit (= OHG. *ir-louben*, *ar-louben*, *ar-lauban*, *er-laupan*, *er-louben*, MHG. *er-louben*, G. *er-lauben* = Icel. *leyfa* = Goth. *us-laubjan*, permit), < *lēaf*, permission: see *leave*[2], *n.*] To give leave to; permit; allow; let; grant.

God *leve* it be my best
To telle it the. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 597.

[The Middle English form *leve* (that is, as usually written, *leue*) is often confounded in manuscripts and early printed editions with *lene*, to grant, lend.

He [God] knoweth what is covenable to every wyht and *leueth* [var. *leneth*] hem that he wot that is covenable to hem. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iv. prose 6.]

Whether Esau were a vassal I *leave* the reader to judge.
Locke.

[The verb *leave*[2], permit, allow, is generally confused with *leave*[1], permit to remain, quit, etc., from which, however, it differs in construction. *Leave*[2] is now generally followed by an indirect object of the person, and an infinitive with [illegible] to decide. In vulgar speech *leave* is often used for *let* without *to*: as, *leave* me be; *leave* me [illegible].

leave[3] (lēv), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *leaved*, ppr. *leaving*. [< *leaf*[1], *n.*] Same as *leaf*.

leave[4]† (lēv), *v. t.* [< F. *lever*, raise: see *lever*[1], *levy*[1].] To raise; levy.

And after all an army strong she *leav'd*,
To war on those which him had of his realme bereav'd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 31.

leaved (lēvd), *a.* Having a leaf or leaves, in any sense of that word; made with leaves or folds: used in composition: as, a two-*leaved* gate. Also *leafed*.

This ruddy shine issued from the great dining-room, whose two-*leaved* door stood open, and showed a genial fire in the grate. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

A double hill ran up his furrowy forks
Beyond the thick-*leaved* platans of the vale.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

leaveless[1] (lēv'les), *a.* [< *leave*[2], *n.*, + *-less*.] Without leave. [Rare.]

Within an yle me thought I was,
Where wall and yate was all of glasse,
And so was closed round about
That *leauelesse* none come in ne out.
The Isle of Ladies.

leaveless[2]†, *a.* A rare variant of *leafless*.

A *leaveless* branch laden with icicles.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

leave-looker (lēv'lůk″ėr), *n.* In English and Welsh municipal law, a licensed or authorized inspector. In Chester the function of these officers was to discover non-freemen exercising any trade within the liberties of the city, in order that a tax might be imposed on them. In Denbigh their function was to see that the bread sold was of full weight, and to inspect weights and measures.

The *Leavelookers* [of Chester] are also appointed annually by the mayor for the purpose of collecting a duty of 2s. 6d. claimed by the corporation to be levied yearly upon all non-freemen who exercise any trade within the liberties of the city of Chester.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 2621.

leaven[1]†, *n.* See *leven*[1].

leaven[2] (lev'n), *n.* [Formerly also *leven*, *levin*; < ME. *levain*, *levein*, < OF. *levain*, F. *levain* = Pr. *levam*, < ML. *levamen* (also, in reflection of the OF., *levanum*; also *levamentum*), leaven, < L. *levamen*, that which raises, an alleviation, < *levare*, raise: see *levy*[1].] **1.** A substance that produces or is designed to produce fermentation, especially in dough; specifically, a mass of fermenting dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough or paste, produces fermentation in it and renders it light.

He is the *leveyne* of the bred,
Whiche sourcth alle the paste aboute. *Gower*.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto *leaven*, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened. Mat. xiii. 33.

2. Something that resembles leaven in its effects, as some secret or impalpable influence working a general change, especially a change for the worse.

Beware of the *leaven* of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees. Mat. xvi. 6.

So thou, Posthumus,
Wilt lay the *leaven* on all proper men;
Goodly and gallant shall be false and perjured,
From thy great fail. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 64.

leaven[2] (lev'n), *v. t.* [< *leaven*[2], *n.*] **1.** To excite fermentation in; raise and make light, as dough or paste.

A little leaven *leaveneth* the whole lump. 1 Cor. v. 6.

2. To imbue; work upon by some invisible or powerful influence.

Beware, ye that are magistrates, their sin doth *leaven* you all. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

3. To ripen; mature. [Rare.]

No more evasion:
We have with a *leaven'd* and prepared choice
Proceeded to you. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 52.

leavening (lev'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *leaven*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of making light by means of leaven; the act of exciting fermentation in anything.

Tro. Have I not tarried?
Pan. Ay, the bolting: but you must tarry the *leavening*.
Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 20.

2. That which leavens or makes light.

leavenous† (lev'n-us), *a.* [Formerly also *levenous*; < *leaven*[2] + *-ous*.] Containing leaven; hence, imbued; tainted.

[Their] unsincere and *levenous* doctrine, corrupting the people, first taught them looseness and bondage.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

Leavenworthia (lev-en-wėr'thi-ă), *n.* [NL.] A genus of North American cruciferous plants of the tribe *Arabideæ*, distinguished by the narrow pod, straight embryo, and winged seeds. They are low herbaceous annuals or biennials with lyrate-pinnatifid leaves and yellow, purplish, or white flowers on elongated pedicels. There are [illegible] species, which may be reducible to one, *L. Michauxii*, a native of Alabama.

leaver[1] (lē'vėr), *n.* One who leaves or relinquishes; a forsaker.

leaver[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lever*[1].

leaves, *n.* Plural of *leaf*.

leave-silver†, *n.* In *old forest-law*, same as *danger*, 6.

leave-taking (lēv'tā″king), *n.* The taking of leave; parting speech; farewell salutation.

To horse;
And let us not be dainty of *leave-taking*,
But shift away. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 3. 150.

leaviness† (lē'vi-nes), *n.* Leafiness.

leaving (lē'ving), *n.* [< ME. *levynge*, verbal n. of *leave*[1], *v.*] **1**†. Departure; death.

The aungelle gaf hym in warnynge
Of the tyme of hys *levynge*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 243. (*Halliwell.*)

2. That which is left; a remnant or relic; refuse: nearly always in the plural.

My father has this morning call'd together,
To this poor hall, his little Roman senate,
The *leavings* of Pharsalia. *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.

leaving-shop (lē'ving-shop), *n.* An unlicensed pawnshop. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 12. [Slang.]

Leavitt stamp. See *stamp*.

leavy† (lē'vi), *a.* An obsolete variant of *leafy*.

leban, leben (leb'an, -en), *n.* [Also *lebban*; < Ar. *leban*.] A common Arabic beverage, consisting of coagulated sour milk, often diluted with water.

lebarde†, *n.* An old spelling of *leopard*.

Lebel gun. See *gun*[1].

Leblanc process. See *soda*.

Lecanium (lē-ka'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεκάνη, a dish, pot, pan, a hod.] A genus of scale-insects, typical of a subfamily *Lecaniinæ*. It is universally distributed, and contains several cosmopolitan species. Signoret has catalogued 51 species, but many remain undescribed. *L. hesperidum* is found all over the world; it is a great pest in hothouses, and infests the orange, the lemon, the ivy, and many other plants.

lecanomancy (lek'a-nō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. λεκανομαντεία, dish-divination, < λεκάνη, a dish, pan, pot (< λέκος, a dish, plate, pan, pot), + μαντεία, divination. Cf. λεκανόμαντις, a dish-diviner.] Divination by throwing three stones into water in a basin and invoking the aid of a demon.

Lecanora (lek-a-nō'rā), *n.* [NL., so called in ref. to the form of the shields, < Gr. λεκάνη, a dish: see *lecanomancy*.] A genus of lichens, type of the family *Lecanorei*. The thallus is crustaceous, chiefly uniform, but sometimes lobed on the margin, or very rarely slightly suffruticose. The apothecium is scutelliform; the spores are 4- to many-celled, rarely 2- to 4-celled, and vary from ellipsoidal to oblong or even elongated-fusiform. The spermatia are of various more or less lengthened forms, and placed on nearly simple sterigmata. The species are very numerous; some of them are used in dyeing, especially *L. tartarea*. (See *cudbear*.) Another species so used is *L. pallescens*, which includes the light and white crottles of Scotland and England. (See *crottles*[2].) The species *L. esculenta* and *L. affinis*, found from Algiers to Tatary, appear to grow unattached, and are said to be borne through the air in large quantities. They serve as food for man and beast in times of scarcity, and are called *manna-lichens*.

lecanorate (lek-a-nō'rāt), *n.* [< *lecanor(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of lecanoric acid.

Lecanorei (lek-a-nō'rē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lecanora* + *-ei*.] A family of lichens, typified by the genus *Lecanora*. It is included in the tribe *Parmeliacei*, from the other divisions of which it is distinguished by a crustaceous thallus.

lecanoric (lek-a-nor'ik), *a.* [< *Lecanora* + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from plants of the genus *Lecanora*.—**Lecanoric acid.** Same as *lecanorin*.

lecanorin (lek-a-nō'rin), *n.* [< *Lecanora* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline substance ($C_{16}H_{11}O_7$) obtained by Schunck from *Lecanora tartarea* and other lichens employed in the manufacture of cudbear.

lecanorine (lek-a-nō'rin), *a.* [< *Lecanora* + *-ine*.] Resembling or pertaining to *Lecanora*; especially, imitating its orbicular, disk-like apothecium.

lecanoroid (lek-a-nō'roid), *a.* [< *Lecanora* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Lecanora*; belonging to the *Lecanorei*.

leccam (lek'am), *n.* A dialectal form of *likam*.

Wae, O wae
That ever thou was born;
For come the King o' Elfland in,
Thy *leccam* is forlorn!
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 250).

leccherye†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lechery*.

lech† (lech), *v. t.* [< OF. *lecher, lechier, lekier, lescher*, lick, live in gluttony or sensuality, F. *lécher* = Pr. *lecar, lechar* = It. *leccare*, < OS. *lecôn, lecōn* = OHG. *leccon, lecchôn*, MHG. G. *lecken*, lick: see *lick*.] To lick.

lech†, *n.* and *v.* See *leech*[1].

Lechea (lek'ē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after Johan *Leche*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of North American plants of the family *Cistineæ*. In the perfect flowers there are but 3 petals and 3 fimbriated stigmas, and there are only 2 ovules on

Lechea minor. *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

each of the 3 parietal placentæ of the ovary. These plants are slender, much-branched undershrubs, with small purplish or greenish flowers. There are about 10 species, commonly called *pinweeds*, found for the most part near the eastern coast from Canada to Texas.

lecher (lech'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *leacher, letcher*; < ME. *letchour, lechour, lechur*, < OF. *lecheor, lecheur, leceor, lekeor, leckeur*, etc., a glutton, sensualist, libertine, < *lecher*, lick, live in gluttony or sensuality: see *lech*.] A man given to lewdness; one who is grossly unchaste; a habitual libertine.

> A man made up in lust would loathe this in you,
> The rankest *lecher* hate such impudence.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 6.

lecher (lech'ėr), *v. i.* [< *lecher, n.*] To practise lewdness; indulge in lust.

> Die for adultery! No:
> The wren goes to't, and the small gilded fly
> Does *lecher* in my sight. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 115.

lecherous (lech'ėr-us), *a.* [Formerly also *leacherous*; < ME. *lecherous, licherous*, OF. **lecherous* (in adv. *lecherousement*), < *lecherie*, sensuality, lechery: see *lechery*. Cf. *lickerous, lickerish*.] **1.** Sensual; prone to indulge in sensuality; lustful; lewd.

> Semiramis the daughter of Derceto, a *lecherous* and bloudie woman, was worshipped by the name of the Syrian Goddesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 79.

2. Provoking lust.

> Lo! Loth in hus lyue thorw *lecherouse* drynke
> Wikkydlich wroghte. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 25.

=**Syn.** See list under *lascivious*.

lecherously (lech'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a lecherous manner; lustfully; lewdly.

lecherousness (lech'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lecherous.

lechery (lech'ėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *leachery*; < ME. **lecherie* (?), < OF. *lecherie, lescherie, lecerie, licherie*, gluttony, sensuality, lewdness, < *lecher*, lick: see *lech, lecher*.] **1.** Sensuality; free indulgence of carnal appetite; lewdness. —**2**†. Pleasure; delight.

> What ravishing *lechery* it is to enter
> An ordinary, cap-a-pie, trimmed like a gallant.
> *Massinger*.

lechour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lecher*.

Lecidea (lē-sid'ē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Acharius, 1814), < Gr. λεκίς (λεκιδ-), dim. of λέκος, a dish, plate.] A genus of lichens, the type of the family *Lecideei*. It has a crustaceous thallus, either effigurate or uniform. The apothecia are patelliform, with a dark carbonaceous exciple. The spores are from ellipsoid to fusiform or even acicular, simple, or less often two-, four-, or many-celled and colorless. The spermatia are oblong, club-shaped, or filiform on nearly simple sterigmata. The species are widely diffused, and are commonly found adhering closely to rocks and trunks of trees, appearing as weather-stains and patches.

Lecideacei (lē-sid-ē-ā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *lecideaceus*: see *lecideaceous*.] A tribe of lichens characterized by its patelliform apothecium, typified by the genus *Lecidea*. It includes the family *Lecideei*.

lecideaceous (lē-sid-ē-ā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *lecideaceus*, < *Lecidea*, q. v.] Having the characters of *Lecidea*.

Lecideei (lē-sid-ē-ē'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lecidea* + *-ei*.] A family of lichens of the tribe *Lecideacei*.

lecideiform (lē-sid'ē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Lecidea* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling *Lecidea* in respect to its patelliform apothecium.

lecideine (lē-sid'ē-in), *a.* [< NL. *Lecidea* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *lecideiform*.

lecidioid (lē-sid'ē-oid), *a.* [< NL. *Lecidea* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Lecidea*.

lecithin (les'i-thin), *n.* [< Gr. λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg, + *-in*[2].] A nitrogenous fatty substance, to which the formula $C_{44}H_{90}NPO_9$ has been given, which is found in small quantity in the blood, bile, and other fluids of the body, but most abundantly in the brain- and nerve-tissues, in pus, and in the yolk of eggs. It is slightly crystalline, has a greasy feel, and is insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It decomposes readily into stearic acid, glycerin-phosphoric acid, and cholin or neurin.

leck (lek), *v.* [A var. of *leak* (< Icel. *leka*, etc.), though in form as if < AS. *leccan*, wet: see *leak, letch*[1], *leach*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To leak. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To pour or drain: as, to *leck* on; to *leck* off. [Prov. Eng.]

Leclanché cell. See *cell*, 8.

lecontite (lē-kon'tīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. John *Le Conte*, of Philadelphia.] A hydrous sulphate of sodium and ammonium, found in bat-guano in Central America.

lecotropal (lē-kot'rō-pal), *a.* [< Gr. λέκος, dish, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, having a curve like that of a dish or a horseshoe: applied to a campylotropous ovule in which the curvature stops short of coalescence.

lecter†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lector*. *Halliwell*.

lectern (lek'tėrn), *n.* [Formerly also *lecturn, lettern, lettron, letteron*; < ME. *lectorn, lectrone, lectrun, letron, leterone, letteron*, < OF. *lettrin, lettron, leutrin*, F. *lutrin*, < ML. *lectrinum, letron, lectrum*, a pulpit, a reading-desk, a support for books, < Gr. λέκτρον, a couch, a support for books, akin to λέχος, a couch, L. *lectus*, a couch, bed: see *lectual, litter*. It should be noted that *lectern*, a reading-desk, is not connected with *lecture*, a reading, *lector*, a reader.] **1.** A reading-desk in a church; especially, the desk from which the lessons are read at daily prayer. In cathedrals it usually stands in the middle of the choir, but in parish churches at the choir-step or just without the rood-screen. It is ordinarily of wood or brass and movable, but sometimes of stone and fixed. The name is also given sometimes to the precentor's desk in front of the pulpit in the Scotch Presbyterian churches.

> The seconde lesson robyn redebreste song,
> "Hayle to the God and Goddesse of oure lay!"
> And to the *lectorn* amorysly he sprong.
> *Court of Love*, l. 1382.

> There was a goodly fine *Letteron* of brasse, where they sunge the epistle and gospell, with a gilt pellican on the height of it, finely gilded.
> *Rites of Durham* (Surtees ed.), p. 7.

2†. A writing-desk or -table.

> And seand Virgill on ane *letteron* stand,
> To wryte anone I hynt my pen in hand.
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 202.

> The whole expenses of the process and pices of the lyble, lying in a severall buist by themselves in my *lettron*, I estimate to a hundred merks.
> *Melvill's MS.*, p. 5. (*Jamieson*.)

lection (lek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *leçon* (> E. *lesson*) = Sp. *leccion* = Pg. *lição* = It. *lezione*, < L. *lectio(n-)*, a reading, < *lectus*, pp. of *legere*, gather, read, = Gr. λέγειν, gather, speak, tell: see *legend*. Cf. *lesson*, a doublet of *lection*.] **1.** The act of reading.—**2.** A reading; a special version in a copy of a manuscript or of a book.

> Other copies and various *lections*, and words omitted, and corruptions of texts and the like, these you are full of.
> *Milton*, Defence of the People of England.

3. Same as *lesson*, 2.

lectionary (lek'shọn-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *lectionaries* (-riz). [= F. *lectionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *leccionario* = It. *lezionario*, < ML. *lectionarium, lectionarius*, a book containing portions of Scripture for worship, < L. *lectio(n-)*, a reading, lesson: see *lection, lesson*.] **1.** A book for use in religious worship, containing portions of Scripture to be read for particular days: same as *epistolary*. —**2.** A table of lessons or portions of Scripture for particular days.

lectisternium (lek-ti-stėr'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *lectisternia* (-ạ). [L., < *lectus*, a bed, + *sternere*, spread out: see *litter* and *stratum*.] In *classical antiq.*, a sacrifice in the nature of a feast, at which the Greeks and Romans placed images of the gods reclining on couches around tables furnished with viands, as if they were about to partake of them.

lector (lek'tọr), *n.* [Formerly also *lecter*; = F. *lecteur* = Sp. *lector* = Pg. *leitor* = It. *lettore*, < L. *lector*, a reader, < *legere*, pp. *lectus*, read: see *legend*. Cf. *lister*[2], a doublet of *lector*.] In the *early church*, an ecclesiastic in minor orders, appointed to read to the people parts of the Bible and other writings of a religious character.

> In the Catholic Church the ecclesiastical orders are as follows: Bishops, priests, deacons, sub-deacons, acolytes, exorcists, *lectors*, and ostiarii. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 71.

lectorate (lek'tọ-rāt), *n.* The office of lector. *Cath. Dict.*

lectorne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lectern*.

lectress (lek'tres), *n.* [< *lector* + *-ess*. Cf. *lectrice*.] A female reader.

> "Go on, my dear, with your reading," says the governess sternly. "She advanced through the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Gloucester," says the little *lectress*, in a loud, disgusted voice. *Miss Thackeray*, Village on the Cliff, ii.

lectrice (lek'tris), *n.* [< F. *lectrice* = It. *lettrice*, < LL. *lectrix*, a female reader, fem. of *lector*, a reader: see *lector*. Cf. *lectress*.] A woman whose business it is to read aloud, as an attendant on a woman of rank; a female companion.

lectrone†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lectern*.

lectual (lek'tū-al), *a.* [< LL. *lectualis*, of or belonging to bed, < L. *lectus*, bed: see *lectern, litter*[1].] In *med.*, confining to the bed: as, a *lectual* disease.

lectuary†, *n.* An aphetic form of *electuary*.

lecture (lek'tūr), *n.* [< F. *lecture* = Sp. *lectura* Pg. *leitura* = It. *lettura*, < ML. *lectura*, a reading, a lecture, < L. *lectura*, fem. of fut. part. of *legere*, read: see *legend*.] **1**†. The act of reading; reading.

> These bookes, I would haue him read now, a good deale at euery *lecture*. *Ascham*, The Schoolemaster, p. 87.

> Were I a pagan I should not refrain the *lecture* of it.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 23.

2. A discourse, especially a written discourse, of suitable length for a single reading; a disquisition pronounced or read, or written as if to be read, before an audience; especially, a formal or methodical discourse intended for instruction: as, a *lecture* on morals; the Bampton *lectures*.—**3.** A religious discourse, of an expository nature, usually based on an extended passage of Scripture; a discourse less methodical and more discursive than a sermon.—**4.** A reprimand, as from a superior; a formal reproof.

> You have read me a fair *lecture*,
> And put a spell upon my tongue for feigning.
> *Fletcher* (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

> Numidia will be blest by Cato's *lectures*.
> *Addison*, Cato, ii. 1.

5. A professorial or tutorial disquisition.—**6.** A lectureship.

> At the end of the seventeenth century the Presbyterians instituted a separate *lecture* at Salters Hall, which after existing for nearly a hundred years was discontinued.
> *Hist. Ann. Merchants' Lecture.*

Caudle lecture, a curtain-lecture (which see): so named after "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," by Douglas Jerrold.—**Clinical lecture, cursory lectures**, etc. See the adjectives.

lecture (lek'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lectured*, ppr. *lecturing*. [< *lecture, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To instruct by oral discourse.

> From dearth to plenty, and from death to life,
> Is Nature's progress when she *lectures* man
> In heavenly truth. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 182.

2. To speak to or address dogmatically or authoritatively; reprimand; reprove: as, to *lecture* one for his faults.—**3.** To influence by means of a lecture or formal reprimand: as, he was *lectured* into doing his duty.

II. *intrans.* To read or deliver a formal discourse; give instruction by oral discourse: as, to *lecture* on geometry or on chemistry.

lecture-day (lek'tūr-dā), *n.* The appointed day for the periodical lecture of the municipality or parish. (See *lecturer*, 3.) In the New England colonies it seems to have been usually Thursday.

> She was appointed to appear again the next *lecture day*.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 307.

lecturer (lek'tūr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who reads or pronounces lectures; a professor or other instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others.—**2.** In the *Ch. of Eng.*, one of a class of preachers not rectors, vicars,

or curates, chosen in some parishes by the vestry or elected inhabitants of the parish, with the consent of the incumbent, and supported by voluntary subscriptions and legacies. Lecturers usually preach at evening prayer on Sunday, and sometimes on some stated day during the week.

If there had been no *Lecturers* (which succeed the Friers in their way), the Church of England might have stood and flourisht at this day. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 51.

I am not altogether so rustick, and nothing so irreligious, but as farre distant from a *Lecturer* as the meerest Laick, for any consecrating hand of a Prelat that shall ever touch me. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. In English and American colonial history, a person appointed by municipal or parish authority to deliver a periodical lecture, usually on Sundays or market-days.

lecture-room (lek′tūr-röm), *n.* A room in which lectures are delivered, as at a university or in a church.

lectureship (lek′tūr-ship), *n.* [*< lecture + -ship.*] The office of a lecturer.

He got a *lectureship* in town of sixty pounds a-year, where he preached constantly in person. *Swift.*

lecturess (lek′tūr-es), *n.* [*< lecture + -ess.*] A female lecturer.

lecturize (lek′tūr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *lecturized*, ppr. *lecturizing*. [*< lecture + -ize.*] To deliver lectures; preach. [Rare.]

We must preserve mechanics now
To *lecturise* and pray.
A. Brome, Saint's Encouragement.

lecturnt, *n.* An obsolete form of *lectern*.

lecus (lē′kus), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *corm*. *Gray*, Structural Botany, Glossary.

lecyth (lē′sith), *n.* [*< NL. Lecythis.*] A plant of the order *Lecythidaceæ*: usually in the plural, as an English equivalent for the name of the order. *Lindley.*

lecythi, *n.* Plural of *lecythus*.

Lecythidaceæ (les′i-thi-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), *< Lecythis (-id-) + -aceæ.*] In Lindley's later system, an order of plants under his "alliance" *Myrtales*, typified by the genus *Lecythis*, nearly equivalent to the present tribe *Lecythideæ*.

Lecythideæ (les-i-thid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richard, 1825), *< Lecythis (-id-) + -eæ.*] A tribe of myrtaceous plants, typified by the genus *Lecythis*. It embraces 10 genera and about 135 species, chiefly tropical American trees. It was regarded by Lindley (1833) as an order, by Endlicher and others as a suborder.

Lecythis (les′i-this), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the shape of the seed-vessels, *< LL. lecythus, < Gr. λήκυθος*, an oil-vase.] A genus of South American trees of the order *Myrtaceæ*, tribe *Lecythideæ*. It is distinguished by the woody and operculate subglobose fruit, and the thick and fleshy entire embryo. About 65 species are known, trees of large size, 80 feet or more in height. The Sapucaia-nuts of the market are the seeds of *L. Zabucajo*, those of *L. Ollaria* being sometimes called by the same name. The seed-vessels of several species are known as *monkey-pots*, and are sometimes used in turnery. The thin layers of the bark of *L. Ollaria* are used by the Indians, under the name of *kakarali*, as wrappers for cigarettes. See *Sapucaia-nut* and *kakarali*.

lecythoid (lēs′i-thoid), *a.* [*< Gr. λήκυθος*, an oil-vase, + *εἶδος*, shape.] Resembling a lecythus in any way. Sometimes *lekythoid*.

lecythus (les′i-thus), *n.*; pl. *lecythi* (-thī). [LL. *lecythus, < Gr. λήκυθος*, an oil-vase.] In *archæol.*, a small oil- or perfume-vase of ancient Greece, of tall and graceful proportions and narrow neck, used in the toilet. Vases of this form abound, decorated in the usual styles with black or red figures. In Attica a particular class of the lecythus was used, especially in funeral rites. The neck and the foot of these Attic lecythi are covered with a brilliant black varnish, and the intervening part has a clear white ground, upon which are drawn with a brown outline figures and designs, often of remarkable delicacy and elegance, which, unlike nearly all other examples of Greek vase-painting, are frequently filled out with bright and naturalistic colors. Also *lekythos*.

Attic Lecythi.

led[1] (led). Preterit and past participle of *lead*[1].

led[1] (led), *p. a.* Under leading or control: as, a *led* captain, friend, horse (see phrases below): specifically applied to a landed possession not occupied by the owner or by the person who rents it, or a district ruled over by deputy: as, a *led* farm, etc.

He transferred the Markgrafdom to Brandenburg, probably as more central in his wide lands; Salzwedel is henceforth the *led* Markgrafdom or Marck, and soon falls out of notice in the world. *Carlyle*, Frederick the Great, I. iv.

Led captain†, an obsequious attendant; a favorite that follows as if led by a string; a henchman.

They will never want some creditable *led-captain* to attend them at a minute's warning to operas, plays, etc. *Chesterfield.*

Petrie, in his Essay on Good-breeding, . . . recommends . . . this attitude to all *led-captains*, tutors, dependents, and bottle-holders of every description. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxix.

Led friend†, a parasite; a hanger-on.

If you take notice, there is hardly a rich man in the world who has not such a *led-friend* of small consideration, who is a darling for his insignificancy. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

Led horse, a spare horse led by a groom or servant, to be used in case of emergency; also, a sumpter-horse or pack-horse.

led[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lead*[2].

Leda (lē′dä), *n.* [L., = Gr. *Λήδα*, a fem. name (see def. 1).] 1. In *Greek myth.*, the wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta, and mother of Clytæmnestra, Helen, Castor, and Pollux. According to the latest of the many legends, the last three were the offspring of Zeus in the form of a swan, and were produced from two eggs, Helen from one, and Castor and Pollux from the other.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of *Ledidæ*. *Schumacher*, 1817. (*b*) A spurious genus of spiders. *Koch and Berendt*, 1854. (*c*) A genus of amphipod crustaceans. *Wrzesniowski*, 1879.

Leda-clay (lē′dä-klā), *n.* A marine deposit of post-Tertiary age, occurring along the St. Lawrence valley and on the borders of Lake Champlain. The material is a fine clay, deposited in deep water, and contains many molluscan remains, the species being chiefly those inhabiting the sea somewhat further north. Among the genera represented *Leda* is prominent; hence the name.

leddent, *n.* See *leden*.

ledder, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ladder*.

leddy (led′i), *n.* A dialectal form of *lady*.

lede[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *lead*[1].

lede[2]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lead*[2].

lede[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *leede, leod, leode*, a man, *ledes, leedes*, people, tenements, *< AS. leód*, m., a man, pl. *leóde*, people, also *leód*, f., a people, nation, pl. *leóde*, peoples; = OS. *liud*, pl. *liudi* = OFries. *liod*, pl. *liode, liude* = D. pl. *lieden* = MLG. *lūt*, pl. *lūde* = OHG. MHG. *luit*, OHG. pl. *liutī*, MHG. pl. *liute*, G. *leute*, pl.; in sing. a people, in pl. people, men; OBulg. *ljudŭ*, a people, pl. *ljudije*, people, = Bohem. *lid*, pl. *lide* = Pol. *lud*, pl. *ludzie* = Russ. *liudŭ*, a people, pl. *liudi*, people (cf. OBulg. *ljudinŭ*, Russ. *liudi*, man), = OPruss. *ludis*, man, master, = Lett. *laudis*, people; from the verb represented by AS. *leódan* (pret. **leád*, pl. *ludon*, pp. **loden*) = OS. *liodan* = OHG. **liutan*, in comp. *ar-liutan, fram-liutan* = Goth. *liudan*, grow, whence also Goth. *lauths*, great (in *hwēlauths*, how great, *swalauths*, so great, *samalauths*, as great, like, *jugalauths*, a young man), also *ludja*, face.] 1. A man; in the plural, men; people.

Is no *lede* that leueth that he ne loueth mede.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 283.

2. *pl.* Tenements; holdings; possessions.

Al myn other purchas of londes and of *leedes*,
That I byquethe Gamelyn, and alle my goode steedes.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 61.

leden†, **ledden**† (led′en), *n.* [Also dial. *lidden*; *< ME. leden, luden, lyden, < AS. lēden, lēden*, Latin. speech, language, *< L. Latinum*, Latin, the Latin language (the only language of learning in the AS. period): see *Latin*.] Language: used poetically of the language or voice of birds.

Canacee . . . on hir finger bar the queynte ring
Thurgh which she understood wel every thing
That any foul may in his *ledene* seyn,
And coude answere him in his *ledene* again.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 427.

The *ledden* of the birds most perfectly she knew.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii. 503.

leder†, *a.* See *lither*[1].

ledererite (led′ėr-ėr-īt), *n.* [After Baron *Lederer*.] A synonym of *gmelinite*.

lederite (led′ėr-īt), *n.* [After Baron *Lederer*.] A variety of titanite or sphene occurring in large dark-brown crystals in Lewis county, New York.

ledge[1] (lej), *n.* [An assibilated form of **leg* or **lig* (cf. *ledger*[1], *lidger*, assibilated forms of *ligger; legget, ligget, lidget*, equiv. to *ledge*[1], 2); akin to Sc. *ledgin*, a parapet, *leggin, laggen, lagen*, the rim of a cask, cf. Icel. *lögg* = Sw. *lagg*, the rim of a cask, = Norw. *logg* (pl. *legger*), the rim of a cask, the lowest part of a vessel; from the verb represented by E. *lie*[1], dial. *lig*: see *lie*[1]. Cf. *ledge*[2], as a var. of *lay*[1], the causal form of *lie*[1]. Cf. also *ledger*[1].] 1. A shelf on which articles may be placed; anything which resembles such a shelf; a flat rim or projection: as, the *ledge* of a window; a *ledge* of earth on the inner side of a parapet.

And he made ten bases of brass; . . . they had borders, and the borders were between the *ledges*. 1 Ki. vii. 28.

The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 18.

Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*: (1) A small horizontal molding of rectangular profile. (2) A string-course. (*b*) In *joinery*, a piece against which something rests, as the side of a rebate against which a door or shutter is stopped, or a projecting fillet serving the same purpose as the stop of a door, or the fillet which confines a window-frame in its place. (*c*) In *ship-building*, a piece of the deck-frame of a ship, lying between the deck-beams. (*d*) A rail of a chair. (*e*) In *printing*, one of the pieces of furniture; a wedge, used in locking up a form of type.

2. A shelf-like ridge or elevation; any natural formation somewhat resembling a shelf: as, a *ledge* at the top of a precipice; a *ledge* of rock under water. In *mining*, *ledge* is a common name in the Cordilleran region for the lode, or for any outcrop supposed to be that of a mineral deposit or vein. It is frequently used, as *reef* is in Australia, to designate a quartz-vein.

Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his feet he hides;
Tall trees surround the mountain's shady sides:
The bending brow above a safe retreat provides.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

Pines, that plumed the craggy *ledge*.
Tennyson, Œnone.

3. A bar for fastening a gate. [Prov. Eng.]

ledge[2] (lej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ledged*, ppr. *ledging*. [A dial. var. of *lay*[1], *< ME. leggen, < AS. lecgan*, lay: see *lay*[1]. Cf. *ledge*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To lay (eggs). [Prov. Eng.]—2. To lay hands on. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To lay eggs. [Prov. Eng.]

ledge[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *ledgen, leggen*, by apheresis from *alegen*, allege: see *allege*[1].] To allege. *Halliwell.*

ledged (lejd), *a.* [*< ledge*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with or consisting of a ledge or ledges; shaped like a ledge; of the character of a ledge.

Ledged and broken walls and floor.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 395.

Ledged door. See *door*.

ledgement, *n.* See *ledgment*.

ledger[1] (lej′ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *leger*, and, in the obs. senses, also *leiger, leidger, legier, lieger, ligier*; also and most prop. *lidger* (which is found also in other senses); an assibilated form of *ligger*, and thus ult. another form of *lier*[1]; cf. MD. *leggher*, D. *legger*, one that lies down, a nether millstone, MD. *liggher*, a resident guest, a book kept for reference, = MLG. *ligger*, a resident agent or factor: see *ligger, lier*[1], and cf. *ledge*[1], *ledge*[2]. The origin in the uses now obs. seems to have been forgotten, and the word was spelled irreg. *leger, legier, leiger, lieger*, etc., appar. in simulation of *leger*[2], also spelled *ledger*, light, or of *liege*, or, with ref. to an ambassador, of *legate*. A "*ledger* ambassador" is a resident minister, "a person sent to *lie* abroad for the good of his country."] I. *n.* 1. A bar, beam, stone, or other thing that lies flat or horizontal in a fixed position. Specifically—(*a*) In *building*, a piece of timber used in forming a scaffolding. Ledgers are fastened to the vertical bars or uprights; they support the putlogs which lie at right angles to the wall, and carry the boards on which the workmen stand. See cut under *putlog*. (*b*) In *arch.*, a flat slab of stone, such as is laid horizontally over a grave; the covering-slab of an altar-tomb. (*c*) In *mining*, the foot-wall of a vein. Sometimes called the *ledger-cheek*. [Alston Moor mining district.] (*d*) In *angling*, a ledger-bait.

2. The principal book of accounts among merchants and others who have to keep an accurate record of money and other transactions, so arranged as to exhibit on one side all the sums or quantities at the debit of the accounts, and on the other all those at the credit. Formerly also *ledger-book*.

Here you a muckworm of the town might see,
At his dull desk, amid his *legers* stall'd,
Eat up with carking care and penurie.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i.

When only the *ledger* lives, and when only not all men lie. *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

3†. A resident; a resident agent; especially, a resident ambassador. For various other spellings, see etymology.

By reason I had bene a *lidger* in Russia, I could the better reply. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 375.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heaven,
Intends you for his swift ambassador,
Where you shall be an everlasting *leiger*.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 59.

He's a *leiger* at Horn's ordinary yonder.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

4†. A commission-agent: a name formerly given to a Londoner who bought coals of the country colliers at so much a sack, and made his chief profit by using smaller sacks, making pretense he was a country collier. This was termed *legering*. *Nares.*

II.† *a.* **1.** Lying in a certain place; laid; laid up; stationary; fixed.

For humours to lie *leidger* they are seen
Oft in a tavern, and a bowling green.
Randolph, Poems.

It happened that a stage-player borrowed a rusty musket, which had lien long *leger* in his shop.
Fuller, Worthies, London.

2. Resident, as an ambassador.

You have dealt discreetly, to obtain the presence
Of all the grave *leiger* ambassadors
To hear Victoria's trial. *Webster*, White Devil.

Return not thou, but *legier* stay behind,
And move the Greekish prince to send us aid.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, l. 70.

ledger[2], *a.* See *leger*[2].

ledger-bait (lej'ėr-bāt), *n.* A bait fixed or made to remain in one place, used in fishing.

You may fish for a Pike either with a *ledger* or a walking *bait;* and you are to note that I call that a *Ledger-bait* which is fixed or made to rest in one certain place when you shall be absent from it; and I call that a Walking-bait which you take with you, and have ever in motion. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 135.

ledger-blade (lej'ėr-blād), *n.* In cloth-shearing machines, the fixed straight-edged blade which co-acts with a spiral blade or blades on a revolving cylinder, upon the principle of a shears, and which trims off so much of the nap from cloth as to reduce it to a uniform length and give an even surface to the fabric.

ledger-book (lej'ėr-bůk), *n.* [Formerly also *leger-book*, *ligier-book;* < *ledger*[1] + *book*.] A book that lies or is kept in a fixed place. Specifically—(*a*) A monastic cartulary. *Halliwell.* (*b*) A book of accounts—now usually *ledger*. See *ledger*[1], *n.*, 2.

I find in the said *ligier booke* a note of the sayd Eyms, of all such goods as he left. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 98.

This *ledger-book* lies in the brain behind,
Like Janus eye, which in his poll was set.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxi.

ledging (lej'ing), *n.* [< *ledge*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A ledge; also, ledges collectively. [Rare.]

ledgment (lej'ment), *n.* [< *ledge*[1] + *-ment*.] In *arch.*: (*a*) A course of horizontal moldings, as the base-moldings of a building. (*b*) The development of the surface of any solid on a plane, so that the dimensions of its different sides may readily be obtained. Also *ledgement*, and formerly *liggement*, *legement*.

ledgment-table (lej'ment-tā″bl), *n.* In *arch.*, the projecting part of a plinth. Compare *earth-table*.

ledgy (lej'i), *a.* [< *ledge*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in ledges.

Ledidæ (led'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leda* + *-idæ*.] A family of dimyarian bivalve mollusks.

Beaked Nutshell (*Leda buccata*).

The mantle-margin is freely open; the siphonal tubes are elongate, retractile, and more or less united; the gills are narrow and plume-like; the labial palps are appendiculate and elongate; the foot is compressed and deeply grooved; the shell is pearly within and oblong; the hinge has numerous transverse teeth; and the ligament is either external or internal. The *Ledidæ* are called *beaked nutshells*. About 80 species are known as inhabitants of the cold and temperate seas.

ledon-gum (lē'don-gum), *n.* [< Gr. *λήδον*, < Pers. *lādān*, an Oriental shrub, + E. *gum:* see *ladanum*.] The ladanum derived from *Cistus Ledon*.

Ledum (lē'dum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *λήδον*, ladanum: see *ladanum*.] A genus of ericaceous plants of the tribe *Rhodoreæ*. It is characterized by a 5-toothed calyx and a 5-celled pod which contains many small thin seeds having a loose coat. The plants are low shrubs with white flowers, and entire, more or less fragrant leaves. There are about 4 or 5 species, inhabiting the colder and arctic regions of the northern hemisphere, commonly known as *Labrador tea*. The leaves of *L. latifolium* are said to have been used in the colonies for tea during the war of independence. *L. palustre*, called *marsh-tea* and *wild rosemary*, was formerly used in northern Europe in malt liquors, and is said to be turned to account in Russia for tanning. The genus also occurs in a fossil state.—**Ledum-oil, oil of Ledum,** an essential oil distilled from *L. palustre*.

lee[1] (lē), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *lee, le,* shelter, < AS. *hleó*, a contr. form of *hleów*, a covering, shelter, > ME. *lew*, E. dial. *lew*, shelter: see *lew*[1]. In the naut. sense *lee* (like D. *lij* = G. *lee*) is of Scand. origin: Icel. *hlē* = Dan. *læ* = Sw. *lä*, lee (of a ship); but cf. *leeward* in the 2d pron., as if spelled **lewward*. The adj. in def. 2 is peculiar to Sc. (also spelled *lei, lie*), and may be of diff. origin.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Shelter.

Thenne he lurkkes & laytes where watz *le* best.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 277.

2. The quarter toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds; also, the shelter afforded by an object interposed which keeps off the wind: almost exclusively a nautical term.

Though sorely buffeted by ev'ry sea,
Our hull unbroken long may try a *lee*.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

Away the good ship flies, and leaves
Old England on the *lee*.
A. Cunningham, A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea.

To lay or **bring** (a ship) **by the lee.** See *bring*.—**Under the lee** (*naut.*), on that side which is sheltered from the wind; on the side opposite to that against which the wind blows; in a position protected from the wind; under shelter: as, *under the lee* of a ship or of the land.

Swiftly they glided along, close *under the lee* of the island.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 2.

II. *a.* **1.** *Naut.*, of or pertaining to the part or side toward which the wind blows, or which is sheltered from the wind: opposed to *weather:* as, the *lee* side of a vessel.

Cachit hom with cables & castyng of ancres,
And logget hom to lenge in that *le* hauyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4675.

2. Lonely. [Scotch.]—**Lee lurch.** See *lurch*[1].—**Lee shore,** the shore under the lee of a ship, or that toward which the wind blows.—**Lee tide,** a tide running in the same direction as the wind is blowing.

lee[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lea*[1].

lee[3] (lē), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *lie*[2].

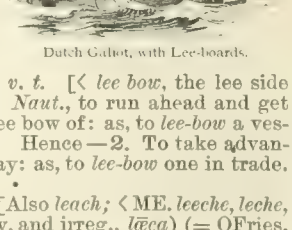
lee[4] (lē), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lye*[3].

lee[5] (lē), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lye* (in pl. *lyes*), < ME. *lie*, pl. *lies*, < OF. F. *lie* = Pg. *lia*, < ML. *lia*, pl. *liæ*, lees, the sediment in wine; origin unknown.] The grosser part of any liquor which has settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment: as, the *lees* of wine: usually in the plural, *lees*, which is sometimes treated as a singular.

With tarrere or gymlet perce ye vpward the pipe ashore,
And so shalle ye not cawse the *lies* vp to ryse, y warne yow euer more. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

I will drink
Life to the *lees*. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

lee-board (lē'bōrd), *n.* [= G. *leebord* = Icel. *hlēbordhi;* as *lee*[1] + *board*.] One of two long flat pieces of wood attached one on each side of a flat-bottomed vessel (as a Dutch galiot) by a bolt on which it traverses. When the vessel is close-hauled the board on the lee side is let down, reaching below the keel, and when the ship is listed over by the wind it resists the tendency to drift too fast to leeward.



Dutch Galliot, with Lee-boards.

lee-bow (lē'bou), *v. t.* [< *lee bow*, the lee side of the bow.] **1.** *Naut.*, to run ahead and get underneath the lee bow of: as, to *lee-bow* a vessel while fishing. Hence—**2.** To take advantage of in any way: as, to *lee-bow* one in trade. [Colloq.]

leech[1] (lēch), *n.* [Also *leach;* < ME. *leeche, leche,* < AS. *lǣce* (rarely, and irreg., *lǣca*) (= OFries. *leka, letza, lescha* = OHG. *lâhhi, lâchi* = Dan. *læge* = Goth. *lēkeis*), a physician (cf. Icel. *læknir*, Sw. *läkare*, a physician, from the associated verbs); perhaps < AS. *lāc*, a medicine, lit. 'something given' (cf. *dose*, of same sense), a particular use of *lāc*, a gift, present, offering, sacrifice, also a battle, struggle, < *lācan*, play, dance (see *lake*[2]); but *lāc*, a medicine, may be of diff. origin. Cf. Ir. *liaig*, a physician, OBulg. *leků*, medicine, *lekarĭ*, a physician, etc. In another view, not at all probable, the word *lǣce* is supposed to have been orig. associated directly with the notion of 'dancing,' with ref. to the magical formulas of primitive leechcraft. Hence *leech*[2], *n.*] A physician; a medical practitioner; a professor of the art of healing. [Now chiefly poetical.]

For whoso liste have helynge of his *leche,*
To hym behoveth first unwry his wounde.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 857.

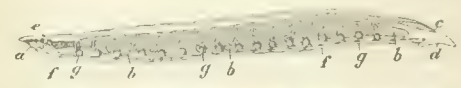
Make war breed peace, make peace stint war, make each
Prescribe to other as each other's *leech*.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 84.

leech[1] (lēch), *v. t.* [< ME. *leechen, lechen* = Dan. *læge* = Sw. *läka*, heal; also, with formative *-n*, ME. *lechnien*, < AS. *lācnian, lǣcnan* = Icel. *lǣkna* = Goth. *leikinōn*, heal; from the noun, AS. *lǣce*, etc., a physician: see *leech*[1], *n.*] To treat with medicaments; heal; doctor.

Lame men he *lechede* with longen of bestes.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 189.

Let those *leech* his wounds for whose sake he encountered them. *Scott.*

leech[2] (lēch), *n.* [< ME. *leche*, < AS. *lǣce* (= MD. *laecke*), a leech (the worm so named), a particular use (not found in other languages) of *leech*[1], with ref. to the medicinal value of these worms: see *leech*[1].] **1.** An aquatic, more or less parasitic, and blood-sucking worm; a suctorial or discophorous annelid of the order *Hirudinea*. There are several families, many genera, and numerous species of these worms. Most of them live in fresh-water ponds and streams, some in moist herbage, and a few in the sea. The body is segmented as in other annelids, but the crosslines on the surface are only superficial, and do not correspond to the anatomical segmentation. There is a sucker at each end of the body, that at the head end being armed



Longitudinal Vertical Section of Leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*).

a, mouth; *b, b, b*, sacculation of alimentary canal; *c*, anus; *d* terminal sucker; *e*, central ganglia; *f, f*, chain of postesophageal ganglia; *g, g, g*, segmental organs.

with biting jaws. The body is usually flattened, broadest toward the tail, but tapering to each end; the color is generally dark, variously mottled, striped, or dotted with lighter or brighter color. The ordinary medicinal leech belongs to a genus known as *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga*, in which there are three jaws in the form of small white serrated teeth which inflict the peculiar triradiate leech-bite. The common brown, speckled, or English leech is *H.* or *S. medicinalis* (*officinalis*), of which the Hungarian green or officinal leech, *H.* or *S. officinalis*, is a variety. The European horse-leech is *Hæmopis sanguisorba*. Another species, *Aulastoma gulo*, is also called *horse-leech*. Some leeches attain a length of 2½ feet, as *Macrobdella valdiviana*. *Macrobdella decora* is an American leech. *Ichthyobdella punctata* is a leech found on the whitefish in the Great Lakes. Leeches are used in medicine to extract blood by sucking it.

2. Figuratively, one who, as it were, sucks the blood or steals the substance of his victim, or persistently holds on for sordid gain.—**Artificial leech,** or **mechanical leech,** a small cupping instrument used for drawing blood.

leech[2] (lēch), *v. t.* [< *leech*[2], *n.*] To apply leeches to, for the purpose of bleeding.

leech[3] (lēch), *n.* [Also *leach;* not found in ME.; < Icel. *līk*, a leech-line, = Dan. *lig* = Sw. *lik*, a bolt-rope, = MD. *lyken*, a bolt-rope; further origin obscure.] *Naut.*, the perpendicular or sloping edge of a sail. In fore-and-aft sails only the after edge is called the *leech*, the forward edge being called the *luff*.

leech[4], *v.* and *n.* See *leach*[2].

leechcraft (lēch'kraft), *n.* [Also *leachcraft;* < ME. *leche-craft*, < AS. *lǣce-cræft*, the art of medicine, a medicine, < *lǣce*, a leech, physician, + *cræft*, craft.] **1.** The art of healing. [Archaic.]

We study speech, but others we persuade;
We *leach-craft* learn, but others cure with it.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

2†. Medical attendance.

My *leche crafte* and fesyk, and rewardys to them that have kept me and condyt me to London, hath cost me sythe Estern Day more than v li. *Paston Letters*, III. 7.

leechdom (lēch'dum), *n.* [< ME. *lechedom*, < AS. *lǣcedōm* (= OHG. *lâchintuom, lâhhitoam, lâhtuam, lâhtom*, MHG. *lachenduom, lechentuom* = Icel. *lækidōmr* = Dan. *lægedom*), medicine, a medicine, < *lǣce*, physician, leech, + *dōm*, law, jurisdiction: see *leech*[1] and *-dom*.] **1.** Medicine.—**2.** A medicine; a medical formula. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

Some of these charms are of Eastern origin, many are found in Greek and Latin writers, many are Scandinavian, and one, at least, is given as Gaelic. They are *leechdoms*, and not witchcraft, at least in name; and from their frequent use of Holy Writ they evidently had priestly sanction. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 278.

leech-eater (lēch'ē″tėr), *n.* A kind of plover found in Egypt, either *Hoplopterus spinosus* or *Plectropoma aegyptius*.

leechee (lē-chē'), *n.* See *lichi*.

leecher (lē'chėr), *n.* [< *leech*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who applies leeches in the treatment of disease; one who lets blood.

leech-fee (lēch'fē), *n.* A physician's fee. [Rare.]

leech-gaiters (lēch'gā'terz), *n. pl.* Closely [illegible] worn as a protection from land-[illegible] Ceylon.

[illegible] planters, who live among these pests, are [illegible] develop their legs in *leech-waters*.

Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, p. 303.

leeching (lē'ching), *n.* [ME. *lechynge*, *lechyng*, < AS. *lǣcnung*, usually *lǣcnung*, *lǣcnung*, leeching, < *lǣcnian*, *lǣcnan*, leech: see *leech*[1], *v.*] Medical treatment.

He langued with *lechynge* long tyme after.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10223.

leech-line (lēch'līn), *n.* A rope fastened to the leech of a square sail, by which the sail is hauled close up to the yard. Also *leach-line*.

leechmant† (lēch'man), *n.* [Also *leachman*; < ME. *lechemanne*; < *leech*[1] + *man*.] A physician: a leech.

Oft have I seene an easie soone-curde ill,
By times processe, surpasse the *leachman's* skill.

Remedies of Love, a Poem, 1602, B2, apud Capell. (*Nares*.)

leech-rope (lēch'rōp), *n.* That part of the bolt-rope of a sail which is sewed to the leeches.

lee-clue (lē'klö), *v. t.* [< *lee*[1] + *clue*, *v.*] To clue up the lee side of (a sail).

leed[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *lead*[1].

leed[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *lead*[2].

leed[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lead*[3].

leedet, *n.* See *lede*[3].

leef[1]†, *n.* An obsolet spelling of *leaf*.

leef[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *lief*.

leefang (lē'fang), *n.* [Appar. < *lee*[1] + *fang*.] *Naut.*, a rope passed through the clue of a jib, to hold it amidships while lacing on the bonnet.

leefu'lane (lē'fō-lān), *adv.* [< **leeful* (< *lee*[1] + *-ful*) + *lane*, lane: see *leelane*.] Same as *leelane*. [Scotch.]

lee-gage (lē'gāj), *n.* *Naut.*, with reference to another vessel, a situation of less exposure to the wind; hence, the sheltered or safe side: opposed to *weather-gage*. See *gage*[2], 3.

leek (lēk), *n.* [< ME. *leek*, < AS. *leác*, a leek, an herb, = D. *look* = LG. *look* = OHG. *louh*, MHG. *louch*, G. *lauch* = Icel. *laukr* = Dan. *log* = Sw. *lök*, leek. Cf. OBulg. *lukŭ* = Serv. *luk* = Pol. *łuk* (barred *l*) = Russ. *lukŭ* = Lith. *lukai* = Finn. *laukha*, leek, all of Teut. origin. The word occurs now unfelt as the final element in *garlic*, but prob. not, as usually stated, in *charlock*, *hemlock*, or *barley*[1]: see these words.] One of several species of the genus *Allium*; especially, a biennial culinary plant, *Allium Porrum*. It is distinguished from the onion (*A. Cepa*) by having a cylindrical base instead of a spherical or flattened bulb, by its flat leaves, and by its milder flavor. It is stimulant and diuretic. The cultivated leek is believed to have originated from the wild leek, *A. Ampeloprasum*, found in southern Europe and western Asia. It was probably cultivated in ancient Egypt, and may have been the plant called by that name in Numbers xi. 5. According to Pliny, it was made prominent among the Romans by Nero; and at the present day it is still in extensive use. The leek has long been the national badge of the Welsh, traditionally said to have been adopted by direction of St. David, in celebration of a victory of King Arthur over the Saxons. The *crow-leek* is the bluebell squill, *Scilla nutans*; the *sand-leek*, *Allium Scorodoprasum*, found in sandy places in the middle latitudes of Europe; the *stone-leek*, *A. fistulosum*, known as *Welsh onion*; the *vine-leek*, *A. Ampeloprasum*; the *wild leek*, *A. Ampeloprasum*, *A. ursinum*, and, in America, *A. tricoccum*. (See also *house-leek*.)

Leek (*Allium tricoccum*).
1, flowering plant; 2, the plant with the leaves developed; *a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, seed.

He is come to me, and prings me pread and salt yesterday, look you, and bid me eat my *leek*.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 10.

Leek to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter 's dear.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 83.

Not worth a leek, of no value. Compare *not worth a* [illegible], under *care*.

[illegible] shoes *not worth a leke*, use A go the ways.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 204.

To eat the leek, to make a retraction or submit to humiliating treatment from compulsion: in allusion to the scene between Fluellen and Pistol in Shakspere's "Henry V." See the quotation from Shakspere, above.

Here is a case in which they were made to *eat the leek*.

Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 231.

leeket, *a.* An obsolete dialectal form of *like*[2].

leek-green (lēk'grēn), *n.* A shade of green resembling that of the leaves of the leek; a dull [illegible] green.

leel†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *leal*.

leelane (lē'lān), *adv.* [Cf. *leefu'lane*, and *leesome-a-a* (under *leesome*).] All alone; quite solitary. [Scotch.]

leelang (lē'lang), *a.* A Scotch form of *live-long*.

The lovers rade the *lee lang* night,
And safe got on their way.

Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 44).

leem†, *n.* See *leam*[1].

Leeman's Act. See *act*.

leemer (lē'mėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A ripe nut. [Prov. Eng.]

leep[1]†. An obsolete strong preterit of *leap*[1].

leep[2], *n.* See *leap*[2].

leer[1] (lēr), *n.* [< ME. *lere*, *lire*, *lure*, < AS. *hleór*, the cheek, face, = OS. *hlior*, *hlier*, *hleor*, *hlear*, = OFries. *herhe* = MD. *lierc* = MLG. *lēr* = Icel. *hlȳr*, the cheek. Cf. *lire*[2].] 1†. The cheek; more generally, the face.

A loueliche lady of *lere* in lynnen y-clothid,
Cam doun fro that castel and calde me by name.

Piers Plowman (C), ii. 3.

No, ladie (quoth the earle with a loud voice, and the tears trilling down his *leeres*), saie not so.

Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, an. 1546.

2†. Complexion; hue; color.

He hath a Rosalind of a better *leer* than you.

Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 67.

3†. Flesh; skin.

He dide next his whyte *lere*
Of cloth of lake fyn and clere
A breech and eek a sherte.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 146.

4. The flank or loin. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

leer[2] (lēr), *v.* [Origin appar. 'make a face,' < *leer*[1], *n.*, face. Cf. *lower*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To look obliquely or askant; now, especially, to look obliquely with significance; cast a look expressive of some passion, as contempt, malignity, etc., especially a sly or amorous look.

As a Wolf, that hunting for a pray,
And having stoln (at last) some Lamb away,
Flyes with down-hanging head, and *leereth* back
Whether the Mastife doo pursue his track.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

You *leer* upon me, do you? there's an eye
Wounds like a leaden sword.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 480.

I met him once in the streets, but he *leered* away on the other side, as one ashamed of what he had done.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i. 117.

As the priest, above his book
Leering at his neighbour's wife.

Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

II. *trans.* 1. To give an oblique glance or leer with.

Cocking his head, *leering* his eye, and working his black tongue, he [a parrot] edged himself sidelong.

D. Jerrold, Men of Character, Matthew Clear, ii.

2. To affect by leering, in a way specified.

To gild a face with smiles, and *leer* a man to ruin.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

leer[2] (lēr), *n.* [< *leer*[2], *v.*] A significant side glance; a glance expressive of some passion, as malignity, amorousness, etc.; an arch or affected glance or cast of countenance.

With jealous *leer* malign
Eyed them askance.

Milton, P. L., iv. 503.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil *leer*.

Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 201.

leer[3]†, **lear**[2]† (lēr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *lere*; < ME. **lere*, *lær*, < AS. **lǣre* (in deriv. *lǣrness*, emptiness), **gelǣr* (> ME. *ilær*), empty, = OS. *lārī* = MD. *laer*, D. *laar* = OHG. *lārī*, MHG. *lære*, *lær*, *lēre*, *lēr*, G. *leer*, empty.] 1. Empty; unoccupied.

But at the first encounter downe he lay,
The horse runs *leere* away without the man.

Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xvi. 64.

Hence—2. Frivolous; trifling.

Laugh on, sir, I'll to bed and sleep,
And dream away the vapour of love, if the house
And your *leer* drunkards let me.

B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 3.

He . . . never speaks without a *lere* sense.

Butler, Remains.

leer[4]† (lēr), *a.* [Prob. a particular use of *leer*[3], empty (cf. *left*[1], orig. 'weak'); otherwise a form equiv. to D. *laager*, lower, left.] Left.

With his hat turned up o' the *leer* side too.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

leer[5] (lēr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *lire*[2].

leer[6] (lēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Tape, braid, binding, etc. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

In steede of silkes, I will weare sackcloth: for Owches and Bracelletes, *Leere* and Caddys.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 79.

leer[7] (lēr), *n.* [Also *lear* and *lier*, and perhaps merely another spelling of *lier*[1] as pronounced dialectally lē'er.] In *glass-manuf.*, an annealing-furnace in which glassware is slowly cooled and annealed. It consists usually of a long chamber with a furnace at one end and having either a track of rails over which the glass is moved on cars through the furnace or a traveling apron for the same purpose.

leernesst, *n.* [Early mod. E. *lereness*, < ME. *lereness*, < AS. *lǣrness*, emptiness, < *lǣre*, empty: see *leer*[3].] Emptiness. *Batman*, 1582. (*Halliwell.*)

leer-pan (lēr'pan), *n.* A shallow iron tray in which are placed objects to be annealed in a furnace. See *leer*[7].

Leersia (lē-ėr'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788), named after Johann Daniel *Leers*, a German druggist and botanist.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Oryzeæ*, or rice family. It is closely related to the genus *Oryza* (to which rice belongs), but differs from it in having only two glumes instead of four, and often less than six stamens. The plants are marsh-grasses with narrow leaves which often have sharp, roughened edges that cut the flesh of those who pass through places where they grow. Five species are known, all of which occur in America, but one of them, *L. oryzoides*, is also found in Europe and temperate Asia, and another, *L. hexandra*, is widely distributed throughout the tropical regions of the Old World. Three species occur in the United States, and are known as *white-grass*, especially *L. Virginica*. *L. oryzoides* is the rice cut-grass, and *L. lenticularis* the fly-catch grass. The name *Leersia* was given six years earlier to a genus of mosses, on which account it has been proposed to restore to the grass genus the name *Homalocenchrus*, proposed by Mieg in 1768.

leerspool (lēr'spöl), *n.* [< *leer*[3] + *spool*.] A cane or reed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

leery (lēr'i), *a.* [< *leer*[2] + *-y*[1].] Knowing; wide-awake; sly: as, the *leery* man. [Thieves' slang.]

lees[1], *n. pl.* See *lee*[5].

lees[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *leash*.

lees[3]†, *a.* and *n.* See *lease*[3].

leese[1]† (lēz), *v. t.* [< ME. *leesen*, *lesen* (pret. *les*, *las*, pl. *loren*, pp. *lorn*, *lore*; < AS. **leósan* (pret. **leás*, pl. **luron*, pp. **loren*), in comp. *beleósan*, *for-leósan* = OS. *far-liosan*, *for-leosan* = OFries. *for-liasa*, *ur-liasa* = D. *verliezen* = OHG. *for-liosan*, *for-liasan*, MHG. *ver-liesen*, *ver-lieren*, G. *ver-lieren* = Dan. *for-lise* = Sw. *för-lisa* = Goth. *fra-liusan*, lose; akin to L. *luere* = Gr. λύειν, loose, loosen, set free. See *lease*[3], *loose*, *lose*[1], *loss*. The verb *leese* is now obs., being superseded by *lose*, which is in part a var of *leese*, and in part from a secondary form: see *lose*[1].] To lose.

Suche hath ther bene, and are, that getithe grace,
and *leese* itt soone whan thei it haue atcheuyd.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 73.

By the way his wyfe Creusa he *les*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 945.

Take heed you *leese* it not, signior, ere you come there; preserve it.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

leese[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *leesen*, < L. *læsus*, pp. of *lædere*, hurt.] To hurt.

The princis of the puple soughten to *leese* him.

Wyclif, Luke xix. 47.

leese[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lease*[5], *leash*.

leesing†, *n.* A Middle English form of *leasing*[3].

leesome (lē'sum), *a.* A dialectal form of *liefsome*.—**Leesome-lane** [confused with *leelane*], alone; all by one's self. [Scotch.]

leet[1] (lēt), *n.* [Cf. *lathe*[3], *lath*[2], < AS. *lǣth*, a territorial division: see *lathe*[3].] 1. An ancient English court; originally, the assembly of the men of a township for administering the law of the community. See *court-leet*.

M. Lambert seemeth to be of the opinion that the *leets* of our time doo yeeld some shadow of the politike institution of Alfred.

Holinshed, Descrip. of England, ii. 4.

Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep *leets* and law-days, and in session sit
With meditations lawful?

Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 140.

2. The district subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.

In their renewal of this system the Commons seem to make sheriffs in their *leets* answer for the provincial synod.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

3. The day on which a court-leet was held; also, the right to hold such a court, which in later times could be granted to a baron.—**Grand leet**, the chief assembly.

In the *grand-leets* and solemn elections of magistrates, every man had not prerogative alike.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 25.

leet[2] (lēt), *n.* [Appar. < Icel. *leiti*, a share, a part; but cf. AS. *hlēt*, *hlȳt*, *hliēt*, var. forms of *hlot*, lot, share: see *lot*.] **1.** One portion; a lot.—**2.** A list of candidates for any office.—**Short leet**, a list of persons selected as the most eligible of the candidates for any office in order that their claims may be more particularly considered in view of nomination.

leet[3], *n.* See *leat*[1].

leet[4] (lēt), *a.* A dialectal form of *lite*[1], little.—**Leet rather**, a little while ago. *Halliwell.*

leet[5] (lēt), *v. i.* [A dial. form of *let*[1].] To let on; pretend; feign. [Prov. Eng.]

leet[6] (lēt), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *light*[1].

leet[7] (lēt), *v. i.* A dialectal form of *light*[3].

leet-ale† (lēt'āl), *n.* A feast or merry-making at the holding of a court-leet.

Leet-ale, in some parts of England, signifies the dinner at a court-leet of a manor for the jury and customary tenants. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 329.

leetle (lē'tl), *a.* and *n.* A vulgar or humorous variant of *little*.

She may be a *leetle* spoilt by circumstances.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 13.

leet-man (lēt'man), *n.* **1.** One subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.—**2.** In the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina (1669), a serf.

leets (lēts), *n.* A name of the pollock. See *lythe*[2].

leeve[1]†, **levet**, *v. t.* [ME. *leeven*, *leven*, < AS. *lȳfan*, *gelȳfan*, believe: see *believe*.] To believe.

Alaas! that lordes of the londe *leveth* swiche wrecchen,
And *leveth* swych lorels for her lowe wordes.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xlv.

leeve[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *leave*[1].

leeward (lē'wärd; pron. by seamen lū'ärd), *a.* and *n.* [< *lee*[1] + *-ward*. The pron. lū'ärd is prob. due to a form **lewward*, the forms *lee* and *lew* being ult. identical: see *lee*[1], *lew*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the quarter toward which the wind blows; being in the direction of the wind: opposed to *windward*: as, a *leeward* course.—**Leeward tide**, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows, and directly contrary to a *tide under the lee*, which implies a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

II. *n.* The point or direction opposite to that from which the wind blows: as, to fall to *leeward*.

leeward (lē'wärd; by seamen, lū'ärd), *adv.* [= D. *lijwaarts* = G. *leewärts* = Sw. *lävart*. See *leeward*, *a.*] Toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows: opposed to *windward*.

leewardly (lē'wärd-li; by seamen, lū'ärd-li), *a.* Making much leeway when sailing close-hauled: applied to ships that are not weatherly or cannot sail close to the wind without making great leeway. See *weatherly*.

leewardness (lē'wärd-nes; by seamen, lū'ärd-nes), *n.* Tendency to make leeway; lack of weatherliness.

But such was the *leewardnesse* of his Ship that, though he was within the sight of Cape Henry, by stormy contrary winds was he forced so farre to Sea that the West Indies was the next land.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 165.

leeway (lē'wā), *n.* **1.** The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle formed between the line of the ship's keel and the line which she actually describes through the water; the deviation from her true course which a vessel makes by drifting to leeward. Hence—**2.** Loss of progress in general; a falling behind; retrogression: as, to be making *leeway* financially.—**To make up leeway**, or **make up for leeway**, to make up for time lost; overtake work which has fallen behind.

leeze (lēz). [In the phrase *leeze me*, appar. a contr. of *lief is me*, that is, it is pleasing to me.] It is pleasing: used in the expression *leeze me on* (a person or thing), equivalent to *I love*. [Scotch.]

But *leeze me on* thee, my little black mare.
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 90).

O *leeze me on* my spinning-wheel,
O *leeze me on* my rock an' reel.
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

lef[1]†, **lefe**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *leaf*.

lefe†, *a.* An obsolete form of *lief*.

lefesel†, **lefsel**†, *n.* [ME., also *lefsal*, *leefesel*, *lefesal*, *levesel*, *levesele*, etc. (= Sw. *löfsal* = Dan. *løvsal*), an arbor, < AS. *leáf*, leaf, + *sele*, a hall, a room: see *leaf* and *saloon*. Cf. *lobby*, orig. of like meaning and ult. connected with *leaf*.] A bower of leaves; a place covered with foliage; an arbor.

[They] ȝirkyt vnder *lefe-sals* loget with vines,
Busket vndur bankes on bourders with-oute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1167.

left[1] (left), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *left*, *lift*, *luft*, *luft*, left, < AS. *lyft*, *left*, weak, worthless, forms found only in comp., *lyft-ādl*, palsy (< *lyft*, weak, + *ādl*, disease), and the gloss "inanis, *left*" (not found in the deflected sense 'left,' for which the AS. word is *winster*), = MD. *luft*, *lucht*, left, = North Fries. *leeft*, left; the lit. sense, found only in AS., is 'weak,' orig. 'broken,' ult. = L. *ruptus*, broken: see *rupture*. Cf. *lop*[2], cut off, maim, etc. The *left* hand or arm is thus the 'weak' one, as compared with the right, which is stronger because in more active use. The term has been extended, with mere ref. to position, to the leg, ear, eye, cheek, side, etc. The common explanation, that the *left* hand is that which is usually 'left' unused (as if from the pp. of *leave*[1]), is erroneous. The L. *lævus* = Gr. λαιός = Russ. *lievuii*, left, is not akin to the E. word.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to that side of the body of man and other animals which is directed toward the west when the face or front is turned to the north; sinistral: the opposite of *right*: as, the *left* hand, arm, leg, ear, or eye; the heart beats on the *left* side of the body.

Let nat thy *lyft* half, oure lord techeth,
Ywite what thow delest with thy ryht syde.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 75.

This bridle bost with gold
I beare in my *left* hande.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 114.

Then Johnny looked over his *left* shoulder.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 43).

2. Being on the left-hand side; situated on the side toward which the left hand of a person is or is supposed to be turned. The left wing of an army is the part or division on the left side of the center when facing an enemy. The left bank of a river is that which is on the left hand of a person who is going in the direction of its current. The left side of a deliberative assembly is that on the left hand of the presiding officer. In heraldry, the left (or sinister) is the spectator's right.

Uppon the *lyfte* way, men goon fyrst un to Damas, by Flome Jordane; uppon the rygt syde, men goon thorewe the Lande of Flagam. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 128.

Left bower. See *bower*[6].—**Over the left shoulder.** Same as *over the left* (which see, under II.).

II. *n.* **1.** The left-hand side; the side opposite to the right: as, turn to the *left* (hand); the *left* (wing) of an army; to wheel from right to *left*.

Lying, robed in snowy white
That loosely flew to *left* and right.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

2. In the politics of continental Europe, that part of a legislative assembly which sits on the left of the president; specifically, the liberal or democratic party, as that party, according to custom, always sits on this side of the house. [Usually with a capital letter.]—**3†.** A worthless creature.

The kynge knewe he seide sothe for Conscience hym tolde,
That Wronge was a wikked *luft* and wrouȝte moche sorwe.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 62.

In music and stage directions abbreviated *L.*

Left about! See *about*.—**Over the left**, or **over the left shoulder** (see above), not at all: indicating negation, or the contrary of what is stated or ordinarily meant: as, he's a very clever fellow—*over the left*. [Colloq. or slang.]

You will have an account to keep too; but an account of what will go *over the left shoulder*; only of what he squanders, what he borrows, and what he owes and never will pay. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 242.

left[1] (left), *adv.* [< *left*[1], *a.* and *n.*] Toward the left; sinistrad: as, they scattered right and *left*.

Shall not Love to me,
As in the Latin song I learnt at school,
Sneeze out a full God-bless-you right and *left*?
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

Guide left. See *guide*.

left[2] (left). Preterit and past participle of *leave*[1], *leave*[2].

left[3]†. A preterit and past participle of *leeve*[1].

lefte†. An obsolete form of the preterit of *lift*[2].

left-hand (left'hand), *a.* **1.** Situated or located on one's left side; found near the left of: as, one's *left-hand* man.—**2†.** Left-handed; sinister; inauspicious; unlucky; unfavorable.

If *left-hand* fortune give thee *left-hand* chances,
Be wisely patient. *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 4.

left-handed (left'han'ded), *a.* **1.** Having the left hand or arm stronger and more capable of being used with facility than the right; using the left hand and arm in preference to the right.—**2.** Characterized by direction or position toward the left hand; moving from right to left: as, a *left-handed* quartz crystal (one which rotates the plane of polarization to the left). See *levogyrate* and *polarization*.

Herschel found that the right-handed or *left-handed* character of the circular polarization corresponded, in all cases, to that of the crystal. *Whewell.*

3. Clumsy; awkward; inexpert; unskilful.

Histo. What kind of man?
Piso. That thou mayst know him perfectly, he's one
Of a *left-handed* making, a lank thing.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 5.

4. Insincere; sinister; malicious.

The commendations of this people are not always *left-handed* and detractive. *Landor.*

5†. Unlucky; inauspicious.—**Left-handed compliment.** See *compliment*.—**Left-handed marriage.** See *marriage*.

left-handedness (left'han'ded-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being left-handed; habitual use of the left hand, or the ability to use the left hand with more ease and strength than the right, or equally with it.

Although a squint *left-handedness*
Be ungracious, yet we cannot want that hand.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

2. Awkwardness; clumsiness.

left-hander (left'han'dėr), *n.* **1.** A left-handed person.

Let us pass on to the case of *left-handers*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 42.

2. A dagger carried in the left hand to parry the thrusts of a rapier: an important accessory of the fencing of the sixteenth century.—**3.** A blow with the left hand; hence, a sudden blow or attack from an unexpected quarter.

Stepping back half a pace, he let fly a terrific *left-hander* at the doctor. *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., 1861, p. 273.

left-handiness (left'han'di-nes), *n.* Same as *left-handedness*. [Rare.]

An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain *left-handiness* (if I may use the expression) proclaim low education. *Chesterfield.*

leftness (left'nes), *n.* The condition or state of being left or on the left side.

Rightness and *leftness*, upness and downness, are again pure sensations differing specifically from each other, and generically from everything else.
W. James, Mind, XII. 14.

left-off (left'ôf), *a.* Laid aside; no longer worn: as, *left-off* clothes. [Colloq.]

leftward (left'wärd), *adv.* [< *left*[1] + *-ward*.] Toward the left; to the left hand or side; sinistrad.

Rightward and *leftward* rise the rocks. *Southey.*

Turning *leftward*, we approach the Troitzkij Bridge.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 202.

left-witted (left'wit'ed), *a.* Dull; stupid; foolish. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

lefult, *a.* See *leveful*.

leg (leg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *legge*; < ME. *leg*, pl. *legges*, < Icel. *leggr*, a leg, a hollow bone, = Dan. *læg* = Sw. *läg*, the calf of the leg. The AS. word for 'leg' was *scanca* (> E. *shank*); the G. word is *bein* (= E. *bone*[1]).] **1.** One of the two lower limbs of man, or any one of the limbs of an animal which support and move the body. Specifically—(*a*) A lower limb or posterior extremity; a limb which is not an arm or a wing. (*b*) The part of a lower limb which lies between the knee and the ankle; the crus: distinguished from *thigh* and *foot*. (See cut under *crus*.) In vertebrates the parts called legs are never more than two pairs. When both pairs are used in supporting and moving the body, they are distinguished as *fore legs* and *hind legs*, as in all ordinary quadrupeds. A limb not used in support is known by some other name, as *wing*, *fin*, *arm*, etc. In about three fourths of the animal kingdom there are six legs, in three pairs, as in the whole class of *Insecta* proper (hence called *Hexapoda*). The arachnidans have normally four pairs of legs. All the higher crustaceans have five pairs of legs, and are hence called *Decapoda*. In some arthropods there are more than 100 pairs of legs, whence the terms *centiped*, *milleped*, etc. *Leg* is often used synonymously with *foot*. Many parts of invertebrates which are legs in a morphological sense become other kinds of limbs or members, as mouth-parts, chelæ, falces, etc.

Her fine foot, straight *leg*, and quivering thigh.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 1. 19.

The lone hern forgets his melancholy,
Lets down his other *leg*, and, stretching, dreams
Of goodly supper in the distant pool.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Some object resembling a leg in use, position, or appearance: as, the *legs* of a table or chair; the *legs* of a pair of dividers; the *legs* of a triangle (the sides, as opposed to the base, especially the sides adjacent to a right angle); the *leg* of an angle, or of a hyperbola.

Joint-stools were then created; on three *legs*
Upborne they stood. *Cowper*, Task, i. 19.

I have seen a *leg* of a rainbow plunge down on the river running through the valley.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 336.

Hence—**3.** Something that serves for support, moral or physical.

The sprightly voice of sinew-strength'ning pleasure
Can lend my bed-rid soul both *legs* and leisure.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

Worthy but weak Mr. Brandon,
You haven't a *leg* to stand on.
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xxii.

4. The part of a pair of trousers or drawers, or of a stocking, that covers the leg.—5. In *cricket*: (*a*) The part of the field that lies to the left of and behind the batsman as he faces the bowler: as, to strike a ball to *leg*.

A beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the reckless and unteeling Jack catches hold of, and hits right round to *leg* for five, while the applause becomes deafening. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

(*b*) The fielder who occupies that part of the field known as leg. Also *long-leg*.—6. A sharper: same as *black-leg*, 3. [Slang.]

He was a horse chaunter, he's a *leg* now.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlii.

Now and then a regular *leg*, when he's travelling to Chester, York, or Doncaster, to the races, may draw other passengers into play, and make a trifle, or not a trifle, by it; or he will play with other *legs*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 501.

7. *Naut.*: (*a*) The run made by a ship on one tack when beating to windward. (*b*) One of two small ropes spliced together, by which a buntline or leech-line is fastened to the foot or leech of a sail. **Abdominal legs.** See *abdominal*.—**Artificial legs**, supports imitating the natural leg, used by persons who have undergone amputation. They are made of various materials, such as wood, vulcanite, gutta-percha, rawhide, splints crossed at right angles and glued together, etc., and are often provided with ingenious combinations of joints and springs to imitate as far as possible the natural motions. Light artificial legs are commonly called *cork legs*, but cork is now seldom used in them, willow-wood being found preferable.—**Barbados leg**, pachydermia, or elephantiasis Arabum. See *pachydermia*.—**Cursorious legs.** See *cursorious*.—**False legs** of caterpillars, the fleshy abdominal legs, or prop-legs, which disappear in the perfect insect. See cut under *Amara*.—**Fossorial legs.** See *fossorial*.—**Hyperbolic leg.** See *hyperbolic*.—**In high leg**, much excited or exultant; in high feather. [Rare.]

— is not returned: the Mufti *in high leg* about the Spaniards. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland, Oct. 8, 1808.

Leg-and-foot guard. See *guard*.—**Leg-of-mutton sleeve.** See *sleeve*.—**On one's last legs.** See *last*², *a*.—**On one's legs**, standing, especially to speak: as, to be able to think *on one's legs*.

Meanwhile the convention had assembled, Mackenzie was *on his legs*, and was pathetically lamenting the hard condition of the Estates. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

The leg business, ballet-dancing. [Low.]

I was merely telling your Grace what Mrs. Theobald was. . . . "She was," says Adonis, . . . "in *the leg business*, your Grace."
Miss Annie Edwardes, Ought we to Visit her?

To change the leg, to change from one gait to another: said of a horse.

The chestnut . . . is in a white lather of foam, and *changes* his *leg* twice as he approaches.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, ix.

To fall on one's legs. Same as *to fall on one's feet* (which see, under *fall*¹).

A man who has plenty of brains generally *falls on his legs*. *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, iii. 3.

To feel one's legs, to begin to support one's self on the legs, as an infant. [Colloq.]

Remarkably beautiful child! . . . Takes notice in a way quite wonderful! May seem impossible to you, but *feels his legs* already! *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, i.

To find one's legs. See *find*.—**To give a leg to**, to assist by supporting the leg, as in mounting a horse.

The wall is very low, Sir, and your servant will *give* you *a leg* up. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xvi.

To have a bone in one's leg. See *bone*¹.—**To have the legs of one**, to be quicker in running. [Slang.]

The beggar *had the legs of me*.
Macmillan's Mag., March, 1861, p. 357.

To make a leg†, to make a bow or act of obeisance (in allusion to the throwing back of one leg in performing the act).

He that cannot *make a leg*, put off 's cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither leg, hands, lip, nor cap.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 2. 10.

Making low *legs* to a nobleman,
Or looking downward, with your eye-lids close.
Marlowe, Edward II.

We are just like a Child; give him a Plum, he *makes a Leg*; give him a second Plum, he *makes* another *Leg*.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 109.

To put the boot on the wrong leg. See *boot*².—**To shake a leg**, to dance. [Low.]—**To shake a loose leg**, to lead an independent and generally licentious life. [Low.]—**To show a leg**, to get up from or out of bed. [Low.]—**To try it on the other leg**, to try the only other possible means or resource. [Colloq.]—**Upon its legs**, established; in a stable or prosperous condition.

"When the paper gets *upon its legs*"—that was the only answer he received when he asked for a settlement.
The Century, XXXVII. 305.

leg (leg), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *legged*, ppr. *legging*. [< *leg*, *n.*] 1. To pass on; walk or run nimbly: often with an indefinite *it*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch, or slang.]

The fool doth pass the guard now,
He'll kiss his hand and *leg it*.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

2†. To make a reverence.

leg. An abbreviation of *legato*.

legable (leg'ā-bl), *a.* [< NL. as if **legabilis*, < L. *legare*, send, bequeath: see *legacy*.] Capable of being bequeathed. *Bailey*.

legacy (leg'ā-si), *n.*; pl. *legacies* (-siz). [< ME. *legacie*, < OF. *legacie* (found only in sense of 'legateship') = Sp. *legacia* = Pg. *legacia*, < ML. as if **legatia*, for L. *legatum* (> It. *legato* = Sp. *legado*; cf. Pg. *legado*, bequeathed), a bequest, < *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath: see *legate*. The F. *legs*, a legacy, is not related; it is a bad spelling of OF. *lais*: see *lease*², *n.*] 1. Money or other property left by will; a bequest; specifically, a gift of personalty by will as distinguished from a devise or gift of realty.

Yea, beg a hair of him for memory,
And, dying, mention it within their wills,
Bequeathing it as a rich *legacy*
Unto their issue. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 141.

Samborus bestowed by *legacie* his goods and possessions vpon the saide Order, receiuing maintenance and exhibicion from the saide Order, during the terme of his life.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 145.

2. Anything bequeathed or handed down by an ancestor or a predecessor.

Good counsel is the best *legacy* a father can leave a child.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3†. A business which one has received from another to execute; a commission; an errand.

He came and told his *legacy*. *Chapman*, Iliad, vii. 348.

4†. Legation; embassy.

Offa by often *legacies* solicited Charles le maigne, the king of France, to be his friend. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 125.

Cumulative legacies. See *cumulative*.—**Demonstrative legacy**, a legacy in which the thing or money is not specified or distinguished from all others of the same kind, but a particular fund is pointed out for its payment, as a gift of $1,000 worth of securities to be taken from testator's stocks and bonds, or a certain sum out of a bank-deposit.—**General legacy**, a legacy of a specified quantity of money or other commodity, payable out of the personal assets generally; one which does not necessitate delivering any particular thing, or paying money exclusively out of any particular part of the estate, as a specific legacy does.—**Legacy duty**, a duty to which legacies are subject, for purposes of revenue, as in Great Britain, the rate of which rises according to the remoteness of the relationship of the legatee, and reaches its maximum where he is not related to the testator. In the State of New York a uniform tax of five per cent. on legacies is called *collateral inheritance tax*.—**Residuary legacy**, a gift of whatever remains after satisfying other gifts.—**Specific legacy**, the bequest of a particular thing or money, specified and distinguished from all others of the same kind, as a picture, or the money in a particular bag. Thus, a bequest of *a* diamond ring is general; a bequest of *my* diamond ring is specific.—**Vested legacy.** See *vested*.

legacy-hunter (leg'ā-si-hun″tėr), *n.* One who seeks to obtain a legacy or legacies by flattery, servility, or other artifice.

The *legacy-hunter*, however degraded by an ill-compounded appellation in our barbarous language, was known, as I am told, in ancient Rome, by the sonorous titles of "captator" and "hæredipeta."
Johnson, Rambler, No. 197.

legacy-hunting (leg'ā-si-hun″ting), *n.* An eager pursuit of legacies.

legal (lē'gal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *légal* = Pg. Sp. *legal* = It. *legale*, < L. *legalis*, legal, < *lex* (*leg-*), law, ult. akin to E. *law:* see *law*¹. Cf. *leal* and *loyal*, doublets of *legal*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to law; connected with the law: as, *legal* doctrines or studies; a *legal* document or controversy; *legal* arguments.—2. According or conformable to law; permitted or warranted by the law or laws; lawful; not forbidden by law; having the force of law: as, the action is strictly *legal; legal* traffic or commerce.—3. Pertaining to the provisions or administration of the law; determined by or in accordance with law; judicial: as, *legal* proceedings; a *legal* opinion or decision; a *legal* standard or test.—4. Amenable to remedy or punishment by law as distinguished from equity: as, *legal* waste; *legal* irregularity.—5. Created by law; recognized by law: as, *legal* incapacity; a *legal* infant; *legal* crimes.—6. In *theol.*, according to the Mosaic law or dispensation; according or pertaining to the doctrine of reliance on good works for salvation, as distinguished from that of free grace.—**Legal assets**, those assets which are subject to common-law process; such assets as do not require the intervention of equity to be recognized as assets.—**Legal compulsion.** See *compulsion*.—**Legal debts**, debts that are recoverable in a court of common law, as a bill of exchange or a bond; a simple contract debt, as distinguished from liabilities enforceable only in equity.—**Legal estate**, an estate in land recognizable as such in a court of common law. See *equitable estate*, under *estate*.—**Legal fiction, fraud, holiday.** See the nouns.—**Legal interest.** See *interest*, 7.—**Legal memory, necessity, person, relation**, etc. See the nouns.—**Legal representatives.** See *representative*.—**Legal reversion**, in *Scots law*, the period within which a debtor whose heritage has been adjudged is entitled to redeem the subject—that is, to disencumber it of the adjudication by paying the debt adjudged for.—**Legal tender.** See *tender*.—**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Legitimate*, etc. (see *lawful*); legalized, authorized, allowable, just, constitutional.

II. *n.* In *Scots law*, same as *legal reversion* (which see, under I.).—**Expiry of the legal.** See *expiry*.

legalisation, legalise. See *legalization*, *legalize*.

legalism (lē'gal-izm), *n.* [< *legal* + *-ism*.] 1. Strict adherence to law or prescription; belief in the efficacy of adhering strictly to the requirements of the law. Specifically—2. In *theol.*, the doctrine that salvation depends on strict observance of the law, as distinguished from the doctrine of salvation through grace; also, the tendency to observe with great strictness the letter of religious law, rather than its spirit.

Leave, therefore, . . . mysticism and symbolism on the one side; cast away with utter scorn geometry and *legalism* on the other. *Ruskin*.

His [Zwingli's] profound respect for the letter of the Bible led him to *legalism* and extreme Sabbatarianism.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 790.

legalist (lē'gal-ist), *n.* [< *legal* + *-ist*.] One who practises or inculcates strict adherence to law; specifically, in *theol.*, one who regards conformity to the law as the ground of salvation, or who is rigorous in exacting obedience to the letter of the law.

They [the Jews] were rigid monotheists and scrupulous *legalists*, who would strain out a gnat and swallow a camel.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 17.

legality (lē-gal'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *légalité* = Sp. *legalidad* = Pg. *legalidade* = It. *legalità*, < ML. *legalita(t-)s*, lawfulness, < L. *legalis*, legal: see *legal*. Cf. *lealty* and *loyalty*, doublets of *legality*.] 1. The state or character of being legal; lawfulness; conformity to law.

The *legality* was clear, the morality doubtful.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

The agreement of an action with the law of duty is its *legality;* that of the maxim with the law is its morality.
Abbott, tr. of Kant's Metaph. of Morals.

2. In *theol.*, a reliance on works for salvation; insistence on the mere letter of the law without regard to its spirit: personified in the quotation.

He to whom thou wast sent for ease, being by name *Legality*, is the son of the bond-woman which now is, and is in bondage with her children; and is, in a mystery, this mount Sinai, which thou hast feared will fall on thy head. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

legalization (lē″gal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *legalize* + *-ation*.] The act of legalizing. Also spelled *legalisation*.

legalize (lē'gal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legalized*, ppr. *legalizing*. [= F. *légaliser* = Sp. *legalizar* = Pg. *legalisar* = It. *legalizzare;* as *legal* + *-ize*.] 1. To make lawful; render conformable to law, either by previous authorization or by giving the sanction of law to what has already been done; authorize; sanction; justify.—2. In *theol.*, to interpret or apply Scripture in the spirit of legalism.

Also spelled *legalise*.

legally (lē'gal-i), *adv.* In a legal manner; lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

legalness (lē'gal-nes), *n.* Legality.

legal-tender (lē'gal-ten'dėr), *a.* That can be lawfully used in paying a debt: as, *legal-tender* currency; *legal-tender* money. See *tender*.

legantine (leg'an-tin), *a.* Same as *legatine*.

legatary (leg'a-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *legataries* (-riz). [= F. *légataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *legatario*, < L. *legatarius*, a legatee, < *legatum*, a legacy: see *legacy*.] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed; a legatee. [Rare.]

legate (leg'āt), *n.*[1] [< ME. *legat*, *legate*, < F. *légat* = Sp. Pg. *legado* = It. *legato*, an ambassador, esp. of the Pope, < L. *legatus*, a deputy, < *legare*, pp. *legatus*, send with a commission, appoint, < *lex* (*leg-*), law: see *law*¹. Cf. *legate*, *n.*², *legacy*.] 1. A person commissioned to represent a state, or the highest authority in the state, in a foreign state or court; a deputy; an ambassador. Specifically—2. In *Rom. hist.*, a foreign envoy chosen by the senate, or a lieutenant of a general or of a consul or other magistrate in the government of an army or a province.—3. One who is delegated by the Pope as his representative in the performance of certain ecclesiastical or political functions, or both. The papal legate to a church council is its presiding officer; the ordinary legate to a foreign court was formerly both ambassador to and ecclesiastical overseer of the country to which he was sent; and the legates of six of the former Papal States (see *legation*, 4) were their governors. Three ranks of legates were early established: *legates* (*legati*) *a* or *de latere* (from the side), who were generally cardinals; *legati missi* or *dati* (sent or given), corresponding to the modern nuncios or internuncios; and *legati nati* (legates born), a limited number of bishops or archbishops who had

or claimed the rank of legates by right of office in their particular sees.

In this King's Time, the first *Legat* to supply the Pope's Room came into England. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 41.

The Lord Cardinal Pole, sent here as *Legate*
From our most Holy Father Julius, Pope.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

legate†, *n.*[2] [ME. *legate* = Sp. *legado* = It. *legato*, < L. *legatum*, neut. of *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath: see *legate*, *n.*[1], *legacy*.] A legacy.

In dysposyng thy *legatys*, pay firste thy servauntis. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

legatee (leg-ā-tē′), *n.* [< L. *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath (see *legate*, *n.*[2], *legacy*), + *-ee*[1].] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed; in the *civil law*, and as sometimes loosely used in both Great Britain and the United States, one to whom property, real or personal, is given by will.

legateship (leg′āt-ship), *n.* [< *legate*, *n.*[1], + *-ship*.] The office or position of a legate.

Thus, by the chance and change of Popes, the *Legatship* of Anselme could take no place. *Holinshed*, Hen. I., an. 1116.

legatine (leg′ā-tin), *a.* [< *legate*, *n.*[1], + *-ine*[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to a legate.

All those things you have done of late,
By your power *legatine* within this kingdom,
Fall into the compass of a præmunire.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 339.

Sending from about them [the apostles] to all countryes their Bishops and Archbishops as their deputies, with a kind of *Legantine* power. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. Made by or proceeding from a legate: specifically applied to certain ecclesiastical laws enacted in national synods in England under the presidency of legates from the Pope about the time of Henry III.

When any one is absolved from excommunication, it is provided by a *legatine* constitution that some one shall publish such absolution. *Aylife*, Parergon.

Also *legantine*.

Legatine court, a court held by a papal legate, and exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction: seen in England especially in the time of Wolsey, who as legate asserted jurisdiction as a supreme court of appeal over the spiritual courts, and jurisdiction in probate and administration, thus controlling and absorbing in a degree the functions of the courts of the Church of England.

legation (lē-gā′shon), *n.* [< F. *légation* = Sp. *legacion* = Pg. *legação* = It. *legazione*, < L. *legatio*(*n-*), an embassy, < *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, send, depute: see *legate*, *n.*[1].] 1. A sending forth; a commissioning of one or more persons to act at a distance for another or for others; the office or functions of a legate or envoy.

And thys busynesse was farre dyuerse from worldlye affaires; euen so was this kind of ambassade or *Legatyon* new, and such a one as had not bene vsed before. *J. Udall*, On Mark vi.

The holy Jesus went now to eat his last paschal supper, and to finish the work of his *legation*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 301.

2. The person or persons sent to represent a government at a foreign court; an embassy; a diplomatic minister and his suite: as, the *legation* of the United States at Paris.

A *legation* or embassy comprises, in most cases, besides the minister, one or more persons, known either as counsellors of embassy, secretaries of legation, or attachés. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 122.

3. The place of business or the official abode of an embassy.—4. Formerly, the designation of any one of those six Papal States that were governed by cardinal legates.

The pope began his government of Ferrara, now become a *legation* like Bologna. *Brougham*.

legatissimo (lā-gà-tē′si-mō), *a.* and *adv.* In *music*, in the smoothest, most connected, most legato manner.

legato (lā-gä′tō), *a.*, *adv.*, and *n.* [It., pp. of *legare*, tie, < L. *ligare*, tie: see *ligament*.] **I.** *a.* and *adv.* In *music*, in a smooth, connected manner, without breaks or pauses between successive tones: opposed to *staccato*. It is usually indicated by the word itself (or its abbreviation *leg.*), by a sweeping curve, ⁀ or ‿, above or below the notes to be performed without break, or (for single notes and chords in the midst of staccato passages) by the mark • or ‸ above or below.

II. *n.* A smooth, connected manner of performance, or a passage so performed. In singing and on wind-instruments a strict legato is produced only when more tones than one are made continuously by a single breath; on instruments with a keyboard, like the organ and the pianoforte, it is produced by holding each key until just as the next is struck; on bowed instruments it is produced by a continuous motion of the bow, either up or down.

legator (lē-gā′tor), *n.* [< L. *legator*, a testator, < *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath: see *legate*, *n.*[2].] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy.

A fair estate
Bequeath'd by some *legator's* last intent.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 375

legatura (leg-à-tö′rà), *n.* [It., = E. *ligature*, q. v.] In *music*, same as *ligature*.

legature† (leg′ā-tūr), *n.* [< *legate*, *n.*[1], + *-ure*.] The office or mission of a legate.

The Parliament forbade him to usurp the privileges of his *legature*. *Clarendon*, Religion and Policy, vi.

leg-bail (leg′bāl), *n.* Escape from custody; flight from danger of arrest or capture. [Humorous.]

The summons and complaint were supplied by the tomahawk, while judgment was enforced by the scalping-knife, with *leg-bail* or a tribal warfare as a court of last resort. *The Century*, XXXVII. 632.

To give leg-bail, to escape from custody or arrest by absconding; hence, in general, to seek safety by flight. [Colloq.]

He has us now if he could only *give* us *leg-bail* again; and he must be in the same boat with us. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xix.

leg-band (leg′band), *n.* A band secured around the leg, serving as part of the dress, and forming the only or principal covering of the leg, now worn by some Italian peasants, etc.; one of a set of bands passing diagonally around the leg below the knee and forming a defense for armed men.

leg-bone (leg′bōn), *n.* Any bone of the hind limb of a vertebrate. These are the femur or thigh-bone; the tibia, shin-bone, or leg-bone proper; the fibula, perone, or outer bone of the lower leg; the patella or kneepan; and, in animals which walk upon the toes, the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus, such as the cannon-bone of the horse or ox. See cuts under *cannon-bone*, *femur*, *fibula*, and *knee-joint*.

leg-boot (leg′bōt), *n.* In a harness, a horse-boot extending from the hoof to the knee, used to protect the limb.

leg-by (leg′bī), *n.* In *cricket*, a run made on a ball touching any part of the batsman's person except his hand.

leget† (lej), *v. t.* A Middle English aphetic form of *allege*[1] and *allege*[2].

legeance†, *n.* Same as *legiance* for *allegiance*.

legement†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ledgment*.

legem-pone† (lē′jem-pō′nē), *n.* [< L. *legem pone*, the title, in the Anglican prayer-book, of a psalm (the fifth division of Ps. cxix., which begins in the Vulgate with these words: "*Legem pone* mihi, Domine, viam justificationum tuarum"; A. V., "Teach me, O Lord, the way of thy statutes") appointed for the 25th day of the month. This psalm came to be associated especially with the 25th day of March, formerly the beginning of the year, and thus a general pay-day; hence the application of the phrase to "ready money," an application probably assisted by a humorous twist given to the literal translation 'lay down the law,' taken to mean 'lay down what is required,' i. e. "the needful," "the ready": L. *legem*, acc. of *lex*, law (see *legal*); *pone*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *ponere*, put, place, lay: see *ponent*.] Ready money; cash. [Old slang.]

If *legem pone* comes, he is receav'd,
When Vix haud habeo is of hope bereav'd.
The Affectionate Shepheard (1594). (*Halliwell*.)

But in this, here is nothing to bee abated, all their speech is *legem pone*, or else with their ill custome they will detaine thee. *G. Minshul*, Essays in Prison, p. 26. (*Nares*.)

legend (lej′end or lē′jend), *n.* [< ME. *legende*, < OF. *legende*, F. *légende* = Sp. *legenda* = Pg. *legenda*, *lenda* = It. *leggenda* = D. G. Dan. *legende* = Sw. *legend*, a legend, < ML. *legenda*, f., a legend, story, esp. the lives of the saints; orig. things to be read, neut. pl. of fut. pass. part. of *legere*, read, = Gr. λέγειν, speak: see *lecture*, etc.] 1. In the *early church*, a selection of readings from Scripture appointed for use at divine service; later, and more especially, the chronicle or register of the lives of the saints, formerly read at matins and in the refectories of religious houses.

The *Legend* contained all the lessons out of Holy Writ, and the works of the fathers, read at matins. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 212.

2. An entertaining story, especially in early times one relating to wonders or miracles told of a saint; hence, any unauthentic and improbable or non-historical narrative handed down from early times; a tradition.

Thou shalt, whyl that thou livest, yere by yere,
The most party of thy tyme spende
In making of a glorious *Legende*
Of Goode Wommen, maidenes, and wives
That weren trewe in lovinge all her lives.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women, l. 483.

It were infinite, and indeed ridiculous, to speak of all the Miracles reported to be done by this St Dunstan, which may be fit for a *Legend*, but not for a Chronicle. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 13.

This also was furthered by the *Legend* of Daphne, recorded by the Poets. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 82.

3. A musical composition set to a poetical story, or intended to express such a story without words.—4. An inscription or device of any kind; particularly, the inscription on a shield or coat of arms, or the explanatory inscription on a monument or under a plan or drawing, or the inscription which accompanies a picture, whether descriptive or supposed to stand for words used by the persons represented in the picture.

The new inscription in fresh paint, Peffer and Snagsby, displacing the time-honoured and not easily to be deciphered *legend*, Peffer, only. *Dickens*, Bleak House, x.

5. In *numis.*, the words or letters stamped on the obverse or the reverse of a coin or medal: sometimes differentiated from *inscription* as the reading around the circumference of a coin or medal, and sometimes as all that is inscribed excepting the name of the sovereign or other person represented.

The first fault therefore which I shall find with a modern *legend* is its diffusiveness; you have sometimes the whole side of a medal overrun with it. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

6†. A roll; list; book.

Many tales ȝe tellen that Theologye lerneth;
And that I man made was and my name ȝentred
In the *legende* of lyf longe er I were,
Or elles vnwriten for somme wikkednesse as holywrit wytnesseth. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 376.

Golden Legend, the "Aurea Legenda" of the middle ages, the most popular of all hagiological records, consisting of lives of saints and histories and descriptions of festivals. It was written by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, about the end of the thirteenth century, and is filled with fancies and inventions so extravagant as to be now universally discredited.

legend (lej′end or lē′jend), *v. t.* [< *legend*, *n.*] 1. To narrate or celebrate in or as in a legend.

Nor ladies wanton love, nor wand'ring knight
Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight.
Bp. Hall, Satires, i. 1.

Som of these perhaps by others are *legended* for great Saints. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. To furnish with an inscription; inscribe with a legend: as, "a *legended* tomb," *Poe*.

legenda (lē-jen′dä), *n. pl.* [L., things to be read: see *legend*.] *Eccles.*, things which may be or are to be read, as distinguished from *credenda*, things to be believed.

legendary (lej′en- or lē′jen-dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *légendaire* = Sp. Pg. *legendario* = It. *leggendario*, < ML. *legendarius*, prop. adj., pertaining to legends (as a noun, sc. *liber*, a book of legends), < *legenda*, a legend: see *legend*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of legends; like a legend; traditional; mythical; fabulous.

Thereupon she took
A bird's-eye view of all the ungracious past;
Glanced at the *legendary* Amazon
As emblematic of a nobler age.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

II. *n.*; pl. *legendaries* (-riz). 1. A chronicle or register of the lives of the saints: same as *legend*, 1.—2. A book of legends.

Read the Countess of Pembroke's "Arcadia," a gallant *legendary*, full of pleasurable accidents. *James VI.*

3. A relater or compiler of legends.

legendist (lej′en- or lē′jen-dist), *n.* [< *legend* + *-ist*.] A writer of legends.

This was decidedly an invention of the *legendist*. *Southey*, Letters, IV. 312. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

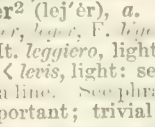
legendize (lej′en-dīz or lē′jen-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legendized*, ppr. *legendizing*. [< *legend* + *-ize*.] To affix a legend to; inscribe with a legend.

Legendre's equation. See *equation*.

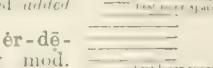
Legendrian (le-jen′dri-an), *a.* [< *Legendre* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or invented by the eminent French mathematician Adrien Marie Legendre (1752–1833).—**Legendrian function.** See *function*, *n.* **Legendrian** or **Legendre's symbol**, a symbol looking like a fraction in parenthesis, used in the theory of numbers. It is equal to plus or minus unity, according as the numerator is or is not a quadratic residue of the denominator. It vanishes if the numerator is divisible by the denominator.

leger[1]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *ledger*[1].

leger[2] (lej′ėr), *a.* [Also *ledger*; < OF. *legier*, *liger*, *leger*, F. *léger* = Sp. *ligero* = Pg. *ligeiro* = It. *leggiero*, light, nimble, < L. as if **leviarius*, < *levis*, light: see *levity*.] 1. Light or small, as a line. See phrases below.—2†. Slight; unimportant; trivial: as, "*leger* performances," *Bacon*.—**Leger line**, in *musical notation*, a short line added above or below a staff to increase its extent to precisely to more than the usual five lines. The leger lines are numbered from the staff both upward and downward. Also



...Leger space, in *musical notation*, a ... lines. The leger spaces are numbered from the staff both upward and ... also called *added* ...



legerdemain (lej″ėr-dē-...), *n.* [Early mod. L. *legerdemaine, legierde-...ayne, leggier demaine, leger du maine,* < F. *léger de main*, light of hand: *léger*, light (see *leger*², *a.*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *main*, < L. *manus*, hand: see *main*³.] Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance or trick which depends on dexterity of hand; fallacious adroitness, trickery, or deception generally.

Perceiue theyr *leygier demaine*, wyth which they would iugle forth thir falshood and shift the trouth asyde.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 813.

He in slights and jugling feates did flow,
And of *legierdemayne* the mysteries did know.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 13.

The gypsies were then to divide all the money that had been got that week, either by stealing linen or poultry, or by fortune-telling or *legerdemain*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 112.

To make it ground of accusation against a class of men that they are not patriotic is the most vulgar *legerdemain* of sophistry. *Macaulay*, Civil Disabilities of the Jews.

legerdemainist (lej″ėr-dē-mā′nist), *n.* [< *legerdemain* + *-ist*.] One who practises legerdemain; a juggler; a trickster.

legering†, *n.* [< *leger*¹, *ledger*¹, *n.*, 4, + *-ing*¹.] See the quotation, and *ledger*¹, *n.*, 4.

The law of *legering*, which is a deceit that colliers abuse the commonwealth withall in having unlawful sacks.
Greene, Discovery of Coosnage (1591).

legerity (lē-jer′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *legerite* (F. *légèreté*), lightness, < *leger*, light: see *leger*².] Lightness; nimbleness. [Rare.]

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With casted slough and fresh *legerity*.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 23.

leges, *n.* Plural of *lex*.

legester†, *n.* A variant of *legister*.

legge¹†, *v.* A Middle English form of *lay*¹.

legge²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *leg*.

legge³†, *v. t.* An aphetic form of *allege*².

legged (leg′ed or legd), *a.* [< *leg* + *-ed*².] 1. Having legs: often in composition: as, the *legged* maple-borer; a two-*legged* animal.

What have we here? a man or a fish? . . . *Legged* like a man! *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 35.

A fine clean corse he is: I would have him buried,
Even as he lies, cross-*legg'd*, like one o' the Templars.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

2. In *her.*, having legs, as a bird, of a different tincture from the body.

legget (leg′et), *n.* [Cf. *ligget*, *lidget*.] A kind of tool used by reed-thatchers. [Local, Eng.]

leggiadro (le-jä′drō), *adv.* [It., pretty, light, < *leggiero*, light: see *leger*².] In *music*, a direction that the music to which the word is appended is to be performed gaily or briskly.

leggiadrous†, (lej-i-ad′rus), *a.* [< It. *leggiadro*, pretty, graceful: see *leggiadro*.] Graceful; pleasing.

Yet this Retirement's cloud ne'r overcast
Those beams of *leggiadrous* courtesy
Which smild in her deportment.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xviii.

leggiero (le-jā′rō), *a.* and *adv.* [It., light: see *leger*².] In *music*, in a light, easy, rapid manner, without emphasizing single tones: usually applied to a decorative or episodical passage.

leggin¹ (leg′in), *n.* [Also *laggen*, *laggin*, *lagen*: see *ledge*¹.] The rim of a cask. [Scotch.]

leggin² (leg′in), *n.* See *legging*.

legging (leg′ing), *n.* [< *leg* + *-ing*¹.] An outer and extra covering for the leg, usually for cold weather or rough traveling. It commonly has the form of a long gaiter extending to the knee, but for special purposes and sometimes for children to the thigh. Often pronounced and sometimes written *leggin*.

He was dressed in deer-skin *leggings*,
Fringed with hedgehog quills and ermine.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xi.

leggism (leg′izm), *n.* [< *leg* (*blackleg*) + *-ism*.] The character or practices of a leg or blackleg. *Blackwood's Mag.* [Slang.]

leggy (leg′i), *a.* [< *leg* + *-y*¹.] Long-legged; having disproportionately long and generally lank legs.

Bobby frequents the Union-Jack club, where you behold Slapper's long-tailed *leggy* mare in the custody of a red-jacket. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, x.

Like her great grand-dam, Fleur-de-lis, she stood full sixteen hands, but was neither *leggy* nor light of bone.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 205.

legh†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lea*¹.

leg-harness (leg′här″nes), *n.* In *medieval armor*, the defenses of the legs and thighs. *Hewitt.*

leghe†, A Middle English form of *lie*².

leghorn (leg′hôrn), *n.* and *a.* [So called from *Leghorn*, F. *Livourne* = Sp. *Liorna* = Pg. *Liorne*, < It. *Livorno*, < L. *Liburnus*, Gr. Λιβόρνος (Ptolemy), a sea-port in Tuscany.] **I.** *n.* 1. A fine kind of plait for bonnets and hats made in Tuscany from the straw of a peculiar variety of wheat, *Triticum vulgare turgidum*, thickly sown, cut green, and bleached: so named because exported from Leghorn.—2. A bonnet or hat made of this material.—3. [*cap.*] An important breed of the common domestic fowl, of the Spanish type, characterized by great activity and rather small size, high, serrated comb, drooping to one side in the hen, and white ear-lobes. The chief varieties are the *brown* (colored like black-breasted red games), and the *white dominique* or *cuckoo*, and *black* Leghorns, all but the last having yellow legs and beak. The Leghorns are noted as being perhaps the most prolific layers of all poultry.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or brought from the city of Leghorn; also, made of or relating to Leghorn straw: as, a *Leghorn* bonnet or hat.—**Leghorn plait**, a braid of Leghorn straw, from which bonnets and hats are made. The upper joint of the stem is used.—**Leghorn straw**, the straw of a variety of wheat, *Triticum vulgare*, sometimes considered a distinct species with the name *T. turgidum*.

legiancet (lē′jans), *n.* [Also *legeance*, *ligeance*, *liegeance*, < ME. *legiance*, *legeaunce*, etc., *legeans*, *ligaunce*, etc., < OF. *ligeance*, *ligeaunce*, *liegeance*, *ligance*, etc.: see *allegiance*.] Same as *allegiance*.

God forbid, but ech were others brother,
Of one *ligeance* due vnto the king.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 199.

So also of a man that is abjured the realme; for notwithstanding the abjuration, he oweth the king his *legeance*, and remaineth within the kings protection.
M. Dalton, Country Justice (1620).

legibility (lej-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *legible*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being read; legibleness.

His [Lamb's] badinage on his sister's handwriting was in jest. It was remarkable for its perfect *legibility*.
Talfourd, Memoirs of Lamb.

legible (lej′i-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *legible* = Pg. *legivel*, < LL. *legibilis*, legible, < L. *legere*, read: see *legend*.] 1. That may be read; written plainly or in intelligible characters: as, a *legible* manuscript.

Let me receive no more Gibberish or Hieroglyphics from you, but *legible* Letters. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 28.

The old gate [of the convent of Mount Sinai] now built up is on the west side; there is some sign of a Greek inscription over it, but such as I believe would not be *legible*, if any one could come near it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 149.

Hence—2. That may be discovered or discerned by marks or indications.

People's opinions of themselves are *legible* in their countenances. *Jeremy Collier.*

=Syn. Readable, recognizable, plain, manifest.

legibleness (lej′i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being legible; legibility.

legibly (lej′i-bli), *adv.* In a legible manner; so as to be read without difficulty: as, a manuscript *legibly* written.

legier†, *n.* and *a.* See *ledger*¹.

legierdemaine†, *n.* See *legerdemain*.

legio (lē′ji-ō), *n.*; pl. *legiones* (lē-ji-ō′nēz). [L.: see *legion*.] In *zoöl.*, a legion.

legion (lē′jon), *n.* [< ME. *legiun*, *legioun*, *legion*, < OF. *legion*, F. *légion* = Sp. *legion* = Pg. *legião* = It. *legione* = Gr. λεγεών, λεγιών, < L. *legio*(*n*-), a Roman legion, < *legere*, gather, select, = Gr. λέγειν, collect: see *legend*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a body of infantry not corresponding exactly to either the regiment or the army-corps of modern times, composed of different numbers of men at different periods, from 3,000 under the kings to over 6,000 under Marius, usually combined with a considerable proportion of cavalry. The ancient legion had 300 horse, and that of Marius about 700. Each legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into three maniples, and each maniple into two centuries. The great power of the Roman legion was due to its rigid discipline and its tactical formation in battle, which was so open and flexible as to enable it to meet every emergency without surprise or derangement. It thus presented a strong contrast on the one hand to the unwieldy solidity of the Greek phalanx, and on the other to the confused and undisciplined state of other armies of the time. Compare *maniple*.

Our *legions* are brim-full, our cause is ripe.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 215.

2. In *French hist.*, one of numerous military bodies so called at different periods. *Foreign legions* were employed by the kings from medieval times. A number of them were formed during the Revolution and under the first empire, of which one was maintained till a recent period. This body, called specifically *the legion*, made itself famous in Algiers and in the Crimea. There were also *provincial legions* in the sixteenth century.

A soldier of *the legion* lay dying in Algiers.
Mrs. Norton, Bingen on the Rhine.

3. Any distinct military force or organization comparable to the Roman legion.

I myself beheld the King
Charge at the head of all his Table Round,
And all his *legions* crying Christ and him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. An extraordinary number; a great multitude.

My name is *Legion*: for we are many. Mark v. 9.

Where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*

5. In *zoöl.*, a large group or series of animals, of indeterminate taxonomic rank, but generally of high grade. In Haeckel's system, for example, the *legion* intervenes between the *subclass* and the *order*, and corresponds to what is usually called a *superorder*.—**Legion of Honor**, in France, an order of distinction and reward for civil and military services, instituted in May, 1802, during the consulate, by Napoleon Bonaparte, but since modified from time to time in important particulars. Under the first empire the distinctions conferred invested the person decorated with the rank of legionary, officer, commander, grand-officer, or grand-cross. The order holds considerable property, the proceeds of which are paid out in pensions, principally to wounded and disabled members.—**The Thundering Legion**, in Christian tradition, the name given to a legion of Christians in the army of Marcus Aurelius, in battle with the Quadi, whose prayers for rain were answered, according to the tradition, by a thunder-shower, which refreshed the thirsty Romans, while it destroyed numbers of the enemy by lightning.

legion (lē′jon), *v. t.* [< *legion*, *n.*] To enroll or form into a legion.

We met the vultures, *legioned* in the air,
Stemming the torrent of the tainted wind.
Shelley, Hellas.

legionary (lē′jon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *légionnaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *legionario*, < L. *legionarius*, belonging to a legion, < *legio*(*n*-), a Roman legion: see *legion*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of a legion or legions: as, *legionary* discipline; a *legionary* soldier; a *legionary* force.—2. Containing a great number.

Too many applying themselves betwixt jest and earnest make up the *legionary* body of errour. *Sir T. Browne.*

II. *n.*; pl. *legionaries* (-riz). 1. One of a legion; especially, a Roman soldier belonging to a legion or a subaltern member of the Legion of Honor.—2. The neuter of a kind of red ant: so named by Huber. It is probably the neuter of *Polyergus rufescens*, a slave-making species.

legiones, *n.* Plural of *legio*.

legionize (lē′jon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legionized*, ppr. *legionizing*. [< *legion* + *-ize*.] To form in a legion.

Descend, sweet Angels, *legioniz'd* in rankes.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

leg-iron (leg′ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. A fetter for the leg. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xvi.—2. In *carbuilding*, a wrought-iron forging attached to the sole-bar, and supporting the foot-boards.

legislate (lej′is-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *legislated*, ppr. *legislating*. [A back formation (like Pg. *legislar*) from *legislator*, *legislation*, etc., q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To exercise the function of legislation; make or enact a law or laws.

II. *trans.* To act upon or effect by means of legislation; determine by enactment: as, to *legislate* a man out of office (as by abolishing the office or changing its tenure); to *legislate* a corporation into existence. [U. S.]

legislation (lej-is-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *législation* = Sp. *legislacion* = Pg. *legislação* = It. *legislazione*, < L. *legis latio*(*n*-), a proposing of a law: *legis*, gen. of *lex*, law (see *legal*); *latio*(*n*-), a bearing, proposing: see *lation*.] 1. The enacting of laws or statutes; the exercise of the power of legislating; the business of a legislator or a legislature.—2. The product of legislative action; a law or the laws promulgated by a legislator or a legislature; a statute, or a body of statutory law: as, the *legislation* of Moses is contained in the Pentateuch.—**Class legislation**, that legislation which affects the interests of a particular class of persons.—**General legislation**, that legislation which is applicable throughout the state generally, as distinguished from *special legislation*, which affects only particular persons or localities.—**Local legislation**. See *local*.

legislative (lej′is-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *législatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *legislativo*; as *legislate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resulting from legislation; ordained by a legislator or a legislature; having statutory force or quality: as, *legislative* proceedings; a *legislative* prohibition.

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the *legislative* style. *Dryden.*

2. Having power to legislate; enacting or uttering laws; lawmaking: as, a *legislative* body; *legislative* authority.—3. Of or belonging to a

legislature; relating to or consisting of a body of legislators: as, a *legislative* committee; a *legislative* vote; a *legislative* recess. —**Legislative Assembly.** See *assembly*. **Legislative power,** the power to make or alter laws. See *judicial power* (under *judicial*), and *executive*, 1.

II. *n.* A person, as a prince or dictator, or a body of persons, as a parliamentary assembly, invested with authority to make or alter laws. Compare *executive*.

The power of the *legislative*, being derived from the people by a positive voluntary grant and institution, can be no other than what that positive grant conveyed, which being only to make laws and not to make legislators, the *legislative* can have no power to transfer their authority of making laws, and place it in other hands.
Locke, Civil Government, xi.

legislatively (lej'is-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* By legislative action; by means of legislation.

legislator (lej'is-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *législateur* = Sp. Pg. *legislador* = It. *legislatore*, < L. *legis lator* (also *legum lator*), a lawgiver: *legis*, gen., *legum*, gen. pl., of *lex*, law (see *legal*); *lator*, a bearer, proposer of a law, < *latus*, used as pp. of *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *legislation*.] A lawgiver; an individual who gives or makes laws; also, a member of a legislature or parliament, or other lawmaking body.

legislatorial (lej″is-lā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *legislator* + *-ial*.] 1. Pertaining or relating to legislation or legislators: as, *legislatorial* power or dictation.—2. Having the power of a legislator; acting as a legislator or legislature.

Solon, the *legislatorial* founder of Athens.
De Quincey, Homer, ii.

One may imagine a community governed by a dependent *legislatorial* body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 357.

legislatorship (lej'is-lā-tor-ship), *n.* [< *legislator* + *-ship*.] The office of legislator.

legislatress (lej'is-lā-tres), *n.* [< *legislator* + *-ess*.] A woman who makes laws; a female legislator. *Shaftesbury*, Morals, iv. § 2.

legislatrix (lej-is-lā'triks), *n.* [= F. *législatrice*, < L. as if **legis latrix*, fem. of *legis lator*, legislator: see *legislator*.] Same as *legislatress*.

legislature (lej'is-lā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *législature* = Sp. Pg. It. *legislatura*, legislature, < L. *legis*, gen. of *lex*, law, + (LL.) *latura*, a bearing, carrying, < *latus*, pp. of *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *legislator*.] 1. A body of lawmakers; an assemblage of men invested with the power of making, repealing, or changing the laws of a country or state, and of raising and appropriating its revenues. A legislature generally consists of two houses or separate bodies acting concurrently, and usually requires the assent of the supreme executive authority for the validation of its acts, the refusal of which, however, may in the United States be overcome by a prescribed majority of votes. (See *veto*.) Legislatures have different specific names, as the *Congress* of the United States and the *Legislatures* of most of the separate States (the former consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, and the two houses of the latter being generally also termed Senate and House of Representatives or Assembly), the *Parliament* of Great Britain (divided into the House of Lords and the House of Commons), the *Reichstag* of Germany, the *Cortes* of Spain, etc. See *house*[1], *n.*, 6.

In the *legislature*, the people are a check on the nobility, and the nobility a check upon the people.
Blackstone, Com., I. ii.

'Twas April, as the bumpkins say;
The *legislature* call'd it May. *Cowper*, A Fable.

2. Any body of persons authorized to make laws or rules for the community represented by them: as, the General Assembly is the *legislature* of the Presbyterian Church.

legist (lē'jist), *n.* [< OF. *legiste*, F. *légiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *legista*, < ML. *legista*, one skilled in law, < L. *lex* (*leg-*), law: see *legal*. Cf. *legister*.] One skilled in the laws.

Though there should be emulation between them, yet as *legists* they will agree in magnifying that wherein they are best. *Bacon*, Letters, cxxvii., To the King.

Ye learned *legists* of contentious law.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

legister†, *n.* [ME., also *legistre*, *legester*, < OF. *legistre*, equiv. to *legiste*, legist: see *legist*.] A legist.

Bisshopes yblessed gif thei ben as thei shulden,
Legistres of bothe the lawes, the lewed there-with to preche. *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 14.

legitim, *n.* See *legitime*.

legitimacy (lē-jit'i-mā-si), *n.* [< *legitima(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being legitimate; conformity to law, rule, or principle; natural or logical result; regularity; propriety; correctness: as, the *legitimacy* of a government, of an argument, or of a conclusion.

During his first ten years of duty Beust served in Berlin and Paris; the first, the stronghold of *legitimacy*, more conservative than Vienna itself; the second, the center of fashion and culture, where the salon had not yet become extinct. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 330.

Specifically—2. Lawfulness of birth: opposed to *bastardy*.—3. Directness or regularity of descent, as affecting the right of succession. See *legitimist*, 2.

legitimate (lē-jit'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legitimated*, ppr. *legitimating*. [< ML. *legitimatus*, pp. of *legitimare* (> It. *legittimare* = Pg. Sp. *legitimar* = F. *légitimer*), make lawful, < L. *legitimus*, lawful: see *legitime*.] 1. To make lawful; establish the legitimacy or propriety of.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to *legitimate* fear to us by his agony and prayers in the garden.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. 8.

To enact a statute of that which he dares not seem to approve, even to *legitimate* vice. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 2.

The general voice has *legitimated* this objection.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 450.

2. To render legitimate, as a bastard; invest with the rights of a legitimate child or lawful heir, as one born out of wedlock. Under the civil and canon laws operative in many European countries a bastard is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents; but this is not the case under the laws of England and most of the United States.

At this Time, in a Parliament, the Duke of Lancaster caused to be *legitimated* the Issue he had by Katherine Swinford before he married her.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 147.

legitimate (lē-jit'i-māt), *a.* [< ML. *legitimatus*, pp. of *legitimare*, make lawful: see the verb.] 1. According to law, rule, or precedent; agreeable to established principles or standards; in conformity with custom or usage; lawful; regular; orderly; proper: as, a *legitimate* king or government; the *legitimate* drama; a *legitimate* subject of debate; *legitimate* trade.

There are certain themes . . . which are too entirely horrible for *legitimate* fiction. *Poe*, Tales, I. 325.

Among the topics of literary speculation, there is none more *legitimate* or more interesting than to consider who, among the writers of a given age, are elected to live.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 123.

Specifically—2. Of lawful birth; born in wedlock, or of parents legally married: as, *legitimate* children; a *legitimate* heir.

Sirrah, your brother is *legitimate*;
Your father's wife did after wedlock bear him.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 116.

A *legitimate* child is one born of wedlock; or, more particularly, one between whose parents the relation of marriage subsisted either at the time when he was begotten, or at the time when he was born, or at some intervening period. *Stephen*, 2 Com., 283.

3. Justly based on the premises; logically correct, allowable, or valid: as, a *legitimate* result; *legitimate* arguments or conclusion.

I will prove it [an assertion] *legitimate*, sir, upon the oaths of judgement and reason.
Shak., Twelfth Night, iii. 2. 16.

A series of *legitimate* syllogisms, exhibiting separately and distinctly, in a light as clear and strong as language can afford, each successive link of the demonstration.
D. Stewart, Human Mind, II. iii. 1.

It is just as *legitimate* an inference that there are bodies in stellar space not luminous as that there are luminous bodies in space not visible.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 310.

Legitimate drama, a designation used at different periods with a varying specific reference, being sometimes applied to the representation of Shakspere's plays and at other times otherwise restricted, but generally employed loosely to indicate approval of some (usually not distant) former time.—**Legitimate prejudice,** an innate or a priori presumption and anticipation of nature.—**Syn.** *Legal*, *Licit*, etc. See *lawful*.

legitimately (lē-jit'i-māt-li), *adv.* In a legitimate manner; lawfully; according to law; genuinely; not falsely.

legitimateness (lē-jit'i-māt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being legitimate; legality; lawfulness; genuineness.

Asserting the *legitimateness* of his ordination.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy.

legitimation (lē-jit-i-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *légitimation* = Sp. *legitimacion* = Pg. *legitimação* = It. *legittimazione*, *legittimagione*, < ML. as if **legitimatio(n-)*, < *legitimare*, legitimate: see *legitimate*, *v.*] 1. The act of making legal, or of giving a thing the recognition of law.

The coinage or *legitimation* of money. *East.*

2. The act of rendering legitimate; specifically, the investing of an illegitimate child, or one supposed to be the issue of an illegal marriage, with the rights of one born in lawful wedlock.

This doubt was kept long open, in respect of the two queens that succeeded, Mary and Elizabeth, whose *legitimations* were incompatible one with another, though their succession was settled by act of parliament.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII. (ed. Bohn), p. 452.

I have disclaim'd Sir Robert and my land;
Legitimation, name, and all is gone:
Then, good my mother, let me know my father.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 248.

3. In Germany, etc., proof of identity and of legal permission to reside in a certain place, engage in a certain occupation, etc.—**Letters of legitimation,** in *Scots law*, letters from the sovereign empowering a bastard who has no lawful children to dispose of his heritage or movables at any time during his life, and to make a testament. These privileges, however, he can now enjoy without letters of legitimation.

legitimatist (lē-jit'i-mā-tist), *n.* [< *legitimate*, *a.*, + *-ist*.] Same as *legitimist*.

legitimatize (lē-jit'i-mā-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legitimatized*, ppr. *legitimatizing*. [< *legitimate* + *-ize*.] To legitimate. [Rare.]

A Governor-General of the Soudan . . . who *legitimatizes* the slave-trade by a decree. *The Century*, XXVIII. 561.

legitime (lej'i-tim), *n.* [< F. *légitime* = Sp. *legítimo* = Pg. *legitimo* = It. *legittimo*, < L. *legitimus*, according to law, legal, legitimate, < *lex* (*leg-*), law: see *legal*.] In *civil law*, the part of the free movable property of a testator which he cannot bequeath away from his children, or deprive them of inheriting by making gifts while living. The one fourth which was thus secured to the children by the Roman law was termed the Falcidian portion, the law being named after the tribune Falcidius, who proposed it. This principle has been adopted in varying extent in some of the principal countries of Europe, including Scotland, and also in Louisiana. In Scots law the legitime (commonly spelled *legitim*), also called *bairns' part of gear* (the part which the testator may freely dispose of being termed the *dead's part*), amounts to one third where the father has left a widow, and one half where there is no widow. It cannot be diminished or affected by any testamentary or other deed.

legitimisation, legitimise. See *legitimization*, *legitimize*.

legitimism (lē-jit'i-mizm), *n.* [< F. *légitimisme*, < L. *legitimus*, legitimate: see *legitime* and *-ism*.] Maintenance of or insistence upon legitimacy in any relation; specifically, the principles of the Legitimists.

The theory of sovereignty and government called *legitimism*, which is still a factor in French and Spanish politics, is ultimately based on the assumption of a sort of sacred and indefeasible law regulating succession to the Crown, and placing it beyond competition and above popular sanction. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 143.

legitimist (lē-jit'i-mist), *n.* [< F. *légitimiste* = Sp. *legitimista*, < L. *legitimus*, legitimate: see *legitime* and *-ist*.] 1. One who maintains or advocates legitimacy of any kind; especially, a supporter of legitimate authority; one who believes in the sacredness of hereditary monarchical government; a favorer of the doctrine of divine right. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] (*a*) In France, a supporter of the claim to the throne of the elder branch of the Bourbons, descendants of Louis XIV., in opposition to that of the Orleans family, descendants of the Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV. Charles X., the representative of the elder line, was deposed in 1830, and replaced by Louis Philippe, of the younger line. The succession fell into abeyance after the deposition of the latter in 1848, and the dispute was terminated in 1883 by the death of the childless Comte de Chambord (who was actually invested with the crown at the age of ten by the abdication of his grandfather, Charles X., and of the dauphin, the Duc d'Angoulême, and was called by his adherents Henry V.), leaving the Comte de Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, sole heir to the royal claims of the whole Bourbon family. (*b*) In Spain, same as *Carlist*, 2.

legitimization (lē-jit″i-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [< *legitimize* + *-ation*.] Legitimation. Also spelled *legitimisation*.

The conflict of laws on the subject of *legitimization* by subsequent marriage yields some curious results.
Encyc. Brit., III. 427.

legitimize (lē-jit'i-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legitimized*, ppr. *legitimizing*. [< L. *legitimus*, legitimate (see *legitimate*), + *-ize*.] To legitimate. Also spelled *legitimise*.

legless (leg'les), *a.* [< *leg* + *-less*.] Having no legs.

leglet (leg'let), *n.* [< *leg* + *-let*.] An ornament for the leg, of the same nature as the anklet.

Her [the Begum of Oude's] dress was an immense pair of trousers of striped Indian silk, a Cashmere shawl . . . over a close covering of blue and yellow silk, two pairs of remarkable slippers, numbers of anklets and *leglets*, a great deal of jewelry, and a large blue cloak over all.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 11.

leglin (leg'lin), *n.* [Appar. for **legling*, dim. of **legel*, < Icel. *legill* = Sw. *lägel* = OHG. *lagila*, *lagella*, MHG. *legele*, *lagel*, *lagel*, G. *legel*, *lägel*, a small cask, < L. *lagena*, a flagon: see *lagena*.] A wooden milk-pail. [Scotch.]

The lasses are lonely, dowie, and wae; . . .
Ilk ane lifts her *leglin*, and hies her away.
Jane Elliot, Flowers of the Forest.

leg-lock (leg'lok), *n.* A lock or fetter for the leg.

leg-muff (leg'muf), *n.* One of the fleecy or downy puffs or tufts about the feet of many

hunting-birds: a fluffy legging. See cut under *falconry*.

Legnotideæ (leg-nō-tid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Legnotis* (*-id-*), a former genus of plants now referred to *Cassipourea* (< Gr. λεγνωτός, with a colored border, < λέγνον, a hem, border, esp. a colored border), + *-eæ*.] A tribe of tropical trees or shrubs of the natural order *Rhizophoreæ* sometimes regarded as a distinct order, chiefly distinguished from the rest of the order by the presence of albumen in the seed. It embraces 11 genera and about 31 species, inhabiting the immediate coasts and muddy estuaries of various tropical countries and islands.

lego-literary (lē″gō-lit'e-rā-ri), *a.* [< L. *lex* (*leg-*), law (see *legal*), + E. *literary*, q. v.] Pertaining to the literature of law. [Rare and barbarous.]

An essay on this *lego-literary* subject. *Lord Campbell.*

leg-rest (leg'rest), *n.* A rest or support for the leg.

Tom advanced before him, carrying the *leg-rest*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 8.

leg-shield (leg'shēld), *n.* A defensive appliance formerly used to protect the leg of a juster: sometimes attached to the saddle, sometimes to the poitrel of the horse, and sometimes forming a separate shield-shaped plate of iron. This shield, of whatever form, was worn particularly to guard the left leg, because this side was especially liable to injury by striking against the barrier which separated the justing knights. The first of the three forms was also used in war.

Leguatia (leg-ū-ā'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., named after one *Leguat*.] A genus of large ralliform birds of the Mascarene Islands, recently extinct; the giant rails. *L. gigantea*, a species about 6 feet tall, was described by Leguat. *H. Schlegel*, 1858.

leguleian (leg-ū-lē'yan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *leguleius*, a pettifogging lawyer, with dim. *-ul-*, < *lex* (*leg-*), law: see *legal*.] **I.** *a.* Pettifogging. [Rare.]

In the classical English sense, or in the sense of *leguleian* barbarism. *De Quincey.*

II. *n.* A pettifogger. [Rare.]

You do but that over again that you have from the very beginning of your Discourse, and which some silly *Leguleians* now and then do, to argue unawares against their own Clients. *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius.

legume (leg'ūm or lē-gūm'), *n.* [< F. *légume* = Sp. *legumbre* = Pg. It. *legume*, pulse, < L. *legumen*, any leguminous plant, pulse, esp. the bean, lit. 'that which may be gathered,' < *legere*, gather: see *legend*.] **1.** *pl.* The fruit of leguminous plants of the pea kind; pulse.

Legumes, or *Legumens*, are a species of plants which are call'd pulse, such as pease, beans, &c., and are so call'd because they may be gather'd by the hand without cutting. *Miller*, Gardener's Dict.

2. A pod formed of a simple pistil, which is dehiscent by both sutures and so divides into two valves, the seeds being borne at the inner or ventral suture only. The name is confined to the fruit of the *Leguminosæ*. In the modification of the legume called a *loment* the pod breaks up into indehiscent joints. See cut under *loment*.

legumen (lē-gū'men), *n.* [L.: see *legume*.] Same as *legume*.

legumin (lē-gū'min), *n.* [< *legume* + *-in*².] A nitrogenous proteid substance resembling casein, obtained from peas and other legumes. It is insoluble in water or acid, but is freely soluble in very dilute alkali, and has an acid reaction. Also called *vegetable casein*.

leguminar (lē-gū'mi-när), *a.* In *bot.*, resembling or characteristic of a legume: said of dehiscence by a marginal suture.

leguminiform (leg-ū-min'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *legumen*, legume, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a legume.

Leguminosæ (lē-gū-mi-nō'sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (P. S. Ralph, 1849), fem. pl. of *leguminosus*, leguminous: see *leguminous*.] A large order of dicotyledonous plants, exceeded in the number of species by the *Compositæ* only, belonging to the great division (cohort) *Rosales*. It is characterized, in brief, by the generally papilionaceous but sometimes regular flowers, and a single free pistil that forms a fruit known as a *legume*. The leaves are, with rare exceptions, alternate, compound, and generally pinnate. The order is composed of trees, shrubs, and herbs, distributed throughout the world, except the frigid islands of the antarctic region. It is divided into three suborders, known as the *Papilionaceæ*, *Cæsalpinieæ*, and *Mimoseæ*. There are about 7,000 species, contained in about 430 genera, mostly included in the suborders *Papilionaceæ* and *Cæsalpinieæ*. The order contains many plants common in cultivation, such as the acacias, genistas, *Wistaria*, etc.; also food-plants, as the kidney-bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, and lucerne, *Medicago sativa*; some of which medicinally, from others are obtained products of commercial value, and a few are poisonous. Also called *Fabaceæ*.

leguminose (lē-gū'mi-nōs), *a.* [< NL. *leguminosus*: see *leguminous*.] Same as *leguminous*.

leguminous (lē-gū'mi-nus), *a.* [= F. *légumineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *leguminoso*, < NL. *leguminosus*, pertaining to pulse, bearing legumes, < L. *legumen* (*legumin-*), pulse, bean, NL. legume: see *legume*.] **1.** Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse.—**2.** In *bot.*, bearing legumes as seed-vessels; pertaining to plants which bear legumes, as peas; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Leguminosæ*.

Also *leguminose*.

lehrbachite (lār'boch-īt), *n.* [< *Lehrbach* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A rare selenide of lead and mercury occurring at Lehrbach in the Harz.

lei-. For scientific words so beginning, see *li-*, *lio-*.

Leibnitzian (līb-nit'zi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Leibnitz*, often written *Leibniz* (see def.), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging, due, or according to the German philosopher and mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz (1646–1716). In philosophy Leibnitz taught the doctrine of monads, the identity of indiscernibles, the law of continuity, preëstablished harmony, the doctrine of vis viva, innate ideas, a universal characteristic, the principle of sufficient reason, theism, optimism, etc. He and Newton were independent inventors of the differential and integral calculus, but the name, notation, etc., which have prevailed are those of Leibnitz.

II. *n.* A follower of Leibnitz; in *math.*, an early student of the infinitesimal calculus.

Leibnitzianism (līb-nit'zi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Leibnitzian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine and principles of the Leibnitzian philosophy.

Leibnitz's theorem. See *theorem*.

leidgert, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *ledger*¹.

leiet, *v.* A Middle English form of *lay*¹.

leift, *n.* A Middle English (Scotch) form of *leave*².

leiger†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *ledger*¹.

leiger-du-maine†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *legerdemain*.

leigh¹ (lē), *n.* A different spelling of *lea*¹, meadow or pasture, used as a suffix (*-leigh*, also *-ley*, *-ly*) in English place-names, especially in Devonshire: as, Chud*leigh*, Chulm*leigh*, Calver*leigh*.

leigh²†. An obsolete preterit of *lie*².

leighton (lā'ton), *n.* [Also *laighton*; ME. *leighton*, *leyhtun*, *lāhton*, < AS. *leáhtūn*, *lēhtūn*, a garden of herbs, < *leác-* (changed to *leáh-* before *t*), herb (see *leek*), + *tūn*, an inclosure: see *town*.] A garden. [Prov. Eng.]

leightonward†, *n.* [ME. *leihtunward*, < AS. **leáhtūnweard*, *lēctūnweard*, a gardener, < *leáhtūn*, a garden, + *weard*, ward, keeper.] A gardener.

leikin, *n.* [A contr. of *liefkin*.] A sweetheart. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

leil, *a.* Another (Scotch) spelling of *leal*.

leimma, *n.* See *limma*.

leio-. For scientific words so beginning, see *lio-*.

Leiophyllum (lī-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), < Gr. λεῖος, smooth, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A genus of ericaceous plants of the tribe *Rhodoreæ*, distinguished by the separate lobes of the corolla and the terminal corymbose arrangement of the white to rose-colored flowers. *L. buxifolium*, the only species, is a small shrub with alternate oblong or oval evergreen leaves, inhabiting the sandy pine-barrens of eastern North America and the mountains of Carolina. It is a pretty wild flower, also cultivated, known as *sand-myrtle*.

Leipoa (lī-pō'ä), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1840), also *Leiopoa*, *Leiopa*, *Laiopa*, and *Liopa*; origin uncertain.] **1.** A genus of Australian mound-birds, of the family *Megapodidæ* and subfamily *Megapodinæ*, having the plumage ocellated. *L. ocellata*, the only species, is about 2 feet long. It is known as the native pheasant by the English colonists. Its mounds are constructed in a peculiar manner.

2. [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus: as, "the ocellated *leipoa*," *Gould*.

leirt, *n.* A Middle English form of *lair*¹.

leiset, *n.* An irregular spelling of *lash*¹, 4.

leisert, *n.* A Middle English form of *leisure*.

leister, lister (lēs'tėr, lis'tėr), *n.* [< Icel. *ljóstr* = Norw. *ljoster* = Sw. *ljuster* = Dan. *lyster*, a salmon-spear.] A barbed spear having three or more prongs, for striking and taking fish; a salmon-spear. Also called *waster*. [Scotch.]

A three-taed *leister* on the ither [shoulder]
Lay, large and lang.
Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

leister (lēs'tėr), *v. t.* [< *leister*, *n.*] To strike or take with a leister. [Scotch.]

He [Scott] and Skene of Rubislaw and I were out one night about midnight, *leistering* kippels in Tweed.
Hogg, quoted in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, III. 63.

Leistes (lis'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1826), < Gr. λῃστής, Attic λῃστής, a robber: see *Lestes*.] A genus of American passerine birds of the family *Icteridæ*, to which different limits have been assigned. It is now restricted to two South American species, *L. guianensis* and *L. superciliaris*, which resemble marsh-blackbirds of the genus *Agelæus* in form, but have the tail short with acute rectrices. The male is blackish, with the bend of the wing and most of the under parts scarlet.

leisurable (lē'zhūr- or lezh'ūr-a-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *leasurable*; < *leisure* + *-able*.] **1.** Leisure; spare. [Rare.]

This . . . I had at *leisurable* hours composed.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

2†. Leisurely; not hurried.

Thus much I say, that by some *leisurable* trauell it were not hard matter to induce all their auncient feete into vse with vs. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 87.

leisurably (lē'zhūr- or lezh'ūr-a-bli), *adv.* In a leisurable manner; at leisure; without haste. [Rare.]

But what shall bee their glory and reward thou shalt see, if thou wilt *leasurably* lysten and beholde to the ende of the tragedye. *Barnes*, Works, p. 358.

leisure (lē'zhūr or lezh'ūr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *leasure*, *leisour*; with orig. term. *-er* (*-er*⁵), irreg. accom. to *-ure*; < ME. *leiser*, *leisere*, *leyser*, *layser*, *laser*, < OF. *leisir*, *lesir*, *laissir*, *lasir*, *leizeir*, *loisir*, permission, leisure, F. *loisir*, leisure, < *leisir*, *loisir*, be permitted, < L. *licere*, be permitted: see *license*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Opportunity for ease or relaxation; freedom from necessary occupation or business; spare time.

His limbs resolv'd through idle *leisour*,
Unto sweete sleepe he may securely lend.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 141.

Where other senses want not their delights
At home in *leisure* and domestick ease.
Milton, S. A., l. 917.

The founding of a new philosophy, the imparting of a new direction to the minds of speculators, this was the amusement of his *leisure*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. Convenient opportunity; available or commodious time; hence, convenience; ease.

She . . . swoor hir ooth, by Seint Thomas of Kent,
That she wol been at his comandement
Whan that she may hir *leyser* wel espie.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 107.

Their vassals, seruaunts and slaues vsed it [hair] short or shauen in signe of seruitude and because they had no meane nor *leasure* to kembe and keepe it cleanely.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 240.

If your *leisure* served, I would speak with you.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2. 84.

Passions must have *leisure* to digest.
Bp. Hall, Epistles, ii. 9.

At leisure [OF. *a leisir*], free from occupation; not engaged: as, I am now *at leisure* to hear you.

Go youre wey, and anothir tyme we shall speke more *at leyser*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 7.

Madam, Mrs. Candour is below, and if your ladyship 's *at leisure*, will leave her carriage.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

At one's leisure, at one's ease or convenience; at any time otherwise unoccupied: as, do it *at your leisure*.

I shall leave with him that rebuke to be considered *at his leisure*. *Locke.*

II. *a.* Free from business; idle; unoccupied: as, *leisure* moments.

I spent my time very agreeably at Damascus, passing my *leisure* hours in the coffee houses, and commonly taking my repast in them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 126.

It may be accepted as the old-world assumption that the foundation on which the structure known as "Society" is founded is the existence of a *leisure* class.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 143.

leisured (lē'zhūrd or lezh'ūrd), *a.* [< *leisure* + *-ed*².] Having ample leisure; not occupied with business.

We are not debating whether government ought to be carried on by the people rather than by the *leisured* classes.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 193.

Many of the inhabitants belong to the *leisured* class.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 491.

leisurely (lē'zhūr-li or lezh'ūr-li), *a.* [< ME. **leiserly*, *layserly*; < *leisure* + *-ly*¹.] Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate: as, a *leisurely* stroll; a *leisurely* survey.

With *leisurely* delight she by degrees
Lifts ev'ry till, does ev'ry drawer draw.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, iii. 1.

He . . . was at last taken up into heaven in their sight, by a slow and *leisurely* ascent.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

leisurely (lē'zhūr-li or lezh'ūr-li), *adv.* [< *leisurely*, *a.*] At leisure; not hastily or hurriedly; deliberately.

Others saucily
Promise more speed, but do it *leisurely*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1349.

A flock of sheep that *leisurely* pass by,
One after one. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, i. 14.

Leitch's blue. See *blue*.

leite†, *n.* See *lait*[1].

Leithner's blue. See *blue*.

Leitneria (līt-nē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. W. Chapman, 1860), named after Dr. Edward F. *Leitner*, who collected in Florida.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Leitnerieæ*. *L. Floridana*, a native of Florida, is a stout shrub from 2 to 6 feet in height, with short thick branches and deciduous entire leaves, smooth and shining above and covered below with short woolly hairs. A second species is said to occur in Texas.

Leitnerieæ (līt-nē-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Leitneria* + *-eæ*.] An order of unisexual apetalous plants. It is distinguished by the absence of a perianth, and by a superior radicle and simple leaves, from the related family *Platanaceæ*, in which the radicle is inferior, and from the *Juglandeæ*, in which the leaves are pinnate.

Lejeune-Dirichlet's theorem. See *theorem*.

lek (lek), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *lake*[2].

Some particular spot is chosen in their haunts, where they [black grouse] congregate, or *lek*, as it is sometimes called. *H. Seebohm*, Brit. Birds, II. 436.

leket, *n.* An obsolete form of *leek*.

lekin (lē′kin), *n.* Same as *likin*.

lekythoid, lekythos. See *lecythoid*, *lecythus*.

lelt, *a.* A Middle English form of *leal*.

Lelaps, *n.* See *Lælaps*, 1 (*b*).

lelet, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *leal*.

lellyt, *adv.* A Middle English form of *leally*.

Lema (lē′mä), *n.* [NL.; origin not ascertained.] A genus of phytophagous beetles of the family *Criocerida*, having the prothorax constricted. *L. trilineata* is a common North American species found on the potato, with a reddish-yellow head and prothorax, and three lengthwise black stripes on the elytra. *Fabricius*, 1798.

Three-lined Leaf-beetle (*Lema trilineata*). *a*, *a*, larva; *b*, tip of its body, enlarged; *c*, pupa; *d*, eggs. Lines show natural sizes.)

leman† (lem′an or lē′man), *n.* [Also *leaman*; early mod. E. also *lemman*; < ME. *lemman*, *lemmon*, *limman*, *lefmon*, *leofmon*, *leveman* (?), dear one, lover, sweetheart, lit., as separately and only in a general sense, in AS., *leóf mann* or *monn*, 'lief man,' i. e. 'dear person': AS. *leóf*, dear; *mann*, *monn*, person (man or woman): see *lief* and *man*.] **1.** One who is dear; a person beloved.

Ho that sith him one the Rode.
Iesus his *lemmon*.
And his moder bi him stonde
Sore wepinde, and seynt Iohan.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 220.

2. A sweetheart of either sex; a gallant or a mistress: often in a bad sense; a paramour.

He seyde he wolde ben hire *Limman* or Paramour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 24.

His wif anon hath for hir *lemman* sent;
Her *lemman*? certes, this is a knavisch speche.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 100.

Then like a king he was to her exprest,
And offred kingdoms unto her in vew,
To be his *Leman* and his Lady trew.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 40.

As jealous as Ford, that searched a hollow walnut for his wife's *leman*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 172.

Lemanea (lē-mā′nē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bory de Saint-Vincent, about 1801), named after M. *Leman*, a French botanist.] A genus of florideous algæ, the type of the family *Lemaneaceæ*.

Lemaneaceæ (lē-mā-nē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. Rabenhorst, about 1864), < *Lemanea* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of fresh-water algæ of the order *Florideæ*, growing in tufts of a gray, olive-brown, or darker color, in rapidly running water, as under mill-wheels. The filiform and cartilaginous thallus is simple or sparsely branched, hollow, and more or less nodose. Tetraspores are wanting; the fructification is therefore sexual only. The carpospores are collected at intervals within the filaments, and the spermatozoids are produced in zones on the surface of the thallus.

Lembidæ (lem′bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lembus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ciliate infusorians named from the genus *Lembus*.

lembict, lembikt, *n.* Variants of *limbec*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

lembus (lem′bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. λέμβος, a small sailing-vessel with a sharp prow.] **1**†. A small piratical vessel without a deck.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Lembidæ*, having a crest-like membranous border, and no anterior digitiform appendages nor caudal seta. These animalcules swim very actively with a wriggling motion. They are found in salt water. *L. velifer* is an example.

leme[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *leam*[1].

leme[2]†. A Middle English form of *limb*[1]. *Chaucer*.

leming, *n.* See *lemming*.

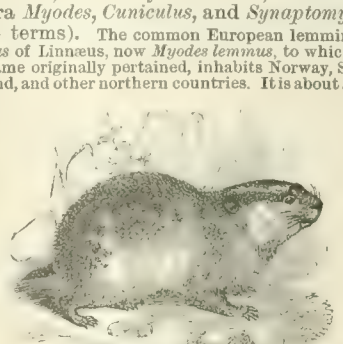
lemma (lem′ä), *n.*; pl. *lemmata* (-a-tä). [= F. *lemme* = Sp. Pg. *lema* = It. *lemma*, < L. *lemma*, a theme, < Gr. λῆμμα, anything received or taken, a thing taken for granted, < λαμβάνειν, 2d aor. λαβεῖν, take, = Skt. √ *rabh*, take. Cf. *labis*, etc. Hence *dilemma*, *trilemma*.] **1.** In *logic*: (*a*) In the Stoical logic—(1) The major premise of a hypothetical syllogism, or modus ponens: thus, in the reasoning, "If it is day, it is light; but it is day: hence, it is light," the first premise was called the *lemma*. (2) A premise in general. (*b*) A Megaric sophism depending on the question whether a man who says "I am lying" is truly lying or not.—**2.** In *math.*, a proposition upon which it is necessary to arrest the attention for the sake of proving an ulterior one, but which interrupts the regular series of theorems; also, a premise drawn from another branch of mathematics than that under consideration.—**3.** A theme; a thesis; the subject of an epigram, or of a musical composition, etc. [A Latinism.]

In the year 1445, several pageants were exhibited at Paul's-gate, with verses written by Lydgate on the following *lemmata*: . . . Five wise and five foolish virgins, Of St. Margaret, etc.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 158, note.

4. In *embryol.*, the primary or outer layer of the germinal vesicle. *Pascoe.* = **Syn.** See *inference*.

lemmergeyer, *n.* See *lammergeier*.

lemming, leming (lem′ing), *n.* [< Norw. *lemming*, also *lemende*, *limende* = Sw. *lemming* = Dan. *lemming*, a lemming, according to Aasen lit. 'destroying,' with ref. to its ravages, < Norw. *lemja*, maim, strike, beat, = E. *lame*[1], *v.*; but the variations of form indicate a foreign origin, perhaps Lappish: cf. Lapp. *loumek*, a lemming. Hence NL. *Lemmus*.] A rodent quadruped of the family *Muridæ*, subfamily *Arvicolinæ*, and one of the genera *Myodes*, *Cuniculus*, and *Synaptomys* (see these terms). The common European lemming, *Mus lemmus* of Linnæus, now *Myodes lemmus*, to which alone the name originally pertained, inhabits Norway, Sweden, Lapland, and other northern countries. It is about 5 inches

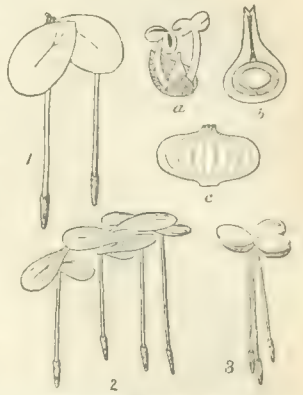


Common European or Norway Lemming (*Myodes lemmus*).

long and of varied coloration. It is very prolific, and vast hordes periodically migrate down to the sea, destroying much vegetation in their path. So numerous are they at times, and so sudden is their appearance, that they were fabled to rain down from the clouds. Large numbers of rapacious quadrupeds and birds hang upon their line of march and materially diminish their numbers. These migrations are said to portend a hard winter. *M. schisticolor* is a plain slaty-gray species of Siberia. *M. obensis* is a bright rusty-brown species inhabiting arctic regions of both hemispheres and common in northwestern America. The lemming of the Hudson's Bay regions, Greenland, etc., is *Cuniculus hudsonius* or *torquatus*, a species of which turns snow-white in winter; it is also called *hare-tailed mouse* or *rat*, and by other names. A kind of false lemming, found in parts of the United States from Indiana and Kansas to Alaska, and also in British America, is *Synaptomys cooperi*. There are several other nominal species.

Lemmus (lem′us), *n.* [NL., orig. a technical designation of the Norway lemming: see *lemming*.] A genus of *Muridæ*, subfamily *Arvicolinæ*, including the lemmings and some other arvicolines.

Lemna (lem′nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. λέμνα, a water-plant.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the order *Lemnaceæ*. It is distinguished from *Wolffia*, the only other genus of the order, by having the flowers developed on the margin of the frond instead of from a pit in the upper surface. Distributed about the temperate and tropical regions of the world are seven species, known as *duckweed*, some of them the smallest of flowering plants, consisting of a frond that floats on the surface of the water, and bears below a few thread-like roots, and above one or more monœcious flowers.



1. *Lemna minor*, flowering plants; *a*, male flower; *b*, pistil; *c*, fruit. 2. *Lemna trisulca*. 3. *Lemna gibba*.

Lemnaceæ (lem-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. L. Endlicher, 1840), < *Lemna* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous water-plants, the duckweed family, distinguished by the absence of a distinct stem or foliage, and producing one or a few monœcious or dicœcious flowers from the edge or upper surface of the frond. There are two genera, *Lemna* and *Wolffia*, both generally distributed throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the world.

lemnad (lem′nad), *n.* [< NL. *Lemna* + *-ad*[1].] A plant of the order *Lemnaceæ*; a duckweed: used in the plural by Lindley for the *Lemnaceæ*, or duckweed family.

Lemnian (lem′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Lemnius* (< Gr. Λήμνιος), Lemnian, < *Lemnos*, *Lemnus*, < Gr. Λῆμνος, Lemnos, an island in the Ægean sea.] Of or pertaining to Lemnos, an island in the Ægean sea. **Lemnian earth**, a kind of astringent earth, of fatty consistence and reddish color, used medicinally in the same cases as the other boles. It has the external appearance of clay, with a smooth surface resembling agate, especially in recent fractures. Like soap, it removes impurities. Like kaolin, to which it is related, it has its origin in the decomposition of feldspathic rocks. See *bole*[2].—**Lemnian ruddle**, a sort of red chalk obtained from deposits in Lemnos, and used as a coloring material.

lemniscate (lem-nis′kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *lemniscatus*, fem. of L. *lemniscatus*, adorned with pendent ribbons, < *lemniscus*, a ribbon: see *lemniscus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *math.*, related to the lemniscate of Bernoulli.—**2.** In *ichth.*, having a hyaline or transparent appearance and ribbon-like form; of or relating to the *Lemniscati*: as, a *lemniscate* fish.—**Lemniscate function**, the function of which the lemniscate integral is the inverse.—**Lemniscate integral**, the elliptic integral

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$$

which is exhibited in the quincuncial projection of the sphere.

II. *n.* In *math.*: (*a*) The locus of the point at which the tangent to an equilateral hyperbola meets the perpendicular let fall upon it from the center: a curve invented by James Bernoulli. It may also be defined as the locus of the point the product of whose distances from two fixed points is a quarter of the square of the distance of those points from each other. It is a kind of Cassinian, and is also a lemniscate in sense (*c*), below. (*b*) Any crunodal curve of the fourth order having only one real branch,

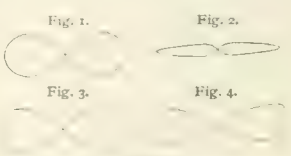


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

Lemniscates.

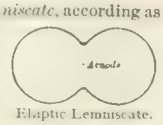
Fig. 1, with $(x^2+y^2)^2 - x^2 + y^2 = 0$.
Fig. 2, with $(x^2+y^2)^2 - x^2 - y^2 = 0$.
Fig. 3, with $(x^2+y^2)^2 + x^2 - y^2 = 0$.
Fig. 4, with $(x^2+y^2)^2 + 1 \cdot 34 - x^2 \cdot y^2 = 0$.

and this finite and symmetrical with respect to two axes. [This definition is an attempt to interpret that of certain writers formerly in repute, who say that the lemniscate has the shape of 8, but who give as the typical form a curve which, having a tacnodal aenode at infinity, is not a bicircular quartic. Curves satisfying this definition are of the 10th, 8th, and 6th classes. See figures and *Cassinian*.] (*c*) The locus of the point at which the tangent to a fixed conic is cut by a perpendicular let fall upon it from the center.

Its equation is $(x^2+y^2)^2 = ax^2 + by^2$. It is a unicursal bicircular quartic. (See *bicircular*.) It has two real and two imaginary bitangents represented by the equation

$$(a+b)y^2 + (b-a)x^2 = 0.$$

It is called an *elliptic* or *hyperbolic lemniscate*, according as the oval connects a ellipse or a hyperbola, in the former case the central node is an acnode, in the latter a crunode. See the figure. (*d*) A Cassinian: a misapplication of the word originating in Germany.



Elliptic Lemniscate.

Lemniscati (lem-nis-kā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lemniscatus*, adorned with pendent ribbons: see *lemniscate*.] A group of fishes of ribbon-like form and hyaline appearance, containing the *Leptocephalidæ* and similar forms, now known to be the larval stages or young of other fishes.

lemniscatic (lem-nis-kat′ik), *a.* [< *lemniscate* + *-ic*.] Of or concerning lemniscates.—**Lemniscatic coordinates**, a system of confocal Cassinians cut orthogonally by equilateral hyperbolas and used as coordinates. See *lemniscatic geometry*.—**Lemniscatic curve.** See *curve* and *lemniscate* (*b*).—**Lemniscatic geometry**, the geometry of Cassinians. Any conform map-projection which shows every point of the globe twice (except the one thrown to infinity), and on a single sheet, transforms all circles into bicircular quartics, thus affording an easy way of studying the latter curves. If the point thrown to infinity is one of the poles, the parallels of latitude appear as Cassinians, while the meridians become equilateral hyperbolas.

lemniscus (lem-nis′kus), *n.*; pl. *lemnisci* (-ī). [L., a pendent ribbon, < Gr. *λημνίσκος*, a woolen fillet or band; with irreg. inserted *μ* and dim. term. *-ίσκος*, < *λῆνος* = L. *lana*, wool.] 1. In *anc. costume*, a woolen fillet or ribbon pendent at the back of the head from diadems, crowns, etc. It was likewise attached to prizes as a mark of additional honor.—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) One of the minute ribbon-like appendages of the generative pores of some entozoans, as *Echinorhynchus*. See cut under *Acanthocephala*.

The cavity of the body [of *Echinorhynchus*] is filled with a fluid, in which the ova, or spermatozoa, float, and, at its anterior extremity, two elongated oval bodies depend from the parietes, and hang freely in it. These are the *lemnisci*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 554.

(*b*) Same as *fillet*, 9.—3. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of acalephs. *Quoy and Gaimard*, 1824.

Lemodipoda (lem-ō-dip′ō-dä), *n. pl.* See *Læmodipoda*.

lemon (lem′on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lemmon*, *limon*, *lemond*; = D. *limoen* = G. *limone* = Dan. Sw. *lemon*, *limon*, < F. *limon* = Sp. *limon* = Pg. *limão* = It. *limone*, < ML. *limo(n-)* (also *lemonium*), NL. *limonum* = NGr. *λεμόνι* = Russ. *limonŭ* = Bulg. *limon* = Serv. *limun* = Hung. *lemonya* = Turk. *līmūn* = Hind. *nībū*, *nīnbū*, *nimbū* = Pers. *līmūn*, *līmūnā*, also *līmū*, < Ar. *līmūn*, a lemon. Cf. *lime*[5], from the same ult. source.]

I. *n.* 1. The fruit of the rutaceous tree *Citrus Medica*, var. *Limonum*. It is botanically a berry of an ellipsoid form, knobbed at the apex, with a pale-yellow rind whose outer layer is charged with a fragrant oil, and a light-colored pulp, full of an acid well-flavored juice. The latter, together with lime-juice, is the chief commercial source of citric acid. The *oil* or *essence of lemons* is extracted from the rind, at present by the method of expression, which yields the best. It is consumed in large quantities as a flavoring essence and a component of perfumes.

A fruit that the inhabitants call Maracocks, which is a pleasant wholesome fruit much like a *Lemond*.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 123.

I'll be with you in the squeezing of a *lemon*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

2. The tree that yields this fruit. It is found wild in the mountainous regions of India, especially in the north. As a cultivated fruit-tree, it was early known and disseminated by the Arabs, but appears not to have been established in Europe till comparatively late, perhaps brought by the crusaders. It is now cultivated widely in subtropical countries, and is grown industrially in Italy and the adjacent islands, in Spain and Portugal, and in Florida, generally in connection with the orange. The common lemon is a tree from 10 to 15 feet high. Unlike the orange, it is of irregular growth and of sparse foliage. The corolla of its flowers is purplish on the outside, and their fragrance is less heavy than that of orange-flowers. Its closest botanical affinity is with the citron, the two being now considered as varieties of the same species. See *Citrus*, 2.

Far off, and where the *lemon* grove
In closest coverture upsprung.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

3. The borhame or sand-sole, a kind of flatfish. See *lemon-sole*, 1.—**Bergamot lemon.** Same as *bergamot*[1], 1.—**Essential salt of lemon**, the binoxalate of potash, or potash combined with oxalic acid, used for removing iron-mold and ink-stains from linen.—**Fingered lemon**, an odd Chinese variety of lemon with very little pulp, in which the segments divide at the apex into five or more cylindrical lobes.—**Sea lemon.** See *sea-lemon*.—**Sweet lemon, pear lemon**, the variety *Limetta* of *Citrus Medica*, a somewhat pear-shaped fruit. The variety also includes the *sweet lime*. They lack the acidity of the common lemon.—**Water lemon.** See *water-lemon*.

II. *a.* 1. Having lemon as a principal ingredient; impregnated or flavored with lemon: as, *lemon* candy.

He made our Skins as smooth as a Fair Ladies Cheeks, just wash'd with *Lemon* Posset, and greas'd over with Pomatum.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 116.

2. Of the color of a lemon; lemon-colored: as, *lemon* silk.

lemonade (lem-ọ-nād′), *n.* [< F. *limonade* (= Sp. *limonada* = Pg. *limonada*, *limoada* = It. *limonata*, *limonea*, > Ar. *limunada*), < *limon*, lemon: see *lemon* and *-ade*[1].] A beverage consisting of lemon-juice mixed with water and sweetened.

A Persian's heaven is eas'ly made,
'Tis but black eyes and *lemonade*.
Moore, Intercepted Letters, vi.

lemon-balm (lem′on-bäm), *n.* A garden-herb, *Melissa officinalis*. See *balm*, 7, and *Melissa*.

lemon-bird (lem′on-bėrd), *n.* The common linnet, *Linota cannabina*: from the yellowish coloration of the male. [West Riding, Eng.]

lemon-cadmium (lem′on-kad″mi-um), *n.* A very pale shade of cadmium-yellow.

lemon-color (lem′on-kul″or), *n.* A yellow resembling the color of a ripe lemon; any proper yellow of a greener tint than gamboge, but not so much so as to suggest the idea of green.

lemon-colored (lem′on-kul″ord), *a.* Having the color of a ripe lemon; of a lemon-color.

lemon-dab (lem′on-dab), *n.* The smear-dab. [Local, Irish.]

lemon-drop (lem′on-drop), *n.* A kind of candy in drops, flavored with lemon-juice or oil of lemon.

lemon-fish (lem′on-fish), *n.* A sort of amberfish, *Seriola stearnsi*, of the Gulf of Mexico. [Louisiana.]

lemon-grass (lem′on-gràs), *n.* A sweet-scented East Indian grass, *Andropogon Schœnanthus* or *A. citratus*. It is abundant wild and in cultivation in India, and is known in Western greenhouses. An infusion of its leaves is used as a tea, and is considered a good stomachic. The name *lemon-grass* is also given to *A. Nardus* and perhaps to other fragrant species of the genus.—**Lemon-grass oil**, an oil distilled from the leaves of *Andropogon citratus*. It is chiefly sought as a perfume, for which use it is exported from Ceylon and elsewhere in large quantities. It resembles oil of verbena, under which name it often passes. It is more or less confounded with citronella-oil, from a related grass. See *Andropogon* and *citronella*.

Lemonias (lē-mō′ni-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λειμωνιας*, a meadow-nymph, < *λειμών*, a meadow.] The typical genus of *Lemoniinæ*, of which the Linnean *Papilio lemonias* is the type.

Lemoniidæ (lem-ō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemonias* + *-idæ*.] A family of butterflies: also called *Erycinidæ*. They are characterized by the male having but four perfect feet, and are divided into four subfamilies, *Lemoniinæ*, *Eusiasiinæ*, *Nemeobiinæ*, and *Libytheinæ*.

lemon-juice (lem′on-jös), *n.* The juice of the lemon. It is somewhat opaque and turbid and extremely sour, owing its acidity to citric and malic acids. It is much used, especially in the form of lemonade, or combined with potassium bicarbonate, as a cooling and effervescing beverage. Among seamen it is highly esteemed as an antiscorbutic.

lemon-kali (lem′on-kā″lī), *n.* A mixture of potassium bicarbonate with lemon-juice. (*a*) In the form of a powder, the bicarbonate strongly flavored with lemon. (*b*) An effervescing drink made either by dissolving the powder or by mixing the ingredients fresh. Also *lemon and kali*.

lemon-scented (lem′on-sent″ed), *a.* Scented with lemon, or having a fragrance similar to that of lemon.—**Lemon-scented thyme.** See *lemon-thyme*.—**Lemon-scented verbena.** See *lemon-verbena*.

lemon-sole (lem′on-sōl), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Soleidæ*, *Solea lascaris*.—2. The smear-dab, *Hippoglossoides limandoides*. [Scotch.] Also *lemon-dab*.

lemon-squash (lem′on-skwosh), *n.* Lemonade. [Eng.]

lemon-squeezer (lem′on-skwē″zėr), *n.* A small hand-press, usually of the lever type, for expressing the juice from a lemon. It is made in a great variety of forms, and is fitted with a strainer to retain the seeds.

lemon-thyme (lem′on-tīm), *n.* A lemon-scented garden variety of *Thymus Serpyllum*.

lemon-verbena (lem′on-vėr-bē″nä), *n.* A garden-shrub, *Lippia* (*Aloysia*) *citriodora*, related to the verbena. Its leaves have a lemon fragrance.

lemon-walnut (lem′on-wâl″nut), *n.* The butternut, *Juglans cinerea*: so called on account of its fragrance.

lemonweed (lem′on-wēd), *n.* A sea-mat of the family *Flustridæ*: so called from its scent.

lemon-yellow (lem′on-yel″ō), *n.* 1. A clear pale-yellow color, like that of the rind of a ripe lemon. In entomology it is distinguished from *citron-yellow*, which is paler and more greenish.—2. A pigment used by artists, composed of barium chromate. It is of a bright lemon hue and quite permanent, but has little body.

Lemur (lē′mėr), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to its nocturnal habits and stealthy steps, < L. *lemur*, only in pl. *lemures*, a ghost, specter.] 1. The typical genus of *Lemuridæ* and *Lemurinæ*. It has been more than coextensive with these groups as now understood, but is now restricted to the

Varied Lemur (*Lemur varius*).

typical *Lemuridæ* with a long furry tail, fox-like face, and typical dentition, such as the ring-tailed lemur, *L. catta*, and several other species.

2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) A member of the genus *Lemur*, in the widest sense; any lemurine, lemuroid, or prosimian. The ring-tailed, red, ruffed, etc., lemurs belong to the genus *Lemur*. Gray lemurs, with the tail as long as the body, belong to *Hapalemur*, as *H. griseus*, which is about 15 inches long. The broad-nosed lemur is *Hapalemur simus*. The rather small lemurs with comparatively short tail belong to *Lepilemur*, as *L. mustelinus*. Mouse-lemurs are small species of *Chirogaleus*. (See cut under *Chirogaleus*.) Dwarf lemurs belong to *Microcebus*. The lemurs of continental Africa are mostly referred to the genus *Galago*. (See cut under *Galago*.) The woolly lemurs or indris form the subfamily *Indrisinæ*, of the genera *Indris*, *Propithecus*, and *Microrhynchus*; some of these are tailless. The slender lemurs or loris belong to the genus *Loris* or *Stenops* (see cuts under *Loris*); the slow lemurs to *Nycticebus*. These are Indian, extending to Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and Ceylon. The potto is an African lemur of the genus *Perodicticus*. The angwantibo is a tailless lemur of the genus *Arctocebus*. (*b*) Some animal like a lemur. See *flying-lemur* and *Galeopithecus*.—**Yellow lemur.** Same as *kinkajou*, 1.

Lemuravidæ (lem-ū-rav′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemuravus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lemuroid mammals with 44 teeth, from the Lower Eocene of Wyoming, representing a generalized ancestral type.

Lemuravus (lem-ū-rā′vus), *n.* [NL., < *Lemur* + L. *avus*, grandfather.] The typical genus of *Lemuravidæ*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1875.

lemures (lem′ū-rēz), *n. pl.* [L.: see *Lemur*.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, the spirits of the departed considered as evil-disposed specters or ghosts, who were supposed to do mischief at night to the living, and were exorcised annually with a ceremonial ritual by the head of each household, at midnight on May 9th, 11th, and 13th, on which days was celebrated the festival called lemuralia or lemuria. There were also games and other public observances of the festival. Also called *larvæ*. Compare *Lar*[1], 1.

The Lars and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 171.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Lemurs: equivalent to *Lemuroidea*. (*b*) A group of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

Lemuria[1] (lē-mū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing., < *Lemur*, q.v.] In *zoögeog.*, a supposed former faunal area of the globe, corresponding to some extent to the geographical distribution of the lemurs, and characterized by the abundance and variety of those animals inhabiting it. The existence of any such region or continent is hypothetical, being inferred from, or held to account for, the present peculiar geographical distribution of the lemurs.

Professor Haeckel uses the latter noun [*Lemuria*] . . . as the name of a continent now largely submerged, which he supposes to have been the center of distribution of the lemuroid ancestors of the higher orders of Mammalia, and part of which has persisted, as Madagascar with its remarkable fauna. Palæontological discoveries have, however, shown that America can . . . lay as good a claim to have been the original home of the lemuroids.
Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 481.

Lemuria[2] (lē-mū′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < *Lemur*, q. v.] In some editions of Cuvier's system, a subdivision of the *Chiropoda* (which comprised *Bimana* and *Quadrumana*) by which the lemurs, including *Chiromys*, are distinguished collectively from monkeys and man. With some little alteration, the division corresponds to the modern suborder *Prosimiæ* of the order *Primates;* but the term *Lemuria* is scarcely in use in this sense. See *Prosimiæ*.

Lemurian (lē-mū′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lemuria*[1] + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the region Lemuria.

II. *n.* One of the hypothetical human inhabitants of Lemuria, or a person supposed to have lived when the supposed Lemuria was an extensive continent. Compare *Atlantean*, 2.

Lemuridæ (lē-mū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemur* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Prosimiæ* or *Lemuroidea* formed by the exclusion of the *Tarsiidæ* and the *Daubentoniidæ;* the lemurs proper. The teeth are of three kinds, and the incisors are not gliriform. There are pectoral as well as inguinal mammæ. The fibula is distinct from the tibia, and the bony orbits of the eyes are open behind. The claws of the hind feet are like flattened nails, excepting that of the second toe. These animals are specially characteristic of Madagascar, but many also inhabit Africa, some India and islands further eastward. They are arboricole and quadrumanous, and many of them might be described as fox-like or cat-like monkeys; but their forms are very diverse. Their size ranges from that of a cat to that of a mouse. The family is divided into four subfamilies, *Indrisinæ*, *Lemurinæ*, *Nycticebinæ*, and *Galagininæ*.

Lemurinæ (lem-ū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemur* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Lemuridæ;* lemurs strictly so called. They have more than 30 teeth, usually 36; the tarsus moderate; hind limbs longer than the fore; the tail at least two thirds as long as the body; the ears moderate, with distinct tragus and antitragus, and the anterior portion of the helix folded over; and the spinous processes of the last dorsal and lumbar vertebræ proclivous. The leading genera are *Lemur*, *Hapalemur*, *Lepilemur*, and *Chirogaleus*.

lemurine (lem′ū-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *lemur* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *lemuroid*.

lemuroid (lem′ū-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *lemur* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the lemurs or *Prosimiæ*, or having their characters; lemurine; prosimian.

II. *n.* One of the *Prosimiæ;* one of the *Lemuridæ;* a lemur.

Lemuroidea (lem-ū-roi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemur* + *-oidea*.] **1.** The lemuroids, prosimians, or lemurs at large, a suborder of *Primates*, distinguished from *Anthropoidea;* the strepsirrhine quadrumanous mammals. The *Lemuroidea* are the lower series of *Primates*, having the cerebrum much less developed, leaving the cerebellum much uncovered; the teats variable, not confined to the breast; the uterus bicornuate; and the clitoris perforated by the urethra. The lacrymal foramen of the skull is outside the orbit of the eye, and the orbit is open behind. The ears are pointed, with indistinct lobules or none. There are three families, *Lemuridæ*, *Tarsiidæ*, and *Daubentoniidæ* (or *Chiromyidæ*).

2. A superfamily of *Prosimiæ*, containing the families *Lemuridæ* and *Tarsiidæ*, together contrasted with the *Daubentonioidea*.

len[1]†, *v.* An older and dialectal form of *lend*[1].

len[2]†, *v.* A dialectal form of *lain*[3].

lena† (lē′nạ), *n.* [L., a procuress (cf. *leno*, a procurer), < *lenire*, persuade, render mild, < *lenis*, smooth, mild: see *lenity*.] A procuress: as, "my lean *lena*," *Webster*.

Lenaia (lē-nī′ạ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Ληναια (sc. ἱερά), neut. pl. of ληναιος, pertaining to the wine-press (an epithet of Dionysus, or Bacchus), < ληνός, a wine-vat, wine-press.] In *Gr. antiq.*, an Athenian festival in honor of Dionysus (Bacchus), celebrated in the ancient temple of that god, called the Lenaion, to the south of the Acropolis. It was the second of the series of Dionysiac festivals, and took place during the month of Gamelion (part of January and February); it was the occasion of a procession, and of dramatic contests in both tragedy and comedy. See *Bacchus* and *Dionysia*.

luncheon (len′chon), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *lodging*.] In *mining*, a kind of shelf in a shaft. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lend[1] (lend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lent*, ppr. *lending*. [With excrescent *-d*, as also in *sound*[5], *round*[1], etc.; prop. *lene*, or as dial. *len*, < ME. *lenen*, *leenen* (pret. *lende*, pp. *lened*, *lend*, *lent*, *ilenet*, *ylent*), < AS. *lǣnan* (= OFries. *lena*, *lenia* = D. *leenen* = MLG. *lēnen*, *lēhenen*, *leinen* = OHG. *lēhanōn*, MHG. *lēhenen*, G. *lehnen* = Icel. *lāna* = Dan. *laane* = Sw. *låna*, lend, make a loan), < *lān*, *lēn*, a loan: see *loan*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. In a general sense, to give; grant.

Mathew maketh mencion of a man that *lente*
Hus seluer to thre manere men and menynge that thei sholde
Chaffare and cheeue ther-with in chele and in hete.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 249.

To hys lorde he can meene,
And preyed hym that he wolde hym *leene*
Wepyn, armowre, and stede.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

Ihesu, that me loue hast *lende*,
In-to thi loue thou me bringe,
Take to thee al myn entente.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

If God have *lent* a man any manners, he may easily put it off at court. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2. 8.

2. To give the use of without compensation; grant or give (anything) in expectation of a return of the same, or of the like in equal quantity or amount: as, to *lend* a book, a loaf of bread, or a sum of money.

Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto him, and shalt surely *lend* him sufficient for his need. Deut. xv. 8.

Book of Riddles! why, did you not *lend* it to Alice Shortcake upon All-hallowmas last?
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 210.

3. To give the use of for a consideration; let or grant for hire; yield up on condition of return of the same or an equivalent, and payment for its use: as, to *lend* money on interest.

Thou shalt not . . . *lend* him thy victuals for increase.
Lev. xxv. 37.

Lent privately to my Lady Newcut upon her gilt casting-bottle, . . . fifty-five shillings.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

4. To give for a particular occasion or purpose; grant or yield temporarily or specifically; afford; accommodate (with or to): as, to *lend* one's ear to an appeal; to *lend* assistance: often used reflexively: as, to *lend one's self* to a project.

Friends, Romans, countrymen, *lend* me your ears.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 78.

A little onward *lend* thy guiding hand
To these dark steps. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1.

The facility with which the hair *lends itself* to various methods of treatment.
W. H. Flower, Fashion in Deformity, p. 7.

5. To furnish, impart, or communicate; confer; add: as, "distance *lends* enchantment to the view."

Lo! where the heath, with withering brake grown o'er,
Lends the light turf that warms the neighboring poor.
Crabbe, Works, I. 5.

And round the roofs a gilded gallery
That *lent* broad verge to distant lands.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Truth is for other worlds, and hope for this;
The cheating future *lends* the present's bliss.
O. W. Holmes, The Old Prayer.

To lend a hand. See *hand*.

II. *intrans.* To make a loan or loans.

Unto a stranger thou mayest *lend* upon usury; but unto thy brother thou shalt not *lend* upon usury.
Deut. xxiii. 20.

I neither *lend* nor borrow
By taking nor by giving of excess.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 62.

lend[1] (lend), *n.* [< *lend*[1], *v.*] A loan: as, will you give me the *lend* of your spade? [Colloq.]

For the *lend* of the ass you might give me the mill.
The Crafty Müller (old ballad).

lend[2]† (lend), *v. i.* [ME. *lenden*, < AS. *lendan*, land: see *land*[1], *v.*] To land; arrive; dwell; stay; remain.

They put up pavilyons round,
And *lendid* there that night.
Quoted in *Religious Pieces* (E. E. T. S.), Gloss., p. 100.

Here is full faire dwellyng for vs,
A lykand place in for to *lende*.
York Plays, p. 190.

lend[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *land*[2].

lendable (len′da-bl), *a.* [< *lend*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being lent.

lende[1]† (lend), *n.* [ME., usually in pl. *lendes*, *leendes*, *lyndes*, < AS. *lendenu*, *lændinu*, pl. (in comp. *lenden-*, rarely *lende-*), = OS. *lendi* = OFries. *lenden* = D. *lendenen*, pl., = MLG. *lende* = OHG. *lenti*, *lendī*, MHG. G. *lende*, loin, haunch, = Icel. *lend* = Dan. *lænd* = Sw. *länd*, loin. Cf. L. *lumbus*, loin, > ult. E. *loin:* see *loin*, *lumbar*.] A loin: usually in the plural.

A barmcloth eek as whit as morne milk
Upon hir *lendes*, ful of many a gore.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 57.

lende[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *land*[1].

lender (len′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *lendare* (with unorig. *d* as in the verb *lend*[1]), earlier *lener*, *lenere*, *leenere*, < AS. *lǣnere*, a lender (= OFries. *lener* = D. *leenr* = MLG. *lener* = OHG. *lēhenari*, *lēhnari*, MHG. *lēhenære*, *lēhnære*, G. *lehener*, a lender, a person holding a fief. = Dan. *laaner* = Sw. *lånare*, a lender), < *lǣnan*, lend: see *lend*[1], *v.*] One who lends; especially, one who makes a trade of putting money to interest: opposed to *borrower*.

The borrower is servant to the *lender*. Prov. xxii. 7.

lending (len′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lend*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of making a loan: as, the *lending* of money.—**2.** That which is lent or furnished; something not one's own; a borrowed article.

Off, off, you *lendings!* come, unbutton here.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 113.

Thou lost a good wife, thou lost a trew friend, ha! Two of the rarest *lendings* of the heavens.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 5.

lene[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *lean*[1].

lene[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *lean*[2].

lene[3]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *lend*[1].

Than moot another paye for oure cost,
Or *lene* us gold. *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 19.

lene[4] (lē′nē), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lenis*, neut. *lene*, smooth: see *lenity*.] **I.** *a.* In *philol.*, smooth; surd and non-aspirate, as *k*, *p*, or *t*.

II. *n.* A smooth mute or non-aspirate surd, as *k*, *p*, or *t*.

lener†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lender*.

leng[1]†, *adv.* An obsolete comparative of *long*[1].

leng[2]†, **lenge**[1]†, *v.* [ME., < AS. *lengan* (= D. *lengen*, lengthen, = MLG. *lengen*, lengthen, postpone, = OHG. *lengjan*, *lengan*, MHG. *lengen*, G. *längen*, lengthen, = Icel. *lengja*, lengthen, prolong, = Dan. *længes*, refl., grow longer), prolong, put off, < *lang*, long: see *long*[1], *length*, *linger*.] **I.** *trans.* To lengthen; prolong.

II. *intrans.* To linger, dwell, rest, or remain.

Lenge at home pur charyté,
Leve soon, y prey the.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150. (*Halliwell.*)

Listen a little, & *leng* here a while:
Let vs karpe of thies kynges or we cayre ferre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4549.

lenge[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ling*[1].

lenger†, *adv.* A Middle English comparative of *long*[1].

length (length), *n.* [< ME. *lengthe*, sometimes *lenthe*, < AS. *length* (= D. *lengte* = Icel. *lengd* = Dan. *længde* = Sw. *längd*), length; with formative *-th* (cf. *lengu*, length), < *lang*, long: see *long*[1].] **1.** The property of being long or extended in a single direction; also, that which is long.

A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow *length* along.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 157.

2. Distance along a line, as measured, for example, upon the circumference of a wheel that rolls over it: as, the *length* of a road, a river, or the arc of a curve.

When thei aproched nygh thei lete renne and smyte to-geder so harde that ye myght here the strokes half a myle of *length*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

Our Lady streete is very faire, being of a great *length*, though not so broad as our Cheapside in London.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 30.

Every measuring instrument is liable to change its *length* with temperature. It is therefore necessary, in defining a *length* by reference to a concrete material standard, such as a bar of metal, to state the temperature at which the standard is correct.
J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const., p. 17.

3. The magnitude of the greatest principal axis of a body or figure; one of the dimensions of a body, the others being *breadth* and *thickness*. See *dimension*, 1. Thus, the *length* of a stick of timber is not its longest measurement, between opposite angles, but is the shortest distance between the ends. Every body has three principal axes, which are capable of being determined with mathematical precision; and in most cases we can see what they are near enough for practical purposes. The distance between the extremities of the longest of these three axes is the length of the body.

& cleymed him for ther chefe of West and of Est,
Of North & of South in *length* & in brede.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 19.

Arise, walk through the land in the *length* of it and in the breadth of it. Gen. xiii. 17.

So stretch'd out huge in *length* the Arch-fiend lay.
Milton, P. L., i. 209.

4. Reach; power of reaching; extent of range: as, the *length* of one's vision or of a view.

Within my sword's *length* set him; if he 'scape,
Heaven forgive him too! *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 234.

She . . . holds them dangling at arm's *length* in scorn.
Cowper, Truth, l. 164.

5. Extent of or in time; duration; continuance: as, the *length* of a day or a year, or of life; the *length* of a battle or a performance; a discourse of tedious *length*.

He asked life of thee, and thou gavest it him, even *length* of days for ever and ever. Ps. xxi. 4.

Now *length* of fame (our second life) is lost.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, p. 480.

6. In *orthoëpy* and *prosody:* (*a*) The time occupied in uttering a vowel or syllable; quantity. (*b*) The quality of a vowel as long or short, according to the conventional distinction of long and short in English pronunciation. (*c*) The quality of a syllable as metrically ac-

cented or unaccented in modern or accentual poetry. See *long*[1], *a.*—**7.** A piece or portion of the extent of anything in space or time; a part of what is extended or elongated: as, a *length* of rope; a dress-*length;* to cut anything into short *lengths:* often used specifically of a definite portion, of known extent, of the thing spoken of, as of an acting drama (namely, forty or forty-two lines): as, an actor's part of six *lengths;* won by a *length* (that is, of the horse, boat, etc., engaged in the contest).

Large *lengths* of seas and shores
Between my father and my mother lay.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 105.

Time glides along with undiscover'd haste,
The future but a *length* behind the past.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid.

Ten *lengths* from the big double he was out of his rider's hand, and going as fast as he could drive.
White Melville, Satanella, p. 128.

8. In *archery*, the distance from the archer to the target he is to shoot at.—**A cable's length,** a measure of distance in charts and sailing directions, about 1,0 fathoms (600 feet). The regular length of a chain cable is 120 fathoms (720 feet). See *cable's-length.* —**A great length,** a long way or distance toward any end or object.—**At full length,** fully extended; to or in the greatest extension.—**At length.** (*a*) To or in the full extent; without curtailment: as, to write a name *at length;* to read a document *at length.* (*b*) After a time; at last; at the end, or at a point of transition: as, *at length* he came to a spring; *at length* they were subdued. **Basi-alveolar length.** See *basi-alveolar.*—**Basinasal length.** See *basinasal.*—**Butt's length.** See *butt*[2].—**Focal length.** See *focal distance* (*b*), under *focal.*—**Iron's length.** See *iron.*—**Length of days,** long life; prolonged existence.

Length of days is in her right hand. Prov. iii. 16.

Length of one's nose. See *nose.*—**On length**†, away.

Draw the to pese with alle thy strength;
Fro stryf and bate draw the *on lengthe.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

To go to all lengths, to exhaust all means; use extreme efforts or measures to do everything possible without scruple: as, he *went to all lengths* to compass his purposes. —**To go to the length of.** (*a*) To go to; proceed as far as. (*b*) To go to the extent of; rise to the pitch or height of: commonly used of inordinate action or speech: as, he *went to the length of* tearing down his house, of denying his identity, or of sacrificing his own interests.—**To keep a length,** in *archery,* to maintain the same distance in shooting; shoot uniformly as to distance; shoot the same distance with each arrow.—**To march to the length of**†. Same as *to go to the length of* (*a*).

He had *marched to the length of* Exeter.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

To measure one's length. See *measure.*—**Unit of length.** See *unit.*

length† (length), *v. t.* [ME. *lengthen;* < *length, n.*] To extend; lengthen.

"For sche hade brouȝt hem of bale bothe," thei seide, "& i-*lengthed* here lif mani long ȝere."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1040.

And knowes ful wel life doth but *length* his paine.
Mir. for Mags. p. 264.

And mingled yarn to *length* her web withall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

lengthen (leng'thn), *v.* [< *length* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *length, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make long or longer; extend or elongate in space or in duration; protract or prolong: as, to *lengthen* a line; to *lengthen* life; to *lengthen* a vowel or syllable in pronunciation.

Why do I overlive?
Why am I mock'd with death, and *lengthen'd* out
To deathless pain? *Milton*, P. L., x. 774.

The bare white roads
Lengthening in solitude their dreary line.
Wordsworth, Prelude, xiii.

II. *intrans.* To grow long or longer; extend in length.

And gasping, panting, fainting, labour on
With heavier strides, that *lengthen* tow'rd the town.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 636.

Drags at each remove a *lengthening* chain.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 10.

lengthful (length'fûl), *a.* [< *length* + *-ful.*] Of considerable or remarkable length; lengthy; long. [Rare.]

The driver whirls his *lengthful* thong. *Pope*, Iliad, xi.

lengthily (leng'thi-li), *adv.* In a lengthy manner; at great length.

lengthiness (leng'thi-nes), *n.* The quality of being lengthy; prolixity.

lengthways (length'wāz), *adv.* Same as *lengthwise.*

lengthwise (length'wīz), *adv.* [< *length* + *-wise.*] In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.

lengthy (leng'thi), *a.* [< *length* + *-y*[1].] Having length; long; especially, of great length; immoderately long, sometimes with the idea of tediousness attached: applied chiefly to discourses, writings, arguments, proceedings, etc.: as, a *lengthy* sermon; a *lengthy* dissertation. [Said by Richardson to have originated in the United States (see the allusions in Southey and Lowell below), but the earliest quotations found are from British authors.]

Sometimes a poet when he publishes what in America would be called a *lengthy* poem with *lengthy* annotations, advises the reader in his preface not to read the notes in their places as they occur, . . . but to read the poem by itself at first. *Southey*, The Doctor, clx.

The word *lengthy* has been charged to our American account, but it must have been invented by the first reader of Gower's works, the only inspiration of which they were ever capable. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 259.

Next came a body of about one hundred and fifty persons on horseback, each carrying a very *lengthy* Persian-made rifle. *O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

lenience (lē'niens), *n.* [< *lenien(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *leniency.*

leniency (lē'nien-si), *n.* [< *lenien(t)* + *-cy.*] The quality of being lenient; mildness; gentleness; lenity.

The House has always shown a wise *leniency* in dealing with improper words blurted out in the heat of argument.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 264.

=Syn. *Leniency, Lenity, Clemency, Mercy;* humanity, tenderness, forbearance. *Clemency* is exercised only toward offenders, being especially the attribute of those in exalted places having power to remit or lighten penalty. *Leniency,* as a word, is much more common and expressive than *lenity; leniency* or *lenity* may be practised by any one having authority to lighten or remit penalty or to excuse from tasks: as, the *leniency* of a judge, a parent, or a teacher. *Mercy* has a twofold use, expressing *clemency* toward offenders or great kindness toward the distressed; in either sense it is a strong word.

lenient (lē'nient), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *lenient* = Sp. Pg. It. *leniente,* < L. *lenien(t-)s,* ppr. of *lenire,* soften, soothe, < *lenis,* soft: see *lenity.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Softening; mitigating; assuasive. [Archaic.]

Consolatories writ
With studied argument, and much persuasion sought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought.
Milton, S. A., l. 659.

Those *lenient* cares, which, with our own combined,
By mix'd sensations ease th' afflicted mind.
Crabbe, Works, I. 140.

[Old Time] upon these wounds hath laid
His *lenient* touches. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 8.

2. Relaxing; emollient; lenitive. [Rare.]

Oils relax the fibres, are *lenient,* balsamic.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

3. Acting or disposed to act without rigor or severity; mild; gentle; merciful; clement.

The law is remarkably *lenient* towards debtors.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 124.

A critic should be *lenient* when considering speculations of this nature. *Science*, VII. 556.

=Syn. 3. Forbearing, tender. See *leniency.*

II.† *n.* An emollient; a lenitive.

Therefore I do advise the use of *lenients,* not only by the authority of those ancient and modern chirurgeons, but by my own practice. *Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 9.

leniently (lē'nient-li), *adv.* In a lenient manner; assuagingly; mildly.

Leniently as he was treated by his contemporaries, posterity has treated him more *leniently* still.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

lenify (len'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lenified,* ppr. *lenifying.* [< OF. *lenifier,* F. *lénifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *lenificar* = It. *lenificare,* < L. *lenis,* smooth, soft, mild, + *facere,* make: see *-fy.*] To assuage; soften; mitigate. [Now rare.]

That sorowe whiche shall assaile me by reason of your absence I will sweten and *lenefie* with contentation.
Barnaby Rich, Farewell to Military Profession.

My Lord Treasurer Clifford, who could not endure I should *lenifie* my style when a war with Holland was the subject. *Evelyn*, To Pepys.

All soft'ning simples, known of sov'reign use,
He presses out and pours their noble juice;
These first infus'd, to *lenify* the pain,
He tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain.
Dryden, Æneid, xii. 592.

leniment (len'i-ment), *n.* [= OF. *leniment, liniment,* < L. *lenimentum,* a soothing remedy, < *lenire,* soften, soothe: see *lenient, a.*] A soothing application; a liniment.

lenitive (len'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lénitif* = Pr. *lenitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *lenitivo,* < L. as if **lenitivus,* < *lenitus,* pp. of *lenire,* soften: see *lenient.*] **I.** *a.* Assuaging; palliating.

Those milks have all an acrimony; though one would think they should be *lenitive.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 639.

II. *n.* **1.** A medicine or an application that has the quality of easing pain; anything which softens or mitigates.

Thy *linative* appli'de did ease my paine;
For, though thou did forbid, twas no restraine.
Marie Magdalens Lamentations (1601). (*Nares.*)

Address
Some *lenitives,* t' allay the fi'riness
Of this disease. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, viii.

Their pain soft arts of pharmacy can ease,
Thy breast alone no *lenitives* appease.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 39.

2. Anything which tends to allay passion or excitement; a palliative.

I did apply some *lenitives* to soften
His anger, and prevail'd.
Shirley, Brothers, iv. 1.

There is one sweet *lenitive* at least for evils, which Nature holds out; so I took it kindly at her hands, and fell asleep. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 43.

lenitiveness (len'i-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being lenitive or emollient. *Bailey*, 1727.

lenitude† (len'i-tūd), *n.* [= OF. *lenitude,* < L. *lenitudo,* softness, mildness, < *lenis,* soft: see *lenity.*] Lenity. *Blount.*

lenity (len'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *lenite,* F. *lénité* = Sp. *lenidad* = Pg. *lenidade* = It. *lenità,* < L. *lenita(t-)s,* softness, smoothness, mildness, < *lenis,* soft, smooth.] Mildness of temper; softness; tenderness; mercy.

But they now, made worse through his *lenitie* & gentlenes, cast stones at him & brake his head.
J. Udall, On Mark xii.

Glorious is the victorie
Conquerours use with *lenitie.*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 104.

=Syn. See *leniency.*

lennert (len'ėrt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *linnet*[1].] The linnet or lintie. [Prov. Eng.]

leno (lē'nō), *n.* [A corrupt form of F. *linon,* lawn: see *linon.*] A very thin linen cloth made in imitation of muslin, and sometimes called *linen muslin.* It is used for translucent window-blinds, and for other purposes for which a gauzy fabric is needed.

"Why, twenty years ago," she exclaimed, "I bought a lot of *leno* cheap—it was just about going out of fashion for caps then, I think."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 430.

lenocinant† (lē-nos'i-nant), *a.* [< L. *lenocinan(t-)s,* ppr. of *lenocinari,* flatter, entice, < *leno,* fem. *lena,* a pander: see *lena*[1].] Given to lewdness.

lenocinium (lē-nō-sin'i-um), *n.* [L., the trade of a pander, < *leno,* a pander: see *lena*[1].] In *Scots law,* a husband's connivance at his wife's adultery.

lens (lenz), *n.*; pl. *lenses* (len'zez). [= Sp. Pg. It. *lente* (It. also, as E., after L., *lens* = D. *lens* = G. *linse* = Dan. *linse* = Sw. *lins*), < NL. *lens,* a lens, so called from its shape, < L. *lens,* a lentil (which is shaped like a double-convex lens): see *lentil.*] **1.** A piece of transparent substance bounded by two curved surfaces (usually spherical), or by a curved surface and a plane. The ordinary use of a lens is to cause pencils of rays to converge or diverge systematically after passing through it. Lenses for optical purposes are usually made of glass; acoustic lenses, of carbon dioxid inclosed between two thin membranes; lenses for action upon electrical radiations, of paraffin or pitch, substances which are transparent to electrical rays, though opaque to light. Optical lenses alone are in common use. Ordinary lenses are distinguished into two classes—*convex* or *magnifying lenses,* which are thickest in the center, and *concave,* which are thinnest in the center. Each class has three varieties, as shown in fig. 1. To the first belong D, the *double-convex* or *biconvex;* C, the *plano-convex;* and E, the *meniscus.* The concave lenses are B, the *double-concave* or *biconcave;* A, the *plano-concave;* and F, the *concavo-convex,* sometimes improperly called *concave meniscus.* The line which passes through the centers of curvature of the two surfaces is the *axis* of the lens, and a point on this axis so taken that every line drawn through it pierces parallel elements of the two surfaces is its *optical center.* A convex lens converges rays which are parallel to its axis, approximately to a point called its *principal focus* (F in fig. 2). The distance from the optical center to this focus is the same on both sides of the lens, and depends upon the radii of its curved surfaces and the material of which it is made. Rays diverging from a point beyond the principal focus F on either side of the lens are approximately collected to a "real" focus beyond the principal focus on the other side (see fig. 3); but if the source of light is between the lens and its principal focus, the rays after emergence diverge as if they came from a so-called *virtual focus* behind the luminous point. The luminous point and its focus are interchangeable, and are called *conjugate foci,* as, for instance, L and l in fig. 3.

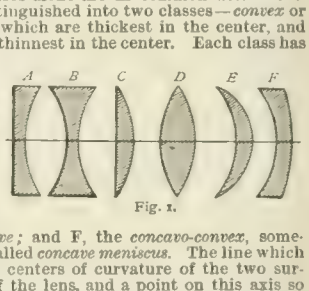


Fig. 1.

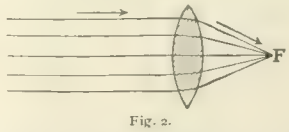


Fig. 2.

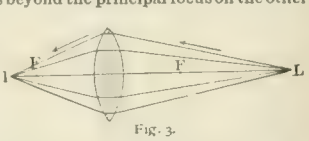


Fig. 3.

(See *focus*, 1.) A concave lens always renders still more divergent rays emanating from a point, and so forms only virtual foci. If the source of light is an extended surface, then the pencil of rays emanating from each point forms its own focus; and the collection of foci constitutes an *image*, which is real and inverted if the foci are real, but virtual and erect if they are virtual. The relative sizes of the object and image are sensibly proportional, if the lens is thin, to their respective distances from the optical center; if the lens is thick, the distances must be reckoned from the two so-called *principal points* of the lens (see *principal point*, under *point*), which lie on the axis on each side of the optical center. An image formed by a single lens is never perfectly distinct, on account of the spherical and chromatic aberrations of the lens. (See *aberration*, 4.) The former is due to the fact that a lens bounded by spherical surfaces converges marginal rays to a point nearer the lens than that in which the central rays meet; the latter, to the fact that rays of different color form their foci at different distances, the focal distance for violet rays being (with a glass lens) nearly a seventh part shorter than that for the red rays. The spherical aberration can be corrected by making the surfaces of forms other than spherical, or by combining two or more lenses properly proportioned; the chromatic aberration, only by combining two or more convex and concave lenses of different materials, usually a convex of crown-glass with a concave of flint-glass.

2. In *anat.*, in the eye, a double-convex body placed in the axis of vision behind the iris between the aqueous humor and the vitreous humor, serving to focus rays of light upon the retina; the crystalline lens. See first cut under *eye*[1].—**3.** Figuratively, photography, from the use of lenses in that art.

> So thoroughly has this region been set forth by the pen and the pencil and the *lens* that I am relieved of the necessity of describing it. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 258.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Viciew*. It is distinguished from *Vicia* by having but two ovules instead of many, as is generally the case in *Vicia*. The 8 species enumerated by some are generally reduced to 2, which are low erect or half-climbing herbs with pinnate leaves and small single or racemose pale-blue flowers, natives of the Mediterranean region and eastern Asia. One species, *Lens esculenta*, the seeds of which are called *lentils*, is probably one of the oldest of plants cultivated by man for food. See *lentil*.—**Achromatic lens**, See *achromatic*.—**Actinic lens**, a compound lens so constructed that its chemical and luminous foci coincide.—**Aplanatic lens**, a compound lens in which both chromatic and spherical aberrations are corrected.—**Apochromatic lens**, a microscope-objective made from certain peculiar kinds of glass, by means of which the aberrations can be more accurately corrected than in lenses made of the ordinary crown- and flint-glass.—**Burning-lens**, a convex lens used to concentrate the heat of the sun at its focus.—**Camera-lens**, a combination of lenses used in a camera obscura. See *camera*.—**Capsule of the lens.** See *capsule*.—**Cartesian lens.** See *Cartesian*.—**Coddington lens**, a lens formed from a sphere of glass by cutting a deep and wide equatorial groove around it, and filling the groove with some opaque substance.—**Collimating lens.** See *collimating*.—**Concave lens**, a lens that is thinner at the center than at the edge.—**Condensing-lens**, or **condenser**, a convex lens or a combination of lenses used to concentrate a strong light upon some point or surface, as upon the slit of a spectroscope or a microscopic object, or a photographic negative in the process of making an enlarged picture.—**Convex lens**, a lens that is thicker at the center than at the edge.—**Copying-lens**, a photographic lens specially designed for copying engravings, etc.—**Crossed lens**, a glass lens the spherical surfaces of which have radii bearing the ratio of 1 to 6. It has less spherical aberration than any other form of glass lens with spherical surfaces.—**Crystalline lens.** See def. 2, *crystalline*, and *eye*[1], 1.—**Cylindrical lens**, a lens which has one or both surfaces cylindrical: commonly used in eye-glasses to correct astigmatism of the eye. See *astigmatism*.—**Diamond lens**, a lens made from a diamond.—**Doublet (lens)**, a combination of two lenses separated by a small distance. Sometimes each of the two is itself compound.—**Field lens**, in an eyepiece, the lens which is furthest from the eye, and has the special function of enlarging the field of view.—**Fluid lens.** See *fluid*.—**Fresnel lens**, a lens (bearing the name of its inventor) formed of a central plano-convex lens surrounded by segmental rings, all having the same focus. The separate pieces are cemented to a plane glass or set in a metal frame. (Fig. 4 represents the cross-section of such a lens.) It is used in lighthouses and signal-lamps.—**Immersion-lens**, a microscope-objective which requires a drop of water or other liquid to be put between it and the cover of the object under examination, thus increasing the angle of aperture and obviating loss of light by reflection.—**Landscape lens**, a photographic lens specially adapted to landscape photography.—**Magnifying-lens**, a lens used to increase the apparent size of an object seen through it. A convex lens held near the eye produces this effect when the distance of the object from the lens is less than the principal focal length of the lens. (*O F* in fig. 5.) The rays from the object *A B*, after passing through the lens, reach the eye as if they came from the virtual image *a b*.—**Multiplying-lens**, a plano-convex lens the convex side of which has been worked into a number of plane facets, each of which presents a separate image (virtual, and not magnified) of the object viewed through it.—**Orthoscopic lens**, a form of achromatic doublet giving a very flat and undistorted field of view.—**Periscopic lens**, a lens with a very wide field of view. The name is specially applied to spectacle-lenses which are concave on the surface next the eye; also to some wide-angle photographic lenses.—**Photographic lens**, a lens or combination of lenses adapted for photography. Ordinarily the lens of the photographic camera is a combination of two achromatic lenses of peculiar curves, mounted in a tube with a considerable space between them. (See fig. 6.) The photographic objective of a telescope is like an ordinary achromatic objective, except that its curves are adjusted to bring the blue and violet rays to the most accurate focus possible, rather than the yellow and green rays, which are most effective in vision.—**Polyzonal lens.** Same as *Fresnel lens*.—**Portrait-lens**, a photographic lens specially adapted to the taking of portraits.—**Rectilinear lens**, a photographic lens so constructed that straight lines in the object will not be distorted into curved lines in the picture.—**Side-condensing lens**, a condensing-lens so attached to a microscope as to illuminate an opaque object by side-light.—**Stanhope lens**, a lens of small diameter with two convex faces of different radii, inclosed in a metallic tube.—**Triplet lens**, a combination of three lenses, usually all achromatic. The ordinary form of microscope-objective is a triplet.—**Wide-angle lens**, a photographic lens capable of making a distinct and undistorted picture of objects which subtend angles of 60° to 100° or more as seen from the camera; also, a microscope-objective which admits from each point of the object a pencil of rays of wide angle (often as much as 140° and upward); an objective of large angular aperture. See *aperture*, 4.

Fig. 4. Fresnel Lens.

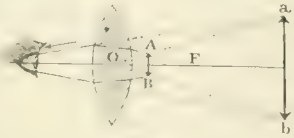


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6. Photographic Lens (Type of Petzval Lens).

lens-cap (lenz'kap), *n.* A cap or cover fitting over the opening of the tube of a lens.

lens-holder (lenz'hōl″dėr), *n.* A device for supporting a lens, or a combination of lenses, during the adjustment to the focus of an object on an adjustable forceps or stage below. *E. H. Knight.*

Lent[1] (lent), *n.* [< ME. *lent*, *lente*, an abbr. of *lenten*[1], the final syllable being appar. taken as inflexive: see *lenten*[1].] An annual fast of forty days, beginning with Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter, observed from very early times in the Christian church, in commemoration of Christ's forty days' fast (Mat. iv. 2), and as a season of special penitence and preparation for the Easter feast. The lenten fast is now observed as obligatory by the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, and by the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Lutheran churches, and as a profitable exercise by many members of other churches. It has varied in length at different times and in different parts of the church, and has begun later or earlier according as Sundays only or Saturdays also were excepted from fasting. In the Western Church it begins on Ash Wednesday, forty-six days before Easter; but as the intervening Sundays, called *Sundays in* (not *of*) *Lent*, are (on the ground that Sunday is always a feast-day) not counted part of Lent, the fast lasts only forty days. The first Sunday in Lent is known as *Quadragesima Sunday*, the fourth as *Mid-Lent Sunday*, the fifth as *Passion Sunday*, and the sixth (beginning Holy Week) as *Palm Sunday*. The two weeks and a half preceding Lent, beginning with Septuagesima, following which are Sexagesima and Quinquagesima Sundays, form the pre-lenten season, a transition between the joyful Christmas and Epiphany season and the penitential season of Lent. In medieval times the name *Lent* (or, in Latin, *Quadragesima*) was given to other periods of fasting also. Forty days between Martinmas (November 11th) and Christmas Eve were called *St. Martin's Lent* (*Quadragesima S. Martini*), and another Lent preceded St. John Baptist's day (June 24th). In distinction from these, the period between Ash Wednesday and Easter was called *Great Lent* and *Clean Lent*, the last name being probably given on account of the preceding confession and absolution. In the Greek Church Lent (Τεσσαρακοστή) begins on the Monday after Tyrophagus (Quinquagesima), and the first, third, and sixth Sundays are called *Orthodoxy Sunday*, *Stauroproskynesimos* (*Sunday of the Adoration of the Cross*), and *Palm Sunday* respectively.

> If it may be, fast
> Whole *Lents*, and pray.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

Great Lent, Great fast, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the lenten fast, as the most important fast of the year, in distinction from other seasons of fasting, to which the name *Lent* (as equivalent to Τεσσαρακοστή) is also given by Western writers: namely, that between St. Philip's day (November 14th) and Christmas (Fast of St. Philip or of the nativity), that after All Saints' Sunday, which corresponds to the Western Trinity Sunday (Fast of the Apostles), and that from August 1st to the 14th, the eve of the Repose of Theotocos (Fast of the Theotocos).—**Head of Lent.** See *head*.—**Lent collectors.** See *collector*, 5.—**Lent determination.** See *determination*, 12.

lent[2] (lent). Preterit and past participle of *lend*[1].

lent[3] (lent), *a.* [< OF. and F. *lent* = Sp. Pg. It. *lento*, pliant, flexible, tenacious, slow, sluggish, easy, calm, < L. *lentus* (in form as if contr. of *lenitus*, pp. of *lenire*, soften), < *lenis*, soft, smooth, gentle, akin to E. *lithe*: see *lenity*, *lenient*, etc., and *leath*[1], *lithe*[1]. Hence *relent*.] **1†.** Slow; gentle; mild.

> We must now increase
> Our fire to ignis ardens, we are past
> Fimus equinus, balnei cineris,
> And all those *lenter* heats.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. In *music*, same as *lento*.

lentando (len-tän'dō), *adv.* [It., ppr. of *lentare*, make slow, < *lento*, slow: see *lent*[3], *a.*] In *music*, slackening; retarding: a direction to sing or play with increasing slowness the notes over which it is written.

lenter†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *lentre*, < L. *lent(t-)s*, a lentil: see *lens*, *lentil*.] A lentil. *Wyclif.*

lenten[1] (len'ten), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *lenten*, rarely *lenton*, *leinten* (also abbr. *lente*, *leinte*, whence mod. E. *lent*), < AS. *lencten*, *lengten*, rarely *lenten* (= D. *lente* = MLG. *lente*, *lenten*, *linte* = OHG. *lenzin*, *lengizin* (in *lengizinmānōth*), also *lenzo*, MHG. *lenze*, G. *lenz*), the spring, later applied esp. to the fast beginning in the spring, called in full *lenctenfæsten*, i. e. 'spring-fast,' usually derived < *lang*, long (whence also *length* and *lengthen*), "because the days become longer in spring": see *long*[1], *a.* This derivation is supported by the var. forms OHG. *langiz*, MHG. *langez*, *langeze* (appar. < *lang*, long); but the deriv. is irreg. in form and thought, and the OHG. MHG. var. forms may be due to popular etymology. It is not probable that the word is connected with *long*. In mod. use *lenten* as a noun is abbr. to *lent*, while in attrib. use it remains unchanged, being taken as an adj. in *-en*[2].] **I.†** *n.* **1.** The spring; the season following winter.—**2.** A fast observed in the spring: same as *Lent*[1] (of which *lenten* is the older form).

> To leue ne to lere, ne *lentenes* to faste.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 81.

II. *a.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] **1.** Pertaining to Lent; used in Lent: as, *Lenten* sermons; the *lenten* fast.

> And perhaps it was the same politick drift that the Devell whipt St. Jerom in a *lenten* dream, for reading Cicero.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 14.

Hence—**2.** Characteristic of or suitable for Lent; spare; plain; meager: as, *lenten* fare.

> If you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players shall receive from you.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 329.
>
> Who can read
> In thy pale face, dead eye, and *lenten* suit,
> The liberty thy ever-giving hand
> Hath bought for others?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.
>
> Meanwhile she quench'd her fury at the flood,
> And with a *lenten* sallad cool'd her blood.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 27.

3†. Cold; austere: as, a *lenten* lover. Compare *Lent-lover*. *Cotgrave.*—**Lenten fig**, a dried fig; a raisin.—**Lenten hearse.** Same as *tenebræ-hearse*.—**Lenten veil**, a curtain formerly suspended in the Western Church before the high altar during Lent, and said to be still in use in Spain. It was a survival of the primitive *amphithyra*, retained in the Greek Church.

lenten[2] (len'ten), *n.* A dialectal variant of *linden*.

lenten-crab (len'ten-krab), *n.* A fresh-water crab of southern Europe, *Thelphusa fluviatilis*, allowed to be eaten in Lent.

lenthe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *length*.

Lentibularieæ (len-tib-ū-lā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Lentibularia* (said to be (irreg.) < L. *lens* (*lent-*), a lentil, + *tubulus*, a small pipe or tube), old name for *Utricularia*, + *-eæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the cohort *Personales*, distinguished by the one-celled ovary containing a free central placenta. See *Utricularia*.

lenticel (len'ti-sel), *n.* [Also *lenticelle*; < F. *lenticelle*, dim. of *lenticule*, lens-shaped: see *lenticule*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a lens-shaped body of cells formed in the periderm or corky layer of bark, which by its enlargement soon ruptures the epidermis, or the older corky layers where such are present. Outwardly lenticels appear in the earliest stage merely as brighter spots, then as oval warts, becoming two-lipped; while in some plants they widen with the growth of the stem into transverse striæ. They are produced either beneath a stoma or group of stomata or independently. Their intercellular spaces are in communication with the outer air, and they thus serve the purpose of *cortical pores*, which name they sometimes bear. The outer (not corky) cells of a lenticel are termed *packing* or *complementary cells*; the inner (corky) cells have been called *phelloderm*. Lenticels occur on the great majority of stems which produce bark in annular layers, also on the footstalks of many ferns.

2. In *anat.*, one of the small mucous crypts or follicles of the base of the tongue having the shape of a lentil; a lenticular gland.

lenticellate (len-ti-sel'āt), *a.* [< *lenticel* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to or having lenticels.

lenticelle, *n.* See *lenticel*.

lenticula (len-tik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *lenticulæ* (-lē). [L., a lentil, a lentil shape, a vessel of lentil shape, a freckle: see *lentil*, *lenticule*.] **1.** In *optics*, a small lens.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A lenticel. (*b*) The spore-case of some fungi.—**3.** A freckle; an ephelis.

Also *lenticule*.

lenticular (len-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *lenticulaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *lenticular* = It. *lenticolare*, < L. *lenticularis*, lentil-shaped, < *lenticula*, a lentil: see *lenticule*, *lentil*.] 1. Resembling a lentil in size or form.—2. Having the form of a double-convex lens, as some seeds.—**Lenticular bone.** Same as *lenticulare*.—**Lenticular fever**†, fever attended with an eruption of small pimples.—**Lenticular ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Lenticular gland.** Same as *lenticle*, 2.—**Lenticular mark** or **space**, in *entom.*, one having the outline of a double-convex lens as seen from the side, bounded by two convexly curved lines which meet in two points.—**Lenticular nucleus**, the lower of the two gray nuclei of the corpus striatum. It is somewhat conical in shape, with base outward toward the insula. It is divided into three parts by medullary layers parallel to the base. The outermost segment is called the *putamen*, the two inner the *globus pallidus*; the innermost is more or less indistinctly divided into two. The lenticular nucleus is separated from the caudate nucleus and from the optic thalamus by the internal capsule.—**Lenticular process** of the incus of a mammal. See *incus* (*a*).

lenticulare (len-tik-ū-lā′rē), *n.*; pl. *lenticularia* (-ri-ä). [NL., neut. of L. *lenticularis*, lenticular: see *lenticular*.] A bone of the carpus of some reptiles, as crocodiles. It is an oval ossicle situated between the ulnar proximal carpal bone and the second to fifth metacarpals, supporting the third to fifth of these entirely. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 220.

lenticularly (len-tik′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a lenticular manner; like a lens; with a curve.

lenticule (len′ti-kūl), *n.* [< F. *lenticule*, a., lentil-shaped (as a noun, duckweed), = Sp. *lenticula*, < L. *lenticula*, a lentil: see *lentil*.] Same as *lenticula*.

lenticulite (len-tik′ū-līt), *n.* [< L. *lenticula*, lentil, + *-ite*2.] In *geol.*, a fossil of lenticular shape.

lenticulostriate (len-tik″ū-lō-strī′āt), *a.* [< L. *lenticula*, lentil, + NL. *striatus*, furrowed: see *striate*.] Pertaining to the lenticular portion of the corpus striatum of the brain. Specifically applied to one of the anterolateral nutritive arteries from the middle cerebral or Sylvian artery, which from the frequency with which it bleeds is called by Charcot the "artery of cerebral hemorrhage."

lentiform (len′ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. It. *lentiforme*, < L. *lens* (*lent-*), a lentil, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lens; lenticular: as, the *lentiform* nucleus of the striate body of the brain.

lentigerous (len-tij′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *len(t-)s*, a lens, + L. *gerere*, carry, bear.] Provided with a crystalline lens, as an eye: applied to the eyes of some mollusks, as cephalopods, in distinction from *punctigerous*.

lentigines, *n.* Plural of *lentigo*, 1.

lentiginose (len-tij′i-nōs), *a.* [< LL. *lentiginosus*, freckled: see *lentiginous*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, covered with minute dots as if dusted or freckled; speckled.

lentiginous (len-tij′i-nus), *a.* [= F. *lentigineux* = It. *lentigginoso*, < LL. *lentiginosus*, freckled, < L. *lentigo* (*-in-*), a freckly eruption, freckles: see *lentigo*.] Same as *lentiginose*.

lentigo (len-tī′gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *lentigo*, a lentil-shaped spot, a freckly eruption, < *lens* (*lent-*), a lentil: see *lentil*.] 1. Pl. *lentigines* (len-tij′i-nēz). In *med.*, a freckle; abstractly, a freckly condition; the presence of freckles.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks.

lentil (len′til), *n.* [< ME. *lentil*, < OF. *lentille*, F. *lentille* = Sp. *lenteja* = Pg. *lentilha* = It. *lenticchia*, < L. *lenticula*, a lentil, < *lens* (*lent-*), a lentil: see *lens*. Cf. *lenticula*, *lenticule*.] 1. The annual leguminous plant *Lens esculenta*, or its seeds. Its native country is unknown; but it is now widely cultivated in the Mediterranean region and the Orient, having been in use in Egypt and the East from a high antiquity. The small flattened seeds furnish a nutritious food, similar to peas and beans, and are cooked whole or split or ground into meal. The leafy stems of the lentil serve as fodder, and when in blossom the plant is a good source of honey.

2†. *pl.* Freckles; lentigo.

> The root brought into a liniment cureth the *lentils* or red spots. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 21.

3. In apparatus for rectifying alcohol, one of the lentil-shaped bulbs (of which there are generally two, but may be more) placed in the condenser between the coil and the pipe leading from the column of the still. See *still* and *rectification*.—**Water-lentils**, the duckweed *Lemna minor*. [Prov. Eng.]

lentil-shell (len′til-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Erycina*.

lentinert, *n.* See *lentner*.

lentiscus (len-tis′kus), *n.*; pl. *lentisci* (-sī). [L., the mastic-tree.] Same as *lentisk*.

lentisk (len′tisk), *n.* [Also *lentisc*; < ME. *lentiske* = F. *lentisque* = Pr. *lentisc* = Sp. Pg. *lentisco* = It. *lentischio*, < L. *lentiscus*, also *lentiscum*, the mastic-tree.] The mastic-tree, *Pistacia Lentiscus*. See *mastic-tree* and *Pistacia*.

> In this tract all the heathes or com'ons are cover'd with rosemary, lavender, *lentiscs*, and the like sweet shrubes. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.

lentitude† (len′ti-tūd), *n.* [< OF. *lentitude* = Sp. *lentitud*, < L. *lentitudo*, slowness, < *lentus*, slow, tenacious: see *lent*3, *a.*] Slowness. *Bailey*, 1731.

Lent-lily (lent′lil″i), *n.* The daffodil: so named from its time of flowering. Also called *Lent-rose*. [Prov. Eng.]

> A silk pavilion, gay with gold
> In streaks and rays, and all *Lent-lily* in hue,
> Save that the dome was purple.
> *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

Lent-lover†, *n.* A cold lover; a lenten lover. See *lenten*1, *a.*, 3.

> These dolent, contemplative *Lent-lovers*.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 21. (*Davies*.)

lentner†, **lentiner**† (lent′nėr, len′ti-nėr), *n.* [< *lenten* + *-er*1: "so called because taken during that season" (?).] A kind of hawk.

> If I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the . . . Haggard, and the two sorts of *Lentners*, . . . it would be much . . . pleasure to me.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 1.

lento (len′tō), *a.* [It., slow: see *lent*3, *a.*] In *music*, at a slow tempo. Also *lent*.

lentoid (len′toid), *a.* [< L. *len(t-)s*, a lentil (see *lens*), + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form of a lentil or a double-convex lens; lens-shaped.

> When Assyria and Phœnicia took the place of Babylonia . . . as civilizing powers, the cylinder made way for the *lentoid* or cone-like seal.
> *A. H. Sayce*, Pref. to Schliemann's Troja, p. xx.

lenton†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lenten*1.

lentor, lentour (len′tor), *n.* [= F. *lenteur* = Sp. Pg. *lentor* = It. *lentore*, < L. *lentor*, flexibility, pliancy, < *lentus*, pliant, tenacious, also slow, sluggish: see *lent*3, *a.*] 1. Tenacity; viscousness; viscidity, as of fluids.

> Some bodies have a kinde of *lentour*, and are of a more depertible nature than others. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 857.
>
> By reason of their clamminess and *lentor* they [arborescent hollyhocks] are banished from our sallet.
> *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

2†. Slowness; delay; sluggishness.

> The *lentor* of eruptions not inflammatory points to an acid cause. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

lentous† (len′tus), *a.* [< L. *lentus*, pliant, tenacious, viscous, slow: see *lent*3, *a.*] Viscid; viscous; tenacious.

> In this [a frog's] spawn of a *lentous* and transparent body are to be discerned many specks.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

Lent-rose (lent′rōz), *n.* Same as *Lent-lily*. [Prov. Eng.]

lent-seed† (lent′sēd), *n.* [ME. *lenteseed*, *linteseed*; < *lent*1 + *seed*.] Seeds sown in spring.

> Lynne-seed and lik-seed and *lente-seedes* alle
> Aren nouht so worthy as whete.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 190.

lenvoy†, **l'envoy, l'envoi** (len-voi′; F. pron. loṅ-vwo′), *n.* [< OF. *l'envoy, l'envoi*: *le*, the; *envoi*, a sending: see *envoy*1.] 1. A sort of postscript appended to a literary composition. See *envoy*1.

> *Pag.* Is not *lenuoy* a salue?
> *Ar.* No, Page, it is an epilogue or discourse, to make plaine
> Some obscure precedence that hath tofore bin faine.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 82 (folio 1623).

2†. A conclusion; a result. See *envoy*1.

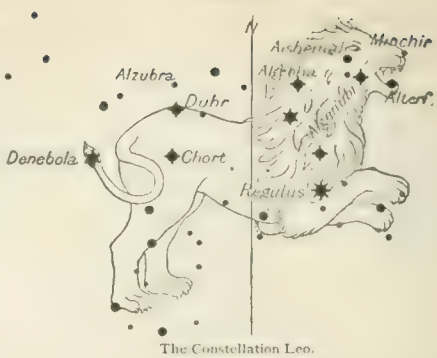
Lenzites (len-zī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1813).] A genus of fungi of the order *Agaricini*. The pileus is sessile, dimidiate in form, and woody or coriaceous; the gills are also coriaceous; and the trama is floccose. The plants are found growing on stumps, etc., and are most abundant in the tropics, where they become woody.

lenzitoid (len-zī′toid), *a.* [< *Lenzites* + *-oid*.] Resembling in form or structure a fungus of the genus *Lenzites*.

Lenz's law. See *law*1.

Leo (lē′ō), *n.* [L., a lion; a constellation: see *lion*.] 1. In *astron.*, an ancient zodiacal constellation, the Lion, containing Regulus, a star of magnitude 1½, and two stars of the second magnitude. It is easily found, for the pointers of the Great Bear point southerly to its brightest star, distant about 45 degrees from the southernmost of them. Four stars in the body of Leo form a characteristic trapezium, and those about the neck and mane make a sickle. It is the fifth sign of the zodiac, its symbol as such being ♌, showing the lion's mane. See cut in next column.

2. In *zoöl.*, the technical specific name [*l. c.*] of the lion, *Felis leo*, sometimes taken as a generic name [*cap.*], when the animal is called *Leo africanus*.—**Leo Minor**, a constellation between Leo and the Great Bear, first introduced in 1690 by Hevelius.



The Constellation Leo.

leod†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lede*3.

leof†, *a.* A Middle English form of *lief*.

leoht†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *light*1.

leon†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lion*.

Leonardesque (lē-ọ-när-desk′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Leonardo* (see def.) + *-esque*.] I. *a.* In *art*, in the manner of Leonardo or Lionardo da Vinci, an illustrious Florentine artist, engineer, and man of letters (1452–1519).

II. *n.* A disciple or an imitator of Leonardo da Vinci; sometimes, a picture of the school of Leonardo.

Also *Lionardesque*.

leonced, *a.* See *lionced*.

leoncito (lē-ọn-sī′tō), *n.* [A dim. (not in Sp. use) of Sp. *leon*, a lion: see *lion*.] The lion-monkey of Humboldt, a kind of tamarin or marmoset, *Midas leoninus*.

Leonese (lē-ọ-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Leonés*, of Leon, < *León*, Leon: see def.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the city, province, or ancient kingdom of Leon in Spain, or its inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or an inhabitant, or natives or inhabitants, of the province or city of Leon in Spain.

leonhardite (lē-ọn-här′dīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. K. C. von *Leonhard* of Heidelberg (1779–1862).] A mineral closely related to laumontite, and probably a variety of it, differing only in having lost part of its water.

Leonia (lē-ō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1799), named after D. Francisco *Leon*, who promoted the publication of Ruiz and Pavon's "Flora Peruviana et Chilensis."] A genus of South American trees, belonging to the order *Violarieæ* and tribe *Alsodeieæ*. It is distinguished from *Alsodeia*, the type of the tribe, by having the five petals partly connected, the connective of the stamens not produced, and an indehiscent fruit. There are two species, natives of Brazil and Peru. One, *L. glycycarpa*, produces a fruit that is eaten by the Peruvians, who call the tree the *achocoñ*. This genus was formerly placed in the order *Myrsineæ* (*Myrsinaceæ*), and later made by De Candolle to constitute an order (*Leoniaceæ*) by itself.

Leoniaceæ (lē-ō-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), < *Leonia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of plants, containing only the anomalous genus *Leonia*, now referred to the *Violarieæ*.

Leonid (lē′ō-nid), *n.* One of the *Leonides*.

Leonides (lē-on′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *leo(n-)*, a lion, the constellation Leo (see *lion*), + *-ides*, pl. suffix: see *-id*2, 1.] A name given to the group of meteors observed in the month of November each year, but occurring with extreme profusion about three times in a century: so called because they seem to radiate from the constellation Leo.

leonine (lē′ọ-nin or -nīn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *leonin*, < OF. *leonin*, F. *léonin* = Sp. Pg. It. *leonino*, < L. *leoninus*, belonging to a lion, ML. also belonging to a person named *Leo* or *Leonius* or *Leoninus* (in which sense it is generally supposed to be used as applied to a form of verse (*versus leoninus*, OF. *vers leonins*, also *leonimne*, *lionime*, f. sing.), the person in this case being identified with *Leo* or *Leonius* or *Leoninus*, a canon of the Order of St. Benedict in Paris in the 12th century, or with other persons who are supposed to have invented or used this form of verse; but the adj. so applied is prob. to be taken literally), < *leo(n-)*, a lion: see *lion*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling a lion; lion-like: as, *leonine* fierceness or rapacity.

> So was he ful of *leonyn* corage.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 656.
>
> We almost see his [Landor's] *leonine* face and lifted brow. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 57.

2. In *pros.*, consisting of metrical Latin hexameters or elegiacs (alternate hexameters and pentameters), in which the final word rimes

with the word immediately preceding the cesural pause or the middle of the line. The correspondence of sound between the terminations of the two halves of the pentameter is frequently imperfect, affecting unaccented syllables only, so as not to amount to a perfect rime. Leonine verses were extensively used in the middle ages, even as early as the eighth century. The following Latin version of "The devil was sick," etc., is a leonine elegiac couplet:

"Dæmon lan*guebat*, monachus tunc esse vo*lebat*,
Ast ubi conva*luit*, mansit ut ante *fuit*."

Although classical poets avoided in general the use of rime, yet occasional instances of it can be found in their writings, and sometimes even examples of true leonine verses, such as this from Ovid:

"Quot cœlum *stellas*, tot habet tua Roma pu*ellas*."

The epithet *leonine* does not properly apply to other meters than those mentioned, nor to other distributions of rime.

3. [*cap.*] Pertaining to a person named Leo, particularly to several popes of that name; more specifically, of or pertaining to Leo I., the Great (pope from 440 to 461), who is said to have added certain words to the Roman canon of the mass, and whom some have even, without good reason, described as the author of the Roman liturgy. A Roman sacramentary extant in a manuscript assigned to the eighth century is known as the *Leonine Sacramentary*.—**Leonine City**, that part of the city of Rome which is west of the Tiber and north of Trastevere. It contains the Vatican, the Castle of St. Angelo, and the district between (known as the Borgo), and is inclosed within a separate line of walls. It was first fortified by Pope Leo IV. (847–55), whence the name.—**Leonine monkey**, the *Macacus leoninus* of Aracan.

II. *n.* A coin illegally imported into England by foreign merchants in the reign of Edward I. It was made of silver, alloyed, and was intended to circulate with the silver pennies then legally current. Probably so called because its obverse type was a lion.

leoninely (lē′ō-nin-li or -nīn-li), *adv.* In a leonine manner; like a lion.

Leonist (lē′ō-nist), *n.* [< ML. *Leonista*, said to be so named from one *Leo*, or from the city of *Lyons*, F. *Lyon* (< L. *Lugdunum*), conformed to *lion*, L. *leo*(*n*-), a lion.] A name sometimes used for a member of the religious body known as the Waldenses.

Leontice (lē-on′ti-sē), *n.* [NL., < L. *leontice*, the wild chervil, < Gr. λεοντική, a plant also called καυαλία: see *Cacalia*.] A genus of polypetalous herbs of the natural order *Berberideæ* and tribe *Berbereæ*. It is characterized by having from 6 to 9 sepals, 6 small spurred petals, 6 stamens, and an indehiscent bladdery capsule. There are 3 or 4 species growing in central Asia, herbs with tuber-bearing rhizomes.

Leontodon (lē-on′tō-don), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), in allusion to the toothed leaves, < Gr. λέων (λεοντ-), a lion, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Hypochærideæ*. It is distinguished by the plumose pappus, naked receptacle, and smooth achenia. There are about 40 species. The common hawk-bit or fall dandelion of the northeastern United States is *L. autumnalis*, a native of Europe, naturalized in the United States. Popularly called *lion's-tooth*.

Leontopodium (lē-on-tō-pō′di-um), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown), < L. *leontopodion* = Gr. λεοντοπόδιον, a plant, lit. lion's-foot, < λέων (λεοντ-), a lion, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A small genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuloideæ* and subtribe *Gnaphalieæ*. It is closely related to *Gnaphalium* and was formerly united with it, but is now separated from it on account of the sterile hermaphrodite flowers and undivided style. *L. alpinum* (*Gnaphalium Leontopodium*) is the edelweiss (which see).

Leonurus (lē-ō-nū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. λέων, lion, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ*. It is distinguished from *Stachys* by having the rootlets acutely three-angled at the top instead of rounded. There are 10 species, natives of extratropical Europe and Asia. They are erect herbs with cut leaves, having a close whorl of flowers in their axils. One species, *L. Cardiaca*, is a common weed called *motherwort*, naturalized from Europe in the eastern part of the United States.

leopard (lep′ärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *libbard*; < ME. *lepard*, *lepart*, *lipard*, *leopard*, *leoperd*, *leopart*, also *lebard*, *lebbard*, *libard*, *libart*, *liberd*, *lyberde*, *lybart*, etc., = D. *luipaard* = G. Dan. Sw. *leopard*, < OF. *leopard*, *leopart*, *lepart*, F. *léopard* = Pr. *leopart*, *leupart*, *lupart* = Sp. Pg. It. *leopardo*, < L. *leopardus*, < Gr. λεόπαρδος, λεοντόπαρδος, a leopard, < λέων (λεοντ-), a lion, + πάρδος, a pard: see *lion* and *pard*[1].] **1.** The pard or panther, *Felis pardus*, the largest spotted cat of the Old World. It ranks third in size, strength, and ferocity among the Old World *Felidæ*, being exceeded only by the lion and tiger; but it is also inferior to the jaguar and cougar of America. The Himalayan ounce, *Felis irbis*, is about equal to it in size. A good-sized leopard is about 4 feet long without the tail, which is about 3 feet. The skull measures 9 inches in length by 5½ in breadth. The color is tawny, paler or whitish below, and nearly everywhere regularly and profusely spotted with black or blackish, the largest of these spots being ocellated or broken into rosettes. But the animal varies not less in color than in size. Some individuals are black, though even in these cases of melanism the characteristic studded pattern of coloration may be traced. The leopard is smooth-haired, without mane or beard, agile as well as sturdy, and of somewhat arboreal habits, like the jaguar

Leopard (*Felis pardus*).

and cougar. It inhabits wooded country throughout Africa and across Asia to Japan, Java, and some of the other islands, in this wide range running into many geographical varieties.

It fortuned Belphebe with her peares,
The woody Nimphs, and with that lovely boy,
Was hunting then the *Libbards* and the Beares.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 23.

Her foot on one
Of those tame *leopards*. Kitten-like he roll'd
And paw'd about her sandal. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. In *her.*, originally, a lion passant gardant. Thus, the three lions on the shield of England as it existed in the reign of Henry III. are spoken of as leopards. In later heraldry an attempt has been made to discriminate between the lion and the leopard, but the only tenable distinction is when the leopard is represented spotted, which is common in modern heraldry. The practical identity of the two bearings is shown in this, that a leopard rampant is said to be a leopard *lionné*, and a lion passant gardant is said to be a lion *leopardé*.

3. A gold coin, weighing from about 53 to 69 grains, struck by Edward III. and Edward the Black Prince of England, for circulation in

Obverse. Reverse.

Leopard, British Museum.

France, and having on the obverse a lion passant gardant. In French heraldry this representation is described as a lion léopardé, whence the name of the coin.—**American leopard**, the jaguar, *Felis onca*.—**Black leopard**. See def. 1.—**Hunting leopard**. See *hunting-leopard*.—**Snow-leopard**, the ounce, *Felis irbis*.

leopard-cat (lep′ärd-kat), *n.* **1.** The American ocelot, *Felis pardalis*.—**2.** A wild cat of India, Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra, *Felis bengalensis*, about 3 feet long including the tail, of a tawny color, white below, striped on the head and back, spotted on the sides.

leopardé (lep-ärd-dā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *léopard* + -*é*, E. -*ed*[1].] In *her.*, passant gardant: said of a lion. See *leopard*, 2.

leopardess (lep′ärd-des), *n.* [< *leopard* + -*ess*.] A female leopard.

leopard-fish (lep′ärd-fish), *n.* The lesser wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas minor* or *A. pantherinus*, of the North Atlantic.

leopard-flower (lep′ärd-flou″ėr), *n.* A garden-flower from China, *Belamcanda* (*Pardanthus*) *Chinensis*, of the iris family. The perianth is spotted with purple, and the fruited receptacle resembles a blackberry, whence the plant is also called *blackberry-lily*.

leopard-frog (lep′ärd-frog), *n.* The American shad-frog, *Rana halecina*: so called from its spotted coloration.

leopard-lily (lep′ärd-lil″i), *n.* A spotted variety of the liliaceous plant *Lachenalia pendula*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

leopard-moth (lep′ärd-môth), *n.* A large black and white spotted moth of the family *Cossidæ* (*Zeuzera pyrina* or *Z. æsculi*), common throughout Europe: an English collectors' name. The larva bores in the trunks of the elm, apple, pear, and plum.

leopard's-bane (lep′ärdz-bān), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Doronicum*.—**2.** A medicinal plant, *Arnica montana*.—**3.** Same as *herb-paris*.

leopard-seal (lep′ärd-sēl), *n.* A large spotted seal, *Leptonychotes* or *Leptonyx weddelli*, of the family *Phocidæ* and subfamily *Stenorhynchinæ*, inhabiting Patagonia. Also called *sea-leopard*.

leopard-tortoise (lep′ärd-tôr″tis), *n.* A tortoise, *Testudo pardalis*.

Leopardus (lē-ō-pär′dus), *n.* [L., a leopard: see *leopard*.] A classic name of the leopard, pard, or panther, sometimes used in zoölogy as a generic name of the large spotted cats.

leopard-wood (lep′ärd-wūd), *n.* The wood of *Brosimum Aubletii*. It is mottled with dark blotches, giving a fancied resemblance to the skin of a leopard. See *snake-wood*.

leopart†, *n.* A Middle English form of *leopard*.

Leopoldinia (lē″ō-pōl-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1833), dedicated to the Empress *Leopoldine*, wife of Dom Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil.] A genus of Brazilian palms of the tribe *Arecæ* and subtribe *Caryotideæ*. The four species inhabit the northern parts of Brazil. They are ornamental in cultivation and have various economic uses. *L. Piassaba* is one of the bast-palms which yield the piassaba-fiber.

leort, *n.* A Middle English form of *leer*[1].

leornt, *v.* A Middle English form of *learn*.

leoset, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *leese*[1].

lept. An obsolete strong preterit of *leap*[1]. *Chaucer*.

Lepadicea (lep-ą-dis′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepas* (*Lepad-*) + -*icea*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of two families of his *Nematopoda* (the other being *Balanoidea*), containing the cirripeds of the genera *Lepas*, *Gymnolepas*, *Pentalepas*, *Polylepas*, and *Litholepas*.

Lepadidæ (lē-pad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepas* (*Lepad-*) + -*idæ*.] A family of stalked thoracic cirripeds, typified by the genus *Lepas*, belonging to the order *Thoracica* of the subclass *Cirripedia*; the goose-mussels or barnacles. These crustaceans are free when larval, fixed to submerged objects when adult. Fixture is effected by the modification of the antennæ into a flexible fleshy peduncle, sometimes very short, and sometimes a foot in length. This supports the hard calcareous shell or capitulum, normally of five valves, compressed to a flattened form, whose two sides are drawn together by a single transverse muscle. From the opening between the sides are protruded the long, slender, curved, and jointed legs resembling tentacles, which move at will with a sweeping motion. On each side of the body are several filamentous appendages, homologous with the gills of higher crustaceans and supposed to have a respiratory function. The alimentary canal is comparatively simple; there are three pairs of delicate mouth-parts; there is no heart or large blood-vessels. The *Lepadidæ* are mostly hermaphrodite, but in some species the animal of the normal form is strictly female, having one or more males of minute size and more simple organization lodged inside its shell. In others, which, though hermaphrodite, have the male organs less developed than the female, similar males are met with, and are termed *complemental males*.

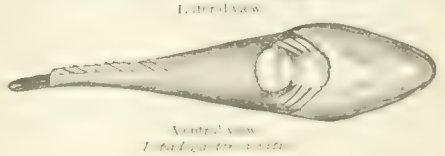
Lepas, in hagrammatic section.

a, the cavity of the sac, lying over the labium; *b*, prosoma; *c*, carina; *s*, scutum; *t*, tergum; *l*, pens; *g*, gut-forming gland; *h*, duct connecting this with *k*, cement-discharging glands; *d* (at bottom of figure), antennæ.

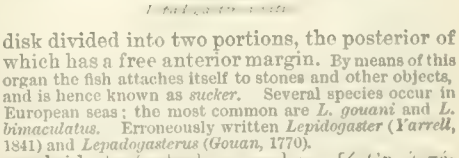
lepadite (lep′ą-dīt), *n.* [< NL. *Lepadites*, < Gr. λεπάς (λεπαδ-), a limpet (see *Lepas*), + -*ite*[2].] A fossil supposed to be a kind of barnacle; an aptychus. See *Lepadites*.

Lepadites (lep-ą-dī′tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *lepadite*.] A spurious genus of supposed fossil barnacles, based on the aptychi of certain fossil cephalopods, as ammonites. See *aptychus*. *Schlotheim*, 1820.

Lepadogaster (lep″ą-dō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL. (Risso, 1810), < Gr. λεπάς (λεπαδ-), a limpet (see *Lepas*), + γαστήρ, the stomach.] A genus of gobiesociform fishes with an adhesive thoracic



Lateral view.



Ventral view.

disk divided into two portions, the posterior of which has a free anterior margin. By means of this organ the fish attaches itself to stones and other objects, and is hence known as *sucker*. Several species occur in European seas; the most common are *L. gouani* and *L. bimaculatus*. Erroneously written *Lepidogaster* (*Yarrell*, 1841) and *Lepadogasterus* (*Gouan*, 1770).

lepadoid (lep′ą-doid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. λεπάς (λεπαδ-), a limpet (see *Lepas*), + εἶδος, shape.]

I. *a.* Resembling a goose-mussel; of or pertaining to the *Lepadidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Lepadidæ*.

lepal (lē'pal), *n.* [< NL. as if **lepalum*, < L. *lepas*, < Gr. *λεπίς*, a scale: the term conforms to that of *petal*, *sepal*.] In *bot.*, a barren transformed stamen.

lepart†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *leopard*. *Chaucer*.

Lepas (lē'pas), *n.* [NL., < L. *lepas* (*lepad-*), < Gr. *λεπάς* (*λεπαδ-*), a limpet, < *λέπειν*, a bare rock, < *λέπειν*, strip, peel.] The typical genus of *Lepadidæ*; goose-mussels proper. *L. anatifera* is a common species, usually found attached to floating or submerged objects, hanging in the water sometimes to the length of a foot or more. *L. fascicularis* is another well-known species, with a short footstalk. See *barnacle*1, 2.

lepe†, *v.* A Middle English form of *leap*.

Lepechinia (lep-e-kin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1816), named after John *Lepechin*, a Russian botanist.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineæ*, and type of the subtribe *Lepechinieæ*. It is distinguished from the other members of the subtribe by having the corolla naked within and by the oblong parallel anther-cells. There are 2 species, natives of Mexico, herbs with small yellowish or white flowers in axillary whorls crowded in dense terminal spikes.

Lepechinieæ (lep″e-ki-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Lepechinia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineæ*, based on the genus *Lepechinia*, having a loose campanulate or broadly tubular calyx, a broad tubular and two-lipped corolla, and four perfect stamens. It embraces 3 genera besides the type, *Dekinia*, *Sphacele*, and *Hormium*, natives of Mexico, California, South America, the Hawaiian islands, and Europe.

leper[1] (lep'ėr), *n.* [In def. 1 (where also formerly *lepry*, q. v.) < ME. *lepre*, < OF. *liepre*, F. *lèpre* = Sp. Pg. It. *lepra*, < L. *lepra*, < Gr. *λέπρα*, leprosy, < *λεπρός*, scaly, < *λέπος*, a scale, < *λέπειν*, strip, peel, = Russ. *lupite* = Lith. *lupti*, peel. In def. 2, orig. *leprous man*, the form *leper* as applied to a person being more recent, and appar. developed, as seeming noun of agent in *-er*, from *leprous*.] 1†. Leprosy.

> The *lepre* of him was clensid. *Wyclif*, Mat. viii. 2.
>
> Whan he was in his lustie age,
> The *lepre* caught in his visage.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

2. A person affected with leprosy.

> And, behold, there came a *leper* and worshiped him, saying, Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean.
> Mat. viii. 2.

leper[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *leaper*. *Piers Plowman*.

leper-house (lep'ėr-hous), *n.* A hospital for the treatment of leprosy.

leperize† (lep'ėr-īz), *v. t.* [< *leper*[1] + *-ize*.] To strike with leprosy.

> Moses, by Faith, doth Myriam *leperize*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 7.

leperous (lep'ėr-us), *a.* See *leprous*.

lepid (lep'id), *a.* [= Sp. *lépido* = Pg. It. *lepido*, < L. *lepidus*, pleasant; cf. L. *lepor*, *lepos* (*lepor-*), pleasantness; no verb-root appears.] Pleasant; jocose. [Rare.]

> As for the joyous and *lepid* consul, he gives himself no trouble upon any subject.
> *Sydney Smith*, Peter Plymley's Letters, vii.

lepides, *n.* Plural of *lepis*.

Lepidineæ (lep-i-din'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Lepidium* + *-ineæ*.] A tribe of cruciferous plants distinguished by the usually incumbent or conduplicate cotyledons; the peppergrasses. The tribe embraces 25 genera, of which *Lepidium* is the type.

lepidityt, *n.* [< *lepid* + *-ity*.] Pleasantness; wittiness. *Bailey*, 1731.

Lepidium (lē-pid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *lepidium*, < Gr. λεπίδιον, a plant, prob. garden-cress, pepperwort, also lit. a small scale, dim. of *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale: see *lepis*.] 1. A large genus of cruciferous plants, chiefly herbs, of the tribe *Lepidineæ*, distinguished by the dehiscent pod, which is almost always two-seeded, and by the white flowers. About 100 species have been enumerated, which may be reduced to from 60 to 80, distributed over the warm regions of the world. They are commonly known as *peppergrasses*.

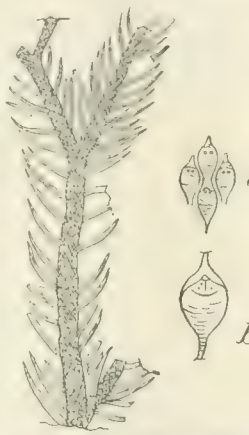
2†. In *zoöl.*, a genus of thysanurous insects. Also written *Lepidion*. *Menge*, 1854.

lepidly† (lep'id-li), *adv.* [< *lepid* + *-ly*[2].] Wittily; pleasantly.

lepidocrocite (lep-i-dok'rō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale (see *lepis*), + *κρόκος*, crocus, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of goethite occurring in columnar forms with a scaly or fibrous structure.

lepidodendroid (lep″i-dō-den'droid), *a.* [< *Lepidodendron* + *-oid*.] Like plants of the genus *Lepidodendron*; having a scaly bark.

Lepidodendron (lep″i-dō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A common fossil plant of the Carboniferous coal-measures, supposed, in some cases at least, to have furnished an important constituent of the coal itself. By most fossil botanists *Lepidodendron* is considered to be closely allied to the club-mosses (*Lycopodiaceæ*), now widely spread plants. The fossil club-mosses are, however, not identical in structure or external appearance with any now living, one important difference being the much larger size of the fossil forms. The surface of the stem of *Lepidodendron* is marked by peculiar, prominent, quincuncially arranged, and generally lozenge-shaped "leaf-cushions" (also called "bolsters" and "leaf-bases"), which are sometimes distinctly separated from each other, and sometimes confluent above and below, and which vary greatly in size and shape with the age of the plant to which they belong. The leaf-scars are also usually rhombic (sometimes heart-shaped), and are situated on the upper or central part of the cushion, and marked with vascular impressions or scars, which are usually three in number, the middle one being always the largest. The young twigs were clothed with long narrow leaves. The internal structure of the plant varies considerably with the species, of which great numbers have been described, based chiefly on the differences in form and size of the leaf-cushions and -scars, which are now generally considered as furnishing very unreliable data for specific distinction. The fossil *Lepidodendra* are chiefly casts of the exterior. These plants are very characteristic of the middle and lower divisions of the productive (Carboniferous) coal-measures, and are widely distributed over the world. One species of *Lepidodendron* (*corrugatum*, Dawson) is very characteristic of the Lower Carboniferous in America. In Europe this genus is especially developed in the lower parts of the coal-measures. *Sternberg*, 1820. See *Sigillaria*.



Lepidodendron Brittsii, from the coal-measures of Missouri. *a*, a group of four leaf-scars; *b*, one of the scars on a larger scale.

lepidoganoid (lep″i-dō-gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lepidoganoidei*, q. v.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lepidoganoidei*.

II. *n.* A fish of the group *Lepidoganoidei*.

lepidoganoidean (lep″i-dō-ga-noi'dē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *lepidoganoid*.

Lepidoganoidei (lep″i-dō-ga-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + NL. *ganoideus*, ganoid: see *ganoid*.] In R. Owen's systems, an order or a suborder of ganoid fishes with regular scales instead of plates, as in the *Placoganoidei*. It is an artificial group, represented by the living amiids, lepidosteids, and polypterids, with many extinct relatives. In one of Owen's systems the *Lepidoganoidei* are the second suborder of the third order, *Ganoidei*, of fishes; in another, the first suborder of the eighth order, *Ganoidei*, divided into 8 families. The *Lepidoganoidei* as an order are sometimes divided into 5 suborders or families, *Amiidæ*, *Lepidosteidæ*, *Lepidopleuridæ*, *Crossopterygidæ*, and *Acanthodidæ*. It is now obsolete.

lepidoid (lep'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lepidoidei*, q. v.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lepidoidei*: as, a *lepidoid* fish; a *lepidoid* scale.

II. *n.* A member of the *Lepidoidei*.

Lepidoidei (lep-i-doi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λεπιδοειδής, scale-like, < *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *εἶδος*, form.] In Agassiz's classification (1833), a family of fossil ganoid fishes covered with large flat rhomboid enameled scales. It included forms now referred to several different families, as *Acanthodidæ*, *Dipteridæ*, *Palæoniseidæ*, etc.

lepidolite (lep'i-dō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *λίθος*, a stone.] Lithia mica. This mineral is found in scaly masses, ordinarily of a violet or lilac color and containing a small percentage of lithia. It is often associated with the lithia tourmalin or rubellite, as at Rozena in Moravia, and Paris, Maine. See *mica*.

lepidomelane (lep'i-dō-me-lān″), *n.* [< Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] A species of the mica group (see *mica*), of a deep-black color, usually occurring in small, rather inelastic scales. It contains a large amount of iron.

lepidophæite (lep″i-dō-fē'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *φαιός*, dusky, + *-ite*[2].] A soft, scaly variety of wad containing copper.

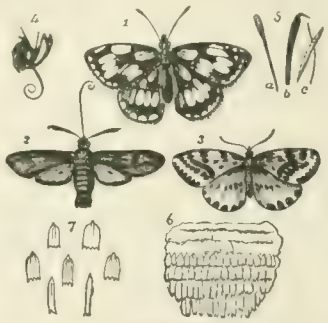
Lepidophloios (lep″i-dō-floi'os), *n.* [NL. (Sternberg, 1825); prop. **Lepidophlœus*, < Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *φλοιός*, bark.] A genus of fossil plants of the coal-measures, closely related to *Lepidodendron*, with prominent (often very prominent) transverse rhombic leaf-cushions, at the lower end of each of which is a leaf-scar of the same shape, together with three smaller punctate vascular scars, the central one being the largest and triangular in form. This genus is found in various parts of Europe, in the United States, and in Canada.

Lepidophyllum (lep″i-dō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A supposed genus of fossil plants, to which have been referred leaves, blades, or bracts forming a part of the organs of fructification of *Lepidodendron* and *Lepidophloios*. Some species described under the name of *Lepidophyllum* are fragments of linear leaves of *Lepidodendron*.

Lepidopodidæ (lep″i-dō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Lepidopus*, embracing scombroids of very elongate compressed form, and with a distinctly developed caudal fin. It includes several deep- and open-sea fishes.

lepidopter (lep-i-dop'tėr), *n.* [< NL. *lepidopterus*, scaly-winged: see *lepidopterous*.] A lepidopterous insect. Also *lepidopteran*.

Lepidoptera (lep-i-dop'tę-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lepidopterus*, scaly-winged: see *lepidopterous*.] An order of hexapod insects, or true *Insecta*, with suctorial mouth-parts in the form of a spiral antlia, four similar membranous wings completely covered with scales, a fused prothorax, and perfect metamorphosis. These beautiful insects are known as butterflies and moths, the former being the *Lepidoptera diurna*, or *Rhopalocera*, and the latter the *Lepidoptera nocturna*, or *Heterocera*, respectively constituting the two suborders into which the order is now usually divided. In the adults the mouth is completely haustellate or antliate, the maxillæ being modified into a tubular sucking-proboscis, and the mandibles being rudimentary. The modified maxillæ have a pair of palps. The head is loosely attached to the thorax, and the long slender legs are very freely movable. The fore pair are rudimentary in some butterflies. The body is hairy; the prothorax has a pair of tippets or patagia, and the mesothorax a pair of scales, tegulæ, or patagia, and the metathorax a pair of large scales, alulæ. The wings are usually of large size, and are generally brightly colored, the color being due to the presence of scales, which are arranged in rows on the membrane, and are usually overlapping. The pupa is obtected. The larva, known as a *caterpillar*, is mandibulate, having masticatory instead of suctorial mouth-parts, and is provided with from 4 to 10 prolegs or prop-legs besides the 6 true legs. The lip of the larva bears a double-orificed spinneret, a tubular organ through which passes the silk of which the cocoon is fabricated. Caterpillars are almost invariably vegetable-feeders, and often prove highly destructive. A few species are known to be carnivorous. Upward of 50,000 species are described. In the Linnean system, prior to 1758, the *Lepidoptera* consisted of the two genera *Papilio* and *Phalæna*, corresponding to the modern suborders *Rhopalocera* and *Heterocera*, or butterflies and moths; later, in the same system, of the genera *Papilio*, *Sphinx*, and *Phalæna*, corresponding to the Latreillean *Lepidoptera diurna*, *crepuscularia*, and *nocturna*. Later writers divided the order into the families *Papilionidæ*, *Sphingidæ*, *Ægeriidæ*, *Zygænidæ*, *Bombycidæ*, *Noctuidæ*, *Geometridæ*, *Pyralidæ*, *Tortricidæ*, and *Tineidæ*; and nearly all of these have been further subdivided into other families.



Lepidoptera.

1. Butterfly — *Hipparchia galathea*, marbled white butterfly. 2. Hawk-moth or sphinx — *Macroglossa stellatarum*, hummingbird hawk-moth. 3. Moth — *Abraxas grossulariata*, magpie-moth. 4. Palpi and spiral mouth of butterfly. 5. Antennæ — *a*, butterfly's; *b*, sphinx's; *c*, moth's. 6. Portion of wing of cabbage butterfly, with part of the scales removed. 7. Scales of same, magnified.

lepidopteran (lep-i-dop'tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* [As *lepidopter-ous* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Same as *lepidopterous*.

II. *n.* Same as *lepidopter*.

lepidopterist (lep-i-dop'tę-rist), *n.* [< *Lepidoptera* + *-ist*.] One who is versed or engaged in the scientific study of *Lepidoptera*.

lepidopterous (lep-i-dop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *lepidopterus*, scaly-winged, < Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] In *entom.*, having scaly wings; specifically, pertaining to the *Lepidoptera*, or having their characters. Also *lepidopteral*, *lepidopteran*.

Lepidopus (le-pid'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Lepidopodidæ*, having scale-like appendages in the place of ventral fins, whence the name. *L. argenteus*, of a silvery color, is the true scabbard-fish, a species of wide distribution in many seas.

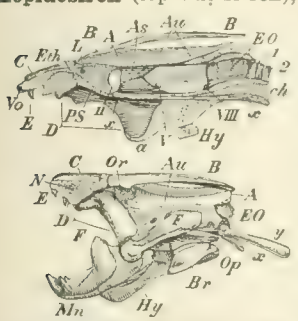
2. A genus of crustaceans. *Dana*, 1847.

Lepidosauria (lep″i-dō-sâ′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπις* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *σαυρος*, a lizard.] In some systems, a subclass or suborder of *Reptilia*, including reptiles with scales and plates, with limbs or without, and with the anal cleft transverse and the penis double. The group includes the ophidians and lacertilians, but not the crocodilians nor chelonians. Also called *Plagiotremata* and *Squamata*.

lepidosaurian (lep″i-dō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lepidosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Lepidosauria*.

Lepidosiren (lep″i-dō-sī″ren), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπις* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale (see *lepis*), + NL. *Siren*, a genus of amphibians.] **1.** A genus of dipnoan fishes, typical of the family *Lepidosirenidæ* and subfamily *Lepidosirenинæ*, of an elongate form, as in the amphibian genus *Siren*, but with a scaly body. Formerly the *Protopterus annectens* of Africa was included in this genus, and the name *lepidosiren* is still loosely applied to that fish, though it is more properly restricted to the South American form for which the genus was originally instituted. *L. paradoxa* is the South American mudfish, about 3 feet long, found in the Amazon. *Amphibichthys* is a synonym.



Skull of Mudfish (*Lepidosiren annectens*), side views, the upper in longitudinal vertical section. (Cartilage shaded; membranes and bones shaded in lines.)

A, parieto-frontal bone; *As*, alisphenoid; *Au*, auditory chamber; *B*, superorbital; *Br*, branchiostegal rays; *C*, nasal; *D*, palato-pterygoid; *E*, vomerine teeth; *EO*, exoccipital bone; *Eth*, ethmoid; *Hy*, hyoid; *L*, lacrymal; *Mn*, mandible; *N*, nasal sac; *Op*, opercular plate; *Or*, orbit; *PS*, cartilaginous presphenoidal region; *Vo*, vomer; *a*, quadrato-mandibular articulation; *ch*, notochord; *x x*, parasphenoid; *y*, pharyngo branchial; *II*, *V*, *VIII*, exits of optic, trigeminal, and vagus nerves; *1*, *2*, first and second vertebræ.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Lepidosirenidæ (lep″i-dō-sī-ren′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosiren* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipnoan fishes, typified by the genus *Lepidosiren*. The body is eel-shaped; there are teeth in each jaw, a pair of lateral molars with strong cusps supported by vertical ridges and on the vomer a pair of conical ones; the dorsal and anal fins are long and confluent with the caudal; and the ventral and pectoral fins are almost reduced to long filaments. It is a small group of two genera, the South American *Lepidosiren* and the African *Protopterus*. *Amphibichthyidæ* and *Sirenidæ*, 2, are synonyms.

Lepidosirenidea (lep″i-dō-sī-re-nid′ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosiren* + *-idea*.] An order referred by Melville to the amphibians: same as *Sirenoidea*.

lepidosirenoid (lep″i-dō-sī′re-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lepidosiren* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lepidosirenidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Lepidosirenidæ*.

lepidosis† (lep-i-dō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπις* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *-osis*.] In *med.*, scaly disease: applied to ichthyosis, psoriasis, and pityriasis.

Lepidosperma (lep″i-dō-spėr′mä), *n.* [NL. (La Billardière, 1804), < Gr. *λεπις* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of sedges of the tribe *Rhynchosporeæ*, distinguished by having subdistichous glumes and hard eroded seeds. There are about 40 species, inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, the Malay archipelago, and southern China. *L. gladiatum*, the sword-sedge of the sea-coast of extratropical Australia, is an important plant for binding sea-sand, and also yields a paper-material said to be as good as esparto.

Lepidostei (lep-i-dos′tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Lepidosteus*.] A group of ganoid fishes, founded by Agassiz in 1833: same as *Lepidoidei*.

lepidosteid (lep-i-dos′tē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ*. Also *lepidosteoid*.

Lepidosteidæ (lep″i-dos-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosteus* + *-idæ*.] **1.** A family of rhombiganoid fishes. They have lozenge-shaped scales, and fins with fulcra. The dorsal and anal fins are placed far back, close to the caudal. The abdominal part of the spinal column is longer than the caudal part. Opercular gills or pseudobranchiæ are present. The *Lepidosteidæ* are characteristic of the fresh waters of North America, and are popularly known as *garfishes*, *garpikes*, *bony pikes*, and *alligator-gars*. They are noteworthy for many anatomical peculiarities, and as being the only living representatives of a once large and widely diffused order of fishes. One species has been reported from China.

2. In Huxley's and Zittel's systems, a suborder or order of ganoid fishes, containing the above family, then called *Lepidosteini* or *Ginglymodi*.

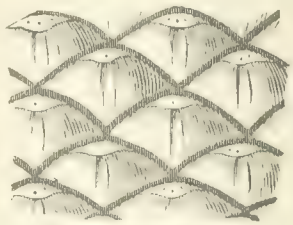
lepidosteoid (lep-i-dos′tē-oid), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < *Lepidosteidæ*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lepidosteidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* Same as *lepidosteid*.

Lepidosteoidei (lep-i-dos-tē-oi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosteus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In Günther's system, a suborder of ganoid fishes having rhombic scales, generally fulcrate fins, numerous branchiostegals, and no gular plate. It embraces the *Lepidosteidæ* and numerous extinct forms.

Lepidosteus (lep-i-dos′tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπις* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] A genus of fishes with rhomboid scales as hard as bone, whence the name. The genus includes the North American garpikes or bony pikes, as *L. osseus*, the common long-nosed and *L. platostomus*, the short-nosed garpike. The alligator-gar, *L. tristœchus*, represents a section of the genus called *Atractosteus*. The genus is typical of the family *Lepidosteidæ*. Originally spelled *Lepisosteus* (*Lacepède*, 1803).

lepidostrobus (lep-i-dos′trō-bus), *n.*; pl. *lepidostrobi* (-bī). [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *στρόβος*, a twisting or whirling round: see *strobile*.] The fruit-cone of plants of the genus *Lepidodendron*. It corresponds closely in structure with the fertile spike of the living *Selaginella*. The spore-bearing leaves are attached to a central axis in a crowded spiral arrangement, and their outer ends curve over so as to form an imbricated, diagonally arranged pattern, resembling that of the stem itself.



Lepidostrobus variabilis.
(From Weiss's "Flora der Steinkohlenformation.")

Lepidostrobus hastatus: *a*, an entire strobile; *b*, a single scale.

lepidote (lep′i-dōt), *a.* [< Gr. *λεπιδωτός*, scaly, < *λεπιδοῦν*, make scaly, < *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale: see *lepis*.] In *bot.*, covered with scurfy scales or scaly spots; leprous.

lepidoted (lep′i-dō-ted), *a.* [< *lepidote* + *-ed*².] Same as *lepidote*.

Lepidurus (lep-i-dū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of phyllopods of the family *Apodidæ* (or *Apusidæ*), related to *Apus*, but having a spatulate telson; the spoontails. *L. couesi* is a species abounding in pools in Montana, Utah, and elsewhere.

Lepidurus couesi.

Lepiopomus (lep″i-ō-pō′mus), *n.* [NL., also *Lepomus*, prop.* *Lepidopomus*; < Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *πῶμα*, a lid, cover.] Same as *Lepomis*.

lepis (lē′pis), *n.*; pl. *lepides* (lep′i-dēz). [NL., < L. *lepis*, < Gr. *λεπίς*, a scale, rind, husk, flake, < *λέπειν*, peel, strip. Cf. *Lepas*.] **1.** A scale, as that of a fish.—**2.** In *bot.*, a thin flat membranous process or scale, attached by its middle, and having a lacerated irregular margin, such as covers the foliage of the oleaster.

Lepisma (le-pis′mä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. *λέπισμα*, that which is peeled off, peel, < *λεπίζειν*, peel, husk, < *λεπίς*, a scale, husk: see *lepis*.] The typical genus of *Lepismatidæ*, having three long and four short caudal filaments, very long antennæ, and the body flat and scaly. Several species of these bristletails occur about houses in warm or damp places, where they may be seen running swiftly when disturbed. In their movements and general habits they resemble cockroaches. *L. saccharina* is a common household pest in Europe and America, in damp, close rooms. *L. domestica*, the fishtail, is another household pest. *L. quadriseriata* is commonly observed on the walls of out-houses. In the United States these insects are commonly called *fishtail*, *silver-tail*, and *silver-fish*. They are fond of the glazed figures in wall-paper, of photographs, the paste of book-bindings, etc., and also injure silks and silk tapestries. They are most abundant where it is a little damp.

Lepismatidæ (lep-is-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepisma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of genuine thysanurous insects of the suborder *Cinura*, having long caudal stylets or filamentous appendages, long filamentous antennæ, well-developed jaws and long palps, six legs, slender cylindric or flattened body covered with metallic scales, and ten-jointed abdomen; the bristletails proper. They are found running swiftly about buildings, under stones, etc., and somewhat resemble cockroaches, though not nearly related to these orthopterous insects. *Lepisma*, *Lepismina*, and *Machilis* are the representative genera. Also *Lepismida*.

Lepistemon (lep-i-stē′mon), *n.* [NL. (C. L. Blume, 1826), < Gr. *λεπις*, a scale, + *στήμων*, a stamen.] A genus of convolvulaceous plants of the tribe *Convolvuleæ*, distinguished from *Ipomœa* by the dilatation of the base of the filaments into small arched scales. There are 5 species, having cordate three-lobed leaves and small yellowish flowers, all twining herbs, natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Lepistemoneæ (lep″is-tē-mō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Miquel, 1856), < *Lepistemon* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, established for the reception of the genus *Lepistemon*.

lepocyta (le-pos′i-tą), *n.* [NL.: see *lepocyte*.] An infusorian with a cell-membrane: distinguished from *gymnocyta*.

lepocyte (lep′ō-sīt), *n.* [< NL. *lepocyta*, < Gr. *λέπος*, a scale, husk, + *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity: see *cyte*.] A nucleated cell with a cell-wall: distinguished from *gymnocyte*.

Lepomis (le-pō′mis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), also *Lepomus*, emend. *Lepiopomus* (Jordan, 1878), prop. **Lepidopoma*; < Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale, + *πῶμα*, a lid, cover.] A genus of sunfishes of American fresh waters, having the operculum ending behind in a convex black flap, sometimes highly developed. They belong to the family *Centrarchidæ*, and are nearly related to the black-bass. Upward of 20 species are described, some of them among the commonest and most familiar fishes of the United States, often called *bream*, as the blue or copper-nosed, *L. pallidus*. The common sunfish, sunny, or pumpkin-seed is *L. gibbosus*, found from Maine to Florida and in the Great Lake region. The red-spotted sunfish is *L. humilis*, found from Kentucky to Kansas and Texas. *L. evanellus* of the Great Lake region and thence to Mexico is the blue-spotted sunfish or redeye. The two species in which the gill-flap is most highly developed are *L. auritus* and *L. megalotis*, both called *long-eared sunfish*.

Leporidæ (le-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepus* (*Lepor-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of mammals of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires* and suborder *Duplicidentata*; the hares. The *Leporidæ*, together with the *Lagomyidæ*, compose the suborder. The dental formula of *Leporidæ* is: 2 incisors above and 1 below in each half-jaw, no canines, 3 premolars in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, and 3 molars above and below in each half-jaw—in all, 28. The milk-dentition is: i. $\frac{2}{1}$, pm. $\frac{2}{1}$ = $\frac{4}{2} \times 2 = 18$. There are in the adult 2 pairs, and in the young 3 pairs, of upper front teeth, the largest number found in this order. The grinders are all alike rootless and mostly trilaminate; the skull is large, and noted for its many vacuities or fontanelles among the bones; clavicles are present, but rudimentary; the scapula has a metacromion; the tibia and fibula are united as in murine rodents; the radius and ulna are complete, but fixed; and the spinal column is remarkably long in the lumbar region. The hind limbs are disproportionately long, and the gait is more or less saltatorial. The hind as well as the fore feet are entirely furry, and the whole length of the metatarsus may be applied to the ground. There are 5 digits on the fore feet, 4 on the hind. The head is full and globose, with very long ears, large eyes, and prominent, mobile, cleft upper lip; there are no cheek-pouches, and the inside of the mouth is partly furry. The tail is short and habitually recurved. The male organs are external; the uterus is two-horned, and the mammæ are numerous—about 5 pairs. There is but one living genus, *Lepus*, but there are several extinct genera, as *Palæolagus*, *Panolax*, and *Prædiobrium*. See *hare*, *rabbit*.

Skull of Arctic Hare (*Lepus timidus*, var. *arcticus*), from specimen in United States National Museum, Washington.

leporide (lep′ō-rid), *n.* [< L. *lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare (see *Lepus*), + E. *-ide*².] A variety of the domesticated rabbit, supposed to be a hybrid between the rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*) and the hare (*L. timidus*), and also known as the *Belgian hare*.

Many of these animals were sold as *leporides* or hybrids, produced by the union of the hare and rabbit; but the most careful experimenters have failed to produce any such hybrid. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 193.

leporiform (lep′ō-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a hare; resembling a leporide in form; lagomorphic.

leporine (lep′ō-rin or -rīn), *a.* [= OF. *leporin*, < L. *leporinus*, of a hare, < *lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare: see *Lepus*.] Pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare; lagomorphic.

lepothrix (lep′ō-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λέπος*, a scale, husk, + *θρίξ*, hair.] The condition of a hair in which the scales of the cuticle are loosened and partially detached. Such hairs are found in the axilla.

lepped (lept). An obsolete or dialectal (Irish) past participle of *leap*¹. *Spenser*.

lepra (lep′rą), *n.* [L., < Gr. *λέπρα*, leprosy: see *leper*¹, *lepry*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, a chronic and almost uniformly incurable disease, caused by a well-determined bacillus, *Bacillus lepræ*. It is characterized anatomically by the formation of nodules

and diffuse masses of leprous tissue, distributed especially to the [illegible] along the nerves, but occurring elsewhere. Lepra [illegible] and haltingly with the ordinary signs [illegible] and develops into one or the other of the two principal types of the disease, or into a mixed form. [illegible], *lepra cutanea* or *lepra tuberculosa*, the skin and mucous membranes are the principal places of deposit of leprous tissue, and there is formation of nodules, indolent ulcers, and cicatrices. The other form, *lepra nervorum* or *lepra anæsthetica*, in which the nerves are principally affected, is characterized by pains and anæsthesia in various nerve-regions (the motor paralysis being remarkably scanty), and by various dystrophies consequent upon the nervous lesions, bullous eruptions, spots of pigmentary surplus or deficit, glossy skin, muscular atrophy, and the loss of fingers and toes. Patients with lepra nervorum seem to live longer than those with lepra cutanea. Lepra is unknown among brutes. It is communicated from man to man, but seems usually to require extreme intimacy of association. Lepra has been prevalent in almost all countries of the world. At present it is frequent in many parts of Asia and Africa, and in some of the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans. In Europe it occurs in Scandinavia, in Finland, in Iceland, and there is some in Spain. It prevails in many parts of South America, Central America, and Mexico, and in a number of the West Indian islands. In America north of Mexico there are some points of prevalence in the southern part of the United States, some among the Chinese of the western coast, and some among the Scandinavian immigrants of the northwest. There are also some infected localities in New Brunswick, in Cape Breton, and in Greenland. Lepra cutanea is also called *lepra Arabum, elephantiasis* or *elephantiasis Græcorum*, and *leprosy*. Lepra nervorum is also called *lepra nervosa, lepra mutilans, dry leprosy, joint-evil*, and *non tuberculated lepra*.

2. One of a class of scaly skin-affections, mostly psoriasis; lepra Græcorum. [Obsolescent.]—**3.** In *bot.*, a scurfy or mealy matter on the surface of some plants.

Lepralia (le-prā′li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Johnston), < Gr. *λεπρός*, scaly: see *leper*[1].] **1.** A notable genus of chilostomatous polyzoans, of the family *Escharidæ* or *Membraniporidæ*, of irregularly branched form with broad flattened divisions. *L. pertusa* is an Adriatic species.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A species of *Lepralia*. *P. P. Carpenter*.

lepralian (le-prā′li-ạn), *a.* [< *Lepralia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the genus *Lepralia*, or having its characters.

leprarioid (le-prā′ri-oid), *a.* [< NL. *Lepraria* (< Gr. *λέπρα*, leprosy) + *-oid*.] Resembling certain crustaceous lichens of a dust-like or leprose character, formerly considered to compose a genus *Lepraria*.

leprechawn, leprecawn (lep′rē-kân), *n.* [Also *leprechaun, leprachawn, luprachaun*, etc.; ult. < Ir. *luchorpan, lucharban, lucharman*, a pygmy sprite (see def.), lit. 'a little body,' < *lu*, little, small, + *corpan*, dim. of *corp*, < L. *corpus*, body: see *corpus, corpse*. Cf. Gael. *lucharmann*, a pygmy, a dwarf, given as < *luch*, a mouse, + *armunn*, a hero, chief, but prob. a form of the Ir. word. The present form of the Anglicized name comes rather < Ir. *leithbhragan*, another name of the same fairy, appar. altered from the earlier name by popular etymology, as if < *leit*, half, + *bróg*, shoe, + *an*, a man, this name being accompanied by the legend that the fairy spends his time in mending a single shoe (half a pair).] In Irish superstition, a pygmy sprite, supposed to grind meal, make shoes, and do other services for persons who treat him well, and, if spellbound by a fixed gaze, to give up an inexhaustible fairy purse.

The Ghosts, Giants, Pookas, Demons, *Leprecawns*, Banshees, Fairies, Witches, Widows, Old Maids and Other Marvels of the Emerald Isle.
Amer. Antiquarian, X., Index.

leprey†, **leprie**†, *n.* See *lepry*.

lepric (lep′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *λεπρικός*, of or for leprosy, < *λέπρα*, leprosy: see *lepra, leper*[1].] Of or pertaining to leprosy. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

leprosarium (lep-rō-sā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *leprosaria* (-ä). [ML.: see *leprosery*.] A hospital for the treatment of leprosy.

leprose (lep′rōs), *a.* [< LL. *leprosus*, leprous: see *leprous*.] In *bot.*, scale-like or scurf-like: said of some crustaceous lichens whose thallus adheres to trees or stones like a scurf; lepidote.

leprosery (lep′rō-se-ri), *n.*; pl. *leproseries* (-riz). [< OF. *leprosrie*, F. *léproserie*, < ML. *leprosaria, leprosarium*, a hospital for lepers, < LL. *leprosus*, leprous: see *leprous*.] A hospital or home for lepers. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 275.

leprosied (lep′rō-sid), *a.* [< *leprosy* + *-ed*[2].] Affected with leprosy.

leprosity (le-pros′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *leprosite*, < ML. *leprosita(t-)s*, leprousness, < LL. *leprosus*, leprous: see *leprous*.] **1.** The state of being leprous; leprousness.—**2**†. A scaly condition.

For to say that Nature hath an intention to make all metals gold, and that, if the crudities, impurities, and *leprosities* of metals were cured, they would become gold—all these are but dreames. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 326.

leprosy (lep′rō-si), *n.* [Formerly also *leprosie*; < OF. *leprosie*, leprosy, < ML. *leprosia* (found only in sense of 'a hospital for lepers'), < MGr. *λεπρωσις*, leprosy, < Gr. *λεπροῦσθαι*, become leprous, < *λέπρα*, leprosy: see *lepra, leper*[1], *leprous*.] A name given to several different diseases. Regarding the leprosy of the Jews nothing certain is known. The term was probably applied to various cutaneous diseases, especially those of a chronic or contagious character. The term is now commonly restricted to lepra cutanea, or elephantiasis Græcorum. See *lepra*.—**Black leprosy**, [illegible] lepra exhibiting dark, livid patches.—**Dry leprosy**. See *lepra*.

leprous (lep′rus), *a.* [Also sometimes *leperous*; < ME. *leprous*, < OF. *leprous, lepros, lepreux* = F. *lépreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *leproso*, < LL. *leprosus*, leprous, having leprosy, < L. *lepra*, leprosy: see *lepra, leper*[1], 1. The adj. is thus as if < *leper*[1], 1, + *-ous*.] **1.** Infected with leprosy.

Oure lorde hym comaunded to make a table, in the name of that table at the whiche he was sette in the house of Symond *leprouse*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

His hand was *leprous* as snow. Ex. iv. 6.

2†. Causing leprosy.

In the porches of my ears did pour
The *leperous* distilment. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 64.

3. Covered with white scales. (*a*) In *bot.*, same as *leprose*. (*b*) In *entom.*, covered with large, loose, irregular whitish scales, as the elytra of certain *Coleoptera*.—**Leprous inflammation**, inflammation caused by the presence of *Bacillus leprœ*, and resulting in the formation of leprous tissue.—**Leprous tissue**, a tissue consisting of round cells, with some fusiform or branched, with scanty fibrillar intercellular substance, and well provided with blood-vessels. It forms nodules up to the size of a walnut, and diffuse masses. It may persist without change, it may ulcerate on violence, or it may atrophy, leaving a scar. It is formed under the influence of *Bacillus leprœ*, and these bacilli are found in the tissue.

leprousness (lep′rus-nes), *n.* The state of being leprous.

lepry†(lep′ri), *n.* [Also *leprie, leprey*; < ME. *lepry, leprie*, < OF. *leprie*, leprosy: see *leper*[1].] Leprosy.

He made the blynde to se & heled some of *lepry*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Their breath is contagious, their *leprey* spreading.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 18.

lepta, *n.* Plural of *lepton*[1].

Leptadenia (lep-ta-dē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1809), < Gr. *λεπτός*, small, + *ἀδήν*, a gland.] A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadeæ* and tribe *Ceropegieæ*, characterized by a double crown and a rotate corolla with filiform lobes. There are about 12 species, shrubs or climbers, with filiform leaves and small flowers, natives of tropical Asia and Africa and Madagascar. Endlicher made this genus the type of a further subdivision, *Leptadenieæ*.

Leptadenieæ (lep″tad-ē-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Leptadenia* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of asclepiadaceous plants, embracing the genera *Leptadenia* and *Orthanthera*, now included in the tribe *Ceropegieæ*.

Leptandra (lep-tan′drạ), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, slender, small, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (in mod. bot. stamen).] **1.** A former genus of scrophulariaceous plants, now reduced to a section of *Veronica*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] The rhizome and rootlets of *Veronica* (*Leptandra*) *Virginica*. It is used as a cathartic.

leptandrin (lep-tan′drin), *n.* [< *Leptandra* + *-in*[2].] A bitter glucoside, crystallizing in needles, obtained from *Veronica* (*Leptandra*) *Virginica*, and probably constituting the active principle of the drug leptandra.

Leptidæ[1] (lep′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptis* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Leptis*, founded by Westwood in 1840. They are related to the *Tabanidæ* or horse-flies, but the simple and not annulate third joint of the antennæ has a styliform bristle. With few exceptions, the species are unable to draw blood. They are about 200 in number, cosmopolitan, of moderate size, and rather sluggish; they sometimes prey on other insects. They are known as *snipe-flies*.

Leptidæ[2] (lep′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptus*, 1, + *-idæ*.] An old family of harvest-mites, based mainly or wholly on immature forms.

Leptidea (lep-tī′dē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, small.] **1.** A genus of butterflies, now called *Leucophasia*. *Billberg*, 1820.—**2.** A genus of cerambycid beetles, having a few species natives of southern Europe and western Asia. *Mulsant*, 1829.

leptiform (lep′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, slender, + L. *forma*, shape.] Slender in shape; vermiform.

leptinid (lep′ti-nid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Leptinidæ*.

Leptinidæ (lep-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Leptinus*. They have the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, ventral segments free, tarsi five-jointed (at least one pair of tarsi), mentum transverse with hind angles prolonged, and palpi distant at base.

leptinolite (lep-tin′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, small, + suffix *-ινος* + *λίθος*, a stone.] A name given by Barrois to a rock produced by the metamorphic action of granite on the adjacent schists, as seen in the French Pyrenees.

Leptinus (lep-tī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1817), < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, small: see *lepton*[1].] A genus of beetles, formerly of the family *Silphidæ*, now giving name to the *Leptinidæ*. These minute beetles live in the trunks of old trees, under fallen leaves, and in decomposing vegetable matter. *L. testaceus* is common to Europe and North America, though specimens from the latter continent have been described as distinct, under the name *L. americanus*.

Leptis (lep′tis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1805), < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, delicate: see *lepton*[1].] The typical genus of *Leptidæ*. The species are of medium size, with short, sparse hair, of a yellowish-red color marked with black or brown. The larvæ live in damp earth and in the burrows of May-beetles. About 30 European and 17 North American species are described.

Leptocardia (lep-tō-kär′di-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Leptocardii*.

leptocardian (lep-tō-kär′di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Leptocardii* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Leptocardii*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A vertebrate of the class *Leptocardii*; a lancelet, branchiostome, or amphioxus.

Leptocardii (lep-tō-kär′di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, small, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] The lowest group of true vertebrates; a class or other high division of *Vertebrata*, to which different values have been assigned by naturalists; the lancelets. In the leptocardians the skeleton is notochordal, acranial, and membranocartilaginous; they have no brain, no jaws, contractile pulsating sinuses instead of a heart, colorless blood, confluent respiratory and abdominal cavities, and many branchial clefts through which water enters to be expelled by an opening in front of the vent. In the older systems the group was considered an order of fishes; by Johannes Müller and others, a subclass of fishes; now, it is generally rated as a separate class of *Vertebrata*. Other names of the same group, in some of its acceptations, are *Cirrostomi, Pharyngobranchii, Acrania, Entomocrania, Cephalochorda*, and family *Branchiostomidæ* or *Amphioxidæ*. Only about six species are known. Also *Leptocardia*. See cuts under *Branchiostoma* and *lancelet*.

leptocephalic (lep″tō-se-fal′ik or lep-tō-sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [As *leptocephal-y* + *-ic*.] **1.** Narrow, as a skull; having a narrow skull; characterized by or exhibiting leptocephaly.—**2.** In *ichth.*, retaining a long, narrow skull, as certain flatfishes whose skull does not undergo the special modification characteristic of the pleuronectids; leptocephaloid.

Indeed, there seems good reason to believe that many young flat-fish never undergo this change at all, but, swimming about freely in the open sea, assume that peculiarly elongated and strange form known as the *leptocephalic*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 114.

Leptocephalidæ (lep″tō-se-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptocephalus* + *-idæ*.] **1.** A supposed family of fishes of ribbon-like form, with a translucent body, a continuous vertical fin consisting of the united dorsal, caudal, and anal fins, a small head, and lateral branchial apertures. They live in the sea, and are considered to be immature fishes, mostly of the family *Congridæ*. *Leptocephalus morrissi* is the larval or immature form of *Conger vulgaris*. Also *Leptocephalini* (*Bonaparte*, 1837).

2. The family otherwise called *Congridæ*.

leptocephaloid (lep-tō-sef′ạ-loid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Leptocephalidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the *Leptocephalus* kind, as a larval conger.

Leptocephalus (lep-tō-sef′ạ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, small, + *κεφαλή*, head.] **1.** A spurious genus of eel-like fishes, having a very thin diaphanous body, formerly regarded as a valid generic type and hence giving name to the *Leptocephalidæ*, but now generally considered to be the larval form of a conger.—**2.** [*l. c.*] The larval or aborted stage of the conger and allied fishes, when the body is much compressed and hyaline and no generative organs are developed.—**3.** The genus otherwise called *Conger*.

leptocephaly (lep-tō-sef′a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, small, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Narrowness of the skull; the condition of having or the possession of an extremely narrow skull.

Leptoceridæ (lep-tō-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptocerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of caddis-flies or trichopterous neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Leptocerus*, having long slim antennæ, whence the name. It was founded by Stephens in 1836. They have the palpi strongly hairy, ordinarily

ascending and with the last joint long and simple, and the wings pubescent and generally narrow. The larval cases are tubular and free, and are found in both standing and running water. These insects are found all over the world; about 50 species are European; some exotic ones are among the largest of their tribe.

Leptocerus (lep-tos′e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + κέρας, horn.] **1.** The typical genus of *Leptoceridæ*, having the neuration of the fore wings different in the two sexes. The larvæ are slender, and inhabit free tubular cases. There are 16 European species, and the genus is also represented in northern Asia and America.

2. A genus of curculios, now called *Naupactus*. *Schönherr*, 1826.

leptodactyl, leptodactyle (lep-tō-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *leptodactylus*, < MGr. λεπτοδάκτυλος, with slender toes (or fingers), < Gr. λεπτός, slender, + δάκτυλος, a finger or toe.] **I.** *a.* Having small or slim toes. Also *leptodactylous*.

II. *n.* A bird or other animal having slender toes.

leptodactylous (lep-tō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [As *leptodactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *leptodactyl*.

Leptodera (lep-tod′e-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + δέρος for δέρμα, skin, hide.] A genus of vinegar-eels of the family *Anguillulidæ*. *L. oxyphila* is the vinegar-eel formerly called *Anguillula aceti*. The same or a very similar species found in sour paste is *L. glutinis*. The form is as simple as possible, being cylindric and tapering, the mouth a slight opening, and the length less than one twelfth of an inch.

Leptodora (lep-tod′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + δορά, a skin, hide.] The typical genus of *Leptodoridæ*. *L. hyalina* is an example. *Lilljeborg*, 1860.

Leptodoridæ (lep-tō-dor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptodora* + *-idæ*.] A family of daphniaceous crustaceans, of the order *Cladocera*, represented by the genus *Leptodora*. The form is very peculiar; there are six pairs of ambulatory feet; the abdomen is very long and segmented, and there are no respiratory organs. There is a rudimentary shell in the female only. These water-fleas grow to an inch in length, and occur in fresh water in both America and Europe.

Leptogaster (lep-tō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + γαστήρ, stomach.] **1.** A genus of robber-flies or *Asilidæ*, founded by Meigen in 1804, having the face very narrow and the abdomen long and slender, whence the name. There are about 12 European and nearly 20 North American species.—**2.** A genus of reduvioid heteropterous insects, containing one Madagascar bug, *L. flavipes*. *Signoret*, 1860.—**3.** A genus of dragon-flies. *Hagen*, 1861.

Leptoglossa (lep-tō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] **1.** A division of *Lacertilia*, including lizards with slender cleft protrusile tongue: same as *Fissilinguia*.—**2.** In Cope's classification, a suborder of lizards.

leptoglossal (lep-tō-glos′al), *a.* [As *Leptoglossa* + *-al*.] Having a slender tongue; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Leptoglossa*.

leptoglossate (lep-tō-glos′āt), *a.* and *n.* [As *Leptoglossa* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Leptoglossa*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A lizard of the group *Leptoglossa*.

Leptoglossus (lep-tō-glos′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] **1.** An important genus of coreoid bugs, having

Leptoglossus phyllopus, twice natural size.

the hind tibiæ usually expanded, erected by Guérin in 1830. The species are subtropical. *L. phyllopus* is common in the southern United States, where it injures cotton-bolls and oranges.

2. A genus of Australian myzomeline birds. *Swainson*, 1837. See *Acanthorhynchus*, 1.

leptogonidium (lep-tō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *leptogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + NL. *gonidium*.] Same as *gonidimium*.

Leptolepidæ (lep-tō-lep′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptolepis* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct amioid fishes, typified by the genus *Leptolepis*, with the vertebræ ossified, the tail homocercal, the scales cycloid, the fins without fulcra, the dorsal fin short, and teeth in bands mostly minute, but some developed as canines in front. The family flourished in Liassic and Oölitic epochs.

Leptolepis (lep-tol′e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, small, + λεπίς, a scale: see *lepis*.] The typical genus of *Leptolepidæ*, containing clupeiform fishes with small scales, whence the name.

leptology (lep-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. λεπτολογία, minute description, also quibbling, < λεπτός, fine, minute, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] In *rhet.*, minute and detailed description.

leptome (lep′tōm), *n.* [< Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender.] Same as *bast*[1], 2. *Potonié*.

Leptomedusæ (lep″tō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, delicate, + NL. *Medusæ*.] In Haeckel's classification of hydrozoans, the calyptoblastic hydromedusans, as the campanularian and sertularian polyps, regarded as an order of *Medusæ*. See *Calyptoblastea*.

leptomedusan (lep″tō-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Leptomedusæ*, or having their characters; calyptoblastic, as a hydromedusan.

II. *n.* One of the *Leptomedusæ*; a calyptoblastic hydromedusan.

leptomeninges (lep″tō-mē-nin′jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + μῆνιγξ (μηνιγγ-), a membrane: see *meninx*.] In *anat.*, the pia mater and arachnoid.

leptomeningitis (lep-tō-men-in-jī′tis), *n.* [< *leptomeninges* + *-itis*. Cf. *meningitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid.

Leptomeria (lep-tō-mē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called from the small delicate flowers; < Gr. λεπτός, small, slender, + μέρος, a part.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the natural order *Santalaceæ* and tribe *Osyrideæ*, with minute hermaphrodite flowers crowded in terminal or lateral racemes or spikes, and small drupes, sometimes with a fleshy exocarp. Fourteen species are known, all natives of Australia, broom-like shrubs with angular or roundish twig-like branches, mostly destitute of leaves except on the young twigs. *L. Billardieri* is a pretty shrub, six feet high, with white flowers and greenish-red berry-like drupes, the pulp of which is pleasant, acid, and slightly astringent; the drupes are called *native currants* in New South Wales and Victoria. Remains of plants of this genus occur in considerable abundance in nearly all the deposits of the Tertiary age in Europe.

leptomorphic (lep-tō-môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, + μορφή, form.] An epithet proposed by Gümbel to designate those mineral constituents of rocks which, although crystalline in structure, are not bounded by their own proper crystalline faces. It is nearly the same in meaning as the "allotriomorphic" of Rosenbusch.

lepton[1] (lep′ton), *n.*; pl. *lepta* (-tä). [< Gr. λεπτόν, a small coin, prop. neut. (sc. νόμισμα, coin) of λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, small, lit. peeled, stripped, < λέπειν, peel, strip. Cf. *Lepas*, *lepis*.] The smallest coin of modern Greece, equal to a centime. One hundred lepta make a drachma.

Lepton[2] (lep′ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτόν, neut. of λεπτός, fine, small, delicate.] The typical genus of *Leptonidæ*. The shell resembles that of *Kellia*, is often minutely punctured, and has divergent teeth. There are many species. *L. squamosum* and *L. convexum* are British.

Leptonidæ (lep-ton′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Lepton*[2] + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate dimyarian bivalves, typified by the genus *Lepton*. They have the mantle extensile beyond the shell, and furnished with a row of filaments (one of which is enlarged and prolonged in front); a single short siphon; two branchiæ, complete and separate; foot thick, tapering, and with a byssal groove; and equivalve subequilateral valves, gaping at the end, with an internal ligament and simple pallial impressions. There is one cardinal tooth on each side of the cartilage-pit (sometimes on one side only); of the lateral teeth there are on each side two or only one.

Lepton squamosum.

f, foot; *m*, adductor; *s*, siphon; *t*, testicular filament

leptophloëm (lep-tō-flō′em), *n.* [< Gr. λεπτός, slender, + E. *phloëm*.] A rudimentary phloëm: applied by Vaizey to the phloëm of the inner tissue in the seta of some mosses. Compare *leptoglœm*.

Leptophlœum (lep-tō-flē′um), *n.* [NL. (Dawson, 1862), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + φλοιός, bark.] A lycopodiaceous fossil plant, allied to *Lepidodendron* and found in the Devonian of Maine, New Brunswick, and the adjacent region of northeastern America, and also in beds of similar age in Australia. The stem is covered with broad rhombic leaf-bases or -cushions, each with a single small vascular scar a little above its center, and a very slight furrow. This is a characteristically Devonian genus.

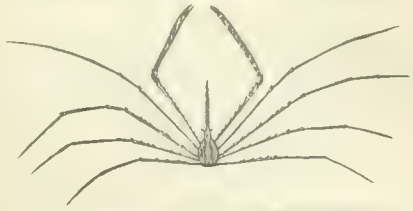
Leptoplana (lep-top′lā-nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, delicate, + πλάνης, a wanderer, < πλάνη, wandering: see *planet*.] The typical genus of *Leptoplanidæ*. *L. tremellaris* is a Mediterranean species.

Leptoplanidæ (lep-tō-plan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptoplana* + *-idæ*.] A family of digonoporous dendrocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Leptoplana*. It contains marine planarians with a flat, broad, and usually very delicate body without distinct cephalic region or tentacles, eyes more or less numerous, mouth usually in advance of the middle of the body, and the genital openings behind the mouth.

leptopod (lep′tō-pod), *a.* [As *Leptopod-a*.] Slender-footed, as a member of the *Leptopoda*.

Leptopoda (lep-top′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A group of rostriferous gastropods with the foot compressed and adapted for leaping, composed of the families *Strombidæ* and *Phoridæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

Leptopodia (lep-tō-pō′di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A



Long-legged Spider-crab (*Leptopodia sagittaria*).

genus of spider-crabs, founded by Leach in 1814. They have a small triangular body with a long acute rostrum, and extremely long, slender legs. *L. sagittaria*, whose body is less than an inch broad, has legs nearly a foot long.

leptopodian (lep-tō-pō′di-an), *n.* [< *Leptopodia* + *-an*.] A crab of the family *Leptopodiidæ*; a spider-crab or sea-spider.

Leptopodidæ (lep-tō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptopoda* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of *Heteroptera*, represented by the genus *Leptopus*. Also *Leptopidæ*.

Leptopodiidæ (lep″tō-pō-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptopodia* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, named from the genus *Leptopodia*; the spider-crabs.

leptoprosope (lep-tō-pros′ōp), *n.* [< Gr. λεπτός, thin, narrow, + πρόσωπον, face: see *Prosopis*.] Narrowness of the face; the possession of or condition of having a long, narrow-faced skull.

leptoprosopic (lep″tō-prō-sop′ik), *a.* [< *leptoprosope* + *-ic*.] Having a long narrow face, as a skull.

> The mid-facial index . . . could be accurately determined in the three Yasinese skulls, in which it is very constant and averages 54.2, making them dolichofacial, or *leptoprosopic*. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVIII. 23.

Leptops (lep′tops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, narrow, + ὤψ, face, eye.] **1.** A genus of fishes, the mud-cats, of the family *Siluridæ* and subfamily *Ictalurinæ*, with large flattened head, projecting lower jaw, and peculiar dentition. *L. olivaris* is a large catfish living on muddy bottoms of streams and lakes in the southern and western parts of the United States. *Rafinesque*, 1820.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of snout-beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ*, comprising many Australian species of large or medium size, whitish or brown color, with narrow linear vertical eyes and a distinct scutellum. *Schönherr*, 1834.

Leptoptila (lep-top′ti-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + πτίλον, feather.] A genus of American wood-pigeons, containing about a dozen species, whose outer primaries are incised, attenuate, and bistoury-like at the end; the pin-wing doves. The tarsi are bare; the tail has 12 feathers; the lining of the wings is chestnut; the neck is iridescent; and there are no metallic spots. The genus is [illegible] *L. albifrons* is found in Texas and Mexico, *L. jamaicensis* in Jamaica.

Leptoptilus (lep-top′ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + πτίλον, feather.] A

genus of storks of Asia and Africa, of the family *Ciconiidæ;* the adjutants or marabous. Also *Leptoptilos*. See cut under *adjutant-bird*.

Leptopus (lep'tō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + ποίς = E. *foot*.] In *zoöl.*, a name of various genera. (*a*) The typical genus of *Leptopodia* or *Leptopodidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1809, having the prothorax contracted into a neck, the antennæ very slender, and the upper surface of the body often spinous. The species occur in France and Algeria. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Dolichopodidæ*. Also called *Xanthochloras*. *Haldday*, 1857. (*c*) A genus of scarabæoid beetles. *Dejean*, 1833. (*d*) A genus of fishes. *Rafinesque*, 1815. (*e*) A genus of crustaceans. *Lamarck*, 1819. (*f*) A genus of birds. *Fraser*, 1844.

leptorrhine, leptorhine (lep'tō-rin), *a.* [< Gr. λεπτός, thin, small, slender, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), the nose.] 1. Having a small nose or slender snout: specifically applied to a fossil rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros leptorrhinus*. — 2. Same as *leptorrhinian*.

The average nasal index is 45.8, which places them in the *leptorhine* group (below 48.0).

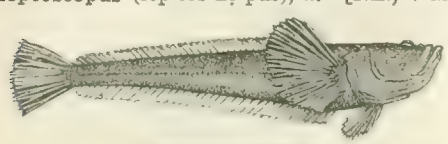
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVIII. 22.

leptorrhinian, leptorhinian (lep-tō-rin'i-an), *a.* [< *leptorrhine* + *-ian*.] Having slender or narrow nasal bones, as a skull.

leptorrhinic, leptorhinic (lep-tō-rin'ik), *a.* [< *leptorrhine* + *-ic*.] Same as *leptorrhinian*.

Leptoscopidæ (lep-tō-skop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptoscopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of trachinoid fishes represented by the genus *Leptoscopus*. (*a*) In a restricted sense it includes only fishes with an elongated antrorsiform body, median lateral line, long continuous dorsal and anal fins, and perfect ventrals with one spinous and five soft rays; (*b*) in a wider sense it is used for trachinoid fishes of the foregoing form with imperfect as well as with perfect ventral fins, and then divided into two subfamilies, *Leptoscopinæ* and *Dactyloscopinæ*.

Leptoscopus (lep-tos'kō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr.



Leptoscopus macropygus.

λεπτός, thin, slender, + σκοπεῖν, view.] The typical genus of *Leptoscopidæ*. *Gill*, 1859.

Leptosomatidæ (lep″tō-sō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Leptosomidæ*.

Leptosomidæ (lep-tō-som'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptosomus* + *-idæ*.] A peculiar Madagascar family of picarian birds represented by the single genus *Leptosomus*, related to the *Coraciidæ* or rollers. The feet are zygodactyl to some extent, but the outer toe is not completely reversed. The pterylosis is remarkable for the development of a pair of pygal powder-down patches. The plumage is aftershafted, and the loral plumules form a tuft over each side of the base of the beak. The nostrils are median. The sexes are diverse.

Leptosomus (lep-tō-sō'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + σῶμα, body.] 1. The typical genus of *Leptosomidæ*. *L. discolor* is the kirumbo. *Vieillot*, 1816. Also *Leptosoma*. *Bonaparte*, 1849. — 2. A genus of curculionids, now called *Rhadinosomus*. *Schönherr*, 1826.

Kirumbo (*Leptosomus discolor*).

leptosperm (lep'tō-spėrm), *n.* A tree of the genus *Leptospermum*.

Leptospermeæ (lep-tō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), < *Leptospermum* + *-eæ*.] Originally, a suborder, now reduced to a tribe of plants of the order *Myrtaceæ*, based on the genus *Leptospermum*, chiefly characterized by the loculicidally dehiscent capsule. It embraces 33 genera, among which are *Eucalyptus*, *Melaleuca*, and *Metrosideros*.

Leptospermum (lep-tō-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL. (G. Forster, 1776), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of plants, the type of the tribe *Leptospermeæ* of the order *Myrtaceæ*. It is distinguished by the generally alternate leaves, the stamens not exceeding the corolla, and the numerous ovules. There are about 25 species, shrubs or rarely small trees, with small rigid one- to three-nerved leaves and white flowers, natives of Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, and the Indian archipelago. See *tea-tree* and *manuka*.

leptosporangiate (lep″tō-spō-ran'ji-āt), *a.* [< Gr. λεπτός, slender, + NL. *sporangium* + *-ate*1.] In *bot.*, having sporangia formed from a single epidermal cell, as in the true ferns and in the *Salviniaceæ* and *Marsileaceæ*. Compare *eusporangiate*.

Leptostraca (lep-tos'trā-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, small, + ὄστρακον, a shell.] An order of *Crustacea* formed by Claus for the reception of the genus *Nebalia* and related extinct forms.

Leptothrix (lep'tō-thriks), *n.* [< Gr. λεπτός, slender, + θρίξ, hair.] 1. A group of bacteria originally regarded as a genus, comprising those having the form of an unbranched non-spiral filament, consisting of cylindrical cells joined end to end. *L. buccalis*, so called, lives on the mucous membrane, and in the fur of the teeth, under some conditions becoming parasitic on the teeth and causing decay. 2. [*l. c.*] Any bacterium having this form.

leptoxylem (lep-tō-zī'lem), *n.* [< Gr. λεπτός, slender, + E. *xylem*.] In *bot.*, a rudimentary xylem.

Leptura (lep-tū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + οὐρά, the tail.] A large genus of longicorn beetles of the family *Cerambycidæ*. Some 75 species occur in North America north of Mexico. *L. canadensis*, about one half of an inch long, is brownish-black with yellow on the antennæ and red on the elytra.

Lepturеæ (lep-tū'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Lepturus* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of grasses founded on the genus *Lepturus*, having one or two stiff empty glumes much longer than the hyaline flowering ones. It embraces four genera besides *Lepturus*, all natives of the warmer parts of the Old World.

lepturid (lep'tū-rid), *n.* A member of the *Lepturidæ*.

Lepturidæ (lep-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptura* + *-idæ*.] A family of longicorn insects, typified by the genus *Leptura*. They have the head narrowed to a neck behind the eyes, which are rounded and do not envelop the base of the antennæ; the front coxæ conical; and the stridulating plate on the mesonotum divided by a smooth portion or by a furrow. These insects occur on flowers. Also written *Lepturadæ*, *Lepturetæ*, *Lepturida*, *Lepturites*.

Lepturinæ (lep-tū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptura* + *-inæ*.] The lepturids rated as a subfamily of *Cerambycidæ*.

Lepturus (lep-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < Gr. λεπτός, slender, + οὐρά, tail (from the slender spikes).] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Hordeeæ* and type of the subtribe *Lepturеæ*, characterized by the one- to two-flowered spikelet having one or two rigid outer glumes inclosing the thin pointless flowering glumes. There are about 6 species, natives of northern Europe and Africa, temperate Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Pacific. They are generally known as *hard-grass*, and also as *snake's-tail*.

Leptus (lep'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate: see *Lepton*2.] 1. A generic name under which six-legged larval forms of various mites, chiefly of the family *Trombidiidæ*, but also of *Tetranychidæ*, have been grouped. *L. autumnalis*, a young tetranychid, is the cause of a cutaneous disease in man. *L. americanus* is a young trombidiid. See *harvest-tick*. *Latreille*, 1806.

2. A genus of beetles of the family *Cucujidæ:* same as *Sylvanus*. *Duftschmidt*, 1825.

Lepus (lē'pus), *n.* [NL., < L. *lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare. Cf. Gr. (Æolic) λεπορίς, (Italic) λεβηρίς, a hare.] 1. The representative and only extant genus of *Leporidæ*. There are about 30 species, of most parts of the world except Australia. South America has but one, the tapeti, *L. brasiliensis*. India and Africa have several, and North America the largest number. *L. timidus* is the common hare of Europe. *L. cuniculus* is the common rabbit, the original of the domestic varieties. The polar hare, white in winter, is *L. timidus*, var. *arcticus*. Several other species also turn white. *L. americanus* is the common varying hare of North America. *L. campestris* is the northern prairie-hare. *L. callotis* and *L. californicus* are two large southern hares of the same continent. *L. aquaticus* is the swamp-hare of the southern United States. *L. palustris* is the marsh-hare. The common wood-rabbit or molly cottontail of the United States is *L. sylvaticus*, of which there are several varieties in the West. See cuts under *cottontail*, *hare*, and *jack-rabbit*.

The Constellation Lepus.

2. An ancient southern constellation, situated south of Orion and east of Canis Major. Its brightest star, of 2.7 magnitude, is in a line from the middle star of Orion's belt through the sword of Orion.

Lepyridæ (lē-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepyrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Lepyrus*. *Kirby*, 1837.

Lepyrus (lep'i-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπυρός, in a rind or shell, neut. λεπυρόν, a rind, shell, < λέπος, a scale, rind: see *lepis*.] A genus of weevils or *Curculionidæ*, having the rostrum subangulate and carinate below, and the legs rounded, not sinuate. They are rather large yellowish or grayish beetles, living upon various trees. The species are numerous, and belong to the northern portions of both hemispheres. *L. colon* is an ashy-gray species, about one third of an inch long, found in Europe and British America, especially upon willows.

leret. An obsolete form of *lear*1, *leer*1, *leer*3.

Lernæa (lėr-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., with ref. to the Lernæan hydra, < L. *Lernæa*, fem. of *Lernæus:* see *Lernæan*.] The typical genus of *Lernæidæ*, formerly regarded as belonging to the group of nematoid intestinal worms. The male of *L. branchialis* is 2 or 3 millimeters long, the female twice as large. Also *Lernea*.

Lernæan, Lernean (lėr-nē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Lernæus*, < Gr. Λερναῖος, Lernæan, < Λέρνα, Λέρνη, > L. *Lerna*, *Lerne*, a locality in Argolis.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the marshy district and the lake and fountain called Lerna, in the region of Argolis in Greece, or to the ancient sacred grove in this district.

Opened the eye of his conscience to the hundred-headed injustice in the *Lernæan* Marsh of Modern Society.
Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons on Religion.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *lernæoid*. — **Lernæan hydra**, in *Gr. myth.*, a monstrous nine-headed serpent inhabiting the Lernæan marsh, killed by Hercules. See *hydra*, 1, and *Hercules*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Lernæidæ* or *Lernæodea*.

Lernæidæ (lėr-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lernæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of degraded parasitic crustaceans (fish-lice), of the order *Siphonostoma*, or giving name to a different order, *Lernæoidea*. The females of these fish-lice resemble worms rather than crustaceans. The body is unsegmented; there are processes upon the head; the mouth-parts are piercing, with a suctorial tube; and there are four pairs of small swimming-feet. They are found on the eyes, mouth, gills, and skin, and sometimes in the flesh of fishes. The small males are parasitic upon the females, and resemble crustaceans more than do the females. There are several genera, as *Lernæa*, *Lernæocera*, *Lernæonema*, *Penella*, *Haemobaphes*, etc. Also *Lernæadæ*.

lernæiform, lerneiform (lėr-nē'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Lernæa* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or characters of the *Lernæoidea;* resembling crustaceans of the genus *Lernæa*.

Lernæodea (lėr-nē-od'ē-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Lernæoidea*.

lernæoid, lerneoid (lėr-nē'oid), *a.* [< NL. *Lernæa* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lernæoidea*. Also *lernæan*.

Lernæoidea (lėr-nē-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lernæa* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] An order of *Epizoa*, containing those most degraded parasitic crustaceans whose bodies are worm-like and whose limbs are rudimentary, as in the families *Chondracanthidæ*, *Lernæidæ*, and *Lernæopodidæ*. The limbs, when present, are simple inarticulate processes, serving only to fix the parasite on its host. The thorax is inarticulate and the abdomen usually rudimentary. These fish-lice, especially the females, exhibit the extreme of degradation and distortion of form. Also *Lernæodea*.

Lernæopoda (lėr-nē-op'ō-dä), *n.* [NL., < *Lernæa* + Gr. ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Lernæopodidæ*.

lernæopodian (lėr-nē-ō-pō'di-an), *n.* [< *Lernæopoda* + *-ian*.] A fish-louse of the genus *Lernæopoda*, or some similar species.

Lernæopodidæ (lėr-nē-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lernæopoda* + *-idæ*.] A family of degraded parasitic crustaceans, of the order *Siphonostoma* or *Lernæoidea*. The body consists of head and thorax with rudimentary abdomen, and there are no swimming-feet. The mouth-parts consist of mandibulate and suctorial parts, the maxillipeds attaining some size and serving in the female for attachment. The dwarfed males have clasping-feet, but no swimming-feet. There are several genera of these grotesque fish-lice, as *Lernæopoda*, *Achtheres*, *Anchorella*, *Brachiella*, etc.

Lernea, Lernean, etc. See *Lernæa*, etc.

lerot (lē'rot), *n.* [< F. *lérot*, dim. of *loir*, < L. *glis* (*glir-*), a dormouse: see *Glis*.] The garden-dormouse, *Myoxus* or *Eliomys nitela*, one of the larger dormice of southern Europe, about 6 inches long.

lerp (lėrp), *n.* [Australian.] A manna said to be a secretion from an insect, found on the leaves of *Eucalyptus dumosa* when very small.

lerruck (ler'uk), *n.* A dialectal form of *lave-rock*, for *lark*1. [Orkney Isles.]

lerryt, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *lear*1, *n.*] Learning; lesson. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, iii. 3.

Lerva (lėr′vä), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1837, as *Lerwa*; Blyth, 1849, as *Lerva*), from a native name.] A genus of gallinaceous birds of the family *Tetraonidæ*; the snow-partridges. *L. nivi-*

Himalayan Snow-partridge (*Lerwa nivicola*).

cola, the only species, ranges along the Himalayas into Tibet and China, at an altitude of from 7,000 to 14,000 feet, breeding near the snow-line. The plumage is variegated with chestnut-red, buff, black, and gray; the male is spurred, and weighs about 20 ounces. See *snow-partridge*. Also called *Tetraoperdix*.

les[1]†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *less*.

les[2]†. A Middle English preterit of *leese*[1].

Lesbia (les′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., so called with reference to their brilliant metallic color; < L. *lesbius* or *lesbia*, a precious stone found in Lesbos: see *Lesbian*.] 1. A genus of *Carabidæ* founded by Latreille in 1804. As now restricted, the genus enters the tribe *Lesbiini* of the subfamily *Harpalinæ unisetosæ*, and is characterized by having short tibial spurs, distinct antennal scrobes, the first three joints of the antennæ glabrous, and the head constricted behind the eyes. A great many species of rather small size occur in all parts of the globe, but they are especially numerous in the tropical and subtropical parts of the New World. Most of them are either of brilliant metallic color or beautifully variegated with bright contrasting colors. They are usually met with during the daytime on trees and low plants.

2. A genus of humming-birds, or *Trochilidæ*, with long forked tail, containing such species as *L. sylphia* or *L. gouldi*.

Lesbian (les′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Lesbius*, < Gr. Λέσβιος, < Λέσβος, > L. *Lesbos*, Lesbos.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Lesbos in the Ægean sea, which belonged in ancient times, together with the adjoining part of the coast of Asia Minor, to the district called Æolis, and was the home of a famous school of lyric poets, including Alcæus, Sappho, and others. From the reputed character of the inhabitants and the tone of their poetry, *Lesbian* is often used with the implied sense of 'amatory' or 'erotic.'—**Lesbian cyma.** See *cyma*, 1.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Lesbos.

lesche (les′kē), *n.* [< Gr. λέσχη, a place for conversation, a public portico, club-room, etc., also conversation, discussion, < λέγειν, speak: see *legend*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a building or covered portico frequented by the people for conversation or the hearing of news. Such edifices were numerous in Greek cities, and their walls were often decorated with historical and patriotic subjects by celebrated painters, as notably at Delphi.

Lescuropteris (les-kū-rop′te-ris), *n.* [NL., named after Leo *Lesquereux*, a Swiss-American paleobotanist.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Schimper (1869), which is related to *Odontopteris* by the mode of attachment of the lateral veins, and to *Neuropteris* by their direction, but differs from all the forms of the Carboniferous by its peculiar nervation. It occurs in the coal-measures of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

lese[1]†. A Middle English form of *lease*[1], etc., and *leese*[1].

lese[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *lesen*, < AS. *lȳsan*, *lēsan*, *liésan*, loose, release, < *leás*, loose: see *loose*, *-less*.] To loose; deliver; release.

lese-majesty (lēz′maj′es-ti), *n.* [< F. *lèse-majesté*, < ML. *læsa majestas*, high treason: L. *læsa*, fem. of *læsus*, pp. of *lædere*, hurt (see *lesion*); *majestas*, majesty: see *majesty*.] In *jurisprudence*, any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state; treason. The Latin *crimen læsæ majestatis* denoted a charge brought against a citizen for acts of rebellion, usurpation of office, or general misdemeanors of a political character, which were comprehended under the title of offenses against the majesty of the Roman people. In the reign of Tiberius, according to Suetonius, it was lese-majesty to flog a slave or to change one's clothes in the presence of any image of the emperor. It also was lese-majesty to take into a latrine a ring or a piece of money bearing the effigy of Cæsar. Also spelled *leze-majesty*.

lesion (lē′zhon), *n.* [< F. *lésion* = Sp. *lesion* = Pg. *lesão* = It. *lesione*, < L. *læsio*(*n*-), an injury, < *lædere*, pp. *læsus*, hurt. Cf. *collide*, *elide*, *illide*, *allision*, *collision*, *elision*, *illusion*.] 1. A hurting; hurt; wound; injury.—2. In *civil law*, the loss or injury suffered in a commutative contract by the party who does not receive an equivalent for what he gives. When the inequality amounts to more than one half of the value of what the party gives, it is called in French law *lésion d'outre moitié du juste prix*, in Spanish law *lesion inorme*, and, if very much more, *lesion inormisima*. When the inequality amounts to from one third to one quarter of the value of what the party gives, it is called in French law *lésion du tiers au quart*.

3. In *pathol.*, any morbid change in the structure of organs. The term is not restricted to visible anatomical changes, but may be applied to such as are revealed solely by a disturbance of function.

> When it [peritonitis] arises from a wound, it is probably not the simple injury to the peritoneum that causes the *lesion*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1131.

Focal lesion. See *focal*.

lesk, lisk (lesk, lisk), *n.* [< ME. *leske*, < Dan. *lyske* = Sw. *ljumske* = MD. *liesche*, flank.] The groin or flank. [Prov. Eng.]

> The laste was a litylle mane that laide was be-nethe,
> His *leskes* laye alle lene and latheliche to schewe.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3280.

Leskea (les′kē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Johann Hedwig, 1782), named after N. G. *Leske* (1757–86).] A genus of mosses, the type of the tribe *Leskeeæ*. It is marked by the narrowly lanceolate teeth of the outer peristome, the narrow and linear segments of the inner, the absence of cilia, and the oblong capsule, which is erect or somewhat arcuate. *L. sericea*, sometimes called *golden moss*, is very common in England, forming silky yellowish-green patches on ash-trees.

Leskeeæ (les-kē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (W. P. Schimper, 1860), < *Leskea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of pleurocarpous *Bryaceæ* or true mosses, embracing *Leskea*, its type, and a few other genera.

Leskia (les′ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), named after N. G. *Leske*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidæ*. They are rather large bristly flies of dark-yellowish or greenish color, confined to Europe and Asia. The larvæ are internal parasites of other insects. *L. aurea* of Europe infests the larvæ of moths of the genus *Sesia*, and *L. sericaria* of Japan affects the silkworm of commerce with the disease known as *uji*. The latter species has been placed in a genus *Ujimyia*. See *uji*.

2. A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins having the mouth closed by triangular converging plates, as in *L. mirabilis*. *J. E. Gray*, 1851. Also called *Palæostoma*.

Leskiidæ (les-kī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leskia* + *-idæ*.] A family of spatangoid sea-urchins named from the genus *Leskia*. Also *Leskiadæ*.

Leskiinæ (les-ki-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leskia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*.

Lesleya (les′le-yä), *n.* [NL., named after J. P. *Lesley*.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Lesquereux (1880). It is related to *Neuropteris* by some of its characters, and to *Megalopteris* by others. It differs from *Glossopteris* in that its venation is dichotomous and not reticulate. Two species have been described, one from the base of the Chester limestone in Illinois, the other from the bituminous coal of Kansas.

Leslie's cube. See *cube*.

Lespedeza (les-pē-dē′zä), *n.* [NL. (A. Michaux, 1803), named after D. *Lespedez*, the Spanish governor of Florida in the time of Michaux.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Hedysareæ*, distinguished by the generally one-seeded and one-jointed pod and the pinnately trifoliate leaves without stipules. See *hoopkoop-plant*, and *Japan clover* (under *Japan*).

less[1] (les), *a. compar.* [< ME. *lesse*, *lasse*, < AS. *læssa* (= OFries. *lessa*), less, smaller, for **læsra*, compar. (with superl. *læsast*, *læsest*, *lǣst*, > E. *least*[1], q. v.), from a positive prob. appearing in a deriv. form in Goth. *lasiws*, weak (see *lass*[2], *lazy*), but associated in meaning with the unrelated *lytel*, little, small: see *little*. Cf. *less*[1], *adv.* Hence *lest*[1], *unless*, *less*[2].] 1. Not so much or so large; of smaller quantity, amount, bulk, or capacity; inferior in dimensions, extent, or duration: as, *less* honor or reward; *less* profit or possessions; *less* time; *less* distance; *less* scope or range; the reward is *less* than he deserves; a man of *less* courage or ability; an article of *less* weight or value.

> It is like a grain of mustard-seed, which . . . is *less* than all the seeds that be in the earth. Mark iv. 31.
>
> Thou . . . wouldst . . . teach me how
> To name the bigger light, and how the *less*,
> That burn by day and night.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 335.
>
> More glory will be won,
> Or *less* be lost. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 854.
>
> The sea having lost to the north, and also to the west, on the side of the antient causeway to the island, is the reason why the eastern port [of Pharos] at present is the *less*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 3.
>
> Even so late as *less* than half a century ago this region was still . . . most attractive. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

2. Not so great, considerable, or important; of smaller scope or consequence; lower in the scale: as, St. James the *Less*; his honors are *less* than his deserts.

> But he that is *lesse* in the kyngdom of heavenes is more than he. *Wyclif*, Mat. xi. 11.
>
> Whan thise [tidings] were told to *lasse* & to more.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4768.
>
> Look for no *less* [punishment] than death.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 92.
>
> What power shall stand in that frightful time when rebellion hath become a *less* evil than endurance?
> *Macaulay*, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.
>
> Great tracts of wilderness,
> Wherein the beast was ever more and more,
> But man was *less* and *less*, till Arthur came.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

=Syn. *Smaller*, *Less*, *Fewer*. *Smaller* is rather more exact than *less*, but is used freely of persons and of things both concrete and abstract: as, a *smaller* man, soul, size. *Less* is not used of persons: as, *less* trouble, happiness, size, degree; *less* of an evil. With reference to size and number, the proper words are *smaller* and *fewer*. "This apple is *less* than that," "There were *less* people there than I expected," are inelegant and erroneous, although similar expressions are often used both in speech and in writing. While the latter, however, is inexcusable, the former may be used sparingly without offense in certain collocations, especially in poetry. The allusion to the mustard-seed in Mark iv. 31 appears to be the only example in the Bible of the use of *less* in the sense of 'smaller in size.' In Shakspere's plays the word occurs more than two hundred times, and in Milton's poems more than a hundred; in the former it is used only four or five times and in the latter three times in the sense of 'smaller in size,' and never in that of 'fewer.'

> The razor's edge invisible,
> Cutting a *smaller* hair than may be seen.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 258.
>
> Of harmes two the *lesse* is for to cheese.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 470.
>
> If we are mark'd to die, we are enow
> To do our country loss; and if to live,
> The *fewer* men the greater share of honour.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 22.

less[1] (les), *adv. compar.* [< ME. *lesse*, *les*, *las*, < AS. *læs* (= OS. *les*), compar. adv., associated with *læssa*, adj.: see *less*[1], *a.*] In a smaller or lower degree; to an inferior extent, amount, etc.; in a decreased or abated way or manner: as, *less* prudent; *less* carefully executed; to exaggerate *less*; to think *less* of a person.

> Sche changyd hyr colour *lesse* and more.
> *The Horn of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I. 24).
>
> His guide now led the way into another valley, where he would be *less* exposed to danger.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 95.
>
> My life I value *less*
> Than yonder fool his gaudy dress.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

less[1]† (les), *v.* [< ME. *lessen*, lessen, < *lesse*, less: see *less*, *a.* Cf. *lessen*.] **I.** *trans.* To make less; lessen.

> If we thus do . . . we shal . . . with this cumfort finde our hartes lighted, and therby the griefe of our tribulation *lessed*.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 53.

II. *intrans.* To become less; lessen.

> The day is gon, the moneth passid,
> Hire love encreseth and his *lasseth*.
> *Gower*. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> *Lessen* gan his hope and ek his myght.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1438.

less[2]† (les), *conj.* [An aphetic form of *unless*.] Unless. *B. Jonson*.

> And the mute Silence hist along,
> 'Less Philomel will deign a song.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 56.

-less. [< ME. *-les*, *-leas*, < AS. *-leás* = OS. *-lōs* = OFries. *-las* = D. *-los* = MLG. LG. *-los* = OHG. MHG. *-lōs*, G. *-los* = Icel. *-lauss* = Dan. Sw. *-lös* = Goth. *-laus*, a suffix meaning 'free from, without,' orig. an independent word, AS. *leás*, etc., free, loose, governing the genitive, as in *dreáma leás*, without joys, but becoming a mere suffix, as in *endeleás*, without end, endless, *scamleás*, without shame, shameless. See *lease*[4], *loose*, *a.*] A common English suffix forming, from nouns, adjectives meaning 'without' (lacking, wanting, void of, destitute of) the thing or quality denoted by the noun: as, *childless*, without a child; *fatherless*, without a father; *endless*, without end; *hopeless*, without hope; *leafless*, without leaves; *shameless*, without shame; so *motherless*, *penniless*, *faithless*, *godless*, *graceless*, *lawless*, *witless*, *remediless*, *tasteless*, etc. It is applicable to any noun of which absence or destitution may be asserted. It is opposed to *-ful*, and is usually equivalent to the negative *un-*[1] prefixed to an adjective in *-ful*, *-y*[1], *-ing*[2], or *-ed*[2], as *unhopeful*, *unwitty*, *unwieldy*, *unmatched*, etc., equivalent to *hopeless*, *witless*, *endless*, *matchless*, etc. It is in some cases attached to a verb, or to a word rare as a noun while common as a verb, as in *ceaseless*, *dateless*, *paidless*, *relentless*, *repentless*, *shunless*, etc.

lessee (le-sē′), *n.* [< OF. *lessé*, pp. of *lesser*, let, lease, F. *laisser*, let, leave: see *lease*[2], *v.*] The

person to whom a lease is granted; a tenant taking an estate by lease.

One personage is the *lessee* of the fishery, whose good will is of special importance.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 340.

lesseeship (le-sē′ship), *n.* [< *lessee* + *-ship.*] The condition or state of being a lessee.

lesselt, *n.* Same as *lefesel*. *Bailey.*

lessen (les′n), *v.* [< *less*[1] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *less*[1], *v.*]

I. *intrans.* 1. To become less; contract in bulk, quantity, number, or amount; decrease; diminish; shrink.

Naught was 'twixt the sea and him at last,
Except a *lessening* belt of yellow sand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 178.

2. To come to appear less from increase of distance.

In mounting up in antiquity, like hawks, they did not only *lessen*, but fly out of sight, even beyond the ken and cognizance of any record. *Fuller*, Worthies, xvi.

A rustling as of wings in flight,
An upward gleam of *lessening* white,
So passed the vision, sound and sight.
Whittier, The Watchers.

II. *trans.* 1. To make less; diminish; reduce in number, size, degree, or quality.

Wickedness is by being acknowledged *lessened*, and doth grow by being hid.
Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Well, we shall then know more; and Buckingham
Shall *lessen* this big look. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 119.

2. To degrade; reduce in dignity; depreciate; disparage.

The making of new Lords *lessens* all the rest.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 69.

St. Paul chose to magnify his office when ill men conspired to *lessen* it. *Bp. Atterbury.*

3. To cause to appear less from increase of distance; specifically, in *falconry*, to soar above or beyond.

Our two sorrows
Work, like two eager hawks, who shall get highest;
How shall I *lessen* thine? for mine, I fear,
Is easier known than cur'd.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 1.

lessening (les′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lessen*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of making or becoming less. Specifically—2. In *falconry*, a soaring flight.

A flight of madness, like a falcon's *lessening*, makes them the more gaz'd at. *Collier*, Eng. Stage, p. 73.

lesser (les′ėr), *a.* [< *less*[1] + *-er*[3]. This is the compar. *less*[1], with the reg. compar. *-er*[3] superfluously annexed.] Less; smaller; minor.

God made . . . the *lesser* light to rule the night.
Gen. i. 16.

This is some monster of the isle with four legs. . . . I'll pull thee by the *lesser* legs. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 108.

[*Lesser* is not so common as *less*, but it is almost always used after the definite article, and in antithesis to *greater*, as well as in certain specific uses, as in *lesser* Armenia.] —**Lesser appoggiatura**, in *music*, the short appoggiatura. —**Lesser barbiton.** Same as *kitȳ*. —**Lesser Dionysia, Eleusinia, excommunication, George**, etc. See the nouns. —**Lesser line**, the lesser of two lines whose squares are incommensurable, and the sum of whose squares is rational, while the rectangle is medial. —**Lesser litany.** See *litany*. —**Lesser sixth, third**, etc., in *music*, a minor sixth, third, etc.

lesser†, (les′ėr), *adv.* [< *lesser*, *a.*] 1. In a smaller degree; less.

Some say he's mad; others that *lesser* hate him
Do call it valiant fury. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2. 13.

2. To less purpose.

I was an ear-witness
When this young man spoke *lesser* than he acted,
And had the soldier's voice to help him out.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

lesses (les′ez), *n. pl.* [< ME. *lesses*, < OF. (F.) *laissées*, dung, lit. leavings, < *laissé*, pp. of *laisser*, leave: see *lease*[2], *v. t.*] In *hunting*, the ordure or excrement of the boar, wolf, or bear.

And 3if men speke and aske hym of the fumes, he shal clepe fumes of an hert croteynge, of a bukke and of the roo-bukke, of the wilde boor, and of blake beestys, and of wolfes, he shal clepe it *lesses*. *MS. Bodl.*, 546. (*Halliwell.*)

lessness (les′nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being less; diminution; abatement; inferiority; insignificance; meanness. [Rare.]

In the original it hath no such relation to *lessness* or greatness of person.
Sir T. Wyatt, To the King, Feb. 3, 1540.

lesson (les′n), *n.* [< ME. *lessoun, lessun, lescun*, < OF. *leçon*, F. *leçon* = Sp. *lección* = Pg. *lecção* = It. *lezione*, < L. *lectio*(*n*-), a reading, < *legere*, pp. *lectus*, read: see *legend*. Cf. *lection*, a doublet of *lesson*.] 1. A reading; a part of a book or writing read (originally aloud) at one time for information or instruction.

Of the worthi wedding was bi-fore graunted
Bi-twene the meyde Meliors & the prince of Grece;
Now listenes, lef lordes, this *lessoun* thus i ginne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1929.

Specifically—2. A portion of Scripture or other sacred writing appointed to be read during divine service. Lessons were used in the very early days of the Christian Church, being taken at first from the Old Testament, but to these were soon added selections from the New Testament, and later from the homilies of the fathers and from the Acts of Martyrs and Saints. In the Anglican Church the first lesson at morning or evening prayer is taken from the Old Testament (with inclusion of the books called the Apocrypha), and the second lesson from the New Testament. Those of the Roman Catholic Church include also lessons from the Acts of Martyrs and Saints, read on their memorial days. Also called *lection*.

3. Something to be learned at one time; a task assigned for study and recitation; a division of a text-book, or a particular portion of knowledge of any kind, constituting a single exercise for a pupil.

When baith bent doun ower a braid page,
Wi' ae buik on our knee,
Thy lips were on thy *lesson*, but
My *lesson* was in thee.
Motherwell, Jeanie Morrison.

One *lesson* from one book we learn'd.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxix.

4. Instruction conveyed to a pupil at a set time: as, to give *lessons* in drawing or music.

"Tom, you needn't go; I'm sure you wont be called up at first *lesson*." Tom felt that he would risk being floored at every *lesson* for the rest of his natural school-life, sooner than go; so sat down.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 6.

5. Something learned, or that may be learned; a special piece of knowledge gained or imparted; an inculcation serving for guidance or for warning.

I lerned amonge Lumbardes and Iewes a *lessoun*,
To wey pens [pence] with a peys, and pare the heuyest.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 242.

Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against thyself. Eccles. ix. 1.

O learn to love; the *lesson* is but plain.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 407.

The historian of true genius will choose for the employment of his genius scenes from history that may read good and noble *lessons* to the world that reads him.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 99.

6. Severe admonition; reproof; rebuke.

She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late.
Sir P. Sidney.

lesson (les′n), *v. t.* [< *lesson*, *n.*] To give a lesson or lessons to; teach; instruct; prompt.

Could you not have told him
As you were *lesson'd*? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 185.

Spenser . . . on this occasion hurt the pride of Leicester, too haughty or too mortified to be *lessoned* by his familiar dependant. *I. Disraeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 123.

The boy is *lessoned* in good behaviour from his earliest years. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 45.

Lessonia (le-sō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after R. P. *Lesson*, a French naturalist.] 1. A genus of South American muscisaxicoline flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. *L. nigra* and *L. orcas* compose the genus. *Swainson*, 1831.—2. A genus of cœlenterates. *Eydoux and Souleyet*, 1848. —3. A genus of seaweeds belonging to the *Laminariaceæ*, closely allied to *Macrocystis* and *Nereocystis*. *Bory de Saint-Vincent*, 1829.

lessor (les′ȯr), *n.* [< OF. *lessor*, < *lesser*, lease: see *lease*[2], *v. t.*] One who grants a lease; the person who lets to a tenant.

lessow†, *n.* and *v.* A variant of *leasow*.

lest[1] (lest), *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *least*; < ME. *leste, les the*, < AS. *thȳ lǣs the*, the less that: *thȳ*, instr. of *thæt*, the, that; *lǣs*, adv., less; *the*, conj., that: see *the*[2], *less*[1], *that*.] For fear that; that . . . not; so that . . . not: as, he fled *lest* (or for fear that) he should be killed; take heed *lest* you fall (that you fall not).

I rede thee hence remove,
Least thou the price of my displeasure prove.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, *lest* ye die. Gen. iii. 3.

lest[2]†, **lest**[3]†, etc. A Middle English form of *last*[4], *least*[1], *list*[1], *list*[2], and *lust*.

Lestes (les′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λῃστής (Ionic λῃστής, Doric λᾱστής), a robber, < λῃίζεσθαι, carry off as booty, < λῃίς, equiv. to Ionic λεία, λῃίη, booty, plunder. Cf. *Leistes*.] A genus of beautiful dragon-flies, of the family *Agrionidæ*, established by Leach in 1817. They have a large oblong pterostigma, two antecubital transverse venules, broken fourth apical sector, simple postcostal space, and forcipated appendages in the male. *L. eurina* is blue, green, and violet.

Lestodon (les′tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λῃστής, a robber, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of large extinct sloths, related to *Mylodon*. *Gervais*, 1855.

Lestornis (les-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λῃστής, a robber, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of large odontornithic birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas, related to *Hesperornis*. The type is *L. crassipes*. *Marsh*, 1876.

Lestridinæ (les-tri-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lestris* (*Lestrid-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Lestris*; the jägers or skuas. The bill is epignathous, as in *Larinæ*, but its covering is discontinuous, the upper mandible being saddled with a kind of cere beneath which the lateral nostrils open. The tail is nearly square, with the central rectrices long-exserted. The cæca are long, the sternum is single-notched, and the pterylosis is peculiar in some respects. The leading genus is *Lestris*, from which *Stercorarius* or *Megalestris* is now often separated. The species are few, chiefly inhabiting sea-coasts and large inland waters of the northern hemisphere. They are rapacious and voracious birds, which attack and harass others, especially gulls and terns, to make them disgorge or defecate in order to feed upon the droppings. The subfamily is also called *Stercorariinæ*.

Lestris (les′tris), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. λῃστρίς, piratical, < λῃστής, a robber: see *Lestes*.] The typical genus of *Lestridinæ*, either held to be conterminous with the subfamily or restricted to the smaller species like *L. pomatorhinus* and *L. parasiticus*.

let[1] (let), *v.*; pret. and pp. *let*, ppr. *letting*. [< ME. *leten, laten* (pret. *let, leet, læt*, pp. *leten, laten, ileten*), < AS. *lǣtan*, ONorth. *lēta* (pret. *lēt, leót, leórt*, pl. *lēton*, pp. *lāten*) = OS. *lātan* = OFries. *lēta* = D. *laten* = MLG. LG. *laten* = OHG. *lāzan, lāzzan*, MHG. *lazzen*, G. *lassen* = Icel. *láta* = Dan. *lade* = Sw. *låta* = Goth. *lētan*, let; a reduplicating verb, as shown in the earliest forms of the pret. (AS. *leórt*, Goth. *lailōt*); prob. akin to *late*[1], and the related L. *lassus*, weary, faint, orig. **ladtus*, in form a pp. from the root **lad*: see *late*[1]. *Let*[1] is thus ult. related to *let*[2], which is a causal verb from *late*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To permit or allow (to be or to do), either actively or passively; grant or afford liberty (to): followed by an infinitive without *to*: as, to *let* one do as he pleases; to *let* slip an opportunity.

Pharaoh said, I will *let* you go. Ex. viii. 28.

The queen did *let* no man come in . . . but myself.
Esth. v. 12.

Who *lets* so fair a house fall to decay?
Shak., Sonnets, xiii.

My Shakespeare's curse on clown and knave
Who will not *let* his ashes rest!
Tennyson, To ——, after reading a Life and Letters.

One that manures his ground well, but *lets* himselfe lie fallow and vntil'd.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plaine Country Fellow.

2. Hence also much used as a kind of imperative auxiliary, with following infinitive, to form imperative first and third persons: as, *let* him be accursed (literally, allow him to be accursed); *let* them retire at once; *let* us pray; *let* me be listened to when I speak.

Dedications and panegyrics are frequently ridiculous, *let* them be addressed where they will.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

Now *late* vs leue all this as for a space.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 568.

And God said, *Let* there be light: and there was light.
Gen. i. 3.

Follow me; and *let* the dead bury their dead.
Mat. viii. 22.

Don't *let* us ascribe his faults to his philosophy.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

3. To furnish with leave or ability by direct action or agency; enable, cause, or make to do or to be: followed by an infinitive without *to* (except in the passive), or by a definitive adjective or adverb (with ellipsis of *go, come*, or *get* before the adverb): as, I will *let* you know my decision; *let* me understand your claim; to *let* a person in (come in or enter); to *let* a man out of prison.

In that mene tyme Alexander sent a lettre tille Olympas, his moder, and tille his mayster Arestotle, *latand* thame witte of the batelles and the dyssese that thay suffred.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 46. (*Halliwell.*)

There's a letter for you, sir, . . . if your name be Horatio, as I am *let to* know it is. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 6. 11.

4†. To leave; allow to remain or abide; suffer to continue or proceed.

And in that lawe thei leyue and *leten* hit for the beste.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 299.

That heart only which is ready to do, or *let* undone, all things for his neighbour's sake, is a pleasant thing in the sight of God.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 162.

But *let* me to my fortune and the caskets.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 39.

5†. To leave the care or control of; commit or intrust; resign; relinquish; leave.

So high doctrines I *lete* to divines.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Yf thou can stede welle ryde,
Wyth me thou schalt be *lete*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 92. (*Halliwell.*)

Christ had power to *let* his life and to take it again.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 233.

But to her mother Nature all her care she *letts*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 16.

6. To leave or transfer the use of for a consideration; put to rent or hire; farm; lease: often with *out:* as, to *let* a house to a tenant; to *let out* boats or carriages for hire.

Making great spoyle, and *letting* them *out* to farme to such as would giue most for them.
Stow, William Rufus, an. 1088.

They have told their money, and *let out*
Their coin upon large interest.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 107.

This house is to be *let* for life or years;
Her rent is sorrow, and her income tears.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10, Epig.

7†. To cause: with an infinitive, without *to*, in a quasi-passive use (the original subject of the infinitive being omitted): as, to *let* make (cause to be made); to *let* call (cause to be called). It is sometimes joined with *do*, without change of meaning.

The whiche toune the queene Simyramus
Leet dichen al about and walles make
Ful hye. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 709.

The juge answerde "Of this in his absence
I may not geve diffynytyve sentence;
Lat do hym calle, and I wol gladly heere."
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 173.

Faste by is Kyng Heroudes Hows, that *leet* slee the Innocentes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 89.

Than thei *lete* crie and enquere yef the man that hadde brought the lettere were yet in the town.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 290.

8†. To allow or hold to be; regard; esteem.

Lo! he that *leet* hymselven so konnynge,
And scorned hem that loves peynes dryen,
Was ful unwar that Love hadde his dwellynge
Withinne the subtile stremes of hir eyen.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 302.

Let alone (imperative), to say nothing of; not to mention; leaving out of question.

He told me that I should meet two men whom I am curious to see — Lord Plunket and the Marquess Wellesley: *let alone* the Chancellor, who is not a novelty to me.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 113.

I wouldn't turn out a badger to you, *let alone* a man.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, xvii.

Let be (imperative). (*a*) Cease; leave off. Also formerly *labbe*. [Archaic.]

O had your tongue, ye lady fair,
Lat a' your folly *be*.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 172).

Let bee therefore my vengeaunce to disswade,
And read where I that faytour false may find.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 13.

The rest said, *Let be*, let us see whether Elias will come to save him. Mat. xxvii. 49.

Forgive me,
I waste my heart in signs: *let be*.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

(*b*) Leave alone; do not trouble or meddle with.

Ffeire lordes, *lete be* the Quene, and go youre wey quyte, ffor I can yow good thanke for that ye haue of hir pite, and gramercy for that curtesie.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 591.

Let her rip, let it run its course, or do its best or worst. [Slang, U. S.]

"Lordy massy," ses he, "ef she don't do nothin' more 'n take a walk 'long-side on him now an' then, why, I say, *let 'er rip* — sarves him right." *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 607.

Let me or **us see**, or **let's see**, let me or us consider or reflect. — **Let see†.** Same as *let me* (or *us*) *see*.

"Now *let se*," quod Merlin, "what ye will do, for now is ther oon lesse." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 357.

Quod the world to the child, "how many foolde
Hast thou brought richesse? now *late se*:
Thou schuldist deie for hunger and coolde
But y lente meete & clothe to thee."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

To be let blood†. See *blood*. — **To let abe.** See *abe*. — **To let alone**, to leave to himself or itself; leave undisturbed; avoid.

Ephraim is joined to idols: *let* him *alone*. Hos. iv. 17.

To let blood. See *blood*. — **To let down.** (*a*) To allow to descend; lower; give down: as, to *let down* a rope or a ladder.

He carryeth with him a long chayne, which hee *letteth downe*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 79.

The steps of a fine belozenged carriage were *let down* with a bang. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xliv.

There's ne'er sich a cow i' t' Riding, if she'll only behave hersel'. She's a bonny lass, she is; *let down* her milk, there's a pretty! *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

(*b*) To bring down; cause to be depressed or lowered.

Every outlet by which he [Shaftesbury] can creep out of his present position is one which *lets* him *down* into a still lower and fouler depth of infamy.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

(*c*) In *metal-working*, to lower the temper of, as a tool or spring of steel which has been made flint-hard. The temper is reduced by heating, the attainment of the required degree of hardness being indicated by the color. — **To let drive.** See *drive*. — **To let fall.** (*a*) To drop; allow or cause to drop, droop, or hang down: as, to *let fall* a boat's oars (into the water, preparatory to rowing).

And therewith the Duke *lete fall* the ryng in to the see, the processe and the cerymonyes wherof war to long to wryte. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 12.

The goose *let fall* a golden egg. *Tennyson*, The Goose.

(*b*) To allow to escape one, as an expression; utter carelessly or incidentally.

Least of all would Mrs. D. have willingly *let fall* a hint of the aerial castle building which she had the good taste to be ashamed of. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, ix.

To let fly. See *fly*[1], *v. i.* — **To let go.** (*a*) To loosen the hold upon; cease holding; cast loose: often (colloquially) followed by *of:* as, to *let go* a hawser; *let go of* my hand. Also, colloquially, *leave go*. (*b*) To pass by or disregard.

But to *let go* the name, and come to the very nature of that thing which is thereby signified.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 2.

To let go amain. See *amain*[1]. — **To let in.** (*a*) To admit; allow to enter. (*b*) To take in; cheat; swindle; involve in something undesirable: as, he *let* me *in* for ten dollars. [Slang.]

The farmer . . . persists in trying to convince himself that he was *let in* when he made himself liable for the tithes. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 262.

To let into, to admit to knowledge of; trust with.

As we rode side by side through the town, I was *let into* the characters of all the principal inhabitants whom we met in our way. *Addison*, The Tory Foxhunter.

Lady Teazle has lately suspected my views on Maria; but she must by no means be *let into* that secret.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To let light of†, to make light of; despise.

Whane the gouernaunce goth thus with tho the hous gie shulde,
And *letith lyghte of* the lawe and lesse of the peple,
And herkeneth all to honour and to ese eke.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 284.

To let loose, to set free; release from restraint.

Thy master has *let loose* the boy I look'd for.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

To let off. (*a*) To allow to go; excuse from service, task, or penalty: as, to *let off* a servant or a rogue. (*b*) To discharge with an explosion, as a fire-cracker.

I cannot bear people to keep their minds bottled up for the sake of *letting* them *off* with a pop.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxix.

To let one's self loose, to launch out unreservedly; indulge in unrestrained speech or conduct. [Colloq.] — **To let out.** (*a*) To allow to pass out, as a prisoner.

And [he] seide than to the porter, "*Lete oute*, for it is tyme;" and the porter seide thei sholde not oute of the yates till the kynge hadde comaunded.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 206.

(*b*) To allow to escape, as a confined fluid or a secret.

A spere thoru myn herte gan boore,
& *leete out* the derworthiest oile that euere was.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

(*c*) To extend by lessening a seam or a tuck, as a garment or a sail. (*d*) To make narrower, as a seam; remove wholly or in part, as a tuck. — **To let slide.** (*a*) To leave out of consideration; pay no attention to. [Slang.]

Let the world *slide*: sessa! *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 6.

(*b*) To allow to slip away or escape; suffer to be lost. [Slang.]

If California was going to cost the Union so much, it would be better to *let* California *slide*.
Quoted in *Bartlett's* Americanisms.

To let slip, to allow to escape; lose sight of.

The Duke of Newcastle, who never *let slip* an opportunity of being absurd, took it up as a ministerial point, in defence of his creature the Chancellor.
Walpole, Letters, II. 42.

To let the cat out of the bag. See *cat*[1]. — **To let well** (or **well enough**) **alone**, to refrain from trying to improve that which is already tolerable; leave matters as they are. = **Syn. 6.** *Rent, Lease*, etc. See *hire*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To permit or allow something to be done, occur, etc.: in certain colloquial phrases. See below. — **2.** To be rented or leased: as, this house *lets* for so much a year. — **To let in**, to leak; allow something to enter, as water. — **To let on.** (*a*) To allow (a matter) to be known; betray one's knowledge: followed by a clause with *that*, or used, by ellipsis, absolutely: as, if he asks you, do not *let on* that you were there. [Colloq.]

A weel-stockit mailen, himsel' for the laird,
And marriage aff-hand, were his proffers;
I never *loot on* that I kenn'd it, or car'd,
But thought I might ha'e waur offers.
Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

I saw the signal, for as quick as she was, but I never *let on* I saw it. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, xiv.

(*b*) To pretend; feign; affect: as, *let on* that you did not hear. [Local.] — **To let out.** (*a*) To speak out; make something known. [Colloq.]

You bile the pot, and when I have had a smoke, I'll *let out*, but not afore. *Western Scenes.*

(*b*) To strike out. [Colloq.]

At length, in a sort of frenzy, he took off his coat and began *letting out* at everybody around him, no matter whether his victims were on his side of the question or not.
Lester Wallack, Memories, p. 101.

(*c*) To be dismissed or concluded: as, school *lets out* at three. [Rural, U. S.]

Tom whispered to Barbara that he would go and see if the horse was all right, and would meet her at the door of the Mount Zion tent when meeting should *let out*.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, x.

To let up, to cease; intermit; hold up; pause; rest: as, the rain is beginning to *let up*; will that scold never *let up*? [Colloq., U. S.] Also used imperatively.

The man *lets up* on his watchfulness
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XII. ii. 5.

let[1] (let), *n.* [< *let*[1], *v.*] A letting for hire or rent. [Colloq., Eng.]

Till this coach-house . . . gets a better *let*, we live here cheap. *Dickens*, The Chimes, ii.

let[2] (let), *v.* [< ME. *letten*, < AS. *lettan* (pret. *lettede*), make late, hinder (= OS. *lettian* = OFries. *letta* = D. *letten* = MLG. *letten* = OHG. *lezzan*, *lezzen*, MHG. *lezzen*, *letzen*, hinder (cf. G. *ver-letzen*, hurt, injure), = Icel. *letja*, hinder, = Goth. *latjan*, tarry), < *læt*, late, slow: see *late*. Cf. *let*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To delay; retard; hinder; prevent; stop. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Bycause of his siknesse,
Which *letted* him to doon his bisynesse.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 660.

The Duchesse Dowager was absolute in the lands of her dowrie, and hee could not *let* her to dispose of her own.
Bacon, Hen. VII., p. 129.

By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that *lets* me!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 85.

Sir King, mine ancient wound is hardly whole,
And *lets* me from the saddle.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To delay; hesitate; waver; be slow.

"I may no lenger *lette*," quod he, and lyarde he pryked,
And went away as wynde, and there-with I awaked.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 349.

Ther was a proud & very profane yonge man, . . . and [he] did not *let* to tell them that he hoped to help to cast halfe of them over board before they came to their jurneys end. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 75.

2. To forbear; cease; leave off.

Ne truly for my dethe I shal not *lete*
To ben her trewest servaunt and her knyght.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 186.

When Collatine unwisely did not *let*
To praise the clear unmatched red and white.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 10.

3. To be a hindrance; stand in the way.

He who now *letteth* will *let*, until he be taken out of the way. 2 Thes. ii. 7.

let[2] (let), *n.* [< *let*[2], *v.*] A retarding; hindrance; obstacle; impediment; delay: now currently used only in the tautological phrase "without *let* or hindrance."

Whereto when as my presence he did spy
To be a *let*, he bad me by and by
For to alight. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 17.

It had been done ere this, had I been consul;
We had had no stop, no *let*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

The conference with these Witches is one of the greatest *letts* to the proceeding of the Gospell amongst them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 883.

-let. [< ME. *-let*, < OF. *-let*, m., *-lette*, f., prop. *-el-et*, being dim. *-el* + dim. *-et*. See examples.] A diminutive suffix, as in *bracelet, hamlet, rivulet*, etc., and other words from or based upon the French. It is also used as a purely English formative, as in *armlet, kinglet, notelet, ringlet*, etc., being often merely humorous. In *eyelet* and some other words the termination *-let* is not original.

let-alone (let′a-lōn′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Passive; inactive: as, a *let-alone* policy; the *let-alone* treatment in medicine.

II. *n.* Forbearance. [Rare.]

The *let-alone* lies not in your good will.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 79.

letch[1] (lech), *v. t.* [Also *leach* (and *latch:* see *latch*[2]); < ME. **lecchen*, < AS. *leccan* (= OHG. *leken*, *lechen*, MHG. *lecken*), wet, moisten: see *leak*, *v.*] Same as *leach*[2].

letch[1] (lech), *n.* [< *letch*[1], *v.*] Same as *leach*[2].

letch[2] (lech), *n.* [Var. of *leach*[2], *latche*[2], ult. of *lake*[1], q. v.] An almost stagnant ditch. [Prov. Eng.]

letch[3] (lech), *n.* [< **letch*, *lech*, *v.*] Strong desire; an itching; a crotchet. [Rare or prov. Eng.]

Then will the Earl take pity on his thralls,
And pardon us our *letch* for liberty.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., ii. 6.

Some people have a *letch* for unmasking impostors, and for avenging the wrongs of others. *De Quincey.*

letcher†, letchery†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *lecher, lechery*.

letchy (lech′i), *a.* [< *letch*[1] + *-y*[1].] Same as *leachy*.

lete†. Same as *late*[2], *let*[1], and *lethe*[1].

leten†. An old past participle of *let*[1]. *Chaucer.*

letgame†, *n.* [ME., < *let*[2], *v.*, + obj. *game*[1].] A spoil-sport; a hinderer of pleasure.

Bodeles it clere was in the wynde
Of every pie, and every *letgame*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 527.

lethal (lē'thal), *a.* [= Sp. *letal* = Pg. *lethal* = It. *letale*, < L. *letalis*, improp. written *lethalis*, mortal, deadly, < *letum*, death, improp. written *lethum*, as associated with Gr. λήθη, forgetfulness: see *lethe*[1], *Lethe*[2].] Pertaining to or capable of causing death; deadly; fatal.

Then wrappest his man's eyes in mists, then boldly lays Thy *Lethal* guns before thy crystal gates.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 3.

All persons who . . . are found in possession of . . . any *lethal* weapon.
Lawsuit Act (1862), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 365.

Starvation carried off all whom the *lethal* climate spared.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 825.

lethality† (lē-thal'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *léthalité* = It. *letalità*; as *lethal* + *-ity*.] The quality of being lethal; deadliness.

The certain punishment being preferable to the doubtful *lethality* of the fetish. *Atkins*, Voyage to Guinea, p. 104.

letharge†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lethargy*[1].

lethargia (lē-thar'ji-ä), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ληθαργία, lethargy: see *lethargy*[1].] In *veg. pathol.*, a sluggish condition of buds or seeds which still possess vitality. It may sometimes be overcome by close pruning in the case of buds, or by the application of hot water or weak acids in the case of seeds.

lethargic (lē-thär'jik), *a.* [< F. *léthargique* = Sp. *letárgico* = Pg. *lethargico* = It. *letargico*, < L. *lethargicus*, < Gr. ληθαργικός, drowsy, < λήθαργος, forgetful, λήθαργία, lethargy: see *lethargy*[1].] 1. Affected with lethargy; morbidly sluggish or drowsy; dull; torpid.

Sparta, Sparta, why in slumbers
Lethargic dost thou lie?
Byron, tr. of Greek War-Song.

The exiles of a year had grown familiar with the favorite amusement of the *lethargic* Indians; and they introduced into England the general use of tobacco.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 83.

2. Marked by lethargy or languor; manifesting sluggishness or apathy: as, *lethargic* movements; a *lethargic* government.

All the company are sitting in *lethargic* silence round the table. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lviii.

The *lethargic* character of their ambassador here gives a very unhopeful aspect to a treaty on this ground.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 294.

3. Producing lethargy; causing languor or apathy; stupefying.

Too long Jove lull'd us with *lethargic* charms,
But now in peals of thunder calls to arms.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 876.

lethargical (lē-thär'ji-kal), *a.* [< *lethargic* + *-al*.] Same as *lethargic*. [Rare.]

Distracted persons, *lethargical*, apoplectical, or any way senseless and incapable of human and reasonable acts, are to be assisted only by prayers.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 4.

lethargically (lē-thär'ji-kal-i), *adv.* In a lethargic or sluggish manner; torpidly.

Here in the gloom the pamper'd sluggards lull.
The lazy hours, *lethargically* dull.
Fawkes, Voyage to the Planets.

lethargicalness (lē-thär'ji-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lethargic; unnatural drowsiness or sluggishness.

That thou mayest be the more effectually roused up out of this tepidity and *lethargicalness*.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, ix.

lethargicness (lē-thär'jik-nes), *n.* Same as *lethargicalness*.

A grain of glory, mixt with humbleness,
Cures both a fever and *lethargickness*. *G. Herbert*.

lethargize (leth'är-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lethargized*, ppr. *lethargizing*. [< *lethargy*[1] + *-ize*.] To render lethargic; stupefy. Also spelled *lethargise*.

The *lethargised* is not less sick because he complains not so loud as the aguish. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 353.

All bitters are poison, and act by stilling, and depressing, and *lethargizing* the irritability. *Coleridge*.

lethargogenic (lē-thär-gō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. λήθαργος, lethargy, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*, *-genic*.] Giving rise to lethargy.

lethargus (lē-thär'gus), *n.* [NL. use of L. *lethargus*, lethargy: see *lethargy*[1].] Negro lethargy. See *lethargy*[1].

lethargy[1] (leth'är-ji), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lethargie*, < ME. *letharge*, *litarge*, < OF. *letharge*, *lethargie*, *litarge*, F. *léthargie* = Sp. *letargia* = Pg. *lethargia* = It. *letargia*, < LL. *lethargia*, < Gr. λήθαργία, drowsiness, < λήθαργος, forgetful (as a noun, λήθαργος, > L. *lethargus*, > It. Sp. *letargo*, lethargy), < λήθη, oblivion (see *Lethe*[2], *n.*), + ἀλγος, pain (ἀλγ- altered to ἀργ- to avoid recurrence of λ).] 1. A state of prolonged inactivity or torpor; inertness of body or mind; sluggishness; dullness; stupor.

He is fallen into a *litarge*, which that is a comune sykenesse to hertes that ben desseyuyd.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 2.

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*. *Bp. Atterbury*.

What means this heaviness that hangs upon me?
This *lethargy* that creeps through all my senses?
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

In a state of *lethargy* or inattentiveness a greater force of stimulus is needed to arouse the attention.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 88.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, a disorder of consciousness, which consists of prolonged and profound sleep, from which the patient may be momentarily aroused, but into which he quickly sinks again. *Quain.*—3. The hibernation or winter sleep of an animal, or any other state of complete repose, as a period of summer lethargy observed in many insect-larvæ, the repose of many tropical animals during the dry season, etc.—**Negro** or **African lethargy**, a disease prevailing on the west coast of Africa, affecting negroes almost if not quite exclusively, and terminating after a course of some months almost invariably in death. It is characterized by fits of somnolence increasing in intensity and gravity, by enlargement of the lymphatic glands, and by more or less edema. Also called *sleeping-sickness*, *sleeping-dropsy*, *nelavan*, and *lethargus*.

lethargy[1]†, (leth'är-ji), *v. t.* [< *lethargy*[1], *n.*] To make lethargic or dull. *Churchill*.

Either his notion weakens, [or] his discernings
Are *lethargied*. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 4. 249.

lethargy[2]†, *n.* Same as *litharge*.

lethe[1]†, *n.* [Also *lete*; < L. *lethum*, improp. spelling of *letum*, death. Cf. *lethal*.] Death. [Poetical.]

Here did'st thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy *lethe*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 206.

What more remains t' accomplish our revenge?
The proudest Nation [Troy] that great Asia nurst
Is now extinct in *lethe*. *Heywood*, Iron Age, ii. 3.

Lethe[2] (lē'thē), *n.* [< L. *Lethe* (def. 1), < Gr. λήθη, forgetfulness, oblivion (λήθης ὕδωρ, water of oblivion; ὁ τῆς λήθης ποταμός, the river of oblivion, name of a river in Lusitania; but no river called Λήθη is mentioned by Greek writers), < λανθάνειν, λαθεῖν, forget, akin to L. *latere*, lie hid: see *latent*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*: (*a*) The personification of oblivion, a daughter of Eris. (*b*) The river of oblivion, one of the streams of Hades, the waters of which possessed the quality of causing those who drank of them to forget their former existence.

Your goodness is the *Lethe*
In which I drown your injuries, and now live
Truly to serve you.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

Far off from these a slow and silent stream,
Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watery labyrinth. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 583.

2. A draught of oblivion; forgetfulness.

The conquering wine hath steep'd our sense
In soft and delicate *Lethe*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 114.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, with one species, *L. europa*, from the Malay archipelago. *Hübner*, 1816.

lethe[3]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *lithe*[1].

Lethean (lē-thē'an), *a.* [< L. *Lethæus*, < Gr. λήθαιος, of forgetfulness, < λήθη, forgetfulness: see *Lethe*[2].] Pertaining to the river Lethe; inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

The soul with tender luxury you fill,
And o'er the sense *lethean* dews distill.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

Lethe'd† (lē'thēd), *a.* [< *Lethe*[2], q. v., + *-ed*[2].] Caused by or as if by a draught from Lethe; Lethean; oblivious: used only by Shakspere, originally in the form *Lethied*.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite;
That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour
Even till a *Lethe'd* dulness. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1. 27.

letheon (lē'thē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λήθη, forgetfulness (see *Lethe*[2]), + *-on*, for *-one*.] Ethyl ether when used as an anesthetic.

letheonize (lē'thē-on-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *letheonized*, ppr. *letheonizing*. [< *letheon* + *-ize*.] To subject to the influence of letheon.

lether, *a.* See *lither*.

lethiferous (lē-thif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *léthifère* = Sp. *letífero* = Pg. *lethifero* = It. *letifero*, < L. *letifer*, improp. spelled *lethifer*, deadly, < *letum*, death, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Deadly; bringing death or destruction.

Those that are really *lethiferous* are but excrescencies of sin. *J. Robinson*, Eudoxa (1658), p. 151.

Lethrus (leth'rus), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777); supposed to be for *Olethrus*, < Gr. ὄλεθρος, ruin, destruction, death.] A genus of scarabæoid beetles, of the family *Aphodiidæ*, confined to eastern Europe and western Asia. They are noted for climbing up plants to cut off leaves and twigs, which they carry into their burrows to eat.

lethy[1]†, *a.* See *lithy*.

lethy[2] (lē'thi), *a.* [< *Lethe*[2] + *-y*[1].] Causing oblivion or forgetfulness; Lethean. [Rare.]

Thou dotest upon a divell, not a woman,
That has bewitcht thee with her sorcerie,
And drown'd thy soul in *leathy* faculties.
Marston, Insatiate Countess, iv.

letifical† (lē-tif'i-kal), *a.* [< **letific* (< L. *lætificus*, making glad, < *lætus*, glad, + *facere*, make) + *-al*.] Making glad. *Bailey*, 1731.

letificate† (lē-tif'i-kāt), *v.* [< L. *lætificatus*, pp. of *lætificare* (> It. *letificare* = Sp. *letificar*), make glad, cheer, rejoice, < *lætificus* (> Pg. *letifico*), make glad: see *letifical*.] **I.** *intrans.* To rejoice; be glad. *Bailey*, 1731.

II. *trans.* To make glad; gladden; cheer. *Nares*.

letification† (lē-tif-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *letificate* + *-ion*.] The act of rejoicing; festivity.

The last yeer we shewid you, and in this place,
How the shepherds of Christ by thee made *letification*.
Candlemas Day (1512), Int.

Leto (lē'tō), *n.* [< Gr. Λητώ; cf. L. *Latona*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the mother by Zeus of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), to whom she gave birth on the island of Delos. She was a personification of the night and of the darkness, which is a necessary antithesis to the great twin deities of light, her children. She was called by the Romans *Latona*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of hepialid moths, with one species, *L. venus*, of South Africa. *Hübner*, 1816.

let-off (let'ôf), *n.* [< the phrase *let off*: see *let*[1], *v.*] 1. An outlet; a vent.

Ah, the poor horses! how many a brutal kick and stripe they got, . . . just as a *let-off* for the angry passions of their masters. *Religious Herald*, June 2, 1887.

2. In *power-loom weaving*, any one of a variety of devices for feeding or letting off the warp from the beam or yarn-roll of a loom, as required by the winding of the cloth on the cloth-beam.

let-pass† (let'pàs'), *n.* 1. A passport or permit to pass, or to go or be abroad.

Three men found wandering without a *let-passe* were to be sent to the fleet to serve His Majesty.
A. H. A. Hamilton, Quarter Sessions, p. 218.

2. A pass or paper furnished to a vessel in order to prevent detention by a ship of war; a safe-conduct.

Lett (let), *n.* [< Lett. *Latvi*.] A member of a branch of the Lithuanian or Lettic race, inhabiting chiefly the Russian provinces of Courland, Livonia, and Vitebsk. The Letts call themselves *Latvis*. See *Lithuanian*.

letter[1] (let'èr), *n.* [< *let*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who lets or permits.

A provider slow
For his own good, a careless *letter*-go.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

2. One who lets for hire. [Rare.]

Aston, who calls her [Mrs. Bracegirdle] "the Diana of the Stage," says, "The most received Opinion is that she was the Daughter of a Coach Man, Coach maker, or *Letter* out of Coaches in the Town of Northampton."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 25.

letter[2]†, (let'èr), *n.* [< ME. *lettere*; < *let*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who lets, retards, or hinders.

letter[3] (let'èr), *n.* [< ME. *lettre*, *letre*, < OF. *lettre*, *letre*, F. *lettre* = Sp. *letra* = Pg. *lettra* = It. *lettera*, < L. *littera*, *litera*, a letter, alphabetic character, in pl. a letter, epistle, also literature, history, letters; origin uncertain; perhaps, with formative *-ter*, from the root **li* of *linere*, pp. *litus*, smear, spread, or rub over (see *liniment*), meaning a character graven (with a style) on a tablet 'smeared' with wax (the letters being, when necessary, erased by rubbing the wax with the end of the style), or a character 'smeared' or spread (with a reed or pencil) on parchment. (Cf. *obliterate*.) Hence also (from L. *littera*, *litera*) E. *literal*, *literary*, *literate*, *literature*, *alliterate*, *obliterate*, *transliterate*, etc.] 1. A mark or sign used to represent a sound of the human voice; a conventional representation of one of the primary elements of speech; an alphabetical character.

And than ho broght hym a bref all of brode *letres*,
That was comly by crafte a clerke for to rede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 794.

He . . . from the cross-row plucks the *letter* G.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 55.

Primitive picture ideograms have passed through the successive stages of phonograms and syllabic signs till they finally developed into *letters*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 13.

2. In *printing*, a type bearing an alphabetical character: as, an initial *letter;* broken *letters.* —3. Alphabetical representation in general; characters used in writing or printing collectively; hence, in *printing*, movable type as constituting complete fonts: as, black-*letter* (either in manuscript or impression, or as type); plenty or scarcity of *letter*.

It [the Samaritan Pentateuch] seemed to me to be much later than that of Sir John Cotton's Library with us, because it was of a much smaller *Letter*, and more broken in the Writing, which was all I am capable to judge by.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 152.

4. A missive communication made by the use of letters. Specifically—(*a*) A written message, notice, or other expression of thought sent by one person to another; an epistle: formerly in the plural with reference to a single communication.

Furst the Sowdon sent his *letters* owt,
With massengers as fast as they cowde ride,
To kynges and to princes all abought.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1891.

Lo, heer the *lettres* seled of this thing,
That I mot bere with al the haste I may.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 638.

I have a *letter* from her,
Of such contents as you will wonder at.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 12.

(*b*) An official or legal document granting some right, authority, or privilege to the person or persons addressed or named in it: as, *letters* patent; *letters* of administration.

5†. An inscription.

In al that lond magicien was noon
That coude expoune what this *lettre* mente.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 218.

Be wryting of wees that wist it in dede,
With sight for to serche, of hom that suet after,
To ken all the crafte how the case felle,
By lokyng of *letturs* that lefte were of olde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 25.

6. Literal or exact meaning; unglossed signification; that which is most plainly expressed by the words used: as, to adhere to the *letter* of the text.

Who also hath made us able ministers of the new testament; not of the *letter*, but of the spirit: for the *letter* killeth, but the spirit giveth life. 2 Cor. iii. 6.

By the *letter* and written word of God, we are without exception in the state of death.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 57.

The special abuse of reverence is idolatry, which is worshipping the *letter* instead of the spirit.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 105.

7. *pl.* Literature in general; hence, knowledge derived from books; literary culture; erudition: as, the republic of *letters;* a man of *letters*.

Pericles was an able minister of state, an excellent orator, and a man of *letters*. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, ii.

But the valuable thing in *letters* . . . is, as we have often remarked, the judgment which forms itself insensibly in a fair mind along with fresh knowledge.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Int.

It [teaching] was wise in this, that it gave its pupils some tincture of *letters* as distinguished from mere scholarship. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8 1886.

8. In *musical notation*, same as *letter-name*.—**Ancillary letters.** See *ancillary*.—**Apostolic letters.** See *bull*², 2.—**Ascending letter,** in *printing*. See *ascending*.—**Body letter,** that kind of type in which the main portion of a book or paper is printed. *E. H. Knight*.—**Cacuminal letter.** Same as *cerebral letter*.—**Canine letter, canonical letters, capital letters, cerebral letter, characteristic letter, circular letter, commendatory letters, commercial letter, criminal letters.** See the adjectives.—**Communicatory letters.** See *commendatory letters*, under *commendatory*.—**Condensed letter,** in *printing*. See *type*.—**Dead letter, dead-letter office.** See *dead*.—**Descending letters, dimissory letter, dominical letter.** See the adjectives.—**Double letters,** in *printing*, the characters fi, fl, ff, ffi, and ffl cast as single types, to prevent the breaking of the beak of the f, which when used separately interferes with every following ascending letter. The diphthongs æ and œ are also cast as double letters.—**Ecclesiastical letters.** See *ecclesiastical epistles*, under *ecclesiastical*.—**Extended letter,** in *printing*. See *extend*.—**Inferior letter,** in *printing*, a small letter printed at the bottom of the line.—**Initial letter.** See *initial*.—**Kerned letter,** a type in which some portion of the face overhangs the body, as the upper part of the letter f. Nearly all the long letters in italic and script fonts are kerned. *E. H. Knight*.—**King's letter.** Same as *brief*, 2 (*d*).—**Letter dimissory.** Same as *dimissory letter*.—**Letter missive.** (*a*) A letter of an official character sent to or intended for different persons about some matter concerning all of them specifically, among Congregationalists, an identical letter issued by a church, by a member or members of a church feeling aggrieved, or by persons desirous of forming a church, calling a council of churches for advice or aid upon the subject or subjects mentioned in the letter.

The council, being assembled as invited, is organized by being called to order by one of its older members, who reads the *letter missive* which is the authority for their procedure. *H. M. Dexter*, Congregationalism, iii. 81.

(*b*) In *Eng. law:* (1) A letter of courtesy written by the lord chancellor to any peer, peeress, or bishop against whom a bill is filed, informing the party of the complaint and requesting an appearance, sent in lieu of summons. (2) A letter from the sovereign addressed to a dean and chapter, naming the person whom they are required to elect as bishop. Also called *royal letter*. See extract under *royal letter*.—**Letter of allotment, attorney, bailiery, credit, license.** See *allotment*, etc.—**Letter of credence.** See *credence*, 2.—**Letter of marque.** See *marque*.—**Letter of mart†.** Same as *letter of marque*.—**Letter of orders.** See *order*.—**Letter of recommendation.** See *recommendation*.—**Letters avocatory.** See *avocatory*.—**Letters clause** or **close,** in *Eng. law*, letters in the name of the sovereign closed or sealed up with the royal signet or privy seal.—**Letters of administration,** the instrument by which the court having jurisdiction of intestates' estates authenticates the appointment of an administrator and authorizes him to proceed in the settlement of the estate.—**Letters of administration with the will annexed,** letters of administration in a case where there is a will but no executor, as where the will omits to provide one, or the one designated does not accept the trust, and it therefore becomes necessary to appoint an administrator to carry the will into effect.—**Letters of caption.** See *caption*.—**Letters of collection,** or **letters of special administration,** letters issued for the temporary purpose of enabling some one to collect and hold the assets, pending a controversy as to the right to have letters of administration or letters testamentary.—**Letters of ejection, of exculpation, of fire and sword, of horning, of legitimation.** See *ejection, exculpation, fire*, etc.—**Letters of intercommuning.** See *intercommune*.—**Letters of open doors.** See *open*.—**Letters overt.** Same as *letters patent*.—**Letters patent,** an open letter under the seal of the state or nation, granting some property, right, authority, privilege, or title; more specifically, in *modern law*, such letters granting the exclusive right to use an invention or design. Letters patent are so called because they were commonly addressed by the sovereign to all subjects at large, and were not sealed up like a secret commission, but open, ready to be shown to whom it might concern.

By the atoryty of dyvers *letters patentes* or charturs grauntid and confermyd by dyvers kynges of Ynglond.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 328.

With the exception of a few gaps in the reigns of John and Henry III., the *letters-patent* extend without break or flaw from the year 1200 to our own day. Unlike the close rolls, they are unsealed and exposed to view, hence their name. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 311.

Letters rogatory, an instrument by which a court of one nation informs a court of a foreign nation that a certain claim is pending in the first-mentioned court, in which the testimony of certain witnesses who reside within the jurisdiction of the foreign court is required, and the foreign court is requested to take their depositions, or cause them to be taken, in due course and form of law, for the furtherance of justice, usually adding to the request an offer on the part of the court making it to do the like for the other in a similar case. *Benedict.*—**Letters secret,** letters or documents closed and sealed, and not for general perusal: opposed to *letters patent*.

Two different methods of sealing documents, either closed or open for inspection, are recorded in the legal terms *letters secret* and "letters patent."
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 586.

Letters testamentary, the instrument by which a court of probate authenticates the appointment of an executor under a will, and authorizes him to proceed in the administration of the will.—**Lingual letter.** Same as *cerebral letter*.—**Man of letters.** See *man*.—**Monitory, movable, nundinal,** etc., **letter.** See the adjectives.—**Open letter,** a letter designed for several or many persons; a letter to be passed from hand to hand, or to be published; especially, a letter of private or personal import intended for general perusal.—**Pacifical letter.** See *commendatory letters*, under *commendatory*.—**Proof before letter.** See *proof*.—**Provincial letter.** See *provincial*.—**Registered letter,** a letter the address of which is registered at a post-office for a special fee, in order to secure its safe transmission, a receipt being given to the sender and by each postmaster and employee through whose hands it passes. In the United States the receipt of the person addressed is forwarded to the sender.—**Ribbon letter,** an ornamental type or character whose design is taken from a ribbon laid in the shape required, with its doublings, folds, etc.—**Royal letter.** Same as *letter missive* (*b*) (2).

The *royal letters* are a thing of course,
A king, that would, might recommend his horse [to be bishop],
And deans, no doubt, and chapters, with one voice,
As bound in duty, would confirm the choice.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 416.

Signet letter. See *signet*.—**Sunday letter.** Same as *dominical letter*. See *dominical*.—**Superior letter,** in *printing*, a small letter printed at the top of the line.—**Synodal letter.** See *bull*², 2.—**To expede letters.** See *expede*.—**To gain** or **lose letters,** in *teleg.*, in A B C instruments, to indicate letters in advance of or behind the proper letter of the alphabet: said of the index when it is out of adjustment and points to the wrong part of the dial. The error may be continually one or more letters in advance or one or more letters behind the proper position, or it may be a varying one due to the index failing to make the proper steps.—**To run one's letters,** in *Scots law*, to exercise the right an accused person has (under certain restrictions) of having his case tried before the circuit court sits in the locality in which the applicant is imprisoned. (See also *drop-letter*.)

letter³ (let'ėr), *v. t.* [< *letter*³, *n.*] To impress or engrave letters on; mark or stamp with a title or an inscription: as, to *letter* a book; a *lettered* stone or print.

And ye talk together still,
In the language wherewith Spring
Letters cowslips on the hill.
Tennyson, Adeline.

letter-balance (let'ėr-bal″ans), *n.* A machine for weighing letters, printed matter, or small packages, for mailing.

letter-board (let'ėr-bōrd), *n.* 1. In *printing*, a strong movable board upon which types are placed for distribution or for temporary stowage.—2. The broad smooth board on the outside of a railroad-car, above the cornice and windows, on which is painted the name of the road or other legend. Also called *frieze*.

letter-book (let'ėr-bůk), *n.* A book in which letters are filed, or in which copies of letters are made, for preservation.

letter-box (let'ėr-boks), *n.* A box to receive letters. (*a*) A locked box fastened to a wall or post in a public place, or conveniently placed for public use in a post-office, in which letters are dropped to be collected and mailed at regular hours by the post-office carriers or clerks.

The lion's head which served as a *letter-box* has been immortalised in that paper [the "Guardian"]. It was in imitation of the famous lion at Venice.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 221.

(*b*) One of a number of rented boxes in a post-office, in which letters are placed by the postmaster or clerk to be collected by the owners of the boxes at their convenience. More commonly called simply *box*.

Any body hesitates a little in reference to going behind the *letter-boxes* and assisting in sorting the mails.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 218.

(*c*) A box to receive letters, affixed at the entrance of a dwelling or place of business, usually upon the inside of the door, with a slit through which letters may be thrust in from without.

letter-carrier (let'ėr-kar″i-ėr), *n.* A man who delivers or collects letters in postal service; a postman.

letter-case (let'ėr-kās), *n.* 1. A case for containing letters; hence, a portable writing-desk or portfolio.—2. In *printing*, a type-case. See *case*², *n.*, 6.

letter-clip (let'ėr-klip), *n.* An implement, consisting of a pair of plates opening and closing on a spring, by means of which papers may be clasped firmly, so as to be hung up or kept together.

letter-cutter (let'ėr-kut″ėr), *n.* One who cuts letters in or upon a surface, as of stone or metal; specifically, in *type-founding*, a punch-cutter.

letter-drop (let'ėr-drop), *n.* On a postal or mail railroad-car, a plate with an opening closed by a hinged flap, for receiving letters for the post along the route of the train.

lettered (let'ėrd), *a.* [< *letter*³ + *-ed*². Cf. *literate*.] 1. Literate; educated; versed in literature or science.

Lere it thus, lewede men, for *lettrede* hit knoweth,
Than treuthe and trewe loue ys no tresour bettere.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 135.

Arm. Monsieur, are you not *lettered?*
Moth. Yes, yes; he teaches boys the horn-book.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 48.

2. Of or pertaining to learning; marked by or devoted to literary culture: as, *lettered* ease or retirement.

And he, who to the *lettered* wealth
Of ages adds the lore unpriced.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, marked as if with letters; having spots which look like letters, or make the surface seem to be written over: as, the *lettered* tortoise (*Emys scripta*); the *lettered* china-mark (*Diasemia literalis*, a small brown British moth).

letterer (let'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who letters; one who marks or cuts the letters of an inscription, a title, or the like: as, a book-*letterer*.

letter-file (let'ėr-fil), *n.* A device for holding letters for reference. It may be a rod or pointed hook of metal mounted on a stand, or a clip, case, box, or folio, with or without some arrangement to facilitate reference.

letter-founder (let'ėr-foun″dėr), *n.* Same as *type-founder*.

Our printing-house often wanted sorts, and there was no *letter-founder* in America. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 159.

letter-founding (let'ėr-foun″ding), *n.* Same as *type-founding*.

letter-foundry (let'ėr-foun″dri), *n.* Same as *type-foundry*.

letter-head (let'ėr-hed), *n.* 1. A printed form of address or advertisement at the head of a sheet of letter-paper. Also called *letter-heading*.—2. A sheet of letter-paper so headed.

He drew up a note upon the "tavern" *letter-head*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 649.

letter-heading (let'ėr-hed″ing), *n.* Same as *letter-head*, 1.

lettering (let'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *letter*³, *v.*] 1. The act of stamping or marking with letters.—2. The letters impressed or marked upon anything; any inscription, as on a sign-board, coin, or tombstone.

lettering-box (let'ėr-ing-boks), *n.* A small case in which are kept the types used by bookbinders for lettering books.

lettering-tool (let'ėr-ing-tōl), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a small box of brass mounted on a handle

of wood, in which types are fastened by means of a side screw, used by the finisher in the letforming of books.

letterize (let'ėr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *letterized*, ppr. *letterizing*. [< *letter*^{3} + *-ize*.] To write letters or epistles. *Lamb.* [Rare.]

letterleaf (let'ėr-lēf), *n.* An orchid of the genus *Graphorchis* (*Grammatophyllum*: so named from its figured leaves. Also called *letter-plant*.

letterless (let'ėr-les), *a.* [< *letter*^{3} + *-less*.] Unlettered; illiterate; not learned.

A meer daring *letterless* commander can, in a rational way, promise himself no more success in his enterprise than a mastif can in his contest with a lion.
Waterhouse, Apology (1653), p. 125.

There was an illiterate generation, and a *letterless* race to be educated. *The Century*, XXVIII. 157.

letter-lichen (let'ėr-lī″ken), *n.* A lichen of the genus *Opegrapha*. The apotheciun assumes irregularly stellate or radiate forms, suggesting written characters. Also called *scripture-wort*.

letterling (let'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *letter*^{3} + *-ling*^{1}.] A little letter. *Imp. Dict.*

letter-lock (let'ėr-lok), *n.* A form of permutation-lock, in which the combinations are indicated by particular arrangements of pieces marked with letters.

letternt (let'ėrn), *n.* See *lectern*.

letter-name (let'ėr-nām), *n.* In *musical notation*, the alphabetic name or symbol of tones, of keys of the keyboard, of degrees of the staff, or of notes placed upon such degrees and representing such tones or keys. See *keyboard*, *notation*, *staff*. Also *letter*.

letter-office (let'ėr-of″is), *n.* A place for the deposit and distribution of letters; a post-office.

letteront, *n.* An obsolete form of *lectern*.

letter-ornament (let'ėr-ôr″na-ment), *n.* A decoration made up of the forms of letters. In some letter-ornaments the letters are complete and legible, and usually, though not necessarily, forming words, as is common in Russian art and in modern art of the Levant, as on metal-work. In others the letters are modified or wholly changed for decorative effect, or parts only of the letters are given, as sometimes in Byzantine art and in European imitations of it, and also in early northern decoration, Anglo-Saxon, etc.

letter-paper (let'ėr-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper for writing letters on; specifically, paper of an intermediate size between note-paper and foolscap, usually quarto, as distinguished from the octavo form of note-paper.

letter-perfect (let'ėr-pėr″fekt), *a.* Perfect to the letter in committing anything to memory; having a part or a speech thoroughly memorized: used especially of actors.

letter-plant (let'ėr-plant), *n.* Same as *letterleaf*.

letterpress (let'ėr-pres), *n.* and *a.* [< *letter*^{3}, type, + *press*^{1}, print.] **I.** *n.* Letters or words impressed on paper or other material from printing-types; printed text: so called when subordinate to or in contrast with illustrations.

The *letterpress* with which the illustration is accompanied is no less interesting than the plate, and furnishes much valuable information. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 360.

II. *a.* Consisting of, relating to, or employed in printing from types: as, *letterpress* printing.

letter-press (let'ėr-pres), *n.* [< *letter*^{3}, a writing, + *press*^{1}, printing-machine.] A press for copying letters by transfer; a copying-press.

letter-punch (let'ėr-punch), *n.* A steel punch on the end of which a letter is engraved. Such punches are used for making matrices for printing-type, as well as for making an impression on metal, etc., when applied against the surface and struck with a hammer.

letter-rack (let'ėr-rak), *n.* **1.** A tray divided into small compartments in which large types of wood are ranged.—**2.** A rack or small frame, usually ornamented, in which letters, arranged as answered and unanswered or otherwise, are kept.

letter-scale (let'ėr-skāl), *n.* Same as *letter-balance*.

letter-stamp (let'ėr-stamp), *n.* A stamp used in a post-office for canceling postage-stamps, or for stamping on letters or packages various notices or remarks, such as the place of mailing, instructions for the carrier, etc.

letteruret, lettruret, *n.* [ME., < OF. *letterure, lettrure, letreüre*, < L. *litteratura, literatura*, learning, letters, literature: see *literature*.] **1.** Learning; letters; literature.

Al conne he *letterure* or conne he noon,
As in effect he shal fynde it al oon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 293.

2. Writing; scripture.

"Lo!" seith holy *letterrure*, "whiche lordes beth this shrewes!" *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 27.

letter-winged (let'ėr-wingd), *a.* Having the wings marked as if with letters: specifically said of a kite, *Elanus scriptus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

letter-wood (let'ėr-wůd), *n.* The heart-wood of the South American tree *Brosimum Aubletii*. It is extremely hard, of a beautiful brown color with black spots, which have been compared to hieroglyphics; hence the name, which is also applied to the tree. Being rare and costly, the wood is used in cabinet-work for veneering only.

letter-writer (let'ėr-rī″tėr), *n.* **1.** One who writes letters; specifically, one whose profession it is to write letters for others.

The same desire impels thousands of people to write letters to the newspapers; but these *letter-writers* are not usually journalists. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 43.

2. A book containing rules and examples for the use of persons unskilled in the writing of letters.

Lettic (let'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lett* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Letts or their congeners; related to the Letts: as, the *Lettic* language; the Samoghitians are a *Lettic* people. *Lettic race* is a general term for the Letts, Lithuanians, and Borussians or Old Prussians.

II. *n.* Same as *Lettish*.

lettice^1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lettuce*.

lettice^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lattice*.

lettice^3† (let'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lettyce*; < OF. *letice, letisse, laitice*, an animal of a very white color, supposed to be an ermine, also a white fur, < F. *lait*, < L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk: see *lettuce*.] A kind of fur, white or very light-colored, in use as late as the middle of the sixteenth century.

You shall charge your selues with many [furs], . . . as good marterns, miniuers, otherwise called *Lettis*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 298.

lettice-cap^1†, *n.* [Perhaps < *lettice*^{1} + *cap*^{1}, in allusion to *lettice-cap*^{2}.] A soporific in which lettuce is supposed to have been a leading ingredient.

Bring in the *lettice-cap*. You must be shaved, sir;
And then how suddenly we'll make you sleep!
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iii. 1.

lettice-cap^2†, *n.* [< *lettice*^{2} (?) = *lattice* (see quot. from Nares), or *lettice*^{3}, + *cap*^{1}.] A kind of cap.

A *lettice-cap* it wears and beard not short.
Shippe of Safegarde (1569).

A *lettice-cap* was originally a lattice-cap—that is, a net cap which resembles lattice work. *Nares*.

Lettish (let'ish), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lett* + *-ish*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the division of the Lettic or Lithuanian race distinctively called Letts: as, the *Lettish* language; *Lettish* customs.

II. *n.* The language spoken by the Letts, a branch of the Indo-European family, closely related to Slavonian or Slavic. Also *Lettic*.

lettre-de-cachet (let'r-dė-ka-shā″), *n.* [F.: *lettre*, letter; *de*, of; *cachet*, seal: see *letter*^{3}, *de*^{2}, *cachet*.] See *cachet*.

lettrure†, *n.* See *letterure*.

Lettsomia (let-sō′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (W. Roxburgh, 1824), named after J. C. *Lettsom*, an English naturalist.] A genus of plants of the tribe *Convolvuleæ*, distinguished by the fruit, which is a soft, several-seeded berry. There are 32 species, found in eastern India, southern China, and the Malay archipelago, twining or climbing vines with alternate leaves and dense corymbose cymes in the axils. Some of the species are used medicinally. *L. grandiflora* is an evergreen shrub cultivated in greenhouses under the name of *Lettsom's tea plant*.

lettsomite (let'sǫm-īt), *n.* [After W. G. *Lettsom*, an English mineralogist.] A basic sulphate of copper, of a bright-blue color: same as *cyanotrichite*.

lettuce (let'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lettice*; < ME. *letuce*, < OF. **laituce, letuce*, usually *laitue, letue*, F. *laitue* (> D. *latuw*) = Sp. *lechuga* = It. *lattuga* = AS. *lactuce* = OHG. *lattuh, lattouch, latoch, latohha*, MHG. *lateche, latech, lattech*, G. *lattich* = Sw. Dan. *laktuk*, < L. *lactuca*, lettuce, so called from its milky juice, < *lac* (*lact-*), milk: see *lactate*.] **1.** A garden-herb, *Lactuca sativa*, a hardy annual, extensively cultivated for use as a salad. It is believed by some to be derived from *L. Scariola* (including *L. virosa*). There are many varieties of the garden-plant, which may be grouped as *cabbage-lettuces*, low forms with depressed cabbage-like heads, and *Cos lettuces*, erect-growing varieties having the head long and tapering downward.

The bason then being brought up to the bishop, he often dipped a large *lettice* into it, and several times sprinkled all the people. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

These are creeping *Lettuces* of a very milky Juice, like their Name. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 302.

Letuce of lac derivyed is perchaunce;
ffor mylk it hath or yeveth abundaunce.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

2. Any plant of the genus *Lactuca;* also, a plant having some resemblance to *Lactuca*.—**Blue lettuce**, a plant of the section *Mulgedium* of the genus *Lactuca*, with blue flowers. [U. S.]—**Cabbage-lettuce, Cos lettuce.** See def. 1.—**Drumhead lettuce**, a variety of cabbage lettuce.—**False lettuce.** Same as *blue lettuce*.—**Frog's lettuce**, a species of pondweed, *Potamogeton densus*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Garden-lettuce.** See def. 1.—**Indian lettuce**, the American columbo, *Frasera Caroliniensis*; also, the false wintergreen, *Pyrola rotundifolia*.—**Lamb's lettuce**, corn-salad, *Valerianella* (which see).—**Loafed lettuce**†. See *loaf*^{1}.—**Prickly lettuce**, *Lactuca Scariola*.—**Sea-lettuce**, the seaweed *Ulva Lactuca*. Also called *lettuce-laver*. [Eng.]—**Wall-lettuce**, *Lactuca muralis*. [Eng.]—**Water-lettuce**, *Pistia Stratiotes* of the tropics.—**White lettuce**, *Prenanthes alba* or kindred species. Also called *lion's-foot, rattlesnake-root*, etc.—**Wild lettuce.** (*a*) In England, *Lactuca Scariola*. (*b*) In America, *Lactuca Canadensis*. Also called *trumpetweed* and *trumpet-milkweed*. (*c*) Sometimes the same as *blue lettuce*.

lettuce-bird (let'is-bėrd), *n.* The thistle-bird or common American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris tristis*. [Local, U. S.]

lettuce-opium (let'is-ō″pi-um), *n.* Lactucarium.

lettuce-saxifrage (let'is-sak″si-frāj), *n.* A plant of the Alleghany mountains, *Saxifraga erosa*, the leaves of which have sharply erose teeth.

letuary†, *n.* See *electuary*.

let-up (let'up), *n.* [< *let up*, verb phrase under *let*^{1}, *v.*] A cessation of restraint or obstruction; release; relaxation; intermission, as of labor. [Colloq., U. S.]

Our little *let-up* Wednesday afternoons . . . is sure to come, while the *let-ups* we get other days, . . . you can't be sure whether you're going to get them or not.
The Century, XXVIII. 588.

leu (lā), *n.*; pl. *lei* (lē). [Rumanian.] A modern silver coin of Rumania, the unit of the monetary system, equivalent to the French franc, or about 19 United States cents.

Leucadendron (lū-ka-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1809), irreg. < Gr. λευκός, white, + δένδρον, a tree.] A genus of plants of the order *Proteaceæ* and tribe *Proteeæ*, distinguished by having the regular dicœcious flowers in heads in both sexes. There are about 70 species, shrubs and trees, natives of South Africa. *L. argenteum*, the silver-tree or witteboom, is native only on a slope of the Table Mountain near Cape Town, and has been nearly exterminated for fuel. Its white silvery leaves make it highly ornamental, and they are much used in Christmas decorations. Other species also are cultivated.

leucæmia, leucæmic. See *leucemia, leucemic*.

Leucania (lū-kā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λευκός, white: see *leucous*.] A genus of noctuid moths founded by Hübner in 1816. It is characterized by full hairy eyes, smooth front, well-developed palpi, strong tongue, simple antennæ, hairy unarmed legs, rounded collar, quadrate slightly tufted thorax, and untufted abdomen. *L. unipuncta* is the adult of the well-known army-worm (which see). *L. albilinea* is the adult of the wheat-head army-worm, an insect which occasionally appears in great numbers and feeds upon heads of wheat and rye. There are two annual generations, and the insect hibernates as pupa underground.

Wheat-head Army-worm (*Leucania albilinea*
a, a, larvæ on a wheat-head; *b*, eggs (natural size); *c, d*, egg, top and side views magnified); lower figure, male moth.

Leucanidæ (lū-kā-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leucania* + *-idæ*.] A group of noctuid moths, represented by the genus *Leucania*, and regarded as a family. There are about 20 genera, widely distributed. Also called *Leucaniidæ*.

leucaniline (lū-kan′i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + E. *aniline*.] A white crystalline substance ($C_{20}H_{21}N_3$) forming color-

less salts, prepared by treating fuchsine salts with zinc-dust and hydrochloric acid. It yields rosaniline by oxidation.

Leucanthemum (lū-kan′thē-mum), *n.* [L., also *leucanthemis*, < Gr. λευκάνθεμον, the camomile, < λευκός, white, + ἄνθεμον, flower.] A section of the genus *Chrysanthemum*, embracing the species *C. Leucanthemum* (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), the oxeye daisy or whiteweed. It was retained as a genus by A. P. de Candolle (1837), with 20 species.

leucanthous (lū-kan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + ἄνθος, flower.] In *bot.*, having white flowers.

Leucaster (lū-kas′tėr), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Choisy, 1849), < Gr. λευκός, white, + ἀστήρ, a star.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Nyctagineæ* and type of the tribe *Leucastereæ*, distinguished by having but two stamens. The only species, *L. canifforus*, is a native of Brazil, and is a half-twining shrub with entire alternate leaves, and white flowers in axillary cymes.

Leucastereæ (lū-kas-tē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Leucaster* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Nyctagineæ*, distinguished by a subglobose achenium, which is free and inclosed by the base of the perianth, and a short curved or annular embryo. It includes the genera *Leucaster* (type of the tribe), *Andradea*, and *Cryptocarpus*, tropical American trees or shrubs with alternate leaves.

leucaugite (lū-kâ′jīt), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, bright, light, white, + *αὐγίτης*: see *augite*.] An aluminous variety of pyroxene, allied to augite, but containing very little iron, and hence of a white or grayish color.

leucemia, leucæmia (lū-sē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λευκός, white, + αἷμα, blood.] A disease characterized by a large excess of the white corpuscles of the blood, with hypertrophy of the spleen or the lymphatic glands, or changes in the bone-marrow. It is usually fatal. Also called *leucocythemia*.

leucemic, leucæmic (lū-sē′mik), *a.* [< *leucemia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with leucemia.

With one exception, that of *leucæmic* blood (Scherer), no glutin has as yet been found in the fluids of the body. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 22.

leuch (lyöch). A Scotch preterit of *laugh*.

leuchtenbergite (loich′ten-bėrg-it), *n.* [Named after the duke Maximilian von *Leuchtenberg*.] A kind of chlorite of a white or greenish-white color, occurring in hexagonal plates or crystals.

leucin (lū′sin), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + *-in*2.] A white pulverulent substance, amido-caproic acid ($C_6H_{11}O_2NH_2$), obtained by treating muscular fiber with sulphuric acid, and afterward with alcohol. It crystallizes in shining scales. It is one of the principal products of the decomposition of nitrogenous matter, and occurs normally in various tissues and fluids of the body, being also a product of the pancreatic digestion of the proteids. Also called *aposepidin*.

leucisciform (lū-sis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Leuciscus* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a fish of the genus *Leuciscus;* resembling a dace.

Leuciscina (lū-si-sī′nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leuciscus* + *-ina*2.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the eighth group of *Cyprinidæ*. They have the air-bladder divided into anterior and posterior portions; pharyngeal teeth developed in single or double series; the anal fin short or of moderate length (not extending forward to below the dorsal), with from 8 to 11 branched rays; the lateral line when complete running in or nearly in the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin short, without osseous ray. The species are very numerous, and include the majority of the most familiar European and North American cyprinoid fishes, as the dace and roach.

Leuciscinæ (lū-si-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leuciscus* + *-inæ*.] In Jordan's ichthyological system, a subfamily of *Cyprinidæ*, with the air-bladder next to the roof of the abdominal cavity, the dorsal fin short, median, and spineless, and the lower jaw normal. It embraces partly or wholly the *Leuciscina* and *Abramidina* of Günther; and by far the greater portion of the American as well as Eurasiatic cyprinoids belong to it.

leuciscine (lū′si-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Leuciscinæ*, or having their characters; leuciciform.

II. *n.* One of the *Leuciscina* or *Leuciscinæ*.

Leuciscus (lū-sis′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λευίσκος, the white mullet, < λευκός, white: see *leucous*.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes to which various limits have been assigned, typical of the subfamily *Leuciscinæ*. *L. rutilus* is the European roach. See cut under *dace*.

leucism (lū′sizm), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white: see *leucous* and *-ism*.] In *zoöl.*, whiteness resulting from lack or loss of coloring; albinism, partial or complete: a technical term, correlated with *melanism* and *erythrism*. See *albinism*.

leucite (lū′sīt), *n.* [So called from its whiteness; < Gr. λευκός, white, + *-ite*2.] A mineral originally found in the recent volcanic rocks of southern Italy, especially at Vesuvius, disseminated through the lavas in crystals, usually trapezohedrons, or in irregular masses. It has also been observed similarly associated in some other regions, as the Eifel in Rhenish Prussia, the Leucite Hills of Wyoming, etc., but it is in general of very limited occurrence. It is a silicate of aluminium and potassium, and has a white or grayish color. It was very early called *white garnet*, from its similarity to garnet in crystalline form; and it is also called *amphigene*. Leucite has excited much interest because of the phenomenon of double refraction which its crystals exhibit, this being at variance with the usually accepted isometric form. On account of these "optical anomalies," and because also of certain variations in external form, it has been referred to the tetragonal (or orthorhombic) system. Recent investigations have shown, however, that at a temperature of 500° C. it becomes isotropic, and hence it is inferred that when formed it was normally isometric, and that the observed variations in form and optical character have resulted from subsequent molecular changes. — **Leucite rocks**, a series of rocks closely allied to basalt, but containing leucite in the place of feldspar. These rocks are for the most part, so far as known, of very modern origin. They are particularly well developed in southern Italy and the Eifel. See *leucitophyre*, *phonolite*, and *tephrite*.

leucite-basalt (lū′sīt-ba-sâlt′), *n.* A rock closely resembling leucitophyre, but less coarsely granular in texture. Rosenbusch divides the leucite rocks into leucite-basalts and leucitites, the chief difference being that the former contain olivin, while the latter do not.

leucitic (lū-sit′ik), *a.* [< *leucite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to leucite; containing or resembling leucite.

leucitite (lū′si-tīt), *n.* [< *leucite* + *-ite*2.] The name given by Rosenbusch to varieties of leucite rock containing no olivin. Rocks of this type have been found in various parts of Italy, in the Cordilleran regions of the United States, and in the East Indies. Their composition is extremely variable, and they have not yet been fully worked out.

leucitoid (lū′si-toid), *n.* [< *leucite* + Gr. εἶδος, form: see *-oid*.] In *crystal.*, a tetragonal trisoctahedron, or trapezohedron: so called as being a common form of the mineral leucite.

leucitophyre (lū-sit′ō-fīr), *n.* [< *leucite* + Gr. φύρειν, mix.] A crystalline-granular rock, differing from ordinary basalt chiefly in the presence of considerable leucite. The essential ingredients of leucitophyre are leucite, augite, olivin, and magnetite, the crystals of the first-named being sometimes as much as an inch in diameter.

leucoblast (lu′kō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + βλαστός, germ: see *blastus*.] A germinal leucocyte, or the germ of a leucocyte.

leucocarpous (lu-kō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + καρπός, fruit.] Having white fruit.

leucocholy† (lū′kō-kol-i), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + χολή, bile: see *cholic*1. Cf. *melancholy*.] "White bile": a nonce-word, opposed to *melancholy*, "black bile."

Mine . . . is a white Melancholy, or rather *Leucocholy* for the most part; which, though it seldom laughs or dances, nor ever amounts to what one calls Joy or Pleasure, yet is a good easy sort of a state. *Gray*, Letters, I. 113.

Leucocoryne (lū-kō-kor′i-nē), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1839), in allusion to the white flowers of some species, mounted on scapes; < Gr. λευκός, white, + κορύνη, a club.] A genus of liliaceous plants of Chili, of the tribe *Allieæ*, or onion family. Three or four species are known, having narrowly linear, channeled, radical leaves, and simple leafless scapes bearing few white or blue flowers in terminal umbels. They are called *white club flower*.

leucocyte (lu′kō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + κυτος, a hollow.] A white or colorless corpuscle of the blood or lymph.

leucocythemia, leucocythæmia (lū″kō-sī-thē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λευκός, white, + κῖτος, a hollow, + αἷμα, blood.] Same as *leucemia*.

leucocytic (lu-kō-sit′ik), *a.* [< *leucocyte* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to leucocytes. — 2. Pertaining to an excess of leucocytes; leucemic.

leucocytogenesis (lū-kō-sī-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < *leucocyte* + Gr. γένεσις, production: see *genesis*.] The production of leucocytes, or white blood-corpuscles.

leucocytosis (lu-kō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *leucocyte* + *-osis*.] The presence of an excessive number of white corpuscles in the blood, especially when merely the result of temporary causes and not produced by grave disease.

leucodermia (lū-kō-dėr′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λευκός, white, + δέρμα, skin: see *derm*.] Abnormal lack of pigment in the skin. Also written *leucoderma*, *leukoderma*, *leukodermia*. — **Leucodermia acquisita**, vitiligo. **Congenital leucodermia**, albinism.

leucodermic (lū-kō-dėr′mik), *a.* [As *leucodermia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting leucodermia.

leucœthiop (lū-sē′thi-op), *n.* Same as *leucoëthiops*.

leucoëthiop (lū-kō-ē′thi-op), *n.* [Also *leucœthiop*; < *leucoëthiops*.] Same as *leucoëthiops*.

leucoëthiopic (lū-kō-ē-thi-op′ik), *a.* [< *leucoëthiops* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a leucoëthiops or albino; pertaining to leucopathy.

leucoëthiops (lu-kō-ē′thi-ops), *n.*; pl. *leucoëthiopes* (lū-kō-ē-thi′ō-pēz). [< Gr. λευκός, white, + Αἰθίοψ, an Ethiop, a negro: see *Ethiops*, *Ethiop*.] An individual of a dark-skinned race exhibiting albinism or a want of coloring matter in the skin and epidermic formations.

leucoindophenol (lū-kō-in-dō-fē′nol), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + E. *indophenol*.] Indophenol which has been reduced by glucose and caustic soda. It is a commercial article, forming a white paste soluble in pure and in acidified water. It is used in dyeing indigo blue shades. Sometimes called *indophenol white*, or *indophenol preparation*.

Leucoium (lu-kō′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *leucoion*, < Gr. λευκοΐον, name of several plants, the wallflower, snowflake, etc., lit. 'white violet,' < λευκός, white, + ἰόν, violet.] A genus of plants of the family *Amaryllideæ* and tribe *Amarylleæ*, distinguished by the long filaments and the equal segments of the perianth. There are 9 species. *L. æstivum* is the summer snowflake, and *L. vernum*, a smaller and earlier plant, the spring snowflake.

leucol (lū′kol), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + *-ol*.] An organic base obtained from coal-tar, isomeric with chinoline.

leucoline (lū′kō-lin), *n.* Same as *leucol*.

leucoma (lu-kō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεύκωμα, a white spot in the eye, < λευκοῦν, whiten, < λευκός, white: see *leucous*.] In *pathol.*, a white opacity of the cornea of the eye, the result of inflammation. Also called *albugo*.

leucomaine (lu-kō′ma-in), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. λεύκωμα, whiteness, a white spot in the eye (see *leucoma*), + *-ine*2.] A nitrogenous organic base or alkaloid produced in living animal tissues as a result of their activity: distinguished from a *ptomaine*, which is an alkaloid produced in the putrefactive decay of a dead tissue.

leucomatous (lū-kom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *leucoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting leucoma.

leucomelanous (lū-kō-mel′ą-nus), *a.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + μέλας (μελαν-), black.] Having a fair complexion with dark hair.

Leuconaria (lū-kō-nā′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leucon*(*es*) + *-aria*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a tribe of heterocœlous *Calcispongiæ*, embracing recent and fossil forms whose canal system is of the eurypylous rhagonate type, divided into *Leuconidæ* and *Eilhardidæ*.

leuconate (lū′kō-nāt), *a.* [< *Leucon*(*es*) + *-ate*1.] Pertaining to the *Leucones*, or having their characters: as, a *leuconate* canal system; *leuconate* type of structure.

Leucones (lu-kō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λευκός, white: see *leucous*.] A group of the chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongiæ*, characterized first by great thickening of the ectodermal syncytium, so that the inhalent pores, such as exist in *Ascones*, lengthen into canals which may variously branch and anastomose, and secondly by final restriction to these canals of the endodermal cells, which at first form a continuous layer.

leucopathia (lū-kō-path′i-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *leucopathy*.] Same as *leucopathy*.

leucopathy (lū-kop′ą-thi), *n.* [< NL. *leucopathia*, < Gr. λευκός, white, + πάθος, affection: see *pathos*.] 1. The condition of being an albino; albinism. — 2. Same as *chlorosis*.

leucophane (lū′kō-fān), *n.* [< MGr. λευκοφανής, appearing white, < Gr. λευκός, white, + *-φανης*, < φαίνεσθαι, appear.] An imperfectly crystallized mineral, of a pale greenish or wine-yellow color. It is a fluosilicate of beryllium, calcium, and sodium, and is found in Norway. Also called *leucophanite*.

Leucophasia (lu-kō-fā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λευκός, white, + φάσις, appearance: see *phase*.] A genus of pierian butterflies of the family *Papilionidæ*. Also called *Leptidea*. *L. sinapis* is a British species.

leucophilous (lu-kof′i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + φίλος, loving.] Fond of light; light-loving: lychnophilous.

leucophlegmacy† (lu-kō-fleg′mą-si), *n.* [< Gr. λευκοφλεγμασία (also λευκοφλεγμᾱτία), the dropsy, < λευκοφλεγματίας, suffering from white phlegm, < λευκός, white, + φλέγμα, phlegm: see *phlegm*.] In *pathol.*, an inferred tendency to a dropsical state, as indicated by paleness, flabbiness, or redundancy of serum in the blood.

leucophlegmatic† (lu-kō-fleg-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. λευκοφλεγματικός, suffering from white phlegm:

see *leucophlegmacy*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with leucophlegmacy.

leucophyl, leucophyll (lū′kō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + φύλλον, leaf.] A chromogen believed to exist in the white corpuscles of an etiolated plant, which, under appropriate conditions, will give rise to chlorophyl. *Sachs.*

Leucophylleæ (lū-kō-fil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Leucophyllum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of scrophulariaceous plants, typified by the genus *Leucophyllum*, and embracing also the genera *Heteranthia* and *Ghiesbreghtia*. They are herbs and shrubs of Texas, Mexico, and Brazil, with alternate leaves and bell-shaped corollas with the tube short.

Leucophyllum (lū-kō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt and Bonpland, 1809), < Gr. λευκός, white, + φύλλον, leaf.] A genus of plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, type of the *Leucophylleæ*.

leucoplacia (lū-kō-plā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λευκός, white, + πλάξ, anything flat and broad.] In *pathol.*, the occurrence of chronic white patches on the tongue and buccal mucous membrane. There is inflammation of the corium, with hypertrophy and perversion of growth of the epithelium. Also called *ichthyosis linguæ*, *tylosis linguæ*, and *psoriasis linguæ*.

leucoplast, leucoplastid (lū′kō-plast, lū-kō-plas′tid), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form.] Same as *amyloplast*.

leucopterous (lū-kop′tę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather*.] Having white wings. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

leucopyrite (lū-kō-pī′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + E. *pyrites*.] A mineral (Fe_3As_4) of a color between white and steel-gray and of a metallic luster, consisting chiefly of arsenic and iron. It is related to loellingite ($FeAs_2$) and arsenopyrite (FeAsS or $FeAs_2.FeS_2$).

Leucorhamphus (lū-kō-ram′fus), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + ῥάμφος, beak, bill.] A genus of toothed cetaceans, of the family *Delphinidæ*, having no dorsal fin. These dolphins have hence been called *Delphinapterus*, but that name belongs to another genus. There are two species: *L. peroni* of the western coast of South America, black above and white below, with 44 teeth on each side of each jaw; and *L. borealis* of the same coast of North America, called the *right-whale dolphin*. See *Delphinapterus*, *Delphinus*.

leucorrhea, leucorrhœa (lū-kō-rē′ą), *n.* [NL. *leucorrhœa*, < Gr. λευκός, white, + ῥοία, a flowing, < ῥεῖν, flow.] In *pathol.*, a mucous or mucopurulent discharge of a white color from the vagina; fluor albus; the whites. Also called *blennelytria* and *colporrhea*.

leucorrheal, leucorrhœal (lū-kō-rē′ąl), *a.* [< *leucorrhea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of leucorrhea: as, *leucorrheal* discharges.

leucoscope (lū′kō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An optical instrument for testing the eyes for color-blindness, devised by Helmholtz.

Leucosia (lu-kō′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λευκωσις, whiteness: see *leucosis*.] 1. The typical genus of *Leucosiidæ*. *Fabricius*, 1798. — 2. A genus of mollusks. — 3. A genus of bombycid moths of the family *Liparidæ*, based upon the European *L. salicis*. *Rambur*, 1869.

leucosian (lū-kō′si-ąn), *n.* and *a.* [< *Leucosia* + *-an*.] I. *n.* A crab of the family *Leucosiidæ*.

II. *a.* Resembling or related to crabs of the genus *Leucosia*; pertaining to the *Leucosiidæ*.

Leucosiidæ (lū-kō-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leucosia* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Leucosia*, containing a number of genera of small crabs of compact rounded form and more or less porcellaneous test. Also *Leucosiadæ*.

leucosis (lu-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεύκωσις, whiteness, < λευκοῦν, whiten, < λευκός, white: see *leucous*.] 1. Whiteness of skin; pallor. — 2. The formation or progress of leucoma.

leucospermous (lū-kō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + σπέρμα, seed.] Having white fruit or seeds.

Leucospori (lū-kos′pō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λευκός, white, + σπόρος, seed.] A series of fungi in the large genus *Agaricus*, distinguished by their white spores.

Leucosticte (lū-kō-stik′tē), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. λευκός, white, + στικτός, pricked, punctured, spotted, < στίζειν, prick, puncture: see *stigma*.] A notable genus of fringilline birds, having an oblique ridge on the under mandible, and the plumage more or less rosy or silvery-gray. There are several species, chiefly of western North America, known as *rosy finches*. The best-known is *L. tephrocotis*, which is of a rich chocolate-brown color, much of the plumage skirted with a rosy tint, the ears silvery-gray, and the cap black. Its length is about [illegible] inches.

leucostine (lū-kos′tin), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + [illegible], bone (? . + *-ine*2.] A variety of trachyte.

Leucothoë (lū-koth′ō-ē), *n.* [NL. (D. Don, 1834), < L. *Leucothoa*, < Gr. Λευκοθόη, daughter of Orchamus, King of Babylon, and Eurynome.] A genus of ericaceous plants of the tribe *Andromedeæ*. The imbricated calyx does not become berry-like in the fruit, and the seeds are winged. There are about 9 species, shrubs with petioled, serrulate leaves and axillary or terminal spiked racemes of white waxy flowers gracefully arranged along the under side of the branches, natives of North America, Japan, and the Himalayas. Some of the species are ornamental, and known in gardens. *L. acuminata* of the South Carolina and Florida coast is called *paperwood*. According to Schimper, 20 fossil species of *Leucothoë* occur in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, one in the Miocene of Alaska, and one in the Dakota group (Middle Cretaceous) of Nebraska.

leucous (lū′kus), *a.* [< Gr. λευκός, light, bright, white, akin to L. *lucere*, be light, and to E. *light*1, q. v.] Light-colored; white; affected with leucism; albinotic: applied specifically to albinos.

leucoxene (lū′kok-sēn), *n.* [< Gr. λευκός, white, + ξένος, a guest.] An opaque white substance often observed in thin sections of rocks, derived from the alteration of titanic iron. It is, sometimes at least, identical with titanite in composition.

leudt, leudet, *a.* Middle English forms of *lewd*.

leugh (lyuch or lyöch). A dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *laugh*.

leuket, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *luke*1.

leukoderma, leukodermia, *n.* See *leucoderma*.

leunt, *n.* A Middle English form of *lion*.

leuset, *v.* An obsolete irregular spelling of *loose*. *Elyot*.

leutet, leuteet, *n.* Middle English forms of *levalty*.

leuzernt, *n.* A variant of *lucern*2.

Lev. An abbreviation of *Leviticus*.

levant1 (lev′ant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *levant*, F. *levant*, a., rising, < L. *levan(t-)s*, ppr. of *levare*, raise, refl. *se levare*, rise, < *levis*, light, not heavy (whence also ult. E. *lever*1, *levity*, *levee*1, *levee*2, *levy*1, *levy*2, *alleviate*, *allege*2, *elevate*, *relevant*, *relieve*, *relief*, etc.), akin to E. *light*2, q. v. Hence *levant*2, *levant*3.] I. *a.* 1†. Rising. *Minsheu*, 1617; *Phillips*, 1706. — 2†. Eastern; coming from the direction in which the sun rises.

> Forth rush the *Levant* and the Ponent winds,
> Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton*, P. L., x. 704.

3. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, appellative of the fourth of Professor H. Rogers's fifteen divisions of the Paleozoic strata in the Appalachian chain, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It is the equivalent of the lower part of the Upper Silurian, and represents the Oneida conglomerate and Medina sandstone of the New York Survey. See *Medina sandstone*, under *sandstone*. — **Levant and couchant,** in *law*. See *couchant*.

II. *n.* Same as *lavant*. [Local, Eng.]

levant2 (lę-vant′), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *levant* = G. *levante* = Dan. Sw. *levant*, < F. *levant* = Sp. Pg. It. *levante*, < ML. *levan(t-)s*, the sunrise, the east, the orient, prop. adj., rising, applied to the sun: see *levant*1.] I. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] The region east of Italy lying on and near the Mediterranean, sometimes reckoned as extending east to the Euphrates and as taking in the Nile valley, thus including Greece and Egypt; more specifically, the coast-region and islands of Asia Minor and Syria: a name originally given by the Italians. — 2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean; a levanter.

> The Maestrale, the Bora, the Gregala, and the *Levante*, are polar currents [of wind] — the first about north-west, the second north, and the other two with more or less easting. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 141.

3. Same as *levant morocco*. — **Cloth of Levant**†, a cosmetic used by ladies in the sixteenth century. *Nares*.

> To make a kind of . . . *cloth of Levant*, wherewith women do use to colour their face. *Secretes of Alexis*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to or obtained from the Levant. — **Levant fever.** See *fever*1. — **Levant morocco,** in *bookbinding*, morocco of superior quality, having a large and prominent grain. It was originally made in the Levant, from the skins of Angora goats.

levant3 (lę-vant′), *v.* [< Sp. *levantar*, raise, move, remove (*levantar la casa*, break up house, *levantar el campo*, break up camp), < *levar*, *lievar*, now *llevar*, raise, carry, < L. *levare*, raise: see *levant*1, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To run away; decamp.

> When he found she'd *levanted*, the Count of Alsace
> At first turned remarkably red in the face.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 244.

II.† *trans.* Used only in the imperative, in the exclamatory phrase *levant me*, a mild imprecation much like *blow me!* [Low.]

> *Levant me*, but he got enough last night to purchase a principality amongst his countrymen. *Foote*, The Minor, i.

levant3† (lę-vant′), *n.* [< *levant*3, *v.*] A bet made by one who expects to evade paying if he loses. — **To throw or run a levant**†, to bet without intention to pay. [Slang.]

> Crowd to the hazard table, *throw a* familiar *levant* upon some sharp lurching man of quality, and, if he demands his money, turn it off with a loud laugh.
> *Cibber*, Provoked Husband, i. (*Davies*.)

levanter1 (lę-van′tėr), *n.* [< *levant*2, *n.*, + *-er*2.] An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean from the direction of the Levant.

> Let them not break prison to burst like a *levanter*, to sweep the earth with their hurricane.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

levanter2 (lę-van′tėr), *n.* [< *levant*3, *v.*, + *-er*1.] 1. One who levants; one who runs away disgracefully. Specifically — 2. One who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wager lost. [Slang in both senses.]

levantine (lev′an-tin or lę-van′tin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *levantin* (= Pg. Sp. It. *levantino*), pertaining to the Levant (fem. *levantine*, a silk cloth), < *levant*, the Levant: see *levant*2, *n.*] I. *a.* 1†. Eastern; Oriental.

> They [the seeds of *Platanus*] should be gathered late in Autumn, and brought us from some more *levantine* parts than Italy. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxii.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Levant. — 3. Designating a particular kind of silk cloth. See II., 3.

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] A native or an inhabitant of the Levant. — 2. [*cap.*] A vessel belonging to the Levant. — 3. A rich and stout silk material, characterized by having two faces of different colors or shades. *Dict. of Needlework*.

levari facias (lę-vā′rī fā′shi-as). [L. (NL.), cause to be levied: *levari*, pass. of *levare*, raise (see *levy*1); *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (with impv. force) of *facere*, do, cause: see *fact*.] In *law*, a writ of execution issued to the sheriff, commanding him to levy the amount of a judgment out of the goods, etc., of the debtor.

levationt (lę-vā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *levation* = It. *levazione*, < L. *levatio(n-)*, a raising, < *levare*, pp. *levatus*, raise: see *levant*1.] The act of raising; elevation; especially, the elevation of the Host.

> Kneling, knocking on brestes, and holding vp of handes at the sight of the *levacion*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 890.

> By his gesture he will behave himself in such sort as rather shall make men the less to regard the mass, for he will not look up at the *levation* time, hold up his hands, nor strike his hands on his face.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 302.

levator (lę-vā′tor), *n.*; pl. *levatores* (lev-ą-tō′rēz). [L., a lifter, < *levare*, raise: see *levant*1. Cf. *lever*1, ult. < L. *levator*.] 1. In *anat.*, that which raises or elevates, as various muscles of the human body: opposed to *depressor*. — 2. A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull. — **Levator anguli oris,** the lifter of the angle of the mouth. Also called *canine muscle*. — **Levator anguli scapulæ,** the lifter of the angle of the scapula: in man, a distinct muscle arising from the cervical region of the spine and inserted into the scapula; in some animals, a part of the serratus magnus, as in the opossum. — **Levator ani,** the lifter of the anus, a sheet of muscular tissue chiefly forming the floor of the pelvic cavity. — **Levator arcuum,** in some of the lower vertebrates, as *Menobranchus*, one of the muscles suspending branchial arches to the parts above them. — **Levator claviculæ,** the lifter of the clavicle, a muscle of many animals, not normally found in man, extending from the occipital bone and attached to the metacromion of the scapula. Also called *trachelo-acromialis*. — **Levator coccygis,** the lifter of the coccyx, a considerable muscle having the office implied in the name, proceeding from the pelvis to the coccyx, and belonging to the general series of extensor muscles of the spine. It is well marked, for example, in birds. — **Levatores costarum,** twelve muscles on each side of the spine. Each passes from the transverse process of a vertebra to the rib below, being inserted between the tubercle and the angle. They raise the ribs. — **Levator glandulæ thyroideæ,** a muscle which occasionally passes from the hyoid bone to the thyroid gland. — **Levator humeri proprius,** the proper elevator of the humerus, a muscle of some animals, as the dog, resulting from union of fibers of the deltoid and sternomastoid, when the latter coalesces with the trapezius. — **Levator labii inferioris,** the elevator of the lower lip and chin, causing the lip to protrude, as in pouting. Also called *levator menti*. — **Levator labii superioris,** the elevator of the upper lip, exposing the canine teeth, as in grinning. From its action in dogs, it is sometimes called the *snarling-muscle*. — **Levator labii superioris alæque nasi,** the lifter of the upper lip and nostril, as in sneering; the sneering-muscle. — **Levator menti.** Same as *levator labii inferioris*. — **Levator palati,** the lifter of the soft palate, bounding the posterior naris externally, arising from the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and inserted with its fellow into the median line of the palate. — **Levator palpebræ superioris,** the lifter of the upper eyelid, antagonizing the orbicularis palpebrarum. — **Levator proprius alæ nasi,** the lifter of the nostril; the dilatator naris, anterior or posterior. — **Levator prostatæ,** the lifter of the prostate gland, the anterior

part of the levator ani, passing from the pubic ramus to the side of the prostate, and thence under the gland to a median raphe in front of the anus.

levet†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *leave*[1], *leave*[2], *levee*, *live*[1], and *lief*.

levecel†, *n.* A variant of *lefesel*.

levedt†, *a.* A Middle English form of *leaful*.

levedy†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lady*.

levee[1] (le-vē′ or lev′ē), *n.* [< F. *levée*, a raising, embanking, embankment, a levy (also formerly a rising, as of the sun): see *levy*[1], the naturalized form of the word in E.] **1.** An embankment on the margin of a river, to confine it within its natural channel: as, the *levees* of the Mississippi.

On the 15th of November, he had completed in front of New Orleans a *levee*, of eighteen hundred yards in length, and so broad that its summit measured eighteen feet in width. *Gayarre*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 382.

Hence—**2.** A landing-place for vessels; a quay, pier, or landing-stage. [Southern and western U. S. in both senses.]

levee[1] (le-vē′ or lev′ē), *v. t.* [< *levee*[1], *n.*] To embank: as, to *levee* a river. [U. S.]

levee[2] (le-vē′ or lev′ē), *n.* [< F. *lever* (pron. le-vā′), a rising (of the sun), a rising (from bed), a morning reception (on rising), < *lever*, raise, refl. rise: see *levant*[1]. The spelling *levee* was orig. intended to represent the F. pron. of *lever*. The word does not come from F. *levée*, which has not the meaning 'a reception.'] **1**†. The act or time of rising.

Nothing is more alluring than a *Levee* from a Couch in some Confusion. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 1.

I set out one morning before five o'clock, . . . and got to the sea-coast time enough to be at the sun's *levee*. *Gray*, To Mr. Nicholls.

2. A morning reception held by a prince or great personage; a morning assembly. The term is chiefly applied in Great Britain to the stated public occasions on which the sovereign receives such persons as are entitled by rank or favor to the honor. It is distinguished from a *drawing-room* in the respect that, whereas at a levee men alone appear (with the exception of the chief ladies of the court), both women and men attend a drawing-room. In old French usage, a levee (*lever*) was a reception of nobles by the king on his rising from bed, or during or immediately after the making of his toilet.

I humbly conceive the business of a *levee* is to receive the acknowledgments of a multitude. *Spectator*, No. 193.

Of the three *levees* in this street, the greatest is in this house. *Walpole*, To Mann, Nov. 30, 1743.

That 4th of August was the eve of Louis XVI.'s last *levee*—a brilliant spectacle, through which sad presages were felt and seen in many hearts and eyes. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 7.

3. A general or miscellaneous assemblage of guests, without reference to the time of day; a reception: as, the president's *levée*.

He [Brougham] had a *levee* the other night, which was brilliantly attended—the archbishops, Duke of Wellington, Lord Grey, a host of people. *Greville*, Memoirs, March 15, 1831.

levee[2] (le-vē′ or lev′ē), *v. t.* [< *levee*[2], *n.*] To attend the levee of; fasten one's self on, or pester, at levees. [Rare.]

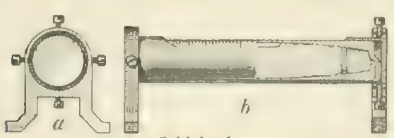
Warm in pursuit, he *levees* all the great. *Young*.

leveful†, *a.* [Also *leeful*, *leful*; < *leve*, now *leave*[2], permission, + *-ful*. In the form *leeful*, *leful*, appar. confused with *lawful*.] Allowable; permissible; lawful.

For *leveful* is with force force of showve. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 58.

Rich men sayen that it is both *lefull* and needfull to them to gather riches together. *Fox*, p. 372. (*Nares*.)

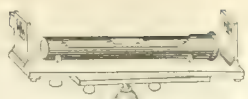
level[1] (lev′el), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *level*, *levell*, *livel*, < OF. *livel*, *liveau*, *leveal*, later *nivel*, *niveau*, F. *niveau* (dial. *leveau*, *léval*, *livé*) = Sp. *nivel*, *nivello* = Pg. *livel*, *nivel* = It. *livello*, < L. *libella*, a balance, a level, dim. of *libra*, a balance, a level: see *libra*, *librate*[1], etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An instrument for determining the plane of the horizon, or the plane perpendicular to the direction in which bodies fall under the action of gravity. The simplest instrument used for this purpose is the *plumb-line*. This is now superseded for most purposes by the



Spirit-level.

a, end view; *b*, side view (part shown in section).

bubble- or *spirit-level*, which consists of a frame of some kind firmly holding a glass tube, closed at the ends, nearly filled with anhydrous ether, or a mixture of ether and alcohol, and having its inner surface on the upper part ground into the form of the outer part of an anchor-ring. Fine levels have besides a graduated scale either on the glass or on a metallic rule set against it, so as to mark the precise position of the bubble. Most fine levels are provided with a chamber so contrived that the length of the bubble can be altered. The spirit-level is usually reversed in use, and the mean of its two indications adopted. The spirit-level is an attachment of most geodetical instruments; and there is a special instrument called a *level* or *leveling-instrument* (which see).



Spirit-level, mounted for surveying.

Of alle kyne craftes ich contreeuede here tooles . . .
And cast out by squire both lyne and *leuell*.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 127.

In her lap she held a perpendicular or *level*, as the ensign of evenness and rest. *B. Jonson*, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

2. An imaginary surface everywhere perpendicular to the plumb-line, or line of gravity, so that it might be the free surface of a liquid at rest. Every such surface is approximately that of an oblate spheroid, as the *sea-level*, for example, is; but for most of the purposes of ordinary life it is convenient, and occasions no sensible error, to confound this surface with its tangent plane at the point referred to—the plane of its horizon. The vertical distance from any given lower level (in the stricter sense of the word), *A*, to a given higher level, *B*, will vary with the latitude; but the work required to raise a given weight from *A* to *B* is everywhere the same. The *level* or horizontal surface is ordinarily spoken of as belonging to anything lying or moving upon it, or to a liquid whose free surface in equilibrium will coincide with a portion of it, and frequently indicates, in addition, some reference to some other object having the same or a different vertical elevation. Thus, we speak of the *level of* a station (often with reference to some standard of elevation), or of the *level of* the sea; a liquid is spoken of as finding *its level*; A is said to be *on a level with* B, or A and B are *on a level* or *on the same level*.

Each place is alternately elevated and depressed; but the ocean preserves its *level*. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 1.

The highest flood-mark was on a *level* with the terrace round the house. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

Hence—**3.** Figuratively, degree of elevation as regards standing, condition, or action; a height reached or aimed at, from a social, intellectual, or moral point of view. The idea of comparison, relativity, or parallelism is prominent in this as in the literal signification of the word; and a natural or normal *level* is often spoken of, after the analogy of a free liquid surface.

It was no little satisfaction to me to view the mixed mass of all ages and dignities upon a *level*, partaking of the same benefits of nature. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 174.

Foppish airs
And histrionic mummʼry, that let down
The pulpit to the *level* of the stage.
Cowper, Task, ii. 564.

When merit shall find its *level*. *F. W. Robertson*.

A common *level* of interests and social standing fostered unconventional ways of thought and speech, and friendly human sympathies. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

4. An extent of land-surface approximately horizontal and unbroken by irregularities; a plain.

We rode a league beyond,
And, o'er a bridge of pinewood crossing, came
On flowery *levels* underneath the crag,
Full of all beauty. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

5. The point-blank aim of a missile weapon, including the line of fire and the range or distance the missile is carried without deflection; hence, purpose; aim.

As if that name,
Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun,
Did murder her. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 103.

Bring me within the *level* of your frown,
But shoot not at me in your waken'd hate.
Shak., Sonnets, cxvii.

Be the fair *Level* of thy Actions laid
As Temp'rance wills, and Prudence may persuade.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

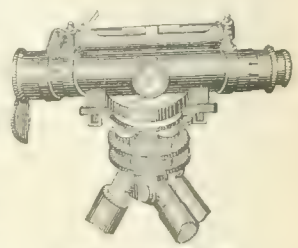
6. In *mining*, a drift or nearly horizontal excavation made in opening a mine. Levels are run to connect shafts and winzes, so as to open and make ready for stoping a certain amount of ground. In a mine regularly opened on a permanent vein, the levels are usually from 60 to 100 feet apart, but vary in position with the varying richness of the lode.

7. A leveling-instrument. See *clinometer-level* and *leveling-instrument*. — **Aita's level**, a modified water-level, in which the horizontal part of the tube is replaced by long india-rubber tubing, for carrying lines of level round corners. — **Blind level**. See *blind*. — **Bricklayers' level**, a plummet attached to a wooden T having a line through the attachment of the plumb line perpendicular to the edge of the wood. — **Carpenters' level**. Same as *bricklayers' level*. — **Day level**, in *mining*, a level open to the surface at the side of a valley. Most mines have, when possible, at least one such level for drainage. Also called *adit* or *sough*. — **Dead level**, a stretch of land without hills and very nearly horizontal; hence, absolute uniformity; unvarying sameness; monotony.

We bring to one *dead level* every mind.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 268.

All unnecessary rises and falls [in roads] should be avoided, but a *dead level* is unfavorable for drainage. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 582.

— **Flying level**, in *engin.*, a trial leveling over the track of a projected road, railroad, or canal, to ascertain the fitness of the ground. — **Gunners' level**, a brass instrument with a steel sliding arm and a spirit-level, used for obtaining the line of sighting points on a gun. — **Hand-level**, in *mining*, a level about four feet high and three feet wide, giving just room for a man to pass through in a constrained position, pushing a little wagon called a driving-wagon. [Yorkshire, Eng.] — **Line and level**. See *line*[2]. — **Lines of level**, lines on a map representing the intersections of the surface of the ground with level surfaces; contour-lines. — **Locke level** (invented by John Locke), a tube, like a small spy-glass, held in the hand, and so contrived that when the bubble occupies the center of a small mirror within the tube, the axis of the instrument, the position of which is indicated by a cross bar in the field, is level. This instrument, which is extremely convenient for field geologists, is used for getting the height of slopes of moderate extent by holding the instrument to the eye, noting the point in the ascending slope where, when the instrument is level, the cross-hair strikes the ground, then walking to that and repeating the process, until the spot is reached of which the height is desired. The result is given by multiplying the height of the observer's eye above the ground by the number of stations. Of course the instrument can be used only on a continuously ascending grade. — **Masons' level**. Same as *plummet-level*. — **Mercurial level**, a fluid-level in which mercury serves in place of water or alcohol in the tube or trough. — **Reflecting level**. Same as *Locke level*. — **Self-recording level**, a machine which when passed over the ground makes a profile or vertical section of a line of survey; a grade-indicator. — **Surveyors' level**, a telescope with a spirit-level attached, for measuring differences of elevation, in connection with a leveling-staff. For the *Gravatt surveyors' level*, see *dumpy level*. — **Water-level**, a horizontal tube with two upright branches, mounted on a tripod, and partly filled with water, so that one can sight across from the surface of the water in one upright branch to that in the other. (See also *artificial level*, *batter-level*, *foot-level*, *Y-level*.)



Gravatt's Surveyors' Level.

II. *a.* **1.** Lying in or constituting a horizontal surface; not having one part higher than another; horizontally even or flat; not sloping: as, *level* ground; a *level* floor or pavement.

The .iiij. syde lyeth to the moûtayne warde, and that nedeth no walle, and it is dressed so yt it is *leuell* aboue and voughted thrughout vnder nethe. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 34.

O God! that one might read the book of fate,
And see the revolution of the times
Make mountains *level*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 47.

In the more *level* parts of Navarin Island, these bands of stratification were nearly horizontal. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 448.

2. Lying in such a surface that no work is gained or lost in the transportation of a particle from any one point of it to any other; equipotential. — **3.** Existing or acting in the same plane or course; continuing without change of relative elevation; even with something else.

Now shaves with *level* wing the deep, then soars
Up to the fiery concave towering high.
Milton, P. L., ii. 634.

Round and full the glorious sun
Walks with *level* steps the spray,
Through his vestibule of Day.
B. Taylor, Ariel in the Cloven Pine.

Its [Scripture] having some things in it hard to be understood implies that it has but some, and that most things in it are easy to be understood, lie open and *level* to the meanest understandings. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ix.

Where Pope, as in the "Rape of the Lock," found a subject exactly *level* with his genius, he was able to make what, taken for all in all, is the most perfect poem in the language. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 232.

The light thrilled towards her, fill'd
With angels in strong *level* flight.
D. G. Rossetti, The Blessed Damozel.

4. With reference to color, especially in *dyeing*, even; unbroken; uniform.

The perfection of cotton dyeing is to produce on these warps the same tone and depth of colour as are found on the worsted, so that the entire piece may appear *level*, and free from any checky character. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 222.

5. Equal in rank or degree.

And yet, concealed sins the ugly, you work like nodes
Lie *level* to their justice.
Beaum. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

Be *level* in preferments, and you will soon be as *level* in your learning. *Bentley*.

6. Well-aimed; direct; straight; in a right line; conformable.

Everything lies *level* to our wish. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 7.

Level as a cannon to its blank. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1. 42.

7. Steady; in equipoise. [Rare.]

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come . . . from you, can thrust me from a *level* consideration of the justice of a cause.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 124.

8. Well-balanced; of good judgment: as, a *level* head. [Colloq. or slang, U. S.]

There is a strong suspicion among men whose heads are *level* that this . . . performance is a bluff.
Bret Harte, Gabriel Conroy, xxxix.

Level crossing. Same as *grade-crossing* (which see, under *crossing*). — **Level surface.** Same as *equipotential surface* (which see, under *equipotential*). **To do one's level best,** to do one's utmost. [Slang, U. S.]

"Now you have a position in society, you must assist in all good objects." . . . I said "I'll *do my Level Best*, Doctor."
E. E. Hale, His Level Best.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Level, Flat, Even.* In regard to the surface of land, *flat* is a depreciative word, indicating lowness or unattractiveness, or both; *level* conveys no slur, and is entirely consistent with beauty: as, *flat* marshes; *level* prairies. *Flat* is a rather more absolute word than *level*. That which is *flat* or *level* is parallel to the horizon; that which is *even* is free from inequalities: as, an *even* slope.

level[1] (lev′el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *leveled* or *levelled*, ppr. *leveling* or *levelling*. [< *level*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make horizontal; bring into a plane parallel to the horizon, as by the use of a leveling-instrument: as, to *level* a billiard-table. — 2. To reduce or remove inequalities of surface in; make even or smooth: as, to *level* a road or walk. — 3. To reduce or bring to the same height as something else; lay flat; especially, to bring down to the ground; prostrate.

All things were *levelled* by the deluge.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ix.

4. To reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; bring to a common level or standing in any respect: as, to *level* ranks of society.

To *level* him with a headborough, beadle, or watchman, were but little better than he is; constable I'll able him.
Middleton, Changeling, i. 2.

This sense of mankind is so far from a *levelling* principle that it only sets us upon a true basis of distinction, and doubles the merit of such as become their condition.
Steele, Tatler, No. 69.

5. To direct to an object, in a particular line, or toward a purpose; point or aim.

For all his minde on honour fixed is,
To which he *levels* all his purposis.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 772.

The setting sun . . .
Against the eastern gate of Paradise
Levell'd his evening rays. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 543.

Such is the clamour of rooks, daws, and kites,
Th' explosion of the *levell'd* tube excites.
Cowper, Hope, l. 350.

6. To adapt; suit; proportion: as, to *level* observations to the capacity of children. — 7. In *surv.*, to find the level or the relative elevation of by observation or measurement.

An ancient river-bed in the desert . . . will soon be *levelled* throughout its extent, and the conflict of opinion be settled by . . . a careful survey. *Science*, VI. 516.

8. In *dyeing*, to make smooth and uniform. See *level*[1], *a.*, 4.

This liquid [tartar] is employed by some dyers for *levelling* certain colours. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing, etc., p. 549.

To level down or **up,** to lower or raise to the same level or status — to *level up* being used specifically of raising a lower person or class to the level of a higher.

Sir, your levellers wish to *level down* as far as themselves; but they cannot bear *levelling up* to themselves.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1763.

=Syn. 3. To raze, destroy, demolish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be in the same direction with something; be aimed. [Rare.]

He to his engine flew, . . .
And rais'd it till it *levell'd* right
Against the glow-worm tail of kite.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 443.

2. To point a weapon at the mark; take aim: as, he *leveled* and fired; hence, to direct a purpose; aim.

Thou louely Venus:
With thy blind boy that almost neuer misses,
But hits our hartes when he *leuels* at vs.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 147.

Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 19.

He lifts the tube, and *levels* with his eye;
Straight a short thunder breaks the frozen sky.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 129.

3†. To conjecture; attempt to guess.

So cunning that you can *leuell* at the dispositions of women whom you neuer knew.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 289.

Bravest at the last,
She *levell'd* at our purposes, and, being royal,
Took her own way. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 339.

4. To accord; agree; suit. [Rare.]

Such accommodation and besort
As *levels* with her breeding.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 239.

5. To work with a leveling-instrument; make the observations necessary for constructing a profile or vertical section of any line on the earth's surface, or for ascertaining the difference of elevation between two or more stations.

level[2]†, *v.* A corruption of *levy*[1].

From taking *leuell* by vnlawfull measure.
Breton, Pasquil's Precession, p. 8. (*Davies.*)

level-coil† (lev′el-koil), *n.* [Formerly also *levell-coyle;* an accom. form of OF. *leve-cul*, a game so called (see the def.), < *lever*, raise, + *cul*, buttock (< L. *culus*, the posteriors); *lever le cul*, in slang use, rise.] 1. An old Christmas game in which one player hunted another, the loser giving up his seat to the winner.

May we play not *Levet-coyl* [read *level-coyl*]? I have not patience to stay till another match be made.
Shuffling [etc.] *in a Game at Picquet* (1659), p. 5.

Hence — 2. Riotous sport of any kind.

Young Justice Bramble has kept *level coyl*
Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 2.

Tav. How now! what coil is here?
Black. Level-coil, you see, every man's pot.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

level-dyeing (lev′el-dī″ing), *n.* The process of dyeing evenly where, from the great affinity between the goods and the dye, the portion first dyed would absorb too much coloring matter. It is usually accomplished by adding to the bath a quantity of crystallized sulphate of soda (Glauber's salts).

leveler, leveller (lev′el-ėr), *n.* 1. One who levels or makes even; one who or that which brings or reduces to a level, or destroys by leveling: as, time is the great *leveler*. — 2. One who desires or strives to bring men to a common level; one who would level social distinctions, or who disregards differences of rank or status.

Its structure strongly proves the truth of the maxim that princes are true *levellers* — real republicans — among themselves. *Brougham.*

3. [*cap.*] One of a party which arose in the army of the Long Parliament about 1647. They professed a determination to level all ranks and establish equality in titles and estates throughout the kingdom. They were put down by Fairfax.

They were termed *levellers* upon a pretended principle which they espoused, to endeavour to obtain such an equal righteous distribution of justice in government to all degrees of people that it should not be in the power of the highest to oppress their inferiors, nor should the meanest of the people be out of capacity to arrive at the greatest office and dignity in the state. *Baker*, Charles II., an. 1649.

4. A screw or other device fitted to the leg of a billiard-table or to any piece of apparatus for adjusting the table or apparatus to a true level. — 5. An earth-scraper.

levelessť, *a.* A variant of *leaveless*[1].

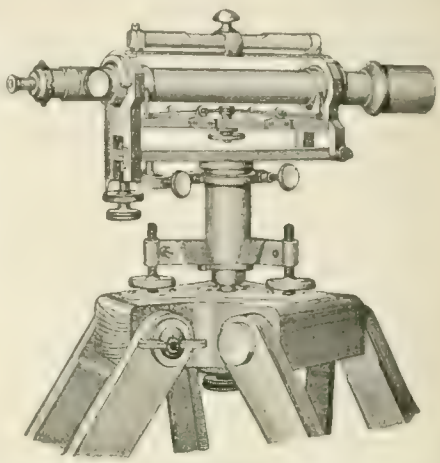
level-headed (lev′el-hed″ed), *a.* Sensible; shrewd. [Colloq. or slang.]

It is to be regretted that the State Department loses the services of so competent and *level-headed* a chief.
The American, XIV. 341.

leveling, levelling (lev′el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *level*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or process of reducing an uneven surface to a level or plane. — 2. The art or operation of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth; the art or practice of finding how much any assigned point on the earth's surface included in a survey is higher or lower than another assigned point. It is a branch of surveying of great importance in making roads, determining the proper lines for railways, conducting water, draining low grounds, rendering rivers navigable, forming canals, and the like. The instruments commonly employed are a level or leveling-instrument and a pair of leveling-staffs. One of the staffs is held up vertically, resting upon the ground at the initial point. The observer then goes forward with his instrument for a convenient distance, makes his telescope level, and directs the rod-man to raise or lower the target until it is at the height of the telescope. This is called a *back-sight*. The height of the target on the rod is now read. The other rod has meantime been carried forward, and is observed in the same manner. This is called a *fore-sight*. The instrument is now carried forward and a back-sight is made on the last rod. When a bench-mark or other terminus is reached, all the fore-sights are added together, as well as all the back-sights, and the difference of the sums is the difference of elevation.

leveling-block (lev′el-ing-blok), *n.* In *iron ship-building*, a cast-iron platform made up of large rectangular castings having as many holes with centers from four to five inches apart cast in them as the castings can contain. The faces of the blocks are level. Pins with eccentric disks fitted to their heads are inserted into the holes. The disks have holes arranged with different degrees of eccentricity. The block or platform is used for bending frames, etc. A mold, to the form of which a frame is to be bent, is laid upon the block, and its form is traced by a chalk-mark. The pins are then arranged in the holes so that the heated iron frame may be bent upon them into the form of the trace. The temperature of the heating is indicated by orange-red; and by the use of various tools, with the pins and eccentric disks, the frame is quickly and accurately bent to the form of the trace.

leveling-instrument (lev′el-ing-in″strǭ-ment), *n.* An instrument for use in surveying, of different forms, but consisting essentially of a telescope carrying a parallel, rigidly connected, and sensitive spirit-level. The telescope is mounted on a stable stand, and is capable of adjustment in all directions by means of screws.


Leveling-instrument.

leveling-plow (lev′el-ing-plou), *n.* A plow adapted for leveling the ridges thrown up in some forms of cultivation in rows.

leveling-pole, leveling-rod (lev′el-ing-pōl, -rod), *n.* Same as *leveling-staff*, 1.

leveling-screw (lev′el-ing-skrö), *n.* 1. In a mill, a screw in the hurst or frame on which a run of millstones is placed, used to give a vertical adjustment and bring it to an exact level. It acts against an iron plate set in a bedstone. — 2. In a surveying or portable astronomical instrument, any one of the screws used for leveling the horizontal plate or that part of the instrument on which the horizontal angles are read off. In most English theodolites and leveling-instruments there are two pairs of leveling-screws; in French and German instruments usually only three screws.

leveling-staff (lev′el-ing-stȧf), *n.* 1. An instrument used in leveling, in conjunction with a leveling-instrument or with a spirit-level and a telescope. It is variously constructed, but consists essentially of a graduated pole with a vane sliding upon it so as to mark the height at any distance above the ground. See *leveling*, 2. Also called *leveling-pole, leveling-rod, station-pole,* or *station-staff.* — 2. An instrument used to support a glass plate horizontally so that it can retain a fluid upon its upper surface. It is usually in the form of a tripod fitted with adjusting-screws or levelers.

Leveling-staff (def. 1).

levelism (lev′el-izm), *n.* [< *level*[1] + *-ism.*] The leveling of distinctions in society, or the principle or doctrine of such leveling. [Rare.]

leveller, levelling. See *leveler, leveling.*

levelly (lev′el-li), *adv.* In a level manner; evenly; equally. [Rare.]

Neither would praises and actions appear so *levelly* concurrent in many other of the Grecians as they do in these.
Hobbes, tr. of Thucydides, ii.

levelness (lev′el-nes), *n.* The condition of being level; evenness; equality.

The river Tiber is expressed lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their *levelness* with the earth. *Peacham*, Drawing.

level-suseť, level-siceť, *n.* [Appar. < OF. *lever*, raise, + *sus*, upon, over. Cf. *level-coil.*] Same as *level-coil*. *Skelton.*

By tragick deaths device
Ambitious hearts do play at *level-sice*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

leven[1] (lev′n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *levin, leaven;* < ME. *levene, levyn*, lightning. No appar. source in AS., connection with AS. *lig, lēg* (E. *lay*[8]), lightning, AS. *liget, lēget* (E. *lait*[1]), lightning, AS. *leóht* (E. *light*[1]), light, or with *leóma* (E. *leam*[1]), gleam, being phonetically improbable.] Lightning. [Obsolete or archaic.]

With wilde thonder dynt and firy *levene*
Moote thy welked nekke be to-broke.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 276.

As when the flashing *Levin* haps to light
Upon two stubborne oakes
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 40.

In Sinai's wilderness he saw
The Mount, where Israel heard the law,
Mid thunder-dint, and flashing *levin*.
Scott, Marmion, i. 23.

leven[1]†, *v.* [Early mod. E. also *leaven;* < ME. *levenen, levynen,* < *levene,* lightning: see *leven*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To smite with lightning.

II. *intrans.* To flash; shine like lightning.

Thonret full throly with a thicke haile;
With a *leuenyng* light as a low fyre,
Blaset all the brode see as it bren wold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1988.

leven[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *leaven.*

leven[3] (lev'n), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lawn; an open space between or among woods. [Scotch.]

And see ye not that braid braid road,
That lies across that lily *leven?*
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, I. 111).

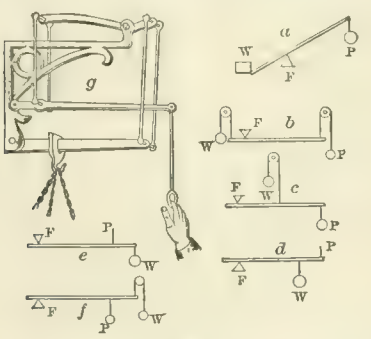
leven-brand†, *n.* A bolt of lightning.

His burning *levin-brond* in hand he tooke.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 30.

levening†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *leavening;* < ME. *levening, levenynge;* verbal n. of *leven*[1], *v.*] Lightning.

Sins that the fire of gods and king of men
Strake me with thonder, and with *leauening* blast.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

lever[1] (lev'ėr or lē'vėr), *n.* [Formerly also *leaver;* < ME. *lever, levour,* a lever, < OF. *leveor, leveur,* F. *leveur,* a lifter, a lever (also OF. and F. *levier,* a lever, with diff. suffix), < L. *levator,* a lifter, < *levare,* pp. *levatus,* raise: see *levant*[1].] **1.** A simple machine, consisting of a bar or rigid piece of any shape, acted upon at different points by two forces which severally tend to rotate it in opposite directions about a fixed axis. The bearing of this axis is called the *fulcrum;* of the two forces, one, conceived as something to be balanced or overcome, is termed the *resistance, load,* or *weight,* while the other, conceived as voluntarily applied, is termed the *power.* These are understood to act in the plane of rotation, and each perpendicularly to the line joining the point of its application to the fixed axis. The lengths of these two lines are termed the *arms* of the lever. If the load is ten times as great as the power, but the power is ten times as far from the fulcrum as the load is from the fulcrum—or, generally, if the two forces are inversely as their respective arms—then the lever is in equilibrium. This principle, beautifully demonstrated by Archimedes, was adopted by Lagrange as one of the two fundamental principles of statics, the other being the principle of the inclined plane. A lever is said to be of the first, second, or third kind, according as of the three points—the fulcrum, the point of application of the load, and that of the power—the first, second, or third is between the other two. But this distinction is insignificant; and when these three points are the vertices of a triangle, and the lever is not in the form of a bar, which often happens, the distinction becomes confused. Among the innumerable examples of levers may be mentioned the steelyard, the crowbar, oars, and the bones of the human limbs.



Levers.

F, fulcrum; P, power; W, load or weight. *a* and *b* are levers of the first kind, *c* and *d* of the second, and *e* and *f* of the third. In *b*, *c*, and *f* the pulley is used in combination with the lever. *g* is a compound lever, or a combination of levers.

A *lever* to uplift the earth
And roll it in another course.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxiii.

2. In special uses—(*a*) In *surg.*, an instrument for applying power, as one of the arms of an obstetrical forceps, used in delivery as a tractor; the vectis. (*b*) In *dentistry*, an instrument used in extracting the stumps of teeth. (*c*) In a steam-engine, a bar used to control by hand the movement of the engine in starting or reversing it; a starting-bar. (*d*) In *firearms*, in some forms of breech-loaders, the piece by which the gun is opened or closed, as in the Douglas, Henry, and Maynard rifles. It may be a top, side, or under lever. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** One of the chief supporters of the roof-timber of a house, being itself not a prop, but a part of the framework. *Halliwell.*—**4.** The lower movable board of a barn-door. *Halliwell.*—**5.** The first row of a fishing-net.—**6.** Generally, a rod or bar.

There are certaine fish-shells, like Scalop-shells, found on the shore, so great that two strong men with a *leauer* can scarce draw one of them after them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 504.

Arithmetical lever, a straight lever, arranged so that different known weights can be placed at different known distances, either for illustrating the principle of the lever, or for calculating the value of a sum of products of two factors.—**Bent lever,** a lever having arms bent at an angle, with the fulcrum at the angle.—**Bent-lever balance.** See *tangent balance.* **Catch-lever,** a lever which carries a catch, as a part of the valve-gear of an engine.—**Compound lever,** a machine consisting of several simple levers combined together and acting on each other.—**Continual lever,** or **perpetual lever,** a term sometimes applied to the wheel and axle.—**Crow's-foot lever,** a compound lever used in the middle ages for bending the arbalist and for other purposes.—**Goat's-foot lever,** a lever formed of two parts, formerly used for bending the hand-bow, arbalist, or crossbow.—**Heterodromous lever.** See *heterodromous.*—**Lever hand-car,** a hand-car which is driven by means of levers attached to cranks.—**Live lever.** See *live*[2].—**Universal lever,** a contrivance by means of which the reciprocating motion of a lever is made to communicate a continuous rotatory motion to a wheel, and a continuous rectilinear motion to anything attached by a rope to the axle of the wheel. (See also *floating-lever, hand-lever.*)

lever[1] (lev'ėr or lē'vėr), *v. t.* [< *lever*[1], *n.*] To act upon, as raising, lowering, etc., with a lever.

One of these locks they picked, and then, by *levering* up the corner, forced the other three.
R. L. Stevenson, François Villon.

lever[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete comparative of *lief.*

leverage (lev'ėr- or lē'vėr-āj), *n.* [< *lever*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** The action of a lever; the arrangement by which lever-power is gained.

The fulcrum of the *leverage.* *I. Taylor.*

2. Lever-power; the mechanical advantage or power gained by using a lever.

The puny *leverage* of a hair
The planet's impulse well may spare.
Whittier, The Waiting.

3. Figuratively, advantage for accomplishing a purpose; increased power of action.

A *leverage* is at once gained [by a certain procedure] for the removal of other obstacles and abuses.
D. A. Wells, Merchant Marine, p. 169.

Such men have the sensibilities that give *leverage* to the moralist. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 146.

lever-board (lev'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A corruption of *louver-board.* See *louver-window.*

lever-brace (lev'ėr-brās), *n.* A brace worked by a lever, which has usually a ratchet motion, as in the ratchet-drill.

lever-compressor (lev'ėr-kom-pres'or), *n.* A device for applying pressure to an object under the microscope. *E. H. Knight.*

lever-drill (lev'ėr-dril), *n.* A machine-tool in which the tool-spindle works with a spline in the socket of the wheel which rotates it, and is projected axially by a lever to bring it toward or away from its work. *E. H. Knight.*

leveret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *livery.*

lever-engine (lev'ėr-en″jin), *n.* In *steam-engin.*, a modification of a side-beam engine, in which the beams are levers not of the first but of the second order, the piston-rod connection being at one end of the beams, the fulcrum at the other, and the crank-connection at some intermediate point. In this kind of engine the "throw" of the crank is always less than the stroke of the piston. Also called *grasshopper-engine.* See cut under *grasshopper-beam.*

lever-escapement (lev'ėr-es-kāp″ment), *n.* See *escapement,* 2.

leveret (lev'ėr-et), *n.* [< OF. *levret* (cf. equiv. *levreteau,* and *levrault,* F. *levraut*), a young hare, dim. of *levre,* F. *lièvre* = Sp. *liebre* = Pg. *lebre* = It. *lepre,* a hare, < L. *lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare: see *Lepus.* Cf. *levrier.*] A hare in its first year; a young hare.

leveret-skin (lev'ėr-et-skin), *n.* A name given to a Japanese ceramic glaze, usually deeply black, upon which thin silver lines are applied, having a fancied resemblance to hare's fur.

lever-faucet (lev'ėr-fâ″set), *n.* An automatic faucet which closes by a spring and opens by means of a handle or lever. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lever-frame (lev'ėr-frām), *n.* In a railroad hand-car, a wooden frame, shaped somewhat like a letter A, which supports the lever-shaft and lever on the platform. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lever-hoist (lev'ėr-hoist), *n.* A form of lifting-jack employing a lever revolving or reciprocating on a fixed axis. A pair of short arms or stirrups are so attached to the lever that their ends fit into racks set upon both sides and by catching upon the rack-teeth on alternate sides they enable the lever to raise a weight.

Leverian falcon. See *falcon.*

lever-jack (lev'ėr-jak), *n.* A lifting device. It consists of a post, a sliding-rack working in guide-ways formed in or attached to the post and carrying a step which supports the object to be lifted, a pawl pivoted to the post and engaging the sliding-rack to hold the latter from descending, and a lever which is pivoted to the post, and carries a pawl which engages the teeth of the rack and slides it upward, thus raising the weight.

leverock (lev'ėr-ok), *n.* A variant of *laverock,* for *lark*[1].

lever-press (lev'ėr-pres), *n.* In *mach.*, any press in which power is applied to the "follower" or platen by means of a lever, or a combination of levers, as by a treadle, etc., as distinguished from a pendulum-, screw-, or fly-press. The name is applied more particularly, however, to presses which have only one lever of the second order, generally operated by weights hung upon the end of the lever, but sometimes by a screw used as a substitute for the weights.—**Compound lever-press,** a press comprising a system of compound levers.—**Duplex lever-press,** a press having two cam-faced levers drawn together by a screw.

lever-punch (lev'ėr-punch), *n.* In *mach.*, any punch operated by lever mechanism; in particular, a punch operating upon the principle of the duplex lever-press.

lever-valve (lev'ėr-valv), *n.* A safety-valve kept down by the pressure of an adjustable weight. In locomotives a spring is substituted for the weight, and the pressure is regulated by a screw and indicated on a brass plate. See *valve* and *safety-valve.*

leverwood (lev'ėr-wùd), *n.* The hop-hornbeam or ironwood, *Ostrya Virginica.* See *Ostrya.*

levet† (lev'et), *n.* [< F. *lever,* raise, < L. *levare:* see *levant*[1].] A musical call or strain intended to arouse or excite; a blast of a trumpet to awaken soldiers in the morning.

Come, sirs, a quaint *levet,*
To waken our brave general! then to our labor.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

Waked very early; and when it was time, did call up Will, and we rose, and musique (with a bandore for the base) did give me a *levett.* *Pepys*, Diary, I. 335.

levetenant†, *n.* Same as *lieutenant.*

levettes†, *n. pl.* [Early mod. E., appar. irreg. (for the sake of the rime, in this one instance) < *leve*[1], now *leave*[1], + *-et.*] Leavings.

Then gadder they vp their *levettis,*
Not the best morsels, but gobbettis,
Which vnto power people they deale.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott Wroth, p. 80. (*Davies.*)

leviable (lev'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *levy*[1] + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being levied and collected.

Hence, M. Doniol's would-be purchaser is warned that it never can be worth his while to make improvements on his property, since they would only add to the standard of the fine *leviable* in these eventualities.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 309.

2. That may be levied upon; capable of being seized upon execution.

leviathan (lē-vī'a-than), *n.* [= F. *léviathan* = Sp. *leviatán* = Pg. *leviathan,* < LL. *leviathan,* < Heb. *livyāthān,* an aquatic animal (see def.); cf. Heb. *lāvā,* cleave; Ar. *lawa,* bend, twist.] **1.** An aquatic animal mentioned in the Old Testament. It is described in Job xli. apparently as a crocodile; in Isa. xxvii. 1 it is called a piercing and a crooked serpent; and it is mentioned indefinitely in Ps. lxxiv. 14 (as food) and Ps. civ. 26.

Hence, in modern use—**2.** Any great or monstrous marine animal, as the whale.

Wend we by Sea? the drad *Leuiathan*
Turns vpside-down the boyling Ocean.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

There *leviathan,*
Hugest of living creatures, on the deep
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims.
Milton, P. L., vii. 412.

3. Anything of vast or huge size.

The oak *leviathans,* whose huge ribs make
Their clay creator the vain title take
Of lord of thee [the ocean].
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 181.

Leviathan canvas, coarse canvas used for decorative needlework, the strands being made of two or even three threads each, laid side by side.—**Leviathan wool,** a soft and loosely laid wool or worsted, used for needlework on leviathan canvas.

levicellular (lev-i-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *levis,* smooth, + NL. *cellula,* cell: see *cellular.*] Pertaining to or consisting of unstriated muscle-fiber. Levicellular myoma, a myoma composed of smooth muscle-fibers.

levier (lev'i-ėr), *n.* [< *levy*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who levies. *Imp. Dict.*

levigable (lev'i-ga-bl), *a.* [< *levigate*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being rubbed or ground down to fine powder.

levigate[1] (lev'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *levigated,* ppr. *levigating.* [< L. *levigatus,* pp. of *lēvigare* (> It. *levigare* = Sp. Pg. *levigar* = F. *léviger*), make smooth, < *lēvis,* erroneously *lævis* = Gr. λεῖος, for *Fλεῖος*; cf. equiv. poet. *lēnis*

pic., for *levis* (*lævis*), smooth, + *agere*, do, make: see *act.*] 1. To rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder, as in a mortar. See *levigation*.

Makes logic *levigate* the big crime small.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 42.

The massicot [protoxid of lead] . . . is removed, ground, and *levigated*. . . . The product is minium, or red lead. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1550.

2†. To plane; polish; make smooth.

When use hath *levigated* the organs, and made the way so smooth and easie that the spirits pass without any stop, those objects are no longer felt. *Barrow*, Works, III. ix.

Levigating-machine, levigating-mill, a mortar having a pestle fitted with a crank and mounted in a frame, for convenience in grinding drugs, paints, etc.

levigate[1] (lev'i-gāt), *a.* [= It. *levigato* = Pg. *levigado*, < L. *levigatus*, pp. of *lēvigare*, make smooth: see the verb.] Smooth as if polished; having a polished surface: applied in botany to leaves, seeds, etc. Also *lævigate*.

levigate[2] (lev'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *levigated*, ppr. *levigating*. [< L. *lēvigatus*, made light, pp. of *lēvigare*, make light, < *lēvis*, light (see *levity*), + *agere*, do: see *act.*] To lighten; make light of; belittle the importance of. [Rare.]

levigate[2] (lev'i-gāt), *a.* [< L. *lēvigatus*, pp.: see *levigate*[2], *v.*] Lightened; alleviated. [Rare.]

Wherby his labours being *leuigate*, and made more tollerable, he shal gouerne with the better aduyse.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 2.

levigation (lev-i-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *levigation* = Sp. *levigacion* = Pg. *levigação* = It. *levigazione*, < L. *levigatio(n-)*, a smoothing, < *lēvigare*, pp. *lēvigatus*, make smooth: see *levigate*[1], *v.*] The act or operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder. A mortar and pestle are commonly used in the process, and it is completed by allowing the coarser particles to settle in water, then decanting the latter, letting it stand till the fine powder has fallen to the bottom, and finally pouring off the water. In the chemical analysis of minerals this process is repeated until the mineral has been reduced to a sufficient degree of fineness, the coarser part being subjected to further pulverization after each separation by the aid of the water.

levin[1]†, *n.* See *leven*[1].

levin[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *leaven*.

levine, *n.* See *levyne*.

levipede (lev'i-pēd), *a.* [< L. *lēvis*, smooth, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] Smooth-footed.

levirate (lev'i-rāt), *n.* [= Sp. *levirato*, < NL. *leviratus*, < L. *levir* (= Gr. δαήρ, orig. **δαϝηρ*, = Skt. *dēvara* = AS. *tācor* = OHG. *zeihhur*), a husband's brother, + *-atus*, E. *-ate*[3].] The institution of marriage between a man and the widow of his brother or nearest kinsman under certain circumstances. Among the ancient Hebrews such marriage was required in case the brother died childless, for the purpose of continuing his family, the first-born son being the heir of the deceased husband. (Deut. xxv. 5–10; see also Mat. xxii. 24–26.) From the book of Ruth it appears that the obligation rested upon the nearest kinsman of the husband if there was no brother. It was counted disgraceful for a man to refuse to submit himself to it. A similar custom prevails in parts of India.

An institution . . . known commonly as the *levirate*, but called by the Hindus, in its more general form, the Niyoga. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 100.

leviratic (lev-i-rat'ik), *a.* [< *levirate* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the levirate.

leviratical (lev-i-rat'i-kal), *a.* [< *leviratic* + *-al.*] Same as *leviratic*.

The first-born son of a *leviratical* marriage was reckoned and registered as the son of the deceased brother.
Dean Alford.

leviration (lev-i-rā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *levirate* + *-ion.*] Leviratic marriage.

Levirostres (lev-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lēvis*, light, + *rostrum*, beak.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) In Merrem's classification, a group of birds, including the toucans, parrots, and some others, approximately equivalent to the order *Psittaci* plus the family *Rhamphastidæ* of modern authors. (*b*) In Blyth's system (1846), a series or superfamily group of his *Picoides*, consisting of the toucans, touracous, and colies, or *Rhamphastidæ*, *Musophagidæ*, and *Coliidæ*.

Levisticum (lē-vis'ti-kum), *n.* [NL. (W. D. J. Koch, 1825): see *Ligusticum* and *lovage.*] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Seselineæ* and the subtribe *Angeliceæ*, closely related to *Angelica* and *Archangelica*, but having the lateral wings of the fruit thickened. It embraces only a single species, *L. officinale*, the garden lovage. See *lovage*.

levitate (lev'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *levitated*, ppr. *levitating*. [< L. *levita(t-)s*, lightness (see *levity*), + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To cause to become buoyant in the atmosphere; make light, so as to cause to float in the air; deprive of normal gravity.

II. *intrans.* To act or move by force of levity—that is, by a repulsive force, contrary to gravity; overcome the force of gravity by means of specific lightness: especially, in recent use, said of a body heavier than the air, but supposed to rise in it by spiritual means.

That distinction between gravitating and *levitating* matter . . . which the phænomena of their [comets'] tails afford. *Herschel*, Pop. Lects., p. 140.

It is asserted that a man or a woman *levitated* to the ceiling, floated about there, and finally sailed out by the window. *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 201.

levitation (lev-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *levitate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of making light; lightness; buoyancy.

The lungs also of birds, as compared with the lungs of quadrupeds, contain in them a provision distinguishingly calculated for this same purpose of *levitation*.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xii. § 6.

2. Among Spiritualists, the alleged phenomenon of bodies heavier than air being by spiritual means rendered buoyant in the atmosphere.

The *levitation* in this case was by the bound Shaman in one lodge being found unbound in the other.
Science, XI. 270.

levitator (lev'i-tā-tor), *n.* [< *levitat(ion)* + *-or.*] One who believes in the supposed spiritualistic phenomena of levitation, or professes to be able to exhibit them.

Theoretically, therefore, we can have no sort of objection to your miracle. And our reply to the *levitators* is just the same. Why should not your friend "levitate"?
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 202.

Levite (lē'vīt), *n.* [= F. *Lévite* = Sp. Pg. It. *Levita*, < LL. *Levites*, *Levita*, < Gr. Λευίτης, a Levite, < Heb. *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob.] 1. In *Jewish hist.*, a descendant of Levi, one of the sons of Jacob; one of the tribe of Levi.

I have taken your brethren the *Levites* from among the children of Israel; to you they are given as a gift for the Lord, to do the service of the tabernacle of the congregation. Num. xviii. 6.

2. Specifically, one of a body of assistants to the priests in the tabernacle and temple service of the Jews. This body was composed of all males of the tribe of Levi between 30 (or 25) and 50 years of age, exclusive of the family of Aaron, which constituted the priesthood. Originally they guarded the tabernacle, and assisted in carrying it and its vessels, and in preparing the corn, wine, oil, etc., for sacrifice; they furnished the music at the services, and had charge of the sacred treasures and revenues. After the settlement in Palestine they were relieved of some of these duties, but assumed those of religious guides and teachers. Later they were also the learned class, and became scribes, judges, etc. They were allowed no territorial possessions, except thirty-five cities in which they lived, supported by tithes on the produce of the lands of the tribes. The Levites were divided into three families, which bore the names of the sons of Levi—the Gershonites, the Kohathites, and the Merarites.

No Protestant, I suppose, will liken one of our Ministers to a High Priest, but rather to a common *Levite*.
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

Hence—3. In the *early Christian church*, a deacon as distinguished from a priest.—4†. A priest; a clergyman: often in slight contempt.

A young *Levite*—such was the phrase then in use—might be had for his board, a small garret, and ten pounds a year. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

5†. A fashionable dress for women, introduced about 1780. It was satirized by Horace Walpole as resembling "a man's night-gown bound round with a belt."

Levitic (lē-vit'ik), *a.* [= F. *lévitique* = Sp. *levítico* = Pg. It. *levitico*, < LL. *leviticus*, pertaining to the Levites, < *Levites*, *Levita*, Levite: see *Levite*.] Same as *Levitical*.

Levitical (lē-vit'i-kal), *a.* [< *Levitic* + *-al.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or peculiar to the Levites. —2. Of, pertaining to, or contained in the book of Leviticus: as, the *Levitical* law.

By the *levitical* law, both the man and the woman were stoned to death: so heinous a crime was adultery.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

3. Priestly. [Rare.]

Austin . . . sent to Rome . . . to acquaint the pope of his good success in England, and to be resolved of certain theological, or rather *levitical*, questions.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

Levitical degrees, degrees of kindred named in Lev. xviii. 6–18, within which persons were prohibited to marry.—**Levitical law,** that part of the Mosaic law which related to the Levites; hence, that part which regulated the Jewish worship and ritual.

Levitically (lē-vit'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of the Levites or of the Levitical law.

Leviticus (lē-vit'i-kus), *n.* [LL., prop. adj., sc. *liber*, the book of the Levites: see *Levitic.*] A canonical book of the Old Testament, the third book of Moses or of the Pentateuch, containing principally the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites and to religious ceremonies, or the body of the ceremonial law. Abbreviated *Lev.*

Levitism (lē'vīt-izm), *n.* [< *Levite* + *-ism.*] The doctrines and practices of the Levites.

leviton (lev'i-ton), *n.* [ML. *levito(n-)*, a sleeveless robe.] A sleeveless robe worn by Egyptian monks.

levity (lev'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *levite* = Sp. *levidad* = Pg. *leviãde* = It. *levità*, < L. *lēvita(t-)s*, lightness, < *lēvis*, light, akin to Gr. ἐλαχύς, light, and to E. *light*[2], q. v.] 1. Lightness of weight; relatively small specific gravity.

Their extreme minuteness and *levity* enable them [conidia] to be dispersed and carried about by the slightest currents of air. *Huxley*, Biology, v.

2. A tendency to rise by a force contrary to gravity.

For positive *levity*, till I see it better proved than it hath hitherto been, I allow no such thing planted in sublunary bodies, the prepollent gravity of some sufficing to give others comparative or respective lightness.
Boyle, Notion of Nature, § 5.

The simple rise as by specific *levity*, not into a particular virtue, but into the region of all the virtues.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 250.

3. Lightness of spirit or temper. Specifically—(*a*†) Cheerfulness; ease of mind.

To what a blessed *levity*, . . . to what a cheerful lightness of spirit is he come that comes newly from confession, and with the seal of absolution upon him!
Donne, Sermons, xxiv.

(*b*) Carelessness of temper or conduct; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle; inconstancy; volatility: as, the *levity* of youth.

The Censor, frowning upon him, told him that he ought not to discover so much *levity* in matters of a serious nature. *Addison*, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

=**Syn. 3** (*b*). *Levity, Volatility, Flightiness, Frivolity, Lightness.* All these words are founded upon the idea of the lack of physical and, by figure, of mental and moral substance or weight, with a resulting ease in flying away from what is wise. The first three refer especially to outward conduct. *Levity* is a want of seriousness, temporary or habitual, a disposition to trifle with important interests. *Volatility* is that moral defect by which one cannot dwell long upon any one object of thought, or turns quickly from one source of pleasure to another: the word does not convey much opprobrium; in the young some degree of *volatility* is expected. *Flightiness* borders upon the loss of sanity in caprice or excitement of fancy; it is *volatility* in an extreme degree. *Frivolity* is a matter of nature, an inability to care about any but the most petty and trifling things. *Lightness* is not so strong as *frivolity*, but covers nearly the same ground; it emphasizes inconstancy.

levoglucose, lævoglucose (lē-vō-glū'kōs), *n.* [< L. *lævus*, left, + E. *glucose*, q. v.] In *chem.*, same as *levulose*.

levogyrate, lævogyrate (lē-vō-jī'rāt), *a.* [< L. *lævus*, left, + *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, turn round in a circle: see *gyre*, *v.*, *gyrate*.] Causing to turn toward the left hand: as, a *levogyrate* crystal—that is, one that turns the rays to the right in the polarization of light. See *dextrogyrate*.

If the analyser [a slice of quartz] has to be turned towards the right so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—the piece of quartz is called right-handed, or dextrogyrate. If, however, the analyser has to be turned from right to left to obtain the natural order of colours, the quartz is called left-handed or *levogyrate*. *Haydn.*

levogyration, lævogyration (lē″vō-jī-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *lævus*, left, + ML. *gyratio(n-)*, gyration: see *gyration*.] Rotation of the plane of polarization to the left. See *polarization*.

levogyrous, lævogyrous (lē-vō-jī'rus), *a.* [< L. *lævus*, left, + *gyrus*, a turn, gyre: see *gyre*.] Same as *levogyrate*.

levorotatory, lævorotatory (lē-vō-rō'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *lævus*, left, + **rotatorius*, turning: see *rotatory*.] Same as *levogyrate*.

levulin (lev'ū-lin), *n.* [As *levul(ose)* + *-in*[2].] A carbohydrate ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) occurring in the tubers of certain species of *Helianthus*.

levulinic (lev-ū-lin'ik), *a.* [< *levulin* + *-ic.*] Derived from levulin.—**Levulinic acid,** an acid ($C_5H_8O_3$) obtained from levulin, levulose, cane-sugar, cellulose, and other similar substances, by boiling with a dilute mineral acid. It is a crystalline body, soluble in water.

levulose, lævulose (lev'ū-lōs), *n.* [< L. *lævus*, left, + *-ule* + *-ose.*] A sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) isomeric with dextrose, but distinguished from it by turning the plane of polarization to the left. It occurs associated with dextrose in honey, in many fruits, and in other vegetable tissues. The mixture of these two sugars in equal quantities constitutes invert-sugar, which itself turns the plane of polarization to the left, the specific rotatory power of levulose being greater than that of dextrose. It is usually a thick syrup, having a taste as sweet as that of cane-sugar; it crystallizes with difficulty. Also called *fruit-sugar*.

levy[1] (lev'i), *n.*; pl. *levies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *leavy*; < ME. *levy*, *levey*, < OF. *levee*, F. *levée*, a raising, an embankment (see *levee*[1]), rising, breaking up, removal, a raising (of troops, of taxes, etc.), = Sp. *levada*, a rising, attack, = Pg. *levada*, a current of water, trans-

port, = It. *levata*, raising, rising, departure, < ML. *levata*, something raised or levied, tax, exaction, quota, embankment, prop. fem. of L. *levatus*, pp. of *levare*, raise: see *levant*[1].] 1. The act of levying; the raising or collecting of anything by authority or force; compulsory satisfaction of a requirement, claim, or demand: as, to make a *levy* of troops or taxes.

They have but two ways of raising money publicly in that country [Virginia]; viz., by duties upon trade, and a poll tax, which they call *levies*. *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 18.

Upon our first, he sent out to suppress
His nephew's *levies*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 62.

These are the sons of Christians taken in their childhood from their miserable parents, by a *leavy* made every five years. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 37.

2. Specifically, in *law*, a sufficient taking of possession of chattels, and assertion of authority, by a sheriff or similar officer, under color of legal process, to render the officer liable for trespass if he be not protected by process: as, a *levy* upon a debtor's property.

And the constable that doth not his devour for the *levey* of the same, to lese to the seid comyn tresour, vj. s. viij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

3. That which is levied, as a body of troops, or the amount accruing from a tax or an execution.

And King Solomon raised a *levy* out of all Israel, and the *levy* was thirty thousand men. 1 Ki. v. 13.

The Danes were as superior to their opponents in tactics as in strategy. An encounter between the shire *levies* and the pirates was a struggle of militia with regular soldiers. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 85.

Levy in kind, a tax or toll paid in produce or commodities, in lieu of money.—**Levy in mass** [F. *levée en masse*], a levy of all the able-bodied men of a country or district for military service.

levy[1] (lev'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *levied*, ppr. *levying*. [Formerly also *levey* (and *leave*[4], q. v.); < late ME. *levyen*; < *levy*, n., in part directly (prop. only in the obs. form *leave*[4]) < F. *lever*, raise: see *levy*[1], *n.*, *levant*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To raise: as, to *levy* a siege.

Euphranor, having *levied* the siege from this one city, forthwith led his army to Demetrius. *Holland.*

2. To raise or excite; stir up; bring into action; set in motion: as, to *levy* war.

Never did thought of mine *levy* offence. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 5. 52.

Yet live in hatred, enmity, and strife
Among themselves, and *levy* cruel wars. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 501.

3. To raise by force or authority; gather or collect by compulsion: as, to *levy* troops; to *levy* taxes or tolls; to *levy* contributions.

And did he not, in his protectorship,
Levy great sums of money through the realm? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 61.

If his estate had been confiscated, he wandered about from bawn to bawn and from cabin to cabin, *levying* small contributions. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

4. In *law*: (*a*) To commence enforcement of, as a legal process, by seizing property thereunder for the purpose of raising means for payment. (*b*) To erect or construct: as, to *levy* a mill; to *levy* a ditch. *Imp. Dict.*—**To levy a fine**, at *common law*, to commence an action on a suit for assuring the title to lands or possessions.

II. *intrans.* To make a levy.—**To levy on**, to seize, under color of legal process, for the purpose of raising means for payment.

levy[2]† (lev'i), *n.* An obsolete form of *levee*[2].

levy[3] (lev'i), *n.* [An abbr. of *eleven-penny bit*.] 1†. A coin, the Spanish real, or eighth part of a dollar (twelve and a half cents), formerly current in the United States. Also called an *elevenpenny bit*. See *fip*[2].—2. The sum of twelve and a half cents; a "bit." [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia), in both uses.]

levyne (lev'in), *n.* [Also *levine*: so called from *Levy*, a crystallographer.] A mineral found in Ireland, the Faroe Islands, and some other places. It belongs to the zeolite group, and is a hydrated silicate of calcium and aluminium. It is related to chabazite.

lew[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *lew*, *lewe*, < AS. *hleów*, shelter, whence in the contr. form *hleó*, E. *lee*: see *lee*[1].] Shelter; a place sheltered from the wind. [Prov. Eng.]

lew[2] (lū), *a.* [< ME. *lew*, *lewe* (= MD. *lauw*, D. *lauw* = OHG. *lāo* (*lāw-*), MHG. *lā* (*lāw-*), G. *lau* = Icel. *hlær*, *hlýr*, warm, mild; orig. with initial *h*, OHG. **hlāo*, whence OF. *flo*, soft, F. *flou*, soft, softness), warm, tepid. The asserted derivation from *lew*[1], *n.*, a shelter, is not obvious. Cf. equiv. *lewk*, now *luke*; and cf. also *low-warm*.] 1. Warm; lukewarm; tepid. [Prov. Eng.]

Thou art *lew* [var. in one MS. *lewk*], nether cold nether hoot. *Wyclif*, Rev. iii. 16.

2†. Weak; faint. *Halliwell.*

lew[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lea*[1].

But true it is, to th' end a fruitfull *lew*
May every Climat in his time renew. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

lewd (lūd), *a.* [< ME. *lewde*, *leude*, *laude*, *lewed*, unlearned, ignorant, < AS. *lǣwed*, unlearned, ignorant, lay; appar. orig. pp. of *lǣwan*, weaken, enfeeble, also betray, = Goth. *lēwjan*, betray, < *lēw*, an occasion, opportunity. The development of senses has been somewhat peculiar.] 1†. Ignorant; unlearned; illiterate.

Til *laude* men that er unkunnund,
That can na Latyn understand. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience.

For be he *lewed* man or ellis lered,
He noot how soone that he shal been afered. *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 283.

This *lewde* and learned, by common experience, know to be most trewe. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 45.

2†. Lay, as opposed to *clerical*.

For if a prest be foul, on whom we truste,
No wonder is a *lewed* man to ruste. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 502.

3†. Rude; homely; uncultivated.

The ryme is lyght and *lewed*. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1096.

4†. Worthless; useless.

Chastite with-oute charite worth cheynid in helle;
Hit is as *lewede* as a lampe that no lyght ys ynne. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 186.

5. Bad; vile; vicious; wicked. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I ne'er gave life to *lewd* and headstrong rebels. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 7.

So since into his church *lewd* hirelings climb. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 193.

6. Lustful; wanton; lascivious; libidinous.

The daughters of the Philistines, which are ashamed of thy *lewd* way. Ezek. xvi. 27.

Where, like a virtuous monument, she lies,
To be admired of *lewd* unhallowed eyes. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 392.

=**Syn. 6.** See list under *lascivious*.

lewdly (lūd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *lewedly*; < *lewd* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. In a lewd manner; unlearnedly; ignorantly.

But Chaucer (thogh he can but *lewedly*
On metres and on riming craftily)
Hath seyd hem in swiche Englissh as he can
Of olde time. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 47.

2†. Vilely; viciously; wickedly.

A sort of naughty persons, *lewdly* bent,
Under the countenance and confederacy
Of Lady Eleanor. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 167.

3. Lustfully; wantonly; lasciviously.

lewdness (lūd'nes), *n.* [< ME. *lewednesse*; < *lewd* + *-ness*.] 1†. Ignorance; folly.

Ye blynde beestis, ful of *lewednesse*. *Chaucer*, Fortune, l. 68.

2†. Viciousness; wickedness.—3. Lustfulness; lascivious behavior; lechery.=**Syn. 3.** Impurity, unchastity, licentiousness, sensuality, debauchery.

lewdsby† (lūdz'bi), *n.* [< *lewd*, with term. as in *rudesby*, etc.] A lewd or lecherous person. *Imp. Dict.*

lewdster† (lūd'stèr), *n.* [< *lewd* + *-ster*.] A lewd person; a lecher.

Against such *lewdsters* and their lechery
Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 3. 23.

lewed†, *a.* A Middle English form of *lewd*.

lewis (lū'is), *n.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. *clevis*.] 1. A contrivance for securing a hold on a block of stone in order that it may be raised from its position by a derrick. It consists of two side-pieces which fit into a dovetail recess cut in the stone, and between which a ring-tongue is put and fastened in such a way that, when lifted, the lewis gets a firm hold by wedging itself in the dovetail.

Lewis.

2. A kind of shears used in cropping woolen cloth. [Eng.]

The flocks [for paper-hangings] are obtained from the woolen-cloth manufacturers, being cut off by their shearing machines, called *lewises* by the English workmen. *Ure*, Dict., III. 479.

lewis-bolt (lū'is-bōlt), *n.* A wedge-shaped bolt which in use is inserted like the shank of a lewis in a hole drilled in a stone, and fastened therein by pouring melted lead into the unoccupied part of the hole; an eye-bolt similarly inserted, and used, like a lewis, for lifting heavy stones. See cut under *bolt*.

lewis-hole (lū'is-hōl), *n.* The hole which is drilled in a stone for the reception of a lewis.

The wells are almost entire, and perhaps the work of the Romans, except the upper part, which seems repaired with the ruins of Roman buildings, for the *lewis-holes* are still left in many of the stones. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, ii. 287. (*Davies.*)

Lewisia (lū-is'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (F. T. Pursh, 1814), named after Capt. M. *Lewis*, of the Lewis and Clarke expedition to the Rocky Mountains.] A genus of polypetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Portulaceæ*, the purslane family, distinguished by having from 5 to 8 sepals and from 8 to 10 petals. There are but 2 species, herbs with narrow woolly leaves and handsome rose-colored flowers open only in sunshine, found only in northwestern North America. One species, *L. rediviva*, is used as food by the Oregon Indians. It is the *bitter-root* (*racine amère*) of the early French settlers, and is said to be very nutritious. It is also called *tobacco-root*, because when cooked it has a tobacco-like odor. These plants are hardy and ornamental in cultivation.

lewk†, *a.* A Middle English form of *luke*[1].

lewte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lealty*.

lewth (lūth), *n.* [Also spelled irreg. *looth*; < ME. *lewth*, < AS. *hleówth*, *hleóth*, shelter, < *hleów*, shelter: see *lew*[1], *n.*] Shelter; warmth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lew-warm (lū'wârm), *a.* [Also spelled irreg. *loo-warm*, *lu-warm*; < *lew*[2] + *warm*. Cf. *luke-warm*.] Lukewarm; tepid. [Archaic.]

We found pieces of *loo-warm* pork among the salad, and pieces of unknown yielding substance in the ragout. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 239.

lewzerne†, *n.* A variant of *lucern*[2].

lex (leks), *n.*; pl. *leges* (lē'jēz). [L. *lex* (*leg-*), law, lit. that which lies or is laid down: see *law*[1] and *lie*[1], *v. i.*] Law: used in various phrases.—**Lex domicilii**, the law of the place of domicile.—**Lex fori**, the law of the jurisdiction where the action is pending.—**Lex Gondobada**. See *Papian code*, under *code*.—**Lex Julia**, a Roman law of the time of Augustus, regulating marriage, encouraging marriage portions, and discouraging celibacy.—**Lex loci**, the law of the place; local law.—**Lex loci contractus**, the law of the place where the contract is made.—**Lex loci rei sitæ**, the law of the place where the subject of action is situated.—**Lex mercatoria**, the law of merchants; the system of usages of commerce in force in commercial nations generally, and recognized by the courts as part of the law of the land.—**Lex non scripta**, the unwritten or common law.—**Lex scripta**, the written or statute law.—**Lex talionis**, the law of retaliation, providing that the punishment should be the same in kind as the crime, as an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, etc.

lex. An abbreviation of *lexicon*.

lexical (lek'si-kal), *a.* [< *lexic*(*on*) + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or connected with the vocabulary of a language: as, *lexical* fullness; *lexical* knowledge.

The advance of Wycliffe upon Langland is chiefly grammatical, not *lexical*. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., vii.

2. Of or pertaining to a lexicon.

lexically (lek'si-kal-i), *adv.* In a lexical manner; according to lexical principles; as regards vocabulary.

The Anglo-Saxon is not grammatically or *lexically* identifiable with the extant remains of any Continental dialect. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 48.

lexicographer (lek-si-kog'ra-fèr), *n.* [Cf. F. *lexicographe* = Sp. *lexicógrafo* = Pg. *lexicographo* = It. *lessicografo*; < NL. *lexicographus*, < MGr. *λεξικογράφος*, one who writes a lexicon, < Gr. *λεξικόν*, a lexicon, + *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic*.] A compiler of a lexicon or dictionary; one employed in the making of a vocabulary or wordbook of a language, and giving definitions, with or without other explanatory matter, in the same or another language.

Whether it be decreed by the authority of reason, or the tyranny of ignorance, that of all the candidates for literary praise the unhappy *lexicographer* holds the lowest place, neither vanity nor interest incited me to inquire. *Johnson*, Plan of Eng. Dict.

lexicographic (lek″si-kō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *lexicographique* = Sp. *lexicográfico* = Pg. *lexicographico* = It. *lessicografico*, < NL. *lexicographicus*, < *lexicographia*, lexicography: see *lexicography* and *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lexicography.

lexicographical (lek-si-kō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *lexicographic* + *-al*.] Same as *lexicographic*.

lexicographically (lek″si-kō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a lexicographic manner; as regards lexicography.

lexicographist (lek-si-kog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *lexicograph-y* + *-ist*.] A lexicographer. [Rare.]

The good old *lexicographist*, Adam Littelton. *Southey*, The Doctor, clxxxiv.

lexicography (lek-si-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *lexicographie* = Sp. *lexicografía* = Pg. *lexicographia* = It. *lessicografia*, < NL. *lexicographia*, < MGr. as if **λεξικογραφία*, < *λεξικογράφος*, one who writes a lexicon: see *lexicographer*.] 1. The art or science of compiling lexicons or wordbooks; the scientific exposition of the forms, pronunciation, signification, and history of words.—2. The act or process of making a dictionary.

Such is the fate of hapless *lexicography* that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it: things may be not only too little but too much known, to be happily illustrated. *Johnson*, Pref. to Dict.

lexicological (lek″si-kō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *lexicology* + *-ic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to lexicology; relating to the science of words: as, *lexicological* studies.

For every one of sixty-seven dialect centres, the author's *lexicological* collection contains three hundred and fifty articles. *A. M. Elliott*, Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 488.

lexicologist (lek-si-kol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *lexicology* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in lexicology.

lexicology (lek-si-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *λεξικόν*, a lexicon, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say: see *-ology*.] The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the forms, derivation, signification, and relations of words.

lexicon (lek′si-kon), *n.* [= F. *lexique* = Sp. *lexico* = Pg. *lexicon* = It. *lessico*, < ML. NL. *lexicon*, < Gr. (MGr.) *λεξικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*, book), a lexicon, neut. of *λεξικός*, of words, < *λέξις*, a saying, speech, word, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *legend*.] A word-book; a vocabulary; a collection of the words of a language, usually arranged alphabetically and defined and explained; a dictionary: now used especially of a dictionary of Greek or Hebrew.

In the *lexicon* of youth which Fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as fail. *Bulwer*, Richelieu, ii. 2.

=Syn. *Dictionary*, *Glossary*, etc. See *vocabulary*.

lexiconist (lek′si-kon-ist), *n.* [< *lexicon* + *-ist*.] A writer of a lexicon. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

lexigraphic (lek-si-graf′ik), *a.* [< *lexigraphy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to lexigraphy.

lexigraphical (lek-si-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *lexigraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *lexigraphic*.

lexigraphy (lek-sig′ra-fi), *n.* [(Cf. MGr. *λεξιγράφος*, equiv. to *λεξικογράφος*: see *lexicographer*) < Gr. *λέξις*, a word (see *lexicon*), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of defining words. [Rare.]

lexiphanic (lek-si-fan′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *λεξιφάνης*, a phrasemonger (found only as a proper name), < *λέξις*, a speech, word (see *lexicon*), + *φαίνειν*, show.] Bombastic; turgid; inflated. *Campbell*.

lexiphanicism (lek-si-fan′i-sizm), *n.* [< *lexiphanic* + *-ism*.] The habit of using a pompous or turgid style in speaking or writing. *Campbell*.

ley[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *lay*[1].

ley[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lea*[1], *lay*[5], and *lye*[3].

ley[3] (lā), *n.* [Sp., lit. law, < L. *lex* (*leg-*), law: see *law*[1] and *allay*[2], *alloy*.] Yield; produce; assay-value.

The costs of the Haciendas amount to 301,654 dollars; the produce, or *ley*, of each cargo averages 11$\frac{1}{7}$ dollars. *Ward's Mexico*, II. 511.

Ley de oro, percentage of gold contained in silver bullion. —**Ley de plata**, quantity of silver which the ore contains. —**De buena ley**, of superior quality: said of ores.

ley[4], *n.* See *lea*[3].

Leyden jar, Leyden vial. See *jar*[3].

Leydigian (lī-dig′i-an), *a.* [< *Leydig* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Described by or named after F. Leydig, a German zoölogist, born 1821.—**Leydigian organs**, the antennal sense-organs of insects, minute sacs inclosed in membrane and communicating with branches of the antennal nerves, sometimes prolonged externally as papillæ: regarded by Leydig as organs of smell, by others as auditory organs. Lefebre and Gerstäcker support Leydig's view of their function.

leye[1]†, **leye**[2]†, etc. See *ley*[1], etc.

leyelond†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lealand*.

leyer†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *layer*.

ley-pewter, *n.* Inferior pewter made for large vessels, having more lead and less tin than the superior qualities.

leyser†, *n.* A Middle English form of *leisure*.

leystall†, *n.* See *laystall*.

leyt†, *n.* See *lait*[1].

leyvre†, *n.* Same as *layer*.

leze-majesty, *n.* See *lese-majesty*.

L. H. In *musical notation*, an abbreviation for *left hand*.

L. H. D. An abbreviation of the Latin (New Latin) *Litterarum humaniorum doctor*, 'doctor of the more humane letters'—that is, of the humanities or of learning: a degree conferred by universities.

lherzolite (ler′zō-līt), *n.* [< *Lherz* (see def.) + Gr. *λίθος*, stone: see *-lite*.] A crystalline aggregate of olivin, enstatite, and diallage, with some picotite: a rock occurring about Lake Lherz and in the adjacent regions in the French Pyrenees. It has also been found in various other localities in Europe and North America. Some meteorites closely resemble lherzolite in mineralogical composition. See *peridotite*.

li[1] (lē), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese weight, equal to the one thousandth part of a liang or ounce. A li of silver is nominally equal to the copper coin called a *cash* by Europeans in China, and *rin* by the Japanese.

li[2] (lē), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese mile, equal to rather more than one third of an English mile, 27$\frac{7}{8}$ li being equal to 10 miles.

Li. The chemical symbol of *lithium*.

Liabeæ (lī-ā′bē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cassini, 1826), < *Liabum* (see def.) + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Senecionidæ*, having the scales of the involucre imbricated in many series, the outer gradually shorter. It embraces five genera, of which *Liabum* is the type, all, with one exception, natives of tropical America and Mexico. The group was treated by Endlicher, De Candolle, and other botanists as a division of the subtribe *Pectideæ* under the tribe *Heliantheæ*, a classification still followed by some authors.

liability (lī-a-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *liabilities* (-tiz). [< *liable*: see *-bility*.] **1.** The state of being liable through obligation or duty; fixed or contingent responsibility; exposure to that which is or may be required: as, the *liability* of a principal for his agent's acts. In this sense, in law, it is sometimes used as including, and sometimes as excluding, contingent demands and unliquidated damages.

2. The state of being liable incidentally or by chance; exposure to that which is possible or probable; tendency; susceptibility: as, *liability* to accident or contagion; a physician's *liability* to broken rest.—**3.** That for which one is liable; that to which one is bound or exposed; a fixed or contingent obligation: as, to incur or assume a heavy *liability* (as for the payment of a debt or the performance of a service); the assets and *liabilities* of a bank.—**Employers' Liability Act.** See *employer*.—**Individual liability**, personal liability of one or more as individuals, as distinguished from *official liability*, as the liability of an executor, for instance, or as distinguished from the *liability of a corporation* of which persons are members, and for the debts of which they or some of them may become individually liable.—**Limited liability**, a principle of modern statute law, whereby, under certain conditions, participants in a partnership, joint-stock company, or other undertaking are held liable for joint debts or responsibilities only to the extent of their personal interest therein, or to such further extent as the law may prescribe, instead of to the full extent of their individual means, as at common law.

liable (lī′a-bl), *a.* [Not found in ME., being appar. a mod. formation, perhaps first in legal use; it is not clear whether it is a mere E. formation, < *lie*[1] + *-able*, meaning 'lying open' to obligation (cf. *inclinable*, < *incline*), or < OF. as if **liable*, < ML. as if **ligabilis*, < L. *ligare* (> F. *lier*), bind: see *ligament*, *lien*[2]. No such OF. or ML. form has been found.] **1.** Bound in law or equity; responsible; answerable: as, the surety is *liable* for the debt of his principal.

To Bridewell, to see the pressed men, where there are about 300, . . . kept these three days prisoners, with little or no victuals, and pressed out, and, contrary to all course of law, without press-money, and men that are not *liable* to it. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 407.

A corporation is *liable* like an individual for its torts. *Amer. Cyc.*, XV. 809.

2. Having an aptitude or tendency; subject; exposed, as to the doing or occurring of something evil, injurious, or erroneous: as, we are constantly *liable* to accidents; your plans are *liable* to defeat.

He here openly avouches, in a manner that is scarce *liable* to exception. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii. Expl., note.

Yet, if my name were *liable* to fear,
I do not know the man I should avoid
So soon as that spare Cassius.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 199.

Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall
By weakest subtleties. *Milton*, S. A., l. 55.

Public conventions are *liable* to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, v.

3†. Subordinate; subject.

All that we upon this side the sea . . .
Find *liable* to our crown and dignity,
Shall gild her bridal bed.
Shak., King John, ii. 1. 490.

Though they were objects of his sight, they were not *liable* to his touch. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 56.

4†. Fit; suitable.

Finding thee fit for bloody villany,
Apt, *liable*, to be employ'd in danger,
I faintly broke with thee of Arthur's death.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 226.

=Syn. **2.** *Incident*, *Subject*, *Likely*, etc. (see *incident*); *Apt*, *Likely*, etc. (see *apt*).

liableness (lī′a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being liable; liability.

Now let it be considered what this brings the noble principle of human liberty to, particularly when it is possessed and enjoyed in its perfection, viz. a full and perfect freedom and *liableness* to act altogether at random. *Edwards*, On the Will, ii. 13.

liage†, *n.* [< OF. F. *liage*, a binding, < *lier*, bind: see *liable*.] A league; an alliance.

liaison (lē-ā-zôn′), *n.* [F., a union, an entanglement, = Pr. *liazo* = Sp. *ligacion* = Pg. *ligação*, < L. *ligatio*(*n-*), a binding: see *ligation*, of which *liaison* is but a F. form.] **1.** A bond of union; an intimacy; entanglement; commonly, an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

He had *liaisons* with half the ladies in Rome. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 533.

2. In the French language, the linking or joining in pronunciation of a final consonant, usually silent, to the succeeding word when that begins with a vowel: for example, *vous* (vō) and *avez*, when coming together, are pronounced *vō zavā*.—**3.** In *cookery*, a thickening, generally of beaten eggs, intended to combine or amalgamate the ingredients of a dish.

liana, liane (li-an′ä, li-än′), *n.* [< F. *liane*, a climbing or twining tropical plant, < *lier*, bind: see *liable*.] A general name for the climbing and twining plants in tropical forests which wind themselves round the stems of trees, often overtopping them and passing to other trees, or descending again to the ground.

Cliffs all robed in *lianas* that dropt to the brink of his bay. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

liang (lyang), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese ounce or tael. As used in commerce, it is one third heavier than the ounce avoirdupois, but the old standard was 579.84 grains troy; 16 liang make 1 kin or pound. (See *catty*.) It is divided into tenths called *tsien* (or *mace*), into hundredths called *fun* (or *candareen*), and into thousandths called *li*. See *tael*. Also spelled *leang*.

liar (lī′ar), *n.* [Prop., as in early mod. E., *lier*; early mod. E. also *lyer*, < ME. *lizere*, *lyzere*, *leghere*, *leigher*, etc., < AS. *leógere* (= Icel. *ljūgari*) (cf. equiv. D. *leugenaar* = MLG. *logenēre* = OHG. *luginâri*, *lukināri*, MHG. *lügenære*, G. *lügner* = Dan. *løgner* = Sw. *lögnare*, of diff. formation: see *lain*[3]), a liar, < *leógan*, lie: see *lie*[2] and *-ar*[1], *-er*[1].] One who lies; a person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who deceives by false report or representation.

The messenger was faule y-schent,
And oft y-cleped foule *leigher*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 95.

Shall I tell you a lie? I do despise a *liar* as I do despise one that is false. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 69.

And she to be coming and slandering me; the base little *liar!* *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

The liar [Gr. *ψευδόμενος*], a Megaric sophism or logical puzzle, arising from the question whether a man who says he is lying is truly lying or lyingly telling the truth.

liard[1] (lī′ärd), *a.* and *n.* [Also (Sc.) *liart*, *lyart*; < ME. *liard*, < OF. *liard*, *liart*, *liairt* = It. *leardo* (ML. *liardus*), gray, dapple-gray; as a noun, a gray horse.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Gray or dapple-gray: applied to a horse.

This cartere thakketh his hors upon the croupe. . . .
"That was wel twight, myn owene *lyard* boy."
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 265.

Stedis stabillede in stallis,
Lyarde and sore [sorrel].
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell*.)

2. Gray: applied generally.

Twa had manteeles o' dolefu' black,
But ane wi' *lyart* linin'. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

II. *n.* **1.** A dapple-gray horse.

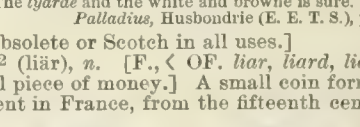
He ligte adown of *lyard*, and ladde hym in his hande. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 64.

2. The color gray or dapple-gray.

Colours nowe to knowe attendeth ye:
The baye is goode coloure, and broune purpure,
The *lyarde* and the white and browne is sure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

[Obsolete or Scotch in all uses.]

liard[2] (liär), *n.* [F., < OF. *liar*, *liard*, *liars*, a small piece of money.] A small coin formerly current in France, from the fifteenth century,



Obverse. Reverse.
Liard

"worth three deniers, or the fourth part of a sol." It was originally struck in silver, and afterward, from the reign of Louis XIV., in copper. The specimen illustrated weighs about 64 grains.

liard[3] (li-ärd′), *n.* The tacamahac, or balsam-poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, of northern North America. [Canada.]

liar's-bench†, *n.* A place in St. Paul's Cathedral in the sixteenth century, so called because it was said that the disaffected made appointments there. *Nares.*

liart†, *a.* and *n.* See *liard*[1].

Lias (lī'as), *n.* [< F. *lias*, OF. *liais*, *liois*, a hard freestone; prob. < Bret. *liach*, *leach*, a stone, = W. *llech* = Gael. *leac*, a stone (see *cromlech*).] In *geol.*, the lower division of the Jurassic. It is particularly well developed in England, where it is distinguished by its wealth of organic remains, especially of ammonites, and where it is divided into three groups, each characterized by its assemblage of fossils, the rock being chiefly grayish limestones, shales, and marlstones. The Lias is hardly recognized as a distinct formation except in England and on the continent of Europe.

Liassic (lī-as'ik), *a.* [< F. *liassique;* as *Lias* + *-ic.*] Belonging to the geological subdivision of the Jurassic called the Lias.

Liatris (lī'a-tris), *n.* [NL. (J. C. D. Schreber, 1774); origin unknown.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Eupatoriaceæ* and subtribe

Liatris graminifolia.

1, inflorescence; 2, lower part of plant with the corm-like rootstock; *a*, anther-head; *b*, flower; *c*, corolla laid open; *d*, bristle of the pappus; *e*, scale of the involucre.

Adenostyleæ; the button-snakeroots. They are perennial herbs, growing from large subterranean globose corms, with racemose or spicate heads of handsome rose-purple flowers.

lib[1] (lib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *libbed*, ppr. *libbing.* [< D. *lubben*, MD. *luppen*, maim, geld: see *lop*[1]. Cf. *glib*[3].] To castrate. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

To capon, to geld, to *lib*, to splaie. *Florio.*

lib[2] (lib), *n.* [A dial. var. of *leap*[2].] A basket. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lib. An abbreviation of *liber*[1], 2.

libament† (lib'a-ment), *n.* [< L. *libamentum* (cf. equiv. *libamen*), a drink-offering, < *libare*, pour out: see *libate.*] Same as *libation.*

This discourse being thus finished, we performed our oblations and *libaments* to the muses. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 652.

libanomancy (lib'a-nō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *λίβανος* (L. *libanus*), the frankincense-tree, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by the burning of frankincense.

libanotophorous (lib'a-nō-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *λιβανωτοφόρος*, bearing frankincense, < *λιβανωτός*, frankincense (see *libanotus*), + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing frankincense.

The *libanotophorous* region of the ancients. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 710.

libanotus† (lib-a-nō'tus), *n.* [< Gr. *λιβανωτός*, frankincense, < *λίβανος*, the frankincense-tree.] Frankincense.

In that greater [altar] the Chaldæans burnt yeerly in their sacrifices a hundred thousand talents of *Libanotus.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 56.

libant (lī'bant), *a.* [< L. *liban(t-)s*, ppr. of *libare*, take out a little taste: see *libate.*] Sipping; touching lightly. [Rare.]

She touched his eyelashes with *libant* lip,
And breathed ambrosial odours o'er his cheek.
Landor.

libate (lī'bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *libated*, ppr. *libating.* [< L. *libatus*, pp. of *libare* (> It. *libare* = Pg. Sp. *libar*), take out a little taste, sip, pour out, = Gr. *λείβειν*, pour out, make a libation of (wine or other liquor) in honor of a divinity.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a libation, as by pouring out wine.

II. *trans.* 1. To pour out, as wine or milk. —2. To make a libation to; honor with a libation. [Rare and incorrect.]

A son of Israel has no gods whom he can *libate.*
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 441.

libation (lī-bā'shon), *n.* [< F. *libation* = Sp. *libacion* = Pg. *libação* = It. *libazione*, < L. *libatio(n-)*, a drink-offering, < *libare*, pp. *libatus*, pour out: see *libate.*] 1. The act of pouring a liquid, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of some deity. Libation was practised by the ancient Greeks and Romans on various occasions, both public and private; and the drink-offering of the Jews was of similar character.

2. The wine or other liquid poured out in honor of a deity; a drink-offering.

The goblet then she took, with nectar crown'd,
Sprinkling the first *libations* on the ground.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 1031.

May every joy be yours! nor this the least,
When due *libation* shall have crown'd the feast,
Safe to my home to send your happy guest.
Pope, Odyssey, xiii.

libatory (lī'bā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **libatorius* (cf. neut. *libatorium*, a libation-vessel), < *libare*, pp. *libatus*, pour out: see *libant*, *libation.*] Of or pertaining to libation.

libavius (li-bā'vi-us), *n.* [Named after the discoverer, A. *Libavius*, a German chemist (died 1616).] Tin chlorid, $SnCl_4$, a colorless volatile and fuming corrosive liquid, used in dyeing as a mordant.

libbard†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *leopard.*

libbe†, *v.* An obsolete form of *live*[1].

libbet (lib'et), *n.* [Formerly also *lybbet;* perhaps < *lib*[1], in the sense 'lop,' orig. 'a piece lopped off.'] 1. A billet; a stick. [Prov. Eng.]

A beesome of byrche, for babes verye fit,
A longe lastinge *lybbet* for loubbers as meete.
Harman, Caveat for Common Cursitors (1567). (*Nares.*)

A little staffe or *libbet*, bacillus.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 317. (*Nares.*)

2. *pl.* Rags in strips. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

libeccio† (li-bech'ō), *n.* [< It. *libeccio*, < L. *Libs*, < Gr. Λίψ, the southwest wind: see *Libyan.*] The southwest wind.

Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Sirocco and *Libecchio.* *Milton*, P. L., x. 706.

libel (lī'bel), *n.* [< ME. *libel*, < OF. *libel*, *libeau*, m., *libele*, *libelle*, F. *libelle*, f., = Sp. *libelo* = Pg. It. *libello*, m., < L. *libellus*, m., a little book, pamphlet, note, petition, letter, lampoon, libel, dim. of *liber*, a book: see *liber*[1].] 1†. A writing of any kind; a written declaration or certificate.

May I nat axe a *libel*, Sire Somonour,
And answere there by my procuratour
To swiche thyng as men wole apposen me?
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 297.

And it hath ben seid, whosoevere leveth his wyf, give he to hir a *libel* of forsaking [authorized version, "writing of divorcement"]. *Wyclif*, Mat. v. 31.

2. In *admiralty law*, *Scots law*, and *Eng. eccles. law*, a writing or document instituting a suit and containing the plaintiff's allegations.—3. A lampoon.

Plots have I laid, inductions dangerous,
By drunken prophecies, *libels*, and dreams,
To set my brother Clarence and the king
In deadly hate the one against the other.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 33.

More solid things do not show the Complexion of the times so well as Ballads and *Libels.*
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 68.

4. A defamatory writing made public; a malicious and injurious publication, expressed in printing or writing, or by signs or pictures, tending either to injure the memory of one dead or the reputation of one alive, and to expose him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule.

We have in a *libel* 1st. the writing; 2d. the communication, called by the lawyers the publication; 3d. the application to persons and facts; 4th. the intent and tendency; 5th. the matter — diminution of fame.
Burke, Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels.

Libel is defamation published by means of writing, printing, pictures, images, or anything that is the object of the sense of sight. *Cooley.*

5. The crime of publishing a libel: as, he was guilty of *libel.*—6. In general, defamation; a defamatory remark or act; malicious misrepresentation in conversation or otherwise; anything intended or which tends to bring a person or thing into disrepute.

Dost not know that old Mansfield, who writes like the Bible,
Says the more 'tis a truth, Sir, the more 'tis a *libel?*
Burns, The Reproof.

His conversation is a perpetual *libel* on all his acquaintance. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Fox's Libel Act, an English statute of 1792 (32 Geo. III., c. 60) empowering a jury on the trial of a criminal libel to give a general verdict upon the whole issue, without being required by the court to find a verdict of guilty on proof of publication and of the sense ascribed in the information.—**Libel Act**, an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 96) which authorizes a defendant sued for libel to plead no malice, and that an apology was made. Compare *Fox's Libel Act*, above. Syn. 4. See *aspersion* and *lampoon.*

libel (lī'bel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *libeled* or *libelled*, ppr. *libeling* or *libelling.* [= F. *libeller* = Sp. *libelar*, draw up a legal demand, libel; from the noun: see *libel*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. In *admiralty law*, *Scots law*, and *Eng. eccles. law*, to serve a libel upon; institute suit against; present a formal charge against for trial, as against a clergyman for conduct unbecoming his office, or against a ship or goods for a violation of the laws of trade or revenue. See *libel*, *n.*, 2.—2. To defame or expose to public hatred or contempt by a malicious and injurious publication, as a writing, picture, or the like; lampoon.

Thou shalt *libel*, and I'll cudgel the rascal.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 4.

But our work is neither to *libel* our Auditors nor to flatter them, neither to represent them as better nor worse than they are. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

=Syn. 2. *Defame*, *Calumniate*, etc. See *asperse.*

II.† *intrans.* To spread defamation, written or printed: with *against.*

What's this but *libelling against* the senate?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4. 17.

libelant, *n.* See *libellant.*

libeler, libeller (lī'bel-ėr), *n.* [< *libel*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who libels; a lampooner.

There is not in the world a greater errour than that which fools are apt to fall into, and knaves with good reason to encourage, the mistaking a satirist for a *libeller.*
Pope, Imit. of Horace, Advertisement.

libelist, libellist (lī'bel-ist), *n.* [< F. *libelliste*, a libelist, < *libelle*, a libel: see *libel*, *n.*] A libeler. *Imp. Dict.*

libella (lī-bel'ą), *n.*; pl. *libellæ* (-ē). [L., level, water-level, dim. of *libra*, a balance: see *libra.* Hence ult. (< L. *libella*) E. *level*[1], q. v.] 1. A small balance.—2. An instrument for taking levels; a level.—3. [*cap.*] A southern constellation which Lacaille, after 1754, proposed to substitute for Triangulum Australe, which dates from the fifteenth century.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of dragon-flies. *Selys-Longchamps*, 1840.

libellant (lī'bel-ant), *n.* [< F. *libellant*, ppr. of *libeller*, draw up a legal demand, libel: see *libel*, *v.*] One who brings a libel or institutes a suit in a court, especially in an ecclesiastical or an admiralty court. Also *libelant.*

The counsel for the *libellant* contended they had a right to read the instructions. *Cranch.*

libeller, libellist. See *libeler, libelist.*

libellous, libellously. See *libelous, libelously.*

Libellula (lī-bel'ū-lą), *n.* [NL.; so called because they hold their wings extended like the leaves of a book; < L. *libellulus*, a very little book, dim. of *libellus*, a little book: see *libel*, *n.*] 1. A Linnean genus of pseudoneuropterous insects with mandibulate mouth and anal forceps. (*a*) A genus coextensive with *Libellulina*, *Libellulidæ*, or the modern suborder *Odonata* of the order *Pseudoneuroptera.* (*b*) A genus containing forms considered typical of the modern restricted family *Libellulidæ.* The abdomen is comparatively short, flattened, and tapering, and the male claspers are reduced. See cut under *dragon-fly.*

2. [*l. c.*] Any dragon-fly or libellulid.

libellulid (lī-bel'ū-lid), *n.* A member of the family *Libellulidæ.*

Libellulidæ (lī-be-lū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Libellula* + *-idæ.*] A family of pseudoneuropterous insects of the group *Libellulina* or *Odonata;* the dragon-flies, devil's-darning-needles, or mosquito-hawks. (*a*) Coextensive with *Libellulina*, and divided into three groups, *Agrionina*, *Libellulina*, and *Æschnina.* Also *Libellulida*, *Libellulides*, *Libelloidea.* (*b*) Restricted to forms typified by the genus *Libellula* in a narrow sense, having the wings unequal, the triangles of the anterior wings dissimilar, and the anterior genital armature of the male free.

Libellulina (lī-bel-ū-lī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Libellula* + *-ina.*] A group of pseudoneuropterous insects; the dragon-flies. (*a*) A superfamily, same as *Odonata*, or as *Libellulidæ* in a broad sense, characterized by the long and more or less slender and cylindric abdomen ending in an anal armature, an enormous head and thorax, the former globular with immense eyes, the latter square with its tergal parts small and its flank pieces enlarged and rising up in front to take the place of the aborted prothorax. The antennæ are short and setiform, and the mouth is not provided with palps. The wings are large, long, and approximately equal in size and shape. The tarsi are trimerous, and the second abdominal segment of the male is furnished with accessory genitalia. Metamorphosis is incomplete; the larvæ are active, aquatic and voracious, and the pupa resembles the larva. The *Libellulina* are composed of three families, named *Libellulidæ*, *Agrionidæ*, and *Æschnidæ.* (*b*) A subfamily, same as *Libellulidæ* in a narrow sense, or as *Libellulinæ.* See cut under *dragon-fly.*

Libellulinæ (li-bel-u-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Libellula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Libellulidæ*: same as *Libellulina* (*b*).

libelluline (li-bel′ū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Libellulina*; resembling a dragon-fly. See cut under *dragon-fly*.

libelous, libellous (lī′bel-us), *a.* [< *libel* + *-ous*.] Containing a libel; of the nature of a libel; defamatory; containing that which exposes to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule: as, a *libelous* picture.

It was the most malicious surmise that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet.
Sir H. Wotton.

libelously, libellously (lī′bel-us-li), *adv.* In a libelous manner.

liber[1] (lī′bėr), *n.* [< L. *liber*, the inner bark of a tree (cf. Gr. λεπίς, a scale: see *lepis*), also, because such bark was once used for writing on (cf. *book* as related to *beech*, and *paper* as related to *papyrus*), a writing consisting of several leaves, a book, a division of a book. Hence *library*, etc.] **1.** In *bot.*, the inner bark of exogenous stems, lying next the cambium, and enveloped by the corky layer. When perfect it contains, besides parenchyma, sieve-cells and bast-cells, the last being the characteristic element. Also called *bast* and *endophlœum*. See *bast*[1], 2, and *bark*[2], 1.

2. A book: used in English especially with reference to the books in which deeds, mortgages, wills, and other public records are kept. Abbreviated *l.* and *lib.*

liber[2] (lī′bėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] See the quotation.

The rolly horses have a peculiar kind of shafts, commonly made of iron, named *libers*, the purpose of which is to prevent the carriage from overrunning them.
Ure, Dict., III. 333.

Liber[3] (lī′bėr), *n.* [L.] An ancient Italic divinity presiding over vineyards and wine: later identified by the Romans with the Greek Bacchus.

liberal (lib′ę-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *liberal*, < OF. *liberal*, F. *libéral* = Sp. Pg. *liberal* = It. *liberale*, < L. *liberalis*, befitting a freeman, < *liber* (OL. **loeber*, *loebes*), free; akin to *libet*, it pleases, Gr. λίπτειν, desire, Skt. √*lubh*, desire, AS. *leóf*, dear, *lufian*, love: see *lief*, *love*[1], *leave*[2]. From the same L. source (*liber*, *libet*) are ult. E. *liberate*, *liberty*, *libertine*, *libidinous*, *liver*[3], *livery*[2], *deliver*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Befitting a freeman, or a state, condition, or situation free from narrow limitations; free in scope; of wide or ample range or extent; not narrowly limited or restricted; expanded; comprehensive: as, a *liberal* education; the *liberal* arts or professions; *liberal* thought or feeling; *liberal* institutions; a *liberal* policy in government; a *liberal* interpretation or estimate.

So wonderful were the graces of Solomon that they overcame the highest expectation, and the *liberalest* belief.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, xvii. 6.

To love her [Lady Elizabeth Hastings] was a *liberal* education. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 49.

Now the perfection of man as an end and the perfection of man as a mean or instrument are not only not the same, they are in reality generally opposed. And as these two perfections are different, so the training requisite for their acquisition is not identical, and has, accordingly, been distinguished by different names. The one is styled *liberal*, the other professional education — the branches of knowledge cultivated for these purposes being called respectively *liberal* and professional, or *liberal* and lucrative, sciences. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., i.

The study of them [the classics] is fitly called a *liberal* education, because it emancipates the mind from every narrow provincialism, whether of egoism or tradition, and is the apprenticeship that every one must serve before becoming a free brother of the guild which passes the torch of life from age to age.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

2. Free in views or opinions; expansive in purpose or aim; not narrow, bigoted, or intolerant; specifically, favorable to personal, political, or religious liberty; opposed to narrow conservatism or undue restriction: as, a *liberal* thinker; a *liberal* Christian; a *liberal* statesman; the *Liberal* party (in the politics of some countries).

It was a Scotchman, Buchanan, who first brought *liberal* principles into clear relief. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 150.

A livelier bearing of the outward man, . . .
A bright, fresh twinkle from the week-day world,
Tell their plain story;—yes, thine eyes behold
A cheerful Christian from the *liberal* fold.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

A *Liberal* leader here in England is, on the other hand, a man of movement and change, called expressly to the task of bringing about a modern organisation of society.
M. Arnold, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 652.

3. Free in bestowal or concession; generously inclined; ready to impart or bestow; bountiful; munificent; magnanimous: followed by *with* or *of* before the thing bestowed, and *to* before the recipient: as, a *liberal* donor; to be *liberal with* one's money; to be *liberal to* an opponent in debate.

Where you are *liberal of* your loves and counsels,
Be sure you be not loose. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 126.

Nature had been . . . *liberal of* personal beauty *to* her.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

Pure is the nymph, though *liberal of* her smiles.
Cowper, Task, iii. 712.

Once more the *liberal* year laughs out
O'er richer stores than gems or gold.
Whittier, An Autumn Festival.

4. Freely bestowed or yielded; marked by bounty or abundance; generous; ample: as, a *liberal* donation; a *liberal* harvest or flow of water; to make a *liberal* concession or admission.

But the liberal deviseth *liberal* things; and by *liberal* things shall he stand. Isa. xxxii. 8.

His wealth doth warrant a *liberal* dower.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 46.

5. Free in character or quality; candid; open; hence, with an added implication, unduly free; unrestrained; unchecked; licentious. [Obsolescent.]

For a tongue euer *lyberall* nourisheth folly.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

Whether they cast any *liberall* lookes towards any of the Kings women. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 363.

Who hath, indeed, most like a *liberal* villain,
Confess'd the vile encounters they have had
A thousand times in secret.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 93.

Liberal Christianity, liberal theology, the doctrinal views respecting Christianity entertained by liberal Christians. — **Liberal Christians,** a general name assumed by certain Protestant denominations, especially the Unitarians and Universalists, who dissent from the principal tenets of what are commonly called the orthodox denominations. — **Liberal party,** a party united in advocacy of measures of progressive reform. As a distinctive designation in British politics, the name was adopted by the Whig party about 1830, to denote the body formed by the addition to their party of the Radicals. From that time it has been the name assumed by and usually given to that party which, in opposition to the Conservative party, has specifically devoted itself to the promotion of measures of progress and reform. — **Liberal Union,** in *German politics*, a party consisting of National Liberals who, chiefly because of adherence to doctrines of free trade, in 1880 withdrew their support from Prince Bismarck (Secessionists), together with other Liberals of similar views. In 1884 this party joined with the Progressists (Fortschritts-partei) to form the German Liberal party. = **Syn. 2.** Catholic, tolerant. — **3.** Charitable, open-handed, free-handed. — **4.** Full, abundant, plentiful, unstinted.

II. *n.* **1.** A person of liberal principles; one who believes in liberal reforms, or advocates intellectual, political, or religious liberty. — **2.** [*cap.*] Specifically, a member of a Liberal party in politics.

Most of those who now pass as *Liberals* are Tories of a new type. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 1.

Constitutional Liberals, in *Spanish politics*, a party composed of former Republicans, who, under the leadership of Señor Sagasta, became supporters of the monarchical constitution established after the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy in Spain in 1874. — **German Liberals,** in *German politics*, a party of moderate Liberals, opposed to the policy of Prince Bismarck, formed in 1884 by the union of the Progressist party (Fortschritts partei) with the Liberal Union. **National Liberals,** in *German politics*, a party which, before the creation of the German empire in 1871, advocated, along with progressive measures of reform, the completion of governmental unity in Germany. After that time it embraced those persons who, though of Liberal antecedents, continued in support of the later policy of Prince Bismarck.

Liberal-Conservative (lib″ę-ral-kon-sėr′va-tiv), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In Great Britain, belonging to that wing or portion of the Conservative party which is most nearly in accord with the Liberals; occupying a position midway between that of the average Liberal and that of the average Conservative.

II. *n.* One who occupies the political position defined above.

Liberalia (lib-ę-rā′li-ą), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *Liberalis*, < *Liber*, Bacchus: see *Liber*[3].] An ancient Roman festival celebrated annually on March 17th, in honor of Liber and Libera.

liberalisation, liberalise, etc. See *liberalization*, etc.

liberalism (lib′ę-ral-izm), *n.* [= F. *libéralisme* = Sp. *liberalismo*; as *liberal* + *-ism*.] **1.** Liberal principles; the principles or practice of liberals; freedom from narrowness or bigotry, especially in matters of religion or politics. — **2.** Specifically, the political principles of a Liberal party.

The function of *Liberalism* in the past was that of putting a limit to the powers of kings. The function of true *Liberalism* in the future will be that of putting a limit to the powers of Parliaments.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 107.

liberalist (lib′ę-ral-ist), *n.* [< *liberal* + *-ist*.] A liberal.

liberalistic (lib″ę-ra-lis′tik), *a.* [< *liberalist* + *-ic*.] Relating to or characterized by liberalism; conforming to liberal principles, especially in politics.

liberality (lib-ę-ral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *liberalities* (-tiz). [< ME. *liberalite*, < OF. *liberalite*, F. *libéralité* = Sp. *liberalidad* = Pg. *liberalidade* = It. *liberalità*, < L. *liberalita*(*t*-)*s*, a way of thinking befitting a freeman, generosity, < *liberalis*, befitting a freeman: see *liberal*.] **1.** The quality of being liberal in thought or opinion; largeness of mind; catholicity; impartiality: as, *liberality* in religion or politics; he treats his opponent's views with great *liberality*.

Many treat the gospel with indifference under the name of *liberality*. *J. M. Mason.*

2. Freeness in imparting or yielding; disposition to give or concede; generosity; bounty; magnanimity: as, *liberality* in one's donations or concessions.

Amonge the comyns welth and concorde,
And that our ryche men may vse *lyberalyte*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

In a bishop great *liberality*, great hospitality, actions in every kind great are looked for.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

3. An expression or manifestation of generosity; that which is generously given.

Over and beside
Signior Baptista's *liberality*,
I'll mend it with a largess.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 150.

A little before the Lord sent this rain of *liberalities* upon his people. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 99.

= **Syn.** *Bounty*, *Generosity*, etc. (see *beneficence*), bountifulness; toleration, candor.

liberalization (lib″ę-ral-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *liberalize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of liberalizing or making liberal. Also spelled *liberalisation*.

The end of education is the formation and *liberalisation* of character. *The Academy*, No. 875, p. 88.

liberalize (lib′ę-ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *liberalized*, ppr. *liberalizing*. [= F. *libéraliser* = Sp. *liberalizar* = Pg. *liberalisar*; as *liberal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render liberal; enlarge the freedom or scope of; free from narrowness or prejudice: as, to *liberalize* the institutions of a country.

Grand, swelling sentiments of liberty I am sure I do not despise. They warm the heart, they enlarge and *liberalize* our minds; they animate our courage in a time of conflict. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Some acquaintance with foreign and ancient literatures has the *liberalizing* effect of foreign travel.
Lowell, Books and Libraries.

II. *intrans.* To become liberal. [Rare.]

After the rejection of the exclusive feature of the original plan, Mrs. Munger had *liberalised* more and more.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xvi.

Also spelled *liberalise*.

liberalizer (lib′ę-ral-ī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which liberalizes, or makes liberal. Also spelled *liberaliser*.

Archery, cricket, gun and fishing-rod, horse and boat, are all educators, *liberalizers*. *Emerson*, Culture.

liberally (lib′ę-ral-i), *adv.* In a liberal manner. (*a*) With a liberal scope or range; without narrowness or prejudice; impartially; freely. (*b*) With a liberal hand; bountifully; amply. (*c*) With undue freedom; licentiously.

Liberal-Unionism (lib″ę-ral-ū′nyon-izm), *n.* The political attitude or opinions of the Liberal-Unionist party.

Liberal-Unionist (lib″ę-ral-ū′nyon-ist), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of that section of the Liberal party in Great Britain which from 1886, refusing to concur in Mr. Gladstone's policy of conceding home rule to Ireland, advocated the maintenance of the legislative union of 1801 essentially unimpaired, and therefore, from the importance they attached to the Irish question, made common cause with the Conservatives.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the political party or section of the Liberal-Unionists.

liberate (lib′ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liberated*, ppr. *liberating*. [< L. *liberatus*, pp. of *liberare* (> It. *liberare* = Sp. Pg. *librar* = F. *livrer*), set free, deliver, < *liber*, free: see *liberal*. Cf. *liver*[3], *livery*[2], *delivery*.] **1.** To set free; release from restraint or bondage; deliver: as, to *liberate* a slave or a prisoner; to *liberate* the mind from the shackles of prejudice.

It is an uneasy lot . . . to be present at this great spectacle of life and never be *liberated* from a small, hungry shivering self. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 307.

At last and forever I am mine and God's,
Thanks to his *liberating* angel Death
Never again degraded to be yours.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 138.

2. To disengage; separate from something else: as, to *liberate* a gas from a solid. =**Syn. 1.** *Enfranchise, Manumit*, etc. (see *emancipate*); *Release*, etc. (see *disengage*); disenthrall, ransom, discharge, let go, turn loose.

liberate (lib′e-rāt), *n.* [< ML. *liberata*, delivery, livery: see *livery*[2].] In *old Eng. law*, a writ issued out of Chancery for the payment of pensions and similar royal allowances; also, a writ issued to the sheriff for the delivery of land and goods taken upon forfeits of recognizance. —**Liberate roll**, the account kept in the old English exchequer of pensions and other allowances of money made under the great seal.

liberation (lib-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< F. *libération* = Sp. *liberacion* = Pg. *liberação* = It. *liberazione*, < L. *liberatio(n-)*, a freeing, < *liberare*, pp. *liberatus*, set free: see *liberate, v.*] The act of liberating or setting free; deliverance from restraint or confinement; enlargement; disengagement, as from constraint or obligation, or from mixture: as, *liberation* from prison or from debt; the *liberation* of a country from tyrannical government; the *liberation* of a gas.

liberationism (lib-e-rā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *liberation* + *-ism.*] In *British politics*, the principles or opinions of the liberationists. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 8.

liberationist (lib-e-rā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *liberation* + *-ist.*] In *British politics*, one who is in favor of the disestablishment of the Church.

The object of the *Liberationists* is sufficiently transparent. If the maintenance of the Established Church could be identified with the supremacy, its fall might be assured with the collapse of one political party.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 3.

liberator (lib′e-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *libérateur* = Sp. Pg. *liberador* = It. *liberatore*, < L. *liberator*, one who sets free, < *liberare*, pp. *liberatus*, set free: see *liberate.*] One who liberates or delivers; a deliverer.

He [Luther] was the great reformer and *liberator* of the European intellect. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. 534.

liberatory (lib′e-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *libératoire;* as *liberate* + *-ory.*] Tending to liberate or set free. [Rare.]

Liberian (lī-bē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Liberia* (see def.) (< L. *liber*, free) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Liberia, a country on the western coast of Africa, colonized with liberated Africans by the American Colonization Society (beginning in 1822), and made a republic in 1847.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Liberia.

liberomotor (lib″e-rō-mō′tor), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *liberare*, free (see *liberate*), + *motor*, a mover.] Disengaging or setting free motor energy, as a nervous ganglion: correlated with *recipiomotor* and *dirigomotor*. See *motor, a.*

libertarian (lib-ėr-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *liberty* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of the freedom of the will (especially in an extreme form), as opposed to the doctrine of necessity; advocating the doctrine of free will: opposed to *necessitarian.*

I believe he [Dr. Alex. Crombie, author of an essay on philosophical necessity] may claim the merit of adding the word *libertarian* to the English language, as Priestley added that of "necessarian." *Reid*, Correspondence, p. 88.

The "power of acting without a motive," which Reid and other writers, on what used to be called the *Libertarian* side, have thought it necessary to claim.
H. Sidgwick, Mind, XIII. 407.

II. *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of the freedom of the will (especially in an extreme form): opposed to *necessitarian.*

Though *Libertarians* contend that it is possible for us at any moment to act contrary to our formed character and previous custom, still they and Determinists alike teach that it is much less easy than men commonly imagine to break the subtle unfelt trammels of habit.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 49.

libertarianism (lib-ėr-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *libertarian* + *-ism.*] The principles or doctrines of the libertarians. *H. Sidgwick*, Mind, XLI. 144.

liberticide[1] (lib′ėr-ti-sīd or li-bėr′ti-sīd), *n.* [= F. *liberticide* = Sp. *liberticida*, < L. *liberta(t-)s*, liberty, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A destroyer of liberty.

His country's pride
The priest, the slave, and the *liberticide*,
Trampled and mocked with many a loathèd rite.
Shelley, Adonais, st. 4.

liberticide[2] (lib′ėr-ti-sīd or li-bėr′ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *liberta(t-)s*, liberty, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] Destruction of liberty.

The principles of Christian morality and Christian philanthropy were violated in the maxims of *liberticide* which guided the dominant politics of the country.
Whipple, Starr King.

libertinage (lib′ėr-tin-āj), *n.* [< F. *libertinage;* as *libertine* + *-age.*] **1.** The character or belief of a libertine or free-thinker; laxity of opinion.

A growing *libertinage*, which disposed them to think slightly of the Christian faith. *Warburton*, Works, IX. xiii.

2. The conduct of a libertine or debauchee.

Some fourteen years of squalid youth,
And then *libertinage*, disease, the grave—
Hell in life here, hereafter life in hell.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 159.

libertine (lib′ėr-tin), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *libertin* = Sp. Pg. It. *libertino*, < L. *libertinus*, a freedman, prop. adj., of or belonging to the condition of a freedman, < *libertus*, a freedman, < *liber*, free: see *liberal, liberate, v.* In the later senses (4–7) the word logically depends on *liberty, liberal.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *Rom. hist.*, a freedman; a person manumitted or set free from legal servitude.

By vertue of an act granted out of the senat, the *libertines* (i. e. the sonnes of freed-men) were enrolled into the foure tribes of the citie. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1210.

2. A member of a Jewish synagogue mentioned in Acts vi. 9, probably composed of descendants of Jewish freedmen who had been expelled from Rome by Tiberius, and had returned to Palestine.

Then there arose certain of the synagogue, which is called the synagogue of the *Libertines*, . . . disputing with Stephen. Acts vi. 9.

3†. A freeman of an incorporate town or city.

And used me like a fugitive, an inmate of a town,
That is no city *libertine*, nor capable of their gown.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi.

4. One who is free from or does not submit to restraint; one who is free in thought and action.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is still.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 48.

And though Rubens in his History is too much a *Libertine* in this respect, yet there is in this very place, which we now describe, much truth in the habit of his principal Figures, as of King Henry the Fourth, the Queen, her Son, the 3 Daughters, and the Cardinal.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 39.

5†. One who holds loose views with regard to the laws of religion or morality; an irreligious person; a free-thinker.

The second sort of those that may be justly number'd among the hinderers of Reformation are *Libertines;* these suggest that the Discipline sought would be intolerable.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

6. [*cap.*] A member of a pantheistic, antinomian sect which existed about 1530 in France and neighboring countries. The Libertines maintained that God alone exists, and that there is no distinction between right and wrong, since man, in obeying his own impulses, obeys God, who is in him, and consequently can never commit sin. The sect became grossly sensual, and finally disappeared.

That the Scriptures do not contain in them all things necessary to salvation is the fountain of many great and capital errors: I instance in the whole doctrine of the *libertines*, familists, quakers, and other enthusiasts, which issue in the corrupted fountain. *Jer. Taylor.*

7. A man given to the indulgence of lust; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.

Like a puff'd and reckless *libertine*,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 49.

Libertines of Geneva, a body of avowed infidels and voluptuaries of the first half of the sixteenth century, who were evidently influenced by the sect mentioned above, if they were not representatives of it.

II. *a.* **1.** Free; unrestrained. [Rare.]

I have rambled in this *libertine* manner of writing by way of Essay. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 172.

2. Licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of or in accord with law or religion: as, *libertine* principles.

There are men that marry not, but chuse rather a *libertine* and impure single life than to be yoked in marriage.
Bacon.

Pangs arthritic, that infest the toe
Of *libertine* excess. *Cowper*, Task, i. 106.

libertinism (lib′ėr-tin-izm), *n.* [< F. *libertinisme;* as *libertine* + *-ism.*] **1.** The exercise of the privileges and rights of a libertine or freedman; exemption from servitude and its disabilities. [Rare.]

Dignified with the title of freeman, and denied the *libertinism* that belongs to it. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 486.

2. The state of being free or unrestrained in thought or action.

The genial *libertinism* of Horace.
Sumner, Orations, I. 143.

3†. Irreligiousness; regardlessness of the dictates of morality.

Ever since hath *libertinism* of all kinds promoted its interest, and increased its party.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

4. The character or conduct of a libertine or rake; licentiousness; unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness.

libertism† (lib′ėr-tizm), *n.* [< *libert(y)* + *-ism.*] Libertinism. [Rare.]

A writ of error, not of *libertism*, that those two principal leaders of reformation may not now come to be sued in a bill of licence, to the scandal of our Church.
Milton, Judgement of Martin Bucer concerning Divorce.

liberty (lib′ėr-ti), *n.*; pl. *liberties* (-tiz). [< ME. *liberte, libertee*, < OF. *liberte*, F. *liberté* = Sp. *libertad* = Pg. *liberdade* = It. *libertà*, < L. *liberta(t-)s*, OL. *loeberta(t-)s*, freedom, < *liber*, free: see *liberal.*] **1.** The state of being free, or exempt from external restraint or constraint, physical or moral; freedom; especially, exemption from opposition or irksome restraint of any kind.

The creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious *liberty* of the children of God. Rom. viii. 21.

Stand fast therefore in the *liberty* wherewith Christ hath made us free. Gal. v. 1.

I must have *liberty*
Withal, as large a charter as the wind,
To blow on whom I please.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 47.

The natural *liberty* of man is to be free from any superior power on earth, and not to be under the will or legislative authority of man, but to have only the law of Nature for his rule. *Locke*, Of Government, II. iv. 22.

'Tis *liberty* alone that gives the flower
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume.
Cowper, Task, v. 446.

The French notion of *liberty* is political equality; the English notion is personal independence.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 89.

Specifically—**2.** Freedom of the will; the power of election or free choice, undetermined by any necessity; exemption from internal compulsion or restraint in willing or volition.

Liberty . . . is the power a man has to do or forbear doing any particular action, according as its doing or forbearance has the actual preference in the mind.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 15.

Freedom from necessity is also called *liberty* of election, or power to choose, and implies freedom from anything invincibly determining a moral agent. It has been distinguished into *liberty* of contrariety, or the power of determining to do either of two actions which are contrary, as right or wrong, good or evil; and *liberty* of contradiction, or the power of determining to do either of two actions which are contradictory, as to walk or to sit still, to walk in one direction or in another. Freedom from necessity is sometimes also called *liberty* of indifference, because, before he makes his election, the agent has not determined in favor of one action more than of another.
Fleming, Vocab. Philos.

3. The condition of being exempt, as a community or an individual, from foreign or arbitrary political control; a condition of political self-government. Civil liberty implies the subjection of the individual members of a community to laws imposed by the community as a whole; but it does not imply the assent of each individual to these laws. An individual has civil liberty if he is a member of a community which possesses such liberty, and is in the enjoyment of the rights which the laws of the community guarantee him.

If not equal all, yet free,
Equally free; for orders and degrees
Jar not with *liberty*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 793.

Real *liberty* is neither found in despotism, nor in the extremes of democracy, but in moderate governments.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 416.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.
D. Webster, Second Speech on Foote's Resolution.

4. In *law*, freedom from all restraints except such as the lawful rights of others prescribe.—**5.** Permission granted, as by a superior, to do something that one might not otherwise do; leave; specifically, permission granted to enlisted men in the navy to go on shore. Compare *liberty-man.*

There is full *liberty* of feasting, from this present hour of five till bell have told eleven. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 2. 10.

There is no *liberty* for causes to operate in a loose and straggling way. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 18.

6. Immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; privilege; exemption; franchise: as, the *liberties* of the commercial cities of Europe.

It is the property of Englishmen, much more of religious Englishmen, and should be most of all of religious New Englishmen, to be tenacious and tender of their *liberties.*
U. Oakes, Election Sermon (Tyler's Amer. Lit., II. 166).

7. A place or district within which certain special privileges may be exercised; the limits within which freedom is enjoyed by those entitled to it; a place of exclusive jurisdiction: generally in the plural: as, the *liberties* of a prison (the limits within which prisoners are free to

move); within the city *liberty;* the Northern *Liberties* (a part of Philadelphia so named because originally consisting of districts having certain specific privileges).

We had told him that, if ours [our vessels] did trade within his *liberties*, they should do it at their own peril.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 377.

Yet there are no people in the *Liberty* of Westminster that live in more credit than we do
Foote, The Commissary, i.

We dropt with evening on a rustic town
Set in a gleaming river's crescent-curve,
Close at the boundary of the *liberties*.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

8. Action or speech not warranted by custom or propriety; freedom not specially granted; freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum: as, may I take the *liberty* of calling on you?

This headstrong writer came; who, with a new-found art,
Made toll owing authors take less *liberty*.
Dryden and Soame, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, i. 130.

This *Liberty* of your Tongue will one Day bring a Confinement on your Body. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 3.

Acres. I never saw him in my life.
Sir Luc. That's no argument at all — he has the less right then to take such a *liberty*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

He was repeatedly provoked into striking those who had taken *liberties* with him. *Macaulay.*

9. In the *manège*, a curve or arch in a horse's bit affording room for the tongue. — **At liberty.** (*a*) Free from constraint; free: as, to set a person *at liberty*.

And yet within these five hours lived Lord Hastings,
Untainted, unexamined, free, *at liberty*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 6. 9.

(*b*) With freedom or power (to do something): as, he was not *at liberty* to disclose the secret.

I took one of the janizaries of the place, and paid him the usual Tribute, and found myself *at* perfect *liberty* to do what I pleased. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 9.

(*c*) Disengaged; not in use.

I dressed as well as I could for shivering, and washed when there was a basin *at liberty*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

Cap of Liberty. See *cap*[1] and *liberty-cap*. — **Civil liberty.** See *civil*, and def. 3, above. — **Forest liberties, Gallican liberties, jail liberties.** See the qualifying words. — **Liberties' Union Act,** an English statute of 1850 (13 and 14 Vict., c. 105), providing for the incorporation of liberties with the counties in which they are situated. — **Liberty hall.** See *hall*. — **Liberty of indifference.** See quotation from Fleming under def. 1, and *indifference*. — **Liberty of the press,** freedom of the press from police restrictions of the right to print and publish; liberty to print and publish without previous permission from government. Liberty of the press is deemed to exist where the only restrictions on the right of publishing are amenability to judicial process for damages, or to punishment, after making an actionable or criminal publication, and amenability to judicial process to prevent intended publication on proof that it is injurious to rights of private property. — **Liberty party,** in *U. S. hist.*, a political party whose leading principle was the abolition of slavery. It arose about 1839, and nominated a candidate for President in 1840 and in 1844. From 1848 its members generally acted with the Free-soil and later with the Republican party. — **Natural liberty,** the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, unless by the law of nature. *Blackstone.* [Many writers, however, use *natural liberty* in the sense ascribed to *civil liberty*.] — **Personal liberty,** freedom from restraint of the person. — **Political liberty,** freedom from political usurpation; the condition of a people which participates in the making of its own laws, in a state which is not subject to foreign domination. — **Religious liberty,** the right of freely adopting and professing opinions on religious subjects, and of worshiping or refraining from worship according to the dictates of conscience, without external control. — **To break liberty.** See *break*. = **Syn.** *Independence*, etc. (see *freedom*); *License*, etc. (see *leave*[2], *n.*).

liberty-book (lib'ėr-ti-bůk), *n.* A book on a man-of-war which shows the length of liberty allowed, the time of returning, and the condition in which the man returned. *Luce.*

liberty-cap (lib'ėr-ti-kap), *n.* A cap of the form known as the Phrygian, used as a symbol of political or personal liberty. The custom is taken from the supposed use of this cap as a token of the manumission of a slave in Rome. The red cap of the French extreme revolutionists (see *bonnet-rouge*) was identified with the Roman cap of liberty, which accordingly became the symbol of the French revolution.

liberty-man (lib'ėr-ti-man), *n.* *Naut.*, a sailor who has leave to go ashore; one who has been allowed a period of liberty for recreation.

It is a point with *liberty-men* to be pulled off and back by their shipmates.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 147.

liberty-pole (lib'ėr-ti-pōl), *n.* A tall flagstaff set up in honor of liberty, usually surmounted with the liberty-cap or other symbol of liberty. [U. S.]

The soldiers openly insulted the people, and in a few weeks cut down their *liberty-pole*.
Preble, Hist. of the Flag, p. 193.

libethenite (li-beth'en-īt), *n.* [< *Libethen* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] The basic phosphate of copper, a mineral first found at Libethen in Hungary, having an olive-green color and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is isomorphous with olivenite.

libidinist (li-bid'i-nist), *n.* [< L. *libido* (*libidin-*), desire (see *libidinous*), + *-ist*.] One who is given to lewdness. [Rare.]

Nero, being monstrous incontinent himself, verily believed that all men were most foul *libidinists*.
F. Junius, Sin Stigmatized (1639), p. 350.

libidinosity (li-bid-i-nos'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *libidinosité;* as *libidinous* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being libidinous; libidinousness.

libidinous (li-bid'i-nus), *a.* [< F. *libidineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *libidinoso*, < L. *libidinosus, lubidinosus*, full of desire, passion, or appetite, lascivious, < *libido, lubido* (*libidin-, lubidin-*), desire, < *libet, lubet*, it pleases: see *liberal*.] Characterized by lust or lewdness; having or arising from an eager appetite for sexual indulgence; lustful; lewd; also, fitted to excite lustful desire.

It is not love, but strong *libidinous* will,
That triumphs o er me.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

= **Syn.** Prurient, concupiscent. See list under *lascivious*.

libidinously (li-bid'i-nus-li), *adv.* In a libidinous manner; with lewd desire; lustfully; lewdly.

libidinousness (li-bid'i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being libidinous; lustfulness; lewdness.

libken†, **libkin**†, *n.* [Appar. < *live*[1] (**lib*) + *ken*[5].] A house; lodgings. [Old slang.]

To their *libkins* at the crackman's.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

These are the fees that I always charge a swell that must have his *lib-ken* to himself — thirty shillings a-week for lodgings, and a guinea for garnish; half-a-guinea a-week for a single bed. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xliv.

liblong†, *n.* An obsolete form of *livelong*[2]. *Cotgrave.*

Libocedrus (lī-bō-sē'drus), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1847); the first element is not obvious; the second is Gr. *κέδρος*, the cedar: see *cedar*.] A genus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Cupressineæ*. It is closely related to *Thuja*, the arbor-vitæ, but distinguished from it by having only two fertile scales in the cone, and seeds united at the top. There are eight species, natives of Chili, California, China, Japan, New Zealand, and New Caledonia. *L. decurrens*, the North American species, called *white cedar, bastard cedar, post-cedar,* and *incense-cedar*, is a large tree, sometimes 150 feet in height, ranging from Oregon to Mexico, with light, soft, durable wood. (See *incense-cedar*.) *L. Chilensis* is the Chilian arbor-vitæ or alerce-tree.

libra (lī'brą), *n.* [< L. *libra*, a balance, a Roman pound (see *livre*); cf. Gr. *λίτρα*, a pound (see *liter*). Hence ult. *livre, libella, level*[1], etc.] **1.** [*cap.*] An ancient zodiacal constellation, representing an ordinary pair of scales. This constellation was not commonly used among the Greeks, its place being occupied by the Chelæ, or Scorpion's Claws. It is found, however, in all the Egyptian zodiacs, going back to 600 B. C.; but there is reason to believe that it is not as old as the rest of the zodiac (that is, 2,000 years or more B. C.). Its principal stars, Kiffa borealis and Kiffa australis, 2.7 and 3.0 magnitude respectively, are at the base of an isosceles triangle of which Antares forms the vertex.

2. [*cap.*] The seventh sign of the zodiac, represented by the character ♎, which shows the scale-beam. — **3.** An Italian or Spanish pound. The Roman pound was 327 grams or 5,046 grains troy, and the Italian light-weight pounds seem to be derived from it, their heavy weights having another origin, as is shown in the following table:

Libra.	Grains.	Libra.	Grains.
Grossa of Milan	11,776.7	Rome	5,234.0
Piccola of Milan	5,046.6	Messina	4,923.7
Naples	4,949.1	Tuscany	5,240.5
Piedmont	5,692.6	Grossa of Venice	7,363.0
Ragusa	5,772.7	Sattile of Venice	4,649.5

All these statements are taken from the work of the Russian Commission, and differ in some cases from Italian official figures. The Castilian libra was 7,101 grains; that of Portugal was 7,083.3 grains.

libral (lī'bral), *a.* [< L. *libralis*, of a pound weight, < *libra*, a pound: see *libra*.] Of or pertaining to a Roman libra or pound: as, the *libral* as, a Roman bronze coin weighing one pound or 12 ounces (compare *as*[4]); the *libral* system, the Roman monetary system based on the libra or pound.

librarian (lī-brā'ri-an), *n.* [In def. 1, < L. *librarius*, a transcriber of books, also a bookseller (> It. *librajo* = Sp. *librero* = Pg. *livreiro*, a bookseller, = OF. *libraire*, a bookseller, transcriber, a writer of books, F. *libraire*, a bookseller), < *librarius*, belonging to books: see *library*. In def. 2 as if directly < *library* + *-an*.] **1**†. One who transcribes or copies books.

Charybdis thrice swallows, and thrice refunds, the waves: this must be understood of regular tides. There are indeed but two tides in a day, but this is the error of the *librarian*. *Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey.

2. The keeper or custodian of a library; one who has charge of the books and other contents of a library.

librarianship (lī-brā'ri-an-ship), *n.* [< *librarian* + *-ship*.] **1.** The office of librarian. — **2.** The work of a librarian; the management of a library.

A very good basis for his modest plea for the recognition of *librarianship* as one of the learned professions.
Science, VIII. 70.

library (lī'brā-ri), *n.*; pl. *libraries* (-riz). [< ME. *librarie*, < OF. *librairie, librarie, libraire*, a bookseller's shop, a bookcase, a library, F. *librairie* = Pr. *librari* = Sp. *librería* (after F.) = Pg. *livraria* = It. *libreria* (after F.), a bookseller's shop, bookselling, also, in imprints, a publication-office, < L. *libraria*, a bookseller's shop, ML. a library, cf. L. *librarium*, a bookcase, fem. and neut. respectively of *librarius*, belonging to books, < *liber*, a book: see *liber*[1]. For the Rom. word for 'library' in the usual E. sense, see *bibliotheca*.] **1.** A place set apart for the keeping and use of books and other literary material; a room, set of rooms, or a building in which a collection of books for reading or study is kept.

His *library* (where busts of poets dead
And a true Pindar stood without a head)
Received of wits an undistinguished race.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 235.

2. A collection of books, whether manuscript or printed, which may include also pamphlets, maps, and other literary material, intended for reading, study, or reference, as distinguished from a bookseller's stock, which is intended for sale. Libraries are of different kinds and classes according to the tastes of their owners, the readers for whom they are designed, their contents, and the manner in which they may be used, as private, public, special or professional, general, consulting or circulating, etc.

Knowing I loved my books, he furnish'd me
From mine own *library* with volumes that
I prize above my dukedom.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 167.

Alexandrian library, a library at Alexandria (see *Alexandrian*) destroyed about 47 B. C. A supplementary or second library was in the Serapeum. This library (according to some writers who discredit its sacking by the Arabs) was entirely destroyed under Theophilus, A. D. 391. — **Ambrosian, Cottonian, Laurentian,** etc., **library.** See the adjectives. — **Circulating library.** (*a*) A library the books of which circulate among the subscribers: distinguished from a *consulting* or *reference library*, where books may be consulted, but from which they may not be taken away. (*b*) Specifically, a collection or stock of books kept exclusively for lending out, as a private enterprise, either for a fixed payment on each or for a periodical subscription.

library-keeper (lī'brā-ri-kē"pėr), *n.* The custodian of a library: formerly used for the now current *librarian*, 2.

librate[1] (lī'brāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *librated*, ppr. *librating*. [< L. *libratus*, pp. of *librare*, poise, weigh, balance, < *libra*, a balance: see *libra*.] **I.** *trans.* To hold in equipoise; poise; balance. **II.** *intrans.* To move as a balance; be poised.

The birds of the air *librating* over me served as a canopy from the rays of the sun. *Beckford*, Vathek, p. 193.

librate[2] (lī'brāt), *n.* [< ML. *librata*, the value of a pound (*librata terræ*, appar. orig. a piece of land producing an annual rent of one pound), < L. *libra*, a pound: see *libra*.] **1.** Land of the annual value of one pound. — **2.** A piece of land containing 4 oxgangs of 13 acres each. *Minsheu; Bailey.*

The sheriffs were ordered to send [to a provincial council] all persons who possessed more than twenty *librates* of land. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 179.

libration (lī-brā'shon), *n.* [< F. *libration* = Sp. *libracion* = Pg. *libração* = It. *librazione*, < L. *libratio(n-)*, a poising, < *librare*, pp. *libratus*, poise: see *librate*[1].] **1.** The act of librating or balancing, or the state of being balanced; a state of equipoise; balance. — **2.** In *astron.*, a real or apparent libratory or oscillating motion, like that of a balance before coming to rest. — **Libration of the earth,** a phrase used by some of the older astronomers to describe that feature of the earth's motion by which, while it revolves in its orbit, its axis constantly continues parallel to itself. — **Libration of the moon,** an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion, whereby those parts very near the border of the lunar disk alternately become visible and invisible, indicating, as it were, a sort of vibratory motion of the lunar globe. The libration of the moon is of three kinds: (*a*) *libration in longitude*, or a seeming vibratory motion according to the order of the signs, due to the fact that the angular motion of the moon in her orbit is not precisely uniform, as her rotation about her axis is; (*b*) *libration in latitude*, in consequence of her axis being inclined to the plane of her orbit, so that sometimes one of her poles and sometimes the other declines, as it were, or dips toward the earth; (*c*) *diurnal libration*, which is simply a consequence of the lunar parallax. In the last case, an observer at the surface of the earth perceives points near the upper edge of the moon's disk, at the time of her

rising, which disappear as her elevation is increased; while new ones on the opposite or lower edge, that were before invisible, come into view as she descends toward the horizon. If the observer were placed at the earth's center he would perceive no diurnal libration.

libratory (lī'brā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *librate*[1] + *-ory*.] Balancing; moving like a balance as it tends to become stationary; oscillating.

Astronomers . . . ascribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from east to west, and from north to south, because that, at full moon, they sometimes discover parts of her disk which are not discovered at other times.
Dict. of Trevoux. (*Latham.*)

librettist (li-bret'ist), *n.* [< *libretto* + *-ist*.] A writer of librettos; one who writes the words for an extended musical composition.

Cambert . . . built his work on the Florentine model, and, encouraged by success, wrote several others, on the strength of which he, with his *librettist* Perrin, instituted the Académie Royale de Musique. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 87.

libretto (li-bret'ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *libro*, a book, < L. *liber*, a book: see *liber*[1].] 1. A book containing the words of an extended musical composition, like an opera or an oratorio.—2. The words themselves of such a work; the text.

libriform (lī'bri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *liber*, inner bark, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of liber or bast.—**Libriform cells** or **fibers**, those wood-cells which resemble liber in being extremely thick-walled.

The wood of the beech consists of the usual elements—vessels, tracheides, *libriform fibres*, and wood parenchyma. *Nature*, XXXIX. 511.

librilla (lī-bril'ä), *n.* [ML., a balance (steelyard), a warlike engine, dim. of L. *libra*, a balance: see *libra*.] A fool's bauble.

libs (libz), *n.* [L., < Gr. Λίψ, the southwest wind, perhaps, like λίψ (λιβ-), any liquid poured forth, a drop, stream, < λείβειν, pour (so called because it brought wet).] The west-southwest wind. *Shenstone.*

Liburnian (lī-bėr'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Liburnia*, Gr. Λιβυρνία, Λιβουρνία, the country so called, *Liburni*, Gr. Λιβυρνοί, Λιβίρνιοι, the inhabitants, an Illyrian people.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. geog.*, pertaining or relating to the country called Liburnia, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic sea, southeast of Istria, answering to parts of modern Fiume, Croatia, and northern Dalmatia.—**Liburnian galley**, a light, fast-sailing ship with two or more banks of oars, originally used by Liburnian pirates, and employed by the Romans at the battle of Actium and afterward as a war-ship.

II. *n.* In *anc. hist.*, an inhabitant of Liburnia. Liburnians were much employed at Rome under the empire as porters and litter-bearers.

Libyan (lib'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Libya*, < Gr. Λιβύη, the northern part of Africa, west of Egypt; cf. L. *Libs*, *Libys*, < Gr. Λίβυς, a Libyan.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Libya. Libya was the ancient Greek name of that part of northern Africa which lies between Egypt and the Atlantic, but especially of the country immediately west of Egypt. The term was also used by the Greeks as the name of the whole continent of Africa.

2. Belonging to or concerning a branch of the Hamitic family of languages found in and about ancient Libya. Also called *Berber*.—**Libyan subregion**, in *zoögeog.* See *region*.

II. *n.* A member of the primitive race inhabiting ancient Libya; a Berber.

Licania (lī-kā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fusée Aublet, 1775); said to be a modification of *calignia*, the native name of these trees in Guiana.] A genus of rosaceous plants of the tribe *Chrysobalanæ*, distinguished by the small anthers, minute stamens, and one-celled ovary. There are about 35 species, trees or shrubs, natives of Guiana, the West Indies, and Brazil, with alternate simple leaves and small flowers. The wood is exceedingly hard. *L. Guianensis* is called *Cayenne rose* and *Cayenne sassafras*, *pepperwood*, and *pottery-bark tree*, names indicating its character and uses.

licca-tree (lik'ä-trē), *n.* A West Indian shrub or tree, *Xanthoxylum emarginatum*. Also called *lignum-rorum*.

lice, *n.* Plural of *louse*[1].

licebane (līs' bān), *n.* The stavesacre, *Delphinium Staphisagria*, a species of larkspur.

licensable (lī'sen-sa-bl), *a.* [< *license* + *-able*.] Capable of being licensed; suitable to be licensed; permitted by legal grant.

license, licence (lī'sens), *n.* [< ME. *licence*, < OF. (and F.) *licence* = Sp. *licencia* = Pg. *licença* = It. *licenza*, < L. *licentia*, license, < *licen(t-)s*, ppr. of *licere*, be allowed, be allowable; cf. *linquere*, Gr. λείπειν, leave: see *delinquent*, *relinquish*. Hence also (from L. *licere*) E. *leisure*, *licit*, *illicit*, *licentiate*, etc.] 1. Authority or liberty to do or forbear some act; the admission of an individual, by proper authority, to the right of doing particular acts, practising a certain profession, or conducting a certain trade; a grant of authorization; a permit.

I will no lenger dwelle in this contre,
Wherefore, I you beseche, sithe it is so,
That ye will graunte me *licence* for to go.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 588.

A *license*
Which did not more embolden than encourage
My faulting tongue. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

Very few of the Egyptians avail themselves of the *licence*, which their religion allows them, of having four wives. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 162.

Specifically—(*a*) In the *law of real property*, authority to do an act or series of acts upon the land of the person granting the license, without, however, conferring on the licensee any estate in the land: as, a *license* to enter and shore up an adjoining building, or to take sand, or bore for oil: distinguished from *easement*. (*b*) In *patent* and *copyright law*, permission to use the invention patented, or publish the work copyrighted, without a grant of any proprietary rights therein. (*c*) In the *law of municipal corporations* and *police power*, permission from government to pursue a vocation or carry on acts which are prohibited to those not taking a license, the object being, by the prohibition and the conditions imposed on the permission, to regulate the extent or manner of doing what is licensed. (*d*) In *international law*, a safe-conduct granted by a belligerent state to its own subjects, to those of its enemy, or to neutrals, to carry on a trade which is interdicted by the laws of war, and operating as a dispensation from the penalties of those laws, with respect to the state granting it. *Halleck.* (*e*) *Eccles.*, an authority to preach, but not to administer the sacraments, nor to represent the church as a clergyman in its ecclesiastical assemblies, which powers are conferred by ordination. The license is granted, frequently for a limited period only, by an ecclesiastical body, after examination of the candidate as to his fitness. The person licensed is termed a licentiate. In the Anglican Church, a deacon must procure a license from a bishop to enable him to preach, that power not being inherent in his office. A license from the bishop is also necessary to permit a man not in orders to act as lay reader.

2. A document or certificate conferring such authority or permission.—3. Unrestrained freedom of thought and action, especially the abuse of such freedom; excess of liberty; undue freedom; freedom misused in contempt of law and decorum; rejection of legal and moral control; libertinism.

License they mean when they cry liberty.
Milton, Sonnets, vii.

We have already all the liberty which freeborn subjects can enjoy; and all beyond it is but *licence*.
Dryden, All for Love, Ded.

No more let Ribaldry with *Licence* writ
Usurp the Name of Eloquence or Wit.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

4. An intentional departure from a rule or standard in art or literature; exceptional liberty taken for the sake of a particular purpose or effect: as, poetical or musical *license*; to use *license* in painting or sculpture.

Public transactions had generally been recorded in verse. The first historians might, therefore, indulge without fear of censure in the *license* allowed to their predecessors the bards. *Macaulay*, History.

High license, a license for the sale of liquor granted only at what is regarded as a high rate, and intended thereby to reduce the number and improve the character of the places so licensed. The principle of high license is regarded as an efficient agency for the promotion of temperance.—**Letter of license**, an agreement between an embarrassed debtor and his creditors, that the latter shall for a time forbear to enforce their claims, and allow him meanwhile to carry on the business without molestation. The usual form in the United States is a "composition deed," by which the creditors commonly agree to receive part as payment in full, or to receive notes payable at future periods. A letter of license containing provisions that the business is to be carried on under the inspection and control of a committee of the creditors is called a *deed of inspectorship*.—**License cases**, the decision by the United States Supreme Court in three cases, in 1847 (5 How., 504), sustaining State laws requiring licenses to sell spirituous liquors, on the ground that the constitutional provision conferring on Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States does not restrict the power of a State to legislate on matters of police, public health, etc.—**License in amortization**, a license to convey lands to a corporation whose holding of lands was otherwise forbidden by the law of mortmain, because it involved a perpetuity.—**Marriage license**. See *marriage*.—**Registrar's license**, in *Eng. law*, a license issued by a superintendent registrar for a marriage without religious ceremony at the registrar's office or with religious ceremony in a dissenting chapel or in a church or chapel of the Church of England but in the latter case only by a clergyman of that church and with consent of the minister.—**Rod license**, a license-tax paid by anglers for the privilege of fishing for salmon. [Canada.]—**Special license**, specifically, in *Eng. law*, a license obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury, permitting specified persons to be married without publication of banns and at a time or place other than those prescribed by law.—**Syn.** 3. *Liberty*, etc. (see *leave*[2], *n.*); laxity.

license (lī'sens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *licensed*, ppr. *licensing*. [< F. *licencier* = Pr. Sp. *licenciar* = Pg. *licenciar* = It. *licenziare*, < ML. *licentiare*, < L. *licentia*, license: see *license*, *n.* Cf. license, < L. *licentia*, license: see *license*, *n.* Cf. *licentiate*[1], *v.*] 1. To grant authority to do an act which, without such authority, would be illegal or inadmissible; remove restrictions from by a grant of permission; authorize to act in a particular character: as, to *license* a man to keep an inn; to *license* a physician or a lawyer. Also *licence*.

In this Year Proclamation was made, whereby the People were *licensed* to eat white Meats in Lent.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 291.

The king's right of *licencing*, and of assenting or withholding assent to the election, was backed up by his power of influencing the opinion of the electors.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 381.

2. Generally, to permit to act without restraint; allow; tolerate; privilege: as, a *licensed* buffoon.

Jests like a *licens'd* fool, commands like law.
Donne, Satires, iv. 228.

From stage to stage the *licensed* earl may run.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 587.

3†. To permit an action of; grant liberty to for a particular proceeding.

I pray, Sir, *licence* me a question.
Chapman, May-Day, i. 1.

Licence my innocent flames, and give me leave to love such charming sweetness. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

4†. To dismiss. [Rare.]

He would play well, and willingly, at some games of greatest attention, which shewed, that when he listed he could *license* his thoughts. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Licensed victualler. See *victualler*.—**Power to license**, conferred on a municipality, is generally understood to mean power to regulate by prescribing the conditions on compliance with which the thing shall be permitted, but not to imply the power absolutely to prohibit any useful business.

licensee (lī-sen-sē'), *n.* [< *license* + *-ee*[1].] One to whom a license is granted. Also *licencee*.

licenser (lī'sen-sėr), *n.* 1. One who licenses or grants permission; a person authorized to grant permission to others: as, a *licenser* of the press. Also *licencer*. In legal use often *licensor*.—2†. Same as *censor*, 2.

license-tax (lī'sens-taks), *n.* In the statutes of Wisconsin, an annual license-fee imposed on certain corporations, computed by a percentage of gross receipts, and taken in lieu of ordinary taxation.

The *license-tax*, as it is called there (in Wisconsin), applies to railroads, insurance, telegraph, and telephone companies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 464.

licensure (lī'sen-sūr), *n.* [< *license* + *-ure*.] The granting of a license; the act of licensing, as of an unordained preacher in a church of the Presbyterian order. See *licentiate*[1], *n.*, 1 (*b*).

licentiate[1]† (lī-sen'shi-āt), *v. t.* [ME. *licenciat*, pp.; < ML. *licentiatus*, pp. of *licentiare*, license: see *license*, *v.*] To give license or permission to; encourage by license.

All thingis be takin treuly as thai attest,
ay *liscenciat* and lovit with al ledis.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 101.

We may not hazard either the stifling of generous inclinations or the *licentiating* of anything that is coarse.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

licentiate[1] (lī-sen'shi-āt), *n.* [< ME. *licenciat* = F. *licencié* = Pg. *licenciado* = Sp. *licenciado* = It. *licenziato*, < ML. *licentiatus*, pp. of *licentiare*, license: see *licentiate*, *v.*] 1. One who has license to practice an art or a profession.

The College of Physicians, in July, 1687, published an edict requiring all fellows, candidates, and *licentiates* to give gratuitous advice to the neighbouring poor.
Johnson, Garth.

The *licentiate* Don Felix del Rey, a practising advocate before the royal courts of St. Domingo and Mexico.
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, II. 334.

Specifically—(*a*) A friar licensed by the Pope to hear confession, grant absolution, and inflict penance in any place independently of the local clergy.

He hadde power of confessioun,
As seyde himself, more than a curat,
For of his ordre he was *licentiat*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 220.

(*b*) In non-episcopal churches, as the Presbyterian, a person licensed to preach and perform the ordinary services of public worship, prior to being ordained as a pastor.

2†. One who behaves in a licentious manner; one who transcends the bounds of due restraint and decorum. [Rare.]

What is this but to baffle and affront that sacred power, which is entrusted to government, and to profess ourselves not libertines, but *licentiates* of disorder?
Up. Hall, Sermon, Christian Liberty.

licentiate[2] (lī-sen'shi-āt), *n.* [< ML. *licentiatus*, the condition of having a license, LL. freedom, license, < L. *licentia*, license: see *license*, *n.*, and *-ate*[3].] The condition of having a license; specifically, in continental Europe, an academical dignity which intervenes between the baccalaureate and the doctorate, and is a step toward the doctor's degree.

licentiateship (lī-sen'shi-āt-ship), *n.* [< *licentiate*[1], *n.*, + *-ship*.] The condition or office of a licentiate.

licentiation (lī-sen-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *licentiatio(n-)*, < *licentiare*, license: see *license*, *v.*]

The act of licensing or permitting; the granting of a license or of licenses.

There is a tacit *licentiation* or permitting of error.
Freeman, Sermons (1643), p. 35. (*Latham.*)

The system of medical *licentiation* is year by year becoming more stringent and more centralized.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 19.

licentious (lī-sen′shus), *a.* [< F. *licencieux* = Sp. Pg. *licencioso* = It. *licenzioso*, < L. *licentiosus*, full of license, unrestrained, < *licentia*, license: see *license*, *n.*] 1. Characterized by or using license; marked by or indulging too great freedom; overpassing due bounds or limits; exceessive. [Now rare.]

For since the cheife grace of our vulgar Poesie consisteth in the Symphonie, as hath bene already sayd, our maker must not be too *licentious* in his concords.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 67.

The Throats and Lungs of Hawkers, with voices more *licentious* than the loud Flounder-man's.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 5.

He is a very *licentious* translator, and does not recompense his neglect of the author by beauties of his own.
Johnson, Stepney.

Specifically — 2. Unrestrained by law, religion, or morality; wanton; loose; dissolute; libidinous: as, a *licentious* person; *licentious* desires.

How dearly would it touch thee to the quick,
Shouldst thou but hear I were *licentious!*
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 133.

Divinity itself, inculcating an abject reverence for the Court, gave additional effect to the *licentious* example of the Court. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=Syn. 2. Profligate, dissolute, debauched. See list under *lascivious*.

licentiously (lī-sen′shus-li), *adv.* In a licentious manner; with too great freedom; especially, in contempt of law and morality; lasciviously; loosely; dissolutely.

licentiousness (lī-sen′shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being licentious; want of due restraint in any respect; especially, dissolute or profligate conduct; sexual immorality.

licet (lī′set), *n.* [< L. *licet*, it is permitted: see *license*.] A formal certificate of permission; authorization.

No faculty or investigator must be allowed to poach beyond the lines laid down by the great Kantean survey, even for an hypothesis or conjecture. It is the function of the philosopher to enforce the *licet* and non-licet of the code. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 152.

lich[1]†, *n.* An assibilated form of *like*[1].

lich[2]†, *a.* An obsolete assibilated form of *like*[2].

-lich[1]†, **-liche**[1]†. Middle English forms of *-ly*[1].

-lich[2]†, **-liche**[2]†. Middle English forms of *-ly*[2].

lichanos (lik′a-nos), *n.* [Gr. *λίχανος* (sc. *χορδή*, string), the string struck with the forefinger, and its note, prop. the forefinger, lit. (sc. *δάκτυλος*, finger) the licking finger, < *λείχειν*, lick: see *lick*, *v.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, originally, the forefinger-string of the lyre, and the tone produced upon that string; later, the third tone from the bottom of the lowest and of the next to the lowest tetrachords of the recognized system of tones. See *lyre* and *tetrachord*.

Lichanotinæ (lik″a-nō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lichanotus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*: same as *Indrisinæ*. Also *Lichanotina*. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.

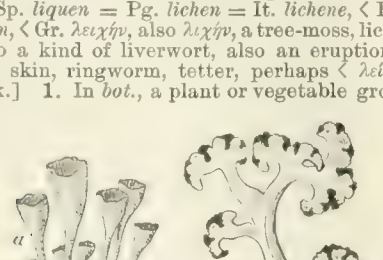
Lichanotus (lik-a-nō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811).] A genus of lemurs: same as *Indris*.

liche[1]†, *n.* An assibilated form of *like*[1].

liche[2]†, *a.* An obsolete assibilated form of *like*[2].

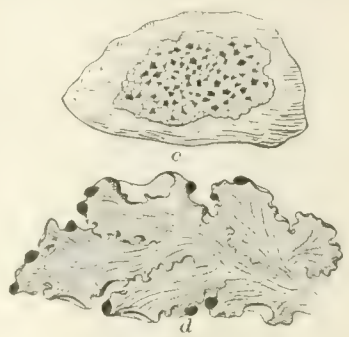
lichee, *n.* See *litchi*.

lichen (lī′ken or lich′en), *n.* [= F. Pr. *lichen* = Sp. *liquen* = Pg. *lichen* = It. *lichene*, < L. *lichen*, < Gr. *λειχήν*, also *λιχήν*, a tree-moss, lichen, also a kind of liverwort, also an eruption on the skin, ringworm, tetter, perhaps < *λείχειν*, lick.] 1. In *bot.*, a plant or vegetable growth



Lichens.
a, *Cladonia furcata*; *b*, *Evernia cucullata*.

of the group *Lichenes*, ordinarily recognizable by its dry aspect and gray, brown, greenish, or blackish color, and its appearance in crusts, scaly patches, or bush-like forms on trees, rails, rocks, etc. Lichens also grow on the ground, and some (the *Collemei*, or jelly-lichens) form, when wet, a pulpy or gelatinous mass. Lichens are distributed through all lands, enduring great extremes of temperature and the severest drought, living often where nothing else can. They corrode the hardest rocks, thus contributing to the formation of soil. The lichens most useful for food are the Iceland moss (see *Cetraria*), the reindeer-moss (see



Lichens.
c, *Buellia geographica*; *d*, *Peltigera canina*.

Cladonia and *reindeer-moss*), the manna-lichen (see *Lecanora*), and the rock-tripe (see *Umbilicaria*). Various lichens furnish the blue or purple dyestuffs known as *archil*, *cudbear*, and *litmus*. The Iceland moss has a demulcent worth; but for the most part the medicinal virtues of lichens are imaginary.

2. In *pathol.*, an eruption of papules, of a red or pale color, which do not reach a vesicular or pustular stage. They may be in clusters or scattered, or disseminated over the surface of the skin; and may be attended with itching, as in lichen ruber, or may be quite free from it, as in lichen scrofulosorum. — **Crab's-eye lichen**, a name in the north of England for *Lecanora pallescens*, formerly used for dyeing. — **Foliaceous lichen**. See *foliaceous*. — **Horsehair** or **horsetail lichen**. See *horsetail-lichen*. — **Wild lichen**, a form of eczema. — **Yellow wall-lichen** (commonly *wall-moss*), *Parmelia parietaria*.

lichenaceous (lī-ke-nā′shius), *a.* [< *lichen* + *-aceous*.] Having the characters of a lichen; belonging to the *Lichenaceæ* or *Lichenes*.

lichened (lī′kend or lich′end), *a.* [< *lichen* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with lichens, or appearing as if so covered: as, a *lichened* wall; the *lichened* tree-toad, *Trachycephalus lichenatus*.

Lichenes (lī-kē′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *lichen*: see *lichen*.] A division of cellular, mostly thalloid, cryptogamic plants, formerly regarded as constituting a distinct class, but now, in accordance with the theory of Schwendener and others, considered to be genuine fungi of the divisions *Ascomycetes* and *Basidiomycetes*. They exhibit a remarkable parasitism. "The host-plants are algæ, growing as a rule in damp situations, but belonging to a variety of groups, frequently to the *Chroococcaceæ* and *Nostocaceæ*, still more frequently to the *Palmellaceæ*, sometimes to the *Chroolepideæ*, rarely to the *Confervaceæ*" (*Goebel*, Outlines of Classification, etc., p. 114). The algæ, which are also known in a free state and separate from the fungi, are embraced by the hyphæ of the lichen-fungus, and the two elements together compose a thallus of definite form. A transverse section of a lichen-thallus shows the hyphæ to be more or less closely interlaced about the algal cells or gonidia. This parasitism, which is without parallel in the animal kingdom or any other part of the vegetable kingdom, instead of resulting detrimentally to the algæ, incites them to more rapid activity and more vigorous increase. The reproduction is characteristic of the particular class to which the fungus belongs, and in a few lichens examined by Stahl there is an adaptation for the supply of algæ to the new lichen: algal cells, the offspring of the thallus-algæ (gonidia), are cast off along with the spores, so that the germ-tubes of the spores find suitable hosts at once. Propagation is also abundantly carried on by means of soredia, or brood-buds, which consist of one or more algal cells, surrounded by the fungus-hyphæ, which separate from the parent thallus. Lichens have been produced synthetically by Stahl and others by sowing the fungus-spores upon favorable algal cells, thus proving beyond question their dual nature. The older systematic lichenologists prefer to consider lichens as autonomous.

lichenian (lī-kē′ni-an), *a.* [< *lichen* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to lichens. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 5.

lichenic (lī-ken′ik), *a.* [< *lichen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or derived from lichens: as, *lichenic* acid.

lichenicolous (lī-ke-nik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *lichen*, a lichen, + *colere*, inhabit.] Parasitic on lichens. *Micros. Science*, XXX., Index, p. 42.

licheniform (lī′ken-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lichen*, a lichen, + *forma*, form.] Resembling, or having the form of, a lichen; lichenoid.

Some of the inferior liverworts are quite *licheniform*, and are often mistaken for lichens.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 186.

lichenin (lī′ken-in), *n.* [< *lichen*, q. v., + *-in*[2].] A variety of starch obtained from Iceland moss and many other varieties of lichens. It is insoluble in cold water, but forms a jelly with hot water, and yields with iodine a dirty-blue color.

lichenism (lī′ken-izm), *n.* [< *lichen* + *-ism*.] The habit of living in that union of fungus and alga which is supposed by many to constitute a lichen.

It is moreover quite conceivable that there are species of Algæ which have become so adapted to *lichenism* that they can no longer attain their full development outside the Lichen-combination. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 419.

lichenist (lī′ken-ist), *n.* [< *lichen* + *-ist*.] A lichenologist.

It is only within the last thirty years that it [the origin of the gonidia] has been investigated by *lichenists*.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 556.

lichenographer (lī-ke-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* One who describes lichens; one who is versed in lichenography.

lichenographic (lī″ken-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *lichenograph(y)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to lichenography.

lichenographical (lī″ken-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* Same as *lichenographic*.

lichenographist (lī-ke-nog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *lichenography* + *-ist*.] Same as *lichenographer*.

lichenography (lī-ke-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *λειχήν*, a lichen, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A systematic treatment or description of lichens; the descriptive portion of lichenology.

lichenoid (lī′ken-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *λειχήν*, a lichen, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *pathol.* and *bot.*, resembling lichen or a lichen; lichen-like; especially, in *bot.*, resembling one of the foliaceous lichens; having a decumbent thallus, irregularly lobed.

lichenological (lī″ken-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *lichenolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of, pertaining, or relating to lichenology or the science of lichens.

From the time of Acharius, the father of *lichenological* science, different authors have proposed different classifications of lichens. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 560.

lichenologist (lī-ke-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *lichenolog-y* + *-ist*.] A specialist in lichenology; one who writes on the science of lichens.

lichenology (lī-ke-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *λειχήν*, a lichen, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of botany which treats of lichens.

Lichenops (lī′ke-nops), *n.* [NL. (Commerson), < Gr. *λειχήν*, a tree-moss, lichen, + *ὤψ*, the face, countenance: see *lichen*.] A remarkable genus of South American clamatorial birds of the family *Tyrannidæ*, containing a single species of flycatchers called *Ada commersoni* by Lesson, and now known as *Lichenops perspicillata*.

lichenose (lī′ken-ōs or lich′en-ōs), *a.* [< *lichen* + *-ose*.] Having the characters of a lichen, or belonging to the *Lichenes*.

The simplest form under which *lichenose* vegetation occurs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 552.

lichenous (lī′ken-us or lich′en-us), *a.* [< *lichen* + *-ous*.] 1. Relating to, resembling, abounding in, or covered with lichens.

An effect something like that of a fine flower against a *lichenous* branch. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxvi.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of the disease called lichen: as, *lichenous* eruptions.

lichen-starch (lī′ken-stärch), *n.* A kind of starch associated with lichenin in Iceland moss.

lich-fowl (lich′foul), *n.* [Lit. 'corpse-fowl' (cf. equiv. G. *leichhuhn*); < *lich*[1], *like*[1], + *fowl*[1].] The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*: so called from an old superstition.

lich-gate (lich′gāt), *n.* [< *lich*[1] + *gate*[1].] A churchyard gate with a porch or shed forming a chapel either combined with it or contiguous to it, in which in England and on the continent it was formerly customary, and is still usual in some places, for a bier to stand during the reading of the introductory part of the service, before it is borne inside; a corpse-gate. It is very commonly nothing more than a simple shed under which is the gate. Also spelled, archaically, *lychgate*.

Lich-gate.

Yet to the *lychgate*, where his chariot stood,
Strode from the porch. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

lichi (lē-chē′), *n.* [Also *litchee, leechee, litchi.*] A Chinese fruit, the product of the tree *Litchi Chinensis* (*Nephelium Litchi*). The most common variety is nearly round, about an inch and a half in diameter, with a thin and brittle red-colored shell, which is covered with wart-like protuberances. The pulp, when fresh, is white and nearly transparent, sweet and jelly-like, and contains a single shining brown seed. The fruit is borne in clusters. It is dried for preservation, the pulp shrinking away from the shell, and in this state it sometimes finds its way to western ports. See *Litchi.*

The *lichi* is the finest of Chinese fruits, having a white flesh with the taste of the best of grapes—excellent.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 574.

lichinin (lī′ki-nin), *n.* [< *lichen* + *-in*².] Same as *carrageenin.*

lich-owl (lich′oul), *n.* [Also *litch-owl*; < *lich*¹ + *owl.*] A screech-owl, as supposed to bode death.

The shrieking *litch-owl*, that doth never cry
But boding death. *Drayton*, The Owl.

lichroad (lich′rōd), *n.* Same as *lichway.*

licht¹, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *light*¹.

licht², *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *light*².

lichtly (lich′li), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lichtlied*, ppr. *lichtlying.* Same as *lightly.* [Scotch.]

lichwake (lich′wāk), *n.* [< *lich*¹ + *wake.*] See *likewake.*

lichway (lich′wā), *n.* [< *lich*¹ + *way.*] The path by which the dead are carried to the grave. [Prov. Eng.]

lichwort (lich′wėrt), *n.* [< *lich*¹ + *wort.*] The wall-pellitory, *Parietaria officinalis.*

licible†, *a.* [ME., < OF. **licible* (?), < L. *licere*, be allowed: see *license.*] Pleasant; agreeable.

Percas as whan the liste what thi wyf pley,
Thi conceyte holdeth it good and *licible.*
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 259. (*Halliwell.*)

Licinian (lī-sin′i-an), *a.* [< C. *Licini(us)* (see def.) + *-an.*] Pertaining to Caius Licinius Calvus Stolo, a Roman, tribune of the people about 376–367 B. C., noted as the promoter of the Licinian laws.—**Licinian laws**, several Roman laws passed about 367 B. C.—one for relief against usury, by allowing interest to be deducted from the principal, and the balance to be paid in equal instalments within three years; one restricting individual holdings of public land to about 333 acres each, and limiting the herds of any one person; and one providing that two consuls should be elected instead of military tribunes, one of whom must be a plebeian.

licit (lis′it), *a.* [ME. **licite, lyssette*, < F. *licite* = Sp. *lícito* = Pg. It. *lícito*, < L. *licitus*, be lawful, permitted, allowed, pp. of *licere*, be lawful: see *license, n.*] Lawful; allowable: opposed to *illicit*: as, "*licit* establishments," *Carlyle.*

The kynge demaunded of them if it were a thynge *lysette* and lawful to beleue.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. 628.

To sensual vices she was so abandoned,
That lustful she made *licit* in her law,
To remove the blame to which she had been led.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 56.

=**Syn.** *Legal*, etc. See *lawful.*

licitation (lis-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *licitation* = Sp. *licitacion* = Pg. *licitação*, < L. *licitatio(n-)*, an offering of a price, < *licitari*, pp. *licitatus*, < *liceri*, bid on goods at an auction, *licere*, be for sale, offer for sale.] **1.** The act of selling or exposing to sale by offering publicly to the highest bidder; an auction. *Bailey.* [Rare.] —**2.** In *law*, a sale, and partition and division of proceeds. [Rare.]

licitly (lis′it-li), *adv.* In a licit manner; lawfully.

The question may be *licitly* discussed.
Throckmorton, Considerations, p. 38.

licitness (lis′it-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being licit; lawfulness. [Rare.]

lick (lik), *v.* [< ME. *licken*, < AS. *liccian* = OS. *lekkōn, likkōn* = D. *likken* = MLG. LG. *lecken* = OHG. *leccōn, lechōn, leccōn*, MHG. G. *lecken* = Dan. *likke* (< D. or LG.) = Goth. **likkōn*, an unrecorded form (the prob. source, rather than the OHG., of It. *leccare* = Pr. *liquar* = OF. *lechier, lekier*, F. *lécher*, lick: see *lech, lecher, lecherous*, etc.), secondary to **laigon*, in comp. *bilaigōn*, lick; = Ir. *lighim* = OBulg. *lizati* = Serv. Bohem. *lizati* = Russ. *lizatĭ* = Lett. *laizīt*, lick, = Gr. *λείχειν*, lick (cf. *λίχνος*, dainty, lickerous), = L. *lingere*, lick, *ligurire*, lick, = Skt. √ *lih, rih*, lick.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pass or draw the tongue over the surface of; rub with the tongue.

This lord comes, *licks* his hand, and protests to me.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii. 2.

I have seen an antiquary *lick* an old coin, among other trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

Crouches to the rod,
And *licks* the foot that treads it in the dust.
Cowper, Task, v.

2. To take into the mouth by lapping with the tongue; lap.

In the place where dogs *licked* the blood of Naboth shall dogs *lick* thy blood. 1 Ki. xxi. 19.

3. To strike repeatedly by way of punishment; flog; chastise with blows; beat. [Colloq.]

I'm tauld the muse ye ha'e negleckit;
An' gif it's sae, ye sud be *licket.*
Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

Who, if she dared to speak or weep,
He instantly would kick her;
And oft (to use a Devonshire phrase)
The gentleman would *lick* her.
Wolcot, Orson and Ellen, ii.

I've tried to *lick* the badness out of him. . . . You can out of some boys, you know. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 41.

Hence—**4.** To "beat" or overcome; gain a victory over; surpass; excel. [Colloq.]—**5.** In *mech.*: (*a*) To catch and retain (fiber), as the rollers of drawing-frames in a damp atmosphere. (*b*) To lap or scoop up; wipe off or transfer by intermittent contact, as in the device for lubrication called a *licker.* (*c*) To take up gradually and feed (fiber) into a carding-machine: said of the action of the card called the *licker-in.*—**To lick into shape**, to give form or method to: in allusion to the ancient notion that the young bear is born shapeless and is licked into shape by its mother.

A bear's a savage beast, of all
Most ugly and unnatural;
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has *lick'd* it *into shape* and frame.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1308.

To lick the dust. (*a*) To be slain; bite the dust; perish in battle. (*b*) To prostrate one's self on the ground in token of utter submission; act abjectly and servilely.

They shall *lick the dust* like a serpent. Micah vii. 17.

To lick the spittle of, to fawn upon with servility; court by flattery or attentions; be meanly servile to. [Low.]

His [Pope's] heart too great, though fortune little,
To *lick* a rascal statesman's *spittle.*
Swift, Libel on Delany and Carteret.

To lick up, to take up or remove by licking or as by licking; remove entirely.

They shall . . . *lick up* the dust of thy feet.
Isa. xlix. 23.

Then the fire of the Lord fell, . . . and *licked up* the water that was in the trench. 1 Ki. xviii. 38.

II. *intrans.* To gain the victory; be victorious: as, who *licked?* [Colloq.]

lick (lik), *n.* [< *lick, v.*] **1.** A rubbing or drawing of the tongue over something.

He came galloping home at midnight to have a *lick* at the honey-pot. *Dryden*, Amphitryon, ii. 1.

2. A slight smear or coat, as of paint.

When sly Jemmy Twitcher had smugged up his face
With a *lick* of court whitewash and pious grimace.
Gray, The Candidate.

3. A small quantity; as much as can be taken up by the tongue: as, a *lick* of sugar or of oatmeal. [Scotch.]—**4.** A place where salt is deposited at salt-springs, and where animals come, or might come, to lick it. [U. S.]

The woods are full of deer-paths which run to the streams and *licks.* *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, iv.

These clay *licks* were mere holes in the banks, and were in springtime visited by other animals besides goats.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 209

5. A blow; a stroke; hence, a trial or essay. [Colloq.]

He gave me a *lick* across the face. *Dryden.*

I should like to go out to Colorado and have a *lick* at mining speculations. *The Century*, XXVI. 276.

6. *pl.* A beating. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An' monie a fallow gat his *licks.*
Burns, To William Simpson.

To give a lick and a promise of better, to do a piece of work in a slovenly fashion, with the implied purpose of making amends later. [Colloq.]

lick-box†, *n.* [< *lick, v.*, + obj. *box*².] Same as *lick-dish.*

Agamemnon a *lick box.*
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30. (*Davies.*)

lick-dish†(lik′dish), *n.* [< *lick, v.*, + obj. *dish.*] A parasite. Also *lick-sauce.*

"Liar, liar, *lick dish,*" a proverbial address to a liar, chiefly used at schools. It is an old saying, being found in the Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. I. ii. *Halliwell.*

licker (lik′ėr), *n.* [< ME. **licker, likkare* (= OHG. *lecchari*, MHG. G. *lecker*); < *lick* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who licks or laps up.—**2.** One who beats. [Colloq.]—**3.** A device attached to a rotating or sliding part of an engine or other machine, for taking up a small quantity of oil and conveying it to a bearing or journal to be lubricated. The oil thus licked up may be presented to the licker in an open vessel, or in some absorbent material like flannel or sponge, with which the licker comes in contact at each revolution or reciprocation of the part which carries it; and the licker may act either on the principle of a scoop or by capillary action in conveying the oil to the bearing needing lubrication. Such lickers are now common in high-speed engines and other fast-running machines.

licker-in (lik′ėr-in′), *n.* The first roller-card of a carding-machine, which receives the lap or fleece from the feed-rolls, and delivers the fiber to the main carding-cylinder. The licker-in runs with less peripheral velocity than that of the main cylinder-card, hence the teeth of the latter continuously draw out or strip the fiber from the teeth of the licker-in as fast as it is received from the feed-rolls.

lickerish (lik′ėr-ish), *a.* [Formerly also *liquorish*; a corrupted form (as if < *licker* or *liquor* + *-ish*¹) of *lickerous*: see *lickerous.*] **1.** Same as *lickerous*, 1.—**2.** Same as *lickerous*, 2.

It is never tongue-tied when fit commendation, whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered unto it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Short Taste of Pleasures, how dost thou torment
A *liquorish* Soul, when once inflam'd by thee!
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 1.

Their magazines are very often rifled by bears, raccoons, and such like *liquorish* vermin. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 18.

3. Such as to tempt the appetite; of dainty quality.

Like a spunge, you suck up *lickerish* wines.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

Wouldst thou seek again to trap me here
With *lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute?
Milton, Comus, l. 700.

lickerishly (lik′ėr-ish-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *liquorishly*; < *lickerish* + *-ly*². Cf. *lickerously.*] In a lickerish manner; daintily.

lickerishness (lik′ėr-ish-nes), *n.* [Formerly also *liquorishness*; < *lickerish* + *-ness.* Cf. *lickerousness.*] The state or quality of being lickerish. (*a*) Niceness of palate; daintiness. (*b*) Eagerness; keen desire.

Lying to her dame in denying somewhat that in *liquorishness* she had taken away.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 115.

The minds (or rather fancies) of men have such a naturall *liquorishnesse* after the knowledge of things strange and remote that they swallow nothing with so gratefull a gusto as stories of things rare and unusuall.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 82.

lickerous†(lik′ėr-us), *a.* [Also *liquorous* (simulating *liquor*), *lickorous, licorous*, also *likresse*, etc.; < ME. *likerous, lykerous, likrus*, < OF. **likerous, *lekerous*, dainty (F. *liquereux*, luscious, sweet), appar. an unassibilated form of **lecherous* (> E. *lecherous*), dainty, wanton, cf. *lekeor, leckeur*, unassibilated forms of *lecheor, lichieor*, a glutton, lecher: see *lecher, lecherous.* Hence, by corruption, the later form *lickerish.*] **1.** Nice or fastidious in taste; dainty.

Syn wemen are wilfull & there wit chaunges,
And so *likrus* of loue in likyng of yowthe,
This vnwarnes of wit wrixlis hys mynd.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 444.

Let not sir Surfet sitten at thi bord;
Loue him not, for he is a lechour and *likerous* of tonge.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 253.

2. Having a keen relish; eager to taste or enjoy; keenly desirous.

Yonge clerkes that been *lykerous*
To reden artes that been curious.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 391.

3. Sensual; luxurious; wanton; lecherous.

Lykerous folk, aftyr that they ben dede,
Schul whirle aboute the erthe, alwey in peyne,
Tyl manye a world be passed, out of drede,
And that forgevyn is here wickid tiede.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 79.

lickerously†(lik′ėr-us-li), *adv.* [Also *liquorously*; < ME. *likerously*; < *lickerous* + *-ly*². Hence, by corruption, *lickerishly.*] In a lickerous manner. *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 567.

lickerousness†(lik′ėr-us-nes), *n.* [Also *liquorousness*; < ME. *likerousnesse*; < *lickerous* + *-ness.* Hence, by corruption, *lickerishness.*] The state or quality of being lickerous. (*a*) Keen appetite; longing; gluttonous craving.

A theef of venysoun that hath forlaft
His *likerousnesse* and al his olde craft
Kan kepe a forest best of any man.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 84.

(*b*) Lasciviousness.

Venus me yaf my lust, my *likerousnesse.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 611.

licker-up (lik′ėr-up′), *n.* See the extract.

The die is usually made of cast steel. When it is placed upon the anvil, and the plated metal is cut into pieces of proper size, the top of the die is then surrounded with a lute, made of oil and clay, for an inch or two above its surface; and the cavity is filled with melted lead. The under face of the stamp-hammer has a plate of iron, called the *licker-up*, fitted into it, about the area of the die. When ever the lead has become solid, the hammer is raised to a certain height and dropped down upon it, and as the under face of the *licker-up* is made rough like a rasp, it firmly adheres to the lead, so as to lift it afterwards with the hammer. *Cyc. Dict.*, III. 583.

lickety-cut (lik′ę-ti-kut′), *adv.* [< **lickety*, a vaguely imitative form based on *lick*, + *cut.*] Same as *lickety-split.*

So they went and pitched into the old chap, *lickety-cut*.
E. S. Phelps, Old Maid's Paradise, p. 157.

lickety-split (lik′ē-ti-split′), *adv.* [< **lickety* (see *lickety-cut*) + *split*.] Headlong; very fast. [Slang, U. S.]

I tell you if they didn't whip up an' go *lickity-split* down that 'ere hill. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 358.

licking (lik′ing), *n.* [< ME. *licking*, < AS. *liccung*, verbal n. of *liccian*, lick: see *lick*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who licks.—**2.** A beating; a thrashing. [Colloq.]

What, still at your tricking? . . .
I see you won't rest till you've got a good *licking*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 320.

lickour†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *liquor*.

lick-pan† (lik′pan), *n.* [< *lick*, *v.*, + obj. *pan*.] A sycophant.

lickpenny (lik′pen″i), *n.*; pl. *lickpennies* (-iz). [< late ME. *lyckpeny*; < *lick*, *v.*, + obj. *penny*.] A greedy or covetous person; a grasper. [Scotch.]

You talked of a law-suit — law is a *lick-penny*, Mr. Tyrrel — no counsellor like the pound in purse.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

lickplatter (lik′plat″ėr), *n.* [< *lick*, *v.*, + obj. *platter*.] A sneaking parasite; a lickspittle.

He had a passion for independence, which, though pushed to excess, was not without grandeur. No *lick-platter*, no parasite, no toad-eater.
Bulwer, My Novel, vi. 23.

lick-sauce† (lik′sâs), *n.* [< *lick*, *v.*, + obj. *sauce*.] Same as *lick-dish*.

lick-spigot† (lik′spig″o̤t), *n.* [< *lick*, *v.*, + obj. *spigot*.] A tapster or drawer.

Gnotho. Fill, *lick-spigot*.
Drawer. Ad imum, sir. *Massinger*, Old Law, iv. 1.

lickspittle (lik′spit″l), *n.* [< *lick*, *v.*, + obj. *spittle*.] One who is abject enough to lick, as it were, another's spittle; a vulgar flatterer or parasite.

Stage-coachmen were . . . comrades to gentlemen, *lick-spittles* to lords, and the high-priests of horse-flesh.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 8.

lick-trencher† (lik′tren″chėr), *n.* [< *lick*, *v.*, + obj. *trencher*.] Same as *lickplatter*.

Art magnanimous, *lick-trencher?* *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

Licmetis (lik-mē′tis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *λικμητός*, a winnowing, < *λικμᾶν*, winnow, < *λικμός*, also *λίκνον*, a winnowing-fan.] A genus of slender-billed white Australian cockatoos, as *L. tenuirostris* and *L. pastinator*. They live on bulbs and roots which they dig out of the ground.

licorice, liquorice (lik′ō-ris), *n.* [Formerly also *lickorice*, *lickerice*, *licourize*; < ME. *licorice*, *licoris*, *lycorys*, *licoriz*, etc., = D. *lakkris*, *lakkeris* = MLG. *lackeritze* = G. *lakritze* = Dan. Sw. *lakrits*, < OF. *licorice*, AF. *lycorys*, later *liquerice*; also, in other OF. forms, *recalisse*, *recolice*, *regolice*, *regalisse*, *rigalisse*, *riglisse*, etc., F. *réglisse* = Pr. *regalicia*, *regulecia* = Sp. *regaliz*, *regaliza*, *regalicia* = Pg. *regaliz*, *regalice* = It. *regolizia*, *legorizia*, *liquirizia*, < LL. *liquiritia*, ML. also *liquiritium*, corrupted from L. *glycyrrhiza*, < Gr. *γλυκύρριζα*, the licorice-plant, lit. 'sweet root,' < *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *ῥίζα*, root.] **1.** A leguminous plant, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, whose root yields the licorice of commerce. It is a perennial herbaceous plant growing 4 or 5 feet high, sparingly branched, with pinnate leaves and bluish pea-like flowers in spikes. The roots grow several feet long and an inch or more thick. Other plants of the genus are also called *licorice*.

In all thes for sayd yles ys growing wondyr myche *licores*, tyme, Sage, ffyggs, Oryges, Pomgarnetts, smale Reysyns, which we call Reyse of Corans.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61.

2. An economic product, either the root of this plant or an extract from it. The former is called *licorice-root* or *licorice*; the latter is called *stick-licorice*, *Spanish juice*, or *Italian extract of licorice*, and is obtained by boiling the crushed root and evaporating the infusion, the residuum being rolled into sticks. The substance thus secured is dry and brittle, with a shining fracture, and when pure is entirely soluble in water, but is often grossly adulterated. Licorice is used medicinally chiefly as a demulcent, especially in bronchial affections. It is also employed in making confectionery, in brewing, and in the manufacture of tobacco. The extract is prepared extensively in Mediterranean Europe, and latterly in the United States from imported root.

But first he cheweth greyn and *lycorys*
To smellen sweete.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 504.

Indian licorice. See *Abrus*. Prickly licorice, *Glycyrrhiza echinata*, whose pods are bristly and whose root is used like that of *G. glabra*. Wild licorice. (*a*) Same as *Indian licorice*. (*b*) The plant also called *rest-harrow*, *Ononis arvensis*. Its root is used by children in place of licorice. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) In America, a member of the true licorice genus, *Glycyrrhiza lepidota*, found chiefly far northwest; also, *Galium circæzans* and *G. lanceolatum*, on account of a sweetish root. (*d*) In Australia, *Teucrium corymbosum*, a sort of germander.

licorice-mass (lik′ō-ris-mâs), *n.* Same as *licorice-paste*.

licorice-paste (lik′ō-ris-pāst), *n.* Crude licorice.

licorice-vetch (lik′o̤-ris-vech), *n.* A milk-vetch, *Astragalus glycyphyllus*: so called on account of its sweet root.

licorice-weed (lik′o̤-ris-wēd), *n.* A wide-spread tropical plant, *Scoparia dulcis*.

licorous†, **licorously**†, etc. See *lickerous*, etc.

licour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *liquor*.

licourize†, *n.* An obsolete form of *licorice*.

lictor (lik′tor), *n.* [L., an attendant on the Roman magistrates, perhaps lit. 'binder,' < *ligare* (√ *lig*), bind (with ref. to the fasces or 'bound' rods which they bore, or to binding culprits); otherwise < **licere*, summon.] Among the ancient Romans, one of a number of officers, required to be free-born (though freedmen were admitted to the office under the empire), whose functions were to attend a magistrate, bearing the fasces, in some cases with the ax and in others without it, in order to clear the way and enforce due respect, and also to arrest offenders and to scourge or behead condemned persons. Magistrates were entitled to a number of lictors according to their rank, a dictator having twenty-four, a consul twelve, a pretor six (at first only two within the city walls), etc. The Flamen Dialis, or priest of Jupiter, and the Vestals also had lictors, but, it is believed, without fasces.

Lictors and rods, the ensigns of their power.
Milton, P. R., iv. 65.

Ho, trumpets, sound a war-note!
Ho, *lictors*, clear the way!
The Knights will ride, in all their pride,
Along the streets to-day.
Macaulay, Battle of Lake Regillus.

Licuala (lik-ū-ā′lä), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1782), from the native Macassar name.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Coryphæ*, distinguished by the terminal style, valvate corolla, and slightly coherent three-angled carpels. There are about 36 species, natives of tropical and eastern Asia, New Guinea, and northern Australia.

lid (lid), *n.* [< ME. *lid*, < AS. *hlid* (= OFries. *hlid*, *lid* = D. *lid*, lid, cover, = MLG. *lide*, way, passage, = OHG. *hlit*, *lit*, MHG. *lit*, G. *lid* (in comp. *augenlid*, *augenlied*, eyelid), a lid, cover, = Icel. *hlidh*, a gate, gateway, gap, breach, = Dan. Sw. *led*, wicket, gate), < *hlīdan*, pp. *hliden*, = OS. *hlīdan* = OFries. *hlidia*, cover.] **1.** A movable cover which closes an aperture or shuts in a cavity, and usually forms an integral part of the structure to which it belongs by being either attached or closely fitted to it: as, the *lid* of a tea-kettle, stove, chest, or desk.

My Lord, I broke my Glass that was in the *Lid* of my Snuff-box. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, i. 5.

2. In *bot.*, the upper section of a pyxis, which separates by a transverse line; also, the hood of the leaf in the pitcher-plants; in mosses, the operculum.—**3.** An eyelid.

The flame o' the taper
Bows toward her, and would under-peep her *lids*,
To see the enclosed lights. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2. 20.

4. In *coal-mining*, a short piece of timber placed on top of a prop to help in supporting the roof. —**5.** A coverlet. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** One of the covers or boards of a book: as, everything between the *lids* of the Bible. [Colloq.]—**Granular lids.** See *granular*.—**Port-lid**, one of two shutters, upper and lower, which together close a port-hole. Each shutter has a semicircular piece cut out of it, so that together they fit round the gun. Also called *half-port*.

lid-cells (lid′selz), *n. pl.* In *bot.*, the terminal cells of the neck of an archegonium of a cryptogam, closing for a time its canal. Also called *stigmatic cells*.

lidded (lid′ed), *a.* [< *lid* + *-ed*².] Having a lid; covered by a lid. In mining, the top of the bearing part of a pipe is said to be *lidded* when its usual space is contracted to a small compass or width. *Halliwell.*

The Persian girl alone,
Serene with argent-*lidded* eyes.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

One minute's while his eyes remained
Half *lidded*, piteous, languid, innocent.
Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 20. (*Davies.*)

lidden (lid′en), *n.* [A dial. form of *leden*, *leden*.] A saying, song, or story. [Prov. Eng.]

lidder (lid′ėr), *a.* A dialectal variant of *lither*¹. Also used adverbially.

The horses are grown sae *lidder* fat,
They downa stur out o' the sta'.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 68).

lidderon†, *n.* [< ME. *lidrone*; < *lidder*, *lither*¹.] A lazy fellow.

I leve we schall laugh and haue likyng
To se nowe this *lidderon* her he leggis oure lawis.
York Plays, p. 298.

lid-flower (lid′flou″ėr), *n.* Any tree or shrub of the genus *Calyptranthes*, of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*. The upper part of the calyx forms a lid, which falls as the flower opens.

Lidford law. See *law*¹.

lidger†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ledger*¹.

lidget† (lij′et), *n.* [Also *lidgit*, equiv. to *lidger*, *ledger*¹: see *ledger*¹ in a similar sense.] A gate. [Prov. Eng.]

lidless (lid′les), *a.* [< *lid* + *-less*.] Having no lid; especially, having no eyelids; hence, poetically, incapable of closing the eyes; sleepless; perpetually vigilant.

Dost imagine
We will but laugh into thy *lidless* eyes?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

An eye like mine,
A *lidless* watcher of the public weal.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

lie¹ (lī), *v. i.*; pret. *lay*, pp. *lain*, ppr. *lying*. [Early mod. E. also *lye*; < ME. *lien*, *lyen*, *lizen*, *lyzen*, also *liggen*, *lyggen* (> E. dial. *lig*) (pret. *lay*, *lai*, *ley*, pl. *layen*, *leyen*, *laye*, *leye*, pp. *layn*, *leyn*, *leyen*, *yleye*, etc.), < AS. *licgan* (pret. *lāg*, pl. *lāgon*, pp. *legen*) = OS. *liggian* = OFries. *liga*, *lidzia* = D. *liggen* = MLG. *liggen* = OHG. *ligan*, *liggan*, *lickan*, MHG. *ligen*, *lichen*, G. *liegen* = Icel. *liggja* = Sw. *ligga* = Dan. *ligge* = Goth. *ligan*, lie, = OBulg. *lezhati*, lie, *leshti*, lay oneself down, = Russ. *lejatí*, lie (etc., the word having a wide development in the Slavic tongues), = L. *leg*, *legh*, in deriv. *lectus*, a bed (> E. *lectual*, etc.), *lectica*, a litter (> E. *litter*), = Gr. root *λεχ* in an old defective verb **λέχειν* (aor. act. *ἔλεξα*, *λέξα*, fut. mid. *λέξομαι*, aor. mid. *ἐλεξάμην*, *λεξάμην*, aor. pass. *ἐλέκτο*, *λέκτο*, inf. *λέχθαι*, etc.), act. lay down (to sleep), pass. lie down, and in deriv. *λέχος*, a bed, *λέκτρον*, a bed (> ult. E. *lectern*, q. v.), *λόχος*, a lying in wait, ambush, a lurking-place, lair, etc.; not found in Skt. From the E. verb *lie* are derived many forms, some of them no longer felt to be connected with *lie:* namely, from AS., *lay*¹, *allay*¹, *belay*, *lair*¹, *law*¹, *layer*, *ledge*¹, *ledge*², *lidge*, *ledger*¹, *lidger*, *lidget*, etc.; from D. G. or Scand., *leaguer*², *beleaguer*, *lager*, *log*¹, *log*², *low*², etc.; from the L. and Gr. are *lectual*, *litter*, *lectern*, etc.] **1.** To rest in a recumbent or prostrate position; remain or be held flatwise, lengthwise, or inclined on a supporting surface; recline or be prone or supine on something.

And some wolde munche hire mete al allone,
Lyggynge abedde. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 908.

In that Kyngdom *lithe* the body of seynt Thomas the Apostle, in Flesche and Bon, in a faire Tombe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 171.

When the kynge Rion felt hym so sore wounded, and saugh his felowes *ly* at erthe deed bledynge, he hadde grete drede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 346.

If I do not gull him . . . do not think I have wit enough to *lie* straight in my bed. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 148.

When the angel hath troubled the water, and made it medicinal for him that is first put in and no more, then to have *lien* many years in expectation, and still to lack a servant, or a friend to do that office, this is a misery.
Donne, Sermons, v.

In strong convulsions panting on the sands
He *lies*, and grasps the dust with dying hands.
Pope, Iliad, xvii. 367.

2. To be in a quiescent state; be or become quiet or inactive; remain passive or expectant.

Well it shewed by theire armes that thei hadde not alwey *leyen* at reste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 356.

Tho' the Wind *lye*, yet after a Storm the Sea will work a great while. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 82.

3. To lay or place one's self in a recumbent or prostrate position; take a reclining posture: often followed by *down* when entire prostration is intended: as, to *lie* back in a chair; to *lie down* on the ground.

And he [Eli] answered, I called not, my son: *lie down* again. 1 Sam. iii. 6.

His mother *lay* ower her castle wa',
And she beheld baith dale and down.
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 345).

From off the wold I came, and *lay*
Upon the freshly-flower'd slope.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

4. To have place, position, or direction; be situated, set, or settled; stay or abide: as, the Azores *lie* in the Atlantic ocean; the army *lay* in a fortified camp.

The napkin, that was about his head, not *lying* with the linen clothes. John xx. 7.

And the Turkes mayne londe *lithe* with in ij or iij myle of them. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 17.

Those happy climes that *lie*
Where day never shuts his eye.
Milton, Comus, l. 977.

The door is open, sir; there *lies* your way.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 212.

Even when that good king *lay* in the Isle of Athelney, he had a Ridd along with him.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

5†. To be confined or imprisoned.

Well, your imprisonment shall not be long;
I will deliver you, or else *lie* for you.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 115.

6. To rest or remain in a state or condition; continue inactive or unchanged: as, to *lie* in soak; the land *lies* fallow.

All that Winter King Edward *lay* without any Molestation by the French King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 122.

I feel a grudging
Of bounty, and I would not long *lye* fallow.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

A Bow that *lies* a while unbent, and a field that remains fallow for a time, grow never the worse.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 2.

I have been told, too, there is a law of Charles the Fifth something like our statute of Mortmain, which has *lain* dormant ever since his time.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 430.

As she *lay*, on that day,
In the Bay of Biscay, O.
A. Cherry, The Bay of Biscay (song).

7. To be in a certain direction; be present in a particular place or thing; be found; exist.

O Regan, Goneril! . . .
O, that way madness *lies;* let me shun that.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 21.

He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labour forgets the early rising of the huntsman. *Locke.*

Only in thy virtue *lies*
The saving of our Thebes. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

8. To lodge; pass the night; sleep.

And Kay and Arthur hadde made her bedde atte the chamber dore of kynge Loot, in a corner, like as a squyre sholde *ly*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 180.

Look! here comes a pilgrim. I know she will *lie* at my house. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 5. 34.

We *lay* at St. Dizier the first night, and at Langres the second. *Gray*, Letters, I. 31.

9. To rest; bear; press; weigh: with *on* or *upon*.

All the curses that are written in this book shall *lie upon* him. Deut. xxix. 20.

Though it should sleep for ever to the world,
It is a simple sin to hide myself,
Which will for ever *on* my conscience *lie*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 2.

The reason on their parts why she [the ship] stayed so long, was ye necessitie and danger that *lay upon* them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 99.

10. In *law*, to be sustainable; be capable of being maintained: as, an action *lies* against the tenant for waste.

An appeal *lies* in this case. *Parsons*, C. J.

To lie along. (*a*) To be extended at full length.

As he *lay along*
Under an oak.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 30.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to careen with the wind abeam, as a ship.—**To lie along the land** (*naut.*), to coast, keeping the land in sight.—**To lie at†**, to importune; urge.

She *lay at* me hard to turn aside with her, promising me all manner of content. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 138.

His mother and brother had *lain at* him, ever since he came into his master's service, to help him to money.
Exam. of Joan Perry (1676). (Harl. Misc., III. 549.)

To lie at anchor. See *anchor*[1].—**To lie at one's door.** See *door*.—**To lie at one's heart,** to be an object of affection, desire, or solicitude to one.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lien at their hearts*. *Sir W. Temple.*

To lie by. (*a*) [*By*, adv.] (1) To be laid aside, out of present use. (2) To rest; intermit labor; knock off: as, we *lay by* in the heat of the day.

Every thing that heard him play,
Even the billows of the sea,
Hung their heads, and then *lay by*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1 (song).

(3†) *Naut.*, same as *to lie to*.

We arrived at Righah that night, where we staid; it being the custom going up always to *lie by* at night, as there are many shoals in the Nile.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 70.

(*b*) [*By*, prep.] (1) To remain with; be accessible to, or be in the keeping of: as, he has the documents *lying by* him.

'Twas a commodity *lay* fretting *by* you.
'Twill bring you gain, or perish on the seas.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 330.

(2) *Naut.*, to remain near, as one ship to another at sea.—**To lie down,** to be brought to bed; lie in. Compare Scotch *downlying*. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

There is in one of [the chests] . . . a rundlet of honey, which she desires may be sent to her against she *lie down*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 465.

To lie for, to lie in wait for; keep watch upon for a sinister purpose. See *to lay for*, under *lay*[1], *v. i.*

At this Corfona we were aduertysed of certayne Turkes Fustis that *lay for* us in oure waye.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

To lie hard or **heavy on, upon,** or (formerly) **to,** to oppress; burden.

Thy wrath *lieth hard upon* me. Ps. lxxxviii. 7.

Could I meet 'em
But once a day, it would unclog my heart
Of what *lies heavy to* 't. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 48.

To lie in, to be in childbed.

Val. Come, you must go visit the good lady that *lies in*.
Vir. I will wish her speedy strength, and visit her with my prayers. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 86.

To lie in a nutshell. See *nutshell*.—**To lie in any one,** to be in the power of; depend on: frequently in such phrase-forms as *as much* or *as far as lies in one*.

"O no, no, no," the sheriff said,
"Thou shalt on gallows dye . . .
If ever *in me* it *lye*."
Robin Hood rescuing Will Stutly (Child's Ballads, V. 287).

Imitate him as much as *in thee lies*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 358.

Nature, so far as *in her lies*,
Imitates God. *Tennyson*, On a Mourner.

To lie in the or **one's way.** (*a*) To be ready at hand.

King. You have not sought it! how comes it, then?
Fal. Rebellion *lay in his way*, and he found it.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 28.

(*b*) To be an obstacle or impediment: as, objections that *lie in the way* of adjustment.

That is a step
On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap,
For *in my way* it *lies*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 4. 50.

To lie in wait (formerly also **in await**), to wait for in concealment with hostile intent; lie in ambush.

These homicides alle
That *in awayte lyggen* to mordre men.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 404.

To lie low. (*a*) To avoid observation; conceal one's self. (*b*) To conceal one's views or intentions. [Slang.]—**To lie off.** Same as *to lie by* (*a*) (2).—**To lie on** or **upon.** (*a*) See def. 9. (*b*) To be incumbent upon, as an obligation or a duty: as, it *lies on* the plaintiff to maintain his action.

This ceremonie *lay on* me, which I performed with all the decency I could. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 2, 1672.

After the people were gone out of the chamber, it *lay upon* me from the Lord to speak to those two, the princess and the countess. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

(*c*) To depend on.

It nothing steads us
To chide him from our eaves; for he persists,
As if his life *lay on* 't. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 7. 43.

(*d*†) To importune; urge.

The old dotard, he that so instantly doth *lie upon* my father for me. *Gascoigne*, Supposes, i. 1.

Dame Tullia *lay* ever *upon* him, and pricked forward his distempered and troubled mind.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 27.

To lie on hand, to be or remain in possession; remain unsold or undisposed of: as, goods that have *lain* long *on hand*.—**To lie on one's hands.** (*a*) To remain unsold. (*b*) To be unspent or remain unemployed; hence, of unoccupied time, with a qualifying word, as *heavy*, to cause ennui; be tedious: as, the hours *lay heavy on my hands*.—**To lie on one's oars.** See *oar*.—**To lie over.** (*a*) To remain unpaid after the time when the payment is due, as a note in bank. (*b*) To be deferred to some future occasion, as a motion or resolution in a deliberative assembly.—**To lie to** (*naut.*), to come to a comparatively stationary position at sea; lie with the head as near the wind as possible, for safety in a gale, as a ship. A ship is said to *lie to* when her progress is checked by keeping the helm a-lee and counterbracing the yards or taking in sail, or, if a steamer, by slowing down the engines—in all cases with the head to the wind.

About ten o'clock we got under way, but *lay to* for breakfast. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

On the 10th of June the vessel *lay to* off Madras.
Trevelyan, Macaulay, I. 321.

To lie to one's work, to exert all one's strength or powers in the performance of one's task.

So many workers; and no mercenary mock workers, but real ones that *lie* freely *to it;* each patriot stretches himself against the stubborn glebe; hews and wheels with the whole weight that is in him. *Carlyle.*

To lie under, to be subject to; suffer; be oppressed by.

They *lie under* the disadvantage of living like foreigners in their own country. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

I *lay under* greater difficulties, as, in this journey, for certain reasons, I did not take my interpreter with me.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 5.

To lie up, to lie at rest; abstain from work or usual activity; go into retirement or retreat.

There they [ships] must *lye up*, or be 3 or 4 Years in their return from a place which may be sailed in 6 Weeks.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 24.

He has a bad cold—rheumatism—he must *lie up* for a day or two. *Dickens*, Household Words.

The black bear *lies up* during the day in caves and amongst rocks. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 595.

To lie upon the lurch. See *lurch*[1].—**To lie with.** (*a*) To lodge or sleep with.

I *lay with* Cassio lately,
And, being troubled with a raging tooth,
I could not sleep. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 413.

(*b*) To have carnal knowledge of. [Archaic.]

Master Brook, thou shalt know I will predominate over the peasant, and thou shalt *lie with* his wife.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 295.

(*c*) To belong to; as, it *lies with* you to make amends.

= Syn. *Lie, Lau.* "*Lau* is a transitive verb, and has for its preterit *laid*: as, he told me to *lay* it down, and I *laid* it down. *Lie* is intransitive, and has for its preterit *lay:* as, he told me to *lie* down, and I *lay* down. Some persons blunder by using *laid* for the preterit of *lie*: as, he told me to *lie* down, and I *laid* down. So persons often say, the ship *laid* at anchor; they *laid* by during the storm; the book *laid* on the shelf, etc. It is only necessary to remember, in all such cases that *laid* is the preterit of *lay* and not of *lie*. This would save many respectable writers from a gross error which seems to be increasing among us." (*Goodrich.*) Similarly, *laid* is often erroneously used for *lain*: as, I had *laid* down; and *lain* is sometimes used for *laid*.

lie[1] (lī), *n.* [< *lie*[1], *v.* Cf. *lay*[1], *n.*] **1.** Manner of lying; relative direction, position, arrangement, etc. See *lay*[1], *n.*, 4.

We shall be able, by a study of the position and *lie* of the earth in her orbit, to determine from what part of space these regular meteors . . . come.
J. N. Lockyer, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 585.

The *lie* of the city [Brindisi] and its haven is truly a sight to be studied. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 312.

Mrs. Penton . . . went on with her darning. She had filled up all those great holes, doing them all the more quickly because she had studied the *lie* of them, and how the threads went, before.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xi.

2. The place where a bird, beast, or fish is accustomed to lie or lurk; haunt.

A salmon is said to be swimming when he is moving up the river from pool to pool. At other times he is usually resting in his "stand" or *lie*, or at most shifting from one stand in a pool to another.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 359, note.

On our way home there lay a long narrow spinney which was a very favorite *lie* for woodcock, and generally held a pheasant or two as well. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 181.

3. In *rail.*, a siding or short offset from the main line, into which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading and unloading; one of the different sets of rails at a terminus on which trucks stand while being loaded or unloaded.

lie[2] (lī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *lied*, ppr. *lying*. [Early mod. E. also *lye;* < ME. *lien, lyen, ligen, lyzen, lezen* (pret. *lowe*, also weak, *lyzede*, pp. *lowen, i-loze*), < AS. *leogan* (pret. *leah*, pl. *lugon*, pp. *logen*) = OS. *liogan* = OFries. *liaga* = D. *liegen* = MLG. *legen, leigen* = OHG. *liogan*, MHG. *liegen*, G. *lügen*, dial. *liegen* = Icel. *ljuga* = Dan. *lyve* = Sw. *ljuga* = Goth. *liugan*, lie, tell a falsehood, = OBulg. *lugati* = Russ. *luigati*, lie. Not found in L., Gr., or Skt. Hence *lie*[2], *n.*, and ult. *lain*[3], *v.* and *n.*] **1.** To speak falsely; utter untruth for the purpose of misleading; make a misrepresentation consciously: followed by *about*, etc., and formerly (and still sometimes colloquially) by *on*.

If they *on* hire *lye*,
Ywis hemself sholde han the vileyny.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 20.

2. To make a false impression, either consciously or unconsciously; hold forth a misleading or deceitful appearance; act or manifest an untruth: used of both persons and things.

I trowe that countenance cannot *lie*
Whose thoughts are legible in the eie.
M. Roydon, Elegy, I. 107.

When London's column, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head and *lies*.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 340.

To lie in one's teeth or **in one's throat,** to lie flagrantly and basely.

He will on Musgrave's body prove
He *lies* most foully *in his throat*.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 20.

lie[2] (lī), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lye;* < ME. *lie, lye, lize*, < AS. *lyge, lige* = OHG. *lugi*, MHG. *lüge, luc*, G. *lüge, lug* = Icel. *lygi*, a lie; also, with diff. suffix, OS. *lugina* = D. *leugen, logen* = MLG. *logen* = OHG. *lugina* = Dan. Sw. *løgn* = Goth. *liugn*, a lie (cf. *lain*[3]); from the verb: see *lie*[2], *v.*] **1.** A false statement made with the purpose of deceiving; an intentional untruth; a falsehood; the utterance by speech or act of that which is false, with intent to mislead or delude.

Tell them that I will not come to-day:
Cannot, is false. . . . Shall Cæsar send a *lie*
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 65.

It is the wilful deceit that makes the *lie*; . . . a man may act a *lie*, as by pointing his finger in a wrong direction, when a traveller inquires of him his road.
Paley, Moral Philos., III. i. 15.

Guido pronounced the story one long *lie*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 119.

A *lie* which is half a truth is ever the blackest of *lies*.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

2. That which is intended or serves to deceive or mislead; anything designed or adapted to produce false conclusions or expectations: as, this epitaph is a *lie*.

Sepulchral *lies*, our holy walls to grace.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 4.

Wishing this *lie* of life were o'er. *Trench.*

A lie out of whole cloth, a story or statement wholly fabricated; a tissue of falsehood, without any foundation in fact. To give one the lie in his throat†. See *give*. To give the lie to. See *give*. White lie, a well-meant falsehood; a lie uttered without evil intent, or without expectation of harm, and so supposed to be excusable; a polite or conventional phrase not strictly in

accordance with fact, and not meant to be understood literally.

Have you great heroic virtues? — no? — then remember Ananias and Sapphira. They died for a single *White Lie*, — a *White Lie* as common as dirt.
C. Reade, White Lies, xliv.

–Syn. Untruth, deception. Compare *fib*.

lie[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lye*[3].

lie[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lee*[1].

lie[5]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lee*[5].

lié (li-ā′), *a.* [< F. *lié*, pp. of *lier*, bind, < L. *ligare*, bind: see *lien*[2].] In *her.*, same as *stringed*.

lie-a-bed (lī′a-bed), *n.* One who lies long in bed in the morning. [Colloq.]

If you had got up time enough, you might have secur'd the stage, but you are a lazy *lie-a-bed*.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i.

David was none of your *lie-a-beds*. He rose at five in summer, six in winter. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, x.

lieberkühn (lē′bėr-kün), *n.* [Named after its inventor, J. N. *Lieberkühn*: see *Lieberkühnian*.] An annular reflector attached to the nose of the object-glass of a microscope for bringing the light to a focus on an opaque object.

Lieberkuhnia (lē-bėr-kū′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Lieberkühn*: see *Lieberkühnian*.] A genus of imperforate foraminifers of the family *Gromiidæ*. They have no test, and the pseudopodia are given off from only a small part of the body, the rest being naked and flexible.

Lieberkühnian (lē-bėr-kü′ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to or named after Johann Nathanael Lieberkühn (1711–56), an anatomist of Berlin.—**Lieberkühnian glands**, the simple follicles or crypts of Lieberkuhn, which stud nearly the whole tract of the small intestine. They are minute tubes with one blind end, the other opening into the intestine, where their orifices may be seen with a lens, like little dots between the villi. Their walls consist of a delicate basement membrane lined with columnar epithelial cells. The purpose served by their secretion is doubtful. They vary in length from $\frac{1}{350}$ to $\frac{1}{120}$ inch, with a diameter of $\frac{1}{850}$ inch.

liebigite (lē′big-īt), *n.* [Named after Justus, Baron von *Liebig* (1803–73), a celebrated German chemist.] A hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium occurring as an incrustation on uraninite.

lied (lēt), *n.* [G., = AS. *leóth*, a song: see *lay*[3].] Properly, a German ballad, secular or sacred, fitted for singing or actually set to music. A *volkslied* is a lied whose origin is among the common people and is merely traditional; a *volksthumliches lied* is one that is deliberately written in the general style of a volkslied; a *kunstlied* is one that is designedly and obviously artistic rather than naive. The lied stands in the same relation to poetry and music in Germany as the chanson in France or the ballad in England. The term is also more or less extended to other than German songs.

liederkranz (lē′dėr-kränts), *n.* [G., < *lieder*, pl. of *lied*, a song, + *kranz*, a garland: see *crants*.] A German choral society, especially one composed of men only; a glee-club. See *liedertafel*.

liedertafel (lē′dėr-tä″fel), *n.* [G., < *lieder*, pl. of *lied*, a song, + *tafel* = E. *table*.] A German choral society or glee-club of men; a liederkranz; also, a social, informal meeting or rehearsal of such a society.

lie-de-vin (lē′dė-vaṅ′), *n.* [F.: *lie*, lees; *de*, of; *vin*, wine.] The color of the lees of wine, or a color supposed to be of that hue: a name given to a deep-red color in porcelains, etc.

lief (lēf), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *leef*, *leefe*; < ME. *leef*, *lefe*, *lef*, *leve*, < AS. *leóf* = OS. *liof* = OFries. *liaf* = D. *lief* = MLG. *lēf* = OHG. *liob*, MHG. *liep*, G. *lieb* = Icel. *ljúfr* = Sw. *ljuf* = Goth. *liubs*, dear, beloved, = OBulg. *liubŭ* = Russ. *liubú*, dear (etc., being widely developed in Slavic); akin to L. *lubet*, *libet*, it pleases, Skt. √ *lubh*, desire: see *liberal*. From the same root, and in close relation to *lief*, are *belief*, *believe*, *leave*[1], *leave*[2], *love*[1], and the disguised compounds *furlough*, *leman*, etc.: see these words. From the L. verb are ult. E. *liberal*, *liberate*, *liberty*, etc., *liver*[3], *deliver*[1], *livery*[2], etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Beloved; pleasing; agreeable. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He seyde, John, myn hooste, *lief* and deere.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 315.

Loue made the to me so *leffe*
That I [Christ] for the was Rente on Roode;
I suffyrde dethe to chaunge thy greffe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 188.

A *liefer* lass than this had been
Coridon had never seen.
Greene, Description of the Shepherd and his Wife.

And with your best endeavour have stirr'd up
My *liefest* liege to be mine enemy.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 164.

Yet now, I charge thee, quickly go again,
As thou art *lief* and dear, and do the thing
I bade thee. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2†. Inclined; disposed; willing; having a preference.

Though I it seye, I am not *lief* to gabbe.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 324.

Haue thou not to manye wordis; to swere be thou not *leefe*;
For alle such maners comen to an yuel preef.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Lief or loath†, willing or averse; ready or reluctant; willy-nilly.

Were hem *lef other loth* William at last
Keuered with the kinges sone out of the kene prese.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3624.

Cast in your nette: but be you *liefe or lothe*,
Hold you content as fortune list assyne.
Sir T. More, To them that seke Fortune.

To have as lief, to have liefer (had as lief, had liefer or **liever)**. See explanation of these phrases under *have*. **To have lief**† [= D. *liefhebben* = G. *liebhaben*, etc.], to hold dear; love.

"*Hadde* I hym nevere *lief*? By God, I wene
Yet *hadde* I nevere thyng so *lief*!" quod she.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 869.

II.† *n.* One beloved; a darling.

Cryseyde, which that is thi *lief*,
Now loveth the as wel as thow dost hire.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 611.

lief (lēf), *adv.* [< *lief*, *a.*] Gladly; willingly. *Lief* is peculiarly used (originally an adjective) in the constructions *to have as lief*, *to have liefer* (*had as lief*, *had liefer* or *liever*), etc. See under *have*.

liefkin†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *leefekyn*, < MD. *liefken* (= G. *liebchen*); as *lief* + *-kin*.] Darling. *Palsgrave*, Acolastus.

liefsome† (lēf′sum), *a.* [Also dial. *leesome*, < ME. *lēfsum* (= OHG. *liebsam*); < *lief* + *-some*.] Agreeable.

So forth I goe apace to see that *leefsome* sight,
And with a kisse, methinke, I say, welcome my lord, my knight.
Surrey, Complaint of the Absence of her Louer.

lieftenant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lieutenant*.

liege (lēj), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lege*, *lige*, *lyge*, *liege*, < OF. *lige*, *liege* = Pr. *litge* = It. *ligio* (ML. reflex *ligius*, *legius*), liege, free (AF. *seignour lige*, OF. *lige seignur*, liege lord, *home lige*, liege man, a liege lord being the lord of a free band, and his liege men privileged free men, bound to him, but free from other service, even that of their sovereign); < MHG. *ledic*, *ledec*, free, unhindered, empty, G. *ledig*, empty, vacant, = MLG. *ledich*, *leddich* = MD. *ledich*, idle, unemployed, = Icel. *lidhugr*, free, unhindered (not found in Goth.); prob. formed (as an adj. in *-ig*, E. *-y*[1]) on the noun remaining in ME. *lethe*, leisure, = MD. **lede*, in neg. *unlede*, business, trouble. Cf. AS. *unlǣde* = Goth. *unlēds*, poor, > *unlēdi*, poverty. The history of the word is incomplete.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Free; specifically, free from obligation to service except as within the relations of lord and vassal: as, a *liege* lord, a *liege* man (correlative terms implying protection on the one side and service on the other, as against all other claims).

I schal loue him lelli as my *lege* brother.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4128.

It hath pleased God to grant us a natural *liege* king and lord of our own nation.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

One would think that by this royal Patent, which gave him Power of Life and Death over the King's *liege* People, Sir W. Raleigh should become rectus in curia, and free from all old Convictions. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 61.

2. Of or pertaining to the tie reciprocally connecting vassal and chief: as, *liege* vassalage.—**Liege homage.** See *homage*.—**Liege lord.** See II., 2.—**Liege man.** See *liegeman*.

II. *n.* **1.** A liegeman; a subject; a vassal; hence, a law-abiding citizen; a peaceably disposed person: as, to disturb the *lieges*.

The sowdan and his baronage
And alle his *lieges* shulde ycristned be.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 142.

"For kings, and all that are in authority," we may yet enlarge, and pray for a peaceable reign, true *lieges*, strong armies. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

2. A liege lord; one to whom another is bound in fealty or vassalage; a sovereign lord or feudal superior; a lord paramount.

Most mighty *liege*, and my companion peers.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 93.

And glory to our sovereign *liege*, King Henry of Navarre.
Macaulay, Ivry.

liegedom (lēj′dum), *n.* [< *liege* + *-dom*.] Allegiance. [Rare.]

Sceptre, robe, and crown,
Liegedom and seignorie.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 36.

liegeman (lēj′man), *n.*; pl. *liegemen* (-men). [< ME. *lege man*, *leege man*, orig. as two words: see *liege* and *man*.] A vassal; a subject; one bound to the service or support of a sovereign lord.

He moste thinke yt is his *leege man*,
And is his tresour, and his gold in cofre.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 379.

You shall become true *liegemen* to his crown.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 128.

liege-poustie (lēj′pous″ti), *n.* [< ME. (Sc.) *liege poustee*, < OF. *liege poustee*, free sovereignty: *liege*, free; *poustie*, < L. *potesta(t-)s*, power, sovereignty: see *liege* and *poustie*.] In *Scots law*, that state of health in which a person has full power to dispose, mortis causa or otherwise, of his heritable property.

lieger†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ledger*[1].

lien[1] (lī′en). An obsolete or archaic past participle of *lie*[1].

lien[2] (lē′en or lī′en, commonly lēn), *n.* [< F. *lien*, a band, tie, = Pg. *ligamen*, a hindrance, band (to marriage), = It. *ligame*, a band, tie, < L. *ligamen*, a band, < *ligare*, bind, tie: see *ligament*.] **1.** In *law*: (*a*) The right of a person having possession of the property of another to retain it until some charge upon it or some demand due him is satisfied; the right to enforce a charge upon a specific thing by withholding possession from the owner until the charge is satisfied. A *particular lien* is a right to retain a thing for some charge or claim growing out of the identical thing or connected with it; a *general lien* is a right to retain the thing for a general balance either of all accounts between the parties, without restriction, or of accounts of like transactions, or in the same line of business. At common law possession was essential to the existence of a lien; courts of equity extended the doctrine. Hence—(*b*) A right of a creditor to have a debt or charge satisfied by legal proceedings out of specific property or its proceeds, irrespective of having possession. Often called an *equitable lien*. *Maritime liens*, the creation of courts of admiralty, are also independent of possession. So are mechanics' liens, given by statute to mechanics, etc., for unpaid labor, on real property. See below.

Hence—**2.** A claim; occasion of demand; right to compensation.

The slightest thing will serve, in Italy, for a *lien* upon your exchequer. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 44.

Attorney's lien, the right of an attorney, which was established on equitable principles by the courts, and extended in some jurisdictions by statute, to have his compensation satisfied out of the cause of action or the judgment recovered by him, or by retaining his client's papers, even if this prevented his client from compromising and settling with the adversary.—**Charging lien**, the right of an attorney to have a lien created or declared as a charge upon a fund not in his possession, or upon a judgment or decree recovered by him.—**Lien de droit**, in *French law*, obligation; nexus.—**Mechanic's lien**, a lien on real property, given by statutes in most of the United States, to mechanics and material-men, for the price or value of improvements supplied by them, even though not contracted for directly by the owner. Two systems exist: in one (of which the law of New York is an example) the subcontractors and material-men are subrogated to the claim of the contractor against the owner, and may charge the land with liens up to the amount due from the owner to the contractor; in the other system (of which the Pennsylvania law is a leading example), the subcontractors and material-men are given a lien to the amount of what they have furnished, irrespective of the state of the accounts between the owner and the contractor, the theory of the law being that the contractor is the owner's agent for the purpose of employing labor and material.—**Retaining lien**, the right of an attorney to retain papers in his possession belonging to a client until his claim against the client for services has been satisfied.—**Specific lien**, a lien secured by a contract or a judgment, execution, attachment, or other legal proceeding, fastening it on a specific thing.—**Vendor's liens**, a class of equitable liens arising where a seller conveys land without being paid the price or taking security, and is allowed to have the land resold to raise it.

lien[3] (lī′en), *n.*; pl. *lienes* (lī′e-nēz). [L.] The spleen. [Rare.]

lienculus (lī-eng′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *lienculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *lien*, the spleen: see *lien*[3].] One of the small separate masses of splenic tissue sometimes found about the spleen.

lien-holder (lēn′hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds a lien.

lieno-intestinal (lī″e-nō-in-tes′ti-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the spleen and to the intestine: applied to a vein of the portal system, which brings blood from the spleen and intestine to the liver.

lienomalacia (lī″e-nō-mā-lā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *lien*, the spleen, + Gr. *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] In *pathol.*, softening of the spleen.

lienor (lē′nor), *n.* One who has a lien.

lienteric (lī-en-ter′ik), *a.* [< L. *lientericus*, < Gr. *λειεντερικός*, lienteric, < *λειεντερία*, lientery: see *lientery*.] Relating or pertaining to or affected with lientery.

lientery (lī′en-ter-i), *n.* [= F. *lienterie* = Sp. It. *lienteria*, < Gr. *λειεντερία*, the passing one's food without digesting, < *λεῖος*, smooth, + *ἔντερον*, an intestine: see *enteron*.] In *pathol.*, a form of diarrhea in which, from excessive peristal-

sis, the aliments are discharged undigested, and with little alteration in either color or substance.

lier[1] (lī'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *lier;* < *lie*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. the variant forms *ligger, lidger, ledger*[1].] One who lies down; one who rests or remains.

He wist not that there were *liers* in ambush against him.
Josh. viii. 14.

lier[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *liar.*

lier[3], *n.* Same as *leer*[7].

lierne (li-ėrn'), *n.* [F.; perhaps for *lienne,* the warp-thread in which the woof has not passed, < *lier,* < L. *ligare,* bind: see *lien*[2].] In *arch.,* any rib in vaulting that does not rise from the impost, and is not a ridge-rib, but passes from a boss or intersection of the principal ribs to other secondary ribs. Vaults in which such ribs are employed are called *lierne vaults.*

lie-tea (lī'tē), *n.* [Pidgin-English.] Spurious or adulterated tea sometimes palmed off or attempted to be palmed off on the tea-market by Chinese dealers. It usually consists of willow or other leaves, with tea-leaves and broken stems, fired and prepared as genuine tea.

lieu (lū), *n.* [< F. *lieu,* OF. *liu, lou* = Pr. *luec, loc* = It. *loco, luogo,* < L. *locus,* a place: see *locus.*] Place; room; stead: now only in the phrase *in lieu of,* which is equivalent to *instead of.*

One would think it a very large offer to give so great a *lieu* for so small a service. *Bp. Andrewes,* Sermons, V. 543.

The topmost spire of the mountain was lilies *in lieu of* snow. *Tennyson,* Voyage of Maeldune.

Lieut. An abbreviation of *lieutenant* as a title.

lieutenancy (lū- or lef-ten'an-si), *n.*; pl. *lieutenancies* (-siz). [< *lieutenan(t)* + *-cy.*] **1.** The office, authority, or incumbency of a lieutenant. —**2.** The jurisdiction of a lieutenant; a district or territory over which a lieutenant exercises authority.

To this purpose were several other congratulations or addresses to the King (some before, some after this of Middlesex), viz. from Norwich, from Hereford, from the *Lieutenancy* of London. *Baker,* Charles II., an. 1682.

3. Lieutenants collectively. [Rare.]

lieutenant (lū- or lef-ten'ant), *n.* [Formerly also *lieftenant, leftenant;* < ME. *levetenant,* < OF. *lieutenant,* F. *lieutenant* = It. *locotenente* < ML. *locum tenen(t-)s,* one who holds the place of another: L. *locum,* acc. of *locus,* place; *tenen(t-)s,* ppr. of *tenere,* hold: see *lieu* and *tenant.* Cf. *locum-tenens.*] **1.** In general, one who holds the place of another in the performance of any duty or function; one authorized to act in lieu of another, or employed to carry out his will or purposes; the substitute or representative of a superior.

My syster sone, Sir Mordrede hym selvene,
Salle be my *levetenante,* with lordchipez ynewe,
Of alle my lele lege-mene, that my landez ȝemes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 646.

Thou shalt be my *lieutenant,* monster, or my standard.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 18.

2. One who holds an office, civil or military, in subordination to or as the representative of a superior; an officer authorized to perform certain functions in the absence or under the orders of another: as, the *lieutenant* of the Tower of London; the lord *lieutenant* of Ireland or of an English county (considered the direct representative of the sovereign). Particularly—(*a*) In the army, a commissioned officer next in rank below a captain, and commanding the company in his absence. In the United States this officer is called *first lieutenant,* and has under him a subordinate officer called *second lieutenant.* (*b*) In the navy, a commissioned officer next in rank below a lieutenant-commander in the United States and a commander in Great Britain, and in both ranking with captains in the army. In the United States navy the term *lieutenant (junior grade)* has been substituted for the old term *master,* ranking with first lieutenants in the army. In the British navy the corresponding grade is called *sub-lieutenant.* In the British navy the lieutenants on board a ship are designated as *first, second, third,* etc. The term *first lieutenant* in the United States navy has been replaced by *executive officer.* (*c*) In the early days of the colony of Virginia, the chief officer of a county, corresponding somewhat to the lord lieutenant of an English county. Abbreviated, as a title, *Lieut., Lt.*—**Field-marshal lieutenant.** See *field-marshal.*—**Lord lieutenant.** See *lord.*

lieutenant-colonel (lū-ten'ant-kėr'nel), *n.* A military officer next in rank below a colonel, and in some European armies commonly the actual commander of a regiment, the colonelship being honorary.

lieutenant-commander (lū-ten'ant-ko-man'dėr), *n.* A commissioned officer in the United States navy, of a grade intermediate between that of commander and that of lieutenant, and ranking with a major in the army.

lieutenant-general (lū-ten'ant-jen'e-ral), *n.* **1.** A military officer ranking in the United States and British armies next below a general. In the German army he ranks below a general of infantry and above a major-general, and commands a division. The only persons who have hitherto held this rank in the United States army are Generals Washington, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. Gen. Scott held the rank of brevet lieutenant general. See *general.*

2†. In the proprietary government of Maryland, the deputy of the proprietor, who acted as governor of the province for him.—**Lieutenant-general of the kingdom,** a title sometimes held by a regent of France when there was no recognized king, or when the king was in a state of disability.

lieutenant-governor (lū-ten'ant-guv'ėr-nor), *n.* An officer authorized to perform the functions of a governor in case of the absence, disability, or death of the latter, or in a subordinate governorship. In the United States the lieutenant-governor of a State has some independent duties, and is entitled not only to act as governor ad interim, but to succeed to the office if it becomes vacant during his electoral term. In some parts of the British empire a lieutenant-governor is the actual governor of a district or province, under a governor-general or other chief magistrate of the territory of which it is a part.

lieutenant-governorship (lū-ten'ant-guv'ėr-nor-ship), *n.* [< *lieutenant-governor* + *-ship.*] The office of lieutenant-governor.

lieutenantry† (lū- or lef-ten'an-tri), *n.* [< *lieutenant* + *-ry.*] Lieutenancy.

If such tricks as these strip you out of your *lieutenantry.*
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 173.

lieutenantship (lū- or lef-ten'ant-ship), *n.* [< *lieutenant* + *-ship.*] The state or office of a lieutenant; lieutenancy.

liever (lē'vėr). Comparative of *lief.*

lievrite (lēv'rīt), *n.* [Named after C. H. *Lièvre,* a French mineralogist (1752–1835).] Same as *ilvaite.*

life (līf), *n.*; pl. *lives* (līvz). [< ME. *lif, lyf* (dat. *live*), < AS. *līf,* life, = OS. *līf, lībh* = OFries. *līf* = D. *lijf,* life, body, = MLG. *līf* = OHG. *līb, līp,* life, MHG. *līp,* life, body, G. *leib,* body, = Icel. *līf* (also *līfi*), life, = Dan. *liv* = Sw. *lif,* life, = Goth. **leif* (not found; cf. *libains,* life, from the same root, and *fairhwus* = AS. *feorh,* life), lit. 'continuance,' associated with *lifian,* live, lit. remain, continue, < **līfan* (pret. **lāf,* pl. **lifon,* pp. **lifen*), in comp. *belīfan* = OS. *bilībhan* = OHG. *bilīban,* MHG. *belīben, blīben,* G. *bleiben,* etc., = Goth. *bileiban,* etc., remain, be left (see *leave*[1]), akin to Gr. λιπαρής, persistent, persevering, λιπαρεῖν, persist, persevere. Hence in comp. (orig. phr.) *alive,* by apheresis *live*[2].] **1.** The principle of animate corporeal existence; the capacity of an animal or a plant for self-preservation and growth by the processes of assimilation and excretion, the permanent cessation of which constitutes death; that state of an animal or a plant in which its organs are in actual performance of their functions, or are capable of performing their functions, though the performance has not yet begun, or has begun but incompletely, or has been temporarily suspended; vitality.

Deed men he reisid from deeth to *lyue.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of *life;* and man became a living soul. Gen. ii. 7.

Noble mother,
Can you kill that you gave *life?* are my years
Fit for destruction? *Fletcher,* Bonduca, iv. 4.

Seeing, then, that in all cases we may consider the external phenomena as simply in relation, and the internal phenomena also as simply in relation, the broadest and most complete definition of *Life* will be—The continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 30.

Life is the state of an organized being in which it maintains, or is capable of maintaining, its structural integrity by the constant interchange of elements with the surrounding media. *O. W. Holmes,* Old Vol. of Life, p. 201.

2. Duration of the animate existence of an individual; the whole or any period of animate existence; the time between birth and death, or any part of it from a given point till death: as, *life* is but a span; to hold office for *life.*

Mannis *lijf* here is but a day
Aȝens the *lyf* that euere schal be.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Health and long *life* to you, Master Silence.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 54.

As men buy Leases, for three *lives* and downward.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.

A *life* spent worthily should be measured by a nobler line—by deeds, not years. *Sheridan,* Duenna, iv. 1.

3. The principle or state of conscious spiritual existence: as, the *life* of the soul.

'Tis *life,* whereof our nerves are scant,
Oh *life,* not death, for which we pant,
More *life,* and fuller, that I want.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

4. Duration of existence or activity in general; term of continuance, usefulness, or efficiency; the time during which anything lasts, or has force or validity: as, the *life* of a machine; the *life* of a lease; the enterprise had a short *life.*

In turning or planing steel the *life* of the tools used upon it is greatly increased if it has been thoroughly annealed. *C. P. B. Shelley,* Workshop Appliances, p. 324.

In London, [electrical] lamps can now be obtained whose *life* is guaranteed for a thousand hours. *Science,* IV. 391.

The *life* of a rope appears to be about a year and a half.
Rankine, Steam Engine, App., p. 569.

5. The state or condition of being alive; individual manifestation of existence: as, to save or lose one's *life.*

And yf they do any trespace wherof may fall peryll of *lyf* and lym [etc.].
Charter of London (Rich. II.), Arnold's Chron., p. 15.

I beg mortality,
Rather than *life* preserved with infamy.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5. 33.

6. Embodied vitality; vital force in material forms; living beings in the aggregate: as, a high or a low type of *life;* the absence of *life* in the desert.

Full nature swarms with *life.* *Thomson,* Spring, l. 137.

From the *life* that fills the flood
To that which warbles through the vernal wood.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 215.

The noise of *life* begins again.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xii.

7. A corporeal existence; a living being; one who or that which has life; a person: now used only with reference to persons as lost or saved, but formerly of a person generally: as, many *lives* were lost.

How louynge he is to eche *luf* a londe and a watere.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 19.

An awful thought, a *life* removed,
The human-hearted man I loved.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xiii.

8. Source or means of living; that which makes or keeps alive; vivifying principle; an essential vital element, as food or the blood.

Why, there you touch'd the *life* of our design.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 194.

Genial Day,
What balm, what *life* is in thy ray!
Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-worshippers.

The warm *life* came issuing through the wound.
Pope, Iliad, iv. 609.

The Lord of all, himself through all diffus'd,
Sustains, and is the *life* of all that lives.
Cowper, Task, vi. 222.

9. A vital part of the body; a life-spot or vulnerable point.

The boat approached near enough to "set" the handlance into her *life,* dispatching the animal [a whale] at a single dart. *C. M. Scammon,* Marine Mammals, p. 25.

10. Condition, quality, manner, or course of living; career: as, high or low, married or single *life;* to lead a gay *life;* to amend one's *life;* the daily *life* of a community.

Whan they were alle come, thei ledde alle symple *lif* and honeste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 97.

They litle diffred for their maner of *life* from the very brute beasts of the field.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

He hath a daily beauty in his *life*
That makes me ugly. *Shak.,* Othello, v. 1. 19.

It is like they might have lived here happily enough, had their inclinations led them to a quiet *Life.*
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 107.

11. In *theol.,* that kind of spiritual existence which belongs to God, is manifested in Christ, and is imparted through faith to the believer; hence, a course of existence devoted to the service of God, possessed of the felicity of his fellowship, and to be consummated after death.

I am the resurrection and the *life.* John xi. 25.

To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is *life* and peace. Rom. viii. 6.

The soul flows into the human mind, and conveys with it the *life* which it receives, without interruption, from the Lord.
Swedenborg, Christian Psychology (tr. by Gorman), p. 70.

12. An account of a person's career and actions; a personal history; a biography: as, Plutarch's *Lives;* Johnson's *Lives* of the Poets.

Plutarch, . . . that writes his *life,*
Tells us that Cato dearly loved his wife.
Pope, Epilogue to Rowe's "Jane Shore."

13. Vivid show of animate existence; animation; spirit; vivacity; energy in action, thought, or expression: as, to put *life* into one's work.

Rem negligenter agit. He goes carelessly about the matter. He puts no *life* into the matter. He doth it as though he cared not whether he did it or no.
Treasure in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words. *Felton.*

Eyes of intense *life* looking out from a weary, beaten face. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 5.

14. An animating force or influence; anything that quickens or enlivens; a source of vital energy, happiness, or enjoyment; hence, that which is dear as life (in this sense often used as an epithet of endearment): as, he was the *life* of the company; his books were his *life*.

That is the only place of Trade in the Country, and Trade is the *Life* of a Chinese. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 15.

And Deborah, my *life*, grief, you know, is dry; let us have a bottle of the best gooseberry-wine.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvii.

15. The living form and expression; hence, reality in appearance or representation; living semblance; actual likeness: as, to draw from the *life;* he looks the character to the *life*.

There was never counterfeit of passion came so near the *life* of passion. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 110.

I would your lordship did but see how well
This fury doth become you! it doth shew
So near the *life* as it were natural.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

The Ecce Homo, shut up in a frame of velvet, for the *life* and accurate finishing exceeding all description.
Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644.

16. An insurance on a person's life; a life-insurance policy.

He renewed two *lives* which had dropped.
Mrs. Henry Wood, The Channings, I. 243.

A case or matter of life and death, an extremely critical or pressing case, as one in which life is at stake. — **Brethren and Clerks of the Common Life.** See *brother*. — **Canonical life.** See *canonical*. — **Change of life.** See *change*. — **Equal decrement of life.** See *decrement*. — **Expectation of life.** See *expectation*. — **For life.** (*a*) For the whole term of one's existence: as, a pension *for life;* estate *for life;* imprisonment *for life*. (*b*) So as to save, or as if to save, one's life: as, to run *for life;* to swim *for life*.

As from a bear a man would run *for life*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 158.

High life. See *high*. — **In life,** in the world. [Colloq.]

"Hallo!" responded that gentleman, looking over the side of the chaise with all the coolness *in life*.
Dickens, Pickwick, I.

Life annuity. See *annuity*. — **Life or lives in being,** in *law*, a phrase used in limiting the power of grantor or testator to suspend the absolute power of alienation of property, the general policy of modern law being that such power shall not be suspended by putting property in trust or otherwise except for a period expressly limited so as to expire on the decease of the last survivor of specified persons in being at the time the will or deed takes effect. In some jurisdictions the limit is two lives or three lives. — **Life of an execution,** the period prescribed by law or by the terms of an execution within which it ought to be returned to the court. — **Line of life.** See *line*[2]. — **Organic life.** (*a*) That life which is common to all organized beings, as animals and plants; life in an ordinary sense. (*b*) That life which belongs properly to the most vital organs, as the heart, brain, or lungs: distinguished from the more vegetative life of the organs of nutrition, for example, whose functions may be temporarily suspended without causing death. — **Still life,** in *art*. See *still-life*. — **To bring to life,** to restore (that which is apparently dead); revive; resuscitate. — **To come to life,** to revive as from apparent death; be reanimated: as, a drooping plant *comes to life* in water. — **To the life,** so as closely to resemble the original, as a picture; hence, exactly; perfectly: as, a portrait drawn *to the life*. [*Life* is used in a number of compounds the meaning of which in most cases is sufficiently obvious: as, *life*-consuming, *life*-preserving, etc.] = **Syn.** *Animation, Life, Liveliness*, etc. See *animation*.

life (līf), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God's life*, used as an oath: an interjection of impatience.

Life! had she none to gull but poor promoters?
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

She once had past that way; he heard her speak;
She scared him: *life!* he never saw the like.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

life-and-death (līf'and-deth'), *a.* Noting a matter of life or death; critical; desperate.

The *life-and-death* struggle between the King and the Commons. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 145.

life-arrow (līf'ar″ō), *n.* An arrow carrying a line or cord, fired from a gun for the purpose of establishing communication between a vessel and the shore in cases of shipwreck. The arrow-head has large barbs, so that it may readily catch in the ship's rigging.

life-belt (līf'belt), *n.* An inflatable belt, generally of india-rubber, or a belt made of several pieces of cork fastened together, used to support the body in the water.

life-blood (līf'blud), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The blood necessary to life; vital blood.

Patient the sickening victim eyed
The *life-blood* ebb in crimson tide
Down his clogg'd beard and shaggy limb.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 8.

2. That which is essential to the existence or strength of something; that which constitutes or gives strength and energy. Also *life's-blood*, or, preferably, *life's blood*.

Sick now! droop now! this sickness doth infect
The very *life-blood* of our enterprise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 29.

Begone, sweet *life-blood;* if I should discern
Thyself but touched for my sake, I should die.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

3. In *pathol.*, the more or less constant spasmodic quivering of the eyelid or lip: also called *life's-blood*, *live-blood*, and *cillo*.

That curious muscular sensation or quiver, to which the vulgar give the name of *live blood*.
B. W. Richardson, Diseases of Modern Life, p. 163.

II. *a.* Necessary as blood to life; essential. [Rare.]

These devout prelates . . . set at nought and trample under foot all the most sacred and *life-blood* Laws, Statutes, and Acts of Parliament.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

life-boat (līf'bōt), *n.* A boat constructed for the special purpose of saving life at sea in stormy weather, especially in case of shipwreck. Life-boats are sharp at both ends, and those carried by ships are light and strong, and of great buoyancy, obtained either by air-chambers of metal or by cork cylinders under the thwarts. On the coasts of the United States and Great Britain and of some other countries, life-boats are stationed at intervals along the shore, to assist shipwrecked seamen. These boats vary in construction, according to the nature of the coast. On the sandy sea coast of the United States a light surf-boat is used, while on the shores of the British Isles and on the great American lakes a much heavier boat is in common use.

life-breath (līf'breth), *n.* The breath of life; that which imparts or sustains life; a vivifying principle or agency. [Rare.]

The functions of the staff are the army's *life-breath*.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 454.

life-buoy (līf'boi), *n.* See *buoy*, 2.

life-car (līf'kär), *n.* A water-tight chamber used for conveying people ashore from a wreck. Connection between the shore and the ship is established by means of a line-throwing gun, and the car is drawn backward and forward along a guide-rope by means of cords manned on the wrecked vessel and on shore.

life-cord (līf'kôrd), *n.* Same as *lifestring*.

And to the brain, the soul's bed-chamber, went,
And gnaw'd the *life-cords* there.
Donne, Progress of the Soul.

life-cycle (līf'sī″kl), *n.* The whole cycle or series of vital phenomena exhibited by an organism in its successive stages of development from the ovum; life-history.

life-day† (līf'dā), *n.* [ME. *lyfe-day, lyf-day, lif-daz*, < AS. *līfdæg*, lifetime, < *līf*, life, + *dæg*, day, period.] Lifetime.

Prestes hue menteyneth
To holde lemmanes and lotebyes al here *lif-dayes*.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 188.

life-drop (līf'drop), *n.* A vital drop; a drop of one's heart's blood.

Thou know'st my deeds, my breast devoid of fear,
And hostile *life-drops* dim my gory spear.
Byron, Nisus and Euryalus, Paraphrase from Æneid, ix.

life-estate (līf'es-tāt″), *n.* An estate the tenure of which is measured by the duration of a life. See *estate for life*, under *estate*.

life-everlasting (līf'ev-ėr-lās″ting), *n.* Cudweed or everlasting; the species of the genus *Gnaphalium*.

lifeful (līf'fûl), *a.* [< *life* + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of life; lively. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Tiberios *life-full* eyes and well-fild vaines.
Marston, The Fawne, i. 2.

Thus he *lifeful* spake. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. Giving life.

Like *lyfull* heat to nummed senses brought.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 45.

life-giving (līf'giv″ing), *a.* Giving life or spirit; having power to revivify or animate; inspiriting; invigorating.

Nor on the virtue thought
Of that *life-giving* plant, but only used
For prospect what well used had been the pledge
Of immortality. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 199.

life-guard (līf'gärd), *n.* [= G. *leibgarde* = Sw. *lifgarde* = Dan. *livgarde*, body-guard.] **1.** A guard of the life or person; a guard that attends a prince or other person; a body-guard. In the British army the name *Life Guards* is given to two cavalry regiments forming, with the Royal Horse Guards, the Household Brigade, the body-guard of the sovereign.

And he's kill'd a' the king's *life guards*,
He's kill'd them every man O.
Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie (Child's Ballads, II. 54).

2. Brushes or some other device placed before the forward wheels of a locomotive to sweep small obstructions from the track.

life-history (līf'his″tọ-ri), *n.* In *biol.*: (*a*) The series of vital phenomena exhibited by an organism in the course of its development from the egg to its adult state. The word refers especially to embryological and subsequent transformations or metamorphoses, if any occur. It incidentally includes the habits, manners, etc., of an organism during the period of its development.

The *life-history* of such an imaginary individual, that is to say, would correspond with all that was new, all that could be called evolution or development, in a certain typical series of individuals each of whom advanced a certain stage in mental differentiation.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 45.

(*b*) The written description of a life-history; morphological "natural history."

life-hold (līf'hōld), *n.* Same as *life-land*.

life-insurance (līf'in-shör″ans), *n.* See *insurance*, 1.

life-interest (līf'in″tėr-est), *n.* An interest or estate terminating with the life of the person to whom it belongs.

life-land (līf'land), *n.* Land held on a lease for a life or lives. Also called *life-hold*.

lifeless (līf'les), *a.* [< ME. *lifles*, < AS. *līfleás* (= OFries. *līflas* = MLG. *līflōs* = Sw. *liflös* = Dan. *livlös*) (cf. equiv. D. *levenloos*, MHG. *lebelōs*, G. *leblos*, involving another but related noun), lifeless, < *līf*, life, + *leás*, E. -less.] **1.** Deprived of life; dead; also, in a state of suspended animation.

There let his head and *lifeless* body lie,
Until the queen his mistress bury it.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 142.

2. Not possessing life; inanimate; inorganic: as, *lifeless* matter.

Was I to have never parted from thy side?
As good have grown there still a *lifeless* rib.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1154.

3. Destitute of power, force, vigor, or spirit; wanting animation or vital energy; dull; heavy; inactive; vapid; insipid: as, a *lifeless* style of oratory; *lifeless* movements.

Description cannot suit itself in words
To demonstrate the life of such a battle [army]
In life so *lifeless* as it shows itself.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 54.

4. Destitute of living beings.

Statues finished the *lifeless* spot with mimic representations of the excluded sons of men.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. vii.

= **Syn. 1.** Defunct. — **3.** Inert, torpid, sluggish, spiritless, passive; flat, frigid, pointless.

lifelessly (līf'les-li), *adv.* In a lifeless manner; without vigor; dully; heavily; frigidly.

lifelessness (līf'les-nes), *n.* The state of being lifeless; destitution of life, vigor, or spirit; inactivity.

lifelike (līf'līk), *a.* Simulating or resembling life; giving the impression of real life: as, a *lifelike* portrait or narrative.

lifelikeness (līf'līk-nes), *n.* The quality of being lifelike; simulation of real life.

An absolute *lifelikeness* of expression.
Poe, Oval Portrait.

life-line (līf'līn), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A rope stretched anywhere on a vessel for the safety of the men in bad weather or when they are manning yards: in the latter case it is stretched from the mast to the lift. (*b*) One of several lines attached to a life-buoy or life-boat, to enable a person in the water to reach the boat or buoy more readily.

lifelode†, *n.* [ME. *liflode, lyflode;* < *life* + *lode*[1]. Hence, by confusion, the present form *livelihood*[2].] Conduct of life; means of living; support; sustenance.

This foule syn, accidie, is eek a ful greet enemy to the *lifelode* of the body. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

The Erth mynystrethe to us 2 thinges; oure *Liflode*, that comethe of the Erthe that wee lyve by, and oure Sepulture aftre oure Dethe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 293.

lifelong (līf'lông), *a.* [< *life* + *long*[1]. Cf. *livelong*, an older form of the same word.] Lasting or continuing through life: as, a *lifelong* struggle with poverty; a *lifelong* friend.

lifely†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *lively*.

life-mortar (līf'môr″tär), *n.* A mortar for throwing a rocket with a rope attached over a ship in distress near the shore.

lifen†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *liven*.

life-office (līf'of″is), *n.* An office where the business of life-insurance is transacted.

life-peer (līf'pēr), *n.* A peer whose peerage lapses at his death, not being hereditary. See *lord of appeal in ordinary*, under *lord*.

life-peerage (līf'pēr″āj), *n.* A peerage conferred only for the period of the recipient's life.

life-plant (līf'plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Bryophyllum* (*B. calycinum* and *B. proliferum*), belonging to the *Crassulaceæ*. The leaf emits roots when laid on damp earth.

life-preserver (līf′prē-zėr″vėr), *n.* 1. An apparatus of various forms, as a buoyant jacket or belt, or a complete dress, designed for the preservation of the lives of persons who, from shipwreck or other cause, are compelled to trust themselves to the water.—2. A weapon, as a pistol, or specifically a short stick with a loaded head, used for defense against assailants.

Life-preserver.

lifer (lī′fėr), *n.* One who receives or has received a sentence of penal servitude for life. [Slang.]

They know what a clever lad he is; he'll be a *lifer;* they'll make the Artful nothing less than a *lifer.*
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xlii.

Lifers cannot claim any remission, but their cases are brought forward at the end of twenty years, and considered on their merits. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 756.

life-raft (līf′rāft), *n. Naut.,* a raft-like construction designed to save life in case of shipwreck. That in most general use is composed of two water-tight cylinders of wood or metal, or of inflated india-rubber, connected by a wooden framework, and furnished with appliances for rowing and steering.

life-rate (līf′rāt), *n.* The rate of payment on a policy of life-insurance.

life-rendering (līf′ren″dėr-ing), *a.* Yielding up life. [Rare.]

To his good friends thus wide I'll ope my arms,
And, like the kind *life-rendering* pelican,
Repast them with my blood. *Shak.,* Hamlet, iv. 5. 146.

life-rent (līf′rent), *n.* A rent which one is entitled to receive for life, usually for support; a right which entitles a person to use and enjoy property during life, without destroying or wasting it.

life-renter (līf′ren″tėr), *n.* A person who enjoys a life-rent.

life-rentrix (līf′ren″triks), *n.* A woman who enjoys a life-rent.

Lady Margaret Bellenden, . . . *life-rentrix* of the barony of Tillietudlem. *Scott,* Old Mortality, ii.

life-rocket (līf′rok″et), *n.* A rocket used to convey a rope to a vessel in distress, so as to establish communication between it and the shore.

liferoot (līf′röt), *n.* The golden ragwort, *Senecio aureus:* so named on account of supposed vulnerary and other properties.

life-saving (līf′sā″ving), *a.* Designed to save life; especially, designed to save those who are in danger of drowning.—**Life-saving apparatus,** all the materials, tools, and appliances used for the rescue of human life endangered by shipwreck or by fire, such as life-boats, wreck-ordnance, line-carrying projectiles, shot-lines, faking-boxes, life-cars, breeches-buoys, transportation-carts, life-buoys, life-preservers, hawsers, whip-lines, etc.—**Life-saving gun,** a light piece of ordnance used to shoot line-carrying projectiles from the shore to vessels in distress, to establish communication between them and the shore.—**Life-saving mortar,** a small mortar fitted for throwing a hooked projectile with a line attached from the shore to a ship. See *life-saving service.*—**Life-saving projectile,** a projectile which is used for the rescue of human life imperiled by fire or shipwreck.—**Life-saving service,** an organization for saving the lives of persons shipwrecked within reach of aid from the shore; in the United States, a division of the Treasury Department of the national government, having stations at short intervals along the shores of the ocean and the great lakes, provided with crews and life-saving appliances of all kinds. Similar organizations in other countries are chiefly maintained by voluntary private agencies.

life's-blood (līfs′blud), *n.* See *life-blood,* 2 and 3.

life-shot (līf′shot), *n.* A shot or bullet carrying a line, used in the same way and for the same purpose as a life-rocket.

life-signal (līf′sig″nal), *n.* In a life-saving buoy, a device for producing an inextinguishable chemical light, which is kindled automatically by the cutting loose of the buoy.

life-size (līf′sīz), *a.* Of the same size as the (living) object portrayed.

The Roman senate decreed that his *life-size* statue should be sculptured and set up upon the Capitoline.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. lix.

lifesome (līf′sum), *a.* [< *life* + *-some.*] Animated; gay; lively. [Rare.]

I wish for your sake I could be
More *lifesome* and more gay.
Coleridge, Three Graves.

life-spot (līf′spot), *n.* In *whaling,* the vulnerable point behind the fin into which the lance is thrust to reach the "life" and kill the whale.

lifespring (līf′spring), *n.* The spring or source of life; anything regarded as essential to the sustentation of the life of either the body or the soul. *Imp. Dict.*

lifestring (līf′string), *n.* A nerve or string in the body imagined to be essential to life; hence, in the plural, the essential supports of life.

Breaking thy veines and thy *life-stringes* wt like pain & grief. *Sir T. More,* Works, p. 77.

These lines are the veins, the arteries,
The undecaying *lifestrings* of those hearts. *Daniel.*

life-table (līf′tā″bl), *n.* A statistical table exhibiting the probable proportion of persons who will live to reach different ages.

life-tenant (līf′ten″ant), *n.* The owner of a life-estate; one who holds lands, etc., for the term of his own or another's life.

lifetime (līf′tīm), *n.* The time that one's life continues; duration of life.

And that Cuppe the Sone schalle kepe to drynken of, alle his *lif tyme,* in remembrance of his Fadir.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 310.

Let me for this *life-time* reign as king.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 171.

life-weary (līf′wēr″i), *a.* Tired of life; weary of living.

Let me have
A dram of poison, . . .
That the *life-weary* taker may fall dead.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 62.

life-work (līf′wėrk), *n.* The work of a lifetime; the employment or labor to which one's life is or has been devoted.

liflodet, *n.* See *lifelode.*

liflyt, *adv.* An obsolete form of *lively.*

lift[1] (lift), *n.* [< ME. *lift, luft, lyft,* < AS. *lyft* = OS. *luft* = D. *lucht* = MLG. *lucht, luft,* LG. *luft* = OHG. MHG. G. *luft* = Icel. *lopt* (pron. *loft*) = Dan. Sw. *luft* = Goth. *luftus,* the air, the sky: the orig. Teut. word for 'air,' and not found outside of Teut. Hence, through Scand., *lift*[2], *loft, lofty, aloft,* etc.] The air; the atmosphere; the sky; the heavens. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

When the *lift* grew dark, and the wind blew loud,
And gurly grew the sea.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 154).

It is the moon, I ken her horn,
That's blinkin' in the *lift* sae hie.
Burns, Oh, Willie Brew'd a Peck o' Maut.

lift[2] (lift), *v.* [< ME. *liften, lyften* (pret. *lift, lyft*), < Icel. *lypta* (pron. *lyfta*) (= Sw. *lyfta* = Dan. *löfte,* lift, MHG. G. *lüften*), lift, air, lit. 'raise in air,' < *lopt* (pron. *loft*) = Sw. Dan. *luft* = MHG. G. *luft* = AS. *lyft, lift,* the air: see *lift*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To move or heave upward in space; bring to a higher place or position; raise; elevate: often followed by *up:* as, to *lift* a stone from the ground: to *lift up* one who has fallen.

Whan he was upon his Coursere, and wente to the Castelle, and entred in to the Cave, the Dragoun *lifte up* hire Hed azenst him. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 24.

He *lift up* his spear against eight hundred.
2 Sam. xxiii. 8.

He rises on the toe; that spirit of his
In aspiration *lifts* him from the earth.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 16.

2. To bring to a higher degree, rank, or condition; make more lofty or considerable; elevate; exalt; raise to a high or a higher pitch or state of feeling, as the voice, the mind, etc.

In those means which he [God] by law did establish as being fittest unto that end, for us to alter any thing is to *lift* up ourselves against God, and as it were to countermand him. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

His [Joseph's] envious brethrens treacherous drift
Him to the Stern of Memphian State had *lift.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

And Jacob . . . *lifted* up his voice, and wept.
Gen. xxix. 11.

Lifted at length, by dignity of thought
And dint of genius, to an affluent lot.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 676.

I remember Penn before his accusers, and Fox in the bail dock, where he was *lifted* up in spirit, as he tells us, and the Judge and the Jury became as dead men under his feet. *Lamb,* Elia, p. 54.

3. To keep elevated or exalted; hold up; display on high: as, the mountain *lifts* its head above the clouds.

We saw
The long-roofed chapel of King's College *lift*
Turrets and pinnacles in answering files.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iii.

And, in dark firmaments of leaves,
The orange *lifts* its golden moons.
Lowell, An Invitation.

4. To take away; steal. See *lift*[3]. [Colloq.]—5. In *mining,* same as *draw,* 30.—6. To gather; collect: as, to *lift* rents.—7†. To carve (a swan).

Lyft that swanne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

8†. To bear; support.

So downe he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did grone, as feeble so great load to *lift.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 54.

9. In *golf,* to take (a ball) out of a hazard and drop or tee it in conformity with the rules.—**To lift one's graith.** See *graith.*—**To lift one's hair,** to scalp one. [Slang, western U. S.]—**To lift the crib,** in the Great Lakes fisheries, to gather in the netting of a crib or bowl of a pound-net; haul the pound, as would be said in New England.—**To lift up the eyes,** to look; raise the eyes; direct one's eyes, or, figuratively, one's thoughts.

I will *lift up mine eyes* unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. Ps. cxxi. 1.

To lift up the head, to rejoice or exult.

Then look up, and *lift up your heads;* for your redemption draweth nigh. Luke xxi. 28.

To lift up the horn, in *Scots,* to vaunt one's self, behave arrogantly.

I said unto the fools, Deal not foolishly; and to the wicked, *Lift* not *up the horn.* Ps. lxxv. 4.

= **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Hoist, Heave,* etc. See *raise.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To raise or endeavor to raise something; exert the strength for the purpose of raising something.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken. *Locke.*

2. To rise or seem to rise; disappear in the air: as, the fog *lifts.*

No gladlier does the stranded wreck
See thro' the gray skirts of a *lifting* squall
The boat that bears the hope of life approach.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. *Naut.,* to shake lightly in the wind: said of a sail when the wind blows on its edge at too small an angle to fill it.—**To lift for dealing,** in *card-playing,* to draw or cut for deal. *Halliwell.*

lift[2] (lift), *n.* [< *lift*[2], *v.*] 1. The act or manner of lifting or raising; a raising or rising up; elevation.

In races it is not the large stride or high *lift* that makes the speed. *Bacon,* Dispatch (ed. 1887).

A *lift* of the fog favored us at last, and we ran into the little harbor. *B. Taylor,* Northern Travel, p. 15.

Paris had received one of those momentary *lifts* of which she went through several before her final exaltation.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 8.

Some boughs of the maples were beginning to lose the elastic upward *lift* of their prime, and to hang looser and limper with the burden of their foliage.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xv.

2. Assistance by, or by means of, lifting; hence, assistance in general; a helping hand: as, to give one a *lift* (a help on one's way) in a wagon.

Much watching of Louisa, and much subsequent observation of her impenetrable demeanour, which keenly whetted and sharpened Mrs. Sparsit's edge, must have given her, as it were, a *lift* in the way of inspiration.
Dickens, Hard Times, ii. 10.

A lady in a dog-cart warned us of rain, and offered us a *lift,* which we refused heroically.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 945.

3. A rise; degree of elevation; extent of rise, or distance through which anything is raised.

All of these valves have cages in which they work and which also act as stops, which prevent them from rising from their seats further than a certain distance. This distance is called their *lift,* and the successful working of the pumps depends very much on the amount of *lift* which the valves have. *Forney,* Locomotive, p. 117.

Here and there in the land were sharp *lifts* where rocks cropped out, making miniature cliffs overhanging some portions of the brook's course. *The Century,* XXXI. 108.

Specifically—(*a*) The extent of rise in a canal-lock: as, a *lift* of ten feet. (*b*) In *mining:* (1) The distance from one level to another. (2) The distance through which the pestle of an ore-stamp rises and falls.

4. A rise in state or condition; promotion; advancement: as, to get a *lift* in the army for bravery.—5. Elevation of style or sentiment; action of lifting or elevating, as the mind. [Rare.]

The voice of the orator ceased, and there was perfect silence. It seemed as if it could never be broken. The *lift* was altogether too great for immediate applause.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 109.

6. Anything which assists in lifting, or by which objects are lifted. Specifically—(*a*) A hoisting-machine or other device for raising or lowering persons or things vertically from a lower to a higher level or vice versa. (See *elevator,* 4.) A lift in a canal is a large machine-elevator sometimes used instead of a lock.

The Times establishment is altogether too conservative to introduce elevators except in their publication department, where the *lifts* are employed for carrying the forms up and down and for similar heavy work.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 110.

An elaborate arrangement of *lifts* by which actors can suddenly appear or vanish through the stage floor.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 225.

(*b*) In *mining,* a set of pumps.

The separate pumps in an engine-shaft are placed one above another; each set constitutes a *lift,* and the water is raised from the sump or fork to the surface by several repetitions of the same process.
Callon, Lectures on Mining (tr. by Le Neve Foster and Galloway), II. 350.

(*c*) A handle, knob, or other device attached to windows and window-blinds to afford a hold in raising or lowering them. *Car-Builder's Dict.* (*d*) One of the steps or grooves of a cone-pulley. The speed of the hoist is varied by changing the belt from lift to lift. (*e*) The long stock or

rod of a deep well-pump. (*f*) In a ship's rigging, one of the ropes connecting the ends of a yard with a masthead or cap: by means of such ropes the yards are squared or trimmed; that is, brought into and held in a position at right angles with the mast. (*g*) A machine for exercising the body by the act of lifting. Also called *lifting-machine* and *health-lift*. (*h*) In a lathe and in other machine-tools, any one of the ledges, flats, or grooves on or in the periphery of the headstock-pulley, and of a similar pulley of the shaft or countershaft from which power is taken. These lifts are so proportioned and arranged that shifting the belt from a lift of a given diameter to one of a smaller diameter on the headstock-pulley compels it to be also shifted from a lift of smaller to one of larger diameter on the countershaft-pulley. Thus several definite changes of speed of rotation may be obtained with the same belt.

7. That which is lifted or is to be lifted. Specifically—(*a*) A weight to be raised: as, a heavy *lift*. (*b*) A gate without hinges, which must be lifted up in order to remove or open it. In some parts of England and the United States the projecting ends of the bars are let into mortise-holes in the posts, into and out of which the gate must be lifted. Also called *lift-gate*, *lifting-gate*.

8. In a boot or shoe, one of the thicknesses of leather which are pegged together to form the heel; a heel-lift.—**Dead lift.** (*a*) A lift made in the most difficult circumstances, as of a dead body; a direct lift without the assistance of leverage or any other mechanical appliance. (*b*) A last resort; a desperate emergency.

> The physician
> Helps ever at a *dead lift*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

> Here is some of Hannibal's medicine he carried always in the pommel of his sword, for a *dead lift*.
> *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, iii. 2.

On the lift, on the point of leaving; ready to depart; in a figurative sense, at the point of death. [Southern U. S.]

> I can conceive of but one extenuation. Bolus was *on the lift* for Texas, and the desire was natural to qualify himself for citizenship. *Flush Times of Alabama.*

> De ole ox is done took sick, and is *on de lift*.
> *C. D. Warner*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 486.

Topping-lift (*naut.*), a rope used to support or raise the outer end of a spanker-boom or a lower studdingsail-boom.

lift[3] (lift), *v.* [Commonly supposed to be ult. akin to Goth. *hlifan*, steal (> *hliftus*, a thief), = L. *clepere* = Gr. *κλέπ-τ-ειν* (aor. pass. *κλαπῆναι*), steal (see *cleptomania*, *klepht*). But the word is not found in this sense in ME. or AS., and this fact and the associations of the word make it clear that *lift*[3], remove, take away, steal, is simply a use of *lift*[2], raise: see *lift*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To remove surreptitiously; take and carry away; steal; purloin: as, to *lift* cattle.

> Common thief! . . . No such thing; Donald Bean Lean never *lifted* less than a drove in his life; . . . he that *lifts* a drove from a Sassenach laird is a gentleman drover.
> *Scott*, Waverley, xviii.

> The cut in question is *lifted* from the pages of the Scientific American, but I suspect that its reputed author in turn *lifted* it from the pages of the Engineer.
> *The Engineer*, LXV. 424.

II.† *intrans.* To practise theft; steal.

> The *lifting* law, says Dekker, "teacheth a kind of lifting of goods cleane awaye."
> *Belman of London* (1608). (*Halliwell.*)

> One other peculiar virtue you possess, in *lifting*, or leiger-du-main. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

lift[3]† (lift), *n.* [< *lift*[3], *v.*] A thief. *Davies.*

> Though you be crossbites, foys, and nips, yet you are not good *lifts:* which is a great helpe to your faculty, to filch a boult of satten or velvet.
> *Greene*, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 389).

lift[4]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *left*[1].

liftable (lif'ta-bl), *a.* [< *lift*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being lifted.

lift-bridge (lift'brij), *n.* A bridge which may be raised to admit of the passage of a boat. Such bridges are sometimes used upon canals, when the roadway is but a little higher than the water-level.

lifter[1] (lif'tėr), *n.* [< *lift*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who lifts or raises anything.

> Thou, O Lord, art . . . my glory, and the *lifter* up of my head. Ps. iii. 3.

2. That by means of which something is lifted; an instrument or contrivance for lifting, as a hoisting-apparatus or elevator, a curved arm in a steam-engine for lifting the puppet-valve automatically, a bucket-wheel for raising pulp in a paper-mill, a kitchen utensil for lifting the lids of a stove, etc.

lifter[2] (lif'tėr), *n.* [< *lift*[3] + *-er*[1].] A thief; one who lifts a thing for the purpose of purloining it. In the quotation from Shakspere the word is used punningly, Troilus having been praised for his power in lifting.

> Is he so young a man, and so old a *lifter*?
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2. 129.

> I am dead at a pocket, sir: why, I am a *lifter*, master, by my occupation. *Greene*, James IV., iii.

lift-gate (lift'gāt), *n.* Same as *lift*[2], 7 (*b*).

lift-hammer (lift'ham″ėr), *n.* A form of tilt-hammer in which the alternate action of a spring in raising the hammer, and of the foot in the opposite direction through treadle-mechanism, imparts the blow in forging. See *oliver*.

lifting (lif'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lift*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of raising or rising.

> A summer bird, which . . . sings
> The *lifting* up of day. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 93.

2. A lift; aid; assistance. [Rare.]

> I cannot forbear doing that author the justice of my public acknowledgments for the great helps and *liftings* I had out of his incomparable piece. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, v.

3†. An attempt; a tentative attack. *Davies.*

> There had been some *liftings* at him in the Court by Sir John Cook, who had informed against him to the Lord Treasurer then being. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 180.

lifting-bar (lif'ting-bär), *n.* **1.** In a knitting-machine, a horizontal bar which, moving parallel to itself and vertically, systematically and simultaneously raises the jacks.—**2.** In the Jacquard loom, a bar which carries and raises the lifting-jacks.

lifting-blade (lif'ting-blād), *n.* In the Jacquard loom, an iron rule-like blade or plate which receives the lifting-wires when they are raised.

lifting-bridge (lif'ting-brij), *n.* A drawbridge the whole or a section of which may be raised by one end to clear the space beneath it.

lifting-day (lif'ting-dā), *n.* Easter Monday or Tuesday. See *hearing-days*. [Prov. Eng.]

lifting-dog (lif'ting-dog), *n.* In *mach.*, a device in the nature of a pawl, clutch, or gripper, by the action of which a lifting movement is effected. See *dog*.

lifting-gate (lif'ting-gāt), *n.* Same as *lift*[2], 7 (*b*).

lifting-gear (lif'ting-gēr), *n.* In a steam boiler with an interior or inclosed safety-valve, the mechanism for lifting the valve from its seat. In one form of this gear the principal parts are a lever of the second order, a rod connected with the lever and the valve proper, and a screw passing through a nut in the side of the boiler and swiveled to the lever, by which the latter is actuated. In another form the lever is actuated by a rod passing out through a stuffing-box, and provided with a lifting-handle.

lifting-hitch (lif'ting-hich), *n.* A hitch adapted for slinging an object by a rope, so that it can be hoisted.

lifting-jack (lif'ting-jak), *n.* A form of jack adapted for lifting. See *jack*[1], 11 (*b*).

lifting-machine (lif'ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *health-lift*.

lifting-piece (lif'ting-pēs), *n.* A device for raising the hammer of a clock in striking.

lifting-rod (lif'ting-rod), *n.* In a steam-engine with puppet-valves, a rod which, receiving motion from the rock-shaft, imparts motion to the lifter of a puppet-valve.

lifting-screw (lif'ting-skrö), *n.* A contrivance for raising weight by means of a screw; a jack.

lifting-set (lif'ting-set), *n.* A series of pumps by which water is raised from the bottom of a mine by successive lifts. *E. H. Knight.*

lifting-tongs (lif'ting-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A form of tongs with concave jaws for grasping and lifting crucibles.

lifting-wire (lif'ting-wīr), *n.* In the Jacquard loom, one of the wires which form the pattern by operating the warp-threads.

lift-latch (lift'lach), *n.* A door-fastening consisting of a latch which is raised by turning a knob.

lift-lock (lift'lok), *n.* A canal-lock which lifts a boat confined in it by flotation from one level to a higher level when water is allowed to flow into the lock.

lift-pump (lift'pump), *n.* Any pump that is not a force-pump.

lift-tenter (lift'ten″tėr), *n.* In *mach.*, the governor of a windmill that is employed in driving grinding-stones, designed to regulate the distance between the upper and the lower stone according to the velocity.

lift-wall (lift'wâl), *n.* The cross-wall of a lock-chamber in a canal.

lig (lig), *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lie*[1].

ligament (lig'a-ment), *n.* [< F. *ligament* = Sp. *ligamento*, *ligamento* = Pg. It. *ligamento*, < L. *ligamentum*, a tie, band, < *ligare*, bind. Cf. *lien*[2].] **1.** A connecting tie or band; anything that binds objects or their parts together; any bond of union, material or immaterial.

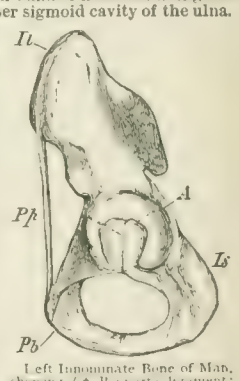
> Common and described prayers are the most excellent instrument and act and *ligament* of the communion of saints. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 284.

> I find here a man, a woman, a child, amongst whom and myself there exist the closest *ligaments*.
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, iv.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a band of connective tissue serving to bind one part to another. Most ligaments have a particular shape, site, and office, and consequently receive special names. See phrases following. (*b*) In *conch.*, a band of uncalcified chitinous cuticular substance which unites the valves of a bivalve shell. It is usually elastic, and so disposed that when the valves are closed it is either compressed or put upon the stretch, in either of which opposite cases it antagonizes the action of the adductor muscles and tends to divaricate the valves.

> Conchologists commonly draw a distinction between an internal and an external *ligament;* but, in relation to the body of the animal, all *ligaments* are external, and their internality or externality is in respect of the hinge-line, or the line along which the edges of the valves meet.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 406.

Acromioclavicular ligaments, alar ligaments, annular ligament. See the adjectives.—**Annular ligament of the stapes,** the capsular ligament connecting the foot of the stapes with the margin of the fenestra ovalis.—**Arcuate ligament.** See *arcuate*.—**Atlo-axoid ligament.** See *atlo-axoid*.—**Broad ligament.** (*a*) Of the liver, the falciform or suspensory ligament, consisting of two layers of peritoneum, passing between the liver and the diaphragm. (*b*) Of the uterus, the fold of peritoneum which extends from the uterus to the pelvis on either side.—**Burns's or Hey's ligament,** the upper border of the saphenous opening in the fascia lata of the thigh; the femoral ligament or falciform process. Also called *femoral ligament of Hey*.—**Camper's ligament.** See *triangular ligament of the urethra*, under *triangular*.—**Capsular ligament.** See *capsular*.—**Central ligament.** See *central*.—**Check-ligaments,** two stout fibrous cords, one on each side, passing from the occipital condyles and margin of the foramen magnum to the odontoid process of the axis, thus limiting or checking the rotation of the head upon the axis. Also called *lateral* or *alar odontoid ligaments*.—**Ciliary, conoidal, coraco-acromial, coracoclavicular, coracohumeral ligament.** See the adjectives, and cut under *knee-joint*.—**Coracoid ligament,** a fibrous band converting the suprascapular notch into a foramen.—**Coronary, costocolic, cotyloid, crucial ligaments.** See the adjectives.—**Deltoid ligament,** the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.—**Falciform ligament.** See *falciform*.—**Femoral ligament of Hey.** Same as *Burns's ligament*.—**Gastrosplenic ligament.** See *gastrosplenic*.—**Gimbernat's ligament,** that portion of Poupart's ligament which is reflected along the iliopectineal line.—**Glenoid ligament,** a fibrocartilaginous band surrounding the glenoid fossa of the scapula.—**Hey's ligament.** Same as *Burns's ligament*.—**Hyo-epiglottic, iliofemoral, iliolumbar, intermuscular ligaments.** See the adjectives.—**Ligament of Winslow,** the principal ligament of the back of the knee-joint, largely derived from expansions of the tendons of muscles, especially of the semimembranosus.—**Ligament of Zinn,** a fibrous band attached to the border of the optic foramen, whence the recti muscles of the eyeball arise.—**Ligaments of the diaphragm.** See *diaphragm*.—**Lumbosacral ligament.** See *lumbosacral*.—**Mucous ligament,** a ligament traversing the synovial cavity of the knee from the anterior wall of the synovial membrane to the intercondylar notch of the femur.—**Nuchal ligament.** See *ligamentum nuchæ*, under *ligamentum*.—**Odontoid ligaments.** See *check-ligaments*.—**Orbicular ligament,** a circular band of fibers continuing the head of the radius in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna.—**Poupart's ligament,** the thickened lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, continuous with the fascia lata of the thigh, extending from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium in the line of the groin to the spine of the os pubis; the crural arch, beneath which emerge the great vessels and nerves of the front of the thigh, and just above which is the inguinal canal for the spermatic cord, or for the round ligament of the uterus.—**Rhomboid ligament,** the costoclavicular ligament.—**Round ligament.** (*a*) Of the hip, a short, stout fibrous cord connecting the cavity of the acetabulum with the depression upon the summit of the head of the thigh-bone. (*b*) Of the liver, the impervious cord formed by the umbilical vein, passing from the navel to the under surface of the liver. (*c*) Of the uterus, a rounded cord on each side between the layers of the broad ligament, passing from the upper part of the womb to the internal abdominal ring and thence through the inguinal canal to the labia majora, consisting of fibrous areolar, and some muscular tissue, with vessels and nerves inclosed in a fold of peritoneum. It corresponds in part to the spermatic cord of the male.—**Stellate ligaments,** the anterior costovertebral ligaments.—**Stylohyoid ligament,** the representative in man of the epihyal bone of some mammals, situated between the stylohyal and ceratohyal elements of the hyoidean arch.—**Suspensory ligament.** (*a*) Of the liver. See *broad ligament* (*a*). (*b*) Of the mammæ, processes of the superficial thoracic fascia entering and supporting these glands. (*c*) Of the penis, the fibrous attachment of the root of the organ to the symphysis pubis. (*d*) Of the spleen, a fold of peritoneum connecting the spleen with the diaphragm.—**Tarsal ligament.** See *palpebral ligament*, under *palpebral*.—**Transverse ligament of the atlas,** a stout cord extending across the ring of the atlas, and holding the odontoid process of the axis in place. Its rupture, as in hanging, causes instant death from impact of the odontoid process upon the medulla oblongata.—**Trapezoid ligament,** the squarish portion of the acromioclavicular ligament. **Vesico-umbilical ligament,** the urachus. **Y-ligament of Bigelow,** the lower forked part of the iliofemoral ligament.



Left Innominate Bone of Man, showing *l*, *l*. Poupart's ligament; *Il*, ilium; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis; *I*, acetabulum.

ligamenta, *n.* Plural of *ligamentum*.

ligamental (lig-a-men'tal), *a.* [< *ligament* + *-al*.] Same as *ligamentous*. [Rare.]

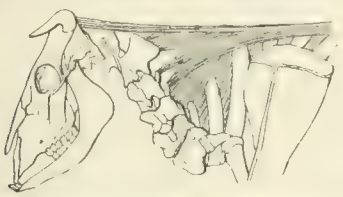
ligamentary (lig-a-men'ta-ri), *a.* [< *ligament* + *-ary*.] Same as *ligamentous*.

ligamentous (lig-ą-men'tus), *a.* [= F. *ligamenteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ligamentoso;* as *ligament* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to a ligament; composing a ligament: as, *ligamentous* tissue; a *ligamentous* connection or attachment.

ligamentously (lig-ą-men'tus-li), *adv.* By means of a ligament.

Being also connected *ligamentously* with the scapulæ.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 609.

ligamentum (lig-ą-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *ligamenta* (-tä). [L.: see *ligament.*] A ligament. The names of the ligaments here given are commonly written in the Latin form.—**Ligamenta subflava,** the yellowish elastic ligaments connecting the laminæ of vertebræ with one another.—**Ligamenta vaginalia,** the sheathing ligaments, strong fibrous bands which form sheaths for the flexor tendons of the fingers and toes.—**Ligamentum Botalli.** See *ductus Botalli*, under *ductus.*—**Ligamentum dentatum** or **denticulatum,** a narrow serrated fibrous band on each side of the spinal cord, separating the anterior from the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.—**Ligamentum mucosum,** a mucous ligament.—**Ligamentum nuchæ,** a mass of yellow elastic fibrous tissue in the median line of the back of the neck of many animals, as the



Ligamentum Nuchæ of the Ox (shown by the shaded part of the figure).

ox, serving by its elasticity to assist in the support of the head. It is rudimentary or wanting in man, in whom it is represented merely by an aponeurosis. It is readily seen in a neck of lamb as served on the table: called by butchers *faxwax, fixfax, packwax, paxwax, paxywaxy, whitleather,* etc.—**Ligamentum patellæ,** the ligament of the kneepan, the tendon of insertion of the great extensor muscles which lie upon the front of the thigh.—**Ligamentum pectinatum iridis,** the connection of the circumference of the iris with the cornea.—**Ligamentum spirale,** the spiral ligament of the cochlea.—**Ligamentum teres,** the round ligament of the hip-joint.

ligan (lī'gan), *n.* [In this form, and according to the def. ('a thing tied,' etc.), < OF. as if **ligain,* an assumed var. of *liain, lien* (= Pg. *ligame,* etc.), a band, tie, < L. *ligamen,* band, tie: see *lien*[2]. But *ligan* is appar. a sophisticated form, feigning a connection with L. *ligare,* bind, as above, or with E. *lie, lig,* D. *liggen,* etc., of the older form *lagan* (formerly also *lagon, lagam*), < OF. *lagan,* also *lagand, lagant, laguen,* waifs or wreckage cast ashore, a seignorial right claimed to such wreckage; perhaps of L.G. origin, from the verb cognate with E. *lie*[1].] In *law,* anything sunk in the sea, but tied to a support at the surface, as a cork or buoy, in order that it may be recovered. See *flotsam* and *jetsam.*

Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water; flotsam is where they continue swimming on the surface of the waves; *ligan* is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy in order to be found again. *Blackstone,* Com., I. viii.

liganceț, *n.* A variant of *legiance,* for *allegiance.*

ligate (lī'gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ligated,* ppr. *ligating.* [< L. *ligatus,* pp. of *ligare,* tie, bind: see *ligament.*] To bind with a ligature; tie.

The possibility of *ligating* the ruptured artery could not, under the circumstances, be entertained.
Medical News, LIII. 78.

ligation (lī-gā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *ligation* (vernacularly *liaison,* F. *liaison*) = Sp. *ligacion, ligazon,* < LL. *ligatio(n-),* a binding, < *ligare,* pp. *ligatus,* bind: see *ligament.*] A tying or binding, or the state of being tied or bound; constriction by a ligature or bond; especially, in *surg.,* the operation of tying an artery to prevent hemorrhage, as after amputation, etc.

It is the *ligation* of sense, but the liberty of reason.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 11.

ligator (lī-gā'tor), *n.* [< NL. *ligator,* < L. *ligare,* tie, bind: see *ligament.*] In *surg.,* an instrument used to place and fasten a ligature. *E. H. Knight.*

ligature (lig'ą-tūr), *n.* [< F. *ligature* = Sp. Pg. *ligadura* = It. *ligatura,* < LL. *ligatura,* a band, < L. *ligare,* bind: see *ligament.*] **1.** Anything that serves for tying, binding, or uniting, as a cord or bandage; hence, any binding, restraining, or uniting agency or principle.

Religion is a public virtue; it is the *ligature* of souls, and the great instrument of the conservation of bodies politic. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 81.

The many *ligatures* of our English dress check the circulation of the blood. *Spectator.*

Ligatures of race and family and family affections to bind them together.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., vi.

Specifically—**2.** In *surg.*: (*a*) A cord for tying a blood-vessel, particularly an artery, to prevent hemorrhage. (*b*) A cord or wire to remove tumors, etc., by strangulation.—**3.** The act of binding; ligation.

Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropsy, as by strong *ligature* or compression. *Arbuthnot,* Diet.

4†. The state of being bound or consolidated.

Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no *ligature.*
Mortimer, Husbandry.

5†. Impotence supposed to be induced by magic.—**6.** In *music:* (*a*) In medieval musical notation, one of various compound note-forms designed to indicate groups of two or more tones which were to be sung to a single syllable—that is, similar to a group of slurred notes in the modern notation. Ligatures are often difficult to decipher, on account of the doubtfulness not only of the pitch of the tones intended, but of their relative duration. (*b*) In modern musical notation, a tie or band; hence, a group of notes slurred together, intended to be sung at a single breath or to be played as a continuous phrase. (*c*) In contrapuntal music, a syncopation.—**7.** In *printing* and *writing,* a type or character consisting of or representing two or more letters or characters united. In type-founding the ligatures fi, fl, ff, ffi, ffl are made on account of the kern or overhanging top of the letter f. Six others were formerly made with the similarly shaped long *s,* now disused—ſb, ſh, ſi, ſk, ſl, and ſt; and there was also a ligatured *et* (&). A still larger number of ligatures were used in old fonts of Greek type, all of which are now generally discarded. In medieval cursive or minuscule manuscripts, especially of Greek, ligatures are very numerous, and in the earlier printed editions about fifty such characters are of frequent occurrence. Some of the Greek ligatures and of the elements composing them seem to have originated in tachygraphic or shorthand characters. See *tachygraphy.*—**Ligature forceps.** See *forceps.*

ligature (lig'ą-tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ligatured,* ppr. *ligaturing.* [< *ligature, n.*] To compress or tie by means of a ligature, in any sense; ligate.

If the sino-auricular junction of the heart of the turtle be *ligatured* under favorable circumstances, the action of the auricles and ventricle, temporarily arrested, may be resumed. *Science,* XI. 80.

ligeanceț, ligeancyț, *n.* Variants of *legiance,* for *allegiance.*

liggeț, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *lie*[1].

liggementț, *n.* An obsolete form of *ledgment.*

ligger (lig'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **liggere,* var. of **ligere,* lier: see *lier*[1], and cf. *lig, lie*[1]. Hence by assibilation *lidger, ledger:* see *ledger*[1].] **1.** The horizontal timber of a scaffolding; a ledger.—**2.** A nether millstone.

The stones which composed these primitive . . . mills . . . were two: an upper stone or runner, and a nether, called in Derbyshire a *ligger,* from the old word lig, to lie. *Archæologia* (1785), VII. 20.

3. A plank placed across a ditch as a pathway.—**4.** A coverlet for a bed.—**5.** A line with a float and bait used for catching pike.—**6.** A spent salmon; a kipper or kelt. [Prov. Eng. in all senses. *Halliwell.*]

light[1] (līt), *a.* [< ME. *light, liht, lyht, ligt,* < AS. *lēoht, lēht, liht* = OS. *lioht* = OFries. *liacht* = D. *ligt, licht* = MLG. LG. *licht* = OHG. *lioht,* MHG. *lieht,* G. *licht* = Goth. **liuhts* (evidenced by its deriv. *liuhtjan,* shine: see *light*[1], *v.*), light, bright; with orig. pp. formative *-th* (AS. usually *-d* (E. *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), after *h* usually *-t*), < Teut. √ *luh,* be light, whence also *leóht,* n. (see *light*[1], *n.*), *leóma,* gleam (see *leam*[1]), *liget, lēgetu,* lightning (see *lait*[1]), *līg, lēg,* a flame (see *lay*[8], *low*[4]), *līxan, līcsan, liéxan,* shine, glitter, and other Teut. forms; a wide-spread Indo-Eur. root: = L. √ *luc,* shine, in *lux* (*luc-*), light, *lucēre,* be light (see *lucent*), *lucidus,* light, clear (see *lucid*), *lumen,* light (see *lume, loom*[2], *luminous, illumine,* etc.), *luna,* the moon (see *luna, lunar,* etc.); = Gr. √ λυκ, shine, in λευκός, light, bright, white (see *leucous,* and words in *leuco-*), λύχνος, see, ἀμφίλυκη, twilight; cf. Ir. *lōche,* lightning, *lōn,* gleam, Gael. *lus,* light, *lò, la,* daylight, *lòchran,* a light, lamp, W. *llug,* light; OBulg. *lucha,* beam of light, *luna,* the moon; = Skt. √ *ruch,* shine. Hence *light*[1], *v.*, *lighten*[1], *enlighten,* etc.; but *light*[1], *n.*, is of different terminal formation: see *light*[1], *n.*] **1.** Bright; clear; not dark or obscure: as, it begins to be *light* (said of the morning); a *light* apartment.

Even the night shall be *light* about me. Ps. cxxxix. 11.

O, now be gone: more *light* and *light* it grows.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 35.

2. Pale or whitish in color; applied to colors, highly luminous and more or less deficient in chroma: as, a *light* complexion; a *light* pink.

The boy was so *light*-eyed and *light*-haired that the . . . rays appeared to draw out of him what little colour he ever possessed. *Dickens,* Hard Times, i. 1.

Sweet-hearted, you, whose *light*-blue eyes
Are tender over drowning flies.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcvi.

Light green, light green S. Same as *acid-green.*—**Light meat.** See *meat.*

light[1] (līt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lighted* (less properly *lit*), ppr. *lighting.* [< ME. *lighten, lichten, lihten, lyhten, ligten,* < AS. *lȳhtan, līhtan, leóhtan,* shine, lighten (also in comp. *ālīhtan, inlīhtan, onlīhtan, gelīhtan,* merged in obs. E. *alight*[1], *v.*, light, illuminate) (= OS. *liohtian, liuhtian,* OFries. *lichta, ligta* = D. *lichten* = MLG. *lichten, lechten,* LG. *lichten* = OHG. MHG. *liuhten,* G. *leuchten* = Goth. *liuhtjan,* be light, be bright, shine), < *leóht,* light, bright: see *light*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become light or bright; exhibit a bright or luminous effect; shine, as from internal or reflected light: as, her face *lighted* up with joy; the picture *lights* up well.

But, natheles, it was so fair a syghte
That it made alle her hertes for to *lyghte.*
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 388.

And that shall be the day, whene'er it *lights,*
That this same child of honour and renown . . .
And your unthought-of Harry chance to meet.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 138.

2. To catch fire; kindle, as something to which fire is applied.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make light; give light to, or shed light upon, literally or figuratively; provide with light; illuminate; irradiate: as, to *light* an apartment; a smile *lighted* up his countenance.

And after that hire lokynge gan she *lyghte*
That never thoughte hym seen so goode a sighte.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 293.

And all our yesterdays have *lighted* fools
The way to dusty death. *Shak.,* Macbeth, v. 5. 22.

That one great eye [in the Pantheon] opening upon heaven is by far the noblest conception for *lighting* a building to be found in Europe.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 311.

From the intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven,
Over the *lit* sea's unquiet way.
M. Arnold, Self-dependence.

2. To kindle; ignite; cause to burn, either literally or figuratively: as, to *light* a fire or a match; to *light* the torch of rebellion.

Whome we folowyd to all the holy places with in the same Monasteri, with candels *light* [*lit* or *lighted*] in ower handys. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 48.

With better flames than these, which only be
Lighted to plunge in Darkness you and me.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 114.

light[1] (līt), *n.* [< ME. *light, licht, lizt, liht,* < AS. *leóht* = OS. *lioht* = OFries. *liacht* = D. *licht* = MLG. LG. *licht* = OHG. *lioht,* MHG. *lieht,* G. *licht* = Goth. *liuhath* (*liuhad-*), light; with orig. noun-formative *-ath, -th* (the Scand. forms, Icel. *ljōs* = Sw. *ljus* = Dan. *lys,* having a diff. formative *-s*), from the Teut. √ *luh,* be light: see *light*[1], *a.* The noun *light* is thus of diff. formation from the adj. *light,* though from the same root.] **1.** That which makes things visible; in *physics,* that form of energy which, acting upon the organs of sight, renders visible the objects from which it proceeds. The now abandoned *émission* or *corpuscular theory,* which was advocated by Newton, represented light as consisting of minute material particles emitted by the luminous body and traveling through space in all directions from it, with immense velocity; the sensation of sight being due to the action of these particles upon the eye. According to the *undulatory theory,* which is now generally accepted, light is a kind of undulatory motion produced by the luminous body in the particles of an elastic, imponderable medium called the *luminiferous ether* (see *ether*, 2), which is supposed to fill all space, as also the interstices of all bodies. This motion is propagated in waves (see *wave*) in all directions from the luminous body, and with a velocity in a vacuum of about 186,000 miles per second. The rays sent out or radiated in straight lines from the luminous body differ in wave-length, although apparently propagated with the same velocity; the eye is sensitive to those only whose wave-lengths are included between certain narrow limits, namely, those corresponding to red and violet light (see *spectrum*). Light is, then, a part of the kind of energy called *radiant energy* (see *radiant energy*, under *energy*, and *radiation*). The *electromagnetic theory* of light, proposed by Maxwell, supposes light (or, more generally, radiant energy) to be an electromagnetic disturbance propagated by vibrations at right angles to the direction of the ray, and taking place in the same ether the strains or vibrations of which serve to propagate electromagnetic induction. In confirmation of this theory, it is found that the experimentally determined velocities of the propagation of light and of electromagnetic induction are nearly the same. The principal phenomena of light are grouped under the following heads: (1) *Absorption,* or the transformation of the vibration of the ether into the molecular vibrations of the body upon which the light falls or through which it passes. The effect of the absorption of part of the light-rays by a body is to give it color; thus, grass is green because it sends back to the eye only the rays which together produce the effect of green, the other rays

being absorbed: and a piece of red glass owes its color to the fact that it transmits only that part of the light whose commonest effect upon the eye is that of red. According to the degree of absorption of light, a body is said to be *trans parent, translucent, opaque*, etc. Connected with absorption are the phenomena of fluorescence and phosphorescence. (2) *Reflection*, or the sending back of the light-rays by the surface on which they fall into the medium through which they have come. The laws of reflection explain the action of plane, concave, and convex mirrors (see *mirror*). The irregular reflection, scattering, or diffusion of the light from the surfaces of bodies serves to make them visible to the eye. (3) *Refraction*, the breaking or change of direction of the ray as it passes from one medium into another of different density. This may be single or double, the latter when the ray is separated into two rays. The principles of refraction explain the use of lenses (see *lens*), with the various instruments in which they form the essential part, as the microscope, telescope, etc. (4) *Dispersion*, or the separation of rays of different wave-length, as when a pencil of white light passes through a prism, and a spectrum showing the successive colors is produced (see *spectrum* and *spectroscope*). (5) *Interference*, or the mutual action of different waves, producing such phenomena as Newton's rings, the colors of thin plates, and the colored figures of uniaxial and biaxial crystals. A special case is that of diffraction. (6) *Polarization*, or that change in a light-ray which limits its vibrations to one plane—a change produced by reflection and double refraction, and leading to a wide range of beautiful phenomena. See further under each of these terms.

Truly the *light* is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun. Eccl. xi. 7.

Hail, holy *Light!* offspring of heaven first-born, . . .
Bright effluence of bright essence increate.
Milton, P. L., iii. 1.

It is possible to produce darkness by the addition of two portions of *light*. If *light* is a substance, there cannot be another substance which when added to it shall produce darkness. We are therefore compelled to admit that *light* is not a substance. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 215.

No one who has studied the subject can doubt . . . that *light* really consists of a change of state propagated from point to point in a medium existing between the luminous body and that which the light affects.
Stokes, Light, p. 25.

2. In *physiol.*, the sensation produced by the action of physical luminosity upon the organ of vision. See *color*.—3. Illumination or enlightenment as an effluence or a result; radiation from or to anything, in either a physical or a moral sense; luminosity; glow; radiance: as, the *light* of the sun, of a taper, or of a glow-worm; to be guided by the *light* of reason; to shed new *light* on a subject.

Lord, lift thou up the *light* of thy countenance upon us.
Ps. iv. 6.

Wearing the white flower of a blameless life,
Before a thousand peering littlenesses,
In that fierce *light* which beats upon a throne.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

Men and women who have developed power of mind and heart by simple fidelity to truth and conscience, until they have become sources of *light* and comfort to all the neighborhood. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 43.

4. The state or condition of being visible; exposure to view; hence, public observation; publicity: as, his misdeeds have come to *light*.

The better to follow the good, and avoyd the evill, which in time must of force bring great thinges to *light*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 6.

A doleful story you shall heare,
In time brought forth to *light*.
The Children in the Wood (Child's Ballads, III. 129).

Oh, spring to *light*, auspicious Babe, be born!
Pope, Messiah, l. 22.

5. That which gives light; a source of illumination; a body that emits or transmits rays of light, as the sun, the moon, a star, a beacon, a candle, etc.; in *pyrotechnics*, any piece of fireworks which burns brightly.

And God made two great *lights;* the greater *light* to rule the day, and the lesser *light* to rule the night. Gen. i. 16.

The *lights* burn blue. It is now dead midnight.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 180.

The *lights* of heav'n (which are the world's fair eies)
Look down into the world, the world to see.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

That on a certaine night they laye an Image in a bed, and number a set bead-roll of lamentations; which being ended, *light* is brought in. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 89.

More than two thousand churches in England have *lights* upon the Altars.
F. G. Lee, Directorium Anglicanum, p. 46, note.

Hence—6. Figuratively, a source of mental or spiritual illumination; one who or that which enlightens, as an eminent teacher; anything which diffuses knowledge, instruction, or information; a guiding power or principle; also, a source of cheerfulness or joy.

The Lord is my *light* and my salvation. Ps. xxvii. 1.

The woman where we lodged was an ancient, grave, and serious person, to whom we declared the testimony of the *light*, shewing her the difference betwixt an outside and an inside religion, which she received with much kindness. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

One who has not these previous *Lights* is very often an utter Stranger to what he reads.
Addison, Spectator, No. 291.

But who shall comfort the living,
The *light* of whose homes is gone?
Bryant, Autumn Walk.

7. Means of communicating light or fire; something to kindle with: as, to give one a *light* for a cigar.—8. A lighthouse: as, Fastnet *light;* Sandy Hook *light*.

From Kingston Head and from Montauk *light*
The spectre kindles and burns in sight.
Whittier, The Palatine.

9. That which admits light; a medium or an opening for the entrance of light, as a window, or a pane or compartment of a window: as, a window consisting of three *lights;* a *light* of glass.

The *lights*, doors, and stairs [were] rather directed to the use of the guest than to the eye of the artificer.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

10. The manner in which the light strikes upon an object or a picture; also, an illuminated part of an object or picture; the part which lies opposite the point or place from which the light comes or is supposed to come.

Never admit two equal *lights* in the same picture.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

11. The point of view from which, or position in which, anything is looked at or considered; the side or features to which attention is paid; aspect.

Consider then, and judge me in this *light;*
I told you, when I went, I could not write.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 27.

12. In *law*, the right to have one's windows unobscured by obstructions on the part of one's neighbors.—13. In *painting*, a small patch or surface of very light color, as white, used in a design, to diversify the effect of the darker colors.—14†. A torch-bearer; a link-boy.

I went to my lodgings, led by a *light*, whom I put into the discourse of his private economy, and made him give me an account of the charge, hazard, profit, and loss of a family that depended upon a link.
Steele, Spectator, No. 454.

Aberration of light. See *aberration*, 5.—**Accidental, albo-carbon light.** See the qualifying words.—**Ancient light,** in *law*, a window receiving light over the land of another than the owner of the house benefited, which, by reason of uninterrupted enjoyment for twenty years or more, has become established as an easement, imposing a servitude of light and air over such adjoining land. The English law, followed in a few of the United States, establishes such a right by lapse of time, unless the enjoyment was under written permission; but it does not include a right of prospect. In other States such a right cannot be claimed by prescription, but only by contract.—**Artificial light.** See *artificial*.—**Axis of a beam of light.** See *axis*[1].—**Beale light,** a form of Argand burner in which combustion is promoted by a current of air under pressure.—**Bengal light,** in *pyrotechnics*, a vivid and sustained blue light used in signaling and displays of fireworks. It is composed of antimony 1 part, sulphur and mealed powder each 2 parts, and nitrate of soda 8 parts, pulverized, mixed, and pressed into shallow vessels. *E. H. Knight.*—**Between the lights,** between daylight and artificial illumination; in the twilight.

I was still busy *between the lights*, singing and working by the window. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xvii.

Between two lights, between two days; under cover of darkness; in the night: as, he was forced to leave town *between two lights*. [Colloq.]—**Blue light,** a composition which burns with a blue flame, used as a night-signal in ships or for military purposes, etc. The color is due to the admixture of ammoniacal copper-sulphate in the composition.—**Boccius light,** a form of gas-burner in which a pair of concentric metallic cylinders are placed over the flame inside an ordinary lamp-chimney, to reduce the combustion and give a more brilliant light.—**Bude light,** an exceedingly brilliant light, produced by directing a current of oxygen gas into the interior of the flame of an Argand lamp or gas-burner. See *Bude burner*, under *burner*.—**Calcium light.** See *calcium*.—**Catadioptric light,** a light used in lighthouses, in which are combined the catoptric and dioptric systems.—**Catoptric light,** a light in which the beam is produced by reflection. See *catoptric*.—**Chatham light,** a kind of flash-light produced by blowing a mixture of pulverized resin and magnesium-dust through the flame of a spirit-lamp. It is used for military signals.—**Children of Light.** See *child*.—**Cockshut†, colored, converging light.** See the qualifying words.—**Collection of light.** See *collection*.—**Common light.** Same as *white light* (*a*).—**Decomposition of light.** See *decomposition*.—**Deviation of a ray of light.** See *deviation*.—**Diffusion of light,** the irregular reflection or scattering of the light from the surface of a body not absolutely smooth. The light is called *diffused light*.—**Dioptric light,** a light in which the beam is produced by refraction, not by reflection. See *dioptric system*, under *dioptric*.—**Divine light,** that illumination which proceeds directly from God.—**Double lights,** in lighthouses, lights on different levels, either in one tower at different heights or in two towers.—**Drummond light.** Same as *calcium light*.—**Electric light.** See *electric*.—**Equation of light.** See *light-equation*.—**Fixed light,** in lighthouses, a light which is maintained steadily without change, in contrast with revolving or intermittent lights.—**Floating light,** a light displayed at the masthead of a vessel or light-ship anchored near a reef, shoal, or channel where there is no suitable foundation for a lighthouse.—**Friends of Light.** See *Free Congregations*, under *congregation*.—**Ground lights,** a row of lights used on a stage to light the base of a scene.—**High light,** in *art*, any part or point in a picture upon which the light falls or glances in full force and without shadow: as, the *high lights* in a portrait, or in a study of still life.—**Holme's light,** a device used, in practice, to show the movements of a locomotive torpedo. It is an arrow-headed canister pierced with several holes and filled with phosphide of calcium. The contact of water with this chemical produces bubbles which burst into flame on reaching the surface and also emit dense smoke having the odor of garlic.—**Homogeneous light,** light which is all of one color, or, more strictly, of one wave-length; monochromatic light.—**Incandescent light.** See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Increate light.** Same as *divine light*.—**Inner or inward light,** spiritual illumination; knowledge divinely imparted; specifically, as used by the Society of Friends, the light of Christ in the soul.—**Intermittent light,** in lighthouses, a light which appears suddenly, remains constant for a short interval, and then suddenly disappears, the light being alternately displayed and hidden by the motion of circular shades in front of the reflectors.—**Law of absorption of light.** See *law*[1].—**Leading lights,** lights in different towers to indicate to seamen a certain course, channel, or danger. *E. H. Knight.*—**Lead lights.** See *lead*[2].—**Light-elasticity,** the elasticity of the luminiferous ether, upon which the velocity of light-propagation depends. This is ordinarily conceived of as being modified by the nature of the particular ponderable medium under consideration. Thus, the ratio of the velocities of light in water and glass (or the inverse ratio of their refractive indices) expresses also the ratio of the light-elasticity in each case. In crystallized media the light-elasticity may differ in different directions in the same substance, and its character determines whether these media are isotropic, uniaxial, or biaxial. See *refraction*, and *axes of light-elasticity* (under *axis*[1]).—**Light of nature.** (*a*) Intellectual perception; that faculty of the mind by which certain truths appear evident, or clear and distinct, independently of experience. The phrase was used by Descartes in this sense. Leibnitz remarks that there are certain innate truths, called *instincts*, which do not belong to the light of nature, because they are obscure. (*b*) In *theol.*, the capacity which belongs to man of discovering some of the truths of religion without the aid of revelation: opposed to *divine light*.—**Light-registering apparatus,** an automatic device for recording the amount of light falling upon any particular spot during small fixed intervals. *E. H. Knight.*—**Magnetization of light.** See *magnetization*.—**Monochromatic light.** See *monochromatic*.—**New Lights,** a name sometimes given to persons who have seceded from a church, or formed a new religious connection, on account of some new view of doctrine or duty. See *Campbellite*, 1.—**Northern lights,** the aurora borealis.—**Oxycalcium light.** Same as *calcium light*.—**Oxyhydrogen light.** See *oxyhydrogen*.—**Red light,** a light colored by strontium.—**Revolving light,** in lighthouses, a light alternately displayed and concealed by the revolution of a frame with three or more sides fitted with large reflectors so arranged that those on each side have their axes parallel. The light appears, gradually increases to full strength, and gradually disappears as the opaque sides of the frame intervene between it and the observer.—**The Lights.** (*a*) The Jewish feast of the Dedication or Encænia. (*b*) In the *Greek Church*, the feast of the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the world, especially at his baptism. The name also refers to the illumination (baptism) of believers, and to the great number of lights carried at the ceremony of the benediction of the waters (see *water*) on the day of that feast, symbolical of illumination and baptism.—**To bring to light.** See *bring*.—**To see the light,** to come into view; be made public; be brought forth.—**To stand in one's own light,** to be the means of preventing one's own advantage, or of frustrating one's own purposes.—**White light.** (*a*) In *physics*, the light which comes directly from the sun, and which has not been decomposed as by refraction in passing through a transparent prism. (*b*) A light produced artificially, and used for signals, etc. (See also *arc-light, flash-light.*) = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Flash, Blaze*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

light[2] (līt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *light, licht, liȝt, lyht, liht,* < AS. *leóht,* rarely *lēht, līht* (orig. *līht*), = OS. **lîht* (in comp. *lîhtlîk*, light) = OFries. *licht* = D. *ligt* = MLG. *licht* = OHG. *lihti, līht,* MHG. *līhte,* G. *leicht* = Icel. *lēttr* = Sw. *lätt* = Dan. *let* = Goth. *leihts,* light; perhaps orig. **linht, *lenht* (with orig. pp. suffix *-t*), akin to Lith. *lengvus* = L. *lēvis*, earlier *lēvis*, orig. **lenh-vis* (?) = Gr. ἐλαχύς = Skt. *raghu*, light. From the L. form *levis* are ult. E. *levity, levitate, leaven*[2], *lever*[1], *levee*[1], *lever*[2], *levy*[1], *levy*[2], *alleviate, allege*[2], etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having little or relatively little actual weight; not burdensome; not cumbrous or unwieldy: as, a *light* load; *light* weapons.

This dragon no man cowde wite where Merlin it hadde, and it was merveilouse *light* and mevable; and whan it was set on a launce thei beheilde it for grete merveile.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 116.

It will be *light*, my lord, that you may bear it
Under a cloak that is of any length.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 129.

The strong and cumb'rous arms the valiant wield,
The weaker warrior takes a *lighter* shield.
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 442.

2. Having little weight as compared with bulk; of little density or specific gravity; not heavy, either absolutely or relatively: as, feathers and cork are *light;* oil is *lighter* than water.

Along the quiet air,
Come and float calmly off the soft, *light* clouds,
Such as you see in Summer.
Bryant, A Winter Piece.

3. Of short weight; weighing less than the proper or standard amount: as, to use *light* weights in trade; *light* coin.

You allow some grains to your gold before you call it *light:* allow some infirmities to any man before you call him ill. *Donne*, Sermons, xiv.

Good ye are and bad, and like to coins,
Some true, some *light*. *Tennyson*, The Holy Grail.

4. In *cookery*, not heavy or soggy; spongy; well raised: said of bread, cakes, and the like.

To begin, then, with the very foundation of a good table,—Bread: What ought it to be? It should be *light*, sweet, and tender. *H. B. Stowe*, House and Home Papers, x.

5. Lacking that which burdens or makes heavy; hence, free from burden or impediment; unencumbered: as, *light* infantry; the ship returned *light*.

He died for heaviness that his cart went *light*. *Milton*, On Old Hobson, ii.

I would teach them that my arm is heavy, though my purse be *light*. *Hawthorne*, Twice-told Tales (My Kinsman).

6. Not heavy in action or effect; lacking force or intensity; moderate; slight; buoyant; agile; sprightly: as, a ship of *light* draft; *light* of foot; a *light* hand; *light* sleep; a *light* wind; *light* comedy.

This city must be famish'd,
Or with *light* skirmishes enfeebled. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 68.

A foot more *light*, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower dash'd the dew. *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 18.

You are young, Miss, and I should say a *light* sleeper. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvi.

7. Not weighty; of little import or consequence; trivial; unimportant: as, a *light* remark; *light* reading; a *light* fault.

Seemeth it to you a *light* thing to be a king's son-in-law? 1 Sam. xviii. 23.

Trifles *light* as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 322.

To throw all Europe into confusion for a purpose clearly unjust was no *light* matter. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

8. Not burdensome, hard, or difficult; easy to perform, to endure, to digest, etc.; slight; inconsiderable: as, *light* work; *light* punishment; a *light* repast; a *light* wine.

It is *ligter* to leue in thre louely persones
Than for to louye and leue as wel lorelles as lele. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 43.

Our *light* affliction . . . worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. 2 Cor. iv. 17.

You shall presently have a *light* supper, and to bed. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 234.

The *light* wines of Bordeaux began to be familiar to almost every table. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xli.

9. Not weighed down; free from care or annoyance; cheerful; jubilant: as, a *light* heart.

Priam, at the prayer of tho prise kynges,
Delinert the lady with a *light* wille,
In eschaunge of tho choise, that chaped before. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7903.

What sadness can I have? No; I am *light*,
And feel the courses of my blood more warm
And stirring than they were. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Although I did not give way entirely to such hopeful thoughts, I was still very *light* in spirits and walked upon air. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

10. Lacking moral or mental gravity; characterized by or exhibiting levity; volatile; capricious; frivolous: as, a *light* mind; *light* conduct.

Carols and rounds and such *light* or lasciuious Poemes. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 69.

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 420.

These *light* vain persons still are drunk or mad
With surfeitings and pleasures of their youth. *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

Her *light* head quite turned
In this court atmosphere of flatteries. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 56.

Hence—11. Given to levity of conduct; loose in morals; wanton; unchaste.

A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 130.

It's fitting that thae wha hae had a *light* and evil life, and abused charity when they were young, suld aiblins come to lack it when they are old. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

The ghawazee, clad in light garments that cling to them, sprawl easily, and sport with one another till the guests are assembled. . . . These are the *light* women of Egypt; and there are none *lighter* on the face of the globe. *C. W. Stoddard*, Mashallah, xviii.

12. Having a sensation of lightness; giddy; dizzy; hence, flighty in mind; delirious.

It seems his sleeps were hinder'd by thy railing,
And thereof comes it that his head is *light*. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 72.

13. Adapted for or employed in light work.

A deaf serving woman and the *light* porter completed Mrs. Sparsit's empire. *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 1.

14†. Quickly passing; fleeting; transitory.

Fortune unfeithful favorede me with *lyhte* goodes. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. meter 1.

15. Without substance; not nutritious or satisfying. [Rare.]

Our soul loatheth this *light* bread. Num. xxi. 5.

16. Weak; sickly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**A light hand.** See *hand*. **Light artillery, battery, cavalry.** See the nouns.—**Light carbureted hydrogen.** See *carbureted*. **Light comedian,** an actor of light comic parts. **Light in hand.** See *hand*. **Light literature.** See *literature*.—**Light marching order** *(milit.)*, the condition of troops equipped with arms, ammunition, canteen, and haversack, but without overcoat, blanket, or knapsack.—**Light metal.** See *metal*.—**Light sails,** topgallantsails, royals, flying-jib sails, and studdingsails.—**Light soil.** See *soil*.—**To let light of†.** See *let*1.—**To make light of,** to treat as of little consequence; disregard.—**To set light by** (formerly **of**), to undervalue; slight; treat as of no importance.

All their exhortations were to *set light of* the things in this world, to count riches and honours vanity. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

The Art you speak of is not to be *set light by;* it is as Praise-worthy sometimes to run away nimbly as it is to fight stoutly. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 85.

II. *n. pl.* The lungs, especially of a brute animal (most frequently in the phrase *liver and lights*): so called from their lightness.

light2 (līt), *adv.* [< ME. *lighte, lihte,* < AS. *leóhte* (= OS. *liohto* = D. *ligt* = MLG. *lichte* = OHG. *lihto*, MHG. *līhte*, G. *leicht* = Dan. *let* = Sw. *lätt*), lightly, < *leóht*, light: see *light*2, *a.*] 1. Not heavily; not with full weight or force.

Light lay the years upon the untroubled head. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 157.

2. Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*—3. Easily; readily; nimbly.

Yow oghte ben the *lyghter* merciable. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 410.

Every elf and fairy sprite
Hop as *light* as bird from brier. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 401.

4. With light or easy effort; without requiring or exerting much power: as, a *light*-running wagon or machine.

light2 (līt), *v. t.* [< ME. *lighten, lychten, ligten, lihten, lyhten,* make light (less heavy), < AS. *līhtan* (also in comp. *alīhtan, gelīhtan,* > E. *alight*2), make light, alleviate, *leóhtian,* become light (= OFries. *lichta, ligta* = D. *ligten* = MLG. LG. *lichten* = OHG. *līhtan, līhtjan,* MHG. *lihten,* G. *lichten* (after LG.) = Icel. *lētta* = Sw. *lätta* = Dan. *lette,* make light, lift, disburden), < *leóht, līht,* light: see *light*2, *a.* Cf. *alight*2. Cf. also *light*3.] 1. To make light or less heavy; lighten; ease of a burden. [Obsolete or colloq.]

The lettres of syr Lucius *lyghttys* myne herte. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 251.

If we do thus do, . . . we shal with this cumfort finde our hartes *lighted*, and therby the griefe of our tribulation lessed. *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 53.

Now that the shearing of your sheep is done,
And the washed flocks are *lighted* of their wool. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

2. To deliver, as of a child. [Prov. Eng.]

Faste besyde that Chirche, a 60 Fedme, is a Chirche of Seynt Nicholas, where our Lady rested hire, after sche was *lyghted* of oure Lord. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 71.

And I shalle say thou wast *lyght*
Of a knave-childe this nyght. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 107. (*Halliwell.*)

To light along *(naut.)*, to move (a cable or sail) along by lifting or carrying it. *Totten.*—**To light up** *(naut.)*, to loosen, slacken, or ease off: as, *light up* the jib-sheets.

light3 (līt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *lighted* (often *lit*), ppr. *lighting.* [< ME. *lighten, lichten, lyghten, ligten, lygteñ, līhten,* < AS. *līhtan, lȳhtan* (also in comp. *ālīhtan, gelīhtan,* > E. *alight*3), dismount (from a horse), = Icel. *lētta,* dismount, stop, halt, lit. make light, relieve of a burden, a particular use of *līhtan,* make light: see *light*2, *v.* Cf. *alight*2.] 1. To get down or descend, as from horseback or from a carriage; dismount; alight. [In this sense now usually *alight;* but *light* is still used in some parts of the United States.]

Doun of his hors Aurelius *lighte* anon. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 455.

Yonder . . . Urania *lighted;* the very horse methought bewailed to be so disburdened. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

And, when I mount, alive may I not *light*,
If I be traitor, or unjustly fight! *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1. 82.

My lord, the count's sister, being overtaken in the streets with a great hail-storm, is *light* at your gate, and desires room till the storm be overpast. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

2. To settle down, as a bird from flight; come to rest; hence, to fall, drop, or spring (upon something): as, bees *light* among flowers; he *lit* on his feet; trouble shall *light* upon him.

The firsten shot [it] was to neir,
It *lighted* all to schort. *Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 225).

The wrongs you do these men may *light* on you,
Too heavy too. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 2.

The curse of Cain
Light on his head who pierced thy innocent breast. *Shelley*, Adonais, xvii.

On the tree-tops a crested peacock *lit*.
[illegible], Œnone.

3. To come by chance, fall, or happen (upon something): followed by *on* or *upon*, formerly sometimes by *of*.

If, before their goods are all sold, they [the Chinese] can *light of* Chapmen to buy their Ships, they will gladly sell them also. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 136.

He *lighted on* the Wills of several persons bearing the same names as the poet. *Dyce*, Pref. to Ford's Plays, p. vii.

What is that which I should turn to, *lighting upon* days like these? *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4†. To drop or fall, as if unexpectedly; be brought or drawn: followed by *into*.

When the Hierarchy of England shall *light into* the hands of busie and audacious men, . . . much mischiefe is like to ensue. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

They shall *light into* atheistical company. *South.*

To light out, to go away; especially, to depart in haste or without notice; make off; abscond; "skip." [Slang, U. S.]

Ef I had anuff money to go to New Orleans like a gentleman, I'd just *light out* some night. *The Century*, XXXVI. 80.

lightable (līʹta-bl), *a.* [< *light*1, *v.*, + *-able.*] Capable of being lighted.

light-apostrophe (lītʹa-posʺtrō-fē), *n.* In *bot.*, see *apostrophe*1, 2.

light-armed (lītʹärmd), *a.* Armed and accoutred in a manner convenient for active and desultory service: said of troops.

Light-armed troops
In coats of mail and military pride. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 311.

light-ball (lītʹbâl), *n.* *Milit.*, a pyrotechnic preparation, composed of saltpeter, sulphur, resin, and linseed-oil, used by soldiers to afford light for their own operations. Light-balls are made on frames of iron and canvas, of different sizes, for burning a certain number of minutes. They differ from *fire-balls* in containing no provision for causing destructive explosion.

light-barrel (lītʹbarʺel), *n.* *Milit.*, an empty powder-barrel, with holes in it, filled with shavings soaked in tar, used to light up a trench or breach.

light-boat (lītʹbōt), *n.* Same as *light-ship.*

light-box (lītʹboks), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *light-room*, 1.

lightbrain (lītʹbrān), *n.* A light-headed or weak-minded person.

Being as some were, *light-braines,* runnagates, unthriftes, and riotours. *Martin*, Marriage of Priestes, L. 1. iii. (1554). (*Latham.*)

light-course (lītʹkōrs), *n.* A copper band, from 15 to 18 inches deep, on the top of the pan used in clarifying sugar. Its function is to keep the scum from boiling over.

light-dues (lītʹdūz), *n. pl.* Duties or tolls levied on ships navigating certain waters, for the maintenance of lighthouses; light-money.

lighten1 (līʹtn), *v.* [< ME. *lightnen, lightenen, ligtnen,* become light; with suffix *-n,* E. *-en*1 (1), formative of passive verbs, < *light*1, *a.*, light: see *light*1, *a.* Cf. *alighten*1, *enlighten.* Hence *lightening*1, *lightning*1.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become light or lighter; grow light or clear up; brighten: as, the sky *lightens.*

No motion, save alone
What *lightens* in the lucid east
Of rising worlds by yonder wood. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cv.

After sixty years, the ardent words of a lovely girl are not quite so quick and spirit-stirring as when, fresh from the fancy or the heart, they lived and *lightened* on the page. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 373.

2. To emit flashes of lightning; shoot out as lightning; flash. See *lightning*1.

The lightning that *lighteneth* out of the one part under heaven shineth unto the other part. Luke xvii. 24.

This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens,* opens graves, and roars. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 54.

II. *trans.* 1. To make light or bright; give light to; light up.

God, who *lightned* Eden with his Raya. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The Lord will *lighten* my darkness. 2 Sam. xxii. 29.

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lightened* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 231.

2. To illuminate mentally or spiritually; enlighten.

Saving grace is the gift of the Holy Ghost, which *lighteth* inwardly the minds, and inflameth inwardly the hearts of men. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Now the Lord *lighten* thee! thou art a great fool. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 208.

3. To send forth like lightning. [Rare.]

Behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth
Controlling majesty. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 69.

lighten[2] (lī'tn), *v.* [< ME. *lightenen*; < *light*[2] + *-en*[1] (3). Cf. *alighten*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To become light or less heavy.

Thaire suete songe made my herte to *lighten*.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To make light or less heavy; reduce in weight; relieve of weight: as, to *lighten* coin by clipping or abrasion; to *lighten* a load or a ship.

As the ships of the company were large, and could not pass without being *lightened*, a small vessel (flute) was left stationed on the Balize bar, to receive part of the cargoes. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 501.

2. To make less burdensome or oppressive; alleviate: as, to *lighten* the cares of life.

Then first of all his minde was at ease, and free to rejoice, *lightened* of all maner burden and care.
Sir H. Savile, tr. of Tacitus, p. 24.

When I contemplate that infinite Advantage he hath got by this Change and Transmigration, it much *lightens* the Weight of my Grief. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 7.

3. To cheer; gladden.

A trusty villain, sir, that very oft . .
Lightens my humour with his merry jests.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 21.

It takes so very little to *lighten* hearts of seventeen and eighteen! *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xi.

4. To make lighter in color or shade: as, to *lighten* the background of a picture.

lighten[3]† (lī'tn), *v. i.* [< *light*[3] + *-en*[1] (3). Cf. *alighten*[3].] To descend; settle down; light.

O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us, as our trust is in thee. *Book of Common Prayer* (Ch. of England), Te Deum.

lightening[1] (lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lighten*[1], *v.*: see *lightning*[1].] 1. A becoming light; the break of day. See *lightning*[1], 1.—2†. See *lightning*[1], 2.—3. A brightening up, as of the mind or spirit. [Rare.]

You gave me good warning to take heed and beware, lest after a *lightening* I catch a foil.
J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 356.

4. In *metal.*, the sudden brightening of the color of silver during cupellation when the metal reaches the point of greatest purity.

lightening[2] (lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lighten*[2], *v.*] The act or fact of becoming or making light or less heavy.

light-equation (lī'ē-kwā"shọn), *n.* The correction for the effect on astronomical phenomena, especially eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, of the time required by light to traverse the space between the planet and the earth. This is combined with *aberration* (which see).

lighter[1] (lī'tėr), *n.* [= D. *lichter* = G. *leuchter*; as *light*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which lights or illuminates; specifically, a torch or an electric device for lighting candles or gas-jets. A simple form of lighter is a strip of paper rolled into a tapering tube.

Twisting up a piece of waste paper into a *lighter*.
Wilkie Collins, Hide and Seek, ix.

An electric *lighter* attached to the gas fixture suddenly flashed brightness over a most curious place.
Weekly American (Waterbury, Conn.), Aug. 27, 1886.

2†. *pl.* Blinkers for a horse.

Ye'll take the bridle frae his head,
The *lighters* frae his e'en.
Blancheflour and Jellyflorice (Child's Ballads, IV. 298).

lighter[2] (lī'tėr), *n.* [= D. *ligter*; as *light*[2] + *-er*[1].] A boat or vessel, commonly an open flat-bottomed barge, but sometimes decked, used in lightening or unloading and also in loading ships, and for receiving and transporting for short distances passengers or goods, or materials of any kind, usually in a harbor.

Some pretty presentation, which we have addressed and conveyed hither in a *lighter* at the general charge, and landed at the back door. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

The boatmen jump into the water and push the *lighters* against the stone stairs, while we unload our own baggage.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 19.

lighter[2] (lī'tėr), *v.* [< *lighter*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convey or transport in or as in a lighter, as goods or cargo.

And our effects of some three or four tons were *lightered* ashore by means of the Indian canoes.
The Century, XXX. 739.

II. *intrans.* To be employed in the business of transporting goods by means of a lighter.

The vicissitudes of business in their respective vocations—*lightering*, mule-driving, peddling, or bar-keeping, as the case may be.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 207.

lighter[3] (lī'tėr), *n.* Same as *lafter*.

lighterage (lī'tėr-āj), *n.* [< *lighter*[2] + *-age*.] 1. The act of unloading cargo into a lighter.—2. The price paid for unloading a ship by means of a lighter, or for conveying goods or merchandise in lighters.

The *lighterage*, carriage and porters' due.
Report to Lord Burleigh in 1583 (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 46).

lighterman (lī'tėr-mạn), *n.*; pl. *lightermen* (-men). [= D. *ligterman*; as *lighter*[2] + *man*.] A man who manages a lighter; one employed on a lighter.

A poor *lighterman*, sir, one that hath had the honour sometimes to lay in the king's beer there.
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

lighter-screw (lī'tėr-skrö), *n.* A screw for the adjustment of the relative distances of the grinding surfaces of a pair of millstones.

lighter-staff (lī'tėr-stȧf), *n.* In a grain-mill, a lever which supports and controls the adjustable end of the bray-plank or bridgetree, to which it is connected at one end by a stirrup, while its other end receives the lighter-screw or a counterbalance weight. *E. H. Knight.*

light-fingered (līt'fing"gėrd), *a.* 1. Light in touch with the fingers, as in playing the piano.—2. Dexterous in touching and taking; thievish; addicted to petty thefts: applied particularly to pickpockets.

Our men contented themselves with looking after their goods (the Tonquinese being very *light-finger'd*), and left the management of the Boats entirely to the Boats crew.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 14.

Great is Apollo with his golden shell,
The gift of Hermes in his infancy,
And great is Hermes' self, *light-fingered* god.
R. H. Stoddard, Arcadian Idyl.

light-foot (līt'fůt), *a.* Nimble; light-footed. [Poetical.]

There she alighted from her *light-foot* beast.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 7.

Light-foot Iris brought it yester-eve.
Tennyson, Œnone.

lightfoot† (līt'fůt), *n.* Venison. [Old cant.]

"Wife," quoth the miller, "fetch me forth *lightfoote*,
And of his sweetnesse a little we'll taste."
A fair ven'son pastye brought she out presentlye.
The King and the Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, [VIII. 36).

light-footed (līt'fůt"ed), *a.* Light of foot; stepping or skipping lightly or nimbly, as in running or dancing.

Wood-nymphs mixed with her *light-footed* Fauns.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xi. 135.

A fairy Prince with joyful eyes,
And *lighter-footed* than the fox.
Tennyson, The Day-dream (The Arrival).

lightful[1] (līt'fůl), *a.* [< *light*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of light; bright. [Rare.]

That glorious lampe
Whose *lightfull* presence giveth suddaine flight
To . . . sleepe. *Marston*, Sophonisba, i. 2.

lightful[2]† (līt'fůl), *a.* [Irreg. < *light*[2], *a.*, + *-ful*.] Light; cheerful. [Rare.]

Tho' my heart was *lightful* and joyous before, yet it is ten times more lightsome and joyous now.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii. 60.

lightfulness (līt'fůl-nes), *n.* The quality of being lightful, in either sense. [Rare.]

The eternal Intelligence . . . needs no recording of opinions to confirm his knowledge, no more than the sun wants wax to be the fuel of his glorious *lightfulness*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

light-handed (līt'han"ded), *a.* 1. Having light hands; soft, delicate, or dexterous in touch or manipulation.—2. Having or bringing little in the hands: as, to come home *light-handed*.—3. Insufficiently supplied with hands or assistants, as a ship or a factory; short-handed.

light-headed (līt'hed"ed), *a.* 1. Disordered in the head; giddy or dizzy; hence, flighty; delirious.

When Belvidera talks of "lutes, laurels, seas of milk, and ships of amber," she is not mad, but *light-headed*.
Walpole.

Some doubted and were sore afeard
That she had grown *light-headed* with her woe.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 152.

2. Thoughtless; volatile; frivolous.

If the man be graue, his speech and stile is graue: if *light-headed*, his stile and language also light.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 124.

These often overturn a thick-witted or a *light headed* man. *The Century*, XXVI. 369.

light-headedness (līt'hed"ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being light-headed; dizziness; flightiness; wandering; delirium.

So lovely a voice uttering nothing but the incoherent ravings of *lightheadedness*. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, x. 9.

light-hearted (līt'här"ted), *a.* Having a light heart; free from grief or anxiety; cheerful.

He whistles as he goes, *light-hearted* wretch,
Cold and yet cheerful. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 12.

=Syn. Gladsome, joyous.

light-heartedly (līt'här"ted-li), *adv.* In a light-hearted manner; with a light heart.

light-heartedness (līt'här"ted-nes), *n.* The state of being light-hearted or free from care or grief; cheerfulness; playfulness.

These "gabes," as they are called, are merely frolicsome braggadocio, spoken in *lightheartedness*, and not intended to convey any serious intention.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 652.

light-heeled (līt'hēld), *a.* 1. Nimble or lively in walking or running; swift of foot.

The villain is much *lighter-heel'd* than I.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 416.

2†. Of loose character.

She is sure a *light heeld* wench.
The Bride, 1640, sig. G. (*Halliwell.*)

light-horse (līt'hôrs), *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

One hundred Men at Arms, and Six hundred *Light-Horse*, led by the Earl of Warwick.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 303.

Ludovic comes forth with his army, and with his *light horse* beginnes the charge. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 110.

light-horseman (līt'hôrs"mạn), *n.* A light-armed cavalry soldier.

lighthouse (līt'hous), *n.* A tower or other structure exhibiting a light or lights, for the purpose of indicating the presence of rocks, shoals, or other dangers to navigation, or for the guidance of mariners when approaching or sailing along a coast, entering a harbor, or navigating a river or other body of water. Lighthouses were formerly illuminated simply by means of a wood- or coal-fire, and afterward by candles and lamps. Coal-fires continued in general use till after the middle of the eighteenth century, and in some places many years later. The lamps in the lanterns of lighthouses in the United States are, for the most part, mechanical oil-lamps

Lighthouse on Alligator Reef, Florida Reefs.

fitted with Argand burners, and employed with simple reflectors or with some form of the Fresnel lantern. Electric lighting has been tried in some lighthouses, but found objectionable on account of the depth of shadow produced by it in their immediate vicinity. In order that lighthouses may be distinguished by night, their lights vary in power, color, number, position, etc. As regards power, they are classified as of the first, second, third, or fourth order: the first two being employed in coast-lighthouses, and the others as sound-, harbor-, or river-lights. They may be fixed, revolving, flashing, or intermittent, in either single or combined colors: thus, a light may show two white flashes and a red flash followed by an interval of darkness, or the red and white flashes may alternate. These changes are obtained by various contrivances for causing the lenses, reflectors, or screens to travel in a circular path around the lamp, or to pass before it. Some lighthouses are painted with bands of color, or bear some other distinguishing mark, that their identity may be easily established in the daytime.

They saw . . .
The lamp-fire glimmer down from the tall *lighthouse* tower.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

Lighthouse Board, a board of commissioners attached to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States government, having supervision of the lighthouse system of the United States. It consists of nine members: three civilians (the Secretary of the department and two eminent scientists), three naval officers, and three officers of the Corps of Engineers of the Army.

lighthouseman (līt'hous-mạn), *n.*; pl. *lighthousemen* (-men). A keeper of a lighthouse.

The manners and ways of coastguardsmen, *lighthousemen*, and other amphibious creatures.
Athenæum, No. 3200, p. 257

lighting[1] (līʹting), *n.* [< ME. *lihtinge, liztinge,* < AS. *lihtung, lȳhtung, lighting, lȳhting, leóhting,* verbal n. of *lihtan, leóhtan,* light, shine, illuminate: see *light*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of making light or becoming light. See *light*[1], *v. t.*—**2.** The act of igniting or illuminating: as, the *lighting* of a fire; street-*lighting*.

Electric *lighting* and working of railways and tramways are upon a commercial and useful stage.
Nature, XXXVII. 303.

3. In *metal-working*, same as *annealing*.

lighting[2] (līʹting), *n.* [< ME. **lihting,* < AS. *lihting,* a making or becoming light, alleviation, verbal n. of *lihtan, lēhtan,* make light, *leóhtian,* become light: see *light*[2], *v.*] The act of making or becoming light or less heavy. See *light*[2], *v. t.*

lighting[3] (līʹting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *light*[3], *v.*] The act of alighting, as from flight.

Ere long it was noticed that in the process of *lighting* [of various birds] there was, very commonly, a conspicuous flashing-out of white on wings or tail, or on both.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 202.

light-iron (lītʹīʺėrn), *n.* An iron stand serving to hold a candle or a lamp: an early utensil, kept in use in some localities until lately.

light-keeper (lītʹkēʺpėr), *n.* The person who has charge of the light in a lighthouse or lightship.

I reached Dublin on the evening of the 5th, and, without giving the *lightkeeper* any warning of my visit, went straight to the lighthouse.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 67.

light-legged (lītʹlegʺed or -legd), *a.* Nimble; swift of foot.

Lightlegged Pas has got the middle space.
Sir P. Sidney.

lightless (lītʹles), *a.* [< ME. *lightless,* < AS. *leóhtleás,* without light, < *leóht,* light, + *-leás,* = E. *-less:* see *light*[1], *n.*, and *-less*.] Without light; giving no light; dark.

Upon the chaungynge of the moone,
Whan *lightlees* is the world.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 550.

The *lightless* fire,
Which, in pale embers hid, lurks to aspire.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 4.

These large *lightless* waves of the sun . . . are frequently called obscure or invisible heat.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 13.

lightly (lītʹli), *adv.* [< ME. *lightly, liztliche, lihtliche,* < AS. *leóhtlīce* (= OFries. *lichtelik* = D. *ligtelijk* = MLG. *lichteliken* = OHG. *lihtlīhho,* MHG. *lihteliche,* G. *leichtlich*), in a light manner, < *leóhtlīc,* a., light, < *leóht,* light, + *-līc* = E. *-ly*[1].] **1.** Not heavily; with little weight or force; not oppressively or severely: as, to tread *lightly;* to punish *lightly;* his cares sit *lightly* upon him.

When at the first he *lightly* afflicted the land of Zebulun.
Isa. ix. 1.

That the King's hands may not be rudely tied by others, he must consent to tie them *lightly* himself.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. With little effort; without difficulty; easily.

And verily you shall not *lightly* find in all the city any thing that is more commodious . . . [than] these gardens.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

They come *lightly* by the malt, and need not spare it.
Scott.

And, pushing his black craft among them all,
He *lightly* scatter'd theirs.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. Without good reason; upon slight grounds; readily.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day,
And will not *lightly* trust the messenger.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 6.

4. With little regard; slightingly; indifferently.

Then, and long afterwards, colonial property was *lightly* esteemed.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 362.

5. Parsimoniously; niggardly.

They are but *lightly* rewarded.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2. 157.

6. Without deliberation; heedlessly; inconsiderately.

Matrimony . . . is not by any to be entered into unadvisedly or *lightly*.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

They choose the Tranibores yearly, but *lightly* they change them not.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 3.

7. In a light-hearted manner; cheerfully; cheerily; airily; with levity.

I'll *lightly* front each high emprize
For one kind glance of those bright eyes.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 24.

The seventy years borne *lightly* as the pine
Wears its first down of snow in green disdain.
Lowell, Bankside, iii.

In the Spring a young man's fancy *lightly* turns to thoughts of love.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Lightly he answered her, and smile or kiss
Would change their talk to idle words of bliss.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 274.

8. With agility; nimbly; quickly.

It booted not to thinke that throw to beare,
But grownd he gave, and *lightly* lept areare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 36.

Watch what thou seest, and *lightly* bring me word.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

9†. Commonly; usually.

The folk of that Contree ben *lyghtly* dronken, and han but litille appetyt to mete.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 157.

Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 94.

The great thieves of a state are *lightly* the officers of the crown.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

lightly (lītʹli), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lightlied,* ppr. *lightlying.* [< *lightly, adv.*] To make light of; slight; disparage. Also *lichtly*. [Scotch.]

I drew me near to my stairhead,
And I heard my ain lord *lichtly* me.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 138).

His House, whose front vpreard so high and eaven,
That *lightlied* earth, and seemed to threat the heaven.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i. 78.

light-maker (lītʹmāʺkėr), *n.* That which yields light, as a heavenly body. *Wyclif.*

lightman† (lītʹman), *n.* A linkman.

The stars might go to sleep a-nights,
And leave their work to these new lights;
The midwife moon might mind her calling,
And noisy *lightman* leave his bawling.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 255.

light-minded (lītʹmīnʺded), *a.* Of light mind; unsteady; volatile; capricious.

He that is hasty to give credit is *lightminded*.
Ecclus. xix. 4.

light-mindedness (lītʹmīnʺded-nes), *n.* The quality of being light-minded; inconsiderateness; capriciousness.

The singular *light-mindedness* with which a king of France bestows upon a Lombard adventurer a county in the very heart and centre of his own kingdom.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 411.

light-moderator (lītʹmodʺė-rā-tor), *n.* An attachment for a microscope to secure a white light on an object when examined by artificial light. It consists of two disks of colored glass, one blue, the other red, mounted on a stand for convenience in adjustment.

light-money (lītʹmunʺi), *n.* Money levied for the maintenance of lighthouses; light-dues.

Apart from the Sound dues themselves, there were charges of *light-money*, pass-money, etc., which caused a delay at Elsinore.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 308.

lightness[1] (lītʹnes), *n.* [< ME. **lightnes,* < AS. *lihtness* (= OHG. *liuhtnissa*), lightness, brightness, < *leóht, līht,* light: see *light*[1], *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being light or bright.

lightness[2] (lītʹnes), *n.* [< ME. *lightnesse, liztnesse* (= MLG. *lichtnisse*); < *light*[2], *a.*, + *-ness*.] **1.** The state or quality of being light in weight; lack of heaviness or gravity: as, the *lightness* of a burden; the *lightness* of cork or of hydrogen.

Its [cork's] specific *lightness*, combined with strength and durability, recommends it above all other substances for forming life-buoys, belts, and jackets.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 402.

2. In *cookery*, sponginess; the state of being well raised; freedom from sogginess.

This matter of *lightness* is the distinctive line between savage and civilized bread.
H. B. Stowe, House and Home Papers, x.

3. Freedom from heaviness or clumsiness in act or execution; dexterity; nimbleness; agility: as, *lightness* of touch in painting or music; *lightness* of foot in running or dancing.

Somtyme, to shewe his *lightnesse* and maistrye,
He pleyeth Herodes upon a scaffold hye.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 197.

He [Rab] . . . trotted up stairs with much *lightness*, and went straight to that door.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab and his Friends.

4. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; fickleness.

Commanded always by the greater gust;
Such is the *lightness* of you common men.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 89.

5†. Levity; wantonness; unchastity.

Can it be
That modesty may more betray our sense
Than woman's *lightness?*
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 169.

Ready to sprinkle our unspotted fame
With note of *lightness?*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

6†. Light-headedness.

And he, repulsed . . . a short tale to make—
Fell into a sadness, then into a fast,
Thence to a watch, thence into a weakness,
Thence to a *lightness.*
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 149.

=**Syn. 3.** Briskness, sprightliness, ease, facility, swiftness. —**4.** *Volatility, Frivolity,* etc. (see *levity*), instability, giddiness, airiness.

lightning[1] (lītʹning), *n.* [Also in the first sense *lightening,* after the present form of the verb, but according to the orig. type *lightning;* < ME. **lightning, liztnyng,* illumination, verbal n. of *lightnen, liztnen,* illuminate: see *lighten*[1]. Cf. *lighting*[1].] **1.** A becoming light or bright; a flashing of light: in this sense usually *lightening*.

Be the *li'tnynge* of a sterre.
To Jhesu alle thre presentis thei brougte.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

The great brand
Made *lightnings* in the splendour of the moon.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2. A sudden illumination of the heavens caused by the discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth; a flash of light due to electricity in the atmosphere. The lightning-flash may have a length of a mile or even more, and commonly takes an irregular direction (*forked lightning*), the path of the electrical discharge being that of the least resistance. In *sheet-lightning* no definite spark is seen, but a general illumination over a broad surface; it is commonly due to the reflection by the clouds of the discharge proper. This is called *summer lightning* or *heat-lightning* when the storm is at a great distance, so that only the broad flashes of light are seen, usually near the horizon, and unaccompanied by thunder. Sheet-lightning is also described as occurring when there is neither storm nor cloud; if such cases be authentic, it is probably due to a weak electrical discharge in the air at a considerable altitude. In *globular lightning* or *globe-lightning*, which is a rare phenomenon, the discharge takes a spherical form (*fire-ball*), sometimes apparently a foot or more in diameter, and lasts for a number of seconds, descending slowly to the earth, and often exploding with a loud report. The discharge of frictional electricity in the laboratory gives phenomena similar in kind to those of lightning, and the "brimstone odor" which sometimes accompanies the latter (due to the formation of ozone) is often observed.

In lyknesse of a *liztnynge* he lyzte on hem alle,
And made hem konne and knowe alkyn langages.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 197.

And when the cross blue *lightning* seem'd to open
The breast of heaven, I did present myself
Even in the aim and very flash of it.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 50.

Mr. A. S. Barker photographed outside objects on an excessively dark night by the light of *lightning* alone. The wind was strong, and the interesting feature was brought out, when the plates were developed, that the foliage had perceptibly moved during the exposure. The flash must therefore have a measurable interval, probably decidedly longer than the thousandth or ten thousandth of a second, as got by Wheatstone.
Amer. Meteor. Jour., III. 101.

Jersey lightning, apple-jack or peach-brandy (as made, or alleged to be made, in New Jersey); very crude and bad whisky. [Slang, U. S.]

lightning[2]†, *n.* [Same as *lightening*[2].] A becoming light or less heavy; an exhilaration of the spirits. [Perhaps really the same as *lightening*[1], the senses being easily interchanged.]

How oft when men are at the point of death
Have they been merry! which their keepers call
A *lightning* before death.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 90.

lightning-arrester (lītʹning-a-resʺtėr), *n.* An apparatus used for protecting telegraph or telephone lines, offices, instruments, and operators from lightning-discharges. It usually consists of two wires or plates placed in close proximity, one of them connected to an earth-plate and the other to the line. The opposed surfaces of the plates are sometimes covered with sharp corrugations in directions at right angles to each other, and sometimes filled with sharp points which face each other and increase the power of the instrument.

lightning-bug (lītʹning-bug), *n.* A firefly or phosphorescent beetle of the family *Lampyridæ*, related to the European glow-worms. Two common species are *Pyractomena angulata* and *P. borealis*. The genera *Phengodes, Zarhipis, Microphotus,* and *Pleotomus* have more or less wingless, degraded, larviform females, which are luminous in abdominal patches. The males of the same genera are winged, and resemble the common lightning-bugs, giving a more or less intense flash-light. Another lightning-bug of the eastern United States is *Photuris pennsylvanica* about half an inch long, of a yellowish color with a few ill-defined lines of black or brown; both sexes have wings and long elytra, and the luminous larva has a brush-like anal leg. A third species, common in parts of the Mississippi valley, is *Photinus pyralis*, which has blackish-brown elytra margined with pale yellow, and a yellow prothorax with a central black spot. The two last-named belong to the subfamily *Lamprorhizæ*.

Lightning-bug: *a*, female; *b*, larva; *c*, male.

lightning-conductor (lītʹning-kon-dukʺtor), *n.* Same as *lightning-rod*.

lightning-discharger (lītʹning-dis-chärʺjėr), *n.* Same as *lightning-arrester*.

lightning-print (līt'ning-print), *n.* A branched or tree-like marking sometimes found on the [illegible] of men and animals and on clothing struck by lightning, or in the neighborhood of the stroke, and popularly supposed to be an impression of the images of surrounding objects. [illegible] is the case is highly improbable, and the few well-authenticated instances yet remain to be accounted for.

lightning-proof (līt'ning-prōf), *a.* Safe or protected from lightning.

lightning-protector (līt'ning-prō-tek″tor), *n.* Same as *lightning-arrester*.

lightning-rod (līt'ning-rod), *n.* A pointed, insulated metallic rod erected to protect a building or a vessel from lightning; a lightning-conductor. Lightning-rods are attached to buildings and other structures for two purposes: (1) to prevent as far as possible [illegible] discharges of electricity from clouds to earth through or in the neighborhood of the building; (2) to form a line of least resistance for any such discharge, should it take place, and thus prevent damage to the building. In order that a lightning-rod may be efficient for the first purpose, it is provided with one or more (preferably several) sharp points at its upper end, with the view of gradually discharging the electricity of the surrounding atmosphere to earth. (See *power of points*, under *point*.) With regard to the most efficient form for a lightning-rod to fulfil the second purpose for which lightning-rods are erected, there have been great differences of opinion. Recent developments of electrical theory and experiment indicate that the form of the conductor is the most important element, the particular kind of metal being of comparatively little account. The conductor should be in the form of a ribbon or a thin tube, or consist of a number of separate thin wires not spun together to form a rope. The object is to obtain a conductor having small self-induction, which is the main impediment to a sudden rush of electricity. Care is also taken that the rod or conductor be well connected to earth, either through wet soil or through a network of water-mains.

lightning-tube (līt'ning-tūb), *n.* Same as *fulgurite*.

light-o'-love† (līt'ǫ-luv″), *n.* [From the phrase *light of love*, i. e. trifling or capricious in love.] 1. A light, capricious woman; a wanton coquette.

So, my quean, you and I must part sooner than perhaps a *light-o'-love* such as you expected to part with a — likely young fellow. *Scott.*

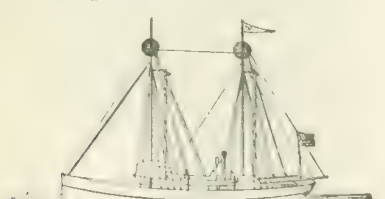
2. An old dance-tune.

Clap us into *Light-o'-love*; that goes without a burden; do you sing it, and I'll dance it. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 44.

light-organ (līt'ôr″gan), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the luminous organs of certain insects, situated in the thorax or abdomen.

light-room (līt'röm), *n.* 1. A small apartment next to the magazine in a ship of war, in which lights for illuminating the magazine are placed behind thick glass windows, to avoid danger from carrying fire among the explosives. Also called *light-box*.—2. The room at the top of a lighthouse containing the lighting apparatus.

light-ship (līt'ship), *n.* A vessel riding at anchor and displaying a light for the guidance of



Light-ship.

mariners, in a position where the bottom or the depth would render a fixed lighthouse-structure impracticable. Light-ships have only such masts and sails as will enable them to reach a port if driven by storms from their anchorage.

light-shott†, *n.* In Anglo-Saxon times, a contribution of wax payable to the church three times yearly.

lightsome[1] (līt'sum), *a.* [< *light*[1], *a.*, + *-some*.] Emitting or manifesting light; luminous; not dark. [Now chiefly poetical.]

However dark the habitation of the mole to our eyes, yet the animal itself finds the apartment sufficiently *lightsome*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vi.

If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;
For the gay beams of *lightsome* day
Gild but to flout the ruins gray.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

lightsome[2] (līt'sum), *a.* [< *light*[2], *a.*, + *-some*.] Having the quality of lightness or buoyancy; light-hearted; cheerful or cheering; gay; airy; sportive.

It suiteth so fitly with that *lightsome* affection of joy wherein God delighteth when his saints praise him *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

This news should make you *lightsome*, bring joy to you. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

Pope's understanding was no less vigorous . . . than his fancy was *lightsome* and sprightly. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 410.

lightsomely (līt'sum-li), *adv.* In a lightsome manner.

lightsomeness[1] (līt'sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lightsome or of emitting or showing light, luminousness. [Rare.]

It is to our atmosphere that . . . the *lightsomeness* of our air and the twilight are owing. *G. Cheyne*, Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion.

lightsomeness[2] (līt'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being lightsome or not heavy.

Drayton could write well, and had an agreeable *lightsomeness* of fancy. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 138.

light-spirited (līt'spir'i-ted), *a.* Having a light or cheerful spirit.

light-struck (līt'struk), *a.* In *photog.*, injured by exposure to actinic light; fogged, as a sensitized plate which has been insufficiently protected from light, or has been used in apparatus leaking light.

light-tight (līt'tīt), *a.* Impervious to light; excluding the light perfectly. Compare *air-tight*.

light-vessel (līt'ves″el), *n.* Same as *light-ship*.

light-wave (līt'wāv), *n.* A wave of the luminiferous ether; a wave of light.

light-weight (līt'wāt), *n.* In *sporting*, a man or an animal of a certain weight prescribed by the rules, between that of the *middle-weight* on one hand and that of the *feather-weight* on the other; hence, any person of light weight or of comparatively little importance.

light-winged (līt'wingd), *a.* Having light or fleet wings.

Light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 269.

light-witted (līt'wit″ed), *a.* Having a feeble or weak intellect.

For *lyght-witted* or dronken, sure, men will name thee in talke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

lightwood[1] (līt'wůd), *n.* [< *light*[1], *n.*, + *wood*[1].] Any wood used in lighting a fire; kindlings; especially, in the southern United States, very resinous pine wood.

They [Indians] make a hearth in the middle of their canoe, raising it within two inches of the edge; upon this they lay their burning *lightwood*, split into small shivers, each splinter whereof will blaze and burn, end for end, like a candle. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii.

A negro woman on her knees was hastily lighting a fire on the broad hearth with fat *lightwood*, and in another moment there was a strong aromatic odor, and the brilliant blaze. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 243.

Lightwood knot. (*a*) A pine knot used for kindlings. (*b*) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*: so called from its toughness. [New Berne, North Carolina.]

lightwood[2] (līt'wůd), *n.* [< *light*[1], *a.*, + *wood*[1].] An inappropriate colonial name for the Australian tree *Acacia Melanoxylon*, more properly called *blackwood*.

lightwood[3] (līt'wůd), *n.* [< *light*[2], *a.*, + *wood*[1].] Same as *coachwood*.

lighty† (lī'ti), *a.* [ME. *lighty, ligti*; < *light*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Full of light; illuminated; not obscure.

The lanterne of thi bodi is thine yghe; if thin yghe be symple, al thi body schal be *lighty*, but if it be weyward, al thi body schal be derkful. *Wyclif*, Luke xi. 34.

Ligia (lij'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Ligea* or **Ligia*, < Gr. Λίγεια, a water-nymph, fem. of λιγύς, clear-voiced.] 1. A Fabrician (1798) genus of isopod crustaceans, now referred to the family *Oniscidæ*. It contains certain sea-slaters, as *L. oceanica*. Also *Lygia*.—2. The typical genus of *Ligiinæ* or *Ligiidæ*, having a few European and Asiatic species. *Duponchel*, 1829.

Ligiidæ (li-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ligia* + *-idæ*.] The *Ligiinæ* rated as a family. Usually called *Ligiidæ*.

Ligiinæ (lij-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ligia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Ligia:* also named *Ligiidæ* as a family of *Geometrina* or *Phalænites*. It is widely distributed, and contains 7 genera of moths, with the body stout, front prominent, palpi variable, antennæ stout, pectinate in the male, thorax very short, wings entire and unmarked or very slightly speckled, tarsi spinose, and hind tibiæ four-spurred. Usually called *Liginæ*.

lignage† (lī'nāj), *n.* A Middle English form of *lineage*.

lignaloes (lig-nal'ōz), *n.* [< ME. *ligne aloes*, < OF. *lignaloes, lignaloe, ligne aloes, lingaloes, lingnaloel*, etc., < L. *lignum aloes: lignum*, wood; *aloes*, gen. of *aloe*, aloes: see *aloes*.] 1. Aloes-wood or agallochum: same as *aloes*, 2.—2†. A bitter drug: same as *aloes*, 1.

The woful teres that they leten falle
As bittre weren out of teres kynde,
For peyne, as is *ligne aloes* [var. *lignum aloes*] or galle.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1137.

lignatile (lig'na-til), *a.* [< NL. *lignatilis*, < L. *lignum*, wood. Cf. *saxatile*.] In *bot.*, growing on wood; lignicole.

lignet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *line*[2].

ligneous (lig'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *ligneo* = Pg. It. *ligneo*, < L. *ligneus*, wooden, < *lignum*, wood: see *lignum*.] Consisting of or resembling wood; wooden; woody; in *bot.*, having a wood-like texture; woody, as distinguished from herbaceous. Also *lignose*.

For it may be they [shoots of vines and roots of red roses], being of a more *ligneous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 504.

Ligneous galls, in *entom.*, galls which are hard and inelastic, resembling wood in structure.—**Ligneous marble**, wood coated or prepared so as to resemble marble.

lignescent (lig-nes'ent), *a.* [< L. *lignum*, wood, + *-escent*.] Tending to be or become ligneous or woody; somewhat woody.

lignicole (lig'ni-kol), *a.* [< L. *lignum*, wood, + *colere*, dwell.] Same as *lignicoline*.

lignicoline (lig-nik'ǫ-lin), *a.* [< *lignicole* + *-ine*.] Growing upon wood, as some mosses, lichens, and fungi.

ligniferous (lig-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *lignifer*, < *lignum*, wood, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or yielding wood.

lignification (lig″ni-fi-kā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *lignification* = Pg. *lignificação*; as *lignify* + *-ation*: see *-fication*.] The act of lignifying, or the state of being lignified; the process of becoming or of making woody: an alleged conversion of animal matter into wood, not confirmed by scientific investigation.

ligniform (lig'ni-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *ligniforme*, < L. *lignum*, wood, + *forma*, form.] Like wood; resembling wood.—**Ligniform asbestos.** See *asbestos*, 3.

lignify (lig'ni-fī), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *lignified*, ppr. *lignifying*. [= F. *lignifier* = Pg. (refl.) *lignificar*, < L. *lignum*, wood, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To convert into or become wood; make or grow woody.

As internal cells grow older the protoplasm disappears, the cellulose *lignifies*, and a mere framework of woody cells is left. *S. B. Herrick*, Wonders of Plant Life, p. 6.

The object is, in brief, what appears to be a *lignified* serpent formed between the outer bark and the wood — in the cambium layer, in fact — of a native tree known as the Ipé misim. *C. V. Riley*, Sci. Amer. Supp., Feb 17, 1883.

Lignified cells, in *phys. bot.*, vegetable cells whose walls have been indurated and more or less thickened by the deposition of lignin, thus being converted into woody fiber.

lignin (lig'nin), *n.* [< L. *lignum*, wood, + *-in*[2].] An organic substance which forms the characteristic part of wood-cells, bast-cells, and all woody fibers, making the greater part of the weight of most dry wood. It is superadded to the cellulose of primitive cells by deposition on their walls. It is harder and more elastic than the latter, and absorbs comparatively little water. Its chemical composition is not satisfactorily made out; but it differs from cellulose in being soluble in Schultze's macerating mixture and in potassium hydrate, but not in cupro-ammonium. It has sometimes been called *xylogen*. See *lignified cells*, under *lignify*.

ligniperdous (lig-ni-pėr'dus), *a.* [< L. *lignum*, wood, + *perdere*, destroy; cf. F. *ligniperdes*, insects destructive of wood.] Destructive of wood; injurious to timber: specifically applied to various insects, crustaceans, and mollusks.

lignite (lig'nīt), *n.* [< L. *lignum*, wood, + *-ite*[2].] Brown-coal; imperfectly formed coal, or that in which the original form of the wood is so distinctly preserved that it can be easily recognized by the unaided eye. Lignite usually contains considerably more hygroscopic water than does true coal, and is inferior to the latter as a fuel. It contains decidedly more oxygen than true coal, and in its general chemical composition stands midway between coal and wood. It is not limited to any particular geological formation, but is more abundant in the more recent strata. The fossil fuel of the Tertiary is almost all lignite; and in the Tertiary coal, where the vegetable structure may not perhaps be distinctly recognizable, the presence of 10 or 12 per cent. of water is an indication of imperfect conversion of the material into coal. There are, however, Tertiary coals which are nearly as free from water as those of Carboniferous age usually are, as, for instance, some of the coal of southern Colorado, which is either of very early Tertiary or late Cretaceous age.

lignitic (lig-nit'ik), *a.* [< *lignite* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or containing lignite.—**Lignitic group.** Same as *Laramie group* (which see, under *group*[1]).

lignitiferous (lig-ni-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< *lignite* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *geol.*, lignite-bearing; containing beds of lignite or brown-coal, as certain strata.

lignitize (lig'ni-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lignitized*, ppr. *lignitizing*. [< *lignite* + *-ize*.] To convert into lignite.

A large log two feet in diameter, and completely *lignitized*, was also seen. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 203.

lignivorous (lig-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *lignivore*; < L. *lignum*, wood, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Wood-eating; living in and devouring wood, either in a growing tree or in cut timber, as the larvæ of many insects; xylophagous.

lignose (lig'nōs), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lignosus*, woody: see *lignous*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *ligneous*.

II. *n.* An explosive mixture consisting of wood pulp saturated with nitroglycerin. It has fallen into disuse on account of the special danger attending its use.

lignous† (lig'nus), *a.* [= F. *ligneux* = Pg. *lignoso*; < L. *lignosus*, like wood, < *lignum*, wood: see *lignum*.] Ligneous.

Their *lignous* fibers with continuous length,
Equivalent, compact, a bony strength.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iii.

lignum (lig'num), *n.* [L., wood as used for fuel (or rarely for making tables, etc.); prob. 'that which is gathered' (sc. for firewood), < *legere*, gather: see *legend*.] Wood, as contrasted with soft tissues or with bark; that part of exogenous plants which comprises the alburnum and the duramen.—**Lignum crucis**, wood of the cross; *eccles.*, a relic asserted to be a piece of the true cross, or a decorative object containing such a relic.

lignum-aloes (lig'num-al'ōz), *n.* Same as *lign-aloes*.

lignum-vitæ (lig'num-vī'tē), *n.* [NL., < L. *lignum*, wood, + *vitæ*, gen. of *vita*, life: see *vital*.] **1.** The tree *Guaiacum officinale*, or its hard and durable wood; also, *G. sanctum*. See *Guaiacum*. —**2.** A name of several other trees of which the wood is more or less similar to that of *G. officinale*. That of Guiana is *Ixora triflorum*, also called *hackia*; that of Queensland, *Vitex lignum-vitæ* of the *Verbenaceæ*. *Acacia falcata* and *Eucalyptus polyanthema* of New South Wales have likewise received the same name; and so has *Melanorrhea usitata*, the black-varnish tree of Burma and Pegu. —**Bastard lignum-vitæ**, *Sarcomphalus laurinus* of Jamaica, belonging to the *Rhamneæ*. **Hickory lignum-vitæ**, *Acacia falcata* of New South Wales. —**White lignum-vitæ**, *Badiera diversifolia* of the *Polygaleæ*, found in Jamaica.

ligroin (lig'rō-in), *n.* [Formation not obvious.] That part of petroleum which has a boiling-point between 90° and 120° C.

ligula (lig'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *ligulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *ligula*, a var. of *lingula*, a little tongue, tongue of a shoe, strap, etc., a spoon, spoonful; dim. of *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *ligule*.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A fleshy, membranaceous, or horny anterior part of the labium, attached to the inner surface of the mentum, by which it is sometimes entirely concealed; the terminal or distal one of the three component parts of the labium. In the *Hymenoptera* it is developed into a long tongue-like organ, split into three parts, of which the outer two are called the *paraglossæ* and the intermediate one the *glossa* or *lingua*. (See cut under *Hymenoptera*.) Sometimes the term *ligula* is applied to the united palpigers or palpus-bearing lobes of the labium, which cover and conceal the true ligula. In the *Coleoptera* the ligula is properly the central division of the labium, between the paraglossæ; but, as the latter are often wanting, the term *ligula* has come to be used synonymously with *labium*, where the term *labium* is used as applying only to the anterior division, excluding *mentum* and *submentum*. See cut under *mouth-parts*. (*b*) A process on the elytra of certain beetles. See *elytral*.—**3.** In *anat.*, a band of white nervous substance bordering the membranous covering of the posterior part of the fourth ventricle of the brain on each side, and extending from the clava to the striæ acusticæ, where it winds around the restiform bodies. Also called *tænia ventriculi quarti*, *ala pontis*, and *ponticulus*.—**4.** [*cap.*] A genus of simple cestoid worms, type of the family *Ligulidæ*, having an unsegmented elongated body with two lateral depressions at the head end, and numerous sets of sexual organs in longitudinal series opening on the median line of the body. These endoparasites inhabit fishes and amphibians, and acquire their matured character in water-birds.

5. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks.

ligular (lig'ū-lėr), *a.* [< *ligul(e)* + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to a ligula; consisting of ligulæ; strap-like.

As occasional appendages . . . must be mentioned stipules, *ligular* structures, and wood-like outgrowths.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 191.

Ligularia (lig-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ligula* + *-aria*.] The *Ligulidæ* rated as an order of the class *Cestoidea*.

ligulate (lig'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *ligula* + *-ate*1.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Strap-shaped: said chiefly of the rays of the tubuliflorous and the corollas of the liguliflorous *Compositæ*. (*b*) Furnished with a ligule: as, a *ligulate* grass; having a ligulate corolla: as, a *ligulate* flower; having ligulate flowers: as, a *ligulate* head.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, strap-shaped: specifically applied (*a*) to the cochlea of vertebrates below mammals, in distinction from *helicine* or *helicoid*; (*b*), in entomology, to parts which are long, narrow, flat, and parallel-sided or nearly so, as the tongue of a butterfly.

ligulated (lig'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *ligulate*.

ligule (lig'ūl), *n.* [< *ligula*, q. v.] In *bot.*, one of several strap-shaped organs or parts. (*a*) The blade formed by the corolla in some or all the florets of numerous composite plants. See *Ligulifloræ*. (*b*) The membranous appendage which projects from the summit of the leaf-sheath in many grasses. (*c*) The name is extended by Gray to certain outgrowths, analogous to the last, from the inner side of some petals (for example, those forming the crown in *Silene*), and also of some filaments (as in the stamens of dodder). (*d*) In *Selaginella* and *Isoëtes*, a peculiar membranous scale or tongue arising from the upper surface of the leaf above the sporangium when that is present. Also *lingula*.

Ligulidæ (li-gū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ligula* + *-idæ*.] A family of cestoid worms, typified by the genus *Ligula*.

Ligulifloræ (lig"ū-li-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1838), fem. pl. of *liguliflorus*: see *liguliflorous*.] A suborder of *Compositæ*. The florets of the compound flowers are ligulate and hermaphrodite.

liguliflorous (lig"ū-li-flō'rus), *a.* [< NL. *liguliflorus*, < L. *ligula*, a strap, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *ligula* and *flower*.] In *bot.*, having heads composed exclusively of strap-shaped florets.

liguliform (lig'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ligula*, a strap, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, strap-shaped; flat and parallel-sided.—**Liguliform tongue or lingua**, a tongue or lingua which is rather short, flat, and partly free from the labium, and not concealed within the mouth, as in most wasps.

Liguorian (li-gwō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Liguori* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Alfonso Maria da Liguori (1696–1787), an Italian bishop and saint, founder of the order of Redemptorists.

II. *n.* Same as *Redemptorist*.

Liguorist (li-gwō'rist), *n.* [< *Liguori* (see *Liguorian*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Redemptorist*.

ligure (lig'ūr), *n.* [< LL. *ligurius*, *lyncurius*, *lyncurium*, *lyncurium*, < LGr. λιγύριον, Gr. λυγκούριον (Theophrastus), λιγκούριον, λιγγούριον, λυγγούριον, λαγγούριον, λαγούριον, a sort of gem (Septuagint, tr. Heb. *leshem*); origin obscure; appar. (in the form λυγκούριον, the other forms being then corruptions), < λύγξ (λυγκ-), a lynx, + οὖρον, urine, an etym. accompanied by, and perhaps originating, the statement that the gem was believed to be lynx's urine petrified. The origin has also been referred to L. *Liguria* (Gr. Λιγυρία, Λιγυστική) in northern Italy: see *Ligurian*.] Some precious stone. The word is used in the authorized version of the Old Testament to translate *leshem*, the Hebrew name of one of the twelve precious stones set in the breastplate of the Jewish high priest (Ex. xxviii. 19, xxxix. 12). The ligure has been identified by some with the jacinth, but by others with the opal or with the tourmalin.

And the third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyst.
Ex. xxviii. 19.

Ligurian (li-gū'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Liguria* (Gr. Λιγυρία, Λιγουρία), < *Ligures* (Gr. Λίγυες, Λίγγυες), pl. of *Ligus* (*Ligur-*) or *Ligur*, a people in northern Italy. Cf. *Ligusticum* and *lovage*, from the same ult. source.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Liguria, an ancient district on the coast of northwestern Italy and southeastern France, including Nice, the south of Piedmont, Genoa, part of Parma, etc. In the present kingdom of Italy Liguria is a compartimento or department comprising the provinces of Genoa and Porto Maurizio.—**Ligurian bee**, *Apis ligustrica*, the Italian honey-bee, indigenous to the south of Europe.—**Ligurian Sea**, the Gulf of Genoa.

II. *n.* One of a race inhabiting in ancient times a great part of northwestern Italy, especially in the neighborhood of Genoa, and occupying also much of southeastern Gaul. The Ligurians seem to have been ethnically distinct from Iberians, Gauls, and the main stock of Italian tribes. They were subjugated by the Romans during the second century before the Christian era.

ligurinus (lig-ū-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Liguri-nus*, Ligurian: see *Ligurian*.] **1.** An old name of the green linnet, or siskin, now commonly called *Chrysomitris spinus*. Hence—**2.** [*cap.*] (*a*) A genus of fringilline birds having the siskin as its type. *Brisson*, 1760. (*b*) Another genus of birds having as type the greenfinch, *Loxia chloris* of Linnæus. *Koch*, 1816.—**3.** [*cap.*] A genus of spiders. *Karsch*, 1878.

ligurite (lig'ū-rīt), *n.* [= F. *ligurite*, < L. *Liguria*, name of a district of Italy (see *Ligurian*), + *-ite*2.] A variety of sphene or titanite, occurring in oblique rhombic prisms of an apple-green color.

ligurrition (lig-u-rish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *liguritio(n-)*, *ligurritio(n-)*, a fondness for dainties, < *ligurire*, *ligurrire*, be fond of dainties, lick, lit. desire to lick, desiderative of *lingere*, lick: see *lick*.] The act of licking. [Rare.]

The emptying of wine glasses and the *ligurrition* of dishes. *F. W. Farrar*, Julius Rohar, p. 94.

Ligusticum (li-gus'ti-kum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *ligusticum*, a plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage, < *Ligusticus* (Gr. Λιγυστικός), Ligurian, < *Ligus*, *Ligur*, a Ligurian: see *Ligurian*. See *lovage*, ult. < L. *ligusticum*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants belonging to the tribe *Seselineæ*, subtribe *Selineæ*, distinguished by an ovate or oblong fruit with numerous oil-tubes, and by having seeds with a flat or slightly concave face. There are about 25 species, which are found throughout the whole northern hemisphere. *L. Scoticum*, the Scotch lovage, is sometimes used as a pot-herb. It is common on northern shores, in America reaching south to Rhode Island. *L. actæifolium*, called *nondo* and *angelico*, has a large root with the strong aromatic odor and taste of *Angelica*.

ligustrin, ligustrine (li-gus'trin), *n.* [< *Ligustrum* + *-in*2.] The bitter principle of the privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*.

Ligustrum (li-gus'trum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *ligustrum*, privet.] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Oleineæ*, distinguished by the induplicate corolla and the terminal panicles of the flowers. There are about 25 species, natives of temperate and tropical Asia, of Europe, and of Australia. They are shrubs with opposite entire smooth leaves. *L. vulgare*, the common privet, makes neat hedges, bearing clipping well, hence called *prim* and *primprint*. The hard white wood, though small, serves some purpose in turnery, the twigs have been used in Belgium in tanning, and the bark yields the bitter principle ligustrin. The Japan privet, *L. Japonicum*, with broader, evergreen leaves, is a cultivated species, which, like the former, will grow in shade, and may be used for hedges.

Ligyrus (lij'i-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λιγυρός, pliant, flexible.] A genus of scarabs, of the subfamily *Dynastinæ*. It is an important group, confined to North and South America and the West Indies. Four species inhabit the United States. *L. rugiceps* is the greatest enemy of the sugar-cane in Louisiana, and also injures corn. *L. bituberculatus* is injurious to the sugar-cane in South America. *Burmeister*, 1847.

lik†, *n.* A Middle English form of *like*1.

likable (lī'ka-bl), *a.* [Also *likeable*; < *like*3, *v.*, + *-able*.] Of a nature to attract liking; apt to be liked: as, a *likable* disposition.

Harry was liked because he was *likable*.
Thackeray, Virginians, xliii.

Ferris, the consul, is meant to be a good fellow in intention, and a *likable* one in person. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 213.

We cannot make much out of his military services, but he [Franklin Pierce] is a *likeable* man, and has as much of "Young America" as we want.
Marcy, in Curtis's Buchanan, II. 38.

likableness (lī'ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being likable. Also spelled *likeableness*.

The agreeableness of a thing depends not merely on its own *likeableness*, but on the number of people who can be got to like it. *Ruskin*.

likam†, *n.* [E. dial. *lecam*; < ME. *likam*, *leam*, *likame*, *licame*, *lykam*, *lykame*, *lycome*, *lighame*, *licham*, *lichame*, etc., < AS. *līchama*, *līchoma* (= OS. *likhamo* = OFries. *līkama*, *līema* = D. *lichaam*, *lighchaam* = MLG. *lecham*, *lechame* = OHG. *lihhamo*, *lichamo*, MHG. *lichame* (also OHG. *lihhinhamo*, *lihhenamo*, MHG. *lichenam*, G. *leichnam*) = Icel. *likamr*, *líkame* = Sw. (obs.) *lekamen* = Dan. *legeme*), body, lit. 'body-covering,' < *līc*, body, + *hama*, a covering: see *like*1 and *hame*1. The compound has a poetical aspect, and doubtless originated in poetical use, like the equiv. AS. *flæschoma*, 'flesh-covering,' *bānfatt*, 'bone-chamber,' *hordfatt*, 'bone-vessel,' *banchūs*, 'bone-house,' *bānlocca*, 'bone-chest,' etc.] The human body.

As ancres and eremites that holden hem in hure cellys,
Coueytynge nogt in contrees to carien a-boute
For no lykerouse lykede lure *Crist* to plese.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 32.

Eue, thou art to blame,
To this entysed thou me,
Me shames with my *lyghame*.
York Plays, p. 25.

like1† (līk), *v.* [< ME. *līke*, *lēke*, in southern use assibilated *līch*, *lēche*, *lȳche*, < AS. *līc*, the body (the living body, but also sometimes a dead body), = OS. *līk* = OFries. *līk* = D. *lijk* = MLG. *līk*, *līch*, neut., = OHG. *līh*, n., f., MHG. *līch*, *līche*, f., G. *leiche*, f., the body, a dead body, = Icel. *lík* = Sw. *lik* = Dan. *lig*, a dead body, = Goth. *leik*, the body, flesh. From this noun, besides the assibilated form *līch*1,

and the compounds *likam* and *likewake*, *lichwake*, *lichgate*, etc., are ult. derived *like*[2], *a.* and *n.*, (prob.) *like*[3], *v.* and *n.*, with their derivatives, and the suffixes *-ly*[1], *-ly*[2], as well as the terminations of *each*, *every*[1], *such* (Sc. *sic*), *thilk*, *which* (*whilk*), etc.] 1. Body; form; the body of a human being or of any animal.

That in a mannes *lyke*
The devel to this mayden com.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57. (*Halliwell.*)

Thanne hadde Witte a wyf was hote dame Studye,
That lene was of lere and of *liche* bothe.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 2.

Out of her womanisshe hende
Into a briddes *like* I finde
She was transformed forth withall.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

2. A dead body; a corpse.

Ear on the morn, whan it was day,
Three *likes* were ta'en frae the castle away;
Sir Olaf the lead, and his bride sae fair,
And his mither, that died wi' sorrow and care.
Sir Olaf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [I. 301).

like[2] (līk), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *like*, *lyke*, *lijk*, *lyk*, also assibilated *lich*, *liche*, *lyche*; not, as stated in the dictionaries, < AS. **līc*, like, there being no such AS. adj., but, by apheresis, in later ME., from the earlier ME. *ilike*, *ilyke*, *ilyche*, *alike*, *alyke*, *alyche*, etc., < AS. *gelīc*, etc., like (*gelīca*, n., one like), the numerous ME. forms being merged in E. *alike*: see *alike*, where the relation to *like*[1], AS. *līc*, body, is explained.] I. *a.* 1. Of similar form, appearance, or quality; of corresponding kind, amount, extent, degree, etc.; corresponding; equal or equivalent; analogous; agreeing in some noticeable respect: as, territory of *like* extent; two men of *like* pursuits and tastes.

Elias was a man subject to *like* passions as we are.
Jas. v. 17.

If the men be both nought, their praiers be both *like*.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 44.

But thou and I are one in kind,
As moulded *like* in nature's mint.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxix.

In proportion as the *like* units of an aggregate are exposed to unlike forces, they tend to form differentiated parts of the aggregate. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 455.

2. Having resemblance; similar in any respect; resembling: followed by *to* or a dative case (sometimes by *as*), the word or phrase governed by *to* being, however, often omitted: as, they are as *like* (to each other) as two peas. [*Like* is frequently suffixed to nouns to form adjectives denoting resemblance or in the manner of, as child*like*, magnet-*like*.]

It was noght no humayn body *lyke*,
But more better semed a thyng angell-*lyke*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 937.

He was lothly to looke on;
He was *lyker* a devill then a man.
Bevis of Hampton. (*Halliwell.*)

Who is *like unto* thee, O Lord, among the gods?
Ex. xv. 11.

But thou art the *likest* Auld Maitland
That ever I did see.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 224).

Ros. O, he hath drawn my picture in his letter!
Prin. Anything *like*? *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 39.

Come back into memory, *like* as thou wert in the day-spring of thy fancies. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

3. Likely; liable. [Archaic or provincial.]

Or that wayueris in wer what shall worthe of;
Licker at the last end in langore to bide,
And turne vnto torfer, then any triet ioye.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2254.

He is *like* to die for hunger in the place where he is.
Jer. xxxviii. 9.

Who was dead,
Who married, who was *like* to be.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

Had like, with a present or past infinitive, a colloquial expression for *was likely, came near*: as, the wall *had like* to fall (or to have fallen) upon me; he *had like* to be (or to have been) defeated.

Forth is at Bury; but he fell so between two forms as he *had like*, between both, to have fallen back to Boxford. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 405.

Yet they adventured to go back; but it was so dark, and the flood was so high, that, in their going back, they *had like* to have been drowned nine or ten times.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 173.

Something like, used elliptically, something like the thing desired or aimed at; what one wants: as, that is *something like*. **Such like**, of that kind: a pleonasm for either *such* or *like*.

Ye hold the tradition of men, as the washing of pots and cups: and many other *such like* things ye do.
Mark vii. 8.

They found a large crucifix, copes, rich vestments, beads, and heaps of *such like* trumpery. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 16.

To feel like, to have inclination for; be disposed to: followed by a verbal noun in *-ing*[1]: as, he *felt like* refusing. [Colloq.]

He did not *feel like* returning to his solitary room.
R. B. Kimball, Was He Successful?

To look like, to show likelihood or probability of; be in a state for: as, the weather *looks like* clearing. [Colloq.] = Syn. Allied, cognate, analogous, parallel.

II. *n.* 1. A person or thing resembling another; a counterpart; a resemblance; a similar character, condition, or example.

His living *like* saw never living eye.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 8.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 188.

Your ladye has a steed,
The *like* o' him 's no in the land o' Leed.
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 164).

What more naturall then every *like* to produce his *like*, man to beget man, fire to propagate fire?
Milton, Church-Government, i. 4.

2. In *golf*, a stroke which equalizes the number played by the other side.—**Like cures like**, a popular translation of the homeopathic maxim *similia similibus curantur*, literally 'like things are cured by like things.'—**The like**, whatever is similar or akin to that which has been named; something of a similar or comparable character.

I am a stranger to any ceremonies used by them in Marriage, or at the Birth of a Child, or *the like*, if they use any.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 50.

He is master of a certain set of words, as Unity, Style, Fire, Phlegm, Easy, Natural, Turn, Sentiment, and *the like*. *Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

like[2] (līk), *adv.* [< ME. *like*, *lyke*, by apheresis for *alike*: see *alike*, *adv.*, and cf. *like*[2], *a.*] 1. In the same or a similar manner; equally; correspondingly.

The thirde daye that thise childeren rode to-geder *lyke* as that ye haue herde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 191.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. Ps. ciii. 13.

How then can they, *like* wretched, comfort me?
The which no less need comforted to be.
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 261).

2. In the manner of; in the same way as.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men. 1 Sam. iv. 9.

Like one in prayer I stood.
Longfellow, Voices of the Night, Prel.

In the honest bosom of this heroic Dutchman dwelt the seven noble virtues of knighthood, flourishing among his hardy qualities *like* wild flowers among rocks.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 293.

Who the rôle of the priest and the soldier unites,
And, praying *like* Aaron, *like* Joshua fights!
Whittier, From Perugia.

[This use of *like* is so nearly prepositional that the word as properly receives the name of preposition in it as do, for example, *save*, *during*, *except*, in their prepositional constructions.]

3. Likely; probably.

I like the work well; ere it be demanded
(As *like* enough it will), I 'ld have it copied.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 190.

4. As it were; so to speak: used after clauses or phrases with a signification similar to that of *like* suffixed to nouns. See *like*[2], *a.*, 2. [Colloq. or provincial.]

They say she was out of her mind *like* for six weeks or more. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxv.

A drop of good beer puts new sap into a man. It oils his joints *like*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 263.

Like blazes. See *blaze*[1].—**Like fun.** See *fun*.—**Like mad.** See *mad*[1].

like[2] (līk), *conj.* [< *like*[2], *adv.*; being in part an abbr. of *like as*.] As; as if. This use is commonly condemned as incorrect, and is generally unacknowledged in dictionaries. It occurs several times in Shakspere, and not unfrequently in modern writers, and is common in colloquial and provincial usage: as, he limped *like* he had been hurt.

But, *like* in sickness, did I loathe this food.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 178.

Through which they put their heads, *like* the Gauchos do through their cloaks. *Darwin*, Jour. of a Naturalist, x.

Like for *as* is never used in New England, but is universal in the South and West. It has on its side the authority of two kings (ego sum rex Romanorum et supra grammaticam), Henry VIII. and Charles I. This were ample, without throwing into the scale the scholar and poet Daniel. *Lowell*, Introd. to Biglow Papers.

like[2]† (līk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liked*, ppr. *liking*. [= D. *lijken* = MLG. *liken* = G. *gleichen* = Goth. *galeikōn*, liken, compare; from the adj.: see *like*[2], *a.* Cf. *liken*.] To regard or describe as resembling; liken; compare. [Rare, *liken* being the form in common use.]

And *like* me to the peasant boys of France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 48.

like[3] (līk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *liked*, ppr. *liking*. [< ME. *liken*, *lyken*, < AS. *līcian*, *lician*, please (= OS. *līkōn* = OFries. *līkia* = D. *lijken*, suit, = OHG. *līchēn*, *lichan*, MHG. *līchen*, be like, suit, please, = Icel. *líka*, please, like, = Goth. *leikan*, also in comp. *galeikan*, please); prob. < *līc*, body, form: see *like*[1]. The exact transition of sense is not clear; appar. 'be the form' (for a person—governing the dative), i. e. the form or thing desired. It is usually explained as directly from *like*[2], *a.*, 'to be like or suitable' (for a person); but the adj. does not exist in the earliest tongues (Goth., AS., and OHG.) except in the full form (Goth. *galeiks*, AS. *gelīc*, OHG. *galīh*), from which the verb without the prefix (Goth. *leikan*, AS. *līcian*) could hardly be derived, except by assuming an apheresis impossible at this early period.] I. *trans.* 1†. To please; be pleasing to; be agreeable to; suit; satisfy: used impersonally, and followed by an object, originally dative, of the person.

I wol you tell a litel thing in prose,
That oughte *liken* you.
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 20.

Late me neuer no werke bigynne,
Lord, but 3if it *lyke* thee.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.

The music *likes* you not. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2. 56.

So soon as we are past through the town, I will endeavour by such discourse as best *likes* you to pass away the time till you come to your ill quarters.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 227.

[This impersonal construction with the indirect object of the person gave way, in early modern English, to a personal construction, the person being taken as the subject and the thing as the direct object. See def. 2.]

2. To regard with favor; be well affected toward; be pleased with; take pleasure in.

And tho that *lykys* with me to lende, and trewly tent to me will take,
Sall wonne in welth withoutyn ende. *York Plays*, p. 9.

If I *like* thee no worse after dinner, I will not part from thee yet. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 144.

He first deceas'd; she for a little try'd
To live without him, *lik'd* it not, and died.
Sir H. Wotton, Death of Sir Albert Morton's Wife.

"Be reasonable, Louis—be patient! I *like* you because you are patient."
"*Like* me no longer, then—love me instead."
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxvi.

I *like* a monk; I *like* a cowl;
I love a prophet of the soul.
Emerson, The Problem.

3. To agree with, as food or drink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Syn. 2.** *Like*, *Love*; be fond of, relish, fancy. *Like* and *love* differ greatly in strength or warmth, and may differ in kind. *Like* may be feeble and cool, and it never has the intensity of *love*. We may *like* or even *love* a person; we only *like* the most palatable kind of food. With an infinitive, *like* is the common word, *love* being appropriate only in the hyperbole of poetical or rhetorical feeling.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be suitable or agreeable; give satisfaction.

Come, boys, sing cheerfully; we shall ne'er sing younger. We have chosen a loud tune too, because it should *like* well. *Fletcher* (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iii. 2.

2. To be pleased or suited; choose: used absolutely, but formerly sometimes followed by *of*.

But when the mightiest began to *like of* the Christian faith, by their means whole free states and kingdoms became obedient unto Christ. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 6.

You have been somewhat bolder in my house
Than I could well *like of*.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

He may either go or stay, as he best *likes*. *Locke*.

3. To thrive; grow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

like[3] (līk), *n.* [< *like*[3], *v.*] A liking; a fancy; an inclination: used chiefly in the phrase *likes and dislikes*.

She used to say, "It was not her *likes*, but her husband's, or she'd have had me back."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 561.

The editor of a magazine should be above personal *likes and dislikes*, and judge articles upon their merits.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 475.

like[4] (līk), *v. i.* [< *like*[2], *a.*, 3.] To be likely: chiefly or only in the preterit *liked*, equivalent to *had like*. See *like*[2], *a.* [Rare.]

He probably got his death, as he *liked* to have done two years ago, by viewing the troops for the expedition from the wall of Kensington-Garden.
Walpole, Letters, II. 193. (*Davies.*)

likeable, likeableness. See *likable*, *likableness*.

likehood (līk'hụd), *n.* [= D. *gelijkheid* = MHG. *gelīcheit*, *glīcheit*, G. *gleichheit* = Dan. *lighed* = Sw. *likhet*; as *like*[2] + *-hood*.] Likelihood. [Very rare.]

likelihead†, *n.* [ME. *liklihede*; < *likely* + *-head*. Cf. *likelihood*.] Same as *likelihood*. *Chaucer.*

likelihood (līk'li-hụd), *n.* [< *likely* + *-hood*.] 1. The state of being likely or probable; probability; likeliness; promise.

What *likelihood* of his amendment?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 33.

By all *likelihood* these Ridges of Mountains do run in a continued Chain from one end of Peru and Chili to the other. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 95.

We were looking for an anchoring-place where there was a *likelihood* of fishing. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 72.

2. Promising state or appearance; standing; consideration. [Archaic.]

Left me in reputeless banishment,
A fellow of no mark nor *likelihood*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 45.

3. That which is probable; a probability; an indication.

Likelihodes are those [arguments] that often hit the trueth and yet are not alwaies so; as thus: Soche a young manne talketh often and that alone with soch a young maide. Ergo, he is in love with her.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Against which testimonies, *likelyhoods*, evidences, and apparent actions of his own, being so abundant, the bare denyall of one man, though with imprecation, cannot in any reason countervaile. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

4†. Likeness; resemblance; similarity.

There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black darkness, or between righteousness and reprobation.
Raleigh.

likeliness (līk′li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *liklinesse, lyklinesse*; < *likely* + *-ness*.] The condition or quality of being likely. (*a*) Probability. (*b*) Suitableness; agreeableness. (*c*†) Likeness.

That she knew not his favours *likelynesse*,
For many scarres and many hoary heares.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 39.

likely (līk′li), *a.* [< ME. *likli*; by apheresis for **ilikli*, < AS. *geliċlic*, likely, apt, < *geliċ*, like: see *like*², *a.*, and *-ly*¹.] **1†.** Similar; congenial; kindred.

Love is a celestiall harmonie
Of *likely* harts.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 198.

2. That may be suitable; preferred for a particular reason or purpose; fit or adapted, or giving promise of being so: as, a *likely* subject for satire.

In that batell Darell was Baner,
And, as the story seith in euery wise,
He was a *likely* knyght for that office.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2107.

Venator. Now Piscator, where will you begin to fish?
Piscator. We are not yet come to a *likely* place.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 61.

The swag-shopkeepers can always find customers "for anything *likely*," with the indispensable proviso that it is cheap. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 487.

3. Having likeness to truth; that seems or that may be true; credible; probable: as, a *likely* story.

Most *likely* 'tis for you. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 2. 16.

Sore hath been their fight,
As *likeliest* was when two such foes met arm'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 688.

It seems *likely* that he was in hope of being busy and conspicuous. *Johnson*, Otway.

Hence—**4.** Within the limits of probability; having a tendency; so situated or constituted that he or it will probably be or do something indicated: followed by an infinitive.

Many things happen, not *likely* to ensue from any promises of antecedencies. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 6.

The election of the speaker showed that the duke was not *likely* to have his own way in the assembly.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 348.

It is proverbial that, if a man does not care for himself, he is not *likely* to care much for other people.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 97.

5†. Liable to happen or come about; in prospect or expectation.

Have you heard of no *likely* wars toward, 'twixt the Dukes of Cornwall and Albany? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 11.

Grant that our hopes, yet *likely* of fair birth,
Should be still-born. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 63.

6. Such as may be liked; likable; pleasing; agreeable; commendable; promising; good.

Thou art as *likely* a fellow as any is in the company.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, i. 2.

Those argent fields more *likely* habitants,
Translated saints, or middle spirits, hold.
Milton, P. L., iii. 460.

From 30 to 60 *likely* young Horses.
Mass. Mercury, April 29, 1796.

He it was who had let her know when Haytersbank Farm had been to let, esteeming it a *likely* piece of land for his uncle to settle down upon.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

Time was that Cack was a . . . *likely* young man, and his wife a very respectable woman.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 11.

=**Syn. 4.** *Apt*, *Likely*, etc. See *apt*.

likely (līk′li), *adv.* [< *likely*, *a.*] Probably; as may reasonably be supposed.

like-minded (līk′mīn″ded), *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose; animated by the same spirit or temper; having the same or similar thoughts and tendencies.

Fulfil ye my joy, that ye be *likeminded*, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind. Phil. ii. 2.

liken (lī′kn), *v. t.* [< ME. *liknen, lyknen, licnen* = MLG. *likenen* = Dan. *ligne* = Sw. *likna*; as *like*², *a.*, + *-en*¹ (3). Cf. *like*², *v.*] **1†.** To make like; cause to resemble.

I will her *liken* to a laidley worm,
That warps about the stone.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, [I. 282).

It is remarkable how exactly the occasional deviations from its fundamental principles in a free constitution, and the temporary introduction of arbitrary power, *liken* it to the worst despotisms. *Brougham.*

2. To represent, declare, or describe as like or similar; compare.

Liliwhite was hur liche to *likne* the beurde [lady];
Where is ther lengged in lond a Lady so sweete?
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 195.

Men may well *lykne* that Bryd [the phœnix?] unto God; be cause that there nys no God but on.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 48.

And he said, Whereunto shall we *liken* the kingdom of God? Mark iv. 30.

Well may the preacher and the ploughman be *likened* together. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

likeness (līk′nes), *n.* [< ME. *liknesse, liknes, lyknes*, by apheresis from *iliknes*, < AS. *gelīcnes*, rarely *līcnes* (= OS. *gelīcnassi, gelīcnessi, gelīcnussi* = D. *gelijkenis* = MLG. *likenisse* = OHG. *gilīhnissi, gilīhnussi, chilīhnissa*, MHG. *gelīchnisse, gelīchnusse*, G. *gleichnis*), form, semblance, image, likeness, < *gelīc*, like, alike: see *alike*, *like*², *a.*, and *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being like or alike; the relation of two or more objects which agree in respect to some quality; similitude; similarity; resemblance.

And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our *likeness*. Gen. i. 26.

I see thee what thou art, and know
Thy *likeness* to the wise below,
Thy kindred with the great of old.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxiv.

While Spalato is putting on the *likeness* of a busy modern town, Trau has nothing to show but its ancient memories. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 180.

2. That which resembles something else; an express representation or copy; an effigy; especially, a portrait of a person, or a representation of an animal or other object.

What seem'd his head
The *likeness* of a kingly crown had on.
Milton, P. L., ii. 673.

Here, take my *Likeness* with you, whilst 'tis so.
Cowley, The Mistress, My Picture.

likerous†, *a.* See *lickerous*.

likewake† (līk′wāk), *n.* [Also *lykewake*, also assibilated *lichwake* (also by corruption *lakewake, latewake*); < ME. **likewake, lykewaik, lichewake*; < *lik*¹, *lich*, a dead body, + *wake*, a watching: see *like*¹ and *wake*¹, *n.*] A watch over a dead body.

Ne how Arcyte is brent to asshen colde,
Ne how that *liche-wake* was yholde
Al thilke night, ne howe the Grekes pleye
The wake-pleyes, ne kepe I nat to seye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2100.

The night it is her low *lykewake*,
The morn her burial day.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 303).

likewise (līk′wīz), *adv.* [Abbr. of *in like wise*. Cf. Dan. *ligerviis*.] In like manner; moreover; also; too.

The same Thursdaye we sayled, styll trauersynge ye see ayenst ye wynde; and so *lyke wyse* we dyde ye nyght followynge. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 61.

Then said Jesus unto him, Go, and do thou *likewise*.
Luke x. 37.

As there were many reformers, so *likewise* there were many reformations. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 4.

likin (lē′kēn′), *n.* [Chin., < *li*, the thousandth part of a tael, + *kin*, money.] A tax, originally of one cash per tael on the value of all sales, imposed by the people of China upon themselves, in order to make up the deficiency in the land-tax, during the Taiping rebellion (1850–64). It was to be set apart for military purposes only, and was intended to be merely a temporary measure. It is still levied, however, and has been recognized in treaties by the foreign nations trading with China. The rate varies at the different barriers all over the country; but foreign-owned goods are exempted from this and other local exactions by transit passes, which are issued by the customs authorities on the payment of a commutation of 2½ per cent. ad valorem. Also spelled *lekin*.

There were imposed special taxes, or *likin* dues [in China], on many commodities.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 70 (1886), p. 260.

liking (lī′king), *n.* [< ME. *liking, likinge, lykynge*; verbal n. of *like*³, *v.*] **1.** The state of being pleased with something; favor; approval; inclination; pleasure: as, one's *liking* for a friend; he took a *liking* to the place.

Youre *lyking* is that I shal telle a tale.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 169.

That liked, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive *liking* to the name of love.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 302.

Friendships begin with *liking* or gratitude.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxii

2. A favorable or pleasing condition; attractive appearance; comeliness; in general, appearance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They not onely giue it no maner of grace at all, but rather do disfigure the stuffe and spill the whole workmanship, taking away all bewtie and good *liking* from it.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 115.

Their young ones are in good *liking*. Job xxxix. 4.

I shall think the worse of fat men, as long as I have an eye to make difference of men's *liking*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 57.

On liking, on trial or probation; on approval: as, to engage a servant *on liking*.

Forced with regret to leave her native sphere,
Came but a while *on liking* here.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 153.

Pray excuse him, madam; . . . he [the waiter] is a very young man *on liking*, and we don't like him.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 4.

=**Syn. 1.** *Predilection*, *attachment*, etc. See *love*¹.

liking† (lī′king), *a.* [< ME. *likinge, lykynge*; ppr. of *like*³, *v.*] Pleasing; comely; good-looking.

I wot no lady so *likyng*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 868.

She, thus in blake, *likynge* to Troilus,
Over alle thinge, he stod for to beholde.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 309.

likingly†, *adv.* [< ME. *likingly*; < *liking*, *a.*, + *-ly*².] Pleasantly; agreeably.

Myn herte fil doun vnto my too
That was woont sitten ful *likingly*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

likingness†, *n.* [ME. *likingnes*; < *liking*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Pleasingness.

This hauk of herte in 3outhe y-wys
Pursueth euere this feisaunt hen;
This feisaunt hen is *likingnes*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

lil, *a.* See *lill*³.

lilac (lī′lak), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lilach, lelack*; dial. *laylock*; = F. *lilas*, < Sp. *lilac* = Pg. *lilaz* = Bulg. *lilék, ljuleka* = Bohem. *lilak* = Pol. *lilak* = Turk. *leilaq*, < Ar. *lilak*, < Pers. *lilaj, lilanj, lilang*, lilac (?), prop. the indigo-plant, with alteration of the initial consonant, < *nīlah* (also *nīl* = Hind. Ar. *nīl*), the indigo-plant (*nīlak*, bluish), < Skt. *nīla*, dark-blue indigo, *nīlī*, indigo-plant. Cf. *anil*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A shrub of the genus *Syringa*. See *Syringa*. The common lilacs are *S. vulgaris* and *S. Persica*, with their varieties; they abound, especially the former, as ornamental plants, cultivated for their beauty and fragrance. *S. vulgaris* is the larger species, having heart-shaped leaves and large thyrsiform clusters of purple flowers — the ordinary purple lilac or Scotch lilac, or, with white flowers, the common white lilac. There is also a blue-flowered variety. *S. Persica*, the Persian lilac, is a smaller, slender shrub, with looser panicles and pale flowers, blooming later, and also having a white variety. Countess Josika's lilac, *S. Josikæa*, discovered by the Countess von Josika in Transylvania, is a tall shrub with elliptical-lanceolate wrinkled leaves and bluish-purple scentless flowers. The Himalayan lilac, *S. Emodi*, is large, with dense panicles, but is not preferred to the common lilac. The lilac was formerly called *pipe-tree* or *pipe-privets*, and *blue-pipe*, on account of the large pith that could easily be bored out of the straight shoots to make pipe-stems. The common lilac has febrifugal properties. (See *lilacine*.) An oil is extracted from it for use in perfumery. The name *lilac* has also been given to various plants having some resemblance to the true lilac (see phrases below).

A fountaine of white marble with a lead cesterne, which fountaine is set round with six trees called *lelack* trees.
Survey of Nonsuch Palace, 1650 (Archæologia, [V. 434). (*Davies.*)

2. The color of the common lilac-blossom; a pale-purple color. A color-disk composed of one half artificial ultramarine, one sixth Chinese vermilion, and one third white will give a lilac.—**African lilac**, *Melia Azedarach*.—**Australian lilac**, the labiate plants *Prostanthera violacea* and *P. lasianthos*.—**Charles X. lilac**, the variety *grandiflora* of *S. vulgaris*, a form with particularly large and fine panicles.—**German lilac**, an old provincial name for a valerian, probably the red valerian, *Centranthus ruber*.—**Hungarian lilac**. Same as *Countess Josika's lilac*. See def. 1.—**Indian lilac**, the crape-myrtle, *Lagerstræmia Indica*, a beautiful lythraceous shrub from China, bearing large rose-colored flowers. It is hardy in the latitude of Washington, D. C. Sometimes, also, *Melia Azedarach*.—**Victorian lilac**. See *Hardenbergia*.—**West Indian lilac**, *Melia Azedarach*.

II. *a.* Of the light-purple color of the flower of the common lilac.

So Willy and I were wedded: I wore a *lilac* gown;
And the ringers rang with a will, and he gave the ringers a crown. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

lilaceous (lī-lā′shius), *a.* [< *lilac* + *-eous* (accom. to *-aceous*).] Of the color of lilac: as, the *lilaceous* throat of a humming-bird.

lilac-gray (lī′lak-grā), *n.* A very pale violet color. A color-disk composed of one third artificial ultramarine and two thirds white might be called a lilac-gray.

lilacine (lī′la-sin), *n.* [< *lilac* + *-ine*².] In *chem.*, a bitter principle found in the lilac.

lilac-mildew (lī′lak-mil″dū), *n.* A fungus, *Microsphæra Friesii*, infesting the leaves of the lilac.

lilac-rust (lī'lak-rust), *n.* Same as *lilac-mildew*.

lilacthroat (lī'lak-thrōt), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Phaëlamia*.

lilburn†, *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps < *lile*, contr. of *little*, + ME. *burn*, *berne*, etc., a man: see *bern*².] A heavy, stupid fellow. *Halliwell.*

Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke,
Such a *lilburne*, such a hoball, such a lobcocke.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

lile, *a.* A dialectal contraction of *little*. Compare *lill*³.

Liliaceæ (lil-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. Endlicher), < L. *Lilium*, q. v., + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, characterized by the regular symmetrical and almost always hexandrous flowers, with a non-glumaceous perianth which is free from the generally three-celled ovary. There are, with one exception, six stamens, one before each division of the perianth. The fruit is a pod or berry containing from few to many seeds having a small embryo in copious albumen. It is a large order dispersed widely round the world, and containing about 2,300 species of herbs, shrubs, and trees. Many genera, as *Lilium*, *Tulipa*, *Hyacinthus*, furnish beautiful garden-flowers; some, as *Allium*, yield esculent bulbs; a few, as *Aloë*, supply important medicines; and *Phormium* and a few others yield a textile fiber.

liliaceous (lil-i-ā'shius), *a.* [< LL. *liliaceus*, of or belonging to a lily, < L. *lilium*, a lily: see *lily*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of lilies, or plants of the order *Liliaceæ*; lily-like.

liliet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lily*.

lilied (lil'id), *a.* [< *lily* + *-ed*².] **1.** Abounding in or embellished with lilies.

By sandy Ladon's *lilied* banks.
Milton, Arcades, l. 97.

2. Resembling lilies, especially in color.

She was the fairest of all the *lilied* brood.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 6.

Shrinking Caryatides
Of just-tinged marble, like Eve's *lilied* flesh
Beneath her Maker's finger. *Browning*, Sordello.

liliform (lil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lilium*, lily, + *forma*, form.] Having the general form of a lily-flower. [Rare.]

liliformed (lil'i-fôrmd), *a.* [< *liliform* + *-ed*².] Same as *liliform*.

Pateræ of glazed ware with broad flattened rims of tasselled or *liliformed* patterns found at Canterbury.
Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XII. 73.

Lilium (lil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *lilium*, a lily: see *lily*.] A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Tulipeæ*, distinguished from the related genera by the versatile anthers. The flowers are either erect or nodding, and have as a rule a funnel-shaped perianth of six segments, with six stamens and a three-lobed stigma. There are about 45 species, found in the northern temperate regions of the world. They all have scaly bulbs, some of which are edible, as those of *L. Martagon*, eaten by the Cossacks, and those of *L. tigrinum* (the tiger-lily) and others in China and Japan. Their chief value, however, lies in the beauty of their flowers. For the species, see *lily*.

lill¹† (lil), *v. i.* and *t.* [Early mod. E. *lylle*; a var. of *loll*.] To loll.

Dreadfull Cerberus
His three deformed heads did lay along, . . .
And *lilled* forth his bloody flaming tong.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 34.

lill² (lil), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** One of the holes of a wind-instrument. [Scotch.]—**2.** A small pin. *Draper's Dictionary*.

lill³, **lil** (lil), *a.* A dialectal contraction of *little*. Also *lile*. [Southern U. S.; in negro use.]

Lille lace. See *lace*.

Lillibullero, Lilliburlero (lil″i-bu-lē'rō, -bèr-lē'rō), *n.* Originally, it is said, a watchword of the Irish Roman Catholics in their massacre of the Protestants in 1641; afterward, the name of a song burlesquing the former, said to have been written by Lord Wharton, which was extremely popular in England during and after the revolution of 1688, having the refrain "Lero, lero, lilli burlero," etc.

Lilliputian (lil-i-pū'shan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lilliput* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Lilliput, an imaginary kingdom described in Swift's "Travels of Lemuel Gulliver," or to its people, feigned to be pygmies about six inches high. Hence—**2.** Of minute size.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the imaginary kingdom of Lilliput.—**2.** A person of diminutive size; a very small dwarf.

lillypilly (lil'i-pil-i), *n.* [Australian.] A tree of the myrtle family, *Eugenia Smithii* (*Acmena floribunda*), found in Australia. It is a slender but sometimes tall tree, with terminal panicles of abundant white flowers, and a very hard and heavy wood. Also called *Australian myrtle*.

lilt (lilt), *v.* [< ME. *lilten*, *lutten*; origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To sound.

Loude alarom vpon launde *lulted* was thenne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1207.

2. To sing or play in snatches, and with easy, tripping grace, as a song or a tune; utter or pour forth with sprightliness, animation, or gaiety.

Our Jenny sings saftly the "Cowden Broom knowes,"
And Rosie *lilts* swiftly the "Milking the ewes."
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, ii. 4.

The Muse shall . . .
Such enchantment *lilt* to thee
That thou shalt hear the life-blood flow
From farthest stars to grass-blades low.
Lowell, To the Muse.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sing or play a tune in a sprightly, tripping manner; utter musical sounds flowingly and cheerfully.

Lasses a' *lilting* before the break of day.
Jane Elliot, Flowers of the Forest.

Mak' haste an turn king David owre,
An' *lilt* wi' holy clangor.
Burns, The Ordination.

2. To do anything with dexterity or quickness; spring; hop. [Rare.]

Whether the bird flit here or there,
O'er table *lilt*, or perch on chair.
Wordsworth, The Redbreast.

lilt (lilt), *n.* [< *lilt*, *v.*] **1.** A snatch of a cheerful, lively song; a short, smooth-flowing, tripping air or tune.

The blythest *lilts* that e'er my lugs heard sung.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 390.

Hence—**2.** Cadence; rhythmic swing or flow.

This faculty of hitting on the precise *lilt* of thought and measure that shall catch the universal ear and sing themselves in everybody's memory is a rare gift.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 336.

The *lilt* and melody of Shelley, joined to precision of thought and outline. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 165.

lilting (lil'ting), *a.* [< ME. *liltyng*; ppr. of *lilt*, *v.*] Played or sung in an animated manner; giving lively utterance to a lilt or song.

Many a flowte and *liltyng* horne,
And pipes made of greene corne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1223.

lily (lil'i), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lilly*, *lillie*; < ME. *lilie*, < AS. *lilie*, *lilige* = OS. *lilli* = D. *lelie* = OHG. *lilja*, MHG. *lilje* (also *gilge*), G. *lilie* = Icel. *lilja* = Dan. *lilie* = Sw. *lilja* = F. *lis* = OSp. *lilio*, Sp. Pg. *lirio* (Sp. also *lis*, < F.) = It. *giglio* (> Croatian *zhilj*) = Pol. *lilija*, *lelia* = Serv. *ljiljan* = Russ. *liliya* = Hung. *liliom*, < L. *lilium* = Serv. *lir*, *lijer*, < Gr. λείριον, a lily.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *lilies* (-iz). **1.** A plant of the genus *Lilium*, or its flower. In the four native species of the eastern United States the perianth is colored from

Lily (*Lilium superbum*).
1. Upper part of the plant with flowers. 2. Lower part of the plant with bulbs. *a*, stamen; *b*, pistil; *c*, fruit.

yellow to scarlet, with purple or brown spots on the inside. They are: the wild orange-red lily, *L. Philadelphicum*, with flowers erect and sepals not recurved, common in sandy soil; the Southern red lily, *L. Catesbœi*, with solitary erect flowers and recurved sepals; *L. Canadense*, with several nodding flowers and the sepals recurved, common in the north; and the American Turk's-cap or swamp-lily, *L. superbum*, with a pyramidal panicle, often with 20 or sometimes even 40 blossoms, found on low grounds at the north. Among the eight species of the Pacific slope are the Washington lily, *L. Washingtonianum* often with as many as 20 large and fragrant white flowers, becoming purplish, in a thyrsoid raceme; the panther-lily, *L. pardalinum*; and Humboldt's lily, *L. Humboldtii*. Among European species are the Martagon lily, *L. Martagon*, found wild in Europe and in Siberia, and cultivated from time immemorial, the varieties differing in color; the bulb-bearing lily, *L. bulbiferum*, with orange-red flowers and bulblets in the axils of the upper leaves, a plant of the region of the Alps, long known to gardeners; and the white or Madonna lily, *L. candidum*, also called *annunciation lily*, found wild in the northern Mediterranean countries. Among the fine Asiatic lilies are the lance-leafed or spear-leafed lily, *L. speciosum* (*lancifolium*), from Corea and Japan, with white flowers more or less suffused or spotted with pink, and with the lower part of the sepals covered with papillæ; the giant lily, *L. giganteum*, the largest of the genus, from the Himalayan region; and the tiger-lily, *L. tigrinum*, so called from its spots, a plant introduced from China and known everywhere. There are many other less-known lilies.

Softur then watur or eny licour,
Or dewz that lith on the *lilie* flour,
Was Cristes bodi in blod colour.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

Lay her in *lillies* and in violets.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 302.

2. Any one of many plants resembling the lily.—**3.** The end of a compass which points to the north: so called from being frequently ornamented with a lily or fleur-de-lis.

If we place a needle touched at the foot of tongs or andirons, it will obvert or turn aside its *lillie* or north point, and conform its cuspis or south extream with the andiron.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

African lily, a plant of the genus *Agapanthus*.—**Atamasco lily**, *Zephyranthes Atamasco*. See *Zephyranthes*, and also *Amaryllis*.—**Belladonna lily.** See *Amaryllis*.—**Blackberry lily**, *Belamcanda* (*Pardanthus*) *Chinensis*, of the iris family.—**Calla lily.** See *calla*, 3. **Day-lily.** See *Hemerocallis*.—**Fleur-de-lis of three lilies.** See *fleur-de-lis*. **Florentine lily.** See *giglio*.—**Jacobæa lily**, *Sprekelia formosissima*.—**Knight's-star lily.** See *Hippeastrum*.—**Lent-lily**, the daffodil.—**Lilies of France**, the fleurs-de-lis which constitute the distinctive armorial bearing of the ancient royal family of France, and figured on the French royal standard.

But Magua is pledged not to sully the *lilies of France*.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xvii.

Lily of the flag, in *her.*, a fleur-de-lis, as borne in the arms of France.—**Mexican lily**, *Amaryllis reginæ*, a plant with beautiful scarlet flowers.—**Pond-lily**, the spatter-dock, genus *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*); also, the common species of *Nymphæa* (*Castalia*).—**Water-lily**, most often *Nymphæa* (*Castalia*). See *water-lily*.—**Yellow lily**, the gold-lily. See def. 1, above.

II. *a.* Resembling a white lily, especially in purity; pure; unsullied.

By Cupid's dove,
And so thou shalt! and by the *lily* truth
Of my own breast, thou shalt, beloved youth!
Keats, Endymion, iv.

Elaine, the *lily* maid of Astolat,
High in her chamber up a tower to the east
Guarded the sacred shield of Lancelot.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

lily-beetle (lil'i-bē″tl), *n.* A beetle, *Crioceris merdigera*.

lily-encrinite (lil'i-en″kri-nīt), *n.* Same as *stone-lily*. See *encrinite*.

lily-faced (lil'i-fāst), *a.* Pale-faced; affectedly modest or sensitive.

Like a squeamish dame,
Shrink and look *lily-faced*. *J. Baillie*.

lily-handed (lil'i-han″ded), *a.* Having white, delicate hands; hence, effeminate.

No little *lily-handed* Baronet he,
A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

lily-hyacinth (lil'i-hī″a-sinth), *n.* A bulbous perennial plant with blue flowers, *Scilla Liliohyacinthus*.

lily-iron (lil'i-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *whaling*, the detachable barbed head of a harpoon. There are two barbs, and between them, a little to one side and at an angle with the axis of the head, is fixed the harpoon-shank, which carries the line. The harpoon, owing to this peculiarity of form, penetrates the whale's body in a curved course, and thus secures a firm hold.

lilyliver (lil'i-liv″ėr), *n.* A white-livered person; a coward.

I always knew that I was a *lily-liver*.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, xii.

lily-livered (lil'i-liv″ėrd), *a.* White-livered; cowardly.

Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear,
Thou *lily-liver'd* boy. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 17.

lily-of-the-valley (lil'i-ov-the-val'i), *n.* See *Convallaria*.

lily-pad (lil'i-pad), *n.* The broad leaf of a water-lily, especially as it lies upon the water in its place of growth. [U. S.]

A deer had been down to eat the *lily-pads* at the foot of the lake the night before.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 145.

lily-star (lil'i-stär), *n.* Same as *feather-star*.

lily-white (lil'i-hwīt), *a.* [< ME. *liliwhite*, *lilie-whyt*; < *lily* + *white*.] White as a lily. [Poetical.]

Lord Ronald brought a *lily-white* doe
To give his cousin, Lady Clare.
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

lim†, *n.* An obsolete but historically more correct spelling of *limb*¹.

Lima (lī′mä), *n.* [NL. (Bruguières, 1791), appar. so called from the shape of their shells, < L. *lima*, a file.] **1.** A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Limidæ*. The obliquely oval shell gapes anteriorly and has a straight toothless hinge,

Lima squamosa.

Lima Plagiostoma cardiformis.

and the mantle-margin is cirrose. *L. hians* swims easily like a scallop, with a flapping movement of the valves, spins a byssus, and sometimes builds a nest or burrow. The genus was formerly placed with the scallops in *Pectinidæ*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Lima bark. See *bark*[2].

Limacea (lī-mā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1809), < *Limax* (*Limac-*) + *-ea*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Limax*, including all the naked terrestrial gastropods. By later systematists its constituents have been distributed among the families *Limacidæ*, *Arionidæ*, *Vitrinidæ*, *Testacellidæ*, and *Onchidiidæ*.

limacel, limacelle (lim-a-sel′), *n.* [< F. *limacelle*, dim., < NL. *Limax* (*Limac-*), q. v.] The small internal shell of the genus *Limax*. It has a subquadrangular form, and has no spire, but a marginal nucleus near the posterior end.

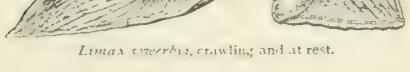
limaceous (lī-mā′shius), *a.* [< L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail, slug, + *-eous*.] Like a slug; of or relating to the *Limacidæ*.

Limaces (lī-mā′sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., plural of *Limax*.] Same as *Limacea*. *Férussac*, 1819.

limacian (lī-mā′shian), *n.* [< L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail, slug, + *-ian*.] A limacid; a slug, or some related pulmobranchiate.

limacid (lim′a-sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Limacidæ*; a slug.

Limacidæ (lī-mas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limax* (*Limac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of land-snails or terrestrial pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Limax*, accepted with various limitations, sometimes merged in *Helicidæ*; the slugs. In a



Limax sycorbius, crawling and at rest.

strict sense now current, the *Limacidæ* are those land-gastropods which have a naked body, the mantle being small, narrow, anterior, and shield-like; the shell reduced to a rudiment and concealed under the mantle; the jaw ribless; and the teeth of three kinds — a central tricuspid, laterals of same height as the central and bicuspid or tricuspid, and marginals differing from the laterals and aculeate, unicuspid, or bicuspid. Wider limits and vaguer characters were assigned to the *Limacidæ* by older authors. The species are of nearly world wide distribution, but most numerous in temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The slugs of gardens and damp places are familiar examples.

limaciform (lī-mas′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail, slug, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a slug; limaceous. Specifically applied in entomology to certain ovate herbivorous larvæ with short or obsolete legs, and having the body covered with a kind of slime, as those of certain *Tenthredinidæ*.

Limacina[1] (lī-ma-sī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail, + *-ina*[1].] A genus of pteropods, typical of the family *Limacinidæ*. *L. borealis* is one of the animals which form brit or whale-food. *Cuvier*, 1817.

Limacina antarctica.

Limacina[2] (lī-ma-sī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limax* (*Limac-*) + *-ina*[2].] **1.** Same as *Limacea*. *Wiegmann*, 1832; *Macgillivray*, 1843. — **2.** A subfamily of *Helicidæ*, restricted to the genus *Limax*: same as *Limacinæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

Limacinæ (lī-ma-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limax* (*Limac-*) + *-inæ*.] **1.** A subfamily of land-snails referred to the family *Helicidæ*, typified by the genus *Limax*, and variously limited. It is nearly or quite the same as *Limacidæ*. — **2.** A family of pteropods containing the genera *Limacina* and *Atlanta*. *Férussac*, 1821.

limacine (lim′a-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Limacinæ* or *Limacidæ*, or having their characters; limaciform; limaceous.

II. *n.* A slug of the subfamily *Limacinæ* or family *Limacidæ*.

Limacinea (lī-ma-sin′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] **1.** In De Blainville's classification (1825), the third family of his *Pulmobranchiata*, distinguished from *Auriculacea* and *Limnacea*, and containing the genera *Succinea*, *Bulimus*, *Achatina*, *Clausilia*, *Pupa*, *Helix*, *Testacella*, *Parmacella*, *Limacella*, *Limax*, *Onchidium*, etc. It is thus an enormous group, equivalent to the suborder *Geophila* or *Stylommatophora*, now divided into many modern families, and no longer in use.

2. Same as *Limacea*. *Reeve*, 1841.

limacinian (lī-ma-sin′i-an), *n.* [< *limacine* + *-ian*.] A slug or slug-like animal; any limacine.

limacinid (lī-mas′i-nid), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Limacinidæ*.

Limacinidæ (lī-ma-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limacina* + *-idæ*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Limacina*, with fins attached to the sides of the body and united ventrally by operculigerous lobes, and with a spiral or subspiral shell coiled toward the left. It contains many species, living near the surface of the ocean in different parts of the world. See cut under *Limacinæ*.

Limacodes (lī-ma-kō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεῖμαξ (> L. *limax*), a slug, snail (see *Limax*), + εἶδος, form.] A genus of moths sometimes giving name to a family *Limacodidæ*. In Latreille's classification it was put in his third section (*Pseudobombyces*) of nocturnal *Lepidoptera*, and characterized by "having the caterpillars like wood-lice," whence the name. It is now referred to *Arctiidæ*. *L. testudo* and *L. asellus* are examples.

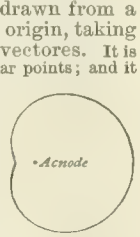
Limacodidæ (lī-ma-kod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limacodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of moths named from the genus *Limacodes*. The antennæ are not pectinated, and the larvæ are onisciform. Also called *Cochleopodidæ*, or abandoned to *Arctiidæ*.

limacoid (lim′a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Limax* (*Limac-*) + *-oid*. Cf. *Limacodes*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Limacidæ* or *Limacoidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A slug of the family *Limacidæ*.

Limacoidea (lī-ma-koi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fitzinger, 1833), < *Limax* (*Limac-*) + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Same as *Limacea*.

limaçon (lim′a-son), *n.* [F., a snail, < L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail.] **1**†. Any univalve shell. — **2.** A curve, invented and named by Pascal, generated from a circle by adding a constant length to all the radii vectores drawn from a point of its circumference as an origin, taking proper account of negative radii vectores. It is a Cartesian, having cusps on the circular points; and it has a single bitangent, which is always real. It has three varieties, all of which are unicursal curves of the fourth order. One of these is the cardioid, which is a single form lying between the other two. It is of the third class. It has no node, but a cusp at the origin, and has no inflections. (See cut under *cardioid*.) All other limaçons are of the fourth class. Those lying outside of the cardioid have the origin as an acnode, and two real inflections; those lying within the cardioid have a crunode at the origin, and two imaginary inflections. For a crunodal limaçon, see *Cartesian*, *n.*, 2.



Acnodal Limaçon.

Limadæ (lim′a-dē), *n. pl.* See *Limidæ*.

limail† (li-māl′), *n.* [ME., also *lymail*, *lymaille*, < OF. *limaile*, F. *limaille* (= Sp. *limalla* = Pg. *limalha*), filings, < *limer*, file, < L. *limare*, file: see *limation*.] Filings of any metal.

> Therein put was of silver *lymaille*
> An ounce, and stopped was, withouten fayle,
> The hole with wex, to kepe the *lymail* in.
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 151.

Limapontia (lī-ma-pon′shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Forbes, 1832), < *Limax* + Gr. πόντος, sea.] A genus of slug-like nudibranchiates, typical of the family *Limapontiidæ*.

Limapontiidæ (lī″ma-pon-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limapontia* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Limapontia*. The species are slug-like, with a flat head prolonged laterally into simple tentacles, dorsal anus, and no branchiæ; the radula has a single row of teeth. They are inhabitants of the coast of the North Atlantic. Also *Limapontidæ*.

limation (lī-mā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *limatio*(*n-*), a diminishing (lit. prop. a filing), < L. *limare*, pp. *limatus*, file (see *lime*[6]), < *lima*, a file: see *Lima*.] The act of filing or polishing. [Rare.]

limature (lī′ma-tūr), *n.* [= OF. *limature*, *limeure* = Sp. Pg. *limadura* = It. *limatura*, < L. *limatura*, filings, < *limare*, file: see *limation*.] **1.** The act of filing. — **2.** Filings; particles removed by a file. [Rare.]

lima-wood (lē′mä-wud), *n.* See *brazil*, 2.

Limax (lī′maks), *n.* [NL., < L. *limax*, a slug, snail, kindred with L. *limus*, slime, mud; cf. Gr. λίμνη, a marsh.] **1.** The typical genus of *Limacidæ*, formerly of great extent and heterogeneous composition, now restricted to the slugs which are without a caudal mucous pore, with a concealed quadrate non-spiral shell or limacel, and a smooth jaw. — **2**†. [*l. c.*] In early systems of classification, as the Linnean, the animal or soft body of any univalve, considered apart from its shell, which latter was otherwise classified.

limb[1] (lim), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lim*, *lym*, *lymme*; < ME. *lim*, < AS. *lim* (pl. *limu*, *lemet*) = Icel. *limr* = Sw. Dan. *lem*, a limb, member of the body.] **1.** A part or member of an animal body distinct from the head and trunk; an appendicular member; a leg, an arm, or a wing: often limited in meaning to the leg, at present general out of affected or prudish unwillingness to use the word *leg*.

> He was a moche man and a longe,
> In every *lym* styll and stronge.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 74. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Sūme han here Armes or here *Lymes* alle to broken, and sōme the sides. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 175.
>
> Of courage haughty, and of *limb*
> Heroic built. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 484.
>
> I lastly was with Curtis, among the floating batt'ries,
> And there I left for witness an arm and a *limb*.
> *Burns*, Jolly Beggars, I am a Son of Mars.
>
> "A bit of the wing, Roxy, or of the — under *limb*?" The first laugh broke out at this.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

2. The branch of a tree: applied only to a branch of some size, and not to a small twig. — **3.** The part of a bow above or below the grip or handle. — **4.** A thing or person regarded as a part of something else; a part; a member: as, a *limb* of the devil; a *limb* of the law.

> Crye we to Kynde that he come and defende vs,
> Foles, fro this fendes *lymes* for Piers loue the Plowman.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 76.
>
> That little *limb* of the devil has cheated the gallows.
> *Scott.*

5. A mischievous or roguish person, especially a young person; an imp; a scapegrace; a scamp. [Colloq.]

> I had it from my maid Joan Hearsay; and she had it from a *limb* o' the school, she says, a little *limb* of nine year old. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iii. 2.

Exarticulate limbs. See *exarticulate*. = Syn. 1. See *member*.

limb[1] (lim), *v. t.* [< *limb*[1], *n.*] **1.** To supply with limbs.

> As they please,
> They *limb* themselves, and colour, shape, or size
> Assume, as likes them best, condense or rare.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 352.

2. To dismember; tear or carve off the limbs of: as, to *limb* a turkey; to *limb* a tree.

> It [a dam] seemed to be built principally of alder poles well *limbed* off, and placed, roughly speaking, side by side. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 231.

limb[2] (lim), *n.* [< F. *limbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *limbo*, < L. *limbus*, a border, edge, fringe, belt, the zodiac (in NL. esp. the border or outer edge of the sun or moon). Cf. *limbus*, *limbo*.] **1.** In *astron.*, the border or outermost edge of the disk of the sun or moon.

> The star once risen, though only one man in the hemisphere has yet seen its upper *limb* in the horizon, will mount and mount, until it becomes visible to other men, to multitudes, and climbs the zenith of all eyes.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 188.

2. The graduated edge of a circle or other astronomical or surveying instrument, etc. — **3.** In *zoöl.*, the lateral area or marginal band of the cephalic shield of trilobites on either side of the glabellum, corresponding to a pleuron of the thoracic region. — **4.** In *bot.*, the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corolla, or of a petal or sepal.

limbat (lim′bat), *n.* A cooling periodical wind in the island of Cyprus, blowing from the northwest from eight o'clock in the morning until noon or later.

limbate (lim′bāt), *a.* [< LL. *limbatus*, edged, < L. *limbus*, a border, edge: see *limb*[2].] **1.** In *bot.*, bordered: said especially of a flower, etc., in which one color is surrounded by an edging of another. — **2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having a limb or limbus; bordered; margined: said of various parts and organs.

limb-bearing (lim′bār″ing), *a.* Furnished with or supporting limbs: said of those segments in arthropods or articulated animals which bear true jointed appendages or their homologues, as the thoracic segments which bear the legs and the cephalic segments which bear the palpi and antennæ.

limbec, limbeck (lim′bek), *n.* [Also *limbeke*; contr. of **alimbec*, *alembic*, q. v.] **1**†. A still.

The blood, together with the opened veins, were stilled in a ... shell of lead, drawn thorow a *Limbeck*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 168.

2. In *her.*, the representation of an alembic or still used as a bearing.

limbec†, **limbeck**† (lim'bek), *v. t.* [< *limbec, limbeck*, *n.*] To strain or pass through a still.

The greater do nothing but *limbeck* their brains in the art of alchemy. *Sandys*, State of Religion.

limbed (limd), *a.* [< *limb*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having limbs: used mostly in composition with adjectives: as, strong-*limbed*, large-*limbed*, short-*limbed*.

Timerously hasting from the sickly pale face or feeble *limmed* suter. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, p. 8.

Innumerous living creatures, perfect forms,
Limb'd and full grown. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 456.

limber[1] (lim'bėr), *a.* [Also formerly or dial. *limmer;* appar. for **limper*, < *limp*[1] + *-er*, with freq. (adj.) force.] Easily bent; flexible; pliant; lithe; yielding: as, a *limber* rod; a *limber* joint.

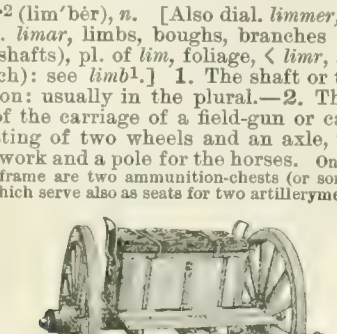
You put me off with *limber* vows. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 47.

I could skip
Out of my skin now, like a subtle snake,
I am so *limber*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 1.

limber[1] (lim'bėr), *v. t.* [< *limber*[1], *a.*] To cause to become limber; render limber or pliant. [Rare.]

Her stiff hams, that have not been bent to a civility for ten years past, are now *limbered* into courtesies three deep at every word.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 356.

limber[2] (lim'bėr), *n.* [Also dial. *limmer;* prob. < Icel. *limar*, limbs, boughs, branches (hence in E. shafts), pl. of *lim*, foliage, < *limr*, a limb (branch): see *limb*[1].] 1. The shaft or thill of a wagon: usually in the plural.—2. The fore part of the carriage of a field-gun or cannon, consisting of two wheels and an axle, with a framework and a pole for the horses. On the top of the frame are two ammunition-chests (or sometimes one), which serve also as seats for two artillerymen. The



Limber.

limber is connected with the gun-carriage properly so called by an iron hook called the *pintle*, fastened into an eye in the trail or block which supports the cannon in the rear. When the gun is brought into action, it is unlimbered by unfastening the block from the pintle and laying it on the ground.

3. *Naut.*, a hole cut through the floor-timbers as a passage for water to the pump-well.

limber[2] (lim'bėr), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *limber*[2], *n.*] To attach the limber to, as a gun; fasten together the two parts of a gun-carriage, in preparation for moving away: often with *up*.

The enemy soon *limbered up* and fled west.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 244.

limber-board (lim'bėr-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a short plank placed over a limber-hole to keep out dirt, etc.

limber-box (lim'bėr-boks), *n.* Same as *limber-chest*.

limber-chain (lim'bėr-chān), *n.* 1. In *artillery*, a keep-chain which goes round the pintle and confines the trail to the limber, preventing its flying off the limber-hook. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc. —2. *Naut.*, a chain lying in the limber-holes of a ship so as to be drawn to and fro to clear the holes.

limber-chest (lim'bėr-chest), *n.* In *artillery*, the box for ammunition placed on the limber of a field-piece. Sometimes called *limber-box*.

Some of . . . [the Confederates], springing nimbly on his *limber-chests*, shot down his horses and then his men.
The Century, XXXVI. 103.

limber-hole (lim'bėr-hōl), *n.* Same as *limber*[2], 3.

limberness (lim'bėr-nes), *n.* The quality of being limber or easily bent; flexibleness; pliancy.

limber-strake (lim'bėr-strāk), *n.* The plank in the floor of a vessel nearest the keelson.

limb-girdle (lim'gėr'dl), *n.* In *anat.*, the bony or gristly apparatus by which a limb is attached to the trunk; the basis of the appendicular skeleton; the shoulder-girdle or hip-girdle; the pectoral or pelvic arch.

limb-guard (lim'gärd), *n.* Defensive armor for the legs and arms.

limbi, *n.* Plural of *limbus*, 2.

limbic (lim'bik), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to a limbus or border; bordering; marginal. — **Limbic lobe**, in *anat.* See *lobe*.

limb-meal† (lim'mēl), *adv.* [< ME. *limmele, limemele*, < AS. *limmælum*, limb by limb, < *lim*, limb, + *mælum*, dat. pl. of *māl*, a portion, meal: see *meal*[2], *-meal*.] Limb by limb; limb from limb piecemeal.

O that I had her here, to tear her *limb-meal*.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 147.

limbo (lim'bō), *n.* [Orig. in the phrase *in limbo*, which is wholly L. (ML.): L. *in*, in; *limbo*, abl. of *limbus*, a border, edge, in ML. a supposed region on the border of hell: see *limbus*. The prep. *in* being taken as E., the L. abl. noun came to be used as an E. noun.] 1. A supposed border-land of hell; a region which has been believed by many to exist on the borders of hell, and to be the appointed abode of those who have not received the grace of Christ while living, and yet have not deserved the punishments of wilful and impenitent sinners. See the phrases.

What! heris thou nozt this vggely noyse,
Thes lurdans that in *lymbo* dwelle,
Thei make menyng of many joies,
And musteres grete mirthe thame emell.
York Plays, p. 378.

O, what a sympathy of woe is this,
As far from help as *Limbo* is from bliss!
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 149.

The gate of Dante's *Limbo* is left ajar even for the ancient philosophers to slip out.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 113.

2. Any similar region apart from this world.

A *limbo* large and broad, since call'd
The Paradise of Fools. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 495.

3. A prison or other place of confinement; any place where things of little or doubtful value are deposited or thrown aside.

He threw it therefore into a *limbo* of ambiguities.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., v.

Quarantine is a sort of *limbo*, without the pale of civilized society. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.

There is a *limbo* of curious evidence bearing on the subject of pre-natal influences.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, Pref.

Limbo of infants (*limbus infantium* or *infantum*), in *Rom. Cath.* and *scholastic theol.*, the appointed place after death of infants who die without receiving baptism. **Limbo of the fathers** or **of the patriarchs** (*limbus patrum*), the place (the outermost circle of hell) where it has been believed the spirits of the righteous who died before the death of Christ were confined until his descent into hell. It has been identified with the "prison" of the spirits to whom Christ preached when "put to death in the flesh" (1 Pet. iii. 18–20).

limb-root (lim'röt), *n.* In *anat.*, the part of the skeleton which bears a limb. Thus, the pectoral and pelvic arches, or shoulder- and hip-girdles, are the limb-roots respectively of the fore and hind limbs: the actinosts of some fishes are limb-roots.

Limburger cheese. See *cheese*[1].

limburgite (lim'bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Limburg*, a former duchy, now divided between Belgium and the Netherlands, + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Rosenbusch to a rock which is related to peridotite, and consists chiefly of olivin and augite with some magnetite and apatite in a variable but largely vitreous magma. It is essentially a basalt destitute of feldspathic constituents. To specimens of this rock from Bohemia the name of *magma-basalt* was given by Boficky.

limbus (lim'bus), *n.* [L., a border, edge, ML. esp. as in def. 1 of *limbo:* see *limbo, limb*[2].] 1. Same as *limbo*, 1.

What thanne, is *lymbus* lorne, allas!
Garre Satan helpe that we were wroken,
This werke is werse thanne euere it was.
York Plays, p. 384.

2. Pl. *limbi* (-bī). In *anat.*, a border.—**Limbus infantium** or **infantum**. See *limbo of infants*, under *limbo*.—**Limbus laminæ spiralis**, the membranous spiral cushion resting on the border of the osseous spiral lamina of the cochlea. It extends from the attachment of the membrane of Reissner and terminates externally in a crest overhanging the spiral groove.—**Limbus pallialis**, the pallial border; the edge of the mantle or mantle-flap of a mollusk.—**Limbus patrum**. See *limbo of the fathers*, under *limbo*.

lime[1] (līm), *n.* [< ME. *lim, lym*, < AS. *līm*, bitumen, cement, glue, = D. *lijm* = MLG. *līm* = OHG. MHG. *līm*, G. *leim*, glue, = Icel. *līm* = Sw. Dan. *lim*, lime, glue; akin to AS. *lām*, E. *loam*, to Icel. *leir*, etc., clay, mud (> E. *lair*[3]), and prob. to L. *līmus*, slime, mud; cf. L. *linere*, smear: see *liniment, letter*[3].] 1. Any viscous substance; especially, a viscous substance laid on twigs for catching birds; bird-lime.

You must lay *lime* to tangle her desires.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 68.

2. An alkaline earth of great economic importance. It is the oxid of the metallic base calcium; but neither this metal nor its oxid occurs in nature in the uncombined condition, although existing in enormous quantity in various combinations. Lime as artificially made for use in the arts is prepared by calcining limestone or marble, or sometimes sea-shells, in properly constructed furnaces, known generally as lime-kilns, or simply kilns. By this process the carbonic acid is driven off from the lime, and the latter remains as an infusible amorphous substance, which is white when pure limestone has been employed. In this condition it is commonly known as *quicklime*. When exposed to the air it attracts moisture and falls into powder, with greater or less rapidity according to the humidity of the atmosphere and the quality of the lime. This process is called *air-slaking*. For use in preparing mortar lime is slaked by the addition of water, which is absorbed with avidity and with considerable evolution of heat. Lime may be so slaked that if packed in tight barrels immediately after the slaking it will keep for months without serious change or injury; in most cases, however, the lime is slaked with the addition of a large quantity of water, and is then immediately mixed with the amount of sand deemed suitable for making the desired quality of mortar. (See *mortar*.) There are few limestones which do not contain a greater or less quantity of sand and clay or of silicates of various bases mixed with the calcareous material. The lime as prepared from various qualities of rocks varies in character with the nature and amount of this foreign admixture. Limestone containing less than 5 or 6 per cent. of impurities yields a rich or, as it is often called, a "fat" lime; with more than that amount the lime is poor, and does not augment in bulk to any considerable extent when slaked with water. When the amount of silica, alumina, etc., in the limestone is increased to above 15 per cent., the lime made from it begins to acquire the property known as "hydraulicity," or of hardening, or "setting," as it is technically called, under water. (See *cement*, 2.) By far the most extensive use made of lime is as the chief ingredient in mortar; but there are many other purposes to which it is applied when a strong and cheap base is desired. It is of importance in tanning, in various processes of chemical manufacture, as in the preparation of ammonia and the caustic alkalis and of bleaching-powder, for fertilizing or ameliorating land, for purifying gas, and for various other purposes. Sulphate of lime, or gypsum, is found in the form of alabaster and of selenite. It is ground and roasted at a low heat to make plaster of Paris, and is used for molding and statuary. For notices of the nature and distribution of the most important salts of lime, see, for the carbonates, *calcite, aragonite, limestone*, and *marble;* for the sulphates, *anhydrite, gypsum*, and *plaster of Paris* (under *plaster*); for the phosphates, *apatite* and *phosphorite*. For the presence and action of lime in natural waters, see *water*, and also *stalagmite* and *stalactite*. — **Chlorid of lime**. Same as *calx chlorata* (which see, under *calx*[1]). — **Cream of lime**. See *cream*[1]. — **Hydraulic lime**. See *hydraulic*. — **Lime cartridge**. See *cartridge*. — **Milk of lime**. See *milk*. — **White lime**, a solution or preparation of lime used for whitewashing: a variety of whitewash. (See also *gas-lime*.)

lime[1] (līm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *limed*, ppr. *liming*. [< ME. *limen*, < AS. *līmian* (= D. *lijmen* = OHG. *līmjan*, MHG. *līmen*, G. *leimen* = Dan. *lime* = Sw. *limma*), smear with lime, < *līm*, lime: see *lime*[1], *n.*] 1. To smear with a viscous substance for the purpose of catching birds.

For who so wol his hondis *lyme*,
They mosten be the more unclene.
Gower. (*Halliwell.*)

York, and impious Beaufort, that false priest,
Have all *limed* bushes to betray thy wings,
And, fly thou how thou canst, they'll tangle thee.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 54.

Hence—2. To entangle; insnare; encumber.

O *limed* soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engaged! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 68.

True—we had *limed* ourselves
With open eyes, and we must take the chance.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

3. To apply lime to; in a special use, to manure with lime, as soil; throw lime into, as a pond or stream, to kill the fish in it.

Encouragement . . . to improve [land] by draining, marling, and *liming*. *Sir J. Child*, On Trade.

4. To sprinkle with slaked lime, as a floor; treat with lime; in *leather-manuf.*, to steep (hides) in a solution of lime in order to remove the hair. —5†. To cement.

I will not ruinate my father's house,
Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 84.

lime[2] (līm), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption of *line*[4] for orig. *lind:* see *lind*.] I. *n.* A tree of the genus *Tilia*, natural order *Tiliaceæ;* the linden.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the tree so called. — **Lime hawk-moth**, *Smerinthus tiliæ*, whose larva feeds on the lime.

lime[3] (līm), *n.* [< F. *lime*, < Pers. *līmū*, a lemon, a citron: see *lemon*.] 1. A tree, a variety of *Citrus Medica*. The sour lime (var. *acida*) has a globose fruit, smaller than the lemon, with thin rind, and yields an extremely acid juice. (See *lime-juice*.) It is cultivated in southern Europe, India, Florida, etc. The sweet lime of India is the variety *Limetta*.

2. The fruit of the lime-tree.

The ruddier orange and the paler *lime*.
Cowper, Task, iii. 573.

Indian wild lime. See *Limonia*. — **Ogeechee lime**, the sour tupelo, *Nyssa capitata*, found in parts of the southern United States. Its large acid fruit is made into a con-

serve called *Ogeechee limes.*—**Wild lime,** *Zanthoxylum Pterota,* a small tree with a hard, close-grained, reddish-brown wood, found in tropical America and extending into the southern United States.

lime[1]† (līm), *n.* [Also *leam, *liem, lyam;* < OE. *lem,* also *lien,* F. *lien* = Pr. *liam* = Pg. *liame, ligame* = It. *legame, ligame,* < L. *ligamen,* a band: see *lien*[2] (another form of the same word) and *ligament.*] A cord for leading a dog; a leash. Hence *limer, limmer*[3], *limehound.*

My hound then in my *lyam,* I by the woodman's art
Forecast where I may lodge the goodly high-palm'd hart.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, vi.

lime[5]†, *n.* [ME. *lime, lyme,* < OE. **lime* (?), limit, < L. *limes,* limit: see *limit.*] Limit; end.

Ryȝt as we cleye ȝet the same,
And herrafter shulde withouȝte *lyme.*
Chron. Vilodun, p. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

lime[6]†, *v. t.* [< OE. *limer,* F. *limer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *limar* = It. *limare,* < L. *limare,* file, < *lima,* a file.] To file; polish.

It was like a *lymed* [var. a thynge of] glas,
But that it shoon ful more clere.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1124.

limeball-light (līm′bâl-līt), *n.* Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

lime-boil (līm′boil), *n.* In *calico-bleaching,* the passing of the goods through milk of lime. Also called *lime-bowk.*

lime-burner (līm′bėr″nėr), *n.* One who burns limestone to form lime.

lime-bush (līm′bůsh), *n.* A bush smeared with lime.

He's flown to another *lime-bush;* there he will flutter as long more, till he have ne'er a feather left.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

lime-catcher (līm′kach″ėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a form of filter to intercept the lime in the feed-water, and thus prevent the deposit of scale in the boiler. It consists of a cage filled with loose charcoal or other material, inclosed in the dome of a steam-boiler and in communication with it. The feed-water is admitted above the filter, through which it trickles down, leaving its lime and other impurities in the charcoal. Also called *lime-extractor.*

lime-cracker (līm′krak″ėr), *n.* In cement-works, a mill in which crude plaster and calcined limestone are coarsely ground. It is made of chilled iron, and its core and teeth are removable in sections, so that separate parts can be repaired when affected by wear.

lime-dog† (līm′dog), *n.* A limehound.

lime-feldspar (līm′feld″spär), *n.* See *feldspar.*

lime-floor (līm′flōr), *n.* A floor made of lime mortar beaten and smoothed to an even surface.

limehound† (līm′hound), *n.* [Also *leamhound;* so called as being led by a lime or leam; < *lime*[4] + *hound.* Cf. *limmer*[3] and *lym*[2].] A dog used in hunting the wild boar; a limmer.

But Talus, that could like a *lime-hound* winde her,
And all things secrete wisely could bewray,
At length found out whereas she hidden lay.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 25.

lime-juice (līm′jös), *n.* The juice of the lime, used for much the same purposes as lemon-juice. It is especially in favor as an antiscorbutic, and forms a part of the outfit of vessels bound on long voyages, especially for arctic regions.

lime-juicer (līm′jö″sėr), *n.* A British sailor: so called because he is obliged by law to use lime-juice at sea as an antiscorbutic. [Amer. naut. slang.]

lime-kiln (līm′kil), *n.* [Formerly also *limekill;* < *lime*[1] + *kiln.*] A kiln or furnace in which lime is made by calcining limestone or shells.

lime-light (līm′līt), *n.* Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

lime-machine (līm′ma-shēn″), *n.* In *gas-manuf.,* a machine for purifying gas by causing it to pass through lime.

Limenitis (lim-e-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Λιμενῖτις, an epithet of Artemis, lit. of harbors, < λιμήν, a harbor, haven.] A genus of nymphalid butterflies, having the head narrower than the thorax, the antennæ nearly as long as the body, and ample wings without ocelli. *L. camilla* and *L. sibylla* are brownish-black European species with white markings, notable for their graceful flight. *L. ursula* and *L. arthemis* are found in the middle and eastern portions of the United States. *L. sibylla* is the white admiral of English collectors. *L. disippus* is a very common North American butterfly, also called *Basilarchia archippus* (not to be confounded with *Danaus* or *Danais archippus,* now called *D. plexippus*). *Limenitis lanquana* is a well-known species of the United States. See cut under *disippus.*

lime-ointment (līm′oint″ment), *n.* In *phar.,* an ointment consisting of 4 parts of slaked lime, 1 part of lard, and 3 parts of olive-oil.

lime-pit (līm′pit), *n.* A limestone-quarry.

lime-powder (līm′pou″dėr), *n.* The crackled lime resulting from air-slaking.

lime-punch (līm′punch), *n.* A punch in which lime-juice is substituted for lemon-juice.

limert, limeret, *n.* Middle English forms of *limmer*[3].

Limerick hook, lace, etc. See *hook, lace,* etc.

lime-rod (līm′rod), *n.* [ME. *lymrod;* < *lime*[1] + *rod.*] A twig smeared with bird-lime. Also *lime-twig,* and formerly *limeyard.*

The egle of blak therin,
Caught with the *lymrod.*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 394.

limes (lī′mēz), *n.*; pl. *limites* (lim′i-tēz). [L., a cross-path, balk, boundary, limit: see *limit, n.*] 1. In *anat.,* one of two distinct tracts of the lateral root of the olfactory lobe of the brain, distinguished as *limes alba* and *limes cinerea. Wilder and Gage,* Anat. Tech., p. 480.—2. In *zoöl.,* a boundary; a line of division or separation between two parts or organs.—**Limes facialis,** in *ornith.,* the facial boundary, or facial outline; the line or limit of the feathers all around the base of the bill. It forms in different groups of birds various salient and reentrant angles, of some significance in classification. The most constant saliences are the frontal points, or antiæ. See *antiæ.*

lime-sink (līm′singk), *n.* A rounded hole or depression in the ground in limestone districts.

lime-sour (līm′sour), *n.* In *calico-bleaching,* same as *gray sour* (which see, under *gray*).

lime-spreader (līm′spred″ėr), *n.* In *agri.,* a perforated box on wheels, or a special form of cart, for distributing lime over land.

limestone (līm′stōn), *n.* Rock consisting wholly or in large part of calcareous material or carbonate of lime. Where, as is often the case, there is some carbonate of magnesia mixed with the lime, the rock is called *dolomitic limestone,* and from this there may be a gradual transition to dolomite. *Marble* is the name given to the more crystalline limestones, and especially to such as are solid and handsome enough to be used for ornamental purposes or in costly buildings. Limestones are classed as *silicious* or *argillaceous,* according to the amount of sand or silica or of clay they contain. They are of many shades of color, reddish, grayish, and slate-colored tints being the most common. Many marbles, however, are either pure white or slightly clouded with tints of gray, red, or brown; but some are so dark as to appear when polished almost black. The limestone of the fossiliferous stratified groups is generally admitted to have been the result of organic agencies, just as limestone deposits are seen forming at the present time from the debris of coral growth. The crystalline varieties of limestone and marble which occur in the azoic or archæan rocks are by some believed to be a chemical precipitate or segregation, while others consider their existence proof that these rocks, in which no fossils have yet been found, are metamorphosed sedimentary beds, and that this limestone is also the result of organic life.—**Baculite limestone.** See *baculite.*—**Bala limestone,** in *geol.,* a bed of limestone which is an important and very fossiliferous member of the Lower Silurian series in North Wales.—**Bastard, bituminous, burnt limestone.** See the adjectives.—**Bird's-eye limestone,** a part of the Black River limestone, one of the subgroups into which the Lower Silurian has been divided by the New York geologists: so called because it has crystalline points scattered through it which have a fancied resemblance to the eyes of birds.—**Carboniferous limestone.** Same as *mountain limestone.*—**Chazy limestone,** in *geol.,* the name given by the New York Geological Survey to a member of the Lower Silurian series lying next below the Trenton group. The most abundant and interesting fossil which it contains is the *Maclurea magna,* which is a conspicuous object in the black marble quarried at Isle La Motte in Lake Champlain, and in other localities, and used extensively for floor-tiles in halls and public buildings, in square slabs or tiles alternating with those of white marble.—**Corniferous limestone.** See *Helderberg limestone.*—**Dudley limestone,** a highly fossiliferous limestone belonging to the Silurian system, occurring near Dudley in England, and equivalent to the Wenlock limestone. It abounds in beautiful masses of coral, shells, and trilobites. Also called *Dudley rock.*—**Fontainebleau limestone,** a variety of calcite from Fontainebleau, in rhombohedral crystals peculiar in containing a large amount (about 60 per cent.) of sand as impurity.—**Galena limestone,** the dolomitic rock, of Lower Silurian age, in which the lead ore of the Upper Mississippi lead region chiefly occurs. The formation has a maximum thickness of about 250 feet, and is in large part almost a pure dolomite.—**Granular limestone.** See *granular.*—**Helderberg limestone,** a name derived from the Helderberg mountains in New York, applied to rocks partly of Upper Silurian and partly of Devonian age. The Lower Helderberg limestones include four groups of limestone-beds, distinguished from one another by their fossil remains. Among these groups is the economically important one affording hydraulic cement—the Tentaculite or water-lime group. The Upper Helderberg is more generally called the *corniferous limestone.* In Canada this rock is, in part at least, a source of petroleum which is of considerable economic importance. It forms with the Schoharie and cauda-galli grits the lowest division of the Devonian series as tabulated by the New York geologists.—**Indusial limestone.** See *indusial.*—**Jura limestone,** the limestone rock of the Jura mountains, which corresponds to the *Oolite* of British writers. It is composed of limestones of various qualities, clays, marls, and sandstones.—**Keokuk limestone,** one of the divisions of mountain limestone, of importance in the Mississippi valley. It lies between the Burlington and St. Louis limestones. In this group the geode-bed occurs. See *geode.*—**Magnesian limestone,** a carbonate of lime containing some carbonate of magnesia. When the two are present in the necessary proportion to form dolomite (54.35 of the former to 45.65 of the latter), the rock is usually called by that name. See *dolomite.*—**Mountain limestone,** the lowest of the three groups into which the entire Carboniferous series in England is divided. It is overlain by the millstone grit, and over this are the coal-measures proper. These general divisions hold good over a large part of Europe, and to a considerable extent in the eastern and northeastern United States. Even in China there is a limestone formation corresponding in geological position and fossil contents with the mountain limestone of England. Wherever it occurs, this formation is characterized by similar fossils. Among these the most abundant forms are—rhizopods, especially the wide-spread genus *Fusulina;* crinoids, in great variety and beauty; brachiopods, especially of the genera *Productus* and *Spirifer;* corals, among which the genus *Lithostrotion* is conspicuous; ganoid and selachian fishes; and also the earliest amphibians known. The trilobites, very characteristic of groups lower than the Carboniferous, have in the mountain limestone almost entirely died out. This formation is of great interest in the Mississippi valley, on account of the extent of territory which it covers and its extraordinary wealth of fossil remains. In various parts of the world, notably in Scotland and in some parts of the Appalachian coal-field, the mountain limestone contains workable beds of coal. Also called *carboniferous limestone.* See *carboniferous.*—**Niagara limestone,** an important member of the Upper Silurian series, largely developed in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, and further west. The Medina sandstone, the Clinton group, and the Niagara shale and limestone together form the "Niagara period" of Dana. The Niagara group contains large numbers of corals, crinoids, brachiopods, and trilobites. It is nearly the equivalent of the *Wenlock group* of English geologists. Near Lockport, New York, this rock contains many geodes lined with crystals of dog-tooth-spar (calcite), pearl-spar, and other minerals. The rocks of the Niagara period are overlain by the saliferous group, and this latter by the Lower Helderberg rocks.—**Nummulitic limestone.** See *Foraminifera.*—**Trenton limestone,** a rock of Lower Silurian age, finely exhibited at Trenton Falls, New York, and hence so named by the geologists of the New York Survey. It is also an important member of the series further west than New York, and south through the Appalachian range. It is generally a highly fossiliferous rock, rich in crinoids, brachiopods, trilobites, cephalopods, and gastropods. The Trenton and Black River limestones, together with the Utica slates and the Hudson River or Cincinnati group, constitute the "Trenton period" of Dana. See *marble.*

limestone-meter (līm′stōn-mē″tėr), *n.* An instrument for determining the proportion of calcareous matter in soils.

lime-tree (līm′trē), *n.* Same as *lime*[2].—**Lime-tree winter moth.** See *moth.*

lime-twig (līm′twig), *n.* [< ME. *lime-twig;* < *lime*[1] + *twig*[1].] A twig smeared with bird-lime; hence, that which catches; a snare; a beguiling trick or device.

I doubt his *lime-twigs* catch not;
If they do, all 's provided.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 2.

Enter'd the very *lime-twigs* of his spells,
And yet came off.
Milton, Comus, l. 646.

limetwig (līm′twig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *limetwigged,* ppr. *limetwigging.* [< *lime-twig, n.*] To beset with lime-twigs or snares; entangle or retard.

Not to have their consultations *lime-twigged* with quirks and sophisms of philosophical persons.
L. Addison, Western Barbary, Pref.

lime-vial (līm′vī″al), *n.* A vial of quicklime intended for incendiary purposes: an object supposed to be represented by a large bulbous mass on the end of an arrow in some medieval pictures.

lime-wash (līm′wosh), *n.* A coating given with a solution of lime; whitewash.

limewash (līm′wosh), *v. t.* [< *lime-wash, n.*] To whitewash.

Even in Cornwall and North Devon, moorstone cottages look very "dejected" unless they are *lime-washed.*
Contemporary Rev., LI. 237.

lime-water (līm′wâ″tėr), *n.* A saturated aqueous solution of lime. It is astringent and alkaline, and when added to milk it prevents the formation of dense coagula. It is used in diarrhea and vomiting, and as an external application to ulcers, etc. It is also employed in the clarification of coarse sugar.

limewort† (līm′wėrt), *n.* An old name of the catch-fly, *Silene Armeria,* and of one or two other plants.

limeyard†, *n.* [ME. *limgerd;* < *lime* + *yard*[1].] Same as *lime-rod.*

I likne it to a *lame-yerde* to drawen men to hell,
And to worchipe of the fend to wraththen the soules.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 564.

Limicola (lī-mik′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *limus,* mud (see *lime*[1]), + *colere,* inhabit.] A genus of small broad-billed sandpipers of the family *Scolopacida,* having as type *Tringa platyrhyncha. Koch,* 1816.

Limicolæ (lī-mik′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Limicola.*] 1. In *ornith.,* an order or a suborder of birds, a part of the old order *Grallæ* or *Grallatores,* including most of those wading birds the few (usually four) young of which run about at birth, as distinguished from those of the heron tribe, which are reared in the nest, or of the rail tribe, which lay numerous eggs. It is called the "plover-snipe group," and embraces the fami-

limicolæ, in ornithology, the *Grallatores* and *Scolopacidæ*, or plovers and snipes, as a group, including also the sandpipers, curlews, godwits, avosets, stilts, turnstones, oyster-catchers, etc. It is approximately equivalent to the *Longirostres* and *Pressirostres* of Cuvier. In Sundevall's system it is restricted to the snipes, tattlers, sandpipers, stilts, and avosets, and is thus little more extensive than the family *Scolopacidæ*. Also called *Grallatores*.

2. In *Vermes*, a group of chætopod worms containing those *Scolecina* which are maritime and characterized by having the looped canals highly developed and differentiated as seminal ducts: distinguished from ordinary earthworms or *Terricolæ*.

limicole (lim'i-kōl), *a.* Same as *limicoline*.

limicoline (lī-mik'ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* [As *Limicola* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Living on or in mud; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Limicolæ*, in either sense of that word. It is a common epithet of the large group of birds known as *shore-birds*, *bay-snipe*, etc.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a member of the *Limicolæ*.

limicolous (lī-mik'ō-lus), *a.* [As *Limicola* + *-ous*.] Living in mud; limicoline.

In many *limicolous* forms, as in earthworms.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 678.

Limidæ (lim'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lima* + *-idæ*.] A family of monomyarian acephalous bivalves or lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Lima*, having the mantle-margins fringed with tentacular filaments, the foot finger-like, the lips tentaculate, and the shell obliquely oval, with the umbones eared, the anterior side gaping, and the posterior rounded. They live in the sand and generally burrow, but are able to move like scallops through the water by rapidly opening and closing the valves. Many of them attach themselves by a byssus and form a sort of nest. The animal is generally of an orange or bright-red color. The species are numerous, and occur in most seas. Also *Limadæ*. See cut under *Lima*.

liminal (lim'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *limen* (*limin-*), threshold (cf. *eliminate*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to the threshold or entrance; hence, relating to the beginning or first stage; inceptive; inchoative.

Every stimulus must reach a certain intensity before any appreciable sensation results. This point is known as the threshold or *liminal* intensity.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 114.

The *liminal* difficulties cannot be evaded without the most disastrous consequences to the body of the exposition. *Mind*, IX. 428.

liming (lī'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lime*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of treating with lime, or of sprinkling with slaked lime; in *leather-manuf.*, the steeping of hides in a solution of lime to remove their hair.—2. In *bleaching*, a solution of lime in water.—3. The smearing of twigs with lime to catch birds; bird-liming.

limit (lim'it), *n.* [< ME. *limite*, *lymyte*, < OF. *limite*, F. *limite* = Sp. *límite* = Pg. It. *limite*, < L. *limes* (*limit-*), a cross-path or balk between fields, hence a boundary, boundary line or wall, any path or road, border, limit; cf. *limen*, a threshold. Cf. *lime*[5].] 1. A definite terminal or border line; a boundary; that which bounds or circumscribes in a material manner; as, the northern *limit* of a field or town; the *limits* of a country.

Whiche .ij. place be the *lymytes* or endes of the Holy Lande the longest waye.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 42.

Here, the double-founted stream,
Jordan, true *limit* eastward. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 145.

Nor ceas'd her madness and her flight before
She touch'd the *limit* of the Pharian shore.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

The spectrum extends in both directions beyond its visible *limits*. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 66.

2. A terminal line or point in general; the extent or reach beyond which continuity ceases; a fixed term or bound as to amount, supply, continuance, inclusion, or the like: used of both material and immaterial things: as, to reach the *limit* of one's resources; the *limit* of vision or of resistance; to set *limits* to one's ambition.

All kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds and *limits*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 14.

Dispatch; the *limit* of your lives is out.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 3. 8.

The *Limits* of my Paper will not give me leave to be particular in Instances of this kind.
Addison, Spectator, No. 297.

Not without a few falls in the wrestle with Nature do we learn the *limits* of our own power, and the pitiless immensity of the power that is not ours.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 27.

3. That which is within or defined by limits; confine; district; region.

At length into the *limits* of the north
They came. *Milton*, P. L., v. 755.

The archdeacon hath divided it
Into three *limits* very equally.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 73.

The voyageur here also generally holds his place in the front rank, explores and reports the quality and quantity of timber in certain *limits* or lots.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 550.

4†. A logical term. See the quotation.

In this proposition, every man is a sensible body; these two words, man and sensible body, are the terms, *limits*, or bounds, whereof as the said proposition is compounded, so into the same it is to be resolved, as into his uttermost parts that have any signification.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1619).

5. In *math.*, the precise boundary between two continuous regions of magnitude or quantity; especially, the point at which a variable upon which some function depends passes through infinity. It is frequently said to be the value that a variable quantity may indefinitely approach but can never reach—a definition which, as tacitly assuming that the variable depends upon another which increases by successive finite steps, introduces an inessential element, while altogether overlooking the essential one of continuity.

6†. A limb, as a limit or extremity of the body.

Hurried
Here to this place, i' the open air, before
I have got strength of *limit*.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 107.

Thought it very strange that nature should endow so fair a face with so hard a heart, such comely *limits* with such perverse conditions.
Titana and Theseus, bl. lett., cited by Steevens. (*Nares.*)

Ecliptic limits. See *ecliptic*.—**Equation of limits.** See *equation*.—**Limit of a planet**, its greatest heliocentric latitude.—**Limit of distinct vision**, the smallest or greatest distance from which the image of an object can be fixed upon the retina.—**Limit of elasticity.** See *elasticity*.—**Limit of the roots** of an equation, a value greater than the greatest root or smaller than the smallest. **Limits of a prison, jail limits**, or simply **limits.** See *jail*. **Limits of integration.** See *integration*.—**Magnetic limit.** See *magnetic*.—**Method or doctrine of limits**, the doctrine that we cannot reason about infinite and infinitesimal quantities, that phrases in mathematics containing these and cognate words are not to be understood literally, but are to be interpreted as meaning that the functions spoken of behave in certain ways when their variables are indefinitely increased or diminished, and that the fundamental formulæ of the differential calculus should be based upon the conception of a limit. (See def. 5, above.) The first of these positions is not now tenable: the hypothesis of infinite and infinitesimal quantities is consistent, and can be reasoned about mathematically. But the doctrine of limits should be understood to rest upon the general principle that every proposition must be interpreted as referring to a possible experience. The problems to which this method is applied belong to three types: the summation of series, the problem of tangents, and the problem of quadratures. (See *series* and *problem*.) It is essentially the same as Newton's method of prime and ultimate ratios. Its rival is the method of infinitesimals, which is almost excluded from the textbooks at present, but is more in harmony with recent advances in mathematics.—**Three-mile limit.** See *mile*.
= **Syn. 1.** Confine, termination, bourn, precinct, boundary, frontier (see *boundary*); restriction, restraint, check.

limit (lim'it), *v.* [< ME. *limiten*, < OF. *limiter*, F. *limiter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *limitar* = It. *limitare*, < L. *limitare*, bound, limit, fix, determine, < *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary, limit: see *limit*, *n.* Cf. *delimit*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To restrict within limits; bound; set bounds to.

They . . . *limited* the Holy One of Israel. Ps. lxxviii. 41.

In all well-instituted commonwealths, care has been taken to *limit* men's possessions.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

2. To assign to a limit or confine; fix within a limit; allot.

Limit each leader to his several charge.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 25.

The hopes and fears of man are not *limited* to this short life, and to this visible world.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

3. To fix as a limit; assign exclusively or specifically. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Again, he *limiteth* a certain day. Heb. iv. 7.

And, as you do answer, I do know the scope
And warrant *limited* unto my tongue.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 123.

Their time *limeted* them being expired, they returned to ye ship. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 82.

Limiting case of a hypothesis involving continuity, a case which is indefinitely near to cases which conform to the general conditions, and also to cases which violate these conditions. Thus, a tangent to a circle is a limiting case of a secant. See *limit*, *n.*, 5.—**Limiting points**, with reference to the system of circles having a given radical axis, two points which have the same polars with reference to all the circles.

II.† *intrans.* To exercise any function, as begging, within a limited district: as, a *limiting* friar.

They go ydelly a *limiting* abrode, living upon the sweat of other mens travels. *Northbrooke*, Dicing (1577). (*Nares.*)

limitable (lim'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *limit* + *-able*.] Capable of being limited, circumscribed, bounded, or restricted.

limitaneous† (lim-i-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *limitaneus*, situated on the borders, < *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary, limit: see *limit*, *n.*] Pertaining to limits or bounds. *Bailey*, 1731.

limitarian (lim-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *limitary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to limit or circumscribe.

II. *n.* One who limits; in *theol.*, one who holds that a part of the human race only are to be saved: opposed to *universalist*. *Imp. Dict.*

limitary (lim'i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *limitaire*, preliminary, < L. *limitaris*, that is on the border, < *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary, limit: see *limit*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Marking or maintaining a limit or boundary; limiting; restrictive.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
Proud *limitary* cherub. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 971.

Statements so palpably *limitary* of the Divine supremacy as I found on the face of Revelation.
H. James, Sub. and Shad., p. 123.

2. Subject to limitation; restricted within limits; limited.

What no inferior *limitary* king
Could in a length of years to ripeness bring,
Sudden his word performs.
Pitt, tr. of First Hymn of Callimachus to Jupiter.

A philosopher should not see with the eyes of the poor *limitary* creature calling himself a man of the world.
De Quincey, Opium Eater.

II.† *n.* 1. That which constitutes a limit or boundary, as a stretch of land; a border-land.

In the time of the Romans this country, because a *limitary*, did abound with fortifications.
Fuller, Worthies, Cumberland.

2. Same as *limiter*, 2. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 210.

limitate (lim'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *limitatus*, pp. of *limitare*, bound, limit: see *limit*, *v.*] In *bot.*, bounded by a distinct line, as the hypothallus in some lichens.

limitation (lim-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *limitacioun* (in sense 6), < OF. *limitacion*, F. *limitation* = Sp. *limitacion* = Pg. *limitação* = It. *limitazione*, < L. *limitatio*(*n-*), a bounding, < *limitare*, pp. *limitatus*, bound: see *limit*, *v.*] 1. The act of bounding or circumscribing; the fixing of a limit or restriction.

Mercy to him that shows it is the rule
And righteous *limitation* of its act,
By which Heav'n moves in pard'ning guilty man.
Cowper, Task, vi. 596.

The checks naturally arising to each man's actions when men become associated are those only which result from mutual *limitation*. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 101.

2. The condition of being limited, bounded, or circumscribed; restriction.

Am I yourself
But, as it were, in sort or *limitation*?
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 283.

3. An opposing limit or bound; a fixed or prescribed restriction; a restraining condition, defining circumstance, or qualifying conception: as, *limitations* of thought.

Titus Quintius understood that he was appointed to have command of the army, without any other *limitation* than during the pleasure of the senate.
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. iv. § 14.

We are under physiological and cerebral *limitations*; *limitations* of association, want, condition.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 51.

Every *limitation* of a power is a prohibition to transcend it; for, if it had not that effect, it would not be a *limitation*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 157.

4†. That to which one is limited; that which is required as a condition.

You have stood your *limitation*; and the tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 145.

God, then, not only framed Nature one,
But also set it *limitation*
Of Forme and Time.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The period of time prescribed by law after which an action cannot be brought. Since the investigation of controversies becomes more difficult with the lapse of time, and long delay to sue may imply either that satisfaction has been received or that all claim is abandoned, and as it is vexatious to revive stale claims, the law allows fixed periods, varying with the nature of the grievance, within which, if at all, a claimant must apply to the courts. The statutes fixing these periods are called *statutes of limitations*. From the limitation prescribed for actions to recover real property, it follows that a practically secure title to land can be acquired by mere adverse possession for a sufficient time. (*b*) In the law of conveyancing, the carving out of an estate less than a fee simple absolute (see *fee*[2]); the prescribing of an ulterior direction for the devolution of an estate in case the estate of the primary grantee shall fail. If a deed or will gives property to A limiting his estate to his life, and on his death giving the property to B, the gift to B is a *limitation*, or *limitation over*. If the property is given to A so long as she remains unmarried, adding that in case she marries

the property is to go to B, the added clause is a *conditional limitation*, or a *limitation over* dependent on a condition. If a condition only is prescribed without adding a limitation over, the property will, if the condition be valid, revert to the donor or his heirs.

6†. The particular district in which a limiter or begging friar was allowed to beg for alms.

> Ther walketh now the lymytour hymself, . . .
> And seyth his matyns and his hooly thynges
> As he gooth in his *limytacioun*.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 21.

A limitour of the Grey Friars, in the course of his *limitation*, preached many times, and had but one sermon at all times. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

Some [pulpits] have not had foure sermons these fifteene or sixteene yeares since Friers left their *limitations*. *B. Gilpin*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1552.

Collateral limitation a limitation dependent on some collateral event.—**Conditional limitation.** See def. 5.—**Four years' limitation law,** a name by which the United States Tenure of Office Act (United States Congress, March, 1867) is sometimes known. See *tenure*.—**Limitation of the Crown Act,** an English statute of 1701 (12 and 13 Wm. III., c. 2) which vested the succession to the crown in the Princess Sophia of Hanover and her heirs, being Protestants. Also called the *Act of Settlement*, and the *Succession to the Crown Act*.—**Statute of limitations.** See def. 5.—**Words of limitation,** words in a deed or will taken as indicating the nature or kind of estate the donee is vested with, by stating who shall or may take after him.

limitative (lim'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *limitatif* = Sp. Pg. *limitativo*; as *limitate* + *-ive*.] Limiting; fixing limits; restrictive.

Limitative notions which have a negative value, in so far as they keep open a vacant space beyond experience, but do not enable us to fill that space with any positive realities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 84.

Limitative judgment, in *logic*, a name given by Kant to an affirmative infinitated proposition, such as "Every man is a non-dog," in order to make up the triad of forms —affirmative, negative, limitative — under the category of quality.

Much acumen has been expended even in recent times in vindicating the *limitative* form of *judgments*, but I can see in it only an unmeaning product of pedantic ingenuity. *Nettleship*, tr. of Lotze's Logic, I. ii. § 40.

limited (lim'i-ted), *p. a.* and *n.* **I.** *p. a.* **1.** Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed.

After this great Affront to the King, is Mountford sent over again into Gascony, though with a more *limited* Authority. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 84.

2†. Allotted or appointed.

> I'll make so bold to call,
> For 'tis my *limited* service.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 56.

3. In *railroading*, restricted as to number of cars (weight), or to the carrying of first-class passengers: said of a train.—**Limited adjunct,** an adjunct that agrees with the subject in regard to some part, nature, time, place, or respect.

Mortality is the absolute *adjunct* of man, whilst immortality is the *limited*; because man is not absolutely immortal, but only as to the soul.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Limited company, fee, function. See the nouns.—**Limited divorce.** See *divorce*, 1.—**Limited jurisdiction, liability, mail, monarchy, partnership, problem, ticket, train, univocation, vote,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* A limited express-train: as, the Chicago *limited*. [Colloq., U. S.]

Let the great steamship founder, the *limited* crash through a trestle. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 577.

limitedly (lim'i-ted-li), *adv.* In a limited manner or degree; with limitation.

The constitution of such an unity doth involve the vesting some person or some number of persons with a sovereign authority, . . . to be managed in a certain manner, either absolutely, according to pleasure, or *limitedly*, according to certain rules prescribed to it.
Barrow, Unity of the Church.

limitedness (lim'i-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being limited. *Johnson.*

limiter (lim'i-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *limitour*, *lymytour*, < OF. *limitour*, *limiteur*, < ML. *limitator*, a friar licensed to act within certain limits, lit. one who limits, < L. *limitare*, limit, bound: see *limit*, *v.*] **1.** One who or that which limits or confines.

They so believing, as we hear they do, and yet abolishing a law so good and moral, the *limiter* of sin, what are they else but contrary to themselves?
Milton, Tetrachordon.

2†. A friar licensed to beg, collect convent-dues, preach, or perform other duties within certain limits, or in a certain district.

> A Frere ther was, a wantown and a merye,
> A *lymytour*, a ful solempne man. . . .
> He was the beste beggere in his hous.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 209.

'Twas but getting a Dispensation from the Pope's *Limiter*, or Gatherer of the Peter-Pence.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 101.

limites, *n.* Plural of *limes*.

limit-gage (lim'it-gāj), *n.* A gage which is used for determining whether pieces do not exceed or fall below a certain specified range of dimension. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

limitless (lim'it-les), *a.* [< *limit* + *-less*.] Having no limits; unbounded; illimitable.

> Now to this sea of city-commonwealth,
> *Limitless* London, am I come obscured.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. H, 4 b.

=**Syn.** Boundless, unlimited, illimitable, infinite.

limitour† *n.* A Middle English form of *limiter*.

limit-point (lim'it-point), *n.* A point on a line or other spread, such that within every interval within which it is contained there lie an infinity of points of a given manifold. The limit-point may or may not belong to this manifold.

limma (lim'ä), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *λεῖμμα*, a remnant, somewhat less than half a major tone, a monosemic pause, < *λείπειν*, leave.] **1.** In the Pythagorean system of music, the smaller half-step or semitone, being the remnant of a perfect fourth after subtracting from it two whole steps or "tones": $\frac{4}{3} \div (\frac{9}{8})^2 = \frac{256}{243}$. A limma and an apotome together made a "tone": $\frac{256}{243} \times \frac{2187}{2048} = \frac{9}{8}$. Also called *Pythagorean semitone* or *hemitone*.—**2.** In *pros.*, a monosemic empty time or pause; a time equal to one mora or semeion, existing in the rhythm, but not expressed by a syllable in the words. The limma is indicated by a mark like a caret (∧, taken from the initial Λ or λ of *λεῖμμα*). The pause at the end of a trochaic dimeter or tetrapody catalectic (see the lines quoted under *catalectic*) is an example: – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ∧, the acatalectic line being – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑. Also written *leimma*. See *pause*.

limmer[1] (lim'ėr), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *limber*[1].

They have their feet and legs *limmer*, wherewith they crawl. *Holland.*

limmer[2] (lim'ėr), *n.* **1.** A dialectal variant of *limber*[2].—**2†.** *Naut.*, a man-rope at the side of a ladder.

limmer[3] (lim'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lymmer*; in def. 1 also *leamer*; < ME. *limer*, *limere*, *lymere*, < OF. *liemier*, F. *limier*, a large dog, lit. a dog held in a leash, < OF. *liem*, F. *lien*, a leash: see *lime*[4], *lien*[2]. Cf. *limehound*.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A limehound; in general, a hound; in a later use, a mongrel hound.

> A gret route
> Of huntes and eke of foresteres,
> With many relayes and *lymeres*.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 362.

A dogge engendred betwene an hounde and a mastyve, called a *lymmer* or mungrell.
Elyot, in v. Hybris. (*Halliwell.*)

Hence—**2.** A low, base, or worthless person; a scoundrel; as applied to a woman, in a milder sense, a jade. [Now Scotch and North. Eng.]

To satisfie in parte the wrong which had bene offred him by those *lymmers* and robbers. *Holinshed*, Hist. Ireland.

> The nourice was a fause *limmer*
> As e'er hung on a tree.
> *Lamkin* (Child's Ballads, III. 95).

Thieves, *limmers*, and broken men of the Highlands.
Scott.

II.† *a.* Base; low.

Then the *limmer* Scottes . . . burnt my guddes, and made deadly feede on me, and my barnes.
Bodleian's Dialogue (1578), p. 3. (*Halliwell.*)

> Hence with 'em, *limmer* lown,
> Thy vermin and thyself.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

limmock (lim'ok), *a.* [< *limmer*[1], *limber*[1], with substituted term. *-ock*.] Very limber. [Prov. Eng.]

limn (lim), *v.* [< ME. *limnen*, contr. of *luminen*, an aphetic form of *enluminen*, < OF. *enluminer*, < L. *illuminare*, *inluminare*, illuminate, burnish, limn: see *illumine*, *illuminate*.] **I.** *trans.* To represent by painting or drawing; depict; delineate; hence, to describe vividly or minutely. [Archaic or poetical.]

> It were impossible
> To *limn* his passions in such lively colours
> As his own proper sufferance could express.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

II.† *intrans.* To practise drawing or painting, especially in water-colors.

Yesterday begun my wife to learn to *limn* of one Browne, . . . and by her beginning, upon some eyes, I think she will do very fine things, and I shall take great delight in it.
Pepys, Diary, II. 234.

Limnacea (lim-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1817), for "*Limnæacea*, < *Limnæa* + *-acea*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the first of three families of his *Pulmobranchiata*, containing pulmonate gastropods of the genera *Limnæa*, *Physa*, and *Planorbis* in a broad sense; the pond-snails, now divided into two families, *Limnæidæ* and *Physeidæ*.

limnacean (lim-nā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Limnacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Limnacea*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the group *Limnacea*; any pond-snail.

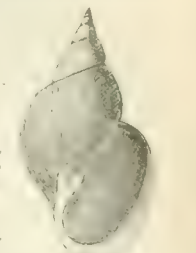
limnaceous (lim-nā'shius), *a.* Same as *limnacean*.

Limnadia (lim-nā'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh.] A genus of phyllopod crustaceans, with a thin flexible bivalve carapace of oval form, and from 18 to 26 segments which bear limbs. *L. agassizi* is found in pools in New England.

Limnadiacea (lim-nā-di-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnadia* + *-acea*.] Same as *Limnadidæ*.

Limnadiidæ (lim-nā-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnadia* + *-idæ*.] A family of phyllopod or branchiopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Limnadia*. The test is soft and bivalved, there are numerous pairs of pleiopods or swimming-feet, the antennæ are large, the antennulæ are small, and the large telson has a pair of appendages. In the male one or two pairs of feet are chelate. The leading genera are *Limnadia*, *Limnetis*, and *Estheria*. See *Estheriidæ*.

Limnæa (lim-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιμναῖος*, of or from a marsh, < *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh.] A genus of *Limnæidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Limnæinæ*. In these pond-snails the shell is a slender dextrad spiral with a large body-whorl and aperture, of a light, thin, horny texture. There are many species. *L. stagnalis* is a common one. They live in ponds, and are almost exclusively vegetarian. The genus is cosmopolitan, and reaches its highest development in North America. Also erroneously *Limnea*, *Lymnæa*, *Lymnea*, *Limnæus*.



Pond-snail (*Limnæa stagnalis*).

Limnæana (lim-nē-an'ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), < *Limnæa* + *-ana*.] A family of trachelipod mollusks, typified by the genus *Limnæa*, containing all the limnophilous gastropods, now differentiated into the families *Limnæidæ* and *Physidæ*.

Limnæidæ (lim-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, with diversiform tentacles, eyes at the inner or posterior bases of the tentacles, simple upper jaw as well as lateral ones, wide serriform marginal teeth of the radula, and generally a spiral shell; the pond-snails. They inhabit fresh waters, especially of temperate and northerly countries, and are of cosmopolitan distribution. More than 600 species are described, most of which belong to the genera *Lymnæa*, *Planorbis*, and *Ancylus*. They are divided by the shape of the shell into *Limnæinæ*, *Planorbinæ*, and *Ancylinæ*.

Limnæa stagnalis: shell from below.

Limnæinæ (lim-nē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnæa* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Limnæidæ*, including those pond-snails whose shell is a long spiral.

limnæine (lim'nē-in), *a.* [< *Limnæinæ*.] Of or relating to the *Limnæinæ*.

Limnantheæ (lim-nan'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1833), < *Limnanthes* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ*, characterized by regular flowers with valvate sepals, small glands alternating with the petals, and beakless carpels. It embraces the two genera *Limnanthes* and *Flærkea*, with four species, all natives of North America. The group was given ordinal rank by some of the earlier botanists.

Limnanthemum (lim-nan'thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1769), < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *ἄνθεμον*.] A genus of plants of the order *Gentianaceæ* and tribe *Menyanthea*, distinguished by the indehiscent fruit and cordate leaves. There are about 26 species (perhaps reducible to 13), distributed throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the world. They are aquatic perennials, with floating leaves on very long petioles, and yellow flowers. One beautiful species, *L. nymphæoides*, is a native of Europe and Asia, and goes by the names of *fringed buck-bean* or *buck-bean*, *fringed water-lily*, *water-fringe*, and *marsh-flower*. (See *bog-bean*.) *L. lacunosum* of the eastern United States is the common floating-heart.

Limnanthes (lim-nan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1833), < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ*, type of the tribe *Limnantheæ*, and distinguished from *Flærkea*, the other genus of the tribe, by having five petals instead of three.

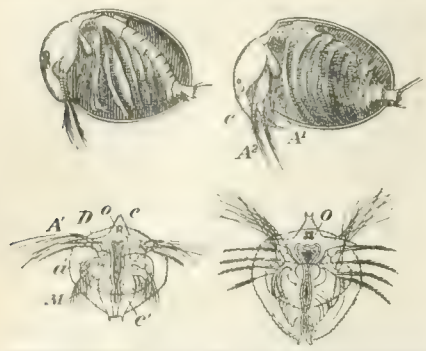
Limnea, *n.* See *Limnæa*.

limner (lim'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *limnore*, *lymenour*, *luminour*, short for *enluminour*, < OF. *enluminer*, < ML. *illuminator*, illuminator, limner: see *illuminator* and *limn*.] One who limns; an artist or delineator; more especially, one who paints portraits or miniatures. [Archaic or poetical.]

> Johannes Dancastre, *lymenour*.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

That family had lately got their pictures drawn by a *limner* who travelled the country, and took likenesses for fifteen shillings a head. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

Limnetis (lim-nē'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιμνήτις*, fem. of *λιμνήτης*, living in marshes, < *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh.] One of the three leading genera of *Limnadiidæ* (or *Estheriidæ*), having



Limnetis brachyura: upper left hand figure, male; upper right-hand figure, female—in both the left side of the carapace cut away; lower left-hand figure, larval form; lower right-hand figure, same further advanced. *A*, *A'*, *A²*, antennules; *A²* and *A²2*, antennæ; *c*, head; *c'*, body; *D*, carapace; *M*, mandibles; *a'*, great plate covering mouth; *o*, eye.

a bivalve carapace, numerous body-segments, and the foliaceous appendages of typical phyllopods. *L. brachyura* is an example. The males of these water-fleas may be even more numerous than the females, contrary to the rule among related forms. See *Limnadiidæ*, and cut under *Estheriidæ*.

limning (lim'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *limn*, *v.*] 1. The act of delineating, as by means of pencil or brush.—2. That which is limned; a delineation, literally or figuratively. [Rare.]

There is nothing in either of the former two [panels with the portraits of the king and queen] which could not have been copied by a Fleming from a *limning* made in Scotland years before. *Athenæum*, No. 3199, p. 221.

limnite (lim'nīt), *n.* [< *Limn(æa)* + *-ite*².] 1. A fossil of the genus *Limnæa* or some similar shell. Also *lymnite*.—2. Yellow ocher or brown iron ore, containing more water than limonite. It consists of oxid of iron 74.8 and water 25.2.

Limnobates (lim-nob'a-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1835), < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *βάτης*, one that treads, < *βαίνειν*, walk, step.] The typical genus of *Limnobatidæ*, containing such species as *L. lineata* of the United States.

Limnobatidæ (lim-nō-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Limnobates* + *-idæ*.] A family of aquatic *Heteroptera*, represented by the genus *Limnobates* alone, whose species are commonly found in ponds in Europe and North America. These water-bugs have the head horizontal, as long as the thorax, with the antennæ inserted at the end of the widened front, the first joint stoutest and shortest, the third longest.

Limnochares (lim-nok'a-rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιμνοχαρής*, delighting in marshes (epithet of a frog), < *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *χαίρειν*, rejoice, delight (> *χάρις*, delight).] 1. A genus of water-mites or aquatic acarids of the family *Hydrachnidæ*, or giving name to the *Limnocharidæ*. *Latreille*, 1796.—2. A genus of heteropterous insects: same as *Hydrometra*.

Limnocharidæ (lim-nō-kar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnochares* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate *Acarina*, with the skeleton composed of sclerites embedded in a soft skin, palpi raptorial, stigmata near the rostrum, legs of six or more joints, fitted for crawling organs, and habits of life wholly or partly aquatic.

Limnocochlides† (lim-nō-kok'li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *κοχλίς* (*κοχλίδ-*), a small snail: see *Cochlides*.] A family of pulmoniferous gastropods, combining the *Limnacea* and *Auriculacea*.

Limnocyon (lim-nos'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *κύων*, a dog.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals from the Eocene of America, belonging or related to the *Hyænodontidæ*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1872.

Limnohyidæ (lim-nō-hī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnohyus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct Eocene hoofed quadrupeds of suilline character, founded by Marsh for the reception of the genus *Limnohyus*.

Limnohyus (lim-no-hī'us), *n.* [NL., < G. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *ὗς*, a pig, hog (= L. *sus* = E. *sow*²).] The typical genus of *Limnohyidæ*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1872.

Limnophagæ (lim-nof'a-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *limnophagus*: see *limnophagous*.] See *Cyprinodontidæ limnophagæ*, under *Cyprinodontidæ*.

limnophagous (lim-nof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *limnophagus*, < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh (confused with L. *limus*, mud), + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Mud-eating; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cyprinodontidæ limnophagæ*.

Limnophila (lim-nof'i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hartmann, 1821), neut. pl. of *limnophilus*: see *limnophilous*.] A division of pulmoniferous gastropods, containing the fresh-water basommatophorous forms: same as *Hygrophila*².

Limnophilidæ (lim-nō-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnophilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous neuropterous insects, or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Limnophilus*, having the maxillary palps of the male three-jointed, scarcely pubescent, and like those of the female. The habits of the larvæ vary; some live in rapid streams, others in standing water, and others in moss at the roots of trees. Their cases are always free. The group is nearly confined to the temperate and boreal regions of the northern hemisphere.

limnophilous (lim-nof'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *limnophilus*, < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *φίλος*, loving.] Fond of ponds or pools, or living in them: said of various animals, especially mollusks and insects.

Limnophilus (lim-nof'i-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *limnophilous*.] 1. The typical genus of *Limnophilidæ*, having the anterior wings mostly narrow, with straight costa and truncate apical margin. It is abundantly represented in Europe, North America, and Asia by species which extend far north and mostly inhabit still water. Given in this form by Burmeister, 1839, after *Limnephilus* of Leach, 1817.

2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

Limnoria (lim-nō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. *Λιμνώρεια*, in myth. a daughter of Nereus and Doris, < *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, sea.] The typical genus of *Limnoriidæ*. *L. lignorum* or *terebrans* is the common gribble, a minute isopod highly injurious to submerged woodwork.

Limnoriidæ (lim-nō-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnoria* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopods represented by the genus *Limnoria*; the gribbles. By means of their trenchant mandibles they eat their way into submerged wood, and are numerous enough in many waters to do great damage to wharves and shipping on both coasts of America and on European coasts.

Limnospiza (lim-nō-spī'zä), *n.* [< Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *σπίζα*, a finch.] A genus of fringilline birds: same as *Embernagra*.

Limodoreæ (lī-mō-dō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1833), < *Limodorum* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Neottieæ*, with simple erect stems, usually leafy, and rhizomes without tubers. It embraces 5 genera, *Limodorum* being the type, all terrestrial (not epiphytic) herbs, growing outside the tropics in both hemispheres.

Limodorum (lī-mō-dō'rum), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1818), < L. *limodoron*, < Gr. *λιμόδορον*, *λειμόδωρον*, a wild plant, not identified.] A genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Neottieæ*, type of the subtribe *Limodoreæ*. There is but one species, *L. abortivum*, which is found in the Mediterranean region and in central Europe. It grows to the height of 1 or 2 feet, and has a purplish stem and rather large purple flowers in a simple loose spike. It is believed to be partially parasitic on the roots of shrubs. It is sometimes cultivated.

Limoges enamel. See *enamel*.

limon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lemon*.

Limonia (lī-mō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < F. *limon*, < Pers. *līmūn*, the lemon, citron: see *lemon*.] A genus of spiny shrubs from tropical Asia, belonging to the order *Rutaceæ*, tribe *Aurantieæ*. They are distinguished by having flowers with a 4- or 5-lobed calyx and from 8 to 10 stamens. The leaves are compound, with from 3 to 8 leaflets. The Javanese employ the extremely acid pulp of the fruits of *L. acidissima* as a substitute for soap, and on the coast of Malabar they are used medicinally. This species is sometimes called the *musk-deer plant*. *L. carnosa* yields the keklam-fruit of Bengal, and *L. monophylla* is known as *Indian wild lime*.

limonin (lim'ō-nin), *n.* [< NL. *limonum* (F. *limon*), lemon, + *-in*².] A bitter crystallizable matter ($C_{22}H_{50}O_{13}$) found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, etc.

limonite (lī'mō-nīt), *n.* [= F. *limonite*; as Gr. *λειμών*, a marshy meadow, a meadow, + *-ite*².] An important iron ore which is found earthy, concretionary, or mammillary and fibrous. Its brownish-yellow streak distinguishes it from hematite. It forms the bog-iron of existing marshes. Its color varies from dark brown to ocher-yellow. It consists of sesquioxid of iron 85.6 and water 14.4. Also called *brown hematite* and *brown iron ore*.

limonitic (lī-mō-nit'ik), *a.* [< *limonite* + *-ic*.] Consisting of limonite, or resembling it in appearance.

Limosa (lī-mō'sä), *n.* [NL., < L. *limosa*, fem. of *limosus*, muddy: see *limous*.] A genus of wading birds of the family *Scolopacidæ*, having the bill a little recurved; the godwits. They are among the largest of the family, and resemble curlews, but the bill is not decurved. *L. ægocephala* is the common black-tailed godwit; *L. hæmastica* is the Hudsonian godwit; *L. fedoa* is the great marbled godwit. There are other species. See *godwit*.

Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*).

limose (lī'mōs), *a.* [< L. *limosus*, muddy: see *limous*.] Same as *limous*.

Limosella (lī-mō-sel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called from their place of growth, < L. *limus*, mud.] A genus of small creeping or floating herbs of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Gratioleæ*, characterized by having the leaves in clusters, the calyx 5-toothed, and the 4 stamens with the anthers confluently 1-celled. There are 5 or 6 species, found throughout the warm and temperate regions of the earth. *L. aquatica* is known as *mudwort* or *mudweed*. The American plant is the variety *tenuifolia*, found in tidal mud northward on the Atlantic coast.

Limosina (lī-mō-sī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1835), < L. *limosus*, muddy (see *limose*, *limous*), + *-ina*¹.] A genus of *Muscidæ*. Also called *Coprina*.

Limosinæ (lī-mō-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limosa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds of the family *Scolopacidæ*; the godwits. *G. R. Gray*.

limosis (lī-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιμός*, hunger, + *-osis*.] In *med.*, a depraved or morbidly ravenous appetite caused by disease.

Limosugæ (lī-mō-sū'jē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *limus*, mud, + *sugere*, suck.] In Merrem's classification of birds, a group of his *Rusticolæ*, including such birds as curlews, snipes, sandpipers, and plovers, and thus nearly coextensive with the *Limicolæ* of authors.

limous† (lī'mus), *a.* [< ME. *limous*, < OF. *limeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *limoso*, < L. *limosus*, muddy, slimy, < *limus*, mud, slime: see *lime*¹.] Muddy; slimy; thick.

If water ther be *lymous* or enfecte
Admyxtion of salt wol it correcte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 176.

That country . . . became a gained ground by the mud and *limous* matter brought down by the river Nilus.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 1.

limp¹ (limp), *a.* [Not found in ME.; appar. < AS. **lemp*, in comp. *lemphealt*, *lemphalt*, earliest form *laempihalt*, glossing ML. *lurdus* (see *lourd*), appar. 'awkward,' but lit. 'lame,' < **lemp* + *healt*, halt, lame; cf. Icel. *lempinn*, or *lempiligr*, pliable, gentle. The adj. is prob. connected with the verb *limp*², q. v. Cf. *limber*¹.] 1. Lacking stiffness or firmness; weak in fiber or texture; flexible; limber; flaccid: applied to things or persons.

The chub eats waterish, and the flesh of him is not firm, *limp* and tasteless. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

Limp linen betokens a desponding spirit.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

Her verses on the bombardment of Copenhagen were . . . as *limp* and incoherent as Shelley's own of the same date. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 103.

2. Lacking stability or firmness of character; inefficient; incapable.

A kind Providence furnishes the *limpest* personality with a little gum or starch in the form of tradition.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 25.

Limp case. See *case*².

limp¹†, *v. i.* [< *limp*¹, *a.*] To be inadequate or unsatisfactory. *Stanihurst*.

limp² (limp), *v. i.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; = LG. *lumpen* = MHG. *limphen*, limp; cf. G. dial. *lampen*, hang down loosely, > *lampecht*, flaccid, limp; cf. mod. Icel. *limpa*, limpness, weakness; W. *lleipr*, flabby, *llibin*, limber, *llipa*, limp; perhaps ult. connected (as a nasalized form) with *lap*², Skt. √ *lamb*, hang down. Prob. connected with the adj. *limp*¹, q. v.; but the relations of these and the other forms are not clear, the records being too scanty to determine.] To move with a halting or jerky step; walk lame: often used figuratively: as, a *limping* argument; *limping* verses.

Pluck the lined crutch from thy old *limping* sire.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 1. 14.

The commentator will lend a crutch to the weak poet, to help him to *limp* a little further than he could on his own feet. *Pope*, To Warburton, Sept. 20, 1741.

The unfortunate divine, whom we left *limping* with a sprained ankle into the breakfast-room of the inn.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, ii.

limp[2] (limp), *n.* [< *limp*[2], *v.*] A halting step; the act of limping.

limp[3]† (limp), *v.* [ME. *limpen* (pret. *lomp*, also weak *limpede*, pp. *lumpen*), < AS. *limpan* (pret. *lamp*, *lomp*, pp. **lumpen*; also in comp. *gelimpan*, *belimpan*), happen, befall, pertain, = OHG. *limphan*, *limpfan*, MHG. *limfen*, become, suit.]

I. *intrans.* To happen; befall; chance.

"A! lord!" quath Ioseph, "how may this *limpe*?"
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 213.

II. *trans.* To come upon; meet.

The fyfte was Josue, that joly mane of armes,
That in Jerusalem ofte fulle myche joye *lymppede*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3416.

limp[4] (limp), *n.* [Prob. < *limp*[1], *a.*] A scraper of board or sheet-iron shaped like half the head of a small cask, used for scraping the ore off the sieve in the operation of hand-jigging.

limpard†, *n.* [< *limp*[2] + *-ard.*] A cripple.

What could that gouty *limpard* have done with so fine a dog? *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 39. (*Davies.*)

limper (limʹpėr), *n.* One who limps; a lame person.

limpet (limʹpet), *n.* [< ME. *lempet*, a limpet, appar. orig. a lamprey, < AS. *lempedu*, another form of *lamprede*, a lamprey: see *lamprey*. It can hardly be connected with LL. *lepas* (*lepad-*), < Gr. λεπάς (λεπαδ-), a limpet: see *Lepas*. Cf. *limpin*.] **1.** A marine docoglossate gastropod with an open conical shell imperforate at the apex. The species mostly belong to the families *Patellidæ* and *Acmæidæ*; the best-known is *Patella vulgata*, the common limpet of northern Europe. This inhabits rocky coasts, and selects a site on intertidal rocks, which it uses as a resting-place and wears down into a cavity, making short excursions in search of food, which consists chiefly of algæ. Limpets are noted for sticking closely to rocks by means of their adhesive foot, which acts as a sucker, bringing considerable atmospheric pressure to bear upon their shells, which latter, moreover, fit tightly in consequence of the evenly rounded aperture. Large numbers are collected for fish-bait, and they are also used as food by the poor. See *bonnet-limpet*, *keyhole-limpet*, *slipper-limpet*.

He stuck like a *limpet* to a rock.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxxi.

And on thy ribs the *limpet* sticks,
And in thy heart the scrawl shall play.
Tennyson, The Sailor Boy.

2. Some mollusk resembling the foregoing, at least in shape of the shell.—**Cup-and-saucer limpet.** See *cup-and-saucer*.—**Duck's-bill limpet**, a limpet of the family *Fissurellidæ* and genus *Parmophorus*, having an imperforate shell covered by the mantle.—**False limpet**, one of the *Acmæidæ*.—**Foolscap-limpet**, a shell of the genus *Pileopsis* (which see).—**Fresh-water limpet**, a species of *Ancylus*.

limpid (limʹpid), *a.* [< F. *limpide* = Sp. *limpido* = Pg. It. *limpido*, < L. *limpidus*, clear, bright; cf. Gr. λάμπειν, shine, λαμπρός, bright: see *lamp*. Cf. also *lymph*.] Characterized by clearness or transparency; translucent; crystal-clear; lucid: as, a *limpid* stream; a *limpid* style.

Filter this solution through cap-paper, to have it clear and *limpid*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 708.

And witness be what splendid Princes are
The stars which move about this *limpid* sphere.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 201.

A beautiful *limpid* lake, which is fed by a rivulet flowing down from unseen sources in the rock.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

Turn those *limpid* eyes on mine,
And let me read there, love, thy inmost soul!
M. Arnold, The Buried Life.

limpidity (lim-pidʹi-ti), *n.* [< F. *limpidité* = It. *limpidità*, < LL. *limpidita(t-)s*, clearness, < L. *limpidus*, clear, limpid: see *limpid*.] Limpidness.

limpidly (limʹpid-li), *adv.* In a limpid manner; transparently; clearly; lucidly.

Goethe himself, *limpidly* perfect as are many of his shorter poems, often fails in giving artistic coherence to his longer works. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 295.

limpidness (limʹpid-nes), *n.* The state of being limpid; clearness; transparency; lucidity.

limpin†, *n.* [Cf. *limpet*.] A limpet. *Nares.*

Tellina, mytulus. τελίνα, μύτλος. Athenæo. A *limpin*. *Nomenclator.*

limpingly (limʹping-li), *adv.* In a limping or halting manner; lamely.

limpitude† (limʹpi-tūd), *n.* [< L. *limpitudo*, clearness, < *limpidus*, clear, limpid: see *limpid*.] The quality of being limpid; limpidness. *Bailey*, 1727.

limpkin (limpʹkin), *n.* A local (Florida) name of the crying-bird or courlan, *Aramus giganteus*. See *courlan*, *Aramus*.

limply (limpʹli), *adv.* In a limp manner.

limpness (limpʹnes), *n.* The quality of being limp or flaccid; weak pliancy.

There are several replicas of rough sketches, which were probably made by Webb, as they show a *limpness* of method quite unlike the slashing draughtmanship of Inigo.
Portfolio, No. 234, p. 113.

The moral laxity and *limpness* which may be remarked in the lower classes in Russia.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 545.

limpsy (limpʹsi), *a.* [< *limp*[1] + *-sy*, equiv. to *-y*[1].] Limp; flaccid. [Colloq., New Eng.]

Somethin' or other 's ben a usin' on her up, for she was all wore out, and looked sort o' *limpsy*, as if there wa'n't no starch left in her. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 584.

Limulidæ (li-mūʹli-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limulus* + *-idæ*.] The limulus family; a family of gigantostracous or paleocaridan crustaceans of the order *Pœcilopoda*, *Merostomata*, or *Xiphosura* (or *Xiphura*), exemplified by the genus *Limulus*.

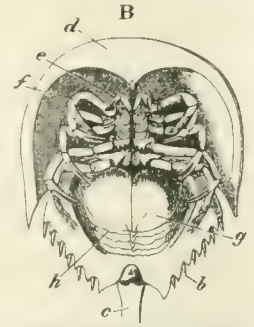
limulite (limʹū-līt), *n.* [< *Limulus* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil limulid or some similar organism.

limuloid (limʹū-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Limulus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of *Limulus*; related to or resembling a limulus; pœcilopodous; merostomatous; xiphurous.

In the Coal-measures no fewer than three genera and eight species of small *Limuloid* Crustaceans have been met with. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 662.

II. *n.* A limuloid crustacean; a pœcilopod, merostome, or xiphure.

Limulus (limʹū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *limulus*, somewhat askance, dim. of *limus*, askance.] **1.** The representative genus of *Limulidæ*. *L. polyphemus* is the common horseshoe- or king-crab of the Atlantic coast of North America; *L. moluccanus* is found on the Pacific coast of Asia. *Limulus* is the only living form of the order to which it belongs.



Limulus rotundicauda, a species of King-crab (ventral view).
B, cephalic shield, covering anterior division of the body; *b*, posterior division of the body; *c*, base of telson; *d*, subfrontal area; *e*, antennules of antennæ; *f*, one of the series of ambulatory legs; *g*, operculum; *h*, branchiferous appendages.

2. [*l. c.*] Any crustacean of the genus *Limulus*.

limy (līʹmi), *a.* [< *lime*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Smeared with lime; viscous; glutinous.

Striving more, the more in laces strong
Himselfe he tide, and wrapt his winges twaine
In *lymie* snares the subtill loupes among.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 429.

2. Containing lime: as, a *limy* soil.—**3.** Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.

lin[1]† (lin), *v.* [Sc. also *leen*; < ME. *linnen*, < AS. *linnan* (pret. *lann*, pp. *lunnen*) (= Icel. *linna*), also in comp. *belinnan*, *blinnan* (> ME. *blinnen*, E. *blin*, q. v.), cease.] **I.** *intrans.* To cease; stop; rest.

Set a beggar on horseback, he'll never *lin* till he be a-gallop. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

So they shall never *lin*,
But where one ends another still begin.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To cease from.

Their tongues will never *lin* wagging, master.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

Yea, they and their Seminaries shame not to professe, to petition, and never *lin* pealing our eares.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

lin[2], **linn** (lin), *n.* [Also *lyn*, *lynn*; early mod. E. *linne*; < ME. **lynne*; prob. (*a*) in def. 1 < AS. (ONorth.) *hlynn*, a torrent (cf. *hlyn*, *hlynn*, sound, noise, clamor, *hlynian*, roar; related like *hlimme*, a torrent, *hlimman*, roar, clang); (*b*) in def. 2, prob. < Gael. *linne* = Ir. *linn* = W. *llyn*, a pool. The forms and senses mix; whether they are ult. from one source is not clear. Cf. also Icel. *lind*, a well, spring, brook.] **1.** A cataract or waterfall.

We heard nought but the roaring *linn*,
Amang the braes sae scroggie.
Burns, What will I do gin my Hoggie die?

2. A pool; particularly, a pool below a fall of water.

I saw a river rin
Outoure a steipie rock of stane,
Syne lychtit in a *lin*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 6.

The nearest to her [Tovy] of kin
Is Toothy, tripping down from Verwin's rushy *lin*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 118.

The shallowest water makes maist din,
The deadest pool the deepest *linn*.
Fair Helen (Child's Ballads, II. 209).

3. The face of a precipice; a shrubby ravine.

He took her in his armis twa,
And threw her o'er the *linn*.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 301).

Duncan sigh'd baith out an' in, . . .
Spak' o' lowpin' owre a *linn*.
Burns, Duncan Gray.

[Now rare or local in all uses.]

lin[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *line*[1].

Lina (līʹnä), *n.* [NL. (Megerle, 1823), < Gr. *λίνον*, flax: see *line*[1].] A genus of leaf-beetles or chrysomelids, with short antennæ, tibiæ externally grooved, and pronotum laterally projected. It is represented in all parts of the world; about 30 species are known, of which 8 inhabit the United States, as *L. scripta*, the cottonwood leaf-beetle, which often does great damage by defoliating the groves of *Populus monilifera* in the Western States, and also feeds in the larval state on willows.

Linaceæ (lī-nāʹsē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Linum* + *-aceæ*.] A synonym of *Lineæ*, still much used.

linaceous (lī-nāʹshius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the natural order *Linaceæ*.

linage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lineage*.

linaloa (lin-a-lōʹä), *n.* [Also *linaloe*; a Mex. name.] A fragrant Mexican wood obtained from species of *Bursera*, used to a limited extent in making furniture, and yielding a substance employed in perfumery.

linament (linʹa-ment), *n.* [< L. *linamentum*, linen stuff, < *linum*, flax: see *line*[1].] In *surg.*, lint; a tent for a wound.

Linaria (li-nāʹri-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < L. *linum*, flax, + *-aria*.] **1.** A genus of herbs, rarely shrubs, of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Antirrhineæ*, characterized by a spurred corolla with a prominent palate, and stamens in which the anther-cells are distinct; toad-flax. There are 130 species, found in the warm and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere and of South America. See *cancerwort*, *Kenilworth ivy*. **2.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of linnets, including *L. cannabina*, the common linnet of Europe, and sundry related species, as the twite, the redpolls, etc. *Brisson*, 1760. Also called *Linota*, *Ægiothus*, and by other names. See cut under *linnet*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus. (*c*) [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name of the mealy redpoll, *Fringilla linaria* (*Ægiothus canescens*), of northern Europe: more frequently applied of late years to the common redpoll of Europe and America, *Linota rufescens*, now usually called *Ægiothus linaria* or *Acanthis linaria*. See cut under *redpoll*.—**3.** A genus of worms.

linarite (linʹa-rīt), *n.* [< *Linares*, a town in Spain, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated sulphate of lead and copper, occurring in deep azure-blue monoclinic crystals.

linative†, *n.* A corrupt form of *lenitive*.

lince (lins), *n.* [Var. of *linch*[1].] A bank of sod between terraces formed on a hillside by the ancient mode of plowing strips and leaving banks of sod between them; also, the strip or terrace of arable soil between two such banks. [Prov. Eng.]

lincels†, *n. pl.* [Also *lintels*, and *lints*; origin obscure; prob. OF.] Tares in corn. *Halliwell.*

Linceus, *n.* See *Lynceus*.

linch[1] (linch), *n.* [< ME. **linch*, *lynch*, < AS. *hlinc*, a ridge of land, a balk. Hence the surname *Linch*, *Lynch*.] **1.** A ridge or balk of land; any bank or boundary for the division of land.—**2.** A ledge; a right-angled projection.—**3.** A narrow and steep bank or footpath.—**4.** A small inland cliff, generally one that is wooded.—**5.** A hamlet. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.] (*Halliwell.*)

linch[2] (linch), *v.* [Origin obscure; cf. *link*[4].] **I.** *intrans.* To prance about in a lively manner.

Cheval coquelineux, a *linching* horse.
Hollyband, Dictionarie (1593). (*Halliwell.*)

II. *trans.* To beat or chastise. *Urry's MS. additions to Ray.* (*Halliwell.*) [Prov. Eng.]

linchet (linʹchet), *n.* [Also *lynchet*; < *linch*[1] + *-et*.] A ridge or terrace seen on the slopes of the Chalk, Oölitic, and Liassic escarpments in various parts of England, especially in Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Wiltshire, and Somerset. The origin of the linchets has never been made entirely clear. It is probable that most of them are artificial constructions, and that they were made for convenience in cultivating the hill slopes on which they occur. Also called *linch*. Used chiefly in the plural. [Local, Eng.]

Many terraces are still cultivated, but every farmer I have met with has assumed me that there is now, and has been from time immemorial a general desire to plough down the *linchets* (as they are locally called), and that formerly their number was much greater than at present.
Mackintosh, Scenery of England and Wales, p. 89.

linch-hoop (linch'höp), *n.* [< *linch-(pin)* + *hoop*.] A ring on the spindle of a carriage-axle, held in place by the linch-pin.

linch-pin (linch'pin), *n.* [Also (simulating *link*[1]) dial. *linspin* (early mod. E. also *linpin, linpinne, lynspin*, with loss of the appar. pl. suffix *-s*; prop., as formerly, *linspin*, lit. 'axle-pin,' < *linse* (< *linse*, axle, + *pin*[1]: see *linse* and *pin*[1].] A pin inserted in the spindle of the axle of a vehicle to prevent the wheel from slipping off. Also *axle-pin*.

But if the rogue have gone a cup too far,
He'll lose his *linch-pin* or forget his tar,
Or a carriage, sudden interruption.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 441.

Linckia (ling'ki-ä), *n.* [NL., named after the German naturalist J. H. *Linck* (1674–1734).] The typical genus of *Linckiadæ*. *Nardo*, 1834.

Linckiidæ (ling-ki'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Linckia* + *-idæ*.] A family of starfishes, of the order *Asteroidea*, whose skeleton is composed of rounded or elliptical ossicles, either contiguous or united by rods. There are no spines, the body being smooth or only granular. *L. multimni* inhabits Florida and the West Indies; *L. multiscalis* ranges from California to Peru. Also *Linckiadæ*.

Lincoln green. See *green*[1].

Lincoln's finch. See *finch*[1].

Lincolnshire cheese. See *cheese*[1].

lincture (lingk'tūr), *n.* [< ML. **linctura*, < L. *lingere*, pp. *linctus*, lick; cf. Gr. λείχειν, lick: see *lick*[1].] A medicine to be taken by licking or sucking; a substance of the consistence of honey, used for coughs, etc.

Confections, treacle, mithridate, eclegmes, or *linctures*, etc. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 371.

linctus (lingk'tus), *n.* [NL. *linctus*, a licking, < L. *lingere*, pp. *linctus*, lick: see *lincture*.] Same as *lincture*.

lind[1] (lind; formerly and prob. still dial. also lind), *n.* [< ME. *lind, linde, lynde*, < AS. *lind*, also *linde* = D. *linde* = MLG. *linde* = OHG. *linta*, MHG. G. *linde* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *lind*, lind, linden (in AS. also a shield, as made of lind); prob. connected with *lind*[2], *lithe*. G. dial. *lind*, bast, Icel. *lindi*, girdle (orig. of bast), are derived from the name of the tree. Cf. *linden*. Hence by corruption *line*[4], *lime*[2].] Same as *linden*, 1. [Obsolete or local.]

Be ay of chiere as light as leef on *lynde*
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, L'Envoy, l. 34.

Was neuer lef vp-on *lynde* lyghter therafter.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 152.

lind[2]†, *a.* [ME. *lynd*; a var. (due perhaps to the cognate Icel. *linr* or Dan. *lind*) of *lithe*, soft, gentle: see *lithe*[1].] Soft; gentle.

Be not prowd, bot meke & *lynd*,
And with thi better go thou be-hynd.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

lind-coal†, *n.* [ME. *lyndecole*.] Charcoal made of the wood of the linden-tree: as, "half an unce of *lyndecole*," *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 101, f. 76. (*Halliwell.*)

linden (lin'den), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *lynden*; < ME. *linden*, < AS. *linden* (= G. *linden*), of the lind, < *lind*, lind, + *-en*: see *lind*[1] and *-en*[2]. As a noun the word is modern, being, like *aspen*, orig. only adj.] **I.**† *a.* Of the linden.

II. *n.* **1.** A tree of the genus *Tilia*; the lime-tree. The common European linden is *T. Europæa*. An oil, used by perfumers, is distilled from its flowers. The American linden is *T. Americana*, and is also called *basswood, bee-tree*, etc.

The *linden* broke her ranks and rent
The woodbine wreaths that bind her,
And down the middle, buzz! she went
With all her bees behind her.
Tennyson, Amphion.

2. A shield made of linden-wood; any shield: a modern use, translating the Anglo-Saxon *lind*, used poetically for a shield. See *shield*.

The shields placed in the graves were the ordinary *lindens*, of which no part commonly remains but the metal-boss handle. *Hewitt*, Ancient Armor, I. 78.

Silver-leafed linden, *Tilia argentea*, of Hungary.

linden-tree (lin'den-trē), *n.* Same as *lind*[1], *linden*.

Lindera (lin'dėr-ä), *n.* [NL. (C. P. Thunberg, 1784), named after John *Linder*, a Swedish botanist of the early part of the 18th century.] A genus of lauraceous trees or shrubs of the tribe *Litseaceæ*, having dicœcious flowers surrounded by involucres, and often nine stamens having two-celled anthers. There are about 60 species, found in North America and in tropical and eastern Asia as far as Japan. *L. benzoin* of North America, called *spice-bush, wild allspice*, and *benjamin-bush*, has a pleasant aromatic scent and taste, especially its bark and berries.

lindo (lin'dō), *n.* [NL., < Sp. Pg. It. *lindo*, fine, beautiful, pretty.] One of the brilliantly colored thick-billed tanagers of South America; a bullfinch tanager of the genus *Euphonia*.

lind-tree†, *n.* [ME. *linde-tre, lyn-tre*; < *lind*[1] + *tree*.] Same as *lind*[1], *linden-tree*. *Turner*, Herbal.

line[1] (līn), *n.* [< ME. *line, lin, lyn*, < AS. *līn*, flax, linen, = OS. OFries. *līn* = D. *lijn* = MLG. *līn* = OHG. MHG. *līn*, G. *lein* = Icel. *līn* = Sw. Dan. *lin*, flax, = Goth. *lein*, linen (not recorded in sense of 'flax'); cf. OF. F. *lin* = Sp. It. *lino* = Pg. *linho*, < L. *līnum* = Gr. λίνον = OBulg. *linŭ* = Lith. *linas* = Ir. *lin, lion* = W. *llin* = Bret. *lin*, flax (in L., LGr., etc., also linen, a linen garment, a thread, line, cord, rope, etc.); not found in Skt., etc. It is probable but not certain that the Teut., Slav., etc., forms are derived from the L. or Gr. Hence (from AS. *līn*) *linen, lint*[1], *linseed, linnet*[1], etc., and ult. (from L. *linum*) E. *line*[2], *line*[3], etc.] **1.** Flax. [In the general sense obsolete or provincial.]

He dronk never cidre ne wyn,
Ne never wered clooth of *lyn*.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

Specifically, in technical use—(*a*) Flax of the longer and fine staple, separated from the shorter by the hackle and prepared for spinning. (*b*) A hat-makers' pad or brush, now usually of padded velvet, for smoothing the nap of hats.

2†. Cloth of flax; linen.

Throughout all parts of Fraunce they weaue *line* and make sailes thereof. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

Nor anie weaver, which his worke doth boast,
In dieper, in damaske, or in *lyne*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 364.

Little he was, and ever wore a breastplate made of *linne*.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 459.

3†. Linen apparel; apparel generally.

line[2] (līn), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *line, lyne*, a cord, a net, a snare, < AS. *līne* = D. *lijn* = OHG. *līna*, MHG. *līne*, G. *leine* = Icel. *līna* = Dan. *line* = Sw. *lina*, a cord, rope; mixed with (*b*) ME. *line, lyne, ligne*, < OF. *ligne*, F. *ligne* = Pr. *ligna* = Sp. *linea* = Pg. *linha* = It. *linea* = D. MHG. G. Sw. Dan. *linie*, a line (mark), < L. *līnea*, also *līnia*, a linen thread, a string, line, feature, outline, line of descent, etc., orig. fem. of *līneus* (= Gr. λίνεος, λινοῦς), of flax, linen, < *līnum*, flax, linen: see *line*[1]. It is uncertain whether the words of the first group (*a*) are Teut. derivatives of the Teut. form *line*[1], or are borrowed or adapted from L. *līnum*, flax, linen, a linen thread, cord, rope, or, less prob., like the words of the second group (*b*), from the deriv. *līnea*. The two groups are entirely confused in E.: see *line*[1].] **1.** A thread, string, cord, or small rope of any kind, especially one designed for some particular use, as a fishing-*line*, measuring-*line*, clothes-*line*, a bow*line*, a hauling-*line*, etc.

Sowe hem [inula] by a *lyne* other a threed.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the *line* upon it? Job xxxviii. 5.

The *lines* were out upon the poles—they were painted green and were square—and on the *lines* hung half the family linen. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 86.

Specifically—(*a*) A cord used as a guide or marker in stonework or carpentry; a chalk-line or marking-line. (*b*) *pl.* A lot or portion marked off by or as by a measuring-line; hence, fortune; condition.

The *lines* are fallen unto me in pleasant places.
Ps. xvi. 6.

The old seaman paused a moment. "It is hard *lines* for me," he said, "to leave your honour in tribulation."
Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. iii.

(*c*) *pl.* The reins or thongs by which one guides a horse in driving. [U. S.]

2. Anything which resembles a thread or string in tenuity and extension.

Yon gray *lines*
That fret the clouds are messengers of day.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 103.

Specifically—(*a*) A thread-like mark, as one made with a pen, pencil, or graving-tool; a mark having length with little appreciable breadth; a stroke; a score. (*b*) In *musical notation:* (1) One of the horizontal strokes or marks that constitute the staff. The usual staff consists of five such lines, that for Gregorian music of four, while larger numbers of lines have also been used. The lines are numbered from below upward. The lines and the spaces between them are collectively called *degrees*. The pitches to which the several degrees are assigned depend upon the clef and the signature placed at the head of the staff. When it is necessary temporarily to increase the compass of the staff above or below, added or leger lines are used, which are numbered up or down from the staff proper. See *notation, staff*, and *leger*[2]. (2) A short dash or stroke used in figured bass to indicate that a tone of a previous chord is to be continued without regard to its harmonic connection into a second chord. See *figured bass*, under *bass*[3]. (3) A wavy horizontal mark, preceded by the letters *8va*, added above or below a passage to indicate that it is to be played an octave above or below the pitch at which it is written. The end of such a transposition is indicated by the word *loco*, 'in place,' or simply by the termination of the line. (4) A wavy vertical mark to the left of the notes of a chord, to indicate that the chord is to be played arpeggio. (*c*) A seam or furrow on the face or hands. Such seams in the hands are the basis of palmistry. See phrases below.

And do whate'er thou wilt, swift-footed Time, . . .
O, carve not with thy hours my love's fair brow,
Nor draw no *lines* there with thine antique pen.
Shak., Sonnets, xix.

3. In *math.*: (*a*) The limit of a surface; a length without breadth. These definitions, cited as well known by Aristotle, may be more precisely expressed thus: a part or the whole of the intersection of two surfaces; a continuum of points extended in only one dimension at each point. (*b*) In *higher geom.*, a right line, ray, or axis; a curve of the first order. This use of the word is inaccurate but common, and can give rise to no inconvenience, since a line in sense (*a*) is usually called a curve in higher geometry, except a broken line, which is not considered.

4. Outline; contour; lineament; configuration: as, a ship of fine *lines*.

The *lines* of my body are as well drawn as his.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 1. 10.

5. A limit; division; boundary.

The Hellenes always drew a sharp *line* between themselves and the barbarians, a term by which they designated all non-Hellenic people.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 262.

6. A row; a continued series or rank: as, a *line* of trees or of buildings.

We past long *lines* of northern capes.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

(*a*) A straight row of letters and words between two margins: as, a page of thirty *lines*.

And yet I would I had o'erlooked the letter. . . .
Lo, here in one *line* is his name twice writ.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 123.

(*b*) In *poetry*, a succession of feet (colon or period), consisting of words written or printed in one row; a verse. A line or verse is no definite prosodic group of feet, but may consist of a single colon or of two cola, the ordinary width of a page or column generally limiting its length. Short verses or cola are sometimes printed as single lines, or combined in pairs to constitute one line. The name *line* is sometimes extended to verses slightly exceeding the printed line in length, but marked by indention and want of initial capital as one verse. In ancient prosody a line (*versus*, στίχος) was conventionally determined to be a dicolic meter or period, or a monocolic period of eighteen or more morœ in magnitude. A shorter period was called a colon or a comma. Abbreviated *l*.

Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding *line*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 268.

Hence—(*c*) *pl.* Any piece of writing, as a letter, or an actor's part in the dialogue of a play; specifically, a short or occasional poem, or poetry in general.

Com'st thou with deep premeditated *lines*,
With written pamphlets studiously devised?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 2.

(*d*) A short letter—one as it were consisting of only a line of writing; a note: as, I received a *line* from my friend. (*e*) *pl.* Same as *marriage lines*. [Colloq.]

"How should a child like you know that the marriage was irregular?" "Because I had no *lines!*" cries Caroline. . . . "And our maid we had then said to me, 'Miss Carry, where's your *lines?* And it's no good without.' And I knew it wasn't." *Thackeray*, Philip, xii.

(*f*) A row or rank of soldiers drawn up with an extended front: distinguished from *column*. (*g*) A disposition of ships at regular intervals, either at anchor or under way. See *line of battle*. (*h*) *pl.* A punishment in English schools, consisting in requiring the student to commit a certain number of lines of Latin or Greek verse to memory.

7. A continuous or connected series, as of progeny or kin, descending from a common progenitor: as, a *line* of kings; the male *line*.

He
From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but fourth of that heroic *line*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 78.

8. A series of public conveyances, as coaches, steamers, packets, and the like, passing to and fro between places with regularity: as, a *line* of ships to New Zealand; the Cunard *line*.—**9.** A railroad, or a continuous part of a railroad: as, a main *line*, branch *line*, through *line*.—**10.** A telegraph-wire between stations, forming with them the circuit.—**11.** In *com.*: (*a*) An order given to an agent or commercial traveler for goods. (*b*) The goods received upon such order. (*c*) The stock on hand of any particular class of goods.—**12.** In *her.*, the division or demarcation between a bearing and the field, or between one bearing and another when one is charged upon the other. The ordinaries and subordinaries are the bearings whose lines are most commonly varied. See *dancetté, dovetailed, embattled, engrailed, indented, invected, nebulé, raguléd*, and *undé* or *wavy*.

13. In *fort.*: (*a*) A trench or rampart. (*b*) *pl.* A series of field-works, either continuous or with intervals. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**14.** *Milit.*, in the British army, the regular infantry, as distinguished from cavalry, artillery, militia, volunteer corps, etc. (in some cases, however, including the ordinary regiments of cavalry); in the United States army, the infantry, cavalry, and artillery of the regular army. The combatant officers in the navy are called *officers of the line*, as distin-

guished from the non-combatants, or *officers of the staff*. Thus, the *line* officers are admirals, commodores, captains, commanders, lieutenant-commanders, lieutenants, lieutenants (junior grade), ensigns, and midshipmen. Mates, boatswains, and gunners are also *line* officers, but not in the line of promotion.

It is now generally conceded that the law contemplates that the fighting portion of the army, as cavalry, artillery, infantry, and engineers, . . . constitutes the *line* of the army. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

15. The course in which anything proceeds or which any one takes; direction given or assumed: as, a *line* of policy or of argument; to mark out a *line* of travel or of conduct; to pursue a certain *line* of business or of art.

If I chance to make an excursion into the matters of the Commonwealth, it is not out of curiosity, or busy-bodinesse to be medling in other men's *lines*.
Fuller, Church Hist., II. ix. 23.

He is uncommonly powerful in his own *line*, but it is not the *line* of a first-rate man. *Coleridge*.

I am now sending back to Belle Plain all my wagons for a fresh supply of provisions and ammunition, and propose to fight it out on this *line* if it takes all summer.
U. S. Grant, To Gen. Halleck, May 11, 1864.

16. A unit of length, the twelfth of an inch, or sometimes the tenth of an inch. As a subdivision of an English inch it was never common and is now obsolete. The Paris line, a unit formerly much used throughout Europe, is the twelfth part of a French inch, equal to 0.0888 of an English inch, or 2.256 millimeters.

17. The equinoctial line; the equator.

Twenty of the dog-days now reign in's nose; all that stand about him are under the *line*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 44.

Abdominal line. See *abdominal*. — **Absorption-lines.** See *absorption*. — **Aclinic, adiabatic, agonic, Alcmanian, atmospheric, basi-alveolar, basic,** etc., **line.** See the adjectives. — **Asymptotic line,** a curve upon a surface the envelop of normal sections, having infinite radii of curvature. Not to be confounded with *asymptotical lines*. — **Basiobregmatic line,** the line joining the basion and bregma. — **Becket-line,** a short piece of rope used to form a becket or bight on a longer or larger line, such, for example, as is used in rigging a trawl. — **Breeding in the line.** See *breeding*. — **Broken, bulkhead, cardiac line.** See the qualifying words. — **Casting-line,** a line, from 7 to 9 feet long, made of several gut-lengths, attached to the rod-line in angling, and having the drops fastened to it. — **Check-line,** a line attached to a fishing-line fastened to an outrigger, by which the fishing-line is drawn in to the boat without disturbing the outrigger. — **Circular, concluding, contingent,** etc., **line.** See the adjectives. — **Curved line,** a line whose direction continuously changes along its length. — **Curved line of the ilium,** *inferior*, *middle*, and *superior*, the lines on the dorsum ilii, marking off the origins of the glutæi muscles. Also called *linea glutæa*. — **Curved lines of the occipital bone,** the curved lines on the outer surface of the occipital bone: a superior, median, and inferior are distinguished. Also called *linea nuchæ*. — **Cutting-down line.** See *cutting*. **Cyclifying, dimidiate,** etc., **line.** See the adjectives. — **Datum-line.** See *datum*. — **Directed right line, dislocated line, dotted line.** See *direct*, *dislocate*, *dot*. — **Dobie's line.** See *membrane*. — **Double line,** in *entom.*, a line formed of two generally unequal lines which are close together and parallel. — **Equinoctial line,** the celestial equator; also, the terrestrial equator: in the latter sense commonly called *the line*. — **Equipotential, focal, full line.** See the adjectives. — **Facial line of Camper.** See *craniometry*. — **Fiducial line.** (*a*) The straight edge of the alidade of a plane-table. (*b*) The initial line of a graduated circle or vernier. (*c*) Any line which is intended to be taken as a standard straight line. — **Fraunhofer's lines.** See *spectrum*. — **Frontal minimum line,** the shortest horizontal line drawn between the temporal crests of the frontal bone. — **Generating line.** See *generate*. — **Geodesic, gingival,** etc., **line.** See the adjectives. — **Geodetic line,** a curve upon a surface any arc of which between points not too remote is the shortest path on that surface between those points. The osculating plane of a geodetic line at any point is there normal to the surface. — **Geometrical line†,** an algebraic curve. — **Gunter's line.** (*a*) A logarithmic line on Gunter's scale, used in performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically by means of dividers. Also called *line of lines* and *line of numbers*. (*b*) A sliding scale corresponding to logarithms, for performing these operations by inspection without dividers. Also called *Gunter's sliding rule*. — **Hard lines.** See def. 1 (*b*). — **Helispherical line.** Same as *loxodromic line*. — **Horizontal line.** See *horizontal*. — **Hour-lines,** in *dialing*, the common sections of the hour circles of the sphere with the plane of the dial. — **Iliopectineal line,** in *anat.* See *iliopectineal*. — **Imaginary, isochimal,** etc., **line.** See the adjectives. — **Index of a line.** See *index*. — **Initial line.** See *polar coördinates in a plane*, under *coördinate*. — **Isoclinal, isodynamic, isogonic lines.** See the adjectives. — **Isophasal line,** a line drawn in the plane of the imaginary variable through all values which correspond to values of the function having one value of the argument. — **Isotimal line,** a line drawn in the plane of the imaginary variable through all values which correspond to values of the function having one modulus. — **Lateral line,** in *ichth.*, a longitudinal line along each side of many fishes, marked by the structure or color of the skin, or by both. It consists of a row of tubes or pores, mostly on scales, extending from the head to or toward the tail. The pores are the ducts of muciferous glands whose product is excreted on the sides of the fish. The modifications of the lateral line are innumerable, and often afford classificatory characters. Thus, the line is more or less nearly parallel with the outline of the back in most acanthopterygian fishes, and with the outline of the belly in cyprinoids and many other malacopterygian fishes. The line is well shown in the cuts under *caplin*, *haddock*, and *hake* (which see). — **Leger line.** See *leger*[2]. — **Lesser line.** See *lesser*. — **Line abreast.** See *abreast*. **Line and level†,** a plumb-line; hence, rule; method.

This deceyte is therfore the *line & leuell* for al good makers to do their busines by.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 218.

We steal by *line and level*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 239.

Line at infinity, the aggregate of all points in any plane at an infinite distance from any given origin. It is called the *line at infinity* because represented by a line in a perspective projection; for in such a projection every straight line is projected into a straight line, and no other curve or locus is so projected, generally speaking. — **Line coördinates.** See *line-coördinates*. — **Line drawing.** See *drawing*. — **Line geometry.** See *geometry*. — **Line of apsides.** (*a*) In *anc. astron.*, the line through the perigee and apogee of a planet's orbit. (*b*) In *mod. astron.*, the line through the perihelion and aphelion; the major axis of the orbit. — **Line of ascent.** See *ascent*. — **Line of battle,** the line formed by the ships of a fleet or by an army when or as when in readiness for action. — **Line of bearing,** a line formed by the ships of a fleet in which each ship bears by compass in a prescribed direction from the next ahead or astern or on either side. — **Line of beauty,** in *art*, a line of undulating curvature which, it has been maintained, must enter as a potent factor in all graceful combinations of line and form. Different artists have given it different forms, but it is most commonly considered as a curve of contrary flexure resembling a very slender elongated letter S. — **Line of center,** in *mach.*: (*a*) A straight line joining the centers of two wheels in gear. *E. H. Knight*. (*b*) The dead line; that line in which a crank and the connecting rod stand when their axes form a straight line. — **Line of coincidence, collimation, counter-approach.** See *coincidence*, etc. — **Line of consanguinity,** a family relationship between two persons: it is either *descending* (the relationship of a person to his descendant), *ascending* (the relationship of a person to his ancestor), or *transversal* (the relationship of a person to a descendant of one of his progenitors). — **Line of curvature,** a line traced upon any surface such that the normals at any two successive points meet one another. Through each point of every surface there are two lines of curvature which are perpendicular to each other. — **Line of Daubenton.** See *craniometry*. — **Line of defense.** See *defense*. — **Line of dip,** in *geol.*, a line in the plane of a stratum, or part of a stratum, perpendicular to its intersection with a horizontal plane; the line of greatest inclination of a stratum to the horizon. See *dip*. — **Line of direction.** (*a*) See *direction*. (*b*) A line laid down in surveying; the bearing. — **Line of distance.** See *distance*. — **Line of equilibrium,** a curve every point on which is a point of equilibrium. — **Line of fire, flotation, flow.** See *fire*, etc. — **Line of force.** (*a*) A straight line through the point of application of a force and in the direction of its action. (*b*) A curve whose tangent everywhere coincides with the direction at the point of tangency of a force distributed through space. Maxwell, following a hint from Faraday, supposes these lines so drawn that the number per unit of area normal to them in the neighborhood of a point shall measure the intensity of the force at that point. — **Line of health,** or **line of the liver** (*hepatic line*), in *palmistry*, a line beginning at the wrist, near the line of life, and running upward to the base of the fourth finger. — **Line of life,** in *palmistry*, a line starting near the wrist, skirting the base of the thumb, and terminating between the thumb and the line of the head. — **Line of lines, line of numbers.** Same as *Gunter's line* (*a*). — **Line of motion.** (*a*) A curve imagined to be so drawn in a fluid that the direction at any point is that of the motion of the fluid at the same point; a line of flow. *Lamb.* (*b*) The path of a particle of a moving fluid. *Basset*. — **Line of nodes.** See *node*. — **Line of Saturn,** or **line of fate,** in *palmistry*, a line beginning near the wrist, and running up the middle of the hand toward the base of the second finger. — **Line of spherical curvature,** a line every point of which is an umbilic on the surface. — **Line or curve of swiftest descent.** Same as *brachistochrone*. — **Line of the head,** in *palmistry*, a line beginning between the thumb and forefinger, and extending across the central part of the palm of the hand, parallel to the line of the heart. — **Line of the heart,** in *palmistry*, a line passing across the hand, skirting the mounts of Mercury, Apollo, Saturn, and Jupiter. — **Line of the sun** or **line of fortune,** in *palmistry*, a line running upward to the base of the third finger. — **Lines of level.** See *level*[1]. — **Lines of operation** (*milit.*), all lines of communication by which an army may reach an enemy's base of operations. A *simple line* of operations is one by which the divisions of an army are kept together, or within supporting distance of each other. The roads forming this line are nearly parallel, quite close together, and have no impassable obstructions between them. A *double line* of operations is one in which a divided army follows two sensibly parallel roads so far apart that the two sections of the army cannot be assembled upon the same day on the same field of battle. Double lines of operation may be either *converging* or *diverging*, according as they approach each other or draw wider apart as they advance. An *accidental line* of operations is adopted when an army is compelled to abandon the line of operations proposed in the original plan and take up another. A *temporary line* of operations (also called *manœuver line*) is one which deviates from the line of movement adopted in the general plan of the campaign. When the movement is completed the general line is resumed. An *interior line* of operations is one which lies between the double lines of an enemy, and enables the army following it to fall upon and defeat the parts of the enemy's army in succession. In such a case the double lines are said to be *exterior* lines. — **Logistic, loxodromic, magistral,** etc., **line.** See the adjectives. — **Marriage lines,** a marriage certificate. [Colloq., Eng.] — **Mason and Dixon's line,** the boundary between Pennsylvania on the north and Maryland on the south (lat. 39° 43′ N.), partly surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon between 1763 and 1767, and afterward completed by others: celebrated before the extinction of slavery as a line of demarcation between the free and the slave States. — **Mechanical line†,** a transcendental curve. — **Medial, median, meridian,** etc., **line.** See the adjectives. — **Multiple lines.** See *multiple*. — **Naso-alveolar line, nasobasilar line.** See *craniometry*. — **Natural line of sight.** See *sight*. — **Nélaton's line,** in *surg.*, a line drawn from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the most prominent part of the tuberosity of the ischium. In the course of this line lie the center of the acetabulum and the summit of the trochanter major of the femur. — **Neumann lines.** See *meteorite*. — **Nodal, objective, occult,** etc., **lines.** See the adjectives. — **Oblique line of the lower jaw,** an oblique line beginning below the mental foramen and passing upward and backward to the anterior border of the coronoid process. — **Officer of the line.** See def. 14. — **Organs of the lateral lines,** in *ichth.* See *mucous canals*, under *mucous*. — **Parasternal line,** the line drawn on the surface of the chest perpendicularly downward from the junction of the middle and inner thirds of the clavicle. — **Polar line,** the intersection of consecutive normal planes to a skew curve. This is the name given by Monge (*droit polaire*), but Mannheim's *axis of curvature* is preferable. — **Popliteal line,** a line passing downward and inward and on the upper part of the posterior surface of the tibia; it gives origin to the soleus muscle. — **Quadrate line,** in *anat.*, the linea quadrati (which see, under *linea*). — **Redan line,** a series of redans connected by straight curtains. *Mahan*, Milit. Engineering. — **Right line.** See *right*. — **Ship of the line.** See *ship*. — **Shotted line,** a fishing-line to which split shot are attached as sinkers. Shotted casting-lines are also used in special cases for fly-fishing. — **Spiric line,** a bicircular quartic having an axis of symmetry. Such a curve is a plane section of an anchor-ring, or torus, and indeed of four different ones, though all may be imaginary. — **Stream-line,** in *hydrodynamics*: (*a*) A line of motion in a fluid whose motion is steady. *Stokes*. (*b*) The actual path of a particle or molecule in a fluid mass. — **Supracondylar lines of the femur,** the two lines into which the linea aspera divides below. — **Telegraph-line, telephone-line.** See *telegraphy*, *telephony*. — **Temporal inferior line,** the lower of the two curving ridges which pass back from the external angular process of the frontal bone over the frontal and parietal bones. Also called *lower temporal ridge*. — **Temporal lines,** the two curving ridges which pass back from the external angular process of the frontal bone over the frontal and parietal bones. The upper, the *superior temporal line* or *upper temporal ridge*, is the line of attachment of the temporal fascia, while the lower marks the upper boundary of the attachment of the temporal muscle. — **The line.** Same as *equinoctial line*. **To draw the line.** See *draw*. **To drop a line.** See *drop*. **To give line.** See *give*[1], *v. t.* — **To give one line,** to allow one apparent freedom or opportunity of action, with a view to securing an ultimate advantage: in allusion to the angler's playing of a hooked fish.

Wherefore should the Ministers *give them* so much *line* for shifts and delays? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

It's policy to *give 'em line*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 8.

To keep a line, in *archery*, to shoot in the vertical plane of the gold of the target. — **To make even lines.** See *even*[1]. — **To part a line,** to break it, as when a whale runs so fast as to break the whale-line. Also *to part a warp*. — **To sound a line,** to go down when harpooned and carry the line with it: said of a whale. — **To sound all line,** to go down so far as to take out all the line from the boat: said of a whale. — **To stop a line,** to confine or fasten a rope, usually by means of a smaller one. Thus, to stop the line to the harpoon-staff is to fasten the line to the handle by passing one or more turns of rope-yarn around both line and pole, and confining the ends by knotting them together. — **To wet one's line,** to put one's fishing-line to use; to fish. — **Trapezoid line,** the line of attachment of the trapezoid ligament on the under side of the outer part of the clavicle. — **Visual line.** Same as *visual axis* (which see, under *axis*[1]). — **Vortex-line,** a curve imagined to be so drawn in a fluid that its direction is everywhere that of the instantaneous axis of molecular rotation at that point. — **Wallace's line** [so named after Alfred R. *Wallace*, who defined it], in *zoögeog.*, a line assumed to separate the Indomalayan from the Austromalayan zoological region or faunal area. It passes between Borneo and Celebes, through the strait of Macassar, southward between Bali and Lombok, northeastward between Mindanao and Gilolo. This line divides the shallow waters of the Indomalayan region from the much deeper Austromalayan seas; and the character of the fauna is quite different on the two sides of it. — **White line,** in *printing*, a blank line; a blank space equal in depth to the space occupied by a line of reading in any given size of type. [In geometry *curve* is often used instead of *line*, so that phrases not found above should be sought under *curve*.]

line[2] (lin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lined*, ppr. *lining*. [< F. *liner* = Sp. *linear* = It. *linicare* (cf. D. *lijnen*, *linieren* = G. *linieren* = Dan. *linere* = Sw. *liniera*), line, < L. *linearc*, reduce to a straight line, ML. draw lines upon, < *linea*, a line: see *line*[2], *n.* In defs. 6, 7, the senses touch those of *line*[3], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw lines upon; mark with lines or thread-like strokes: said of some decorative processes, and also of the effects of age, fatigue, etc., on the human countenance.

Some wood engravers are but too apt to pride themselves on the delicacy of their *lining*, without considering whether it be well adapted to express their subject.
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 84.

The simple operation of *lining* the edge of a plate is executed by female hands. *Art Journal*, N. S., IX. 265.

2. To delineate; draw; paint. [Rare.]

All the pictures fairest *lined*
Are but black to Rosalind.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 97.

3. To give out, line by line; read one or two of the lines or strophes of (a metrical hymn) in public worship before singing. The custom of lining out the hymns originated at a time when printed books were scarce, and when congregational singing could be secured in no other way; it is now nearly unknown. The reading was done by the clerk, by a deacon, or by the officiating clergyman himself. In New England it was sometimes called *deaconing*. Usually with *out*.

In large coloured churches [in the South] it is still the practice to *line out* the hymns, because few of the congregation can read. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 861.

4. To measure, as land, with a line; fix the boundaries of. [Scotch.]—5. To bring into line or aline; hence, to arrange; marshal; employ in service.

No actor of American birth and training can be *lined* to this class of work. *Philadelphia Times*, March 21, 1886.

6. To place something in a line along; arrange something along and within for security or defense: as, to *line* works with soldiers.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 7.

Not feeble years, nor childhood stay'd, but all
Alike impatient throng'd to *line* the wall.
Howe, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xxxv.

The spears that *line*
Baronial halls the opprobrious insult feel.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 37.

7. See the quotation.

Cunning mules [when hobbled] . . . soon learn to lift both forefeet at a time and gallop off; hence they are *lined*, that is, the forefoot is tied to the hindfoot on the same side, so that the step is very much shortened and their gait reduced to a kind of pace.
S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 131.

Lining out stuff, the operation of drawing lines on boarding or planking, to guide the cutting of it into thinner pieces.—**To line bees**, to track wild bees to their nests by following them in the line of their flight.—**To line men** (*milit.*), to dress or arrange a body of men so that they shall collectively form an even line or lines.

II. *intrans.* To fish with a line. [Rare, U. S.]

The squeteague is taken both by *lining* and seining.
J. V. C. Smith, Fishes of Massachusetts.

line[3] (līn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lined*, ppr. *lining*. [< ME. *linen*, cover on the inside, double; prob. orig. double with linen, < *line*[1], linen: see *line*[1], *n.*] 1. To cover the inside of (some object, as a garment, a utensil, etc.) with some material other than that of which the object lined is made.

Coach with purple *lin'd*, and mitres on its side.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 369.

Hence, by extension—2. To fill the inside of; wad; stuff: as, to *line* a purse or a pocket with money.

What
If I do *line* one of their hands?
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3. 72.

By this rich purse, and by the twenty ducats
Which *line* it, I will answer for thy honesty.
Ford, Fancies, iii. 1.

No bridegroom's hand be mine to hold
That is not *lined* with yellow gold.
Whittier, Maid of Attitash.

3†. To cover; pad.

Their smoothed tongues are *lyned* all with guyle.
Gascoigne, Hearbes, Councill to Master Barthol. Withipoll.

Son of sixteen,
Pluck the *lined* crutch from thy old limping sire.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 1. 14.

4. To impregnate: said of animals.

He would with the utmost Diligence look for a Dog that upon all Accounts was of a good Breed, to *line* her, that he might not have a Litter of Mongrels.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 160.

5†. To aid. [Rare.]

Whether he was combined
With those of Norway, or did *line* the rebel
With hidden help and vantage.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 112.

To line one's jacket. See *jacket*.

line[4]† (līn), *n.* An obsolete form of *lind*[1], *linn*[2].

linea (lin'ē-ä), *n.*; pl. *lineæ* (-ē). [L.: see *line*[2], *n.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a line; a linear mark or trace, whether of impression or expression.—**Linea alba**, the white line, the median longitudinal line of connective tissue running from the pubis to the sternum.—**Linea aspera**, the rough line, a prominent longitudinal ridge on the back of the femur. It divides above into three lines running to the great trochanter, lesser trochanter, and spiral line, and below into two lines running to the inner and outer condyles.—**Linea costoarticularis**, a line marking the junction of the ribs with their cartilages, drawn from the sternoclavicular articulation to the tip of the eleventh rib.—**Linea fusca**, a median line of darker pigmentation extending upward from the pubis to the umbilicus or beyond, developed in pregnant women. Also called *pigmented abdominal line*.—**Linea glutæa**, *posterior*, *anterior*, and *inferior* respectively, the superior, middle, and inferior curved lines of the dorsum ilii.—**Linea iliopectinæa**, the iliopectineal line (which see, under *iliopectineal*).—**Linea innominata**, the brim of the true pelvis, formed by the promontory of the sacrum and the rounded angle between the upper and anterior surfaces of the lateral divisions of the first sacral vertebra, the iliopectineal line, and the upper border of the os pubis.—**Linea lateralis**, in *ichth.*, the lateral line (which see, under *line*[2]).—**Linea mylohyoidea**, the mylohyoid ridge on the inner surface of the lower jawbone.—**Linea nuchæ inferior**, the line, curved, of occipital bone, inferior.—**Linea nuchæ mediana**, the external occipital protuberance, running in the middle line from the external occipital crest to the foramen magnum.—**Linea nuchæ superior** or **suprema**, the line, curved, of occipital bone, superior.—**Linea parasternalis**, a line drawn on the surface of the chest from the junction of the inner and middle thirds of the clavicle perpendicularly downward.—**Linea quadrati**, the line of insertion of the quadratus femoris muscle.—**Linea semilunaris**, the curved tendinous line on the outer border of the rectus muscle extending from the cartilage of the eighth rib to the pubis. Also called *linea Spigelii*.—**Linea splendens**, the shining line, a median lengthwise band along the anterior surface of the pia mater of the spinal cord.—**Lineæ transversæ**. (*a*) Of the abdomen, the tendinous intersections in the course of the rectus muscle of the abdomen. (*b*) Of the fourth ventricle, the striæ acusticæ (which see, under *stria*).

Lineæ (lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), < *Linum* + *-eæ*.] An order of polypetalous exogenous plants, typified by the genus *Linum*, belonging to the cohort *Geraniales*. It is characterized by regular flowers, with imbricate sepals, and an entire ovary which is from three- to five-celled, usually with two ovules in each cell, having a fleshy albumen. The order embraces about 235 species, divided among 15 genera, which have been grouped under 4 tribes. They are herbs, rarely trees, usually with alternate leaves, and are widely dispersed throughout the world. Also *Linaceæ*.

lineage (lin'ē-āj), *n.* [Prop., as orig., *linage* (mod. pron. li'nāj); the spelling *lineage* simulates *line*[2], *lineal*, etc., and the pron. has been altered to suit *lineal*, etc.; < ME. *linage*, *lynage*, *lignage*, < AF. OF. *linage*, F. *lignage* (cf. Pg. *linhagem*), lineage, < *ligne*, < L. *linea*, a line: see *line*[2], *n.*] Line of descent from an ancestor; hence, family; race; stock.

Of his *lynage* am I, and his ofspryng,
By verray ligne, as of the stok roial.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 693.

He was of the house and *lineage* of David. Luke ii. 4.

Believe me, he is well-bred,
And cannot be but of a noble *lineage*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit without Money, i. 2.

Hither he brought a joyous dame,
Unknown her *lineage* or her name.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 12.

=**Syn.** *Genealogy*, etc. (see *pedigree*), birth, extraction, ancestry, family, descent.

lineal (lin'ē-al), *a.* [= F. *linéal* = Sp. Pg. *lineal* = It. *lineale*, pertaining to a line, < L. *linealis*, < *linea*, a line: see *line*[2], *n.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a line or length; extending in a line; involving the single dimension of length: as, *lineal* measure; a *lineal* foot. [In the physical sense *lineal* and *linear* are often used interchangeably, but a differentiation is commonly made. Compare *linear*.]

Lineal walks immediately enveloped the slight scene.
Walpole, Anecdotes, IV. vii.

An inch is the smallest *lineal* measure to which a name is given. *O. Gregory*, Mathematics, p. 120.

2. Proceeding in a direct or unbroken line; hereditary; unbroken in course: distinguished from *collateral*: as, *lineal* descent; *lineal* succession.

The house of York,
From whence you spring by *lineal* descent.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 166.

3. Pertaining or relating to direct descent; hereditary in quality or character; having an ancestral basis or right.

The *lineal* glory of your royal house.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 121.

Millions shall spring from our loins, and trace back with *lineal* love their blood to ours.
R. Choate, Addresses, etc., p. 104.

4†. Allied by direct descent.

For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*

Lineal measure, warranty, etc. See the nouns.

lineality (lin-ē-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *lineal* + *-ity*.] The state of being lineal, or in the form of a line. *Wright.* [Rare.]

lineally (lin'ē-al-i), *adv.* In a lineal manner; in a direct line: as, one who is *lineally* descended from the Conqueror.

From whose race of old
She heard that she was *lineally* extract.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 38.

lineament (lin'ē-a-ment), *n.* [< F. *linéament* = Sp. *lineamiento* = Pg. *lineamento* = It. *lineamento*, feature, < L. *lineamentum*, a line, feature, < *lineare*, reduce to a straight line, ML. draw lines upon: see *line*[2].] A feature or detail of a body or figure considered as to its outlines or contour; linear formation of a part, as in the human face; hence, a particular physical feature or characteristic; sometimes, a distinguishing characteristic or quality in general: used chiefly in the plural.

The *lineaments* of the body do disclose the disposition and inclination of the mind in general.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 184.

Examine every married *lineament*,
And see how one another lends content.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 83.

line-and-line (līn'and-līn'), *a.* With edge exactly to edge: a term characterizing the adjustment of a slide-valve without lead: as, a *line-and-line* setting. See *lead*[1], *n.*, 8.

The valve is supposed to be set without any lead, or *line-and-line*, as it is called, at full stroke. That is, the steam edges of the valve correspond with the steam edges of the part at the beginning of the stroke.
Forney, Locomotive, p. 237.

linear (lin'ē-är), *a.* [= F. *linéaire* = Sp. Pg. *linear* = It. *lineare*, < L. *linearis*, belonging to a line, < *linea*, a line: see *line*[2], *n.* Cf. *lineal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines; composed or consisting of lines: as, *linear* drawing; *linear* perspective.—2. Relating to length only; specifically, in *math.* and *physics*, involving measurement in one dimension only, or a sum of such measurements; involving only straight lines; unidimensional; of the first degree: as, *linear* numbers; *linear* measure. A plane is said to be a *linear locus*, because of the first order; expansion, if considered in one dimension only, the others being neglected, is termed *linear expansion*.

Linear Leaf of *Pyrenanthemum linifolium*.

The *linear expansion* of metals heated between the freezing and boiling points of water varies from one to three parts in 1,000.
W. B. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 49.

3. In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, like a line or thread; slender; very narrow and elongate: as, a *linear* leaf.—4. In *pros.*, consisting in or pertaining to a succession of single verses all of the same rhythm and length; stichic: as, *linear* composition; "Paradise Lost" is *linear* in composition.—**Linear algebra**, a system of algebra in which every expression equals a linear expression in certain units.—**Linear class of functions**, a number of functions produced from one another by addition, by subtraction, and by multiplication by constants.—**Linear coefficient of expansion**. See *coefficient*.—**Linear complex, congruence, content**. See the nouns.—**Linear demonstration**†, a proof drawn from the consideration of a geometrical diagram, without the use of algebra or trigonometry.—**Linear differential equation**, an equation in which the differential coefficients and dependent variables are not multiplied into themselves or into one another: thus,

$$t\,D_x^2 y + x\,D_t^2 y = 0$$

is a linear partial differential equation.—**Linear drawing**. See *drawing*.—**Linear dyadic**. See *dyadic*.—**Linear ensemble**. See *ensemble*, 3.—**Linear equation**, in *math.*, an equation of the first degree between two variables: so called because every such equation may be considered as representing a right line.—**Linear function**, a function resulting from the performance of the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication by constants upon the variables.—**Linear geometry, group, integral**, etc. See the nouns.—**Linear heraldry**, heraldry of the more elaborate sort, in which a number of ordinaries and their bearings are combined to produce varied escutcheons.—**Linear numbers**, in *math.*, such numbers as have relation to length only, as a number which represents one side of a plane figure. If the plane figure is a square, the linear side is called a root.—**Linear perspective**, that branch of perspective which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of the objects delineated: distinguished from *aerial perspective*, which considers also the variations of the light, shade, and color of objects, according to their different distances and the quantity of light which falls on them.—**Linear problem**, a problem that may be solved geometrically by the intersection of two right lines, or algebraically by an equation of the first degree.—**Linear space**, a unicursal space the points of which may be uniquely represented by value-systems of the coördinates, without the exception of any point-equations or loci-values.—**Linear transformation**, a transformation from one set of variables to another connected with them by linear equations.—**Linear units**, units of length.

linear-acute (lin'ē-är-a-kūt'), *a.* [< L. *linearis*, linear (see *linear*), + *acutus*, sharp: see *acute*.] In *bot.*, narrow and very gradually tapering to a point, as a leaf; acuminate.

linear-ensate (lin'ē-är-en'sāt), *a.* [< L. *linearis*, linear (see *linear*), + *ensis*, a sword.] In *bot.*, having the form of a long narrow sword.

linearity (lin-ē-ar'i-ti), *n.* [< *linear* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being linear.

The *linearity* of the differential equation depends upon this physical fact, etc. *Airy*, Optics, § 12.

linear-lanceolate (lin'ē-är-lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *linearis*, linear (see *linear*), + LL. *lanceolatus*, armed with a little lance or point: see *lanceolate*.] In *bot.*, lanceolate and very slender; narrow and parallel-sided in the middle, and tapering to a slender base and an acute tip.

linearly (lin'ē-är-li), *adv.* In a linear manner; with lines.

linear-oblong (lin'ē-är-ob'lông), *a.* Oblong and very narrow.

linearyt (lin'ē-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *linearius*, belonging to a line, < *linea*, a line: see *line*[2], *n.* Cf. *linear*.] Linear. *Holland.*

lineate† (lin'ē-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *lineatus*, pp. of *lineare*, reduce to a straight line, ML. draw lines upon, < *linea*, a line: see *line*[2], *v.*] To draw; delineate. *Davies.*

Life to the life the Chessboord *lineates*.
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. 8.

lineate (lin′ē-āt), *a.* [< L. *lineatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Marked with lines, especially with longitudinal and more or less parallel lines: as, a *lineate* leaf. In describing sculpture, a surface is said to be *lineate* when it has fine elevated or depressed longitudinal lines more or less parallel and separated by regular intervals. Also *lined*.

lineated (lin′ē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *lineate*.

lineation (lin-ē-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *lineatio(n-)*, a drawing of a line, < *lineare*, pp. *lineatus*, reduce to a line: see *lineate*, *v.*] **1.** A marking by lines; disposition or arrangement of lines.

The *lineation* of the nacreous surface may perhaps be thus accounted for. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 565.

2. In *zoöl.*, one or more line-like marks on a surface; the appearance or form of a lineated surface: as, the *lineation* of the thorax of a fly.

There are in the horny ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red. *Woodward.*

3†. Mensuration. *Halliwell* (spelled *liniation*).

line-conch (līn′kongk), *n.* A large gastropod, *Fasciolaria distans*, marked by several black lines revolving on the whorls of the shell. [Florida.]

line-coördinate (līn′kō-ôr″di-nāt), *n.* One of a set of quantities, commonly three in a plane, or six in space, defining the position of a line. The ordinary line-coordinates are *u*, *v*, *w*, in the equation

$$ux + vy + wz = 0,$$

where *x*, *y*, *z* are the trilinear coördinates of a point in a plane. When these are taken as constant, while *u*, *v*, *w* are variable, the equation restricts a line to passing through that point, and any set of values of *u*, *v*, *w* define a line. The above equation determines the incidence of the point on the line, whether *u*, *v*, *w* or *x*, *y*, *z*, or both, be variable. The precise geometrical significance of the line-coordinates depends upon that of the point-coordinates. The six line-coördinates in space are generally termed *ray-coordinates*.

lined[1] (līnd), *p. a.* Same as *lineate*.

lined[2] (līnd), *p. a.* **1.** Having a lining.—**2.** Impregnated. See *line*[3], *v.*, 4.—**3.** Supplied with money. [Rare.]

I am given out to be better *lined* than it can appear to me report is a true speaker; I would I were really that I am delivered to be! Marry, what I have (be it what it will) I will assure upon my daughter at the day of my death. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

Lined gold. See *gold*.

line-density (līn′den″si-ti), *n.* The limiting ratio of the electricity on an element of the line to the length of that element when the element is diminished without limit. *Clerk Maxwell*, Elect. and Mag.

line-engraving (līn′en-grā″ving), *n.* **1.** The process of engraving in lines: commonly synonymous with *steel* or *copperplate engraving*. See *engraving*.—**2.** An engraved plate or a print representing its subject chiefly or wholly by lines.

Drawings, both in crayon and black lead, *line engravings*, and etchings were within the compass of most people's purses.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 48.

line-equation (līn′ē-kwā″shon), *n.* An equation between the coördinates of lines, these being usually tangents of a plane curve.

line-fish (līn′fish), *n.* A fish, such as the cod, haddock, and halibut, which is taken with the line: opposed to *net-fish*.

line-fisherman (līn′fish″ėr-man), *n.* One who fishes with hook and line; a hook-and-line man.

line-fishing (līn′fish″ing), *n.* The act or art of fishing with hook and line; angling: distinguished from *net-fishing*.

Lineidæ (li-nē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lineus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Lineus;* the sea-longworms, or marine nemerteans. They have an extremely long slender form, unarmed proboscis, elongated cephalic ganglion, and long slits on each side of the head.

lineiform (lin′ē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *linea*, line, + *forma*, form.] Linear in form; linear.

line-integral (līn′in″tē-gral), *n.* In *math.*, the integral along any curve of a vector quantity distributed through space resolved along that curve. Thus, if the vector is a force, the *line-integral* is the work gained in passing over the curve.

linelet (līn′let), *n.* [< *line*[2] + *-let*.] A minute or very short line.

The peculiar arrangement of the leading lines (usually two) and train of *linelets* . . . is fully shown in the diagram. *Nature*, XXXIX. 370.

lineman (līn′man), *n.*; pl. *linemen* (-men). **1.** A person who carries the line in surveying, etc.—**2.** One employed in duties relating to the line of a railroad, telegraph, or telephone; one who attends to keeping the parts of the line, as the rails, posts, wires, etc., in proper condition.—**3.** A line-fisherman.

linen (lin′en), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *linnen*; < ME. *linen*, *lynen*, also *linnen*, < AS. *līnen* (= OS. *līnīn* = OFries. *linnen* = D. *linen* = MLG. *linen* = OHG. MHG. *linen*, G. *leinen*, *linnen* = Dan. *linned* = Sw. *linne*), of flax, linen, < *lin*, flax, + *-en*: see *line*[1] and *-en*[2]. The noun is now generally regarded as the orig. form, its connection with the obs. *line*[1] being no longer generally recognized. Cf. *woolen*, *woollen*, *a.* and *n.*, < *wool*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Made of the fibers of flax: as, *linen* thread; *linen* cloth.

And David was girded with a *linen* ephod. 2 Sam. vi. 14.

2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale.

Those *linen* cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 16.

Fair linen cloth, in the *Anglican Ch.*, the cloth used at the celebration of the eucharist to cover the consecrated elements after communion; the post-communion veil.—**Fair white linen cloth**, in the *Anglican Ch.*, the outer altar-cloth, spread over the other altar-cloths at the time of celebration. It usually covers little more than the top of the altar, and hangs down about two feet at each end.—**Linen damask.** See *damask*, 1 (*d*).—**Linen diaper**, linen cloth woven in the same way as damask, but having a small set pattern of diagonal squares or the like: used for towels, children's clothing, etc.—**Linen embroidery**, a kind of fancy work made by drawing the threads from a piece of linen, except from the space comprised within the lines of a pattern, so that the pattern remains in solid surface relieved upon the openwork ground from which threads have been withdrawn.—**Linen pattern.** Same as *linen-scroll*.

II. *n.* **1.** A fabric of linen yarn or thread; cloth woven from the fibers of flax; in the plural, linen cloth in general; manufactures of flax-fiber: as, Irish *linens*. The principal fabrics included in the term *linens* are lawn, cambric, batiste, damask, diaper, and glass-cloth, besides the heavy qualities known as toweling, shirting, sheeting, etc.

2. Collectively, articles of linen fabric, or by extension (in modern use) of linen and cotton, or of cotton alone for household use, as table-cloths, napkins, etc. (*table-linen*), sheets and pillow-cases (*bed-linen*), towels, etc., or for underwear (*body-linen*), etc.

In any case, let Thisby have clean *linen*.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 2. 40.

Let's go to that house, for the *linen* looks white and smells of lavender, and I long to lie in a pair of sheets that smell so. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 77.

3. Linen thread.—**4.** Cloth made of hemp. [Rare.]—**5**†. *pl.* Sails. [Rare.]

Down with the main mast, lay her at hull,
Farle up her *linnens*, and let her ride it out.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i. 1.

Carbonized linen. See *carbonize*.—**Cream-twilled linen**, a wide linen cloth used as a foundation for embroidery.—**Danubian linen**, a name given to ornamental damask for table use, having borders, etc., in red. These linens are of Austrian manufacture, and were introduced about 1873.—**Diamond linen.** See *diamond*.—**Fossil linen**, a variety of hornblende with soft and flexible parallel fibers.

linen-draper (lin′en-drā″pėr), *n.* A person who deals in linen goods and related articles.

I am a *linendraper* bold,
As all the world doth know.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

linener† (lin′en-ėr), *n.* [< *linen* + *-er*[1].] Same as *linen-draper*.

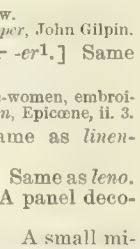
Have council of tailors, *lineners*, lace-women, embroiderers. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 3.

linenman† (lin′en-man), *n.* Same as *linen-draper*.

linen-muslin (lin′en-muz′lin), *n.* Same as *leno*.

linen-panel (lin′en-pan″el), *n.* A panel decorated with a linen pattern.

linen-prover (lin′en-prō″vėr), *n.* A small microscope used in commerce for counting the threads in linen fabrics, and thus determining their fineness.



Linen-scroll.

linen-scroll (lin′en-skrōl), *n.* In *arch.*, a form of curved ornament employed to fill panels: so called from its resemblance to the convolutions of a folded napkin. It belongs peculiarly to the latter part of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. The figure shows the scroll from a panel in Layer Marney Hall, in the county of Essex, England.

lineograph (lin′ē-ō-grâf), *n.* [< L. *linea*, a line, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for drawing lines of defined character.

lineola (li-nē′ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *lineolæ* (-lē). [LL., a little line, dim. of L. *linea*, a line: see *line*[2].] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a small or fine line or linea; a lineolet.

lineolate (lin′ē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *lineolatus*, < LL. *lineola*, a little line: see *lineola*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, marked with fine or obscure lines; diminutively lineate.

lineolated (lin′ē-ō-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *lineolate*.

lineolet (lin′ē-ō-let), *n.* [< *lineola* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a short or minute line.

lineolinear (lin″ē-ō-lin′ē-ėr), *a.* [< L. *linea*, a line, + *linearis*, of a line: see *linear*.] In *math.*, linear with respect to each of two different variables or sets of variables.

lineopolar (lin″ē-ō-pō′lėr), *a.* [< L. *linea*, a line, + NL. *polaris*, polar: see *polar*.] In *math.*, produced by taking the $(n-1)$th polar of a locus with respect to a function of the nth order: so called because such a polar of a point is a line. Thus, the lineopolar envelop of a line with respect to a cubic is a conic which is the envelop of the lines that are the second polars of the points of the first line.

line-pin (līn′pin), *n.* In *bricklaying*, a pin of wire pointed at one end, and usually having an eye or loop on the other end, used as a support for the line or cord by which the bricklayer alines his work.

liner[1] (lī′nėr), *n.* [< *line*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A person employed in drawing or painting lines, as in decorative art.—**2.** A ship of the line; a man-of-war.

Fancy the sensations of a man fighting his frigate desperately against overwhelming odds, when he sees the outside of a huge *liner*, with English colours at the main, looming dimly through the smoke!
Lawrence, Sword and Gown, xvii.

3. A vessel regularly plying to and from certain ports; especially, a vessel belonging to one of the regular steamship lines: as, a Liverpool and New York *liner*.—**4.** In *base-ball*, a ball knocked or thrown with much force nearly parallel to the ground: as, he struck a *liner* to second base.—**5.** A ball, marble, or the like that strikes or remains on some certain line of demarcation used in a game.

liner[2] (lī′nėr), *n.* [< *line*[3], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which lines. Specifically—**2.** A vessel of smooth material fit for holding liquids, etc., fitting within an ornamental exterior and made movable for facility of emptying, cleansing, etc. Thus, in ornamental table-ware, a basket of metalwork or a jardinière of fine porcelain has a *liner* to contain fruit or earth for the plants.

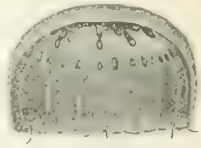
3. In *mach.*, a thin plate of metal, paper, leatheroid, etc., placed under some movable and adjustable part—a gib for example—to set up the part toward its bearing after it has been worn away as much as the thickness of the plate.

The École Industrielle des Vosges exhibits a pattern of an 8-foot flywheel that is well made, and a connecting rod end, the double set of keys and gibs dispensing with the use of *liners*, while enabling the wear to be taken up without altering the length of the rod.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 83.

The barrels are bored up within three inches of the muzzle with a fine-boring bit, using a spill and *liners* as already described. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 237.

4. In *marble-working*, a long slab of marble to which the backs of small marble tiles, etc., are secured by plaster while being polished.

Linerges (li-nėr′jēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λινεργής*, wrought of flax, < *λίνον*, flax, + **ἔργειν*, work: see *line*[1] and *work*.] A genus of discoid jelly-fishes, typical of the family *Linergidæ*, or the thimblefishes. The bell has the shape of a thimble.



Linergidæ (li-nėr′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Linerges* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ* with simple quadrangular manubrium without mouth-arms, simple quadrate mouth, 8 marginal bodies, 8 tentacles, 16 marginal flaps, broad radial pouches, branched sack-shaped flap-canals, and without ring-canal. See *Linerges*.

line-riding (līn′rī″ding), *n.* The act of making on horseback the circuit of the boundary of a cattle-drift, in order to keep the cattle within bounds, and recover those that may have "drifted" or strayed. [Western U. S.]

Line-riding is very cold work, and dangerous, too, when the men have to be out in a blinding snowstorm.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 668.

line-rocket (līn′rok″et), *n.* In *pyrotechnics*, a rocket, usually of small size, with a running connection by which it can be movably attached to a line or wire, along which when fired it is caused to run.

linesman (līnz′man), *n.*; pl. *linesmen* (-men). *Milit.*, a private in the line; an infantryman.

It not perhaps as tall as our ordinary *linesmen*, he [the Persian soldier] is as heavy and as strongly built.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 458.

line-squall (līn'skwâl), *n.* In *meteor.*, a squall occurring along the axis of a V-shaped barometric depression, generally secondary to a large cyclonic area, consisting of a violent straight blow of cold air, usually from the northwest, accompanied by rain or snow and a sudden rise of the barometer: so called by Abercromby. The Iowa squall or derecho is a line-squall.

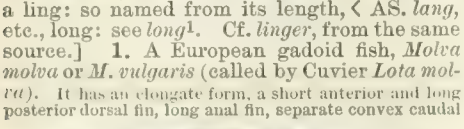
line-storm (līn'stôrm), *n.* A storm popularly supposed to occur at the time the sun crosses the equator; hence, any heavy storm that occurs within a week or ten days of the equinoxes; an equinoctial storm. [Local, New Eng.]

Along their foam white curves of shore
They heard the *line-storm* rave and roar.
Whittier, The Palatine.

Lineus (lin'ē-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *linea*, line: see *line*².] The typical genus of *Lineidæ*. *L. marinus* or *L. longissimus* is one of the narrowest of organisms for its length, growing to be 12 or 15 feet long and only half an inch or so broad.

line-wire (līn'wīr), *n.* In *teleg.*, the wire which extends between and connects the stations of a telegraph-line, and transmits the electric current or impulse from station to station.

ling¹ (ling), *n.* [< ME. *lenge*, *leonge*, < AS. **lenge* (not recorded) = MD. *lenghe*, *linghe*, D. *leng* = G. *länge*, *leng* (also *lang*, *langfisch*) = Icel. *langa* = Norw. *langa*, *longa* = Dan. *lange* = Sw. *långa*, a ling: so named from its length, < AS. *lang*, etc., long: see *long*¹. Cf. *linger*, from the same source.] **1.** A European gadoid fish, *Molva molva* or *M. vulgaris* (called by Cuvier *Lota molva*). It has an elongate form, a short anterior and long posterior dorsal fin, long anal fin, separate convex caudal



Ling (*Molva vulgaris*).

fin, normal ventral fins, and several large teeth in the lower jaws and vomer, besides a band of small teeth in the jaws and vomer. The ling inhabits the seas of northern Europe, and attains a length of 4 feet. Great numbers of them are caught for food, and either used fresh or salted and dried for future consumption.

2. An American gadoid fish, *Lota maculosa*, better known as the *burbot*, and also called *lawyer* and *lake-lawyer*.—**3.** A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, better known as *cultus-cod*.—**4.** Same as *bay-cod*.—**5.** Same as *conger-eel*, 3.

ling² (ling), *n.* [< ME. *lyng*, < Icel. *lyng* = Dan. *lyng* = Sw. *ljung*, heath.] Common heather, *Calluna vulgaris*.

ling³ (ling), *n.* [Chin.] The water-chestnut of China, *Trapa bicornis*, largely used in China for food.

-ling¹. [< ME. *-ling*, *-lyng*, < AS. *-ling* (= OS. OFries. *-ling* = OHG. *-ling*, MHG. *-linc*, G. *-ling* = Icel. *-lingr* = Goth. *-liggs*), a suffix (orig. a compound suffix, < *-l* + *-ing*³) denoting origin, or having a dim. force, as in *deorling*, darling, *eorthling*, earthling, *hȳrling*, a hireling, *geongling*, a youth, *gædeling*, a companion, etc.] A termination having usually a diminutive or depreciative force, occurring in designations of persons, as *darling*, *earthling*, *gadling*¹, *gadling*², *groundling*, *hireling*, *lordling*, *stripling*, *underling*, *worldling*, etc., or of young animals, etc., as *duckling*, *gosling*, *kidling*, *kitling*, *starling*, *firstling*, *nestling*, *yearling*, etc.

-ling². [< ME. *-ling* (also *-linges*), < AS. *-ling*, *-linga*, *-lunga*, an adverbial termination as in *bæcling*, backling, *grundlinga*, *grundlunga*, from the bottom, equiv. to *-unga*, *-inga*, as in *callunga*, entirely, *færinga*, suddenly, etc., orig. a case of *-ung*, *-ing*, suffix of verbal nouns: see *-ing*¹. Cf. *-long*.] An adverbial suffix, forming adverbs from nouns, as in *backling*, *darkling*, *groveling*, *headling*, *sideling*, *halfling*, etc. It also appears with an added adverbial genitive suffix, *-lings*, as in *backlings*. In dialectal use it is often *-lin*, *-lins*. In some words it appears in the variant form *-long*, as in *headlong*, *sidelong*. It is not now used in the formation of new words.

linga (ling'gä), *n.* Same as *lingam*.

lingam (ling'gam), *n.* [Skt. (stem *linga*, neut. nom. *lingam*), a mark, a token; especially, the male generative organ.] In *Hind. myth.*, the male organ of generation, worshiped as being representative of the god Siva or of the generative power of nature; a phallus. Also *linga*.

ling-berry (ling'ber'i), *n.* **1.** The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*.—**2.** The cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*.—**3.** The fruit of the ling. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

ling-bird (ling'bėrd), *n.* The meadow-pipit of Europe, *Anthus pratensis*: so called as frequenting the moors where the ling or heather grows.

linge (linj), *v. i.* [< ME. *lengen*, linger: see *linger*. Cf. *lingy*².] To work hard. [Prov. Eng.]

lingel¹ (ling'gl), *n.* [Also *lingle*, dial. *liniel*, formerly also *lintel*, *lintle*, < ME. *lingel*, *lyngel*, *lyngelle*, irreg. *lyngolf* (by error *inniolf*—Prompt. Parv.), < OF. **ligneol*, *ligneul*, F. *ligneul*, a shoelatchet, < L. *linteola*, dim. of *linea*, line: see *line*².] **1.** A shoe-latchet. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]—**2**†. A shoemaker's thread of hemp rubbed with rosin. *Prompt. Parv.*

The Shoemaker maketh Slippers . . . of leather (which is cut with a Cutting-knife) by means of an Awl and *Lingel*. *Comenius*, Visible World, p. 97.

Where sitting, I espy'd a lovely dame,
Whose master wrought with *lingel*, and with aul,
And under ground he vamped many a boot.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 3.

3. Anything of considerable length; a considerable length of anything. [Scotch.]

lingel², *n.* See *lingle*².

lingence† (lin'jens), *n.* [< L. *lingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *lingere*, lick: see *lincture*.] A liquid medicated confection taken by licking; a lincture.

A stick hereof [licorice] is commonly the spoon prescribed to patients, to use in any *lingences* or loaches.
Fuller, Worthies, Nottinghamshire.

linger (ling'gėr), *v.* [< ME. **lengeren*, tarry (= G. *ver-längern*, prolong), freq. of *lengen*, tarry, < AS. *lengan*, prolong, put off (= OHG. *lengjan*, *lengan*, *lengen*, MHG. *lengen* = D. *lengen* = MLG. *lengen* = Icel. *lengja* = Sw. *för-länga* = Dan. *forlænge*, lengthen), < *lang*, long: see *leng*, *long*¹.]

I. *trans.* **1**†. To make long; prolong; protract; delay; put off; defer.

It shall cause things to have good success, and that matters shall not be *lingered* forth from day to day.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He goes into Mauritania, . . . unless his abode be *lingered* here by some accident. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2. 231.

We *linger* time; the King sent for Philaster and the headsman an hour ago. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 1.

2. To spend in an inactive or tedious manner; drag: with *out*, and sometimes *away*.

Now live secure, and *linger out* your days.
Dryden, Death of Purcell.

Better to rush at once to shades below,
Than *linger* life *away*, and nourish woe.
Pope, Odyssey.

II. *intrans.* To remain in a place or a state for an unusual, undue, or unexpected length of time; defer action, movement, decision, etc., either from inclination or necessity; hold back; tarry; delay; loiter.

I would not have thee *linger* in thy pain.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 88.

He, be sure,
Will not connive or *linger*, thus provoked.
Milton, S. A., l. 466.

This palace . . . really deserves no small place in the history of Romanesque art. It shows how late the genuine tradition *lingered* on. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 251.

lingerer (ling'gėr-ėr), *n.* One who lingers.

lingerie (F. pron. laṅ-zhē-rē'), *n.* [F., a linen-warehouse, linen goods, linen underwear, < *linger*, a dealer in linen goods, < *linge*, linen, flax, < L. *linum*, flax, linen: see *line*¹.] Linen goods; linen underwear, especially as used by women; also, collectively, all the linen, cotton, and lace articles of a woman's wardrobe.

lingering (ling'gėr-ing), *p. a.* Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted; dilatory in action: as, a *lingering* illness; *lingering* poisons.

My griefs not only pain me
As a *lingering* disease,
But, finding no redress, ferment and rage.
Milton, S. A., l. 618.

lingeringly (ling'gėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a lingering manner; with delay; slowly; tediously.

lingerly (ling'gėr-li), *adv.* Lingeringly; slowly. [Rare.]

Sometimes, preoccupied with her work, she sang the refrain very low, very *lingerly*; "A long time ago" came out like the saddest cadence of a funeral hymn.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iii.

linget (ling'get), *n.* See *lingot*.

lingism (ling'izm), *n.* [< *Ling* (Peter Henrik Ling (1776–1839), a Swedish poet, who proposed the method) + *-ism*.] In *therap.*, the Swedish movement-cure; kinesitherapy.

lingle¹, *n.* See *lingel*¹.

lingle², **lingel**² (ling'gl), *n.* [< L. *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*. Cf. *ligule*.] A little tongue or thong of leather, as a lace used in uniting leather bands.

lingo¹ (ling'gō), *n.* [Prob. a vulgar or cant corruption of L. *lingua*, tongue, speech: see *lingual*, *a.*] Language; speech; especially, a peculiar kind of speech, more or less unintelligible; a dialect.

Well, well, I shall understand your *Lingo* one of these Days, Cousin; in the mean while I must answer in plain English. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 4.

He's a gentleman of words; he understands your foreign *lingo*. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1.

Norman French, for example, or Scotch down to the time of James VI., could hardly be called patois, while I should be half inclined to name the Yankee a *lingo* rather than a dialect. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

lingo² (ling'gō), *n.* [Also *lingoa*; a native name.] A large leguminous tree, *Pterocarpus Indicus*, or its wood. See *kiabooca-wood*.

lingot† (ling'got), *n.* [< OF. *lingot* (ML. *lingotus*), an ingot: see *ingot*.] A small mass of metal showing the form of the mold in which it is cast, often tongue-shaped; an ingot. Also *linget*.

Among the Lacedemonians iron *lingots* quenched with vinegar that they may serue for no other vse (hath been vsed for moneie). *Camden*, Remains.

ling-pink (ling'pingk), *n.* Same as *ling*. [North. Eng.]

Brakes of *ling-pink*, faintly scented, a feast for every sense. *Mrs. Humphrey Ward*, Robert Elsmere, xi.

-lings. See *-ling*².

lingthorn (ling'thôrn), *n.* A British starfish, *Luidia fragilissima*, of the family *Asteriidæ*.

lingua (ling'gwä), *n.*; pl. *linguæ* (-gwē). [L.: see *lingual*, *tongue*.] **1.** The tongue; a tongue. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) The central lobe of the ligula when this has two lateral lobes or paraglossæ, as in *Hymenoptera* and many *Coleoptera*. Kirby applied the term to the whole ligula. Also called *glossa*. (*b*) The tubular proboscis of *Lepidoptera*, formed of the united and elongated maxillæ. This tongue-like organ is sometimes several inches long, and in repose is coiled spirally beneath the head. Also called *antlia*. (*c*) The hypopharynx, or a tongue-like prolongation of its apex. *Huxley*. [Rare.]

2. A language.—**Frenum linguæ.** See *frenum*.—**Ichthyosis linguæ, psoriasis linguæ, tylosis linguæ.** Same as *leucoplacia*.—**Liguliform lingua.** See *liguliform*.—**Lingua Franca.** [NL., It., etc., lit. the Frank language.] (*a*) A mixed language or jargon used by Frenchmen, Spaniards, Italians, etc., in intercourse with Arabs, Moors, Turks, and Greeks. It is Italian mixed with Arabic, Turkish, Greek, etc. Hence—(*b*) Any hybrid tongue used similarly in other parts of the world; an international dialect.

What concern have we with the shades of dialect in Homer or Theocritus, provided they speak the spiritual *lingua franca* that abolishes all alienage of race, and makes whatever shore of time we land on hospitable and homelike?
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

Lingua geral [Pg., lit. general language], in Brazil, the language of the Guarani Indians: so called because used by Indians throughout Brazil in intercourse with other tribes, and also in dealings with the whites.—**Lingua rustica** [L., lit. rustic language], the form of ancient Latin as spoken by the common people: so called in contradistinction to classic Latin. It retained numerous archaisms throughout the classical period, and it, rather than the literary form of Latin, has been regarded by many as the source of the vernacular part of the modern Romanic languages.—**Os linguæ.** See *linguale*.

linguacious† (ling-gwā'shus), *a.* [< LL. *linguax* (*linguac-*), loquacious, < L. *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*, *a.*] Talkative; loquacious. *Bailey*, 1727.

linguadental (ling-gwä-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **linguidental*; < L. *lingua*, tongue (see *lingual*, *a.*), + *dens* (*dent-*), a tooth: see *dental*.] Same as *dentilingual*.

lingual (ling'gwal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *lingual* = It. *linguale*, < NL. *lingualis*, of the tongue, < L. *lingua*, OL. *dingua* = E. *tongue*: see *tongue*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the tongue; glossal. (*b*) Of or pertaining to a lingua or any tongue-like part. See phrases.—**2.** Pronounced by or chiefly by the tongue: variously applied to sounds made with the tip or forward part of the tongue, as *t*, *d*, etc. (also called *dental*), or especially to the peculiar Sanskrit *ṭ*, *ḍ*, etc. (also called *cacuminal*, *cerebral*), forming a distinct class from the Sanskrit dentals, and pronounced with the tip of the tongue drawn back.—**3.** Relating or pertaining to utterance, or of the use of the tongue in speaking: as, *lingual* corruptions of words or language.

Here indeed becomes notable one great difference between our two kinds of civil war: between the modern *lingual* or Parliamentary-logical kind, and the ancient or manual kind in the steel battlefield.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 2. (*Davies.*)

Lingual appendages, the paraglossæ, or membranous outer lobes of the ligula.—**Lingual artery**, a branch of the external carotid, supplying the tongue and associate parts. It is in man the usual second branch of the carotid, arising between the superior thyroid and the facial; its termination is the ranine artery.—**Lingual ganglion, lobule**, etc. See the nouns.—**Lingual nerve**, the gustatory nerve, a portion of the third or inferior maxillary division of the trigeminus or fifth cranial nerve, supplying the tongue.—**Lingual ribbon**, in gastropodous mollusks, an expansive surface which bears the teeth; the radula or

odontophore.—**Lingual teeth**, the rasping points or processes of the radula or lingual ribbon of a mollusk. **Lingual vein**, the vein corresponding to the lingual artery.

II. *n.* A letter pronounced in the manner described in I., 2.

linguale (ling-gwa'lē), *n.*; pl. *lingualia* (-li-ą). [NL. (sc. *os*, bone), neut. of *lingualis*: see *lingual*.] The bone of the tongue, more fully called *os linguæ* or *os linguale*; the hyoid bone, or os hyoides. See *hyoid*, *n.*

lingualis (ling-gwā'lis), *n.*; pl. *linguales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle): see *lingual*.] The proper muscle of the tongue; the muscular substance of the tongue which is not definitively attached to surrounding bony parts.

lingually (ling'gwal-i), *adv.* In a lingual manner; as relates to language.

Linguatula (ling-gwat'ū-lą), *n.* [NL., dim., < L. *linguatus*, tongued, < *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*.] A genus of worm-like entoparasitic *Arachnida*, remarkable among air-breathing arthropods in having the appendages reduced to two pairs of minute hooks. The genus, containing some 20 species, is otherwise known as *Pentastoma* or *Pentastomum*, and with some writers constitutes an order, *Pentastomidea* or *Pentastomida*, of the class *Arachnida*. *L. tænioides* is 3 or 4 inches long.

Linguatulidæ (ling-gwą-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Linguatula* + *-idæ*.] The only family of tonguelets or fivemouths, typified by the genus *Linguatula*, and constituting the order *Linguatulina* of the class *Arachnida*.

Linguatulina (ling-gwat-ū-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Linguatula* + *-ina*.] A group, ordinal or other, of entoparasitic vermiform arachnidans, represented by the family *Linguatulidæ*, related to the mites or acarids, bear-animalcules or *Arctisca*, and *Pycnogonida*; the tonguelets, tongue-worms, or fivemouths. In their mode of parasitism they singularly resemble cestoid worms, being found in the sexless or larval state in the lungs and liver of herbivorous animals, whence they are imported by carnivores, including man, in whose digestive and other passages they develop. The tonguelets are worm-shaped, ringed, and flattened; in the young state, when they resemble acarids, they have four legs, but when matured they have no external organs excepting two pairs of small hooks on the head, and a mouth. These hooks can be retracted into sheaths, the four openings of which, with the mouth, make five holes in the head, whence the alternative name of the creatures, *fivemouths* or *Pentastomum*. Another name is *Acanthotheca*, from the sheathing of the hooks. See cut under *Pentastomida*.

lingue (ling'gwā), *n.* [Chilian.] A Chilian tree, *Persea Lingue*, attaining a height of 90 feet. Its wood is valuable for use in furniture-making, and its bark for tanning.

lingued†, *a.* [< L. *lingua*, tongue, + E. *-ed*².] Tongued.

> Honey-*lingued* Polyhymnia.
> *Middleton*, World Tost at Tennis.

linguet (ling'gwet), *n.* Same as *languet* (*b*).

linguiform (ling'gwi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lingua*, tongue (see *lingual*, *a.*), + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a tongue; lingulate: specifically, in entomology, said of processes or parts that are flat, somewhat linear, and rounded at the tip.

linguist (ling'gwist), *n.* [= F. *linguiste* = Sp. *linguista* = Pg. It. *linguista*, < L. *lingua*, the tongue: see *lingual*, *a.*] **1.** A person skilled in the use of languages; one who can speak several languages.

> *Sec. Out.* Have you the tongues?
> *Val.* My youthful travel therein made me happy. . . .
> *First Out.* By your own report
> A *linguist*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 1. 57.

2. A student of language; a philologist.—**3**†. A master of language or talk; a ready converser or talker.

> Artamockes, the *linguist*, a bird that imitateth and useth the sounds and tones of almost all the birds in the countrie. *Harriott*, Virginia (1588).
>
> I'll dispute with him;
> He's a rare *linguist*. *Webster.*

linguister (ling'gwis-tėr), *n.* [< *linguist* + *-er*¹.] A dabbler in linguistics; a student of philology; a linguist. [Rare.]

> Though he [Chaucer] did not and could not create our language (for he who writes to be read does not write for *linguisters*), yet it is true that he first made it easy, and to that extent modern. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 265.

linguistic (ling-gwis'tik), *a.* [= Sp. *linguistico*; < *linguist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to language, or to the study of languages: as, *linguistic* knowledge.

linguistically (ling-gwis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a linguistic manner or relation; as regards language or linguistics.

linguistics (ling-gwis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *linguistic*: see *-ics*.] The science of languages, or of the origin and history of words; the general and comparative study of human languages and of their elements. Also called *comparative philology*.

> In *linguistics* . . . language itself, as one of the great characteristics of humanity, is the end, and the means are the study of general and comparative grammar.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., ii.

linguistry (ling'gwis-tri), *n.* [< *linguist* + *-ry*.] Linguistics. [Rare.]

lingula (ling'gū-lą), *n.*; pl. *lingulæ* (-lē). [NL. use of L. *lingula*, *ligula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*. Cf. *ligule*, *lingle*².] **1.** A little tongue or tongue-like part or process; a ligula. Specifically—(*a*) In *embryol.*, a cartilaginous strap or bridge on each side of the end of the notochord, connecting the trabeculæ cranii with the parachordal cartilage or basilar plate of the skull of the early embryo. (*b*) In *anat.*, the posterior division of the anterior medullary velum or valve of Vieussens, marked by three or four transverse gray laminæ, often regarded as the first lobe of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

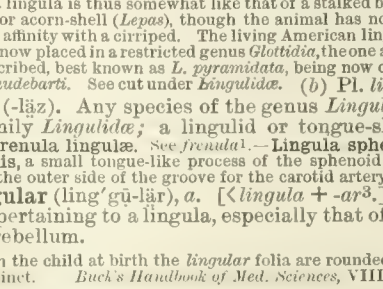
2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Lingulidæ*. The species are numerous; they are mostly fossil, and go back to the Cambrian group, but several are still living. They are found in the sand of the seashores of most parts of the world, living buried in the sand about low-water mark. One is common on the coast of North Carolina. Its shell is bivalve, about an inch long, flattened, each valve shaped like the bottom of a smoothing-iron, and the two valves working loosely upon each other sidewise, not opening and shutting like those of bivalve mollusks. From the pointed end protrudes a stalk or peduncle from an inch to several inches long, of stiff gristly consistency, and this organ may be incased in a tube formed of sand, like the case of a tube-worm. The broad end of the shell is fringed with little processes. The shell is thin and of a horny texture. The appearance of a lingula is thus somewhat like that of a stalked barnacle or acorn-shell (*Lepas*), though the animal has no special affinity with a cirriped. The living American lingulas are now placed in a restricted genus *Glottidia*, the one above described, best known as *L. pyramidata*, being now called *G. audebarti*. See cut under *Lingulidæ*. (*b*) Pl. *lingulas* (-lą̈z). Any species of the genus *Lingula* or family *Lingulidæ*; a lingulid or tongue-shell. —**Frenula lingulæ**. See *frenula*¹.—**Lingula sphenoidalis**, a small tongue-like process of the sphenoid bone on the outer side of the groove for the carotid artery.

lingular (ling'gū-lär), *a.* [< *lingula* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to a lingula, especially that of the cerebellum.

> In the child at birth the *lingular* folia are rounded and distinct. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 126.

lingulate (ling'gū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *lingulatus*, tongue-shaped, < *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue: see *lingula*, *lingual*.] Formed like a tongue; strap-shaped; ligulate.

Lingulidæ (ling-gū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lingula* + *-idæ*.] A family of lyopomatous brachiopods, with an elongate peduncle passing out between the valves or through a narrow channel in the hinge-margin, the brachial appendages fleshy



Lingula anatina.

A, ventral valve, with mantle fringe; *B*, ventral valve, with mantle turned back; *C*, dorsal valve, with part of mantle cut away. *a a*, anterior, and *a'*, posterior pedicular adductor muscles; *b*, brachial vessels; *c*, capsule of pedicle; *i*, intestine; *l*, liver; *m*, mantle-margin; *n*, visceral sheath; *o*, esophagus; *p*, posterior, *p'*, central adjustors; *r*, anterior retractors or occlusors; *r'*, posterior adjustors; *s* (central) stomach; *s*, marginal setæ; *v*, vent.

and forming separate coils directed upward, the valves oblong or subcircular, and the shell horny. About 15 genera are referred to the family, all but two of which (*Lingula* and *Glottidia*) are extinct. See *Lingula*, 2 (*a*).

linguliferous (ling'gū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *lingula* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Containing or abounding in remains of lingulas.

linguloid (ling'gū-loid), *a.* [< *Lingula* + *-oid*.] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Lingula*: as, *linguloid* shells.

lingwort† (ling'wėrt), *n.* The white hellebore, *Veratrum album*.

lingy¹ (ling'i), *a.* [< *ling* + *-y*¹.] Abounding in ling; heathy.

> His cell was upon a *lingy* moor.
> *T. Ward*, England's Reformation, p. 396. (*Davies.*)

lingy² (lin'ji), *a.* [With altered vowel as in *linger*, < *long*¹ + *-y*¹. In second sense cf. *leng*, *linge*; in third sense cf. *linger*.] **1.** Tall; limber; flexible.—**2.** Active; strong; able to bear fatigue.—**3.** Idle; loitering. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.] (*Halliwell.*)

linhay (lin'hā), *n.* [Also *linny*; appar. < *lean*¹ + *hay*²; equiv. to *lean-to*, dial. *linter*¹.] An open shed attached to a farm-yard. [Eng.]

> I went to the upper *linhay*, and took our new light pony-sled. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xliv.

liniation†, *n.* See *lineation*.

linigerous (li-nij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *liniger*, linen-wearing (< *linum*, flax, linen: see *line*¹), + *gerere*, bear.] Bearing flax; producing linen.

liniment (lin'i-ment), *n.* [< F. *liniment* = Sp. *linimento*, *linimiento* = Pg. It. *linimento*, < LL. *linimentum*, a soft ointment, < *linere*, rarely *linire*, smear. Cf. *letter*³, perhaps from the same source.] In *med.*, a liquid preparation for external application, especially one of an oily consistency.

> This Fuller's-earth, Cimolia, is of a cooling nature, and, being used in the forme of a *liniment*, it staieth immoderate sweats. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 17.

linimentum (lin-i-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *linimenta* (-tą). [LL.: see *liniment*.] In *phar.*, a liniment: the officinal name.

linin (lī'nin), *n.* [< L. *linum*, flax (see *line*¹, *n.*), + *-in*².] The crystallizable bitter principle of *Linum catharticum*, or purging-flax.

lining¹ (lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *line*², *v.*] The act of measuring, as land, with a line; a fixing of boundaries; specifically, permission granted by a dean of gild to erect or alter a building according to specified conditions. [Scotch.]

lining² (lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *line*³, *v.*] **1.** The covering of the inner surface of anything, as of a garment, a box, a wall, or the like. The word is applicable especially when the inner face is formed of different material from that forming the body or exterior.

> Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud
> Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night?
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 222.

Specifically—(*a*) In *milit. engin.*, a wooden sheeting to support the top and sides of the galleries and the sides of the shafts of a mine. (*b*) In *carp.*, the inside boarding, or the felt fabric, paper, or other material, put on the inside of walls, floors, partitions, etc. (*c*) In *metal-working*, the fire-brick or other refractory material placed within a blast-furnace or converter to resist high temperatures. (*d*) The puddling or tenacious clay put on the back of a dam or the embankment of a canal to prevent the infiltration of water. (*e*) A piece of canvas sewed on any part of a sail to preserve it against injury by chafing. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 282.

2. In a figurative use, contents.

> The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats
> To deck our soldiers. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 4. 61.
>
> My money is spent;
> Can I be content
> With pockets depriv'd of their *lining*?
> *The Lady's Decoy; or, Man-Midwife's Defence* (1738), p. 4 (N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 205).

3. The jacket of a steam-boiler or -cylinder: an inverted use.—**4.** In *marble-working*, the process of cementing back to back with plaster of Paris two pieces of marble, so that they can be ground on two or on all four faces, as if they were one piece.—**Basic lining**. See *basic*.

lining-brush (lī'ning-brush), *n.* A brush for marking lines; specifically, in theaters, a brush for painting wrinkles on the face.

lining-felt (lī'ning-felt), *n.* See *felt*¹.

lining-nail (lī'ning-nāl), *n.* A small nail with a hemispherical head, used in upholstery-work.

lining-paper (lī'ning-pā″pėr), *n.* Any paper used as a lining. Specifically—(*a*) In *bookbinding*, the plain or ornamented paper pasted on the inside of the cover, which aids in connecting the book proper with its binding. (*b*) In *building*, paper (generally made waterproof) fastened to the studding of frame buildings before nailing on the weather-boarding. It is more commonly called *sheathing*. Such paper is also used under slates and shingles in roofing.

lining-strip (lī'ning-strip), *n.* One of a series of wooden or metal strips fixed on the inside of freight- or baggage-cars to protect the car from injury by the freight. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

liniscus (li-nis'kus), *n.*; pl. *linisci* (-i). [NL., < Gr. λινίσκος, dim. of λίνον, a line, cord: see *line*¹.] In *ornith.*, one of the little lines or traces which form reticulations on the tarsal envelop. [Rare.]

link¹ (lingk), *n.* [< ME. **lenke*, < AS. *hlence* = Icel. *hlekkr* = Sw. *länk* = Norw. *lænk*, a link, = Dan. *lænke*, a chain; cf. MHG. *gelanc*, *gelenke*, a bending, esp. the main bend or joint of the body, G. *gelenk*, a joint (knuckle, wrist, or other joint of the body), also a link, ring; from a noun not found in AS., but represented by E. *lank*² = OHG. *hlanca*, *lanca*, *lancha*, MHG. *lanke*, the hip, loins, the bend of the body (> MHG. G. *lenken*, bend, turn): see *lank*².] **1.** One of the rings or

separate pieces of which a chain is composed. In ornamental chain, making any member of the chain, of whatever form, as a plaque, a bead, etc., is called a *link*.

Nor all as dung on, nor strong *links* of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 94.

Untwining his gold chain from his neck, Balafré . . . said, . . . Then look that none of the *links* bind their way to the wine-house." *Scott*, Quentin Durward, v.

2. Anything doubled and closed together like a ring or division of a chain.

Now, sir, a new *link* to the bucket must needs be had.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 23.

Then down cam Queen Marie
Wi' gold *links* in her hair.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 329).

3. Anything which serves to connect one thing or one part of a thing with another; any constituent part of a connected series.

As nature has framed the several species of beings as it were in a chain, so man seems to be placed as the middle *link* between angels and brutes. *Spectator*, No. 408.

4. A division, forming the hundredth part, of the chain used in surveying and for other measurement. In Gunter's chain of 66 feet the link is 7.92 inches. The chain of 100 feet, with link of a foot, is used in the United States exclusively in engineering work, and often in surveying.

5. One of the divisions of a sausage made in a continuous chain. [Colloq.]

Then followed seven camels loaded with *links* and chitterlings, hog's puddings and sausages.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 2. (*Davies.*)

6. Any rigid movable piece connected with other pieces, generally themselves movable, by means of interlinked open ends or pivots about which it can turn.—7. In a steam-engine, the link-motion. **Link cent.** See *cent*. **Missing link.** (*a*) Something lacking for the completion of a series or sequence of any kind; a desiderated connecting-link. The term has been used especially with reference to animal forms not found in the supposed succession of development from primordial germs by natural variation and "the survival of the fittest." (*b*) In *zoöl.*, specifically, an unknown hypothetical form of animal life in any evolutionary chain or series, assumed to have existed at some time and thus to have been the connecting-link between some known forms; especially, an anthropomorphic animal supposed to have been derived from some simian and to have been the immediate ancestral stock of the human race; hence, humorously, an ape or monkey taken as itself the connecting-link for which Darwinians seek. See *Alalus*.

The lowest races of men will soon become extinct, like the Tasmanians, and the highest Apes cannot long survive. Hence the intermediate forms of the past, if any there were, become of still greater importance. For such *missing links*, we must look to the caves and later Tertiary of Africa. *O. C. Marsh*, Proc. of Amer. Ass. for Adv. of Sci., [1877, p. 256.

link[1] (lingk), *v.* [< *link*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To unite or connect by or as if by a link or links; unite by something intervening; unite in any way; couple; join.

They're so *link'd* in friendship
That young Prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 116.

In notes with many a winding bout
Of *linked* sweetness long drawn out.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 140.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 260.

Linked ring. See *ring*.

II. *intrans.* To be or become connected; be joined in marriage; ally one's self; form a union.

Now, Warwick, tell me, even upon thy conscience,
Is Edward your true king? for I were loath
To *link* with him that were not lawful chosen.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 115.

The flickering fairy-circle wheel'd and broke
Flying, and *link'd* again. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

link[2] (lingk), *n.* [A dial. and more orig. form of *linch*[1], q. v.] **1.** A crook or winding of a river; the ground lying along such a winding: as, the *links* of the Forth. [Scotch.]—**2.** *pl.* A stretch of flat or slightly undulating ground on the sea-shore, often in part sandy and covered with bent-grass, furze, etc., and sometimes with a good sward, on part of it at least. [Scotch.]—**3.** *pl.* The ground on which golf is played. **Links goose.** See *goose*.

link[3] (lingk), *n.* [A corruption of *lint*[2], orig. *lunt*, a torch: see *lunt*.] A torch made of tow or hards, etc., and pitch, carried for lighting the streets, formerly common in Great Britain, and still used in London in fogs.

Those that, seeking to light a *Lynke*, quenched a Lamp.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 240.

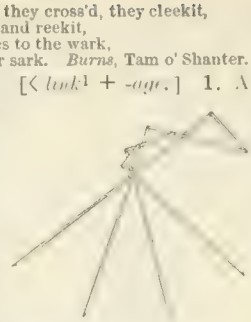
This place is so haunted with batts that their perpetual fluttering endanger'd the putting out our *linkes*.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

link[3] (lingk), *v. i.* [< *link*[3], *n.*] To burn or give light. [Prov. Eng.]

link[4] (lingk), *v. i.* [Origin obscure; cf. *linch*[2].] To go smartly; trip along; do anything smartly and quickly. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka carline swat and reekit,
And coost her duddies to the wark,
And *linket* at it in her sark. *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

linkage (ling'kāj), *n.* [< *link*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** A system of connected links; a combination of pieces pivoted together so as to turn about one another in parallel planes of rotation. Sometimes the meaning is extended to embrace cases where the motions are not in parallel planes; and such a linkage is termed a *solid* as opposed to a *plane linkage*.



Kempe's Linkage for trisecting an angle.

In Chapter xi. we arrive at the study "beam *linkages*"—that is, "flat static structures containing beam links."
The Engineer, LXVIII. 207.

2. The state of being linked together.

Brühl showed that in case of "double-*linkage*" each such carbon-atom has a refraction equivalent to about 6.1.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 74.

Complete linkage, a linkage whose parts are so jointed that they can move only in one way relatively to one another.—**Primary, secondary,** etc., **linkage,** a linkage which has one, two, etc., degrees of freedom more than a complete linkage.

link-belting (lingk'bel'ting), *n.* A belt for the transmission of power, composed of a series of detachable links.

link-block (lingk'blok), *n.* In steam-engines, the block, sometimes attached to a valve-stem, actuated by the link-motion.

linkboy (lingk'boi), *n.* A boy or man who carries a link or torch to light passengers in the streets of a city. Improved street-lighting has made the employment of linkboys generally unnecessary; but they are still required in London during the dense fogs frequently occurring there.

Then shalt thou walk, unharm'd, the dangerous night,
Nor need th' officious *link-boy's* smoky light.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 114.

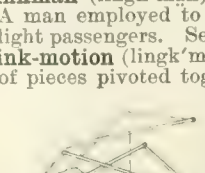
linkistert, *n.* A corrupt form of *linguister*.

There was one Redman suspected to have betrayed their pinnace, for he, being *linkister* (because he could speak the language), and being put out of that employment for his evil carriage, did bear ill will to the master.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 290.

link-lever (lingk'lev"ėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a lever by which the link of a link-motion valve-gear is controlled by the attending engineer; in particular, the reversing-lever of a locomotive engine.

linkman (lingk'man), *n.*; pl. *linkmen* (-men). A man employed to carry a link or torch to light passengers. See *linkboy*.

link-motion (lingk'mō"shon), *n.* **1.** A system of pieces pivoted together, and turning about pivots attached to a fixed base, all the rotations being in the same plane or parallel planes, so that all the points describe definite curves; a complete linkwork. Link-motions have been deeply studied by mathematicians, especially since 1864, the date of the discovery of the Peaucellier cell. The problems involved are exceedingly difficult, as well as practically of no little importance. Any algebraic curve whatever may be drawn by a suitable link-motion. See *Peaucellier cell*, under *cell*.



Link-motion.

Specifically—**2.** In steam-engines, a system of gearing for controlling the valves for the purpose of starting or reversing the engine, and for controlling the cut-off. See *valve-gear*. The link-motion combines in itself a variable cut-off by which the expansion of the steam can be diminished or increased as the resistance to the engine increases or diminishes, and reversing mechanism whereby the engine may be caused to reverse the motion of its crank-shaft as desired in locomotives, marine engines, and some kinds of stationary engines.

Starting ahead or astern is effected by *link-motion*.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 225.

linkpin (lingk'pin), *n.* A dialectal variant of *linch-pin*.

link-rooming (lingk'rö"ming), *n.* *Naut.*, the operation of filling up the spiral depressions of a rope by means of chains wound into these depressions. The chains thus inserted make the surface of the rope more uniform, and protect the softer parts from abrasion.

linkwork (lingk'wėrk), *n.* A linkage pivoted to a fixed base.—**Complete linkwork,** a linkwork whose parts can move but in one way relative to the base; a link-motion.

linn, *n.* See *lin*[2].

Linnæa (li-nē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1742), named after *Linnæus*, a celebrated naturalist: see *Linnean*.] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants of the tribe *Lonicereæ*. It is characterized by lanceolate calyx-lobes, drooping three-celled many-seeded fruit, and long two-flowered peduncle. The only species is *L. borealis*. See *twin-flower*.

linnæite (li-nē'īt), *n.* [< *Linnæus* (see *Linnean*) + *-ite*[2].] A native sulphid of cobalt, of a tin-white color, crystallizing in octahedral crystals, also occurring massive. *Siegenite* is a nickeliferous variety.

Linnean, Linnæan (li-nē'an), *a.* [< *Linnæus* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to Carolus Linnæus or Carl Linné (called Carl von Linné when ennobled in 1761), a celebrated Swedish naturalist (1707–78).—**Linnean system,** in *bot.*, the system of classification introduced by Linnæus. This was the *artificial*, as contrasted with the later-developed *natural* system of Jussieu. Its fundamental division is into 24 classes, the last of which consists of plants without stamens and pistils, the *Cryptogamia*, the other 23 being the *Phanerogamia*. The latter classes are based on the stamens, their number, insertion, connection with each other, etc. The orders are founded mostly on the number of styles or stigmas, some of them on characters relating to the fruits, others again on the number of stamens in classes which are not defined by the stamens, and some on other considerations. The *Cryptogamia* were divided into *Filices* (ferns), *Musci* (mosses), *Algæ* (including, besides the seaweeds, the *Hepaticæ*, *Lichenes*, etc.), and *Fungi* (the mushrooms, etc.). This gave a definite and convenient scheme, of no scientific value in classification, but exceedingly useful in its day as a key to the nomenclature of botany. Compare *Jussieuan*.

linnent, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *linen*.

linnet (lin'et), *n.* [< ME. *linet*, *lynet*, < AS. *līnete*, a linnet; mixed in ME. with OF. *linot*, F. *linot*, m., *linotte*, f., a linnet; so called from their feeding on flaxseed, < L. *linum*, flax: see *line*[1], *n.* Cf. the related *lintwhite*[1]. Cf. G. *hänfling*, a linnet, < *hanf*, hemp.] **1.** A small songbird, *Linaria* or *Linota cannabina*, of the family *Fringillidæ*, inhabiting parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is about 5½ inches long, and 9½ in extent of wings. The plumage is streaked with various gray,

Linnet (*Linota cannabina*).

brown, and flaxen shades; the male in summer has the poll and breast rosy or red. The linnet is called *gray*, *brown*, and *red* or *rose*, according to sex and season; it has also many local or dialectal names. The yellow-billed linnet, mountain-linnet, or twite is another species of the same genus, *L. flavirostris* or *L. montium*. There are yet other species, and sundry related birds also are called linnets, as the redpolls of the genus *Ægiothus*. The bird called *pine-linnet* or *pine-finch* in the United States is a siskin, *Chrysomitris pinus*.

2. An ore which contains phosphate intermixed with carbonate of lead in variable proportions: so called on account of the linnet-like color due to the presence of the phosphate. [Prov. Eng. (Derbyshire).]—**Chevy, French, red, red-headed,** and **rose linnet,** the redpoll.—**Seven-colored linnet,** the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*.

linnet-finch (lin'et-finch), *n.* Same as *linnet*, 1.

linnet-hole (lin'et-hōl), *n.* [< **linnet*, a corruption of F. *lunette*, + *hole*[1].] One of the circular or semicircular holes in the upper part of the sides of a glass-melting furnace, through which flame and smoke pass into the arch.

linot, *n.* [< F. *linon*, lawn; see *linon*.] A silk gossamer stuff. *Davies*.

He absolutely insisted upon presenting me with a complete suit of gauze *lino*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary (1780), i. 310. (*Davies.*)

Linociera (lī-nō-sī'e-rä), *n.* [NL. (O. Swartz, 1797), named after G. *Linocier*, a French physician.] A genus of oleaceous trees or shrubs of the tribe *Oleineæ*. It is characterized by long linear petals, free or sometimes united in pairs, a hard drupaceous fruit, and flowers usually growing in lateral cymes. The leaves are opposite and entire. There are about 40 species, found throughout all the tropical regions of the globe. *L. incrassata* of Jamaica, a large tree with panicles of white flowers, is called *snowdrop-tree*. *L. ligustrina*, of the same and other West Indian islands, is called *Jamaica rosewood*.

linoleic (li-nō'lē-ik), *a.* [< L. *linum*, flax, + *oleum*, oil. Cf. *linoleum*.] Related to, existing in, or containing the oil of linseed. **Linoleic acid**, an acid found in linseed oil and other drying-oils, forming with glycerol the glycerid linolein.

linolein (li-nō'lē-in), *n.* [< *linole(ic)* + *-in*².] The glycerid of linoleic acid; the constituent of linseed-oil and other drying-oils on which their drying property depends.

linoleum (li-nō'lē-um), *n.* [A trade-name, intended to mean 'linseed-oil cloth'; < L. *linum*, flax, + *oleum*, oil: see *line*¹ and *oil*.] A kind of floor-cloth made of linseed-oil which has been oxidized to a dense rubber-like consistency. This is accomplished in various ways, usually by allowing the oil to flow very slowly over a large concrete floor across which warm air is blown. This material is ground up with cork-cuttings, passed through iron rollers, and attached to a coarse canvas. The back of the canvas receives a coat of paint.

linon (lin'ọn), *n.* [F., lawn, fine linen, < *lin*, < L. *linum*, flax, linen: see *line*¹.] Lawn. [Trade use.]

Linota (li-nō'tạ), *n.* [NL., < F. *linot*, a linnet: see *linnet*.] Same as *Linaria*, 2 (*b*).

linotype (lin'ō-tīp), *n.* A machine in which stereotyped lines (of words) are produced, for use in printing. See *type-setting*.

linous (lī'nus), *a.* [< *line*² + *-ous*.] Relating to or in a line. *Sir J. Herschel.* [Rare.]

lin-pin (lin'pin), *n.* Same as *linch-pin*. [Prov. Eng.]

linquet (ling'kwet), *n.* **1.** A tongue; a lanquet. —**2.** The piece of a sword-hilt which turns down over the mouthpiece of a scabbard.

linsang (lin'sang), *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** A kind of civet-cat found in Java, etc., banded with black and white, and having 38 teeth, *Prionodon* (*Linsang*) *gracilis*. A related African species, *Prionodon* (*Poiana*) *richardsoni*, is known as the *Guinea linsang*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Viverridæ*, now commonly called *Prionodon*.

linset†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *lynis* (pl. *lynisas*), glossing L. (ML.) *axedo*, corruptly *axredo*, an axle, = D. *luns*, *lens* = MLG. *lunse*, *lusse*, LG. *lunse* = OHG. *lunisa*, MHG. *luns*, *lunse*, G. *lünse*, OHG. also *lun*, *luna*, MHG. *lun*, *lune*, OHG. also *luning*, MHG. *lüninc*, MHG. also *luner*, linch-pin (root uncertain; some uncertainty exists as to the forms).] An axle. *William de Shoreham*, Poems (ed. Wright), p. 109.

linseed (lin'sēd), *n.* [Formerly also *lintseed*; < ME. *linseede*, *linsede*, *lynesede*, < AS. *līnsǣd*, flax-seed, < *līn*, flax, + *sǣd*, seed: see *line*¹ and *seed*.] The seed of lint or flax; flaxseed.

linseed-cake (lin'sēd-kāk'), *n.* The solid mass or cake which remains when oil is expressed from flaxseed. It is much used as food for cattle and sheep. Also called *oil-cake*.

linseed-meal (lin'sēd-mēl'), *n.* The meal of linseed or flaxseed, used for poultices and as a cattle-food.

linseed-mill (lin'sēd-mil), *n.* A form of mill for grinding flaxseed.

linseed-oil (lin'sēd-oil'), *n.* A drying-oil produced by pressure from linseed, varying in color from light amber to dark yellow. Cold-drawn or cold-pressed linseed-oil is obtained from the crushed seeds without heat. Raw or ordinary linseed-oil is produced by steaming the crushed seeds before expressing the oil. The yield is from 20 to 25 per cent. of oil. Boiled linseed-oil is obtained by boiling the raw oil with litharge, sugar of lead, or some similar substance, the result being a dark oil drying more rapidly than the raw oil. Linseed-oil is used as a vehicle for colors by painters, for printing-inks, varnishes, linoleum, etc.

linsel†, *n.* [< OF. *linsel*, *lincel*, *linsiel*, m., linen cloth; cf. *lincele*, *lyncele*, f., also *linçaol*, *linçoel*, *linçol*, *linsuel*, etc., a linen cloth or sheet, F. *linceul*, a winding-sheet, < L. *linteolum*, dim. of *linteum*, linen (see *lingerie*), < L. *linum*, flax, linen: see *line*¹. Cf. *linsey-woolsey*.] A cloth of wool and linen mixed together; a garment of such cloth. *Richardson.*

> Casting a thyn course *lunsel* ore his shoulders,
> That torne in pieces trayld upon the ground.
> *Cornelia* (1594).

linsey (lin'si), *n.* [A corruption of *linsel*. In part an abbr. of *linsey-woolsey*.] **1.** Cloth made of linen and wool; linsey-woolsey.

> O haud awa thae linen sheets,
> And bring to me the *linsey* clouts
> I hae been best used in.
> *Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 400).

In 1704 was advertised "Three Suites of Hanging: one of Forrest Tapistry, one of clouded Camlet, and one of blue Printed *Linsey*."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 64.

2. In *coal-mining:* (*a*) A peculiar kind of clayey rock; bind. (*b*) A streaky sandstone. [Eng.]

linsey-woolsey (lin'si-wůl'si), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *lynsey-wolsey*, *linsie-woolsie*, *lynsey-wulse*, *lynsye-woolsye*; < late ME. *lynsy wolsye*; < *linsel* + *wool*; the term. *-sey* being a reduction of *-sel* in the first element, repeated in the second, and perhaps due in part to imitation of *jersey* and *kersey*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A coarse and stout material of which the warp is linen and the woof woolen.

> To weave all in one loom,
> A webb of *linsie-lylse* [in Dyce's ed.] *wulse*
> *Skelton*, Why Come you not to Court? l. 128.

These are the arts we think most fit to go together: . . . Lynsey weavers. Tike weavers. Silk weavers. *Lynsey woolsey* weavers. *Letter to Savoy Coed* (1585).

His wares consist of hose . . . *linsey woolsey*, for making petticoats, . . . and all sorts of small wares.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 420.

2. A similar material into which cotton enters either with or without linen. The attempt has been made to reserve the word *linsey* for a mixture of linen and wool and *woolsey* for a mixture of cotton and wool. The compound term would then signify a stuff made of all three materials in certain proportions.

3. Inferior fabrics of doubtful or uncertain materials: a term of depreciation.—**4.** Anything unsuitably mixed; a farrago of nonsense; jargon; gibberish.

> What *linsey-woolsey* hast thou to speak to us again?
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 13.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of linen and wool mixed.—**2.** Of different and unsuitable parts; neither one thing nor another; ill-assorted.

> And Balaams wages doe moue many still to make such *linsey-woolsey* marriages. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 38.
>
> A lawless *linsey-woolsey* brother,
> Half of one order, half another.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 1227.
>
> No flimsy *linsey-woolsey* scenes I wrote,
> With patches here and there like Joseph's coat.
> *Churchill*, The Apology.

linstock, lintstock (lin'-, lint'stok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *linestock*, *linestoke*; for *luntstock*, < D. *lontstok*, < *lont*, a match for firing cannon, + *stock*, stick: see *lunt* and *stock*.] A pointed staff with a crotch or fork at one end to hold a lighted match, used in firing cannon.

> A *linestoke* fell into a barrell of powder, and set it on fire together with the vessell. *Stowe*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1563.
>
> And the nimble gunner
> With *linstock* now the devilish cannon touches,
> And down goes all before them.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

lint¹ (lint), *n.* [Also dial. *linnet*; appar. < ME. *lin*, flax (see *line*¹, *n.*). Cf. Dan. *linned*, linen cloth.] **1.** Flax. [Obsolete or local.]

> I haue sene flax or *lynt* growyng wilde in Sommerset shyre. *Turner*, Herbal.
>
> The frugal wifie, garrulous, will tell
> How 't [cheese] was a towmond auld, sin' *lint* was i' the bell. *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. A flocculent material procured by raveling or scraping linen, and used for dressing wounds and sores; charpie.—**3.** Raw cotton that has been ginned and is ready for baling.—**4.** Fluff; flue.

> He's brushing a hat almost a quarter of an hour, and as long a driving the *lint* from his black cloaths with his wet thumb. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, ii.

5. A net.—**6.** The netting of a pound or seine. *E. H. Knight.*—**7.** A kerchief or net for the head.

> There's never *lint* gang on my head,
> Nor kame gang in my hair.
> *Lord Livingston* (Child's Ballads, III. 348).

lint²†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lunt*.

lint-doctor (lint'dok'tor), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a knife-edged scraper arranged on the delivering side of a calico-printing machine, in such relation with the printed web that it scrapes off and retains loose lint, fluff, or fragments of threads which might otherwise adhere to and disfigure the fabric.

lintel¹ (lin'tel), *n.* [< ME. *lintel*, *lyntell*, < OF. *lintel*, F. *linteau* = Sp. *lintel*, *dintel*, < ML. *lintellus*, head-piece of a door or window, for **limitellus*, dim. of L. *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary, border (cf. *limen*, a threshold): see *limit*. Cf. *lintern*.] In *arch.*, a horizontal piece of timber or stone resting on the jambs of a door or window, or spanning any other open space in a wall or in a columnar construction, and serving to support superincumbent weight.

> Whan he com to the halle dore he wrote letteres on the *lyntell* of the dore in Grewe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 436.
>
> At the bottom of the steps is a roundheaded doorway, not, it is true, surmounted by a true arch, but by a curved *lintel* of one stone.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 282.
>
> The immense batten doors with gratings over the *lintels*. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 247.

lintel²†, *n.* See *lingel*¹.

linter¹ (lin'tėr), *n.* [< *lint*¹ + *-er*¹.] A machine for stripping off the short-staple cotton-fiber which adheres to cotton-seed after ginning, preparatory to extraction of oil from the seed. The cotton thus removed is used in the manufacture of cotton batting and for other purposes. Also *linter-machine*.

linter² (lin'tėr), *n.* A corrupt dialectal form of *leaning*.

linterne†, *n.* [A var. of *lintel*, appar. by confusion with OF. *linter*, *lintier*, a threshold, as if < ML. **limitarium*, < L. *limes* (*limit-*), bound, limit, but with sense of L. *limen* (*limin-*), threshold: see *lintel*.] Same as *lintel*.

> And with the blood thereof [a lamb] coloured the post and *lintern* of the doors. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. iii. 4.
>
> I read these two verses written in golden letters upon the *Linterne* of the doore, at the entering into the Inne.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 15.

lintie (lin'ti), *n.* [Dim. of *linnet*¹, or a reduction of the equiv. *lintwhite*.] The linnet. [Scotch.]

> But I dinna see the broom
> Wi' its tassels on the lea,
> Nor hear the *lintie's* sang
> O' my ain countrie. *R. Gilfillan.*

lintseed†, *n.* An obsolete form of *linseed*.

lintstock, *n.* See *linstock*.

lintwhite (lint'hwīt), *n.* [< ME. (Sc.) *lyntquhite*, corrupted from AS. *linetwige*, *līnetuigle*, a linnet, so called from frequenting flax-fields, < *līn*, flax (see *line*¹, and cf. *linnet*), + *-tuige*, *-tuigle* (seen also in *thisteltuige*, a linnet), of uncertain origin.] **1.** A linnet. Also *lintywhite*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Of Larkes, of *lynkwhyttez*, that lufflyche songene.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2674.
>
> In vain to me, in glen or shaw,
> The mavis an' the *lintwhite* sing.
> *Burns*, Again Rejoicing Nature Sees.
>
> Her song the *lintwhite* swelleth.
> *Tennyson*, Claribel.

2. A skylark or wood-warbler. [Prov. Eng.]

lint-white (lint'hwīt), *a.* [< *lint*¹ + *white*.] As white as lint or flax; flaxen.

> Lassie wi' the *lintwhite* locks, . . .
> Wilt thou be my dearie, O?
> *Burns*, Lassie wi' the Lintwhite Locks.

linty-white, *n.* Same as *lintwhite*.

Linum (lī'num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *linum* = Gr. *λίνον* = W. *llin*, flax: see *line*¹.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Lineæ*, tribe *Eulineæ*. They are herbs, often slightly woody, characterized by regular five-parted flowers, with often showy but fugacious petals, usually yellow or blue in color, and by entire sepals and leaves. There are about 100 species, growing in both hemispheres, many of which are ornamental. *L. usitatissimum* is the flax of commerce, and the seeds of the same are the source of linseed-oil. *L. perenne*, called *perennial flax*, is a very handsome blue-flowered species, abundant in the northern parts of the United States, and having a wide distribution through Europe and Asia.

liny (lī'ni), *a.* [< *line*² + *-y*¹.] Full of lines; resembling a line; marked with lines.

> Then there rose to view a fane
> Of *liney* marble. *Keats*, Sleep and Poetry.
>
> Shaping their eyes long and *liny*, partly because of the light. *T. Hardy*, Far from the Madding Crowd, viii.

Linyphia (li-nif'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < MGr. *λινύφος*, *λινόϋφος*, *λινοϋφής*, weaving linen, < Gr. *λίνον*, flax, linen, + *ὑφαίνειν*, weave: see *weave*.] **1.** A Latreillean genus of spiders of the family *Theridiidæ*. *L. marmorata* is noted for its large domed web, under which it lies in wait for its prey to be entangled in a maze of threads that reach two or three feet upward in the bush. *L. communis* constructs a double web, with one sheet over the other, and hides between the two.

2. [*l. c.*] A spider of this genus.

Liocephalus (lī-ō-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1827, as *Leiocephalus*), < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth (= L. *levis*), + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of American iguanoid lizards, having no anal or femoral pores, and the back and tail crested. There are many species, natives of tropical America and the West Indies, known as *roquets*, as *L. carinatus*, the keeled roquet.

Liodera (lī-od'ẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger, 1843), also *Liodeira*; < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *δέρος* (for *δέρμα*), skin.] A genus of South American iguanoid lizards, containing such as *L. chilensis*, *L. gravenhorsti*, and *L. gracilis*. Also spelled *Leiodera*.

liodere (lī'ō-dēr), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Liodera*. Also spelled *leiodere*.

Liodermatidæ (lī'ō-dėr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Owen, 1841), < *Liodermatus*, the typical genus (< Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *δέρμα* (*δερματ-*), the skin), + *-idæ*.] A family of holothurians, commonly called *Molpadiidæ*. Also *Liodermati*.

Liodon (lī'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of Cretaceous mosasaurian or pythonomorphic reptiles, with smooth compressed teeth fitted for cutting, and lenticular in sectional outline. The

Gr. [illegible] species was described by Owen in 1841, from the Cr[illegible] of Norfolk. Large forms abounded in America during the same period. *L. prorigeri* of the Kansas beds was 7 feet long. *L. dyspelor* was still larger. Also spelled *Liodon*.

Lioglossa (lī-ō-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λειογλωσσος*, smooth-tongued, < *λειος*, smooth, + *γλωσσα*, the tongue.] A primary division of octopod cephalopods, characterized by the non-development of a radula. The only known forms belong to the family *Cirroteuthidæ*. Also spelled *Leioglossa*.

lioglossate (lī-ō-glos'āt), *a.* [As *Lioglossa* + *-ate*[1].] Smooth-tongued; having no radula, as a member of the group *Lioglossa*. Also spelled *leioglossate*.

Liolepis (lī-ol'e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λειος*, smooth, + *λεπις*, a scale, rind, husk: see *lepis*.] A genus of acrodont agamoid lizards, having the skin of the sides expansible into wing-like organs supported on long spurious ribs, the scales small and ecarinate, the tympanum naked, and femoral pores present. *L. sulcatus* is a flying-dragon of the Malay peninsula and China, about 20 inches long. Also spelled *Leiolepis*.

liomyoma (lī-ō-mī-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *liomyomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *λειος*, smooth, + NL. *myoma*.] A myoma composed of smooth (that is, non-striated) muscle-fiber. Also spelled *leiomyoma*.

lion (lī'ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lyon*; < ME. *lion, lioun, lyoun, liun*, also *leon, leoun, leun*, < AF. *liun*, OF. *lion, leon*, F. *lion* = Pr. *leo* = Sp. *leon* = Pg. *leão* = It. *leone, lione* = AS. *leó* (gen. dat. *león*, dat. also *leóne, leónan*) = OS. *leo* = OFries. *lawa*, NFries. *lieuwe* = D. *leeuw* = MLG. *lauwe*, LG. *louwe, lauwe* = OHG. *lewe, louwo*, MHG. *lewe, louwe, löuwe*, G. *löwe* = Icel. *leō, leon, ljón* = Sw. *lejon* = Dan. *løve* (cf. OBulg. *lĭvŭ* = Bulg. *lŭv* = Serv. *lav* = Bohem. *lev* = Pol. *lew* = Russ. *levŭ* = Lith. *levas, lavas* = Lett. *lauwas*, all < OHG.) = Croatian *lijun* = Albanian *luan*, < L. *leo* (*leōn-*), < Gr. *λίων* (*λεοντ-*), a lion; prob. of Semitic or Egyptian origin; cf. Heb. *lābī'*, OEgypt. *labu*, Coptic *laboj*, a lion.] **1.** A quadruped of the genus *Felis*, *F. leo*, the largest of all carnivorous animals, distinguished by its tawny or yellow color, a full flowing mane in the male, a tufted tail, and the disappearance

Head of Lion (*Felis leo*), from photograph by Dixon, London.

of the feline markings in both sexes before they arrive at maturity. The largest are from 8 to 9 feet in length. The lion is a native of Africa and the warm regions of Asia. He preys chiefly on live animals, avoiding carrion unless impelled by extreme hunger. He approaches his prey with stealthy movements, crouching for the spring, which is accompanied with a terrific roar. The whole frame is most powerful and impressive, giving with the large head and ample mane that majestic appearance to the animal from which he derives his title of "king of beasts." Of the African lion there are several varieties, as the Barbary, Gambian, Senegal, and Cape lions. The Asiatic varieties are generally distinguished as the Bengal, the Persian or Arabian, and the maneless lion of Gujerat.

The *lion* did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and strangled for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with ravin. Nahum ii. 12.

2. Figuratively, a lion-like person; a man possessing the courage, fierceness, etc., of a lion.

There were about two hundred men on horseback, armed with firelocks; all of them *lions*, if you believed their word or appearance. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 170.

3. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation and sign of the zodiac. See *Leo*, 1.

Now next at this opposicioun,
Which in the signe shal be of the *Leoun*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 330.

4. In *her.*, a representation of a lion used as a bearing. There are various attitudes in which it is represented, forming as many different bearings, viz.: passant, passant gardant or leopardé, passant regardant, rampant, rampant gardant, rampant regardant, salient, combatant (when two lions are rampant and face to face, also called counter-rampant), statant, statant gardant, sejant, couchant, and coward. (See these words.) Further modifications of these bearings may exist, but are rare. Anciently the blazon was "a lion" only when the creature was rampant; when passant gardant, as on the shield of England, it was called *lion leopardé*, and also *leopard*. The lion is always langued and armed gules unless the field is gules, when it is langued and armed azure.

No Mon hedde scheld of schrifte;
The deuel stod lyk a *lyon* raumpaunt.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

3it to knaw neidful is xv maneris of *lionys* in armys.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 98.

5. (*a*) A gold coin current in Scotland from the time of Robert III. to the reign of James VI.: so called from the lion on the obverse of the coin.

Obverse. Lion. Reverse.

Under Mary it was worth 44 shillings Scotch; under James VI. (when it was called the *lion noble*), 74 shillings Scotch. Half lions were also coined. (*b*) A copper coin: same as *hardhead*, 2.—**6.** An object of interest and curiosity; especially, a celebrated or conspicuous person who is much sought by society or by the public in general: as, to visit the *lions* of the place; such a one is the *lion* of the day. The use is an extension of *lion* in its literal sense, with reference to the lions formerly kept at the Tower in London. See the first quotation.

The lions of the Tower are the origin of that application of the term *lion* to any conspicuous spectacle or personage which has long since become universal.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

Such society was far more enjoyable than that of Edinburgh, for here was not a *lion*, but a man. *J. Wilson.*

After dinner the palanquins went forward with my servant, and the captain and I took a ride to see the *lions* of the neighborhood. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 324.

A lion in the way. (*a*) A danger or obstacle to be faced and overcome.

Lancelot shouted, "Stay me not!
I have been the sluggard, and I ride apace,
For now there is *a lion in the way*."
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(*b*) An imaginary danger, trumped up by cowardice or sloth.

The slothful man saith, There is *a lion in the way*; a lion is in the streets. Prov. xxvi. 13.

They fear'd not the bug-bear danger nor the *Lyon in the way* that the sluggish and timorous Politician thinks he sees. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

American lion, mountain lion. Same as *cougar*.—**Blanch lion.** See *blanch*[1].—**British lion,** the lion as the national emblem of Great Britain.

The *British Lion* . . . cannot always have a worthy enemy to combat, or a battle royal to deliver.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxiv.

Lion dollar. See *dollar*.—**Lion of Cotswold** or **Cotswold lion,** a sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

Lo then the mystery from whence the name
Of *Cotsold lyons* first to England came.
Harrington, Epigr., B. iii. Ep. 18. (*Nares.*)

Lion of St. Mark, a symbolical lion represented as winged, and holding an open book, on which is written *pax tibi, Marce, Evangelista meus*, or a part of this. It is the characteristic device of Venice. The full heraldic description requires a sword with the point uppermost above the book on the dexter side and a glory surrounding the whole. The lion also is sejant: but in artistic representations this is continually departed from.—**Lion's provider.** (*a*) A popular name for the jackal. (*b*) Any humble friend or follower who acts as a sycophant or foil to another.—**Lion's share,** the largest share; an unduly large share; usually, any excessive appropriation made by one of two or more persons from something in which all have an equal right or interest, but sometimes without any invidious sense: as, the *lion's share* of attention. The phrase alludes to Æsop's fable of the lion, who, hunting in partnership with the fox and wolf, claimed one third of the prey as his agreed portion, one third by right of sovereignty, and the other third on general principles.—**Lion tricorporate,** in *her.*, a bearing representing three rampant bodies of lions springing or proceeding from the three corners of the escutcheon and having a common head affronté.—**Order of the Lion,** the name of several orders in Germany, etc.; especially, an order founded in 1815 by William I., first king of the Netherlands, and continued by the later kings. It is an order for civil merit. The badge is a star of eight points, having in the central medallion a rampant lion and crown, and a golden W between each two arms.—**To put one's head into the lion's mouth,** to put one's self in a position of great danger, as in the power of an enemy.

lion-ant (lī'ọn-ant), *n.* Same as *ant-lion*.

Lionardesque (lē″ọ-när-desk'), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Leonardesque*.

lioncel, leoncel (lī'-, lē'ọnsl), *a.* [< OF. *lioncel* + E. *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, adorned with lions' heads, as a cross the ends of which terminate in lions' heads.

lioncel, lioncelle (lī'ọn-sel), *n.* [< OF. *lioncel, leoncel*, F. *lionceau* (= Sp. *leoncello* = It. *leoncello, lioncello*), dim. of *lion, leon*, a lion: see *lion*.] In *her.*, a small or young lion used as a bearing. When a number of lions are represented on the same field or ordinary, they are assumed to be lioncels and are blazoned as such. Also *lionel*.

lion-dog (lī'ọn-dog), *n.* A variety of dog with a flowing mane.

lion-dragon (lī'ọn-drag″ọn), *n.* In *her.*, an imaginary beast having the fore part of a lion ending in the hind part of a wyvern.

lionel (lī'ọn-el), *n.* [< OF. *lionel, lionnel, lioneau*, etc., dim. of *lion*, a lion: see *lion*.] **1.** A lion's whelp; a young lion.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *lioncel*.

lioness (lī'ọn-es), *n.* [< ME. *lionesse, leonesse, leonys, lyoneys*, < OF. (also F.) *lionnesse* (= It. *leonessa, lionessa*), fem. of *lion*, lion: see *lion*.] **1.** The female of the lion.

A *lioness* hath whelped in the streets.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 17.

The gaunt *lionness*, with hunger bold,
Springs from the mountains tow'rd the guarded fold.
Pope, Iliad, x. 214.

2. A woman who is an object of public interest and curiosity; rarely, a boldly conspicuous woman. See *lion*, 6.

For the last three months Miss Newcome has been the greatest *lioness* in London.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xli. (*Davies.*)

"Now, boys, keep your eyes open, there must be plenty of *lionesses* about:" and thus warned, the whole load, including the cornopean player, were on the look-out for lady visitors, profanely called *lionesses*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxv. (*Davies.*)

The reaction against the over-sentimentalism of 1830 which found expression in the *Lionesses* of 1840—devoted to masculine sport—who, in their turn, were swept away by the storm of '48. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 951.

lionet (lī'ọn-et), *n.* [< *lion* + dim. *-et*.] A young or small lion.

He himself thrust just into the press, and, making force and fury wait upon discretion and government, he might seem a brave lion who taught his young *lionets* how, in taking of a prey, to join courage with cunning.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

lion-heart (lī'ọn-härt), *n.* One who has great courage.

lion-hearted (lī'ọn-här″ted), *a.* Having a lion's heart or courage; brave and magnanimous: as, Richard the *Lion-hearted* (Richard *Cœur de Lion*—King Richard I. of England).

Arabian mothers long awed their infants to silence with the name of the *lion-hearted* Plantagenet
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

lion-hunter (lī'ọn-hun″tėr), *n.* **1.** One who pursues the lion as a beast of the chase.—**2.** A person given to the pursuit or lionizing of notabilities. See *lion*, 6.

One of the greatest dangers to all genius is that of being robbed of its vital strength by velvety-pawed *lion-hunters*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 417.

lionise, *v.* See *lionize*.

lionism (lī'ọn-izm), *n.* [< *lion* + *-ism*.] The practice of lionizing; the treating of persons or things as lions in the figurative sense; the pursuit or adulation of celebrities. See *lion*, 6.

An anecdote or two may be added to bear out the occasional references to the honours and humours of *lionism* which they contain.
Chorley, Mem. of Mrs. Hemans, ii. 25. (*Davies.*)

All common *Lionism*, which ruins many men, was nothing to this. *Carlyle.*

lionize (lī'ọn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lionized*, ppr. *lionizing*. [< *lion* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To treat as a lion, or as an object of curiosity and interest. See *lion*, *n.*, 6.

Can he do nothing for his Burns but *lionise* him?
Carlyle, Past and Present, iv. 6.

Tennyson hates being *lionized*.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 272.

Besides this, however, . . . [Liszt] allowed himself, with his usual good nature, to be *lionised*, and dragged from concert to concert. *Fortnightly Rev.*, XL. 357.

2. To exhibit objects of curiosity to. [Rare.]

He had *lionized* the distinguished visitors during the last few days over the University.
Disraeli, Lothair, xxiv. (*Davies.*)

3. To visit or explore as a sight-seer: as, to *lionize* Niagara. [Rare.]

For eight days I had been *lionizing* Belgium under the disadvantages of continual rain.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 129.

II. *intrans.* To visit the lions or objects of interest or curiosity in a place.

Also spelled *lionise*.

lion-leopard (lī′ǫn-lep″ärd), *n.* In *her.*, same as *lion leopardé*. See *leopard*, 2.

lion-like (lī′ǫn-līk), *a.* Resembling a lion; having the strength or courage of a lion.

Our first acquaintance was at sea, in fight
Against a Turkish man of-war, a stout one,
Where *lion-like* I saw him shew his valour.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

lion-lizard (lī′ǫn-liz″ärd), *n.* A species of basilisk, *Basiliscus americanus:* so called from the crest (or mane) on its back and tail.

lionly† (lī′ǫn-li), *a.* [< *lion* + *-ly*1.] Like a lion; fierce.

The Church coveting to ride upon the *lionly* form of jurisdiction makes a transformation of her self into an Asse. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

lion-monkey (lī′ǫn-mung″ki), *n.* Same as *marikina*.

lionné (F. pron. lē-o-nā′), *a.* [F., < *lion*, lion: see *lion*.] In *her.*, rampant gardant: said of a leopard. See under *leopard*, 2.

lion-poisson (F. pron. lē-ôn′pwos-ôn′), *n.* [F., < *lion*, lion, + *poisson*, fish.] In *her.*, same as *sea-lion*.

lion's-ear (lī′ǫnz-ēr), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Leonotis*.—**2.** One of various composite plants of the genera *Culcitium* and *Espeletia*.

lion's-foot (lī′ǫnz-fůt), *n.* One of various plants. (*a*) *Leontopodium alpinum*, from the appearance of its clustered heads. (*b*) The lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, from the shape of the leaf. Also called *lion's-paw*. (*c*) The white lettuce, *Prenanthes alba*, and also *P. serpentaria*.

lion's-heart (lī′ǫnz-härt), *n.* An American plant, the false dragon's-head, *Physostegia Virginiana*.

lion's-leaf (lī′ǫnz-lēf), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Leontice*, especially *L. Leontopetalum*, from a fancied resemblance of the leaf to the print of a lion's foot.

lion's-mouth (lī′ǫnz-mouth), *n.* A popular name of the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*, and of several other plants with two-lipped flowers. [Prov. Eng.]

lion's-tail (lī′ǫnz-tāl), *n.* The plant *Leonotis Leonurus*. See *Leonotis*.

lion's-tooth (lī′ǫnz-töth), *n.* A plant of the genus *Leontodon;* also, the common dandelion.

lion's-turnip (lī′ǫnz-tėr″nip), *n.* The plant *Leontice Leontopetalum*.

lion-tailed (lī′ǫn-tāld), *a.* Having the tail tufted like a lion's: applied by Pennant to species of the genus *Macacus*.—**Lion-tailed baboon**, the wanderoo.

lion-toothed (lī′ǫn-tötht), *a.* Having teeth like those of a lion.

Liotheidæ (lī-ō-thē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liotheum* + *-idæ*.] A family of mallophagous insects or so-called bird-lice, differing from the true lice, and typified by the genus *Liotheum*. They have stout four-jointed antennæ, a generally trilobate head, conspicuous maxillary palps, and two-jointed or one-jointed tarsi. They infest the plumage of birds, but they are also found in the fur of quadrupeds. Also spelled *Leiotheidæ*.

Liotheum (lī-oth′ē-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεῖος, smooth, + (?) θέειν, θεῖν, run.] The typical genus of *Liotheidæ*. Also *Leiotheum*.

Liothrix (lī′ō-thriks), *n.* [NL. (H. E. Strickland, 1841); orig. *Leiothrix* (Swainson, 1831); < Gr. λεῖος, smooth, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] A genus of turdiform passerine birds. The genus was based upon *Parus furcatus* of Temminck, now known as *Liothrix lutea*, one of the Indian hill-tits. Also called *Callipyga*.

Liotia (lī-ō′ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λειότης, smoothness, < λεῖος, smooth.] The typical genus of *Liotiidæ*. These shells have the horny operculum spirally dotted with shelly substance, and the mouth ends in a round varix. Also spelled *Leiotia*.

Liotiidæ (lī-ō-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liotia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Liotia*, associated by most authors with the *Trochidæ* or *Delphinulidæ*. Also spelled *Leiotiidæ*.

Liotrichi (lī-ot′ri-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λεῖος, smooth, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] A name applied by Huxley (in the form *Leiotrichi*) to one of the two primary groups into which the races of men are considered to be divisible, the other being *Ulotrichi*. The *Liotrichi* are those with smooth hair, and are divisible into four secondary groups: the Australioid, the Mongoloid, the Xanthochroic, and the Melanochroic. See these words.

Liotrichidæ (lī-ō-trik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liothrix* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds of uncertain character. (*a*) Approximately the same as *Liotrichinæ*, including some 50 or 60 hill-tits of Asia, having a varied and often brightly colored plumage, feeding on berries and insects. *Liothrix, Brachypteryx, Pterythrius*, etc., are leading genera. (*b*) Extended to include many other birds, as the American wrens and mocking-thrushes, etc. *Cabanis*, 1847. Also spelled *Leiotrichidæ*.

Liotrichinæ (lī″ō-tri-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liothrix* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, typified by the genus *Liothrix;* the hill-tits: originally made by Swainson in 1831 a subfamily of *Ampelidæ* in the form *Leiotrichanæ*. Also spelled *Leiotrichinæ*.

liotrichous (lī-ot′ri-kus), *a.* [< Gr. λεῖος, smooth, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] Having smooth hair; of or pertaining to the *Liotrichi*. Also spelled *leiotrichous*.

liour†, **liouret**, *n.* [< ME. *liour, lyowre, lyere*, < OF. *liure, lieure, loiure*, a binding, band; in cookery, a thickening; < L. *ligatura*, a binding: see *ligature*.] **1.** Binding or edging, as of curtains and hangings.

Beddys . . . that henget shalle be with hole sylour,
With crotchettis and loupys sett on *lyour*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

2. In *cookery*, a thickening, or a thick preparation.

And make a *lyoure* of brede and blode, and lye hit therwithe. *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 32.

lip (lip), *n.* [< ME. *lip, lyp, lippe, lyppe*, < AS. *lippa, lippe* = OFries. *lippa*, Fries. *lippe* = MD. *lippe*, D. *lip* = MLG. LG. *lippe* (> G. Dan. *lippe*, lip, = OF. *lipe, lype, lippe*, a lip, esp., as F. *lippe* and ML. *lipium*, a thick under lip; cf. Sw. *läpp* = Dan. *læbe*, lip, appar. < LG., but modified by L. *labium*); with orig. formative *-ja* (and akin to OHG. *lefs, leps*, MHG. *lefs, leps, lefse*, G. *lefze*, with var. OHG. *leppur* = OS. *lepur*, lip, with orig. formative *-as*), = L. *labium* (> Sp. Pg. *labio*), lip, with var. *labrum* (= OHG. *lefs, leppur*, above?) (> It. *labbro* = Sp. Pg. *labro* = F. *lèvre*), lip; cf. Gael. *liob* (perhaps < E.), Lith. *lupa*, Hind. *lub*, Pers. *lab*, lip. Connection with *lap*1 (L. *lambere*, etc.) is improbable; the phonetic conditions do not agree, and it is not the lips, but the tongue, that 'laps.'] **1.** One of the two edges or borders of the mouth; one of the two fleshy or muscular parts composing the opening of the mouth in man and many other animals, and covering the teeth.

All they that see me laugh me to scorn; they shoot out the *lip*, they shake the head. Ps. xxii. 7.

He that loves a rosy cheek,
Or a coral *lip* admires.
Carew, Disdain Returned.

2. *pl.* Figuratively, the organs of speech as represented by the lips; speech or utterance as passing between the lips and aided by them.

A wicked doer giveth heed to false *lips*. Prov. xvii. 4.

His *lips* are very mild and meek.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

So gently blending courtesy and art
That wisdom's *lips* seemed borrowing friendship's heart.
O. W. Holmes, A Portrait.

3. Impudent or abusive talk. [Slang.]

I told him that I didn't want none of his *lip*.
F. R. Stockton, Rudder Grange, p. 99.

4. Anything resembling a lip in position or relation; the edge or border of anything; a margin: as, the *lip* of a vessel; the *lips* of a wound.

Now wet the *lip* of the phial.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

Between the town of Brill, upon the southern *lip* of this estuary, and Maaslandsluis, . . . the squadron suddenly appeared. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 352.

The cannon's brazen *lips* are cold. *Whittier*, To Pius IX.

5. In *bot.*: (*a*) Either of the divisions of a bilabiate corolla. The two are distinguished as *upper* (the superior or posterior, next the axis) and *lower* (the inferior or anterior, away from the axis). (*b*) In orchids, one of the petals differing from the other two in shape. It is really the upper, but by a half-twist of the ovary has become as if anterior or lower.—**6.** In *zoöl.*, any lip-like part or organ. See *labium* and *labrum* for technical usages.—**7.** In a lip-auger, the blade at the end which cuts the chip after it has been circumscribed by the spur.—**8.** In a turbine water-wheel, a rim which closes the joint between the barrel and the curb. *E. H. Knight.*—**9.** In a vehicle, a projecting part of the bolster; a cuttoo-plate. *E. H. Knight.*—**10.** In *organ-building*, one of the flat vertical surfaces above or below the mouth of a flue-pipe, called respectively the *upper lip* and the *lower lip*. The upper lip is always sharp-edged, and the current of air in the pipe is so directed against it as to be thrown into vibration. See *pipe* and *organ*.

11. In *music*, the power or facility of adjusting one's lips to the mouthpiece of a metal wind-instrument so as to produce tones; embouchure. Since the pitch and quality of tones produced upon such instruments depend upon the strength, endurance, and flexibility of the player's lips, the term is used in a general sense to indicate his method and style.—**Columellar lip.** See *columellar*. **Curl of the lip.** See *curl*.—**Lip drill.** See *drill*1. **Lip-glue.** See *mouth-glue*, under *glue*.—**The calves of the lips.** See *calf*1. **To bite the lip.** See *bite*.—**To hang the lip**, to be sullen or sulky.

Par. How chance my brother Troilus went not?
Hel. He *hangs the lip* at something.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 1. 152.

To keep a stiff upper lip, to keep up one's courage, as under adversity or trying circumstances; struggle against despondency. [Colloq.]—**To make a lip**, to pout the under lip in sullenness or contempt. [Archaic.]

A letter for me! it gives me an estate of seven years' health; in which time I will *make a lip* at the physician.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 127.

To present the cup to one's lips. See *cup*.

lip (lip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lipped*, ppr. *lipping*. [< *lip*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To touch with the lip or lips, as in kissing; reach with the lip or border. [Chiefly poetical.]

A hand that kings
Have *lipp'd*, and trembled kissing.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 5. 30.

When
A stone is thrown into some sleeping tarn,
The circle widens till it *lip* the marge.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

No good sheep-dog ever so much as *lips* a sheep to turn it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlii.

2. To utter with the lips; speak. [Rare.]

I heard my name
Most fondly *lipp'd*. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

3. To notch, as the edge of a sword or knife. [Now only Scotch.]

In these daies the maner is lightly to barbe and pluck off with a sarding hook the beards or strings of the root, that being thus nipped and *lipped* (as it were) they might nourish the body of the plant. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 6.

II. *intrans.* In *music*, to apply one's lips to the mouthpiece of a metal wind-instrument so as to produce tones; also, to use one's lips in some particular manner: as, to *lip* well or badly.

lipæmia (lī-pē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + αἷμα, blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of an excessive quantity of fat in the blood.

Lipangus, *n.* See *Lipaugus*.

Lipari (lip′ä-ri), *n.* Wine produced in the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily, both red and white, and of many grades of excellence. It is in demand in Naples at prices high for Italian wine, but is rarely exported.

What can make our fingers so fine?
Drink, drink wine, *Lippari*-wine.
The Slighted Maid, p. 83. (*Nares.*)

Liparia (lī-pā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1771), so called from the shining leaves; < Gr. λιπαρός, oily, shining, sleek, < λίπος, fat, lard.] A genus of South African leguminous plants of the tribe *Genisteæ*, and type of the subtribe *Liparieæ*. They are shrubs with simple, entire, coriaceous, shining leaves, without stipules, and having bright-yellow flowers in terminal heads, surrounded by large bracts forming an involucre. One of the lower lobes of the calyx is large and petaloid, and the stamens are diadelphous.

Liparidæ (lī-par′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Liparididæ*.

Liparididæ (lip-ą-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liparis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ*.] **1.** A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Liparis*, embracing cottoids with oblong or elongated antrorsiform body, the head unarmed and enveloped by the skin, a long dorsal fin with anterior spines scarcely differentiated, a long anal fin, and ventrals united to form a circular sucker. The numerous species, of several genera besides *Liparis*, inhabit cold and temperate seas, chiefly of the northern hemisphere, and attain a moderate or only small size. They are popularly known, in common with many other fishes, as *suckers*, and are also called *snail-fishes* and *sea-snails*.

2. A family of bombycid moths, typified by the genus *Liparis* (named in the form *Liparidæ* by Boisduval in 1834), having the proboscis short or obsolete, and the female rarely wingless. The larvæ are free, usually live in trees, have hairs arising in bundles from tubercles, and are mostly dark-colored; they pupate in a loose cocoon usually interspersed with hairs. The family is wide-spread. There are about 60 genera, species of which are variously known as *gipsies, vaporers*, etc.

Liparidina (lip″ą-ri-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liparis* (*-id-*) + *-ina*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the second group of his family *Discoboli:* same as *Liparidinæ* and *Liparididæ*, 1.

Liparidinæ (lip″ą-ri-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liparis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyclopteridæ*, equivalent to the family *Liparididæ*. Also *Liparinæ*.

Liparieæ (lip-ą-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1845), < *Liparia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants of the tribe *Genisteæ* and order *Leguminosæ*. It includes South African genera characterized by the

absence of stipules and by the free vexillary stamen which is early joined to the others above the opening of the tube of the corolla. The subtribe includes the type *Liparis* and five other genera.

Liparinæ (lip-a-ri'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Lipariidæ*.

Liparis (lip'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λιπαρός, oily, shining, sleek: see *Lipara*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes, so called by Artedi in 1738 from the soft smooth skin, typical of the family *Liparidæ*, having the ventral disk well developed. The type of the genus is *Cyclopterus liparis* of Linnæus.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of arctiid moths, founded by Ochsenheimer in 1810. It is a comprehensive group, much broken up of late years, all the British species having been placed in other genera. The gipsy-moth is *L.* (*Ocneria*) *dispar*. *L. monacha* is one whose larva is injurious to trees, especially conifers.

3. A genus of orchidaceous herbs, some terrestrial and some epiphytes, belonging to the tribe *Epidendreæ*. It is characterized by small flowers growing in racemes, the anthers having four pollinia, and a column which is rather long and sometimes winged above. There are about 120 species, found in all warm and temperate regions. *L. Læselii* in England is sometimes called *fen-orchis*.

liparite (lip'a-rīt), *n.* [So called from the *Lipari* Islands in the Mediterranean.] A name applied by Roth to the rock called *rhyolite* by Von Richthofen. See *rhyolite*.

liparocele (lip'a-rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. λιπαρός, oily, fatty (see *Liparis*), + κήλη, a tumor.] Same as *lipoma*.

Lipauginæ (lip-â-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lipaugus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidæ*, including a number of South American cotingine birds of plain coloration, like the species of *Lipaugus*. *P. L. Sclater*, 1862.

Lipaugus (li-pā'gus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, misprinted *Lipangus* and so used by some ornithologists): so called as being a very plain-colored genus among a number of brilliant relatives, < Gr. λιπαυχής, having lost its light or splendor, < λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, + αὐχή, brilliance, splendor.] The typical genus of *Lipauginæ*, based upon *Muscicapa simplex* of Lichtenstein, a cotingine bird of Brazil.

lip-bit (lip'bit), *n.* A brace-bit with a cutting lip which projects beyond the end of the barrel.

lip-born (lip'bôrn), *a.* Coming from the lips only; not arising from the heart; not cordial or genuine.

Why had he brought his cheap regard and his *lip-born* words to her who had nothing paltry to give in exchange?
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxx. (*Davies.*)

lip-cell (lip'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of a group of cells in the sporangia of some ferns between which the dehiscence begins. They have lignified walls, and number from two to four.

lip-clip†, *n.* A kiss. *Halliwell.* [Old slang.]

lip-comfort (lip'kum″fėrt), *n.* Utterance of words of comfort or consolation, especially of an insincere kind or unaccompanied by practical assistance.

Promises
Are but *lip-comforts*.
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, ii. 1.

Lip-comfort cannot cure me. Pray you, leave me
To mine own private thoughts.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.

lip-comforter (lip'kum″fėr-tėr), *n.* One who consoles or comforts with mere empty talk.

Reverend *lip comforters*, that once a week
Proclaim how blessed are the poor.
Southey, Soldier's Funeral.

lip-devotion (lip'dē-vō'shon), *n.* The utterance of prayer by the lips, especially without genuine desire.

We saw those large marble stayres, 28 in number, which are never ascended but on the knees, some *lip-devotion* being us'd on every step. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 20, 1644.

Lip-devotion will not serve the turn; it undervalues the very thing it prays for. *South*, Sermons, VI. 386.

lipe (lip), *n.* [< ME. **lipe*, *lippe*, < OF. *lipee*, *lippee* (ML. *lippa*), a large piece, a good bit or morsel, a mouthful.] A piece, bit, or fragment; a portion. [Prov. Eng.]

Ac me were leuere, by oure lorde, a *lippe* of godes grace
Than al the kynde witt that ȝe can bothe and conuynge of ȝoure bokes. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 226.

lipet†, *n.* [ME., dim. of *lipe*.] A portion.

Of every dissh a *lipet* out to take.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 52. (*Halliwell.*)

lip-fern (lip'fėrn), *n.* A fern of the genus *Cheilanthes*; in allusion to the lip-like indusium.

lip-fish (lip'fish), *n.* A labroid fish.

Many wrasses are readily recognized by their thick lips, the inside of which is sometimes curiously folded: a peculiarity which has given to them the German name of *lip-fishes*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 686.

lip-good (lip'gụ̈d), *a.* Good in profession only.

His grace is merely but *lip-good*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

liphæmia (li-fē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + αἷμα, blood.] Deficiency or poverty of blood. Also spelled *leiphæmia*.

lip-head (lip'hed), *n.* A head of a bolt or analogous metal object which projects toward one side only: used in angles and other situations where there is not room for a head symmetrical all around.

lip-homage (lip'hom″āj), *n.* Homage rendered by the lips only; insincere professions of devotion.

It [devotion to science] is not a mere *lip-homage*, but a homage expressed in actions.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 91.

lip-hook (lip'hụ̈k), *n.* 1. In *angling*, the upper hook of a gang, which is put through the lips of live bait, as a minnow, closing the mouth but leaving the gills free for respiration: used on spinning-tackles, etc.—2. A kind of grapnel used by whalers for towing a dead whale to the ship.

lip-labor (lip'lā-bor), *n.* A laboring merely with the lips; labor that consists in promises and professions.

When these actions fail of their several ends, . . . alms are misspent, fasting is an impertinent trouble, prayer is but *lip labour*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 2.

lip-laborious (lip'lā-bō″ri-us), *a.* Abounding in mere verbal professions; hypocritical.

The lower the times grew, the worse they were at the bottom: the Bramins grew hypocritical and *lip laborious*.
Lord, Hist. Banians (1630), p. 86. (*Latham.*)

lip-language (lip'lang″gwaj), *n.* In the instruction of the deaf and dumb, oral or articulate language, to be understood by watching the motion of the lips, in contradistinction to the language of signs or of the fingers.

liplet (lip'let), *n.* [< *lip* + dim. *-let*.] A little lip.

Lipobrachia (lī-pō-brā'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + L. *brachium*, arm.] In Haeckel's system of classification, a primary group of *Echinodermata*, consisting of the sea-urchins (*Echinida*) and the sea-cucumbers (*Holothuria*), which are called armless echinoderms in distinction from the ringed-arms or *Colobrachia*.

lipobrachiate (lī-pō-brā'ki-āt), *a.* [< *Lipobrachia* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lipobrachia;* armless; rayless; having no brachia.

Lipobranchia (lī-pō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + βράγχια, gills.] In Lankester's classification, one of three grades of the class *Arachnida*, contrasted with *Embolobranchia* and *Delobranchia*, and composed of the weasel-spiders, harvestmen, false scorpions, and mites, or the four orders *Galeodina*, *Opilionina*, *Pseudoscorpionina*, and *Acarina*.

lipobranchiate (lī-pō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *Lipobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Lipobranchia*.

Lipocephala (lī-pō-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lipocephalus:* see *lipocephalous*.] Lankester's name of the lamellibranchs or bivalve mollusks, contrasted with the *Glossophora*, regarded as a branch of *Mollusca*, and divided into *Isomya*, *Heteromya*, and *Monomya*.

lipocephalous (li-pō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *lipocephalus*, < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + κεφαλή, head.] Headless, as a bivalve mollusk; acephalous; of or pertaining to the *Lipocephala*.

lipofibroma (lī″pō-fī-brō'mä), *n.*; pl. *lipofibromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. λίπος, fat, + NL. *fibroma*.] In *pathol.*, a lipoma in which there is a considerable amount of connective tissue. Also called *adipofibroma*.

lipogastria (lī-pō-gas'tri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach.] Atrophy of the primary enteric cavity.

lipogastrosis (lī″pō-gas-trō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *-osis*.] Absence of a stomach; specifically, in sponges, absence of the paragaster, with the development of diverticula, which form a system of canals replacing the original enteric cavity.

Lipogastrosis . . . may be produced by the growing together of the roots of the choanosomal folds, thus reducing the paragastric cavity to a labyrinth of canals.
Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 416.

lipogastrotic (lī-pō-gas-trot'ik), *a.* [< *lipogastrosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Having no stomach; specifically, in sponges, having no paragaster; characterized by or exhibiting lipogastrosis.

lipogenesis (lī-pō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. λίπος, fat, lard, + γένεσις, origin: see *genesis*.] The formation of fat.

The effective agent in *lipogenesis* . . . also favors the formation of uric acid. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1053.

lipogenous (lī-poj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. λίπος, fat, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Pertaining to the formation of fat; forming or tending to form fat; developed in fat.

Lipoglossa (lī-pō-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A grade or series of *Mollusca*, represented by a class (*Scolecomorpha*) containing the genus *Neomenia* (or *Solenopus*), as alone distinguished from the *Echinoglossa* (gastropods, cephalopods, etc.). *E. R. Lankester.*

Lipoglossæ (lī-pō-glos'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.: see *Lipoglossa*.] In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a major group of birds, typified by the kingfishers (*Alcedinidæ*), and including the hornbills (*Bucerotidæ*) and hoopoes (*Upupidæ*), in all of which the tongue is very small.

lipoglossate (lī-pō-glos'āt), *a.* [As *Lipoglossa* + *-ate*[2].] Having a small tongue, or none; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lipoglossæ*.

lipogram (lī'pō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + γράμμα, a letter, < γράφειν, write. Cf. *lipogrammatic*.] A writing from which all words containing a particular letter are omitted, as the several books of the Odyssey of Tryphiodorus, in the first of which, it is said, there was no A, in the second no B, etc. Similarly, poems have been written in English avoiding the use of *e*, which is the most frequent of all English letters, while, on the other hand, pieces also have been written containing only one vowel, as *e*.

lipogrammatic (lī″pō-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. λιπογράμματος, λειπο-γράμματος, with a letter left out, < λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + γράμμα, a letter. Cf. *lipogram*.] Pertaining to the writing of lipograms; also, of the nature of a lipogram.

The Greeks composed *lipogrammatic* works, works in which one letter of the alphabet is omitted.
I. Disraeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 385.

lipogrammatism (lī-pō-gram'a-tizm), *n.* [< *lipogrammat(ic)* + *-ism*.] The art or practice of writing lipograms.

Lipogrammatism does not affect the rhythm or metre of verse. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxv.

lipogrammatist (lī-pō-gram'a-tist), *n.* [< *lipogrammat(ic)* + *-ist*.] One who writes lipograms.

The *lipogrammatists* or letter-droppers of antiquity . . . would take an exception, without any reason, against some particular letter of the alphabet, so as not to admit it once in a whole poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 59.

lipoma (li-pō'mä), *n.*; pl. *lipomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. λίπος, fat, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor formed of fatty tissue. Also called *adipoma* and *liparocele*.

lipomatosis (li-pō-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [< *lipoma(t-)* + *-osis*.] The excessive growth of fatty tissue in the body or any of its parts.

lipomatous (li-pom'a-tus), *a.* [< *lipoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a lipoma.

lipomyxoma (lip″ō-mik-sō'mä), *n.*; pl. *lipomyxomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. λίπος, fat, + μύξα, mucus, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed partly of fatty and partly of mucous tissue.

Liponema (lī-pō-nē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + νῆμα, a thread.] The typical genus of *Liponemidæ*.

Liponemidæ (lī-pō-nem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liponema* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hexactinia*, with numerous perfect septa and with marginal tentacles transformed by retrogression into short tubes or into stomidia. Of the three genera united as *Liponemidæ*, *Liponema* comes near the *Discosomidæ*, as its stomidia may be divided into principal and accessory stomidia; *Polystomidium* has an endodermal muscle and marginal spherules; and *Polysiphonia*, with its mesodermal circular muscle, resembles the *Paractidæ*.

lipopod (lī'pō-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lipopoda*.

II. *n.* One of the *Lipopoda*.

Lipopoda (lī-pop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A prime division of *Rotifera*, called a class and contrasted with *Parapodiata*, and divided into the orders *Ploima*, *Bdelligrada*, and *Rhizota*.

Lipoptera (lī-pop'te-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + πτερόν, a wing. = E. *feather*.] A genus of pupiparous parasitic dip-

terous insects of the family *Hippoboscidæ*. The species are at first winged and live on birds; afterward they seek quadrupeds and lose their wings, whence the name. Also *Lipodena*.

lip-ornament (lip′ôr″na-ment), *n.* An object inserted in the lip as an ornament, as is customary among many savage races; a labret.

Lipostoma (lī-pos′to-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + στόμα, mouth.] Same as *Lipostomata*.

Lipostomata (lī-pō-stō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + στόμα, pl. στόματα, mouth.] The mouthless corticate *Protozoa;* the sporozoans or gregarines: opposed to *Stomatophora*. Originally *Lipostoma*. *E. R. Lankester.*

lipostomatous (lī-po-stom′a-tus), *a.* [As *Lipostomata* + *-ous*.] Mouthless; astomatous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lipostomata*.

lipostomia (lī-pō-stō′mi-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *lipostomy*.

lipostomosis (lī″pō-stō-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + στόμα, mouth.] Absence of a mouth, stoma, or oral orifice; specifically, in sponges, lack of an osculе; the state of being lipostomotic.

lipostomotic (lī″pō-stō-mot′ik), *a.* [< *lipostomosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Having no stoma, mouth, or oral orifice; specifically, in sponges, having no osculе; characterized by or exhibiting lipostomosis.

lipostomous (lī-pos′tō-mus), *a.* [As *lipostomatous*.] Having no mouth; lipostomatous.

lipostomy (lī-pos′tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *lipostomia*, < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + στόμα, mouth.] Atrophy of the mouth; an astomatous condition.

lipothymia (lī-pō-thim′i-ä), *n.* [NL., also written *leipothymia*.] Same as *lipothymy*.

lipothymic (lī-pō-thim′ik), *a.* Same as *lipothymous*.

lipothymous (lī-poth′i-mus), *a.* [Also written *leipothymous;* < Gr. λιπόθυμος, fainting, in a swoon, < λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, + θυμός, life, soul.] Pertaining to or given to swooning; fainting.

lipothymy (lī-poth′i-mi), *n.* [Also written *leipothymy;* < NL. *lipothymia*, < Gr. λιποθυμία, λειποθυμία, fainting, a swoon, < λιπόθυμος, fainting, in a swoon: see *lipothymous*.] In *pathol.*, fainting; syncope.

> In *lipothymies* or swoundings he used the frication of this finger [the ring-finger] with saffron and gold.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

lipotype (lī′pō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + τύπος, impression, type.] In *zoögeog.*, a type or form of animal life which distinguishes a given faunal area by its absence therefrom. *Gill.*

Lipotyphla (lī-pō-tif′lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + τυφλός, blind (with ref. to the blind gut, NL. *cæcum*).] In some systems of classification, a division of the mammalian order *Insectivora*, including those forms which have no cæcum, as distinguished from the *Menotyphla*, which have a cæcum. *Gill.*

lipotypic (lī-pō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *lipotype* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a lipotype.

lipoxenous (lī-pok′se-nus), *a.* [< Gr. λείπειν, λιπεῖν, leave, + ξένος, host, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, deserting its host. A term descriptive of some parasitic fungi, which, after a certain period, leave their host and complete their development independently, living entirely upon a reserve of food earlier appropriated from the host plant. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), pp. 388, 466.

lipoxeny (lī-pok′se-ni), *n.* [As *lipoxen-ous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, the desertion of its host by a parasitic fungus. See *lipoxenous*. *De Bary.*

lipped (lipt), *a.* [< *lip* + *-ed*².] 1. Having lips; also, having a raised or rounded edge resembling a lip; having lips of a kind specified: often used in composition.

> Come on, you thick-*lipp'd* slave.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 175.
>
> A virgin purest *lipp'd*, yet in the lore
> Of love deep learned to the red heart's core.
> *Keats*, Lamia, i.

2. In *bot.*, same as *labiate*.—3. In *ichth.*, specifically, thick-lipped; labroid: applied to the wrasse or rockfish family.—**Lipped and harled,** built, as a wall, of stones without mortar, but with the joints afterward filled with mortar, and the whole surface plastered over with what is called rough-cast or harling. [Scotch.]

lippen (lip′n), *v.* [< ME. *lipnen*, trust: origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To intrust. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To trust; rely or depend: with *to* or *on:* as, do not *lippen to* him; I was *lippening on* you. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Na, I had far rather Tib Mumps kenned which way I was gaun than her – though Tib 's no muckle to *lippen to* neither. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxii.

lippening (lip′ning), *a.* [Appar. ppr. of *lippen*, peculiarly used (?).] Occasional; accidental. [Scotch.]

> I aye telled the gudeman ye meant weel to him; but he taks the tout at every bit *lippening* word.
> *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

lipper¹ (lip′ėr), *n.* Same as *leaper*.

lipper² (lip′ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *lip* + *-er*¹.] 1. A thin piece of blubber cut in oblong shape, with slits in it, used to wipe up gurry or slumgullion from the deck of a whaler. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 287.—2. A large metal ladle used for scooping up the oil from the deck of a whaler. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 287.

lipper² (lip′ėr), *v. t.* [< *lipper*², *n.*] To wipe with a lipper: followed by *off:* as, to *lipper off* the deck.

lipper³ (lip′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [Origin obscure.] **I.** *a.* Wet; rainy. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* The spray from small waves, in either fresh or salt water. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

Lippia (lip′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after Augustus *Lippi*, a French physician and traveler in Abyssinia.] A genus of plants of the tribe *Verbeneæ*, characterized by a small membranaceous two- to four-toothed calyx, a four-lobed corolla, and a dry indehiscent fruit. They are shrubs, or rarely herbs, bearing small flowers in spikes or heads. There are about 90 species, found in all warm regions, but especially abundant in America. *L. citriodora* is the lemon-scented verbena. See *verbena*.

lippie, *n.* See *lippy*².

lipping (lip′ing), *n.* [< *lip* + *-ing*¹.] The formation of a lip-like projection. *Lancet*, No. 3428, p. 933.

lippitude (lip′i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *lippitude* = It. *lippitudine*, < L. *lippitudo*, inflammation of the eyes, < *lippus*, blear-eyed.] Soreness of the eyes; bleariedness; lippitudo.

lippitudo (lip-i-tū′dō), *n.* [L.: see *lippitude*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of a gummy or crusting accumulation along the edges of the eyelids.

lip-plate (lip′plāt), *n.* The hypostome of trilobites.

lip-protector (lip′prō-tek″tor), *n.* A shield to protect the lip from injury during dental operations.

lippy¹ (lip′i), *a.* [< *lip* + *-y*¹.] Full of lip (see *lip*, *n.*, 3); impertinent and voluble in speech; saucy. [Slang.]

lippy², **lippie** (lip′i), *n.* [A dim. of **lip*, var. of *leap*².] An old Scotch dry measure, the fourth part of a peck: same as *forpet*. The lippy was the sixteenth part of the firlot, which was the fourth part of the boll. For the different sizes of those measures, see *firlot* and *boll*.

lip-reading (lip′rē″ding), *n.* Reading or understanding what another says by observing the movements of his lips: used in regard to the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

lip-reward† (lip′rē-wârd″), *n.* An empty promise. *Davies.*

> To euery act she giues huge *lip-reward*,
> Lauish of oathes, as falsehood of her faith.
> *G. Markham*, Sir R. Grinuile (Arber Rep.), p. 56.

lip-righteousness (lip′rī″chus-nes), *n.* Mere profession of righteousness. *Davies.*

> Dost thou think
> To trick them of their secret? for the dupes
> Of humankind keep this *lip-righteousness*.
> *Southey*, Thalaba, v

lip-salve (lip′säv), *n.* 1. In *phar.*, a cosmetic ointment for the lips.—2†. Figuratively, soft and flattering speech.

> Spencer, that was as cunning as a serpent, finds here a female wit that . . . taught him not to trust a woman's *lip-salve*, when that he knew her breast was fill'd with rancour. *E. Fannant*, Hist. Edw. II., p. 91.

lipsanotheca (lip″sa-nō-thē′kä), *n.* [NL., < NGr. λειψανοθήκη, < Gr. λείψανον, a relic, a thing left (< λείπειν, leave), + θήκη, a shrine.] A shrine for relics; a reliquary.

lipset†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *lisp*. *Chaucer.*

lip-service (lip′sėr″vis), *n.* Service with the lips or in pretense only; insincere profession of good will or devotion.

lipsey (lip′si), *v.* A dialectal variant of *lipse, lisp*.

lip-spine (lip′spīn), *n.* In *conch.*, a spine on the lip of a shell.

lip-tooth (lip′töth), *n.* In *conch.*, a tooth on the lip of a shell.

lipwingle (lip′wing″gl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *lapwing*.

lip-wisdom (lip′wiz″dum), *n.* Wisdom in talk without corresponding practice.

> I find that all is but *lip-wisdom*, which wants experience.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

lip-wise (lip′wīz), *a.* Garrulous. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lip-work (lip′wėrk), *n.* 1. Lip-labor. *Milton.*—2. The act of kissing. *B. Jonson.*

lip-working (lip′wėr″king), *p. a.* Professing with the lips without corresponding practice; lip-laborious.

> Their office is to pray for others, and not to be the *lip-working* deacons of other mens appointed wordes.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

liquable (lik′wa-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *licuable* = It. *liquabile*, < LL. *liquabilis*, that may be melted or dissolved, < L. *liquare*, melt: see *liquate*.] Capable of being liquefied or melted.

liquament† (li-kwā′ment), *n.* [L., a liquid mixture, a sauce, < *liquare*, make liquid, dissolve: see *liquate*.] A liquid sauce.

> And make *liquamen* castimoniall
> Of peres thus.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

liquate (lī′kwat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *liquated*, ppr. *liquating*. [< L. *liquatus*, pp. of *liquare* (> It. *liquare* = Sp. *licuar*), make liquid, melt, dissolve, < *liquere*, be fluid: see *liquid*.] **I.** *trans.* To melt; liquefy; specifically, in *metal.*, to separate, as one metal from another less fusible, by applying just sufficient heat to melt the more easily liquefiable, so that it can be run off from the other. Also *eliquate*.

II. *intrans.* To become liquefied or dissolved; melt.

liquation (lī-kwā′shon), *n.* [= F. *liquation* = Sp. *licuacion*, < LL. *liquatio*(*n-*), a melting, < L. *liquare*, pp. *liquatus*, melt, dissolve: see *liquate*.] 1. The act or operation of liquating or melting.—2. The condition or capacity of being melted: as, a substance congealed beyond *liquation*.—3. The separation of metals differing considerably in fusibility by subjecting them, when contained in an alloy or mixture, to a degree of heat sufficient to melt the most fusible only, which then flows away, or liquates, from the unmelted mass. This process is of great antiquity, and was up to 1836 extensively used at Mansfeld in Prussia, in the treatment of argentiferous copper and lead ores. Lead containing antimony and some other metals is also partially freed from these and prepared for further treatment by a process of liquation. Also *eliquation*.

liquation-furnace (lī-kwā′shon-fėr″nās), *n.* In *metal.*, a furnace specially adapted to liquation.

liquation-hearth (lī-kwā′shon-härth), *n.* In *metal.*, a hearth specially adapted to liquation.

liquefacient (lik-wē-fā′shient), *n.* [< L. *liquefacien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *liquefacere*, make liquid, dissolve, < *liquere*, be fluid or liquid, + *facere*, make. Cf. *liquefy*.] That which liquefies or serves to liquefy; in *med.*, an agent, as mercury or iodine, used to produce liquefaction of solid depositions.

liquefaction (lik-wē-fak′shon), *n.* [= F. *liquéfaction* = Sp. *liquefaccion* = Pg. *liquefacção* = It. *liquefazione*, < LL. *liquefactio*(*n-*), a melting, < L. *liquefacere*, pp. *liquefactus*, melt: see *liquefacient*.] 1. The act or process of liquefying, or of rendering or becoming liquid; reduction to a liquid state. The liquefaction of solids is effected by the application of heat or by solution (see *solution*), that of gases by cold or pressure, or by both combined (see *gas*). Of the gases, chlorin, ammonia, and others were first liquefied by Faraday. The experiment of Andrews with carbon dioxid led to the conclusion that for every gas there is a certain temperature such that if the temperature of the gas is above it, no increase in pressure, however great, will produce visible liquefaction. This is called the *critical temperature*. If the gas has this temperature, then pressure, the *critical pressure*, will produce liquefaction against the volume per unit mass at this instant is the *critical volume*. If the temperature of the gas is below the critical value compression produces gradual increase in pressure until (the temperature being kept constant) liquefaction begins at a definite pressure. Further decrease in volume produces very slight increase in pressure until all the gas is liquefied, after which a slight decrease in volume necessitates a large increase in pressure, liquids being, in general, almost incompressible. From these experiments it was predicted that all the so-called permanent gases could be liquefied if they could be cooled below their critical temperatures, and in fact this has been accomplished. The critical constants of some of the most important gases are as follows:

	Crit. Temp.		Boiling-Point.		Crit. Pressure.
	°C.	°F.	°C.	°F.	Atm.
H	−234	−389	−246	−411	20
O	−119	−182	−181	−295	51
N	−146	−251	−194	−317	35
Air	−140	−220	−191	−312	39
CO	−31	−88	−80	−112	77
Argon	−121	−186	−187	−305	50.6

For the liquefaction of gases having only moderately low critical temperatures, freezing mixtures produce sufficient cold. Gases thus liquefied, if allowed to evaporate under low pressure, produce still greater cold which can be used in the liquefaction of other gases; or, the gas to be liquefied can be compressed, cooled as much as possible, and allowed suddenly to expand. In many cases this sudden expansion will cool the gas sufficiently to produce partial liquefaction and even solidification. By such methods Pictet and Cailletet succeeded in 1877 in liquefying oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen. More recently Wroblewski, Dewar, and Olzewski produced these liquids in quantities large enough to permit their critical constants to be studied. In the process later perfected by Linde, Dewar, Tripler, and others, and applied most notably to the liquefaction of air, the gas to be liquefied is compressed to a pressure of from 1,200 to 3,000 pounds per square inch, cooled to the ordinary atmospheric temperature, and then led through a long coil of pipe and allowed to escape through a small orifice. The escaped gas, cooled by expansion, is led back around the coil of pipe, cooling the compressed gas on its way to the orifice. This cooled compressed gas therefore after expansion becomes colder than the gas preceding it, and upon flowing back around the pipe produces still greater cooling of the incoming gas; hence the temperature of the escaped gas will gradually diminish until equilibrium is reached either by gain of heat from the surroundings or by liquefaction of part of the gas. If there is sufficient protection from influx of heat from the outside the liquid will accumulate and can be drawn off, in some machines at the rate of several gallons an hour. If air thus liquefied be exposed to the atmosphere the nitrogen, having the lowest boiling-point, boils away first, leaving nearly pure liquid oxygen, which boils away with sufficient rapidity to keep itself at a temperature of −181° C., its boiling-point at atmospheric pressure. Liquid air will probably find its greatest commercial application in various refrigerative processes and as a means for transporting and storing power. It cannot be a source of power, for a theoretically perfect process of liquefaction would require the expenditure of more energy than could be obtained by the evaporation of the liquid product, and practical methods are necessarily even less efficient.

2. The state of being liquefied or melted.

liquefactive (lik-wē-fak′tiv), *a.* [< *liquefact(ion)* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or producing liquefaction.

liquefiable (lik′wē-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *liquéfiable;* as *liquefy* + *-able.*] Capable of being liquefied, melted, or changed to a liquid state.

liquefier (lik′wē-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which liquefies.

liquefy (lik′wē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *liquefied,* ppr. *liquefying.* [< OF. *liquefier,* F. *liquéfier,* < L. *liquefieri,* become liquid, pass off, *liquefacere* (> It. *liquefare*), make liquid, melt, < *liquere,* be fluid or liquid, + *facere* (pass. *fieri*), make: see *liquid* and *-fy.* Cf. *liquefacient.*] **I.** *trans.* To make liquid; melt, as a solid, or compress, as a gas, into a liquid state.

II. *intrans.* To become liquid.

liquescence, liquescency (li-kwes′ens, -en-si), *n.* [= Sp. *licuescencia;* as *liquescen(t)* + *-ce, -cy.*] The condition of being liquescent; aptness to melt; the state of becoming liquid.

liquescent (li-kwes′ent), *a.* [= Sp. *licuescente,* < L. *liquescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *liquescere* (> Pg. *liquescer*), become fluid, < *liquere,* be fluid: see *liquid.*] Having a tendency to liquefy; melting; becoming liquid: as, a substance naturally *liquescent.*

> At the end of our path a *liquescent*
> And nebulous lustre was born. *Poe,* Ulalume.

liqueur (li-kėr′), *n.* [F.: see *liquor, n.*] **1.** An alcoholic drink, usually sweet and of high flavor and perfume; a cordial.

> Bitters form a class of *liqueurs* by themselves, claiming to possess certain tonic properties and a medicinal value. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIV. 686.

Especially—(*a*) A strong and sweet wine like those grown in some southern places, such as Lunel, Alicant, and Cyprus, which are also called *liqueur wines.* (*b*) A spirituous compound based upon brandy or pure alcohol, and wholly artificial in its composition. These liqueurs are in a certain sense the successors of those of the middle ages, which were supposed to be universal remedies. Their modern use is almost exclusively the gratification of the palate. See *curaçao, Benedictine, chartreuse, maraschino, eau-de-vie de Dantzig* (under *eau-de-vie*), *anisette,* and *cordial.*

Liqueurs may be distinguished as of three qualities: first, the ratafias, or simple *liqueurs,* in which the sugar, the alcohol, and the aromatic substances are in small quantities; such are anise-water, noyau, the apricot, cherry, &c., ratafias. The second are the oils or fine *liqueurs,* with more saccharine and spirituous matter, as the anisette, curaçoa, &c. The third are the creams or superfine *liqueurs,* as rosoglio, maraschino, Danzig water, &c. *Pop. Encyc.*

(*c*) A mixture prepared for the purpose of dosing champagne, the effervescence and sweetness of the wine depending much upon its composition. It consists either of wine or of fine brandy, or of a mixture of the two, with pure rock-candy dissolved in it.

2. Same as *liqueur-glass.*

liqueur-cup (li-kėr′kup), *n.* A very small goblet, usually of silver or of silver gilt, used for the same purpose as a cordial-glass.

liqueur-glass (li-kėr′glȧs), *n.* A very small drinking-glass intended for liqueurs or cordials; a cordial-glass.

liqueuring (li-kėr′ing), *n.* [< *liqueur* + *-ing.*] The process of qualifying wine by means of liqueur, as in the making of champagne.

> The *liqueuring* is regulated by a machine, by which the quantity is measured to a nicety. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 606.

liquiblet, *n.* [ME., appar. for *liquable:* see *liquable.*] A fusible metal.

> ge schal vndirstonde that wiyn not aloonly holdith in it the propirtees of gold, but myche more the propirtees of alle *liquiddes.* *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

liquid (lik′wid), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *liquide,* < OF. *liquide,* F. *liquide* = Sp. *líquido* = Pg. It. *liquido,* < L. *liquidus,* fluid, liquid, moist, < *liquere,* be liquid, be fluid; cf. Skt. √ *ri* or *rī,* flow, run.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Composed of particles that move freely among each other on the slightest pressure; of a fluid consistence; flowing, or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid.

> Wash me in steep-down gulfs of *liquid* fire!
> *Shak.,* Othello, v. 2. 280.

Hence—**2.** Clear or transparent, like a liquid: as, *liquid* eyes; *liquid* depths.—**3.** Tearful.

> She . . . turned her face, and cast
> A *liquid* look on Ida, full of prayer.
> *Tennyson,* Princess, iv.

4. Sounding smoothly or agreeably to the ear; devoid of harshness: as, *liquid* melody.

> Lull with Amelia's *liquid* name the Nine.
> *Pope,* Imit. of Horace, II. i. 31.

5. Pronounced with a smoothly sonorous and freely continuable sound: as, a *liquid* letter. See II., 2.—**Liquid ammonia.** See *ammonia,* 1.—**Liquid confections.** See *confection.*—**Liquid debt.** (*a*) In *Scots law,* a debt the amount of which is ascertained and constituted against the debtor, either by a written obligation or by the decree of a court. (*b*) See *debt.*—**Liquid glue, measure,** etc. See the nouns.—**Liquid verb,** in *Gr. gram.,* a verb the stem of which ends in a liquid (λ, μ, ι, ρ).

II. *n.* **1.** A substance of which the molecules, while not tending to separate from one another like those of a gas, readily change their relative position, and which therefore retains no definite form, except that determined by the containing receptacle; an inelastic fluid. The differentiation of a liquid as an incompressible fluid is not strictly correct, experiment having shown that liquids are compressible to a very limited extent. See *fluid.*

2. In *gram.,* a smoothly flowing sound or letter. The name *liquids* (*ὑγρά,* sc. *σύμφωνα* or *στοιχεῖα, ὑγρά* being neuter plural of *ὑγρός,* liquid, pliant, easy) was given by Greek grammarians, as early as the second century B. C., to *l, m, n, r* (λ, μ, ν, ρ)—that is, to consonants not mutes or sibilants—on account of their smooth and flowing sound and the pliancy with which they coalesce in pronunciation with a preceding mute. It was adopted by Roman grammarians (*liquidæ,* sc. *consonantes* or *literæ*), and has since remained in common use. The classification is not now approved as scientific, and is obsolescent.—**Amniotic liquid.** See *amniotic.*—**Burnett's liquid,** a solution of zinc chlorid, used by Sir William Burnett, for preserving timber, canvas, and cordage from dry-rot, mildew, etc. It is also employed as an antiseptic to preserve dead bodies, and for disinfecting hospitals, ships, etc.—**Diffusion of liquids.** See *diffusion.*—**Dutch liquid.** See *Dutch.*

liquidable (lik′wi-da-bl), *a.* [= F. *liquidable* = Sp. *liquidable;* as *liquid(ate)* + *-able.*] Capable of being liquidated.

Liquidambar (lik′wid-am″bär), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *liquidus,* liquid, + ML. *ambar, ambra,* amber: see *liquid* and *amber*2.] **1.** A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the natural order *Hamamelideæ,* distinguished by monœcious flowers without petals, growing in heads and surrounded by an involucre of four bracts. The carpels of the fruit are tipped by long, persistent styles, and the leaves are palmately lobed and deciduous. There are two species—one, *L. orientalis* of Asia Minor, furnishing the balsam called *liquid storax;* the other, *L. styraciflua* of the warmer parts of North America, extending as far north as Connecticut, Ohio, etc., abundant and at its best on bottom-lands in the South. The latter is a large tree with handsome, shining, star-shaped leaves. In hot regions it exudes a gum, sometimes called *copalm* (a name also given to the tree) or *copal-balsam,* used in the preparation of chewing-gum, and to some extent in medicine as a substitute for storax. The tree is variously named *sweet-gum, star-leaved gum, liquid-amber* (*liquidamber*) or *amber, red gum,* and *bilsted,* as well as *copalm.* From the corky ridges of its branches, it has been called *alligator-tree.* Fossil remains of the genus are found in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, Greenland, Alaska, California, and Colorado, and also in Japan, and one species occurs in the Cretaceous of Kansas and Nebraska. Sixteen fossil species have been described.

Branch of *Liquidambar styraciflua.*

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

liquidamber (lik′wid-am″bėr), *n.* Same as *liquidambar,* 2.

liquidate (lik′wi-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liquidated,* ppr. *liquidating.* [< ML. *liquidatus,* pp. of *liquidare* (> It. *liquidare* = Pg. Sp. *liquidar* = F. *liquider*), make liquid, make clear, clarify, < L. *liquidus,* liquid: see *liquid, a.*] **1.** To make clear or plain; clarify; free from obscurity. [Obsolete or rare.]

> A senseless jumble, soon *liquidated* by a more egregious act of folly, the King with his own hand crowning the young Duke of Warwick King of the Isle of Wight. *Walpole,* Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

2. To clear up; reduce to order or precision; settle the particulars of; adjust: as, to *liquidate* the affairs of a bankrupt firm. See *liquidation.*—**3.** To clear off; settle; pay: as, to *liquidate* a debt or a mortgage.—**4.** To make less harsh and offensive: as, to *liquidate* the harshness of sound. *Imp. Dict.*—**Liquidated damages.** See *damage.*

liquidation (lik-wi-dā′shon), *n.* [= F. *liquidation* = Sp. *liquidacion* = Pg. *liquidação* = It. *liquidazione,* < ML. as if **liquidatio(n-),* < *liquidare,* pp. *liquidatus,* liquidate: see *liquidate.*] The act of liquidating; the act of adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or the balance of them due. In a more general sense, the act or operation of winding up the affairs of a firm or company by getting in the assets, settling with its debtors and creditors, and apportioning the amount of each partner's or shareholder's profit or loss, etc.—**Signing in liquidation,** the act of the partner who is intrusted with the business of liquidation, in signing for the firm when necessary for that purpose. It is indicated by his writing the name of the firm and adding the words *in liquidation.*—**To go into liquidation,** to refrain from new business, and continue business only for the purpose of getting in the assets, paying obligations, and dividing the surplus, if any.

liquidator (lik′wi-dā-tor), *n.* [= F. *liquidateur* = Sp. *liquidador;* as *liquidate* + *-or.*] One who or that which liquidates or settles; specifically, in Great Britain, in *com.,* an officer appointed to conduct the winding up of the affairs of a firm or company, to bring and defend actions and suits in its name, and to do all necessary acts on behalf of the firm or company: called a *receiver* in the United States.

liquidise, *v. t.* See *liquidize.*

liquidity (li-kwid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *liquidité* = It. *liquidità,* < LL. *liquidita(t-)s,* liquidity, < L. *liquidus,* liquid: see *liquid, a.*] **1.** The state or quality of being liquid; fluid consistence; capacity of flowing freely.—**2.** The quality of being smooth, flowing, and agreeable: said of sound, music, etc.

liquidize (lik′wi-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liquidized,* ppr. *liquidizing.* [< *liquid* + *-ize.*] To make liquid; liquefy. Also spelled *liquidise.* [Rare.]

liquidly (lik′wid-li), *adv.* In a liquid or flowing manner; smoothly; flowingly.

liquidness (lik′wid-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being liquid; fluency.

liquidogenic (lik″wi-dō-jen′ik), *a.* [< L. *liquidus,* liquid, + √ *gen,* produce, + *-ic.*] Giving rise to liquids or forming fluid substances. [Rare.] *Nature,* XXXVIII. 91.

liquid-refrigerator (lik′wid-rē-frij″e-rā-tor), *n.* In *brewing,* an apparatus for cooling wort; a wort-refrigerator. It consists of a shallow tank, or a series of such tanks, through which is laid a pipe for cold water, the circulation of which cools the wort.

liquor (lik′or; L. pron. li′kwôr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *liquore;* the spelling with *qu* is a mod. accom. to the orig. L., without change of the reg. E. pronunciation; < ME. *licour, lycour, licure, licur,* < AF. *licur,* OF. *licor, licour, liqueur, likeur.*

F. *liqueur* = Sp. Pg. *licor* = It. *liquore*, < L. *liquor*, fluidity, liquidness, a fluid, a liquid, < *liquere*, be fluid or liquid: see *liquid*.] **1.** A liquid or fluid substance, as water, milk, blood sap, etc.

This flooring wol be blak and wynter warme,
And *lycour* shedde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

From silver spouts the grateful *liquors* glide,
While China's earth receives the smoking tide.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 109.

2. A strong or active liquid of any sort. Specifically—(*a*) An alcoholic or spirituous liquid, either distilled or fermented; an intoxicating beverage; especially, a spirituous or distilled drink, as distinguished from fermented beverages, as wine and beer.

Fetch me a stoup of *liquor*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 68.

(*b*) A strong solution of a particular substance, used in the industrial arts. The liquor of any substance is that substance held in solution, and the word used absolutely has meanings differing according to the industry in which it is used. (*c*) An elixir.

I, and my six servants, are not able to make of this precious *liquor* so fast as it is fetched away from my lodging by gentlemen of your city. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

Hence—(*d*) Any prepared solution, as a sugar solution for claying the loaves, or a solution of a dye or mordant. (*e*) A dilution, as in *liquor ammoniæ*. [In technical Latin phrases pronounced li kwôr, as in *liquor amnii*, *liquor potassæ*, etc.]—**Ammoniacal liquor.** See *ammoniacal*. - **Black liquor.** See *black-liquor*. - **Boiled-off liquor**, the soapy liquid which has been employed for the purpose of removing the silk-glue from raw silk previous to dyeing. It is a slightly alkaline and more or less concentrated solution of silk-glue. It is added to the dye-bath in dyeing silk, in order that the coloring matter may be attracted more slowly and evenly by the silk, and it also preserves the luster of the latter. - **Gas-liquor.** See *gas*. - **In liquor.** (*a*) Drunk. (*b*) Measured (in selling) with their natural juice, as oysters: opposed to *solid*. [U. S.]—**Liquor amnii**, the amniotic liquid. See *amniotic*.—**Liquor cœliarum, liquor ventriculorum cerebri**, the serous fluid in the ventricles of the brain. See *cælia*. - **Liquor Cotunnii**, the fluid of Cotunnius; the perilymph of the ear.—**Liquor Morgagni** [so called from G. B. *Morgagni*, 1682-1771], a small quantity of liquid which frequently collects after death between the back of the lens and the capsule. Also called *humor* or *aqua Morgagni*.—**Liquor of flints.** See *flint*.—**Liquor of Libavius**, a solution of bichlorid of tin.—**Liquor sanguinis**, the plasma of the blood.—**Liquor Scarpæ, Scarpa's fluid**; the endolymph of the ear.—**Liquor silicum.** Same as *liquor of flints*.—**Malt liquors**, liquors brewed from malt.—**Red liquor**, a crude aluminium acetate prepared from pyroligneous acid, used as a mordant in calico-printing.—**Spirituous liquors**, liquors procured by distillation.—**The grand liquor†**, the great elixir, or aurum potabile, of the alchemists. *Nares.*

Where should they
Find this *grand liquor* that hath gilded 'em?
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 280.

Vinous liquor, liquor made from grapes; wine.

liquor (lik'ọr), *v.* [< *liquor*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To moisten; drench.

The stranger reply'd, "I'll *liquor* thy hide,
If thou offer'st to touch the string."
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 217).

2†. To rub with oil or grease; anoint; lubricate.

Cart-wheels squeak not when they are *liquored*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 117.

3. To treat with a liquor; apply liquor or a solution to, as in various manufacturing operations. Liquoring sugar, in refineries, consists in pouring on the top of the molds a solution of pure sugar, which, percolating through, removes all remaining coloring matter.

4. To give liquor to; supply with liquor for drinking. [Obsolete or colloq.]

O, the musicians, Master Edward, call 'em in, and *liquor* 'em a little. *Middleton* (?), Puritan, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To drink; especially, to drink spirits: often with *up*. [Slang.]

liquor-gage (lik'ọr-gāj), *n.* A gagers' measuring-rod for ascertaining the depth of liquid in a cask or tank.

liquorice, *n.* See *licorice*.

liquorish†, liquorishly†, etc. Obsolete spellings of *lickerish*, etc.

liquorish²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *licorice*.

liquorist (lik'ọr-ist), *n.* [< *liquor* + *-ist*.] A maker of liquor or cordials. [Rare.]

The manufacture of these liqueurs constitutes the trade of the "compounder" or *liquorist*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 225.

liquorous†, liquorously†, etc. Variant spellings of *lickerous*, etc.

liquor-pump (lik'ọr-pump), *n.* A portable pump used to draw liquor from a cask, a barrel, or the like.

liquor-thief (lik'ọr-thēf), *n.* A tube used to lift a small quantity of liquor from a cask through the bung-hole; a sampling-tube.

lira¹ (lē'rä), *n.*; pl. *lire* (-re). [It. (= F. *livre*), < L. *libra*, a balance, a pound: see *libra*, *livre*.] **1.** A modern silver coin of the kingdom of Italy, divided into 100 centesimi, and worth a franc, or about 19 United States cents.—**2.** A gold coin of Turkey, otherwise called a *Turkish pound*, equal to $4.40.

Lira.

Obverse. Reverse.

lira² (lē'rä), *n.* [It., < L. *lyra*: see *lyre*.] A lyre; formerly, also, some related instrument. The name has been loosely applied to many instruments of the viol class, and to others having a resonance-box resembling that of the violin and violoncello; also to an instrument in which the tones are produced by properly tuned steel bars fastened in a lyre-shaped rim and struck with a hammer. —**Lira da braccio**, an obsolete variety of tenor viol, having seven strings.—**Lira da gamba**, an obsolete variety of violoncello, having fourteen or sixteen strings.—**Lira pagana, rustica**, or **tadesca**, a hurdy-gurdy.

lire¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *leer¹*.

lire² (līr), *n.* [< ME. *lire*, *lyre*, < AS. *lira*, flesh, brawn.] Flesh; brawn. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

lire³†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cloth manufactured in England in the fifteenth century, and apparently a valuable and rich fabric.

lirella (li-rel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *lira*, a furrow.] In *bot.*, the narrow furrowed apothecium of some lichens, as in the genus *Graphis*.

lirellate (li-rel'āt), *a.* [< NL. *lirella* + *-ate¹*.] In *bot.*, narrow with a longitudinal furrow; having the character of a lirella: said of the apothecia of some lichens.

lirelliform (li-rel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *lirella*, a little furrow, + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, lirellate; narrow and furrowed.

lirelline (li-rel'in), *a.* [< NL. *lirella* + *-ine²*.] In *bot.*, lirellate; having the character of a lirella.

liricon-fancy†, liricumfancy† (lir"i-kon-fan'si, lir"i-kum-fan'si), *n.* [Also *liricumphancy*; a loose compound, appar. ult. based on Gr. *λείριον*, lily, + *φαντασία*, fancy.] The lily-of-the-valley, *Convallaria majalis*.

The tufted daisy, violet,
Heartsease, for lovers hard to get;
The honey-suckle, rosemary,
Liricumphancy, rose-parsley.
Poor Robin (1746). (*Nares.*)

liriodendrin (lir"i-ō-den'drin), *n.* [< *Liriodendron* + *-in²*.] A stimulant tonic with diaphoretic properties, prepared from the bark of *Liriodendron Tulipifera*.

Liriodendron (lir"i-ō-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *λείριον*, a lily (see *lily*), + *δένδρον*, a tree.] **1.** A genus of North American trees, consisting of a single species, belonging to the order *Magnoliaceæ*, tribe *Magnolieæ*, characterized by extrorse anthers and a sessile gynophore; the tulip-trees. The carpels have two ovules, and the fruits are like samaras. The tree often attains a height of over 100 feet, has a close bark, large four-lobed leaves, and solitary terminal greenish-yellow flowers, shaped somewhat like a tulip and consisting of three sepals and six petals. The wood is light-yellow or brown with white sapwood, light and soft, not strong, and close- and straight-grained. The tulip-tree reaches its greatest development in the lower Wabash valley and along the western slopes of the Alleghanies southward. It is the sole remaining representative of a nearly extinct type which was formerly abundant, not less than 17 fossil species being known, the greater part occurring in the Cretaceous formation in New Jersey, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Greenland, and Bohemia, with a few in the Tertiary, chiefly of Europe.

Flowering Branch of *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, the tulip-tree: *a*, a stamen; *b*, fruit; *c*, a carpel.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

liripipe†, *n.* [Also *liripippe*, *lerripippe* = MD. *lierepijpe*; < ML. *liripipium*: see *liripipium*.] Same as *liripipium*.

liripipionated† (lir-i-pip'i-ō-nā-ted), *a.* [< OF. *liripipion*, liripipium (see *liripipium*), + *-ate¹* + *-ed²*.] Hooded; wearing the liripipium.

Master Janotus, . . . *liripipionated* with a graduate's hood, . . . transported himself to the lodging of Gargantua. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 18. (*Davies.*)

liripipium† (lir-i-pip'i-um), *n.*; pl. *liripipia* (-ä). [= OF. *liripipion* (see *liripoop*), < ML. *liripipium*, prob. a corruption of LL. *cleri ephippium*, caparison of a cleric: *cleri*, gen. of *clerus*, a clergyman, a cleric; *ephippium*, < Gr. *ἐφίππιος*, a saddle-cloth: see *ephippium*.] A hood of a particular form formerly worn by graduates; in later times, a scarf or an appendage to the hood, consisting of long tails or tippets, which passed round the neck and hung down to the feet, and was often jagged. See *tippet*.

With their Aristotle's breech on their heads, and his *liripipium* about their necks.
Beehive, I. 7 (cited by Capell). (*Nares.*)

liripoop† (lir'i-pöp), *n.* [Also *lirripoop*, *lirrypoop*; in defs. 2, 3, practically an independent word, of a slang nature, and subject to arbitrary variation, as *lerripoop*, *lerripoope*, *lyrripup*, etc.; < OF. *liripipion*, *liripion*, *lirippion*, a graduate's hood, < ML. *liripipium*, a graduate's hood: see *liripipium*.] **1.** Same as *liripipium*. —**2.** A degree of learning or knowledge worthy the wearer of a liripoop; acuteness; smartness; a smart trick. [Slang.]

Thou maist bee skilled in thy logick, but not in thy *lerypoope*. *Lyly*, Sapho and Phao, i. 3.

I will teach thee thy *lyrripups* after another fashion than to be thus malpertlie cocking and billing with me that am thy gouernour. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, vi.

3. A silly person: as, "a young *lirrypoop*," *Beau. and Fl.* [Slang.]

lirk (lėrk), *v. t.* [< ME. *lyrken*; cf. *lirt*, *lirp*.] **1†.** To jerk.

I *lyrke* hyme up with my hond,
And pray hyme that he wolle stond.
MS. Porkington, 10. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To crease; rumple; cause to hang in loose folds. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

lirk (lėrk), *n.* [< *lirk*, *v.*] A crease; a rumple; a fold. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

The hills were high on ilka side,
An' the bought i' the *lirk* o' the hill.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 45).

liroconite (li-rok'ō-nīt), *n.* [Said to be < Gr. *λειρός*, pale, + *κονία*, *κόνις*, powder, + *-ite²*.] A hydrated arseniate of copper, occurring in sky-blue or verdigris-blue crystals in several mines in Cornwall.

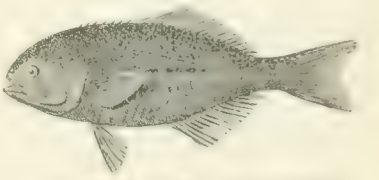
lirp† (lėrp), *v. i.* [Cf. *lirt*, *lirk*.] **1.** To snap the fingers.—**2.** To walk lame. *Somerset.* (*Halliwell.*)

lirp† (lėrp), *n.* [< *lirp*, *v.*] A snap, as of the fingers.

A *lirp* or clack with ones fingers ends, as barbers doe give.
Florio.

lirt (lėrt), *v. t.* [Cf. *lirk*.] To toss. [Prov. Eng.]

Lirus (lī'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λειρός*, pale, delicate, var. of *λειριός*, *λειριόεις*, delicate, lily-like, < *λείριον*, lily: see *lily*.] A genus of stromateid fishes, of compressed-ovate form, with convex


Log-fish, Black Rudder-fish (*Lirus perciformis*).

profile, and six or eight short strong spines in front of the dorsal fin. *L. perciformis* is the rudder-fish, log-fish, or barrel-fish, of a blackish-green color, found from Maine to Cape Hatteras. Also written *Leirus*. *Lowe*, 1839.

lis¹ (lis), *n.*: pl. *lites* (lī'tēz). [L.] A controversy; a litigation.—**Lis mota**, a controversy started; the commencement of a controversy, without reference to the bringing of an action thereon.—**Lis pendens.** (*a*) A pending litigation. (*b*) A formal notice, recorded so as to affect title to land, that litigation concerning it is pending.

lis² (lēs), *n.*; pl. *lisses* (lēs'ez). [F., a lily: see *lily*, *fleur-de-lis*.] In *her.*, same as *fleur-de-lis*.

A cross fleury with lions and *lis* in the angles.
Athenæum, No. 3188, p. 742.

Now of the *lisses*, as we shall elect to call them.
H. Jennings, Rosicrucians (1879), p. 45.

Lisbon (liz'bon), *n.* [< *Lisbon* (Pg. *Lisboa*), the capital of Portugal.] **1.** A white or light-colored wine produced in the province of Estremadura in Portugal: so called from being shipped at Lisbon.—**2†.** A soft sugar.

Lisbon cut. See *double-brilliant*, under *brilliant*.

Lisbon diet-drink. See *diet-drink*.

lish (lish), *a.* [Also *leash*, Sc. *lash*; perhaps connected with *lash*[1].] Stout; active. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Lisiantheæ (lis-i-an'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Griseb., 1845), < *Lisianthus* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of gentianaceous plants of the tribe *Chironieæ*, characterized by the twice-lamellate stigma, usually exserted, versatile anthers, and persistent style. It embraces 9 genera, of which *Lisianthus* is the type, shrubs or tall herbs, all natives of America, chiefly within the tropics.

Lisianthus (lis-i-an'thus), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), irreg. for **Lysianthus*, intended to mean 'cathartic flower,' erroneously formed < Gr. λύειν (λυσι-), loosen, dissolve, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of herbs or shrubs belonging to the natural order *Gentianeæ* and the tribe *Chironieæ*, and type of the subtribe *Lisiantheæ*, characterized by large and usually handsome flowers, with a campanulate calyx having appressed and often obtuse segments, and a funnel-shaped corolla with an exserted tube. There are about 60 species, almost entirely confined to tropical America. Many are cultivated for ornament.

lisk (lisk), *n.* Same as *lesk*.

liskeardite (lis'kärd-īt), *n.* [< *Liskeard* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of aluminium and iron, occurring in thin incrustations of a white or bluish-white color at Liskeard in Cornwall, England.

Lisle glove. Same as *Lisle-thread glove*. See *thread*.

Lisle stocking. Same as *Lisle-thread stocking*. See *thread*.

Lisle thread. See *thread*.

lisnet†, *n.* Same as *lissen*.

lisp (lisp), *v.* [Also dial. *lipsey*; < ME. *lipse*, *lispen*, *lipsen*, < AS. **wlispian* (not recorded) (= D. *lispen* = MLG. *wlispen* = OHG. MHG. *lispen*, G. dim. or freq. *lispeln* = Sw. *läspa* = Dan. *laspe*), lisp, < **wlisp*, **wlips* (= OHG. *lisp*), lisping, stammering; prob. orig. imitative.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To pronounce the sibilant letters *s* and *z* imperfectly, as by giving the sound of *th* (as in *thin*) or TH (as in *this*, *either*).

Somewhat he *lipsede*, for his wantownesse,
To make his Englissch swete upon his tunge.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 264.

2. To speak imperfectly, as in childhood; make feeble, imperfect, or tentative efforts at speaking; hence, to speak in a hesitating, modest way.

I *lisp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 128.

II. *trans.* To pronounce with a lisp or imperfectly.

This they suck in with their milke, and in their first learning to speake *lispe* out this deuotion.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 296.

Another gift of the high God,
Which, maybe, shall have learn'd to *lisp* you thanks.
Tennyson, Geraint.

lisp (lisp), *n.* [< *lisp*, *v.*] The habit or act of lisping, as in uttering *th* for *s*, and TH for *z*; an indistinct utterance, as of a child.

Love those that love good fashions,
Good clothes and rich — they invite men to admire 'em;
That speak the *lisp* of court — oh, 'tis great learning!
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 3.

She has naturally a very agreeable voice and utterance, which she has changed for the prettiest *lisp* imaginable.
Steele, Tatler, No. 27.

lisper (lis'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *lysper*; < *lisp*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who lisps; one who speaks with a natural or affected lisp or imperfectly.

I remember a race of *lispers*, fine persons, who took an aversion to particular letters in our language.
Steele, Tatler, No. 77.

lispingly (lis'ping-li), *adv.* In a lisping manner; with a lisp.

liss†, *n.* [ME. *lis*, *lisse*, *lysse*, < AS. *liss*, and orig. *līths*, gentleness, mildness, ease, lenity, mercy, forgiveness, grace, favor (= Dan. *lise* = Sw. *lisa*, solace, relief), < *līthe*, gentle, mild, soft: see *lithe*[1]. So *lissome* for *lithesome*. Cf. *bliss*, similarly related to *blithe*.] **1.** Relief; ease; abatement; cessation.

His woful herte of penaunce hadde a *lisse*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 510.

2. Comfort; happiness.

Thus William & his worthi quen winteres fele
Liueden in liking and *lisse* as our lord wolde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5508.

liss† (lis), *v. t.* [ME. *lissen*, *lyssen*, < AS. *lissan* (= Sw. *lisa*), soften, weaken, subdue, < *liss*, gentleness, mildness, ease: see *liss*, *n.*] To ease; lighten; relieve; abate.

I praye God youre sorwe *lysse*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 210.

Lissa (lis'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λισσός, smooth.] **1.** A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, or crabs. *Leach*, 1815. — **2.** A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Micropezidæ*, founded by Meigen in 1826. They are slender shining black flies, most of which are rare, and whose metamorphoses are unknown. *L. lucorum* is the only European form. The three North American species described by Walker were incorrectly assigned to this genus.

Lissajous curves. See *curve*.

Lissamphibia (lis-am-fib'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λισσός, smooth, + NL. *Amphibia*: see *amphibia*.] A division of the *Amphibia*, embracing the naked or smooth as distinguished from the mailed batrachians: opposed to *Phractamphibia*.

lisse (lēs), *n.* [F., also *lice*, < L. *licium*, thrum, leash, thread of a web: see *list*[6].] In tapestry, the threads of the warp taken together. The manner in which they are disposed determines the kind of tapestry, whether *haute-lisse* or *basse-lisse*.

lissen (lis'n), *n.* [Formerly also *lisne*; origin obscure.] A cleft in a rock. [Prov. Eng.]

In the *lisne* of a rock at Kingscote in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified cockles.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Lissencephala (lis-en-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lissencephalus*: see *lissencephalous*.] Those mammals which have smooth brains; in Owen's system of classification, one of four prime divisions of *Mammalia*. The corpus callosum is present and well developed (as it is not in *Lyencephala*), but the cerebral hemispheres are small, leaving much of the olfactory lobes and of the cerebellum uncovered, and their surfaces are smooth, having slight, few, or no convolutions (as is not the case in *Gyrencephala* and *Archencephala*). The *Lissencephala* comprise the *Bruta* or edentates, *Chiroptera* or bats, *Insectivora*, and *Rodentia*. The group thus corresponds to the *Ineducabilia* of Bonaparte and *Microsthena* of Dana, or the lower series of placental or monodelphous mammals, as *Gyrencephala* does to the higher series *Educabilia*. Owen's *Lyencephala* were the marsupials and monotremes, or didelphian and ornithodelphian mammals; his *Archencephala* included man alone. The lissencephalous brain is illustrated under *gyrus* (fig. 1).

lissencephalous (lis-en-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *lissencephalus*, < Gr. λισσός, smooth, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain: see *encephalon*.] Having a smooth cerebrum; pertaining to the *Lissencephala*, or having their characters

lissens (lis'nz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *lissen*, a cleft.] In *rope-making*, the ultimate strands of a rope. *E. H. Knight.*

Lissoflagellata (lis-ō-flaj-e-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lissoflagellatus*: see *lissoflagellate*.] Flagellate infusorians proper, which have simply a flagellum or flagella, but no collar; a subclass of *Flagellata*, contrasted with *Choanoflagellata*, and divided into *Monadidea*, *Euglenoidea*, *Heteromastigoda*, and *Isomastigoda*.

lissoflagellate (lis-ō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *lissoflagellatus*, < Gr. λισσός, smooth, + NL. *flagellatus*: see *flagellate*[1].] Simply flagellate, as an infusorian; having a flagellum, but no collar or choana; of or pertaining to the *Lissoflagellata*.

lissome (lis'um), *a.* [A reduction of *lithesome*, q. v. Cf. *liss*.] Limber; supple; flexible; lithe; lithesome; light; nimble; active. Sometimes written *lissom*.

A daughter of our meadows, yet not coarse,
Straight, but as *lissome* as a hazel wand.
Tennyson, The Brook.

lissomeness (lis'um-nes), *n.* The state of being lissome; flexibility; agility; lightness; lithesomeness.

lissotrichous (li-sot'ri-kus), *a.* [< NL. *lissotrichus*, < Gr. λισσός, smooth, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] Smooth-haired; liotrichous: said of animals having hair that is cylindrical, or circular in section, and hence straight and smooth.

Lissotriton (lis-ō-trī'ton), *n.* [NL. (Bell, 1849), < Gr. λισσός, smooth, + NL. *Triton*.] A genus of smooth-skinned *Salamandridæ*. *L. punctatus* is the common or smooth newt or eft of Great Britain, thus generically separated from the crested or warty newt. See *Triton*.

list[1] (list), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *lyst*, *lest*; < ME. *listen*, *lesten*, *lusten*, earlier *hlesten*, < AS. *hlystan* (= Icel. *hlusta*), list, listen, < *hlyst*, hearing (cf. *gehlyst*, hearing) (= Icel. *hlust*, the ear; cf. W. *clust*, Ir. *cluas*, the ear); with noun-formative *-t*, < Teut. √ *hlus*, hear, which also appears (*a*) with formative *-n* in AS. *hlosnian* (= MHG. *lusenen*, *lüsenen* = Sw. *lyssna*), listen (a form represented later by (*b*) ME. *lustnen*, *lestnen*, *listnen*, E. *listen*, in which the *t* is due to association with ME. *listen*, E. *list*); (*c*) with formative *-sk* in MD. *luischen* = MLG. *lüschen* = MHG. *luschen*, G. *lauschen* = Dan. *luske* (> ME. *lusken* ?), listen; (*d*) with formative *-r* in D. *luisteren* = OHG. *lüstren*, MHG. *lüstren*, G. dial. *laustern* = Dan. *lystre* = Sw. *lystra*, harken; and (*e*) with formative *-ja*, absorbed, in OHG. *hlosen*, MHG. *losen*, listen; the Teut. √ *hlus* (= Aryan √ *klus*, as in OBulg. *slyshati*, hear, *slukhu*, hearing, Lith. *klausyti*, hear, *paklusti*, harken, *klausa*, obedience, Skt. *çrushti*, hearing, obedience) being an extension of √ *hlu* (= Aryan √ *klu*, in L. *cluere*, hear, *inclutus*, heard of, famous, Gr. κλύειν, hear, κλυτός, heard of, famous, etc.), whence AS. *hlūd*, E. *loud*, etc.: see *loud*, *client*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To attend; give heed; harken; listen. [Poetical.]

Lest, my sone, and thou schalt here
So as it hath bifalle er this. *Gower.*

List, *list*; I hear
Some far off halloo break the silent air.
Milton, Comus, l. 480.

Go forth under the open sky, and *list*
To Nature's teachings. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

II. *trans.* To listen or harken to. [Poetical.]

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too credent ear you *list* his songs.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 30.

Hollowing one hand against his ear,
To *list* a foot-fall, ere he saw
The wood-nymph. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

list[1]† (list), *n.* [ME. **list*, *lust*, < AS. *hlyst*, hearing, *gehlyst*, hearing, = Icel. *hlust*, the ear: see *list*[1], *v.*] **1.** The sense of hearing. — **2.** An attitude of attention.

In honorance of Iesu Cryst
Sitteth stille & haueth *lyst*,
And ȝif ȝe wille to me here
Off oure ladi ȝe mai lere.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

list[2] (list), *v.* [< ME. *listen*, *lysten*, *lesten*, *lusten* (*u* pron. as *y*), desire, also impers., please, < AS. *lystan*, impers., please (= OS. *lustian* = D. *lusten* = MLG. *lusten* = OHG. *lustjan*, *lusten*, MHG. *lüsten*, G. *lüsten*, *ge-lüsten* = Icel. *lysta* = Dan. *lyste* = Sw. *lysta* = Goth. *lustōn*, desire); < *lust*, desire, pleasure: see *lust*, *n.* Cf. *lust*, *v.*, a doublet of *list*[2], now depending directly on the mod. noun *lust*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To please; be agreeable to; gratify; suit: originally impersonal, with indirect object of the person.

Whan hem *lyst*, thei remewen to other Cytees.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

And somme seyn that we loven best
For to be free, and do right as us *lest*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 80.

2. *Naut.*, to cause to incline or lean to one side; cause to careen or heel over, as a ship by force of a side wind or by unequal stowage of cargo, etc.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be disposed or inclined; wish; choose; like; please: with a personal subject: absolute, or followed by an infinitive with *to*.

And there oure host bigan his horse areste,
And seyde: "Lordynges, herkneth if yow *leste*."
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 828.

They oppress the weak, and take from them what they *list* by force. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Imagining no so true property of sovereignty as to do what he *listed*, and to *list* whatsoever pleased his fancy, he quickly made his kingdom a tennis-court, where his subjects should be the balls. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

To them that *list* the worlds gay showes I leave.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 22.

The wind bloweth where it *listeth*. John iii. 8.

But still he lets the people, whom he scorns,
Gape and cry wizard at him, if they *list*.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

2. *Naut.*, to incline to one side or careen: as, the ship *listed* to starboard.

Soon she *listed* to port and filled rapidly.
The Century, XXIX. 742.

list[2] (list), *n.* [< ME. *list*, *lest*, *lyst*, var. (after the derived verb *list*[2]) of *lust*, < AS. *lust*, pleasure, desire: see *lust*, *n.*, and *list*[2], *v.*] **1**†. Desire; wish; choice; inclination.

To dyne I have no *lest*,
Tyll I have some bolde barón,
Or some unketh gest.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 45).

If you would consider your state, you would have little *list* to sing, i-wis.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

He saw false Reynard where he lay full low;
I need not swear he had no *list* to crow.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 582.

2†. Pleasure; lust.

Honestie my olde Graundfather called that, when menne lyued by law, not *lyst*.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 261.

3. *Naut.*, a careening or leaning to one side: as, the ship has a *list* to port.

In consequence of her *list* and her drop aft, the forecastle was half empty of water.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xvi.

Giving a great *list*, she [a boat] rocked forward and aft several times, and went to the bottom in eight fathoms of water. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 15.

list[3]† (list), *n.* [< ME. *liste*, < AS. *list*, wisdom, cunning, = OS. *list* = OFries. *list*, *lest* = D. *list* = MLG. LG. *list* = OHG. MHG. *list*, wisdom, prudence, cunning, artifice, G. *list*, cunning, artifice, = Icel. Sw. Dan. *list*, wisdom, skill, cunning, = Goth. *lists*, cunning, craft, will; orig. 'cunning' in the orig. sense of that word, 'knowing'; with formative *-t*, < Teut. √ *lis* in AS. *lornian* (orig. **lisnian*), learn, *lāran*, teach. See *learn* and *lear*[1], *lore*[1], and cf. *last*[1], from the same ult. root.] Cunning; craft; skill.

Biuore me to kerue
And of the cupe serue,
Thu tech him of alle the *liste*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 235.

list[4] (list), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *list*, *liste*, *lyste*, < AS. *list*, a border of cloth, = D. *lijst* = MLG. *liste*, a border, margin, = OHG. *lista*, MHG. *liste*, G. *leiste*, a border, strip, = Icel. *lista* = Dan. *liste* = Sw. *list* (cf. F. *liste* = Sp. It. *lista*, < G. or LG.), a border, strip. Not found outside of Teut. and Rom. Some uses (e. g., def. 5) of *list*[4] are appar. of F. origin, the F. *liste* being ult. the same word, and the immediate source of E. *list*[5].] **I.** *n.* **1.** The outer edge of anything; a border, limit, or boundary. [Obsolete or poetical.]

And [if] any brother or sister yat duellen wyt-out-en ye *lystys* of thre myle from ye cite deye.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

The . . . situation . . . is in the very farthest part & *list* of Europe, bordering vpon Asia.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 479.

I am bound to your niece, sir; I mean, she is the *list* of my voyage. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1. 86.

Made her right [hand] a comb of pearl to part
The *lists* of such a beard as youth gone out
Had left in ashes. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. The border or edge of cloth, forming the selvage, and usually different from the rest of the fabric; also, such borders collectively. This, which is torn or cut off when the cloth is made up, is used for many purposes requiring a cheap material.

First Gent. Well, there went but a pair of shears between us.
Lucio. I grant: as there may between the *lists* and the velvet. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 31.

Hence — **3.** Any strip of cloth; a fillet; a stripe of any kind.

Gartered with a red and blue *list*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 69.

They make blacke *lists* in their flesh, razing the skinne.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 429.

There is a very beautiful sort of wild Ass in this Country [the Cape of Good Hope], whose body is curiously striped with equal *Lists* of white and black.
Dampier, Voyages (1699), I. 533.

4†. The lobe of the ear; also, the ear itself.

By God, he smoot me ones on the *lyst*,
For that I rente out of his book a leef,
That of the strook myn ere wax al deef.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 634.

Le mol de l'oreille, the lug or *list* of th' eare. *Cotgrave.*

They haue giuen it me soundly, I feele it vnder the *lists* of both eares. *Dekker*, Match me in London.

5. In *arch.*, a square molding; a fillet. Also called *listel*.

In the beginning it [the Doric] was a very simple order, as it appears even now in some places; the capital consisting only of a large *list* or square stone and a large quarter round under that, and the entablature of a deep architrave of one face, a broad frieze, and a very simple cornish. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 156.

6. In *carp.*: (*a*) A narrow strip from the edge of a plank. (*b*) The upper rail of a railing. *E. H. Knight.* — **7.** A woolen flap used by ropemakers as a guard for the hand. — **8.** In tinning iron plates, a thin coat of tin applied preparatory to a thicker coat. *E. H. Knight.* — **9.** A close dense streak in heavy bread. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **10.** A ridge of earth thrown up by a double-moldboard plow, as in cultivating Indian corn. [Western U. S.] — **Lateral lists**, in dipterous insects, the sides of the front, as distinguished from the central part or frontal stripe.

II. *a.* Made of lists or strips of woolen selvage; made of list: as, *list* carpet.

I watched her glide along the gallery, her quiet tread muffled in a *list* slipper.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

That noble creature [the butler] came into the dining-room in a flannel gown and *list* shoes.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, ii. 25.

list[4] (list), *v. t.* [< ME. *listen*, *lysten*; < *list*[4], *n.*] **1**†. To border; edge. See *list*[4], *n.*, 1.

Crownes of goolde and asure bendes entrauerse *lysted* as grene as a mede, and the stremers down to the bandes of Antony his stiwarde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 163.

Most of them, I mean among your Latin Epistolizers, go freighted with mere Bartholomew Ware, with trite and trivial Phrases only, *listed* with pedantic Shreds of Schoolboy Verses. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 1.

A Danish Curtax, *listed* with gold or silver, hung on his left shoulder. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To sew or put together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a variegated display of color, or to form a border.

The showery arch,
With *listed* colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

3. To cover with list, or with lists or strips of cloth: as, to *list* a door; hence, to mark as if with list; streak.

He *listed* the doors against approaching winter breezes.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 64.

4. In *carp.*, to take off the edge of, as a board; shape by chopping preparatory to finishing, as a block or stave. *E. H. Knight.* — **5.** To ridge with raised borders of earth, as rows of Indian corn, by throwing up a furrow on each side with a double-moldboard plow. [Western U. S.]

Particularly for use on growing check-rowed and *listed* corn. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 298.

6. In *cotton-culture*, to prepare for the crop (as land) by making a bed with the hoe, and alternating beds with alleys. [Southern U. S.]

There is much difference of opinion upon the subject of burning or *listing* [in preparing the land for a cotton crop]. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 261.

list[5] (list), *n.* [= D. *lijst* = G. Dan. *liste* = Sw. *lista*, < OF. *liste*, F. *liste* = Sp. Pg. It. *lista*, orig. a border, band, strip, in present use a roll or list of names, catalogue, < MHG. *līste*, G. *leiste* (= AS. *list*, E. *list*[4]), a border, band, edge, strip: see *list*[4].] **1.** A roll or catalogue; an enumeration of persons or things by their names: as, a *list* of officers or members of a society; a *list* of books or of clothing.

Yes: 'tis the *list*
Of those that claim their offices this day
By custom of the coronation.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 15.

I would not enter on my *list* of friends . . .
the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
Cowper, Task, vi. 560.

What student came but that you planed her path
To Lady Psyche? . . .
Still her *lists* were swell'd and mine were lean.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. A book, card, or slip of paper containing a series of names of persons or things, or prepared for the noting of such names: as, a visiting-*list*; a washing-*list*. — **Active list**, **burgess list**, **descriptive list**. See the qualifying words. — **Civil list**, the list or the aggregate of the sums appropriated for the payment of the civil officers of a government; hence, the body of such officers in a country. (For the use of the phrase in Great Britain, see *civil*.) — **Free list**, a list or category of particular persons who or things which are exempt from some general requirement. Specifically — (*a*) A list of the articles exempt from duty under existing revenue laws. (*b*) A list of persons allowed free admittance to any public entertainment. = **Syn.** *List*, *Roll*, *Register*, *Catalogue*, *Inventory*, *Schedule*. *Roll* applies only to persons, *inventory* and *schedule* only to things; the rest apply to both. *List* is much the most general. A *list* may be merely of names, without description or order, as a *list* of shops, a *list* of persons proscribed. *Roll* differs from *list* only in limitation to persons and in faint suggestion of its original meaning of a rolled-up paper or parchment. *Register* suggests an official act of some formality and fullness of detail, perhaps according to a legal or customary form: as, a *register* of voters, of marriages, or of deaths. *Catalogue* supposes orderly arrangement and some fullness of description: as, a *catalogue* of the paintings in a gallery, of the specimens in a museum, of the books in a library, or of the students in a college. An *inventory* is a list of property, generally with prices or values, made for legal or business purposes, as on a dissolution of partnership. A *schedule* is a list of things, made for any purpose, and showing what they are both in a general view and in some detail: as, a *schedule* of studies, or of assets.

list[5] (list), *v.* [< *list*[5], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put into a list or catalogue; register; enroll.

They may be *listed* among the upper serving-men of some great household. *Milton.*

As we have seen who were called faithful by the apostolical men, we may also perceive who were *listed* by them in the catalogue of heretics.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 310.

Though all th' inhabitants of sea and air
Be *listed* in the glutton's bill of fare.
Cowley, On a Garden.

Specifically — **2.** To register the name of as a soldier; muster into the public service as a soldier; enlist: in this sense partly by apheresis from *enlist*.

Libertinism hath erected its standard, hath declared war against religion, and openly *listed* men of its side and party. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xiii.

A sergeant made use of me to inveigle country fellows, and *list* them in the service of the parliament.
Addison, Adventures of a Shilling.

3. To enter for taxation, as property of any kind, upon the assessment-roll or a tax-book. [Local, U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To enter the public service by enrolling one's name; enlist: in this use partly by apheresis from *enlist*.

At the age of fifteen, I went and *listed* for a soldier.
Goldsmith, Strolling Player.

list[6] (list), *n.* [Usually in pl. *lists*; < ME. *liste*, *lyste*, < AF. *liste*, with unorig. *t* (perhaps by confusion with OF. *liste*, ME. *liste*, E. *list*[4], edge), prop. *lisse*, OF. *lisse*, *lice*, F. *lice* = Pr. *lissa* = Sp. *liza* = Pg. *liça* = It. *lizza*, *lizza*, < ML. *licia* (pl. *liciæ*), barrier (*liciæ duelli*, barriers of a tournament, the lists), appar. (with ref. to the ropes used as barriers) orig. pl. of L. *licium*, thrum, thread, a small girdle. Cf. MHG. G. *litze*, cord, lace, file, bobbin; F. *lisse*, lace (see *lisse*).] One of the barriers inclosing the field of combat at a tournament; usually, in the plural (rarely in the singular), the space or field thus inclosed: now mostly used figuratively: as, to enter the *lists* in behalf of one's principles.

No man therfore, up peyne of los of lyf,
No maner shot, polax, ne shorte knyf
Into the *lystes* sende ne thider brynge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1687.

To the *lists* they came, and single-sword and gauntlet was their fight. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

A prince whose eye is chooser to his heart
Is seldom steady in the *lists* of love.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iv. 1.

The *list* must be sixty paces long and forty paces broad, set up in good order, and the ground within hard, stable, and level, without any great stones or other impediments.
Duke of Gloucester, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 212.

list[6] (list), *v. t.* [< *list*[6], *n.*] To inclose for a tournament, or for any contest: used especially in the past participle.

Then dare the boldest of the hostile train
To mortal combat on the *listed* plain.
Pope, Iliad, vii. 56.

Ourselves beheld the *listed* field,
A sight both sad and fair.
Scott, Marmion, i. 12.

list[7] (list), *n.* [A var. of *lisk*, *lesk*: see *lesk*.] The flank. [Prov. Eng.]

A *list* of pork, a bony piece cut from the gammon.
Kennett, MS. (*Halliwell.*)

listel (lis'tel), *n.* [< F. *listel*, *listeau*, dim. of *liste*, a list, fillet, roll: see *list*[4].] In *arch.*, a narrow list or fillet; a reglet.

listen (lis'n), *v.* [< ME. *listnen*, *lustnen*, *lestenen*, listen; with formative *-n*, < *listen*, *lusten*, E. *list*: see *list*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To attend closely with the design of hearing; give ear; harken; hence, to give heed; yield compliantly: as, to *listen* to reason.

Parys *listinet* lyuely, let for no shame.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3114.

I *listned* for the Clock to chime
Dayes latest hower.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

My Lord, let me intreat you to stand behind this Skreen and *listen*. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, v. 16.

Where street met quay a fiddle's sound beguiled
A knot of *listening* folk.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 281.

To listen after, to be eager to hear or get information regarding; inquire after.

Here comes my servant Travers, whom I sent
On Tuesday last to *listen after* news.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 29.

II.† *trans.* To hear; attend to; give heed to.

As it is fre to a fole foly to carpe,
So is it wit a wiseman his wordis to *listyn*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5082.

Lady, vouchsafe to *listen* what I say.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 103.

At which I ceased, and *listen'd* them a while.
Milton, Comus, l. 551.

To listen out†, to find out.

Jenkin, come hither: go to Bradford,
And *listen out* your fellow Wily.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

listener (lis'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *listnere* (?); as *listen* + *-er*[1].] One who listens; a harkener.

Not to die a *listener*, I amose,
And with me Philip, talking still.
Tennyson, The Brook.

lister[1] (lis'tėr), *n.* [< *list*[4], *v.*, 5, + *-er*[1].] In *agric.*, an implement, of the nature of a plow, by which open furrows at proper distances from each other are formed, in the bottoms of which maize or other grain is planted by a drill. The

lister and drill have been combined in one implement, and listing and drill-planting are simultaneously performed by this device. **Lister-cultivator**, a cultivator specially designed for operation between the rows of listed corn.

lister[2] (lis'tėr), *n.* [< *list*[5], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who makes a list or roll; specifically, in some parts of the United States, an appraiser for the purpose of taxation; an officer whose duty it is to make lists of taxable property.

lister[3]† (lis'tėr), *n.* [ME. *lector*, *lectre*, *listyr*, < OF. *lestre*, for *lutre*, < L. *lector*, a reader, < *legere*, > F. *lire*), read: see *lector*.] 1. A reader. —2. A preaching friar; a lector.

lister[4], *n.* See *leister*.

Listera (lis'tē-rä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1813), named after Martin *Lister*, an English physician and naturalist.] A genus of small terrestrial orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Neottieæ*, characterized by distinct spreading sepals and petals, an entire or two-lobed lip longer than the sepals, and a very short column. The stem is simple and erect, and bears two sub-opposite leaves. There are about 10 species, growing in Europe, temperate Asia, and North America. See *twayblade*.

Listerian (lis-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Lister* (see *Listerism*) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Sir Joseph Lister; specifically, pertaining to a method of antiseptic surgery introduced by him. See *Listerism*.

listerine (lis'tėr-in), *n.* [From Sir Joseph *Lister*, the founder of antiseptic surgery.] An antiseptic preparation consisting of a solution of benzoic acid, boric acid, thymol, etc.

Listerise, *v. t.* See *Listerize*.

Listerism (lis'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *Lister* (see def.) + *-ism*.] An antiseptic method of operating introduced by Sir Joseph Lister, an English surgeon (born 1827). It was designed to effect the total exclusion of living germs from surgical wounds. A spray of carbolic solution was brought to play over the part under operation, that the germicidal effect might result not only on the surface of the tissues, but also in the surrounding air. After the operation the part was closely enveloped in dressings impregnated with carbolic acid or other germicide, which were disturbed as little as possible during recovery. Some of the features of the early forms of Lister's method have fallen into disuse, but the recognition of the importance of the exclusion of living germs from surgical wounds, of the danger of the introduction of germs from air, instruments, appliances of all kinds, and the hands of those operating, and of the value in this regard not only of cleanliness but of germicidal drugs, seems to be a permanent acquisition of the surgical art.

Listerize (lis'tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Listerized*, ppr. *Listerizing*. [< *Lister* (see *Listerism*) + *-ize*.] To treat by Sir Joseph Lister's antiseptic method. See *Listerism*. Also spelled *Listerise*.

Patients are *Listerised*, to use a hospital term, just as beer and wine are nowadays "Pasteurised," to use a trade term—which means that, by their respective methods, they are sealed against the entrance of the germs of disease. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 816.

Lister's gauze. See *gauze*.

listful (list'fûl), *a.* [< *list*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*.] Attentive.

Who all the while, with greedie *listfull* eares,
Did stand astonisht at his curious skill.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 7.

listing[1] (lis'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *list*[4], *v.*] 1. The act of attaching a list or border, or of binding with list.

Here I must breath awhile, to satisfy some that perhaps might otherwise wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or *listing* of one favour upon another. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 211.

2. A list or border of cloth, etc.

Shoes bound round with *listing* band. *Mary Howitt.*

3. The act of cutting away the sapwood from the edge of a board.—4. The strip thus cut away.—5. In *agri.*, the throwing up of the soil into ridges. [U. S.]

The drawback to this *listing* is due to the fact that close to the edges of the furrow on each side a row of weeds springs up. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 6.

listing[2] (lis'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *list*[5], *v.*] 1. The act of making a list or catalogue.—2. In land laws of the United States, an allotment or assignment of land by the government.

An attempt was made to attack the validity of the *listing* of the land by the general government over to the state, which is equivalent to a patent in passing to it the fee simple. *California Law Report.*

listing-plow (lis'ting-plou), *n.* A plow with a double moldboard, specially designed for listing, or throwing the soil up into ridges. [U. S.]

Listing's theorem. See *theorem*.

listless (list'les), *a.* [< *list*[2], *n.*, + *-less*. Cf. *lustless*.] 1. Indifferent to or taking no interest in what happens about one; languid and unheeding, as, a *listless* hearer or spectator.

I, *listless*, yet restless,
Find every prospect vain.
Burns, Despondency.

2. Marked by languid inactivity; manifesting relaxed attention; inanimate: as, a *listless* attitude.

His *listless* length at noontide would he stretch.
Gray, Elegy.

With a half smile she let fall the gold
And glistening gems her *listless* hand did hold.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 220.

=Syn. 1. *Listless*, *Careless*, *Supine*, *Indolent*. The *listless* and the *careless* do not care or desire; the *supine* and the *indolent* do not care enough to conquer their shrinking from activity or work. The words may all indicate a temporary state or a permanent element of character; *indolent* generally indicates the latter. (See *idle*.) *Careless* is not caring; *supine* is literally lying flat on one's back, not rousing one's self at all, ignobly indifferent; *listless*, indifferent and languid. *Listless* does not necessarily imply blame.

listlessly (list'les-li), *adv.* In a listless manner; without attention; heedlessly.

listlessness (list'les-nes), *n.* The state of being listless; indifference to what is passing; languid inattention.

listly[1] (list'li), *a.* [< *list*[1], *n.*, + *-ly*[1].] Quick of hearing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

listly[1] (list'li), *adv.* [(= D. *listlijk* = Dan. (obs.) *listelig*) < *listly*, *a.*] Easily; distinctly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

listly[2]† (list'li), *adv.* [ME. *listely*, < AS. *listlīce* (= OHG. *listlih*, MHG. *listelich*), cunningly, < *list*, cunning, + *-lice*: see *list*[3] and *-ly*[2].] Cunningly; slyly.

He ful *listli* hem ledes to that loueli schippe,
& taugt bi-hende tunnes hem to hude there.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2742.

list-mill (list'mil), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, a wheel covered with list or selvage of woolen material, used for polishing stones cut en cabochon. [Obsolescent.] Also *list-wheel*.

listness†, *n.* [Irreg. < *list*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of listening; attention.

Then take me this erranc,
And what I shal prophecy with tentiue *listenes* harcken.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 254. (*Davies.*)

liston (lis'ton), *n.* [< OF. *liston*, < *liste*, a list: see *list*[4].] In *her.*, a scroll or ribbon upon which a motto is inscribed.

list-pan (list'pan), *n.* A perforated skimmer used in tin-plate manufacture. *E. H. Knight.*

list-pot (list'pot), *n.* In *tin-plate manuf.*, the last of the series of five pots used in coating the iron plates.

The *list-pot*, which contains a layer of melted tin about one-quarter of an inch deep.
Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 518.

listred (lis'tred), *n.* [< W. *llestraid*, a corn-measure, lit. a vesselful, < *llestr*, a vessel.] A Welsh corn-measure, equal to 3¾ imperial bushels, or 4 United States (Winchester) bushels. This is the statement of the parliamentary returns of 1879, where it is reported as still in use. According to Dr. Young, it was 20, 21, 22, or 24 gallons in different localities.

list-wheel (list'hwēl), *n.* Same as *list-mill*.

list-work (list'wėrk), *n.* A sort of appliqué work in which list is sewed upon a garment cut out of fabric of any kind, edge to edge or overlapping.

listy (lis'ti), *a.* [A dial. var. of *lusty*.] Strong; powerful. [North. Eng.]

Listy mene and able. *Lincoln MS.*, f. 3. (*Halliwell.*)

lit[1]† (lit), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *lit*, *lyt*, *lut* (also *lite*, *lyte*, *lute*, partly as abbr. of *litel*, *lytel*, little), < AS. *lyt* = OS. *lut*, little: see *little*, and cf. *lite*[1].] Little.

Felaw, he seid, herkyn a *lit*,
And on myne errand go thou tyte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52. (*Halliwell.*)

lit[2] (lit), *n.* [< ME. *lit*, *little*, < Icel. *litr*, color, dye, earlier complexion, face, countenance, = AS. *wlite*, beauty, splendor, form, hue, face.] Color; dye; stain. [Prov. Eng.]

lit[2]† (lit), *v. t.* [< ME. *litten*, *liten*, < Icel. *lita*, dye, color, < *litr*, dye, color: see *lit*[2], *n.*] To color; dye.

We use na clathes that are *littede* of dyverse coloures; oure wiffes ne are nogte gayly arayed for to plese us.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 33. (*Halliwell.*)

lit[3] (lit). Preterit and past participle of *light*[1].

lit[4] (lit). Preterit and past participle of *light*[3].

lit. An abbreviation of *literal* and *literally*; also of *literature*.

litæ, *n.* Plural of *lite*[2].

litany (lit'a-ni), *n.*; pl. *litanies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. *litanie*, < ME. *letanie*, < OF. *letanie*, F. *litanie* = Pr. *letania* = Sp. *letania* = Pg. *ladainha* = It. *litania*, *letania*, *letana* (in F., etc., usually in pl.), < LL. *litania*, < Gr. λιτανεία, an entreating, a litany, < λιταίνειν, rare form of λιτανεύειν, pray, < λίτεσθαι, λίσσεσθαι, beg, pray; cf. λιτή, prayer: see *lite*[2].] 1. Primarily, a solemn prayer of supplication; a public or general supplication to God, especially in processions.

Thei putten his name in here *Letanies* as a Seynt.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 177.

The morning hymns and psalmody and prayers then came all under the general term of *litany*, and the Arians were forbidden in this sense to make any *litanies* within the city, by this law of Arcadius.
Bingham, Antiq., I. xiii. 1.

2. Specifically, in *liturgics*, an appointed form of responsive prayer, used as part of a service or separately. The most important varieties have been the following: (*a*) *Liturgical*—*a missal litanies*, found in the oldest liturgies or eucharistic offices, especially in the introductory division. Such are the *synapte* and *ectene* of the Oriental forms, consisting of a series of brief clauses, mostly beginning "In behalf of," then naming the person or thing prayed for, and concluding "let us beseech the Lord," with the response *Kyrie eleison*. There were originally five such litanies in the liturgy: the initial diaconica or irenica (the Western Kyrie, pacificæ, and collect), the ectene after the Gospel, the litany after the offertory, that following the great intercession by the priest after consecration, and a closing litany after communion. In the West such litanies were in use for many centuries, but they have not been retained in the Roman Church, which has, however, versicles before the introit and the Kyrie after it. (*b*) In the day hours and other offices similar litanies often form part of the service in both East and West. (*c*) As separate offices in the Western Church, litanies have been used since the fifth century, especially in processions of clergy and people. The earliest form of these was the repetition of *Kyrie eleison* a great number of times without variation, the petitions of the missal litanies being omitted. Somewhat later the existing Western form was developed, beginning with the Kyrie and invocation of the Trinity, followed by invocations of saints, deprecations, obsecrations, supplications or intercessions, with other suffrages and prayers. The Anglican Litany in the Book of Common Prayer follows very closely the model just described, but omits all invocations of saints, recites generally several petitions in succession before inserting a response, and makes a few additions. (See *deprecation*, 2.) It is, properly speaking, a separate service, but is regularly said after the third collect at morning prayer on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. On Sundays and holy days it immediately precedes the communion service, or else is said separately. In the Roman Catholic Church three litanies are recognized for use in public worship: (1) the Litany of the Saints; (2) and the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, or Litany of Loreto; and (3) the Litany of the Most Holy Name of Jesus. See *lite*[2].

And songe the *letanye*
And other gode orysons.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 406.

Hence—3. Any earnest supplication or prayer. [Poetical.]

We passed, and joined a crowd in such like guise,
Who through the town sang woful *litanies*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 16.

Deacon's litany. See *diaconica*, *ectene*, *irenicon*, *synapte*. —**Lesser litany.** (*a*) The petitions *Kyrie eleison*, *Christe eleison*, *Kyrie eleison*, each said thrice, as at the beginning of the eucharistic office or mass, or the same translated, "Lord (or Christ), have mercy upon us." (*b*) The same petitions with the following versicles or prayers and responses in the litany in the English Book of Common Prayer, allowed to be omitted at discretion in the American Book. (*c*) The same petitions with the following versicles and responses in the Orders for Morning and Evening Prayer.

litany-desk (lit'a-ni-desk), *n.* In the *Anglican Ch.*, a movable desk at which a minister or reader kneels facing the altar, while he recites the litany. It is placed in the body of the church, in front of the door of the rood-screen or chancel. This position outside the choir or sanctuary is intended to accord with the penitential character of the litany. Also called *litany-stool* and (less correctly) *faldstool*. See cut under *faldstool*.

litany-stool (lit'a-ni-stöl), *n.* Same as *litany-desk*.

litarge[1]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *litharge*.

litargie†, **litarge**[2]†, *n.* Middle English variants of *lethargy*[1]. *Chaucer.*

litation† (li-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *litatio*(*n*-), a fortunate or successful sacrifice, < *litare*, make a favorable sacrifice or offering, obtain favorable omens.] A sacrificing. *Bailey*, 1731.

Litchi (lich'ī), *n.* [NL. (P. Sonnerat, 1776), < Chin. *lichi*: see *lichi*.] A genus of sapindaceous trees included by Bentham and Hooker in the genus *Nephelium*. There is but one species, which is confined to China, the eastern part of India, and the Philippine Islands, producing an edible fruit, the *lichi*. See *lichi*.

litch-owl, *n.* See *lich-owl*.

Lit. D., Litt. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Literarum* (*Litterarum*) *Doctor*—that is, Doctor of Letters.

lit de justice (lē dė zhüs-tēs'). [F.: *lit*, bed (< L. *lectus*, bed: see *litter*, *n.*); *de*, of; *justice*, justice.] Bed of justice. See *bed*[1].

lite[1]†, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lite*, *lyte*, *lute*, partly abbr. of *litel*, *lytel*, *lutel*, little (cf. *much*, ME. *muche*, *moche*, abbr. of *muchel*, *mochel*), partly from *lit*, *lyt*, little: see *lit*[1] and *little*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Little.

It semed that he carried *lyt* array.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 14.

From this exploit he sav'd not great nor *lite*,
The aged men, and boys of tender age.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 26. (*Latham.*)

2. *Of* low rank.

He ne lafte for reyne ne thonder
In siknesse nor in meschief to visite
The ferreste in his parissche, moche and *lite*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 494.

II. *n.* A little; a small amount; a short time.

Cold water shal not greve us but a *lyte*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 254.

Ac for to fare thus with thi frende foly it were,
For he that loueth the lelly *lyte* of thyne coueiteth.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 149.

He sede me a *lute* biuore is deth that he was ate dede.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

lite[1]†, *adv.* In a small quantity or degree.—**Lite and lite**, little by little; gradually or slowly.

Every soun
Nis but of eir reverberacioun,
And evere it wasteth *lite and lite* [var. *litel*] away.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 527.

lite[2] (līt), *n.*; pl. *litæ* (-tē). [Gr. λιτή, prayer: see *litany*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a religious procession accompanied with prayer; prayer for a special object made during such a procession.

-lite. [< F. *-lithe* = Sp. *-lito* = Pg. *-litho* = It. *-lito*, < L. *-lithus*, < Gr. λίθος, a stone. The form *-lith* is directly from the L. and Gr.; the form *-lite* is partly from the F. *-lithe* (pron. lēt), and is partly due to conformation to the unrelated suffix *-ite*[2] as used in mineralogy.] An element (a quasi-suffix) in names of minerals, signifying 'stone': same as *-lith*.

litel†, *a.*, *n.*, *adv.*, and *v.* A Middle English form of *little*.

liter[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *litter*.

liter[2], **litre**[1] (lē'tėr), *n.* [< F. *litre*, < Gr. λίτρα, a pound, > LL. *litra*, a pound, ML. a measure of liquids (> F. *litron*, an old measure of capacity): see *litra*.] The unit of capacity in the metric system, equal to 0.88036 imperial quart, or 1.056 United States quarts; the volume of one kilogram of water at its maximum density.

It was intended to be as nearly equal as possible to one cubic decimeter, and in fact its departure from this is extremely small, and has never been satisfactorily determined. The liter is a volume ascertained by weighing. It is not a vessel; and the temperature of the vessel that holds it is only defined for the purpose of testing standards.

literacy (lit'ę-rā-si), *n.* [< *litera(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being literate; knowledge of letters; ability to read and write; possession of education; also, condition with reference to education: opposed to *illiteracy*.

Massachusetts is the first state in the Union in *literacy* in its native population.
New Eng. Jour. of Education, XVII. 54.

literal (lit'ę-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *literal*, F. *littéral* = Sp. *literal* = Pg. *litteral* = It. *litterale*, *letterale*, < LL. *litteralis*, *literalis*, of or belonging to letters or to writing, < L. *littera*, *litera*, a letter, *litteræ*, *literæ*, letters: see *letter*[3], *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of, expressed by, or representing letters; alphabetic.

So haue I don, after myne entent,
With *litterall* carectes for your sake;
Tham conueying in sable lines blake.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6605.

The *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers. *Johnson.*

2. According to the letter of verbal expression. (*a*) According to inherent or fundamental purport; free from figure or variation of meaning; exact; precise; primary: as, the *literal* meaning of words used metaphorically; to use the most *literal* expressions. (*b*) In accordance with the natural or established use of language; conformable to the most obvious intent; real; authentic: as, the *literal* meaning of an author; *literal* interpretation.

Though some differences have been ill raised, yet We take comfort in this, that all Clergymen within Our Realm have always most willingly subscribed to the Articles established: which is an argument to Us that they all agree in the true, usual, *literal* meaning of the said Articles.
Royal Declaration prefixed to the Thirty-nine Articles.

That is properly the *literal* sense which is the first meaning of the command in the whole complexion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 121.

Literal interpretation in Scripture as in other books results from the ordinary use and force of the words. It gives the sense which the words proximately signify according to the writer's intention. This may be either the proper or the metaphorical meaning.
J. H. Blunt, Dict. Doct. and Hist. Theol., p. 417.

3. Following the letter or exact words.

The common way which we have taken is not a *literal* translation, but a kind of paraphrase, or somewhat which is yet more loose, betwixt a paraphrase and imitation.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

4. Exact; especially, mechanically precise: as, the too *literal* execution of an order.—**5.** Characterized by a tendency to regard everything in a matter-of-fact, unimaginative way: as, a very *literal* person.—**Literal arithmetic**, algebra. See the nouns.—**Literal contract, equation**, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. 2.** See *verbal*.

II.† *n.* Literal meaning.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literals!*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 10.

literalisation, literalise, etc. See *literalization*, etc.

literalism (lit'ę-ral-izm), *n.* [= F. *littéralisme*; < *literal* + *-ism*.] **1.** Literal interpretation or understanding; adherence to the exact letter or precise significance, as in interpreting or translating.—**2.** In *art*, exact rendering or representation; unimaginative exactness.

He shunned the *literalism* of both form and color that jarred the ideal vision. *The Studio*, III. 147.

literalist (lit'ę-ral-ist), *n.* [= F. *littéraliste* = Sp. (rare) *literalista*; < *literal* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who adheres to the letter or exact word; an interpreter according to the letter.—**2.** In *art*, an exact copyist; one who draws or paints with unimaginative exactness.

literality (lit-ę-ral'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *littéralité*; as *literal* + *-ity*.] The quality of being literal; literalness; verbal or literal meaning.

Those who are still bent to hold this obstinate *literality*.
Milton, Divorce, i. 14.

literalization (lit"ę-ral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *literalize* + *-ation*.] The act of literalizing or rendering literal; the act of reducing to a literal meaning. Also spelled *literalisation*.

literalize (lit'ę-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *literalized*, ppr. *literalizing*. [< *literal* + *-ize*.] To render literal; conform or adhere to the letter; interpret or put in practice according to the strict meaning of the words. Also spelled *literalise*.

literalizer (lit'ę-ral-ī-zėr), *n.* One who literalizes; one who interprets or understands literally. Also written *literaliser*.

literally (lit'ę-ral-i), *adv.* In a literal manner or sense; according to the strict import of the word or words; exactly: as, the city was *literally* destroyed; the narrative is *literally* true.

literalness (lit'ę-ral-nes), *n.* The state of being literal. (*a*) Literal interpretation or import. (*b*) The tendency to give to everything a literal or matter-of-fact interpretation; want of imaginativeness or ideality.

The *literalness* and the logic which they [the Puritans] applied to everything they applied particularly to the doctrines of providence and of prayer.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 101.

literarian (lit-ę-rā'ri-an), *n.* [< *literary* + *-an*.] One who is engaged in literary pursuits. [Recent.]

Mr. J. A. Froude, the historian, is the latest *literarian* to lay aside, temporarily, weightier work and indulge in the writing of fiction. *The American*, XVII. 301.

literary (lit'ę-rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *littéraire* = Sp. *literario* = Pg. *litterario* = It. *letterario*, < L. *litterarius*, *literarius*, belonging to letters or learning, < L. *littera*, *litera*, letter, pl. letters, learning: see *letter*[3], *n.*] **1.** Pertaining or relating to letters or literature; proper to or consisting of literature: as, *literary* property; *literary* fame or history; *literary* conversation.

He has long outlived his century, the term commonly fixed as the test of *literary* merit.
Johnson, Pref. to Shakespeare. (*Latham.*)

Chaucer had that fine *literary* sense which is as rare as genius, and, united with it, as it was in him, assures an immortality of fame. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 260.

The language of the Bible is fluid, passing, and *literary*, not rigid, fixed, and scientific.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

2. Versed in letters; occupied with literature; especially, engaged in writing books.

He liked those *literary* cooks
Who skim the cream of others' books.
Mrs. H. More.

Literary and Scientific Institutions Act. See *institution*.

literate (lit'ę-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lettré* = Sp. *literato* = Pg. *litterato* = It. *litterato*, *letterato*, < L. *litteratus*, *literatus*, lettered, learned, < *littera*, *litera*, letter, pl. letters, learning: see *letter*[3], *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a knowledge of letters; possessing education; instructed: opposed to *illiterate*.

The Ægean sea, that doth divide
Europe from Asia, the sweet *literate* world
From the barbarian.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, v. 1.

2. Of or pertaining to letters; learned; literary.

This is the proper function of *literate* elegancy,
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 3.

He was the Friar Bacon of the less *literate* portion of the Temple. *Lamb.* Old Benchers.

It is only from its roots in the living generations of men that a language can be reinforced with fresh vigor for its needs; what may be called a *literate* dialect grows ever more and more pedantic and foreign, till it becomes at last as unfitting a vehicle for living thought as monkish Latin. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

3. Marked with short, angulated lines resembling letters: applied to the surfaces of shells and insects.

II. *n.* **1.** A man of letters; a learned or literary man.

On his monument . . . he [Sir W. Jones] sits surrounded by his company of native *literates*.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 3.

2. An educated man who has not taken a university degree; especially, a candidate for holy orders who has not been educated at a university. [Eng.]

We have no *literates*, none of that class who in this country prepare themselves by private study, at a trifling cost, for the profession of the Church.
Bp. of Limerick, quoted in Quarterly Rev., XXXI. 514.

literated†, *a.* [< *literate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *literate*.

Most *literated* judges, please your lordships
So to connive your judgments to the view
Of this debauch'd and diversivolent woman.
Webster, White Devil, iii. 2.

literati, *n.* Plural of *literatus*.

literatim (lit-ę-rā'tim), *adv.* [ML., < L. *littera*, *litera*, letter: see *letter*[3], *n.*] Letter for letter; without the change of a letter: usually in the phrase *verbatim et literatim*.

literation (lit-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [As *literate* + *-ion*.] Representation by letters: as, the *literation* of Oriental words in English. Compare *transliteration*.

literatist (lit'ę-rā-tist), *n.* [< *literate* + *-ist*.] A literary person; one engaged in literary pursuits. [Rare.]

Indeed, they are never the most elegant *literatists* who study longest at college. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote.

literato (lit-ę-rā'tō), *n.* [< Sp. *literato* = It. *litterato*, *letterato*, learned: see *literate*, *a.*, *literatus*.] Same as *literatus*. [Rare.]

literator (lit'ę-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *littérateur* = It. *litteratore*, a literary man, < L. *litterator*, *literator*, a teacher of reading, an instructor, also a grammarian, critic, philologist, < *littera*, *litera*, letter, pl. *litteræ*, *literæ*, letters, learning: see *letter*[3].] **1.** A petty schoolmaster; a dabbler in learning.

They systematically corrupt a very corruptible race, . . . a set of pert, petulant *literators*, to whom, instead of their proper, but severe, unostentatious duties, they assign the brilliant part of men of wit and pleasure, of gay young military sparks, and danglers at toilets.
Burke, To a Member of the Nat. Assembly.

2. A man of literary culture; a man of letters; a literary man.

Eobanus was the Poet of the Reformation, and, with Melanchthon and Camerarius, its chief *Literator*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Literator, modified from littérateur, is much nearer being Anglicized. This word, but not in the sense attached to it by Burke, we have long desiderated; and the countenance it has received from Southey, Landor, Lockhart, Mr. De Quincey, and Mr. Carlyle has already availed to take off something of its strangeness of aspect.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 184.

literature (lit'ę-rā-tūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *litterature* (in ME. *letterure*, *lettrure*, < OF. *letrure*: see *letterure*), < OF. *literature*, F. *littérature* = Sp. *literatura* = Pg. *litteratura* = It. *letteratura*, *letteratura* = D. *letteratuur* = G. Dan. *literatur* = Sw. *litteratur*, < L. *litteratura*, *literatura*, a writing (as formed of letters), the alphabet, the science of language, philology, erudition, learning, < *littera*, *litera*, a letter, pl. letters, learning: see *letter*[3], *n.*] **1**†. Learning; instruction in letters.

Worshypfull maysters, ye shall understand,
Is to you that have no *litteratur*e.
The Pardoner and the Frere (1533). (*Halliwell.*)

Would I had been at the charge of thy better *literature*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, To the Reader.

A person who by his style and *literature* seems to have been the corrector of a hedge-press in Little Britain proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

2. The use of letters for the promulgation of thought or knowledge; the communication of facts, ideas, or emotions by means of books or other modes of publication; literary work or production: as, the profession of *literature*.

Literature is a very bad crutch, but a very good walking-stick. *Lamb.*

3. Recorded thought or knowledge; the aggregate of books and other publications, in either an unlimited or a limited sense; the collective body of literary productions in general, or within a particular sphere, period, country, language, etc.: as, the *literature* of a science, art, or profession; Greek, Roman, or Elizabethan *literature*.

Literature is the greatest of all sources of refined pleasure. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 52.

We become so wonted to . . . [Browning's diction] that it seems like a new dialect that we have mastered for the sake of its *literature*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 296.

4. In a restricted sense, the class of writings in which expression and form, in connection with ideas of permanent and universal interest, are characteristic or essential features, as poetry, romance, history, biography, and essays, in contradistinction to scientific works, or those written expressly to impart knowledge.

Literature consists of a whole body of classics in the true sense of the word . . . *Literature* consists of all the books and they are not so many where moral truth and human passion are touched with a certain largeness, sanity, and attraction of form. *J. Morley*, Address, Feb. 26, 1887.

Light literature, books or writings such as can be understood and enjoyed without much mental exertion; writings intended primarily for entertainment, relaxation, or amusement: applied most frequently to fiction.—**Polite literature**, belles-lettres. [This phrase has almost passed out of use.]—Syn. *Literature, Learning, Scholarship, Erudition, Lore.* *Literature*, the more polished or artistic class of written compositions, or the critical knowledge or appreciation of them; *learning*, large knowledge acquired by study, especially in the literature, history, or the like, of the past; *scholarship*, learning viewed as the possession of a professional or amateur scholar or student; *erudition*, scholastic or the more recondite sort of knowledge obtained by profound research; *lore*, a rather poetic word for *erudition*, often in a special department: as, versed in the *lore* of magic.

literatured (lit′e-rā-tūrd), *a.* [< *literature* + *-ed*².] Learned; having literary knowledge.

Gower is . . . *literatured* in the wars. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7. 157.

literatus (lit-e-rā′tus), *n.*; pl. *literati* (-tī). [L. *litteratus*, *literatus*, lettered, learned: see *literate*.] A man of letters or erudition; in the plural, literary men in general; the literary class; learned people. [Rare in the singular.]

Among foreigners in China the term *literati* is applied to the scholars and learned men of the country generally, especially to those who have taken one or more degrees, but are not in office and not engaged in trade.

Manifold are the tastes and dispositions of the enlightened *literati*, who turn over the pages of history. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 164.

Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a *literatus* may chance to be maimed. *De Quincey.*

literose (lit′e-rōs), *a.* [< L. *litterosus*, *literosus*, learned, lettered, < *littera*, *litera*, letter: see *letter*³, *n.*] Distinctively literary; exercising or manifesting special care for literary form or style. [Rare.]

Amongst the French masters Daudet is always *literose*. *Harper's Mag.* (Editor's Study), LXXVI. 479.

literosity (lit-e-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< *literose* + *-ity*.] Literary character. [Rare.]

The sentiment is German, while the *literosity* in the poorer passages of the work is second-rate English. *Harper's Mag.* (Editor's Study), LXXVIII. 322.

lites, *n.* Plural of *lis*¹.

litester†, *n.* See *litster*.

lith¹ (lith), *n.* [< ME. *lith*, *lyth*, < AS. *lith* (pl. *lithu*, *leothu*) = OS. OFries. *lith* = D. *lid* = OHG. *lid*, MHG. *lit* = Icel. *lidhr* = Dan. Sw. *led* = Goth. *lithus* (also with generalizing prefix *ge-*, D. *gelid* = OHG. *gilid*, MHG. *gelit*, G. *glied*), limb, joint, member; not connected, as usually supposed, with AS. *lithan*, go (see *lead*¹, *lithe*³), for the word does not mean 'that on which one goes,' but prob. formed, with formative *-th* (Goth. *-thu*), from the √ *li* of AS. *lim*, limb: see *limb*¹.] A limb; any member of the body; also, a joint; a segment or symmetrical part or division: as, sound in *lith* and limb; a *lith* of an orange. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Trewely she hath the herte in hold
Of Chauntecleer loken in every *lith*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 55.

O Willie's large o' limb and *lith*,
And come o' high degree.
Birth of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 170).

lith²†, *n.* [ME., also *lyth*, property; cf. Icel. *lyðdhr*, the common people, AS. *leód*, people: see *lede*³, *n.*] Property.

lith³†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *light*. *Chaucer.*

lith⁴†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *lieth*, third person singular indicative present of *lie*¹. *Chaucer.*

-lith. [= F. *-lithe* (> E. *-lite*) = Sp. *-lito* = Pg. *-litho* = It. *-lito*, < L. *-lithus*, Gr. λίθος, a stone.] An element in some compounds of Greek formation, meaning 'stone,' as in *acrolith*, *monolith*, etc. In many names of minerals it occurs in the form *-lite* (which see).

lithagogue (lith′a-gog), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, a stone, + ἀγωγός, drawing forth, < ἀγειν, lead, carry away.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, having the power of expelling stone from the bladder or kidneys.

II. *n.* A medicine formerly supposed to expel small calculi from the kidneys or bladder.

lithanode (lith′a-nōd), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + E. *anode* (?).] A hard, compact form of peroxid of lead, used in storage-batteries. [A trade-name.]

lithanthrax (li-than′thraks), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, a stone, + ἄνθραξ, coal: see *anthrax*.] Stone-coal; mineral coal: in distinction from *xylanthrax*, or wood-coal. See *coal*, 2.

litharge (lith′ärj), *n.* [Formerly also *lithargie*, *litharyg*, *lethargy*; ME. *litarge*, < OF. *litarge*, F. *litharge* = Sp. *litargrio* (also *litarge*, after F.) = Pg. *lithargyrio* = It. *litargiro*, *litargirio*, *litargilio*, < L. *lithargyrus*, < Gr. λιθάργυρος, spume of silver, < λίθος, stone, + ἄργυρος, silver: see *argent*.] The yellow or reddish protoxid of lead (PbO) partially fused. On cooling it passes into a mass consisting of small six-sided plates of a reddish-yellow color, and semi-transparent. It is much used in assaying as a flux, and in the composition of flint-glass, enters largely into the composition of the glaze of common earthenware, and is used in the manufacture of varnishes and drying-oils.

I'le onely now emboss my book with brass,
Dye 't with vermilion, deck 't with coperass,
With gold and silver, lead and mercury,
Tin, iron, orpine, stibium, *lethargy*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 8.

Litharge plaster, in *med.*, lead-plaster or diachylon.

lithate (lith′āt), *n.* [< *lith(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of lithic acid. See *urate*. Also *lithiate*.

lithe¹ (līтн or līth), *a.* [< ME. *lithe*, *lythe* (also *lind*, *lynd*: see *lind*²), < AS. *lithe*, gentle, soft, = OS. *lithi* = MLG. *linde* = OHG. *lindi*, MHG. *linde*, G. *lind* (and *gelinde*) = Dan. *lind*, gentle, soft, mild, tender (cf. L. *lentus*, pliant, flexible, tenacious, tough, viscous, slow, easy, etc.: see *lent*³); with formative *-th*, < √ *lin*, seen in G. dial. (Bav.) *len*, soft, = Icel. *linr*, soft, = L. *lēnis*, soft, mild (see *lenity*, *lenient*, etc.), and in the verb, AS. *linnan*, etc., cease: see *lin*¹.] **1**†. Soft; tender; mild; calm; agreeable.

To make *lythe* that erst was hard.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 119.

Atte places warme, in daies *lithe* and drie,
Ys nowe the hilly landes uppe to eree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

2. Easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.

Thou givest moisture to the thirsty roots
Of the *lithe* willow. *Bryant*, The River by Night.

Young maiden, with a *lithe* figure, and a pleasant voice, acting in those love-dramas. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ii.

3†. Pleasant; fine.

We are comene fro the kyng of this *lythe* ryche [kingdom], That knawene es for conquerour corownde in erthe. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1653.

=Syn. 2. Pliable, supple, willowy.

lithe²† (līтн), *v.* [< ME. *lithen*, *lethen*, < AS. *līthian*, become or make soft or mild, < *līthe*, soft: see *lithe*¹, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become calm.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make soft or mild; soften; alleviate; mitigate; lessen.

After the deth she cried a thousand sythe,
Syn he that wont hire wo was for to *lithe*
She moot forgon. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 754.

2. To relax; make less stiff.

Lome mennes limes weore *lythet* that tyme,
And bi-come knaues to kepe Pers beestes.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 183.

The Grecians were noted for light, the Parthians for fearful, the Sodomites for gluttons, like as England (God save the sample!) hath now supplied, *lithed*, and stretched their throats. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 368. (*Davies.*)

lithe²† (līтн), *v.* [< ME. *lithen*, *lytha*, < Icel. *hlydha* (= Dan. *lytte*), listen, < *hljōdh*, hearing, what is heard, a sound; cf. AS. *hleóthor*, hearing, a sound, akin to *hlūd*, loud, *hlyst*, hearing: see *list*¹, *loud*.] **I.** *intrans.* To give ear; attend; listen.

Lithe and listen, gentlemen,
All that now be here. *Old ballad.*

II. *trans.* To listen to.

And vnder a lynde vppon a launde lened I a stounde,
To *lythe* the layes the louely foules made.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 66.

lithe³†, *v. i.* [ME., < AS. *lithan*, go: see *lead*¹.] To go.

He ne durste noht . . . *lithen*.
Ormulum, l. 8374. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

lithectasy (li-thek′tā-si), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + ἔκτασις, extension: see *cystectasy*.] In *surg.*, same as *cystectasy*, 2.

lithely (līтн′- or lith′li), *adv.* In a lithe manner; flexibly; pliantly.

lithemia, lithæmia (li-thē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίθος, a stone, + αἷμα, blood.] In *pathol.*, an excess of uric acid in the blood. Also called *uricemia*.

lithemic (li-thē′mik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with lithemia.

lithent†, *v. t.* [ME. *lithnien*; with formative *-n*, < *lithe*, soft, mild: see *lithe*¹, *a.* and *v.*] To ease.

litheness (līтн′- or līth′nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being lithe; flexibility; limberness.

lither¹† (liтн′ėr), *a.* [< ME. *lither*, *lyther*, *luther*, *lithere*, *lidder*, bad, wicked, false, treacherous, < AS. *lȳthre*, bad, wicked; cf. D. *lodder*, a wanton, adj. *loddering*, trifling, wanton, = G. *lotterig*, slovenly; see also *litherly*. Cf. Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free.] Bad; wicked; corrupt; lazy.

For he [Love] may do al that he can devyse.
And in *lithere* folke dystroye vise.
The Cuckoo and the Nightingale, l. 14.

Her-of, good god graunte me forgeuenesse,
Of al my *luther* lyuyng in al my lyf-tyme.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 437.

lither² (liтн′ėr), *a.* [Appar. an extension of *lithe*¹, in simulation of *lither*¹, which in the sense of 'idle' (in deriv. *litherly*) approaches the sense of 'pliant, supple': see *lither*¹.] Soft; supple; limber; pliant. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Two Talbots, winged through the *lither* sky,
In thy despite shall 'scape mortality.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 21.

litherlurden†(liтн′ėr-lėr″den), *n.* [< *lither*¹ + *lurdan*.] Laziness. [Old slang.]

I am alwayes troubled with the *litherlurden*,
I love so to linger;
I am so lasy, the mosse groweth an
Inch thick on the top of my finger!
Marriage of Witt and Wisdome (1579). (*Halliwell.*)

litherly (liтн′ėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *litherly* (?) = D. *liederlijk* = MLG. *liderlik* = MHG. *liederlich*, light, trifling, frivolous, G. *liederlich* = Dan. Sw. *liderlig*, lewd, careless, slovenly, wanton, vicious, dial. also light, quick; as *lither*¹ + *-ly*¹.] **1.** Mischievous; wicked. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He [the goblin] was waspish, arch, and *litherlie*
But well Lord Cranstoun served he.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 32.

2†. Idle; lazy.

litherly† (liтн′ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *litherly*, *lutherliche*; < *lither*¹ + *-ly*².] Badly; wickedly; mischievously.

Thei hadde *lutherli* here lond brend and destrued.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2646.

A clerk hadde *litherly* biset his whyle
But if he koude a carpenter bigyle.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 113.

Saise to syr Lucius, to unlordly he wyrkez,
Thus *letherly* agaynes law to lede my pople.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1268.

litherness¹† (liтн′ėr-nes), *n.* [ME. *lithernesse*; < *lither*¹ + *-ness*.] **1.** Wickedness.

Thei als wrecchis, wittirly,
Has ledde ther liffe in *lithirnesse*.
York Plays, p. 498.

2. Idleness. [Prov. Eng.]

litherness²† (liтн′ėr-nes), *n.* [< *lither*² + *-ness*.] The condition or quality of being lither or limber.

litherous† (liтн′ėr-us), *a.* [Also *lidderous*, *liddrous*; < *lither*¹ + *-ous*.] Wicked; base.

But my learning is of an other degree,
To taunt theim like *liddrous* lewde as thei bee.
Skelton, Against Venomous Tongues, l. 29.

lithesome (līтн′- or līth′sum), *a.* [< *lithe*¹ + *-some*. Also contr. *lissome*.] Pliant; limber; nimble; lissome.

lithesomeness (līтн′- or līth′sum-nes), *n.* The state of being lithe or lithesome.

lithia (lith′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *lithium*, q. v.] An oxid (Li_2O) of the metal lithium. It is of a white color, and is slowly soluble in water, forming a hydrate, acrid and caustic, which acts on colors like other alkalis.—**Lithia emerald.** See *emerald*.—**Lithia mica.** See *lepidolite*.—**Lithia water**, mineral water containing a considerable portion of lithia salts, found in natural springs in the United States. The name is also applied to artificial mineral waters of similar constitution.

lithiasis (li-thī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λιθίασις, the stone (a disease), < λίθος, a stone.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A condition of the body in which uric acid is deposited in the form of stone or gravel in the urinary passages, or in gouty concretions in the tissues. (*b*) In a general sense, the formation of stony deposits of any kind in any part of the body.

lithiate (lith′i-āt), *n.* Same as *lithate*.

lithiate (lith′i-āt), *v. t.* [< *lithium* + *-ate*².] To impregnate with a salt of lithium.

lithic¹ (lith′ik), *a.* [< Gr. λιθικός, of or for stones, < λίθος, a stone (a substance), stone (a disease), etc.; no cognate forms appear in other lan-

guages. Hence *-lith, -lite,* in E. words.] **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of stone.

As a general rule it may be asserted that the best *lithic* ornaments are those which approach nearest to the grace and pliancy of plants. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 35.

2. Pertaining to stone in the bladder; uric.— **Lithic acid.** Same as *uric acid* (which see, under *uric*).

lithic[2] (lith'ik), *a.* [< *lithium* + *-ic.*] Consisting of or related to the element lithium.

Lithic Iodide gave the red line of this metal (W. L. 6705) extending all across the spectrum.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 160.

Lithic paint, a mastic of petalite (a mineral containing lithium), sand, and litharge, used as a coating for walls. *E. H. Knight.*

Lithichnozoa (li-thik-nō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, a stone, + *ἴχνος*, a track, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A name given by Prof. E. Hitchcock to the undetermined fossil animals which left their footprints in the Connecticut sandstones. Some, at first supposed to have been gigantic birds, are now believed to have been dinosaurian reptiles.

lithification (lith″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, a stone, + L. *-ficatio(n-)*, < *facere*, make: see *-fication, -fy.*] A hardening into stone; the process of becoming stone. Rarely used, and only when it is desired to speak of the conversion of unconsolidated sediments into solid rock, without any reference to the fossils which they may contain. See *petrifaction.*

Lithification of sediments will probably take place under heavy pressure even at ordinary temperature, but is no doubt hastened by high temperature.
J. Le Conte, in Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., IV. 468.

lithing (līтн'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lithe*[1], *v.*] The thickening of soup or broth. [Scotch.]

lithiophilite (lith-i-of'i-līt), *n.* [So called as containing *lithium*; < NL. *lithium* + Gr. *φίλος*, loving, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of triphylite containing a large amount of manganese. It occurs at Branchville in Connecticut.

lithistid (lith'is-tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lithistida*, or having their characters; lithistidan.

II. *n.* A sponge of the group *Lithistida.*

Lithistida (li-this'ti-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. as if **λίθιστος*, assumed verbal n. of *λιθίζειν*, look like a stone (< *λίθος*, a stone), + *-ida.*] A large group of silicious sponges in which the spicules are more or less clearly tetraxial and are interwoven into a dense skeleton, the stony body presenting a central gastric cavity or many vertical tubes; the stone-sponges. It contains the recent families *Rhizomorinidæ*, *Anomocladinidæ*, and *Tetracladinidæ*, and the fossil *Megamorinidæ*. In Sollas's classification the *Lithistida* are one of two orders of tetractinellidan sponges, the other being *Choristida*, and are defined as *Tetractinellida* with branching scleres or desmas, which may or may not be modified tetrad spicules, articulated together to form a rigid skeleton. Also *Lithistidæ* and *Lithistinæ*, variously rated.

lithistidan (li-this'ti-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lithistida* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the group *Lithistida*; stony, as a sponge.

II. *n.* A stone-sponge of the group *Lithistida.*

lithium (lith'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Chemical symbol, Li or L; atomic weight, 7.03. A metallic element having a silver-white luster, quickly tarnishing in the air. It may be cut with a knife, but is less soft than potassium or sodium; it fuses at 180° C., and takes fire at a somewhat higher temperature. Lithium is the lightest of all known solid bodies, its specific gravity being 0.5936. It forms salts analogous to those of potassium and sodium. It occurs only in combination, most abundantly in the minerals spodumene, petalite, amblygonite, triphylite (and lithiophilite), and lepidolite (lithia mica).

lithly†. An irregular Middle English spelling of *lightly. Chaucer.*

litho (lith'ō). A common technical abbreviation of *lithograph.*

lithobiblion† (lith-ō-bib'li-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *βιβλίον*, a book: see *bible.*] Same as *bibliolite.*

Lithobiidæ (lith-ō-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lithobius* + *-idæ.*] A family of centipeds of the order *Chilopoda*, having the body unequally segmented, with 9 larger and 6 smaller divisions, 15 pairs of legs, and long many-jointed antennæ. The species are of moderate and small size, and their bite is not severe. They are common under stones, and are sometimes called *earwigs* in the United States. Also *Lithobiinæ*, as a subfamily of *Scolopendridæ.*

Lithobius (li-thō'bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *βίος*, life.] The typical genus of *Lithobiidæ*, characterized by a flattened form, 2-jointed tarsi, and 40-jointed antennæ. *L. americanus* is a common United States species. *L. forficatus* is the corresponding European form.

lithocarp (lith'ō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A fossil fruit; a carpolite.

lithochromatic (lith″ō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *χρῶμα*, color: see *chromatic.*] Pertaining to lithochromatics; relating to or produced by the application of oil-colors to stone: as, *lithochromatic* painting.

lithochromatics (lith″ō-krō-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *lithochromatic:* see *-ics.*] The art of painting in oil-colors upon stone, and of taking impressions from the stone on canvas.

lithochromatographic (lith-ō-krō″ma-tō-graf'-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *chromolithographic.*

lithochromic (lith-ō-krō'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *χρῶμα*, color: see *chromatic.*] Same as *lithochromatic.*

lithochromics (lith-ō-krō'miks), *n.* [Pl. of *lithochromic:* see *-ics.*] Same as *lithochromatics.*

lithoclast (lith'ō-klast), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + **κλαστής*, < *κλᾶν*, break in pieces.] **1.** One who breaks stones.

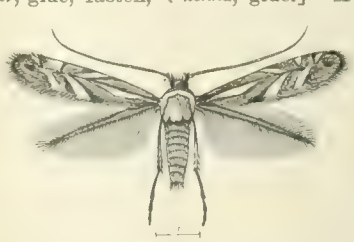
A party of horsemen . . . were ready at the gates of the mosque to assist the *lithoclast* as soon as he should have executed his task.
Burckhardt, Travels in Arabia, i. 307. (*Davies.*)

2. An instrument used for crushing stones in the bladder, particularly for crushing stones too large for extraction in the course of a lithotomy, the instrument being introduced through the wound.

lithoclastic (lith-ō-klas'tik), *a.* [As *lithoclast* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the breaking of stones in the bladder.

Lithocolletidæ (lith″ō-ko-let'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Staudinger, 1861), < *Lithocolletis* + *-idæ.*] A family of tineid moths containing such important genera as *Lithocolletis* (the type), *Tischeria*, and *Bedellia.* They have no ocelli, short and thin palpi, long-fringed fore wings with the middle cell closed and 7, 8, or 10 veins, and small lanceolate hind wings with very long fringes. The larvæ are usually leaf-miners, but those of *Œnophila* live in fungi.

Lithocolletis (lith″ō-ko-lē'tis), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *λιθοκόλλητος*, set with precious stones, < *λίθος*, stone, < *κολλητός*, verbal adj. of *κολλᾶν*, glue, fasten, < *κόλλα*, glue.] A large



Lithocolletis cratægella. (Cross shows natural size.)

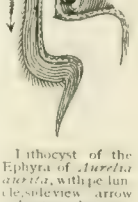
genus of tineids, typical of the family *Lithocolletidæ*, with over 100 European and nearly as many North American species, whose larvæ are leaf-miners. *L. cratægella* mines the leaves of the apple in the United States.

Lithocorallia (lith″ō-kō-ral'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *κοράλλιον*, coral: see *coral.*] The stone-corals.

lithocoralline (lith-ō-kor'a-lin), *a.* [As *Lithocorallia* + *-ine*[1]. Cf. *coralline.*] Having the characters of a stone-coral; of or pertaining to the *Lithocorallia.*

lithocyst (lith'ō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst.*] In *zoöl.*, one of the sense-organs or marginal bodies of the *Lucernarida* or steganophthalmate medusans.

As regards the existence of a nervous system in the Hydrozoa, very diverse opinions have been entertained. . . . There can be little doubt that the *lithocysts*, or sacs containing mineral particles, which are so frequently found in the Medusæ, are of the nature of auditory organs; while the masses of pigment, with imbedded refracting bodies, which often occur associated with the *lithocysts*, are doubtless rudimentary eyes. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 115.



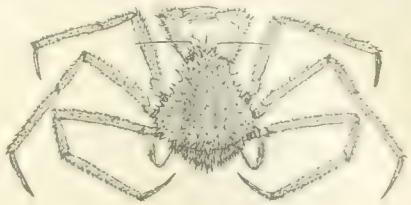
Lithocyst of the Ephyra of *Aurelia aurita*, with pellucid space view: arrow indicating direction in which the cilia of the exterior work.

Lithodendron (lith-ō-den'-dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιθόδενδρον*, a tree-shaped coral, < *λίθος*, a stone, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] The typical genus of *Lithodendroninæ.* *Schweigger*, 1820. Also written *Lithodendrum.* *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Lithodendroninæ (lith-ō-den-drō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lithodendron* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of fossil carboniferous stone-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*, typified by the genus *Lithodendron:* so called from their branched form and petrified state. *Edwards and Haime*, 1856.

Lithodendrum (lith-ō-den'drum), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Lithodendron.*

Lithodes (li-thō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιθώδης*, like stone, stony: see *lithoid.*] The typical genus of *Lithodidæ*, containing such species as *L.*



Agassiz's Deep-sea Spider-crab (*Lithodes agassizi*).

arcticus of northern seas, and *L. agassizi.* These crabs resemble maioids in general form and appearance, but belong to a different group. *Latreille*, 1802.

Lithodidæ (li-thod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lithodes* + *-idæ.*] A family of anomurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Lithodes*, having the carapace triangular or somewhat cordate, with elongated rostrum, no abdominal appendages, and the fifth pair of legs much reduced.

lithodome (lith'ō-dōm), *n.* [< NL. *lithodomus*, < Gr. *λιθοδόμος*, a mason, < *λίθος*, stone, + *δομεῖν*, build (> *δόμος*, a house): see *dome*[1].] A shell-fish which lives in a hole made by it in a rock, as a date-shell or a piddock. See *Lithodomus* and *Pholas.*

lithodomi, *n.* Plural of *lithodomus*, 2.

lithodomous (li-thod'ō-mus), *a.* [As *lithodome* + *-ous.*] **1.** Dwelling in rocks; having the characters of a lithodome: as, *lithodomous* mollusks.—**2.** Done by a lithodome; pertaining in any way to a lithodome: as, *lithodomous* perforations. *Sir C. Lyell.*

Lithodomus (li-thod'ō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *lithodome.*] **1.** A genus of mussels of the family *Mytilidæ*, of small size and subcylindric form, which burrow in rocks, and are known as *date-shells. L. lithophagus* is an example. Also called *Lithotomus* and *Lithophagus.* See cut under *date-shell.*— **2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *lithodomi* (-mī).] A member of this genus.

lithofracteur (lith-ō-frak'tėr), *n.* [F., < Gr. *λίθος*, a stone, + LL. *fractor*, a breaker, < L. *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break: see *fraction.*] An explosive mixture, containing 55 per cent. of nitroglycerin, mixed with silicious earth, coal, barium nitrate, sulphur, and sodium bicarbonate, used principally in blasting.

lithogenesy (lith-ō-jen'e-si), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis.*] The doctrine or science of the origin of the minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition.

lithogenous (li-thoj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *-γενής*, -producing: see *-genous.*] Stone-producing; of or pertaining to animals which form coral.

lithoglyph (lith'ō-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *λιθογλύφος*, carving stone, < *λίθος*, stone, + *γλύφειν*, carve.] An incision, engraving, or sculpture in stone, especially in a precious stone; also, an engraved or incised stone.

lithoglypher† (li-thog'li-fėr), *n.* One who cuts or engraves precious stones, gems, etc.

lithoglyphic (lith-ō-glif'ik), *a.* [As *lithoglyph* + *-ic.*] Relating to the art of cutting and engraving on precious stones, gems, etc.

lithoglyphite (li-thog'li-fīt), *n.* [As *lithoglyph* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil that presents the appearance of being engraved or shaped by art.

lithoglyptics (lith-ō-glip'tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + E. *glyptics*, q. v.] The art of cutting and engraving precious stones or gems, as intaglios, cameos, etc.

lithograph (lith'ō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *lithography.*] A print executed by lithography.

lithograph (lith'ō-gräf), *v.* [< *lithograph, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To reproduce by means of lithography: as, to *lithograph* a picture.

II. *intrans.* To practise lithography.

lithographer (li-thog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who practises lithography.

lithographic (lith-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [As *lithograph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to lithography; engraved upon or printed from stone; produced by or employed in lithography: as, *lithographic*

prints: a *lithographic* press.—**Lithographic crayon.** Same as *crayon*, 2.—**Lithographic ink.** See *ink*¹.—**Lithographic paper**, paper used, or specially prepared, for taking impressions from lithographic stones. For ordinary use common book- and map-papers are employed, but are specially selected from those in which the bleaching agents and substances employed in the size are in kind or quantity such as do not, by chemical reaction upon ink or stone, injuriously affect the quality of the work.—**Lithographic pen**, a small, very fine steel pen used in lithographic work.—**Lithographic press**, a printing-press adapted for striking off impressions from lithographic stones. There are lithographic hand-presses, usually working by means of a traveling carriage which is run under a horizontal scraper-bar, and lithographic power-presses, in which the pressure is applied by means of a cylinder, and which generally have automatic devices for dampening and inking the stone and for feeding and removing the paper.—**Lithographic roller**, a wooden or metallic inking-roller used in lithographic printing. It is wrapped in woolen cloth, and covered with leather of uniform thickness and fine quality. Hand-rollers have handles at each end, covered with loose leather sleeves, by the compression of which the printer can produce varied effects. Machine-rollers, similar in construction to hand-rollers, have stocks of metal, and are sometimes as much as 50 inches long. They are driven by friction-disks running with the bed of the press.—**Lithographic slate.** Same as *lithographic stone*.—**Lithographic stone**, a compact slaty limestone, of a yellowish color and fine grain, used in lithography. The best comes from the flaggy oolites of Solnhofen in Bavaria; but others are got in the oolites of England, France, and Greece, and from older rocks in Canada.—**Lithographic-stone dresser**, a machine for facing lithographic stones, or polishing their faces.—**Lithographic varnish**, a medium employed in making and also for thinning lithographic printing-ink. It is prepared from linseed-oil, heated and then burned, and retains enough of the greasy character to give the ink the qualities necessary for lithographic printing, but not enough to grease the stone or paper.

lithographical (lith-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *lithographic* + *-al*.] Same as *lithographic*. [Rare.]

lithographically (lith-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of, or as regards, lithography.

lithographize (li-thog'ra-fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lithographized*, ppr. *lithographizing*. [< *lithograph* + *-ize*.] To lithograph. [Rare.]

> This picture has been *lithographized*.
> *Archæologia*, XXII. 452.

lithography (li-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of making a picture, design, or writing upon stone in such a manner that ink-impressions can be taken from the work, and of producing such impressions by a process analogous to ordinary printing. Lithography was invented by Aloys Senefelder of Munich, about 1796. A special kind of stone is used, called *lithographic stone*. (See *lithographic*.) The design may be put upon the stone by direct drawing, by transfer from paper or from another stone, by engraving, or by transfer from a photograph. In the first process the stone is prepared by grinding to give it a grained or slightly roughened surface, on which the design is drawn with a lithographic crayon precisely as it is to appear in print, but reversed; or the surface is smoothed, and the design is made with pen or brush in lithographic ink. When the drawing is finished, the stone is etched with dilute nitric acid, and then flooded with a solution of gum arabic in water, or it is flooded with nitric-acid and gum-arabic solutions combined. The acid decomposes the soap of the crayon or ink, and leaves the marked surface of the stone in a chemical condition that fits it to absorb fatty inks. The gum-water, on the other hand, covers with an adherent film all those parts of the surface of the stone which have been left untouched by the crayon or ink. The stone is then passed on to the printer, who "washes out" the picture with turpentine, after which the image appears faintly defined in white. To print from it, an inking-roller is now passed over the stone. The wet gummed surface resists the ink and remains clean, while the design takes up the ink and readily gives it back to paper under pressure in the press. The second or autographic process is by transfer. The design, picture, map, or writing is made on prepared paper with the proper ink, dampened, laid face downward on a heated stone and pulled through the press, when the ink leaves the paper and adheres to the stone. The after-treatment is the same as in the first process. Transfers are also made from stone to stone in like manner, to save from wear the original drawing on the first stone. The third process is allied to copperplate engraving. A smooth stone is prepared with gum-water, its face is colored with lamp-black or other pigment, and the picture is scratched through the gum with a steel needle. When it is finished the stone is oiled, and the oil is absorbed wherever the surface of the stone has been laid bare by the needle. The incised design is thus made fit to take up fatty inks, which are resisted by the gummed surface so long as it is kept damp. The fourth process is that of transferring a photograph to the stone, and is called *photolithography* (which see). These four processes are modified and combined in a great variety of ways, yet in all, with the exception of photolithography, the method is essentially that invented by Senefelder.

lithoid (lith'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *λιθοειδής*, also contr. *λιθώδης*, like stone, stony, < *λίθος*, stone, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a stone; of a stony structure: opposed to *vitreous*. See *devitrification*.

> By the progressive development of crystallites or crystals during the cooling and consolidation of a molten rock a glass loses its vitreous character and becomes *lithoid*—in other words, undergoes devitrification.
> *Geikie*, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 108.

lithoidal (li-thoi'dal), *a.* [< *lithoid* + *-al*.] Same as *lithoid*.

litholabe (lith'ō-lāb), *n.* [< LGr. *λιθολάβος*, an instrument for extracting a stone, < Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *λαμβάνειν*, take, seize.] In *surg.*, an instrument formerly employed for keeping a stone in the bladder fixed so that it could be acted upon by lithotritic instruments.

litholapaxy (lith″ō-la-pak'si), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *λάπαξις*, an evacuation, < *λάπασσειν*, empty.] In *surg.*, a form of lithotrity; a method of crushing stone in the bladder and evacuating it.

litholatrous (li-thol'a-trus), *a.* [< *litholatr-y* + *-ous*.] Practising or pertaining to litholatry: as, *litholatrous* persons or rites. *Imp. Dict.*

litholatry (li-thol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *λατρεία*, worship: see *latria*.] The worship of stones of particular shapes. *Imp. Dict.*

litholeine (li-thō'lē-in), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + L. *oleum* (< Gr. *ἔλαιον*), oil, + *-ine*².] A yellow oily liquid distilled from petroleum, used in eczema and parasitic skin-diseases.

lithologic (lith-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *lithology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lithology or the science of rocks; relating to stones; concerning the nature or composition of stone; petrographic.

lithological (lith-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *lithologic* + *-al*.] Same as *lithologic*.

lithologically (lith-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a lithological manner; from a lithological point of view; as regards lithologic character or structure: as, strata *lithologically* distinct.

lithologist (li-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *lithology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in lithology.

lithology (li-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** A branch of mineralogy concerned with the minute study of rocks, with the object of finding out what minerals make up the different varieties. This is done chiefly by the microscopic study of the rocks, cut for this purpose into thin sections and properly mounted for examination. See *petrography* and *petrology*.
2. That department of medical science which is concerned with the study and treatment of calculi found in the human body.

lithomancy (lith'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *μαντεία*, divination, < *μάντις*, a diviner.] Divination or prediction by means of stones.

> As strange must be the *lithomancy*, or divination from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

lithomarge (lith'ō-märj), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + L. *marga*, marl.] One of several imperfectly determined minerals, or mixtures of minerals, all of which are hydrous silicates of alumina, and closely related to or identical with kaolin and kaolinite. Some varieties are compact, others more or less pulverulent. The word is little used in English except as the translation of the German *steinmark*, literally 'rock-marrow.'

lithopædium (lith-ō-pē'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, a stone, + *παιδίον*, dim. of *παίς* (*παιδ-*), a child.] A dead fetus, retained, and impregnated with salts of lime.

Lithophaga (li-thof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lithophagus*: see *lithophagous*.] A family of bivalve mollusks containing several genera whose members burrow in rocks and other hard substances, as *Saxicava*, *Petricola*, *Venerupis*, etc. The term is no longer in use; the family being heterogeneous, its representatives are by modern systematists dissociated in different families, namely *Saxicavidæ* (or *Glycimeridæ*), *Petricolidæ*, and *Veneridæ*. Also called *Lithophagæ*, *Lithophagi*, *Lithophagidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1812–18.

lithophagi (li-thof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *lithophagous*.] **1.** Eaters of stone: applied collectively or indiscriminately to animals that perforate or penetrate stones or stony objects to make a nest or burrow for themselves therein. Such are the lithodomous mollusks, as date-shells (*Lithodomus*) and piddocks (*Pholadidæ*), various zoophytes, annelids, etc. See cuts under *date-shell* and *piddock*.
2. [*cap.*] Same as *Lithophaga*.

Lithophagidæ (lith-ō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lithophagus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Lithophaga*.

lithophagous (li-thof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *lithophagus*, < Gr. *λίθος*, a stone, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] **1.** Eating stones; swallowing gravel, as a bird.—**2.** Perforating or penetrating stones, as the *Lithophaga*; lithodomous.

Lithophagus (li-thof'a-gus), *n.* [NL.: see *lithophagous*.] **1.** A genus of mussels of the family *Mytilidæ* (not pertaining to the *Lithophaga*): same as *Lithodomus*, 1.

lithophane (lith'ō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *-φανής*, appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A style of ornamentation adapted for lamps, decorative windows, and other transparencies, produced by impressing sheets of porcelain-glass, when in a soft state, with figures, which become visible by transmitted light.

lithophosphor (lith'ō-fos-fôr), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *φωσφόρος*, giving light: see *phosphor*, *phosphorus*.] A stone that becomes phosphorescent when heated.

lithophosphoric (lith″ō-fos-for'ik), *a.* [< *lithophosphor* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to lithophosphor, or having its nature; becoming phosphorescent by heat.

lithophotography (lith″ō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + E. *photography*, q. v.] Same as *photolithography*. *Imp. Dict.*

lithophyl, lithophyll (lith'ō-fil), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A fossil leaf or impression of a leaf, or a stone containing such a leaf or impression.

lithophysa (lith-ō-fī'sä), *n.*; pl. *lithophysæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *φῦσα*, bellows.] A spherulite having a concentrically chambered structure: so called by Richthofen. See *spherulite*.

lithophyse (lith'ō-fīs), *n.* Same as *lithophysa*.

lithophyte (lith'ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Any one of the polyps whose substance is stony or hard, as corals and seafans. The older naturalists classed them with plants, whence the name.

lithophytic (lith-ō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *lithophyte* + *-ic*.] Same as *lithophytous*.

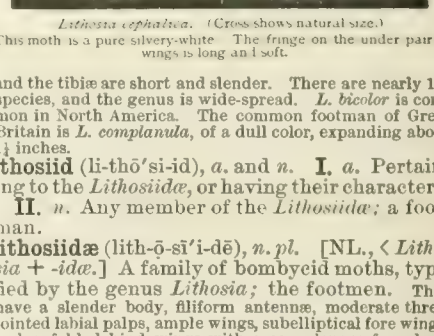
lithophytont, *n.* [NL.: see *lithophyte*.] A lithophyte.

> Coral . . . is a *lithophyton*, or stone plant, and groweth at the bottom of the sea. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

lithophytous (lith'ō-fī-tus), *a.* [< *lithophyte* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes.

Lithornis (li-thôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] The generic name proposed by Professor Owen for certain bird-remains from the Eocene clay at Sheppey in England, supposed to have been accipitrine. The species is named *Lithornis vulturinus*.

Lithosia (li-thō'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), < Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] The typical genus of *Lithosiidæ*. The palpi are short, squamous, and two-jointed; the antennæ are simple, and setose in the male; and the tibiæ are short and slender. There are nearly 100 species, and the genus is wide-spread. *L. bicolor* is common in North America. The common footman of Great Britain is *L. complanula*, of a dull color, expanding about 1¼ inches.



Lithosia cephalica. (Cross shows natural size.)
This moth is a pure silvery-white. The fringe on the under pair of wings is long and soft.

lithosiid (li-thō'si-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lithosiidæ*, or having their characters.
II. *n.* Any member of the *Lithosiidæ*; a footman.

Lithosiidæ (lith-ō-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lithosia* + *-idæ*.] A family of bombycid moths, typified by the genus *Lithosia*; the footmen. They have a slender body, filiform antennæ, moderate three-jointed labial palps, ample wings, subelliptical fore wings, and unfolded hind wings with a conspicuous frenulum. The larvæ feed upon plants and lichens, and are often clothed with hairs arising from piligerous tubercles. There are about 100 genera, and the family is wide-spread. Also written *Lithosiadæ*. *Lithosidæ*.

Lithospermeæ (lith-ō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1845), < *Lithospermum* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants of the tribe *Boragineæ*, typified by the genus *Lithospermum*, and characterized by having the four erect or incurved nutlets sessile and attached by the immediate base to a plane gynobase. It embraces 17 genera of herbs or low shrubs, including among them *Mertensia* (the lungworts), *Onosmodium* (the false gromwell), *Myosotis* (the forget-me-not), and many other well-known plants.

lithospermous (lith-ō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, having hard and stone-like fruit.

Lithospermum (lith-ō-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) (so called in allusion to the nuts or seeds, which are very hard and have a polished surface), < L. *lithospermon*, < Gr. *λιθόσπερμον*, gromwell, < *λίθος*, stone, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] A genus of plants of the

tribe *Boragea*, type of the subtribe *Lithospermea*, characterized by a corolla with a cylindrical tube, a usually naked throat, and a spreading limb. The stamens are included, and the nutlets smooth, with a small flat surface at the base. There are about 40 species, growing throughout the warm and temperate parts of the northern hemisphere, in eastern Africa, and the western part of South America. They are rough hairy herbs, rarely undershrubs, bearing purple, blue, white, or yellow flowers, either solitary in the axils or (the upper) in leafy bracted spikes or racemes. See *gromwell*, *alkanet*, 3, and *puccoon*.

lithosphere (lith′ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + σφαῖρα, sphere: see *sphere*.] The crust of the earth: a designation corresponding with *atmosphere* and *hydrosphere*. [Little used.]

lithostrotion (lith-ō-strō′ti-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *lithostrotus*, mosaic, < Gr. λιθόστρωτος, paved with stones, < λίθος, stone, + στρωτός, covered, < στρωννύναι, spread: see *strew*, *strow*.] 1†. A kind of fossil coral found in mountain limestone. *Lhwyd* (*Lloyd*), 1699.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of fossil rugose stone-corals of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. Also *Lithostrotium*.

lithothryptic (lith-ō-thrip′tik), *a.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + θρυπτικός, able to break, < θρύπτειν, break to pieces.] Same as *lithotritic*. Sometimes, erroneously, *lithonthryptic*.

lithothryptist (lith-ō-thrip′tist), *n.* [< *lithothrypt-ic* + *-ist*.] Same as *lithotritist*.

lithothryptor (lith′ō-thrip-tor), *n.* [< *lithothrypt-ic* + *-or*.] Same as *lithotritor*.

lithothrypty (lith′ō-thrip-ti), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + θρύπτειν, break to pieces.] The operation of crushing stone in the bladder; lithotrity.

lithotint (lith′ō-tint), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + E. *tint*.] 1. The art or process of producing pictures in colors from lithographic stones.—2. A picture so produced.

lithotome (lith′ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. λιθοτόμος, cutting stones, < λίθος, stone, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tome*.] 1. A mineral which in its rough state has the appearance of a cut gem.—2. In *surg.*, an improper name for a cystotome.

lithotomic (lith-ō-tom′ik), *a.* [< *lithotom-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or performed by lithotomy.

lithotomical (lith-ō-tom′i-kal), *a.* [< *lithotomic* + *-al*.] Same as *lithotomic*.

lithotomist (li-thot′ō-mist), *n.* [< *lithotom-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises cutting for stone in the bladder.

lithotomize (li-thot′ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lithotomized*, ppr. *lithotomizing*. [< *lithotom-y* + *-ize*.] To perform lithotomy on.

He *lithotomized* a man, but was unable to extract a stone.
S. D. Gross, Autobiog., p. 45.

Lithotomus (li-thot′ō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *lithotome*.] Same as *Lithophagus* or *Lithodomus*: a term coined to replace *Lithophagus*, in order to avoid the implication that the members of this genus eat the rock they excavate. *Nitzsche*, 1825; *Voigt*, 1834.

lithotomy (li-thot′ō-mi), *n.* [< LL. *lithotomia*, < Gr. λιθοτομία, a cutting of stones, a cutting for stone, < λιθοτόμος, cutting stones, cutting for stone: see *lithotome*.] The operation, art, or practice of cutting for stone in the bladder.

lithotripsy (lith′ō-trip-si), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + τρῖψις, rubbing, < τρίβειν, rub.] Same as *lithotrity*.

lithotriptic (lith-ō-trip′tik), *a.* [< *lithotripsy* (*-tript-*) + *-ic*.] Same as *lithotritic*.

lithotriptist (lith-ō-trip′tist), *n.* [< *lithotripsy* (*-tript-*) + *-ist*.] Same as *lithotritist*.

lithotriptor (lith′ō-trip-tor), *n.* [< *lithotripsy* (*-tript-*) + *-or*.] Same as *lithotritor*.

lithotrite (lith′ō-trit), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + L. *tritus*, pp. of *terere*, rub: see *trite*.] An instrument for crushing a stone in the bladder, so as to reduce it to small particles which will pass through the urethra. Also *lithotritor*.

lithotritic (lith-ō-trit′ik), *a.* [As *lithotrite* + *-ic*; partly confused with *lithothryptic*.] Of or pertaining to lithotrity; having the property of destroying stone in the bladder.

lithotritist (lith′ō-trī-tist), *n.* [< *lithotrite* + *-ist*.] One who practises lithotrity. Also *lithothryptist*.

lithotritor (lith′ō-trī-tor), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίθος, stone, + L. *tritor*, a rubber, < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, grind.] Same as *lithotrite*.

lithotrity (lith′ō-trī-ti), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + L. *tritus*, pp. of *terere*, rub, grind.] The operation of crushing a stone in the bladder by means of an instrument called a lithotrite.

lithotype (lith′ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + τύπος, impression: see *type*.] 1. A kind of stereotype plate produced by lithotypy.—2. A method of printing from lithographic stone in the same manner as from type, the design on the stone being etched deeply enough to admit of the use of the type-press. *E. H. Knight*.

lithotype (lith′ō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lithotyped*, ppr. *lithotyping*. [< *lithotype*, *n.*] To prepare for printing by lithotypy.

lithotypic (lith-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *lithotype* + *-ic*.] Relating to lithotypy; printed by the lithotype process.

lithotypy (lith′ō-tī-pi), *n.* [As *lithotype* + *-y*.] A peculiar process of stereotyping by pressing the types into a soft mold or matrix. On the removal of the types the hollows left by them are filled with a mixture of gum shellac, fine sand, tar, and linseed-oil in a heated state. This mixture when thrown into cold water becomes hard, and forms a plate ready to be printed from. From the sand present in it, it has a stony texture.

lit-house (lit′hous), *n.* A dye-house. [Prov. Eng.]

lithoxyle (li-thok′sil), *n.* [< Gr. λίθος, stone, + ξύλον, wood.] A variety of wood-opal, which retains distinctly the form and texture of the original wood.

lithoxylite (li-thok′si-līt), *n.* [< *lithoxyle* + *-ite*2.] Same as *lithoxyle*.

Lithuanian (lith-ū-ā′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lithuania* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lithuania, or to its people or language.

II. *n.* 1. A member of a race inhabiting Lithuania, formerly an independent country southeast of the Baltic sea, afterward subject to Poland, now included in West Russia.—2. The language of Lithuania. It is one of a branch of Indo-European or Aryan tongues, usually called *Lettic* or *Lettish*, and most nearly allied to Slavic. These languages are spoken in parts of western Russia and eastern Prussia.

Lithuanic (lith-ū-an′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lithuania* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Lithuanian*.

II. *n.* Same as *Lithuanian*, 2; in a wider sense, same as *Lettic*.

lithuria (li-thū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίθος, stone, + οὖρον, urine.] The presence of an abnormal amount of uric acid in the urine.

lithwake (lith′wāk), *a.* [Also dial. *leathwake*; < ME. *lithwayke*, *lythewayke*, < *leothewok*, < AS. *lithowāc*, *lithewāc*, *leothuwāc*, with pliant joints, flexible, < *lith* (pl. *leothu*), a joint, + *wāc*, yielding, weak: see *lith*1 and *weak*.] Limber; flexible; pliable.

lithy (lī′ŦHi or -thi), *a.* [Also dial. *lethy*; < *lithe*1. + *-y*1.] 1. Lithe; easily bent; pliable.

Their *lithie* bodies bound with limits of a shell.
A Herrings Tayle (1598). (*Nares*.)

2. Heavy; warm: applied to the weather. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

lithy-tree (lī′ŦHi-trē), *n.* [So called from its pliable limbs; < *lithy* + *tree*.] The wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*; also, *Rhus caustica*.

litigable (lit′i-ga-bl), *a.* [< ML. *litigabilis*, < L. *litigare*, litigate: see *litigate*.] Capable of being litigated, or made the subject of a suit at law.

litigant (lit′i-gant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *litigant* = Sp. Pg. It. *litigante*, < L. *litigan(t-)s*, ppr. of *litigare*, litigate: see *litigate*.] **I.** *a.* Disposed to litigate; contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit.

II. *n.* One who is a party to a suit at law.

In all the Teutonic bodies of custom except the English and the Lombardic, even when the greatest latitude of seizure is allowed to *litigants* out of Court, some judicial person or body must be applied to before they proceed to extremities. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 284.

litigate (lit′i-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *litigated*, ppr. *litigating*. [< L. *litigatus*, pp. of *litigare*, dispute, quarrel, carry on a suit, < *lis* (*lit-*), strife, dispute, suit, + *agere*, drive, carry on: see *lis*1 and *agent*.] **I.** *intrans.* To carry on a suit by judicial process.

The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, still *litigates* in the same cause. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

II. *trans.* To make the subject of a suit at law; bring before a court of law for decision; prosecute or defend at law, as a right or claim.

It is taken absolutely for granted that there is somewhere a rule of known law which will cover the facts of the dispute now *litigated*. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 31.

litigation (lit-i-gā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *litigatio(n-)*, a dispute, < L. *litigatus*, pp. of *litigare* (> It. *litigare* = Pg. Sp. *litigar*), quarrel, carry on a suit: see *litigate*.] 1. The act or process of litigating or carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity; a judicial contest.

It was a curious coincidence that the great breach between England and Rome should be the result of a *litigation* in a matrimonial suit. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 403.

Nothing quells a spirit of *litigation* like despair of success. *Paley*, Moral Philos., vi. 8.

2. Any dispute or discussion dependent upon evidence for decision. [Rare.]

Whether the "muscular sense" directly yields us knowledge of space is still a matter of *litigation* among psychologists. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 1.

litigator (lit′i-gā-tor), *n.* [< L. *litigator*, < *litigare*, litigate: see *litigate*.] One who litigates.

litigiosity (li-tij-i-os′i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **litigiosita(t-)s*, < *litigiosus*, contentious: see *litigious*.] 1. The character or quality of being litigious; litigiousness.—2. In *Scots law*, a tacit legal prohibition of alienation, to the prejudice of a begun action or diligence the object of which is to attain the possession or to acquire the property of a particular subject, or to attach it in security of debt. *Imp. Dict.*

litigious (li-tij′us), *a.* [< F. *litigieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *litigioso*, < L. *litigiosus*, disputatious, contentious, < *litigium*, strife, dispute, < *litigare*, dispute: see *litigate*.] 1. Inclined to litigate or go to law; given to the practice of bringing lawsuits; fond of litigation; contentious.

A rich *litigious* lord I love to follow,
A lord that builds his happiness on brawlings.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

2. Subject to or dependent upon legal contest; hence, disputable; controvertible; subject to contention: as, *litigious* right.

No fences, parted fields, nor marks nor bounds,
Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 194.

The Governor . . . encouraged me to buy it, saying "that such kind of lands only were lawful here to be bought and sold, and that this was not in the least *litigious*." *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 386).

3. Of or pertaining to litigation; relating to or connected with legal contention.

They view'd the ground of Rome's *litigious* hall;
Once oxen low'd where now the lawyers bawl.
Dryden, Æneid, viii.

I never visit these scenes . . . without a very vehement desire to be disengaged . . . from *litigious* terms.
R. Choate, Addresses, etc., p. 134.

The litigious sophism, a logical puzzle, which runs thus: A law-student agreed to pay his teacher a certain sum if he won his first case. As he never had a case, his teacher sued him for the amount, thinking that if the matter was not decided in his favor in the first instance, he should necessarily win a second process for the same money, because the law-student would then have won his first case. The student, on the other hand, maintained that if the case was decided in his favor, he ought not to be compelled to pay; and if it were decided against him, then by the terms of the contract he should not pay.

litigiously (li-tij′us-li), *adv.* In a litigious or contentious manner.

litigiousness (li-tij′us-nes), *n.* The character of being litigious; a disposition to engage in or carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.

Litiopa (li-tī′ō-pä), *n.* [NL., so called as having a simple aperture, without a spout; irreg. < Gr. λιτός, smooth, plain, simple, + ὀπή, hole, aperture.] The typical genus of *Litiopidæ*. The species are very small. They are oceanic, and attach themselves to gulfweed by glutinous threads.

Litiopidæ (lit-i-op′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Litiopa* + *-idæ*.] A family of tæniоglossate gastropods typified by the genus *Litiopa*; the gulfweed-snails. They are related to the *Rissoidæ* and *Cerithiidæ*, but have filaments developed from the epipodium and operculigerous lobe. The shell is conic, with an entire aperture (whence the name) and a truncated columella. The species are of small size, and live in various seas, chiefly on sargassum.

litiscontestation (lī-tis-kon-tes-tā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *litiscontestation*, < LL. *litis contestatio(n-)*, the formal entering of a suit by calling witnesses: L. *litis*, gen. of *lis*, strife, lawsuit; *contestatio(n-)*, an attesting by witnesses: see *contestation*.] In *Scots law*, the appearance of parties in court to contest their rights.

litispendence† (lī-tis-pen′dens), *n.* [< OF. *litispendence*, < ML. *litis pendentia*, pendency of a suit: L. *litis*, gen. of *lis*, a suit, + ML. *pendentia*, pendency: see *pendency*.] In *law*: (*a*) The time during which a lawsuit is going on. (*b*) A plea that another action is pending.

litmus (lit′mus), *n.* [A corruption of *lacmus*, simulating dial. *lit*, dye: see *lacmus*.] A peculiar coloring matter procured from *Roccella tinctoria* and some other lichens. It is prepared chiefly in Holland by macerating the lichens with a mixture of urine, lime, and potash or soda. As a result of the fermentation, the mass finally becomes blue, when it is removed, is mixed with calcareous matter to give it consistence, and is then allowed to harden in molds. Paper tinged blue by litmus, called *litmus-paper*, is reddened by an acid in the presence of which it is used as a test; its blue color is restored by an alkali. See *archil*. Litmus on rags, or *turnsole* on paper, is a name given to a pigment prepared by steeping rags in the juice of [illegible] and afterward subjecting them to the action of ammonia from urine or stable-manure. The *tournesol en drapeaux* is used especially to color the crust

of certain kinds of Holland cheeses, in order to render them less liable to decay or to attacks of cheese mites. The color of the cloths is blue, but turns red after application to the cheese.—**Litmus-paper.** See above.

Litonotidæ (lit-ō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Litonotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, represented by the genus *Litonotus*, free-swimming, soft and flexible, and of lanceolate or elongate figure. They have a narrow and often highly elastic neck-like anterior prolongation; the entire ventral surface flat and finely ciliated throughout; the dorsal surface smooth and fibrous, and mostly convex; the oral aperture ventral; a series of larger preoral cilia mostly developed in advance of the oral aperture; the pharynx unarmed; and the trichocysts usually abundant.

Litonotus (lit-ō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Wrzesniowski, 1870), < Gr. λίτος, smooth, + νῶτος, back.] The typical genus of *Litonotidæ*. *L. fasciola* inhabits ponds.

litoral, *a.* See *littoral*.

Litoralia (lit-ō-rā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *litoralis*, of or belonging to the sea-shore.] In Fieber's classification, a subsection of aquatic hemipterous insects, including those which are subaquatic.

litotes (lit'ō-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λιτότης, plainness, simplicity, < λιτός, smooth, plain, < λίς, smooth.] In *rhet.*, a figure in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary. Thus, "a citizen of no mean city" means one "of an illustrious city."

litra (lē'trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίτρα, a pound, a silver coin, prob. a dial. var. of L. *libra*, a pound: see *libra*.] A silver coin of Sicily. Compare *decalitron*.

litrameter (li-tram'e-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίτρα, a pound (see *liter*), + μέτρον, a measure (see *meter*).] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

litre[1], *n.* See *liter*.

litre[2] (lē'tėr), *n.* [< F. *litre*, OF. *litre*, *littre*, prob. orig. **listre* (= Pr. *listra* = It. dial. *listra*), a band used in draping a church for a funeral service; prob. orig. a var. of *liste*, a border, band: see *list*[4], *list*[5].] In *her.*, a black band, supposed to represent the knightly belt, charged with the arms of the defunct, and painted on the wall of a church or chapel at the time of the funeral. This variety of the funeral achievement was formerly considered a mark of very high dignity. It is now nearly abandoned.

litre[3] (lit're), *n.* [Chilian.] A small tree of Chili, *Rhus caustica*, with very hard wood, used for axletrees, cogs, and furniture.

Litsea (lit'sē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1789), from the Jap. name of the tree.] A genus of lauraceous trees, rarely shrubs, of the tribe *Litseaceæ*, characterized by dicœcious flowers with usually a four- to six-parted involucre. There are nine, twelve, or an indefinite number of stamens in the three-parted flowers, and six in the two-parted, all having four-celled anthers. The leaves are usually alternate and coriaceous, with a pinnate venation or triple-nerved, and the staminate flowers are generally sessile, while the pistillate are often umbelled. There are about 125 species, natives of tropical and eastern Asia and Australia. *L. dealbata* of Australia, sometimes cultivated in greenhouses, is called *brushland mist tree*.

Litseaceæ (lit-sē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1840), < *Litsea* + *-aceæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Laurineæ*, based on the genus *Litsea*, distinguishable from the tribe *Perseaceæ* by having introrse anthers, and a short dense inflorescence, either subsessile or on a short peduncle. It embraces 9 genera, among which are included some of the most important of the order, such as *Laurus* (the laurel), *Lindera* (the wild allspice), and *Sassafras*.

litster (lit'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *litster*, *littester*, *lytster*, *lyster*, a dyer; < *lit*[2] + *-ster*.] A dyer. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> No madyr welde, or wod no *litestere*
> Ne knew. *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 17.

Litt. D. See *Lit. D.*

litten (lit'en), *n.* [Also *liten;* a dial. var. of *leighton*.] 1. A garden. *Ray.*—2. A churchyard. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

litter (lit'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *littour;* < ME. *liter*, *litere*, *lyter*, *lytere*, *lytier*, < OF. *litiere*, F. *litière* = Pr. *leittiera*, *littiera* = Sp. *litera* = Pg. *liteira* = It. *lettiera* as if **lecticaria* (ML. also *litera*, *literia*, *lectoria*, after OF.), a litter (cf. *lecticarius*, a litter-bearer), < *lectica*, a litter, sedan, < *lectus* (> F. *lit*), a bed; < √ *legh* = E. *lie*[1]: see *lectual*, *lectica*, *lectern*, etc., and *lie*[1]. All the various senses are derived from the primitive sense, a 'bed' or 'couch,' whence 'a portable bed,' 'a bed for animals' (usually of loose straw), etc. It is an error to refer 'litter,' a brood, to Icel. *lātr*, *lāttr*, a place where animals produce their young. The E. word from this source is the dial. *lafter*, *latter*, *lighter*, *lauchter*.]

1. A vehicle consisting of a bed or couch suspended between shafts, and borne by men or horses. It was formerly esteemed as an easy and fashionable method of carriage. Among the Romans the litter

Ancient Roman Litter, preserved in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.

(*lectica*) was borne by slaves set apart for that special service; it was in common use by patricians in the time of Tiberius. In Europe horse-litters were much used before the introduction of coaches.

> Make somowne all thyn oste an thy peple; and whan thei be alle come, do the to be bore in a *lytier*, and so go fight with thyn enmyes; and, wite it verily, thow shalt hem venquise. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

2. A form of hurdle-bed on which a sick or wounded person is conveyed from one point to another, as to a hospital in a city, or to a field-hospital on a battle-field. For this purpose the stretcher or hand-litter is in use, consisting of canvas, about 6½ feet long by 3 feet wide, securely fastened at the sides to two hard-wood poles about 8 feet long, and convenient for rolling up. Horse- and mule-litters of various forms are used in some armies and in American frontier service.

3. A birth or bringing forth of more than one young animal at a time, as of pigs, kittens, rabbits, puppies, etc.

> The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrowed.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 256.
>
> My mother had ij. whelps at one *litter*,
> Both borne in Lent.
> *Marriage of Witt and Wisdome* (1579).

4. A number of young animals brought forth at a birth: used with reference to mammals which regularly give birth to more than one young at once, as the sow, bitch, cat, rabbit, etc., and only slightingly of human beings.—5. Loose straw, hay, or the like, spread on a floor or the ground as bedding for horses, cows, or other animals.

> Gromes palettis shyn fyle and make *litere*,
> ix fote on lengthe with-out diswere.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

6. Waste matter, as shreds, fragments, or the like, scattered about, as on a floor; scattered rubbish; things strewn about in a careless or slovenly manner; clutter.

> Strephon, who found the room was void,
> Stole in, and took a strict survey
> Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift.*

7. A condition of disorder or confusion: as, the room is in a *litter*.—**Indian litter,** an extemporized litter made by attaching three cross-pieces to two stout saplings, by means of notches and cords. The sick or wounded man is laid in his blanket, which is then knotted to the framework. In storms the man is protected by a top made with a blanket stretched over bent twigs.—**To be in litter,** to be in the state of bringing forth young, or of lying in with young, as a sow or a bitch.

> He called me Turmots and arsked what were the price o' pigs. I arsked him, *were* any of his fambly *in litter*.
> *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 116.

litter (lit'ėr), *v.* [< *litter*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To carry in a litter.

> These Pagan ladies were *litter'd* to Campus Martius, ours are coached to Hyde-Park. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 112.

2. To scatter straw, hay, or other similar substance on or over for bedding.

> At last he found a stall where oxen stood, . . .
> But, for his ease, well *littered* was the floor.
> *Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 226.

3. To spread a bed for; supply with litter: usually with *down*.

> I'll see the horse well *littered*.
> *The Suffolk Miracle* (Child's Ballads, I. 221).

4. To make litter of; use for litter.

> Then to their roots
> The light soil gently move, and strew around
> Old leaves or *litter'd* straw, to screen from heat
> The tender infants. *Dodsley*, Agriculture, ii.

5. To bring forth; give birth to: said of mammals which usually produce a number at a birth, as the sow, cat, rabbit, bitch, etc., or slightingly of human beings.

> My father named me Autolycus; who being, as I am, *littered* under Mercury, was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 25.

6. To scatter things over or about in a careless or slovenly manner.

> They found
> The room with volumes *litter'd* round.
> *Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be supplied with a bed or litter for bedding; sleep in litter: as, to *litter* in the straw.

> The inn
> Where he and his horse *littered*.
> *Habington*, Castara, ii.

2. To bring forth a litter of young animals.

> These [dogs] have in this City no particular owners; . . . [the Turks] thinking it neverthelesse a deed of piety to feed, and provide them kennels to *litter* in.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 45.
>
> A horrible desert, . . . where the she-wolf still *littered*.
> *Macaulay.*

litterateur (lit-e-ra-tėr'), *n.* [F., < L. *litterator:* see *literator*.] A literary man; one who is engaged in literary work; one who adopts literature as a profession.

littery (lit'ėr-i), *a.* [< *litter*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Consisting of litter; encumbered or covered with litter.

little (lit'l), *a.* and *n.*; compar. *less*, superl. *least* (rarely, and only in modern obs. or dial. use, *littler*, *littlest*). [< ME. *litel*, *litil*, *lytel*, *litle*, *lutel*, < AS. *lytel*, *litel* = OS. *luttil* = D. *luttel* = MLG. *luttel* = OHG. *luzil*, *luzzil*, MHG. G. dial. *lützel* = (with a diff. base *līt-*, instead of *lut-* as in the preceding forms) Icel. *lītill* = Dan. *lille* = Sw. *lille*, *lilla* = Goth. *leitils*, little; also without the suffix *-el*, ME. *lit*, *lyt*, < AS. *lyt* = OS. *lut* = D. (dim.) *lutje* = LG. *lüt*, dim. *lütje* = Icel. *lītt* (adv.) = Sw. *liten*, *litet* = Dan. *liden*, *lidet*, *lidt* (adv.), little (cf. E. dial. *lite*, < ME. *lite*, *lyte*, abbr. of *litel*, *lytel*, little, etc.); root unknown. The word is connected by Skeat with AS. *lytig*, deceitful (< *lot*, deceit; cf. Goth. *liuts*, deceitful, *lutōn*, betray), as if the sense 'little' in size were derived from the sense of 'little' in spirit, 'mean,' 'base'; but this is improbable in itself, and no such transition or connection of sense appears in AS. use.] **I.** *a.* Not large or much. (*a*) Of small size, bulk, or compass; diminutive, absolutely or relatively: as, a *little* grain of sand; a *little* child or man; the *little* finger.

> Thanne was the place to *litill* for them all,
> Wherefore the Sowdon anon déde ordeyne
> A larger place owt vppon the playn.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1392.
>
> Presumptuous man! the reason wouldst thou know,
> Why form'd so weak, so *little*, and so blind?
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 36.

(*b*) Not large in number; having few constituent members or parts: as, a *little* army or fleet; a *little* city.

> If the household be too *little* for the lamb. Ex. xii. 4.

(*c*) Not much; of small amount, quantity, or degree; restricted; limited: as, a *little* food or drink; *little* joy or happiness; *little* influence.

> O thou of *little* faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?
> Mat. xiv. 31.
>
> There was too much talk . . . and too *little* real work done. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

(*d*) Not of great extent or duration; not long; short in space or time; brief: as, a *little* way or distance; a *little* while.

> Our *little* life
> Is rounded with a sleep.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 157.

(*e*) Not great; small in consideration, dignity, consequence, etc.; petty; inconsiderable; insignificant: as, a *little* office; *little* affairs; a *little* accident.

> I wol yow telle a *litel* thing in prose,
> That oughte lyken you, as I suppose.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 21.
>
> When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes of Israel? 1 Sam. xv. 17.
>
> These considerations have given me a kind of contempt for those who have risen by unworthy ways. I am not ashamed to be *little*, when I see them so infamously great.
> *Dryden*, Ded. of the Third Misc.

Hence—(*f*) Petty in character; mean; narrow; wanting breadth or largeness: as, a *little* soul or mind.

> There are poets *little* enough to envy even a poet-laureat.
> *Gray*, Letters, I. 346.

Little assimilations. See *assimilation*.—**Little casino.** See *casino*.—**Little ease.** See *little-ease*, below.—**Little fever, go, habit, office,** etc. See the nouns.—**Little hours.** See *hour*.—**Little pot,** a pint pot; also, the contents of a pint pot.—**The Little Entrance.** See *entrance*[1].—**The little masters.** See *master*[1].—**Syn.** (*b*) Minute, tiny. (*c*) and (*d*) Scanty, slender, moderate. (*e*) Insignificant, contemptible, weak. See *littleness*.

II. *n.* A small quantity, amount, space, or the like.

> Suche other tymes when we haue *lytle* or nothynge a doyng elles.
> Quoted in *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xxiii.
>
> A *little* that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked. Ps. xxxvi. 16.
>
> Walk you that way,
> Whilst I in zealous meditation stray
> A *little* this way.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 4.

Man wants but *little* here below,
Nor wants that *little* long.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

A little, somewhat; to or in a small degree; to a limited extent; for a short time.

Lenge *a lyttel* with thy lede, I logly biseche.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 614.

Here is her picture: let me see; I think,
If I had such a tire, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of hers:
And yet the painter flattered her *a little*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4, 192.

Pray stay *a little*, my lord. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 63.

By little and little, by slow degrees; gradually.—**In little**, on a small scale; within a small compass; in miniature: as, the history of one's life *in little*.

Those that would make mows at him while my father lived give twenty, forty, fifty, an hundred ducats a-piece for his picture *in little*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 384.

Into little†, very near; almost.

For which we han so sorwed, he and I,
That *into litel* both it hadde us slawe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 884.

Not a little, considerably.—**To make little of**. See *make*[1].

little (lit'l), *adv.* [< ME. *litel, litil, lytel*, etc., < AS. *lytel*, adv., prop. neut. acc. of the adj.: see *little, a.* and *n.*] In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly.

Master, be well war of the screffe of Notynggam,
For he ys *leytell* howr frende.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 22).

How very *little* the world misses anybody!
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 285.

little† (lit'l), *v.* [< ME. *litelen, lytelen, lutelen, lutlen*, < AS. *lytlian*, become or make little, < *lytel*, little: see *little, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become little or less.

His Godhede *luttulde* not theiz he lowe lihte.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

II. *trans.* To make less. Compare *belittle*.

littlebeak (lit'l-bēk), *n.* A brachiopod of the genus *Rhynchonella;* a rhynchonellid.

little-ease (lit'l-ēz), *n.* A state of discomfort or misery; hence, anything that causes uneasiness; specifically, an old name for a punishment causing bodily discomfort or pain, as the stocks or the pillory, or some especially uncomfortable part of a prison, as a very small cell.

Welcome, sweet friend, to liberty of air, . . .
How dost thou brook thy *little-ease* thy trunk?
Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 1.

Was not this fellow's preaching a cause of all the trouble in Israel? was he not worthy to be cast in bocardo or *little-ease?* *Latimer*, Sermons, fol. 105, b. (*Nares.*)

little-endian (lit-l-en'di-an), *n.* [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a member of the Lilliputian party which contended that boiled eggs should be cracked at the little end: opposed to *big-endian.*] One of a set of disputers about trifles. Also used adjectively. See *big-endian.*

little-go (lit'l-gō'), *n.* See *little go*, under *go, n.*

little-gude (lit'l-güd), *n.* The devil. [Scotch.]

little-neck (lit'l-nek), *a.* [So named from a locality on the north coast of Long Island (*Little Neck*), whence these originally came into favor.] A local epithet, noting young, round, hard clams of a size preferred for eating raw. They are simply ungrown quahaugs (*Venus mercenaria* or *Mercenaria violacea*). The epithet is wrongly but very generally supposed to refer to the absence of the long siphon or "neck" which is conspicuous in the common clam, *Mya arenaria*. These young quahaugs are sometimes called *pea-clams*. On the Pacific coast of the United States the name *little-neck* is applied to various edible clams, as *Tapes staminea* and *T. laciniata*, *Chione succincta* and *C. simillima*. See cut under *dimyarian*.

littleness (lit'l-nes), *n.* [< ME. **litelnesse*, < AS. *lytelnys*, < *lytel*, little: see *little* and *-ness.*] The state or quality of being little, in any sense of that word.=**Syn.** *Littleness, Meanness* (see *meanness*); *Smallness, Littleness, Pettiness*, and nouns formed from adjectives given in the list under *little*. *Smallness* and *littleness* are general terms, but the latter is stronger, and generally implies more or less disparagement, but sometimes endearment. *Pettiness* is used in strong disparagement, as of that which is beneath consideration; it characterizes a mind that busies itself with insignificant or trifling things.

littleship†, *n.* [ME.**lutleschip, lotleschipe;* < *little* + *-ship.*] Littleness; smallness.

Hou thi fairnisse is bi-spit;
Hou thi swetnisse is i-betin and ipit;
Hou thi *lotleschipe* to scharp detz is of set.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 240.

littlest (lit'l-est), *a.* The regularly formed superlative of *little;* least.

littleworth (lit'l-wėrth), *a.* and *n.* [< *little* + *worth, a.*] **I.** *a.* Of little or no value; worthless; of a bad character; destitute of moral principle. [Rare or archaic.]

He returned for answer that he would not come to a stranger. He defended himself by saying "He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him a *littleworth* person." *Boswell.*

II. *n.* A worthless fellow; a blackguard.

littoral (lit'ō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [Also sometimes *litoral;* = F. *littoral* = Pg. Sp. *litoral* = It. *litorale*, < L. *litoralis*, belonging to the sea-shore, < *litus* (*litor-*), sea-shore, coast, shore of a lake, bank of a river.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a shore, as of the sea or a great lake; frequenting or living near the shore: as, *littoral* trade; *littoral* fishes or vegetation.—**2.** Situated or bordering on a shore: as, the *Littoral* Provinces (Litorale or Küstenland), a division of Austria on the east coast of the Adriatic.—**Littoral cordon.** See *cordon.*—**Littoral rocks**, rocks which have been laid down in the littoral zone, or within the range of influence of tides and breakers. Deposits thus formed consist chiefly of coarse materials, while those formed in deep water, or *thalassic rocks*, are fine-grained and often largely calcareous in character.—**Littoral zone**, the interval on a sea-coast between high- and low-water mark.

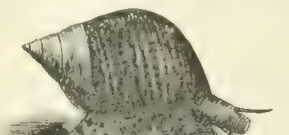
II. *n.* A littoral tract or region; the part of a country lying along the coast.

In the towns of the Albanian *littoral* Italian is the language of civilized intercommunication.
A. J. Evans, Illyrian Letters, p. 139.

Littorella (lit-ō-rel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), so called in ref. to the place of growth, < L. *litus* (*litor-*), the sea-shore: see *littoral.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Plantaginaceæ*, distinguished from *Plantago* by the one-celled ovary. See *shoreweed.*

Littorina (lit-ō-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *litus* (*litor-*), sea-shore: see *littoral.*] The typical genus of *Littorinidæ*. *L. litorea* is the common periwinkle of Europe, which has recently become abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is used for food in some countries. In England several hundred tons are used annually. *L. rudis* is another species common to both continents. *L. palliata* of the New England coast is common on rocky shores, where it creeps over rockweed and eel-grass. It is very variable in color, either plain or marked with white, green, or brown. Further south a larger and sharper-pointed species, *L. irrorata*, is abundant. The generic name has been much more comprehensive than it is now, various species formerly included being now referred to other genera. Also written *Litorina*.

Littorinidæ (lit-ō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Littorina* + *-idæ.*] A family of holostomatous taenioglossate gastropods; the periwinkles or sea-snails. As generally understood, they have a wide, short snout, long tentacles, eyes at the external bases of the tentacles, and a radula with nearly uniform lateral and marginal teeth. The shell is conic or subglobose, with a roundish aperture and a spiral corneous operculum. They are mostly of maritime habitat, and generally live between or near tide-levels, attached to rocks or stones. The family is now much restricted by the exclusion of several genera formerly included.



Littorina litorea, natural size.

Littré's glands. See *gland.*

littress (lit'res), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A smooth kind of cartridge-paper used in the manufacture of cards. *E. H. Knight.*

Lituacea† (lit-ū-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1818), < *Lituus* + *-acea.*] A family referred to the cephalopods, and composed of *Spirula* as well as of certain foraminifers supposed to be related to that genus.

lituary†, *n.* An obsolete form of *electuary.*

lituate (lit'ū-āt), *a.* [< NL. *lituatus*, < L. *lituus*, an augur's staff, a trumpet: see *lituus.*] In *bot.*, forked, with the points turned outward.

litui, *n.* Plural of *lituus.*

lituiform (lit'ū-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lituus*, an augur's staff, a trumpet (see *lituus*), + *forma*, shape.] Curved like a lituus.

lituite (lit'ū-īt), *n.* [< NL. *Lituites*, q. v.] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Lituites.*

Lituites (lit-ū-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *lituus*, an augur's staff: see *lituus.*] The typical genus of *Lituitidæ*. There are several species of Silurian age.

Lituitidæ (lit-ū-it'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lituites* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Lituites*, containing the lituites, now generally associated with *Nautilidæ*.

Lituola (li-tū'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *lituus*, an augur's staff, a trumpet: see *lituus.*] The typical genus of *Lituolidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1804.

Lituolidæ (lit-ū-ol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lituola* + *-idæ.*] A family of imperforate *Foraminifera*, with the test arenaceous and usually regular in contour, the septation of the polythalamous forms often imperfect, and the chambers frequently labyrinthic. It comprises sandy isomorphs of the simple porcellaneous and hyaline types, together with some related species. *Lituacea, Lituitæ, Lituolacea*, and *Lituolea* of the old authors are inexact synonyms, embracing not only the foraminiferous *Lituolidæ*, but some cephalopods, as *Spirula*.

Lituolidea (lit″ū-ō-lid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Lituolidæ.*] The family *Lituolidæ*, advanced to the rank of an order of imperforate foraminifers.

lituolidean (lit″ū-ō-lid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < *Lituolidea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Lituoline, in a broad sense; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lituolidea.*

II. *n.* One of the *Lituolidæ.*

Lituolina (lit″ū-ō-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lituola* + *-ina*[2].] A group of *Lituolidea* represented by the genus *Lituola* and its immediate congeners, having the test composed of coarse sand-grains, rough outside and often labyrinthic.

Lituolinæ (lit″ū-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lituola* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Lituolidæ*, with test composed of coarse sand-grains.

lituoline (lit'ū-ō-lin), *a.* [< *Lituola* + *-ine*[1].] Having the characters of the genus *Lituola;* being or resembling one of the *Lituolidæ.*

lituolite (lit'ū-ō-līt), *n.* [< L. as if **lituolus*, dim. of *lituus*, a trumpet, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil lituoline foraminifer: so named from the shape. Lituolites are of microscopic size, and abound in the Cretaceous.

litura (li-tū'rä), *n.*; pl. *lituræ* (-rē). [NL., < L. *litura*, a smearing, erasure, blot, blur, < *linere*, pp. *litus*, smear, rub: see *liniment.*] In *entom.*, an ill-defined and somewhat obscure spot, growing paler or fading into the ground-color at one end, as if daubed or blotted.

liturate (lit'ū-rāt), *a.* [< LL. *lituratus*, pp. of *liturare*, rub out, erase, < L. *litura*, a smearing, erasure: see *litura.*] **1.** In *bot.*, having spots formed by the abrasion of the surface: said of a plant.—**2.** In *entom.*, marked with lituræ or indeterminate spots growing paler at one end.

liturge (li-tėrj'), *n.* [< LL. *liturgus*, < Gr. λειτουργός, a public servant, a minister, a Jewish or Christian priest: see *liturgy.*] **1.** A liturgist; a Jewish priest as offering sacrifice, or a Christian priest as celebrating the eucharist or liturgy.—**2.** A leader in public worship; an officiating clergyman, especially one leading in the use of a fixed or prescribed liturgy.

liturgic (li-tėr'jik), *a.* [< LGr. λειτουργικός, ministering (in the Septuagint, pertaining to the temple service), < Gr. λειτουργία, liturgy: see *liturgy.*] Same as *liturgical.*

liturgical (li-tėr'ji-kal), *a.* [< *liturgic* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a liturgy, in the ancient Greek sense of that word. See *liturgy*, 1.—**2.** Of or pertaining to sacrificial or eucharistic worship; in a wider sense, used in, prepared for, or pertaining to worship or religious ceremonies in general. All services of public worship have sometimes been called liturgical.—**3.** Specifically, pertaining to or employing a fixed or prescribed liturgy, or pertaining to public worship conducted in accordance with such a liturgy.—**4.** Noting a part of a public religious exercise that is explicitly directed to the deity rather than to the worshiper: opposed to *didactic* or *homiletic*.—**Liturgical colors.** See *color.*—**Liturgical fan.** See *flabellum*[1].

liturgically (li-tėr'ji-kal-i), *adv.* In a liturgical manner; as a form of public worship.

It is . . . proper that a portion of [the Bible] should be daily used *liturgically* in the public schools.
T. Hill, True Order of Studies, p. 143.

liturgics (li-tėr'jiks), *n.* [Pl. of *liturgic:* see *-ics.*] **1.** The science or art of conducting public worship. Liturgics, as a branch of pastoral theology, is coordinate with poimenics, catechetics, and homiletics, though in strictness it may be made to include the last.

2. Specifically, the science of liturgies—that is, of orders of public worship; liturgiology. It comprises the history of the origin of liturgical formulæ and of their combination with one another into liturgies, and the art of using such formulæ in conformity with custom or ecclesiastical rule.

liturgiologist (li-tėr-ji-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *liturgiology* + *-ist.*] One versed in liturgiology; a specialist in the study of liturgies.

Minute peculiarities, which would be of interest to professed *liturgiologists*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 708.

liturgiology (li-tėr-ji-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. λειτουργία, liturgy, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, say: see *-ology.*] The science or systematic study of appointed forms of public worship, especially of the ancient forms for the celebration of the eucharist. See *liturgy.*

liturgist (lit'ėr-jist), *n.* [< *liturgy* + *-ist.*] **1.** A leader in public worship; a liturge.—**2.** An authority on liturgies; a liturgiologist.—**3.** One who uses or favors the use of a liturgy.

liturgy (lit'ėr-ji), *n.*; pl. *liturgies* (-jiz). [Formerly *liturgie*; < OF. *liturgie, lyturgie*, F. *liturgie* = Sp. *liturgia* = It. *liturgia*, < ML. *liturgia*, < Gr. λειτουργία, also ἐργουργία, public service, a public office or duty (see def. 1), any service, esp. eccles. the service or ministry of priests, public worship: in a restricted sense, the eucharist, < λειτουργός, a public servant, a minister, eccles. a priest, < λεῖτος, λητός, also λητός, λητός, and λάϊτος, λαϊτός (rare), public (< λαός, λεώς, people), + ἔργον, do, work, > ἔργον = E. *work*: see *work*.]

1. In ancient Greece, particularly at Athens, a form of personal service to the state which citizens possessing property to a certain amount were bound, when called upon, to perform at their own cost. These liturgies were *ordinary*, including the presentation of dramatic performances, musical and poetic contests, etc., the celebration of some festivals, and other public functions entailing expense upon the incumbent; or *extraordinary*, as the fitting out of a trireme in case of war.

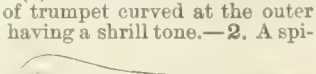
2. A form or method of conducting public worship; an appointed form for the words and acts used in the rites and ceremonies of the Christian church. The word denotes especially an appointed form for the holy communion, the hours or daily prayer, litanies, baptism, confirmation, marriage, burial, penance, visitation and unction of the sick or dying, ordinations, and other offices such as are contained in the Missal, Breviary, Ritual, Pontifical, Euchologion, Horologion, etc., of the Roman Catholic and the Greek Church, or united in one volume in the Anglican Book of Common Prayer. Liturgies seem to have originated partly in the inheritance or adoption of Jewish forms of worship and their adaptation to Christian purposes. The Book of Psalms, especially as containing inspired prayers, praises, thanksgivings, etc., furnished a large amount of liturgical material. On the other hand, the forms given by Christ, such as the Lord's Prayer, the words of institution in the eucharist, the baptismal formula, etc., became centers of development for the new and distinctively Christian parts of the offices.

3. Specifically, in *liturgiology*, and as the name most frequently used in the Greek Church, the form of service used in the celebration of the eucharist, or that service itself. In this last sense Latin and Roman Catholic writers generally prefer the word *mass*. An account of primitive Christian liturgical worship is given by Justin Martyr (in the middle of the second century A. D.), and this agrees with the Clementine Liturgy, a form referable to about A. D. 250, and so called because incorporated in the Apostolical Constitutions, a compilation attributed to St. Clement of Rome. Five great groups or families of liturgies are recognized, each of which can be referred to a single original liturgy represented by one or more direct derivatives still existing. They are: (1) The *Liturgy of St. James* (or *of Jerusalem*), also called the *Hierosolymitan Liturgy*, the Greek form of which has been somewhat modified by that of St. Chrysostom; it exists also in a Syriac Jacobite form, with numerous derivatives. From its Greek form came the Greek *Liturgy of St. Basil* (of Cappadocia), and from this the *Liturgy of St. Chrysostom* on the one hand and the *Armenian Liturgy* on the other. The liturgies of St. Basil and St. Chrysostom together with the *Liturgy of the Presanctified* (see below), are known as *Liturgies of Constantinople*, and are almost exclusively used at the present day by the whole Greek Church. (2) The *Liturgy of St. Mark* (or *of Alexandria*), the original Catholic or Greek form of which has been influenced by that of Constantinople. It is used also to the present day in a Coptic (Egyptian Monophysite) form named after St. Cyril. The Copts, however, use as their principal liturgy one named after St. Basil, different from that of the same name in the first group. The Ethiopian (that is, Abyssinian) forms belong to this group. (3) The *Liturgy of SS. Adæus and Maris* (or *of Edessa*), also known as the *Liturgy of the Apostles*. It is a very ancient orthodox liturgy, and is the original of the East Syrian group. It is often called *Nestorian*, because used by Nestorians, and because the ancient Malabar and other Nestorian liturgies are derived from it. (4) The *Liturgy of St. Peter* (or *of Rome*), the earliest extant forms of which are the Gelasian and Gregorian Sacramentaries. It is the principal liturgy of the Roman or Petrine group, and has almost entirely supplanted all the liturgies in the Latin language — that is, those in this and the next group. Allied but independent forms are the *Ambrosian Liturgy*, which is that of the archdiocese of Milan, still sometimes used, and the liturgies or uses of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval English Church, of which the most important was the *Use of Sarum*. These medieval English uses are the sources of the Communion Office in the successive revisions of the Anglican Prayer-book. The Nonjurors' office of 1718 and the Scottish office of 1764 were, however, largely conformed to the Liturgy of St. James, and from these the American office derives its prayer of consecration. (5) The *Liturgy of St. Paul* (or *of St. John*), also called the *Liturgy of Ephesus*, is the inferred original of the so-called *Ephesine Liturgies*, these names being not historical or traditional, but the generally accepted result of scientific combination. These liturgies are also called *Gallican* or *Hispano-Gallican*, and are the forms, Latin in language, anciently used in Britain, Gaul, and Spain, and traced through the church at Lyons to Ephesus. The varieties used in Gaul have been supplanted since the time of Charlemagne by the Roman form, which has also been substituted since the eleventh century for the ancient liturgy of Spain, known as the *Mozarabic*. This last, however, as revived at the beginning of the sixteenth century by Cardinal Ximenes, is still used in three or four chapels or churches, but with some assimilation to the Roman rite. — **Liturgy or Mass of the Presanctified**, an office with a communion (the elements having been consecrated at a previous celebration), but no consecration, and therefore not a liturgy or mass in the strict sense of these words. Such a service (containing parts of the Liturgy of St. Chrysostom) is said in the Greek Church throughout Lent except on Saturdays, Sundays, and the Feast of the Annunciation. In the Roman Catholic Church the rite is confined to Good Friday.

litus (lī'tus), *n.* [ML., also *letus, lætus*; AS. *læt*: see *læt*.] In *old Saxon law*, a member of the third order in the nation, the first being the *nobilis*, and the second the *ingenuus*, corresponding to the *eorl*, the *ceorl*, and the *læt* of the Kentish laws.

The *litus* appears to be distinctly recognized as a member of the nation. . . . Instead of being a mere dependent with no political rights, the remnant of a conquered alien people, he is free in relation to every one but his lord, and simply unfree as cultivating land of which he is not the owner. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 22.

lituus (lit'ū-us), *n.*; pl. *litui* (-ī). [L., an augur's staff, a trumpet; supposed to be of Etruscan origin, meaning 'crooked.'] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A staff with a recurved or crooked top, used by the augurs in quartering the heavens; an augural wand. (*b*) An instrument of martial music; a kind of trumpet curved at the outer extremity, and having a shrill tone. — **2.** A spiral of which the characteristic property is that the squares of any two radii vectores are reciprocally proportional to the angles which they respectively make with a certain line which is given in position and which is an asymptote to the spiral. This name was given by Cotes (died 1716). — **3.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of cephalopods: same as *Spirula*. *Bruguière*, 1792. (*b*) A genus of gastropods: same as *Cyclostoma*. *Martyn*, 1784.


Lituus.

liunt, *n.* A Middle English form of *lion*.

livable (liv'a-bl), *a.* [Also *liveable*; < *live*[1] + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being lived, or of being spent or passed in more or less content. [Rare.]

Life at the moment was *livable* without it [human intercourse], for there was no bar between her and her lover. *Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 333.

2. Capable of being lived in; fit for residence. [Rare.]

They were quite *liveable* quarters. *M. Collins*, The Ivory Gate, i. 194.

I doubt if there was ever anywhere a *livable* house . . . that was not the creation of a refined woman. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 875.

live[1] (liv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lived*, ppr. *living*. [< ME. *liven, livien, luvien, libben*, < AS. *lifian, lyfian, leofian, libban* (pret. *lifode*) = OS. *libbian* = OFries. *leva, liva, libba* = D. MLG. LG. *leven* = OHG. *lebēn*, MHG. G. *leben* = Icel. *lifa* = Dan. *leve* = Sw. *lefva* = Goth. *liban* (pret. *libaida*), live, in Icel. also remain, be left (cf. Goth. *af-lifnan*, be left); a secondary verb, from the stem of AS. **līfan* (in comp. *belīfan* = OS. *bilībhan* = OFries. *bilīva* = D. *blijven* = OHG. *bilīban*, MHG. *belīben, blīben* = Dan. *blive* = Sw. *blifva*), remain, be left, whence also ult. AS. *līf*, life, *lāfan*, leave, *lāf*, what is left: see *life*, *leave*[1], *lave*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To continue in being; remain or be kept alive; not to die, perish, or be destroyed: said of both animate and inanimate things, corporeal or incorporeal.

The trespass still doth *live*, albee the person dye. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 28.

Methinks the truth should *live* from age to age. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1. 76.

The Skiff was much overloaden, and would scarce haue *liued* in that extreame tempest had she beene empty. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 217.

If I *live* till May come twelvemonth, you are sure of me again. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 273.

In the upper church also, the columns of the elder building have . . . *lived* through all repairs. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 62.

2. To have life; possess organic vitality; be capable of performing vital functions: said of animals and plants.

In that See of Libye is no Fissche: for thei mowe not *lyve* ne dure, for the gret hete of the Sonne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 144.

What man is he that *liveth*, and shall not see death? Ps. lxxxix. 48.

Take not away the life you cannot give;
For all things have an equal right to *live*.
Dryden, Pythag. Philos., l. 706.

The bones of some vast bulk that *lived* and roar'd
Before man was. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

3. To use or pass life; direct the course of one's life; regulate one's manner of existing: as, to *live* well or ill, in either a physical or a moral sense.

Ensaumple suthly forto gif
To tham that in his law wald *lif*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

To be a Christian was not to fight for the Faith, but to *live* by it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Unblemished let me *live*, or die unknown.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 523.

True men who love me still, for whom I *live*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Hence, used absolutely — **4.** To make full use of life or its opportunities; get the greatest advantage or enjoyment from existence.

He who, secure within, can say,
To-morrow, do thy worst, for I have *lived* to-day.
Dryden, Imit. of Horace's Odes, III. xxix. 65.

Live while you live, the epicure would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day;
Live while you live, the sacred preacher cries,
And give to God each moment as it flies.
Doddridge, Epigram on his Family Arms.

Of him [Charles XII. of Sweden] we may say that he led a life more remote from death, and in fact *lived* more, than any other man. *Emerson*, Courage.

5. To abide; have or make an abiding-place; dwell or reside; have place: as, to *live* in a town; to *live* with one's parents.

There was one Anna, a prophetess: . . . she was of a great age, and had *lived* with an husband seven years from her virginity. Luke ii. 36.

The tears *live* in an onion that should water this sorrow. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 176.

It is certainly a very happy temper to be able to *live* with all kinds of dispositions. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 386.

A horror *lived* about the tarn, and clave
Like its own mists to all the mountain side.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. To have means of subsistence; receive or procure a maintenance; get a livelihood: as, to *live* on one's income.

They which preach the gospel should *live* of the gospel. 1 Cor. ix. 14.

Vio. Dost thou *live* by thy tabor?
Clo. No, sir, I live by the church.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 2.

No ill men,
That *live* by violence and strong oppression,
Come thither. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 2.

7. To feed; subsist; be nourished: with *by* before the means or method, and *on* or *upon* (sometimes *with*) before the material: as, cattle *live on* grass and grain; to *live on* the fat of the land.

It behovethe Men to bere Vitaile with hem that schalle duren hem in the Desertes, and other necessaries for to *lyve by*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 58.

I had rather *live*
With cheese and garlic in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates and have him talk to me
In any summer-house in Christendom.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 161.

Sell their presented partridges and fruits,
And humbly *live on* rabbits and on roots.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 52.

I speak the truth as I *live by* bread!
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

8. In *Scrip.*, to have spiritual life, either here or hereafter; exist or be sustained spiritually.

The just shall *live* by faith. Gal. iii. 11.

Forgive my grief for one removed; . . .
I trust he *lives* in thee, and there
I find him worthier to be loved.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.

Living at heck and manger. See *heck*[1]. — **To live and look**†, to live: a pleonastic phrase.

Ac yf ich may *lyue and loke* ich shal go lerne bettere. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 57.

To live but and ben. See *ben*[1], *n.* — **To live by one's fingers' ends.** See *finger*. — **To live by one's hands.** See *hand*. **To live fast.** See *fast*[2]. — **To live in a glass house.** See *glass*. — **To live in clover.** See *clover*. **To live like fighting-cocks.** See *fighting-cock*. — **To live on the cross.** See *cross*[1]. — **To live out**, to be away from home in domestic service. [Colloq. and local, U. S.]

She came to this city, and *lived out* as a cook. *New York Tribune*, quoted in Bartlett.

She has never *lived out* before. *Mrs. Terhune*, The Hidden Path, p. 78.

To live under, to be tenant to. — **To live under canvas.** See *canvas*. — **To live up to**, to order one's life in accordance with; not live below the standard of: as, to *live up to* one's theories.

Editors of mortals alone *live up to* the apostolic injunction, and, forgetting the things that are behind, ever press forward to those which are before. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 655

=**Syn.** 5. *Sojourn, Continue*, etc. See *abide*[1].

II. *trans.* **1.** To continue in constantly or habitually; pass; spend: as, to *live* a life of ease.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise . . .
To scorn delights, and *live* laborious days.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 72.

But let me *live* my life. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

2. To act habitually in conformity to.

It is not enough to say prayers, unless they *live* them too. *Parker*.

To live down, to live so as to disprove; efface or remove by one's subsequent conduct the effects of (a calumny, grief, or mistake).

Leaving her husband to ponder how she and he had each *lived* their sorrow *down*. *Jeaffreson*, Live it Down, ii.

Write down that rubbish you can't — *live* it *down* you may. *Bulwer*, My Novel, i. 7.

To live out, to continue alive through or to the end of: as, to *live out* a war or a term of office; he *lived out* the century.

live[2] (liv), *a.* [By apheresis from *alive*, orig. *on life* (ME. *on live*): see *alive*. As now used *alive* is retained in the orig. predicate use, while *live* is exclusively employed in the attributive use.] **1.** Being in life; living; animate; not dead: as, a *live* animal or plant.

> The juice of it, on sleeping eye-lids laid,
> Will make a man or woman madly dote
> Upon the next *live* creature that it sees.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 172.

2. Lively; animated; alert; energetic; not listless or inert: as, a *live* preacher; a *live* book. [U. S.]

> We aim first of all to make a *live* newspaper — to give everything in this region that people want, briefly, intelligently, succinctly stated. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 97.

3. Manifesting life or energy; acting as if with living force; effective; operative; ready for immediate use or work; under pressure, as of steam: as, a *live* machine; *live* steam, etc. See phrases below.

> In that dreary solitude, so far from this *live* and warm world, he took up his winter quarters.
> *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 33.

4. Glowing; vivid: as, a *live* coal.

> Then flew one of the seraphims unto me, having a *live* coal in his hand, which he had taken with the tongs from off the altar. Isa. vi. 6.
>
> Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom
> Shoots, less and less, the *live* carnation round.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 963.
>
> There is such a *live* sparkle on the water.
> *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport, p. 199.

5. Fresh; not stale or impure.

> But his essences turned the *live* air sick.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

6. Of present use or interest; not effete, obsolete, or out of date; subject to present or prospective need: as, the *live* topics of the day; *live* matter (in a printing-office).—**Live anatomy**†, vivisection. **Live axle,** a driving-axle.—**Live bait,** a living worm, minnow, etc., used by anglers for fish-bait.—**Live blood.** Same as *life-blood*, 3.—**Live feathers,** feathers taken from the living fowl. They are stronger and more elastic than those from dead birds.—**Live circuit,** a circuit through which an electric current is flowing. Also called *live wire*.—**Live gang.** Same as *live saw*.—**Live hair,** hair from a living animal.

> A narrow Lane, where Money for old Books was writ upon some part or other of every Shop, as surely as Money for *Live Hair* upon a Barber's Window.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 143.

Live lever, that one of a pair of brake-levers to which the brake-power is first applied, the other being called the *dead lever*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Live matter.** See *matter*.—**Live ring,** a gang of wheels traveling on a circular track, used under a swing-bridge, a railway turn-table, an observatory-dome, or the like.—**Live saw,** a gang-saw adapted for cutting entirely through logs without previous slabbing.—**Live shell,** in *gun.*, a shell which has been loaded and fused ready for firing, or one which, after being fired, has not yet exploded.

> A sepoy who, with several others, was hiding in a room from which they were only driven by *live shells*.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 312.

Live steam, steam fresh from the boiler and at full pressure, as distinguished from *dead steam* or *exhaust steam*.—**Live stock,** domestic animals collectively; particularly, the stock of animals kept for use or profit, as horses, cattle, sheep, or swine.—**Live wire.** Same as *live circuit*.

live[3]†, *n.* A Middle English oblique form of *life*, still existing in *alive* and *livelong*[1].

liveable, *a.* Another spelling of *livable*.

live-box (līv'boks), *n.* **1.** A box in which fish are kept alive.—**2.** A cell in which living objects are confined for microscopical observation.

live-center (līv'sen″tėr), *n.* See *center*[1], 5.

lived (līvd), *a.* [< *life* + *-ed*[2].] Having a life; existing: used in composition: as, long-*lived*; short-*lived*.

> Who, sending their sonnes to atteine knowledge, find them little better learned, but a great deal worse *liued*, then when they went. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 141.
>
> And burn the long-*lived* phœnix in her blood.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xix.

live-for-ever (liv'fôr-ev'ėr), *n.* A plant, the orpine, *Sedum Telephium*. [U. S.]

live-head (līv'hed), *n.* In a lathe, the moving head-stock which contains the live-spindle.

livelesst, *a.* An obsolete form of *lifeless*.

livelihead[1]† (līv'li-hed), *n.* [Var. of *livelihood*[1].] Liveliness; animation; living force.

> Whom when as Turpin saw so loosely layd,
> He weened well that he in deed was dead, . . .
> But, when he nigh approcht, he mote aread
> Plaine signes in him of life and *livelihead*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 20.

livelihead[2]† (līv'li-hed), *n.* [Var. of *livelihood*[2], for orig. *lifelode*.] Way of life; living.

> Full little weenest thou what sorrowes are
> Left thee for porcion of thy *livelihed*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 2.

livelihood[1]† (līv'li-hůd), *n.* [Also *livelihead*, < ME. *lyvelihced* (= Sw. *liflighet* = Dan. *livlighed*); < *lively* + *-hood*.] Liveliness; cheerfulness.

> The tyranny of her sorrows takes all *livelihood* from her cheek. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 58.

livelihood[2] (līv'li-hůd), *n.* [A corruption of *lifelode*, simulating *lively* + *-hood*: see *lifelode*.] Way of life; living; means of maintaining life; support of life; maintenance; the occupation which furnishes means of support.

> Of human necessity the very primal shape is that which regards our *livelihood*. *De Quincey*, Plato.

—**Syn.** *Support, Subsistence*, etc. See *living*.

livelily (līv'li-li), *adv.* [< *lively* + *-ly*[2].] In a lively manner; briskly; vigorously. [Rare.]

> *Livelily* expressing the hollowness of a day's pleasuring.
> *Lamb*, Elia, p. 323.

liveliness (līv'li-nes), *n.* [< *lively* + *ness*.] The quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; vivacity; animation; spirit; briskness; activity; effervescence.—**Syn.** *Life, Vivacity*, etc. See *animation*.

livelodet, *n.* A variant of *lifelode*.

livelong[1] (liv'lông), *a.* [< ME. **livelong*, *lefelong*, var. of *lifelong*, < *life*, *n.*, + *long*[1], *a.* The word is now generally regarded as < *live*[1], *v.*, + *long*[1], *adv.*, and so pronounced.] **1**†. Being as long as life; having a long life; that lives or endures long; lasting; durable.

> Thou, in our wonder and astonishment,
> Hast built thyself a *live-long* monument.
> *Milton*, Epitaph on Shakspeare.

2. Continuing or seeming to continue long; passing slowly; tedious.

> She seid, Thomas, thou likes thi play,
> What byrde in boure may dwel with the?
> Thou marris me here this *lefe-long* day,
> I pray the, Thomas, let me be!
> *True Thomas*, MS. Cantab. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> The obscure bird
> Clamour'd the *livelong* night.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 65.

livelong[2] (liv'lông), *n.* [< *live*[1], *v.*, + *long*[1], *adv.*] A plant, *Sedum Telephium;* live-for-ever.—**Jersey livelong,** the Jersey cudweed, *Gnaphalium luteo-album*.

lively (līv'li), *a.* [< ME. *lyvely, lifly, lyfly*, < AS. *līflīc*, living, vital (= Sw. *liflig* = Dan. *livlig*), < *līf*, life, + *-līc*: see *life* and *-ly*[1]. Cf. *lifelike*.] **1.** Living; endowed with or manifesting life; hence, from a living source; life-given. [Rare or obsolete.]

> Ye also, as *lively* stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood. 1 Pet. ii. 5.
>
> Why should he live, now Nature bankrupt is,
> Beggar'd of blood to blush through *lively* veins?
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxvii.

2. Lifelike; representing or resembling life or reality; real; vivid; forcible: as, a *lively* imitation of nature.

> His little son into his bosom creeps,
> The *lively* picture of his father's face.
> *P. Fletcher*, quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 177.
>
> With such perplexity of mind
> As dreams too *lively* leave behind.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, ii.

3. Full of life or energy; active; vigorous; vivacious; brisk; alert: applied to persons or things: as, a *lively* child; *lively* faith.

> But mine enemies are *lively*, and they are strong.
> Ps. xxxviii. 19.
>
> To regain an old friend was well; to be rid of a new friend who had grown insupportable was a matter of yet *livelier* rejoicing. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 311.

4. Animated; spirited; sprightly; gay: as, a *lively* dance; *lively* conversation.

> Formed by thy converse, happily to steer
> From grave to gay, from *lively* to severe.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 380.

5. Fresh; vivid; bright: said of colors and tints.

> Beside him rode Hippolita the queen,
> And Emily attir'd in *lively* green.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., ii. 228.

6. Riding the sea buoyantly: said of a ship or boat.

lively (līv'li), *adv.* [< ME. *lyvely, lifly*, < AS. *līflīce*, vitally, < *līflīc*, living, vital: see *lively*, *a.*] **1.** In a lifelike manner; with the appearance of reality; semblably.

> Wel couthe he peynte *lyfly* that it wroughte,
> With many a florin he the hewes boughte.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1229.

2. With life or animation; energetically; vigorously; briskly: as, to act *lively*.

> Lokys now *lyuely!* what list you to do?
> To melle in this mater, or to meue ferre?
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3184.
>
> They brought their men to the slough, who, discharging *lively* almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them. *Sir J. Hayward.*

liven (lī'vn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *lifen*; < *life* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *enliven*.] To put life into; enliven; make more brisk; rouse: generally with *up:* as, to *liven up* a fire, or a despondent person. [Colloq. or rare.]

live-oak (līv'ōk'), *n.* An American oak, *Quercus virens*. It is abundant, within short distances of the coast, from southern Virginia to Texas, extending into Mexico, and is also found in Costa Rica. It is a slow-growing evergreen, 50 or 60 feet high. The leaves are commonly entire, with the upper side smooth and shining. Its wood is extremely heavy, hard, strong, fine-grained, and durable, and of great economic value, being especially prized for ship-building. The name is also applied to several other evergreen species of the Pacific slope: *Q. chrysolepis*, also called *maul-oak* and *Valparaiso oak;* the less important *Q. Wislizeni;* and the coast live-oak, *Q. agrifolia*, also called *encino*, a large tree of southern California. **Live-Oak State,** the State of Florida.

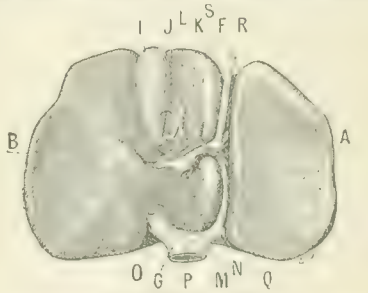
liver[1] (liv'ėr), *n.* [< *live*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who lives or has life; one who continues to live.

> And try if life be worth the *liver's* care.
> *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

2. One who resides; a resident; a dweller: as, a *liver* in Glasgow.—**3.** One who lives in a certain manner, the manner being expressed by an adjective: as, a good or evil *liver*, a fast *liver*, a loose *liver* (that is, a person of good or evil, fast, or loose habits); a good *liver*, a hearty *liver* (one addicted to good living or high feeding).

> A wicked *liver* may be reclaimed, and prove an honest man. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 383.
>
> Were any bounteous, merciful,
> Truth-speaking, brave, good *livers*, them we enrolled
> Among us. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

liver[2] (liv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *liver*, < AS. *lifer* = D. *lever* = MLG. *lever* = OHG. *libara, lebara, lebera, lepera*, MHG. *lebere*, G. *leber* = Icel. *lifr* = Dan. *lever* = Sw. *lefver*, liver. Cf. Russ. *liverŭ*, the pluck of animals. Attempts have been made to identify *liver*, through the assumed earlier stems **lik*, **lyēk*, with L. *jecur* = Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*) = Skt. *yakrit*, liver, the medial Teut. labial (*v*), in this view, having been developed from an orig. guttural (*h*). A similar change appears in the history of *four, five*, and prob. *eleven* and *twelve*, as well as in *wolf*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a large gland, secreting bile and performing other important metabolic functions, situated in the upper part of the abdominal cavity on the right side. The human liver lies beneath the diaphragm, and weighs 50 or 60 ounces. It presents a large right- and a smaller left-hand lobe, and on the under surface are distinguished a quadrate lobe, a caudate lobe, and a lobus Spigelii. The gall-bladder lies in a fissure on its under side. The liver is supplied with blood by the portal vein and the hepatic artery, and discharges it by the hepatic veins. The bile is conveyed away by the bile-ducts, which unite to form the hepatic duct. There are five fissures: the *longitudinal*, which separates the right and left lobes, and contains the round ligament; the *venous*, the continuation of the former backward, containing the remains of the ductus venosus; the *canal*, for the inferior vena cava or postcaval vein; the *portal* or *transverse*, connecting the others, and called the *porta* or *entrance* of the liver, where lie the portal vein, hepatic artery, and hepatic duct, with a depression for the *gall-bladder*, called, for convenience in enumerating, the fifth fissure. There are likewise five ligaments, *round* and *left lateral, coronary* and *falciform*, consisting of folds of peritoneum, and the *round ligament*, which is the obliterated umbilical vein of the fetus. A liver like that of man in all essentials exists in nearly all vertebrates. Glandular structures or tissues recognized as the liver occur in very many invertebrates, and are commonly called *liver*. Thus, the mass of dark-greenish substance in the thickest part of an oyster is the liver of that creature, and each digestive organ in worms, connected with the mid-gut, receives the same name. The livers of food-animals constitute a common article of diet. The liver was formerly supposed to be the seat of love.



Liver of Man, under side.

A, left lobe; B, right lobe; I, lobus spigelii; G, gall-bladder; J, cystic duct; K, hepatic duct; L, lobus Sylvianus or quadratus; M, vena portæ; N, O, left and right hepatic veins; P, vena cava inferior; R, round ligament; S, hepatic artery.

> Are your hearts yet
> Relenting? ha! you bleed! a soft spirit in those veins?
> You are no image, then, of your father's hand
> As marble-smit, you have a *liver;* if you had,
> 'Twould send a lively and desiring heat
> To every member. *Beaumont & F.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

Hence—**2.** The bay or glossy ibis, *Falcinellus igneus*, which when adult has the plumage chiefly liver-colored or hepatic.

The ibis is adopted as part of the arms of the town of Liverpool. . . . This is termed the *liver*.
Montagu, Dict. Brit. Birds (ed. Newman).

The glossy ibis or *liver*. *A. E. Brehm.*

Bronze liver, a liver colored dark reddish-brown, olive-brown, or black from severe malarial poisoning.—**Degraded liver**, in *human pathol.*, an abnormal condition in which the liver is divided into a number of lobes as in the gorilla.—**Floating liver**, a displaced and movable liver.—**Granular liver.** See *granular*.—**Hobnailed liver.** See *hobnailed*.—**Line of the liver.** See *line of health*, under *line*[2].—**Liver of antimony**†, a combination of trisulphid of antimony with a basic sulphid of another metal.—**Liver of sulphur**, a mixture of polysulphids of potassium, or potassium trisulphite. It is made by heating sulphur with potassium carbonate in a closed vessel. The composition of the fused liver-colored mass is variable.—**Longitudinal ligament of the liver**, the broad ligament.

liver[3] (liv′ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *liveren, leveren*, < OF. *livrer*, F. *livrer* = Sp. Pg. *librar* = It. *liberare, liverare, livrare* = D. *leveren* = G. *liefern* = Dan. *levere* = Sw. *levera*, deliver, give up, < L. *liberare*, set free, liberate, deliver, ML. also (with other forms *librare, livrare*, after Rom.) give up: see *liberate* and *deliver*. Hence *livery*[2].] To deliver. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And to his men he *liverd* hym hole and feere.
MS. Lansdowne, 208, fol. 2. (*Halliwell.*)

liver[4]†, *a.* [Appar. < *live*[1], or *live*[2], + *-er*; but perhaps, by apheresis, from *deliver, a.*] Lively.

Those that saw Robin Hood run
Said he was a *liver* old man.
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 259).

liver[5] (liv′ėr), *n.* A fabulous bird borne upon the arms of Liverpool, England, traditionally supposed to have given a part of the name of that city. It has been variously identified. See *liver*[2], 2.

liverance (liv′ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *liveraunce*, < OF. *liverance, livrance*, delivery, < *livrer*, deliver: see *liver*[3]. Cf. *deliverance.*] A delivery or deliverance. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

liver-color (liv′ėr-kul″or), *n.* A color resembling or suggesting that of raw calf's liver freshly cut, somewhat smeared with blood, and seen at a little distance; a red of very low luminosity, and of moderately full chroma. A color-disk composed of $\frac{1}{10}$ scarlet iodide of mercury and $\frac{9}{10}$ intense velvet-black might be called a fine liver-color tending toward maroon. The liver itself is decidedly yellower, grayer, and brighter. Ridgway defines *liver-color* by a wash of Schonfeld's Indian red, which is matched by the following color-disk formula: scarlet, 14; bright chrome-yellow, 2; white, 4; velvet-black, 80. This inclines toward terra-cotta

liver-colored (liv′ėr-kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of liver; hepatic; of the color called liver-color; said especially of ceramic ware, as a certain variety of old Chinese porcelain and its imitations.

liver-complaint (liv′ėr-kom-plānt″), *n.* Disease of the liver.

livered (liv′ėrd), *a.* [< *liver*[2] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a liver (of the kind specified): used in composition: as, a poor-*livered* or fat-*livered* codfish.—**2.** Of some character attributed to a state of the liver: as, white-*livered*, lily-*livered*, milk-*livered* (all meaning 'cowardly').

But I am pigeon-*liver'd*, and lack gall
To make oppression bitter.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 605.

3. Heavy or underbaked. *Halliwell.* [South. Eng.]

liverer† (liv′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *liver-y*[2] + *-er*[2].] A servant in livery. *Davies.*

Their sumptuous suits of *liverers*.
Patten (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 74).

liveresone†, *n.* [ME. *lyveresone*, < OF. *livreison, livreson, livraison*, etc., F. *livraison*, delivery, livery: see *livery*[2], *livraison, liberation.*] Livery. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 309.

liver-fluke (liv′ėr-flōk), *n.* A trematoid worm, *Distoma hepatica*. See *Distoma* and *fluke*[2].

liver-grown† (liv′ėr-grōn), *a.* Suffering from enlargement of the liver.

I suffer'd him to be open'd, when they found that he was what is vulgarly call'd *liver-growne*.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 27, 1658.

liveried (liv′ėr-id), *a.* [< *livery* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a livery, or uniform dress. See *livery.*

A thousand *liveried* angels lacky her.
Milton, Comus, l. 455.

livering† (liv′ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *leveryng*; < *liver*[2] + *-ing*[2].] A kind of pudding or sausage made of liver or pork.

Two blodynges. I trow, a *leverynge* betwene.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 89. (*Halliwell.*)

Liverings, white-skinned as ladies. *Chapman.*

liverleaf (liv′ėr-lēf), *n.* [So called from a fancied resemblance of the three-lobed leaves to the liver.] A spring flower of the genus *Anemone*, in two species, sometimes regarded as forming a genus *Hepatica*. The leaves are all from the root, heart-shaped and three-lobed. The delicate flowers are single on hairy scapes, colored blue, pink, or white. The *round-lobed* or *kidney liverleaf* is *A. Hepatica* (*Hepatica triloba*). (See cut under *Hepatica*.) The *sharp-lobed* or *heart liverleaf* is *A. acutiloba*. [Local, U. S.]

liver-ore (liv′ėr-ōr), *n.* An impure liver-brown variety of cinnabar; hepatic cinnabar.

liver-pyrites (liv′ėr-pi-rī″tēz), *n.* A massive form of iron pyrites (marcasite, and sometimes also pyrite and pyrrhotite), having a dull liver-brown color.

liversick† (liv′ėr-sik), *a.* Having a diseased liver—that is, in love: from the old notion that the liver is the seat of love.

Demon, my friend, once *liversick* of love.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. vii. 47.

liver-spots (liv′ėr-spots), *n. pl.* A disease, pityriasis versicolor. See *pityriasis.*

liverstone (liv′ėr-stōn), *n.* [= G. *leberstein* (tr. NL. *lapis hepaticus*, so called by Cronstedt with ref. to the color, or perhaps to the similarity to liver-pyrites (G. *leberkies*), which gives off sulphur fumes when heated).] A variety of the mineral barite which gives off a fetid odor when rubbed or heated to redness.

liver-wing (liv′ėr-wing), *n.* In *cookery*, the right wing of a bird having the liver tucked into it in cooking, preferred by epicures.

Mr. Pumblechook helped me to the *liver wing* and to the best slice of tongue. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xix.

liverwort (liv′ėr-wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *liverwort*; < *liver*[2] + *wort*[1].] **1.** Any plant of the cryptogamic family *Hepaticæ*. In general appearance they differ from mosses in having the stems bilateral, and the leaves usually two-ranked, though often there are rudiments of a third rank, never with a midvein.

2. One of several other plants that suggest the liver by their form, or are supposed to be useful in diseases of the liver. Among them are the common agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, and the liverleaf, *Anemone Hepatica*.—**Horned liverwort**, a name sometimes given to any of the plants of the order *Anthocerataceæ* of the family *Hepaticæ*. They are small, terrestrial, annual plants, with flaccid thallose vegetation, and bivalved, mostly erect, pod-like capsules. Also called *hornwort*.—**Noble liverwort**, *Anemone Hepatica*. (See also *ground-liverwort, stone-liverwort, water-liverwort, wood-liverwort*.)

livery[1] (liv′ėr-i), *a.* [< *liver*[2] + *-y*[1].] Resembling the liver: as, a *livery* color, texture, etc.

livery[2] (liv′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *liveries* (-iz). [< ME. *liverey, lyverey, liveray, liveree, lyvery, lyvere, leverie, levere* (= Sp. *librea* = It. *livrea* = ML. refl. *liverea, livreia*), livery, < AF. *liverie, liveree*, OF. *liveree, livree*, F. *livrée*, delivery, livery, < ML. *liberata*, delivery, livery, lit. a thing delivered, fem. (sc. *res*, a thing) of *liberatus*, pp. of *liberare*, give up, deliver: see *liver*[3].] **1**†. Delivery; allowance; grant; permission.

Saie, what are ȝe that makis here maistrie,
To loose thes bestis with-oute *leverie?*
York Plays, p. 203.

2. In *law:* (*a*) The act of giving possession; delivery. Chiefly used in the phrase *livery of seizin*—that is, the act of putting a person in corporal possession of a freehold by giving him the ring, latch, or key of the door; or, if land, by delivering him a turf or twig, accompanied by a form of words or (as always in later times) a written document expressing the transfer of possession; or, in either case, doing any act before witnesses which clearly places the party in possession. It formerly accompanied all conveyances of land, but is now confined in England to that conveyance called a feoffment. It is unknown in American law.

Alienation of feudal holdings, when it came to be allowed, was subject to the condition of being notorious. This was assured by requiring an actual delivery of possession before witnesses and on the land itself: a proceeding accompanied with different forms in different countries and districts, and known by the general name of investiture. In England it was called *livery of seisin*.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 72.

(*b*) The charter or deed of possession accompanying the delivery.—**3**†. Release from constraint or control; deliverance.

Death fewer *liveries* gives
Than life. *Chapman.*

It concerned them first to sue out their *livery* from the unjust wardship of his encroaching prerogative. *Milton.*

4†. Delivery (of blows).

William as a wod man was euer here & there,
& leide on swiche *liuere* leue me forsothe
That his daies were don that of him hent a dent.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3822.

5. (*a*) An allowance of food or other provisions statedly given out; a ration, as to a family, to servants, to horses, etc.

Edward IV.'s Esquiers for the Body, IIII, had "for wynter *lyvereu* from All Hallowentide (Nov. 1) tyll Estyr, one percher wax, one candell wax, ij candells Paris, one tallwood and dimidium, and wages in the countyng-house." Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

(*b*) Keeping on a certain or regular allowance at a certain rate; regular keeping and attendance: now used only of horses: as, to keep a horse at *livery.*

What *Liverye* is, we by common use in England knowe well enough, namelye that it is allowaunce of horse-meate, as they commonly use the woord in stabling; as, to keepe horses at *livery;* the which woord, I geess, is derived of livering or delivering foorth theyr nightlye foode.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

6. (*a*) A regular distribution of uniform garments, badges, etc., to any body of men; hence, a uniform style prescribed for the dress of a body of servants, followers, or associates.

Commaunde ȝe that ȝoure gentilmen yomen and other dayly bere and were there robis in ȝoure presence, and namely at the mete, for ȝoure worshyppe, and not oolde robis and not cordyng to the *lyuerey*, nother were they oolde schoon ne fylyd. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

The term *livery* was . . . gradually restricted to the gift of clothing, the gift of food and provisions being known as allowances or corrodies; the clothing took the character of uniform or badge of service. As it was a proof of power to have a large attendance of servants and dependents, the lords liberally granted their livery to all who wished to wear it, and the wearing of the livery became a sign of clientship or general dependence.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 470.

(*b*) A badge, cognizance, garment, or entire costume of uniform fashion formerly marking the retainers of a feudal lord, the followers of a military superior, or the members of a company, as a gild or corporation; at the present time, the dress worn by servants, especially men servants, when of peculiar fashion and indicating whom it is that they serve. Such liveries usually take their colors from the heraldic tinctures used in the armorial bearings, or with modifications. Thus, if the master's arms include a field or, the color of the livery-coat, instead of yellow, may be drab; so in England red, being the color of the royal livery, is avoided by all subjects, and maroon or chocolate is substituted for it when gules is prominent in the arms of the employer.

(*c*) Figuratively, any characteristic dress, or a dress assumed for or worn upon a particular occasion; hence, characteristic covering or outward appearance: as, the *livery* of May or of autumn.

The spring, the summer,
The childing autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted *liveries*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 113.

Now came still evening on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad.
Milton, P. L., iv. 599.

7. A livery-stable. [U. S.]—**8.** Same as *livery company:* as, the London *liveries.*—**Livery companies.** See *company.*—**Livery of seizin**, the delivery of property into possession. See def. 2 (*a*).—**Statute of Liveries.** See *statute.*—**To sue one's livery**, in *old Eng. law*, to issue the writ which lay for the heir to obtain the seizin of his lands from the king.

He came but to be Duke of Lancaster,
To *sue his livery* and beg his peace.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 62.

livery[2] (liv′ėr-i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liveried*, ppr. *liverying*. [< *livery*[2], *n.*] To clothe in or as if in livery.

His rudeness so with his authorized youth
Did *livery* falseness in a pride of truth.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 105.

He had 116 servants in liverys, every one *liveried* in greene sattin doublets. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 3, 1633.

livery-coat (liv′ėr-i-kōt), *n.* A coat forming part of a livery-dress—especially, in modern times, of that of a man servant.

livery-collar (liv′ėr-i-kol″ar), *n.* A collar of an order or of honorary distinction, as the collar of SS, the collar of the Bath, etc.

livery-colors (liv′ėr-i-kul″orz), *n. pl.* Colors adopted by a person or family of rank and importance for the livery of the household, and also for decorative purposes. Thus, the colors of the Tudor princes of England were white and green (*Boutell*), those of the Stuarts scarlet and gold, etc.

livery-cupboard (liv′ėr-i-kub″ėrd), *n.* A stand with two or three shelves formerly used in the dining-room, on which the liveries (food, drink, etc.) intended for distribution were placed.

livery-fish (liv′ėr-i-fish), *n.* A North of Ireland name of the striped wrasse.

livery-gown (liv′ėr-i-goun), *n.* The gown forming part of a livery-dress, especially that worn by a London liveryman.

liveryman (liv′ėr-i-man), *n.*; pl. *liverymen* (-men). **1.** One who wears a livery; specifically, a freeman of the City of London, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the characteristic dress or livery of the company to which he belongs, and also to enjoy certain other privileges, as the right to vote in the election of the lord mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, etc.—**2.** One who keeps a livery-stable.

livery-office (liv'ėr-i-of″is), *n.* An office appointed for the delivery of lands. *Wharton.*

livery-servant (liv'ėr-i-sėr″vant), *n.* A servant who wears a livery; hence, a servant not of the highest grade, as that of steward or the like. Compare *servant out of livery*, under *servant*.

livery-stable (liv'ėr-i-stā″bl), *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire and vehicles are let.

livery-table† (liv'ėr-i-tā″bl), *n.* A side table or cupboard. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, V. i. 18.

lives, *n.* 1. Plural of *life*.—2†. An obsolete genitive of *life*.

live-spindle (liv'spin″dl), *n.* In a lathe, the rotating spindle in the head-stock by which power is imparted, as distinguished from the *dead-spindle* in the tail-stock.

livetide†, *n.* [< *live*[3], for *life*, + *tide*.] Fortune; living. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 245. (*Davies.*)

live-well (liv'wel), *n.* The well of a fishing-smack in which fish are kept alive.

livid (liv'id), *a.* [< F. *livide* = Sp. *lívido* = Pg. It. *livido*, < L. *lividus*, black and blue, < *livere*, be livid.] 1. Black and blue, like a contusion. The term is applied, with the strong exaggeration usually characterizing the use of color-names, to the color of a person "black in the face" from strangulation, or having a cold, death-like complexion from rage, fear, or suffering; or to a light which imparts a death-like aspect to the face. Thus, a face illuminated by the yellow monochromatic light produced by the burning of an alcoholic solution of common salt is said to present a *livid* appearance.

At this the blood the virgin's cheek forsook;
A *livid* paleness spreads o'er all her look.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 90.

A thousand flambeaux . . . turned all at once that deep gloom into a *livid* and preternatural day.
Poe, Tales, I. 371.

On *livid* brows of agony
The broad red lightning shone.
Whittier, The Slave Ship.

2. In *zoöl.*, pale purplish-brown, more or less translucent, resembling the color of a bruised surface of flesh.

lividity (li-vid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *lividité*, < ML. *lividita(t-)s*, lividness, < L. *lividus*, livid: see *livid*.] The state of being livid; the peculiar darkness of color exhibited by bruised flesh.

The signs of a tendency to such a state [the atrabilarian] are darkness or *lividity* of the countenance [and] dryness of the skin. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi. § 28.

lividness (liv'id-nes), *n.* Same as *lividity*.

living (liv'ing), *n.* [< ME. *living*, *livyng*, *libbing*; verbal n. of *live*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or the condition of existing; the state of having life; power of continuing life.

There is no *living* without trusting somebody or other in some cases. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

And do you think this is *Living*, to be involved in so many Miseries, and to wallow in so great Iniquities?
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 266.

2†. Period of life; term of existence.

To spend her [a nun's] *living* in eternal love.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 238.

3. Manner or course of life: as, holy *living*.

The younger son . . . wasted his substance with riotous *living*. Luke xv. 13.

Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their *living*, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Sir J. Hayward.*

4. Means of subsistence; estate; livelihood.

For to drawen up all thing
That nede was to her *libbeing*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 38.

And ther *lyvyng* ys mynystired vnto them twyes a Day from the seyd Mownte Syon.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 39.

She of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her *living*. Mark xii. 44.

My duty toward my neighbour is . . . to learn and labour truly to get mine own *living*.
Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

Specifically—(*a*) An ecclesiastical office by virtue of which the clerk or incumbent has the right to enjoy certain church revenues on condition of discharging certain services prescribed by the canons, or by usage, or by the conditions under which the office has been founded. (See *induction*, 2.) In the reign of Henry VIII. a system of "pluralities" was established, whereby the same clerk might hold two or more livings; but in the reign of Victoria this privilege, which was attended with great abuses, has been repeatedly abridged; and no clerk may now hold two livings unless the churches so attached are within three miles of each other, and the annual value of one of them does not exceed one hundred pounds.

We see some parents, that have the donations or advocations of Church *livings* in their hands, must needs have some of their children . . . thrust into the ministry.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 125.

He obtained licence from the King that the University might purchase advouzances of spiritual *livings*.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, II. 38.

Your peculiar institution of church *livings*—which (as I understand it) makes it possible that a priest of the oracles of God may be a mere functionary.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 235.

(*b*) The income from a benefice; ecclesiastical revenue.

They [the clergy] have great labors, and therefore they ought to have good *livings*, that they may commodiously feed their flock. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

(*c*) The seat of the office; a parish.

I shall pass part of next summer at my *living*, and in all probability come over to Edinburgh.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

5. A farm. [Prov. Eng.]

My lands and *livings* are not small,
My house and lynage faire.
The Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III. 231).

High living. See *high.*—**Syn. 4.** *Living*, *Livelihood*, *Subsistence*, *Sustenance*, *Support*, *Maintenance*. These words differ essentially, as their derivations suggest. To make a *living* or a *livelihood* is to earn enough to keep alive on with economy, not barely enough to maintain life, nor sufficient to live in luxury. *Livelihood* is a rather finer and less material word than *living*. *Subsistence* and *sustenance* refer entirely to food: *subsistence* is that which keeps one in existence or animal life; *sustenance* is that which holds one up. *Support* and *maintenance*, like *living* and *livelihood*, cover necessary expenses. To guarantee a man his *support* is to promise money to cover all expenses proper to economical living, or such living as may be agreed upon. *Maintenance* may be applied to expensive living. An honest *livelihood*; a bare *living*; bare *subsistence*; scanty *sustenance*; ample *support*; an honorable *maintenance* at the university.

living (liv'ing), *p. a.* [Altered from ME. *livend*, *lifand*, < AS. *lifiende*, ppr. of *lifian*, live: see *live*[1], *v.*] 1. Being alive; having life or vitality; not dead: as, a *living* animal or plant.

The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a *living* soul. Gen. ii. 7.

2. In actual existence; having present vigor or vitality; now in action or use; not lifeless, stagnant, inert, or disused: applied to things: as, *living* languages; a *living* spring; *living* faith.

To live a life half dead, a *living* death.
Milton, S. A., l. 100.

Then flash'd the *living* lightning from her eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 155.

It is the *living* question of the hour, and not the dead story of the past, which forces itself into all minds.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 78.

3. Furious; fierce: applied by seamen to a gale: as, a *living* gale of wind.—4. Existing in the original state and place; being as primarily formed and situated: only in the phrases *living rock*, *living stone*.

I now found myself on a rude and narrow stairway, the steps of which were cut out of the *living rock*. *Moore.*

The forms they hewed from *living stone*
Survive the waste of years, alone.
Bryant, The Greek Boy.

Living force. See *vis viva.*—**Living language.** See *language.*—**The living**, one who is or those who are alive: usually with a plural signification: as, in the land of *the living*.

The living will lay it to his heart. Eccl. vii. 2.

living-chamber (liv'ing-chām″bėr), *n.* The chamber or cavity of a shell in which an animal lives, as distinguished from that part from which the body of the animal has receded during the growth of the shell: said especially of fossil cephalopods.

livingly (liv'ing-li), *adv.* [< *living* + *-ly*[2].] In a living state or manner; by the course or way of life.

Of course no sane man can help cherishing the liveliest desire to grow in the knowledge of the Divine perfection, and *livingly* to illustrate it in the tenor of his own personal history. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 206.

livingness (liv'ing-nes), *n.* [< *living* + *-ness*.] The state of being alive; possession of energy or vigor; animation; liveliness: as, the *livingness* of one's faith.

living-room (liv'ing-röm), *n.* A room for general family use; a sitting-room. Also called in New England *keeping-room*. [Local, U. S.]

The cabin was furnished with two entrance doors. I rapped at one, and in a moment it opened, and Joe ushered me into the *living-room*.
Gilmore, My Southern Friends, p. 149. (*Bartlett.*)

Accordingly each family sets up one or other of these deities in its *living-room*. *Art Jour.*, March, 1888, p. 72.

livingstonite (liv'ing-stōn-it), *n.* [Named in honor of David *Livingstone*, a Scottish missionary and explorer of Africa (1813–73).] A sulphid of mercury and antimony occurring in prismatic or columnar forms of a lead-gray color and metallic luster: found in Mexico.

livish† (lī'vish), *a.* [< ME. *livish*, *lifish*; < *life* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat live or alive; lively.

If there were true and *livish* faith, then would it work love in their hearts.
Becon's Works, 1843, p. 37. (*Halliwell.*)

Livistona (liv-is-tō'nä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1827), named for Patrick Murray of *Livistone*, near Edinburgh.] A genus of fan-palms of the tribe *Coryphææ*, distinguished by the terminal styles and stigmas, the petals and sepals being valvate in the bud, and by the distinct or slightly coherent globose carpels. The flowers are hermaphrodite, and consist of three sepals and a three-lobed corolla, six stamens and three carpels, of which generally but one matures and forms the fruit. The leaves are fan-shaped and generally split on the edges, and are borne on spiny petioles. There are about 14 species, found in eastern and tropical Asia, the Malay archipelago, New Guinea, and eastern Australia. *L. australis*, the Australian or Victorian cabbage-tree, is native as far south as Victoria.

Livonian (li-vō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Livonia* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Livonia; Lettish.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Livonia, one of the Baltic provinces of Russia; specifically, a member of the primitive race of Livonia.—2. The language formerly spoken by the Livonians.

livor (lī'vor), *n.* [< L. *livor*, lividness, envy, < *livere*, be of a bluish color, be envious: see *livid*.] 1†. Envy; malignity.

Out of this root of envy spring those feral branches of faction, hatred, *livor*, emulation.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 167.

2. *pl.* The parts of skin in a corpse discolored by the hypostatic accumulation of blood.

livraison (lē-vrā-zôn'), *n.* [F., < ML. *liberatio(n-)*, a giving, L. a setting free, liberation: see *liberation* and *liver*[3]. Cf. *livereson*, an obs. E. form of the same word.] One of several parts of a printed work issued at intervals in advance of the completion of the whole; a number of a book published in parts, or of a periodical; a fascicle: used only or chiefly of French publications.

I shall send you several *livraisons* of the Encyclopédie.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 69.

livre (lē'vėr), *n.* [F., = Sp. Pg. *libra* = It. *libbra*, *lira*, < L. *libra*, the Roman pound; cf. Gr. *λίτρα*, a pound: see *libra*.] An old French coin and money of account, now superseded by the franc. The value of the *livre tournois*, or livre of Tours, by comparison of the gold coinage of 1726–1785 with the present United States gold coinage, was 19½ cents, and by comparison of silver coin of the same periods it was 18⅔ cents. The *livre parisis*, or livre of Paris, in use until 1667 conjointly with the *livre tournois*, was worth one quarter more than the latter.

lixivial (lik-siv'i-al), *a.* [= F. *lixiviel* = Sp. *lejivial* = It. *lissiviale*, < L. *lixivius*, *lixivium*, lye: see *lixivium*.] 1. Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with alkaline matter extracted from wood-ashes.—2. Containing or consisting of salts so extracted.—3. Of the color of lye; resembling lye.—4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts extracted from wood-ashes.—**Lixivial salts**, in *chem.*, salts obtained by passing water through wood-ashes, or by pouring water on wood-ashes.

lixiviate (lik-siv'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lixiviated*, ppr. *lixiviating*. [< ML. **lixiviatus*, pp. of **lixiviare*, form into a lye, < L. *lixivium*, lye: see *lixivium*.] To subject to the process of lixiviation; form into lye; impregnate with salts from wood-ashes: as, *lixiviated* water.

[Iodine] is obtained by pouring an excess of concentrated sulphuric acid on the water obtained by burning different fuci, *lixiviating* the ashes, and concentrating the liquor.
Dunglison, Dict. Med. Science.

lixiviate (lik-siv'i-āt), *a.* [< ML. **lixiviatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Pertaining to lye or lixivium; of the nature of alkaline salts.

The fixed nitre is of an alcalizate nature, and participates the qualities belonging generally to *lixiviate* salts.
Boyle, Works, I. 370.

2. Impregnated with salts from wood-ashes.

lixiviation (lik-siv-i-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *lixiviation* = Pg. *lixiviação* = It. *lissiviazione*, < ML. **lixiviatio(n-)*, < **lixiviare*, make into lye: see *lixiviate*.] The operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by percolation of water; the process of leaching. For the application of leaching or lixiviation to the treatment of metalliferous ores, see *Augustin's process*, *Patera process*, *Russell's process*, *Ziervogel's process*, all under *process*.

lixivious (lik-siv'i-us), *a.* [< L. *lixivius*, also *lixivus*, made into lye: see *lixivium*.] Lixivial.

lixivium (lik-siv'i-um), *n.* [< L. *lixivium*, also *lixivia*, lye, neut. and fem. respectively of *lixivius*, made into lye, < *lix*, ashes, lye.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted from wood-ashes; lye: sometimes applied to other extracts.

I have found wonderfull benefit in bathing my head with a decoction of some hot and aromaticall herbs, in a *lixivium* made of the ashes of vine-branches.
Evelyn, To Doctor Beale.

lixt†. An obsolete form of *liest*, second person singular indicative present of *lie*[1]. *Chaucer.*

liza (lī'zä), *n.* The white or blue-backed mullet, *Mugil curema*.

lizard (liz'ärd), *n.* [< ME. *lesarde*, *lusarde*, < OF. *lezard*, *lesard*, *lisard*, F. *lézard* = Sp. Pg.

lagarto (> E. *aligarta*, now *alligator*) = It. *lacerta*, *lucerta*, < L. *lacertus*, *lucerta*, a lizard. Cf. *lacert*.] 1. A scaly four-legged reptile without a shell; a squamate quadruped saurian; a saurian or lacertilian. In popular language a lizard is almost any reptile except a frog, toad, snake, or turtle; and ordinary book usage is equally indefinite. Thus, skinks, stellios, geckos, chameleons, basilisks, monitors, agamas, iguanas, alligators, crocodiles, etc., are all lizards; pterodactyls are flying-lizards; dinosaurs, plesiosaurs, and mosasaurs are huge extinct lizards. But the word is most frequently used as the name of the small lacertilians, as those of the family *Lacertidæ* and some others, which have no special names of their own. See *Lacerta*, *Lacertidæ*.

Our Author saw one *Lizard* as big as a man, with scales on her backe like Oysters. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 838.

Lizards, the green lightnings of the wall, . . .
With such prodigious eyes in such small heads!
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

2. Any member of the old order *Sauria* or modern order *Lacertilia*. Such are the reptiles known as *slow-worms*, *glass-snakes*, *horned toads*, etc. Many of these have no limbs, or no obvious ones, and are therefore not lizards in sense 1.

3. *Naut.*, a piece of rope with a thimble or bull's-eye spliced into one or both ends, used in a vessel as a leader for ropes.—4. [*cap.*] A certain small constellation. See *Lacerta*, 2.—5. A crotch of timber or a forked limb used in place of a sled for hauling stone: a form of stone-boat.—6. In *her.*, a beast like a wildcat, usually represented as spotted: a rare bearing.—**Anguine lizard**. See *anguine*.—**Broad-backed lizards**, the varanians or monitors.—**Croaking lizard**, a gecko common in Jamaica, *Thecadactylus lævis*: so called from the noise it makes. It is nocturnal. Also *croaking gecko*.—**Frilled lizard**. See *frill-lizard*.—**Scaly lizard**, a pangolin or scaly ant-eater. See *Manis*.

lizard-bait (liz′ärd-bāt), *n.* The lesser sand-lance. [Prov. Eng.]

lizard-fish (liz′ärd-fish), *n.* 1. A ganoid fish of the group of sauroids.—2. A fish of the genus *Synodus*, of which there are several species, as the sandpike, *S. fœtens*, found from Cape Cod southward. *S. lucioceps* occurs on the Californian and Mexican coasts.

lizard-seeker (liz′ärd-sē′kėr), *n.* An American ground-cuckoo, *Saurothera vetula*, or some other member of the subfamily *Saurotherinæ*.

lizard-stone (liz′ärd-stōn), *n.* A name for the serpentine marble obtained in Cornwall, England, in the vicinity of Lizard Point. It is made into chimneypieces, ornaments, etc.

lizard's-tongue (liz′ärdz-tung), *n.* A name of several orchids included in the genus *Spiranthes*, formerly regarded as forming a genus *Sauroglossum*.

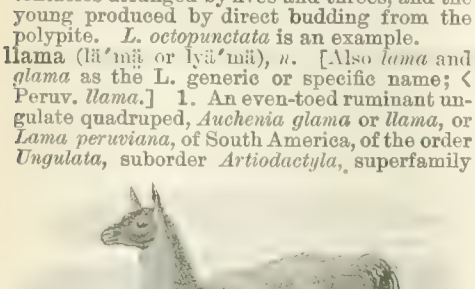
lizardtail, lizard's-tail (liz′ärd-, liz′ärdz-tāl), *n.* 1. An herbaceous plant, *Saururus cernuus*, growing in marshes in North America. The name was suggested by its nodding spikes of white flowers. Also called *breastweed* (which see).—2. A plant, *Piper peltatum*, of the West Indies.

lizard-tailed (liz′ärd-tāld), *a.* Having long fragile arms or rays, likened to the tail of a lizard: specifically applied to the ophiurans.

lizari (li-zä′ri), *n.* Same as *alizari*.

Lizzia (liz′i-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of gymnoblastic acalephs or jellyfishes, with 32 marginal tentacles arranged by fives and threes, and the young produced by direct budding from the polypite. *L. octopunctata* is an example.

llama (lä′mä or lyä′mä), *n.* [Also *lama* and *glama* as the L. generic or specific name; < Peruv. *llama*.] 1. An even-toed ruminant ungulate quadruped, *Auchenia glama* or *llama*, or *Lama peruviana*, of South America, of the order *Ungulata*, suborder *Artiodactyla*, superfamily



Llama

Tylopoda, family *Camelidæ*, closely related to the camel of the Old World, but smaller, without a hump, and woolly-haired. Like the camel, it is known only in the state of domestication; it is supposed to be descended from the guanaco. The llama is also called the American camel, and has been known to Europeans since 1544. It was the only beast of burden in America before the arrival of the Spaniards, and is still used as such in the Andes, the formation of its feet enabling it to walk on slopes too rough or steep for any other animal. It is about 3 feet high at the shoulder, and so closely allied to the alpaca that the latter is sometimes regarded as a finer-wooled variety of it.

2. The wool of the llama. It is used in making stuffs for women's wear, lace, tassels, etc.

Her [the Lady Mayoress's] petticoat was of *llama* and gold. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 69.

llan. [W. *llan*, an inclosure, a church.] A church: a very frequent element in place-names in Wales, and occurring also in England and Scotland, as in *Llandaff*, *Llangollen*, *Llanidloes*, *Lanark*.

Llandeilo group (lan-dī′lō grōp). [See def.] A division of the Lower Silurian, first described by Murchison as occurring at Llandeilo in Carmarthenshire, Wales, and also found in Pembrokeshire and Radnorshire. The group consists of dark-colored flags, sandstones, and shales, and is between 2,000 and 3,000 feet thick. It contains many of the characteristic fossils of the lowest division of the Silurian, especially trilobites of genera included in Barrande's "primordial fauna," such as *Asaphus*, *Calymene*, and *Ogygia*.

Llandovery group (lan′dō-ve-ri grōp). [See def.] A series of rocks, so named by Murchison because well developed near Llandovery in Carmarthenshire, Wales. The group consists of sandstones, grits, and conglomerates, having a maximum thickness of 2,500 feet. It is divided into two subdivisions, the Lower Llandovery beds, and the Upper Llandovery beds or the May Hill sandstone. By some geologists the Upper and the Lower Llandovery and the Tarannon shales are grouped together as the May Hill series, and are considered as forming the lowest division of the Silurian, the fossiliferous strata below this being called *Cambrian*. At one time the division between the Lower and Upper Silurian was taken between the Upper and Lower Llandovery. See *Silurian*.

llanero (lya-nä′rō), *n.* [Sp., < *llano*, a plain: see *llano*.] An inhabitant of the llanos of South America. The llaneros are principally converted Indians or descendants of Indians and whites, and are distinguished for activity, ferocity, ignorance, and semi-barbarous habits. They are for the most part shepherds or herdsmen.

llano (lä′nō or lyä′nō), *n.* [Sp., a plain, < L. *planus*, level: see *plain* and *plane*.] In some of the Spanish or originally Spanish parts of America, a treeless level steppe or plain. The llanos in the northern part of South America surround the lower and middle course of the Orinoco, and are separated by the great forest-belt of the Amazon from the region of the pampas further south. Many parts of these llanos bear little or no vegetation, except on the banks of rivers and during the seasons of inundation, when they are transformed into seas. In the intermediate season they are luxuriant pastures for great herds of cattle. The *Llano Estacado* or Staked Plain of the United States is a vast arid plateau in the former Spanish possessions of Texas and New Mexico.

Like the greater portion of the desert of Sahara, the northernmost of the South American plains—the *Llanos*—are in the torrid zone; during one-half of the year they are desolate, like the Lybian sandy waste; during the other they appear as a grassy plain, resembling many of the steppes of Central Asia.
Humboldt, Aspects of Nature (trans.), p. 30.

LL. B. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle or New Latin) *Legum Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Laws.

LL. D. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle or New Latin) *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws.

llean (lēn), *n.* The pilchard. [Cornwall.]

llestraid, *n.* [W.: see *listred*.] Same as *listred*.

Lloyd's (loidz), *n.* [See def.] The name (which has become in some degree generic) of an association in London, consisting of members and subscribers, for the transaction of marine insurance for all parts of the world through individual underwriters, and the promotion of shipping interests in general. The association has occupied *Lloyd's Rooms* in the Royal Exchange since 1774. These rooms were originally called the *New Lloyd's Coffee-House*, from a house established by Edward Lloyd in Tower street, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, where merchants and underwriters met to transact business. About 1692 the establishment was removed to Lombard street for the convenience of merchants of the highest class doing business in the old city. About 1770 the place came into the possession of the society of marine underwriters, together with "Lloyd's List" (formerly "Lloyd's News"), a newspaper devoted to shipping intelligence, that was founded about 1726, probably by Lloyd, and has been published daily since 1800. The society retained the official title *Lloyd's Coffee-House* until 1871, when it was for the first time incorporated by act of Parliament, under its present shortened name. Its operations are so extensive and important that the name has been adopted by several continental associations for maritime and mercantile enterprises, the principal of which are the *Austrian Lloyd* at Trieste and the *North German Lloyd* at Bremen.

Lloyd's was then [in Anne's reign] in Lombard Street, and indeed to this day, on Lloyd's policies, is stated that this policy shall have the same effect as if issued in Lombard Street.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 224.

Lloyd's agent, one of a class of agents, in nearly all parts of the world, acting for the committee of underwriters at Lloyd's, who transmit maritime information of all kinds, report disasters, etc. They are generally local merchants, shippers, or others concerned with maritime business.—**Lloyd's bond.** See *bond*[1].—**Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping,** an annual work, published by an association of members of Lloyd's, containing the names of vessels alphabetically arranged, and ranked in different classes (as A1, etc.) according to their qualifications, their title to be in any class being determined by the report of surveyors, and by certain rules as to their construction, their state of repair, age, etc.

lo[1] (lō), *interj.* [< ME. *lo*, *loo*, < AS. *lā*, a common interj. of surprise, calling, or mere greeting. Confusion of *lā*, ME. *lo*, with *lōc*, ME. *lok*, impv., look, is supposed to have given *lo* its now usual implication of 'behold'; but the difference of form is too great to make any such confusion probable.] Look! see! behold! observe!—used to invoke or direct the particular attention of a person to some object or subject of interest.

Lo, ȝe lordes, what leute did by an emperoure of Rome,
That was an vncrystene creature as clerkes fyndeth in bokes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 149.

Lo, Adam, in the felde of Damascene,
With Goddes owen finger wrought was he.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 17.

Why, *lo* you now, I have spoke to the purpose twice.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 105.

Lo[2] (lō), *n.* [From the well-known lines of Pope, "*Lo!* the poor Indian, whose untutored mind," etc. ("Essay on Man," i. 99), the word *Lo* being humorously taken as the name of "the poor Indian."] A North American Indian. [Humorous, U. S.]

loa (lō′ä), *n.* A larval nematode worm infesting the eye; the larval stage of the eye-threadworm, *Filaria oculi*.

loach (lōch), *n.* [Also *loche*; < F. *loche* = Sp. *locha*, *loja*, loach: origin unknown.] 1. A small European fish, *Cobitis* (*Nemachilus*) *barbatula*,

Common Loach (*Nemachilus barbatulus*).

of the family *Cobitidæ*; hence, any fish of that family. The common loach inhabits small clear streams, and is esteemed a delicacy. It is also called *beardy*. The spinous loach or groundling is a smaller species, *Cobitis tænia*.

The miller's thombe, the hiding *loach*,
The perch, the ever-nibling roach.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

Scarcely a stone I left unturned, being thoroughly skilled in the tricks of the *loach*. . . . For being gray-spotted, and clear to see through, . . . he will stay quite still where a streak of weed is in the rapid water, hoping to be overlooked. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, vii.

2. A European fresh-water gadoid fish, the burbot or eel-pout, *Lota maculosa*. See cut under *burbot*.—3. A simpleton. *Nares*.

And George redeemed his cloake, rode merrily to Oxford, having coine in his pocket, where this *loach* spares not for any expence. *Jests of George Peele*.

load[1] (lōd), *n.* See *lode*[1].

load[2] (lōd), *n.* [< ME. *lode*, *loode*, a burden carried in a vehicle, lit. a carrying, a particular use of *lode*, a way, course, carrying: see *lode*[1]. In the orig. sense the word is more commonly spelled *lode*, while in the later senses the exclusive spelling is *load*, and the word is now associated with *lade*[1].] 1. That which is carried; a burden laid on or placed in anything, or taken up, for conveyance; specifically, a suitable or customary burden; the amount or quantity that can be or usually is carried: as, a ship's *load*; a cart-*load*; wood and hay are often sold by the *load*.

Of stree [straw] first ther was leyd ful many a *loode*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 2060.

Come, now towards Chertsey with your holy *load*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 29.

Later in the fall, certain of the Count's vassals came to the riva in one of the great boats of the Po, with a *load* of brush and corncobs for fuel. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

2. That which is upborne or sustained; a burden; a weight resting on or in anything: as, a *load* of fruit on a tree; a *load* of learning in the mind.

What think you of a duchess? have you limbs
To bear that *load* of title?
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 33.

From their foundations loosening to and fro,
They pluck'd the seated hills, with all their *load*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 644.

Earth, on whose wide-spreading Base
The wretched *Load* is laid of Human Race.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

And all that freedom's highest aims can reach
Is but to lay proportion'd *loads* on each.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 374.

Especially—3. That which is hard to be sustained or endured; an oppressive or grievous burden: as, a *load* of debt; a *load* of guilt.

Who hast of sorrow thy full *load* besides.
Milton, S. A., l. 214.

Sin doth not lie like a heavy weight upon their backs, so that they feel the *load* of it.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

Men who prefer any *load* of infamy, however great, to any pressure of taxation, however light.
Sydney Smith, American Debts. (*Bartlett.*)

4. The charge of a firearm: as, a *load* of buckshot.—5. A quantity of strong drink imbibed, or sometimes of food taken, that oppresses, or is more than can be borne comfortably or with propriety: as, he went home late with a *load* on. [Slang.]

There are those that can never sleep without their *load*, nor enjoy one easy thought till they have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

6. A unit of measure or weight. By the statute of Edward I., *de ponderibus et mensuris*, a load (carrus) of lead is 1,500 pounds, and sometimes 168 stone, and in the Peak, 30 fotmals or 2,100 pounds, and of wheat the same. By statutes of George I., a load of wood is 50 cubic feet, and a load of hay 2,016 pounds. By a statute of 27 George III., a load of bulrushes is 63 bundles. Other loads are merely customary. Dr. Young says a load of wheat is 40 bushels; of earth or gravel, 1 cubic yard; of lime, 32 bushels; of oak-bark, 5,040 pounds; of sand, 36 bushels. A load of lead ore in Derbyshire is 9 dishes of from 14 to 16 pints each.

7. In *mech.*, the pressure upon any part or the whole of a structure. It consists of the *internal load*, or *permanent load*, the weight of the part itself and its fixed attachments, and the *external load*, arising from pressures of other bodies upon its surface. [The word is not properly used to signify a quantity of work.]

A structure has to support both its own weight and also any *load* that may be placed upon it. Thus a railway bridge must at all times sustain what is called the *permanent load*, and frequently, of course, the weight of one or more trains. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 172.

To lay on load†. See *lay*[1].—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Freight, cargo, lading.—**3.** Pressure, dead-weight, incubus, clog.

load[2] (lōd), *v.* [< *load*[2], *n.*; in part a var. of the original verb *lade*[1], in imitation of the noun *load*[2]: see *lade*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay a burden on; charge with a load; furnish with lading or cargo; lade: as, to *load* a camel or a horse; to *load* a cart or wagon. [The past participle *loaden* is obsolete.]

Your carriages were heavy *loaden;* they are a burden to the weary beast. Isa. xlvi. 1.

By turns they ease the *loaden* swarms, or drive
The drone, a lazy insect, from their hive.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. To lay as a burden; place upon or in something for conveyance: as, to *load* cotton on a lighter; to *load* cargo.

There was no talke, no hope, no worke, but dig gold, wash gold, refine gold, *loade* gold.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 169.

3. To weigh down; impose something upon, either good or bad; pile; heap; encumber or oppress: with *with:* as, to *load* the stomach *with* sweets; to *load* the memory *with* details.

Those honours deep and broad, where*with*
Your majesty *loads* our house.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6. 17.

Essex *loaded* Bacon *with* benefits, and never thought that he had done enough. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

4. To make heavy by something added or appended; charge, as with something extraneous: as, to *load* a whip; to *load* dice.

He has a conscience,
A cruel stinging one, I warrant him,
A *loaden* one. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 1.

At the ripe age of fourteen years I bought a certain cudgel, got a friend to *load* it.
R. L. Stevenson, A Penny Plain, 2*d* Coloured.

5. To make heavy, as a liquid; especially, to falsify, as wine, by mixing with it distilled liquor of some sort, usually accompanied with sugar and other ingredients, for the purpose of making a thin wine appear heavy and full-bodied; also, to increase the weight of, as paper, or textile fabrics, by the addition of clay, starch, or other extrinsic matter.

It is an intolerable nuisance to have to dress, and go out seven or eight miles to cold entrées, and *loaded* claret, and sweet port. *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, iii.

If the paper is to be *loaded*—that is, adulterated with clay or cheap fibres—these are added in the beater as the fibre swirls round and round. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXV. 120.

6. To place a charge in; charge, as a gun with powder and shot.

Many a Whig that day *loaded* his musket with a dollar cut into slugs. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xvi.

The sportsman should be careful . . . to ascertain the charge best suited to his weapon, and to have his cartridges so *loaded*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 835.

7. In *painting:* (*a*) To mix with white: said of a pigment which in this way is made more solid and opaque. (*b*) To paint heavily; apply (color) in solid opaque masses.

Masses of white enamel are *loaded* upon the surface, with a view to further treatment. *Art Jour.*, N. S., XI. 10.

Deck-loading Act, a British statute of 1842 (5 Vict., sess. 2, c. 17) forbidding the loading of cargoes of timber on the decks of certain classes of ships. — **Loaded dice.** See *die*[3]. — **To load one's self,** on the stock-exchange, to buy heavily of stock. See *unload*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To put or take on a load or charge: often with *up:* as, the travelers *loaded* and started early; the ship *loaded up* with a miscellaneous cargo.—**2.** To charge a gun or guns: as, the troops *loaded* and fired rapidly.

Steady they *load*, steady they fire, moving right onward still. *T. O. Davis*, Fontenoy.

3. To become loaded or burdened; clog up: as, oysters are apt to *load* with sand.

loaded[1]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *loded*.

loaded[2] (lō'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Coated with external growths, as shells; clogged up: said of oysters. [Rhode Island.]—**2.** Full of liquor; drunk. [Slang.]

loader (lō'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which loads: as, a truck-*loader*. Specifically—(*a*) A little machine for loading shells or cartridges for a breech-loading shot-gun; a loading-machine. (*b*) In *agri.*, etc., any device for laying a load upon a wagon, sled, or cart: as, a hay-*loader*, a log-*loader*, etc.

2. A red-finned herring. [Prov. Eng.]—**3†.** A term in dicing, of uncertain meaning.

Every vice is a *loader;* but that [lust] is a ten.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi., Arg.

loading (lō'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *load*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of putting on a load.—**2.** A cargo; a burden; lading; also, anything that makes part of a load.—**3.** Anything that is added to a substance or material in order to give it weight or body: as, the China clay or pearl-white used for *loading* note-paper.—**4.** In *art*, a heavy charge of opaque color. See *load*[2], *v. t.*, **7.**

Loading is the use of opaque colour in heavy masses which actually protrude from the canvas and themselves catch the light, as the mountains do on the moon.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 304.

5. In *insurance*, that part of the charge or premium on a policy which constitutes its share of the expenses of management.

The terms *loading* and "margin" have come to bear a somewhat extended meaning. They are now used to designate the difference between the premiums payable by the assured and the net premiums deduced from any table that may be employed for the time.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 173.

loading (lō'ding), *p. a.* Made so as to be loaded (in the way specified): as, a breech-*loading* or a muzzle-*loading* gun.

loading-bar (lō'ding-bär), *n.* In *gun.*, a bar of iron about two feet long, made with a ring at one end and a screw at the other, for carrying and loading shells. Also called *carrying-bar*.

loading-funnel (lō'ding-fun″el), *n.* See *funnel*.

loading-machine (lō'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for loading cartridge-shells. It has a revolving wheel on which the shells are fed in; the requisite amount of powder is admitted to each shell from the powder-can by means of a funnel above, and the bullet or charge of shot is forced into the neck of each shell as the wheel advances in its revolution.

loading-plug (lō'ding-plug), *n.* A rammer for loading shells and extracting caps from spent capsules.

loading-tongs (lō'ding-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *gun.*, a pair of tongs used to set the shell home in a siege-howitzer.

loading-tray (lō'ding-trā), *n.* In *milit. engin.*, a stout iron support upon which a heavy shot or shell is placed, and by suitable mechanism brought into the opening in the breech of a large breech-loading gun, as an assistance in charging the gun.

load-line (lōd'līn), *n.* [Appar. < *load*[2] + *line*[2]; but perhaps < *load*[1] = *lade*[1] + *line*[2].] *Naut.*, a line drawn on the side of a vessel to show the depth to which a suitable or allowable load will cause her to sink in the water. Among English seamen known as *Plimsoll's mark*. See *mark*.

There shall be a *load-line* or conspicuous mark on each vessel, showing the depth of loading and of surplus buoyancy. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 207.

Nor did it occur to the "practical" politicians who provided a compulsory *load line* for merchant vessels, that the pressure of the owners' interests would habitually cause the putting of the *load line* at the very highest limit, and that from precedent to precedent, tending ever in the same direction, the *load-line* would gradually rise in the better class of ships. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 25.

loadman[1]†, *n.* See *lodeman*.

loadman[2]† (lōd'man), *n.* A carter. *Halliwell.*

loadmanage†, *n.* See *lodemanage*.

load-penny (lod'pen i), *n.* A market toll or tax anciently levied on loads in the towns of England for public revenue.

The gift of its [Worcester's] market-dues, wain-shilling and *load-penny*, was the costliest among the many boons which Æthelred and Æthelflæd showered on Bishop Werfrith. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., ix.

loadsman†, *n.* See *lodesman*.

loadstar, *n.* See *lodestar*.

loadstone, *n.* See *lodestone*.

loadum† (lō'dum), *n.* [Appar. for *load 'em:* see quot. from Florio.] An old game at cards.

Cárica l'asino [It., load the ass], a play at cardes which we call *lodam*. *Florio.*

For to converse with Scandal is to play Losing *Loadum;* you must lose a good Name to him, before you can win it for yourself. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 11.

Now some at cards and dice do play
Their money and their time away;
At *loadum*, cribbedge, and all-fours.
Poor Robin (1735). (*Nares.*)

loaf[1] (lōf), *n.*; pl. *loaves* (lōvz). [< ME. *lof*, *loof* (pl. *loves*), < AS. *hlāf*, bread, a loaf of bread, = OHG. *hlaiba*, *laiba*, *leib*, *leip*, MHG. *leip*, G. *laib* = Icel. *hleifr* = OSw. *lev* = Dan. *lev* = Goth. *hlaifs*, *hlaibs*, bread: the common Teut. term for 'bread,' older than the word *bread*. The Lith. *klepas*, Lett. *klaipas*, bread, are prob. < OBulg. **khlebŭ* = Russ. *khlebŭ*, bread, and these Slav. forms with Finn. *leipa*, Esthonian *leip*, bread, are prob. from the OTeut. The word *loaf* appears disguised in the orig. compounds *Lammas* and prob. *lord* and *lady*.] A portion of bread baked in one lump or mass; a regularly shaped or molded mass of bread; hence, any shaped or molded mass of cake, sugar, or the like.

The enemy of Helle . . . seyde Dic ut lapides isti panes fiant: that is to seye, Sey that theise Stones be made *Loves*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 98.

There shall be in England seven halfpenny *loaves* sold for a penny. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 72.

A hot smoking *loaf* of rye-and-Indian bread.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 199.

Holy loaf. (*a*) In the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *holy lamb*. See *lamb*. (*b*) In the *medieval ch.* in England, the blessed bread; a eulogia.

The Parishioners of every Parish shall offer every Sunday, at the time of the Offertory, the just value and price of the *holy loaf* . . . to the use of their Pastors and Curates, and that in such order and course as they were wont to find and pay the said *holy loaf*.
Book of Common Prayer (1549) (rubric).

Loafed lettuce†, headed lettuce.

Laictue crespue [F.], *loafed* or headed *lettice*.
Nomenclator (1585). (*Nares.*)

Loaves and fishes, figuratively, temporal benefits, as money or office: in allusion to the miraculous loaves and fishes distributed by Christ to the multitude who followed him, and his words (John vi. 26), "Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves, and were filled."

The consequence must be, that although every one of these four orders [of the Florentine government] must be divided at once into factions for the *loaves and fishes*, yet the nobility, by their superior influence in elections, would have the whole power. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 18.

loaf[2] (lōf), *v.* [Appar. first in the noun *loafer* (< G. *läufer* = E. *leaper*, *loper*); < G. *laufen*, dial. *lofen* (= D. *loopen* = E. *leap*), run, wander or lounge about: see *leap*[1], *lope*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To idle away one's time; lounge; dawdle; play the vagabond; stroll idly and without purpose.

To *loaf:* this, I think, is unquestionably German. *Laufen* is pronounced *lofen* in some parts of Germany, and I once heard one German student say to another "Ich *lauf* [*lofe*] hier bis du wiederkehrest," and he began to saunter up and down—in short, to *loaf*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

Shoeblacks are compelled to a great deal of unavoidable *loafing;* but certainly this one *loafed* rather energetically, for he was hot and frantic in his play.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xli. (*Davies.*)

I *loafe* and invite my Soul;
I lean and *loafe* at my ease, observing a spear of summer grass. *Walt Whitman*, Leaves of Grass, p. 28.

How can you go down to the beach by yourself amongst all those *loafing* vagabonds, who would pick your pocket or throw stones at you? *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xiv.

II. *trans.* To pass or spend in idleness, as time; spend lazily; dawdle: with *away:* as, to *loaf away* whole days.

The Senate has *loafed away* the week in very gentlemanly style. *New York Commercial Advertiser*, Dec., 1845.

loafer (lō'fėr), *n.* [See *loaf*[2].] An idle man, lounger, or aimless stroller, of whatever social condition; specifically, one who is too lazy to work or pursue regular business, and lounges about, depending upon chance or disreputable means for subsistence.

"The thought is not new to me; I have read Washington Irving." "Prince of intellectual *loafers*," said Grayhurst. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 69.

loaferish (lō′fėr-ish), *a.* [< *loafer* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to a loafer; like or characteristic of a loafer.

Four pleasant ruffians in the *loaferish* postures which they have learned as facchini waiting for jobs. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xix.

loaf-sugar (lōf′shùg′ėr), *n.* Sugar refined and molded into a conical mass.

loam (lōm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lome;* also dial. *lame, laim;* < ME. **lom, lam,* < AS. *lām* = OS. *lēmo, leimo* = D. *leem* = MLG. LG. *lem* = OHG. *leimo*, MHG. *leime, leim*, G. *leim*, but usually *lehm* (after LG.), loam, clay; akin to AS. *līm*, etc., lime, and to L. *limus*, mud: see *lime*[1].] **1.** A soil consisting of a natural mixture of clay and sand, the latter being present in sufficient quantity to overcome the tendency of the clay to form a coherent mass. That which is ordinarily called loam is fine-grained, homogeneous, and "light"—that is, not densely compacted together. Carbonate of lime is usually present in small quantity, and also organic matter. See *marl*[1], *soil*, and *loess*.

At the higher and farther sides of those upper ovens are trenches of *lome*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 98.

The soil was a dark brown *loam*, and very rich. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 91.

2. In *founding*, a mixture of sand, clay, sawdust, straw, etc., used in making the molds for castings. The compound must be plastic when wet, and hard, air-tight, and able to resist high temperatures when dry. Specifically called *casting-loam*.

3†. A vessel of clay; an earthen vessel.

And so into the *lomes* of meth and tubs of brine and other liquor he bestowed the parts of the dead carcasses of his brother's seruants. *Holinshed*, Hist. Eng., viii. 7.

Loam-and-sand core. See *core*[1].

loam (lōm), *v. t.* [< *loam, n.*] To cover or coat with loam; clay.

With the ashes of bones tempered with oile, Camels haire, and a clay they have, they *lome* them so well that no weather will pierce them. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 32.

The joist ends and girders, which be in the walls, must be *loamed* all over to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar. *F. Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

loam-beater (lōm′bē′tėr), *n.* In *foundry-work*, an instrument for compacting loam in loam-molding; a molders' rammer.

loam-board (lōm′bōrd), *n.* A founders' tool and templet used in making cores of loam. It is a board cut to the shape of the core, and is used both to hold a supply of loam for the operation, and as an aid in turning the dried core down to the exact shape. Also called *strickle*.

loam-cake (lōm′kāk), *n.* In *foundry-work*, a cake, plate, or disk of compacted loam used to cover in a loam-mold. It is provided with holes or gates through which the molten metal enters the mold, and with other holes or vents for free exit of air from the mold.

loam-mold (lōm′mōld), *n.* A mold made from casting-loam. Such molds are used for castings of iron and brass.

loam-molding (lōm′mōl′ding), *n.* In *foundry-work*, the making of loam-molds in general. The term is used especially of the act of striking up the surfaces of molds by means of templets controlled by parallel guides, or, in case the surfaces are cylindrical, by a central pivot and radial arms, to which the templets are attached. Sometimes cores are formed on a barrel or central cylinder, and then turned on the barrel by means of a tool resting on the loam-board.

loam-plate (lōm′plāt), *n.* In *foundry-work*, a flat ring or plate of cast-iron, used in constructing a loam-mold, one or more of which are used to support and clamp together the brickwork which supports the softer parts of the mold.

loam-work (lōm′wėrk), *n.* In foundries, the processes of making loam-molds, and casting iron, brass, etc., in them. Very fine castings are obtained by these processes.

loamy (lō′mi), *a.* [< *loam* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of loam; of the nature of or resembling loam: as, *loamy* soil.

And if it want binding, [mix] a little *loamy* earth. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, May.

2. Damp. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

loan[1] (lōn), *n.* [< ME. *lone, lane, lan,* < AS. *lān* (in comp. *lānland*, for usual *lēnland*), usually *lēn*, a loan, grant, gift, fief, = OFries. *lēn* = D. *leen*, a grant, fief, = MLG. LG. *lēn* = OHG. *lēhan*, MHG. *lēhen*, G. *lehen, lehn*, a fief, = Icel. *lān*, a loan, *lēn*, a fief, = Dan. *laan* = Sw. *lån*, a loan (prob. = Skt. *reknas*, estate, wealth), akin to AS. **līhan, león* = OHG. *lihan*, MHG. *līhen*, G. *leihen* = Icel. *ljā* = Goth. *leihwan*, lend, orig. 'leave,' = Ir. *leicim*, leave, = Lith. *likti*, leave behind (cf. OBulg. *otŭ-lekŭ*, remainder), = L. *linquere* (perf. *līqui*, pp. **lictus*), leave, also in comp. *relinquere*, leave behind, = Gr. *λείπειν, λιπεῖν*, leave, = Skt. √ *rich*, leave, let go, give up. Hence ult. *lend*[1]. From the L. verb (*linquere*) are ult. E. *delinquent, relinquish, relic, relict, reliquary, derelict*, etc., and from the same root *license, licit, illicit, leisure*, etc. From the Gr. verb (*λείπειν*) are ult. E. *eclipse, ellipse*, words in *lipo-*, etc.] **1**†. A grant; gift; reward.

They may now, God be thanked of his *loone!*
Maken hir jubilee, and walke allone.
Chaucer, C. T. (Summoner's Tale), l. 11,903 (ed. Gilman).

2. That which is lent; anything furnished on condition of the future return of it, or of the delivery of an equivalent in kind; especially, a sum of money lent at interest.

I lowe hym that this *lane* has lente,
For he may stynte oure stryve,
And fende vs fro alle ille. *York Plays*, p. 53.

Advantaging their *loan* with interest
Of ten times double gain of happiness.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 323.

What e'er is given the Strange and Needy one,
Is not a gift (indeed), but 'tis a *Loan*,
A *Loan* to God, who payes with interest.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

The person whom you favoured with a *loan*, if he be a good man, will think himself in your debt after he has paid you. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

3. The act of lending or the condition of being lent; a lending: as, to arrange a *loan*.

I do not doubt
To find, at some place I shall come at, arms
On *loan*, or else for pledge. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

[In *civil law*, when the loan was made of things which could be returned only by their material equivalent, it was called *mutuum;* when made of things which could be returned in the identical form, it was called *commodatum*.]

4. Permission to use; grant of the use: as, a *loan* of credit.—**Gratuitous loan**, in *law*, same as *commodate*.—**Loan and trust company.** See *bank*[2], 4.—**Public loan**, money borrowed by, or the lending of money to, the state at a fixed rate of interest.

loan[1] (lōn), *v.* [< *loan*[1], *n.* The older verb, from the same noun in its older form, is *lend*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To lend. [An objectionable use, rare in Great Britain.]

Loan for lend, with which we have hitherto been blackened, I must retort upon the mother island, for it appears so long ago as in "Albion's England." *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

The practice of *loaning* money. *Westminster Rev.*

II. *intrans.* To lend money or other property; make a loan. [U. S.]

loan[2] (lōn), *n.* [ME. *lone*, a var. of *lane*, > E. *lane:* see *lane*[1].] **1.** A lane. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

The Captain of Bewcastle, and Jephtha's John,
Coming down by the foul steps of Catlowdie's *loan*.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 120).

And darker gloaming brought the night: . . .
The kye stood rowtin' i' the *loan*.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. An open space between fields of corn, left untilled as a passage for cattle; hence, a place near a village for milking cows. Also *loaning*. [Scotch and New Eng.]

loanable (lō′na-bl), *a.* [< *loan*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being loaned; specifically, capable of being, or intended to be, loaned out at interest.

Free capital, *loanable* for a certain interval, is equally available for all classes of industry. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref., p. 56.

This . . . is distinctly visible among powerful classes in the North-Eastern States, which are the great possessors of *loanable* capital. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 214.

loaning (lō′ning), *n.* [< *loan*[2] + *-ing*.] Same as *loan*[2], 2.

Ye might hae heard him a mile down the wind—he routed like a cow in a fremd [strange] *loaning*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xiv.

loan-office (lōn′of′is), *n.* **1.** A public office at which loans are made or arranged.—**2.** A pawnshop, or pawnbroker's establishment.

loan-word (lōn′wėrd), *n.* [< *loan*[1] + *word;* an imperfect adaptation of G. *lehnwort*, a 'lend-word,' < *lehnen*, lend (see *lend*[1] and *loan*[1]), + *wort*, word.] A borrowed word; a word taken into one language from another. [Rare.]

In the 15th century it [z] crept in from the French, and its use is even now pretty nearly restricted to foreign *loan words*, as Zebulon, Zedekiah, zigzag, zest, etc. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 142.

Loasa (lō′a-sä), *n.* [NL., of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous herbs, of the natural order *Loaseæ*, characterized by either opposite or alternate leaves and a capsule three- or five-valved at the apex, rarely twisted. The flowers are pentamerous, with cucullate petals, two to five scales, and ten filiform abortive stamens, besides numerous perfect ones. There are about 50 species, growing throughout tropical America, with the exception of northern Brazil and Guiana.

Loasaceæ (lō-ą-sā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loasa* + *-aceæ*.] A synonym of *Loaseæ*, still in common use.

loasaceous (lō-ą-sā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the order *Loaseæ*.

loasad (lō′ą-sad), *n.* A plant of the order *Loaseæ;* in the plural, the order. *Lindley.*

Loaseæ (lō-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1804), < *Loasa* + *-eæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous plants composed of 10 genera and about 100 species, confined, with one exception, to warm and tropical America. They are herbaceous plants, often climbing, and usually covered with bristly hairs, secreting an acrid juice. The flowers are perfect and regular with an adherent calyx, a four- or five-parted corolla, an indefinite number of stamens, and usually a one-celled ovary with a single filiform style. From their stinging properties, many are known as *Chili nettles*.

loath, loth (lōth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *loth, looth, lath,* < AS. *lāth*, causing evil, evil, hateful, odious, grievous, also bearing hate, hostile, = OS. *lēth, lēd* = OFries. *lēth, lēd* = D. *leed* = MLG. *lēt, leit* = OHG. *leid*, hateful, painful, hostile, MHG. *leit*, G. *leid*, hateful, painful, = Icel. *leidhr* = Sw. Dan. *led*, hateful, odious (cf. It. *laido* = OSp. OPg. *laido* = Pr. *lait* = F. *laid*, hateful, odious, < G.); as a noun (neut. of the adj.), AS. *lāth*, evil, wrong, = D. *leed*, evil, wrong, = MLG. *lēt, leit* = OHG. MHG. G. *leid*, evil, pain, = Dan. *lede* = Sw. *leda*, disgust, loathing, tedium; prob. from the verb represented by OHG. *līdan*, MHG. *līden*, G. *leiden*, suffer, supposed to be connected with OHG. *līdan* = AS. *līthan* = Goth. *leithan*, go, travel: see *lode*[1], *lead*[1]. The spelling *loth* is rather more common than *loath* in the adj.; but *loath* is common and is more in accordance with analogy (cf. *oath*), while derivatives of the verb, *loathe*, etc., are always spelled with *oa*. The forms are therefore more conveniently put together.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Hateful; disliked; detested.

Allas! my lyff me is full *lath*,
I lyffe ouere lange this lare to lere.
York Plays, p. 50.

Men seyn right thus, "Alwey the nye slye
Maketh the ferre leeve to be *looth*."
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 207.

2. Feeling extreme unwillingness or aversion; very unwilling; reluctant; averse.

"My righte lady," quod this woful man,
"Whom I moost drede, and love as I best kan,
And *lothest* were of al this world displese."
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 585.

Loth he was to falsen his promyse of couenaunt. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 435.

They would be *loath* to set earthly things, wealth or honour, before the wisdom of salvation. *Milton*, True Religion.

Thus aged men, full *loth* and slow,
The vanities of life forego. *Scott*, Rokeby, v. 1.

Lief or loath†. See *lief*.

II.† *n.* Evil; harm; injury.

Mete and drynke I ȝaf hem bothe,
And bad hem kepe hem ay fro *lothe*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 31. (*Halliwell.*)

loathe (lōᵺ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *loathed*, ppr. *loathing*. [< ME. *lothen*, < AS. *lāthian* (= OS. *lēthōn* = OHG. *leidōn*), be evil, hateful, *læthan*, hate (= OS. *a-lēthian*, disgust, = OHG. *leidan*, hate, = Icel. *leidha*, disgust), disgust, < *lāth*, hateful, loath: see *loath, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To be hateful or loathed; excite nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.

Where medicines *loathe*, it irks men to be healed. *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. To feel nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.

"This is more vile," he made reply,
"To breathe and *loathe*, to live and sigh."
Tennyson, Two Voices.

II. *trans.* **1.** To dislike greatly; hate; abhor.

Hereby satan saved his credit, who loves to tell lies, but *loathes* to be taken in them. *Fuller*, Church Hist., VI. iv. 2.

In my soul I *loathe*
All affectation. 'Tis my perfect scorn;
Object of my implacable disgust.
Cowper, Task, ii. 416.

2†. To cause to dislike or avoid; disgust.

[They] *loathe* men from reading by their covert, slanderous reproaches of the Scriptures. *Abp. Parker.*

How heatily he serves me! his face *loathes* one,
But look upon his care, who would not love him?
Middleton, Changeling, v. 1.

3. To feel disgust at; especially, to have an extreme aversion to, as food or drink.

Gladli ȝeue thi tithis & thin offrynge bothe,
The poore & the beedered, loke thou not *lothe*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Each countrey hath obserued their owne peculiar custome in this foode, some *loathing* that which others esteeme dainty. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long for bread.
Cowley.

=Syn. 1. *Hate, Abhor, Detest,* etc. See *hate*[1].

loather (lō′ᵺėr), *n.* One who loathes or abhors.

loathful (lōᵺ′fûl), *a.* [Formerly also *lothful;* < ME. *lothful* (?), *lathful;* < *loath* + *-ful.*] 1. Full of loathing; abhorring; hating.

Which when he did with *loathfull* eyes beholde,
He would no more endure.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1313.

2. Exciting loathing or disgust; loathsome; hateful. [Now rare.]

And *lothefull* idlenes he doth detest,
The canker worme of everie gentle brest.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 734.

The surface of the upper portion of the body [of a gigantic earthworm] shows a bright green color, of variable intensity, but otherwise it is a *loathful* animal.
Science, IV. 426.

loathing (lō′ᵺing), *n.* [< ME. *lothing;* verbal n. of *loathe, v.*] Extreme disgust; abhorrence.

A surfeit of the sweetest things
The deepest *loathing* to the stomach brings.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 138.

loathingly (lō′ᵺing-li), *adv.* [< *loathing* + *-ly*[2].] With loathing or extreme disgust or abhorrence.

loathliness (lōᵺ′li-nes), *n.* [Formerly also *lothliness;* < *loathly* + *-ness.*] The quality of being loathly; loathsomeness.

The beautie of vertue, and the deformytie and *lothelynes* of vice. *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, iii. 24.

The more ill savour and *loathliness* we can find in our bosom sins, the nearer we come to the purity of that Holy One of Israel, our Blessed Redeemer.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 188. (*Latham.*)

loathly (lōᵺ′li), *a.* [Formerly also *lothly;* dial. also *laithly, laidly;* < ME. *lothli, loothly, lothlich, lothelich, lodli, lodlich,* etc., < AS. *lāthlīc,* hateful, < *lath,* hateful, + *-līc,* E. *-ly*[1].] Loathsome; disgusting. [Archaic.]

Thou art so *loothly* and so oold also.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 243.

Her face most fowle and filthy was to see,
With squinted eyes contrarie wayes intended,
And *loathly* mouth, unmeete a mouth to be.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 27.

The *loathly* toad out of his hole doth crawl.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 165.

loathly (lōᵺ′li), *adv.* [Formerly also *lothly;* < ME. **lothly, lodly,* < AS. *lāthlīce,* hatefully, < *lāthlīc,* hateful: see *loathly, a.* In def. 2, modern, < *loath* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a loathsome manner; disgustingly.

He shal him travaile day and nigt,
And *lodly* his body digt.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46. (*Halliwell.*)

So *loathly* wretched a street as this same Cowgate.
The Atlantic, III. 368.

2. Unwillingly; reluctantly.

Private tongues, of kinsmen and allies,
Inspired with comforts, *lothly* are endured.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

This shows that you from nature *loathly* stray.
Donne.

loathness (lōth′nes), *n.* [< ME. **lothnes, laithnes;* < *loath* + *-ness.*] The state of being loath; unwillingness; reluctance.

Thof it be laifull to ladys and other les wemen,
get it ledis vnto *laithnes* and vnlefe werkes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2949.

And the fair soul herself
Weigh'd between *loathness* and obedience, at
Which end o' the beam should bow.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 130.

After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general silence and *loathness* to speak. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist.

loathsome (lōᵺ′sum), *a.* [< ME. *lothsum;* < *loath* + *-some.*] Such as to cause loathing or excite disgust; disgusting; odious; detestable.

Tho gan he her perswade to leave that lewd
And *loathsom* life. *Spenser,* F. Q., III. x. 51.

But this mole-eyed, dragon-tailed abomination [a crocodile] . . . was utterly *loathsome.*
G. W. Curtis, Nile Notes of a Howadji, xv.

=Syn. Nauseous, nauseating, revolting, sickening, abominable, hateful.

loathsomely (lōᵺ′sum-li), *adv.* [< *loathsome* + *-ly*[2].] In a loathsome manner; disgustingly.

loathsomeness (lōᵺ′sum-nes), *n.* [< *loathsome* + *-ness.*] The quality of being loathsome, or of exciting strong dislike or disgust.

Heede must be taken that such rules or sentences be choisly made, and not often vsed, least excesse breed *lothsomnesse.* *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 197.

loathy (lō′ᵺi), *a.* [< *loath* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *loathly, a.*] Loathsome. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *loathy* floor of liquid mud lay bare beneath the mangrove forest. *Kingsley,* Westward Ho, p. 331.

loaves, *n.* Plural of *loaf*[1].

lob[1] (lob), *n.* [Also *lobb;* < ME. *lobbe* (in comp. *lobbe-keling*); perhaps < W. *llob,* a dull, unwieldy fellow. Cf. AS. *lobbe,* a spider (see *lop*[3]); Icel. *lubbi,* a shaggy long-haired dog. Cf. also *looby, lubber.*] 1. A dull, sluggish person; a lout. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits [Puck]; I'll be gone.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 16.

But as the drone the honey hive doth rob,
With woorthy books so deals this idle *lob.*
Gascoigne, A Remembrance.

This is the wonted way for quacks and cheats to gull country *lobs.* *Bp. Gauden,* Anti-Baal-Berith (1661), p. 12.

2. The last person in a race. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Something thick and lumpish; a lump.—4. A thick, soft mixture. See the quotation, and compare *loblolly.*

Before the yeast is placed in the tun [in brewing], it is mixed with a small quantity of wort, and left in a warm place until fermentation commences, when the mixture, termed *lobb,* may be added to the gyle in the tun.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 402.

5. A lobworm.—6†. The pollack.

The *lob* alluded to in the statute of Herrings (31 Edward III., A. D. 1537) evidently meant this fish.
Day, Fishes of Great Britain, I. 297.

7. The coalfish.—8. [< *lob*[1], *v.*] In *cricket,* a low slow ball.—9. In *lawn-tennis,* a play by which one of the contestants knocks the ball over the head of his opponent into the back part of the court.—**Lob lie-by-the-fire.** See the quotation.

Lob Lie-by-the-fire—the Lubber-fiend, as Milton calls him—is a rough kind of Brownie or House Elf, supposed to haunt some north-country homesteads, where he does the work of the farm-labourers, for no grander wages than
"—to earn his cream-bowl duly set."
. . . It was said that a *Lob Lie-by-the-fire* once haunted the little old Hall at Lingborough.
Mrs. J. H. Ewing, Lob Lie-by-the-Fire, Int.

lob[1] (lob), *v.;* pret. and pp. *lobbed,* ppr. *lobbing.* [< *lob*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw (a lump or ball, etc.); toss gently or with a slow movement; specifically, in *lawn-tennis,* to strike (the ball) over the head of one's opponent into the back part of the court.

Suppose . . . that firing with reduced charges is required, that shell are being *lobbed* from behind a parapet at high angles into a work. *Encyc. Brit.,* XI. 313.

2. To kick. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To be tossed with a slow movement, as a cricket-ball or a shot.

Great escapes and some wounds from *lobbing* round-shot already. *W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, I. 268.

lob[2] (lob), *v.;* pret. and pp. *lobbed,* ppr. *lobbing.* [Var. of *lop*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To hang down; drop or droop.

II. *trans.* To hang wearily or languidly; allow to drop or droop.

And their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shak.,* Hen. V., iv. 2. 47.

lobar (lō′bär), *a.* [< *lobe* + *-ar*[2].] Of or pertaining to a lobe, as of the brain or lungs: as, *lobar* emphysema.

In the cases of *lobar* and of lobular pneumonia that I have examined, none of the urines have turned red.
Lancet, No. 3427, p. 880.

Lobar pneumonia. See *pneumonia.*

Lobata (lō-bā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lobatus,* lobed: see *lobate.*] A division, ordinal or subordinal, of the class or order *Ctenophora,* including those comb-bearing hydroids or ctenophorans which have a pair of oral lobes: distinguished from *Tæniata* and *Saccata.* The *Lobata* are composed of such forms as *Eurhamphæa, Bolina, Mnemia, Calymma,* and *Ocyroë.*

Lobate Ctenophoran *Eurhamphæa vexilligera*.

lobate (lō′bāt), *a.* [< NL. *lobatus,* lobed, < *lobus,* a lobe: see *lobe.*] 1. Having a lobe or lobes; lobated; lobose; lobed; lobulate: as, a *lobate* leaf; a *lobate* fin or foot; a *lobate* rhizopod or ctenophoran.—2. Having the form of a lobe: as, a *lobate* part or process.—**Lobate fin,** in *ichth.* See the quotation.

The numerous dermal fin-rays [of *Polypterus*] . . . are connected with the rounded periphery of the broad and elongated disk formed by the skeleton of the fin; and the scaly integument is continued to the basis of the fin-rays, which thus seem to fringe a lobe of the integument. Hence the fin is said to be *lobate.*
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 126.

Lobate foot, in *ornith.,* a bird's foot of which the toes are separately lobed, as in the coot, phalarope, or grebe.

lobated (lō′bā-ted), *a.* Same as *lobate.*

lobately (lō′bāt-li), *adv.* [< *lobate* + *-ly*[2].] In *bot.,* in such a manner as to form lobes.—**Lobately crenate,** in *bot.,* having crenatures or indentations so deep as to form a series of small lobes.

lobation (lō-bā′shon), *n.* [< *lobate* + *-ion.*] The formation of lobes; the act or process of forming or dividing into lobes; the state of being lobed.

Lobation is usually associated with semipalmation, as is well seen in the grebes. In the snipe-like phalaropes, *lobation* is present as a modification of a foot otherwise quite cursorial. The most emphatic cases of *lobation* are those in which each joint of the toes has its own flap.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 181.

lobb (lob), *n.* See *lob*[1].

lobber (lob′ėr), *v. i.* Same as *lopper*[2]. [Local, U. S.]

lobbing† (lob′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lob*[1], *v.*] Tumult; uproar.

What a *lobbing* makest thou,
With a twenty Devill!
Marriage of Wit and Wisdome (1579). (*Halliwell.*)

lobbish†, *a.* [< *lob*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Clownish; lubberish.

Their *lobbish* guard, who all night had kept themselves awake with prating how valiant deeds they had done when they ran away, . . . awaked them.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

lobby (lob′i), *n.;* pl. *lobbies* (-iz). [< OF. **lobie,* < ML. *lobia, lobium, laubia,* a portico, covered way, gallery, < OHG. *loubā, loupā,* MHG. *loube,* G. *laube,* an arbor, < OHG. *loub,* MHG. *loup,* G. *laub* = E. *leaf,* q. v. Cf. *lodge* and *louver,* from the same source.] 1. An inclosed space surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments. (*a*) A small hall or waiting-room serving as the entrance into a principal apartment, where there is a considerable space between such apartment and a portico or vestibule; especially, such a hall or anteroom in a theater or adjacent to a legislative or audience chamber.

If you find him not within this month, you shall nose him as you go up the stairs into the *lobby.*
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 39.

Go, busk about, and run thyself into the next great man's *lobby.* *Wycherley,* Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

(*b*) *Naut.,* an apartment immediately before the captain's cabin.

2. Persons who occupy or resort to the lobby or the approaches to a legislative chamber for the purpose of transacting business with the members, and especially of influencing their official action or votes. [U. S.]

lobby (lob′i), *v.;* pret. and pp. *lobbied,* ppr. *lobbying.* [< *lobby, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To frequent the lobby of a legislature or other deliberative body for the purpose of influencing the official action of members; solicit votes from members, whether in the lobby or elsewhere. [U. S.]

Lobbying should be made the object of incessant war and corrective enactment, until it is driven from legislative halls. *N. A. Rev.,* CXL. 311.

II. *trans.* To promote or carry by solicitation of legislative favor or votes: as, to *lobby* a measure through Congress. [U. S.]

lobbyist (lob′i-ist), *n.* [< *lobby* + *-ist.*] One who frequents the lobby or the precincts of a legislature or other deliberative assembly, with the view of influencing the votes of members. [U. S.]

But the arrangements of the committee system have produced and sustain the class of professional *lobbyists,* men, and women too, who make it their business to "see" members and procure, by persuasion, importunity, or the use of inducements, the passing of bills, public as well as private, which involve gain to their promoters.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 156.

lobby-member (lob′i-mem′bėr), *n.* A lobbyist; one who makes a business of influencing the action or votes of a legislature. [U. S.]

lob-coat†, *n.* Same as *lobcock.*

Cares not a groate
For such a *lob-coate.*
The Wit of a Woman (1604). (*Nares.*)

lobcock† (lob′kok), *n.* [< *lob*[1] + *cock*[1], used as a diminutive.] A stupid, sluggish, inactive person; a lob.

Such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke, . . . such a *lobcocke.* *Udall,* Roister Doister, iii. 3.

lob-dotterel† (lob′dot″ėr-el), *n.* A loutish fool.

Grouthead gnat-snappers, *lob-dotterels,* gaping changelings. *Urquhart,* tr. of Rabelais, i. 25.

lobe (lōb), *n.* [< F. *lobe* = Sp. Pg. It. *lobo,* < NL. *lobus,* a lobe, < Gr. λοβός, the lobe of the ear or of the liver, the pod of a leguminous plant; prob. also λεπίς, a scale, husk, peel, λέπειν, peel: see *lepis.*] A rounded and more or less globular projection or part. (*a*) In *anat.,* a large natural division of an organ, as of the liver, lungs, brain, etc.; also, the lower soft part of the ear, the lobule. Especially (1) One of several definite and considerable parts of each half of the cerebrum, or each hemisphere of the brain, separated superficially by certain well-marked fissures or sulci. In ordinary language these lobes or major divisions are the *frontal, parietal,* and *occipital,* or the fore, middle, and hind divisions. But by carefully considering the course of the three great fissures of each hemisphere, namely the Sylvian, the Rolandic, and the parieto-occipital, we find these to demarcate four cerebral lobes, named *frontal, parietal, temporosphenoidal,* and *occipital;* and by considering the two

main forks of the Sylvian fissure, a fifth lobe is recognizable, called the *central lobe* or *island of Reil*. Again, the frontal lobe is sometimes regarded as two; then six lobes are recognizable by name, called *prefrontal*, *postfrontal*, *parietal*, *temporal*, *occipital*, and *central* (the last being the insula). These lobes only concern the topography of the surface of the cerebrum, and are in no way related to the fundamental segments or primitive divisions of the brain as a whole, being all of them parts of the prosencephalon alone. Lesser divisions of the lobes are called *convolutions*, *gyres*, or *gyri*. (*c*) In the cerebellum, a group or cluster of folia demarcated by unusually deep rimulæ or fissures.

Certain of the interfoliar crevices are so deep or so distinct as to warrant the recognition of the intervening groups of folia or *lobes*.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, p. 125.

(*b*) In *bot.*, a rounded projection or division of a leaf, fruit, or other organ of a plant. (*c*) In *zool.*, a projection or part which is imperfectly separated from another part: as, the *lobes* of the maxillæ in insects. (*d*) In *mach.*, the larger or more prominent part of a cam-wheel.— **Anterior lobe of the cerebellum**, the anterosuperior lobe.— **Anterior superior lobe of the cerebellum**, the anterosuperior lobe.— **Anterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum**, the anterior portion of the upper surface of one or the other cerebellar hemisphere, divided into the anterior and posterior crescentic lobes. Also called *quadrate* or *square lobe* and *lobus* or *lobulus quadratus inferior*.— **Biventral lobe.** Same as *digastric lobe of the cerebellum*.— **Caudate lobe of the liver.** See *caudate*.— **Central lobe of the cerebellum**, the anterior division of the superior vermis, behind the lingula and in front of the monticulus. Also called *lobulus centralis*.— **Central lobe of the cerebrum.** Same as *insula*.— **Crescentic anterior and posterior lobe**, the two divisions of the centerosuperior lobe of the cerebellum. Also called *lobus* or *lobulus lunatus anterior* and *lobus* or *lobulus lunatus posterior*. — **Cuneate lobe**, the cuneate gyrus, the triangular tract on the median surface of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum bounded by the parieto-occipital and calcarine fissures.— **Digastric lobe of the cerebellum.** See *cerebellum*.— **Epigastric lobes.** See *epigastric*.— **Falciform lobe**, the limbic lobe together with the lamina septilucidi; dentate convolution and fornix.— **Frontal lobe of the carapace.** See *frontal*.— **Frontal lobe of the cerebrum**, the anterior lobe of the cerebrum separated from the parietal by the fissure of Rolando, or central fissure.— **Gastric, genital, hepatic, hypogastric, intermaxillary lobe.** See the adjectives.— **Inferior posterior lobe of the cerebellum.** (*a*) The lobus semilunaris inferior. (*b*) The lobus semilunaris inferior together with the slender lobe.— **Lateral lobes.** See *lateral*.— **Limbic lobe**, the gyrus fornicatus and gyrus hippocampi taken together.— **Marginal lobe, lobule**, or **gyrus**, the convolution on the median surface of the cerebrum bounded below by the callosomarginal fissure. It is the median portion of the superior frontal convolution with the paracentral lobule.— **Occipital lobe**, the posterior portion of the cerebrum marked off from the parietal lobe by the parieto-occipital fissure.— **Olfactory lobe**, that process of the cerebral hemispheres which consists of the olfactory tract, and the olfactory bulb in which it ends. — **Orbital, procephalic,** etc., **lobe.** See the adjectives. — **Parietal lobe of the cerebrum**, the middle lobe of the vault of the cerebrum, separated from the frontal by the central fissure and marked off from the occipital by the parieto-occipital fissure. It is divided by the intraparietal fissure into a superior and an inferior parietal lobe.— **Posterior superior lobe of the cerebellum**, the posterosuperior lobe.— **Posterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum**, the posterior lobe of the upper surface of the cerebellum. Also called *semilunar lobe* or *lobus semilunaris superior*.— **Quadrate lobe**, the anterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum.— **Quadrate lobe of the cerebrum**, that part of the median surface of the cerebrum which lies between the parieto-occipital fissure and the posterior part of the callosomarginal fissure. Also called *quadrate lobule* and *præcuneus*.— **Semilunar lobe**, the posterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum.— **Slender lobe**, the lobe of the under surface of the cerebellar hemisphere which lies between the biventral lobe in front and the inferior semilunar lobe behind. Also called *lobus* or *lobulus gracilis*.— **Square lobe**, the anterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum.— **Subpeduncular lobe.** Same as *flocculus*, 2.— **Temporosphenoidal lobe**, the lobe of the cerebrum which occupies the middle cerebral fossa of the skull: it is separated from the frontal and parietal lobes by the fissure of Sylvius. Also called *temporal lobe*.— **Uncinate lobe**, the uncinate gyrus, the anterior hooked extremity of the hippocampal gyrus.

lobe-berry (lōb′ber″i), *n.* The fruit of the seaside grape, *Coccoloba uvifera*, of the West Indies.

lobed (lōbd), *a.* [< *lobe* + *-ed*².] Having a lobe or lobes; lobate; lobose; specifically, in *bot.*, said of a leaf when the division extends not more than half-way to the middle, and either the sinuses or lobes are rounded; in *entom.*, having a single lobe or lobe-like projection. Sometimes used, like *lobate*, to indicate a division into two or more lobes.— **Lobed joint of an antenna**, a joint expanded laterally at the apex into a lobe.— **Lobed prosternum**, a prosternum having an anterior rounded projection over the mouth.— **Lobed prothorax**, a prothorax having a posterior projection of the upper surface, between the elytra, often concealing the scutellum.

lobefoot (lōb′fůt), *n.*; pl. *lobefoots* or *lobefeet* (-fůts or -fēt). A lobe-footed bird or lobiped: as, the northern *lobefoot*, *Lobipes hyperboreus*. See *Lobipes*.

lobe-footed (lōb′fůt″ed), *a.* Having lobate feet; lobiped, as a coot, grebe, or phalarope.

lobelet (lōb′let), *n.* [< *lobe* + *-let*.] In *anat.*, *zool.*, and *bot.*, a little lobe; a lobule.

Lobelia (lō-bē′liä), *n.* [NL., named after Matthias de *Lobel*, a Fleming, botanist and physician to James I. of England.] 1. A genus of gamopetalous plants, the type of the natural order *Lobeliaceæ*, distinguished by having the corolla-tube split down almost to the base, without a spur, and with a capsule which is two-valved at the summit. The plants are herbs, rarely shrubby, with alternate leaves, and irregular five-parted flowers either axillary or in racemes. There are about 200 species, found in all warm and temperate regions, with the exception of central and eastern Europe and western Asia. Numerous species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, which are usually blue, scarlet, or purple. *L. cardinalis* is the cardinal-flower, and *L. syphilitica* is sometimes called the *blue cardinal-flower*. (See *cardinal-flower*.) *L. Dortmanna* grows in the water of shallow lakes in northern Europe and America, and is called *water-lobelia*. *L. coronopifolia* is called *buck's-horn* on account of its forked leaves. *L. Erinus* of the Cape of Good Hope is the common little spreading lobelia of conservatories and gardens. *L. fulgens* and *L. splendens* from Mexico are conspicuous cultivated species. The officinal lobelia formerly employed as an emetic is *L. inflata*. It contains an acrid narcotic poison. It is a wide-spread American species.

Cardinal-flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*).

1 Inflorescence. 2. Lower part of stem. *a*, flower; *b*, stamen-tube inclosing the pistil; *c*, pistil; *d*, upper part of the pistil and stamen-tube; *e*, transverse section of the fruit.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Lobeliaceæ (lō-bē-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1811), < *Lobelia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, typified by the genus *Lobelia*, embracing 28 genera, of which 24 belong to the tribe *Lobelieæ* and 4 to the tribe *Cyphieæ*. The order includes about 540 species, growing in nearly all but the frigid regions of the globe. Five of the genera occur in North America. The plants of this order have been placed by many botanists in the *Campanulaceæ*, from which, however, they chiefly differ in their syngenesious flowers, which ally them to the *Compositæ*.

lobeliaceous (lō-bē-li-ā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Lobeliaceæ*.

lobeliad (lō-bē′li-ad), *n.* [< *Lobelia* + *-ad*.] A plant of the order *Lobeliaceæ;* used in the plural, the order itself. *Lindley.*

Lobelieæ (lō-bē-li′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), < *Lobelia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Lobeliaceæ*, characterized by an irregular corolla, and having the anthers joined in a tube about the style. They are principally herbs with alternate leaves and the flowers axillary or growing in racemes. The group includes 24 genera, found principally in tropical or subtropical climates. The principal genus, and type of the tribe, is *Lobelia*.

lobeline (lō′bē-lin), *n.* [< *Lobelia* + *-ine*².] An acrid poisonous principle procured from *Lobelia inflata*, said to resemble nicotine.

lobe-plate (lōb′plāt), *n.* Same as *sole-plate*.

lobi, *n.* Plural of *lobus*.

lobiole (lō′bi-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *lobiolus*, dim. of *lobus*, lobe: see *lobe*.] In *bot.*, one of the small lobes into which the thallus of some lichens is divided.

lobiped (lō′bi-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *lobipes* (*-ped-*), < *lobus*, a lobe (see *lobe*), + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = Gr. πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Lobe-footed, as a bird; having lobate feet.

II. *n.* A lobe-footed bird.

Lobipes (lō′bi-pēz), *n.* [NL.: see *lobiped*.] 1. A genus of phalaropes of the family *Scolopacidæ*, whose type is the northern phalarope, *Lobipes hyperboreus;* the lobefoots. *Cuvier.*— 2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

loblolly (lob′lol-i), *n.* [< *lob*¹ + *lolly*².] 1†. A loutish or foolish person.

This *lob-lollie* with slauering lips would be making loue. *Breton*, Grimello's Fortunes, p. 9. (*Davies.*)

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) Water-gruel or spoon-meat.

Whole grits boyled in water till they burst, and then mixt with butter and so eaten with spoons, which . . . seamen call simply by the name of *loblolly*. *Markham.* (*Halliwell.*)

(*b*) Medicines collectively. Also written, erroneously, *loplolly*.

The roughness of the language used on board a man of war where he [Dr. Johnson] passed a week on a visit to Captain Knight, disgusted him terribly. He asked an officer what some place was called, and received for answer that it was where the loplolly man kept his *loplolly:* a reply he considered as disrespectful, gross and ignorant. *Mrs. Piozzi*, Anec., p. 285 (Boswell's Johnson, ed. Hill, [i. 378).

loblolly-bay (lob′lol-i-bā), *n.* The popular name of the *Gordonia Lasianthus*, of the natural order *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, an elegant ornamental tree of the southern United States. Also called *tan-bay*.

loblolly-boy (lob′lol-i-boi), *n. Naut.*, a ship-surgeon's attendant, who compounds the medicines and assists the surgeon in his duties. In the United States navy called *bayman* or *nurse*.

I . . . suffered from the rude insults of the sailors and petty officers, among whom I was known by the name of *Loblolly Boy*. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxvii.

loblolly-pine (lob′lol-i-pīn), *n.* A tree, *Pinus Tæda*, growing in sterile soil in the southern Atlantic and Gulf States of North America. It yields fuel and inferior lumber, and to a small extent turpentine. It is also called *old-field pine*, and a better variety *rosemary-pine*.

loblolly-sweetwood (lob′lol-i-swēt″wůd), *n.* A tree, *Sciadophyllum Jacquinii*. [West Indies.]

loblolly-tree (lob′lol-i-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus *Cupania*, of the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, especially *C. glabra;* also a tree, *Pisonia subcordata*, of the order *Nyctagineæ*.

lobo (lō′bō), *n.* [Sp., a wolf, < L. *lupus*, a wolf: see *wolf*.] A large gray wolf of the southwestern United States, *Canis lupus occidentalis*.

loboite (lō′bō-īt), *n.* [Named by Berzelius after the Chevalier *Lobo* da Silveira.] In *mineral.*, a magnesian variety of vesuvianite or idocrase occurring in Norway.

Lobophora (lō-bof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* Same as *Marsupialida*.

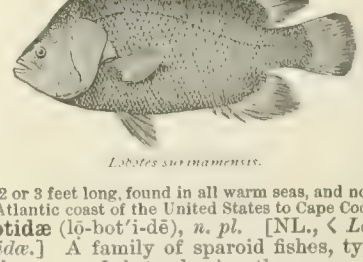
Lobosa (lō-bō′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lobosus*, lobose: see *lobose*.] An order of the class *Rhizopoda*, characterized by their shapelessness and the constant protrusion of lobose processes called pseudopodia; the normal amœboids or lobose protozoans: contrasted with *Filosa*. The order distinguishes the amœbiform protozoans from the *Radiolaria*, *Heliozoa*, *Foraminifera*, etc.

lobose (lō′bōs), *a.* [< NL. *lobosus*, < *lobus*, a lobe: see *lobe*.] Having many or large lobes; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lobosa:* as, the *lobose* protozoans.

We have left a certain small number of independent *lobose* Gymnomyxa which it is most convenient to associate in a separate group. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 842.

Lobostomatinæ, Lobostominæ (lō-bō-stō-ma-tī′nē, lō″bō-stō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λοβός, lobe, + στόμα (στοματ-), mouth, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of bats of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*, having simple nostrils without nose-leaf, but the chin with leaf-like appendages, and having 2 incisors in each upper and lower half-jaw, and 2 premolars above and 3 below on each side. There are two genera, *Chilomycteris* and *Mormops*.

Lobotes (lō-bō′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), so called with ref. to the soft parts of the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins, likened to one 3-lobed fin; < Gr. λοβός, a lobe: see *lobe*.] The typical genus of *Lobotinæ*, having bands of villiform teeth on the jaws, and an anterior series of larger conical teeth. *L. surinamensis* is the flasher or tripletail, a large fish, 2 or 3 feet long, found in all warm seas, and north on the Atlantic coast of the United States to Cape Cod.



Lobotes surinamensis.

Lobotidæ (lō-bot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lobotes* + *-idæ*.] A family of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Lobotes*, having the vomer, palatines, and tongue toothless, the profile concave, the caudal fin convex, and the dorsal fin

continuous. Also *Lobotinæ*, as a subfamily of *Sparidæ*.

lobret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lubber*.

lobscouse (lob'skous), *n.* [Also *lobscourse*, *lapscourse* (the form *lobscourse* simulating *lob's course*, 'a lubber's dish'); prob. < *lob*[1], *n.*, 4, + *scouse*, a general name on shipboard for a stew. Cf. *loblolly*, 2.] A dish made of pilot-biscuit, stewed in water with pieces of salt meat.

This genial banquet was entirely composed of sea-dishes; . . . the sides being furnished with a mess of that savoury composition known by the name of *lob's course*, and a plate of salmagundy. *Smollett*, Peregrine Pickle, ix.

lobsided (lob'sī ded), *a.* Same as *lopsided*.

lobspound, lob's pound (lobz' pound), *n.* A pound for lobs or louts; a prison. "The term is still in use, and is often applied to the juvenile prison made for a child between the feet of a grown-up person." *Halliwell.*

He was the party
Found in *Lob's pound*.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

Crowdero, whom, in irons bound,
Thou basely threw'st into *Lob's pound*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 910.

lobster (lob'stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lobstar*, *lopster*; < ME. *lopstere*, *loppester*, *loppister*, a lobster, a stoat, < AS. *loppestre*, *lopustre*, *lopystre*, a lobster; cf. *lopust*, a locust, for **locust*, < L. *locusta*, a shell-fish, lobster, also a locust: see *locust*[1].] **1.** A marine, stalk-eyed, long-tailed, ten-footed crustacean of the subclass *Podophthalma* or *Thoracostraca*, order *Decapoda*, suborder *Macrura*, family *Homaridæ*, and genus *Homarus*, such as *H. vulgaris* of Europe or *H. americanus* of the Atlantic coast of North America. The lobster has two pairs of feelers, one pair short, the other remarkably long. The mouth-parts are modified legs, as in all crustaceans and other arthropods. The first pair of ambulatory legs are enormously and unsymmetrically enlarged and chelate, being the great so-called "claws." The other four pairs of legs are smaller and more strictly ambulatorial, ending in

American Lobster (*Homarus americanus*).

simple pincers or single hooks. The cephalothorax is a large soldered carapace. The abdomen or tail is long, jointed, and flexible, consisting of hard rings or segments on top and at the sides, and of a soft but tough membrane underneath, which bears the pleiopods, swimmerets, or swimming-feet; it ends in a set of shelly plates, the telson, spreading like a fan, used in swimming. The hairy flaps or processes attached to the roots of the walking-legs are the gills or breathing-organs. The female carries masses of eggs (the coral or berry) under the abdomen. The most fleshy parts are the muscles of the great claws and of the tail. The eyes are mounted on short movable stalks, the ophthalmites. Lobsters are carnivorous and predatory. They live chiefly on rocky sea-coasts. They molt or cast their shell periodically. The natural color is variously greenish, bluish, livid, etc.; the familiar bright-red color is due to boiling. The flesh is savory, and the lobster-industry is one of high economic importance.

Finallie of the legged kinde we have not manie, neither haue I seene anie more of this sort than the Polypus called in English the *lobstar*, crafish or creuis, and the crab.
Harrison, quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 97.

2. One of several other crustaceans resembling the above. The Norway lobster is *Nephrops norvegicus*, of the family *Homaridæ*. Various crawfishes of the family *Astacidæ* are sometimes called *fresh-water lobsters*. A related marine crustacean of the family *Palinuridæ*, *Palinurus vulgaris*, the sea-crawfish, is known as the *spring lobster*, *rock-lobster*, and *spiny lobster*.

3. The common sole, *Solea vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A stoat. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A British soldier: probably so called originally in allusion to his cuirass, but the name is now generally supposed to refer to his red coat.

The women . . . exclaim against *lobsters* and tatterdemalions, and defy 'em to prove 'twas ever known in any age or country in the world that a red-coat died for religion.
Tom Brown, Works I. 73. (*Davies.*)

Bermuda lobster, a kind of shrimp, *Palinurus americanus*. It is used for bait. —**Berry lobster**, a female lobster carrying spawn. Such lobsters are not legally marketable, and should be returned to the water when taken. —**Black lobster**, a lobster whose shell is black, or at least darker than usual. This animal is always in good condition, with a very hard shell, and is preferred to those lighter-colored ones which have more recently shed their shells. —**Chicken** or **grasshopper lobster**, an undersized lobster, too small to be legally marketable. The laws of some States prohibit the sale of lobsters under 10 inches long. —**Norway lobster**, the *Nephrops norvegicus*. See *Nephrops*. —**Spanish lobster**, *Scyllarus æquinoctialis*, used as bait in the Bermudas. —**Spiny lobster**. See def. 2. —**Stone-lobster**, the short armed hermit-crab, *Eupagurus pollicaris*: so called by fishermen.

lobster-car (lob'stėr-kär), *n.* A box or frame in which lobsters are kept alive under water awaiting sale or transport.

lobster-chum (lob'stėr-chum), *n.* Refuse of lobsters, used for manure.

lobster-claws (lob'stėr-klâz), *n.* A common marine alga, *Polysiphonia elongata:* so called from the long, cartilaginous, nearly naked branches, which bear tufts of filaments at the apex somewhat resembling the claws of the lobster.

lobster-crawl (lob'stėr-krâl), *n.* A place where lobsters crawl and may be caught; a fishing-ground for lobsters.

lobstering (lob'stėr-ing), *n.* [< *lobster* + *-ing*.] The taking of lobsters.

In many regions the men engage in *lobstering* only when other fisheries, which are more profitable to them, cannot be carried on. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 663.

lobsterize†, *v. i.* [< *lobster* + *-ize*.] To move backward, as a lobster is popularly supposed to do; crawfish.

Thou [Joshua] makest Riuers the most deafly deep
To *lobstarize* (back to their source to creep);
Walls giue thee way.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

lobster-louse (lob'stėr-lous), *n.* A parasite of the lobster, *Nicothoë astaci*, a siphonostomous crustacean of the family *Ergasilidæ*. See *Nicothoë*.

lobsterman (lob'stėr-man), *n.*; pl. *lobstermen* (-men). One who catches lobsters.

Some of the *lobstermen*, who are also boat fishermen, save the heads of the fish in cleaning their catch to use as bait. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 675.

lobster-moth (lob'stėr-môth), *n.* A common European moth, *Stauropus fagi:* so called from the grotesque shape of the caterpillar. See *Stauropus*.

lobster-pot (lob'stėr-pot), *n.* A pot or trap for lobsters. There are many patterns. The common house-pot is made of laths. The hand-pot is a circular iron hoop, as large as a hogshead-hoop, having under it a net and over it wooden bows, with bait hung in the middle. It has often taken six or eight lobsters at once.

lobster-tail (lob'stėr-tāl), *n.* Any piece of armor made *à queue d'écrevisse*. See *crevisse*.

The long *lobster-tails* which replaced the waist-piece and the tassettes.
Demmin, Arms and Armor (tr. by C. C. Black), p. 219.

lobster-tailed (lob'stėr-tāld), *a.* Resembling the shell of the lobster's tail: applied especially to armor composed of overlapping and sliding plates.

lobtail (lob'tāl), *v. i.* [Also *loptail*; < *lob*[1] + *tail*.] To sport or play, as a whale, by raising the flukes out of water and bringing them down again flat. [Sailors' slang.]

lobular (lob'ū-lär), *a.* [< *lobule* + *-ar*[2].] **1.** Having the form of a lobule or small lobe.—**2.** Of or pertaining to lobules: as, a *lobular* vein.—**Lobular bronchial tube**, a bronchial tube which has been reduced to about one millimeter in diameter, and whose walls have begun to be set here and there with air-cells, but are not yet completely covered. It passes on into the alveolar passage. Also called *respiratory bronchial tube*.—**Lobular pneumonia**. Same as *bronchopneumonia*.

Lobularia (lob-ū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < *lobulus*, a lobule: see *lobule*.] Same as *Alcyonium*. *Lamarck*, 1816.

lobulate (lob'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *lobule* + *-ate*[1].] Consisting of lobules or small lobes; having small lobed divisions.

lobulated (lob'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *lobulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *lobulate*.

lobulation (lob-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *lobule* + *-ation*.] The formation of lobules; division into lobules: as, *lobulation* of the kidneys.

lobule (lob'ūl), *n.* [= F. *lobule* = Sp. *lóbulo* = Pg. It. *lobulo*, < NL. *lobulus*, dim. of *lobus*, a lobe: see *lobe*.] A little lobe; especially, one of the lesser divisions of the surface of the brain; a gyrus or convolution of the cerebrum, or a cluster of such gyri, of which there are several in each lobe, separated from one another by those lesser sulci or fissures which are called intralobular. —**Cuneate lobule**, the cuneus. —**Fusiform lobule** of the cerebrum, the subcollateral gyre. **Lingual lobule** of the cerebrum, the subcalcarine gyre. —**Lobule of the corpus striatum, lobule of the Sylvian fissure**. Same as *insula*. —**Lobule of the ear**, the soft fleshy flap or lobe depending from the lower part of the external ear, highly characteristic of the human species. **Paracentral lobule**, the posterior part of the marginal gyrus about the upper extremity of the central fissure. It is more or less distinctly marked off from the parts in front by a slight fissure. —**Pneumogastric lobule**. Same as *flocculus*, 2.

lobulus (lob'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *lobuli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of *lobus*, a lobe: see *lobe*. Cf. *lobule*.] **1.** In *anat.*, any small lobe or lobe-like structure; a lobule. —**2.** In *entom.*, one of the rounded and quite distinct segments of the base of the wing in the dipterous family *Muscidæ* and in some hymenopterous insects. —**Lobulus caudatus**, the tailed lobe of the liver, connecting the right lobe with the Spigelian lobe. —**Lobulus centralis**, the central lobule or lobe. See *central*. —**Lobulus cuneatus**, the wedge-shaped lobule of the brain, a mass of convolutions between the calcarine fissure and the parieto-occipital fissure. —**Lobulus cuneiformis**, the digastric lobe. —**Lobulus gracilis**, the slender lobe. —**Lobulus lunatus**, the crescentic lobe. —**Lobulus paracentralis**. See *paracentral lobule*, under *lobule*. —**Lobulus præcuneus**. Same as *lobulus quadratus* (*a*). —**Lobulus quadrangularis**. See *anterosuperior lobe*, under *lobe*. —**Lobulus quadratus**. (*a*) Of the brain, a mass of cerebral convolutions, approaching a square form, between the callosomarginal and the parieto-occipital fissure. (*b*) See *anterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum*, under *lobe*. (*c*) Of the liver, the square lobe of the liver on the under surface, between the fissure for the gall-bladder and the umbilical fissure. —**Lobulus semilunaris inferior**. See *lobus semilunaris inferior*, under *lobus*. —**Lobulus semilunaris superior**. See *posterosuperior lobe*, under *lobe*. —**Lobulus Spigelii**, the Spigelian lobe of the liver, at the back part of the under surface of the right lobe, between the fissure for the vena cava and that for the ductus venosus. —**Lobulus triangularis**, the cuneus. —**Lobulus vagi**, the flocculus.

lobus (lō'bus), *n.*; pl. *lobi* (-bī). [NL., < Gr. *λοβός*, a lobe: see *lobe*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a lobe. **Lobus biventer, lobus cuneiformis**. Same as *digastric lobe of the cerebellum* (which see, under *cerebellum*). —**Lobus centralis**. (*a*) The insula. (*b*) See *central lobe of the cerebellum*, under *lobe*. —**Lobus falciformis**. See *falciform lobe*, under *lobe*. —**Lobus gracilis**. See *slender lobe*, under *lobe*. —**Lobus limbicus**. See *limbic lobe*, under *lobe*. —**Lobus lunatus anterior**. See *crescentic anterior and posterior lobe*, under *lobe*. —**Lobus lunatus posterior**. See *crescentic anterior and posterior lobe*, under *lobe*. —**Lobus olfactorius**. See *olfactory lobe*, under *lobe*. —**Lobus paracentralis**. See *paracentral lobule*, under *lobule*. —**Lobus parietalis superior and inferior**. See *parietal lobe*, under *lobe*. —**Lobus quadrangularis**. See *anterosuperior lobe*, under *lobe*. —**Lobus quadratus**. See *quadrate lobe*, under *lobe*. —**Lobus semilunaris inferior**, the posterior lobe on the under surface of the cerebellar hemispheres, lying behind the slender lobe. —**Lobus semilunaris superior**. See *posterosuperior lobe*, under *lobe*.

lobworm (lob'wėrm), *n.* [< ME. **lobwyrme* (see quot.); < *lob*[1] + *worm*.] The lugworm. Also *lob*.

Loburyone (read *lobwyrme*), blake or wyghte snayle, limax. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 310.

loby†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *looby*.

local (lō'kal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *local* = Sp. Pg. *local* = It. *locale*, < LL. *localis*, belonging to a place, < L. *locus*, a place: see *locus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to place or position in space; of or pertaining to situation or locality in general. —**2.** Of or pertaining to a particular place; relating to a particular place or to particular places, generally implying more than mere position or situation: as, *local* considerations; *local* knowledge; a *local* newspaper; a *local* item in a newspaper; also, limited to a certain spot or region; circumscribed: as, *local* laws, customs, or prejudices; a *local* disease or remedy.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,
And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A *local* habitation and a name. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 17.

The spiritual force of Protestantism was a mere *local* militia, which might be useful in case of an invasion, but could not be sent abroad.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. of Popes.

Plants with sweet-scented flowers are, for the most part, more intensely *local*, more fastidious and idiosyncratic, than those without perfume.
J. Burroughs, Notes of a Walker.

3. In *gram.*, relating to place or situation: as, a *local* adverb (as *here*, *there*, etc.). —**4.** In *math.*, relating to or concerning a locus. —**Chose local**. See *chose*[2]. —**Local action**. (*a*) In *elect.*, the electrical action which is set up between different parts of a non-homogeneous plate of conducting material when it is immersed in an electrolyte. (*b*) In *law*, an action which must be brought in the particular country where the cause of action arose, such as an action to recover lands. —**Local affection**, in *med.*, a disease or ailment confined to a particular part or organ, and not directly affecting the system. —**Local allegiance**. See *allegiance*, 1. —**Local anemia**. See *anemia*. —**Local asphyxia**. Same as *Raynaud's disease* (which see, under *disease*). —**Local attraction**. (*a*) In *magnetism*, attraction causing a compass-needle to deviate from its proper direction, exerted by objects in its immediate neighborhood, especially on shipboard. (*b*) In *astron.*, attraction due to irregularities in the density or form of the earth's crust, which causes gravity at a station to deviate from its normal direction. —**Local authority**, in the English law of municipal corporations, a class of boards of trustees, commissioners, etc., having the supervision of some distinct department of municipal regulation, such as burial, sanita-

tion, police, etc.—**Local board,** a board of officers whose powers are local; more specifically, in *Eng. law*, a board of officers elected by the rate-payers of a district to administer some part of the local affairs therein. - **Local chancre.** Same as *chancroid*. - **Local circuit,** in *teleg.*, a circuit in a telegraph-station containing the recording or other receiving instrument and a battery, and also a delicate relay operated by the line-current, by means of which the signals are repeated in the local circuit, the recorder or sounder being operated by the battery in that circuit. - **Local-circuit battery,** a battery used in a local circuit. —**Local color.** See *color*. —**Local court,** a court whose jurisdiction is territorially limited to a comparatively small district, such as a single county, city, or town.—**Local currents,** currents due to local action; also, in *teleg.*, currents in a local circuit.—**Local degree, equation.** See the nouns.—**Local government,** the regulation and administration of the local affairs of a city or district by the people of it, as distinguished from such regulation and administration by authority of the state or nation at large. —**Local Government Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1858 (21 and 22 Vict., c. 98), relating to the public health and sanitary control, whose provisions take effect in particular places only when the act is adopted by the local authorities. It has been frequently amended. (*b*) An English statute of 1888 (51 and 52 Vict., c. 41), initiating a system for the local self-government of the various counties of England and Wales (or in some cases divisions of a county), and of a large number of boroughs (and in the case of London of a district consisting of parts of three counties), and organizing in each a government under the control of its people, for municipal purposes. Its chief feature is the transfer from departments of the imperial government, to a county council in each, of the regulation of local affairs, such as highways, health, education, etc. The scheme of reform begun with the act of 1888 was completed by the Local Government Act of 1894.—**Local Government Board,** a department of the English government under the act of Parliament of August, 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 70), having supervision of the laws relating to the public health, the relief of the poor, registration of births, etc., and other matters of local government, including (under 35 and 36 Vict., c. 79) highways and turnpikes.—**Local immunity.** See *immunity*, 3.—**Local improvements,** improvements by public works, such as bridges, parks, etc., which benefit chiefly a particular locality rather than the state at large.—**Local law.** See *statute*. —**Local legislation, local statute,** such legislation or statute as is in terms applicable not to the state at large, but only to some district or locality and to the people therein. See *legislation*.—**Local motion,** motion in the ordinary sense of change of place; locomotion, as opposed to augmentation, diminution, and deformation.—**Local option,** the determination by vote of the people of a town or other minor political community as to whether or not any licenses to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted: a principle of law established in some of the United States and advocated in others. The principle has also obtained recognition in England.—**Local preacher.** (*a*) In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, one who is licensed to preach within a certain district, generally as an assistant to the pastor and as a candidate for ordination. (*b*) In England, a dissenting clergyman who preaches at different places. *Halliwell.*—**Local probability,** a branch of mathematics which considers the mean values of geometrical magnitudes conforming to certain conditions, and the like. For example, it is a proposition in local probability that if three points are taken at random within a triangle, the mean of the small triangle will be one twelfth that of the large one.—**Local problem,** a problem in which the thing sought is a geometrical locus.—**Local proposition,** in *logic*, a proposition consisting of two clauses united by a local adverb: as, "Where there is smoke there is fire."—**Local sign,** in *psychol.*, something which is supposed to distinguish the impressions made upon one nerve-termination from those made upon another, and which serves especially to render possible, or to facilitate, the perception of objects as extended in space. The theory of local signs was propounded by H. Lotze. See the quotation.

> Every impression of color—for example, red—produces on all places of the retina which it reaches the same sensation of redness. In addition to this, however, it produces on each of these different places, A, B, C, a certain accessory impression, *a*, *b*, *c*, which is independent of the nature of the color seen, and dependent merely on the nature of the place excited. This second local impression would therefore be associated with every impression of color *r*, in such manner that *ra* signifies a red that acts on the point A, *rb* signifies the same red in case it acts on the point B. These associated accessory impressions would, accordingly, render for the soul the clue by following which it transposes the same red, now to one, now to another spot, or simultaneously to different spots in the space intuited by it. . . . The foregoing is the theory of *local signs*. *Lotze*, Short Psychology (trans.).

Local space, an extended volume: opposed to a space of time.—**Local time,** time reckoned from the instant of transit of the mean sun (or, in the case of sidereal time, of the first point of Aries) over the local meridian.—**Local value,** the value pertaining to the place of a digit in the ordinary system of arithmetic.

II. *n.* **1.** A local item in a newspaper. [U. S.] —**2.** In *teleg.*: (*a*) A local-circuit battery. (*b*) The circuit itself, including everything belonging to the current in an office or station except the line-wire and the instruments included in the line-circuit.

locale (lō-kal′), *n.* [< F. *local*, a locality: see *local*. The spelling is false, appar. in simulation of *morale*.] A place, spot, or locality; specifically, a site or scene, considered with reference to circumstances connected with it.

> But no matter—lay
> The *locale* where you may.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, **II.** 227.

localisation, localise. See *localization, localize*.

localism (lō′kal-izm), *n.* [< *local* + *-ism*.] **1.** The state or condition of being local or localized; limitation to a place or to a locality; also, the influence exerted by a locality.

> Some occult law of *localism* by which associated forms often become impressed with mutual resemblances.
> *Nature*, XXX. 228.

2. Attachment to a locality, or a peculiar limited phase of thought or feeling growing out of such attachment; provincialism; in general, any product of local influences: as, the *localism* of one's views or affections.

> Congress is simply an aggregate seething and struggling of a great number of *localisms*—rarely or never losing themselves in the stream of national or patriotic feeling.
> *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 428.

3. A mode of speaking or acting peculiar to a place; a local idiom, phrase, or custom.

localistic (lō-ka-lis′tik), *a.* [< *local* + *-istic*.] **1.** Relating or pertaining to localization; of localized character or quality.

> The confirmation of the *localistic* theory of cholera . . . can no longer be put in question. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 336.

2. Having the character of localism or a localism.

locality (lō-kal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *localities* (-tiz). [= F. *localité* = Sp. *localidad* = Pg. *localidade* = It. *località*, < LL. *localita(t-)s*, locality (as a quality of bodies), < *localis*, belonging to a place: see *local*.] **1.** The condition of being in a place; position or situation in general; the immediate relation of an object to a place.

> Fond Fancy's eye,
> That inly gives *locality* and form
> To what she prizes best.
> *W. Mason*, English Garden, iii.

2. Any part of space; a situation; position; particularly, a geographical place or situation: as, a healthy *locality;* the *locality* of a mineral, plant, or animal. Compare *habitat*, 2.

> My first rambles, moreover, had a peculiar charm, which knowledge of *locality* has since taken away.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

3. Legal restriction as to place or location.— **4.** In *phren.*, the faculty to which is ascribed the power of remembering the details of places and the location of objects.—**Absolute locality,** that which belongs to a body irrespective of the locality of any other body.—**Decree of locality.** See *decree*.—**Locality of a widow,** in *Scots law*, the lands life-rented by a widow under her contract of marriage.—**Relative** or **respective locality,** the spatial relations of a body to other bodies.

localizable (lō′kal-ī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *localize* + *-able*.] Capable of being localized, located, or fixed in or referred to a place.

> The feelings classed as emotions, which are not *localizable* in the bodily framework.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 78.

localization (lō″kal-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *localize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of localizing, or the state of being localized.

> The contrast as to the centralization or *localization* of administrative power . . . between England and other civilized countries. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 332.

Specifically—**2.** The reference, in perception, of a sensation to some part of the body (as the place where it originates), or to some point in space outside of the body (as a quality of a perceived object).

> Perception as a psychological term has received various, though related, meanings for different writers. It is sometimes used for the recognition of a sensation or movement as distinct from its mere presentation, and thus is said to imply the more or less definite revival of certain residua or re-presentations of past experience which resembled the present. More frequently it is used as the equivalent of what has been otherwise called the "*localization* and projection" of sensations—that is to say, a sensation presented either as an affection of some part of our own body regarded as extended or as a state of some foreign body beyond it.
> *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 52.

Also spelled *localisation*.

Localization of cerebral functions, the existence of peculiarly close relations between the functions of the various peripheral nerves and certain limited areas of the cerebral cortex, so that the removal of one of these areas will involve the abolition of the voluntary control of the efferent nerves of a certain part, or, if sensory nerves are concerned, will preclude sensation from following their stimulation. On the other hand, stimulation of these same areas will give rise to a sensation as if in the part, or to definite muscular actions in the part.

localize (lō′kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *localized*, ppr. *localizing*. [< *local* + *-ize*.] **1.** To make local; fix in, or assign to or restrict to, a particular place; determine the locality or limit the extent of.

> Thus everywhere to truth Tradition clings,
> Or Fancy *localizes* Powers we love.
> *Wordsworth*, Fancy and Tradition.

Specifically—**2.** To refer (a sensation) in perception to some point of the body or to some point in space outside of the body. See *localization*, 2.

> If we turn away our eyes, we cease to see the flame at which we have been looking, but the after-image remains and is projected upon the wall, and continues still *localized* in the dark field of sight even if we close our eyes altogether. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 59.

Also spelled *localise*.

localizer (lō′kal-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *localize* + *-er*.] A small coil of definite resistance placed at each station of an electric fire-alarm system, which is brought into the circuit when the alarm is given, thus enabling the observer at the receiving-station to know the locality from which the alarm is sent.

locally (lō′kal-i), *adv.* With respect to place; in place: as, to be *locally* separated or distant.

locate (lō′kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *located*, ppr. *locating*. [< L. *locatus*, pp. of *locare*, place, put, set, let, etc., < *locus*, a place: see *local*. Cf. *allocate*, *allow*[1], *collocation*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix in a place; establish in a particular spot or position; place; settle: as, to *locate* one's self in a certain town or street.

> She was already "of a certain age," and, despairing of a lover, accepted the good old country squire, and was *located* for the rest of her life as mistress of Lonstead Abbey. *Farrar*, Julian Home, p. 35.

2. To fix the place of; determine the situation or limits of: as, to *locate* the site of a building; to *locate* a tract of public land by surveying it and defining its boundaries; to *locate* a land-claim; to *locate* (lay out) the line of a railroad. [Chiefly U. S.]

> That your Majesty would grant to his petitioners, . . . by the name of the Mississippi Company, 2,500,000 acres of land . . . to be *located* between the thirty-eighth and forty-second degree of north latitude.
> *Arthur Lee*, Petition to King in Council (1768). (*Bartlett.*)

II. *intrans.* To reside; place one's self or be placed; adopt or form a fixed residence.

> Beneath whatever roof they *locate*, they disturb the peace of mind and happiness of some confiding female.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xviii.

location (lō-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *location* = Sp. *locacion* = Pg. *locação* = It. *locazione*, < L. *locatio(n-)*, a placing, < *locare*, pp. *locatus*, place: see *locate*.] **1.** The act of placing or settling: as, the *location* of settlers in a new country.— **2.** Situation with respect to place; place.

> To say that the world is somewhere means no more than that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place, signifying only its existence, not *location*. *Locke.*

3. The act of fixing by survey, or otherwise determining, the site or bounds of a piece or tract of land (as under a claim for a specified quantity of public land), laying out the line of a railroad or canal, or the like. [Chiefly U. S.]— **4.** That which is located; a tract of land with boundaries designated or marked out. [U. S.]

> A *location* is held to be that quantity of mining ground which one person may legally acquire by location, in one body. *Shinn*, Land Laws of Mining Districts, p. 51.
>
> An odd corner of a great township such as they measure off in these wilds, where they take in, with some eligible *locations* of intervale land, miles also of pathless forest.
> *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

5. In *civil law*, a leasing on rent.—**Contract of location,** a contract of hiring either of the use of a chattel or of services in respect to a chattel, the possession of the chattel being in either case transferred for the purpose. Where the possession and use of the thing is hired, the contract is called *locatio rei* or *locatio-conductio rei*. Where the possession is transferred to one whose service in respect to the thing is hired, as where goods are delivered to a carrier, the contract is called *locatio operorum* or *locatio operis mercium vehendarum;* or, if the service involves a resulting change in the thing, as where cloth is delivered to a tailor to make a garment, *locatio operis faciendi*.—**Definitive location.** See *definitive*.

locative (lok′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *locatif*, < ML. *locativus*, < L. *locare*, place: see *locate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *gram.*, indicating place, or the place where or wherein: as, a *locative* adjective; a *locative* case.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, serving to locate or to indicate location or relative situation in a series. Thus, the name metencephalon or midbrain is *locative* of the part between extremes of a series.

> The advantages of *locative* names.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 517.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a case-form indicating location, as existing in the original Indo-European or Aryan language, and preserved in some of its descendants, especially the Sanskrit. In Latin and Greek it is not ordinarily recognized as a separate case, but is found in a number of isolated examples, and in the former language in the established use of certain case-forms (generally called *genitives* and *ablatives*) of names of places.—**Locative absolute.** See *absolute*, *a.*, 11.

locator (lō′kā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *locator*, one who lets, an undertaker, < *locare*, pp. *locatus*, place,

let: see *locate*.] 1. One who locates land, or who settles upon land by claim of right or legal possession. [U. S.]

Here no *locator* encroaches upon his neighbor's claim.
The Century, XXV. 585.

2. In *law*, the hirer in a contract of location.

loc. cit. An abbreviation of the Latin *loco citato*, 'in the place (already) cited.' Sometimes further abbreviated *l. c.*

locellate (lō-sel'āt), *a.* [< *locellus* + *-ate*[1].] Divided into locelli.

locellus (lō-sel'us), *n.*; pl. *locelli* (-ī). [L., a little place, a compartment, dim. of *loculus*, a little place: see *loculus*.] In *bot.*, a secondary cell, forming a subdivision of a loculus, whether in an anther or a seed-vessel.

loch[1] (loch), *n.* [< Gael. *loch*, a lake: see *lake*[1].] In Scotland, a lake in the general sense, or a lake-like body of water, as one of the narrow or partially landlocked arms of the sea, especially on the west coast, resembling the Norwegian fiords. In Ireland usually *lough*.

One burnish'd sheet of living gold,
Loch Katrine lay beneath him roll'd.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 14.

Kingsburgh conducted us in his boat across one of the *lochs*, as they call them, or arms of the sea, which flow in upon all the coasts of Sky. *Boswell*, Journal, p. 244.

loch[2] (lok), *n.* [Also *lohoch*; = F. *lok*, *looch*, *look* = Sp. *loog* = Pg. *looch* = It. *loc*, *locco*, < Ar. *lo'oq*, an electuary, a lincture, < *la'aq*, lick.] A lincture.

Lochaber ax. A battle-ax having a long handle or staff, used by the Scottish Highlanders. In the typical form the blade is narrow, but of great length in the direction of the shaft, and projects beyond the end of the shaft either in a long point or with a hook.

lochan (loch'an), *n.* [< Gael. *lochan*, dim. of *loch*, a lake: see *loch*[1].] A small loch; a pond. [Scotch.]

A pond or *lochan*, rather than a lake. *H. Miller.*

loche, *n.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *loach*.

Lochia[1] (lō'ki-ä or lō-kī'ä), *n.* [< Gr. Λοχία, also Λοχεία, an epithet of Artemis, fem. of λόχιος, also λοχεῖος, belonging to childbirth, from λόχος, a lying-in, childbirth (also an ambush, etc.: see *Lochites*), < λέχειν, lay, mid. lie: see *lie*[1].] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a surname of the goddess Artemis (Diana), as the protectress of women in childbirth.—2. [NL.] A genus of noctuid moths of the subfamily *Cosmiinæ*, based upon the Australian *L. apicalis*. *Walker*, 1865.

lochia[2] (lō'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λόχια, evacuations following childbirth, neut. pl. of λόχιος, belonging to childbirth: see *Lochia*[1].] In *med.*, the evacuations from the womb and vagina which follow childbirth.

lochial (lō'ki-al), *a.* [< *lochia*[2] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the lochia.

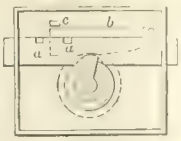
Lochites (lō-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Foerster, 1856), < Gr. λοχίτης, a fellow-soldier, a comrade, one of the same company, < λόχος, a company, band of troops, prop. a party in ambush, lit. a lying in wait, an ambush: see *Lochia*[1].] 1. A genus of parasitic *Hymenoptera*, of the chalcid subfamily *Toryminæ*. The species are parasitic upon gall-making *Cynipidæ*. Only European species have been described, although the genus is also represented in North America.

2. A genus of South American thamnophiline birds. *Cabanis and Heine*, 1857. Also called *Nisius*.—3. A genus of robber-flies of the family *Asilidæ*. *Schiner*, 1866.

loch-moulinet (lok'mö-li-nā'), *n.* A form of electric log in which a telephone is substituted for the indicator, and a species of mill-wheel for the screw. See *electric log*, under *log*[2].

loci, *n.* Plural of *locus*.

lock[1] (lok), *n.* [< ME. *lok* (pl. *lokkes*), < AS. *loc*, a bolt, bar, fastening, inclosure, fold, close, ending, = OFries. *lok* = MLG. *lok* = OHG. *loh*, MHG. *loch*, an inclosure, prison, dungeon, concealed place, hole, aperture, G. *loch*, a dungeon, a hole, aperture, = Icel. *lok*, a cover, lid, a locker, an end, conclusion, = Sw. *lock* = Dan. *laag*, a lid, = Goth. **luk*, in comp. *usluk*, an opening; cf. ME. *loke*, < AS. *loca*, m., a bolt, bar, inclosure, = OD. *loke* = Icel. *loka*, a lock, latch, fastening; from the orig. strong verb, AS. *lūcan* (pp. *locen*), etc., close, lock: see *lock*[1], *v.*] 1. Anything that fastens something else; specifically, an appliance for securing in position a door, gate, window, drawer, lid, etc., when closed, by means of a key, or of some secret contrivance requiring manipulation by one to whom it is known; hence, any device that prevents movement. The essential parts of an ordinary lock are a bolt, wards, tumbler, and a spring. The bolt is a bar which slides or catches in an opening made to receive it. The spring serves to maintain the bolt in one of two positions—that is, either extended or retracted—corresponding to locking and unlocking. The wards are strips of metal placed within the lock and designed to obstruct the passage of all keys except the one fitted to them. The tumbler is a pivoted bar, or other device, used to hold the bolt in one position, and intended to render it difficult to operate the lock except by the right key. Locks are made in a great variety of styles and shapes, and for many different positions and uses. The security of locks in general depends on the number of impediments or wards that are interposed between the key and the bolt which secures the door.



Tumbler-lock.
The bolt has two square notches, *a*, *a*, in its upper edge; *b*, tumbler, pivoted at one end, and having a projecting stump, *c*, at the other, which falls into one of the notches, according to the position of the bolt.

A cap-case for your linnen and your plate,
With a strange *lock*, that opens with Amen.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v.

2. A forelock; a cotter or key. *E. H. Knight.*—3. In *firearms*, a piece of mechanism which explodes the charge. This is effected either by striking a sharp blow which explodes a fulminating powder or strikes sparks from a flint, etc., or by communicating fire directly to the priming, as in the old match-lock.

4. A form of brake or drag for the wheels of a vehicle, used to prevent them from turning in descending steep hills; a lock-chain or skid-chain.—5. The swerving to the right or left of the fore-carriage, deviating from the line of direction of the hind wheels and the trend of the carriages proper. It is called the *haw* or *gee lock* respectively, according as it is to the left or right of the driver. *E. H. Knight.*—6. In *plastering*, the projection of the plaster, cement, etc., behind the laths, which serves to prevent it from scaling off.—7. A place shut in or locked up; an inclosure; a lockup.

Shuts up th' unwieldy centaur in the *lock*. *Dryden.*

8. A barrier to confine the water of a stream or canal; an inclosure in a canal, with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another. When a vessel is descending, water is let into the chamber of the lock till it is on a level with the higher water, and thus permits the vessel to enter; the upper gates are then closed, and, the lower gates being gradually opened, the water in the lock falls to the level of the low water, and the vessel passes out. In ascending, the operation is reversed. See cut under *canal-lock*.

9. A fastening together; a closing of one thing upon another; a state of being fixed or immovable; also, a grapple in wrestling; a hug.

All Albemarle Street closed by a *lock* of carriages.
De Quincey.

They must be practised in all the *locks* and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tug or grapple, and to close. *Milton*, Education.

Bramah lock [named from its inventor, Joseph *Bramah* of London (1749–1814)], a form of bank-lock. Its chief characteristic is a series of sliding tumblers, notched at different parts of their length, the raising of which by a key having a bit shaped in correspondence with the notches releases the lock-bolt and leaves it free to move in locking or unlocking.—**Burglar-alarm lock.** See *burglar-alarm*.—**Chain-lock**, a form of seal-lock.—**Chain of locks.** See *chain*.—**Combination-lock**, a bank- or safe-lock, the principal features of which are the following: Two or more disks, each with a similar notch in its periphery, are mounted upon a spindle, which, in locking or unlocking the safe, is turned by a knob. One disk and an exterior dial-plate are fastened to the spindle; the other disks turn on the spindle. The disks are separated by intervening washers or collars, and each has a pin projecting from its flat face laterally toward the adjacent disk. The pins are arranged in relation with the dial and the peripheral notches in such manner that in turning the spindle, according to a given system or combination, first in one direction and then in the other, to make certain letters or numbers on the dial successively coincide with a mark on a ring which circumscribes the dial, the peripheral notches in the disks are, by the successive engagement with each other of the laterally projecting pins, brought into line with each other. When this is done, the obstructing mechanism which has previously held the bolt falls into the alined notches, and the bolt is left free to move as may be desired. The positions of the disks, and consequently of the pins, may be changed at will to correspond with the different figures or letters on the dial: this is called *changing the combination*. The number of such changes is only limited by the law of permutation as applied to the number of disks and the number of letters or figures on the dial. Such a lock may have two systems of dials, spindles, and disks, each controlling the one bolt of the lock, and each of which may be set on a different combination. In this way, as a measure of greater security, it may be arranged that the presence of two persons (each knowing only one combination) may be needed to operate the lock. Also called *permutation-lock*.—**Dead lock.** (*a*) A lock the bolt of which can be turned in either direction by a key, as distinguished from one in which the spring throws the bolt in one direction only, as in a spring-lock. (*b*) See *dead-lock*.—**Dormant lock**, a lock the bolt of which does not close automatically.—**Double lock**, in a canal, two single locks of equal capacity arranged side by side, and connected, one with the other, by a sluice with a gate. Water flowing from either, when full, may be made by the sluice to enter the other till the same level is reached in both. The sluice being then closed, and the lower lock-gates opened in the lock it is desired to empty, the remainder of the water flows out into the lower pound of the canal. Thus, while one lock is emptying, one half its water may be used to half fill the other. Therefore only one half the water taken from the upper pound of the canal, required in locking a given number of boats through a single lock, is needed when a double lock is used.—**Draw-bolt lock**, a lock the bolt of which can be drawn by means of a knob, except when it is locked with a key.—**Lock of water**, the measure equal to the contents of the chamber of the locks by which the consumption of water on a canal is estimated.—**Lock, stock, and barrel**, the whole gun; hence, the whole of anything.

Take it all in all, it is rotten; *lock, stock, and barrel*, there is not an inch of it sound.
T. Benton, Speech on the National Bank.

Permutation-lock, a lock in which the moving parts are capable of transposition, so that, being arranged in any concerted order, it becomes necessary before the bolt can be shot to bring the tumblers into that order. *E. H. Knight.*—**Pin-tumbler lock**, a lock in which the tumblers have the form of pins or short rods, which slide in one direction in holes or ways by their own gravity or by the action of springs, and in the opposite direction by the action of the key when the latter is pushed into the lock. The "Yale" lock is of this variety.—**Puzzle-lock**, a more or less simple form of lock constructed on the combination principle and used as a puzzle, the solution consisting in finding the combination which locks or unlocks it. The greater the complexity of the lock, the more difficult is the solution of the puzzle. See *combination-lock*.—**Rebounding lock**, a gun-lock provided with a device whereby the hammer of the lock, after striking the nipple, is immediately thrown back into the half-cock position.—**Reversible lock**, a lock of which the latch-bolt may be turned over, so as to cause the beveled side to face in either direction, thus allowing the application of the lock indifferently to either side of a door.—**Roman lock**, a lock having a simple bolt with a binder-spring to hold the bolt in any position in which it is placed, until a force is applied strong enough to overcome the spring.—**Rural lock**, a cheap kind of lock with a wooden case. *E. H. Knight.*—**Scandinavian lock**, a form of lock for fastening hasps upon staples. Both arms of the bow are withdrawn from the lock when it is opened.—**Seal-lock**, a lock which, when locked, cannot be opened without breaking a seal, thus indicating whether it has or has not been tampered with: used for freight-cars, mail-bags, express companies' inclosures, custom-house purposes, etc. One of the most effective seal-locks has means for attaching a small square of variegated glass over the keyhole in such a manner that the square cannot be removed except by breaking. A photograph of the glass seal previously taken is a complete check on any attempt to substitute another for it, as the pattern of streak and color in each seal is entirely fortuitous, and different from any other.—**Time-lock**, a lock in which, when locked, the bolt is held by a stop-plate or other detaining device so that it cannot be unlocked before the expiration of a given time. The stop is controlled by clockwork in such manner that it disengages the bolt only at the time for which it has been previously adjusted by mechanism analogous to that of an alarm-clock.—**To be at lock**, to be in a difficulty. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Yale lock**, a safety-lock in which is used, in place of wards, a special form of pin tumbler admitting of a great variety of combinations, so that the chance of opening the lock except with the right key is rendered very small. The key is flat or corrugated in longitudinal lines, and the key-opening in the lock is very small, to guard against the use of false keys or the blowing in of powder for exploding the lock. (See also *case-lock*, *check-lock*.)

lock[1] (lok), *v.* [< ME. *locken*, *lokken* (= Icel. *loka*, also *lykja* = Sw. *lycka* = Dan. *lukke*), lock: a secondary form, after the noun *lock*, taking the place, in mod. E., of the orig. strong verb remaining in the E. dial. *louk*, < ME. *louken*, *lowken* (pret. *lew*, pl. *luken*, pp. *loken*), < AS. *lūcan* (pret. *leác*, pl. *lucon*, pp. *locen*), shut, close, fasten (also in comp. *a-lūcan*, separate, *belūcan*, *ge-lūcan*, shut, fasten, *onlūcan*, *unlūcan*, unlock, *tō-lūcan*, unlock), = OS. *lūkan* (in comp. *bi-lūkan*, lock, *ant-lukan*, unlock) = OFries. *lūka*, *luika*, *lōka* = D. *luiken* = OHG. *lūkhan*, MHG. *lüchen* = Icel. *lúka*, shut, close, = Goth. **lūkan*, in comp. *ga-lūkan*, close, shut up, *us-lūkan*, unlock. Hence *lock*[1], *n.*, *locket*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To close; shut; now, specifically, to close and fasten by means of a lock and key: as, to *lock* a door or a trunk.

They wanne with moche woo the walles withinne,
Mene lepen to anone and *lokkeden* the gates.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii., f. 116. (*Halliwell.*)

And went unto the dore
To enter in, but found it *locked* fast.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 27.

2. To fasten so as to impede motion: as, to *lock* a wheel.

Loken in every lith. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 55.

3. To shut (up) or confine with or as if with a lock, or in an inclosed place; close or fasten (in): with *up* or *in*.

Do you *lock* your self *up* from me, to make my Search more curious? *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

Then seek to know those things which make us blest,
And having found them, *lock* them *in* thy breast.
Sir J. Denham, Prudence.

A still salt pool, *lock'd in* with bars of sand.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

4. To close or make fast; press closely together, as separate portions; fix steadfastly or immovably: as, the streams are *locked* by ice.

The lemde lyst [illegible] wel, that leg in his bedde,
Thei; he [illegible] til lyttel he slepes
Sir Gawaine [illegible] *Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2007.

she *lock*'d [illegible] ps: she left me where I stood.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

5. To join or unite firmly, as by intertwining, interlinking, or infolding: as, to *lock* arms.

Lock hand in hand; yourself in order set.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 81.

6. To embrace closely; infold.

Lock'd in each other's arms we stood.
M. Arnold, Poems, II. 87.

7. To furnish with a lock.

His *locked*, letter'd, braw brass collar
Show'd him the gentleman and scholar.
Burns, The Twa Dogs

8. In *fencing*, to seize, as the sword-arm of an antagonist, by turning the left arm round it, after closing the passade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him.—9. To shut out; prevent from gaining access (to).

Is there who, *lock'd* from ink and paper, scrawls
With desperate charcoal round his darken'd walls?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 19.

10. To enable to pass through a lock, as in a canal. See *lock*[1], *n.*, 8.

Vessels are *locked* down from the sea into the [North Holland] canal. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 788.

Locked jaw. Same as *lockjaw*.—**To lock out,** to close the gates or doors against; specifically, in labor-disputes, to withdraw employment from (workmen or other employees in a body) as a means of coercion.—**To lock up.** (*a*) To close or fasten by or as if by locking: as, to *lock up* an empty or unoccupied house; to *lock up* a form of type (that is, to fasten it securely in a chase by driving up or tightening the quoins). (*b*) To confine; restrain or secure by locking or fastening in: as, to *lock up* a prisoner; to *lock up* silver. (*c*) To secure or place in such a position as not to be available for use: as, his money was *locked up* in unprofitable enterprises.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become fast; admit of being fastened or locked: as, the door will not *lock*.—2. To unite closely by mutual insertion of parts.

Either they *lock* into each other, or slip one upon another's surface. *Boyle.*

lock[2] (lok), *n.* [< ME. *lok* (pl. *lockes*, *lokkes*), < AS. *locc* (pl. *loccas*), a lock of hair, = OS. *locka* = OFries. *lok* = D. *lok* = OHG. *loc* (pl. *locchā*), MHG. *loc* (pl. *locke*), G. *locke*, a curl or ringlet, = Icel. *lokkr* = Sw. *lock* = Dan. *lok* (not recorded in Goth.), a lock of hair; orig. perhaps 'a curl': cf. Icel. *lykkr*, a loop, bend, crook; Gr. *λύγος*, a pliant twig, *λυγόω*, *λυγίζω*, bend, twist, *λυγρός*, flexible.] 1. A tuft of hair or wool; anything resembling such a tuft; a tress; used absolutely in the plural, hair collectively.

With him ther was his sone, a yong Squyer, . . .
With *lokkes* crulle as they were leyd in presse.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 81.

Chloe, those *locks* of raven hair—
Some people say you dye them black;
But that's a libel, I can swear,
For I know where you buy them black.
Greek Anthology, tr. by Lord Neaves.

Such long *locks* had she that with knee to chin
She might have wrapped and warmed her feet therein.
Swinburne, Two Dreams.

2. A tuft or small quantity, as of hay or some similar substance; a small quantity of anything; a handful; specifically, in *Scots law*, the perquisite of the servant in a mill, consisting of a quantity of meal, regulated by the custom of the mill.

For so good clothes ne're lay in stable
Upon a *lock* of hay.
Bp. Corbet, Journey into France.

I take it on me as a thing of mine office [of miller] to maintain my right of multure, *lock*, and goupen.
Scott, Monastery, xiii.

What mean the gladness of the plain,
The mirth that shakes the beard of grain,
This joy of eve and morn,
And yellow *locks* of corn?
Whittier, The Battle Autumn of 1862.

3. A love-lock.

And one Deformed is one of them: I know him; a' wears a *lock*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 183.

Cen. He has an exceeding good eye, madam.
Mav. And a very good *lock*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

French lock. Same as *lore lock*.

lockage (lok'āj), *n.* [< *lock*[1] + *-age*.] 1. Materials for locks in a canal or stream; works which form a lock.—2. Toll paid for passing a lock in a stream, as the Thames in England.—3. Elevation or amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal.

lock-band, lock-bond (lok'band, -bond), *n.* In *masonry*, a course of bond-stones.

lock-bay (lok'bā), *n.* The space of water inclosed between the gates of a lock.

lock-bolt (lok'bōlt), *n.* A bolt set in action by a knob on one or both sides of a door, thus performing the function of a latch, or made by means of a spring or other locking device to perform the function of a lock.

lock-bond, *n.* See *lock-band*.

lock-chain (lok'chān), *n.* 1. A chain used to lock the wheels of a vehicle by securing the rim to some part which does not rotate; also, a chain which secures to the vehicle a skid-plate on which the wheel rides during a descent.—2. A chain used to fasten a padlock to a door or gate.

lock-chamber (lok'chām″bėr), *n.* In canals, the area of a lock inclosed by the side-walls and gates.

lockchest (lok'chest), *n.* Same as *lockchester*.

lockchester (lok'ches-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *lokchester*, *lockchester*, *lokcester*, *lokester*, also called *lokdore;* origin obscure; cf. OF. *loche*, a dew-snail (Cotgrave).] A wood-louse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Lockchester wyrm, idem quod *lokedore* infra [var. *loccester* or *lokcester*]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 310.

lock-cramp (lok'kramp), *n.* A tool used to hold back the spring in putting together the parts of a gun-lock.

lock-down (lok'doun), *n.* A contrivance used by lumbermen for fastening logs together in rafting. [American.]

Locke level. See *level*[1].

lockent. An obsolete strong past participle of *lock*[1].

locker[1] (lok'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *lokere*, irreg. *locure* (= D. *lokker*), a close receptacle; < *lock*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which locks up.—2. A close receptacle, as a chest, a drawer, a compartment, or a cupboard, that may be closed with a lock. The word is now most frequently applied to such receptacles for the use of individual members of a company of men, as on board a ship or in a regimental armory.

Also there ys ij *locures* of iij quarterys of a yard long full of bonys of Innocentis whyche kyng Herrodys slew.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

3. A recess or niche near an altar in some Roman Catholic churches, intended as a depository for water, oil, etc.—**Boatswain's locker** (*naut.*), a chest in which are kept tools and small stuff for rigging.—**Chain locker.** (*a*) See *chain locker*. (*b*) A barroom or groggery. *Macy.* [Naut. slang.]—**Davy Jones's locker.** See *Davy Jones*.—**Not a shot in the locker** (*naut.*), not a penny in the pocket.—**Shot-locker** (*naut.*), a strong frame of plank near the pump-well in the hold, where shot are deposited.

locker[2] (lok'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *lokkeren*, *lokren*, curl; prob. < *lock*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To curl.

II. *trans.* To entangle; mat together. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

lockeramt, *n.* See *lockram*.

locker-up (lok'ėr-up'), *n.* One who locks up; specifically, a jailer or turnkey.

locket (lok'et), *n.* [< F. *loquet* (= It. *lucchetto*), a fastening, dim. of *loque*, *loc*, a lock, of LG. origin: see *lock*[1], *n.*] 1†. A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.—2. A little hinged case worn as an ornament, often pendent to a necklace or watch-guard, designed to contain a miniature portrait, a lock of hair, or other keepsake.—3. That part of a sword-scabbard where the hook is fastened, usually a mounting of metal, secured to or inclosing the scabbard at a point much nearer to the mouth than to the chape.

lockfast (lok'fâst), *a.* Secured or firmly fastened by some locking device, as a door, chest, press, nut, etc. [Chiefly Scotch.]

lock-faucet (lok'fâ″set), *n.* Any form of faucet requiring a key to open it.

lock-gate (lok'gāt), *n.* A gate for opening or closing a lock in a canal, or sometimes in a river. The gates at the ends of the lock-chamber are called respectively the head- and the tail-gate, or the upper and the lower gate.

lock-hatch (lok'hach), *n.* The sluice-board or sliding gate in a sluiceway. *E. H. Knight.*

lock-hole (lok'hōl), *n.* 1†. A keyhole.

Then up she rose, put on her clothes,
And keekit through at the *lock-hole*.
Lockmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 9).

2. In a gun-stock, the recess into which the lock fits.

lock-hook (lok'hůk), *n.* A metal hook to which a spring is attached to lock it so that it will not unfasten; a snap-hook. Lock-hooks are used on board vessels on the ends of the sheets of light sails, and for bending balloon-sails to stays in yachts.

Lock hospital. See *hospital*.

lock-house (lok'hous), *n.* A house in which a lock-keeper lives.

A red *lock-house* covered with creepers.
The Century, XXXVIII. 492.

Lockian (lok'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Locke* (see def. + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to John Locke, one of the greatest of English metaphysicians (1632–1704). His chief work, the starting-point of modern philosophy, is "An Essay concerning Humane [Human] Understanding" (1690). He there takes the position—a novel one in his time, in the elaborate form in which he held it—that the theory of cognition must be the basis of philosophy; and he accordingly devotes this treatise to an inquiry "into the original, certainty, and extent of humane knowledge, together with the grounds and degrees of belief, opinion, and assent." In the first book he argues against the existence of innate ideas, and maintains that all knowledge is derived from experience, namely from sensation, the external, or reflection, the internal mode of experience. In the second book he undertakes a survey of all our elementary ideas, analyzing and criticizing each. He also treats of the origin of true and false ideas; and has an important chapter on the association of ideas, a phrase due to him. The third book analyzes the functions of language. The fourth treats of knowledge and probability. Every question of philosophy is touched upon in the course of the work. Leibnitz in 1704 wrote an extended running commentary of a hostile character on Locke's work, entitled "Nouveaux essais sur l'entendement humain."

II. *n.* A follower of John Locke. Also *Lockist*.

Lockianism (lok'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Lockian* + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrines of John Locke.

The Treatise is a reductio ad absurdum of the principles of *Lockianism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 383.

lockin gowan. See *gowan*.

locking-pallet (lok'ing-pal″et), *n.* In chronometers and watches having the detached escapement, a tooth, usually a jewel, of the detent which engages successively the teeth of the scape-wheel, the detent being caused to disengage by the action of the balance, and to reëngage the next tooth by the action of a spring.

locking-plate (lok'ing-plāt), *n.* 1. In a vehicle, the wear-iron or guard placed on the perch to prevent injury from the forward wheels in turning short; a rub-plate. In a gun-carriage it is a thin flat piece of iron nailed on the sides to prevent the wood from wearing away, and serving as a point of attachment for the locking-chain.
2. A nut-lock.—3. In a clock, the count-wheel or notched disk which controls the number of strokes of the striking mechanism.

Lockist (lok'ist), *n.* [< *Locke* (see def. of *Lockian*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Lockian*.

lockjaw (lok'jâ), *n.* In *pathol.*, tetanus; trismus. See *tetanus*.

lock-keeper (lok'kē″pėr), *n.* 1. One who tends a lock on a canal or stream.—2. The box on a door-jamb into which the bolt of a lock protrudes when shot. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lock-lanyard (lok'lan″yärd), *n.* See *lanyard*, 1 (*b*).

lockman (lok'man), *n.*; pl. *lockmen* (-men). 1†. A public executioner: so called because one of his dues was a lock or ladleful of meal from every caskful exposed for sale in the market. *Imp. Dict.*—2. An officer in the Isle of Man who executes the orders of the governor, much like an under-sheriff.

The Constable, Coroners, or *Lockman* [Guilley-gliash, an officer answering to a constable in England, whose business it is to serve summonses, etc.] of such other Parish is for the first Time to warne and require such Beggars back to their own Parish.
Statute of 1664, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 446.

lock-nail (lok'nāl), *n.* Same as *hammer-nail*.

lock-nut (lok'nut), *n.* A supplementary nut screwed down upon another to prevent it from shaking loose; a jam-nut, check-nut, or pinch-nut. *E. H. Knight.* Compare *nut-lock*.

lockout (lok'out), *n.* The act of excluding a person or persons from a place by locking it up; the condition of such exclusion. Specifically—(*a*) The exclusion of a teacher by his pupils, in sport or rebellion, or of pupils by their teacher, by way of discipline. (*b*) A refusal on the part of an employer to furnish work to his employees in a body, intended as a means of coercion. See *strike*.

When capitalists refuse to grant so large a proportion of the product for labor as the laborers have heretofore received, and will not continue to supply capital on any terms which laborers will accept, the result is a *lockout*.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 319.

lock-paddle (lok'pad″l), *n.* A small sluice that serves to fill or empty a lock.

lock-piece (lok'pēs), *n.* 1. In *mining*, a piece of timber used in supporting the workings.—2. In *gun.*, a lug for the attachment of a gun-lock, formed on the rear part of the barrel, near the vent, in guns of the older varieties.

lock-plate (lok'plāt), *n.* The metal plate on the side of a small-arm which supports the mechanism of the lock and protects it from dust and injury.

lock-pulley (lok′půl″i), *n.* A pair of pulleys so made that they can rotate separately or together, as desired, by means of a pin in one of them which locks into a hole in the face of the other.

lock-rail (lok′rāl), *n.* 1. The middle transverse rail of a door, at about the level of the hand, on or in which the lock is generally set. —2. In some door-frames, a crosspiece dividing the doorway from an open space above it in which a glazed sash is usually placed; a transom.

lockram (lok′ram), *n.* and *a.* [Also *lockrum*, formerly also *lockeram*, early mod. E. *lokeram*; < F. *locrenan*, a kind of unbleached linen, so called from the place where it was made, *Locrenan*, in Brittany, < Bret. *Lok-Ronan*, lit. cell of (St.) Ronan, < *lok*, cell, + *Ronan*, Ronan. For the sense 'nonsense,' cf. similar uses of *buckram*, *bombast*, *fustian*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A kind of linen, usually of a coarse and cheap sort.

Lokeram for shetes and smockes and shirtes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, Appendix A.

Edge me the sleeves with Coventry blue, and let the linings be of ten-penny *lockeram*. *Greene*, James IV.

Why should I bend to her?—is it because her kirtle is of silk, and mine of blue *lockeram*? *Scott*, Abbot, ii.

2. Nonsense; gibberish. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

II. *a.* 1. Of lockram.

Thou thoughtst, because I did weare *Lockram* shirts
Ide no wit. *Glapthorne*, Wit in a Constable, iv. 1.

2. Talking gibberish.

After he'd made a little Pause,
Again he stretch'd his *Lockrum* Jaws.
Edward Ward, Hudibras Redivivus (1707), I. ix.

lock-saw (lok′sâ), *n.* A compass-saw with a tapering flexible blade, used for cutting in doors the seats for locks.

lock-sill (lok′sil), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, same as *clap-sill*.

locksman (loks′man), *n.*; pl. *locksmen* (-men). A person who has the care of locks and keys; a turnkey.

Who would have said the young sprightly George Douglas would have been contented to play the *locksman* here in Lochleven, with no gayer amusement than that of turning the key on two or three helpless women?
Scott, Abbot, xxiii.

locksmith (lok′smith), *n.* [< ME. *loksmythe*; < *lock*[1] + *smith*.] An artificer whose occupation is to make locks.

The king [Louis XVI.] worked at the *locksmith's* trade, designed maps, or passed whole days in hunting.
Duruy, History of France, p. 524.

locksmithery (lok′smith-ėr-i), *n.* The art or trade of lock-making.

lock-spit (lok′spit), *n.* A small cut with a spade, or a trench opened with a spade or a plow, to mark out a line of work, as in fencing, railway-engineering, or the like. [Eng.]

lock-spitting (lok′spit′ing), *n.* The act of making a lock-spit. [Eng.]

Sets out the circuit with a plough, which we call *lock-spitting*. *Ogilby's Virgil* (1668), p. 313. (*Nares.*)

lock-step (lok′step), *n.* A marching-step, executed by several men arranged in as close file as possible, in which each person follows exactly the step of the person before him. When prisoners march in this manner the hands of every man after the first are placed on the shoulders of the one in front of him.

lock-stitch (lok′stich), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A stitch, made by some sewing-machines, in which two threads are so locked at each stitch that the work will not ravel.

II. *a.* 1. Produced by means of this stitch, as a seam.—2. Producing this stitch, as a sewing-machine.

lock-string (lok′string), *n.* A cord so attached to the hammer of the lock of a cannon that by pulling it the hammer is made to strike on a percussion primer and so fire the gun.

lock-tool (lok′tōl), *n.* A cramp used in putting together the parts of a gun-lock.

lock-tortoise (lok′tôr″tis), *n.* Same as *box-tortoise*.

lockup (lok′up), *n.* 1. The act of locking up, or the state of being locked up. See *to lock up*, under *lock*[1], *v. t.*

To be indifferent in the presence of a *lock-up* of eight per cent. of the money in circulation within a year is simply a confession of ignorance of the principles of monetary science. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 86.

2. A room or place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined.

Who oft, when we our house lock up, carouse
With tippling tipstaves in a *lock-up* house.
H. and J. Smith, Rejected Addresses, xvii.

lock-weir (lok′wār), *n.* See *weir*.

lockwork (lok′wėrk), *n.* The machinery or parts of a lock. [Rare.]

M. Francotte, of Liége, has recently manufactured the Martini breech-action in such a manner that the *lockwork* may be easily removed for cleaning without the use of any tools. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 144.

locky (lok′i), *a.* [< *lock*[2] + *-y*[1].] Having locks or tufts. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

lockyer† (lok′yėr), *n.* [< ME. *lokyer*; < *lock*[1] + *-yer*, *-ier*[1]. The name remains in the surname *Lockyer*.] A locksmith.

loco (lō′kō), *n.* [Short for *loco-weed*.] 1. Same as *loco-weed*.—2. A disease of animals resulting from eating loco-weeds. The brain of the animal is affected; it commonly loses both flesh and strength, and death ensues, though not necessarily so. See *loco-weed*.

loco (lō′kō), *v. t.* [< *loco*, *n.*] To poison with the loco-weed or crazy-weed. [Western U. S.]

We referred to a curious affection which exists among horses in north-western Texas, known as "grass-staggers," which is caused by eating the "loco-weed," which gives rise to the saying that the horses are *locoed*.
Science, XIII. 176.

lococession (lō-kō-sesh′on), *n.* [< L. *locus*, a place, + *cessio(n-)*, a yielding: see *locus* and *cession*.] The act of giving place. [Rare.]

loco citato (lō′kō si-tā′tō). [L.: *loco*, abl. of *locus*, place; *citato*, abl. of *citatus*, pp. of *citare*, cite: see *locus* and *cite*.] In the place (previously) cited. Generally abbreviated *loc. cit.* or *l. c.*

locodescriptive (lō″kō-dē-skrip′tiv), *a.* [< L. *locus*, a place, + E. *descriptive*.] Describing a particular place or places. *Maunder.* [Rare.]

loco-disease (lō″kō-di-zēz′), *n.* A disease of horses resulting from eating the loco-weed or crazy-weed. Also called *grass-staggers*. See *loco*, *v. t.* [Western U. S.]

locofoco (lō-kō-fō′kō), *n.* [A manufactured term, ignorantly made in 1834 on the model of *locomotive*, a word just then becoming familiar, and supposed by the inventor of the word *locofoco* to mean 'self-moving,' whence *locofoco*, intended to mean 'self-lighting,' < L. *locus*, place, + *focus*, a hearth (ML. a fire): see *locus* and *focus*.] 1†. A kind of self-lighting cigar: so called in New York in 1834.—2†. A friction-match.—3. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, one of the equal-rights or radical section of the Democratic party about 1835; by extension, in disparagement, any member of that party. The name was given in allusion to an incident which occurred at a tumultuous meeting of the Democratic party in Tammany Hall, New York, in 1835, when the radical faction, after their opponents had turned off the gas, relighted the room with candles by the aid of locofoco matches. The Locofoco faction soon disappeared, but the name was long used for the Democratic party in general by its opponents. Often in the abbreviated form *Loco* (pl. *Locos*).

Here's full particulars of the patriotic *loco-foco* movement yesterday, in which the whigs was so chawed up.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xvi.

On the next day the "Courier and Enquirer" dubbed the equal rights party the *loco-focos*, and the name clung to them. *W. G. Sumner*, Andrew Jackson, p. 371.

locomotion (lō-kō-mō′shon), *n.* [= F. *locomotion* = Sp. *locomocion* = Pg. *locomoção* = It. *locomozione*, < L. *locus*, a place, + *motio(n-)*, a moving: see *locus* and *motion*.] Movement from place to place; progressive motion, as of a living being or a vehicle; the act of moving from point to point; also, the capability of moving in this manner.

A clock, a mill, a lathe moves; but, as no change of the place of the machine is produced, such motion is not *locomotion*. *Brand and Cox.*

Every act of *locomotion* implies the expenditure of certain internal mechanical forces, adapted in amounts and directions to balance or out-balance certain external ones.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 28.

The subjection of the whole civilized world to a single rule removed the chief obstacles to *locomotion*.
Lecky, European Morals, I. 247.

locomotive (lō-kō-mō′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *lokomotief* = G. *locomotiv* = Dan. Sw. *lokomotiv* = F. *locomotif* = Sp. Pg. It. *locomotivo*, a., *locomotiva*, n., < L. *locus*, a place, + ML. *motivus*, moving: see *motive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to effect change of (its own) place: as, a *locomotive* animal.

The Spanish troops, . . . surrounded by their women and constantly increasing swarms of children, constituted a *locomotive* city of considerable population.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 543.

In one of the *locomotive* forms, as a medusa, the course taken, otherwise at random, can be described only as one which carries it towards the light, where degrees of light and darkness are present.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 26.

2. Having the power to produce motion, or to move (something else) from place to place: as, a *locomotive* organ of the body; a *locomotive* engine.—3. Of or pertaining to locomotion; locomotory.

I shall consider their motion, or *locomotive* faculty, whereby they convey themselves from place to place.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 8.

Locomotive engine. See II. **Locomotive person**, in *zoöl.*, the medusoid of a hydroid polyp. *Gegenbaur.* **Locomotive power**, any kind of moving power, but especially steam, applied to the transportation of persons and freight on land. See *traction*. Locomotive pupa. See *pupa*.

II. *n.* A steam-engine which travels on wheels turned by its own power; specifically, an engine designed and adapted to travel on a railway; a railroad-engine. Locomotives designed to travel upon the ground or ordinary highways and to draw loads are more commonly called *traction-engines*; and those used upon common roads and designed to carry passengers are called *steam-wagons* or *steam-carriages*. (See *traction-engine* and *steam-carriage*.) American locomotives are distinguished from those constructed in other countries by the exterior position of the cylinders, the absence of heavy framing, the use of bogies, a system of suspension by means of bars or levers, and certain minor features, such as the cow-catcher and single headlight. The essential parts of a locomotive are the boiler (usually long, horizontal, and of the "locomotive type" (see *locomotive-boiler*), with many tubes), the running-gear or wheel-system, and the engine proper, this being a double-cylinder, reversing, high-pressure motor, of which the exhaust-steam is thrown into the smoke-stack to urge the draft of the fire. The various wheel-systems employed have given rise to special types of locomotives. See *passenger-locomotive*, *switching-locomotive*, *tank-locomotive*, etc., below. See also cut under *passenger-engine*.—**Back-truck locomotive**, a locomotive having a truck with a pair of wheels under its rear end, as well as a truck in front of the driving-wheels. Such locomotives are used for sharp curves and steep grades.—**Belgian-tank locomotive**, a locomotive having a tank on each side of the boiler.—**Compound locomotive**, a form of locomotive in which is embodied the principle of the compound steam-engine.—**Compressed-air locomotive**, a locomotive which is driven by compressed air carried in strong tanks filled by compressors at stations. In some compressed-air locomotives the air is heated on its way to the cylinders, either by the direct application of heat or by the injection of steam. Such locomotives have not come into practical use.—**Consolidation locomotive**. See *consolidation*.—**Double-ender locomotive**, a locomotive which has the rear of the tender provided with a pilot, or cow-catcher, so that it may be run with either end in front. It has a two-wheel truck in front of the driving-wheels, the latter being usually two in number.—**Double-piston locomotive**, a locomotive each cylinder of which has two pistons with rods projecting from each end, and working on crank-pins set at 180 degrees from each other. Steam is admitted alternately to and exhausted from the space between the pistons and the spaces between the pistons and the cylinder-heads. The transmission of power from the piston-rods to the crank-pins is through cross-heads and connecting-rods, and, as the crank-pins are always moving and receiving their increments of power in opposite directions, a balancing of strains results. An attempt has been made to remove in this way some of the internal disturbing forces of the locomotive. The practical difficulties of the system have, however, been fatal to its extensive adoption. Also called *double-cylinder locomotive*.—**Double-truck tank-locomotive**, a locomotive which has two trucks, and carries boiler and tender on a single frame. The cylinders are attached to the truck that carries the boiler, the wheels of this truck being the driving-wheels. The other truck supports the tender. A common form has six coupled driving-wheels on the forward truck, and a six-wheeled truck at the rear under the tank. Called in the United States *Mason's locomotive*.—**Fireless locomotive**, a locomotive driven by steam generated from highly heated water carried in strongly constructed tanks. From such water, on a reduction of pressure upon it, saturated steam will be generated under the law of related pressure and temperature of saturated steam. The supply of heated water is provided and pumped into the tanks at stations, and the tanks are protected from rapid loss of heat by heat-insulating material.—**Four-cylinder locomotive**, a locomotive with four cylinders and two systems of driving-wheels. The four-cylinder locomotive known as Fairlie's has two boilers with a double fire-box between them, the two parts of the fire-box being separated by a water-leg, and the whole being carried on two center-pin trucks. Meyer's four-cylinder locomotive has a single boiler and fire-box, and the cylinders are located near the middle of the boiler.—**Freight-locomotive**, a locomotive for drawing freight-trains. Great tractive power at the sacrifice of speed is attained in freight-locomotives, through their adhesive weight, large cylinders, and driving-wheels small as compared with the driving-wheels of passenger-locomotives.—**Geared locomotive**, a locomotive in which the motion of the engine is conveyed by gearing to the traveling-wheels, as in many traction-engines and road-rollers. (*E. H. Knight.*) Geared locomotives having toothed driving-wheels, the teeth of which engage a rack, are used for steep grades in mountain railways.—**Mine-locomotive**, a locomotive for use in mines, and peculiarly constructed to adapt it for its successful use upon slippery tracks. With great adhesive weight, it has also all its wheels coupled.—**Mogul locomotive**, a type of freight-engine with three coupled driving-wheels on each side, and a swinging two-wheeled truck in front. The front pair of drivers are made without a flange, to facilitate the passing of curves of short radius.—**Passenger-locomotive**, a locomotive for drawing passenger-cars. Speed is sought at the sacrifice of power in passenger-locomotives, the peculiar characteristics of which are large driving-wheels and engine-lever short strokes in comparison with the diameters of their pistons.—**Saddle-tank locomotive**, a locomotive which has its tank placed upon and extending downward over the sides of the boiler, after the manner of a saddle. **Street-locomotive**, a locomotive adapted to use in public streets. It has a short wheel-base, powerful brakes, and mechanism for muffling the exhaust so as

to render the latter needless. It is frequently combined with a passenger-car in one and the same vehicle.—**Switching-locomotive**, a freight-locomotive having the peculiarities of its class carried to an extreme point, to adapt it to the heavy work of starting and slowly moving heavy trains in switching at stations. Called in England *shunting engine*.—**Tank-locomotive**, a locomotive permanently connected with its tender.—**Ten-wheeled locomotive**, a locomotive with six coupled driving-wheels and a four-wheeled truck in front of the driving-wheels.

locomotive-balance (lō-kō-mō′tiv-bal″ans), *n.* The spring used in place of a weight to control the safety-valve of a locomotive.

locomotive-boiler (lō-kō-mō′tiv-boi″lėr), *n.* A form of boiler in which the fire-box is connected by a number of flues with the smoke-box under the chimney: so called because commonly used in locomotive engines.

locomotive-car (lō-kō-mō′tiv-kär), *n.* A locomotive and a railway-carriage combined in one.

locomotiveness (lō-kō-mō′tiv-nes), *n.* Same as *locomotricity*.

locomotive-pump (lō-kō-mō′tiv-pump), *n.* The feed-pump which supplies water to the boiler of a locomotive.

locomotivity (lō″kō-mō-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *locomotricité*; as *locomotive* + *-ity*.] The power of locomotion; ability to change place. [Rare.]

> The most superb edifice that ever was conceived or constructed would not equal the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and *locomotivity*. *Bryan.* (*Latham.*)

locomotor (lō-kō-mō′tor), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *locomotor*, < L. *locus*, place, + *motor*, a mover: see *locus* and *motor*. Cf. *locomotion*, *locomotive*.] **I.** *n.* One who or that which moves from place to place; anything that has or gives the power of locomotion. [Rare.]

> If the hue-and-cry were once up, they [kangaroos] would show as fair a pair of hind shifters as the expertest *locomotors* in the colony. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 152.

> The theory of compensation between electric *locomotors* working upon the same circuit was advanced several years ago by Werner Siemens. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 270.

II. *a.* In *physiol.*, of or pertaining to locomotion; having the function of locomotion: as, a *locomotor* organ; a *locomotor* function.—**Locomotor ataxia.** See *ataxia*.

locomotorial (lō″kō-mō-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *locomotory*, *locomotorium*, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the locomotorium, or to locomotion; locomotor. [Rare.]

locomotorium (lō″kō-mō-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *locomotoria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of *locomotorius*, locomotory: see *locomotor*.] In *biol.*, the motive apparatus or motor mechanism of the body, consisting of the muscles as the active agents of locomotion, and of the bones as the passive fulcrums and levers by which muscular power is applied.

locomotory (lō-kō-mō′tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. *locomotorius*, < *locomotor*, locomotor: see *locomotor*.] Pertaining to or concerned in locomotion; possessing the power of moving or of causing motion; locomotive.

loco-plant (lō′kō-plant), *n.* Same as *loco-weed*.

locorestive (lō-kō-res′tiv), *a.* [< L. *locus*, a place, + E. *restive*, q. v.] Staying in one place: a correlative of *locomotive*. [Humorous and rare.]

> Your *locorestive* and all your idle propensities, of course, have given way to the duties of providing for a family. *Lamb*, Correspondence (ed. 1870), p. 10. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

loco-weed (lō′kō-wēd), *n.* [< Sp. *loco*, mad, crazy (of uncertain origin), + E. *weed*[1].] Any one of several leguminous plants producing the loco-disease in animals. Among them are *Astragalus mollissimus* and *A. Hornii*, with several other species of the genus, and *Oxytropis Lamberti*. The poisonous element has not been satisfactorily determined. Also called *crazy-weed*.

Locrian (lō′kri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Locri*, < Gr. Λοκροί, a people in Greece, also a city, L. *Locris*, < Gr. Λοκρίς (> L. *Locris*), Locris, their country.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Locris in Greece, or to the city of Locri in Magna Græcia.—**Locrian mode.** See *mode*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Locris in Greece; specifically, one of those who occupied the three detached divisions of ancient Locris on the Malian and Eubœan gulfs and on the gulf of Corinth, called respectively the *Epicnemidian* and *Opuntian Locrians* and the *Ozolian Locrians*.

loculament (lok′ū-la-ment), *n.* [< L. *loculamentum*, a case, box, cell, < *loculus*, a cell: see *loculus*.] In *bot.*, same as *loculus*.

loculamentum (lok″ū-la-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *loculamenta* (-tä). [L.: see *loculament*.] In *bot.*, same as *loculus*.

locular (lok′ū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *locularis*, kept in boxes, < L. *loculus*, a box, cell: see *loculus*.] In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, having one or more loculi or cells: used chiefly in compounds, as *unilocular*, *bilocular*, etc.

loculate (lok′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *loculus* + *-ate*[1].] Having loculi or cells.

loculated (lok′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *loculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *loculate*.

locule (lok′ūl), *n.* [< L. *loculus*, a cell: see *loculus*.] A loculus or cell.

loculi, *n.* Plural of *loculus*.

loculicidal (lok′ū-li-sī″dal), *a.* [< L. *loculus*, a cell (see *loculus*), + *cædere*, cut.] In *bot.*, dehiscing through the back of the loculus or cell of a seed-vessel—that is, by the dorsal suture of the carpel. Compare *septicidal*.

Loculicidal Dehiscence of the Fruit of *Iris versicolor*, showing the opening.

loculicidally (lok′ū-li-sī″dal-i), *adv.* In a loculicidal manner. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 149.

loculose, loculous (lok′ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< L. *loculosus*, full of little cells, < *loculus*, a cell: see *loculus*.] In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, divided by internal partitions into loculi or cells.

loculus (lok′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *loculi* (-lī). [L., a little place, a compartment, box, cell, dim. of *locus*, a place: see *locus*.] **1.** A little place or space; a cell; a chamberlet; generally, in *bot.*, *anat.*, and *zoöl.*, one of a number of small compartments or cells, separated from one another by septa, as in the tests of foraminifers; specifically, in corals, one of the spaces between the septa of the calcified cup or theca. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) An anther-cell; the sac or theca containing the pollen. (*b*) The cell, or one of the cells, in a fruit, in which the seed is lodged. Compare *locellus*.

2. In ancient catacombs and tombs of some types, a small separate chamber or recess, for the reception of a body or of an urn, etc. When the body had been placed in the loculus the opening was closed with a slab of marble, or was otherwise built up. See cuts under *cinerary* and *columbarium*.—**Archimedean loculus**, a puzzle consisting of an ivory square cut into fourteen pieces, to be put together after having been taken apart.

locum-tenency (lō″kum-tē′nen-si), *n.* The office or employment of a locum-tenens; the holding of a place by temporary substitution. [Rare.]

> Wanted, by an M. B. and C. M., Edinburgh, an indoor assistancy or *Locum Tenency*. *Lancet*, No. 3410, p. 84 of Adv'ts.

locum-tenens (lō′kum-tē′nenz), *n.* [ML., < L. *locum*, acc. of *locus*, place, + *tenens*, ppr. of *tenere*, hold: see *locus* and *tenant*. Hence, through F., *lieutenant*.] One who holds the place of another; a deputy or temporary substitute.

locupletely† (lok′ū-plēt-li), *adv.* [< **locuplete* (= OF. *locuplet*, < L. *locuples* (*-plet-*), rich in lands, rich, opulent, < *locus*, a place, + **plere*, fill, *plenus*, full: see *complete*, etc.) + *-ly*[2].] Richly.

> Bedocumentized most *locupleatly*. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe.

locus (lō′kus), *n.*; pl. *loci* (-sī). [< L. *locus*, OL. *stlocus*, a place. From L. *locus* are ult. E. *local*, *locality*, etc., *lieu*, *lieutenant*, etc., *locate*, *allocate*, *allow*[1], *collocate*, *couch*, *dislocate*, etc.] **1.** A place; spot; locality.—**2.** In *anat.*, some place, specifically named by a qualifying term.—**3.** In *math.*, a curve considered as generated by a moving point, or a surface considered as generated by a moving line; the partly indeterminate position of a point subject to an equation or to two equations in analytical geometry; a curve considered as generated by its moving tangent or by a moving curve of which it is the envelop; any system of points, lines, or planes defined by general conditions, and, in general, partly indeterminate.—**4.** In *optics*, the figure formed by the foci of a set of pencils of converging or diverging rays; an optical image.—**5.** A place or passage in a writing; in the plural, a collection of passages, especially from the Scriptures or other ancient writings, methodically selected and arranged as bearing upon some special topic or topics of study; a catena; a book or work consisting of such a selection.—**Congregation of loci.** See *congregation*.—**Cuspidal locus.** See *cuspidal*.—**Genius loci.** See *genius*.—**Geometric locus**, a locus in sense 3, above.—**Linear locus.** See *linear*.—**Locus cæruleus**, a darkish tract extending upward from the fovea anterior on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. It is caused by the substantia ferruginea.—**Locus classicus** (pl. *loci classici*), a standard passage, especially in an ancient author; a passage which exemplifies the meaning of a word or affords information with special clearness or fullness, or which is the principal or only original authority on a subject, and is accordingly regularly cited in books on that subject.—**Locus delicti**, in *law*, the place where an offense was committed.—**Locus in quo**, the place in which, a short phrase used in law, in actions of trespass, to designate the area of land upon which the trespass is alleged to have been committed: as, the *locus in quo* was part of an abandoned highway.—**Locus niger**, the substantia nigra (which see, under *substantia*).—**Locus perforatus anticus**, the anterior perforated space at the base of the brain, near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure.—**Locus perforatus posticus**, the postperforatus, or postcribrum, the posterior perforated space, or pons Tarini.—**Locus pœnitentiæ**, a point or space of time for repentance; in *law*, a point in a person's course at which it is not yet too late to change his legal position; the possibility of withdrawing from a contemplated obligation or wrong before being committed to it.—**Locus sigilli**, the place of the seal: a phrase (usually abbreviated to *L. S.*) used in making a copy of a sealed instrument, to indicate where a seal was affixed to the original, and in some of the United States allowed to be used as and instead of a common law-seal.—**Locus standi** (literally, place of standing), recognized place or position; specifically, in *law*, right of place in court; the right of a party to appear and be heard on a question before a tribunal.—**Nodal locus**, the locus of the nodes of a system of curves.

locust[1] (lō′kust), *n.* [< ME. *locuste* = F. *locuste* = Pg. It. *locusta* = AS. *lopust*, < L. *locusta*, a locust, a shell-fish. Cf. *lobster*, ult. from the same source.] **1.** One of the orthopterous saltatorial insects of the family *Acridiidæ*, popularly known as grasshoppers, and more correctly called *short-horned grasshoppers*. Thus, *Rocky Mountain locust* is a common, popular, and book name of *Caloptenus* or *Melanoplus spretus*, also popularly known by its other name of the *western* or *hateful grasshopper*. Locusts, in this sense, are allied to the long-horned grasshoppers and the crickets, but differ from them in having shorter antennæ and bodies and limbs more robust. Their hind legs are large and strong, which gives them great power in leaping. Their mandibles and maxillæ are strong, sharp, and jagged, and their food consists of the leaves and green stalks of plants. They have colored elytra and large wings, disposed when at rest in straight folds. They fly well, but are often conveyed by winds to distances which they could not have attained by their own power. Their ravages are well known. Locusts are eaten in many countries, roasted or fried. They are often preserved in lime or dried in the sun. The most celebrated species is the migratory locust of the East, *Pachytylus migratorius*. It is about 2½ inches long, greenish, with brown wing-covers marked with black. Migratory locusts are most commonly found in Asia and Africa, where they frequently swarm in countless numbers, darkening the air in their excursions, and devouring every blade of the vegetation of the land they alight on.

Locust (*Pachytylus migratorius*), about half natural size.

2. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the genus *Locusta*, family *Locustidæ*.—**3.** A homopterous insect of the genus *Cicada*, family *Cicadidæ*, such as the harvest-fly, *Cicada tibicen*, and the seventeen-year locust, or periodical cicada, *Cicada septendecim*. See cut under *Cicadidæ*. [U.S.]—**4.** A cockchafer; a beetle. [North. Eng.]—**Bald locust**, a locust of an undetermined species.

> And the *bald locust* after his kind. Lev. xi. 22.

Clumsy locust, *Brachystola magna*, a large flightless grasshopper, 2½ inches long, found in Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and other western parts of the United States. See *Brachystola*.—**Green-striped locust**, *Tragocephala* (or *Chimærocephala*) *viridifasciata*, a grasshopper of large size and showy coloration, occurring all through the United States and Canada.—**Lobe-crested locust**, an acridiid of the genus *Tropidacris*, which comprises some of the largest insects known, certain of the Central and South American forms having a wing-expanse of 8 or 9 inches. The only United States representative is *T. dux*, which occurs in Texas.—**Red-thighed locust**, *Caloptenus femur rubrum*, one of the commonest of all grasshoppers in the United States, a near relative of the Rocky Mountain locust, but non-migratory, and slightly smaller and shorter-winged.—**Rocky Mountain locust**, *Caloptenus* (or *Melanoplus*) *spretus*, otherwise called *hateful grasshopper*, inhabiting permanently portions of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho, and the adjoining British possessions, and migrating in immense swarms through several of the Western States and territories, doing incalculable damage. It is a little over an inch long, and of a grayish-green color, with wings which when closed reach some distance beyond the end of the abdomen. See cuts under *Caloptenus*.—**Seventeen-year locust**, the periodical cicada.

locust[1] (lō′kust), *v. i.* [< *locust*[1], *n.*] To devour and lay waste like locusts; ravage. [Rare.]

> This Philip and the black-faced swarms of Spain . . .
> Come *locusting* upon us, eat us up.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 1.

locust[2] (lō′kust), *n.* **1.** A well-known tree of the United States, *Robinia Pseudacacia*, with thorny branches, delicate pinnate leaves, and dense clusters of white heavily scented flowers. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, and very durable, and useful for treenails, posts, turnery, etc. The tree is extensively planted for ornament, and also as a timber-tree. It suffers from attacks of the locust-borer. Also called *black* or *yellow locust*, and *false* or *bastard acacia*. The related *R. Neomexicana* is also called *locust*. The locust-tree of Guiana and the West Indies is *Hymenæa Courbaril*. In the West Indies, *Byrsonima coriacea* and *B. cinerea* of the *Malpighiaceæ* are also called *locust*.

2. The carob-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See *Ceratonia* and *carob*.—**3.** The wood of the locust-

tree.—**4.** A club or billy used by policemen: so called because commonly made of locust-wood. [Local, U. S.]—**Bastard locust** of the West Indies, *Clethra tinifolia*. —**Bristly locust**, or **moss-locust**, *Robinia hispida*, a shrub with pink flowers cultivated, from the Alleghanies.—**Clammy locust**, *Robinia viscosa*, a small tree with clammy branchlets and leaf stalks, and larger flowers than the bristly locust, from the same region. (See also *honey locust* and *water-locust*.)

Locusta (lō-kus′tä), *n.* [L.: see *locust*[1].] **1.** A genus of orthopterous insects founded by Linnæus (1748), made type of the *Locustariæ* of Latreille (1807). (*a*) The *Locusta* of Latreille is characterized by a slender form with long tegmina not ocellated in the male, the abdomen of the male ending in two long incurved processes, ample wings, and acuminate front. *Locusta* in this sense is strictly an Old World genus. (*b*) The *Locusta* of Leach (1817) corresponds to Latreille's *Œdipoda*, and belongs to the family *Acrididæ*—a circumstance which has led to great confusion, for the law of priority in zoological nomenclature prevents the adoption of Leach's use of the generic name *Locusta*, with the result that the true locusts are not *Locustidæ*, but *Acrididæ*.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *locustæ* (-tē).] In *bot.*, the spikelet of grasses.

Locustæ (lō-kus′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *locusta*, a marine shell-fish, a lobster: see *locust*[1].] A division of macrurous decapod crustaceans, such as the *Palinuridæ*, or spiny lobsters.

Locustariæ (lō-kus-tā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* In Latreille's classification, a group of orthopterous insects; the locustarians, corresponding to the modern family *Locustidæ* (*b*).

locustarian (lō-kus-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< *Locusta* + *-arian*.] A locust-like insect; one of the *Locustariæ*, as sundry green or long-horned grasshoppers, katydids, etc.

locust-bean (lō′kust-bēn), *n.* The fruit of the carob-tree. See *Ceratonia*.

locust-berry (lō′kust-ber″i), *n.* The fruit of the West Indian locust, *Byrsonima coriacea;* also, the tree itself.

locust-bird (lō′kust-bėrd), *n.* The rose-colored starling, *Pastor roseus:* so called from its devouring locusts. *H. B. Tristram.*

locust-borer (lō′kust-bōr″ėr), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Cyllene robiniæ* or *C. picta*, which bores the locust-tree. See cut under *Cyllene*.

locust-eater (lō′kust-ē″tėr), *n.* A book-name of birds of Swainson's genus *Gryllivora*, as *G. gryllivora*, the long-tailed locust-eater; a dayal. See *Copsichus*, *Lalage*.

Locustella (lō-kus-tel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < F. *locustelle:* see *locustelle*.] A genus of small sylviine birds, the locustelles.

locustelle (lō-kus-tel′), *n.* [< F. *locustelle*, so called with ref. to its note, which resembles that of the grasshopper, dim. of *locuste*, < L. *locusta*, grasshopper, locust: see *locust*[1].] A grasshopper-warbler; one of several small sylviine birds of Europe which make a chirring, sibilant, or stridulous noise like that made by a grasshopper. The term is indefinite, but specially applies to the little birds of a modern genus *Locustella*, including *Potamodus*, *Sibilatrix*, *Luscinioppsis*, etc. An early if not the original locustelle was the bird figured by Daubenton in "Planches enluminées" (1778), called *la locustelle* by Montbeillard (1778), the *Motacilla nœvia* of Boddaert (1783), or *Sylvia locustella* of Latham (1790), now *Locustella nævia* or *L. locustella*. It inhabits temperate Europe and northern Africa. Another locustelle is *L. luscinioides*, or Savi's warbler. Both of these are British. *L certhiola*, here figured, is Asiatic.

Grasshopper warbler (*Locustella certhiola*).

Locustidæ (lō-kus′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Locusta* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Orthoptera*. (*a*) First used by Stephens in 1829, and applied to the family now called *Acrididæ* (which see). (*b*) Now identified with the *Locustariæ* of Latreille. In this sense it contains many winged and wingless genera, the former living on trees, bushes, and grass, the latter among stones and in dark places. The winged forms are known as *green grasshoppers* and *katydids*, and the wingless ones as *stone-crickets*. The antennæ are very long and thread-like; the tarsi are usually four-jointed. The female has a strong, exserted ovipositor, usually more or less curved and saber-shaped. The elytra of the male have a stridulating apparatus at the base. The species are found all over the world, attaining great size in the tropics. The European species usually oviposit in the ground, but in America many lay their eggs upon leaves and twigs, and sometimes penetrate the crevices of the soft parts and stems of plants for this purpose.

locust-shrimp (lō′kust-shrimp), *n.* Same as *mantis-shrimp*. See *Squillidæ*, *Stomatopoda*.

locust-tree (lō′kust-trē), *n.* [< *locust*[1] + *tree*.] See *locust*[2].

locution (lō-kū′shon), *n.* [= F. *locution* = Pr. *loquicio* = Sp. *locucion* = Pg. *locução* = It. *locuzione*, < L. *locutio*(*n-*), a speaking, < *locutus*, pp. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. *allocution*, *elocution*.] **1.** The act of speaking.

> Dentition and *locution* are for the most part contemporaries. *Smith*, Portraiture of Old Age.

2. Discourse; form or mode of speaking; phraseology; a phrase.

> I hate these figures in *locution*,
> These about phrases forc'd by ceremonie.
> *Marston*, Sophonisba, i. 2.

locutory (lok′ū-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *locutories* (-riz). [= Sp. Pg. It. *locutorio*, < ML. *locutorium*, a room for conversation in a monastery, < LL. *locutor*, a speaker, < L. *loqui*, pp. *locutus*, speak: see *locution*.] A room for conversation; especially, a place in a monastery where the monks were allowed to converse with those who were not connected with the monastery, when silence was enjoined elsewhere.

> So came she to the grate that they cal
> (I trowe) *locutorye*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1170.

lodam†, *n.* See *loadum*.

lodanum†, *n.* See *ladanum*, *laudanum*.

lode[1] (lōd), *n.* [Also less commonly *load;* < ME. *lode*, *lod*, a way, path, course, also a carrying, burden (whence E. *load*[2]), < AS. *lād*, a way, course, journey, carrying, carriage, sustenance (= OHG. *leita*, a procession, = Icel. *leidh* = Sw. *led*, a way, road, course), < *līthan* (pret. *lāth*) (= OS. *līthan* = OHG. *lidan* = Icel. *līdha* = Goth. *leithan*), go, travel: see *lead*[1]. *Lode*, in a deflected sense and var. spelling, appears as *load*, a burden (see *load*[2]); also in comp. *lifelode*, now *livelihood*[2], and in dial. form *lade*[2].] **1**†. A way; path.—**2.** A reach of water; an open ditch for carrying off water from a fen.

> It was by a law of sewers decreed that a new drayn or *lode* should be made and maintained from the end of Chauncelors *lode* unto Tylney Smethe.
> *Dugdale's Imbanking*, p. 275. (*Halliwell.*)

> Down that dark long *lode* . . . he and his brother skated home in triumph. *Kingsley.*

3. A metalliferous deposit having more or less of a vein-like character—that is, having a certain degree of regularity, and being confined within walls. *Lode* as used by miners is nearly synonymous with the term *vein* as employed by geologists, etc. The word would not be used for a flat or stratified mass. See *vein* and *ore-deposit*.—**Champion lode**, the most productive lode in a mining district. The term is Cornish in origin, and is little used in the United States. See *mother-lode*. Also called *master-lode*.—**Scovan lode**, a lode having no gossan on its back or outcrop. See *vein*.

lode[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *load*[2].

loded, loaded[1]† (lō′ded), *a.* [< *lode*(*stone*) + *-ed*[2].] Magnetized by being brought into contact with lodestone.

> Great Kings to Wars are pointed forth,
> Like *loaded* Needles to the North.
> *Prior*, Alma, ii.

lodeman†, **loadman**[1]† (lōd′man), *n.* [< ME. *lodeman*, < AS. *lādman*, a leader, a guide, < *lād*, a way, course, + *man*, man: see *lode*[1] and *man*.] Same as *lodesman*.

lodemanage, loadmanage† (lōd′man-āj), *n.* [< ME. *lodemenage*, < OF. *lodmanage*, usually *lamanage*, *lamenage*, pilotage, < *laman*, a pilot, from a LG. form cognate with ME. *lodeman:* see *lodeman* and *-age*.] Pilotage. Courts of lodemanage are held at Dover in England for the appointment of the Cinque Port pilots.

> His herbergh and his mone, his *lodemenage*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 403.

lode-ship† (lōd′ship), *n.* A small fishing-vessel. *Coles*, 1717.

lodesman†, **loadsman**† (lōdz′man), *n.* [< ME. *lodesman*, *lodesmon*, *lodysman;* < *lode's*, poss. of *lode*[1], + *man*.] A pilot.

> Askyng hem anon
> If they were broken or aught woo-begon,
> Or hadde nede of *lodesmen* [var. *lodman*] or vitayle.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1488.

> A *lodesman* [in Cowell] . . . being a pilot for harbour and river duty. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 96.

lodestar, loadstar (lōd′stär), *n.* [< ME. *lodesterre* (also *lodsterne*, *ladesterne* = Icel. *leidharstjarna*); < *lode*[1] + *star*. Cf. MD. *leidesterre* = MHG. *leitsterne*, G. *leitstern* = Dan. *ledestjerne* = Sw. *ledstjerna*, lodestar; as *lead*[1] + *star*.] A star that leads or serves to guide; especially, the pole-star: often used figuratively.

> Schipe-mene . . .
> Lukkes to the *ladesterne* whenne the lyghte faillez.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 751.

> Loadstone to hearts, and *loadstar* to all eyes.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, Ded.

> What *lode-star's* friendly ray,
> When thine is hid, shall guide the vessel's way?
> *Bryant*, The Ascension.

lodestone, loadstone (lōd′stōn), *n.* [< *lode*[1] + *stone*.] **1.** A variety of magnetite, or the magnetic oxid of iron, which possesses polarity and has the power of attracting fragments of iron. See *magnet*.

> Renowned *Load-stone*, which from Iron [illegible] attracts,
> And by the touch the same [illegible] attracts.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

> They had also another tricke, by a *Load-stone* placed in the Roofe, to draw vp the yron Image of the Sunne, as if it did then bid Serapis farewell.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 584.

2. A leading-stone for drains. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lodestuff (lōd′stuf), *n.* In *mining*, vein-stuff; all the material which composes the mass of a lode or vein, including both gangue (or vein-stone) and the ore which is associated with it. See *vein*.

lodge (loj), *n.* [< ME. *logge*, *loge*, *luge*, < OF. *loge*, F. *loge*, a lodge, hut, cottage, = It. *loggia*, a gallery, < ML. *lobia*, *laubia*, a gallery, covered way: see *lobby*, from the same ML. source.] **1.** A hut; a cottage; a house affording merely the simplest accommodations; a temporary habitation; with reference to the North American Indians, a hut constructed of poles and branches, skins, or rough boards.

> Thar *loges* & thare tentis vp thei gan bigge.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 67.

> And he saw thame ga naked, and duelle in *luges* and in caves, and thaire wyfes and thaire childre away fra thame.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 30. (*Halliwell.*)

> The daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard, as a *lodge* in a garden of cucumbers. Isa. i. 8.

> O for a *lodge* in some vast wilderness.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 1.

> There have been strange moccasins about my camp. They have been tracked into my *lodges*.
> *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxviii.

2. A small house in a park, forest, or demesne; a gate-house; also, a small house or cottage connected with a larger house: as, a porter's *lodge*.

> Knight, you have beaten my men, killed my deer, and broke open my *lodge*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 115.

3. Any covered place of shelter, as a den or cave in which wild beasts lurk; in *hunting*, the shelter of the buck or doe.—**4**†. The place in which a body of workmen were employed; a working-place or workshop, especially one of masons or builders.

> For the lord that he ys bonde to,
> May fache the prentes whersever he go.
> gef yn the *logge* he were ytake,
> Muche desese hyt myȝth ther make.
> Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxix., note.

> The *lodge* [the German word is "Hütte." It meant as well the workshop as the place of meeting, which in those days were identical] itself of the architect was very similar to our factories; it consisted of one or more workshops in which the workmen worked tog ether.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxliv.

5. A place of meeting for members of a secret society, as that of the Freemasons or the Odd Fellows; hence, a body of members of such a society meeting in one place, in either an individual or a representative capacity, in the latter case constituting a *district* or a *grand lodge;* also, among the Freemasons, a meeting, session, or convention of such a body.—**6**†. A collection of similar objects situated close to one another.

> The Maldives, a famous *lodge* of islands. *Defoe.*

7. In *mining*, the bottom of a shaft or of any other cavity where the water of the mine has an opportunity to collect, so that it may be pumped out. The word *sump* is much more commonly used in the United States.—**Grand lodge**, the principal lodge or governing body of Freemasons. It is presided over by the grand master, and has the power of granting charters of affiliation, enforcing uniformity of ceremonial, and settling all disputes that may arise between lodges under its charge. The officers of the grand lodge are chiefly delegates from the respective lodges. A similar institution exists among the Good Templars.

lodge (loj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lodged*, ppr. *lodging*. [< ME. *loggen*, *logen*, *lugen*, < OF. *loger*, F. *loger*, lodge, house, < *loge*, a lodge, hut, cottage: see *lodge*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a lodge or habitation, especially a temporary one; provide with a transient or temporary place of abode; harbor.

> Ye may sey to alle hem that yow aske who was *loged* with yow, that it was the kynge Looth and his foure sones.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 519.

Alexander and ha[illegible] had *lavede* thame appone the water of Strume. *Wyntoun*, Cron., I. 1., l. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

My lord was *lodged* in the Duke's castle. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 2.

2. To set, lay, place, or deposit, as in a place of rest, or for preservation or future action: as, to *lodge* money in a bank; to *lodge* a complaint in court.

And that one talent which is death to hide
Lodged with me useless *Milton*, Sonnet on his Blindness.

I lay all night in the cave where I had *lodged* my provisions. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 1.

3. To find an abode for; assign a residence to; put in possession.

Selden *lodges* the Civil Power of England in the King and the Parliament. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 11.

4. To plant or implant; infix; fix or settle; place: as, to *lodge* an arrow in one's breast.

So can I give no reason, nor I will not,
More than a *lodged* hate, and a certain loathing.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 60.

5. To bring to a lodgment; beat down; lay flat: said especially of vegetation.

Though bladed corn be *lodged*, and trees blown down;
Though castles topple on their warders' heads.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 55.

6†. To entrap, as in a place of lodgment.

Suet. Are those come in yet that pursu'd bold Caratach?
Pet. Not yet, sir, for I think they mean to *lodge* him;
Take him I know they dare not, 'twill be dangerous.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 1.

The deer is *lodged*, I've track'd her to covert; . . .
Rush in at once. *Addison*, Cato, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a lodge or an abode, especially a temporary one; be furnished with shelter and accommodation.

Than thei *leged* and pight teyntes and pavilouns, and hem rested, and lete the hoste be waccheđ.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 166.

He *lodgeth* with one Simon a tanner. Acts x. 6.

2. To have an abiding-place; dwell; have a fixed position.

And dwells such rage in softest bosoms then?
And *lodge* such daring souls in little men? *Pope.*

3. To be deposited or fixed; settle: as, a seed *lodged* in a crevice of a rock.

Nor let thy soul contrive
Against thy mother aught: leave her to heaven,
And to those thorns that in her bosom *lodge*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 87.

4. To be beaten down or laid flat, as grain.

Its straw makes it not subject to *lodge*, or to be mildewed. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

lodgeable (loj'a-bl), *a.* [Sometimes also *lodgable*; < *lodge* + *-able*.] Capable of affording a temporary abode. [Rare.]

At the furthest end of the Towne East-ward the Ambassadour's House was appointed, but not yet (by default of some of the King's Officers) *Lodgable*.
Sir J. Finett, Finetti Philoxenis (1656), p. 164.

lodged (lojd), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as lying at rest upon the ground, as a buck, hart, hind, etc. Also *harbored* and *couchant*.

lodge-gate (loj'gāt), *n.* A gate where there is a lodge or house for the porter or gate-keeper.

lodgement, *n.* See *lodgment*.

lodger (loj'ėr), *n.* One who lodges; especially, one who lives in a hired room or rooms in the house of another.

Call'st thou me host?
Now, by this hand, I swear, I scorn the term;
Nor shall my Nell keep *lodgers*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1. 33.

Lodger franchise, in *Eng. law*, a right to vote conferred by statute in 1867 upon persons occupying lodgings in boroughs of an annual rental value of at least £10: extended to counties and assimilated to the household franchise in 1884.

lodging (loj'ing), *n.* [< ME. *loggyng*, *logyng*, *lugyng*; verbal n. of *lodge*, *v.*] 1. A place of temporary residence; especially, a room or rooms hired for residence in the house of another: often used in this sense in the plural with a singular meaning. In Great Britain persons "in lodgings" are charged for rooms and attendance, and sometimes purchase their own provisions, but far more frequently are served by the landlady in their own rooms with provisions purchased and cooked on their order.

And fourth withall to ther *loggyng* they went,
The best that they cowde fynde to ther entent.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 637.

I pray, as we walk, tell me freely, how do you like your *lodging*, and my host and the company?
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 61.

Life in *lodgings*, at the best of times, is not a peculiarly exhilarating state of existence.
Mrs. J. H. Riddell, City and Suburb, xxii.

2. Place of abode; harbor; cover.

Fayre bosome! fraught with vertues richest tresure,
The neast of love, the *lodging* of delight.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxvi.

3. Place of rest. [Rare.]

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding as soft and warm *lodging*. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

lodging-car (loj'ing-kär), *n.* On a railroad, a car fitted with bunks, used as a sleeping- or dwelling-place for employees. [U. S.]

lodging-house (loj'ing-hous), *n.* A house in which lodgings are let; generally, a place other than an inn or hotel where travelers lodge.

lodging-knee (loj'ing-nē), *n.* See *knee*, 3 (*a*).

lodgment, lodgement (loj'ment), *n.* [< *lodge* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of lodging, or the state of being lodged: as, the *lodgment* of money in a bank; the *lodgment* of grass or grain by a storm.

There is a great *lodgment* of civilized men on this continent. *Everett*, Orations, I. 218.

It would have been a worthy exploit indeed, if the arms of Venice, by that time a great Italian power, had driven out the Turk from his first *lodgement* on Italian soil.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 319.

2. A deposit, as of an accumulated mass; a settling: as, the *lodgment* of mud in a tank.—3†. A place where persons or things are lodged; a lodging.

Certain publick *Lodgments* founded in Charity for the use of Travellers. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 2.

4. *Milit.*, a position or foothold gained from and held against an enemy, as by an invading or a besieging army: as, to effect a *lodgment* on the enemy's coast, or within the enemy's lines.

lodh-bark (lōd'bärk), *n.* The bark of an East Indian shrub or tree, *Symplocos racemosa*, used in dyeing.

lodicle (lod'i-kl), *n.* Same as *lodicule*.

lodicula (lō-dik'ū-lą), *n.* Same as *lodicule*.

lodicule (lod'i-kūl), *n.* [< L. *lodicula*, dim. of *lodix* (*lodic-*), a coverlet.] In *bot.*, one of the scales which occur in the flowers of some grasses, inserted on the receptacle just outside the stamens. Also called *squamula* and *paleola*.

Lodoicea (lod-ō-is'ē-ą), *n.* [NL. (J. J. La Billardière, 1807), corruptly for *Laodicea*, named after *Laodice*, a daughter of Priam, king of Troy.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Borasseæ*. It is distinguished by numerous stamens and many flowers in each cavity of the spadix or fleshy spike. There is but one species, *L. Sechellarum*, a native of the Seychelles Islands, a magnificent palm, growing to a height of nearly 100 feet, and bearing at the summit a crown of fan-shaped leaves some of which are 20 feet long and 12 feet broad. At the age of 30 years the palm bears its first fruit, which reaches maturity 10 years later. See *double cocoanut*, under *cocoanut*.

lodomy†, *n.* [A corruption of *lodanum*, *laudanum*.] Laudanum.

A pox upo' their *lodomy*
On me had sic a sway;
Four o' their men, the bravest four,
They bore my blade away.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 277).

loellingite (lėl'ing-īt), *n.* [< *Lölling* (in Carinthia) + *-ite*².] A native arsenide of iron, $FeAs_2$; a mineral closely related to arsenopyrite or mispickel.

lœmography (lē-mog'rą-fi), *n.* See *loimography*.

loess (lès or lō'es), *n.* [< G. *löss*, *loess*.] In *geol.*, originally, a certain loamy deposit in the valley of the Rhine; now, by extension, any detrital accumulation more or less resembling the original loess occurring in other parts of the world. The loess is a very fine loam, very homogeneous in character, showing hardly any indication of stratification, and containing in numerous localities large quantities of land and fresh-water shells, as well as bones of land-animals. In northern China it covers a vast area and is developed to a great thickness, and, being deeply eroded by the rivers, has given rise to a very remarkable topography. In the regions where the loess occurs it is the most recent of the formations. The theories of its origin are numerous, and the subject is one of great complexity, so that "some skilful geologists, peculiarly well acquainted with the physical geography of Europe, have styled the loess the most difficult geological problem." (*Lyell.*) Much that is called loess by some geologists is certainly river-mud deposited in the ordinary manner. Lyell connects the loess of the Rhine valley with glacial action; and Richthofen considers it as beyond dispute that the loess of China is a subaërial deposit, borne by the wind to its present resting-place.

loffe†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *laugh*.

loft¹ (lôft), *n.* [< ME. *loft*, the air (esp. in the phr. *a loft*, *on loft*), an upper room, < Icel. *loft*, now spelled *lopt*, the air, sky, an upper room, = Sw. Dan. *loft*, ceiling, loft, garret, = AS. *lyft*, the air: see *lift*¹. Cf. *aloft*.] 1†. The air; the sky: same as *lift*¹. See *on loft* (below), *aloft*.

Lyuond in the *lofte* with lordships in heuyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3719.

2. A room or space between a ceiling or flooring and the roof immediately above it; the space below and between the rafters; a garret.

3e schal lenge in your *lofte*, & lyȝe in your ese.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1096.

3. A floor or room above another or others; an upper story; especially, in the United States, one of the upper stories of a warehouse or other mercantile building, or of a factory.

And hym she roggeth and awaketh softe,
And at the wyndow lep he fro the *lofte*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2709.

Eutychus . . . fell down from the third *loft* and was taken up dead. Acts xx. 9.

4. A gallery or an elevated apartment within a larger apartment, as in a church, hall, barn, etc.: as, an organ-*loft*; a hay-*loft*.

I also to the hall, and with much ado got up to the *loft*, where with much trouble I could see very well.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 15, 1666.

Cock of the loft. See *cock of the walk*, under *cock*¹. **On loft†**, on high; aloft. See *aloft*.

If thou be in place where good ale is *on lofte*, . . .
Mesurabli thou take ther-of.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

loft¹ (lôft), *v. t.* [< *loft*¹, *n.*] To furnish with a loft. —**Lofted house**, a house of more than one story. [Scotch.]

loft² (lôft), *v. t.* To lift; in *golf*, to elevate (the ball). [Scotch.]

lofter (lôf'tėr), *n.* A lofting-iron.

loftily (lôf'ti-li), *adv.* 1. In a lofty manner or position; in an elevated place; on high.—2. In a lofty spirit; with elevated feeling or purpose; eminently; arrogantly; haughtily.

loftiness (lôf'ti-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being lofty or high; remarkable height or elevation.—2. Elevation of character, sentiment, or feeling; the state of being elevated, as by high thought, or puffed up, as by pride or vanity; grandeur; sublimity; haughtiness; arrogance.

We have heard the pride of Moab, . . . his *loftiness*, and his arrogancy. Jer. xlviii. 29.

Three poets in three distant ages born: . . .
The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd;
The next in majesty; in both the last.
Dryden, Lines under Milton's Picture in P. L. (fol. 1688).

There may be a *Loftiness* in Sentiments where there is no Passion. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

=Syn. 2. *Pride*, *Presumption*, etc. See *arrogance*.

lofting† (lôf'ting), *n.* [< *loft* + *-ing*¹.] Upper part; ceiling.

As he is awakening him, the timber passage and *lofting* of the chamber hastily takes fire.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 175.

lofting-iron (lôf'ting-ī'ėrn), *n.* In *golf*, a form of club used in lofting a ball. See cut under *golf-club*.

lofty (lôf'ti), *a.* [< *loft* + *-y*¹. Cf. G. *lüftig*, aërial.] 1. Raised in space or dimensions; lifted high up; elevated; very high.

Cities of men with *lofty* gates and towers.
Milton, P. L., xi. 640.

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance.
Pope, Messiah, l. 25.

2. Elevated in condition, character, or quality; raised above the common level; characterized by eminence, dignity, sublimity, etc.; exalted; impressive.

Thus saith the high and *lofty* One that inhabiteth eternity. Isa. lvii. 15.

He knew
Himself to sing, and build the *lofty* rhyme.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 11.

A stern and *lofty* duty.
Whittier, Lines on the Death of S. O. Torrey.

3. Elevated in conceit; manifesting pride or arrogance; haughty; ostentatious.

The *lofty* looks of man shall be humbled. Isa. ii. 11.

Lofty and sour to them that loved him not.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 53.

=Syn. 1. *High*, etc. See *tall*.—2. Sublime, exalted, stately, majestic. See *grand*.—3. Arrogant, magisterial.

log¹ (log), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **log* (not found), < Icel. *lāg*, a felled tree, a log (= Sw. dial. *lāga*, a felled tree, a tree blown down), lit. a tree that 'lies' prostrate, < *liggja* = Sw. *ligga*, lie: see *lie*¹. Cf. D. *log*, heavy, unwieldy (see *loggy*, *logy*); E. *log*² (< Sw. *logg*), a ship's log, and *law*¹ (AS. *lagu*, Icel. *lög*), from the same ult. source.] **I.** *n.* 1. A bulky piece or stick of unhewn timber; a length of wood as cut from the trunk or a large limb of a tree; specifically, an unsplit stick of timber with butted ends ready for sawing.

So was he brought forth into the grene beside the chappell wtin the tower, & his head laid down vpon a long *log* of timbre, and there stricken of.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 54.

2. Figuratively, a dull, heavy, stolid, or stupid person.

What a *log* is this,
To sleep such music out!
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

Christmas log. See *Christmas*.

II. *a.* Constructed of logs; consisting of logs: as, a *log* cabin; a *log* fort or bridge.—**Log cabin,** a cabin or hut built of logs, unhewn or hewn, notched near the ends and laid one upon another, and having the interstices filled with mud or plaster. Log cabins are often used as dwellings in poor or thinly settled regions where timber abounds.—**Log-cabin campaign,** in *U. S. hist.*, the electoral canvass for the presidency in 1840, in which representations of log cabins and barrels of hard cider were carried in the processions of the partizans of William Henry Harrison. One of his opponents, wrongly attributing to him a humble origin, had spoken of him as one who had lived in a log cabin and drunk hard cider, and the expression was caught up by his adherents and made a party cry.—**Log-cabin quilt,** a patchwork quilt of a particular design. [U. S.]

Log Cabin.

Reluctantly she slipped her book under the *log-cabin quilt*, and said "Come in." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 36.

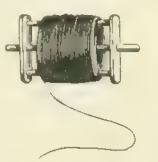
Log canoe, a canoe hollowed out of a single log.—**Log house,** a house built of logs fitted together, and smoothed on the inside, or on both sides. Log houses in new or thickly wooded regions of North America are often of considerable size and well finished.

log[1] (log), *v.*; pret. and pp. *logged*, ppr. *logging*. [< *log*[1], *n.*] **I.†** *trans.* To cut into logs.

When a Tree is so thick that after it is *log'd* it remains still too great a Burthen for one Man, we blow it up with Gunpowder. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 80.

II. *intrans.* To cut down trees and get out logs from the forest for sawing into boards, etc.: as, to engage in *logging*.

log[2] (log), *n.* [= D. G. *log*, < Sw. *logg* = Dan. *log*, a ship's log, a piece of wood that 'lies' in the water; diff. from Icel. *lāg*, a felled tree (> E. *log*[1]), but from the same ult. source, namely Icel. *liggja* = Sw. *ligga* = Dan. *ligge*, etc., lie: see *lie*[1].] **1.** *Naut.*, an apparatus for measuring the rapidity of a ship's motion.



Log and Reel.

The most common form consists of a log-chip, or thin quadrant of wood, of about five inches radius, fastened to a line wound on a reel. When the log-chip is thrown overboard, its motion is deadened on striking the water, and its distance from the ship, measured after a certain time on the line (which is allowed to run out), gives approximately the speed of the ship. The chip is loaded with lead on the arc side to make it float upright. At 12 or 15 fathoms from the chip a white rag marks off the stray-line, a quantity sufficient to let the log-chip get clear of the vessel before time is marked. The rest of the line, which is from 150 to 200 fathoms long, is divided into equal parts by bits of string stuck through the strands and distinguished by the number of knots made in each, or in some similar way, as by colored rags; hence these divisions are called *knots*. The length of a knot must bear the same proportion to the length of a nautical mile (see *mile*) that the time during which the line is allowed to run out bears to one hour. Thus, using a twenty-eight second glass, 28 : 3600 : : 47.3 feet (the usual length of a knot) : 6080 feet (the usually received length of a sea-mile). Many other devices have been invented to perform the functions of the log, which generally include a brass fly or rotator connected with mechanism acting as an index. In some cases the whole machine is towed astern of the ship, and must be hauled in to be examined; with the *taffrail-log*, the register is fastened to the taffrail and the fly is towed astern.

Hence—**2.** The record of a ship's progress, or a tabulated summary of the performance of the engines and boilers, etc.; a log-book.—**Electric log,** an apparatus devised for measuring the speed of water-currents, or the speed and distance traveled by ships at sea, with the aid of electricity. With the second kind mentioned under *electric*, the distance run is indicated by a pointer on a dial, which shows the number of turns made by a screw towed behind the vessel. Electrical conductors are incased in the tow-line, and the circuit is closed at intervals of a stated number of turns, thus operating an indicator on deck. Electric logs have not come into practical use.—**Ground-log,** a form of log adapted for showing the direction and speed of passage of a vessel over the ground in shoal water. It consists of an ordinary log-line, with a hand-lead of 7 or 9 pounds substituted for the log-chip. When used, the lead remains fixed at the bottom, and the line shows the path and speed of the ship and the effect of any current which may exist.—**Rough log,** in the United States navy, the original manuscript of a ship's log.—**To heave the log.** See *heave*.

log[2] (log), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *logged*, ppr. *logging*. [< *log*[2], *n.*] **1.** To record or enter in the log-book.—**2.** To exhibit by the indication of the log, as a rate of speed by the hour: as, the ship *logs* ten knots.

log[3]† (log), *v. i.* [The appar. orig. of the freq. form *logger*[3], q. v. Cf. also *loggan*.] To move to and fro; rock. See *logging-rock*.

log[4] (log), *n.* [Heb. *lōgh*.] A Hebrew liquid measure, the seventy-second part of a bath, or about a pint. It seems to have been of Babylonian origin, being one sixtieth of a maxis.

He shall take . . . three tenth deals of fine flour for a meat offering, mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil. Lev. xiv. 10.

log. The abbreviation of *logarithm*. Thus, *log.* 3 = 0.4771213 is an equation giving the value of the logarithm of 3.

logan, *n.* See *loggan*.

Loganiaceæ (lō-gā-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Logania*, the typical genus, + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous exogens, characterized by opposite, usually entire leaves, with stipules which adhere to the leaf-stalks or are combined in the form of interpetiolary sheaths. The flowers usually grow in terminal or axillary cymes, and are four- or five-parted, with an inferior calyx, the stamens inserted on the corolla-tube, and a fruit which is capsular, drupaceous, or a berry. The order includes 30 genera and about 350 species, either herbs, shrubs, or trees, which are dispersed throughout tropical and subtropical regions. The plants are bitter and highly poisonous; the poison-nut, *Strychnos nux-vomica*, belongs to this order, and several other species are used in medicine. Besides *Logania*, an Australian genus and type of the order, it includes *Gelsemium*, the yellow jessamine of the southern United States, and *Spigelia*, the pinkroot or worm-grass.

logaœdic (log-a-ē′dik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *logaœdicus*, < LGr. λογαοιδικός, logaœdic, < Gr. λόγος, speech, prose (see *Logos*), + ἀοιδή, song: see *ode*.] **I.** *a.* Literally, prose-poetic; in *anc. pros.*, noting a variety of trochaic or iambic verse in which dactyls are combined with trochees or anapests with iambi: so called because this apparent irregularity seems to approach the non-observance of metrical laws characteristic of prose. These dactyls and anapests are not, however, full dactyls or anapests of four times or moræ, but cyclic dactyls or anapests of only three times, equivalent therefore in measure to trochees or iambi. A single long syllable is also used in some places in several forms of logaœdic verse to represent a complete foot. This long is equal not to two but to three shorts, and is therefore equivalent to a trochee. Irrational longs—that is, longs reduced to the value of a short—also occur in the theses. A basis sometimes precedes the series. Recent metricians use the epithet *logaœdic* of mixed meters (see *mixed*) in general. Ancient writers classed many logaœdic meters as Ionic, epionic, choriambic, epichoriambic, or antispastic. Among the more familiar logaœdic meters are the Glyconic, Pherecratic, Asclepiadic, Sapphic, and Alcaic. See *basis*, 9, and *cyclic*, 3.

II. *n.* A verse of the character defined above.

logarithm (log′a-rithm or -riŦHm), *n.* [Cf. F. *logarithme* = Sp. *logaritmo* = Pg. *logarithmo* = It. *logaritmo* = D. G. *logarithme* = Dan. *logaritme* = Sw. *logaritm* (< E.); < NL. *logarithmus* (NGr. λογάριθμος), < Gr. λόγος, proportion, ratio (see *Logos*), + ἀριθμός, a number: see *arithmetic*.] (*a*) An artificial number, or number used in computation, belonging to a series (or system of logarithms) having the following properties: First, every natural or positive number, integral or fractional, has a logarithm in each system of logarithms; and conversely, every logarithm belongs to a natural number, called its *antilogarithm*. Second, in each system of logarithms, the logarithms corresponding to any geometrical progression of natural numbers are in arithmetical progression: that is, if each natural number of the series is obtained from the preceding one by multiplying a constant factor into this preceding one, then each logarithm may be obtained from the preceding one by adding a constant increment or subtracting a constant decrement. This is shown, for the system of Napier's logarithms, in the following table. It must be said that logarithms are, in general, irrational numbers, and their values can only be expressed approximately, being carried to some finite number of decimal places. Owing to the neglected places, it will often happen that the difference between two logarithms, obtained by subtracting the approximate value of one from that of the other, is in error by 1 in the last decimal place.

Natural numbers.	Logarithms (Napier's system).	Successive differences.
45.3999..	123025851	
453.9993..	100000000	23025851
4539.9930..	76974149	23025851
45399.9298..	53948298	23025851
453999.2976..	30922447	23025851
4539992.9647..	7896596	23025851
45399929.7625..	−15129255	

It will thus be seen that if four numbers, A, B, C, D, are in proportion, so that A : B : : C : D, then their four logarithms satisfy the equation log A − log B = log C − log D; so that, to work the rule of three with logarithms, we simply substitute for each number its logarithm and proceed as usual, only that in every case we perform addition instead of multiplication and subtraction instead of division; and the result is the logarithm of the answer. (*b*) As now understood, a system of logarithms, besides the two essential characters set forth above, has a third, namely that the logarithm of 1 is 0. This being admitted, a simpler definition can be given of the logarithm, viz.: a logarithm is the exponent of the power to which a number constant for each system, and called the *base* of the system, must be raised in order to produce the natural number, or antilogarithm. Thus (base b) $\log x = x$. At the time logarithms were invented fractional exponents had not been thought of, and even decimals, as we conceive them, were little used, the decimal point not having yet appeared; consequently, the last definition of the logarithm, which is now the usual one, was not at first possible. With logarithms in the modern sense, the rule for solving proportions still holds, but is secondary to the following fundamental rule: The sum of the logarithms of several numbers is the logarithm of the continued product of those numbers. For example, let it be required to determine the circumference of the earth in inches, knowing that its radius is 3958 miles. We take out from a table of logarithms the logarithms of all the numbers which have to be multiplied together, as follows:

Numbers and quantities	Numbers	Logarithms
Radius of the earth in miles	3958	3.5974858
Ratio of diameter to radius	2	0.3010300
Ratio of circumference to diameter	3.1415927	0.4971199
One mile in feet	5280	
One foot in inches	12	

The sum of these logarithms is 9.1974808, which we find by the table to be the logarithm of a number comprised between 1575690000 and 1575691000. To obtain a closer approximation, we should have to carry the logarithms to more places of decimals; but this would be useless, since the radius of the earth is only given to the nearest mile. From this fundamental rule several subsidiary rules follow as corollaries. Thus, to divide one number by another, subtract the logarithm of the divisor from that of the dividend, and the antilogarithm of the remainder is the quotient; to take the reciprocal of a number, change the sign of the logarithm, and the antilogarithm of the result is the reciprocal; to raise a number to any power, multiply the logarithm of the base by the exponent of the power, and the antilogarithm of the product is the power sought; to extract any root of a number, divide the logarithm of that number by the index of the root, and the antilogarithm of the quotient is the root sought. For example, what is the amount of $1 at interest at 6 per cent. compounding yearly for 1,000 years? We must here raise 1.06 to the thousandth power. The common logarithm of 1.06 is 0.0253058653; 1,000 times this is 25.3058653, which is the logarithm of 2022384 followed by 19 ciphers, or say 20 quadrillions 223840 trillions, in the English numeration. To give an idea of the advantage of logarithms in trigonometrical calculations, it may be mentioned that to find the altitude of the sun from its hour-angle and declination with logarithms requires seven numbers to be taken out of the tables and two additions to be performed, while the solution of the same problem with a table of natural sines requires, as before, the taking out of seven numbers from the tables, and besides eight additions and two halvings. There are two systems of logarithms in common use, the *hyperbolic*, *natural*, or *Napierian* or *Neperian* (not Napier's own) *logarithms* in analysis, and *common*, *decimal*, or *Briggsian logarithms* in ordinary computations. The base of the system of hyperbolic logarithms is 2.718281828459. This kind of logarithm derives its name from its measuring the area between the equilateral hyperbola, an ordinate, and the axes of coördinates when these are the asymptotes; but the chief characteristic of the system is that, x being any number less than unity,

$$\log(1+x) = x - \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 + \tfrac{1}{3}x^3 - \tfrac{1}{4}x^4 \cdot \text{etc.}$$

Thus, the hyperbolic logarithm of 1.1 is calculated as follows:

x	0.100000000	$\frac{1}{2}x^2$	0.005000000
$\frac{1}{3}x^3$	0.000333333	$\frac{1}{4}x^4$	0.000025000
$\frac{1}{5}x^5$	0.000002000	$\frac{1}{6}x^6$	0.000000167
$\frac{1}{7}x^7$	0.000000014	$\frac{1}{8}x^8$	0.000000001
	0.100335347		0.005025168
	0.005025168		
log 1.1	0.095310179		

By the skilful application of this principle, with some others of subsidiary importance, the whole table of natural logarithms has been calculated. The logarithms of any other system, in the modern sense, are simply the products of the hyperbolic logarithms into a factor constant for that system, called the *modulus* of the system of logarithms; and each system in the old sense is derivable from a system in the modern sense by adding a constant to every logarithm. The base of the common system of logarithms is 10, and its modulus is 0.4342944819. A common logarithm consists of an integer part and a decimal: the former is called the *index* or *characteristic*, the latter the *mantissa*. The characteristic depends only upon the position of the decimal point, and not at all upon the succession of significant figures; the mantissa depends entirely upon the succession of figures, and not at all upon the position of the decimal point. Thus,

log 12345	4.0914911
log 1234.5	3.0914911
log 123.45	2.0914911

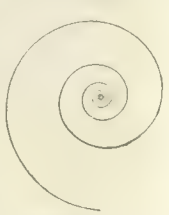
The characteristic of a logarithm is equal to the number of places between the decimal point and the first significant figure. Logarithms of numbers less than unity are negative; but, negative numbers not being convenient in computation, such logarithms are usually written in one or other of two ways, as follows: The first and perhaps the best way is to make the mantissa positive and take the characteristic only as negative, increasing, for this purpose, its absolute value by 1, and writing the minus sign over it. Thus, in place of writing −0.3010300, which is the logarithm of ½, we may write $\bar{1}.6989700$. The second and most usual way is to augment the logarithm by 10 or by 100, thus forming a logarithm in the original sense of the word. Thus, $\bar{1}.6989700$ would be written 9.6989700, the characteristic in this case being 9 less the number of places between the decimal point and the first significant figure. Logarithms were invented and a table published in 1614 by John Napier of Scotland; but the kind now chiefly in use were proposed by his contemporary Henry Briggs, professor of geometry in Gresham college in London. The first extended table

of common logarithms, by Adrian Vlacq, 1628, has been the basis of every one since published. Abbreviated *l.* or *log.* **Arithmetical complement of a logarithm.** See *arithmetical.* **Binary logarithms.** See *binary.*—**Briggsian, common, or decimal logarithm.** See above.—**Circular logarithm,** an imaginary logarithm.—**Division by logarithms.** See *division.*—**Gaussian logarithms.** See *Gaussian.* **Logistic logarithm,** the logarithm of a number of seconds subtracted from the logarithm of 5400, the number of seconds in an hour.—**Natural, hyperbolic, Neperian, or Napierian logarithm.** See above.—**Negative index of a logarithm,** one that is affected with the negative sign. Such are the indices of the logarithms of all numbers less than unity. **Parabolic logarithm,** a real logarithm.—**Quadratic logarithm,** the exponent of a power of 2 which power of 2 is itself the exponent of a power of the decimal antilogarithm of $2-10$, the power being the number of which the first exponent is the *quadratic logarithm.* That is, if $a = 10^{2 \cdot 10}$ and $a^{2^x} = N$, then x is the quadratic logarithm of N, written LqN.

logarithmetic (log*ᵊ*a-rith-met′ik), *a.* [< *logarithm* + *-et-ic*, after *arithmetic.*] Same as *logarithmic.* [Rare.]

logarithmetical (log-a-rith-met′i-kal), *a.* [< *logarithmetic* + *-al.*] Same as *logarithmic.*

logarithmic (log-a-rith′mik), *a.* [< *logarithm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.—**Logarithmic curvature,** the ratio of the distances from the points of contact of two infinitely neighboring tangents to their point of intersection. This ratio is unity at an ordinary point, and on an algebraic curve is always rational.—**Logarithmic curve.** See *logistic curve,* under *logistic.*—**Logarithmic ellipse, hyperbola,** etc. See the nouns.—**Logarithmic plus and minus,** two algebraic signs, $\perp$ and $\top$, such that $\alpha = \beta \perp \gamma$ and $\alpha = \beta \top \gamma$ signify that $\log \tan(\frac{1}{2}\alpha + 45°) = \log \tan(\frac{1}{2}\beta + 45°) + \log \tan(\frac{1}{2}\gamma + 45°)$, the upper sign for $\perp$, and the lower for $\top$.—**Logarithmic spiral,** a curve-line somewhat analogous to the common logarithmic curve. It intersects all its radiants at the same angle, and the tangent of this angle is the modulus of the system of logarithms which the particular spiral represents. Its involute and evolute are also logarithmic spirals. Also called *logistic spiral.*



Logarithmic Spiral.

logarithmical (log-a-rith′-mi-kal), *a.* [< *logarithmic* + *-al.*] Same as *logarithmic.*

logarithmically (log-a-rith′-mi-kal-i), *adv.* By the use or aid of logarithms.

logarithmotechny (log-a-rith′mō-tek-ni), *n.* [< E. *logarithm* (NGr. λογάριθμος) + Gr. τέχνη, art.] The art of calculating logarithms.

logat†, *n.* See *logget.*

log-beam (log′bēm), *n.* In a sawmill, the traveling frame which supports the log and feeds it to the saws.

log-board (log′bōrd), *n.* [< *log*^{2} + *board.*] A pair of boards shutting together like a book, formerly used instead of a log-slate.

log-book (log′bůk), *n.* [= Sw. *logbok* = Dan. *logbog;* as *log*^{2} + *book.*] **1.** The official record of proceedings on board ship: so called from the register which it includes of the indications of the log. It is a journal of all important items happening on shipboard, contains the data from which the navigator determines his position by dead-reckoning (which see), and is, when properly kept, a complete meteorological journal. On board merchant ships the log is kept by the first officer; on board men-of-war, by the navigator.

2. In the board schools of Great Britain, a book for memoranda kept by the principal of the school, in accordance with the requirements of the Education Act.

log-butter (log′but″ėr), *n.* A heavy drag-saw used in squaring or butting the ends of logs.

log-cabin (log′kab′in), *n.* See *log cabin,* under *log*^{1}, *a.*

log-chip (log′chip), *n.* The board, in the form of a quadrant, attached to a log-line. See *log*^{2}. Also, erroneously, *log-ship.*

log-cock (log′kok), *n.* The pileated woodpecker of North America, *Hylotomus* or *Ceophlœus pileatus,* more fully called *black log-cock.*

loget†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lodge.*

log-fish (log′ fish), *n.* The barrel-fish, *Lirus perciformis.* Also called *rudder-fish.*

log-frame (log′frām), *n.* A sawmill machine for cutting timber into planks; a deal-frame.

loggan (log′an), *n.* [Also *logan;* < *log*^{3}.] A logging-rock or rocking-stone.

loggat†, *n.* See *logget.*

logget†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lodge.*

logger^1 (log′ėr), *n.* [< *log*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] A man employed in getting out logs or timber from the forest, and sometimes in getting them down rivers to market. [U. S. and Canada.]

There were a couple of *loggers* on board, in red flannel shirts, and with rifles. *Lowell,* Fireside Travels, p. 110.

logger^{2}† (log′ėr), *a.* [< *log*^{1} + *-er,* here used adjectively. Cf. *loggy, logy.*] Heavy; stupid. Compare *loggerhead.*

My head too heavy was and *logger*
Even to make a Pettifogger.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque.

logger^3 (log′ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *log*^{3}. Cf. Dan. *logre,* wag the tail.] To move irregularly, as a wheel that is loose on its axle. [Prov. Eng.]

loggerhead (log′ėr-hed), *n.* [< *logger*^{2} + *head.*] **1.** A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a thickskull.

Now wae be to you, *loggerheads,*
That dwell near Castlecarry,
To let awa' sic a bonny lass,
A Highlandman to marry.
Lizae Baillie (Child's Ballads, IV. 75).

You in the mean time, you silly *Loggerhead,* deserve to have your Bones well-thrash'd with a Fool's staff, for thinking to stir up Kings and Princes to War by such Childish Arguments. *Milton,* Ans. to Salmasius, Pref., p. 17.

2. A spherical mass of iron with a long handle, used after being heated for various purposes, as to liquefy tar, to ignite the priming of a cannon, etc. Also called *loggerheat.*

Here dozed a fire of beechen logs, that bred
Strange fancies in its embers golden-red,
And nursed the *loggerhead* whose hissing dip,
Timed by nice instinct, creamed the mug of flip.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

3. A post in the stern of a whale-boat, with a bell-shaped head, around which the harpoon-line passes; a snubbing-post.—**4.** The hawk-billed turtle, a marine species of the genus *Thalassochelys,* as the American loggerhead, *T. caouana* or *caretta,* or the Indian, *T. olivacea;* also, the alligator-turtle of the southern United States, *Macrochelys lacertina.*—**5.** The small gray or Carolinian shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus,* a bird of the family *Laniidæ,* resident and abundant in the southern parts of the United States, and sometimes as far north as New England. It is about 8¼ inches long (the wing and tail each 4 inches), slate-colored above and white below, with the wings and tail black and white, the scapulars and upper tail-coverts bleached a little, and each side of the head marked by a black bar, the two bars meeting on the forehead. The bird is a geographical race of the common white-rumped shrike, *L. excubitorides,* and its habits are the same as those of other butcher-birds.

6. A flycatcher. [West Indies.]—**7.** The chub. [Local, Eng.]—**8.** A kind of sponge found in Florida.—**9.** *pl.* The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra;* also, the blue-bottle, *C. Cyanus.*—**At loggerheads,** engaged in bickerings or disputes; contending about differences of opinion or the like.

At last the divine and the poet, traditionally *at loggerheads,* have a common bond of suffering.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 13.

To fall or go to loggerheads, to come to blows.

loggerheaded (log′ėr-hed″ed), *a.* [< *loggerhead* + *-ed*^{2}.] Dull; stupid; doltish.

You *logger-headed* and unpolish'd grooms!
What, no attendance? *Shak.,* T. of the S., iv. 1. 128.

loggerheat (log′ėr-hēt), *n.* Same as *loggerhead,* 2.

logget†, *n.* [Also *loggat, logat;* dim. of *log*^{1}.] **1.** A small log or piece of wood.

Now are they tossing of his legs and arms,
Like *loggets* at a pear-tree.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 5.

2. *pl.* An old English game, played by fixing a stake in the ground and pitching small pieces of wood at it, the nearest thrower winning; skittle-pins. It was at one time prohibited by statute, under Henry VIII.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at *loggats* with them? *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 1. 100.

[I have seen it [*loggats*] played in different counties, at their sheep-shearing feasts, where the winner was entitled to a black fleece, which he afterwards presented to the maid to spin, for the purpose of making a petticoat, and on condition that she knelt down on the fleece to be kissed by all the rustics present.
Steevens, note on the above passage.]

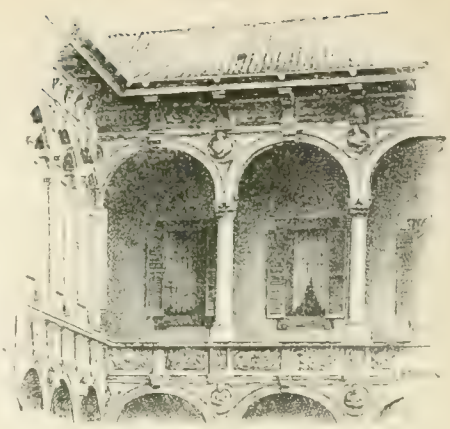
loggia (loj′ä), *n.*; pl. *loggie* (-e). [It., = E. *lodge,* q. v.] In *Italian arch.*: (*a*) A gallery or arcade in a building, properly at the height of one or more stories, running along the front or part of the front of the building, and open on at least one side to the air, on which side is a series of pillars or slender piers. Such galleries afford an airy and sheltered resting-place or outlook, and are very characteristic of Italian palaces. Among famous loggie are those of the Vatican, decorated by Raphael and his scholars. Compare *belvedere.* See cut in next column. (*b*) A large ornamental window in the middle of the chief story of a building, often projecting from the wall, as seen in old Venetian palaces.

logging^1 (log′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *log*^{1}, *v.*] The business of cutting and getting out logs or timber from a forest. [U. S. and Canada.]

logging^{2}†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lodging.*

logging-ax (log′ing-aks), *n.* A heavy ax used in cutting off logs.

logging-bee (log′ing-bē), *n.* Same as *log-rolling,* 1.



Loggia, Ospedale Maggiore, Milan.

A *logging-bee* followed the burning of the fallow, as a matter of course. In the bush [Canada] where hands are few . . . these gatherings are considered indispensable [1832]. *Susanna Moodie,* Roughing it in the Bush, II. 58.

logging-camp (log′ing-kamp), *n.* An encampment of loggers or persons engaged in logging during winter. [U. S. and Canada.]

logging-head (log′ing-hed), *n.* In a steam-engine, the working-beam. *E. H. Knight.*

logging-rock (log′ing-rok), *n.* A rock so balanced on its base that it logs or rocks to and fro very easily, as by the force of the wind.

log-glass (log′glàs), *n.* A fourteen- or twenty-eight-second sand-glass, used with the log-line to ascertain the speed of a ship. See *log*^{2}.

loght, *n.* An obsolete form of *loch*^{1} or *lough*^{1}, and of *low*^{3}.

loghead (log′hed), *n.* A thick-headed or stupid person; a loggerhead. [Rare.]

Not being born purely a *Loghead* (Dummkopf), thou hadst no other outlook. *Carlyle,* Sartor Resartus, p. 113.

log-headed (log′hed″ed), *a.* Stupid. *Davies.*

For well I knewe it was some mad heded chylde
That invented this name, that the *log-headed* knave might be begilde. *R. Edwards,* Damon and Pythias.

log-house (log′hous″), *n.* See *log house,* under *log*^{1}, *a.*

logic (loj′ik), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *logick, logique,* < ME. *logike,* < OF. (and F.) *logique* = Sp. *lógica* = Pg. It. *logica,* < L. *logica, logice,* < Gr. λογική (occurring first in Cicero), logic; properly fem. of λογικός (> L. *logicus*), of or pertaining to speech or reason or reasoning, rational, reasonable, < λόγος, speech, reason: see *Logos.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The science of the distinction of true from false reasoning, with whatever is naturally treated in connection therewith. See the phrases below. The definition of logic has been much disputed, and many definitions of the word have been given. There was much discussion in ancient and medieval times of the questions whether logic was a mode of knowing, or an instrument of science, or an art, or a practical science, or a speculative science. There was also a great diversity of opinion as to the subject-matter of logic, some holding that it had to do with words, others that it treated of the *ens rationis,* or that which has its existence in thought, and still others that it related to argumentations or some instrument of knowing. In modern times, especially since Kant, the real divergence of conception has been very much greater, one party holding that the main business of logic consists in developing the true theory of the process of cognition, and a second that its chief work is to separate inferences into classes distinguished by their form, while a third maintains that the form and the matter of thought have to be evolved together.

Logike hath eke in his degree
Betwene the trouth and the falshede
The pleyne wordes for to shede.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

He that knoweth reason to be in man, and the same geven by the greate might of God, must nedes confesse the *Logique* also is in man, and that onely by God. For there is none other difference betwixt the one and thother but that *Logique* is a Greke worde and Reason is an Englishe woorde. . . . *Logique* is an arte to reason probably on bothe partes of al matiers that be putte foorth, so ferre as the nature of every thing can beare.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1552).

[*Dialectic* and *organon* are generally synonyms of *logic,* though they have been variously distinguished at different times.]

2. Reasoning, or power of reasoning; ratiocination; argumentation; used absolutely, reason; sound sense.

Ignorance in stilts,
His cap well lined with *logic* not his own,
With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part.
Cowper, Task, ii. 737.

Abstract logic, the general theory of logic (also called *logica docens, general* and *theoretical logic*): opposed to *concrete logic,* or logic as an element of active thought in the prosecution of science (also called *logica utens, special* and *practical logic*). The terms *logica utens* and *docens*

are derived from *logicus utens*, he who draws conclusions, and *logicus docens*, he who frames demonstrations. But the corresponding distinction of the branches of science is not very clear, and the terms are often used vaguely and incorrectly.—**Acquired logic**, or **logica docens**, the correct knowledge or strictly scientific part of the rules of reasoning, as opposed to *logica utens*, or the natural faculty of reasoning.—**Applied logic**, rules for the direction of the understanding under the psychological conditions to which it is subjected; that part of logic which shows how to avoid prejudice, how to escape various erroneous tendencies, etc.—**Aristotelian logic**. See *Aristotelian*.—**Artificial logic**. (*a*) The acquired habit of distinguishing truth from falsehood; the science, art, or organon of logic: also called *acquired logic*: opposed to *natural logic* (*a*). (*b*) The science of the necessary rules of thought: also called *scientific logic*, opposed to *natural logic* (*c*).—**Calculus of logic**. See *calculus*.—**Concrete logic**. See *abstract logic*.—**Deductive logic**, that branch of logic which takes no account of probability or other quantitative considerations.—**Formal logic**. See *formal*.—**Habitual logic**. See *habitual*.—**Inductive logic**, the logic of scientific reasoning.—**Material logic**, the logic which takes into account either the laws of the process of human cognition or the matter to which the thought is directed.—**Natural logic**. (*a*) The natural faculty of distinguishing truth from falsity: also called *native logic*. (*b*) The logical doctrine applicable to natural things: opposed to the *logic of faith*, which is applicable to supernatural things (a distinction used in discussions on the Trinity). (*c*) An anthropological science which treats of the rules of the natural use of the understanding.—**Objective logic**. (*a*) The body of doctrines of which logic is built up: also called *systematic logic*: opposed to *habitual logic*, which is any individual's knowledge of those doctrines. (*b*) The logic of objective thought, or thought as it exists in the external world. (*c*) The science which expounds the laws by which our scientific procedure should be governed, so far as these lie in the contents, materials, or objects about which our knowledge is conversant. Also called *material logic*.—**Particular logic**. See *universal logic*.—**Pure logic**, the general laws of thought: opposed to *applied* or *modified logic*, the laws of logic applicable to this or that kind of mind as shown in empirical anthropology, such as the doctrine of Bacon concerning idola.—**Scientific logic**. Same as *artificial logic* (*b*).—**Subjective logic**, the opposite of *objective logic* in any sense.—**Subjectivist logic, or subjectivistically formal logic**, a system of logic whose only aim is to give thought a subjective agreement with itself, such, for example, as the system of Mansell: opposed to *objectivistic logic*, which aims at rules for making or aiding thought to agree with the reality.—**To chop logic**. See *chop*^{2}.—**Universal logic**, the general logical doctrine applicable to all matter: opposed to *particular logic*, the doctrine of the application of the formulas of logic to particular cases—for example, to necessary, contingent, probable, and impossible matter.

II. *a.* Pertaining to God the Son as the Logos or Word of God. [Rare.]

The Fathers, rejecting all savour of a bloody sacrifice, have no scruple of speaking about the Eucharist as a sacrifice in the other sense; they call it a "*logic* sacrifice" (θυσία λογική), for the Logos is the Word of God, Jesus Christ. *Baring-Gould*, Our Inheritance, p. 382.

logical (loj'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *logic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to logic; used or taught in logic: as, *logical* subtleties.

They are put off by the names of vertues, and natures, and actions, and passions, and such other *logicall* words. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 98.

2. According to the principles of logic; so stated or conceived, as an argument, that the form guarantees its validity; unobjectionable from the point of view of logic; consistent: as, *logical* reasoning; a *logical* division of a subject; a *logical* definition.—3. Skilled in logic; furnished with logic; given to considering the processes of reason as to their forms or genera, and critically as to their validity and cogency: applied especially to an analytical mind or a methodical habit.—**Logical abecedarium**. See *abecedarium*.—**Logical abstraction**. See *abstraction*.—**Logical actuality**, the satisfying of the principle of sufficient reason.—**Logical addition**. See *addition*, 1.—**Logical algebra**. See *algebra*.—**Logical conviction**, intellectual conviction; the settlement of individual belief by reason.—**Logical distinctness**, the accurate logical analysis of a conception.—**Logical division**. (*a*) See *division*. (*b*) The division of a genus into species.—**Logical induction**. See *induction*, 5.—**Logical machine**. See *machine*.—**Logical medicine**, dogmatic or methodic medicine: opposed to *empiric medicine*.—**Logical moments** of judgments, the different modes of uniting representations into one consciousness.—**Logical necessity**. See *necessity*.—**Logical part**†, a species considered relatively to its genus.—**Logical perfection**, the perspicuity, harmony, and completeness of a science: opposed to *material perfection*.—**Logical possibility**, the possibility of that which does not involve contradiction.—**Logical presumption**, ampliative inference; a scientific induction or hypothesis.—**Logical privation**, the absence of a form that ought to be in a subject: opposed to *physical privation*, or the absence of a form that is sometimes in a subject.—**Logical reflection**, the comparison of concepts.—**Logical truth**. (*a*) The truth of a proposition; the agreement of a judgment with the reality. (*b*) Self-consistency.—**Logical whole**, a genus considered as having its species as parts.=**Syn.** 1. Dialectic.—2. Coherent, consistent.—3. Analytical, methodical.

II. *n.* Used only in the phrase *little* (*small*) *logicals*. These are the logical doctrines of supposition, ampliation, restriction, distribution, the exponibles, consequences, obligations, insolubles, etc.

They [the Utopians] have not devised one of all those rules of restrictions, amplifications, very wittily invented in the small *logicals* which here our children in every place do learn. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

logicality (loj-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *logical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being logical; correctness or consistency of reasoning; logicalness.

logicalization (loj"i-kal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *logicalize* + *-ation*.] The act of logicalizing or making logical. [Rare.]

The mere act of writing tends in a great measure to the *logicalization* of thought. *Poe*, Marginalia, xvi.

logicalize (loj'i-kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *logicalized*, ppr. *logicalizing*. [< *logical* + *-ize*.] To make logical. [Rare.]

Thought is *logicalized* by the effort at . . . expression. *Poe*, Marginalia, xvi.

logically (loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to logical principles, or by formally valid inference: as, to argue *logically*.

logicalness (loj'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being logical.

logic-chopping (loj'ik-chop"ing), *n.* Quibbling or sophistical reasoning. See *to chop logic*, under *chop*^{2}, *v. t.*

logic-fisted†, *a.* Close-fisted. [Rare.]

One with an open-handed freedom spends all he lays his fingers on; another with a *logic-fisted* grippingness catches at and grasps all he can come within the reach of. *Kennet*, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 87.

logician (lō-jish'an), *n.* [< *logic* + *-ian*.] **1.** One who is skilled in logic or in argument; a teacher or professor of logic.

First, like a right cunning and sturdy *logician*, he denies my argument, not mattering whether in the major or minor. *Milton*, Colasterion.

Aristotle, who was the best Critick, was also one of the best *Logicians* that ever appeared in the World. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

2. In medieval universities, a student of arts in the second class or lection; one who was preparing for the baccalaureate, being above the summulists and below the physicians.

logicianer† (lō-jish'an-èr), *n.* [< *logician* + *-er*^{1}.] Same as *logician*, 1.

There is no good *logicioner* but would think, I think, that a syllogism thus formed of such a thieving major, a runaway minor, and a traiterous consequent must needs prove at the weakest to such a hanging argument. *Patten* (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 137).

logicize (loj'i-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *logicized*, ppr. *logicizing*. [< *logic* + *-ize*.] To exercise one's logical powers; argue. Also spelled *logicise*. [Rare.]

Intellect is not speaking and *logicising*; it is seeing and ascertaining. *Carlyle*.

logics† (loj'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *logic*: see *-ics*.] The science or principles of logic.

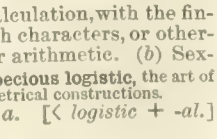
logie (lō'gi), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *logy*.] A bit of hollowed-out pewter polished in various concavities and used as theatrical jewelry. [Theatrical slang.]

logist† (lō'jist), *n.* [< LL. *logista*, < Gr. λογιστής, a reckoner, an accountant, < λογίζεσθαι, reckon, < λόγος, an account: see *Logos*.] An expert accountant. *Bailey*, 1731.

logistic (lō-jis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *logistique*, < Gr. λογιστικός, skilled in calculating (fem. λογιστική, the art of calculation), < λογιστής, a calculator, < λογίζεσθαι, compute, < λόγος, calculation, proportion: see *logic*, *Logos*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Logical. *Berkeley*.—2. Skilled in or pertaining to computation and calculation.

Plato's dislike of the Sophists extended to the subjects which they taught, and he is on many occasions careful to distinguish the vulgar *logistic* from the philosophical arithmetic. *J. Gow*, Hist. Greek Mathematics.

3. Proportional; pertaining to proportions.—**Logistic arithmetic**. See **II.**—**Logistic line or curve**, a curve whose ordinates increase arithmetically while its abscissas increase geometrically. Also called *logarithmic curve*. See the figure.—**Logistic logarithm**. See *logarithm*.—**Logistic spiral**. Same as *logarithmic spiral*. See *logarithmic*.



Logistic Curve.

II. *n.* (*a*) The art of calculation, with the fingers, with an abacus, with characters, or otherwise; practical or vulgar arithmetic. (*b*) Sexagesimal arithmetic.—**Specious logistic**, the art of calculating by means of geometrical constructions.

logistical (lō-jis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *logistic* + *-al*.] Same as *logistic*.

logistics (lō-jis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *logistic*: see *-ics*.] 1. Same as *logistic*, especially in sense (*b*).—2. That branch of military science which relates to the movement and supplying of armies, and all arrangements necessary for and matters connected with the carrying on of campaigns, including the study of present or possible fields of war in their topographical and other relations; according to some, the science of strategy and arms in general.

log-line (log'līn), *n.* [= Sw. *loglina* = Dan. *logline*; as *log*^{2} + *line*^{2}.] *Naut.*, a line or cord, from 150 to 200 fathoms in length, fastened to the log-chip by means of three legs of cord, and wound on a reel, called the *log-reel*. See *log*^{2}.

logman (log'man), *n.*; pl. *logmen* (-men). **1.** A man who carries logs.

The very instant that I saw you, did
My heart fly to your service: . . . for your sake
Am I this patient *log-man*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 67.

2. One employed in cutting and conveying logs to a mill. [Local, U. S.]

log-measurer (log'mezh'ūr-èr), *n.* An instrument for gaging logs and reducing the measure in the rough to board-measure, in running feet, after making due allowance for losses in squaring, etc.

logocracy (log-ok'rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. λόγος, word (see *Logos*), + κρατεῖν, govern, < κράτος, strength.] Government by the power of words. [Rare.]

In this country every man adopts some particular slang-whanger as the standard of his judgment, and reads everything he writes, if he reads nothing else: which is doubtless the reason why the people of this *logocracy* are so marvellously enlightened. *Irving*, Salmagundi, xiv.

logocyclic (log-ō-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. λόγος, ratio, proportion, + κύκλος, circle.] An epithet occurring only in the phrase *logocyclic curve*, a crunodal circular cubic. It may be constructed by increasing and diminishing the radius vector of a variable point on a straight line by the distance of that point from the point of the line nearest to the origin. The equation of the curve is

1. *y* = *b*. Curve.

$$(x^2 + y^2)(a - x) = a^2x.$$

It resembles the folium of Descartes, but has a rounder loop.

logodædaly (log-ō-ded'al-i), *n.* [< LL. *logodædalia*, < LGr. λογοδαίδαλία, < Gr. λογοδαίδαλος, skilled in tricking out a speech, < λόγος, word, + δαίδαλος, cunningly wrought: see *dedal*.] Verbal legerdemain; a playing with words, as by passing from one meaning of them to another. [Rare.]

For one instance of mere logomachy, I could bring ten instances of *logodædaly* or verbal legerdemain. *Coleridge*.

logogram (log'ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. λόγος, word, + γράμμα, a letter: see *grammar*.] **1.** A word-sign; a single written character, or a combination of characters regarded as a unit, representing a whole word. A logogram may be pictorial—that is, it may be an ideogram, such as the astronomical signs ☉ for the sun and ☾ for the moon; or it may be phonetic in its immediate origin—that is, it may be a single letter or set of letters standing as an abbreviation for the complete word, as *c.* for *cent*, *s.* for *shilling*; or, lastly, it may be such a letter or set of letters transferred from one language to another, losing its phonetic value, but still representing the same idea, as £ or *lb.* for the Latin *libra*, signifying and pronounced *pound*.

2. A versified puzzle containing synonyms of a number of words derived from a single word by recombining its letters, the solution depending upon the guessing of the derived words from the synonyms, and the discovery from the former of the original word. Thus, from *curtain* may be derived *cur*, *curt*, *nut*, etc., for which may be used in the puzzle *dog*, *short*, *shell-fruit*, etc.

logograph (log'ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. λόγος, word, + γράφειν, write.] **1.** A written word; a character or series of characters representing a word. See *logographic*, 1, and *logography*, 1.—**2.** A word-writer; an instrument for recording spoken sounds.

Barlow has constructed an apparatus for recording the sounds of the human voice, which he calls a *logograph*. *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 251.

logographer (lō-gog'ra-fèr), *n.* [< *logography* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** In *anc. Gr. lit.*, a prose-writer; especially, a historian. Under the name of logographers are commonly classed the early Greek historians before Herodotus. This school of writers began with Cadmus of Miletus, about 550 B. C., and continued for over a century. They wrote in the Ionic dialect, and most of them were Ionians by birth.

2. One who is skilled in logography.

logographic (log-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. λογογραφικός, concerning the writing of speeches, < λογογράφος, a writer of speeches: see *logography*.] **1.** Pertaining to written words; consisting of characters or signs each of which singly represents a complete word.

English is, like Chinese, not alphabetic in its dress, but *logographic*; and there is no man living, in England or America, who has learned or can learn to read it: that is, to pronounce anything and everything written in it. *T. Hill*, True Order of Studies, p. 106.

2. Pertaining to logography.

logographical (log-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *logographic* + *-al*.] Same as *logographic*.

logographically (log-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a logographic manner; by means of logography.

The Times is usually dated from the 1st of January 1788, but was first commenced on the 13th January 1785 under the title of The London Daily Universal Register, printed logographically. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 417.

logography (lo-gog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *logographie*, < Gr. λόγος, a word, + -γραφία, a writing of speeches, prose or historical writing, < λογογράφος, a writer of speeches, a historian or prose-writer, later a secretary or accountant, < λόγος, a speech, + γράφειν, write.] **1.** A method of printing in which short words of frequent occurrence, roots, prefixes, suffixes, etc., are cast on single types, called logotypes. It was this system (then patented) that was originally used (from 1785) in printing the newspaper which afterward became the London "Times." Logography was soon abandoned, but there have been attempts to revive it.

2. A method of reporting speeches word for word without the use of stenography, tried in the French National Assembly for two years, 1790–92. It required the employment of twelve or fourteen reporters, each in succession taking down a few words on paper so marked as to show the proper sequence. It was abandoned as cumbrous and liable to great error.

logogriph (log′ō-grif), *n.* [Also *logogriphe*, and erroneously *logogryph*; = F. *logogriphe* = Sp. It. *logogrifo* = Pg. *logogripho*, < Gr. λόγος, word, + γρίφος, a fishing-basket, a riddle.] A riddle; specifically, a riddle formed by the arbitrary or confused mingling of parts or elements, which have to be recombined in proper order for the answer.

The charade is of recent birth, and I cannot discover the origin of this species of *logogriphes*.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 389.

logomachist (lō-gom′a-kist), *n.* [< *logomach-y* + *-ist.*] One who contends about words, or who uses words merely as weapons or instruments of contention.

Nor . . . was Protagoras a shallow *logomachist*, asserting the difficulties of human knowledge without a profound investigation. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 157.

logomachy (lō-gom′a-ki), *n.* [= F. *logomachie* = Sp. *logomaquia* = It. *logomachia*, < LGr. λογομαχία, war about words, < λογομάχος, a fighter about words, < Gr. λόγος, word (see *Logos*), + μάχεσθαι, fight, μάχη, a fight.] **1.** Contention in words merely, or a contention about words; a war of words.

What terrible battles yclep'd *logomachies* have they occasioned and perpetuated with so much gall and ink-shed.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 2.

2. A game played with cards each bearing one letter, with which words are formed.

logomania (log-ō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόγος, word (see *Logos*), + μανία, madness: see *mania.*] Aphasia in its most general sense.

logometer[1] (lō-gom′e-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόγος, ratio, proportion (see *Logos*), + μέτρον, measure: see *meter*[2].] **1.** A logarithmic scale. The natural numbers, generally from one power of 10 to another, are laid down at distances along the scale from a fixed point proportional to their logarithms. In Palmer's computing scale, made about 1845, there was a circle turning in its plane in a fixed circle, and the limbs of both were divided logarithmically, the numbers from 100 to 1000 occupying the circumference. It was a very useful instrument. Nystrom's calculator had curves engraved upon a metallic disk, and an arm with graduations on its edge turned about the center of the disk. The "magic square" sold in New York about 1883 was a square divided into square compartments, and was equivalent to a long scale cut up into many equal pieces placed side by side; and the measurement was made by the two edges of a square card or bit of paper. It was cheap and useful.

2. A scale for measuring chemical equivalents.

logometer[2] (log-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *log*[2] + Gr. μέτρον, measure: see *meter*[2].] A patent log for ships.

logometric (log-ō-met′rik), *a.* [As *logometer*[1] + *-ic*; cf. *metric.*] Of or pertaining to a logometer used in ascertaining or measuring chemical equivalents: as, a *logometric* scale.

logometrical (log-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *logometric* + *-al.*] Same as *logometric.*

Logos (log′os), *n.* [< L. *logos*, < Gr. λόγος, that which is said or spoken, a word, saying, speech, also the power of the mind manifested in speech, reason, account, reference, analogy, proportion, ratio, condition, etc., in N. T. ὁ Λόγος, the Reason or Word (as a person) (see def.), < λέγειν, speak, say, tell, = L. *legere*, read: see *legend*, *lecture.* Hence *logic*, etc.] **1.** In *theol.*, the Divine Word; the transcendent Divine Reason as expressed in a distinct personality; the Second Person in the Trinity, both before and after the incarnation: so called as expressing God both to God himself and to his creatures, as language expresses reason and as reason is expressed by language. The word *Logos* (λόγος) is used by Plato of reason as a manifestation of or emanation from the Supreme Being. Philo Judæus, using ideas and language partly Platonic and partly scriptural, derived especially from the Sapiential books, developed these in a form that suggests the Christian doctrine of the Logos. St. John, especially in the first chapter of his Gospel, first distinctly gives the Christian doctrine, assigning distinct personality to the Logos. Some early Christian writers distinguish between the Logos as immanent (Λόγος ἐνδιάθετος), or the Divine Reason still remaining in the bosom of the Father, and the Logos as uttered (Λόγος προφορικός), or the Word sent forth to the world.

2. In the philosophy of Heraclitus and the Stoics, the rational principle that governs and develops the universe.

Taken broadly, the doctrine of the *Logos* may be said to have run in two parallel courses — the one philosophical, the other theological; the one the development of the *Logos* as reason, the other the development of the Logos as word; the one Hellenic, the other Hebrew.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 803.

Spermatic logos, in the *Stoic philos.*, a principle of generation resident in matter.

logothete (log′ō-thēt), *n.* [< MGr. λογοθέτης, one who audits accounts, < Gr. λόγος, account (see *Logos*), + θετός, verbal adj. of τιθέναι, put: see *thesis.*] **1.** Properly, an accountant; hence, an officer of the Byzantine empire, who might be (*a*) the public treasurer, (*b*) the head of any administrative department, or (*c*) the chancellor of the empire. — **2.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, the chancellor or keeper of the patriarchal seal of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

logotype (log′ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. λόγος, word (see *Logos*), + τύπος, an impression: see *type.*] A type on which are cast the letters of a word or syllable; a single type used in place of several types. See *logography*, 1.

log-perch (log′pėrch), *n.* A percoid fish, *Percina caprodes*, the largest of the fresh-water fishes known in the United States as darters (*Etheostominæ*). It attains a length of from 6 to 8 inches, and is common in the Great Lakes and southwestern streams. Also called *hogfish*, *hog-molly*, and *rockfish.*

log-reel (log′rēl), *n.* *Naut.*, a reel on which the log-line is wound. See *log*[2].

logroll (log′rōl), *v. i.* [< *log-roll-er*, *log-roll-ing.*] To engage in log-rolling in the political sense.

In the Greek epic, the gods are partisans, they hold caucuses, they lobby and *log-roll* for their candidates.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 98.

log-roller (log′rō″lėr), *n.* **1.** In a sawmill, a steam-power machine for loading logs upon the saw-carriage. — **2.** One of a number of politicians in a legislative body, united by an agreement, implied or expressed, to further each the other's schemes in consideration of a return in kind; a person habitually addicted to political log-rolling. [U. S.]

log-rolling (log′rō″ling), *n.* **1.** A joining of forces for the purpose of handling logs: (*a*) For rolling the logs into heaps for burning after the trees have been felled to clear the land. Sometimes many neighbors were invited to assist, and a merrymaking followed. (*b*) In lumbering, for rolling logs into a stream, where they are bound together and floated down to the mills. (*c*) For collecting logs for building purposes. [U. S. and Canada.]

Other rude pleasures were more truly characteristic of their [Kentuckians'] local environments — the *log-rolling* and the quilting, the social frolic of the harvesting, the merry parties of flax-pullers, and the corn-husking at nightfall. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 554.

Hence — **2.** Mutual aid given by persons to one another in carrying out their several schemes or gaining their individual ends: used especially of politicians and legislators. [U. S.]

As will be seen subsequently, I do not think that corruption, in its grosser forms, is rife at Washington. When it appears, it appears chiefly in the milder form of reciprocal jobbing or (as it is called) *log-rolling.*
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 156.

Another general delusion is the belief in *log-rolling.* The topic is well worn and needs few remarks. If by *log-rolling* is meant that reviewers praise people in hopes of being praised in turn, then the taunt is empty. Few people are quite so very mean or so ignorant of human nature as to log-roll in that sense. *The American*, XVII. 350.

log-scale (log′skāl), *n.* A table showing the quantity of lumber one inch thick, board-measure, obtainable from a round log, the length and the diameter beneath the bark being given. *E. H. Knight.*

log-slate (log′slāt), *n.* *Naut.*, a double slate, marked and ruled on its inner side, like a log-book, on which the log is first recorded. The entries are daily copied from the slate into the log-book. In the United States navy the slate has been replaced by a paper book, so as to preserve the original record.

log-turner (log′tėr″nėr), *n.* In a sawmill, a machine for moving a log sidewise upon the saw-carriage. It consists of a steam-cylinder with a long piston-rod, the end of which engages and turns the logs.

logwood (log′wůd), *n.* [< *log*[1] + *wood*[1]: so called because imported in logs. Cf. *barwood.*] **1.** A tree, *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, found in many parts of the West Indies, where it has been introduced from the adjoining continent, especially from Honduras, on which account it has been called *Campeachy wood.* It belongs to the natural order *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Cæsalpinieæ.* This

Branch with Fruits of Logwood (*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*). *a*, inflorescence; *b*, flower.

tree has a crooked, deformed stem, growing to the height of from 20 to 40 feet, with crooked, irregular branches armed with strong thorns.

2. The wood of this tree. It is of a firm texture and a red color, whence the name *bloodwood*, and so heavy as to sink in water. It is much used in dyeing, and its coloring matter is derived from a principle called *hematoxylin.* Logwood contains, besides, resin, oil, acetic acid, salts of potash, a little sulphate of lime, alumina, peroxid of iron, and manganese. It is employed in calico-printing to give a black or brown color, and also in the preparation of some lakes. An extract of logwood is used in medicine as an astringent.

3. The bluewood, *Condalia obovata.* [Texas.] — **Bastard logwood**, *Acacia Berteriana*, a tree of Jamaica. — **Campeachy logwood.** See def. 1. **Logwood-black.** See *black.* — **Logwood-blue**, a color produced by logwood-extract on wool mordanted with alum and cream of tartar. It is similar in tone to indigo-blue. The same color is produced on cotton mordanted with acetate of copper, but is now seldom used, on account of its fugitive character.

logy (lō′gi), *a.* [Prob. < D. *log*, heavy, unwieldy, slow, stupid, akin to E. *log*[1]. Cf. equiv. *loggy.*] Heavy; slow; stupid. *Bartlett.* [Local, U. S.]

lohoch (lō′hok), *n.* Same as *loch*[2].

loignet, *n.* [OF., var. of *ligne*, line: see *line*[2].] A line, cord, or tether; specifically, in *falconry*, a strip of leather attached to the foot of a bird of prey when not secure in its perch.

The *loigne* it is so longe
Of Bialacoil hertes to lure.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3885.

loimic (loi′mik), *a.* [Prop. **lœmic*, < Gr. λοιμικός, pestilential, < λοιμός, plague.] Pertaining to the plague or to pestilential diseases. *Thomas.*

loimography (loi-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [Prop. *lœmography*, < Gr. λοιμός, plague, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description or history of the plague or of pestilential diseases. *Dunglison; Thomas.*

loimology (loi-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [Prop. *lœmology*, < Gr. λοιμός, plague, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The sum of human knowledge concerning the plague or concerning plagues or pestilential diseases. *Dunglison; Thomas.*

loin (loin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *loyne*, Sc. *lungie*, *lunyie*; < ME. *loine*, < OF. *logne*, *longe*, loin, F. *longe*, a loin, as of veal, < LL. **lumbea*, fem. (or neut. pl.?) of **lumbeus*, adj., < L. *lumbus* (> It. *lombo* = Sp. *lomo* = Pg. *lombo* = F. *lombes*, pl.), loin; perhaps = AS. *lenden*, etc., loin: see *lende*[1].] The part of an animal which lies between the lowest of the false ribs on each side and the upper part of the ilium or haunch-bone; one of the lateral parts of the lumbar region: commonly used in the plural (often figuratively, with reference to this part of the body being the seat of the generative faculty and a symbol of strength), except as the name of a piece of meat from the lumbar region of an animal, as a *loin* of veal.

My little finger shall be thicker than my father's *loins.* . . . My father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions. 1 Ki. xii. 10, 11.

Brave son, derived from honourable *loins!*
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 322.

loin-cloth (loin′klôth), *n.* A piece of stuff, skin, or other material worn as clothing about the loins, or more exactly about the hips.

Loiseleuria (loi-sē-lū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Desvaux, 1813), named after *Loiseleur* Deslongchamps, a French botanist.] A genus of ericaceous plants of the tribe *Rhodoreæ*, characterized by a campanulate corolla, on which the five stamens are inserted, and by having the leaves opposite. There is but one species, *L. procumbens*, a small, depressed, evergreen, shrubby plant, much branched and tufted bearing a small cluster of white or rose-colored flowers from a terminal scaly bud. The plant is found on the alpine summits of Europe and North America, and in the arctic regions. It is called *alpine* or *trailing azalea*. See *azalea*, 3.

loiter (loi'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *loitren*, < OD. D. *leuteren*, linger, loiter, trifle; cf. OD. *loteren*, delay; LG. *luderen* = G. dial. *loddern*, *lottern*, be sluggish; AS. *loddere*, a beggar, = MLG. *lodder* = Icel. *loddari*, a worthless fellow; AS. *lodrung*, trifling, nonsense, = OHG. *lotar*, empty, idle, MHG. *loter*, G. *lotter*, in comp., loose, worthless, *lotter-bube*, a worthless fellow; perhaps ult. connected with *lout*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To linger; be unduly slow in moving; delay; be dilatory; spend time idly.

Where have you been these two days *loitering?*
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 48.

=**Syn.** To lag, tarry, saunter, dilly-dally.

II. *trans.* To consume or waste, as time, idly or carelessly: used with *away:* as, he *loitered away* most of his leisure.

loiterer (loi'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who loiters; an idler.

Ye lords, I say, that live like *loiterers*, look well to your office. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

loitering (loi'tėr-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Delaying; idle. —**2†.** Causing delay; inducing idleness.

Let it [a set form of prayer] be granted to some people while they are babes in Christian guifts, were it not better to take it away soone after, as we do *loitering* books and interlineary translations from children?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

loiteringly (loi'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a loitering manner; as a loiterer.

loitersack†, *n.* A lazy loitering fellow.

If the *loitersacke* be gone springing into a taverne, Ile fetch him reeling out.
Lyly, Mother Bombie. (*Halliwell.*)

lok†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lock*[1].

lokchester†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lockchester*.

lokdore†, *n.* [ME.: see *lockchester* and *lugdore*.] A certain worm.

loke[1] (lōk), *n.* [< ME. **loke*, < AS. *loca*, a bar, bolt, an inclosure: see *lock*[1], *n.*] **1.** A wicket; hatch.—**2.** A close narrow lane; a cul-de-sac. —**3.** A private road or path. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

loke[1]**†, loken†.** Middle English forms of the past participle of *lock*[1].

loke[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lock*[2].

loke[3]**†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *look*[1].

loke[4]**†**, *n.* [ME., also *lok*, *lake*, *lak*, *lac*, < AS. *lāc*, sport, play, contest, also a gift, sacrifice: see *lake*[2], *n.*] **1.** Play; sport: same as *lake*[2], 1.—**2.** A gift; an offering.

lokeway (lōk'wā), *n.* Same as *loke*[1], 2.

My house is bounded on the north by a *lokeway* leading from —— to ——. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 191.

Loligidæ (lō-lij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loligo* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Loliginidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter.*

Loliginei (lol-i-jin'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Loliginidæ*.

Loliginidæ (lol-i-jin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Loligo* (*Loligin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Loligo*, with eyes covered by a transparent extension of the cephalic integument and lidless, arms of the fourth pair hectocotylized, and an internal corneous gladius. In these squids or calamaries the body is conical, tapering behind; the fins are large, sometimes extending the whole length of the body; the tentacular arms have four rows of suckers toward the end, the others two; and the cuttle is slim and flattened. The living genera are *Loligo*, *Loliolus*, *Loliguncula*, and *Sepioteuthis*. See *calamary* and *squid*.

Squid
Loligo pealei.

Loliginoidea (lō-lij-i-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loligo* (*Loligin-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of decacerous cephalopods, with lidless eyes covered by a transparent extension of the skin of the head, an internal corneous gladius, and arms of the fourth pair hectocotylized.

Loligo (lō-lī'go), *n.* [NL., < L. *loligo*, a cuttlefish.] The typical genus of the family *Loliginidæ*. *L. vulgaris* is the common European squid. *L. pealei*, *L. galei*, and *L. brevis* are American species.

loligopsid (lol-i-gop'sid), *n.* A squid of the family *Loligopsidæ*.

Loligopsidæ (lol-i-gop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loligopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods of slender form, with small head, large fins, non-retractile tentacles, suckers tworowed, and siphon without valves. The leading genera are *Loligopsis*, *Leachia*, *Pyrgopsis*, *Taonius*, and *Cranchia*. Also called *Taoniidæ* and *Cranchiidæ*.

Loligopsinæ (lol'i-gop-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loligopsis* + *-inæ*.] The *Loligopsidæ* as a subfamily of *Teuthidæ*.

Loligopsis (lol-i-gop'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Loligo* + Gr. ὄψις, look, appearance.] The typical genus of *Loligopsidæ*.

lolion† (lō'li-on), *n.* [< L. *lolium*, darnel: see *Lolium*.] A plant of the genus *Lolium;* darnel; tares.

They had no pleasure to hear the Scribes and the Pharisees; they stank in their nose; their doctrine was unsavory; it was of *lolions*, of decimations of aniseed, and cummin, and such gear. *Latimer*, Works, I. 200.

Lolium (lō'li-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *lolium*, darnel, cockle, tares.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Hordeeæ* and subtribe *Triticeæ*. It is characterized by the many-flowered spikelets, which are in two ranks, alternate sessile, and with their edges facing the axis of the spike. More than 20 species have been enumerated, but they may be reduced to 6; they are native in Europe, the northern part of Africa, and temperate Asia, but they have been introduced in many other places. *L. perenne*, the ray- or rye-grass, is a good pasture- or meadow-grass. The best variety is called *Italian rye-grass*. *L. temulentum*, the darnel, or bearded darnel, has been supposed to have noxious properties, to which the name *temulentum*, drunken, alludes. See *darnel*.

loll (lol), *v.* [< ME. *lollen*, lounge, limp about, rest, also flap, wag, < MD. *lollen*, sit over the fire. Akin to *lull:* see *lull*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To lie or lean at ease; recline or lean idly, or in a careless or languid attitude.

He that *lolleth* is lame other his leg out of ioynte.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 215.

Folding our hands within our arms, we both *lolled* upon the counter. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 55.

Fortune is . . . seen . . . as often trundling a wheelbarrow as *lolling* in a coach and six.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxx.

Rupert gave her a glance most bewitchingly tender, *Loll'd* back in his chair, put his toes on the fender.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 38.

2. To hang loose and extended, as the tongue protruded from the mouth of a dog or a cow.

His chyn with a chol [jowl] *lolleđe*.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 224.

The triple porter of the Stygian seat
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet.
Dryden.

The dreary black sea-weed *lolls* and wags.
Lowell, Appledore.

II. *trans.* **1.** To hang up or out; allow to hang out, as the tongue.

Hit hath ytake fro Tyborne twenty stronge theeues;
Ther lewede theeues ben *lollid* vp loke how thei been sauede! *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 131.

Fierce tigers couched around, and *lolled* their fawning tongues. *Dryden.*

2. To fondle; dandle. [North. Eng.]

He *loll'd* her in his arms,
He lull'd her on his breast.
North Country Ballads. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To box (one's ears). [Prov. Eng.]—**4†.** To utter unctuously.

The sun-shine of the Word, this he extoll'd;
The sun-shine of the Word, still this he *loll'd*.
Cotgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 288. (*Nares.*)

loll† (lol), *n.* [< *loll*, *v.*] **1†.** One who lounges and lolls about; a loafer.

Then let a knaue be known to be a knaue, . . .
A lobbe a loute, a heavy *loll* a logge.
Breton, Pasquil's Madcappe, p. 10. (*Davies.*)

2. A pet; a spoiled child; a child that is much fondled. [Prov. Eng.]

Lollard[1] (lol'ärd), *n.* [< ME. *Lollard* (ML. *Lollardus*), < MD. *Lollaerd*, one who mumbles prayers and hymns, whence a name applied to a semi-monastic sect in Brabant (see def.), this name being subsequently transferred in English to the followers of Wyclif; with suffix *-aerd* (E. *-ard*), < *lollen*, sing softly, hum: see *lull*. In form and sense it seems to have been confused in ME. with *loller*, an idler, a vagabond: see *loller*.] **1.** One of a semi-monastic society for the care of the sick and the burial of the dead, which originated at Antwerp about 1300. Also called *Cellite*.—**2.** One of the English followers of Wyclif, adherents of a wide-spread movement, partly political and socialistic, and in some respects anticipating Protestantism and Puritanism, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. They were also called *Bible men*, from their reverence for the Bible. They differed on some points both among themselves and from Wyclif, but in the main condemned the use of images in churches, pilgrimages to the tombs of saints, the temporal lordship of the clergy, the hierarchical organization, papal authority, religious orders, ecclesiastical decorations, the ceremony of the mass, the doctrine of transubstantiation, waging of wars, and capital punishment. Some of them engaged in seditious proceedings, and they were severely persecuted for more than a hundred years, especially after the adoption of a special statute ("De hæretico comburendo") against them in 1401. Lollards were very numerous at the close of the fourteenth century, and perhaps formed later part of the Lancastrian party in the Wars of the Roses.

lollard[2] (lol'ärd), *n.* [< *loll* + *-ard*, after *Lollard*[1] and *loller*.] One who lolls; an idler.

A *lollard* indeed over his elbow-cushion in almost the seventh part of forty or fifty years teaches them scarce the Principles of Religion. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

Lollardism (lol'ärd-izm), *n.* [< *Lollard*[1] + *-ism*.] Same as *Lollardy*.

Lollardist (lol'ärd-ist), *a.* [< *Lollard*[1] + *-ist*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Lollards, or of their principles and doctrines.

Lord Salisbury, Sir Thomas Latimer of Braybrooke, and several others had chaplains who were *Lollardist* preachers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 811.

Lollardry† (lol'ard-ri), *n.* [< ME. *lollardrie;* < *Lollard*[1] + *-ry*.] Same as *Lollardy*.

I shall do my entier payne and diligence to put awey, cesse, and destruye, all maner heresies and errours, clepid openly *lollardries*, within my bailly.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 417.

Lollardy (lol'ärd-i), *n.* [< ME. *Lollardie;* < *Lollard*[1] + *-y*[3].] The principles or doctrines of the Lollards.

Causeth for to bringe
This new secte of *lollardie*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Lollardy was smouldering in secret; the heavy burdens of the nation were wearily borne.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 335.

loller (lol'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *loller*, *lollere;* < *loll* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who lolls; an idler; a vagabond; a loafer.

For alle that han here hele and here eyen syghte,
And lymes to laborye with, and *lolleres* lyf vsen,
Lyuen a-3ens godes lawe *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 103.

One of the fashionable *lollers* by profession.
Miss Edgeworth, Griselda, xi. (*Davies.*)

2†. A Lollard. See *Lollard*[1], etymology and definition.

"I smelle a *loller* in the wynd," quod he.
Chaucer, Prol. to Shipman's Tale, l. 12.

lolling (lol'ing), *p. a.* Hanging down; leaning or lying at ease.

It is their common vse to shaue or els to sheare
Their heads, for none in all the land long *lolling* locks doth weare. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 387.

lŏllingite, *n.* See *loellingite*.

lollingly (lol'ing-li), *adv.* In a lolling manner.

She [Doorga] has four arms, with one of which she carries the skull of a giant; her tongue protrudes, and hangs *lollingly* from the mouth. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. ii.

lollipop, *n.* See *lollypop*.

lollock (lol'ok), *n.* [Cf. *lolly*[1].] A lump or large piece. [Prov. Eng.]

lollop (lol'op), *v. i.* [< *loll*, with term. appar. as in *dallop*, *wallop*.] To loll or lounge idly; move heavily or be tossed about. [Colloq., Eng.]

Next in *lollop'd* Sandwich, with negligent grace,
For the sake of a lounge, not for love of a place.
Sir C. H. Williams, Placebook for the Year 1745.

For four long hours, therefore, we *lolloped* about in the trough of a heavy sea, the sails flapping as the vessel rolled. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

lollopy (lol'op-i), *a.* [< *lollop* + *-y*[1].] Given to lounging or lolling. [Colloq., Eng.]

loll-poop (lol'pöp), *n.* A lazy lounging fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

lollpoop† (lol'pöp), *v. i.* [< *loll-poop*, *n.*] To loll or lounge; act lazily.

And now to view the loggerhead,
Cudgell'd and *lolpooping* in bed.
Homer's Ilias Burlesqu'd (1722). (*Nares.*)

lolly[1] (lol'i), *n.* [A dial. word of various trivial applications, esp. in comp., as in *lollybanger*, *lollypop*, *loblolly*, etc.] **1.** A lump or lumpish mixture: a sense indicated by the compounds *lollybanger*, *lollypop*, *loblolly*, and the variant *lollock*.—**2.** Soft ice ground up by the rubbing of floes together.

lolly[2] (lol'i), *n.*; pl. *lollies* (-iz). [Cf. *lolly*[1].] A titmouse: as, the black-capped *lolly*, *Parus major*. [Local, Eng.]

lollybanger (lol'i-bang-ėr), *n.* Very thick gingerbread enriched with raisins. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lollypop, lollipop (lol'i-pop), *n.* [< *lolly*[1] + *pop*.] **1.** A coarse sweetmeat, made of sugar

and treacle, usually with the addition of butter and flour; taffy. [Eng.]

The pallid countenance . . . indicated too surely the irreclaimable and hopeless votary of *lollypop* . . . the opium-eater of school-boys. *Dracula*, Coningsby, ix.

I would . . . never give those children *lollypop*, nor pegtop, . . . nor the theatre-characters, nor the paint-box to illuminate the same. *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, i.

2. *pl.* Sweets; bonbons; candies. [Eng.]

"Hard-bake," "almond toffy," "halfpenny *lollipops*," "black balls," the cheaper 'bulls' eyes," and "squibs" are all made of treacle.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 215.

Perambulating venders of *lollypops* and drinks jostled against each other, while gypsies were wending their way in and out telling fortunes.

T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 163.

loma (lō′mä), *n.*; pl. *lomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < LGr. *λῶμα*, hem, fringe.] In *ornith.*, a lobe, flap, margin, or fringe bordering the toe of a bird. This membranous bordering may be continuous, constituting the *loma continuum*, or lobed or scalloped, the *loma lobatum*. A toe furnished with lomata is called *digitus lomatinus*.

Lomandra (lō-man′drä), *n.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1804), so called in allusion to the margins of the circular anthers; < LGr. *λῶμα*, hem, fringe, + Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ανδρ-*), a male (mod. bot. a stamen).] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Liliaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Lomandreæ*. It is characterized by a very short or creeping rootstock, leafy stems, often branched, and dicecious flowers in paniculate heads or dense spikes, the pistillate with a three-celled ovary containing three ovules. There are 29 species, growing in Australia, one of which has been reported from New Caledonia; all are rush-like herbs, with rigid linear leaves and small flowers. The genus has long been known by the name *Xerotes* given to it by Robert Brown in 1810, which has to give way under the rule of priority.

Lomandreæ (lō-man′drē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1804), < *Lomandra* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Liliaceæ*. It is characterized by having the segments of the perianth glume-like or membranous, or the inner set small and petaloid, and versatile anthers attached at the back. The tribe includes 4 genera, of which *Lomandra* is the type, and 43 species, all but one confined to Australia. This group has been generally placed in the natural order *Juncaceæ*, as allied to the rushes, but the latest revisions indicate a closer affinity with the lily family.

Lomaria (lō-mā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1809), < LGr. *λῶμα*, hem, fringe, + *-aria*.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, having the sori linear in a continuous band next the midrib of the pinnæ in the fertile frond, the indusium formed of the revolute margin of the frond, and the fronds dimorphous. About 45 species are known, mostly natives of the south temperate zone. *L. Spicans*, the hard-fern, is the only North American species. See *hard-fern*.

lomarioid (lō-mā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Lomaria* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Lomaria*.

lomastome (lō′ma-stōm), *n.* and *a.* [< LGr. *λῶμα*, hem, fringe, + *στόμα*, mouth.] **I.** *n.* In *conch.*, a member of any one of several different groups of *Helicidæ*, as *Helix carascalensis*, *H. metaformis*, etc., having the peristome reflected.

II. *a.* Having a reflected lip or border of the peristome, as a snail.

lomata, *n.* Plural of *loma*.

lomatine (lō′ma-tin), *a.* [< LGr. *λῶμα*, hem, fringe: see *loma*.] Margined, fringed, or lobate, as the toes of a bird. See *loma*. *Coues*.

Lombard[1] (lom′bärd, formerly lum′bärd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Lumbard*; < ME. *Lombard*, *Lumbard*, < OF. *Lombard*, *Lombart*, F. *Lombard* = Sp. Pg. It. *Lombardo* (ML. *Lombardus*, after Rom.), a Lombard (in OF. and ME. usually a Lombard or any Italian trading in France or England), < L. *Longobardus*, *Langobardus*, usually in pl. *Longobardi*, *Langobardi*, Gr. *Λαγγόβαρδοι*, *Λαγγοβάρδαι*, *Λογγίβαρδοι*, a people of northern Germany west of the Elbe, who are mentioned by Tacitus, and who in later times established themselves in the northern part of Italy, called thence *Lombardy*; appar. 'Long-beards' (AS. *Langbeardas*, Icel. *Langbardhar*), < OTeut. (OHG.) *lang*, = E. *long*, + *bart* = E. *beard*. Some take the second element to be MHG. *barte*, an ax (the same as the second element of *halberd*, q. v.). See also quot. from Smith's Class. Dict. Hence *Lombard*[2].] **I.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Lombardy in Italy; more specifically, a member of the Germanic tribe (Longobards) who about A. D. 568, under Alboin, conquered the part of northern Italy still called Lombardy, and founded the kingdom of that name, which was afterward extended over a much larger territory, and was finally overthrown by Charlemagne in 774.

Paulus Diaconus, who was a *Lombard* by birth, derives their name of *Longobardi* from their long beards; but modern critics reject this etymology, and suppose the name to have reference to their dwelling on the banks of the Elbe, inasmuch as *Borde* signifies in Low German a fertile plain on the bank of a river, and there is still a district in Magdeburg called the *lange Borde*. *Smith's Class. Dict.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards.

And stern and sad (so rare the smiles
Of sunlight) look'd the *Lombard* piles.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

Lombard as applied to any art is an absolute misnomer, if supposed to be derived from the barbarous tribes who crossed the Alps under Albonius, . . . since they, like the Goths, were ignorant and unlettered. It was not because the new style of architecture, which sprang up in Italy during their dominion, originated with them, that the name of Lombard was applied to the manner of building then prevalent, but because the greater part of the southern as well as the northern Italian provinces were comprehended under the name of Lombardy.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. x.

Lombard architecture, the local form which the Romanesque style of architecture assumed in the north of Italy, characteristic of the buildings erected from the end of the sixth to the beginning of the thirteenth century, and constituting a connecting-link between the Roman architecture of Italy and the medieval styles of more northern countries. The style was molded particularly by Byzantine influences, but was not unmodified by the northern intellectual element brought in by the Lombardic conquerors. A feature of the early Lombard architecture is the artistic development of the vault, that constructive member which was destined to become the formative principle of medieval styles in general. In Lombard monuments, pillars consisting of several shafts arranged round a central mass, and buttresses of small projection, appear to have been employed very early. The use of the dome to surmount the junction of the choir, nave, and transepts is frequent.

Lombard[2] (lom′bärd, formerly lum′bärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Lumbard* (> *lumber*[3], q. v.); < ME. *lumbard* = OD. *lombaerd*, a broker, *lombaerde*, a broker's shop, < OF. *lombard*, a broker, *lombarde*, a broker's shop: so called from the numerous Lombards or Italians in England who were engaged in money-lending: see *Lombard*[1]. Cf. *lumber*[3].] **1†.** A banker or money-broker or -lender. The Lombards were the original occupants of Lombard Street, now the financial center of London, the name of which is used to signify in general the London money-market. The bankers of London who were Lombards or Italians by race continued to be recruited by immigration till the time of Queen Elizabeth, when most of them returned to Italy.

This marchant, which that was ful war and wys,
Creanced hath and payd eek in Parys
To certein *Lumbardes* redy in hir hond
The somme of gold, and hadde of hem his bond.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 367.

At an early period the leadership of the *Lombards* was for a while assumed by the Corsini, a noble family of Florence. *F. Martin*, Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 21.

2†. [*l. c.*] A bank for loans; a broker's shop; a pawnbroker's shop. See *lumber*[3].

A *Lombard* unto this day signifying a bank for usury or pawns. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. v. 10. (*Davies.*)

The royal treasure he exhausts in pride and riot; the jewels of the Crown are in the *Lumbard*.

E. Fannant, Hist. Edw. II., p. 27.

This suit was made up for a noble lord on the last birthday, and conveyed thither (to a *lombard*) the very next morning after it had appeared at court.

The Connoisseur, No. 117.

Hence—**3.** [*l. c.*] A public institution for lending money to the poor at a moderate interest on articles deposited and pledged; a mont-de-piété.—**Lombard Street to a China orange**, very long odds, as in a wager.

"It is *Lombard-Street to a China Orange*," quoth Uncle Jack. "Are the odds in favour of fame against failure really so great?" . . . answered my father.

Bulwer, Caxtons, iv. 3.

lombard[3]†, *n.* [ML. *lumbardus*, prob. so called with reference to Lombardy (see *Lombard*[1]). It could be a "corruption" of *bombard* only by misprint.] *Milit.*, a cannon of heavy caliber in the later middle ages and in the sixteenth century: probably derived from northern Italy.

Lombardeer† (lom-bär-dēr′), *n.* [< *Lombard*[2] + *-eer*.] A Lombard or broker.

They are tolerated for advantage of Commerce, wherein the Jews are wonderful dexterous, tho' most of them be only Brokers and *Lombardeers*. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

lombard-house† (lom′bärd-hous), *n.* Same as *lombard*[2], 3.

Lombardic (lom-bär′dik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Lombardique* = Sp. *Lombardico* = Pg. It. *Lombardico*, < ML. *Lombardicus*, < *Lombardus*, Lombard: see *Lombard*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Lombardy or of the Lombards; in *art*, of or pertaining to the school of Lombardy.

Correggio, uniting the sensual element of the Greek schools with their gloom, and their light with their beauty, and all these with the *Lombardic* colour, became . . . the captain of the painter's art as such.

Ruskin, Lectures on Art.

Lombardic architecture. See *Lombard architecture*, under *Lombard*[1], *a.*—**Lombardic school**, in *painting*, the school including the kindred styles of the cities of Lombardy, and chiefly of Milan, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The manner of the Lombard painters was, in general, somewhat cold; but they displayed great facility and much fertility and grace. The greatest names of the school are those of Andrea Mantegna (1431–1506), early established at Mantua, and Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519), the universal genius; while Bernardino Luini (about 1465–1540), the delightful artist and follower of Leonardo, must not be forgotten. The famous Correggio (1494–1534) of Parma had not so wide a reputation during his lifetime, and may be regarded in some respects as an isolated genius.—**Lombardic script.** See II.

II. *n.* A particular type of writing derived from the Roman cursive, and retaining many of the features of the older majuscule and uncial. It is characteristic of the greater number of Italian manuscripts dating from the seventh to the thirteenth century.

Lombardy poplar. See *poplar*.

lome[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *loom*[1]. *Palsgrave.*

lome[2]† (lōm), *adv.* [ME., < AS. *gelōme* = OHG. *gilōmo*, often. Cf. *loom*[1].] Frequently.

For in here liknesse oure lorde *lome* hath be knowe;
Witnesse in the Paske-woke when he zeode to Emaus.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 121.

loment (lō′ment), *n.* [ME. *loment*, < L. *lomentum*, a mixture of bean-meal and rice used as a cosmetic, also a blue color (NL. a loment), < *lavare*, pp. *lautus*, *lotus*, wash: see *lave*[2].] **1†.** A mash or mixture.

The wynes browne eschaungeth into white
Yf that me putte in it *lomente* of bene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

2. In *bot.*, a legume which at maturity breaks up by transverse articulations into one-seeded indehiscent joints. See *legume*, 2.

Loment.—The Fruits of *Desmodium canescens*.

lomenta, *n.* Plural of *lomentum*.

Lomentaceæ (lō-men-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1792), fem. pl. of *lomentaceus*: see *lomentaceous*.] A former suborder of *Cruciferæ*, the siliqua of which resembles a lomentum in having each seed divided from its neighbor by a transverse dissepiment. The radish (*Raphanus*) and the sea-rocket (*Cakile*) belong to this suborder, and now typify the two tribes, *Raphaneæ* and *Cakilineæ*, respectively, which modern authors adopt in its place.

lomentaceous (lō-men-tā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *lomentaceus*, resembling a loment, < *lomentum*, a loment: see *loment*.] Resembling or being a loment; bearing loments; belonging to the *Lomentaceæ*.

Lomentaria (lō-men-tā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lyngbye, 1819), < *lomentum*, a legume (with constricted joints), + *-aria*.] A small genus of red seaweeds, typical of the tribe *Lomentarieæ*, having filamentous, branching, hollow fronds with constricted joints formed of one or more layers of roundish-angular cells, with a few longitudinal filaments in the center, tripartite tetraspores, and external sessile cystocarps.

Lomentariaceæ (lō-men-tā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Payer, 1850), < *Lomentaria* + *-aceæ*.] The same, or nearly the same, as *Lomentarieæ*.

Lomentarieæ (lō′men-tā-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1851), < *Lomentaria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of red seaweeds, placed by Farlow in the suborder *Rhodymenieæ*, and typified by the genus *Lomentaria*. The boundaries of this tribe, as in nearly all the *Rhodymeniæ*, are ill-defined, and further study is necessary. The fronds are tubular, and the cystocarps are provided with a basal placenta.

lomentum (lō-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *lomenta* (-tä). [NL.: see *loment*.] Same as *loment*, 2.

lomere†, *v. i.* Same as *lumber*[1].

lomi-lomi (lō′mi-lō-mi), *n.* [Hawaiian *lomi-lomi*, v., redupl. of *lomi*, rub with the hand.] The massage or shampooing process of the Sandwich Islanders.

lomonite (lō′mon-īt), *n.* See *laumontite*.

lomp†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lump*[1].

lomper (lom′pėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *lump*[1], *lumber*[1].] **1.** To idle. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To walk heavily. [Prov. Eng.] *Halliwell.*

lompish†, *a.* An obsolete form of *lumpish*.

Lomvia (lom′vi-ä), *n.* [NL., also *Lomwia*, from a Faroese form of *loom*[3].] **1.** A genus of three-toed web-footed swimming and diving birds of the auk family, *Alcidæ*; the murres or foolish guillemots. There are several species; the best-known is *L. troïle*, of which the spectacled guillemot, *L. rhingvia*, is a variety. The aree or arrie is a thick-billed guillemot of the North Pacific, *L. arra*. The corresponding form of the North Atlantic is Brunnich's guillemot, *L. bruennichi*. See *Uria*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Lomvia*; a murre or guillemot.

lon. An abbreviation of *longitude*.

Lonchæa (long-kē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1820), < Gr. λόγχη, a spear-head, spear, lance: see *lance*[1].] The typical genus of *Lonchæidæ*. They are small, thick, metallic flies, with a strongly protruding ovipositor in the female. The larvæ feed under the bark of the stems and roots of small plants. More than 30 European and 6 North American species are known, *L. polita* being one of the latter.

Lonchæidæ (long-kē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Osten-Sacken, 1878), < *Lonchæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Diptera*, allied to *Ortalidæ*, chiefly characterized by the wing-venation, and containing the genera *Lonchæa* and *Palloptera*.

Loncheres (long-kē′rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λογχήρης, armed with a spear, < λόγχη, a spear (see *lance*[1]), + √ ἀρ, fit: see *arm*[1].] A South American genus of hystricomorphic rodents of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomyinæ*, having the fur usually mixed with flattened spines. The spiny rats, *L. cristata* and *L. picta*, are two prettily marked species, the former with a snowy crest and tail-tip.

Lonchitideæ (long-ki-tid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lonchitis* (*Lonchitid-*) + *-eæ*.] A section of ferns proposed by Presl in 1836, typified by the genus *Lonchitis*. It is now abandoned, and the genus is placed in the tribe *Pterideæ*.

Lonchitis (long-kī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *lonchitis*, a spear, < Gr. λογχῖτις, the tongue-shaped or lance-shaped stander-grass, < λόγχη, a spear, lance: see *lance*[1].] A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, typifying the section *Lonchitideæ* of Presl, and closely allied to the genus *Adiantum*. The fronds are strong, erect, deltoid, and tripinnatifid, and the sori are marginal and covered by an indusium as in *Adiantum*.

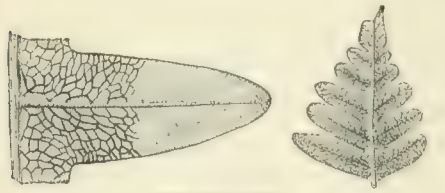
Lonchocarpeæ (long-kō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lonchocarpus* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of leguminous plants, typified by the genus *Lonchocarpus*, belonging to the tribe *Dalbergieæ*, and distinguished by the generally opposite leaves and the transversely or laterally affixed, not pendulous, seeds. It embraces 9 genera of tropical trees and shrubs.

Lonchocarpus (long-kō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1823), < Gr. λόγχη, a spear, lance, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Dalbergieæ*, the type of the subtribe *Lonchocarpeæ*. It is distinguished by having the wings adhering to the keel of the flowers, and by the flat membranaceous or coriaceous pod with the superior suture transversely nerved but not winged at the back. The species are about 55 in number, including trees and shrubs. Most of them are found in tropical America, a few in tropical Africa, and one in Australia. *L. latifolius* of the West Indies, etc., is called *bitchwood*. *L. Blackii*, a tall woody climber of Queensland and New South Wales, is called *lancepod*. Some species are ornamental.

Lonchoptera (long-kop′te-rä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. λόγχη, a spear, lance, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather*.] The typical genus of *Lonchopteridæ*. They are small delicate flies of yellow-brown or gray color, characterized by the lanceolation and venation of the wings, abounding on stones along shady watercourses. About 20 European species are known, two of which are also found in North America.

Lonchopteridæ (long-kop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Macquart, 1835), < *Lonchoptera* + *-idæ*.] A family of dichætous dipterous insects, typified by the only genus, *Lonchoptera*, having the wings acutely pointed and without a median cross-vein.

Lonchopteris (long-kop′te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1828), < Gr. λόγχη, a spear, lance, + πτερίς, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns found in the coal-measures of England and France.



Lonchopteris rugosa.

It is related to *Dictyopteris* and *Alethopteris*, the pinnules having a very distinct median nerve and a reticulated lateral venation. It embraces about 30 species, found abundantly in the coal-measures of Europe, and occurring in those of Sydney, Cape Breton, and of China, but ranging upward to the Upper Cretaceous, and common in the Wealden of England and Belgium and in the Cretaceous of Westphalia. The older Mesozoic (Rhetic) beds of Virginia and North Carolina also contain it.

lond†, *n.* A Middle English form of *land*[1].

Londenoys†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (AF.) *Londenois*; as *London* + *-ese*, the form *Londonese* being also in recent use.] A Londoner; one born in London. *Chaucer.*

London board. See *board*.

London clay. A geological formation of importance in southeastern England, and especially at and near London, whence the name. It belongs to the lower division of the Eocene Tertiary, being separated from the Cretaceous by the Woolwich, Reading, and Thanet beds. The London clay has a maximum thickness of about 500 feet, and seems to have been laid down near the mouth of a large estuary of the sea, into which relics of the vegetation and fauna of the adjacent land were swept. The thickness of the clay under the city of London varies with the amount of erosion which has taken place in the scooping out of the valley of the Thames. The full thickness of the formation is preserved under the outliers of the Bagshot sand which occurs in various places near the city, especially at Hampstead and Highgate.

Londoner (lun′dun-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *Londonere* (?), < *London*, < AS. *Lunden*, also *Lundenburh* (*burh*, > E. *borough*), *Lundenceaster* (*ceaster*, > E. *chester*), *Lundenwic* (*wīc*, > E. *wich*), < L. *Londinium*, of Celtic origin.] A native or citizen of London in England.

The King by Proclamation calls the *Londoners* to Westminster, and there causeth the Bishops of Worcester and Chichester to declare his Intentions.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 83.

Londonese (lun-dun-ēs′ or -ēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *London* + *-ese*. Cf. *Londenoys*. The AS. form was *Lundenisc*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to London in England, or to its peculiarities of speech; cockney.

II. *n.* English as spoken in London; especially, cockney speech.

Londonism (lun′dun-izm), *n.* [< *London* + *-ism*.] A mode of speaking, acting, or behaving peculiar to London.

Londonize (lun′dun-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Londonized*, ppr. *Londonizing*. [< *London* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To invest with some attribute characteristic of London or the people of London.

II. *intrans.* To adopt or imitate the manners or the fashions of Londoners.

London paste. See *paste*.

London-pride (lun′dun-prīd), *n.* **1.** A British plant, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, common in cottage-gardens. Also called *none-so-pretty* and *St. Patrick's cabbage*.—**2.** The sweet-william, *Dianthus barbatus*. Also called *London-tuft*. [Old or local.]

London purple. See *purple*.

London-rocket (lun′dun-rok″et), *n.* A plant, *Sisymbrium Irio*, which grows in waste places throughout Europe, and was formerly common in the neighborhood of London, first appearing just after the great fire of 1666.

London smoke, sprat, white, etc. See *smoke*, etc.

London-tuft (lun′dun-tuft), *n.* Same as *London-pride*, 2.

lone[1] (lōn), *a.* [By apheresis from *alone*, as *live*[2] from *alive*; *lone*[1] and *live*[2] being used attributively, while the full form, orig. a prep. phr., is used in the predicate.] **1.** Being unaccompanied; apart from any other; solitary; lonely; isolated: as, a *lone* traveler; a *lone* house.

Enid, the pilot star of my *lone* life. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Single in state; living alone; unmated or unmarried.

A hundred mark is a long one for a poor *lone* woman to bear. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 35.

3. Lonely; secluded; unfrequented. [Rare or poetical.]

In some *lone* isle, or distant Northern land.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 154.

Lone hand, in the game of euchre, one person playing against all the others, or against his opponents without aid from his own side.—**Lone star.** See *star*.

lone[2] (lōn), *n.* [< ME. *lone*, a var. of *lane*: see *lane*[1].] A lane. Also *loan*. [Prov. Eng.]

lone[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *loan*[1].

loneliness (lōn′li-nes), *n.* **1.** The condition of being lonely; solitariness; want of society or human interest: as, the *loneliness* of a hermit's cave.

There's nothing left to fancy's guess,
You see that all is *loneliness*.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

2. The sense of being alone or lonely; dejection from want of companionship or sympathy; forlornness.

Uphold me, Father, in my *loneliness*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

A feeling of oppressive *loneliness* comes over the spirit as the eye ranges across that voiceless wilderness.
O'Donovan, Merv, xv.

3†. Love of retirement; preference for solitude.

Now I see
The mystery of your *loneliness*.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 177.

=**Syn.** *Lonesomeness*, *Retirement*, etc. See *solitude*.

lonely (lōn′li), *a.* [< *lone*[1] + *-ly*[1]; strictly, by apheresis from *alonely*.] **1.** Unfrequented by men; solitary; desolate: as, a *lonely* situation.

So *lonely* 'twas, that God himself
Scarce seemèd there to be.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

2. Lacking association or companionship; solitary; standing apart physically or mentally.

Or let my lamp, at midnight hour,
Be seen in some high *lonely* tower.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 86.

3. Sad or dejected from want of companionship or sympathy; forsaken; forlorn.

I never saw a more unforgetable face—pale, serious, *lonely*. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and his Friends.

Why should I feel *lonely*? . . . What sort of space is that which separates a man from his fellows?
Thoreau, Walden, p. 144.

Right thro' his manful breast darted the pang
That makes a man, in the sweet face of her
Whom he loves most, *lonely* and miserable.
Tennyson, Geraint.

=**Syn. 1.** Lone, unfrequented, secluded, dreary.—**2.** Lonesome, companionless.

loneness (lōn′nes), *n.* The state of being single or alone; seclusion; solitariness.

Fresh beauty, let me not be thought uncivil,
Thus to be partner of your *loneness*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

lonesome (lōn′sum), *a.* [< *lone*[1] + *-some*.] **1.** Drearily solitary; secluded from society; dejected from want of company.

I have never felt *lonesome*, or in the least oppressed by a sense of solitude. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 143.

2. Expressing loneliness or dejection. [Rare.]

Neither shall we content ourselves in *lonesome* tunes, and private soliloquies, to whisper out the divine praises.
Barrow, Works, I. viii.

3. Secluded; unfrequented; lonely.

Like one that on a *lonesome* road
Doth walk in fear and dread.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

In November days,
When vapors rolling down the valleys made
A lonely scene more *lonesome*.
Wordsworth, Influence of Natural Objects.

lonesomely (lōn′sum-li), *adv.* In a lonesome manner.

lonesomeness (lōn′sum-nes), *n.* The state of being lonesome, in any sense of that word.=**Syn.** *Loneliness*, *Seclusion*, etc. See *solitude*.

long[1] (lông), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. *lang*; < ME. *long*, *lang*, < AS. *lang*, *long* = OS. *lang*, *long* = OFries. *lang*, *long* = MD. D. *lang* = MLG. LG. OHG. *lang*, MHG. *lanc*, G. *lang* = Icel. *langr* = Dan. *lang* = Sw. *lång* = Goth. *laggs*, long, = L. *longus* (> It. *lungo* = Pg. *longo* = Pr. *long*, *lonc*, *loing* = F. *long*), long; perhaps = OPers. *drāngа*, long, the *d* being in this case lost, and the *r* changed to *l*, in L., etc. The L. word is not the source of the Teut., but merely cognate. From the AS. word are ult. E. *long*[2], *along*[1], *along*[2], *belong*, *ling*[1], *linger*, *length*, etc.; from the L. are ult. E. *elongate*, *longitude*, *longevity*, *oblong*, *prolong*, *eloin*, *eloign*, *purloin*, *lunge*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having great linear extent; not short; having notable or unusual extent; relatively much extended or drawn out: as, a *long* distance; *long* hair; a *long* arm.

The walkes . . . are many, whereof some are very *long*, and of a convenient breadth. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 37.

His other parts besides,
Prone on the flood, extended *long* and large,
Lay floating many a rood. *Milton*, P. L., i. 195.

But she has wrote a *long* letter,
And sealed it with her hand.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 35).

2. Having linear or continuous extent in space; measured from end to end; viewed in the direction of the greatest distance (that is, the distance exceeding that of the width, or a line drawn at right angles to the width).

The measure thereof is *longer* than the earth, and broader than the sea. Job xi. 9.

The Curucucu [a venomous snake], fifteene spannes *long*, which lieth on a tree to hunt his prey.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

3. Tall: as, *long* Tom Coffin. [Now only colloq. or humorous.]

Off Duke Nestor to deme, doughty in werre,
He was *long* & large, with lemys full grete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3805.

4. Having duration or extent in time; lasting in continuance: following a term of measurement or reckoning, or used relatively: as, a discourse an hour *long*; the *longest* day of the year.

It cannot be *long* before we lie down in darkness, and have our light in ashes. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

5. Drawn out in duration; having unusual continuance; lasting; prolonged, as time, suc-

session, etc.: as, *long* hours of labor; *long* illness; a *long* line of descendants; a *long* note.

When they make a long blast with the ram's horn, . . . all the people shall go up. Josh. vi. 5.

My Lord Chancellor Bacon is lately dead of a *long* languishing weakness. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 8.

Long health, *long* youth, *long* pleasure; and a friend.
Pope, To Mrs. Martha Blount.

Specifically — (*a*) In *pros.*, greater in duration (technically called *perfect*) than the unit of time or so regarded. A long vowel or sometimes a vowel in a long syllable, is marked as such by a straight line above it, thus, ā. In ancient orthoepy and prosody a long vowel is regarded as consisting regularly of the sum of two similar short vowels, thus, ā = a + a, and a diphthong is also necessarily long as the sum of two dissimilar short vowels, thus, au = ă + ŭ. In either case, if either element is already long, the excess is not counted. See the phrases *long by nature* and *long by position*, below, and II., 1 (*b*). In *Eng. orthoepy*, noting one of the two or more principal pronunciations of each of the five true vowels, a, e, i, o, u, exemplified in the words *fate, mete, site, note, mute*, usually marked for pronunciation, as in this work, ā, ē, ī, ō, ū: opposed to the short sounds of the same letters in *fat, met, sit, not, nut*, frequently marked as ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, but left unmarked in this work. The two sounds of the same letter now called *long* and *short* do not, for the most part, phonetically correspond to each other; but *short* is used specifically to note the more frequently employed of the shorter sounds of a certain letter, and *long*, by a similar limitation, for the more usual among the longer sounds of the same letter in our established orthography.

6. Far-reaching; far-seeing: as, a *long* look ahead.

Thus proving in his bud maturely sage,
And *long* in Wisdom, e'er in years of age.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 82.

The perennial existence of bodies corporate and their fortunes are things particularly suited to a man who has *long* views. *Burke.*

7. Happening or occurring after a protracted interval; much delayed or postponed.

Death will not be *long* in coming. Ecclus. xiv. 12.

He stopped me, as I made for the staircase, to extort a promise that I would not be *long:* nor was I *long:* in five minutes I rejoined him. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxv.

8. Seeming prolonged; tedious; wearisome: as, *long* hours of waiting.

The weary night was *longer* yet
Than was the day, and harder to forget
The thoughts that come therewith.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 151.

A long bit, a long chalk. See the nouns. — **A long day,** a far-off time; extended postponement; long suspense or respite. **A long dozen,** one more than a dozen; thirteen. See *bakers' dozen*, under *baker*. — **A long face,** a face wearing an expression of sadness or solemnity: so called from the drawing down of the facial lines. — **A long figure,** a high price; a large sum. [Colloq. or slang.] — **A long head,** a mind characterized by sagacity, foresight, and shrewdness with caution. — **A long row to hoe.** See *hoe*1. — **A long tongue,** a tongue given to tedious or mischievous loquacity.

Get you gone, sirrah;
And what you have seen be secret in; you are paid else;
No more of your *long tongue*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 4.

As broad as long. See *broad*. — **At the long last,** in the end, however far off; finally.

Human nature, which, *at the long last*, is always to blame. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 131.

Before long, before a long time has elapsed; shortly; soon: as, I shall see him *before long*. — **Common long meter.** See *common*. — **Cut and long tail**†. See *cut, p. a.* **Ere long.** Same as *before long*, but commonly used of a shorter interval: as, *ere long* the storm became furious. — **For long,** for or during a long time, absolutely or comparatively.

For long agone I have forgot to court;
Besides, the fashion of the time is changed.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 85.

O love, I have not seen you *for* so *long*.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

In the long run. See *run*. — **Long appoggiatura.** See *appoggiatura*. — **Long bob,** a kind of peruke worn about the middle of the eighteenth century. — **Long bone,** in *anat.*, one of the elongated and cylindric bones of the limbs, as a humerus or femur. In a former classification bones were distinguished as *long, short, flat,* and *irregular*. — **Long by nature,** in *anc. pros.*, noting a syllable long or prolonged in utterance by virtue of its containing a long vowel, or the equivalent of this in time, a diphthong, whether followed by two or more consonants or not. See *nature*. — **Long by position,** in *anc. pros.*, noting a syllable containing a short vowel immediately followed by two or more consonants or by a double consonant. The vowel remains short in pronunciation, but the time of the syllable is prolonged by the delay occasioned by the enunciation of the consonants. See *position*. — **Long chop.** See *chop*1, 2. — **Long clam.** (*a*) The common clam, *Mya arenaria*, and related species: so called in distinction from round clams, as species of *Venus, Mactra*, etc. (*b*) The razor-shell, *Ensis americanus*. — **Long clay, cloth, clothes, division.** See the nouns. — **Long dress,** in female apparel, a skirt descending to the feet: as, a girl not yet in *long dresses*. — **Long drum,** an old name of the bassoon. See *drum*1. **Long feeler.** See *feeler*. **Long flax.** See *flax*. — **Long float.** See *float*, 9. — **Long haul, short haul,** phrases in railroad use to express the relative length of transportation, in connection with the amount of charges for the respective services. The long- and short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act of the United States provides that "it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance." The Interstate Commerce Commission have power to grant relief from this restriction under circumstances which would make it unjust to the carrier. — **Long home, hundred, isinglass.** See the nouns. — **Long lay,** a small proportion in the profits of a whaling-voyage accruing to certain members of the crew, such as the foremast-hands, etc.: opposed to *short lay*. See *lay*1, 6. — **Long measure, meter, mordent, odds.** See the nouns. — **Long of stock** or **of stocks,** well supplied with a stock or stocks, as a broker or stock-speculator; holding a stock, or contracts for the purchase of a stock, for a rise, as a bull in the stock-market. — **Long particular meter.** See *meter*2. — **Long pig,** the literal rendering by English sailors of the term applied to a corpse by the Fiji cannibals.

The expression *long pig* is not a joke, nor a phrase invented by Europeans, but one frequently used by the Fijians, who looked upon a corpse as ordinary butcher meat, and called a human body puaka balava, *long pig*, in contradistinction to puaka dina, or real pig.
St. Johnston, Camping among Cannibals.

Long rest. See *long-rest*. — **Long robe, roll,** etc. See the nouns. — **Long straight**†, stretched out; at length.

He rist hym up and *long streight* he hire leide.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1163.

Long tom, vacation, wheel, etc. See the nouns. — **Long ton,** a ton of 2,240 pounds, reckoned as 20 hundredweight of 112 pounds each. — **Long verse,** a name sometimes given to the dactylic hexameter. — **To draw the long bow.** See *to draw the longbow*, under *longbow*. — **To make a long arm.** See *make*1.

II. *n.* **1.** Something that has length; also, the full extent: used in some elliptical expressions, as in English universities for the long vacation, and in the phrase *the long and the short of it*.

Six weeks were to elapse before the *Long* commenced.
F. W. Farrar, Julian Home, p. 184.

In the vacations, particularly the *Long*, there is every facility for reading.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 105.

2. In *pros.*, a long time or syllable. In ancient prosody a long is a time greater than a short, or a syllable requiring a perceptibly greater time to pronounce than is required by a short. A short, comparable to an eighth-note in modern music, being assumed as the mora or unit of time, the regular or normal long is equivalent to two shorts, and is comparable to a quarter-note in music, consuming twice the time in pronunciation required by the regular or normal short, and resolvable under certain conditions into two shorts, just as two shorts may be contracted into one long. Thus, an iambus, or short followed by a long, may appear as a tribrach or three shorts; and a dactyl, or long followed by two shorts, is generally interchangeable with a spondee — that is, a long followed by another long. Besides the normal (dichronous or disemic) long, ancient writers also recognize longs equivalent to three, four, and five shorts, called trichronous (trisemic), tetrachronous (tetrasemic), and pentachronous (pentasemic) longs respectively, as well as others, called irrational, which can only be expressed fractionally: for instance, 1½ shorts. Such a long (one of 1½ moræ) could be used to represent a short. In ancient pronunciation the syllabic accent was a matter more of pitch or tone than of stress, and the metrical accent (ictus or beat) was independent of it, and regularly fell on a syllable long in time. In modern languages a difference between shorts and longs in actual time of utterance exists to a greater or less degree, but is partially or wholly subordinated to syllabic accent, which is principally or altogether a matter of stress. The ictus in modern poetry regularly coincides with this syllabic stress, and in this accordingly a long is a syllable taking the stress, or ictus, without regard to the time occupied in pronunciation.

"I have seen some *longs* and shorts [*i. e.* some verses] of Hittall's," said I, "about the Calydonian Boar, which were not bad." *M. Arnold*, Friendship's Garland, vi.

The average *long* would occupy rather less than twice the time of the average short. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 264.

3. In *medieval musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value either to three or to two breves, according as the rhythm was "perfect" or "imperfect." Its form was — **Per long,** in *her.*, longer than usual: said generally of a part of a bearing: as, a label with lambeaux *per long*; a cross fitché *per long*, in which the sharpened point is prolonged. — **The long and the short,** or **the short and the long,** the sum of a matter in a few words; the length and the breadth; the whole: with *of*.

For I am small,
My wife is tall,
And that's *the short and long of it*!
Hood, Paired, not Matched.

long1 (lông), *adv.* [< ME. *longe*, < AS. *lange* (= G. *lang*), for a long time, far, < *lang*, long: see *long*1, *a.*] **1.** To a great extent in space; with much length: as, a line *long* drawn out.

The pillars' *long*-extended rows. *Prior*, Solomon, ii. 28.

2†. Far; to or at a distance, or an indicated distance.

He come to the Castelle, and cam in to the Cave; and wente so *longe*, til that he fond a Chambre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 24.

The Saisnes . . . thus distroied the contrey and made soche martire of the mene peple that men myght se the smolder of the fire x myle *longe*, so trouble ther-of was the aire. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

3. To a great extent in time; for an extended period; with prolonged duration: as, he has been *long* dead; it happened *long* ago, *long* before, or *long* afterward; a *long*-continued drought; a *long*-forgotten matter.

When the trumpet soundeth *long*, they shall come up to the mount. Ex. xix. 13.

And now the *long* protracted wars are o'er.
Addison, tr. of Horace, iii. 3.

We have *long* discovered our errors with regard to you.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxx.

And the psalms of David, forgotten *long*,
Took the place of the scoffer's song.
Whittier, The Preacher.

4. For a length of time; for the period of: used with terms of limitation: as, how *long* shall you remain? as *long* as I can; all day *long*.

And she gan wepen ever *lenger* the more.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 784.

The Emperoure hym owne selfe ordant onon,
fforto bilde vp tenttes, tariet no *lengur*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6021.

The woman . . . is bound by the law to her husband so *long* as he liveth. Rom. vii. 2.

As Pascal said of his eighteenth letter, I would have made it shorter if I could have kept it *longer*.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 225.

Long ago, far away in past time; in the far past.

Yesterday shall seem full *long ago*,
When with to-morrow's dew the grass is wet.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 237.

long1 (lông), *v.* [< ME. *longen, longien, langien*, < AS. *langian* = OS. *langōn* = D. *langen* = OHG. *langēn*, MHG. *langen*, in comp. *belangen*, rarely *verlangen*, G. only *verlangen*, long, crave: usually derived from *lang*, E. *long*1, *a.*, and explained by identifying the verb with AS. *langian*, become long, as 'to stretch the mind after.' But the verb may be of different origin, perhaps a secondary form connected with OHG. *gilingen* (pret. *gilang*), MHG. G. *gelingen*, strive after, attain.] **I.** *intrans.* To have a yearning or wistful desire; feel a strong wish or craving; hanker: followed by *for* or *after* before the object of desire, or by an infinitive.

I have *longed after* thy precepts. Ps. cxix. 40.

Come, honest Venator, let us be gone, let us make haste; I *long* to be doing; no reasonable hedge or ditch shall hold me. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 58.

Oft, when the wine in his glass was red,
He *longed for* the wayside well instead.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

Their silent pain
Who have *long'd* deeply once, and *long'd* in vain.
M. Arnold, A Summer Night.

II.† *trans.* To long for; desire.

To seen hire sustre that hire *longeth* soo.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2286.

long2 (lông), *conj.* [By apheresis from *along*2.] Same as *along:* in the phrase *long of*, sometimes written *'long of*. [Archaic or local.]

Mit. How comes it that Fungoso appeared not with his sister's intelligence to Brisk?
Cor. Marry, *long of* the evil angels that she gave him.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

Dark Musgrave, it was *long of* thee.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 29.

long3† (lông), *v. i.* [< ME. *longen, langen*, equiv. to *belongen*, belong: see *belong*.] To belong.

Thow has clenly the cure that to my coroune *langez*,
Of alle my werdez wele, and my weyfe eke.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 673.

And that me semes *longs* not for him to do.
Paston Letters, I. 97.

long. An abbreviation of *longitude*.

-long. See *-ling*2.

longan (long'gan), *n.* [NL. *longanum;* < Chin. *lung-yen*, dragon's-eye.] **1.** An evergreen tree, *Nephelium Longanum*, closely related to the lichi, and yielding a similar but smaller and less palatable fruit. It is cultivated in China and the East Indies. — **2.** The fruit itself, which is exported in a dried state. Also called *dragon's-eye*.

longanimity (long-ga-nim'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *longanimité* = Sp. *longanimidad* = Pg. *longanimidade* = It. *longanimità*, < LL. *longanimita(t-)s*, forbearance, < *longanimis*, forbearing, patient, < L. *longus*, long, + *animus*, mind.] Long-suffering; patience; endurance.

Some minds are proportioned to that which may be dispatched at once, or within a short return of time; others to that which begins afar off, and is to be won with length of pursuit, . . . so that there may be fitly said to be a *longanimity*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *longanimity* and lasting sufferance of God.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

If a clergyman, he is expected to ask a blessing, . . . a function which he performs with centenarian *longanimity*, as if he reckoned . . . that a grace must be long to reach so far away as heaven. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 63.

longanimous (long-gan'i-mus), *a.* [< LL. *longanimis*, patient, forbearing, < L. *longus*, long, + *animus*, mind: see *animus*. Cf. *magnanimous*.] Long-suffering; patient; enduring. [Rare.]

We have the present Yankee, . . . armed at all points against the old enemy Hunger, *longanimous*, good at patching. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

long-arc (lông'ärk), *a.* In *elect.*, having a long arc: applied to an arc-lamp which burns with the ends of the carbon rods at an abnormally great distance apart.

longbeak (lông'bēk), *n.* A snipe of the genus *Macrorhamphus;* a dowitcher: as, the greater *longbeak*, *M. scolopaceus*.

longbeard (lông'berd), *n.* 1. A man with a long beard.—2. A bellarmine.—3. Same as *long-moss*.

longbill (lông'bil), *n.* A snipe or a woodcock.

long-boat (lông'bōt), *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a sailing ship. It corresponds to the launch of a modern man-of-war.

When he [the Duke of Suffolk] was shipped in Suffolk, with Intent to have passed over into France, he was met by an English Man of War, taken, and carried to Dover Sands, and there had his Head chopp'd off on the side of the *Long-boat*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 190.

longbow (lông'bō), *n.* The name commonly given to the bow drawn by hand and discharging a long feathered arrow, as distinguished from crossbows of all kinds, especially to bows having a length of five feet or over, as the bow of war and of the chase of the middle ages in Europe, those of some savage tribes, those of Japan, etc. The English especially excelled in the use of the longbow, as the principal weapon of the common soldier and of hunters, from the fourteenth century till the introduction of firearms, by which it was only gradually superseded. –**To draw** or **pull the longbow**, to exaggerate; tell improbable stories: in allusion to the wonderful stories formerly told of feats with the longbow. [In the phrase, often written *a long bow*.]

King of Corpus . . . was on the point of *pulling* some dreadful *long-bow*, and pointing out a half dozen of people in the room as . . . the most celebrated wits of that day. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, i.

long-bowling† (lông'bōl'ing), *n.* The game of skittles. *Halliwell.*

long-breathed (lông'bretht), *a.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time; having good breath; long-winded.

long-bulletst (lông'bul'ets), *n.* A game played by casting stones. [North. Eng.]

When you saw Tady at *long-bullets* play. *Swift*, Dermot and Sheelah.

long-coats (lông'kōts), *n. pl.* Long clothes: said of an infant's wear. [Eng.]

Master Thomas Billings . . . was in his *long-coats* fearfully passionate, screaming and roaring perpetually. *Thackeray*, Catherine, iii.

long-descended (lông'dē-sen″ded), *a.* Able to trace one's descent through a long line of ancestors; of ancient lineage.

long-drawn (lông'drân), *a.* Drawn out or continued to great length; protracted; prolonged: as, a *long-drawn* sigh or groan; a *long-drawn* narrative.

longe[1]†, *n.* and *r.* An obsolete form of *lunge*[1].

longe[2] (lonj), *n.* [Also *lunge;* deriv. uncertain.] The great lake-trout or Mackinaw trout, *Cristivomer* or *Salvelinus namaycush*. Also called *togue*. [Local, U. S.]

long-eared (lông'ērd), *a.* 1. Having long ears.—2. Having long plumicorns: as, the *long-eared* owls.—3. Having long opercular flaps: as, the *long-eared* sunfish, *Lepomis auritus* or *L. megalotis*.—**Long-eared bat**, one of several bats whose ears are notably long or large; especially, *Plecotus auritus*, a common European species. See *Plecotus*, *Synotus*.—**Long-eared deer**, the mule-deer, *Cariacus macrotis*.—**Long-eared fox**, the African *Megalotis lalandi*, a kind of fennec. See *fennec*, *Megalotis*.—**Long-eared hedgehog**, *Erinaceus auritus* of Russia.—**Long-eared owl**, any member of the genus *Asio* or *Otus*, as the European *A. otus* or the American *A. wilsonianus*.

long-ears (lông'ērz), *n.* 1. A humorous name for a donkey.—2. The long-eared owl, *Asio otus*. [Berkshire, Eng.]

longer[1] (lông'ėr), *n.* One who longs or desires.

longer[2] (lông'gėr), *n.* [Appar. < *long*[1] + *-er*[1]; or else < *long*[2], *along*[1], as being stored along the keelson (?).] *Naut.*, a water-cask of peculiar shape, formerly used for stowing next to the keelson; also, a row of such casks.

longeval (lon-jē'val), *a.* [< L. *longævus*, aged (see *longevous*), + *-al*.] Long-lived.

We envy the secular leisures of Methuselah, and are thankful that his biography at least (if written in the same *longeval* proportion) is irrecoverably lost to us. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 253.

longevity (lon-jev'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *longévité* = Sp. *longevidad* = Pg. *longevidade* = It. *longevità*, < LL. *longævita(t-)s*, < L. *longævus*, aged: see *longevous*.] 1. Long life; unusually prolonged life or existence.

We shall single out the deer: upon concession a long-lived animal, and in *longævity* by many conceived to attain unto hundreds. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

Such men . . . predict *longevity* to Pollok's "Course of Time." *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 30.

2. Length or duration of life; term of existence: as, statistics of *longevity;* the average *longevity* of the race.

longevous (lon-jē'vus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *longevo*, < L. *longævus*, of great age, aged, < L. *longus*, long, + *ævum*, age.] Living a long time; of great age. [Obsolete or rare.]

[Cedar wood] is *longevous* and an evergreen. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 8.

long-exserted (lông'ek-sėr″ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, projected far beyond some other part: said of a pair of tail-feathers when they protrude far beyond the rest, as the middle pair of a skuagull or sawbill. *Coues*, 1872.

long-faced (lông'fāst), *a.* Having a long face, literally or figuratively; rueful-looking; doleful in appearance; solemn.

long-field (lông'fēld), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder stationed in one of the extreme corners of the bowler's end of the field, distinctively called *long-field-off* or *long-off* when on the bowler's right, and *long-field-on* or *long-on* when on his left.

long-finned (lông-find), *a.* Having long fins, as a fish, or flippers, as the finner whale.—**Long-finned file-fish.** Same as *fool-fish*, 2.

longful (lông'fûl), *a.* [< *long*[1] + *-ful*.] Long; tedious. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

long-glass (lông'glàs), *n.* Same as *ale-yard*.

longhand (lông'hand), *n.* Writing of the ordinary form, as contradistinguished from *shorthand* or *stenography*.

long-headed (lông'hed″ed), *a.* 1. Having a long head; in *ethnol.*, dolichocephalic.—2. Shrewd; far-seeing; discerning: as, a *long-headed* man. [Colloq.]

long-headedness (lông'hed″ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being long-headed; shrewdness; far-sightedness; discernment.

Ulysses was the type of *long-headedness*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 126.

longhorn (lông'hôrn), *n.* 1. A tineid moth of the family *Adelidæ*, as *Adela viridella*, having very long antennæ.—2. A dipterous insect of the suborder *Nemocera*, such as tipularians or crane-flies.—3. A beetle of the group *Longicornia;* a longicorn.

long-horned (lông'hôrnd), *a.* 1. Having long horns: specifically applied to some breeds of domestic cattle.—2. Having long antennæ; longicorn: as, *long-horned* grasshoppers.

longi, *n.* Plural of *longus*.

longicaudate (lon-ji-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *longus*, long, + *cauda*, tail.] Long-tailed; macrurous.

longicone (lon'ji-kōn), *a.* [< L. *longus*, long, + *conus*, cone: see *cone*.] Having a long cone, as a cephalopod: as, the *longicone* straight shells. *A. Hyatt.*

longicorn (lon'ji-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *longicornis*, long-horned, < L. *longus*, = E. *long*, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] I. *a.* Having long antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Longicornes* or *Longicornia*.

II. *n.* A longicorn beetle; a member of the *Longicornia*.

Longicornes (lon-ji-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *longicornis*, long-horned: see *longicorn*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth family of the *Coleoptera tetramera*, approximately the same as the modern group *Longicornia*, and divided primarily into *Prionii* and *Cerambycini*. Latreille included *Tmesisternus* in the latter, and also appended a third tribe, *Lamiariæ* (*Lamia*, *Saperda*, etc.), and a fourth, *Lepturetæ* (*Leptura*, etc.).

Longicornia (lon-ji-kôr'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *longicornis*, long-horned: see *longicorn*.] A group of tetramerous *Colcoptera*, having long filiform antennæ, sometimes several times longer than the body; the longicorns or longicorn beetles. In a few forms the antennæ are pectinate, serrate, or flabelliform. More than 5,000 species are described, among them many large and beautiful beetles. They inhabit woods, where the females deposit their eggs beneath the bark of trees by means of a long, tubular, horny ovipositor, with which the abdomen ends. The larvæ are very destructive to wood, boring it deeply, and often making their burrows in every direction. Some of them attack the roots of plants. The longicorn beetles are very generally dispersed, but the greatest number of species and the largest forms are found in South America and western Africa. The leading families are the *Lamiidæ*, *Cerambycidæ*, *Lepturidæ*, and *Prionidæ*.

longie, lungie (lon'-, lun'ji), *n.* [Cf. *Lomvia*, *loom*[3], *loon*[2].] The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. [Shetland Isles.]

longifrons (lon'ji-fronz), *a.* [< NL. *longifrons*, < L. *longus*, long, + *frons* (*front-*), forehead: see *front*.] In *zoöl.*, long-faced.

The black cattle of North Wales apparently belong . . . to the small *longifrons* type. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 89.

longilateral (lon-ji-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *longus*, long, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] Long-sided; having the form of a long parallelogram. [Rare.]

Nineveh . . . was of a *longilateral* figure, ninety-five furlongs broad and an hundred and fifty long. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

longilingual (lon-ji-ling'gwal), *a.* [< L. *longus*, long, + *lingua*, tongue.] In *zoöl.*, having a long tongue; vermilingual.

Longilingues (lon-ji-ling'gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *longus*, long, + *lingua*, tongue.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of *Mellisuga*.

longimanous (lon-jim'a-nus), *a.* [< LL. *longimanus* (tr. Gr. *μακρόχειρ*, as an epithet of Artaxerxes), long-handed, < L. *longus*, long, + *manus*, hand.] In *zoöl.*, having long hands; long-handed, as an ape.

longimetric (lon-ji-met'rik), *a.* [< *longimetr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to measurement along a line.—**Longimetric function**, the function to which a goniometric function reduces when one of the angles of the triangle becomes zero or 180°.

longimetry (lon-jim'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *longimétrie* = Sp. *longimetría* = Pg. It. *longimetria*, < L. *longus*, long, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths, whether accessible or inaccessible.

longing (lông'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *long*[1], *v.*] 1. An eager desire; an earnest wish or craving.

Put on my crown; I have
Immortal *longings* in me. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 284.

I shall review Sicilia, for whose sight
I have a woman's *longing*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 681.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, one of the peculiar and often whimsical desires experienced by pregnant women. =**Syn. 1.** Hankering, yearning, aspiration.

longingly (lông'ing-li), *adv.* With eager desire or craving.

longinquity (lon-jing'kwi-ti), *n.* [= It. *longinquità*, < L. *longinquita(t-)s*, length, < *longinquus*, remote, long, usually distant, < *longus*, long: see *long*[1].] Greatness of distance. [Rare.]

Pope Leo himself saw that *longinquity* of region doth cause the examination of truth to become over dilatory. *Barrow*, The Pope's Supremacy.

Inordinate unvaried length, sheer *longinquity*, staggers the heart, ages the very heart of us at a view. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, Prel.

longipalp (lon'ji-palp), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *longipalpus*, < L. *longus*, long, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler: see *palp*.] I. *a.* Having long maxillary palps; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Longipalpi*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Longipalpi*, as some of the rove-beetles.

Longipalpi (lon-ji-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *longipalpus:* see *longipalp*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of the Linnean genus *Staphylinus*, having long maxillary palps, as in the genera *Pæderus*, *Procirrus*, *Stenus*, and others. Also *Longipalpati*.

Longipennatæ (lon″ji-pe-nā'tē), *n. pl.* Same as *Longipennes*, 1.

longipennate (lon-ji-pen'āt), *a.* [< NL. *longipennatus*, long-winged, < L. *longus*, long, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] Long-winged, as a bird: having long pennæ, remiges, or flight-feathers.

Longipennes (lon-ji-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *longus*, long, + *penna*, wing.] 1. A major group of birds, the long-winged natatorial birds, such as gulls, terns, and petrels; the *Gaviæ* and *Tubinares* together considered as an order. In Nitzsch's classification (1829) the term was applied only to the former, the *Tubinares* being separated under the name of *Nectores*.

2. In Sundevall's system, a synonym of *Charadriomorphæ*.

longipennine (lon-ji-pen'in), *a.* [As *Longipennes* + *-ine*[1].] Longipennate; having the wings long enough to reach, when folded, beyond the end of the tail; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Longipennes*.

longiperoneus (lon-ji-per-ō-nē'us), *n.*; pl. *longiperonei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *longus*, long, + NL.

peroneus.] The long peroneal or fibular muscle, commonly called *peroneus longus*. *Cones and Shute*, 1887.

longiroster (lon-ji-ros'tėr), *n.* [< NL. *longirostris*, long-beaked, < L. *longus*, long, + *rostrum*, beak: see *rostrum*.] One of the *Longirostres*.

longirostral (lon-ji-ros'tral), *a.* [As *longiroster* + *-al*.] Having a long bill or beak: specifically applied to the *Longirostres*.

longirostrate (lon-ji-ros'trāt), *a.* [As *longiroster* + *-ate*1.] Same as *longirostral*.

Longirostres (lon-ji-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *longirostris*: see *longiroster*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a family of *Grallæ* or wading birds, including the snipes and their allies, together with the ibises, ranged here on account of their superficial resemblance to curlews. With this exception, the group corresponds to the natural division of birds now called the snipe family, *Scolopacidæ*.

longisect (lon'ji-sekt), *v. t.* [< L. *longus*, long, + *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *section*.] To bisect lengthwise and horizontally; perform longisection. [Rare.]

longisection (lon-ji-sek'shon), *n.* [< L. *longus*, long, + *sectio*(*n*-), a cutting: see *section*.] Division of the body in a plane parallel with the axis, and thus longitudinal, but from side to side, and thus at right angles to the meson and to hemisection-planes: correlated with *transection* and *hemisection*. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 114.

longissimus (lon-jis'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *longissimi* (-mī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), superl. of L. *longus*, long: see *long*1, *a.*] A muscle of the back, more fully called *longissimus dorsi*, notable in man for its great length, forming with the sacrolumbalis the erector spinæ, the muscle which assists in keeping the back straight or erect. It occurs under divers modifications in mammals, birds, etc.

longitude (lon'ji-tūd), *n.* [< F. *longitude* = Sp. *longitud* = Pg. *longitude* = It. *longitudine*, < L. *longitudo* (*longitudin-*), length, < *longus*, long: see *long*1, *a.*] 1†. Length; measure along the longest line.

> The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms which were longer than broad by the double of their latitude. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

2. In *geog.*, the angle at the pole contained between two meridians, one of which, called the first or prime meridian, passes through some conventional point from which the angle is measured. Strictly speaking, the meridian here spoken of is a plane through the plumb-line at the station parallel to the earth's axis, but not necessarily passing through that axis, since it may be that the earth's axis and the plumb-line at the station do not lie in one plane. But this distinction is wholly without importance, except in higher geodesy. The longitude of the conventional point is 0, and longitudes are reckoned east and west from it to 180° in arc, and to 12 hours in time, 15 degrees being equal to one hour. In Great Britain universally and in the United States generally geographers reckon from the meridian of the transit-circle at the Royal Observatory of Greenwich in England; the meridian of Washington is also used in the United States. Germans reckon generally from Ferro in the Canaries, as the dividing line between the eastern and western hemispheres, though modern German scientists employ the meridian of Greenwich. In other countries geographers often reckon from the meridian of their capital or other point within their limits, as the French from Paris (and formerly from Ferro), and the Russians from the observatory of Pulkowa. Mariners generally employ the meridian of Greenwich. There are various ways of finding longitude, the problem being that of comparing the time at the place in question with that of the prime meridian. On shore the most accurate method is to compare the time of the two places by means of the electric telegraph, while at sea, the local time being determined by observation of some celestial object, it is compared with Greenwich time, as shown by a chronometer carefully set and regulated before sailing. Abbreviated *lon.*, *long.*

> The ancients supposed the torrid and the frigid zones to be uninhabitable and even impenetrable by man; but while the earth, as known to them, was bounded westwardly by the Atlantic Ocean, it extended indefinitely towards the east. The dimensions of the habitable world, then (and ancient geography embraced only the home of man, *ecumene*) were much greater measured from west to east than from south to north. Accordingly, early geographers called the greater dimension, or the east and west line, the length, *longitudo*, of the earth; the shorter dimension, or the north and south line, they denominated its breadth, *latitudo*. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., IX.

3. In *astron.*, the arc of the ecliptic measured eastward from the vernal equinoctial point to the foot of the circle of latitude drawn through the object, as a star or other point on the sphere whose position is in question. See *circle of latitudes*, under *circle*.—**Celestial longitude.** See def. 3.—**Geocentric, heliocentric, heliographic longitude.** See the adjectives. Libration in longitude. See *libration*, 1, the second paragraph.

longitudinal (lon-ji-tū'di-nal), *a.* [= F. Sp. *longitudinal* = It. *longitudinale*, < NL. *longitudinalis*, < L. *longitudo* (*longitudin-*), length, longitude: see *longitude*.] 1. Of or pertaining to longitude or length; relating to or consisting in length: as, *longitudinal* distance.—2. In the direction of the length; running lengthwise, as distinguished from transverse or across: as, the *longitudinal* diameter of a body.—3. In *bot.*, in the direction of growth.—4. In *zoöl.*, extended in the long axis of the body, as any articulate animal; articulated. [Rare.]

> Von Baer . . . adopted Cuvier's divisions, speaking of them as the peripheric, the *longitudinal*, the massive, and the vertebrate types of structure. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 807.

Longitudinal elasticity, the ratio of stress to strain in the case of linear extension or compression.—**Longitudinal sinus**, in *anat.* See *sinus*.—**Longitudinal strain**, in *gun.*, the strain on a small-arm or cannon which tends to rupture it circumferentially.—**Longitudinal veins**, in *entom.*, veins of an insect's wing running lengthwise to the apical margin: specifically, in the *Diptera*, applied to several such veins which, counting from the costal or anterior side, are distinguished as *first*, *second*, etc., *longitudinal*.

longitudinally (lon-ji-tū'di-nal-i), *adv.* In a longitudinal manner; in the direction of length.

longitudinated (lon-ji-tū'di-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *longitudo* (*longitudin-*), length, + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2.] Extended in length. *Goldsmith.* [Rare.]

long-leg (lông'leg), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *leg*, 6.

long-legged (lông'legd or -leg″ed), *a.* Having long legs or hind limbs.—**Long-legged chatterers**, Swainson's name of his *Leiotrichanæ*. See *Liotrichinæ*.—**Long-legged hawk**, a hawk of the subfamily *Accipitrinæ*, having the tarsi proportionally long, as the goshawk, the European sparrow-hawk, or the American sharp-shinned hawk.—**Long-legged plover**, a stilt. See *Himantopus*.—**Long-legged thrush**, Swainson's name for a bird of his family *Crateropodinæ*. See *Crateropodidæ*, and cut under *Crateropus*.

long-legs (lông'legz), *n.* An insect having long legs, such as the *Tipula oleracea* or common crane-fly and its congeners. See *daddy-long-legs*.

long-lived (lông'līvd), *a.* [< *long*1 + *life* + *-ed*2.] Having a long life or existence; living or lasting long.

> A *long-lived* soap-bubble displays every color which can be produced by polarization. *O. N. Rood*, Modern Chromatics, p. 50.

longlivedness (lông'līvd-nes), *n.* Longevity; unusual length of life. [Rare.]

> If then . . . there can be discovered a reciprocating relation between want of gall in animals and *longlivedness*, . . . we have the basis for an inductive proof. *R. Adamson*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 789.

longly (lông'li), *adv.* [< ME. **longly*, *langly*, < AS. *langlice*, for a long time (= Icel. *langliga*, for a long time past), < *lang*, long: see *long*1 and *-ly*2.] 1. For a long time. [Rare.]

> The horse strekede oute his nekke als ferre als he myghte, and likked Alexander hand; and he knelid doune on his kneesse, and bihelde Alexander in the vesage *langly*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

[In the following passage from Shakspere the word is commonly understood to imply also 'longingly.'

> Master, you look'd so *longly* on the maid,
> Perhaps you mark'd not what's the pith of all.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 170.]

2. Lengthily in space.

> Asci clavate, obtuse, *longly* pedicellate. *M. C. Cooke*, Brit. Fungi, p. 761.

long-minded (lông'mīn″ded), *a.* Patient; longanimous. [Rare.]

> [A judge must be] *long-minded* to endure the rusticity and homeliness of common people in giving evidence, after their plain fashion and faculty. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 120. (*Davies.*)

long-moss (lông'môs), *n.* An epiphytic plant, *Tillandsia usneoides*, with gray filiform stems and leaves, forming dense pendulous tufts which drape the forests of the southern United States. See *Tillandsia*. Also called *longbeard*, and more rarely and less appropriately *black-moss*, *Spanish moss*, and *barba Hispanica*.

Longmynd group. [Named by Sedgwick from the *Longmynd* Hills in Shropshire.] In *geol.*, an assemblage of strata which form a part of the lowest division of the Silurian series, or the Lower Cambrian of some of the latest authorities. The series is of great thickness as developed in Wales, and contains the usual fossils characteristic of the lowest division of the Lower Silurian of Murchison, Barrande, and Hall. See *Silurian*.

longneck (lông'nek), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. See cut under *Dafila*. [New Jersey.]

longness (lông'nes), *n.* Length. [Rare.]

longnose (lông'nōz), *n.* The garfish: so called from the elongated snout or jaws.

Longobardian (long-gō-bär'di-an), *a.* [< L. *Longobardi*, *Langobardi*, a people of northern Germany, subsequently established in northern Italy: see *Lombard*1.] Pertaining or relating to the Longobards; Lombard or Lombardic.

long-off (lông'ôf), *n.* Same as *long-field-off*. See *long-field*.

long-on (lông'ôn), *n.* Same as *long-field-on*. See *long-field*.

long-primer (lông'prim'ėr), *n.* A size of type, measuring about ninety lines to the foot, next larger than bourgeois and smaller than small-pica. [Generally written by printers as two words, *long primer*.]

long-purples (lông'pėr″plz), *n.* 1. The early orchis, *Orchis mascula*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

> *Long purples*,
> That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
> But our cold maids do dead-men's-fingers call them.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 170.

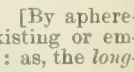
2. The purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

> Gay *long-purples* with its tufty spike:
> She'd wade o'er shoes to reach it in the dyke.
> *Clare*, Village Minstrel, ii. 90.

long-range (lông'rānj), *a.* Having a long range; capable of hitting at a long distance.

> It would not be very difficult or very costly to strengthen Gibraltar by placing modern *long-range* guns high up on the rock, with mountings which would allow of an all-round fire. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 2.

long-rest (lông'rest), *n.* In *medieval musical notation*, a rest or sign for silence equal in time-value to a long. It was either "perfect" (equal to three breves: see *a*) or "imperfect" (equal to two breves: see *b*).



long-ruffer (lông'ruf″ėr), *n.* A coarse heckle.

long-run (lông'run), *n.* See *in the long run*, under *run*.

long-settle (lông'set″l), *n.* See *settle*.

longshanks (lông'shanks), *n.* 1. A long-legged person.—2. A bird of the genus *Himantopus*; a stilt.

long-shawl (lông'shâl), *n.* A shawl much longer than it is wide, the length being usually about twice the width.

longshore (lông'shōr), *a.* and *n.* [By apheresis from *alongshore*.] I. *a.* Existing or employed along the shore or coast: as, the *longshore* fisheries; a *longshore* boatman.

II. *n.* A longshoreman.

longshoreman (lông'shōr-man), *n.*; pl. *longshoremen* (-men). 1. A workman, as a stevedore or jobber, who is employed in loading and discharging the cargoes of vessels.—2. One who makes a living along shores by fishing for clams, oysters, etc.

long-short (lông'shôrt), *n.* A skirt somewhat shorter than a petticoat, worn by women when doing household work. *Bartlett.* [Local, U. S.]

> Her dress was a blue-striped linen short-gown, wrapper, or *long-short*, a coarse yellow petticoat, and checked apron. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

long-sighted (lông'sī″ted), *a.* 1. Able to see objects at a great distance; hence, having foresight; of acute intellect; sagacious; far-seeing.—2. Able to see objects distinctly at a distance, but not close at hand; presbyopic or hypermetropic; far-sighted.

longsightedness (lông'sī″ted-nes), *n.* 1. The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance; hence, sagacity as regards the future; far-sightedness.—2. In *pathol.*, a defect of sight owing to which objects near at hand are seen indistinctly, while those at remoter distances appear distinctly; hypermetropia or presbyopia.

long-slide (lông'slīd), *n.* In *steam-engin.*, a slide-valve of sufficient length to govern the parts of both ends of the cylinder, and having a hollow back which forms an eduction-passage. Valves of this description are used in the Cornish type of engine. *E. H. Knight.*

long-slip (lông'slip), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder whose position is some distance behind and on the right of the batter.

longsome (lông'sum), *a.* [< *long*1 + *-some*.] Long and tedious: applied to persons and things. [Now rare.]

> A lampe . . . made
> With oyle and weecke to last the *longsome* night.
> *Gascoigne*, Dan Bartholomew of Bath

> When chill'd by adverse Snows, and beating Rain,
> We tread with weary Steps the *longsome* Plain.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

longsomeness (lông'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being longsome; tediousness. [Rare.]

long-spun (lông'spun), *a.* Spun or extended to a great length; long-drawn; tedious.

longspur (lông'spėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, a bird of the genus *Centrophanes* (or *Calcarius*): same as *lark-bunting*, 1.—**Bay-winged longspur.** See *bay-winged*.

long-staple (lông'stā'pl), *a.* Having a long fiber: a commercial term applied to cotton of a superior grade, also called *sea-island cotton*. See *cotton-plant*.

long-stitch (lông'stich), *n.* Satin-stitch worked plain, without filling or raising.

long-stop (lông'stop), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder who stands behind the wicket-keeper and stops balls that escape the latter.

longstop (lông'stop), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *long-stopped*, ppr. *longstopping*. [< *long-stop*, *n.*] To act as long-stop at cricket.

long-sufferance† (lông'suf'ėr-ans), *n.* Same as *long-suffering*.

God of his goodness, patience, and *long-sufferance*, gave them a time to repent.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

long-suffering[1] (lông'suf″ėr-ing), *n.* Long endurance of injury or provocation; patience under offense.

Despisest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance and *longsuffering*? Rom. ii. 4.

long-suffering[2] (lông'suf″ėr-ing), *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation with patience; not easily moved to retaliation.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *longsuffering*, and abundant in goodness. Ex. xxxiv. 6.

long-tail (lông'tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** An animal, particularly a dog, having an uncut tail. Formerly, in England, a long-tail was a gentleman's dog, or a dog qualified to hunt, it being required that the tails of other dogs should be cut. Hence the phrase *come cut and long-tail*. See *cut*, *p. a.*

2. The long-tailed duck.—**3**†. An old nickname for a native of Kent. *Halliwell.*

II. *a.* Having the tail uncut, as a dog.

long-tailed (lông'tāld), *a.* **1.** Having a long tail; hence, long-drawn; attenuated.

Monsieur Perrault . . . has endeavoured to turn into Ridicule several of Homer's Similitudes, which he calls "Comparaisons a longue queue," *Long-tail'd* Comparisons.
Addison, Spectator, No. 303.

2. In *entom.*, having a long-exserted ovipositor, as many ichneumons; having a long terebra or borer. *Westwood.*—**Japanese long-tailed fowls.** See *Japanese*.—**Long-tailed duck, finch, mouse, pangolin, tiger-cat, titmouse, trogon,** etc. See the nouns.

long-take (lông'tāk), *n.* A certain number (132) of herrings. [Yarmouth, Eng.]

long-tongue (lông'tung), *n.* **1.** A kind of woodpecker; the wryneck. Also called *tongue-bird*.—**2.** A tale-bearer; a gossip. [Prov. Eng.]

long-tongued (lông'tungd), *a.* **1.** Having a long or large tongue; macroglossate. See *Macroglossi*.—**2.** Prating; babbling; loquacious.

A *long-tongued* knave, one that uttereth all he knowes.
Florio, p. 17. (*Halliwell.*)

The foul fa' ye . . . for a *lang-tongued* clavering wife! . . . Couldna ye let the leddy alane wi' your whiggery?
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

longulite (long'gū-līt), *n.* [< L. *longulus*, rather long (dim. of *longus*, long), + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Vogelsang for linear groups of the most elementary products of devitrification, called by him *globulites*. See *margarite*.

longus (long'gus), *n.*; pl. *longi* (lon'jī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < L. *longus*, long: see *long*[1].] A long, deep-seated muscle of the neck, more fully called *longus colli*, lying upon the front of several cervical and dorsal vertebræ, and serving to bend the neck forward or downward. It is less developed in man than in some other animals, as birds, particularly those which have a long sigmoid neck and capture their prey with a thrust of the beak.

long-visaged (lông'viz″ājd), *a.* Having a long face; hence, having a sober, sad, or rueful face or visage.

long-waisted (lông'wās″ted), *a.* **1.** Having a long waist, as a person or a ship. See *waist*.—**2.** Long from the armpits to the waist or narrowest part, as a dress or coat.

long-wall (lông'wâl), *a.* In *coal-mining*, an epithet noting a method of working a coal-mine in which the whole seam is worked away except the pillars at the shafts and sometimes the main-road pillars. In this system no attempt is made to support the roof of the working-places by pillars of coal, which is worked in a long face: hence the name *long wall*; the roof being allowed to settle down and fill the cavity left by the removal of the coal. Where the roof exhibits a tendency to break off close to the working face, it is temporarily supported by cribs of timber or chocks or by a double or triple line of props. Two kinds of long-wall working are in use: *long-wall retreating* or *withdrawing* and *long wall advancing*. In the latter the roads or gangways are kept open, and the roof is supported by pack-walls built of the gob. In long-wall withdrawing the gangways are in the solid coal, and pack-walls are not needed. The long-wall system of working is not applicable to beds of coal having a high dip, nor to very thick seams; and it has not been introduced into the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. Where it can be advantageously used, it is admitted that a considerably larger percentage of the coal can be won by it than by any other system. Also *long-work*.

longways (lông'wāz), *adv.* [< *long* + *-ways* for *-wise*.] Longwise; lengthwise. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A vast mole which lies *longways*, almost in a parallel line to Naples. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

long-winded (lông'win″ded), *a.* **1.** Long-breathed; using much breath by prolonged speech.

The *long-winded* old salts who come here to report their wrecks. *The Century*, XXVIII. 589.

2. Tedious from length; of a wearisome or burdensome length: said of speech or writing.

Long-winded exercises, singings, and catechisings.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 1.

And there he told a long *long-winded* tale.
Tennyson, The Brook.

long-windedness (lông'win″ded-nes), *n.* The character of being long-winded.

Richardson, the only author who ever made *long-windedness* seem a benefaction.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 160.

longwise (lông'wīz), *adv.* [< *long*[1] + *-wise*.] In the direction of length; lengthwise. [Rare.]

longworm (lông'wėrm), *n.* A marine rhynchocœlous turbellarian or nemertean worm of extreme length for its thickness. See *Lineidæ*, *Linens*.

Lonicera (lon-i-sē'rą), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Adam *Lonicer*, a German botanist (died 1586).] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants, the honeysuckles, type of the tribe *Lonicereæ*, characterized by an irregular tubular corolla (sometimes two-lipped), exstipulate leaves, and a two- or three-celled berry, almost always few-seeded. About 100 species are known, natives of the temperate and tropical regions of the northern hemisphere, ornamental shrubs, often climbing, with (often) fragrant, variously colored flowers, growing in cymes, in pedunculate heads, or sometimes in pairs. See *honeysuckle*.

Lonicereæ (lon-i-sē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1818), < *Lonicera* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, based on the genus *Lonicera*, belonging to the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*, distinguished by having a tubular or campanulate corolla (often with an irregular limb), an elongated style with usually a capitate stigma, and the cells of the ovary with from one to an indefinite number of ovules. It includes 11 genera, which are almost entirely confined to the northern hemisphere.

lonk[1] (longk), *n.* Same as *lank*[2]. *Halliwell.*

lonk[2] (longk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hollow; a small dingle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

loo[1] (lö), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *love*[1].

loo[2] (lö), *n.* [Also *lu;* abbr. of *lanterloo*.] **1.** A game of cards. It is played by any number of persons up to seventeen with a full pack, the cards ranking as in whist. Each player deposits a certain number of chips (generally three), called a *loo*, in the pool, and after looking at his hand of three cards can either withdraw or declare—that is, play the hand through. The players who win the tricks divide the pool according to the number of tricks taken by each; any player declaring and failing to take a trick is looed, and must deposit three chips in the pool. Often called *division loo*.

2. The deposit, generally of three chips, which the players make in the pool in the game of loo.

loo[2] (lö), *v. t.* [Also *lu;* < *loo*[2], *n.*] To beat in the game of loo, as a player that has declared.

loo[3] (lö), *interj.* [Cf. *halloo*.] Same as *halloo*.

'*Loo*, Paris, *'loo!* The bull has the game.
Shak., T. and C., v. 7. 10.

loobily† (lö'bi-li), *a.* [< *looby* + *-ly*[1].] Looby-like; lubberly; awkward; clumsy.

A *loobily* country fellow. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

loobily† (lö'bi-li), *adv.* [< *loobily*, *a.*] Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner.

loobs (löbz), *n.* [Corn. *loob*, slime, sludge.] In *mining*, tin-slime or sludge of the after-leavings. *Pryce.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

looby (lö'bi), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *loby, lobie;* an extension or dim. form of *lob:* see *lob*[1]. Cf. *lubber*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber. [Rare or obsolete.]

This lorell that ladde this *loby* awey.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 170.

I must leave you . . . I own I am somewhat flurried . . . and that confounded *looby* has perceived it.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Local, New Eng.]

II. *a.* Lubberly; gawky. [Rare.]

This great, big, overgrown metropolis, . . . like a *looby* son who has outgrown his stamina.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

looch, *n.* See *loch*[2].

Loochooan (lö-chö'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Loochoo* (also written *Loo Choo, Lew Chew, Lew Kew, Liu Kiu, Riu Kiu*, etc.) (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Loochoo, formerly a kingdom tributary to China and sometimes partly also to Japan, now a ken or prefecture of the Japanese empire, consisting of the chain of small islands between Japan and Formosa, and named from the largest group, specifically called the Loochoo Islands.

II. *n.* A native of Loochoo.

looer (lö'ėr), *n.* [Also *lure, lewer*, appar. a trade abbr. of equiv. *velour*, < F. *velours*, velvet: see *velour, velours, velvet*.] A hatters' brushing-pad. *E. H. Knight.*

loof[1] (löf), *n.* [Also (dial.) *lufe, leuf;* < ME. *lofe, lufe*, the palm of the hand (see also *looj*[2]), < AS. **lōf* (not certain; supposed to be contained in *glōf*, > E. *glove*, q. v.) = Icel. *lōfi*, the palm of the hand, = Sw. *lofve*, the wrist, = Dan. dial. *luffe* (in *luffevante*, a woolen glove) = Goth. *lōfa*, the palm of the hand. Hence perhaps ult. *loof*[2], q. v.] The palm of the hand; also, the hand itself. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

I may towch with my *lufe* the ground evyn here.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 32.

Auld baudrons [a cat] by the ingle sits,
An' wi' her *loof* her face a washin'.
Burns, Willie Wastle.

To creesh one's loof. See *creesh*.

loof[2] (löf or luf), *n.* [Also (in some uses) *luff;* < ME. *lof* (> OF. *loffe*), a contrivance for altering a ship's course (called in ML. *dracena*), prob. a paddle or an oar to assist the helm (see quot. under def. 1); cf. G. *luf, luv, loff* = Dan. *luv* = Sw. *luf*, the weather-gage, = OF. *lof, loef, louf, loo*, the weather-gage, the lower corner of a sail next the wind; < D. *loef*, the weather-gage, loof, luff, OD. *loef*, appar. a paddle or oar used in steering, also, like *loeve, loefnagel*, a thole; cf. *loefhals, loefhout*, etc.; cf. also ME. *lof*, a beam or bar; appar. orig. a particular use of the word which appears in E. *loof*[1], the palm of the hand; cf. OHG. *laffa*, MHG. **laffe*, G. dial. *laffen, laff*, the blade of an oar, or of a rudder; cf. L. *palma*, the palm of the hand, also the blade of an oar. Hence *aloof*, q. v. See *luff*[2].] **1**†. A contrivance (apparently a paddle or an oar) for altering the course of a ship. See etymology.

Heo rihten heore *loues*
And up drogen seiles,
Lithen ouer sæstrem. *Layamon.*

2. That part of a ship's bow where the sides begin to curve in toward the stem. See *luff*.—**Aff-loof.** See *aff*.

loof[2]†, *v.* The earlier spelling of *luff*[2].

loof[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *loaf*[1].

loofward† (löf'- or luf'wārd), *adv.* [= D. *loefwaarts;* as *loof*[2] + *-ward*.] Windward.

look[1] (lůk), *v.* [< ME. *loken, lokien,* < AS. *lōcian* = OS. *lōkōn* = MD. *loken* = OHG. *luogēn, luagēn, luakēn*, MHG. *luogen*, G. *lugen*, dial. *lügen*, look; further connections unknown. The Skt. √ *lok*, see, cannot be connected.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To exercise the sense or faculty of vision; use the eyes in seeing; fix the sight upon some object, or upon some point or portion of space. Used—(*a*) Absolutely.

And Jacob lifted up his eyes, and *looked*, and, behold, Esau came. Gen. xxxiii. 1.

I'll *look* no more,
Lest my brain turn. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 22.

(*b*) Before a word or phrase signifying direction, manner, or purpose: as, *look* here, *look* there, to *look* back, to *look* for something lost.

For evere up-on the ground I se thee stare;
Approach neer, and *looke* up murily.
Chaucer, Prol. to Sir Thopas, l. 8.

And he *looked* this way and that way. Ex. ii. 12.

(*c*) Before a preposition governing the thing seen or an intervening object or medium: as, to *look* at a house; to *look* over a wall or through a window; to *look* into a mirror or a book; to *look* upon the wine.

The damsel was very fair to *look* upon. Gen. xxiv. 16.

She, *looking* thro' and thro' me,
. . . never speaks.
Tennyson, Lilian.

He walked about the library with his hands in his pockets, *looking* at all the books.
Mrs. Oliphant, Perp. Curate, xxiv.

2. To afford a view or outlook; have a direction; face or be turned: usually with *on, upon, to*, or *toward:* as, the windows *look toward* the ocean; the house *looks upon* a narrow street.

The door of the inner gate that *looketh toward* the north. Ezek. viii. 3.

They turned to a window *looking to* the close
Francis Beaumont (Child's Ballads, VI. 175).

There is yet a ... presumption, *looking* the other way.
T. Fuller, Church Hist., Book ix., p. 198.

3. To keep watch; be careful; take heed; see to it: as, he *looks* after my luggage: used intensively in the ejaculatory phrases *look out! look sharp!*

Look well to thy herds. Prov. xxvii. 23.

Look that you bind them fast. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2. 166.

4. To seem to the view; have the appearance of being; appear: as, he *looks* like his brother; it *looks* as if it would rain; the patient *looks* better.

I meet everywhere in this country with these little brooks, and they *look* as if they were full of fish.
Colton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

Narcissus, praised with all a parson's power,
Look'd a white lily sunk beneath a shower.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 104.

[The use with *to be* is inelegant and chiefly colloquial.

Well, says he, you *look to be* a man in distress.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 270.]

5. To strive to seem; put on the appearance of being; assume to be.

Nay, *look* not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 230.

He would always affect to swagger and *look* big as he passed by me. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

6. To exercise mental vision or observation (in a certain way); direct the mind or understanding; take notice: often with *at*.

He that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4. 37.

Look, how much we thus expell of sin, so much we expell of vertue. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 26.

We are not only to *look at* the bare action, but *at* the reason of it. *Stillingfleet.*

7. To have a prospect or anticipation; direct the mind expectantly; be in expectation of or with regard to something.

I *lokide* men schulde vn-to me lowte,
Where-so that y wente bi the wey.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

Who would have *looked* it should have been that rascal Surly? He had dyed his beard and all.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

He must *look* to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

The way in which we *looked* forward for letters from our bride and bridegroom was quite a curiosity.
Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, xxxii.

To look about one, to be on the watch; be vigilant; be circumspect or guarded. — **To look after.** (*a*) To attend to; take care of; have an eye to or upon: as, to *look after* one's interests; to *look after* a friend who is in danger.

My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it has now retreated.
Woodward.

Lady T. But, Sir Peter, you know you promised to come to Lady Sneerwell's too.
Sir Peter. Well, well, I'll call in just to *look after* my own character. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

I was told to *look after* you once, and I mean to do it.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 236.

(*b*†) To expect; look forward to.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. Luke xxi. 26.

(*c*) To consider; be concerned about. — **To look alive,** to be on the alert; bestir one's self. [Colloq.] — **To look beside†.** See *beside*. — **To look down on** or **upon,** to regard as beneath one; view with contempt; despise.

Lewis the Fourteenth *looked down on* his brother King with a air not unlike that with which the Count in Molière's play regards Monsieur Jourdain, just fresh from the mummery of being made a gentleman.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Greek-speaking Roman Emperors *looked down* on those of their subjects and neighbours who kept on the acquired tongue of Old Rome, just as they *looked down* on those of their subjects and neighbours who kept on the primitive speech of Illyria. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 438.

To look for. (*a*) To seek for; search for: as, to *look for* a passage in a book. (*b*) To expect; count upon: as, to *look for* good news.

Nevertheless, we . . . *look for* new heavens and a new earth. 2 Pet. iii. 13.

O, I did *look for* him
With the sun's rising: marvel he could sleep.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Look now *for* no enchanting voice. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1065.

Our Saviour and his Apostles did not only foresee, but foretell and forewarne us to *looke for* schisme.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

To look for a needle in a bottle of hay or **in a haystack.** See *bottle*[3] and *haystack*. — **To look in,** to take a look or glance into a place; hence, to make a brief visit or call (as if merely for observation).

It would be unkind to pass, as it were, the door of his relatives without just *looking in* for a few hours.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 20.

To look into, to inspect closely; observe narrowly; examine: as, to *look into* the conduct of another; to *look into* one's affairs.

He . . . has thoroughly *looked into* and examined human nature. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

To look like. See *like*[2]. — **To look on.** [*On*, adv.] To be a mere spectator.

The King now seldom or never Plays, but contents himself sometimes with *looking on*.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 222.

To look on or **upon.** [*On* or *upon*, prep.] (*a*) To esteem; hold in estimation: formerly used absolutely in a good sense.

That fellow there? will he respect and honour him?
He has been *look'd upon* [with favor], they say; will he own him? *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 6.

Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

(*b*) To consider; regard; view: with *as* after the object: as, to *look upon* a remark *as* an affront.

It may rather be *looked upon as* an Excrescence, than *as* an essential Part of the Poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 315.

To look out, to be on the watch: with *for* before an object: as, to *look out for* squalls or breakers.

The Fish is presently sent to the Market in one of their Boats, the rest *looking out* again *for* more.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 127.

I had scarcely time to order every man to *look out*, when the battle-tempest of arrows broke upon us from the woods.
Stanley, Dark Continent, I. 236.

To look over, to examine cursorily: as, to *look over* a catalogue; to *look over* accounts.

John *looks over* the books in the case.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 139.

To look sharp. (*a*) To exercise great vigilance; be extremely careful. [Colloq.]

The captain himself, according to a frequent though invidious behaviour of military men, ordered his man to *look sharp* that none but one of the ladies should have the place he had taken fronting the coach-box.
Steele, Spectator, No. 132.

(*b*) To be quick; make haste. [Colloq.]

Kit told this gentleman to *look sharp*, and he not only said he would *look sharp*, but he actually did, and presently came running back. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxix.

To look through. (*a*) To take a view of the contents of: as, to *look through* a book of engravings. (*b*) To see through; see or understand perfectly. [Archaic.]

He is a great observer, and he *looks*
Quite *through* the deeds of men.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 202.

When you haue seene his outside, you haue *lookt through* him, and need imploy your discouery no farther.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Meere Formall Man.

To look to or **unto.** (*a*) To give heed to; take care of.

For ere that unto armes I me betooke,
Unto my fathers sheepe I usde to *looke*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 292.

Look to the woman. [Celia swoons.]
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

They *looked* well *to* their steps, and made a shift to get staggeringly over. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 240.

(*b*) To resort to or depend upon for something with confidence or expectation: as, he *looks to* me for payment.

Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth.
Isa. xlv. 22.

The authors steadfastly *looked to* the surviving heir for pay or patronage in return for their miserable dole of consolation. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xvii.

They *looked to* Cæsar and his legions to protect the Empire, and themselves as part of it.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 126.

To look toward, to drink the health of. [Low.]

The ladies drank to his 'ealth, and Mr. Moss, in the most polite manner, *looked towards* him.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, liii.

-Syn. 4. *Appear*, etc. See *seem*.

II. *trans.* 1†. To see to; take care of.

But leches full lyulely *lokid* his wound;
With oile and with ointment abill therfore,
Bond it full bigly on hor best wise.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7525.

2†. To look or search for; seek; expect.

But other cures of Cristen thei coveten nougt to haue,
But there as wynnynge lijth he *loketh* none other.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 470.

I come
To *look* a young man I call brother.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 5.

3†. To search; inspect. [Rare.]

Look all these ladies' eyes,
And see if there he not concealed lies.
B. Jonson, Hue and Cry.

4. To affect in some way by the manner of looking or appearing: as, to *look* one out of countenance.

A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden*, Cleomenes.

And like a Basilisk almost *look'd* the Assembly dead.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 3.

Most of them recommended that he should go in such force as to *look* down opposition, and crush the rebellion in its birth. *Prescott.*

5. To express or manifest by looks, or by the general aspect.

Soft eyes *looked* love to eyes which spake again.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 21.

Dr. Woods *looked* his creed more decidedly, perhaps, than any of the Professors.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 240.

To look a gift-horse in the mouth. See *gift-horse*. — **To look babies in one's eyes.** See *baby*, 3. — **To look daggers.** See *dagger*[1]. — **To look in the face,** to face or meet with boldness; stand front to front, as for battle.

Then Amaziah sent messengers to Jehoash, the son of Jehoahaz son of Jehu, king of Israel, saying, Come, let us *look* one another *in the face*. 2 Ki. xiv. 8.

To look out, to search for and discover; pick out; select: as, to *look out* associates of good reputation.

Let me *look out* my things to make this fly.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 246.

To look up. (*a*) To search for till found: as, I will *look up* the passage. (*b*) To pay a visit to; call upon: as, I must *look* you *up* some day. [Colloq.]

He used to go back for a week, just to *look up* his old friends. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

look[1] (lůk), *n.* [< ME. *loke*; < *look*[1], *v.*] 1. Visual or facial expression; cast of countenance; personal aspect: often used in the plural with a singular sense: as, a benevolent *look*; his *looks* are against him.

A sweet attractive kinde of grace,
A full assurance given by *lookes*,
Continuall comfort in a face.
M. Roydon, Astrophel.

How much more elder art thou than thy *looks!*
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 251.

When you come to the eyes, Mr. Carmine, let me know, that I may call up a *look*. *Foote*, Taste, i. 1.

2. Appearance or seeming in general; the quality of anything as judged by the eye or the understanding: as, I do not like the *look* of the sky; the *look* of the thing (an action, a proposition, or the like) is bad. [Chiefly colloq.]

No tears
Dim the sweet *look* that Nature wears.
Longfellow, Sunrise.

3. The act of looking or seeing; glance: as, loving *looks*.

A doleful *loke* than lokede he
That percyd myn hert bothe blode & bon.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 206.

His was the subtle *look* and sly,
That, spying all, seems naught to spy.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 16.

=Syn. 1. Appearance, complexion, mien, manner, air. — 3. Sight, glance, gaze.

look[2], *v. t.* See *louk*[2].

lookdown (lůk'doun), *n.* A carangoid fish, the moonfish or horsehead, *Selene vomer*. See cut under *horsehead*.

looker[1] (lůk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who looks or watches; one who seeks or explores. — 2. Specifically — (*a*) A shepherd or herdsman. (*b*) An inspector. [Prov. Eng.]

There is no election [in Morpeth] of fish and flesh *lookers*.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835.

looker[2] (lůk'ėr), *n.* See *louker*.

looker-on (lůk'ėr-on'), *n.* One who looks on; a spectator.

Lookers-on many times see more than gamesters.
Bacon, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

My business in this state
Made me a *looker on* here in Vienna.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 319.

I speake not this as my owne sense, but what was the discourse and thoughts of others who were *lookers on*.
Evelyn, Diary, March 12, 1672.

looking (lůk'ing), *n.* [< ME. *lokyng*; verbal n. of *look*[1], *v.*] 1†. Appearance; aspect; countenance.

And with his chere and *lokynge* al to-torn,
For sorwe of this, and with his armes folden,
He stod this woful Troylus biforn.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 358.

2†. Glance of the eye; regard.

Swich subtil *lokyng* and dissimulinges
For drede of jalouse mennes aperceyvinges.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 277.

3. Search or searching: as, a careful *looking* for names and dates.

looking-for (lůk'ing-fôr), *n.* Expectation; anticipation; foreboding.

A certain fearful *looking for* of judgment. Heb. x. 27.

looking-glass (lůk'ing-glȧs), *n.* A plate of glass silvered (coated with quicksilver) on the back, so as to show images by reflection; a plane mirror of glass. The metallic coating is generally an amalgam of tin. A sheet of tin-foil is laid first upon a table and the mercury poured upon it; the glass is then applied horizontally upon the amalgam, to which it readily adheres.

All this is very excellently contrived in a faire *looking glasse* that hangeth at the side of his bedde.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 187.

There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass*.
South, Sermons.

Looking-glass plant or **tree,** an evergreen tree of the genus *Heritiera*.

lookout (lůk′out), *n.* 1. A watching for the appearance or occurrence of anything, especially from without; vigilant observation or scrutiny; watch: as, to keep a good *lookout* at sea; to be on the *lookout* for an opportunity.

I think, if anything was to be foreseen, I have as sharp a *look out* as another. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

2. A place where a watch is kept; a post of external observation: as, the *lookout* on a ship's mast.—3. A person or party engaged in keeping watch, especially for things outside.

Even the *lookouts* were unaware of the proximity of the iceberg until it was actually upon them. *Science*, V. 466.

4. The subject of observation or vigilance; something to be watched for or guarded against: as, every man's interest is his own *lookout*.—5. A prospect or view; an outlook. [Rare.]

On this magnificent quay, with its glorious *lookout* over the lagoons. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvii.

loom[1] (löm), *n.* [< ME. *lome*, < AS. *gelōma*, also *and-gelōma*, *andlōma*, tool, instrument, implement; perhaps lit. 'a thing of frequent use': cf. *gelōme*, frequently, *gelōmlic*, frequent.] 1†. A utensil; a tool; a weapon; an article in general: now used only in composition, as in *heir-loom*, work*loom*, etc. See *heirloom*.

He lyftes lygtly his *lome*, & let hit doun fayre,
With the barbe of the bitte bi the bare nek.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2309.

The *lomes* that ich laboure with and lyflode deserue
Ys pater-nostre and my prymer.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 47.

2. A machine for weaving any fabric from yarn or thread. The essential parts of a loom are: the *frame*, which supports the working parts; the *yarn-beam*, at the back part of the frame, upon which the warp-threads are wound; the *cloth-beam*, at the front part of the frame, upon which the cloth is wound as the weaving proceeds; the *heddles* and their mounting; the *reed;* and the *batten* (otherwise called *lay* and *lathe*), which carries the reed. The warp-threads extend in parallel relation from the yarn-beam to the cloth-beam, being also passed serially through the loops or eyes of the heddles, or harness, and through the interspaces of the reed. The operations of winding the warp-threads upon the yarn-beam, and passing them in due order through the loops or eyes of the heddles, and the interspaces of the reed, are collectively called "setting up the piece." The function of the heddles is to form the shed for the passage of the shuttle. The warp-threads are separated systematically by the heddles into two or more series, each controlled and alternately drawn upward and downward by the vertical motion of the heddles, thus leaving an opening or shed between the ranks of warp-threads, through which the shuttle is thrown or shot by the hand, or by pickers operated by the hand of the weaver in the hand-loom, or by picker-staff mechanism in the power-loom. (See *heddle* and *picker*.) The reed is carried by the batten, which swings radially on its bearings through an arc small in proportion to the radius. The reed is composed of a series of thin slats or wires arranged in parallel relation between two parallel bars placed at such distance asunder that the threads of the warp passing through the interspaces between the slats or wires may be serially opened or separated by the heddles, in forming the shed, without impinging upon these bars. The function of the reed is to force the thread of weft, woof, or filling, as passed between the warp-threads by the shuttle, as near as desirable to that part of the weft-thread which has just previously been embraced by the warp-threads. For this purpose the batten is swung so that the slats or wires of the reed drive the weft-thread against the previously woven part of the texture with a sharp blow. (See *reed* and *batten*.) The weft-thread is wound upon a bobbin or quill which turns upon a wire in the shuttle, and permits the thread to unwind when the shuttle passes to and fro through the sheds as the latter are successively formed by the action of the heddles. The shuttle is made of a piece of hard wood pointed at each end, and having a recess in the body for the reception of the bobbin or quill. Frequently the pointed ends are finished with metal. (See *shuttle*.) Narrow-fabric looms generally use a thread-carrier or eye-pointed needle as a substitute for the shuttle. (See *positive-motion loom*, below.) The Jacquard attachment is a device for forming sheds or openings for the passage of the shuttle between the warp-threads, invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard of Lyons, used as a substitute for the *heddle* or *heald* mechanism previously employed in the loom, and, by its introduction, marking an epoch in the manufacture of figured woven fabrics. It consists essentially of a series of perforated paper or metal cards which, one after another, are laid flat upon the faces of an intermittently revolving and perforated prism, in such manner that the perforations in the cards successively and exactly superimpose corresponding perforations in the prism. Wires, each separately controlling the engagement with a lifting-bar or griffe of a hooked wire connected with an individual warp-thread or set of warp-threads, are made by suitable mechanism to enter the holes of the cards when by the rotation of the prism each is successively brought to a special position, the wires so entering causing all the individual threads with which they are connected to be lifted above the common level of the warp-threads, thus forming a shed for the passage of the shuttle. Each card thus represents a different shed, and as there may be an indefinite number of cards joined together by flexible connections, which, like an endless chain, are carried upon the perforated revolving prism, and as there may be also a number of shuttles carrying wool threads of different tints, there is no limit to variety of form and color in the figures that may be woven. The prism carrying the system of cards moves at each partial rotation through an arc the chord of which is equal to the width of one of the faces. The introduction of this method of weaving at once advanced the art of figure-weaving beyond the limit of mere geometrical patterns into the realm of fine-art industry, as even the finest tapestries may be successfully imitated by it. Looms are for the most part distinguished by the names of the material they weave, as ribbon-loom, figure-loom (figured-fabric loom), carpet-loom, etc., and also by the names of the inventors, as the Jacquard loom. They differ chiefly in the harness-system, or the manner in which the warp-threads are raised to form the shed and thus produce the figures in the finished fabric, and in the method of impelling the shuttle. There may be several shuttles in a loom, in order to introduce a variety of weft-threads, and thus produce more complicated patterns than can be formed by a single weft. Hand-looms are now almost wholly devoted to fine silks and carpets, nearly all other fabrics being woven on power-looms, either with or without the Jacquard attachment.

Unbred to spinning, in the *loom* unskill'd,
She chose the nobler Pallas of the field.
Dryden, Æneid, vii.

3. The part of an oar between the blade and the handle; the shaft.—4. A chimney. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] **Chain-tappet loom**, a loom for fancy weaving, in which the harnesses are operated by tappets upon a pattern chain. *E. H. Knight.*—**Circular loom.** See *circular*.—**Double-cloth loom**, a loom in which two sets of webs are woven simultaneously, or in which two webs are knitted with their edges joined in such a way as to form a tube. *E. H. Knight.*—**Double-piled-fabric loom**, a loom which forms a pile on both sides of the foundation. The pile may be produced from either the warp or the weft. *E. H. Knight.*—**Electric loom**, a Jacquard loom in which the perforated cards were replaced by a band on which the pattern was marked in some insulating paint. Small electromagnets were arranged in such a way that, on the movement of the band under them, they were brought into action on passing the uninsulated parts and left at rest on the insulated parts, and they thus, by means of suitable mechanism, controlled the usual apparatus by which the warp-threads are controlled. It does not appear to have been a commercial success.—**High-warp loom**, in *tapestry-weaving*, a loom in which the warp is carried vertically, in distinction from a *low-warp loom*, in which the warp is carried horizontally.—**Jacquard loom**, a loom in which is comprised the Jacquard attachment for weaving figured fabrics. See above, 2.—**Metallic-tissue loom**, a loom for weaving with metallic threads alone, as in making gold and silver tissues such as lace or braid, or for weaving fabrics with a silk or thread warp and a weft of wire, or of silk thread covered with a flattened wire of silver-gilt.—**Narrow-fabric loom**, a loom designed especially for weaving tapes, ribbons, bindings, etc. It may be a shuttle-loom, but has generally an eye-pointed needle or thread-carrier which traverses the shed forward and back after each movement of the harness. Also called *narrow-ware loom* and *needle-loom*.—**Positive-motion loom**, a loom, invented by Lyall of New York, for weaving wide fabrics. It has a track or raceway on which the shuttle is drawn through the shed at a uniform velocity by a kind of roller-carriage, instead of being thrown through by the picker-staff mechanism or by hand.—**Power-loom**, a loom in which all the motions of the parts are accomplished by other power than the muscular power of the operator, as steam- or water-power.

loom[1]† (löm), *v. t.* [< *loom*[1], *n.*] To weave. [Rare.]

Or with *loomed* wool the native robe supplies.
Savage, The Wanderer, i.

loom[2] (löm), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *lome;* < ME. *lumen*, shine, prob. < OF. *lumer*, shine, < L. *luminare*, shine: see *lumine*, etc. Less prob. < Icel. *ljōma*, shine, gleam, dawn, = AS. *leómian*, *lȳman*, shine: see *leam*[1], *v.*] 1. To shine. Specifically—2. To appear indistinctly; come dimly into view, as from below the horizon or through a mist; rise up before the vision so as to give the impression of indistinct bulk or largeness; stand out prominently in the prospect: often used figuratively.

They stand far off in time; through perspective
Of clear wits yet they *loom* both great and near.
Fanshaw, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, viii. 2.

Heer smokes a Castle, there a Citie fumes,
And heer a Ship vpon th' Ocean *looms*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

The facts which *loomed* so large in the fogs of yesterday . . . have strangely changed their proportions.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 282.

loom[2] (löm), *n.* [< *loom*[2], *v.*] 1. A coming indistinctly or vaguely into view; also, the indistinct or unnaturally enlarged appearance of anything, as land, seen at a distance or through a fog. See *looming*.

Our situation now became a very critical one, with the *loom* of a third berg on the other side of us.
R. M'Cormick, Arc. and Antarc. Voyages, I. 277.

2. The track of a fish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

loom[3] (löm), *n.* [Also dial. *lom*, *lomm*, *lomme*, *lomy*, *lumme*, etc. NL. *Lomvia*, q. v.: = G. *lumme*, *lumme;* < Icel. *lómr* = Dan. Sw. *lom*, a loom (a bird so called); perhaps ult. connected with *loom*[1]. The word in L. is now corrupted to *lomvia*: see *loon*[2].] 1†. A loon. See *loon*[2].

A *loome* . . . hath a great head. *N. Grew*, Museum.

2. A guillemot.

On the face of these sea-ledges of Arveprins Island Bruennich's guillemots, or *looms*, gather in the breeding season. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 40.

The multitudinous *looms* frequenting Nova Zembla, a bird to which they gave the whimsical name of arctic parrots. *Motley*, United Netherlands, III. 563.

loo-mask (lö′mask), *n.* [< *loo*, a corruption of *loup*, + *mask*.] A mask used to conceal the face or part of it.

loom-card (löm′kärd), *n.* A pierced pasteboard card used in the Jacquard loom. *E. H. Knight.*

loom-comb (löm′kōm), *n.* The reed of a loom.

loomery (lö′mėr-i), *n.*; pl. *loomeries* (-iz). [< *loom*[3] + *-ery*.] A breeding-place of looms or guillemots. [Rare.]

I sent Lieutenant Lockwood with a boat's crew to the *loomery* on Arveprins Island for birds. They . . . brought back but sixty-five Bruennich's guillemots.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 45.

loom-figured (löm′fig″ūrd), *a.* Having a pattern woven in: said of a textile material.

loom-gale† (löm′gāl), *n.* A gentle gale of wind.

loom-harness (löm′här″nes), *n.* That part of a loom which moves the warp-threads to make the crossing or decussation forming the shed in which the shuttle travels and leaves the weft-thread. The harness has heddles with loops for the warps, some of which are continually raised above the others and then depressed, either in regular alternation (for plain weaving) or in a different order, as the pattern requires.

looming (lö′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *loom*[2], *v.*] 1. A coming vaguely into view.—2. A form of mirage in which distant objects, usually across water, appear abnormally elevated above their true positions, this displacement being accompanied in many cases by a vertical magnification.

Its [Monticello's] elevation affords an opportunity of seeing a phenomenon which is rare at land though frequent at sea. The seamen call it *looming*. Philosophy is as yet in the rear of the seaman, for, so far from having accounted for it, she has not given it a name.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 135.

The inverted images which are often presented in *looming* are not beneath the object, as in the case of mirage on dry land, but above it, as if formed by reflection in the sky. *Nature*, XI. 49.

loom-picture (löm′pik″tūr), *n.* A piece of textile fabric so woven as to constitute a picture. The name has been given especially to monochromatic designs produced in silk, such as copies of engraved portraits.

loom-sheeting (löm′shē″ting), *n.* A variety of linen sheeting of good quality.

loon[1] (lön), *n.* [Also *loun*, *lown*, *lowne*: < ME. *lowne* (also in adj. *lownisshe*: see *loonish*, *lownish*), appar. < OD. *loen*, a stupid fellow, possibly a var. or corruption of *loem* (cf. ME. *lowmysshe*, for *lownysshe*), connected with *lome*, dull, slow, = OHG. *luomi*, *luami*, *lomi*, MHG. *lüeme*, faint, weary, drooping, mild (MHG. *luomen*, *lomen*, droop), G. *lumen*, loose, lax, > D. *lummel* = G. *lummel* = Dan. *lömmel* = Sw. *lymmel*, a loon, lubber (cf. E. *lummox*). These words are prob. from the same ult. source as *lame*.] A stupid fellow; a clown: with various shades of intensity as an opprobrious epithet, like *fool*, *dolt*, etc.

And take it backe with manlike cheere,
not like a rusticke *Lowne*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 291.

The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced *loon!*
Where got'st thou that goose look?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 11.

Hold off; unhand me, gray-haired *loon!*
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

Kinless loons. See *kinless*.

loon[2] (lön), *n.* [A corruption of *loom*[3].] A four-toed diving bird of the genus *Colymbus* or *Urinator*. See *Colymbida*. There are several species, all inhabiting the northern hemisphere. The great northern diver, ring-necked loon, or ember-goose, *C. torquatus* or *C. glacialis* or *Urinator imber*, is from 30 to 36 inches long, and 4½ feet in stretch of wings; when adult

Northern Diver (*Colymbus torquatus*).

it is glossy-black with greenish and purplish metallic reflections on the head and back, which, with the back, are marked regularly with white spots. The under parts are white, and the bill ridged. *C. adamsi*, the yellow-billed loon, is somewhat larger. The black-throated loon or diver, *C. arcticus*, resembles the foregoing but is smaller, with much of the head clear bluish-gray. The red-throated loon, *C. septentrionalis*, is much like *C. arcticus*, but is smaller still, and has a chestnut patch on the throat. Both the two smaller loons, the red- and the black-throated, are also called *speckled loons*, and a variety of the former, from the western coast of North America, is recognized as *C. pacificus*. (See *diver*, 1 (*b*).) The wild actions of the loon in escaping danger and its dismal cry (see *looning*) suggest the idea of insanity; whence the common (American) simile "as crazy as a loon."

loonghee, loonghie (lông'gē), *n.* [E. Ind. *lūngi.*] A long scarf of silk or cotton stuff, usually of rich colors, used in the East Indies to wrap round the body as a waist- or loin-cloth. It is about 4 yards long and 2 feet wide.

looning (lō'ning), *n.* [< *loon*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The cry of a loon. It is a sort of wild moan somewhat resembling the howl of a wolf.

This was his loon's *looning* . . . perhaps the wildest sound that is ever heard here. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 264.

loony (lō'ni), *a.* and *n.* See *lony*.

loop[1] (löp), *n.* [< ME. *lope, loupe, lowpe;* prob. < Ir. Gael. *lub*, bend.] **1.** A folding or doubling of a string, lace, cord, chain, etc., or a short piece doubled and secured to something at each end. By a loop is most commonly understood a part or piece of some material bent and secured in such a way as to form an eye or opening through which something can be passed; but it may be merely an unfastened returning curve in the material, the shape giving the name.

Buttons of orient pearle, . . .
Which *loopes* of azur'd silk did circulize.
Davies, An Extasie.

I sold my sheep, and lambkins too,
For silver *loops* and garment blue.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Prol.

The female figure reclining on the lid [of a sarcophagus] wears a Greek chiton of a thin white material, with short sleeves fastened on the outside of the arm by means of buttons and *loops*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 455.

2. Something resembling a loop, as the bend of a river; a link; a crook.

At another *lope* of the wall, on a ladder, ther was the lorde of Sereell, and fought hands to hande with his enemyes. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxxi.

Specifically — (*a*) In crochet, knitting, and similar kinds of fancy work, same as *stitch*. (*b*) A hinge of a door. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) In railroad and telegraph systems, a branch line leaving the main line at any point and joining it again at some other point; a looping line, as a branch wire carried over to a side station and back. (*d*) In the theory of Riemann's surfaces, a line running from any point to a branch-point, then around that branch-point in an infinitesimal circle, and back to the original point by the same path. (*e*) A part of a curve limited by a crunode. (*f*) The ear of a vessel, as a stoneware jar, when approximately of the form of a half-ring projecting from the side or lip.

It has on its central band four projecting handles or *loops*. *Jewitt*, Ceramic Art (1878), I. 15.

(*g*) In *gun.*, a small iron ring in the barrel of a gun. (*h*) The small ring at the tip of a fishing-rod through which the line passes. (*i*) In *anat.*, a looped vessel or fiber; especially, a nerve-loop. (*j*) In brachiopods, the folding of the brachial appendages.

3. In *acoustics*, the part of a vibrating musical string (see *sonometer*), or, as in an organ-pipe, of a column of air, where the amplitude of vibration is at its maximum. See *node*. — **4.** In *mech.*, a slotted bar or ring at the side of any piece of machinery, designed to limit or control the movement of another part. — **5.** A knot or bur, often of great size, occurring on walnut, maple, oak, and some other trees. The wood of these knots is curled and waved in grain, and is used to make veneers for ornamental furniture.

6. A small magnifying-glass. — **Crochet and loop**†, an old term for *hook and eye*. See *hook*.

[Beds] that henget shalle be with hole sylour,
With *crochettis and loupys* sett on lyour.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

Pressed loop, in harness, a leather strap or piece of which the outer surface is ornamented by impression with a stamp. **Prick at the loop.** Same as *fast and loose* (*a*). See *fast*[1].

loop[1] (löp), *v.* [< *loop*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form into a loop or loops: as, to *loop* a cord. — **2.** To fasten or secure with a loop or loops: as, to *loop* up a curtain. — **3.** To furnish with a loop or loops: as, to *loop* a cloak.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form a loop.

The pathways wind and *loop* here and there among the ravines and around the mountain shoulders.
The Century, XXXVII. 422.

2. To move, as the larvæ of certain moths, by forming loops.

They [leeches] move partly by *looping* with the help of their suckers, and partly by swimming.
C. Claus, Zoology (trans.), p. 399.

loop[2] (löp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lope;* < ME. *loupe*, < OF. *loup* (dial. *loup*), a narrow window; appar. < D. *luip*, a peeping-place, ambush, < *luipen*, peep, lurk. Hence *loophole.*] **1.** A narrow window; any small, narrow aperture; specifically, in *medieval fort.*, a small aperture for observing the enemy, for the discharge of arrows or ordnance, or to admit light; a loophole.

That no light leope yn at louer ne at *loupe*
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 288.

They found the gates fast barred long ere night,
And every *loup* fast lockt, as fearing foes despight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 10.

Some at the *loops* durst scarce outpeep.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

The same [wall] was very narrow in the top, not divided with *lopes*, . . . but inclosed with one whole and continual battilment round about.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.

2. A gap in the paling of a park, made for the convenience of the deer. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **3.** A removable fence-panel made of parallel wooden bars, generally united by transverse braces or crosspieces, used as a substitute for an ordinary fence-gate. Instead of being hinged, it is generally supported by notched brackets, or other supports adapted to receive the ends of the bars.

loop[3], *n.* See *loupe*.

loop-bolt (löp'bōlt), *n.* In a vehicle, a bolt with an ornamental head used to fasten the body-loop to the running-gear.

looper (lö'pėr), *n.* [< *loop*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** In *entom.*, a measuring-worm; a geometrid larva: same as *geometer*, 3. Hence — **2.** *pl.* The adult geometrid moths, *Geometridæ* or *Geometrina*. Also called *measure-moths* and *land-measurers.* — **3.** An implement used in uniting the ends of strips cut from rags for the woof or filling of rag carpets. It is a blade with a point and an eye, through which the end of a strip is passed. With the point of the blade the end of another strip is perforated; the end of the first strip, held by the eye, is then put through the perforation in the second, and the strips are looped together.

loop-head (löp'hed), *n.* In a vehicle, the swell and eye on the end of a body-loop. *E. H. Knight.*

loop-holder (löp'hōl″dėr), *n.* A carriage-iron by which the loop of a strap is attached to the running-gear or the bed. *E. H. Knight.*

loophole (löp'hōl), *n.* [< *loop*[2] + *hole*[1].] **1.** A small aperture, narrow toward the outside and splayed within, in the walls of a fortification or of any similar structure, through which small-arms may be fired at an enemy, or observations may be taken.

No stirring out, no peeping through a *loop-hole*,
But straight saluted with an armèd dart.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

2. An opening into or out of anything; a hole or aperture that gives a passage or the means of escape: often used figuratively, and especially of an underhand or unfair method of escape or evasion.

Tends his pasturing herds
At *loopholes* cut through thickest shade.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1110.

He was only indignant that a few narrow and almost impossible *loop-holes* had been left, through which those who had offended might effect their escape.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 97.

loopholed (löp'hōld), *a.* Furnished with loop-holes; having holes or openings for outlook, discharge of firearms, escape, etc.

But if those fail,
Yet this uneasy *loop-holed* gaol,
In which ye're hampered by the fetlock,
Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 608.

loopie, *a.* See *loopy*.

looping-snail (lö'ping-snāl), *n.* A snail of the genus *Truncatella* which walks by contracting and expanding the space between the lips and the foot, like a looping caterpillar.

looping-worm (lö'ping-wėrm), *n.* Same as *loop-worm*.

looplight (löp'līt), *n.* A small, narrow window in a wall, turret, or the like; a loophole, especially for the admission of light.

loop-shell guard (löp'shel gärd). A sword-guard of such form that a loop or ring attached to the cross-guard, through which the finger may be passed, is protected in its turn by a shell forming an additional or outer guard. Compare *cup-guard*.

loop-test (löp'test), *n.* A method of testing for the position of a fault or defect in the insulation of a telegraph-line or -cable. It consists in making the two parts of the faulty line two sides of the Wheatstone's bridge (see *resistance*), the fault, through the earth, being made one of the junctions of the bridge.

loopwork (löp'wėrk), *n.* Work consisting of loops or looped stitches.

By leaving portions of the silk *loopwork* uncut a less raised pile is produced. *Art Journal*, XLVIII. 379.

loopworm (löp'wėrm), *n.* A looper: same as *geometer*, 3. Also *looping-worm*.

loopy (lö'pi), *a.* [Also *loopie;* origin uncertain: cf. *loop*[2].] Deceitful; crafty.

loop-yoke (löp'yōk), *n.* In a vehicle, the loop for the strap by which the swaying of the body is limited. *E. H. Knight.*

loord†, *n.* See *lourd*[1].

loos†, *n.* See *lose*[3].

loose (lös), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *loos, los, louse, lowse, lause*, a var. (due to the verb, or to the influence of D. *loos*, etc.) of *lees, les*, < AS. *leás*, loose, false, = OS. *lōs* = OFries. *las* = MD. *loos*, loose, false, D. *los*, loose, *loos*, false, = MLG. *lōs, los* = OHG. MHG. *lōs*, loose, false, G. *los*, loose, = Icel. *lauss* = Dan. Sw. *lös*, loose, = Goth. *laus*, empty, vain; from the root **lus* of AS. *leósan*, lose: see *loose*, *v.*, *lese*[1], *lose*[1], and *lease*[3]. The AS. adj. *leás* is also the source of the E. suffix *-less*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not fast or confined; not fastened; unattached; free from restraint or obligation; not bound to another or together; without bonds, ties, or attachments; at liberty: as, *loose* sheets of a book; *loose* tresses of hair; *loose* change in one's pocket; to break *loose;* to be set *loose;* to cut *loose* from bad habits.

Whan I had al this folke beholde
And founde me *loos* and noght yholde.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1286.

Than pité of my person prikked his hert,
He deliuert me *lowse*, & my lefe felow,
Alphenor the freike.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13190.

Lo, I see four men *loose*, walking in the midst of the fire.
Dan. iii. 25.

Pretending Religion and the Law of God is to set all things *loose*. *Selden*. Table-Talk, p. 104.

War wearied hath perform'd what war can do,
And to disorder'd rage let *loose* the reins.
Milton, P. L., vi. 696.

Rills that, . . . chiming as they fall
Upon *loose* pebbles, lose themselves at length.
Cowper, Task, i. 194.

Horses breaking *loose* in the compound outside.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 73.

2. Not tight or close; without close union or adjustment; slightly or slackly joined: as, a *loose* knot; *loose* garments; a *loose* league or confederation.

Now does he feel his title
Hang *loose* about him, like a giant's robe
Upon a dwarfish thief. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2. 21.

The light and lustrous curls . . . were parch'd with dust,
Or clotted into points and hanging *loose*.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

3. Not dense or compact; having interstices or intervals; open or expanded: as, cloth of *loose* texture; a *loose* order of battle.

With horse and chariots rank'd in *loose* array.
Milton, P. L., ii. 887.

4. Not concise or condensed; wanting precision or connection of parts; diffuse; rambling: as, a *loose* style of writing; *loose* reasoning; a *loose* array of facts.

Both, hote, lustie, and plaine speakers, but colde, *lowse*, and rough writers. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 116.

He dodged me with a long and *loose* account.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

5. Not exact in meaning; indefinite; vague; uncertain.

It is scarcely possible that language so *loose*, in a matter requiring mathematical precision, should have been unintentional. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11.

The words in which the jurisdiction of these officers was described were *loose*, and might be stretched to almost any extent. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. Lax; relaxed; slack; wanting retentiveness or power of restraint: as, *loose* bowels; *loose* ties; a *loose* bond of union.

There are a kind of men so *loose* of soul
That in their sleeps will mutter their affairs.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 416.

7. Lax in character or quality; not strict or exact; careless; slovenly: as, a *loose* construction of the constitution; a *loose* mode of conducting business; *loose* morality.

It is an argument of a *loose* and ungoverned mind to be affected with the promiscuous approbation of the generality of mankind. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.

So *loose* was the practice in assessment for these taxes that a perusal of the various writs for the assessment and collection is like reading the programme for the course of a procession that went another way.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 76.

8. Lax in principle or conduct; free from moral restraint; wanton; dissolute; unchaste: as, a *loose* woman; *loose* behavior.

I would prevent
The *loose* encounters of lascivious men.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 41.

I have shewn in a former Paper with how much Care I have avoided all such Thoughts as are *loose*, obscene, or immoral. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

Their subjects run . . . from the most solemn mysteries of religion to the *loosest* frolics of common life. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 206.

9†. Disengaged; free; independent; with *from* or *of*.

Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts?
Addison, Cato.

Their prevailing principle is to sit as *loose from* pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. *Atterbury*.

10†. Seemingly communicative; frank; open; candid.

Your thoughts close and your countenance *loose* will go safely over the world. *Leigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 648).

A loose fish. See *fish*[1], *n.*—**At loose ends.** See *end*. —**Fast and loose.** See *fast*[1].—**Loose color**, a color that is not permanent, a fugitive color; specifically, in *dyeing*, a color which will not resist the various destructive agents, as light, air, soap, dilute acids and alkalis, to which it may be naturally subjected.—**Loose herding.** See *herding*. —**Loose in the haft†.** See *haft*[1].—**Loose pulley, sentence**, etc. See the nouns.—**To break loose, cut loose, let loose**, etc. See the verbs.—**To shake a loose leg.** See *leg*.

II. *n.* **1†.** Freedom from restraint; license. [Still used in a common phrase. See *to give a loose*, below.]

He [Pegasus] runs with an unbounded *loose*.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for 1700, xvi.

2. The act of letting go or letting fly; discharge; shot.

In throwing a dart or javelin we force back our arms, to make our *loose* the stronger. *B. Jonson*.

Surely the poet gives a twang to the *loose* of his arrow, making him [Robin Hood] shoot one a cloth-yard long at full forty-score mark.
Fuller, Worthies, II. 569 (Proverbs).

Merely to straighten the fingers and let the string go free will give a clumsy, sluggish *loose*.
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 20.

3†. A solution of a problem or explanation of a difficulty.

You shall see them find out pretty *looses* in the conclusion, but are no ways able to examine or debate matters. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

4. The privilege of turning out cattle on commons. [North. Eng.]—**To give a loose, or to give loose**, to give free vent; give a loose rein.

Several of the French, Italian, and English Poets have *given a loose* to their Imaginations in the Description of Angels. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 327.

Our Manners were formed from our different Fortunes, not our different Age. Wealth *gave a Loose* to your Youth, and Poverty put a Restraint upon mine.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

loose (lös), *v.*; pret. and pp. *loosed*, ppr. *loosing*. [Early mod. E. also *louse*, *lowse*, *leuse*; < ME. *lousen* (a var., after the adj., of *losen*, lose, < AS. *losian*), mixed with the different but related verb *leosan*, < AS. *lēsan*, *lȳsan* = OS. *losjan*, *lōsōn* = D. *lossen* = MLG. *losen* = OHG. *lōsjan*, *lōsan*, *lōsōn*, MHG. *lösen*, G. *lösen* = Icel. *leysa* = Sw. *lösa* = Dan. *løse* = Goth. *lausjan*, loose; from the adj., AS. *leás*, etc., loose: see *loose*, *a.*, and cf. *lose*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make loose or free; release from that which restrains, confines, or hampers; set at liberty; disengage; discharge from constraint, obligation, or penalty.

Have pity on me, as I had upon thee,
Whan I *lows'd* ye out o' prison strang.
The Provost's Dochter (Child's Ballads, IV. 293).

Whatsoever thou shalt *loose* on earth shall be *loosed* in heaven. Mat. xvi. 19.

Woman, thou art *loosed* from thine infirmity.
Luke xiii. 12.

As many arrows, *loosed* several ways,
Come to one mark. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 207.

I heard the famous singer Cifaccio. . . . His holding out and delicateness in extending and *looseing* a note with incomparable softnesse and sweetnesse was admirable.
Evelyn, Diary, April 19, 1687.

2. To disengage the hold of; undo; unfasten; untie.

Who is worthy to open the book, and to *loose* the seals thereof? Rev. v. 2.

Whoever bound him, I will *loose* his bonds.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 339.

We differ farder, and the knot harder to *louse*, for nether syde wantes sum reason.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

3. To relax; loosen; make or let loose, partially or wholly: as, to *loose* sail; to *loose* one's hold or grasp.

The joints of his loins were *loosed*, and his knees smote one against another. Dan. v. 6.

4†. To solve; explain.

He had red her Riddle, which no wight
Could ever *loose* but suffred deadly doole.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 25.

To loose sail, to unfurl sail by casting off the gaskets. =**Syn.** To unfasten, let go, detach, disconnect, absolve, acquit.

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of loosening; make or set loose something; let go a hold, unmoor a ship, shoot an arrow, or the like.

I spyed hym behynde a tree redy to *lowse* at me with a crosbowe. *Palsgrave*.

Now, when Paul and his company *loosed* from Paphos, they came to Perga, in Pamphylia. Acts xiii. 13.

Nor must he look at what or whom to strike,
But *loose* at all; each mark must be alike.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 3.

loose-bodied (lös'bod″id), *a.* **1†.** Of loose habits.

Be wise, and take heed of him; he's giddy-headed, and *loose-bodied*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 1.

2. Not fitted to the figure; flowing.

Imprimis, a *loose-bodied* gown.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 135.

loose-box (lös'boks), *n.* A stable, or more commonly an inclosed part of a stable, without stalls, for the accommodation of unhaltered horses.

The pony in the *loose-box* in the corner.
Dickens, Bleak House, vii.

loose-house (lös'hous), *n.* Same as *loose-box*.

loose-kirtle (lös'kėr″tl), *n.* A woman of loose character; a wanton. *Kingsley*. [Rare.]

loosely (lös'li), *adv.* [= D. *losselijk* = MLG. *loslīken* = MHG. *lōslīche*, *lostīche* = Icel. *lauslīga* = Sw. *lösligen*, *lösligt* = Dan. *løselig*; as *loose*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a loose manner; not firmly or tightly: as, *loosely* corded or strapped.

Her golden locks for haste were *loosely* shed
About her ears. *Spenser*, F. Q.

Hence—**2.** Freely; negligently; carelessly; without precision: as, to speak *loosely*; a *loosely* conducted enterprise.

Part *loosely* wing the region. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 425.

A prince should not be so *loosely* studied as to remember so weak a composition. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 9.

I imagine our Bible is the most *loosely* read, least understood of any book in the English tongue.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 142.

The importance of time, even in a war as *loosely* conducted . . . as that of the Rebellion, has no better illustration than in the case of the Monitor.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 236.

So, to speak *loosely* and generally, the Lancastrian rule was a direct continuity, and the Yorkist rule was a break in the continuity, of constitutional development.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

3. Immorally; wantonly; dissolutely.

A bishop, living *loosely*, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles' lives. *Camden*.

loosen (lö'sn), *v.* [= Dan. *løsne*; as *loose*, *a.*, + *-en*[1]. Cf. *loose*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make loose; free from tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness: as, to *loosen* a knot; to *loosen* a joint; to *loosen* a rock in the earth.—**2.** To render less dense or compact: as, to *loosen* the soil about the roots of a plant.

The cause of this was nothing but the *loosening* of the earth, which comforteth any tree.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 435.

3. To let loose; free from restraint or confinement.

While you, with *loosen'd* sails and vows, prepare
To seek a land that flies the searcher's care.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, viii.

Breathe into the many-folded shell,
Loosening its mighty music.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.

From his girth
The dread scroll *loosened* fell to earth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 203.

To loosen a cough, to relieve the affected parts from a sense of constriction; promote expectoration.—**To loosen the bowels**, to relieve them from costiveness.

II. *intrans.* To become loose; become less tight, firm, or compact.

loosener (lö'snėr), *n.* **1.** One who loosens.—**2.** That which loosens; a laxative.

It wrought neither as an astringent or as a *loosener*; nor like opium, or bark, or mercury.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, IX. xxv. (19).

looseness (lös'nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being loose or relaxed; laxness of attachment, adjustment, connection, or coherence: as, the *looseness* of a cord or a vein; *looseness* of the skin, of earth, or of the texture of cloth; *looseness* of expression or of reasoning.

To the conversational education of the Athenians I am inclined to attribute the great *looseness* of reasoning which is remarkable in most of their scientific writings.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

2. Irregularity; instability; habitual deviation from rules; as applied to conduct, laxity; immorality; disorder.

When the people slacken, and fall to *loosenes*, and riot, then doe they as much as if they laid downe their necks for some wily Tyrant to get up and ride.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

3. Flux from the bowels; diarrhea.

loosening-bar (lös'ning-bär), *n.* See *bar*[1].

loosestrife (lös'strīf), *n.* [< *loose*, *v.*, + obj. *strife*; translating the Gr. name *λυσιμάχιον*, *λυσιμάχιος* (> L. *lysimachia*), loosestrife: see *Lysimachia*.] In *bot.*, the English popular name of several species of plants, chiefly of the genera *Lysimachia* and *Lythrum*.

Common loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris* or *Lythrum Salicaria*. (Great Britain.)—**False loosestrife**, a plant of the genus *Ludwigia*.—**Golden or yellow loosestrife**, *Lysimachia vulgaris*.—**Purple or spiked loosestrife**, *Lythrum Salicaria*.—**Swamp-loosestrife**, *Nesaea verticillata*.—**Tufted loosestrife**, *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*.—**West Indian loosestrife**, *Jussiæa suffruticosa*.

Along the Wallkill the spiked *loosestrife*, a tall, downy weed, with large, purple flowers, has long been common.
J. Burroughs, [The Century, [XX. 99.

loose-work (lös'wėrk), *n.* An old style of embroidery in which parts were left free to move, as the leaves of a tree represented in the work, and attached by one side or one point only.

loot (löt), *n.* [< Hind. *lūt* (cerebral *t*), < Skt. *lotra*, *loptra*, plunder, booty, spoil, < √ *lup*, break: see *rupture*, and cf. *rob*, *reave*, from the same ult. root.] Booty; plunder, especially such as is taken in war. [Originally Anglo-Indian, but now in common English and American use.]

If his adherence was prompted by the pure love of *loot*, as he called plunder, . . . we were sure of his staunchness so long as our crop of *loot* throve better than our enemy's.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 136.

loot (löt), *v.* [< *loot*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To plunder, as a house or a city which has been taken by storm; pillage; sack; ransack in search of plunder; also, to seize and carry off as plunder.

A place of temporary security for the plunder *looted* by laundresses. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xiv.

A body of soldiers . . . *looted* everything they could find. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 54.

II. *intrans.* To engage in pillage; take booty.

It was, of course, rather difficult to prevent our men from *looting*, and generally going on as natives, and, for the matter of that, white men too, are in the habit of doing after a victory. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 361.

loo-table (lö'tā″bl), *n.* An ornamental round table for use in playing at loo.

"Augustus, my love," said Miss Pecksniff, "ask the price of the eight rosewood chairs and the *loo-table*."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlvi.

looter (lö'tėr), *n.* One who loots; a plunderer.

Those insatiable *looters*, men, women, and children, all are at it. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 340.

looty (lö'ti), *n.*; pl. *looties* (-tiz). [< Hind. *lūṭī*, a plunderer, < *lūṭ*, plunder: see *loot*, *n.*] In the East Indies, a plunderer; a looter. See *pindaree*.

The *looties* indeed of Ispahán are proverbial as the most crowdy assortment of vagabonds in Persia.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 395.

loove†, *v. t.* See *love*[2].

loovert, loovered†. See *louver*, *louvered*.

loowarm, *a.* See *low-warm*.

lop[1] (lop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lopped*, ppr. *lopping*. [A var. of *lop*[2], q. v. Cf. *lop*[3], prob. the same word in another sense. For the variation of vowel, cf. *flap* and *flop*, *strap* and *strop*, *knap* and *knop*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To hang down loosely; droop: said especially of the pendulous ears of some animals, as dogs and rabbits.—**2.** To bend indolently sidewise or downward; loll; lounge. [Colloq.]

The señora . . . could only *lop* about in her saddle.
The Century, XXIII. 652.

II. *trans.* To let droop; allow to hang down: as, a horse *lops* his ears.

lop[1] (lop), *n.* [< *lop*[1], *v.*] A hanging down; a drooping, as of the ears of rabbits.

lop[2] (lop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lopped*, ppr. *lopping*. [< ME. **loppen* (not recorded, but prob. the source of ML. *loppare*, lop); prob. another use ('cut the

rap or loose edges of: of *lap*[1], var. of *lap*[2]. (Cf. F. *lopin*, a trimming, morsel, from the same ult. source, name. AS. *lop*, etc., edge, margin, etc. In this view, the word is not related to MD. *lappen*, D. *labben*, mutil. castrate: see *lob*.] 1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything; shorten or reduce by cutting off the extremities; cut off, as superfluous parts; trim by cutting: as, to *lop* a tree or its branches.

Hav. I with this one taper
Fassil through a field of poles, whose heads I *lopt*
As easily as the bloody-minded youth
Lopt off the poppy-heads? *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iv. 2.

Expunge the whole, or *lop* th' excrescent parts.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 49.

There is another power, long used but now *lopped* off.
D. Webster, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

2. To cut partly off and bend down: as, to *lop* the saplings of a hedge. =Syn. 1. To dock, crop, prune.

lop[2] (lop), *n.* [< *lop*[2], *v.*] That which is cut from trees; fagot-wood.

We take
From every tree *lop*, bark, and part o' the timber.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 96.

It is usual to take the *lop*, or smaller branches [for distillation]. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 8.

Lop and top. (*a*) The smaller branches and the tops of trees that are lopped off; fagot-wood.

A very large fall of timber, . . . one fifth of which . . . belongs to the grantee, Lord Stawel. He lays claim also to the *lop and top*; but the poor . . . have taken it all away. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, ix.

(*b*) Every part; the whole.

Now thyself hast lost both *lopp and topp*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

lop[3]† (lop), *n.* [< ME. *loppe* (= Sw. *loppa* = Dan. *loppe*), a flea; prob. < AS. *hlēapan*, leap: see *leap*[1], and cf. *lope*[1]. The AS. *loppe*, a spider, is by some taken to mean 'a flea'; but its other sense, 'a silkworm,' and its appar. var. *lobbe*, a spider (see *lob*[1]), exclude this interpretation.] 1. A flea.

After this bore shal come a lambe that shal haue feet of lede, and hede of bras, an hert of a *loppe*, a swynes skyn, and an hande. *Caxton*, Chron. of Eng., p. 60.

Grete *loppis* ouere all this lande thei flye,
That with bytyng makis mekill blure.
York Plays, p. 87.

2. A spider.

Thi riet shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a *loppe*. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 3.

lop[4]†. An obsolete preterit of *leap*[1].

Loparia (lō-pā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] A division of heteropterous bugs of the family *Phytocoridæ*, comprising the largest and most superbly colored members of the family.

lope[1] (lōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *loped*, ppr. *loping*. [< ME. *lopen*, a var. of *lepen* (AS. *hlēapan*), perhaps due in part to LG. *lopen*, D. *loopen*, leap: see *leap*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To leap.

This whinyard has gard many better men to *lope* than thou. *Greene*, James IV., Ind.

2. To move or run with a long step, as a dog; canter leisurely with a rather long, easy stride, as a horse.

The most confirmed gait he could establish was a Canterbury gallop with the hind legs, which those more forward assisted for doubtful moments, though generally content with a *loping* trot.
J. F. Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, ii.

II. *trans.* To cause to lope in going or running. [Rare.]

For seven or eight miles we *loped* our jaded horses along at a brisk pace. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 281.

lope[1] (lōp), *n.* [< ME. *lope*; < *lope*[1], *v.* Cf. *leap*[1], *n.*] 1†. A leap.

I cannot do the author justice . . . without taking a large *lope* over the next reign.
Roger North, Examen, p. 618.

2. A striding movement; a run made with long steps; especially, a leisurely canter with a rather long, easy stride, as of a horse.

The guards set Ashby through the hedge, and in a *lope* he turned up the tow-path. *The Century*, XXX. 286.

lope[2]†. A Middle English preterit and past participle of *leap*[1].

lop-eared (lop'ērd), *a.* [< *lop*[1] + *eared*.] Having ears which lop or hang downward; having pendulous ears. Also *lap-eared*.

lopeman† (lōp'man), *n.* A leaping man.

The high and mighty! God, what a style is this!
Methinks it goes like a Dutchy *lope-man*;
A ladder of a hundred rounds will fail
To reach the top on 't.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, iii. 4.

loper (lō'pėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which lopes. — 2. In *rope-making* (in the now nearly obsolete process of laying up strands in a rope-walk by the use of a whirl), a swivel placed at one end of the rope-walk, the whirl being at the other end. The yarns are attached to the loper, and the twisting proceeds from it toward the whirl, the untwisted parts of the yarns being kept separate by the top which as the twisting progresses, is forced along toward the whirl.

lope-staff† (lōp'staf), *n.* A leaping-pole.

A *lope-staffe* who with men leape ditches. *Cotgrave.*

The doubtful fords and passages to try,
With stilts and *lope-staves* that do aptliest wade.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i.

Lopez gambit. See *gambit*.

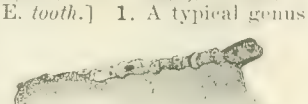
Lopezia (lō-pē'zi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1791), named after J. *Lopez*, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Onagrariæ*, the evening-primrose family. It is characterized by irregular flowers, with four petals (each furnished with a claw), one stamen which is anther-bearing and one which is petaloid, and an indefinite number of ovules. They are erect branching herbs with small red or purple flowers on slender pedicels in racemes or subcorymbs at the ends of the branches. Fifteen species have been described, all from Mexico and Guatemala. Spach, Endlicher, and other authors make this genus the type of a tribe *Lopezieæ*.

Lopezieæ (lō-pē-zī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Spach), < *Lopezia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Onagrariæ*, typified by the genus *Lopezia*, and characterized by irregular flowers with one or two stamens and a loculicidal capsule. It embraces 4 genera of Mexican shrubs or herbs.

lopez-root (lō'pez-röt), *n.* The yellowish woody root of a prickly climber, *Toddalia aculeata*, native in the East Indies. It was formerly a noted remedy for diarrhea, but is now disused except in India, where it is valued as a stimulating tonic.

Lophiidæ (lō-fī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophius* + *-idæ*.] A family of pediculate fishes, typified by the genus *Lophius*. (*a*) In old systems, a family of alleged acanthopterygians, including all the *Pediculati* together with the *Batrachidæ*. (*b*) In more recent systems, a family conterminous with the order *Pediculati*, and embracing the *Lophiidæ* proper, *Antennariidæ*, *Ceratiidæ* and *Malthеidæ*. (*c*) In Gill's ichthyological system, a family of pediculate fishes with branchial apertures in or behind the inferior axillæ of the pectoral fins, anterior dorsal ray superior, mouth opening more or less upward, lower jaw generally projecting beyond or closing in front of the upper, pseudobrachia with two actinosts, pectoral members little geniculated, and ventral fins separated by a wide interval. In this restricted sense the family includes only the fishes known as *anglers* or *fishing-frogs*. Also *Lophiadæ*, *Lophiidæ*.

Lophiodon (lō-fī'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *λόφος* or *λοφεῖον*, dim. of *λόφος*, a crest, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A typical genus of the family *Lophiodontidæ*, from the Middle or Upper Eocene, differing from most of the family in having only 40 teeth. The dental formula is: 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw. The animal was a tapiroid. See *Lophiodontidæ*.



Lower jaw-bone of *Lophiodon*

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

lophiodont (lō'fi-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lophiodon*(*t-*).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lophiodontidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A tapiroid of the family *Lophiodontidæ*.

Lophiodontidæ (lō″fi-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophiodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl ungulate quadrupeds of the tapiroid series, having both the upper and the lower molars bilophodont, four toes on the fore feet, and three on the hind feet. It includes a number of Eocene genera representing the earliest and most generalized types of *Perissodactyla*, and ranging in size from that of a hare to that of an ox. The more primitive forms had 44 teeth, others 40. *Coryphodontidæ* is a synonym.

lophiodontine (lō″fi-ō-don'tin), *a.* [< *lophiodont* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *lophiodont*. *E. D. Cope*, Amer. Nat., XXI. 994.

lophiodontoid (lō″fi-ō-don'toid), *a.* Resembling a lophiodon; having the characters of the *Lophiodontidæ*.

Lophiodontoidea (lō″fi-ō-don-toi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophiodon*(*t-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of tapiroid mammals, having the upper as well as the lower true molars without a continuous outer wall, but some or all of these teeth with two complete transverse crests. The group comprises the living *Tapiridæ* and the extinct *Lophiodontidæ*.

lophioid (lō'fi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Lophius* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lophiidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Lophiidæ*, as an angler. *Jenyns*; *J. Richardson*.

Lophiomyidæ (lō″fi-ō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophiomys* + *-idæ*.] A family of simplicident myomorphic rodents, constituted by the genus *Lophiomys*. The skull is unique in some respects, the temporal fossæ being roofed over by bony plates proceeding from the temporal ridge and malar bone; the molars are rooted and tuberculate; there are no premolars; the clavicles are imperfect; the cæcum is small; and the thumb is opposable.

Lophiomys (lō-fī'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόφιον* or *λοφεῖα*, dim. of *λόφος*, a crest, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Lophiomyidæ*. *L. imhausi* of Africa is the only species. *A. Milne-Edwards*, 1867.

Lophiostoma (lō-fi-os'tō-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόφος* or *λοφεῖα*, dim. of *λόφος*, a crest, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of sphæriaceous fungi, typical of the family *Lophiostomaceæ*, having the perithecia carbonaceous, and the ostiolum large and compressed. The spores, which are oblong or fusiform, are plurilocular, brown or olivaceous, and frequently appendiculate. The species grow mostly on dead wood, decorticated twigs, etc.

Lophiostomaceæ (lō-fi-os-tō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophiostoma* + *-aceæ*.] A family of sphæriaceous fungi proposed by Saccardo, typified by the genus *Lophiostoma*.

lophiostomate (lō-fi-os'tō-māt), *a.* [< Gr. *λόφιον* or *λοφεῖον*, dim. of *λόφος*, a crest, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *bot.*, having the apertures or openings crested. *Cooke's Manual.* [Rare.]

lophiostomous (lō-fi-os'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *lophiostomate*.

Lophius (lō'fi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest.] The typical genus of *Lophiidæ*, originally including all the pediculate fishes, now restricted to the angler, *L. piscatorius*, and closely related species. See cut under *angler*.

lophobranch (lō'fō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *βράγχια*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having tufted gills; specifically, pertaining to the *Lophobranchii*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Lophobranchii*.

lophobranchiate (lō-fō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *lophobranch*.

Lophobranchii (lō-fō-brang'ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of teleost fishes having the branchial skeleton imperfect, the superior and basal branchihyals and pharyngeals wanting, and the gills not lamellar, but developed as loop-like or tuft-like lobes, whence the name. In Cuvier's system it was the fifth order of fishes, defined as having the jaws free and complete, and the gills divided into small round tufts disposed in pairs along the branchial arches. The genus *Pegasus*, as well as the typical lophobranchs, was referred to this order by Cuvier. *Pegasus*, having normal lamelliform gills and being the type of a distinct family *Pegasidæ*, has been removed from the *Lophobranchii* and referred to the *Acanthopterygii*, or to a special suborder *Hypostomides* of *Teleocephali*. The order consequently now includes only the families *Syngnathidæ* and *Hippocampidæ*, or pipe-fishes and sea-horses, constituting the suborder *Syngnathi*, and the *Solenostomidæ*, alone representing the *Solenostomi*. (See cut at *Hippocampidæ*.) All the *Lophobranchii* have a dermal skeleton composed of angular plates having a radiate or stellate ossification. Most of the species are marine. Also *Lophobranchia*, *Lophobranchiati*.

lophodont (lō'fō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, having the crowns of the molar teeth thrown into ridges or crests, longitudinal or transverse: opposed to *bunodont*.

Lophodytes (lō-fod'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *δύτης*, a diver.] A genus of *Anatidæ*, of the subfamily *Merginæ*, having an erect semicircular compressed crest; the hooded mergansers. *L. cucullatus* is a common bird of the northern hemisphere.

Lopholatilus (lō-fō-lat'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + NL. *Latilus*, q. v.] A genus of tilefishes of the family *Latilidæ*, having a large nuchal adipose appendage, whence the name. See *tilefish*.

Lophomonadidæ (lō″fō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophomonas* (*-ad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of flagellate infusorians. These animalcules are naked, solitary, and free-swimming, bearing a tuft of flagella at the anterior extremity, and having no distinct oral aperture.

Lophomonas (lō-fom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *μονάς*, a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of *Lophomonadidæ*, founded by Stein in 1860. *L. blattarum* inhabits the intestine of the cockroach.

lophophoral (lof'ō-fō-ral), *a.* [< *lophophore* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the lophophore or disk of a polyzoan.

lophophore (lof'ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *Polyzoa*, the oral disk at the free end of the polypide, on which is situated the mouth: so called from the circlet of ciliated tentacles which it bears. See *Plumatella*. This organ is circular in most polyzoans, as the cyclostomous, chilostomous, and ctenostomous forms, or the *Gymnolæmata*, but hippocrepiform in the *Phylactolæmata* or *Lophopoda*.

The horseshoe-shaped *lophophore*, such as we see it in Phoronis and in Lophopus, is probably the ancestral form, and has given rise to the two other extreme forms of *lophophore*—namely, the "pterobranchiate," associated with a great development of the epistome, and the "circular," associated with a complete suppression of the epistome. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 439.

Lophophorinæ (lō-fof-ō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophophorus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Phasianidæ*, named from the genus *Lophophorus*, and containing also *Ceriornis* and *Pucrasia*. These magnificent birds are known as *impeyans*, *monauls*, *tragopans*, *pucras*, etc.

Lophophorus (lō-fof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + -φορος, bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. A magnificent genus of *Phasianidæ*, type of the subfamily *Lophophorinæ*; the impeyans. See *Impeyan pheasant*, and *monaul*. C. *J. Temminck*, 1815.—2. A genus of copepods. *Brady*, 1878.

Lophophyteæ (lō-fō-fī'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), < *Lophophytum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of fleshy herbs of the natural order *Balanophoreæ*, based on the genus *Lophophytum*. It is distinguished from the other tribes of the order by the absence of a perianth in the staminate flowers, the two stamens with two-celled anthers, and the pistillate flowers with an adherent ovary. The tribe includes 3 genera and 7 species, all South American.

Lophophytum (lō-fof'i-tum), *n.* [NL. (Schott and Endlicher, 1832), < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + φυτον, a plant.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the natural order *Balanophoreæ* and type of the tribe *Lophophyteæ*. It is characterized by having no sheath at the base of the peduncle, and by its monœcious flowers, both staminate and pistillate being inserted on a mammillated spadix provided with scales. They are smooth fleshy herbs, rising from a thick rootstock. There are 4 species, confined to the southern part of tropical America.

Lophopoda (lō-fop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A name of the typical *Bryozoa*, or fresh-water polyzoans, as opposed to the *Stelmatopoda* or *Infundibulata*, or sea-mats. These moss-animals have the lophophore horseshoe-shaped or hippocrepiform, whence they are also termed *Hippocrepia*, or, more frequently now, *Phylactolæmata*. The name is derived from one of the genera, *Lophopus*, of the family *Plumatellidæ*, which, with the *Cristatellidæ*, are included in the group. Also incorrectly written *Lophopea*, *Lophophea*.

Lophopsittacus (lō-fop-sit'a-kus), *n.* [NL. (A. Newton, 1875), < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + ψιττακός, a parrot.] A genus of psittacine birds, represented by the extinct crested parrot of Mauritius, *L. mauritianus*.

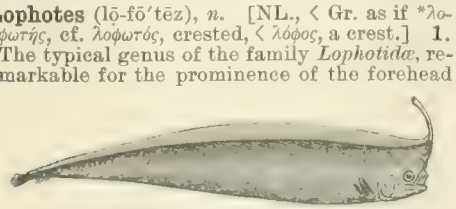
Lophornis (lō-fôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1829), < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of crested humming-birds, such as *L. ornatus*. They are known as *coquettes*. Also called *Bellatrix*.

Lophortyx (lō-fôr'tiks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + ὄρτυξ, the quail.] A genus of American partridges having an elegant plume of recurved feathers on the crown; the helmet-quails. There are two distinct species in the United States, the valley-quail of California, *L. californica*, and the Arizona quail, *L. gambeli*. Both are fine game-birds, much esteemed for their flesh. See cut under *helmet-quail*.

lophosteon (lō-fos'tē-on), *n.*; pl. *lophostea* (-ä). [< Gr. λόφος, a crest, + ὀστέον, bone.] The median and single one of the five separate bones or ossific elements of which the sternum of a carinate bird usually consists; the piece or part of the breast-bone which includes the crest or keel: correlated with *coracosteon*, *pleurosteon*, and *metosteon*. *W. K. Parker*.

The extent of ossification of the *lophosteon* and metostea, and the mode of their coössification.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 143.

Lophotes (lō-fō'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *λοφωτής, cf. λοφωτός, crested, < λόφος, a crest.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Lophotidæ*, remarkable for the prominence of the forehead



Lophotes capensis.

and the procurrence of the dorsal fin, which forms a kind of frontal crest, whence the name. The only known species is *L. capensis*, a rarely found deep-sea fish of wide distribution, attaining a length of 5 feet.

2. A genus of raptorial birds of the family *Falconidæ*. Also called *Baza*. *R. P. Lesson*, 1831.

Lophotidæ (lō-fot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophotes* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes represented by the genus *Lophotes*, of the group of *Acanthopterygii*, having the body ribbon-shaped, with the vent near the end of it, a short anal fin behind the vent, and the dorsal fin as long as the body.

Lophotragus† (lō-fot'ra-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόφος, a crest, + τράγος, a goat.] Same as *Elaphodus*.

Lophyropoda (lof-i-rop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., orig. *Lophyropa*, prop. **Lophuropoda*, < Gr. λόφουρος, with a bushy tail (see *Lophyrus*), + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In Latreille's system, the first section of his *Branchiopoda*; an indefinable group, containing certain larval forms (zoœæ), the genera *Nebalia* and *Cuma*, and sundry copepod, ostracode, and cladocerous crustaceans. As subsequently modified, it became a more homogeneous group of entomostracous crustaceans, composed of the orders *Copepoda* and *Ostracoda*, which have leaf-like branchiæ attached to the feet, as implied in the name.

Lophyrus (lō-fī'rus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Lophurus*, < Gr. λόφουρος, with a tufted tail, < λόφος, a crest, tuft, + οὐρά, tail.] 1. A genus of mollusks of the family *Chitonidæ*, or chitons. *Poli*, 1791.—2. A genus of saw-flies of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ* and subfamily *Lydinæ*, having one marginal cell on the fore wings, the male antennæ pectinate, the female serrate, and the lanceolate cell with a cross-vein. It is a large and wide-spread group, of economic interest. *L. pini* injures conifers in Europe, and *L. abbotti* does similar damage in the United States. Fifteen European and about as many North American forms are described. Ichneumon-flies of the genera *Tryphon*, *Paniscus*, and *Campoplex* are parasites of the larvæ. *Latreille*, 1802.

3. A genus of plant-bugs of the heteropterous family *Capsidæ*. *Kolenati*, 1845.—4. A genus of iguanoid lizards. *Oppel*, 1811.—5. A genus of terrestrial columbine birds of the subfamily *Gourinæ*: a synonym of *Goura*. *L. P. Vieillot*, 1816.

Lopidæ (lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Lopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of plant-bugs formerly referred to the *Capsidæ*, represented by the genus *Lopus*. In these bugs the body is elongate, its sides being almost parallel; the antennæ are as long as the body, with the second joint twice as long as the first, and the third and fourth joints filiform; the rostrum reaches to the end of the metasternum; the scutellum is triangular and equilateral; and the elytra are longer than the abdomen.

loplolly†, *n.* See *loblolly*.

loppard† (lop'ärd), *n.* [< *lop*[2] + *-ard*. Cf. *pollard*.] A tree with the top lopped or cut off; a pollard.

loppe[1]†, *v.* Obsolete form of *lop*[1].

loppe[2]†, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *lop*[2].

loppe[3]†, *v. i.* [A simple form, from the earlier freq. *lopper*[2], q. v.] To curdle or coagulate. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., 169, 16.

lopper[1] (lop'ėr), *n.* [< *lop*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who lops.

lopper[2]† (lop'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *loper*, curdled, coagulated; cf. D. *lobberig*, gelatinous, Dan. dial. *lubber*, anything coagulated; prob. ult. < AS. *hleápan*, leap, run, etc., = Icel. *hlaupa*, run, curdle: see *leap*[1] and *lopper*[2], *v.*, and cf. *lop*[3], *lope*[1], *loop*[3], *loupe*, from the same ult. source; cf. also *runnet*, *rennet*, < *run*, curdle: see *run*, etc.] Curdled; clotted; coagulated: as, *lopper* milk.

Dwellyd in a dark dungeon,
And in a foul slede of corupcion,
When he had na other fode
But wlatsom glet and *loper* [var. *lopyrde*] blode.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 459.

lopper[2] (lop'ėr), *v. t.* and *i.* [In another form *lobber*; Sc. also *lapper*; < ME. *loperen* (in verbal n. *loperyng* and p. a. *lopered*, etc.); cf. G. dial. *lübbern*, G. *liefern*, *geliefern*, curdle; a freq. form (whence the later simple form *loppe*) connected with *lopper*[2], *a.*, and ult. with *leap*[1], run: see *lopper*[2], *a.*] To curdle or coagulate, as milk which has become sour; clot. [Prov. Eng. and U. S., where sometimes *lobber*.]

Of his mouth a petuus thing to se
The *lopped* blude in ded thraw voydis he.
Gavin Douglas, Æneid, x. 328.

lopping (lop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lop*[2], *v.*] 1. The cutting off of all the branches of a tree, except the crop or leading shoot, for the sake of the profit to be derived from them, as contrasted with *pruning*, by which some of the branches are cut off for the sake of the tree.—2. That which is cut off; severed branches: commonly in the plural.

lopping-ax (lop'ing-aks), *n.* A small, light ax used for trimming trees.

lopping-shears (lop'ing-shērz), *n. pl.* Heavy shears used for trimming shrubs, hedges, etc.

loppy[1] (lop'i), *a.* [< *lop*[1] + *-y*[1].] Hanging down: limp and pendulous. [Rare.]

A smeared and *loppy* shirt-collar.
Harper's Bazar, Aug. 27, 1887, Court xxvii.

loppy[2]† (lop'i), *a.* [< ME. *loppy*; < *lop*[3] + *-y*[1].] Full of fleas.

lopseed (lop'sēd), *n.* A North American herb, *Phryma leptostachya*, with spikes of small purple flowers, which in fruit are bent back close against the axis, whence the name.

lopsided (lop'sī'ded), *a.* [Also *lapsided*, *lobsided*; < *lop*[1] + *side* + *-ed*[2], including to one side; heavier or more developed on one side than on the other, physically or mentally.

I had rather the college should turn out one of Aristotle's four-square men, capable of holding his own in whatever field he may be cast, than a score of *lopsided* ones developed abnormally in one direction.
Lowell, Oration at Harvard Univ., Nov. 8, 1886.

lopster†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lobster*.

loptail (lop'tāl), *v. i.* Same as *lobtail*.

Lopus (lō'pus), *n.* [NL. (Hahn, 1831), < Gr. λοπός, or λόπος, peel, shell, husk, bark, < λέπειν, peel, bark.] The typical genus of *Lopidæ*, having the sides of the prothorax foliaceous in front. They are mostly small bugs of variegated colors, found on the foliage of trees and shrubs. The 30 species are mainly European, but some are South American and others Australian.

lop-web† (lop'web), *n.* [ME., < *lop*[3], *lob*[1], a spider, + *web*.] A spider's web.

In maner of a net or of a *lop-webbe*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 21.

As a *lopwebbe* fileth fome and gnattis,
Taken and suffren gret files go.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 267. (*Halliwell*.)

lop-wood (lop'wůd), *n.* See the quotation. [Eng.]

The curious customs of *lop-wood* or privileges of cutting fuel from pollards at certain seasons of the year.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1883, p. 71.

loquacious (lō-kwā'shus), *a.* [= F. *loquace* = Sp. *locuaz* = Pg. *loquaz* = It. *loquace*, < L. *loquax* (*loquac-*), talkative, < L. *loqui*, speak, = Skt. √*lap*, speak. From L. *loqui* come also ult. E. *eloquent*, *grandiloquent*, *magniloquent*, etc., *colloquy*, *obloquy*, *soliloquy*, etc., *locution*, *allocution*, *elocution*, *circumlocution*, etc.] Talkative; given to continual talking; chattering.

The swallow skims the river's watery face,
The frogs renew the croaks of their *loquacious* race.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

Blind British bards, with volent touch,
Traverse *loquacious* strings. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

=Syn. *Garrulous*, etc. See *talkative*.

loquaciously (lō-kwā'shus-li), *adv.* In a loquacious or talkative manner.

loquaciousness (lō-kwā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being loquacious; loquacity.

loquacity (lō-kwas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *loquacité* = Sp. *locuacidad* = Pg. *loquacidade* = It. *loquacità*, < L. *loquacita(t-)s*, talkativeness, < *loquax* (*loquac-*), talkative: see *loquacious*.] Talkativeness; the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.

Too great *loquacity* and too great taciturnity by fits.
Arbuthnot.

=Syn. Loquaciousness, garrulity, volubility, chatter.

loquat (lō'kwat), *n.* [< Chin. (Cantonese dial.) *lukwat*, < *luh*, a rush, + *kiuh*, an orange.] 1. An evergreen shrub or tree, *Photinia* (*Eryobotrya*) *Japonica*, native in China and Japan, and commonly introduced in warm temperate climates. It is an ornamental plant, with leaves nearly a foot long, and yields a fruit of a yellow color, resembling a small apple.

2. The fruit of this tree. Also called *biwa*, *lukwati*, *papi*, and *Japanese medlar*.

loquela (lō-kwē'lä), *n.* [< L. *loquela*, speech, < *loqui*, speak: see *loquacious*.] In *law*, an imparlance; a declaration.

loquence (lō'kwens), *n.* [< L. *loquentia*, a talking, discourse, < *loqui*, speak: see *loquacious*.] The act of speaking; speech.

Thy tongue is loose, thy body close; both ill:
With silence this, with *loquence* that doth kill.
Owen, Epigrams (1677). (*Nares*.)

lora[1], *n.* Plural of *lorum*.

lora[2] (lō'rä), *n.*; pl. *loræ* (-rē). [NL., a false form of L. *lorum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, same as *lore*[4], 1. *Kirby*.

loral (lō'ral), *a.* and *n.* [< *lore*[4] + *-al*.] I. *a.* In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the lore: as, the *loral* space; a *loral* stripe.

II. *n.* In *herpet.*, a loral plate. Also *loreal*.

loranth (lō'ranth), *n.* [< NL. *Loranthus*.] A plant of the order *Loranthaceæ*. *Lindley*.

Loranthaceæ (lō-ran-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Loranthus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, the mistletoe family, of which the greater number are shrubs, or undershrubs, parasitic on trees.

They have an inferior ovary, and an ovule which becomes erect after the flower opens. The order comprises 13 genera and about 400 species, which are found throughout all warm and tropical regions.

loranthaceous (lō-ran-thā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *Loranthaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the *Loranthaceæ*, or having their characters.

Loranthus (lō-ran'thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < LGr. λῶρος, λῶρον, a thong (< L. *lorum*, thong), + Gr. ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous apocalous plants, the type of the natural order *Loranthaceæ* and tribe *Loranthea*. It is distinguished from the only other genus of the tribe by having a fruit which is not winged and is usually a berry or drupe. There are about 300 species, growing in all warm regions, with the exception of North America. The great majority are parasitic shrubs, generally with perfect flowers which are small and beautifully colored, usually red or yellow. (See *mistletoe*.) Nine fossil species have been described, occurring in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, and also of Australia, New Zealand, and Borneo.

lorate (lō'rāt), *a.* [< L. *loratus*, bound with thongs, < *lorum*, a thong, whip, lash, strap: see *lore*[1].] In *bot.*, shaped like a thong or strap; ligulate; linear; much elongated.

lorcha (lôr'chä), *n.* [Said to be of Pg. origin; if so, perhaps a corruption of Pg. *lancha*, a pinnace, or of *lanchara*, a small coasting-vessel used in the Malay archipelago. See *lanchara*.]

Lorcha.

A light Chinese sailing vessel, built somewhat after a European model, but rigged like a junk.

lord (lôrd), *n.* [= Sc. *laird*; < ME. *lord*, *loverd*, *lowerd*, *laverd*, *laferd*, < AS. *hlaford*, the master of a household, lord; prob. a contraction of **hlāfweard*, lit. 'loaf-ward,' i. e. 'keeper (and dispenser) of bread,' < *hlāf*, bread, loaf, + *weard*, a keeper: see *loaf*[1] and *ward*, *n.* For the contraction of *-weard* to *-ord*, cf. *-ald*, *-old*, as in the name *Harold* and its G. cognate *herold* (see *herald*), contracted from *-wald*, *-weald* (*-walda*, *-wealda*). The name *hlaford* is peculiar to AS. (the Icel. *lavardhr* being borrowed). This fact and the fanciful nature of its literal meaning indicate that it was prob. orig. a poetical designation, which, like *lichama*, body (see *likam*), and other orig. poetical words, came to be adopted in prose, with consequent contraction and loss of meaning. Hence prob. *lady*, q. v.]

1. A master or ruler; a man possessing supreme authority or power of control; a monarch, governor, chief, proprietor, or paramount disposer.

> They speke all Greke, excepte the Venycyans, that be *lordes* and gouernours there.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 14.
>
> Our Saviour, who had all gifts in him, was *Lord* to express his indoctrinating power in what sort him best seemed. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.
>
> Who hath not learned, in hours of faith,
> The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
> That Life is ever *lord* of Death?
> *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

2. [*cap.*] In *Scrip.*, and in general Christian use, the Supreme Being; Jehovah: with the definite article except in address; also applied to Christ, who is called *the Lord Jesus Christ*, *the Lord*, or *our Lord*. The word *Lord* also appears to be used of the Holy Ghost in 2 Cor. iii. 17 (referring to Ex. xxxiv.). In the English version of the Old Testament, LORD, when so printed, is a translation of or rather substitute for the Hebrew *Jahveh*, or *Jehovah*. In the English version of the New Testament it is a translation of the Greek Κύριος (Latin *Dominus*), variously translated *God*, *Lord*, *Master*, *Owner*, *Sir*.

> He seide, "Ye knowe wele that now cometh the feste that *oure lorde* was Inne I-bore, and he is lorde of alle lordes." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 96.
>
> *The* LORD said unto my *Lord*, Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool. Ps. cx. 1.
>
> Now *the Lord* is that spirit: and where the Spirit of *the Lord* is, there is liberty. 2 Cor. iii. 17.

3. A title of respect formerly given to persons of superior rank or consideration, especially in the phrase of address 'my *lord*,' as to kings and princes, monks or other ecclesiastics, a husband, etc.: still used humorously of a husband with reference to his wife.

> "My *lord* the monk," quod he, "be myrie of chere."
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 36.
>
> Art thou that my *lord* Elijah? 1 Ki. xviii. 7.
>
> I oft in bitterness of soul deplored
> My absent daughter, and my dearest *lord*.
> *Tenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 362.

4. The proprietor of a manor; the grantor under whom feudal tenants held, for whom he was to some extent responsible, and over whom he had authority. The word, with its meaning modified, is retained in the modern term *landlord*.—**5.** A nobleman; a title of honor in Great Britain given to those who are noble by birth or creation: applied to peers of the realm, of Scotland, and of Ireland, including dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. Archbishops and bishops also are addressed by this title. A nobleman is customarily addressed as *My lord*, and the holder of a noble title, whether by right or by courtesy, is frequently (a baron ordinarily) designated *Lord*: thus, the Marquis of Salisbury is spoken of as *Lord* Salisbury, his eldest son Viscount Cranborne (courtesy title) as *Lord* Cranborne, etc. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title *Lord* prefixed to their Christian names: as, *Lord* Randolph Churchill (son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough).

All marquises Eldest sonnes are named no Earles, but *lord* of a place or barrony, without any Addission of his Christen name; and all his other brethren *Lordes*, with the Addition of there Christoned name.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 27.

The title of *lord* belongs to all bishops in all churches, and not merely to those who possess a seat in the English house of lords, nor has it anything to do with a royal prerogative of conferring titles, not being a recognised grade of peerage. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428, note.

6. An honorary title bestowed in Great Britain on certain official personages, generally as part of a designation. The mayors of London, York, and Dublin, and the provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee have this title; also, all judges while presiding in court, and the members of the College of Justice in Scotland.

7. One who goes foremost through the harvest with the scythe or the sickle. [Prov. Eng. (Suffolk).]

> My *Lord* begg'd round, and held his hat.
> Says Farmer Gruff, says he,
> There's many a *lord*, Sam, I know that,
> Has begg'd as well as thee.
> *Bloomfield*, The Horkey.

House of Lords, the upper of the two branches of Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting at present (1903) of 4 peers of the blood royal, 2 archbishops, 22 dukes, 23 marquises, 125 earls, 35 viscounts, 24 bishops, 316 barons, 16 Scotch representative peers, and 28 Irish representative peers: total 595. Fourteen of the foregoing are minors, and two are reckoned both as peers of the United Kingdom and Irish representative peers. *Hazell's Annual*, 1903. Abbreviated *H. L.*—**House of the Lord.** See *house of God*, under *house*[1]. **Lay lord.** See *lay*[4].—**Liege lord.** See *liege*.—**Lord advocate.** See *advocate*. **Lord almoner.** See *almoner*[1]. **Lord and vassal**, grantor and grantee in the feudal system. **Lord chamberlain, lord great chamberlain.** See *chamberlain*, 1 (*b*).—**Lord Chief Justice.** See *justice*. **Lord high admiral.** See *admiral*. **Lord high chancellor.** See *chancellor*, 3.—**Lord high commissioner.** See *commissioner*.—**Lord High Constable.** See *constable*, 1.—**Lord in gross**, a lord irrespective of a manor, as the king in respect of his crown.—**Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Justice General, lords justices.** See *justice*.—**Lord Keeper.** See *Keeper of the Great Seal*, under *keeper*. **Lord lieutenant.** (*a*) The title of the viceroy or royal governor of Ireland. He is a member of the British ministry, and retires from office with the cabinet to which he owes his appointment. (*b*) In Great Britain and Ireland, the principal official of a county, who has under him deputy lieutenants, and controls the appointment of justices of the peace and the issue of commissions in the local military organizations. The office was originally created for the defense of the counties in times of disturbance.—**Lord of a manor**, one who possesses a manor having copyhold tenants.—**Lord of appeal in ordinary**, one of those members of the British House of Lords appointed specially, with exceptionally limited privileges and powers, to form with other peers an ultimate court of appeal. See the quotation.

> The judicial functions of the House of Lords have been virtually transferred to an appeal committee, consisting of the Lord Chancellor and other peers who have held high judicial office, and certain *lords of appeal in ordinary* created by the Act. . . . The *lords of appeal in ordinary* are an entirely new creation. They hold office on the same conditions as other judges; they take rank as barons for life; but they are entitled to a writ of summons to attend and vote in the House only so long as they hold office, and their dignity does not descend to their heirs.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 765.

Lord of hosts. See *host*[1].—**Lord of lords**, in *Scrip.*, a title of Christ.

> The Lamb shall overcome them: for he is *Lord of lords*, and King of kings. Rev. xvii. 14.

Lord of misrule, a person formerly chosen to direct the Christmas sports and revels. His rule began on All-hallow eve and continued till Candlemas day. Also called *lord of misrule*. **Lord of the ascendant.** See *ascendant*, 1.—**Lord of the May.** See the quotation.

> It was customary to personify this famous outlaw [Robin Hood], with several of his most noted associates, and add them to the pageantry of the May-games. He presided as *Lord of the May*; and a female, or rather, perhaps, a man habited like a female, called the Maid Marian, his faithful mistress, was the Lady of the May. His companions were distinguished by the title of "Robin Hood's Men," and were also equipped in appropriate dresses; their coats, hoods, and hose were generally green.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 456.

Lord paramount. See *paramount*.—**Lord President**, the title of the presiding judge of the first division of the inner house of the Scottish Court of Session; the Lord Justice General. See *president*. **Lord Privy Seal.** See *Keeper of the Privy Seal* under *keeper*. **Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.** See *treasurer*.—**Lord's Day**, the first day of the week; Sunday.—**Lord's domain**, that part of a manor occupied by the lord, or held by tenures which can be shown to have been servile in their origin.—**Lord's forebode†.** See *forbode*.—**Lords marchers.** See *marcher*.—**Lords of Council and Session.** See *council*. **Lords of justiciary**, the judges of the Court of Justiciary or supreme criminal court of Scotland. See *justiciary*.—**Lords of regality.** See *regality*.—**Lords of Session**, the judges of the Scottish Court of Session.—**Lords of the Articles**, a committee of the Scottish Parliament, by whom the measures to be proposed in Parliament were prepared.—**Lords of the bedchamber.** See *bedchamber*. **Lords of the Congregation.** See *congregation*.—**Lords ordinary**, the five judges who form the outer house of the Scottish Court of Session.—**Lord's Prayer**, a prayer or model of prayer given by Jesus to his disciples. It exists in the New Testament in two forms (Mat. vi. 9–13; Luke xi. 2–4), and it appears in the Book of Common Prayer in a translation of the first of these slightly different from that in the King James Bible. It is used in some part of almost all liturgical services. In ancient eucharistic offices it regularly follows at the end of the canon; in the Anglican communion office, however, after the communion of the people. In liturgical use it is said sometimes with and sometimes without the final doxology of Mat. vi. 13 (omitted in the revised version), "For thine is the kingdom," etc.—**Lords spiritual**, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—**Lord's Supper.** (*a*) A sacrament or an ordinance instituted by Christ for observance by his followers, and consisting in the blessing or consecration of bread and wine with the words of institution (see *institution*) and the subsequent eating and drinking of the consecrated elements. See *communion* and *eucharist*. (*b*) The love-feast or agape, especially in the primitive church, whether accompanying the sacrament or apart from it.—**Lord's table.** See *table*.—**Lords temporal**, those lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords.—**Mesne lord**, one who, being himself a tenant, is lord of other tenants.—**The Lords**, the House of Lords, the upper house of the British Parliament.—**The Lords' Act.** See *act*. **The Lord's anointed.** See *anointed*.—**To be good lord†**, to receive into favor; take under protection.

> And after this she may hym ones preye
> To *ben good lord* in short, and take hire leve.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1658.

To be good lord and good devil†, to be equally civil or complimentary to all, whether good or bad.

lord (lôrd), *v.* [< *lord*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To raise to the rank of a lord; hence, to treat, address, or acknowledge as lord or master.

> He being thus *lorded*,
> Not only with what my revenue yielded,
> But what my power might else exact.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 97.
>
> Not tho' all the gold
> That veins the world were pack'd to make your crown,
> And every spoken tongue should *lord* you.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To rule or preside over as lord.

> All the revels he had *lorded* there. *Keats*.

II. *intrans.* To play the lord; domineer; rule with arbitrary or despotic sway: sometimes followed by *over*, and sometimes by the indefinite *it*, with or without *over*.

> They preached and *lorded* not; and now they *lord* and preach not. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough
>
> How dull and how insensible a beast
> Is man, who yet would *lord it o'er* the rest!
> *Dryden*, Essay on Satire, l. 2.

lorddom (lôrd'dum), *n.* [< ME. **lorddom*, *lorddom*, *laferddom*, < AS. *hlāforddōm*, < *hlāford* lord, + *dōm*, jurisdiction: see *lord* and *-dom*.] The rule or dominion of a lord. *Imp. Dict.*

lordeynt, *a.* A variant of *lurdan*.

lording (lôr'ding), *n.* [< ME. *lording*, *loverding*, *laverding*; < *lord* + *-ing*[3]. In the orig. use (def. 1) not dim., but complimentary.] **1†.** A lord; master; in address, in the plural, sirs; masters; gentlemen.

> "*Lordings*," quod he, "in chirches whan I preche,
> I peyne me to han an hautein speche."
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 43.
>
> Listen, *lordings*, if ye list. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 3.

2. A young or little lord; a lordling; also, a little lord in a derogatory sense.

> I'll question you
> Of my lord's tricks and yours when you were boys:
> You were pretty *lordings* then. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 62.

lordkin (lôrd'kin), *n.* [< *lord* + *-kin*.] A little or young lord; a lordling.

> Princekin or *lordkin* from his earliest days has nurses, dependents, governesses, little friends, schoolfellows, . . . flattering him and doing him honour.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, liii.

lordless (lôrd'les), *a.* [< ME. **lordles*, *loverdles*, < AS. *hlāfordlēas*, having no lord, < *hlāford*, lord, + *-lēas*, E. *-less*.] Without a lord or feudal protector; not dependent upon a lord or superior.

The *lordless* man was liable to be slain as an outlaw by any one who met him.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Constitution, p. 48.

lord-lieutenancy (lôrd-lū-ten'an-si), *n.* The office of lord lieutenant. See *lord*.

Carteret, turned out of the *lord-lieutenancy* about the same time, was now in open opposition.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 103.

lordlike (lôrd'līk), *a.* [< *lord* + *like*[2], *a.* Cf. *lordly*.] 1. Befitting or like a lord; lordly.—2. Haughty; proud; insolent.

lordliness (lôrd'li-nes), *n.* 1. The state of lordly dignity; high station.—2. Lordly pride; haughtiness.

lordling (lôrd'ling), *n.* [< ME.*lordling, loverdling;* < *lord* + *-ling*[1].] A little or diminutive lord: used commonly in a derogatory or contemptuous sense.

lordly (lôrd'li), *a.* [< ME. *lordlich, loverdlich;* < *lord* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Of the character or quality of a lord; having high or noble rank; noble; aristocratic.

In sight of England and her *lordly* peers.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 11.

2. Pertaining to or befitting a lord; characteristic of lordship; large or grand in scale, size, or extent.

She brought forth butter in a *lordly* dish. Judges v. 25.

Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them.
South, Sermons.

3. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

Lords are *lordliest* in their wine. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1418.

=Syn. 3. Domineering, overbearing, lofty.

lordly (lôrd'li), *adv.* [< *lord* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a lord; hence, proudly; imperiously; despotically.

A famished lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce. *Dryden.*

lordolatry (lôr-dol'ā-tri), *n.* [< *lord* + Gr. λατρεία, worship; after *idolatry*, etc.] Lord-worship; excessive respect for the nobility. [Humorous.]

But how should it be otherwise in a country where *Lordolatry* is part of our creed, and where our children are brought up to respect the Peerage as the Englishman's second Bible? *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, iii.

lordosis (lôr-dō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόρδωσις, a bending (back in the manner described), < λορδοῦν, bend back, < λορδός, bent back so as to advance the lower part of the body.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Abnormal curvature of the spinal column, with the convexity toward the front, in distinction from *kyphosis*, in which the convexity is toward the back, and from *scoliosis*, or lateral curvature. (*b*) Any abnormal curvature of the bones.

lords-and-ladies (lôrdz'and-lā'diz), *n.* 1. The plant cuckoo-pint or wake-robin, *Arum maculatum:* in allusion to its light- and dark-colored spadices, which suggest the two sexes. See *Arum*, *Araceæ*, and *bulls-and-cows*.—2. The harlequin duck, *Histrionicus minutus*, on some parts of the North Atlantic coast of North America. See cut under *harlequin*, *a.*

lordship (lôrd'ship), *n.* [< ME. *lordschipe, *loverdschipe, laverdschipe,* < AS. *hlāfordscipe,* lordship, dominion, < *hlāford*, lord, + *-scipe*, E. *-ship:* see *lord* and *-ship*.] 1. The authority or power of a lord or ruler; dominion; sovereignty.

They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise *lordship* over them. Mark x. 42.

2. The territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; a seigniory, domain, or manor.

And the Kyng of Hungarye is a gret Lord and a myghty, and holdethe grete *Lordschippes* and meche Lond in his Hond. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 6.

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
My quondam barber.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 356.

3. The state or dignity of a lord or nobleman: chiefly [*cap.*], with *his* or *your*, as a title used in addressing or mentioning a nobleman, except a duke or an archbishop, who has the title of *Grace* (*his* or *your*).—4. In *commerce*, a royalty.

The plan proposed of a fixed *lordship* or percentage on sales seems the only proposal which meets all the difficulties of the case. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 612.

lordship†, *v. t.* [ME. *lordschipen;* < *lordship*, *n.*] To exercise domination over.

lord's-room† (lôrdz'röm), *n.* The stage-box in a theater.

He pours them out as familiarly as if he had . . . ta'en tobacco with them over the stage in the *lords'room*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

lordswike†, *n.* [ME., earlier *loverdswike, laverdswike,* < AS. *hlāfordswica*, a betrayer of his lord, a traitor, < *hlāford*, lord, + *swīca*, betrayer, < *swīcan*, betray.] One who is disloyal; a traitor.

For that he wes *lordsweyk*, furst he wes todrawe.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 280).

lordwood (lôrd'wûd), *n.* [Trans. of Cypriote name, *Xylon Effendi:* Gr. ξύλον, wood; Turk. *efendi:* see *effendi*.] The tree *Liquidambar orientalis*, of Asia Minor. It yields the liquid storax.

lore[1] (lōr), *n.* [Also dial. or var. *lear, lair* (see *lear*[1], *n.*); < ME. *lore, lare,* < AS. *lār* (= OS. *lēra* = OFries. *lare*, NFries. *leere* = D. *leer* = MLG. *lēre, lare* = OHG. *lēra*, MHG. *lēre*, G. *lehre;* Sw. *lära* = Dan. *lære*, after G.), teaching, doctrine, learning; connected with the factitive verb *lēran*, teach, from the verb seen in Goth. *leisan*, pret. pres. *lais*, find out; whence also ult. E. *learn:* see *lear*[1], *v.*, and *learn*.] 1. That which is taught; instruction; counsel; admonition; teaching; lesson.

Thy wille vn-to them taughte haue I,
That wolde vn-to my *lare* enclyne.
York Plays, p. 457.

Let this proverb a *lore* unto yow be.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 397.

But these conditions doe to him propound:
That, if I vanquishe him, he shall obay
My law, and ever to my *lore* be bound.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 49.

2. That which is learned; any store of knowledge; learning; erudition.

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen *lore*.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 102.

The gentle deities
Showed me the *lore* of colors and of sounds.
Emerson, Musketaquid.

= Syn. 2. *Learning, Erudition*, etc. (see *literature*), attainments, acquirements.

lore[2]†. Preterit and past participle of *leese*[1].

lore[3]†, *n.* [ME., usually *lure, lyre,* < AS. *lyre*, loss, < *leósan*, pp. *loren*, lose: see *leese*[1], *lose*[1].] Loss.

Of loos, of *lore*, and of wynnynges.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1965.

lore[4] (lōr), *n.* [< F. *lore*, < L. *lorum*, a thong, lash, whip, strap: see *lorate*.] 1. Anything suggesting a thong.

About the which two Serpents weren wound,
Entrayled mutually in lovely *lore*,
And by the tailes together firmely bound.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 42.

2. In *ornith.*, the side of the head between the eye and the base of the upper mandible. This space is definitely marked in some birds, as herons and grebes, by being naked; and in others by some special kind of feathering, as the bristly plumules of a hawk. 3. In *herpet.*, a region on the side of the head between the eye and the nostril, where certain plates called lorals may be present.—4. In *entom.*, a corneous angular process in the mouth of some insects, by means of which the trophi are put forth or retracted. Also *lora*. *Kirby.*

loreal (lō'rē-al), *n.* Same as *loral*.

The small shield on the side of the snout, the so-called *loreal*. *Gunther*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 196.

lore-father†, *n.* [ME. *lore fadyr, lorfader;* < *lore*[1] + *father*.] A teacher. *Halliwell.*

lorel† (lor'el), *n.* [Also *lorrel;* < ME. *lorel*, also *losel*, an abandoned fellow: see *losel*.] Same as *losel*.

loremer†, *n.* See *lorimer*.

loren†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *lorn*.

lorer†, *n.* See *laurer*.

loresman† (lōrz'man), *n.* [ME.; < *lore's*, poss. of *lore*[1], + *man*.] An instructor.

As his *lores-man* leres hym bileueth and troweth.
Piers Ploweman (B), xii. 183.

lorette (lō-ret'), *n.* [F. (see def.): said to be so called from their living at one time chiefly in the neighborhood of the church of *Notre Dame de Lorette*, 'Our Lady of Loreto,' in Paris. The church was so called as being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, who has this title from the site of a building at Loreto in Italy, called the *Santa Casa* ('holy house'), and alleged to be the Virgin's dwelling at Nazareth miraculously transported to Italy.] In French usage, a member of the demi-monde. A *lorette* differs from a *grisette* only in living in a more showy style, and doing no work, being entirely supported by her admirers.

Lorettine (lō-re-tēn'), *n.* [< *Loreto* in Italy, with ref. to the Virgin Mary and her sanctuary at that place.] One of an order of nuns founded in Kentucky in 1812. They are occupied with the education and care of destitute orphans. They labor chiefly in the Western States. Also called *Sisters of Loreto*, and *Friends of Mary at the Foot of the Cross*.

lorgnette (lôr-nyet'), *n.* [F., < *lorgner*, spy, peep, perhaps < G. dial. *loren*, look at.] 1. An opera-glass.—2. A lorgnon.

lorgnon (lôr'nyon; F. pron. lôr-nyôn'), *n.* [F., < *lorgner*, spy: see *lorgnette*.] An eye-glass, or a pair of eye-glasses, shutting into a frame which when in use serves as a handle, intended for examining objects at a little distance: also sometimes used as synonymous with *opera-glass* or *lorgnette*.

She raises to her eyes of blue
Her *lorgnon*, as she looks at you.
The Atlantic, LXIII. 61[illegible]

lori (lō'ri), *n.* Same as *loris*, 1.

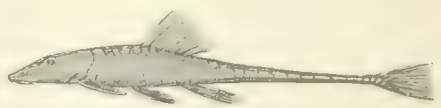
loria, *n.* Plural of *lorion*.

loric (lor'ik), *n.* [< L. *lorica*, a corselet: see *lorica*.] Same as *lorica*, 1. [Rare.]

Loric and low-browed Gorgon on the breast.
Lee-Hamilton, Proteus.

lorica (lō-rī'kä), *n.*; pl. *loricæ* (-sē). [L., a corselet (orig. of leather thongs), cuirass, any defense, fence, hedge, plaster, etc., < *lorum*, a thong, strap: see *lore*[4].] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a cuirass or corselet.—2. In the middle ages, a military garment consisting of a loose jacket of leather upon which rings or small plates of iron were sewed; also, a coat of fence of any kind.—3. In *zoöl.*, a case or covering likened to a coat of mail. (*a*) The carapace of a crustacean. (*b*) The organically distinct protective sheath or domicile excreted and inhabited by many infusorians, such as *Vaginicola, Tintinnus*, and *Salpingœca*, and also by some rotifers.

Loricaria (lor-i-kā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *loricarius*, of or pertaining to a corselet, < *lorica*, a corselet: see *lorica*.] The typical genus of



Loricaria uracantha

Loricariidæ, loricated with plate-like scales, whence the name.

loricarian (lor-i-kā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Loricaria* + *-an*.] Same as *loricarioid*.

Loricariidæ (lor''i-kā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loricaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of loricated nematognathous fishes, of which the type is the genus *Loricaria*. They have an elongate body covered with angular plates, a depressed head mailed above, an inferior mouth with reverted lower lip, the dorsal fin in relation with the abdominal region, and the ventral fins advanced to near the pectorals. The scapular arch is widened and flattened below, and the pectorals and ventrals expand horizontally. Nearly 150 species live in the fresh waters of tropical America. *Goniodontes, Goniodontidæ*, and *Hypostomidæ* are synonyms.

loricarioid (lor-i-kā'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Loricariidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Loricariidæ;* a loricated South American catfish.

Also *loricarian*.

Loricata (lor-i-kā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *loricatus*, pp. of *loricare*, clothe in mail, < *lorica*, a corselet, coat of mail: see *lorica*.] In *zoöl.*, a name having various applications. (*a*) In *mammal.*, the armadillos; the American mailed or loricate edentates, as one of five suborders of *Bruta* or *Edentata*. They fall into three families, *Tatusiidæ, Dasypodidæ*, and *Chlamydophoridæ*. (See these words.) Originally named by Vicq-d'Azyr (1792), in the form *Loricati*. (*b*) In Merrem's system of classification, an order of reptiles, the loricated saurians, containing the crocodiles, alligators, and gavials, and corresponding to the modern order *Crocodilia*. (*c*) An order of chamæflagellate infusorians, containing those which are loricate. *E. R. Lankester.* (*d*) In *ichth.*: (1) A suborder of ganoid fishes. See *Chondrostei*. (2) The *Cottoidea;* gurnards or mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes. Also *Loricati, Jenyns*. (*e*) In *conch.*, the coat-of-mail shells; the polyplacophorous mollusks or chitons: so named from the overlapping plates of the shell, which resemble a corselet. (*f*) In *carcinol.*, a division of macrurous decapod crustaceans, composed of the families *Scyllaridæ* and *Palinuridæ*, having some of the feet not ending in pincers and no scale at the base of the antennæ, and passing through a peculiar larval stage in which they are known as *glass-crabs*. See *Phyllosoma*. (*g*) Those animalcules which are provided with a lorica, as sundry infusorians and rotifers.

loricate (lor'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *loricated*, ppr. *loricating*. [< L. *loricatus*, pp. of *loricare*, clothe in mail, < *lorica*, a corselet, coat of mail: see *lorica*.] To cover with any material that serves as a protection or defense. See *lorica*.

Therefore hath Nature *loricated* or plaistred over the Sides of the forementioned Hole [the inner ear] with Earwax, to stop and entangle any Insects that should attempt to creep in. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii. 264.

In the Mammalia the development of a dermal exoskeleton is exceptional, and occurs only in the *loricated* Edentata. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 42.

loricate (lor'i-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *loricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. Covered with defensive armor or with any defensive covering.—2. Consisting of overlapping plates; having a pattern as of overlapping plates; imbricated:

an epithet arising from the mistaken idea that the lorica was [illegible]ally an imbricated coat. —3. Having a [illegible]; loricated; inclosed in a shell, case, or some hard covering resembling a corselet or [illegible] of mail. Loricate femora, in *Locustidæ*, femora [illegible] ruptured externally that they appear to be covered [illegible] a double series of oblique scales, as the post-rior f[illegible] of a grasshopper.

II. *n.* A loricated animal; a member of the *Loricata* in any sense.

lorication (lor-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *loricatio*(*n*-), a clothing in mail, < *loricare*, pp. *loricatus*, clothe in mail: see *loricate*, *v.*] 1. The act of loricating, or the state of being loricated.—2. A loricate covering.

These cones [of the cedar] have . . . the entire *lorication* smoother couched than those of the Fir kind.
Evelyn, Sylva, II. i.

loricoid (lor′i-koid), *a.* [< L. *lorica*, a corselet (see *lorica*), + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a lorica; also, loricate: sometimes applied to fossil footprints left by supposed shielded animals.

Loriculus (lō-rik′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Lorius*, a lory: see *Lorius*.] A genus of small lories of the subfamily *Loriinæ* (or *Trichoglossinæ*); the hanging parrakeets, or bat-parrots. They are notable for their habit of hanging by the feet head downward when asleep, and sometimes while feeding, and also for lack of the brushy tongue which the lorikeets possess.

lories, *n.* Plural of *lory*.

Loriinæ (lō-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lorius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, including the genera *Lorius* and its subdivisions (as *Eos*), *Loriculus*, and *Coriphilus*; the lories. The definition of the group is not fixed; it is often merged in *Trichoglossinæ*. The birds usually placed in it are for the most part of small size and very beautiful colors, chiefly inhabiting the Eastern Archipelago and Oceania. Also written *Lorianæ*, *Lorinæ*.

lorikeet (lor-i-kēt′), *n.* [< *lory* + (*parra*)*keet*.] A small parrot of the genus *Trichoglossus*, or, in a broader use, of the subfamily *Trichoglossinæ*; a kind of lory. Most of them have a brushy or penciled tongue, by means of which they feed upon the sweets of flowers and on soft fruits. See *Trichoglossus*.

lorimer†, **loriner**† (lor′i-mėr, -nėr), *n.* [Also *lorimar*; < OF. *lorimier*, *lormier*, a saddler, < *lorain*, *lorein*, a bridle, < L. *lorum*, a thong: see *lore*[4]. For the term *-im-er* instead of *-in-er*, cf. *latimer* for *latiner*.] A maker of bits, spurs, and metal mountings for bridles and saddles; hence, a saddler.

Brummagem is a town maintained chiefly by smiths, nailers, cutlers, edge-tool forgers, *lorimers* or bit-makers.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britaine, xxv.

Lorinæ (lō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loris* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Loriinæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

loring† (lōr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lore*[1], *v.*, = *lear*[1].] Instructive discourse; instruction. [Rare.]

They, as a Goddesse her adoring,
Her wisedome did admire, and hearkned to her *loring*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 42.

lorion (lō′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *loria* (-ä). [< MGr. *λώριον*, dim. of LGr. *λῶρον*, *λῶρος*, < L. *lorum*, thong, strap: see *lore*[4].] One of the stripes or bands on the stoicharion or alb of a bishop of the Greek Church.

Bishops . . . put on the stoicharion, which . . . differs from that of a Priest by being waved in white and red bands, called *loria*. These signify rivers of grace, and set forth the doctrine which should flow from a Pontiff.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 310.

loriot (lor′i-ot), *n.* [< F. *loriot* (OF. also *lorion*), i. e. *l'oriot*, < *le*, the, + OF. *oriot*, var. of *oriol*, a witwall, an oriole: see *oriole*.] The golden oriole of Europe, *Oriolus galbula*.

The swallow and the *loriot*
Are not so swift of wing.
R. H. Stoddard, Chinese Songs.

loris (lō′ris), *n.* [NL. *loris* (F. *loris*, sing. and pl.); commonly said to be a native (E. Ind.) name, but according to Baird < D. *loeris*, a clown, booby, formerly adj., *loerisch*, *loersch*, clownish, < *loer*, *loerd*, a clown, fool, < OF. *lourd*, a stupid fellow: see *lourd*[1].] 1. The slender lemur of Ceylon, *Arachnocebus* or *Loris gracilis*, a prosimian mammal of the family *Lemuridæ* and subfamily *Nycticebinæ*: more fully called *slender loris*. Also *lori*; pl. *loris*.—2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Lorisinæ*, based by Geoffroy on the slender lori or loris of Ceylon, and the same as *Arachnocebus* of Lesson; extended to include the slow lemur, which is more frequently referred to a genus *Nycticebus*, *Stenops*, or *Bradylemur*. The species are arboreal and nocturnal inhabitants of the East Indies. *L. gracilis* is remarkable for its slender form, disproportionately long limbs, the absence of a tail, short muzzle, and large eyes.

Slender Loris (*L. tardigradus*).

Lorisinæ (lor-i-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*, named from the genus *Loris*, in a restricted sense including only this genus and *Nycticebus*, in a wider sense including these genera with *Arctocebus* and *Perodicticus*: in the latter use it is the same as *Nycticebinæ*. The animals referred to this group are the slender loris, *Loris gracilis*; the slow lemur, *Nycticebus tardigradus*; the potto, *Perodicticus potto*; and the angwantibo, *Arctocebus calabarensis*. Also *Loridina*.

Lorius (lō′ri-us), *n.* [NL., < E. *lory*, q. v.] A large genus of small trichoglossine parrots, type of the subfamily *Loriinæ*; the lories. The term has been used with much latitude, but is now restricted to the broad-tailed lories, of which more than 20 species are known, all of the Austromalayan region, as *L. domicella* of the Moluccas. The characteristic coloration is red varied with blue; but some species are green, others brown or black. Several subdivisions of *Lorius* are recognized, especially *Eos*. The name *Domicella* is now much used instead of *Lorius*. See cut under *Domicella*.

lorn (lôrn), *a.* [< ME. *lorn*, *loren*, *lore*, < AS. *loren*, pp. of *leósan*, lose: see *leese*[1], *lose*[1].] 1. Lost; undone.

Wit-outin lone thou art *lorn*.
Wose [whoso] hat nout loue were bettre on-born.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 235.

If thou readest, thou art *lorn*!
Better hadst thou ne'er been born.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 23.

2. Forlorn; bereft; lonely: as, a *lorn* widow.

But, as tenderly before him the *lorn* Ximena knelt.
Whittier, The Angels of Buena Vista.

"Yes, yes, . . ." cried Mrs. Gummidge, . . . "I know that I'm a lone *lorn* creetur."
Dickens, David Copperfield, iii.

Lorrainer (lo-rā′nėr), *n.* [< *Lorraine* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of Lorraine.

Lorrainese (lor-ą-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* [< *Lorraine* + *-ese*.] Pertaining to the ancient duchy or to the later province of Lorraine, or to the inhabitants of Lorraine. Since 1871 it has been divided between France and Germany.

Lorraine shales. See *shale*.

lorrel†, *n.* Same as *losel*.

lorry (lor′i), *n.*; pl. *lorries* (-iz). [Also *lorrie*, *larry*; cf. E. dial. *lurry*, pull or drag.] 1. In *mining*, a running bridge over a sinking-pit top, upon which the bowk is placed after it is brought up for emptying. *Gresley*. [Yorkshire.] —2. A long wagon, consisting of a nearly flat platform (with a very low rim) set on four wheels, which are either entirely under the platform or do not rise above it. [Great Britain.]

lorum (lō′rum), *n.*; pl. *lora* (-rä). [NL., < L. *lorum*: see *lore*[4].] In *zoöl.*, the lore, as of a bird or reptile.

lory (lō′ri), *n.*; pl. *lories* (-riz). [Also *lury*, *luri*; < Malay *lūrī*, also *nūrī*, a lory.] One of a large number of parrots constituting the subfamily *Loriinæ*, or forming a separate family *Trichoglossidæ*; any brush-tongued parrakeet, or lorikeet. They are mostly of small size and brilliant coloration, inhabiting parts of Asia, the Malay archipelago, and Oceania. *Lorius domicella* is a characteristic example. All the lories properly so called are trichoglossine or brush-tongued, excepting those of the genus *Loriculus* (or *Coriallis*): but the name extends to some similar parrakeets of a different group, as those of the genus *Eclectus*. See *Lorius*, *Loriculus*, *Loriinæ*, and *Trichoglossinæ*. See also cut under *Domicella*.

Gentle *lories*, more beautiful in color than any, who sat on the Banksias like a crop of crimson and purple flowers.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons.

lost†, *n.* See *lose*[3].

losable (lō′za-bl), *a.* [Also *loseable*; < *lose*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being lost; liable to be lost.

I heard him make enquiry whether the frigorifick faculty of these corpuscles be *loosable* or not.
Boyle, Works, III. 753.

Pencils and rubbers are about equally *losable*.
The Nation, III. 139.

losange†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lozenge*.

losard†, *n.* [A var. of *losel*, with substituted suffix *-ard*.] A coward.

lose[1] (lōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lost*, ppr. *losing*. [Formerly also *loose*, more or less confused with *loose*, untie, relax; partly < ME. *losen*, AS. *losian*, become loose, escape, also lose, < *los*, a loss (see *loss*); but chiefly a var. of *lesen* (> E. *leese*) (pret. *les*, pl. *lore*, pp. *loren*, *lorn*), lose: see *leese*[1], < AS. *leósan* (pret. *leás*, pl. *luron*, pp. *loren*), in comp. *forleósan*. For the change of AS. *éó* to E. *o* (*oo*), pronounced ö, cf. *choose*, < AS. *céosan*.] I. *trans.* 1. To miss from present possession or knowledge; part with or be parted from by misadventure; fail to keep, as something that one owns, or is in charge of or concerned for, or would keep.

Rejoice with me; for I have found the piece which I had *lost*. Luke xv. 9.

Thus they spent the next after-noone, and halfe that night, when the Spanyards either *lost* them or left them.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 53.

But, said Christian, are there no turnings nor windings, by which a stranger may *lose* his way?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 101.

2. To be dispossessed, deprived, or bereaved of; be prevented or debarred from keeping, holding, or retaining; be parted from without wish or consent: as, to *lose* money by speculation; to *lose* blood by a wound; to *lose* one's hair by sickness; to *lose* a friend by death.

Hus sones for hus synnes sorwe they hadden;
And alle lewede that leyde hond thereon *loren* lyf after.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 63.

Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the bud,
Losing his verdure even in the prime.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 49.

Her [the Roman Catholic Church's] acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated for what she has *lost* in the Old. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

3. To cease to have; part with through change of condition or relations; be rid of or disengaged from.

The offence is holy that she hath committed,
And this deceit *loses* the name of craft.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 239.

Nor is it a thing extraordinary for rivers to *lose* their channels, either choaked by themselves, or by the adverse Seas. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 73.

The mountains, lessening as they rise,
Lose the low vales, and steal into the skies.
Pope, Autumn, l. 60.

4. To fail to preserve or maintain: as, to *lose* one's reputation or reason; to *lose* credit.

Chuffey boggled over his plate so long that Mr. Jonas, *losing* patience, took it from him.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

I *lose* my colour, I *lose* my breath,
I drink the cup of a costly death.
Tennyson, Eleanore.

5. To fail to gain or win; fail to grasp or secure; miss; let slip: as, to *lose* an opportunity; to *lose* a prize, a game, or a battle.

He shall in no wise *lose* his reward. Mat. x. 42.

What have you lost by *losing* of this day?
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 116.

Such delay might have *lost* the opportunity of relieving him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 135.

The motion that the sum to be granted should not exceed four hundred thousand pounds was *lost* by twelve votes. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

See if you can't find out if the villain means to break jail. I would not *lose* having him hung for a thousand pounds. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

6. To let slip or escape from observation, perception, etc.: as, I *lost* what he was saying, from inattention; we *lost* the ship in the fog.—7. To fail to profit by; miss the use, advantage, or enjoyment of; waste.

I am of the Opinion, That if any of our Nations would seek a Trade with them, they would not *lose* their labour.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 308.

He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often *lost* upon great men. *Pope*, Letters.

All these signs, however, were *lost* upon him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

8. To cause to miss or be deprived of; subject to the loss of: as, his slowness *lost* him the chance.

I pray that this action *lose* not Philaster the hearts of the people. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 4.

Sir, if that to serve you
Could *lose* me any thing, as indeed it cannot,
I still would follow you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 4.

9. To displace, dislodge, or expel. [Rare.]

A still soliciting eye, and such a tongue
As I am glad I have not, though not to have it
Hath *lost* me in your liking. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 236.

10. To give over to ruin, disgrace, or shame: chiefly in the past participle.

In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that deliberates is *lost*.
Addison, Cato, iv. 1.

There's no love lost between. See *love*1.—**To lose caste, ground,** etc. See the nouns.—**To lose letters.** See *letter*3.—**To lose one's bearings, one's grip, one's head,** etc. See *bearing, grip,* etc.—**To lose one's self.** (*a*) To lose one's road or way.

Hall and the two others, who went to Connecticut November 3, came now home, having *lost themselves* and endured much misery. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 146.

(*b*) To be bewildered; have the thoughts or reason hopelessly perplexed or confused. (*c*) To become abstracted or fall into a reverie; become absorbed in thought; lose consciousness, as in slumber.

I love to *lose myself* in a mystery.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 9.

As I pace the darkened chamber and *lose myself* in melancholy musings. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

To lose the bell. See *bell*1.—**To lose the number of one's mess** (*naut.*), to die.—**To lose way,** to have the headway or progress checked: said of a ship under sail.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To suffer loss or deprivation.

When a man *loseth* in his commodity for want of skill, etc., he must look at it as his own fault or cross, and therefore must not lay it upon another.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 381.

He [Temple] never put himself prominently before the public eye, except at conjunctures when he was almost certain to gain and could not possibly *lose*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

"When the righteous die," says the Talmud, "it is the earth which *loses*." *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 216.

2. To incur forfeit in a contest; fail to win.

We'll talk with them too,
Who *loses* and who wins; who's in, who's out.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 15.

3. To succumb; fail; suffer by comparison.

Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses, discountenanced, and like folly shows.
Milton, P. L., viii. 553.

lose1† (löz), *n.* [< *lose*1, *v.* Cf. *loss.*] The act of losing; loss.

And thanne we had a grett *lose*, ffor he was a good honest person, on whose Soule Jhu have mercy.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 60.

Without zeal the widow's mites are no better than the rest; it is the cheerful *lose* that doubleth the gift.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 78. (*Davies.*)

lose2†, *a.* A Middle English form of *loose*.

lose3†, *n.* [ME., also *los, loos,* < AF. *loos,* OF. *los* = Pr. *laus,* < L. *laus* (pl. *laudes*), praise: see *laud.*] **1.** Praise; fame; reputation; credit.

Jason, ful of renomee,
And Ercules, that hadde the grete *los*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1514.

These yonge lusty bachelers that to conquere *loos* and pris and honour haue lefte theire londes and her contreyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 384.

2. Report; news; gossip.

There was suche tidyng over al, and suche *los*,
That in an ile that called was Colcos, . . .
That therin was a ram that men myghte see
That had a flees of golde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1424.

Sche fallith not vnder for vilonye,
For *los*, for sijknes, ne for schame.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

lose3†, *v. t.* [ME. *losen,* < *lose*3, *n.*] To praise.

In heuen to ben *losed* with God hath none ende.
Testament of Love, i.

loseable, *a.* See *losable*.

losel (lō'zel), *n.* and *a.* [Also *lozel,* and formerly *lorel, lorrel;* < ME. *losel,* also *lorel,* < **losen, loren,* pp. of *lesen,* lose: see *leese*1 and *lose*1.] **I.** *n.* A good-for-nothing, worthless fellow; a scamp.

I se that every *lorel* shapith hym to fynde owt newe fraudes for to accuse goode folk.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

Bydes God me? fals *loselle*, thou lyse!
What tokyn told he? take thou tent.
York Plays, p. 81.

And, *lozel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 109.

II. *a.* Worthless; wasteful.

Why should you plain that *lozel* swains refuse you?
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, ii.

Where didst thou learne to be so agueish, so pusillanimous, thou *losel* Bachelour of Art?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The office of constable fell into such decay that there was not one of those *losel* scouts known in the province for many years. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 153.

loselism (lō'zel-izm), *n.* [< *losel* + *-ism.*] The quality or state of a losel; also, losels collectively. [Rare.]

It seems likely that all the *Loselism* of London will be about the church next Sunday. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

loselry†, *n.* [< *losel* + *-ry.*] Knavery; vileness; roguery.

I dought least by sorsery
Or such other *loselry*.
Skelton, Why Come ye not to Court?

losenget, *n.* An obsolete form of *lozenge*.

losenger† (loz'en-jėr), *n.* [ME., also *losengour, losengour,* < OF. *losengeor, losengeour, losangeour,* also *losengier, losangier, losenger* (= Sp. *lisonjero* = Pg. *lisonjeiro* = It. *lusinghiero,* after F.), a flatterer, < *losenge, losange, lozenge,* flattery: see *lozenge.*] A flatterer; a deceiver.

Allas! ye lordes, many a fals flatour
Is in youre courtes, and many a *losengour*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 506.

losengerye†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *losengerie,* flattery, < *losenge,* flattery: see *lozenge.*] Flattery.

Flattereres been the develes norices that norissen hire children with milk of *losengerie*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

loser (lō'zėr), *n.* [Formerly also *looser;* < *lose*1 + *-er*1.] One who loses, or is subjected to loss; one who fails to win, gain, or keep.

Such *losers* may have leave to speak.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 185.

losh1 (losh), *interj.* [A distortion of *Lord.*] An interjection implying surprise, astonishment, or deprecation. [Scotch.]

Losh, man! hae mercy wi' your natch,
Your bodkin's bauld. *Burns*, To a Tailor.

losh2 (losh), *n.* [Also *lush;* said to be a corruption of F. *loche:* see *loach.*] The burbot, *Lota maculosa:* so called in parts of British America and in Alaska.

losh-hide (losh'hīd), *n.* [< **losh,* appar. a var. of *lush*1 (or *lush*2?), + *hide*2.] In *leather-manuf.*, an oiled, undressed hide. *E. H. Knight.*

You should prouide for the next ships flue hundred *Losh hides*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 306.

losing1 (lō'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lose*1, *v.*] Causing or resulting in loss: as, a *losing* game, battle, or business.

Yet the first bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a *losing* office.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 101.

He was a man of an incorrigible and *losing* honesty.
Lamb, Old Benchers.

Losing hazard. See *hazard*, 5.

losing2† (lō'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lose*3, *v.*] Given to flattery; fawning; cozening; deceitful.

Among the many simoniacal prelates that swarmed in the land, Herbert, Bishop of Thetford, must not be forgotten; nicknamed *Losing*—that is, the Flatterer. *Fuller.*

losinget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lozenge*.

losingly (lō'zing-li), *adv.* In a losing manner; in a manner to incur or to result in loss. *Imp. Dict.*

loss (lôs), *n.* [< ME. *los,* < AS. *los,* a loss, damage, < *leósan* (pp. *loren*), lose: see *lose*1.] **1.** Failure to hold, keep, or preserve what one has had in his possession; disappearance from possession, use, or knowledge; deprivation of that which one has had: as, the *loss* of money by gaming; *loss* of health or reputation; *loss* of children: opposed to *gain*.

A fellow that hath had *losses*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2. 87.

Standing by ye Queene at bassett, I observ'd that she was exceedingly concern'd for ye *losse* of £80.
Evelyn, Diary, July 13, 1686.

So down he came; for *loss* of time,
Although it griev'd him sore,
Yet *loss* of pence, full well he knew,
Would trouble him much more.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

2. Specifically, death.

There be many sad Hearts for the *loss* of my Lord Robert Digby. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 45.

3. Failure to gain or win: as, the *loss* of a prize or battle.

Your lordship is the most patient man in *loss*, the most coldest that ever turned up ace. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 2.

4. That which is lost or forfeited; that which has been scattered or wasted: as, the *loss* by leakage amounted to 20 gallons; an insurance company's *loss* by a fire.

The wager thou hast won; and I will add
Unto their *losses* twenty thousand crowns.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 113.

5. Defeat; overthrow; ruin. [Rare.]

Our hap is *loss*, our hope but sad despair.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 9.

Blessing
Against this cruelty fight on thy side,
Poor thing, condemn'd to *loss*!
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 192.

6. Lack; want.

But for *loss* of Nestor's golden words,
It seem'd they would debate with angry swords.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1429.

7. The state of being at fault; the state of having lost the trail and scent of game.

He cried upon it at the merest *loss*,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest scent.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 23.

At a loss. (*a*) In uncertainty, perplexity, or confusion; puzzled; undecided.

Our Pilots being *at a loss* on these less frequented Coasts, we supply'd that defect out of the Spanish Pilot-books. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 163.

Living in conversation from his infancy makes him no where *at a loss*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 30.

(*b*) At such a price as to lose or incur loss.

He is forced to sell stock *at a* great *loss*, is he? Well, that's very kind of him.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Consequential losses. See *consequential.* **Constructive total loss.** See *constructive.*—**Loss of head,** decrease of power from waste of energy in the descent of a stream supplying water power. *Fairbairn.*—**To bear a loss.** (*a*) To make good the value of something lost. (*b*) To sustain a loss with spirit or fortitude. Syn. *Loss, Detriment, Damage, Waste, Forfeiture,* etc. *Loss* is the class word under which *detriment, damage, waste, forfeiture,* etc., are species. *Loss, detriment,* and *damage* apply to persons or things; *waste* and *forfeiture* only to things. As to *detriment* and *damage,* see *injury. Waste* is generally voluntary, although not always realized; sometimes it is only by neglect. *Forfeiture* is a *loss* through the law, as a penalty or as the result of neglect.

löss (lès), *n.* See *loess*.

lossful (lôs'fûl), *a.* [< *loss* + *-ful.*] Detrimental; damaging. [Archaic and rare.]

The world 's an ark, wherein things pure and gross
Present their *lossful* gain, and gainful loss,
Where every dram of gold contains a pound of dross.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 7.

lossless (lôs'les), *a.* [< *loss* + *-less.*] Free from loss. [Archaic and rare.]

Rebellion rages in our Irish Province, but with miraculous and *losselesse* victories of few against many is daily discomfited and broken.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

lossom (los'um), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lovesome*.

lost (lôst), *p. a.* [Pp. of *lose*1, *v.*] **1.** Parted with unwillingly or by misadventure; not to be found; no longer held or possessed; no longer kept in knowledge or remembrance: as, a *lost* book; a *lost* limb; a *lost* fortune.

I have gone astray like a *lost* sheep. Ps. cxix. 176.

Lore long dead,
Lost to the hurrying world.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 9.

2. Not won or gained; missed: as, a *lost* prize; a *lost* chance.

In the *lost* battle, borne down by the flying,
Where mingles war's rattle with groans of the dying!
Scott, Marmion, vi. 32.

3. Not employed or enjoyed; not effectually or profitably used; misspent; wasted: as, a *lost* day; a *lost* opportunity.

Do you go back dismay'd? 'tis a *lost* fear;
Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 269.

4. Ruined; destroyed; consumed or wasted away, whether physically or morally: as, *lost* health; *lost* honor.

Bring some good oil, pitch, and tar, and a good piece of an old cable to make oakum; for that which was sent is much *lost*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 454.

She might be more disposed to feel a woman's interest in the *lost* girl. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xlvi.

The shame
Of a *lost* country and dishonoured name.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 255.

5. Spiritually ruined; abandoned morally; in *theol.*, finally shut out from salvation or eternal life; damned: as, a *lost* soul.

And now without redemption all mankind
Must have been *lost*, adjudged to death and hell
By doom severe, had not the Son of God . . .
His dearest mediation thus renew'd.
Milton, P. L., iii. 223.

6. Bewildered; absent-minded; absorbed: as, he looked about in a *lost* way.

And there among the solitary downs,
Full often *lost* in fancy, lost his way.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Lost cause, the cause of the overthrown Southern Confederacy, U. S.—**Lost motion.** See *motion.*—**Lost Sunday.** See *Sunday.*—**Lost to,** insensible to; incapable of feeling as to lost to shame.

The most vice-hardened men, although they are *lost to* all other feeling, are often found to cherish a regard for the feelings of a mother. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 7.

=Syn. 1. Missing.—4 and 5. Shattered; overthrown; downfallen; depraved, abandoned, reprobate, profligate, incorrigible, shameless.

lostet. An obsolete past participle of *loose*.

losynget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lozenge*.

lot (lot), *n.* [< ME. *lot,* < AS. *hlot* (also in deriv. forms *hlēt, hlīēt, hlȳt, hlȳte*) = OS. *hlōt* = OFries. *hlot* = D. *lot* = MLG. *lot, lōt* = OHG. *hlōz, lōz,* MHG. *lōz,* G. *los, loos,* lot, share, = Icel. *hlautr, hlutr,* share, offering, = Dan. *lod* = Sw. *lott,* lot, share, = Goth. *hlauts,* lot, share, portion (cf. It. *lotto* (> Sp. Pg. *lote*) = F. *lot,* < ML. *lottum,* lot, < Teut.); from a strong verb, AS. *hlēótan* (pret.

hleát, pl. *hluton*, pp. *hloten*) = OS. *hliotan* = OHG. *lozan*, MHG. *lezen* = Icel. *hljota* = Goth. *hlutan* (not recorded), obtain by lot. Hence, through F., *lottery* and *allot*.] **1.** A means of determining something by chance; anything (as dice, pieces of paper of different lengths or differently marked, so placed that these differences cannot be perceived) used to decide a choice, advantage, dispute, etc. See *to cast lots, to draw lots*, below.

Each markt his *lot*, and cast it in to Agamemnon's caske.
Chapman, Iliad, vii.

2. That which is determined or assigned by lot; that which one gets by the drawing or casting of lots, or by some other fortuitous method; a chance allotment, share, or portion, as of land, money, service, etc.

And all that fell in Robyn's *lote*
He smote them wonder sare.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 114).

Judah said unto Simeon his brother, Come up with me into my *lot*; . . . and I likewise will go up with thee into thy *lot*. Judges i. 3.

His *lot* was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord. Luke i. 9.

3. Share or portion in life allotted in any casual way; station or condition determined by the chances of life; fortune; destiny: as, the *lot* of the poor.

Such is the *lot* of all that deal in public affairs, whether of church or commonwealth. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 14.

The *lots* of glorious men are wrapt in mysteries,
And so deliver'd.
Fletcher (and another), Prophetess, i. 3.

4. Any distinct part or parcel; a portion or part separated from others of the same kind: as, a *lot* of goods; a *lot* of furniture. Specifically —**5.** A portion or parcel of land; any piece of land divided off or set apart for a particular use or purpose: as, a building-*lot;* a pasture-*lot;* all that *lot*, piece, or parcel of ground (a formula in legal instruments). In the phrase "lot, piece, or parcel of land," *lot* implies nothing as to the size of the tract, but when used alone it commonly denotes a small tract, such as a building-site. But it may include any legal subdivision of land. Thus, a quarter quarter-section (40 acres), being a legal subdivision and as such marked as a lot of ground, is held a "lot" within the meaning of a homestead exemption law exempting "the lot of ground and the buildings thereon, occupied as a residence and owned by the debtor."

This report . . . assigns a *lot* for the maintenance of public schools in every township; another *lot* for the purposes of religion. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 111.

6. (*a*) Proportion or share of taxes. (*b*†) Tribute; toll.

In Englond he arered a *lote*
Off iche house that comes smoke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 99. (*Halliwell.*)

(*c*) In *mining*, dues to the lord of the manor for ingress and egress. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A large or considerable number or amount; a great deal: as, a *lot* of people: often used in the plural (and the plural even as an adverb, meaning 'a great deal'): as, he has *lots* of money. [Colloq.]

A great *lot* of evil spirits.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris. (*Bartlett.*)

That's a big *lot* of money. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 3.

8†. *pl.* A game formerly played with roundels on which short verses were written: used as a singular.—**9.** The shoot of a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

—**Across lots, cross lots.** See *across, cross*1, *prep.* **City lot**, in the United States, a rectangular plot of ground 25 feet wide and 100 feet long, these being the most common dimensions of the separate parcels of ground in American cities. It is commonly taken in such towns as a unit of land-measures.—**Job lot.** See *job*2 (*b*).—**Lot of ground.** See def. 5.—**Lot system**, in the law of registration of land-titles, the system which records all known lots within the district, and registers or indexes each conveyance or encumbrance in connection with every lot it affects, so that an inspection of the record shows each lot separately, together with all instruments affecting it: distinguished from the *block system*, or the record together of all instruments affecting any of the lots in a block—that is, any area, exclusive of highway, which is bounded by highways, leaving the searcher to form his own opinion as to whether a particular lot is affected or not.—**Scot and lot.** See *scot.*—**To cast in one's lot with** or **among**, to share the fortunes of (another or others).

Cast in thy lot among us; let us all have one purse.
Prov. i. 14.

To cast lots, to throw some object, as a die, for the purpose of determining by the manner of its fall some choice, a question in dispute, etc.

Lotes did thei *kast*, for whom thei had that wo.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 134.

And they crucified him, and parted his garments, *casting lots*. Mat. xxvii. 35.

To draw lots, to draw or take from an urn or some other place of concealment pieces of paper, or straw, etc., variously marked or of different lengths, for the purpose of determining, by the accident of drawing, some choice or question.

Let's *draw lots* who shall begin.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6. 63.

Vacant lot, a plot of ground on which there is no building: particularly a small unoccupied lot among others that are built upon in a town or city.—**Syn. 3.** Hap, destiny, fate, doom, allotment.

lot (lot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lotted*, ppr. *lotting*. [< *lot*, *n.* Cf. *allot*.] **I.** *trans.* To allot; assign; distribute; award.

Your brother Lovel's prize! for so my largess
Hath *lotted* her to be.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To cast lots.

A cowe [was given] to 6. persons or shars, & 2. goats to ye same, which were first equalised for age & goodnes, and then *lotted* for
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 216.

To lot upon, to count upon; look forward to with pleasure: as, I *lotted upon* going to town. [New Eng.]

Lota[1] (lō'tạ), *n.* [NL., < OF. *lote*, a pout: see *lote*[3].] A genus of gadoid fishes of an elongate shape with villiform teeth on the jaws and vomer, typical of the subfamily *Lotinæ*. The burbot, *L. maculosa*, is an example. See cut under *burbot*.

lota[2], **lotah** (lō'tä), *n.* [Also *loto;* E. Ind.] A globular or melon-shaped pot, usually of polished brass, used in the East Indies for drawing water, drinking, and ablutions.

The dismayed sirdar found the head of a fourth [kitten] jammed in the neck of his sacred *lotah*, wherewith he performs his pious ablutions every morning at the ghaut.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 311.

lote[1]† (lōt), *v. i.* [ME. *loten, lotien*, < AS. *lutian*, lurk (= OHG. *lūzēn*, MHG. *lūzen*, lie hidden, lurk); < *lūtan*, stoop, lout: see *lout*[1].] To lurk; lie hidden.

He fond this holy olde Urban anon
Among the seintes buriels *lotinge*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 186.

For outlawes in the wode and vnder banke *lotyeth*.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 102.

lote[2] (lōt), *n.* [< F. *lote* = Sp. Pg. It. *loto*, < L. *lotus*, < Gr. *λωτός*, lotus: see *lotus*.] Lotus.

As regards personal considerations, we were to abstain from . . . washing the head with mallow or *lote* leaves.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 357.

lote[3] (lōt), *n.* [< OF. *lote*, F. *lotte* = Sp. *lota* (ML. *lota*), a pout.] A gadoid fish, the burbot. See *Lota*[1].

Loteæ (lō'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Lotus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, typified by the genus *Lotus*, distinguished by their pinnate five- to many-foliate leaves with entire leaflets, and capitate, umbellate, or rarely solitary flowers. The tribe embraces 8 genera of herbs or suffrutescent plants.

lote-bush (lōt'bush), *n.* The small tree *Zizyphus Lotus*. Same as *lotus-tree*, 1. Also *lote-tree*.

lotebyt, *n.* [Also *lutby, ludby;* < ME. *loteby* (pl. *lotebyes*); < *lote*[1] + *by*[1].] A concubine.

And with me folwith my *loteby*
To done me solas and company.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6339.

lote-fruit (lōt'frōt), *n.* Lotus-fruit; especially, the product of *Zizyphus Lotus*. See *lotus-tree*, 1.

lote-tree (lōt'trē), *n.* [< *lote*[2], *n.*, + *tree*.] Same as *lotus-tree*, 1.

Oh! what are the brightest [flowers] that e'er have blown
To the *lote-tree*, springing by Alla's throne,
Whose flowers have a soul in every leaf?
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Paradise and the Peri.

loth[1], *a.* and *n.* See *loath*.

loth[2] (lōt), *n.* [G., lead, a weight, = E. *lead*[2].] A German unit of weight, varying in different localities from 225 to 270 grains troy.

Lotharingian (lō-thạ-rin'ji-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lotharingia* (G. *Lothringen*, F. *Lorraine*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lotharingia or Lorraine, an ancient duchy and later a province of France. It is now divided between France and Germany.

II. *n.* A native of Lotharingia or Lorraine. See *Lorrainer*.

Lothario (lō-thā'ri-ō), *n.* [In allusion to *Lothario* (called in one place "the gay Lothario"), a character in Rowe's play, "The Fair Penitent." The name *Lothario* is an Italianized form of OHG. *Hlōdhari, Ludheri*, G. *Luther* (> OF. *Ludhers*), AS. *Hlōthhere*.] A jaunty libertine; a gay deceiver; a rake.

lothe†, *v.* An obsolete form of *loathe*.

lothful†, **lothliness**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *loathful*, etc.

Lotinæ (lō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lota*[1] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gadoid fishes, typified by the genus *Lota*, with two dorsal fins (a short anterior and a long posterior one), a single long anal fin, and perfect ventral fins. It contains the burbots and ling.

lotine (lō'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lota*[1] + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of a burbot or ling: of or pertaining to the *Lotinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Lotinæ*.

lotion (lō'shọn), *n.* [= F. *lotion* = Sp. *locion* = Pg. *loção* = It. *lozione*, < L. *lotio*(*n*-), also *lavatio*(*n*-), a washing, < *lavare, lavatus, lautus, lotus*, wash: see *lave*[2], *v.*] **1.** A washing; particularly, a washing of the skin.—**2.** A fluid preparation, wash, or cosmetic applied to the skin, especially the skin of the face, for the purpose of rendering it smooth, soft, or fair.—**3.** In *phar.*, a liquid holding in solution various medicinal substances, applied externally to stimulate action, to relieve pain, etc.

loto[1], *n.* See *lotto*.

loto[2] (lō'tō), *n.* Another form of *lota*[2].

Lotophagi (lō-tof'ạ-jī), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Λωτοφάγοι*, lotus-eaters, < *λωτός*, lotus, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The lotus-eaters; in *Gr. legend*, especially as given in the Odyssey, the name of a people who ate the fruit of a plant called the *lotus*, conjecturally identified with various plants which have borne that name. Those of the followers of Odysseus or Ulysses who ate of it are described as being rendered forgetful of their friends and unwilling to return to their own land. In historical times a people known under the name of *Lotophagi* lived on the northern coast of Africa in Tripoli, and on the island of Meninx (Loto phagitis, modern Jerba) in Tunis. See *lotus*, 1, and *lotus-eater*.

lotor (lō'tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *lavare*, pp. *lotus*, wash: see *lave*[2], *lotion*.] The washer: a designation, both specific and generic, of the American racoon, *Procyon lotor*, from its habit of dipping its food in water before eating it.

lotos (lō'tos), *n.* Same as *lotus*.

lotted (lot'ed), *p. a.* Having a (specified) lot or fortune. [Rare.]

Some sense, and more estate, kind heaven
To this well *lotted* peer has given.
Prior, The Ladie, Moral.

lot-teller† (lot'tel″ėr), *n.* A witch; a fortune-teller.

Witches, in foretime named *lot-tellers*, now commonly called sorcerers.
A. Maunsell, Catalogue of English Printed Books (1595). (*Encyc. Dict.*)

lottery (lot'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *lotteries* (-riz). [= D. *loterij* = G. *lotterie* = Dan. Sw. *lotteri* = Sp. *lotería* = Pg. *loteria*, < F. *loterie*, lottery, a lottery, < *lot*, lot, share: see *lot*, *n.*] **1.** Distribution of anything by lot; allotment; also, the drawing of lots; determination by chance or fate; random choice; matter of chance: as, the *lottery* of life.

Ajax. Who shall answer him?
Achil. I know not: it is put to *lottery*.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 1. 140.

Knowledge and improvements are to be got by sailing and posting for that purpose; but whether useful knowledge and real improvements, is all a *lottery*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 14.

2. A scheme for raising money by selling chances to share in a distribution of prizes; more specifically, a scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance among persons purchasing tickets, the correspondingly numbered slips, or lots, representing prizes or blanks, being drawn from a wheel on a day previously announced in connection with the scheme of intended prizes. In law the term *lottery* embraces all schemes for the distribution of prizes by chance, such as policy-playing, gift-exhibitions, prize-concerts, raffles at fairs, etc., and includes various forms of gambling. Most of the governments of the continent of Europe have at different periods raised money for public purposes by means of lotteries; and a small sum was raised in America during the Revolution by a lottery authorized by the Continental Congress. Both state and private lotteries have been forbidden by law in Great Britain and in nearly all of the United States, Louisiana and Kentucky being the two notable exceptions.

He [man] comes not into the world, nor he comes not to the Sacrament, as to a *lottery*, where perchance he may draw salvation. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

Lotteries, at this period common in all New England, had become a favorite resort for raising money to support government, carry on wars, build churches, construct roads, or endow colleges. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

3†. The lot or portion falling to one's share; a chance allotment or prize.

Octavia is
A blessed *lottery* to him.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 248.

4. A children's picture or print. [Prov. Eng.]

lotto, loto[1] (lot'ō, lō'tō), *n.* [It. *lotto*, lot, lottery: see *lot*, *n.*] **1.** A game played with disks and cards. Each disk has one number on it, and each card several numbers in lines. The disks are drawn from a bag, the number on each is called, and the correspond-

ing number on one of the cards covered. That player who first covers all the numbers of one line wins the game.

2. Same as *keno*.

lot-tree (lot′trē), *n.* A European tree, *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *Aria*. Also called *white beam-tree*.

lotus (lō′tus), *n.* [< L. *lotus, lotos*, < Gr. λωτός, the name of several plants (see def.). Cf. *lote*2.]

1. One of a number of different plants famous in mythology and tradition, or in modern times associated with traditions. Aside from the Homeric lotus (see *Lotophagi* and *lotus-tree*), the name was also given to several species of water-lily, as the blue water-lily, *Castalia scutifolia* (*Nymphæa cærulea*), the Egyptian water-lily, *C. mystica* (*Nymphæa Lotus*), and the nelumbo (*Nelumbium speciosum*), the Pythagorean or sacred bean, which grow in stagnant or slowly running waters. *Castalia scutifolia* and *C. mystica* are often found figured on Egyptian buildings, columns, etc., and the nelumbo, or Hindu and Chinese lotus, bears a prominent part in mythology. In the decorative art of India the lotus-flower is used especially as a support to the figure of a divinity or of a sage or deified personage. It is so represented both in relief or solid, as in bronze, and in paintings. Similar representations in Chinese and Japanese art seem to be derived directly from India.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Tournefort, 1700).] A genus of leguminous plants, type of the tribe *Loteæ*, distinguished by a two-valved pod and the pointed keel of the corolla. About 100 species have been described, which may be reduced to 50. They are found in the temperate and mountainous regions of Europe and Asia, also in Africa, America, and Australia. The plants are shrubby herbs, with peculiar quadri- to quinquefoliate leaves, of which three leaflets are near the apex of the leaf and the other two are near the base, so as to have the appearance of stipules. The flowers are red, pink, or white, and disposed in axillary umbels. The pod is oblong or often linear, and straight or curved. Many of the species are cultivated. A general name for plants of the genus is *bird's-foot trefoil*. *L. corniculatus* is the common bird's-foot trefoil or clover of Great Britain, etc., also called *cat-in-clover*, *fingers-and-toes*, and by other fanciful names. Its herbage is highly nutritious, and it is a valuable pasture- and meadow-plant, with taller fodder-plants, or in inferior soils. Some other species are also valuable. *L. Jacobæa* is sometimes called *St. James's flower*, or *jacobi*.

3. In *arch.*, an ornament in the form of the Egyptian water-lily, *Castalia mystica*, frequently figured in the art of ancient nations, notably on certain types of the capitals of Egyptian columns.—**Blue lotus** of the Nile, *Castalia scutifolia*.—**East Indian lotus**, *Castalia sacra* (*Nymphæa pubescens*).—**Egyptian lotus**, *Castalia mystica*. See def. 1.—**Hungarian lotus**, a European water-lily, *Castalia* (*Nymphæa*) *thermalis*. See *water-lily*.

lotus-berry (lō′tus-ber″i), *n.* A small West Indian tree, *Byrsonima coriacea* of the *Malpighiaceæ*, bearing edible yellow drupes.

lotus-eater (lō′tus-ē″tėr), *n.* One of the Lotophagi; hence, one who finds pleasure in a listless, dreamy life; a devotee of indolent pleasures; a languid voluptuary.

> And round about the keel with faces pale,
> Dark faces pale against that rosy flame,
> The mild-eyed melancholy *Lotos-eaters* came.
> *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

lotus-tree (lō′tus-trē), *n.* 1. A prickly shrub, *Zizyphus Lotus*, native in northern Africa and southern Europe, yielding one of the jujube-fruits, a sweet and pleasant-flavored drupe of the size of an olive. The fruit is not equal to that of the common jujube, *Z. sativa*, but is much used for food where it is native, and furnishes a kind of wine. It is held by many to have been the food of the classical Lotophagi, as it agrees with the locality and description given by Polybius. See *Lotophagi*.

2. The nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*, bearing a small sweet berry, which has sometimes been identified with the ancient lotus-food. Also called *tree-lotus*. See *Celtis* and *nettle-tree*.—3. The date-plum, *Diospyros Lotos*, an Asiatic tree, cultivated in southern Europe. Its sweet, barely edible fruit can hardly be the classical lotus. [Among trees that have been supposed to be the classical lotus may be mentioned also *Rhamnus Lotus*, a North African shrub with a pleasant fruit, and *Nitraria tridentata*, a thorny, desert-loving shrub, whose succulent fruit has a stimulating quality.]

loud (loud), *a.* [< ME. *loud, lud*, < AS. *hlūd* = OS. OFries. *hlud* = D. *luid* = MLG. *lude*, LG. *lud* = OHG. *hlūt*, MHG. *lūt*, G. *laut* (not in Scand. or Goth., the Dan. adv. *lydt*, loudly, being prob. of LG. origin), loud, = L. *cluëre* in *inclutus*, renowned, famous, = Gr. κλυτός, renowned, = Skt. *çruta*, heard, = Ir. *clōth*, noble, brave; orig. pp., with suffix *-d*2, as also in *cold*, *old*, *dead*, etc. (see *-d*2, *-ed*2), of the verb represented by L. *cluere* = Gr. κλύειν, hear, which also appears in AS. *hlystan*, E. *list*1, *listen*, etc., also in Gr. κλέος, renown, glory, L. *gloria*, glory, *laus* (*laud-*), praise, W. *clod*, praise, fame: see *list*1, *listen*, *client*, *glory*1, *laud*, *lose*3, etc.] 1. Strong or powerful in sound; high-sounding; noisy: as, a *loud* cry; *loud* thunder.

> Curses not *loud*, but deep. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 27.
>
> The mill-bell . . . clanged out presently with irregular but *loud* and alarming din. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

2. Uttering or emitting a great noise; giving out a strong sound: as, *loud* instruments.

> Praise him upon the *loud* cymbals. Ps. cl. 5.

3. Speaking with energy or enthusiasm; vehement; clamorous; noisy.

> No Blood so *loud* as that of Civil War.
> *Cowley*, His Majesty's Return out of Scotland, st. 6.
>
> *Hast.* To me she appears sensible and silent.
> *Tony.* Ay, before company. But when she's with her playmate, she's as *loud* as a hog in a gate.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

4†. High; boisterous; stormy; turbulent.

> For if the French be lords of this *loud* day.
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 4. 14.

5. Urgent or pressing; crying: as, a *loud* call for reform.

> For, I do know, the state . . .
> Cannot with safety cast him, for he's embark'd
> With such *loud* reason to the Cyprus wars.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 151.

6. Ostentatious; pompous; pretentious; boastful.

> Many men . . . labour only for a pompous epitaph, and a *loud* title upon their marble. *Jer. Taylor.*

7. Flashy; showy; overloaded with ornament or colors, as a garment or a work of art; conspicuous in manner or appearance; vulgar; overdone. [Colloq.]

> This Edward had picked up . . . a much more loquacious, ostentatious, much *louder* style [of character] than is freely patronised on this side of the Channel.
> *Carlyle*, Sterling, i. 2. (*Davies.*)
>
> Stained glass, indeed! *loud*, garish, thin, painty.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 106.

8. Strong in smell; of evil odor. [Colloq.]

> The natives keep their seal meat almost any length of time, in winter, for use; and, like our old duck and bird hunters, they say they prefer to have the meat tainted rather than fresh, declaring that it is most tender and toothsome when decidedly *loud*.
> *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 473.

Loud pedal. Same as *damper-pedal*. = **Syn. 1 and 2.** Resounding, vociferous.

loud (loud), *adv.* [< ME. *loude* = OS. *hlūdo* = D. *luid* = OHG. *hlūto*, MHG. *lūte*, G. *laut* = Dan. *lydt* (prob. < LG.); < *loud*, *a.*] Loudly; noisily.

> And suppe not *lowde* of thy Pottage, no tyme in all thy lyfe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.
>
> Who knocks so *loud* at door?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 381.

Loud and (or **or**) **still**†, under all circumstances; at all times.

> Earli ne late, *lowde ne stille*,
> Bacbite no man, blood ne boon.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

loude†, *n.* [ME., also *lude*, < AS. *hlȳde* (= MHG. *lūt*, G. *laut*), sound, < *hlūd*, loud: see *loud*, *a.*] Sound. *Layamon*, l. 259.

loudful† (loud′fûl), *a.* [< *loud* + *-ful.*] Loud.

> The cornets and organs playing *loudfull* musicke.
> *Marston*, Sophonisba, i. 2.

loud-lunged (loud′lungd), *a.* Vociferous; bellowing. [Rare.]

> Our Boanerges with his threats of doom,
> And *loud-lung'd* Antibabylonianisms, . . .
> Went both to make your dream.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

loudly (loud′li), *adv.* 1. With great sound or noise; noisily; clamorously; with vehemence or importunity: as, he *loudly* complained of intolerance.—2. Ostentatiously; conspicuously; showily; glaringly: as, he was very *loudly* dressed. [Colloq.]

loud-mouthed (loud′moutht), *a.* Having or talking with a loud voice; talking vociferously or clamorously.

> As *loud-mouthed* and repulsive a set of political vagabonds as ever canted about principles or hungered after loaves and fishes. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 426.

loudness (loud′nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being loud; great sound or noise; clamor; uproar: as, the *loudness* of a voice or an instrument.—2. Conspicuousness; flashiness; showiness: as, *loudness* of dress. [Colloq.]

lough1 (loch), *n.* [< Ir. *loch*, a lake, lough, arm of the sea (cf. *log*, a pit, dike, small lough), = Gael. *loch* = W. *llwch*, a lake: see *lake*1.] 1. A lake: same as *loch*1, especially with reference to lakes in Ireland.

> He [the piper] began to play on his Pipes, and all the Rats and the Mice followed him to a great *Lough* hard by, where they all perished. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 49.

2. A cavity in a rock. [Prov. Eng.]

lough2†. An obsolete preterit of *laugh*.

louis (lö′i), *n.* [F., a coin, so named from *Louis* XIII.] A gold coin of France.—**Louis d'or** (louis of gold), a gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of Louis XIII., and coined continuously thereafter until 1795. It ranged in value from about $4 to $4.60, having, at the time of the Revolution, the intrinsic value of 23.60 francs. Under the Restoration the republican and

[illegible] piece was styled *louis* (old) [illegible] by persons of [illegible] principles.

louisette (lö-i-zet′), *n.* [F.: so called from a dr. *Louis*: see *guillotine*.] A former name (in French) of the guillotine.

Louisianian (lö-ē-zi-an′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Louisiana* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Louisiana, one of the southern United States.

> Is not this the very poetry of landscape, of *Louisianian* landscape? *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 13.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Louisiana.

louisine (lö-i-zēn′), *n.* [< *Louis* or *Louise*, a person's name, + *-ine*1.] A thin and soft silk material used for summer wear.

Louis-Quatorze (lö′i-ka-tôrz′), *a.* [F.] An epithet designating a style of architecture and decoration prevalent in France in the reign of Louis XIV. (1643–1715), and copied in other countries. It is especially characteristic of palaces and large mansions of that period. Externally the forms are in a freely treated classical style, and rustication is much employed; the windows are larger and the rooms more lofty and spacious than in buildings of the time immediately preceding, and there is a constant effort to attain majesty and sumptuousness. The palace of Versailles and the eastern colonnade of the Louvre are prominent examples of Louis-Quatorze. The style is characteristically illustrated in internal decoration, the favorite medium of which was gilt stucco-work combined in figures uniting lavishness with studied symmetry and balance of parts. The scroll and shell appear as familiar details, and panels—either rectangular or nearly rectangular in form, sometimes severely plain, sometimes ornamented—are commonly present as a main feature of the design. The classical ornaments and all the elements of the earlier Renaissance styles are admitted, but are treated with the modifications imposed by the spirit of the age. In decorative art the Louis-Quatorze style embraces several new methods of decoration, such as incrusted work and the free use of veneers of precious woods, as well as the mounting and ornamentation of furniture in elaborate designs of gilded bronze, applied as lock-plates, hinges, handles, etc. The forms of panels, of pieces of furniture, and the like become more varied than in the earlier Renaissance, and the ornamentation has but little reference to natural forms. The richly inlaid furniture of Boule (see *buhl*) surpassed all previous work of this kind.

Louis-Quinze (lö′i-kańz′), *a.* [F.] An epithet designating the style of French architecture and decoration which succeeded the Louis-Quatorze style, and characterized the reign of Louis XV. (1715–74). In it the peculiarities of the preceding style are carried to extremes; the severe sense of proportion and measure which always characterized the magnificence of the seventeenth century is replaced by a complete disregard of symmetry and of the interdependence of masses, by an elongated treatment of the foliations of the scroll, and by a profusion of shell-work of crimped and fantastic but meaningless conventionality. In its most debased and tawdry form, ornament of this style is termed *rococo*.

Louis-Seize (lö′i-sāz′), *a.* [F.] An epithet designating the style of architecture and ornamental design which prevailed in France in the reign of Louis XVI. (1774–92), distinguished by a return to greater simplicity than under Louis XV., and not seldom by the aim to reproduce classical architectural forms, as in parts of furniture, etc. The members of tables, chairs, etc., are very commonly slender, the moldings delicate and refined, the general forms right-angled and severe; but the surface decoration is very richly diversified. The arts of engraving, porcelain-decoration, tapestry, etc., were very prosperous and characteristic during the prevalence of this style.

Louis-Treize (lö′i-trāz′), *a.* [F.] An epithet designating the styles of French architecture and decoration characteristic of the reign of Louis XIII. (1610–43), or in general of the first half of the seventeenth century. The architecture of this time is less light and elegant than that of the earlier [illegible] brick; and rustic work or bossage is accentuated. In cabinet-work and [illegible] curtain; pseudo-classical columns and engaged columns, often bossed, are usual, and are combined with entablatures, etc., following more or less closely the Vitruvian dicta. [illegible] eral less delicate than that of the earlier Renaissance.

louk1, *v.* A dialectal variant of *look*1.

louk[2], **lowk**[1] (louk, lōk), *v. t.* [Also *look*; < ME. *louken, lowken*, < AS. *lūcan* = Dan. *luge*), pull up (weeds): see *weed*.] To pull up (weeds): weed.

louk[3], **lowk**[3], *n.* [ME.; origin uncertain.] An employee; a partner; a comrade.

And for ther is no theef withoute a *lowke*
That helpeth hym to wasten and to sowke,
Or that he bybe kan or bouwe may
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 51.

louker (lou'kėr), *n.* [Also *looker*; < ME. *louker, lowker*, < *louk*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who weeds.

loun[1], *a.* See *lown*[2].

loun[2], *n.* See *loon*[1].

loun[3], *v. t.* [Cf. *lounder*.] To beat; thrash. [North. Eng.]

lounder (loun'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A severe, stunning blow. [Scotch.]

The goodman,
Wha lent him on his neck a *lounder*,
That gart him o'er the threshold founder.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 530. (*Jamieson.*)

lounder (loun'dėr), *v. t.* [Cf. *lounder, n.*] To beat with heavy strokes. [Scotch.]

lounderer (loun'dėr-ėr), *n.* An idler; a loafer.

Lousengers and *lounderers* are wrongfully made, and named hermits, and have leave . . . to live . . . in sloth.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 130.

loundering (loun'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lounder, v.*] A drubbing; a beating. [Scotch.]

He had gi'en her a *loundering* wi' his cane.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

lounge[1] (lounj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *lounged*, ppr. *lounging*. [Not found before 1671 (in Skinner); perhaps < the noun *lounger*, in pl. *loungers*, which is probably a mistaken form, with accom. termination, of **loungis*, < *lungis, longis*, an idle, drowsy, dreaming fellow: see *lungis*.] **1.** To act, move, or rest in a lazy or listless manner; move about or do anything with negligence or indifference.

Shun such as *lounge* through afternoons and eves.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

"Light!" is the responsive yell from the patriarch of the household, who, *lounging* to the fence, leans his arm upon it. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 195.

2. To recline in a lazy attitude; loll: as, to *lounge* on a sofa.

The instant some stirring old hymn was given out, sleepy eyes brightened, *lounging* figures sat erect.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 82.

lounge[1] (lounj), *n.* [< *lounge*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of sauntering or strolling; the act of reclining at ease or lolling.

In the reign of the queen [Anne], tea came into use as an ordinary beverage among the higher classes, and the tea-tables of the ladies became places for fashionable *lounge*.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 112.

2. A place frequented by idlers.

She went with Lady Stock to a bookseller's, whose shop served as a fashionable *lounge*.
Miss Edgeworth, Almeria, p. 278.

3. A kind of sofa for reclining, having one arm only and a low back, or no back, so as to be used from either side.—**4.** A treat; a comfort. [Eton College.] *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 40.

lounge[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lunge*[1].

lounger (loun'jėr), *n.* [See *lounge, v.*] One who lounges; one who loiters away his time; an idler.

I will roar aloud and spare not, to the terror of, at present, a very flourishing society of people, called *loungers*.
Guardian, No. 124.

The boulevard *loungers* or the gens du monde.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 344.

lounging (loun'jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lounge*[1], *v.*] Of, pertaining to, or in the manner of a lounger; sauntering; lolling: as, a *lounging* gait.

lounging-room (loun'jing-röm), *n.* A room for the accommodation of idle visitors, or persons who are waiting, as in a club-house.

In the spacious office and general *lounging-room*, sea-coal fires glowed in the wide grates.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 2.

loup[1] (loup), *v.*; pret. *lap*, pp. *loupen*. [A dial. form of *leap*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap; spring.

He has *loupen* on the bonny black,
He stirr'd him wi' the spur right sairly.
Auman Water (Child's Ballads, II. 188).

Every one *loups* o'er the dike where it is laighest.
Kelly, Scotch Proverbs, p. 97. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To melt; give way: applied to frost when it melts suddenly. [North. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

II. *trans.* To leap over; leap from.

O baby, haste, the window *loup*;
I'll kep you in my arm.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 43).

loup-†. An obsolete variant of *loup*[2]. *Spenser.*

loup[3] (löp), *n.* [F., a mask, a particular use of *loup*, wolf. L. *lupus*, wolf: see *lupus*.] A light silk mask or half-mask worn at a masquerade.

loup-cervier (lö'ser-viā'), *n.* [F., a lynx, < *loup*, a wolf, + **cervier*, < L. *cervus*, deer: see *Cervus*.] The Canada lynx, *Lynx canadensis*. The name was formerly applied in French to some animal not clearly identified. Cotgrave defines it as "a kind of white wolf or beast ingendred between an Hind and an Wolf, whose skin is much esteemed by great men; yet some (not believing that those beasts will, or can mingle) imagine it rather to be the spotted Linx or Ounce; or a kind thereof."

loupe (löp), *n.* [Also *loop*; < F. *loupe*, a knob, lump, wen, etc.] A mass of pasty iron mingled with slag as taken from the Catalan forge when ready to be shingled. Also called *massé* in French, and in the American bloomeries most generally a *bloom*, but also frequently a *lump*, and sometimes called *loupe*.

loup-garou (lö'ga-rö'), *n.* [F., a were-wolf: see *were-wolf*.] A were-wolf; a lycanthrope.

louping-ill (lou'ping-il), *n.* Leaping-evil: a disease of sheep which causes them to spring up and down in going forward. [Scotch.]

loup-the-dike (loup'thē-dik), *a.* Giddy; wayward; runaway. [Scotch.]

Now I have my finger and my thumb on this *loup-the-dyke* loon. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xxiii.

lour (lour), *v. i.* See *lower*[1].

lourd[1]†, *a.* and *n.* [Also *loord*; < ME. *lourd*, < OF. (and F.) *lourd*, dull, stupid, = Sp. Pg. *lerdo*, stupid, foolish, = It. *lordo, lurido*, dirty, < L. *luridus*, pale, yellow, wan, ML. *lurdus*, dirty: see *lurid*. Hence also (from F.) *lurdan*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Dull; stupid. *Gower.*

II. *n.* A dull, stupid fellow; a low, degraded, worthless person; a drone.

lourd[2]†, *v.* [Appar. a dial. contr. of *liever had* or *liever would* (cf. *leeze*, contr. of *lief is*), extended to constructions where it must be taken as a simple verb, *had* or *would* being again prefixed.] See etymology.

I rather *lourd* it had been my sel
Than eather him or thee.
Gil Morrice (Child's Ballads, II. 38).

Ere he had ta'en the lamb he did,
I had *lourd* he had ta'en them a'.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 48).

I wad *lourd* have had a winding-sheet,
And helped to put it ower his head.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 114).

lourdane†, **lourdent**†, *n.* See *lurdan*.

loure (lör), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] **1.** A form of bagpipe formerly used in Normandy.—**2.** A slow dance performed to the music of the bagpipe.—**3.** Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple, rather slow, and with heavy primary accents.

lourgulary, *n.* See *lurgulary*.

loury (lou'ri), *a.* See *lowery*.

louse[1] (lous), *n.*; pl. *lice* (līs). [< ME. *lous* (pl. *lis, lise, lys*), < AS. *lūs* (pl. *lȳs*) = D. *luis* = OHG. MHG. *lūs*, G. *laus* = Icel. *lūs* = Dan. Sw. *lus*, louse; perhaps lit. 'destroyer' or 'damager,' from the root **lus* of *loose, lose*[1], *loss*, etc. Cf. Gr. *φθείρ*, a louse, < *φθείρειν*, destroy.] An insect or other small arthropod (as a crustacean) that infests other animals or plants, or an animal resembling such parasites: a name for a great variety of small creatures. Specifically—(*a*) One of a class of small degraded parasitic hemipterous insects of the order *Hemiptera* and suborder *Parasita*; the *Pediculina* or *Pediculidæ*. These are the little wingless bugs most frequently called *lice*, infesting man and other animals as external parasites, in the hair or fur. They are haustellate, or furnished with a sucking-proboscis, which can be protruded and fixed in the skin of the host, the attachment being secured by little hooks; there are six legs with hooks for crawling and grappling; the general form is elliptical, most of the body consisting of the large jointed abdomen; the skin is so tough that when the louse is crushed it can be heard to crack. Such lice are oviparous and extremely prolific; their eggs, which mature very rapidly, are glued to hairs, and are known as *nits*. At least three kinds infest man. The *head-louse, Pediculus capitis*, living chiefly in the hair of the head, is the slenderest one of the three. The *body-louse, Pediculus vestimenti*, living in the hair of the body at large, and in the seams of the clothing, is less transparent than the former, with a grayish tint, and hence called *grayback*; myriads of these creatures are generated where people are crowded in unclean or unwholesome conditions, as in camps, jails, etc. The last kind, the *crab-louse, Phthirius pubis* or *inguinalis*, chiefly affects the hair of the pubis and perinæum, but may range all over the body; its shape is peculiar, as shown in the figure under *crab-louse*. Most mammals, if not all, have lice peculiar to themselves. *Hæmatopinus* is an extensive genus of such lice: *H. vituli* is found on cattle. A species of *Hæmatomyzus* affects elephants. Bats have a peculiar set of lice, constituting the family *Polyctenidæ*.

A *lous* is a worme with many fete, & it commeth out of the filthi and onclene skynne. . . . To withdryue them. The best is for to wasshe the oftentimes, and to channge oftentymes clene lynen.

Quoted in *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

(*b*) *Bird-lice* are parasitic insects, of several hundred species, various genera, and several families, which some authors range with the foregoing in the order *Hemiptera*, but most place in the *Pseudoneuroptera*. They are known as the order or superfamily *Mallophaga*. They have mandibulate or biting mouth-parts, are wingless, and of very variable forms. They are by no means confined to birds, but infest mammals as well; almost every kind of bird and beast is infested by these creatures, sometimes several species to one host, and in such multitudes as to cause disease and death. Of these, such as infest domestic quadrupeds and birds belong to the genera *Trichodectes, Docophorus, Nirmus, Gonocotes, Goniodes, Lipurus, Trinotum, Colpopocephalum, Menopon*, and *Gyropus*. (*c*) The beaver harbors a remarkable louse, *Platypsyllus castoris*, a degraded clavicorn beetle, so peculiar as to have been made type of an order, *Achreioptera*. (*d*) Insects have their own lice. Such are the *bee-lice*, or pupiparous dipterous insects of the family *Braulidæ*, order *Diptera*; and some of the lice of bats are similar dipterous insects, though wingless, of the family *Nycteribiidæ*. Bees, wasps, etc., are also infested by certain small parasitic heteromerous beetles in the form of lice, such as the wingless larvæ of *Meloidæ*, a species of which has been named *Pediculus melittæ*, and the whole family *Stylopidæ*. Insects affected by the latter are said to be stylopized. None of the foregoing lice are aquatic. (*e*) Fishes, marine mammals, crustaceans, etc., are infested by a great variety of small degraded crustaceans, collectively known as *fish-lice* or *Ichthyophthira*. Most of these belong to a class or order *Epizoa* or *Siphonostoma*, or *Lernæoidea*; a few are cirripeds, as *Rhizocephala*. *Whale-lice* are *Cyamidæ*. *Carp-lice* are *Argulidæ*. (*f*) *Wood-lice* are the terrestrial isopods of the family *Oniscidæ*, also called *slaters, sow-bugs*, etc. These are not parasites, but some of the aquatic isopods are fish-lice, as *Cymothoidæ*. (*g*) Plants are infested by multitudes of small plant-sucking hemipters, known as *plant-lice*, and formerly collectively termed *Phytophthiria*; as the aphids, *Aphididæ*, some of which are also called *gall-lice*; the psyllids, *Psyllidæ*, called *flea-lice* and *jumping plant-lice*; and the scale-insects or *Coccidæ*, some of which are also known as *bark-lice*. (*h*) *Book-lice* are pseudoneuropterous insects of the family *Psocidæ*, various species of which, as those of the genera *Atropos* and *Clothilla*, injure books. (*i*) Certain mites or acarids are sometimes called *lice*, as the harvest-ticks, known as *red-lice*, the itch-mite or itch-louse, etc. For further information, see the compounded words, and also the technical names.

louse[1] (louz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *loused*, ppr. *lousing*. [< ME. *lousen*; < *louse*[1], *n.*] To clean from lice. [Obsolete or rare.]

Howe handsome [convenient] it is to lye and sleepe, or to *lowze* themselves in the sunshine.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

To York House, where the Russia Embassador do lie; and there I saw his people go up and down *lowseing* themselves. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 5.

louse[2]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English variant of *loose*.

louseberry (lous'ber'i), *n.* The common spindle-tree of Europe, *Euonymus Europæa*. Its powdered berries were reputed to destroy the lice parasitic on man.

louse-bur (lous'bėr), *n.* The common cocklebur, *Xanthium Strumarium*: so named from its clinging pod or bur.

louse-fly (lous'flī), *n.* Any pupiparous dipterous insect, as a bee-louse or sheep-tick.

louse-herb (lous'ėrb), *n.* Same as *lousewort*, 2.

lousewort (lous'wėrt), *n.* **1.** A scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Pedicularis*. The common lousewort in the United States is *P. Canadensis*, otherwise called *wood-betony* or *head-betony*. The common lousewort of England is *P. sylvatica*.

2. The stavesacre, *Delphinium Staphisagria*, the powdered seeds of which have been used from ancient times to destroy lice. Also *louse-herb*. [Rare.]

lousily (lou'zi-li), *adv.* In a lousy manner; in a mean or degraded manner; scurvily.

lousiness (lou'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being lousy or infested with lice.

Hunger and *Lousiness* are the two Distempers that Afflict him; and Idleness and Scratching the two Medicines that Palliate his Miseries.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 200.

lousy (lou'zi), *a.* [< *louse*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Infested with lice.

That all liuing things which haue soules go thither [to the heavens], euen Fleas and Lice. And these *lousie* heauens are allotted to all secular persons which enter not into their rule and habit of Religion.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 460.

Hence—**2.** Degraded; mean; contemptible.

A *lousy* knave to have his gibes and his mockeries!
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 259.

A trick, a *lousy* trick; so ho, a trick, boys!
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

lousybill (lou'zi-bil), *n.* The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*. *G. Trumbull*. See cut under *curlew*. [Local, New Jersey.]

lout[1] (lout), *v.* [< ME. *louten*, < AS. *lūtan* (= Icel. *lūta* = Dan. *lude* = Sw. *luta*), stoop, bow, akin to *lutian*, > ME. *lutien, loten*, lurk (see *lote*[1]), and perhaps to *lytel*, little: see *little*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bend, stoop, or crouch; bow; courtesy; make humble obeisance.

Doun I *loutede* for to see
The clere water in the stoon.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 1554.

The fifte route
That to this lady gunne *loute*
And doun on knes anon to falle.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1704.

As oft as they named the Redeemer,
Lowly *louted* the boys, and lowly the maidens all courtesied.
Longfellow, tr. of Tegnér's Children of the Lord's Supper.

The noble lords and ladies . . . throw largesse to the knaves, who *lout* humbly.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, II. xxxiii.

2†. To lie quiet; lurk. See *lote*[1].

Conquiesco, Anglice, to *lowtyn*.
MS. Bibl. Reg. 12. B. i., f. 88. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To loiter, tarry, or stay. *Hearne.* (*Halliwell.*)

II.† *trans.* To bow down; abase.

For few there were that were so much redoubted,
Whom double fortune lifted up and *louted*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 303.

lout[2] (lout), *n.* [Not found in ME.; prob. < Icel. *lūtr*, stooping, bent, < *lūta*, stoop, lout: see *lout*[1].] An awkward, ungainly fellow; a clown.

And that His [Adam's] Son, and his Son's Son,
Were all but Ploughmen, Clowns, and *Louts*.
Prior, The Old Gentry.

A stupid *lout*, seemingly a farmer's boy, in a grey jerkin with his head bare. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxiv.

lout[2]† (lout), *v. t.* [< *lout*[2], *n.*] To treat as a lout; flout.

Lowted and forsaken of theym by whom in tyme he myght have bene ayded and relieved.
Hall, Henry IV., f. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

Louted and laughed to skorne.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

I am *lowted* by a traitor villain.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 13.

lout[3] (lout), *v. i.* [Cf. *low*[1].] To low or bellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lout[4] (lout), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To milk, as a cow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

louter†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *lowter;* freq. of *lout*[1]; cf. *loiter*, another form of the same word.] To loiter or lounge about.

Lowtrynge and wandryng.
Hye Way to the Spyttell Hous, p. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

louteringly†, *adv.* In a loitering or idle manner.

Whosoever wandreth about idely and *louteringly* is a rogue or vagabond, although he beggeth not.
M. Dalton, Country Justice (1620). (*Nares.*)

loutish (lou'tish), *a.* [< *lout*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Clownish; awkward; boorish.

Loutish, but not ill-looking. *The Century*, XXVII. 188.

=Syn. *Churlish*, *Clownish*, etc. See *boorish*.

loutishly (lou'tish-li), *adv.* In a loutish or awkward manner.

loutishness (lou'tish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being loutish or awkward; clownishness.

loutre (lö'tèr), *n.* [F., an otter, < L. *lutra*, an otter.] In *her.*, the otter, used as a bearing.

loutrin (lö'trin), *n.* [< *loutre* + *-in*[1].] An otter; any animal of the subfamily *Lutrinæ*.

louver (lö'vèr), *n.* [Also *louvre*, and formerly *loover*, *lover*, prop. only *lover;* < ME. *lover*, *lovir*, < OF. *lover*, *luver*, *lovier*, a louver, orig. appar. an upper gallery, < ML. as if **lobiarium*, < *lobia*, also *lodia* and *lodium* (used to gloss OF. *lovier*), a gallery, lobby: see *lobby*. The explanation suggested by Minsheu and adopted by Skeat, that the E. word is derived < OF. *louvert*, for *l'ouvert*, the open (space), opening (see *le* and *overt*), ignores the real OF. form *lover*, *lovier*, and is quite untenable.] **1†.** A form of lantern or turret rising from the roof of a hall or other apartment in medieval domestic edifices, at first open at the sides. Its original function was to supply an outlet for smoke from fires. After this use was superseded by the introduction of chimneys, the louver was inclosed with glass.

It hath two rowes of Pillars each ouer other, those upper ones supporting the hemisphere, *loouer*, or steeple, which is wrought all with Musaike worke.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

A *loover*, or tunnell in the roofe or top of a great hall to avoid smoke. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

For all the issue both of vent and light,
Came from a *loover* at the tower's toppe.
Death of R. E. of Hunt., sig. L 3. (*Nares.*)

2. A chimney-flue. [Obsolete or Prov. Eng.]

There is a steppe declivy way lookes downe,
Which to th' infernall kingdome Orpheus guides,
Whose *loover* vapors breathes.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609). (*Nares.*)

Don't stop cowerin' in th' ingle. . . . Some day we'st find as thou's got drawn up th' *lover* wi' the draught.
Jessie Fothergill, From Moor Isles, i.

3. In *arch.*, a long window-like opening closed with broad slats sloping downward and outward. See *abat-vent*.

Ne lightned was with window, nor with *lover*,
But with continuall candle-light.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 42.

Coolers should always be placed so that the air has free access, and to this end it is usual to make the walls of the rooms containing them of *louvres*, which can be opened as may be required. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 400.

4†. The aperture in a dove-cote at which the bird enters; also, the dove-cote itself.

Like to a Cast of Falcons that pursue
A flight of Pidgeons through the welkin blew,
Stooping at this and that, that to their *Louver*
(To saue their liues) they hardly can recover.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

louver-board (lö'vèr-bōrd), *n.* See *louver*, 3, and *louver-window*.

louvered (lö'vèrd), *a.* Furnished with a louver; constructed in the form of a louver: as, a *louvered* window. Also *louvred*.

If "Miner" will cut *louvred* openings . . . in the sides of the tapering neck that connect his 10 square feet fan mouth with the 20 square feet tube. *Engineer*, LXVI. 217.

Louvered battens. See *batten*[2].

louver-hole† (lö'vèr-hōl), *n.* The hole or vent at the top of a chimney by which the smoke escapes.

Provide new locks and keys, and bars and bolts,
And cap the chimney, lest my lady fly
Out of the *lover-hole*.
Shirley, Honoria and Mammon (1659). (*Nares.*)

louver-window (lö'vèr-win″dō), *n.* A long opening in a belfry-tower, partially closed by outward-sloping slats or boards called *louver-boards* (corrupted into *luffer-* or *lever-boards*), which are so placed to exclude rain, while allowing the sound of the bell to pass through. See *abat-vent*.

louvre[1], *n.* See *louver*.

louvre[2] (lö'vèr), *n.* [< F. *Louvre*, the name (of unknown origin) of a building in Paris, anciently a royal castle or palace, now a national museum.] A fashionable dance derived from a favorite song of Louis XIV.

As soon as the minuet was closed, the princess said softly to Harry in French, "The *Louvre*, sir, if you please." This was a dance of the newest fashion.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 99. (*Davies.*)

She proposed herself for a *Louvre;* all the men vowed they had never heard of such a dance.
Walpole, Letters, II. 194.

lovability (luv-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *lovable:* see *-bility*.] Capability of being loved; possession of qualities fitted to inspire love; amiability. Also *loveability*. *Carlyle.*

lovable[1] (luv'a-bl), *a.* [ME. *lovable, lufabyl;* < *love*[1] + *-able*.] Worthy of love; inviting love; winning; amiable. Also *loveable*.

And which been hool and sooth and chast and rightwys, and *lovable* to yhe. *Wyclif*, Laodisensis, p. 100.

"There is something so soothing, so gentle, so indulgent about Mrs. Percy, so *loveable*." "She is . . . very *loveable* —that is the exact word." "I fear it is not English," said Miss Hauton. "Il mérite bien l'être," said Godfrey.
Miss Edgeworth, Patronage, v. (*Davies.*)

Elaine the fair, Elaine the *loveable*,
Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

lovable[2]†, *a.* [ME. *lovabil;* < *love*[2] + *-able*.] Praiseworthy. *Halliwell.*

lovableness (luv'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of attracting affection; lovable character. Also *loveableness*.

Man for man, he [Wordsworth] was infinitely inferior to Coleridge for personal charm and to Southey for general *loveableness*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 526.

lovage (luv'āj), *n.* [Also (dial.) *loveage, loveache* (simulating *love*[1]), formerly *livish;* < ME. *loveache* (= D. *lavas*), < OF. *luvesche, levesche*, F. *livèche* = Sp. *ligústico* = Pg. *ligustico* = It. *leristico, libistico* (ML. *lubesticum, libesticum, levisticum* (> AS. *lufestice*, appar. simulating *lufu*, love) = MLG. *lubbestock* = OHG. *lubestecco, lubistechal*, MHG. *lubstickel, lubisteche, lübesteche* (simulating OHG. *luppi*, MHG. *lüppe* = AS. *lybb*, poison), *lubstuchal*, G. *liebstöckel* (simulating *liebe*, love) = Pol. *lubszczyk, lubczyk, lubistek* = Bohem. *libechek, libchek* = Russ. *lubistokŭ* = Lith. *lipshtulas, lubustos* = Lett. *lupstuga* = Hung. *lestyan, levistikom*) (= Turk. *logostekon*, < Gr. *λιγυστικόν*), < L. *ligusticum*, lovage, prop. neut. of *Ligusticus*, belonging to Liguria, < *Liguria*, Liguria: see *Ligusticum, Ligurian*.] **1.** The umbelliferous plant *Levisticum officinale*, a native of the mountains of central Europe, cultivated in old gardens. This is the lovage of the older books. It is sometimes distinguished as *Italian* or *garden lovage*.—**2.** Another plant of the same family, *Ligusticum Scoticum*, often called *Scotch lovage*. The name extends also to other species of the genus.

love[1] (luv), *v.;* pret. and pp. *loved*, ppr. *loving*. [Also dial. (Sc.) *luve, loo;* < ME. *loven, luven, lovien, luvien*, < AS. *lufian, leofian* (with short vowel, depending on the noun *lufu*, love), orig. **leófian* = OFries. *liavia, luvia, levia* = D. *lieven* = MLG. *lēven*, LG. *leven* = OHG. *liubōn, liupōn*. MHG. G. *lieben*, love; akin to AS. *leóf* = Goth. *liubs*, etc., dear, lief, < Teut. √ *lub*, be pleasing, = L. *libet, lubet*, it pleases, = OBulg. *liubiti*, love (*liubŭ*, dear), = Bohem. *lubiti, libiti* = Russ. *liubiti*, love, = Lith. *lubju*, long, = Skt. √ *lubh*, desire: see *love*[1], *n.*, *love*[2], *lief, believe, leave*[2], *liberal, liberty*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To regard with a strong feeling of affection; hold dear; have a strong regard for.

Thou shalt *love* the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. Mat. xxii. 37.

Thou shalt *love* thy neighbour as thyself. Mat. xxii. 39.

A maid whom there were none to praise,
And very few to *love*. *Wordsworth*, Lucy.

2. Specifically, to regard (one of the opposite sex) with the admiration and devotion characteristic of the sexual relation; be in love with.

The lady made grete ioye of the kynge, for she wende verily it hadde ben the Duke hir lorde, that she *loved* moche with a trewe herte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

To see her is to *love* her,
An' *love* but her for ever.
Burns, Bonnie Lesley.

3. To have a strong liking, craving, or appetite for; like; take pleasure in; delight in: followed by a noun or an infinitive.

Lordis! if ye *love* your Astate and honour
Loven, flemyth this vicious errour!
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 107.

I *love* a fat goose as I *love* allegiance.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 5.

What a man actually *loves*, this he proposes to himself, and strives to attain.
Swedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 96.

There is no place in the town which I so much *love* to frequent as the Royal Exchange.
Addison, The Royal Exchange.

4. To caress; show affection by caresses: a childish use of the word.

He climbed often into her lap, and, putting his arms round her neck, *loved* her with his cheek against hers, and with all his little heart. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 271.

To love one's love with an A, B, etc., a formula used in redeeming forfeits.

For these you play at purposes,
And *love your loves with As and Bs;*
For these, at Beast and Ombre woo,
And play for love and money too.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1007.

I'll give you a clue to my trade, in a game of forfeits. I *love my love with a B* because she's Beautiful; I hate my love with a B because she's Brazen; I took her to the sign of the Blue Boar, and I treated her with Bonnets; her name's Bouncer, and she lives in Bedlam.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To have strong affection; especially, to be passionately attached to one of the opposite sex.

But since thou *lovest*, *love* still and thrive therein,
Even as I would when I to *love* begin.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 9.

'Tis better to have *loved* and lost
Than never to have *loved* at all.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvii.

love[1] (luv), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *luve;* < ME. *love, luve*, < AS. *lufu, lufe* (= MLG. *lēve* = OHG. *liubī, liupī, liupa*, MHG. G. *liebe;* cf. OFries. *liafte*, NFries. *ljeafde* = D. *liefde*), love, < *lufian*, love: see *love*[1], *v.*] **1.** The principle of sympathetic or pleasurable attraction in sentient and thinking beings; that feeling of predilection or solicitude for, or delight in, certain individuals or classes, principles, qualities, or things, which excites a strong desire or craving for the welfare, companionship, possession, enjoyment, or promotion of its object or objects; the yearning desire (whether right or perverted) for what is thought to be best in any relation or from any point of view. In its purest and most universal form, love is regarded in the highest conception of God as the essence of divinity.

Nature worketh in us all a *love* to our own counsels.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Greater *love* hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. John xv. 13.

The *love* of money is the root of all evil. 1 Tim. vi. 10.

We render you our *loves*, sir,
The best wealth we bring home.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

Any one reflecting upon the thought he has of the delight which any present or absent thing is apt to produce in him has the idea we call *love*. For when a man declares in autumn, when he is eating them, or in spring, when there are none, that he loves grapes, it is no more but that the taste of grapes delights him; let an alteration of health or constitution destroy the delight of their taste, and he can then be said to love grapes no longer.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 4.

2. Intimate personal affection between individuals of opposite sex capable of intermar-

riage; the emotional incentive to and normal basis of conjugal union: as, to be in *love*; to marry for *love*.

And Jacob served seven years for Rachel; and they seemed unto him but a few days, for the *love* he had to her.
Gen. xxix. 20.

But had I wist, before I kiss'd,
That *love* had been sae ill to win,
I'd locked my heart in a case of gold,
And pinn'd it with a silver pin.
Wady, Wady, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 134)

It's good to be off with the old *love*,
Before you are on with the new. *Old song.*

Hail, wedded *love*, mysterious law, true source
Of human offspring, sole propriety
In Paradise of all things common else!
Milton, P. L., iv. 750.

Fond *love*, the gentle vow, the gay desire,
The kind deceit, the still-reviving fire,
Persuasive speech, and more persuasive sighs,
Silence that spoke, and eloquence of eyes.
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 249.

3. A beloved person; an object of affectionate interest, as a sweetheart or a husband or wife: often also used in address as a term of endearment.

She hears no tidings of her *love*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 867.

They [the Virginia Indians] would haue beards, but that they pluck away the haires; they haue one wife, many *loues*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 768.

What they could my words expressed,
O my *love*, my all, my one!
Singing helped the verses best.
Browning, Serenade at the Villa.

4. [*cap.*] A personification of the passion of love; sexual attraction imagined as an independent power external to its subject: applied especially to Cupid (more properly Amor) or Eros, the classical god of love, and more rarely to Venus or Aphrodite, the goddess of love.

Love made those hollows, if himself were slain,
He might be buried in a tomb so simple.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 243.

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
All are but ministers of *Love*,
And feed his sacred flame. *Coleridge*, Love.

5. An embodiment or a representation of Cupid; one of a class of beings poetically imagined as devoted to the interests of lovers, and depicted as winged boys.

I mote perceive how, in her glauncing sight,
Legions of *loves* with little wings did fly
Spenser, Sonnets, xvi.

6. Gratification of a sexual passion or desire, as in an illicit relation.

Come, let us take our fill of *love*, until the morning.
Prov. vii. 18.

7†. A kindness; something done in token of love.

What good *love* may I perform for you?
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 49.

8†. A thin silk stuff. One variety, soft and translucent, was used for veils. See *love-ribbon*.—9. In some games, nothing: a term indicating that no points have been scored: as, the game was two, *love* (that is, two points on one side and nothing on the other); *love* all (all the players have failed to score).—10. An old game in which one holds up one or more fingers, and another, without looking, guesses at the number. *Davies.*

The countrymen's play of holding up our fingers (dimicatione digitorum, i. e. the play of *loves*).
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 159.

11. The plant *Clematis Vitalba*, the virgin's-bower or traveler's-joy.—**Cupboard love.** See *cupboard*. **Family of Love.** See *Familist*, 1.—**For all loves†**, or **of all loves†** [a universalized form of "for the love of God," "of heaven," etc.], by all means.

Alack, where are you? speak, an if you hear;
Speak, *of all loves!* I swoon almost with fear.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 153.

And said, Sir, *for all loves*,
Let me thy prisoneres seen.
Sir Ferumbras (*Halliwell*, under *all loves*.)

For love, out of affectionate consideration; hence, for nothing; without compensation or payment.—**For love or money,** by any means; in any way. **Free love.** See *free*.—**In love,** imbued with affection, especially sexual affection; enamored.

If he be not *in love* with some woman, there is no believing old signs: a' brushes his hat o' mornings.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2. 40.

Labor of love, any work done or task performed with eager willingness, either from fondness for the work itself or from regard entertained toward the person for whom it is done.—**Love of benevolence** or **friendship.** See *benevolence*. **Love of complacency.** See *love of benevolence*. **Natural love,** a natural appetite or inclination which is common to animals and plants.—**Sensitive love,** a love common to man and the lower animals.—**There's no love lost between them,** they have no liking for each other.

There was not a great deal of *love lost between* Will and his half-sister. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xvii.

To love one's love with an A, B, etc. See *love*1, *v. t.*—**To make love to,** to profess affection for (one of the opposite sex); strive to win the affection of.—**To play for love,** to play a game, as at cards, without stakes.—Syn. 1 and 2 *Love*, *Predilection*, *Attachment*, *Affection*, *Fondness*, *Devotion*, friendship, kindness, tenderness, delight, partiality, charity (theological). As between persons, *love* is the most general of these words, covering much the widest range, both in degree and in kind. *Liking* is the weakest. *Predilection* goes a little further, but is only a preparatory liking or readiness to love. *Attachment* has much of the notion implied in its derivation; it is a love that binds one to another, an unwillingness to be separated. *Affection* is generally a regulated and conscious love or attachment; it goes deeper than *attachment*. *Attachment* and especially *affection* are often the refined and mellowed fruit of the passion of love. *Fondness*, originally a foolish tenderness, is not yet altogether redeemed from that idea; it may be an unreasoning and doting attachment, and is never very high in quality. *Devotion* is a sort of consecration or dedication to the object of one's feeling, an intense loyalty, as to a superior—a constant service. See *esteem*.

love2†, *v. t.* [< ME. *loven*, *lovien*, < AS. *lofian*, praise, value, appraise (= OS. *lobhōn* = OHG. *lobon*, *loben*, MHG. G. *loben* = Icel. *lofa* = Sw. *lofva* = Dan. *love*, praise); cf. *lof*, *n.*, praise; akin to *lufian*, love, *leóf*, dear, etc., < Teut. √ *lub*, be pleasing: see *love*1, *lief*, *leave*2, *furlough*.] 1. To praise; commend.

Al *loued* thai god, with ioyful mode,
And saynt elyn scho bare the rode.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

2. To praise as of value; prize; set a price on.

The sullere [seller] *loveth* his thing dere.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), ii. 213.

I *love*, as a chapman *loveth* his ware that he wyll sell. Je fais. Come, of hewe moche *love* you it at: sus combien le faictez vous? I *love* you it nat so dere as it coste me; I wolde be gladde to bye some ware of you, but you *love* all thynges to dere. *Palsgrave.*

loveability, loveable, etc. See *lovability*, etc.

love-affair (luv′a-fãr″), *n.* A special experience of love; the sum of the incidents having to do with being in love with any person.

Confer at large
Of all that may concern thy *love-affairs*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 254.

love-apple (luv′ap″l), *n.* An old name of the common tomato, *Lycopersicum esculentum*.

love-bag†, *n.* A charm to procure love. *Nares.*

Another ask't me, who was somewhat bolder,
Whether I wore a *love-bagge* on my shoulder?
Musarum Deliciæ (1656).

love-bird (luv′bėrd), *n.* A little parrot or parrakeet, remarkable for the affection it shows for its mate. Many species of different genera have this trait. They are all of diminutive size. The American love-birds belong to the genus *Psittacula*, and some of them have also been called *Agapornis*. They are such as *P. passerina*, with several related species or varieties, and *P. purpurata*. The true love-birds belong to the restricted genus *Agapornis*, all of which are African. They are such as *A. cana*, *A. pullaria*, and *A. swinderniana*. (See cut under *Agapornis*.) The most familiar of these is *A. pullaria*, scarcely 7 inches long, bright-green with a rosered face and throat, coralline bill, gray feet, and shortrounded tail, which when spread shows a red field bordered with a subterminal bar of black. It thrives on canary-seed, and makes a charming pet. Another group of love-birds inhabits the East Indian archipelago, New Guinea, and Australia, and represents divisions of the genus *Psittacula* (in a large sense) called *Cyclopsitta* and *Psittinus*. Such are *C. diophthalma* of the Aru Islands, *P. malaccensis*, etc. The most diminutive of parrots, *Nasiterna pygmæa*, belongs to the same group as the last. Also *love-parraket*, *love-parrot*.

love-broker (luv′brō″kėr), *n.* One who acts as agent between lovers. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2. 39.

love-cause† (luv′kâz), *n.* A love-affair. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 97.

love-charm (luv′chärm), *n.* A charm by which love was supposed to be excited; a philter.

love-child (luv′chīld), *n.* A child of illicit love; a bastard. [Prov. Eng.]

love-dart (luv′därt), *n.* An organ of many pulmonate or terrestrial gastropods, as snails: technically called *spiculum amoris*. See the quotation.

A curious organ is a pyriform muscular sac, containing one or two slender conical styles, which can be thrust out through the aperture of the sac; they are found in certain snails, and with them they pierce each other's skin. They are known as *love-darts*. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 166.

love-day† (luv′dā), *n.* [< ME. *love day*: < *love*1 + *day*.] A day appointed for the amicable adjustment of disputes between neighbors by arbitration; a day for reconciliation.

Mo *love dawes* and acordes
Then on instrumentes ben cordes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 695.

This day shall be a *love-day*, Tamora.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 491.

love-drink† (luv′dringk), *n.* A drink to excite love; a philter or love-potion.

love-favor (luv′fā″vor), *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love.

Deck'd with *love favors*. *Ep. Hall*, Satires, i. 2.

love-feast (luv′fēst), *n.* 1. Among the primitive Christians, a meal eaten in token of brotherly love and charity, originally in connection with the holy communion, and having in common with it the name of the Lord's Supper. See *agape*2, 1.—2. An analogous service held at intervals by some religious denominations, as the Moravians, the Methodists, and some German Baptists. The provision is usually very simple, consisting of bread and water, sometimes with tea and coffee. Singing and the interchange of religious experience accompany the repast.

love-feat† (luv′fēt), *n.* A deed or act of love; a wooing.

Every one his *love-feat* will advance
Unto his several mistress.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 123.

love-flower (luv′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Agapanthus*. Also called *African lily*.

love-grass (luv′grȧs), *n.* A grass of the genus *Eragrostis*.

love-in-a-mist (luv′in-a-mist′), *n.* The fennel-flower, *Nigella damascena*. Also called *devil-in-a-bush*.—**West Indian love-in-a-mist,** one of the passion-flowers, *Passiflora fœtida*.

love-in-a-puzzle (luv′in-a-puz′l), *n.* Same as *love-in-a-mist*.

love-in-idleness (luv′in-ī′dl-nes), *n.* The plant *Viola tricolor*, the heart's-ease.

Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it *love-in-idleness*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 168.

love-juice† (luv′jös), *n.* In the quotation, the juice of the flower love-in-idleness, the application of which to sleeping eyes was supposed to cause love for the first living object seen after awaking.

But hast thou yet latch'd the Athenian's eyes
With the *love-juice*, as I did bid thee do?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 37.

love-knot (luv′not), *n.* [< ME. *loveknotte*; < *love*1 + *knot*1.] 1. A knot tied as a symbol of loyalty in love; a true-lovers' knot.

Another divinatory method employed by love-sick maidens is to sleep in a county in which they do not usually reside, and to knit the left garter round the right leg stocking, leaving the other garter and stocking untouched. . . . And if spells fail not, he [the future husband] will appear in a dream with the insignia of his profession. Gay gives a classical example of tying the *love-knot*, for the purpose of confirming a lover in his passion.
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 151.

2. A knot or bow of ribbon given or worn as a sign of loyalty or affection, or as a decoration.

"What is holychurche, frend?" quoth ich. "Charite," he seyde,
"Lyf, and Loue, and Leaute in o by-leyue and lawe,
A *loue-knotte* of leaute and of leel by leyue."
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 127.

Leg and arm with *love-knots* gay,
About me leap'd and laugh'd
The modish Cupid of the day.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

My light glove on his casque of steel,
My *love-knot* on his spear!
Whittier, The Hero.

Lovel† (luv′el), *n.* [< ME. *lovel*, < OF. *lovel*, *louvel*, *louveau*, < ML. *lupellus*, a young wolf, dim. of L. *lupus* (> F. *loup*), a wolf: see *lupus*. The word *lovel* remains as the surname *Lovel*.] Wolf: a common name formerly for a dog.

According to Stowe, p. 847, William Collingborne was executed in 1484 for writing the following couplet on the king's ministers:

"The Ratte, the Catte, and *Lovell* our dogge
Rule all England under the hogge." *Halliwell.*

lovelace1†, *n.* [ME. *luflace*; < *love*1 + *lace*.] A love-knot; a love-token.

Thus, quen pryde schal me pryk, for prowes of armes,
The loke to this *lof lace* schal le the my hert.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2438.

Lovelace2 (luv′lās), *n.* [So called after *Lovelace*, the hero of Richardson's novel "Clarissa Harlowe."] A fine-mannered libertine; a rakish but agreeable man of the world.

love-lass† (luv′lȧs), *n.* A sweetheart.

So soone as Tython's *love-lasse* gan display
Her opall colours in her eastern throne.
Mir. for Mags., p. 776.

loveless (luv′les), *a.* [< *love*1 + *-less*.] 1. Void of love; unloving; wanting tenderness or kindness.

Eight years of *loveless* and uncongenial union.
The American, VI. 283.

2†. Not loved; not attracting love; unlovable.

These are ill-favoured to see to; and yet, as *loveless* as they be, they are not without some medicinable virtues.
Holland.

love-letter (luv′let″ėr), *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship; a billet-doux.

love-lies-bleeding (luv′ liz-blē′ding), *n.* A name of the red amaranths, *Amarantus caudatus* and *A. Gangeticus*, with crimson spikes and (sometimes) foliage, and small annual roots. Owing to the weak root, they often fall and lie prostrate in the garden.

lovelily (luv′li-li), *adv.* [< ME. *lovelyly*; < *lovely* + *-ly*².] In a lovely manner; amiably; in a manner to excite love. [Rare.]

Bot syr Arthure onone ayeres ther-aftyre
Ewyne to the Emperour, with honourable kyngis;
Laughte hym up fulle *lovelyly* with lodliche knyghttez.
And ledde hyme to the layere, thare the kyng lyggus.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2293.

loveliness (luv′li-nes), *n.* The character of being lovely; mental or physical attractiveness; capability of exciting love or strong admiration: as, female *loveliness*; the *loveliness* of the rose.

Her gentle limbs did she undress,
And lay down in her *loveliness*.
Coleridge, Christabel, i.

In *loveliness* of perfect deeds.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxvi.

=Syn. See *lovely*¹ and *beautiful*.

loveling (luv′ling), *n.* [< *love*¹ + *-ling*¹.] A little love; a beloved or lovable being.

These frolike *lovelings* fraighted nests doe make.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

love-lock (luv′lok), *n.* **1.** Formerly, a long and flowing lock on a man's head dressed separately from the rest of the hair, curled or tied with a ribbon, sometimes with several bows, and allowed to hang down over the neck and in front of the shoulder. It was usual to wear but one, and this was the mark of a man of careful and elegant dress during the first half of the seventeenth century. In some instances two were worn, one on each side. Also called *French lock*.

How, sir, will you be trimmed? Will you have . . . your *love-locks* wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggy to fall on your shoulders? *Lyly*, Midas, iii. 2.

2. Now, a separate lock hanging conspicuously on the head of either a man or a woman.

Her hair . . . escaped in one vagrant *lovelock*, perfectly curled, that dropped over her left shoulder.
Wilkie Collins, Armadale, II. 234.

love-lorn (luv′lôrn), *a.* Forsaken by one's love; forlorn, pining, or suffering from love.

The *love-lorn* nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well.
Milton, Comus, l. 234.

love-lornness (luv′lôrn″nes), *n.* The state of being love-lorn. [Rare.]

It was the story of that fair Gostanza who in her *love-lornness* desired to live no longer. *George Eliot*, Romola, lxi.

lovely¹ (luv′li), *a.* [< ME. *lovely, luvelich, lufli*, < AS. *luflīc*, lovely, < *lufu*, love: see *love*¹, *n.*, and *-ly*¹. The AS. *leoflīc*, dear, pleasant (= OS. *lioflīk*, *liublīk* = OFries. *liuflik*, NFries. *ljeaflyk* = D. *lieflijk* = OHG. *liublīh*, *liuplīh*, MHG. *lieplīch*, G. *lieblich*, lovely, = Dan. Sw. *liflig*, pleasant, = Goth. *liubaleiks*, lovely), is a diff. word, < *leof*, E. *lief*, dear, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*¹.] **1.** Fitted to excite love or emotion; possessing or characterized by engaging qualities; lovable; attractive; charming: as, a *lovely* woman; a *lovely* view; a *lovely* dress.

Lovely or able to be lovyd, amabilis, diligibilis.
Prompt. Parv.

A lusty ladde, a stately man to see, . . .
Beganne to woo my sister, not for wealth,
But for hir face was *lovely* to beholde.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 51.

Mir. Can you love a man?
Lil. Yes, if the man be *lovely*,
That is, be honest, modest.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

Nothing *lovelier* can be found
In woman than to study household good.
Milton, P. L., ix. 232.

2. Attractive to appetite or desire; enticing; inviting. [Colloq.]

Come, let's to supper. Come, my friend Coridon, this Trout looks *lovely*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 85.

3†. Loving; tender.

Many a *lovely* look on hem he caste.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 156.

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives.
2 Sam. i. 23.

Seal the title with a *lovely* kiss!
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 125.

=Syn. **1.** *Amiable*, *Lovely* (see quotation from Archbishop Trench under *amiable*); *Handsome*, *Pretty*, etc. (see *beautiful*); pleasing, charming, fair.

lovely¹ (luv′li), *adv.* [< ME. *lovely, luveliche, luflych*, < AS. *luflice*, lovely, < *luflīc*, a., lovely: see *lovely*¹, *a.*] **1.** So as to induce or excite love; very beautifully or pleasantly.

O thou weed,
Who art so *lovely* fair, and smell'st so sweet,
Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 68.

2†. Lovingly; kindly.

Liȝt *luflych* adoun, & lenge, I the praye,
& quat so thy wylle is, we schal wyt after.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 254.

lovely²†, *a.* [< ME. *lovely*, praiseworthy; < *love*² + *-ly*¹.] Worthy to be praised. *Halliwell.*

love-making (luv′mā″king), *n.* Courtship.

loveman (luv′man), *n.* [< *love*¹, *v.*, + obj. *man*.] The common goosegrass or cleavers, *Galium Aparine*.

love-match (luv′mach), *n.* A marriage founded upon love; a marriage into which convenience, money considerations, etc., do not enter.

lovemonger† (luv′mung″gėr), *n.* [< *love*¹ + *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love; a go-between in courtship. [Rare.]

Thou art an old *love-monger*, and speakest skilfully.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 253.

Loven's larva. See *larva*.

love-parrakeet (luv′par″a-kēt), *n.* A love-bird.

love-parrot (luv′par″ot), *n.* A love-bird.

love-plant (luv′plant), *n.* **1.** A name of the showy South African portulacaceous plants of the genus *Anacampseros*, common in cultivation.—**2.** The Victorian blue creeper, *Comesperma volubile*, an evergreen twining plant of Australia.

love-potion (luv′pō″shon), *n.* A potion or draught designed to excite love; a philter.

We waste our best years in distilling the sweetest flowers of life into *love-potions*. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 9.

lover¹ (luv′ėr), *n.* [Also dial. or obs. *lovyer*; < ME. *lover, lovyere, lufer*, < *loven, lovien*, love: see *love*¹ and *-er*¹, *-ier*¹, *-yer*.] **1.** One who loves; one who has a feeling of love or earnest liking for any person or thing; a zealous admirer: as, a *lover* of good men or of Christianity; a *lover* of books or of science; a *lover* of wine.

Thus ihesus crist harewide helle,
And ledde hise *louers* to paradijs.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

He of Winchester
Is held no great good *lover* of the archbishop's.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 104.

2. Specifically, one who is enamored; a person in love: now used in the singular almost exclusively of the man, though formerly also of the woman, while the plural is still commonly used of both: as, a *lover* and his sweetheart; a pair of *lovers*.

If I freely may discover
What would please me in a *lover*,
I would have her fair and witty.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Where is Mark Antony?
The man, my *lover*, with whom I rode sublime
On Fortune's neck. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

lover²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *louver*.

lover³†, *a.* An obsolete comparative of *lief*.

lovered (luv′ėrd), *a.* [< *lover*¹ + *-ed*².] Provided with or having a lover.

Who, young and simple, would not be so *lover'd*?
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 320.

love-ribbon (luv′rib″on), *n.* A narrow gauze ribbon with satin stripes.

loverly (luv′ėr-li), *a.* [< *lover* + *-ly*¹.] Like a lover; suitable for a lover; lover-like. [Rare.]

Said the chief abruptly, "I want only herself." . . . A very *loverly* way of speaking.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 300.

lovery† (lō′vėr-i), *n.* Same as *louver*.

For now he makes no count of perjuries,
Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black *loveries*,
Glased his braided ware, cogs, sweares, and lies.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii. 5.

love-scene (luv′sēn), *n.* A marked exhibition of mutual love; an interview between lovers; a pictured, written, or acted representation of such an interview.

"Mind your own work, my dear," said her husband, gently. Circe resumed a *love-scene* between Adèle and the tender forçat. *Hannay*, Singleton Fontenoy, i. 9.

love-shaft (luv′shȧft), *n.* A shaft or dart of love; specifically, Cupid's arrow.

A certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned by the west,
And loosed his *love-shaft* smartly from his bow.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 159.

love-sick (luv′sik), *a.* **1.** Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire: as, a *love-sick* swain.

To the dear mistress of my *love-sick* mind.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 103.

2. Expressive of languishing love.

Where nightingales their *love-sick* ditty sing. *Dryden*.

love-sickness (luv′sik″nes), *n.* Amorous languor; sickness or longing caused by love.

lovesome (luv′sum), *a.* [Also dial. *loosome, lossom*; < ME. *lufsom, lufsum*, < AS. *lufsum*, lovable, < *lufu*, love: see *love*¹, *n.*, and *-some*.] **1.** Lovely; winsome.

O *lufsome* lady bright,
How have ye faren syn that ye were heere?
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 465.

One praised her ancles, one her eyes,
One her dark hair and *lovesome* mien.
Tennyson, The Beggar Maid.

2. Loving; manifesting love or affection.

The thousand bright-leaved shrubs that twined their arms together in *lovesome* tangles. *Kinglake*, Eothen, vii.

lovesomely (luv′sum-li), *adv.* Lovingly.

Sae Rosmer took her sister-son,
Set him upon his knee;
He clappit him sae *luifsomely*,
He turned baith blue and blae.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 256).

love-song (luv′sông), *n.* A song expressive of love; an amatory poem.

love-spell (luv′spel), *n.* A spell to induce love.

love-suit (luv′sūt), *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage.

Cloten, whose *love-suit* hath been to me
As fearful as a siege. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 136.

love-tap (luv′tap), *n.* A slight blow given as a caress.

love-tick† (luv′tik), *n.* A love-tap.

Lord, if the peevish infant fights and flies
With unpar'd weapons at his mothers eyes,
Her frowns (half mix'd with smiles) may chance to show
An angry *love-tick* on his arm, or so.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 6.

love-token (luv′tō″kn), *n.* A gift in memory of or as a sign of love.

love-tooth† (luv′töth), *n.* An inclination to love.

Beleeve me, Philautus, I am now old, yet have I in my head a *love-tooth*. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

love-tree (luv′trē), *n.* The Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum*.

love-trout (luv′trout), *n.* The pilchard.

It has been termed a *love trout* when impressed on a token struck at Love in the reign of Charles II. *Day.*

love-worth (luv′wėrth), *n.* Worthiness of love.

Homer for himself should be belov'd,
Who ev'ry sort of *love-worth* did contain.
Chapman, Iliad, To the Reader, l. 73.

love-worthy (luv′wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Lovable; fitted to inspire love.

loving¹ (luv′ing), *p. a.* **1.** Feeling love or tender regard; affectionate: as, a *loving* friend.—**2.** Expressing or manifesting love or kindness: as, *loving* words; a *loving* caress.

loving²†, *n.* [ME. *lovynge*, < AS. *lofung*, praising, appraising, verbal n. of *lofian*, praise: see *love*², *v.*] Praise; honor.

For to wynne me *loveyng*
Bothe of emperowre and of kynge.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 152. (*Halliwell.*)

loving-cup (luv′ing-kup), *n.* A wine-cup intended for several persons to drink from and to pass from hand to hand. It is commonly made with several handles. See *parting-cup*.

loving-kindness (luv′ing-kīnd′nes), *n.* Kindness which springs from and manifests personal love: used in Scripture to describe God's favor to his people.

My *loving-kindness* will I not utterly take from him.
Ps. lxxxix. 33.

lovingly (luv′ing-li), *adv.* With love or affection; affectionately.

lovingness (luv′ing-nes), *n.* A loving manner; affectionate bearing or conduct.

The only two bands of good-will, loveliness and *lovingness*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

lovyer (luv′yėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lover*¹. *Chaucer.*

low¹ (lō), *v. i.* [< ME. *lowen*, < AS. *hlōwan* = D. *loeijen* = MLG. *loien, lugen* = OHG. *hlōjan, lowan*, MHG. *luogen, luowen, lüejen, liuen* = Icel. *hlōa*, bellow, low; prob. of imitative origin.] To utter the soft bellow peculiar to animals of the cow kind; moo.

I'd rather hear that cow to *low*,
Than ha'e a' the kine in Fyvie.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 196).

The sober herd that *low'd* to meet their young.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 118.

low¹ (lō), *n.* [< *low*¹, *v.*] The bellow of cattle; a moo.

Bull Jove, sir, had an amiable *low*
Shak., Much Ado, v. 4. 48.

low² (lō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lowe, lough, loh, lah, low, lowe, lowh, lah* (not in AS., and prob. < Scand.); = OFries. *lege, lech* = D. *laag* = MLG. *lach, lege* = MD. *laegh, leegh* = LG. *leg, lege, leech* = Icel. *lāgr* = Sw. *låg* = Dan. *lav*, low; lit. 'lying' (low), from the verb, AS. *licgan* (pret. *læg*) (= Icel. *liggja*, pret. pl. *lāgu*, etc.), lie: see *lie*¹. Cf. *law*¹ and *log*¹, from the same ult. source.

Hence *lower*², *below*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Lying or being below the general or natural level or plane; depressed in place or position; at some depth or distance downward; deep: as, *low* ground; a *low* valley; the *lower* regions.

I . . . shall set thee in the *low* parts of the earth. Ezek. xxvi. 20.

The *lowest* bottom shook
Of Erebus. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 883.

2. Below the usual standard of height; falling below the customary level or position: as, a *low* bow; a *low* tide (that is, an ebb-tide unusually depressed); *low* tide or *low* water (used absolutely, without an article, for the state of the tide or the water at its greatest normal depression of level).

Giving place to flexure and *low* bending.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

In considering any tide we find, especially in estuaries, that the interval from high to *low* water is longer than that from *low* to high water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 853.

3. Not high in position; not far above a natural or generally recognized plane or level: as, the sun is *low* (that is, not far above the horizon); a bird of *low* flight; a *low* shelf.

The weakness of our ship, the badnes of our saylers, and our ignorance of the coast, caused vs carry but a *low* sayle.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 105.

A glimmering land,
Lit with a *low* large moon.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

4. Not high in upward extent; having little vertical extension; of no great height; moderate or deficient in altitude or stature; not lofty: opposed to *high*, *lofty*, and *tall*: as, *low* hills, plants, or trees; a *low* house or wall; a man of *low* stature; a *low* forehead.

Lenges all at laysere, and lokes one the wallys
Whare they ware *laweste* the ledes to assaille.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2430.

He was rather *low* than tall
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

A *low*, lean, swarthy man is he.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Low knolls
That dimpling died into each other.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. Not high in a scale of reckoning; below the usual rate, reckoning, or value; moderate; meager; cheap: as, *low* wages, rates, prices; a *low* estimate; wheat was *low*.

The salaries were too *low* to afford even those indulgences which are necessary to the health and comfort of Europeans in a tropical climate. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

6. Not high in number; indicating or indicated by a small number; expressed by numerals indicating few: as, a *low* number; *low* latitudes (those expressed in *low* numbers, and therefore near the equator).—7. Not high in grade, position, station, state, or account; of inferior grade; humble in rank; lowly: as, people of *low* estate; the *lower* classes; the *lower* walks of life.

Thou hast made him a little *lower* than the angels.
Ps. viii. 5.

Both *low* and high, rich and poor, together. Ps. xlix. 2.

Why then was this forbid? why, but to awe?
Why, but to keep ye *low* and ignorant?
Milton, P. L., ix. 704.

8. Not high in character or condition. (*a*) Not full or strong; lacking in fullness, strength, or force; weak; feeble; depressed: as, *low* fortune; *low* hopes; a *low* pulse or state of health; *low* spirits; his affairs are at a *low* ebb.

This exceeding posting day and night
Must wear your spirits *low*.
Shak., All's Well, v. 1. 2.

Their sinking state and *low* affairs
Can move your pity, and provoke your cares.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

(*b*) Not haughty or proud; meek; lowly.

For loue of her [their] *lowe* hertis oure lorde hath them graunted
Here penaunce and her purgatorie here on this erthe.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 104.

My Lord Falmouth, . . . his generosity, good-nature, desire of public good, and *low* thoughts of his own wisdom.
Pepys, Diary, Aug. 30, 1668.

(*c*) Lacking in dignity, refinement, or principle; vulgar; groveling; abject; mean; base: as, *low* associates; *low* tastes; a *low* companion; *low* life; a *low* trick.

If they are obliged to stop by day, the boatmen frequently pass away the time in acting some *low* farces.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 16.

As if nine tenths of the calamities which have befallen the human race had any other origin than the union of high intelligence with *low* desires.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

9. Not high in quality or degree. (*a*) Not excessive or intense; not violent; moderate: as, *low* heat; *low* temperature; a *low* fever.

That acceptance of the inevitable which is the *lowest* form of content. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

(*b*) In *optics*, of slight refrangibility (that is, having a relatively great wave-length). (*c*) In *logic*, having little logical extension; narrow; predicable of few objects. (*d*) Not rich or highly seasoned; plain; simple: as, *low* diet. (*e*) Holding Low-church views. See *Low-churchman*.

That variety of evangelical clergyman to which the late Mr. Conybeare gave the name of "*low* and slow"—a variety which, we believe, flourishes chiefly in the midland counties. *Quarterly Rev.*, Oct., 1860, p. 49.

(*f*) In *biol.*, of lowly, simple, or generalized structure; not high in the scale of organization; not highly differentiated or specialized: as, *low* protozoan animals; *low* cryptogamic plants.

10. Of sounds: (*a*) Not loud; gentle; soft.

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle, and *low*—an excellent thing in woman.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 273.

The *low* moan of an unknown sea.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

(*b*) Relatively grave in pitch; produced by relatively slow vibrations; depressed; flat: opposed to *high*.

You would sound me from my *lowest* note to the top of my compass. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 383.

High and low. See *high*.—**In or for high and low†.** See *high*.—**Low area,** in *meteor.*, a region where the atmospheric pressure is lower than over the surrounding region.—**Low bass, soprano, tenor,** either a voice or a voice-part of one of these varieties that extends to an unusually low pitch, or the lower of two basses, sopranos, tenors, etc., in a given piece.—**Low blast,** in smelting and other metallurgic operations, a blast delivered to the furnace at low pressure, as compared with the pressure of the blast required when the temperature of the furnace-charge approaches the melting-point.—**Low boat,** in *sporting*, the boat whose occupants kill the least game or the fewest fish.—**Low carte.** See *carte*².—**Low caste.** See *caste*², 1.—**Low celebration,** in the usage of many Anglican churches, a celebration of the eucharist without music or other adjuncts: opposed to *high celebration*. See *high*.—**Low Church.** See *Low-church*, and *Episcopal Church*, under *episcopal*.—**Low color.** See *color*.—**Low comedian,** an actor of farcical comic parts.—**Low Countries,** the Netherlands.—**Low dawn.** See *dawn*.—**Low Dutch.** See *Dutch*, 5.—**Low embroidery,** embroidery which is not in high relief or padded, and is without flies or applications.—**Lower case.** See *case*², 6.—**Lower Chalk,** in *geol.*, the name given to a member of the Chalk formation, distinguished by the absence of flints and by the superior hardness of the chalk, which is sometimes used for building-stone.—**Lower criticism, culmination, house,** etc. See the nouns.—**Lower Empire,** a name sometimes given to the Byzantine empire.—**Lower greensand,** in *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Lower Cretaceous. It lies between the Gault and the Wealden. In the south of England it consists of clays, sandstones, and limestones, and is in part fluviatile and in part marine. In the northern counties it is exclusively marine. It is generally considered as being the equivalent of the Upper Neocomian (which see) of continental geologists.—**Lower masts,** the principal masts.—**Lower rigging,** the rigging belonging to the lower masts and yards.—**Lower Silurian.** See *Silurian*.—**Lower table.** Same as *culet*, 2.—**Lower yards,** the lowermost yards of a vessel.—**Low fever, German, Latin.** See the nouns.—**Low grounds.** See *ground*¹.—**Low latitude** latitude near the equator.—**Low mass, milling,** etc. See the nouns.—**Low-potential system, low-resistance system.** See *multiple arc* (under *multiple*), *potential*, and *resistance*.—**Low relief.** Same as *bas-relief*.—**Low steam,** steam having a low pressure or expansive force.—**Low Sunday,** the Sunday next after Easter: so called because, while included within the limits of the highest of all festivals, that of Easter, it is by comparison lower or less exalted than Easter day itself. It has been the custom since very early times to repeat most of the Easter Sunday service on this day. Officially called in the Roman Catholic Church *Dominica in Albis*—that is, the *Sunday in white garments*, from the white robes worn in early times by those who had been baptized just before Easter. Also called *Alb Sunday*, *Quasimodo*, and in the Greek Church *Antipascha*, the *Touching of St. Thomas* or the *Sunday of St. Thomas* (the gospel being John xx. 19–31), and sometimes *New Sunday*, ἡ δευτεροπρώτη Κυριακή, literally *the second-first Sunday*, an expression similar to the 'second-first Sabbath' (translated 'second Sabbath after the first') of Luke vi. 1.—**Low to paper,** in *printing*, below the standard height: said of type.—**Low water.** See *water*.—**Low wine.** See *wine*.—**To lie low.** See *lie*¹.—**Syn. 8** (*c*). *Mean*, *Groveling*, etc. (see *abject*), base, ignoble, vile, vulgar, common, dishonorable, cheap, plebeian, shabby. See list under *mean*².

II. *n.* 1. In *card-playing*, a certain card, often, but not always, the lowest trump, the holding or taking of which confers certain advantages. See *all-fours*.—2. In *meteor.*, same as *low area*.—3. *pl.* Low level land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

low² (lō), *adv.* [< ME. *lowe*, *louwe*, *loze*, *lahe* (= D. *laag* = Dan. *lavt*), adv.; < *low*², *a.*] 1. Near the ground; not aloft; not high: as, to fly *low*; to aim *low*.

Art thou the last of all mankind to know
That party fights are won by aiming *low*?
O. W. Holmes, The Disappointed Statesman.

2. In a mean condition: in composition: as, a *low*-born fellow or lass.—3. Late, or in time approaching the present.

In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*

4. With a depressed voice; not loudly: as, speak *low*.—5. In *music*: (*a*) Not loudly; quietly; softly. (*b*) At a low or grave pitch.

low²† (lō), *v.* [< ME. *lowen*, *lawen*, *loghen* (= Icel. *lægja* = D. *laagen*), make low, humble; < *low*², *a.* Cf. *lower*².] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lower.

The value of guineas was *lowed* from one-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to one-and-twenty shillings. *Swift.*

2. To bring low; humble.

Lawand thame-selfe to the Sacramentes of haly kyrke.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Ho so . . .
For the loue of oure lorde *loweth* hym to be poure,
He shal haue an hundredfolde of heuene-ryche blisse.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 157.

II. *intrans.* To go low; descend; fall.

Fortune hath euer be muable,
And maie no while stonde stable;
For nowe it hieth, nowe it *loweth*,
Now stant vpright, now ouerthroweth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

low³ (lō), *n.* [Also dial. *lough*, *law*; < ME. *low*, *lowe*, *lawe*, < AS. *hlāw*, *hlāw*, a hill, mound, = OS. *hlēo* = OHG. *hlēo*, *lēo*, MHG. *lē* = Goth. *hlaiw*, a mound (grave); perhaps = L. *clivus*, a hill, slope: see *clivous*, *acclivity*, *declivity*.] A hill; a small eminence; a mound, either natural or artificial. The word is now only in provincial use. It is found as an element of several place-names in *-low* or *-law*, as in *Ludlow*, *Lammerlaw*, etc.

Nozt saued watz bot Segor that sat on a *lawe*,
The thre ledez ther-in, Loth and his dezter.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 992.

I've been to the top of the Caldon *Low*,
The midsummer-night to see.
Mary Howitt, Fairies of the Caldon Low

low³ (lō), *v. t.* [< *low*³, *n.*] To heap or pile up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

low⁴ (lou), *n.* [< ME. *lowe*, *loghe*, *loze*, < Icel. *logi* = Sw. *låga* = Dan. *lue*, a fire, = OHG. **loho*, MHG. G. *lohe* = MLG. *lo*, *lowe* = OFries. *loga*, a flame; akin to AS. *lēg*, *lig*, > ME. *leye*, *leie*, etc., a fire (see *lay*⁸); from the root, **luh*, of *light*¹, etc.: see *light*¹.] Flame; fire; blaze. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

His ene flammet as the fire, or a fuerse *low*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5532.

There sat a bottle in a bole
Beyont the ingle *lowe*.
Burns, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

low⁴ (lou), *v. i.* [< ME. *lowen*, flame; < *low*⁴, *n.*] To flame; blaze. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pit,
Fill'd fou o' *lowin'* brunstane.
Burns, Holy Fair.

low⁵†. An obsolete preterit of *laugh*.

low⁶ (lou), *v.* A dialectal form of *allow*¹.

lowbell (lō'bel), *n.* [< *low*⁴ + *bell*¹.] 1. A bell used in a certain kind of fowling by night, the birds being made to lie close by the sound of the bell and blinded by a light, so as to be easily taken by a net which is thrown over them.

The fowler's *lowbell* robs the lark of sleep.
W. King, Art of Love, i. 47.

2. A bell hung on the necks of sheep or other animals.

Maria. And I am worse, a woman that can fear
Neither Petruchio Furius, nor his fame. . . .
Petru. If you can carry 't so, 'tis very well.
Bianca. No, you shall carry it, sir.
Petru. Peace, gentle *low-bell*.
Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, i. 3.

Now commonly he who desires to be a Minister, looks not at the Work, but at the Wages; and by that Lure or *Loubel*, may be toald from Parish to Parish all the Town over. *Milton*, Considerations.

lowbell (lō'bel), *v. t.* [< *lowbell*, *n.*] To scare with a lowbell, as birds in fowling.

lowbelling (lō'bel'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lowbell*, *v.*] Fowling with a lowbell.

This sport [fowling with nets] . . . some call . . . *lowbelling;* and the use of it is to go with a great light, . . . with a bell in your other hand, . . . and you must ring it always after one order.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 98.

low-boy (lō'boi), *n.* 1†. A Whig and Low-churchman. *Davies.*

No fire and faggot! no wooden shoes! no trade-sellers! a *low-boy*, a *low-boy!* *Mrs. Centlivre*, Gotham Election.

2. A chest of drawers supported on short legs. See *high-boy*, 2. [New Eng.]

Low-church (lō'chėrch), *a.* Laying little stress on church authority and usage; evangelical: used specifically of those in the Anglican Church who are known as *Low-churchmen*, and of their principles.

Low-churchism (lō'chėrch'izm), *n.* [< *Low-church* + *-ism*.] Low-church principles.

Low-churchman (lō'chėrch'man), *n.* One of those members of the Anglican Church who do not consider possession of the apostolic succession essential to constitute a valid ministry,

regard the sacraments and sacramental rites rather as signs or symbols of grace than as having grace necessarily contained in them, and oppose sacerdotalism and ornate ritual. Low-churchmen sympathize with non-episcopal denominations rather than with the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Opposed to *High churchman*. Also called *Evangelical*.

low-day (lō′dā), *n.* [< *low*[2] + *day*[1]. Cf. *high-day*.] A day that is not a church-festival.

Such days as wear the badge of holy red
Are for Devotion marked and Sage Delights,
The vulgar *Low days* undistinguished
Are left for Labour, Games, and Sportful Sights.
Campion (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 285).

low-dilutionist (lō′di-lū′shon-ist), *n.* See *dilutionist*.

low-down (lō′doun), *a.* Far down in the social scale; degraded; mean. [Colloq.]

Her archaic speech was perhaps a shade better than the *low-down* language of Broad Run.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xviii.

low-down (lō′doun), *n.* A ravine, or gully, such as is frequented by the sea-elephant of California. *C. M. Scammon.*

low-downer (lō′dou″nėr), *n.* [< *low-down* + *-er*[1].] A person who is low down in the scale of existence; a very rude or mean person. [Local, U. S.]

They are at least known by a generic byword as Poor Whites, or *Low-downers*.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 151.

Lowell battery-gun. See *machine-gun*.

lower[1], **lour** (lou′ėr, lour), *v. i.* [< ME. *lowren, louren, luren* (= MD. *loeren*), frown; appar. < *lure*, the face (E. *leer*[1]), and thus ult. a var. of *leer*[1], *v.*, q. v.] **1.** To frown; scowl; look sullen; watch in sullen silence.

If his knaue knele that shal his cuppe brynge,
He *loureth* on hym and axeth hym who taughte hym curteisye? *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 311.

This son of anger *lowered* at the whole assembly.
Steele, Spectator, No. 436.

2. To appear dark or gloomy; be clouded; threaten a storm.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;
And all the clouds that *lour'd* upon our house
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 3.

The dawn is overcast, the morning *lowers*,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day.
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

3†. To look bad; appear in bad condition.

Yf this tree *loure* [tr. L. *tristis sit*], an horscombe wol him chere. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

4†. To lurk; crouch; skulk.

We lurkede undyr lee as *lowrande* wreches!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1446.

5. To strike, as a clock, with a low prolonged sound; toll the curfew. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lower[1]†, **lour**† (lou′ėr, lour), *n.* [< *lower*[1], *v.*] **1.** A frown; scowl; frowning; sullenness.

Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty a *lower* as that face could yield. *Sir P. Sidney.*

What women know it not . . .
How blisse or bale lyes in their laugh or *lowre*,
Whilst they injoy their happy blooming flowre?
Daniel, Complaint of Rosamond, l. 137.

2. Cloudiness; gloominess.

lower[2] (lō′ėr), *v.* [< *lower*, compar. of *low*[2], *a.* Cf. *higher*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to descend; let down; take or bring down: as, to *lower* the sail of a ship; to *lower* cargo into the hold.—**2.** To reduce or bring down, as in height, amount, value, estimation, condition, degree, etc.; make low or lower: as, to *lower* a wall (by removing a part of the top); to *lower* the water in a canal (by allowing some to run off); to *lower* the temperature of a room or the quality of goods; to *lower* the point of a spear or the muzzle of a gun; to *lower* prices or the rate of interest.—**3.** To bring down in spirit; humble; humiliate: as, to *lower* one's pride; to *lower* one in the estimation of others.—**4.** In *relief-engraving*, (*a*) to scrape or cut away, as the surface of a block, in such manner as to leave it highest in the middle; or (*b*) to depress, as any part of the surface which it is desired shall print lightly from being exposed to a diminished pressure. The lowering of the block from the middle to the sides causes the pressure on its whole surface in the press to be practically equal, and thus admits of printing from it without overlays.

5. In *music*, to change from a high to a low pitch; specifically, in *musical notation*, to depress; flat: said of changing the significance of a staff-degree or of a note on such a degree by attaching a flat to it either in the signature or as an accidental.—**To lower the flag.** See *flag*[2].

II. *intrans.* To fall; sink; grow less; become lower in any way.

Thou shalt *lower* to his level day by day.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

lower[3]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *louer*, let, hire, < L. *locare*, place, let: see *locate*.] Hire; reward.

A knyght axed his body when he was deed vpon the seide crosse, and it was graunted hym of Pilate in *lower* of his servyse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

lower-case (lō′ėr-kās), *a.* and *n.* [< *lower case*, used attributively.] **I.** *a.* In *printing*, pertaining to or belonging in the lower case (see *case*[2], *n.*, 6): as, the *lower-case* boxes; *lower-case* type or letters. Usually abbreviated *l. c.*

II. *n.* In *printing*, the kind of type that is placed in the boxes of the lower case (see *case*[2], 6); small letters collectively, as opposed to capitals: as, roman or italic *lower-case;* the title-words of this dictionary are set in condensed antique *lower-case* (with capital initials when these are ordinarily used).

lowering (lou′ėr-ing), *p. a.* Threatening a storm; cloudy; overcast: as, a *lowering* sky.

It will be foul weather to day; for the sky is red and *lowring*. Mat. xvi. 3.

loweringly (lou′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a lowering manner; with cloudiness or threatening gloom.

lowermost (lō′ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *lower*, compar. of *low*[2], + *-most*.] Lower than any other; being at the bottom; occupying the lowest place, as one of a number or series of things: opposed to *uppermost:* as, the *lowermost* stones in a foundation; the *lowermost* stratum of a geological formation.

lowery, loury (lou′ėr-i, lou′ri), *a.* [< *lower*[1] + *-y*[1].] Cloudy; threatening: said of weather. [Colloq.]

Low-German (lō′jėr′man), *a.* Or or pertaining to the language known as Low German (see *German*); also, in *philol.*, applied to that class of tongues of which Low German is a member, and which includes in addition Dutch, Flemish, Friesic, Old Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, and English.

lowing (lō′ing), *n.* [< ME. *lowynge;* verbal n. of *low*[1], *v.*] The ordinary bellowing cry of cattle.

Nor is Osiris seen
In Memphian grove or green,
Trampling the unshower'd grass with *lowings* loud.
Milton, Nativity, st. 24.

lowk[1], *v. t.* See *louk*[2].

lowk[2]†, *n.* See *louk*[3].

lowland (lō′land), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* [Sc. also *lawland, lallan;* = Sw. *lågland* = Dan. *lavland* (cf. *Laaland*, the name of a Danish island); as *low*[2] + *land*[1].] Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level tract of land: most commonly used in the plural.—**The Lowlands**, a name applied specifically to the southern and eastern part of Scotland; also sometimes to other smaller regions, generally as a common noun.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Lowlands, or to a low or level country: as, *Lowland* Scotch; a *lowland* race; *lowland* plants or animals.

A Highland lad my love was born,
The *Lawland* laws he held in scorn.
Burns, Jolly Beggars, song iv.

Lowlander (lō′lan-dėr), *n.* An inhabitant of the Lowlands, especially of Scotland: opposed to *Highlander*.

lowlihead (lō′li-hed), *n.* [< ME. *lowlyhede;* < *lowly* + *-head*.] Same as *lowlihood*. [Archaic.]

The stately flower of female fortitude,
Of perfect wifehood, and pure *lowlihead*.
Tennyson, Isabel.

lowlihood†, (lō′li-hůd), *n.* [< *lowly* + *-hood*.] The state of being lowly; meekness; humility.

lowlily (lō′li-li), *adv.* In a lowly manner; humbly. *Johnson.*

low-line (lō′līn), *n.* The fisherman who catches the fewest fishes on a trip. Also *low-liner*.

lowliness (lō′li-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being lowly in mind or disposition; freedom from pride; humility.

In *lowliness* of mind let each esteem other better than themselves. Phil. ii. 3.

And she hath turned from the pride of sin to the *lowliness* of truth. *Whittier*, The Vaudois Teacher.

2. Low state or condition; abjectness; meanness. [Rare.]

The *lowliness* of my fortune has not brought me to flatter vice. *Dryden.*

low-lived (lō′livd), *a.* **1.** Leading a low or mean life; vulgar.

She shall choose better company than such *low-lived* fellows as he. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of low or vulgar life; mean; shabby: as, *low-lived* manners; a *low-lived* trick. [Colloq.]

low-living†, *a.* [ME. *lowe-lyvynge.*] Lowly.

To *lowe-lyvynge* men the larke is resembled,
And to leelle and to lyf-holy that louen alle treuthe.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 188.

lowly (lō′li), *a.* [< ME. *lowely;* < *low*[2] + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Not high or elevated; depressed in altitude, situation, or position; lying or being low.

As looks the mother on her *lowly* babe,
When death doth close his tender loving eyes.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 47.

Where Ufens glides along the *lowly* lands.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 1072.

The flower of sweetest smell is shy and *lowly*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 9.

2. Not of a high order or degree; of humble rank or kind; hence, unpretending; rude; mean: as, a *lowly* swain; a *lowly* cottage.

These rural poems and their *lowly* strains.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, vi. 11.

That Imperator, Cæsar, and Augustus, once titles *lowlier* than that of King, had now become, as they have since remained, titles far loftier. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 138.

3. Humble in manner or spirit; free from pride; modest; meek.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. Mat. xi. 29.

= **Syn. 3.** Modest, resigned, submissive, mild.

lowly (lō′li), *adv.* [< ME. *lowely;* < *lowly*, *a.*] **1.** In a humble manner or condition; humbly; meekly; modestly.

Christ full *lowly* and meekely washed his disciples feet.
Frith, Works, p. 98.

Heaven is for thee too high
To know what passes there; be *lowly* wise.
Milton, P. L., viii. 173.

2. Without distinction or dignity; meanly.

I will show myself highly fed and *lowly* taught.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 2. 3.

lowlyhede†, *n.* See *lowlihead*.

low-men†, (lō′men), *n. pl.* False dice so loaded as always to turn up low numbers. See *fullam* and *high-men*.

low-minded (lō′mīn″ded), *a.* Having a mind or spirit animated by no lofty or noble aspirations or thoughts; groveling; unaspiring; cowardly; mean.

lowmost†, *a. superl.* Lowermost; lowest.

lown[1], *n.* A variant of *loon*[1].

lown[2] (loun), *a.* [Also *loun*, and *lownd, lound;* < Icel. *logn*, a calm.] Calm; low and sheltered; still; serene; tranquil: as, a *lown* place. [Scotch.]

The night is wondrous *lown*.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 224).

low-necked (lō′nekt), *a.* Cut low in the neck, as a garment; décolleté: applied particularly to a woman's dress cut low on the shoulders: opposed to *high-necked*.

lowness (lō′nes), *n.* [< ME. *lownesse;* < *low*[2] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being low, in any sense of the word.

lowpe[1]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *loup*[1], *lope*[1].

lowpe[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *loop*[1].

low-pressure (lō′presh′ūr), *a.* Working with a low degree of steam-pressure: as, a *low-pressure* engine. See *low pressure*, under *pressure*.

lowre[1]†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *lower*[1].

lowre[2]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Money. [Old cant.]

What are they but drunken Beggers? all that they beg being either *Lowre* or Bowse (money or drinke).
Dekker, English Villanies (1632), sig. M.

lowry†, *n.* [Cf. *lorey, laurel.*] Spurge-laurel. *Cotgrave.*

lowry[2] (lou′ri), *n.*; pl. *lowries* (-riz). [Cf. *lorry.*] An open railroad box-car. *E. H. Knight.*

lowse[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *louse*[1].

lowse[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *loose*.

low-spirited (lō′spir″i-ted), *a.* Having low spirits; without animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly.—**Syn.** Dispirited, disheartened, discouraged, desponding, cast down, downhearted.

low-spiritedness (lō′spir″i-ted-nes), *n.* A state of depression; dejection of mind.

low-studded (lō′stud″ed), *a.* Having low or short studs; built low: said of a house or room.

lowt†, *v. t.* See *lout*[2].

lowth (lōth), *n.* [< *low*[2] + *-th*. Cf. *height*.] 1†. Lowness. *Bacon*, Works, p. 272.—**2.** *pl.* Lowlands. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

low-warp (lō′wârp), *a.* Same as *basse-lisse*.

low-worm (lō′wėrm), *n.* [< *low*[4] (?) + *worm*.] In *farriery*, a disease of horses resembling shingles.

Loxa bark. See *bark*[2].

loxarthrus (lok-sär′thrus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λοξός, slanting, oblique (see *loxia*), + ἄρθρον, a joint.]

In *pathol.*, an obliquity of a joint without dislocation or sprain, as in clubfoot.

loxia (lok'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λοξός, slanting, crosswise, oblique, indirect, ambiguous (> L. *Loxias*, dislocated: prob. akin to λέπας, crosswise, and to L. *obliquus*, slanting: see *lurk*) and *oblique*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a distortion of the head toward one side; wryneck; torticollis.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of fringilline birds. (*a*) A group containing a great number of *Fringillidæ* whose bills are stout, crooked, or otherwise notable. (*b*) In a restricted sense, the crossbills, or those *Fringillidæ* whose bills are metagnathous. In this sense *Curvirostra* is a synonym. The common red crossbill is *Loxia curvirostra*, the white-wing crossbill is *L. leucoptera*; the parrot-crossbill of Europe is *L. pityopsittacus*. There are several others, mostly boreal or alpine birds, of North America, Asia and Europe. See cut under *crossbill*.

Loxiadæ, Loxiidæ (lok-si'ạ-dē, -i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loxia* + *-adæ*, *-idæ*.] Same as *Loxiinæ*.

loxian (lok'si-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Loxia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Loxiinæ*. Also *loxiine*.

II. *n.* A crossbill or some other member of the *Loxiinæ*.

Loxiinæ, Loxianæ (lok-si-ī'nē, -ā'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loxia* + *-inæ*, *-anæ*.] A subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, named from the genus *Loxia*, containing a number of grosbeaks, crossbills, and other finches agreeing in no definable particulars. Also *Loxiadæ*, *Loxiidæ*. See *Coccothraustinæ*.

loxiine (lok'si-in), *a.* Same as *loxian*.

loxoclase (lok'sō-klāz), *n.* [< Gr. λοξός, slanting, + κλάσις, fracture.] A variety of orthoclase occurring in grayish-white or yellowish crystals at Hammond, St. Lawrence county, New York. Named on the supposition that it was peculiar in having orthodiagonal cleavage.

loxocosm (lok'sō-kozm), *n.* [< Gr. λοξός, slanting, + κόσμος, world.] An instrument to illustrate the effect of the obliquity of the earth's axis in different seasons upon the length of the day.

Loxodon (lok'sō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *loxodont*.] 1. A genus of sharks. *Müller and Henle*, 1841. —2. A genus of living and fossil proboscidian mammals, of which the African elephant, *Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*, is the type, distinguished from the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas* or *Euclephas indicus*, by the shallow and open intervals between the ridges of the teeth, the cement forming merely a thin coat. See *Euelephas*, *elephant*. *Falconer*, 1857. Also *Loxodonta*.

loxodont (lok'sō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. λοξός, slanting, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] I. *a.* Having teeth like those of elephants of the genus *Loxodon*.

II. *n.* An elephant with loxodont dentition, as the living African species or any fossil one.

Loxodonta (lok-sō-don'tạ), *n.* [NL.: see *Loxodon*.] Same as *Loxodon*, 2. *F. Cuvier*.

loxodrome (lok'sō-drōm), *n.* [< Gr. λοξός, slanting, oblique, + δρόμος, a running, course, < δραμεῖν, run.] A loxodromic line.

loxodromic (lok-sō-drom'ik), *a.* [As *loxodrome* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb: as, *loxodromic* tables. — **Loxodromic chart or projection**, a chart or projection having the property (among others) that a straight line drawn on it corresponds to a spiral on the sphere which intersects the meridian at the same constant angle. Commonly called *Mercator projection*. — **Loxodromic curve, line, or spiral**, the path of a ship when her course is directed constantly toward the same point of the compass, in a direction oblique to the equator, so as to cut all the meridians at equal angles; a rhumb-line. Its stereographic projection is a logarithmic spiral, provided the center of projection is taken in the axis of the sphere. It always approaches the pole, but never reaches it; so that a ship, by following always the same oblique course, would continually approach nearer and nearer to the pole of the earth without ever arriving at it. See *rhumb*. Also called *helispherical line*.

loxodromics (lok-sō-drom'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *loxodromic*: see *-ics*.] The art of oblique sailing by the loxodrome or rhumb, which makes an equal angle with each meridian.

loxodromism (lok-sod'rō-mizm), *n.* [As *loxodrome* + *-ism*.] The tracing of a loxodromic curve or line; the act of moving as if in a loxodromic curve.

loxodromy (lok'sō-drō-mi), *n.* [As *loxodrome* + *-y*.] Loxodromics.

Loxolophodon (lok-sō-lof'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *loxolophodont*.] A genus of huge extinct mammals with loxolophodont dentition, of the order *Amblypoda* (Cope) or *Dinocerata* (Marsh). See *Uintatheriidæ*.

loxolophodont (lok-sō-lof'ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. λοξός, slanting, oblique, + λόφος, a crest, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, obliquely lophodont: applied to a form of dentition, as in *Loxolophodon* or *Uintatherium*, in which the upper molars have the anterior internal tubercle connected by oblique crests with two external tubercles, the posterior internal one being rudimentary or wanting.

Loxops (lok'sops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λοξός, slanting, oblique, + ὤψ, eye, face.] 1. A genus of birds peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, belonging to the family *Dicæidæ*, having the bill like that of a linnet. *L. coccinea* is called the *scarlet creeper*. It is a small bird, 4½ inches long, of an orange and rufous coloration. *L. rosea* and *L. aurea* are other species. The bird of Bow Island, formerly named *Loxops inornata*, is now known as *Psittirostra inornatus*. *J. Cabanis*, 1847. 2. A genus of plant-bugs of the family *Capsidæ*, having the head undilated and the beak extending to the hind border of the metapectus. They are all European. *Fieber*, 1858.

Loxosoma (lok-sō-sō'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λοξός, slanting, oblique, + σῶμα, body.] A remarkable genus of entoproctous *Polyzoa*, species of which, as *L. neapolitanum*, are parasitic upon other polyzoans and upon sertularians, being fixed by the narrow end of the stalked body.

Loxosomatidæ (lok″sō-sō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loxosoma* (*Loxosomat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic entoproctous *Polyzoa*, of solitary habit and long-stalked form, having numerous tentacles, a cement-gland in the stalk, and no partition between the stalk and the cell. Reproduction is by gemmation, the buds separating from the parent and no colonies being formed.

loy[1] (loi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *agri.*, a long narrow spade used in stony lands. *Farmer's Encyc.* [Prov. Eng.]

loy[2]†, *n.* [By apheresis from *alloy*.] Same as *alloy*.

> *Carato* [It.], the touching or refining or *loye* of gold; a weight or degree called a caract. *Florio.*

loyal (loi'al), *a.* [< F. *loyal*, OF. *loial* (also *leial*, *leal*, > E. *leal*) = Sp. Pg. *leal* = It. *leale*, faithful, loyal (Sp. Pg. *legal* = It. *legale*, legal), < L. *legalis*, pertaining to law: see *legal*, of which *loyal* (with *leal*) is a doublet. Cf. *royal*, *real*[2], *regal*, similarly related.] 1. True or faithful in allegiance; keeping faith or troth; constant in service, devotion, or regard; not false or treacherous: used especially of allegiance to the sovereign, government, or law, but applied to all other relations of trust or confidence: as, a *loyal* subject; a *loyal* friend; to be *loyal* to one's cause.

> The citizens on their part shewed themselves stout and *loyall* subiects. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 180.
>
> There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
> Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vi.

2. Pertaining to or marked by allegiance or good faith; manifesting fidelity or devotion: as, *loyal* professions; *loyal* adherence to a principle.

> Write *loyal* cantons of contemned love. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 289.
>
> The *loyal* warmth of Florian is not cold. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

= Syn. See *allegiance*.

loyalism (loi'al-izm), *n.* [= F. *loyalisme*; as *loyal* + *-ism*.] Devotion to a government or cause; the animating principle of loyalists.

> The sharpness of the collision with the mother country and with domestic *loyalism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 185.

loyalist (loi'al-ist), *n.* [= F. *loyaliste*; as *loyal* + *-ist*.] 1. A partizan supporter of an existing government; one who opposes insurrection or revolution.—2. Specifically, in the American Revolution, a Tory.

loyalize (loi'al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *loyalized*, ppr. *loyalizing*. [< *loyal* + *-ize*.] To impart a loyal spirit to; restore to loyalty.

> The work of *loyalizing* that . . . locality has fairly begun. *New York Tribune*, May 22, 1862.

loyally (loi'al-i), *adv.* In a loyal manner; faithfully.

loyalness (loi'al-nes), *n.* Loyalty. [Rare.]

loyalty (loi'al-ti), *n.* [< ME. **loialte*, < OF. *loialte*, *loyauté* (also *lealte*, *leaute*, > E. *lealty*), loyalty, F. *loyauté* = Pr. *leyaltat*, *leiautat*, *lealtat* = Sp. *lealtad* = Pg. *lealdade* = It. *lealtà*, < ML. *legalita(t-)s*, loyalty, also legality; < *legalis*, loyal, legal: see *loyal*. Cf. *lealty*, *legality*.] The state or quality of being loyal; devotion to a sovereign or a superior; fidelity in duty, service, love, etc.; firm allegiance; constancy.

> Master, go on, and I will follow thee
> To the last gasp, with truth and *loyalty*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3. 70.
>
> Upon your *loyalty* to the state and me,
> I do command you, sir, not depart Candy.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

The conformity of our actions to our engagements, whether express or implied, is fidelity. . . . Thus a subject is faithful to the engagement which binds him to the sovereign of the state. If, in such a case, love is added to fidelity, it becomes *loyalty*.

Whewell, Elements of Morality, p. 85.

= Syn. *Allegiance*, *Loyalty*, *Fealty*. See *allegiance*.

Loyolist (lō-yō'list), *n.* [< *Loyola* + *-ist*.] A follower of the Spaniard Ignatius of Loyola (1491–1556), founder of the order of Jesuits; a Jesuit. [Rare.]

> Of late years that super-politick and irrefragable society of the *Loyolists* have propt up the ivy. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove, p. 60.

lozel, *n.* and *a.* See *losel*.

lozenge (loz'enj), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *losenge*; < ME. *losange*, *losenge*, *losynge*; < OF. *losenge*, *losange*, *losenge*, a lozenge, a quadrilateral, a window-pane, also a little square cake of preserved herbs, flowers, etc., F. *losange* (> ML. *losengia*, *lozengia*, > It. *lozangia* = Sp. *losanje*, a rhombus), < OF. *losange*, *losenge*, *lozenge*, flattery, guile, deceit (whence, from the notion of 'flattery,' 'praise,' its use for 'an epitaph, a gravestone, square slab,' and finally 'a window-pane, flat square cake,' etc.), < *los*, praise.]

I. *n.* 1. A plane figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles, also called a *diamond;* a rhomb; also, formerly, any oblique parallelogram.

> The rhombus or *lozenge* figure so visible in this order was also a remarkable form of battle in the Grecian cavalry. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, i.

2. Something resembling such a figure in form. (*a*) In *her.*: (1) A common bearing of this form; it is always set with the acute angles above and below. (2) The escutcheon appropriated to women, usually of more or less regular lozenge shape. On a hatchment the bearings of a widow are so displayed.

> With corounes wroght ful of *losynges*. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1317.

(*b*) A small cake of sugar, or confection, often medicated, originally in the form of a rhomb, but now variously shaped.

> For to make *losing[e]s* to comfort the stomack. *Pathway to Health*, bl. l. (*Nares.*)

(*c*) A pane of glass for window-glazing, either lozenge-shaped or square, but intended to be set diagonally; a quarrel. (*d*) An envelop blank cut out by a punching-machine. (*e*) In the cutting of brilliants, one of the four quoins of the upper surface or crown. See *quoin*. (*f*†) A spangle. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 313.—**Lozenges in cross**, in *her.*, a cross usually of four lozenges. When, more rarely, five or a larger number of lozenges are used, one lozenge forms the center of the cross.

II. *a.* In *decorative art*, divided by diagonal lines into diamonds or lozenges: a common distribution of decorative design in the fourteenth century: as, a *lozenge* pattern. Tapestries of this epoch are often so divided, each lozenge being filled with some heraldic bearing, and the background of miniatures in manuscripts often has the same pattern.

lozenge-coach (loz'enj-koch), *n.* A dowager's carriage, as bearing a widow's arms on a lozenge.

> I am retired hither like an old summer-dowager: only that I have no toad-eater to take the air with me in the back part of my *lozenge-coach*, and be scolded. *Walpole*, To Mann (1746), II. 52.

lozenged (loz'enjd), *a.* [< *lozenge* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed in the shape of a lozenge.

> The *lozenged* panes of a very small latticed window. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Rhomboidal or rhombic. (*b*) Divided by raised lines into rhomboidal or lozenge-shaped spaces.

lozengee, *a.* See *lozengy*.

lozenge-fret (loz'enj-fret), *n.* See *fret*[3].

lozenge-goad (loz'enj-gōd), *n.* A goad-spur the point of which is approximately lozenge-shaped. Also *lozenge-spur*.

lozenge-graver (loz'enj-grā″vėr), *n.* A graving-tool having a rhomb- or diamond-shaped cross-section. The belly of the graver is formed by two faces intersecting at an angle of less than 90°.

lozenge-machine (loz'enj-ma-shēn″), *n.* A confectioners' machine for rolling dough, paste, or confections into thin sheets which are cut by means of stamps into lozenge-shaped cakes or pieces.

Lozenge-molding.

lozenge-molding (loz'enj-mōl″ding), *n.* Same as *lozenge-fret* (which see, under *fret*[3]).

lozenge-shaped (loz'enj-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a lozenge or rhomb; by extension, square but set diagonally. Compare *lozengy*.

lozenge-spur (loz'enj-spėr), *n.* Same as *lozenge-goad*.

lozenge-tool (loz'enj-tōl), *n.* Same as *lozenge-graver*.

lozengewise (loz'enj-wīz), *adv.* In *her.*, arranged in the form of a lozenge.

lozengy, lozengee (loz'en-ji, -jē), *a.* [< OF. *losengé*, < *losenge*, lozenge: see *lozenge*.] In *her.*, having the whole surface covered with lozenges or formed into lozenge-shaped divisions. This is very often depicted with exact squares set cornerwise.—**Lozengy barry**, in *her.*, having the whole surface occupied with lozenges which are divided again barwise or horizontally, therefore divided into triangles of which those of one tincture point up and the others down.

L. S. An abbreviation of Latin *locus sigilli*, 'place of the seal': usually inserted within brackets in copies of documents to indicate the position of the seal in the originals.

L. S. D., l. s. d. An abbreviation of Latin (Middle or New Latin) *libræ, solidi, denarii*—that is, pounds, shillings, pence; hence, colloquially, money; cash; funds. Also £ *s. d.* [Eng.]

Lt. A contraction of *Lieutenant* or of its abbreviation *Lieut.*

lu (lō), *n.* and *v.* Same as *loo*[2].

lubbard (lub'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lubberd;* a var., with substituted suffix *-ard*, of *lubber.*] **I.** *n.* Same as *lubber.*

Thou slovenly *lubberd*, and toyish fellow, what idle toyes goest thou fantasticating!
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

It was now the part of the huge porter to step forward; but the *lubbard* was . . . overwhelmed with confusion of spirit. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxx.

II. *a.* Lubberly.

Conscious how much the hand
Of *lubbard* Labour needs his watchful eye.
Cowper, Task, iii. 400.

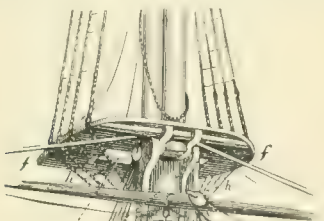
lubber (lub'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *lubbar, lubberd*, and *lubbard;* < ME. *lobre, lobur*, akin to *loby*, E. *looby*, < W. *llob*, a dolt, lubber: see *lob*[1].] A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy, awkward dolt: applied especially by sailors to any one of the crew who is deficient in seamanship.

Grete *lobres* and longe that loth weore to swynke
Clotheden hem in copes to beo knowen for bretheren.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 52.

They went to the Grammer schole little children; they came from thence great *lubbers*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 88.

"It will be long," said the master then,
"Ere this great *lubber* do thrive on the sea."
The Noble Fisherman (Child's Ballads, V. 331).

Lubber's hole (*naut.*), the vacant space between the head of a lower mast and the edge of the top, through which



Rigging of Ship's Top.
f f, top; *g g*, lubber's holes; *h h*, futtock-shrouds.

sailors may mount without going over the rim by the futtock-shrouds. Formerly, when tops were differently constructed, it was regarded by seamen as fit to be used only by lubbers and greenhorns.—**Lubber's point** (*naut.*). Same as *lubber-line.*

lubber (lub'ėr), *v. i.* [< *lubber, n.*] To sail in a lubberly or clumsy manner. [Rare.]

We set our primitive sail; and . . . soon found ourselves *lubbering* over the beautiful lake at a speed of from two to two and a half miles an hour.
The Century, XXX. 742.

lubber-cock (lub'ėr-kok), *n.* A turkey-cock. [Prov. Eng.]

lubber-grasshopper (lub'ėr-gras″hop-ėr), *n.* 1. The clumsy locust, *Brachystola magna*, a very large lubberly insect common on the great plains of the western United States. See cut under *Brachystola*.—2. The large short-winged insect *Romalea microptera*, which abounds in the Gulf States and feeds on all succulent plants. It is notable as having no known natural enemies. It is from 2.75 to 3.15 inches long, very thick-bodied, and clumsy in its movements.

lubberhead (lub'ėr-hed), *n.* A stupid fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

lubber-hole (lub'ėr-hōl), *n.* Same as *lubber's hole* (which see, under *lubber*).

Lubberland (lub'ėr-land), *n.* The land of Cockaigne.

Good mother, how shall we find a pig if we do not look about for it? will it run off o' the spit into our mouths, think you, as in *Lubberland*, and cry we, we?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 2, Peter's Prophecy.

lubber-line (lub'ėr-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a black vertical line drawn on the inside of the compass-box, which represents the vessel's head in steering. Also called *lubber's point.*

lubberliness (lub'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being lubberly; sturdy clumsiness.

You, like a lazy hulk, whose stupendous magnitude is full big enough to load an elephant with *lubberliness*.
Tom Brown, Works, ii. 179.

lubberly (lub'ėr-li), *a.* [< *lubber* + *-ly*[1].] Like a lubber; clumsy; awkward.

By my Soul, the Girl is spoil'd already — d'ye think she'll ever endure a great *lubberly* Tarpawlin?
Congreve, Love for Love, ii. 10. (*Davies.*)

lubberly (lub'ėr-li), *adv.* [< *lubberly, a.*] Clumsily; awkwardly.

lubberwort (lub'ėr-wėrt), *n.* Any food or drink which makes one idle and stupid. [Prov. Eng.]

lubric (lū'brik), *a.* [< OF. *lubrique*, slippery, lascivious, F. *lubrique*, lascivious, = Sp. *lúbrico* = Pg. It. *lubrico*, slippery, lascivious, < L. *lubricus*, slippery, uncertain, deceitful.] 1. Having a smooth surface; slippery; hence, voluble; glib.

Then starts she suddenly into a throng
Of short thick sobs, whose thund'ring volleys float,
And roul themselves over her *lubric* throat,
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw*, Musick's Duel.

2. Unsteady; wavering.

Through the deep and *lubric* waves of state and court.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 208.

3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd.

Why were we hurried down
This *lubric* and adulterate age
(Nay, added fat pollutions of our own),
To encrease the steaming ordures of the stage?
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 63.

[Obsolete or rare in all uses.]

lubrical (lū'bri-kal), *a.* [< *lubric* + *-al.*] Same as *lubric.*

What, shall thy *lubrical* and glibbery muse
Live! *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

lubrican† (lū'bri-kan), *n.* Same as *leprechawn.*

By the mandrake's dreadful groans,
By the *Lubrican's* sad moans,
By the noise of dead men's bones
In charnel-houses rattling,
Drayton, Nymphidia, l. 418.

lubricant (lū'bri-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lubrican(t-)s*, ppr. of *lubricare*, make smooth: see *lubricate.*] **I.** *a.* Lubricating.

II. *n.* Any natural or artificial material that may be used to lubricate the rubbing surfaces of machinery, in order to lessen their friction upon each other. Natural non-volatile oils and greases are the typical lubricants; but the variety of materials and compounds used is very great, including some metallic alloys.

lubricant-tester (lū'bri-kant-tes″tėr), *n.* A form of testing-machine for determining the lubricating values of oils. This tester acts by recording the friction developed under a given power.

lubricate (lū'bri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lubricated*, ppr. *lubricating.* [< L. *lubricatus*, pp. of *lubricare* (> It. *lubricare* = Sp. Pg. *lubricar*), make slippery, < *lubricus*, slippery: see *lubric.*] 1. To make smooth or slippery; supply or smear with some substance, especially one of an oily or greasy nature, for the purpose of diminishing friction: as, to *lubricate* the bearings of a machine.

There seemed a pool of honey about his heart, which *lubricated* all his speech and action with fine jets of mead.
Emerson, English Traits, p. 291.

2. In *photog.*, to coat or smear (a print) with some glazing agent, as Castile soap dissolved in alcohol, or a compound of beeswax and Venice turpentine, as a preliminary to burnishing.

lubricate (lū'bri-kāt), *a.* [< L. *lubricatus*, pp. of *lubricare*, make slippery: see *lubricate, v.*] Slippery. [Rare.]

lubricating-oil (lū'bri-kā-ting-oil), *n.* Any oil that is used or is suitable for lubrication; specifically, a thick oil produced in the process of refining paraffin-oil and petroleum.

lubrication (lū-bri-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **lubricatio(n-)*, < *lubricare*, make slippery: see *lubricate.*] The act of lubricating, or the state of being lubricated.

There is a sort of previous *lubrication*, such as the boa-constrictor applies to any subject of digestion, which is requisite to familiarize the mind with a startling or a complex novelty. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

lubricative (lū'bri-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *lubricate* + *-ive.*] Capable of lubricating; supplying lubrication. [Rare.]

What he desires is that the prig should be good in some oily and *lubricative* way, so as not to jar the nerves of those who are less good.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 267.

lubricator (lū'bri-kā-tor), *n.* [< *lubricate* + *-or.*] One who or that which lubricates. Specifically—(*a*) A device or contrivance for keeping the rubbing parts of machines, bearings, shafting, etc., supplied with some lubricant to diminish friction. These appliances are made in a great variety of forms, and may be divided into three classes—those for lubricating the cylinders of motors, those for lubricating the axles of cars and road-vehicles, and those for shafting and machinery in general. In all the aim is the same, to furnish a limited but constant supply of the lubricant to the moving parts. See *impermeator.* (*b*) A machine for waxing bullets, so that when fired they will clean the gun; also, a wad containing a lubricant and followed by a felt washer, attached to the projectile [illegible] that the operation of firing leaves in the piece. (*c*) In *photog.*, a glazing agent, as a solution of Castile soap in spirit, or a compound of beeswax and turpentine, with which prints are smeared before burnishing to improve the gloss.—**Lubricator alarm-signal**, in *mach.*, a device for giving an alarm when, from failure of lubrication, a journal becomes heated.

lubricity (lū-bris'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *lubricité* = Sp. *lubricidad* = Pg. *lubricidade* = It. *lubricità*, slipperiness, lasciviousness, < ML. *lubricita(t-)s*, slipperiness, < L. *lubricus*, slippery: see *lubric.*] 1. The state or quality of being lubric or slippery; slipperiness of surface, literal or figurative; hence, instability; transitoriness; evanescence; evasiveness.

There cannot be two more pregnant Instances of the *Lubricity* and instableness of Mankind than the Decay of these two antient Nations [the Greeks and the Jews].
Howell, Letters, ii. 57.

I take this evanescence and *lubricity* of all things . . . to be the most unhandsome part of our condition.
Emerson, Experience.

That learned jurisconsult, with characteristic *lubricity*, had evaded the dangerous honor.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 138.

2. Capacity for lubrication.

The mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oyl, and the oyl preserves the mucilage from inspissation, and contracting the consistency of a jelly.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

3. Lasciviousness; lewdness; salacity.

Wantonness and *lubricity*. *Dryden.*

Of these [symbols of Priapus] the goat is one that most frequently occurs, . . . as this animal has always been distinguished for its *lubricity*.
Knight, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 21.

When one looks at the popular literature of the French at this moment, . . . and at the life of which this literature of theirs is the index, one is tempted to make a goddess out of a word of their own, and then, like the town clerk of Ephesus, to ask: "What man is there that knoweth not that the city of the French is a worshipper of the great goddess *Lubricity?*"
M. Arnold, Nineteenth Century, XV. 678.

lubricous (lū'bri-kus), *a.* [< L. *lubricus*, slippery: see *lubric.*] 1†. Same as *lubric.*

Much lesse shall I positively determine anything in matters so *lubricous* and uncertain.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xii.

2. Having a smooth, slippery surface, appearing as if oiled or varnished, as certain algæ and the elytra of certain *Coleoptera.*

lubrifaction (lū-bri-fak'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *lubricus*, slippery, + *factio(n-)*, a making, < *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] The act or operation of lubricating, or of making slippery.

The sixth cause is *lubrifaction* and relaxation; as we see in medicines emollient, such as are milk, honey, mallowes, etc. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 41.

lubrification (lū″bri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *lubrification;* as *lubrify* + *-ation:* see *-fy, -fication.*] Same as *lubrifaction.*

lubrify†, *v. t.* [< OF. *lubrifier*, make slippery, contr. < L. *lubricus*, slippery, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To make slippery. *Colgrave.*

Lucanidæ (lū-kan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucanus* + *-idæ.*] A family of lamellicorn coleopterous insects, the lamellæ of whose antennal club are incapable of close apposition, and whose mandibles are large and powerful in the male: the stag-beetles. The form of the [illegible] is generally elongate, and the elytra cover the pygidium; in some there are stridulating organs. They are usually of plain dark colors, but some, such as species of *Lamprima* in Australia and of *Chiasognathus* in Chiloe, are brilliant. Upward of 500 species are described. They most abound in warm wooded countries, and live during the day in trunks of trees, logs, etc., taking flight at dusk. The larvæ of the European species live in willow and oak, where they remain untransformed for years. See *Lucanus.* The same or a corresponding group is called *Lucanida, Lucanides, Lucanites, Lucanoides*, etc.

Lucanus (lū-kā'nus), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the glistening elytral surface, < ML. *lucanus*, sunrise, < L. *lucere*, shine: see *lucent.*] The typical genus of *Lucanoidæ*: stag-beetles proper, with emarginate eyes, geniculate an-

tennæ, mentum entire, covering the ligula and maxilla, and fore tibiæ pectinate. The branching antler-like mandibles of the North American *L. elaphus* are sometimes three fourths of an inch long. *L. cervus* is the corresponding European species. *L. dama* is a large stag-beetle of the United States, from 9 to 15 lines long, with smaller pincer-like mandibles with a single snag. See *Lucanidæ* and *stag-beetle*.

lucarne (lū-kärn′), *n.* [< F. *lucarne*, OF. *lucarne*, a roof-window (= Goth. *lukarn*, a light, lamp), < L. *lucerna*, a lamp: see *lucern*[1].] A dormer- or roof-window; also, a light or small window in a spire.

lucasite (lū′kas-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. H. S. *Lucas*.] A variety of vermiculite occurring with corundum in Macon county, Georgia.

lucayne† (lū-kān′), *n.* [Also dial. *lewcome;* an orig. error for *lucarne* (?).] In *arch.*, same as *lucarne*.

Lucchese (lu-kēs′ or -kēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *Lucchese*, < *Lucca* (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Lucca in Italy, or to its inhabitants.

The most precious of the *Lucchese* relics, a cedar-wood crucifix, carved, according to the legend, by Nicodemus, and miraculously conveyed to Lucca in 782.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 38.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of the city or province (formerly a republic, afterward a duchy) of Lucca, on the northwest coast of Italy.

luce[1] (lūs), *n.* [Formerly also *lucie*, *lucy;* < ME. *luce*, *lewse*, < OF. *lus*, *luz* (dim. *lucel* and *lucet*) = Pg. *lucio*, a luce, < LL. *lucius*, a fish, perhaps the pike.] The pike (a fish), especially when full-grown.

In heraldry the *luce* or pike occurs in the arms of the Lucy or Lucie family so far back as the reign of Henry II. *Day.*

Slend. They [the Shallows] may give the dozen white *luces* in their coat. . . .
Shal. The *luce* is the fresh fish.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 22.

The mighty *luce* or pike is taken to be the tyrant, as the salmon is the king of the fresh waters.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 8.

A pike, first a Hurling pick, then a Pickerel, then a Pike, then a *Luce* or *Lucie*. *Holme*, p. 345.

luce[2] (lūs), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rut. [Prov. Eng.]

lucence†, *n.* [ME. *lucense*, < OF. **lucence* = Sp. *lucencia*, < L. *lucen(t-)s*, shining: see *lucent.*] The state or quality of being lucent; light.

O lux vera, graunt us sowr *lucense*,
That with the spryte of errour I nat seduct be.
Digby Mysteries, p. 96. (*Halliwell.*)

lucency (lū′sen-si), *n.* [See *lucence.*] The state or quality of being lucent; brightness; luster; splendor. [Rare.]

A name of some note and *lucency*, but *lucency* of the Nether-fire sort. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 6.

lucent (lū′sent), *a.* [= F. *luisant* = Sp. *luciente*, < L. *lucen(t-)s*, ppr. of *lucere*, shine; connected with *lux* (*luc-*), light, *lumen*, a light, *luna*, the moon, etc.; < √ *luc*, shine, = Teut. √ *luh*, shine, in AS. *leóht*, etc., light: see further under *light*[1]. From L. *lucere* are also ult. E. *lucern*[1], *lucid*, *elucidate*, *translucent*, etc.] Bright; shining; lustrous; resplendent.

I meant the day-starre should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his *lucent* seat.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, lxxv.

Lucent syrops tinct with cinnamon.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

lucern[1] (lū′sèrn), *n.* [< ME. *lucern*, < OF. *lucerne*, *luserne*, *luiserne*, *lucarne*, a lamp, also glow-worm, also, like F. *lucarne*, a roof-window (see *lucarne*), = Sp. *lucerna*, < L. *lucerna*, a lamp, < *lucere*, shine: see *lucent.*] A lamp.

A multitude of wreaths, tablets, masks, festoons, *lucernes*, [and] genii holding lyres.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 375.

lucern[2] (lū′sèrn), *n.* [Also *lusern*, *luserne*, *luzern*, *luzerne*, *luzarne*, *lyserne;* appar. < OF. *lucervere*, *locervere*, *lovecerviere*, fem. of *loup-cervier*, a lynx (see *loup-cervier*), confused with OF. *luberne*, *luperne*, *lomberne*, a female leopard or panther, and its hide.] 1†. A lynx; also, the fur of the lynx, formerly in great esteem.

The *Lyserne*, the Beauer, the Sable, the Martron, the black and dunne fox. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

2†. A sort of hunting-dog.

Let me have
My *Lucerns* too, or dogs inur'd to hunt
Beasts of most rapine.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

lucern[3], *n.* See *lucerne.*

lucerna (lū-sèr′nä), *n.* [L.: see *lucern*[1].] 1. An ancient lamp. See *lucern*[1].—2. A quasi-popular name for the lantern-gurnard, *Trigla obscura*, given in allusion to the brilliant silvery band along the side of this fish.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Helicidæ*, having the aperture toothed and more or less twisted. *Humphreys*, 1797.

lucernal (lū-sèr′nal), *a.* [< *lucern*[1] + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a lamp or other artificial light.

Lucernal microscope. See *microscope.*

Lucernaria (lū-sèr-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *lucerna*, a lamp: see *lucern*[1].] The typical genus of *Lucernariidæ*. These animals are small, gelatinous, semi-transparent, and variously colored or phosphorescent marine organisms (jellyfishes), either swimming freely by rhythmical contraction and expansion of the umbrella, or fixed to some submerged object by means of a stalk or peduncle which grows out of the back (aboral surface) of the disk and constitutes a hydrorhiza or rootstalk. In this latter state the animal is trumpet- or bell-shaped, resembling a little hand-bell standing on the end of its handle, with the other end expanded into an eight-rayed limb or disk, each ray ending in a little bundle or tuft of tentacles, and the center of the disk being occupied by a single polypite with a four-lobed mouth leading into the body-cavity. See *Lucernariidæ*.

Lucernariadæ (lū″sèr-nā-rī′a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucernaria* + *-adæ.*] An order of the subclass *Lucernaria*, class *Hydrozoa*, including those discophorans or jellyfishes whose polypite is single and may be fixed by a proximal aboral hydrorhiza. The umbrellar margin has short tentacular processes, and the reproductive elements are developed in the primitive hydrosome without the intervention of free zooids. The genus *Lucernaria* may be regarded as the type, and the group itself is by some considered a synthetic or generalized type of structure, like that from which various specialized forms of acalephs may have been derived.

lucernarian (lū-sèr-nā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Lucernaria* or the *Lucernariidæ;* calycozoan.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Lucernaria* or of the family *Lucernariidæ;* a calycozoan. See cut at *Hydrozoa* (fig. 5).

Lucernarida (lū-sèr-nar′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucernaria* + *-ida.*] A subclass of *Hydrozoa*, in which the base of the hydrosome is developed into an umbrella in the walls of which are the reproductive organs. It is a prime division of hydrozoans, equivalent to *Discophora* in a common acceptation of that term, and has been divided like the latter into three orders: *Rhizostomea* or *Rhizostomidæ*, free and with multiple polypites; *Monostomea* or *Pelagiidæ*, free and with single polypite; and *Lucernariadæ*, free or fixed and with single polypite. The last consists of one family, coextensive with the order, and is also called *Calycozoa*. See *Discophora*.

lucernaridan (lū″sèr-nar′i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lucernarida.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Lucernarida;* a discophoran; an acraspedote medusan or jellyfish.

Lucernariidæ (lū″sèr-nā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucernaria* + *-idæ.*] The typical family of *Lucernariadæ*. It contains discophorans with the umbrellar margin simple and undivided, without hollow arms or margin-laps, and with simple tentacles, and having on the exumbrella a prolongation by means of which they affix themselves to foreign bodies. Genera referred to this family are *Lucernaria*, *Depastrum*, and *Carduella*.

lucernaroid (lū-sèr′nā-roid), *n.* [< *Lucernaria* + *-oid.*] The reproductive zoöid of any of the *Lucernarida*. *Nicholson*, Zoöl., 1878, p. 133.

Flowering Branch of Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

lucerne, lucern[3] (lū-sèrn′), *n.* [< F. *luzerne*, formerly *luserne*, lucerne.] A leguminous plant, *Medicago sativa*, a highly valuable pasture- and forage-plant, cultivated from ancient times, now widely spread in temperate climates. In the United States it has been cultivated with especial success in southern California. It is greatly relished by animals, and under favorable conditions yields several crops in a year. It is also an improver of soil. In the western United States it is best known under the Spanish name *alfalfa*, having been introduced into California from South America. Also called *Spanish trefoil*, *French*, *Brazilian*, or *Chilian clover*, and in British usage *medic* or *purple medic*.

Lucerne hammer. See *hammer*[1].

Lucianist (lū′shian-ist), *n.* [< *Lucian* (see def.) + *-ist.*] 1. One of the followers of Lucian or Lucan, a Marcionite leader in the second century, who taught that the actual soul and body of a man would not come forth in the resurrection, but some representative of them.—2. Same as *Collucianist*.

lucid (lū′sid), *a.* [= F. *lucide* = Sp. *lúcido* = Pg. It. *lucido*, < L. *lucidus*, light, bright, clear, < *lucere*, shine: see *lucent.*] 1. Emitting light; shining; bright; resplendent: as, the *lucid* orbs of heaven. [Poetical, except in some technical uses. See second quotation, and def. 5.]

A court
Compact of *lucid* marbles.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Lucid stars are those which are visible without a telescope. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astronomy, p. 45.

2. Transmitting or reflecting light; clear; transparent; pellucid: as, a *lucid* stream.

Before each *lucid* panel fuming stood
A censer fed with myrrh and spiced wood.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

So wide the loneness, so *lucid* the air.
Lowell, Appledore.

3. Marked by intellectual clearness or brightness; free from obscurity or confusion of thought, or, specifically, from delirium; clear-headed; sane: as, a *lucid* mind; *lucid* perceptions; *lucid* intervals in insanity.

After some gentle Slumbers, and unusual Dreams, about the dawnings of the Day, I had a *lucid* Interval.
Howell, Letters, ii. 29.

4. Presenting a clear view; easily understood; distinct: as, a *lucid* order or arrangement; a *lucid* style of writing.

A singularly *lucid* and interesting abstract of the debate. *Macaulay.*

5. In *entom.*: (*a*) Smooth and very shining; reflecting light like polished metal. (*b*) Giving light; phosphorescent; luciferous.—6. In *bot.*, having a shining surface.—**Lucid interval**, in *insanity*, a period of saneness occurring in the midst of insane behavior: an intermission resembling restoration of health, as distinguished from a mere diminution of the disease.

lucida (lū′si-dä), *n.*; pl. *lucidæ* (-dē). [NL. (sc. *stella*, star), fem. of *lucidus*, bright: see *lucid.*] A star easily seen by the naked eye, as opposed to a telescopic star; also, the brightest star of a constellation, or the brightest component of a double or multiple star.

lucidity (lū-sid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *lucidité* = It. *lucidità*, < L. as if **lucidita(t-)s*, < *lucidus*, light, bright, clear: see *lucid.*] The state of being lucid, in any sense of that word; lucidness; especially, clearness of conception or expression; intellectual transparency.

He [Voltaire] looked on things straight; and he had a marvelous logic and *lucidity*.
M. Arnold, Mixed Essays, p. 169.

Thought-transference is out of the question, and M. Richet has recourse to the theory of a sort of clairvoyance to which he gives the generic name of *lucidity*, a vision in which the ordinary optical impediments no longer act as such. *Science*, XII. 47.

=Syn. *Clearness*, *Plainness*, etc. See *perspicuity*.

lucidly (lū′sid-li), *adv.* In a lucid manner; with brightness; clearly.

He argued the matter during two hours, and no doubt *lucidly* and forcibly. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

lucidness (lū′sid-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being lucid; lucidity; transparency.

The *lucidness* was constant, though the vial that contained it was kept stopt. *Boyle*, Works, p. 388.

Lucifer (lū′si-fėr), *n.* [= F. *Lucifer* = Sp. *Lucifero* = Pg. *Lucifer* = It. *Lucifero*, < L. *lucifer*, light-bringing, applied to the moon (Diana), and to the morning star (Venus), and poet. to day, < *lux* (*luc-*), light, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *lucent*, *light*[1], and *bear*[1]. The equiv. Gr. word is *φωσφόρος*: see *phosphorus.*] 1. The morning star; the planet Venus when she appears in the morning before sunrise: when she follows the sun, or appears in the evening, she is called *Hesperus*, or the evening star. Applied by Isaiah figuratively to a king of Babylon.

How art thou fallen from heaven, O *Lucifer*, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations! Is. xiv. 12.

2. The prince of darkness; Satan. [This use arises from an early opinion that in the above passage from Isaiah reference was made to Satan.]

And when he falls, he falls like *Lucifer*,
Never to hope again.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 371.

Pandæmonium, city and proud seat
Of *Lucifer;* so by allusion call'd
Of that bright star to Satan paragon'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 425.

3. [*l. c.*] A match ignitible by friction with any surface, or with a specially prepared surface. It is usually made of a small splint of wood tipped with some inflammable substance, as a mixture of potassium chlorate and antimony sulphid, or more commonly of phosphorus and potassium nitrate. Also called *lucifer match*.

Every traveller should provide himself with a good handy steel, proper flint, and unfailing tinder, because *lucifers* are liable to accidents. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 189.

4. The typical genus of *Luciferidæ*.—5. (*a*) A genus of humming-birds. A species of northern Mexico and adjoining parts of the United States is *Trochilus* or *Calothorax lucifer*, having the gorgelet prolonged into a ruff. (*b*) [*l. c.*] Any humming-bird of the genus *Calothorax* or *Lucifer*, of which there are several species.

Luciferian[1] (lū-si-fē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Lucifer* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Lucifer or Satan; devilish.

That all that *luciferian* exorcism be blotted out.
Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, ii. § 19.

Luciferian[2] (lū-si-fē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lucifer* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lucifer, Bishop of Cagliari in the island of Sardinia during the fourth century, or to his followers.

II. *n.* One of the followers of Lucifer, Bishop of Cagliari. The Luciferians were vehement upholders of the Nicene faith, and separated themselves from their fellow-Catholics solely on the ground that the latter showed undue leniency to those who had been received back into the church after forsaking Arianism. Also *Luciferite*.

Luciferidæ (lū-si-fer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucifer*, 4, + *-idæ*.] A family of thoracostracous or podophthalmic crustaceans, typified by the

Devil Shrimp, a species of *Lucifer*.

genus *Lucifer*, and characterized by the absence of the last pair of thoracic legs. They are consequently excluded from *Decapoda*, and are either placed with the opossum-shrimps and mantis-shrimps in *Stomatopoda*, or made a separate tribe, *Aplopoda*, as by Dana.

Luciferite (lū′si-fēr-īt), *n.* [< *Lucifer* (see *Luciferian*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Luciferian*[2].

luciferous (lū-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *lucifer*, light-bringing (see *Lucifer*), + *-ous*.] 1. Giving light; affording light or means of discovery. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 394. [Rare.]—2. In *entom.*, having phosphorescent organs: applied to insects which emit light, as the glow-worm.—3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Lucifer or Satan; Luciferian; Satanic. [Rare.]

This *Luciferous* and gluttonous heart.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 32.

luciferously (lū-sif′e-rus-li), *adv.* 1. In a luciferous manner; so as to enlighten or illuminate. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., III. 8. [Rare.]—2. [*cap.*] Satanically; diabolically.

Euery vulgarly-esteemed upstart dares breake the dreadfull dignity of antient and autenticall Poesie, and presume *Luciferously* to proclame in place thereof repugnant precepts of their owne spaune.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple.

lucific (lū-sif′ik), *a.* [< LL. *lucificus*, light-making, < L. *lux* (*luc-*), light, + *facere*, make.] Producing light. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, II. ii. § 14. [Rare.]

luciform (lū′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lux* (*luc-*), light, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or nature of light; resembling light.

Plato speaketh of the mind, or soul, as a driver that guides and governs a chariot, which is, not unfitly, styled αὐγοειδές, a *luciform* æthereal vehicle.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 171.

Lucifriant, *a.* An improper form of *Luciferian*[1].
Marston.

lucifugous (lū-sif′ū-gus), *a.* [< L. *lucifugus*, shunning the light, < *lux* (*luc-*), light, + *fugere*, flee.] Shunning light; avoiding daylight: applied to various animals, as bats, cockroaches, etc.

lucigen (lū′si-jen), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *lux* (*luc-*), light, + √ *gen*, produce: see *-gen*.] **I.** *n.* A modern lamp of great illuminating power, in which oil is burned under conditions which produce and maintain for probably the longest possible time in an illuminating flame a white heat in the carbon particles. The principle upon which the lamp operates is the atomization of the oil by the action of escaping compressed air heated during its passage to the atomizing jet. The oil and air are thus intimately mingled, at a high temperature at the instant of ignition, in such proportions as to gain the maximum illuminating effect.

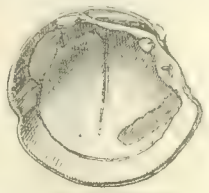
II. *a.* A term applied to a system of lighting by lucigens.

The new system of lighting known as *lucigen* permits of obtaining an intense light of great brilliancy under very remarkable conditions. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 147.

Luciidæ (lū-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucius* + *-idæ*.] The pikes, as a family of fishes: same as *Esocidæ*. *C. L. Bonaparte.*

lucimeter (lū-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *lux* (*luc-*), light, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. A photometer.—2. A sunshine-recorder designed to measure the combined effect of the duration and intensity of sunshine in promoting evaporation.

Lucina (lū-sī′nä), *n.* [L., the goddess of childbirth, prop. fem. of *lucinus*, < *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *lucent*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess who presided over childbirth, considered as a daughter of Jupiter and Juno, but frequently confused with Juno or with Diana. She corresponded more or less closely to the Greek goddess Eileithyia.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of *Lucinidæ*, having both lateral and cardinal teeth. *L. dentata* is a species whose white shell shows concentric lines of growth overlaid with oblique radiate striation. *Bruguière*, 1791. (*b*) A genus of flies of the family *Sciomyzidæ*, containing two large gray European species resembling members of the genus *Scatophaga*. *Meigen*, 1830. (*c*) A genus of orthopterous insects. *Walker*, 1870.



Lucina pennsylvanica.

Lucinacea (lū-si-nā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucina*, 2, + *-acea*.] A superfamily of integropalliate dimyarian mollusks, represented by the *Lucinidæ* and related families.

lucinacean (lū-si-nā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lucinacea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Lucinacea*.

Lucinidæ (lū-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lucina*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of integropalliate siphonate bivalve mollusks. The anal and branchial orifices are well defined but scarcely siphonate; the mouth is very small, and the labial palpi are rudimentary; the branchiæ are large and double, and the foot is vermiform. The shell is subcircular and equivalve, the hinge typically with two cardinal and two lateral teeth in each valve, but variable and sometimes edentulous; the ligament is marginal and subinternal, and the anterior muscular impression elongated. The genera and species are numerous; the living ones are found in temperate and tropical seas; fossil forms go back to the Silurian. See *Lucina*.

lucioid (lū′si-oid), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *lucius*, a pike (see *Lucius*), + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Esocidæ*; a pike. *Sir J. Richardson.*

II. *a.* Like a pike; esocine.

Luciola (lū-sī′ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1833), < It. *lucciola*, a firefly, formerly also a glow-worm, < *luce*, < L. *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *light*[1].] A genus of fireflies of the family *Lampyridæ*, having a short transverse prothorax, carinate, and narrowly margined. It is widely distributed, with over 50 species, usually dark-brown and yellow. *L. lusitanica* is a highly luminous species, which may emit flashes every two or three seconds.

Lucioperca (lū″si-ō-pėr′kä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *lucius*, a pike, + L. *perca*, perch.] A Cuvierian genus of percoid fishes, synonymous with *Stizostedium*; the pike-perches. *L. sandra* is the giant pike-perch of Europe, 3 or 4 feet long, of voracious habits and valuable as a food-fish.

Lucius (lū′si-us), *n.* [NL., < LL. *lucius*, a fish, supposed to be the pike; cf. Gr. *λύκος*, a kind of fish, lit. 'wolf', = L. *lupus*, wolf: see *Lupus*. Hence ult. (< LL. *lucius*) E. *luce*[1].] A genus of fishes, the pikes: same as *Esox*.

luck[1] (luk), *n.* [< ME. *luk*, *lukke* (not found in AS.) = OFries. *luk* = D. *luk*, *geluk* = MLG. *lucke*, LG. *luk* (= Icel. *lukka* = Sw. *lycka* = Dan. *lykke*, < G.) = OHG. **gilucchi* (not recorded), MHG. *gelücke*, *glücke*, G. *glück*, good fortune, luck, happiness; prob. orig. only HG., the LG. forms being prob., like the Scand., from the HG. Connection with D. *lokken* = OHG. *locchōn*, MHG. G. *locken* = Icel. *lokka* = Sw. *locka* = Dan. *lokke*, allure, entice, seems improbable, on account of the difference of meaning.] 1. Fortune; hap; that which happens to a person by chance, conceived as having a real tendency to be favorable or unfavorable, or as if there were an inward connection between a succession of fortuitous occurrences having the same character as favorable or unfavorable. Thus, gamesters say that one ought to continue to play while the *luck* is in one's favor and leave off when the *luck* turns against one.

To tell of good or evil *luck*,
Of plagues, of dearths, or seasons' quality.
Shak., Sonnets, xiv.

Here's a Trout has taken my fly: I had rather have lost a crown. What *luck* 's this! he was a lovely fish, and turned up a side like a salmon.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 251.

Gay *luck* to our hunters!—how nobly they ride!
Whittier, Hunters of Men.

2. Good fortune; favorable hap; a supposed something, pertaining to a person, at least for a time, giving to fortuitous events a favorable character; also, in a weakened sense, a fortuitous combination of favorable occurrences.

His Iests best become him because they come from him rudely and vnaffected: and hee has the *lucke* commonly to haue them famous.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Blunt Man.

They [young men who gamble] think they are "trying their *luck*," as the phrase is; but if they could be convinced that it is not their *luck* which they are trying, but only a fraction of it, their opponent having the rest in his pocket, they would show themselves . . . averse to risks in which it is more than an even chance against them.
De Morgan, Probabilities, i.

Luck may, and often does, have some share in ephemeral successes, as in a gambler's winnings spent as soon as got, but not in any lasting triumph over time.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 117.

3. An object with which good fortune is thought to be connected; especially, a vessel for holding liquid, as a drinking-cup. There are several such vessels surviving in England, as the Luck of Edenhall, preserved in a manor-house in the county of Cumberland.

The drinking-glass of crystal tall;
They call it the *Luck* of Edenhall.
Longfellow, The Luck of Edenhall.

Fisherman's luck. See *fisherman*.— **Greasy luck.** See *greasy*, 3.— **To be down on one's luck**, to be in bad luck. [Colloq.]

They say that when Mrs. C. was particularly *down on her luck*, she gave concerts and lessons in music here and there. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxiv.

=Syn. See *happy*.

luck[1] (luk), *v.* [< ME. *lukken* (= MLG. *lucken*); from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To be lucky. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To make lucky. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

luck[2] (luk), *n.* [A var. of *lock*[2].] A lock of wool twisted on the finger of a spinner.

She straight slipp'd off the Wall and Band,
And laid aside her *Lucks* and Twitches.
Bloomfield, Richard and Kate, l. 30.

Miss Gisborne's flannel is promised the last of the week—there is a bunch of *lucks* down cellar; bring them up.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

Luckenbooth brooch. A brooch of a fashion formerly sold in the Luckenbooths in Edinburgh, usually heart-shaped and of silver, sometimes of more elaborate pattern, as of two hearts conjoined, and often bearing inscriptions. These brooches were used as gifts of love and betrothal.

luckie, *n.* See *lucky*[2].

luckily (luk′i-li), *adv.* In a lucky manner; fortunately; by good fortune; with a favorable issue: as, *luckily* we escaped injury.

luckiness (luk′i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lucky or fortunate; good fortune; favorable issue or event.

luckite (luk′īt), *n.* [*Luck(y Boy)* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the mineral melanterite, or hydrous ferrous sulphate, containing a small amount of manganese. It is found at the "Lucky Boy" silver-mine in Utah.

luckless (luk′les), *a.* [< *luck*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Having no luck; suffering mischance; unlucky; unsuccessful: as, a *luckless* gamester.

Ah, *luckless* poet! stretch thy lungs and roar.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 324.

2. Unattended by luck; bringing or marked by ill luck or misfortune; unfortunate; unfavorable: as, a *luckless* adventure.

The night-crow cried, aboding *luckless* time.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 45.

=Syn. Unlucky, ill-starred, ill-fated.

lucklessly (luk′les-li), *adv.* In a luckless manner; unfortunately; unsuccessfully.

lucklessness (luk′les-nes), *n.* The state of being luckless or unfortunate. *Imp. Dict.*

luck-penny (luk′pen″i), *n.* 1. A small sum given back "for luck" to the purchaser or payer by the person who receives money in a bargain or other transaction. [Scotch and Irish.]—2. A copper tossed overboard "for luck."

lucky[1] (luk′i), *a.* and *n.* [< *luck*[1] + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Favored by luck; fortunate; meeting with good success: as, a *lucky* adventurer.

This is fairy gold, boy. . . . We are *lucky*.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3. 129.

2. Producing good by chance or unexpectedly; favorable; auspicious: as, a *lucky* adventure; a *lucky* time; a *lucky* cast.

So may some gentle Muse
With *lucky* words favour my destined urn;
And, as he passes, turn,
And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 20.

Well met, gentlemen: this is *lucky* that we meet so just together at this very door.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 173.

Mr. Chivery, who was a man of few words, had, on sunday, simply nodded given his boy what he termed "a *lucky* touch" on the shoulder, signifying that he considered such communication of him to Good Fortune, preparatory to his that day declaring his passion and becoming triumphant. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, xviii.

3. Bulky: full; superabundant: as, *lucky* measure. [Scotch.]—4. Handy. [Colloq.]

Bellm. Perhaps I may have occasion to use you; you used to be a *lucky* rogue upon a punch.
Mart. Ay, master, and I have not forgot it yet.
Mrs. Centlivre, Love's Contrivance, i.

Lucky money, coins worn or carried by way of a charm—sometimes ancient or foreign money. =Syn. 1 and 2. *Fortunate*, etc. See *happy*.

II. *n.* See the phrase. **To cut one's lucky, make one's lucky**, to get away; escape. [Low.]

Charley and I *made our lucky* up the wash'us chimney.
Dickens, Oliver Twist.

lucky[1] (luk'i), *adv.* [< *lucky*, *a.*] More than enough; too: as, *lucky* severe; *lucky* long. [Scotch.]

lucky[2], **luckie** (luk'i), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *lucky*[1], in a sense like that of *goody*.] An elderly woman; a grandam; goody: prefixed to a person's name: as, *Lucky* M'Laren. [Scotch.]

lucky-bag (luk'i-bag), *n.* A receptacle on a man-of-war for all clothes and other articles of private property carelessly left by their owners.

Have the master-at-arms with you in this inspection, to gather up all articles of private property and put them in the *lucky bag*. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 310.

lucky-dad, lucky-daddie (luk'i-dad, -dad'i), *n.* A grandfather. [Scotch.]

lucky-hands (luk'i-handz), *n.* A widely distributed fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas:* so named from the resemblance of the young unexpanded frond to a hand. The fronds, as well as the roots, were used by ignorant and superstitious people as preservatives against witchcraft and enchantment.

lucky-minnie (luk'i-min'i), *n.* A grandmother. [Scotch.]

lucky-proach (luk'i-prōch), *n.* A fish, the father-lasher. [Scotch.]

lucky-stone (luk'i-stōn), *n.* An ear-stone or otolith of a fish, superstitiously regarded as bringing luck to the owner or wearer.

lucrative (lū'krā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *lucratif* = Sp. Pg. It. *lucrativo*, < L. *lucrativus*, profitable, < *lucrari*, pp. *lucratus*, gain: see *lucre*, *v.*] 1. Yielding lucre or gain; gainful; highly profitable: as, a *lucrative* transaction; a *lucrative* business or office.—2†. Greedy of gain; self-seeking.

Let not thy prayer be *lucrative*, nor vindictive, pray not for temporal superfluities. *Donne*, Sermons, xi.

Lucrative office, an office to which compensation is attached, or perquisites.—**Lucrative succession**, in *Scots law*, a passive title whereby an heir apparent who accepts a gratuitous grant from his ancestor of any part of the estate to which he is to succeed as heir may be subjected to the payment of all the debts of the ancestor contracted prior to the grant. =Syn. 1. Paying, remunerative.

lucratively (lū'krā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a lucrative manner; profitably.

lucre (lū'kėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *luker;* < ME. **lukre* (erroneously *lurke*, *luk*, Prompt. Parv.), < OF. (and F.) *lucre* = Sp. Pg. It. *lucro*, < L. *lucrum*, gain, with formative *-crum*, from a √ *lu*, which appears also in Ir. *luach*, price, wages, Gr. *λεία*, *λῆϊς*, booty (see *Lestes*), OBulg. *lovŭ*, booty (Russ. *lovitĕ*, take as booty); AS. *leán* = OS. OFries. *lôn* = D. *loon* = MLG. *lôn* = OHG. MHG. *lôn*, G. *lohn* = Icel. *laun* = Sw. Dan. *lön* = Goth. *laun*, reward.] Gain in money or goods; profit: often, in a restricted sense, base or unworthy gain; money or wealth as the object of sordid greed; hence, greed.

Not greedy of filthy *lucre*. 1 Tim. iii. 3.

Love to my child, and *lucre* of the portion,
Provoked me. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, v. 6.

Until I gave one of them a small knife to cut betel nuts, he would not go with us; but for the *lucre* of that he conducted us to a town.
Rob. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 424).

lucre†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *luker;* < OF. *lucrer*, < L. *lucrari*, gain, < *lucrum*, gain: see *lucre*, *n.*] To gain. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., col. 182, l. 35.

Lucretian (lū-krē'shian), *a.* [< *Lucretius* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to any member of the ancient Roman gens of the Lucretii; especially, relating to or characteristic of the Roman poet and philosopher Titus Lucretius Carus (about 98–55 B. C.), eminent as a poet, and as the most important exponent of the Epicurean philosophy.

lucriferous† (lū-krif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *lucrum*, gain, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Gainful; profitable.

The grand thing that is like to keep this experiment from being as generally useful as perhaps it will prove *lucriferous* is the dearness of sal armoniack.
Boyle, Works, III. 148.

lucriferousness† (lū-krif'e-rus-nes), *n.* Profitableness. *Boyle*, Works, II. 30.

lucrific† (lū-krif'ik), *a.* [< L. *lucrificus*, gainful, < *lucrum*, gain, + *facere*, make.] Producing profit; gainful. *Ash.*

lucrious†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *lucrous*.

lucrous (lū'krus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also erroneously *lucrious;* = Sp. Pg. It. *lucroso*, < L. *lucrosus*, gainful, < *lucrum*, gain: see *lucre*.] Of or pertaining to lucre or gain. [Rare.]

Free from the muck-worm miser's *lucrous* rage,
In calm contentment's cottag'd vale of life.
Cooper, Tomb of Shakespeare.

luctation (luk-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *luctatio(n-)*, a wrestling, < *luctari*, pp. *luctatus*, wrestle, strive. Cf. *eluctate*, *reluct*, *reluctant.*] Effort to overcome in a contest; struggle; contest. [Rare.]

luctiferous† (luk-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *luctifer*, < *luctus*, sorrow, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Causing or bringing sorrow or mourning. *Bailey*, 1731.

luctual† (luk'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *luctus*, sorrow, < *lugere*, pp. *luctus*, mourn.] Relating to or producing grief.

luctuous† (luk'tū-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *luctuose*, < L. *luctuosus*, sorrowful, < *luctus*, sorrow: see *luctual.*] Sorrowful; full of sorrow. *Bailey*, 1731.

lucubrate (lū'kū-brāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lucubrated*, ppr. *lucubrating*. [< L. *lucubratus*, pp. of *lucubrare* (> It. *lucubrare* = Pg. Sp. *lucubrar* = F. *lucubrer*), work by candle-light, < (LL.) *lucubrum* (ML. *lucubrum*, a faint light), < L. *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *lucent*. Cf. *elucubrate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To study earnestly or laboriously, as by candle-light; think closely or seriously; meditate.

I like to speak and *lucubrate* my fill.
Byron, Beppo, st. 47.

II. *trans.* To elaborate, as by laborious night study.

lucubration (lū-kū-brā'shon), *n.* [= F. *lucubration* = Sp. *lucubracion* = Pg. *lucubração* = It. *lucubrazione*, < L. *lucubratio(n-)*, working by candle-light, < *lucubrare*, pp. *lucubratus*, work by candle-light: see *lucubrate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of lucubrating; close study or thought; careful consideration; meditation.—**2.** A product of thought or study; a written composition; an essay or treatise.

Your monthly *lucubrations* are widely diffused over all the dominions of Great Britain.
Goldsmith, Essay, National Concord.

The most trifling *lucubration* was denominated 'a work.'
Irving.

lucubrator (lū'kū-brā-tor), *n.* [< *lucubrate* + *-or.*] One who lucubrates.

lucubratory (lū'kū-brā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *lucubratorius*, working by candle-light, < *lucubrare*, pp. *lucubratus*, work by candle-light: see *lucubrate*, *light*[1].] Composed by candle-light; pertaining to nocturnal study or serious thought.

You must have a dish of coffee and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to your friend.
Pope, to Mr. Cromwell, Dec. 21, 1711.

lucubrum (lū'kū-brum), *n.* [ML.: see *lucubrate.*] Same as *cresset*, 1.

lucule (lū'kūl), *n.* [= F. *lucule*, < NL. as if **lucula*, dim. of L. *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *luculent*, *light*[1].] In *astron.*, a luminous spot on the sun.

luculent (lū'kū-lent), *a.* [ME. *luculent* = It. *luculento*, < L. *luculentus*, full of light, bright, splendid, < *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *lucent*, *light*[1].] **1.** Bright; luminous; transparent.

Trie oute the grape unhurt, neither to ripe,
Neither to soure, as gemmes *luculent*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

It emitted a *luculent* flame as bright and large as a small wax candle. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 6, 1645.

2. Clear; evident; unmistakable.

The most *luculent* testimonies that the Christian religion hath. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 40.

luculently (lū'kū-lent-li), *adv.* In a luculent manner; lucidly; clearly; luminously.

Nowhere has the transition . . . been so *luculently* shown as here.
Max Muller, Science of Lang., N. S., p. 542.

Luculia (lū-kū'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Robert Sweet, 1826), from the Nepalese name, *Luculi swa*, of one of the species, *L. gratissima.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Rubiaceæ* and of the tribe *Cinchoneæ*, distinguished by the imbricated lobes of the corolla, on the throat or tube of which the included stamens are inserted. There are two species, one found in the Himalaya and the other in the Khasia mountains. The best-known species is *L. gratissima*, a small tree with opposite ovate-lanceolate leaves, and very fragrant cymes of showy pink flowers. It is a highly ornamental hothouse-plant.

Lucuma (lū-kū'mą), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), from the Peruv. name.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Sapotaceæ*, the soapberry family. It is characterized by four- or five-parted flowers, coriaceous exstipulate leaves, the staminodia or abortive stamens alternate with the fertile ones (although sometimes few or wanting), and seeds without albumen. It embraces about 50 species, chiefly South American, but extending from Chili to Mexico and the West Indies; a very few, however, occur in Australia and New Caledonia. They are trees or shrubs with milky juice and clusters of small or middle-sized flowers in the axils of the leaves or on the older joints. *L. mammosa* and *L. multiflora* of the West Indies are called *bully-trees*, the former of which is the mammee-sapota or marmalade-tree. The fruit contains a pleasant-flavored pulp, resembling quince marmalade in appearance and taste. *L. Caimito* of Peru has a smaller fruit, which is said to be superior in flavor to the last-named. *L. obovata*, also of Peru, is cultivated in Chili under the name of *lucuma de Coquimbo*. In a recent revision of the *Sapotaceæ* by Radlkofer this genus has been reduced to two Chilian species, the West Indian plants being referred to *Vitellaria*, but they are best known by the name *Lucuma*.

Lucumo (lū'kū-mō), *n.* [L., also *lucomo*, *lucmo*, an inspired person, an Etruscan prince or priest; a word of Etruscan origin.] Among the ancient Etruscans, the head of a patrician or noble family uniting in himself the characters of priest and prince; in general, one of the Etruscan nobility. To this class the kings also seem to have belonged.

And plainly and more plainly
Now might the burghers know,
By port and vest, by horse and crest,
Each warlike *Lucumo*.
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 23.

lucus a non lucendo (lū'kus ā non lū-sen'dō). [L.: *lucus*, a wood or grove, esp. one sacred to a deity; *a*, from; *non*, not; *lucendo*, abl. gerund of *lucere*, shine (see *lea*[1], *a-*[10], *non*, *lucent*); that is, a grove is called *lucus* (which is in form like *lucus* (*lucu-*), a light, *lucere*, be light, shine, *lucidus*, light) because it is *not* light: in allusion to the attempt of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Quintilian to derive *lucus*, a grove, from *lucere*, shine. The two words are in fact connected, *lucus* (like *grove*) being orig. an open light space in a wood.] An absurd etymology or derivation; hence, anything inconsequent or illogical. Sometimes shortened to *lucus a non.*

lud[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *loud.*

lud[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *lede*[3].

Lud[3] (lud), *n.* A minced form of *Lord*, in petty oaths; also vulgarly in address: as, my *lud.*

Lud! Sir Peter, I hope you haven't been quarrelling with Maria? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

ludby†, *n.* Same as *loteby.*

Luddism (lud'izm), *n.* [< *Ludd(ite)* + *-ism.*] The practices or opinions of the Luddites.

Luddite (lud'īt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of a conspiracy of workmen in England (1811–1816) banded together for the destruction of improved machines, under the delusion that these diminished employment: said to have called themselves *Luddites* from an imbecile named Ned *Lud*, who broke two stocking-frames from anger. The disturbances created by them were called Luddite riots, and required stern measures for their repression.

Wh› makes the quartern loaf and *Luddites* rise?
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, No. 1.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Luddites: as, *Luddite* riots.

luddock†, *n.* [ME. *luddock*, *luddok.*] Loin. *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 43.

luden†, *n.* Same as *leden.*

ludibrious† (lū-dib'ri-us), *a.* [= Pg. *ludibrioso*, < LL. *ludibriosus*, scornful, < L. *ludibrium*, a mockery, < *ludere*, play, sport: see *ludicrous.*] Ridiculous; sportive; wanton. [Rare.]

Needlesse it shall be to refute this phansie, which falleth to the ground of itselfe as a *ludibrious* follie of the man.
Tooker, Fabric of the Church (1604), p. 119.

ludibundness† (lū'di-bund-nes), *n.* [< **ludibund* (not recorded) (< L. *ludibundus*, sportive, < *ludere*, play) + *-ness.*] Sportiveness; playfulness.

That *ludibundness* of nature in her gamaieus, and such like sportful and ludicrous productions.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, I. xv. § 14.

ludicrous (lū'di-krus), *a.* [= OF. *ludicre* = Pg. It. *ludicro*, < L. *ludicrus*, sportive, < *ludus*, play, < *ludere*, play, sport. Cf. *allude*, *collude*, *delude*, *elude*, *illude*, *prelude.*] Serving for or exciting

sport; laughable from singularity or grotesqueness; adapted to cause sportive laughter or ridicule; absurd.

He has, therefore, in his whole volume, nothing burlesque, and seldom anything *ludicrous* or familiar.
Johnson, Waller.

The Duke [of Newcastle] was in a state of *ludicrous* distress. He ran about chattering and crying, asking advice and listening to none. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

=Syn. *Funny, Comical, Droll, Ludicrous, Ridiculous, Laughable*. Either the direct action of laughter or a corresponding sentiment is included in the signification of all these terms. (*Crabb*, Synonymes, p. 578.) In this respect *laughable* is the generic word, but it is also one of the strongest. *Funny* is the weakest of the list, ranging from the meaning of 'amusing' or 'odd' down to its colloquial use in the sense of 'strange.' *Comical* still retains a faint suggestion of its origin in connection with the drama, being primarily used in connection with something done or seen, and hence something viewed by the mind: a *comical* predicament is just such as would be fit for exhibition in a comedy. *Droll* especially implies the odd or unfamiliar: as, a *droll* story, idea, fellow. *Ludicrous* is an advance in strength upon *comical*, as *comical* is an advance upon *funny*. *Ridiculous* is the only word in the list that throws contempt or even discredit upon the person concerned: it is allowable to tell a *ludicrous* story about one's friend, but not a story that makes him appear *ridiculous*. A thing may be *ludicrous*, etc., on account of its unreasonableness or violation of common sense; if it is *ridiculous*, it is certainly on that account. That is *laughable* which simply provokes a hearty laugh.

ludicrously (lū'di-krus-li), *adv.* In a ludicrous manner; sportively; grotesquely.

You wrong me in thinking I quoted a text from my saint *ludicrously*. *Walpole*, To Lady Hervey, Nov. 21, 1765.

ludicrousness (lū'di-krus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ludicrous.

ludification† (lū-di-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= It. *ludificazione*, < L. *ludificatio(n-)*, derision, < *ludificare*, pp. *ludificatus*, make sport of, < *ludus*, play (< *ludere*, play), + *facere*, make.] The act of making sport of anything; ridicule; mockery.

The Lords . . . swear by the holy Altar to be revenged for this *Ludification* and injurious Dealing.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 72.

Some [Puritans] are of a linsey-woolsey disposition, . . . all like Ethiopians, white in the teeth only; full of *ludification*, and injurious dealing, and cruelty.
Josselyn (Tyler's Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 181).

ludificatory† (lū-dif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *ludificatorius*, mocking, < L. *ludificator*, a mocker, < *ludificare*, pp. *ludificatus*, make sport of: see *ludification*.] Making sport; tending to excite derision.

In the sacraments of the Church there is nothing empty or vain, nothing *ludificatory*, but all thoroughly true.
Barrow, Works, III. xxxix.

ludlamite (lud'lam-īt), *n.* [After Mr. *Ludlam*, an English mineralogist.] A hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in bright-green monoclinic crystals. It is found near Truro in Cornwall, and is associated with vivianite in cavities in pyrite.

Ludlow group. In *geol.*, in England, a series of rocks, consisting chiefly of shales, with occasionally an intercalated belt of limestone, belonging to the Upper Silurian and lying above the Wenlock group, into which it graduates downward, and with whose fauna it has a large number of species in common. The group is typically developed between Ludlow in Shropshire and Aymestrey in Hereford, and the name was given by Murchison because the town of Ludlow stands on beds of this age.

Ludlow's code. See *code*.

Ludolphian, Ludolfian (lū-dol'fi-an), *a.* [< *Ludolph* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the mathematician Ludolf van Ceulen (died 1610), who calculated the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter to many places of decimals, and caused the value to be engraved upon his tombstone.

ludus Helmontii (lū'dus hel-mon'ti-ī). [NL., 'Helmont's amusement,' so called from Jan Baptista van *Helmont*, a Belgian chemist and physician of the 17th century (died 1644), who believed in the efficacy of such stones (and who gave gas the name it bears: see *gas*); L. *ludus*, play, sport, amusement.] 1. A calcareous stone, the precise nature of which is not known, used by the ancients as a remedy in calculous affections.—2. A calculous concretion occurring in an animal body.—3†. A variety of septaria in which the sparry veins are frequent and anastomosing.

Ludwigia (lud-wij'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after C. G. *Ludwig*, professor of botany at Leipsic, and contemporary with Linnæus.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Onagrarieæ*; the false or bastard loosestrife. It is characterized by having from three to six petals, entire or two-lobed, sometimes wanting; from three to six stamens; and a three- to six-celled ovary, which becomes, in fruit, a septicidal capsule. They are herbs with opposite or alternate leaves, usually lanceolate in shape, and with the flowers almost always solitary in the axils of the leaves, sometimes in terminal heads. About 30 species are known, natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. *L. alternifolia* of the eastern United States, on account of its cubical pod, is called *seedbox*, and it is also called *hawmaniseroot*. *L. palustris*, the water purslane, is a common weed in ditches and shallow ponds both in Europe and in North America.

ludwigite (lud'wig-īt), *n.* [Named after L. *Ludwig*, a chemist of Vienna.] A borate of iron and magnesium, occurring in dark-green to black masses with a fine fibrous structure.

lue (lū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lued*, ppr. *luing*. [Origin obscure.] To sift: a miners' term. [Prov. Eng.]

I had new models made of the sieves for *lueing*, the box and trough, the huddle wreck, and tool.
Miss Edgeworth, Lame Jervas, ii. (*Davies*.)

Lueroth's theorem. See *theorem*.

lues (lū'ēz), *n.* [L., a plague, pestilence.] A plague or pestilence: used with adjectives to designate various specific or contagious affections.—**Lues venerea**, venereal disease; syphilis.

luetic (lū-et'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *lues*, plague, + *-etic* as in *pyretic*, etc.] Diseased; plague-stricken; specifically, affected with syphilis; syphilitic.

luft, *n.* An obsolete form of *love*[1].

lufe[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *love*[1].

lufe[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *loof*[1].

lufe[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *loof*[2], *luff*[2].

lufer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lover*[1].

luff[1] (luf), *n.* 1. A variant of *loof*[1].—2. The wooden case in which the light is carried in the sport of lowbelling. *Halliwell*.

luff[2] (luf), *n.* [A later form of *loof*[2], q. v.] *Naut.*: (*a*) The fullest and broadest part of a vessel's bow; the loof.

Schipe-mene scharply schotene thaire portez.
Launchez lede [cast the lead] apone *lufe*, lacchene ther depez,
Lukkes to the lade-sterne whene the lyghte faillez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 750.

(*b*) The weather-gage, or part of a ship toward the wind. (*c*) The sailing of a ship close to the wind. (*d*) The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, or the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached. (*e*) A luff-tackle.—**Luff upon luff**, one luff-tackle applied to the fall of another to afford an increase of purchase.—**To keep the luff.** See *keep*.—**To spring her luff**, to answer the helm by sailing nearer the wind: said of a ship.

luff[2] (luf), *v.* [A later form of *loof*[2], formerly also *louf* (= Dan. *luffe*), < D. *loeven*, loof, luff; from the noun: see *luff*[2], *loof*[2], *n.* Cf. *laveer*, from the same source.] I. *trans. Naut.*, to bring the head of (a vessel) nearer to the wind.

She once being *loof'd*,
The noble ruin of her magic, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 18.

II. *intrans.* To steer or come nearer to the wind.

For hauing mountaines of fleeting yce on euery side, we went roomer for one, and *loofed* for another; some scraped vs, and some happily escaped vs.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 65.

The other tacked after him, and came close up to his nether quarter, gave his broad side, and so *loufed* up to windward. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 52.

Luff round, or **luff alee**, the extreme of this movement, intended to throw the ship's head into the wind.

luff[3] (luf), *n.* [Abbr. of **luftenant* for *leftenant*, now spelled *lieutenant*.] Lieutenant: as, he is first *luff*. [Naval slang.]

Luffa (luf'ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1706), < Ar. *lūfa*, the name of one of the species.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*, the gourd family, and of the tribe *Cucumerineæ*, characterized by the staminate flowers growing in racemes, the petioles without glands, and the large fruits dry, fibrous, and opening by a lid at the apex. They are climbing herbs, with monœcious flowers, which are large and white, and five- or seven-lobed leaves. Seven species are known, natives of the tropics. The fruit is dry and oblong or cylindrical in shape, the numerous seeds being located in a network of coarse and strong fibers, which in some species are capable of being detached entire, cleansed of all other matters, and used like a coarse, tough fabric. *L. Ægyptiaca* is the washing or towel-gourd, so called because its dried fruit is cut up and used as a flesh-brush. The fibrous interior of these gourds is known in commerce under the various names *loufy*, *loof*, *loofa*, *lif*, and *lig*. See *strainer vine*.

luffer-board (luf'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A corruption of *louver-board*. See *louver-window*.

luffer-boarding (luf'ėr-bōr ding), *n.* See *boarding*.

luff-hook (luf'hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the hooks of a luff-tackle.

luff-tackle (luf'tak'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase composed of a double and a single block, the standing end of the rope being fastened to the single block, and the fall coming from the double: variously used as occasion may require.

lufsom†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *lovesome*.

luft†, *a.* A Middle English form of *left*[1].

lug[1] (lug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lugged*, ppr. *lugging*. [< ME. *luggen* (not in AS., the alleged AS. **gelugian* being an invention of Somner's), < Sw. *lugga* = Norw. *lugga*, pull (by the hair), a secondary form (depending on Sw. *lugg*, the forelock, = Norw. *lugg*, the hair of the head: see *lug*[2]) of **luka*, pull, pull up, = Dan. *luge*, pull up (weeds), = AS. *lūcan* (not **lyccan*, as cited by Skeat), pull up (weeds), > E. dial. *louk*, *lowk*, *look*, pull up (weeds): see *louk*[2], *lowk*[2], *look*[2]. Cf. *lug*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To pull with force or effort, as something that is heavy or resists; haul; drag. [Now chiefly colloq.]

With myche wepyng & wo, weghis of his aune
Luggit hym out to the laund, lefte hym for ded;
And fore agayne to the fyght thaire feris to help.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6663.

Why, this
Will *lug* your priests and servants from your sides.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 31.

To tread on his corns, or *lug* him thrice by both ears, or pinch his arm black and blue.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, Laputa, vi.

2. To carry, as something heavy or burdensome; bear laboriously.

He *lugged* her along like a pedlar's pack.
Farmer's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VIII. 258).

To *lug* the ponderous volume off in state.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 118.

Ragged urchins were *lugging* home sticks of cordwood.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 16.

Especially—3†. To drag or pull about by the ears or head, as a bear or a bull, to excite it to action; bait; worry.

Like a common Garden-bull,
I do but take breath to be *lugg'd* again.
Middleton, Changeling, ii. 1.

4†. To geld.

S' blood, I am as melancholy as a gib-cat or a *lugged* bear. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 83.

His ears hang laving like a new *lugg'd* swine.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. i. 72.

To lug in, to introduce by main force, or without appositeness. [Colloq.]

He could not tell that story (of Crompton's), which I begged him to do, and which would not have been *lugged in* neck and shoulders, because everybody was telling just such stories. *Greville*, Memoirs, Feb. 27, 1830.

To lug out†, to draw (a sword). [Colloq.]

Their cause they to an easier issue put,
They will be heard, or they *lug out* and cut.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xvi. 76.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pull with effort: followed by *at*.

This huge and monstrous galliasse, wherein were contained three hundred slaues to *lug at* the oares.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 601.

He would let Caroline *lug at* his hair till his dim wandering grey eyes winked and watered again with pain.
W. Collins, Family Secret, p. 223.

2. To move heavily, or with resistance; drag.

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and *lugs* along,
As if she were a body in a body.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

When rollers are tacky or stick together they are said to *lug*. *C. T. Jacobi*, Printers' Vocab.

lug[1] (lug), *n.* [< *lug*[1], *v.*] 1. Anything that moves slowly or with difficulty; something of a heavy, lumpish, or sluggish nature. Specifically—(*a*) A slug; a sluggard. (*b*) A worm used for bait; a lugworm. (*c*) The bib (a fish). [Prov. Eng.] (*d*†) A heavy or slow-acting bow.

The same reason I find true in two bows that I have, whereof the one is quick of cast, . . .—the other is a *lug*, slow of cast, following the string, more sure for to last than pleasant for to use.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. Giles), p. 14.

2. Same as *lug-sail*.

They have not got to dip their sail as we have, every time we tack; . . . now you go to the helm, and I and the boy will dip the *lug*. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, xvii.

3. *pl.* Affected manners; "airs": as, to put on *lugs*. [Slang.]—**Axis of lug**, that position of the instantaneous axis of rotation of a body turning about a fixed point in which the direction of pressure coincides with that of the axis.

lug[2] (lug), *n.* [Partly < Sw. *lugg*, the forelock, = Norw. *lugg*, the hair of the head; partly < *lug*[1], *v.*, the orig. verb.] 1†. The lobe of the ear.—2. The ear. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A fine round head when those two *lugs* are off,
To trundle through a pillory!
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

I wad like ill to wait till Mr. Harrison and Mr. Gudyill cam to pu' us out by the *lug* and the horn.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

3. A projecting part of some object resembling more or less in form or position the human ear. (*a*) A projecting piece on a vessel or other object to serve as a handle, or a tile or the like to afford a hold when used in roofing.

The first [tile] is provided with a *lug*, which secures itself in position by catching above the lath of the roof; the second shows a tile moulded with two *lugs*, by which it engages the tiles of the courses above and below.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 330.

Projecting *lugs*, to which the copper bars are attached.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo Elect. Mach., p. 143.

(*b*) In *mach.*, a projecting piece; specifically, a short flange by or to which something is fastened.

The ring is fastened to the plug, and held to the breech by the *lugs* and boss.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 36.

(*c*) A projecting piece upon a founders' flask or mold. (*d*) In single harness, one of the two loops of leather dependent from the saddle, one on each side, through which the shafts are passed for support. (*e*) The arm of a bee-frame.

4. A jamb or side wall of a recess, as a fireplace.

And for him who sat by the chimney *lug*,
Dozing and grumbling o'er pipe and mug.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

5. A grade of tobacco.

In this condition the leaves [of tobacco] are stripped from the stems, sorted into qualities, such as *lugs*, or lower leaves, "firsts," and "seconds." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 424.

To blaw in one's lug. See *blaw*.

lug[2] (lug), *v. t.* [< *lug*[2], *n.*] To form with a lug or projection: as, to *lug* a door-sill (that is, to hollow out or chamfer off the upper and outer angle of the stone to within a short distance of each end, the parts not cut away forming the lugs).

lug[3] (lug), *n.* [Perhaps < *lug*[1], *v.*, pull (pluck); but cf. *log*[1].] 1. A rod or pole.—2. A pliable rod or twig such as is used in thatching.—3†. A measure of length, properly 15 feet 1 inch, but sometimes 16½, 18, or 20 feet (a *lug* of coppice-wood in Herefordshire was 49 square yards); a pole or perch. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

And eke that ample Pitt, yet far renownd
For the large leape which Debon did compell
Coulin to make, being eight *lugs* of grownd,
Into the which retourning backe he fell.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 11.

lug-a-leaf (lug′ā-lēf), *n.* The brill. *Willughby.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

lugbait (lug′bāt), *n.* Same as *lugworm*.

lug-bolt (lug′bōlt), *n.* A cylindrical bolt to which is welded a flat iron bar. The head is usually a hook which is received by a lug, or it passes through the lug and is held by a nut. Sometimes the flat bar has holes by which it is fastened to a timber by separate bolts or screws. Also called *strap-bolt*.

lugdore†, *n.* Same as *lokdore*.

luge†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lodge*.

lug-foresail (lug′fōr″sāl or -sl), *n.* In a schooner, a foresail set without any boom.

luggage (lug′āj), *n.* [< *lug*[1] + *-age*.] 1. Anything to be carried that is cumbersome and heavy.

What do you mean,
To dote thus on such *luggage?*
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 231.

My misfortune made me think before
My life a tedious and painful trouble,
My very soul a *luggage*, and too heavy
For me to carry. *Shirley*, The Wedding, v. 2.

2. Baggage; especially, a traveler's baggage. [In this special sense chiefly in Great Britain.]

The *luggage* is too great that followes your camp.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

I am gathering up my *luggage* and preparing for my journey. *Swift.*

I left my servant at the railway looking after the *luggage*—very heavy train and vast quantity of it in the van.
Dickens, Hard Times, ii. 1.

luggage-saddle (lug′āj-sad″l), *n.* A pad on which goods or personal effects are carried on a led horse.

luggage-van (lug′āj-van), *n.* A railway-car for luggage; a baggage-car. [British.]

luggatee (lug-a-tē′), *n.* The turbot. [Prov. Eng.]

lugged (lug′ed, lugd), *a.* [< *lug*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having ears, or appendages resembling ears.

The long fool's coat, the huge slop, the *lugg'd* boot.
Marston, Scourge of [Villainy, i. 10.

O rare! to see thee fizz and freath
I' th' *lugget* caup!
Burns, Scotch Drink.

Lugger.

lugger[1] (lug′ėr), *n.* [A var. of *logger* (?) (D. *logger*) or < *lug*[1], *n.*, lug-sail, + *-er*[1]. ?. Hence F. *lougre*, Sp. Pg. *lugre*.] A vessel carrying either two or three masts, often with a running bowsprit and always with lug-sails. On the bowsprit are set two or three jibs, and the lug-sails hang obliquely to the masts.

It appears that the Fair Rosamond had captured a *lugger* with one hundred and sixty Africans, and shortly after saw the Black Joke in chase of two other *luggers*.
Everett, Orations and Speeches, I. 333.

lugger[2] (lug′ėr), *n.* [Cf. *jugger*.] Same as *jugger*.

luggie (lug′i), *n.* [< *lug*[2] + *-ie*, *-y*[4].] A little dish having lugs or ears. [Scotch.]

In order, on the clean hearthstane,
The *luggies* three are ranged. *Burns*, Halloween.

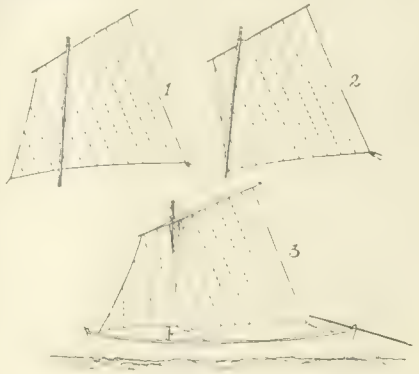
luggun (lug′un), *n.* Same as *laggan*.

luggur falcon. Same as *jugger*.

lug-mark (lug′märk), *n.* An ear-mark for identification, as on a sheep or a dog.

lug-perch (lug′pėrch), *n.* A long measure: same as *lug*[3], 3.

lug-sail (lug′sāl), *n.* [< *lug*[1] + *sail;* or perhaps < *lug*[2] (with ref. to the upper corner or 'ear' of the sail?) + *sail*.] A quadrilateral sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at about one third of its length: a common rig for boats of men-of-war. Also *lug*.—**Lug-sail boat,** a boat rigged with a lug-sail; a lugger.



1, Dipping Lug-sail; 2, Standing Lug-sail; 3, Split Lug-sail.

lugubriosity (lū-gū-bri-os′i-ti), *n.* [As *lugubrious* + *-ity*.] Lugubriousness. *Imp. Dict.*

lugubrious (lū-gū′bri-us), *a.* [Formerly also *lugubrous;* with suffix *-ous* (cf. F. Sp. Pg. It. *lugubre*), < L. *lugubris*, mournful, mourning, < *lugere*, mourn; cf. Gr. λυγρός, sad, λοιγός, destruction.] 1. Characterized by or expressing mourning or sorrow; mournful; doleful; funereal; dejected: as, *lugubrious* wailing; a *lugubrious* look or voice.

Act no passionate, *lugubrious*, tragical part, whatever secular provocation cross us on the stage.
Hammond, Works, IV. 546.

2. Exciting mournful feelings; pitiful; dismal; depressing: as, a *lugubrious* spectacle or event.

Beppo dived deep down into the *lugubrious* and obscure regions of Rascaldom. *Carlyle.*

=Syn. Sorrowful, melancholy, doleful.

lugubriously (lū-gū′bri-us-li), *adv.* In a lugubrious manner; mournfully; sadly.

lugubriousness (lū-gū′bri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lugubrious; sorrowfulness; sadness.

lugworm (lug′wėrm), *n.* [< *lug*[1] + *worm*. Cf. *lobworm*.] An annelid of the family *Arenicolidæ*, inhabiting the sea-shore. A common species is *Arenicola piscatorum*, a large worm, 8 or 10 inches long, much used for bait. It belongs to a different order from the earthworm proper, though its habits are similar. It crawls through sandy and muddy soil, eating its way as it goes, and leaving in its wake coiled casts of the soil thus passed through its body. The head is large, eyeless and jawless, with a proboscis; the gills are thirteen pairs of gaily colored tufts, and the rings of the body are furnished with bristles like those of other chætopod worms. Also called *lobworm* and *lugbait*.

luif (lūf), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *loof*[1].

luinig, *n.* [Gael.] A short plaintive song or lament sung in western Scotland and the Hebrides.

luke[1] (luk), *a.* [< ME. *luke*, *leuke*, *lewke* (= D. *leuk-* in *leukwarm* = E. *lukewarm*), appar. an unexplained var. or extension of *lew*, warm (see *lew*[2]); perhaps due to confusion with AS. *wlæc*, tepid. The history and connections have not been cleared up.] Slightly warm; lukewarm; tepid.

If it be coole in heete and *luke* in colde,
The better may thowe with that water holde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Let me have nine penn'orth o' brandy and water *luke*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiii.

luke[2], *v.* A Middle English or dialectal form of *look*[1].

lukeness† (lūk′nes), *n.* Lukewarmness.

luker†, *n.* A former spelling of *lucre*.

lukewarm (lūk′wârm), *a.* [< ME. **lukewarm* (= D. *leukwarm* = LG. *lukwarm* (equiv. to *sluk-warm*); < *luke*[1] + *warm*. Cf. *lewwarm*.] 1. Only moderately warm; tepid; neither cold nor hot.

There is difference
Between *lukewarm* and boiling, madam.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

Their *lukewarm* dinner, served up between two pewter plates from a cook's shop.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxii.

2. Not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent: as, *lukewarm* obedience.

Because thou art *lukewarm*, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth. Rev. iii. 16.

lukewarmly (lūk′wârm-li), *adv.* In a lukewarm degree or manner. (*a*) With moderate warmth. (*b*) With indifference; coolly.

lukewarmness (lūk′wârm-nes), *n.* The state or character of being lukewarm, literally or figuratively; tepidness; indifference.

lukewarmth (lūk′wârmth), *n.* [< *luke*[1] + *warmth*.] Lukewarmness. [Rare.]

Passionately offended at the falsehood and perfidiousness of certain faithless men, and at the *lukewarmth* and indifference of others. *Addison*, Ladies' Association.

lull (lul), *v.* [< ME. *lullen*, *lollen*, lull, = MD. *lollen*, hum, sing, D. *lollen*, sing badly, caterwaul, *lullen*, chatter, prate, also deceive, cheat, = LG. G. *lullen*, lull, = Icel. Sw. *lulla* = Dan. *lulle*, lull, sing to sleep (cf. *loll*); prob., like L. *lallare*, sing to sleep, imitative, a redupl. of the syllable *la* or *lu* used in singing a child to sleep. Cf. *loll*, *lullaby*.] I. *trans.* 1. To quiet; compose; assuage; caress; cause to rest or subside by gentle, soothing means: as, to *lull* a child or a feverish patient; to *lull* grief, pain, or suspicion.

In her barme the litel childe she leide
With ful sadde face, and gan the childe to blesse,
And *lulled* it, and after gan to kisse.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 497.

Feet and fayre hondes
That non ben croised I custe hem ofte,
I *lulled* hem, I leid hem softe.
Legend of the Holy Rood, p. 133.

Antonio, your mistress will never wake while you sing so dolefully; love, like a cradled infant, is *lulled* by a sad melody. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 1.

The Roman was not without excuses that could *lull* his moral feelings to repose. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 301.

2†. To deceive.

Whou sone this sori men [seweden] his soule,
And oueral *lollede* him with heretykes werkes!
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 532.

=Syn. 1. To calm, hush, tranquilize.

II. *intrans.* To subside; cease; become calm: as, the wind *lulls*.

lull (lul), *n.* [< *lull*, *v.*] 1. That which lulls; a quieting or soothing influence. [Poetical.]

Yonder *lull*
Of falling waters tempted me to rest.
Young, The Revenge, v. 2.

2. Temporary quiet and rest; suspension of activity or turmoil, as in a storm or any kind of excessive action.

With returning silence, with the *lull* of the chime, . . . she still resumed the dream.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiii.

lulla, lully (lul′ä, -i), *interj.* [ME. *lully*, *lulla*, *lullay*, etc.: see *lull*, *lullaby*.] A common burden in nursery songs.

Lully lulla thow litell tine child;
By, by, *lully*, *lullay*, thow littell tyne child.
Coventry Mysteries (ed. Halliwell), p. 414.

lullaby (lul′a-bī), *n.*; pl. *lullabies* (-bīz). [< *lull*, *lulla*, + *-by*, a meaningless addition. Cf. *rock-aby*.] 1. A song sung to lull children to sleep; a cradle-song.

Philomel, with melody
Sing in our sweet *lullaby;*
Lulla, lulla, *lullaby.*
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 14.

Drinking is the *lullaby* used by nurses to still crying children. *Locke*, Education.

2. A cradle-song, or an instrumental piece in the style of a cradle-song; a berceuse.

lullaby (lul′a-bī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lullabied*, ppr. *lullabying*. [< *lullaby*, *n.*] To lull to sleep; hush with a lullaby.

Silence fell upon them, the gliding water lapping the bruised face and *lullabying* the perturbed spirit, the soft hand of the girl weaving a spell for the wounded warrior.
The Century, XXXVI. 901.

luller (lul′ėr), *n.* One who lulls or fondles.

lullingly (lul′ing-li), *adv.* In a lulling manner; so as to quiet or soothe.

The gentle sway of his measure . . . floats you *lullingly* along from picture to picture.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 178.

Lullist (lul'ist), *n.* A follower of Raymond Lully, a scholastic, who died in 1315.

lully, *interj.* See *lulla*.

Lulworth skipper. See *skipper*.

lum[1] (lum), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hlymm*.] 1. A wooded valley.—2. A deep pool.

lum[2] (lum), *n.* [< W. *llumon*, a chimney, < *llum*, that shoots up or projects (?).] 1. A chimney. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> He set his foot in the black cruik-shell . . .
> And out at the *lum* flew he.
> *Hogg*, Queen's Wake, The Witch of Fife.

2. In *coal-mining*, a chimney placed on the top of the upcast-shaft to increase the draft and carry off the smoke. [North. Eng.]

lumachella (lū-ma-kel'ä), *n.* [It.: see *lumachelle*.] Same as *lumachelle*.

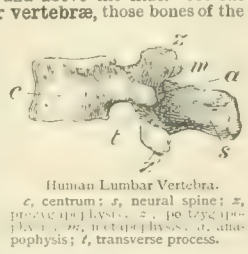
lumachelle, lumachel (lū'ma-kel), *n.* [< It. *lumachella*, lumachelle (named from the shells it contains), < *lumachella*, a little snail, dim. of *lumaca*, a snail, < L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail: see *limax*.] A variety of compact limestone or marble containing fragments of shells, encrinites, and other fossils, which are sometimes iridescent, displaying a variety of brilliant colors. Some of the most beautiful and rarest varieties of antique ornamental marbles belong to the lumachelles. The colors of the limestone base vary greatly in the different varieties. Also called *fire-marble*.

lumbaginous (lum-baj'i-nus), *a.* [< LL. *lumbago* (*lumbagin-*), lumbago: see *lumbago*.] Of, pertaining to, or afflicted with lumbago.

lumbago (lum-bā'gō), *n.* [NL., < LL. *lumbago*, disease or weakness of the loins, < L. *lumbus*, loin: see *loin*.] In *pathol.*, myalgia in the lumbar region.

lumbal (lum'bal), *a.* [< L. *lumbus*, loin, + *-al*.] Same as *lumbar*.

lumbar[1] (lum'bär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lombaire* = Sp. *lumbar* = Pg. *lombar* = It. *lombare*, < LL. **lumbaris* (neut. *lumbare*, used as a noun, an apron), < L. *lumbus*, loin: see *loin*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the loins in general: specifically applied in anatomy to many structures. See phrases.—**Lumbar abscess**, an abscess in the lumbar region; a chronic collection of pus which forms in the cellular substance of the loins behind the peritoneum, and descends in the course of the psoas muscle.—**Lumbar arteries**, five pairs of branches of the aorta corresponding to the lumbar vertebræ.—**Lumbar fascia.** See *fascia*.—**Lumbar flexure**, the curve of the backbone in the lumbar region, the convexity of which is forward, and distinguishes man from most other animals.—**Lumbar ganglia.** See *ganglion*.—**Lumbar hernia.** See *hernia*.—**Lumbar nerves**, five pairs of spinal nerves corresponding to the lumbar vertebræ.—**Lumbar plexus**, the plexus of the anterior divisions of the lumbar nerves. This plexus is formed of the four upper lumbar nerves. These are all connected with one another by intercommunicating branches, and the last one sends a similar branch to the sacral plexus. The lumbar plexus lies embedded in the psoas magnus muscle. Its leading branches are named *ilohypogastric*, *ilioinguinal*, *external cutaneous*, *anterior crural*, *genitocrural*, and *obturator*. They supply parts of the abdominal walls, the external genitals, and the front and inner side of the thigh.—**Lumbar region**, a region of the abdomen lying on each side of the umbilical region, below the hypochondriac and above the iliac. See cut under *abdomen*.—**Lumbar vertebræ**, those bones of the spinal column which come between the thoracic or dorsal and the sacral vertebræ, generally bearing no ribs, or otherwise distinguished as a set or series. In man there are five such vertebræ, ribless, with large reniform or kidney-shaped bodies, stout transverse processes, large squarish spinous processes, and prominent oblique articular processes, the anterior of which, on each bone, have accessory processes called mamillary, developed from independent ossific centers.



Human Lumbar Vertebra.
c, centrum; *s*, neural spine; *z*, prezygapophysis; *z'*, postzygapophysis; *m*, metapophysis; *a*, anapophysis; *t*, transverse process.

II. *n.* A lumbar vertebra.

Lumbar[2]†, *n.* A corrupted form of *Lombard*[2]. *Minsheu*.

Lumbard†, *n.* A former spelling of *Lombard*[1], *Lombard*[2].

lumbard-pie† (lum'bärd-pī), *n.* [Also *lumber-pie*; < *Lumbard*, *Lombard*[1], Italian (a term applied to several ancient dishes), + *pie*[1].] A highly seasoned meat-pie. *Halliwell.*

> And it is further ordered therefore that the provision be as followeth: . . . *lumberpie*, capon, custurd, and codling tart, and 14 mess of each.
> *Accounts of Carpenters' Company, Election Dinner*, 1663. (*Nares.*)

lumber[1] (lum'bėr), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *lumbren*, with excrescent *b* as in *number*, *humble*[1], *humble*[2], etc.; < ME. *lomeren*, < Sw. *lomra*, resound, a freq. verb, < Sw. dial. *ljumm*, a great noise, = Icel. *hljómr*, a sound, a tune, akin to Goth. *hlauma*, hearing, < Teut. √ *hlu*, hear: see *loud* and *list*[1], *listen*. Like other words denoting sounds, the word has been appar. regarded as imitative, and has also been confused more or less with unrelated words, as with *lumber*[2], *lump*, etc.] 1. To make a heavy rumbling noise; rumble: chiefly in the present participle.

> A boisterous gush of wind *lumbering* amongst it.
> *Chapman.*
>
> When a *lumbering* noise from behind made him start.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 66.

2. To move heavily or cumbrously: chiefly in the present participle.

> The post-boy's horse right glad to miss
> The *lumbering* of the wheels.
> *Cowper*, John Gilpin.
>
> You pause, as you trudge before the *lumbering* coach.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 249.

Alison listened in amazement, and with a little fear, to this *lumbering* lad, whose small, twinkling, shrewd eyes seemed to suggest that he was not quite such a fool as he looked. *W. Black*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 392.

3. To stumble. Also *lumper*. [Prov. Eng.]

> get comen lodly to that lede, as lazares ful monye,
> Summe lepre, summe lome [lame], & *lomerande* blynde,
> Poysened & parlatyk & pyned in fyres.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1094.

lumber[2] (lum'bėr), *n.* [Usually explained as orig. the contents of the *lumber-room*, this being explained as "orig. the *Lombard-room*, or room where the Lombard banker and broker stowed away his pledges" (Trench, following Blount, and followed by Skeat), and asserted to have been transferred to any unused chamber where furniture was stored; but of *Lombard-room* there is no evidence, and if existent it would rather have meant 'a room where Lombards or brokers were kept.' More prob. *lumber*[2] is < *lumber*[1], *v.*, as being orig. heavy, 'lumbering' articles. Some confusion with *lump*[1] is prob. involved; cf. G. *lumpen-kammer*, lumber-room, Sw. *lumpor*, rags, old clothes: see *lump*[1].] 1. Things, more or less bulky and cumbersome, thrown aside (or which may be thrown aside) as of no present use or value. Lumber usually includes old or broken boards, barrels, boxes, and other articles of possible future use, as distinguished from mere useless rubbish or refuse. Often used figuratively.

> So that with Provision, Chests, Hencoops, and Parrot-Cages, our Ships were full of *Lumber*, with which we intended to sail. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 129.
>
> It was his glory to free the world from the *lumber* of a thousand vulgar errours.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii., Author's Pref.
>
> The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,
> With loads of learned *lumber* in his head.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 613.

2. Timber sawed or split for use, as beams, joists, boards, planks, staves, hoops, and the like. [U. S.]—3. Useless and cumbersome weight, bulk, etc.

> A fine slashing dog, of good size, possessing plenty of bone without *lumber*, and excellent legs and feet.
> *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 104.

4. Foolish or ribald talk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. Harm; mischief. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

lumber[2] (lum'bėr), *v.* [< *lumber*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To heap together in disorder.

> How in matters they be rawe,
> They *lumber* forth the lawe.
> *Skelton*, Colin Clout, l. 95.
>
> Deep in the darkness of dull authors bred,
> With all their refuse *lumber'd* in his head.
> *Mallet*, Verbal Criticism.

2. To fill with lumber; encumber with anything useless: as, to *lumber* a room: often with *up*.

> I could not, in any honesty, *lumber* my pages with descriptions or speculations which would be idle to most readers. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xi.

II. *intrans.* To cut timber in the forest and prepare it for market. [U. S.]

> In Maine so much harm was done to the general interests of the State by reckless *lumbering*.
> *The American*, VII. 229.

lumber[3]†, *n.* [A corruption of earlier *lumbard*, *lombard*: see *lombard*[2].] 1. A pawnbroker's shop.

> They put all the little plate they had in the *lumber*, which is pawning it, till the ships came.
> *Lady Murray*, quoted by Trench.

2. A pledge; a pawn.

> The *lumber* for their proper goods recover.
> *Buller*, Upon Critics. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

lumber-car (lum'bėr-kär), *n.* A railroad-car of extra length, usually 34 feet, particularly intended for carrying lumber. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lumberdar (lum'bėr-där), *n.* [Hind.] The registered representative of a village community for the payment of the government dues. [Anglo-Indian.]

lumber-drier (lum'bėr-drī″ėr), *n.* See *lumber-kiln*.

lumberer (lum'bėr-ėr), *n.* [< *lumber*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A person employed or concerned in cutting timber and getting it from the forest. Also *lumberman*. [U. S.]

> The *lumberer* finds it indispensable, in the operations of his woodcraft, to learn to chop timber right and left handed. *Science*, IX. 148.

lumber-kiln (lum'bėr-kil), *n.* An inclosed chamber, artificially warmed, in which sawn lumber may be rapidly heated, to free it from moisture and prevent warping. Such rooms are usually warmed by coils of steam-pipes, and are often arranged with tracks for cars on which the green lumber is piled and run into the building, to be drawn out again when dried. In various forms of driers, the moisture from the wood is condensed and drawn out of the chamber without disturbing the inclosed air; or the air charged with moisture is drawn out and replaced by dry air; or a condenser formed of cold-water pipes is hung in the room, and the moisture which condenses on the pipes drips off and is conducted out of the room.

lumberly (lum'bėr-li), *a.* [< *lumber*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Lumbering; heavy-stepping; unwieldy.

> But England is stirring in a slow, *lumberly*, and timorous fashion.
> *J. A. H. Murray*, 9th An. Add. to Philol. Soc.

lumberman (lum'bėr-man), *n.*; pl. *lumbermen* (-men). 1. Same as *lumberer*.—2. One who deals in lumber. [U. S.]

lumber-measure (lum'bėr-mezh″ūr), *n.* A device for ascertaining the number of superficial feet in boards of different lengths. It consists of a case containing a disk placed vertically, which as it passes over the surface of the boards shows on a dial their superficial contents. The apparatus is adjustable for boards of different lengths. [U. S.]

lumber-port (lum'bėr-pôrt), *n.* A port-hole cut

Bow of Vessel Unloading Lumber through Lumber-port.

in the bow or stern of vessels for the passage of long pieces of timber. [U. S.]

lumber-room (lum'bėr-röm), *n.* [< *lumber*[2] + *room*. Said to be orig. *Lombard-room*, but this form is not found in use: see *lumber*[2], *lumber*[3].] A room or place for the reception of useless or unused things; a room occupied by lumber.

> The world lies no longer a dull miscellany and *lumber-room*, but has form and order.
> *Emerson*, The American Scholar.

Lumbert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Lombard*[1], *Lombard*[2].

lumber-wagon (lum'bėr-wag″on), *n.* Any large box-wagon, used especially by farmers for the transportation of miscellaneous heavy articles; also, a heavy wagon used in hauling lumber. [U. S.]

lumber-yard (lum'bėr-yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where wood and timber are stored for sale. [U. S.]

lumbi, *n.* Plural of *lumbus*.

lumbiplex (lum'bi-pleks), *n.* [< L. *lumbus*, loin, + LL. *plexus*, a plaiting: see *plexus*.] The lumbar plexus (which see, under *lumbar*[1]).

lumbiplexal (lum-bi-plek'sal), *a.* [< *lumbiplex* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the lumbiplex, or lumbar plexus of nerves. *Coues.*

lumbocolotomy (lum″bō-kō-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *lumbus*, loin, + Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + *τομή*, a cutting.] In *surg.*, incision into the colon in the lumbar region.

lumbodynia (lum-bō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *lumbus*, loin, + Gr. *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, myalgia in the lumbar region; lumbago.

lumbo-inguinal (lum″bō-ing'gwi-nal), *a.* [< L. *lumbus*, loin, + *inguen*, groin.] Pertaining to the loin and the groin: as, a *lumbo-inguinal* nerve.

lumbosacral (lum″bō-sā'kral), *a.* [< L. *lumbus*, loin, + NL. *sacrum*.] Pertaining to the lumbar and the sacral region of the spine.—**Lumbosacral cord**, the nerve formed by the union of the fifth lumbar nerve and the branch from the fourth.—**Lumbosacral ligament**, a ligament passing from the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra to become attached to the lateral surface of the base of the sacrum.

lumbric (lum'brik), *n.* [< ME. *lumbrike* = F. *lombric* = Sp. *lombriz* = Pg. *lombriga* = It. *lom-*

brico, < L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm.] A worm. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

lumbrical (lum'bri-sal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Pg. *lombrical* = Sp. *lombrical* = It. *lombricale*, < NL. *lumbricalis*, < L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm: see *lumbric*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a worm; lumbriciform; vermiform; specifically applied in anatomy to the lumbricales.

II. *n.* A lumbrical muscle. See *lumbricalis*.

lumbricalis (lum-bri-kā'lis), *n.*; pl. *lumbricales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *lumbrical*.] In *anat.*, a lumbrical muscle: so called from its resemblance in size and shape to a worm. There are four of these small muscles in the palm of the hand and four in the sole of the foot sometimes distinguished as *lumbricales manus* and *lumbricales pedis*; the former are also called *fidicinales*, or fiddler's muscles, because they contribute to the quick movements of the musician's fingers. They are ancillary to the deep flexor muscles. Each lumbricalis arises from one of the tendons of a deep flexor muscle, whether of hand or foot, and is inserted into the side of the base of that finger or toe which such tendon supplies. Neither the thumb nor the great toe has a lumbricalis. Similar muscles occur in some mammals besides man.

Lumbricidæ (lum-bris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lumbricus* + *-idæ*.] A family of terricolous annelids of the order *Oligochæta*, typified by the genus *Lumbricus*; earthworms. The body is long, cylindric, or nearly so, with numerous rings or segments, bearing bristly parapodia which assist in progression, some of the segments being modified into a cingulum or clitellus. There are no eyes, ears, or oral armature. See *earthworm*.

lumbricide (lum'bri-sīd), *n.* [Contr. of **lumbricicide*, < L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] A vermifuge or anthelmintic which destroys the roundworm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

lumbriciform (lum-bris'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm (see *lumbric*), + *forma*, form.] Like an earthworm in form; lumbricine; lumbricoid; vermiform.

Lumbricina (lum-bri-sī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lumbricus* + *-ina*2.] A tribe of annelids, the terricolous oligochætous worms, such as earthworms.

lumbricine (lum'bri-sin), *a.* [< NL. *lumbricinus*, < L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm: see *lumbric*.] Lumbriciform; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lumbricina*.

lumbricoid (lum'bri-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm (see *lumbric*), + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling an earthworm: specifically applied to the internal parasite *Ascaris lumbricoides*, a nematoid, one of the commonest of the worms which infest man. See *Ascaris*.

II. *n.* The worm *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

Lumbricomorpha (lum-brī-kō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm (see *lumbric*), + Gr. *μόρφη*, form.] The earthworms and their allies, regarded as one of four orders of oligochætous annelids.

Lumbriculidæ (lum-bri-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lumbriculus* + *-idæ*.] A family of oligochætous annelids, taking name from the genus *Lumbriculus*.

Lumbriculus (lum-brik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm: see *lumbric*.] A genus of aquatic or limicoline oligochætous annelids, the type of the family *Lumbriculidæ*. It is remarkable for the power of reproduction by transverse fission which its members possess. The worm breaks in two, and proceeds to develop a new head for one of its pieces and a new tail for the other.

Lumbricus (lum-brī'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm: see *lumbric*.] The typical genus of *Lumbricidæ*, and together with *Perichæta* composing that family; the earthworms proper, as *L. terrestris*.

lumbus (lum'bus), *n.*; pl. *lumbi* (lum'bī). [L., loin: see *loin*.] In *anat.*, the loin; the lumbar region of the body. **Quadratus lumborum**, the square muscle of the loins, a stout thick muscle of quadrilateral shape extending from the twelfth rib to the crest of the ilium on each side of the spinal column.

lumet, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *loom*2.

lumen (lū'men), *n.*; pl. *lumina* (-mi-nä). [NL., < L. *lumen*, light, a light, a window: see *luminous*.] **1.** An opening or passageway, as, in *anat.*, of a hollow tubular organ: as, the *lumen* of the intestine or of a blood-vessel.

Tracheotomy was resorted to, the larger *lumen* of the tube affording a freer vent. *Lancet*, No. 3454, p. 949.

2. In *bot.*, the internal cavity, or space within the wall, of a cell.

In thin sections of the sclerotia thin *lumina* appear in all possible forms. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 321.

lum-head (lum'hed), *n.* A chimney-top. [Scotch.]

The . . . blue reek that came out of the *lum-head*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid Lothian, xxvii.

lumière (F. pron. lü-myär'), *n.* [F., < LL. *luminare*, < L. *lumen*, light: see *lumen*.] In *armor*, the opening in the vizor, whether of the large helm of the thirteenth century, of the bassinet, or of the armet of the fifteenth century.

lumina, *n.* Plural of *lumen*.

luminant (lū'mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *luminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *luminare*, brighten: see *luminate*.] **I.** *a.* Emitting light; shining; luminous.

II. *n.* An illuminating agent. [Rare.]

Public institutions and factories are very much in favour of the new *luminant*. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 334.

luminarist (lū'mi-nā-rist), *n.* [< *luminar(y)* + *-ist*.] In *painting*, a master of light and shade; one skilful in rendering gradations and effects of light or of shadow.

The finest works of that great and subtle *luminarist* Adrian van Ostade. *The Academy*, Jan. 21, 1880, p. 48.

luminary (lū'mi-nā-ri), *n.*; pl. *luminaries* (-riz). [< OF. *luminarie*, F. *luminaire*, a light, = Pg. Sp. *luminar*, *luminaria* = It. *luminare*, *luminara*, *luminaria*, < LL. *luminare*, a lamp, a light, L. *luminare*, a window, < *lumen* (*lumin-*), light: see *luminous*.] **1.** A light-giver; a body that illuminates or gives out light: applied especially to the sun and moon.

Where the great *luminary* . . .
Dispenses light from far. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 576.

Hence—**2.** One who is a source of intellectual light; a person who illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind: as, the great *luminaries* of an age; a *luminary* of literature or science.

It will not be necessary to bring under review the minor *luminaries* of this period. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 1.

3†. An illumination.

There were *Luminaries* of Joy lately here for the Victory that Don Gonxalez de Cordova got over Count Mansfelt in the Netherlands. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 14.

luminate† (lū'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *luminatus*, pp. of *luminare*, illumine, < L. *lumen* (*lumin-*), light: see *luminous*. Cf. *illuminate*, *illumine*, *illume*, *limn*, etc.] To illuminate.

lumination (lū-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< LL. as if **luminatio(n-)*, < *luminare*, shine: see *luminate*.] **1**†. Illumination. *Johnson.*—**2.** A lighting up; a flashing out, as of light or energy; an illuminating outburst. [Rare.]

The liberty of the Netherlands, notwithstanding several brilliant but brief *luminations*, occurring at irregular intervals, seemed to remain in almost perpetual eclipse. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 43.

lumine† (lū'min), *v. t.* [< ME. *luminen*, < LL. *luminare*, shine: see *luminate* and *loom*2. Cf. *illumine*.] To illumine; enlighten. See *illumine*.

Thus the outwarde parte of the place *lumyned* the eyes of the beholders, by reason of ye sumptuous worke. *Hall*, Hist. Hen. VIII., an. 12.

lumine (lū'min), *n.* [< L. *lumen* (*lumin-*), light: see *lumen*, *luminous*.] The principle or the medium of light; the luminiferous ether. *London Jour. Arts, Sci., and Manuf.*, 1848.

luminert, *n.* An obsolete form of *limner*.

luminerie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *limner*.

luminescence (lū-mi-nes'ens), *n.* [< *luminescen(t)* + *-ce*.] See the quotation. [Rare.]

In a former paper I have ventured to employ the term *luminescence* for all those phenomena of light which are more intense than corresponds to the actual temperature. *E. Weidemann*, Philosophical Mag., 5th ser., XXVIII. 151.

luminescent (lū-mi-nes'ent), *a.* [< L. *luminare*, shine, + *-escent*.] Characterized by luminescence. [Rare.]

Luminescent light is in a high degree dependent in colour and intensity upon the mode of production. *E. Weidemann*, Philosophical Mag., 5th ser., XXVIII. 155.

luminiferous (lū-mi-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *lumen* (*lumin-*), light, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] **1.** In *physics*, producing or bearing light; yielding light: as, the *luminiferous* ether. See *ether*1, 2.

The *luminiferous* motions are only components of the whole motion. *Sir W. Thomson*, Reprint of Papers, p. 419.

2. Serving as a medium for conveying light.

luminologist (lū-mi-nol'ō-jist), *n.* **1.** One who is versed in the study of illuminations (of manuscripts).—**2.** One who studies the luminous phenomena of living organisms.

He incorporates manuscript notes placed at his disposal by [illegible] and [illegible] Dubois, and others. *Nature*, XXXVII. 411.

luminosity (lū-mi-nos'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *luminosité* = It. *luminosità*, < ML. *luminosita(t-)s*, splendor, < L. *luminosus*, luminous: see *luminous*.] **1.** The quality of being luminous or bright; luminousness; the radiation or reflection of light.

The *luminosity* of ordinary flames depends on the presence of the supporting medium. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 904.

2. Specifically, the intensity of light in a color, measured photometrically. That is to say, a standard light has its intensity, or vis viva, altered until it produces the impression of being equally bright with the color whose luminosity is to be determined; and the measure of the vis viva of the altered light relatively to its standard intensity is then taken as the luminosity of the color in question.

It is evident, then, that brightness or *luminosity* is one of the properties by which we can define colour; it is our second colour constant. This word *luminosity* is also often used by artists in an entirely different sense: they call colour in a painting luminous simply because it recalls to the mind the impression of light, not because it actually reflects much light to the eye. *O. N. Rood*, Modern Chromatics.

3. In *bot.*, phosphorescence.

luminous (lū'mi-nus), *a.* [< F. *lumineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *luminoso*, < L. *luminosus*, luminous, shining, < *lumen* (*lumin-*), light, for **lucmen*, < *lucere*, shine: see *lucent*, *light*1.] **1.** Radiating or reflecting light; giving out light, whether as an original or as a secondary source; illuminating; shining; radiant; bright.—**2.** Producing or adapted to produce light; having the power of yielding light.

The admission of *luminous* waves gives a perfectly satisfactory explanation . . . of the great majority of the phenomena of light. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 213.

3. Lighted up; illuminated; bright; clear; resplendent; rendering an effect of lightness or brightness, as a work of art or a color.

The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is the most handsome, *luminous*, disencumbered building in the inside that I have ever seen. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 384.

Making the dusk and silence of the woods
Glad with the laughter of the chasing floods,
And *luminous* with blown spray and silver gleams.
Whittier, Franconia from the Pemigewasset.

4. Figuratively, brilliant; bright or resplendent to the mind. [Rare.]

He [Bunsen] is really *luminous*, and his conversation equally amusing and instructive. *Greville*, Memoirs, April 9, 1830.

5. Clear or evident to the mind, as if emitting light or as if illuminated; of such a nature as to be readily apprehended by the understanding.

None of his critics has refused him [Boscovich] the praise of the most *luminous* perspicuity. *D. Stewart*, Philos. Essays, i. 2.

6. Characterized by perspicuity of thought: as, a *luminous* intellect.—**Luminous animals or plants**, those animals or plants which emit light from the whole or some part of the body.—**Luminous currents**, a term sometimes applied to electric currents through rarefied gases (see *Geissler's tubes*, under *tube*).—**Luminous paint**. See *paint*.

luminously (lū'mi-nus-li), *adv.* In a luminous manner; with brightness or clearness. *Smart.*

luminousness (lū'mi-nus-nes), *n.* The quality of being luminous, in any sense; brightness; clearness.

lummakin (lum'ą-kin), *a.* [Cf. *lummox*.] Heavy; awkward. [Prov. Eng.]

lumme (lum), *n.* A variant of *loom*3.

lummox (lum'oks), *n.* [Cf. *lummakin*; prob. ult. connected with *lump*1.] An unwieldy, clumsy, stupid fellow. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

lummy (lum'i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Knowing; cute. [Thieves' slang.]

To think of Jack Dawkins—*lummy* Jack—the Dodger, the Artful Dodger, going abroad for a common twopenny-half-penny sneeze-box! *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xlii.

lump1 (lump), *n.* [< ME. *lompe*, *lumpe*, < Sw. dial. and Norw. *lump*, a stump, a piece cut off from a log; cf. OD. *lompe*, D. *lomp*, a rag, tatter, = late MHG. *lumpe*, G. *lumpen*, a rag, tatter, *lump*, a ragamuffin, curmudgeon; prob. ult. akin (as a nasalized form) to *lap*2. Cf. *lunch*, *clump*1.] **1.** A small mass; a relatively small aggregation or conglomeration of solid matter without regular form: as, a *lump* of ore, clay, or dough; to melt a number of coins into one *lump*.

A loof other half a loof, other a *lompe* of cheese. *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 150.

A little leaven leaveneth the whole *lump*. Gal. v. 9.

"Deborah, my dear," cried I to my wife, "give those boys a *lump* of sugar each." *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vi.

2. A protuberant part; a knob, bunch, or swelling: as, a *lump* raised on the head by a blow.—**3**†. A blow.

Hittes hym on the hede, that the helme bristis;
Hurties his herne-pane an haunde-brede large!
Thus he layes one the *lumppe*, and lordlye theme served,
Wondide worthily wirchipfulle knyghttez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2230.

4. A dull, stolid person.

> Did you mark the gentleman,
> How boldly and how saucily he talk'd,
> And how unlike the *lump* I took him for,
> The piece of ignorant dough?
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

5. In *firearms*: (*a*) The nipple-seat on the barrel. (*b*) In a break-joint breech-loader, an iron block on the barrel which descends into a recess in the action.—6. A bloom or loupe of malleable iron.—**In the lump**, as a whole; in the entirety; in gross.

> He dwells altogether in generals. He praises or dispraises *in the lump*. *Addison*, sir Timothy Tittle.

Lump sum, a sum of money paid at one time, so as to cover several charges or items.—**Lump work**, work undertaken to be done in the aggregate, so as to include all the parts of it, for a stipulated payment, as by contract.

lump[1] (lump), *v.* [< *lump*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make into a mass; combine in a body or gross sum without distinction of particulars.

> Therefore is Space, and therefore Time, that men may know that all things are not huddled and *lumped*, but sundered and individual. *Emerson*, Discipline.

2. To take in the lump, or collectively in the gross; consider or dispose of in the gross.

> Not forgetting all others, whom for brevity, but out of no resentment to you, I *lump* all altogether. *Sterne.*

3. To beat severely. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To act as a lumper; be employed in loading or unloading ships, as a stevedore.

lump[2] (lump), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *lump*[1]; the D. *lump*, G. *lump* (*lumpfisch*, also *klumpfisch*), F. *lompe*, It. *lumpo*, *lompo*, the fish so called, are appar. from E.] The lump-fish.

> *Lumps* are of two sorts, the one as round almost as a bowle, the other resembling the fillets of a calfe; either of them is deformed, shapeless, and ugly. . . . Being flayed they resemble a soft and gellied substance.
> *Maffett*, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), II. 44.

lump[3]† (lump), *v. i.* [Prob. < *lump*[1], with some addition of sense from *glum* and *glump*, which mean the same.] To look sullen or glum; sulk.

> It did so gaule her at the harte, that now she beganne to froune, *lumpe*, and lowre at her housebande.
> *Riche*, His Farewell (1581). (*Nares.*)

lump[4] (lump), *v. t.* [A vague slang use, an indefinite antithesis to *like*, but prob. orig. identical with *lump*[1], *v. t.*, 2, 'take in the lump', i. e. swallow whole. There is no necessary connection with *lump*[3].] To take without choice; take "anyhow": a word in itself of no definite signification, used in the expression "if you don't like it, you may *lump* it." [Slang.]

> And I told him, if he didn't like it he might *lump* it, and he travelled off on his left ear, you bet!
> *Bret Harte*, Five o'Clock in the Morning.

lumpen†. Past participle of *limp*[3].

lumper (lum'pėr), *n.* 1. In some places, a laborer employed to load and unload vessels in port; a dock-hand; a longshoreman; a stevedore.—2. A militiaman. [Prov. Eng.]

> He hath a cursed spite to us, because we shot his father. He was going to bring the *lumpers* upon us, only he was afeared, last winter.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

3. In *zoöl.*, one who lumps several described species, genera, etc., in one: opposed to *splitter*. [Cant.]

> The second paper contains, first, a discussion of some principles of zoological classification, being an answer to Dr. Seebohm's reproach of having . . . aimed at "hitting the happy medium between *lumpers* and splitters."
> *Nature*, XXXIX. 156.

lump-fish (lump'fish), *n.* [= G. *lumpfisch* (also *klumpfisch*); < *lump*[2] + *fish*[1].] An acanthopterygian fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*, of the family *Cyclopteridæ*. It is of uncouth form, with a high ridged back and a hump in which is concealed the small spinous dorsal fin, a flattish abdomen, a thick loose skin with a median dorsal and three lateral rows of spinous plates and small intervening tubercles, and a thoracic circular suctorial disk constituted by the united ventral fins, by means of which it adheres with great force to any substance to which it applies itself. Before the spawning season it is of a brilliant crimson color, mingled with orange, purple, and blue, but afterward changes to a dull-blue or lead-color. It sometimes weighs seven pounds, and its flesh is very fine at some seasons, though insipid at others. It frequents the northern seas, and is often brought to the Edinburgh and London markets. A Scotch name for it is *cockpaddle*. Also called *lump sucker* from its power of adhesion, and *sea owl*, from its uncouth appearance. See *Cyclopterus*.

lumpiness (lum'pi-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being lumpy or full of lumps.

lumping (lum'ping), *p. a.* [< *lump*[1] + *-ing*[2].] Bulky; chunky; heavy. *Ichthuhnat.*

> He gives what is called the *lumping* ha'p'orth — that is, seven or eight pieces.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 170.

lumpish (lum'pish), *a.* [Formerly also *lompish*; < MD. *lumpisch*: < *lump*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Like a lump; unformed; gross; dense.

> And, lifting up his *lompish* head, with blame
> Halfe angrie asked him, for what he came.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 45.

> He [Chaucer] found our language *lumpish*, stiff, unwilling. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 265.

2. Clumsy; dull; stolid; stupid.

> A *lumpish* blockhead churl, . . . which hath no more wit than an ass.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

> When the enormous growth of personality has quite rolled away the old *lumpish* terror that stood before the cave of the physical and darkened it.
> *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 95.

lumpishly (lum'pish-li), *adv.* [< ME. *lumpischly*; < *lumpish* + *-ly*[2].] In lumps; in a lumpish or awkward manner; heavily; with dullness or stupidity.

> Who-so speke to thee in ony maner place,
> *Lumpischli* caste not thin heed a-doun.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

> Men came of all sorts: the intelligent well-paid artisan, . . . huge carters and draymen, the boy attached to each by the laws of the profession often straggling *lumpishly* behind his master. *Mrs. H. Ward*, Robert Elsmere, xlix.

lumpishness (lum'pish-nes), *n.* The quality of being lumpish; heaviness; dullness; stolidity.

> Methinks, I dwell in a kind of disconsolate darkness, and a sad *lumpishnesse* of unbeliefe, wanting that lightsome assurance which others profess to find in themselves.
> *Bp. Hall*, The Comforter.

lump-sucker (lump'suk″ėr), *n.* Same as *lump-fish*.

lump-sugar (lump'shúg″ăr), *n.* Loaf-sugar broken into lumps, or cut into small cubes.

lumpus (lum'pus), *n.* [NL. (Aldrovandi, 1646), < E. *lump*[2].] The lump-fish: now its technical specific name.

lumpy (lum'pi), *a.* [< *lump*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in lumps or small aggregated masses; consisting of or formed into lumps. Specifically applied by boatmen to rough water in which the waves do not break, but run in small, irregular, roundish swells.

> One of the best spades to dig hard *lumpy* clays, but too small for light garden mould. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

> The bow end is immersed with a view of doing away with the "spanking" of the flat floor when the boats are driven in *lumpy* water. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 85.

2. Heavy; clumsy; dense; dull.

lumpy-jaw (lum'pi-jâ), *n.* In *pathol.*, actinomycosis affecting the jaw.

luna (lū'nă), *n.* [L., the moon, orig. **lucna*, < *lucere*, shine: see *lucent*.] 1. The moon: personified as a Roman goddess, *Luna*, answering to the Greek goddess Selene.—2†. An occasional form of crescent-headed arrow with the concave side outermost and sharpened. Arrows of this form, like the rarer ones with a chisel-shaped head, were intended to cut the hamstring of horses and of animals of the chase.

3. In *alchemy*, silver.—4. The luna-moth.—**Luna cornea**, horn-silver: an alchemistic name for fused silver chlorid.

lunacy (lū'na-si), *n.*: pl. *lunacies* (-siz). [Irreg. < *lunat(ic)* + *-cy*.] 1. The kind of intermittent insanity formerly supposed to be subject to the changes of the moon; hence, madness in general; any unsoundness of mind. See *insanity*.

> The terms of our estate may not endure
> Hazard so near us as doth hourly grow
> Out of his *lunacies*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 7.

2. In *law*, unsoundness of mind sufficient to incapacitate for civil transactions. The usual test is incapacity to manage one's own property and affairs.—**Commissioner in lunacy**, a commissioner appointed pursuant to law to visit and inspect asylums and grant licenses to persons who undertake to receive and provide for patients.—**Commission of lunacy**. See *commission*, 6.—**Master in lunacy**, a judicial or quasi-judicial officer chosen to investigate the mental condition of persons supposed to be insane, or to supervise the administration of asylums, or both.=Syn. *Derangement*, *Craziness*, etc. See *insanity*.

luna-moth (lū'nă-môth), *n.* A large bombycid moth, *Actias luna*, the most beautiful of North American insects, of a light-green color relieved by luniform eye-spots and by a broad purplish-brown or liliaceous anterior border. The body is whitish, with a brown bar across the thorax. The full-grown moth expands about 5 inches, and the hinder wings are tailed to the length of an inch or more. The larva is greenish, and feeds on walnut, hickory, sweet-gum, beech, birch, willow, and plum. The eggs are laid in small batches on the twigs. The cocoon is formed within a leaf, and in autumn drops to the ground, where it remains through the winter. The caterpillar is known as the *luna-silkworm*.

lunar (lū'när), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lunaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *lunar* = It. *lunare*, < L. *lunaris*, of the moon, lunar, < *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to the moon: as, the *lunar* changes; *lunar* observations.—2. Situated or moving like the moon; acting as a moon.—3. Measured by the revolutions of the moon: as, *lunar* months or years.—4. Resembling the moon; round: as, a *lunar* shield. Specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Resembling a half-moon; semilunar; crescentic, lunate: as, *lunar* nucleus, a *lunar* bone. (*b*) In *entom.*, marked with crescentic or lunar form spots; lunated.

5. Supposed to be affected by or due to the influence of the moon: as, *lunar* madness.

> They have denominated some herbs solar and some *lunar*, and such like toys put into great words.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

6. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the lunare, or semilunar bone of the carpus.—7. Pertaining to silver: from the moon being the alchemical symbol of that metal: as, *lunar* caustic (nitrate of silver).—**Lunar bone**, a certain bone of the wrist or carpus. See *lunare*.—**Lunar caustic**. See *caustic*.—**Lunar cycle**. Same as *Metonic cycle* (which see, under *cycle*).—**Lunar distance**, in *naut. astron.*, the distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star or planet lying nearly in the line of its path, by means of which the longitude of a ship at sea may be calculated.—**Lunar equation**. See *equation*.—**Lunar hornet-moth**, *Sesia bombyciformis*, a hornet-moth having a crescentic yellow spot on the thorax and a black crescent on each fore wing: an English collectors' name.—**Lunar macula**. See *macula*.—**Lunar mansion**, one of 28 (or 27) parts into which the ecliptic was or is divided by various Oriental peoples, as the Hindus, Chinese, and Arabians, their mean length being the path of the moon in one day among the stars. Each mansion is determined by certain stars occupying it.—**Lunar method**, in *naut. astron.*, the method of determining longitude from observation of lunar distances.—**Lunar month**. See *month*.—**Lunar nodes**. See *node*.—**Lunar observation**, an observation of the moon's distance from a star for the purpose of finding the longitude.—**Lunar stars**, certain stars and other celestial objects whose geocentric distance from the moon is given in the Nautical Almanac for certain hours, so that by measuring the apparent distance of the moon from one or more of them the longitude can be found.

> He knew every *lunar star* in both hemispheres.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 228.

Lunar tables. (*a*) In *astron.*, tables of the moon's motions for computing the moon's true place at any time, past or future. (*b*) In *navigation*, tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star, on account of refraction and parallax, and for deducing the longitude of the observer from the lunar data given in the almanac.—**Lunar theory**, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation.—**Lunar underwing**, *Anchocelis lunosa*, a small noctuid moth of ocher-brown color, whose underwings are marked with a crescentic darker spot: an English collectors' name.—**Lunar year**. See *year*.

II. *n.* In *navigation*, lunar distance, or an observation for lunar distance: as, to take a *lunar*.

> These trials were partly made at Greenwich by Maskelyne, who, as we shall see, was a great advocate of *lunars*, and was not ready to admit more than a subsidiary value to the watch. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 259.

lunare (lu-nā'rē), *n.*: pl. *lunaria* (-ri-ē). [NL., neut. (sc. *os*) of L. *lunaris*, lunar: see *lunar*.] A bone of the carpus, more fully named *os lunare*, and also called *semilunare*, or the semilunar bone: supposed to represent the bone of the typical carpus called *intermedium* by Gegenbaur. It is sometimes fused with the scaphoid, forming a single scapholunar bone, as in carnivores. When distinct, as in man, it is the middle bone of the proximal row, between the scaphoid and the cuneiform.

Lunaria (lu-nā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *lunaris*, of the moon: see *lunar*.] 1. A genus of cruciferous herbs of the tribe *Alyssineæ*, characterized by entire cordate leaves and a very broad silicle on a long stipe, the seeds being attached by long stalks. There are two species, found in Europe and western Asia. *L. annua* (including *L. biennis*) is the common honesty, also called *satin-flower* and *lady's-purse*, cultivated for its racemes of large purple flowers and the silvery pellucid discs of the fruit. *L. rediviva*, the perennial honesty, is also cultivated, but less commonly.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *lunare* and *lunarium*.

lunarian (lu-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< L. *lunaris*, of the moon (see *lunar*), + *-an*.] 1. One of the supposed) inhabitants of the moon.—2. One versed in knowledge of the moon; a student of lunar phenomena. Also *lunarist*. 3. An advocate of the lunar method of finding longitude at sea; a term which has lost its significance since the chronometer has reached its present state of perfection.

> There were powerful competitors who hoped to gain it [the longitude] by the clock-work of the chronometer, by the method at sea by lunars, and a bill was passed through the House of Commons which held out a prize of [illegible] during four years. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 259.

lunarist (lū'năr-ist), *n.* [< *lunar* + *-ist*.] Same as *lunarian*, 2.

> In such grand disturbances as these storms the *Lunarist* should carefully trace in the record made the Astro-meteorologist even those of planets.
> *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. [illegible]

lunarium (lū-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *lunariums*, *lunaria* (-umz, -ä). [NL., < L. *lunaris*, of the moon: see *lunar*.] A mechanical representation of the moon and its phases.

What is become of the *Lunarium* for the King?
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 398.

lunary[1]† (lū'na-ri), *a.* [< L. *lunaris*, of the moon: see *lunar*.] Same as *lunar*.

The Greeks observed the *lunary* year — that is, twelve revolutions of the moon, 354 days.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

lunary[2] (lū'na-ri), *n.*; pl. *lunaries* (-riz). [< ME. *lunarie* = OF. *lunaire*, < ML. *lunaria*, moonwort (in NL. the specific name of the plant), < L. *lunaris*, of the moon: see *lunar*.] 1. The garden-flower *Lunaria annua*. See *honesty*, 5, and *Lunaria*.—2. The moonwort, *Botrychium Lunaria*. This herb was formerly supposed to have the power of opening locks and drawing the shoes from the feet of horses. (See quotation under *lunatic*, *a.*, 3.) The name was formerly applied to various other real or imaginary plants having superstitious associations.

luna-silkworm (lū'nä-silk″wėrm), *n.* The caterpillar of the luna-moth, *Actias luna*.

Luna-silkworm (*Actias luna*), natural size

lunata, *n.* Plural of *lunatum*.

lunate (lū'nāt), *a.* [< L. *lunatus*, crescent-shaped, pp. of *lunare*, bend like a crescent, < *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] 1. Crescent-shaped, or like the moon in its first quarter; having a figure formed by a part of a circle cut off by the segment of a larger circle.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *lunated*, 2.—**Lunate palpi**, in *entom.*, palpi having the last joint crescent-shaped.

lunated (lū'nā-ted), *a.* 1. Formed like a crescent.

A sort of cross, which our heralds do not dream of; which is a cross *lunated* after this manner.
E. Brown, Travels (1685), p. 54.

2. In *zoöl.*, having crescentiform markings: as, the *lunated* broadbill, *Serilophus lunatus*.—**Lunated falcon**. See *falcon*.

lunatellus (lū-nä-tel'us), *n.*; pl. *lunatelli* (-ī). [< L. *luna*, the moon, + *tellus*, earth. Cf. *tellurian*.] An orrery showing the astronomical relations of the earth and the moon. *E. H. Knight*.

lunately (lū'nāt-li), *adv.* In the form of a crescent.

More or less *lunately* curved.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 109.

Lunatia (lū-nā'ti-ä), *n.* Same as *Natica*.

lunatic (lū'na-tik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lunatik*, < OF. *lunatique* (vernacularly *lunage*), F. *lunatique* = Sp. *lunático* = Pg. It. *lunatico*, < LL. *lunaticus*, mad, moonstruck, insane, < L. *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] I. *a.* 1. Moonstruck; affected by lunacy; periodically insane, with lucid intervals; crazy.

Persuade him that he hath been *lunatic*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 63.

It pleased God to restore him againe to life, but so drunke and affrighted that he seemed *Lunaticke*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 226.

2. Indicating lunacy; in the nature of lunacy.

Sometime with *lunatic* bans, sometime with prayers.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3. 19.

Of a most *lunatic* conscience and spleen, and affects the violence of singularity in all he does.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

3†. Of or like the moon. [An erroneous use.]

That ferrum equinum [lunary] . . . hath a vertue attractive of Iron, a power to break lockes, and draw off the shooes of a horse that passeth over it. . . . Which strange and magicall conceit seemes unto me to have no deeper root in reason then the figure of its seed, for therein indeed it somewhat resembles an horseshoe, which notwithstanding Baptista Porta hath too low a signation, and raised the same into a *Lunatic* representation.
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid., ii. 6 (1646, p. 100).

II. *n.* 1. A person affected with lunacy; specifically, an insane person who has lucid intervals, or one whose unsoundness of mind is acquired, not congenital, as distinguished from an *idiot*.

I must convince you, not only that the unhappy prisoner was a *lunatic*, within my own definition of lunacy, but that the act in question was the immediate, unqualified offspring of the disease.
Erskine, Speech for James Hadfield.

A *lunatic* is one who has had understanding, but by disease, grief, or other accident has lost the use of his reason, which yet the law presumes that he may recover.
Minor, Inst. (2d ed.), I. 86.

2. More generally (and in law), any person of unsound mind. See further under *lunacy* and *insanity*.

The *lunatic*, the lover, and the poet
Are of imagination all compact;
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold—
That is, the madman. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 8.

'Tis time to take the monarch's power in hand:
Authority and force to join the skill,
And save the *lunatics* against their will.
Tate (?), in Dryden's Abs. and Achit., xli. 780.

Adjudicated lunatic, one whose incompetency to manage his own property and affairs, by reason of mental unsoundness, has been judicially established by a commission or inquest, and who is thereby interdicted from making contracts and dispositions of property.—**Criminal lunatic**, a convict, or one in custody under accusation of crime, who has been found to be unfit for trial or for punishment by reason of unsoundness of mind: sometimes used to include also persons not amenable to criminal punishment by reason of having been of unsound mind at the time of committing the crime.—**Lunatic asylum**, a house or hospital established for the reception and treatment of lunatics.=**Syn.** See *insanity*.

lunatical (lū-nat'i-kal), *a.* [< *lunatic* + *-al*.] Affected by or manifesting madness or lunacy; lunatic. [Rare.]

At any rate, he was of a most *lunatical* deportment.
Howells, Venetian Life, vii.

lunation (lū-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *lunacioun* = F. *lunaison* = Sp. *lunacion* = Pg. *lunação* = It. *lunazione*, < ML. *lunatio(n-)*, the revolution of the moon; in form as if < L. *lunare*, pp. *lunatus*, bend like a crescent (see *lunate*), but in sense directly < *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] The period of a synodic revolution of the moon, or the time from one new moon to the next.

And there is not the Mone seyn in alle the *Lunacioun*, saf only the seconde quarteroun.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 301.

When it is stated that during four *lunations* twelve series of observations only were secured, some idea of the amount of cloudy weather can be formed.
C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 323.

lunatum (lū-nā'tum), *n.*; pl. *lunata* (-tä). [L., neut. of *lunatus*, crescent-shaped: see *lunate*.] A bone of the proximal row of the carpus of some animals, as batrachians, on the radial side of the wrist, probably homologous with the radiale.

lunch (lunch), *n.* [A var. of *lump*, as *bunch* of *bump* and *haunch* of *hump*. In def. 2 *lunch* is commonly regarded as an abbr. of *luncheon*, which is therefore by some preferred as the more correct or "elegant" form; but *lunch*, 2, is derivable as well from *lunch*, 1, directly; cf. *piece* in the sense of 'a slight repast.' See *luncheon*.] 1. A large lump or piece, as of bread. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An' cheese and bread, frae women's laps,
Was dealt about in *lunches*. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

2. A slight repast or meal between breakfast and dinner, or, as formerly, between dinner and supper, or between dinner or supper and bedtime; luncheon.

As for the *lunches*, the one is pure Sicilian, of the fruits of the orchard and the vine; the other, pure Briton, smacking of the cook and the larder.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 231.

lunch (lunch), *v. i.* [< *lunch*, *n.*] To take a lunch or luncheon.

I have breakfasted with Bolivar—I have *lunched* with Napoleon—I have dined with Wellington—and now, blessed be the stars above, here am I drinking tea with North and Tickler. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept. 1, 1832.

We *lunched* fairly upon little dishes of rose leaves delicately preserved. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

lunch-counter (lunch'koun″tėr), *n.* A counter or long elevated table in an eating-house or other house of entertainment, at which persons sit on high stools or stand while taking a lunch: also, colloquially, a *standee*. [U. S.]

luncheon (lun'chon), *n.* [Formerly also *lunchion*, *lunshin*; a dial. word, prob. for **lunchin*, **lunching*, < *lunch* + *-ing*[1]. The termination, like that of the unrelated *nuncheon*, simulates a F. origin.] 1. A large lump or piece, as of bread: same as *lunch*, 1. *Cotgrave*.

I sliced the *luncheon* from the barley-loaf.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l. 70.

I instantly borrowed the old man's knife, and, taking up the loaf, cut myself a hearty *luncheon*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 115.

2. A slight repast: same as *lunch*, 2. The form *luncheon* is now regarded as more "elegant" than *lunch*.

He was introduced to the early dinner, where all the children sat in their high chairs, and where the food was more wholesome than delicate—a meal which was too plainly dinner to be disguised under the name of *luncheon*.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

luncheon (lun'chon), *v. i.* [< *luncheon*, *n.*] To take lunch or luncheon. [Rare.]

While ladies are *luncheoning* on Perigord pie, or coursing in whirling britskas, performing all the singular ceremonies of a London morning in the heart of the season.
Disraeli.

luncheon-bar (lun'chon-bär), *n.* In Great Britain, a part of an inn or public house where luncheon can be had. Compare *lunch-counter*.

lunda (lun'dä), *n.* [A native name.] 1. The common puffin, *Fratercula arctica*. *Montagu*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Alcidæ*, having the bill much as in *Fratercula*, but the head adorned with a long curly crest on each side; the tufted puffins. *L. cirrata* is a common species of the North Pacific ocean from California to Kamchatka. See *Fratercula* and *puffin*.

lundress† (lun'dres), *n.* [< F. *Londres*, London.] A sterling silver penny formerly coined in London. *Encyc. Dict.*

lune[1] (lūn), *n.* [< F. *lune* = Sp. Pg. It. *luna*, < L. *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] 1. Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon. [Rare.]

Some faithful janizaries strew'd the field,
Fall'n in just ranks or wedges, *lunes* or squares,
Firm as they stood.
Watts, Lyric Poems, ii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. In *geom.*, a figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles which inclose a space. Hippocrates, probably a contemporary of the celebrated physician of that name, squared those plane lunes (μηνίσκοι) which are contained by two arcs standing on the same chord, the central angles of the arcs being to one another as 1:2 or 1:3 or 2:3.

The *lune* of Hippocrates is famous as being the first curvilinear space whose area was exactly determined.
Davies.

3†. A fit of lunacy or madness; a mad freak or tantrum.

Yea, watch
His pettish *lunes*, his ebbs, his flows, as if
The passage and whole carriage of this action
Rode on his tide. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 139.

lune[2]† (lūn), *n.* [Prob. another form of *line*[2].] A leash: as, the *lune* of a hawk.

The *lunes*, or small thongs of leather, might be fastened to them with two tyrrits, or rings; and the *lunes* were loosely wound round the little finger.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

lune[3] (lūn), *n.* Another spelling of *loon*[2].

Lunel (lū-nel'), *n.* [F.] A sweet and rich white muscat wine, similar to Frontignan, produced in the south of France, in the department of Hérault.

lunet† (lū'net), *n.* [< F. *lunette*, OF. *lunete*, dim. of *lune*, the moon: see *lune*[1]. Cf. *lunette*.] A little moon; a satellite.

Our predecessors could never have believed that there were such *lunets* about some of the planets as our late perspectives have descryed. *Bp. Hall*, Peace-Maker, § 10.

lunette (lū-net'), *n.* [< F. *lunette*, dim. of *lune*, the moon: see *lunet*.] 1. In *fort.*, a detached work with flanks, presenting a salient angle to the enemy, intended for the protection of avenues, bridges, and the curtains of field-works.—2. In *farriery*, a half-horseshoe, having only the front.—3. A blinder for the eye of a horse.—4. In *arch.*: (*a*) The aperture formed by the intersection of any vault by a vault of smaller dimensions; particularly, such an aperture in a vaulted ceiling for the admission of light. Of this class are the upper lights of the naves of St. Peter's at Rome and St. Paul's in London.

Lunette, def. 1.

The effigy is placed under a Gothic arch whose *lunette* once contained a fresco by the Sienese painter Pietro Lorenzetti. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 59.

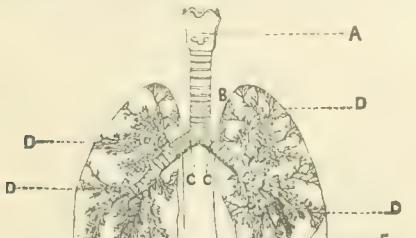
(*b*) A small aperture or window, especially if curved or circular, in a roof.—5. In a glass-furnace, the flue connecting the fire-chamber and the pot-chamber. *E. H. Knight*.—6. A watch-crystal flattened in the center; also, a kind of concavo-convex lens for spectacles.—7. In *archæol.*, a crescent ornament made of thin gold and intended as a diadem or gorget, found in ancient tombs of various epochs.—8. A work

of art of such a shape as to fill a lunette, especially a painting or panel of such shape: as, the *lunettes* of Correggio.

A *lunette* for an altar of the Church of Saint Agostino.
The Portfolio, March, 1888, p. 62.

9. One of the two open loops of steel which constitute the guard of the ordinary fleuret or foil used in fencing.—**10.** In *artillery*, an iron ring at the end of the trail-plate of a gun-carriage, to be placed over the pintle-hook of the limber in limbering up.—**11.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a crescent-shaped or circular case of crystal fitted into the monstrance for the purpose of receiving the consecrated host for solemn exposition.

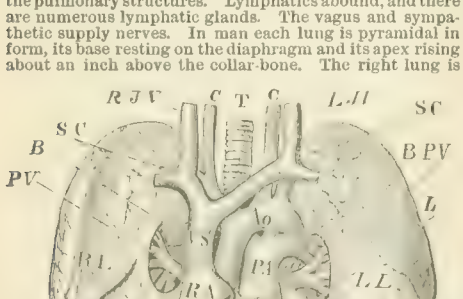
lung (lung), *n.* [< ME. *lunge*, *longe* (pl. *lunges*), < AS. *lungen* (not **lunge*), pl. *lungena* (not **lungan*) = OFries. *lungen*, *lungene* = MD. *longe*, D. *long* = OHG. *lungunna*, *lungonna*, *lungina*, *lunga*, MHG. *lunge*, G. *lunge* = Icel. *lunga*, pl. *lungu* = Sw. *lunga* = Dan. *lunge*, lung; akin to AS. *lungor* (= OHG. *lungar*, MHG. *lunger*), quick (orig. light), *lungre*, quickly (orig. lightly), and to AS. *leóht*, *lēht* (orig. **linht*), light: see *light*[2], *a.*, and cf. *light*[2], *n.*, in pl., lungs (of an animal); cf. also Pg. *leve*, lung, < *leve*, light, < L. *levis*, light, akin to E. *light*[2], *a.*, and thus ult. to *lung*.] **1.** One of the two spongy or saccular organs, occupying the thorax or upper part of the body-cavity, which communicate with the pharynx through the trachea, and are the organs of respiration in air-breathing vertebrates. The corresponding organs of those animals that breathe under water are the gills or branchiæ; in ordinary fishes the homologue of a lung is the air-bladder or sound, whose varying conditions



Structure of Lungs.

A, larynx; *B*, trachea; *C*, *C*, bronchi, right and left; *D*, *D*, *D*, *D*, ramifications of bronchial tubes or air-passages in lungs; *E*, *E*, uncut smooth surface.

are important in classification. (See *physoclistous*, *physostomous*, and *sound*.) Except in their least-developed condition, the lungs are formed by the repeated subdivision of the branches of their bronchi which finally end in saccular dilatations called *infundibula*. The infundibula and the air-passages immediately leading to them are beset with air-cells. These air-cells or alveoli are from $\frac{1}{150}$ to $\frac{1}{75}$ of an inch in diameter. They are furnished with a close capillary network in which the branches from the pulmonary artery terminate, and the blood is separated from the air only by the capillary wall and the thin alveolar epithelium of the air-cells. This assemblage of minute saccular organs and air-bearing tubes is bound up by connective tissue into the comparatively compact lung. The bronchial arteries and veins provide for the nutrition of the pulmonary structures. Lymphatics abound, and there are numerous lymphatic glands. The vagus and sympathetic supply nerves. In man each lung is pyramidal in form, its base resting on the diaphragm and its apex rising about an inch above the collar-bone. The right lung is



Human Lungs. Heart, and Great Vessels, front view (great vessels cut off and lungs spread).

RJ, right lung; *LJ*, left lung; *RL*, right middle lobe; *L*, left anterior lobe; *RI*, right ventral lobe; *II*, left ventral lobe; *RM*, right and left dorsal lobes; *T*, trachea; *A*, aorta; *C*, *C*, *J P*, pulmonary artery; *C* and *C*, right and left coronary artery; *V* and *V*, right and left subclavian artery and vein; *J V* and *J V*, right and left pulmonary veins; *RA* and *LA*, right and left auricular appendages; *S S*, superior and inferior venæ cavæ, not lettered; *B*, innominate artery, not lettered, mostly behind *S S*, from *Ao* to origin of right carotid and right subclavian artery.

divided into an upper, a middle, and a lower lobe; the left simply into an upper and a lower. At the inner side of each lung, a little above the middle, the bronchus and blood-vessels enter, forming the root of the lung; and except for this attachment the lung lies free in its pleural cavity, which it completely fills. The lung is elastic and always on the stretch. The blood, in passing through the lungs, gives off carbon dioxid to the air in the alveoli, and receives oxygen. This absorption and elimination seems to be a simple mechanical process, and independent of any secreting or other activity of the epithelial cells. In the lower vertebrates there may be but one lung, or one may be much larger than the other. A lung may lie in the general cavity of the body and be of great extent, as in serpents. The lungs are fixed and molded to the ribs in birds, and in this class the air-passages through the lungs expand into great serous sacs which occupy most parts of the body and extend into the hollow bones.

With hys swyrde the bore he stonge
Thorow the lyvyr and the *longe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 100. (*Halliwell.*)

And the kynge Ban smote Acolas, that the shulder disseuered from the body so depe that the *longes* apered.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 357.

2. In *entom.*, one of the respiratory organs peculiar to those *Arachnida* whose tracheal system is modified into a number of lamellæ superimposed upon one another like the leaves of a book. They are also called *pulmonary lamellæ* and *respiratory leaflets*.—**3.** In pulmonate mollusks, a modification of the integument subserving aërial respiration: more fully called *external lung*. *Huxley*.—**4†.** *pl.* A bellows-blower; a chemist's servant.

That is his fire-drake,
His *Lungs*, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

At the top of one's lungs, with the utmost strength of one's voice.—**Brown induration of the lungs.** See *induration*.—**Collier's lung**, in *pathol.*, anthracosis.—**To try one's lungs**, to raise one's voice to its utmost pitch.

I once had the good luck to hear old Christopher North *try his lungs* in the open air in Scotland. Such laughter and such hill-shaking merry-heartedness I may never listen to again in the Lochs. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 196.

lunge[1] (lunj), *n.* [Formerly *longe*, *lounge*; by apheresis from *alonge*, *allonge* (appar. taken as *a longe*): see *allonge*.] **1.** In *fencing*, a thrust.

In a desperate *lounge*, which Leicester successfully put aside, Tressilian exposed himself at disadvantage.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxix.

2. Any sudden forward movement of a person or thing resembling the lunge of a fencer; a plunge; a lurch: as, the *lunge* of a coach. [Colloq.]

He . . . made so sudden a *lunge* forward that he threatened to upset the boat. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 111.

lunge[1] (lunj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lunged*, ppr. *lunging*. [< *lunge*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To thrust, as in fencing, with the sword or foil; make a thrust forward; plunge.

When the grenadiers were *lunging*,
And like hail fell the plunging
Cannon shot.
G. H. McMaster, The Old Continentals.

He . . . caught up the snuffers, and before applying them to the cabbage-headed candle, *lunged* at the sleeper.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, iv.

2. To hide; skulk. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To cause to move in a plunging or jumping manner, as a horse held by a long rein, for exercise or training.

The coachman was *lunging* Georgy round the lawn on the gray pony. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlvi.

The place [a watercourse] should be widened gradually, and the water dammed up, the colt being always *lunged* over it before being ridden. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 189.

lunge[2] (lunj), *n.* Same as *longe*[2].

lunged (lungd), *a.* [< *lung* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having lungs; technically, in *zoöl.*, pulmonate: common in compounds, as strong- or weak-*lunged*.—**2.** Drawing in and expelling air like the lungs. [Poetical.]

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the *lung'd* bellows hissing fire provoke.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

lunger (lun'jėr), *n.* One who lunges or thrusts.

To do him justice . . . a swifter *lunger* never crossed a sword. *Bulwer*, Zanoni, ii. 1.

lung-fever (lung'fē″vėr), *n.* Pneumonia.

lung-fish (lung'fish), *n.* A dipnoan; any fish of the order *Dipnoi*.

How difficult a matter it is to decide whether the *lung-fish* of Brazil and Senegambia belongs to the amphibia or to the fishes. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 678.

lung-flower (lung'flou″ėr), *n.* The marsh-gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*: a translation of its specific name.

lung-grown (lung'grōn), *a.* In *med.*, having lungs that adhere to the pleura.

lungi, *n.* See *lungyi*.

lungie, *n.* See *longie*.

lungis†, *n.* [Also *lungies*; < OF. *longis*, an idle, stupid, dreaming fellow, appar. adopted and associated with *long*, long, from *Longis*, a proper name, < L. *Longius* or *Longinus*, the name in the old mystery plays, and in the apocryphal gospel of Nicodemus, of the centurion who thrust his spear into the body of Christ, the name being appar. suggested by Gr. λόγχη, a lance, in John xix. 34: see *lance*[1]. Hence perhaps *lounge*[1].] A long, awkward fellow; a dull, drowsy man.

If he be cleanelye, then terme they him proude; if meane in apparell . . . sloven, it talles . . . *lungis*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 115.

How dost thou, Ralph? Art thou not shrewdly hurt? the foul great *lungies* laid unmercifully on thee.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 6.

lungless (lung'les), *a.* [< *lung* + *-less*.] Having no lungs; not pulmonate, as certain inferior animals.

lung-lichen (lung'lī″ken), *n.* Same as *lungwort*, 3.

lung-moss (lung'môs), *n.* Same as *lungwort*, 3.

lungoor (lung'gör), *n.* [E. Ind.] A monkey of northern India, *Semnopithecus schistaceus*, resembling and related to the entellus monkey or hanuman; the white-bearded ape. Also *langoor*, *langhar*.

lung-strongle (lung'strong″gl), *n.* The strongle which infests the human lungs, *Strongylus bronchialis*.

lung-struck (lung'struk), *a.* Suffering from disease of the lungs. [Colloq.]

Six less-Lama and Matlock, where the *lung-struck* world passes July and August.
Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 13, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

lung-tester (lung'tes″tėr), *n.* An instrument for testing the capacity of the chest; a spirometer. *E. H. Knight*.

lung-woet†, *n.* [ME. *longe-woo*; < *lung* + *woe*.] Consumption; phthisis.

The *longe-woo* cometh ofte of yvel eire,
The stomake eke of eire is overtake.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

lung-worm (lung'wėrm), *n.* A worm parasitic in the lungs.

lungwort (lung'wėrt), *n.* **1.** A European boraginaceous plant, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. It is named from a supposed resemblance of its spotted leaves to the appearance of the human lungs, on account of which it was formerly used in pulmonary diseases. **2.** An American plant, *Mertensia Virginica*, of the same family, at first referred to *Pulmonaria*. *M. maritima* is the sea-lungwort.—**3.** A lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria*, somewhat resembling in shape a human lung, and formerly regarded as a lung-remedy: same as *hazel-crottles*.—**Bullock's** or **cow's lungwort**, the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*, formerly used as a remedy for lung-disease in cattle, because its leaf resembles a dewlap.—**Clown's lungwort.** (*a*) Same as *bullock's lungwort*. (*b*) The toothwort, *Lathræa squamaria*, a reputed remedy for diseases of the lungs.—**French** or **golden lungwort**, the wall-hawkweed, *Hieracium murorum*.—**Sea-lungwort.** See def. 2.—**Smooth lungwort**, a plant of the genus *Mertensia*, as distinguished from *Pulmonaria*, which is rough.—**Tree-lungwort**, *Sticta pulmonaria*. See def. 3.

luniform (lū'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *luna*, the moon, + *forma*, form.] Resembling the moon in form; especially, crescentic; lunate or lunulate: said of parts the longitudinal section of which is between crescentiform and semiglobose.

lunisolar (lū-ni-sō'lär), *a.* [< L. *luna*, the moon, + *sol*, the sun: see *solar*.] Depending jointly on the motions or actions of the moon and the sun: as, the *lunisolar* cycle. **Lunisolar period**, any one of the periods in the reckoning of time which depend on the relative motions of the sun and moon.—**Lunisolar precession**, in *astron.*, that part of the annual precession of the equinoxes which depends on the joint action of the sun and moon.—**Lunisolar year**, a period of 532 years, found by multiplying the cycle of the sun (28 years) by the cycle of the moon (19 years), and characterized by the recurrence of eclipses in the same order as in the previous lunisolar period. Also called *Dionysian period*.

lunistice (lū'nis-tis), *n.* [< NL. *lunistitium*, < L. *luna*, the moon, + *status*, a standing, < *stare*, pp. *status*, stand: see *state*. Cf. *solstice*, *armistice*.] In *astron.*, the moment of the moon's greatest northing and southing in her monthly revolution.

lunistitial (lū-ni-stish'al), *a.* [< *lunistice* (NL. *lunistitium*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to a lunistice.—**Lunistitial points**, the points of the moon's orbit furthest from the equinoctial.

lunitidal (lū-ni-tī'dal), *a.* [< L. *luna*, the moon, + E. *tide* + *-al*: see *tidal*.] Relating to that part of the tidal movement which is dependent on the moon.—**Lunitidal interval**, the interval between the moon's passage over the meridian and the time of high water at any place, considered solely with reference to the moon's influence. It is the "establish

ment" of any port, uncorrected for the half monthly inequality due to the sun's action. The lunitidal interval thus corrected is the mean or corrected "establishment" of the port.

lunkhead (lungk'hed), *n.* A heavy, stupid fellow. *Bartlett.* [Colloq., U. S.]

lunnite (lun'īt), *n.* [Named after Rev. F. *Lunn*, who analyzed it.] A name sometimes used collectively to include the related copper phosphates dihydrite, ehlite, pseudomalachite, etc.

lunstock†, *n.* An obsolete form of *linstock*.

lunt (lunt), *n.* [< D. *lont*, a match, = G. *lunte*, a match, formerly a lamp-wick, = Sw. *lunta* = Dan. *lunte*, a match. Cf. *link*[3].] **1**†. A match, torch, or port-fire anciently used for discharging cannon.—**2**†. The lock and appurtenances of a match-lock gun. See quotation under *snapwork*.—**3**. A lively combustion; fire and smoke in general. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

> She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a *lunt*. *Burns*, Halloween.

lunt (lunt), *v. i.* [< *lunt*, *n.* Cf. *link*, *v.*] To emit smoke; flame; be on fire. [Scotch.]

> The *luntin* pipe an' sneeshin mill
> Are handed round wi' right guid will.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

lunula (lū'nū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *lunulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *luna*, the moon: see *luna*. Cf. *lunule*.] Something which is shaped like a little moon or narrow crescent; a lunule or lunulet.

> The patrician order wore shoes of black leather (calceus patricius), ornamented with an ivory crescent, and hence called *lunula*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

Specifically—(*a*) The free crescentic edge and adjoining thin part of a semilunar valve of the heart. (*b*) The small white semilunar mark at the base of the human fingernails. (*c*) A crescentic impression on some bivalve shells; a lunule. (*d*) A small semicircular or crescentic spot of color; a lunulet. (*e*) [*cap.*] A generic name given by Hitchcock to ichnolites of uncertain character. (*f*) In *math.*, a lune.

lunular (lu'nū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *lunula* + *-ar*[3].] Having a form like that of the new moon; shaped like a small crescent; lunulate.

Lunularia (lū-nū-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), so called in allusion to the lunate form of the gemmæ-bearing receptacles, < L. *lunula*, a little moon: see *lunule*.] A genus of *Hepaticæ* or liverworts, typical of the tribe *Lunularieæ*.

> The thallus is oblong, with rounded lobes, distinctly areolate and porose. The carpocephalum is cruciately divided into one to six, usually four, horizontal segments, which are tubular and one-fruited; the capsule is exserted on a long pedicel, and is four- to eight-valved. The only species, *L. cruciata*, is introduced into greenhouses.

Lunularieæ (lū'nū-lā-ri'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lunularia* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of *Hepaticæ* or liverworts, established by Nees von Esenbeck, 1833–8, and typified by the genus *Lunularia*.

lunulate (lū'nū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *lunulatus*, < L. *lunula*, a little moon, new moon: see *lunule*.] **1**. Shaped like a new moon; narrowly crescented.—**2**. In *zoöl.*, having one or several small crescentic markings. *P. L. Sclater.*

lunulated (lū'nū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *lunulate*.

lunule (lū'nūl), *n.* [< L. *lunula*, a little moon, dim. of *luna*, the moon: see *luna*, *lune*[1].] Something in the shape of a little moon or crescent.

> (*a*) In *conch.*, the lunula, a crescentic impression on each valve of many bivalve shells, in front of the umbo, forming with its fellow an oval or somewhat cordate figure; it is conspicuous in the *Veneridæ* and many related forms. (*b*) In *entom.*, a lunulate mark or line on the center of the lower wing, found in many moths. (*c*) In *geom.*, a lune. See *lune*[1], 2. (*d*) A crescent-shaped mark at the root of a nail.—**Frontal lunule**, in *entom.*, a curved space immediately above the antennæ, characteristic of the flies of the suborder *Cyclorhapha*, wanting in the *Orthorhapha*. It is related to the bladdery inflation of the front by means of which these flies force open the larval envelop.

lunulet (lū'nū-let), *n.* [< *lunule* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a small crescent-shaped spot or mark on a surface.

lunulite (lū'nū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Lunulites*, q. v.] A fossil polyzoan of the genus *Lunulites*.

Lunulites (lū-nū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *lunula*, a little moon: see *lunule*.] A genus of fossil *Polyzoa*. Several species range from the Upper Cretaceous to the coralline crag.

luny (lū'ni), *a.* [Abbr. from *lunatic*, and often spelled *loony*, with ref. to *loon*[1]. Cf. *lune*[1], 3.] Lunatic; crazy; silly and erratic: usually applied to partial or temporary aberration, and to persons afflicted with partial lunacy. Used also as a noun. [Colloq.]

> His fits [epileptic] were nocturnal, and he had frequent "*luny* spells," as he called them.
> *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 424.

Lupa (lū'pä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1814), < L. *lupa*, a she-wolf, fem. of *lupus*, a wolf: see *Lupus*[1].] A genus of crabs of the family *Portunidæ*. The common edible crab of the United States has been called *L. diacantha*; it is now known as *Callinectes hastatus*.

Lupercal (lū'pėr-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Lupercalis*, pertaining to Lupercus (neut. pl. *Lupercalia*, the feast of Lupercus; neut. sing. as noun *Lupercal*, a grotto on the Palatine hill sacred to Lupercus) or Inuus, regarded, under the name *Lupercus*, as a protecting deity of shepherds, as 'he who wards off the wolves,' < *lupus*, a wolf, + *arcere*, ward off, keep off.] **I**. *a.* Pertaining to Lupercus or to the Lupercalia.

II.† *n.* Same as *Lupercalia*. [An erroneous use.]

> You all did see that on the *Lupercal*
> I thrice presented him a kingly crown,
> Which he did thrice refuse.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 100.

Lupercalia (lū-pėr-kā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L.: see *Lupercal*.] One of the most ancient of Roman festivals, celebrated every year in the middle of February. The origin of the festival is older than the legend of Romulus and the wolf, with which, as with the Greek cult of Pan, it was sought later to connect it. It was originally a local purification ceremony of the Palatine city, in which human victims were sacrificed in the Lupercal cave near the Porta Romana, after having been conducted around the walls. In historic times the victims were goats and a dog, and the celebrants ran around the old line of the Palatine walls, striking all whom they met with thongs cut from the skins of the slaughtered animals. These blows were reputed to preserve women from sterility. The divinity of the Lupercalia was the old Etrurian god Inuus, akin to Mars.

Lupercalian (lū-pėr-kā'li-ạn), *a.* [< *Lupercalia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman festival of the Lupercalia.

Lupinæ (lu-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lupus*[1] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Canidæ*, distinguished from *Vulpinæ* or foxes; wolves. It corresponds to *Caninæ* in a narrow sense.

lupinaster (lū-pin-as'tėr), *n.* The bastard lupine, *Trifolium Lupinaster*, a Siberian plant with purple or white flowers, very large for the genus, and lupine-like leaves. The species has sometimes been regarded as forming a separate genus (*Lupinaster*).

lupine[1] (lū'pin or -pīn), *a.* [= F. *lupin* = Sp. Pg. It. *lupino*, < L. *lupinus*, belonging to a wolf, < *lupus*, a wolf: see *Lupus*[1]. Cf. *lupine*[2], *n.*] **1**. Like a wolf; wolfish; ravenous.—**2**. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the series or group of canine animals which contains the wolves, jackals, and dogs, as distinguished from the foxes; thoöid.

> In lupine animals the skull has frontal sinuses which affect the profile of the head and the contour of the cranial cavity, and the pupil of the eye is usually round. See *vulpine*, *alopecoid*, and *thooid*.

lupine[2] (lū'pin), *n.* [= D. *lupijn* = G. *lupine*, < F. *lupin* = Sp. It. *lupino* = Russ. *lupinŭ*, < L. *lupinus*, *lupinum*, a lupine, orig. masc. and neut. respectively of *lupinus*, belonging to a wolf: see *lupine*[1], *a.* The reason of the name is unknown.] A plant of the genus *Lupinus*. The white lupine, *L. albus*, of southern Europe and the Orient, has been cultivated from antiquity. Its seeds serve as a pulse, and its herbage is valuable for fodder and green manure. In Portugal it is used, under the name of *tramoso*, to choke out obstinate weeds. The scented yellow lupine, *L. luteus*, of the Mediterranean region, is used in central Europe to improve sandy soils. Various other species have similar uses, among them the Egyptian *L. Termis*, resembling *L. albus*, and *L. varius*, with flowers chiefly blue. The tree-lupine, *L. arboreus*, of Pacific North America, has been used with success to bind shifting sand. It is a shrub growing 10 feet high, and sending its roots more than 20 feet deep. The ornamental lupines are extremely numerous. *L. albus*, *L. luteus*, and *L. varius*, mentioned above, were formerly common in gardens, but have been somewhat superseded by species from western America. Among these are the tree-lupine and the many-leafed lupine (*L. polyphyllus*) of North America and *L. versicolor* of Peru. The wild lupine of the eastern United States is *L. perennis*, a plant with a long showy raceme of purple flowers, common in sandy soil.—**Bastard lupine**. See *lupinaster*.

Flowering Plant of Lupine (*Lupinus perennis*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit, showing the dehiscence.

lupinin (lū'pi-nin), *n.* [< *Lupinus* + *-in*[2].] A bitter glucoside extracted from the leaves of *Lupinus albus*.

lupinite (lū'pi-nīt), *n.* [< *Lupinus* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *lupinin*.

Lupinus (lū-pī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *lupus*, a wolf, in allusion to its destroying or exhausting land.] A large genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Papilionaceæ* and the tribe *Genisteæ*. It is characterized by having the leaves simple or digitately many-foliate; the divisions of the calyx longer than the tube; the wings of the corolla often united at the apex, the keel beaked; and a compressed coriaceous or fleshy legume. More than 95 species have been described, but they may be somewhat reduced; they occur in North and South America, the Mediterranean region, and tropical Africa, being especially abundant on the western coast of America. They are herbs or undershrubs with terminal or axillary racemes of showy blue or purple flowers, rarely yellow or white, and often fragrant. Numerous species are cultivated for their beauty and for use. See *lupine*[2].

lupous (lū'pus), *a.* [< L. *lupus*, a wolf (see *Lupus*[1]), + *-ous*.] Wolfish; like a wolf. [Rare.]

luppa (lup'ạ), *n.* [E. Ind.] A cloth made in India of silk, or silk and cotton, with gold and silver thread used so abundantly that the surface seems to be wholly of metal. Compare *kincob*.

luppen (lup'n). A dialectal (Scotch) perfect participle of *leap*[1].

lupulin, lupuline (lū'pū-lin), *n.* [< *lupulus* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] **1**. The peculiar bitter aromatic principle of the hop. Also called *lupulite*.—**2**. An alkaloid found in hops.—**3**. The fine yellow powder of hops, which contains the bitter principle. It consists of the little round glands found upon the stipules and fruit, and is obtained by drying, heating, and then sifting the hops. It is used in medicine.

Also *humulin*, *humuline*.

lupuline (lū'pū-lin), *a.* [< NL. *lupulus*, hop, + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, resembling a head of the hop.

lupulinic (lū-pū-lin'ik), *a.* [< *lupulin* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lupulin; consisting of or containing lupulin.

> It is almost impossible to free them [scales of the hop] entirely from the *lupulinic* grains. *Ure*, Dict., I. 303.

lupulinous (lū-pū-lī'nus), *a.* [< *lupuline* + *-ous*.] Same as *lupuline*.

lupulite (lū'pū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *lupulus*, hop (see *lupulin*), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *lupulin*, 1.

lupulus (lū'pū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort), a fish, a hook, lit. the hop-plant, etc., also a skin-disease; dim. of L. *lupus*, the hop-plant, a particular use of *lupus*, a wolf (so called perhaps because it 'strangles' the shrubbery upon which it may climb).] The hop-plant, *Humulus Lupulus*: still occasionally used.

Lupus[1] (lū'pus), *n.* [NL., < L. *lupus*, a wolf, = Gr. *λύκος* = Goth. *wulfs*, etc., = E. *wolf*: see *wolf*.] **1**. (*a*) A genus of *Canidæ*, comprising the wolves, but having no characters by which it can be distinguished from *Canis*. In this nomenclature the common gray wolf of North America is called *Lupus occidentalis*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific designation of the common wolf, *Canis lupus*.—**2**. An ancient southern constellation, the Wolf, representing a beast held by the hand of the Centaur. It has two stars of the third magnitude.—**3**. [*l. c.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) *Lupus vulgaris*, a tuberculosis of the skin, presenting clinically reddish-brown patches made up of papules, tubercles, and flat infiltrations. These patches proceed to ulceration and subsequent cicatrization. They occur mostly on the face, but may occur on mucous surfaces as well as on the skin of the extremities, or even (rarely) of the trunk. Anatomically there is tubercular tissue containing tubercle-bacilli. (*b*) *Lupus erythematosus*, a chronic dermatitis, beginning in one or more papules which grow so as to cover a large patch. The color is pinkish to violaceous, and the surface is scaly. It does not ulcerate, but heals with central cicatrization and atrophy. It occurs most frequently on the face, but also elsewhere. It is more frequent in women than in men.—**Lupus metallorum**, the alchemical name of stibnite, or sulphid of antimony.

The Constellation Lupus.

lupus[2] (lū'pus), *n.* [Var. of **glupus*, < Russ. *glupushŭ*, a petrel.] The Pacific fulmar petrel, *Fulmarus glacialis rodgersi*. *H. W. Elliott.*

lura (lū'rä), *n.*; pl. *luræ* (-rē). [NL., < L. *lura*, the mouth of a bag or bottle.] In *anat.*, the contracted foramen of the infundibulum of the brain. [Recent.]

> The removal of the hypophysis leaves the orifice which I have called *lura*.
> *Wilder*, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 328.

lural (lū'ral), *a.* [< *lura* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the lura.

lurch[1] (lėrch), *v. i.* [An assibilated form of *lurk*, as *church* of *kirk*, *birch* of *birk*, etc.: see *lurk*.] 1. To lie in concealment; lurk; move stealthily.

The wolf I've seen, a fiercer game, . . .
With *lurching* step around me prowl,
And stop, against the moon to howl.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

Fond of prowling and *lurching* out at night after their own sinful pleasures. *Kingsley.*

2†. To sulk; pout.

For when he is merry, she *lurcheth* and she loures,
When he is sad she singes, or laughes it out by houres.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 176.

3. To shift; dodge; play tricks.

I myself sometimes, leaving the fear of God on the left hand and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 26.

4. To roll or sway suddenly to one side, or from side to side, as a ship in a heavy sea or a carriage on a rough road.

The left side of the wagon *lurched* downwards, the horse having, in the darkness, taken them over the side of the road. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 211.

5. To walk with an uneven or shifting gait; stagger: as, he went *lurching* down the street.

lurch[1] (lėrch), *n.* [< *lurch*[1], *v.*] 1. A sudden lateral movement or swaying to one side, as of a ship, a carriage, or a staggering person.

A slight *lurch* of the steamer caused her to loose her hold of the garment. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 156.

As the carriage swayed from side to side, I expected, at every *lurch*, that the whole party would be upset.
J. Grant, Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp, 1st ser., iv.

Hence—2. Any sudden or unexpected shift or change of position.

Would it be desirable to have the policy of the nation settled in this sense for four years by a *lurch* of the Irish vote in the last two weeks of the campaign?
The Nation, Nov. 8, 1888.

3. An inclination; disposition; leaning. [U.S.]

She has a natural *lurch* for it, and it comes easy to her.
Miss Cummins, Lamplighter. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Lee lurch, a sudden jerky roll of a ship to the leeward, as when a heavy sea strikes her on the weather side.—**To lie upon the lurch** or **at lurch**†, to lie in ambush; lurk; be on the watch.

He chiefly laboured to be thought a sayer of good things; and by frequent attempts was now and then successful, for he ever *lay upon the lurch*. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

lurch[2]† (lėrch), *v. t.* [< OF. **lurcher*, < L. *lurcare*, *lurcari*, ML. also *lurchari*, eat voraciously, devour (> *lurco*, *lurcho*, a glutton, gormand).] To swallow or devour; eat up; consume.

Too far off from great cities, which may hinder business; or too near them, which *lurcheth* all provisions, and maketh everything dear. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

lurch[3] (lėrch), *n.* [Formerly also *lurche*; = G. *lurtsch*, *lurz* = It. *lurcio*, < OF. *lourche*, a game so called, also written *l'ourche*, as if < *le*, def. art., + *ourche*, given by Cotgrave in the same sense, and entered as *ourche* by Godefroy, who there gives the same example (Rabelais, iii. 12: see first quot. under def. 1) with the word written *l'ourche*, that he gives under *lourche* with the word written *lourche*. The proper form is doubtless *lourche;* it is prob. connected with OF. *lourche*, insnared, deceived, duped.] 1†. An old game, the nature of which is unknown.

My mind was only running upon the *lurch* and tric-trac.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 12.

Whose inn is a bowling-alley, whose books are bowls, and whose law-cases are *lurches* and rubbers.
Dekker, Belman of London (Works, ed. Grosart, iii. 132).

2. In *cribbage*, the position of a player when his opponent has won every point (61 holes) before he himself has made 30 holes; also, the state of the game under these circumstances; a double game.

By two of my table-men in the corner-point I have gained the *lurch*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 12.

Lady —— has cried her eyes out on losing a *lurch*, and almost her wig. *Walpole*, Letters, IV. 371.

3†. [< *lurch*[3], *v.*] A cheat; a swindle.

All such *lurches*, gripes, and squeezes as may be wrung out by the fist of extortion. *Middleton*, Black Book.

To leave in the lurch. (*a*†) Originally, to leave (a person) playing at cribbage in the position called the *lurch*. See def. 2.

Il demeura lourche [F.], he was *left in the lurch*.
Cotgrave.

(*b*) To leave suddenly or unexpectedly in an embarrassing predicament.

Robin made them haste away,
And *left* the tinker *in the lurch*,
For the great shot to pay.
Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads, V. 233).

Weary will be the latter half of my pilgrimage, if you *leave* me *in the lurch! Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, xcv.

lurch[3] (lėrch), *v. t.* [< *lurch*[3], *n.* In defs. 2, 3, 4, perhaps in part of other origin; cf. OF. *lourche*, insnared, deceived, duped. Some confusion also with *lurch*[1], *v.*, has prob. affected the uses of this verb.] 1. To win a double game in cribbage, piquet, etc.—2†. To leave in the lurch; disappoint.

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or *lurch* the sincere communicant. *South*, Sermons.

Each worde (me thought) did wound me so,
Each looke did *lurche* my herte.
Turberville, Tragical Tales (1587). (*Nares.*)

3. To forestall; rob; swindle; cheat. [Archaic.]

You have *lurched* your friends of the better half of the garland by concealing this part of the plot.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

Like villainous cheating bowlers, they *lurched* me of two of my best limbs, viz. my right arm and right leg.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

And 'tis right of his office poor laymen to *lurch*,
Who infringe the domains of our good mother Church.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 5.

4†. To capture criminally or dishonestly; appropriate; steal.

The fond conceit of something like a Duke of Venice, put lately into many men's heads by some one or other subtilely driving on under that notion his own ambitious ends to *lurch* a crown. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

lurcher[1] (lėr'chėr), *n.* [< *lurch*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who lies in wait or lurks; one who watches, as to entrap or steal; a poacher.

Swift from his prey the scudding *lurcher* flies.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 64.

Some, however, with outward bravade, but inward tremblings, went searching along the walls and behind the posts for some *lurcher*. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 101.

2. A sort of hunting-dog, said to be a cross between the shepherd's dog and the greyhound, much used by poachers, because it hunts both by sight and by scent.

Shaggy, and lean, and shrewd, with pointed ears
And tail cropp'd short, half *lurcher* and half cur,
His dog attends him. *Cowper*, Task, v. 46.

On the drawbridge the warders stout
Saw a terrier and *lurcher* passing out.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 12.

lurcher[2]† (lėr'chėr), *n.* [Cf. equiv. ME. *lurcare*, *lurcard* (Prompt. Parv.); < *lurch*[2] + *-er*[1].] A glutton; a gormandizer. *Palsgrave.*

lurch-line (lėrch'līn), *n.* In a bird-net, the line by which the net is drawn over the bird.

But when he heard with whom I had to deale,
Well done (quoth he), let him go beate the bush;
I and my men to the *lurch-line* will steale,
And pluck the net even at the present push.
Mir. for Mags., p. 248.

lurdan, lurden (lėr'dan, -den), *a.* and *n.* [Also *lurdane*, *lurdain*, *lourdaine*, *lourdane*, *lourden*; < ME. *lurden*, *lurdeyn*, *lordain*, *lourdeine*, < OF. *lourdein*, *lourdin*, dull, blockish, < *lourd*, heavy, dull: see *lourd*[1].] I. *a.* Blockish; heavy; stupid; useless. [Archaic.]

In one [chamber],
Red after revel, droned her *lurdane* knights
Slumbering. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

II. *n.* A blockhead; a stupid or useless person. [Archaic.]

As yet, for lacke of good ciuility and wholesome doctrines, there was greater store of lewde *lourdaines* then of wise and learned Lords.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

This lubberly *lurden*,
Ill shap'd and ill fac'd.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

I found the careless *lurdane* feeding her with unwashed flesh, and she an eyas. *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

lurdanry† (lėr'dan-ri), *n.* [< *lurdan* + *-ry*.] Robbery; crime.

Leyis, *lurdanry*, and lust ar oure laid sterne.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 238.

lure[1] (lūr), *n.* [< ME. *lure* (= MD. *leure*, *loer*, *loeyer*), < OF. *loerre*, *leurre*, earlier *loirre*, *loitre*, F. *leurre* = Pr. *loire* = It. *logoro*, a falconer's lure, < MHG. *luoder*, G. *luder* (> D. *luder*?), bait, decoy, lure.] 1. In *falconry*, a decoy used to recall the hawk to its perch on the fist. An artificial lure is composed of wings or feathers so arranged as to resemble a bird, secured to a long thong. Some kind of food is sometimes attached to the lure, and the hawk is strongly attracted by it when it is tossed or swung in the air by the falconer with a peculiar whistle or call.

My falcon now is sharp and passing empty;
And till she stoop she must not be full-gorged,
For then she never looks upon her *lure*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 195.

The falconer casts out the *lure*, which may be either a dead pigeon or an artificial *lure* garnished with beefsteak tied to a string. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 8.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a lure with a line or leash at the end of which is a hawk's bell.—3. In *angling*, an artificial as distinguished from a natural bait; something to attract a fish which the fish cannot eat. Thus, an artificial fly or minnow, a spoon, red rag, etc., are *lures*, while a fly, worm, frog, etc., are *baits*.

[The barber] whose bow-windowed shop is full of *lures* for fish. *Mark Lemon*, Christmas Hamper, p. 86.

4. Any means of enticement; anything that attracts by the prospect of pleasure or profit.

Lace and ribbons, silver and gold galloons, with the like glittering gew-gaws, are so many *lures* to women of weak minds or low educations. *Spectator*, No. 15.

5. An enticing action or display; allurement; enticement; temptation.

How many have with a smile made small account
Of beauty and her *lures*. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 194.

There is an unexpected, an unexplained *lure* and attraction in the landscape. *The Century*, XXVII. 103.

Conjoined in lure. See *conjoined*.

lure[1] (lūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lured*, ppr. *luring*. [< ME. *luren* (= MD. *leuren*, *loren*), < OF. *leurrer*, *loirrer* (= Pr. *loirar*), lure, < *leurre*, a lure: see *lure*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To call; utter a peculiar call or cry, as in attracting an animal.

Standing near one that *lured* loud and shrill. *Bacon.*

The falconer when feeding them [young hawks] should use his voice as in *luring*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 8.

II. *trans.* 1. To attract as by a falconer's lure and call; decoy; entice by the display of something.

For ich haue and haue had somedel [somewhat] haukes manares,
Ich am nat *lured* with loue bote ouht [unless something] lygge vnder thombe. *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 45.

O, for a falconer's voice,
To *lure* this tassel-gentle back again!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 160.

As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl . . . come flying, *lured*
With scent of living carcases design'd
For death. *Milton*, P. L., x. 273.

2. To allure; entice; invite by anything that promises pleasure or profit.

And various science *lures* the learned eye.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 552.

That fatal bait hath *lured* thee back,
In deathful hour o'er dangerous track.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 17.

The proffered toleration was merely a bait intended to *lure* the Puritan party to destruction.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

=**Syn. 2.** *Entice*, *Decoy*, etc. See *allure*[1].

lure[2] (lūr), *n.* [In Shetland *looder*(*-horn*); < Icel. *lūdhr* = Norw. Dan. *lur*, a trumpet.] An ancient form of trumpet still in use in Scandinavia, having a curved tube several feet long, used for calling cattle, and by traveling parties as a signal.

She made up her bundle of clothes, took in her hand her *lure*, with which to call home the cattle in the evenings, bade her mistress farewell privately, and stole away.
H. Martineau, Feats on the Fiord, ix.

lure[3]†, *n.* Same as *lore*[3].

lure[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *leer*[1].

lure[5] (lūr), *n.* In *hat-manuf.*, same as *looer*.

lurer (lūr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which lures, entices, or decoys.

lurg (lėrg), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An errant marine worm, *Nephthys cæca*, found on the coasts of Great Britain: also called *white-rag worm*. It is about 8 inches long, of a pearly-whitish color, and lives in the sand.

lurgulary, lourgulary (lūr'-, lör'gū-lā-ri), *n.* In *early Eng. law*, the offense of defiling or poisoning waters. *Cowel.*

luri (lū'ri), *n.* Same as *lory*.

lurid (lū'rid), *a.* [= Sp. *lúrido* = Pg. It. *lurido*, < L. *luridus*, pale-yellow, wan, ghastly; connected with *luror*, a yellowish color; cf. Gr. *χλωρός*, green: see *chlorine*. Hence ult. (< L. *luridus*) E. *lourd*[1], q. v.] 1. Pale; wan; ghastly; of the color or appearance of dull smoky flames; having the character of a light which does not show the colors of objects.

The fire-bolts leap to the world below,
And flood the skies with a *lurid* glow.
Bryant, The Hurricane.

The sun went *lurid* down
Into the smoke-wrapt sea, and night came on.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

2. Lighted up with a ghastly glare; combining light and gloom.

Slow settling o'er the *lurid* grove,
Unusual darkness broods.
Thomson, Summer, l. 827.

The narrative of what I knew about that *lurid* episode of the battle of Sedan that occurred in the village of Bazeilles. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 45.

3. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having a dirty-brown color; slightly clouded.

Insatiate thistles, tyrants of the plains,
And *lurid* hemlock ting'd with pois'nous stains.
W. Harte, Parable of the Sower.

luridly (lū'rid-li), *adv.* In a lurid or gloomy manner.

lurk (lėrk), *v. i.* [ME. *lurken, lorken*, prob. < Sw. *lurka, lirka* (= Dan. *lirke*), lurk, < *lura* = Dan. *lure*, lurk, = Icel. *lūra*, slumber, = MHG. *lūren*, G. *lauern* = MLG. *luren* = D. *loeren*, listen, lurk. In this view *lurk* has a formative *-k*, as in *bark, talk, smirk*, as related to *hear, tale, smile*, etc., and is not, as some suppose, an altered form, with change of *s* to *r*, of Sw. dial. *luska* = Dan. *luske*, lurk, sneak, = MD. *loschen, loysschen*, lurk, = MLG. *loschen* = OHG. *loskēn*, MHG. *loschen*, G. *lauschen*, listen, akin to E. *list, listen*: see *list*[1]. But the Sw. *lura*, Dan. *lure*, lurk, if connected with Icel. *hlöra*, listen, are from the same root, which appears also in *loud*, q. v. Hence by assibilation *lurch*[1], q. v.] **1.** To lie in concealment; hide or keep out of sight, as for ambush or escape; skulk.

Rather [than] [illegible] bid me *lurk*
Where [illegible] *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1. 79.

He is [illegible] all winter.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 121.

In these solitudes rogues frequently *lurke* & do mischief [illegible] whom we were all well appointed with our [illegible]. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 1, 1644.

2. To be latent or undisclosed; be withdrawn from open manifestation; exist unperceived or unsuspected.

Under these tales ye may in a manner see the trueth *lurke*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I could not suppress my *lurking* passion for applause. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

A cunning politician often *lurks* under the clerical robe. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 300.

lurk (lėrk), *n.* [< *lurk*, *v.*] A trick of imposture; a swindling artifice; a cunning dodge. [Eng. slang.]

Chelsea George could "go upon any *lurk*," could be in the last stage of consumption — actually in his dying hour — but now and then convalescent for years and years together. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 59.

In compliance with your request, I will now endeavour to describe to you some forms of *lurk*, in which I myself have been an actor. I have found that the bereavement *lurk* is a lucrative one — (i. e.) the pretended loss of a wife, leaving me with a young and helpless family to support. Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 642.

lurker (lėr'kėr), *n.* **1.** One who lurks, hides, or keeps out of sight.

It troubled me that there should have been a *lurker* on the stairs on that night of all nights of the year. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xl.

2. An impostor; a cheap quack. [Eng. slang.]

In every large town sham official documents, with crests, seals, and signatures, can be got for half a-crown. Armed with these, the patterer becomes a *lurker* — that is, an impostor; his papers certify any and every "ill that flesh is heir to." *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 233.

3. One who turns his hand to any work; a jack of all trades. [Slang.]

lurking (lėr'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lurk*, *v.*] Tricky practice; imposture; especially, the practice of a begging impostor. [Eng. slang.]

After a career of incessant *lurking* and deceit, Chelsea George left England, and remained abroad, writes my informant, four or five years. Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 648.

lurking-place (lėr'king-plās), *n.* A place in which one lurks or lies concealed; a secret place; a hiding-place; a den.

He sitteth in the *lurking places* of the villages. Ps. x. 8.

lurry[1] (lur'i), *n.*; pl. *lurries* (-iz). [Formerly also *lurrey*; perhaps < W. *llwyr*, precipitant, forward, < *llwr*, direction, tendency.] **1†.** A confused throng; a crowd; a heap.

A *lurry* and rabble of poor farthing friars, who have neither rent nor revenue. *World of Wonders* (1608), p. 187. (*Latham.*)

2. A confusion; confused inarticulate sound or utterance; disturbance; tumult. [Now only colloq.]

No doubt but ostentation and formalitie may taint the best duties: we are not therfore to leave duties for no duties, and to turne prayer into a kind of *Lurrey*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

lurry[1] (lur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lurried*, ppr. *lurrying*. [< *lurry*[1], *n.*] **1.** To hurry carelessly. — **2.** To lug; pull. — **3.** To daub; dirty. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

lurry[2] (lur'i), *n.*; pl. *lurries* (-iz). [Cf. *lurry*[1].] In coal-mining, a tram or car fitted with a device for taking up the slack of the rope used in hauling the cars.

lury, [illegible]. See *lurry*.

Luschka's gland. See *gland*.

Luscinia (lu-sin'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *luscinia*, the nightingale, perhaps for **luscicinia* (?), 'the twilight songster,' < *luscus*, one-eyed, purblind, + *canere*, sing.] **1†.** [*l. c.*] A nightingale. Hence — **2.** A genus of birds represented by the nightingale, giving name to a subfamily or family of Old World oscine *Passeres*. There are two species or varieties in Europe, *L. luscinia* (or *L. vera*) and *L. philomela*; a third, *L. hafizi*, is the Persian nightingale. The genus is also named *Daulias, Aedon, Philomela*, and *Lusciola*, and the birds belonging to it have been called by several other generic names, as *Sylvia*, etc.

Lusciniidæ (lus-i-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Luscinia* + *-idæ*.] Nightingales and similar birds regarded as a family: nearly synonymous with *Sylviidæ*.

luscious (lush'us), *a.* [Early mod. E. *lushious* (in this form appar. irreg. < *lush*[1] + *-ious*), also *lussyouse* (Palsgrave), i. e. **lussious*, as if orig. **lustious*, < *lusty*, pleasant, delicious, + *-ous*; the word, thus provided with a suffix, assuming a more distinctive L. form and spelling. But the formation is uncertain. The conjectured derivation from *delicious* and that from *luxurious* are both improbable. Cf. *lush*[1], *a.*, 3.] **1.** Very sweet, succulent, or savory; delicious; very pleasant to taste; hence, extremely pleasing to any of the senses or to the mind; enticingly delightful.

These Moors are changeable in their wills: . . . the food that to him now is as *luscious* as locusts shall be to him shortly as bitter as coloquintida. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 354.

He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal of some gainful purchase. *South*, Sermons.

Her rich voice, with her *luscious*, indolent, Southern pronunciation. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 445.

2. Sweet or rich so as to cloy or nauseate; sweet to excess; hence, unctuous; fulsome.

He had a tedious, *luscious* way of talking, that was apt to tire the patience of his hearers. *Jeffrey.*

A confection of *luscious* and cloying epithets was presented again and again. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 395.

lusciously (lush'us-li), *adv.* In a luscious manner.

lusciousness (lush'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being luscious.

luserne†, *n.* See *lucern*[2].

lush[1] (lush), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *lusch*, lax, slack; cf. *lash*[2]; cf. also dial. *lishey*, flexible, limber. In def. 3, perhaps < *lushious*, the older spelling of *luscious*, analyzed as if < *lush*[1] + *-ious*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Lax; slack; limp; flexible. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 317; *Topsell*, Beasts (1607), p. 343. (*Halliwell.*) — **2.** Mellow; easily turned, as ground. [Prov. Eng.] — **3.** Fresh, luxuriant, and juicy; succulent, as grass or other vegetation.

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green! *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 52.

Then greene and void of strength, and *lush* and foggy is the blade,
And cheers the husbandmen with hope. *Golding*, tr. of Ovid, xv. (*Nares.*)

The year
Grows *lush* in juicy stalks. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

And at the root thro' *lush* green grasses burn'd
The red anemone. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

II. *n.* A twig for thatching. [Prov. Eng.]

lush[2] (lush), *v. i.* [< ME. **lushen, luschen, lussen, luyschen*, rush violently.] **1†.** To rush violently.

He laughte owtte a lange swerde, and *luyschede* one ffaste,
And syr Lyonelle in the launde lordely hym strykes. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2226.

2. To splash in water. [Prov. Eng.]

lush[3] (lush), *n.* [Origin uncertain; said to be so called from one *Lushington*, a once well-known London brewer: see *lushington*. Cf. OF. *vin lousche*, thick or unsettled wine (Cotgrave); *lousche*, dull-sighted, purblind, < L. *luscus*, one-eyed, purblind: see *Luscinia*.] Beer; intoxicating drink. [Slang.]

I niver cared much about the *lush* myself, and ven I got away from the old uns, I didn't mind it no how. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 97.

lush[3] (lush), *v.* [< *lush*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To drink; tipple on. [Slang.]

To wind up all, some of the richest sort you ever *lushed*. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxix.

II. *intrans.* To drink intoxicating liquor. [Slang.]

I was out of work two or three weeks, and I certainly *lushed* too much, and can't say as I tried very hard to get work. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 187.

lush[4] (lush), *n.* The burbot: same as *losh*[2].

lushburg†, **lushborow**†, *n.* [< ME. *lussheburghe, lussheburghe, lussheburwe, lushburue, lusheburue, lussheborue, lussheborue*, etc., so called as issued at *Luxemburg*, F. *Luxembourg* (ME. *Lussheburghe*, etc.).] A coin of base metal made (chiefly at Luxemburg) in imitation of the English silver penny, and illegally imported by merchants into England in the reign of Edward III.

God woot, no *Lussheburghes* payen ye! *Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 74.

As in *Lussheborwes* is a lyther alay, and 3et loketh he lyke a sterlynge.
The merke of that mone is good, ac the metal is fieble. *Piers Plowman* (B), XV. 342.

lushington (lush'ing-ton), *n.* [See *lush*[3].] A tippler. [Eng. slang.]

They hadn't a single drain that night, I'll go bail, but still they didn't look like regular *lushingtons* at all. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 216.

lushious†, *a.* An older spelling of *luscious*.

lushly†, *adv.* [ME. *luschly*; < *lush*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Laxly; slackly. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 317.

lushy (lush'i), *a.* [< *lush*[3] + *-y*[1].] Tipsy or under the influence of intoxicating liquor. [Slang.]

Lusitanian (lū-si-tā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lusitania* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the territory or people of Lusitania, a province of ancient Spain (Hispania), including almost all of modern Portugal and part of modern Spain, and now used as a political synonym of *Portugal;* hence, Portuguese. — **Lusitanian region** or **province**, in *zoögeog.*, a terrestrial area embracing the countries bordering the Mediterranean, with Switzerland, Austria, the Crimea, and Caucasus.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Lusitania or of modern Portugal; a Portuguese.

lusk† (lusk), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *löskr*, weak, idle: see *lash*[2] (and *lush*[1]). Cf. Ir. *lusgaim*, I lurk.] **I.** *a.* Lazy; slothful.

He had visited here his holy congregacions, in diuers corners and *luskes* lanes. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 344. (*Richardson.*)

II. *n.* An idle, lazy fellow; a lubber.

Here is a great knave; i. e. a great lyther *luske;* or a stout ydell lubbar. *Palsgrave*, Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)

The *luske* in health is worser far
Than he that keeps his bed. *Kendal*, Poems (1577). (*Nares.*)

lusk† (lusk), *v. i.* [< *lusk*, *n.*] To be idle, indolent, or unemployed; lie or loll about lazily.

Not that I mean to fain an idle God,
That *lusks* in Heav'n and never looks abroad. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

Themis selfe, . . .
If that she were incarnate in our time,
She might *luske* scorned in disdained slime. *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. v.

luskard†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sort of grape.

The great red grapes, the muscadine, the verjuice grape, and the *luskard*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 25.

lusking† (lus'king), *a.* Same as *luskish*. *Mir. for Mags.*

luskish† (lus'kish), *a.* [< *lusk* + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to lusk or be lazy; lazy; slothful.

They loue no idle bench whistlers, nor *luskish* faitors: for young and old are whollie addicted to thriuing, the men commonlie to traffike, the women to spinning and carding. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Ireland, iii.

Rouse thee, thou sluggish bird, this mirthful May,
For shame, come forth, and leave thy *luskish* nest. *Drayton*, The Owl. (*Nares.*)

luskishly† (lus'kish-li), *adv.* In a luskish manner; lazily.

luskishness† (lus'kish-nes), *n.* The quality of being luskish; disposition to indolence; laziness. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. i. 35.

lusorious† (lū-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *lusorius*, of or belonging to a player: see *lusory*.] Of or pertaining to play; sportive.

Many too nicely take exceptions at cards, tables, and dice, and such mixed *lusorious* lots. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 315.

lusory (lū'sō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *lusorio*, < L. *lusorius*, of or belonging to a player, sportive, < *lusor*, a player, < *ludere*, pp. *lusus*, play: see *ludicrous*.] Used in play or in sports or games; playful: as, *lusory* methods of instructing children. [Archaic.]

How bitter have some been against all *lusory* lots, or any play with chance! *J. C. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 120. (*Latham.*)

Arabesques of Poetry, those *lusory* effusions on chimerical objects. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 252.

lusshe†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *lush*[2].

lussheburghe†, *n.* See *lushburg*.

lust[1] (lust), *n.* [< ME. *lust*, < AS. *lust*, desire, pleasure, = OS. OFries. MD. D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *lust* = Icel. *lust* = Dan. Sw. *lyst* = Goth. *lustus*, desire; an abstract noun with formative *-t*, orig. *-tus* (as in Goth. *kustus*, a proof, < *kiusan*, prove, choose: see *cost*[1]), from an appar. √ *lus*, which can hardly be identical

with the √ *lus* of *loose*, *lose*[1], *loss*, etc., but is perhaps ult. akin to Gr. λιλαίεσθαι, Skt. √ *lash*, desire. Hence *lust*[1], *v.*, *list*[2], *v.* and *n.*, *lusty*, etc.: see these words.] **1†.** Desire, inclination, or wish in general.

Your commaundement to kepe, as my kynd brother,
And my lord, that is lell, my *lust* shal be ay!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6140.

There be commonly prepared certain sauces, which shall give men a great *lust* and appetite to their meats.
Latimer, Misc. Select.

We act our mimic tricks with that free licence,
That *lust*, that pleasure, that security,
As if we practised in a paste-board case.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

2. Intense longing desire; eagerness for possession or enjoyment: as, the *lust* of gain.

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil; my *lust* shall be satisfied upon them.
Ex. xv. 9.

Ill men have a *lust* t' hear others' sins.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

Yet still insatiate, still with rage on flame;
Such is the *lust* of never-dying fame!
Pope, Iliad, xx. 590.

Specifically—**3.** Evil propensity; depraved affection or desire.

"Thanne artow inparfit," quod he, "and one of Prydes knyȝtes;
For such a *luste* and lykynge Lucifer fel fram heuene."
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 51.

They [my Sponsors] did promise and vow . . . that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful *lusts* of the flesh. *Book of Common Prayer*, Catechism.

The ambitious conqueror had trodden whole nations under his feet, to satisfy the *lust* of power.
Story, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

4. In absolute use, carnal desire; sexual appetite; unlawful desire of sexual pleasure; concupiscence.

So *lust*, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on garbage. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 55.

In *lust* the permanent end is the mastering of the sensuous objects which excite appetite.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 253, note.

lust[1] (lust), *v. i.* [< ME. *lusten*; < *lust*[1], *n.* The older form of the verb is *list*[2], q. v.] **1.** To desire eagerly; long: with *after* or *for*.

Thou mayest kill and eat flesh in all thy gates, whatsoever thy soul *lusteth after*. Deut. xii. 15.

2†. To take pleasure; delight; like.

Noght ferfull, ne furse, faueret full wele,
Louet he no lede that *lustide* in wrange.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3869.

We taulked of their to moch libertie, to liue as they *lust*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 20.

They rate the goods without reason as they *lust* themselues. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 271.

Specifically—**3.** To have evil desire.

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. Jas. iv. 5.

4. To have carnal desire: with *after*.

Whosoever looketh on a woman to *lust after* her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.
Mat. v. 28.

lust[2]**†** (lust), *v.* A Middle English form of *list*[1].

lust-breathed (lust'bretht), *a.* Animated by lust. *Schmidt.*

Borne by the trustless wings of false desire,
Lust-breathed Tarquin leaves the Roman host.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 3.

lust-dieted (lust'dī″e-ted), *a.* Faring voluptuously. *Schmidt.*

Let the superfluous and *lust-dieted* man
That slaves your ordinance, that will not see
Because he does not feel, feel your power quickly.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 70.

luster[1] (lus'tėr), *n.* [< *lust*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who lusts; one inflamed with lust.

Hear, and fear, all *lusters* after strange women!
Dr. Clerke, Sermons (1637), p. 499. (*Latham.*)

luster[2]**, lustre**[1] (lus'tėr), *n.* [< F. *lustre* = Sp. Pg. *lustre* (after F. ?) = It. *lustro*, splendor, brilliancy, luster, < ML. **lustrum* (?), splendor; cf. *lustrum*, a window, < L. **lustrus*, shining (in *lustrare*, shine, *illustrare*, shine upon, *illustris*, lighted up, etc.), for orig. **lucstrus*, < *lucere*, shine: see *lucent*.] **1.** The quality of shining; brilliancy or refulgence, from inherent constitution or artificial polish; splendor; glow; sheen; gloss: as, the *luster* of the stars, or of gold.

So have I seen the brightest Stars deny'd
To shew their *Lustre* in some gloomy Night.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.

A mien majestic, with dark brows, that show
The tranquil *lustre* of a lofty mind.
Cowper, Sonnet to Diodati.

We have formerly remarked on the great charm of *Lustre*. It seems to have a power to redeem bad combinations of colours. Red-yellow is unharmonious as colour, but red-gold is a resplendent effect. The blue lake with its green banks would not be agreeable, but for the *lustre* of the watery expanse. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 227.

2. In *mineral.*, a variation in the nature of the reflecting surface of minerals. In this sense the word designates, first, the kind or quality of the light reflected; second, the degree of intensity. The principal kinds of luster are: *metallic*, as in pyrites and galena; *adamantine*, as in the diamond; *vitreous*, as in glass; *resinous*, as in zinc-blende; *greasy*, as in elæolite; *pearly*, as in gypsum; and *silky*, as in amianthus.

But he by good use and experyence, hathe in his eye the ryghte marke and very trewe *lustre* of the dyamonte.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 73.

3. The state or quality of being illustrious or famous; brilliant distinction; brilliancy, as of a person, a deed, an event, or the like.

Pompey did so conquer, as he alway arose againe with great *lustre* and with greater terror.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 322.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *lustre*.
Sir H. Wotton.

It will appear that this quality [courage] has a peculiar *lustre*, which it derives wholly from itself, and from that noble elevation inseparable from it. *Hume*, Of Morals, § 7.

No doubt the suppers of wits and philosophers acquire much *lustre* by time and renown. *Emerson*, Clubs.

4. A branched candelabrum or chandelier ornamented with prisms or pendants of glass.

Double rows of *lustres* lighted up the nave. *Eustace.*

We were . . . in the dining-room; the *lustre*, which had been lit for dinner, filled the room with a festal breadth of light. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xiv.

5. The quality of glossiness or brilliancy in a textile material or in a finished fabric: as, the *luster* of wool or of satin.

The superior value of these [long wools] lies in what is known in the wool trade as *lustre*: that is, a peculiar silvery brightness of hair which it does not lose in process of manufacture. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 976.

6. A thin and light kind of poplin.—**Cantharid luster**, in *ceram.*, a name given to luster showing the green and blue iridescence of the insect cantharis.—**Cupreous luster**, a luster like that of a fresh surface of metallic copper.—**Gold luster.** See *gold.*—**Madreperla luster**, a luster having a reflection showing like that of mother-of-pearl.—**Mohair luster.** See *mohair.*—**Platinum luster**, a variety of metallic luster produced by means of a platinum glaze, and somewhat resembling burnished silver. Hence its more common name, *silver luster.*—**Syn. 1.** Refulgence.—**3.** Glory, celebrity.—**1** and **3.** *Effulgence*, *Brilliance*, etc. See *radiance*.

luster[2]**, lustre**[1] (lus'tėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lustered*, *lustred*, ppr. *lustering*, *lustring*. [< *luster*[2], *lustre*[1], *n.* Cf. *lustrate*.] To impart luster or gloss to.

Plush goods can be wholly *lustered* or delicately embossed [with a lustering-machine].
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxvi. (1886), p. 316.

luster[3]**, lustre**[2] (lus'tėr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *lustre* = Sp. Pg. It. *lustro*, < L. *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, an expiatory offering, such as was made by the censors for the whole people every five years; hence, a period of five years, any definite period; < *luere*, wash, cleanse, akin to *lavare*, wash: see *lave*[2].] Same as *lustrum*.

When flue *lustres* of his age expir'd,
Feeling his stomach and his strength aspir'd
To worthier wars.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

The next ten years— . . . [Longfellow's] sixth and seventh *lustres*—are the period of his best work.
Princeton Rev., II. 299.

luster[4]**†**, *n.* [< L. *lustrum*, a slough, bog, den of wild beasts, an evil haunt; a diff. word from *lustrum*, a purification, but of like formation; < *luere*, wash, = Gr. λοίειν, wash: see *lave*[2].] The den or abode of a wild beast.

But turning to his *luster*, calves and dam
He shows abhorred death. *Chapman.*

lustered, lustred (lus'tėrd), *p. a.* Having a luster; especially, in *ceram.*, (*a*) having a thin glaze as in ancient Greek pottery (see *lustrous glaze*, under *glaze*); (*b*) having a metallic luster, like majolica, etc.; painted in luster-colors.

Lustred pieces are very rare in Portugal, and are mostly rough in glaze, and clumsy in design.
The Academy, No. 877, p. 139.

The plate (Majolica) with a profile of Cæsar en grisaille, on a gold ground, with a border of grotesques *lustred* with ruby on deep blue, . . . the plate *lustred* in gold and ruby.
Art Journal, VIII. 108.

lustering, lustring[1] (lus'tėr-ing, -tring), *n.* [Verbal n. of *luster*[2], *v.*] **1.** The process of making lustrous or glossy.—**2.** In *metal-working*, same as *brightening*, 1.—**3.** A process for giving to woolen cloth a permanent gloss and smooth surface which will not roughen with wear. This is accomplished by stretching the cloth tightly on a perforated copper cylinder, which is then placed in a steam-chest and the steam turned on.
4. A treatment of furs to render them smooth.—**5.** A polishing material, as the black polish used for stoves.

lusterless, lustreless (lus'tėr-les), *a.* [< *luster*[2] + *-less.*] Without luster.

luster-ware (lus'tėr-wār), *n.* Stoneware or crockery having surface ornamentations in metallic colors: a trade-name. Such ware is said to be decorated with luster, gold luster, platinum luster, copper luster, etc. It is to be distinguished from lustered pottery of the decorative sort.

luster-wash (lus'tėr-wosh), *n.* In *ceram.*, a thin wash of the metallic pigment used to produce any luster.

lustful (lust'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *lustfull*, < AS. *lustfull*, desirous, < *lust*, desire, + *full*, full: see *lust*[1] and *-ful*.] **1.** Having prurient lust; incontinent; libidinous.

Encompass'd with thy *lustful* paramours.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 53.

2. Marked by or pertaining to lust; exciting or manifesting lust.

And Cupid still emongest them kindled *lustfull* fyres.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 39.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarged.
Milton, P. L., i. 415.

3†. Vigorous; robust; stout; lusty.

The want of *lustful* health
Could not be half so grieffull to your grace
As these most wretched tidings that I bring.
Sackville, Gorboduc, iii. 1.

=Syn. See list under *lascivious*.

lustfully (lust'fûl-i), *adv.* In a lustful manner.

lustfulness (lust'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *lustfulnesse*, < AS. *lustfulness*, < *lustfull*, desirous: see *lustful*.] The state of being lustful; libidinousness.

lustic† (lus'tik), *a.* [Irreg. < *lust* + *-ic*.] Lusty; vigorous; jovial.

As *lustick* and frolick as lords in their bowers. *Browne.*

lustihead†, *n.* [ME. *lustyhede*, *lustiheed*; < *lusty* + *-head*. Cf. *lustihood*.] Same as *lustihood*.

Defaulte of slepe and heviness,
Hath sleyn my spirite of quyknesse,
That I have lost al *lustyhede*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 27.

lustihood (lus'ti-hûd), *n.* [= D. *lustigheid* = MLG. *lusticheit* = MHG. *lusticheit* (cf. G. *lustigkeit*) = Sw. *lustighet* = Dan. *lystighed*; as *lusty* + *-hood*. Cf. *lustihead*.] The quality of being lusty; vigor of body. [Archaic.]

He is so full of *lustihood*, he will ride
Joust for it, and win.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

lustily (lus'ti-li), *adv.* In a lusty manner; vigorously; strongly.

I determine to fight *lustily* for him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 201.

lustiness (lus'ti-nes), *n.* [< ME. *lustynesse*; < *lusty* + *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being lusty; vigor; robustness.

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi., note.

2†. Pleasure; delight; enjoyment.

For sothly al the mount of Citheroun,
Ther Venus hath hire principal dwellyng,
Was schewed on the wal in portreying,
With al the gardyn and the *lustynesse*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1081.

lustless† (lust'les), *a.* [< *lust*[1], *n.*, + *-less*. Cf. *list-less*.] Listless; languid; lifeless; indifferent.

Indeed, in sleepe
The slouthfull body that doth love to steepe
His *lustlesse* limbes, and drowne his baser mind,
Dost praise thee oft. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 56.

lustra, *n.* Latin plural of *lustrum*.

lustral (lus'tral), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *lustral* = It. *lustrale*, < L. *lustralis*, < *lustrum*, purificatory sacrifice: see *lustrum*.] **1.** Used in purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refined,
More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth.*

Aztec life ended as it had begun, with ceremonial lustration; it was one of the funeral ceremonies to sprinkle the head of the corpse with the *lustral* water of this life.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 395.

2. Pertaining to purification: as, *lustral* days.

Bloodshed demanded the *lustral* ceremony.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 398.

3. Of or pertaining to or occurring in a lustrum.

As this general tax upon industry was collected every fourth year, it was styled the *lustral* contribution.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xvii.

lustrate[1] (lus'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lustrated*, ppr. *lustrating*. [< L. *lustratus*, pp. of *lustrare* (> It. *lustrare* = Pg. Sp. *lustrar* = F. *lustrer*), purify by means of a propitiatory offering, < *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice: see *lustrum*.] To make clear or pure; purify by or as if by the ceremony of lustration. See *lustrum*.

When we have found this execrable thing, which hath brought all our plagues on us, then must we purge and cleanse and *lustrate* the whole city for its sake.
Hammond, Works, IV. 639.

Mediæval Tatar tribes, some of whom had conscientious scruples against bathing, have found passing through fire or between two fires a sufficient purification, and the household stuff of the dead was *lustrated* in this latter way. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 393.

lustrate[2]† (lus'trāt), *v. i.* [< L. *lustratus*, pp. of *lustrare*, review, survey, go around, wander, deflected use of *lustrare*, purify by means of a propitiatory offering: see *lustrate*[1], *luster*[4].] To go about; wander.

Thrice through Aventines mount he doth *lustrate*.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

lustrate[3]† (lus'trāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *lustratus*, pp. of *lustrare*, illustrate, adorn, < **lustrum*, splendor: see *luster*[2], *lustre*[1]. Cf. *illustrate*.] To luster.

Making, dressing, and *lustrating* of plain black alamodes, renforcez, and lustrings.
Act of Parliament (1698), quoted in Drapers' Dict., p. 210.

lustration (lus-trā'shon), *n.* [= F. *lustration* = Sp. *lustracion* = Pg. *lustração*, = It. *lustrazione*, < L. *lustratio*(*n*-), an expiation, < *lustrare*, pp. *lustratus*, purify: see *lustrate*[1].] Ceremonial purification; especially, a religious act of purgation or cleansing by the use of water or certain sacrifices or ceremonies, or both, performed among the ancients upon persons, armies, cities, localities, animals, etc. The ceremony was practised by the Greeks chiefly to free its subjects from the pollution of crime, but by the Romans as a general means of securing a divine blessing, and in some cases at regular fixed intervals, as of the whole people every five years.

This was the sense of the old world in their *lustrations*, and of the Jews in their preparatory baptisms.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 633.

Let his baptismal drops for us atone;
Lustrations for offences not his own.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 189.

lustre[1], **lustred**, etc. See *luster*[2], etc.

lustre[2], *n.* See *luster*[3].

lustrical (lus'tri-kal), *a.* [< L. *lustricus*, of or belonging to purification, < *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice: see *lustrum*.] Pertaining to purification by lustration: said of the day on which a Roman infant was purified and named.

This name was properly personal, equivalent to that of baptism with us, and imposed with ceremonies somewhat analogous to it on the ninth day, called the *lustrical*, or day of purification. *Middleton*, Cicero, I. § 1.

lustrine (lus'trin), *n.* [< F. *lustrine*, < It. *lustrino*, a shining silk tinsel, < *lustro*, luster: see *luster*[2].] Same as *lustring*[2].

lustring[1], *n.* See *lustering*.

lustring[2] (lus'tring), *n.* [A corruption (still further corrupted in *lutestring*[2]), simulating *string*, of *lustrine*: see *lustrine*.] A species of glossy silk fabric: a term more used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than now, and denoting generally plain solid silk, neither figured nor corded, nor having a satin surface.

The fraudulent importation of foreign alamodes and *lustrings*.
Act of Parliament (1698), quoted in Drapers' Dict., p. 209.

lustrous (lus'trus), *a.* [< OF. *lustreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *lustroso*, lustrous, < ML. **lustrum*, luster: see *luster*[2].] **1.** Giving out or shedding light, as the sun or a fire; bright; brilliant; luminous: chiefly used figuratively.

The more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 956.

Some sparks of a *lustrous* spirit will shine through the disguisements. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

2. Reflecting light; having a brilliant surface.

My sword and yours are kin. Good sparks and *lustrous*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 41.

A *lustrous* surface reflects the light of the surrounding objects, and gives rise to the play of a thin radiance, as of a slight film or gauze, softening without obscuring the colour beneath. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 227.

Lustrous glaze. See *glaze*. = Syn. Radiant, brilliant.

lustrously (lus'trus-li), *adv.* In a lustrous manner; brilliantly; luminously.

lustrum (lus'trum), *n.*; pl. *lustrums* or *lustra* (-trumz, -trä). [= F. *lustre* = Sp. Pg. It. *lustro*, < L. *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, a period of five years: see *luster*[3].] **1.** A lustration or purification; particularly, the ceremonial purification of the whole Roman people, performed at the end of every five years. Hence—**2.** A space of five years.

lustwort (lust'wėrt), *n.* The sundew, a plant of the genus *Drosera*, especially the common *D. rotundifolia*.

lusty (lus'ti), *a.* [< ME. *lusty* (= D. G. Sw. *lustig* = Dan. *lystig*), pleasant, merry; < *lust* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Exciting desire; pleasant; agreeable; attractive; handsome.

That was or might be *lusty* to his herte. *Lydgate*.

So lovedst thou the *lusty* Hyacinct:
So lovedst thou the faire Coronis deare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 37.

2. Full of or characterized by life, spirit, vigor, or health; stout; vigorous; robust; healthy; strong; lively.

Who satisfieth thy mouth with good things, making thee young and *lusty* as an eagle.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. ciii. 5.

Give me a bowl of *lusty* wine. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

Our two boys are *lusty* travellers.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 417.

3†. Impudent; saucy.

Cassius's soldiers did shew themselves verie stubborne and *lustie* in the camp. *North*, tr. of Plutarch. (*Latham.*)

4. Bulky; large; of great size.

A thriving gamester, that doth chance to win
A *lusty* sum, while the good hand doth ply him.
Ford, Fancies, Prol.

5. Full-bodied or stout from pregnancy. [Colloq.]—**6**†. Lustful; hot-blooded.

Before the flood thou with thy *lusty* crew,
False titled sons of God, roaming the earth,
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men.
Milton, P. R., ii. 178.

= Syn. 2. *Strong*, *Sturdy*, etc. See *robust*.

lusty-gallant†, *n.* The name of an old dance and probably of a popular ballad in the sixteenth century. *Nares.*

After all they danst *lustie gallant*, and a drunken Danish lavalto or two, and so departed.
Nash, Terrors of the Night (1594). (*Nares.*)

lustyhede†, *n.* See *lustihead*.

lusus naturæ (lū'sus nā-tū'rē). [L.: *lusus*, a play, < *ludere*, pp. *lusus*, play (see *ludicrous*); *naturæ*, gen. of *natura*, nature: see *nature*.] A freak of nature; anything of a monstrous or unnatural kind; specifically, in *nat. hist.* and *phys. geog.*, an isolated and curious growth or form, including, in natural history, mere unusual variations as well as pronounced monstrosities.

lutanist (lū'ta-nist), *n.* [Also *lutenist*, *lutinist*; < ML. *lutanista*, a player on the lute, < *lutana*, a lute: see *lute*[1].] A person who plays on a lute.

If he never learn'd and practis'd on the lute, he will not be able . . . to make any musick upon that instrument, even after he sees plainly and comprehends fully all that the cunning *lutenist* doth.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul, xi.

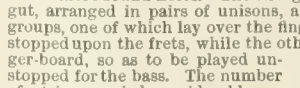
As music follows the finger
Of the dreaming *lutanist*.
Lowell, Telepathy.

lutarious (lū-tā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *lutarius*, of or belonging to mud, < *lutum*, mud: see *lute*[2], *n.*] Pertaining to, living in, or of the color of mud.

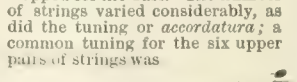
A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarious* kind [*Emys lutaria*]. *N. Grew*, Museum.

lutation (lū-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *lutation* = Sp. *lutacion*, < L. *lutatio*(*n*-), < *lutare*, pp. *lutatus*, daub with mud, < *lutum*, mud: see *lute*[2], *n.*] The act or method of luting vessels.

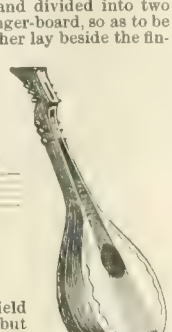
lute[1] (lūt), *n.* [< ME. *lute* (= D. *luit* = MLG. *lūte* = MHG. *lūte*, G. *laute* = Sw. *luta* = Dan. *luth*), < OF. *lut*, *leut*, F. *luth* = It. *liuto*, *leuto*, *liudo* (> NGr. λαούτον; ML. *lutana*), < Sp. *laúd*, orig. **alaúd* = Pg. *alaude*, a lute, < Ar. *al'ūd*, a lute, < *al*, the, + *'ūd*, a lute, harp, lit. wood, timber, whence also the senses 'stick,' 'staff,' etc.] A mediæval musical instrument, the type of the class which has strings stretched over a resonant body and a long fretted neck, and which is played by twanging or snapping the strings with the fingers. The back of the body was either flat, as in the modern guitar, or, more often, rounded or pear-shaped, like that of a mandolin. The front of the body, or belly, had one or more sound-holes. The strings were usually of catgut, arranged in pairs of unisons, and divided into two groups, one of which lay over the finger-board, so as to be stopped upon the frets, while the other lay beside the finger-board, so as to be played unstopped for the bass. The number of strings varied considerably, as did the tuning or *accordatura*; a common tuning for the six upper pairs of strings was



and for the bass strings



The frets were arranged so as to yield semitones. The tone was sweet, but light and incapable of much variation. The construction of the instrument was not strong enough to make the tuning sure or stable. In the effort to obtain varied and striking effects, many modifications were attempted, such as the archlute, the chitarrone, the harplute, and the theorbo, in which the number of strings was increased, the bass strings attached to a second neck above the first one, or metal strings introduced. A group or family of lutes of different sizes was also elaborated for concerted music; but the mechanical and acoustical feebleness of the type prevented the results from being permanently satisfactory. Great care was often expended, however, upon the wood and the decoration of lutes, so that many of them were very beautiful in appearance. Music for the lute was written in a peculiar system of letters or numerals called *tablature*. Historically the lute is connected with the Egyptian nefer, and perhaps with the Hebrew nebel, and it continued in use in Europe till about 1750; its existing relatives are the guitar, the mandolin, and the banjo.



Lute.

lute[1] (lūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *luted*, ppr. *luting*. [< ME. *luten*; < *lute*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To play on or as on a lute.

Knaves are men
That *lute* and flute fantastic tenderness.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To play the lute.

Treuthe trompede tho, and song "Te deum laudamus";
And then *lutede* Loue in a lowd note.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 470.

2. To sound sweetly, like a lute. [Poetical.]

And in the air, her new voice *luting* soft,
Cried, "Lycius! gentle Lycius!" *Keats*, Lamia, i.

lute[2] (lūt), *n.* [< OF. *lut*, clay, mold, loam, dirt, F. *lut*, lute (in chem. sense), = It. *luto*, clay, mud, mire, lute, < L. *lūtum*, mud, lit. 'that which is washed down,' < *luere*, wash, = Gr. λούειν, wash. Cf. *luster*[4].] **1.** A composition of clay or other tenacious substance used for stopping the joints of vessels, as in chemical operations or in founding, so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air.—**2.** An external coating of clay, sand, or other substance applied to a glass retort, to enable it to support a high temperature without fusing or cracking.—**3.** A brickmakers' straight-edge, a tool used to strike off surplus clay from a brick-mold, and to level the molding-floor.—**4.** A rubber packing-ring compressed between the lip and the lid of a jar to exclude the air.—**Coppersmiths' lute**, bullocks' blood thickened with finely powdered quicklime. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 629.

lute[2] (lūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *luted*, ppr. *luting*. [= F. *luter*; from the noun: see *lute*[2], *n.*] To close or coat with lute; smear with any adhesive substance for the purpose of closing cracks or joints. A glass retort is said to be *luted* when it is smeared over with clay to enable it to resist more perfectly the effects of heat, and thus guard it against fusion.

Lute me up in a glass with my own seals.
B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated.

Small boats, made of the barkes of trees, sowed with barke and well *luted* with gumme.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 135.

lute[3]†, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* A Middle English form of *lite*[1].

lute[4]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *lout*[1].

lute-backed† (lūt'bakt), *a.* Having a curved spine. *Holland.*

lutenist (lū'tę-nist), *n.* See *lutanist*.

luteoleine, luteoline (lū-tē-ō'lē-in, or lū'tē-ō-lin), *n.* [< F. *lutéoléine*, *lutéoline*, < L. *lūteolus*, yellowish, dim. of *lūteus*, golden-yellow: see *luteous*[1].] The yellow coloring matter of weld or dyer's-weed ($C_{20}H_{14}O_8$). When sublimed it crystallizes in needles.

luteolous (lū-tē'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *lūteolus*, dim. of *lūteus*, golden-yellow: see *luteous*.] Yellowish; faintly luteous.

The microgonidia indefinite in number, much the smaller, pale or dirty green or *luteolous*.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 99.

luteous[1] (lū'tę-us), *a.* [< L. *lūteus*, golden-yellow, flame-colored, rose-colored, < *lūtum*, a weed used in dyeing yellow, weld.] Of a golden-yellow color; also, more generally, yellow with a tinge of red, somewhat approaching the color of saffron or the yolk of an egg.

luteous[2] (lū'tę-us), *a.* [< L. *lŭteus*, muddy, < *lŭtum*, mud: see *lute*[2], *n.*] Like mud or clay.

luter (lū'tėr), *n.* A lutist. *Levins*; *Baret.* [Rare.]

lutescent (lū-tes'ent), *a.* [< *lut*(*eous*)[1] + *-escent*. The form was appar. suggested by L. *lūtescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *lūtescere*, turn to mud, < *lūtum*, mud: see *lute*[2], *n.*] Yellow-tinged; tending to be or become luteous.

lutestring[1] (lūt'string), *n.* [< *lute*[1] + *string*.] **1.** A string such as was used on a lute.—**2.** One of certain noctuid moths: so called from the lines on the fore-wings, likened to lutestrings: as, the poplar-*lutestring*, *Cymatophora or*; the lesser *lutestring*, *C. diluta*.

lutestring[2] (lūt'string), *n.* [A corruption of *lustring*, q. v.] **1.** A plain glossy kind of silk formerly used for women's dresses.—**2.** A ribbon of such silk.—**To speak in lutestring**†, to speak in an affected manner.

I was led to trouble you with these observations by a passage which, *to speak in lutestring*, I met with this morning in the course of my reading. *Junius*, Letters.

Lutetia (lū-tē'shi-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Lutetia*, a city of Gaul (also called *Lutetia Parisiorum*),

now Paris.] 1. The twenty-first planetoid, discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris in 1852.—2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *Deshayes.*

Lutetian (lū-tē′shan), *a.* [< L. *Lutetia* (also called *Lutetia Parisiorum*, Paris) + *-ian.*] Relating or pertaining to ancient Lutetia in Gaul, or poetically to Paris in France, its modern representative; Parisian.

luth (lūth), *n.* A name of the soft turtle, *Dermatochelys* (*Sphargis*) *coriacea*. See cut under *leatherback*.

luther†, *a.* A Middle English form of *lither*[1].

Lutheran (lū′thėr-an), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *Luterano* = Pg. *Lutherano* (cf. F. *Luthérien*, G. *Lutheranisch*, etc.), < NL. *Lutheranus*, of Luther, < *Lutherus*, G. *Luther*, Luther.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Martin Luther, the reformer (1483–1546), or to the Evangelical Protestant Church of Germany which bears his name, or to the doctrines taught by Luther or held by the Evangelical Lutheran Church.—**Lutheran Bible.** See *Bible*, 1.—**Lutheran Church,** the Protestant Church of Germany, established by Martin Luther and other reformers in the sixteenth century. It was named the *Evangelical Church* by Luther, to designate it as the ancient Christian church reformed and reorganized according to the Gospel. Protestants were at first called *Lutherans* in reproach by the opponents of the Reformation, and the name was generally accepted, notwithstanding the protestations of Luther against it. The church is historically known as the *Evangelical Lutheran Church*, in distinction from the Roman Catholic Church and from the Reformed or Calvinistic Church and other Protestant churches. The dogmatic symbols of the Lutheran Church are nine in number. Three of them are those of the early Christian church, namely the Apostle's Creed, the Nicene Creed, and the Athanasian Creed. The six others are the products of the Reformation. These are the Augsburg Confession (1530), the Apology of the Augsburg Confession (1530), the Schmalkald Articles (1537), the two Catechisms of Luther (1529), and the Formula of Concord (1577). These Confessions, together with the ecumenical creeds above mentioned, form the Book of Concord of 1580, and constitute the symbolical books of the Lutheran Church. The Augsburg Confession, however, is the only symbol which has been universally adopted by all branches of the Lutheran Church, some of which accept no other as binding. The creed of the church includes the doctrines of justification by faith alone, universal depravity, the vicarious atonement, regeneration, progressive sanctification, a true sacramental but not a material presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper, and the use of both the Bible and the sacraments as means of grace. In its manner of worship the Lutheran Church is liturgical, but it recognizes no organized hierarchy, with different ranks of ministry, *jure divino*. In the established churches of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, which are Lutheran in doctrine, there are bishops or superintendents (see *episcopacy*), and in Sweden there is an archbishop; but their authority is derived from the bodies which appoint them, and their powers are very limited. Where Lutheranism is the established religion the sovereign is recognized as the head of the church, which is governed by consistories appointed by the government and composed of both clergymen and laymen. Throughout most of Germany (in Prussia and in some other countries) the Protestant state establishment is the United Evangelical Church, a union of former Lutheran and Reformed (Calvinist) churches, and dissenting Lutherans are commonly called *Old Lutherans*. In the United States the Lutheran Church at present consists of four general independent organizations. Each of these is governed by a general representative body, named respectively the General Synod, the General Council, the United Synod of the South, and the Synodical Conference (Missouri Lutherans). These general bodies consist of both clerical and lay delegates, elected by the district synods of which they are composed. There are also fourteen independent Lutheran synods in the United States.

II. *n.* A disciple or follower of Luther; one who adheres to the doctrines of Luther; a member of the Lutheran Church.

> I know her [Anne Bullen] for
> A spleeny *Lutheran*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 99.

Lutheranism (lū′thėr-an-izm), *n.* [= F. *Luthéranisme* = Sp. It. *Luteranismo* = Pg. *Lutheranismo*, < NL. *Lutheranismus*, < *Lutheranus*, Lutheran: see *Lutheran* and *-ism.*] The principles of the Reformation as represented by Luther; the doctrines and ecclesiastical system of the Lutheran Church.

Lutherism (lū′thėr-izm), *n.* [< *Luther* (see *Lutheran*) + *-ism.*] 1. That which is characteristic of or peculiar to Luther; also, an imitation of Luther.—2. Lutheranism.

Lutherist (lū′thėr-ist), *n.* [< *Luther* (see *Lutheran*) + *-ist.*] A student of Luther; one versed in or devoted to the study of Luther's life and works.

> The first of living *Lutherists*. *The American*, VII. 121.

lutherly†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *litherly*[1].

luting (lū′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lute*[2], *v.*] Same as *lute*[2].

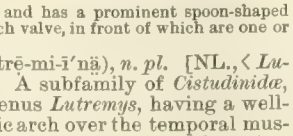
lutist (lū′tist), *n.* [< *lute*[1] + *-ist.*] A lute-player.

lutose (lū′tōs), *a.* [= It. *lutoso*, < L. *lutosus*, muddy, < *lutum*, mud: see *lute*[2], *n.*] Miry; covered with clay; specifically, in *entom.*, covered with a powdery substance resembling mud, which easily rubs off.

Lutra (lū′trą), *n.* [NL., < L. *lutra*, *lytra*, an otter, perhaps < *luere*, wash: see *lute*[2].] 1. The leading genus of *Lutrinæ*, formerly including the sea-otters as well as the land-otters, now confined to land-otters in which the claws are well formed and the tail is terete. Compare *Pteronura*. The dental formula is: 3 incisors and 1 canine above and below on each side, 4 premolars in each upper and 3 in each lower half-jaw, and 1 molar above and 2 below on each side—in all, 36 teeth, of which the upper molar is large and quadrate. The skull is flat, and greatly contracted between the orbits, with a short blunt rostrum and turgid occipital portion, the palate produced far back of the molars, the ante-orbital foramen large, and the pterygoids hamulate. The body is elongate, cylindric, with long, stout, terete, tapering tail, short limbs, broad webbed feet, obtuse muzzle, and very small ears; the pelage is whole-colored. The common European otter is *L. vulgaris*; that of North America, *L. canadensis*; that of South America, *L. brasiliensis*; and there are others. See *otter*.

2. [*l. c.*] In *her.* See *loutre*.

Lutraria (lū-trā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., so called with some reference to otters, < L. *lutra*, an otter: see *Lutra*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks of the family *Mactridæ*; the otter's - shells. The oblong gaping shell resembles that of a common cob or clam (*Mya*), but is more porcellaneous, and has a prominent spoon-shaped cartilage plate on each valve, in front of which are one or two teeth.



Otter's-shell (*Lutraria oblonga*), right valve.

Lutremyina (lū″trē-mi-ī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lutremys* + *-ina*[2].] A subfamily of *Cistudinidæ*, typified by the genus *Lutremys*, having a well-defined zygomatic arch over the temporal muscle. It includes a number of Old World species, of 5 genera. *J. E. Gray.*

Lutremys (lū′trē-mis), *n.* [NL., < L. *lutra*, otter, + Gr. ἐμύς, a tortoise.] A genus of box-tortoises, by many called *Emys*, giving name to the *Lutremyina*.

Lutridæ (lū′tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lutra* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Lutrinæ* (*a*).

Lutrinæ (lū-trī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lutra* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Mustelidæ*; the otters. (*a*) The sea-otters as well as the land-otters, both having 36 teeth, and the same number of teeth in both jaws, though the formulas are different. (*b*) Land-otters, as distinguished from *Enhydrinæ* or sea-otters, having the dental formula as in *Lutra*, the teeth of ordinary or normal carnivorous type, and the hind feet not peculiarly modified. There are several genera, of most parts of the world, as *Lutra*, *Leptonyx* or *Barangia*, *Aonyx*, *Hydrogale*, and *Pteronura*. See *Enhydrinæ*.

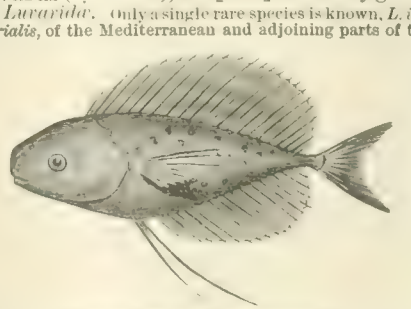
lutrine (lū′trin), *a.* [< L. *lutra*, otter, + *-ine*[1].] Otter-like; of or pertaining to the *Lutrinæ*.

lutulent†, (lū′tū-lent), *a.* [= It. *lutulento*, < L. *lutulentus*, muddy, < *lutum*, mud: see *lute*[2], *n.*] Muddy; turbid; thick.

> These then are the waters, . . . the *lutulent*, spumy, maculatory waters of sin.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 166. (*Davies.*)

Luvaridæ (lū-var′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Luvarus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Luvarus*. It embraces scomboroids with a compressed-oblong body covered with minute scales, small mouth, thoracic vent, a single dorsal and anal fin, and ventrals reduced and closing over the anus. Only one genus and species is known. *Dianidæ* is a synonym.

Luvarus (lū-vā′rus), *n.* [NL.] The only genus of *Luvaridæ*. Only a single rare species is known, *L. imperialis*, of the Mediterranean and adjoining parts of the Atlantic, attaining a length of 3 feet or more, and remarkable for the atrophy to which the dorsal and anal fins are subjected by age.



Luvarus imperialis (immature form).

luwack (lū′wak), *n.* [Native name: said to be Javanese.] The common paradoxure or palm-cat, *Paradoxurus typus*.

lux[1]† (luks), *v. t.* [< F. *luxer* = Sp. *lujar* = Pg. *luxar* = It. *lussare*, < L. *luxare*, put out of joint, dislocate, *luxus*, out of joint, dislocated, lit. oblique, < Gr. λοξός, oblique, slanting: see *loxia*.] To put out of joint; luxate. *Pope*, Odyssey, xi.

lux[2] (luks), *n.* [< F. *luxe* = Sp. *lujo* = Pg. *luxo* = It. *lusso*, < L. *luxus*, extravagance, excess, splendor, pomp, magnificence, luxury.] 1†. Luxury.

> The Pow'r of Wealth I try'd,
> And all the various *Luxe* of costly Pride.
> *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

2. Richness; superfine quality; elegance: said of material objects. Also *luxe*, as mere French.

> The *lux* and magnificence of the two.
> *Howell*, Letters (1650).

> Paper and type are the very acme of refinement and *luxe*, and the work is embellished by five full-page illustrations of considerable beauty. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 591.

lux[3] (luks), *n.* [L., light: see *light*[1].] Light: a Latin word occurring in some phrases used more or less in English.—**Corona lucis.** See *corona*.

luxate (luk′sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *luxated*, ppr. *luxating*. [< L. *luxatus*, pp. of *luxare*, dislocate: see *lux*[1].] To displace or remove from its proper place, as a joint; put out of joint; dislocate.

luxation (luk-sā′shon), *n.* [= F. *luxation* = Sp. *luxacion* = Pg. *luxação* = It. *lussazione*, < LL. *luxatio(n-)*, a dislocation, < L. *luxare*, pp. *luxatus*, dislocate: see *lux*[1] and *luxate*.] 1. The act of luxating (a bone), or forcing it from its proper place or articulation.

> There needs some little *luxation* to strain this latter reading to a good sense.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 326.

2. The state of being luxated; a dislocation, as of a joint.

> When therefore two bones, which being naturally united make up a joint, are separated from each other, we call it a *luxation*. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vii. 2.

luxe (F. pron. lüks), *n.* [F.: see *lux*[2].] Same as *lux*[2], 2.—**Édition de luxe.** See *edition*.

Luxemburgia (luk-sem-bėr′ji-ą), *n.* [NL. (A. St. Hilaire, 1818), named after the Duke of *Luxemburg*, under whose patronage St. Hilaire began his botanical researches in Brazil.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ochnaceæ* and tribe *Luxemburgieæ*. There are 7 species, found only in Brazil, characterized by having five equal, spreading sepals, naked within, eight stamens, and no staminodia. They are handsome trees or shrubs, with alternate, sharply serrate leaves, and terminal racemes of showy yellow flowers. They are apparently scarce in collections.

Luxemburgieæ (luk″sem-bėr-jī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Luxemburgia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ochnaceæ*, characterized by an eccentric ovary, which is from 2- to 5-celled, or 1-celled with incomplete placentæ, and an indefinite number of ovules. The capsule is many-seeded, and the seeds are albuminous. The tribe includes 6 genera, all South American, of which *Luxemburgia* is the type.

luxullianite (luk-sul′i-an-īt), *n.* [< *Luxullian* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A rock consisting of a fine-grained mixture of schorl, feldspar, and quartz, through which are distributed large crystals of red orthoclase, found at Luxullian or Luxulian in Cornwall, England. From this rock was made the sarcophagus of the Duke of Wellington, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

luxur†, *n.* [Irreg. < *luxury.*] A lecher. [Rare.]

> The torment to a *luxur* due.
> *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

luxure†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *luxure*, < L. *luxuria*, luxury: see *luxury*.] Luxury.

> He the forfete of *luxure*
> Shall tempre. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

luxuriance (lug-zū′ri-ans), *n.* [< F. *luxuriance*; as *luxurian(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of being luxuriant; abundant or excessive growth or quantity; strong, vigorous growth; exuberance.

> The whole leafy forest stands display'd
> In full *luxuriance* to the sighing gales.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 93.

—Syn. Profusion, superabundance. See *luxurious*.

luxuriancy (lug-zū′ri-an-si), *n.* [As *luxuriance*: see *-cy.*] Same as *luxuriance*.

luxuriant (lug-zū′ri-ant), *a.* [= F. *luxuriant* = Sp. *lujuriante* = Pg. *luxuriante* = It. *lussuriante*, < L. *luxurian(t-)s*, ppr. of *luxuriare*, be rank or luxuriant: see *luxuriate*.] 1. Exuberant in growth; abundant: as, *luxuriant* foliage.

> See vines *luxuriant* verdur'd leaves display,
> Supporting tendrils curling all the way.
> *Parnell*, Gift of Poetry.

2. Exuberant in quantity; superfluous in abundance.

> Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refine,
> But show no mercy to an empty line.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 174.

English poetry . . . is nothing at present but a combination of *luxuriant* images. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

3. Supplied in great abundance; replete.

To the north-east spreads St. Leonard's Forest, *luxuriant* with beech and birch and pine, sinking and rising to woody dingles and slopes. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 6.

4. In *bot.*, having the floral envelop so multiplied as to destroy the essential parts: said of a flower: opposed to *mutilated*.—Syn. 1 and 2. *Luxurious*, *Luxuriant*. See *luxurious*.

luxuriantly (lūg-zū'ri-ant-li), *adv.* In a luxuriant manner or degree; exuberantly.

luxuriate (lūg-zū'ri-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *luxuriated*, ppr. *luxuriating*. [< L. *luxuriatus*, pp. of *luxuriare* (> It. *lussuriare* = Sp. *lujuriar* = Pg. *luxuriar* = OF. *luxurier*), be rank or luxurious, indulge in luxury, < *luxuria*, luxury: see *luxury*.] **1.** To grow exuberantly or in superfluous abundance.—**2.** To feed or live luxuriously: as, the herds *luxuriate* in the pastures.—**3.** Figuratively, to indulge without stint; revel in luxury or abundance; take delight: as, to *luxuriate* in description.

During the whole time of their being together, they *luxuriate* in telling one another their minds on whatever subject turns up. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

luxuriation (lug-zū-ri-ā'shon), *n.* [< *luxuriate* + *-ion*.] The act of luxuriating; the process of growing exuberantly.

luxuriety† (luk-ṣū-rī'ē-ti), *n.* [< *luxuri(ous)* + *-ety*.] Same as *luxuriance*. [Rare.]

One may observe a kind of *luxuriety* in the description which the holy historian gives of the transport of the men of Judah upon this occasion. *Sterne*, Works, IV. xi.

luxurious (lug-zū'ri-us), *a.* [< F. *luxurieux* = Pr. *luxurios* = Sp. *lujurioso* = Pg. *luxurioso* = It. *lussurioso*, < L. *luxuriosus*, rank, luxuriant, profuse, excessive, immoderate, < *luxuria*, rankness, luxury: see *luxury*.] **1.** Luxuriant; exuberant.

The work under our labour grows,
Luxurious by restraint: what we by day
Lop overgrown, or prune, or prop, or bind,
One night or two with wanton growth derides.
Milton, P. L., ix. 209.

2. Characterized by indulgence in luxury; given to luxury; voluptuous; indulging freely or excessively in material pleasures or objects of desire: as, a *luxurious* life; *luxurious* cities.

All these the Parthian . . . holds,
From the *luxurious* kings of Antioch won.
Milton, P. R., iii. 297.

Victims of *luxurious* ease. *Cowper*, Task, i. 625.

3. Ministering to luxury; contributing to free or extravagant indulgence.

Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph and *luxurious* wealth.
Milton, P. L., xi. 788.

4. Abounding in that which gratifies the senses; exuberant in means of indulgence or enjoyment; affording abundant material pleasure.

Venus . . . rose not now, as of old, in exposed and *luxurious* loveliness. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

Soothed by the sweet *luxurious* summer time,
And by the cadence of that ancient rhyme.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 352.

5†. Characterized by lust; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 42.

=Syn. 2. Epicurean, self-indulgent, sensual.—2-4. *Luxurious*, *Luxuriant*. These words are now never synonymous. *Luxurious* means given to luxury or characterized by luxury: as, *luxurious* people; a *luxurious* life; a *luxurious* table. *Luxuriant* means exuberant in growth: as, the *luxuriant* vegetation of the tropics; by figure, a *luxuriant* style in composition. *Luxurious* implies blame, except where it is used by hyperbole for that which is exceedingly comfortable, etc.: as, a *luxurious* bed. *Luxuriant* does not come enough into the field of the moral for either praise or blame.

luxuriously (lug-zū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a luxurious manner; deliciously; voluptuously.

luxuriousness (lug-zū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being luxurious.

luxurist† (luk'sū-rist), *n.* [< *luxury* + *-ist*.] One who is given to luxury. *Temple*.

luxury (luk'sū-ri), *n.*; pl. *luxuries* (-riz). [< ME. *luxurie* (also *luxure*, q. v.), < OF. *luxurie*, *luxure*, F. *luxure* = Pr. *luxuria* = Sp. *lujuria* = Pg. *luxuria* = It. *lussuria*, < L. *luxuria*, rankness, luxuriance (of vegetation), friskiness, wantonness (of animals), profuse or extravagant living, < *luxus*, extravagance, luxury: see *lux*².] **1**†. Luxuriance; exuberance of growth.—**2.** A free or extravagant indulgence in pleasure, as of the table; voluptuousness in the gratification of any appetite; also, the free expenditure of wealth for the gratification of one's own desires, as in costly dress and equipage.

Luxury does not consist in the innocent enjoyment of any of the good things which God has created to be received with thankfulness, but in the wasteful abuse of them to vicious purposes, in ways inconsistent with sobriety, justice, or charity. *Clarke*, Works, II. cxiv.

First Necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested elbow chairs,
And *Luxury* th' accomplish'd Sofa last.
Cowper, Task, i. 88.

3. That which is delightful to the senses, the feelings, etc.; especially, that which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite or taste; a dainty: as, a house filled with *luxuries;* the *luxuries* of the table.

Rhyme, that *luxury* of recurrent sound. *Prof. Blackie.*

4. Exuberant enjoyment; complete gratification or satisfaction, either physical or intellectual.

Learn the *luxury* of doing good.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 22.

The *luxury* of returning to bread again can hardly be imagined by those who have never been deprived of it.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

5†. Lust; lewd desire; lasciviousness; indulgence in lust.

Fie on sinful fantasy!
Fie on lust and *luxury!*
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5 (song).

I fear no strumpet's drugs, nor ruffian's stab,
Should I detect their hateful *luxuries*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

=Syn. 2 and 4. Epicurism, effeminacy, sensuality, delicacy, gratification, pleasure, enjoyment, delight. See *luxurious*.

luz (luz), *n.* [Heb.] A bone in the human body which the Rabbinical writers affirmed to be indestructible, and which is variously said to have been one of the lumbar vertebræ, the sacrum, the coccyx, a sesamoid bone of the great toe, or one of the triquetrous or Wormian bones of the cranium. It is probable that this superstition is the origin of the technical name of the sacrum or "sacred" bone.

luzernt, luzernet, *n.* Same as *lucern*².

luzonite (lū'zon-īt), *n.* [< *Luzon* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A mineral closely related to enargite, found in the island of Luzon in the Philippines.

Luzula (lū'zū-lä), *n.* [NL., < OIt. *luzziola*, *lucciola*, a glow-worm (cf. It. *lucciola*, a firefly, *lucciolato*, a glow-worm): see *Luciola*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Juncaceæ*, the rush family, and the tribe *Eujunceæ*. It is characterized by the stems growing in tufts; linear, grass-like, radical leaves, or sometimes with a few on the stem; a 1-celled ovary, with 3 erect ovules in the center; and a style which is 3-cleft at the apex. There are about 40 species, growing everywhere in temperate regions, and in the mountainous parts of the tropics. They grow in drier ground than the ordinary rushes, and have in general a more grassy aspect. See *wood-rush*.

Luzuriaga (lū-zū-ri-ā'gä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1802), named after D. Ign. de *Luzuriago*, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe *Luzuriageæ*, characterized by sessile alternate leaves with numerous fine nerves, and flowers of medium size, usually solitary in the axils, the segments of the perianth distinct and spreading, and a 3-celled ovary with light-colored seeds. The stems are woody and branching, and the flowers white on delicate pedicels, at length producing a berry-like fruit. There are 3 species, of which 2 are Chilian, and the third grows in Magellan's Land and New Zealand.

Luzuriageæ (lū-zū-ri-ā'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Luzuriaga* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of liliaceous plants, typified by the genus *Luzuriaga*. They have an erect, branching, woody stem, sometimes climbing above; flowers in the axils of the leaves, in fasciculate cymes, or solitary at the tips of the branches; the anther-cells distinct; and the ovules few or many, either anatropous or half-anatropous. The tribe includes 7 genera and about 12 species, of which the majority are from Chili and the southern part of South America, and the rest are from Australia and southern Africa.

lyt, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *lie*¹.

-ly¹. [< ME. *-ly*, *-li*, *-lich*, *-liche*, earliest ME. *-lic*, < AS. *-līc* = OS. *-līk* = OFries. *-līk* = MD. D. *lijk* = MLG. *-lik*, *-lich* = OHG. *-līh*, MHG. *-lich*, *-līch*, G. *-lich* = Icel. *-líkr*, *-legr* = Dan. *-lig* = Sw. *lik* = Goth. *-leiks;* a common Teut. adj. suffix, 'like,' 'having the form of,' orig. an independent word, namely AS. *līc*, etc., body, form: see *like*¹. Cf. *like*², adj., as used in composition, of similar effect, but etymologically different, *manly*, e. g., being ult. < AS. **manlīc* (in adv. *manlīce*), < *mann*, man, + *līc*, body, form, while *manlike* (with similar compounds) is not found in AS., but corresponds to AS. *mann*, man, + *gelīc*, like, < *līc*, body: see *like*¹, *like*².] A common adjective suffix, forming, from nouns, adjectives signifying 'of the form or nature of' or 'like' the thing denoted by the noun: as in *manly*, *womanly*, *godly*, *lordly*, *princely*, of the nature of, like, or suited to a man, woman, etc.; *bodily*, *earthly*, *daily*, *weekly*, *monthly*, *yearly*, etc., belonging to or being of the body, the earth, a day, etc.; *lovely*, *heartly* (obs.), etc. Such adjectives, implying 'like,' are often accompanied by more definite adjectives in *-like*: as, *manlike*, *womanlike*, etc. The suffix is also used with some adjectives, as *goodly*, *lowly*, etc., and with some verbs, as *comely*, *seemly*, etc. They are usually accompanied by adverbs now of the same form. See *-ly*².

-ly². [< ME. *-ly*, *-li*, *-lich*, *-liche*, < AS. *-līce* = OS. *-līko* = OFries. *-līke*, *-like* = MD. D. *-lijk* = MLG. *-līke*, *-līche* = OHG. *-līhho*, MHG. *-liche*, G. *-lich* = Icel. *-líka*, *-liga* = Sw. *-ligen* = Dan. *-ligt* = Goth. *-leiko;* a common Teut. adverbial suffix, meaning 'in a manner' indicated by the adj. in *-līc* (*-ly*¹) from which the adverb is derived, being the instr. case of the adj.; e. g., AS. *manlīce*, in a manly manner, instr. case of **manlīc*, manly. Thus, while the adj. suffix *-ly*¹ and the adverb suffix *-ly*² are now identical in form, they are orig. distinct, the adverb suffix being derived, with a case-ending now lost, from the adj. suffix.] A common adverbial suffix, forming from adjectives adverbs signifying 'in a manner' denoted by the adjective: as, *quickly*, *slowly*, *coldly*, *hotly*, etc., *loudly*, *harshly*, etc. It is the most common adverbial suffix. In adverbs from nouns, as *manly*, *womanly*, etc., the adverb has the same form as the adjective in *-ly*¹, from which it is derived. The suffix is sometimes used with adjectives in *-ly*¹, as in *seemlily*, *surlily*, *godlily*, etc. Its use with primary adjectives, with no current adjective in *-ly* intervening (*quickly*, etc.), is more recent, but is now the prevalent one.

lyamt, *n.* See *lime*⁴.

lyart†, *a.* and *n.* See *liard*¹.

Lycæna (lī-sē'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκαινα*, a she-wolf, fem. of *λύκος* = L. *lupus*, a wolf, = E. *wolf*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Lycænidæ*. There are upward of 300 species, distributed all over the world. They are small, delicate creatures, some of much beauty of form and coloring, known as *coppers* and *blues*.

Lycænidæ (lī-sen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lycæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of butterflies, represented by such genera as *Lycæna*, *Chrysophanus*, and *Thecla*. They are generally of small size, delicate form, and very beautiful colors. Some are known as *blues* or *coppers*, and others as *hairstreaks*. The technical characters are: minute tarsal claws, fore legs ambulatorial, hind tibiæ with one pair of spurs, antennæ scarcely hooked at the tip, and the last joint of the palpi small and naked. The caterpillars have minute feet and retractile head, and resemble wood-lice. The chrysalis is short, obtuse at each end, girt about the middle, and attached by the tail. There are about 40 genera and upward of 1,200 species.

Lycalopex (lī-ka-lō'peks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, + *ἀλώπηξ*, a fox: see *alopecia*.] A genus of *Canidæ* established by Burmeister, containing most of the neotropical canines; the South American fox-wolves. These animals have the structural characters of dogs and wolves, but their tails are long and bushy, and they otherwise resemble foxes in general appearance. Several species are described, as *L. antarcticus*, *L. azaræ*, *L. cancrivorus*, etc. The last-named is the maikong or crab-eating fox-wolf.

lycanthrope (lī-kan'thrōp), *n.* [< ML. *lycanthropus*, *lycanthropos*, < Gr. *λυκάνθρωπος*, a 'wolf-man,' or man-wolf, were-wolf, < *λύκος*, a wolf, + *ἄνθρωπος*, a man. Cf. *were-wolf*.] **1.** A man superstitiously supposed to be possessed of the power of transforming himself at pleasure into a wolf, and to be endowed while in that shape with its savage propensities; a were-wolf.

A French judge named Boguet, at the end of the sixteenth century, devoted himself especially to the subject [the assuming of animal forms], burnt multitudes of *lycanthropes*, wrote a book about them, and drew up a code in which he permitted ordinary witches to be strangled before they were burnt, but excepted *lycanthropes*, who were to be burned alive. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 97.

2. A person affected with lycanthropy; one who imagines himself to be a wolf, and acts in conformity with his delusion.

lycanthropi, *n.* Plural of *lycanthropus*.

lycanthropia (lī-kan-thrō'pi-ä), *n.* [ML.: see *lycanthrop-y*.] Same as *lycanthropy*.

This kind is called *Lycanthropia*, sir; when men conceive themselves wolves. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

lycanthropic (lī-kan-throp'ik), *a.* [< *lycanthrop-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lycanthropy; characteristic of lycanthropy.

In a fit of *lycanthropic* madness, she came upon two children. *S. Baring-Gould*, Were-wolves, vi.

lycanthropist (lī-kan'thrō-pist), *n.* [< *lycanthrop-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *lycanthrope*.

In mediæval times . . . persons named Garnier or Grenier were generally assumed to be *lycanthropists*.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 91.

lycanthropous (lī-kan'thrō-pus), *a.* [< *lycanthrop-y* + *-ous*.] Relating or pertaining to lycanthropy.

lycanthropus (lī-kan-thrō'pus), *n.*; pl. *lycanthropi* (-pī). [ML., also *lycanthropos:* see *lycanthrope*.] Same as *lycanthrope*.

The swift *lycanthropi* that walks the round,
We'll tear their wolvish skins, and save the sheep.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iii. 3.

lycanthropy (lī-kan′thrō-pi), *n.* [< ML. *lycanthropia*, < Gr. *λυκάνθρωπία*, a madness in which one imagines himself a wolf, < *λυκάνθρωπος*, a man-wolf: see *lycanthrope*.] **1.** The supposed power of certain human beings to change themselves or others temporarily or permanently into wolves or other savage animals. See *werewolf*.—**2.** The belief that certain persons change themselves into wolves or other wild beasts. This belief is common among savage races, and still lingers among the ignorant of some civilized peoples. **3.** A kind of erratic melancholy or madness, in which the patient supposes himself to be a wolf. See *lycanthrope*.

Lycaon[1] (lī-kā′on), *n.* [NL., < L. *Lycaon*, < Gr. *Λυκάων*, a mythical king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, who was transferred to the sky as the constellation of the Bear.] A name of the constellation Boötes (which see).

Lycaon[2] (lī-kā′on), *n.* [NL., < L. *lycaon*, < Gr. *λυκάων*, an animal of the wolf kind, < *λύκος* = L. *lupus*, a wolf: see *Lupus*.] A genus of canine quadrupeds of the family *Canidæ*, having

Painted Hyena, or Hunting-dog (*Lycaon pictus*).

but four toes on the fore feet, instead of five as in the rest of the *Canidæ*, resembling the hyenas in this respect; the South African hunting-dogs, hyena-dogs, or painted hyenas. *L. pictus* or *venaticus* is a fierce animal as large as a mastiff, with oval erect ears, bushy tail, and long limbs, and spotted with white, black, and yellow in an irregular manner. It hunts its prey in packs.

Lycaste (lī-kas′tē), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1843), < *Lycaste*, < Gr. *Λυκάστη*, a fem. name.] A genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Vandeæ* and the subtribe *Cyrtopodieæ*. It is characterized by having erect, partially spreading sepals, and the lateral lobes of the lip broad or sickle-shaped, attached to the base or apex of the claw, the middle one small or elongated, often ciliate. The column is rather long, and the stalks of the pollen-masses are long and linear. They are epiphytes with the short few-leafed stems sheathing at the base, forming a fleshy pseudobulb from which rise the erect scapes, bearing one, rarely two or three, large and showy flowers. There are about 25 species, natives of tropical America, and ranging from Peru to Mexico and the West Indies; many are very beautiful, and are common in cultivation.

lyceum (lī-sē′um), *n.* [= F. *lycée* = Sp. *liceo* = Pg. *lyceo* = It. *liceo*, < L. *lycēum*, *lycīum*, < Gr. *Λύκειον*, the Lyceum: so named from the neighboring temple of Apollo, < *Λύκειος*, an epithet of Apollo, either as the 'wolf-slayer,' < *λύκος*, a wolf; or as the 'Lycian god,' < *Λύκιος*, Lycian, < *Λυκία*, Lycia; or as the 'god of light,' < **λύκη*, light; cf. *λευκός*, light, white, L. *lux*, light: see *light*[1].] **1.** [*cap.*] An ancient public gymnasium with covered walks outside of Athens, near the river Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy; hence, the Peripatetic school of philosophy. See *Aristotelian*.—**2.** A school for higher education preparatory to a university course. Compare *college*, 2 (*f*).

There are two *lyceums* for boys and girls, a realschule, a military school for cadets, a theological seminary, and two girls' colleges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 410.

3. A public building or hall appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions.—**4.** An association for literary improvement.

lycht, lyche[1]†, *n.* Variants of *like*[1].

lyche[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete assibilated form of *like*[2].

lych-gate (lich′gāt), *n.* An archaic spelling of *lich-gate*.

lychnapsia (lik-nap′si-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *λυχναψία*, lamplighting, < *λυχναπτήρ*, a lamplighter, < *λύχνος*, a lamp, + *ἅπτειν*, touch.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a series of seven prayers for pardon and protection during the night, forming part of the office called *lychnic*.

The Priest, standing before the holy doors, saith the *lychnapsia*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 896.

lychnic (lik′nik), *n.* [< LGr. *λυχνικόν*, the time of lamplighting, < Gr. *λύχνος*, lamp: see *light*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office, consisting of psalms and prayers, accompanying the lighting of the lamps or candles, originally introductory to, but now incorporated in, vespers on occasion of a vigil.

lychnides, *n.* Plural of *lychnis*, 1.

lychnidiate (lik-nid′i-āt), *a.* [< *lychnis* (*lychnid-*) + *-i-* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, giving out light; phosphorescent: formerly used of the head of the lantern-fly and certain allied insects, from the erroneous supposition that this is luminous at night.

lychnis (lik′nis), *n.* [L. *lychnis*, a rose of a bright-red color, also a gem, < Gr. *λυχνίς*, a plant with a bright-scarlet flower; related to *λύχνος*, a lamp.] **1.** Pl. *lychnides* (-ni-dēz). A ruby, sapphire, or carbuncle.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of caryophyllaceous plants of the tribe *Sileneæ*, characterized by a 10-nerved calyx, or rarely one with many parallel nerves, and commonly 3 styles and a 3- or 6-valved capsule. They are usually erect herbs with opposite leaves and terminal cymes of showy flowers. About 40 species have been described, natives of the warm and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. The names *campion* and *lampflower* are common to all plants of this genus. Several species are pretty wild flowers of the Old World, and several are common garden flowers. *L. Chalcedonica*, the scarlet lychnis, is perhaps the best-known; it is a rather coarse plant with dense fascicles of deep-scarlet flowers, also called *Jerusalem* or *Maltese cross*, etc., and in the United States sometimes *sweet-scrilliam*. Another garden species is *L. coronaria*, the rose-campion or mullen-pink. *L. Viscaria*, from its glutinous stem, shares with plants of the genus *Silene* the name of *catchfly*. *L. Flos-cuculi*, the cuckoo-flower, crow-flower, or ragged-robin, with dissected petals, common in Europe, is also cultivated, at least in double forms. *L. vespertina*, with white flowers opening in the evening, is sparingly introduced from Europe into the United States; and from the same source, *L. Githago*, the corn-cockle, with purple flowers, has become too common in American grain-fields. *L. diurna*, the red campion, adder's-flower, etc., is a common British species. See *campion*.

3. A plant of the genus *Lychnis*, especially *L. Chalcedonica*.

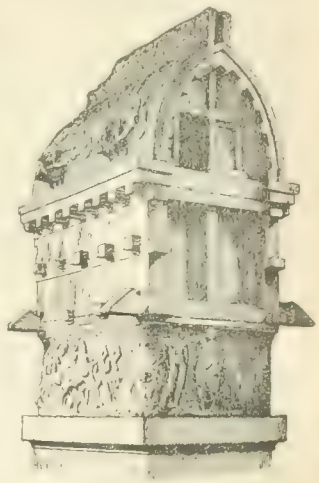
lychnites (lik-nī′tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *λυχνίτης* (sc. *λίθος*), Parian marble (see def.), < *λύχνος*, a lamp: see *lychnic*: so called, according to a notion ascribed by Pliny to Varro, because it was quarried (underground) by lamplight.] Parian marble: so called by Pliny. What rock or mineral was really meant by Pliny is not known, and there have been various theories in regard to it. Some think that selenite was the mineral intended; others that the name had reference to the brilliancy of the marble.

Lychnophora (lik-nof′ō-rą), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1822), < Gr. *λύχνος*, a lamp, + *φορός*, bearing.] A genus of Brazilian shrubs belonging to the order *Compositæ* and the tribe *Vernoniaceæ*, and type of the subtribe *Lychnophoreæ*, characterized by having the heads aggregated into compound terminal clusters on a common fleshy receptacle, and the pappus with two rows of chaff, the outer short and persistent, the inner narrow, partially twisted, and caducous. The genus contains 17 species of branching shrubs, with a resinous wood, and alternate entire leaves with revolute margins, the glomerule of heads sessile at the tips of the branches.

Lychnophoreæ (lik-nō-fō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Lychnophora* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of composite plants under the tribe *Vernoniaceæ*, characterized by having the one- or few-flowered heads aggregated to form a dense cluster, and the pappus chaffy, either single or double, or rarely bristly. It includes 11 genera, of which the type is *Lychnophora*, and 58 species, 42 of which are confined to Brazil, and the majority of the others to tropical America.

lychnoscope (lik′nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *λύχνος*, a lamp, a light, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *arch.*, a small opening like a window, usually placed in the south chancel-wall of a church, and lower than the other windows, for what purpose is not strictly known. Also called *low side window*. *Gwilt.* "This is generally a small window in a church under a larger one. . . . The term itself is (like hagioscope) only of this [19th] century, and may have been coined on the erroneous idea that the windows were constructed that lepers (or anchorets) might behold the altar lights. On the other hand, that idea may be correct. Another theory is that of a confessional." *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 289.

Lycian (lis′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Lycia*, < Gr. *Λυκία*, Lycia (*Λύκιος*, L. *Lycius*, Lycian, pl. *Λύκιοι*, L. *Lycii*, the Lycians) (see def.), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lycia, a mountainous district in southwestern Asia Minor, projecting into the Mediterranean sea, and inhabited in ancient times by a distinct race. See II.—**Lycian architecture**, the ancient architecture characteristic of Lycia, preserved especially in abundant series of rock-cut tombs, in which the assemblage of a system of construction in wood is closely reproduced in stone. Quadrangular obelisks, such as the harpy tomb of Xanthos, also abound, as well as stone sarcophagi, in which, as in the examples first mentioned, carpenters' work is faithfully copied. Later examples present imitations of Greek temple-façades, etc. The early architecture is of especial importance as throwing a probable light upon some of the forms through which Greek architecture was developed.



Lycian Architecture.
Tomb now in the British Museum

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Lycia; especially, one of a race inhabiting ancient Lycia, Aryan or Indo-European in language, as is shown by important inscriptions in a peculiar character recently recovered and elucidated. The Lycians seem to have exerted considerable influence in early days on the Greeks, especially through their worship of Apollo. Interesting monuments of their architecture and sculpture have been brought together in European museums, notably in the British Museum. Some sculptures found in Lycia vie in refinement with the riper archaic art of Attica. See *harpy monument*, under *harpy*.

Lycinæ (li-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lycus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lampyridæ* having the middle coxæ distant and no epipleuræ, typified by the genus *Lycus*.

Lycium (lis′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), neut. of L. *Lycius*, Lycian.] A genus of solanaceous plants of the tribe *Atropeæ*, characterized by a 3- to 5-toothed or -lobed calyx, a funnel-shaped, campanulate, or urn-shaped corolla, stamens which are either exserted or included, and a slightly juicy and usually few-seeded berry. They are shrubs, often spine-bearing at the nodes, with entire leaves, the latter usually small; and they bear white, purple, rose-colored, sometimes scarlet or yellowish flowers, solitary in the axils or rarely fascicled. About 70 species have been described, but this number may be much reduced; they are found throughout warm and temperate regions, and many are cultivated. The common name of plants of the genus is *box-thorn*, applying especially to *L. barbarum*, a plant with lilac flowers and scarlet or orange berries, well adapted for training on walls or trellises. The leaves of this plant having been recommended for use as tea, it receives also the names *Barbary tea-plant* and *Duke of Argyll's tea-tree*. *L. Afrum*, the African tea-tree, is a spiny species with violet flowers. *L. vulgare* of the Mediterranean region, slightly thorny with lithe branches, and having green-purple flowers and bright-red berries, is the matrimony-vine, often cultivated, and sometimes becoming wild in America. *L. Europæum* is sometimes utilized for hedges, as may be also other species.

Lycodes (lī-kō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Reinhardt, 1838), < Gr. *λυκώδης*, wolfish, < *λύκος*, a wolf, + *εἶδος*, form.] The typical genus of *Lycodidæ*, with numerous species, of northern seas, as *L. vahli* of the North Atlantic. They are among various fishes known as *eel-pouts*.

lycodid (lī-kō′did), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Lycodidæ*.

II. *a.* Relating or belonging to the *Lycodidæ*; lycodoid.

Lycodidæ (lī-kod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lycodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, typified by the genus *Lycodes*; the eel-pouts. They are characterized by a more or less anguilliform shape, tapering backward, elongated dorsal and anal fins confluent with the caudal and invested with a thick skin, ventrals jugular and rudimentary or suppressed, and branchial apertures lateral, not confluent. They inhabit arctic and cold temperate seas, mostly at considerable depths. Some of them, probably all, are viviparous, as *Zoarces viviparus*. The genera are about 6, the species 30. The family is also called *Zoarcidæ*.

lycodoid (lī-kō′doid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Lycodes* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Lycodidæ* or *Lycodoidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Lycodidæ* or superfamily *Lycodoidea*.

Lycodoidea (lī-kō-doi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill), < *Lycodes* + *-oidea*.] The *Lycodida* rated as a superfamily.

Lycodon (lī′kō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *lycodont*.] The typical genus of *Lycodontidæ*, having the anterior teeth of both jaws caniniform.

lycodont (lī′kō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *λυκόδους* (*λυκόδοντ-*), a canine tooth, lit. 'wolf-tooth,' < *λύκος*, wolf, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Having caniniform teeth, as a snake; belonging to the *Lycodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A snake of the family *Lycodontidæ*.

Lycodontidæ (lī-kō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lycodon* (*Lycodont-*) + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of colubriform serpents, typified by the genus *Lycodon*. The body is moderately thick; the head is oblong, with a flat top and generally a flattened and broadly rounded snout; the anterior teeth of both jaws are generally longest, and there are no grooved teeth. It contains 14 genera, mostly of Africa and the East Indies. Some of the commonest snakes of India belong here. Also *Lycodontinæ*, as a subfamily of *Colubridæ*.

lycodontine (lī-kō-don'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *lycodont* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *lycodont*.

Lycoperdaceæ (lī-kō-pėr-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Corda, 1842), < *Lycoperdon* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gasteromycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Lycoperdon*.

Lycoperdon (lī-kō-pėr'don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, + *περδεσθαι*, break wind.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, founded by Tournefort in 1700, and typical of the order *Lycoperdaceæ*. It is characterized by having the globular, membranaceous peridium double, the outer part of which breaks up into warts, spines, etc., while the inner part is more or less solid. The spores are globose, short-caudate, and variously colored. The species, of which more than 100 are known, are very widely distributed, and sometimes are of very large size. They are popularly known as *puffballs*. *L. gemmatum*, the common puffball, acts mechanically as a styptic, by means of its brown spores. *L. giganteum*, the giant puffball, when dry, stanches slight wounds, and its smoke stupefies bees. In a young state it is edible. See *basidium*, cut, fig. c.—**Lycoperdon nuts**, the herbalists' name under which certain subterranean fungi of the genus *Elaphomyces* were formerly known and sold.

Lycoperdon

Lycopersicum (lī-kō-pėr'si-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λυκοπέρσικον* (as if < *λύκος*, a wolf, + *περσικος*, the peach: see *peach*[1]), a false reading of *λυκοπέρσιον*, an Egyptian plant with a strong-smelling yellow juice.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Solanaceæ* and the tribe *Solaneæ*. It differs from *Solanum*, with which it is closely allied, by having long, acuminate, connate anthers, opening on the inside by a longitudinal fissure. They are unarmed herbs with irregularly pinnate leaves, weak stems, five- or rarely six-parted flowers, with a rotate corolla, and growing in few-flowered cymes. The fruit is a fleshy globose or pear-shaped berry, usually red or yellow, and with numerous seeds embedded in the pulp. There are three or four species, natives of South America, but now widely cultivated and to some extent naturalized elsewhere. The most important is *L. esculentum*, the common tomato, formerly called *love-apple*, which has been very much modified by culture. Its fruit, naturally of two or three cells, is often much complicated by a consolidation of blossoms. See *tomato*.

lycopod (lī'kō-pod), *n.* [< NL. *Lycopodium*, q. v.] A plant of the natural order *Lycopodiaceæ*.

lycopode (lī'kō-pōd), *n.* [< NL. *Lycopodium*, q. v.] A highly inflammable yellow powder made up of the spores of species of *Lycopodium*, especially *L. clavatum* and *L. Selago;* vegetable brimstone.

Lycopodiaceæ (lī-kō-pō-di-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1815), < *Lycopodium* + *-aceæ*.] An order of cryptogamous plants, belonging to the class *Lycopodineæ*, and typified by the genus *Lycopodium*. The order includes the homosporous *Lycopodiaceæ*, which produce spores of only one kind (subdivided into the *Lycopodieæ* with the genus *Lycopodium* and the *Phylloglosseæ* with the genus *Phylloglossum*), and the heterosporous *Lycopodiaceæ*, which produce spores of two kinds. The latter subdivision, which is typified by the genus *Lepidodendron*, is found only in a fossil state.

lycopodiaceous (lī-kō-pō-di-ā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *Lycopodiace(æ)* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Lycopodiaceæ*.

Lycopodieæ (lī″kō-pō-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Goebel (?), 1882), < *Lycopodium* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of *Lycopodiaceæ*, containing the genus *Lycopodium*.

Lycopodineæ (lī″kō-pō-din'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swartz, 1806), < *Lycopodium* + *-ineæ*.] A class of cryptogamous plants, including the orders *Lycopodiaceæ*, *Psilotaceæ*, and *Ligulateæ*.

lycopodite (lī-kop'ō-dīt), *n.* [< NL. *Lycopodium*, q. v., + *-ite*[2].] A fossil plant of the genus *Lycopodium*.

Lycopodium (lī-kō-pō'di-um), *n.* [NL., so named from the appearance of the roots; < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of vascular cryptogamous plants, the type of the order *Lycopodiaceæ*. They are low plants, usually of moss-like aspect, with evergreen, one-nerved leaves arranged in one to sixteen ranks. The sporangia are coriaceous, reniform, compressed, one-celled, dehiscing transversely, situated in the axils of unaltered leaves or in terminal bracteate spikes. The spores are copious and minute, with three lines radiating from the apex. The genus is very widely distributed, and contains 94 species, of which 12 are found in North America. *L. dendroideum* is the well-known ground-pine. *L. clavatum* is the common club-moss, or running pine, which is extensively employed in decorations. This species has also been called *stag's-horn, buck's-horn, fox's-claws, foxtail*, etc. *L. Selago* is sometimes called *fir-moss, foxfeet*, and *tree moss*. Many fossil species have been found, those occurring in the Paleozoic strata being preferably called *lycopodites*.

Lycopodium dendroideum.

a, part of the spike, showing the sporangia in the axils of the scale-like leaves, seen from within; *b*, spore, highly magnified.

Lycopsis (lī-kop'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *lycopsis*, < Gr. *λυκοψις*, the bugloss, a plant like the alkanet, < *λύκος*, a wolf, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of boraginaceous plants, of the tribe *Boragineæ*, distinguished by having the corolla-tube curved instead of straight. They are annual hairy or bristly herbs, with alternate leaves, five-parted flowers, with five scales in the throat of the corolla, and fruit of four ovoid, erect nutlets. The flowers are small, violet or blue, and grow in terminal, leafy-bracted, scorpioid racemes. Three or four species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and central and western Asia. One species, *L. arvensis*, the small bugloss, is a common weed in cultivated sandy fields in Europe, and is now established from Canada to Virginia in North America.

Lycopus (lī'kō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so named from the appearance of the leaves; < Gr. *λύκος*, wolf, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineæ* and the subtribe *Menthoideæ*. It is characterized by a four- or five-toothed calyx, a corolla-limb with four divisions, the two anterior stamens perfect with the cells of the anthers at length diverging, and the nutlets sharply angled, and truncate at the apex. They are small herbs, growing in marshy places, with sharply toothed leaves, and small flowers in dense axillary whorls. About 10 species have been enumerated, but some of these are probably only varieties; they are found in North America and in the temperate regions of the Old World. *L. Virginicus* is a common American species with some medicinal properties, called *bugleweed*. *L. sinuatus*, another common American species, was formerly identified with *L. Europæus*, the water-hoarhound or gipsy-herb (gipsy-wort), which is the ordinary European species, sometimes furnishing a substitute for quinine.

Lycornis (lī-kôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of South American coots of the family *Rallidæ* and subfamily *Fulicinæ*, having the head carunculate. *Bonaparte*, 1854. Also spelled *Licornis*.

Horned Coot (*Lycornis cornutus*).

Lycosa (lī-kō'sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκος*, a kind of spider, lit. wolf: see *Lycæna*.] The typical genus of *Lycosidæ*. *L. piratica* is an example. *L. tarantula*, or *Tarantula apuliæ*, is the well-known tarantula of southern Europe.

Lycosidæ (lī-kos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lycosa* + *-idæ*.] A family of citigrade hunting-spiders; the wolf-spiders or tarantulas. They are active predatory spiders, capturing their prey by chasing, and spinning no web. The legs are long, especially the hinder pair, and the cephalothorax is narrowed in front; the ocelli are usually in three rows; the spinnerets are three pairs; the falces are vertical. The leading genera are *Lycosa* and *Dolomedes*.

lycotropal (lī-kot'rō-pal), *a.* [< Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, + *τρόπος*, a turning: see *trope*.] In *bot.*, curved downward like a horseshoe: applied to an orthotropal ovule.

Lycus (lī'kus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1787), < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf.] 1. A genus of beetles of the family *Malacodermidæ*, having the head prolonged like a rostrum with the antennæ at its base, and the final joints of the antennæ as long as the preceding ones. It is a large genus, the species of which are mainly African, although two are found in North America, and a few in the East Indies and Australia.

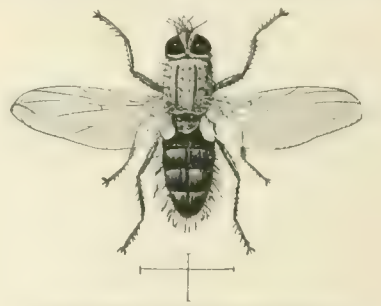
2. A genus of butterflies. *Hübner*, 1816.

Lyda (lī'dä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804), < Gr. *Λυδός*, a Lydian: see *Lydian*.] A genus of sawflies of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Lydinæ*, having the fore wings with two marginal cells and the long antennæ setaceous in both sexes. The group is large and wide-spread, with 30 European and over 50 North American species.

Lyda nevadensis (Twice natural size.)

lyddite (lid'īt), *n.* [< Lydd, in Kent, England.] An explosive, consisting of picric acid and gun-cotton, used in shells: the same as *melinite*.

Lydella (lī-del'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Lyda*, q. v.] A genus of tachina-flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*, founded by Robineau-Desvoidy in 1830. *L. doryphoræ*, the only American species, has been placed in the genus *Exorista*. It is parasitic upon the Colorado potato-beetle, and is probably more effectual than any other insect in checking this pest in Missouri. It resembles the common house-fly, but is distinguished by its brilliant silvery-white face. *Riley*, 1st Rep. Ins. Mo., p. 111.



Lydella doryphoræ. (Cross shows natural size.)

lydent†, *n.* A Middle English form of *leden*.

Lydian (lid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Lydia*, < Gr. *Λυδία*, < *Λυδός*, a Lydian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lydia, an ancient country of Asia Minor, bordering on the Ægean sea, or to its inhabitants: as, the *Lydian* empire (including under Crœsus, its last king, famous for his wealth, a large part of Asia Minor); *Lydian* coins; *Lydian* luxury.—**Lydian mode.** See *mode*[1].—**Lydian stone**, the name given by ancient authors to the touch-stone. It occurs as early as the time of Bacchylides (about 470 B. C.). The use of the Lydian stone for testing the quality of gold is minutely described by Theophrastus, and is also noticed at some length by Pliny.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Lydia.

lye[1]†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *lie*[1].

lye[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lie*[2].

lye[3] (lī), *n.* [Formerly also *lie, ley;* < ME. *ley*, < AS. *leáh* = MD. *looghe*, D. *loog* = MLG. LG. *loge* = OHG. *louga, lauga*, MHG. *louge*, G. *lauge*, lye; prob. akin to Icel. *laug*, a warm bath, hence also a hot spring (much used in comp., e. g. *laugar-dag* (= Sw. *lördag* = Dan. *løverdag*, Saturday), 'bath-day,' i. e. Saturday, the day appropriated by the Scandinavians to that exercise; *laugar-aptan, laugar-nátt*, Saturday evening, Saturday night, etc.).] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood by the process of leaching; also, some solution of an alkali, as potash, which is itself the product of leached lye concreted by evaporation. Crude lye is used in making some coarse kinds of soap, for cleaning certain things, as inked printing-types and -rollers (though for these benzine is now more common), and for various other purposes. In dilution it is used in a preparation of maize called *hulled corn* (which see, under *hull, v. t.*) and also *lyed corn*.

lye[4]†, *n.* A variant of *lay*[8].

lye[5]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lee*[5].

lyed (līd), *a.* [< *lye*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Treated or prepared with lye.

The air is to be carefully excluded from the surface of fruits left standing after having been either *lyed* or washed. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 356.

Lyencephala (lī-en-sef′a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. λύειν, loose, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain: see *encephalon*.] In Owen's classification, the lowest of four subclasses of *Mammalia*, including the marsupials and monotremes, or *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia;* the implacental mammals. The name indicates the loose or slight connection of the right and left hemispheres of the cerebrum, in consequence of the small size, if not the absence, of the main commissure or corpus callosum. It is correlated with *Lissencephala*, *Gyrencephala*, and *Archencephala*.

lyencephalous (lī-en-sef′a-lus), *a.* [As *Lyencephala* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Lyencephala*, or having their characters.

lyerman, *n.* See *lyreman*.

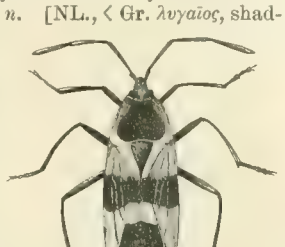
lyest, *n. pl.* A Middle English variant of *lees*. See *lee*[5]. *Chaucer.*

lyft, lyfly, etc. Middle English forms of *life, lively*, etc.

lyft. A Middle English form of *lift*[1], *lift*[2], *left*[1].

Lygæidæ (lī-jē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lygæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Lygæus*, belonging to the tribe of land-bugs, or *Geocores*. The genera are many, mostly tropical or subtropical, and the family is usually divided into 9 subfamilies. These bugs are small or of moderate size, with 3-jointed tarsi and 4-jointed antennæ.

Lygæus (lī-jē′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λυγαῖος, shadowy, gloomy, < λύγη, twilight.] The typical genus of *Lygæidæ*, founded by Fabricius in 1794. It is characterized by a conical head with projecting eyes in contact with the prothorax; between the eyes is a pair of ocelli. Species are numerous, and are widely distributed in temperate and tropical countries, especially in South America. *L. fasciatus* is a common one, red, banded and dotted with black. *L. equestris*, *L. saxatilis*, and *L. familiaris* inhabit Europe.



Lygæus fasciatus. (Twice natural size.)

Lygodiaceæ (lī-gō-di-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Presl, 1845), < *Lygodium* + *-aceæ*.] A former order of ferns including the genera *Lygodium* and *Hydroglossum*, the latter of which is now included under *Lygodium* also. *Lygodium* is placed by Hooker in the suborder *Schizæaceæ*.

Lygodieæ (lī-gō-dī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bronguiart, 1843), < *Lygodium* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of ferns, typified by the genus *Lygodium*.

Lygodium (lī-gō′di-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1801), < Gr. λυγώδης, like a willow twig, < λύγος, a willow twig, withy, + εἶδος, form.] A widely diffused genus of ferns with climbing stipes. The spore-cases are ovoid, solitary or occasionally in pairs, in the axils of large imbricated scale-like indusia. The fully developed barren fronds are either palmate or pinnate. Of the 16 species known, only one, *L. palmatum*, the climbing fern, is a native of North America, being found from Massachusetts south to Florida. It has flexible, twining stipes, from 1 to 3 feet long, and short alternate 2-forked branches or petioles, each fork bearing a round-cordate palmately 4- to 7-lobed pinnule. Eighteen fossil species have been described, ranging from the Cretaceous to the Miocene. They are common in the Tertiary deposits of western America.

Lygosoma (lī-gō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λύγος, a withy, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of scincoid lizards.

lying[1]† (lī′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lie*[1], *v.*] A place where one lies.

The place for the bodye to be interred wche was devised over againste the *lyeing* of Q— Kathorine on the right side of the Quyre.

1658 *Register book of Peterborough Cathedral.* (*N. and Q.*, [7th ser., IV. 121.)

lying[1] (lī′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lie*[1], *v.*] Being prostrate. See *lie*[1].—**Lying panel.** See *panel*.—**Lying to**†, adjacent to.

Neither bee there wanting woods heere . . . and parkes; for many there are *lying to* Noblemen's and gentlemen's houses replenished with game.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 459. (*Davies.*)

lying[2] (lī′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lie*[2], *v.*] Falsehood; untruthfulness.

lying[2] (lī′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lie*[2], *v.*] Mendacious; false; deceptive: as, a *lying* rumor.

What was it? A *lying* trick of the brain!

Tennyson, Maud, xxiii. 2.

lying-down (lī′ing-doun′), *n.* Same as *lying-in*.

lying-in (lī′ing-in′), *n.* and *a.* [Verbal n. of *lie in:* see *lie*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* Confinement in childbed.

II. *a.* Pertaining to childbirth; obstetrical: as, a *lying-in* hospital.

lyingly (lī′ing-li), *adv.* In a lying manner; falsely; by telling lies.

lying-to (lī′ing-tō′), *n.* See *to lie to*, under *lie*[1].

lyket. A Middle English form of *like*[1], *like*[2], *like*[3].

lykwake†, *n.* See *likewake*.

Lyle gun. See *gun*[1].

lylliet, *n.* An obsolete form of *lily*.

lym[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *limb*[1].

lym[2]†, *n.* See *lime*[4].

lymail†, *n.* See *limail*.

lymbo†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *limbo*.

lyme[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lime*[1].

lyme[2]†, *n.* See *lime*[5].

lyme-grass (līm′grȧs), *n.* [< *lyme* (? obs. spelling of *lime*[1]—no obvious application) + *grass*.] A coarse grass of the genus *Elymus*, belonging to the tribe *Hordeeæ*, having the inflorescence in simple spikes, very rarely branched, the spikelets two or three together, and the glumes two, both on the same side of the spikelet, without awns, inclosing from one to seven florets. The species have an extensive geographical range; nearly all are inhabitants of the temperate zones.

Lymexylon (lī-mek′si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίμη, maltreatment, ruin, + ξύλον, wood.] The typical genus of *Lymexylonidæ*, having five abdominal segments and entire elytra. The species make cylindrical borings in oak, and *L. navale* is notorious for the injury it thus causes to ship-timber. Also written *Lymexylum*, and improperly *Lamexylon*.

Lymexylonidæ (lī-mek-si-lon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lymexylon* + *-idæ*.] A small but important family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, of the series *Clavicornia*. It is characterized by serrate 11-jointed antennæ inserted on the sides of the deflexed and posteriorly narrowed head, slender legs with contiguous coxæ (except in *Atractocerus*), prominent ungrooved hind coxæ, prominent conical front coxæ without trochanter, and the first ventral segment not elongated. Also *Lymexylidæ*.

lymiter†, lymitour†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *limiter*.

Lymnæa, Lymnea, *n.* See *Limnæa*.

lymnite, *n.* See *limnite*, 1.

Lymno-. For words beginning thus, see *Limno-*.

lymph (limf), *n.* [= F. *lymphe* = Pg. *lympha* = Sp. It. *linfa*, < L. *lympha*, clear water, a fountain (NL. lymph), also personified, *Lympha*, a rural deity; a poet. word (so spelled appar. as associated, erroneously, with *nympha*, < Gr. νύμφη, a nymph, esp. a water-nymph, poet. also water, OL. *lumphia*, a water-nymph), OL. *Lumpha*, orig. **lumpa* (?) = Oscan *dium pa*, connected with *limpidus*, clear, limpid: see *limpid*.] **1.** Pure, clear water, or any fluid similarly transparent. [Poetical.]

A fountain bubbled up, whose *lymph* serene
Nothing of earthy mixture might distain. *Trench.*

2. In *physiol.*, a fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*. Lymph is, like the blood, an alkaline fluid, consisting of a plasma and corpuscles, and coagulates by the formation of fibrin. The lymph differs from the blood in its corpuscles being of the colorless kind, and in the very small proportion of its solid constituents, which amount to only about 5 per cent. of its weight. Lymph may, in fact, be regarded as blood minus its red corpuscles and diluted with water so as to be somewhat less dense than the serum of blood, which contains about 8 per cent. of solid matter.—**Humanized lymph,** vaccine lymph taken from a human being: opposed to *bovine lymph*, its original source.—**Vaccine lymph,** the matter collected in a cowpox vesicle. When transferred either from the cow or a person having the disease from being vaccinated, it produces the same disease in others, and gives comparative immunity from smallpox.

lymphad (limf′fad), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of Gael. *longfhada*, a galley, < *long*, a ship, + *fada*, long.] A galley with one mast and usually a yard upon it. Representations of such a galley, with three or more oars fixed in place for rowing, are common in Scotch heraldry. [Scotch.]

"Our loch ne'er saw the Cawmil *lymphads*," said the bigger Highlander. . . "She doesna value a Cawmil mair as a Cow.an."

Scott, Rob Roy, xxix.

lymphadenitis (limf-fad-e-nī′tis), *a.* [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. ἀδήν, a gland, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

lymphadenoid (limf-fad′e-noid), *a.* [< NL. *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. ἀδήν, a gland, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling or pertaining to a lymphatic gland: as, *lymphadenoid* tissue.

lymphadenoma (limf-fad-e-nō′mä), *n.*; pl. *lymphadenomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. ἀδήν, a gland, + *-oma*.] **1.** A hyperplastic lymphatic gland.—**2.** Hodgkin's disease; pseudo-leucemia. –**3.** Lymphosarcoma.

lymphadenomatous (limf-fad-e-nom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. ἀδήν, a gland + *-oma* (cf. *adenoma*); as *lymphadenoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by lymphadenoma.

Lymphadenomatous glands may be hard, and scrofulous ones soft, but the converse is usually found.

Lancet, No. 3448, p. 633.

lymphæduct (lim′fē-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *lymphæ*, gen. of *lympha*, lymph, + L. *ductus*, conveyance, pipe, canal: see *duct*, and cf. *aqueduct*.] A lymphatic vessel or duct. Also *lymphoduct*.

lymphæmia (lim-fē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. αἷμα, blood.] In *pathol.*, lymphatic leucæmia.

lymphangeitis (lim-fan-jē-ī′tis), *n.* Same as *lymphangitis*.

lymphangiectasis (lim-fan-ji-ek′tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + ἔκτασις, extension, dilatation.] Dilatation of the lymphatic vessels. Also *lymphangiectasia*.

lymphangiectatic (lim-fan″ji-ek-tat′ik), *a.* [< *lymphangiectasis* (*-at-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to lymphangiectasis.

lymphangioitis (lim-fan″ji-ō-ī′tis), *n.* Same as *lymphangitis*.

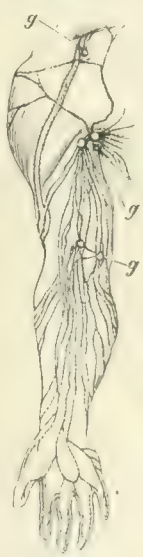
lymphangioma (lim-fan-ji-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *lymphangiomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + *-oma*.] A tumor composed of lymphatic vessels.

lymphangitis (lim-fan-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

lymphate† (lim′fāt), *a.* [< L. *lymphatus*, pp. of *lymphare*, drive out of one's senses, distract with fear, craze, < *lympha*, water: see *lymph*. The connection is uncertain; prob. with ref. to water-nymphs.] Frightened into madness; raving.

lymphated† (lim′fā-ted), *a.* [< *lymphate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *lymphate*.

lymphatic[1] (lim-fat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lymphatique* = Sp. *linfático* = Pg. *lymphatico* = It. *linfatico*, < NL. *lymphaticus*, pertaining to lymph, < *lympha*, lymph: see *lymph*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing, conveying, or pertaining in any way to lymph or chyle: as, a *lymphatic* vessel; a *lymphatic* gland. —**2.** Dull; sluggish; slow in thought or action, as if from an excess of lymph in the body.—**Lymphatic cachexy,** Hodgkin's disease.—**Lymphatic cavity.** Same as *lymph sinus*.—**Lymphatic ganglion.** Same as *lymphatic gland*.—**Lymphatic gland,** one of the glandular bodies, formed mainly of lymphoid tissue, occurring in the course of the lymphatic ducts. They have no proper ducts conveying away a secretion, and their function is probably hematopoietic.

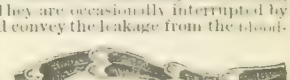


Lymphatics of Front of Right Arm, *a, a, a*, three lymphatic glands, or ganglia, as they are sometimes called.

Lymphatics of Leg. *G*, lymphatic gland; *V*, lymphatic vessels.

Lymphatic heart. Same as *lymph heart*.—**Lymphatic temperament.** See *temperament*.—**Lymphatic vessel.** See II.

II. *n.* A vessel which conveys lymph. The lymphatics are small transparent vessels arising in the various tissues, provided with valves like the veins, and running toward the heart. They are occasionally interrupted by lymphatic glands, and convey the leakage from the blood-vascular system and the waste of the tissues back into the venous system. The place of discharge for the drainage of the right side of the head, right arm, and adjacent regions of the trunk is at the junction of the right subclavian and right jugular veins, while the lymph from all the rest of the body through the thoracic duct pours into the blood at the corresponding place on the left side. That part of the lymphatic system which runs from the intestine takes up some of the products of digestion, and the vessels are here called *lacteals*.



A Lymphatic Vessel laid open, showing valves, magnified.

lymphatic[2]†, *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lymphaticus*, distracted, frenzied, < *lymphatus*, pp. of *lymphare*, distracted: see *lymphate*.] **I.** *a.* Making or being distracted or frantic.

Horace either is or feigns himself *lymphatick*, and shews what an effect the vision of the Nymphs and Bacchus had on him. *Shaftesbury*, Enthusiasm, § 6.

II. *n.* A mad enthusiast; a lunatic.

All nations have their *lymphaticks* of some kind or another. *Shaftesbury*, Enthusiasm, § 6.

lymph-cell (limf'sel), *n.* A leucocyte occurring in lymph; a lymph-corpuscle.

lymph-channel (limf'chan-el), *n.* Any conduit for lymph. —**Lymph-channel of a lymphatic gland**, the space left between the lymphoid tissue and the capsule and trabeculæ, which is traversed by retiform connective tissue, and in which the lymph circulates. Also called *lymph-sinus*.

lymph-corpuscle (limf'kôr″pus-l), *n.* One of the corpuscles of lymph; a lymph-cell.

lymph-heart (limf'härt), *n.* A lymphatic vessel which is rhythmically contractile. Such vessels are generally enlarged near their opening into veins, where they acquire a muscular investment which enables them to pulsate. They are chiefly developed in the lower vertebrates. Also called *lymphatic heart*.

lymphoduct (limf'ō-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *lympha*, lymph, + L. *ductus*, a conveyance: see *lymph-duct*.] Same as *lymph-duct*.

lymphography (lim-fog'ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *lympho-*, lymph, + Gr. *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses.

lymphoid (lim'foid), *a.* [< *lymph* + *-oid*.] 1. Having the character or nature of lymph; resembling lymph; lacteal. —2. Of or pertaining to lymph. —3. Of the nature of lymphoid tissue. —**Lymphoid cells**, rounded cells found in lymphoid tissue and resembling white blood-corpuscles, except that the nucleus is larger in comparison with the protoplasm. —**Lymphoid cords**, the rounded cords of lymphoid tissue presenting themselves in the medullary portions of lymphatic glands. —**Lymphoid nodules**, any nodules of lymphoid tissue, such as are found, for example, in many mucous membranes. —**Lymphoid tissue**, a tissue formed of branching cells united into a network, the interstices of which are filled with lymphoid cells. Such tissue forms the greater part of the lymphatic glands and such allied structures as the solitary and agminate glands of the intestine; it envelops the smaller arteries of the spleen, and forms the Malpighian corpuscles; there are masses of it in the tonsils; it forms the thymus in the infant; it occurs extensively in a diffuse form throughout the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal; and it presents itself in serous membranes, on the bronchial mucous membrane, and elsewhere.

lymphoidal (lim-foi'dal), *a.* [< *lymphoid* + *-al*.] Same as *lymphoid*.

lymphoma (lim-fō'mä), *n.*; pl. *lymphomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + *-oma*.] A hyperplastic mass of lymphoid tissue. The name has been applied also to lymphosarcoma, and, as *general lymphoma*, to Hodgkin's disease.

lymphomatous (lim-fom'a-tus), *a.* [< *lymphoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a lymphoma.

lymphosarcoma (lim″fō-sär-kō'mä), *n.*; pl. *lymphosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *lympha*, lymph, + *sarcoma*, q. v.] A sarcoma which in the combination of retiform cells with lymphoid cells presents the structure of a lymphatic gland.

lymphotomy (lim-fot'ō-mi), *n.* [< *lymph(atic)* + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting.] Dissection of the lymphatics.

lymph-sac (limf'sak), *n.* Same as *lymph-sinus*.

lymph-sinus (limf'sī″nus), *n.* A large or dilated lymphatic vessel. Also called *lymph-sac* and *lymphatic cavity*.

lymph-space (limf'spās), *n.* Any cavity in the tissues containing lymph.

lymph-vessel (limf'ves″el), *n.* Any lymphatic vessel.

lymphy (lim'fi), *a.* [< *lymph* + *-y*1.] Containing or like lymph.

lymptwiggt (limp'twig), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *lapwing*. *C. Swainson*. [Prov. Eng. (Exmoor).]

lynt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *line*1, *lin*2.

lynaget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lineage*.

lyncet (lins), *n.* [< OF. *lynce*, < L. *lynx*, lynx: see *lynx*.] A lynx.

The sharp-eyed *lynce*.
Greene, Maiden's Dream (Prudence). (*Davies.*)

lyncean (lin-sē'an), *a.* [< Gr. *λύγκειος*, pertaining to a lynx, < *λύγξ* (*λυγκ-*), a lynx: see *lynx*.] 1. Pertaining to the lynx. —2. Lynx-eyed; sharp-sighted. **Lyncean Academy** (It. *Accademia dei Lincei*), Academy of the Lyncei, *Lyncei* being the plural of L. *Lynceus*: see *lynceous*), an association for the promotion of arts and sciences, existing in Rome from 1609 to about 1632. It has since been revived, and is now called the *Reale Accademia dei Lincei*.

lynceoust, *a.* [< Gr. *λυγκειος*, sharp-sighted, < *λύγξ* (*λυγκ-*), lynx: see *lynx*.] Sharp-sighted; lynx-eyed.

But yet, in the end, their secret drifts are laide open, and *linceus* eyes, that see through stone walls, have made a passage into the close coverture of their hypocrisie.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592). (*Halliwell.*)

Lynceus (lin-sē'us), *n.* [NL., also *Linceus*: see *lynceous*.] A name sometimes given to the constellation Lynx.

lynch1, *n.* See *linch*1.

lynch2 (linch), *v. t.* [< *lynch(-law)*.] To punish by lynch-law; punish summarily, for a crime or public offense of any kind, without authority of law; specifically, to punish with death in this manner. See *lynch-law*.

The prison was burst open by the mob, and George was *lynched*, as he deserved. *Emerson*, English Traits, ix.

lynchet, *n.* See *linchet*.

lynch-law (linch'lâ), *n.* [Formerly also *Lynch's law*; orig. the kind of law administered by Charles *Lynch* (1736–96), a Virginia planter (afterward a colonel in the army of Gen. Greene), who in the early part of the Revolution, in conjunction with his neighbors, Robert Adams and Thomas Calloway, undertook to protect society and support the revolutionary government in the region where he lived, on the Staunton river, by punishing with stripes or banishment such lawless or disaffected persons as were accused. According to tradition, Tories brought before this informal court were often hung up by their thumbs until they cried, "Liberty forever!"; but the penalty of death was never inflicted. Charles Lynch was in early life a Quaker. The origin of the term is often erroneously ascribed to his brother, John Lynch, the founder of Lynchburg in Virginia, who remained a Quaker all his life. The notion that the term originated in the action of a mayor of Galway in Ireland, one James Fitzstephen Lynch, who is said to have executed the law upon his own son by hanging him, in 1493, is erroneous.] The administration of summary punishment, especially death, for a crime or public offense, without authority of law. It implies lawless concert or action among a number of members of the community, to supply the want of criminal justice or to anticipate its delays, or to inflict a penalty demanded by public opinion, though in defiance of the laws.

Such is too often the administration of law on the frontier, *Lynch's law*, as it is technically termed, in which the plaintiff is apt to be witness, jury, judge, and executioner, and the defendant convicted and punished on mere presumption.
Irving, Tour on the Prairies, p. 35, quoted in Bartlett's [Americanisms.

lyncine (lin'sin), *a.* [< L. *lynx* (*lync-*), lynx, + *-ine*1.] Resembling a lynx; pertaining to the genus *Lynx*; lynxean.

lyndt, lyndet. See *lind*.

lyndent, *n.* An obsolete form of *linden*.

lynet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *line*1, *line*2.

Lyngbya (ling'bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), named after Hans Christian *Lyngbye* (1782–1837), a Danish botanist.] A large genus of algæ, typifying Kuetzing's family *Lyngbyeæ*, which is ordinarily placed in the order *Nostochineæ*. Some of the species inhabit fresh running water, others stagnant, and a few salt water. They consist of delicate threads or filaments, each provided with a distinct sheath, which are simple and destitute of heterocysts. The spores are unknown, and propagation takes place by means of hormogones which slide out of the sheaths. There are 23 fresh-water American species, and about a dozen brackish or salt-water species. Sometimes written *Lyngbia*.

Lyngbyeæ (ling-bī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kuetzing, 1843), < *Lyngbya* + *-eæ*.] A family of algæ, typified by the genus *Lyngbya*. The genus *Lyngbya* is placed by Thuret and Farlow in the suborder *Nostochineæ* (the *Nematogeneæ* of Cohn in part); by Wolle and Bennett in the order or tribe *Oscillariaceæ*; and by Cooke in the family *Lyngbyeæ*, which is made of equal rank with the *Nostoceæ*. Much confusion of terms prevails in the classification of these plants.

lyngwortt (ling'wėrt), *n.* Same as *lungwort*.

lyntont, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lintel*.

lyntquhitet, *n.* An obsolete form of *lintwhite*.

lynx (lingks), *n.* [Formerly also *linx*; < ME. *lynx* = OF. *lincs*, F. *lynx* = Sp. *lince* = Pg. *lince*, *lynce* = It. *lince*, < L. *lynx*, < Gr. *λύγξ* (*λυγκ-*), a lynx, = Lith. *luszis* = Sw. *lo*, a lynx, = (with additional formative *-s*) Dan. *los* = AS. *lox* = OS. *lohs* = D. *losch* = OHG. MHG. *luhs*, G. *luchs*, a lynx; prob. so called with ref. to its bright eyes, < Gr. √ *λυκ* in *λύχνος*, a lamp, *λεύσσειν*, see, etc., L. √ *luc*, in *lucere*, shine, *lux*, light, Teut. √ *luh*, be light: see *light*1. For the Teut. forms, cf. the similar forms of *fox*.] 1. A wild cat with a short tail, penciled ears, and 28 teeth, belonging to the family *Felidæ* and genus *Lynx*, such as the caracal, the loup-cervier, and others. There are a number of species, inhabiting Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. They are of moderate size among *Felidæ*, but considerably larger than any house-cat, with a short body, a very short tail, large and long limbs, usually bearded cheeks and tufted ears, and spotted, marbled, or clouded coloration. Some have been known from time immemorial, and famed for their supposed sharp-sightedness, which probably is no greater than that of other cats. The common European lynx is *L. lynx*; *L. cervaria*, *L. pardina*, *L. isabellina*, etc., are other Old World species or varieties. The Persian lynx is the caracal, *L. caracal*. (See cut under *caracal*.) The common wildcat of North America is the bay lynx, *L. rufus*, which runs into several varieties. The Canada

Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*).

lynx, *L. canadensis*, is a larger, much more robust and shaggy wildcat, resembling the lynx of northern Europe or Siberia; the general complexion is gray or hoary, with clouded or obsolete spottings.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Felidæ* lacking the front upper premolar of the true cats; the lynxes. The dental formula is: 3 incisors, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 1 molar in each upper and lower half-jaw—in all, 28 teeth, instead of 30 as in *Felis*.

3. [*cap.*] A small northern constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690, the name being chosen because the sharp-sightedness of a lynx is required to distinguish any of its stars. It is placed between the Great Bear and Auriga, north of the Twins. Its ten brightest stars are of the fifth magnitude.

lynx-eyed (lingks'īd), *a.* Having acute sight.

lyomer (lī'ō-mėr), *n.* A fish of the order *Lyomeri*.

Lyomeri (lī-om'ę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *lyomerus*: see *lyomerous*.] An order of ateleocephalous fishes. They have rudimentary branchial arches (none of which are modified as branchiostegal or pharyngeal) situated far behind the skull, deficient especially in nasal and vomerine elements, and articulating with the first vertebra by a basioccipital condyle alone; only two cephalic arches, both freely movable, an anterior dentigerous one, and a posterior suspensorial one, the latter consisting of hyomandibular and quadrate bones; no opercular elements or maxillary bones; an imperfect scapular arch, limited to a single cartilaginous plate, remote from the skull; and separately ossified but imperfect vertebræ. The order includes a few remarkable deep-sea forms constituting the families *Eurypharyngidæ* and *Saccopharyngidæ*.

lyomerous (lī-om'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *lyomerus*, < Gr. *λύειν*, loose, + *μέρος*, part.] Loose-jointed; loosely put together; specifically, pertaining to the *Lyomeri*, or having their characters.

lyon, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lion*. —**Lyon court**, a court in Scotland which has jurisdiction in questions regarding coat-armor and precedency. It is presided over by the lyon king-at-arms, who is virtually supreme in all matters of heraldry in Scotland. The name is derived from the lion on the royal shield. —**Lyon dollar**. See *dollar*. —**Lyon king-at-arms**. See *king-at-arms*.

Lyonetia (lī-ō-net'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after P. *Lyonet* (1707–89), a Dutch naturalist.] The typical genus of *Lyonetidæ*. *L. clerckella* is an example. *Hübner*, 1816.

Lyonetidæ (lī-ō-net'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Staudinger, 1871), < *Lyonetia* + *-idæ*.] A family of microlepidopterous insects of the tineid series, having erect hair on the hinder part of the head, no ocelli or labial palpi, and the antennæ long and thin with broadened basal joint. They fly at evening, and rest with the wings roof-shaped, the body elevated in front, and the antennæ laid back. The larvæ have 16 feet, and are either leaf-miners or live between leaves spun together. The family contains about half a dozen genera, of which *Cemiostoma* and *Bucculatrix* are the most prominent.

lyonnaise (lē-ọ-nāz'), *a.* [F., fem. of *Lyonnais*: see *Lyonnese*.] Lyonnese: specifically applied in cookery to a style of serving potatoes, etc., with a sauce of butter, parsley, and sometimes onions.

Lyonnese (lī-ọ-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Lyonnais*; < *Lyon*, Lyons.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Lyons in France, or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native of Lyons.

Lyons blue. See *blue*.

Lyopomata (lī-ō-pō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λύειν*, loose, + *πῶμα*, lid, cover.] An order of *Brachiopoda*, one of two into which the class is usually divided, the other being *Arthropomata*. Formerly called *Inarticulata*.

lyopomatous (lī-ō-pom'a-tus), *a.* [As *Lyopomata* + *-ous*.] Hingeless, as the valves of a brachiopod; ecardinal or inarticulate; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lyopomata*.

Lyperanthus (lī-pē-ran'thus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called in allusion to the somber appearance of the flowers; < Gr. *λυπηρός*, painful, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] An Australian genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Neottieæ* and the subtribe *Diurideæ*, characterized by the poste-

rior sepal being broad and concave and the lateral ones narrow, the claw of the lip broad, and the blade ovate or lanceolate, recurved, and papillose, while the column is quite long and is not winged. Four or six species are known, terrestrial herbs, usually with a short rhizome. The stem in the normal species bears a number of leaves, and the flowers are few and medium-sized, growing in a bracted raceme. The name *flower-of-sadness* is given to plants of this genus, especially to the species *L. nigricans*, which is common in cultivation.

Lyperia (lī-pē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1835), so called in allusion to the dull color of the flowers, and the fact that they are closed and scentless during the day, and expanded and fragrant at night: < Gr. *λυπηρός*, painful, < *λύπη*, pain.] A genus of scrophulariaceous plants of the tribe *Manuleæ*, characterized by a five-parted calyx, a corolla-tube which is usually slender at the apex and gibbous or incurved at the base, and four included stamens. They are shrubs or woody herbs, with the lower leaves opposite and the upper alternate, often clustered in the axils. The flowers are axillary or in terminal spikes or racemes; when fresh, they are usually yellow or purple, but turn black in drying. There are about 30 species, indigenous to Africa and the Canary Islands. The flowers of *L. crocea* from the Cape of Good Hope, afford a fine orange dye and have a medicinal use. They are known by the name of *African saffron*.

Lyra (lī′rạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *lyra*, < Gr. *λύρα*, a lyre, also a constellation so called: see *lyre*[1].]

The Constellation Lyra.

1. An ancient northern constellation, representing the lyre of Hermes or of Orpheus. Also called the *Harp*. The brightest star of this constellation is Vega (α Lyræ). It is the seventh in order of brightness in the heavens and the third brightest in the northern hemisphere, being half a magnitude brighter than a standard star of the first magnitude. It forms, with two small stars near it, an equilateral triangle, one of the most striking configurations of the summer sky. Vega, Arcturus, and Polaris form a large triangle, nearly right-angled at Vega.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *lyræ* (-rē).] In *anat.*, a tract of the brain beneath the corpus callosum, on the under surface and between the divergent posterior pillars of the fornix. There the fibers are so arranged as to present certain longitudinal and transverse lines, fancifully likened to the strings of a lyre. The lyra is merely the appearance or formation of a surface, not a distinct part of the fornix. It is also known as the *psalterium* or *corpus psalloides*.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of fishes. *Willughby*, 1686. (*b*) A genus of brachiopods. *Cumberland*, 1816.—4. [*l. c.*] See *lira*[2].

lyraid (lī′rạ-id), *n.* [< *Lyra* + *-id*[2].] One of the meteors sometimes observed about April 20th: so named because they appear to radiate from the constellation Lyra.

lyrate (lī′rāt), *a.* [< NL. *lyratus*, < L. *lyra*, a lyre: see *lyre*[1].] Resembling a lyre; having the form or curves of a lyre; lyre-shaped. In *ornith.*, applied to the tail of the lyre-bird, *Menura superba*, and of the blackcock, *Tetrao* or *Lyrurus tetrix*; in *entom.*, to insects or parts which approach the form of a lyre or lyrate leaf. – **Lyrate leaf**, a leaf of a plant divided transversely into several lobes, which increase in size toward a large terminal one.

Lyrate Leaf of *Salvia lyrata*.

lyrated (lī′rā-ted), *a.* Same as *lyrate*.

lyrately (lī′rāt-li), *adv.* In the form of a lyre; in a lyrate manner. *G. Bentham*, Notes on Compositæ.

lyra-way (lī′rạ-wā), *n.* The kind of tablature in which lute-music was customarily written. See *tablature*.

lyrawise (lī′rạ-wīz), *adv.* In the manner customary for lute-music: applied to certain kinds of tablature.

lyre[1] (līr), *n.* [< F. *lyre* = Sp. It. *lira* = Pg. *lyra*, < L. *lyra*, < Gr. *λύρα*, a lyre, lute, also lyric poetry and music, the constellation Lyra, a sea-fish.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) A stringed instrument of Egyptian origin, which became the national instrument of ancient Greece. It belonged essentially to the harp family. It resembled closely the cithara, which was derived from Asia, and, like it, consisted of a hollow body, sometimes made of a tortoise-shell, from which two branching horns projected upward, carrying a cross-piece or yoke; the strings, whose number varied from three to ten or more, but was most characteristically seven, were stretched between the yoke and the body, a bridge being provided on the latter for their attachment. The instrument, held by the left arm, sometimes resting on the knee, was played with a plectrum in the right hand, and also by the fingers of the left hand. The tuning of the strings was probably various, though doubtless tetrachordal from very early times. The strings of an eight-stringed lyre were named *hypate*, the 'highest' string (probably as the lyre was usually held), which was the longest and gave the lowest sound; *parhypate*, the next string to hypate; *lichanos*, the forefinger-string; *mese*, the middle string; *paramese*, the next string to mese; *trite*, the third string (from the bottom); *paranete*, the next string to nete; and *nete*, the 'last' or 'lowest' string, which was the shortest and gave the highest sound. From these terms came most of the names of tones in the various Greek tonal systems. (See *tetrachord*.) The lyre was the instrument most used by the Greeks for accompanying singing and recitation; hence the terms *lyric* and *lyrical*. It is doubtful whether it was used unaccompanied by the voice.

Ancient Greek Lyre (from a vase-painting in the British Museum).

To me in vain the bold Mæonian *lyre*
Awakes the numbers fraught with living fire.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

(*b*) An element in the name of some instruments of the viol class, as the arm-*lyre* or lira da braccio, and the knee-*lyre* or lira da gamba. See *lira*[2]. (*c*) A kind of metallic harmonica, mounted on a lyre-shaped frame, occasionally used in military music. (*d*) A kind of rebec used by the modern Greeks. See *rebec*.—2. [*cap.*] A constellation. See *Lyra*, 1.—3. A verse of the kind commonly used in lyric poetry.—4. The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*. [Orkney and Shetland.]—5. A grade of isinglass: a trade-name.—**Æolian lyre.** See *Æolian*.—**Greek lyre.** See def. 1 (*a*).

lyre[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *leer*[1].

lyre[3]†, *n.* See *lire*[2].

lyre-bat (līr′bat), *n.* A kind of bat, *Megaderma lyra*.

lyre-bird (līr′bèrd), *n.* An Australian passerine bird of the family *Menuridæ* and genus *Menura*. There are two species, *M. superba* and *M. alberti*, in both of which the male has the beautiful and extraordinary lyrate tail shown in the figure. The tail is raised and displayed when the bird is courting, after the manner of the peacock and the turkey. The plumage is somber, and the bird would not be particularly noticeable were it not for the unique structure of the tail. The body is about as large as that of the domestic hen, and the air of the bird is gallinaceous, though it is a member of the order *Passeres*. It lives in the scrub, is shy and solitary, has its lurking-places like grouse, nests on the ground, and is said to lay but one egg. Also called *lyretail* and *lyre-pheasant*.

Lyre-bird (*Menura superba*).

lyreman (līr′man), *n.*; pl. *lyremen* (-men). A cicada or harvest-fly; a homopterous insect of the family *Cicadidæ*, such as *Cicada tibicen*.

lyre-pheasant (līr′fez″ant), *n.* The lyre-bird.

lyretail (līr′tāl), *n.* The lyre-bird.

lyre-tailed (līr′tāld), *a.* Having a lyrate tail: as, the *lyre-tailed* nightjar, *Hydropsalis forcipata*.

lyre-turtle (līr′tėr″tl), *n.* The leatherback or trunk-turtle, *Dermochelys coriaceus*. See cut under *leatherback*.

lyric (lir′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lyrique* = Sp. *lírico* = Pg. *lyrico* = It. *lirico*, < L. *lyricus*, < Gr. *λυρικός*, lyric, of or for a lyre, as a noun a lyric poet (L. neut. *lyricum*, a lyric poem), < *λύρα*, a lyre: see *lyre*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or adapted to the lyre or harp; fit to be sung to an accompaniment; hence, pertaining to or characteristic of song; suggestive of music or song.

Æolian charms and Dorian *lyric* odes,
Milton, P. R., iv. 257.

2. Writing for or as if for the lyre, or with musical effect; composing songs, or poems of a song-like character: as, a *lyric* poet.—**Lyric poetry**, among the ancients, poetry sung to the lyre; in modern usage, poetry composed for musical recitation, or distinctively that class of poetry which has reference to and delineates the poet's own thoughts and feelings, as opposed to *epic* or *dramatic poetry*, which details external circumstances and events.—**Lyric stage**, the opera; operatic representations collectively.

II. *n.* **1**†. A composer of lyric poems.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but set them to musick himself.
Addison.

2. A lyric composition or poem.—**3.** A verse of the kind commonly used in lyric poetry.

lyric† (lir′ik), *v. t.* [< *lyric*, *n.*] To sing in a lyrical way. *Davies*.

Parson Punch makes a very good shift still, and *lyrics* over his part in an anthem very handsomely.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 249. (*Davies.*)

lyrical (lir′i-kạl), *a.* [< *lyric* + *-al*.] Same as *lyric*.

Lyrical emotion of every kind . . . requires the Saxon element of our language. *De Quincey*.

lyrichord (lir′i-kôrd), *n.* [< L. *lyra*, a lyre, + *chorda*, a string: see *chord*, *cord*[1].] An upright form of harpsichord.

lyricism (lir′i-sizm), *n.* [< *lyric* + *-ism*.] **1**†. A lyrical composition.

They must have our *lyricisms* at their fingers' ends.
Gray.

2. A lyrical utterance or mode of expression. [Rare.]

lyricist (lir′i-sist), *n.* [< *lyric* + *-ist*.] A lyric poet; one versed in lyrical composition. [Rare.]

lyrie (lī′ri), *n.* The armed bullhead or pogge, *Agonus cataphractus*.

lyrifer (lir′i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *lyrifer*: see *lyriferous*.] A vertebrate of the superclass *Lyrifera*.

Lyrifera (lī-rif′e-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lyrifer*: see *lyriferous*.] A superclass of skulled vertebrates distinguished by the development of a scapular arch in the form of a lyrate apparatus curved forward. It includes the classes *Pisces* proper and *Selachii*, or typical teleostomous fishes and selachians.

lyriferous (lī-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *lyrifer*, < L. *lyra*, a lyre, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a lyriform scapular arch; of or having the characteristics of the *Lyrifera*.

lyriform (lī′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *lyra*, a lyre, + *forma*, form.] Lyrate; lyre-shaped.

The tail is . . . *lyriform*. *A. Newton*.

lyrism (lir′izm), *n.* [< Gr. *λυρισμός*, playing on the lyre, < *λυρίζειν*, play on the lyre: see *lyrist*.] The art or act of playing the lyre; hence, musical performance generally. [Rare.]

The *lyrism*, which had at first only manifested itself by David's sotto voce performance of "My love 's a rose without a thorn," had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, liii.

lyrist (lir′ist), *n.* [< F. *lyriste*, < L. *lyristes*, < Gr. *λυριστής*, a lyrist, *λυρίζειν*, play on the lyre, < *λύρα*, a lyre: see *lyre*[1].] A performer on the lyre; a composer, singer, or reciter of lyrics.

From her wilds Ierne sent
The sweetest *lyrists* of her saddest wrong.
Shelley, Adonais, st. 30.

Lyrurus (lī-rō′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύρα*, a lyre, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of *Tetraonidæ*, including the blackcock or black grouse, *Lyrurus tetrix*, in the male of which the tail is lyrate; the lyre-tailed grouse. *Swainson*, 1831.

lysigenetic (lis″i-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *lysigenous*, after *genetic*.] Same as *lysigenous*.

In the outer portion of this [the tissue of the squash-tendril], the vascular bundles already referred to arise, while the inner portion remains as a pith region, and often shrinks away from the center, developing a *lysigenetic* air cavity. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 51.

lysigenous (lī-sij′e-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *λύσις*, a setting free, + *-γενής*, born, produced: see *-gen* and *-genous*.] In *bot.*, produced by the absorption or destruction of contiguous cells: applied to certain cavities or intercellular spaces in plants.

Lysiloma (lis-i-lō′mä), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1844), prob. so named in allusion to the inner portion of the pod, which breaks away from the thickened margin; < Gr. *λύειν* (sigmatic stem *λυσ-*), loose, + *ὥσμα*, a border.] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Mimoseæ* and the tribe *Ingeæ*, characterized by bipinnate leaves, usually a small number of stamens, and the valves of the flat, straight pod breaking away from the persistent sutures. They are trees or shrubs from tropical America and the Antilles, much resembling the acacias of the same region, with small leaflets and numerous small flowers growing in round heads or cylindrical spikes. There are about 10 species, of which the most important economically is *L. Sabicu* of Cuba, furnishing an extremely hard and durable timber known as *sabicu-wood*, or *horse-flesh mahogany*. It is used in shipbuilding and for various structural purposes; also as a substitute for boxwood in making shuttles. *L. latisiliqua*, called *Bahama tamarind*, extends into Florida, and its wood is locally useful in building boats and ships.

Lysimachia (lis-i-mā′ki-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *lysimachia*, < Gr. *λυσιμάχιον*, a medicinal herb; later *Λυσιμάχιος* or *Λυσιμάχειος βοτάνη*, regarded as named from *Λυσίμαχος*, Lysimachus, King of Thrace, but appar. earlier regarded (as the E. translation *loosestrife*, and the statement of Pliny that the plant has a soothing effect upon oxen that will not draw in the same yoke, show) as directly (as the proper name indeed is) < Gr. *λύειν* (sigmatic stem *λυσι-*), loose, + *μάχη*, strife.] A large genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Primulaceæ*, the primrose family, and to the tribe *Lysimachieæ*, characterized by a capsule which opens longitudinally, a 5- or 6-parted corolla which is longer than the calyx, and stamens affixed to the base of the corolla. They are erect or creeping herbs, with entire leaves, which are opposite, alternate, or whorled, and yellow, white, or rose-colored flowers, generally solitary in the axils or in racemes. About 65 species are known, natives of the temperate and subtropical regions of the northern hemisphere, tropical and southern Africa, Australia, and South America. (See *loosestrife*.) The European *L. nemorum* is the yellow pimpernel. *L. Nummularia*, the moneywort, also called *creeping-jenny*, *herb-twopence*, etc., is a trailing vine with roundish leaves and bright-yellow flowers, common in Europe, and often planted in baskets, rockwork, etc., in America; *L. quadrifolia*, sometimes called *crosswort*, is a delicate and handsome American species. *Tournefort*, 1700.

Lysimachieæ (lis″i-mā-kī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Lysimachia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Primulaceæ*, the primrose family, of which *Lysimachia* is the type, characterized by the lobes of the regular corolla being convolute in estivation, the stamens inserted on the petals, a superior ovary, and semi-anatropous ovules. The tribe embraces 9 genera and about 110 species, principally natives of temperate and subtropical regions.

lysimachus† (lī-sim′a-kus), *n.* [See *Lysimachia*.] Loosestrife.

> Yellow *lysimachus*, to give sweet rest
> To the faint shepherd, killing, where it comes,
> All busy gnats, and every fly that hums.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

lysimeter (lī-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *λύσις*, a dissolving, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the natural percolation of rain through a given depth of soil.

Lysippan (lī-sip′an), *a.* [< L. *Lysippus*, < Gr. *Λυσιππος*, < *λύειν* (*λυσι-*), loose, + *ἵππος*, a horse.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Greek sculptor Lysippus, of Sicyon, who flourished between 372 and 316 B. C., or to the school of art founded by him. The works of this school are characterized by abandonment of the dignified repose of earlier sculptures, and by the portrayal of action and muscular strain and power and the personal element, or portraiture, as distinguished from the ideal. (See *pathos*.) Lysippus made the proportions of his statues more slender than those of his predecessors' works, the heads being notably smaller. His figure called the *Apoxyomenos*, or athlete using the strigil, of which a good copy is preserved in the Vatican, is identified as his celebrated canon, or exemplar of the perfect human figure, and is to be paralleled with the widely different proportions of the Doryphorus, the canon of Polycletus. The followers of Lysippus exaggerated the faults of his tendency, and leaned toward the extraordinary and pretentious. See *Hellenistic*, and compare *doryphorus*.

The Lysippan Canon — The Apoxyomenos, or Athlete using the Strigil. (Vatican Museum.)

Lysippian (lī-sip′i-an), *a.* Same as *Lysippan*.

Lysippic (lī-sip′ik), *a.* Same as *Lysippan*.

lysis (lī′sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *λύσις*, a loosening, < *λύειν*, loose: see *loose*.] 1. In *med.*, the gradual recession of a disease, as distinguished from *crisis*, in which the change for the better is more abrupt.—2. In *arch.*, a plinth or step above the cornice of the podium of some Roman temples. When present in a columnar edifice, it constitutes the stylobate proper.

Lysodactylæ (lī-sō-dak′ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Lysidactylæ*, < Gr. *λύειν* (*λυσι-*), loose, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a superfamily of scutelliplantar *Passeres*, represented by the family of tyrant flycatchers or *Tyrannidæ*: a division of the *Exaspideæ*, as distinguished from those which are called *Syndactylæ*.

Lysopteri (lī-sop′tę-rī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *λύειν* (*λυσι-*), loose, + *πτερόν*, wing.] An order of fishes, containing the platysomids and paleoniscids, characterized as actinopterous fishes with the median fin-rays not joined to the interhemal and interneural bones and not coinciding with them in number, and with no suboperculum. *Heterocerci* is a synonym. *E. D. Cope*, Amer. Nat., XIV. 439.

lysopterous (lī-sop′tę-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Lysopteri*, or having their characters.

lyssa (lis′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύσσα*, Attic *λύττα*, raving, frenzy, madness (of persons and dogs).] Canine madness; rabies; hydrophobia.

Lyssacina (lis-a-sī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL.] A suborder of hexactinellid silicious sponges with isolated or irregularly cemented spicules: contrasted with *Dictyonina*. Also *Lyssakina*.

lyssacine (lis′a-sin), *a.* Having isolated spicules, as a sponge; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lyssacina*. Also *lyssakine*.

lysshe†, *v.* An uncertain word, occurring in the following passage. If the form *lyssheth* is correct, it is probably a variant of *lussheth*, from *lush*[2], in a sense like 'flout'; otherwise *lyssheth* may be a scribal error for *lyȝheth*, 'laugheth.'

> She *lyssheth* and scorneth the wepynges of hem the which she hath makyd wepe with hir fre wille.
> *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. meter 1.

lyssophobia (lis-ō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύσσα*, canine madness, + *φόβος*, fear.] A nervous state produced by morbid dread of having contracted rabies.

lyst†. An obsolete form of *list*[1], *list*[2], etc.

Lystra (lis′trä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1783), < L. *Lystra*, < Gr. *Λύστρα*, a city in Lycaonia.] A genus of lantern-flies of the family *Fulgoridæ*, containing about 15 beautiful and highly colored tropical species, as the South American *L. lanata*, the woolly lantern-fly, so called because it secretes long strings of a waxy substance which looks like wool.

lyte†, *a.* and *n.* See *lite*[1].

lytel†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *little*.

lyterian (lī-tē′ri-an), *a.* [< Gr. *λυτήριος*, loosing, delivering, < *λυτήρ*, a deliverer, < *λύειν*, loose: see *lysis*.] In *med.*, terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease.

lyth†, *n.* See *lithe*.

lythe[1]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *lithe*[1].

lythe[2] (līŦH), *n.* [Also *laithe*, *laits*; origin obscure.] The coalfish. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

> The small boat was cleverly run alongside the jetty, . . . and Miss Sheila, with a heavy string of *lythe* in her right hand, stepped, laughing and blushing, onto the quay.
> *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, ii.

lyther†, *a.* See *lither*[1].

Lythraceæ (lith-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < *Lythrum* + *-aceæ*.] A synonym of *Lythrarieæ*, still employed by some botanists.

lythraceous (lith-rā′shius), *a.* [NL. *Lythrum* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to the *Lythrarieæ* (*Lythraceæ*), or having their characters.

lythrad (lith′rad), *n.* Any plant of the loosestrife family, *Lythrarieæ*.

Lythrarieæ (lith-rā-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1823), < *Lythrum* + *-arieæ*.] The loosestrife family, an order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the cohort *Myrtales*. It is characterized by valvate calyx-lobes, petals usually wrinkled, and an ovary which is generally free, with from two to an indefinite number of cells, the latter with numerous ovules. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees, with entire leaves, opposite on the stem or rarely alternate. The order embraces 2 tribes, *Ammannieæ* and *Lythreæ*, about 30 genera and 365 species, the majority of which are natives of the tropics, especially in America; a few are found in temperate regions or dispersed throughout the world. Important genera are *Cuphea*, *Lagerstræmia*, and *Lythrum*.

Lythreæ (lith′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < *Lythrum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Lythrarieæ*, the loosestrife family, consisting of shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, characterized by a herbaceous or coriaceous calyx, which is usually many-ribbed, and flowers generally large and almost always with wrinkled petals. The tribe embraces 27 genera and over 300 species. Most of the important genera of the order belong to this tribe.

Lythrum (lith′rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the purple color of most of the flowers; < Gr. *λίθρον*, *λίθρος*, gore.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Lythrarieæ* and the tribe *Lythreæ*. It is characterized by a straight striate calyx having from 8 to 16 teeth, with minute intermediate teeth; from 4 to 8 petals; and a two-celled capsule with longitudinal placentæ, both ovary and capsule being wholly included in the tube of the calyx. They are herbs or small shrubs, with entire, generally opposite leaves, and purple or rose-colored, rarely white, flowers, either solitary in the axils of the leaves or in few-flowered cymes. The genus includes about 23 species, found in all parts of the world. It shares with *Lysimachia* the name of *loosestrife*, and sometimes with *Epilobium* the name of *willow-herb*. The best-known species is *L. Salicaria*, the purple or spiked loosestrife. See *loosestrife*.

lytlet, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *little*.

lytta (lit′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίττα*, *λίσσα*, frenzy, rage, canine madness; also the 'worm' under a dog's tongue, supposed to produce madness: see *lyssa*.] 1. A long vermiform rod of cartilage or fibrous tissue in the middle line and under surface of the tongue of a carnivore; the glossohyal of a carnivore; the so-called "worm" of a dog's tongue. It is vulgarly supposed to be a parasite, and is often extracted by dog-fanciers. Compare *lyssa*. 2. [*cap.*] A Fabrician genus of *Coleoptera*: same as *Cantharis*.

lyver†, *n.* An obsolete form of *liver*[2].

lyveret†, *n.* An obsolete form of *leveret*.

lyverey†, *n.* An obsolete form of *livery*[2].

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